



<http://dx.doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.3721.2.2>

<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:D8D6A95B-7697-4613-A54E-960F10F5DD3C>

New genera of Dicrepidiina from the Neotropical Region (Coleoptera, Elateridae, Elaterinae, Ampedini)

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Abstract

Two genera of Dicrepidiina, *Paranoplischius* **gen. nov.** and *Paratractosomus* **gen. nov.**, and three species, *Paranoplischius modestus* **sp. nov.**, *P. nigellus* **sp. nov.** and *Paratractosomus sulciventris* **sp. nov.**, from South America, are described and illustrated. A provisional key to the genera of Dicrepidiina is also included.

Key words: *Anoplischius*, *Atractosomus*, *Crepidius*, *Dicrepidius*

Introduction

The subtribe Dicrepidiina is composed of 34 genera and about 1,520 species (Casari, 2008), recorded from every tropical area of the world. Seventeen genera are recorded from the Neotropical region.

The members of the Dicrepidiina are recognized especially by tarsomeres II and III being lamellate in all legs or at least on the pro- and mesothoracic legs. The borders of the mesosternal cavity are usually declivous. Among the Neotropical species, only those belonging to *Atractosomus* Lacordaire (1857) and *Dicrepidius* Eschscholtz (1829) present borders of the mesosternal cavity horizontally. Species of *Dicrepidius* are easily recognized by a triangular plate in the frontoclypeal region, formed by two inclined ridges that diverge basally. In addition, these two Neotropical genera are separated by the following characters (*Dicrepidius* in parentheses): frons convex or slightly concave and weak or strongly carinate, not prominent (frons convex and rounded frontally with anterior margin very prominent); antennae of male serrate (antennae of male flabellate); 3rd antennomere smaller or equal to 4th (3rd antennomere equal to 4th); prosternal groove well developed (pronotosternal sutures opened frontally but not forming a prosternal groove); prosternal spine widened apically with a subapical tooth (prosternal spine with subapical lobe); metacoxal plate with a small lobe at free margin (with well developed lobe).

The new genera here erected have horizontal borders to the mesosternal cavity but, a combination of characters also easily separates each genus from any other Dicrepidiina. Both genera can be separated from *Dicrepidius* by the absence of frontoclypeal ridges and by the serrate or subserrate antennae. In addition, different from *Atractosomus*, the frons is very prominent and the free margin of the metacoxal plate presents a well developed tooth or lobe.

Materials and methods

The studied material belongs to: American Coleoptera Museum, San Antonio, Texas (ACMT); Fred W. Skillman Collection, Pearce, Arizona (FWFC); Museo Noel Kempff Mercado, Santa Cruz de la Sierra (MNKM); Museu Paraense Emilio Goeldi, Belém, Pará (MPEG); Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo (MZSP).

The illustrations included in the key to Dicrepidiina genera are modified from Casari (2008, 2009, 2012). In the key, the consideration indicated as ‘not monophyletic’ in some genera is based on the author’s phylogenetic study of Dicrepidiina (Casari 2008).