

Male description and generic review of *Agyrtolasia* Szymczakowski, with key to genera of Agyrtodini (Coleoptera: Leiodidae: Camiarinae: Agyrtodini)

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Abstract

The male of *Agyrtolasia calliptera* Szymczakowski is described and new collecting records are provided. The range and habitat of *Agyrtolasia* resemble those of Australian *Agyrtodes* Portevin, with *A. calliptera* found in fungus and forest leaf litter from New South Wales to Southeast Queensland. Pertinent diagnostic and systematic characters are discussed for adult Agyrtodini. The probable phylogenetic placement of *Agyrtolasia* is very close to *Agyrtodes*; adult morphology suggests the former is either within or sister to the latter. An illustrated key to world agyrtodine genera is provided.

Key words: Coleoptera, Leiodidae, Camiarinae, Agyrtodini, *Agyrtolasia*, taxonomy, Australian

Introduction

The little-studied subfamily Camiarinae includes many of the most plesiomorphic leiodids, those which bear a closer resemblance to the Agyrtidae than to more derived leiodids (*e.g.*, Leiodinae, Catopocerinae (Newton 1998)). Camiarines are therefore of great interest when considering the earliest origins of mycophagy and the evolution of other characters in Leiodidae. The largest and most species-rich camiarine tribe is the Agyrtodini, with 50 described species and over a dozen new species (Seago, Newton, unpublished). While most agyrtodines are drab, brown, and evenly hairy, within this tribe are several unusual, monotypic genera—the relatively enormous *Cholevomorpha* Blackburn, 1891, the oddly bow-legged *Chelagyrtodes* Szymczakowski, 1973, and remarkably hairy *Agyrtolasia* Szymczakowski, 1973. The latter is unusually vividly-colored for an agyrtodine, and bears a distinctive bilayered vestiture of long, stiff hairs.