Boletín del Museo Nacional de Historia Natural, Chile, 48: 77-137 (1999)

GENERIC SYNOPSIS OF NEOTROPICAL DANACEINAE AND A REVISION OF THE GENUS *HYLODANACAEA* PIC, 1926 (COLEOPTERA: DASYTIDAE)

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ABSTRACT

Neotropical genera of the Danaceinae of the family Dasytidae are re-defined, the genus *Hylodanacaea* Pic, 1926 is revised. The following taxa are described as new to science: *Listrocerus* gen. n., *Hylodanacaea mrazi* sp. n., *H. plaumanni* sp. n., *H. marioi* sp. n., *H. femorata* sp. n., and *H. inlimbata* sp. n. Replacement name *Hylodanacaea nobilis* nom.n. is used for *Dasytes gayi* Solier, 1849 nec Guérin, 1844 (now *Astylus*, Melyridae); *Amecocerus solieri* nom.n. for *Dasytes (Amecocerus) obscurus* Solier, 1849 *nec* Gyllenhal, 1813.

The following synonyms are proposed: *Dasytes maculicollis* var. *ruficeps* Pic, 1910 syn.n. of *Hylodanacaea immarginata* (Pic, 1926); *Dasytes haemorrhoidalis* var. *suturifer* Pic, 1928 syn.n. of *Hylodanacaea haemorrhoidalis* (Solier, 1849); *Dasytes limbatithorax* Pic, 1910 and *Dasytes albopubescens* Pic, 1926 syn.n. of *Hylodanacaea maculicollis* (Solier, 1849), *Dasytes kuscheli* Wittmer, 1942 syn.n. of *Hylodanacaea derbesii* (Solier, 1849); *Dasytes limbatus* Philippi & Philippi, 1864 syn.n. of *Hylodanacaea binotata* (Solier, 1849); *Dasytes marginipennis* var. *obliteraticollis* Pic, 1910 syn.n. of *Hylodanacaea marginipennis* (Solier, 1849); *Dasytes salzei* Solier, 1849 and *Dasytes impressus* var. *notaticollis* Pic, 1928 syn.n. of *Hylodanacaea impressa* (Solier, 1849); *Dasytes luteus* Solier, 1849 [homonymous with *D. luteus* Blanchard, 1843 (now *Arthrobrachus*, Melyridae)] syn.n. of *Hylodanacaea semicincta* (Pic, 1928); *Dasytes buehreri* Wittmer, 1942 syn.n. of *Hylodanacaea boliviensis* (Pic, 1910); *Dasytes pachyteanus* Pic, 1927 and *Dasytes subalutaceicollis* Pic, 1954 syn.n. of *Hylodanacaea peruviana* (Pic, 1910); *Dasytes marcapatanus* var. *densepunctatus* Pic, 1928 syn.n. of *Hylodanacaea marcapatana* (Pic, 1927).

Key words: Dasytidae, Danaceinae, Neotropical region, Taxonomy.

RESUMEN

Se redefinen los géneros neotropicales de Danaccinae de la familia Dasytidae, se revisa el género *Hylodanacaea* Pic, 1926. Los siguientes taxa se describen como nuevos para la ciencia: *Listrocerus* gen. n., *Hylodanacaea mrazi* sp. n., *H. plaumanni* sp. n., *H. marioi* sp. n., *H. femorata* sp. n., and *H. inlimbata* sp. n. El nombre de reemplazo *Hylodanacaea nobilis* nom. n. es usado para *Dasytes gayi* Solier, 1849 nec Guérin, 1844 (ahora *Astylus*, Melyridae); *Amecocerus solieri* nom. n. para *Dasytes (Amecocerus) obscurus* Solier, 1849 *nec* Gyllenhal, 1813.

Se proponen los siguientes sinónimos: *Dasytes maculicollis* var. *ruficeps* Pic, 1910 syn.n. de *Hylodanacaea immarginata* (Pic, 1926); *Dasytes haemorrhoidalis* var. *suturifer* Pic, 1928 syn.n. de *Hylodanacaea haemorrhoidalis* (Solier, 1849); *Dasytes limbatithorax* Pic, 1910 y *Dasytes albopubescens* Pic, 1926 syn.n. de *Hylodanacaea maculicollis* (Solier, 1849), *Dasytes kuscheli* Wittmer, 1942 syn.n. de *Hylodanacaea derbesii* (Solier, 1849); *Dasytes limbatus* Philippi & Philippi, 1864 syn.n. de *Hylo-*

danacaea binotata (Solier, 1849); *Dasytes marginipennis* var. *obliteraticollis* Pic, 1910 syn.n. de *Hylodanacaea marginipennis* (Solier, 1849); *Dasytes salzei* Solier, 1849 y *Dasytes impressus* var. *notaticollis* Pic, 1928 syn.n. de *Hylodanacaea impressa* (Solier, 1849); *Dasytes luteus* Solier, 1849 [homónimo con *D. luteus* Blanchard, 1843 (ahora *Arthrobrachus*, Melyridae)] syn.n. de *Hylodanacaea semicincta* (Pic, 1928); *Dasytes buehreri* Wittmer, 1942 syn.n. de *Hylodanacaea boliviensis* (Pic, 1910); *Dasytes pachyteanus* Pic, 1927 y *Dasytes subalutaceicollis* Pic, 1954 syn.n. de *Hylodanacaea peruviana* (Pic, 1910); *Dasytes marcapatanus* var. *densepunctatus* Pic, 1928 syn.n. de *Hylodanacaea marcapatana* (Pic, 1927).

Palabras claves: Dasytidae, Danaceinae, Region Neotropical, Taxonomia.

INTRODUCTION

Since four genera and scores of species were described (mostly in the genus *Dasytes* Paykull, 1800), no paper dealing with the Neotropical Dasytidae has appeared.

The present contribution is based a. o. upon the knowledge of other Gondwanan danaceine genera. Internal classification of the large subfamily Danaceinae (definitions of its tribes) is badly needed. Although it is a tremendous task and the most important one within the whole family Dasytidae. It has been undertaken a thorough examination of all danaceine species, the present paper being the first step in this process.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The material examined is in fact only a sample of a large store of specimens housed in many American institutions, the balance of which will be explored later.

Most of the Neotropical Dasytinae (occurring south of Panama) belong to the subfamily Danaceinae as defined by me (MAJER, 1995a), one species belongs in the Rhadalinae [(*Rhadalus quadrituberculatus* (Champion, 1913) (Brazil)], and five in the Listrinae [*Amecocerus germaini* Pic, 1928 (Chile); *Amecocerus paulopubescens* Pic, 1928 (Chile); *Dasytes flavoapicalis* Pic, 1942 (Peru); *Dasytes inhirsutus* Pic, 1954 (Peru) and *Dasytes longicollis* Philippi & Philippi, 1864 (Chile)]. The listrine species will be included in a separate paper. The species *Dasytes bifurcatus* Pic, 1910 (Argentina); is not a dasytid but belongs in the Melyridae, tribe Astylini. The species described as *Amecocerus argentinus* Pic, 1928 (Argentina); *A. bicoloripennis* Pic, 1928 (Chile); *Dasytes titschaki* Pic, 1954 (Ecuador, Peru); *Listrus albohirstus* Pic, 1926 (Argentina); *Sydates discipennis* Pic, 1910 (Bolivia, Peru); *S. pallidicolor* Pic, 1910 (Chile) and all species placed in the genus *Mauroniscus* Bourgeois, 1911, belong in the family Mauroniscidae (MAJER, 1995b).

The nomenclature of the wing venation has been adopted from KUKALOVÁ-PECK & LAWRENCE (1993).

The genera have been provided with a current cladistic analysis. Even when their adelphotaxa are not always defined, the genera are erected upon autapomorphies within the whole subfamily Danaceinae.

Abbreviations used

COLLECTIONS

DEIC=Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Eberswalde, Germany
HNHM=Természettudományi Muzeum, Budapest, Hungary
KMBC=Karel Majer, private collection, Brno, Czech Republic
MNHN=Muséum National d' Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France
MNNC=Museo Nacional de Historia Natural, Sección Entomología, Santiago, Chile
NHMB=Naturhistorisches Museum Basel, Switzerland

MORPHOLOGY

ac1	1st cu-a cell	mtn	mesepisternum
ac2	2nd cu-a cell	mtp	metathoracic intercoxal process
AL	length of antenna	phs	phallic struts
bco	bursa copulatrix	pip	prosternal intercoxal process
bsc	basal sclerite of internal sac	PL	length of pronotum
bst	basistipes	plf	palpifer
hpr	hypomeral process	prm	prementum
hyb	hypopharyngeal bar	prn	premental notch
lac	lacinia	sec	seminal canal
lam	lamina of metendosternite	spa	spicular apex
llo	lateral lobes	spc	spermathecal capsule
ltp	lateral tormal process	spg	spermathecal gland
mbw	medial bar in wing	spi	spicule (s)
mec	mental crescent	spv	spiculum ventrale
men	mentum	tcb	tentorial cross-bar
mes	mesosternum	tis	tibial spur
mip	mesothoracic intercoxal process	tpc	tormal process
mps	median projection of male sternite 8	tr4	target in r4
msn	mesepisternum	tRc	target at Rc
mst	mediostipes	tRP	basal target of RP2
msw	medial spur in wing	vag	vagina

CLADISTICS

(0) plesiomorphic character state
(1) apomorphic character state
(2), (3), etc. apomorphic character states in multistate characters
> trend (partial apomorphy): derived character state not present in all subordinated taxa
* homoplasy: repeated apomorphy (parallelisms or convergence) within the major group examined

Taxonomy

CHARACTER ANALYSIS

1. Integument, puncturation (not multistate): (0) distinct; (1) replaced by striking microsculpture.

State (0) is considered plesiomorphic also by the Hennig's criterion of frequency of occurrence, (1) is correlated with character/state 2 (1).

2. Integument, pubescence (not multistate): (0) long and rich (Figs 35, 85, 122, etc.); (1) hairs

reduced (fine, adpressed) (Figs 1, 19, 55, etc.).

State (0) is considered plesiomorphic also by the Hennig's criterion of frequency of occurrence.

3. Tentorial cross-bar (not multistate): (0) distinct (Figs 2, 21, 215, etc.); (1) strongly reduced (Fig. 62).

State (0) is considered plesiomorphic, as (1) is undoubtedly correlated with characters/states 5 (1), 12 (1), 14 (1), 15 (1), 16 (1).

4. Antennomeres, shape (multistate): (0) elongate (Figs 53, 56, 123, et.); (1) transverse (Fig. 37); (2) some moniliform (Fig. 3).

State (0) is considered plesiomorphic also by the Hennig's criterion of frequency of occurrence.

5. Tormal processes (not multistate): (0) fully developed (Figs 4, 23, 38, etc.); (1) reduced (Figs 117, 124, 217).

State (0) is considered plesiomorphic, as (1) is undoubtedly correlated with characters/states 2 (1), 12 (1), 14 (1), 15 (1), 16 (1).

6. Outer margin of mediostipes (multistate): (0) not thickened (Fig. 218); (1) thickened distally; (2) completely thickened (Fig. 5).

State (0) is considered plesiomorphic also by the Hennig's criterion of frequency of occurrence.

7. Terminal segment of maxillary palps (not multistate): (0) elongate-oval (Figs 5, 24, 39, etc.); (1) triangular.

State (0) is considered plesiomorphic also by the Hennig's criterion of frequency of occurrence.

8. Lacinia (not multistate): (0) normal (Fig. 5); (1) sclerotized, claw-like (Fig. 218).

State (1) is clearly derived from (0) and is autapomorphic.

9. Premental notch (multistate): (0) normal (Figs 40, 64); (1) with collateral emarginations (Fig. 6); (2) modified (Fig. 25).

State (0) is considered plesiomorphic also by the Hennig's criterion of frequency of occurrence.

10. Hypopharyngeal bar (not multistate): (0) present (Figs 6, 25, 40, etc.); (1) absent (Fig. 219).

Character state (1) is a distinct reduction and homoplasy within the Dasytidae.

11. Pronotum, pubescence (multistate): (0) normal, rich (Fig. 35); (1) adpressed and arranged into a U-shaped line (Fig. 1); (2) reduced, only 4 thick setae present (Fig. 19).

Character states (1) and (2) are apparently derived from (0) and are of various importance within the Dasytidae.

12. Hypomeral process (not multistate): (0) present Figs 7, 26, etc.); (1) absent (Figs 66, 220).

State (0) is considered plesiomorphic, because (1) is undoubtedly correlated with characters/states 2 (1), 5 (1), 13 (1), 14 (1), 15 (1) and 16 (1).

13. Prosternal intercoxal process (not multistate): (0) present (Figs 7, 26, etc.); (1) absent (Fig. 66).

State (1) is correlated with characters/states as in character No. 12.

14. Mesosternum and mesepisternum (not multistate): (0) bipartite (Fig. 8); (1) compact (Fig.

67).

State (1) is correlated with characters/states as in character No. 12.

15. Mesothoracic intercoxal process (not multistate): (0) present; (1) absent

State (1) is correlated with characters/states as in character No. 12.

16. Metathoracic intercoxal process (not multistate): (0) present (Fig. 8); (1) absent (Fig. 67).

State (1) is correlated with characters/states as in character No. 12.

17. Metendosternite, lamina (not multistate): (0) present (Figs 9, 68, 125); (1) absent (Fig. 222).

Character state (1) may be a significant synapomorphy within the Danaceinae as the same state is shared by the danaceine genera from South Africa and New Zealand, it seems otherwise to be a distinct reduction of a great importance in general, usually at the tribal rank.

18. Tarsomeres (multistate): (0) 4 smaller than adjoining, tarsomeres usually elongate (Fig. 58); (1) 4 as long as adjoining, tarsomeres usually transverse (Fig. 44); (2) 3 in males wider than adjoining, tarsomeres not distinctly elongate (Fig. 52).

Polarisation of this character is rather speculative but the ancestral state (0) is likely tarsomere 4 moderately smaller than adjoining, the state may be furthermore derived in more ways than above.

19. Tibial spurs (multistate): (0) developed as single spine (Fig. 10); (1) not defined (Figs 44, 52, etc.); (2) chisel-shaped and toothed (Fig. 225).

State (0) is considered plesiomorphic also by the Hennig's criterion of frequency of occurrence, while (1) seems to be derived, (2) is a distinct autapomorphy.

20. Claws (not multistate): (0) innerside even (Figs 11, 59, 129); (1) innerside toothed (Fig. 226).

State (0) is considered plesiomorphic also by the Hennig's criterion of frequency of occurrence while (1) is a distinct autapomorphy.

21. Appendages (not multistate): (0) as long as claws (Figs 11, 59, 129); (1) shorter than claws (Fig. 226).

State (0) is considered plesiomorphic also by the Hennig's criterion of frequency of occurrence.

22. Hind wing: Rc, shape (not multistate): (0) lentil-shaped (Figs 12, 27, 43, etc.); (1) triangular (Fig. 223).

State (0) is considered plesiomorphic also by the Hennig's criterion of frequency of occurrence.

23. Hind wing: r4 (not multistate): (0) present (Figs 27, 43, 223); (1) absent (Fig. 12).

State (1) is clearly derived character in general.

24. Hind wing: AA3+4 (not multistate): (0) starts at base of CuA3+4 (Figs 27, 43, 51, etc.); (1) begins in middle of CuA3+4 (Fig. 12).

I have yet never seen the state (1), which is considered autapomorphic within the whole Melyrid stock.

25. Hind wing: 2nd cu-a cell (not multistate): (0) distinctly indicated (Fig. 223); (1) not indicated (Figs 27, 43, 51, etc.).

Character state (1) is in general distinctly derived from (0).

26. Male sternite 8 (multistate): (0) entire, with median projection (Figs 14, 81); (1) with me-

dian projection, divided (Fig. 45); (2) without projection, entire (Figs 105, 118, 130, etc.); (3) without projection, bipartite (Fig. 30).

Character state (1) is in general distinctly derived from (0).

27. Spicular fork (not multistate): (0) apex as long or shorter than spicules (Figs 15, 46, etc.); (1) apex longer than spicules (Fig. 131).

Character state (1) is apparently correlated with elongate bodyshape and correlated also with characters/states 4 (0), 18 (0), 28 (4), 29 (2) and 32 (2).

28. Tegmen (multistate): (0) base and apex evenly narrowed, extensive, with several setae (Fig. 230); (1) resembling spicular fork (Fig. 16); (2) rather widened, base and apex abruptly narrowed (Fig. 47); (3) rather slender, basal part more or less produced, line- like (Fig. 31); (4) slender, basal part rather extensive, apex usually with indicated lateral lobes (Figs 70, 73, 77, etc.).

The tegmen is strikingly multistate bodypart within the whole superfamily Cleroidea and its ancestral state within the Danaceinae can hardly be defined.

29. Phallus (multistate): (0) Slender, almost straight, struts more or less indicated (Fig. 232); (1) subcylindrical, robust, subarcuate (Figs 34, 48); (2) slender, arcuate to sinuate, base more or less differentiated (Figs 71, 74, 78, etc.); (3) struts occupying 2/3 of total length, apex consisting of two claws (Figs 17, 18).

The phallus is strikingly multistate bodypart within the whole superfamily Cleroidea but the state (0) in *Amecocerus* seems to be just the most ancestral dasytid type.

30. Internal sac (not multistate): (0) with numerous, tiny, indistinct spinules (e.g. Figs 74, 83); (1) with larger easily seen spinules or formations (e.g. Figs 17,134, 139).

Character state (0) is always the most ancestral state within each major subgroup of the Melyrid stock.

31. Seminal canal (multistate): (0) unarmed, membranous (Fig. 135); (1) provided with inner paired sclerites (Fig. 49); (2) provided with small sclerites encompassing it (Fig. 234).

Character state (1) is clearly derived from (0).

32. Spermatheca (multistate): (0) moderately elongate, not strongly sinuous; (1) rather robust, more or less swollen in medial part (Fig. 34); (2) strongly elongate, sinuous to spiral (Figs 72, 75, 80, etc.).

Character state (0) is rather tentatively considered the least modified state over all Melyrid stock.

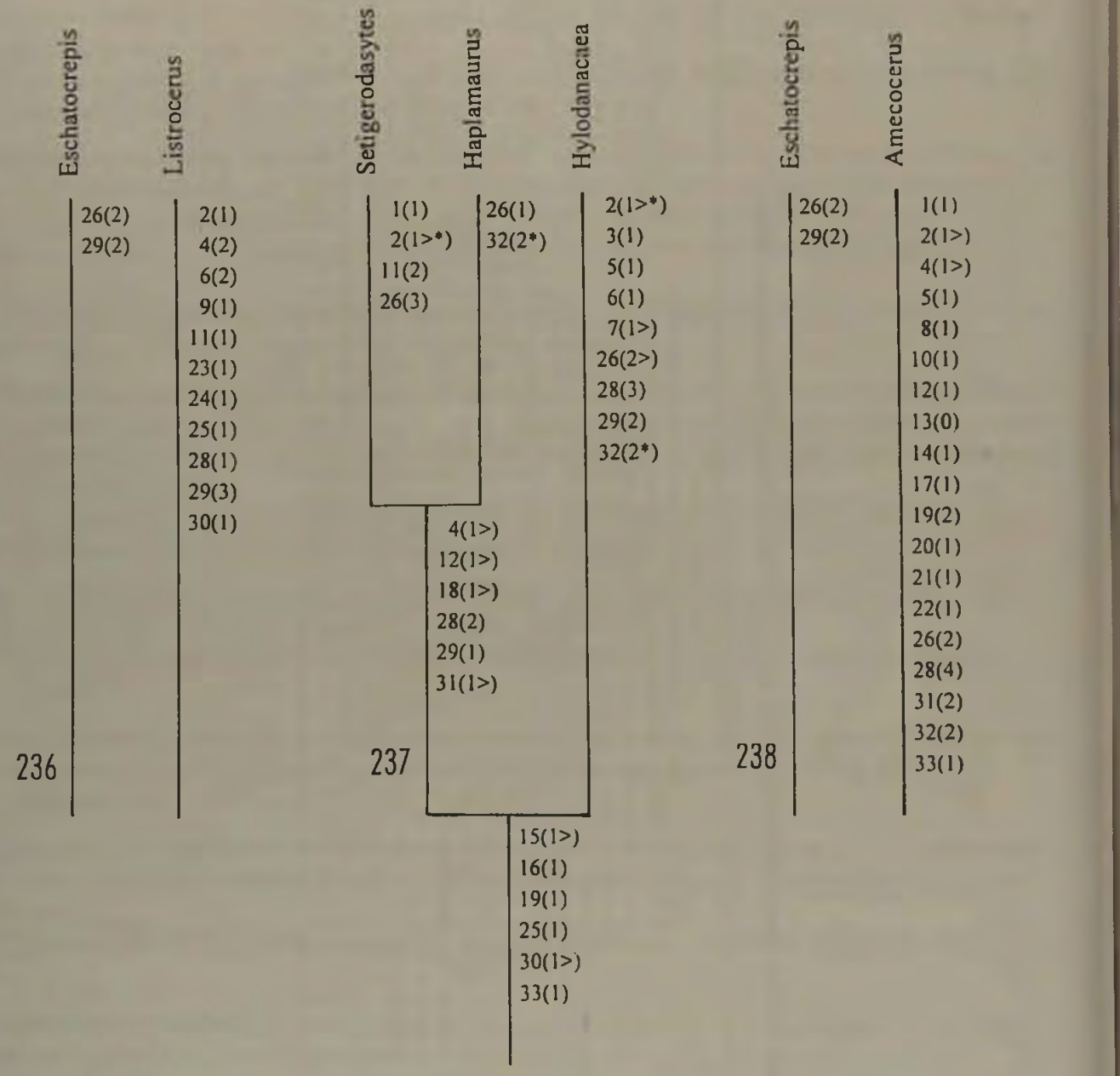
33. Spermathecal gland (not multistate): (0) attached at the apex of spermathecal capsule; (1) attached at the base or in middle of spermathecal capsule (e.g. Figs 34, 50, 54).

State (0) is considered plesiomorphic also by the Hennig's criterion of frequency of occurrence.

Table 1. Data matrix used for cladistic analysis of the Neotropical Danaceinae Genera

Genera	Characters																														
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Ingroup																																	
Listrocerus	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	0
Setigerodasytes	1	1>	0	1>	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1>	0	0	1>	1	0	1>	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	2	1	1>	1>	1	1
Haplamaurus	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1>	0	0	1>	1	0	1>	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	1>	1>	2*	1
Hylodanacaea	0	1>	1	0	1	1	1>	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1>	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1>	0	1	2>	1	3	2	1>	0	2*	1
Amecocerus	1	1>	0	1>	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	2	2	1
Outgroup	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	32
Eschatocrepis	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0

Figs. 236-238. Cladograms of the Neotropical genera of Danaceinae



KEY TO GENERA OF SOUTH-AMERICAN DANACEINAE

1 Small- sized; puncturation very fine, dense, adpressed, arranged in U-shaped line on pronotum, which is evenly convex, subangulate and not bordered (Fig. 1). Some of antennomeres moniliform (Fig. 3). Whole outer margin of mediostipes strongly thickened (Fig. 5), hypomeral projections distinct (Fig. 7), Wing vein AA3+4 starts in middle of CuA3+4. Male sternite 8 entire, median projection fused with it (Fig. 12); tegmen (Fig. 16) connected with phallus by firm membrane and resembles spicular fork; phallus (Figs 17, 18) with extremely long struts, apex composed of two claws; spermatheca strongly elongate, subarcuate, gland attached at its end ..... **1. *Listrocerus* gen.n.**

- Of larger size; puncturation usually coarser or irregular when fine, integument occasionally with striking

microsculpture, pronotum with different structure, never with U-shaped arranged hairs, antennomeres never moniliform. Not complete margin of mediostipes normal, hypomeral projections reduced or absent. Wing vein AA3+4 starts at base of CuA3+4. Male sternite 8, if entire, nearly always with reduced median projection; tegmen of usual dasytid type, detachable from phallus, the latter shaped as the usual tube without distinct struts and divided apex; spermatheca incurved to sinuous, gland attached far before apex 2

2 Integument usually without distinct pubescence and puncturation, which is replaced by striking microsculpture. Pronotum strongly flattened, with explanate, not distinctly emarginate sides (Fig. 214). Labium without hypopharyngeal bar, palpifer not reduced, galea sclerotized as a claw-like formation (Fig. 219). Hypomeral processes not indicated (Fig. 220), long mesothoracic intercoxal process meeting metathoracic one (Fig. 221), metendosternite without laminae (Fig. 222). Rc triangular, 2nd cu-a cell distinctly indicated (Fig. 223). Tibial spurs chisel-shaped, toothed (Fig. 225), claws denticulate along innerside, appendages shortened (Fig. 226). Seminal canal with row of spinules around (Fig. 234) ..... **5. *Amecocerus* Solier, 1849**

- Integument usually with distinct pubescence, at least with setae, puncturation usually distinct. Pronotum more or less convex, sides not explanate. Labium with hypopharyngeal bar, palpifer strongly reduced, galea not sclerotized. Hypomeral processes at least indicated, mesothoracic intercoxal process short, metathoracic one absent, metendosternite with laminae. Rc lentil-shaped, 2nd cu-a cell not indicated. Tibial spurs simple or absent, claws not denticulate along innerside, appendages as long as claws. Seminal canal without a row of spinules around 3

3 Tentorial cross bar very thin (Fig. 62), indistinct, antennomeres elongate (Figs 56, 123), tormal processes strongly reduced (Figs 117, 124), palpifer reduced to a crescent, outer margin of distal part of mediostipes thickened (Fig. 65). Prosternal intercoxal process absent (Fig. 66), anterior margin of mesosternum and mesepisternum entire (Fig. 67), bordered only. Tarsomeres elongate, 4 always smaller than adjoining (Figs 59, 129). Spicular fork with apex much longer than spicules (Fig. 131); phallus slender, strongly diversified, with more or less differentiated base (Figs 71, 74, etc.); seminal canal simple, unarmed; spermatheca long, sinuate to spiral (Fig. 135) ..... **4. *Hylodanacaea* Pic, 1926**

- Tentorial cross bar thin but distinct, antennomeres less elongate, often weakly transverse, tormal processes not reduced, palpifer less reduced, outer margin of distal part of mediostipes not thickened. Prosternal intercoxal process present, anterior margin of mesosternum and mesepisternum with distant submarginal line, or almost bipartite. Tarsomeres less elongate, 4 scarcely smaller than adjoining, reduced. Spicular fork with apex shorter than spicules, phallus wide, robust, subarcuate, not diversified, without differentiated base; seminal canal nearly always armed with paired sclerites, spermatheca shorter, less sinuate 4

4 Integument with striking microsculpture (Fig. 20), without normal punctures and usually without long setae. Mentum with two long setae, premental notch modified (Fig. 25). Pronotum nearly always with 4 thick setae only (Fig. 19). Sternite 8 without median projection (Fig. 30) ..... **2. *Setigerodasytes* Pic, 1910**

- Integument with or without striking microsculpture, always with dense punctures and rich long setae. Mentum without two long setae, premental notch not modified (Fig. 40). Sternite 8 with long median projection (Fig. 45) ..... **3. *Haplamaurus* Kirsch, 1865**

1. *Listrocerus* gen.n. (Figs 1-18)

Type species: *Amecocerus rufofemoralis* PIC, 1926g: 28 [now *Listrocerus rufofemoralis* (Pic, 1926) **comb.n.**], by present designation.

Diagnosis. See Fig. 236 and Table 1.

Description. Size 2-3 mm; puncturation rather indistinct, hairs very short, adpressed (Fig. 1).

Tentorium with complete cross bar, basal angles rounded (Fig. 2); antennomeres not transverse, more or less elongate, some of them moniliform (Fig. 3); tormal processes complete, well developed (Fig. 4); maxilla with large palpifer, outer margin of mediostipes thickened, terminal segment of maxillary palps elongate oval (Fig. 5); labium with premental notch small and shallow, with collateral emarginations, hypopharyngeal bar small, subovate, third segment of labial palps large, ovate (Fig. 6).

Pronotum evenly convex, sides subangulate, side margins not bordered, pubescence arranged into a U-shaped prebasal line (Fig. 1); prosternal intercoxal process complete, cryptosternum normal, hypomeral process distinct, sternopleural suture reduced (Fig. 7); mesosternum bipartite, mesepisternum nearly so, mesothoracic intercoxal process complete, meeting short metathoracic one, discriminal line long (Fig. 8); metendosternite with well developed lamina which is emarginate on proximal margins, tendons situated rather proximally (Fig. 9).

Tarsomeres moderately elongate, 4 smaller than adjoining, tibial spur single, triangular (Fig. 10); claws very small, only as long as width of metatarsus (Fig. 11), ungual appendages membranous, complete, attached along basal half.

Hind wings (Fig. 12) with subquadrate Rc, r3 moderately long, target at Rc pale, triangular, r4 and its target lacking, RP short, basal target of RP2 pale, elongate, triangular, medial spur complete, MP3 starts at the end of MP4, CuA1+2 indicated at both ends, AA3+4 starts in middle of CuA3+4.

Male sternite 8 (Fig. 14) entire, median projection fused with it; spicular fork (Fig. 15) subquadrate, with reduced apex, base interrupted and setose; tegmen (Fig. 16) resembling spicular fork, mostly not detachable from phallus with which it is fused by a firm membrane, base of tegmen linear, apex thin, with sparse short setae; phallus (Figs 17, 18) with phallic struts about twice as long as rest of phallus, apex split in two claws; internal sac with large formations.

Female with simple membranous seminal canal, spermatheca elongate, spermathecal gland attached at the apex of gland.

Derivatio nominis. The name indicates a resemblance with some of the Listrinae. Gender: masculine.

Bionomy. Unknown, the adults are usually swept from vegetation.

Distribution. Argentina, Chile

Remarks. The genus has been erected without definition of its adelphotaxon (Fig. 236) until all danaceine genera are reviewed. Its unambiguous generic autapomorphies within the whole Danaceinae are: (1) whole outer margin of mediostipes strongly thickened; (2) wing vein AA3+4 starts in middle of CuA3+4; (3) phallus with extremely long struts, apex of tegmen consisting of two claws.

The genera *Setigerodasytes*, *Haplamaurus* and *Hylodanacaea* belongs in one group (probably a tribe that will be named in later contributions) which is defined within the Danaceinae by the following autapomorphies: (1) palpifer strongly reduced; (2) mesothoracic intercoxal process short, (3) metathoracic one absent (see also Fig. 237).

2. *Setigerodasytes* Pic, 1910 (Figs 19-34)

Setigerodasytes PIC, 1910:12. Type species *Setigerodasytes incisicollis* Pic, 1910, by monotypy.

Setigerodasytes subgenus *Glabrodasytes* PIC, 1910:3. Type species *Setigerodasytes (Glabrodasytes) nitidissimus* Pic, 1910, by original designation. **Syn.n.**

Diagnosis. See Fig. 237 and Table 1.

Description. Size 3-5 mm; puncturation indistinct, replaced by striking microsculpture (Fig.

20), hairs sparse, surface usually with few setae only and pronotum with 4 main setae (Fig. 19).

Tentorium with a thin cross-bar, basal angles of tentorium acuminate (Fig. 21); antennomeres weakly elongate to slightly transverse, subconical, none of them moniliform (Fig. 22); tormal processes complete, very long (Fig. 23); maxilla with reduced palpifer, outer margin of mediostipes normal, terminal segment of maxillary palps (Fig. 24) shortly ovate to subcylindrical; labium with modified premental notch which is often indicated by an impression only, hypopharyngeal bar large, elongate and acuminate, third segment of labial palps elongate, subcylindrical (Fig. 25).

Pronotum strongly evenly convex, anterior and posterior angles mostly with unisetose pit, sides more or less rounded, perimeter distinctly bordered (Fig. 19); prosternal intercoxal process complete, wide, cryptosternum normal, hypomeral process scarcely indicated, sternopleural suture indistinct (Fig. 26); mesosternum and mesepisternum entire but with edge and line along distal margin, mesothoracic intercoxal process short, metathoracic one missing, discriminal line long; metendosternite with well developed lamina which is emarginate on proximal margins, tendons indistinct situated rather proximally.

Tarsomeres (Fig. 28) weakly elongate to transverse, 4 distinctly smaller than adjoining, 3 rarely wider, tibial spur not well defined, rather replaced by thickened spines; claws small, elongate, incurved; ungual appendages membranous, complete, attached at base only.

Hind wings (Fig. 27) with lentil-shaped Rc, r3 moderately long, target at Rc dark, ovate, r4 indicated by impression, its target dark, triangular, RP moderately long, basal target of RP2 missing, triangular, medial spur reduced, MP3 starts in the first third of MP4, CuA1+2 indicated distally only, AA3+4 starts at base of CuA3+4.

Male sternite 8 (Fig. 30) narrow, nearly always divided in two, median projection absent; spicular fork ovate subtriangular to quadrangular, apex never as long as spicules, base complete, setose; tegmen (Fig. 31) fully detachable from phallus, base strongly narrowed, acuminate, not linear, sides evenly rounded, apex conical, sometimes constricted preapically, with two clusters of setae; phallus (Figs 32, 33) subcylindrical, in side view subarcuate, internal sac without distinct spinules, sometimes with several individual formations only.

Female with seminal canal usually provided with paired sclerites, spermatheca elongate, often constricted in middle (Fig. 34), never sinuous or spiral, spermathecal gland attached at base or in the middle of gland.

Bionomy. Larvae of several species have been found in the blossoms of *Espeletia,* where they most likely prey on small insects, adults have been swept or beaten in the proximity of the host plant.

Distribution. Predominantly mountainous localities of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela.

Remarks. *Setigerodasytes (Glabrodasytes) nitidissimus* Pic, 1910 shares the same generic characters as *Setigerodasytes incisicollis* Pic, 1910, the subgenus *Glabrodasytes* Pic, 1910 was erected upon the elytral texture only.

3. *Haplamaurus* Kirsch, 1865 (Figs 35-50)

Haplamaurus KIRSCH, 1865: 90. Type species *Haplamaurus kiesenwetteri* Kirsch, 1865, by present designation.

Diagnosis. See Fig. 237 and Table 1.

Description. Size 4-6 mm; puncturation very distinct, often complemented by distinct microsculpture, pubescence rich, usually of two kinds, pronotum with very numerous setae (Fig. 35).

Tentorium (Fig. 36) with a thin cross-bar, basal angles of tentorium (Fig. 36) acuminate; antennomeres 4-10 never elongate, more or less transverse, strongly constricted at base, none of

them moniliform (Fig. 37); tormal processes (Fig. 38) complete, moderately reduced; maxilla with reduced palpifer, outer margin of mediostipes normal, terminal segment of maxillary palps (Fig. 39) shortly ovate, constricted preapically; labium (Fig. 40) with normal, wide premental notch, hypopharyngeal bar very large elongate, often with complex structure, third segment of labial palps moderately long, elongate oval.

Pronotum moderately convex, sides more or less impressed, perimeter distinctly bordered, prosternal intercoxal slightly reduced, wide, cryptosternum normal, hypomeral process completely absent, sternopleural suture well developed (Fig. 41); mesosternum and mesepisternum (Fig. 42) with edge and line along distal margin, mesothoracic intercoxal process very short, metathoracic one missing, discriminal line moderately long; metendosternite with well developed lamina which is emarginate on proximal margins, tendons not indicated.

Tarsomeres (Figs 44-45) mostly transverse, 4 seldom smaller than adjoining, 3 in males sometimes wider than adjoining, tibial spur not well defined, rather replaced by thickened spines only; claws large, slender and incurved; ungual appendages membranous, complete, attached at base.

Hind wings (Figs 43, 51) with lentil-shaped Rc, r3 moderately long, target at Rc dark, ovate, r4 indicated by impression, target in it dark, triangular, RP moderately long, basal target of RP2 missing, triangular, medial spur reduced, MP3 starts at the first third of MP4, CuA1+2 indicated distally only, AA3+4 starts at base of CuA3+4, in some species (e.g. *H. kiesenwetteri* Kirsch) is MP4 almost absent and preserved only as a rudiment of its very apex.

Male sternite 8 (Fig. 45) narrow, more or less divided in two, median projection long, slender; spicular fork (Fig. 46) subquadrate to subtriangular, apex always shorter than spicules, base entire, setose; tegmen with abruptly narrowed acuminate base, apex abruptly narrowed and constricted prebasally, often with lateral preapical extensions; phallus robust, laterally weakly arcuate, but distal half usually straight (Fig. 48); internal sac rarely with distinct spinules.

Seminal canal of female nearly always armed with paired sclerites (Fig. 49), spermatheca usually strongly incurved to sinuate, spermathecal gland attached in middle of the gland (Fig. 50).

Bionomy. As in *Setigerodasytes* Pic, larvae of several species have been collected in the blossoms of *Espeletia* and adults swept or beaten in the proximity of the host plant.

Distribution. Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela.

4. *Hylodanacaea* Pic, 1926 (Figs 53-213)

Hylodanacaea PIC, 1926: 28. Type species: *Hylodanacaea squamosa* Pic, 1926, by monotypy.

Diagnosis. See Fig. 237 and Table 1.

Description. Size 3-6 mm; puncturation usually fine to indistinct, rarely complemented by distinct microsculpture, hairs variable, single or dual, sometimes with very thick and long black setae.

Tentorium possesses a very fine, strongly reduced cross bar, basal angles of tentorium acuminate (Fig. 62); antennomeres 4-10 elongate, more or less conical, none moniliform (Figs 53, 56, etc.); tormal processes strikingly reduced (Figs 63, 117, etc.), maxilla (Fig. 65) with strongly reduced palpifer to a crescent only, outer margin of mediostipes normal, terminal segment of maxillary palps strongly elongate oval, sometimes triangular; labium (Fig. 64) with normal premental notch, hypopharyngeal bar simple, strongly elongate; third segment of labial palps subovate.

Pronotum variable, usually indistinctly bordered, evenly convex or with impressions, prosternal intercoxal absent, hypomeral process indicated only, sternopleural suture reduced (Fig. 66); mesosternum and mesepisternum entire, with bordered outer margins only, mesothoracic

intercoxal process very short, metathoracic one missing, discriminal line moderately long (Fig. 67); metendosternite with well developed lamina having entire proximal margins, tendons indicated, situated before ends of arms (Fig. 68).

Tarsomeres more or less elongate, 4 smaller than adjoining, tibial spur not defined, rather replaced by thickened spines (Figs 58, 128); claws slender, incurved; ungual appendages membranous, complete, attached at base.

Hind wings (Figs 57, 126) with lentil-shaped Rc, r3 moderately long, target at Rc dark, ovate, r4 indicated by impression, target in it dark, variable in shape, RP very short, basal target of RP2 missing, medial spur reduced, MP3 starts in the first third or half of MP4, CuA1+2 indicated distally only, AA3+4 starts at base of CuA3+4.

Male sternite 8 (Figs 76, 81, etc.) variable, but always entire, modified or not, median projection rarely complete, sometimes indicated, but usually absent; spicular fork (Fig. 131) subovate to subquadrate, apex distinctly longer than spicules, base seldom setose; tegmen (Figs 70, 73, etc.) strongly elongate, base mostly linear, apex often emarginate or incised, setose; phallus (Figs 71, 74, etc.) slender, distinctly bent, often with more or less differentiated base, internal sac usually with indistinct spinules, exceptionally with distinct spinules or basal sclerite.

Female with simple membranous seminal canal (Fig. 135), spermatheca (shape of spermatheca and position of the gland are stable and reliable at identifying species) elongate, usually slender, incurved, spiral, etc., spermathecal gland attached at the base or middle of the gland (Figs 54, 72, etc.).

Bionomy. Unknown, adults are usually swept or beaten from vegetation.

Distribution. Whole Neotropical region (south of Panama), excepting Venezuela and the Guyanas.

KEY TO SPECIES ♂ ♀

01 ♀: Body extremely slender, head wider than pronotum ..... 1. *H. immarginata* (Pic)
- Body moderately slender, head never wider than pronotum 02

02 ♀: Pubescence consisting of wide, scale- like hairs. Elytral apices individually produced (Fig. 55) ..... 2. *H. squamosa* Pic
- Pubescence consisting of normal hairs. Elytral apices not produced 03

03 Pronotum transverse and strongly constricted anteriorly, body extremely flattened and wide (Fig. 116) .. 16. *H. impressa* (Solier)
- If pronotum constricted anteriorly, body evenly convex 04

04 Elytra bicolorous 05
- Elytra unicolorous 12

05 Elytra densely and deeply punctured, with adpressed pubescence only ... 3. *H. haemorrhoidalis* (Solier)
- Elytra shallowly punctured, also with long black setae 06

06 Pronotum almost as long as wide, weakly arched at sides 07
- Pronotum more or less transverse, often broadest near apex 08

07 Perimeter of pronotum and apical margin of elytra lightened. Pronotum more elongate (Fig. 122) ....17. *H. semicincta* (Pic)
- Pronotum very weakly transverse, not only perimeter but also basal corners or almost whole surface fair.... 19. *H. angustatithorax* (Pic).

08 Pronotum with fair perimeter and median stripe, or completely black ... 12. *H. derbesii* (Solier)
- Pronotum completely rufotestaceous, usually with two maculae 09

09 Suture rufotestaceous. Pronotum with two small maculae, each about one fifth as long as pronotum .....14. *H. marginipennis* (Solier)
- Suture not lightened 10

10 Head in most part black ..... 13. *H. binotata* (Solier)
- Head in most part fair 11

11 Pronotal maculae larger, subtriangular, about one third as long as pronotum ..... 8. *H. inlimbata* **sp. n.**
- Pronotal maculae small, round, at most one quarter as long as pronotum .....7. *H. semilimbata* (Pic)

12 Elytra with decumbent pubescence only, at most with several reduced, usually fair erect setae on humeri and along elytral apex 13
- Elytra with long, suberect, numerous black setae 18

13 Elytra more or less metallic 14
- Elytra not metallic 15

14 Head partly, elytra completely bright metallic green or bluish, elytra without setae .....
..... 24. *H. elegans* (Solier)
- Elytra with fair short setae, weakly bluish ..... 34. *H. banghaasi* (Pic)

15 Unicolorous, black. Pronotum without erect setae, at most only 1-2 present on anterior pronotal corners. Antennomeres less than twice as long as wide ..... 33. *H. baeri* (Pic)
- Pronotum at least partly lightened, with more or less reduced erect setae, antennomeres usually at least twice as long as wide 16

16 Pronotum reddish, with two large maculae or completely black ..... 4. *H. maculicollis* (Solier)
- Pronotum completely orange ..... 5. *H. valparaisana* (Pic)

17 Elytra with distinct metallic, blue to green lustre 18
- Elytra without distinct metallic lustre 22

18 Apterous species, lustre weakly violaceous. Head partly rufescent. Elytral apices very broadly individually rounded (Fig. 171). .. .. 26. *H. bicoloriceps* (Wittmer)
- Winged species. Head unicolorous, deep metallic. Elytral apices normally rounded 19

19 Body completely dark bluish metallic. Elytra with subseriate bare spots and dense fair pubescence along suture ..... 15. *H. atrocoerulea* (Philippi y Philippi)
- Pronotum usually reddish. Elytra with normal pubescence, suture without striking pubescence 20

20 Pronotum rufotestaceous, with very shallow and sparse punctures, pronotal and elytral sides explanate (Fig. 209), elytra bluish ..... 35. *H. pygidialis* (Pic)
- Pronotum variable, with distinct punctures, pronotal and elytral sides not broadly explanate 21

21 Pronotum with shadowy central patch. Black elytral setae rich ..... 23. *H. cyaneomaculata* (Pic)
- Pronotum rufotestaceous or brightly metallic violaceous. Black setae on elytra sparse, in most part replaced by suberect, fine, fair setae ..... 22. *H. nobilis* **nom.n.**

22 Pronotum elongate, strongly conical (Fig. 191). Elytral fundamental pubescence dense, yellowish.....
..... 31. *H. subcylindricollis* (Pic)
- Pronotum less elongate, not conical. Elytral fundamental pubescence neither dense nor yellowish .. 23

23 Also central portion of pronotum with even and dense punctures wider than intervals. Head and prono-

tum completely rufotestaceous. Elytra with imperceptible violaceous metallic tinge .....
.....25. *H. germaini* (Pic)
- At least central part of pronotum with irregular and sparse punctures distinctly smaller than intervals. Head at least partly black, elytra without metallic lustre 24

24 Pronotum rufotestaceous, with one or two maculae 25
- Pronotum without maculae 28

25 Length over 4 mm. Pronotum widest anteriorly (Fig. 98) ..... 11. *H. gounellei* (Pic)
- Length under 4 mm. Pronotal sides evenly arcuate 26

26 Pronotum with one transverse spot ..... 6. *H. mrazi* **sp. n.**
- Pronotum with two maculae 27

27 Maculae broadly isolated, small (Fig. 92). Antennomeres wide (Fig. 93)..... 9. *H. plaumanni* **sp.n.**
- ♀: Maculae large, almost contiguous. Antennomeres very slender (Fig. 97) .....
.....10. *H. binotaticollis* (Pic)

28 Antennomeres subtriangular, scarcely elongate 29
- Antennomeres strongly elongate (Fig. 122) 32

29 Pronotum with very narrowly rufescent perimeter (Fig. 189) .....30. *H. coroicosa* (Pic)
- Pronotum unicolorous, black 30

30 Fundamental pubescence sparse. Pronotum weakly constricted (Fig. 179), punctures large, intervals glabrous (Fig. 180). Antennomeres bluntly serrate ..... 28. *H. peruviana* (Pic)
- Fundamental pubescence denser. Pronotum distinctly constricted preapically 31

31 Pronotum strongly transverse, almost impunctate (Fig. 186) ..... 29. *H. claveri* (Pic)
- Pronotum less transverse, distinctly punctured (Fig. 196) ..... 32. *H. marcapatana* (Pic)

32 Pronotum strongly angulate at sides and constricted anteriorly ..... 18. *H. marioi* **sp. n.**
- Pronotum with weakly angulate sides, not distinctly constricted anteriorly 33

33 ♂: Midtibiae strongly incurved. Metafemora and tibiae incrassate, metatarsi (measured without claws) about half as long as tibiae, tarsomeres transverse (Fig. 150) ..... 20. *H. femorata* **sp. n.**
-♂: Legs not modified 34

34 Elytra yellow to black, at most basal part of head darkened (Fig. 122). ..... 17. *H. semicincta* (Pic)
- Elytra always completely black, at most anterior part of head reddish.....
..... 21. *H. ruficollis* (Philippi y Philippi)

1. *haemorrhoidalis*- group (Nos. 1-5)

Body bicolorous. Elytra without erect setae. Antennomeres strongly elongate, club weakly indicated (Figs 53, 56). Male sternite 8 variable. Tegmen with narrow basal part, apex evenly rounded, without setae (Figs 70, 73, etc.). Phallus (Figs 71, 74, etc.) normally arched.

Inclusion of species 1-2 is tentative only as no male specimen is known until now. It seems to be one of the most primitive species- groups.

1. *Hylodanacaea immarginata* (Pic, 1926) comb. nov. (Figs 53, 54)

Dasytes immarginatus PIC, 1926: 28. Types. Holotype ♀ (by monotypy, MNHN): "607" (handwritten); "*immarginatus* n sp" (Pic's MS)

Dasytes maculicollis var. *ruficeps* PIC, 1910: 1. Types. Holotype ♀ (by monotypy, MNHN): "*Dasytes maculicollis* Sol. Chile" (Solier's MS ?); "*maculicollis* v. *ruficeps* type" (Pic's MS). **Syn. n.**

Diagnosis. Differs from *H. squamosa* Pic and *H. haemorrhoidalis* (Sol.) by its large head wider than pronotum and extremely elongate, subserrate antennomeres (Fig. 53).

Description. ♂. Unknown.

♀. Black, pronotum, head and extremities rufotestaceous, pronotum sometimes infuscate, antennomeres from 4 or 5 darkened. Head with fine, rather sparse, pronotum and elytra with deep, even, punctures. Pubescence white, short, fine and decumbent, only a very few dark short bristles occur on upper surface. Antennomeres 9-11 missing in the specimens examined, 3-8 strongly elongate and subserrate (Fig. 53). Head large, convex, wider than pronotum, punctures fine, much smaller than intervals, the latter with transverse sculpture, eyes small, temples longer than eyes. Pronotum finely bordered, strongly angulate in anterior third, with distinct prebasal and preapical impressions, punctures dense, small, and deep, mostly 4 black bristles occur at each side. Elytra slender, weakly widened, with deep and dense puncturation, fundamental pubescence subdecumbent, intermixed with fair more erect sort setae and several darker ones along sides. Tarsi very slender, tarsomere 1 much longer than 2, 2 as long as 3 and 3 longer than 4.

Pygidium elongate, subtriangular, basal corners long, acuminate, each with median line; sternite 7 almost straight, 8 of similar outline as pygidium; spermatheca elongate, sinuous (Fig. 54). Length 3.3-3.7 mm, width 1 mm.

Distribution. Chile

2. *Hylodanacaea squamosa* Pic, 1926 (Figs 55-61)

Hylodanacaea squamosa PIC, 1926: 28. Types. Holotype ♀ (by monotypy, MNHN): "*D. squamosus* mihi 1667"; "type"; "*Hylodanacaea* n gen *squamosa* n sp" (Pic's MS).

Diagnosis. Differs from all species by the combination of scale-like hairs, deep dense punctures and produced elytral apices.

Description. Piceous, whole prothorax and legs, head in front of eyes, complete mouthparts, antennomeres 1-6 and lateral margins of elytra rufotestaceous; antennomere 7 infuscate, 8-11 piceous. Texture of upper surface (Fig. 55) very coarse, deep and regular, intervals with distinctive granulate microsculpture, whole upper surface therefore mat; head with very fine texture, puncturation rather fiat and inconspicuous, pronotum with deeper and coarser punctures which are on elytra very deep, regular and large, intervals between them smaller than diameters.

Apical segment of maxillary palps elongate oval. Side elytral margins explanate to turned up excepting apex, the very border sharp; elytra with short and relatively wide, triangular, whitish scales. Hind wing figured (Fig. 57). Tarsomere 4 distinctly smaller than adjoining (Fig. 58), appendages figured (Fig. 59).

Pygidium (Fig 60) with broadly rounded basal angles; sternite 7 with minute median emargination (Fig 61); 8 transverse, almost crescent; genitalia have not been successfully dissected.

Distribution. Chile

Remarks. In spite of the structure of the pygidium, strongly resembling that in *D. haemorrhoidalis* (Sol.), it is believed that they are closely related species and thus the conception of *Hylodanacaea* is consistent.

3. *Hylodanacaea haemorrhoidalis* (Solier, 1849) comb. nov. (Figs 62-72)

Dasytes haemorrhoidalis SOLIER, 1849: 421. Types (MNHN). 4 syntypes (unsexed, lectotype not designated): 2 ex: "Dasytes haemorrhoidalis Sol. Chili" (Solier, s MS) — 1 ex: same data, plus: "Type Sol.". — 1 ex: "type Sol."

Dasytes haemorrhoidalis var. *suturifer* PIC, 1928: 65. Types not found. **Syn.n.**

Other material. Chile: "Chile" (NHMB, KMBC, MNNC). — Prov. Bío Bío, Pemehue, i.1896 (MNNC). — Prov. Cauquenes, Canelillos (E. Chovellen), 5.xi.1991, M. Elgueta leg. (MNNC). — Prov. Cautín, km 737 (S Gorbea), 15.i. 1992, M. Elgueta leg. (MNNC) Prov. Concepción, Herbst leg. (DEIC). — Prov. Curicó, Piedras Negras (N Hualañe), 2.xi.1991, M. Elgueta leg. (MNNC, KMBC). — Prov. Malleco, Cord. de Nahuelbuta, Pichinahuel, 23-31.xii.1958, Bordon leg. (KMBC, HNHM) — Prov. Valparaíso, San Geronimo, 29.x.1991, M. Elgueta leg.

Diagnosis. Easily recognizable by the combination of transverse, angulate pronotum, adpressed pubescence and deep dense puncturation.

Description. Black, semi-mat; head pronotum, legs and base of antenna rufotestaceous, elytral apex, distal part of suture and whole scutellum rufescent, sometimes also median part of suture with large patch; puncturation dense, regular and deep, less so on head; pubescence fair, adpressed, more erect setae scattered over elytra, 2-4 setae present on sides of elytra and head.

Antennomeres elongate oval to subserrate, distal segments inconspicuously wider. Head with small but prominent eyes, tentorium, labrum, maxilla and labium figured (Figs 62-65), temples scarcely shorter than eyes, structure of head composed of fine punctures and transverse microsculpture. Pronotum transverse, with distinct prebasal and preapical impressions, the latter is deeper, sides angulate, ventral side of thorax (Figs 66,67) and metendosternite (Fig. 68) figured. Elytra with dense and regular deep punctures, ventral side figured (Fig. 69). Tarsi about as long as two thirds of tibia, tarsomeres subequal, each about twice as long as wide.

♂. Elytra subparallel-sided, antennomeres more ovate. AL/PL= 2.5. Length 2.5-3.0 mm, width 1 mm. Pygidium elongate, triangular; sternite 7 with deep semicircular emargination, 8 strongly transverse, crescent, with deep semicircular emargination; tegmen (Fig. 70) very slender, conical; phallus (Fig. 71) robust, with well defined base.

♀. Elytra distinctly widened, antennomeres more serrate. AL/PL= 2.5. Length 3.2-3.8, width 1.3-1.5 mm. Pygidium elongate, triangular, basal angles slightly, apex broadly rounded; sternite 8 of similar shape; spermatheca figured (Fig. 72).

Distribution. Chile

4. *Hylodanacaea maculicollis* (Solier, 1849) comb. nov. (Figs 73-75)

Dasytes maculicollis SOLIER, 1849: 422. Types (MNHN). 5 syntypes (unsexed, lectotype not designated) with data: "Dasytes maculicollis Sol. Chili"; "type Sol."

Dasytes limbatithorax PIC, 1910: 2. Types. Holotype ♀ (by monotypy, MNHN): "Quillota [?] Chile IX"; "Dasytes limbatithorax Pic" (Pic's MS). **Syn.n.**

Dasytes albopubescens PIC, 1926: 28. Types. Holotype (by monotypy, MNHN): probably ♀, without head and prothorax, only with data: "*albopubescens* n sp". **Syn. n.**

Other material. Chile: "Chile" (MNNC). — Prov. Santiago, Maipu, Quebrada, La Plata, 28.xi.1965, Andrássy, Balogh & Mahunka leg. (KMBC, HNHM). — idem, El Manzano, Loksa & Mahunka leg. (KMBC, HNHM).idem, Tiltil, Cuesta la Dormida, 5.xi.1965, Balogh leg. (KMBC, HNHM) — idem, Curacavi, Los Cerillos, 3.x.1965, Balogh & Mahunka leg. (HNHM, KMBC). — Prov. Cauquenes, Cauquenes, 25.ix.1894 (KMBC). — Prov. Ñuble, Chillán (NHMB, KMBC). — Prov. Valparaíso, Viña, Sausalito, 30.viii.1982, Arredondo leg. (MNNC). — Prov. Talca, Altos de Vilches, 30.x.1971, Alfaro leg. (MNNC). — Los Maitenes, 1300m, 16.x.1954, Bordon leg. (HNHM, KMBC). — Canelo (KMBC). — O'Higgins, Alhué, xii. 1947, L. Peña leg. (MNNC).

Diagnosis. Remarkable by the combination of completely pale legs, almost black antenna and single adpressed pubescence.

Description. Black, almost mat, legs completely testaceous, base of antenna more or less rufescent. Pronotal coloration varies from rufotestaceous and bimaculate through one transverse spot to almost unicolorous black with narrowly rufescent perimeter; pubescence adpressed, fine

and pale, a very few inconspicuous, reduced black setae present on humeri, pronotal sides and head.

Head with shallow irregular puncturation, intervals with network texture; antennomeres triangular, more or less elongate. Pronotum more or less transverse, sides angulate, texture rather coriaceous. Elytra with shallow punctures and transverse, very dense wrinkles, apices individually rounded.

♂. Weakly widened posteriorly, antennomeres more elongate, pronotum less transverse. Pygidium subtrapeziform; sternite 7 nearly straight; 8 strongly transverse, with subangulate emargination; tegmen with abruptly acuminate bare apex (Fig. 73); phallus (Fig. 74) slender, evenly arched. Length 3.2-3.4 mm, width 1.0-1.1 mm.

♀. More widened, antennomeres less elongate, pronotum more transverse. Pygidium and sternite 8 subtriangular; spermatheca figured (Fig. 75). Length 3.2-3.5 mm, width 1.2-1.4 mm.

Distribution. Chile

5. *Hylodanacaea valparaisana* (Pic, 1910) comb. nov. (Figs 76-80)

Dasytes valparaisanus PIC, 1910: 2. Types (MNHN). Lectotype ♀ (by present designation): "Valparaíso IX" (handwritten); "maculicollis ? var. Sol." (Pic's MS); "type" (yellow); "Dasytes valparaisanus Pic" (Pic's MS). — 1 ♀ Paralectotype: "Chili ex Hicker No. 23" (Pic's MS); "ex chez Hicker... [illegible]"; "*valparaisanus* Pic" (all Pic's MS). — Paralectotype ♀ "type" (yellow); "*maculicollis* var." (all Pic's MS).

Other material. Chile: Prov. Bío Bío, Copahue, 1800m, 21.i.1948 (MNNC). — Prov. Malleco, Cord. Lonquimay, Cerro Huemul, 24.i.1962, Bordon leg. (KMBC, HNHM). — idem, Pichinahuel, Cord. Nahuelbuta, 5.i.1959, Peña leg. (NHMB) — Prov. Talca, Maule, Los Cipreses, 25.ii.1951, Peña leg. (MNNC). — Las Cabras, 25.i.1955, L. Peña leg. (NHMB, KMBC). — Trape Trape, 1700m, 19.i.1948, W. Wittmer leg. (NHMB). — Ñuble, Estero Bullileo, 13.ii.1981, Elgueta leg. (MNNC). — Conguillío, 3.ii.1983, Krahmer leg. (MNNC).

Diagnosis. Differs from *H. maculicollis* (Sol.) by its terminalia and unicolorous orange pronotum.

Description. Black, mat, pronotum and legs brightly orange, seldom partly infuscate, antennomeres 4-11 darkened; pubescence white, adpressed, several fine black bristles on sides of head and pronotum; texture very deep and dense, especially on pronotum.

Antennomeres subtriangular, strongly elongate; eyes moderately prominent. Pronotum completely orange transverse, sides angulate, mat, punctures dense, extremely deep and irregular; elytra punctured more shallowly than pronotum.

♂. Less widened. Pygidium subtrapeziform; sternite 7 deeply notched; 8 modified, with distinct median process (Fig. 76); tegmen swollen in middle on sides, apex truncate (Fig. 77); phallus in side view weakly bent (Fig. 78). AL/PL= 2.75, length 3.2-3.5 mm, width 1.2-1.3 mm.

♀. Strongly widened. Pygidium subtriangular; sternite 8 (Fig. 80) produced at apex; spermatheca figured (Fig. 80). AL/PL= 2.3, length 3.2-3.5 mm, width 1.3-1.5.
mm.

Distribution. Chile

2. *derbesii*- group (Nos. 6-14)

Body bicolorous, pronotum always with maculae, elytra mostly rufescent along side margins and/or suture. Antennomeres more or less elongate, mostly with indicated club. Male sternite 8 broadly and shallowly emarginate only (Figs 81,105, etc.). Tegmen with more or less constricted basal portion, sometimes thickened in middle at sides, apex more or less emarginate (Figs 82, 86, etc.). Phallus tends to be very slender (Figs 83, 87, etc.).

Species No. 6 is included because of the thickened sides of the tegmen which occur also in

Nos. 7-9. This group may split further in two as (1) Brazilian (Nos. 6-11) and (2) Chilean (Nos. 12-14) species.

6. *Hylodanacaea mrazi* sp.n. (Figs 81-84)

Types (KMBC). Holotype ♂, 2 ♀ Paratypes: "São Paulo Bras. Mraz lgt." (white label with black margin); Holotype bears data "Hylodanacaea mrazi sp.n. HOLOTYPE K. Majer det. 1993" (red, printed).

Diagnosis. Differs habitually from all Brazilian species by pronotum with very shallow preapical constriction, transverse discal macula; elytra completely black, without indication of subseriate rows of bare elevations.

Description. Black, weakly shiny, frons, clypeus and extremities nearly always completely infuscate; pronotum (excepting transverse central macula which is sometimes almost divided in two) rufotestaceous; puncturation fine and shallow on elytra, sparser on head and pronotum, with basal network microsculpture; pubescence fair, dense and distinct on elytra, fine and inconspicuous on head and pronotum, numerous erect black setae on head and pronotum, much sparser on elytra.

Antennomeres scarcely, pronotum distinctly transverse, very feebly constricted preapically, perimeter bordered, disc moderately convex; side margins of elytra bordered, apices broadly individually rounded; protarsomeres strongly, mesotarsomeres weakly transversely oblique, metatarsomeres distinctly elongate.

♂. More slender; antenna missing in holotype; pronotum less transverse; pygidium subtrapeziform, sternite 7 notched, 8 with median projection and indicated median division (Fig. 81); tegmen strongly widened at sides (Fig. 82); phallus distinctly bent (Fig. 83). Length 3, 8 mm, width 1.0 mm.

♀. Wider; antennomeres roundly subtriangular, as long as wide; pronotum more transverse. Pygidium elongate, subtriangular, anterior margin with deep incision; spermatheca figured (Fig. 84). AL/PL= 1.5, length 4.0-4.5 mm, width 1.2-1.4 mm.

Distribution. Brazil

Derivatio nominis. Named after Jaro Mráz, a Czech naturalist and collector of this species.

7. *Hylodanacaea semilimbata* (Pic, 1910) (Figs 85-88)

Dasytes semilimbatus PIC, 1910: 2. Types (MNHN): Lectotype ♂ (by present designation): "Jatahy Prov. Goyas. Bresil Sept. a Nov. 97" (green label, printed); "type" (yellow, Pic's MS); Dasytes semilimbatus Pic" (Pic's MS) 1 ♂ and 5 ♀ paralectotypes, "Serra de Communaty (Pernambuco) Gounelle 1.2.3.1893" (printed with black margin). (1 ♀ paralectotype: "semilimbatus Pic" (Pic's MS); "Paraguay (Germain)" (Pic's MS).

Diagnosis. Differs from *H. inlimbata* (Pic) by small round pronotal maculae.

Description. Black, extremities testaceous, antenna and legs more or less infuscate, head rufotestaceous, more or less infuscate, pronotum rufotestaceous with two dark patches, sides of elytra rufotestaceous; shiny, integument almost without microsculpture, pronotum with indistinct shallow punctures, elytra finely and densely punctate; black bristles moderately long and dense, fundamental fair pubescence with seriately arranged bare spots.

♂ (Fig. 85). Antennomeres strongly elongate (almost twice as long as wide), subtriangular. Pygidium almost equilaterally triangular, basal angles not acuminate; sternite 7 very shallowly emarginate; 8 strongly transverse, almost crescent, apex broadly truncate; tegmen with thickened and angulate sides, apex gradually widened and emarginate (Fig. 86); phallus strongly incurved, apex strongly acuminate (Fig. 87). AL/PL= 2, length 3.5-3.8 mm, width 0.9-1.0 mm.

♀. Antennomeres submoniliform, as long as wide. Spermatheca figured (Fig. 88). AL/PL= 1.5, length 3.7-4.0 mm, width 1.3-1.5 mm.

Distribution. Brazil, Paraguay.

8. *Hylodanacaea inlimbata* sp.n. (Figs 89-91)

Types. Holotype ♂ (MNHN): "Jatahy Prov. Goyas. Bresil Sept. a Nov. 97" (green label, printed), "Hylodanacaea inlimbata n. sp. K. Majer det. 1994 HOLOTYPE" (red label, printed).

Paratypes: Data as holotype (2 ♀ MNHN). — "Misiones Argent. Dept. Concepc. Sta Maria, M.J.Viana" (2 ♀ KMBC). — "Paraguay Central Germain" (1 ♀ KMBC).

Dasytes semilimbatus var. *inlimbatus* Pic, in coll.

Diagnosis. Habitually differs from the very similar *H. semilimbatus* (Pic) only by larger subtriangular patches on pronotum.

Description. ♂. Antennomeres strongly elongate (almost twice as long as wide), subtriangular. Pygidium as long as wide, apex broadly truncate and weakly rounded; sternite 7 with shallowly but distinct semicircular emargination; 8 as in *H. semilimbata* but with distinct semicircular emargination Tegmen very different from other species (Fig. 89); phallus figured (Fig. 90). AL/PL= 2.2, length 3.1 mm, width 1.0 mm.

♀. Antennomeres submoniliform, as long as wide. Pygidium and sternite 8 as in *H. semilimbata;* spermatheca figured (Fig. 91). AL/PL= 1.8, length 3.5-4.1 mm, width 1.3-1.5 mm.

Distribution. Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay

Derivatio nominis. The name of Pic's undescribed variety is explored.

9. *Hylodanacaea binotaticollis* (Pic, 1927) (Fig. 97)

Dasytes binotaticollis Pic, 1927b: 254. Types. Holotype ♀ (by monotypy, DEIC; right antenna missing): "Bolivien Germain" (printed); "*Dasytes binotaticollis* n sp" (Pic's MS); "Pic det." (printed).

Diagnosis. Extremely similar to *D. plaumanni* sp.n. from which it differs by the following characters: antennomeres much more slender (Fig. 97), distal antennal half black; pronotum somewhat less transverse with two large maculae, their inner margins almost contiguous

Description. ♂. Unknown.

♀. Pygidium almost as long as wide, subtriangular, apex slightly rounded, apical margin almost straight; sternite 8 somewhat constricted preapically, apex broadly truncate; spermatheca has not been successfully dissected. Length 3.0 mm. width 1.2 mm.

Distribution. Bolivia

10. *Hylodanacaea plaumanni* sp. n. (Figs 92-96)

Types. Holotype ♂ (KMBC), 3 ♀ Paratypes (2 NHMB, 1 KMBC): "Brasilien Nova Teutonia, 27.11' S 52.23' l Fritz Plaumann 16.9.1950 3500 m" (printed, with a black margin); "Hylodanacaea plaumanni n. sp. HOLOTYPE K. Majer det. 1994" (red, printed). — 2 ♂, 1 ♀ Paratypes (1 KMBC, 2 NHMB):"MISIONES-ARGENTINA Dept. Concept. Sta. Maria, M. J. Viana" (printed, with black margin).

Diagnosis. Differs from the very similar *H. binotaticollis* (Pic) by broadly isolated spots on pronotum and wide antennomeres.

Description. Upper surface brown to almost black, extremities orange testaceous, antenna darkened distally, pronotum orange testaceous, with two round patches, which are distant each from other as from side margin of pronotum; distal part of head also orange; head and pronotum with very scattered irregular punctures, elytra with dense, flat punctures, confluent in transverse wrinkles and very flat elevations; basal fair pubescence distinct on elytra only, which is indicated at sides of head only, erect short black setae moderately dense, distributed over all body surface.

Antennomeres more or less conical; pronotum distinctly transverse, with weak prebasal and preapical impressions, sides subangulate, perimeter distinctly bordered, disc even; elytra bordered, narrowly explanate along side margins, apices individually rounded.

♂ (Fig. 92). More slender, antennomeres distinctly elongate. Pygidium weakly elongate, subtrapeziform, apical margin broadly rounded; sternite 7 indistinctly emarginate; 8 strongly transverse, very deeply and broadly emarginate; tegmen (Fig. 94) with deeply emarginate apex; phallus figured (Fig. 95). AL/PL= 2, length 3.0-3.3 mm, width 0.9-1.1 mm.

♀. Much wider, antennomeres scarcely elongate. Pygidium subtriangular, with almost straight basal margin; sternite 8 nearly so; spermatheca figured (Fig. 96). AL/PL= 1.7, length 3.0-3.5 mm, width 1.2-1.4 mm.

Distribution. Argentina, Brazil

Derivatio nominis. Named after Fritz Plaumann, the collector of this species.

11. *Hylodanacaea gounellei* (Pic, 1910) comb. nov. (Figs 98-101)

Dasytes Gounellei PIC, 1910: 2. Types (MNHN): Lectotype ♂ (by present designation), 1 ♀ paralectotype, "Bresil (Minas) Camps de Diamantino faz. do Riacho Fundo E. Gounelle 12 1902" (printed), "n sp" (Pic's MS); "Gounellei Pic" (Pic's MS).

Diagnosis. Differs from closely related *H. mrazi* sp.n. by evenly arcuate sides of pronotum and size over 4 mm.

Description. Black, with slight plumbeous lustre, extremities and pronotum testaceous, the latter with one transverse or two round patches, sides of elytra sometimes also rufescent; upper surface semi-mat. chagreened, pronotum with shallow indistinct punctures, elytra with dense punctures which are seriately alternated with bare elevations, black setae moderately dense, pale decumbent pubescence distinct on elytra only, but it is absent on elevations.

♂ (Fig. 98). Sides of elytra narrowly explanate, not rufescent, antennomeres slightly elongate, subcylindrical. Pygidium slightly elongate, apex truncate, broadly rounded; sternite 7 slightly broadly emarginate; 8 transverse, conical, basal margin with indicated median projection, apical margin shortly but distinctly emarginate; tegmen with elongate, divergent, ciliate lateral lobes (Fig. 99); phallus evenly arched (Fig. 100). AL /PL= 1.9, length 4.6 mm, width 1.4 mm.

♀. Sides of elytra simple, rufescent, antennomeres subtriangular, scarcely elongate. Pygidium and sternite 8 broadly triangular, basal margin of the former broadly emarginate; spermatheca figured (Fig. 101). AL/PL= 1.6, length 4.0 mm, width 1.5 mm. Appurtenance of the female specimen to this species is rather tentative.

Distribution. Brazil

12. *Hylodanacaea derbesii* (Solier, 1849) (Figs 102-104)

Dasytes Derbesii SOLIER, 1849: 425. Types. Holotype ♀ (by monotypy, MNHN): "*Dasytes Derbesii* Sol. Chili" (Solier, s MS).

Dasytes Derbesii: PIC, 1910: 2.

Dasytes Kuscheli WITTMER, 1942: 513. Types (NHMB). Holotype ♂: "Lota (Pargue) 20.9.45 Chile" (Wittmer's MS); "*D. kuscheli* Wittm. [handwritten] det. W. Wittmer [printed]". — 8 Paratypes with same locality data. **Syn. n.**

Dasytes derbesii: CROWSON, 1964: 316 (Gut content).

Other material. Chile: Prov. Cardenal Caro, Tanumé (N Pichilemu), 1.xi.1991, M. Elgueta leg. (MNNC) — prov. Santiago, Tiltil, Cuesta la Dormida, 5.xi.1965, Mahunka leg. (KMBC, HNHM). — Prov. Valdivia, Sto. Domingo, 7.xi.1982, C. Krahmer leg. (MNNC). — prov. Valparaíso, Peñuelas, 11. viii. 1981, M. Pino leg. (MNNC). — idem, Concón, 29.viii.1982 (MNNC, KMBC). — idem, S.Vina del

Mar, 650', 9.ix.1967, C.W. O'Brien leg. (MNNC). — Curanipe, 4.xii.1953, Peña leg. (NHMB),

Diagnosis. Differs from the very similar *H. marginipennis* Sol. by lightened suture, testaceous coloration (orange in *H. marginipennis*) and pronotum completely black or with large spots (small in *H. marginipennis*).

Description. Weakly shiny, black to dark brown, base of antenna, legs, elytral suture, apex and sides pale, usually light brown, without orange tinge; pronotum completely black or with two dark patches occupying the most part of pronotal surface (types of *Dasytes kuscheli* Wittmer); puncturation scarcely conspicuous, very fine and shallow, pronotal disc partly glabrous, sides with more or less scabrous and network texture; fair adpressed pubescence fine, not very conspicuous, erect black setae numerous.

Antennomeres subconical, distinctly elongate; pronotum distinctly transverse, sides evenly rounded, perimeter finely bordered; elytral apices very broadly individually rounded; front tarsomeres weakly obliquely transverse, middle and posterior ones more or less elongate.

♂. More slender, pronotum less transverse, terminal antennomeres more incrassate. Pygidium subtrapeziform, basal angles distinct, apex rounded; sternite 7 almost straight, 8 moderately transverse, with both basal and apical margins moderately emarginate; tegmen with convergent long lateral lobes (Fig. 102); phallus slender (Fig. 103). AL/PL= 2.5, length 3.4-3.8 mm, width 0.8-1.1 mm.

♀. Less slender, pronotum more transverse, terminal antennomeres less incrassate. Pygidium as long as wide, subtriangular, apex rounded; sternite 8 nearly so; spermatheca figured (Fig. 104). AL/PL= 2.5 (as in ♂), length 3.7-4.3 mm, width 1.3-1.5 mm.

Distribution. Chile

13. *Hylodanacaea binotata* (Solier, 1849) (Figs 105-108)

Dasytes binotatus SOLIER, 1849: 422. Types. Holotype ♀ (by monotypy, MNHN): "Dasites binotatus Sl. araucania" (Solier's MS); "Concep on arauc" (Solier's MS).

Dasytes limbatus PHILIPPI & PHILIPPI, 1864: 274. Types. Holotype ♂ (by monotypy, MNNC; no label with Philippi's MS): CHILE Colchagua San Fernando" (handwritten); "Dasytes limbatus Philippi" (handwritten); "limbatus Phil. 1864" (handwritten) "Kuschel det. 1960" (printed); "CHILE M.N.H.N. Tipo No 2816" (printed). **Syn.n.**

Other material. Prov. Cauquenes, Canelillos (E Chovellén), 5. xi.1991, M. Elgueta leg. (1 MNNC). — Prov. Ñuble, Chillán (NHMB, KMBC). — Prov. Valdivia, Sto. Domingo, 12. x. 1981, G. Krahmer leg. (MNNC). — idem, env. of Vadivia, 25.i.1965, Balogh & Mahunka leg. (HNHM, KMBC). — Prov. Talca, Alto deVilches, 30-31.x.1971, L. Alfaro leg. (1 KMBC, 1 MNNC). — idem, J. Sedlacek leg. (1 KMBC). El Radal 100m, 27.xi.1951, R. Peña leg. (NHMB).

Diagnosis. Differs from the species with bimaculate pronotum by elytra having rufotestaceous sides and apex.

Description. Black, without distinct metallic lustre, distal head portion, pronotum (with two large maculae), side elytral margins and apex and legs as well rufotestaceous to orange; puncturation irregular and shallow, elytra with subseriate glabrous elevations, fair fundamental pubescence dense and conspicuous, subseriately interrupted on elytra by bare spots, erect black setae long, distinct over all upper surface.

Antennomeres strongly elongate, 3-11 about twice as long as wide. Pronotum strongly transverse, sides strongly rounded, scarcely angulate, perimeter finely bordered. Elytra finely bordered along side margins, apices individually rounded. Protarsi weakly obliquely transverse, meso- and metatarsi elongate.

♂. Antennomeres somewhat more elongate, pronotum less transverse. Pygidium almost as

in *H. derbesii* (Sol.); sternite 7 shallowly emarginate; 8 with straight basal margin, apex with semicircular emargination (Fig. 105); tegmen resembling that in *H. derbesii* (Sol.) but lateral lobes more divergent (Fig. 106); phallus figured (Fig. 107). AL/PL= 3.6, length 3.5-4.5 mm, width 1.0-1.1 mm.

♀. Antennomeres somewhat less elongate, pronotum more transverse. Pygidium and sternite 8 almost as in *H. derbesii* (Sol.), spermatheca figured (Fig. 108). AL/PL= 2.3, length 4.2-5.5 mm, width 1.2-1.3 mm.

Distribution. Chile

14. *Hylodanacaea marginipennis* (Solier, 1849) (Figs 109-112)

Dasytes marginipennis SOLIER, 1849: 421, pl. 10, fig. 3. Types (MNHN). 3 syntypes (unsexed, lectotype not designated): 1.: "Dasytes marginipennis Sol. Chili". — 2.: "Type Sol.". — 3.: "Type Sol"; "Dasytes marginipennis type Sol."

Dasytes marginipennis: PIC, 1910: 2

Dasytes marginipennis var. *obliteraticollis* PIC, 1910: 2. **Syn.n.**

Other material. Prov. Cauquenes, Pelluhue (S Chanco), 5.xi.1991, M. Elgueta leg. (1 MNNC). — Prov. Linares, La Vega, 6 km S Parral, 6.xi.1991, M. Elgueta leg. (2 MNNC). — Prov. Malleco, 6 km W Angol, 2.xi.1967, L & C. W. O'Brien (1 MNNC). — Prov. Valdivia, Sto. Domingo, 19.x.1982, E. Kramher leg. (2 MNNC, 1 KMBC).

Diagnosis. Differs habitually from *H. derbesii* by orange coloration of fair bodyparts and by very small pronotal maculae.

Description. Black, shiny, head (excepting mid of basal part), pronotum (excepting two small dark patches), elytral sides, apex and suture (the latter sometimes only very narrowly) and legs brightly orange, antenna completely darkened; puncturation indistinct, fine and shallow, pronotum partly glabrous (sides rather scabrous); pubescence fair, distinct, interrupted subseriately on elytra by glabrous elevations, erect setae numerous and striking.

Antennomeres always distinctly elongate. Pronotum weakly transverse, widest across anterior third, perimeter bordered. Elytra inconspicuously bordered along side margins, apices individually rounded, subacuminate. Tarsomeres elongate.

♂. More slender, antennomeres somewhat more elongate. Pygidium as long as wide, parallel-sided, apex subacuminate; sternite 7 with shallow semicircular emargination; 8 transverse, basal margin with small notch, apex with deep semicircular emargination provided with setae; tegmen with strongly modified apex (Figs 109, 110); phallus with tip turned-up (Fig. 111). AL/PL= 3.1, length 3.6-4.1 mm, width 0.9-1.2 mm.

♀. Wider, antennomeres less elongate. Pygidium acuminate, almost as in male; sternite 8 truncate at apex; spermatheca figured (Fig. 112). AL/PL= 2.8, length 3.7- 5.0 mm, width 1.2-1.6 mm.

Distribution. Chile

3. *atrocoerulea*- group (No. 15)

Body unicolorous, with distinct dual pubescence. Antennomeres strongly elongate, scape strongly incrassate, club not indicated. Male sternite 8 subtriangular, with a very deep notch. Tegmen subovate but base very shortly constricted, apex deeply notched. Phallus almost straight.

This group is of rather isolated position though distinctly related to the 2nd group.

15. *Hylodanacaea atrocaerulea* (Philippi & Philippi, 1864) (Figs 113-115)

Dasytes atrocaeruleus PHILIPPI & PHILIPPI, 1864: 275. Types (MNNC). Lectotype ♂ (by present

designation, no original Philippi's label, only handwritings of later authors): "Chile Valdivia"; "*Dasytes atrocaeruleus* Philippi"; "*atrocoeruleus* Phil. 1864 Kuschel det. 1980"; "CHILE M.N.H.N. Tipo No 2809". — 1 ♂ and 2 ♀ Paralectotypes, also without original labels, only "Tipo No 2810", "2811", and "2812".

Other material. Argentina: Llao Llao N. Huapi, 24.xi.1950, W. Wittmer leg. (2 KMBC, 2 NHMB) — S.C.de Bariloche, 25.ii.1950, W. Wittmer (1 NHMB).. — Chile: Prov. Linares, Fundo Malcho, Cord. Parral, x.1956, L. Peña leg. (4 NHMB). — Prov. Choapa (1 NHMB). — Prov. Valdivia, St. Domingo, 25. xii.1982, C. Krohmer leg. (2 MNNC, 1 KMBC). — Prov. Talca, Altos de Vilches, 30-31.x.1971, Alfaro leg. (1 MNNC).

Diagnosis. Easily recognizable from all species by unicolorous deep blue coloration.

Description. Slender, with long extremities; black, with dark blue lustre; punctures irregular, sparse and shallow, intervals almost glabrous, glabrous elevations subseriately admixed; pubescence dark, bicolorous, fundamental one is white, decumbent, rather sparse, short and fine, thickset along suture and side elytral margins, erect long rich black bristles situated along elytral sides, front half of elytra also with white bristles.

Antennal scape strongly incrassate, segments distinctly elongate. Pronotum more or less transverse, widest across anterior third, front and hind margins bordered. Elytra subparallel, sides bordered, apices individually rounded. Tarsomeres distinctly elongate, 3 and 4 strikingly shorter than 1 and 2 respectively.

♂. Very slender, extremities much more slender and longer, antennomeres cylindrical, scape subovate, twice as long and twice as thick as pedicel. Pronotum subconical. Pygidium strongly elongate, subtriangular, apex rounded; sternite 7 with shallow angulate emargination; 8 subtriangular in outline, basal margin with even semicircular emargination, apex with very deep incision reaching beyond half of sternite; apex of tegmen deeply incised (Fig. 113); phallus almost straight, very slender (Fig. 114). AL/PL= 4.2, length 3.5-3.8 mm, width 0.8-1.0 mm.

♀. Extremities shorter, body widened posteriorly, antennomeres strongly conical, 1 less than twice as thick as 2. Pronotum more transverse, sides more rounded. Pygidium almost as in male; sternite 8 broader than pygidium; spermatheca figured (Fig. 115). AL/PL= 2.7, length 4.2-4.8 mm, width 1.5-1.8 mm.

Distribution. Argentina, Chile

4. *impressa*- group (No. 16)

Body mostly bicolorous, strongly flattened (Fig. 116), pubescence dual. Antennomeres serrate, scarcely elongate, club not indicated. Male sternite 8 crescent, with semicircular emargination. Tegmen (Fig. 119) subovate in outline, apex ciliate. Phallus (Fig. 120) strongly compressed from sides.

This monotypical group seems most closely related to *H. atrocoerulea* (Phil.), or, possibly, to *H. haemorrhoidalis* (Sol.), due to similar sternite 8 and tegmen.

16. *Hylodanacaea impressa* (Solier, 1849) (Figs 116-121)

Dasytes impressus SOLIER, 1849: 423. Types. Holotype ♀ (by monotypy, MNHN): "*Dasytes impressus* Chili Sol." (Solier's MS).

Dasytes Salzei SOLIER, 1849: 425. Types. Holotype ♂ (by monotypy, MNHN): "*Dasytes Salzei* Sol. chesque" (Solier's MS); "Chesque" (handwritten). **Syn.n.**

Dasytes impressus var.*notaticollis* PIC, 1928: 65. Types. "Type" ♀ (MNHN): "v. notaticollis mihi" (Pic's MS). **Syn.n.**

Dasytes paulolimbatus PIC, 1928: 65. Types. Holotype ♂ (by monotypy, MNHN), "*Dasytes Chili*" (handwritten); "*paulolimbatus* n sp" (Pic's MS). **Syn.n.**

Other material. Argentina: El Bolson, Río Negro, 28.ii.1950, W. Wittmer leg. (NHMB, KMBC). — s.m.d.l. Andes, Wittmer leg. 30.ii.1950 (NHMB). — Llao Llao, N Huapi, 24.ii.1950, W. Wittmer leg. (NHMB). — Prov. Río Negro, El Bolson, 16.x.1961, Topal leg. (NHMB). — Prov. Neuquén, Lago Espejo, 30.ii.1950, Wittmer leg. (NHMB). — Chile: Prov. Linares, Cord. Parral, Fundo Copihue, 25.xi.1983, G. Arriagada leg. (KMBC, MNNC). — Pichinahuel, Cord. (HNMB. KMBC)

Diagnosis. Strongly differs from all other species by flat, transverse and strongly preapically constricted pronotum and short antenna.

Description. Feebly convex, almost flat; black, weakly shiny, pronotum red, with central patch, which may be extended so that the whole pronotum is black, tibiae and tarsi rufotestaceous to black; puncturation deep, dense, irregular, pronotal disc rather more glabrous, sides densely rugose; fundamental pubescence decumbent, pale, on elytra indicated only, sometimes with subseriate rows of elevations; very short black setae numerous but not very long.

Head transverse, with small but strongly prominent eyes, antennomeres elongate, subconical, tormal processes figured (Fig. 117). Pronotum strongly transverse and constricted preapically, disc feebly vaulted, sides impressed. Elytral side margins narrowly explanate, apices almost jointly rounded. Legs relatively short, tarsomeres elongate.

♂ (Fig. 116). Antennomeres somewhat more slender, pronotum somewhat less transverse, sexes otherwise hardly distinguishable from one another. Pygidium subtriangular, apex truncate and rounded; sternite 7 almost straight; 8 with small semicircular emargination (Fig. 118); tegmen gradually narrowed towards both base and apex, which is setose (Fig. 119); phallus robust (Fig. 120). AL/PL= 2, length 5.0-5.5 mm, width 1.0-1.4 mm.

♀. Antennomeres somewhat less slender, pronotum somewhat more transverse. Pygidium strongly transverse, basal margin shallowly emarginate, apical margin angulate; sternite 8 resembling pygidium, but is divided in two by a membranule, which is a unique case within *Hylodanacaea*; spermatheca figured (Fig. 121). AL/PL= 1.6, length 4.2-6.1 mm, width 2.1-1.4 mm.

Distribution. Argentina, Chile

5. *semicincta*- group (Nos. 17-18)

Body very slender, coloration very variable, pubescence distinctively dual. Antennomeres strongly elongate (Fig. 123), club not indicated. Male sternite 8 shallowly emarginate (Figs 130, 143). Tegmen with well defined narrow basal portion, apex evenly rounded, densely and shortly ciliate (Figs 132, 137). Phallus very robust, with a remarkable sclerite at its base (Figs 134, 139, 140.).

By the structure of the phallus, it is a strikingly delimited group.

17. *Hylodanacaea semicincta* (Pic, 1928) (Figs 122-136)

Dasytes semicinctus PIC, 1928: 65. Type. Holotype ♂ (by monotypy) (MNHN), "508" (handwritten); "semicinctus mihi" (Pic's MS)

Dasytes luteus SOLIER, 1849: 151. Type. Holotype ♂ (by monotypy) (MNHN), "Dasytes luteus Sol. Chili"; "140". Primary homonym to *Dasytes luteus* BLANCHARD, 1843: 99 [syn. of *Arthrobrachus flavipennis* (Laporte, 1836), Melyridae]. **Syn.n.**

Other material. Chile: Prov. Aconcaqua, 5 miles NE Papudo, 500', 12.xi.1967 (MNNC). — Prov. Cardenal Caro, Tanume (N Pichilemu), 1.xi.1991, M. Elgueta leg. (MNNC). — Prov. Choapa, km 272 Panam. Norte, 24.ix.1985, M. Elgueta leg. (MNNC, KMBC). — Idem, Palo Colorado (N Quilimari), 27.x.1911, M. Elgueta leg. (MNNC). — Idem, Agua Amarilla (N Los Villos), 26.x.1991, M. Elgueta leg. (MNNC). — Idem, Quereo (S Los Vilos), 27.x.1991, M. Elgueta leg. (MNNC). — Prov. Coquimbo, Los Vilos, 11.xi.1965, Balogh leg. (HNHM, KMBC) — Prov. Santiago, Cuesta El Melon, 3.xi.1965, Balogh leg. (HMNH, KMBC) — Prov. Talca, Rari (SW Empedrado), 4.xi.1991, M. Elgueta leg. (MNNC). —

Prov. Valparaíso, Concón, 10.x.1965, Mahunka leg. (HNHM, KMBC). — Idem, Quillota, 2.ix.1894, (MNNC). — Idem, Quintero, 29.x.1991, M. Elgueta leg. (MNNC). — Idem, Algarrobo, 26.ii.1950, Kuschel leg. (NHMB). — La Campana, Granizo, 24.x.1981, M. Pino leg. (MNNC).

Diagnosis. Recognizable from all other species by extremely slender body, long extremities and extremely long black setae.

Description. Coloration extremely variable: the lightest specimen are almost unicolorous, stramineous (the true Solier's "*luteus*"), only with darkened antennae and outer edges of femora, pronotum nearly always at least with two small discal maculae, or with darkened basal and anterior margins, or pronotum completely black, excepting anterior and posterior corners; head testaceous to orange, reddish, rufopiceous to black; elytra light testaceous, sometimes with two dark longitudinal stripes, or black with lightened side margins; antenna always at least with lightened basal segments; legs often strongly darkened but at least knees and tibiae and tarsi paler than femora. Shiny, with irregular shallow and sparse punctures. Fundamental pubescence fair, very fine, adpressed, striking long black setae (about as long as femora seen from above) seriately arranged on elytra, also antennal scape with striking long setae, segments 2-11 gradually with thinner and shorter setae, 8-11 almost bare.

Antennomeres elongate, subserrate; tormal processes figured (Fig. 124); terminal segment of maxillary palps subsecuriform. Pronotum about as long as wide, rounded at sides, perimeter bordered; metendosternite and hind wing figured (Figs 125, 126). Elytral apices individually rounded. Tarsomeres strongly elongate (Fig. 128), protarsal claws figured (Fig. 129).

♂ (Fig. 122). Very slender, antennomeres 5-11 three to 4 times as long as wide respectively (Fig. 123); pronotal sides rounded, weakly angulate. Pygidium subtriangular, apex broadly rounded; sternite 7 with semicircular emargination; 8 with deep angular emargination (Fig. 130); spicular fork figured (Fig. 131); tegmen subparallel-sided, apex rounded and strongly ciliate (Fig. 132), phallus straight and very robust (Fig. 133), internal sac with a peculiar basal sclerite (Fig. 134). AL/PL= 3, length 3.8-5.7 mm, width 0.5-1.5 mm.

♀. Less slender, antennomeres about twice as long as wide; pronotum more transverse, sides more angulate. Pygidium subtriangular, apex rounded; sternite 8 somewhat wider than pygidium; genitalia figured (Fig. 135), spermatheca slightly variable (Fig. 136). AL/PL= 1.9, length 4.5-6.1 mm, width 1.5-2.2 mm.

Distribution. Chile

18. *Hylodanacaea marioi* sp.n. (Figs 137-140)

Types. Holotype ♂ (MNNC), 1 ♂ Paratype (KMBC): "Chile Antofagasta Paposo 8/10.10.1983 leg. M. Elgueta" (printed); "*Hylodanacaea marioi* sp.n. HOLOTYPE. Majer det. 1994" (red, printed). — 1 ♂, 6 ♀ Paratypes (2 KMBC, 5 NHMB): "G. Kuschel 3.10.1952"; "Los Choros 150 km N La Serena Chile"

Diagnosis. Differs from similar *H. ruficollis* Phil. by pronotum constricted preapically and strongly convex on disc.

Description. Black, shiny, basal antennal portion, tibiae and tarsi rufotestaceous, punctuation irregular, rugose, more glabrous elevations indicated on elytra, pronotal disc less punctured. Basal pubescence fair, adpressed, black erect setae abundant. Head with small but prominent eyes, antennomeres elongate. Pronotum weakly transverse, constricted preapically, sides angulate, side margins rather explanate, disc strongly convex, perimeter bordered. Side margins of elytra bordered, tarsomeres elongate, their apices with black bristles.

♂. Extremities more robust. Tegmen (Fig. 137), phallus (Figs 138, 141) and basal sclerite of internal sac (Figs 139, 140) figured. AL/PL= 2.2, length 3.7-4.0 mm. width 1-1.3 mm.

♀. Extremities less robust. Spermatheca figured (Fig. 142). AL/PL= 1.9, length 4.0-4.5 mm, width 1.1-1.4 mm.

Distribution. Chile

Derivatio nominis. Dedicated to Dr Mario Elgueta from MNNC, the collector of this species.

6. *ruficollis*- group (Nos. 19-21)

Body very slender, coloration strongly variable, pubescence distinctively dual. Antennomeres strongly elongate, club not indicated. Male sternite 8 narrowly crescent, strongly modified in middle (Figs 143, 151, 155). Tegmen with well defined basal portion and characteristically shaped opening (Figs 144,145,152,156). Phallus extremely slender, sinuate (Figs 146,147,153, 157).

It is very well defined group by both the bodyshape and terminalia.

19. *Hylodanacaea angustatithorax* Pic, 1928 (Figs 143-149)

Hylodanacaea angustatithorax PIC, 1928: 65. Types. Holotype ♀ (by monotypy, MNHN): "604" (handwritten); "*angustatithorax* n sp" (Pic's MS); "n. sp" (Pic's MS). Strongly damaged: antenna and left front leg missing, right front leg without tarsus.

Other material. Chile: Prov. Choapa (NHMB, KMBC, MNNC). — prov. Santiago, Las Condes, ix.1953, L. Peña leg. (MNNC). — idem, Tiltil, Cuesta La Dormida, 5.xi.1965, Mahunka leg. (HNHM, KMBC), Valparaíso, El Salto, x.1981, (MNNC).

Diagnosis. Differs habitually from *H. ruficollis* (Phil.) and *H. semicincta* (Pic) by coloration: pronotum completely black or with rufotestaceous perimeter, elytra always rufotestaceous, at least posteriorly along sides; pronotum not distinctly elongate, sides angulate, hind femora of ♂ not or only slightly incrassate.

Description. Sexual dimorphism very strongly developed. Shiny, rufopiceous to almost black; base of antenna (sometimes whole), usually pronotal perimeter or at least pronotal corners rufotestaceous, rarely (*e.g.* in the holotype ♀) completely black; knees, femora, tarsi, side margins and apex of elytra rufopiceous to rufotestaceous. Integument with irregular, sparse and flat elevations and puncturation on head and pronotum, elytra with subseriate bare elevations and shallow irregular punctures; pubescence whitish, erect dark thick setae mostly shorter than femora viewed from above.

Antennomeres elongate. Pronotum not elongate, sides angulate, perimeter weakly bordered, disc less and sides more corrugated. Elytral apices individually rounded. Legs long and slender, tarsomeres elongate.

♂. Much slender, extremities much longer, antennomeres 6-11 three to 4 times as long as wide. Pronotum always lightened, at least in angles. Pygidium elongate, parallel-sided, apex tapered; sternite 7 almost straight; 8 crescent, with indicated median projection and modified deep emargination (Fig. 143); tegmen with strongly angulate sides and reduced basal keel (Figs 144, 145); phallus very slender and strongly curved (Figs 146, 147). AL/PL= 3.5-3.6, length 4.0-4.5 mm, width 1.0-1.2 mm.

♀. Much wider, extremities much shorter, antennomeres 6-11 hardly twice as long as wide respectively; pronotum sometimes black. Pygidium elongate, subtriangular; sternite 8 resembling pygidium; spermatheca figured (Figs 148, 149). AL/PL= 2, length 4.2-5.5 mm, width 1.2-1.8 mm.

Distribution. Chile

20. *Hylodanacaea femorata* sp.n. (Figs 150-154)

Types. Holotype ♂ (KMBC): "Prov. Santiago Cuesta El Melon 3.XI.1965" (typewritten and photographed); "Hylodanacaea femorata sp.n. HOLOTYPE. Majer det. 1994" (red, printed).

Paratypes: with data as holotype (5 ♂, 4 ♀ KMBC) — "Quinta Vergara Viña del Mar. X. 76." (1 ♂ MNNC). —"S. Cristobal Santiago 30.9.45" (2 ♂ NHMB) —"CHILE Santiago Las Condes 9.1953- Peña" (1 ♂ MNNC) —"Choapa" (2 ♂ MNNC) — "Valparaíso Viña Chile del Mar 4-Oct 1981 Edo. Arredondo" (1 ♂ MNNC).

Diagnosis. ♂ strikingly differs from all species by triangular terminal antennomere, incurved mesotibia, strongly incrassate posterior femora and tibia and by the incrassate, strongly transverse posterior tarsomeres (Fig. 150). ♀ is very similar to that in *H. angustatithorax* (Pic) and *H. ruficollis* (Phil.) and differs from the former by slightly triangular terminal antennomere, from the latter by fair elytral border.

Black, antennal base more or less rufescent, pronotum mostly black, sometimes with lightened corners (♀), sometimes orange testaceous (♂); elytral side margins always lightened and tibiae testaceous in ♀, the latter in ♂ mostly strongly darkened and only knees, apices of tibiae and whole tarsi pale. Pubescence and sculpture as in *H. ruficollis* (Phil.).

Antennomeres subconical, about twice as long as wide, terminal one more or less triangular. Pronotum rather elongate, sides evenly arched, perimeter weakly bordered. Elytra broadly individually rounded. Tarsomeres (chiefly posterior ones) not distinctly elongate.

♂. Much slender, pronotum weakly elongate, antennomeres somewhat incrassate, terminal strongly triangular. Tarsomeres strongly obliquely transverse, especially posterior ones, hind claws almost longer than metatarsus, which is wider than basitarsus; mesotibiae incurved, metatibiae weakly incurved and flattened; mesofemora weakly, metafemora strongly incrassate (Fig. 150); elytra completely black. Pygidium as long as wide, sides rounded, basal margin shallowly emarginate, apex slightly rounded; sternite 7 with deep semicircular emargination; 8 strongly modified (Fig. 151); tegmen (Fig. 152) resembling that in *H. angustatithorax* (Pic); phallus extremely slender and sinuate (Fig. 153). AL/PL= 3.3, length 3.8-5.5 mm, width 1.0-1.5 mm.

♀. Much wider, pronotum not elongate, antennomeres not incrassate, terminal subtriangular;.tarsomeres scarcely transverse, legs otherwise normal; elytra lightened along side margins. Pygidium and sternite 8 wider than in *H. angustatithorax* (Pic); spermatheca figured (Fig. 154). AL/PL= 2.5, length 4.0-4,5 mm, width 1.2-1.4 mm.

Distribution. Chile

Derivatio nominis. Named after the incrassate femora.

21. *Hylodanacaea ruficollis* (Philippi & Philippi, 1864) (Figs 155-158)

Dasytes ruficollis PHILIPPI & PHILIPPI, 1864: 275. Types do not exist. Neotype ♀ (MNNC) comports in all details with original description and bears two labels with data: "Choapa"(printed); "Dasytes ruficollis Philippi & Philippi, 1864 NEOTYPE. Majer det. 1994" (red label, printed).

Dasytes tibialis SOLIER, 1849: 424. Types (MNHN): 3 Syntypes (unsexed, lectotype not designated) with data: "Dasytes tibialis Sol. Chili"; "Type Sol." Primary homonym to *Dasytes tibialis* ZETTERSTEDT, 1828: 119. **Syn.n.**

Other material. Chile: Prov. Choapa (NHMB) — Prov. Colchagua, Candelaria (MNNC). — Prov. Concepción, Contulmo, Schonemann leg. (NHMB). — Prov. Curicó, Piedras Negras, Hualañe, 2.xi.1991, M. Elgueta leg. (MNNC). — Prov. Linares, Fundo Malcho, Cord. de Parral, x. 1956, L. Peña leg. (NHMB). — Prov. Santiago, El Manzano, 30.x.1965, Loksa & Mahunka leg. (HNHM, KMBC). — idem, La Obra, x. 1954, Bordon leg. (HNHM, KMBC). — idem, Cuesta El Melón, 3.xi.1965, Balogh leg. (HNHM, KMBC) — idem, El Canelo, 12.xi.1952 (NHMB, MNNC). — idem, Aculeo, x.1946 (NHMB). — idem, El Manzano, 30.x.1965, Loksa & Mahunka leg. (HNHM, KMBC). — idem, El Salto, xii. 1888 (MNNC). — idem, El Principal, 27.x.1954, L. Peña leg. (MNNC). — idem; 28.ii.1939, Kuschel leg. (MNNC). — idem. El. Volcán, 11.xi.1969, L. Alfaro leg. (MNNC). — idem, San Ramon, x.1953 (MNNC). — idem, El Alfalfal, 8.x.1968, J. Moroni leg. (MNNC). — idem, El Volcán, ix.11.1969, L. Al-

faro leg. MNNC). — idem, Los Dominicos, x.1977, G. González leg. (MNNC). — idem, Cerro Calán, Las Condes, x.1976, G. González leg. (MNNC). — idem, El Principal, 27.x.1954, L. Peña leg. (MNNC). — idem, Colina de Chicureo, ix.1893 (MNNC) — prov. Valparaíso, Reed leg. (NHMB). — idem, Algarrobo, 16.i.1950, G. Kuschel leg. (NHMB). — idem, Cobquecura, Ñuble, viii.1978, R. Ramírez leg. (MNNC). — idem, Concón, 13.ii.1952 (KMBC). — Variante, Pino del Norte, 26.x.1981 (KMBC). — Las Nieves, 2200 m, 28.ii.1947 (NHMB).

Diagnosis. Differs habitually from *H. angustatithorax* (Pic) and *H. semicincta* (Pic) by elytra always completely black; particularly in ♂ by more or less incrassate hind femora and antennomeres about twice as long as wide; in ♀ by pronotum often red and legs completely testaceous.

Description. Shiny, black, coloration variable, but elytra always completely black; tibiae, tarsi and knees sometimes completely orange (only in ♀), or with dark femora (in both ♂ and ♀), or tibiae and tarsi rarely dark brown (in ♂). Distal portion of head sometimes reddish (in ♂), pronotum light orange or completely black (in both ♂ and ♀), disc with two small patches, or, rarely (neotype ♀) unicolorous light orange; antennal base sometimes more or less pale. Punctuation and pubescence as in *H. angustatithorax* (Pic).

Antennomeres at most twice as long as wide. Pronotum not elongate, sides evenly rounded, perimeter finely bordered, all tarsomeres elongate.

♂. Pygidium elongate, slightly tapered, basal margin straight, apex truncate; sternite 7 shallowly emarginate; 8 deeply emarginate (Fig. 155); tegmen resembling that in *H. femorata* sp.n. but base longer and more slender (Fig. 156); phallus slender and sinuate (Fig. 158). AL/PL= 2.25, length 4.0-5.2 mm, width 1-1.4 mm.

♀. Wider, antennomeres slightly shorter, legs shorter, middle and posterior femora not incrassate. Pygidium elongate, subtriangular; sternite 8 rather elongate, basal margin deeply emarginate; spermatheca figured (Fig. 158). AL/PL= 2.2, length 6.5-5.0 mm, width 1.2-2.1 mm.

Distribution. Chile

7. *elegans*- group (Nos. 22-26)

Coloration of elytra usually bright metallic, pubescence dual or simple. Antennomeres elongate, subserrate, club not indicated. Male sternite 8 narrowly crescent, emarginate. Tegmen with more or less constricted base (Figs 159, 162, etc.) apex broadly rounded and strongly thickened. Phallus (Figs 160,163, etc.) with extremely lobate, transverse base, internal sac often with distinct spinules.

A distinctive group with bright metallic coloration, which is correlated with the shape of the tegmen.

22. *Hylodanacaea nobilis* nom.n. (Figs 159-161)

Dasytes Gayi SOLIER, 1849: 424. Types. Holotype ♂ (by monotypy, MNHN): "*Dasytes Gayi* Sol. Chili"; "*Dasites*". Primary homonym to *Dasytes Gayi* GUÉRIN-MENÉVILLE, 1844: 48 (now *Astylus*: Melyridae). **Syn.n.**

Other material. Chile: "Chile" (2 KMBC, 4 MNNC). — Prov. Aisén, Lago B. Aires, Pto. Cristal, 23.i. 1956, Kuschel leg. (1 ♀ KMBC). — Prov. Choapa (3 ♀ NHMB, 1 ♀ KMBC). — Prov. Magallanes, Aserraderao, Las Coles, 16.xi.1952, T. Cekalovic leg. (1 ♂ KMBC, 1 ♂ NHMB). — Las Cabras, 10.xii.1954, 1480 m, Peña leg. (1 ♀ NHMB).

Diagnosis. Differs from all metallic species by angulate, unicolorous reddish pronotum, subdecumbent pale pubescence and suberect, not rich black setae on elytra. Description. Rufotestaceous, head (at least partly) and elytra brightly metallic (usually blue green, rarely cyane-

ous, sometimes only with weak violaceous lustre); pronotum exceptionally not rufotestaceous but metallic violaceous; tarsi and antennomeres 3-11 more or less darkened. Puncturation dense, deep, rather irregular. White fundamental pubescence subdecumbent, erect black setae abundant on head and pronotum, rather sparse on elytra, where suberect fair setae intermixed.

Antennomeres distinctly elongate. Pronotum transverse, prebasally and preapically constricted, sides distinctly angulate, perimeter finely bordered, elytral apex subtruncate, sutural angles indicated, side margins finely bordered. Tarsomeres elongate.

♂. Antennomeres more elongate, pronotal sides somewhat more angulate. Pygidium tapered, basal margin strongly arcuate, apex rounded; sternite 7 shallowly emarginate and slightly impressed; 8 transverse, basal and apical margins with deep angular emargination, so that sternite is strongly narrowed in middle; tegmen with strongly widened posterior part (Fig. 159); phallus slender, with widened apex (Fig. 160). AL/PL= 2.8, length 5.3-6.5 mm, width 1.7-1.9 mm.

♀. Antennomeres less elongate, pronotal sides less angulate. Pygidium almost elongate, subtriangular, apex rounded; sternite 8 of similar outline; spermatheca figured (Fig. 161). AL/PL= 2.4, length 5.6-6.7 mm, width 1.7-2.0 mm.

Distribution. Chile

Derivatio nominis. Named after its bright metallic ("noble") coloration.

23. *Hylodanacaea cyaneomaculata* (Pic, 1928) (Figs 162-164)

Dasytes cyaneomaculatus PIC, 1928: 64. Types. Holotype ♂ (by monotypy, MNHN): "Chili" (printed); "n sp pres Gayi Sol." (Pic's MS); "*cyaneomaculatus* n sp" (Pic's MS).

Other material. Chile: "Chile", Fonck leg. (1 ♀ KMBC). — Prov. Valdivia, Valdivia, 25.x.1981, G. Krahmer leg. (1 ♀ MNNC).

Diagnosis. Differs habitually from the very similar *H. nobilis* by smaller size, less angulate pronotum and central pronotal macula, somewhat less densely punctured pronotal disc, and more abundant black setae on elytra.

Description. ♂. More slender. Pygidium strongly tapered, basal margin weakly arcuate, apex rounded; sternite 7 shallowly emarginate; 8 less emarginate than in *H. nobilis* median part wide; tegmen with very strongly widened apex (Fig. 162); phallus not widened at apex (Fig. 163). AL/PL= 3, length 4.4 mm, width 1 mm.

♀. Somewhat more robust, pronotum proportionally larger, antennomeres somewhat less elongate. Pygidium as in *H. nobilis* but basal margin strongly emarginate; sternite 8 of similar outline; spermatheca figured (Fig. 164). AL/PL= 2.7, length 5. 2 mm, width 1.1 mm.

Distribution. Chile

24. *Hylodanacaea elegans* (Solier, 1849) (Figs 168-170)

Dasytes elegans SOLIER, 1849: 423. Types (MNHN). Lectotype ♂ (by present designation): "Type Sol." (handwritten); "*Dasytes elegans* Sol. Chili" (handwritten). — 1 ♂ Paralectotype: "*Dasytes elegans* Sol Santiago" (Solier's MS). — 2 ♂ Paralectotypes: "Type Sol.".

Dasytes elegans: PIC, 1910: 1.

Other material. Chile: "Chile" (1 ♀ KMBC, 1 ♀ MNNC).

Diagnosis. Differs from all metallic species by pronotum without patch and by single, white, completely decumbent elytral pubescence.

Description. Light red, tarsomeres partly infuscate, antennomeres 2 (4)-11 strongly infuscate to black; elytra and usually basal portion of head bright green or blue-green metallic, elytra sometimes blue. Puncturation deep and dense, punctures wider than intervals, often contiguous,

pronotum with network texture. Basal fair pubescence rather sparse, completely decumbent, several black setae occur on head and pronotum, elytra at most with 1-2 reduced setae on humeri and several at apices.

Antennomeres strongly elongate, subconical. Pronotum indistinctly transverse, prebasally and preapically constricted, sides angulate, disc moderately convex, perimeter indistinctly bordered. Elytra strongly convex, finely bordered. Pro- and mesotarsomeres obliquely transverse, metatarsomeres elongate.

♂. Antenna slightly longer. Pronotum more angulate at sides. Pygidium almost semicircular, basal margin straight; sternite 7 shallowly emarginate; 8 crescent, apex moderately emarginate; tegmen with angled sides and widened apex (Fig. 168); phallus with distinct spinules (Fig. 169). AL/PL= 3.1, length 3.8-4.1 mm, width 1.0 mm.

♀. Antenna somewhat shorter. Pronotum somewhat less angulate at sides. Pygidium elongate, subtriangular, basal angles projecting, basal margin straight; sternite 8 of similar shape, basal margin deeply emarginate; spermatheca figured (Fig. 170). AL/PL = 2.7, length 4 mm, width 1.2 mm.

Distribution. Chile

25. *Hylodanacaea germaini* (Pic, 1928) (Figs 165-167)

Dasytes Germaini PIC, 1928: 65 Types. Holotype ♀ (by monotypy, MNHN): "109" (handwritten); "*Germaini* n. sp. " (Pic's MS); "n sp pres *maculicollis*" (Pic's MS).

Other material. Chile: Prov. Choapa (7 NHMB, 1 MNNC). — N. Llaima, Refugio, 24.xii.1956, G. Kuschel leg. (1 KMBC). — Lag. Agrio, 1800 m 21.i.1948, W. Wittmer leg. (1 NHMB).

Diagnosis. Differs from metallic species by the combination of orange head and legs, pronotum widest across basal third and rounded at sides.

Description. Orange, semi-mat, antennomeres 3-11 darkened, pretarsi infuscate, elytra black, with weak violaceous lustre. Puncturation deep, dense, not very regular, intervals on pronotum with network texture. White subdecumbent fundamental pubescence much more distinct on elytra, erect black setae more numerous on head and pronotum.

Antennomeres elongate, subconical. Pronotum distinctly transverse, widest across basal third, sides rounded, disc strongly convex, perimeter finely bordered. Elytral apices almost jointly rounded, side margins finely bordered. Tarsomeres elongate.

♂. Antennomeres distinctly elongate; pronotum somewhat less transverse. Pygidium strongly tapered, basal margin strongly arcuate, basal angles not distinct, apex broadly rounded; sternite 7 shallowly emarginate; 8 narrow, crescent, with small but deep semicircular emargination; tegmen almost parallel-sided, very slender (Fig. 165); phallus robust, apex incurved (Fig. 166). AL/PL= 2.25, length 5.0-5.4 mm, width 1.2-1.5 mm.

♀. Antennomeres scarcely elongate; pronotum more transverse. Pygidium strongly tapered, apex truncate; sternite 8 of similar outline; spermatheca figured (Fig. 167). AL/PL= 1.8, length 4.5-5.6 mm, width 1.6-1.8 mm.

Distribution. Chile

26. *Hylodanacaea bicoloriceps* (Wittmer, 1942) (Figs 171-173)

Dasytes bicoloriceps WITTMER, 1942: 513. Types. Holotype ^ (NHMB), "Territorio Santa Cruz Río lista" (handwritten); "TYPE" (handwitten); "TYPUS" (pink label, prined); "*Dasytes bicoloriceps* Wittm.[Wittmer's MS] det. W. Wittmer" (printed).

Diagnosis. The only apterous species from this genus, it also differs from all other species by elytra metallic violaceous with apices very broadly individually rounded.

Description. ♂ (Fig. 171). Black with metallic violaceous lustre, antennomeres 1 and 2, most portion of head, knees, tibiae and tarsi rufotestaceous to orange, pronotal base slightly rufescent in middle. Puncturation dense, irregular, deep. Basal fair pubescence inconspicuous, erect black setae rather fine, not dense.

Head with very small, not prominent eyes, antennomeres weakly elongate, strongly serrate, their inner angles strongly rounded. Pronotum very weakly transverse, base shallowly emarginate, sides weakly angulate, apex straight, perimeter finely bordered, disc convex, with two longitudinal elevations. Elytra without humeral swellings, sides strikingly bordered including the very apices, side margins rather explanate and turned up. Pygidium subtriangular, basal margin shortly notched, apex rounded; sternite 7 with deep semicircular emargination; 8 very narrow, crescent, with small semicircular emargination; tegmen resembling that in *H. germaini* (Pic) but apex with longer setae (Fig. 172); phallus robust, with distinct long spinules (Fig. 173). AL/PL= 2.3 mm, length 4.0 mm, width 1.2 mm.

♀. Unknown.

Distribution. Argentina

8. *claveri*- group (Nos. 27-31)

Body unicolorous, pubescence single or dual. Antennomeres subserrate, weakly elongate, club not indicated. Male sternite 8 variable. Tegmen with more or less defined basal part (Figs 176, 181, etc.). Phallus strongly bent, very slender (Figs 177, 182, etc.).

A rather collective than natural group of unicolorous, non- Chilean insects, without distinctly elongate antennomeres. No. 27 might be included in the 7th group.

27. *Hylodanacaea boliviensis* (Pic, 1910) (Figs 174-178)

- *Dasytes boliviensis* PIC, 1910: 3. Types (MNHN): Lectotype ♂ (by present designation), 2 ♂ and 4 ♀ paralectotypes, "Bolivie" (Pic's MS), lectotype bears in addition: "type" (yellow label); "*boliviensis* Pic" (Pic's MS); "dasytes" (Pic's MS).

Dasytes Buehreri WITTMER, 1942: 512. Types. Holotype ♀ (NHMB): "2.4." (Wittmer's MS) "Bolivia" (printed) "Sorata" (Wittmer's MS) "W. Wittmer" (printed); "*Dasytes Buehreri* Wittm." (Wittmer's MS) "det. W. Wittmer" (printed); "HOLOTYPE" (red label, printed). **Syn.n.**

Other material. Bolivia: Prov. La Paz, Coroico, 1800 m, 13.ii.1949, Wittmer leg. (1 NHMB, 1 KMBC). — Prov. Cochabamba, Yungas, Yanacachi (1 NHMB).

Diagnosis. Differs by strikingly reticulate texture and very rich pubescence.

Description. Slightly shiny, pronotum shagreened, with plumbeous or bronze lustre, extremities testaceous, sometimes infuscate, antennomeres 4-5 lighter, 5-11 almost black. Long, erect numerous setae black, short and fine, sparse subdecumbent setae fair. Head and pronotum with dense reticulate microsculpture and with uneven, deep, small and large punctures.

Antennomeres more or less elongate, subconical. Pronotum moderately transverse, with preapical weak constriction, perimeter bordered, sides subangulate. Elytra very narrowly explanate along side margins, apices individually rounded. Tarsomeres more or less obliquely transverse.

♂ (Fig. 174). Antennomeres distinctly elongate. Elytral apices less rounded. Pygidium elongate, subtriangular, basal corners, reduced, basal margin almost straight; sternite 7 with semicircular emargination; 8 strongly modified (Fig. 175); tegmen with long and slender basal portion (Fig. 177); phallus very slender (Fig. 177). AL/PL= 1.7, length 5.0-5.2 mm, width 1.5-1.7 mm.

♀, Antennomeres scarcely elongate, finer. Elytral apices more rounded. Pygidium elongate subtriangular, basal margin deeply emarginate; spermatheca figured (Fig. 178). AL/PL= 1.3,

length 5.0-5.3 mm, width 1.5-1.8 mm.

Distribution: Bolivia

28. *Hylodanacaea peruviana* (Pic, 1910) (Figs 179-185)

Dasytes peruvianus PIC, 1910: 3. Types. Holotype ♂ (by monotypy, MNHN): "Pachitea Peru"; "type" (yellow, Pic's MS).

Dasytes pachyteanus PIC, 1927a: 43. Types (MNHN). Lectotype ♀ (by present designation): "Pachitea Peru" (printed); "n sp antennes ausses" "*Dasytes pachyteanus* n sp" (Pic's MS). (1 ♂ paralectotype, "Perou, type" (Pic's MS). **Syn.n.**

Dasytes subalutaceicollis PIC, 1954: 172. Types (MNHN). Lectotype ♂ (by present designation), 1 ♂ and 3 ♀ paralectotypes: "Sud- Peru Aina, 1400 m 3.5.1936; Hbg.-Sud- Peru Sammelreise 1936 Eing. Nr 1, 1937; Geklopft" (green labels, printed). **Syn.n.**

Other material. Bolivia: "Bolivia" Germain leg. (2 MNHN). — Peru: Marcapata (1 MNHN).

Diagnosis. Differs from other species by the combination of weakly constricted pronotum, glabrous intervals on them and bluntly serrate antennomeres.

Description. Shiny, black, with greenish or cupreous lustre, extremities rufotestaceous, tarsomeres and/or antenna distally darkened. Integument with very reduced microsculpture, pronotum irregularly punctured, punctures very small or forming large pits, uneven to scabrous, elytral puncturation shallow, with indicated transverse wrinkles. Pubescence short and sparse, fundamental fair, bristles black.

Antennomeres serrate, incrassate towards apex. Pronotum very weakly elongate, with preapical constriction, sides subangulate, perimeter strikingly bordered, texture figured (Fig. 180). Side margins of elytra bordered, apices jointly broadly rounded. Protarsomeres almost obliquely transverse, meso- and metatarsomeres rather obliquely elongate.

♂ (Fig. 179). Antennomeres weakly elongate, subtriangular. Pygidium almost elongate, basal angles obliquely truncate, apex indistinctly emarginate; sternite 7 straight 8 simple, subtrapeziform, basal margin deeply emarginate, basal angles projecting; tegmen with conical apex (Fig. 181); phallus robust and bent (Fig. 182). AL/PL= 1.9, length 3.1-4.2 mm, width 1.0-1.2 mm.

♀. Antennomeres scarcely elongate, not subtriangular. Pygidium subtrapeziform, base with deep angular emargination, apex with indicated projection; sternite 8 strongly modified (Fig. 183); spermatheca figured, rather variable (Figs 184, 185). AL/PL= 1.3, length 3.2-4.2 mm, width 1.2-1.5 mm.

Distribution. Peru

29. *Hylodanacaea claveri* (Pic, 1928) (Figs 186-188)

Dasytes Claveri PIC, 1928: 65. Types (MNHN). Lectotype ♂ (by present designation), 2 ♂ and 4 ♀ paralectotypes: "Colombie Ibague Fr. Claver" (printed, with black margin. Lectotype bears in addition: Claveri n. sp." / [reverse side] "Mauroniscus Riveti Bourg." (Pic's MS).

Diagnosis. Differs from similar species by transverse, almost impunctate pronotum with preapical constriction.

Description. Weakly shiny, black, with greenish lustre, extremities rufotestaceous, tarsomeres and antenna partly darkened. Integument with indistinct microsculpture, pronotum with scattered punctures, almost glabrous, elytral puncturation shallow and not very distinct. Fundamental pubescence pale, moderately dense, dark bristles not abundant.

Antennomeres more or less conical and elongate, slightly incrassate towards apex. Pronotum transverse, with distinct preapical constriction, sides strongly rounded, perimeter strikingly

bordered, basal margin weakly explanate. Side margins of elytra not distinctly bordered, apices broadly individually rounded. Protarsomeres not distinctly transverse, weakly oblique.

♂ (Fig. 186). Antennomeres distinctly elongate, conical. Pygidium tapered, base straight, apex broadly rounded; sternite 7 almost straight; 8 transverse, apex shallowly emarginate with lateral clusters of hairs; tegmen with apical part angulate at sides (Fig. 187); phallus very slender (Fig. 188). AL/PL= 1.8, length 3.0-3.9 mm, width 1.0-1.1 mm.

♀. Antennomeres scarcely elongate, more rounded. Pygidium tapered, base finely notched, apex broadly rounded; sternite 8 strongly transverse, apex truncate; spermatheca has not been successfully dissected. AL/PL= 1.5, length 3.1-4.0 mm, width 1.1-1.3 mm.

Distribution. Colombia

30. *Hylodanacaea coroicosa* (Pic, 1928) (Figs 189, 190)

Dasytes coroicosus PIC, 1928: 65. Holotype ♀ (by monotypy, MNHN): "Coroica Bolivia" (printed); "coroicosus n sp" (Pic's MS).

Dasytes corvicosus: PIC, 1937: 68. Listed, misspelled.

Diagnosis. Differs from similar species by the combination of transverse pronotum with preapical constriction and rufescent perimeter.

Description. ♂. Unknown.

♀ (Fig. 189). Piceous, with plumbeous tinge, extremities testaceous, tarsomeres infuscate, perimeter of pronotum slightly rufescent, antennomeres 8-11 darkened. Head and pronotum with fine texture, weakly shiny, pronotum with shallow irregular large punctures, elytra more shiny, without microsculpture, with bare spots. Fundamental pubescence adpressed, moderately dense, yellowish, black setae numerous.

Antennomeres weakly elongate, subconical, 9 somewhat smaller than adjoining, penultimate ones almost subcylindrical. Pronotum weakly transverse, sides subangulate, disc strongly convex, perimeter finely bordered. Elytra distinctly widened across posterior third, tips slightly individually rounded.

Pygidium subtriangular, basal margin straight, apex rounded; sternite 8 with indicated constriction; spermatheca figured (Fig. 190). AL/PL= 1.2, length 3.2 mm, width 1.2 mm.

Distribution. Bolivia

31. *Hylodanacaea subcylindricollis* (Pic, 1910) (Figs 191-195)

Dasytes subcylindricollis PIC, 1910: 3. Types (MNHN). Lectotype ♂ (by present designation): "type" (yellow, Pic's MS"); "subcylindricollis Pic" (Pic's MS). —5 ♂ and 3 ♀ paralectotypes: "Bolivie". — 2 ♀ paralectotypes: "Coroica Bolivie".

Diagnosis. Easily recognizable in elongate conical pronotum and dense yellowish pubescence on elytra.

Description. Black, with greenish tinge, extremities rufotestaceous, tarsi and antenna more or less darkened apically; puncturation uneven, rather shallow and coarse on pronotum, elytra with flat transverse wrinkles. Fundamental pubescence dense, yellowish, black setae longer and thicker on pronotum than on elytra.

Eyes rather flattened, antennomeres subconical, not distinctly elongate. Pronotum not transverse, constricted across apical third, sides and apex inconspicuously emarginate. Sides of elytra inconspicuously bordered, apices individually broadly rounded.

♂ (Fig. 151). Antennomeres inconspicuously elongate, triangular, with pronounced inner angles. Pygidium about as long as wide, tapered, apex slightly rounded; sternite 7 almost straight; 8 crescent, with small subangulate emargination; tegmen with modified apex (Fig. 192): phallus figured (Fig. 193). AL/PL= 1.9, length 3.5-4.3 mm, width 1.2-1.3 mm.

♀. Antennomeres not elongate, inner angles less pronounced. Pygidium subtrapeziform, apex with indicated projection; sternite 8 with projecting apex (Fig. 194); spermatheca figured (Fig. 195). AL/PL= 1.3, length 3.7-4.5 mm, width 1.1-1.3 mm.

Distribution. Bolivia

9. *baeri*- group (Nos. 32- 35)

Body uni- or bicolorous, with single or dual pubescence. Antennomeres more or less transverse, club not indicated. Sternite 7 variable. Tegmen with weakly defined basal part, apex more or less emarginate to notched (Figs 197, 207, etc.). Phallus with characteristically folded median part (Figs 198, 202).

The group is erected upon distinctive shape of the phallus. No. 35 may be considered as a special group but it rather seems the most derived member from the transformation series of the tegmen and phallus.

32. *Hylodanacaea marcapatana* (Pic, 1927) (Figs 196-199)

Dasytes marcapatanus PIC, 1927a: 43. Types. Holotype ♂ (by monotypy, MNHN): "Marcapata Peru" (handwritten), "*Dasytes marcapatanus* n sp" (Pic's MS)

Dasytes marcapatanus var. *densepunctatus* PIC, 1928: 65. **Syn.n.**

Other material. Bolivia: "Bolivia", Germain leg. (1 MNHN).— Peru: Marcapata (1 MNHN). — Aina, 1400 m, 8.v.1936, swept on *Eupatorium crenulatum* (6 MNHN).

Diagnosis. Easily recognizable by the combination of sharply serrate antennomeres, strongly constricted pronotum and intervals between punctures without microsculpture,

Black, with plumbeous tinge, extremities rufotestaceous, antenna and tarsi often distally darkened. Shiny, pronotum almost without microsculpture, with irregular scabrous punctures, elytra finely and densely punctured. Black setae short and rather sparse, fundamental pubescence pale, moderately dense on elytra, very sparse on head and pronotum.

Antennomeres more or less serrate, 11 elongate oval. Pronotum indistinctly transverse, inconspicuously constricted, base distinctly, sides indistinctly bordered. Elytra finely bordered along sides. Tarsomeres about as long as wide respectively.

♂ (Fig. 196). Antennomeres weakly elongate, triangular, with almost pronounced inner angles. Pygidium about as long as wide, subtrapeziform; sternite 7 straight; 8 crescent, with small subangulate emargination, side angles of emargination broadly rounded; tegmen with elongate divergent lateral lobes (Fig. 197); phallus figured (Fig. 198). AL/PL =2, length 3.1-3.4 mm, width 1.0-1.2 mm.

♀ Antennomeres weakly transverse, roundly triangular. Pygidium broadly subtriangular, apex slightly rounded; sternite 8 slightly acuminate at apex, with feeble angular, ciliate extensions at sides; spermatheca figured (Fig. 199). AL/PL= 1, length 3.0-3.3 mm, width 1.0-1.3 mm.

Distribution. Bolivia Peru.

33. *Hylodanacaea baeri* (Pic, 1910) (Figs 200-203)

Dasytes Baeri PIC, 1910: 3. Types. Lectotype ♂ (by present designation), 5 ♂ and 3 ♀ paralectotypes (MNHN): "Perou Prov. Huallaga Río Mixiollo 1200 m G.A.Baer. 7-8-1900" (printed, olivaceous label). Lectotype bears in addition "type (yellow, Pic's MS), "Baeri Pic, " (Pic'c MS); "Dasytes" (Pic's MS).— 1 ♀ paralectotype (MNHN): "Argentina, prov. Tucuman".

Diagnosis. Strikingly differs from all other species by pronotum almost without setae.

Description. Slightly shiny, with olivaceous tinge, extremities rufotestaceous, femora darkened at base, antennomeres 1 and 5 (6)-11 dark. Head and pronotum slightly shiny, with soft

texture and shallow irregular, scattered large punctures, fundamental pubescence on elytra dense, yellowish, head and pronotum almost bare, with few black setae.

Antennomeres elongate, subconical. Pronotum weakly transverse, broadly constricted across anterior third, perimeter inconspicuously bordered. Elytra not distinctly bordered along side margins, apices broadly individually rounded. Tarsomeres as long as wide.

♂ (Fig. 200). Antenna elongate, segments about twice as long as wide. Pygidium weakly elongate, subtrapeziform, basal angles reduced; sternite 7 very shallowly emarginate; 8 crescent, with broad and shallow emargination; tegmen with ciliate apex (Fig. 201); phallus figured (Fig. 202). AL/PL= 1.5, length 2.9-3.5 mm, width 1.0 mm.

♀. Antenna shorter, segments almost as long as wide. Pygidium wide, subtriangular, apex truncate; sternite 8 very broadly subtriangular; spermatheca figured (Fig. 203). AL/PL= 1.6, length 3.3-3.5 mm, width 1.0 mm.

Distribution. Argentina, Peru

34. *Hylodanacaea banghaasi* (Pic, 1910) (Figs 204-208)

Dasytes Bang-Haasi PIC, 1910: 2. Types. Lectotype ♂ (by present designation) (MNHN): "Callanga Peru (red handwriting); "type (Pic's MS); "bang Haasi Pic" (Pic's MS)-(1 ♀ paralectotype (MNHN), "type" (yellow label, Pic's MS).

Diagnosis. Recognizable by the combination of blue elytra and orange mat, evenly convex pronotum.

Description. Black, almost mat, shagreened; elytra with bluish tinge, weakly shiny; pronotum light orange, almost mat; antennomeres 1-4 slightly rufescent. Puncturation on head indistinct, pronotum with shallow and irregular punctures, elytra shagreened, with shallow indistinct punctures. Fundamental pubescence very short, inconspicuous, setae on head and pronotum black, fair setae on elytra very short and fine.

Head with small, only moderately prominent eyes, antennomeres elongate, subconical. Pronotum not transverse, evenly convex, sides weakly rounded, preapical constriction indicated, perimeter not bordered. Elytra very narrowly explanate along side margins, apices individually rounded.

♂ (Fig. 204). Antennomeres elongate, subtriangular. Pygidium broadly triangular, apex weakly rounded; sternite 7 almost straight; 8 crescent, with shallow subangulate emargination (Fig. 205); tegmen with truncate and ciliate apex (Fig. 206); phallus figured (Fig. 207). AL/PL= 2.4, length 3.9-4.4 mm, width 1.1-1.2 mm.

♀. Antenna missing in a greater part, basal segments less elongate. Pygidium subtriangular; sternite 8 broadly subtriangular; spermatheca figured (Fig. 208). Length 4.6 mm, width 1.8 mm.

Distribution. Peru

35. *Hylodanacaea pygidialis* (Pic, 1910) (Figs 209-213)

Dasytes pygidialis PIC, 1910: 2. Types (MNHN). Lectotype ♂ (by present designation): "Perou prov. Otuzco, Choquisongo 2100 m C. A. Baer 3-1900" (printed) "type" (yellow, Pic's MS); "*Dasytes pygidialis* Pic" (Pic's MS). — 3 ♂ and 5 ♀ paralectotypes: "Santiago Perou" (handwritten).

Dasytes pygidialis var. *bicoloripes* PIC, 1910: 2. **Syn.n.**

Other material. Peru: Contumape, 2850m, 23.ii.1950, W. Weyrauch leg. (2 NHMB). — Celendin, 2650 m, 20.iii.1950, W. Weyrauch leg. (3 KMBC, 4 NHMB).

Diagnosis. Recognizable by the combination of blue elytra and orange shiny pronotum, broadly explanate at sides.

Description. Black, extremities slightly, elytra and head with strongly blue-green metallic,

pronotum orange red, shiny; antennomeres 1-4 on outer sides more or less reddish. Head and pronotum with sparse and fine punctures, puncturation of elytra dense, distinct and deep Fundamental pubescence on elytra and head little conspicuous, more or less fair, dark on pronotum; black erect setae dense, not very long.

Head with strongly prominent eyes, antennomeres more or less elongate, serrate, 1 about twice as long as 2. Pronotum transverse, usually widest across apical third, sides broadly explanate, side margins strongly rounded; side margins of elytra narrowly explanate and bordered, apex subtruncate, tips individually weakly rounded.

♂ (Fig. 209). Slender, convex, head almost wider than pronotum, eyes strongly prominent, bulged; antennomere 1 more cylindrical and larger, 3-7 sharply serrate; pronotum rather conical. Pygidium transverse, subtrapeziform, basal angles rounded; sternite 7 shallowly emarginate; 8 with very deep emargination (Fig. 210); tegmen with very extensive notched apex (Fig. 211); phallus with tip turned up (Fig. 212). AL/PL= 2.5, length 4.8-5.0 mm, width 1.6-2.8 mm.

♀. Much more wider and flattened, head narrower than pronotum, eyes weakly prominent, small; antennomeres subserrate, 1 smaller, less cylindrical; pronotum very broadly rounded at sides. Pygidium subtriangular, basal margin with deep angular emargination; sternite 8 not transverse, subtriangular, with acuminate apex, spiculum ventrale thicker than in other species; spermatheca figured (Fig. 213). AL/PL= 1.8, length 4.5-5.5 mm, width 1.5-2.0 mm.

Distribution. Peru

5. *Amecocerus* Solier, 1849 (Figs 214-235)

Dasytes species group *Amecocerus* SOLIER, 1849: 419. Type species *Amecocerus solieri* **nom.n.** [= *Dasytes* (*Amecocerus*) *obscurus* SOLIER, 1849, nec *Dasytes obscurus* GYLLENHAL, 1813: 685], by present designation.

Amecocerus: PIC, 1937: 99 (olim: *Amecocerus* + *Listrus* Motsch.).

Amecocerus: HATCH, 1967: 74 (olim: *Amecocerus* + *Listrus* Motsch.).

Amecocerus: MAJER, 1990: 374 (note).

Diagnosis. See Fig. 238 and Table 1.

Description. Size 2-4 mm; puncturation usually strongly reduced and replaced by striking microsculpture, surface almost bare, rarely with distinct pubescence.

Tentorium (Fig. 215) with thick cross-bar, basal angles produced; antennomeres (Fig. 216) more or less elongate, 4-10 usually constricted at base; tormal processes strongly reduced (Fig. 217); maxilla (Fig. 218) with moderately large palpifer, outer margin of mediostipes simple, laterolacinia transformed in a spine, terminal segment of maxillary palps elongate oval; labium (Fig. 219) without premental notch, hypopharyngeal bar absent, third segment of labial palps large, ovate.

Pronotum usually subquadrate, flattened, surface with impressions, sides more or less explanate, side margins not distinctly bordered; prosternal intercoxal process complete, hypomeral process absent, sternopleural suture reduced (Fig. 220); mesosternum and mesepisternum entire, mesothoracic intercoxal process complete, linear, almost meeting short metathoracic one, discriminal line long (Fig. 221); metendosternite without lamina, tendons situated rather proximally (Fig. 222).

Tarsomeres (Fig. 225) moderately elongate, 4 slightly smaller than adjoining, tibial spur widened, oblong, its outer margin armed with toothed; claws (Fig. 226) small, thick, inner margin with denticles; ungual appendages membranous, complete, shorter than claws, attached along two distal thirds of claw.

Hind wings (Fig. 223) with triangular thin Rc, r3 absent, target at Rc absent, r4 distinct as impression, target in it fair, subtriangular, long, RP short, no indication of RP2, medial spur

complete, MP3 starts at the end of MP4, CuA1+2 indicated as fair impression, AA3+4 starts at base of CuA3+4.

Male sternite 8 (Fig. 228) entire, median projection indicated as extension; spicular fork (Fig. 229) subquadrate, with reduced apex, base membranous, wide and setose; tegmen (Figs 230, 231) with gradually narrowing base, rather wide, apex elongate and constricted, usually emarginate and provided with two clusters of setae; phallus (Figs 232, 233) almost parallel-sided and straight, without differentiated base, sometimes with indicated phallic struts; internal sac with small numerous formations.

Female with seminal canal (Fig. 233) provided with a row of sclerites around perimeter, spermatheca (Fig. 235) elongate, incurved to sinuous, spermathecal gland attached in middle of gland.

Bionomy. Unknown, adults beaten or swept from vegetation.

Distribution. Argentina, Chile

Remarks. This genus is redescribed without definition of its adelphotaxon (Fig. 238) until the all danaceine genera are reviewed. Its unambiguous autapomorphies within the whole Danaceinae are: (1) galea sclerotized as a claw-like formation; (2) Rc triangular; (3) claws denticulate along innerside; (4) seminal canal with a row of spinules around it.

Amecocerus seems to be most closely related to South-African *Pseudopecteropus* Pic, 1903, which may be confirmed only after a revision of the Afrotropical Dasytidae. *Amecocerus* was confused by PIC (1937) and HATCH (1962) with *Listrus* Motschulsky, 1860. The latter is a type genus of the subfamily Listrinae (MAJER, 1995a), the latter not being even an adelphotaxon to the Danaceinae. An attention to this fact has already been called (MAJER, 1990).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

My thanks are due to all who kindly placed their material at my disposal, they are: Dr Lothar Zerche (DEIC), Dr Otto Merkl (HNHM), Dr Jean J. Menier (MNHN), Dr Mario Elgueta (MNNC), Dr Michel Brancucci (NHMB).

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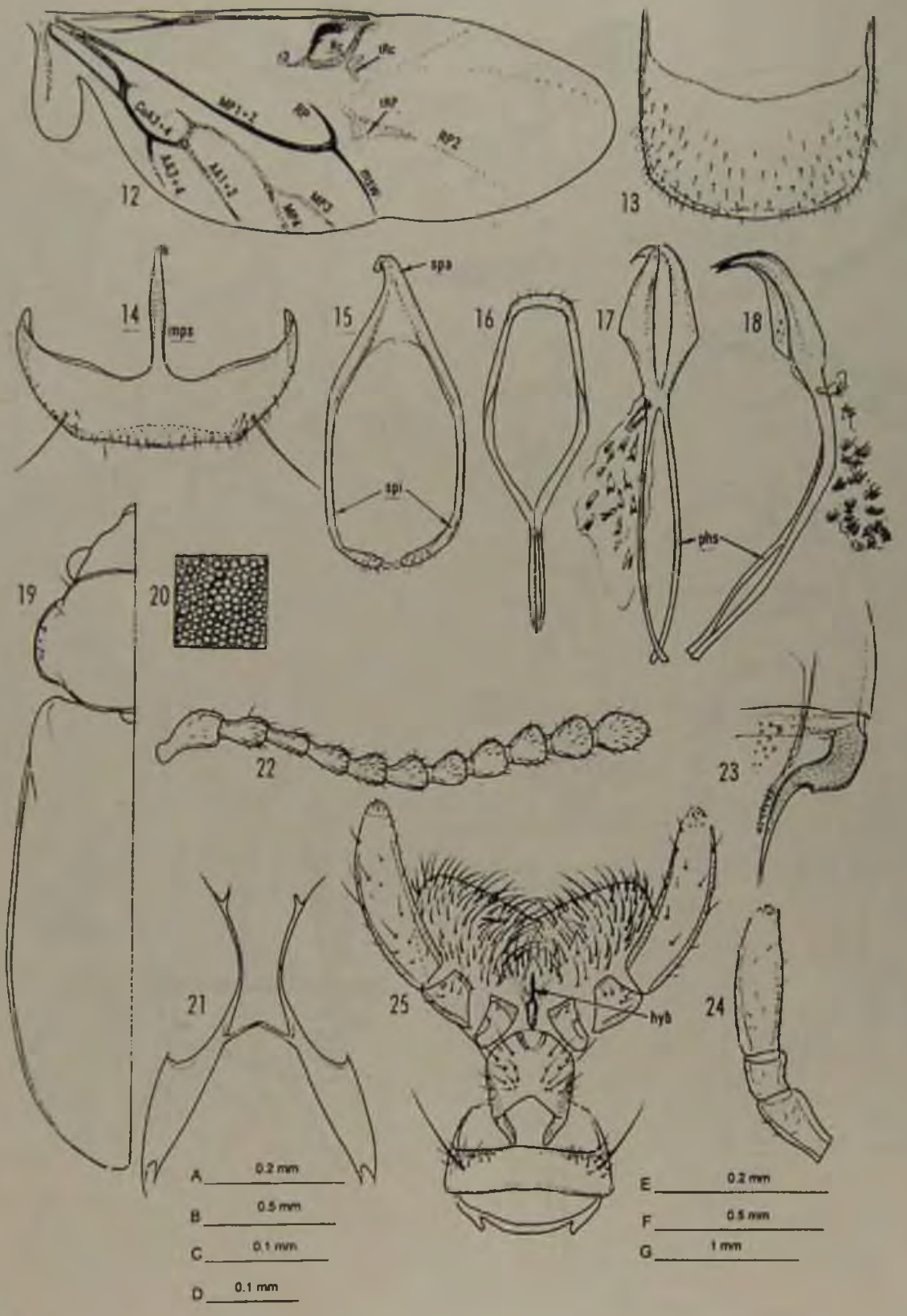
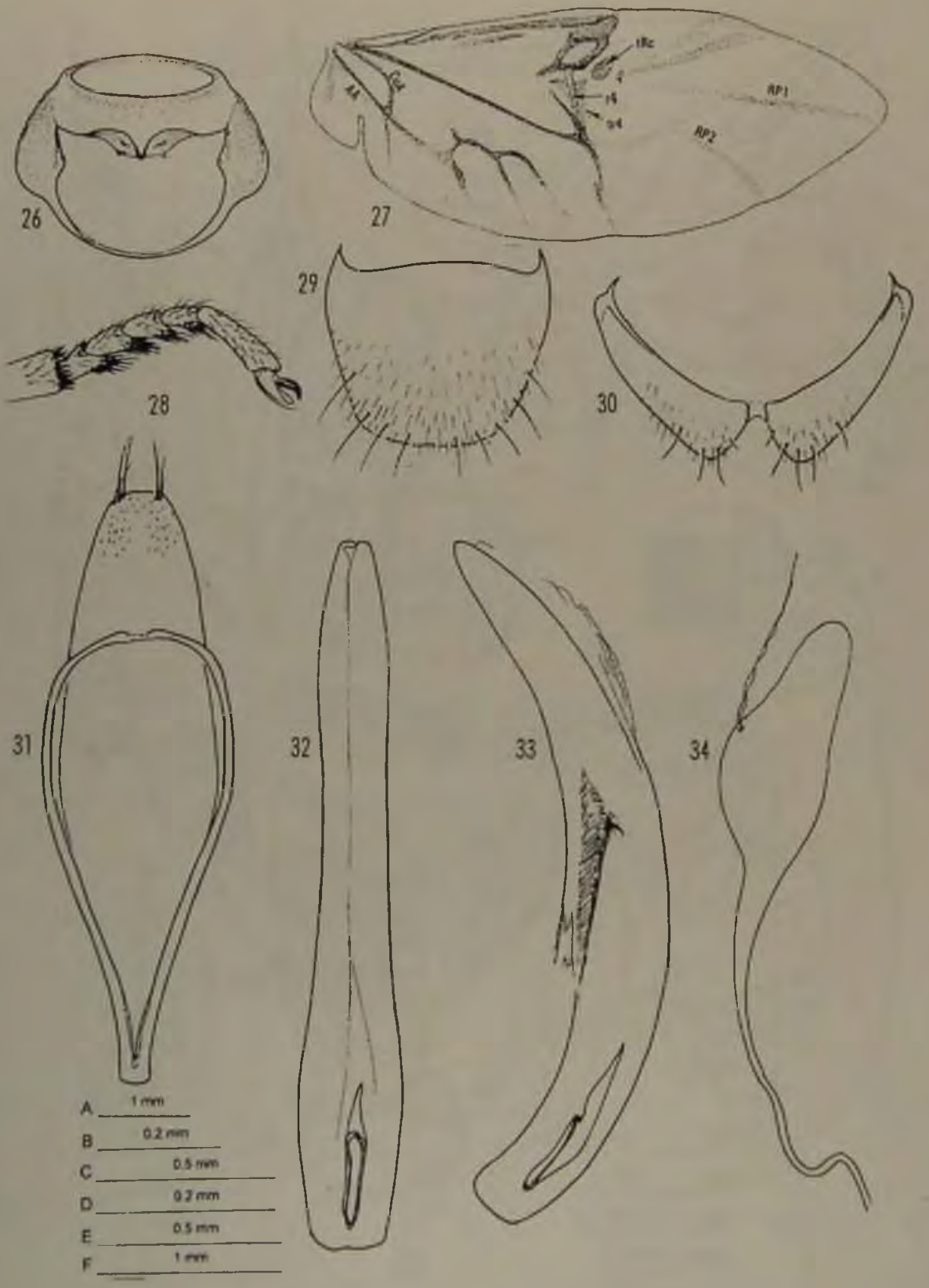
Mansucrito recibido: junio 26, 1996; aceptado: marzo 12, 1997

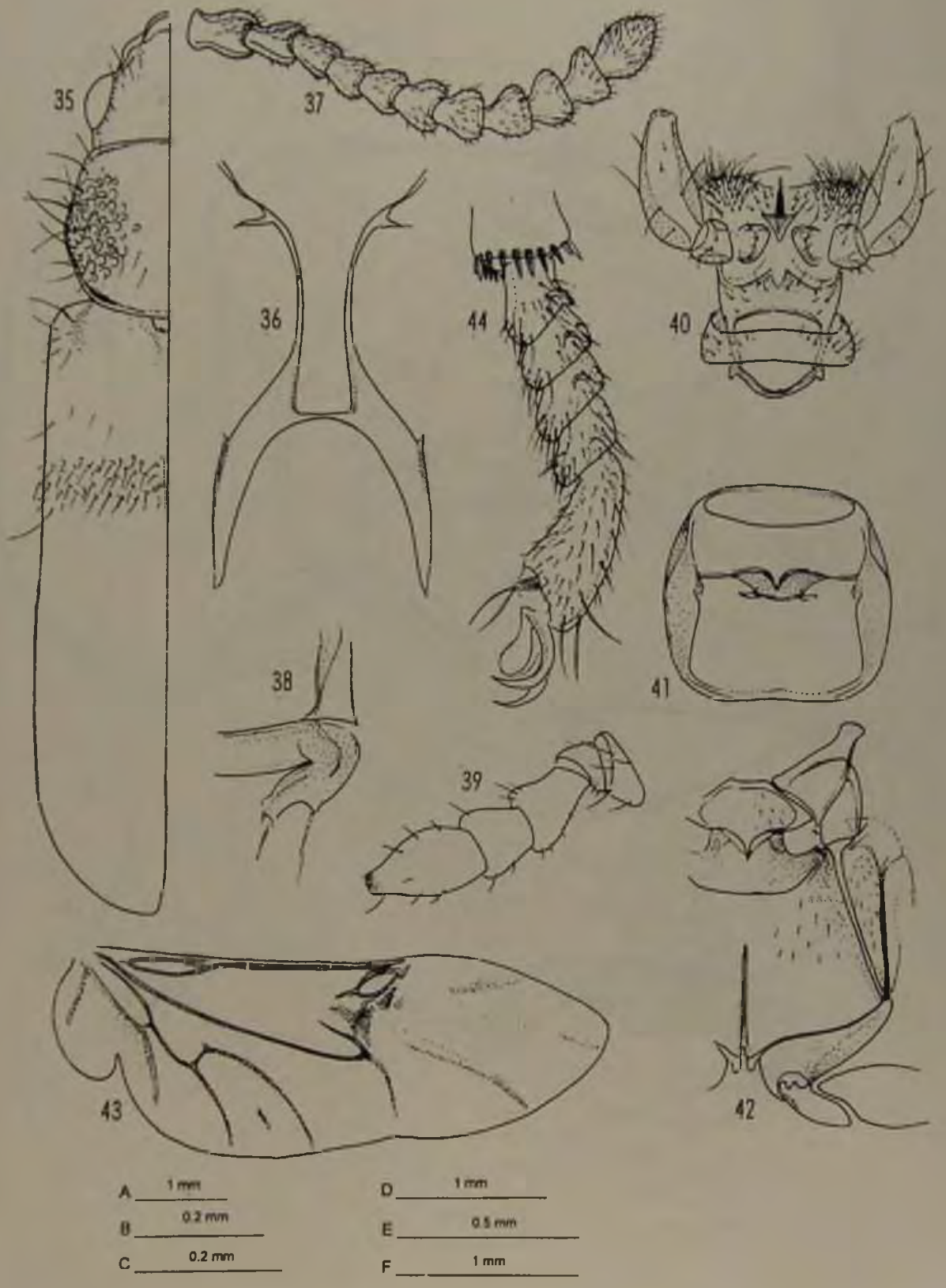
Figs 1- 11. *Listrocerus rufofemoralis* (Pic), ♂. 1, habitus, semi-schematic; 2, tentorium; 3, antenna; 4, labrum; 5, maxilla; 6, labium; 7, prothorax ventral; 8, meso- and metathorax; 9, metendosternite; 10, protarssus; 11, protarsal claws. Scales: A=1, B=3, 8, C=2, 7, 9, 10, D=4-6.



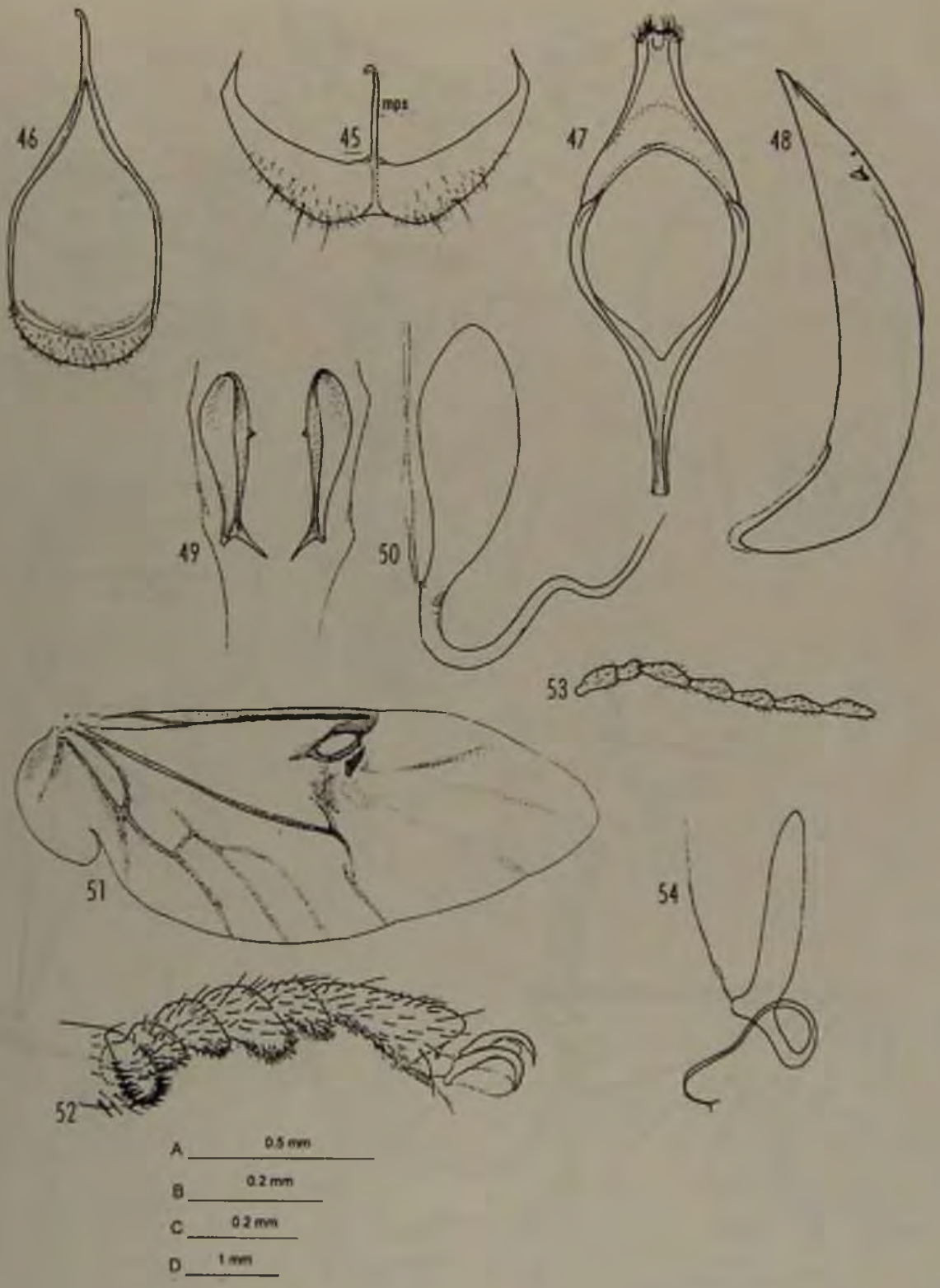
Figs 12-25. 12-18, *Listrocerus rufofemoralis* (Pic), ♂; 19-25, *Setigerodasytes incisicollis* Pic (19, 20, ♂; 21-25, ♀). 12, hind wing; 13, pygidium; 14, sternite 8; 15, spicular fork; 16, tegmen; 17, phallus, dorsal; 18, same, lateral; 19, habitus, semi-schematic; 20, puncturation of pronotum, detail; 21, tentorium; 22, antenna; 23, labrum, tormal process; 24, maxillary palp; 25, labium. Scales: A=21, 24, B=12, C=25, D=13-18, E=20, F=22, G=19.



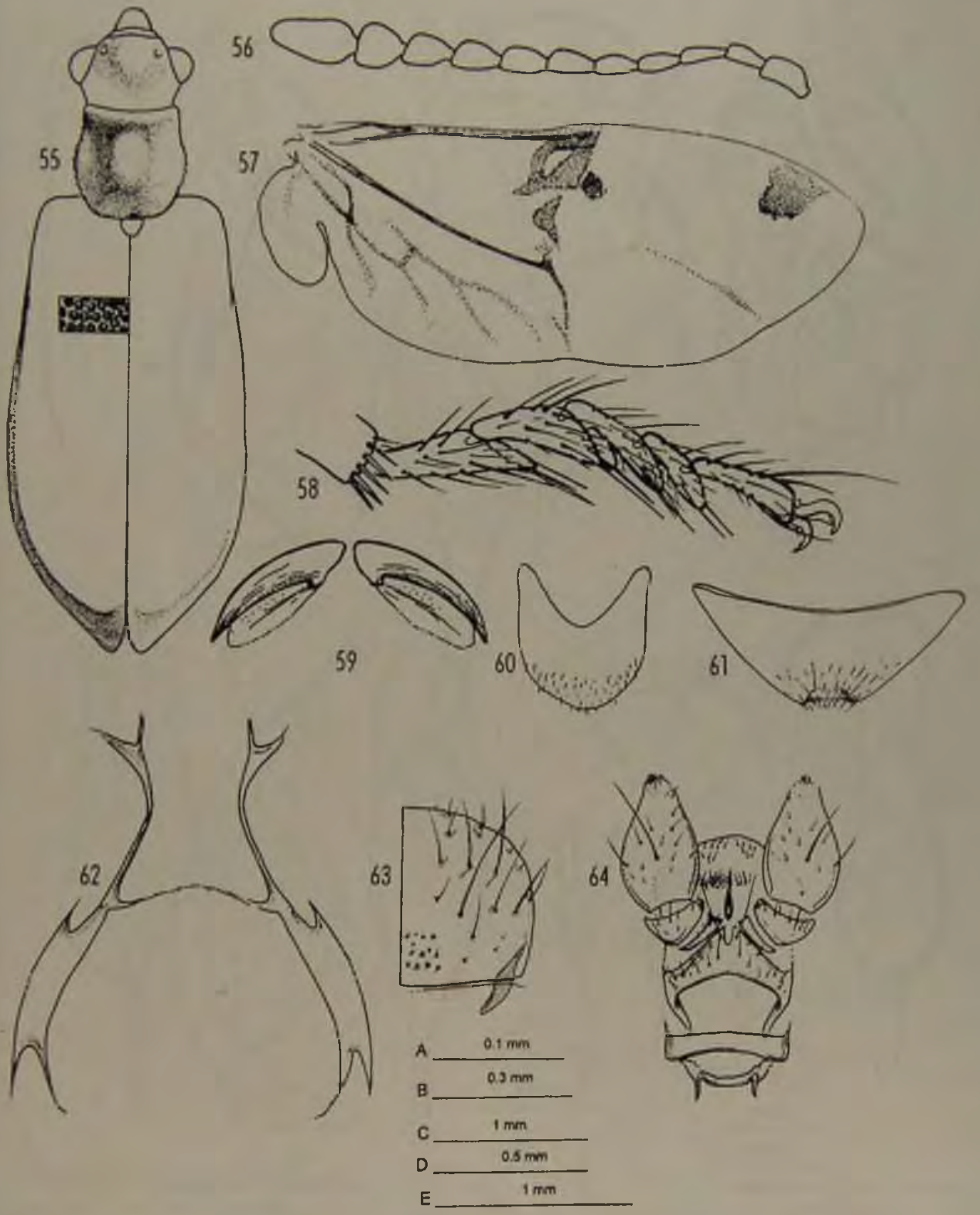
Figs 26-34. *Setigerodasytes incisicollis* Pic (27, 29-34, ^; 26, 28, 34, ♀). 26, prothorax ventral; 27, hind wing; 28, protarsus; 29, pygidium; 30, sternite 8; 31, tegmen, dorsal; 32, phallus, dorsal; 33, same, lateral; 34, spermatheca. Scales: A=27, B=31-33, C=29, 30, D=34, E=28, F=26.



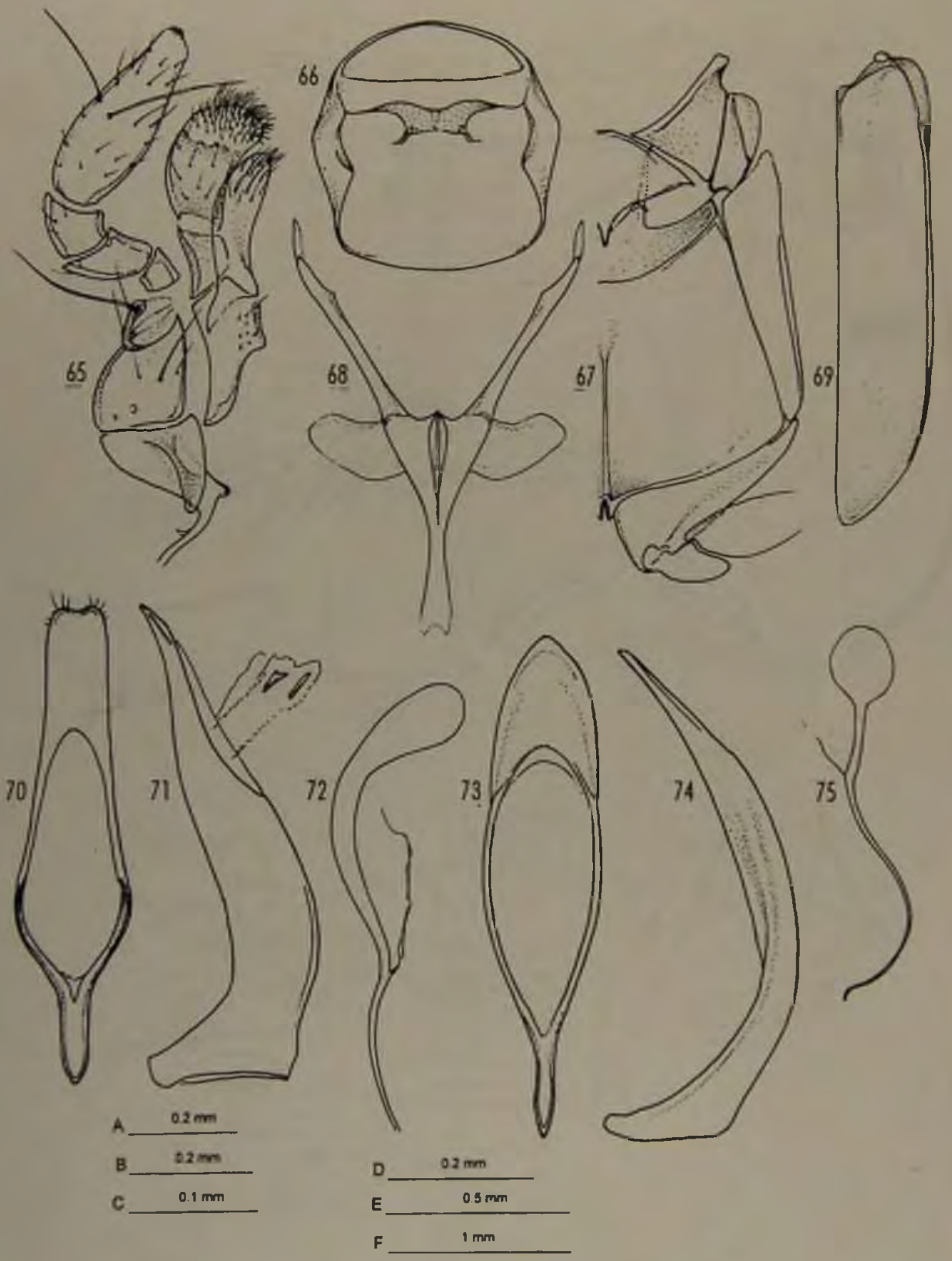
Figs 35-44. *Haplamaurus kiesenwetteri* Kirsch, ♂. 35, habitus, semi-schematic; 36, tentorium; 37, antenna; 38, labrum, tormal process; 39, maxillary palp; 40, labium; 41, prothorax, ventral; 42, meso- and metathorax, ventral; 43, hind wing; 44, protarsus. Scales: A=43, B=34, 39, 44, C=36, 38, 40, D=35, E=37, F=41, 42.



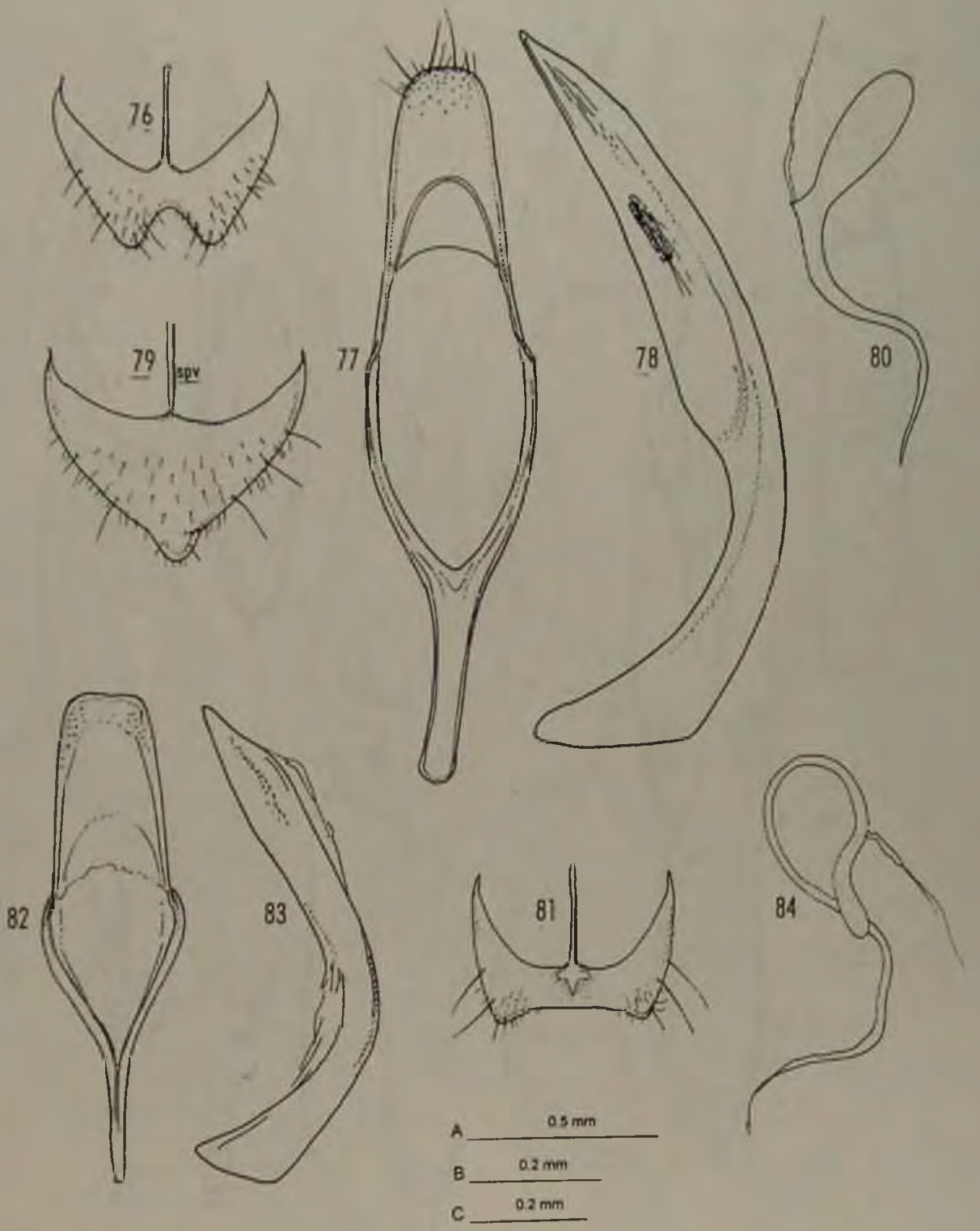
Figs 45-54. 46-50, *Haplamaurus kiesenwetteri* Kirsch (46- 49, ♂; 50, ♀); 51-52, *Haplamaurus* sp., ♂; 53-54, *Hylodanacaea immarginata* (Pic), holotype ♀. 45, sternite 8; 46, spicular fork; 47, tegmen, dorsal; 48, phallus, lateral; 49, seminal canal; 50, spermatheca; 51, hind wing; 52, protarsus; 53, antennomeres 1-7; 54, spermatheca. Scales: A=44, B= 46-50, 52, 53, C=45, 54, D=51.



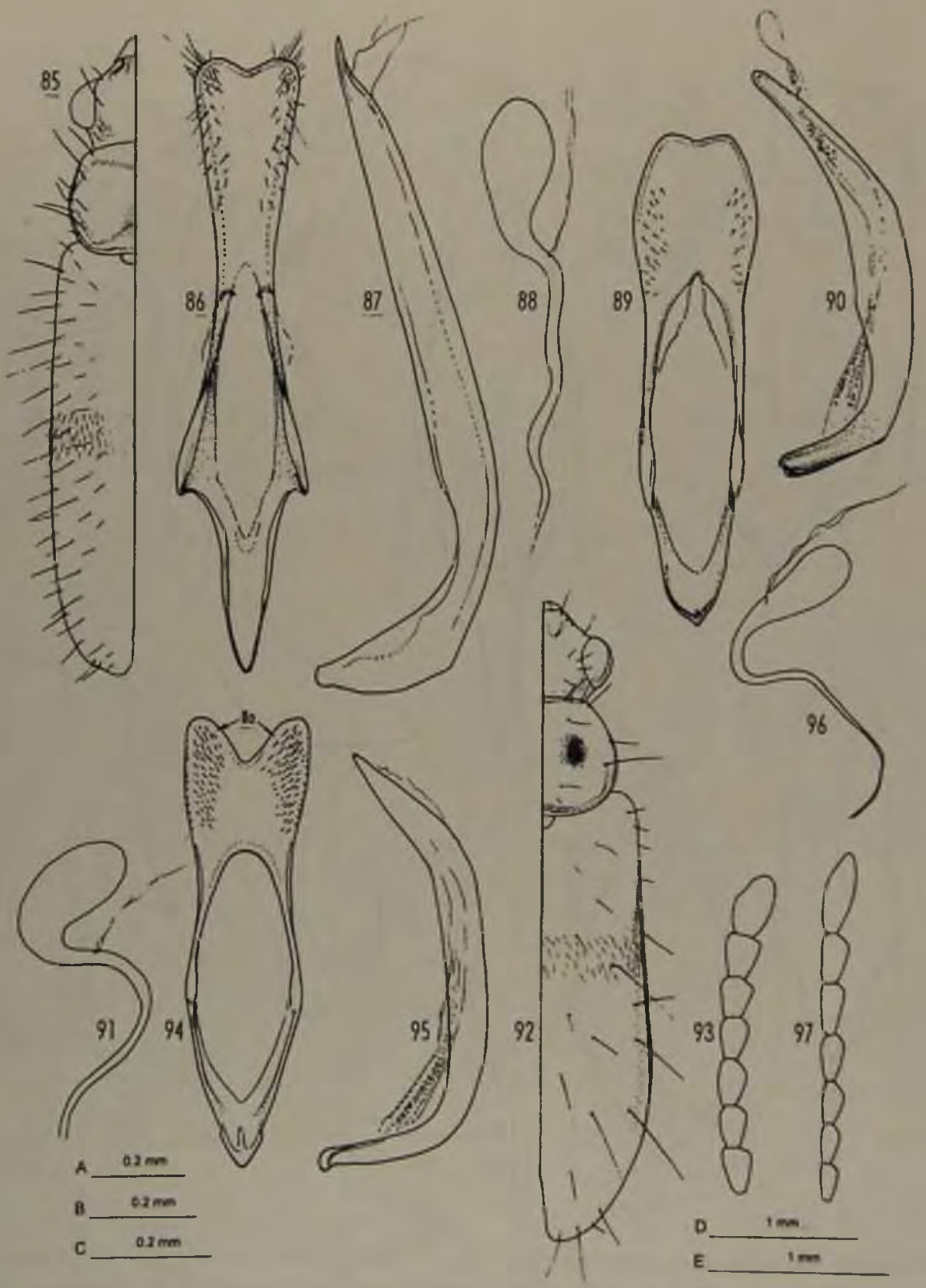
Figs 55-64. 55-61, *Hylodanacaea squamosa* Pic, holotype ♀; 62-64, *H. haemorrhoidalis* (Solier) ♂. 55, habitus, semi-schematic; 56, antenna; 57, hind wing; 58 mesotarsus; 59 mesotarsal claws; 60, pygidium; 61, sternite 7; 62, tentorium; 63, right half of labrum; 64, labium. Scales: A=58, 62-64, B=59, 60, C=55, D= 61, E=56, 57.



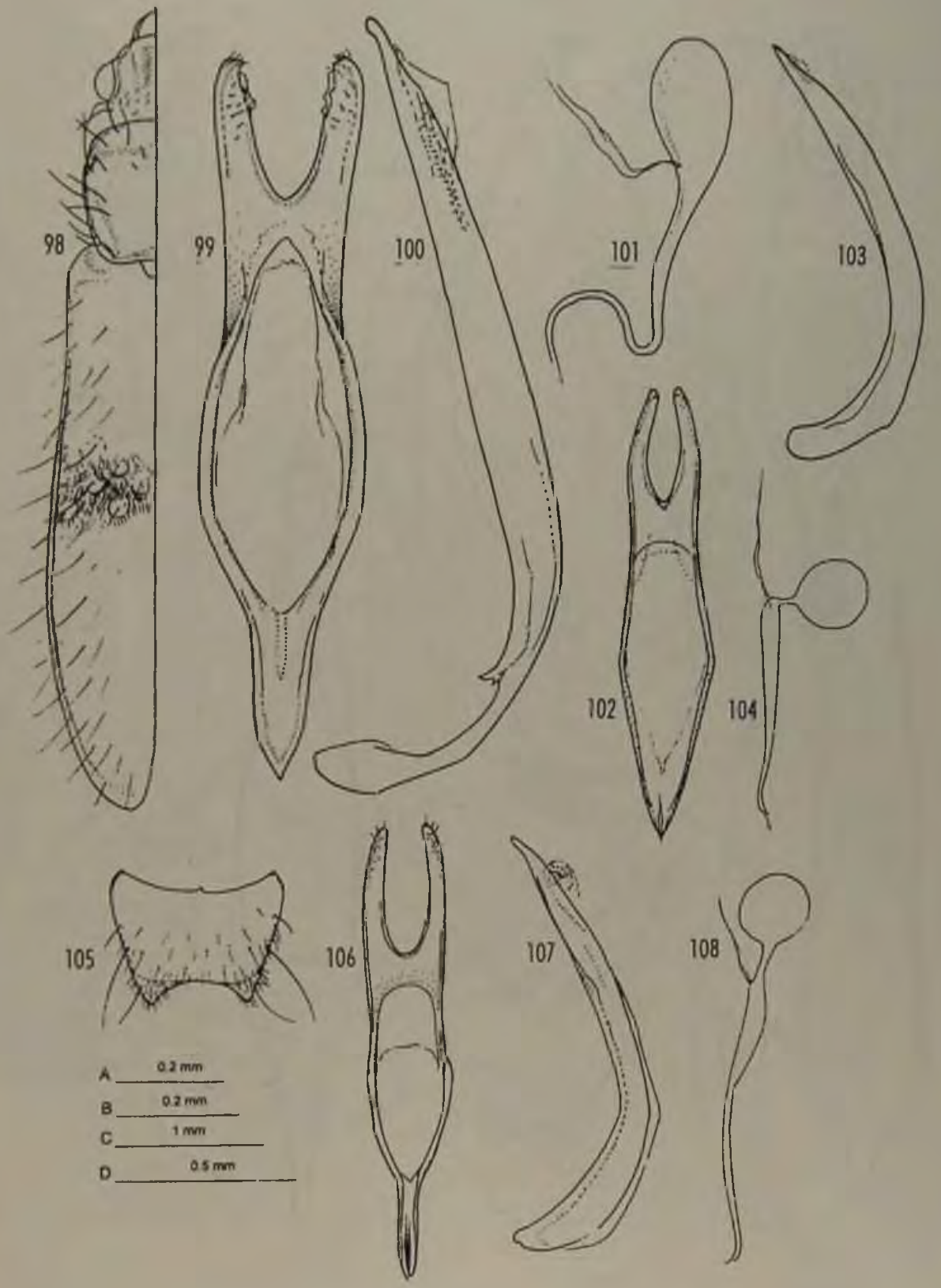
Figs 65-75. 65-72, *Hylodanacaea haemorrhoidalis* (Pic), 65-71, ♂, 72, ♀; 73-75, *H. maculicollis* (Solier), 73-74, ♂, 75, ♀. 65, maxilla; 66, prothorax ventral; 67, meso- and metathorax ventral; 68, metendosternite; 69, elytron ventral; 70, 73, tegmen dorsal; 71, 74, phallus lateral; 72, 75, spermatheca. Scales: A=72, 75, B=70, 71, 73, C=65, D=68, E=66, 67, F=69.



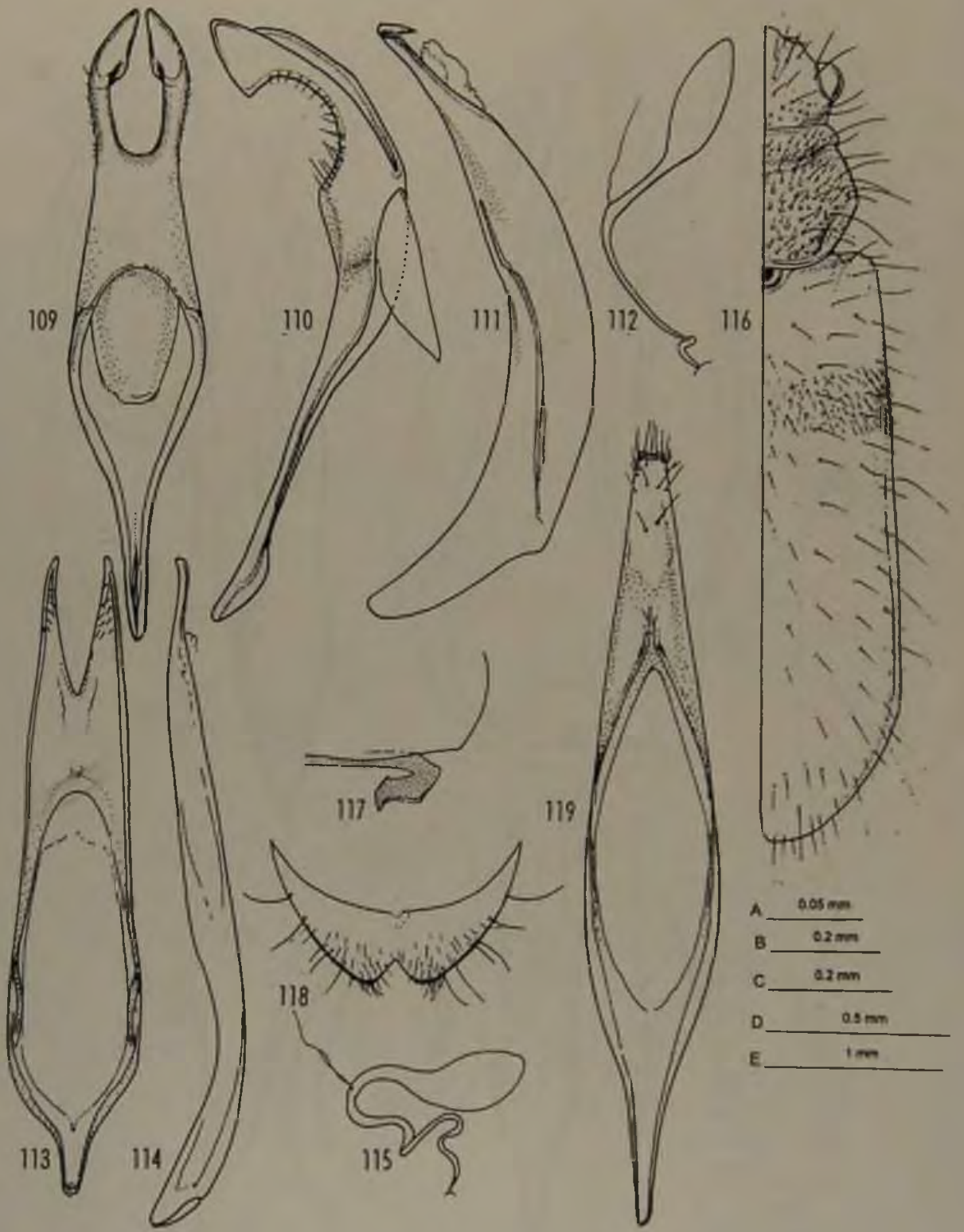
Figs 76-84. 76-80, *Hylodanacaea valparaisana* (Pic), 76-78, ♂, 79-80, ♀; 82-84, *H. mrazi* sp.n., 82-83, holotype ♂, 84, paratype ♀. 76, 79, 81, sternite 8; 77, 82, tegmen dorsal; 78, 83, phallus lateral; 80, 84, spermatheca. Scales: A=76, 79, 81, B=77, 78, C=80, 82-84.



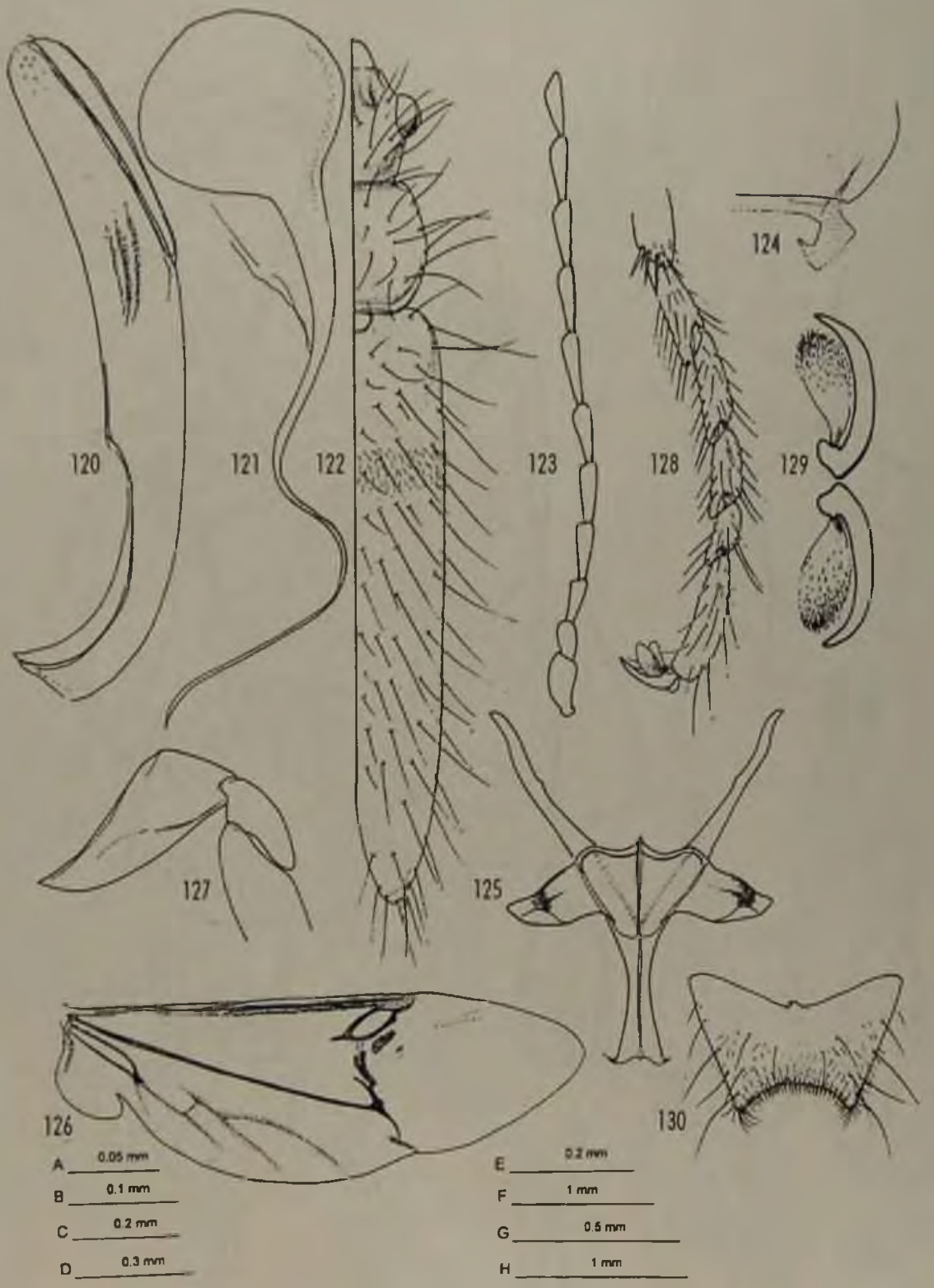
Figs 85-97. 85-88, *Hylodanacaea semilimbata* (Pic), 85-87, lectotype ♂, 88, paralectotype ♀; 89-91, *H. inlimbata* sp.n., 89-90, holotype ♂, 91, paratype ♀; 94-95, *H. plaumanni* sp.n., 92, 94, 95, holotype ♂, 93, paratype ♀; 97, *H. binotaticollis* (Pic), Holotype ♀. 85, 92, habitus, semi-schematic; 86, 89, 94, tegmen dorsal; 87, 90, 95, phallus lateral; 88, 91, 96, spermatheca; 93, 97, antennomeres 5-11. Scales: A=93, 97, B=94, 95, C=86-91, D=85, E=92.



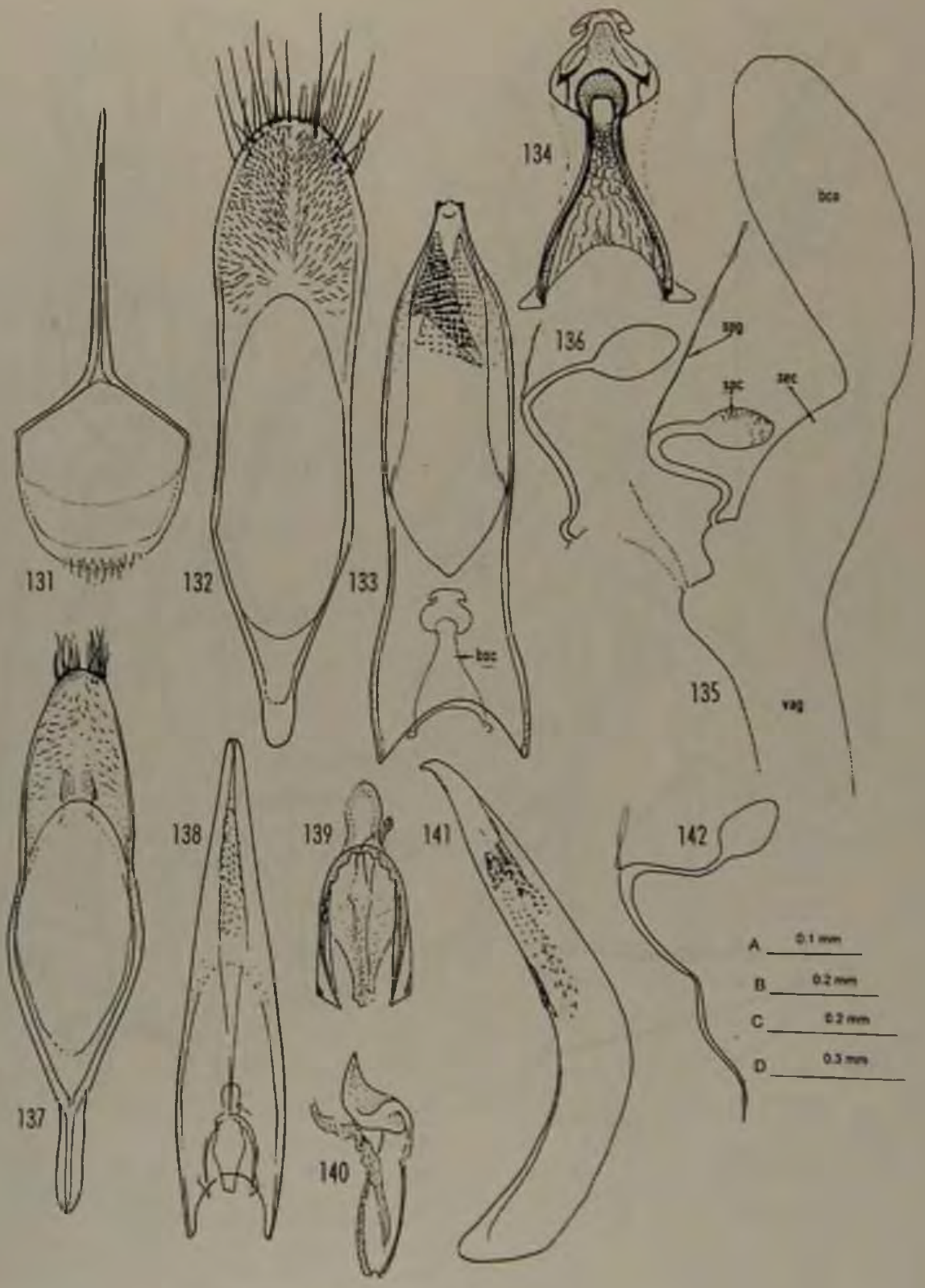
Figs 98-108. 98-101, *Hylodanacaea gounellei* (Pic), 98-100, lectotype ♂, 101, paralectotype ♀; 102-104, *H. derbesii* (Solier), 102, 103, holotype of *Dasytes kuscheli* Wittmer, 104, paratype; 106-108, *H. binotata* (Solier), 106, 107, ^, 108, ♀. 98, habitus, semi-schematic; 99, 102, 106, tegmen dorsal; 100, 103, 107, phallus lateral; 101, 104, 108, spermatheca; 105, sternite 8. Scales: A=104, 106-108, B=99-103, C=98, D=105.



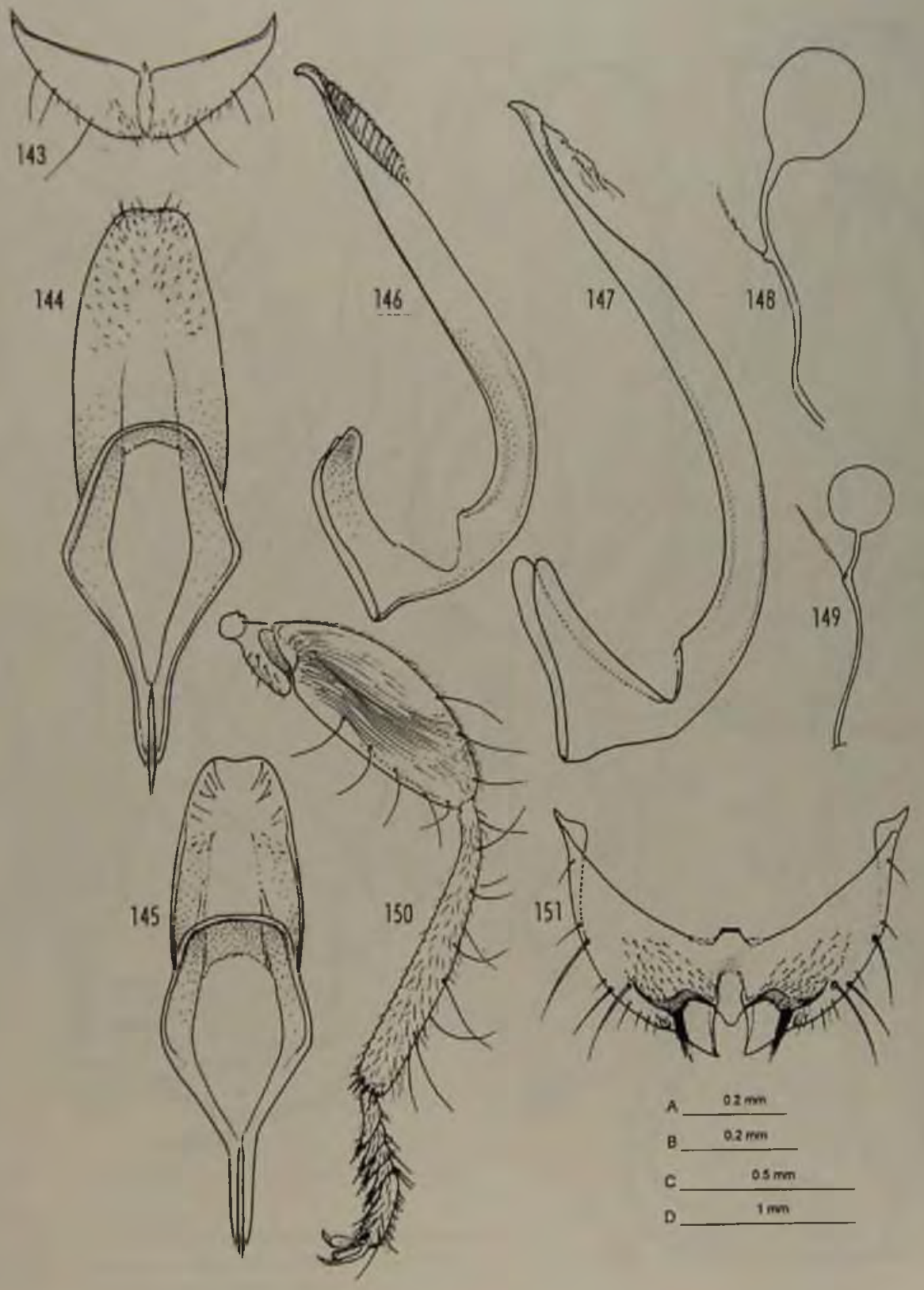
Figs 109-119. 109-112, *Hylodanacaea marginipennis* (Solier), 109-111, ♂, 112, ♀; 113-115, *H. atrocoerulea* (Phil. & Phil.), 113, 114, ♂, 115, ♀; 116-119, *H. impressa* (Solier), lectotype of *Dasytes salzei* Sol., ♂. 109, 113, 119, tegmen dorsal; 110, same lateral; 111, 114, phallus lateral; 112, 115, spermatheca; 116, habitus, semi-schematic; 117, tormal process of labrum; 118, sternite 8. Scales: A=117, B=112, 115, 119, C=109-111, 113, 114, D=118, E=116.



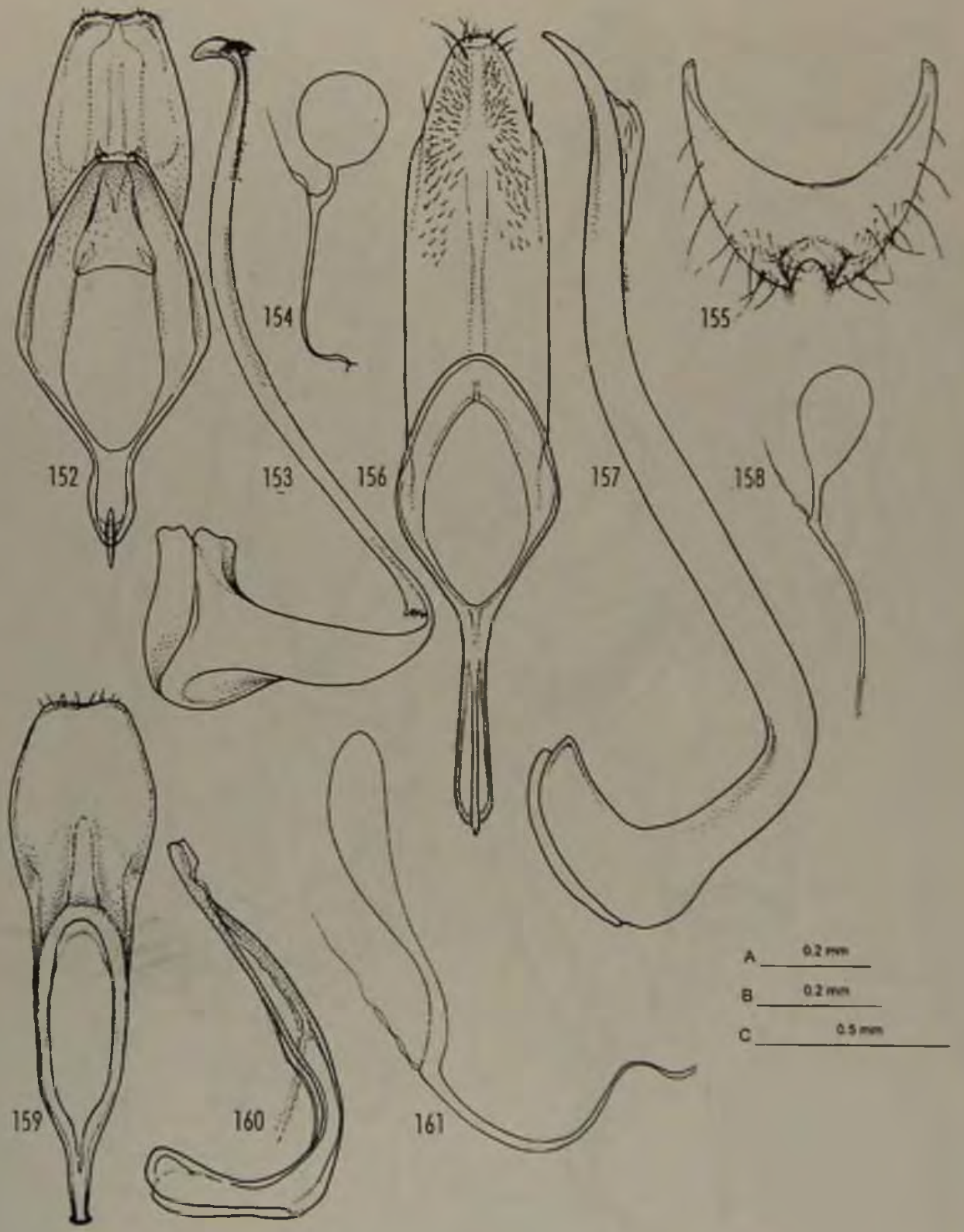
Figs 120-130. 120-121, *Hylodanacaea impressa* (Solier), 120, lectotype of *Dasytes salzei* Sol., ♂, 121, ♀; 122-130, *H. semicincta* (Pic), ♂. 120, phallus lateral; 121, spermatheca; 122, habitus, semi-schematic; 123, antenna; 124, tormal process of labrum; 125, metendosternite; 126, hind wing; 127, metacoxa and trochantin; 128, protarsus; 129, protarsal claws; 130, sternite 8. Scales: A=124, B=129, C=120, D=121, 126, E=125, 127, 128, F=123, G=130, H=122.



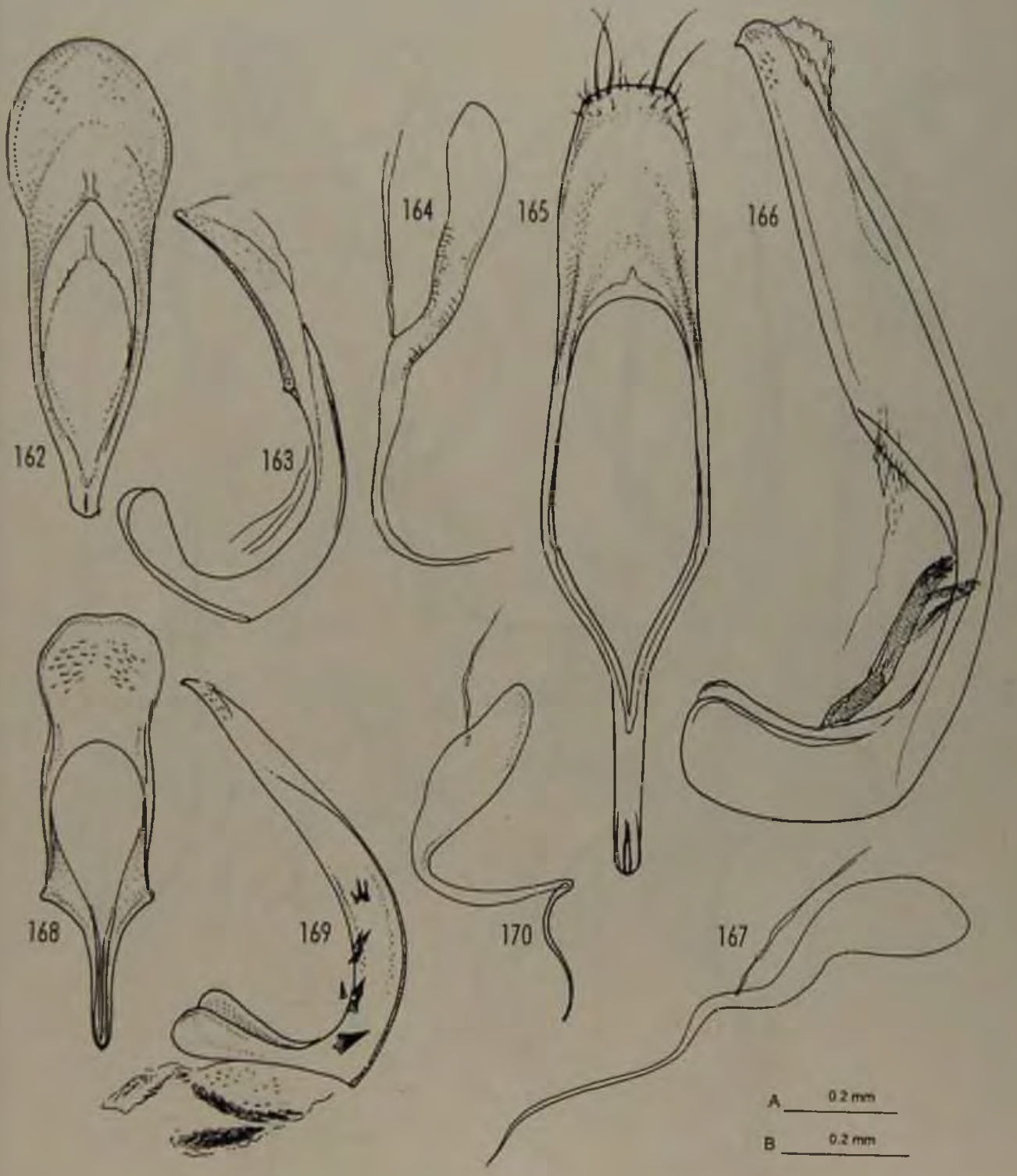
Figs 131-142. 131-135, *Hylodanacaea semicincta* (Pic). 131-134, holotype ♂, 135, 136, ♀; 137-142, *H. marioi* sp.n., 137-141, holotype ♂, 142, paratype ♀. 131, spicular fork; 132, 137, tegmen dorsal; 133, 138, phallus dorsal; 134, 139, basal sclerite of internal sac, dorsal; 140, same lateral; 135, genitalia; 136, 142, spermatheca. Scales: A= 134, 139, 140, B=132, 133, 136, 137, 138, 141, C=131, D=135.



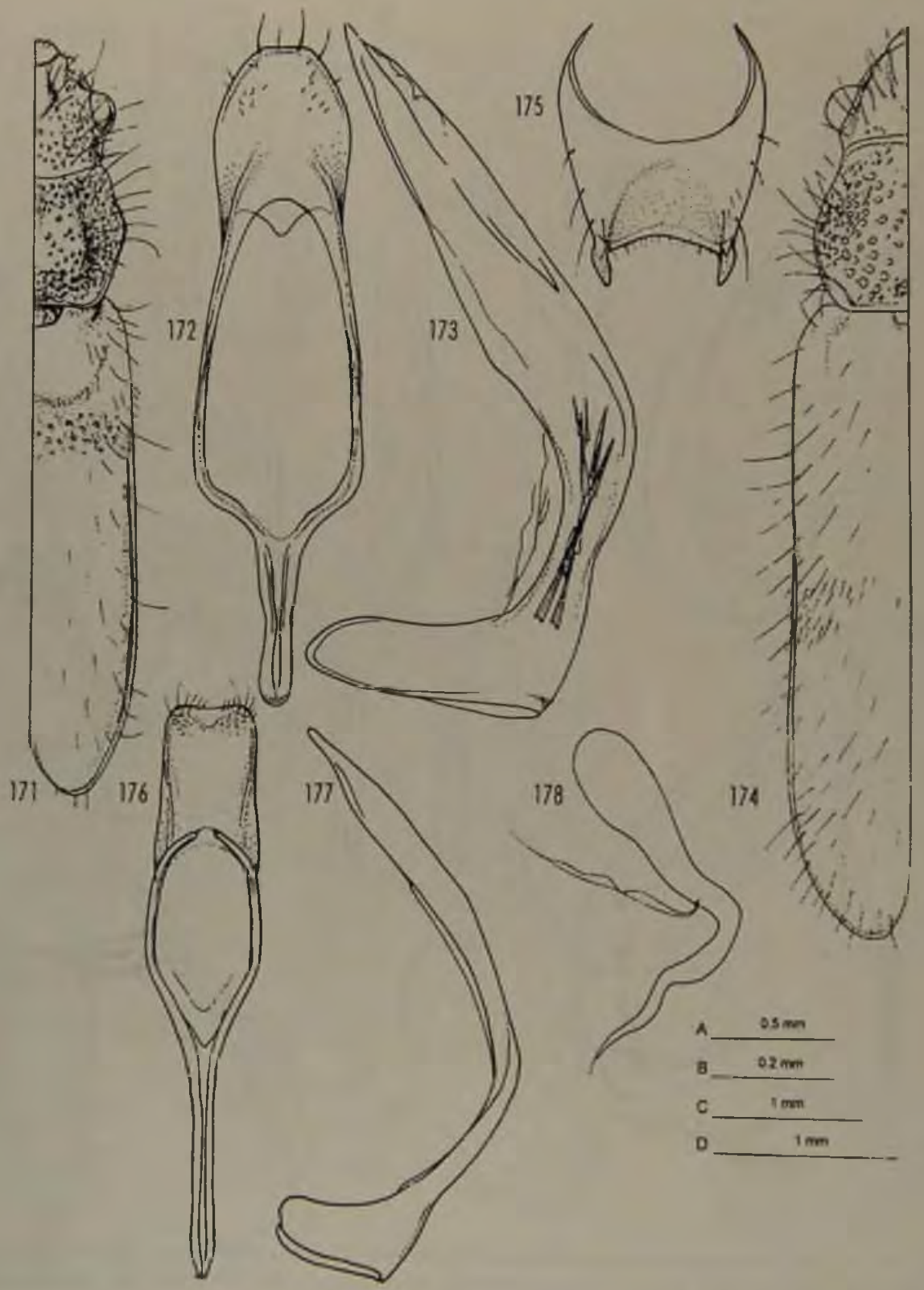
Figs 143-151. 143-149, *Hylodanacaea angustatithorax* (Pic), 143-147, ♂, 148-149, ♀; 150-151, *H. femorata* sp.n., ♂. 143, 151, sternite 8 (151, holotype); 144, 145, tegmen ventral; 146, 147, phallus lateral; 148, 149, spermatheca (148, paratype, 149, holotype); 150, hind leg. Scales: A=145, 146, 148, 149, B=144, 147, 151, C=143, D=150.



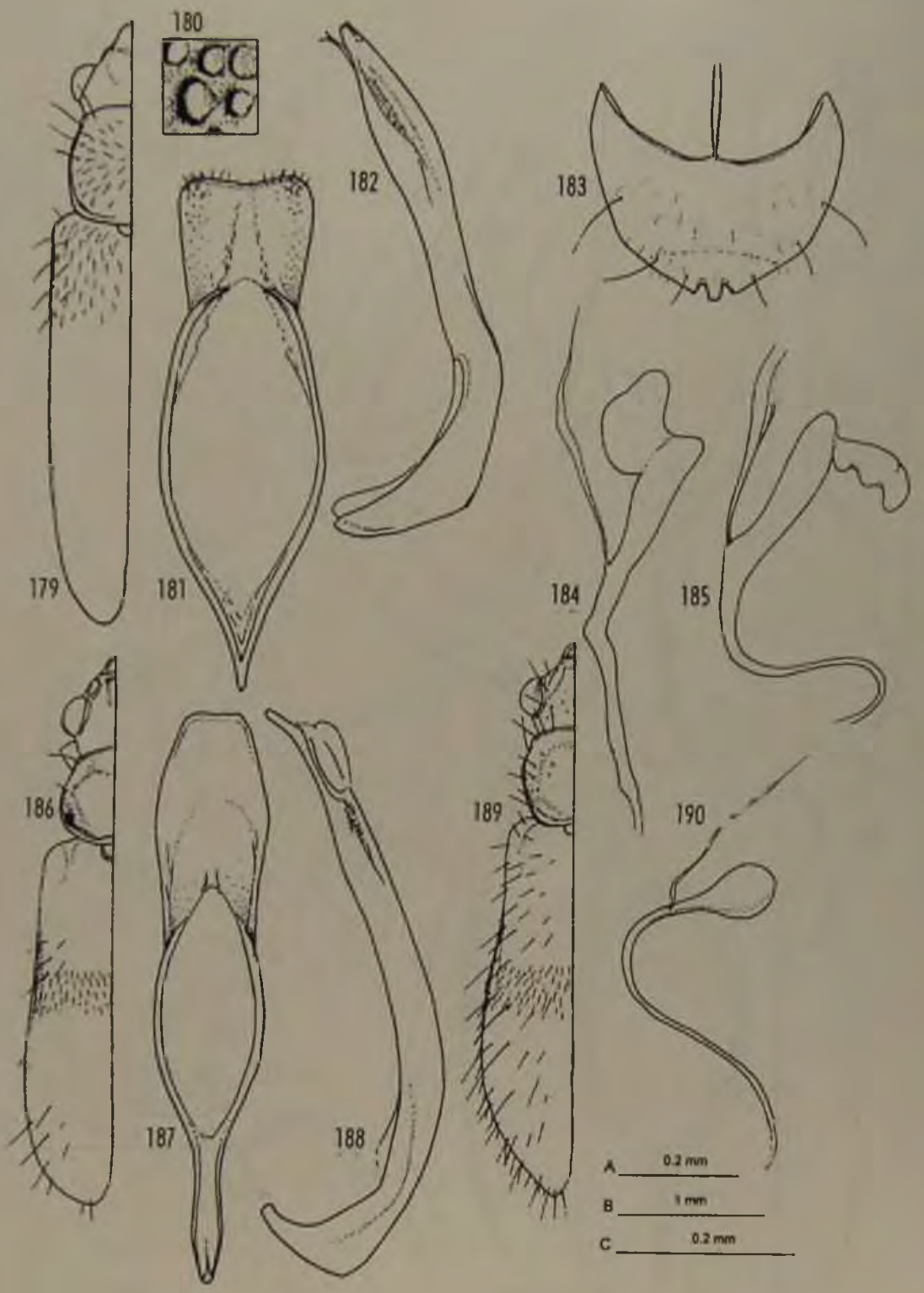
Figs 152-161. 152-154, *Hylodanacaea femorata* sp.n.; 156-158, *H. ruficollis* (Phil. & Phil.); 159-161, *H. nobilis* nom.n.. 152, 156, 159, tegmen (152, holotype); 153, 157, 160, phallus lateral; 154, 158, 161, spermatheca; 155, male sternite 8. Scales: A=154, 158, 161, B=152, 153, 156, 157, C=155, 159, 160.



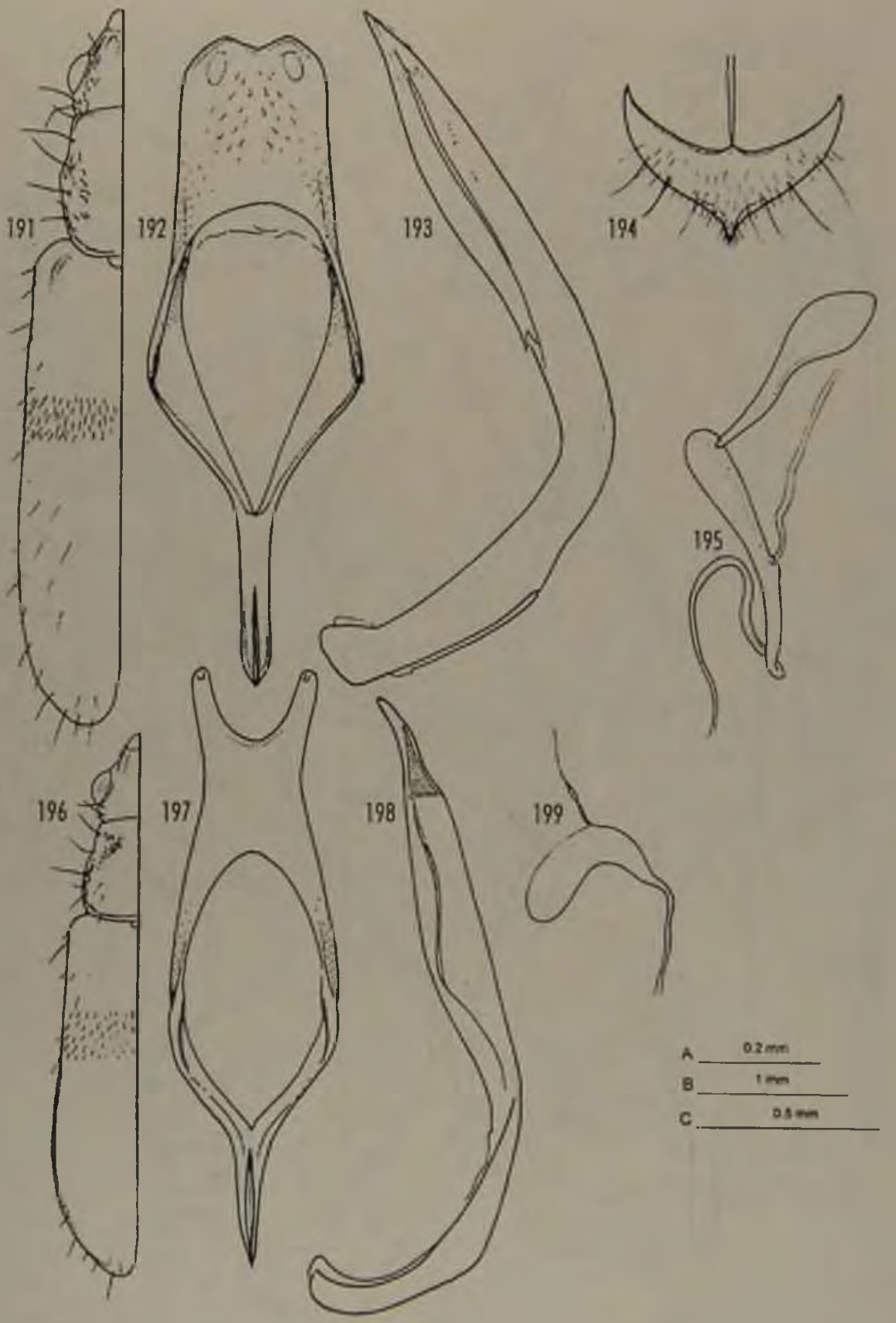
Figs 162-170. 162-164, *Hylodanacaea cyaneomaculata* (Pic); 165-167, *H. germaini* (Pic); 168-170, *H. elegans* (Solier). 162 (holotype), 165, 168 (lectotype), tegmen ventral; 163 (holotype), 166, 169 (lectotype), phallus lateral; 164, 167, 170, spermatheca. Scales: A=162, 163, 167-170, B=164-166.



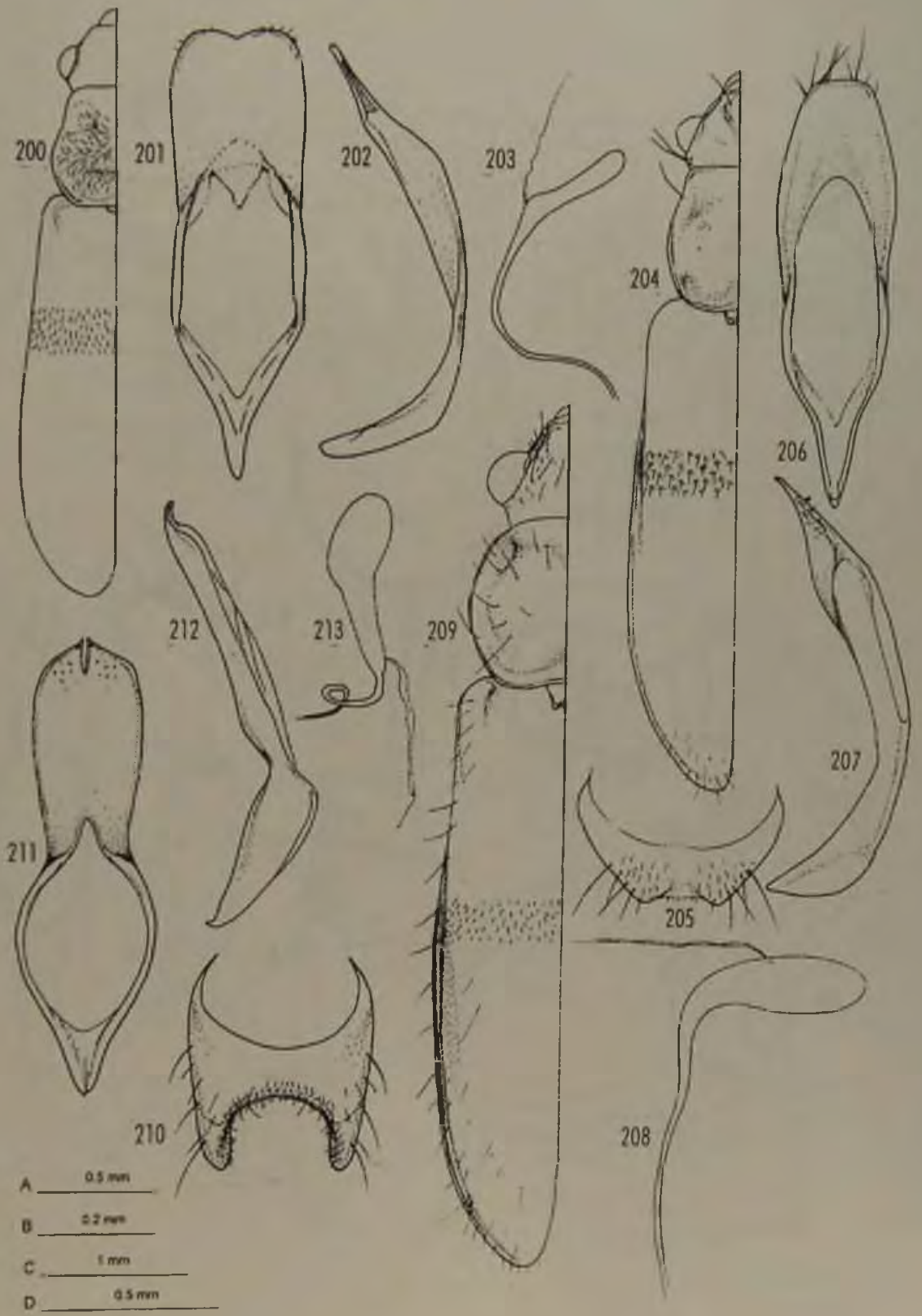
Figs 171-178. 171-173, *Hylodanacaea bicoloriceps* (Wittmer) (holotype ♂); 174-178, *H. boliviensis* (Pic) (174-177, lectotype ♂, 178, paralectotype ♀). 171, 174, habitus, semi-schematic; 172, 176, tegmen dorsal; 173, 177, phallus lateral; 175, sternite 8; 178, spermatheca. Scales: A=175, B=172, 173, 176-178, C=174, D=171.



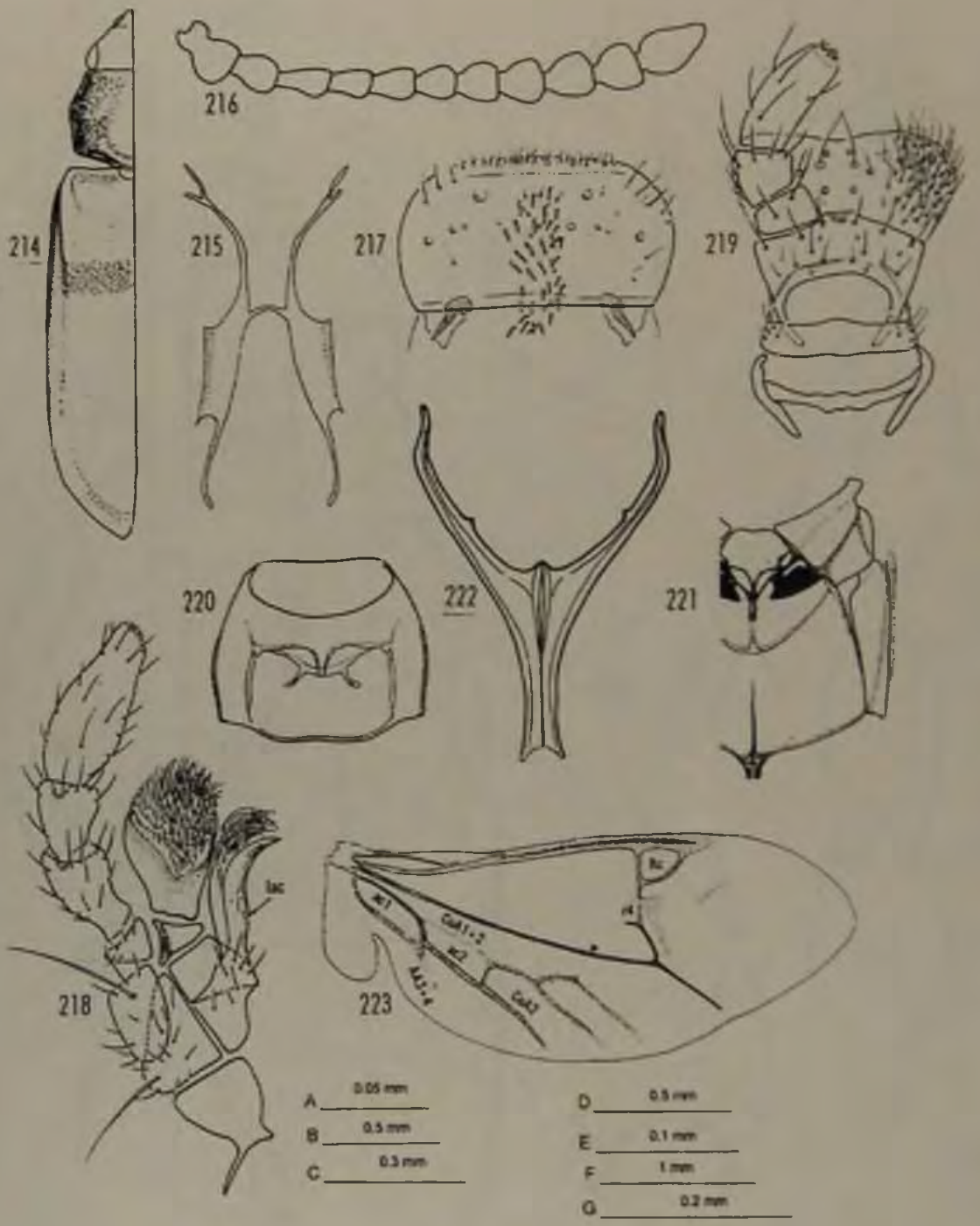
Figs 179-190. 179-185, *Hylodanacaea peruviana* (Pic) (179-182, lectotype ♂; 183, 185), paralectotype ♀; 184, *Dasytes pachyteanus* Pic, holotype ♀); 186-188, *H. claveri* (Pic), lectotype ♂; 189, 190, *H. coroicosa* (Pic), holotype ♀. 179, 186, 189, habitus, semi-schematic; 180, puncturation of pronotum, detail; 181, 187, tegmen dorsal; 182, 188, phallus lateral; 183, sternite 8; 184, 185, 190, spermatheca. Scales: A=181-185, 187, 188, 190, B=179, 186, 189, C=180.



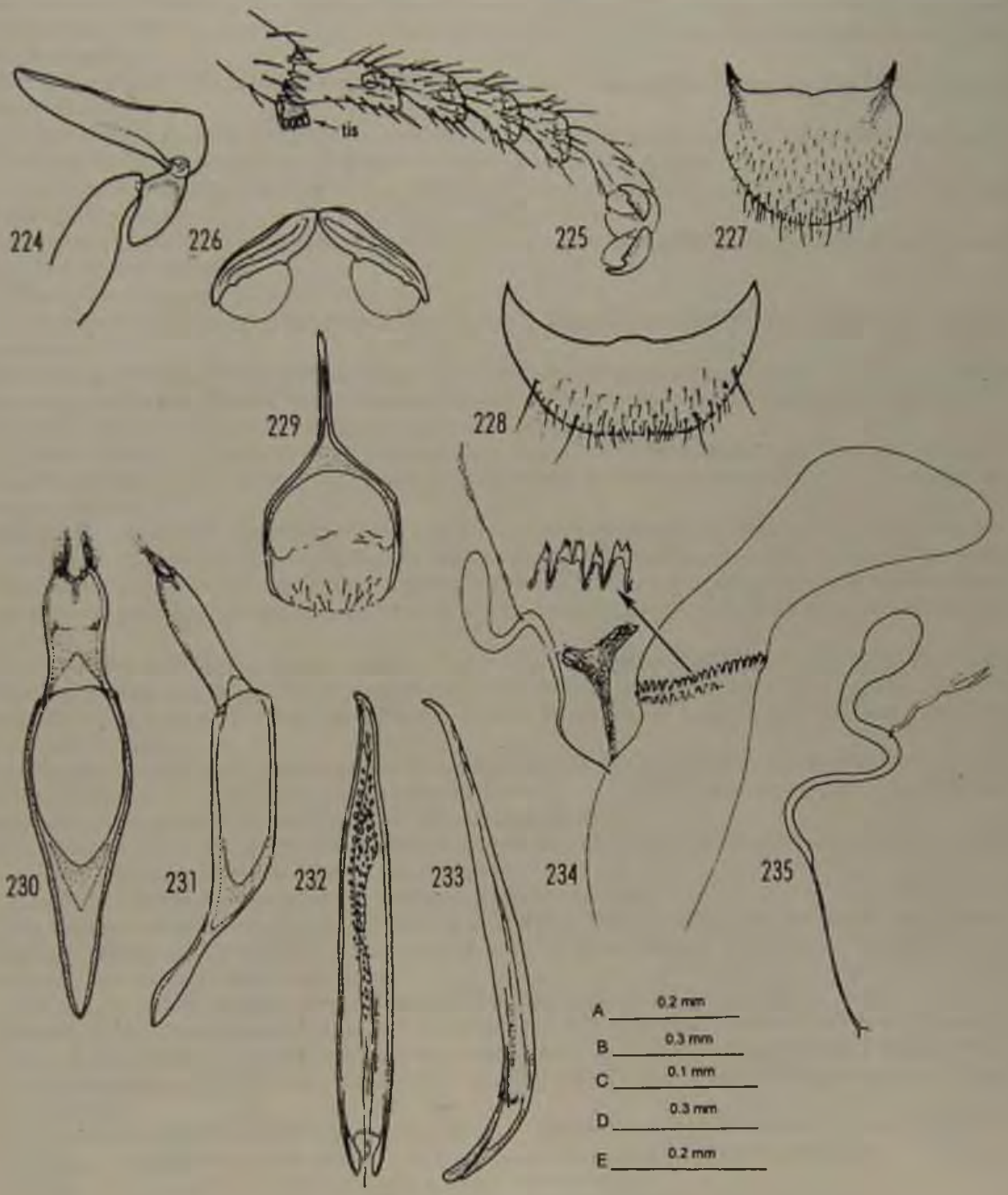
Figs 191- 199. 191-195, *Hylodanacaea subcylindricollis* (Pic) (191-193, lectotype ♂, 194, 195, paralectotype ♀); 196-199, *H. marcapatana* (Pic) (196-98, lectotype ♂, 199, paralectotype ♀). 191, 196, habitus, semi-schematic; 192-197, tegmen dorsal; 193, 198, phallus lateral; 194, sternite 8; 195, 199, spermatheca. Scales: A=192, 194, 195, 197-199, B=191, 196, C=194.



Figs 200-213. 200-203, *Hylodanacaea baeri* (Pic) (200-202, lectotype ♂; 203, paralectotype ♀); 204-208, *H. banghaasi* (Pic) (204-207, lectotype ♂; 208, paralectotype ♀); 209-213, *H. pygidialis* (Pic) (209-212, lectotype ♂; 213, paralectotype ♀). 200, 204, 209, habitus; 201, 206, 211, tegmen dorsal; 202, 207, 212, phallus lateral; 203, 208, 213, spermatheca; 205, 210, sternite 8. Scales: A=210, B=201-203, 206-208, 211-213.



Figs 214-223. *Amecocerus solieri* nom. n (214, *Dasytes obscurus* Solier, lectotype ♀; 215-223, ♂). 214, habitus; 215, tentorium; 216, antenna; 217, labrum; 218, maxilla; 219, labium; 220, prothorax ventral; 221, meso- and metathorax ventral; 222, metendosternite; 223, hind wing. Scales: A=217, 219, B=221, C=220, D=214, E=218, F=223, G=216, 222.



Figs 224-235. *Amecocerus solieri* nom. n (224-233, ♂; 234, 235, ♀). 224, metacoxa and trochanter; 225, protarsus; 226, protarsal claws; 227, pygidium; 228, sternite 8; 229, spicular fork; 230, tegmen dorsal; 231, same lateral; 232, phallus dorsal; 233, same lateral; 234, genitalia; 235, spermatheca. Scales: A=228, 229, 235, B=227, 234, C=226, D=224, 230-233, E=225.

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