

New species of *Cyrtosoma* Perty, 1830 and *Sycophantes* Kirsch, 1866 (Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae: Cnodalonini)

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Abstract – Eight species of *Cyrtosoma* PERTY, 1830 and four species of *Sycophantes* KIRSCH, 1866 are described: *Cyrtosoma cearense* sp. n. (Brazil), *Cyrtosoma elvirae* sp. n. (Colombia), *Cyrtosoma espiritosantoii* sp. n. (Brazil), *Cyrtosoma judith* sp. n. (Colombia), *Cyrtosoma mathanense* sp. n. (Brazil), *Cyrtosoma novagranadae* sp. n. (Colombia), *Cyrtosoma patinoi* sp. n. (Colombia), *Cyrtosoma uruguayanum* sp. n. (Uruguay), *Sycophantes bolivianus* sp. n. (Bolivia), *Sycophantes brasilianus* sp. n. (Brasil), *Sycophantes trinitatis* sp. n. (Trinidad), *Sycophantes venezuelanus* sp. n. (Venezuela). With 12 figures.

Key words – *Cyrtosoma*, *Sycophantes*, Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia, Trinidad, Uruguay, Venezuela, new species.

INTRODUCTION

This paper is based on some unnamed specimens of *Cyrtosoma* PERTY, 1830 and *Sycophantes* KIRSCH, 1866 housed in the Hungarian Natural History Museum (HNHM). The new species come from highly isolated localities and regions of Colombia, Brasil and Uruguay, and may give us a clearer idea about the geographical distribution of these interesting tenebrionid genera.

Unfortunately the species of *Cyrtosoma* and *Sycophantes* are very rare. A number of descriptions are based on single specimens or on a male and a female, and rarely mention more than one locality – sometimes only regions such as “Colombia” or “Amazons” are stated. In one of the papers of the author (MARCUZZI 1991) among 16 new species of *Cyrtosoma* very few were described from more than one specimen. It is difficult to explain the apparent rarity of these species in nature.

Cyrtosoma cearense sp. n.

(Fig. 1)

Description – Wingless, convex both longitudinally and transversely (Fig. 1); black, elytra and ventral surface shining, antennae, mouthparts and legs ferruginous. Head subrectangular, transverse minutely and densely punctate; clypeus truncate, frontoclypeal suture shallow; genae well developed, slightly convex, rounded; eyes large and rounded, surpassing width of genae. Antennae rather short, club well developed, formed by four antennomeres, antennomere 11 as long as broad, 8 to 10 transverse. Last palpomere of maxillary palps very large. Pronotum transverse, slightly convex, gently narrowed toward base; anterior angles very prominent, posterior angles obtuse; sides of pronotum with two small angulosities, deeply separated from anterior angles. Base only slightly broader than apex; pronotal surface with rather dense, minute punctation. Elytra very convex, subovate, apex slightly acuminate; elytral base broader than pronotum; humeral callus not prominent; striae replaced by rows of large and deep pits, regular in basal 2/3, rather irregular toward apex, where becoming foveate and tending to be confluent; interspaces smooth and shining; epipleura very broad at base, where excavated, then rapidly narrowed toward apex, where scarcely visible. Femora compressed; tibiae gently curved, tarsi rather short and thick, plantar surface with thick, short, black, slightly pad-like pubescence. Ventral surface smooth and shining; prosternal process short, lanceolate; meso- and metaventrite very short, abdominal ventrites smooth, shining, only two first ventrites showing minute punctation toward sides. Length 9.5 mm.

Type material – Holotype, sex unknown (HNHM): “Ceara Brasilia”; “Cyrtosoma sp. det. Kaszab”.

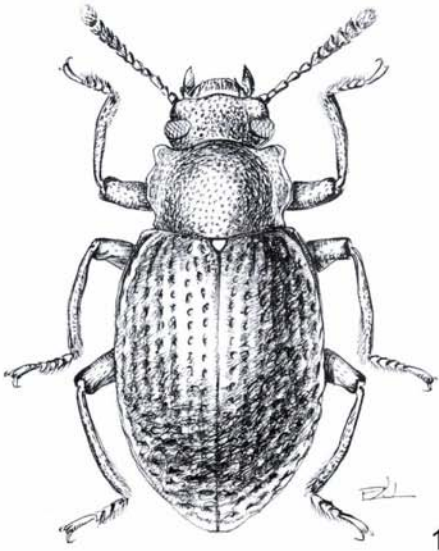
Distribution – North-eastern Brasil, near Fortaleza, a region belonging to the so-called “dry horn” due to the relatively arid climate of this part of the country.

Remarks – This species is very distinctive because of the absence of elytral striae that are replaced by rows of large, deep pits. Near the apex the foveae are tending to be confluent – this feature is extremely rare among species of *Cyrtosoma*.

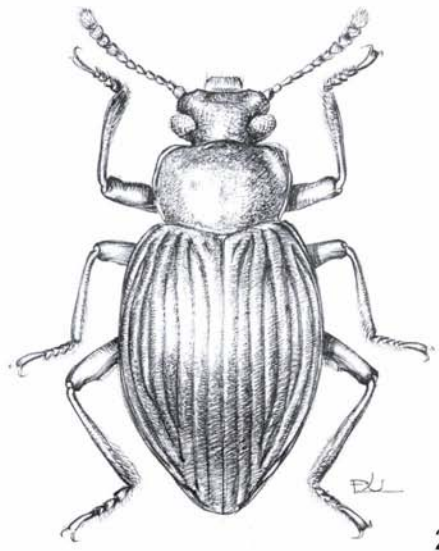
Cyrtosoma elvirae sp. n.

(Fig. 2)

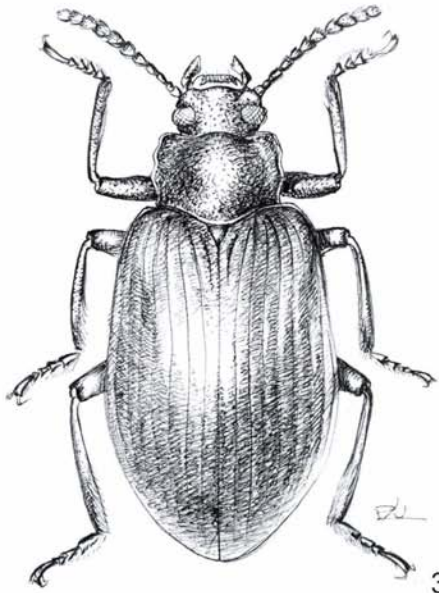
Description – Wingless, very convex (Fig. 2); black, labrum and first antennomeres dark ferruginous. Head transverse, smooth; clypeus truncate, frontoclypeal suture distinct; genae well developed, slightly convex; eyes rather large, somewhat transverse, slightly wider than genae; antennomere 11 longer than broad, 7 to 10 transverse. Pronotum transverse, much broader than head, more convex transversely than longitudinally, apex slightly broader than base; sides slightly rounded, maximum width at middle, where border forming a minute angulosity; anterior angles rounded, posterior angles obtuse; anterior, lateral and posterior margins bordered; pronotal surface smooth. Elytra very convex both transversely and longitudinally, very steep toward apex in lateral view; basally not broader than base of pronotum, ovate, with maximum width near middle, then gradually narrowed toward apex, which rather acuminate; striae well-developed throughout whole length, slightly more shallow medially on disc, deeper toward the sides and apex, so interstriae flat on



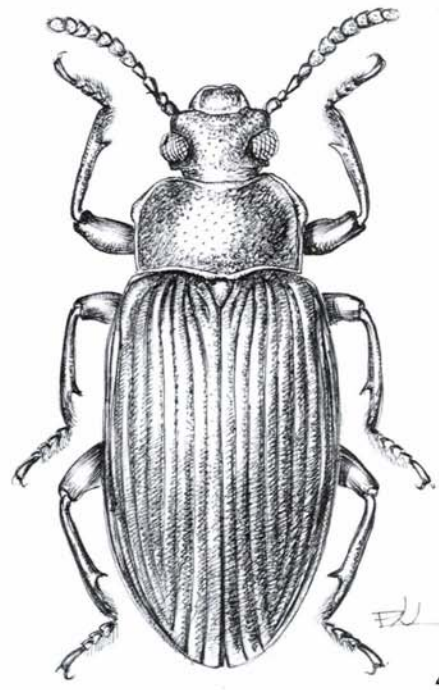
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Figs 1–4. 1 = *Cyrtosoma cearense* sp. n., 2 = *Cyrtosoma elvirae* sp. n., 3 = *Cyrtosoma espiritosantoi* sp. n., 4 = *Cyrtosoma judith* sp. n.

disc, rather convex at apex and at sides; striae and interstriae without punctation. Ventral surface, including epipleura, smooth and shining. Intercoxal process of abdominal ventrite with minute and sparse punctation. Tibiae with rather dense, long, golden pubescence, particularly in distal half. Fore and middle tarsi dilated, plantar surface of all tarsi covered with a short golden pubescence, which on fore tarsus constituting pad-like structure. Length 8.5 mm

Type material – Holotype, male (HNHM): “Colomb”; “*Cyrtosoma* sp. det. Kaszab”.

Distribution – Colombia.

Remarks – In the key of MARCUZZI (1991) this species would run to *Cyrtosoma lherminieri* CHEVROLAT, 1844, but its head and pronotum impunctate (sparsely, but distinctly punctate in *Cyrtosoma lherminieri*), and the dorsal surface is less shiny (strongly shining in *Cyrtosoma lherminieri*).

***Cyrtosoma espiritosantoi* sp. n.**

(Fig. 3)

Description – Winged (Fig. 3); black, moderately shining. Head transverse, smooth, clypeus very short, frontoclypeal suture deep; genae slightly prominent; eyes large, rounded, surpassing width of genae. Pronotum slightly convex both transversely and longitudinally, transverse, almost rectangular, sides with two extremely fine angulosities, narrowed towards the apex, anterior angles obtuse, very slightly prominent; sides posteriorly only slightly narrowed, so that posterior angles practically rectangular; apex strongly, basis only slightly bisinuate; lateral and basal margins distinctly bordered; pronotal surface smooth. Elytra wider than pronotum, elongate, almost parallel-sided, narrowing toward apex, which not acuminate; very convex, though not gibbose; more convex longitudinally than transversely; striae impunctate, deep basally, then gradually narrowing toward apex, where nearly disappearing; interstriae flat and smooth. Ventral surface smooth. Legs smooth; plantar surface of tarsi with yellowish grey, dense, short pubescence. Length 9 mm.

Type material – Holotype, sex unknown (HNHM): “Brasilia, Espir. Santo”; “*Cyrtosoma* sp. det. Kaszab”. Paratype, sex unknown (coll. G. MARCUZZI): Brasilia, Espirito Santo, coll. FRUHSTORFER.

Distribution – Brasil. The type locality is on the eastern coast (at ca. 20° southern latitude), in the zone of the tropical and subtropical rain forest.

Remarks – This new species is similar to *Cyrtosoma uruguayana* sp. n., but larger, with sides of pronotum almost parallel and straight (gently bent from basis to apex in *Cyrtosoma uruguayana*), and elytral striae much finer, posteriorly almost obliterated.

Cyrtosoma judith sp. n.

(Fig. 4)

Description – Winged (Fig. 4); head and pronotum black, elytra metallic bronze. Head very transverse, rectangular, short, shining, with characteristic, minute but relatively close punctation, especially on frons; clypeus very small, truncate anteriorly, frontoclypeal suture deep, somewhat arcuate; genae very prominent, convex; frons moderately impressed, forming shallow triangular depression immediately beyond clypeus, separated from the eyes by the genae; eyes large, more prominent than genae. Labrum and maxillary palps very well developed, yellowish. Pronotum transverse, short, much narrower than elytra, relatively flat both transversely and longitudinally; sides almost straight, parallel to small angulosity situated at anterior 1/3, then narrowed gradually up the apex; apex truncate, not narrower than basis; lateral and basal margins bordered, apex not bordered; basis scarcely sinuate at both sides; anterior angles obtuse, posterior angles rectangular; pronotal surface shining, almost completely smooth. Elytra ovate, elongate, acuminate posteriorly, more convex longitudinally than transversely; sides almost straight; striae well developed from basis to apex, with extremely minute punctation (visible with magnification 10x); interstriae smooth, shining, almost flat near sutural margin, gradually convex toward side; epipleura smooth and shining. Legs bronze, smooth; all tibiae somewhat bent toward apex, with a characteristic thorn-like tooth in distal 1/3 of inner margin. Ventral surface smooth and shining. Intercoxal process of the prosternum lanceolate, somewhat prominent posteriorly, excavated medially and longitudinally. Mesoventrite short, metaventrite long. Process of first abdominal ventrite between metacoxae well developed, triangular, distinctly minutely punctured. Length 8 mm.

Type material – Holotype, sex unknown (HNHM): “Columbien (Fusagasuga) E. Pehlke S.” The locality Fusagasuga (SW of Bogotá) is in the Colombian Cordillera of the Andes, at almost 2000 m above sea level.

Remarks – The thorn-shaped tooth on the inner margin of tibiae places this species near to *Cyrtosoma egae* MARCUZZI, 1991 described from Ega, Brasil. However, dorsal surface of the latter, is bicoloured, i. e. head, pronotum and elytral margin are red, the rest of elytra is black.

Cyrtosoma mathanense sp. n.

(Fig. 5)

Description – Winged, shining (Fig. 5); head and pronotum black, elytra metallic bronze, ventral surface and legs brownish-black. Head transverse, almost rectangular, with eyes very prominent; clypeus small, frontoclypeal suture very fine; genae large, prominent, with rounded sides; clypeus and frons very minutely punctured. Antennae short, last antennomeres transverse. Pronotum transverse, short, smooth and shining, with minute, scarce punctation, a little stronger mesally; two oblique depressions present at lateral portions, not reaching median part of base; apex much narrower than base; sides straight in posterior half, anterior half arcuately narrowing; with large, blunt angulosity representing maximum width of pronotum; apex concave, base scarcely bisinuate; all margins bordered, except median part of anterior margin. Elytra ovate, more convex longitudinally

than transversely; much wider than thorax, gradually widening towards posterior 2/3, thence gradually narrowed; apex not pointed; humeral callus prominent; base of elytra a little swollen, concave, so receiving scutellum, what seems a peculiar feature of this species of *Cyrtosoma*; striae deep, extending from base to apex, with no trace of punctures; interstriae smooth and shining, flat near sutural margin, slightly concave toward sides. Ventral surface dull in thoracic portion, abdominal ventrites shining. Prosternal process lanceolate, prolonged caudally extending to intercoxal process of mesosternum. Mesoventrite short, metaventrite long, with very thin midlongitudinal sulcus. Abdominal ventrites 1 to 3 shining, with dense and strong punctation tending to form longitudinal striolae, last two ventrites completely smooth. Legs long, slender; smooth; tibiae very slightly curved, last tarsomere as long as the preceding together; claws very long. Length 10 mm.

Type material – Holotype sex unknown (HNHM): “Sto Paulo Amazonas M de Mathan 8bre-9bre 1879”; “Slg. R. Oberthür Eing. Nr. 4, 1956”; “*Cyrtosoma* sp. det. Kaszab”.

Distribution – Brazil.

Remarks – The large angulosity on the anterior half of the pronotum is different from all species of *Cyrtosoma* known to author.

***Cyrtosoma novagranadae* sp. n.**

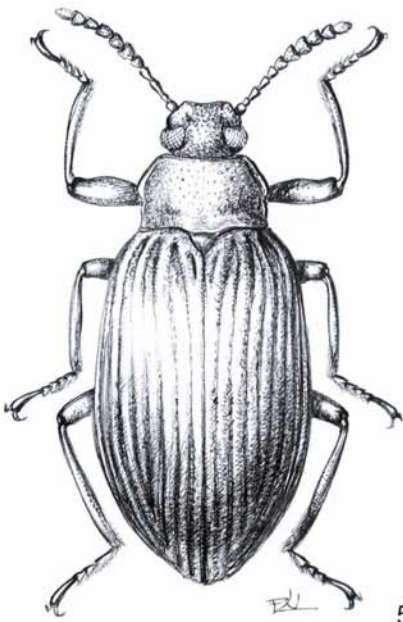
(Fig. 6)

Description – Wingless, black (Fig. 6); elytra short, subovate barely dilated posteriorly, pronotum much narrower than elytra. Head transverse, closely but very minutely punctate; clypeus short, slightly emarginate anteriorly; frontoclypeal suture shallow; genae with rounded sides, convex, prominent; eyes slightly wider than genae; labrum well developed, covered with golden pubescence. Pronotum transverse, broadest at middle, much more convex transversely than longitudinally; surface with rather close, but extremely minute punctation, so that almost shiny; sides rounded, sinuate before posterior angles, base narrower than apex; posterior angles rectangular; lateral and basal margins bordered, except median part of basal margin; apex slightly emarginate, base slightly bisinuate. Elytra with maximum width at posterior 2/3; striae very fine on disc, deeper toward sides and apex, impunctate; interstriae flat, except for 9th a little convex; surface with extremely minute, barely visible punctation; epipleura impunctate; apex not prominent. Legs short and relatively thick. Ventral part of thorax and abdomen smooth and shining. Length 8 mm. The poor state of conservation of the only available specimen prevents any more accurate examination.

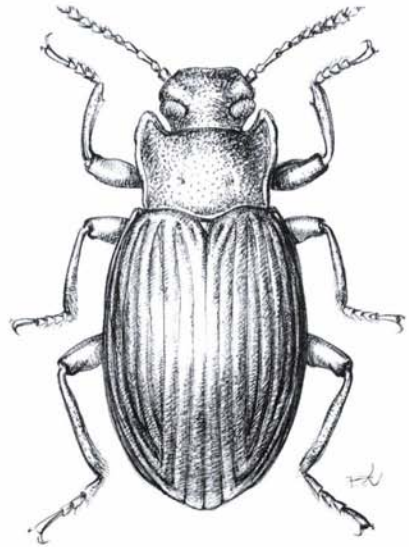
Type material – Holotype, sex unknown (HNHM): “Colombie”; “coll. R. Oberthür ex coll. Deyrolle”; “*Cyrtosoma melanarium* Dej.”; “aff. *freudei* Marc. det. Kaszab”.

Distribution – Colombia.

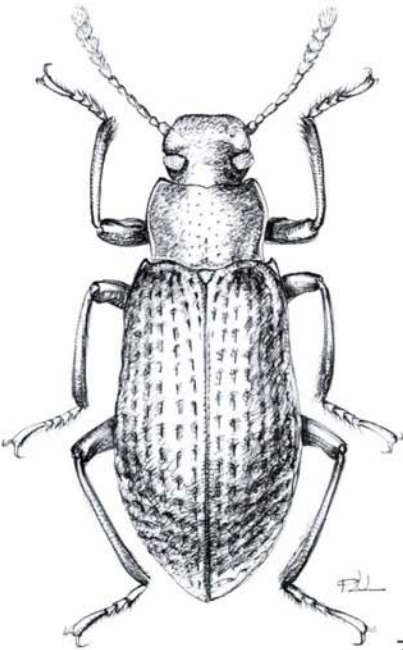
Remarks – The affinities could be looked for in *Cyrtosoma trinitatis* MARCUZZI, 1976 (Trinidad) and *Cyrtosoma freudei* MARCUZZI, 1976 (Colombia). The new species is different from them because of smaller size, with head, pronotum



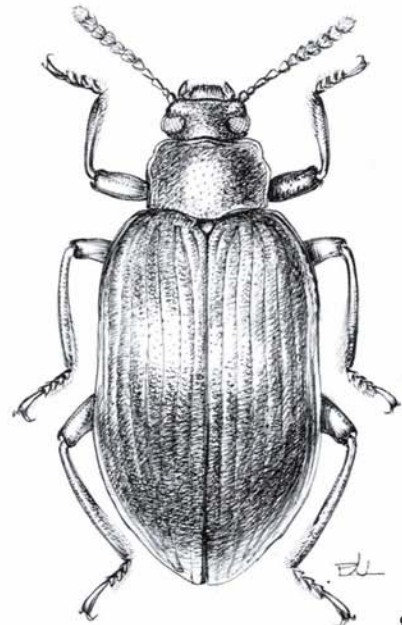
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Figs 5–8. 5 = *Cyrtosoma mathanense* sp. n., 6 = *Cyrtosoma novagranadae* sp. n., 7 = *Cyrtosoma patinoi* sp. n., 8 = *Cyrtosoma uruguayana* sp. n.

and elytra uniformly and regularly convex transversely, elytra relatively well decurved towards the apex.

Cyrtosoma patinoi sp. n.

(Fig. 7)

Description – Winged (Fig. 7); black, moderately shining; tibiae, tarsi, antennae and mouth parts ferruginous. Head rounded, almost circular, smooth; clypeus large, anteriorly truncate, continuous with genae laterally; frontoclypeal suture shallow; genae not prominent; eyes small, rounded, barely surpassing width of genae. Antennae rather long, first 7 antennomeres ferruginous, small, 8–11 transverse, dark, club-like. Pronotum transverse, sides rounded, apex only slightly narrower than basis, emarginate medially; anterior angles acute; sides slightly sinuate before base, posterior angles rectangular; pronotal surface almost flat, shallowly and very sparsely punctate. Elytra much wider than pronotum, little convex, obovate elongate, apex not prominent; surface with rows of deep, ovate to strongly elongate foveae, widely separated one from another, extended from base to apex; interstriae flat and smooth. Ventral part black, smooth, weakly shining. Prosternal process large, oval, pointed and well developed posteriorly. Metaventricle long, shining, with distinct midlongitudinal sulcus. Intercoxal process of first abdominal ventrite very large, rounded at its tip. Legs rather long, slender, plantar surface of tarsi with rather long, dense, brownish pubescence. Length 9 mm.

Type material – Holotype, sex unknown (HNHM): “Manizales A. M. Patino”; “Slg. R. Oberthür Eing. Nr. 4, 1956”; “Cyrtosoma sp. det. Kaszab”.

Distribution – Colombia. This species is highly isolated in Colombian Amazonia, from where no other species of *Cyrtosoma* is known (the other species occur either in the Andes or in the Brazilian Amazonia, from Ega eastward).

Remarks – This species is characteristic because of the general form (pronotum is much narrower than elytra), and of the elytra with rows of deep foveae instead of striae.

Cyrtosoma uruguayana sp. n.

(Fig. 8)

Description – Winged (Fig. 8); black, moderately shining. Head transverse, rectangular, with extremely minute and scarce punctation; clypeus short, frontoclypeal suture indistinct; genae small, flat; eyes round, relatively large, scarcely prominent. Antennae short, last antennomeres transverse. Pronotum transverse, much more convex transversely than longitudinally; sides rounded from base to apex; apex much narrower than basis; anterior angles obtuse, sides only a little sinuate before basis, so posterior angles slightly acute; lateral margins finely bordered, basal margin bordered near posterior angles only; pronotal surface practically smooth. Elytra much wider than pronotum, subovate, extremely convex, almost gibbose; much more convex longitudinally than transversely; sides nearly parallel, apex slightly acuminate; striae shallow, distinct on whole surface, but much more on disc

and in anterior half than toward sides posteriorly; fine punctation visible only in most internal striae. Interstriae completely flat, except for anterior part of first and second interstriae, with minute and rather dense punctation; epipleura and interstria 9 distinctly sinuate at half of elytra; epipleura smooth. Ventral surface dull. Mesoventrite, metaventrite and abdominal ventrites sparsely punctate. Length 9 mm.

Type material – Holotype, sex unknown (HNHM): “M. Vidéo”; “coll. R. Oberthür ex coll. Deyrolle”, “*Cyrtosoma obscurum* Dej.”; “*Cyrtosoma* sp. det. Kaszab”.

Distribution – Uruguay.

Remarks – In the key to the species of *Cyrtosoma* (MARCUSZI 1991) this species would run to *Cyrtosoma piceum* LAPORTE DE CASTELNAU et BRULLÉ, 1831 from Guadeloupe, from which it is easily distinguishable by the larger size (9 mm), the extremely small punctures of elytral striae, and the very convex, almost gibbose stature.

***Sycophantes bolivianus* sp. n.**

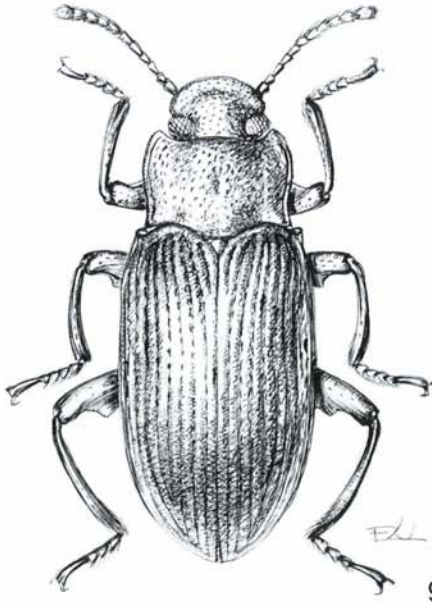
(Fig. 9)

Description – Winged, elongate, slightly convex (Fig. 9); black, with faint bronzy tinge. Head rounded, densely and strongly punctate, punctures becoming sparser toward vertex; clypeus truncate, frontoclypeal suture indistinct; genae well developed, convex; eyes rounded, as wide as genae. Pronotum transverse, apex deeply incised, base deeply bisinuate; lateral sides gently narrowing toward anterior angles, gently sinuate before base; anterior angles prominent but rounded, posterior angles subacute; all margins bordered, except medial part of anterior margin; pronotal surface sparsely but distinctly punctate, becoming finer toward base; two shallow impressions visible behind apex and before base, disk with shallow central pit. Elytra almost parallel-sided, less convex transversely and longitudinally, widest at posterior 2/3, wider than pronotum, humeral callus prominent; striae deep from base to apex, with punctation formed by oblong, subcontiguous punctures, slightly stronger toward sides; interstriae convex, very finely punctate. Ventral surface shining. Prosternal process well developed, pointed posteriorly. Mesoventrite very short, metaventrite rather long, minutely punctate. Abdominal ventrite 1 with a well developed, distinctly margined densely punctured intercoxal process. All abdominal ventrites finely punctate, ventrites 1 to 3 with shallow striolae. Legs normally developed, tibiae curved, particularly hind ones. Hind femora with a large, prominent tooth on inner margin. Length 6.5 mm.

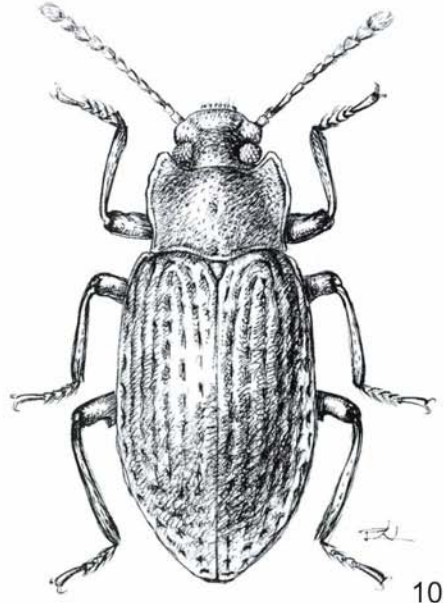
Type material – Holotype, sex unknown (HNHM): Locus classicus: “O. Bolivia”; “*Sycophantes* sp. det. Kaszab”.

Distribution – Bolivia.

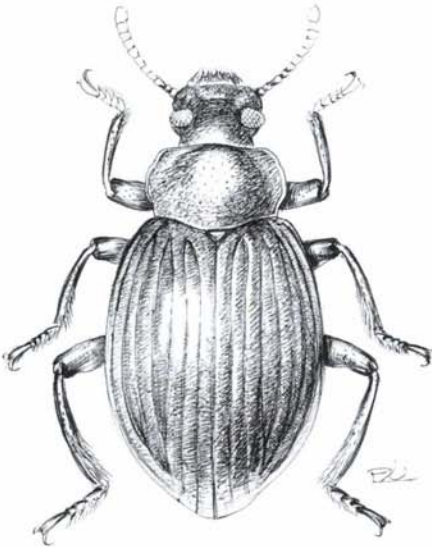
Remarks – This species has a large tooth on the hind femora and coarsely punctate intercoxal process of abdominal ventrite 1, which are unusual features in the genus *Sycophantes*.



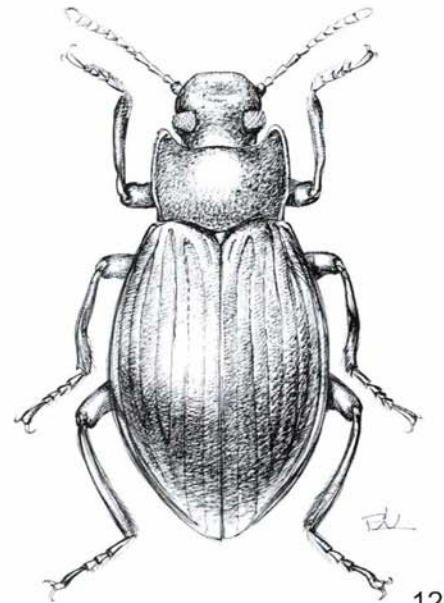
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Figs 9–12. 9 = *Sycophantes bolivianus* sp. n., 10 = *Sycophantes brasiliensis* sp. n., 11 = *Sycophantes trinitatis* sp. n., 12 = *Sycophantes venezuelanus* sp. n.

Sycophantes brasilianus sp. n.

(Fig. 10)

Description – Winged, oblong-ovate (Fig. 10); black, antennae and mouth parts ferruginous. Head transverse, sparsely but coarsely punctured, clypeus truncate, frontoclypeal suture shallow but distinct; genae convex, rounded; eyes large and rounded, as wide as genae. Antennae slender, club constituted by antennomeres 8 to 11. Apical palpomere of maxillary palps very large, securiform. Pronotum transverse, apex slightly wider than base; apex deeply emarginate, base very slightly bisinuate; sides gently sinuate before posterior angles regularly narrowed toward anterior angles; anterior angles prominent and subacute, posterior angles rectangular; pronotal surface convex, very sparsely punctate; two shallow impressions visible behind apex and before base. Elytra elongate ovate, distinctly wider than the pronotal base, more convex transversely than longitudinally, regularly narrowed toward base and posteriorly; apex not pointed; striae replaced by regular rows of deep, elongate foveae throughout whole length; interstriae convex, impunctate. Ventral surface shining. Prosternal process well developed, broad, regularly narrowed, apex pointed. Mesoventrite short, metaventrite long, sparsely and coarsely punctate, with a deep midlongitudinal sulcus. Intercoxal process of abdominal ventrite 1 distinctly margined, densely punctate; ventrites 2 and 3 with strong but sparse punctures, 4 and 5 with dense, minute punctation. Hind femora with large pointed tooth. Femora rather thick, with ventral surface punctate, tibiae short, tarsi well developed, claws long. Length 5 mm.

Type material – Holotype, male (HNHM): “Sao Paulo, Bras. Muus u. Melzer”; “Sycophantes sp. det. Kaszab”.

Distribution – Brasil.

Remarks – The elytra with regular rows of elongate foveae combined with an acute tooth on the hind femora make this species unmistakable among the species of *Sycophantes*.

Sycophantes trinitatis sp. n.

(Fig. 11)

Description – Wingless, convex (Fig. 11); black, moderately shining, elytra bicoloured metallic tint: interstriae alternately green and purple (different in holotype and paratype), and colour varying from base to apex within an interstria. Head large, slightly transverse, almost rectangular, smooth; clypeus truncate; frontoclypeal suture distinct; genae slightly convex; eyes large, slightly transverse, rounded, as wide as genae. Antennomeres 7 to 11 dilated, forming a less marked club; last antennomere distinctly larger than preceding ones. Pronotum transverse, lateral portions slightly explanate, apex deeply excavated, wider than base, base deeply bisinuate; anterior angles very prominent and subacute, a little bent inwardly, posterior angles rectangular; sides slightly arcuate, somewhat bent inwards near anterior angles; bordering strong, widening toward anterior angles; pronotal surface smooth and shining with very minute and sparse punctation, a little more dense at base and near anterior angles. Elytra much wider than pronotum, obovate, wider in the posterior half; very convex both transversely and longitudinally; striae distinct from base to apex, impunctate, interstriae

smooth and shining. Epipleura very wide. Ventral surface shining and smooth. Prosternal process small, not prominent. Meso- and metaventrite very short, densely punctate mesally. Abdominal ventrites nearly impunctate except intercoxal process of ventrite 1, densely punctate; other ventrites showing weak longitudinal striolae. Legs with femora dilated, fore femora flattened on ventral surface; tibiae as long as femurs, gently curved, particularly fore tibiae; ventral surface of femora smooth, that of tibiae sparsely punctate, particularly hind tibiae. Length 9 mm.

Type material – Holotype, male (HNHM): “TRINIDAD, N.Range, Arima-Blanch.Rd.mi.9.75, Andrews Tr. V-9-1985 CW& LB O’Brien”. Two paratypes, sex unknown (HNHM and coll. MARCUZZI): “TRINIDAD, N.Range, Cooker Trace, 3mi.E. Arima-Blanchisseuse Rd., 1900’ May 7,1985”; “Collectors: L.B. & C.W. O’Brien”.

Distribution – Trinidad.

Remarks – The blackish elytra with bicoloured (dark green and purple) tinge make this species highly distinctive among the species of *Sycophantes*.

***Sycophantes venezuelanus* sp. n.**

(Fig. 12)

Description – Wingless, convex (Fig. 12); black, shining. Head longer than wide, smooth; clypeus truncate, frontoclypeal suture barely traceable; genae nearly flat; eyes rather small, slightly wider than genae. Antennae rather slender. Pronotum transverse, slightly wider anteriorly than posteriorly apex deeply incised, base deeply bisinuate; lateral sides slightly arcuate, bordering interrupted mesally apical and basal margin; anterior angles very prominent, rounded, posterior angles slightly subacute; pronotal surface smooth, rather flattened, a little convex in the middle and toward anterior angles; two shallow impressions visible behind apex and before base. Elytra much wider than pronotum, subovate, more convex transversely than longitudinally; striae very thin, extended from base to apex; interstriae flat, impunctate. Epipleura very broad. Ventral surface smooth and shining. Prosternal process very broad, gradually narrowed toward apex, slightly excavated in middle. Mesoventrite short, metaventrite slightly longer. Abdominal ventrites, including intercoxal process, smooth and shining. Legs rather long, fore tibiae normal, short, middle tibiae long and strongly curved before apex, hind tibiae long but not curved. Ventral surface of legs smooth, tarsi normal, with rather long claws. Length 10 mm.

Type material – Holotype, sex unknown (HNHM): “Mérida Venezuela”; “*Sycophantes* sp. det. Kaszab”.

Distribution – Venezuela.

Remarks – The very thin striae, broad and completely flat interstriae and the strongly curved middle tibiae make this species unmistakable among the species of *Sycophantes*.

*

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