



Taxonomy of *Hylotribus* Jekel (Coleoptera: Anthribidae, Anthribinae): new synonymies, combinations and type designations

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Abstract

The type material of six species of Anthribidae from Chile and one from Peru, originally described as *Stenocerus* Schoenherr and *Stenorrhynchus* Philippi & Philippi and later transferred to *Hylotribus* Jekel, was reexamined. These species are *Stenocerus asperatus* Blanchard, 1851, *Stenocerus aspis* Erichson, 1847, *Stenocerus posticalis* Philippi & Philippi, 1864, *Stenocerus quadratipennis* Germain, 1854, *Stenorrhynchus quadrinotatus* Philippi & Philippi, 1864, and *Stenocerus tuberculosus* Blanchard, 1851. Lectotype designations were made for *Hylotribus asperatus*, *Hylotribus quadratipennis*, and *Hylotribus tuberculosus*. New synonyms were established as follows: *Hylotribus signatipes* (Blanchard, 1851) = *H. quadratipennis* (Germain, 1854) **syn. n.**, = *H. quadrinotatus* (Philippi & Philippi, 1864) **syn. n.**, *Hylotribus asperatus* (Blanchard, 1851) = *H. posticalis* (Philippi & Philippi, 1864) **syn. n.** While, *Hylotribus aspis* (Erichson, 1847) from Peru was transferred to *Piesocorynus* Dejean, 1834 and a new combination and synonymy proposed, *Piesocorynus aspis* (Erichson, 1847) **n. comb.** = *Piesocorynus gracilicornis* (Jekel, 1855) **syn. n.** The genus *Hylotribus* is defined with five species from Chile and six from Brazil, and the Chilean species are redescribed with illustrations. A new key to all species is included.

Key words. Discotenini, morphology, Neotropical, *Stenocerus*, systematics

Introduction

The genus *Hylotribus* was proposed by Jekel (1860: 239) based on two Chilean species of Anthribidae, *Stenocerus tuberculosus* Blanchard, 1851 and *Stenocerus signatipes* Blanchard, 1851. Wolfrum (1953) recognized *Hylotribus* in his supplement of the Anthribidae world catalog. Recently, Rheinheimer (2004) designated *Stenocerus tuberculosus* Blanchard, 1851 as the type species of *Hylotribus*.

Philippi & Philippi (1864) described two species of *Stenocerus* and one of *Stenorrhynchus*. Lacordaire (1866) reassigned these species to *Dinocentrus* and reported that as they were very similar to Blanchard's *Stenocerus* species (in Gay 1851) they should, therefore, be placed under the same genus. While Philippi & Philippi (1864) misplaced the monotypic *Stenorrhynchus quadrinotatus*, in Curculionidae, Lacordaire (1866) correctly placed it in Anthribidae, synonymizing *Stenorrhynchus* under *Dinocentrus*. Gemminger and Harold (1871) placed this species in the genus *Baris* Germar, 1817. As *Baris quadrinotata* was a junior secondary homonym, Philippi (1887) proposed another name: *Baris quadripicta*. Finally, Hustache (1938), who was unaware of this, proposed the new homonym *Baris quadrinotula* for the same species. Blackwelder (1947) cited the same species as *Dinocentrus quadrinotatus* (Philippi & Philippi, 1864) within Anthribidae, and as *Baris quadrinotula* within Curculionidae. Subsequent authors ignored the re-naming proposed by F. Philippi (1887). Different authors placed *Stenorrhynchus* in the Brentidae and Curculionidae, as stated and solved by Alonso-Zarazaga & Lyal (1999).

Lacordaire (1866) was the first to classify both Blanchard (1851) species and the two Philippi & Philippi (1864) species in *Dinocentrus*. The Peruvian species, *Stenocerus aspis* Erichson, 1847, was excluded and kept in *Stenocerus* with two other species from Blanchard (1851), *Stenocerus asperatus* and *Stenocerus minutus*. Wolfrum (1953) synonymized *Dinocentrus* with *Hylotribus*.

Hylotribus included 15 species: one from Peru, eight from Chile, and six recently described from Brazil (Queiroz & Mermudes 2014). It is the only genus in the Neotropical region with a fragmented ante-basal carina, similar to *Sharpius* Holloway, 1982 from New Zealand and to *Apinotropis* Jordan, 1945 from the Afrotropical region.

In this study, we evaluate the taxonomic status and verify the validity of some old species assigned to *Hylotribus*, especially those described by Erichson (1847), Blanchard (1851), Germain (1854), and Philippi & Philippi (1864), by examining the type material. Notably, the Chilean and Peruvian species have not been studied since their descriptions. The evaluation resulted in the recognition of five species from Chile and six from Brazil. This is the first step towards understanding the phylogenetic affinities of the species of *Hylotribus*.

By revising the original descriptions and studying the type specimens, we were able to re-describe the genus and species, designate lectotypes, and to establish new synonymies and combinations.

Materials and methods

The type material and additional specimens of *Hylotribus* and *Piesocorynus* species examined are deposited under the care of curators, within their respective institutions: Johannes Frisch—Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin, Germany (ZMHB); H  l  ne Perrin—Mus  um National d’Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France (MNHN); Mario Elgueta—Museo Nacional de Historia Natural, Santiago, Chile (MNNC); Maxwell Barclay—The Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom (BMNH); Lourdes Chamorro—National Museum of Natural History, Washington D.C., United States of America (USNM); Analia Lanteri—Museo de La Plata, Universidad Nacional de La Plata, La Plata, Argentina (MLPA).

Throughout the text, male and female were abbreviated as M and F, respectively. Data provenance for the type specimens was given as stated on labels. Each line was separated by a slash (/) and the labels were numbered starting from the top. Printed or handwritten conditions were detailed. Additional information was enclosed in square brackets ([]). The material studied is detailed by administrative region (Chilean or Argentinean), indicating the depository institution.

The terminology used followed Mermudes (2002), Mermudes & Napp (2006) and Queiroz & Mermudes (2014).

The specimens were dissected and the abdomen were boiled in a solution of 10% KOH. Digital habitus and genitalia images were captured with a Leica S8AP0, and Leica EC3 camera attached, using software LAS EZ version 3.0 and Combine ZP to merge the captured images. Maps of distribution were made using QGIS 2.8.6-Wien.

Taxonomy

Discotenini Lacordaire, 1866

Hylotribus Jekel, 1860

Hylotribus Jekel, 1860: 239; Wolfrum 1953: 7; Alonso-Zarazaga & Lyal 1999: 30 Rheinheimer 2004: 21 (catalog); Queiroz & Mermudes 2014: 243. **Type species:** *Stenocerus tuberculatus* Blanchard, 1851, designated by Rheinheimer (2004: 21).
Dinocentrus Lacordaire, 1866: 506 (catalog); Bovie 1906: 233 (catalog) Wolfrum 1929: 20 (catalog); Blackwelder 1947: 766 (catalog); Wolfrum 1953: 7 (catalog).

Diagnosis. Head as long as wide, vertex convex. Eyes laterally oriented, oval and weakly prominent; ommatidia moderately fine (at least 20 or more ommatidia at maximum height, smaller when compared to *Sicanthus* Valentine, 1999). Frons oblique, longer than wider. Inner ocular strip with dense setae. Rostrum subcylindrical, dorsally depressed, one to two thirds longer than head, narrowed at base with basal width subequal to half width of head, scrobes foveiform. Pronotum with ante-basal carina fragmented in middle (except for *H. asperatus*), prominent at sides, with protuberant tubercle in middle. Pronotum and elytra with tubercles tufted with short, dark setae. Elytra compact, sides compressed, with prominent basal gibbosities and tubercles on apical declivity. Males

with slightly longer antennae that reach the posterior half of prothorax; ventrite V depressed at middle, near apex. Femora with median spot.

Remarks. *Hylotribus* can be distinguished from the other genera of Discotenini mainly by the pronotum with median tubercles and by the elytra with tubercles on interstriae 7–8 at the ante-apical declivity, in addition to the characters cited by Queiroz & Mermudes (2014).

***Hylotribus asperatus* (Blanchard, 1851)**

(Figs. 1–15, 81–82)

Stenocerus asperatus Blanchard, 1851: 298.

Stenocerus posticalis Philippi & Philippi, 1864: 361–362. **New synonymy**

Dinocentrus posticalis; Lacordaire, 1866: 507 (catalog); Bovie, 1906: 233 (catalog); Wolfrum, 1929: 20 (catalog); Blackwelder, 1947: 706 (catalog).

Dinocentrus asperatus; Wolfrum, 1929: 20 (catalog); Blackwelder, 1947: 706 (catalog).

Hylotribus asperatus; Wolfrum, 1953: 7 (catalog); Rheinheimer, 2004: 22 (catalog); Elgueta & Marvaldi, 2006: 116 (list); Elgueta *et al.*, 2008: 186 (host plants).

Hylotribus posticalis; Wolfrum, 1953: 7 (catalog); Rheinheimer, 2004: 22 (catalog); Elgueta & Marvaldi, 2006: 116 (list).

Redescription, male. Dorsal vestiture with dense, fine, decumbent, dark-brownish, white and yellowish scales. Rostrum and frons whiter; inner ocular margin with white tuft of dense scales. Antennae with fine, whitish pubescence, club light-brown. Pronotum at either side of anterior margin with oblique, narrow dark-brown strips that contain elongate setae on their inner side. Longitudinal yellowish-white strips in posterior declivity (between the ante-basal carina and the posterior margin of the pronotum) white at sides, slightly narrow in middle, each side having dark-brown spot. Pronotum and elytra with tufted tubercles; median pronotal and anteapical elytral tubercles with conspicuously elongated setae. Scutellar shield white. Elytra at interstria 1, with an elongate white spot that posteriorly alternates with narrow dark-brown spots. Tubercle at apical declivity with light-brown scales, tufted elytral tubercles at apex with black scales. Elytral apex with transverse wide white strip with subrounded diminute dark spot at interstria 1. Pygidium with white-yellowish dense scales. Ventrally: yellowish-white scales, denser at sides of prosternum and metasternum. Legs: femora with median dark-brown stripe, basal third with dense yellowish-white scales, apical third variegate; tibiae with yellowish-white annular strips delimiting median dark-brown strip.

Rostrum at apex as wide as head, slightly convex, with apical margin subtruncate; ventrally with dense, fine punctures. Frons feebly swollen, the eyes weakly rounded. Antennae exceeding apex of prothorax by length antennal club, scape one third shorter than antennomere II; III feebly longer than IV; IV–VIII slightly shorter lengths; IX shortened, as long as the apical width; X transverse; XI one third longer than X, subrounded at apex.

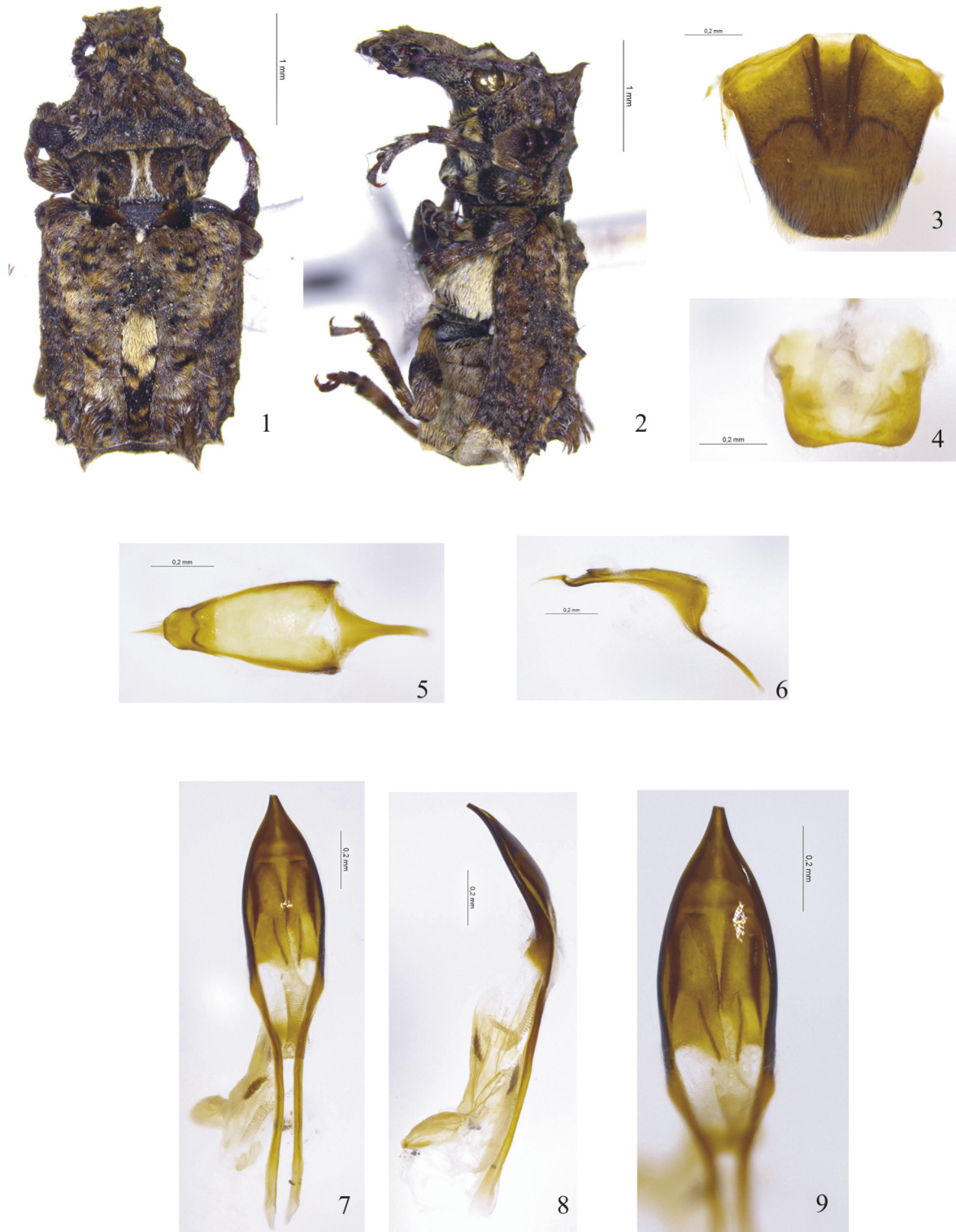
Prothorax wider than long. Sides subparallel at median third. Pronotum convex, with conspicuous developed median tubercles (each side with diminished tubercle). Ante-basal carina not fragmented, irregular and sinuous, with sharp curvature before lateral margin. Lateral carina absent. Prosternum coarse and densely punctate.

Scutellar shield longer than wide, subtriangular. Elytral sides subparallel, rounded humeri somewhat projected, rounded. The elytral dorsum with moderate basal gibbositities, transversally depressed in middle; interstria 3 with small tubercle at middle line. Epipleura with at least six small tubercles. Distinct and developed ante-apical tubercles on apical declivity intermingled at interstria 3–5. Edge of transverse white strip with two tubercles moderately developed: one at interstria 5, another at interstria 6.

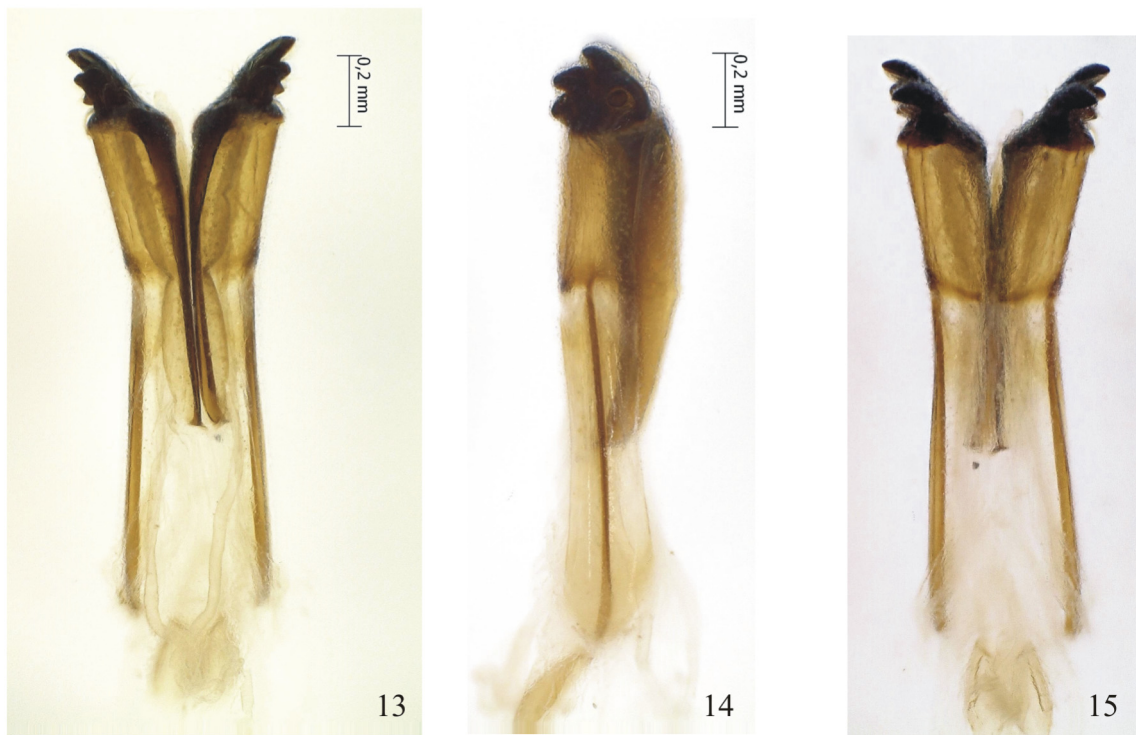
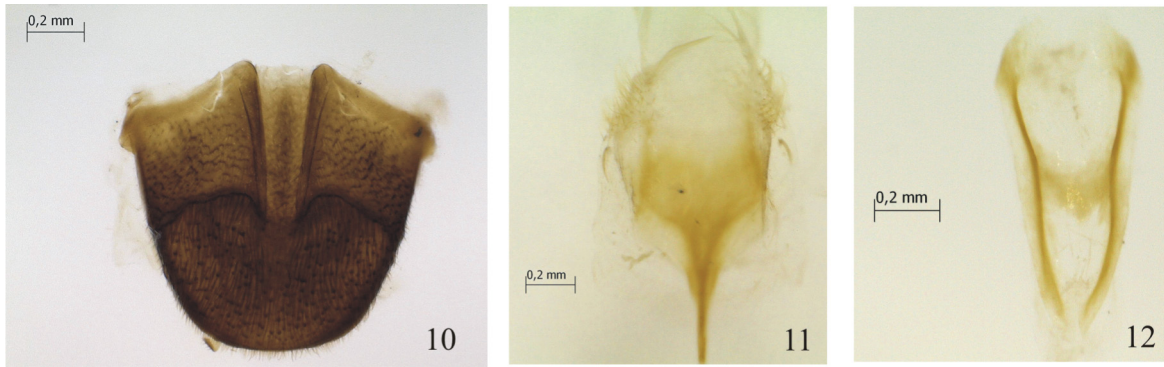
Pygidium (Fig. 3) wider than long, subrounded at apex. Ventrite V slightly longer than IV, depressed at disc. Terminalia (Figs. 4–9): tergite VIII transverse, distinct and sclerotized, lateral lobes with elongate setae, membranous in the middle with distinct short apodeme; sternite VIII membranous in the middle with subparallel sides, discretely converged towards the apex, with short and sparse setae; sternite IX three times longer than wide. Tegmen, sclerotized robust ring, 1.5 times longer than apodeme. Parameres fused, discretely narrowed towards apex, pre-apical margin distinctly emarginate, rounded at apex, with elongate setae. Penis elongate, straight, with bridge between apodemes; tectum curved at base, strongly sclerotized, subparallel and acuminate at apex; pedon slightly curved at base, strongly sclerotized with straight apodemes. Internal sac shorter than apodemes, spiculate.

Female. Terminalia (Fig. 11–15): tergite VIII sclerotized in middle, subparallel, acuminate towards apodeme,

with densely setose apex; sternite VIII subparallel, rounded at apex, strongly setose at sides. Ovipositor with body distinct, lateral rods 1.5x longer than body and median elongate robust rods that reach the middle length of lateral rods. Toothed plate with three well developed teeth, one apical subdivided and two ventral. Stylus inserted medially at toothed plate.



FIGURES 1–9. *Hylotribus asperatus*, male: 1–2, habitus: 1, dorsal; 2, lateral; 3, pygidium; 4, sternite VIII, dorsal; 5–6, tegmen: 5, dorsal; 6, lateral; 7–8 aedeagus: 7, dorsal; 8, lateral; 9, tectum, dorsal.



FIGURES 10–15. *Hylotribus asperatus*, female: 10, pygidium; 11, sternite VIII, dorsal; 12, tergite IX, dorsal; 13–15, ovipositor: 13, dorsal; 14, lateral; 15, ventral.

Type material. The lectotype (Figs 81–82) examined by JRMM of *Stenocerus asperatus* Blanchard, 1851 deposited at MNHN is labelled as follows: 1) white square manuscript: “980”; 2) Museum Paris / coll. Fairmare; 3) des. lectotype Mermudes 2013.

The holotype male examined of *Stenocerus posticalis* Philippi & Philippi, 1864, with labels: 1) white printed: “♂”; 2) red, handwritten by Guillermo Kuschel (except as stated in straight brackets): “HOLOTYPE [printed] / *Stenocerus / posticalis* / Phil & Phil. 1864 / G. Kuschel, 1991”; 3) white, handwritten by Guillermo Kuschel (except as stated in straight brackets): “*Hylotribus / asperatus* / (Blanch.) / det. G. Kuschel [printed] / 1991 [printed, except last two numbers]” (MNNC). Specimen re-mounted on a triangular card by Guillermo Kuschel.

Remarks. Based on the type material studied, *Hylotribus posticalis* (Philippi & Philippi, 1864) **syn. n.** may be considered as a synonym of *H. asperatus* (Blanchard, 1851). This species differs from the other congeneric species by: the rostrum and head vestiture pattern (Figs. 1–2), the pronotum at each side of the anterior margin with oblique and narrow dark-brown strips that contain elongate setae at their inner side. There are longitudinal yellowish-white strips in posterior declivity (between the ante-basal carina and the posterior margin of the pronotum), white at

sides, slightly narrow in the middle, each side having a dark-brown spot. Pronotum and elytra with tufted tubercles; median pronotal and anteapical elytral tubercles conspicuously with elongate setae. Scutellar shield white. (Figs. 1–2).

Material examined. CHILE: 13 specimens without other data, ex-Coll. Philippi & Philippi (MNNC); 1M, 1906 without other data; Bio-Bio, (Concepción, Prov. Estero Nonquen), 1M, 5.X.1996, T. Cekalovic leg., det. Valentine 1989 (USNM), 1M, 980, ex-coll. Leon Fairmaire; 2M, 1918, (Prov. D'Aconcaqua), José N. Thomas, C. Porter leg. (MNHN); O'Higgins, (Pichilemu, Tanume), 2M, 4F, 26.XI.1996, Mondaca leg.; Maule, (Curicó, Quebrada Mala, 32km E. Molina), 1M, 1F, 02.XI.1991; (Talca, Canelillos, E Carrizal), 1F, 03.XI.1991; (Rari, SW Empedrado) 1F, 1M, XI.1991; (Pelluhue, Cauquenes, S. Chanco), 2F, 05.XI.1991; (Cauquenes, Canelillos E Chovellen), 1M, 5.XII.1991, Elgueta leg. (MNNC); Bio-Bío, (Chillan, Los Lleuques), 1F, 18.I.1987, S. Roitman leg., 1M, 17.VII.1989, S. Rothmann leg., 1F, 16.XII.1990, Mondaca leg. ex-coll. Cerda (MNNC); 1M, 14. XI. 1998, (Prov. Valle Nonguen), 7.XII.2002, T. Cekalovic leg.; Concepcion, 1F, without date and leg. (MNHN), Araucania, (Cautin, km 737, Panan., S Gorbea), 3M, 15.I.1992, (Malleco, Termas de Rio Blanco), 1 M, 25.I.1997, M. Guerrero leg.; Los Rios, (Valdivia Ciudad), 3M, 3F, 14.IX.1980; 1M, 3F, 26.X.1980, 1M, 28.II.1981, 1F, 22.III.1981, 1M, 19.IV.1981, 3M, 29.III.1981, 1F, 11.II.1982; (Valdivia, Sto. Domingo), 1M, 01.XI.1970, 2M, 1F, 19.IX.1980, Kraemer leg.; (Fundo Caupolican), 2F, 15.XII.1971, Kraemer leg.; (Llancahue), 3F, 1M, 11.IX.1990, Mondaca leg., (Huellehue), 2M, 03.II.1976, G. Arriagada leg., (Valdivia, Camino de Panguipulle a Ñancul), 1F, 8.II.1992; Los Lagos, (Osorno, Pucatrihue), 1M, 31.VIII.1968, without leg.(MNNC); (Llanquihue prov., \Edwards col., Casa Pangué) 2 specimens, 1–10.XII.1926 (BMNH); 1M, without other data, ex. coll. Bovie through Buchanan (USNM).

***Hylotribus lineola* (Philippi & Philippi, 1864)**

(Figs. 16–30)

Stenocerus lineola Philippi & Philippi, 1864: 362–363.

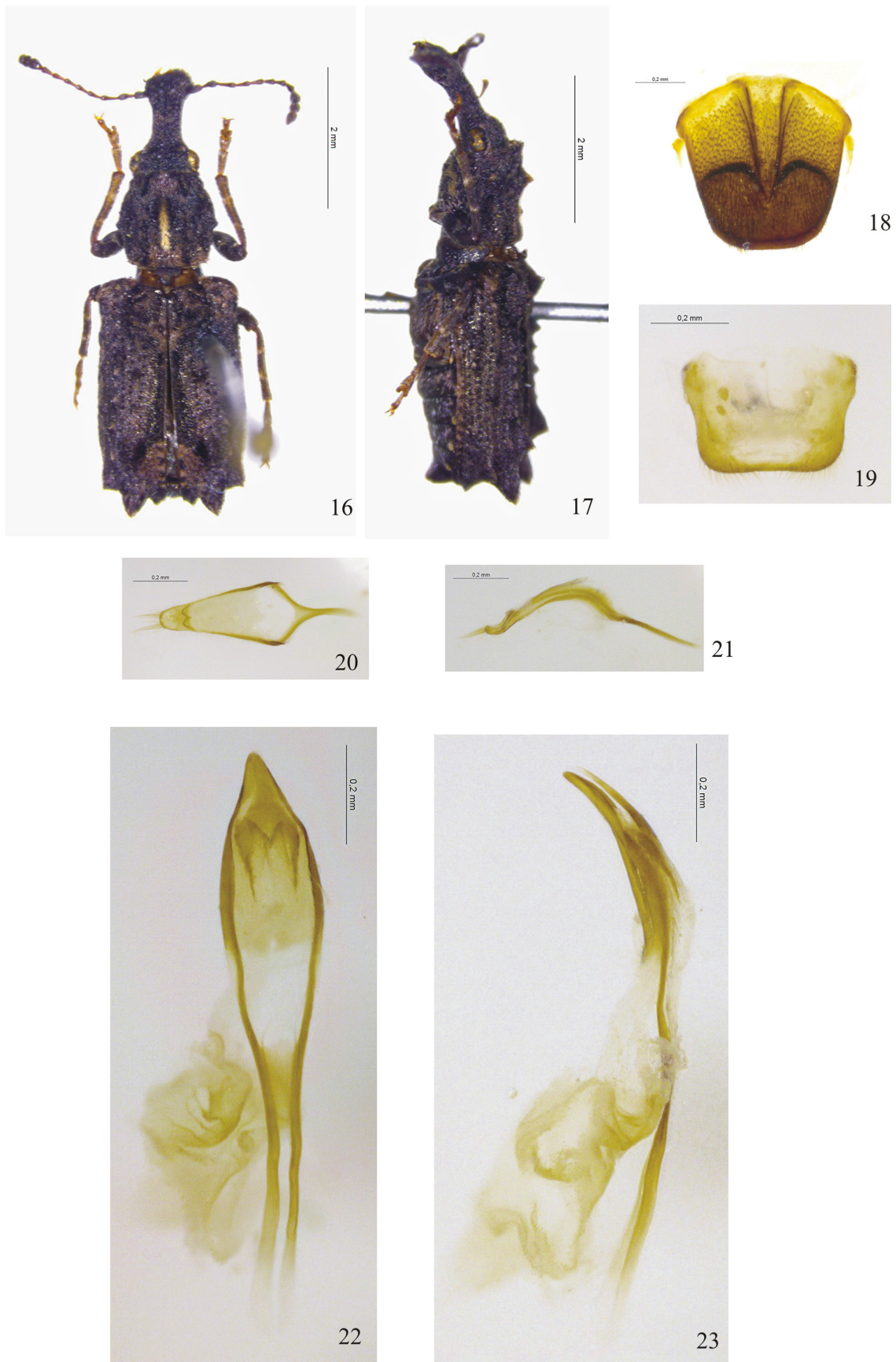
Dinocentrus lineola; Lacordaire, 1866: 507; Bovie, 1906: 233 (catalog); Wolfrum, 1929: 20 (catalog); Blackwelder, 1947: 706 (catalog).

Hylotribus lineola; Wolfrum, 1953: 7 (catalog); Rheinheimer, 2004: 22 (catalog); Elgueta & Marvaldi, 2006: 116 (list); Elgueta *et al.*, 2008: 186 (host plants).

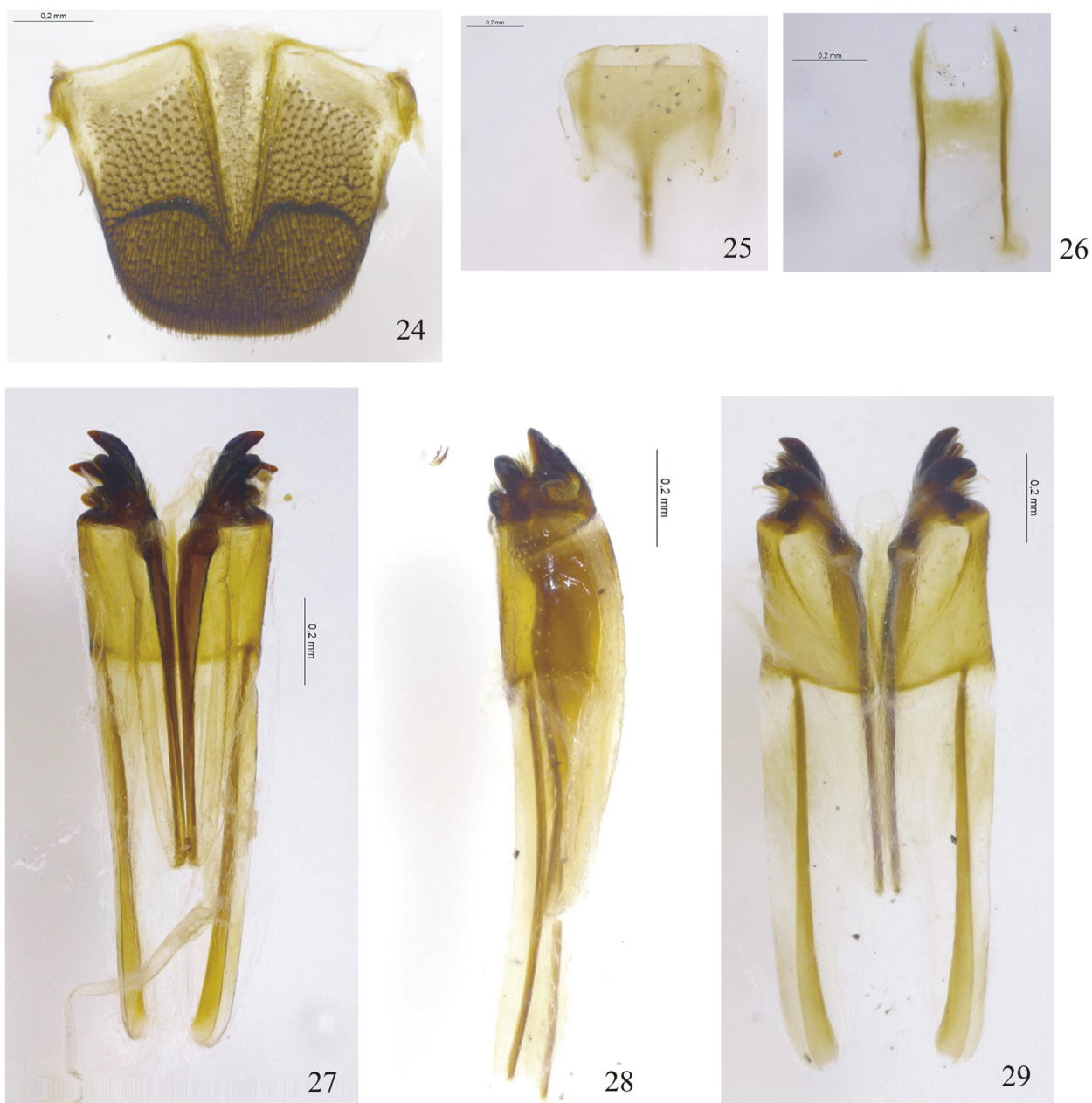
Redescription, male. Dorsal vestiture with dense and short yellowish and light-brown scales. Head and rostrum with sparse shorter scales. Inner margins of eyes with two discrete spots of yellowish scales. Antennae with sparse dark-brown setae, denser on antennomeres VIII–XI. Prothorax with dark and light-brown scales; pronotum with distinct longitudinal strip, from posterior margin of median tubercle to half distance between ante-basal carina and posterior margin of pronotum. Elytra with sparse light-brown and dark-brown scales; humeri and apical third with sparse, elongate brownish setae; middle of elytra with distinct “X-shaped” dark spot, extending from basal tubercles to anteapical tubercles. Ventrally lighter, with light-brown to yellowish scales. Thorax and abdomen with elongate setae, denser laterally. Both femora and tibia with short black-brownish setae and annular yellowish strips at proximal and distal thirds. Ventricle V medially with elongate and modified setae.

Rostrum 1.5–2.0 times longer than head, enlarged at apex. Scrobes deeper and elongate posteriorly, dorsally with distinct carina. Antennae: scape globular, II longer than scape, and discretely swollen; III two times longer than II; III one third longer than IV; IV–VIII subequal in length; IX discretely enlarged at apex, longer than wide; X wider than long; XI fusiform.

Prothorax subcylindrical, longer than wide, with three more developed dorsal medial and two moderate lateral-medial tubercles. Small lateral tubercle after middle line. Antebasal carina medially fragmented, sinuous to sides. Scutellar shield round. Elytra 2.0–2.5 times longer than wide (elongate); humeri developed and tuberculate; basal gibbosity developed and acuminate. Two anterior tubercles developed in interstria 1–4, and two small tubercles developed throughout interstria 4 (one in the middle line and the other at posterior third). Interstria 6 with three small tubercles, one at anterior third, one at middle line, and one at posterior third. Two prominent and developed tubercles on anteapical declivity, one at interstria 2–6 and other at interstria 8. Prosternum subconvex, with discrete central elevation, deeply and distinctly punctate. Prosternal process discrete. Mesosternal process rounded at apex. Metasternum longer than wide. Legs: femora enlarged at distal third. Tibiae cylindrical somewhat flattened at base.



FIGURES 16–23. *Hylotribus lineola*, male: 16–17.habitus: 16, dorsal; 17, lateral; 18, pygidium; 19, sternite VIII, dorsal; 20–21, *tegmen*: 20, dorsal; 21, lateral; 22–23, aedeagus: 22, dorsal; 23, lateral.



FIGURES 24–29. *Hylotribus lineola*, female: 24, pygidium; 25, sternite VIII; 26, tergite IX; 27–29, ovipositor: 27, dorsal; 28, lateral; 29, ventral.

Pygidium (Fig 18) with median groove reaching half of length. Ventrites subequal in length; V depressed at disc, with lateroapical projections.

Terminalia (Figs. 19–23): tergite VIII subparallel at sides, with triangular apodeme at middle; sternite VIII as long as wide, with subparallel sides, a rounded apex with elongate setae; sternite IX 3 times longer than wide. *Tegmen* narrowed to apex, apodeme as long as the sclerotized-ring emarginating before apex; parameres fused and, apex rounded with elongate setae. Penis elongate, slightly curved, apodemes two times longer than body; tectum longer than wide, slightly curved after middle, acuminate towards apex. Pedon discretely curved, with straight apodemes, somewhat curved at base. Internal sac longer than apodemes, strongly enlarged at apex, dorsally spiculated.

Female: Ventrite V rounded at apex. Terminalia (Fig. 25–29): tergite VIII distinctly sclerotized, sides converging towards apodeme; sternite VIII as long as wide, membranous and slightly sclerotized laterally; apex with elongate setae. Ovipositor: body distinct from lateral rods; lateral rods 1.5 times longer than body, median

rods thin and elongate, reaching middle of lateral rods; toothed plate with four distinct teeth: two apical (one diminutive and other developed), other two ventral; stylus inserted proximally at toothed plate.

Type material. The holotype female examined of *Stenocerus lineola* Philippi & Philippi, 1864, with labels: 1) white, printed: “♀”; 2) white, R. A. Philippi handwritten: “961.”; 3) red, handwritten by Guillermo Kuschel (except as stated in straight brackets): “HOLOTYPE [printed] / *Stenocerus / lineola / Phil. & Phil. 1864 / G. Kuschel 1991*”; 4) white, handwritten by Guillermo Kuschel (except as stated in straight brackets): “*Hylotribus / lineola / (Phil. & Phil. 1864) / det. G. Kuschel [printed] / 1991 [first and second number printed]*” (MNNC). Guillermo Kuschel remounted the specimen in a triangular card.

Remarks. The characteristics that distinguish *Hylotribus lineola* (Philippi & Philippi, 1864) from other *Hylotribus* species from Chile are: the pronotum, which has a distinct yellow longitudinal strip that goes from the posterior margin of the median tubercle to half the distance between the ante-basal carina and the posterior margin of the pronotum; the elytra at the ante-apical declivity, which contains two prominent and developed tubercles, one at interstria 2–6 and the other at interstria 8.

Distribution. Chile (Maule, Los Ríos, Los Lagos).

Material examined. CHILE: 1F, without other data, ex-Coll. Karl Jordan (BMNH). Maule, (Talca, Constitución), 1F, 3.XII.1994, col. R. Badilla; Los Rios, (Niebla Estancilla, S 39°50.780'/W 74°18.952'. 9m., “Fogging”: *Nothofagus dombeyi*), 1M, 24.I.2008. Arias et al. UC Berkeley leg.; (Petrohue, Llanquihue), 1M, VII.1969, 5F, 3M, 24.II.1969, J. Solervicens leg.; Los Lagos, (Chiloe, Quellon, 30 Km N), 1M, 6.II.1968, L et C.W. O'Brien col.. (MNNC).

***Hylotribus signatipes* (Blanchard, 1851)**

(Figs 31–44, 83)

Stenocerus signatipes Blanchard, 1851: 300–301.

Stenocerus quadratipennis Germain, 1854: 332–333. **New synonymy.**

Dinocentrus quadratipennis; Bovie, 1906: 233 (catalog); Wolfrum, 1929: 20 (catalog); Blackwelder, 1947: 706 (catalog).

Hylotribus quadratipennis; Wolfrum, 1953: 7 (catalog); Rheinheimer, 2004: 22 (catalog).

Stenorhynchus quadrinotatus Philippi & Philippi, 1864: 360–361; Kuschel, 1950: 20 (as *Stenorhynchus*; synonymy, nomenclatural history). **New synonymy.**

Dinocentrus quadrinotatus; Lacordaire, 1866: 507; Bovie, 1906: 233 (catalog); Wolfrum, 1929: 20 (catalog); Blackwelder, 1947: 706 (catalog); Kuschel, 1950: 20.

Baris quadrinotata; Gemminger & Harold, 1871: 2626 (catalog, included in *Baris* by considering erroneously *Stenorhynchus* Philippi & Philippi, 1864 as equivalent to *Stenorhynchus* Megerle, 1823, and ignoring the previous statements made by Lacordaire (1866)); Kuschel, 1950: 20 (synonym, nomenclatural history).

Baris quadripicta Philippi, 1887: 763 (catalog, replacement name for *Baris quadrinotatus* (Philippi & Philippi, 1864) not Blanchard, 1843); Kuschel, 1950: 20 (synonym, nomenclatural history).

Baris quadrinotula Hustache, 1938: 55 (catalog, unnecessary replacement name for *Baris quadrinotatus* (Philippi & Philippi, 1864), not Blanchard, 1843); Blackwelder, 1947: 895 (catalog); Kuschel, 1950: 20 (synonym, nomenclatural history).

Hylotribus quadrinotatus; Wolfrum, 1953: 7 (catalog); Rheinheimer, 2004: 22 (catalog).

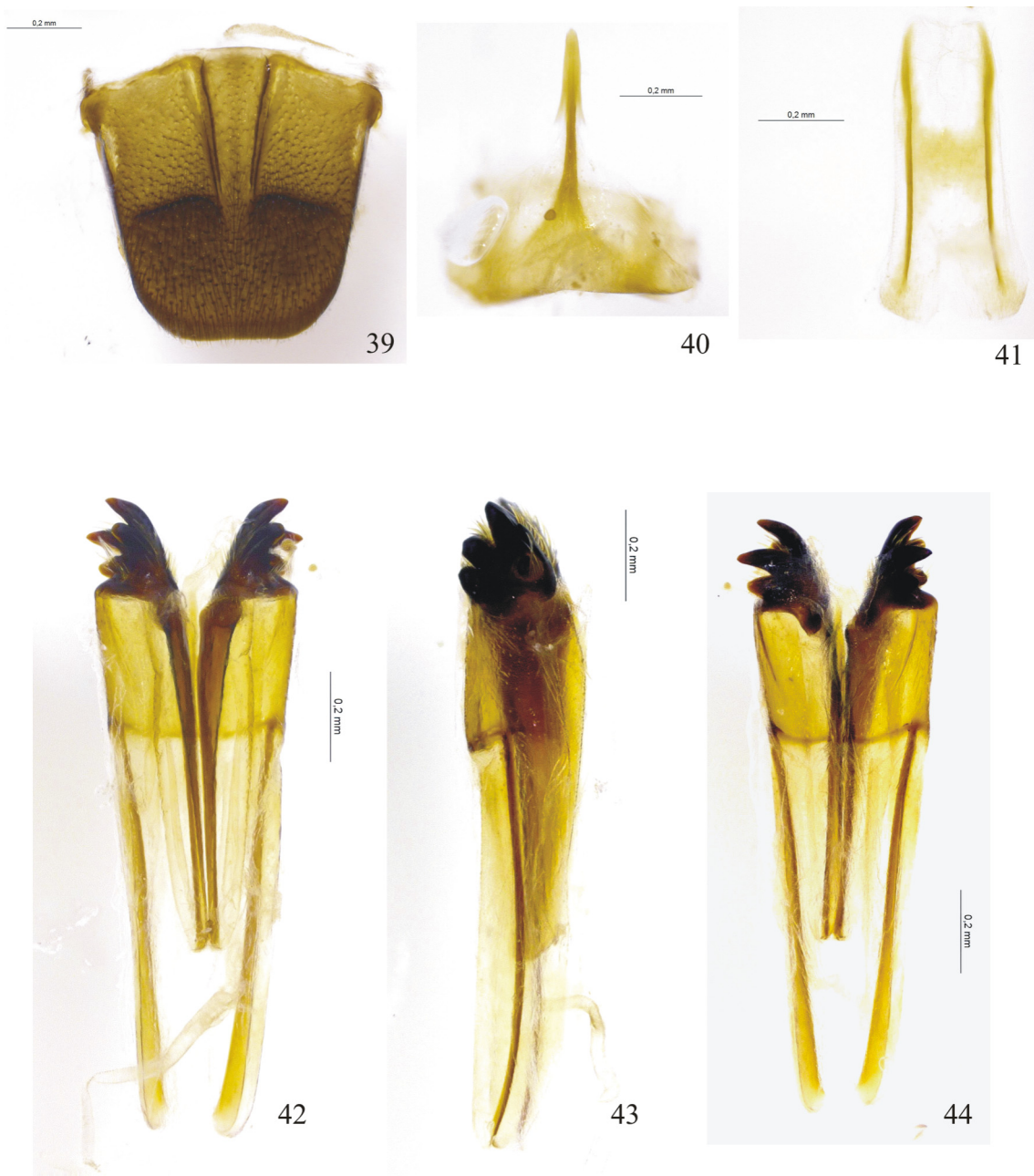
Hylotribus signatipes; Rheinheimer, 2004: 22 (catalog); Elgueta & Marvaldi, 2006: 116 (list; *partim*); Elgueta et al., 2008: 186 (host plants).

Redescription, male. Integument blackish-brown, lighter at antennae. Dorsal vestiture with dense dark-brownish scales interspersed with white scales. Inner ocular margin of frons with irregular yellowish strips. Antennae with sparse, fine white scales, antennal club brownish. Pronotum with four irregular black-brownish spots surrounded by yellowish scales: two narrow at anterior margin; two thicker, oblique at posterior margin, reaching median tubercle. Elytra, sutural interstriae with yellowish scales between basal gibbosities and ante-apical tubercles. Posteriorly, between anteapical tubercles, with transverse black strip. Pale yellow scales, denser at sides, fill the median area. Femora with narrow transverse yellowish strips at the distal third. Tibiae with narrow yellowish strips at proximal and distal thirds.

Rostrum elongate (1.5 times longer than head), with longitudinal carina. Dorsally strongly corrugated apex enlarged. Ventrally strongly depressed with median carina. Antennae exceeding the posterior margin of prothorax by length of last antennomere; antennomere II slightly longer than scape; III one third longer than II; IV–VIII decreasing in length; IX subequal to XI in length; X shorter than antennal club.



FIGURES 30–38. *Hylotribus signatipes*, male: 30–31, habitus: 30, dorsal; 31, lateral; 32, pygidium; 33, sternite VIII, dorsal; 34–35, tegmen: 34, dorsal; 35, lateral; 36–38, aedeagus: 36, dorsal, 37; lateral; 38, tectum.



FIGURES 39–44. *Hylotribus signatipes*, female: 39, pygidium; 40, sternite VIII; 41, tergite IX; 42–44, ovipositor: 42, dorsal; 43, lateral; 44, ventral.

Prothorax as long as wide, sides projected, tuberculate at middle, with rhomboid aspect, laterally with projected tubercles. Pronotum with median elevated tubercle (each side with diminutive tubercle). Antebasal carina interrupted at middle, irregular laterally, surrounding lateral rhomboid tubercles. Prosternum with dense, coarse, fine punctures. Elytra with sides parallel; humeri projected; basal gibbosity tuberculate; anteapical tubercle more developed and acuminate; other tubercle at interstria 6 moderately developed

Pygidium wider than long, subconvex; with truncated apical margin. Ventrites with inconspicuous median tubercle, slightly developed at ventrite IV. Ventrite V strongly depressed at middle, with subtruncate apical margin. Terminalia (Figs.33–38): tergite VIII membranous, with lateral lobes sclerotized at apex; lateral lobes acuminate towards apex with elongate setae; sternite VIII longer than wide, somewhat convex; with subparallel sides, membranous at middle, rounded at apex; sternite IX with apodeme 3 times longer than proximal margin, curved at apex. Tegmen comprised an apodeme longer than the sclerotized ring; the parameres fused, with sclerotized ring thickened at base and narrowed towards apex; preapical margin without distinct sclerotized line, ad with a rounded

apex with elongate setae. Penis slightly curved, with apodemes 2 times longer than body (with distinct bridge between apodemes); tectum elongate, curved at base, strongly acuminate at apex; pedon curved, more sclerotized at apex, with apodemes narrow, slender at base. Internal sac as long as apodemes, inflated and spiculate at base.

Female. Terminalia (Fig. 40–44): tergite VIII sclerotized, apodeme elongate, 1.5 times longer than tergite, acuminate at apex; sternite VIII as long as wide; sides subparallel. Ovipositor: body distinct from lateral rods, lateral rods elongated (2 times longer than body length), median rods slender and elongate, reaching half length of lateral rods. Toothed plate with four distinct teeth, two dorsal smaller, and two ventral. Stylus inserted proximally.

Type material. Lectotype male of *Stenocerus quadratipennis* Germain, 1854, here designated, mounted in a rectangular original card, and with labels: 1) white, printed: “♂”; 2) white, P. Germain handwritten: “*Stenocerus / quadrati- / pennis / Contulmo*”; 3) red, handwritten by Guillermo Kuschel (except as stated in straight brackets): “LECTOTYPE [printed] / *Stenocerus / quadratipennis / Germain, 1854 / G. Kuschel, 1991*”; 4) white, handwritten by Guillermo Kuschel (except as stated in straight brackets): “*Hylotribus / signatipes / (Blanch. 1851) / det. G. Kuschel [printed] / 1991 [first and second number printed]*”; 5) red, printed: “LECTOTYPE ♂ / *Stenocerus / quadratipennis / Germain, 1854 / des. Queiroz, Elgueta & Mermudes, 2014*” (MNNC).

Two paralectotype females of *Stenocerus quadratipennis* Germain, 1854 mounted in a rectangular original card, and with labels: 1) white, printed: “♀”; 2) white, handwritten by Guillermo Kuschel: “Contulmo / Germain”; 3) blue, handwritten by Guillermo Kuschel (except as stated in straight brackets): “PARALECTOTYPE [printed] / *quadratipennis / Germain*”; 4) white, printed: “*Hylotribus / signatipes / (Blanchard) / Kuschel 1991*”; 5) red printed: “PARALECTOTYPE ♀ / *Stenorrhynchus / quadratipennis / Germain, 1854 / des. Queiroz, Elgueta & Mermudes 2014*” (MNNC).

Holotype female of *Stenorrhynchus quadrinotatus* Philippi & Philippi, 1864, mounted on a rectangular, original card with labels: 1) white, printed: “♂”; 2) white, R. A. Philippi handwritten: “962.”; 3) red, printed (except as stated in straight brackets): “HOLOTYPE [printed] / *Stenorrhynchus / quadrinotatus / Phil. & Phil. 1864 / G. Kuschel, 1991*”; 4) white, handwritten by Guillermo Kuschel (except as stated in straight brackets): “*Hylotribus / signatipes / (Blanch. 1851) / det. G. Kuschel [printed] / 1991 [printed, except last two numbers]*” (MNNC).

One Paratype male and two paratype females of *Stenorrhynchus quadrinotatus* Philippi & Philippi, 1864, each one mounted in a rectangular, original card and with quadrate label with sex symbol, and red printed label: “PARATYPE (and sex symbol) / *Stenorrhynchus / quadrinotatus / Philippi & Philippi, 1864 / des. Queiroz, Elgueta & Mermudes 2014*” (MNNC).

The holotype of *Stenocerus signatipes* Blanchard, 1851 was neither found at MNHN nor at the other examined collections. This species’ description is clear and allows for the establishment of synonymies based on other specimens examined and recognized in ex-coll. Léon Fairmaire and Blanchard, deposited in MNHN.

Remarks. The characteristics that distinguish *Hylotribus signatipes* (Blanchard, 1851) from other species of *Hylotribus* are: the inner ocular margin with irregular and elongate yellowish stripes (Figs.30–31); pronotum with four rounded black-brownish spots, surrounded by yellowish scales (two spots narrow at the anterior margin and two thicker and oblique at the posterior margin); the conspicuous pale yellow vestiture on the middle of the elytra; and ventrites with an inconspicuous median tubercle, slightly developed at ventrite IV.

Examination of the type material established the synonymy between *Hylotribus quadrinotatus* (Philippi & Philippi, 1864), *Hylotribus quadratipennis* (Germain, 1854), and *Hylotribus signatipes* (Blanchard, 1851).

Hylotribus quadrinotatus (Philippi & Philippi, 1864) and *Hylotribus quadratipennis* (Germain, 1854) have been erroneously considered (Elgueta & Marvaldi, 2006) synonyms of *Hylotribus tuberculosus* (Blanchard, 1851).

Distribution. Argentina (Neuquén), Chile (Maule, Araucanía, Los Ríos, Los Lagos).

Material examined. ARGENTINA: Neuquén, (Pucara, Parq. Nacional Lanín), 1M, 30.XII.1960, 1F S. Schajovskoi leg. (MLPA). CHILE: 6 specimens. Chile, Karl Jord. Coll (BMNH). Maule, (Talca, Altos de Vilches), 1M, 19.IX.1971, M. Pino leg.; 1M, 14–21.XII.1973, P. V. & M. E.D. leg.; Araucanía, (Nahuelbuta, Parque, Cabrería), 1F, 11.I.1978, Dr Cerda leg, ex coll. Cerda; Los Rios, (Valdivia Ciudad), 1M, 1F, 26.X.1980; (Valdivia, Llancahue), 1M, 17.I.1973; (Valdivia, Sto. Domingo), 1M, 8.XII.1981, E. Kraemer leg.; Los Lagos, (Osorno, E. Cisternas) 1M, 1996, Roble leg.; (Chiloé, Chinquén, 18,3°C. S 42°37.050/W 74°06.058. 18msl. 1.III.2008/ 20,9°C Fogging, 150cc/l. *Nothofagus nitida*), Arias et al. UC Berkeley leg. (MNNC); 1M, ex coll. Chevrolat; 1M, 2F, 1906, Museum Paris, coll. Fairmaire; 1M, “illegible”, collection generale; 1M, 1F, 1952, ex. coll. H.W. Bates (MNHN); 2F, 1927, CF Baker collection (USNM).

Hylotribus tuberculosus (Blanchard, 1851)

(Figs. 45–59, 84–85)

Stenocerus tuberculosus Blanchard, 1851: 299–300; Blanchard, 1854: lam. 22, fig. 2.

Dinocentrus tuberculosus; Lacordaire, 1866: 506 (catalog); Bovie, 1906: 233 (catalog); Wolfrum, 1929: 20 (catalog); Blackwelder, 1947: 706 (catalog).

Hylotribus tuberculosus; Jekel, 1860: 239; Wolfrum, 1953: 7 (catalog); Rheinheimer, 2004: 20 (catalog); Elgueta & Marvaldi, 2006: 116 (list; *partim*); Elgueta *et al.*, 2008: 186 (host plants).

Redescription, male. Tegument dark-brown to reddish. Dorsal vestiture with dense yellowish scales. Two dark-brown stripes (narrowed anteriorly) at each side of the pronotum. Antennae with fine white scales, ventral region with scales denser at sides.

Head 1.5 times wider than base of rostrum. Rostrum elongate (1.5 to 2.0 times longer than head), wider at apex; dorsum with three longitudinal carina. Ventrally with fine dense punctures, medially elevated and strongly depressed at each side. Scrobes deep, slightly longer ventrally. Mentum with distinct lobes. Scape smaller than antennomere II; III 2.0 times longer than II; IV one third shorter than III; V–VIII decreasing in length, IX subequal to XI; X as wide as long; XI rounded at apex.

Prothorax longer than wide, projected sides tuberculate at middle with rhomboid aspect. Pronotum with three tubercles before middle line, one medial more developed and projected, diminutive tubercles at each side. Pronotum slightly depressed after median tubercle. Antebasal carina fragmented at middle, fragmented and irregular at sides. Lateral carina sinuous after median line. Prosternum subconvex with moderate coarse, dense punctures. Mesosternum with sparse punctures. Mesosternal process slightly narrower and rounded at apex, Metasternum longer than mesosternum, with shallow punctures. Elytra subparallel at sides, elongate (2.0 to 2.5 times longer than wide); humeri projected and tuberculate. Dorsally, with two basal gibbosities apically acute, weakly impressed after basal gibbosities; apical declivity with conspicuous tubercle developed at interstria 3–5; other diminutive tubercle at interstria 6 and 7. Apical margin of elytra obliquely truncate. Femora elongate, enlarged at apex. Tibiae decreasing in length posteriorly. Tarsi short, protarsus I longer than others.

Ventrites narrow, subequal in length. Ventricle V depressed at disc, with lateroapical projections. Pygidium longer than wide, truncate at apex. Terminalia (Figs. 48–53): tergite VIII longer than wide, with lateral lobes sclerotized; sternite VIII as long as wide, with subparallel sides and medially membranous; sternite IX 3 times longer than wide. Tegmen with apodeme longer than sclerotized-ring, triangular, emarginate before rounded apex (with elongated setae). Penis elongate and curved; tectum slightly curved, truncate at apex; pedon curved, robust with curved apodemes. Internal sac longer than apodemes, spiculate at base.

Female. Terminalia (Fig. 55–59): tergite VIII subparallel, feebly sclerotized at sides, membranous at middle; sternite VIII wider than long, discretely converging to apex. Ovipositor: body distinct from lateral rods; lateral rods 3 times longer than body; median rods elongate and thin, exceeding half length of lateral rods. Toothed plate with four distinct teeth, two apical and two ventral; stylus inserted proximally at plate.

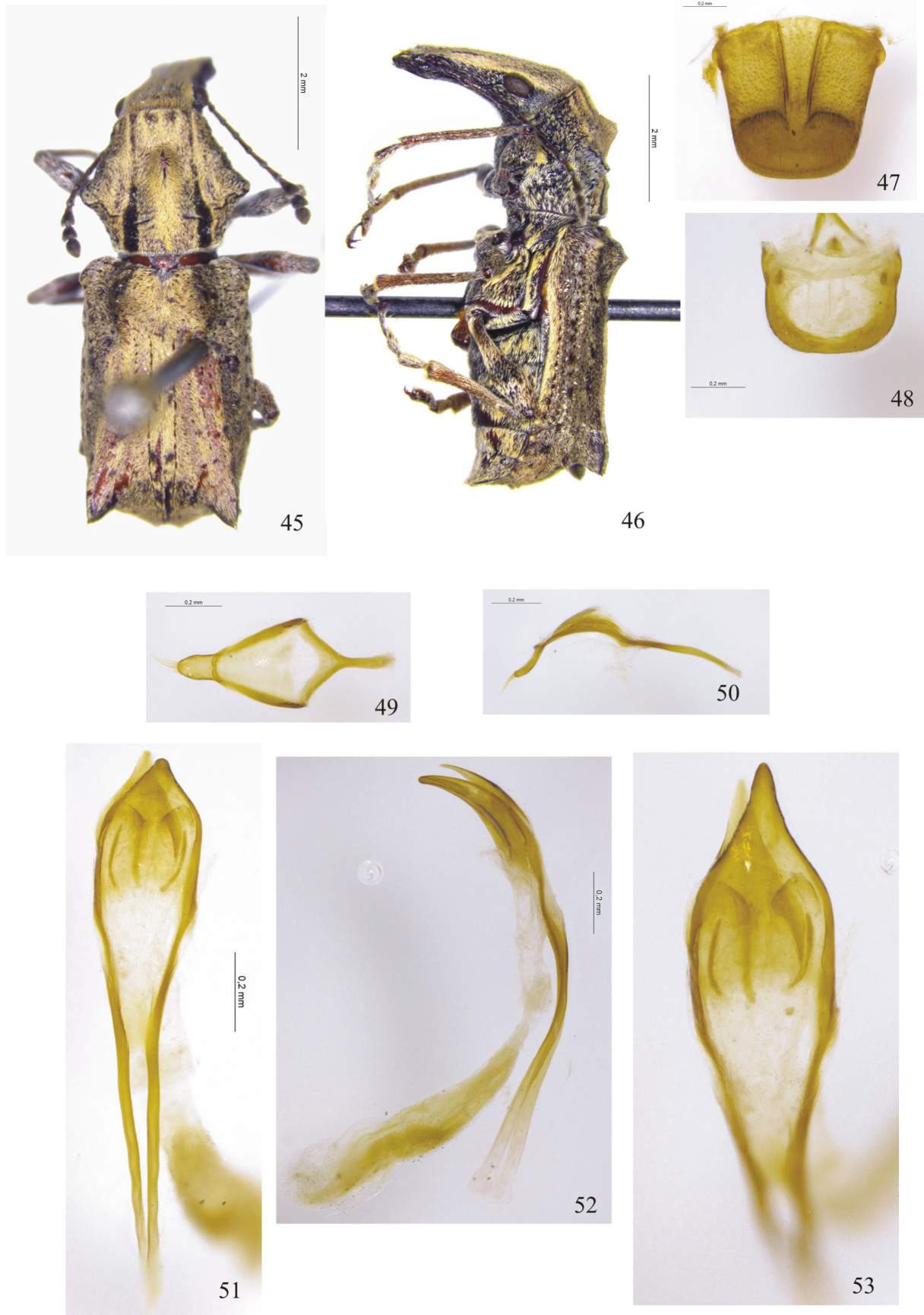
Type material (Figs 84–85). Lectotype male from Chile, *Stenocerus tuberculosus* Blanchard, 1851, with label: White square, manuscript “.976”, lectotype des. Mermudes 2013; Paralectotype male from Chile, *Stenocerus tuberculosus*, without other data, ex-Coll. Gay, paralectotype des. Mermudes 2013, deposited at MNHN.

Remarks. The characteristics distinguishing *Hylotribus tuberculosus* from other species are: uniform body vestiture pattern with dense yellowish setae (Figs 45–46), pronotum with evident dark-brownish strips (narrowed anteriorly), arrangement of lateral-median tubercles (Fig.45), and elytra with conspicuous developed ante-apical tubercles.

The synonym proposed by Elgueta *et al.* (2006) between *Hylotribus tuberculosus* and *Baris quadrinotata*, *Baris quadrinotula* and *Baris quadripicta* is not correct.

Distribution. Chile (Maule, Bío-Bío, Los Ríos, Los Lagos, Aysen).

Material examined. CHILE: 1F, 1M. Museum Paris, 1906, ex-Coll. Leon Fairmaire; 1M, same data, 1930, ex-Coll. Sicard; 2M, without other data, ex-Coll. R. Oberthür; 2M, 2F, [Coll. *Ancienne generale*] (MNHN); Maule, (Cauquenes, Pelluhue, R.N. Los Queules), 1F, X.2000, P. Moreno leg.; Bío-Bío, (Concepcion, Prov. Estero Nonquen), 1M, 27.III.1997, T. Cekalovic leg. (USNM); (Concepción, Cerro Caracol), 1F, 28.III.1994, T. Cekalovic leg.; Araucanía, (Cautín, Villarrica, 30km NE), I.1965, M. Rivera leg.; Los Ríos, (Valdivia), 1F, 3M, 20.I.1998, 1M, 28.I.1998, Mondaca leg.; (Camino de Panguipulli a Nancul), 1M, 08.II.1992; (Prov. Sto. Domingo), 1M, 01.XI.1979, 1M, 10.VIII.1980, 1M, 26.III.1978, Kraemer leg.; (Huellethue), 2M, 2F, 3.II.1976, G. Arriagada leg.;



FIGURES 45–53. *Hylotribus tuberculosus*, male: 45–46, habitus: 45, dorsal; 46, lateral; 47, pygidium; 48, sternite VIII, dorsal; 49–50, *tegmen*: 49, dorsal; 50, lateral; 51–53, aedeagus: 51, dorsal; 52, lateral; 53, *tectum*.



FIGURES 54–59. *Hylotribus tuberculosus*, female: 54, pygidium; 55, sternite VIII; 56, tergite IX; 57–59, ovipositor: 57, dorsal; 58, lateral; 59, ventral.

(Sto. Domingo), 2M, 23.IX.1990, 1F, 1M, 21.IX.1980, 3F, 1M, 19.IX.1980; (Valdivia), 1M, 3F, 19.IV.1981, 2M, 2F, 26.X.1980; (Llancahue), 1F, 19.I.1973, Kraemer leg.; (Chaihuin, Res. Costera Valdiviana. Las Garzas, 9°C. S 39°59.640/W 73°35.197/ 360 msl. Fogging 150cc/l, *N. nitida*. 11:00AM); (17.3°C. S 39°49.687/W 73°35.227/ 360msl. Fogging 150cc/l, *N. nitida*, 11:00AM) 3F, 2M, 27.II.2008 Arias et al. UC Berkeley leg.; Los Lagos, (Pto. Montt, Lago Chapo), 1F, II.1993, Mondaca leg.; (Osorno, Volcan Osorno), 1M, I.1999, A. Segura leg.; (Cipresal, Chinquen. S 42°37.111/W 74°95.973. Fogging: *Nothofagus dombeyi*) 1F, 22.I.2008; (Chiloé, Chinquén. S 42°37.069/W 74°05.951/ 60 msl. / 22°C. Fogging, 150cc/l, *Nothofagus nitida-A. luma*. 15:05PM) 3F, 6M, 4.III.2008; (Chiloé, Chinquén. 18.3°C. S 42°37.092/W 74°06.073/ 15msl. / 22.9°C Fogging 150cc/l. *Nothofagus nitida*. 17:33PM), 1F, 1.III.2008; Los Lagos, (Chiloé, Chinquén, 18.3°C. S 42°35.165/W 74°05.557/ 10msl. 22.7°C. Fogging 150cc/l *Nothofagus nitida-Drymis winteri*.13:50PM), 1F, 2.III.2008; (Chiloé, Rio Cipresal. S 42°35.156/W 74°05.509/ 4msl. Fogging, 150cc/l. *Nothofagus nitida* 15:05 PM), 4F, 3M 2.III.2008, Arias et al. UC Berkeley leg.; (Llanquihue, Rio Blanco, w Lago Chapo), 1–15.II.1983, R. Honour leg (MNNC); Aysen, Puerto Aysen, 1F, 24–26.I.1691, L.E. Pena leg. (BMNH).

***Hylotribus vidali* (Reed, 1872)**

(Figs. 60–73)

Stenocerus vidali Reed, 1872: 354.

Dinocentrus vidali; Bovie, 1906: 233 (catalog); Wolfrum, 1929: 20 (catalog); Blackwelder, 1947: 706 (catalog).

Hylotribus vidali; Wolfrum, 1953: 7 (catalog); Rheinheimer, 2004: 22 (catalog); Elgueta & Marvaldi, 2006: 116 (catalog).

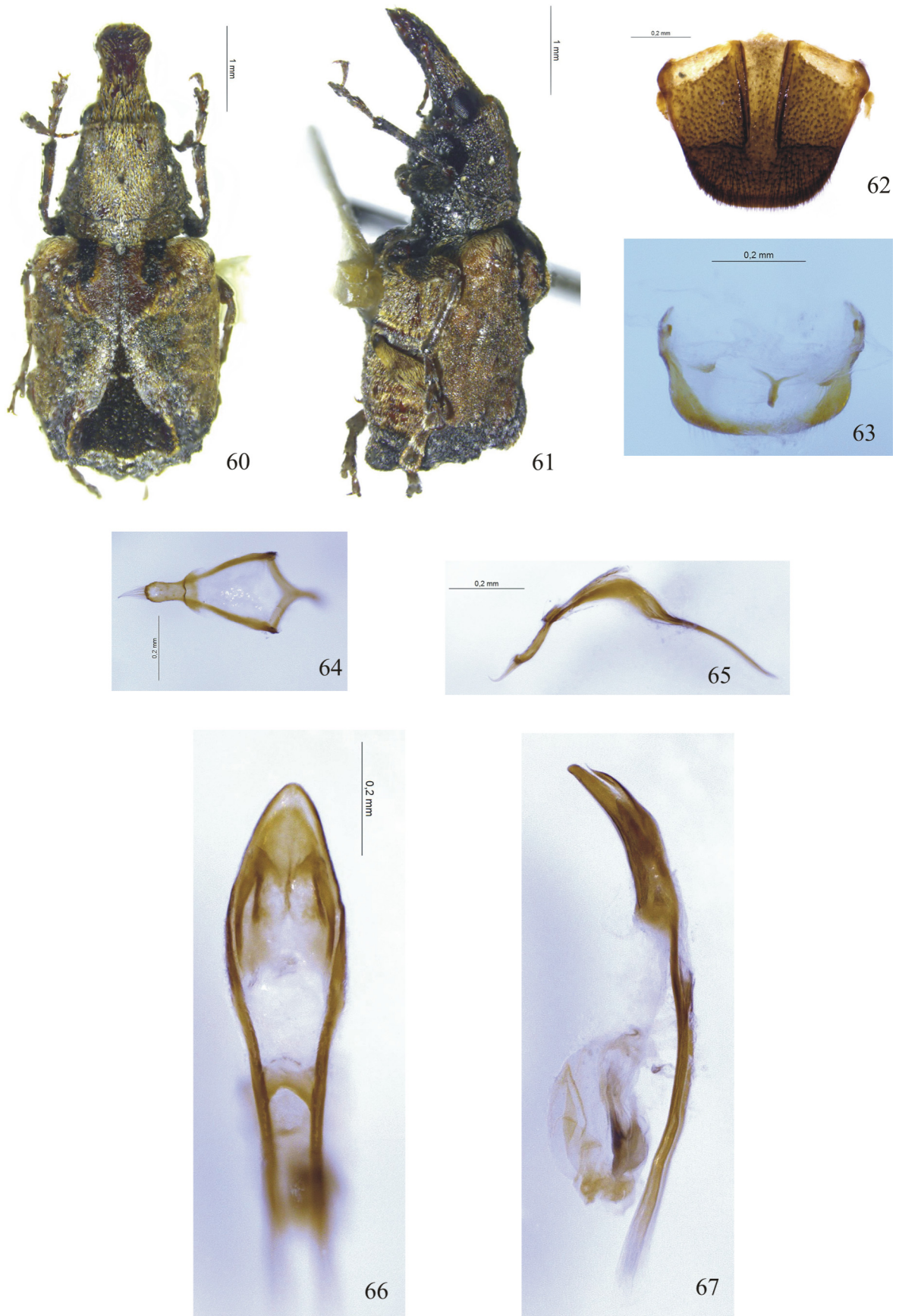
Redescription, male. Integument reddish-brown. Dorsal vestiture with dense, white, yellowish and dark scales. Rostrum was filled with dense and elongate yellowish setae. Antennae with translucent scales, longer at apical antennomeres. Pronotum with dense white-yellowish scales, and tuft of darker scales at middle. Elytra with yellowish, whitish, reddish and dark scales; anterior margin with two dark spots close to basal tubercles. Reddish scales surrounded by yellowish scales between tubercles. Middle line of elytra with darker scales, with black spots surrounded by yellowish scales, wider between ante-apical tubercles. Both femora and tibiae with yellowish scales and annular strips at proximal and distal regions.

Head wider than rostrum at base, frons trapezoidal. Rostrum longer than wide, enlarged at apex with slightly sinuous apical groove. Distinct longitudinal carina, from apex to frons. Prothorax subcylindrical, longer than wide, having maximum width at ante-basal carina, slightly projected in lateral tubercle. Antebasal carina fragmented at middle, slightly sinuous at sides, lateral carina reaching half distance between middle line and anterior margin of prothorax. Elytra subparallel at sides, humeri weakly projected, two basal tubercles well developed and projected, encompassing interstria 1–4. At middle line with two diminutive tubercles at intestria 3–5, and two tubercles well developed and projected on ante-apical declivity.

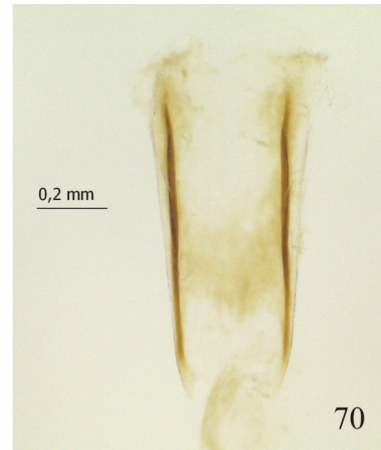
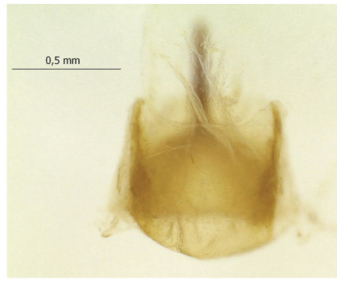
Pygidium broader at base, with elongate central groove surpassing middle line of pygidium. Ventrites subequal in length and impressed at middle. Ventrite V rounded at posterior margin. Terminalia (Figs.63–67): tergite VIII transverse, membranous at middle, with diminutive and sclerotized lateral lobes, with distinct triangular apodeme; sternite VIII slightly wider than long, membranous at middle, weakly convergent at apex, weakly constricted at middle, apex with sparse setae. Tegmen with apodeme as long as body, this wider at base and narrowed towards apex. Pre-apical margin emarginate, apex rounded with elongate setae. Penis elongate, with slightly curved body; tectum discretely curved at base and wide, slightly narrow toward apex; pedon with weak curvature at base, apodemes straightened. Internal sac shorter than apodemes, spiculate at base.

Female. Terminalia (Fig. 69–73): tergite VIII sclerotized at disc, sub-parallel and membranous laterally, narrowing towards the apodeme; sternite VIII wider than long, with sub-parallel sides, membranous at middle, feebly sclerotized at sides. Ovipositor: body distinct from lateral rods; medial rods elongate and thickened, reaching to middle of lateral rods; lateral rods two times size of the ovipositor. Toothed plate with four teeth: one apical subdivided and two ventral; stylus inserted proximally at plate.

Type material. The type material of *Hylotribus vidali* was not located at Museo Cornelio Moyano (Mendoza, Argentina). However, the original description provided by Reed in 1872, comparing the specimens housed at MNNC, enabled the re-description based on the material examined and on the type locality.



FIGURES 60–67. *Hylotribus vidali*, male: 60–61, habitus: 60, dorsal; 61, lateral; 62, pygidium; 63, sternite VIII; 64–65, tegmen: 64, dorsal; 65, lateral; 66–67, aedeagus: 66, dorsal; 67, lateral.



FIGURES 68–73. *Hylotribus vidali*, female: 68, pygidium; 69, sternite VIII; 70, tergite IX; 71–73, ovipositor: 71, dorsal; 72, lateral; 73, ventral.

Remarks. The characteristics distinguishing *Hylotribus vidali* from other species are: pronotum with a diminutive median tubercle and with darker scales; larger width of ante-basal carina; elytra with distinct ante-apical tubercles, and lateral elevations at interstria 6, apparently costate.

Distribution. Chile (Los Ríos, Los Lagos).

Material examined. CHILE: Los Rios, (Valdivia, Sto. Domingo, Valdivia), 25.XI.1984, Kraemer leg.; (Valdivia, Chalquén, S. Panguipulli) 18-I-1992. M. Elgueta leg.; Los Lagos, (Puerto Montt, Lago Chapo), III-1993. J. Mondaca leg.; (Llanquihue, Rio Blanco, w Lago Chapo), 1–15.II.1983. R. Honour leg.; (Chiloé, Punta Tique), 31.I.1987. J. Solervicens (MNNC).

Key to species of *Hylotribus*

1. Species from Brazil 2
- Species from Chile and Argentina 7
2. Rostrum long and thin (RL: 1.1–2.3 mm); rostrum ratio: 1.8–2.5 longer than wide. Frons without “V” shaped spot 3
- Rostrum relatively shorter and broader (RL: 0.9–1.1); rostrum ratio: 1.3–1.5 longer than wide. Frons with evident “V” shaped spot 5
3. Pronotum without yellowish stripe. Ante-basal carina 3-fragmented. Elytra with anterior tubercles well developed, encompassing interstriae 1–4. (Brazil, Rio de Janeiro) *Hylotribus fluminensis* Queiroz & Mermudes, 2014
- Pronotum with yellowish stripe from posterior region of central tubercle reaching posterior margin of pronotum. Ante-basal carina 2-fragmented. Elytra with anterior tubercles feebly developed, encompassing interstriae 2–4 4
4. Dorsum of rostrum with distinct central carina. Pronotum with yellowish stripe reaching posterior margin of pronotum and with central tubercle well developed. Elytra with transverse dark stripe between ante-apical tubercles, anteriorly surpassing elytra medial line, and other transverse yellowish stripes at apical declivity (Brazil, Rio Grande do Sul)
..... *Hylotribus gauchus* Queiroz & Mermudes, 2014
- Dorsum of rostrum without carina. Pronotum with narrow yellowish stripe reaching halfway between the ante-basal carina and the posterior margin. Elytra containing transverse dark stripes between ante-apical tubercles which do not surpass medial line, lacking other stripes at apical declivity (Brazil, São Paulo) *Hylotribus sublimis* Queiroz & Mermudes, 2014
5. Frons with “V” shaped spot with obtuse angle. Ante-basal carina sinuous towards the sides. Scutellum with whitish pubescence anteriorly oriented. Humeri with weakly evident callus; apical declivity of elytra blackened with transverse white-yellowish stripe; interstria 7 strongly costate (Brazil, Santa Catarina and Rio de Janeiro)
..... *Hylotribus plaumanni* Queiroz & Mermudes, 2014
- Frons with “V” shaped spot with an acute angle. Ante-basal carina straight to sides. Scutellum with brownish, sparse setae, anteriorly oriented. Interstria 7 not costate 6
6. Humeral callus well developed and with distinct tuft of setae at apex; elytra apical declivity without transverse stripe; winged (Brazil, São Paulo) *Hylotribus frontispeltates* Queiroz & Mermudes, 2014
- Humeral callus vestigial and with distinct tuft of setae at apex; elytra apical declivity with transverse yellowish stripes between ante-apical tubercles; wingless (Brazil, Minas Gerais and São Paulo) *Hylotribus involucer* Queiroz & Mermudes, 2014
7. Body vestiture predominantly with dense yellowish setae, pronotum with evident dark-brownish strips, narrowed anteriorly; rostrum and frons evenly curved, and thickened at the base with frons; ante-basal carina three segmented; apical declivity of elytra with tubercle conspicuously projected (Figs. 45–59) (Chile—Maule, Bio-Bío, Los Ríos, Los Lagos, Aysen)
..... *Hylotribus tuberculosus* (Blanchard, 1851)
- Body vestiture with setae predominantly black-brownish; rostrum and frons abruptly curved, narrowed between base and frons; entire or two segmented ante-basal carina; apical declivity of elytra with other pattern 8
8. Rostrum short, constricted at base; inner margin of eyes with distinct yellow spots that cover part of frons; pronotum with central tubercle with tuft of very elongate setae; ante-basal carina entire (Figs 1–15) (Chile—O’Higgins, Maule, Bio-Bío, Araucanía, Los Ríos, Los Lagos) *Hylotribus asperatus* (Blanchard, 1851)
- Rostrum elongate, not constricted at base, inner margin of eyes lacking robust spots; pronotum with well-developed tubercles, or other conditions; ante-basal carina fragmented 9
9. Pronotum with single, very small and discrete median tubercles (Figs. 60–73), (Chile—Los Ríos, Los Lagos)
..... *Hylotribus vidali* (Reed, 1872)
- Pronotum with three tubercles, median tubercle developed and tufted 10
10. Pronotum with four black spots surrounded by yellowish setae; lacking longitudinal yellow strips; disc of elytra with yellow spots of setae, with black setae forming chess-like pattern; prothorax with sides projected and tuberculate in middle, with rhomboid aspect; elytra with basal gibbosity, tuberculate and conspicuous calluses (Figs. 30–44), (Chile—Maule, Araucanía, Los Ríos, Los Lagos; Argentina—Neuquén) *Hylotribus signatipes* (Blanchard, 1851)
- Pronotum with four black spots of setae, without outlined yellowish setae; with distinct longitudinal yellow stripes; distinct black spots on disc of elytra; elytra with humeri developed and tuberculate; basal gibbosity developed and acuminate (Figs. 16–29), (Chile—Maule, Los Ríos, Los Lagos) *Hylotribus lineola* (Philippi & Philippi, 1864)

Piesocorynini Valentine, 1960

Piesocorynus Dejean, 1834

Piesocorynus Dejean, 1834: 235; Valentine, 1998: 270; Alonso-Zarazaga & Lyal, 1999: 32 (catalog); Rheinheimer, 2004: 69 (catalog). **Type species:** *Euparius dispar* Gyllenhal, 1833 by monotypy.

Piezocorynus Schoenherr, 1839: 25; Lacordaire, 1866: 581.

Camptotropis Jekel, 1855: 136; Lacordaire, 1866: 541; Jordan, 1904: 276 (synonymy). **Type species:** *Camptotropis gracilicornis* Jekel, 1855: 138, by original designation.

***Piesocorynus aspis* (Erichson, 1847), new combination**
(Figs. 74–80, 86)

Stenocerus aspis Erichson, 1847: 125; Bovie, 1906: 248 (catalog).

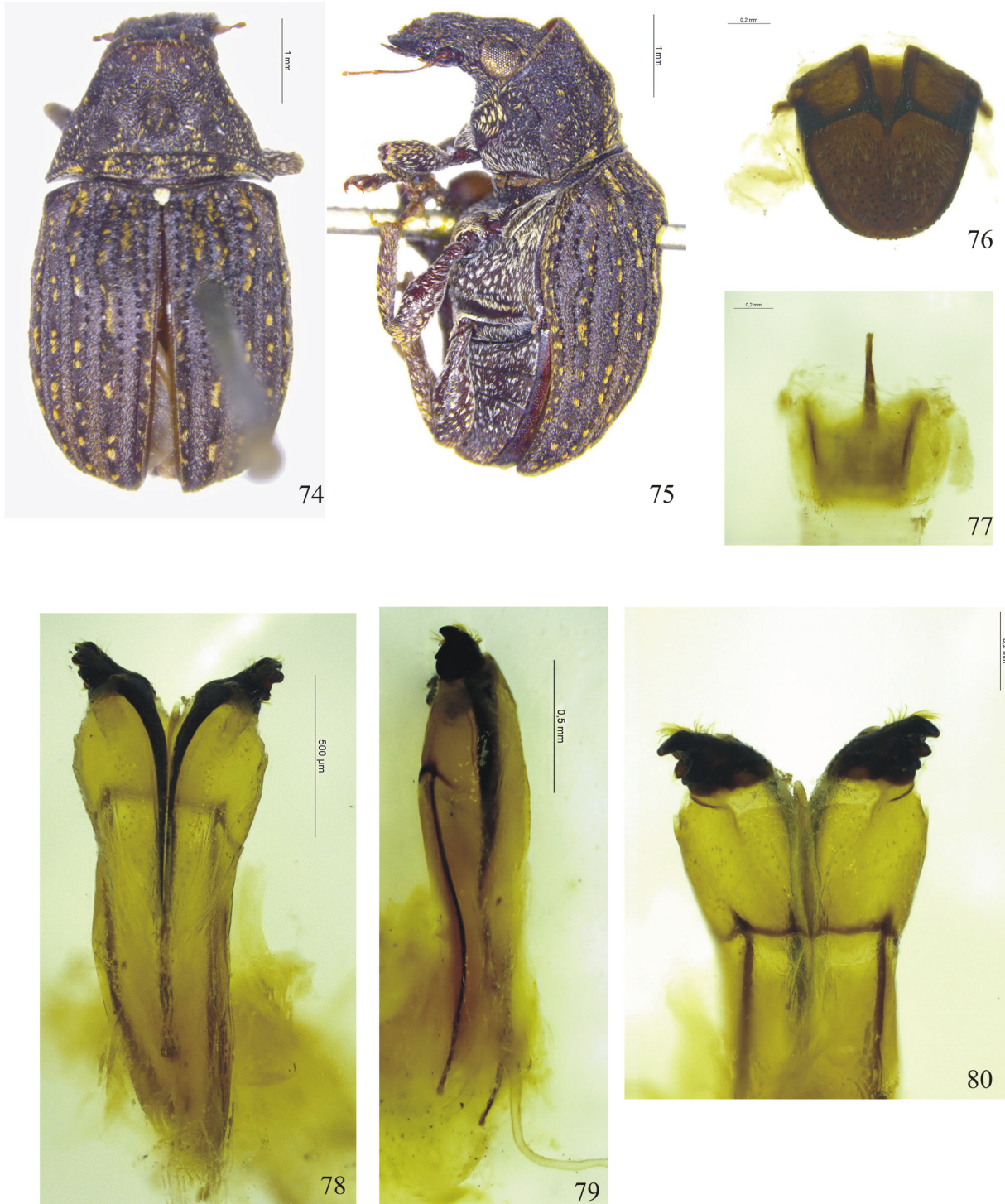
Dinocentrus aspis; Wolfrum, 1929: 20 (catalog); Blackwelder, 1947: 766 (catalog).

Hylotribus aspis; Wolfrum, 1953: 7 (catalog); Rheinheimer, 2004: 22 (catalog).

Camptotropis gracilicornis Jekel, 1855: 138; Lacordaire, 1866: 541. **New synonymy.**

Piezocorynus gracilicornis; Bovie, 1906: 277 (catalog); Wolfrum, 1929: 65 (catalog); Blackwelder, 1947: 769 (catalog).

Piesocorynus gracilicornis; Rheinheimer, 2004: 69 (catalog).



FIGURES 74–80. *Piesocorynus aspis* **comb. nov.**, female. 74–75.habitus: 74, dorsal; 75, lateral; 76, pygidium; 77, sternite VIII; 78–80, ovipositor: 78, dorsal; 79, lateral; 80, ventral.

Distribution. Peru, French Guiana (Cayenne), Brazil (Pará)

Type material. LECTOTYPE and PARALECTOTYPE of *Stenocerus aspis* Erichson, 1847, here designated. LECTOTYPE, female, with the following labels: white label, 34028; green label, aspis Er. / Peru m. Phil.; red label, SYNTYPUS / *Stenocerus / aspis* Erichson, 1847 / labelled by MNHUB 2013 (ZMHB). PARALECTOTYPE, male, with the following labels: green label, Cayenne Buq.; red label, SYNTYPUS / *Stenocerus / aspis* Erichson, 1847 / Labelled by MNHUB 2013 (ZMHB).

Remarks. Jekel's 1855 species description for *Stenocerus gracilicornis* does not mention the number of specimens examined. However, the author possessed males and females accordingly to the original description. The senior author examined one specimen labeled as type by Jekel (BMNH). The specimen is a female from Cayenne and one of Jekel's paralectotypes. Another specimen (male) at MNHN, from Cayenne, may also be considered as a potential paralectotype.

Therefore, *Piesocorynus aspis* (Erichson, 1847) **n. comb.** = *Piesocorynus gracilicornis* (Jekel, 1855) **syn. n.** based on the type material studied.



FIGURES 81–86. Types housed at MNHN and ZMHB. 81–82, *Hylotribus asperatus*: 81, dorsal; 82, lateral; 83, *Hylotribus signatipes*; 84–85, *Hylotribus tuberculosus*: 84, lectotype; 85, paralectotype; 86, syntype of *Piesocorynus aspis* **comb. nov.** housed at ZMHB.

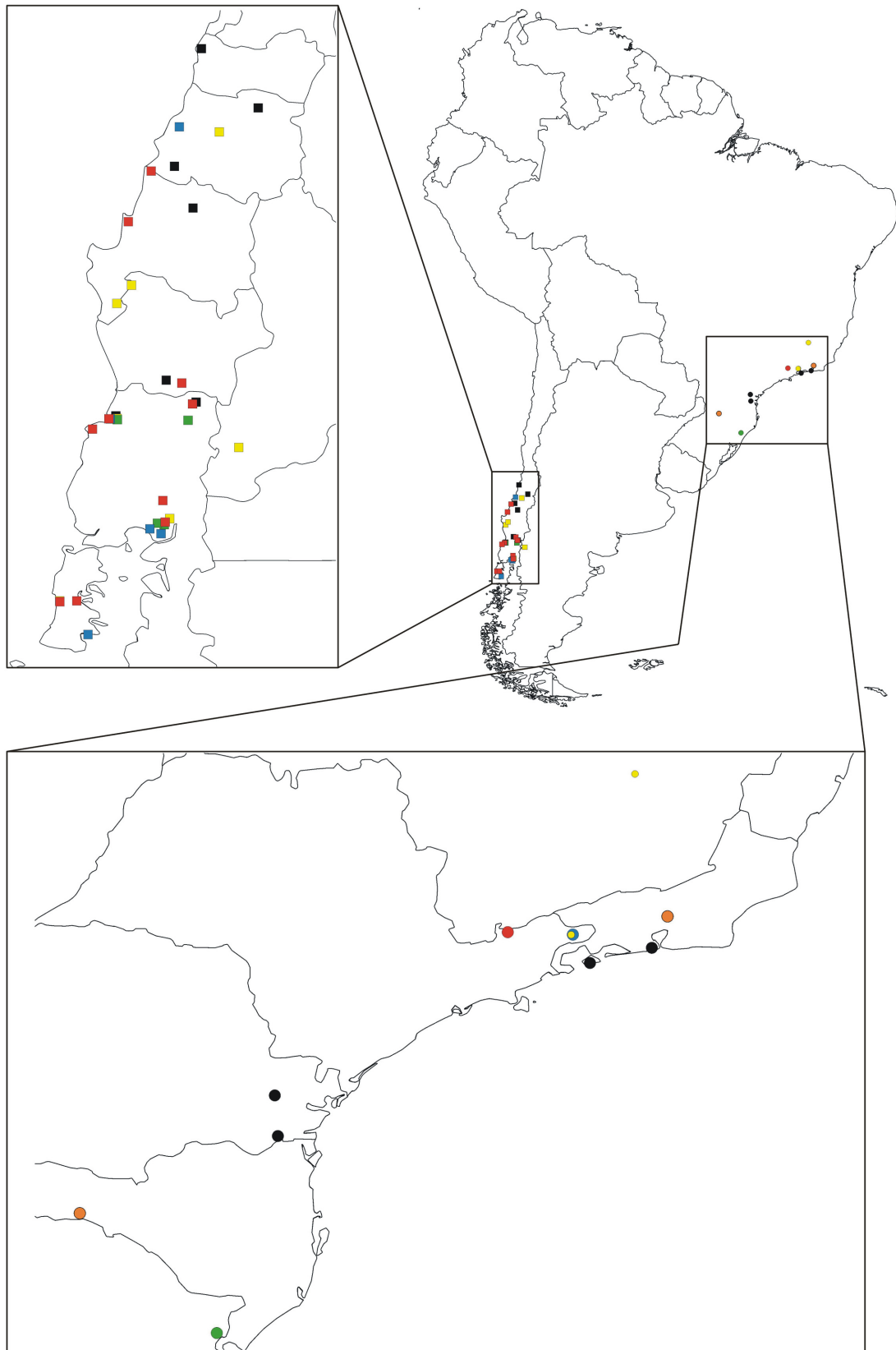


FIGURE 87. Maps of distribution. *Hylotribus* from Chile (squares): *Hylotribus asperatus* (black squares); *Hylotribus lineola* (blue squares); *Hylotribus signatipes* (yellow squares); *Hylotribus tuberculosus* (red squares); *Hylotribus vidali* (green squares). *Hylotribus* from Brazil (circles): *Hylotribus fluminensis* (black circles); *Hylotribus frontispeltastes* (yellow circles); *Hylotribus gauchus* (green circle); *Hylotribus involucer* (blue circle); *Hylotribus plaumanni* (orange circles); *Hylotribus sublimis* (red circle).

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