

***Antillipeltis*, a new genus of Antillean Trogossitidae (Coleoptera: Cleroidea) with a key to the Cleroidea**

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Abstract

Antillipeltis gen. nov. is described based on the following six new extant species and two new fossil species from Hispaniola and Puerto Rico: *A. alleni* sp. nov. (Dominican Republic, Miocene), *A. darlingtoni* sp. nov. (Haiti), *A. iviei* sp. nov. (Dominican Republic, Miocene), *A. maculata* sp. nov. (Dominican Republic), *A. minuta* sp. nov. (Dominican Republic), *A. nitida* sp. nov. (Puerto Rico), *A. portoricensis* sp. nov. (Puerto Rico), and *A. pubescens* sp. nov. (Dominican Republic). The genus is placed in Cleroidea, as currently delimited, based on the presence of a distinctive type of aedeagus occurring primarily in this superfamily, plus a combination of features excluding it from other cucujiform superfamilies. Within Cleroidea, the genus is tentatively placed in the family Trogossitidae and subfamily Lophocaterinae, but it differs from all other Trogossitidae in the presence of ventral membranous lobes with adhesive setae on tarsomeres 1–4 and in a combination of 9-segmented antennae, weak 3-segmented antennal club consisting of slightly elongate antenomeres, lack of postcoxal processes on the pronotal hypomera, and unique leg modifications. A key is provided for major groups of Cleroidea and all described genera of Peltinae and Lophocaterinae, with the exception of Rentoniini, based in part on the literature and in part on dissections of adult males. *Antillipeltis* is one of three endemic West Indian genera of Coleoptera that is both extant and known from Dominican amber.

Key words: Trogossitidae, Lophocaterinae, *Antillipeltis*, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, amber fossils, Cleroidea

Introduction

This work is based mainly on Antillean specimens collected more than 75 years ago by P. J. Darlington, Jr. and contemporary collectors. These were discovered more than 40 years ago by one of us (JL) in the major beetle collections in Cambridge, New York and Washington. The long hiatus between discovery and publication was due in part to the very short series of each species and the hope of discovering more specimens. However, only two additional specimens and two amber fossils have turned up in the past 30 years. Given difficulty of access and destruction of habitat, some of the interesting montane species described below may be already extinct, and the time seems right to finally describe the limited material available before the senior author also becomes extinct.

The eight species described below are placed into a new genus within the trogossitid subfamily Lophocaterinae, a group characterized mainly by larval characters. Due to the lack of larval material and some confusion surrounding the classification of Trogossitidae, placement of the new Antillean genus proved difficult. Therefore, a key is provided to the families of Cleroidea, the subfamilies and tribes of Trogossitidae and the genera contained in Lophocaterinae and most Peltinae.

Material and methods

The morphological terms used in keys and descriptions are those found in recent general works on Coleoptera (Lawrence *et al.* 2010, 2011; Lawrence & Ślipiński 2013a) and may differ from those used in recent studies of

32(31). Anterior pronotal angles produced and rounded; lateral pronotal carinae with edges simple; apex of labrum truncate (K05, pl. 28, fig. 3); outer edge of mandible abruptly curved mesally; mola sub-basal and weakly tuberculate; prostheca absent (K05, pl. 28, fig. 2); lacinia with bifid uncus at apex (K05, pl. 28, fig. 1); elytral carinae continuous; Holarctic (K13, fig. 12A)	32
- Anterior pronotal angles acute; lateral pronotal carinae densely denticulate; apex of labrum rounded (K05, pl. 33, fig. 5); outer edge of mandible gradually curved mesally; mola basal, transversely ridged (K05, pl. 33, fig. 4); prostheca a brush of hairs; lacinia with one subapical spur; elytral carinae interrupted; India	Lophocaterinae: <i>Grynocharis</i> Thomson
- Antennae 7-segmented with 1-segmented club; elytra each with 7 longitudinal carinae; mandibular mola present; length less than 2.3 mm; southeastern U.S.	Lophocaterinae: <i>Lycoptis</i> Casey
- Antennae 9- or 10-segmented with 2- or 3-segmented club; elytra each without or with 3 longitudinal carinae; mandibular mola absent; length greater than 2.3 mm	34
33(33). Antennae 9-segmented	35
- Antennae 10-segmented	37
35(34). Antennal club 3-segmented; anterior pronotal angles not or weakly produced; base of mandible simple; elytral punctuation seriate, occasionally with longitudinal carinae; frontoclypeal suture distinct (K13, fig. 12G)	Lophocaterinae: <i>Peltonyxa</i> Reitter
- Antennal club 2-segmented; anterior pronotal angles strongly produced forward; base of mandible with brush of hairs.	36
36(35). Terminal antennomere (9) partly subdivided (K05, pl. 46, fig. 3); outer apical angle of protibia with enlarged, curved spur; lacinia without dark spurs (K05, pl. 46, fig. 4); lateral pronotal carinae with edges finely crenulate; elytral epipleura moderately broad and complete to apex; pretarsal claws not dentate; Australia (introduced to New Zealand) (K13, fig. 11H)	Lophocaterinae: <i>Neaspis</i> Pascoe
- Terminal antennomere (9) not subdivided (K05, pl. 26, fig. 3); outer apical angle of protibia without enlarged, curved spur; lacinia with 3 dark spurs (K05, pl. 26, fig. 4); lateral pronotal carinae simple; elytral epipleura narrow; pretarsal claws with basal tooth (K05, pl. 27, fig. 10); Myanmar	Lophocaterinae: <i>Grynocharina</i> Reitter
37(34) Elytra seriate, with rows of tuberculate window punctures and with 3 distinct longitudinal carinae on each elytron; outer edge of mandible sharply bent mesally; mandibular cutting edge usually with several teeth (appearing as undulations when worn) (K05, pl. 41, fig. 3); mesoventrite with paired longitudinal carinae; apices of all tibiae with larger curved spur at outer angle and smaller one at inner angle; males with inflated femora and greatly enlarged mandibles (K06, pl. 14, fig. 6); South America (K13, fig. 11G)	Lophocaterinae: <i>Leptonyxa</i> Reitter
- If elytra seriate, then without window punctures; longitudinal elytral carinae, if present, at least 5 on each elytron; outer edge of mandible gradually curved mesally; mandibular cutting edge without or with one tooth; mesoventrite with single, transverse, subtriangular prothoracic rest; outer apical angles of all tibiae with one or more small teeth only; males without mandibular and femoral modifications.	38
38(37). Elytral punctuation confused; anterior edge of clypeus truncate; mesal edge of mandibular base with brush of short hairs (K05, pl. 30, fig. 1); lacinia without dark spurs; apical maxillary palpomere short, broad and obliquely truncate (K05, pl. 30, fig. 2); tibial apices without enlarged spurs; New Zealand (K13, figs 10H–I)	Lophocaterinae: <i>Grynomma</i> Sharp
- Elytral punctuation seriate; anterior edge of clypeus angulate or with small median tooth (KZ10, fig. 1); mesal edge of mandibular base with tuft of long hairs (K05, pl. 11, fig. 2); lacinia with apical and subapical dark spurs (K05, pl. 11, fig. 3); inner apical angle of protibia with enlarged curved spur (K05, pl. 12, fig. 8); widely distributed in Old World (K13, figs 11A–F)	Lophocaterinae: <i>Ancyrona</i> Reitter

Acknowledgments

CSIRO Ecosystem Sciences, Australia and Landcare Research, New Zealand are acknowledged for support of research. We thank Cate Lemann (CSIRO) for habitus photographs and technical assistance. We are grateful to the following institutions and individuals for allowing us to study specimens in their care: Albert Allen, Boise, ID, USA; American Museum of Natural History, New York, NY, USA (Lee Herman); Australian National Insect Collection, CSIRO Ecosystems Science, Canberra, ACT, Australia; Florida State Collection of Arthropods, Gainesville, FL, USA (P. Skelley, M. Thomas); Michael A. Ivie, Montana State University, Bozeman, MT, USA; Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA, USA; National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC, USA (D. Furth, J. Kingsolver); New Zealand Arthropod Collection, Landcare Research, Auckland, New Zealand. Mike Ivie kindly provided us with information on the fauna of the Greater Antilles. R. Leschen was supported in part by the Core funding for Crown Research Institutes from the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment's Science and Innovation Group

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