

New taxa of Neotropical Tenebrionidae (Coleoptera)

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Abstract—Some new genera and species of Neotropical tenebrionids are described, namely *Bielawskia* gen. n. (from Cuba), *Garridoa* gen. n. (from Cuba), *Trientoma kaszabi* sp. n. (from Cuba), *Diastolinus bielawskii* sp. n. (from Cuba), *Blapstinus kaszabi* sp. n. (Mexico?), *Cochabambia* gen. n. (from Bolivia) and *Alegoria boliviensis* sp. n. (from Bolivia). With 17 figures.

Bielawskia gen. n.

Mentum hexagonal, with an abruptly raised apex; forehead with clypeus prolonged and not clasped by mandibles. Metasternum with two ante-coxal transverse grooves. Antennae normal, neither compressed outwardly as in *Auchmobini*, nor filiform as in *Trimytini*. Scutellum present though small; under surface of tarsi furnished with numerous long, stiff setae (brushlike).

Bielawskia cubana sp. n. (Figs 1-2)

Black, shining, ovoidal in shape, rather shortened behind. Palpi and antennae red-ferrugineous, legs dark red-ferrugineous, the last two articles of antennae somewhat lighter. Antennae with a golden recumbent pubescence.—Head anteriorly clearly trilobous due to the present of an oval, prominent clypeus and two genae regularly bent up to the eyes (Fig. 2). Latter large or medium sized, not divided by a prominent canthus of the frontal margin (as in *Melanastus*). Beneath clypeus mandibles united, so as to completely conceal labrum. No traces of a clypeofrontal suture. All upper surface of head furnished with a punctation rather scarce and not strong, with exception of genae, where punctures stronger. Interspaces extremely finely striolate ($\times 40$) so that the surface rather opaque. Diameter of a point 45μ , distance between two contiguous points in cephalo-caudal sense 9μ , in perilateral sense 35μ . The punctures a little ovoidal.—Antennae short and thick, slightly dilated towards apex where X article much wider than XI. II-V articles as long as wide, from VI onwards more and more transverse, X article nearly twice as wide as long.—Pronotum (Fig. 1) transverse, with an apex scarcely narrower than basis, sides scarcely bent, widest a little behind middle; towards hind angles sides practically straight. Apex almost straight, scarcely sinuate towards anterior angles, basis slightly arcuate in middle and scarcely sinuate towards hind angles. Former ones obtuse, the latter rectangular but not pointed. Punctuation dense and relatively regular, interspaces scarcely visible ($\times 40$) so that surface not shining.—Elytrae convex, basad wider than pronotum, ovoidal, in anterior half with almost parallel sides, then slightly bent towards apex. Striae evidently furnished with a strong punctation, punctures well separated, towards sides elytrae gradually more convex so as to assume a rib-like shape. Punctuation of interstriae extremely fine and scarce, scutellum very small, triangular.—Legs short, tibiae regularly dilated towards apex. Gula with large and closely placed punctures, prosternum at sides with rather scarce and mid-size punctures, towards middle with punctures stronger and nearer extending also on intercoxal process. The latter regularly declivous towards basis.—Mesosternum short, with a punctation similar to that of prosternum; metasternum much shorter than I urosternum, with scarce punctures and very shining interspaces, similar to those of the abdominal intercoxal process, at sides smaller and scarcer. I urosternum (apparent) with a coarse and sparse punctation, remaining ones very shining with a very fine and sparse punctation, only on pygidium a little stronger.—Length 9 mm.

Locus classicus: Cuba, Prov. Oriente, Sierra Maestra, Ocuajal del Turquino, 8-9 II 1967, leg. R. BIELAWSKY et A. RIEDEL.—Holotype in the Inst. Zool. P.A.N., Warszawa (Poland); 1 paratype in the personal collection of the author; 3 paratypes: Cuba, Prov. Oriente-Mar, Verde ad Santiago de Cuba, 6. II. 1967, leg. R. Bielawski et A. Riedel, in the Inst. Zool. P.A.N., Warszawa and Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest.

Though belonging to *Eurymetopini* (CASEY 1907) the new genus does not fit in any of the genera admitted by CASEY, perhaps the most closely related being *Melanastus*. The systematics of this tribe seems quite unsatisfactory when we consider that *Chilometopon* has been attributed by HORN to *Epitragini* and that *Auchmobius* appears to necessitate a tribe of its own, perhaps combining some of the characteristics of *Trimytini* and *Eurymetopini*.^{*} I wish only to call attention to a genus endemic to the northern shores of South America, *Paraguania*, which I attributed to *Trimytini*. The new genus which I attribute to *Eurymetopini*, would perhaps be another example of the very old origin of some Caribbean elements, coming from California, possibly through Mexico.

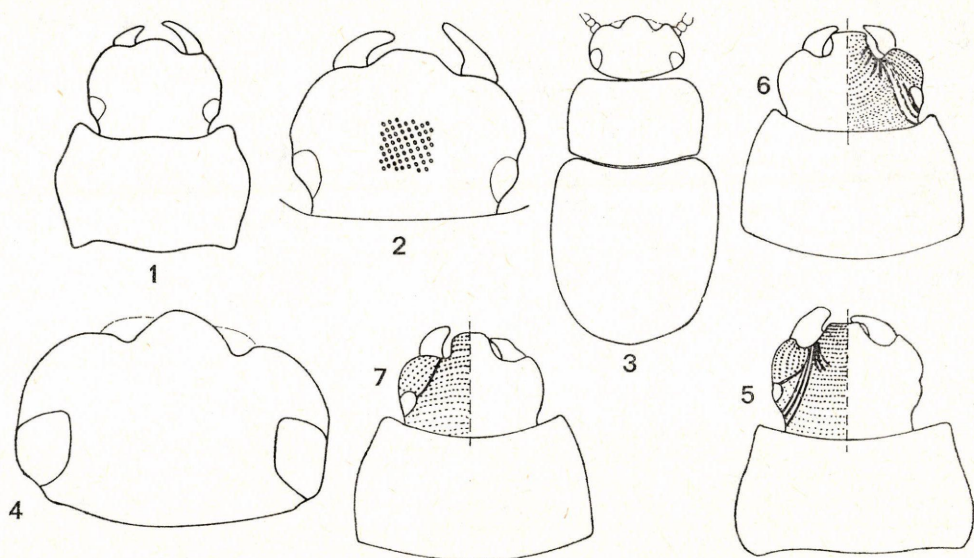
Garridoa gen. n.

Belonging to *Trimytini* sensu CASEY 1907. Outer ridge of mandibles (especially of the left one) very broad, not definitely dentiform at base; body rather short, glabrous, convex, wingless. Metasternum as long as first urosternum. Pronotum widest at about middle, but base slightly wider than apex. Eyes moderately large and not prominent, about half divided by canthus of frontal margin, very coarsely faceted.

Garridoa kaszabi sp. n. (Figs 3-4)

4.5-6 mm long, a little elongate, convex, black with exception of antennae, palpi and legs, brownish-ferrugineous. Pronotum well separated from elytra, because of hind angles almost rectangular, base narrower than that of elytra, latter slightly prominent at humeri. Legs and antennae normally developed.—Head transverse, rather flat, clypeus and genae distinctly divided to form a very characteristic trilobe structure (Fig. 4). Clypeus greatly prolonged, clasped by external ridge of mandibles, upper surface shining, sparsely and minutely punctured, punctation stronger only on genae.—Antennae elongate and filiform, with 2-8th articles very similar, somewhat bead-like, last three articles gradually wider, covered with a golden recumbent pubescence, last article definitely shorter than tenth and can be considered as a characteristic of the new genus.—Pronotum transverse, widest at about middle, base only scarcely wider than apex, sides not regularly rounded narrowed regularly towards anterior angles, slightly sinuate before hind angles so that anterior angles prominent, quite obtuse, hind angles less prominent, almost rectangular. Upper surface punctured like head. Base slightly sinuate at sides, well pronounced in middle, apex slightly emarginate, base margined only at sides, margin interrupted both towards hind angles and middle one. Before base a shallow depression visible in middle.—Elytra well separated from pronotum, ovoidal, convex, gradually narrowing towards apex. Base slightly wider than that of pronotum but humeri rounded and prominent. Surface shining, striato-punctate, striae much convex; punctures much stronger in outer striae. Interstriae shining, smooth, furnished only with an extremely fine punctation in anterior and inner part of the surface. Scutellum very reduced, triangular, in this respect differing from CASEY's description which says "the scutellum well developed".—Mentum large, very transverse, subtrapezoidal with apex very gently rounded instead of perfectly straight, rather densely and strongly punctured though a little shining.—Prosternum rather regularly raised towards middle, densely punctured, at sides punctation tending to rugosity (strigose?), in middle of normal, circular, type. Punctures always well-separated. Intercoxal process very high, rather wide, posteriorly brusquely cut. Surface of prosternum not very shining, coxae very large, somewhat crescent-shaped. Mesosternum very long, practically as long as metasternum, towards apex depressed, towards metasternum raised; shining, furnished with a very sparse but strong punctation, especially in anterior part. Coxae similar to prosternal ones but narrower and longer. Metasternum practically as long as first urosternum, very shining, furnished with a sparse and strong punctation, very much the same as that of the mesosternum, but hind part almost smooth. Intercoxal process a little rounded at tip, not very prominent; coxae very long, anteriorly delimited by a distinctly long groove (present in all the three genera admitted by CASEY, p. 366-367). First urosternum similar to metasternum, with same punctation absent towards hind margin, intercoxal process similar to that of metasternum but a little larger.—Epipleurae very wide at the base, then regularly narrowed towards apex where scarcely recognizable. Surface shining, with a punctations similar to that of meso- and metasternum. Ventral surface of femurs very shining, furnished with a sparse punctation, closer only on hind ones.

^{*} CASEY speaks of the "intimate relationships of the Trimytini and Eurymetopini".



Figs 1-2. *Bielawsikia cubana* gen. et sp. n.: 1=head and pronotum, 2=head.—Figs 3-4. *Garridoa kaszabi* gen. et sp. n.: 3=body from above, 4=head.—Fig. 5. *Trientoma kaszabi* sp. n.: head and pronotum. Figs 6-7. *Trientoma varvasi* SOLIER: head and pronotum.

Locus classicus: Cuba, P. to Manati, Tunas, XII. 1981, 3 ex. leg. L. R. ARANY et L. de BEXIMAS 1 holotype and 2 paratypes in the collection of O. Garrido.—Cuba, Trinidad, 1 paratype in the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest.

We may mention about this new genus what CASEY says of *Trimytini*: "the genera of this tribe differ among themselves in very much the same way and to nearly the same extent as those of the *Eurymetoponini*... In geographic range the two tribes coincide closely, except that the *Trimytini* do not seem to invade the true Pacific coast faunal region, and they also possess a similar corporeal habitus". This points to a great antiquity of both of these tribes and the deep differences existing among the various genera already known. The present new genus, together with *Paraguania* described by the present author from two peninsulas of North-Western Venezuela and Eastern Colombia, should represent two very old relict elements of *Trimytini*. These were able to reach the Antilles (Cuba) and the shores of old South America, when this land had quite a different form than the present one, prior to the presence of the *Epitragini* genus *Tapinocomus* which has been able to reach the three Dutch Leeward Islands, Curacao, Bonaire and Aruba, united to South America until recent times.

***Trientoma kaszabi* sp. n. (Fig. 5)**

Black, palpi ferrugineous, last two articles of antennae brownish-ferrugineous. Very convex, dull (different from *T. varvasi*), completely smooth with exception of a few small, scattered points on side of pronotum towards base, and an extremely fine, scarcely perceivable punctation on head. At sides of forehead a few longitudinal fine furrows present, different from those of *T. varvasi* where same occupying most of forehead and vertex (Figs 6-7).—Clypeus relatively flat, anteriorly free,

mandibles being set at a lower level (different from *T. varvasi* where clypeus with apex included between mandibles). Pronotum very transverse, gradually narrowing from base to apex, with only slightly bent sides, with anterior angles well pronounced (more than in *T. varvasi*) and hind ones obtuse. Base very slightly sinuate before hind angles; apex sinuate. Convex, smooth, with exception of above mentioned punctures at sides and base.—Elytrae at base scarcely broader than pronotum, convex, sides slightly bent from base to apex, widest at middle and with apex rather rounded. Convexity of pronotum not continuous with that of elytrae which rather brusquely bent before apex.—Legs normal, tibiae and tarsi a little more dilated than in *T. varvasi*. Mentum very transverse, hexagonal, at apex slightly sinuate, densely and minutely punctured. Mandibles evidently asymmetric. Mentum concealing labium. Gula short, scarcely punctured. Reflected part of pronotum (BLAIR's propleurae) reaching pro-coxae, regularly dilated towards base, anteriorly densely and coarsely punctured, posteriorly perfectly smooth.—True prosternum strongly and very closely punctured, punctures smaller on median process. Latter wide, rather short and posteriorly almost vertically cut. Mesosternum short, with narrow epimeres, rather shining, with very scattered punctation; true mesosternum very coarsely though not densely punctured, with a small obtuse tubercle between coxae in contact with intercoxal process of metasternum. Latter very short, with epimeres scarcely but strongly punctured, punctures tending to confluence, mesad rather smooth, shining, with a triangular intercoxal process. Urosterna feebly shining, rather smooth with exception of a very scattered and feeble punctation, latter a little denser on intercoxal process. Pygidium minutely and closely punctured. Epipleurae very broad at base, then gradually narrowing towards apex, smooth. Ventral side of femurs and tibiae with a rather evident and close punctation, shining; tarsi furnished with a light, short pubescence, a little brush-like.—Length: 6.5–7 mm.

Locus classicus: Cuba, Prov. Oriente, Puerto Boniato, near Santiago, 10 XI 1967, leg. R. BIELAWSKI et A. RIEDEL, holotype preserved in the Inst. Zool. P.A.N. Warszawa, 51/67. 1 ♂ (?) ex. belonging to coll. O. GARRIDO, La Habana, Cuba, from Santiago, I 1945.

Very similar to habitus and size to *Trientoma varvasi* SOLIER, from which the new species can be distinguished in the following characters: dull, head furnished with very few longitudinal furrows near the eyes (Fig. 5), whereas in *T. varvasi* the head is longer and the furrows occupy most of the forehead and the vertex (Figs. 6–7)*. Similar to *T. wickhami* CASEY of Bahamas (Egg Island) because of the stout body, convex, deeply black, short antennae, but different because of the complete absence of punctation on the dorsal surface. As for the shape of the body, it is short, plump and convex and the black colour is a little reminiscent of *T. kochi* MARCUZZI of Cayman Brac, but it is different because of the black antennae (instead of ferruginous) and the upper surface which in *T. kochi* is punctate. The new species should be, together with *T. wickhami*, the most evolved and possibly the oldest species of the genus. It is different from *T. rugifrons* of Santo Domingo in the middle lobe of clypeus being long and in its punctation; different from *T. mexicana* (= *sallei*) from Santo Domingo because of the straight base of the prothorax. The five species considered here should be the oldest of the genus, which is in accordance with the geological data (emersion of Hispaniola 30 million years ago that of Cuba 20 million years ago). In this case one could imagine the first appearance of Hispaniola, then a passage to Cuba, from which the genus has reached the Bahamas and Cayman Brac. On Cuba speciation has brought about the disappearance of any punctation of the upper surface of the body.

Diastolus bielawskii sp. n. (Fig. 8)

Large, convex, perfectly dull, reddish-yellow with exception of last three joints of antennae.—Head with an extremely fine punctation, raised slightly before eyes; these rather large, somewhat rounded, not prominent relative to the antennary orbits (lateral lobes), practically divided by hind margin of lateral lobes. Clypeus deeply sinuate.—Antennae short, not reaching basis of pronotum. III joint a little longer than IV, from IV to VII only slightly gradually shorter, VIII transverse, IX–XI strongly transverse and densely pubescent, IX and X wider than XI.—Pronotum com-

* I have examined the following material of *T. varvasi* (coll. GARRIDO): 1 ex. Puerto Manati, Tunas, 12. 1981; 3 ex. Guantámano, Tortuguilla, 17. 9. 1980; 1 ex. Versallés, Santiago, 6. 1982; 1 ex. Cayo Caronas, Cienfuegos, 7. 1937.

pletely smooth, not very convex, with sides slightly curved and gradually narrowed from basis to apex. Former sinuate before angles, latter arcuate. Hind angles prominent, subacute, reaching (Fig. 8) basis of elytrae; anterior angles pronounced but only scarcely acute.—Elytrae convex, smooth, gradually and gently bent towards apex, very finely punctate-striate, punctures and striae being more evident towards sides and apex. Interstriae absolutely smooth.—Legs rather short, normal, tibiae almost straight, only anterior one (♂?) gradually dilated towards apex.—Mentum very small, transverse hexagonal, flat and punctured. Labial palps extremely minute; gula inconspicuous, scarcely visible. Reflected part of pronotum (Blair's propleurae) gradually broadened towards base, smooth, slightly shining, with a very scattered feeble punctation. Prosternum laterad with very strong punctation, tending to be longitudinal, rather smooth, with only a scattered rather coarse punctation. Intercoxal process very long, lanceolate, flat, with same punctation of median part of prosternum, posteriorly prolonged in a point fitting into the coxal fovea of mesosternum. Latter very short, at sides with a very coarse but not close punctation similar to that of sides of prosternum and as the latter shining.—Coxae densely and finely punctured, shining. Mesosternum very short, smooth, dull, with a wide and short process between mesosternal coxae, shining and punctured. Urosterna smooth and rather dull, only towards sides with very sparse, small, scarcely perceivable punctures. Intercoxal process of I urosternum flat, similar to that of metasternum but smooth and dull, perfectly truncate at apex. Pygidium more evidently punctured than other sterna. Ventral side of femora and tibiae strongly and rather closely punctured, with a characteristic pubescence partly, erect, partly recumbent, constituted by setae of two colours, partly brownish, partly whitish. Undersurface of tarsi furnished with a short yellowish, brush-like pubescence. All ventral parts of legs shining. Tarsi somewhat ferrugineous.—Length 7 mm.

Holotype (♂?) Cuba, Zapata, Playa Larga, 28–29 I 1967, leg. BIELAWSKI et RIEDEL; preserved in the Inst. Zool. P.A.N. Warszawa.

Blapstinus kaszabi sp. n.

Black, very slightly shining, narrow, with sides of elytrae almost parallel. Rather flat, antennae slender, almost reaching base of pronotum. Legs slender and rather long, ta_1 (♂) very strongly dilated.—Head strongly and closely punctured, clypeus sinuate, labrum perfectly sclerotized and black, punctured. Eyes very small, obovoidal (in longitudinal view), distant from lateral margin of head. Sides of head before eyes not curved, but regularly narrowed up to apex.—Antennal joints III and IV equally long, V and VI shorter but longer than wide; VII perfectly quadrangular, VIII–XI forming a kind of club, VIII–X transverse, XI ovoidal. All joints furnished with a long pubescence, rather erect, black on first 8 joints, light, somewhat whitish on last three joints. All upper surface furnished with a light brown recumbent pubescence, very scarce on head and pronotum, rather dense and much more evident on elytrae.—Pronotum transverse, with a strongly bisinuate base, a slightly arcuate apex, sides very gently bent from base to apex, with maximum width near hind 3/4. Hind angles rectangular and not prominent, anterior angles prominent and subacute. All of the surface strongly and closely punctured (as that of head), punctures tending to confluence longitudinally.—Elytrae long, base wider than that of pronotum, sides almost parallel, gently narrowing towards apex which rather rounded. Distinctly punctato-striate, points rather approximate; interstriae distinctly punctate, punctures a little smaller than those of striae and not very close. Interspaces almost smooth (a fine microsculpture is visible only with a magnification of $\times 40$), so that the surface is a little shining.—Legs furnished with a rather dense and erect pubescence, constituted of setae of different size and colour, as a whole reddish brown, with some peculiar, shorter, whitish setae.—Mentum very small, cordiform; prosternum (here including the propleurae) strongly but not closely punctured, shining, intercoxal process small, narrow, somewhat lanceolate, regularly declivous posteriorly. Mesosternum short, very closely and finely punctured, with a wide fovea V-form at hind margin near prosternal process. Fovea situated between two mesosternal coxae. Metasternum very long, coarsely but not closely punctured, shining, covered with a rather dense, recumbent, whitish pubescence (equal to that of urosterna), prolonged between mesosternal coxae in a lobe, rounded at apex. Urosterna with a punctation and a pubescence similar to those of metasternum, only pygidium showing a smaller and closer punctation. Intercoxal process of I urosternum similar to that of metasternum, but more pronounced and a little larger. Epipleurae very broad, only a little narrowed posteriorly. Ventral surface of femora and tibiae shining, distinctly but not closely punctured.—Length: 5.5 mm.

Locus classicus: "Ciudad, Central America". Possibly it is a small village indicated on Stieler's Hand-Atlas south of Sierra Madre and SW of Durango, a region which in the last century was perhaps considered "Central America" but which today reaches as north as the isthm of Tehuantepec, Mexico.

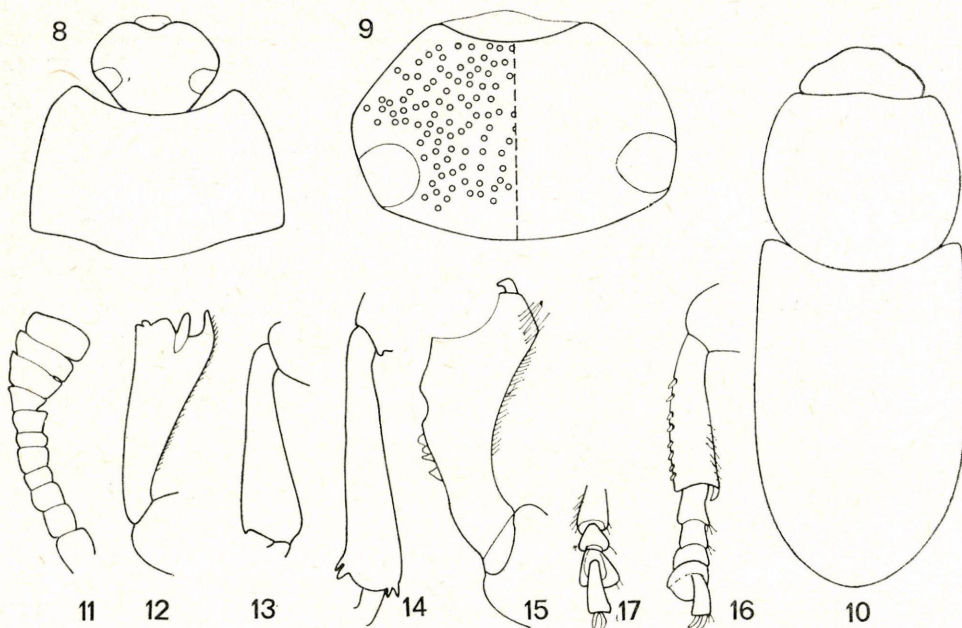


Fig. 8. *Diastolinus bielawskii* sp. n.: head and pronotum—Fig. 9. *Blapstinus puncticeps* MULSANT et REY: head.—Figs 10–14. *Cochabambia kulzeri* gen. et sp. n.: 10 = body from above, 11 = antenna, 12 = first tibia (ti_1), 13 = second tibia (ti_2), 14 = third tibia (ti_3).—Figs 15–17. *Alegoria boliviensis* sp. n.: 15 = first tibia, 16 = second tibia, 17 = third tarsus

Very similar to *Blapstinus atratus* CHAMPION, but a little larger, different in the pronotum being widest in the hind 3/4, sides not sinuate before the base, this deeply bisinuate, the punctures of pronotum tending to confluence. Different from the species of *Blapstinus* of Santo Domingo mentioned by CHAMPION (*dominicus* MARCUZZI) in the latter showing stronger punctation of pronotum, shallower elytral striae, pronotum widest at the base and shining upper surface.

Blapstinus puncticeps MULSANT et REY (Fig. 9)

As a contribution to the original description of *B. puncticeps* made by MULSANT et REY, after which nobody else dealt with the systematics of this taxon, I wish to insert here the figure (Fig. 9) of the head of 1 specimen from Cuba, in which the punctation is clearly shown.

Cochabambia gen. n.

Very characteristic because of strongly dilated anterior tibiae, antennae furnished with a short broad club constituted by articles 8–11; very rounded margins of pronotum and particularly because of the median part of metasternum, perfectly flat, dilated towards base and distinctly margined at sides so to form a short of shield never observed in other Neotropical Tenebrionidae. Also the median part of prosternum is a little shield-shaped.

Cochabambia kulzeri sp. n. (Figs. 10-14)

Rather flat, shining, brownish-ferrugineous.—Head well-developed, at sides rather rounded clypeus perfectly truncate, labrum very well-pronounced and sclerotized. Genae gradually dilated towards base, eyes rather large, transverse, not prominent relative to genae, coarsely faceted. Upper surface closely and rather finely punctured, labrum unpunctate.—Antennae very short, with a peculiar club constituted by 4 articles (Fig. 11).—Pronotum practically as long as wide, sides regularly and gently rounded, apex truncate, base slightly rounded posteriorly, deeply and regularly sinuate. Both apex and base rounded at sides, so that it is not possible to speak of anterior and hind angles. Upper surface of pronotum slightly shining, with a sparse and fine punctation, rather muricate. Interspaces apparently smooth (enlarged $\times 40$) though not shining.—Elytra as wide as pronotum, long, parallel-sided, flat, slightly shining, furnished with a peculiar punctation constituted of rows of punctures very similar to those of pronotum, with no trace of striae. No trace of scutellum (enlarged $\times 40$).—Legs of normal length, femurs gradually dilated towards apex; tibiae strongly dilated from base to apex (Figs 12–14). Tarsi rather thin, with well-developed claws; apparently no sexual dimorphism in the tarsi.—Mentum extremely reduced, triangular, with base situated posteriorly, so that all mouth parts exposed and well visible. Gula exceptionally large, transverse, closely and coarsely punctured.—Prosternum constituted by propleurae, triangular, with base posteriorly and prosternum proper. Latter formed by a lateral part densely punctured and a median part flat, smooth, shield-like, continuous with intercoxal process, wide and flat. Reflected part of pronotum well developed and perfectly smooth. Mesosternum very short, medially sparsely and not very strongly punctured, shining. Metasternum very long, subdivided in lateral part, closely and strongly punctured and a median part, separated by a margin from lateral parts, flat, smooth, shield-like, with asparse punctation only at sides. This median part truncate both at apex and base, wider posteriorly, very similar to median part of first urosternum which not forming an intercoxal process. First urosternum punctured only at sides, second urosternum finely punctured on all surface, remaining urosterna with a very fine punctation at sides. All undersurface brownish-ferrugineous, legs ferrugineous.—Length: 3 mm.

Locus classicus: Cochabamba, Bolivia, 2600 m, leg. ZISCHKA, 4 ex.: 1 holotype and 2 paratypes in the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest; 1 paratype in my personal collection.—Identified by KULZER in 1951 as „Nov. gen. nov. sp. dübleri”.

I arrange the new genus only with much doubt in the group *Blapstini* sensu HORN, because of the form of the anterior tibiae and the antennal club recalling a little the genus *Notibius*, but the resemblance is too vague and not sufficient to insert the new genus into any given Neotropical tribue so far known. The antennal club and the anterior tibiae are also somewhat reminiscent of the genus *Peneta*, belonging to *Ulomini*.

Alegoria boliviensis sp. n. (Figs. 15-17)

Black, shining, tarsi, palpi and antennae red-ferrugineous.—Clypeus anteriorly scarcely sinuate, little developed, separated from forehead by a transversal depression. Labrum well visible. No tubercles visible at basis of maxillae. Depression between clypeus and forehead, forehead and vertex furnished with a very strong and close punctation.—Pronotum transversal but less than in *A. dilatata*, with very slightly rounded sides, regularly and gently bent from anterior angles up to hind 5/6; thence practically parallel up to hind angles. Former rounded, latter rectangular. Apex scarcely sinuate towards middle, then almost straight; basis scarcely shorter than that of elytrae, practically straight. Basis of pronotum characterized by two deep, punctate, foveae. Dorsal surface of pronotum practically smooth, shining, furnished with a very irregular punctation only at sides and near apex. Scutellum small, triangular-transverse, much smaller than in *A. dilatata*.—Elytral humeri evident (σ^7) somewhat asymmetric (left one being more pointed). Elytrae long, with almost parallel sides, scarcely narrowing towards basis and then gradually towards apex. Striae on whole length provided with an extremely fine punctation, with exception of most lateral ones, where interstriae with a rib-like aspect, with very evident punctation. Very flat, convex only towards apex and a little so towards head.—Mentum flat, very densely punctate, gula somewhat depressed in middle, median part of anterior margin of prosternum furnished with a characteristic fringe of golden, recumbent setae.—Prosternum medially densely punctate, punctures small, somewhat rasp-like, towards sides larger and scarcer, provided with a central granule. Interspaces very shining. Hind process of prosternum narrow, flat, brusquely cut towards basis. Mesosternum short, in middle depressed as a V, coxae very distant. Metasternum very long (characteristic of flying species), smooth,

shining, in middle a little arisen, with a very characteristic longitudinal incision. Intercoxal process of I urosternum very broad, oval, practically smooth, furnished with very fine and scarce punctures as last sterna, II and III (apparent) urosterna characterized by small lateral furrows oriented inwardly (i.e. oblique). Pygidium scarcely punctate. Legs short (more than in *A. dilatata*), tarsi (Figs 15–17) furnished on undersurface with a dense yellow-reddish pubescence. This indicates a corticolous habit of the species.—Femurs thickened and without teeth, ti_1 and ti_2 dilated, I with a characteristic outer armature (σ^1), II with characteristic spinule. ti_3 normal, at apex laterally furnished with a few spinulae.—Length 9 mm. (1 σ^1).

Locus classicus Bolivia, Guayaramerin (Beni), Soil zool. Exped., 23 XI 1966, lamping, holotype σ^1 . Genus new for Bolivia which with Peru should represent the westernmost part of the distribution of the genus, a typical tropical one, present in Brazil with four species, reaching as far north as Guadeloupe and Mexico.

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