



A review of the Chilean Egoliini (Coleoptera: Trogossitidae) with description of a new species of *Necrobiopsis* Crowson

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Abstract

The Chilean members of the little known tribe Egoliini (Trogossitidae, Trogossitinae) are revised, keyed and illustrated. The tribe is represented in Chile by three species of the genus *Acalanthis* Erichson, and a single species of *Necrobiopsis* Crowson (*N. shangrila* sp. n.), a genus known previously from Australia. All Chilean species of Egoliini occur in temperate forests and are often collected by canopy fogging.

Key words: Chile, Coleoptera, Trogossitidae, Egoliini

Introduction

Trogossitidae (known also under the names Peltidae, Temnochilidae or Ostomidae) is one of the larger families of Cleroidea studied by Crowson (1964, 1966, 1970), Slipinski (1992), and most recently Kolibáč (2005, 2006) who provided well illustrated descriptions of most genera and a phylogentic framework for the family. The tribe Egoliini, formerly considered to be a subfamily of Peltidae (Crowson, 1964) or Trogossitidae (Crowson, 1970, Slipinski, 1992), but reduced to a tribe within Trogossitinae by Kolibáč (2006), includes three Australian genera, *Egolia* Erichson, *Paracalanthis* Crowson and *Necrobiopsis* Crowson, plus the Chilean genus *Acalanthis* Erichson. The inclusion of the Neotropical genus *Calanthosoma* Reitter in this tribe (Kolibáč 2006) requires confirmation. Crowson (1964) considered the egoliines to be “an old, relict group” based on their austral distribution, and noted that the clerid-like facies was probably associated with carnivorous habits.

A major canopy fogging project conducted over several years in the temperate forests of central Chile (Arias, *et al.* 2008) turned up all three species of *Acalanthis* plus an undescribed species of Egoliini that has been identified as a member of hitherto monotypic Australian genus *Necrobiopsis* Crowson, stressing the close affinities between temperate trogossitid faunas of Australia and Chile (Austin, *et al.* 2004).

Material and methods

This study is based primarily on the specimens from multiple collecting trips of the Essig Museum of Entomology led by E. T. Arias. Specimens have been deposited in several institutions. Also type material and other holdings of the following collections have been examined: