

Description of larval and imaginal stages of new species from the genera *Pseudacroleptus* Pic, 1911 and *Ceratoprion* Gorham, 1880 (Coleoptera: Lycidae: Leptolycinae)

Описание личиночной и имагинальной стадий новых видов из родов *Pseudacroleptus* Pic, 1911 и *Ceratoprion* Gorham, 1880 (Coleoptera: Lycidae: Leptolycinae)

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KEY WORDS: Coleoptera, Lycidae, Leptolycinae, *Ceratoprion*, *Pseudacroleptus*, new species, larvae, Neotropics.

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Coleoptera, Lycidae, Leptolycinae, *Ceratoprion*, *Pseudacroleptus*, новые виды, личинки, Неотропика.

ABSTRACT. Both larval and imaginal stages are described in *Ceratoprion ignavum* sp.n. and *Pseudacroleptus lamellifer* sp.n. from Venezuela. The genera *Ceratoprion* Gorham, 1880 and *Pseudacroleptus* Pic, 1911 are redescribed. *Pseudacroleptus* is transferred from Calopterini (Lycinae) to Leptolycini (Leptolycinae). Leptolycine larvae are described for the first time.

РЕЗЮМЕ. Описываются личиночная и имагинальная стадии *Ceratoprion ignavum* sp.n. и *Pseudacroleptus lamellifer* sp.n. из Венесуэлы. Приводятся переописания родов *Ceratoprion* Gorham, 1880 и *Pseudacroleptus* Pic, 1911. *Pseudacroleptus* переносится из трибы Calopterini (Lycinae) в Leptolycini (Leptolycinae). Впервые описываются личинки Leptolycini.

Introduction

The neotropical subfamily Leptolycinae is one of the most obscure and least studied groups of net-winged beetles. Its females and preimaginal stages have so far remained unknown, successfully avoiding the trained eye and the deft hand of entomologists. The discovery of larvae of what is presumed to be *Ceratoprion* Gorham, 1880 and *Pseudacroleptus* Pic, 1911, in the Venezuela material, however, changes the situation. Although the associated imagines were just taken together with the larvae (in a yellow pan trap in case of *Pseudacroleptus*)

— but not actually reared — the chance that the two pairs are conspecific, or at least congeneric, is high, as the larvae could not be attributed to any of the other lycid tribes known from the Neotropics, i.e. Calopterini, Lycini, Platerodini, Calochromini or Platerodrilini [Bøving & Craighead, 1930–1931; Bocak & Matsuda, 2003; Kazantsev, 2005], on the one hand, and no other leptolycine genus has been reported from the same localities in Venezuela, on the other. The imagines of *Pseudacroleptus* and *Ceratoprion* have also proved to belong to yet undescribed species.

The monotypic genus *Ceratoprion* included just one Central American species [Kleine, 1933]. The genus *Pseudacroleptus* established for two species, from Brazil and French Guyana [Pic, 1911], was placed near *Acroleptus* Bourgeois, 1886. It was separated by the “prothorax sans aréole dorsale, simplement impressionné en travers sur le disque, et antennes longuement flabellées à partir de 3e article” [Pic, 1911]. In the Lycidae part of the Coleopterorum Catalogus [Kleine, 1933] both genera were placed at the very end of the tribe Calopterini. Bocakova [2003] transferred *Ceratoprion* to Leptolycinae, but treated *Pseudacroleptus* as Calopterini incertae sedis, pointing out that she did not have a chance to examine the type species of the genus. The description of the genus, however, with the mentioned peculiarities of antennal and prothoracic structure, and “les elytres ornés de côtes avec les intervalles irrégulièrement granulés” of its two species,

P. obscuricolor and *P. sinuatus*, in our opinion, rather confidently brings these beetles to Leptolycinae. Besides, Miller, who in the course of his PhD dissertation studies actually had an opportunity to examine the types of the two species of *Pseudacroleptus*, also considered this genus to be a leptolycline taxon [Miller, 1991].

A redescription of *Ceratoprion* and *Pseudacroleptus* is given below, with the description of a new species in each of these genera, as well as the first description of their instars.

The following acronyms are used in this paper: FMNH — Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago; SVK — S.V. Kazantsev's collection; UCR — University of California at Riverdale.

Descriptions

Leptolycinae Leng et Mutchler, 1922

Pseudacroleptus Pic, 1911

Type species: *Pseudacroleptus obscuricolor* Pic, 1911, present designation

REDESCRIPTION. Adult male. Alate, slender, elongate, moderately flattened. Head square, not narrowed behind eyes (Figs 1–2). Fastigium acute, ca. 45 degrees. Tentorium represented by posterior pits (Fig. 2) and a pair of short slender ventral arms; dorsal tentorial maculae approximate. Eyes moderately large, spherical. Labrum transverse, lightly sclerotized, lying inside epistoma. Mandibles vestigial. Maxillary palps slender, 4-segmented, with ultimate palpomere pointed distally (Fig. 2). Labium consisting of non-paired mentum and prementum; labial palps absent (Fig. 3). Gula short (Fig. 2). Antennal prominence conspicuous, antennal sockets separated by minute lamina (Fig. 1). Antenna 11-segmented, antennomeres 3–10 provided with long lamella; antennomere 3 longer than antennomere 2, but relatively small (Fig. 4); antennal pubescence short and decumbent.

Pronotum small, ca. 11 times shorter than elytra, trapezoidal, with fine median carina in anterior and inconspicuous narrow median furrow in posterior halves; posterior angles strongly produced laterally (Fig. 5). Prosternum relatively long, triangular, with blunt apex (Fig. 5). Thoracic spiracles elongate, provided with small basal sclerite. Mesoventrals transverse, connected to mesepisternum by sternopleural sclerites; mesepimeron conspicuously narrower than mesepisternum (Fig. 5). Mesonotum with scutellum not attaining to anterior margin, mesoscutal halves divided; scutellum with small bilobed postnotal plate (Fig. 6). Elytra long, strongly dehiscent in distal two thirds, with two fully developed primary costae (2 and 4); costa 3 noticeable in humeral area; interstices irregularly reticulate. Metanotum elongate, with straight scuto-scutellar ridge forming no loop; allocristae relatively broad; intrascutal suture relatively long, emerging at distal third of scutum; scutellum with median suture (Fig. 7). Metaventrals with widely rounded posterior angles; discrimen (metasternal suture) complete, attaining to small mesosternum, the latter separated from the rest of metaventrals by sutures (Fig. 5). Metendosternite small, simple, with no arms and transverse suture (Fig. 8). Metathoracic wing with vein Sc joining RA at apical hinge; anal cell long; wedge cell absent; cu-a brace present; Cu veins not connected to M (Fig. 9).

Protrochantins slightly more prominent than mesotrochantins (Fig. 5). Pro- and mesocoxae elongate; metacoxae distinctly separated from each other (Fig. 5). Legs long and narrow; trochanters elongate, about one third of pertinent tibia, cylindrical, connected to femora distally; femurs and tibiae flattened, straight and narrow, tibial spurs absent; tarsomeres 1–4 narrow, without plantar pads; all claws simple. Abdominal spiracles located dorsally at the edge of sternite. Paraproct undivided and fused with proctiger, except at sides (Fig. 10); spiculum gastrale relatively short and broad (Fig. 10).

Aedeagus symmetric, with elongate straight inflated proximally median lobe; parameres absent; phallobase without median suture (Figs 11–12).

Female. Unknown, probably paedomorphic and larviform.

Last (?) instar. As only presumed larva of *Pseudacroleptus lamellifer* is known, it is hard to give diagnosis for the genus in general. Hypothetically, the generic features are as follows: head large, transverse, slightly retractable into pronotum, abdominal segment IX with short urogomphi, pygopodium distinctly shifted ventrally, etc. (see the description of larva below).

BIOLOGY. Unknown. The type series of *Pseudacroleptus lamellifer* sp.n. was collected at 1900 m above sea level in a yellow pan trap.

DIAGNOSIS. Adults of *Pseudacroleptus* may be differentiated from the other leptolycline genera by a combination of the 11-segmented antennae with flabellate antennomeres 3–10 (Fig. 4) and the absence of the aedeagal parameres (Figs 11–12).

REMARKS. *P. obscuricolor* Pic, 1911 is hereby designated as the type species of *Pseudacroleptus*: it was initially included in the genus along with *P. sinuatus* Pic, 1911 and it comes first after the description of the genus.

Pseudacroleptus lamellifer Kazantsev sp.n.

Figs 1–33

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♂, Venezuela, Merida, Santa Rosa, yellow pan trap, 1900 m, 15.VII–15.VIII.1981, F. Soares & A. Bricco leg. (UCR). Paratype, last (?) instar larva, same label (UCR).

DESCRIPTION. Male. Dark brown; antennomeres 1 and 2, pronotum laterally, basal half of elytral external margin and abdomen testaceous; apices of antennal lamellae 3–11 whitish yellow.

Eyes rather small (interocular distance ca. 3 times greater than eye radius) (Figs 1–2). Antennae attaining to elytral proximal third, with antennomere 3 almost as long as wide, about twice as long as antennomere 2 and ca. 1.5 times shorter than antennomere 4 (Fig. 4).

Pronotum transverse, almost twice as wide as long, bisinuate basally, glabrous, with small rounded anterior and prominent acute posterior angles (Fig. 5). Scutellum with short transverse bilobed postnotal plate (Fig. 6).

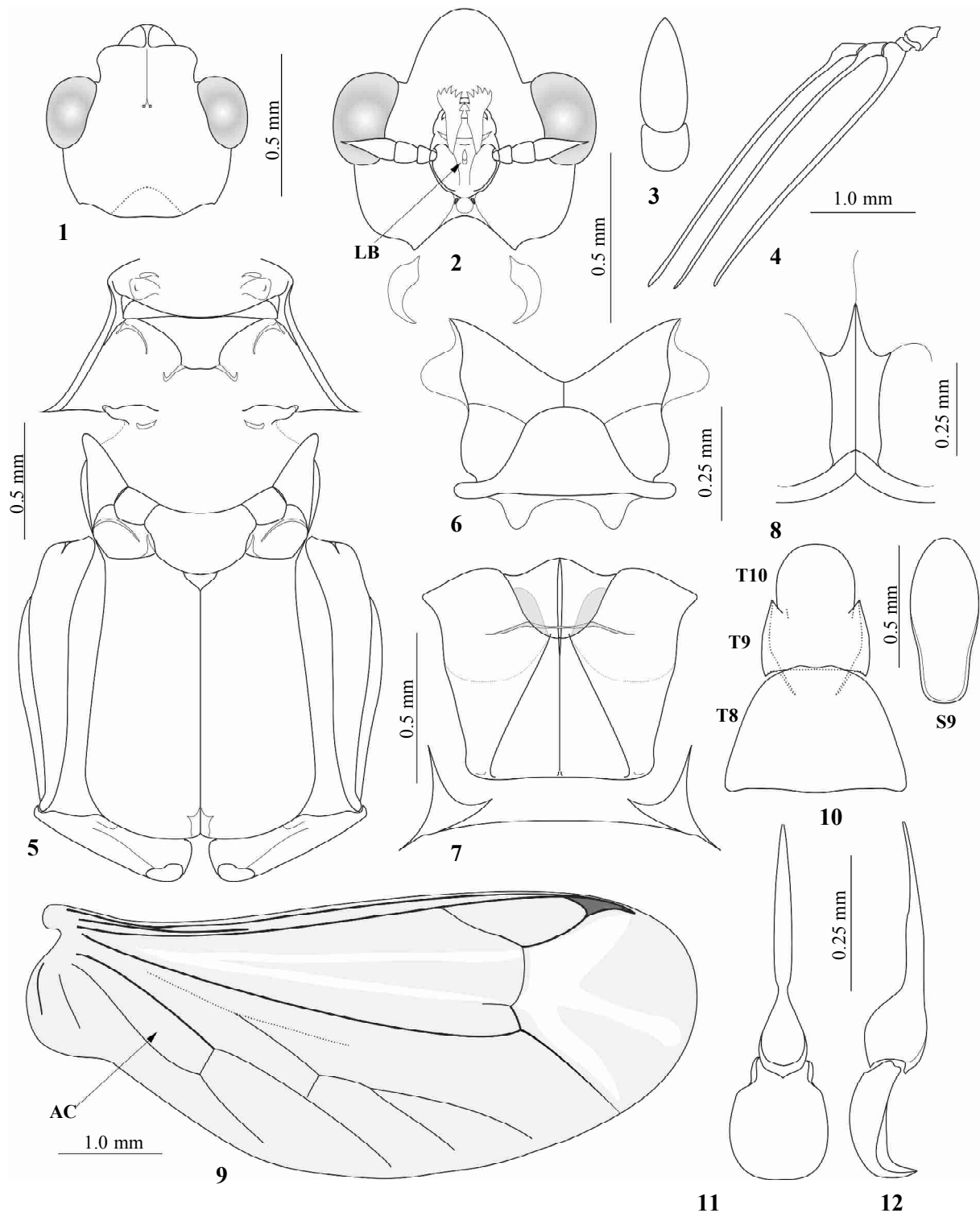
Elytra long, 4.1 times as long as wide at humeri, widest at distal third.

Aedeagus with straight narrow pointed apically median lobe (Figs 11–12).

Female. Unknown.

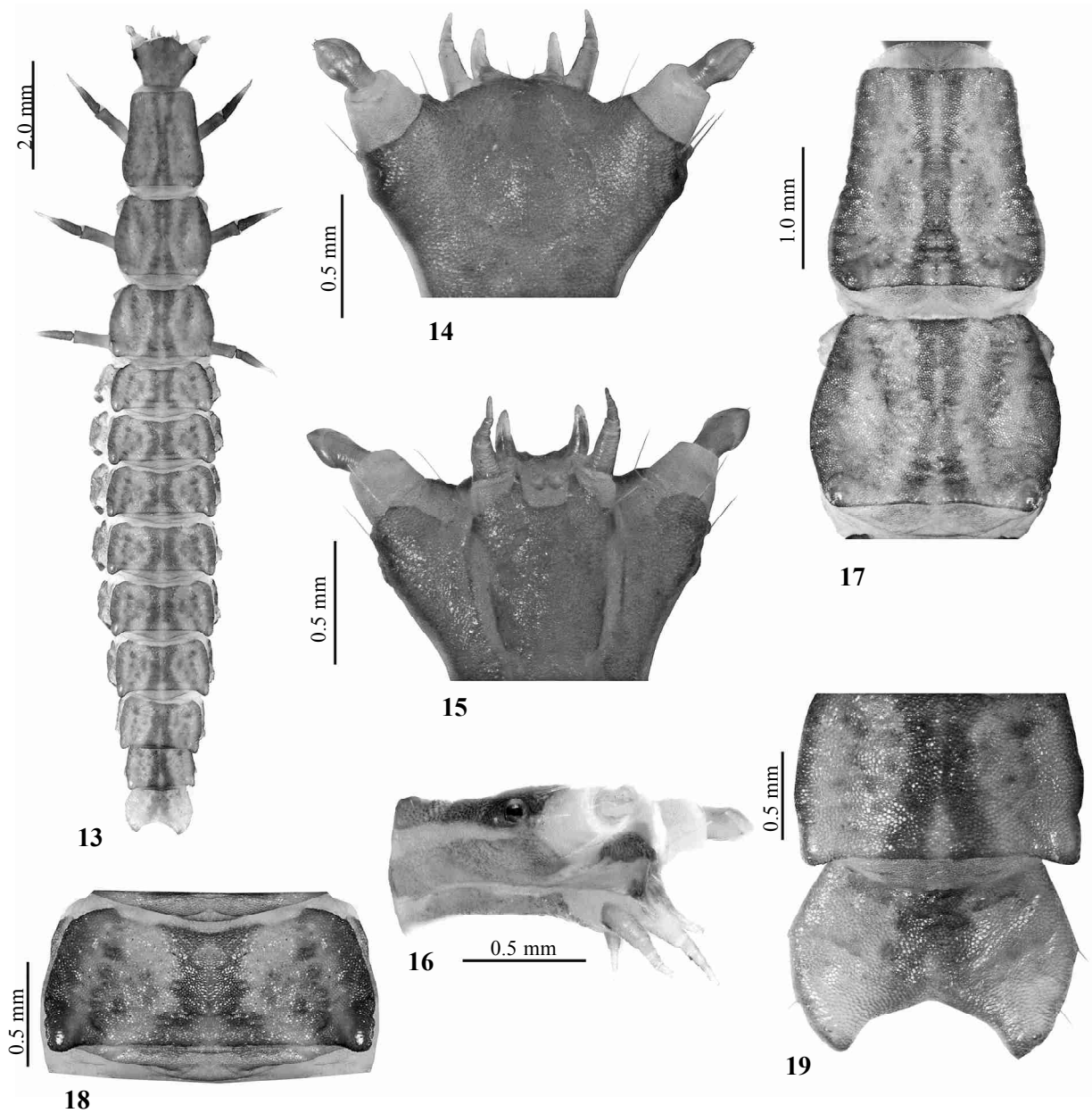
Length: 7.2 mm. Width (humeraly): 1.45 mm.

Last (?) instar. Body length — ca. 15 mm (Fig. 13). Body elongate, widest at abdominal segment III, slightly compressed. Head, legs and most part of body light yellowish-brown. All tergites with distinct brown pattern and darker margins. Two longitudinal brown stripes present along median line of thoracic tergites, forming X-like pattern on abdominal



Figs 1–12. Details of *Pseudacroleptus lamellifer* sp.n., holotype male: 1–2 — head; 3 — labium; 4 — antennomeres 1–5; 5 — thorax; 6 — mesonotum; 7 — metanotum; 8 — metendosternite; 9 — metathoracic wing; 10 — terminal abdominal segments (sternite 9 and tergites 8–10); 11–12 — aedeagus; 1, 4, 6–7, 11 — dorsal view; 2–3, 5–7 — ventral view; 12 — lateral view; AC — anal cell; LB — labium; S — sternite; T — tergite.

Рис. 1–12. Детали строения *Pseudacroleptus lamellifer* sp.n., голотип, самец: 1–2 — голова; 3 — нижняя губа; 4 — антенномеры 1–5; 5 — грудь; 6 — среднеспинка; 7 — заднеспинка; 8 — метэндостернит; 9 — заднее крыло; 10 — верхинные сегменты брюшка (стернит 9 и тергиты 8–10); 11–12 — эдеагус; 1, 4, 6–7, 11 — сверху; 2–3, 5–7 — снизу; 12 — сбоку; AC — анальная ячейка; LB — нижняя губа; S — стернит; T — тергит.



Figs 13–19. *Pseudacroleptus lamellifer* sp.n., larva: 13 — habitus; 14–16 — head capsule; 17 — pro- and mesothorax; 18 — III abdominal segment; 19 — VIII–IX abdominal segments; 13–14, 17–19 — dorsal view; 15 — ventral view; 16 — lateral view.

Рис. 13–19. *Pseudacroleptus lamellifer* sp.n., larva: 13 — внешний вид; 14–16 — голова; 17 — передне- и среднегрудь; 18 — III сегмент брюшка; 19 — VIII–IX сегменты брюшка; 13–14, 17–19 — сверху; 15 — снизу; 16 — сбоку.

tergites I–IX. Abdominal epipleurites darker than tergites. Ventral side of larva lighter and more depigmented.

Head large, transverse, slightly retractable into pronotum. Head capsule open ventrally, consisting of four sclerites: dorsal plate (with three pairs of long setae), a pair of lateral sclerites (each with two setae) and ventral plate (with a pair of setae). Frontal sutures absent (Figs 14–16, 20–23).

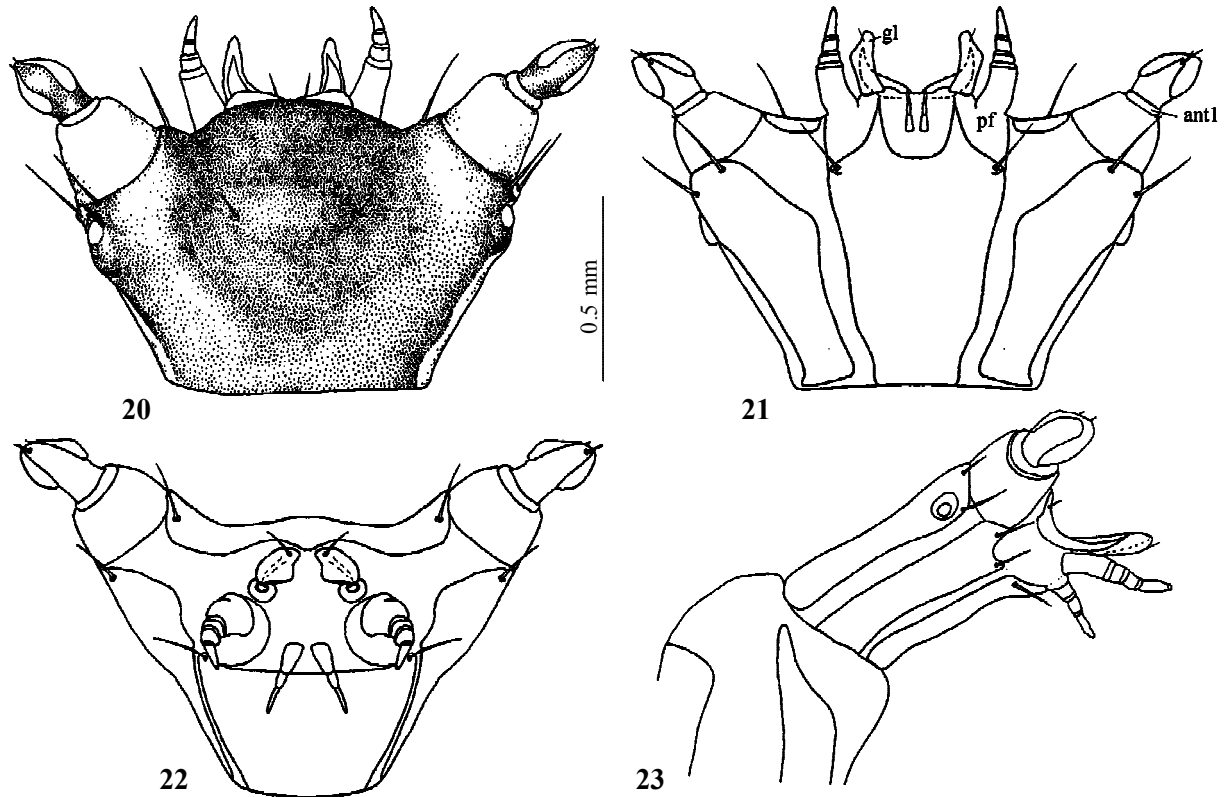
Antennae 2-segmented, retractable, antennomere 1 much smaller. Apical membrane of antennomere 2 bilobed, sclerotized part bearing several short setae.

Dorsal plate with one pair of stemmata located at lateral edges posteriad of antennae. Mandibles tripartite, their distal

part resting on galea. Maxillae with stipites fused with ventral plate, maxillary palps 3-segmented, tapering apically (Figs 21, 23). Galea elongate, lying more latero-dorsally than maxillary palps, partly fused with palpifer and bearing one seta in distal part (Figs 21, 23).

Labium with undifferentiated mentum and submentum. Prementum divided into two separated segment-like sclerites. Labial palps 2-segmented. Ligula absent.

All thoracic terga divided by median line. Laterotergites more distinct in meso- and metathorax (Figs 13, 17). Thoracic pleuron consisting of epipleurite and pleurite (both absent on prothorax), and well developed episternum and epimeron.



Figs 20–23. *Pseudacroleptus lamellifer* sp.n., larva, head capsule: 20 — dorsal view; 21 — ventral view; 22 — front view; 23 — lateral view; ant1 — antennomere 1; gl — galea; pf — palpifer.

Рис. 20–23. *Pseudacroleptus lamellifer* sp.n., голова личинки: 20 — сверху; 21 — снизу; 22 — спереди; 23 — сбоку; ant1 — 1-й членик антенны; gl — галей; pf — шупиконосец.

Mesothoracic epipleurite divided into two parts, spiracle lying between them. Metathoracic epipleurite entire, spiracle rudimentary or absent. Thoracic sternum consisting of paired triangular presternites and undivided pro-, meso- and metasternum (Figs 24–25).

Legs 5-segmented, coxa in intermediate condition [Kazantsev, 2004], with one long seta. Trochanter on ventral side clearly divided into two parts (Figs 30–33). Tibiotarsus with a number of short setae.

Abdominal tergites I–VI completely divided by median line (Figs 13, 18), while abdominal tergites VII–IX only partly divided (Figs 13, 19). Laterotergites distinct. Abdominal epipleurites consisting of large anterior and smaller posterior plates, abdominal spiracle situated in the notch of anterior plate. Hypopleurites elongate, well developed (Figs 26, 28).

Abdominal sternites I–VIII entire, with a pair (on abdominal sternites I–III) or two pairs (on AS IV–VIII) of setae (Figs 26–29). Abdominal segment IX with paired short urgomphi (Figs 19, 28–29), abdominal tergites IX undivided with three pairs of setae on its lateral edge. Abdominal segment IX divided into two equal parts, without setae. Abdominal segment X short, tubular, distinctly shifted ventrally.

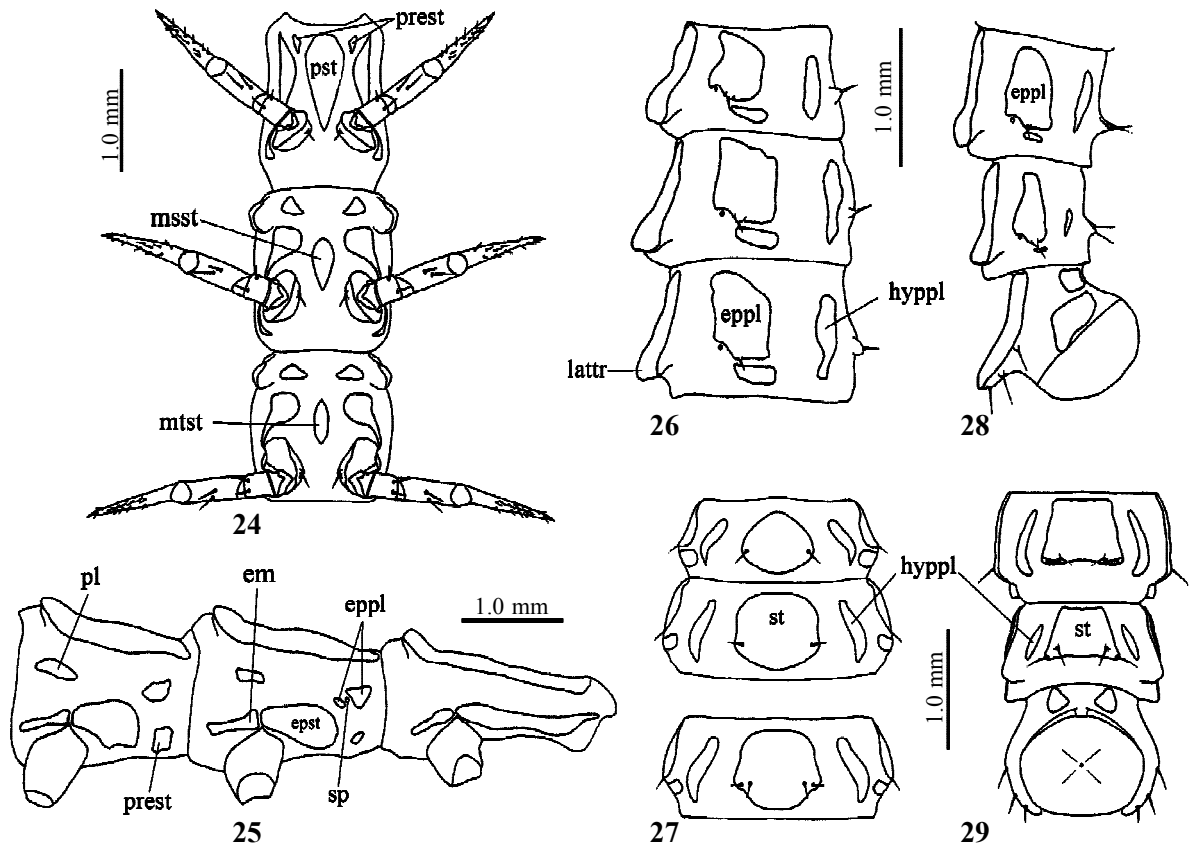
ETYMOLOGY. The name is derived from the Latin for “bearing a lamella” due to the antennal structure of the new species, characteristic of the genus in general.

DIAGNOSIS. *P. lamellifer* sp.n. may be easily distinguished from *P. obscuricolor* Pic, 1911 and *P. sinuatus* Pic, 1911, the other two known species of the genus, by its coloration.

Ceratoprion Gorham, 1880

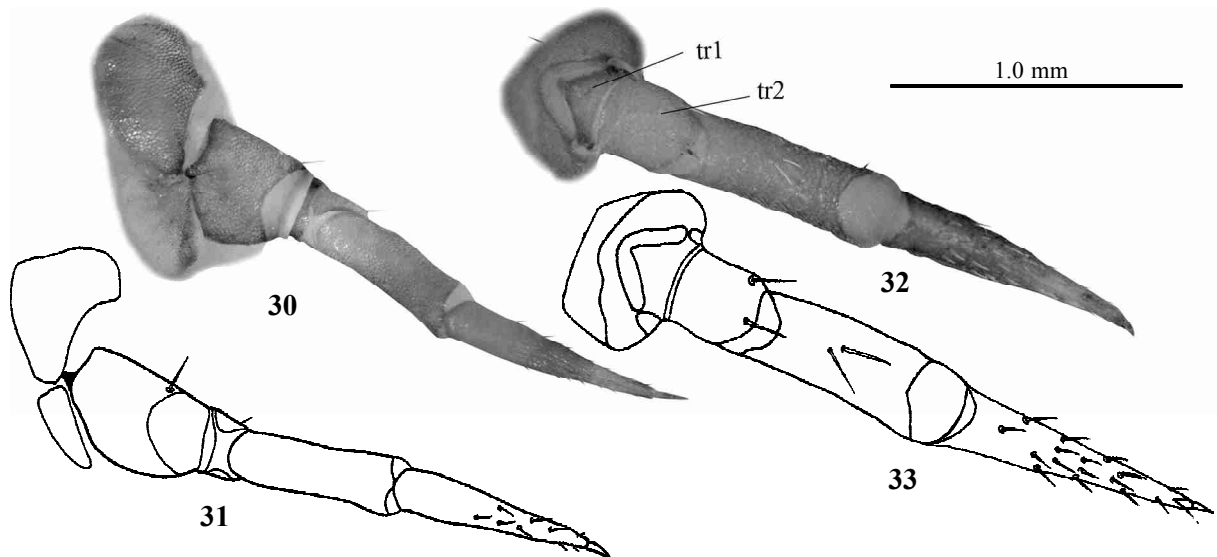
Type species: *Ceratoprion serricorne* Gorham, 1880, by original monotypy

REDESCRIPTION. Adult male. Alate, slender, elongate, moderately flattened. Head transverse, not narrowed behind eyes (Figs 41). Fastigium acute, ca. 45 degrees. Tentorium represented by posterior pits (Fig. 41) and a pair of short slender ventral arms; dorsal tentorial maculae present. Eyes moderately large, spherical. Labrum transverse, lightly sclerotized, lying inside epistoma (Fig. 41). Mandibles vestigial, lightly sclerotized (Fig. 41). Maxillary palps slender, 4-segmented, with ultimate palpomere pointed distally (Fig. 41). Labium consisting of non-paired mentum and prementum; labial palps absent; prementum distally bearing four sensilla (Fig. 40). Gula absent (Fig. 41). Antennal prominence conspicuous, antennal sockets separated by minute lamina. Antenna 11-segmented, relatively long, with antennomeres 3–11 conspicuously flattened, 3–10 slightly dentate; antennomere 3 small, shorter than antennomere 2 (Fig. 37); antennal pubescence short and decumbent, complemented with minute roundish scales on antennomeres 3–11.



Figs 24–29. *Pseudacroleptus lamellifer* sp.n., larva: 24–25 — pro-, meso- and metathorax; 26 — I–III abdominal segments; 27 — I–II and IV abdominal segments; 28–29 — VII–X abdominal segments; 24, 27, 29 — ventral; 25–26, 28 — lateral; em — epimeron; epst — episternite; eppl — epipleurite; hyppl — hypopleurite; lattr — laterotergite; msst — mesosternum; mtst — metasternum; pl — pleurite; prest — presternite; pst — prosternum; sp — spiracle; st — sternite.

Рис. 24–29. *Pseudacroleptus lamellifer* sp.n., личинка: 24–25 — сегменты груди; 26 — I–III сегменты брюшка; 27 — I–II и IV сегменты брюшка; 28–29 — VII–X сегменты брюшка; 24, 27, 29 — снизу; 25–26, 28 — сбоку; em — эпимерон; epst — эпистернит; eppl — эпиплеврит; hyppl — гипоплеврит; lattr — латеротергит; msst — мезостернит; mtst — метастернит; pl — плеврит; prest — престернит; pst — простернит; sp — дыхальце; st — стернит.



Figs 30–33. *Pseudacroleptus lamellifer* sp.n., larva, mesothoracic leg: 30–31 — dorsal; 32–33 — ventral; 31, 33 — schematized; tr1, tr2 — trochanter 1 and 2.

Рис. 30–33. *Pseudacroleptus lamellifer* sp.n., личинка, нога 2-й пары: 30–31 — сверху; 32–33 — снизу; 31, 33 — схематизовано; tr1, tr2 — вертлуг 1 и 2.

Pronotum small, ca. 9 times shorter than elytra, with fine median carina in anterior and inconspicuous narrow median furrow in posterior half; posterior angles strongly produced laterally (Fig. 34). Prosternum short, V-shaped (Fig. 34). Thoracic spiracles elongate, relatively small, provided with additional basal sclerite. Mesoventrite transverse, connected to mesepisternum also through broad sternopleural sclerites; mesepimeron conspicuously narrower than mesepisternum (Fig. 34). Mesonotum with scutellum not attaining to anterior margin, mesoscutal halves not divided; scutellum with minute postnotal plate (Fig. 35). Elytra long, almost parallel-sided, dehiscent in distal two thirds, with two fully developed primary costae (2 and 4) and costa 1 present in proximal third; costa 3 noticeable in humeral area (Fig. 38); interstices irregularly areolate; short elytral pubescence uniform. Metanotum elongate, with straight scuto-scutellar ridge forming no loop; allocristae inconspicuous; intrascutal suture small, emerging at distal third of scutum; scutellum with median suture in proximal half (Fig. 36). Metaventrite with widely rounded posterior angles; discrimen (metasternal suture) complete, attaining to mesosternum, the latter separated from the rest of metaventrite by sutures (Fig. 34). Metendosternite small, simple, with no arms and transverse suture (Fig. 42). Metathoracic wing with vein Sc joining RA near apical hinge; anal cell long; wedge cell absent; cu-a brace absent; Cu veins connected neither to M, nor to A veins (Fig. 39).

Protrochantins slightly more prominent than mesotrochantins (Fig. 34). Pro- and mesocoxae elongate; metacoxae distinctly separated from each other (Fig. 34). Legs long and narrow; trochanters elongate, considerably longer than half of tibia, cylindrical, connected to femora distally; femurs and tibiae flattened, straight and narrow, tibial spurs absent; tarsomeres 1–4 narrow, without plantar pads; all claws simple (Fig. 43). Abdominal spiracles located laterally between sternite and tergite. Paraproct undivided and medially fused with proctiger (Fig. 46); spiculum gastrale relatively long and dilated proximally (Fig. 46).

Aedeagus symmetric, with elongate parameres and elongate straight median lobe; parameral apices toothed inwardly; phallobase without median suture (Figs 44–45).

Female. Unknown, probably paedomorphic and larviform.

Last (?) instar. Presumable generic features are as follows: maxillary stipites separated from ventral plate, galea without seta on distal part, urogomphi absent, etc. (see the description of larva below)

BIOLOGY. The type series of *Ceratoprion ignavum* sp.n. was collected at 1100 m above sea level in a cloud forest. Judging by the dates the two males were collected, imagines of this species must be on the wing in Northern Venezuela at least from June through November (or, from November through June).

DIAGNOSIS. *Ceratoprion* may be differentiated from the other leptolytine genera by a combination of the 11-segmented antennae, minute antennomeres 2 and 3 and non-flabellate antennae (Fig. 37). *Ceratoprion* larva is easily distinguished from *Pseudacroleptus* by the body colour, structure of the dorsal plate of the head capsule, separation of the ventral plate from maxillary stipites, fusion of the prothoracic presternites with prosternum, entire meso- and metathoracic epipleurites, absent urogomphi, etc. The mentioned differences are so significant that it seems unreasonable to consider the two taxa belonging in one tribe. However, both *Ceratoprion* and *Pseudacroleptus* are left in Leptolytini pending further studies, especially involving larval material.

Ceratoprion ignavum Kazantsev sp.n.

Figs 34–58

MATERIAL: Holotype, adult ♂, Venezuela, Aragua, Parque nac. Henri Pittier, Est. Biol. Rancho Grande, 10°20'N, 67°41'W, 1100 m, cloud forest, 21–24.VI.1999, Ratcliffe, Jameson, Smith, Villatoko (FMNH). Paratypes, last (?) instar larva, same label (FMNH); adult ♂, Venezuela, Aragua, Rancho Grande, 10°21'N, 67°41'W, 1100 m, 19.XI.1986 (SVK).

DESCRIPTION. Male. Dark brown; meso- and metanota and abdomen, except genital capsule testaceous; antennomere 11, pronotum and genital capsule whitish yellow.

Eyes relatively small, interocular distance ca. 2.5 times greater than eye radius. Antennae attaining to elytral middle, with antennomere 3 wider than long, about twice as short as antennomere 2 and ca. 10 times shorter than antennomere 4 (Fig. 37).

Pronotum transverse, ca. 1.4 times as wide as long, bisinuate basally, somewhat dilated anteriorly, with noticeable anterior and prominent acute posterior angles (Fig. 34). Scutellum with minute transverse postnotal plate (Fig. 36).

Elytra long, 3.7 times as long as wide at humeri, finely and rather densely reticulate (Fig. 38).

Aedeagus with parallel-sided parameres; parameres slightly longer than phallobase and about twice as short as median lobe (Figs 44–45).

Female. Unknown.

Length: 4.2–4.4 mm. Width (humeraly): 0.9–1.0 mm.

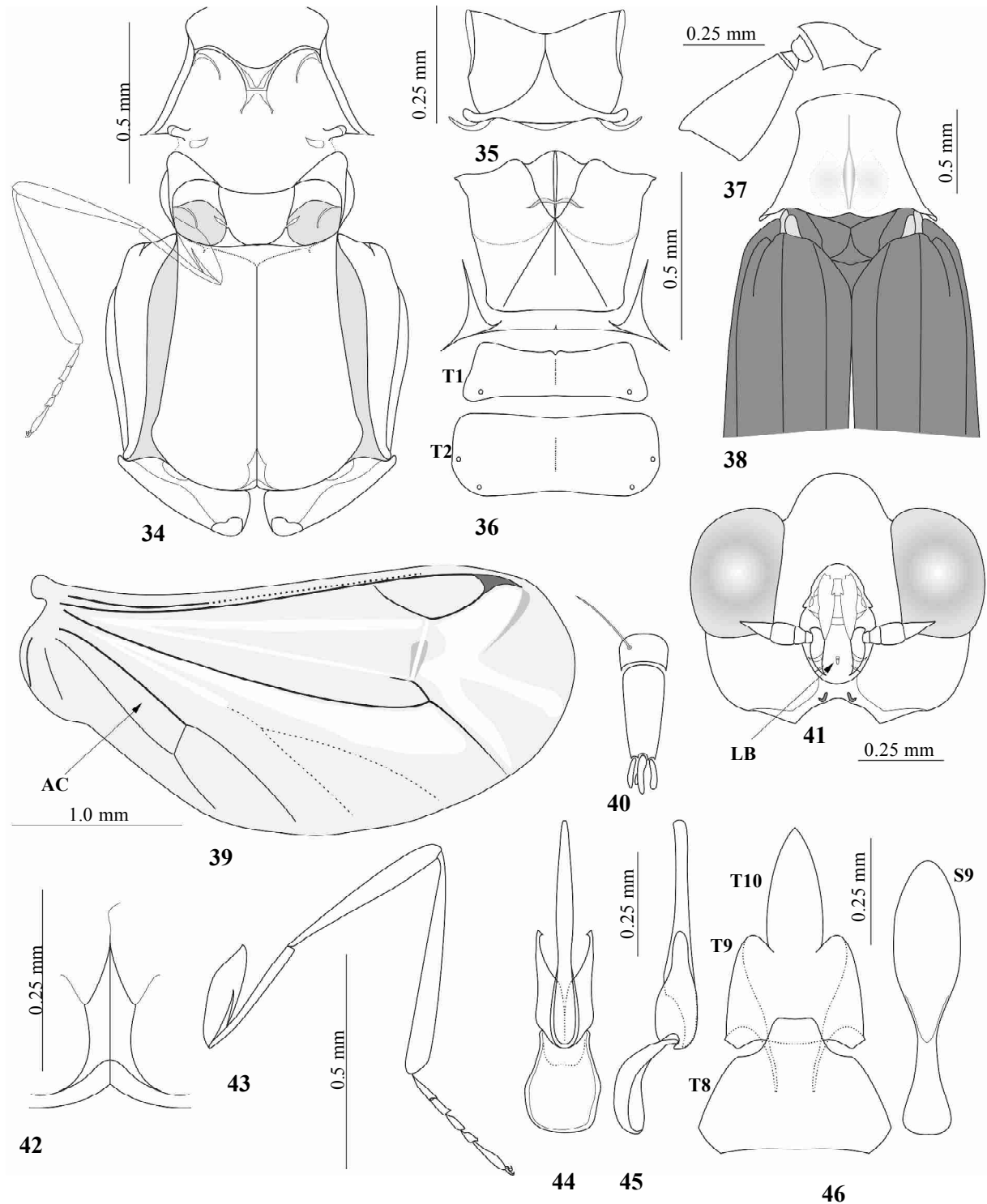
Last (?) instar. Body length — ca. 6.5 mm (Figs 47–48). Body elongate, widest at abdominal segment IV. Head capsule and its appendages reddish-brown. Thoracic tergites darker, protergite with T-like brown pattern and slightly pigmented laterotergites; meso- and metatergite entirely well pigmented. Legs light brown. Abdominal tergites I–II weakly pigmented, with narrow dark-brown median stripe, present only in anterior part of abdominal tergite I. Abdominal tergites III–IX entirely brown, a little lighter than thoracic tergites. Pleurites and sternites yellowish-brown. Abdominal sternite I and hypopleurites weakly pigmented, straw-yellow (Figs 49–53).

Head large, transverse, partly retractable into pronotum (Figs 54–58). Head capsule open ventrally and consisting of four sclerites (similar to *Pseudoacroleptus* larva – see above), each with a pair of long setae, except on dorsal plate. Antero-lateral margins of dorsal plate partially covering greater part of antennifer (Figs 54–55). Antennae and mouthparts similar to *Pseudoacroleptus*, except of galea having no seta in distal part, and ventral plate separated from maxillary stipites (each with one seta) (Figs 55–58).

Thorax without distinct median line. Laterotergites well developed on all segments. Meso- and metathoracic epipleurite entire, Mesothoracic epipleurite with a spiracle, metathoracic spiracle rudimentary or absent. Prosternum fused with presternites (Fig. 49), meso-, metasternum separated from paired presternites. Leg structure similar to *Pseudoacroleptus* larva (above).

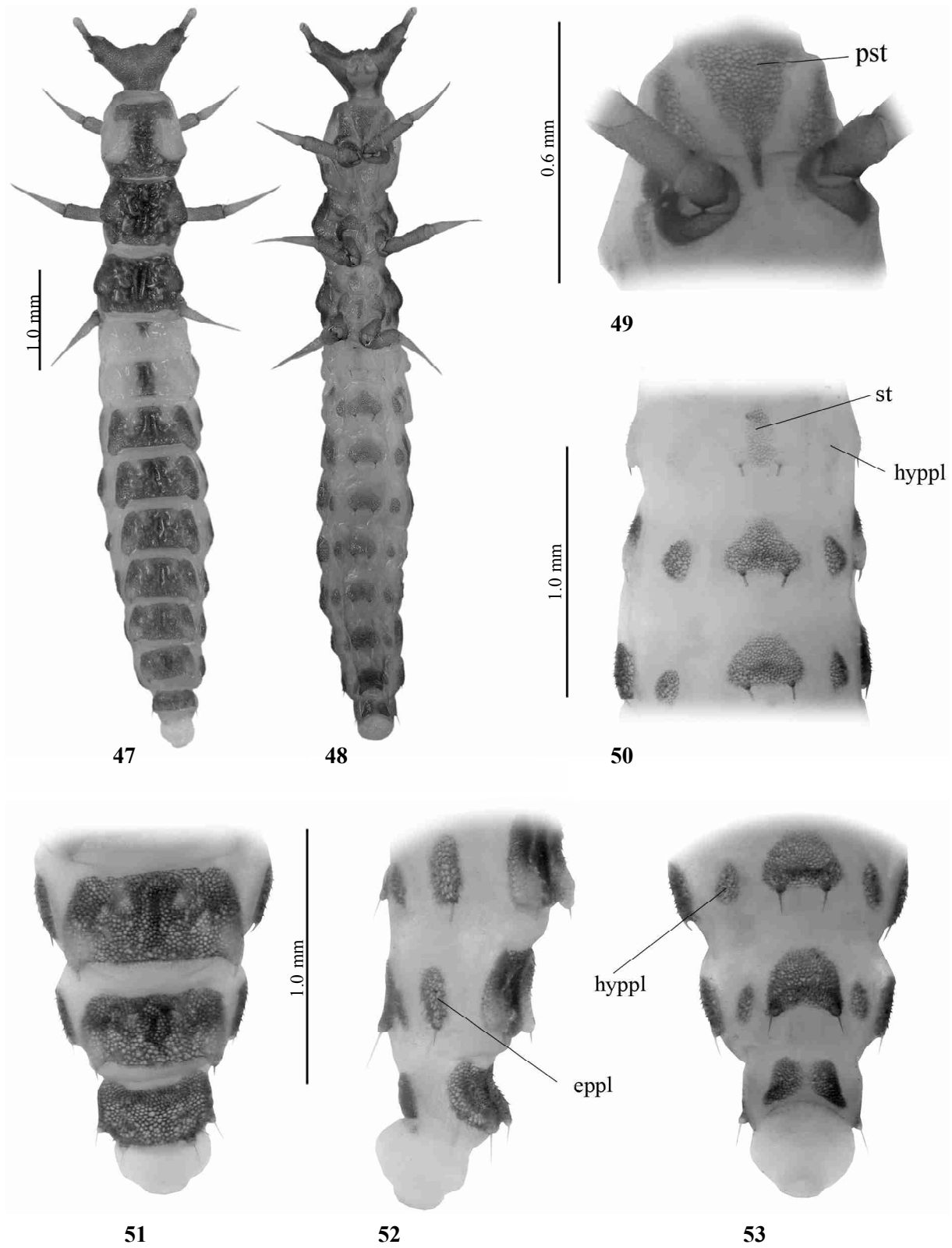
Abdominal tergites without distinct median line (Figs 47, 51). Laterotergites distinct, abdominal epipleurites entire. Hypopleurites rounded, well developed. Abdominal sternites I–VIII entire, each with a pair of setae (Figs 50–53). Abdominal segment IX without urogomphi. Abdominal tergite IX undivided with three pairs of setae on its lateral edges. Abdominal sternite IX divided in two equal parts, without setae (Figs 53). Abdominal segment X rather long, not distinctly shifted ventrally.

ETYMOLOGY. The name is derived from the Latin for “idle”, or “sluggish”, alluding to the typical behaviour of net-winged beetles.



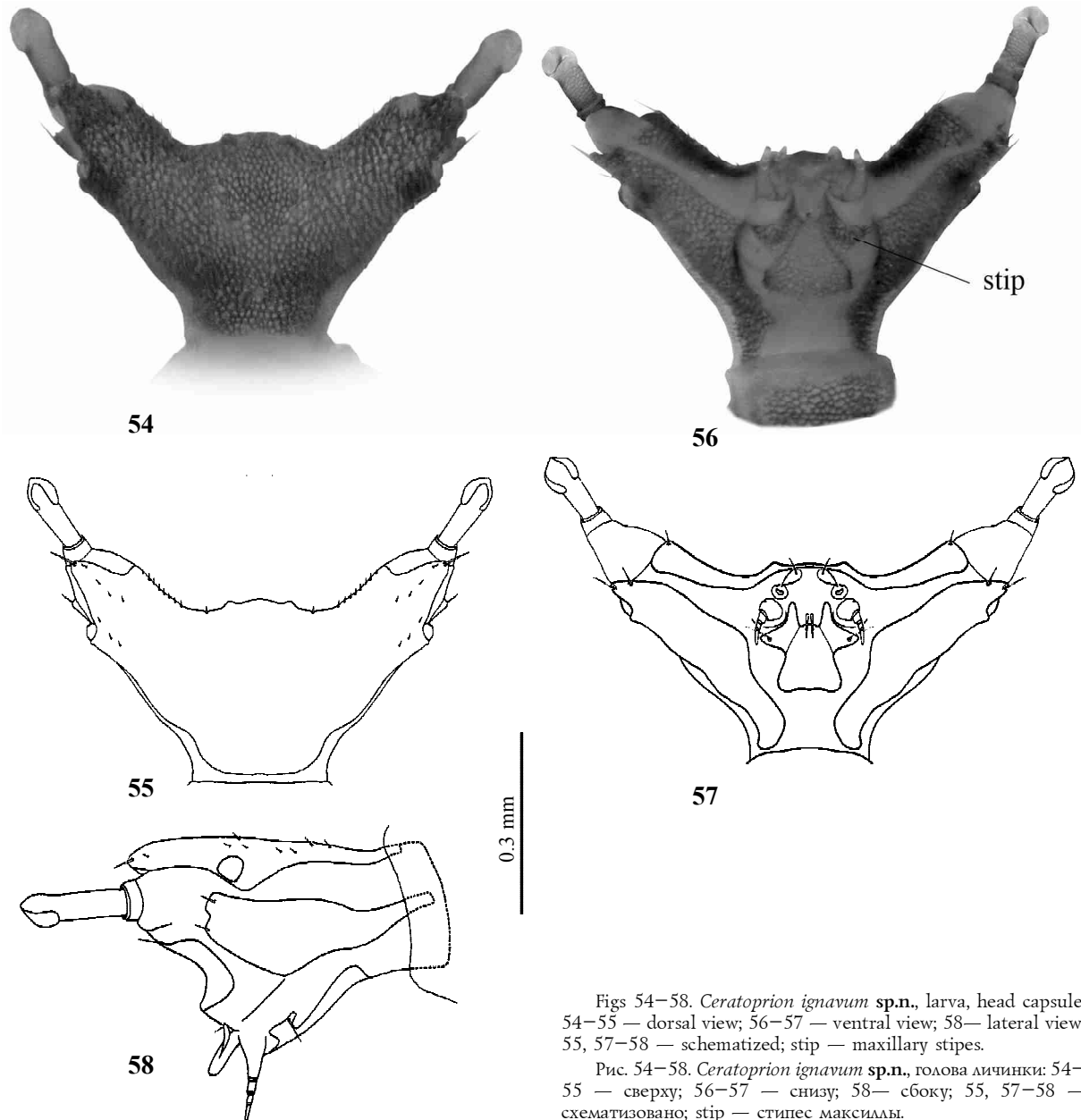
Figs 34–46. Details of *Ceratoprion ignavum* sp.n., holotype, male: 34 — thorax; 35 — mesonotum; 36 — metanotum; 37 — antennomeres 1–4; 38 — anterior part of the body; 39 — metathoracic wing; 40 — labium; 41 — head; 42 — metendosternite; 43 — middle leg; 44–45 — aedeagus; 46 — terminal abdominal segments (sternite 9 and tergites 8–10); 35–38, 44, 46 — dorsal view; 34, 40–42 — ventral view; 43, 45 — lateral view; AC — anal cell; LB — labium; S — sternite; T — tergite.

Рис. 34–46. Детали строения *Ceratoprion ignavum* sp.n., голотип, самец: 34 — грудь; 35 — среднеспинка; 36 — заднеспинка; 37 — 1–4 членики антенны; 38 — передняя часть тела; 39 — заднее крыло; 40 — нижняя губа; 41 — голова; 42 — метэндостернит; 43 — средняя нога; 44–45 — эдеагус; 46 — верхние сегменты брюшка (стернит 9 и тергиты 8–10); 35–38, 44, 46 — сверху; 34, 40–42 — снизу; 43, 45 — сбоку; AC — анальная ячейка; LB — нижняя губа; S — стернит; T — тергит.



Figs 47–53. *Ceratoprion ignavum* sp.n., larva: 47–48 — habitus; 49 — prosternite; 50 — I–III abdominal segments; 51–53 — VII–X abdominal segments; 47, 51 — dorsal view; 48–50, 53 — ventral view; 52 — lateral view. See abb. above.

Рис. 47–53. *Ceratoprion ignavum* sp.n., личинка: 47–48 — внешний вид; 49 — переднегрудь; 50 — I–III сегменты брюшка; 51–53 — VII–X сегменты брюшка; 47, 51 — сверху; 48–50, 53 — снизу; 52 — сбоку. Обозначения см. выше.



Figs 54–58. *Ceratoprion ignavum* sp.n., larva, head capsule: 54–55 — dorsal view; 56–57 — ventral view; 58 — lateral view; 55, 57–58 — schematized; stip — maxillary stipes.

Рис. 54–58. *Ceratoprion ignavum* sp.n., голова личинки: 54–55 — сверху; 56–57 — снизу; 58 — сбоку; 55, 57–58 — схематизовано; stip — стипес максиллы.

DIAGNOSIS. *C. ignavum* sp.n. may be easily distinguished from *C. serricorne*, the second known species of the genus, by the whitish-yellow pronotum and by the light testaceous genital capsule.

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