



## Revision of the genus *Apterodorcus* Arrow (Coleoptera: Lucanidae: Lucaninae) of southern South America

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### Abstract

The southern South American genus *Apterodorcus* Arrow is revised (Coleoptera: Lucanidae: Lucaninae). The genus contains two species, *A. bacchus* (Hope in Westwood, 1845) and *A. tristis* (Deyrolle in Parry, 1870). *Apterodorcus tristis* is reinstated as a valid species, having previously been treated as a junior synonym of *A. bacchus*. Both species are redescribed and illustrated, and information on biology and geographic distribution are included.

### Resumen

Se revisa el género *Apterodorcus* Arrow (Coleoptera: Lucanidae: Lucaninae) de América del Sur Austral. El género contiene dos especies, *A. bacchus* (Hope en Westwood, 1845) y *A. tristis* (Deyrolle en Parry, 1870). *Apterodorcus tristis* es reinstalada como una especie válida, la cual previamente había sido tratada como sinónimo menor de *A. bacchus*. Se redescubren e ilustran ambas especies, y se incluye información sobre la biología y distribución geográfica.

**Key words:** Lucanidae, systematics, taxonomy, *Apterodorcus*, South America

### Introduction

Southern South America is one of the world's hotspots for biological diversity, in particular the *Nothofagus* forests of central Chile (Wilcox 1996; Arroyo *et al.* 1999; Smith-Ramirez 2004). Based on number of species and endemism, the region contains one of the greatest assemblages of stag beetle species (Coleoptera: Lucanidae) on the planet. Among the Lucaninae, several genera are composed of, or may include, flightless species and are found in the Southern Hemisphere, including *Colophon* Gray of South Africa; *Geodorcus* Holloway and *Paralissotes* Holloway from New Zealand; and *Lissotes* Westwood, *Lissapterus* Deyrolle, and *Hoplogonus* Parry from Australia. In southern South America, the majority of lucanine species are flightless. Often flightless lucanine species are restricted to relatively small ranges and may be of concern for conservation (Mizukami & Kawai 1997; Meggs & Taylor 1999; Meggs & Munks 2003; Geertsema & Owen 2007; Holloway 2007). In contrast, some southern South American species, although flightless, have immense distributions that may extend over thousands of kilometers.

One very widely distributed flightless species, *Apterodorcus bacchus* (Hope in Westwood) is found over a large area of central Chile and extends into adjacent parts of Argentina. The species was treated by Ruiz (1924), Arrow (1943), Benesh (1945), and Weinreich (1960), and would appear to be immediately recogniz-