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Descriptions of new genera and new species of Western Hemisphere checkered beetles (Coleoptera, Cleroidea, Cleridae)

Weston OPITZ

A b s t r a c t : Eight new genera and 100 new species are described: For genera they are: EPIPHLOEINAE: *Ridica*; PELONIINAE: *Eurycaulis*, *Nanoclerus*, *Nepsudia*, *Sicamus*, *Topainca*; TARSOSTENINAE: *Alarius*, *Ordinis*: For species they are: CLERINAE: *Aphelocerus copanus*, *A. ligulus*, *A. magnipannus*, *A. nodus*, *A. nulus*, *A. sparcapillus*, *A. tigma*, *A. yaguare*, *A. yoro*; *Perilypus alpinus*, *P. apunctus*, *P. arsus*, *P. izabal*, *P. schusteri*, *P. virgulatus*; *Phonius versus*; ENOPLIINAE: *Agnatis curvabilis*, *A. vaurieae*; *Parapelonides aodontus*, *P. naranjo*; *Pyticara frontegalba*; EPIPHLOEINAE: *Amboakis bermejo*, *A. collocoatis*, *A. expansosa*, *A. mitaraka*; *Ellipotoma makrosa*; *Epiphloeus mantillerii*, *E. prolixicornus*; *Ichnea carinis*, *I. paraguayensis*; *Madoniella acicula*, *M. aspera*, *M. baja*, *M. delta*, *M. muralla*, *M. nota*, *M. selvanegra*; *Megaphloeus imparilus*, *M. yasuni*; *Megatrachys irrasis*; *Plocamocera catalexis*, *Pyticeroideus brevitubilis*, *P. desodes*; *Ridica achira*, *R. merida*; ORTHOPLEURINAE: *Kataspinula puebla*; *Nelsopelonium aspikelum*; *Neorthoppleura cuspidis*, *N. quintana*, *N. rubra*, *N. thomasi*, *N. turnbowi*; PELONIINAE: *Akonesis atraordinis*; *Ampleris amazon*, *A. cacuminis*, *A. itaituba*, *A. jatai*; *Cregya arima*, *C. biguttula*, *C. entrerrios*, *C. fuscomaculata*, *C. livida*, *C. maura*, *C. petalosa*, *C. tobagoensis*, *C. triguttula*, *C. viciosa*; *Eurycaulis anaxeis*; *Isoparis cassidilis*; *Katacompsus jubatus*; *Nanoclerus fuscus*; *Nepsudia guenda*; *Pelonium atrigonatium*, *P. erudiatum*, *P. falcatum*, *P. implacide*, *P. tayrona*; *Pujoliclerus abditus*, *P. ariqueemes*, *P. catie*, *P. cnecostus*, *P. convexus*, *P. dexus*, *P. flavidus*, *P. lasiosus*, *P. meloinus*, *P. mexicoensis*, *P. sentus*, *P. testudinatus*, *P. trunculus*, *P. tuxtla*, *P. variolus*; *Sicamus suprus*; *Sirpa acara*, *S. latiflava*; *Topainca pachacutii*; PLATYNOPTERINAE: *Platynoptera potaro*; *Artoadenus atrafinus*; TARSOSTENINAE: *Alarius careoritus*; *Ordinis taxis*. Included in this work are 200 line drawings, 61 photographs of genitalia, and 100 habitus photographs. To facilitate the identification of these new genera and species, the new names are associated with species and generic names previously described in generic revisions.

K e y w o r d s : Coleoptera, Western Hemisphere, new genera, new species, habitus photographs.

Introduction

New genera and species described herein were discovered during the course of investigations and review. The purpose of that review was to clear up a variety of loans that had been in my charge for quite some time. This material originated from entomological repositories housed in the institutions and private collections presented below. I submit that revisionary taxonomists are in the best position to recognize new genera and species of taxa with which they are familiar. It is under this premise that I

present the following new genera and new species so that they may be incorporated in a forthcoming "Catalogue of the checkered beetles of the Western Hemisphere".

Material and Methods

This study involves the morphology of 633 adult specimens. Males were dissected to investigate aedeagal structure, and to determine generic and species assignment. Although morphological criteria are used to determine specific status, I adhere to the biological species concepts as presented by STANDFUSS (1896), DOBZHANSKY (1937), and MAYR (1963). The operational criteria for the delimitation of species involve morphologic structure and any other available criteria that suggest reproductive isolation among members of metapopulation lineages (DE QUEIROZ 2007).

Methods involving dissections, measurements, morphological terminology follow those described in OPITZ (2010: 35). I used BROWN (1956) and BORROR (1960) to coin scientific names. Abbreviations used in this treatise are defined as follows: EW/FW= eye width /frons width; PW/PL= pronotal width /pronotal length; EL/EW= elytral length along epipleural margin/ greatest width across elytral disc. All measurements were made at 500 X. Line drawings were made with an M5 Wild stereoscopic microscope with camera lucida attachment (Leica, Wetzlar, Germany). Habitus photographs were taken with a Leica Z 16 APO microscope equipped with JVC KY-F75U-CCD camera and controlled by Syncroscopy Auto Montage software (Cambridge, United Kingdom). Image stacks, involving the aedeagus, were taken with a Leica® DM2500 compound scope with a 10X objective lens and a Leica® DFC425 camera (Meyer Instruments, Houston, Texas, United States of America), and combined using Zerene Stacker®. To facilitate the identity of type specimens, I transcribed their locality information in the exact manner as found on labels. In the description of species, I noted the locality records nearly verbatim. The names of subfamilies, genera and species are arranged alphabetically.

Repository of specimens

To identify repositories of specimens, I used codons presented in ARNETT et al. (1993) with modifications to accommodate institutional changes.

- ACTM American Coleoptera Museum, 8734 Paisano Pass, San Antonio, Texas 78255, United States of America (James E. Wappes; wappes@earthlink.net).
- AMNH..... American Museum of Natural History, Department of Entomology, Central Park West at 79th Street, New York, New York 10024-5192, United States of America (Lee Herman: herman@amnh.org).
- BMNH..... British Museum of Natural History, Department of Entomology, SW 5BD, London, United Kingdom (Beulah Garner; b.garner@nhm.ac.uk. Maxwell V. L. Barclay; m.barclay@nhm.ac.uk).
- CASC California Academy of Sciences, Department of Entomology, Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, California 94118, United States of America (Jere Schweikert; jschweikert@calacademy.org).
- CMNC Canadian Museum of Nature, Insect Collection, Post Office Box 3443, Station D, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1P 6P4, Canada (Robert S. Anderson; randerson@mus-natur-ca. Francois Genier; fgenier@mus-natur.ca).

- CMNH..... Carnegie Museum of Natural History, Invertebrate Zoology, 4400 Forbes Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213, United States of America (Robert L. Davidson: davidson@clpgh.org; Robert Androw: androwr@carnegiemnh.org).
- CNCI Agriculture-Food Canada, K.W. Neatby Building, 960 Carling Avenue, Ottawa, K1A 0C6, Canada (Serge Laplante: serge.laplante@agr.gc.ca)
- CSCA California State Collection of Arthropods, Plant Pest Diagnostics Branch, California Department of Food & Agriculture, 3294 Meadowview Road, Sacramento, California 95832-1448, United States of America (Andrew R. Cline; Andrew.cline@cdfa.ca.gov).
- EMEC..... Essig Museum of Entomology, University of California, College of Agriculture, Division of Entomology and Parasitology, California Insect Survey, Berkeley, California 94720, United States of America (Pete Oboyski; poboyski@nature.berkeley.edu).
- FMNH Field Museum of Natural History, Department of Entomology, Roosevelt Road at Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60605, United States of America (Crystal Maier; cmaier@fieldmuseum.org).
- FWSC..... Fredrick W. Skillman Collection, Longhorn Ranch, 751 N Cochise Stronghold Road, Pearce, Arizona 85606, United States of America (azbycid@yahoo.com).
- FSCA..... Florida State Collection of Arthropods, Division of Plant Industry/Entomology, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, 1911 SW 34th Street, Gainesville, FL 32614- 7100, United States of America (Paul E. Skelley; paul.skelley@freshfromflorida.com).).
- JNRC Jaques Rifkind Collection, 5105 Morella Avenue, Valley Village, California 91607-3219, United States of America (clerid@aol.com).
- MAIC Michael a. Ivie Collection, Montana State University, Department of Entomology, 1911 West Lincoln Street, Bozeman, Montana, 59717, United States of America (mivie@montana.edu).
- MNHN..... Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, Entomologie, 45 bis, Rue de Buffon, Paris (Ve), France (Antoine Mantilleri; amantill@mnhn.fr).
- OXUM..... Oxford University Museum of Natural History, Hope Entomological Collections, Parks Road, Oxford, OX1 3 P W, United Kingdom (Amoret Spooner; amoret.spooner@oum.ox.ac.uk).
- RFMC..... Roy F. Morris II Collection, 2635 Ewell Road, Lakeland, Florida 33811, United States of America (beetlesandbirds@gmail.com).
- RGCG..... Roland Gerstmeier Collection, Technische Universität München, Lehrstuhl für Zoologie AG Entomologie, Hans-Carl-von-Carlowitz-Platz 2 85354, Freising, Germany (gerstmei@wzw.tum.de).
- RHTC..... Robert H. Turnbow, Jr. Collection, 59 Brookview Court, Enterprise, Alabama 36330, United States of America (grumpyndour@gmail.co).
- QCAZ..... Pontificia Universidad Catolica del Ecuador, Departamento de Biologia, Avenida 12 de Octubre, entre Patria y Beintilla, Apartado 17-01-2184, Quito, Ecuador (Cliffort Keil; keil617@yahoo.com).
- TAMU Texas A & M University, College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, Department of Entomology, Minnie Belle Heep Building, College Station, Texas 77843-7029, United States of America (Andrew J. Graf; cipher_the_noble@tamu.edu).
- USNM United States National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution,

Department of Entomology Laboratory, National Museum of Natural History, MRC 165, PO Box 37012, Washington, D.C. 20013-7012, United States of America (Floyd W. Shockley; ShockleyF@si.edu).

- UVGC University of the Valley of Guatemala, Laboratorio de Entomología Sistemática, Apartado 82, Guatemala City, Guatemala, 01015 (Jack Schuster; jschuster@uvg.edu.gt).
- WFBM..... William F. Barr Museum, University of Idaho, Department of Plant, Soil, and Entomological Sciences, 606 Rayburn Street, Moscow, Idaho 83844-2339, United States of America (Luc Leblanc; leblanc@uidaho.edu).
- WOPC Weston Opitz Collection, Research Associate, Florida State Collection of Arthropods, Division of Plant Industry/Entomology, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer services, 1911 SW 34th Street, Gainesville, Florida 32614-7100, United States of America (opitz@kwu.edu).

Descriptions

Clerinae LATREILLE, 1802

***Aphelocerus copanus* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 2, 160, 201, 262)**

Holotype: ♂. Type locality: HONDURAS: Copan, 6 km. NW San Agustine, 19 May 2002, R. Turnbow (FSCA).

Diagnosis: The genus *Aphelocerus* KIRSCH was revised in 2005 (OPITZ 2005). This work included a key to species. *Aphelocerus copanus* specimens key out to *A. lividus* OPITZ, from which *Aphelocerus copanus* specimens differ by showing a more rounded pronotum, more gradual elytral posterior slope, and a more narrow aedeagal ventral sinus.

Description: Size: Length 4.0 mm; width 1.5 mm. Form: As in Fig. 262. Color: Black, short line of white setae at base of elytral sutural margins, elytral disc with anterior and posterior white setal tufts. Head: Genae and epicranium extended; interocular depression and frontal umbo shallow; antenna (Fig. 2) capitate, funicular antennomeres filiform, progressively shorter and wider towards capitulum, capitulum not compact; eyes finely faceted, eye narrower than frons (EW/FW 12/35). Thorax: Pronotum (Fig. 160) slightly transverse, very finely punctate; side margins strongly arcuate (PW/PL 66/62); elytra moderately convex, disc with striae of very small setiferous punctures, posterior slope gradual (EL/EW 180/55). Abdomen: Pygidium transverse/scutiform; aedeagus as in Fig. 201.

Natural History: The available specimen was collected during May.

Distribution: This species is known from Honduras.

Etymology: The trivial name, *copanus*, is a noun in apposition and refers to the type locality.

***Aphelocerus ligulus* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 8, 101, 202, 263)**

Holotype: ♀. Type locality: PERU, Madre de Dios, Rio Tambopata Res., 30 km (air) sw Pto. Maldonado, 290 m, 12°50'S' 69°20'W'. A second label reads: Smithsonian Institution Canopy Fogging project, T. L. Erwin et al colls. 02May84, 02/01/03. A third label reads: FOGGING 00016 157 (USNM). **Paratype:** 1 specimen. **Peru:** Provincia de Tambopata, Madre de Dios, Rio

Tambopata Reserva, 30 km SW Puerto Maldonado, 12°50'S 69°20'W, 2-V-1984, 290 m, fogging tree canopy, T. L. Erwin (USNM).

D i a g n o s i s : The genus *Aphelocerus* KIRSCH was revised in 2005 (OPITZ 2005). This work included a key to species. *Aphelocerus ligulus* specimens key out to *A. batesi* OPITZ from which *A. ligulus* specimens differ by showing shorter phallobasic lobes that are shorter, wider, and more acuminate.

D e s c r i p t i o n : Size: Length 4.0 mm; width 2.0 mm. Form: As in Fig. 263. Color: Black; row of white setae at base of elytral sutural margin contiguous with anterior patch of white setae, elytral disc posterior patch of white setae minimally developed. Head: Interocular depression and frontal umbo shallow; antenna (Fig. 8) capitate, funicular antennomeres filiform, progressively shorter and wider towards capitulum, capitulum compact; eyes finely faceted, eye narrower than frons (EW/FW 16/34). Thorax: Pronotum (Fig. 101) quadrate, very finely punctate; (PW/PL 65/65); elytral disc with two patches of white setae, anterior patch obliquely positioned and oblong, posterior patch very small, disc impressed with small setiferous punctures (EL/EW 200/60). Abdomen: Pygidium transverse/scutiform; aedeagus as in Fig. 202.

N a t u r a l H i s t o r y : The available specimen was collected during May, at 290 m, by fogging tree canopy.

D i s t r i b u t i o n : This species is known from Peru.

E t y m o l o g y : The trivial name, *ligulus*, is a Latin noun with the meaning of "ladle"; with reference to spoon-shaped aedeagus.

***Aphelocerus magnipannus* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 3, 110, 203, 264)**

Holotype: ♂. Type locality: BOLIVIA: Santa Cruz, 2-3 km. N. Bella Vista, 20-XI-2013, Skillman & Wappes. A second label reads: 25 km S. Samaipata, 18°11'S 63°42'W, 4500 m (FSCA). **Paratypes:** 15 specimens. **Bolivia:** **Departamento de Santa Cruz,** El Refugio Los Volcanes, Elev. 3363', 18-24/X/2014, Morris & Wappes (RFMC, 1); idem, 30-XI-2013, Skillman & Wappes (FWSC, 3; WOPC, 1); Amboro National Park, Los Volcanes, S18°06' W63°36', 20-XI-12-XII-2004, Malaise trap, Mendel, H. & Barclay, M.V. L. (AMNH, 1; BMNH, 5; WOPC, 2); idem, Bermejo, Refugio Los Volcanes, Hotel area, 9-XII-2003, open grassland area, swept, D. J. Mann & a. C. Hamel (OXUM, 1); **Departamento La Paz,** Iturralde, Rio Tuhichi, P. N. Madidi, 16-X-2004, J. Wappes & R. Morris (ACMT, 1).

D i a g n o s i s : The genus *Aphelocerus* KIRSCH was revised in 2005 (OPITZ 2005). This work included a key to species. *Aphelocerus magnipannus* specimens key out to *A. sturnus* KIRSCH from which *A. magnipannus* specimens differ by showing an acuminate last antennomere and narrower phallobasic lobes.

D e s c r i p t i o n : Size: Length 5.5 mm; width 2.0 mm. Form: As in Fig. 264. Color: Black; row of white setae at base of elytral sutural margin contiguous with anterior patch of white setae, elytral disc posterior patch of white setae very small. Head: Interocular depression and frontal umbo shallow; antenna (Fig. 3) capitate, funicular antennomeres filiform, progressively shorter and wider towards capitulum, capitulum compact; eyes finely faceted, eye narrower than frons (EW/FW 17/37). Thorax: Pronotum (Fig. 110) slightly oblong, very finely punctate; (PW/PL 70/75); elytral disc with two patches of white setae, anterior patch obliquely positioned and oblong, posterior patch subquadrate, disc impressed with small setiferous punctures (EL/EW 255/65). Abdomen: Pygidium transverse/scutiform; aedeagus as in Fig. 203.

N a t u r a l H i s t o r y : The available specimens were collected from October to

December, at altitudes ranging from 1025 to 4500 m.

D i s t r i b u t i o n : This species is known from Bolivia.

E t y m o l o g y : The trivial name, *magnipannus*, is a Latin compound name that stems from *magnus* (= large) and *pannus* (= patch); with reference to large elytral anterior patch of white setae.

***Aphelocerus nodus* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 1, 181, 204, 265)**

Holotype: ♂. Type locality: Stann Creek Dist. Belize, Middlesex Village, 186 m, TREES Field Station, 37 km W of Dangriga. A second label reads: 19 May-6 June 2016, L. G. Bezark, collector, malaise trap, N17.05218 W088.56543 (FSCA).

D i a g n o s i s : The genus *Aphelocerus* KIRSCH was revised in 2005 (OPITZ 2005). This work included a key to species. *Aphelocerus nodus* specimens key out to *A. formicoides* OPITZ from which *A. nodus* specimens differ by showing a more oblong pronotum and broader phallobasic lobes.

D e s c r i p t i o n : Size: Length 4.5 mm; width 2.3 mm. Form: As in Fig. 265. Color: Black; row of white setae on metepisternum. Head: Genae and epicranium extended; gena wrinkled behind eyes; interocular depression and frontal umbo shallow; antenna (Fig. 1) capitate, funicular antennomeres filiform, progressively shorter and wider towards capitulum, capitulum not compact; eyes finely faceted, eye narrower than frons (EW/FW 18/40). Thorax: Pronotum (Fig. 181) sub-globose, very finely punctate; (PW/PL 75/95); elytra short and boldly convex, with shallow longitudinal carina behind basal tumescence, disc with striae of very small setiferous punctures (EL/EW 165/70). Abdomen: Pygidium transverse/scutiform; aedeagus as in Fig. 204.

N a t u r a l H i s t o r y : The available specimen was collected during a period between May and June, at 186 m.

D i s t r i b u t i o n : This species is known from Belize.

E t y m o l o g y : The trivial name, *nodus*, is a Latin adjective meaning "swelling"; with reference to the tumescence at the base of the elytra.

***Aphelocerus nolus* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 7, 109, 205, 266)**

Holotype: ♂. Type locality: PERU, Madre de Dios, Rio Tambopata Res., 30 km (air) sw Pto. Maldonado, 290 m, 12°50'S 069°20'W. A second label reads: Canopy Fogging Project, 31Oct82, La Torre Trail to Sunset Pt., Secondary Floodplain Forest-Fogged tree No. 73. A third label reads: FOGGING 0064921 (USNM). **Paratype:** 1 specimen. **Peru:** **Provincia de Tambopata**, Madre de Dios, Rio Tambopata Reserva, 30 km SW Puerto Maldonado, 12°50'S 069°20'W, 31-X-1982, 290 m, canopy tree fogging, collector not noted (USNM).

D i a g n o s i s : The genus *Aphelocerus* KIRSCH was revised in 2005 (OPITZ 2005). This work included a key to species. *Aphelocerus nolus* specimens key out to *A. hespenheidei* OPITZ, from which they differ by showing broader and less acuminate phallobasic lobes.

D e s c r i p t i o n : Size: Length 5.0 mm; width 1.8 mm. Form: As in Fig. 266. Color: Black; few white setae at frontal sides, row of white setae on metepisternum. Head: Genae and epicranium extended; gena wrinkled behind eyes; interocular depression and frontal umbo shallow; antenna (Fig. 7) capitate, funicular antennomeres filiform, progressively shorter and wider towards capitulum, capitulum not compact; eyes finely

facetted, eye narrower than frons (EW/FW 20/40). **Thorax:** Pronotum proper (Fig. 109) subglobose, very finely punctate (PW/PL 78/92); elytra short and boldly convex, disc with striae of very small setiferous punctures (EL/EW 215/60). **Abdomen:** Pygidium transverse/scutiform; aedeagus as in Fig. 205.

Variation: Frons width is sex dimorphic with male frons proportionally wider. Also, male antennae are proportionally longer and the capitulum is slightly more lax.

Natural History: The available specimens were collected by fogging tree canopy, during October, at 290 m.

Distribution: This species is known from Peru.

Etymology: The trivial name, *nolus*, is a Latin noun that stems from *nola* (= bell); with reference to the shape of the pronotum.

***Aphelocerus sparicapillus* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 5, 108, 206, 267)**

Holotype: ♂. Type locality: Peru, S. a., Nov.11-23-1937, F. Woykowski, No. 3812. A second label reads: Dept. Huanuco, Vic. San Domingo, Andes, 3000 M. el. (FSCA).

Diagnosis: The genus *Aphelocerus* KIRSCH was revised in 2005 (OPITZ 2005). This work included a key to species. The available *Aphelocerus sparicapillus* specimen keys out to *A. immarginatus* from which the *A. sparicapillus* specimen differs by showing a non-sagittate aedeagus.

Description: **Size:** Length 5.0 mm; width 2.0 mm. **Form:** As in Fig. 267. **Color:** Black; row of white setae on the basal region of the sutural margin; elytral disc with two slightly developed white setal patches. **Head:** Interocular depression and frontal umbo shallow; antenna (Fig. 5) capitate, funicular antennomeres filiform, progressively shorter and wider towards capitulum, capitulum compact; eyes finely facetted, eye narrower than frons (EW/FW 17/41). **Thorax:** Pronotum (Fig. 108) oblong, very finely punctate (PW/PL 75/85); elytral disc with slightly developed anterior and posterior white setal patches, disc with striae of very small setiferous punctures (EL/EW 215/70). **Abdomen:** Pygidium transverse/scutiform; aedeagus as in Fig. 206.

Natural History: The available specimen was collected during November, at 3000 m.

Distribution: This species is known from Peru.

Etymology: The trivial name, *sparicapillus*, is a Latin compound name that stems from *sparsus* (= few) and *capillus* (= hair); with reference to the patches of white setae on the elytral disc.

***Aphelocerus tigma* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 6, 107, 207, 268)**

Holotype: ♀. Type locality: HONDURAS: **Dept. Francisco Morazan**, Parque Nacional La Tigra, 1-VI-1993, coll. M. C. Thomas (FSCA). **Paratypes:** 5 specimens. **Honduras:** **Departamento de Francisco Morazan**, Parque Nacional La Tigra, 1-VI-1999, P. W. Skillman Jr. (FWSC, 2: WOPC, 2); idem, 1-VI-1993, R. Turnbow (RHTC, 1).

Diagnosis: The genus *Aphelocerus* KIRSCH was revised in 2005 (OPITZ 2005). This work included a key to species. The available *Aphelocerus tigma* specimens key out to *A. capillus* OPITZ from which *A. tigma* specimens differ by showing a narrower elytral anterior white setal patch, and the elytral subapex shows more white setae.

Description: Size: Length 5.0 mm; width 2.0 mm. Form: As in Fig. 268. Color: Black; row of white setae on basal region of elytral sutural margin, these setae not contiguous with anterior white setal patch, elytral disc with two well-developed white setal patches. Head: Interocular depression and frontal umbo shallow; antenna (Fig. 6) capitate, funicular antennomeres filiform, progressively shorter and wider towards capitulum, capitulum compact; eyes finely faceted, eye narrower than frons (EW/FW 15/45). Thorax: Pronotum (Fig. 107) quadrate, very finely punctate; (PW/PL 82/82); elytral disc with well-developed anterior and posterior white setal patches, disc with striae of very small setiferous punctures (EL/EW 230/60). Abdomen: Pygidium transverse/scutiform; aedeagus as in Fig. 207.

Natural History: The available specimens were collected during June.

Distribution: This species is known from Honduras.

Etymology: The trivial name, *tigra*, is a noun in apposition and refers to the type locality.

***Aphelocerus yaguare* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 99, 159, 269)**

Holotype: ♀. Type locality: Nicaragua: Matagalpa: Selva Negra, 1280 m, 17-VI-2018, Weston & Galena Opitz, beating live branches of orange jasmine (FSCA).

Diagnosis: The genus *Aphelocerus* KIRSCH was revised in 2005 (OPITZ 2005). This work included a key to species. *Aphelocerus yaguare* specimens key out to *A. myrmecoides* OPITZ from which *A. yaguare* specimens differ by showing a more oblong elytral form. The elytral length to width ratio in *A. yaguare* specimens is 8.0, whereas in *A. myrmecoides* specimens it is 5.6. Also, the metepisternal line of white setae is missing in specimens of *A. yaguare*.

Description: Size: Length 5.5 mm; width 2.0 mm. Form: As in Fig. 269. Color: Black; row of white setae on at sides of frons and lower sides of pronotum. Head: Genae and epicranium extended; gena wrinkled behind eyes; interocular depression and frontal umbo shallow; antenna (Fig. 99) capitate, funicular antennomeres filiform, progressively shorter and wider towards capitulum, capitulum not compact; eyes finely faceted, eye narrower than frons (EW/FW 17/51). Thorax: Pronotum (Fig. 159) oblong, very finely punctate; (PW/PL 60/42); elytra boldly convex, disc with striae of very small setiferous punctures (EL/EW 240/30). Abdomen: Pygidium transverse/scutiform.

Natural History: The available specimen was collected during mid-June, by beating live branches of the evergreen bush orange jasmine [*Murraya paniculata* (L.) JACK (Rutaceae)], at 1,280 m.

Distribution: This species is known from Nicaragua.

Etymology: The trivial name, *yaguare*, is a noun in apposition and honors Yagüare the Nicaraguan native who founded the community of Matagalpa.

***Aphelocerus yoro* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 4, 102, 208, 270)**

Holotype: ♀. Type locality: HONDURAS: Yoro, PN Pico Pijol, mv + bl. 2June2003, R. Turnbow (FSCA). **Paratypes:** 5 specimens. **Honduras:** **Departamento de Yoro**, Parque Nacional Pico Pijol, 2-VI-2003, mercury-vapor lamp and blacklight, R. Turnbow (RHTC, 3); idem, 14-V-2002, R. Turnbow (WOPC, 1); **Departamento de Francisco Morazán**, El Sitio, 24-V-1933, J. Rifkind, P. Gum (JNRC, 1).

D i a g n o s i s : The genus *Aphelocerus* KIRSCH was revised in 2005 (OPITZ 2005). This work included a key to species. *Aphelocerus yoro* specimens key out to *A. capillus* OPITZ from which *A. yoro* specimens differ by showing broader phallobasic lobes and angular incurvature of the lobe apex.

D e s c r i p t i o n : Size: Length 5.2 mm; width 2.1 mm. Form: As in Fig. 270. Color: Black; row of white setae at base of elytral sutural margin contiguous with anterior patch of white setae, elytral disc posterior patch of white setae well developed. Head: Interocular depression and frontal umbo shallow; antenna (Fig. 4) capitate, funicular antennomeres filiform, progressively shorter and wider towards capitulum, capitulum compact; eyes finely faceted, eye narrower than frons (EW/FW 15/40). Thorax: Pronotum (Fig. 102) slightly oblong, very finely punctate; (PW/PL 75/80); elytral disc with two patches of white setae, anterior patch obliquely positioned and oblong, posterior patch subquadrate, disc impressed with small setiferous punctures (EL/EW 225/65). Abdomen: Pygidium transverse/scutiform; aedeagus as in Fig. 208.

N a t u r a l H i s t o r y : The available specimens were collected during May and June.

D i s t r i b u t i o n : This species is known from Honduras.

E t y m o l o g y : The trivial name, *yoro*, is a noun in apposition and refers to the type locality.

***Perilypus alpinus* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 13, 186, 209, 271)**

Holotype: ♂. Type locality: Mexico, Chiapas, Cañon Sumidero, 0-12.2 km N Park Entrance, TDF. A second label reads; 18-vi-2016, Beating, J. Rifkind, E. Martinez, colls. (CSCA).

D i a g n o s i s : The genus *Perilypus* SPINOLA was revised in 1977 (EKIS 1977). This work included a key to species. The available *Perilypus alpinus* specimen keys out to *P. caliculus* EKIS, from which *Perilypus alpinus* differs by showing a serrated tegminal dome, which is not present in *P. caliculus* specimens.

D e s c r i p t i o n : Size: Length 6.0 mm; width 2.0 mm. Form: As in Fig. 271. Color: Cranium bicolorous, lower frons and clypeus yellow, upper frons, and middle epicranium black, sides of epicranium yellow, cranial venter yellow; antenna black; pronotum broadly yellow at sides, with black discal marking that has central yellow spot; pterothorax dark brown; elytra black; legs bicolorous, femora mostly flavotestaceous, infuscated in distal 1/2, tibiae and tarsi black; abdomen dark brown. Head: Interocular depression shallow, crescentic; frontal umbo not prominent; cranium minutely punctate; antenna (Fig. 13) moderately serrate, not densely setose, antennomeres gradually increasing in diameter from scape to antennomere 11; eyes finely faceted, eye narrower than frons (EW/FW 25/38). Thorax: Pronotum (Fig. 186) transverse, very finely punctate; pronotal arch well defined; subapical depression well defined; side margins of pronotum proper strongly arcuate (PW/PL 90/78); elytra oblong rectangulate, pubescence short and profusely distributed throughout disc; disc punctures small and profusely distributed on disc, epipleural fold plane (EL/EW 240/65). Abdomen: Pygidium transverse/scutiform; aedeagus as in Fig. 209.

N a t u r a l H i s t o r y : The available specimen was collected during June, by beating.

D i s t r i b u t i o n : This species is known from México.

E t y m o l o g y : The trivial name, *alpinus*, is a Latin name with a meaning of "high mountain"; in reference to the type locality.

***Perilypus apunctus* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 10, 195, 210, 272)**

Holotype: ♂. Type locality: 10 mi. NW Eagle Pass, TEXAS, VIII-8-59, R. B. Selander & J. C. Schaffner, light (TAMU).

D i a g n o s i s : The genus *Perilypus* SPINOLA was revised in 1977 (EKIS 1977). This work included a key to species. The available *Perilypus apunctus* specimen keys out to *P. distinctus* EKIS, from which the *P. apunctus* specimen differs by showing a phallobasic lobe that is not uncinat. The aedeagus of the *P. apunctus* specimen is also similar to those of *P. virgulatus*, but the phallobasic lobes are significantly more elongate in the *P. apunctus* specimen.

D e s c r i p t i o n : Size: Length 9.0 mm; width 2.5 mm. Form: As in Fig. 272. Color: Cranium, prothorax, and mesosternum yellow; antenna black, except scape yellow; metathorax black; elytra dull violaceous; legs bicolorous, femora yellow, infuscated apically, tibiae and tarsi black. Head: Interocular depression shallow, crescentic; frontal umbo not prominent; cranium minutely punctate; antenna (Fig. 10) serrate, not densely setose, antennomeres gradually increasing in diameter from scape to antennomere 11; eyes finely faceted, eye narrower than frons (EW/FW 30/40). Thorax: Pronotum (Fig. 95) transverse, very finely punctate; pronotal arch well defined; subapical depression well defined; side margins of pronotum proper strongly arcuate (PW/PL 105/90); elytra oblong rectangulate, pubescence short and profusely distributed throughout disc; disc punctures small and profusely distributed on disc, epipleural fold plane (EL/EW 340/85). Abdomen: Pygidium transverse/scutiform; aedeagus as in Fig. 210.

N a t u r a l H i s t o r y : The available specimen was collected during August, at light.

D i s t r i b u t i o n : This species is known from the United States of America, Texas.

E t y m o l o g y : The trivial name, *apunctus*, is a Latin compound name that stems from the prefix – a (= without) and the noun *punctum* (= dot); in reference to the lack of a dark spot on the pronotal disc, very characteristic of many males of *Perilypus* species.

***Perilypus arsus* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 180, 211, 273)**

Holotype: ♂. Type locality: Costa Rica, **Puntarenas Prov.**, San Luis Rd., 6 mi. E to Guacimal. A second label reads: ca. 700 m, 27-VI-1997, J. Rifkind, H. Lezama, colls. (CSCA). **Paratypes:** 3 specimens. **Costa Rica:** **Provincia de Puntarenas**, San Luis Road, 6 miles E Junction with Road to Guacimal (JNRC, 1); San Luis, Ecolodge S Luis, 17-VI-1997, beating, 1100 m, J. Rifkind, H. Lezama (JNRC, 1; WOPC, 1).

D i a g n o s i s : The genus *Perilypus* SPINOLA was revised in 1977 (EKIS 1977). This work included a key to species. The available *Perilypus arsus* specimens keys out to *P. cultratus* EKIS, from which *Perilypus arsus* specimens differ by showing significantly narrower phallobasic lobes.

D e s c r i p t i o n : Size: Length 7.0 mm; width 2.0 mm. Form: As in Fig. 273. Color: Cranium flavotestaceous; antenna black; pronotum bicolorous, mostly flavotestaceous, collar black; pterothorax black except mesosternum yellow; elytra black, with faintly visible bluish tinge. Head: Interocular depression moderately deep, crescentic; frontal umbo prominent; cranium minutely punctate; antenna moderately serrate, not densely

setose, antennomeres gradually increasing in diameter from scape to antennomere 11; eyes finely faceted, eye narrower than frons (EW/FW 28/45). Thorax: Pronotum transverse (Fig. 180), very finely punctate; pronotal arch well defined; subapical depression well defined; side margins of pronotum proper strongly arcuate (PW/PL 100/93); elytra oblong rectangulate, pubescence short and profusely distributed throughout disc; disc punctures small and profusely distributed on disc, epipleural fold plane (EL/EW 305/75). Abdomen: Pygidium transverse/scutiform; aedeagus as in Fig. 211.

Variation: The paratypes are more melanistic than the holotype. Each elytron may have a yellow line and the pronotal disc may show a centrally located broad black marking. In one paratype, the elytral discal line is only faintly visible.

Natural History: The available specimens were collected during June, by beating, at altitudes that ranges from 700-1100.

Distribution: This species is known from Costa Rica.

Etymology: The trivial name, *arsus*, is a Latin adjective from *ardo* (= glow); in reference to the bluish tinge on the elytral disc.

***Perilypus izabal* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 12, 194, 212, 275)**

Holotype: ♂. Type locality: GUATEMALA: IZABAL: Sierra de Merendón, Finca Firmeza, 1181 m, N15°21.869' – W 88°41.374', 29.V-3.VI-2007, Cent. Amer. Broad-leaf forest, Sutton, Monzon & Camposeco (FSCA).

Diagnosis: The genus *Perilypus* SPINOLA was revised in 1977 (EKIS 1977). This work included a key to species. The available *Perilypus izabal* specimen keys out to *P. ventralis* EKIS, from which *Perilypus izabal* specimens differ by showing a broader aedeagus and visible sternites V and VI are yellow. In *P. ventralis* specimens sternites IV and V are yellow and the aedeagus is very narrow.

Description: Size: Length 10.0 mm; width 2.8 mm. Form: As in Fig. 212. Color: Cranium black, except clypeus and narrow region behind eyes yellow; antenna black; pronotum yellow at sides, with black triangular discal vitta; prothoracic venter yellow; pterothorax dark brown; elytra black; legs bicolorous, femora mostly flavotestaceous, infuscated and with annulus near apex, tibiae and tarsi black; abdomen bicolorous, visible sternites I-IV dark brown, sternites V-VI yellow. Head: Interocular depression broad, shallow, crescentic; frontal umbo prominent; cranium minutely punctate; antenna (Fig. 12) boldly serrate, densely setose, antennomeres gradually increasing in diameter from scape to antennomere 11, funicular antennomeres filiform; eyes finely faceted, eye narrower than frons (EW/FW 28/40). Thorax: Pronotum (Fig. 194) transverse, very finely punctate; pronotal arch well defined; subapical depression well defined; side margins of pronotum proper strongly arcuate (PW/PL 115/100); elytra flat, subovate and slightly undulate longitudinally, pubescence short and profusely distributed throughout disc; small punctures give disc cribrate appearance, epipleural fold sharply deflexed (EL/EW 400/95). Abdomen: Pygidium oblong/scutiform; aedeagus as in Fig. 212.

Natural History: The available specimen was collected during a time frame of 39 May to 3 June.

Distribution: This species is known from Guatemala.

E t y m o l o g y : The trivial name, *izabal*, is a noun in apposition and refers to the type locality.

***Perilypus schusteri* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 9, 166, 276)**

Holotype: ♂. Type locality: GUATEMALA: Guatemala Dept., Puerta Prada (Casa de J. C. Schuster), *Cupressus* forest N14 556630 W90 463362, 1850 m, 25 May-1 June 2013, J. C. Schuster collector (FSCA). **Paratype:** 1 specimen. **Guatemala:** **Departamento de Guatemala**, Puerta Prada, *Cupressus* forest, N14 556630 W90 463362, 25 May-1 June 2013, 1850 m, J. C. Schuster (UVGC).

D i a g n o s i s : The elytra are testaceous, the pronotum shows a broad black macula at middle that extends onto the pronotal arch, and the mesoscutellum is brown. This combination of characteristics will distinguish the members of this species from congeners. The genus *Perilypus* SPINOLA was revised in 1977 (EKIS 1977).

D e s c r i p t i o n : Size: Length 10.0 mm; width 2.8 mm. Form: As in Fig. 276. Color: Testaceous, except antenna dark brown, pronotal disc with central black macula, mesoscutellum brown, metepisternum and metathoracic coxae castaneous, femora black at distal margin, tibiae, and tarsi brown, pygidium and 7th sternite black. Head: Interocular depression broad, shallow, crescentic; frontal umbo prominent; cranium minutely punctate; antenna (Fig. 9) slightly serrate, antennomeres gradually increasing in diameter from scape to antennomere 11, funicular antennomeres filiform; eyes finely faceted, eye narrower than frons (EW/FW 20/35). Thorax: Pronotum (Fig. 166) transverse, very finely punctate; pronotal arch well defined; subapical depression well defined; side margins of pronotal proper strongly arcuate (PW/PL 78/70); elytra flat, pubescence short and profusely distributed throughout disc; small asetiferous punctures widely distributed on disc, epipleural fold laterally positioned (EL/EW 240/60). Abdomen: Pygidium scutiform.

N a t u r a l H i s t o r y : The available specimens were collected during a time frame from 25 May to 1 June, at 1850 m.

D i s t r i b u t i o n : This species is known from Guatemala.

E t y m o l o g y : The trivial name, *schusteri*, is a dedicative patronymic that honors Jack C. Schuster for his many contributions to insect field taxonomy.

***Perilypus virgulatus* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 11, 185, 213, 277)**

Holotype: ♂. Type locality: MEXICO, Oax, Hwy. 175, 15 mi. N. Pochutla, 800', 2 June 1983, C. W. & L. O'Brien & G. B. Marshall (FSCA). **Paratypes:** 2 specimens. **Mexico, Estado de Guerrero**, Acahuizotla, VI-2006, 800 m, Canopy tree trap lure, *P. japonica*, collector not noted (WOPC); **Estado de Jalisco**, 6 miles NE Barra de Navidad, 11-VIII-1982, C. W. & L. O'Brien, G. Wibmer (WOPC).

D i a g n o s i s : The genus *Perilypus* SPINOLA was revised in 1977 (EKIS 1977). This work included a key to species. The available *Perilypus virgulatus* specimens key out to *P. distinctus* EKIS, from which *P. virgulatus* specimens differ by showing a phallobasic lobe that is not uncinat.

D e s c r i p t i o n : Size: Length 5.5 mm; width 1.5 mm. Form: As in Fig. 277. Color: Cranium castaneous; antenna brown; pronotum bicolorous, mostly flavotestaceous, arch with centrally located dark spot, collar narrowly black at middle; pterothorax and legs flavotestaceous; elytra bicolorous, mostly brown and with faintly visible bluish tinge, each disc with broad linear vitta. Head: Interocular depression shallow, crescentic;

frontal umbo not prominent; cranium minutely punctate; antenna (Fig. 11) moderately serrate, not densely setose, antennomeres gradually increasing in diameter from scape to antennomere 11; eyes finely faceted, eye narrower than frons (EW/FW 25/40). Thorax: Pronotum (Fig. 185) transverse, very finely punctate; pronotal arch well defined; subapical depression well defined; side margins of pronotum proper strongly arcuate (PW/PL 90/80); elytra oblong rectangular, pubescence short and profusely distributed throughout disc; disc punctures small and profusely distributed on disc, epipleural fold plane (EL/EW 245/65). Abdomen: Pygidium transverse/scutiform; aedeagus as in Fig. 213.

Natural History: The available specimens were collected during June and August, one by beating at 153 m.

Distribution: This species is known from southwestern México.

Etyymology: The trivial name, *virgulatus*, is a Latin adjective with a meaning of "stripes"; in reference to the vitta on the elytral disc.

***Phonius versus* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 15, 179, 278)**

Holotype: ♂. Type locality: MEXICO: Puebla, 4 mi sw Acatepec, July 11, 1973, Mastro & Schaffner (TAMU).

Diagnosis: The narrow black line that extends from the middle of the pronotal disc, and extends forward to the epicranium, will distinguish this beetle from *Phonius sanguineus* CHEVROLAT. The forebody is completely black in specimens of the Chevrolat species.

Description: Size: Length 10.0 mm; width 2.8 mm. Form: As in Fig. 278. Color: Cranium and prothorax light castaneous, except epicranium with a narrow black line that extends backward across the pronotal arch and pronotal disc; antenna, pterothorax, legs and abdomen dark brown. Head: Cranium minutely punctate; antenna (Fig. 15) slightly serrate, antennomeres gradually increasing in diameter from scape to antennomere 11, funicular antennomeres filiform; eyes finely faceted, eye narrower than frons (EW/FW 25/55). Thorax: Pronotum (Fig. 179) transverse, very finely punctate; pronotal arch well defined; subapical depression well defined; side margins of pronotum proper strongly arcuate (PW/PL 105/95); elytra flat, its depth reduced to elytral apex, disc with erect and slightly recumbent black setae and sculptured by slightly roughened surface; epipleural fold positioned laterally (EL/EW 295/85). Abdomen: Pygidium scutiform.

Natural History: The available specimen was collected in July.

Distribution: This species is known from México.

Etyymology: The trivial name, *versus*, is a Latin noun with a meaning of "line"; with reference to the narrow black line on the pronotal disc.

Enopliinae GISTEL, 1856

***Agnatis curvabilis* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 36, 172, 214, 279)**

Holotype: ♂. Type locality: Estación Biol. Chamela, Jalisco, MEXICO, 15-23 July 1987, F. T. Hovore (WFBM). **Paratypes**: 41 specimens. **Mexico**: **Estado de Jalisco**, Estación Biológica Chamela, 7-15-VII-1987, at light, J. Chemsak, E. G. & J. M. Linsley (EMEC, 4; WOPC, 3); idem,

12-15-VII-1987, at light, J. Chemsak, E. G. & J. M. Linsley (EMEC, 3; WOPC, 3); idem, 14-VII-1987, on *Casearia tremula*, F. a. Noguera (WFBM, 3; WOPC, 5); idem, 15-VII-1987, on *Sapium pedicellatum*, F. a. Noguera (WFBM, 1); idem, 16-VII-1987, on *Casearia tremula*, F. a. Noguera (WFBM, 2); idem, 25-VII-1988, on *Coccoloba* sp., F. a. Noguera (WOPC, 1); idem, 15-23-VII-1987, on blossoms of *Casearia*, F. a. Noguera (WFBM, 3; WOPC, 1); idem, 15-VII-1987, on *Casearia tremula*, F. T. Hovore (WFBM, 2; WOPC); idem, 19-VII-1987, blacklight + mercury vapor lamp, R. H. Turnbow (RHTC, 1); idem, 10-20-VII-1985, E. Giesbert (FSCA, 1); Route 200 km 165 N, Melaque Junction, 26-VI-1995, F. a. Noguera (WFBM, 1); Chamela, vicinity UNAM, 9-19-VII-1993, J. E. Wappes (ACMT, 1); 5.5 km SE Cuautla, 29-VI-1995, 1610 m, F. a. Noguera (WFBM, 1); **Estado de Oaxaca**, 3 miles W Tehuantepec, reared from woody branch of *Lonchocarpus*, wood collected on VIII-1965, emerged on 21-VII-1966, G. H. Nelson (WFBM, 1); Road to Micro. Ocotepc, 16.8220°N 96.3653°W, 6 km S Mazatlán, highway 190, 9-VI-2011, R. L. Westcott (WFBM, 1). **Guatemala: Departamento de Zacapa**, 9 km W Teculuta, 3-VI-1991, *Acacia* thorn scrub, R. Anderson (CMNC, 1).

D i a g n o s i s : Among the 2 heretofore known species of *Agnatis* OPITZ, *A. curvabilis* most closely approximate *A. variabilis* OPITZ, from which *A. curvabilis* specimens differ by showing an ovoid hind body.

D e s c r i p t i o n : Size: Length 9.0 mm; width 4.0 mm. Form: As in Fig. 279. Color: Cranium bicolored, frons, region behind eye, and gular region testaceous, epicranium and venter sides black; antenna, scape black; prothorax bicolored, venter brown; pronotum mostly testaceous, with narrow black vitta at middle; elytra testaceous; pterothorax brown, legs mostly testaceous, femora infuscated distally; tarsi black; abdomen with transverse brown and testaceous lines. Head: Cranium finely punctate; antenna (Fig. 36) capitate, funicular antennomeres gradually wider from pedicel to 8th antennomere, capitular antennomeres 8 and 9 triangular, antennomere 10 ovoid; eyes small, ommatidia small, ocular notch large, eye much narrower than frons (EW/FW 25/50). Thorax: Pronotum (Fig. 172) transverse (PW/PL 130/120), anterior transverse depression absent; disc coarsely punctate, lateral sides convex, disc concave paraterally; elytral asetiferous punctures absent, setiferous punctures small and profusely distributed throughout elytral disc (EL/EW 380/140); Abdomen: Pygidium scutiform; aedeagus as in Fig. 214.

Variation: Length 7.0-10.0 mm; width 3.7-5.0 mm. This species is highly variable in color. The dorsum may be almost entirely black with only the epipleura testaceous, or the dorsum may be nearly entirely testaceous with only the elytral apex slightly black. The mostly dark elytra may have a green iridescence.

N a t u r a l H i s t o r y : The available specimens were collected during June and July. One specimen emerged from wood of a species of *Lonchocarpus* HUBER (Euphobiaceae). They were also collected on blossoms of *Casearia tremula* (GRISEB.) GRISEB. Ex WRIGHT (Salicaceae), on a species of *Coccoloba* P. BROWNE (Polygonaceae), and on the branches of a species of *Acacia* MARTINS (Fabaceae). Altitudinally, these beetles were collected from 300 to 2100 m, with blacklights and mercury vapor lights.

D i s t r i b u t i o n : This species is known from Mexico and Guatemala.

E t y m o l o g y : The trivial name, *curvabilis*, is a Latin name with a meaning of "bent"; with reference to the curvature of the side margins of the elytra.

***Agnatis vaurieae* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 94, 153, 215, 280)**

Holotype: ♀. Type locality: Minas Nuevas, Sonora, Mex., VIII-7-1952, C. & P. Vaurie (AMNH).

Paratypes: 7 specimens. **Mexico: Estado de Sonora**, Minas Nuevas, 7-VIII-1952, C. & P. Vaurie (AMNH, 4; WFBM, 1; WOPC, 2).

D i a g n o s i s : Among the 2 heretofore known species of *Agnatis*, *A. vaurei* most closely approximate *A. dugesi* (GORHAM), from which *A. vaurei* specimens differ by showing a testaceous pronotal color. The pronotum is black in specimens of *A. dugesi*.

D e s c r i p t i o n : Size: Length 7.0 mm; width 2.5 mm. Form: As in Fig. 280. Color: Cranium and antenna black; pterothorax, legs, and abdomen piceous; elytra mostly black with a bluish luster, epipleural fold testaceous. Head: Cranium coarsely punctate; antenna (Fig. 94) capitate, funicular antennomeres gradually wider from pedicel to 8th antennomere, capitular antennomeres 8 and 9 long triangular, antennomere 11 subrectangulate; eyes small, ommatidia small, ocular notch large, eye much narrower than frons (EW/FW 20/38). Thorax: Pronotum (Fig. 153) transverse (PW/PL 93/80), anterior transverse depression absent; disc coarsely punctate, lateral tubercle absent, disc concave paratergally; elytral asetiferous punctures absent, setiferous punctures small and profusely distributed throughout elytral disc (EL/EW 300/90); Abdomen: Pygidium scutiform; aedeagus as in Fig. 215.

Variation: Length 4.0-7.0 mm; width 1.7-2.5 mm. Other than body size, the available specimens were quite homogeneous.

N a t u r a l H i s t o r y : The available specimens were collected during August.

D i s t r i b u t i o n : This species is known from México.

E t y m o l o g y : The trivial name, *vaurieae*, is a patronymic that honors the late Patricia Vaurie, for her many contributions to museum and field entomology.

***Parapelonides aodontus* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 169, 281)**

Holotype: ♀. MEXICO, Jalisco, Est. Biol. Chamela, 'Eje Central', 2-VII-95, R. L. Wescott (CASC).

D i a g n o s i s : There are two species in *Parapelonides* that have the elytral disc mostly black, *P. chamelae* BARR, and now *P. aodontus*, whose specimens differ by showing the testaceous elytral region at the base of the elytral disc. In *P. chamelae* specimens, the testaceous fascia is at elytral middle. The genus *Parapelonides* BARR was revised during 2014 (OPITZ 2014b).

D e s c r i p t i o n : Size: Length 7.5 mm; width 3.5 mm. Form: As in Fig. 281. Color: Forebody, antenna, pterothorax, and legs black; elytra mostly black, with testaceous fascia at base, fascia extends posteriorly along epipleural margin. Head: Cranium finely punctate, lower frons slightly indented; antenna capitate, funicular antennomeres gradually shorter and wider from pedicel to 8th antennomere, capitular antennomeres 8 and 9 triangular, antennomere 10 ovoid; eyes small, ommatidia small, ocular notch large, eye much narrower than frons (EW/FW 20/45). Thorax: Pronotum (Fig. 169) slightly transverse (PW/PL 105/100), anterior transverse depression absent; disc finely punctate, pronotal sides convex; elytral asetiferous punctures minute, profusely distributed throughout disc; epipleural fold wide in basal 3/4th, then tapered to elytral apex (EL/EW 350/110); Abdomen: Pygidium quadrate/scutiform.

N a t u r a l H i s t o r y : The holotype was collected during July.

D i s t r i b u t i o n : This species is known from México.

E t y m o l o g y : The trivial name, *aodontus*, is a Greek compound name that stems from the prefix *a-* (without) and *odon* (= tooth); in reference to the absence of a tarsal denticle.

***Parapelonides naranjo* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 80, 120, 216, 282)**

Holotype: ♀. COSTA RICA, Guan. 3k SE R. Naranjo, 15-19-Mar. 1993, F. D. Parker (FSCA).

Paratype: 1 specimen. **Honduras:** **Departamento de Francisco de Morazan**, Zamorano, 27-V-2002, R. Turnbow (RHTC).

D i a g n o s i s : The genus *Parapelonides* BARR was revised in 2014 (OPITZ 2014b). This work included a key to species. *Parapelonides naranjo* specimens key out to *P. nigrescens* (SCHAEFFER) from which *P. naranjo* specimens differ by showing the side margins of the pronotum constricted at anterior 1/4th.

D e s c r i p t i o n : **Size:** Length 5.2 mm; width 1.8 mm. **Form:** As in Fig. 282. **Color:** Cranium mostly black, clypeus and middle frons testaceous; antenna black; prothorax widely testaceous at sides, black in remainder; pterothorax, legs, and abdomen piceous; elytra bicolored, testaceous in basal 2/3rd, black in remainder. **Head:** Cranium coarsely punctate; antenna (Fig. 80) capitate, funicular antennomeres gradually shorter from pedicel to 8th antennomere, capitular antennomeres 8 and 9 long triangular, antennomere 11 subrectangulate; eyes small, ommatidia small, ocular notch large, eye much narrower than frons (EW/FW 15/30). **Thorax:** Pronotum (Fig. 120) quadrate (PW/PL 70/70), anterior transverse depression present; disc coarsely punctate, sides of pronotal proper convex; elytral asetiferous punctures small, profusely distributed throughout disc; epipleural fold wide in basal 3/4th, then tapered to elytral apex (EL/EW 250/60); **Abdomen:** Pygidium quadrate/scutiform; aedeagus as in Fig. 216.

Variation: In some specimens, the posterior black coloration on the elytral disc is extended more anteriorly, narrowly extended anteriorly near sutural margin.

N a t u r a l H i s t o r y : The available specimens were collected during March and May.

D i s t r i b u t i o n : This species is known from Honduras and Costa Rica.

E t y m o l o g y : The trivial name, *naranjo*, is a name in apposition and refers to Rio Naranjo, part of the type locality.

***Pyticara frontegalba* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 39, 182, 217, 283)**

Holotype: ♀. Type locality: Chapada, Brazil. Acc. No. 2966. A second label reads: Nov. A third label reads: Chapada Campo (CMNH). **Paratypes:** 4 specimens. **Brazil:** **Estado do Bahia**, Chapada (WOPC, 2); **Estado do Mato Grosso**, Mato Grosso (MNHN, 1); **Estado do Pará**, Pará (CMNH, 1).

D i a g n o s i s : The genus *Pyticara* SPINOLA was revised in 2015 (OPITZ 2015a). This work included a key to species. *Pyticara frontegalba* specimens key out to *P. championi* GORHAM from which *P. frontegalba* specimens differ by showing a longer combined length of the funicular antennomeres. In *P. frontegalba* specimens the combined length of the funicular antennomeres are longer than 1/2 of the length of the basal capitular antennomeres. In *P. championi* specimens, the combined length of the funicular antennomeres are shorter than 1/2 the length of the basal antennomere of the capitulum.

D e s c r i p t i o n : **Size:** Length 13.0 mm; width 6.0 mm. **Form:** As in Fig. 283. **Color:** Cranium and prothorax yellow; antenna black; pterothorax brown; elytra bicolorous, anterior 1/4th yellow, posterior 3/4th black; prothoracic and mesothoracic legs bicolorous, femora yellow, tibiae and tarsi brown, metathoracic legs brown; abdomen black. **Head:** Eyes small, coarsely faceted, eye much narrower than frons (EW/FW 52/70); funicular antennomeres (Fig. 39) transverse, very setose; capitular antennomeres

9 and 10 long rectangulate, antennomere 11 very oblong ovate. Thorax: Pronotum (Fig. 182) transverse; pronotal tubercles absent (PW/PL 210/180), disc finely punctate; elytral disc without asetiferous punctures, elytra notably flared in posterior 1/2 (EL/EW 700/200). Abdomen: Pygidium transverse/scutiform; aedeagus as in Fig. 217.

Variation: Length 13.0-16.5 mm; width 3.5-7.0 mm. The extent of the yellow region on the elytral base varies.

Natural History: The holotype was collected during November.

Distribution: This species is known from Brazil.

Etymology: The trivial name, *frontegalba*, is a Latin compound name that stems from *frontis* (= forepart) and *galbus* (= yellow); with regard to yellow color of the anterior dorsal 1/2 of this beetle.

Epiphloeinae KUWERT, 1893

***Amboakis bermejo* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 67, 190, 218, 284)**

Holotype: ♂. Type locality: BOLIVIA: Santa Cruz Dist. 4 km N Bermejo, Refugio Los Volcanes, 18°05'S 63°26'W, 1000 m, 05-Oct-2007, J. E. Wappes, Ex. blacklight/mercury vapor light (FSCA).

Dia gnosis: These specimens have a yellow cranium and the pronotum is widely yellow at the sides. These characteristics will distinguish the members of this species from congeners. The genus *Amboakis* OPITZ was established in 2006 (OPITZ 2006).

Description: Size: Length 4.0 mm; width 1.1 mm. Form: As in Fig. 284. Color: Cranium testaceous; antenna black; prothorax bicolorous, venter and pronotal sides yellow, pronotal disc with brown streak; pterothorax and elytra brown, except elytron with a faint paler region behind middle; legs mostly testaceous, tibiae infuscated. Head: Cranium finely punctate; antenna (Fig. 67) capitate, funicular antennomeres slightly triangular, capitular antennomeres 8 and 9 triangular, antennomere 10 ovoid; eyes large, coarsely faceted, eye wider than frons (EW/FW 22/15). Thorax: Pronotum (Fig. 190) transverse (PW/PL 50/40), disc finely punctate; pronotal tubercle well developed; elytral asetiferous punctures organized into 10 striae (EL/EW 180/45). Abdomen: Pygidium transverse/scutiform; aedeagus as in Fig. 218.

Distribution: This species is known from Bolivia.

Etymology: The trivial name, *bermejo*, is a noun in apposition and refers to the type locality.

***Amboakis collucoatis* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 82, 117, 285)**

Holotype: ♀. Type locality: Bolivia, Yungas La Paz, Puente Mururrata to Suapi. A second label reads: 1200-1600 m, 25-28.XI.1984, L. E. Peña leg. (FSCA).

Dia gnosis: This beetle shows a black cranium and a pronotum that is testaceous at the apical and basal margins. The remainder of the pronotal disc is dark brown. This combination of characteristics will distinguish the members of this species from congeners. The genus *Amboakis* OPITZ was established in 2006 (OPITZ 2006).

Description: Size: Length 4.3 mm; width 1.3 mm. Form: As in Fig. 285. Color: Cranium black; antenna black, except scape testaceous; prothorax bicolored, venter testaceous; pronotum bicolored, apical and basal margins broadly testaceous, remainder

of pronotal disc dark brown; pterothorax and abdomen dark brown; elytra bicolored, mostly black, with short oblique testaceous line extending posteriorly from humeral angle, and with oblique testaceous fascia just behind elytral middle; legs testaceous, except tarsi black. Head: Cranium finely punctate; antenna (Fig. 82) capitate, funicular antennomeres shorter to capitulum, capitular antennomeres 8 and 9 triangular, antennomere 11 ovoid; eyes large, finely faceted, ocular notch large, eye as wide as frons (EW/FW 20/20). Thorax: Pronotum (Fig. 117) transverse (PW/PL 55/48), anterior transverse depression deeply impressed; disc finely punctate, lateral tubercle well developed, disc concave paralaterally near pronotal collar; discal and lateral trichobothria prominent; elytral asetiferous punctures arranged into 10 striae (EL/EW 220/45); anterior margin of protibia with 6 spines. Abdomen: Pygidium scutiform.

Natural History: The available specimen was collected during November, at an altitude between 1200-1600 m.

Distribution: This species is known from Bolivia.

Etymology: The trivial name, *collucoatis*, is a Latin name that stems from *colluco* (= thin); with reference to the body form of this beetle.

***Amboakis expandosa* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 54, 187, 286)**

Holotype: ♀. Type locality: PERU, Madre de Dios, Rio Tambopata Res., 30 km (air) sw Pto. Maldonado, 290 m, 12°50'S 069°20'W. A second label reads: Smithsonian Institution Canopy Fogging Project, T. L. Erwin et al. colls, 14Sep84, 01/02/086. A third label reads: FOGGING 0021270 (USNM).

Diagnosis: The genus name *Amboakis* OPITZ, and its 24 species, were made available in 2006 (OPITZ 2006). This work included a key to *Amboakis* species. *Amboakis expandosa* specimens key out to *A. barinas* OPITZ, from which *A. expandosa* specimens differ by showing a more transverse pronotum.

Description: Size: Length 5.0 mm; width 1.6 mm. Form: As in Fig. 286. Color: Cranium bicolorous, frons and epicranium black, remainder testaceous; antenna black; prothorax bicolored, anterior 1/2 of pronotum testaceous, piceous in posterior 1/2, prothoracic sternum testaceous; pterothorax piceous; elytra mostly brown, epipleural fold partially yellow; legs bicolorous, femora mostly yellow, posterior margin brown, tibiae brown. Head: Antenna (Fig. 54) capitate, funicular antennomeres expanded laterally, capitular antennomeres oblong; eyes large, finely faceted, ocular notch large, eye much wider than frons (EW/FW 30/20). Thorax: Pronotum (Fig. 187) transverse (PW/PL 77/57), anterior transverse depression deeply impressed; disc finely punctate, lateral tubercle well developed, disc concave paralaterally near pronotal collar; discal and lateral trichobothria prominent; elytral asetiferous punctures profusely distributed, punctures substriate in elytral basal 1/2 (EL/EW 240/60); anterior margin of protibia with 5 spines. Abdomen: Pygidium scutiform.

Natural History: The available specimen was collected during September, at 290 m.

Distribution: This species is known from Peru.

Etymology: The trivial name, *expandosa*, is a Latin name that stems from *expando* (= spread out); with reference to the transverse condition of the funicular antennomeres.

***Amboakis mitaraka* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 89, 161, 219, 287)**

Holotype: ♂. Type locality: GUYANE FRANÇAISE, Massif du Mitaraka ca. 2°14'N-54°27'O, 25.II-26.III.2015. A second label reads: La Planète Revisitée- MNHN.PNI Guyane, 2015 (APA-973-1) (NMNH).

D i a g n o s i s : The genus name *Amboakis* OPITZ, and its 24 species, were made available in 2006 (OPITZ 2006). That work included a key to *Amboakis* species. *Amboakis mitaraka* specimens key out to *A. rudis* OPITZ, from which *A. mitaraka* specimens differ by showing two large flavotestaceous maculae on the elytral disc.

D e s c r i p t i o n : Size: Length 3.5 mm; width 1.0 mm. Form: As in Fig. 287. Color: Cranium bicolorous, frons castaneous, epicranium and cranial venter black; antennal fundus yellow, capitulum black; prothorax and pterothorax black; elytra bicolorous, disc with two large flavotestaceous maculae, one macula broad and extended backwards for elytral anterior margin, the other transverse slightly behind elytral middle, remainder of disc black; legs yellow; abdomen black. Head: Antenna (Fig. 89) capitate, 6th funicular antennomeres slightly expanded, capitular antennomeres 8 and 9 subquadrate, antennomere 10 slightly oblong; eyes large, finely faceted, ocular notch large, eye wider than frons (EW/FW 20/12). Thorax: Pronotum (Fig. 161) transverse (PW/PL 50/40), anterior transverse depression deeply impressed; disc finely punctate, lateral tubercle well developed, disc concave paratergally near pronotal collar; discal and lateral trichobothria prominent; elytral asetiferous punctures profusely distributed, punctures substriate (EL/EW 160/36); anterior margin of protibia with 6 spines. Abdomen: Pygidium transverse/scutiform; aedeagus as in Fig. 219.

N a t u r a l H i s t o r y : The available specimen was collected during a period from 25 February to 26 March 2015.

D i s t r i b u t i o n : This species is known from French Guiana.

E t y m o l o g y : The trivial name, *mitaraka*, is a noun in apposition and refers to the type locality.

***Ellipotoma makrosa* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 90, 162, 288)**

Holotype: Gender not determined. Type locality: GUYANE FRANÇAISE, Massif du Mitaraka ca. 2°14'N-54°27'O, 25.II-26.III.2015. A second label reads: La Planète Revisitée- MNHN.PNI Guyane, 2015 (APA-973-1) (NMNH).

D i a g n o s i s : The genus *Ellipotoma* SPINOLA, and its 2 previously described species, were discussed in OPITZ (2006). The available specimen of *Ellipotoma makrosa* superficially resembles those of *E. turmalis* OPITZ, from which the *E. makrosa* specimen differs by showing a narrower head, narrower vertex, and the posterior 1/4 of the elytra are not flared as they are in specimens of *E. turmalis*.

D e s c r i p t i o n : Size: Length 4.0 mm; width 1.0 mm. Form: As in Fig. 288. Color: Forebody and pterothorax black; antennal fundus yellow, capitulum black; elytra yellow-brown, asetiferous punctures darker; legs yellow. Head: Antenna (Fig. 90) capitate, 6th funicular antennomeres slightly expanded, capitular antennomeres 8 and 9 transverse, antennomere 10 slightly oblong; eyes large, finely faceted, ocular notch large, eye wider than frons (EW/FW 18/3). Thorax: Pronotum (Fig. 162) oblong (PW/PL 50/40), disc finely punctate, lateral tubercle absent; discal and lateral trichobothria prominent; elytral asetiferous punctures arranged into 9 striae (EL/EW 185/35); anterior margin of protibia with 10 spines. Abdomen: Lost.

Natural History: The available specimens were collected during a period from 25 February to 26 March 2015.

Distribution: This species is known from French Guiana.

Etymology: The trivial name, *makrosa*, stems from the Greek *macros* (= long); in reference to the long narrow body form of this beetle.

***Epiphloeus mantillerii* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 88, 175, 220, 289)**

Holotype: ♀. Type locality: GUYANE FRANÇAISE, Massif du Mitaraka ca. 2°14'N-54°27'O, 25.II-26.III.2015. A second label reads: La Planète Revisitée- MNHN.PNI Guyane, 2015 (APA-973-1) (NMNH). **Paratypes:** 5 specimens. **French Guiana:** **Subdivision Maripasoula**, Massif du Mitaraka, 21°4'N-54°27'W, 25-II-26-III-2015, La Planète Revisitée- MNHN.PNI Guyane, 2015 (APA-973-1) (NMNH, 4; WOPC, 1), **Subdivision Roura**, Amazon Nature Lodge, Kaw Road 6, 11-23-VIII-2017, Malaise, Morris & Wappes (RFMC, 1)..

Diagnosis: The genus *Epiphloeus* SPINOLA was revised in 2008 (OPITZ 2008). That work included a key to *Epiphloeus* species. *Epiphloeus mantillerii* specimens key out to *E. princeps* GORHAM, from which *E. mantillerii* specimens differ by showing a predominantly black basal 1/2 of the elytral disc; a short flavotestaceous macula extends backward from the humeral angle. Also, in *E. mantillerii* specimens there is a much more extended phallobasic rod.

Description: Size: Length 13.0 mm; width 3.0 mm. Form: As in Fig. 289. Color: Cranium castaneous, frontal margin, below ocular notch, with slender patch of white setae; antenna bicolorous, scape testaceous, infuscated dorsally, rest of antenna brown; prothorax black, except, middle of arch red; pterothorax testaceous; elytra bicolorous, each disc with short testaceous flavotestaceous macula at humeral angle and large angular flavotestaceous maculae behind middle; abdomen bicolorous, visible sternites I to IV yellow, sternites V and VI black; pronotal and elytral discs densely vested with recumbent white setae. Head: Antenna (Fig. 88) capitate, scape particularly elongate, funicular antennomeres tightly packed, capitular antennomeres 9 and 10 with extended angular anterodistal margin, antennomere 11 suboval; eyes large, finely faceted, ocular notch large, eye wider than frons (EW/FW 55/45). Thorax: Pronotum (Fig. 175) transverse (PW/PL 150/120), anterior transverse depression deeply impressed; arch finely transversely wrinkled, disc coarsely punctate, lateral tubercle well developed, disc concave paraterally near pronotal collar; discal and lateral trichobothria prominent; each elytron tapered to apex; elytral asetiferous punctures large, concentrated on elytral basal 1/4 (EL/EW 125/45); anterior margin of protibia with 10 spines. Abdomen: Pygidium transverse/scutiform; aedeagus as in Fig. 220.

Variation: Length 8.0-13.0 mm; width 2.0-3.0 mm. The pronotal arch may be entirely black.

Natural History: The available specimen was collected during a period from 25 February to 26 March 2015.

Distribution: This species is known from French Guiana.

Etymology: The trivial name, *mantillerii*, is a dedicative patronym to honor Antoine Mantilleri, MNHN, for his contributions to taxonomic Entomology.

***Epiphloeus prolixicornus* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 86, 156, 221, 290)**

Holotype: ♂. Type locality: GUYANE FRANÇAISE, Massif du Mitaraka ca. 2°14'N-54°27'O, 25.II-26.III.2015. A second label reads: La Planète Revisitée- MNHN.PNI Guyane, 2015 (APA-973-1) (MNHN). **Paratypes:** 7 specimens. **French Guiana:** **Subdivision Maripasoula**, Massif du Mitaraka, 2°4'N-54°27'W, 25-II-26-III-2015, La Planète Revisitée- MNHN.PNI Guyane, 2015 (APA-973-1) (MNHN, 5; WOPC, 2).

D i a g n o s i s : The genus *Epiphloeus* SPINOLA was revised in 2008 (OPITZ, 2008). That work included a key to *Epiphloeus* species. *Epiphloeus prolixicornus* specimens key out to *E. princeps* GORHAM, from which *E. prolixicornus* specimens differ by showing a last antennomere that is longer than the combined length of antennomeres 9 and 10. Also, *E. prolixicornus* specimens differ by showing an aedeagus that has a much more lengthened phallobasic rod.

D e s c r i p t i o n : **Size:** Length 7.0 mm; width 2.0 mm. **Form:** As in Fig. 290. **Color:** Cranium light castaneous, frontal margin, below ocular notch, with slender patch of white setae; antenna bicolorous, scape and pedicel yellow, rest of antenna brown; prothorax black, except arch red; pterothorax testaceous; elytra bicolorous, mostly dark brown, each disc with slightly testaceous region near humerus and large angular testaceous maculae behind middle; abdomen bicolorous, visible sternites I to IV yellow, sternite V mostly yellow, black along distal margin, visible sternite VI black; pronotal and elytral discs densely vested with recumbent white setae. **Head:** Antenna (Fig. 86) capitate, scape particularly elongate, funicular antennomeres tightly packed, capitular antennomeres 9 and 10 crescentic, with extended angular anterodistal margin, antennomere 11 longer than combined length of antennomeres 9 and 10; eyes large, finely faceted, ocular notch large, eye wider than frons (EW/FW 55/45). **Thorax:** Pronotum (Fig. 156) transverse (PW/PL 105/85), anterior transverse depression deeply impressed; arch finely transversely wrinkled, disc coarsely punctate, lateral tubercle well developed, disc concave paralaraterally near pronotal collar; discal and lateral trichobothria prominent; elytral asetiferous punctures large, concentrated on elytral basal 1/4 (EL/EW 120/65); anterior margin of protibia with 7 spines. **Abdomen:** Pygidium transverse/scutiform; aedeagus as in Fig. 221.

Variation: Length 7.0-9.5 mm; width 1.9-2.8 mm. Except for body size, the available specimens are quite homogeneous.

N a t u r a l H i s t o r y : The available specimens weere collected during a period from 25 February to 26 March 2015.

D i s t r i b u t i o n : This species is known from French Guiana.

E t y m o l o g y : The trivial name, *prolixicornus*, is a Latin compound name that stems from *prolixus* (= stretched out long) and *cornu* (= horn); with reference to the expanded length of the last antennomere.

***Ichnea cerinis* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 93, 124, 222, 291)**

Holotype: ♂. Type locality: GUYANE FRANÇAISE, Massif du Mitaraka ca. 2°14'N-54°27'O, 25.II-26.III.2015. A second label reads: La Planète Revisitée- MNHN.PNI Guyane, 2015 (APA-973-1) (NMNH).

D i a g n o s i s : The genus *Ichnea* LAPORTE was revised in 2010 (OPITZ 2010). That work included a key to *Ichnea* species. *Ichnea cerinis* specimens key out to *I. incerta* GORHAM, from which *I. cerinis* specimens differ by showing a completely yellow body color, shorter phallobasic rod, and significantly wider phallic apex.

Description: Size: Length 7.0 mm; width 2.3 mm. Form: As in Fig. 291. Color: Yellow, except antenna black with only distal 1/2 of last antennomere yellow. Head: Frons deeply furrowed; antenna (Fig. 93) capitate, funicular antennomeres transverse and densely setose, capitular antennomeres 8 and 9 rectangular, antennomere 10 oblong; eyes large, finely faceted, eye wider than frons (EW/FW 22/14). Thorax: Pronotum (Fig. 124) slightly oblong (PW/PL 68/70) sides without tubercle, disc concave paralaterally near pronotal collar; discal and lateral trichobothria well developed; elytral asetiferous punctures small, profusely distributed (EL/EW 340/55); epipleuron flared; anterior margin of protibia with 10 spines. Abdomen: Pygidium transverse/scutiform; aedeagus as in Fig. 222.

Natural History: The available specimen was collected during a period from 25 February to 26 March 2015.

Distribution: This species is known from French Guiana.

Etymology: The trivial name, *cerinis*, is a Latin name that stems from *cerinus* (= yellowish); with reference to the color of this beetle.

***Ichnea paraguayensis* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 37, 199, 292)**

Holotype: ♂. Type locality: PARAGUAY: Canindeyu, Mbaracay Reserve, 1-5-XII-2017, 165 m, J.B. Heppner Malaise trap (FSCA).

Diagnosis: The genus *Ichnea* LAPORTE was revised in 2010 (OPITZ 2010). That work included a key to *Ichnea* species. *Ichnea paraguayensis* specimens key out to *I. marginella* GORHAM, from which *I. paraguayensis* specimens differ by showing a pronotum that is more narrowed in its anterior 1/3, and the elytra and legs are completely black.

Description: Size: Length 8.0 mm; width 2.0 mm. Form: As in Fig. 292. Color: Black, except frons, cranial venter, and prothoracic sternum yellow. Head: Frons plane, extraordinarily narrow; antenna (Fig. 37) capitate, funicular antennomeres transverse and densely setose, capitular antennomeres 8 and 9 rectangular, antennomere 10 oblong; eyes large, finely faceted, eye wider than frons (EW/FW 30/7). Thorax: Pronotum (Fig. 199) slightly oblong (PW/PL 70/80) sides without tubercle, disc concave paralaterally near pronotal collar; discal and lateral trichobothria well developed; elytral asetiferous punctures small, profusely distributed (EL/EW 375/65); anterior margin of protibia with 11 spines. Abdomen: Pygidium transverse.

Natural History: The holotype specimen was collected during December.

Distribution: This species is known from Paraguay.

Etymology: The trivial name, *paraguayensis*, is a noun in apposition and refers to the type locality.

***Madoniella acicula* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 63, 151, 293)**

Holotype: ♂. Type locality: GUADELOUPE: Domain Duclas, Petite Bourg, Castarel Forest, 22-30-III-1977, coll: W. H. Whitcomb, malaise trap (FSCA). **Paratypes:** 5 specimens. **Guadeloupe:** **Urban Area Petite-Bourg,** Domain Duclas, Castarel Forest, 16-III-1977, malaise trap, H. Whitcomb (CMNC, 1; CMNH, 1); idem, 18-III-1977, malaise trap, H. Whitcomb (WFBM, 1; WOPC, 2).

Diagnosis: The genus *Madoniella* PIC was revised in 2011 (OPITZ 2011b). This

work includes a key to species. *Madoniella acicula* specimens key out to *M. pici* PIC, from which *M. acicula* specimens differ by showing an acuminate phallic apex. The phallic apex is rounded in specimens of *M. pici*.

Description: Size: Length 3.5 mm; width 1.1 mm. Form: As in Fig. 293. Color: Cranium red-castaneous; antenna mostly yellow, fundus and 8th antennomeres yellow, antennomeres 9 and 10 brown; pronotum and pterothorax piceous, with 2 irregular testaceous elevations; legs mostly yellow, tibiae with brown stripe; elytral insignia not well defined; abdomen bicolorous, visible sternites I-III brown, remainder yellow. Head: Cranium coarsely punctate, densely setose; antenna (Fig. 63) capitate, funicular antennomeres filiform, progressively shorter towards capitulum, capitular antennomeres 8 and 9 triangular, antennomere 10 ovoid; eyes large, ommatidia small, eye notch large, eye wider than frons (EW/FW 21/13). Thorax: Pronotum (Fig. 151) transverse, coarsely punctured, densely setose (PW/PL 50/40), disc deeply concave paraterally near pronotal collar; discal and lateral trichobothria prominent; elytral asetiferous punctures arranged into 11 striae (EL/EW 160/30); anterior margin of protibia with 3 spines. Abdomen: Pygidium transverse/scutiform.

Natural History: The available specimen was collected during a day between November 20 and December 12.

Distribution: This species is known from Guadeloupe.

Etymology: The trivial name, *acicula*, is a Latin noun with a meaning of "needle"; with reference to the acuminate phallic apex.

***Madoniella aspera* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 64, 129, 294)**

Holotype: ♀. Type locality: MEX. Guerr. 18-23 km S. Filo de Caballo, Sept. 17- '89, 8-9000', J. E. Wappes (FSCA).

Diagnosis: The extraordinarily rough sculpturing on the surface of this beetle will distinguish it from congeners. The genus *Madoniella* PIC was revised during 2011 (OPITZ 2011b).

Description: Size: Length 6.0 mm; width 1.5 mm. Form: As in Fig. 294. Color: Cranium castaneous, with wisps of yellow and black setae; antenna bicolored, fundus testaceous, capitulum brown; pronotum castaneous, with wisps of yellow and black setae; pterothorax black; elytra tricolored, side margin mostly castaneous, middle of disc with two large yellow markings bordered by dark castaneous areas, elytral insignia not defined; legs bicolored, base of femora castaneous, remainder testaceous, tibiae mostly testaceous, infuscated at middle; abdomen brown. Head: Cranium coarsely punctate, profusely vested with setae; antenna (Fig. 64) capitate, funicular antennomeres filiform, progressively shorter towards capitulum, capitular antennomeres 8 and 9 triangular, antennomere 10 ovoid; eyes large, ommatidia small, eye notch large, eye narrower than frons (EW/FW 20/40). Thorax: Pronotum (Fig. 129) slightly transverse, coarsely punctured (PW/PL 80/70), disc coarsely sculptured, densely setose, deeply concave paraterally near pronotal collar; discal and lateral trichobothria prominent; elytral surface very rough, highly setose, asetiferous punctures large, not striate (EL/EW 120/60); anterior margin of protibia with 3 spines. Abdomen: Pygidium scutiform.

Natural History: The available specimen was collected during September, at an altitude between 2439-2744 m.

Distribution: This species is known from México.

E t y m o l o g y : The trivial name, *aspera*, is a Latin adjective with a meaning of "rough"; with reference to the rough surface of the dorsum of this beetle.

***Madoniella baja* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 65, 152, 295)**

Holotype: ♂. Type locality: GUAT. Baja Verapaz, 14.5 km N. Salamá on Patín Rd., 1620 m, 23.V.1991, H. & a. Howden (CMNC).

D i a g n o s i s : The genus *Madoniella* PIC was revised in 2011 (OPITZ 2011b). This work included a key to species. *Madoniella baja* specimens key out to *M. punctata* (GORHAM), from which the available *M. baja* specimen differs by showing a dark brown region on the elytral humerus.

D e s c r i p t i o n : **Size:** Length 3.2 mm; width 1.0 mm. **Form:** As in Fig. 295. **Color:** Forebody dark castaneous; antennae bicolorous, fundus testaceous, capitulum brown; pterothorax black; elytra mostly dark brown, insignia partially developed, anterior block not connected to posterior block, small punctiform testaceous spot near posterocentral extension of posterior block. **Head:** Antenna (Fig. 65) capitate, funicular antennomeres filiform, progressively shorter towards capitulum, capitular antennomeres 8 and 9 triangular, antennomere 10 ovoid; eyes large, ommatidia small, eye narrower than frons (EW/FW 15/23). **Thorax:** Pronotum (Fig. 152) transverse, coarsely punctured (PW/PL 48/36), disc deeply concave paralaterally near pronotal collar; discal and lateral trichobothria prominent; elytral asetiferous punctures striate (EL/EW 155/40); anterior margin of protibia with 6 spines. **Abdomen:** Pygidium scutiform.

N a t u r a l H i s t o r y : The available specimen was collected during May, at 1620 m.

D i s t r i b u t i o n : This species is known from Guatemala.

E t y m o l o g y : The trivial name, *baja*, is a noun in apposition and refers to the type locality.

***Madoniella delta* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 66, 191, 223, 296)**

Holotype: ♂. Type locality: NIC: Nueva Segovia, Cerro Jesus, 1300 m, VI/7-13/2015, Morris & Wappes (FSCA).

D i a g n o s i s : The genus *Madoniella* PIC was revised in 2011 (OPITZ 2011b). This work includes a key to species. *Madoniella delta* specimens key out to *M. kuhlorum* OPITZ, from which the *M. delta* specimen differs by lacking a posterolateral extension of the anterior block. Also, the phallobasic apodeme is very short in the available specimen of *M. delta*, which is not the case in *M. kuhlorum* specimens.

D e s c r i p t i o n : **Size:** Length 5.0 mm; width 1.5 mm. **Form:** As in Fig. 296. **Color:** Cranium red-castaneous; antenna brown, except scape testaceous; pronotum bicolored, mostly black, with a triangular red mark that extends laterally along pronotal arch; pterothorax black; elytra mostly dark brown, insignia well developed, anterolateral and anterocentral extensions of anterior block poorly developed, posterolateral extension of anterior block absent; legs and abdomen brown. **Head:** Cranium coarsely punctate; antenna (Fig. 66) capitate, funicular antennomeres filiform, progressively shorter towards capitulum, capitular antennomeres 8 and 9 triangular, antennomere 10 ovoid; eyes large, ommatidia small, eye notch large, eye narrower than frons (EW/FW 20/30). **Thorax:** Pronotum (Fig. 191) quadrate, coarsely punctured (PW/PL 62/62), disc deeply concave paralaterally near pronotal collar; discal and lateral trichobothria prominent;

elytral asetiferous punctures striate (EL/EW 155/40); anterior margin of protibia with 4 spines. Abdomen: Pygidium scutiform; aedeagus as in Fig. 223.

Natural History: The available specimen was collected during June, at 1300 m.

Distribution: This species is known from Nicaragua.

Etymology: The trivial name, *delta*, is the Greek capital letter Δ; with reference to the shape of the red marking at the anterior-middle of the pronotal disc.

***Madoniella muralla* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 61, 149, 224, 297)**

Holotype: ♀. Type locality: HONDURAS: Olancho, P.N. La Muralla, 25 May 1995. R. Turnbow (FSCA). Paratype: 1 specimen. Honduras: **Departamento de Olancho**, Parque Nacional La Muralla, 25-V-1955, R. H. Turnbow (RHTC).

Diagnosis: The genus *Madoniella* PIC was revised in 2011 (OPITZ 2011b). This work included a key to species. *Madoniella muralla* specimens key out to *M. kuhlorum* OPITZ, from which *M. muralla* specimens differ by showing a much shorter aedeagus and the phallobasic lobes are significantly wider.

Description: Size: Length 5.5 mm; width 1.8 mm. Form: As in Fig. 297. Color: Cranium red-castaneous; antenna brown, except scape and pedicel testaceous; pronotum bicolored, mostly black, with red mark on pronotal arch; pterothorax black; elytra mostly dark brown, insignia well developed, all insignia components present, except anterocentral extension of anterior block and posterolateral extension of posterior block absent; legs and abdomen brown. Head: Cranium coarsely punctate; antenna (Fig. 61) capitate, funicular antennomeres filiform, progressively shorter towards capitulum, capitular antennomeres 8 and 9 triangular, antennomere 10 ovoid; eyes large, ommatidia small, eye notch large, eye narrower than frons (EW/FW 25/30). Thorax: Pronotum (Fig. 149) slightly transverse, coarsely punctured (PW/PL 70/63), disc deeply concave paraterally near pronotal collar; discal and lateral trichobothria prominent; elytral asetiferous punctures striate (EL/EW 260/60); anterior margin of protibia with 10 spines. Abdomen: Pygidium scutiform; aedeagus as in Fig. 224.

Natural History: The available specimens were collected during May.

Distribution: This species is known from Honduras.

Etymology: The trivial name, *muralla*, is a noun in apposition and refers to the type locality.

***Madoniella nota* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 62, 150, 298)**

Holotype: ♂. Type locality: BOLIVIA: Santa Cruz, Amboro National Park, Los Volcanes. c. 1000 m, S18°06' W63°36', 20/xi-12/xii/2004. A second label reads, on tree fall, daytime, hand collected, Barclay, M. V. L. & Mendel H., BMNH (E) 2004-280 (BMNH).

Diagnosis: The genus *Madoniella* PIC was revised in 2011 (OPITZ 2011b). This work included a key to species. The available *Madoniella nota* specimen keys out to *M. fonteboa* OPITZ, from which the *M. nota* specimen differs by showing a vestige of the insignal posterocentral extension of the posterior block.

Description: Size: Length 4.0 mm; width 1.2 mm. Form: As in Fig. 298. Color: Cranium red-castaneous; antenna brown, except scape testaceous; pronotum bicolored, mostly black, with red arch; elytra mostly dark brown, short testaceous line extended

posteriorly from elytral basal margin, short slightly oblique line at elytral middle, vestige of insignial posterocentral extension of the posterior block; legs and abdomen brown. Head: Cranium coarsely punctate; antenna (Fig. 62) capitate, funicular antennomeres filiform, progressively shorter towards capitulum, capitular antennomeres 8 and 9 triangular, antennomere 10 ovoid; eyes large, ommatidia small, eye notch large, eye wider than frons (EW/FW 20/15). Thorax: Pronotum (Fig. 150) transverse, coarsely punctured (PW/PL 58/49), disc deeply concave paralaterally near pronotal collar; discal and lateral trichobothria prominent; elytral asetiferous punctures striate (EL/EW 155/40); anterior margin of protibia with 5 spines. Abdomen: Pygidium scutiform.

Natural History: The available specimen was collected during a day between November 20 and December 12.

Distribution: This species is known from Honduras.

Etymology: The trivial name, *nota*, is a Latin name with the meaning of "mark"; with reference to the insignia on the elytral disc.

***Madoniella selvanegra* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 100, 138, 225, 299)**

Holotype: ♂. Type locality: Nicaragua: Matagalpa, Selva Negra, 16-22-IV-2002, beating tree branches, bushes, cloud forest edge, 1280 m, Weston Opitz (FSCA). Paratypes: 16 specimens. Nicaragua: **Departamento de Matagalpa**, Selva Negra, 16-22-IV-2002, beating tree branches, bushes, cloud forest edge, 1280 m, Weston Opitz (WOPC, 8); idem, 7-VI-2018, R. Turnbow (RHTC, 1); idem, 9-VI-2018, R. Turnbow (RHTC, 1); idem, 10-VI-2018, R. Turnbow (RHTC, 2); idem, 11-VI-2018, R. Turnbow (RHTC, 3); idem, 14-VI-2018, R. Turnbow (RHTC, 1).

Diagnosis: The genus *Madoniella* PIC was revised in 2011 (OPITZ 2011b). This work includes a key to species. *Madoniella selvanegra* specimens key out to *M. orosiensis* OPITZ, from which *M. selvanegra* specimens differ by showing an anterocentral extension of the anterior insignial block. Such an extension is absent in *M. orosiensis* specimens.

Description: Size: Length 4.2 mm; width 1.3 mm. Form: As in Fig. 299. Color: Cranium red-castaneous; antenna brown, except scape and pedicel testaceous; pronotum black; pterothorax black; elytra mostly dark brown, insignia well developed, all insignia components present, except posterolateral extension of anterior block and anterolateral extension of posterior block absent; legs testaceous, tibiae infuscated; abdomen brown. Head: Cranium coarsely punctate; antenna (Fig. 100) capitate, funicular antennomeres filiform, progressively shorter towards capitulum, capitular antennomeres 8 and 9 triangular, antennomere 10 ovoid; eyes large, ommatidia small, eye notch large, eye narrower than frons (EW/FW 18/25). Thorax: Pronotum (Fig. 138) slightly transverse, coarsely punctured (PW/PL 55/50), disc deeply concave paralaterally near pronotal collar; discal and lateral trichobothria prominent; elytral asetiferous punctures striate (EL/EW 200/45); anterior margin of protibia with 5 spines. Abdomen: Pygidium scutiform; aedeagus as in Fig. 225.

Natural History: The available specimens were collected during April, by beating tree branches intertwined with bush branches, at a cloud forest edge, at 1280 m.

Distribution: This species is known from Nicaragua.

Etymology: The trivial name, *selvanegra*, is a noun in apposition and refers to the type locality.

***Megaphloeus imparilus* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 47, 192, 226, 300)**

Holotype: ♂. Type locality: Belize, Stann Crk, Bocawina, 16 km W Dangriga, 83 m, 16.927°N, 88.397°W, 5-7-viii-2017. A second label reads: Coll. L. G. Bezark (FSCA). **Paratype:** 1 specimen. **Belize:** District of Stann Creek, 16 km W Dangriga, 83 m, 16.927°N, 88.397°W, 5-7-VIII-2017, L. G. Bezark (WOPC).

D i a g n o s i s : The genus *Megaphloeus* Pic was revised in 2011 (OPITZ 2011a). This work included a key to species. *Megaphloeus imparilus* specimens key out to *M. animosus* (WOLCOTT), from which *M. imparilus* specimens differ by showing a more angular midelytral fascia and the antenna are more strongly sex dimorphic.

D e s c r i p t i o n : **Size:** Length 5.3 mm; width 2.0 mm. **Form:** As in Fig. 300. **Color:** Cranium and pronotum dark castaneous; antennae tricolorous, scape testaceous, fundus castaneous, capitulum black; pterothorax black; elytra mostly dark brown, inverted T-shaped flavotestaceous humeral macula poorly defined; legs testaceous; abdomen brown; mesoscutellum dark brown. **Head:** Antenna (Fig. 47) capitate, sex dimorphic, funicular antennomeres filiform, progressively shorter towards capitulum, capitular antennomeres 9 and 10 triangular, in male antennomere 11 oblong, nearly twice as long as antennomere 10; eyes large, finely faceted, eye narrower than frons (EW/FW 15/30). **Thorax:** Pronotum (Fig. 192) transverse; pronotal arch transversally wrinkled (PW/PL 70/55), disc deeply concave paraterally near pronotal collar; elytral asetiferous punctures profusely distributed; (EL/EW 250/75); anterior margin of protibia with 6 spines. **Abdomen:** Pygidium quadrate/scutiform; aedeagus as in Fig. 226.

Variation: The available specimens are quite homogeneous, except that the last antennomere is sex-dimorphic, with the male 11th antennomere much longer than the female 11th antennomere.

N a t u r a l H i s t o r y : The available specimens were collected during August, at 83 m.

D i s t r i b u t i o n : This species is known from Belize.

E t y m o l o g y : The trivial name, *imparilus*, is a Latin adjective derived from *imparilis* (= unequal); with reference to the sex-dimorphic condition of the antenna.

***Megaphloeus yasuni* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 84, 189, 301)**

Holotype: ♀. Type locality: ECUADOR, Napo, Yasuni Res. Sta. 19-30 Oct 1998, W. J. Hanson 250 m (FSCA).

D i a g n o s i s : In this beetle, the elytral disc shows a testaceous crescentic marking extended from the elytral basal margin. Also, the elytral disc shows a rectangulate testaceous fascia at the middle. These two characteristics will distinguish the members of this species from congeners. The genus *Megaphloeus* OPITZ was revised in 2011 (OPITZ 2011a).

D e s c r i p t i o n : **Size:** Length 5.0 mm; width 1.5 mm. **Form:** As in Fig. 301. **Color:** Cranium mostly castaneous, frons with black spot, epicranium black; antenna mostly black, scape yellow; prothorax mostly black; pronotal arch testaceous; mesepisternum black, rest of pterothorax testaceous; elytron mostly black, with testaceous crescentic marking extended from elytral basal margin, and with rectangular testaceous fascia at middle. **Head:** Antenna (Fig. 84) capitate, funicular antennomeres shorter towards capitulum, capitular antennomeres 9 and 10 triangular, antennomere 11 ovoid; eyes large, finely faceted, eye slightly wider than frons (EW/FW 25/20). **Thorax:** Pronotum

(Fig. 189) quadrate (PW/PL 60/45), disc finely punctate, lateral tubercle well developed; elytra sculptured with profusely distributed small asetiferous punctures (EL/EW 220/50).

Abdomen: Pygidium scutiform.

Natural History: The holotype was collected during October at 250 m.

Distribution: This species is known from Ecuador.

Etyymology: The trivial name, *yasuni*, is a noun in apposition and refers to the type locality.

***Megatrachys irrasis* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 69, 131, 302)**

Holotype: ♀. Type locality: Colombia, Boyaca, SFF Iguaque, Qda. Los Francos, Malaise, 13-31-III-2003, P. Reina (FSCA). Paratypes: 2 specimens. Colombia: **Departamento de Boyacá**, SFF Iguaque, Qda. Los Francos, 30-VII-17-VIII-2000, P. Reina (WOPC); Bosque de Rastrojo, 5°25'N 73°27'W, 17-VIII-1-IX-2000, malaise, 2050 m, P. Reina (WOPC).

Diagnosis: Within *Megatrachys* OPITZ, this is the only known species whose specimens lack a cranial wisp of black setae.

Description: Size: Length 6.5 mm; width 2.0 mm. Form: As in Fig. 302. Color: Cranium and pronotum dark castaneous; antennae bicolorous, scape testaceous, remainder of antenna brown; pterothorax and abdominal sternites black; elytra mostly brown, side areas dark brown, with short wisps of black setae; legs bicolorous, femora, tibiae, and tarsi with portions of yellow and brown. Head: Cranium coarsely sculptured, highly setose; antenna (Fig. 69) capitate, funicular antennomeres filiform, progressively shorter towards capitulum, capitular antennomeres 8 and 9 triangular, antennomere 10 ovoid; eyes large, finely faceted, eye slightly narrower than frons (EW/FW 25/28). Thorax: Pronotum (Fig. 131) quadrate, highly setose, somewhat corrugated, disc deeply concave paraterally near pronotal collar; discal and lateral trichobothria well developed (PW/PL 70/70); elytral disc corrugated; asetiferous punctures large and randomly distributed, small brown and yellow setal wisps present throughout elytral disc (EL/EW 290/55); anterior margin of protibia with 4 spines. Abdomen: Pygidium scutiform.

Variation: The available specimens are quite homogeneous.

Natural History: The available specimens were collected in a Malaise trap during periods of 13-31-III, 30-VII-17-VIII, and 17-VIII-1-IX.

Distribution: This species is known from Colombia.

Etyymology: The trivial name, *irrasis*, is a Latin adjective derived from *irrasus* (= unpolished); with reference to corrugated condition of the surface of the pronotal and elytral discs.

***Plocamocera catalexis* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 48, 106, 303)**

Holotype: ♀. Type locality: GUYANE FRANÇAISE, Massif du Mitaraka, ca. 2°14'N-54°27'O, 25-II-26-III-2015. A second label reads: La Planète Revisitée –MNHN/PNI Guyane 2015 (APA-973-1) (MNHN). Paratype: 1 specimen. French Guiana: **Subdivision Maripasoula**, Massif du Mitaraka, 21°4'N-54°27'W, 25-II-26-III-2015, La Planète Revisitée- MNHN.PNI Guyane, 2015 (APA-973-1) (WOPC).

Diagnosis: The genus *Plocamocera* SPINOLA was revised in 2004 (OPITZ, 2004). This work included a key to species. *Plocamocera catalexis* specimens key out to *P. onorei* OPITZ from which *Plocamocera catalexis* specimens differ by showing a disconnection of components of the elytral inverted T marking near the humeral angle and by the narrower capitular antennomeres.

Description: Size: Length 4.1 mm; width 1.5 mm. Form: As in Fig. 303. Color: Cranium and prothorax piceous; pronotal periphery castaneous; pterothorax piceous; elytra variegated, flavotestaceous humeral inverted T macula disconnected, testaceous postmedial macula proximal to epipleural margin, subapical testaceous fascia angular and extended from epipleural to sutural margins, apex testaceous; legs mostly yellow, femora and tibiae infuscated; abdomen brown. **Head:** Antenna (Fig. 48) capitate, with long filamentous sensilla trichodea, scape and pedicel particularly prominent, funicular antennomeres minute, capitular antennomeres narrow-oblong; eyes large, finely faceted, ocular notch large, eye much wider than frons (EW/FW 27/16). **Thorax:** Pronotum (Fig. 106) transverse (PW/PL 65/42), disc finely punctate, lateral tubercle well developed, disc concave paralaterally near pronotal collar; discal and lateral trichobothria prominent; elytral asetiferous punctures small, profusely distributed (EL/EW 200/50); anterior margin of protibia with 2 spines. **Abdomen:** Pygidium transverse/scutiform.

Natural History: The available specimen was collected during a period between February 25 and March 26.

Distribution: This species is known from French Guiana.

Etymology: The trivial name, *catalexis*, is a Greek name with the meaning of "end"; with reference to the pale elytral apex.

***Pyticeroides brevitubulus* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 76, 193, 227, 304)**

Holotype: ♂. Type locality: PERU: Madre de Dios, Rio Tambopata Res., 1250S 6920N, 20-29-X-1982, R. C. Wilkerson, Insect flight trap (FSCA).

Diagnosis: The genus *Pyticeroides* KUWERT was revised in 2007 (OPITZ 2007). That work included a key to *Pyticeroides* species. The available specimen of *Pyticeroides brevitubulus* keys out to *P. eurides* OPITZ, from which the *P. brevitubulus* holotype differs by showing a significantly shorter aedeagal phallobase.

Description: Size: Length 6.5 mm; width 2.0 mm. Form: As in Fig. 304. Color: Cranium castaneous; antenna black; prothorax mostly black, broadly testaceous at sides; pterothorax brown; elytra black; legs bicolorous, mostly black, metafemoral base testaceous, tarsi yellow. **Head:** Frons deeply concave; antenna (Fig. 76) capitate, funicular antennomeres transverse, compacted, and densely setose, capitular antennomeres 7 and 8 triangular, antennomere 9 ovoid; eyes large, finely faceted, eye wider than frons (EW/FW 25/15). **Thorax:** Pronotum (Fig. 193) transverse (PW/PL 65/50), sides without tubercle, disc concave paralaterally near pronotal collar; discal and lateral trichobothria well developed; elytral asetiferous punctures small, mostly striate, punctures less striate near sutural margin (EL/EW 310/70); epipleuron well developed, extended to elytral apex; anterior margin of protibia with 6 spines. **Abdomen:** Pygidium scutiform; phallobase as in Fig. 227.

Natural History: The available specimen was collected during August.

Distribution: This species is known from Peru.

Etymology: The trivial name, *brevitubulus*, is a Latin compound name that stems from *tubus* (= pipe) and *brevis* (= short); with reference to the short phallobase of the aedeagus.

***Pyticeroides desodes* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 92, 111, 305)**

Holotype: ♀. Type locality: GUYANE (French Guiana) (Régina), Montagne de Kaw Pk 36, 11.VIII.2003, J. a. CERDa. A second label reads: piège malaise (FSCA).

D i a g n o s i s : The genus *Pyticeroides* KUWERT was revised in 2007 (OPITZ 2007). That work included a key to *Pyticeroides* species. The available *Pyticeroides desodes* specimen keys out to *I. ichnopsis* OPITZ, from which the *P. desodes* holotype differs by showing a significantly more oblong capitular antennomere 7.

D e s c r i p t i o n : Size: Length 6.5 mm; width 2.2 mm. Form: As in Fig. 305. Color: Clypeus and lower frons testaceous, upper frons black; epicranium mostly black, with narrow testaceous line at middle; antenna black; prothorax mostly black, broadly testaceous at sides; pterothorax brown; elytra black; legs bicolorous, mostly black, femoral bases testaceous. Head: Frons deeply concave; antenna (Fig. 92) capitate, funicular antennomeres transverse, compacted, and densely setose, capitular antennomeres 7 and 8 rectangular, antennomere 9 narrow oblong; eyes large, finely faceted, eye wider than frons (EW/FW 32/15). Thorax: Pronotum (Fig. 111) transverse (PW/PL 72/50), sides without tubercle, disc concave paraterally near pronotal collar; discal and lateral trichobothria well developed; elytral asetiferous punctures small, mostly striate, punctures less striate near sutural margin (EL/EW 315/70); epipleuron well developed, extended to elytral apex; anterior margin of protibia with 6 spines. Abdomen: Pygidium scutiform.

N a t u r a l H i s t o r y : The available specimen was collected during August.

D i s t r i b u t i o n : This species is known from French Guiana.

E t y m o l o g y : The trivial name, *dasodes*, is a Greek name that stems from *dasos* (= bushy); with reference to the densely setose funicle.

***Ridica* OPITZ nov.gen.**

Type species: *Ridica achira* OPITZ. By present designation.

D i a g n o s i s : The subfamily Epiphloeinae was revised in 2014 (OPITZ 2014c). This work included a key to genera. *Ridica* specimens key out to the genus *Ichnea* LAPORTE from which *Ridica* specimens differ by showing a more rectangular body form and the pygidium is devoid of a membranous triangle.

Synapotypic characteristic: Slender body form.

D e s c r i p t i o n : Size: Length 7.5 mm; width 1.8 mm. Form: Oblong rectangular, about 4 times longer than broad. Vestiture: Dorsum profusely vested with short pubescence, antennal funicle densely setose, capitulum profusely vested with microsensilla, elytra abundantly vested with short light and dark setae. Head: Cranium subquadrate, profusely indented with setiferous punctures; frons about as wide as eye; gula large, trapezoidal, sutures converge, gula with two setose post-gular processes; labrum shallow, broadly incised distally; mandible, body stout, anterior dens acuminate, medial and posterior dens moderately developed, penicillus well developed; maxilla, terminal palpomere digitiform; labium, terminal palpomere digitiform; eyes large, finely faceted, ocular notch very deep; antenna capitate, comprised of 10 antennomeres, funicular antennomeres transverse, capitular antennomeres narrow-oblong or broad-oblong. Thorax: Pronotum oblong or quadrate; discal and lateral trichobothria prominent; dorsolateral carina very short, posteriorly carina extends to pronotal posterior angles where confluent

with pronotal hem; disc slightly convex and finely punctated; side margins with slightly-developed tubercle; prointercoxal process slightly expanded distally; pronotal projections very short, they do not approximate prointercoxal process; elytral asetiferous punctures minute, profusely distributed throughout disc, epipleural fold prominent, narrowly extended to elytral apex, elytral anterior margin not carinate; legs, protibial anterior margin spinous; profemora not swollen; tibial spur formula 0-1-1, tarsal pulvillar formula 3-3-1, unguis with basal denticle. Abdomen: Pygidium scutiform.

D i s t r i b u t i o n : Known from Venezuela and Bolivia.

E t y m o l o g y : *Ridica* is a Latin noun with a meaning of "stake"; with reference to the slender body form of these beetles. Gender feminine.

***Ridica achira* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 55, 103, 306)**

Holotype: ♀. Type locality: BOLIVIA: Santa Cruz, Achira, rd to Amboro, Elev. 6670', X/2008, Morris & Wappes (FSCA).

D i a g n o s i s : The members of this species are conveniently distinguished from those of its congener (*R. merida* OPITZ, new species) by the shape of the 8th antennomere and by the sculpture on the elytral disc. In *Ridica achira* the 8th antennomere is narrow-oblong and the elytral disc is devoid of longitudinal carinae, whereas in specimens of *R. merida* the 8th antennomere is broad-oblong and the elytral disc shows 4 longitudinal carinae.

D e s c r i p t i o n : Size: Length 7.5 mm; width 1.8 mm. Form: As in Fig. 306. Color: Cranium bicolored, margin of frons black, testaceous in remainder; pronotum bicolored, with two black lines that are continuous with frons lines, black lines are contiguous basally, middle and lower sides of pronotal disc testaceous; antenna bicolored, last antennomere yellow, rest of antennomeres black; pterothorax black; elytra bicolorous, sutural margins black in basal 1/2, disc black in distal 1/3rd, testaceous in remainder; legs mostly black, femoral base testaceous. Head: Antenna (Fig. 55) capitate, funicular antennomeres transverse, capitular antennomeres narrow-oblong; eyes large, finely faceted, eye as wide as frons (EW/FW 20/20). Thorax: Pronotum (Fig. 103) slightly oblong, disc coarsely punctate (PW/PL 58/60); pronotal tubercle broad, disc concave paralaterally near pronotal collar, discal and lateral trichobothria well developed; elytral asetiferous punctures small, profusely distributed (EL/EW 340/55); anterior margin of protibia with 5 spines. Abdomen: Pygidium transverse/scutiform.

N a t u r a l H i s t o r y : The available specimen was collected in October.

D i s t r i b u t i o n : This species is known from Bolivia.

E t y m o l o g y : The trivial name, *achira*, is a noun in apposition and refers to the type locality.

***Ridica merida* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 49, 104, 307)**

Holotype: ♀. Type locality: VENEZUELA, 20 km SW El Vig'a Merida, XII-10-1969, el. 50 m, L. Wood (FSCA).

D i a g n o s i s : The members of this species are conveniently distinguished from those of its congener by the shape of the 8th antennomere and by the sculpture on the elytral disc. In *Ridica merida* the 8th antennomere is quadrate and the elytral disc shows 4 longitudinal carinae, whereas in specimens of *R. achira* the 8th antennomere is oblong and the elytral disc is devoid of longitudinal carinae.

Description: Size: Length 9.0 mm; width 2.2 mm. Form: As in Fig. 307. Color: Cranium bicolored, mostly black, upper frons with central linear testaceous line; prothorax bicolored, pronotal sides testaceous, remainder of prothorax black; antenna black, last antennomeres not seen; pterothorax, legs, and abdomen black; elytra bicolorous, sutural margins narrowly black in basal 1/2, disc testaceous. Head: Antenna (Fig. 49) capitate, funicular antennomeres transverse, capitular antennomeres 8 and 9 broad-oblong, capitular antennomere 10 missing; eyes large, finely faceted, eye as wide as frons (EW/FW 29/29). Thorax: Pronotum (Fig. 104) quadrate, disc coarsely punctate (PW/PL 75/75); pronotal tubercle broad, disc concave paraterally near pronotal collar, discal and lateral trichobothria well developed; elytral asetiferous punctures small, profusely distributed (EL/EW 430/75); anterior margin of protibia with 7 spines. Abdomen: Pygidium transverse/scutiform.

Natural History: The available specimen was collected in December, at 50 m.

Distribution: This species is known from Venezuela.

Etymology: The trivial name, *merida*, is a noun in apposition and refers to the type locality.

Orthopleurinae BÖVING & CRAIGHEAD, 1931

***Kataspinula puebla* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 50, 148, 228, 308)**

Holotype: ♂. Type locality: 7 Mi, S. Izucar de Matamoros, Puebla, MEX. VIII-9-62. A second label reads: D. S. Verity, collector (CASC). **Paratypes:** 2 specimens. **Mexico:** **Estado de Puebla**, 7 mi, S. Izucar de Matamoros, 9-VIII-1962, D. S. Verity (WFBM); 4. 4 mi SW Acatepec, 26-VII-1974, Clark, Murray, Ashe, Schaeffer (TAMU).

Diagnosis: The elytral humeral testaceous macula extends posteriorly to elytral middle half and the phallic plates are without spines. These character states distinguish the members of this species from those of its congener *Kataspinola omocerina* OPITZ. The generic name *Kataspinula* OPITZ was made available by OPITZ (2013a).

Description: Size: Length 3.8 mm; width 1.8 mm. Form: As in Fig. 308. Color: Cranium, thorax black with a bluish tinge; antenna brown; elytra mostly black, each elytron with humeral testaceous macula that extends to elytral middle, also with testaceous subspheroid macula near elytral apex; legs brown with a bluish tinge; abdomen brown. Head: Finely punctate; antenna (Fig. 50) capitate, funicular antennomeres filiform, progressively shorter towards capitulum, capitulum not compact; eyes small, finely faceted, eye much narrower than frons (EW/FW 14/38). Thorax: Pronotum (Fig. 148) transverse, very finely punctate; side margins arcuate (PW/PL 80/60); elytra moderately convex, deep; epipleural margin terminates at elytral posterior 3/4th (EL/EW 160/50). Abdomen: Pygidium transverse/scutiform; aedeagus as in Fig. 228.

Natural History: The available specimens were collected in July and August.

Distribution: This species is known from México.

Etymology: The trivial name, *puebla*, is a noun in apposition and refers to the type locality.

***Nelsopelonium aspikelum* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 71, 119, 229, 309)**

Holotype: ♂. Type locality: Sta. Rita Range, Res. Pima Co. ARIZ, 2000-4000', 10 Aug. 1971, E. Yensen (FSCA).

D i a g n o s i s : The genus *Nelsopelonium* BARR was revised in 2014 (OPITZ 2014a). This work included a key to genera. The available *Nelsopelonium aspikelum* specimen keys out to *N. jense* BARR from which the *N. aspikelum* holotype differs by showing a much smaller body size (4 mm), more cribrate elytral disc, and a vastly different aedeagus.

D e s c r i p t i o n : Size: Length 4.0 mm; width 1.3 mm. Form: As in Fig. 309. Color: Castaneous, except femora infuscated at extremity, pronotal disc with small infuscation at middle, and elytra piceous, with faint lighter fascia behind middle. Head: Frons deeply indented; antenna (Fig. 71) capitate, funicular antennomeres progressively shorter towards capitulum, capitular antennomeres 9 and 10 oblong, their anterior margin undulate; eyes small, coarsely faceted, eye much narrower than frons (EW/FW 15/30). Thorax: Pronotum (Fig. 119) slightly convex, oblong, finely punctate; side margins linear (PW/PL 62/67); elytra moderately convex; proximal 1/2 of disc sculptured with non-striate asetiferous punctures, posterior 1/2 of disc cribrate; epipleural margin diminutive at elytral apex (EL/EW 180/40). Abdomen: Pygidium transverse/scutiform; aedeagus as in Fig. 229.

N a t u r a l H i s t o r y : The holotype was collected during August.

D i s t r i b u t i o n : This species is known from The United States of America.

E t y m o l o g y : The trivial name, *aspikelum*, is a Greek compound name that stems from *aspin* (= shield) and *kelis* (= spot); with reference to the small infuscation on the pronotal disc.

To facilitate identification of the 5 new *Neorthopleura* species presented herein, I provide a key that amends the one provided in 2013 (OPITZ, 2013: 2); beginning with couplet 16.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 16 Elytra mostly yellow or entirely red..... | 17 |
| - Elytra entirely black or entirely dark brown..... | 18 |
| 17 Elytral posterior 1/3 rd black (Panama)..... | <i>Neorthopleura galbina</i> OPITZ |
| - Elytral posterior 1/3 rd red (Brazil) | <i>Neorthopleura rubra</i> OPITZ nov.sp. (Fig. 312) |
| 18 Pronotum red..... | 19 |
| - Pronotum black | 23 |
| 19 Elytra at least partially red (Trinidad, Venezuela, Brazil) | <i>Neorthopleura velutina</i> (KLUG) |
| - Elytra black | 20 |
| 20 Pronotal side margin dark (North America) | <i>Neorthopleura thoracica</i> (SAY) |
| - Pronotal sides not dark | 22 |
| 21 Legs testaceous (Mexico)..... | <i>Neorthopleura quintana</i> OPITZ nov.sp. (Fig. 311) |
| - Legs brown..... | 22 |
| 22 Specimens from the West Indies (Cayman Islands, Andros Island, British West Indies) | <i>Neorthopleura thomasi</i> OPITZ nov.sp. (Fig. 313) |
| - Specimens from Brazil | <i>Neorthopleura cuspidis</i> OPITZ nov.sp. (Fig. 310) |
| 23 Specimens from North America or South America..... | 24 |
| - Specimens not from North or South America | 25 |

- 24 Specimens from North America (USA) *Neorthopleura texana* (BLAND)
 - Specimens from South America (Ecuador) *Neorthopleura guayasenensis* OPITZ
 25 Specimens from México..... *Neorthopleura baja* OPITZ
 - Specimens from West Indies26
 26 Collateral branch of male antennomere 10 as long as length of antennomere 10 disc
 (Fig. 30); female capitular antennomere 10 (Fig. 32) without collateral branch
 *Neorthopleura subfasciata* (CHEVROLAT)
 - Collateral branch of male antennomere 10 not as long as length of disc of antennomere
 1027
 27 Pronotum dark brown; specimens from Curacao
 *Neorthopleura turnbowi* OPITZ nov.sp. (Fig. 314)
 - Pronotum light reddish brown28
 28 Specimens from the Dominican Republic *Neorthopleura murina* (KLUG)
 - Specimens from Puerto Rico *Neorthopleura uncopanda* OPITZ

***Neorthopleura cuspidis* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 35, 41, 173, 230, 310)**

Holotype: ♀. Type locality: Rondon, Parana, Brazil, 34.38° Lat, 54.07° Long, III:--53, Fritz Plaumann leg. (WFBM). **Paratypes:** 19 specimens. **Brazil:** Estado do Paraná, Rondon, 24°38'LN 54°07'W, 2-XII-1952, Fritz Plaumann (WOPC, 1); idem, 2-XI-1952, Fritz Plaumann (WOPC, 1); idem, 17-XI-1952, Fritz Plaumann (WFBM, 1); idem, 18-XII-1952, Fritz Plaumann (FMNH, 1); idem, 5-XII-1952, Fritz Plaumann (BMNH, 1); idem, 25-XI-1952, Fritz Plaumann (TAMU, 1); idem, 3-I-1953, Fritz Plaumann (EMEC, 1); idem, 4-I-1953, Fritz Plaumann (CMNC, 1); idem, 28-I-1953, Fritz Plaumann (CMNH, 1); idem, 15-I-1953, Fritz Plaumann (CNCI, 1; WFBM, 1); 18-I-1953, Fritz Plaumann (WOPC, 1); idem, **Estado do Mato Grosso**, Rio Caraguata, 21°48'N 52°27', 20-III-1954, 400 m, Fritz Plaumann (WOPC, 1); idem, ?-XII-1953, 400m, Fritz Plaumann (WFBM, 2; WOPC, 1); idem, 4-XII-1954, 400 m, Fritz Plaumann (WFBM, 1); idem, 6-II-1954, 400 m, Fritz Plaumann (WFBM, 1); idem, ?-I-1954, 400 m, Fritz Plaumann (WFBM, 1).

Diagnosis: The members of this species resemble superficially those of *N. velutina* (KLUG), from which *N. cuspidis* specimens differ by not showing a wide testaceous elytral fascia. The genus *Neorthopleura* BARR was revised by OPITZ (2013b).

Description: **Size:** Length 8.0 mm; width 2.3 mm. **Form:** As in Fig. 310. **Color:** Cranium and antenna black, except gular region testaceous; prothorax red-testaceous, mesosternum testaceous; pterothorax brown; elytra brown; legs and abdomen brown. **Head:** Cranium densely finely punctate; lower frons indented; antenna capitate, funicular antennomeres progressively shorter to capitulum, capitular antennomeres 9 and 10 with short (Fig. 35, female) or long (Fig. 41, male) collateral branch; antennomere 11 oblong; eyes large, coarsely faceted, eye narrower (female) or wider (male) than frons (EW/FW 30/35, female; EW/FW 40/30, male). **Thorax:** Pronotum (Fig. 173) convex, transverse, side margins convex (PW/PL 115/105); elytra moderately convex, disc densely sculptured with small setiferous punctures; epipleural margin abruptly terminates at elytral middle (EL/EW 360/80). **Abdomen:** Pygidium quadrate/scutiform, posterior margin emarginate; aedeagus as in Fig. 230.

Variation: Length 6.0-8.0 mm; width 1.2-2.0 mm. There is sex dimorphism in the shape of the antennal capitulum and in width of the frons.

Natural History: Specimens were collected during December, January and March, several at 400 m.

Distribution: This species is known from Brazil.

Etymology: The trivial name, *cuspidis*, is a Latin noun with a meaning of "point"; with regard to the shape of the phallobasic lobes.

***Neorthopleura quintana* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 38, 184, 231, 311)**

Holotype: ♂. Type locality: MEXICO, Quintana Roo, 17 km NW Felipe Carrillo Puerto, 17-VI-1990, coll. M. C. Thomas (FSCA). **Paratypes:** 3 specimens. **Mexico:** Estado de Quintana Roo, 18 km N Carrillo Puerto, 1-VI-1984, R. Turnbow (RHTC, 2; WOPC, 1).

Diagnosis: Testaceous legs and differences in the aedeagus distinguish the members of this species from the superficially similar members of *N. thomasi*. The genus *Neorthopleura* BARR was revised by OPITZ (2013b).

Description: Size: Length 7.0 mm; width 2.2 mm. Form: As in Fig. 311. Color: Cranium and pronotum red; antenna black except scape testaceous; pterothorax castaneous; elytra brown, with faintly visible testaceous lunulate fascia; legs testaceous; abdomen brown. Head: Cranium densely, finely punctate; lower frons indented; antenna capitate, funicular antennomeres progressively shorter to capitulum, capitular antennomeres 9 and 10 with long (Fig. 38, male) collateral branch; antennomere 11 oblong; eyes large, coarsely faceted, eye wider (male) than frons (EW/FW 40/30, male). Thorax: Pronotum (Fig. 184) convex, transverse, side margins convex (PW/PL 115/105); elytra moderately convex, disc densely sculptured with small setiferous punctures; epipleural margin abruptly terminates at elytral middle (EL/EW 360/80). Abdomen: Pygidium quadrate/scutiform, posterior margin emarginated; aedeagus as in Fig. 231.

Variation: The width of the frons is sex dimorphic.

Distribution: This species is known from México.

Etymology: The trivial name, *quintana*, is a noun in apposition and refers to the type locality.

***Neorthopleura rubra* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 122, 312)**

Holotype: ♀. Type locality: GOYAS, RIO VERDE (Goiás, Brazil), G. a. BAER, 1908 (MNHN).

Diagnosis: This is the only known species of *Neorthopleura* whose specimens show a completely red elytral disc. The genus *Neorthopleura* BARR was revised by OPITZ (2013b).

Description: Size: Length 13.0 mm; width 5.0 mm. Form: As in Fig. 312. Color: Cranium, prothorax, and elytra red, except epicranium and pronotal arch with black spot; antenna, pterothorax, legs, and abdomen black. Head: Cranium densely, finely punctate; lower frons indented; antenna not available; eyes small, finely faceted, eye much narrower (female) than frons (EW/FW 45/80, female). Thorax: Pronotum (Fig. 122) convex, transverse, arch transversely carinose at middle, disc tumescent at middle of base; side margins convex (PW/PL 135/110); elytra moderately convex, disc densely sculptured with small setiferous punctures, with 8 shallow ridges; epipleural margin abruptly terminates at elytral middle (EL/EW 680/95). Abdomen: Pygidium oblong/scutiform.

Distribution: This species is known from Brazil.

Etymology: The trivial name, *rubra*, is a Latin adjective with a meaning of "red"; with regard to the color of the elytral disc.

***Neorthopleura thomasi* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 28, 29, 196, 232, 313)**

Holotype: ♂. Type locality: CAYMAN ISL.: Cayman Brac: Major Donald Dr., 6 km E jct. Ashton Reid Dr., 4.vii.2013, blacklight trap, Col: M. C. Thomas (FSCA). **Paratypes:** 142 specimens. **West**

Indies: Grand Cayman Island, 7-X-1990, blacklight trap, P. Fitzgerald (FSCA, 1); idem, 29-XI-1992, blacklight trap, P. Fitzgerald (FSCA, 1); idem, 214-XI-1992, blacklight trap, P. Fitzgerald (FSCA, 1); Boatswan Point, Lime Tree Estate, 21-VI-1976, E. J. Gerberg (FSCA, 1); vic. Gun Bay, N19°21.074' W81°05.727', 3-VI-2008, blacklight trap, M. C. Thomas, R. H. Turnbow, B. K. Dozier (FSCA, 5; WOPC, 1); idem, 4-VI-2008, R. Turnbow (RHTC, 4; WOPC, 2); Georgetown, UCCI, 3-VI-2008, R. Turnbow (RHTC, 1); Hemmington Road at Songbird Drive, 24-V-2009, blacklight trap, Thomas, Turnbow, & Ball (FSCA, 1; WOPC, 1); Botanic Garden, 4-VI-2008, blacklight trap, M. C. Thomas, R. H. Turnbow, B. K. Dozier (FSCA, 1); Mastic Trail, S Trailhead, N19°34.089' W81°19.305', 28-V-2009, blacklight trap, Thomas, Turnbow, & Ball (FSCA, 1); North Coast Road, 1 km West Olivine Kirk Drive, 26-V-2009, blacklight trap, Thomas, Turnbow, & Ball (FSCA, 2); **Little Cayman Island**, 3.6 miles W Coot Marsh, 6-VII-2013, R. Turnbow (WOPC, 6); North Side Road, 1 km W Junction Olivine Kirk Drive, 5-VII-2013, R. Turnbow (RHTC, 1); 3 miles E junction Olivine Kirk Drive + Guy Banks Road, 6-VII-2013, R. H. Turnbow (RHTC, 3); **Cayman Brac Island**, Hemmington Road, N19°42.639' W79°48.907', 8-VI-2008, blacklight trap, M. C. Thomas, R. H. Turnbow, B. K. Dozier (FSCA, 5); Brac Paradise Subdivision, N19°44.688' W79°44.359', 6-VI-2008, blacklight trap, M. C. Thomas, R. H. Turnbow, B. K. Dozier (FSCA, 2); N19°43.158' W79°47.579', 6-VI-2008, blacklight trap, M. C. Thomas, R. H. Turnbow, B. K. Dozier (FSCA, 4; WOPC, 1); Cayman Brac, 9 km E Brac, Parrot Reserve, 3-4-VII-2013, blacklight trap, M. C. Thomas (FSCA, 4; WOPC, 1); idem, 4-VII-2013, R. Turnbow (RHTC, 4; WOPC, 1); idem, 3-VII-2013, R. H. Turnbow (RHTC, 2); idem, 2-VII-2013, R. H. Turnbow (RHTC, 1); idem, bulldozed road station, 2-VII-2013, blacklight trap, M. C. Thomas (WOPC, 2); Major Donald Drive, 4 km E junction Ashton Reid Drive, 22-V-2009, blacklight trap, Thomas, Turnbow, & Ball (WOPC, 1); Major Donald Drive, 6 km E junction Ashton Reid Road, 3-VII-2013, R. H. Turnbow (RHTC, 2); idem, 23-V-2009, R. H. Turnbow (RHTC, 1); idem, 7-VI-2008, R. H. Turnbow (RHTC, 5; WOPC, 10); idem, 5-VI-2008, R. H. Turnbow (RHTC, 1); idem, 6-VI-2008, R. H. Turnbow (RHTC, 2); Brac Paradise Subdivision, 22-V-2009, blacklight trap, Thomas, Turnbow, & Ball (WOPC, 2); Agricultural Experiment Station, S Songbird Drive, 4-VII-2013, blacklight trap, M. C. Thomas (WOPC, 2); 3.6 miles W Coot Marsh, blacklight trap, M. C. Thomas (WOPC, 2); Bloody Bay, 6 km E junction Spot Bay Road, N. Coast Drive, 5-VII-20013, blacklight trap, M. C. Thomas (WOPC, 1); North Coast Road, 1 km W junction Olivine Kirk Road, 27-V-2009, blacklight trap, Thomas, Turnbow, & Ball (WOPC, 1); **Bahamas Islands: Andros Island**, Atala Coppice, 8-VI-2004, blacklight trap, M. C. Thomas (WOPC, 1); idem, 8-VI-2004, R. H. Turnbow (RHTC, 3); Forfar Field Station, near Stafford Creek, 22-28-VII-2006, UV trap, M. C. Thomas, T. R. Smith (FSCA, 3; WOPC, 3); Forfar Field Station, 8-VI-2004, R. H. Turnbow (RHTC, 1); idem, 6-VI-2004, R. H. Turnbow (RHTC, 2); idem, 9-VI-2004, R. H. Turnbow (RHTC, 1); idem, 24-VII-2006, R. H. Turnbow (RHTC, 3); idem, 323-VII-2006, R. H. Turnbow (RHTC, 1); idem, 25-VII-2006, R. H. Turnbow (RHTC, 2); idem, 26-VII-2008, R. H. Turnbow (RHTC, 1); Cargill Creek, 26-VII-2006, R. Turnbow (RHTC, 1); Maidenhair Coppice, 24-28-VII-2006, UV trap, M. C. Thomas, T. R. Smith (FSCA, 1); idem, 11-VI-2004, blacklight trap, M. C. Thomas (FSCA, 1); idem, 10-VI-2004, R. H. Turnbow (WOPC, 2); Forfar Field Station, Stafford Creek, 7-VI-2001, blacklight trap, B. K. Dozier (FSCA, 1); idem, 8-VI-2004, blacklight trap, M. C. Thomas (WOPC, 1); idem, 6-VI-2001, blacklight trap in coastal coppice, M. C. Thomas (FSCA, 1); idem, 9-VI-2004, blacklight trap, M. C. Thomas (WOPC, 1); idem, 22-28-VII-2006, ultraviolet light trap in coastal coppice, M. C. Thomas & T. R. Smith (WOPC, 1); London Ridge, 24-VII-1987, high interior coppice, J. B. Browne (WOPC, 1); Blanket Snd (N), Forfar Field Station, 17-V-1987, junction of low coast, coppice & dry-pineland, blacklight, J. Browne (CMNC, 1); idem, 12-VII-1987, low coast coppice, blacklight, J. Browne (CMNC, 2); idem, Robinson's Place, 11-VI-1987, wet pineland, blacklight, J. Browne (CMNC, 1); idem, Fresh Creek, Andros TwN Andriosa, 10-VII-1987, high interior coppice, blacklight, J. Browne (CMNC, 1); idem, 13-VII-1987, low interior coppice, blacklight, J. Browne (CMNC, 7; WOPC, 1); idem, 6-7-VII-1987, low coast coppice, blacklight, J. Browne (CMNC, 1); idem, 6-VIII-1987, interior coppice, blacklight, J. Browne (WOPC, 3); idem, 8-VIII-1987, high coppice, blacklight, J. Browne (WOPC, 1); **Bahamas Islands**, Nassau, New Providence Island, 16-IV-1953, at lights, E. B. Hayden (AMNH, 1); Abaco Cays, Green Turtle Cay, New Plymouth, 7-V-1953, E. B. Hayden & G. B. Rabb (AMNH, 1); **Bahamas Islands**, Exuma Island, Hummingbird Cay, W Georgetown, 10-VI-1968, B. K. Dozier (FSCA, 1).

Diagnosis: Specimens of this species superficially resemble those of *Neorthopleura uncoentis* OPITZ, from which they differ by showing a dark brown cranium, a brown elytral disc, and the phallus has uncinat plates. The genus *Neorthopleura* BARR was revised by OPITZ (2013b).

Description: Size: Length 6.5 mm; width 2.0 mm. Form: As in Fig. 313. Color: Dark brown, except prothorax and mesoscutellum reddish, and faintly pale lunulate fascia behind middle of elytral disc. Head: Densely, finely punctate; antenna (Figs 28, 29) capitate, funicular antennomeres progressively shorter towards capitulum, antennomeres 9 and 10 with short (Fig. 29, female) or long (Fig. 28, male) collateral branch, antennomere 11 oblong; eyes large, finely faceted, eye wider (male) or less wider (female) than frons (EW/FW 33/20, male; EW/FW 35/30, female). Thorax: Pronotum (Fig. 196) convex, slightly transverse, profusely finely punctate; side margins linear (PW/PL 88/85); elytra moderately convex, disc densely sculptured with small setiferous punctures, with 8 shallow ridges; epipleural margin abruptly terminates at elytral middle (EL/EW 265/68). Abdomen: Pygidium oblong/scutiform; aedeagus as in Fig. 232.

Variation: Length 4.0-12.0 mm; width 1.4-4.0 mm. The faintly pale lunulate fascia behind the middle of the elytral disc is variable in appearance. The antennal capitulum and frons are sex dimorphic.

Natural History: The available specimens were collected from May to July, and during November.

Distribution: This species is known from the Cayman Islands and the Bahamas.

Etymology: The trivial name, *thomasi*, is a patronymic that honors Michael C. Thomas for his many contributions to taxonomic Coleopterology.

***Neorthopleura turnbowi* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 45, 46, 158, 233, 314)**

Holotype: ♂. Type locality: CURACAO: Christoffel Pk., The Woods, 12°21'01.01"N 69°06'06.78" W, bl trap, 11Dec.2015, R. Turnbow (FSCA). **Paratypes:** 208 specimens. **Curacao:** Christoffel Pk., Mountain Route, 12°20'29"N 69°06'29" W, 6-XI-2014, blacklight trap, R. Turnbow (RHTC, 4); idem, Copper Mine Trail, 12°20'10"N 69°08'59" W, 8-XI-2014, blacklight trap, R. Turnbow (RHTC, 5); idem, Weg Near Playa Kanoa, 12°09'33"N 68°52'50" W, 9-XI-2014, blacklight trap, R. Turnbow (RHTC, 7); idem, Mountain Route, 12°20'29"N 69°06'29" W, 10-XI-2014, blacklight trap, R. Turnbow (RHTC, 4); idem, Northern Route, 12°20'59"N 69°05'59" W, 13-XI-2014, blacklight trap, R. Turnbow (RHTC, 4); idem, 12°09'33'54"N 68°52'49" W, 15-XI-2014, blacklight trap, R. Turnbow (RHTC, 2); Malpais Trail, 12°10'12.94"N 69°00'16.48" W, 3-XII-2015, blacklight trap, R. Turnbow (RHTC, 3); 12°09'33'54"N 68°52'49" W, 15-XI-2014, blacklight trap, R. Turnbow (RHTC, 2); 12°09'33'54"N 68°52'49" W, 15-XI-2014, blacklight trap, R. Turnbow (RHTC, 2); Christoffel Pk., The Woods, 12°20'59.88"N 69°06'01.22" W, blacklight trap, 4-XII-2015, R. Turnbow (RHTC, 7); idem, Mountain Route, 12°20'29"N 69°06'29" W, 16-XI-2014, blacklight trap, R. Turnbow (RHTC, 1); Malpais Trail, 12°10'12.94"N 69°00'16.48" W, 5-XII-2015, blacklight trap, R. Turnbow (RHTC, 9); idem, Playa Kanoa, 12°09'33"N 68°52'50".36" W, 6-XII-2014, blacklight trap, R. Turnbow (RHTC, 1; WOPC, 1); idem, The Woods, 12°20'59.49"N 69°05'59.70" W, blacklight trap, 4-XII-2015, R. Turnbow (RHTC, 5); 12°20'29"N 69°06'29.59" W, 9-XII-2015, blacklight trap, R. Turnbow (RHTC, 7); Santa Cruz, 12°18'19.55"N 69°18'26.07" W, 8-XII-2015, blacklight trap, R. Turnbow (RHTC, 8); idem, The Woods, 12°20'59.49"N 69°05'59.70" W, blacklight trap, 11-XII-2015, R. Turnbow (RHTC, 33; WOPC, 11); Playa Parasasa, 12°06'58.51"N 68°57'50.11" W, blacklight trap, 11-XII-2015, R. Turnbow (WOPC, 1); 12°20'29"N 69°06'29.59" W, 10-XI-2014, blacklight trap, R. Turnbow (WOPC, 3); Park Woods, 12°21'02"N 69°06'11" W, blacklight trap, 12-XI-2014, R. Turnbow (WOPC, 13); idem, 12°21'00"N 69°06'05" W, blacklight trap, 12-XI-2014, R. Turnbow (WOPC, 5); Seru Jamanika, 12°10'12"N 69°00'16" W, blacklight trap, 17-XI-2014, R. Turnbow (WOPC, 2); North Car Route, 12°21'2.33"N 69°6'10.14" W, blacklight trap, 14-XI-2014, M. C. Thomas (FSCA, 31); South Car Route, dry wash across road, 12°20' 51.68"N 69°6'10.14" W, blacklight trap, 13-XI-2014, M. C. Thomas (WOPC, 4); dry stream bed at Christoffelberg trailhead, 12°20' 39.90"N 69°7'11.72" W, blacklight trap, 11-XI-2014, M. C. Thomas (FSCA, 2); North Car Route, 12°21'2.33"N 69°6'10.14"W, blacklight trap, 13-XI-2014, M. C. Thomas (FSCA, 20); Copper Mine, 12°20' 10.68"N 69°6'27.90"W, blacklight

trap, 7-XI-2014, M. C. Thomas (WOPC, blacklight trap, 8-XI-2014, M. C. Thomas (WOPC, 2); South Car Route, dry wash across road, 12°20' 51.68"N 69°6'24.68" W, blacklight trap, 9-XI-2014, M. C. Thomas (WOPC, 3); North Car Route, wet forest, blacklight trap, 7-XII-2015, M. C. Thomas (WOPC, 9); idem, 4-XII-2015, blacklight, M. C. Thomas (WOPC, 9).

D i a g n o s i s : Specimens of this species superficially resemble those of *Neorthopleura murina* KLUG, from which they differ by showing a more oblong male pygidium, the phallobasic struts are shorter, the phallobasic rod is less furcated distally, and the phallic plates are wider apart. The genus *Neorthopleura* BARR was revised by OPITZ (2013b).

D e s c r i p t i o n : Size: Length 9.5 mm; width 3.0 mm. Form: As in Fig. 314. Color: Brown, except elytral disc with narrow pale lunulate fascia. Head: Densely, finely punctate; antenna (Figs 45, 46) capitate, funicular antennomeres progressively shorter towards capitulum, antennomeres 9 and 10 with short (Fig. 46, female) or long (Fig. 45, male) collateral branch, antennomere 11 oblong; eyes large, finely faceted, eye wider (male), or as wide (female), than frons (EW/FW 53/25, male; EW/FW 45/45, female). Thorax: Pronotum (Fig. 158) convex, slightly transverse, profusely finely punctate; side margins linear (PW/PL 80/60); elytra moderately convex, disc densely sculptured with small setiferous punctures, with 8 shallow ridges; epipleural margin abruptly terminates at elytral middle (EL/EW 200/53). Abdomen: Pygidium oblong/scutiform; aedeagus as in Fig. 233.

Variation: Length 3.0-12.0 mm; width 1.0-3.8 mm. There is sex dimorphism in the antennal capitulum and in width of the frons.

N a t u r a l H i s t o r y : The available specimens were collected in December, with a blacklight.

D i s t r i b u t i o n : This species is known from the island of Curacao.

E t y m o l o g y : The trivial name, *turnbowi*, is a patronymic that honors Robert H. Turnbow for his outstanding contributions in field and collection-oriented Taxonomy.

P e l o n i i n a e OPITZ, 2010

***Akonesis atraordinis* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 33, 171, 315)**

Holotype: ♀. Type locality: ARG: Jujuy Prov., Calilegue Nat. Park, 18-28.XII.87, S. & J. Peck, El Cortaderal, km 6, 800 m, forest malaise-FIT (CMNC). **Paratype:** 1 specimen. **Brazil:** **Estado do Bahia,** Bahia (BMNH).

D i a g n o s i s : The genus *Akonesis* OPITZ was revised in 2018 (OPITZ 2018). This work included a key to species. *Akonesis atraordinis* specimens key out to *A. stricta* OPITZ, from which *A. atraordinis* specimens differ by showing black thin vittae on the elytral disc. In *A. stricta* the vittae are broad and reddish brown.

D e s c r i p t i o n : Size: Length 9.0 mm; width 3.7 mm. Form: As in Fig. 315. Color: Yellow, except epicranium and lateral aspects of pterothorax piceous, and each elytron with two narrow black vittae; antenna bicolored, scape piceous, pedicel and funicle piceous, capitulum piceous along posterior margin, yellow in remainder. Head: Antenna (Fig. 33) capitate, funicular antennomeres shorter towards capitulum, capitular antennomeres 8 and 9 long triangular, antennomere 10 oblong; eyes large, coarsely faceted, eye slightly wider than frons (EW/FW 44/40). Thorax: Pronotum (Fig. 171) slightly oblong (PW/PL 125/133), disc finely punctate, lateral tubercle well developed; elytra sculptured

with minute asetiferous punctures in basal 1/4th, punctures diminish in elytral distal 3/4th (EL/EW 175/60). Abdomen: Pygidium scutiform.

D i s t r i b u t i o n : This species is known from Argentina.

E t y m o l o g y : The trivial name, *atraordinis*, is a Latin compound name that stems from *atra* (= black) and *ordo* (= line); with reference to the black lines on the elytral disc.

***Ampleris amazon* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 95, 125, 316)**

Holotype: ♂. Type locality: Amazonia (Brazil), Bates (BMNH).

D i a g n o s i s : The genus *Ampleris* OPITZ and its 7 previously described species were made available in 2016 (OPITZ 2016). That work included a key to species. The available *Ampleris amazon* specimen keys out to *A. orosis* OPITZ, from which the *A. amazon* holotype differs by showing a more rounded pronotal tubercle.

D e s c r i p t i o n : Size: Length 5.5 mm; width 1.7 mm. Form: As in Fig. 216. Color: Clypeus and lower frons testaceous, upper frons and epicranium brown, except epicranium with narrow testaceous streak at middle; gena testaceous; antenna brown; prothorax bicolored, venter testaceous; pronotum bicolored, disc broadly black at sides, with broad testaceous line at middle, testaceous region laden with yellow setae; pterothorax, elytra, legs, and abdomen piceous. Head: Cranium coarsely punctate; antenna (Fig. 95) capitate, funicular antennomeres transverse, very setose, capitular antennomeres narrow oblong; eyes small, coarsely faceted, eye as wide as frons (EW/FW 23/23). Thorax: Pronotal disc (Fig. 125) coarsely punctate, slightly oblong (PW/PL 70/75); lateral tubercle well developed; elytral asetiferous punctures substriate (EL/EW 240/55). Abdomen: Pygidium subquadrate/scutiform.

D i s t r i b u t i o n : This species is known from Brazil.

E t y m o l o g y : The trivial name, *amazon*, is a noun in apposition and refers to the type locality.

***Ampleris cacuminis* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 56, 105, 234, 317)**

Holotype: ♂. Type locality: BOLIVIA: Santa Cruz, El Refugio Los Volcanes, Elev. 3363', 18-24/X/2014, Morris & Wappes (FSCA). Paratype: 1 specimen. Bolivia: **Departamento de Santa Cruz**, El Refugio Los Volcanes, 18-24-X-2014, 1025 m, Morris & Wappes (RFMC).

D i a g n o s i s : The genus *Ampleris* OPITZ and its 7 previously described species were made available in 2016 (OPITZ 2016). This work included a key to species. *Ampleris cacuminis* specimens key out to *A. cava* OPITZ, from which *A. cacuminis* specimens differ in characteristics of the male genitalia. In *A. cacuminis*, the phallic plates are longer and the phallic apex is more acuminate.

D e s c r i p t i o n : Size: Length 4.5 mm; width 1.3 mm. Form: As in Fig. 317. Color: Cranium bicolored, upper frons and postgena black, testaceous in remainder; antenna black; prothorax bicolored, mostly testaceous, disc with broad 2 slightly oblique black lines; pterothorax, legs, and abdomen black; elytra bicolorous, sutural margins narrowly black in basal 1/2, disc black in distal 1/3rd. Head: Antenna (Fig. 56) capitate, funicular antennomeres transverse, capitular antennomeres narrow oblong; eyes small, coarsely faceted, eye narrower than frons (EW/FW 15/22). Thorax: Pronotum (Fig. 105) quadrate, disc coarsely punctate (PW/PL 50/50); lateral tubercle well developed; elytral asetiferous punctures profusely distributed (EL/EW 210/45). Abdomen: Pygidium scutiform; aedeagus as in Fig. 234.

Natural History: The available specimens were collected in October, at 1025 m.

Distribution: This species is known from Bolivia.

Etymology: The trivial name, *cacuminis*, is a Latin name that stems from *cacumen* (= extreme point); with reference to the acuminate phallic apex.

***Ampleris itaituba* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 197, 235, 318)**

Holotype: ♂. Type locality: Itaituba (Brazil, Para), Amazonas, Hahnel (MNHN).

Diagnosis: The genus *Ampleris* OPITZ and its 7 previously described species were made available in 2016 (OPITZ 2016). This work included a key to species. The available *Ampleris itaituba* specimen keys out to *A. orosi* OPITZ, from which the *A. itaituba* holotype differs by showing a more obtuse pronotal tubercle and broader capitular antennomeres.

Description: Size: Length 6.0 mm; width 1.7 mm. Form: As in Fig. 318. Color: Clypeus and cranial venter testaceous, remainder of cranium black; antenna black; prothorax bicolored, prothoracic venter testaceous, pronotum mostly black, with narrow testaceous line at middle; pterothorax and abdomen brown; elytra piceous; legs bicolored, mostly brown, testaceous at base. Head: Antenna capitate, funicular antennomeres transverse, capitular antennomeres narrow-oblong; eyes small, coarsely faceted, eye narrower than frons (EW/FW 20/25). Thorax: Pronotum (Fig. 197) quadrate, disc coarsely punctate (PW/PL 65/65); lateral tubercle well developed; elytral asetiferous punctures profusely distributed (EL/EW 255/55). Abdomen: Pygidium quadrate/scutiform; aedeagus as in Fig. 235.

Distribution: This species is known from Brazil.

Etymology: The trivial name, *itaituba*, is a noun in apposition and refers to the type locality.

***Ampleris jatai* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 83, 188, 236, 319)**

Holotype: ♂. Type locality: Jatahy (= Jatai), Prov. Goyas, Brezil (Goiás, Brazil) (MNHN).

Diagnosis: The genus *Ampleris* OPITZ and its 7 previously described species were made available in 2016 (OPITZ 2016). That work included a key to species. The available *Ampleris jatai* specimen keys out to *A. orosis* OPITZ, from which the *A. jatai* holotype differs by showing shorter and wider capitular antennomeres.

Description: Size: Length 3.5 mm; width 1.0 mm. Form: As in Fig. 319. Color: Clypeus and lower frons testaceous, upper frons and epicranium brown, except epicranium with narrow testaceous streak at middle; gena testaceous; antenna brown; prothorax bicolored, venter testaceous; pronotum bicolored, disc broadly brown at sides, narrowly testaceous at middle, testaceous region laden with yellow setae; pterothorax, elytra, legs, and abdomen piceous. Head: Cranium coarsely punctate; antenna (Fig. 83) capitate, funicular antennomeres transverse, very setose, capitular antennomeres oblong; eyes small, coarsely faceted, eye narrower than frons (EW/FW 10/17). Thorax: Pronotal disc (Fig. 188) coarsely punctate, slightly oblong (PW/PL 40/43); lateral tubercle well developed; elytral asetiferous punctures substrate (EL/EW 165/35). Abdomen: Pygidium subquadrate/scutiform; aedeagus as in Fig. 236.

Distribution: This species is known from Brazil.

E t y m o l o g y : The trivial name, *jatai*, is a noun in apposition and refers to the type locality.

***Cregya arima* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 70, 177, 237, 320)**

Holotype: ♂. Type locality: TRINIDAD, N. Range, Arima-Blachisseuse rd., Textel nr. Morne Bleu, 2300', V-7-8-85, C. W. & L.B. O'Brien (FSCA).

D i a g n o s i s : The Trinidad specimen shows mostly a flavotestaceous coloration, and each elytron shows 3 brown markings, which are characteristics that will distinguish the members of this species from congeners.

D e s c r i p t i o n : Size: Length 5.0 mm; width 2.0 mm. Form: As in Fig. 320. Color: Flavotestaceous, except each elytron with 3 brown markings, one extends around humeral margin, another short oblique making in elytral basal 1/3rd, and 3rd marking an irregular line contiguous with epipleural margin at elytral distal 2/3rd. Head: Cranium finely punctate; antenna (Fig. 70) capitate, funicular antennomeres shorter towards capitulum, capitular antennomeres 8 and 9 long triangular, antennomere 10 oblong; eyes large, coarsely faceted, eye narrower than frons (EW/FW 25/30). Thorax: Pronotum (Fig. 177) quadrate (PW/PL 83/83), disc finely punctate, lateral tubercle well developed; elytra sculptured with 10 striae of asetiferous punctures that dissipate at elytral distal 2/3th (EL/EW 220/65). Abdomen: Pygidium quadrate/scutiform; aedeagus as in Fig. 237.

N a t u r a l H i s t o r y : The holotype was collected in June, at 701 m.

D i s t r i b u t i o n : This species is known from Trinidad.

E t y m o l o g y : The trivial name, *arima*, is a noun in apposition and refers to the type locality.

***Cregya biguttula* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 78, 165, 238, 321)**

Holotype: ♂. Type locality: S. Antonio da Barra, Pr. De Bahia, (Brazil) Gounelle, 11.12.88 (MNHN).

D i a g n o s i s : The two black spots on each elytron, amidst an otherwise yellow elytral color, will distinguish the members of this species from congeners.

D e s c r i p t i o n : Size: Length 6.0 mm; width 2.0 mm. Form: As in Fig. 321. Color: Yellow, except antennal capitulum, tibiae, and tarsi black, and each elytron with two black spots, one at humeral angle, the other behind elytral middle. Head: Antenna (Fig. 78) capitate, funicular antennomeres shorter towards capitulum, capitular antennomeres 8 and 9 long triangular, antennomere 10 oblong; eyes large, coarsely faceted, eye slightly narrower than frons (EW/FW 30/35). Thorax: Pronotum (Fig. 165) transverse (PW/PL 100/90), disc finely punctate, lateral tubercle well developed; elytra sculptured with small asetiferous punctures distributed throughout elytral disc, punctures less abundant in elytral distal 1/3rd (EL/EW 280/70). Abdomen: Pygidium scutiform, slightly emarginated in posterior margin; aedeagus as in Fig. 238.

D i s t r i b u t i o n : This species is known from Brazil.

E t y m o l o g y : The trivial name, *biguttula*, is a Latin compound name that stems from the prefix *bi-* (= two) and *gutta* (= spot); with reference to the two black spots on each elytral disc.

***Cregya entrerios* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 48a, 139, 361)**

Holotype: ♂. Type locality: ARGENTINA, I.1990, Prov. Entre Rios, Dept. Colon, Liebig (RGCG).

D i a g n o s i s : The three-pronged testaceous marking near the the base of the elytral sutural margin will distinguish the members of this species from congeners.

D e s c r i p t i o n : **Size:** Length 5.0 mm; width 1.3 mm. **Form:** As in Fig. 361. **Color:** Cranial dorsum dark brown, venter light brown; antenna, legs, and abdomen testaceous; prothorax mostly brown, pronotum with two paralateral black vittae, venter yellow; pterothorax dark brown; elytra bicolorous, disc mostly dark brown, epipleural margin broadly testaceous to elytral apex, sutural margin broadly testaceous to elytral apex, anteriorly testaceous sutural margin transforms to three-pronged testaceous marking. **Head:** Cranium coarsely punctate; antenna (Fig. 48a) capitate, funicular antennomeres shorter towards capitulum, capitular antennomeres 8 and 9 triangular, antennomere 10 ovoid; eyes large, coarsely faceted, eye narrower than frons (EW/FW 20/30). **Thorax:** Pronotum (Fig. 139) quadrate (PW/PL 70/70), disc coarsely punctate, lateral tubercle well developed; elytra sculptured with 9 striae of asetiferous punctures that dissipate near elytral apex (EL/EW 200/45). **Abdomen:** Pygidium scutiform; aedeagus examined, then lost.

N a t u r a l H i s t o r y : The holotype was collected during January.

D i s t r i b u t i o n : This species is known from Argentina.

E t y m o l o g y : The trivial name, *entrerios*, is a noun in apposition and refers to the type locality.

***Cregya fuscomacula* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 14, 198, 274)**

Holotype: ♀. Type locality: Colombia: Boyaca, SFF Iquaque, La Planada, Malaise, 13-XI-4-XII-2000, P. Reina (FSCA).

D i a g n o s i s : In this beetle, the elytral disc shows a large postmedial brown fascia. This characteristic will distinguish the members of this species from congeners.

D e s c r i p t i o n : **Size:** Length 6.0 mm; width 2.0 mm. **Form:** As in Fig. 274. **Color:** Cranium brown; antenna, pterothorax, legs, and abdomen testaceous; prothorax bicolored, prothoracic venter testaceous, pronotum brown; elytra bicolorous, mostly testaceous, each elytral disc with 2 small premedial macula and one large brown postmedial fascia. **Head:** Cranium finely punctate; antenna (Fig. 14) capitate, funicular antennomeres shorter towards capitulum, funicular antennomere 6 slightly expanded; capitular antennomeres 8 and 9 triangular, antennomere 10 ovoid; eyes small, coarsely faceted, eye narrower than frons (EW/FW 18/38). **Thorax:** Pronotum (Fig. 198) quadrate (PW/PL 80/80), disc somewhat roughened, lateral tubercle well developed; elytra sculptured with asetiferous punctures that are not striate and that dissipate near elytral 1/2 (EL/EW 260/70). **Abdomen:** Pygidium scutiform.

N a t u r a l H i s t o r y : The holotype was collected during a time period between 13 November and 4 December.

D i s t r i b u t i o n : This species is known from Colombia.

E t y m o l o g y : The trivial name, *fuscomacula*, is a Latin compound name that stems from *fusc* (= brown) and *macula* (= spot); with reference to the brown macula on the elytral disc.

***Cregya livida* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 81, 113, 322)**

Holotype: ♀. Type locality: BOLIVIA: Santa Cruz, Amboro Rd. above Achira Campo, 5-580' 11/10/2004, Morris & Wappes (FSCA).

D i a g n o s i s: In this beetle, the elytral disc is blue and the pronotum is mostly yellow-red and shows a transverse marking on the pronotal arch. This combination of characteristics will distinguish the members of this species from congeners.

D e s c r i p t i o n: Size: Length 5.0 mm; width 1.8 mm. Form: As in Fig. 322. Color: Cranium, prothorax yellow-red, except pronotal arch with transverse brown macula and pronotal collar infuscated at middle; antenna black, except scape testaceous; elytra dark blue; pterothorax, legs, and abdomen black. Head: Cranium finely punctate; antenna (Fig. 81) capitate, funicular antennomeres shorter towards capitulum, funicular antennomere 6 slightly expanded; capitular antennomeres 8 and 9 triangular, antennomere 10 ovoid; eyes small, coarsely faceted, eye narrower than frons (EW/FW 22/30). Thorax: Pronotum (Fig. 113) subquadrate (PW/PL 73/67), disc finely punctate, lateral tubercle well developed; elytra sculptured with 10 striae of asetiferous punctures that dissipate near elytral apex (EL/EW 200/60). Abdomen: Pygidium scutiform.

N a t u r a l H i s t o r y: The holotype was collected during October, at an altitude that ranges from 1,524 to 1,768 m.

D i s t r i b u t i o n: This species is known from Bolivia.

E t y m o l o g y: The trivial name, *livida*, is a Latin adjective that stems from *lividus* (= bluish); with reference to the dark blue body color of this beetle.

***Cregya maura* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 91, 115, 323)**

Holotype: ♀. Type locality: BRAZIL: Manaus, AM. INPA/Smithsonian fst, 2°25'S 59°50'W, R. K. Didham. li.1994. A second label reads: Canopy fog Frst Edge transect, 420 metres 2/65 (BMNH).

D i a g n o s i s: The body dorsum of this very small (3 mm) beetle is entirely black. This characteristic will distinguish the members of this species from congeners.

D e s c r i p t i o n: Size: Length 3.0 mm; width 1.0 mm. Form: As in Fig. 323. Color: Cranium and prothoracic venter yellow; antenna black. pronotum, pterothorax, elytra, and abdomen black; legs bicolorous, femora and tibiae yellow, tarsi brown. Head: Cranium finely punctate; antenna (Fig. 91) capitate, funicular antennomeres shorter towards capitulum, capitular antennomeres 8 and 9 triangular, antennomere 10 ovoid; eyes large, coarsely faceted, eye broader than frons (EW/FW 18/15). Thorax: Pronotum (Fig. 115) quadrate (PW/PL 50/50), disc coarsely punctate, lateral tubercle well developed; elytra sculptured with 9 striae of asetiferous punctures that dissipate at elytral distal 2/3rd (EL/EW 220/65). Abdomen: Pygidium scutiform.

N a t u r a l H i s t o r y: The holotype was collected by fogging tree canopy, in February at 420 m.

D i s t r i b u t i o n: This species is known from Brazil.

E t y m o l o g y: The trivial name, *maura*, is a Greek adjective that stems from *mauras* (= dark); with reference to the dark body color of this beetle.

***Cregya petalosa* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 60, 112, 324)**

Holotype: ♀. Type locality: ECUADOR: Orellana, 1 km S Okone Gare Camp, Reserva Etnica Waorani, 220-250 m, 25-VI-1994, T. L. Erwin (USNM).

D i a g n o s i s : The wide testaceous vitta on the elytral disc will distinguish the members of this species from congeners.

D e s c r i p t i o n : Size: Length 4.5 mm; width 1.5 mm. Form: As in Fig. 324. Color: Cranium black. antenna bicolored, fundus and last antennomere yellow, antennomeres 8 and 9 brown; pronotum yellow, except pronotal arch black; mesosternum, femora, and abdomen yellow; metasternum, tibiae, and tarsi dark brown; elytra mostly dark brown, with broad testaceous vitta that extends from elytral posterior 2/3rd to elytral basal margin; epipleural margin testaceous from humeral angle to posterior 2/3rd. Head: Cranium finely punctate; antenna (Fig. 60) capitate, funicular antennomeres shorter towards capitulum, capitular antennomeres 8 and 9 large triangular, antennomere 10 ovoid; eyes large, coarsely faceted, eye narrower than frons (EW/FW 24/30). Thorax: Pronotum (Fig. 112) transverse (PW/PL 80/70), disc finely punctate, lateral tubercle well developed; elytra sculptured with 10 striae of asetiferous punctures that dissipate at elytral distal 3/4th (EL/EW 220/65). Abdomen: Pygidium scutiform.

N a t u r a l H i s t o r y : The holotype was collected in June, by fogging tree canopy, at an altitude between 220-250 m.

D i s t r i b u t i o n : This species is known from Ecuador.

E t y m o l o g y : The trivial name, *petalosa*, is a Greek adjective that stems from *petalos* (= broad); with reference to the wide testaceous vitta on the elytral disc.

***Cregya tobagoensis* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 51, 114, 325)**

Holotype: ♀. Type locality: TOBAGO: Goldsborough, 31-III.-7.IV.1994, M. J. Someijer, Mal. tp. Neglected citrus orchard bordering primary forest (CMNC).

D i a g n o s i s : This is the only species of *Cregya* known from Tobago whose characteristics include a light brown pronotum and light brown elytra.

D e s c r i p t i o n : Size: Length 4.7 mm; width 1.8 mm. Form: As in Fig. 325. Color: Light brown except frons and epicranium dark brown, and pronotal disc and elytra with patches of dark brown. Head: Cranium coarsely punctate; antenna (Fig. 51) capitate, funicular antennomeres shorter towards capitulum, capitular antennomeres 8 and 9 triangular, antennomere 10 ovoid; eyes large, coarsely faceted, eye narrower than frons (EW/FW 20/28). Thorax: Pronotum (Fig. 114) slightly transverse (PW/PL 80/75), disc finely punctate, lateral tubercle well developed; elytra sculptured with 10 striae of asetiferous punctures that dissipate near elytral apex (EL/EW 210/55). Abdomen: Pygidium scutiform.

N a t u r a l H i s t o r y : The holotype was collected during March, in a Malaise trap set in a neglected citrus orchard bordering primary forest.

D i s t r i b u t i o n : This species is known from Tobago.

E t y m o l o g y : The trivial name, *tobagoensis*, is a noun in apposition and refers to the type locality.

***Cregya triguttula* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 75, 164, 326)**

Holotype: ♀. Type locality: Bahia, Brazil, D. Davis (WFBM).

D i a g n o s i s : The three black spots on the elytron, amidst an otherwise yellow elytral color, will distinguish the members of this species from congeners.

Description: Size: Length 8.5 mm; width 3.0 mm. Form: As in Fig. 326. Color: Yellow, except pterothorax brown, and each elytron with three small black spots, one on humeral angle, one adjacent to mesoscutellum, and one near middle of elytral disc. Head: Antenna (Fig. 75) capitate, funicular antennomeres get shorter towards capitulum, capitular antennomeres 8 and 9 triangular, antennomere 10 ovoid; eyes large, coarsely faceted, eye slightly wider than frons (EW/FW 20/18). Thorax: Pronotum (Fig. 164) quadrate (PW/PL 120/120), disc finely punctate, lateral tubercle well developed; elytra sculptured with 10 striae of asetiferous punctures that dissipate at elytral distal 3/4 (EL/EW 260/70). Abdomen: Pygidium scutiform.

Distribution: This species is known from Brazil.

Etymology: The trivial name, *triguttula*, is a Latin compound name that stems from the prefix *tri-* (= three) and *gutta* (= spot); with reference to the three black spots on each elytron.

***Cregya viciosa* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 72, 176, 239, 327)**

Holotype: ♂. Type locality: BRAZIL: Minas Gerais, Viciosa: Mata do Paraíso, 42°52'W20°45'S. A second label reads: Beating vegetation, 6-10 January 1995, Steve Lingafelter (FSCA).

Diagnosis: The combination of yellow forebody, predominantly yellow elytral disc, and each elytron with three black markings, will distinguish the members of this species from congeners.

Description: Size: Length 7.0 mm; width 2.1 mm. Form: As in Fig. 327. Color: Yellow, except each elytron with 3 black markings, 2 extend posteriorly from elytral basal margin, one more punctiform marking near elytral middle. Head: Cranium finely punctate; antenna (Fig. 72) capitate, funicular antennomeres shorter towards capitulum, capitular antennomeres 8 and 9 long triangular, antennomere 10 oblong, subacuminate; eyes large, coarsely faceted, eye as wide as frons (EW/FW 30/30). Thorax: Pronotum (Fig. 176) slightly oblong (PW/PL 95/100), disc finely punctate, lateral tubercle well developed; elytra sculptured with small asetiferous punctures that dissipate at elytral distal 3/4th (EL/EW 220/65). Abdomen: Pygidium quadrate/scutiform; aedeagus as in Fig. 239.

Natural History: The holotype was collected in January.

Distribution: This species is known from Brazil.

Etymology: The trivial name, *viciosa*, is a noun in apposition and refers to the type locality.

***Eurycaulis* OPITZ nov.gen.**

Type species: *Eurycaulis anaxeis* OPITZ. By present designation.

Diagnosis: The combination of 10 antennomeres, absence of asetiferous elytral punctures, and very broad phallobasic apodeme will distinguish the members of this genus within Peloniinae.

Synapotypic characteristic: Phallobasic apodeme very broad.

Description: Size: Length 5.5 mm; width 2.0 mm. Form: Oblong rectangular, about 3 times longer than broad. Vestiture: Dorsum profusely vested with short pubescence; antennal funicle moderately setose, capitulum profusely vested with micro-

sensilla; elytra abundantly vested with short light setae. Head: Cranium subquadrate, profusely indented with setiferous punctures; frons narrower than eye; gula large, trapezoidal, sutures converge, post-gular plate with two setose processes; labrum shallow, broadly incised distally; mandible, body stout, anterior dens subacuminate, medial, and posterior dens moderately developed, penicillus well developed; maxilla, terminal palpomere subdigitiform; labium, terminal palpomere subdigitiform; eyes large, coarsely faceted, ocular notch not very deep; antenna capitate, comprised of 10 antennomeres, funicular antennomeres become shorter as they approach capitulum. Thorax: Pronotum slightly transverse; dorsolateral carina extends to middle of pronotal tubercle, posteriorly carina extends to pronotal posterior angles where confluent with pronotal hem; disc slightly convex and finely punctated; side margins with slightly-developed tubercle; prointercoxal process linear; pronotal projections acuminate, they do not approximate prointercoxal process; elytral disc devoid of asetiferous punctures, epipleural fold prominent, narrowly extended to elytral apex, elytral anterior margin not carinate; legs, prothoracic femora not swollen; tibial spur formula 0-2-1, tarsal pulvillar formula 3-3-3, unguis with basal denticle. Abdomen: Pygidium scutiform; aedeagus as in Fig. 240.

D i s t r i b u t i o n : Known from Bolivia.

E t y m o l o g y : *Eurycaulis* is a compound name that stems from the Greek *eurys* (= broad) and the Latin *caulis* (= stalk); with reference to the very broad phallobasic apodeme. Gender masculine.

***Eurycaulis anaxeis* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 53, 147, 240, 328)**

Holotype: ♀. Type locality: BOLIVIA: Santa Cruz, Potrerillos del Guenda; 40 km NW Santa Cruz, 17°40.3'S- 063°27.4' W, 3-X-2007, R. Morris, light (FSCA). Paratype: 1 specimen. Bolivia: **Departamento de Santa Cruz**, Potrerillos del Guenda; 40 km NW Santa Cruz, 17°40.3'S-063°27.4' W, 3-X-2007, light, R. Morris (RFMC).

D i a g n o s i s : The broad condition of the phallobasic apodeme will distinguish the members of this species from others within Peloniinae.

D e s c r i p t i o n : Size: Length 5.5 mm; width 2.0 mm. Form: As in Fig. 328. Color: Forebody testaceous, except pronotal collar slightly infuscated; antennal basal half testaceous, brown in remainder; pterothorax and abdomen brown; elytra mostly dark brown, epipleural margin testaceous. Head: Eyes large, coarsely faceted, eye wider than frons (EW/FW 27/22); antenna capitate (Fig. 53), funicular antennomeres filiform, gradually shorter to capitulum, capitular antennomeres 8 and 9 triangular, antennomere 10 ovate. Thorax: Pronotum (Fig. 147) slightly transverse; lateral tubercle slightly defined (PW/PL 73/67), disc finely punctate; elytral disc without asetiferous punctures (EL/EW 130/35). Abdomen: Pygidium scutiform; aedeagus as in Fig. 240.

D i s t r i b u t i o n : This species is known from Bolivia.

E t y m o l o g y : The trivial name, *anaxeis*, is a Greek adjective that stems from *anaxeo* (= polish); with reference to the surface of the elytral disc.

***Isoparis cassidilis* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 97, 170, 246, 329)**

Holotype: ♂. Type locality: BOLIVIA: Santa Cruz, 3.7 km SSE Buena Vista, Hotel Flora & Fauna, 405 m, 5-15-XI-2001, 17°29.949'S 63°33.152'W, M. C. Thomas & B. Dozier, tropical transition forest (FSCA). Paratypes: 2 specimens. Bolivia: **Departamento de Santa Cruz**, 3.7 km SSE

Buena Vista, Hotel Flora & Fauna, 17°29.949'S 63°33.152'W, 5-15-XI-2001, 405 m, tropical transition forest, M. C. Thomas & B. Dozier (WOPC). Brazil: **Estado do Mato Grosso**, Corumbá (MNHN).

D i a g n o s i s : The genus *Isoparis* OPITZ was described in 2017 (OPITZ 2017). In this work, I described *Isoparis virgulata* from which *I. cassidilis* specimens differ by showing a more oblong pronotum, more fully developed pronotal tubercles, and the visible abdominal sternites II-IV each show a pair of small bursae.

D e s c r i p t i o n : Size: Length 4.3 mm; width 1.0 mm. Form: As in Fig. 329. Color: Cranium and pronotum castaneous, pronotal disc with 3 black stripes; pterothorax brown; mesothorax, metathorax, and abdomen brown; elytra mostly castaneous, with yellow X-shaped marking; legs testaceous. Head: Eyes large, coarsely faceted, eye wider than frons (EW/FW 25/20); funicular antennomeres subfiliform (Fig. 97), capitular antennomeres 9 and 10 triangular, antennomere 11 narrow ovate. Thorax: Pronotum (Fig. 170) oblong, lateral tubercle well defined (PW/PL 65/74), disc coarsely punctate; elytral asetiferous punctures profusely distributed; (EL/EW 185/50). Abdomen: Pygidium quadrate/scutiform; aedeagus as in Fig. 246.

Variation: Length 4.0-5.0 mm; width 1.3-1.8 mm. Other than body size, the available specimens are quite homogeneous.

N a t u r a l H i s t o r y : The Bolivian specimens were collected during November, at 430 m.

D i s t r i b u t i o n : This species is known from Bolivia and Brazil.

E t y m o l o g y : The trivial name, *cassidilis*, is a Latin noun with a meaning of "small bag"; with reference to the small paralateral saccular structures on sternites II-IV.

***Katacompsus jubatus* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 245, 330)**

Holotype: ♂. Type locality: Brazil: Santa Catarina, I. de Sta. Catarina, 10 m, Vargem, Pequena. A second label reads: DEC. 31, 1992, beating, *Mata atlantica*, E. Barchet, coll. (CSCA). **Paratypes**: 3 specimens. Brazil: **Estado do Rio de Janeiro**, Nova Friburgo, 2-3-4-1903, E. Gounelle (MNHN, 1); **Estado do Minas Gerais**, Sertão de Diamantina, Fazenda das Melancias, 10-11-1902, E. Gounelle (WOPC, 1); **Estado do São Paulo**, Est. Biol. Boraceia Salesopolis, 17-26-XII-1969, J. M. & B. a. Campbell (WOPC, 1).

D i a g n o s i s : This is the second known species of *Katacompsus* OPITZ. *K. jubatus* specimens differ from those of *K. carinatus* (SCHENKLING) by showing an oblong prothorax. The prothorax is quadrate in specimens of *K. carinatus*. The genus *Katacompsus* OPITZ was introduced by OPITZ (2017).

D e s c r i p t i o n : Size: Length 5.0 mm; width 2.0 mm. Form: As in Fig. 330. Color: Cranium mostly castaneous, with black line across frons; epicranium with black Y-shaped mark; antenna brown; prothoracic sternum brown; pronotum castaneous, with black network-like mark; metepimeron and mesepisternum testaceous, mesosternum and metasternum piceous; elytra variegated with hues of light and dark brown; legs bicolorous; prothoracic femur mostly yellow, infuscated; prothoracic tibiae and tarsi brown; mesothoracic and metathoracic femora and tibiae mostly yellow, infuscated; tarsi brown; abdomen brown. Head: Eyes coarsely faceted, as wide as frons (EW/FW 25/25); antenna capitate, funicular antennomeres subfiliform, gradually shorter to capitulum, capitular antennomeres 9 and 10 triangular, antennomere 11 ovoid. Thorax: Pronotum oblong, lateral tubercle well developed (PW/PL 75/80), disc corrugated; elytral asetife-

rous punctures not striate, disc subcarinate and slightly expanded in posterior 1/2 (EL/EW 185/65). Abdomen: Pygidium transverse/scutiform; aedeagus as in Fig. 245.

Variation: The available specimens are quite homogeneous.

Natural History: The available specimens were collected in December, February, and April; the holotype at 10 m.

Distribution: This species is known from Brazil.

Etymology: The trivial name, *jubatus*, is a Latin name with the meaning of "crested"; with reference to the corrugations on the dorsum.

***Nanoclerus* OPITZ nov.gen.**

Type species: *Nanoclerus fuscus* OPITZ. By present designation.

Diagnosis: The reddish/brown elytral disc and its small size, less than 3.0 mm, will distinguish the members of this species within Peloniinae.

Synapotypic characteristics: Tibial spur formula 0-2-0.

Description: Size: Length 2.8 mm; width 1.0 mm. Form: Oblong rectangular, body deep, about 3 times longer than broad. Vestiture: Dorsum profusely vested with short pubescence; antennal funicle moderately setose, capitulum profusely vested with microsensilla; elytra abundantly vested with short pale setae, all setae emerge from small punctures. Head: Cranium subquadrate, frons as wide as eye, profusely indented with small setiferous punctures; gula large, trapezoidal, sutures converge, gula with two well-developed setose post-gular processes; labrum shallow, broadly incised distally; mandible, body stout, anterior dens subacuminate, medial and posterior dens moderately developed, penicillus well developed; maxilla, terminal palpomere subsecuriform; labium, terminal palpomere subsecuriform; eyes large, coarsely faceted, ocular notch small; antenna capitate, comprised of 10 antennomeres. Thorax: Pronotum transverse, dorsolateral carina extends to pronotal anterior margin, posteriorly carina extends to pronotal posterior angles where confluent with pronotal hem, disc convex and coarsely punctated, side margins with shallow tubercle; prointercoxal process linear; pronotal projections acuminate, not close to prointercoxal process; elytral asetiferous punctures large, striate, epipleural fold prominent, narrowly extended to elytral apex, elytral anterior margin not carinate; legs, prothoracic femora not swollen; tibial spur formula 0-2-0, tarsal pulvillar formula 3-3-3, unguis without basal denticle. Abdomen: Pygidium scutiform.

Distribution: Known from Bolivia.

Etymology: The name *Nanoclerus* stems from the Latin *nanus* (= dwarf) and the checkered beetle genus name *Clerus*. The gender is masculine.

***Nanoclerus fuscus* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 42, 145, 331)**

Holotype: ♀. Type locality: BOLIVIA: SANTA CRUZ, Res. Privada Potrerillos de Guenda, 17°40.26-63°27.44, blacklight: 10-29/XI/2006, B. K. Dozier (FSCA).

Diagnosis: The reddish/brown elytral disc and its small size, less than 3.0 mm, in combination with tibial spur formula 0-2-0 and brown body color, will distinguish the members of this species within Peloniinae.

Description: Size: Length 2.8 mm; width 1.0 mm. Form: As in Fig. 331. Color:

Brown. Head: Eyes large, coarsely faceted, eye as wide as frons (EW/FW 15/15); antenna capitate (Fig. 42), funicular antennomeres filiform, progressively shorter towards capitulum, capitular antennomeres 9 and 10 triangular, antennomere 11 oblong. Thorax: Pronotum (Fig. 145) transverse, lateral tubercles slightly defined (PW/PL 47/37), disc coarsely punctate; elytral asetiferous punctures arranged into 10 striae; (EL/EW 125/30). Abdomen: Pygidium scutiform.

Natural History: The holotype was collected during November.

Distribution: This species is known from Bolivia.

Etymology: The trivial name, *fuscus*, is a Latin adjective with a meaning of "tawny"; with reference to the body color of this small beetle.

***Nepsudia* OPITZ nov.gen.**

Type species: *Nepsudia guenda* OPITZ. By present designation.

Diagnosis: Within Peloniinae members of *Nepsudia* are aligned with *Pseudichnea* SCHENKLING. *Nepsudia* specimens differ by having a tibial spur formula of 1-2-2, the formula is 0-1-1 in specimens of *Pseudichnea*.

Synapotypic characteristics: A synapotypic character state has not been found.

Description: Size: Length 6.5 mm; width 2.3 mm. Form: Oblong, subrectangulate, about 3 times longer than broad. Vestiture: Dorsum vested with short pale setae; antennal funicle moderately setose, capitulum profusely vested with microsensilla; elytra abundantly vested with short pale setae. Head: Cranium subquadrate, profusely indented with setiferous punctures; frons narrower than eye; gula large, trapezoidal, sutures converge, post-gular plate with two setose processes; labrum shallow, broadly incised distally; mandible, body stout, anterior dens subacuminate, medial and posterior dens moderately developed, penicillus well developed; maxilla, terminal palpomere subsecuriform; labium, terminal palpomere subsecuriform; eyes large, coarsely faceted, ocular notch not very deep; antenna capitate, comprised of 11 antennomeres, antennomere 9 longer than funicle, funicular antennomeres become shorter as they approach capitulum, capitulum very long. Thorax: Pronotum quadrate; dorsolateral carina extends to anterior limit of pronotal tubercle, posteriorly carina extends to pronotal posterior angles where confluent with pronotal hem; pronotal disc slightly convex and finely punctated, side margins with well-developed tubercle, pronotal projections acuminate, approximate prointercoxal process; prointercoxal process slightly expanded laterally distally; elytral disc sculptured with partial striations of asetiferous punctures, epipleural fold prominent, narrowly extended to elytral apex, elytral anterior margin not carinate; legs, prothoracic femora not swollen; tibial spur formula 1-2-2, tarsal pulvillar formula 3-3-3, unguis with basal denticle. Abdomen: Pygidium scutiform; aedeagus as in Fig.

Distribution: Known from Bolivia.

Etymology: The name *Nepsudia* is a partial anagram of the genus *Pseudichnea* SCHENKLING. The gender is feminine.

***Nepsudia guenda* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 96, 144, 244, 332)**

Holotype: ♂. Type locality: BOLIVIA, Santa Cruz, Potrerillos del Guenda, 10-15 Oct.2007, 370 m, J. Wappes & a. Cline. A second label reads: Reserva Natural, 40k NW Santa Cruz, 17°40'S; 63°27'W (FSCA).

D i a g n o s i s : The combination of 11 antennomeres, subsecuriform terminal maxillary palpi, antennomere 9 longer than funicle, and tarsal spur formula 1-2-2 are characteristics that distinguish members of this species from others within Peloniinae.

D e s c r i p t i o n : Size: Length 6.5 mm; width 2.3 mm. Form: As in Fig. 332. Color: Cranium black; antenna bicolored, fundus black, capitulum mostly yellow, posterior margin of capitular antennomeres black; pronotum reddish, anterior and posterior margins infuscated; thoracic venter, legs, and abdomen testaceous; elytra bicolored, mostly testaceous, each elytron with 2 broad black lines extending posteriorly from elytral anterior margin. Head: Eyes large, coarsely faceted, eye wider than frons (EW/FW 28/16); antenna capitate (Fig. 96), funicular antennomeres filiform, gradually shorter to capitulum, capitulum very long rectangular, antennomere 9 longer than length of funicle. Thorax: Pronotum (Fig. 114) quadrate, lateral tubercles slightly-defined (PW/PL 75/75), disc finely punctate; elytral disc asetiferous punctures substrate (EL/EW 240/75). Abdomen: Pygidium scutiform; aedeagus as in Fig. 244.

N a t u r a l H i s t o r y : The holotype was collected in October.

D i s t r i b u t i o n : This species is known from Bolivia.

E t y m o l o g y : The trivial name, *guenda*, is a noun in apposition and refers to the type locality.

***Pelonium atrigonatium* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 98, 154, 260, 360)**

Holotype: ♂. Type locality: COSTA RICA: Osa Peninsula, prov. Puntarenas, N 08°24.273' W 083°20.265', Host: 13. *Tachigall tessmannii* Copa, 29-XII-2013-4-I-2014, Coll. Morillo. Lopez & Berkov. A second label reads: CR 69, Weevil 69 (FSCA). **Paratype:** One specimen. Same label information as the holotype (WOPC, 1).

D i a g n o s i s : The genus *Pelonium* SPINOLA was revised in 2018 (OPITZ 2018b). This work included a key to species groups and species. The available specimens of *Pelonium atrigonatium* key out to *P. nigroclavatum* CHEVROLAT from which *P. atrigonatium* specimens are distinguished by showing elytral asetiferous punctures that nearly extend to the elytral apex, black distal marking on the femora, and more oblong pronotum.

D e s c r i p t i o n : Size: Length 9.0 mm; width 3.0 mm. Form: As in Fig. 360. Color: Cranium and pronotum castaneous; antennal capitulum, prothoracic venter and pterothorax black; antennal fundus testaceous; elytra bicolorous, mostly yellow, with 3 seta of small black markings, 3 on/near humeral angle, 3 at elytral middle, 2 near elytral apex; legs bicolorous, mostly yellow, distal limits of femora and basal limits of tibiae black; abdomen yellow. Head: Cranium coarsely punctate; antenna (Fig. 98) capitate, funicular antennomeres shorter towards capitulum, capitular antennomeres 9 and 10 triangular and slightly angular in anterodistal region, antennomere 11 ovoid; eyes large, coarsely faceted, eye wider than frons (EW/FW 42/31). Thorax: Pronotum (Fig. 154) oblong (PW/PL 120/155), disc coarsely punctate, lateral tubercles well developed; elytra sculptured with 11 striae of large asetiferous punctures that best defined in elytral basal 1/3rd, punctures obsolete near posterior region sutural margin, punctures end very near elytral ape (EL/EW 390/95). Abdomen: Pygidium scutiform; aedeagus as in Fig. 260.

N a t u r a l H i s t o r y : The 2 available specimens were collected during December.

D i s t r i b u t i o n : This species is known from Costa Rica.

E t y m o l o g y : The trivial name, *atrigonatium*, is a compound Latin/Greek name

that stems from the Latin *atri* (= black) and the Greek *gonatium* (= knees); with reference to the black coloration on the distal region of the femora.

***Pelonium erudiatum* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 34, 168, 336)**

Holotype: ♀. Type locality: 40 Mi. E. of Abancay, PERU, III-5-51 (CASC).

D i a g n o s i s: The genus *Pelonium* SPINOLA was revised in 2018 (OPITZ 2018b). This work included a key to species groups and species. The available specimen of *Pelonium erudiatum* keys out to the *amabile* group, in which it is distinguished by showing elytral asetiferous punctures that abruptly end at elytral distal 2/3rd.

D e s c r i p t i o n: Size: Length 8.0 mm; width 2.5 mm. Form: As in Fig. 336. Color: Forebody and pterothorax castaneous; antenna testaceous; elytra dark testaceous; legs testaceous, femora infuscated distally; abdomen dark testaceous. Head: Cranium coarsely punctate; antenna (Fig. 34) capitate, funicular antennomeres shorter towards capitulum, capitular antennomeres 9 and 10 long triangular, antennomere 11 ovoid; eyes large, coarsely faceted, eye narrower than frons (EW/FW 30/44). Thorax: Pronotum (Fig. 168) oblong (PW/PL 105/115), disc coarsely punctate, lateral tubercles well developed; elytra sculptured with 10 striae of large asetiferous punctures that abruptly end at elytral posterior 2/3rd (EL/EW 350/85). Abdomen: Pygidium scutiform.

N a t u r a l H i s t o r y: The holotype was collected in March.

D i s t r i b u t i o n: This species is known from Peru.

E t y m o l o g y: The trivial name, *erudiatum*, is a Latin name that stems from *erudio* (= polish); with reference to the polished posterior 1/3rd of the elytral disc.

***Pelonium falcatum* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 17, 178, 243, 333)**

Holotype: ♂. Type locality: FRENCH GUIANA: Amazon Nature Lodge, 30 km SE Roura on Kaw Rd., 2-9-VI-2005, J. E. Eger & M. T. Messenger, coll. A second label reads: N04°33.570' W052°12.433', 300 m, UV Trap (FSCA).

D i a g n o s i s: The available specimen superficially resembles members of *Pelonium niveum* (CHEVROLAT), from which the holotype of this species differs by showing a sickle-shaped 8th antennomere (Fig. 17). The genus *Pelonium* SPINOLA was revised by OPITZ (2018b).

D e s c r i p t i o n: Size: Length 5.2 mm; width 2.0 mm. Form: As in Fig. 333. Color: Cranium castaneous; antenna brown; prothorax bicolorous, venter and pronotal disc black; pronotal sides testaceous; mesosternum and metasternum black; mesepisternum and metepisternum testaceous; legs and abdomen testaceous. Head: Cranium coarsely punctate; antenna (Fig. 17) capitate, funicular antennomeres shorter towards capitulum, 8th antennomere sickle-shaped, capitular antennomeres 9 and 10 with collateral branch, antennomere 11 oblong; eyes large, coarsely faceted, eye wider than frons (EW/FW 37/8). Thorax: Pronotum (Fig. 178) oblong (PW/PL 68/82), disc subglabrous, lateral tubercles well developed, disc densely covered with white setae; elytra sculptured with small asetiferous punctures that diminish near elytral middle, disc profusely covered with short white setae (EL/EW 230/60). Abdomen: Pygidium scutiform; aedeagus as in Fig. 243.

D i s t r i b u t i o n: This species is known from French Guiana.

E t y m o l o g y : The trivial name, *falcatus*, is a Latin name that stems from *falcatus* (= sickle-shaped); with reference to the shape of the 8th antennomere.

***Pelonium implacide* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 85, 87, 183, 242, 334)**

Holotype: ♀. Type locality: PUERTO RICO: Ponce, Real Anón, Above Rio Inabón, 18°7' N 66°34'W, 28 June 2008. A second label reads: At blacklight in gap of mixed montane rain forest. A third label reads: O. H. Garrido, A. R. Perez-Asso, W. E. Steiner, J. M. Swearinge collectors (USNM). **Paratypes:** 2 specimens. **Puerto Rico: Municipality of Fajardo.** El Verde Research Station, Spring 1964, G. Drewry (MAIC); K 22, NS El Verde, 26-IV-1970, A. Lavigne (WOPC, 1).

D i a g n o s i s : This is the only known *Pelonium* SPINOLA species from Puerto Rico whose specimens show corrugations on the pronotal and elytral discs.

D e s c r i p t i o n : **Size:** Length 8.5 mm; width 3.0 mm. **Form:** As in Fig. 334. **Color:** Cranium black; antenna bicolored, antennomeres 9 and 10 yellow, other antennomeres dark brown; prothoracic sternum black; pronotum castaneous, with gold-colored setal wisps; pterothorax black; elytra mostly castaneous, with lighter and darker regions, elytral apex yellow; legs bicolored, femora and tibiae black, tarsi yellow; abdomen mostly dark brown, apical sternites yellow. **Head:** Cranium coarsely punctate; antenna (Figs 85, 87) capitate, funicular antennomeres shorter towards capitulum, in female (Fig. 87) capitular antennomeres 9 and 10 with short collateral branch, in males (Fig. 85) capitular antennomeres 9 and 10 with long collateral branch, antennomere 11 ovoid; eyes large, coarsely faceted, eye twice wider than frons (EW/FW 55/25). **Thorax:** Pronotum (Fig. 183) quadrate (PW/PL 130/130), disc corrugated, with central fissure, lateral tubercles well developed; elytral disc corrugated, sculptured with large substrate asetiferous punctures that diminish near elytral apex (EL/EW 360/90). **Abdomen:** Pygidium transverse/scutiform; aedeagus as in Fig. 242.

Variation: Length 7.0-8.5 mm; width 2.5-3.0 mm. Other than body size, the available specimens are quite homogeneous.

N a t u r a l H i s t o r y : The available specimens were collected during April and June.

D i s t r i b u t i o n : This species is known from Puerto Rico.

E t y m o l o g y : The trivial name, *implacide*, is a Latin adjective that stems from *implacidus* (= rough); with reference to the corrugated surface on the discs of the pronotum and elytra.

***Pelonium tayrona* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 44, 130, 241, 335)**

Holotype: ♂. Type locality: COLOMBIA: Magdalena, PNN Tayrona Neguanje, 10 m. 21-III-5-IV-2001, 11°20'N 74°2'W, R. Henriquez, M1482 (FSCA).

D i a g n o s i s : The genus *Pelonium* SPINOLA was revised in 2018 (OPITZ 2018b). This work included a key to species groups and species. The available specimen of *Pelonium tayrona* keys out to *Pelonium circum* OPITZ, from which it differs by showing more pronounced pronotal lateral tubercles.

D e s c r i p t i o n : **Size:** Length 12.0 mm; width 4.0 mm. **Form:** As in Fig. 335. **Color:** Cranium castaneous; antenna bicolorous, scape testaceous, remainder dark brown; pronotum mostly testaceous, disc with 2 large brown maculae; pterothorax dark brown; elytra light brown; legs bicolorous, femora and tibiae light brown, tarsi dark brown;

abdomen light brown. Head: Cranium coarsely punctate; antenna (Fig. 44) capitate, funicular antennomeres shorter towards capitulum, capitular antennomeres 9 and 10 with short collateral branch, antennomere 11 oblong/subtruncate; eyes large, coarsely faceted, eye wider than frons (EW/FW 35/15). Thorax: Pronotum (Fig. 130) oblong (PW/PL 78/85), disc coarsely punctate, lateral tubercles well developed; elytra sculptured with small asetiferous punctures that diminish near elytral middle (EL/EW 245/65). Abdomen: Pygidium scutiform; aedeagus as in Fig. 241.

Natural History: The holotype was collected during March.

Distribution: This species is known from Colombia.

Etymology: The trivial name, *tayrona*, is a noun in apposition and refers to the type locality.

***Pujoliclerus abditus* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 73, 118, 247, 337)**

Holotype: ♂. Type locality: Ile de Cajenne, "La Chaumiere", 17.XII.1976. A second label reads: Franz Guyana (French Guiana) N. Degallier (FSCA).

Diagnosis: The genus *Pujoliclerus* PIC was revised in 2014 (OPITZ 2014d). This work included a key to species. *Pujoliclerus abditus* specimens key to *P. helvinus* OPITZ from which *P. abditus* specimens differ in characteristics of the antenna. In *Pujoliclerus abditus* the capitular antennomeres are bicolorous and much wider than they are in *P. helvinus* specimens.

Description: Size: Length 6.0 mm; width 2.1 mm. Form: As in Fig. 337. Color: Clypeus, frons, and cranial venter yellow; epicranium brown; antenna bicolorous, scape yellow, pedicel, and funicular antennomeres black, disc of capitular antennomeres yellow, posterior margin black; prothorax testaceous, pronotum infuscated at posterior angles; pterothorax and legs yellow, except tarsi black; elytra mostly testaceous, infuscated at humeral angle and at apex; abdomen yellow. Head: Antenna (Fig. 73) capitate, funicular antennomeres shorter towards capitulum, capitular antennomeres oblong; eyes large, coarsely faceted, eye wider than frons (EW/FW 38/20). Thorax: Pronotum (Fig. 118) slightly transverse (PW/PL 90/85), disc finely punctate, pronotal tubercle well developed; at elytral basal 1/3 elytra sculptured with 10 striae of asetiferous punctures, asetiferous punctures not present in elytral distal 2/3rd (EL/EW 260/70). Abdomen: Pygidium transverse/scutiform; aedeagus as in Fig. 247.

Natural History: The holotype was collected during December.

Distribution: This species is known from French Guiana.

Etymology: The trivial name, *abditus*, is a Latin name with a meaning of "concealed"; with reference to the enigmatic determination of the type location.

***Pujoliclerus ariquemmes* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 16, 123, 248, 338)**

Holotype: ♂. Type locality: BRAZIL: Rondonia, 62 km SW Ariquemmes, nr. Fzda. Rancho Grande, 5-17-X-1993, J. E. Eger, Blacklight Trap (FSCA).

Diagnosis: The subvoid hind body, in combination with elytral apex yellow and broad black mid-pronotal line, will distinguish the members of this species from congeners. The genus *Pujoliclerus* PIC was revised in 2014 (OPITZ 2014d).

Description: Size: Length 4.2 mm; width 2.0 mm. Form: As in Fig. 338. Color:

Cranium mostly testaceous, upper frons and epicranium with black narrow line at middle; antenna mostly black, apex yellow; prothorax mostly yellow, pronotum with broad black line at middle; pterothorax and abdomen dark brown; elytra mostly dark brown, apex yellow; legs bicolorous, become less infuscated from prothoracic legs to metathoracic legs. Head: Cranium coarsely punctate; antenna (Fig. 16) capitate, 6th antennomere narrowly expanded, capitular antennomeres 8 and 9 triangular, antennomere 10 ovate; eyes large, coarsely faceted, eye wider than frons (EW/FW 25/20). Thorax: Pronotum (Fig. 123) transverse (PW/PL 73/65), disc coarsely punctate, lateral tubercles well developed; elytral asetiferous punctures striate, punctures diminish at elytral posterior 2/3rd (EL/EW 180/55). Abdomen: Pygidium transverse/scutiform; aedeagus as in Fig. 248.

Natural History: The holotype was collected in October, in a blacklight trap.

Distribution: This species is known from Brazil.

Etymology: The trivial name, *ariquemes*, is a noun in apposition and refers to the type locality.

***Pujoliclerus catie* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 22, 134, 249, 339)**

Holotype: ♂. Type locality: Costa Rica, Cartago Prov., Turrialba, CATIE, 1900', December 1, 1995. A second label reads: Btng. Fallen tree: *Brosimum alicastrum*, J. Rifkind, H. Lezama, colls. (CSCA). Paratypes: 3 specimens. Costa Rica: **Provincia de Cartago**, 3 km SE Turrialba, CATIE, 13-16-V-1985, J. Doyen (EMEC, 1; WOPC, 1); **Provincia de Puntarenas**, Santa Elena, 23-V-1985, A. J. Gilbert (JNRC, 1).

Dagnosis: The elytral apex is yellow, the pronotum slightly oblong, the pronotal disc is broadly black, and elytral asetiferous punctures are arranged into 9 striae. The combination of these characteristics will distinguish the members of this species from congeners. The genus *Pujoliclerus* PIC was revised in 2014 (OPITZ 2014d).

Description: Size: Length 4.0 mm; width 1.2 mm. Form: As in Fig. 339. Color: Cranium mostly testaceous, upper frons and epicranium with black broad line at middle; antenna black; prothorax mostly yellow, pronotal disc mostly black, upper angles yellow; pterothorax and abdomen dark brown; elytra mostly dark brown, apex yellow; legs bicolorous, become less infuscated from prothoracic legs to metathoracic legs. Head: Cranium coarsely punctate; antenna (Fig. 22) capitate, funicular antennomeres subserrate, 6th antennomere expanded, capitular antennomeres 8 and 9 triangular, antennomere 10 ovate; eyes large, coarsely faceted, eye wider than frons (EW/FW 20/15). Thorax: Pronotum (Fig. 134) slightly oblong (PW/PL 55/60), disc coarsely punctate, lateral tubercles well developed; elytral asetiferous punctures organized into 9 striae, punctures diminish near elytral apex (EL/EW 170/40). Abdomen: Pygidium quadrate/scutiform, posterior margin incised; aedeagus as in Fig. 249.

Natural History: The holotype was collected during December by beating a fallen tree of the breadnut [*Brosimum alicastrum* Sw. (Moraceae)], at 2,744 m. The other specimens were collected in May, two at 600 m.

Distribution: This species is known from Costa Rica.

Etymology: The trivial name, *catie*, is a noun in apposition and refers to the type locality.

***Pujoliclerus cnecostus* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 18, 133, 340)**

Holotype: ♀. Type locality: 2000', 6 mi. S Valle Nacional, Oax., Mex. V. 18-20, 1971, H. Howden (CMNC).

D i a g n o s i s : The stramineous color of the elytra, in combination with the incised black macula on the pronotal disc, will distinguish the members of this species from congeners. The genus *Pujoliclerus* PIC was revised in 2014 (OPITZ 2014d).

D e s c r i p t i o n : Size: Length 5.0 mm; width 2.0 mm. Form: As in Fig. 340. Color: Cranium mostly testaceous, upper frons black; antenna black, except apex yellow; prothorax mostly testaceous, pronotal disc with incised black macula; mesothorax testaceous, infuscated; metathorax brown; elytra stramineous; prothoracic legs bicolored, femur mostly yellow, rest brown; mesothoracic and metathoracic legs yellow; abdomen brown. Head: Antenna (Fig. 18) capitate, 6th antennomere expanded, capitular antennomeres 8 and 9 triangular, antennomere 10 ovate; eyes large, coarsely faceted, eye as wide as frons (EW/FW 30/20). Thorax: Pronotum (Fig. 133) slightly oblong (PW/PL 75/83), disc finely punctate, lateral tubercles well developed; elytral asetiferous punctures striate, extend to elytral apical 4/5th (EL/EW 220/60). Abdomen: Pygidium scutiform.

N a t u r a l H i s t o r y : The holotype was collected in May.

D i s t r i b u t i o n : This species is known from Mexico.

E t y m o l o g y : The trivial name, *cnecostus*, is a Greek adjective that stems from *knekos* (= pale yellow); with regards to the coloration of the elytral disc.

***Pujoliclerus convexus* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 24, 136, 341)**

Holotype: ♀. Type locality: ECUADOR: Orellana, 1 km S Okone Gare Camp, Reserva Etnica Waorani, 220-250 m, 21-VI-1994, T. L. Erwin (USNM).

D i a g n o s i s : The genus *Pujoliclerus* PIC was revised in 2014 (OPITZ 2014d). This work included a key to species. *Pujoliclerus convexus* specimens key to *P. argus* OPITZ from which *P. convexus* specimens differ by showing a terminal antennomere that is entirely black and a pronotum that is more convex and more transverse.

D e s c r i p t i o n : Size: Length 5.0 mm; width 1.8 mm. Form: As in Fig. 241. Color: Cranium bicolorous, clypeus and cranial venter yellow, frons and epicranium black; antenna black; prothorax bicolorous, venter and pronotal anterior angles yellow, pronotal disc mostly black; pterothorax and abdomen brown; legs mostly yellow, prothoracic tibiae and tarsi infuscated; elytra dark brown. Head: Cranium coarsely punctate; antenna (Fig. 24) capitate, most funicular antennomeres triangular, 6th antennomeres robustly expanded; capitular antennomeres 8 and 9 triangular, antennomere 10 ovoid; eyes large, coarsely faceted, eye narrower than frons (EW/FW 25/30). Thorax: Pronotum (Fig. 136) transverse (PW/PL 70/65), disc coarsely punctate, lateral tubercles well developed; elytra sculptured with 9 striae of asetiferous punctures (EL/EW 220/65). Abdomen: Pygidium scutiform.

N a t u r a l H i s t o r y : The available specimen was collected during June, at an altitude between 220-250 m.

D i s t r i b u t i o n : This species is known from Ecuador.

E t y m o l o g y : The trivial name, *convexus*, is a Latin name with the meaning of "arched"; with reference to the very convex pronotal disc.

***Pujoliclerus dexus* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 74, 127, 250, 342)**

Holotype: ♂. Type locality: GUATEMALA: Izabal, Finca Firmeza, 16 Oct. 2006, R. Turnbow (FSCA).

D i a g n o s i s : The genus *Pujoliclerus* PIC was revised in 2014 (OPITZ 2014d). This work included a key to species. *Pujoliclerus dexus* specimens key to *P. oxinus* OPITZ from which *P. dexus* specimens differ by showing triangular capitular antennomeres 8 and 9. These antennomeres are oblong in specimens of *oxinus*.

D e s c r i p t i o n : Size: Length 4.0 mm; width 1.2 mm. Form: As in Fig. 342. Color: Cranium mostly yellow, upper frons and epicranium brown, brown streak behind eyes; antenna black; prothorax bicolorous, venter and pronotal sides yellow, pronotal disc with brown streak; pterothorax and elytra brown, except elytral apex with small triangular yellow mark; legs bicolorous, femora mostly testaceous, infuscated, tarsi black. Head: Antenna (Fig. 74) capitate, funicular antennomeres slightly triangular, capitular antennomeres 8 and 9 triangular, antennomere 10 ovoid; eyes large, coarsely faceted, eye narrower than frons (EW/FW 20/27). Thorax: Pronotum (Fig. 127) transverse (PW/PL 65/60), disc finely punctate, pronotal tubercle well developed; elytral asetiferous punctures not striate, profusely distributed throughout disc (EL/EW 210/45). Abdomen: Pygidium scutiform, emarginate in posterior margin; aedeagus as in Fig. 250.

N a t u r a l H i s t o r y : The holotype was collected during October.

D i s t r i b u t i o n : This species is known from Guatemala.

E t y m o l o g y : The trivial name, *dexus*, is a Greek name that stems from *dexis* (= bite); with reference to the bite-like yellow marking on the apex of the elytra.

***Pujoliclerus flavidus* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 23, 116, 343)**

Holotype: ♀. Type locality: BOLIVIA: Santa Cruz, Buena Vista vic. Flora & Fauna Hotel, 27-31/X/02, Morris/Wappes (FSCA). **Paratype:** 1 specimen. **Bolivia:** Departamento de Santa Cruz, Buena Vista, Flora & Fauna Hotel, 21-26-X-2002, Morris & Wappes (RFMC).

D i a g n o s i s : The specimens of this species most closely approximate those of *Pujoliclerus aspigalbus* OPITZ from which *P. flavidus* specimens differ by showing a much more elongated body, infuscated pronotal collar, and the elytral apex is yellow. The genus *Pujoliclerus* PIC was revised in 2014 (OPITZ 2014d).

D e s c r i p t i o n : Size: Length 4.5 mm; width 1.6 mm. Form: As in Fig. 343. Color: Forebody yellow, except pronotal collar infuscated; antenna black; pterothorax and abdomen brown; elytra mostly black, epipleural margin and elytral apex yellow; legs mostly yellow, prothoracic tibiae and tarsi infuscated. Head: Cranium coarsely punctate; antenna (Fig. 23) capitate, funicular antennomeres shorter to capitulum, capitular antennomeres extraordinarily oblong/subrectangulate; eyes large, coarsely faceted, eye as wide as frons (EW/FW 25/25). Thorax: Pronotum (Fig. 116) slightly transverse (PW/PL 70/65), disc finely punctate at disc, more coarsely punctate at sides, lateral tubercles well developed; elytra sculptured with 10 striae of asetiferous punctures (EL/EW 190/55). Abdomen: Pygidium scutiform.

N a t u r a l H i s t o r y : The available specimens were collected during October.

D i s t r i b u t i o n : This species is known from Bolivia.

E t y m o l o g y : The trivial name, *flavidus*, is a Latin name with a meaning of "yellowish"; with reference to the yellow forebody of these beetles.

***Pujoliclerus lasiosus* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 77, 121, 344)**

Holotype: ♀. Type locality: COSTA RICA, F. NEVERMANN, IX 28. On back of the label it reads: Turrialba (USNM).

D i a g n o s i s : The genus *Pujoliclerus* PIC was revised in 2014 (OPITZ 2014d). This work included a key to species. *Pujoliclerus lasiosus* specimens key to *P. flavoapicalus* OPITZ from which *P. lasiosus* specimens differ by lacking red color on the pronotum and the funicular antennomeres are much more expanded laterally.

D e s c r i p t i o n : Size: Length 6.0 mm; width 2.0 mm. Form: As in Fig. 344. Color: Cranium mostly testaceous, upper frons and epicranium brown, brown streak behind eyes; antenna black; prothorax bicolorous, venter and pronotal sides yellow, lower sides of pronotum and pronotal disc with brown streak; pterothorax and elytra brown, except elytral apex slightly yellow; legs bicolorous, femora yellow, tibiae and tarsi brown. Head: Antenna (Fig. 77) capitate, funicular antennomeres transverse, capitular antennomeres 8 and 9 triangular, antennomere 10 ovoid; eyes large, coarsely faceted, eye slightly narrower than frons (EW/FW 30/32). Thorax: Pronotum (Fig. 121) transverse (PW/PL 90/80), disc finely punctate, lateral tubercles well developed; elytral asetiferous punctures not striate, profusely distributed throughout disc (EL/EW 290/55). Abdomen: Pygidium scutiform.

D i s t r i b u t i o n : This species is known from Costa Rica.

E t y m o l o g y : The trivial name, *lasiosus*, is a Greek name that stems from *lasios* (= hairy); with reference to the highly setose elytral disc.

***Pujoliclerus meloinus* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 25, 141, 251, 345)**

Holotype: ♂. Type locality: ECUADOR: Orellana, 1 km S Okone Gare Camp, Reserva Etnica Waorani, 220-250 m, 12-I-1994, T. L. Erwin (USNM). **Paratypes:** 11 specimens. **Ecuador:** **Provincia de Orellana**, 1 km S Okone Gare Camp, Reserva Etnica Waorani, 220-250 m, 26-I-1994, T. L. Erwin (USNM, 1); idem, 2-VII-1995, T. L. Erwin (WOPC, 1); idem, 4-X-1995, T. L. Erwin (USNM, 1; WOPC, 2). **Peru:** **Provincia de Tambopata**, Madre de Dios, Rio Tambopata Reservation, 30 km SW Puerto Maldonado, 12°50'S 069°20'W, 9-III-1984, T. L. Erwin (USNM, 2; WOPC, 1). idem, 8-IX-1983, T. L. Erwin (USNM, 1; WOPC, 1); idem, 12-IX-1984, T. L. Erwin (USNM, 1).

D i a g n o s i s : The genus *Pujoliclerus* PIC was revised in 2014 (OPITZ 2014d). This work included a key to species. *Pujoliclerus meloinus* specimens key to *P. posticalis* (CHAPIN) from which *P. meloinus* specimens differ by showing wider capitular antennomeres, partially yellow capitulum, and, in the male, the pygidium is deeply incised.

D e s c r i p t i o n : Size: Length 4.0 mm; width 1.6 mm. Form: As in Fig. 345. Color: Cranium testaceous, epicranium with narrow medial line; antenna bicolorous, mostly brown, capitulum partially yellow; prothorax bicolorous, venter and pronotal anterior angles yellow, pronotal disc mostly black; pterothorax and abdomen brown; legs mostly yellow, prothoracic tibiae and femora infuscated; tarsi light brown; elytra mostly dark brown, posterior 1/2 of epipleural suture and elytral apex testaceous. Head: Cranium coarsely punctate; antenna (Fig. 25) capitate, most funicular antennomeres triangular, 6th antennomeres robustly expanded; capitular antennomeres 8 and 9 triangular, antennomere 10 ovoid; eyes large, coarsely faceted, eye narrower than frons (EW/FW 23/27). Thorax: Pronotum (Fig. 139) transverse (PW/PL 64/60), disc finely punctate at middle, coarsely punctate at sides, lateral tubercles well developed; elytra sculptured with striae of asetiferous punctures that diminish at elytral 1/2 (EL/EW 180/50). Abdomen:

Pygidium transverse/ scutiform, posterior margin deeply incised; aedeagus as in Fig. 251.

Natural History: Specimens were collected during September, October, November, January, March and July, the Ecuadorian beetles at 220-250 m, the Peruvian beetles at 290 m.

Distribution: This species is known from Ecuador and Peru.

Etymology: The trivial name, *meloinus*, is a Greek name with the meaning of "dark"; with reference to the dorsal color of these beetles.

***Pujoliclerus mexicoensis* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 26, 135, 252, 346)**

Holotype: ♂. Type locality: MEXICO. Chiapas, Laguna Belgica, 16 km NW, Ocozocoatlá, 970 m, 7.VI-1990, H. a. Howden (CMNC).

Diagnosis: This is the only known species of *Pujoliclerus* from Mexico. The genus *Pujoliclerus* PIC was revised in 2014 (OPITZ 2014d).

Description: Size: Length 4.2 mm; width 1.5 mm. Form: As in Fig. 346. Color: Cranium and antenna brown; prothorax mostly brown, pronotal disc shows broad black incised macula; pterothorax and abdomen dark brown; elytra mostly dark brown, epipleural and sutural margins testaceous; prothoracic legs brown, mesothoracic and metathoracic legs testaceous. Head: Cranium coarsely punctate; antenna (Fig. 26) capitate, funicular antennomeres decreasing in length to capitulum, 6th antennomere expanded, capitular antennomeres 8 and 9 triangular, antennomere 10 ovate; eyes large, coarsely faceted, eye wider than frons (EW/FW 30/20). Thorax: Pronotum (Fig. 135) slightly oblong (PW/PL 65/70), disc coarsely punctate, lateral tubercles well developed; elytral asetiferous punctures organized into 10 striae, punctures diminish in elytral posterior 3/4th (EL/EW 170/40). Abdomen: Pygidium quadrate/scutiform; aedeagus as in Fig. 252.

Natural History: The holotype was collected during June, at 970 m.

Distribution: This species is known from Mexico.

Etymology: The trivial name, *mexicoensis*, is a noun in apposition and refers to the type locality.

***Pujoliclerus sentus* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 20, 141, 347)**

Holotype: ♀. Type locality: BOLIVIA: Santa Cruz, 3.7 km SSE Buena Vista, Hotel Flora & Fauna, 430 m, 17°29.949'S-63°33.152'W, 5-15-XI-2001, M. C. Thomas, trop. Transition forest BLT (FSCA).

Paratype: 1 specimen. Bolivia: **Departamento de Santa Cruz**, Buena Vista, 29-X-1999, disturbed tropical forest, at light, 410 m, C. Porter, L. Stange (WOPC).

Diagnosis: The extraordinarily rough punctation on the pronotal disc will distinguish the members of this species from congeners. The genus *Pujoliclerus* PIC was revised in 2014 (OPITZ 2014d).

Description: Size: Length 4.5 mm; width 1.7 mm. Form: As in Fig. 347. Color: Cranium mostly testaceous, frons and epicranium black; antenna black; pterothorax and abdomen brown; elytra mostly brown, epipleural margin testaceous; legs mostly yellow, prothoracic tibiae brown; prothoracic and metathoracic tarsi brown, metathoracic tibiae yellow. Head: Cranium coarsely punctate; antenna (Fig. 20) capitate, funicular antenno-

meres shorter to capitulum; capitular antennomeres 8 and 9 triangular, antennomere 10 ovoid; eyes large, coarsely faceted, eye as wide as frons (EW/FW 25/25). **Thorax:** Pronotum (Fig. 141) slightly transverse (PW/PL 80/73), disc coarsely punctate, lateral tubercles well developed; elytra sculptured with 10 striae of asetiferous punctures (EL/EW 190/55). **Abdomen:** Pygidium scutiform.

Natural History: The available specimens were collected during October.

Distribution: This species is known from Bolivia.

Etymology: The trivial name, *sentus*, is a Latin name with a meaning of "rough"; with reference to the very rough surface on the pronotal disc.

***Pujoliclerus testudinatus* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 21, 137, 253, 348)**

Holotype: ♀. Type locality: PERU, Madre de Dios, Rio Tambopata Res. 30 km (air) sw Pto. Maldonado, 290 m, 12°50'S 069°20'W. A second label reads: Smithsonian Institution Canopy Fogging Project, T. L. Erwin et al. colls., 09Mar84, 04/02/06. A third label reads: FOGGING, 0042035 (USNM). **Paratypes:** 2 specimens. **Peru:** **Provincia de Tambopata**, Madre de Dios, Rio Tambopata Reserve, 30 km SW Puerto Maldonado, 8-IX-1983, T. L. Erwin (USNM, 1; WOPC, 1).

Dia g n o s i s: In specimens of this species, the epicranium and the pronotal arch are black, the pronotum proper is yellow, and the elytral disc is almost completely dark brown with the epipleural margin and elytral apex yellow. The combination of these characteristics will distinguish the members of this species from congeners. The genus *Pujoliclerus* PIC was revised in 2014 (OPITZ 2014d).

Description: **Size:** Length 4.0 mm; width 1.8 mm. **Form:** As in Fig. 348. **Color:** Cranium mostly yellow, epicranium black; antenna black; prothorax mostly yellow, pronotal arch black; pterothorax and abdomen dark brown; legs mostly yellow, base of tibiae and tarsi dark brown; elytra mostly dark brown, epipleural margin and elytral apex yellow. **Head:** Antenna (Fig. 21) capitate, most funicular antennomeres triangular, 6th antennomeres particularly robust; capitular antennomeres 8 and 9 triangular, antennomere 10 ovoid; eyes large, coarsely faceted, eye wider than frons (EW/FW 25/25). **Thorax:** Pronotum (Fig. 137) transverse (PW/PL 70/65), disc coarsely punctate, lateral tubercles well developed; elytra sculptured with 9 striae of asetiferous punctures (EL/EW 200/55). **Abdomen:** Pygidium quadrate/scutiform; aedeagus as in Fig. 253.

Natural History: The available specimens were collected by fogging tree canopy, during March.

Distribution: This species is known from Peru.

Etymology: The trivial name, *testudinatus*, is a Latin name with the meaning of "arched"; with reference to the well-developed pronotal arch.

***Pujoliclerus trunculus* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 19, 254, 349)**

Holotype: ♂. Type locality: BOLIVIA: Santa Cruz Dist. Potrerillos del Guenda, Preserva Natural, 17°40'S 63°27'W, 370 m, 1-4-OCT-2007, Wappes & Morris, ex. MV/BL (FSCA). **Paratypes:** 5 specimens. **Bolivia:** **Departamento de Santa Cruz**, Potrerillos del Guenda, 23-30-X-2013, Wappes & Kuckartz (ACMT, 1; WOPC, 1); idem, 40 km NW Santa Cruz de la Sierra: Huaico, 17°40'S-063°26'W, 28-X-2013, J. E. Wappes (ACMT, 1); Buena Vista, Flora & Fauna Hotel, 21-25-X-2003, Morris, Nearn, Wappes (RFMC, 1); 3.7 km SSE Buena Vista, Hotel Flora & Fauna, 5-15-Xi-2001, 430 m, M. C. Thomas (FSCA, 1)..

Dia g n o s i s: The genus *Pujoliclerus* PIC was revised in 2014 (OPITZ 2014d). This

work included a key to species. *Pujoliclerus trunculus* specimens key to *P. wappesi* OPITZ from which *P. trunculus* specimens differ in showing a much more elongated capitulum.

Description: Size: Length 5.0 mm; width 1.8 mm. Form: As in Fig. 349. Color: Cranium bicolorous, clypeus and lower frons, and cranial venter yellow, upper frons and epicranium black; antenna mostly black, disc of capitular antennomeres slightly lighter; prothorax tricolorous, pronotal basal 1/3rd black, anterior 2/3rd mostly yellow, disc slightly infuscated, pronotal sternum yellow; pterothorax and abdomen brown; elytra mostly brown, epipleural margin yellow to elytral apex; legs mostly yellow, tibiae and tarsi infuscated. Head: Cranium finely punctate; antenna (Fig. 19) capitate, funicular antennomeres shorter to capitulum; capitular antennomeres extraordinarily oblong/subrectangulate; eyes large, coarsely faceted, eye much wider than frons (EW/FW 30/12). Thorax: Pronotum (Fig. 140) quadrate (PW/PL 65/65), disc finely punctate, lateral tubercles well developed; elytra sculptured with 9 striae of asetiferous punctures (EL/EW 220/65). Abdomen: Pygidium transverse/scutiform; aedeagus as in Fig. 254.

Natural History: The available specimens were collected during October and November, one at 370 m, another at 400 m.

Distribution: This species is known from Bolivia.

Etymology: The trivial name, *trunculus*, is a Latin name that stems from *truncus* (= cut off); about the shape of the distal region of the male 5th visible abdominal sternite.

***Pujoliclerus tuxtlas* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 27, 200, 255, 350)**

Holotype: ♂. Type locality: MEXICO, VER. 250', Los Tuxtlas, Biol. Stat. UNAM, 19May1983, C. & L. O'Brien & G. Marshall (FSCA).

Diagnosis: The combination of red marking on the portal disc, elytral apex yellow, and enlarged 6th antennomere (Fig. 27) will distinguish the members of this species from congeners. The genus *Pujoliclerus* PIC was revised in 2014 (OPITZ 2014d).

Description: Size: Length 4.5 mm; width 1.3 mm. Form: As in Fig. 350. Color: Cranium mostly testaceous, upper frons and epicranium black at middle; antenna black; prothorax tricolorous, venter yellow, pronotum yellow at sides, with red marking adjacent to black marking at middle; pterothorax dark brown; elytra dark brown except apex yellow; legs bicolorous, mostly testaceous, become less infuscated from prothoracic legs to metathoracic legs; abdomen brown. Head: Cranium coarsely punctate; antenna (Fig. 27) capitate, 6th antennomere expanded, capitular antennomeres 8 and 9 triangular, antennomere 10 ovate; eyes large, coarsely faceted, eye wider than frons (EW/FW 25/20). Thorax: Pronotum (Fig. 200) quadrate (PW/PL 67/67), disc coarsely punctate, lateral tubercle well developed; elytral asetiferous punctures arranged into 10 striae, punctures extend to elytral apex (EL/EW 205/48). Abdomen: Pygidium quadrate/scutiform, posterior margin broadly concave; aedeagus as in Fig. 255.

Natural History: The holotype was collected in May, at 76 m.

Distribution: This species is known from Mexico.

Etymology: The trivial name, *tuxtlas*, is a noun in apposition and refers to the type locality.

***Pujoliclerus variolus* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 68, 155, 351)**

Holotype: ♀. Type locality: PERU, Madre de Dios, Rio Tambopata Res., 30 km (air) sw Pto. Maldonado, 290 m, 12°50'S 069°20'W. A second label reads: Smithsonian Institution Canopy Fogging Project, T. L. Erwin et al. colls, 09Nov83, 05/02/055. A third label reads: FOGGING 0037358 (USNM).

D i a g n o s i s: Only in specimens of this *Pujoliclerus* species do the elytra show brown spots amidst an otherwise yellow disc. The genus *Pujoliclerus* PIC was revised in 2014 (OPITZ 2014d).

D e s c r i p t i o n: Size: Length 4.2 mm; width 1.8 mm. Form: As in Fig. 351. Color: Forebody, pterothorax, legs and abdomen yellow; antenna brown. Head: Antenna (Fig. 68) capitate, 6th antennomere expanded, capitular antennomeres 8 and 9 triangular, antennomere 10 ovoid; eyes large, coarsely faceted, eye as wide as frons (EW/FW 25/25). Thorax: Pronotum (Fig. 155) quadrate (PW/PL 70/70), disc finely punctate, lateral tubercle well developed; elytral asetiferous punctures restricted to humeral region (EL/EW 175/65). Abdomen: Pygidium scutiform.

N a t u r a l H i s t o r y: The holotype was collected in November, at 290 m, by tree canopy fogging.

D i s t r i b u t i o n: This species is known from Peru.

E t y m o l o g y: The trivial name, *variolus*, is a Latin adjective that stems from *variola* (= spotted); with regards to the coloration of the elytral disc.

***Sicamus* OPITZ nov.gen.**

Type species: *Sicamus suprus* OPITZ. By present designation.

D i a g n o s i s: Within Peloniinae members of *Sicamus* have an antennal morphology that most closely resembles that of *Tanycorpus* OPITZ. However, these genera differ in tarsal spur formula and in the configuration of male antennomeres 8 and 9. Members of *Sicamus* have a tibial formula of 1-2-1 whereas in *Tanycorpus* specimens the formula is 0-2-2. In *Tanycorpus* male specimens antennomeres 8 and 9 have a short collateral branch, which is not the case in *Sicamus* specimens.

Synapotypic characteristics: Synapotypic character states have not been found.

D e s c r i p t i o n: Size: Length 5.0 mm; width 2.0 mm. Form: Oblong, hind body subovate, about 3 times longer than broad. Vestiture: Dorsum profusely vested with long pale setae, antennal funicle moderately setose, capitulum profusely vested with microsensilla, elytra abundantly vested with long pale setae. Head: Cranium subquadrate, profusely indented with setiferous punctures; frons narrower than eye; gula large, trapezoidal, sutures converge, post-gular plate with two setose processes; labrum shallow, broadly incised distally; mandible, body stout, anterior dens subacuminate, medial and posterior dens moderately developed, penicillus well developed; maxilla, terminal palpomere digitiform; labium, terminal palpomere digitiform; eyes large, coarsely faceted, ocular notch not very deep; antenna capitate, comprised of 10 antennomeres, antennomere 8 longer than funicle, funicular antennomeres become shorter to capitulum. Thorax: Pronotum oblong; dorsolateral carina extends to anterior limit of pronotal tubercle, posteriorly carina extends to pronotal posterior angles where confluent with pronotal hem; disc slightly convex and coarsely punctated; side margins with slightly-developed tubercle; prointercoxal process linear; pronotal projections acuminate, do not approximate prointercoxal process; each elytral disc sculptured with 10 striae of

asetiferous punctures, epipleural fold prominent, narrowly extended to elytral apex, elytral anterior margin not carinate; legs, prothoracic femora not swollen; anterior margin of protibia with 2 small spines; tibial spur formula 1-2-1, tarsal pulvillar formula 3-3-3, unguis with basal denticle. Abdomen: Pygidium scutiform; aedeagus as in Fig. 256.

Distribution: Known from Brazil.

Etymology: *Sicamus* is an anagram of the checkered beetle genus *Muisca* SPINOLA. Gender masculine.

***Sicamus suprus* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 57, 143, 256, 352)**

Holotype: ♂. Type locality: Nova Teutonia, Sta. Catarina, BRAZ. XII:16:1953, Fritz Plaumann leg (FMNH).

Diagnosis: The subovate hindbody and antennae comprised of 10 antennomeres are character states that will distinguish the members of this species from others in Peloniinae.

Description: Size: Length 5.0 mm; width 2.0 mm. Form: As in Fig. 352. Color: Mostly testaceous, body flanks black, black line extends to elytral sutural margin near elytral apex; antennae bicolorous, fundus testaceous, capitulum yellow; prothoracic venter testaceous; metathoracic venter bicolorous, mesepisternum castaneous, mesosternum testaceous; metathorax testaceous; elytron yellow in apical 4/5th; legs and abdomen yellow. Head: Eyes large, coarsely faceted, eye wider than width of frons (EW/FW 30/15); antenna capitate (Fig. 57), funicular antennomeres filiform, gradually shorter to capitulum, capitular antennomeres 8 and 9 triangular long-triangular, antennomere 8 longer than funicle; antennomere 10 oblong. Thorax: Pronotum (Fig. 143) oblong, lateral tubercles slightly defined (PW/PL 63/75), disc coarsely punctate; elytra subovate; elytral asetiferous punctures arranged into 10 striae (EL/EW 210/70). Abdomen: Pygidium scutiform; aedeagus as in Fig. 256.

Natural History: The holotype was collected in December.

Distribution: This species is known from Brazil.

Etymology: The trivial name, *suprus*, is Latin with a meaning of "surprise"; with reference to the eventual conclusion that this species belongs to a new genus.

***Sirpa acara* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 79, 128, 257, 353)**

Holotype: ♂. Type locality: Brazil; Espirito Santo, Linhares, IX-1973, Moacir Alvarenga (FSCA). Paratype: 1 specimen. Brazil: Estado do Espirito Santo, Linhares, IX-1973, Moacir Alvarenga (WOPC).

Diagnosis: The small size of these beetles (3.0 mm) will distinguish them from congeners. The genus *Sirpa* OPITZ was introduced by OPITZ (2016).

Description: Size: Length 3.0 mm; width 1.0 mm. Form: As in Fig. 353. Color: Forebody red, remainder piceous. Head: Eye coarsely faceted, narrower than frons (EW/FW 13/20); antenna capitate (Fig. 79), funicular antennomeres subfiliform, gradually shorter to capitulum, capitular antennomeres 9 and 10 triangular, antennomere 11 ovoid. Thorax: Pronotum (Fig. 128) slightly oblong, pronotal tubercles well defined (PW/PL 47/52), disc coarsely punctate; asetiferous punctures substrate, profusely distributed throughout elytral disc, epipleural margin prominent, narrows to elytral apex (EL/EW 235/65). Abdomen: Pygidium scutiform; aedeagus as in Fig. 257.

Natural History: The available specimens were collected from the type locality during September.

Distribution: This species is known from Brazil.

Etymology: The trivial name, *acara*, is a Greek name with a meaning of "tiny"; with reference to the small size of these beetles.

***Sirpa latiflava* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 58, 157, 258, 354)**

Holotype: ♂. Type locality: PERU, Madre de Dios, Rio Tambopata Res., 30 km (air) sw Pto. Maldonado, 290 m, 12°50'S 069°20'W. A second label reads: Smithsonian Institution, Canopy Fogging Project, T. L. Erwin et al colls. 10Sep84, 02/02/04. A third label reads: 0053682 (USNM). **Paratype:** 1 specimen. **Peru:** **Region Tambopata**, Madre de Dios, Rio Tambopata Res., 30 km (air) SW Puerto Maldonado, 12°50'S 069°20'W, 8-IX-1984, 290 m, T. L. Erwin (USNM).

Diagnosis: In 2016, OPITZ published a key to the species of *Sirpa* OPITZ (OPITZ 2016: 262). *Sirpa latiflava* specimens key out to *S. parva* OPITZ from which *S. latiflava* specimens differ by showing a more transverse pronotum that is also more convex and a much broader aedeagus.

Description: Size: Length 5.2 mm; width 1.8 mm. Form: As in Fig. 354. Color: Cranium mostly testaceous, with broad black marking that covers upper frons and epicranium; prothorax mostly testaceous, pronotum broadly black at middle; pterothorax, legs, and abdomen dark brown; elytra mostly testaceous, black at base of sutural margin and in elytral apical region. Head: Eye coarsely faceted, as wide as frons (EW/FW 24/24); antenna capitate (Fig. 58), funicular antennomeres subfiliform, gradually shorter and wider to capitulum, capitulum sex dimorphic, slightly longer in male, capitular antennomeres 9 and 10 triangular, antennomere 11 subrectangulate. Thorax: Pronotum (Fig. 157) transverse, lateral tubercles slightly defined (PW/PL 80/60), disc coarsely punctate; asetiferous punctures profusely distributed on elytral disc, epipleural margin prominent, narrows to elytral apex (EL/EW 235/65). Abdomen: Pygidium transverse/scutiform; aedeagus as in Fig. 258.

Natural History: The available specimens were collected in September, at 290 m.

Distribution: This species is known from Peru.

Etymology: The trivial name, *latiflava*, is a Latin compound name that stems from *latus* (= side) and *flavis* (= yellow); with reference to the color of the sides of the elytra.

***Topainca* OPITZ, nov.gen.**

Type species: *Topainca pachacutii* OPITZ. By present designation.

Diagnosis: The broad serrate condition of the funicular antennomeres (Fig. 52) will distinguish the members of this species within Peloniinae.

Synapotypic characteristic: Funicular antennomeres broadly serrate.

Description: Size: Length 5.5 mm; width 1.8 mm. Form: Oblong rectangular, body deep, about 3 times longer than broad. Vestiture: Dorsum profusely vested with short pubescence; antennal funicle densely setose, capitulum profusely vested with microsensilla; elytra abundantly vested with short dark setae, long dark setae interspersed among short setae. Head: Cranium subquadrate, frons as wide as eye, profusely

indented with setiferous punctures; gula large, trapezoidal, sutures converge, gular plate with two feebly-developed setose processes; labrum shallow, broadly incised distally; mandible, body stout, anterior dens subacuminate, medial and posterior dens moderately developed, penicillus well developed; maxilla, terminal palpomere subdigitiform; labium, terminal palpomere subdigitiform; eyes large, coarsely faceted, ocular notch deep; antenna capitate, comprised of 10 antennomeres, funicular antennomeres broadly serrate. Thorax: Pronotum transverse; dorsolateral carina extends to anterior limit of pronotal tubercle, posteriorly carina extends to pronotal posterior angles where confluent with pronotal hem; disc slightly convex and coarsely punctated; side margins with well-developed tubercle; prointercoxal process slightly expanded laterally distally; pronotal projections acuminate, approximate prointercoxal process; elytral asetiferous punctures large, profusely distributed, epipleural fold prominent, narrowly extended to elytral apex, elytral anterior margin not carinate; legs, prothoracic femora not swollen; tibial spur formula 1-2-2, tarsal pulvillar formula 3-3-3, unguis with basal denticle. Abdomen: Pygidium scutiform.

D i s t r i b u t i o n : Known from Peru.

E t y m o l o g y : *Topainca* is the name of the son of Pachacuti, both of Inca Empire military fame. Gender feminine.

***Topainca pachacutii* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 52, 146, 259, 355)**

Holotype: ♀. Type locality: PERU: Junin, Pampa Hermosa Lodge, 1-6-IV-2011, J. B. Heppner, C. Carrera (FSCA). Paratype: 1 specimen. Venezuela: **Estado de Aragua**, Rancho Grande, 24-25-II-1971, 800 m, H. a. Howden (CMNC).

D i a g n o s i s : The broad serrate condition of the funicular antennomeres will distinguish the members of this species from others within Peloniinae.

D e s c r i p t i o n : Size: Length 5.5 mm; width 1.8 mm. Form: As in Fig. 355. Color: Cranium bicolored; lower frons and cranial venter testaceous, upper frons and epicranium black; antennal apex yellow, remainder brown; pronotal disc tricolored, middle of disc broadly black, sides reddish, side margins yellow; prothoracic venter testaceous; pterothorax and abdomen black; elytra mostly dark brown, epipleural margin and elytral apex yellow. Head: Eyes large, coarsely faceted, eye as wide as frons (EW/FW 23/23); antenna capitate (Fig. 52), funicular antennomeres broad serrate, capitular antennomeres oblong. Thorax: Pronotum (Fig. 146) transverse; pronotal tubercles well-defined (PW/PL 73/60), disc coarsely punctate; elytral asetiferous punctures profusely distributed throughout disc (EL/EW 240/55). Abdomen: Pygidium scutiform; aedeagus as in Fig. 259.

Variation: Length 4.0-5.5 mm; width 1.4-1.8 mm. The paratype differs from the Holotype by showing the pronotal arch and the pronotal disc testaceous.

N a t u r a l H i s t o r y : The holotype was collected in April, the paratype during February at 800 m.

D i s t r i b u t i o n : This species is known from Peru.

E t y m o l o g y : The trivial name, *pachacutii*, is a patronymic that honors the father of Topa Inca of Inca Empire fame.

Platynopterinae SPINOLA, 1844***Artoadenus atrafinus* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 31, 163, 357)**

Holotype: ♀. Type locality: PERU: Madre de Dios; Rio Tambopata Res., 30 air km. SW Pto. Maldonado, 290 m., 16-20 XI-1979, J. B. Heppner, subtropical moist forest (FSCA).

Diagnosis: The available member of this species is superficially similar to specimens of *Platynoptera similis* OPITZ from which it differs by showing a narrow testaceous line between two broad black lines on the pronotal disc. The genus *Platynoptera* SPINOLA was revised by OPITZ (2015b).

Description: Size: Length 11.5 mm; width 4.5 mm. Form: As in Fig. 357. Color: Cranium bicolorous, clypeus and venter testaceous; frons and epicranium black except epicranium with narrow testaceous line at middle; antenna black; pronotal disc with two broad black vitta between which is narrow testaceous line, pronotal sides broadly testaceous, lower sides brown; pterothorax testaceous; elytra bicolorous, with broad testaceous marking extended posteriorly from humeral angle, with testaceous fascia at discal middle that expands from epipleural to sutural margin; legs mostly brown, basal 1/2 of femora testaceous; abdomen bicolorous, testaceous and brown. Head: Eyes large, coarsely faceted, eye slightly wider than frons (EW/FW 43/40); funicular antennomeres (Fig. 31) transverse and very setose; capitular antennomeres 9 and 10 long rectangulate, antennomere 11 oblong ovate. Thorax: Pronotum (Fig. 163) transverse; pronotal tubercles shallow (PW/PL 150/120), disc finely punctate; elytral asetiferous punctures minute and profusely distributed, elytra notably flared in posterior 1/2 (EL/EW 550/160). Abdomen: Pygidium scutiform.

Natural History: The holotype was collected during November, at 290 m.

Distribution: This species is known from Peru.

Etymology: The trivial name, *atrafinus*, is a Latin compound name that stems from *atra* (= black) and *finis* (= end); with regard to the black coloration at the distal 1/3 of the elytral disc.

***Platynoptera potaro* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 40, 167, 356)**

Holotype: ♀. Type locality: Kaieteur, BG (Guyana), 6.VIII 1911. A second label reads: Guyana, Kaieteur Falls, Potaro river (FSCA).

Diagnosis: The available member of this species is superficially similar to specimens of *Platynoptera gratiosa* (PIC) from which it differs by showing a significantly wider pronotum. The genus *Platynoptera* SPINOLA was revised by OPITZ (2015b).

Description: Size: Length 10.5 mm; width 4.0 mm. Form: As in Fig. 356. Color: Cranium bicolorous, clypeus and venter testaceous; frons and epicranium black except epicranium with narrow testaceous line at middle, pronotal disc and lower sides black; pterothorax and abdomen brown; elytra mostly black, with testaceous marking on humeral angle and with testaceous fascia at discal middle that expands along epipleural margin and does not reach sutural margin; legs mostly piceous, basal 1/2 of femora testaceous. Head: Eyes large, coarsely faceted, eye wider than frons (EW/FW 45/27); funicular antennomeres (Fig. 40) transverse and very setose; capitular antennomeres 9 and 10 long rectangulate, antennomere 11 very oblong ovate. Thorax: Pronotum (Fig. 167) oblong; pronotum shallow (PW/PL 120/130), disc finely punctate; elytral asetife-

rous punctures minute and profusely distributed, elytra slightly flared in anterior 1/2 (EL/EW 510/130). Abdomen: Pygidium scutiform.

Natural History: The holotype was collected in August.

Distribution: This species is known from Guyana.

Etyymology: The trivial name, *potaro*, is a noun in apposition and refers to the type locality.

Tarsosteninae JACQUELIN DU VAL 1862

***Alarius* OPITZ nov.gen.**

Type species: *Alarius careoritus* OPITZ. By present designation.

Diagnosis: The subfamily Tarsosteninae was revised in 2012 (OPITZ 2012). This work included a key to genera. *Alarius careoritus* specimens key to *Neopylus nahuelbutensis* SOLERVICENS from which *A. careoritus* specimens differ in characteristics of the pronotal and elytral discs, elytral shape, and tibial spur formula. In *A. careoritus* specimens the pronotal and elytral disc lacks white setal wisps, elytral shape is subovoid, and the tibial spur formula is 1-2-1. Specimens of *N. nahuelbutensis* show pronotal and elytral setal wisps, elytral shape is oblong rectangulate, and the tibial spur formula is 1-2-2. Also, *Alarius careoritus* specimens are apterous, which is not the case in specimens of *N. nahuelbutensis*.

Synapotypic characteristic: Apterous.

Description: Size: Length 5.0 mm; width 1.6 mm. Form: Oblong suboval, about 3 times longer than broad. Vestiture: Dorsum profusely vested with short pubescence, antennal funicle moderately setose, capitulum profusely vested with microsensilla, elytra abundantly vested with short light setae. Head: Cranium subquadrate, profusely indented with setiferous punctures; frons wider than eye; labrum shallow, deeply incised distally; mandible, body stout, anterior dens subacuminate; maxilla, terminal palpomere securiform; labium, terminal palpomere subsecuriform; eyes small, coarsely faceted, ocular notch not very deep; antenna capitate, comprised of 11 antennomeres, funicular antennomeres filiform, capitulum lax. Thorax: Pronotum transverse; dorsolateral carina extends to pronotal anterior angles, posteriorly carina extends to pronotal posterior angles where confluent with pronotal hem; disc convex; side margins with well-developed tubercle; prointercoxal process linear; pronotal projections acuminate approximating prointercoxal process; elytral disc sculptured by asetiferous punctures, epipleural fold prominent, narrowly extended to elytral apex, elytral anterior margin carinate; legs, profemora not swollen; tibial spur formula 1-2-1, tarsal pulvillar formula 3-3-3, unguis without basal denticle. Abdomen: Pygidium scutiform.

Distribution: Known from Ecuador.

Etyymology: *Alarius* is a Latin name with a meaning of "of wings"; with reference to the lack of metathoracic wings in the type species of this genus. The gender is masculine.

***Alarius careoritus* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 59, 174, 358)**

Holotype: ♀. Type locality: Ecuador: Prov. Cotopaxi, Parque Nacional Cotopaxi, 3500 m, 18-I-1987 (QCAZ).

D i a g n o s i s : This is the only species in the genus. The generic diagnosis will suffice to identify the members of *Alarius careoritus*.

D e s c r i p t i o n : Size: Length 5.0 mm; width 1.6 mm. Form: As in Fig. 358. Color: Testaceous. Head: Eyes small, coarsely faceted, eye narrower than frons (EW/FW 15/42); antenna capitate (Fig. 59), funicular antennomeres filiform, capitular antennomeres 9 and 10 triangular, antennomere 11 ovate. Thorax: Pronotum (Fig. 174) slightly transverse, pronotal tubercles well-developed (PW/PL 82/70), disc coarsely punctate and with 4 small tumescences; elytral disc with substrate asetiferous punctures (EL/EW 190/60). Abdomen: Pygidium scutiform.

N a t u r a l H i s t o r y : The holotype was collected in January, at 3500 m.

D i s t r i b u t i o n : This species is known from Ecuador.

E t y m o l o g y : The trivial name, *careoritus*, is a Latin name that stems from *careo* (= be without); with regard to the apterous condition of the members of this species.

***Ordinis* OPITZ nov.gen.**

Type species: *Ordinis taxis* OPITZ. By present designation.

D i a g n o s i s : This monotypic genus is very similar to the genus *Pujoliclerus* PIC, from which it differs in showing a 1-2-1 tibial spur formula.

Synapotypic characteristic: Phallic apex not confluent with phallic plate.

D e s c r i p t i o n : Size: Length 6.0 mm; width 2.0 mm. Form: Oblong rectangular, 3 times longer than broad. Vestiture: Dorsum profusely vested with short pubescence; antennal funicle moderately setose, capitulum profusely vested with microsensilla; elytra abundantly vested with short light setae. Head: Cranium subquadrate, profusely indented with setiferous punctures; frons narrower than eye; gula large, trapezoidal, sutures converge; labrum shallow, broadly incised distally; mandible, body stout, anterior dens subacuminate, medial and posterior dens moderately developed, penicillus well developed; maxilla, terminal palpomere subsecuriform; labium, terminal palpomere subsecuriform; eyes large, coarsely faceted, ocular notch deep into eye; antenna capitate, comprised of 10 antennomeres, funicular antennomeres widened laterally. Thorax: Pronotum slightly oblong, dorsolateral carina extends to pronotal anterior angle, posteriorly carina extends to pronotal posterior angles where confluent with pronotal hem, pronotal disc plane and finely punctate, side margins with slightly-developed tubercle; prointercoxal process linear; pronotal projections acuminate, they do not approximate prointercoxal process; elytral disc with asetiferous punctures, epipleural fold prominent, narrowly extended to elytral apex, elytral anterior margin not carinate; legs, profemora not swollen; tibial spur formula 1-2-1, tarsal pulvillar formula 3-3-3, unguis with basal denticle. Abdomen: Pygidium scutiform; aedeagus as in Fig. 261.

D i s t r i b u t i o n : Known from Brazil.

E t y m o l o g y : *Ordinis* is a Latin noun with a meaning of "line"; with reference to the broad testaceous line on the elytral disc. Gender masculine.

***Ordinis taxis* OPITZ nov.sp. (Figs 43, 132, 261, 359)**

Holotype: ♂. Type locality: Brazilia (Brazil) (MNHN).

D i a g n o s i s: The broad testaceous line on the elytral disc will distinguish the members of this species from others within Peloniinae.

D e s c r i p t i o n: Size: Length 6.0 mm; width 2.0 mm. Form: As in Fig. 359. Color: Cranium bicolorous, lower frons testaceous, upper frons briefly testaceous, then divided by black triangular black marking, sides of epicranium and cranial venter testaceous; antenna black; pterothorax and abdomen piceous; elytra dark brown, with two testaceous vertical lines, epipleural margin partially testaceous. Head: Eyes large, coarsely faceted, eye wider than frons (EW/FW 33/10); antenna capitate (Fig. 43), funicular antennomeres widened laterally, capitular antennomeres 8 and 9 rectangular, antennomere 10 oblong. Thorax: Pronotum (Fig. 132) oblong; lateral tubercles slightly defined (PW/PL 73/80), disc finely punctate; elytral disc with asetiferous punctures (EL/EW 260/70). Abdomen: Pygidium scutiform; aedeagus as in Fig. 261.

D i s t r i b u t i o n: This species is known from Brazil.

E t y m o l o g y: The trivial name, *taxis*, is a Greek name with a meaning of "line"; with reference to the lines on the elytral disc.

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Zusammenfassung

In vorliegender Arbeit werden acht neue Gattungen und 100 neue Arten beschrieben. Nachstehend erfolgt eine Aufzählung der neuen Gattungen: EPIPHLOEINAE: *Ridica*; PELONIINAE: *Eurycaulis*, *Nanoclerus*, *Nepsudia*, *Sicamus*, *Topainca*; TARSOSTENINAE: *Alarius*, *Ordinis*: Die neuen Arten sind: CLERINAE: *Aphelocerus copanus*, *A. ligulus*, *A. magnipannus*, *A. nodus*, *A. nolus*, *A. sparicapillus*, *A. tигра*, *A. yaguare*, *A. yoro*; *Perilypus alpinus*, *P. apunctus*, *P. arsus*, *P. izabal*, *P. schusteri*, *P. virgulatus*; *Phonius versus*; ENOPLIINAE: *Agnatis curvabilis*, *A. vauriei*; *Parapelonides aodontus*, *P. naranjo*; *Pyticara frontegalba*; EPIPHLOEINAE: *Amboakis bermejo*, *A. collucoatis*, *A. expandosa*; *A. mitaraka*; *Ellipotoma makrosa*; *Epiphloeus mantillerii*, *E. prolixicornus*; *Ichnea carinis*, *I. paraguayensis*; *Madoniella acicula*, *M. aspera*, *M. baja*, *M. delta*, *M. muralla*, *M. nota*, *M. selvanegra*; *Megaphloeus imparilus*, *M. yasuni*; *Megatrachys irrasis*; *Plocamocera catalexis*, *Pyticeroides brevitubilus*, *P. desodes*; *Ridica achira*, *R. merida*; ORTHOPLEURINAE: *Kataspinula puebla*; *Nelsopelonium aspihelum*; *Neorthopleura cuspidis*, *N. quintana*, *N. rubra*, *N. thomasi*, *N. turnbowi*; PELONIINAE: *Akonesis atraordinis*; *Amplaris amazon*, *A. cacuminis*, *A. itaituba*, *A. jatai*; *Cregya arima*, *C. biguttula*, *C. entrerios*, *C. fuscomaculata*, *C. livida*, *C. maura*, *C. petalosa*, *C. tobagoensis*, *C. triguttula*, *C. viciosa*; *Eurycaulis anaxeis*; *Isoparis cassidilis*; *Katacompsus jubatus*; *Nanoclerus fuscus*; *Nepsudia guenda*; *Pelonium atrigonatium*, *erudiatum*; *P. falcatum*, *P. implacide*, *P. tayrona*; *Pujoliclerus abditus*, *P. ariqueemes*, *P. catie*, *P. cnecostus*, *P. convexus*, *P. dexus*, *P. flavidus*, *P. lasiosus*, *P. meloinus*, *P. mexicoensis*, *P. sentus*, *P. testudinatus*, *P. trunculus*, *P. tuxtilas*, *P. variolus*; *Sicamus suprus*; *Sirpa acara*, *S. latiflava*; *Topainca pachacutii*; PLATYNOPTERINAE: *Platynoptera potaro*; *Artoadenus atrafinus*; TARSOSTENINAE: *Alarius careoritus*; *Ordinis taxis*. Diese Arbeit beinhaltet weiterhin 200 Strichzeichnungen, 61 Genitalaufnahmen und 100 Habitusfotos.

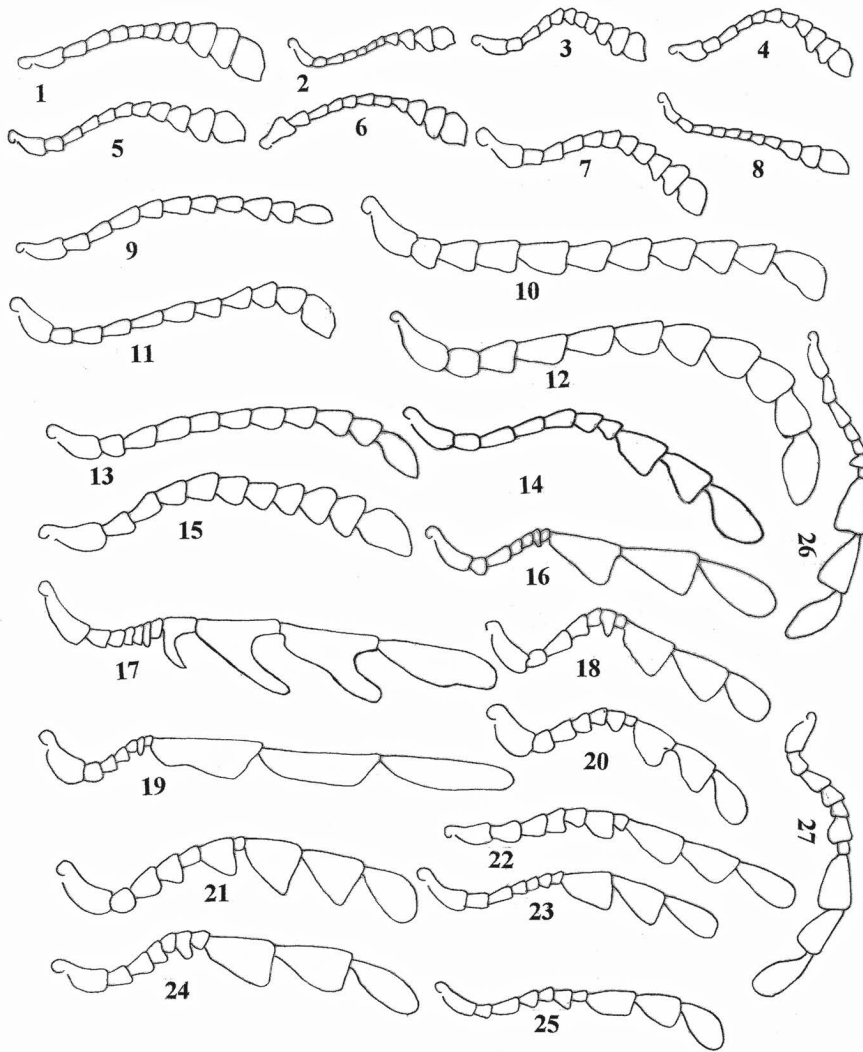
Um die Identifikation dieser neuen Gattungen und Arten zu ermöglichen, wurden die neuen Namen mit Art- und Gattungsnamen aus vorhergehenden Revisionsarbeiten assoziiert.

Literature

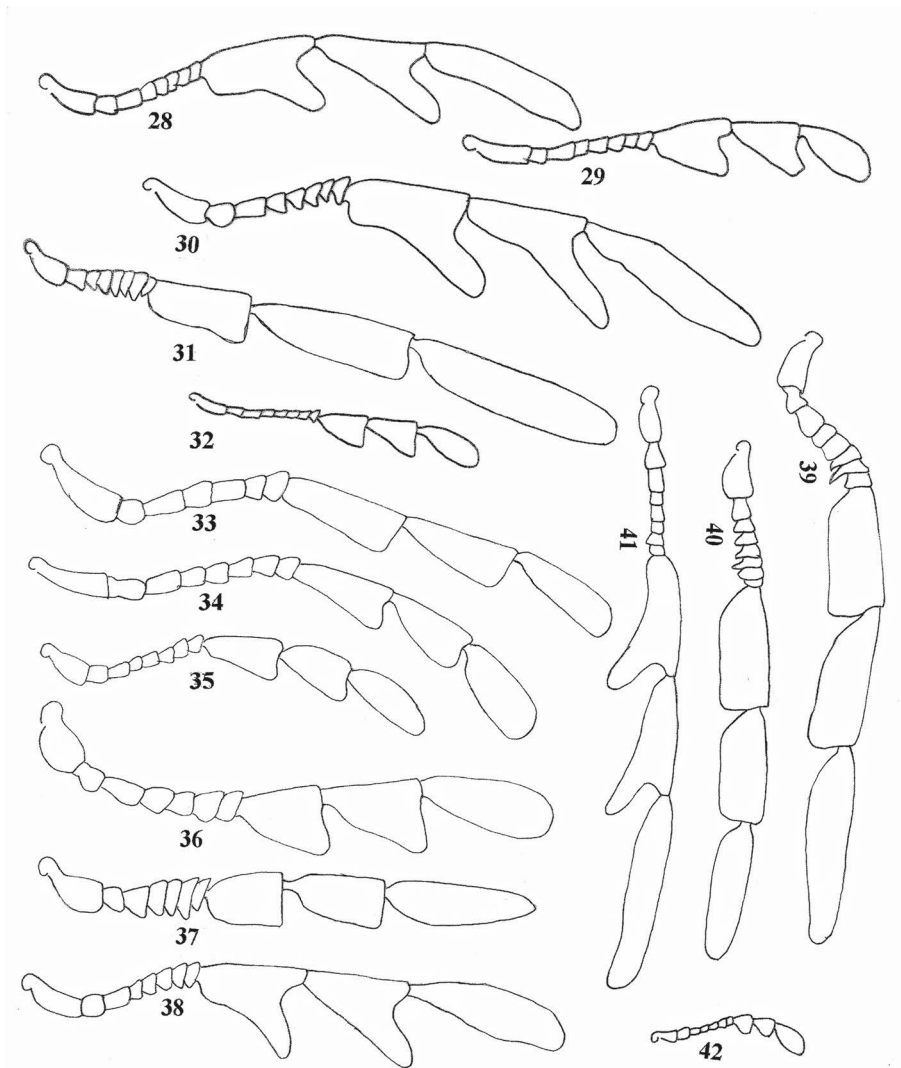
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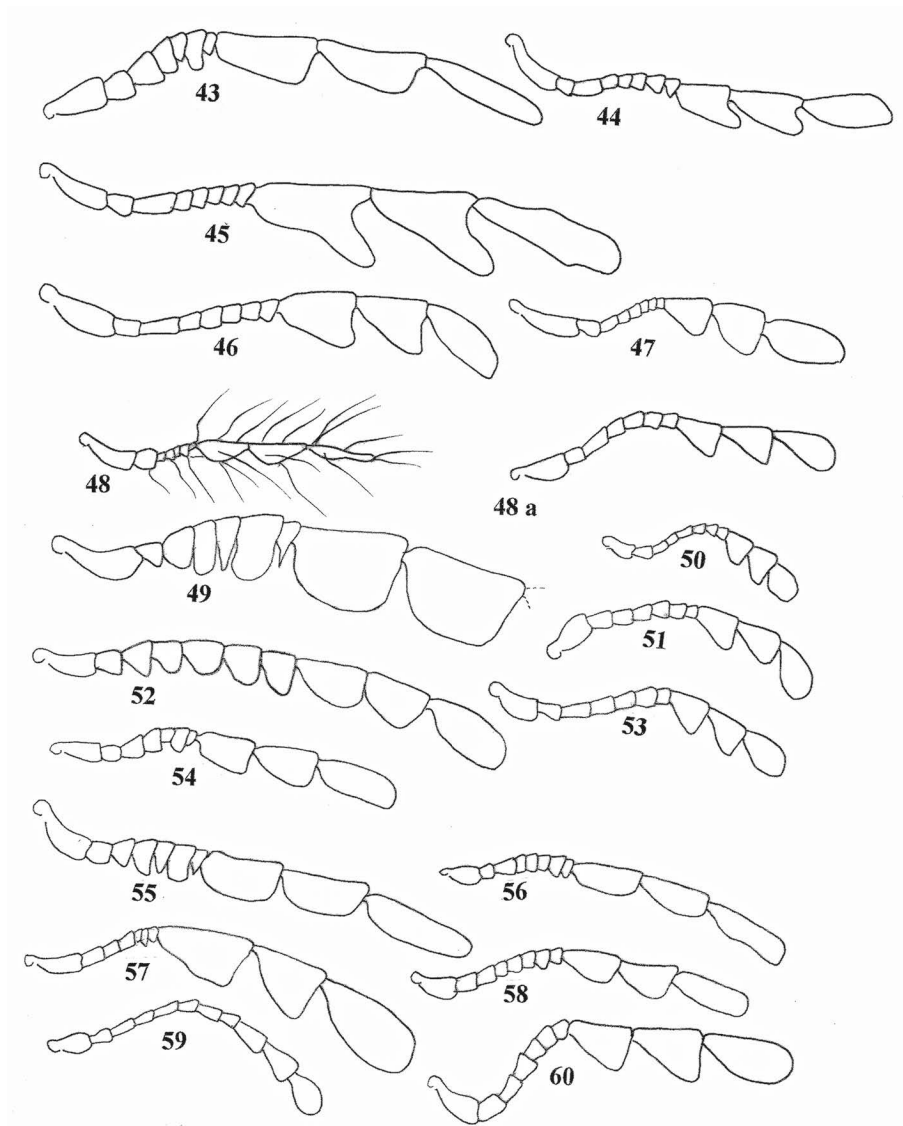
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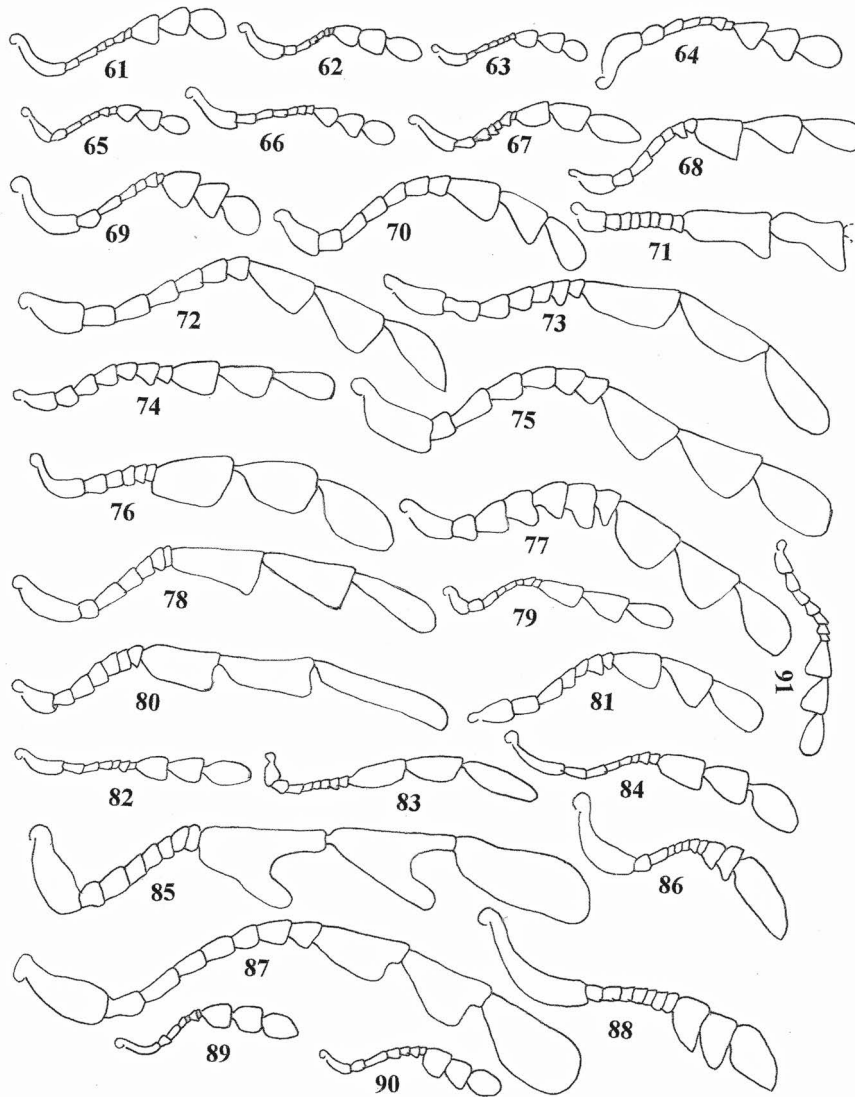
Figs 1-27: Antennae; (1) *Aphelocerus nodus*; (2) *A. copanus*; (3) *A. magnipannus*; (4) *A. yoro*; (5) *A. sparcapillus*; (6) *A. tигра*. (7) *A. nolus*; (8) *A. ligulus*; (9) *Perilypus schusteri*; (10) *P. apunctus*; (11) *P. virgulatus*; (12) *P. izabal*; (13) *P. alpinus*; (14) *Cregya fuscomacula*; (15) *Phonius versus*; (16) *Pujoliclerus ariqueмес*; (17) *Pelonium falcatum*; (18) *Pujoliclerus cnecostus*; (19) *P. trunculus*. (20) *P. sentus*; (21) *P. testudinatus*; (22) *P. catie*; (23) *P. flavidus*; (24) *P. convexus*; (25) *P. meloinus*; (26) *P. mexicoensis*; (27) *P. tuxtla*.



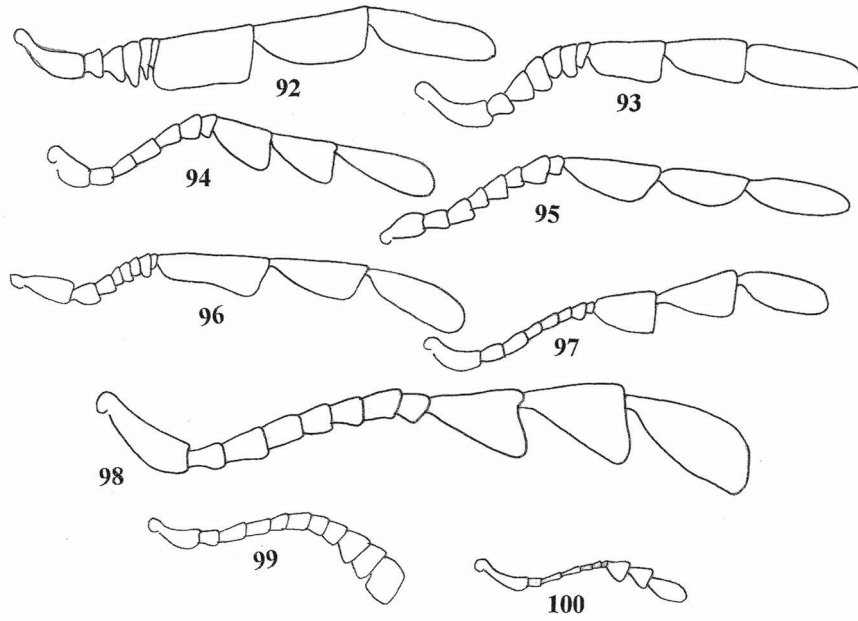
Figs 28-42: Antennae; (28) *Neorthopleura thomasi*, male; (29) *N. thomasi*, female; (30) *N. subfasciata*, male; (31) *Artoadenus atrafinus*; (32) *Neorthopleura subfasciata*, female; (33) *Akonesis atraordinis*; (34) *Pelonium erudiatum*; (35) *Neorthopleura cuspidis*, female; (36) *Agnatis curvabilis*; (37) *Ichnea paraguayensis*; (38) *Neorthopleura quintana*, male; (39) *Pyticara frontegalba*; (40) *Platynoptera potaro*; (41) *Neorthopleura cuspidis*, male; (42) *Nanoclerus fuscus*.



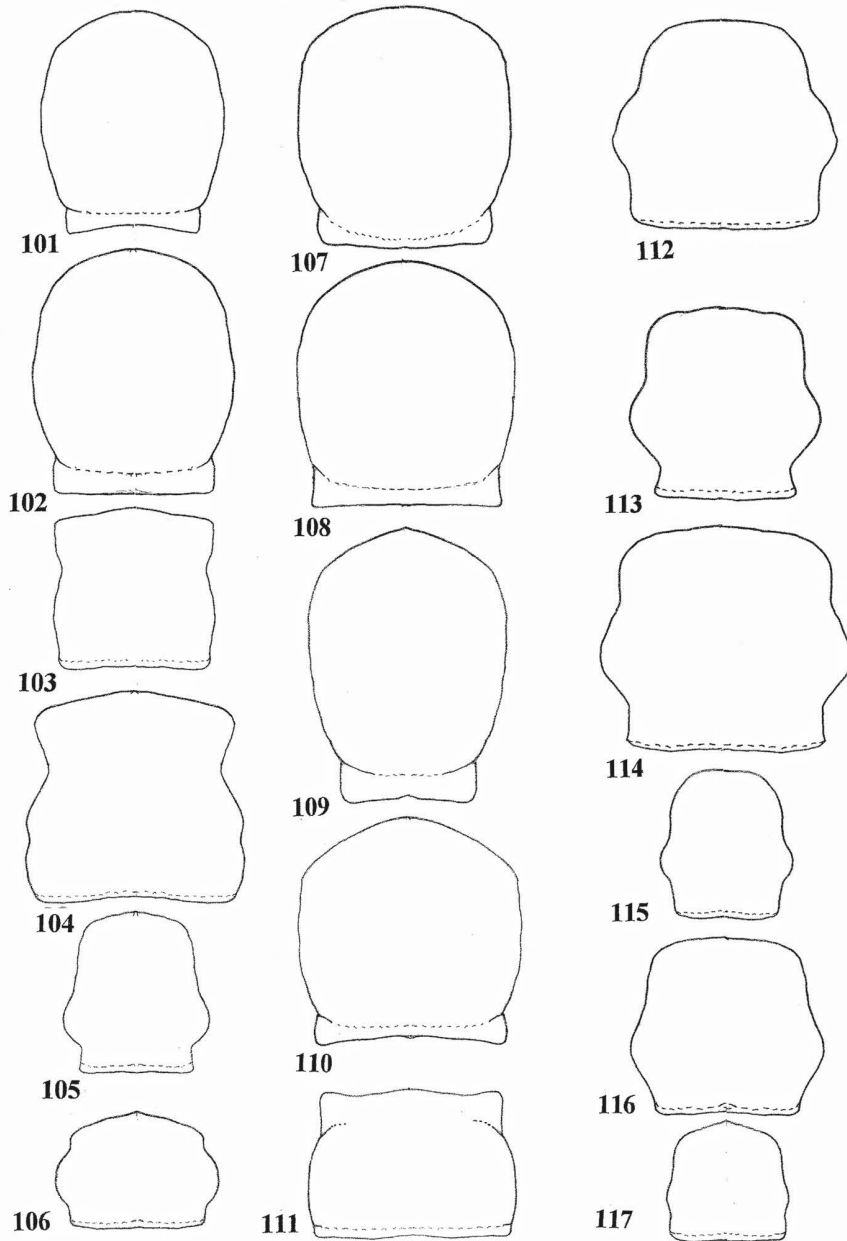
Figs 43-60: Antennae; (43) *Ordinis taxis*; (44) *Pelonium tayrona*; (45) *Neorthopleura turnbowi*, male; (46) *N. turnbowi*, female; (47) *Megaphloeus imparilus*; (48) *Plocamocera catalexis*; (48 a) *Cregya entrerios*; (49) *Ridica merida*. (50) *Kataspinula puebla*. (51) *Cregya tobagoensis*; (52) *Topainca patchacutii*; (53) *Eurycaulis anaxeis*; (54) *Amboakis expansosa*. (55) *Ridica achira*. (56) *Ampleris cacuminis*; (57) *Sicamus suprus*; (58) *Sirpa latiflava*; (59) *Alarius careoritus*; (60) *Cregya petalosa*.



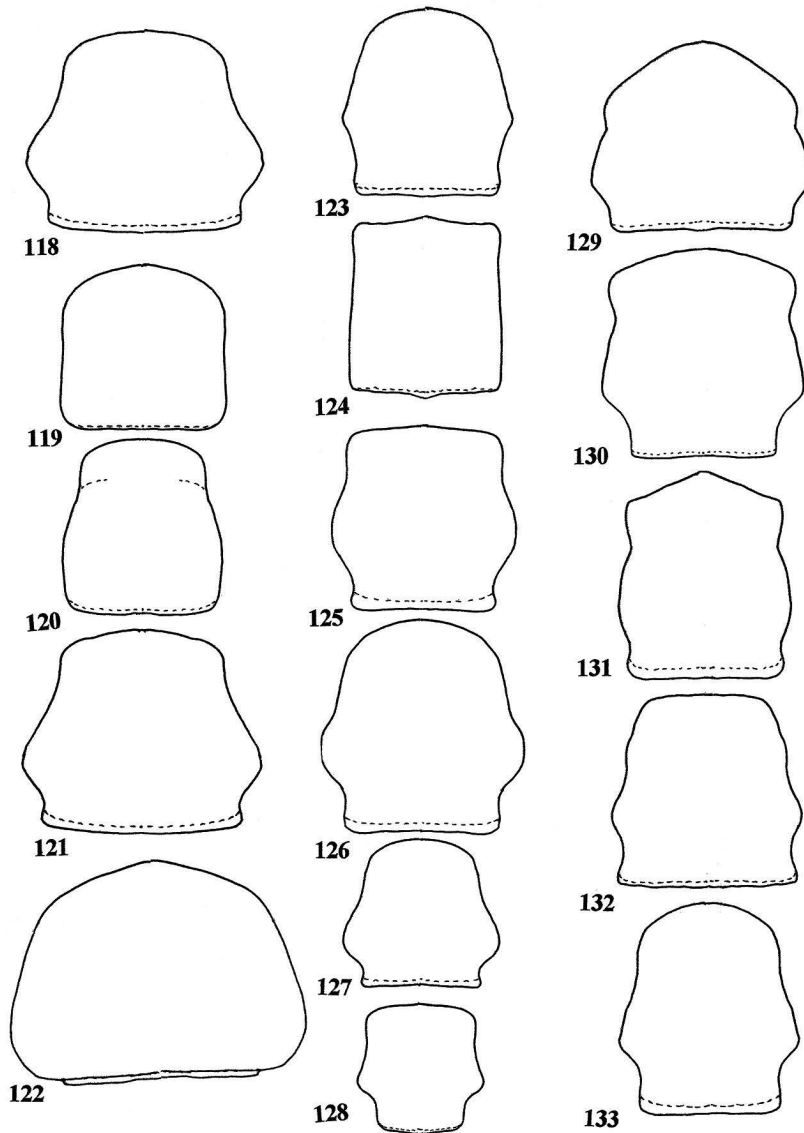
Figs 61-91: Antennae; (61) *Madoniella muralla*; (62) *M. nota*; (63) *M. acicula*; (64) *M. aspera*; (65) *M. baja*; (66) *M. delta*; (67) *Amboakis bermejo*; (68) *Pujoliclerus variolus*; (69) *Megatrachys irrasis*; (70) *Cregya arima*; (71) *Nelsopelonium aspikelum*; (72) *Cregya vicosa*; (73) *Pujoliclerus abditus*; (74) *P. dexus*; (75) *Cregya triguttula*; (76) *Pyticeroides brevitubulus*; (77) *Pujoliclerus lasiosus*; (78) *Cregya biguttula*; (79) *Sirpa acara*; (80) *Parapelonides naranjo*; (81) *Cregya livida*; (82) *Amboakis collocoatis*; (83) *Ampleris jatai*; (84) *Megaphloeus yasuni*; (85) *Pelonium implacide*, male; (86) *Epiphloeus prolixicornus*; (87) *Pelonium implacide*, female; (88) *Epiphloeus mantillerii*; (89) *Amboakis mitaraka*; (90) *Ellipotoma makrosa*; (91) *Cregya maura*.



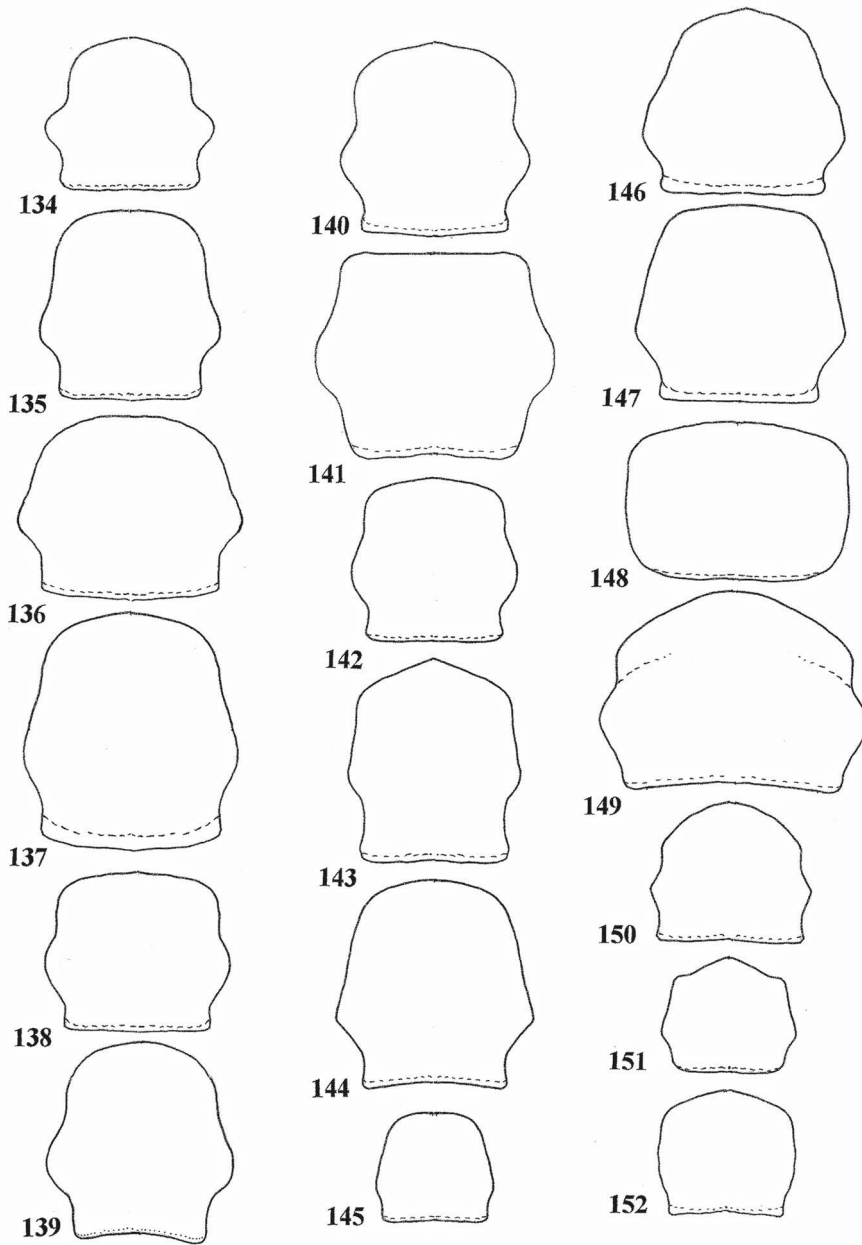
Figs 92-100: Antennae; (92) *Pyticeroides desodes*; (93) *Ichnea cerinis*; (94) *Agnatis vaurieae*; (95) *Amplaris amazon*; (96) *Nepsudia guenda*; (97) *Isoparis cassidilis*; (98) *Pelonium atrigonatium*; (99) *Aphelocerus yaguare*; (100) *Madoniella selvanegra*.



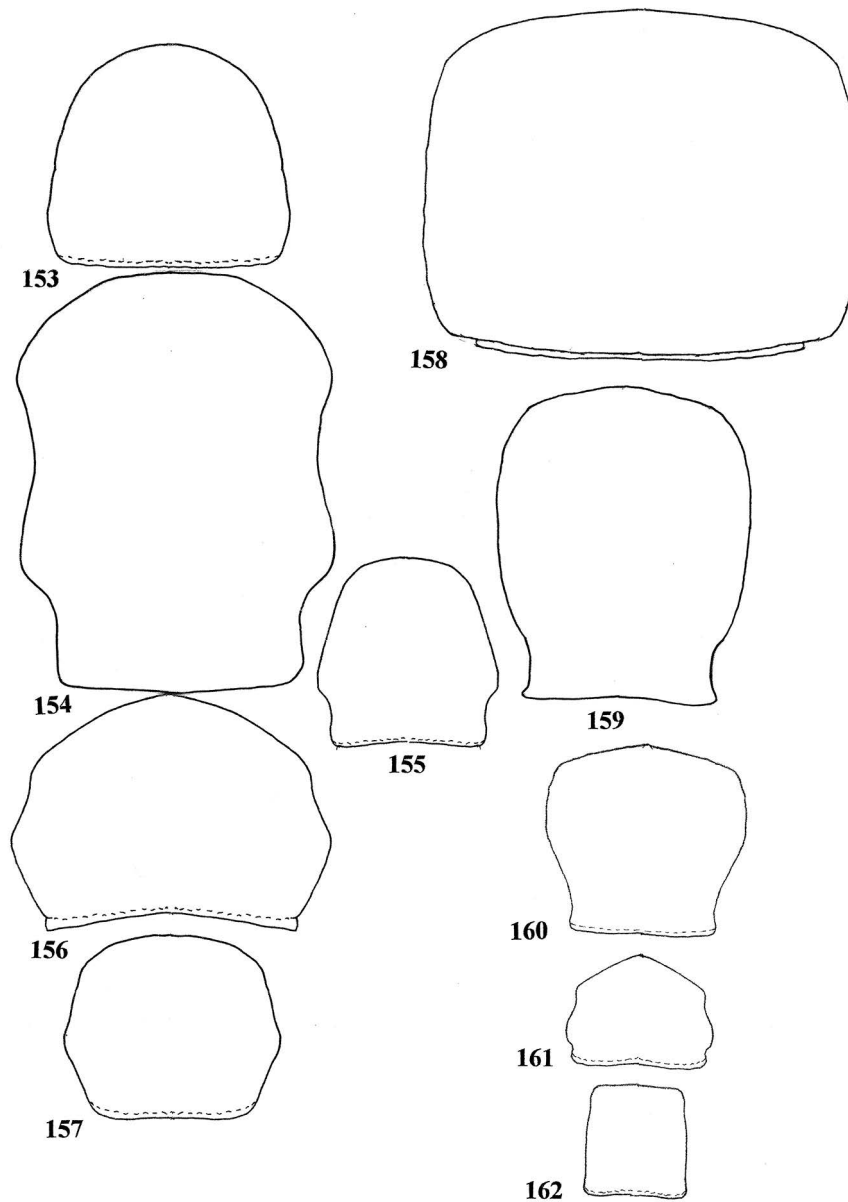
Figs 101-117: Pronota; (101) *Aphelocerus ligulus*; (102) *A. yoro*; (103) *Ridica achira*; (104) *R. merida*; (105) *Ampleris cacuminis*; (106) *Plocamocera catalexis*; (107) *Aphelocerus tigra*; (108) *A. sparicapillus*; (109) *A. nolus*; (110) *A. magnipannus*; (111) *Pyticeroides desodes*; (112) *Cregya petalosa*; (113) *C. livida*; (114) *C. tobagoensis*; (115) *C. maura*; (116) *Pujoliclerus flavidus*; (117) *Amboakis collucoatis*.



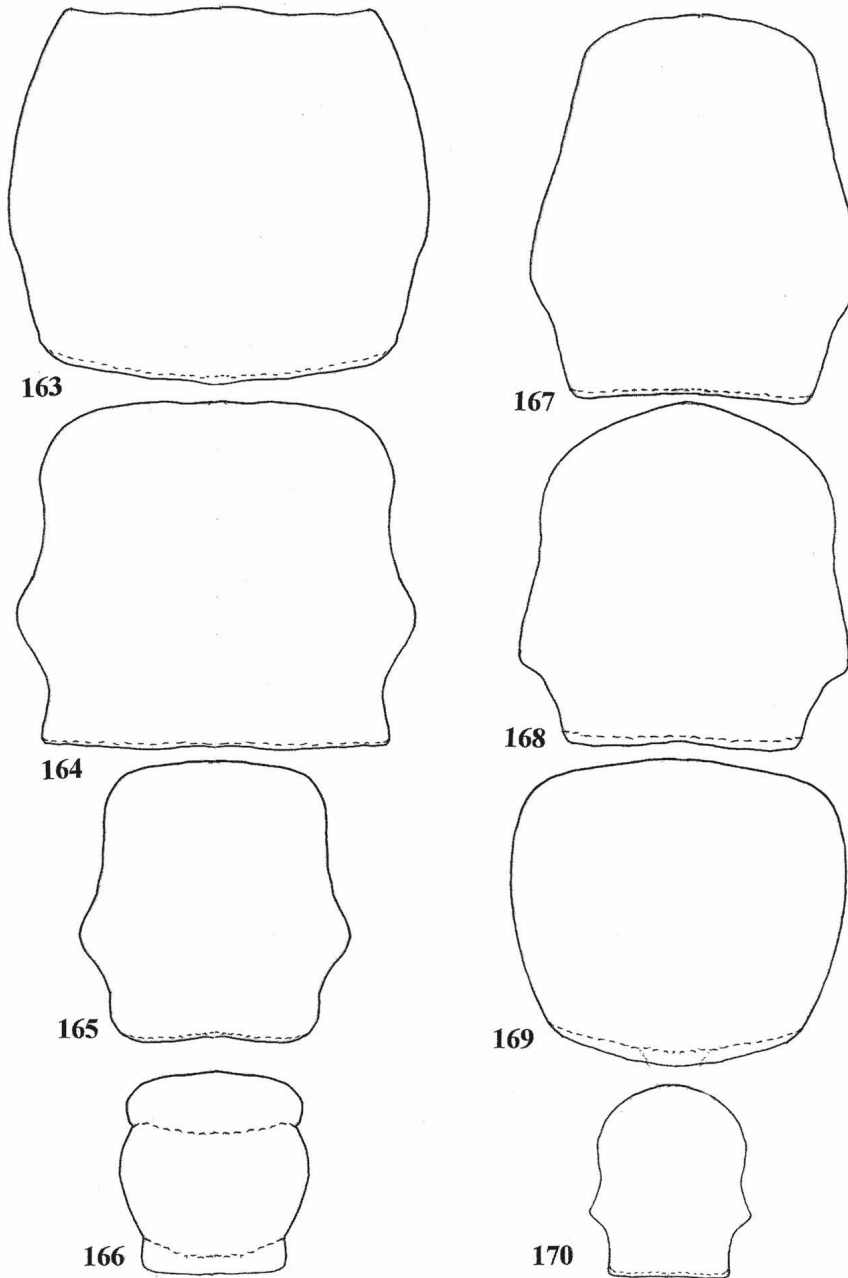
Figs 118-133: Pronota; (118) *Pujoliclerus abditus*; (119) *Nelsopelonium aspikelum*; (120) *Parapelonides naranjo*; (121) *Pujoliclerus lasiosus*; (122) *Neorthopleura rubra*; (123) *Pujoliclerus ariquez*; (124) *Ichne cerinis*; (125) *Amplaris amazon*; (126) *Pujoliclerus abditus*; (127) *P. dexus*; (128) *Sirpa acara*; (129) *Madoniella aspera*; (130) *Pelonium tayrona*; (131) *Megatrachys irrasis*; (132) *Ordinis taxis*; (133) *Pujoliclerus cnecostus*.



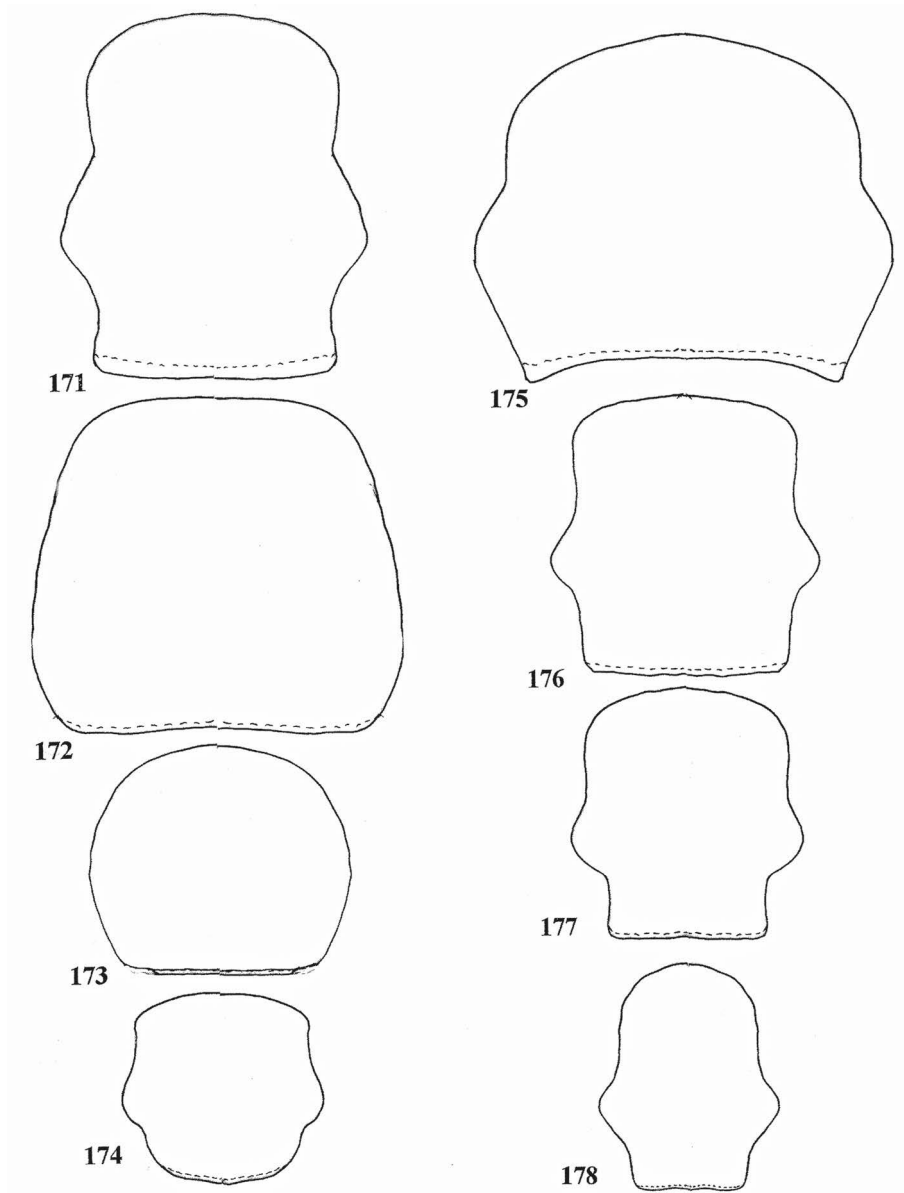
Figs 134-152: Pronota; (134) *Pujoliclerus catie*; (135) *P. mexicoensis*; (136) *P. convexus*; (137) *P. testudinatus*; (138) *Madoniella selvanegra*; (139) *Cregya entrerios*; (140) *Pujoliclerus trunculus*; (141) *P. sentus*; (142) *P. meloinus*; (143) *Sicamus suprus*; (144) *Nepsudia guenda*; (145) *Nanoclerus fuscus*; (146) *Topainca pachacutii*; (147) *Eurycaulis anaxeis*; (148) *Kataspinula puebla*; (149) *Madoniella muralla*; (150) *M. nota*; (151) *M. acicula*; (152) *M. baja*.



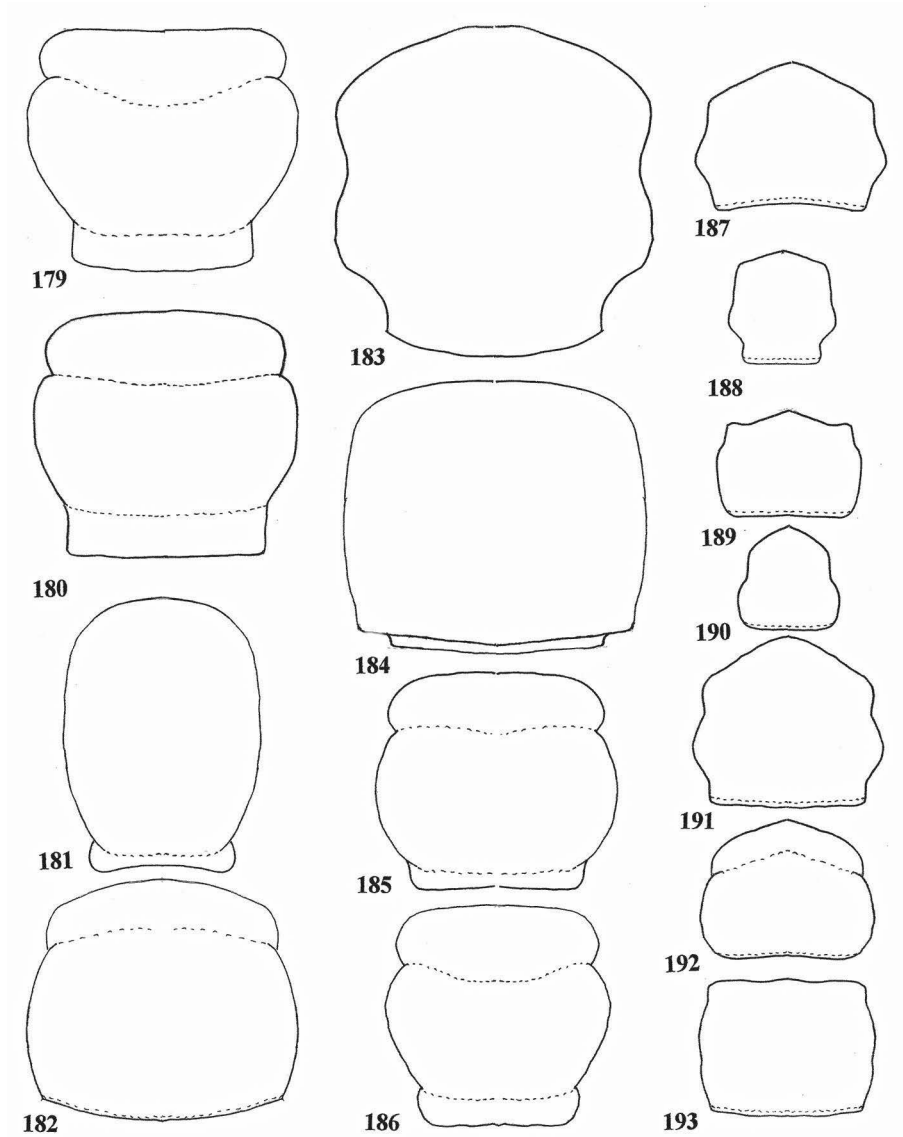
Figs 153-162: Pronota; (153) *Agnatis vaurieae*; (154) *Pelonium atrigonatium*; (155) *Pujoliclerus variolus*; (156) *Epiphloeus prolixicornus*; (157) *Sirpa latiflava*; (158) *Neorthopleura turnbowi*; (159) *Aphelocerus yaguare*; (160) *A. copanus*; (161) *Amboakis mitaraka*; (162) *Ellipotoma makrosa*.



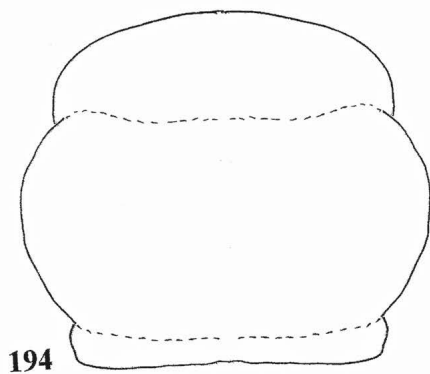
Figs 163-170: Pronota; (163) *Artoadenus atrafinus*; (164) *Cregya triguttula*; (165) *C. biguttula*; (166) *Perilypus schusteri* (167) *Platynoptera potaro*; (168) *Pelonium erudiatum*; (169) *Parapelonides aodontus*; (170) *Isoparis cassidilis*.



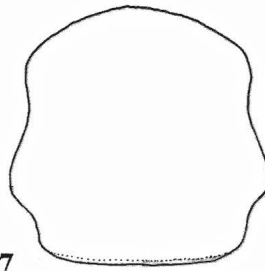
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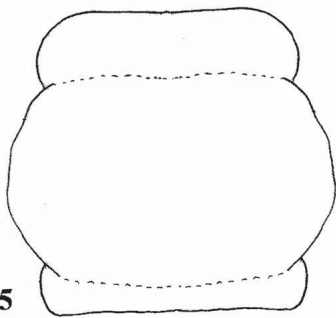
Figs 179-193: Pronota; **(179)** *Phonius versus*; **(180)** *Perilypus arsus*; **(181)** *A. nodus*; **(182)** *Pyticara frontegalba*; **(183)** *Pelonium implacide*; **(184)** *Neorthoptera quintana*; **(185)** *Perilypus virgulatus*; **(186)** *P. alpinus*; **(187)** *Amboakis expandosa*; **(188)** *Ampleris jatai*; **(189)** *Megaphloeus jasuni*; **(190)** *Amboakis bermejo* **(191)** *Madoniella delta*; **(192)** *Megaphloeus imparilus*; **(193)** *Pyticeroides brevitubulus*.



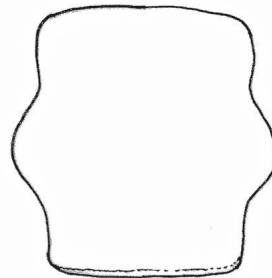
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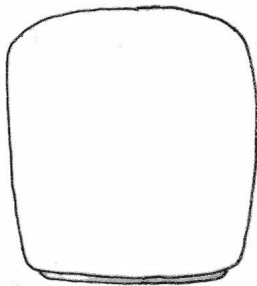
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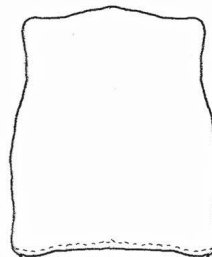
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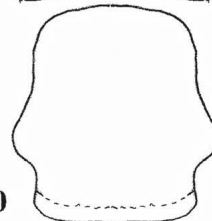
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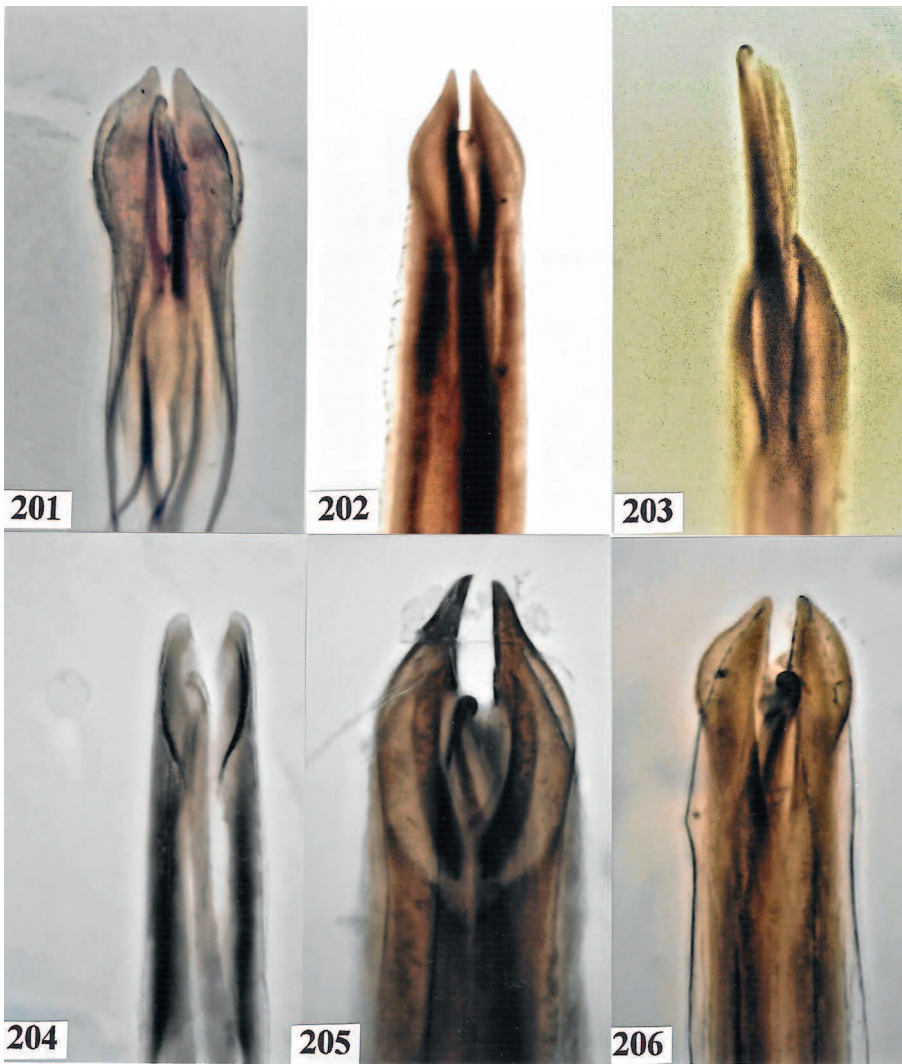


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Figs 194-200: Pronota; (194) *Perilypus izabal*; (195) *P. apunctus*; (196) *Neorthopleura thomasi*; (197) *Ampleris itaituba*; (198) *Cregya fuscomacula*; (199) *Ichnea paraguayensis*; (200) *Pujoliclerus tuxtla*.



Figs 201-206: Aedeagi; (201) *Aphelocerus copanus*; (202) *A. ligulus*; (203) *A. magnipannus*; (204) *A. nodus*; (205) *A. nolus*; (206) *A. sparicapillus*.



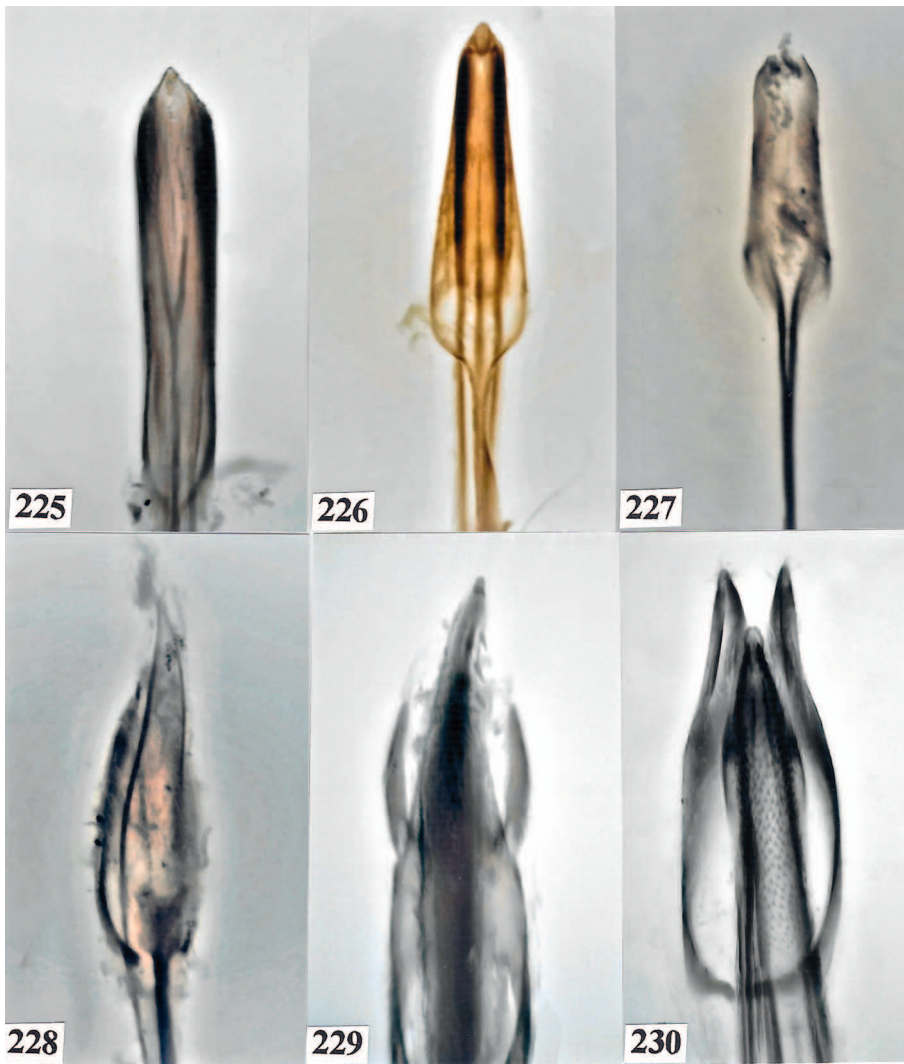
Figs 207-212: Aedeagi; (207) *Aphelocerus tigma*; (208) *A. yoro*; (209) *Perilypus alpinus*; (210) *P. apunctus*; (211) *P. arsus*; (212) *P. izabal*.



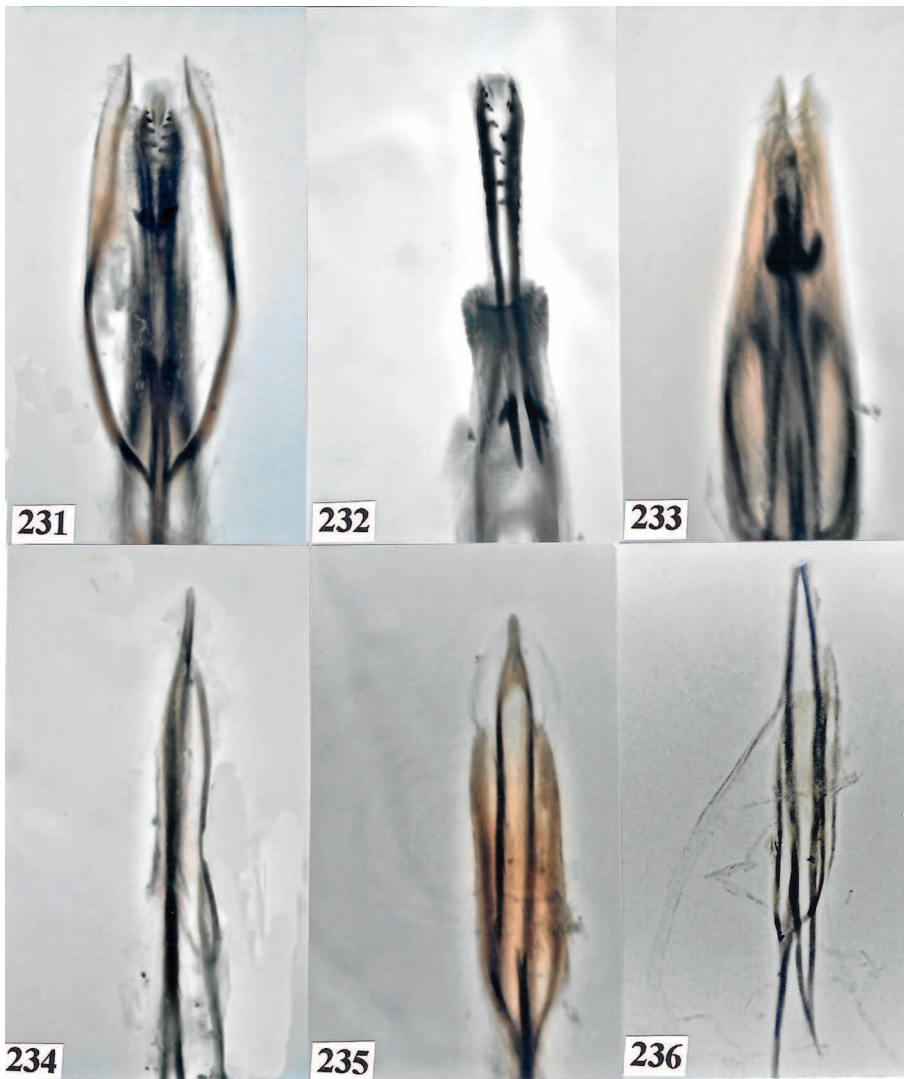
Figs 213-218: Aedeagi; (213) *Perilypus virgulatus*; (214) *Agnatis curvabilis*; (215) *A. vaurieae*; (216) *Parapelonides naranjo*; (217) *Pyticara frontegalba*; (218) *Amboakis bermejo*.



Figs 219-224: Aedeagi; (219) *Amboakis mitaraka*; (220) *Epiphloeus mantillerii*; (221) *E. prolixicornus*; (222) *Ichnea cerinis*; (223) *Madoniella delta*; (224) *M. muralla*.



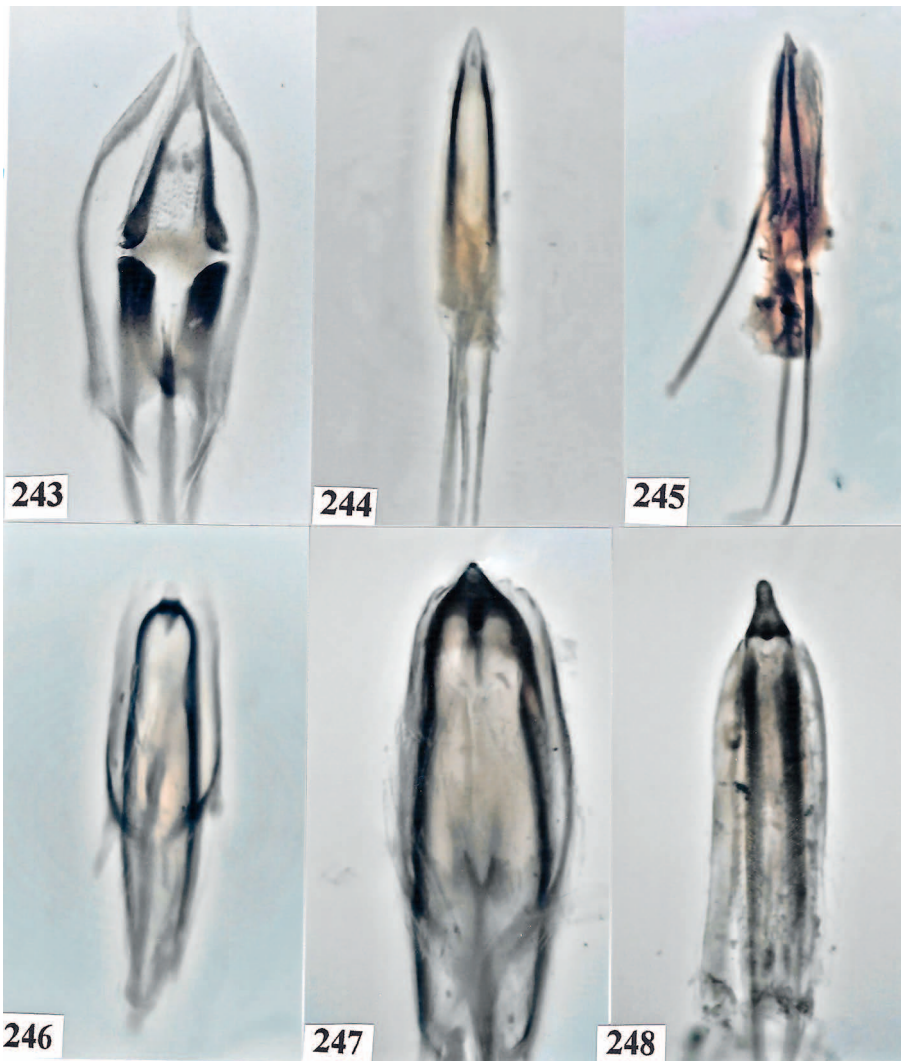
Figs 225-230: Aedeagi; (225) *Madoniella selvanegra*; (226) *Megaphloeus imparilus*; (227) *Pyticeroides brevitubulus*; (228) *Kataspinula puebla*; (229) *Nelsopelonium aspikelum*; (230) *N. cuspidis*.



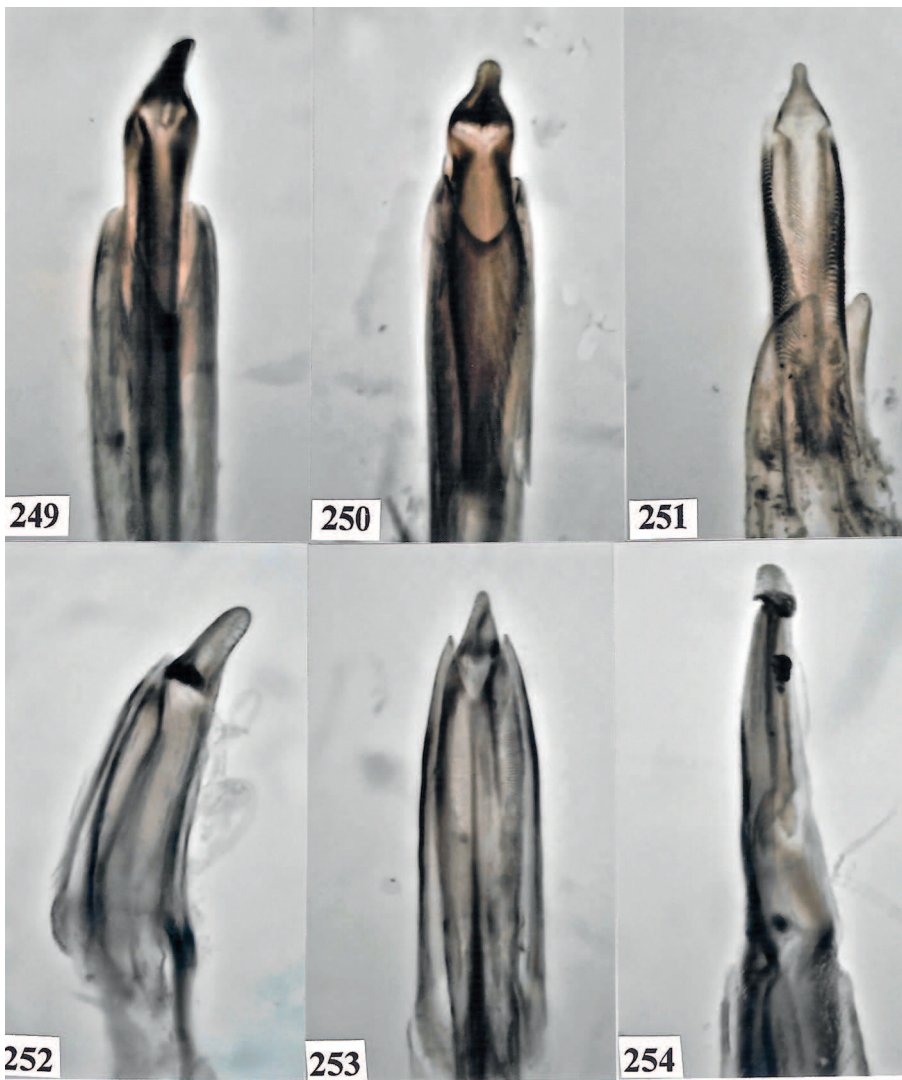
Figs 231-236: Aedeagi; (231) *Neorthopleura quintana*; (232) *N. thomasi*; (233) *N. turnbowi*; (234) *Ampleris cacuminis*; (235) *A. itaituba*; (236) *A. jatai*.



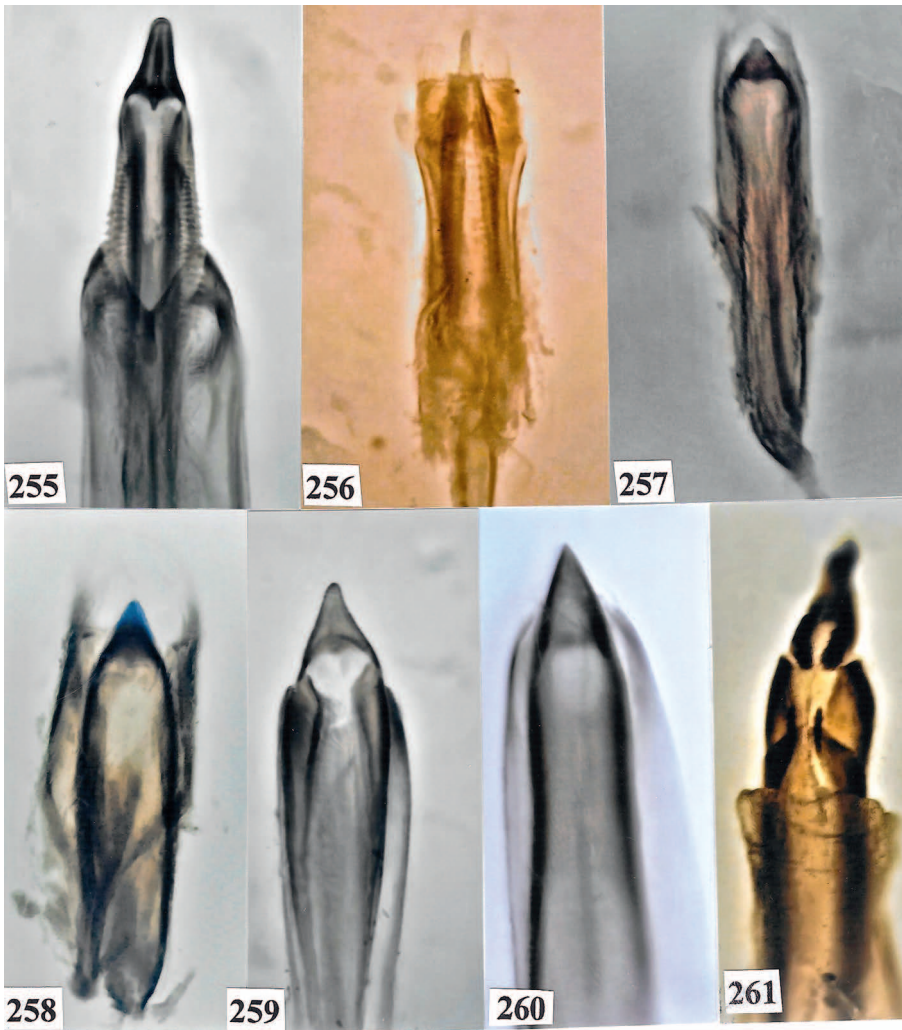
Figs 237-242: Aedeagi; (237) *Cregya arima*; (238) *C. biguttula*; (239) *C. viciosa*; (240) *Eurycaulis anaxeis*; (241) *Pelonium tayrona*; (242) *P. implacide*.



Figs 243-248: Aedeagi; (243) *Pelonium falcatum*; (244) *Nepsudia guenda*; (245) *Katacompsus jubatus*; (246) *Isoparis cassidilis*; (247) *Pujoliclerus abditus*; (248) *Pujoliclerus ariquemmes*.



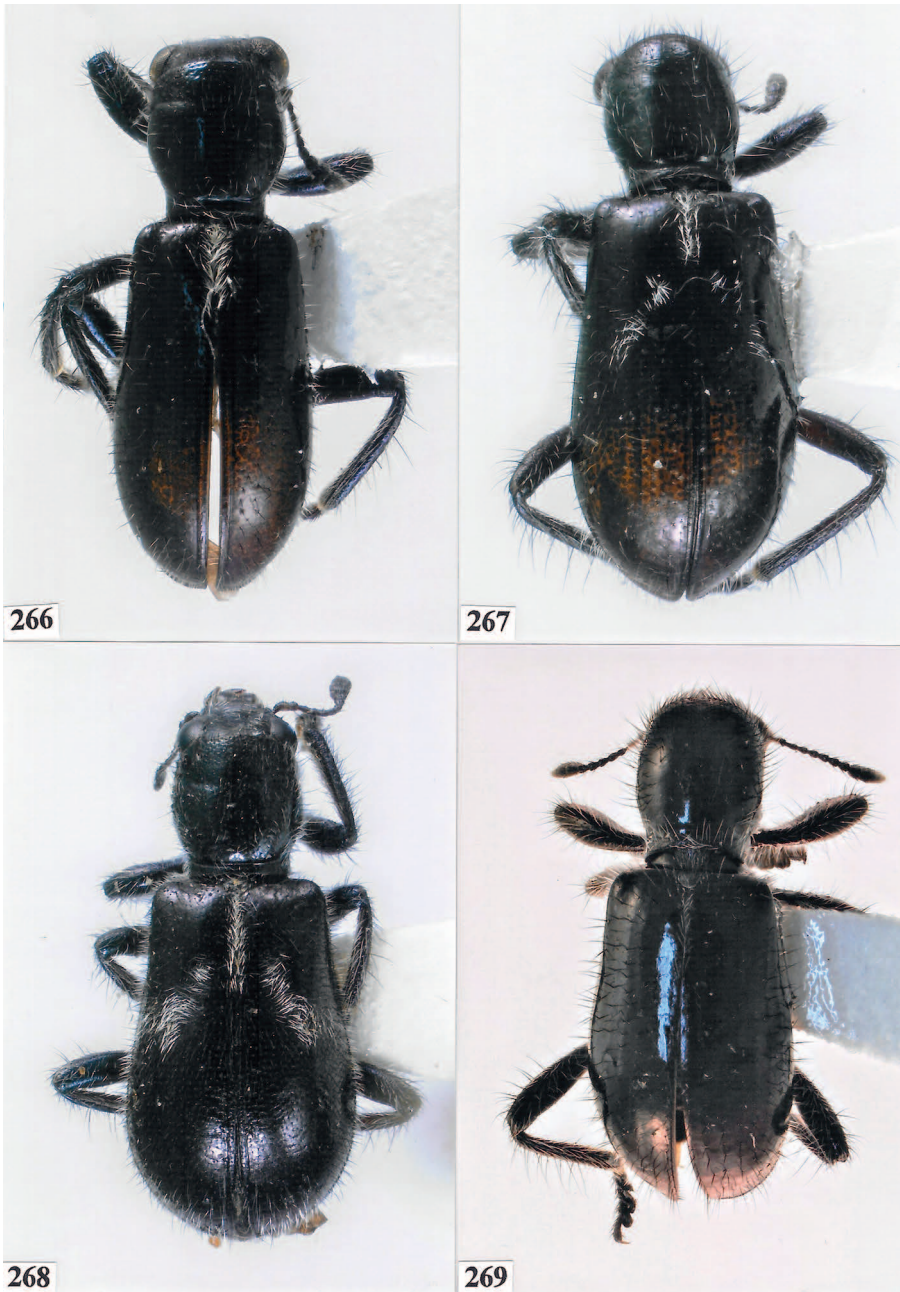
Figs 249-254: Aedeagi; (249) *Pujoliclerus catie*; (250) *P. dexus*; (251) *P. meloinus*; (252) *P. mexicoensis* (253) *P. testudinatus* (254) *P. trunculus*.



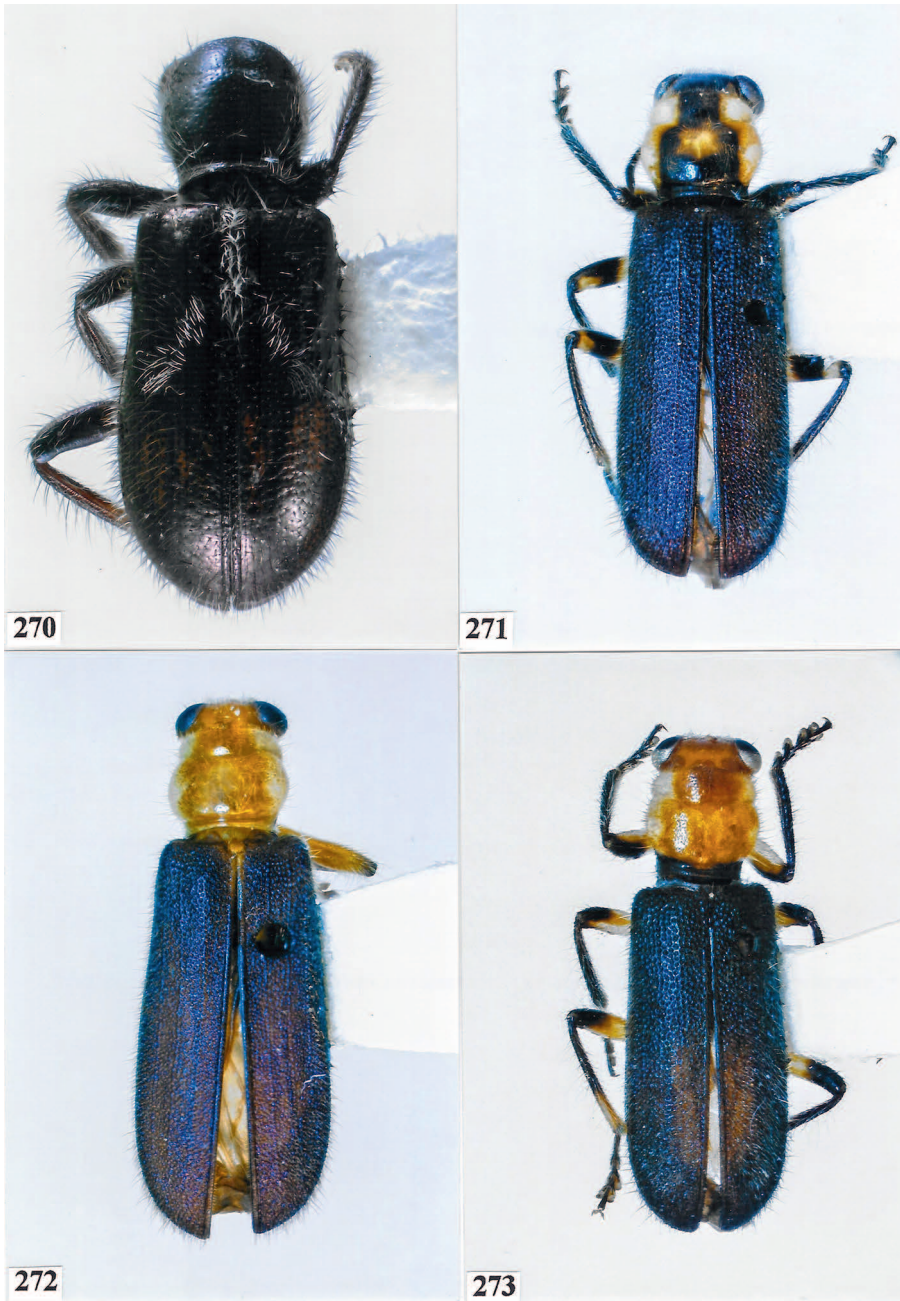
Figs 255-261: Aedeagi; (255) *Pujoliclerus tuxtla*; (256) *Sicamus suprus*; (257) *Sirpa acara*; (258) *Sirpa latiflava*; (259) *Topainca pachacutii*; (260) *Pelonium atrigona*; (261) *Ordinis taxis*.



Figs 262-265: Habitus; (262) *Aphelocerus copanus*; (263) *A. ligulus*; (264) *A. magnipannus*; (265) *A. nodus*.



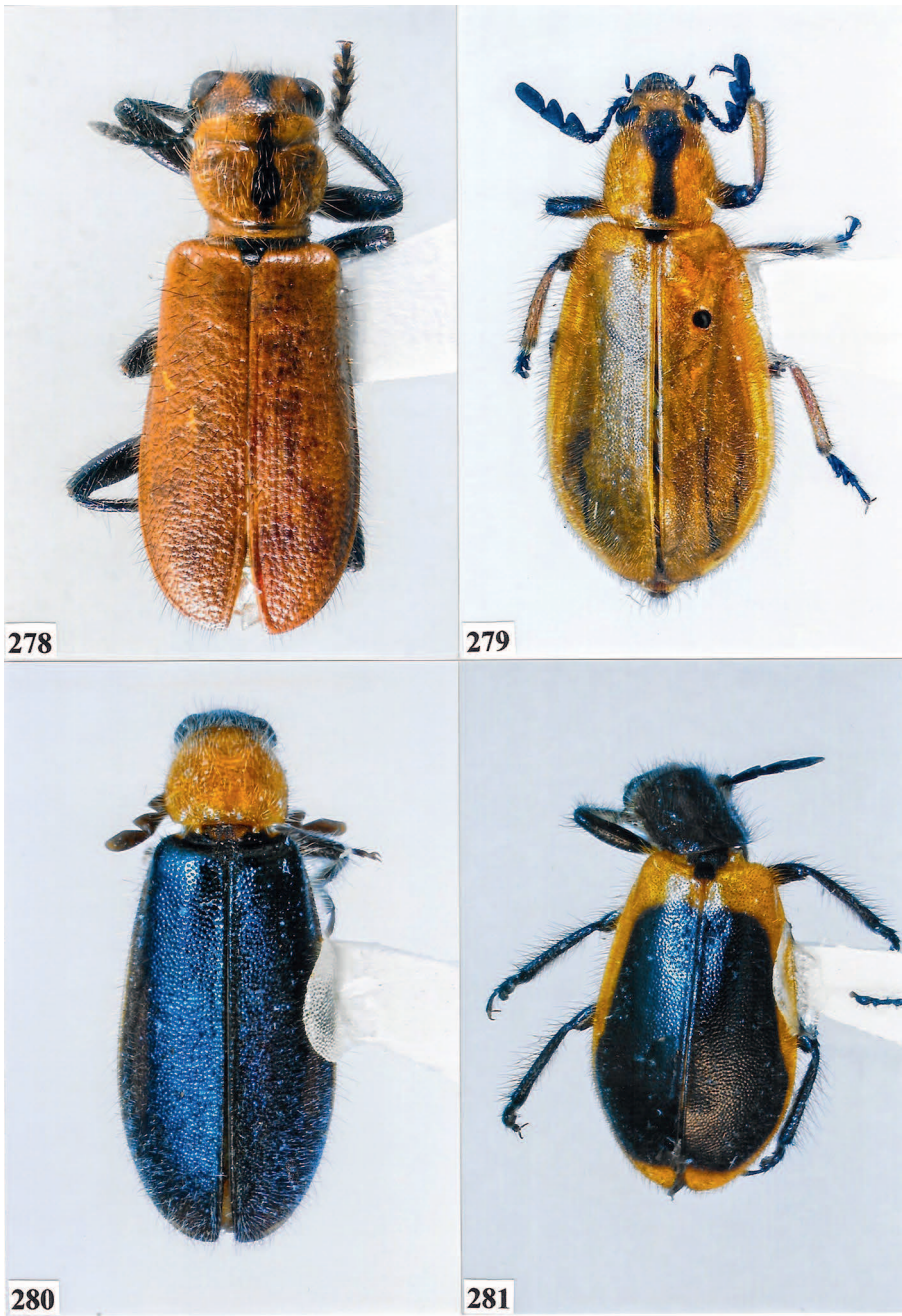
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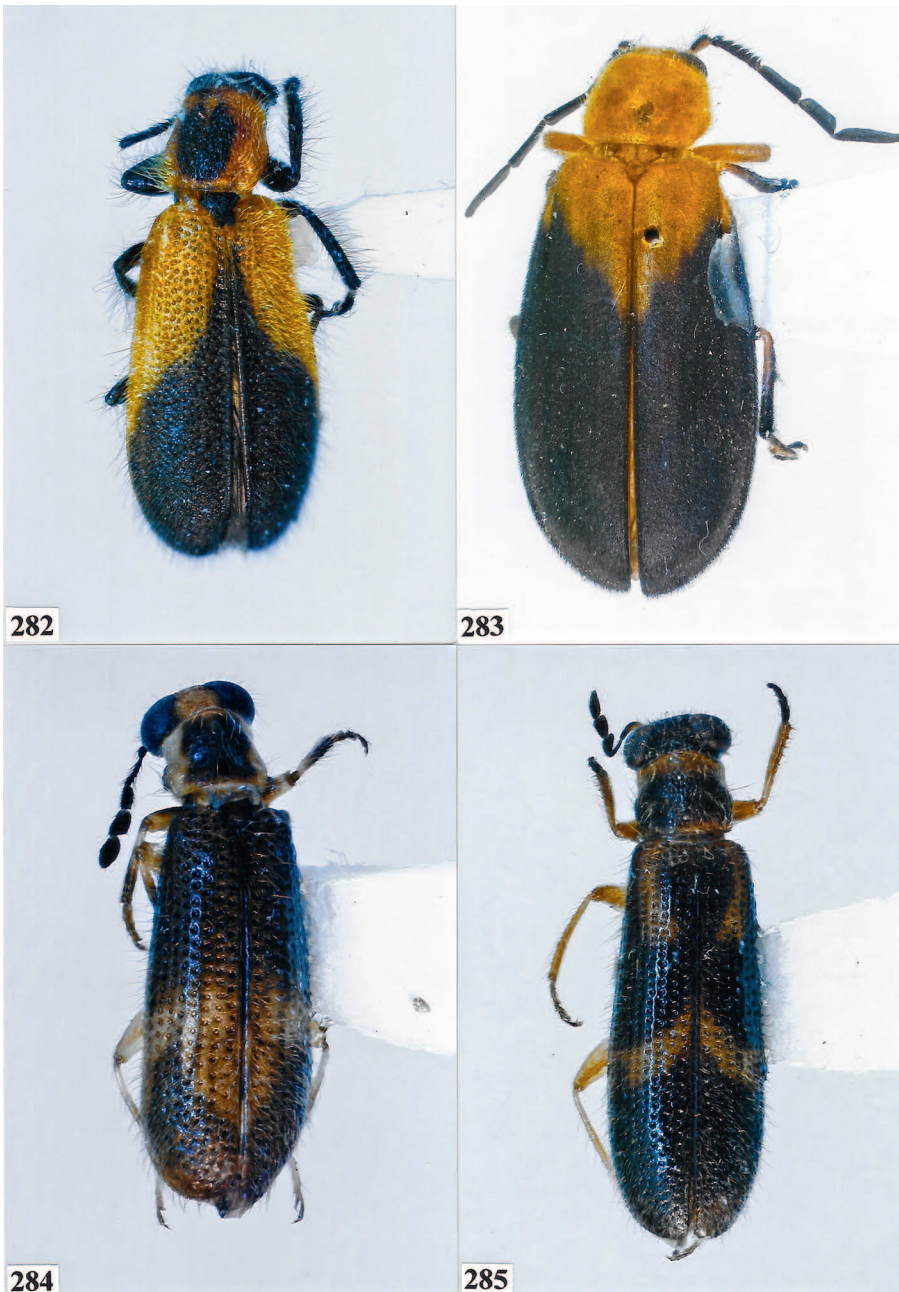
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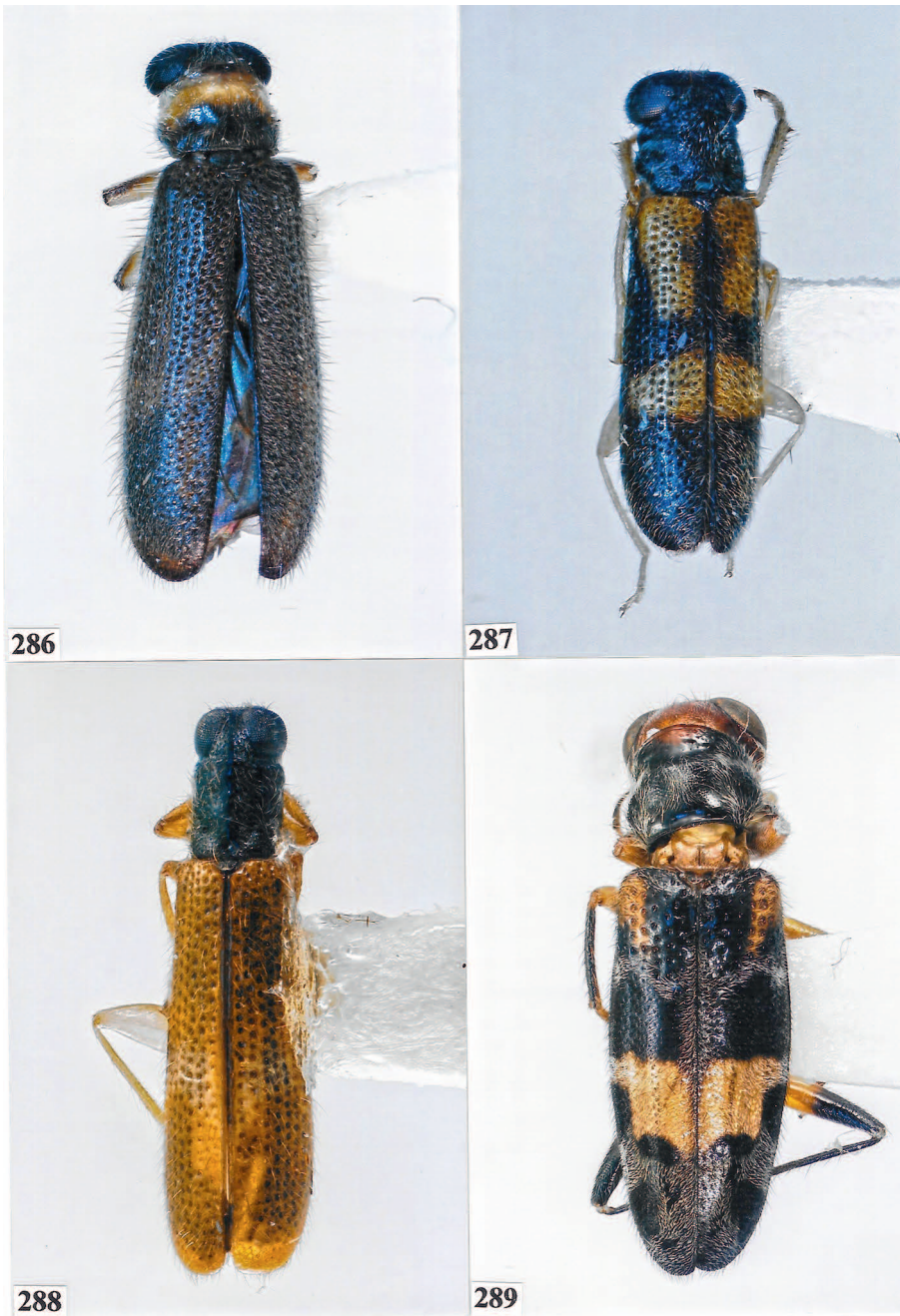
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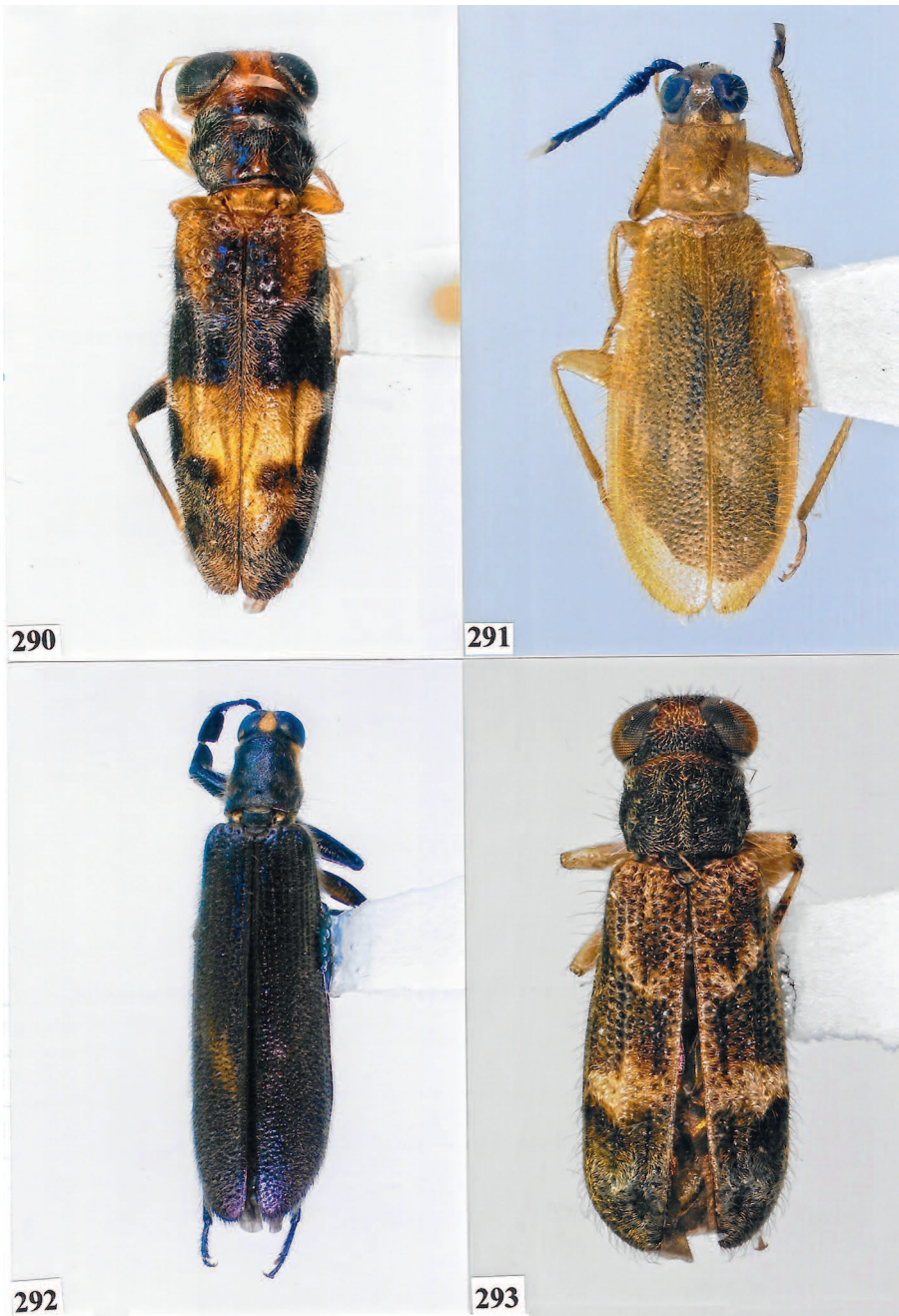
Figs 278-281: Habitus; (278) *Phonius versus*; (279) *Agnatis curvabilis*; (280) *A. vaurieae*; (281) *Parapelonides aodontus*.



Figs 282-285: Habitus; (282) *Parapelonides naranjo*; (283) *Pyticara frontegalba*; (284) *Amboakis bermejo*; (285) *A. collucoatis*.



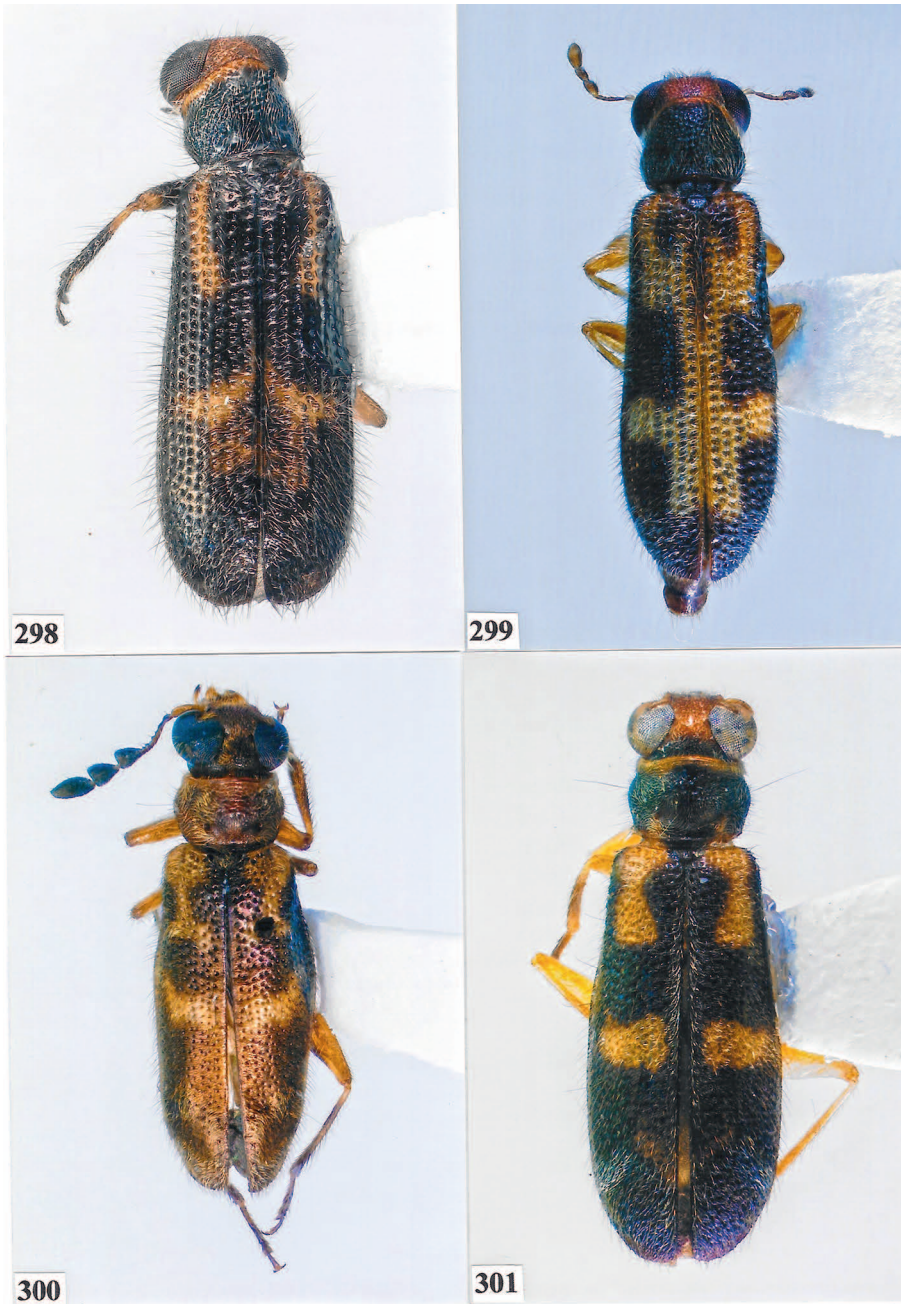
Figs 286-289: Habitus; (286) *Amboakis expansosa*; (287) *A. mitaraka*; (288) *Ellipotoma makrosa*; (289) *Epiphloeus mantillerii*.



Figs 290-293: Habitus; (290) *Epiphloeus prolixicornus*; (291) *Ichnea cerinis* (292) *I. paraguayensis*; (293) *Madoniella acicula*.



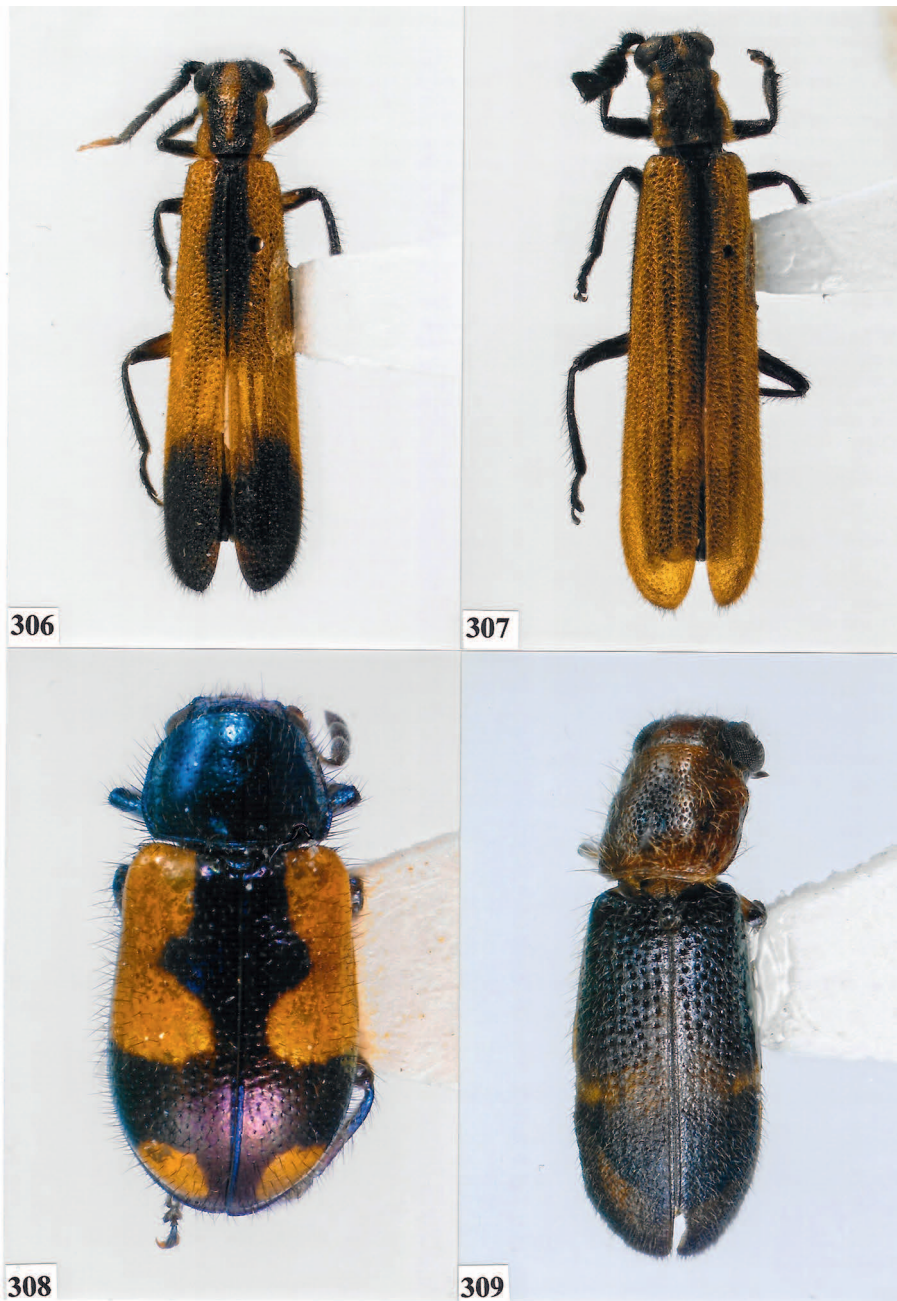
Figs 294-297: Habitus; (294) *Madoniella aspera*; (295) *M. baja*; (296) *M. delta*; (297) *M. muralla*.



Figs 298-301: Habitus; (298) *Madoniella nota*; (299) *M. selvanegra*; (300) *Megaphloeus imparilus*; (301) *M. yasuni*.



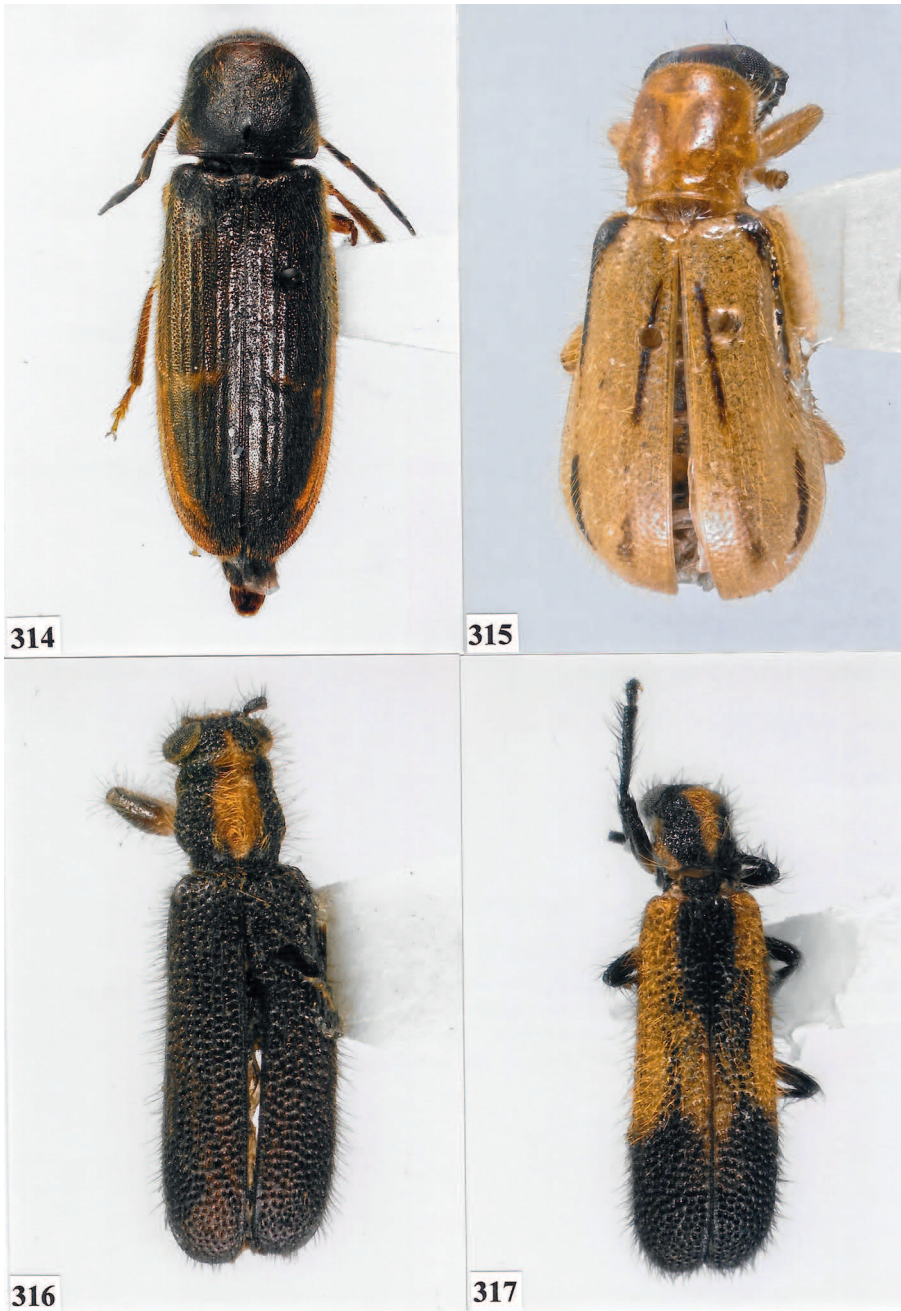
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Figs 306-309: Habitus; (306) *Ridica achira*; (307) *R. merida*; (308) *Kataspinula puebla*; (309) *Nelsopelonium aspikelum*.



Figs 310-313: Habitus; (310) *Neorthopleura cuspidis*; (311) *N. quintana*; (312) *N. rubra*; (313) *N. thomasi*.



Figs 314-317: Habitus; (314) *Neorthopleura turnbowi*; (315) *Akonesis atraordinis*; (316) *Ampleris amazona*; (317) *A. caruminis*.



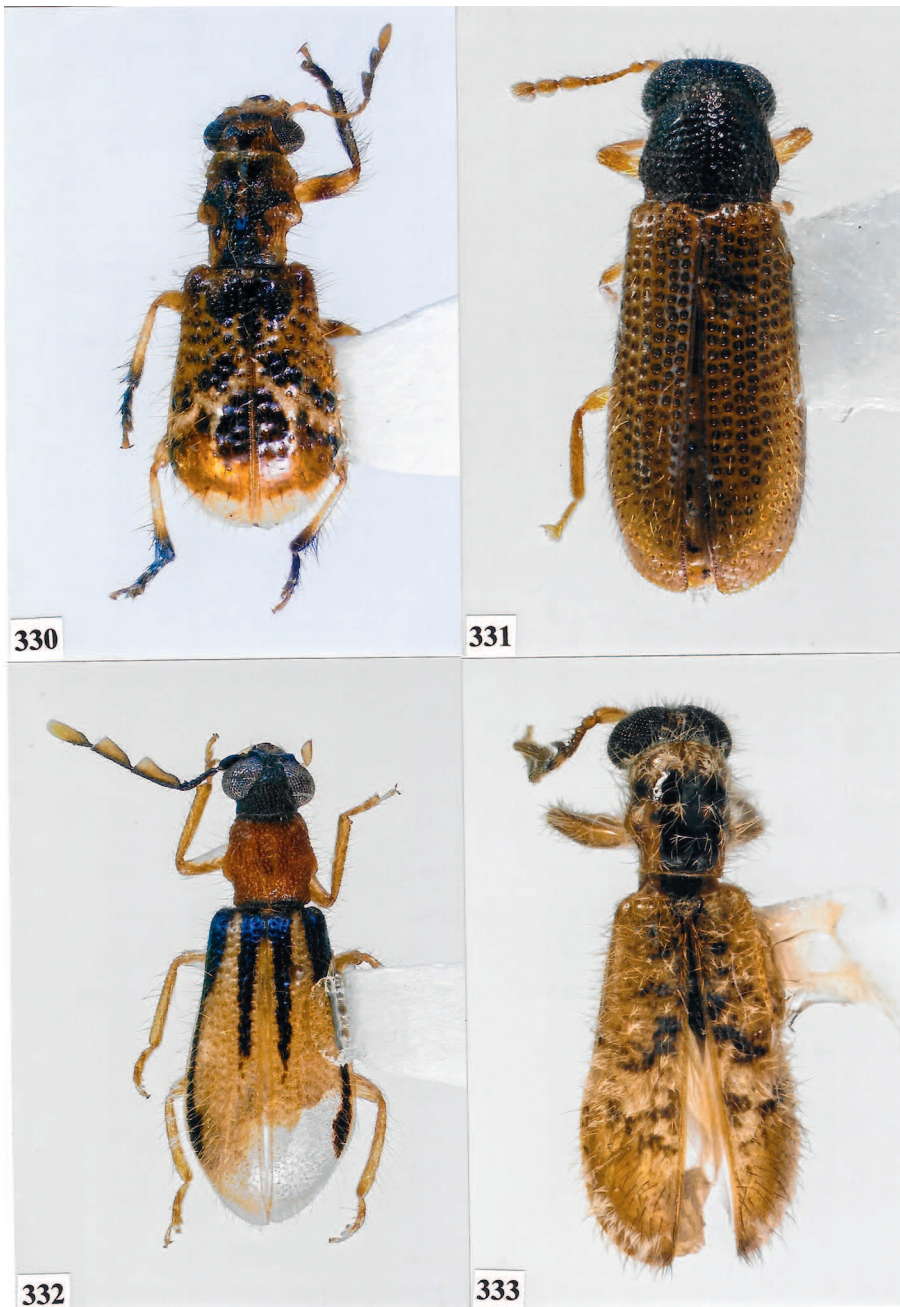
Figs 318-321: Habitus; (318) *Ampleris ituituba*; (319) *A. jatai* (320) *Cregya arima*; (321) *C. biguttula*.



Figs 322-325: Habitus; (322) *Cregya livida*; (323) *C. maura*; (324) *C. petalosa*; (325) *C. tobagoensis*.



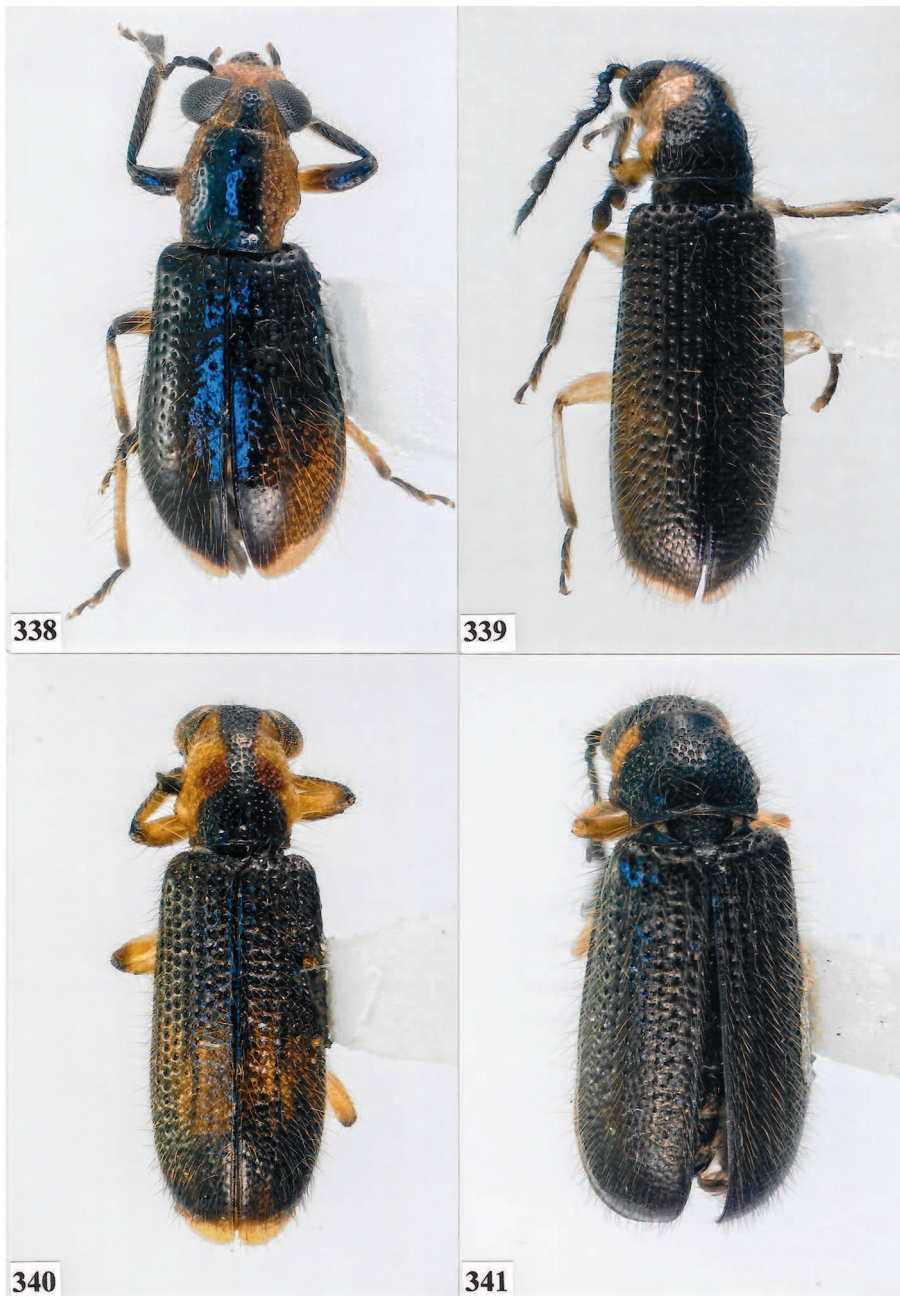
Figs 326-329: Habitus; (326) *Cregya triguttata*; (327) *C. viciosa*; (328) *Eurycaulis anaxcis*; (329) *Isoparis cassidilis*.



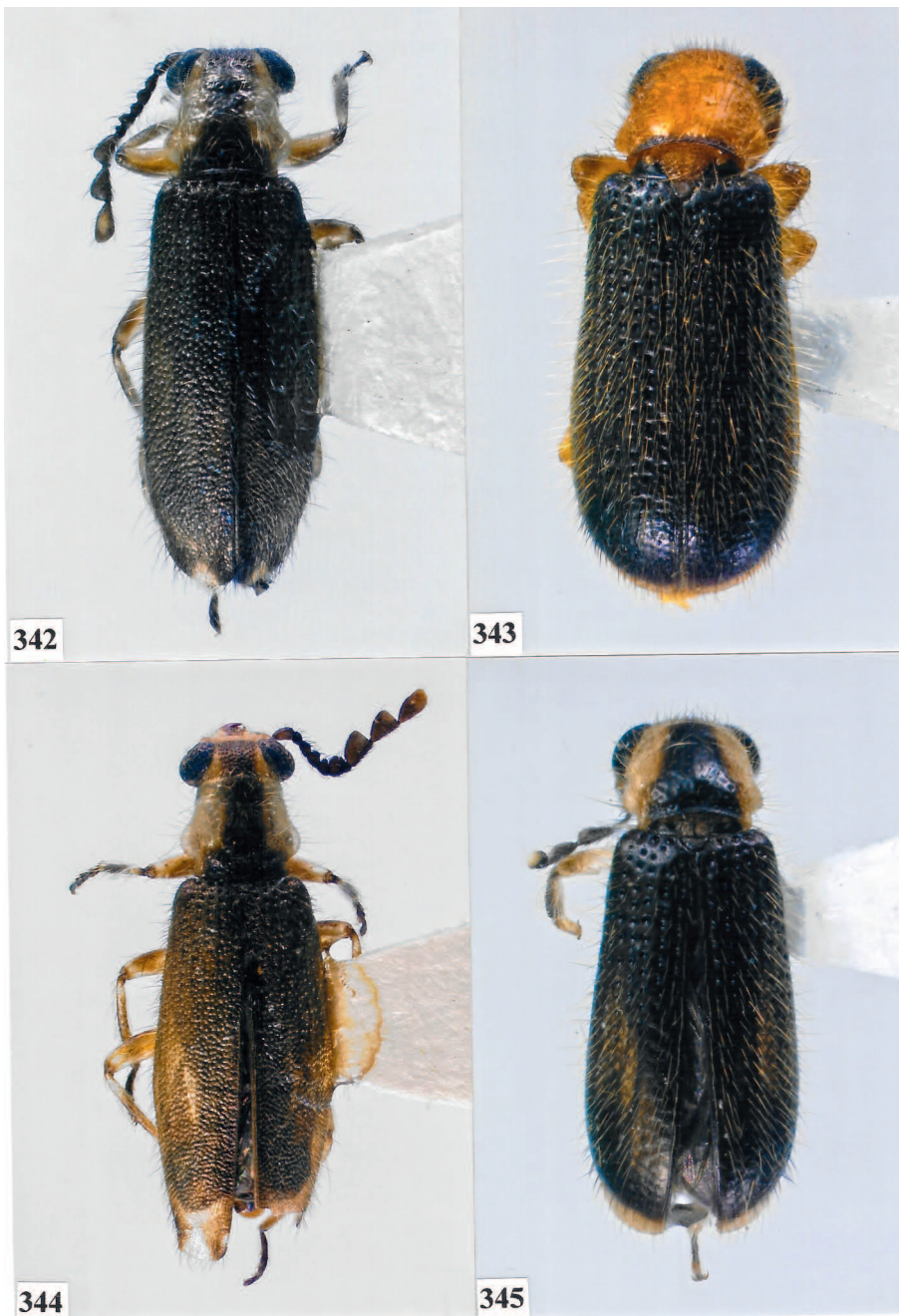
Figs 330-333: Habitus; (330) *Katacompsus jubatus* (331) *Nanoclerus fuscus* (332) *Nepsudia guenda* (333) *Pelonium falcatum*.



Figs 334-337: Habitus; (334) *Pelonium implacide*; (335) *P. tayrona*; (336) *P. erudiatum*; (337) *Pujoliclerus abditus*.



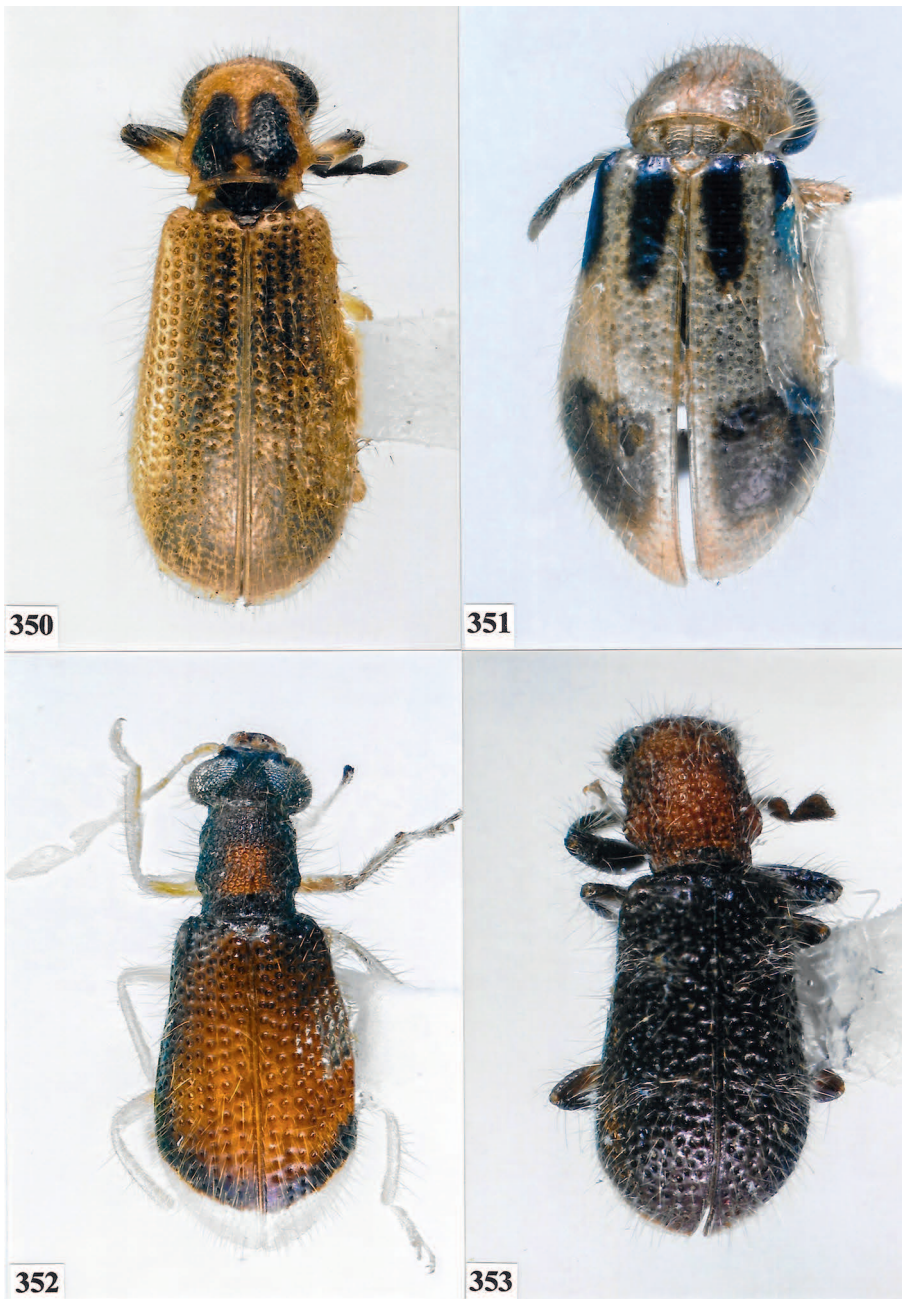
Figs 338-341: Habitus; (338) *Pujoliclerus ariquemes*; (339) *P. catie*; (340) *P. cnecostus*; (341) *P. convexus*.



Figs 342-345: Habitus; (342) *Pujoliclerus dexus*; (343) *P. flavidus*; (344) *P. lasiosus*; (345) *P. melonius*.



Figs 346-349: Habitus; (346) *Pujoliclerus mexicanensis*; (347) *P. sentus*; (348) *P. testudinatus*; (349) *P. trunculus*.



Figs 350-353: Habitus; (350) *Pujoliclerus tuxtlas*; (351) *P. variolus*; (352) *Sicamus suprus*; (353) *Sirpa acara*.



Figs 354-357: Habitus; (354) *Sirpa latiflava*; (355) *Topainca pachacutii*; (356) *Platynoptera potaro*; (357) *Artoadenus atrafinus*.



Figs 358-361: Habitus; (358) *Alarius careoritus*; (359) *Ordinis taxis*; (360) *Pelonium atrigonatium*; (361) *Cregya enterrios*.