

A review of the genus *Archipines* Strohecker (Coleoptera: Endomychidae), with descriptions of new taxa and immature stages of *Archipines championi* Gorham

Kazimiera Wioletta TOMASZEWSKA

Muzeum i Instytut Zoologii PAN
Wilcza 64, Pl - 00-679 Warszawa, Poland.

Abstract – World species of the genus *Archipines* are reviewed, keyed and illustrated. The following new synonyms are proposed: *Archipines championi* (Gorham, 1889) [= *Archipines multinodeata* (Pic, 1929)]; *Archipines exsanguis* (Gerstaecker, 1858) [= *Archipines quadrimaculata* (Pic, 1928)]; *Archipines flavida* (Pic, 1928) [= *Archipines grandis* Strohecker, 1957]. Lectotypes are designated for *Phalantha championi* Gorham, *Ph. intricata* Gorham, *Ph. pictipennis* Gorham and *Ph. variegata* Gorham. Four new species: *Archipines oberthuri* (Brazil), *A. unicolor* (Brazil), *A. macromaculata* (Peru), *A. peruviansis* (Peru) and two new subspecies: *A. exsanguis sanestebani* (Venezuela), *A. apicicornis fairmairei* (Peru) are described. The immature stages (mature larva and pupa) of *A. championi* are described and illustrated. Distribution, nomenclatural history and diagnoses are provided for each species.

Résumé – Révision du genre *Archipines* Strohecker (Coleoptera : Endomychidae), avec descriptions de nouveaux taxa et des stades immatures d'*Archipines championi* Gorham. – Les espèces du genre *Archipines* sont réétudiées, illustrés et une clé d'identification est donnée. Les synonymes suivants sont proposés: *Archipines championi* (Gorham, 1889) [= *Archipines multinodeata* (Pic, 1929)]; *Archipines exsanguis* (Gerstaecker, 1858) [= *Archipines quadrimaculata* (Pic, 1928)]; *Archipines flavida* (Pic, 1928) [= *Archipines grandis* Strohecker, 1957]. Un lectotype est désigné pour *Phalantha championi* Gorham, *Ph. intricata* Gorham, *Ph. pictipennis* Gorham and *Ph. variegata* Gorham. Quatre espèces et deux sous-espèces sont décrites comme nouvelles : *Archipines oberthuri* n. sp. (Brazil), *A. unicolor* n. sp. (Brazil), *A. macromaculata* n. sp. (Peru), *A. peruviansis* n. sp. (Peru), *A. exsanguis sanestebani* n. ssp. (Venezuela), *A. apicicornis fairmairei* n. ssp. (Peru). La larve mature et la nymphe de *A. championi* sont décrites et illustrées. Distribution, nomenclature et diagnose sont données pour chaque espèce.

In 1858 Gerstaecker established a new genus *Phalantha* for his new species *P. exsanguis* from Colombia, and placed it in his division Dapsini, within the subfamily Endomychinae (Gerstaecker 1858). The placement was based on its overall similarity and appearance very close to *Dapsa* Latreille. He also noticed that *Phalantha* appeared to be even more similar to the Australian genus *Daulis* Erichson.

During the following 70 years, Pic described further five and Gorham four new species of *Phalantha* from Meso and South America. Gorham (1873) placed this genus in his newly established family Lycoperdinidae close, among others, to *Dapsa*, *Daulis* and *Lycoperdina*. In Gorham's next classification (Gorham 1889) it was placed in subfamily Lycoperdinides within the family

Endomychidae, with an indication that this genus is "remarkable among the Endomychidae for its depressed form and pallid hue, in this respects resembling the European genus *Dapsa*".

Strohecker (1953) in his catalogue proposed a revised classification of endomychid subfamilies, providing the key to their determination and new diagnoses. He introduced the name *Archipines* to replace *Phalantha* because it had been already used in Carabidae (Coleoptera). Strohecker placed a part of Gerstaecker's Dapsini, including *Archipines* and *Daulis*, in the very diverse subfamily Stenotarsinae. The main diagnostic characters for this subfamily were: "rarely glabrous, mostly smaller species, the pronotum often very broadly margined, the head without occipital file". *Dapsa* yet had been classified within the subfamily Eumorphinae, based on the presence of the stridulatory organs on the head and the pronotum. Strohecker (1957) described also two further species of *Archipines*.

The distinct stridulatory organs in *Archipines*, were probably overlooked by Strohecker (1953), but were noticed by the present author, during the preparation of a review of the Endomychidae (Tomaszewska 2000). These characters have been postulated to be synapomorphies of the subfamily Lycoperdininae (= Eumorphinae) (Tomaszewska 2000) and *Archipines* has been classified since then, within this subfamily. My recent observation of *Daulis* spp. revealed the presence of at least reduced stridulatory organs on the head and/ or pronotum in this genus. However, the placement of *Daulis* within Endomychidae needs much more detailed study, and will be dealt with in a separate paper concerning phylogeny and classification of the genera of the subfamily Lycoperdininae (Tomaszewska, in prep.).

Based on the material collected by J. F. Lawrence in Costa Rica, from dead banana leaves, the mature larva and pupa of *A. championi* are described and illustrated, for the first time for the genus.

Material and methods

This revision is based on the examination of types and other material from the following institutions:

ANIC	Australian National Insect Collection, Canberra, Australia
BMNH	The Natural History Museum, London, England
HNHM	Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, Hungary
MIIZ	Muzeum i Instytut Zoologii PAN, Warszawa, Poland
MNHN	Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France
NMB	Naturhistorisches Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt Universität, Berlin, Germany
RSC	Rudi Schuh, private collection, Vienna, Austria

Measurements were made using a filar micrometer as follows: body length, from apical margin of clypeus to apex of elytra; width, across both elytra (at widest part); head width, across eyes; pronotal length, from the middle of anterior margin to margin of basal foramen; pronotal width, across widest part; elytral length along suture, including scutellum. Where many specimens were available, measurements were taken from a selection of specimens exhibiting maximum range of size and form. The larvae and pupa preserved in ethyl alcohol were cleared using potassium hydroxide solution and transferred to glycerine slides for observation and drawing. Drawings were made using a camera lucida attached to an Olympus dissecting microscope or a camera lucida attached to a Zeiss Amplitiv microscope. Larval morphological terminology follows Lawrence (1991), while wing venation terminology follows Kukulová-Peck & Lawrence (1993).



Figure 1
A. championi (Gorham), habitus.

TAXONOMY

Genus *Archipines* Strohecker, 1953

Phalantha Gerstaecker, 1858: 202 (nec *Phalantha* Gistel, 1839). Type species, by monotypy: *Phalantha exsanguis* Gerstaecker, 1858.

Archipines Strohecker, 1953: 57. Replacement name for *Phalantha* Gerstaecker, 1858.

Diagnosis and comments – *Archipines* clearly belongs to the subfamily Lycoperdininae, which is poorly represented in the New World fauna. Neotropical Lycoperdininae, apart from *Archipines*, include only two more endemic genera: *Acinaces* Gerstaecker and *Amphix* Castelnau (Tomaszewska 2000).

As indicated by Gerstaecker (1858) and Gorham (1889), *Archipines* is most similar to *Dapsa* distributed mostly in the Palaearctic Region. However, this seems to be a superficial resemblance based on an overall appearance (e.g. body shape, colouration and shape of pronotum). *Archipines* yet differs from *Dapsa* in many aspects, like: antenna with scape as long as two following antennomeres combined, terminal antennomere with elongate, membranous sensillae (well visible on cleared specimens), labium with terminal palpomere strongly transverse, prosternal process vestigial, middle coxae very narrowly separated, meso-metasternal junction without internal knobs, sterna without pits, elytra

almost always distinctly heart-shaped and all male tibiae with sexually dimorphic features.

Description of adult – Length 3.90–6.06 mm. Body (fig. 1) long-oval in outline, flattened above; very shiny; very densely and coarsely, confusedly punctured. Colour light brown to dark brown or dark reddish-brown, with black or bright spots on the elytra.

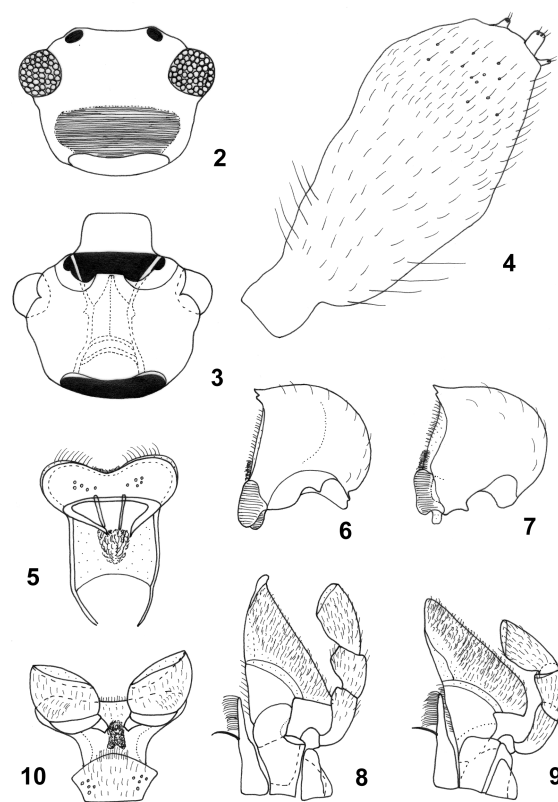
Head (figs. 2, 3) almost as long as wide, weakly narrowing from eyes towards labrum. Gular sutures absent. Eyes very large, oval in outline, prominent, very coarsely faceted. Antennal grooves absent; antennal sockets visible from above. Antenna as long as half of body length, 11-segmented with more or less distinct 3-segmented, narrow, scarcely flattened, loose club; terminal antennomere with elongate, membranous sensillae (fig. 4). Fronto-clypeal ridge straight. Clypeus rectangular, flat. Labrum (fig. 5) punctured, covered with sparse and short setae; apical edge deeply emarginate medially; tormae elongate, with mesal arms recurved posteriorly; labral rods short, subparallel. Mandible (fig. 6, 7) almost round, convex dorsally, weakly concave ventrally; with small apical tooth and one very small subapical tooth; mola heavily sclerotized; prostheca narrow, submembranous with brush of short setae near mola; submola very small, membranous. Maxilla (figs. 8, 9) with palpomeres 2–4 distinctly widening towards their apices; terminal palpomere obliquely truncate at apex. Galea large, widening and densely setose apically. Lacinia short and narrow, narrowing towards its apex, with long, stout setae on its inner edge and one long spine below them. Labium (fig. 10) with palpomere 2 small, transverse; terminal palpomere large, transverse, truncate apically. Mentum somewhat pentagonal, punctured, covered with several long setae. Prementum strongly widened near apex, punctured, covered with moderately long setae; ligula small, submembranous. Tentorium (fig. 3) with anterior arms fused medially, and widely divergent anteriorly; posterior tentorial bridge curved, without median process.

Prothorax. Pronotum transverse, widest near apical third; lateral margins most often distinctly reflexed, with edges always very finely denticulate (shown only in fig. 11); basal sulcus more or less distinct, lateral sulci present or absent; anterior angles weakly rounded or produced outwards into small sharp tooth; posterior angles right-angled, acute or provided with small tooth; lateral edges widened into small, sharp tooth or at least slightly angulated near apical third. Pronotal disc scarcely convex, very coarsely and densely punctured. Prosternal process (fig. 11) reduced. Procoxae contiguous, prominent, circular in outline (fig. 12); their cavities externally open, internally closed; trochantin concealed.

Meso- and metathorax. Mesonotum with scutellum moderately large, wider than long. Mesosternum (fig. 13) with intercoxal process very narrow, extending to about half length of coxae and most often meeting very narrow intercoxal process of metasternum (sometimes both processes closely distant); mesocoxae very narrowly separated. Mesocoxa circular in outline, its cavity laterally narrowly open; trochantin partially exposed. Meso-metasternal junction of straight-line type. Elytra most often heart-shaped, widest near basal third thence abruptly narrowing towards apex, sometimes long-oval widest in middle

length; in male most often a little more elongate; weakly convex with lateral margins narrowly to widely flattened, with edges very finely denticulate (not shown on figures); very densely and coarsely, irregularly punctured; epipleuron narrow to broad, incomplete. Metasternum (fig. 13) transverse, flat, without post-coxal pits, with long median line. Metacoxae transverse, widely separated; femoral lines absent. Metendosternite (fig. 14) with rather long stalk and widely separated anterior arms and tendons. Hind wing (fig. 15) with one anal vein. Mp-CuA cross vein vestigial; medial bridge present; medial fleck small, oval, undivided - (AA + CuA) + CuA2 as a single, slender vein reaching, but not dividing medial fleck; radial cell reduced.

Legs (fig. 16) with trochanterofemoral attachment oblique. Femur widest near middle length, about twice as wide as tibia, covered with long and dense setae; tibia and tarsus very densely pubescent; tibia weakly widening towards tarsus, without apical spurs. In male fore tibia with more or less distinct tooth at about apical third or near middle length, often additionally finely denticulate on inner edge; middle and hind tibiae most often distinctly denticulate on inner edge, at least from apical third to apex, sometimes curved outwardly. Tarsal



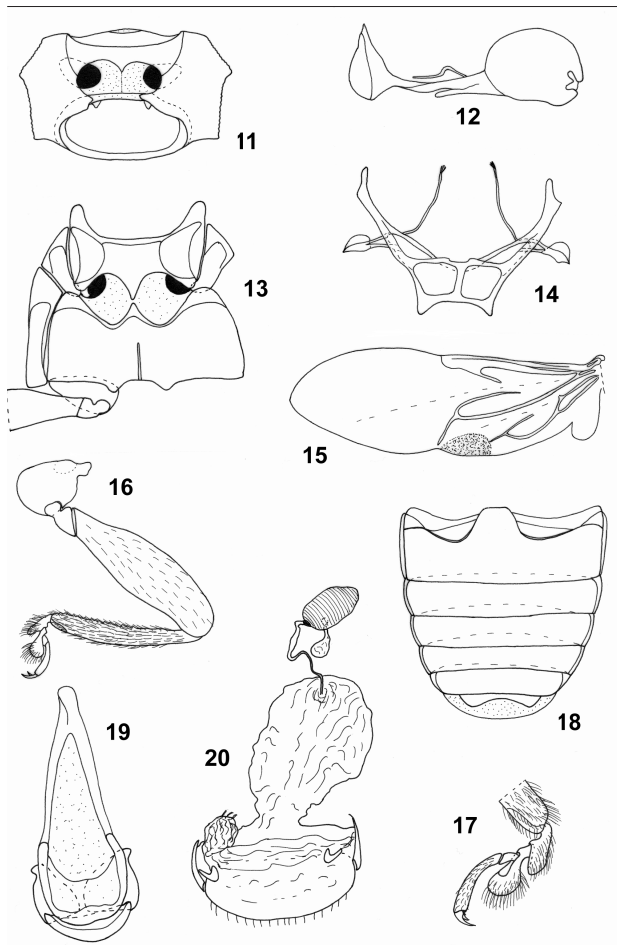
Figures 2–10

A. peruiensis, adult structures. – 2, head, dorsal outline. – 3, head, ventral outline. – 4, terminal antennomere, left, ventral. – 5, labrum, ventral. – 6, mandible, dorsal. – 7, mandible, ventral. – 8, maxilla, dorsal. – 9, maxilla, ventral. – 10, labium, ventral.

formula 4-4-4 in both sexes; tarsomeres 1 and 2 flattened and ventrally lobed; tarsomere 3 very short (tarsi pseudotrimerous) (fig. 17). Claws simple. Empodium very small with one seta.

Abdomen. In female five freely articulated ventrites, in male sixth ventrite at least partially visible (fig. 18). Ventrite 1 usually longer than metasternum and longer than two following ventrites combined. Ventrite 5 and/ or 6 usually with characters of sexual dimorphism. Ventrites 2-5 with internal, anterolateral apodemes. Sternite of male abdominal segment 9 usually with asymmetrical apical edge (fig. 19).

Aedeagus usually long, stout and heavily sclerotized, resting on its side when retracted. Tegmen reduced with basal piece encircling penis; parameres fused; tegminal strut submembranous. Median lobe from almost straight to strongly curved; with membranous or submembranous gonopore at apex.



Figures 11-20

11-19, *A. peruviansis*, 20, *Archipines exsanguis*, adult structures. – 11, prothorax, ventral. – 12, procoxa. – 13, meso- and metathorax, ventral. – 14, metendosternite, dorsal. – 15, hind wing. – 16, fore leg, male, left ventral. – 17, protarsus. – 18, abdomen, male, ventral. – 19, male abdominal segment 9, ventral. – 20, female genitalia.

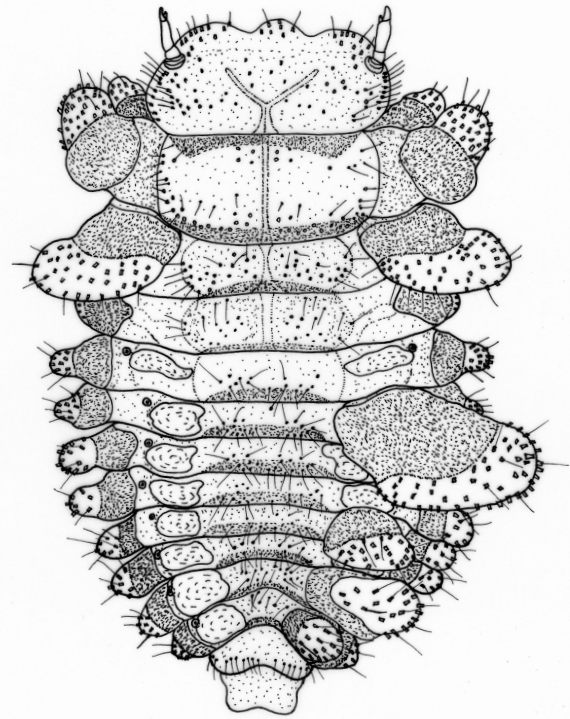


Figure 21

A. championi, mature larva, dorsal.

Female genitalia (fig. 20). Ovipositor almost membranous; coxities vestigial. Spermatheca small, membranous, round; accessory gland very small, weakly oval, membranous; sperm duct long and slender.

Distribution – Central and South America: Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, French Guiana, Guiana, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama, Peru, Surinam, Venezuela.

Immature stages – Descriptions of *A. championi* (figs. 21-42). Material examined: Rincon de Osa, 20-26.VI.2001, *J.F. Lawrence*, dead banana leaves (2 larvae, 1 pupa: ANIC), associated with adults.

Mature larva. Length 3.50 mm; head width 1.25 mm; width of thorax 2.50 mm; width of abdomen 2.80 mm. Body (fig. 21) ovate, flattened dorsoventrally with lateral, pleural and tergal, turgid, large processes (tergal processes deciduous – easily breaking off, leaving scars); widest across abdominal segment 2, gradually narrowing posteriorly, constricted between segments, without urogomphi. Dorsum yellowish brown, well sclerotized; venter lighter, slightly feebler sclerotized than dorsum; mola dark brown. Dorsal vestiture moderately dense, consists of long, erect, branched (easily breaking off) setae (fig. 22) borne on conical,

apically truncate tubercles (fig. 23), and very fine, simple pubescence covering fine microsculpture on basal parts of processes (figs. 24, 25).

Head (fig. 26) protracted, hypognathous with mouthparts directed ventrally, not visible from above; moderately flattened dorsoventrally; 0.7 x as long as wide and about 0.5 x as wide as prothorax. Stemmata 4 on each side, hemispherical; one positioned outwardly and three posteriorly to antennal insertion. Epicranial stem short but very distinct; frontal arms long, V-shaped. Frons broad, with three pairs of pores posteriorly, and moderately densely covered with setal tubercles near clypeus. Frontoclypeal suture more or less distinct, weakly arcuate. Clypeus transverse, submembranous. Labrum (fig. 27) free, with anterior margin broadly, shallowly emarginate; 0.45 x as long as wide, with 3 pairs of long, stout setae (one pair positioned in central area, second directed mesally, near anterior angles, third pair on outer edge) and three pairs of short setae and two pores along anterior margin. Epipharynx (fig. 28) membranous with two oblique rows of stout, moderately long setae directed inwardly and three pairs of pores in central area. Antenna (figs. 29, 30) 3-segmented, more than 0.3 x as long as head; situated in large, circular membrane; insertions distant from mandibular articulations. Antennomere 1 short with four pores; antennomere 2 longest, 3.8 x as long as 1 and 2.5 x as long as antennomere 3, with two mesal setae near apex and one pore near outer edge in apical part; sensory appendage (fig. 30) situated ventro-medially, about 0.5 x as long as antennomere 3, with elongate, cylindrical, stout process in half of length, near antennomere 3 and a few apical setae and membranous sensilla; antennomere 3 weakly curved outwardly in middle length, rounded at apex, with four apical processes (one pointed, two cylindrical and one rounded apically) and a few fine hairs. Mandible (fig. 31) broad, triangular with acute apex provided with long, stout spine directed mesally; prostheca large with long spines; ventral accessory process elongate, obtuse; mola large, transversely ridged; outer edge with one stout seta. Maxillolabial complex retracted. Maxilla (figs. 32, 33) with well-developed articulating area, with cardo semioval and stipes long-oval. Mala about 2 x as long as wide, elongate apically into narrow, rounded lobe covered with tuft of long setae thickened apically on one side (fig. 34); rest of apical margin (from apex toward palp) with symmetrically thickened apically long setae (fig. 35); outer edge of mala (between palp and cardo) with three long, simple, pointed setae; mesal edge with single pore in about middle length. Maxillary palp 3-segmented based on short membranous palpifer, bearing one, very long seta; first palpomere with two pores, 2nd with three setae and fine pubescence, terminal segment more than 7 x as long as 1st and almost 2 x as long as 2nd, tapering towards apex and rounded, bearing two setae, five pores and a group of sensilla at apex. Labium (fig. 36) concave ventrally, as to be folded with palpi directed backwardly; with mentum and submentum fused; prementum short, transverse with medial, triangular sensory area; ligula membranous, short, deeply emarginate medially at apex, bearing six pairs of moderately long and one pair of very long, pointed setae along apical margin; labial palp 1-segmented arising from a distinct palpifer; palp conical, rounded at apex with one subapical and a few apical sensilla; hypopharynx (fig. 37) with well developed, sclerotized parts consisting of large hypopharyngeal

sclerome, bracon and divergent posteriorly hypopharyngeal rods; anterior membranous parts with a few pairs of oblique rows of minute hairs directed mesally.

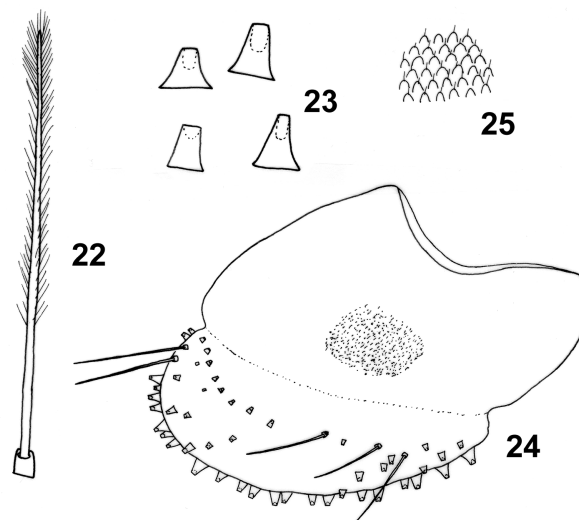
Thorax about 0.3 x as long as body length, widest across mesothorax; prothorax as long as meso- and metathorax together; each tergum strongly transverse, sclerotized and divided by pale longitudinal line. Pro- and mesothorax with large, lateral pleural and tergal lobes; metathorax with only pleural lobes.

Legs (figs. 38, 39) slender, comparatively long; all pairs of subequal lengths with coxae rather widely separated, covered with numerous pointed setae. Trochanter weakly triangular with one spine, four setae and three pores; femur cylindrical with two pores, one spine and one seta; tibiotarsus distinctly narrower and longer than femur, flattened medially and bearing numerous stout, pointed setae on inner edge; claw long with single seta.

Abdomen widest across segment 2, bearing largest tergal processes; segment 1 longest, 2-3 and 7-8 slightly shorter than 1, subequal; segments 4-6 equal in length, shortest. Segments 1-8 bearing pleural, not dehiscent and tergal dehiscent processes as shown on fig. 21- most of abdominal tergal processes broken off leaving large scars; each tergite between processes with numerous long setae. Segments 7-8 weakly arcuate; segment 9 emarginate medially with apical setae; segment 10 posteroventral, weakly emarginate.

Spiracles annular, not raised on tubes.

Pupa. Length 4.65 mm, width 2.15 mm (across metathorax including elytra). Body (Figs. 40, 41) flattened dorsoventrally, 2.16 x as long as wide. Shape of head and pronotum, and dimensions similar to adult. Yellowish, weakly sclerotized; vestiture consists of rather sparse, pointed setae, borne on flower-like tubercles (fig. 42) on head, pronotum and elytra, and simple, weakly conical tubercles on metathorax and abdomen.

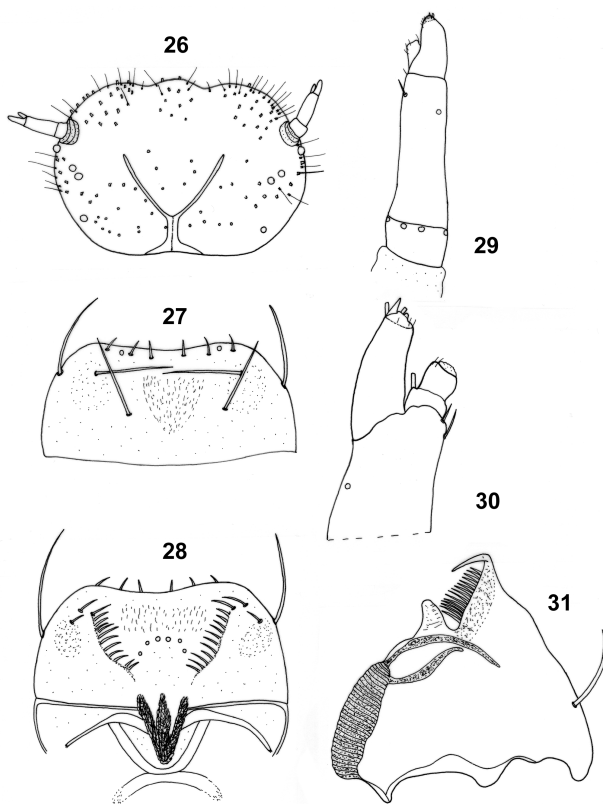


Figures 22-25
A. championi, larval structures. – 22, branched seta. – 23, setal tubercles. – 24, tergal process of abdominal segment 2, left, dorsal. – 25, microsculpture of basal parts of processes.

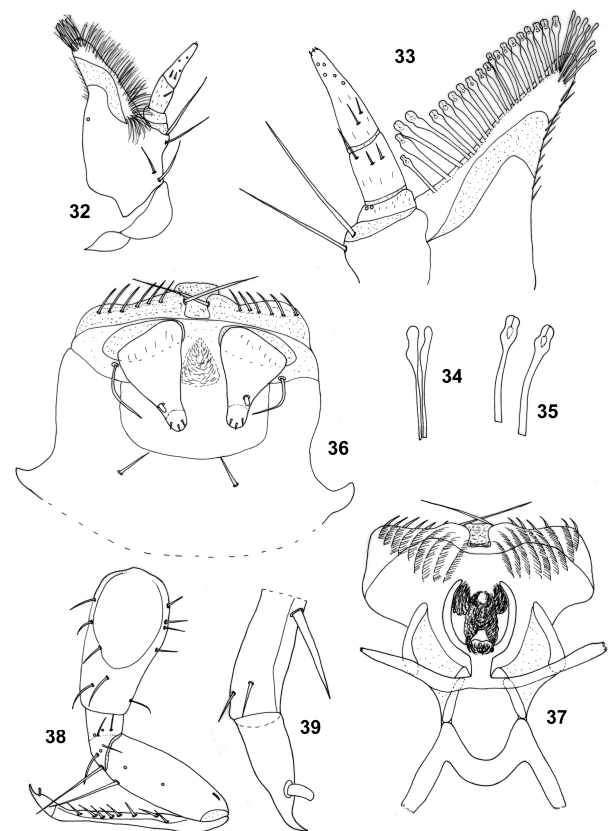
Head strongly reflexed ventrally, partially visible from above, densely covered with tubercles. Labrum elongate, extending at least to apex of mandibles, emarginate apically. Maxillary and labial palps comparatively large, elongate, membranous. Antenna long, reaching to abdominal segment 2, weakly flattened, with stout spines at apex.

Pronotum slightly longer than combined meso- and metanotum, with weakly marked stridulatory membrane at anterior edge; disc very densely covered with tubercles. Meso- and metanotum of similar length, covered with sparse setae. Elytra fitting obliquely at both sides of body, reaching to anterior margin of abdominal ventrite 2. All legs well visible, long, submembranous; each femur with a few tubercles, which may bear short setae.

Abdomen about 0.53 x as long as total body length, with 9 segments. Tergites 1-6 very similar; each densely setose, with small lateral, pleural and dorsal, processes; tergite 7 lacks pleural processes. Abdominal spiracles 1-5 functional; spiracles 6-8 marked externally, not functional. Sternites 4-6 with several minute setae directed mesally.

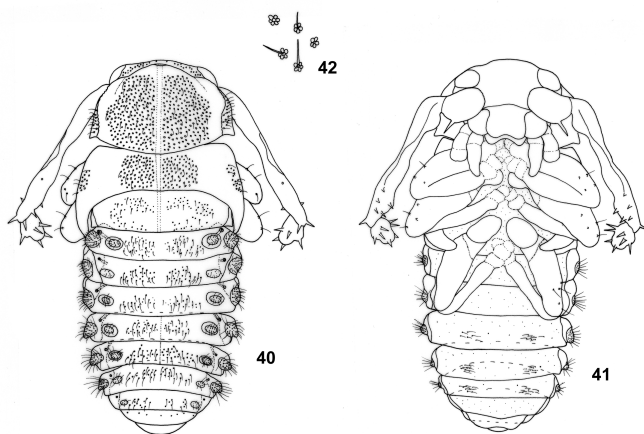


Figures 26-31
A. championi, larval structures. – 26, head, dorsal. – 27, labrum, dorsal. – 28, labrum-epipharynx, ventral. – 29, antenna, right, dorsal. – 30, apical part of antenna, right, ventral. – 31, mandible, left, ventral.



Figures 32-39
A. championi, larval structures. – 32, maxilla, left, ventral. – 33, apical part of maxilla, left, dorsal. – 34, 35, apical setae of mala. – 36, labium, ventral. – 37, hypopharynx. – 38, leg. – 39, apical part of tibiotarsus.

Comment. Although the larvae of Lycoperdininae are very diverse morphologically and biologically and no character has been found to unite a few known larvae of this group, they were grouped into the four morphological groups (Burakowski 1997; Burakowski & Ślipiński 2000). However the characters of *Archipines* larva seem to bring more confusion to this informal division. The larva of *Archipines* is most similar to the group including *Eumorphus* Weber, *Encymon* Gerstaecker and *Ancylopus* Costa, which are oval or elongate and have dehiscent processes on abdominal terga and pleura. *Archipines* however has distinctly emarginate tergum 9 like within the group including *Aphorista* Gorham and *Mycetina* Mulsant, and having 1-segmented labial palp it resembles *Lycoperdina* which itself forms one another group.



Figures 40-42
A. championi, pupa. – 40, dorsal. – 41, ventral. – 42, flower-like tubercles on head, pronotum and elytra.

Key to the world species and subspecies of adult *Archipines*

1. Body strongly elongate (much more than 2 times longer than wide); pronotal sulci absent (figs. 55, 64, 94); 2
 - Body more oval (almost always less than 2 times longer than wide); at least basal sulcus on the pronotum well developed (figs. 109, 141) 4
2. Body 2.17-2.34 x longer than wide; hind wings present; abdomen with ventrite 1 about 1.25 x as long as metasternum; antenna with antennomeres 3-9 strongly elongate (fig. 54); elytra with lateral margins narrowly flattened (fig. 56); Colombia, Costa Rica, Panama *A. championi* (Gorham)
 - Body 2.40-2.64 x longer than wide; hind wings absent; abdomen with ventrite 1 at least 1.40 x as long as metasternum; antennomeres 3-9 at most weakly elongate (figs. 63, 93); lateral margins of elytra simple (not flattened) (figs. 65, 95) 3
3. Elytra less elongate (1.53-1.60 x as long as wide); antennomeres 4-9 almost as long as wide (fig. 93); sides of pronotum acutely angled (fig. 94); ventrite 5 in female rounded apically; Colombia, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama *A. intricata* (Gorham)
 - Elytra more elongate (1.66-1.96 x as long as wide); antennomeres 4-9 distinctly longer than wide (fig. 63); sides of pronotum roundly widened (fig. 64); ventrite 5 in female weakly emarginate (fig. 69) or truncate at apex; Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay *A. elongata* (Pic)
4. Each elytron with two large, transverse, light (yellowish) maculae (fig. 142); [disc of pronotum as coarsely and densely punctured as to be finely granulate]; Brazil (Amazons) *A. variegata* (Gorham)
 - Elytra with black maculae 5
5. Pronotum black; each elytron with very large, round spot (fig. 110); [aedeagus as in figs. 113, 114]; Brazil (Amazon), Peru *A. macropilota* Strohecker
 - Pronotum brown; spots on elytra not as above 6

6. Pronotum with lateral sulci very poorly developed to obsolete (figs. 44, 73); ventrite 6 in male deeply emarginate medially (figs. 48, 77) 7
 - Pronotum with lateral sulci well developed, reaching at least to 1/3 length from base (figs. 116, 130); ventrite 6 in male not emarginate at apex (figs. 119, 136) 11
7. Each elytron with moderately large, round spot, almost always surrounded by lighter area (figs. 45, 52); antennomere 3 at least 1.5 x longer than 4 (fig. 43); middle and hind tibiae of male, finely denticulate from below half length to apex 8
 - Each elytron with more complicated pattern (figs. 124, 74, 75), sometimes reduced to one, very small, rounded or oval spot; antennomere 3 longer 1.30-1.42 x than 4 (figs. 72, 122); middle and hind tibia of male, finely denticulate from about basal third to apex, or hind tibiae simple 9
8. Body pubescent; lateral margins of elytra moderately widely flattened (figs. 45, 46); male fore tibia with one distinct tooth on inner edge (fig. 47); Brazil, Peru *A. apicicornis apicicornis* (Pic)
 - Body glabrous; male fore tibia with tooth on inner edge and additional fine teeth extending from at least half of length to apex (fig. 53); lateral margins of elytra narrowly flattened (fig. 52); Peru *A. apicicornis fairmairei* n. ssp.
9. Body more oval (1.74-1.80 x as long as wide); elytra 1.20-1.25 x as long as wide; pronotum strongly transverse (1.92-1.93 x wider than long); lateral margins of elytra widely flattened (fig. 124); male fore tibia with one, very small tooth on inner edge (fig. 125); hind tibia simple; [aedeagus as in figs. 127, 128]; Peru *A. peruviansis* n. sp.
 - Body more elongate (1.88-2.00 x as long as wide); elytra 1.29-1.41 x as long as wide; pronotum transverse (1.63. 1-87 x wide as long); lateral margins of elytra narrowly flattened (figs. 74, 75); male fore tibia with one large, stout tooth (fig. 76) or smaller tooth additionally denticulate on inner edge (fig. 81); hind tibia finely denticulate from basal third to apex 10
10. Body length 4.50-5.40 mm; male fore tibia with large and stout tooth on inner edge, near apical third (fig. 76); male hind femur simple; aedeagus as in figs. 79, 80; Colombia, Panama, Venezuela *A. exsanguis exsanguis* (Gerstaecker)
 - Body length 5.43-5.57 mm; male fore tibia with moderately large tooth and additional fine teeth extending from about basal third to apex (fig. 81); male hind femur with distinct spine at 1/3 length from base (fig. 82); aedeagus as in fig. 84; Venezuela (San Esteban) *A. exsanguis sanestebani* n. ssp.
11. Disc of elytron multimaculated with lateral margins narrowly flattened, widest near half of length, in female emarginate inwardly at basal third (fig. 131); middle and hind tibiae in male curved outwardly and coarsely denticulate on inner edge (figs. 133, 134); hind femur in male with short tooth near apex (fig. 135); [aedeagus and male abdominal ventrite 6 as in figs. 136, 138, 139]; Brazil, Guiana *A. pictipennis* (Gorham)
 - Disc of elytron with one macula; lateral margins widely flattened (figs. 87, 103), widest at basal third, in female

- without emargination; middle and hind tibiae in male straight, finely denticulate on inner edge; hind femur in male simple 12
12. Each elytron with one, small or moderately large, round or weakly rectangular spot on disc, sometimes with additional black, very small spot near scutellum 13
- Each elytron with large, elongate or transverse spot . . . 14
13. Body length 4.06-4.53 mm; each elytron with very small round or rectangular spot on disc (fig. 117) and smaller spot near scutellum; antenna with antennomeres 4-8 weakly elongate, and antennomere 3 more than 7 (fig. 115); last visible ventrites in male and female simple; aedeagus as in figs. 120, 121; Brazil (Mato-Grosso, Tefé-Ega) *A. oberthuri* n. sp.
- Body length 4.50-6.06 mm; elytral spots round, moderately large, most often surrounded by lighter area (fig. 87); antenna with antennomeres 4-8 strongly elongate, and antennomere 3 subequal with 7 (fig. 85); male abdominal ventrite 6 weakly sinuate and ventrite 5 in female deeply emarginate apically; aedeagus as in fig. 91, 92; Brazil, Colombia, French Guiana, Guiana, Surinam, Venezuela *A. flavida* (Pic)
14. Each elytron with large, elongate spot (fig. 103); body length 5.80 mm; elytra 4.27 x longer than pronotum and 1.82 x wider than pronotum; aedeagus and male abdominal ventrite 6 as in figs. 105, 106, 107; Peru *A. macromaculata* n. sp.
- Each elytron with weakly marked, transverse spot (fig. 149); body length 4.35-4.45 mm; elytra 3.47-3.62 x longer than pronotum and 1.53-1.60 x wider than pronotum; aedeagus and male abdominal ventrite 6 as in figs. 151, 152, 153; Brazil *A. unicolor* n. sp.

SPECIES DESCRIPTIONS

Archipines apicicornis apicicornis (Pic) (figs. 43-50)

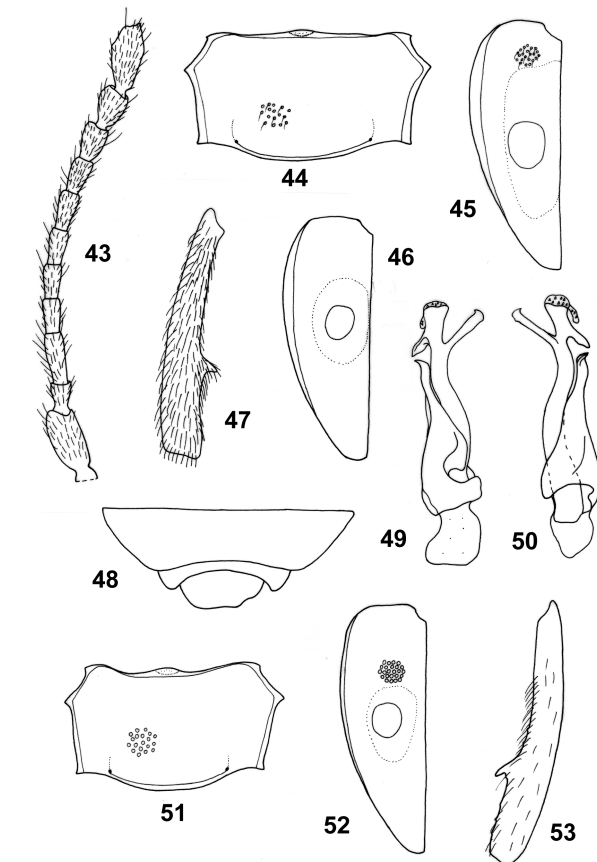
Phalantha apicicornis Pic, 1930: 66.

Archipines apicicornis: Strohecker (1953: 58).

Material examined – **Type**. Holotype ♂: Brazil – “*apicicornis* n. sp./ *Phalanthal* Amazon, Brésil/ type/ type/ Muséum Paris, coll. M. Pic” (MNHN).

Other material. Brazil: Fonte Boa, Mus. Zool. Polonicum Warszawa 12/45 (1: MIIZ); Amazon, Bates, ♂, Fry coll. 1905.100 (1: BMNH); Peru: Muséum Paris, 1906, coll. L. Fairmaire (2: MNHN); Tarapoto, V.-VIII.1886, M. de Mathan, Muséum Paris, coll. R. Oberthür (2: MNHN).

Diagnosis – This species resembles *A. flavida* in having circular elytral spots, but can easily be distinguished by the shorter antenna with antennomeres 3-8 shorter, antennomere 3 distinctly longer than 7, the more elongate elytra, the lateral pronotal sulci poorly developed,



Figures 43-53

43-50, *A. apicicornis apicicornis*, 51-53, *A. apicicornis fairmairei*, adult structures. – 43, antenna. – 44, 51, outline of pronotum. – 45, 46, 52, elytron, left, dorsal. – 47, 53, male fore tibia. – 48, male abdominal ventrites 5 and 6, and apex of genital segment. – 49, aedeagus, ventral. – 50, aedeagus, dorsal.

the male abdominal ventrite 6 deeply emarginate medially, and the female ventrite 5 simple.

Description – Body length 4.60-5.40 mm, 1.83-1.98 x longer than wide; strongly shiny, covered by sparse and moderately long, suberect pubescence. Colour light brown to dark reddish-brown with black antennomeres 7-10 and terminal antennomere except its apex (sometimes only antennomeres 9-10) and large, round spot on each elytron, surrounded by comparatively large lighter area. Antenna (fig. 43) with rather distinct 3-segmented, narrow club and antennomeres 3-8 elongate; scape as long as 2 following antennomeres combined; antennomere 3 1.5 x longer than 4; antennomeres 4-6 and 8 equal in length; antennomere 7 slightly longer. Pronotum (fig. 44) 1.84-2.00 x as wide as long and 1.32-1.47 x wider than head; anterior and hind angles produced into small teeth; lateral margin with distinct tooth-like projection at about apical third; basal sulcus shallow but distinct, lateral sulci very poorly developed; anterior margin with well visible stridu-

latory membrane. Elytra (figs. 45, 46) heart-shaped, widest near basal third; 1.31-1.38 x longer than wide; 3.85-4.21 x as long as pronotum and 1.49-1.56 x as wide as pronotum; lateral margins moderately widely flattened, narrowing backwards, visible from above, from base to ¼ length from apex; epipleura broad, narrowing backwards, reaching about half length of ventrite 5. Fore tibia in male (fig. 47) with distinct, comparatively long tooth on inner edge, near apical third; middle and hind tibiae very finely denticulate below half length to apex; hind tibia with very fine tooth on outer edge, near apex. Abdomen with ventrite 1 almost equal in length to metasternum and slightly longer than two following ventrites combined; ventrites 2-4 equal in length; in male ventrite 6 emarginate medially with apex of 9th abdominal segment as in fig. 48; in female ventrite 5 simple (weakly rounded apically). Aedeagus (figs. 49, 50) well sclerotized with large tegmen; penis weakly curved, branching out apically with shortly spined, submembranous gonopore at apex.

Distribution – Brazil, Peru.

Archipines apicicornis fairmairei, n. ssp.
(figs. 51-53)

Type material – **Holotype** ♂: “Peru/ Muséum Paris, 1906, coll. L. Fairmaire” (MNHN).

Diagnosis – Very similar to the nominotypical form, but differs by the glabrous body (without pubescence), the lateral margins of the elytra rather narrowly flattened and the male front tibia with distinct tooth and additional fine teeth extending from at least half length to the apex (fig. 53).

Description – Body length 5.13 mm; 1.95 times longer than wide; strongly shiny, glabrous. Colour dark reddish-brown. Pronotum (fig. 51) 1.86 x as wide as long and 1.40 x wider than head. Elytra 1.30 x longer than wide; 3.69 x as long as pronotum and 1.52 as wide as pronotum; lateral margins comparatively narrowly flattened; each elytron with moderately large, round, black spot near middle length, surrounded by narrow bright area (fig. 52). In male front tibiae (fig. 53) with small tooth on inner edge at apical third, denticulate additionally from at least half length to apex.

Female not known.

Comment – The description of *A. apicicornis fairmairei* is based on a single male specimen, which is in poor condition. The holotype lacks antennae (only left scape present), hind legs and all tarsi. The remaining diagnostic features show yet high degree of consensus with *A. apicicornis*.

Etymology – The name is derived after L. Fairmaire, the 19th century French naturalist, in whose collection I found a specimen of this species.

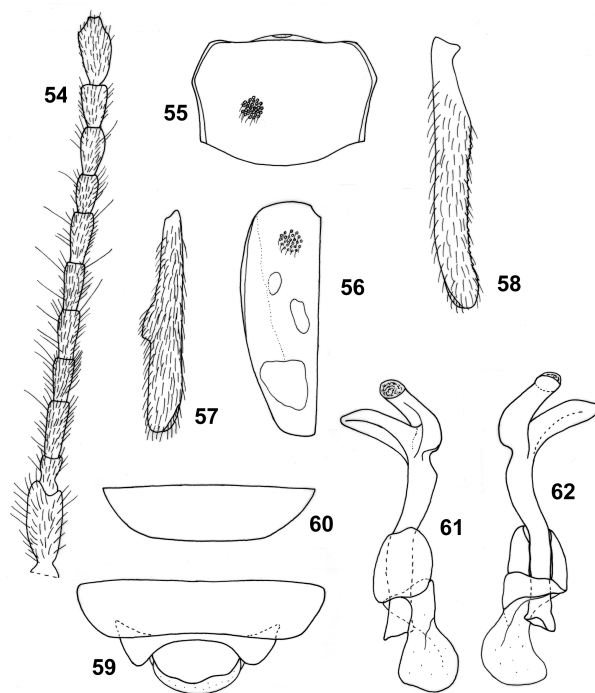
Distribution – Peru.

Archipines championi (Gorham)
(figs. 1, 54-62)

Phalantha championi Gorham, 1889: 119.
Archipines championi: Strohecker (1953: 58).
Phalantha multinotata Pic, 1929: 16. **N. syn.**
Archipines multinotata: Strohecker (1953: 58).

Diagnosis – *A. championi* is one of three species in the genus with pronotal sulci absent and body strongly elongate (much more than 2 times longer than wide). It can be separated from *A. elongata* and *A. intricata* by the hind wings fully developed, the antennomeres 3-9 strongly elongate and the elytral pattern very unique (fig. 1).

Description – Length 4.60-5.50 mm; body 2.17-2.34 x as long as wide; shiny, covered by moderately dense and long, suberect pubescence. Colour light brown to dark reddish-brown with antennomeres 7-9, sides of pronotum (sometimes also disc or almost whole pronotum) and spots on elytra black. Antenna (fig. 54) with antennomeres 3-9 strongly elongate; scape as long as two following antennomeres combined; antennomere 3 about 1.3 x longer than 4; antennomere 4 distinctly shorter than 5 and



Figures 54-62
A. championi, adult structures. – 54, antenna. – 55, outline of pronotum. – 56, elytron, left, dorsal. – 57, male fore tibia. – 58, male hind tibia. – 59, male abdominal ventrites 5 and 6, and apex of genital segment. – 60, abdominal ventrite 5 of female. – 61, aedeagus, ventral. – 62, aedeagus, dorsal.

slightly shorter than 6; antennomere 7 as long as 5; 8 shorter than 7 and 9. Pronotum (fig. 55) 1.40-1.58 x wider than long and 1.24-1.29 x wider than head; anterior angles weakly rounded, hind angles acute; lateral margins slightly angulated at apical third; sulci absent; anterior margin with small but distinct stridulatory membrane. Elytra long-oval (fig. 56), widest near middle length with lateral margins narrowly flattened; 1.47-1.58 x longer than wide; 3.40-3.84 x as long as pronotum and 1.54-1.66 x as wide as pronotum; epipleura reaching ventrite 5; each elytron with two small, oval spots near mid length, more or less distinct, large, weakly transverse spot before apex, elytral sides most often blackish and sometimes very small black area in middle of elytral basal margin; apex of each elytron more or less distinctly weakly truncate. Fore tibia in male (fig. 57) with distinct tooth on inner edge near mid length; middle tibiae denticulate from about half length to apex; hind tibiae (fig. 58) widened on inner edge at basal third and denticulate from there to apex. Abdomen with ventrite 1 about 1.25 times longer than metasternum and almost as long as three following ventrites together; ventrites 2-3 equal in length, 4 slightly shorter; in male ventrite 6 deeply emarginate medially (fig. 59) with apex of 9th abdominal segment well visible, in female ventrite 5 weakly rounded to almost truncate at apex (fig. 60). Aedeagus (figs. 61, 62) comparatively short, strongly sclerotized with rather small tegmen; penis weakly curved, branching out at apex.

Material examined – Types. Lectotype of *Phalantha championi*, ♂: Panama – “V. de Chiriqui, 25-4000 ft. Champion/ *Phalantha championi* Gorh. ♂/ B.C.A. Col., VII. *P. championi* Gorh./ Sp. figured/ type/ syntype” (BMNH); paralectotypes: “V. de Chiriqui, 25-4000 ft. Champion/ B.C.A. Col., VII. *P. championi* Gorh./ syntype” (11: BMNH); same and *Phalantha championi* (1: BMNH); “V. de Chiriqui, 25-4000 ft. Champion/ Sharp Coll. 1905-313/ syntype” (2: BMNH); “V. de Chiriqui, below 4000 ft. Champion/ B.C.A. Col., VII. *P. championi* Gorh./ syntype” (1: BMNH) – **present designation.** Holotype of *Phalantha multinotata*, ♀: Costa Rica – “*Phalantha multinotata* n. sp./ Surrubres, Costarica/ type/ Muséum Paris, coll. M. Pic” (MNHN). – **Nota.** The designation of the lectotype for *Phalantha championi* Gorham, 1889 is necessary to fix the confused taxonomic status of this species.

Other material. Panama: V. de Chiriqui, 25-4000 ft. Champion, Muséum Paris, ex coll. R. Oberthür 1952 (10: MNHN); same and *Phalantha championi* Gorh. (2: MNHN); Cerro Campana, VI-29-1974 C.W. & L. O’Brien & Marshall (1: MIIZ); Canal Zone, Ft. Sherman, Aug. 2.1974 C.W. & L. O’Brien & Marshall, *Archipines championi* (Gorh.), det. S.A. Ślipiński ’98 (1: MIIZ); Barro Colorado I CZ, Panama, IX-8, 10, 12, 1986, Henk Wolda, trap 4B (1: ANIC); V. de Chiriqui, 2-3000 ft. Champion, 91968, *Phalantha championi* Gorh., *Archipines championi* (Gorh.), vidit H.F. Strohecker 1978, Hist.-Coll.

(Coleoptera) nr. 79283, *Phalantha championi* Gorh., V. de Chiriqui, Champion, Godman & Salvin G., Zool. Mus. Berlin (1: NMB); Costa Rica: 1994, Provinz Puntarenas UVITA 3.11.-22.11, leg.: Horst Forster (1: RSC); Rincon de Osa, 20-26.VI.2001, J.F. Lawrence, dead banana leaves (26 specimens in alcohol: ANIC); Turialba, Heyne V., *Archipines championi* (Gorh.), det. Nevermann 1930 (1: NMB); same but det. Strohecker 1976 (1: NMB); Colombia: Nouv. Grenade, Rio Magdalena à Bogotà, Dr. O. Thieme 8.9.1877, Muséum Paris, ex coll. R. Oberthür 1952 (2: MNHN).

Distribution – Colombia, Costa Rica, Panama.

Archipines elongata (Pic) (figs. 63-71)

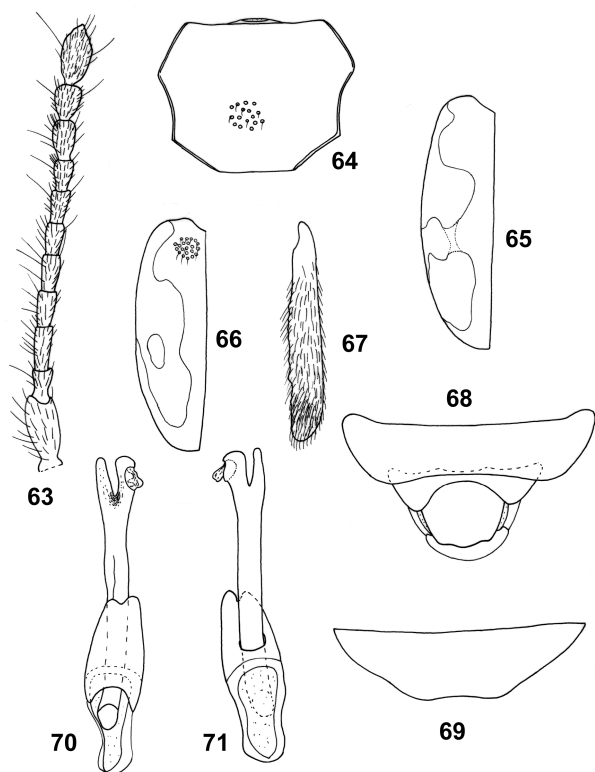
Phalantha elongata Pic, 1928: 1.

Phalantha elongata var. *interrupta* Pic, 1928: 1. Synonymy by Strohecker (1953: 58).

Archipines elongata: Strohecker (1953: 58).

Diagnosis – This species is most similar to *A. intricata* being wingless with characteristic body shape, but it can easily be distinguished by having the elytra and the antennomeres 3-9 more elongate, the pronotal sides roundly widened and the female ventrite 5 weakly emarginate medially.

Description – Body length 3.95-4.72 mm, 2.40-2.64 times longer than wide; shiny, covered by moderately dense and short, suberect pubescence. Colour yellowish-brown to dark brown with labrum, clypeus, dorsal surface of head, pronotum at least near its anterior margin (often also disc and sides) and maculae on elytra black; antennomeres 7-9 or at least 8-9 almost black, but 10-11 always light brown. Antenna (fig. 63) with club distinctly 3-segmented; scape slightly longer than 2 following antennomeres combined; antennomere 3 about 1.2 x longer than 4; antennomeres 4 and 5 equal in length, slightly longer than 6 or 7, that are subequal; antennomere 8 distinctly shorter than 7 or 9. Pronotum (fig. 64) 1.24-1.44 x wider than long and 1.12-1.20 x wider than head; anterior angles rounded, hind angles acute; lateral margins distinctly widened and rounded at about apical third; sulci absent; anterior margin with very small, stridulatory membrane. Elytra long-oval with large, irregular, black maculae (figs. 65, 66), widest near middle length with lateral margins only partially visible from above; 1.66-1.96 x longer than wide; 3.40-3.79 x as long as pronotum and 1.50-1.66 x as wide as pronotum; epipleura narrow reaching to ventrite 4. Wingless. In male fore tibia with very small tooth on inner edge at about apical third (fig. 67); middle and hind tibiae finely denticulate from about basal third to apex (middle tibiae more coarsely but sparsely denticulate than hind tibiae). Abdomen with ventrite 1 about 1.40 times as long as metasternum and longer than two following ventrites combined; ventrites 2-4 equal in length; in male ventrite 6 deeply emarginate medially, with apex of 9th abdominal segment as in fig. 68; in female ventrite 5 weakly emarginate

**Figures 63-71**

A. elongata, adult structures. – 63, antenna. – 64, outline of pronotum. – 65, 66, elytron, left, dorsal. – 67, male fore tibia. – 68, male abdominal ventrites 5 and 6, and apex of genital segment. – 69, female abdominal ventrite 5. – 70, aedeagus, ventral. – 71, aedeagus, dorsal.

at apex (fig. 69) to almost truncate. Aedeagus (figs. 70, 71) with penis long and almost straight, branching out apically with small, submembranous gonopore at apex.

Material examined – Types. Holotype of *Phalanthia elongata* – Argentina: “R.a. Tucuman, avril 22, 1899 (the name of a collector – illegible)/ genre pres *Phalanthia* type/ *Phalanthia elongata* n. sp./ Muséum Paris, coll. M. Pic” (MNHN); holotype of *Phalanthia elongata* var. *interrupta*, ♀ – Argentina: “R. argent, Tucuman (Bruch)/ type/ *Ph. elongata* v. *interrupta* Pic, Muséum Paris, coll. M. Pic” (MNHN).

Other material. Argentina: Catamarca, 2-1936, M.J. Viana, Muséum Paris, coll. M. Pic (1: MNHN); Brazil: Rio, C. Darwin, 87-42, same coll. (1: MNHN); Minas, same coll. (1: MNHN); Santa Catarina, Nova Teutonia Feb., F. Plaumann, *Archipines* sp., det. J.F. Lawrence (1: ANIC); Paraguay, *Phalanthia pictipennis*? (Endomychidae!) (1: NMB).

Distribution – Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay.

***Archipines exsanguis exsanguis* (Gerstaecker)**
(figs. 20, 72-80)

Phalanthia exsanguis Gerstaecker, 1858: 204.

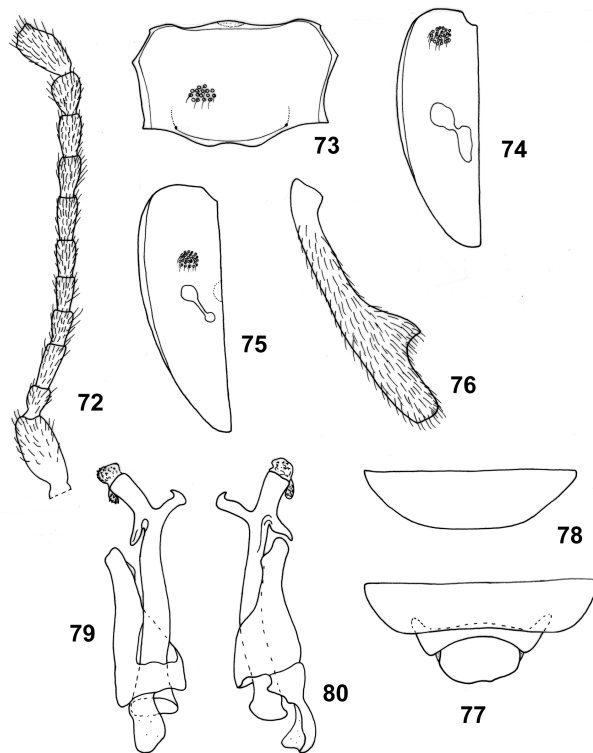
Archipines exsanguis: Strohecker (1953: 58).

Phalanthia quadrimaculata Pic, 1928: 1. **N. syn.**

Archipines quadrimaculata: Strohecker (1953: 58).

Diagnosis – Most similar to *A. peruviana* but its body is more elongate, the lateral elytral margins narrowly flattened, the scutellum broadly rounded apically and fore tibia in male with large, stout tooth (fig. 76). Moreover, the medially emarginate basal margin of the pronotum is unique within the genus.

Description – Body length 4.50-5.40 mm, 1.88-2.00 times longer than wide; shiny, covered by rather sparse and short, suberect pubescence. Colour light brown to dark brown with black spots on elytra and antennomeres 8-10 and apical part of 7 most often black. Antenna (fig. 72) with rather indistinct 3-segmented club and antennomeres 3-9 distinctly longer than wide; scape as long as 2 following antennomeres combined; antennomere 3 1.3 x longer than 4; antennomeres 4-6 and 8

**Figures 72-80**

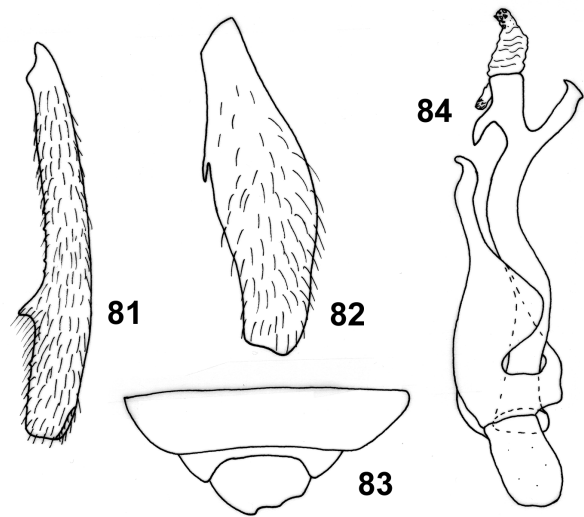
A. exsanguis exsanguis, adult structures. – 72, antenna. – 73, outline of pronotum. – 74, 75, elytron, left, dorsal. – 76, male fore tibia. – 77, male abdominal ventrites 5 and 6, and apex of genital segment. – 78, female abdominal ventrite 5. – 79, aedeagus, ventral. – 80, aedeagus, dorsal.

subequal in length; antennomere 7 slightly longer and subequal with 9. Pronotum (fig. 73) 1.63-1.87 x as wide as long and 1.36-1.41 x wider than head; anterior and hind angles produced into small teeth; lateral margin with short tooth-like projection at about 1/3 of apical length; basal sulcus distinct, lateral sulci short and very poorly developed; anterior margin with well visible stridulatory membrane; basal margin weakly emarginate medially. Elytra (figs. 74, 75) heart-shaped, widest near basal third; 1.29-1.38 x longer than wide; 3.67-4.10 x as long as pronotum and 1.56-1.69 x as wide as pronotum; lateral margins comparatively narrowly flattened, visible from base to about 1/4 length from apex; epipleura moderately broad, narrowing backwards, reaching ventrite 5. Elytral maculae as in figs. 74, 75, sometimes reduced to one, small, round or oval spot on each elytron, placed in middle length, near suture. Fore tibia in male (fig. 76) with large, stout tooth near 1/3 length from apex; middle and hind tibiae finely denticulate from about basal third to apex. Abdomen with ventrite 1 longer about 1.3 x than metasternum and longer than two following ventrites combined; ventrites 2-4 subequal in length; in male ventrite 6 deeply emarginate medially with apex of 9th abdominal segment as in fig. 77; in female ventrite 5 weakly rounded to almost truncate apically (fig. 78). Aedeagus (fig. 79, 80) heavily sclerotized with large tegmen; penis weakly curved and branching out apically with shortly spined gonopore at apex. Female genitalia as in fig. 20.

Material examined – Types. Lectotype of *Phalantha exsanguis*, ♂: Colombia - “*exsanguis* Gerst., Columb., Mor./ Hist.-Coll. (Coleoptera) Nr. 21790, *Phalantha exsanguis* Gerst., Columb., Moritz, Zool. Mus. Berlin/ 21790” (NMB); paralectotypes: “Hist.-Coll. (Coleoptera) Nr. 21790, *Phalantha exsanguis* Gerst., Columb., Moritz, Zool. Mus. Berlin” (4: NMB) – **present designation.** Holotype of *Phalantha 4-maculata*, ♂ – “Venezuela/ *Phalantha 4-maculata* n. sp./ type/ Muséum Paris, coll. M. Pic” (MNHN). – **Nota:** The designation of the lectotype for *Phalantha exsanguis* Gerstaecker, 1858 is made to fix the taxonomic status of this species.

Other material. Venezuela: Caracas, O. Thieme, coll. Thieme, Hist.-Coll. (Coleoptera) Nr. 79283 (3: NMB); same and *exsanguis* Gerst., Caracas (1: NMB); Caracas, Muséum Paris, Venezuela, E. Simon 1897(2: MNHN); Colonia Towar, E. Simon, I-II 1888 (1: MNHN); Caracas, Dr. O. Thieme, Mai-Juin 1877, Muséum Paris, ex coll. R. Oberthür 1952 (1: MMHN); Caracas, Dr. Thieme, *Phalantha exsanguis* Gerst., Muséum Paris 1906, coll. Fairmaire (1: MNHN); Venezuela, Scriba, var. a, Gerst, Muséum Paris 1906, coll. Fairmaire (1: MNHN); Amer. Aust. Cumana, *exsanguis* Gerst. (1: BMNH); Columbien, 126, Mus. Zool. Polonicum Warszawa, 12/45 (1: MIIZ); Panama, Matachin, Dr. O. Thieme, Juillet 1877, *Phalantha pictipennis* Gorham, Muséum Paris, ex coll. R. Oberthür (1: MNHN).

Distribution – Colombia, Panama, Venezuela.



Figures 81-84

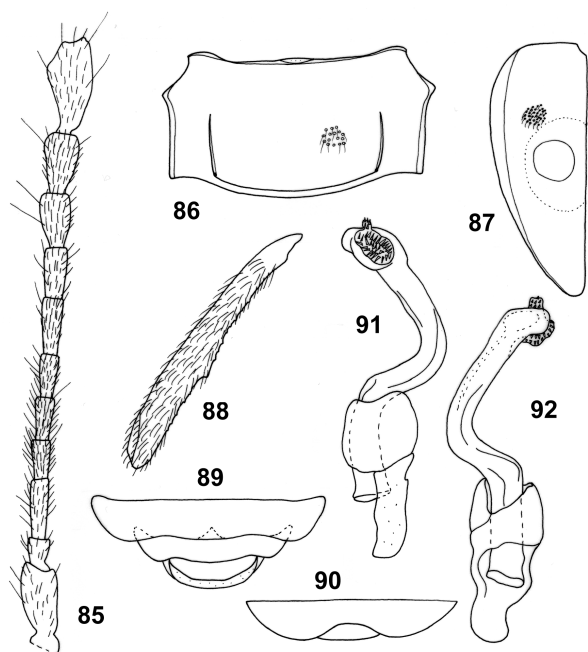
A. exsanguis sanestebani, adult structures. – 81, male fore tibia. – 82, male hind femur. – 83, male abdominal ventrites 5 and 6, and apex of genital segment. – 84, aedeagus, ventral.

Archipines exsanguis sanestebani n. ssp.
(figs. 81-84)

Type material – Holotype ♂: Venezuela – “San Esteban, E. Simon, III. 88/ Muséum Paris, Venezuela, E. Simon, 1897” (MNHN). – **Paratypes:** same data as holotype (2: MNHN; ♂: MIIZ).

Diagnosis – This subspecies is almost identical externally with nominotypical form, but is slightly larger with more elongate elytra. Moreover it can be distinguished by the male fore tibia with distinctly smaller tooth and additional denticulations from at least half length to the apex (fig. 81), and the hind femur with short but very distinct spine at 1/3 length from base (fig. 82).

Description – Body length 5.43-5.57 mm, 1.94-1.95 times longer than wide. Colour reddish brown. Pronotum 1.65-1.81 x as wide as long and 1.41 x wider than head. Elytra 1.38-1.41 times longer than wide and 1.61-1.62 times wider than pronotum. Fore tibia in male (fig. 81) finely denticulate from at least half length to apex and with small tooth near apical third; middle and hind tibiae finely denticulate from about basal third to apex. Hind femur in male with short but very distinct spine at 1/3 length from base (fig. 82). Male abdomen with ventrite 6 deeply emarginate medially; apical edge of sternite of 9th abdominal segment very asymmetrical (fig. 83). Aedeagus as in fig. 84.

**Figures 85-92**

A. flavida, adult structures. – 85, antenna. – 86, outline of pronotum. – 87, elytron, left, dorsal. – 88, male fore tibia. – 89, male abdominal ventrites 5 and 6, and apex of genital segment. – 90, female abdominal ventrite 5. – 91, aedeagus, ventral. – 92, aedeagus, dorsal.

Etymology – The name *sanestebani* is derived after San Esteban in Venezuela, where the specimens of this subspecies have been collected.

Distribution – Venezuela (San Esteban).

***Archipines flavida* (Pic)**
(figs. 85-92)

Phalanthia flavida Pic, 1928: 1.

Phalanthia flavida var. *lunulata* Pic, 1930: 66. Synonymy by Strohecker (1953: 58).

Archipines flavida: Strohecker (1953: 58).

Archipines grandis Strohecker, 1957: 273. **N. syn.**

Diagnosis – Most similar to *A. apicicornis* by form of the elytral spots and to *A. oberthuri* and *A. pictipennis* by having long and deep lateral sulci on the pronotum. The male abdominal ventrite 6 weakly truncate at apex, and the female ventrite 5 deeply emarginate medially will separate *A. flavida* from all these species. Moreover *A. flavida* differs from *A. oberthuri* and *A. apicicornis* by having strongly elongate antennomeres 3-8, and from *A. pictipennis* by one spot on each elytron and the male tibiae straight.

Description – Body length 5.00-6.06 mm, 1.78-1.88 times longer than wide; shiny, covered by comparatively long, rather sparse, suberect pubescence. Colour light to dark brown with black antennomeres 8-10 (sometimes terminal antennomere in part) and large, round spot on each elytron, which may be surrounded by lighter, yellowish area. Antenna (fig. 85) with rather distinct 3-segmented club and antennomeres 3-8 strongly elongate; scape as long as two following antennomeres combined; antennomere 3 1.4 x longer than 4; antennomere 5 slightly longer than 4 or 6; antennomere 7 almost as long as 3 and equal with 9; antennomere 8 slightly shorter. Pronotum (fig. 86) 1.90-2.07 x as wide as long and 1.44-1.52 x wider than head; anterior and hind angles produced into small teeth; lateral margin with short tooth-like projection in about 1/3 of apical length; basal sulcus distinct, lateral sulci well developed, extending to about half length of pronotum; anterior margin with well visible stridulatory membrane. Elytra (fig. 87) heart-shaped, widest at basal third; 1.22-1.33 x longer than wide; 4.00-4.70 x as long as pronotum and 1.65-1.76 x as wide as pronotum; lateral margins widely flattened, narrowing towards elytral apex, but visible almost throughout; epipleura broad, narrowing backwards, reaching almost to abdominal apex. Elytral spot placed in middle length, near suture. Fore tibia in male (fig. 88) with small tooth near apical third on inner edge and additionally denticulate throughout; middle tibiae coarsely and hind tibiae finely denticulate almost throughout. Abdomen with ventrite 1 about 1.3 x longer than metasternum and as long as three following ventrites combined; ventrites 2-5 gradually shorter; in male ventrite 6 weakly sinuate apically; apex of 9th abdominal segment as in fig. 89; in female ventrite 5 emarginate medially, exhibiting apex of ventrite 6 (fig. 90). Aedeagus (figs. 91, 92) heavily sclerotized with rather small tegmen; penis strongly curved with spined, submembranous gonopore at apex.

Material examined – **Types.** Holotype of *Phalanthia flavida*, ♀: French Guiana – “*Phalanthia flavida*, n. sp./ Guyane française, Charvein/ Bas Maroni, coll. Le Moulton/ Juin/ type/ type/ Muséum Paris, coll. M. Pic” (MNHN); holotype of *Phalanthia flavida* var. *lunulata*, ♀: “Venezuela/ v. *lunulata* Pic/ type/ type/ Muséum Paris, coll. M. Pic” (MNHN); holotype of *Archipines grandis*, ♂: “Amazon/ Holotypus *Archipines grandis* Strohecker/ *Archipines grandis* ♂ Strohecker, holotype/ *Archipines grandis* Strohecker” (HNHM); paratype, ♀: “Amazon/ Allotypus *Archipines grandis* Strohecker” (HNHM).

Other material. French Guiana: Juin, St. Laurent du Maroni, collection Le Moulton, Muséum Paris 1930, coll. Sicard (2: MNHN); St. Jean du Maroni, collection Le Moulton, Muséum Paris 1930, coll. Sicard, *Phalanthia exsanguis* (1: MNHN); Cayenne, Muséum Paris 1930, coll. Sicard (3: MNHN); Nouveau Chantier, collection Le Moulton, Muséum Paris, coll. M. Pic, *Phalanthia exsanguis* Gerst. (1: MNHN); Avril, Roches de Courou, coll. Le Moulton, Muséum Paris, coll. M. Pic (1: MNHN); same but Mai and Saint Laurent du Maroni

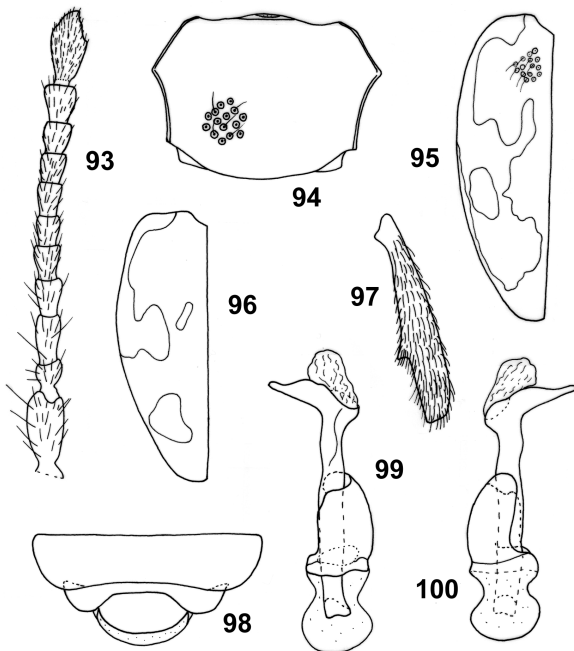
(1: MNHN); same but Muséum Paris, coll. J. Chatanay 1914 (1: MNHN); Brazil: Teffé (Ega), Amazonas, M. de Mathan, 1^{er} Trimestre 1879, Muséum Paris, ex coll. R. Oberthür 1952 (1: MNHN); same but 2^e Trimestre and *Phalanthia pictipennis* Gorham (1: MNHN); Kraatz, *exsanguis*, Muséum Paris, 1906, coll. L. Fairmaire" (1: MNHN); Columbien, Mus. Zool. Polonicum Warszawa 12/45 (2: MIIZ); same and *Archipines grandis* Stroh. det. J. Pakaluk 1984 (1: MIIZ); Guiana: Brit. Guiana, Upper Kutari R., 10-12.XII.1935, G.A. Hudson, B.M. 1936-360 (1: BMNH); Essequibo R., Moraballi Creek, 18.X.1929, Oxf. Univ. Expedn., B.M. 1929-485 (1: BMNH); Surinam: Obere Commewyne 2.08, Heller S.V., *Archipines exsanguis* (Gerst.), det. H.F. Strohecker 1976 (1: NMB).

Distribution – Brazil, Colombia, French Guiana, Guiana, Surinam, Venezuela.

Archipines intricata (Gorham)
(figs. 93-100)

Phalanthia intricata Gorham, 1889: 119.

Archipines intricata: Strohecker (1953: 58).



Figures 93-100

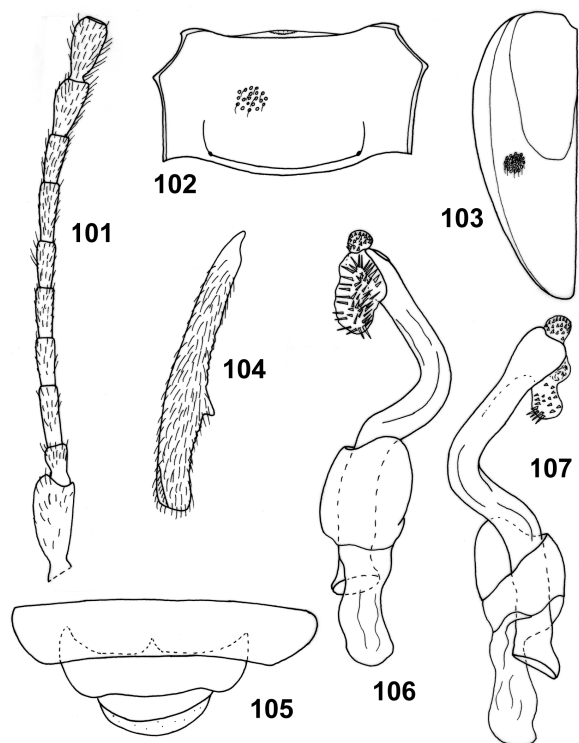
A. intricata, adult structures. – 93, antenna. – 94, outline of pronotum. – 95, 96, elytron, left, dorsal. – 97, male fore tibia. – 98, male abdominal ventrites 5 and 6, and apex of genital segment. – 99, aedeagus, ventral. – 100, aedeagus, dorsal.

Diagnosis – This species is most similar to *A. elongata*, but differs from it by shorter elytra, the antennomeres 3-9 shorter, the widened and acutely angled sides of pronotum and the abdominal ventrite 5 of the female simple.

Description – Body length 3.90-4.25 mm, 2.41-2.47 times longer than wide; shiny, covered by moderately dense and long, suberect pubescence. Colour yellowish-brown to dark brown; clypeus, dorsal surface of head and at least sides of pronotum often almost black; irregular pattern on elytra black (figs. 95, 96); scape ferruginous and antennomeres 10-11 bright yellow, remaining antennomeres variable in colour (2 and 3 bright, 4-6 most often gradually darker, 7-9 almost black). Antenna (fig. 93) with antennomeres 4-9 very weakly elongate; scape slightly longer than two following antennomeres combined; antennomere 3 about 1.35 x longer than 4; antennomeres 4-6 gradually weakly shorter; antennomere 7 equal with 5 and slightly longer than 8; antennomeres 8 and 9 equal in size and shape. Pronotum (fig. 94) 1.34-1.40 x wider than long and 1.25-1.28 x wider than head; anterior angles rounded, hind angles acute; lateral margins distinctly widened and acutely angled at about apical third; sulci absent; anterior margin with very small stridulatory membrane. Elytra (figs. 95, 96) long-oval, widest near middle length with lateral margins simple, not flattened, visible from above from base to half length of elytra; 1.53-1.60 x longer than wide; 2.89-3.00 x as long as pronotum and 1.33-1.40 x as wide as pronotum; epipleura narrow reaching almost ventrite 5. Wingless. In male fore tibia (fig. 97) with very small tooth on inner edge at about apical third; middle tibia weakly curved outwards in apical part, hind tibia very finely and sparsely denticulate from below middle length to apex. Abdomen with ventrite 1 about 1.75 times longer than metasternum and almost as long as three following ventrites combined; ventrites 2-3 equal in length; 4 and 5 gradually shorter; in male ventrite 6 deeply emarginate medially, with apex of 9th abdominal segment as in fig. 98; in female ventrite 5 simple (widely rounded apically). Aedeagus (figs. 99, 100) comparatively weakly sclerotized; penis straight, curved apically with large, membranous gonopore at apex.

Material examined – **Types.** Lectotype of *Phalanthia intricata*, ♂: Honduras - "Rio Hondo, B. Honduras, Blancaneau/ *Phalanthia intricata* Gorh./ B.C.A. Col., VII. *P. intricata* Gorh./ Sp. figured/ type/ syntype" (BMNH); paralectotypes: same data as lectotype (2: BMNH); Guatemala: "Cahabon, Vera Paz, Champion/ B.C.A. Col., VII. *P. intricata* Gorh./ syntype" (1: BMNH); Panama: "David, Chiriqui, Champion/ B.C.A. Col., VII. *P. intricata* Gorh./ syntype" (1: BMNH) – **present designation.** – **Nota:** The designation of the lectotype for *Phalanthia intricata* Gorham, 1889 is made to fix the taxonomic status of this species.

Other material. Mexico: Muséum Paris, 1906, coll. L. Fairmaire (1: MNHN); Teapa, Tabasco, Feb. H.H.S, Muséum Paris, ex coll. R. Oberthür 1952 (4: MNHN);



Figures 101-107

A. macromaculata, adult structures. – 101, antenna (without terminal antennomere). – 102, outline of pronotum. – 103, elytron, left, dorsal. – 104, male fore tibia. – 105, male abdominal ventrites 5 and 6, and apex of genital segment. – 106, aedeagus, ventral. – 107, aedeagus, dorsal.

same but January and *Phalantha intricata*, ♂ (1: MNHN); same but B.C.A. Col., VII. *P. intricata* Gorh. (1: BMNH); same but March (1: BMNH); Mexico, Frontera, B.C.A. Col., VII. (1: BMNH); Comitán (2: NMH); same and Chiapa (1: NMB); Teopisca, *Archipines intricata* (Gorham), det H.F. Strohecker (1: NMB); Colombia: Aracataca, VIII. 2-'20, Magdalena, Colombia, M. Hebard, ex coll. F.R. Mason 1921-68 (1: BMNH)

Distribution – Colombia, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama.

Archipines macromaculata n. sp.
(figs. 101-107)

Type material – **Holotype** ♂ – “Peru: Satipo, X-XII. 1935, F. Waytkowski, B.M.1936-732” (BMNH).

Diagnosis – This is the only species of *Archipines* with large, elongate spots on the elytra, which extend along

suture from the basal margin to about half of length of elytra.

Description – Length of body 5.80 mm; 1.81 x as long as wide; moderately shiny, covered by sparse, moderately long, suberect pubescence. Colour brown with antennomeres 8-10 and spots on elytra black. Antenna (fig. 101) with weakly marked 3-segmented club and all antennomeres (except pedicel) strongly elongate; scape slightly longer than two following antennomeres combined; antennomere 3 about 1.3 x longer than antennomere 4 and slightly longer than 7; antennomeres 4, 5 and 8 equal in length; antennomere 6 slightly shorter. Pronotum (fig. 102) 1.83 x wider than long and 1.43 x wider than head; anterior and hind angles acute with small teeth; lateral margins widened into sharp and short tooth at apical third; basal sulcus deep, lateral sulci short; anterior margin with distinct stridulatory membrane. Elytra (fig. 103) short-oval, heart-shaped; 1.28 x longer than wide; 4.27 x as long as pronotum and 1.82 x as wide as pronotum; widest near basal third; lateral margins widely flattened, narrowing backwards but visible almost throughout; epipleura very wide reaching half length of ventrite 5; each elytron with large, black elongate spot extending from basal margin to about middle length, along suture, distant from margin. In male front tibiae (fig. 104) finely denticulate from basal fourth to apex with additional small tooth on inner edge at apical third; middle and hind tibiae densely denticulate. Abdomen with ventrite 1 about 1.35 times longer than metasternum and longer than two following ventrites combined; ventrites 2-3 equal in length, 4 and 5 gradually shorter; in male ventrite 6 weakly sinuate apically (fig. 105), exhibiting apex of 9th abdominal segment. Aedeagus (figs. 106, 107) heavily sclerotized; penis long and strongly curved with apical, large, submembranous gonopore provided with long spines.

Female not known.

Etymology – The name *macromaculata* refers to a large size of a single spot on each elytron.

Distribution – Peru.

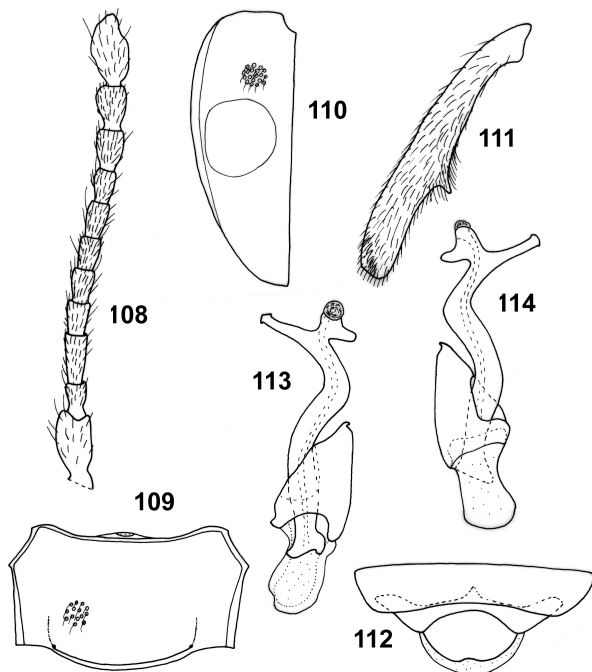
Archipines macrospilota Strohecker
(figs. 108-114)

Archipines macrospilota Strohecker, 1957: 273.

Diagnosis – *A. macrospilota* is the only member of the genus with its body reddish-brown combined with deep black dorsal surface of head, antennomeres 7-10 and terminal except its apex, the pronotum, and a very large, round spot on each elytron (fig. 110).

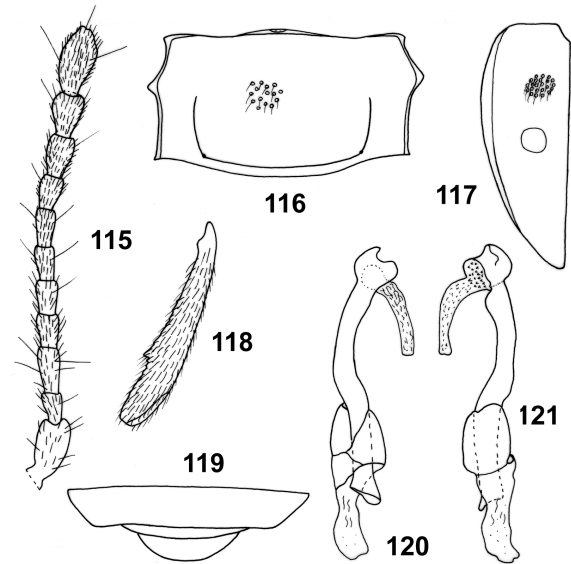
Description – Body length 4.73-5.20 mm; 1.82-1.85 times longer than wide; strongly shiny, covered by comparatively long and sparse, suberect pubescence. Colour dark brown to reddish-brown with dorsal surface of head, pronotum, spots on elytra, antennomeres 7-10 and terminal antennomere except its apex

black; scutellum at least blackish-brown. Antenna (fig. 108) with club distinctly 3-segmented; scape slightly shorter than 2 following antennomeres combined; antennomere 3 1.4 x longer than 4; antennomeres 4-6 and 8 equal in length; antennomere 7 slightly longer. Pronotum (fig. 109) 1.73-1.83 x as wide as long and 1.42-1.50 x wider than head; anterior angles weakly rounded, hind angles almost right-angled; lateral margin slightly widened into a small tooth-like projection at about apical third; basal sulcus distinct, lateral sulci very poorly developed; anterior margin with well visible stridulatory membrane. Elytra (fig. 110) heart-shaped, widest slightly below basal third; 1.21-1.26 x longer than wide; 3.50-3.75 x as long as pronotum and 1.57-1.65 x as wide as pronotum; lateral margins moderately widely flattened; epipleura broad, narrowing backwards, reaching ventrite 5. Each elytron with large black spot placed in about middle length. Fore tibia in male (fig. 111) with distinct tooth on inner edge near middle length; middle tibia very finely and densely denticulate from basal third and hind tibia more sparsely but coarsely denticulate from half of length to almost apex. Abdomen with ventrite 1 slightly longer than metasternum and distinctly longer than two following ventrites combined; ventrites 2-3 subequal in length; 4 and 5 gradually slightly shorter; in male ventrite 6 deeply emarginate medially with apex of abdominal segment 9 as in fig. 112, in female ventrite 5 simple. Aedeagus (figs. 113, 114) well sclerotized with penis curved twice and branching out apically.



Figures 108-114

A. macrospilota, adult structures. – 108, antenna. – 109, outline of pronotum. – 110, elytron, left, dorsal. – 111, male fore tibia. – 112, male abdominal ventrites 5 and 6, and apex of genital segment. – 113, aedeagus, ventral. – 114, aedeagus, dorsal.



Figures 115-121

A. oberthuri, adult structures. – 115, antenna. – 116, outline of pronotum. – 117, elytron, left, dorsal. – 118, male fore tibia. – 119, male abdominal ventrites 5 and 6, and apex of genital segment. – 120, aedeagus, ventral. – 121, aedeagus, dorsal.

Material examined – Types. Holotype ♀: “Amazon/ Holotypus *Archipines macrospilota* Strohecker/ *Archipines macrospilota* ♀ Strohecker, holotype/ *Archipines macrospilota* Strohecker” (HNHM).

Other material. Brazil: Sao Paulo d’Olivenca, Amazonas, M.de Mathan, Muséum Paris, ex coll. R. Oberthür 1952 (1: MNHN); Peru: Iquitos, Amazonas, same coll. (1: MNHN).

Distribution – Brazil (Amazon), Peru.

Archipines oberthuri n. sp.

(figs. 115-121)

Type material – Holotype ♂: Brazil - “Brésil, Prov. Matto-Grosso. P. Germain, 1886/ Muséum Paris, ex coll. R. Oberthür 1952” (MNHN). – **Paratypes:** same data as holotype (7: MNHN, 2: MIZ); “Teffé (Ega), Amazonas, M. de Mathan, 2^e Trimestre 1879/ Muséum Paris, ex coll. R. Oberthür 1952” (1: MNHN).

Diagnosis – This species has deep and long lateral sulci on the pronotum like those in *A. flavida* and *A. pictipen-*

nis. *A. oberthuri* however has shorter antenna with decidedly less elongate antennomeres 3-8, one small, black spot on each elytron (fig. 117), the male and female abdomens with last visible ventrites simple, and the male middle and hind tibiae very finely denticulate apically only.

Description – Length of body 4.06-4.53 mm; 1.91-1.94 x as long as wide; moderately shiny, covered by dense, moderately long, suberect pubescence. Colour dark yellowish-brown with antennomeres 8-10 and spots on elytra black. Antenna (fig. 115) with rather distinct 3-segmented club and antennomeres 4-8 weakly elongate; scape slightly shorter than two following antennomeres combined; antennomere 3 about 1.4 x longer than 4; antennomeres 4-6 and 8 subequal in length; antennomere 7 slightly longer. Pronotum (fig. 116) 1.81-2.12 x wider than long and 1.40-1.46 x wider than head; anterior and hind angles acute with small teeth; lateral margins widened into sharp and short tooth near apical third; basal sulcus distinct, lateral sulci deep and long, reaching to almost half length of pronotum; anterior margin with rather distinct stridulatory membrane. Elytra (fig. 117) elongate-oval, heart-shaped; 1.35-1.39 x longer than wide; 3.81-4.48 x as long as pronotum and 1.52-1.56 x as wide as pronotum; widest near basal third; lateral margins moderately widely flattened, narrowing backwards but visible almost throughout; epipleura wide reaching at least to ventrite 5; each elytron with small, round or weakly rectangular, black spot in about middle length and sometimes with additional very small black area near scutellum. In male front tibiae (fig. 118) finely denticulate from basal third to apex with additional small tooth on inner edge at apical third; middle and hind tibiae with very fine teeth from about basal fourth to apex. Abdomen with ventrite 1 about 1.3 times longer than metasternum and almost as long as three following ventrites combined; ventrites 2-5 gradually shorter; in male ventrite 6 weakly rounded apically, exhibiting apex of 9th abdominal segment as in fig. 119; in female ventrite 5 simple (widely rounded). Aedeagus (figs. 120, 121) well sclerotized, comparatively slender; penis weakly curved with apical, elongate, submembranous gonopore provided with a few short spines.

Remark – In addition to the series from Mato-Grosso I have examined one female from Tefé, which seems to be conspecific with those from Mato-Grosso. The only noted difference is weakly rectangular elytral spots in the specimen from Tefé, instead of rounded ones, found in the specimens from Mato-Grosso.

Etymology – The name is derived after R. Oberthür, the 19th century French naturalist, in whose collection I found specimens of this species.

Distribution – Brazil (Mato-Grosso, Tefé-Ega).

Archipines peruviensis n. sp.

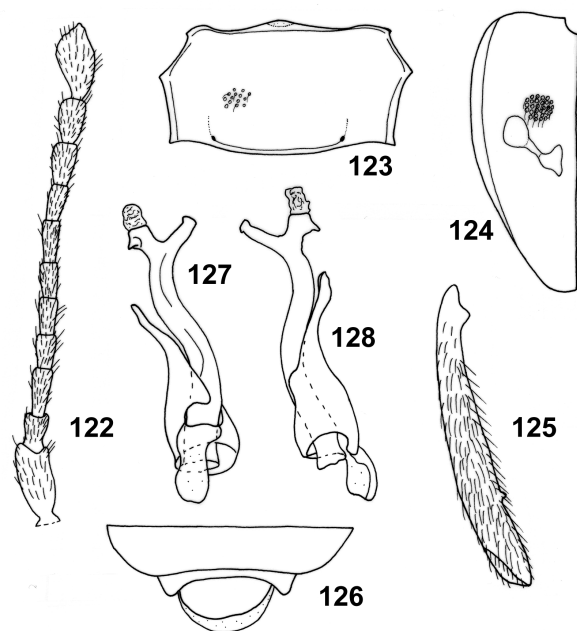
(figs. 2-19, 122-128)

Type material – **Holotype** ♂: “Peru, Marcapata/ *Archipines flavida* (Pic), det. H.S. Strohecker (HNMB).

– **Paratypes**: “Juanjui, Peru” (1: MNHN); “Peru/ Muséum Paris, 1906, coll. L. Fairmaire/ *Archipines* sp., det. K.W. Tomaszewska 1998/ one label data illegible” (1: MNHN); “Perou/ Muséum Paris, 1906, coll. L. Fairmaire” (1, ♂: MIIZ).

Diagnosis – Most similar to *A. exsanguis*, but can be separated because of the body decidedly shorter and more oval, the elytra and pronotum shorter, the broadly flattened lateral margins of the elytra, the scutellum truncate apically and the male fore tibia with very small tooth (fig. 125).

Description – Body length 4.65-4.80 mm, 1.74-1.80 times longer than wide; shiny, covered by moderately dense and short, suberect pubescence. Colour light brown to dark brown with antennomeres 9-10 and spots on elytra black. Antenna (fig. 122) with rather distinct 3-segmented club and antennomeres 3-8 longer than wide; scape almost as long as 2 following antennomeres combined; antennomere 3 1.42 x longer than 4; anten-



Figures 122-128

A. peruviensis, adult structures. – 122, antenna. – 123, outline of pronotum. – 124, elytron, left, dorsal. – 125, male fore tibia. – 126, male abdominal ventrites 5 and 6, and apex of genital segment. – 127, aedeagus, ventral. – 128, aedeagus, dorsal.

nomere 5 slightly longer than 4 and equal with 6 and 8; antennomere 7 slightly longer. Pronotum (fig. 123) 1.92-1.93 x as wide as long and 1.45-1.53 x wider than head; anterior and hind angles produced into small tooth; lateral margin with short tooth-like projection at about $\frac{1}{3}$ of apical length; basal sulcus distinct, lateral sulci very poorly developed; anterior margin with well visible stridulatory membrane. Elytra (fig. 124) widest from basal third to half length, thence narrowing towards apex; 1.20-1.25 x longer than wide; 3.55-3.66 x as long as pronotum and 1.54-1.57 x as wide as pronotum; lateral margins widely flattened, visible from base to about $\frac{1}{4}$ length from apex; epipleura wide, narrowing backwards, reaching to half length of ventrite 5. Elytra with maculae as in fig. 124; posterior, common for both elytra spot at most weakly marked, sometimes absent. Fore tibia in male (fig. 125) with very small tooth near $\frac{1}{3}$ length from apex; middle tibiae finely denticulate from about basal third to apex; hind tibiae simple. Abdomen with ventrite 1 longer about 1.1 x than metasternum and almost as long as three following ventrites

combined; ventrites 2-5 gradually slightly shorter; in male ventrite 6 deeply emarginate medially with apical edge of sternite of 9th abdominal segment weakly asymmetrical (fig. 126); in female ventrite 5 simple. Aedeagus (figs. 127, 128) well sclerotized with large tegmen; penis curved twice and branching out apically (branches comparatively short) with submembranous gonopore at apex.

Etymology – The name *peruviensis* is based upon the country where this species has been collected.

Distribution – Peru.

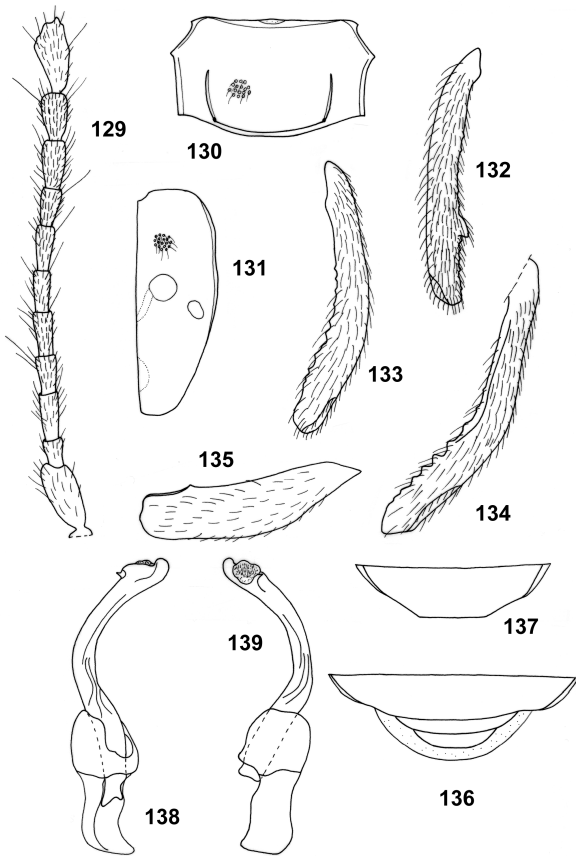
Archipines pictipennis (Gorham)
(figs. 129-139)

Phalanthia pictipennis, Gorham 1875: 313.

Archipines pictipennis, Strohecker (1953: 58).

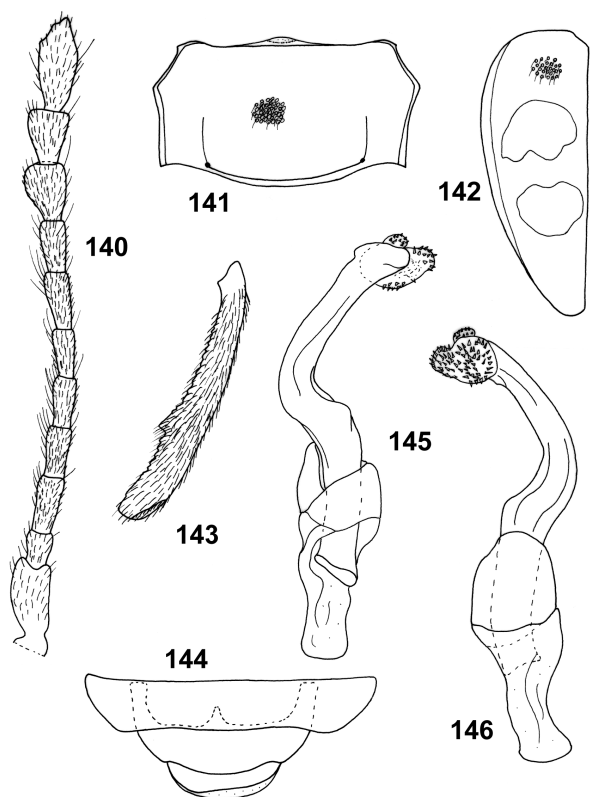
Diagnosis – *A. pictipennis* is unique in the genus because of the elytral pattern (fig. 131) and in that the middle and hind tibiae of male are curved outwardly and very coarsely denticulate, the female elytron is weakly emarginate inwardly at basal third, the male abdominal ventrite 6 rounded and the female ventrite 5 truncate at apex.

Description – Length of body 4.60-5.46 mm; 2.04-2.06 x as long as wide; shiny, covered by rather dense and moderately long, suberect pubescence. Colour yellowish-brown or brown with antennomeres 8-10 and spots on elytra black. Antenna (fig. 129) with club rather distinctly 3-segmented; scape almost as long as antennomere 2 and 3 together; antennomere 3 about 1.2 x longer than 4 and almost equal with 5 and 7; antennomeres 4 and 6 slightly shorter; antennomere 8 as long as 4. Pronotum (fig. 130) 1.63-1.75 x wider than long and 1.45-1.49 x wider than head; anterior angles acute with small tooth, hind angles almost right-angled; lateral margins distinctly widened into short and sharp tooth on each side, at apical third; basal sulcus distinct, lateral sulci deep and long, extending to about half length of pronotum; stridulatory membrane well visible. Elytra long-oval, widest near middle length; 1.37-1.48 x longer than wide; 3.82-4.00 x as long as pronotum and 1.53-1.67 x as wide as pronotum; lateral margins rather narrowly flattened, invisible from above, from apical third to apex, in female weakly emarginate near basal third and almost truncate at apex (fig. 131); epipleura wide, reaching ventrite 6; each elytron with anterior, small spot placed in middle length, near suture, posterior spot distant from suture and from margin, another less distinct, dark oblique stripe connecting anterior spot with suture and one another indistinct oval spot on suture, before apex. Fore tibia in male (fig. 132) with small tooth on inner edge at apical third and additionally denticulate from about basal third to apex; middle and hind tibiae (figs. 133, 134) distinctly curved near middle length and coarsely denticulate on inner edge; hind femur (fig. 135) with small tooth on inner edge near apex. Abdomen with ventrite 1 about 1.40 times longer than metasternum and longer than two following ventrites



Figures 129-139

A. pictipennis, adult structures. – 129, antenna. – 130, outline of pronotum. – 131, elytron of female, right, dorsal. – 132, male fore tibia. – 133, male middle tibia. – 134, male hind tibia. – 135, male hind femur. – 136, male abdominal ventrites 5 and 6, and apex of genital segment. – 137, female abdominal ventrite 5. – 138, aedeagus, ventral. – 139, aedeagus, dorsal.



Figures 140-146

A. variegata, adult structures. – 140, antenna. – 141, outline of pronotum. – 142, elytron, left, dorsal. – 143, male fore tibia. – 144, male abdominal ventrites 5 and 6, and apex of genital segment. – 145, aedeagus, ventral. – 146, aedeagus, dorsal.

combined; ventrites 2-3 equal in length, 4 and 5 gradually shorter; in male ventrite 6 weakly rounded apically; apical edge of sternite of male abdominal segment 9 almost truncate (fig. 136); in female ventrite 5 widely truncate at apex (fig. 137). Aedeagus (figs. 138, 139) strongly sclerotized with comparatively small tegmen; penis curved with submembranous gonopore at apex.

Material examined – **Types.** Lectotype of *Phalantha pictipennis*, ♀: Brazil - “Pará Gorham 91-50/ Gorham type/ type/ syntype/ *Phalantha pictipennis* n. sp.” (BMNH); paralectotype, ♀: same data as lectotype (BMNH) – **present designation.** – **Nota:** Both females are mounted on a single card. The lectotype is the right specimen (with both antennae). The designation of the lectotype for *Phalantha pictipennis* Gorham, 1875 is made to fix the taxonomic status of this species.

Other material. Brazil: Santarem, Gorham 91-50, ♂ (1: BMNH); same and *pictipennis* n. sp. Gorh. (1: BMNH); Amazons, 75-8, *Phalantha pictipennis*

Gorham (1: BMNH); Amazonas, Dr. Hahnel, (Staudinger), Muséum Paris, ex coll. R. Oberthür 1952 (1: MNHN); Amazonas, *Archipines pictipennis* (Gorham), det. H.F. Strohecker (1: HNHN); Belém, Pará, IV-6/ 22-63, I.A.N., F.G. Werner, *Archipines* sp. det. J.F. Lawrence (1: ANIC); Guiana: Brit. Guiana, Upper Courantyne R. King Frederick William IV. Falls, Nov. 1939 (1: BMNH).

Distribution. – Brazil, Guiana.

Archipines variegata (Gorham)

(figs. 140-146)

Phalantha variegata Gorham, 1873: 43.

Archipines variegata: Strohecker (1953: 58).

Diagnosis – This is the only species of *Archipines* with light spots on the elytra.

Description – Length of body 5.27-5.67 mm; 1.83-1.89 x as long as wide; moderately shiny, covered by dense and long, suberect pubescence. Colour yellowish-brown or brown with black antennomeres 8-10 (sometimes also apical part of antennomere 7) and yellowish spots on elytra. Antenna (fig. 140) with distinctly 3-segmented club and antennomeres 3-8 strongly elongate; scape slightly shorter than two following antennomeres together; antennomere 3 about 1.2 x as long as 4 and equal with 7; antennomeres 4, 5 and 8 subequal in length; antennomere 6 slightly shorter. Pronotum (fig. 141) 1.92-2.00 x wider than long and 1.39-1.45 x wider than head; anterior angles acute with small tooth, hind angles acute; lateral margins distinctly widened into sharp but obtuse angle at apical third; basal sulcus deep, lateral sulci rather well developed, extending to almost 1/3 length of pronotum; anterior margin with small but distinct stridulatory membrane; disc of pronotum as densely and coarsely punctured as to be finely granulate. Elytra (fig. 142) rather short-oval, heart-shaped; 1.24-1.35 x longer than wide; 4.37-4.83 x as long as pronotum and 1.73-1.79 x as wide as pronotum; widest at basal third; lateral margins widely flattened from base to middle length, narrowing towards apex, not visible from above, from about apical fourth; epipleura reaching apical margin of ventrite 5; each elytron with two large, light spots near middle length, placed transversely; posterior edge of anterior spot and anterior edge of posterior spot sinuate. In male all tibiae distinctly denticulate almost throughout (middle tibia a little coarsely and sparsely than fore and hind tibia), additionally fore tibia (fig. 143) has small tooth near apical third on inner edge. Abdomen with ventrite 1 about 1.35 times longer than metasternum and almost as long as three following ventrites combined; ventrites 2-3 subequal in length, 4 and 5 gradually shorter; in male ventrite 6 weakly sinuate apically (fig. 144) and apex of 9th abdominal segment obliquely truncate. Aedeagus (figs. 145, 146) heavily sclerotized with rather small tegmen; penis long and strongly curved with large, spined gonopore at apex.

Female not studied.

Material examined – Types. Lectotype of *Phalantha variegata*, ♂: Brazil – “Amazons, H.W. Bates / *Phalantha* Gerst. *variegata* mihi / *variegata*, Gorham type / Gorham 91-50 / type / syntype” (BMNH); paralectotype: “Amazon, Bates / ♂ / 19207 / Fry coll. 1905.100” (BMNH) – **present designation.** – **Nota:** The designation of the lectotype for *Phalantha variegata* Gorham, 1873 is made to fix the taxonomic status of this species.

Other material. Brazil: Teffé (Ega), Amazonas, M. de Mathan, 2^e Trimestre 1879, Muséum Paris, ex coll. R. Oberthür 1952 (2: MNHN); same but 1^{er} Trimestre 1879 (1: MNHN).

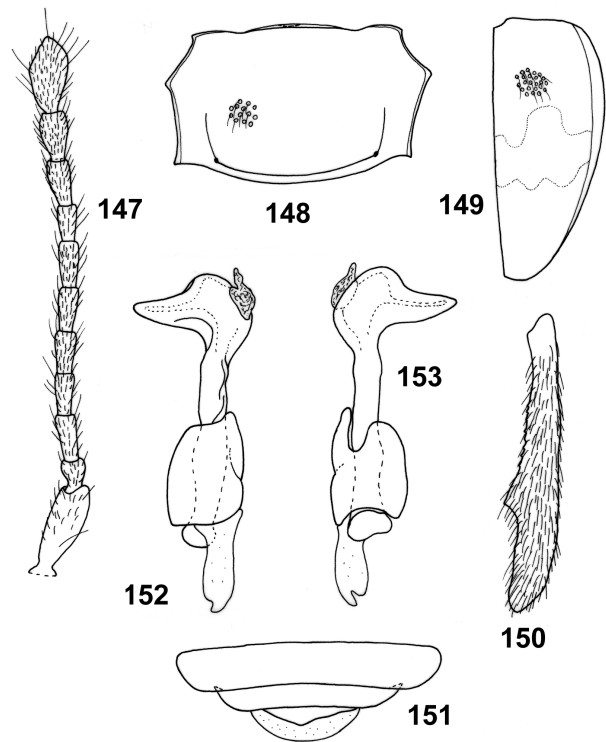
Distribution – Brazil (Amazons).

Archipines unicolor n. sp.
(figs. 147-153)

Type material – Holotype ♂: Brazil – “Brésil, Rive gauche du Parahyba, P. Germain. Sept. 1884/ Muséum Paris, ex coll. R. Oberthür 1952 (MNHN). – **Paratype** ♂: same data as holotype (MNHN).

Diagnosis – *A. unicolor* is unique in the genus in that it has almost uniformly coloured elytra (blackish, transverse maculae very weakly marked).

Description – Body length 4.35-4.45 mm, 1.82-1.85 times longer than wide; shiny, covered by moderately long, sparse and rather erect pubescence. Colour light brown to dark brown with darker antennomeres 9-10 (at least 10) and blackish, weakly marked, transverse spot on each elytron. Antenna (fig. 147) with antennomeres 3-9 strongly elongate; scape distinctly longer than two following antennomeres combined; antennomere 3 slightly longer than 4; antennomeres 4-6 equal in length; antennomere 7 slightly longer than 6, distinctly longer than 8 and equal with 9; club looks to be 2-segmented. Pronotum (Fig. 148) 1.84-1.88 x as wide as long and 1.40-1.45 x wider than head; anterior angles weakly acute, hind angles acute with small tooth; lateral margin widened into acute tooth-like projection at about apical third; basal sulcus distinct, lateral sulci well developed, reaching to about basal third; stridulatory membrane small but distinct. Elytra (fig. 149) comparatively short and wide, heart-shaped, widest at basal third; 1.20-1.23 x longer than wide; 3.47-3.62 x as long as pronotum and 1.53-1.6 x as wide as pronotum; lateral margins comparatively narrowly flattened, invisible from above, from apical fourth to apex; epipleura broad, narrowing backwards, reaching ventrite 5. In male all tibiae finely denticulate, additionally fore tibia (fig. 150) has small but distinct tooth on inner edge near apical third and middle tibia is slightly curved outwards in middle length. Abdomen with ventrite 1 longer about 1.4 x than metasternum and as long as three following ventrites combined; ventrites 2-4 gradually shorter; in male ventrite 6 weakly truncate exhibiting apex of abdominal



Figures 147-153

A. unicolor, adult structures. – 147, antenna. – 148, outline of pronotum. – 149, elytron, right, dorsal. – 150, male fore tibia. – 151, male abdominal ventrites 5 and 6, and apex of genital segment. – 152, aedeagus, ventral. – 153, aedeagus, dorsal.

segment 9 (fig. 151). Aedeagus (figs. 152, 153) comparatively short, well sclerotized; penis almost straight, curved apically.

Female unknown.

Etymology – The name *unicolor* refers to almost unicoloured elytra.

Distribution – Brazil.

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