

## Nomenclatural notes and new species of *Sceloenoplini* (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae: Cassidinae)

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### Abstract

Twenty new species from Costa Rica are described and illustrated: *Ocnosispa condyla*, *O. depressa*, *O. humerosa*, *Pseudispa bellula*, *P. sinuata*, *P. tuberculata*, *Sceloenopla apicispina*, *S. bicolorata*, *S. bidentata*, *S. expanda*, *S. flava*, *S. lampyridiformis*, *S. lutena*, *S. minuta*, *S. nigropicta*, *S. rubivittata*, *S. sanguinea*, *S. trivittata*, *S. unicostata*, and *S. univittata*. *Sceloenopla gemmans* (Baly) is transferred to *Pseudispa*. *Sceloenopla biolleyi* (Pic) is treated as a junior synonym of *S. scherzeri* (Baly); *S. testacepennis* (Pic) is treated as a junior synonym of *S. proxima* (Baly); and *S. bryanti* (Bondar) is treated as a junior synonym of *S. sheppardi* (Baly). A summary of Uhmman's (1937) species groups of *Sceloenopla*, a key to the Central American *Sceloenoplini* genera, and keys to the species of *Ocnosispa*, *Pseudispa*, and *Sceloenopla* known from Central America are presented.

**Key words:** Key, Central America, *Sceloenopla*, *Ocnosispa*, *Pseudispa*, and *Sceloenopla*

### Introduction

The tribe *Sceloenoplini* Uhmman, 1930 contains five genera: *Acentroptera* Baly, 1858 (13 species), *Ocnosispa* Weise, 1910 (19 species), *Pseudispa* Chapuis, 1875 (12 species), *Sceloenopla* Chevrolat, 1837 (154 species), and *Serratispa* Staines, 2002 (1 species) (Staines 2002). It can be distinguished from all other hispine tribes by the following combination of characters: antennae with 11 antennomeres, not thickened at apex, but with the last four antennomeres differing from preceding (in shape, length, pubescence, or color); pronotum with a seta in each anterior angle; and elytra costate.

As part of my ongoing study on the taxonomy of New World hispines, I examined the *Sceloenoplini* holdings of the American Museum of Natural History, New York (AMNH); Canadian Museum of Nature (CMNC), Ottawa, Canada; Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago (FMNH); Florida State Collection of Arthropods (FSCA), Gainesville, Florida; Instituto Nacional de Biodiversidad (INBio), Santo Domingo, Costa Rica; The