

**TWO NEW NEOTROPICAL HISTERIDAE (COLEOPTERA),
WITH A REDESCRIPTION OF *PEPLOGLYPTUS BELFRAGEI* Le CONTE**

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RESUMEN

Dos nuevos Histeridae (Coleoptera) neotropicales, con una redescrición de *Peploglyptus belfragei* Le Conte.- Descripción de dos nuevos Histeridae de Bolivia: *Bacanius* (s. str.) *pseudohamatus* n. sp. y *Peploglyptus golbachii* n. sp., con una redescrición de *P. belfragei* Le Conte.

In a consignment of unidentified Histeridae from the Col. Fundación-Instituto Miguel Lillo in Tucumár at least two new species were found, of which the descriptions are presented here. In the description of the elytral striae in the following species the terminology of Wenzel (1944) is followed.

***Bacanius* (s. str.) *pseudohamatus* n. sp.**

Holotype of undetermined sex. Length (head and pygidium excluded) 1.04, width 0.85, height 0.95 mm. Body form (fig. 1): broadly oval, strongly convex. Colour: medium brown, darkened near sutures, legs and antennae yellowish brown. Fine reticular microsculpture on head, pronotum, apex and sides of elytra, pygidium, prosternum, lateral sides of meso- and metasternum, abdominal sternites and back sides of profemora and protibiae, giving these parts a greasy shagreened appearance, other parts of the body between the punctures smooth and shiny.

Head: mandibulae curved, tip pointed. Labrum short, rounded in front, with yellow setae. Clypeus convex. Frons flat, with a faint triangular impression between the antennae. Eyes not convex, visible from above. Antennal segment 1 (scape) club-shaped (fig. 3), seg-

ment 2 as wide as long, much broader than the following segments; segment 3 slender, about twice as long as broad, segments 4 and 6 smaller than segments 5,7 and 8. Antennal club covered with a yellow pubescence, sutures indistinct.

Pronotum: convex, about 2.5 times as wide as long, with strongly convergent, slightly curved sides and sharp downbent anterolateral angles. Emargination for the head slightly bisinuate in dorsal view. Marginal stria distinct, complete, behind the head very fine. A row of distinct punctures along the base, on the disc within the microreticulation faintly impressed punctules, distance between these punctules 2-3 times their diameter. Scutellum small, triangular.

Elytra: about 2.6 times as long as pronotal midline, together wider than long. Inflexed sides without marginal epipleural stria and with a complete subcariniform marginal elytral stria, not continued along the elytral apex. Subcariniform first dorsal stria, just visible in dorsal view, reaching from the basal 0.15 (where it is lost in faint oblique impressions) to posterolateral angle. Between this stria and the marginal elytral stria a faint longitudinal impression in the apical half, and two faint oblique impressions about halfway. Faint oblique impressions at the base, forming

indistinct indications of two dorsal striae, and a faint longitudinal impression along the suture in the apical 0.3. A distinct hamiform stria at either side of suture (fig. 1), composed of minute tubercles, the anterior branch slightly divergent anteriorly and posteriorly. Small punctures of same diameter as in basal pronotal row evenly distributed, at sides and apex slightly aciculate; distance between punctures about two times their diameter.

Pygidium: inflexed, triangular with rounded apex and sides, a narrow part of the propygidium visible along its base.

Prosternum: Lobe broadly rounded, slightly deflexed. Prosternal keel wider than long, slightly convex, inner prosternal striae parallel, in front of the procoxae abruptly divergent.

Mesosternum: bisinuate, marginal stria interrupted in the middle, meso-metasternal boundary marked by a darkened band, but no genuine suture. Metasternum with an elongate median posterior tubercle. Meso- and metasternum with small punctures, disc between the punctures smooth and shiny, sides gradually reticulate. Visible abdominal sternites with same sculpture as on meso-metasternal sides.

Legs: protibiae widening from base to about 0.3, thence parallel to about 0.75 of total length (fig. 4). Meso- and metatibiae slightly widening distally, their greatest width at about 0.75 from base. Tarsi long, slender, segments 5 nearly as long as segments 2, 3, 4 together.

Identification: in Wenzel's key (1944) to the New World species of *Bacanius* the new species runs to *B. hamatus* Lewis, 1888. It differs from this species by its more rounded body form (compare figs. 1 and 5), the presence of an extensive reticulation, the distinct metasternal tubercle (in *B. hamatus* vaguely indicated), the more pointed elytral apex, the triangular frontal impression and the less curved postmetacoxal striae (compare fig. 2 and 6).

Variation: length 0.92 - 1.16 mm. No distinct sexual dimorphism.

Material examined: 226 specimens.

Holotype with locality label reading: "Museum Tucumán/BOLIVIA - Tarija/Bermejo/14.28-II-1969/R. Golbach", in the collection Fundación-Instituto Miguel Lillo, Tucumán. All other specimens paratypes, same data as holotype, partly preserved in alcohol, in the collection of Fundación-Instituto Miguel Lillo, Tucumán and in the collection of the author. Specimens will be distributed to the main collections of Histeridae.

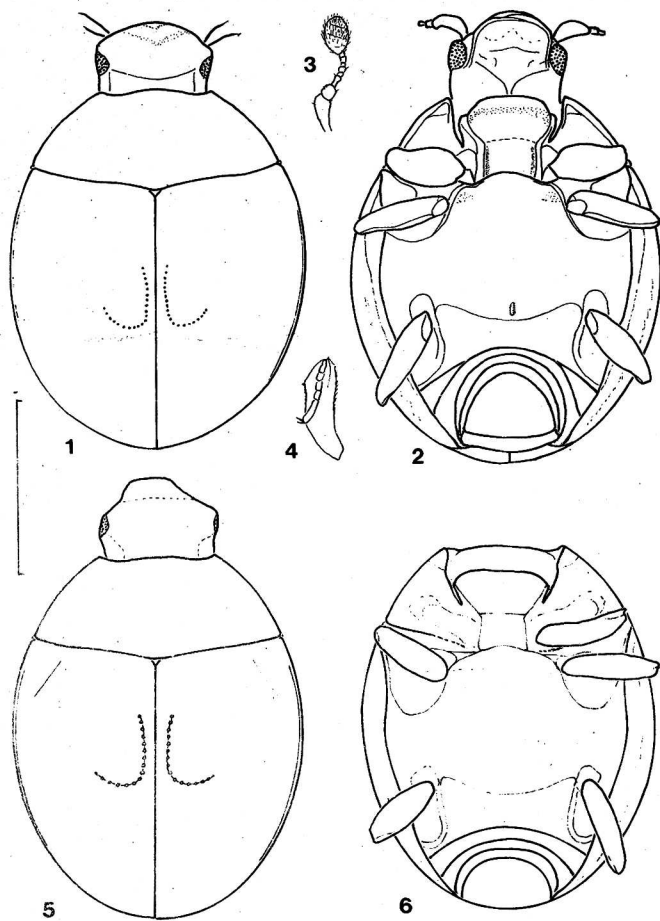
Discussion: notes about the method of collecting are not available. In the same batch *Epiurus vethi* Bickhardt and a new *Peploglyptus* species (vide infra) were present.

Note: the name of this species expresses the close relationship with *Bacanius hamatus* Lewis.

Peploglyptus golbachi n. sp.

Holotype of undetermined sex. Length (head, propygidium and pygidium excluded) 1.7, width 1.12, height 0.67 mm. Body form (fig. 7): rectangular oval. Colour: medium brown, greasy shiny; tarsi and antennae yellowish brown. Dense finely granular microsculpture on the entire integument, except for the antennal funiculus and club, the interspaces between the punctures on the meso-metasternal disc and first visible abdominal sternite, and the tarsi. Upper surface, propygidium and pygidium with very short yellowish white dust-like scales, widely dispersed.

Head: mandibulae curved, tip bidentate. Labrum transverse, a long yellow seta on either side. Clypeus elevated, convex, punctulate. Frons between and in front of the eyes transversely concave, passing to flattened vertex. Antennae inserted in a emargination on a protuberance anterior to each eye; from this protuberance a sharp ridge runs anteromedially, ending abruptly on the clypeus. Antennal segment 1 (scape) slightly curved and twisted, club-shaped (fig. 10); antennal segment 2 elongate, slightly bent, about as long as segments 3, 4, 5 together. Antennal club with fine ye-



Figs. 1-6.- *Bacanius* (s.str.) *pseudohamatus* n.sp.
 1, dorsal view;
 2, ventral view;
 3, right antenna;
 4, left protibia;
 5-6: *Bacanius* (s.str.) *hamatus* Lew.;
 5, dorsal view; 6, ventral view. Scale line = 0,5 mm.

flow pubescence, with long yellow hairs intermingled, especially on tip. Sutures in club indicated by shallow furrows, indistinct due to pubescence.

Pronotum: about 1.7 times as wide as long, posterior edge widely angulate, sides convergent anteriorly, a notch halfway; anterolateral angles with shallow notch. Emargination for the head, fig. 7. Prosternal wings not visible in dorsal view. A marginal ridge close to lateral edge, slightly depressed near the notch.

An almost straight longitudinal ridge near base at about 0.25 from lateral edge, bending outward anteriorly, continuous with the posterior margin of a deep lateral pit. Medially of each basal longitudinal ridge a groove, which deepens anteriorly, ending in the lateral pit. These pits laterally confined by the marginal ridge, filled with encrusted exsudate, difficult to remove; in one of the paratypes long yellow hairs can be seen in the exsudate, directed inward from the posterior and lateral

walls of the pits. Disc and posterolateral parts of pronotum with unequal, irregularly dispersed, shallow, slightly umbilicate punctures, with small simple punctures intermingled. Scutellum small, triangular.

Elytra: slightly more than 2 times as long as pronotal midline, much broader at base, sides curved, apex cut straight and transverse. Inflexed sides with a sinuate, slightly cariniform, irregularly crenulate stria, and laterally confined by a complete sinuate humeral ridge, geminate over the basal 0.85, its two branches merging gradually posteriorly, their greatest distance at about the basal 0.3. Oblique humeral stria indistinct. Sutural elytral margins forming together a distinct, complete costa, which flattens a little anteriorly, continuous with the faintly elevated basal margin. Between sutural costa and humeral ridge three marked longitudinal costae, about equally elevated, reaching from basal margin to just a little before apex. Intercostal spaces slightly concave, nearly equal in width, covered with shallow, large, slightly umbilicate punctures, rather evenly distributed. The granular microsculpture extending onto the umbilicate punctures, rendering their outlines rather indistinct.

Propygidium: transverse, with sparse shallow punctures. Pygidium: triangular, with rounded apex, sparsely covered with large shallow punctures.

Prosternum: lobe trapezoidal, prosternal wings for the greater part covering deep antennal fossae. Keel rather broad, with slightly curved lateral ridges, each ridge ending in front at the posterior margin of a pit, filled with encrusted exsudate. Lateral parts with oblique ridges, fig. 8.

Mesosternum: bisinuate, short, anterior border finely marginate, continued in an oblique postmesocoxal metasternal ridge. Metasternum: slightly depressed along the midline, meso-metasternal and median metasternal sutures effaced by the sculpture. Visible abdominal sternite 1 with short oblique ridge behind postcoxa. Prosternal lobe, basal part of prosternal keel, meso- and metasternum, visible

abdominal sternite 1, and lateral parts of other abdominal sternites closely covered with large, shallow, round, slightly umbilicate punctures, with small simple punctures intermingled; granular microsculpture dense in bottom of umbilicate punctures, their interspaces on meso-metasternal disc and abdominal segment 1 scarcely microsculptured, consequently shiny.

Legs: slender. Protibiae (fig. 9) slightly curved, outer margin with blunt angle at 0.7 from base, with a row of yellow spinules at upper margin, a row of short setae at lower margin. Tarsal groove straight, shallow. Meso- and metatibiae slightly widened distally, widest at about 0.7 from base. Tarsi with five segments, under side with long yellow setae, elsewhere with short setae. Two claws, slightly curved.

Aedeagus (paratype): straight, the narrowed tip strongly bent, basal piece large (fig. 11, 12).

Variation: length 1.6 - 1.7 mm. No distinct sexual dimorphism.

Material examined: 4 specimens.

Holotype with locality label reading: "Museum Tucumán/BOLIVIA - Tarija/Bermejo/14.28-II-1969/R. Golbach", in the collection of the Fundación-Instituto Miguel Lillo, Tucumán; 3 paratypes, 1 male, 2 of undetermined sex, same data as holotype, 2 in the collection of the Museum Tucumán, 1 in the collection of the author.

Note: the name of this species is given in honour of the collector.

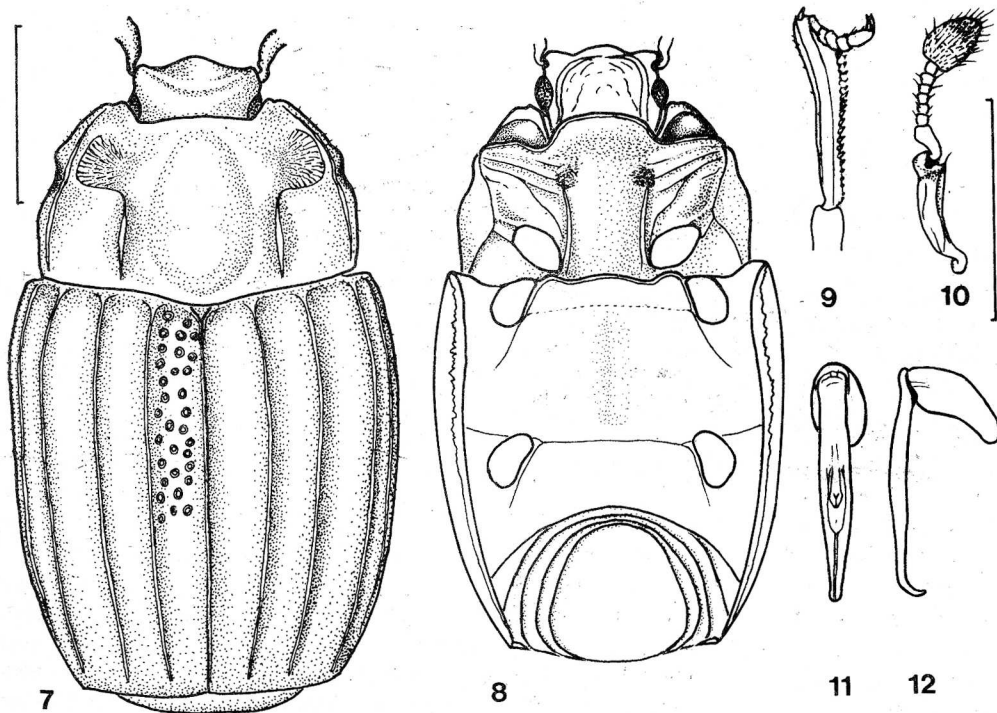
Discussion: nothing is known about the circumstances under which the specimens were caught. In the same batch a great number of *Bacanius pseudohamatus* Kanaar (vide supra) and some specimens of *Epiurus vethi* Bickhardt were present, and it is quite probable that the material was obtained by sifting. The pits with yellow hairs and exsudate suggest, that the species is myrmecophilic. It is the second known species in the genus, the other being *Peploglyptus belfragei* LeConte, described from

the Southeastern U.S.A. The new species differs from *belfragei* by the complete and about equally elevated elytral costae, the shorter pronotum with less curved basal longitudinal ridges, the in dorsal view non-visible prosternal wings, and the extensive microsculpture on most parts of the body. As the original description of *P. belfragei* LeC. is very concise, a redescription of this species is added hereafter.

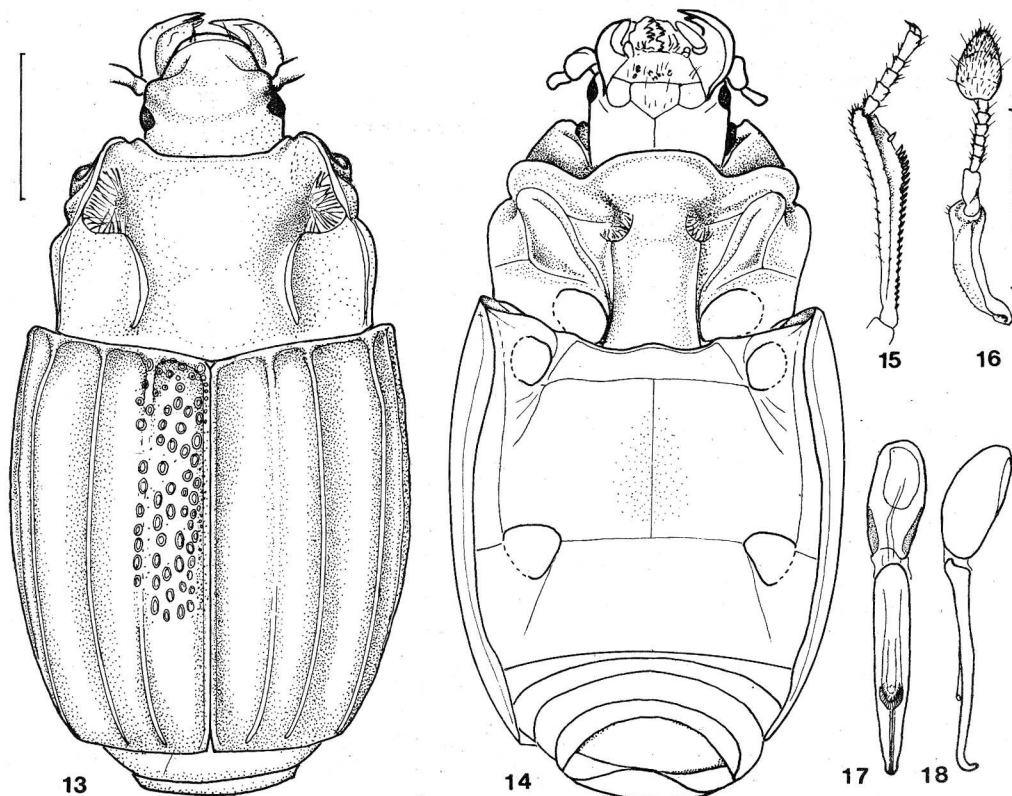
Peploglyptus belfragei LeConte, 1880

Length (head, propygidium and pygidium excluded): 2.1 - 2.2., width: 1.3 - 1.35, height: 0.9 mm. No distinct sexual dimorphism. Body form: quadrangulate oval, fig. 13. Colour: dark brown, tarsi, antennal funiculus and club

yellowish brown. Dense reticular microsculpture on head, antennal scape, lateral parts of mesosternum, metasternum and first visible abdominal sternite, and on the lateral and posterior parts of the other abdominal sternites; less distinct microsculpture on the legs. Parts lacking dense microsculpture shiny. *Head*: mandibulae curved near tip, bidentate. Labrum transverse, punctulate with yellow setae at either side. Clypeus convex. Frons transversely concave between and in front of the eyes, passing to flattened vertex. Antennae inserted in an emargination on a marked preocular protuberance. From each protuberance a fine ridge runs anteromedially, ending abruptly on the clypeus. Antennal segment 1 (scape) (fig. 16) slightly curved and twisted, club-shaped; with short yellow setae near the tip. Antennal segment 2 elongate and



Figs. 7-12.- *Peploglyptus golbachi* n. sp. 7, dorsal view (intercostal punctures partly shown); 8, ventral view; 9, right protibia; 10, right antenna; 11, aedeagus, dorsal view; 12, the same, lateral view. Scale lines = 0,5 mm; 7-8 same scale, 9-12 same scale.



Figs. 13-18.- *Peploglyptus belfragei* LeC. 13, dorsal view (punctures partly shown); 14, ventral view; 15, right protibia; 16, right antenna; 17, aedeagus, dorsal view; 18, the same, lateral view. Scale lines = 0,5 mm; 13-14 same scale, 15-18 same scale.

curved, about as long as antennal segments 3, 4, 5 together. Antennal club with yellow pubescence, with long hairs intermingled, especially on tip. Sutures between the three segments of the club visible through the pubescence as shallow furrows.

Pronotum: 1.5 as wide as long in the midline, general form fig. 13. Lateral sides with notch about midway. In front of these notches the lateral parts of the prosternal wings just visible in dorsal view. A complete marginal ridge close to the lateral side, depressed near the notch. Anterolateral angles with slight notch. On either side at base a longitudinal curved ridge at about 0.25 from lateral edge, convex medially, continuous with the posterior margin of a deep lateral pit. Medially of each basal longitudinal ridge a groove, which deepens anteriorly, ending in the lateral pit. A faint transverse depression connects both

grooves just posterior to the pits. These pits confined laterally by the marginal ridge, bearing long yellow setae on the bottom, posterior and lateral walls. Basal parts of pronotum with unequal, shallow, slightly umbilicate punctures, rather densely and unevenly distributed, less densely so laterally of the basal ridges; anteriorly the punctures gradually smaller, not umbilicate, and less densely distributed. Scutellum small, triangular.

Elytra: nearly two times as long as pronotal midline, much broader at base, with slightly curved sides. Apex transverse, almost cut straight. Inflexed sides of elytra with sinuate, subcariniform stria, and laterally confined by a humeral ridge, geminate between humeral angle and 0.7 from base, its two branches gradually merging posteriorly, their greatest distance at about 0.2 from base. Sutureal margins of both elytra forming together

a distinct costa, continuous with the elevated basal margin. Between sutural costa and humeral ridge three costae; costa 1 strongly elevated, costa 2 less elevated, costa 3 gradually obsolete in the anterior 0.6, only visible as a very faint elevation in the basal 0.5. Costae continuous with elevated basal elytral margin, ending near elytral apex. Space between costa 2 and 3 narrower than other intercostal spaces. Intercostal spaces slightly concave, covered with irregularly distributed, large, elongate, shallow umbilicate punctures, these punctures becoming smaller and evanescent near apex. Between the umbilicate punctures small simple punctures interspersed.

Propygidium: transverse, with large, shallow, slightly umbilicate punctures.

Pygidium: about as long as wide, triangular, with rounded sides and apex, sculptured as on propygidium.

Prosternum: lobe broadly rounded, margined, with small widely dispersed punctures. Prosternal wings covering for the greater part the deep antennal fossae. Keel slightly convex, a ridge on either side, these ridges divergent anteriorly, each ridge ending abruptly at the posterior margin of a pit with long yellow hairs. Medially of each lateral ridge a groove, gradually becoming deeper anteriorly, ending in the pits. Lateral parts of the prosternum with oblique sharp ridges (fig. 14).

Mesosternum: bisinuate, very short, anterior border marginate, continued in an oblique, slightly curved postmesocoxal ridge on metasternum. Meso-metasternal and midline metasternal sutures visible. Meso- and metasternum covered with large shallow, umbilicate punctures, smaller and closer near the slightly impressed midline, with small punctures interspersed. Visible abdominal sternite 1 sculptured as on metasternum, with short oblique postcoxal ridge. Few small umbilicate punctures on lateral parts of other abdominal sternites.

Legs: slender, punctured. Protibiae (fig. 15) slightly bent, gradually widening distally, then rather abruptly narrowed at 0.6 from base. Upper margin with row of yellow small

spines, lower margin with row of short yellow setae; tarsal groove straight, shallow. Tarsi with five segments, under side with long yellow setae, short setae elsewhere. Two claws, slightly bent.

Aedeagus: straight, the narrowed tip strongly bent, basal piece big, "inflated" (fig. 17, 18).

Vaginal palps: elongate triangular, the distal lateral side near tip pectinate, with some long yellow setae.

Material examined: two specimens, one male and one female, labelled: "Arkansas/Washington Co./IV:19:41/in flood debris along creek bank/M.W.Sanderson leg./ex colln.I11. Nat. Hist. Surv.". Female compared with type by R. L. Wenzel, 1950. Specimens in the collection of the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago.

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