



## Larva and pupa of *Nilio (Linio) lanatus* Germar, 1824 (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae)

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### Abstract

The larva and pupa of *Nilio (Linio) lanatus* Germar, 1824 are described and illustrated. The larva of *Nilio (L.) lanatus* differs from the other known larvae of the genus mainly by the body elongate covered with black and white hairs, the head with four stemmata and the mesothorax with one pair of ventral annular spiracles. Biological observations were made in Atlantic Forest, in the Parque Nacional do Itatiaia, Rio de Janeiro (Brazil).

**Key words:** Biology, immature stages, *Nilio*, Nilioninae, Central and South America

### Resumo

Larva e pupa de *Nilio (Linio) lanatus* Germar, 1824 são descritas e ilustradas. A larva de *Nilio (L.) lanatus* difere das demais larvas conhecidas do gênero principalmente pelo corpo alongado recoberto com pêlos brancos e pretos, a cabeça com quatro estemas e o mesotórax com um par de espiráculos ventrais anulares. Observações biológicas foram realizadas na Mata Atlântica, no Parque Nacional do Itatiaia, Rio de Janeiro (Brasil).

**Palavras-chave:** Biologia, estágios imaturos, *Nilio*, Nilioninae, América Central e Sul

### Introduction

The subfamily Nilioninae is within the family Tenebrionidae, which includes nine additional subfamilies (Bouchard *et al.* 2005). The Nilioninae contains a single genus, *Nilio* Latreille 1802, with 42 species, which are distributed through Central and South America (Blackwelder 1945, Lima & Seabra 1954, Reichardt 1965). The genus is divided into three subgenera: Mader (1936) proposed *Nilio (Nilio)* and *Nilio (Linio)*, and Pic (1936) added *Nilio (Micronilio)*.

Little is known about the immature stages of members of *Nilio*. Larvae and adults have been observed under a narrow branch, eating fungus and lichens, and may have a gregarious behaviour (Costa *et al.* 1988, Marinoni *et al.* 2001, Gil-Santana & Marques 2008). Ihering (1914) described the larva and pupa of *Nilio (Nilio) brunneus* Thompson 1860; Shulz (1901) described the larva color pattern of *Nilio (Nilio) villosus* (Fabricius 1787); and Jorge (1974) described the larva and pupa of *Nilio (Linio) varius* Ihering 1914, which were redescribed by Costa *et al.* (1988). Watt (1974) revised the classification of Tenebrionidae based on adult and larval characters, and redescribed the subfamilies; the larval description of Nilioninae was based on *Nilio (Linio) lanatus* Germar 1824 and the species of Leiochrinini. At present, the tribe Leiochrinini is included in the subfamily Diaperinae (Bouchard *et al.* 2005). Recently, Gil-Santana & Marques (2008) described the