

Taxonomic and nomenclatural changes in Cassidinae (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae)

Lukáš SEKERKA

Department of Entomology, National Museum, Cirkusová 1740, CZ-193 00, Praha – Horní Počernice,
Czech Republic; e-mail: sagrinae@gmail.com

Abstract. The following taxonomic and nomenclatural changes are proposed based on examination of relevant type material: **(i) New species.** *Charidotis amazona* sp. nov. is described from the Amazonas State of Brazil. It was previously misidentified and published as *C. orbifera* (Boheman, 1855). **(ii) Status changes.** The following taxa are reinstated from synonymy and their species status is restored: *Agroiconota urbanae* Buzzi, 1996 stat. restit. from synonymy of *A. subvittata* (Boheman, 1855); *Botanochara invasa* (Boheman, 1850) stat. restit. from synonymy of *B. octoplagiata* (Spaeth, 1909); *Charidotella rubrotestacea* (Boheman, 1855) stat. restit. from synonymy of *C. ventricosa* (Boheman, 1855); *Chelymorphia cruxnigra* Boheman, 1862 stat. restit. from synonymy of *Ogdoecosta juvenca* (Boheman, 1854); *Convexocoleus decemmaculatus* (Blake, 1930) stat. restit. from synonymy of *Elytrogona bulla* Boheman, 1862; *Eutheria bipunctata* (Wagner, 1877) stat. restit. from synonymy of *E. longula* (Boheman, 1857); *Nebraspis aureomarginata* (Boheman, 1857) stat. restit. from synonymy of *Stolas festiva* (Klug, 1829); *Omocerus bolivianus* (Boheman, 1857) stat. restit. from synonymy of *O. reichei* (Boheman, 1850); *Orexita postica* (Boheman, 1855) stat. restit. from synonymy of *O. picta* (Boheman, 1855); *Plagiometriona bremeri* (Boheman, 1855) stat. restit. from synonymy of *P. buqueti* (Boheman, 1855); *Stolas latissima* (Baly, 1872) stat. restit. from synonymy of *S. latevittata* (Boheman, 1862); *Stolas silbermanni* (Boheman, 1850) stat. restit. from synonymy of *S. festiva* (Klug, 1829). **(iii) New combinations.** *Agenysa calvata* (Boheman, 1862) comb. nov., *A. lacertosa* (Boheman, 1862) comb. nov., and *A. stragula* (Boheman, 1862) comb. nov. all from *Stolas* Billberg, 1820; *Asteriza tortuguilla* (Zayas, 1989) comb. nov. from *Plagiometriona* Spaeth, 1899; *Convexocoleus decemmaculatus* (Blake, 1930) comb. nov. from *Elytrogona* Chevrolat, 1836; *Discomorpha* (*Discomorpha*) *bohemanii* (Guérin-Ménéville, 1855) comb. nov. from *Cyclosoma* (*Dolichotoma*) Hope, 1839; *Goniochenia* (*Baranosa*) *honorata* (Baly, 1869) comb. nov., *Botanochara dignitosa* (Boheman, 1862) comb. nov., and *Stolas informis* (Boheman, 1862) comb. nov. all from *Cyrtionota* Chevrolat, 1836; *Helocassis ramosa* (Boheman, 1855) comb. nov. from *Plagiometriona*;

Microctenochira usta (Boheman, 1855) comb. nov. from *Coptocycla* Chevrolat, 1836; *Nebraspis aureomarginata* (Boheman, 1857) comb. nov. from *Stolas*; *Nympharescus aemulus* (Waterhouse, 1881) comb. nov. and *N. laevicollis* (Waterhouse, 1879) comb. nov. both from *Chelobasis* Gray, 1832; *Orexita bahiana* (Spaeth, 1931) comb. nov. from *Cistudinella* Champion, 1894. The genera *Aidoia* Spaeth, 1952 and *Orexita* Spaeth, 1911 are transferred from Cassidini to Ischyrosonychini based on head shape. **(iv) New synonymies.** *Agenysa caedemadens* (Lichtenstein, 1796) = *A. guianiensis* (Boheman, 1857) syn. nov. = *A. signaticollis* (Boheman, 1857) syn. nov.; *Agenysa calvata* (Boheman, 1862) = *A. connectens aequatoriensis* Spaeth, 1916 syn. nov.; *Agenysa lacertosa* (Boheman, 1862) = *A. crassicornis* Spaeth, 1905 syn. nov.; *Agroiconota subvittata* (Boheman, 1855) = *A. carlobrivioi* Borowiec, 2005 syn. nov.; *Alurnus dallieri* Pic, 1926 = *A. costalis* var. *bipartitus* Pic, 1926 syn. nov. = *A. tricolor* Uhmann, 1927 syn. nov. = *A. horni* Uhmann, 1935 syn. nov.; *Anacassis dubia* (Boheman, 1854) = *Physonota atomaria* Boheman, 1854 syn. nov.; *Basiprionota octomaculata* (Boheman, 1850) = *B. gibbosa* (Baly, 1863) syn. nov.; *Botanochara dignitosa* (Boheman, 1862) = *B. rudepunctata* (Spaeth, 1909) syn. nov.; *Botanochara invasa* (Boheman, 1850) = *B. planipennis* (Spaeth, 1899) syn. nov.; *Botanochara pavonia* (Boheman, 1850) = *B. multipicta* (Boheman, 1862) syn. nov.; *Cassida catenata* (Boheman, 1855) = *C. dorsalis* (Boheman, 1855) syn. nov.; *Cassida nigriventris* Boheman, 1854 = *Coptocycla mundula* Boheman, 1855 syn. nov.; *Charidotella fumosa* (Boheman, 1855) = *C. obnubilata* (Weise, 1921) syn. nov.; *Charidotis annularis* (Boheman, 1855) = *C. signoreti* (Boheman, 1855) syn. nov.; *Charidotis candens* (Boheman, 1855) = *C. suspecta* (Boheman, 1855) syn. nov.; *Charidotis circuliifera* Boheman, 1862 = *C. exornata* Weise, 1921 syn. nov.; *Charidotis circumscripta* Boheman, 1855 = *C. rubrocincta* Boheman, 1855 syn. nov.; *Charidotis nucleata* Boheman, 1855 = *C. orbifera* Boheman, 1855 syn. nov.; *Charidotis subrugosa* (Boheman, 1855) = *C. pumicosa* Boheman, 1862 syn. nov.; *Chelymorpha advena* Boheman, 1857 = *C. vittifera* Spaeth, 1932 syn. nov.; *Chelymorpha commutabilis* Boheman, 1854 = *C. parummaculata* Boheman, 1854 syn. nov. = *C. longula* Boheman, 1857 syn. nov.; *Cistudinella inanis* (Boheman, 1854) = *C. biguttata* Hincks, 1956 syn. nov.; *Ctenocharidotis nobiliata* (Boheman, 1855) = *C. briseis* (Boheman, 1862) syn. nov.; *Cyrtonota adspersa* (Boheman, 1850) = *Mesomphalia luteipennis* Boheman, 1850 syn. nov.; *Cyrtonota bistigma* (Boheman, 1857) = *C. smaragdina* (Boheman, 1857) syn. nov.; *Cyrtonota deliciosa* (Baly, 1872) = *C. pauperula* (Baly, 1872) syn. nov. = *C. tutelata* (Spaeth, 1932) syn. nov.; *Cyrtonota marginata* (Kirsch, 1883) = *C. kolbei* (Spaeth, 1907) syn. nov.; *Discomorpha bohemanii* (Guérin-Méneville, 1855) = *D. heikertingeri* (Spaeth, 1920) syn. nov.; *Elytrogona bulla* Boheman, 1862 = *E. gemmata* Blake, 1930 syn. nov.; *Eurypedus peltoides* (Boheman, 1854) = *Cassida oblonga* Thon, 1826 syn. nov. = *E. thoni* Barber, 1946 syn. nov.; *Exestastica ignobilis* (Boheman, 1854) = *Hybosa indecens* Boheman, 1855 syn. nov.; *Microctenochira jouscelini* (Boheman, 1855) = *M. semifasciata*

(Boheman, 1855) syn. nov.; *Microctenochira similata* (Boheman, 1855) = *M. napaea* (Boheman, 1862) syn. nov.; *Microctenochira usta* (Boheman, 1855) = *M. semilunaris* (Boheman, 1862) syn. nov. = *M. conspersa* (Kirsch, 1865) syn. nov. = *M. tristicula* (Spaeth, 1902) syn. nov. = *M. tristicula* var. *subvittata* (Spaeth, 1902) syn. nov.; *Nebraspis aureomarginata* (Boheman, 1857) = *N. viridimetallica* Borowiec, 1999 syn. nov.; *Nuzonia gestatrix* (Boheman, 1855) = *N. luculenta* (Boheman, 1862) syn. nov.; *Ogdoecosta soricina* (Boheman, 1862) = *O. stygia* (Boheman, 1862) syn. nov.; *Orexita justini* (Boheman, 1855) = *Physonota breviscula* (Boheman, 1857) syn. nov.; *Orexita postica* (Boheman, 1855) = *O. maura* (Boheman, 1855) syn. nov. = *O. picta* (Boheman, 1855) syn. nov. = *O. bifenestrata* (Boheman, 1855) syn. nov.; *Orexita speculata* (Boheman, 1862) = *O. plagipennis* Spaeth, 1911 syn. nov.; *Orexita wagneri* (Boheman, 1862) = *O. tripartita* (Champion, 1894) syn. nov.; *Paratrikona rubescens* Blake, 1939 = *P. albomaculata* Borowiec, 2009 syn. nov.; *Physonota pellucida* Wagnener, 1877 = *P. perampla* Champion, 1894 syn. nov.; *Plagiometriona zelleri* (Boheman, 1855) = *P. glyphica* (Boheman, 1855) syn. nov.; *Spaethiella rugosa* (Boheman, 1850) = *S. picina* (Boheman, 1862) syn. nov.; *Stolas cruentata* (Erichson, 1847) = *S. deplorabunda* (Boheman, 1857) syn. nov.; *Stolas diversa* (Boheman, 1850) = *S. vidua* (Boheman, 1850) syn. nov.; *Stolas latevittata* (Boheman, 1862) = *S. cassandra* (Spaeth, 1911) syn. nov.; *Stolas mannerheimi* (Boheman, 1850) = *S. beatula* (Boheman, 1862) syn. nov.; *Stolas silbermanni* (Boheman, 1850) = *S. vicina* (Boheman, 1850) syn. nov.; *Xenochalepus* (*Neochalepus*) *nigriceps* (Blanchard, 1843) = *Chalepus aeneiceps* Pic, 1937 syn. nov.; *Zeugonota quadrinodosa* (Boheman, 1855) = *Desmonota plicicollis* Boheman, 1862 syn. nov.

(v) Lectotype designations. Lectotypes are designated for the following taxa in order to conserve their status for purposes of synonymy: *Charidotis pumicosa* Boheman, 1862; *Chelymorphia longula* Boheman, 1857; *Mesomphalia aureomarginata* Boheman, 1857; *Mesomphalia latevittata* Boheman, 1862; *Mesomphalia latissima* Baly, 1872; *Mesomphalia silbermanni* Boheman, 1850; *Poecilaspis invasa* Boheman, 1850. **(vi) Change of authorship.** The authorship of the genus *Cyclosoma* Chevrolat, 1833 (not Guérin-Méneville, 1835) is here fixed according to context of the original publication.

Key words. Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, Cassidinae, entomology, taxonomy, nomenclature, new species, new synonymy, new combination, lectotype designation

Introduction

Cassidinae currently comprises circa 6400 species and thus represents the second largest subfamily of leaf beetles (Chrysomelidae). Although cassidines have been studied intensively on a global scale and are the only chrysomelid subfamily with a modern catalogue (BOROWIEC 1999a, STAINES 2016), a large number of enigmatic taxa still exists. Many of these taxa are

known only from primary descriptions and their citations in catalogues. In addition, subsequent authors did not always examine the relevant type material and as a result many names were misapplied – even some widely used names are based on misidentifications. Such cases require considerable changes as it is not always possible to conserve the currently used name. In order to set the basis for further research and stabilize nomenclature, I attempted to study type material for as many taxa as possible. To this end, during the past ten years, I visited nearly all major European museum collections. Some of the results of these investigations were published in a series of papers dealing with taxonomic and nomenclatural changes in Cassidinae (e.g. SEKERKA 2008a,b, 2014, 2015; SEKERKA & BARCLAY 2014; SEKERKA & BOROWIEC 2008, 2010, 2011, 2015; SEKERKA et al. 2014, 2016). Aiming for a consensus of cassidine nomenclature and thus further taxonomic stability, the present paper deals with about 100 taxa belonging to various tribes of Cassidinae.

Material and methods

All taxonomic changes were made after studying the relevant type material. Synonyms that have already been proposed are listed only if discussed and the type material was examined. Classification used herein follows BOROWIEC (1999a) and UHMANN (1957a). For a full list of synonyms, please refer to the above mentioned catalogues.

Type localities are cited in their original spelling or with additional remarks (in square brackets), if required. Label data are cited for every examined type, with the exception of some specimens deposited in MMUE, which I have seen but did not record label data, due to time constraints. All data are transcribed verbatim as they appeared on the respective labels. Double vertical bar (||) separates data on different labels and a single vertical bar (|) separates lines within each label. Additional comments are placed in square brackets. The following shortcuts are used to characterize individual labels: b – blue, bf – black frame, c – circle label, cb – cardboard label, g – green, hw – handwritten, p – printed, pi – pink, r – red, rf – red frame, s – soft label.

The BMNH specimens are provided with a numeric code, known as the BM number, referring to the Register of the collections, which often contains additional information, particularly in the case of specimens acquired before 1900. The numbers are explained in square brackets after the respective label, with exception of two general numbers referring to the collections of Hamlet Clark (67·56) and Joseph Sugar Baly (1905—54).

Original descriptions were consulted to verify type status of every studied specimen. While some authors clearly stated how many specimens they had at their disposal when describing a species (e.g. Spaeth), many did not. Notorious cases are those of J. S. Baly and C. H. Boheman, who usually indicated the presence of additional specimens but seldom did so when they described a single specimen, as they considered this standard practice. To evaluate the approach of both authors I have studied their collections and in the case of Boheman the numerous additional collections he mentioned in his *Monographia Cassididarum* (BOHEMAN 1850, 1854, 1855, 1862) as well. Primary descriptions often indirectly indicate whether they were based on only a single specimen (thus holotype by monotypy) or several, by writing it in singular or plural, mentioning a single length measurement or by providing length span, describing dorsal colouration in detail as other colour aberrations were often scored as several

unnamed varieties. Moreover, I consulted historic registers in institutions housing Boheman's type material (BMNH, MNHN, ZMHB) and additional correspondence and notes by Baly and Boheman. In all cases where Boheman or Baly convincingly possessed only a single specimen, it was here considered a holotype. If in doubt, although the description might have been based on a single specimen, it was considered as a syntype. In the case I found two or more specimens which agreed with the primary description and were conspecific, I considered them syntypes as lectotype designation was unnecessary. When more material might exist or the original type series included more species, I provided them with lectotype designations. Additional comments and specifications are given in remarks under relevant taxa. All herein designated lectotypes are provided with an additional printed red label: 'LECTOTYPUS | [genus] | [species] | [author and year] | L. Sekerka des. 2016'.

Publication dates were verified in most publications whether they agree with the present situation, i.e. respective issues of journals were consulted whether the actual publication date is in agreement or I have followed other published accounts (e.g. EVENHUIS 1997). In a few cases the publication appeared a year latter than was assumed previously. In all such cases the actual publication date is provided in brackets after the respective reference. The only exception is the *Catalogue of Coleopterous Insects in the collection of the British Museum. Part IX. Cassidae* written by Boheman. Until the present effort, it was thought to have been published in 1856, due to the title page. However, according to SHERBORN (1934), who acquired the publication dates for all the *Catalogues* from the BMNH library, it was published on 14th February 1857 and I thus modified the description date in the respective taxa.

Specimens examined in this study are deposited in the following collections:

- BMNH Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom (Max Barclay, Michael Geiser);
- DBET Department of Biodiversity and Evolutionary Taxonomy, Wrocław, Poland (Lech Borowiec);
- LSPC Lukáš Sekerka collection, Prague, Czech Republic;
- NMPC National Museum, Prague, Czech Republic;
- MCZ Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Cambridge, USA (Philip D. Perkins);
- MMUE Manchester Museum, Manchester, United Kingdom (Dmitri Logunov);
- MNHN Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France (Antoine Mantilleri);
- NHMB Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel, Switzerland († Michel Brancucci);
- NHRS Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm, Sweden (Johannes Bergsten);
- USNM National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., USA (Alex Konstantinov);
- ZMHB Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin, Germany (Johannes Frisch, Joachim Willers);
- ZMUC Zoological Museum, Københavns Universitet, Denmark (Alexey Solodovnikov);
- ZSMC Zoologische Staatssammlung, München, Germany (Martin Baehr).

Results

Tribe Alurnini Chapuis, 1875

Alurnus dallieri Pic, 1926

Alurnus costalis v. *Dallieri* Pic, 1926: 9 (original description).

Alurnus costalis v. *bipartitus* Pic, 1926: 9 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Alurnus tricolor Uhmann, 1927: 134 (original description; primary junior homonym of *A. tricolor* Olivier, 1789), **syn. nov.**

Alurnus horni Uhmann, 1935: 90 (new substitute name for *A. tricolor* Uhmann), **syn. nov.**

Type localities. *Alurnus costalis* v. *bipartitus*: 'Equateur'; *A. costalis* v. *Dallieri*: 'Equateur'; *A. tricolor*: 'Ecuador'.

Type material examined. *Alurnus costalis* v. *bipartitus*: HOLOTYPE: pinned, 'Equateur [w, hw by Pic, s] || type [yellow, hw by Pic, s] || TYPE [r, p, cb] || v. *bipartitus* | mihi [w, hw by Pic, s]' (MNHN).

Alurnus costalis v. *Dallieri*: HOLOTYPE: pinned, 'Equateur [w, hw by Pic, s] || sous condition | ex Clermont [w, hw by Pic, s] || *Alurnus* | *costalis* v. | nov *Dallieri* | mihi [w, hw by Pic, s] || type [yellow, hw by Pic, s] || Museum Paris | Coll. M. Pic [w, p, cb] || HOLOTYPE [r, p, cb]' (MNHN).

Remarks. PIC (1926) described two varieties, *A. costalis* var. *dallieri* Pic, 1926 and *A. costalis* var. *bipartitus* Pic, 1926, from Ecuador. UHMANN (1927) described *A. tricolor* from Ecuador and noted that it is similar to *A. costalis* Rosenberg, 1898. However, the name was preoccupied by *A. tricolor* Olivier, 1789, leading UHMANN (1935) to propose a new substitute name *A. horni* for his species. STAINES (2013) revised the genus, considered *A. horni* valid, retained var. *bipartitus* under *A. costalis* and raised the rank of the var. *dallieri* to species and placed it among taxa with pubescent pronotum and smooth elytra without costae.

Types of both Pic's varieties have sparsely pubescent pronotum and elytra with elevated ribs and are conspecific with *A. horni*. The var. *bipartitus* has the basal half of elytra yellow and the apical part blood red, just like *A. horni* while var. *dallieri* has completely red elytra. Besides colouration, there is no other character to separate these forms. Although the two varieties were described in the same publication, because of STAINES' (2013) act *A. dallieri* has the priority according to the Principle of the first reviewer (ICZN 1999: Article 24.2). Therefore I consider *A. horni* and *A. costalis* var. *bipartitus* as junior subjective synonyms of *A. dallieri*.

As mentioned above STAINES (2013) misinterpreted *A. dallieri* and wrongly placed it in the key. Hence this species should replace *A. horni* in the key and has to be deleted from the couplet 8. In the latter key, *A. costalis* is separated from *A. horni* (= *A. dallieri*) and *A. chapuisi* Uhmann & Jolivet, 1952, a third species with pubescent pronotum and costate elytra, by the setose vertex and each elytron with six costae vs. vertex not setose and elytra with four or five costae. However, these characters are variable at least in *A. dallieri*, which may also have six costae on each elytron, four main and two shortened additional ones more or less visible between the second and third, and third and fourth costae, respectively. Also it has short but distinct pubescence on vertex so the main distinguishing character is the density of vestiture on pronotum, which completely covers it in *A. costalis* while in the two other species it is very sparse.

Alurnus dallieri is known only from Ecuador while *A. costalis* seems to be restricted to Colombia. ROSENBERG (1898) described *A. costalis* based on one specimen from Colombia (Juntas, Río Dagua) and two from Ecuador (Cachabí) and noted that the latter differ from the type in the sparsely pubescent pronotum and that the pubescence was probably rubbed off. I have not examined these two specimens but it is likely that they belong to *A. dallieri* due to the sparsely pubescent pronotum. STAINES (2013) published as *A. costalis* also three specimens from Ecuador, one without further locality data and two from Cachabí and Cachabí to Paramba. I have not examined these specimens but they most likely belong to *A. dallieri* as ROSENBERG (1898) mentioned specimens from the same locality having sparsely pubescent pronota.

Distribution. Ecuador (PIC 1926, UHMANN 1927).

Tribe Arescini Chapuis, 1875

Nympharescus aemulus (Waterhouse, 1881) comb. nov.

Arescus aemulus Waterhouse, 1881: 266 (original description, incl. colour fig.).

Type locality. 'Ecuador, Sarayacu [according to the introduction of the paper]' [= Ecuador, Pastaza Province, Sarayacu, approx. 1°44'S, 73°30'W, 350–400 m a.s.l.]

Type material examined. HOLOTYPE: pinned: 'Type [w, p, s, circular label with red frame] || Sarayacu, | E. Ecuador | C.Buckley. | 91—97. [w, p, cb] || Arescus | aemulus. | (Type) C.Waterh. [w, hw by Waterhouse, s]' (BMNH).

Remarks. WATERHOUSE (1881) described this species based on a single specimen, collected from Sarayacu situated in the lowlands of the Pastaza Province on the Bobonaza River. He mentioned and illustrated that this species had a peculiar asymmetric pattern. WEISE (1911) transferred it to *Chelobasis* Gray, 1832 and until recently it was only listed in catalogues (see UHMANN 1957a). STAINES (2009) revised *Chelobasis*, redescribed the species and provided additional faunistic data for it.

Examination of the holotype revealed that this species actually belongs to the genus *Nympharescus* Weise, 1905 as it has a seta present in all four pronotal corners while *Chelobasis* has seta present only in the anterior corners. Even if the setae have been broken off, the swollen tubercle which serves as their base remains and allows to infer the presence of this character. The holotype of *A. aemulus* has all four setae clearly visible and the specimen depicted in STAINES (2009) is actually the holotype and its locality was erroneously listed as in the Napo province in the material examined. Additional faunistic records published by STAINES (2009), from the western slopes of the Andes, are not adopted here, as it is unlikely they are conspecific with the holotype, which was collected in the Amazonian lowlands of Ecuador.

Distribution. Ecuador: Pastaza (WATERHOUSE 1881).

Nympharescus laevicollis (Waterhouse, 1879) comb. nov.

Arescus laevicollis Waterhouse, 1879: 427 (original description).

Arescus waterhousei Duvivier, 1885: 249 (original description). WEISE (1911): 12 (synonymy).

Type locality. 'Colombia, Medellin [according to the introduction of the paper]'.

Type material examined. HOLOTYPE: pinned (missing both antennae): 'Type [w, p, s, circular label with red frame] || Medellin | 78·39 [w, hw, cb] || Arescus | laevicollis, | (Type) C.Waterh. [w, hw by Waterhouse, s]' (BMNH).

Remarks. WATERHOUSE (1879) described this species from an unknown number of specimens collected by Mr. Salmon at Medellin. The description was probably based on a singleton, as he provided only a single length measurement and the description of its colouration perfectly matches the specimen (species of Arescini display great colour variation). WEISE (1911) transferred the species to *Chelobasis* and until a recent revision it was only listed in catalogues (see UHMANN 1957a). This species is so far known only from the type specimen redescribed by STAINES (2009). Examination of the specimen revealed that it actually belongs to the genus *Nympharescus* as it has a seta present in all four pronotal corners (*Chelobasis* has a seta present only in the anterior pronotal corners). Even if the setae have been broken off, the swollen tubercle which serves as their base remains and allows to infer the presence of this character. The type of *A. laevicollis* has frontal left and hind right setae broken, but

the remaining two are clearly visible and the specimen depicted in STAINES (2009) is actually the holotype.

DUVIVIER (1885) described *Arescus waterhousei* from ‘Cauca (Amaz.)’. WEISE (1911) considered it as synonym of *A. laevicollis*. I did not examine its type so I retain *A. waterhousei* as synonym of *A. laevicollis*. Its type locality probably refers to the Cauca Department of the former Gran Colombia nowadays split in four departments: Antioquia, Cauca, Chocó and Valle de Cauca. Adding to the confusion, Duvivier used the abbreviation ‘Amaz.’, which almost certainly means Amazon, while all aforementioned departments are situated in the western part of Colombia and do not reach the Amazon Basin.

Distribution. Colombia: Antioquia (WATERHOUSE 1879).

Basiprionotini Gressitt, 1952 (1875)

Basiprionota octomaculata (Boheman, 1850)

Prioptera 8-maculata Boheman, 1850: 56 (original description).

Prioptera gibbosa Baly, 1863: 9 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Type localities. *Prioptera gibbosa*: ‘Tringane’ [= Malaysia, Terengganu]; *P. 8-maculata*: ‘Java’.

Type material examined. *Prioptera gibbosa*: HOLOTYPE: ♀, pinned, ‘Ting [w, hw by Baly, cb] || Type [w, p, s, c, rf] || Tringano [hw] | Baly Coll. | 1905—54. [w, p, cb] || Prioptera | gibbosa | Baly | Malay Peninsula [g, hw by Baly, cb] || Coll | Castelnau | Stevens | Type [hw by Baly on underside of preceding label]’ (BMNH).

Prioptera 8-maculata: LECTOTYPE (designated by BOROWIEC 1999a): ♀, pinned, ‘Java [w, p, s] || Mhm. [w, p, cb] || Type. [w, p, s] || LECTOTYPE | des. L. Borowiec [r, p, cb] || NHRS-SRAH | 000000084 [w, p, cb]’ (NHRS).

Remarks. BALY (1863) did not state how many specimens he had at his disposal. However, he most likely had only a singleton based on the description of its colouration and it is here considered as holotype. Baly did not provide any comparative diagnosis to other species, but simply stated in the foreword of the publication that he acquired the material too late to include it in the supplement to *Monographia Cassididarum* (BOHEMAN 1862). Baly purchased this specimen on Steven’s auctions and it originally came from material of Laporte de Castelnau.

Basiprionota gibbosa is very characteristic due to its strongly convex elytra with postscutellar tubercle and yellow antennae and the only similar species is *B. octomaculata* Boheman, 1850. BALY (1863) described *B. gibbosa* from a female specimen that perfectly matches the lectotype of *B. octomaculata*. *Basiprionota gibbosa* is thus considered a junior subjective synonym of the latter species.

The type locality of *B. gibbosa*, ‘Tringane’, refers either to the State of Terengganu or city Kuala Terengganu situated in the mouth of the Terengganu River in Malaysia.

Distribution. Indonesia: Java (BOHEMAN 1850), Sumatra (SPAETH 1925, BOROWIEC 2009a); Malaysia: Terengganu (BALY 1863).

Cassidini Gyllenhal, 1813

Agroiconota subvittata (Boheman, 1855)

Coptocyclus subvittata Boheman, 1855: 287 (original description).

Agroiconota carlobrivioi Borowiec, 2005: 64 (original description, incl. colour fig.), **syn. nov.**

Type localities. *Agroiconota carlobrivioi*: Peru, Madre de Dios Department, Puerto Maldonado. *Coptocyclus subvittata*: ‘Bolivia’.

Type material examined. *Coptocycla subvittata*: HOLOTYPE: pinned, 'Boliv [w, p, s] || Guerin [w, p, s] || Type. [w, p, s] || NHRS-JLKB | 000020906 [w, p, cb]' (NHRS).

Agroiconota carlobrivioi: PARATYPE: glued, 'PARATYPE | des. L. Borowiec [r, p, cb] || PERU Puerto | Maldonado [w, p, cb] || Dept.Madre de | Dios - C.Tello | XII.93 - I.94 [w, p, cb] || Agroiconota | carlobrivioi n. sp. | PARATYPE | des. L. Borowiec [w, p, cb]' (LSPC).

Remarks. BOROWIEC (2005) described *Agroiconota carlobrivioi* based on its unique colour pattern formed by irregular red stripes on yellow elytra while all similar species have regular stripes with complete borders. However, the identity of *A. subvittata* was erroneously interpreted; its holotype has an identical pattern to *A. carlobrivioi* and is conspecific with it. Therefore I consider *A. carlobrivioi* a junior subjective synonym of *A. subvittata*. See also remarks under *A. urbanae*.

The type locality of *A. carlobrivioi*, Puerto Maldonado, was wrongly spelled in the original description as 'Puerto Malonado'.

BOHEMAN (1855) did not precisely state how many specimens he had at his disposal but based on the single length measurement and characters mentioned in the description it is assumed he had a singleton.

Distribution. Bolivia: Beni; Brazil: Goiás; Peru: Madre de Dios, San Martín (BOROWIEC 2005).

Agroiconota urbanae Buzzi, 1996 stat. restit.

Agroiconota urbanae Buzzi, 1996a: 1 (original description, incl. fig.).

Agroiconota subvittata [misidentification]: BOROWIEC (1996): 125 (faunistics); BOROWIEC (2005): 63 (Figs 15–16).

Type locality. Brazil, São Paulo, Jundiá, Serra do Japi.

Type material. Holotype in the Departamento de Zoologia, Universidade Federal do Paraná, Brazil, not examined.

Remarks. BUZZI (1996a) described this species from a single specimen, provided a detailed description and figure of dorsal habitus, enabling identification of this taxon. BOROWIEC (1998b) synonymized it with *A. subvittata* based on similar colour pattern formed by red stripes on yellow elytra. However, the holotype of *A. subvittata* has the red stripes irregular due to punctures with large black areolae, particularly in the first and second stripe, while *A. urbanae* has these regular and bordered with small black punctures (see Figs 15 and 37 in BOROWIEC 2005). Therefore I restore the species status of *A. urbanae*. The specimen of *A. subvittata* from Corumbá published by BOROWIEC (1996) belongs to *A. urbanae* (L. Borowiec, pers. comm.).

Distribution. Brazil: Mato Grosso do Sul (BOROWIEC 1996), São Paulo (BUZZI 1996a).

Cassida catenata (Boheman, 1855)

Coptocycla catenata Boheman, 1855: 262 (original description).

Coptocycla dorsalis Boheman, 1855: 322 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Type localities. *Coptocycla catenata*: 'Java' [fixed by lectotype designation]; *C. dorsalis*: 'Java'.

Type material examined. *Coptocycla catenata*: LECTOTYPE (designated by BOROWIEC 1999a): pinned, 'Java. | Mellb [w, p, s] || Type. [w, p, s] || LECTOTYPE | des. L. Borowiec [r, p, cb] || NHRS-SRAH | 000000266 [w, p, cb]' (NHRS).

Coptocycla dorsalis: HOLOTYPE: pinned, 'Mus. | Western. [w, p, cb] || Java | Maj. 1814 | Dorsalis | Bohem. [w, hw, cb, brown frame]' (ZMUC).

Remarks. *Cassida catenata* is one of the commonest species in SE Asia, distributed from continental Malaysia to Sumba (BOROWIEC & ŚWIĘTOJAŃSKA 2016). It has a very variable colour pattern, ranging from a uniformly yellow dorsum to a primarily black discs of pronotum and

elytra. The typical form has the disc of elytra black with numerous yellow spots and the disc of pronotum black with two yellow spots.

BOHEMAN (1855) also described *C. dorsalis* from Java, from the collection of Westermann. This taxon remained unknown to subsequent workers and was listed only in catalogues (see BOROWIEC 1999a). The original type specimen was located in ZMUC, where Westermann's collection is housed. In my opinion this taxon represents a black form of *C. catenata* as it differs from the latter only in colouration. Since both taxa were described in the same publication I followed the Principle of the first reviser (ICZN 1999: Article 24.2) and chose the name *C. catenata* as valid, since it has been mentioned in numerous publications and is mostly correctly applied. The black form of *C. catenata* was also described as *C. ferrari* (Spaeth 1904), already synonymized by BOROWIEC (2001).

Cassida catenata was also recorded from the southern foothills of the Eastern Himalaya (e.g. MAULIK 1919), however, that population is probably a distinct taxon and was thus not included in the distribution of the species.

Distribution. Indonesia (eastwards to Sumba) and Malaysia (peninsular and Sarawak) (BOROWIEC & ŚWIĘTOJAŃSKA 2016).

Cassida nigriventris Boheman, 1854

Cassida nigriventris Boheman, 1854: 410 (original description).

Coptocyclus mundula Boheman, 1862: 452 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Type localities. *Cassida nigriventris*: 'Thibet'; *Coptocyclus mundula*: 'Ega prope fluvium Amazonum' [original type locality, sic!], 'Malacca and Singapore' [corrected according to the BMNH register, however doubtful].

Type material examined. *Cassida nigriventris*: HOLOTYPE: pinned (missing head and pronotum kept in a separate vial): 'Type [w, p, s, c, rf] || E. Coll. | Chev'. [w, p, cb] || Cassida. [p] | nigriventris | Type Bohem. [w, hw by Maulik, cb] || Cassida | nigriventris | Chev' Thibet [w, hw by Chevrolat, s] || 67·56 [w, p, s]' (BMNH).

Coptocyclus mundula: SYNTYPES: 1 spec., pinned, 'Type [w, p, s, c, rf] || 55 | 26 [w, hw by Baly, cb] || Ega [hw] | Baly Coll. | 1905—54. [w, p, cb] || Coptocyclus | mundula | Boh | Ega [w, hw by Baly, cb] || Boh | Type | 20 [hw by Baly on the verso of the previous label]' (BMNH); 1 spec., pinned, '55 | 26 [w, hw, s, circle label] || Ega [hw] | Baly Coll. | 1905—54. [w, p, cb] || C. mundula | Bhn. [w, hw by Gahan, cb] || = Cassida | nigriventris | Bhn | CJGahan [w, hw by Gahan, cb]' (BMNH).

Remarks. BOHEMAN (1862) described *Coptocyclus mundula* from the collection of J. S. Baly and gave Ega, nowadays Tefé in the state of Amazonas, Brazil, as the type locality. Since its description it remained enigmatic taxon to subsequent authors and the taxon was only listed in catalogues (see BOROWIEC 1999a). Boheman did not state how many specimens he had at his disposal. There are two specimens from the collection of J. S. Baly, both agreeing with the primary description, provided with the same register number and mounted in the same style, which I consider syntypes. It is possible that the specimens were originally provided only with a number referring to the register of BMNH collections and it is unknown why Baly considered them as from Ega. According to the register these specimens were collected by A. R. Wallace in Malacca and Singapore (M. Barclay, pers. comm.). The second syntype is provided with an additional label by C. J. Gahan, former keeper of the BMNH entomology collections, who noticed that this taxon is conspecific with *Cassida nigriventris*, but never published the synonymy. BOHEMAN (1854) described *C. nigriventris* presumably from a single specimen as he gave a single length measurement, stated only collection of Chevrolat

as depository and did not keep any specimen. The holotype is housed at the BMNH and presently has its pronotum and head broken off and stored in a separate vial pinned next to the specimen. Syntypes of *C. mundula* are identical to the holotype of *C. nigriventris* and I consider *C. mundula* a junior subjective synonym of the latter species.

As mentioned above, the original type locality of *C. mundula* given by Boheman and written by Baly on his identification label is erroneous and is here replaced by data from the BMNH register. However, it is still uncertain that these specimens were indeed collected either in Singapore or peninsular Malaysia, as there is no other material of this species from this region. *Cassida nigriventris* is a common species of the Himalayan foothills extending from Pakistan to mountains of northern Thailand and Vietnam.

Distribution. Bhutan, China (Guangxi, Yunnan, Xizang), N India, Nepal, Pakistan, Thailand and Vietnam (BOROWIEC & ŚWIĘTOJAŃSKA 2016).

Charidotella (Charidotella) fumosa (Boheman, 1855)

Coptocyclus fumosa Boheman, 1855: 156 (original description).

Metriona obnubilata Weise, 1921: 200 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Type localities. *Coptocyclus fumosa*: ‘Cayenna’. *Metriona obnubilata*: Brazil, Amazonas, Rio Autáz.

Type material examined. *Coptocyclus fumosa*: HOLOTYPE: pinned: ‘Cayen [w, p, s] || Bhn. [w, p, s] || Type. [w, p, s] || NHRS-SRAH | 000000446 [w, p, cb]’ (NHRS).

Metriona obnubilata: HOLOTYPE: glued: ‘Rio | Autaz [w, p, cb] || Amazon | Roman [w, p, cb] || nov. [w, p, s] || Metriona | obnubilata | m. [w, hw by Weise, s] || NHRS-SRAH | 000000474 [w, p, cb]’ (NHRS).

Remarks. WEISE (1921) described *Metriona obnubilata* from a single specimen and compared it to *M. glaucovittata* (Erichson, 1847). BOROWIEC (1989) transferred it to *Charidotella* Weise, 1896 and the taxon was listed only in catalogues (see BOROWIEC 1999a). The holotype has a pattern on the underside of elytra forming lateral stripe on each elytron and a band across elytra in their basal third. It also has subangulate humeral angles, a diffuse brownish pattern on pronotal disc and the specimen is conspecific with the holotype of *C. fumosa*. *Metriona obnubilata* is thus synonymized with the latter species.

BOHEMAN (1855) did not state exactly how many specimens he had at his disposal. However, based on the original description and the single length measurement, I assume he had only one.

Distribution. Argentina: Tucumán (SPAETH 1942); Brazil: Amazonas (WEISE 1921), Mato Grosso (SPAETH 1942); Ecuador (BOROWIEC 1996); French Guyana (BOHEMAN 1855); Guyana (BOROWIEC 1996); Peru (e.g. SPAETH 1942, BOROWIEC 1996).

Charidotella (Charidotella) rubrotestacea (Boheman, 1855) **stat. restit.**

Coptocyclus rubrotestacea Boheman, 1855: 423 (original description).

Type locality. ‘Columbia’.

Type material examined. HOLOTYPE: pinned: ‘Colum- | bia [w, p, cb] || Pazur | daki [w, hw, s] || Type. [w, p, s] || NHRS-JLKB | 000021793 [w, p, cb]’ (NHRS).

Remarks. BOHEMAN (1855) described *Coptocyclus rubrotestacea* presumably from a single specimen. Subsequently, the species was listed only in catalogues (see BOROWIEC 1999a) and BOROWIEC (1989) synonymized it with *Charidotella ventricosa* (Boheman, 1855). However, *C. rubrotestacea* differs by the uniformly pale explanate margin of elytra (humeral spots

always present in *C. ventricosa*), subcircular body shape (subtriangular in *C. ventricosa*), clypeus with an apical sulcus (smooth in *C. ventricosa*), and less convex elytra with much lower and obtuse postscutellar tubercle (high and sharp in *C. ventricosa*). I therefore restore the species status of *C. rubrotestacea*. The quite unusual combination of morphological features of this species is similar only to *Charidotella morio* (Fabricius, 1801), which differs by the primarily black ventral side (uniformly yellow in *C. rubrotestacea*), explanate margin of elytra declivous in their entire length (canaliculate in apical third in *C. rubrotestacea*), more constricted pronotum in its basal half, thus appearing subpentagonal (broadly rounded and nearly semicircular in *C. rubrotestacea*), and large basal teeth of claws (small in *C. rubrotestacea*). *Charidotella rubrotestacea* is so far known only from the holotype.

Distribution. Colombia (BOHEMAN 1855).

Charidotis amazona sp. nov.

Charidotis orbifera [misidentifications]: WEISE (1921): 202 (description, faunistics); SPAETH (1936): 86 (key); BOROWIEC (2009c): 646 (faunistics); BOROWIEC & TAKIZAWA (2011): 435 (faunistics).

Type locality. Brazil, Amazonas, Rio Autáz.

Type material. HOLOTYPE: pinned, 'Rio | Autaz [w, p, cb] || Amazon | Roman [w, p, cb] || nov. [w, p, cb] || NHRS-JLKB | 000022809 [w, p, cb]' (NHRS). PARATYPES: 1 spec., pinned, 'Maná- | os [w, p, cb] || Amazon | Roman [w, p, cb] || mars [w, p, cb] || NHRS-JLKB [w, p, cb] || 000022810 [w, p, cb]' (NMPC); 1 spec., glued, 'Brazil Amazonas | Tapurucuara | Rio Negro | 27.xi.1962 [w, p, cb]' (LSPC).

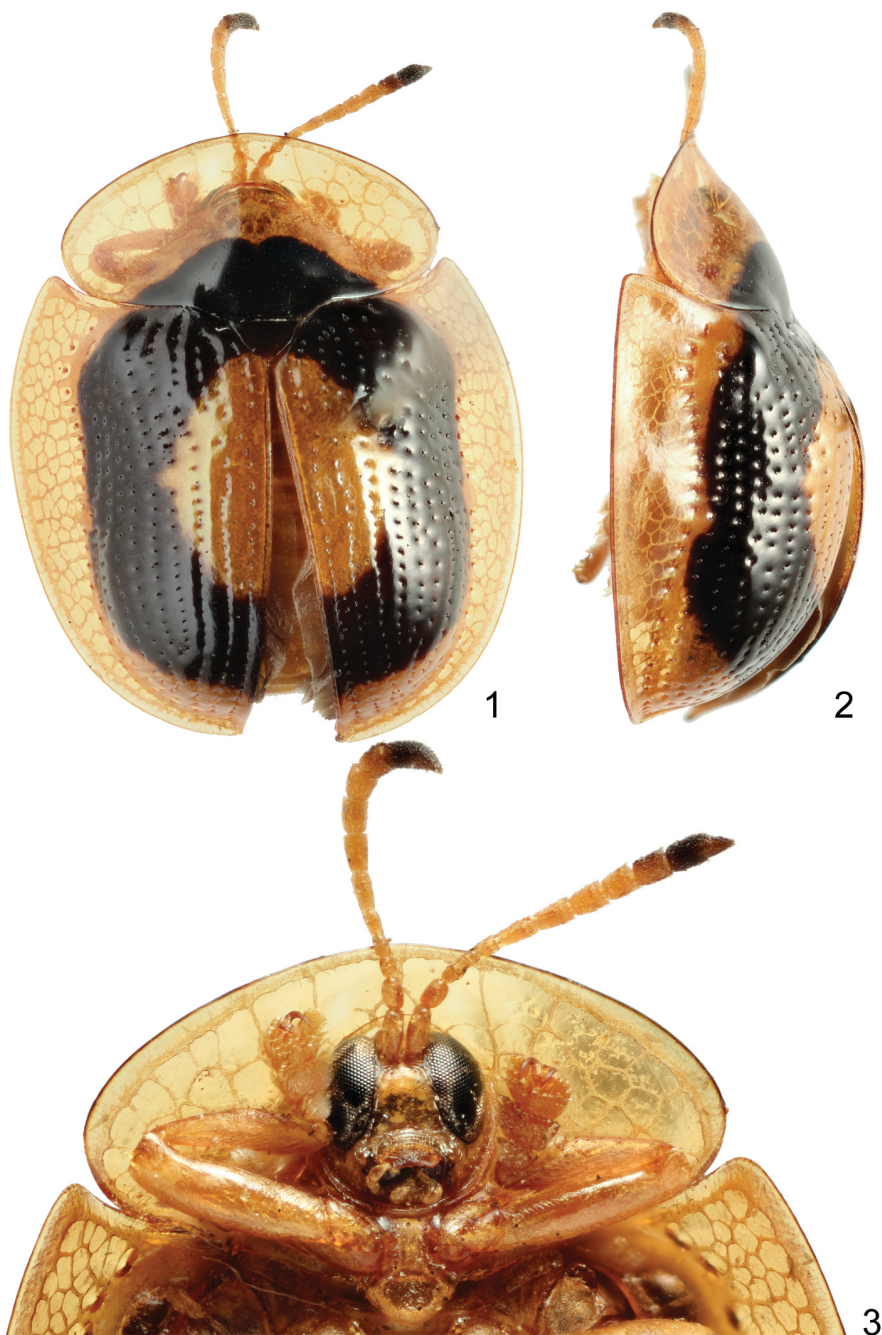
Description. Measurements ($n = 2$): length of body: 5.61–6.30 mm, width of body: 4.65–5.49 mm, length of pronotum: 1.74–1.78 mm, width of pronotum: 3.54–3.89 mm, length/width of body ratio: 1.14–1.20, width/length of pronotum ratio: 1.98–2.24. Body broadly rounded, subcircular in outline.

Dorsum yellow with a wide black ring covering basal half of disc of pronotum, scutellum, basal and apical 1/5 of disc of elytra, and laterally extends from the fourth to the ultimate row of punctures. Ventral side uniformly yellow, only antennomere X infuscate and XI black.

Pronotum semicircular without sharp corners, with maximum width slightly behind mid-length, and lateral sides broadly rounded. Anterior margin regularly rounded and slightly projecting forwards. Disc moderately convex, smooth and shiny, with several micropunctures on the top and groups of moderately coarse punctures on slope on each side. Explanate margin indistinctly separated from disc, slightly declivous, broad, smooth and shiny, impunctate, structured like a honeycomb.

Scutellum triangular, smooth, shiny, and micro-reticulate.

Base of elytra slightly wider than base of pronotum. Basal margin moderately curved towards humeral angles, simple and smooth. Humeral angles moderately protruding anteriorly and obtuse. Disc regularly convex, smooth and shiny, principal impression weak. Punctuation regular, punctures moderately coarse and gradually increasing from top of disc towards lateral margin. Scutellar row absent. Punctures mostly tightly arranged in rows separated by less than half of their diameter, with several wider interspaces on top of elytra. Intervals wide, 2–3× as wide as puncture diameter. Submarginal row distinct, normal. Marginal row distinct in whole length and with distinct vacancy around midlength, its punctures slightly coarser than punctures on slope of disc. Explanate margin moderately broad, moderately declivous,



Figs 1–3. *Charidotis amazona* sp. nov., holotype 1 –dorsal aspect; 2 –lateral aspect; 3 –head, antennae, and fore legs.

strongly narrowed in apical part, smooth and shiny, impunctate, and structured like a honeycomb. Apex of elytral epipleura sparsely pubescent.

Eyes large, occupying laterally almost entire head, genae short. Clypeal lines sparsely pubescent, fine, running along eyes to antennal insertions and converging in obtuse arch. Clypeus nearly as wide as long, flat, smooth and shiny, impunctate, and microreticulate. Labrum moderately broad, lower margin regularly inflexed without emargination and with faint carina. Antennae moderately long, with five basal glabrous antennomeres and six distal ones moderately increased. Ratio of antennomere lengths: 100 : 60 : 38 : 48 : 45 : 80 : 74 : 71 : 69 : 69 : 143. Antennomere II $1.6\times$ as long as III; IV and V approx. $1.7\times$ as long as VI, IX and X subequal in length.

Prosternal collar typical for genus, slightly impressed on its sides. Prosternal process broad, slightly constricted in the middle, moderately expanding apically, its surface shiny, irregular, and micro-rugose.

Legs unmodified. Claws divergent, simple. Fore claws without distinct micropecten, mid and hind with short but easily visible micropecten.

Differential diagnosis. *Charidotis amazona* sp. nov. belongs to the group of species characterized by a smooth and not shortened clypeal plate, elytra mostly regularly punctate with broad intervals and uniformly yellow explanate margin, dorsum with a black ring, and antennomeres IV and V distinctly shorter than VI. The group comprises five species and the new species runs to the thesis 195 of SPAETH'S (1936) key and replaces *C. orbifera* Boheman, 1855 which is here synonymized with *C. nucleata* Boheman, 1855 (see more details under the latter species).

Charidotis amazona sp. nov. stands nearest to *C. nucleata* Boheman, 1855 and *C. cognata* Boheman, 1855 as all three possess a shallow but distinct principal impression on the elytra, resulting in the internal four rows of punctures on each elytron being interrupted by a faint callosity. Moreover, the elytra are unevenly convex in lateral view with a distinct callosity in the postscutellar area. The remaining species of the group, *C. ambigua* Boheman, 1855, *C. arrowi* Spaeth, 1936 and *C. turialbana* Spaeth, 1936, do not have a distinct principal impression; the internal four rows are thus nearly regular in the postscutellar area and the elytra are regularly convex without any callosity. *Charidotis cognata* and *C. nucleata* differ by the denser and coarser punctation of elytra with narrower intervals and narrower clypeus. *Charidotis amazona* sp. nov. has the lowest postscutellar callosity, stoutest body and finest punctation of the three similar species.

Etymology. The species epithet is an adjective and refers to its terra typica, the State of Amazonas, Brazil.

Remarks. WEISE (1921) published two specimens from Rio Autáz and Manaus (Amazonas, Brazil) as *C. orbifera*. He assumed that Boheman did not possess fully coloured specimen(s) for the description of the latter species and thus provided an additional description. This assumption was probably based entirely on the primary description, as Weise pointed the ferruginous colouration of the scutellum (mentioned in the original description) while in both specimens he examined it was black. However, the holotype of *C. orbifera* is a fully sclerotized and coloured specimen and is also characterized by a ring becoming somewhat ferruginous towards the center of the elytra.

SPAETH (1936) placed *C. orbifera* next to *C. nucleata* in a group characterized by antennomeres IV and V being distinctly shorter than VI and distinguished them from others by the impunctate callosity interrupting the inner rows of punctures in the postscutellar area. Furthermore, he followed characters mentioned by WEISE (1921) to separate *C. nucleata* and *C. orbifera* that include colouration, punctuation and convexity of the elytra. I have examined both specimens published by Weise and found that they are very different from *C. orbifera* and thus are here described as *Charidotis amazona* sp. nov.

Distribution. Brazil: Amazonas (WEISE 1921, BOROWIEC 2009c, BOROWIEC & TAKIZAWA 2011).

Charidotis annularis (Boheman, 1855)

Coptocyclus annularis Boheman, 1855: 207 (original description).

Coptocyclus Signoreti Boheman, 1855: 210 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Type localities. *Coptocyclus annularis*: 'Brasilia'; *C. signoreti*: 'Brasilia ad Rio Janeiro'.

Type material examined. *Coptocyclus annularis*: SYNTYPE: pinned, 'Rio Jan [w, p, s] || F. Sahlb. [w, p, cb] || Type. [w, p, s] || NHRS-SRAH | 000000524 [w, p, cb]' (NHRS).

Coptocyclus signoreti: SYNTYPE: pinned, 'Rio Jan [w, p, s] || F. Sahlb. [w, p, cb] || Type. [w, p, s] || NHRS-JLKB | 000021832 [w, p, cb]' (NHRS).

Remarks. Both taxa were described in the same book by BOHEMAN (1855) just a few pages apart. SPAETH (1914) transferred both to *Charidotis* Boheman, 1854. SPAETH (1936) revised the genus and separated the two taxa only by colour: *C. annularis* with red disc of elytra and *C. signoreti* with black.

Examination of both types as well as additional historic specimens from various institutions revealed that the colour of elytra is variable in these taxa. Even the syntype of *C. signoreti* has variegated elytra, basally and centrally more black and laterally reddish-brown. Uniformly black specimens are very rare in collections and as result *C. signoreti* was listed only in catalogues while *C. annularis* was repeatedly reported (see BOROWIEC 1999a, BOROWIEC & ŚWIĘTOJAŃSKA 2016). In my opinion both nominal taxa represent colour morphs of a single species as all other morphological characters are identical. Such variability in colouration is not uncommon in similar species of *Charidotis* and it is known for instance in *C. auroguttata* Boheman, 1855 and *C. porosula* Spaeth, 1902.

Since both taxa were described in the same publication I followed the Principle of the first reviser (ICZN 1999: Article 24.2) and chose the name *C. annularis* as valid for this taxon, as it has been used recently and the species is more frequently identified in the collections under this name.

Distribution. Brazil: Bahia (SPAETH 1936), Minas Gerais (BOROWIEC 2009c), Paraná (FERNANDES & LINZMEIER 2012), Rio de Janeiro (BOHEMAN 1855, FLINTE et al. 2009), São Paulo (SPAETH 1936).

Charidotis candens (Boheman, 1855)

Cassida sanguinolenta Swederus, 1787: 193 (original description; primary junior homonym of *C. sanguinolenta* O. F. Müller, 1776).

Psalidonota candens Boheman, 1855: 85 (original description).

Coptocyclus suspecta Boheman, 1855: 422 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Type localities. *Cassida sanguinolenta*: ‘Brasilia’; *Coptocycla suspecta*: ‘Brasilia’; *Psolidonota candens*: ‘Brasilia’.

Type material examined. *Coptocycla suspecta*: SYNTYPE: pinned, ‘Brasil [w, p, s] || Reiche [w, hw, s] || NHRS-JLKB | 000022599 [w, p, cb]’ (NHRS).

Remarks. BOHEMAN (1855) stated ‘Mus. Dom. Reiche’ as the type depository of *Coptocycla suspecta*. In the supplement to *Monographia Cassidarum* Boheman did not mark this taxon with an asterisk which indicates it was not present in his collection (BOHEMAN 1862). Cassidinae described from the collection of Louis Reiche are currently deposited in at least three museums: BMNH (via Hamlet Clark collection), MNHN (mainly via René Oberthür), and NHRS (desiderata retained by Boheman). However, taxa proposed by BOHEMAN (1855) are largely kept in the BMNH, but there is no specimen that might potentially represent the type of *C. suspecta*. Similarly, I did not find any specimen in MNHN, but the large (and quite poorly organized) Oberthür collection in MNHN might contain material of this taxon.

I have found a single specimen in NHRS, which Boheman retained from Reiche. It does not bear the typical small printed label ‘Type’, which Boheman usually pinned under the first specimen in the series of species he described. On the other hand Boheman occasionally pinned this label under a specimen he returned to the owner of the respective collection and did not attach it to additional specimens he retained. The NHRS specimen agrees quite well with the primary description and I consider it as syntype.

SPAETH (1914) transferred *C. suspecta* to *Plagiometriona* Spaeth, 1899 and since then it was only listed in catalogues (see BOROWIEC 1999a). However, the taxon belongs to *Charidotis* as it has micropectinate tarsal claws and a third antennomere much shorter than the second. It has elytra with a low postscutellar tubercle and yellow dorsum only with an almost imperceptible small reddish spot on the tubercle, which is unusual in species of *Charidotis*. *Coptocycla suspecta* is in my opinion conspecific with *C. candens*, the only species of *Charidotis* with a similar combination of characters. It has a variable red pattern on elytra forming red ring extending along suture to apex and central red spot along suture in postscutellar area. The ring is in some specimens completely reduced, with only the spot on the top of elytra remaining. *Coptocycla suspecta* has the spot very small but otherwise, the convexity of elytra, the shape and size of body, and the structure of antennae and clypeus is exactly the same with *C. candens* and I synonymize it with the latter species. Since both taxa were described in the same publication I followed the Principle of the first reviser (ICZN 1999: Article 24.2) and chose the name *C. candens* as the valid one because it is currently used for *Cassida sanguinolenta* Swederus, 1787 not O. F. Müller, 1776. I did not examine types of *C. candens* and *C. sanguinolenta* but these were studied by SPAETH (1936) who established the synonymy so I follow here his concept of *C. candens*.

Distribution. Brazil: Rio de Janeiro (BOROWIEC 1996), São Paulo (SPAETH 1936); Colombia (SPAETH 1936).

Charidotis circulifera Boheman, 1862

Charidotis circulifera Boheman, 1862: 370 (original description).

Charidotis exornata Weise, 1921: 203 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Type localities. *Charidotis circulifera*: ‘Brasilia (Ega)’ [= Tefé in the State of Amazonas]; *C. exornata*: ‘[Brazil, Amazonas] Rio Autáz: Cururuzinho’.

Type material examined. *Charidotis circulifera*: SYNTYPES: 1 spec., pinned, 'Brasil. | Ega [hw] [w, p, s] || Baly. [w, p, s] || Type. [w, p, s] || NHRS-SRAH | 000000546 [w, p, cb]' (NHRS); 1 spec., pinned, 'Type [w, p, s, c, rf] || Ega [hw] || Baly Coll. | 1905—54. [w, p, cb] || Charidotis | circulifera | Boh | Ega [w, hw by Baly, cb] || Coll | Bates | Stevens | Named by | Boheman | Type [hw by Baly on underside of the preceding label]' (BMNH); 1 spec., pinned, 'Ega [hw] || Baly Coll. | 1905—54. [w, p, cb]' (BMNH).

Charidotis exornata: HOLOTYPE: pinned, 'Rio | Autaz [w, p, cb] || Amazon | Roman [w, p, cb] || sept. [w, p, s] || Autaz, S^a. Amelia 12/9 14. | Pa blad i skogem [= on leaf in forest] A. Rm[oman] [w, hw by Roman, cb] || Type. [w, p, s] || exornata | m. [w, hw by Weise, cb] || exornata W. | cognata ab. [w, hw by Spaeth, cb] || NHRS-JLKB | 000021800 [w, p, cb]' (NHRS).

Remarks. *Charidotis exornata* was described explicitly from a single specimen (WEISE 1921). SPAETH (1931b, 1936) considered it as an aberrant specimen of *C. cognata* Boheman, 1855. Based on the labels Spaeth cited, it is unclear why he considered it as a peculiar form of the latter species, as it is very different in size and morphological features. *Charidotis exornata* is distinct by the very broadly elliptical pronotum presented only in certain species, i.e. theses 261–266 in SPAETH (1936), while *C. cognata* has a narrower pronotum and coarser punctuation of elytra. In my opinion *C. exornata* is conspecific with *C. circulifera* Boheman, 1862 as both taxa are morphologically similar, differing only in colouration. The latter has a dorsum with two concentric rings, black and red, and a yellow central spot, while in *C. exornata* the red inner ring is expanded and forms a large central spot without a yellow marking. For these reasons I synonymize *C. exornata* with *C. circulifera*.

Distribution. Brazil: Amazonas (BOHEMAN 1862, WEISE 1921).

Charidotis circumscripta Boheman, 1855

Charidotis circumscripta Boheman, 1855: 24 (original description).

Charidotis rubrocincta Boheman, 1855: 23 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Type localities. *Charidotis circumscripta*: 'Brasilia'; *C. rubrocincta*: 'Brasilia'.

Type material examined. *Charidotis circumscripta*: LECTOTYPE (designated by BOROWIEC 1999a): pinned, 'Brasil. [w, p, s] || Schneid. [w, p, s] || Type. [w, p, s] || LECTOTYPE | des. L. Borowiec [r, p, cb] || NHRS-SRAH | 000000552 [w, p, cb]' (NHRS).

Charidotis rubrocincta: HOLOTYPE: pinned, 'Brasil [w, p, s] || Bhn. [w, p, s] || Type. [w, p, s] || NHRS-JLKB | 000021829 [w, p, cb]' (NHRS).

Remarks. BOHEMAN (1855) described *C. rubrocincta* based on a dark coloured specimen with explanate margins and a reddish-brown ventral surface. The colouration was the only character used to separate this taxon from *C. circumscripta*, as other characters are identical in both descriptions. Types of both taxa have the same size, punctuation and convexity of elytra, proportion of antennae and differ only in colouration of pale parts, which are yellow in *C. circumscripta* and reddish-brown in the other specimens of *C. rubrocincta*. The latter taxon is known only from the holotype while *C. circumscripta* is a relatively common species in eastern Brazil and I attribute the colouration of *C. rubrocincta* to a preservation artefact. Since both taxa were described in the same publication I followed the Principle of the first reviser (ICZN 1999: Article 24.2) and chose *C. circumscripta* as the valid name for this species, as it was correctly applied and used in literature until recently.

Distribution. Brazil: Mato Grosso, Paraná (BOROWIEC 1996), Rio de Janeiro (BOHEMAN 1855; BOROWIEC 1996, 2002, 2009c).

***Charidotis nucleata* Boheman, 1855**

Charidotis nucleata Boheman, 1855: 18 (original description).

Charidotis orbifera Boheman, 1855: 14 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Type localities. *Charidotis nucleata*: 'Brasilia'; *C. orbifera*: 'Brasilia ad flumen Amazonis'.

Type material examined. *Charidotis nucleata*: SYNTYPE: 1 spec., pinned, 'Para [w, hw, s] || Bhn. [w, p, s] || Type. [w, p, s] || NHRS-JLKB | 000021815 [w, p, cb]' (NHRS). 1 spec., pinned, 'Para [w, hw, s] || Baly Coll. | 1905—54. [w, p, cb] || Charidotis | orbifera | Boh | Amazons [w, hw by Baly, cb] || Type Boh | Col Jekel [hw by Baly on underside of the preceding label]' (BMNH).

Charidotis orbifera: HOLOTYPE: pinned, 'Amazo | na [w, hw, s] || Jekel [w, hw, s] || Type. [w, p, s] || NHRS-JLKB | 000021818 [w, p, cb]' (NHRS).

Remarks. BOHEMAN (1855) described *C. nucleata* and *C. orbifera* in the same publication and separated them based on colouration and size. Both taxa have a black ring on elytra, becoming brownish or reddish towards their centre. Boheman described the colouration of *C. orbifera* as being darker, almost black, only with a ferruginous tip of scutellum, while in *C. nucleata* it has a distinct brownish-red inner ring. I have studied and compared types of both taxa and could not find reasonable characters to separate the two taxa besides colouration. The shape of clypeus, ratio of antennomeres and punctuation of elytra are identical and I hereby synonymize the two taxa. As both were described in the same publication I followed the Principle of the first reviser (ICZN 1999: Article 24.2) and chose *C. nucleata* as the valid name for this species as it appears to be always correctly applied and historic material identified in museums agrees with the type.

Distribution. Brazil: Pará (SPAETH 1936, BOROWIEC 2002) and Rio de Janeiro (FLINTE et al. 2009).

***Charidotis subrugosa* (Boheman, 1855)**

Coptocycla subrugosa Boheman, 1855: 331 (original description).

Charidotis pumicosa Boheman, 1862: 374 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Type localities. *Charidotis pumicosa*: 'Brasilia'; *Coptocycla subrugosa*: 'Brasilia'.

Type material examined. *Charidotis pumicosa*: LECTOTYPE (here designated): pinned: 'Type [w, p, s, c, rf] || Brazil [hw] | Baly Coll. | 1905—54. [w, p, cb] || Charidotis | pumicosa | Boh | Brazil [w, hw by Baly, cb] || Type | Boh | 110 [hw by Baly on underside of the preceding label]' (BMNH).

Coptocycla subrugosa: LECTOTYPE (designated by BOROWIEC 1999a): pinned: '29663 [w, p, s] || subrugosa. .Bhn. | Brasil [w, hw by Boheman, s] || Type [red, p, cb] || LECTOTYPE | des. L. Borowiec [red, p, cb]' (ZMHB).

Remarks. BOHEMAN (1862) described *Charidotis pumicosa* based on an unknown number of specimens sent to him by J. S. Baly. SPAETH (1926) transferred it to *Ctenochira* Chapuis, 1875 (= *Microctenochira* Spaeth, 1926) without any comment. BOROWIEC (1999a) stated that he examined syntype deposited in the Manchester Museum (coll. F. Spaeth).

BOHEMAN (1862) did not denote *C. pumicosa* by an asterisk, which suggests he did not retain any specimen from Baly but most likely had only a single specimen at hand when describing this species. Another possibility is that Baly sent him a single specimen and the others were discussed in correspondence but should be still included in the type series. I did not examine the specimen deposited in the Manchester Museum and thus cannot confirm whether it belongs to the type series or not. Nevertheless, the BMNH specimen fully agrees

with the primary description and undoubtedly belongs to the type series and is designated here as a lectotype, in order to amend taxon name for the purpose of synonymy.

The BMNH specimen clearly belongs to *Charidotis* Boheman, 1854 as it has micropectinate tarsal claws (species of *Microctenochira* have a long pecten) and the third antennomere is much shorter than second. *Charidotis pumicosa* is quite distinct due to its infrequent combination of morphological features for *Charidotis*: uniformly yellow dorsum, very coarsely punctate elytra and antennomeres IV and V shorter than VI. Using the SPAETH's (1936) key the taxon falls to *C. subrugosa* (thesis 187). Punctuation of elytra is in both taxa similarly coarse, only *C. subrugosa* has slightly more elevated interspaces among punctures than *C. pumicosa*, providing the surface of its elytra with a more irregular appearance. I have compared types of both taxa and consider this as a minor difference subject to intraspecific variability as other principal morphological features such as the size and the shape of body, the shape of clypeus, and the proportion of antennomeres are identical in both taxa and hence I synonymize *C. pumicosa* with *C. subrugosa*.

SPAETH (1936) mentioned 'Ost-Brasilien (Mucury)' as distribution of *C. subrugosa*. The locality refers most likely to the city of Mucuri situated in the delta of Rio Mucuri in southernmost tip of the state of Bahia.

Distribution. Brazil: Bahia (SPAETH 1936).

Ctenocharidotis nobiliata (Boheman, 1855)

Coptocyclus nobiliata Boheman, 1855: 437 (original description).

Coptocyclus Briseis Boheman, 1862: 412 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Type localities. *Coptocyclus briseis*: 'Brasilia'; *Coptocyclus nobiliata*: 'Brasilia'.

Type material examined. *Coptocyclus briseis*: HOLOTYPE: pinned, 'Type [w, p, s, c, rf] || Brazil [hw] | Baly Coll. | 1905—54. [w, p, cb] || Coptocyclus | Briseis | Boh | Brazil [w, hw by Baly, cb] || Coll | Fry | Named by | Boheman | Type 126 [hw by Baly on underside of preceding label]' (BMNH).

Coptocyclus nobiliata: HOLOTYPE: pinned, 'Rio Jan [w, p, s] || F. Sahlb. [w, p, cb] || Type. [w, p, s] || NHRS-JLKB | 000022074 [w, p, cb]' (NHRS).

Remarks. BOHEMAN (1855) explicitly described *Coptocyclus nobiliata* from a single specimen. I also assume that *Coptocyclus briseis* was based on a single specimen according to the original description, due to its not fully sclerotized elytra and unusual colouration.

SPAETH (1926) studied a specimen compared with the type of *C. briseis* by G. E. Bryant and concluded that it is close to *C. nobiliata*, differing only in the sparser punctuation of elytra. I have studied the holotype of *C. briseis* as well as the specimen compared by Bryant and both are teneral and not fully sclerotized. As a result, the punctuation of elytra artificially appears sparser and finer than in *C. nobiliata*. Otherwise both taxa are identical and lead me to synonymize *C. briseis* with the latter species.

Distribution. Brazil: Rio de Janeiro (FLINTE et al. 2009).

Exestastica ignobilis (Boheman, 1854)

Chelymormpha ignobilis Boheman, 1854: 21 (original description).

Hybosa indecens Boheman, 1855: 3 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Type localities. *Chelymormpha ignobilis*: 'Brasilia'; *Hybosa indecens*: 'Brasilia'.

Type material examined. *Hybosa indecens*: HOLOTYPE: ♀, pinned: 'Brasil. [w, p, s] || Bhn. [w, p, s] || Type. [w, p, s] || NHRS-JLKB | 000022206 [w, p, cb]' (NHRS).

Remarks. BOHEMAN (1854) described *Chelymorpha ignobilis* from ZMHB material. SPAETH (1909a) proposed for this species the genus *Exestastica* Spaeth, 1909, however, pointed that the specimen he used for description did not fully agree with the original description of *C. ignobilis* but with additional specimens identified as that species in various collections. BOROWIEC (1999a) synonymized *Hybosa margineguttata* Wagener, 1877 with *E. ignobilis* but he was not able to locate the type of the latter in the ZMHB collection. During my stay in ZMHB I was also unable to trace the type of *E. ignobilis* and I thus follow Spaeth's concept of the species. I studied the holotype of *Hybosa indecens* and found that it is conspecific with *E. ignobilis* and I therefore synonymize both species.

Distribution. Brazil: Espirito Santo (SPAETH 1909) and Rio de Janeiro (BOROWIEC 1996).

Helocassis ramosa (Boheman, 1855) comb. nov.

Coptocyclus ramosa Boheman, 1855: 393 (original description).

Type locality. Colombia, Tolima Department, Honda.

Type material examined. HOLOTYPE: pinned: 'E. Coll. | Chev'. [w, p, cb] || Type [w, p, s, c, rf] || N Grena | Honda | G Goudot [g, hw by Chevrolat, s] || 66 [g, p, s] || aspidom | ramosa | Bhn | Honda [w, hw by Chevrolat, s] || 67-56 [w, p, s] || Coptocyclus | ramosa, | Bohem | Type in coll. Chevr. [w, hw by Gahan, cb]' (BMNH).

Remarks. BOHEMAN (1855) described this species presumably from a single specimen from the collection of Chevrolat. He compared it with *Coptocyclus clavata* (Fabricius, 1798) and it was placed in the same group as other species latter transferred to the genus *Helocassis* Spaeth, 1952 (in HINCKS 1952). SPAETH (1937) however, placed *Coptocyclus ramosa* in *Plagiometriona* Spaeth, 1899, most likely based on the primary description. I have studied its type and the species in fact belongs to *Helocassis* as it has a head with frontoclypeal sulci, which are absent in *Plagiometriona*. The species is morphologically most similar to *H. crucipennis* (Boheman, 1855) but differs in the base of elytra much wider than the base of pronotum, humeral angles protruding anterad, and subpentagonal body outline with straight lateral sides of elytra while *H. crucipennis* has oval body with weakly projecting humeral angles. The body shape is more similar to *H. testudinaria* (Boheman, 1855) and *H. clavata*, however, both have rugose surface of elytra and high postscutellar tubercle, which is very low in *H. ramosa* and it also has smooth surface of elytra.

BOHEMAN (1855) mentioned 'Columbia' as the type locality, however, the specimen bears more detailed locality data. The type locality is here specified to Honda situated in the Tolima Department of Colombia.

Distribution. Colombia: Tolima (present paper).

Microctenochira jousnelini (Boheman, 1855)

Coptocyclus Jousnelini Boheman, 1855: 227 (original description).

Coptocyclus semifasciata Boheman, 1855: 228 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Type localities. *Coptocyclus Jousnelini*: 'Nova Grenada'; *Coptocyclus semifasciata*: 'Columbia'.

Type material examined. *Coptocyclus Jousnelini*: SYNTYPE: pinned, 'Colum- | bia [w, p, s] || Mhm. [w, p, s] || Type. [w, p, s] || NHRS-JLKB | 000022321 [w, p, cb]' (NHRS).

Coptocyclus semifasciatus: HOLOTYPE: pinned, 'Colum- | bia [w, p, cb] || Bhn. [w, p, s] || Type. [w, p, s] || Ctenochira | semifasciatus | = Microctenoch. | Jousselini ab. [w, hw by Spaeth, cb] || NHRS-JLKB | 000022352 [w, p, cb]' (NHRS).

Remarks. The description of *Coptocyclus semifasciatus* follows immediately that of *Coptocyclus jousselini* and BOHEMAN (1855) differentiated them by elytral pattern. Both have the disc of pronotum and elytra brownish-red outside bordered by black and yellow explanate margins. *Coptocyclus jousselini* has a yellow band running approximately in the basal third of elytra and reaching laterally the explanate margin, while in *C. semifasciatus* the first band is shortened and laterally reaching only to the fifth row of punctures. Both taxa were transferred to *Charidotis* by SPAETH (1914). Subsequently, SPAETH (1926) redescribed *C. jousselini* and designated it as the type species of *Microctenochira* and after a decade he also transferred *C. semifasciatus* to the same genus (SPAETH 1936), leaving it as valid species.

I have studied types of both taxa and I could not find any relevant morphological differences to separate them except for the colouration of elytra. Species of *Microctenochira* are very variable regarding dorsal colouration. I hereby synonymize the two taxa. Since both were described in the same publication I followed the Principle of the first reviser (ICZN 1999: Article 24.2) and chose *M. jousselini* as valid, as it was constantly and correctly applied since SPAETH (1926) and moreover it is the type species of the genus *Microctenochira*.

Distribution. Colombia (BOHEMAN 1855) and Trinidad (SPAETH 1926).

Microctenochira scabra (Boheman, 1855)

Coptocyclus scabra Boheman, 1855: 495 (original description).

Ctenochira pumicosa [misidentification]: SPAETH (1926): 70 (redescription, key).

Type locality. 'Brasilia'.

Type material examined. HOLOTYPE: pinned: 'Brasil [w, p, s] || Type. [w, p, s] || NHRS-JLKB | 000022351 [w, p, cb]' (NHRS).

Remarks. BOHEMAN (1855) described *Coptocyclus scabra* presumably based on a single specimen. GEMMINGER & HAROLD (1876) transferred it to *Ctenochira* (= *Microctenochira*). SPAETH (1926) revised the genus *Ctenochira* but *C. pumicosa* was unknown to him and he did not include it in the key but pointed that it could be an immaculate specimen of *M. quadrata* (DeGeer, 1775) or *M. aciculata* (Boheman, 1855). Using SPAETH's (1926) key, the holotype of *M. scabra* falls under *M. pumicosa* (Boheman, 1862) and it is to replace the latter species in the key as it is transferred here to *Charidotis* (see further details under *C. subrugosa*).

The holotype of *C. scabra* fits well Spaeth's definition of *M. pumicosa* as it has a uniformly yellow body and elytra with rather sparse punctuation. Punctures are deep, foveolate but of the same colour as the elytra. Antennae are yellow with antennomere IX slightly darker than the rest. Clypeus has a shallow oval impression like many species of *Microctenochira*.

Distribution. Brazil (BOHEMAN 1855).

Microctenochira similata (Boheman, 1855)

Coptocyclus similata Boheman, 1855: 177 (original description).

Coptocyclus sellata Boheman, 1855: 178 (original description); SPAETH (1926): 59 (synonymy), **syn. confirm.**

Coptocyclus Napaea Boheman, 1862: 411 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Type localities. *Coptocyclus napaea*: 'Petropolis Brasiliae'; *C. sellata*: 'S:t Paul Brasiliae'; *C. similata*: 'Brasilia interior'.

Type material examined. *Coptocycla napaea*: SYNTYPES: 1 spec., glued, 'Type [w, p, s, c, rf] || Coptocycla | Napaea Bhn | Type from Bhn [w, hw, cb] || 67-56 [w, p, s]' (BMNH); 1 spec., pinned (missing pronotum and head), 'CON-STANC [w, p, cb] || Clark. [w, p, s] || Type. [w, p, s] || NHRS-JLKB | 000022329 [w, p, cb]' (NHRS).

Coptocycla sellata: SYNTYPE: pinned, 'Brasil [w, p, cb] || M. Wien [w, p, s] || Type. [w, p, s] || NHRS-JLKB | 000022358 [w, p, cb]' (NHRS).

Coptocycla similata: LECTOTYPE (designated by BOROWIEC 1999a): pinned, 'Brasil [w, p, cb] || Mhm. [w, p, cb] || Type. [w, p, s] || LECTOTYPE | des. L. Borowiec [r, p, cb] || NHRS-JLKB | 000022356 [w, p, cb]' (NHRS). PARALECTOTYPE: pinned, 'Brasil [w, p, cb] || Bhn. [w, p, s] || PARALECTOTYPE | des. L. Borowiec [r, p, cb] || NHRS-JLKB | 000022357 [w, p, cb]' (NHRS).

Remarks. BOHEMAN (1862) described *Coptocycla napaea* and compared it with *Coptocycla sellata*. SPAETH (1926) synonymized the latter with *Microctenochira similata* and separated *M. napaea* by the basal spot on pronotum with red (uniformly black in *M. similata*) and finer punctuation of the central yellow spot on elytra. I have studied types of all three taxa and in my opinion all belong to a single species and represent only colour forms. Moreover, *M. napaea* was based on a teneral specimen and as a result the punctuation of its elytra appears finer.

I was able to locate two specimens of *M. napaea* that belong to the type series. The BMNH specimen, however, does not have a locality label, but is glued and pinned in the same way, on a similar label as other material collected by Clark during his travels in Brazil. Only a small portion of the Cassidinae he collected is provided with original locality labels and if so, frequently only the first specimen in the original series had the label. Therefore I assume the specimen was collected in Petropolis as indicated by BOHEMAN (1862).

Distribution. Argentina: Misiones (BOROWIEC 2002, 2009c); Brazil: Rio Grande do Sul (BOROWIEC 2009c), Rio de Janeiro (BOHEMAN 1862, DONCKIER DE DONCEEL 1884), Santa Catarina (BOROWIEC 2002), Sao Paulo (BOHEMAN 1855, SPAETH 1926); Paraguay (BOROWIEC 1996).

Microctenochira usta (Boheman, 1855) comb. nov.

Coptocycla usta Boheman, 1855: 306 (original description).

Coptocycla semilunaris Boheman, 1862: 475 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Coptocycla conspersa Kirsch, 1865: 96 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Ctenochira tristicula Spaeth, 1902: 93 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Ctenochira tristicula var. *subvittata* Spaeth, 1902: 92 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Type localities. *Coptocycla conspersa*: 'Bogota'; *C. semilunaris*: 'Brasilia?'; *C. usta*: 'Cayenna'; *Ctenochira tristicula* incl. var. *subvittata*: Peru, Cuzco Region, Marcapata.

Type material examined. *Coptocycla usta*: HOLOTYPE: pinned, 'E. Coll. | Chev'. [w, p, cb] || Type [w, p, s, c, rf] || TYPE [w, p, s] || 32. [w, p, s] || Coptocycla | usta Bhn | Cayenna [w, hw by Chevrolat, s] || 67-56 [w, p, s] || Coptocycla | usta, Bhn | Type ex coll. Chev. [w, hw by Gahan, cb]' (BMNH).

Coptocycla semilunaris: HOLOTYPE: pinned, 'Type [w, p, s, c, rf] || 122 [g, hw, cb] || loc-? [hw] | Baly Coll. | 1905—54. [w, p, cb] || semilunaris MS | 25 [w, hw, s] || semilunaris Boh [w, hw, s] || Coptocycla | semilunaris | Type Bhn [w, hw by Gahan, cb]' (BMNH).

Ctenochira tristicula incl. var. *subvittata*: SYNTYPES (MMUE). [Examined but label data not recorded].

Remarks. SPAETH (1902) described *Ctenochira tristicula* as a distinct species similar only to *Microctenochira quadrata* due to similarly shaped and deeply impressed clypeus. Later on, SPAETH (1919) studied the type of *Coptocycla conspersa* and found it is conspecific with *C. tristicula*. SPAETH (1926) revised Neotropical species of the tribe Cassidini with pectinate tarsal claws and synonymized *C. conspersa* with *Ctenochira semilunaris*. Since then the latter

name is used as valid for this species. I have studied types of all abovementioned nominal taxa with the exception of *C. conspersa* and found that they are conspecific with *Coptocyclus usta*. Hence, I transfer the latter species to *Microctenochira* and synonymize with it *M. semilunaris*, including all the taxa previously considered as its synonyms.

Distribution. Bolivia: La Paz (SPAETH 1962); Brazil: Goiás (SPAETH 1926), Pará (BOROWIEC 1996); Colombia (KIRSCH 1865); Ecuador: Napo (BOROWIEC 1996); French Guyana (BOHEMAN 1855, BOROWIEC 2002); Peru: Cuzco (SPAETH 1902, BOROWIEC 2002).

Nuzonia gestatrix (Boheman, 1855)

Charidotis Gestatrix Boheman, 1855: 47 (original description).

Charidotis luculenta Boheman, 1862: 379 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Litocassis placidula Weise, 1921: 198 (original description); SPAETH (1931b): 184 (synonymy), **syn. confirm.**

Type localities. *Charidotis gestatrix*: Brazil, Pará [fixed by lectotype designation]; *C. luculenta*: 'Cayenne'; *Litocassis placidula*: 'Manãos' [= Brazil, Amazonas, Manaus].

Type material examined. *Charidotis gestatrix*: LECTOTYPE (designated by BOROWIEC 1999a): pinned, '29463 [w, p, s] || Para int. [g, hw, cb] || Sieber [g, hw, cb] || gestatrix. Lacord. [w, hw by Boheman, s] || LECTOTYPE | des. L. Borowiec [red, p, cb]' (ZMHB). PARALECTOTYPE: pinned, 'Cayen [w, p, s] || Mhm. [w, p, cb] || Type. [w, p, s] || NHRS-JLKB | 000022389 [w, p, cb]' (NHRS).

Charidotis luculenta: HOLOTYPE: pinned, 'Ex Musæo | Mniszech [w, p, cb]' (MNHN).

Litocassis placidula: HOLOTYPE: pinned, 'Maná- | os [w, p, cb] || Amazon | Roman [w, p, cb] || aug. [w, p, cb] || Typ. [w, p, cb] || Litocassis | placidula | m. [w, hw by Weise, cb] || NHRS-JLKB | 000022390 [w, p, cb]' (NHRS).

Remarks. SPAETH (1931b) synonymized *Litocassis placidula* with *Nuzonia gestatrix*. I have compared both types and the synonymy is correct. Additionally, I have studied the holotype of *Nuzonia luculenta* and in my opinion it is only a colour form of *N. gestatrix*. It has elytral disc mostly brown with two yellow circular spots in anterior third and laterally with deep yellow emargination around midlength, other characters are identical to *N. gestatrix*. The latter has elytra mostly yellow with thin brown pattern dividing each elytron to two or three large yellow areas: basal on basal third of disc, lateral (identical to the lateral emargination of *N. luculenta*) and apical. Often the stripe dividing the two last yellow areas is reduced to a short projection of the central broad band or completely reduced. The brown pattern of *N. gestatrix* exactly demarcates the outer margin of the brown pattern of *N. luculenta* and I therefore consider the latter only a colour morph of *N. gestatrix* and synonymize them.

Distribution. Brazil: Amazonas (WEISE 1921) and Pará (BOHEMAN 1855); French Guyana (BOHEMAN 1855).

Plagiometriona bremeri (Boheman, 1855) stat. restit.

Coptocyclus Brèmei Boheman, 1855: 243 (original description).

Type locality. 'Columbia; Bogota'.

Type material examined. SYNTYPE: ?♀, pinned, 'Colum- | bia [w, p, cb] || M. Wien [w, hw, s] || Type. [w, p, s] || NHRS-JLKB | 000022546 [w, p, cb]' (NHRS).

Remarks. BOHEMAN (1855) described this taxon from at least two specimens as he mentioned two depositories (NHRS and collection of Brême). SPAETH (1912) transferred it to *Plagiometriona* and later, reduced its status to aberration of *P. buqueti* (Boheman, 1855) without any

comments (SPAETH 1937). Since then, *P. bremeri* was considered its junior subjective synonym (see BOROWIEC 1999a).

I have examined types of both taxa and in my opinion they represent two distinct species and I therefore remove *P. bremeri* from synonymy of *P. buqueti* and restore its species status. See Table 1 for distinguishing characters between the two species.

Distribution. Colombia (BOHEMAN 1855).

***Plagiometriona buqueti* (Boheman, 1855)**

Coptocycla Buqueti Boheman, 1855: 371 (original description).

Type locality. ‘Columbia’.

Type material examined. LECTOTYPE (designated by BOROWIEC 1999a): ♂, pinned, ‘Colum- | bia [w, p, cb] || Buquet [w, hw, s] || Type. [w, p, s] || LECTOTYPE | des. L. Borowiec [r, p, cb] || NHRS-JLKB | 000022544 [w, p, cb]’ (NHRS). PARALECTOTYPE: pinned, ‘Colum- | bia [w, p, cb] || Fairm. [w, p, s] || PARALECTOTYPE | des. L. Borowiec [r, p, cb] || NHRS-JLKB | 000022545 [w, p, cb]’ (NHRS).

Remarks. SPAETH (1937) reduced *Plagiometriona moesta* (Boheman, 1855) as an aberration of *P. buqueti*, probably based on the primary description. Since then the former taxon has been considered as synonym of the latter (see BOROWIEC 1999a). According to the primary description BOHEMAN (1855) compared *P. moesta* to *P. buqueti* and mentioned that it has acutely pointed humeral angles and yellow elytra with a large black spot reaching far beyond the middle of elytra. Although many species of *Plagiometriona* display significant variability in the dorsal colour pattern (e.g. FLINTE et al. 2010), *P. buqueti* belongs to a group of species with fairly constant elytral pattern. Therefore it is desirable to study the type of *P. moesta* to verify whether the synonymy is valid.

The distribution is given according to WAGENER (1877), who published several faunistic records of *P. buqueti* from Colombia. It is necessary to verify respective specimens as they might also belong to *P. bremeri*.

Distribution. Colombia: Boyacá, Cundinamarca, Tolima (WAGENER 1877).

Table 1. Distinguishing characters between *Plagiometriona bremeri* (Boheman, 1855) and *P. buqueti* (Boheman, 1855).

	<i>P. bremeri</i> (Boheman, 1855)	<i>P. buqueti</i> (Boheman, 1855)
width/length ratio of pronotum	2.6	3.2
shape of pronotum	suboval, lateral sides in basal half straight and slightly converging; anterior half broadly rounded and convex	subrectangular, slightly widening from base to anterior corners; anterior margin nearly straight
explanate margin of elytra	0.4× as wide as disc	0.6× as wide as disc
humeral angles	regularly rounded in female	subangulate and sinuate in both sexes
colouration of underside	black	thorax black, abdomen yellow

***Plagiometriona zelleri* (Boheman, 1855)**

Coptocycla Zelleri Boheman, 1855: 247 (original description).

Coptocycla glyphica Boheman, 1855: 250 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Type localities. *Coptocycla glyphica*: ‘Havana’ [sic!]; *C. zelleri*: ‘Columbia’.

Type material examined. *Coptocycla glyphica*: HOLOTYPE: ♂, pinned (missing both antennae), ‘E. Coll. | Chev’. [w, p, cb] || Type [w, p, s, c, rf] || 104 [g, hw, s] || Havana | coll. [illegible] || Coptocyc | glyphica | Bhn | Havana [w, hw by Chevrolat, s] || 67·56 [w, p, s]’ (BMNH).

Coptocycla zelleri: LECTOTYPE (designated by BOROWIEC 1999a): pinned, ‘Colum- | bia [w, p, cb] || Buquet [w, hw, s] || Type. [w, p, s] || LECTOTYPE | des. L. Borowiec [r, p, cb] || NHRS-JLKB | 000022603 [w, p, cb]’ (NHRS). PARALECTOTYPE: pinned, ‘Colum- | bia [w, p, cb] || Buquet [w, hw, s] || PARALECTOTYPE | des. L. Borowiec [r, p, cb] || NHRS-JLKB | 000022604 [w, p, cb]’ (NHRS).

Remarks. SPAETH (1937) pointed that the type locality of *Plagiometriona glyphica* is erroneous and that the species in fact occurs in Colombia and Bolivia. He stated that it is very close to *Plagiometriona zelleri* but differs in the broader and less rounded pronotum, antennomere XI yellow at most on black apex (in *P. zelleri* are antennomeres X–XI uniformly black), and largely black ultimate interval on elytra (mostly yellow in *P. zelleri*).

The holotype of *P. glyphica* is nearly identical to the lectotype of *P. zelleri* and differs only by having an additional yellow spot on the lateral slope of elytra around their midlength. The pattern and body shape are otherwise the same. The colouration of ultimate interval varies from largely yellow to almost completely black, but the black colour is extending to at least around its midlength. Unfortunately, nothing can be said about colouration of antennae in *P. glyphica* as both are broken off from the second antennomere and the same condition was mentioned in the original description. However, in my opinion these two taxa are conspecific and since both names were proposed in the same publication I followed the Principle of the first reviser (ICZN 1999: Article 24.2) and chose *P. zelleri* as the valid name because it has better preserved type specimen and was correctly applied until recently.

I have not seen most of the material SPAETH (1937) assigned to *P. glyphica* apart from a single specimen from Nova Granada deposited in BMNH. This specimen perfectly agrees with types of both taxa and bears Spaeth’s identification label as *P. zelleri*. There are two possibilities: Spaeth had in his collection a different but similar species misidentified as *P. glyphica*, or all characters he used to separate the two taxa are the result of intraspecific variability. The distribution is given according to data published for *P. zelleri* as well as *P. glyphica*, but the latter are denoted with questionmark as I did not verify their identity.

Distribution. ?Bolivia: Songo; Colombia: Boyacá, Cundinamarca, ?Tolima (SPAETH 1937).

***Thlaspidosoma* Spaeth, 1901**

Thlaspidosoma Spaeth, 1901: 4 (original description).

Type species: *Thlaspidosoma dohrni* Spaeth, 1901 designated by SPAETH (1914).

Remarks. SPAETH (1901) proposed the genus *Thlaspidosoma* Spaeth, 1901 and considered it a feminine. The name is a combination of the genus name ‘*Thlaspida*’ and Greek word σῶμα (sóma, meaning body) and thus is neuter. Hence gender agreement of the endings of

all names which are adjectives (denoted in following list by an asterisk) in species currently included in the genus (see BOROWIEC 1999a) is corrected to neuter (ICZN 1999: Art. 31.2):

- **Thlaspidosoma assamense* Spaeth, 1926
- **Thlaspidosoma breve* Chen & Zia, 1964
- **Thlaspidosoma celebense* Spaeth, 1933
- Thlaspidosoma dohrni* Spaeth, 1901
- **Thlaspidosoma fallaciosum* Spaeth, 1901
- **Thlaspidosoma gracilicorne* Spaeth, 1915
- Thlaspidosoma horsfieldi* (Boheman, 1855)
- **Thlaspidosoma philippinum* (Spaeth, 1916)
- **Thlaspidosoma rizalense* Spaeth, 1933

Tribe Chalepini Weise, 1911

Xenochalepus (*Neochalepus*) *nigriceps* (Blanchard, 1843)

Odontota nigriceps Blanchard, 1843: pl. 24, Fig. 9 (original illustration); BLANCHARD (1847): 211 (original description). *Chalepus aeneiceps* Pic, 1937: 16 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Type localities. *Odontota nigriceps*: ‘Santa-Cruz (Bolivia)’; *Chalepus aeneiceps*: ‘Brésil: Uberaba’.

Type material examined. *Chalepus aeneiceps*: SYNTYPE: glued, ‘Uberaba | Brésil [w, hw by Pic, s] || Chalepus [w, hw by Pic, s] || Chalepus | aeneiceps | n sp [w, hw by Pic, s] || TYPE [r, p, cb] || Museum Paris | Coll. M.Pic [w, p, cb] || SYNTYPE [r, p, cb] || MNHN | EC2895 [w, p, cb]’ (MNHN).

Remarks. *Odontota nigriceps* first appeared as figure on plate published in 1843 while the text description appeared in 1847 (BLANCHARD 1843, 1847). Its type material is presumably deposited in the MNHN but I was unable to find it during my visit. WEISE (1913) studied additional specimens and transferred it to *Xenochalepus* Weise, 1910 and this is the generally accepted placement (UHMANN 1957a, STAINES & RILEY 1994).

During my stay in the MNHN I examined the syntype of *Chalepus aeneiceps* and found it has a scutellar row of punctures, which is absent in *Chalepus* Thunberg, 1805 and in fact belongs to *Xenochalepus*. Moreover, it is identical to additional specimens identified and published as *X. nigriceps* and also agrees with the original illustration of that species, and I therefore synonymize *C. aeneiceps* with *X. nigriceps*.

Distribution. Bolivia: Santa Cruz (BLANCHARD 1847, WEISE 1913, UHMANN 1957b), Brazil: Minas Gerais (PIC 1937), Paraguay (UHMANN 1938).

Tribe Dorynotini Monrós & Viana, 1949 (1875)

Paratrikona rubescens Blake, 1939

Paratrikona rubescens Blake, 1939: 238 (original description).

Paratrikona albomaculata Borowiec, 2009b: 567 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Type localities. Both taxa were collected on the same type locality: Dominican Republic, La Vega Province, Jarabacoa.

Type material examined. *Paratrikona albomaculata*: PARATYPE: pinned, ‘Rep.Dominikana | 5.-7.5.2001 | Jarabacoa env. | lgt. Z.Martinová [w, p, cb] || PARATYPE | des. L. Borowiec [r, p, cb] || Paratrikona | albomaculata n. sp. | HOLOTYPE [sic!] | des. L. Borowiec 2009 [w, p, cb]’ (LSPC).

Paratrikona rubescens: HOLOTYPE: pinned, ‘M.C.Z. | Type No. | 23636 [w, hw by Blake, cb] || Jarabacoa | Aug. ’38, Dom.Rep. | 1,500-4,000 ft. | Darlington [w, p, c b] || Paratrikona | rubescens | type Blake [w, hw by Blake, cb] || M.C.Z. | Type | 23636 [r, p, cb, last row hw]’ (MCZ).

Remarks. BLAKE (1939) described *Paratrikona rubescens* from Jarabacoa and added that Darlington wrote that the specimens were ‘rather deep red with conspicuous white blotches irregularly arranged’ while only slight trace of the white markings remained on the dried specimens; as a result, Blake did not indicate them in her drawings. BLAKE (1971) published additional specimens of *P. rubescens* collected at ‘Arroya de Toro, Quebrada Honda’ including a figure showing clear white markings. BOROWIEC (2009b) described *P. albomaculata* from Jarabacoa and separated it from other species based on the conspicuous white pattern on elytra.

Paratrikona albomaculata has clearly marked, contrasting white spots on reddish-brown elytra while the holotype of *P. rubescens* has the spots only slightly indicated. Nevertheless, they are on exactly same position as in *P. albomaculata*. Both taxa also have identical punctuation of elytra and pronotum, similar convexity of elytra, identical M-shaped black pattern of pronotum, and are thus in my opinion conspecific. For these reasons I synonymized *P. albomaculata* with *P. rubescens*.

Distribution. Endemic to Dominican Republic (BLAKE 1939, 1971; BOROWIEC 2009b).

Eugenysini Hincks, 1952

Agenysa Spaeth, 1905

Agenysa Spaeth, 1905: 90 (original description).

Type species. *Cassida caedemadens* Lichtenstein, 1796, by original designation.

Remarks. The genus was revised by VIANA (1968) who also proposed a key to species, using primarily colouration as a diagnostic character for each species. Unfortunately, almost all species of *Agenysa* display a wide array of colour variants. In addition many structural characters, such as the convexity of elytra, height and density of the reticulation on elytra, and the intensity of punctuation, depends on size of the actual specimen which is also very variable within a single species. As a result reliable identification of species is very difficult and individual forms are rather separated geographically. Studies using molecular data would reliably define and separate species in this genus.

Nevertheless, I have found three taxa, which were previously placed in *Stolas* Billberg, 1820 but in fact belong to *Agenysa*. The necessity to attribute them to presently existing species led me to study additional material and types of other species as well. I propose a tentative key to species of *Agenysa*, that however, cannot be understood as definitive as my conclusions are based entirely on dried museum specimens, and I do not intend to provide a complex revision of the genus here as it deserves a separate project. Particularly difficult is the group of species with red reticulation on explanate margin of elytra and I am unable to reliably attribute some isolated populations to the described species.

Agenysa caedemadens (Lichtenstein, 1796)

Cassida caedemadens Lichtenstein, 1796: 65 (original description).

Calaspidea guaniensis Boheman, 1857: 36 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Calaspidea signaticollis Boheman, 1857: 36 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Type localities. *Cassida caedemadens*: not given; *Calaspidea guaniensis*: ‘Guyana’; *C. signaticollis*: not given.

Type material examined. *Cassida caedemadens*: type material unknown.

Calaspidea guianensis: LECTOTYPE (designated by BOROWIEC 1997): ♀, pinned, 'Br. Guya | na. [w, hw by Boheman, s] || M. Berl [w, hw, s] || Type. [w, p, s] || TYPUS [r, p, cb, bf] || 422 | 64 [hw] [p, p, s] || C. guyanensis [w, hw, cb] || Riksmuseum | Stockholm [g, p, s] || Agenysa | guianensis | Det.M.Viana (Boh.) [w, hw by Viana, cb] | I – 1965 [hw on reverse of previous label] || LECTOTYPE | des. L. Borowiec [r, p, cb] || NHRS-JLKB | 000020858 [w, p, cb]' (NHRS). PARALECTOTYPE: ♀, pinned, 'Br. Guya | na. [w, hw by Boheman, s] || M. Berl [w, hw, s] || 443 | 64 [hw] [p, p, s] || Riksmuseum | Stockholm [g, p, s] || PARATYPUS [pale orange, p, cb] || Agenysa | guianensis | Det.M.Viana (Boh.) [w, hw by Viana, cb] | I – 1965 [hw on reverse of previous label] || PARALECTOTYPE | des. L. Borowiec [r, p, cb] || NHRS-JLKB | 000020866 [w, p, cb]' (NHRS).

Calaspidea signaticollis: SYNTYPES: ♀, pinned, 'Type [w, p, s, c, rf] || 48 | 24 [b, hw, s; specimen presented to BMNH by E. Janson in 1848] || signaticollis | Bhn. n. sp. [b, hw by Boheman, s] || Calaspidea | signaticollis | Type | Boh. [w, hw by Gahan, cb]' (BMNH); ♂, pinned, 'Brit. | Mus. [w, hw by Boheman, s] || Type. [w, p, s] || TYPUS [r, p, cb, bf] || 447 | 64 [hw] [p, p, s] || Riksmuseum | Stockholm [g, p, s] || C. signaticollis [w, hw, cb] || Agenysa | signaticollis | Det.M.Viana (Boh.) [w, hw by Viana, cb] | I – 1965 [hw on reverse of previous label] || NHRS-JLKB | 000020859 [w, p, cb]' (NHRS).

Remarks. The species was consistently identified in the collections as *Calaspidea discors* Olivier, 1808, later changed by BOHEMAN (1857) to *Cassida caedemadens* due to misinterpretation of *C. discors* Fabricius, 1801 not Olivier, 1808. However, the original Lichtenstein's specimen(s) of *Cassida caedemadens* is unknown, but the concept of Boheman was adopted by subsequent authors and I follow it here as well. SPAETH (1905) erected the genus *Agenysa* for this and several other related species. Specimens considered as 'typical' *A. caedemadens* are green, with small red reticulate spot on explanate margin of elytra comming from the Lower Amazon Basin, mainly the three Guyanas and states Amapá and Pará of Brazil. However, the species was also recorded from Bolivia, interior Brazil and Peru (see BOROWIEC & ŚWIĘTOJAŃSKA 2016) but these populations probably belong to different taxa and I do not include these countries in its distribution.

From the same region, *A. guianensis* and probably also *A. signaticollis* were described, both differing from *A. caedemadens* in uniformly green dorsum. BOROWIEC (1997) synonymized *A. signaticollis* with *A. guianensis*. I have examined types of both taxa and in my opinion they are conspecific with *A. caedemadens* as they differ only in colour. The size of the red reticulate spots is very variable and in some green specimens it is only indicated as a few slightly brownish patches with metallic tint or completely reduced. Therefore I consider *A. signaticollis* and *A. guianensis* junior subjective synonyms of *A. caedemadens*.

Distribution. Brazil (Amapá, Pará), French Guiana, Guyana, Suriname, and Venezuela (BOROWIEC & ŚWIĘTOJAŃSKA 2016).

Agenysa connectens (Baly, 1869)

Calaspidea connectens Baly, 1869: 84 (original description).

Type locality. 'Pebas, Upper Amazons' [= Peru, Loreto Region, Mariscal Ramón Castilla Province, Pebas].

Type material examined. SYNTYPES: ♀, pinned, 'Type [w, p, s, c, rf] || Pebas [hw] | Baly Coll. | 1905—54. [w, p, cb] || Calaspidea | connectens | Baly | Pebas, Upper Amazons [g, hw by Baly, cb] || Type [hw by Baly on underside of preceding label]' (BMNH); ♂, pinned, 'Pebas [w, hw by Baly, cb] || Pebas [hw] | Baly Coll. | 1905—54. [w, p, cb]' (BMNH); ♂, pinned, 'Pebas [hw] | Baly Coll. | 1905—54. [w, p, cb]' (BMNH).

Remarks. BALY (1869) did not state how many specimens he had at his disposal, however, he gave length span suggesting he must have had at least two. In the BMNH there are three

specimens of this species from the Baly collection, all agreeing with the primary description thus I consider all three of them as syntypes.

Agenysa connectens was previously recognized by the red reticulation present on most of the elytral margin. SPAETH (1916) considered it as having high reticulation and proposed the subspecies *A. c. aequatoriensis* Spaeth, 1916 for the bronze form from Ecuador. However, the latter is not conspecific with *A. connectens* because the three syntypes have much lower reticulation, which appears nearly vanished on apical slope while *A. c. aequatoriensis* has high reticulation all over elytral disc. *Agenysa connectens* also has weakly convex elytra with highest point approximately in the middle while remaining species, with exception of *A. stragula* (Boheman, 1862), have clearly more convex elytra with highest point in postscutellar area. Therefore I think that *A. c. aequatoriensis* belong to a different species and Ecuador is removed from the distribution range of *A. connectens* (see *A. calvata* for more information).

The typical population of *A. connectens* from Pebas in Peru is bright metallic blue-green or turquoise-blue while population from Tefé (Amazonas) is rather green. The three types from Pebas have each differently formed red reticulation on elytra. The female has it almost all over explanate margin of elytra and also extending to apical slope of the disc and the reticulation itself is thin enclosing large inside fields. One male has also the reticulation covering most of the explanate margin but it is thick and enclosing very small fields and the last male has the reticulation similarly thick but forming only oval spot around the middle of explanate margin like in *A. caedemadens*.

The species is with certainty distributed in the lowlands of the Upper Amazon Basin and extends along the Amazon and Río Negro to Peru and Colombia. Curious is occurrence of isolated population in NE Colombia reaching from Pacific slopes of Cordillera Occidental through lowlands of Chocó to Serranía de Pirre in SE Panamá. I have seen only a few specimens of this population but they are externally nearly identical to types from Pebas. Based on the above evidence I tentatively classify the population under *A. connectens*.

Distribution. Brazil, Colombia, Peru and Panama (BOROWIEC & ŚWIĘTOJAŃSKA 2016).

Agenysa calvata (Boheman, 1862) comb. nov.

Mesomphalia calvata Boheman, 1862: 162 (original description).

Agenysa connectens aequatoriensis Spaeth, 1916: 276 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Type localities. *Agenysa connectens aequatoriensis*: 'West-Ecuador (Llanos)'; *Mesomphalia calvata*: 'Peruvia'.

Type material examined. *Agenysa connectens aequatoriensis*: SYNTYPES: 1 ♂, pinned, 'W. Ecuad. | Llanos R. [w, hw, cb] || aequatoriensis [hw] | m. Typus ♂ [hw] | Spaeth det. [w, p and hw by Spaeth, cb] || TYPE [r, p, cb] || M/CR MUS | SPAETH COLL. [w, p, cb] || Manchester Museum | Syntype [b, p, cb]' (MMUE); 1 ♀, pinned, 'W. Ecuad. | Llanos R. [w, hw, cb] || aequatoriensis [hw] | m. Typus ♀ [hw] | Spaeth det. [w, p and hw by Spaeth, cb] || TYPE [r, p, cb] || M/CR MUS | SPAETH COLL. [w, p, cb] || Manchester Museum | Syntype [b, p, cb]' (MMUE); 1 ♀, pinned, 'W. Ecuad. | Llanos R. [w, hw, cb] || aequatoriensis [hw] | m. cTyp. ♀ [hw] | Spaeth det. [w, p and hw by Spaeth, cb] || COTYPE [r, p, cb] || M/CR MUS | SPAETH COLL. [w, p, cb] || Manchester Museum | Syntype [b, p, cb]' (MMUE).

Mesomphalia calvata: HOLOTYPE: ♀, pinned, 'Type [w, p, s, c, rf] || Peru [hw] | Baly Coll. | 1905—54. [w, p, cb] || Mesomphalia | calvata | Boh | Peru [w, hw by Boheman, cb] || Cuming | This species | was returned | by Boheman | under the name | of collumbilis | it is however I | believe the type of | calvata | 17 [hw by Baly on underside of preceding label]' (BMNH).

Remarks. *Mesomphalia calvata* was until now an enigmatic species to cassidinae workers and was listed only in catalogues and last assigned to the genus *Stolas* (BOROWIEC 1999a). However, the holotype of the species has broad ultimate tarsomere and belongs to *Agenysa*. In my opinion it is conspecific with *A. connectens aequatoriensis*, which is, however, very different from typical *A. connectens* as it has high reticulation on elytra.

It is possible that *A. calvata* is conspecific also with *A. lacertosa* (Boheman, 1862) (= *A. crassicornis* Spaeth, 1905), which might represent only a montane form with black elytra while *A. calvata* always has a red reticulation on explanate margin of elytra. However, this problem requires further study and I provisionally consider both, *A. calvata* and *A. lacertosa*, as distinct species.

This species is distributed in the northern part of the Andes and adjacent foothills mostly on eastern slopes or central valleys.

Distribution. Ecuador (SPAETH 1916) and Peru (BOHEMAN 1862).

Agenysa lacertosa (Boheman, 1862) comb. nov.

Mesomphalia lacertosa Boheman, 1862: 164 (original description).

Agenysa crassicornis Spaeth, 1905: 94 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Type localities. *Agenysa crassicornis*: ‘Brasilien, Kolumbien, Ekuador: Archidona, Coca’; *Mesomphalia lacertosa*: ‘Peruvia’.

Type material. *Agenysa crassicornis*: SYNTYPES: 1 ♂, pinned, ‘Columbia | Staud. d. [w, hw by Spaeth, cb] || crassicornis | type ♂ m. [w, hw by Spaeth, cb] || TYPE [r, p, cb] || M/CR MUS | SPAETH COLL. [w, p, cb] || Manchester Museum | Syntype [blue, p, cb]’ (MMUE); 1 ♀, pinned, ‘Columbien [w, hw, cb] || Columbia | Staud. d. [w, hw by Spaeth, cb] || crassicornis | type ♀ m. [w, hw by Spaeth, cb] || TYPE [r, p, cb] || M/CR MUS | SPAETH COLL. [w, p, cb] || Manchester Museum | Syntype [blue, p, cb]’ (MMUE).

Mesomphalia lacertosa: HOLOTYPE: ♂, pinned, ‘Type [w, p, s, c, rf] || Peru [hw] | Baly Coll. | 1905—54. [w, p, cb] || Mesomphalia | lacertosa | Boh | Peru [w, hw by Baly, cb] || Stevens | named by | Boheman | Type [hw by Baly on underside of preceding label]’ (BMNH).

Remarks. *Mesomphalia lacertosa* was unknown to subsequent authors and was listed only in catalogues. Only, SPAETH (1914) transferred it to *Pseudomesomphalia* Spaeth, 1901 (= *Stolas*). I have examined its type and found that it is conspecific with *A. crassicornis* differing only by the elytra being more black than dark olive green. I therefore synonymize it with the latter species.

SPAETH (1905) differentiated *A. crassicornis* from other species by the very dark olive green to almost black dorsum and thicker antennae. These characters were followed by VIANA (1968). I have studied numerous additional specimens and it seems that the thicker antennae depend on the size of the specimen. Large specimens of similar species such as *A. peruviana* Spaeth, 1916 have similarly thick antennae and basically the only character that separates them is mostly black colour. Also, some specimens of *A. lacertosa* have more or less indicated little red pieces of reticulation on explanate margin of elytra and are quite similar to *A. calvata*. It is possible that *A. calvata*, *A. lacertosa* and *A. peruviana* are just forms of a single species distributed in the Andes. For the time being I keep them as separate species because this problem requires complex analysis of extensive material combined with molecular data.

Distribution. Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador (SPAETH 1905), and Peru (BOHEMAN 1862).

Agenysa stragula* (Boheman, 1862) comb. nov.Mesomphalia stragula* Boheman, 1862: 158 (original description).**Type locality.** ‘Peruvia’.**Type material examined.** HOLOTYPE: ♂, pinned, ‘Peru [b, hw, s] || Type [w, p, s, c, rf] || Peru [hw] | Baly Coll. | 1905—54. [w, p, cb] || Mesomphalia | stragula | Boh | Peru [w, hw by Baly, cb] || Cumming | This species | was returned by | Boheman under | the name of | astulula Boh | is I believe | the type of | stragula | 34 [hw by Baly on underside of preceding label]’ (BMNH).

Remarks. *Mesomphalia stragula* was unknown to subsequent authors, only SPAETH (1914) transferred it to *Pseudomesomphalia* (= *Stolas*). Its holotype certainly belongs to *Agenysa* as it has a strongly widened last tarsomere. It is very similar to *A. connectens* as it has low convexity of elytra and reticulation nearly vanished on apical third of elytra but it differs in wider and trapezoidal pronotum with maximum width in apical third and more converging posterad than anterad while *A. connectens* has narrower and oval pronotum equally converging posterad and anterad. *Agenysa stragula* also has a black dorsum with dark metallic sheen and anterior part of explanate margin of elytra almost impunctate while *A. connectens* is bright metallic green or blue-green and has anterior part of the explanate margin finely but distinctly punctate. On the other hand, it is possible that *A. stragula* is only a local form of *A. connectens* but this requires further study based also on molecular data.

Distribution. Peru (BOHEMAN 1862).**Key to species of *Agenysa***

- 1 Whole explanate margin of elytra covered with elevated reticulation. 2
- Explanate margin of elytra with elevated reticulation only around its midlength or completely smooth. 3
- 2 The reticulation is higher and narrower, strongly shiny and is enclosing relatively large fields that are velvet-like, smooth and only finely punctate on sides. Dorsum green or greenish-blue but never mostly dark blue. Central Brazil, Bolivia. *A. desmaresti* (Boheman, 1850)
- The reticulation is lower, broader and denser thus enclosing smaller fields. Surface of field irregular and moderately but distinctly punctate. Dorsum blue or with slight greenish tint. Costal south Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay. *A. parellina* (Boheman, 1850)
- 3 Disc of elytra moderately convex, in lateral view highest approximately in the middle. Apical third of elytra without elevated reticulation, only traces are visible as punctate lines. 4
- Disc of elytra strongly convex, in lateral view highest in postscutellar point. Apical third of elytra with low but distinctly elevated reticulation. 5
- 4 Dorsum bright metallic green, blue or turquoise. Pronotum widest around midlength and regularly converging to both sides. Upper Amazon Basin. ... *A. connectens* (Baly, 1869)
- Dorsum black with bronze tint. Pronotum widest in anterior third thus it looks more constricted basally than apically. Lowland Peru. *A. stragula* (Boheman, 1862)

- 5 Reticulation on elytral disc high, strongly shiny and enclosing smaller velvet-like inside fields, which are nearly impunctate and thus the beetle looks generally shinier. 6
- Reticulation on elytral disc low, moderately shiny and enclosing larger velvet-like inside fields, which are finely but distinctly punctate and thus the beetle looks more opaque. 7
- 6 Reticulation on disc of elytra wide and densely punctate. Lower Amazon (Guyanas, Amapá, Pará, etc.). *A. caedemadens* (Lichtenstein, 1796)
- Reticulation on disc of elytra narrow and impunctate. Bolivia.
..... *A. boliviana* Spaeth, 1916
- 7 Dorsum dark olive green or black, sometimes with slightly indicated red reticulation on explanate margin. Northern part of Andes to N Peru. 8
- Dorsum bright metallic green, explanate margin always with red reticulation. Southern part of Andes from Peru to Argentina and adjacent lowlands towards the Amazon Basin.
..... *A. peruviana* Spaeth, 1915
- 8 Elytra uniformly black or olive green. *A. lacertosa* (Boheman, 1862)
- Explanate margin of elytra with more or less indicated red reticulation.
..... *A. calvata* (Boheman, 1862)

Tribe Goniocheniini Spaeth, 1942

***Goniochenia* (*Baranosa*) *honorata* (Baly, 1869) comb. nov.**

Mesomphalia honorata Baly, 1869: 85 (original description).

Type locality. ‘Bolivia’.

Type material examined. HOLOTYPE: ♂, pinned, ‘Bolivia [w, hw by Baly, cb] || Type [w, p, s, c, rf] || Bolivia [hw] | Baly Coll. | 1905—54. [w, p, cb] || Mesomphalia | honorata | Baly | Bolivia [g, hw by Baly, cb] || Type [hw by Baly on underside of preceding label]’ (BMNH).

Remarks. The species was unknown to subsequent authors and was listed only in catalogues. SPAETH (1914) transferred *Mesomphalia honorata* to *Pseudomesomphalia* (= *Stolas*) and BOROWIEC (1999a) to *Cyrtonota* Chevrolat, 1836. I had the opportunity to examine its type and found that in fact this species belongs to *Goniochenia* Weise, 1896 as it has three basal shiny and nearly glabrous antennomeres while species of Mesomphaliini have four or more.

The species belongs to the subgenus *Baranosa* Weise, 1899 as it does not have large spots formed by dense pubescence on elytra and it is most similar to *G. discors* (Spaeth, 1928) and *G. peruviana* Hincks, 1956 from Peru, all sharing quite high postscutellar gibbosity. *Goniochenia honorata* has lateral profile of elytra distinctly concave behind the postscutellar gibbosity and the latter is also distinctly higher than in *G. discors*, which has the profile behind gibbosity nearly straight. *Goniochenia discors* has dorsum mostly black with several yellow specks scattered over elytral disc with only a few reaching to explanate margin while *G. honorata* has a large oval spot in the middle of explanate margin of each elytron connected by narrow band across elytra and the pattern is reminiscent to that of *Stolas zona* (Spaeth, 1902). However, other species of *Baranosa* display large variability in dorsal patterns and it is likely both species will be found to possess additional colour forms. So far, each species is known only from the holotype. According to the original description (HINCKS 1956), *Goniochenia peruviana* has similarly convex elytra and quite similar pattern and possibly is conspecific with *G. honorata*. However,

I have not examined its type and thus do not propose the synonymy. The remaining species of *Baranosa* have much less convex elytra, see key published by SPAETH (1928).

BOROWIEC (1999a) synonymized *Cyrtonota tutelata* (Spaeth, 1932) with *G. honorata* based on notes in unpublished manuscript of F. Spaeth but this synonymy is incorrect, see remarks under *Cyrtonota delicosa* (Baly, 1872) for additional information.

Distribution. Bolivia (BALY 1869).

Zeugonota quadrinodosa (Boheman, 1857)

Desmonota quadrinodosa Boheman, 1857: 25 (original description).

Desmonota plicicollis Boheman, 1862: 64 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Type localities. *Desmonota plicicollis*: 'Brasilia (S:t Paul)'; *D. quadrinodosa*: not given.

Type material examined. *Desmonota plicicollis*: SYNTYPE: pinned: 'St Paul [g, hw, s] || Type [w, p, s, c, rf] || Ex coll. [hw] | Deyrolle [hw] | Baly Coll. | 1905—54. [w, p, cb] || *Desmonota* | *plicicollis* | Boh: | Brazil: merid: [w, hw by Baly, cb] || Type | Boh | Col: Deyrolle [hw by Baly on underside of preceding label]' (BMNH).

Remarks. *Desmonota plicicollis* was listed only in catalogues since its description (see BOROWIEC 1999a) and subsequent authors have not studied its type material. BOHEMAN (1862) described this taxon from the collection of Deyrolle. Most, if not all, taxa of Cassidinae described in the same publication from the Deyrolle's collection were purchased by J. S. Baly and are nowadays deposited in BMNH. There is a single specimen of *D. plicicollis* in the latter collection agreeing with the primary description and undoubtedly represents the type. I consider it as a syntype as Boheman did not specifically mention how many specimens he had at his disposal and Deyrolle was a famous insect trader thus additional specimens might exist elsewhere. It is conspecific with *Zeugonota quadrinodosa* as I am unable to find any morphological differences I synonymize it with the latter species.

Distribution. Brazil: Goias, Minas Gerais, Paraná, São Paulo (SPAETH 1914, VIANA 1964b).

Tribe Hemisphaerotini Monrós & Viana, 1951 (1929)

Spaethiella rugosa (Boheman, 1850)

Porphyraspis rugosa Boheman, 1850: 96 (original description).

Porphyraspis picina Boheman, 1862: 40 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Type localities. *Porphyraspis picina*: 'Bahia'; *D. rugosa*: 'Brasilia'.

Type material examined. *Porphyraspis picina*: SYNTYPE: pinned: 'Bahia [w, p, cb] || Sommer [w, p, s] || Type. [w, p, s] || NHRS-JLKB | 000022626 [w, p, cb]' (NHRS).

Porphyraspis rugosa: HOLOTYPE: pinned, '64. | Brasil | 74 | rugosum | Boh [additionally written in pencil] Pty [w, hw, cb, green frame]' (ZSMC).

Remarks. BOHEMAN (1862) described *Porphyraspis picina* and differentiated it from *P. rugosa* by the darker colour of elytra. I have compared types of both taxa and in my opinion they are conspecific as they have identical formation of elytral costae, punctation, and shape of pronotum. *Porphyraspis rugosa* was based on a teneral, partially sclerotized and coloured specimen, resulting in a paler colouration than fully sclerotized *P. picina*. For these reasons I synonymize the latter taxon with *P. rugosa*.

Distribution. Brazil: Bahia (BOHEMAN 1862).

Tribe Ischyrosonychini Chapuis, 1875

Remarks. This tribe is assemblage of three groups previously considered as distinct tribes: Asterizini, Ischyrosonychini and Physonotini. BOROWIEC (1995) suggested that all three should be united because of lack of synapomorphies based on adult characters and used the name Ischyrosonychini as the valid name. BOROWIEC (1999a) also considered the three taxa synonymous, however, used Physonotini as the valid name because Ischyrosonychini were based on a genus that was a junior synonym of *Eurypedus* Gistel, 1834. However, Physonotini Spaeth, 1942 was proposed after 1930 without description or bibliographic reference to such description thus being unavailable (ICZN 1999: Article 13.1) and therefore the name was recently changed again to Ischyrosonychini (BOUCHARD et al. 2011).

Ischyrosonychini are superficially similar to Cassidini and are quite difficult to define and separate from the latter tribe based solely on adult morphology. ŚWIĘTOJAŃSKA & WINDSOR (2008) discussed their position based on larval morphology and concluded that Ischyrosonychini possessed features characteristic for primitive (generalized) tribes of Cassidinae s. str. while Cassidini were considered as derived. The head of adult specimens of Ischyrosonychini is more similar to Goniocheniini or Omocerini as the head is distinctly transverse with small eyes situated in front of the mouthparts, while Cassidini have circular head, mostly with large eyes. In addition all Ischyrosonychini have simple and quite long tarsal claws and the ultimate tarsomere is somewhat longer than in most Cassidini and as a result they are capable of faster movement than most of Cassidini. Also the larvae of Ischyrosonychini move more rapidly than those of Cassidini (L. Sekerka, unpubl. observation).

Two genera, *Orexita* Spaeth, 1911 and *Aidoia* Spaeth, 1952, currently classified in Cassidini, have a strongly transverse head with small eyes and similar structure of tarsi as Ischyrosonychini and I transfer them to the latter tribe. The affinity of the two genera to Ischyrosonychini as well as affinities of the genera within the tribe should be verified by molecular data. The genera of Ischyrosonychini can be recognized using the key below.

Key to genera of Ischyrosonychini

- 1 Basal corners of pronotum acute and more or less projecting backwards. 2
- Basal corners of pronotum rounded. 3
- 2 Body elongate and parallel-sided; explanate margin of elytra narrow and equally wide in whole length. *Eurypedus* Gistel, 1834
- Body oval with distinctly rounded lateral sides; explanate margin of elytra broad, distinctly widened around midlength. *Cistudinella* Champion, 1894
- 3 Antennomere III much longer than II. 4
- Antennomeres II and III subequal in length. *Eurypepla* Boheman, 1854
- 4 Tarsal claws simple. 5
- Tarsal claws with large basal tooth. *Enagria* Spaeth, 1913
- 5 Antennae bicolourous with yellow basal and distal black antennomeres; species outside Caribbean. 6
- Antennae uniformly yellow; Cuba and Hispaniola. *Asteriza* Chevrolat, 1836

- 6 Antennae slimmer and longer, along head extending beyond basal margin of pronotum to elytral epipleura with at least two apical antennomeres; mostly South American species. 7
- Antennae shorter and stouter, along head reaching to elytral epipleura only with apex of antennomere XI; Mesoamerican species, only three species reaching to South America. *Physonota* Boheman, 1854
- 7 Antennae with three shiny and sparsely pubescent basal antennomeres. Apex of elytra sparsely pubescent. 8
- Antennae with four shiny and sparsely pubescent basal antennomeres. Apex of elytra bare. *Orexita* Spaeth, 1911
- 8 Body broadly oval; elytra uniformly yellow; Guatemala and Mexico. *Platycycla* Boheman, 1854
- Body subcordiform; each elytron on underside with broad black stripe enclosing common orbicular yellow spot on the top of elytra; Colombia and Ecuador. *Aidoia* Spaeth, 1952

Aidoia Spaeth, 1952

Aidoia Spaeth, 1952 in HINCKS (1952): 439 (original description).

Type species. *Coptocycla nubilosa* Boheman, 1855, by monotypy.

Remarks. *Aidoia* is a monotypic genus traditionally placed in the tribe Cassidini. Since *Aidoia nubilosa* has a strongly transverse head with small eyes situated in front of mouthparts and prolonged ultimate tarsomere with long tarsal claws similar to other Ischyrosomychini, I transfer it to the latter tribe.

Aidoia nubilosa (Boheman, 1855)

Coptocycla nubilosa Boheman, 1855: 103 (original description).

Type locality. ‘Columbia’.

Type material examined. SYNTYPE: pinned, ‘Colum | bia [w, hw, s, circle label] || 47 | 25 [hw on underside of preceding label; the number indicates that the specimen was purchased from Mr. Turner] || oculosa Bhn [w, hw by Boheman, s] || nubilosa Bohem | Cass. III. 103. [additionally hw on the verso of the preceding label]’ (BMNH).

Remarks. *Aidoia nubilosa* is an unmistakable species due to its subcordiform shape of body, narrow pronotum, and black broad stripes on ventral side of each elytron enclosing yellow oval spot. It also has three basal antennomeres shiny and sparsely pubescent, and the apex of elytral epipleura pubescent.

BOROWIEC (1998a) recorded it as a new species for Ecuador based on a single specimen from La Bonita in the Napo Province. The locality refers to a small town La Bonita (approx. 0°28.3'N 77°32.8'W) situated on the Eastern slope of the Andes close to Colombian border and is in the province of Sucumbíos not Napo.

Distribution. Colombia: Cundinamarca (BOROWIEC 1996) and Ecuador: Sucumbíos (BOROWIEC 1998a).

***Asteriza tortuguilla* (Zayas, 1989) comb. nov.**

Plagiometriona tortuguilla Zayas, 1989: 148 (original description).

Type locality. Cuba, Guantánamo Province, Tortuguilla.

Remarks. ZAYAS (1989) described this species based on series of 17 specimens and placed it in the genus *Plagiometriona* Spaeth, 1899 without any additional comment supporting the placement. He also provided a figure, which does not look like any of the *Plagiometriona* species. The collection of Zayas is in possession of his family and is currently inaccessible. Mike Ivie (Bozeman, Montana, USA) was able to examine the collection and kindly provided a photograph of the holotype of *P. tortuguilla*. Based on the photograph and the primary description I hereby transfer the species to the genus *Asteriza*.

ZAYAS (1989) reported *Rochfortia steliata* Bon [sic!; = *Rochfortia stellata* Britton & P. Wilson] belonging to the family Boraginaceae as host plant of *P. tortuguilla*. SEKERKA & WINDSOR (2012) summarized host plants of *Plagiometriona* and doubted that the record is valid assuming that *P. tortuguilla* truly belong to this genus as *Plagiometriona* is exclusively associated with various Solanaceae. The present transfer of *P. tortuguilla* is supported by the feeding association with Boraginaceae as recently the same plant family was reported as host of *Asteriza flavicornis* (Olivier, 1791) (ŚWIĘTOJAŃSKA & WINDSOR 2008).

Distribution. Cuba: Guantánamo (ZAYAS 1989).

***Cistudinella inanis* (Boheman, 1854)**

Ischyrosynx inanis Boheman, 1854: 324 (original description).

Cistudinella biguttata Hincks, 1956: 557 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Type localities. *Ischyrosynx inanis*: ‘Brasilia’; *Cistudinella biguttata*: Brazil, Santa Catarina, Nova Teutonia.

Type material examined. *Ischyrosynx inanis*: LECTOTYPE (designated by BOROWIEC 1999a): ♂, pinned, ‘Brasil [w, p, s] || Bhn. [w, p, s] || LECTOTYPE | des. L. Borowiec [r, p, cb] || NHRS-JLKB | 000021011 [w, p, cb]’ (NHRS).

Cistudinella biguttata: HOLOTYPE: ♀, pinned (right antennomere missing), ‘Brasilien | Nova Teutonia | 27° 11’ B. 52° 23’ L | Fritz Plaumann | 7.II.[hw] 193[p]9[hw] [w, p, cb, bf; last row written vertically on left side] || TYPE [p] | Cistudinella | biguttata | Hincks [pi, hw by Hincks, cb] || Cistudinella | biguttata | Hincks TYPE. | Det.W.D.Hincks [w, hw by Hincks, cb]’ (NHMB).

Remarks. HINCKS (1956) stated following: ‘This species [*Cistudinella biguttata*] is perhaps most closely allied to *C. inanis* with which it agrees in coloration and in having the caudal angles of the pronotum produced. The pronotum however is not so broad as in that species, the sinuation of the sides of the elytra is distinctly less marked, and the elytral puncturation is stronger. The surface is generally duller due to the presence of micro-sculpture.’

I had an opportunity to study types of both taxa as well as additional specimens in the Spaeth’s collection, which Hincks had at disposal and in my opinion all belong to a single species. The characters Hincks used to separate both taxa result from sexual dimorphism (width of the pronotum and lateral sinuation of the elytra) as males of *Cistudinella* generally have a much broader pronotum than females. The difference in punctation of elytra is matter of specimen preservation. The holotype of *C. biguttata* is perfectly preserved, with a fully hardened body, elytra not contaminated by fat and perfect colouration, resulting in the punctation being more obvious, including areolae and particularly micropunctuation on

intervals. In contrast, specimens of *C. inanis* from Spaeth collection are darkened due to fat accumulation or partial sclerotisation. As a result, the micropunctuation on intervals is indistinct and punctures in striae look much finer. I therefore synonymize *C. biguttata* with *C. inanis*.

Distribution. Brazil: Santa Catarina (HINCKS 1956).

Eurypedus peltoides (Boheman, 1854)

Ischyrosomyx peltoides Boheman, 1854: 323 (original description).

Cassida oblonga Thon, 1826: 4 (original description incl. fig.; junior primary homonym), **syn. nov.**

Eurypedus thoni Barber, 1946: 291 (new substitute name for *C. oblonga* Thon, 1826, not Illiger, 1798), **syn. nov.**

Type localities. *Cassida oblonga*: ‘Brasilia’; *Ischyrosomyx peltoides*: ‘Brasilia; St. Paul Brasiliae’.

Type material examined. *Ischyrosomyx peltoides*: SYNTYPES: 1 spec., pinned, ‘Brasil [w, p, s] || Mhm. [w, p, cb] || NHRS-JLKB | 000020267 [w, p, cb] || HOLOTYPE | Eurypedus peltoides | (Boheman 1854) [r, p, cb]’ (NHRS); 1 spec., pinned, ‘E. Coll | Chev’. [w, p, cb] || S’ Paul [g, hw by Chevrolat, s] || 145 [w, p, s] || Ischyrosomyx | peltoides Dj. | Bhn Brasilia [w, hw by Chevrolat, s] || 67-56 [w, p, s]’ (BMNH).

Additional material examined. *Cassida oblonga*: pinned, ‘Brasil [w, p, s] || Sturm [w, p, s] || NHRS-JLKB | 000020269 [w, p, cb] || HOLOTYPE | Eurypedus thoni | Barber 1946 [r, p, cb]’ (NHRS).

Remarks. THON (1826) published descriptions of five new species of *Cassida* Linnaeus, 1758 in his *Abbildungen auslaendischer Insecten*. Three of them were described as new and attributed to Sturm as their author; the other two were described previously by Fabricius and Germar. Subsequently all authors always considered Sturm as the author of the three new species. BOUSQUET (2016) stated that all species should be attributed to Thon since there is no indication that Sturm was responsible for the name and the description. It is clear that Sturm is the author of the names as his catalogue has been cited (STURM 1826) but it is uncertain whether he is the author of the descriptions as well. All three names published in this catalogue are nomina nuda as they were not provided with description or drawing. I concur with Bousquet that Thon should be author of the taxa for the following reasons: 1) according to introductory pages he founded the series of *Abbildungen* to provide illustrations and good bilingual descriptions of insects or supplement existing descriptions with good illustrations; 2) he thanks in introductory pages to Dr. Germar and Mr. Sturm for giving him specimens for illustration; 3) it was mentioned in the text that the material of all five figured and described species have stated was deposited in the collection of the publisher. Therefore I assume that Thon is author of the descriptions (ICZN 1999: Art. 50.1.1).

BOROWIEC (1999a) considered the specimen in NHRS as type of *Cassida oblonga* because it originated from the collection of J. Sturm, however, THON (1826) clearly stated that the description was made upon material from his collection and therefore the NHRS specimen cannot be considered as part of the type series. The deposition of Thon’s collection is unknown to me, however, the provided figure and description leave no doubts about the identity of this taxon. BARBER (1946) proposed a new substitute name *Eurypedus thoni* for *Cassida oblonga* Thon, 1826 preoccupied by *Cassida oblonga* Illiger, 1798 because Thon’s name was younger and had no synonym.

BOHEMAN (1854) did not state how many specimens of *Ischyrosomyx peltoides* he had at his disposal. However, he must have had at least two as he mentioned two type depositories, colour variability, and also width span. One specimen from the collection of Mannerheim is

housed in NHRS and I have found a second one in BMNH in the material from Chevrolat's collection acquired by the museum via the collection of Hamlet Clark. As Boheman mentioned the Chevrolat's collection and the specimen fairly agrees with the primary description I consider both as syntypes. *Eurypedus peltoides* was mainly based and separated from similar *E. thoni* (= *C. oblonga*) by mostly red dorsum while the latter has extensive black pattern on elytra. Species of *Eurypedus* display a great variability in dorsal colouration and since *E. peltoides* and *E. thoni* differ only in colour I hereby synonymize them. Due to the new synonymy established here the name *E. peltoides* has the priority (ICZN 1999: Art. 60.3).

Distribution. Argentina: Corrientes, Misiones, Salta; Bolivia: Santa Cruz; Brazil: Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande do Sul; Paraguay: Concepcion (BOROWIEC & ŚWIĘTOJAŃSKA 2016).

Orexita Spaeth, 1911

Orexita Spaeth, 1911: 254 (original description).

Type species. *Coptocyclus complanatus* Boheman, 1855, designated by HINCKS (1952).

Remarks. SPAETH (1911) established the genus *Orexita* for conspicuous group of species described in the genus *Coptocyclus* Chevrolat, 1836, and characterized by large and flattened body. Spaeth pointed that this group of species is however more related to *Physonota* than to other species classified as *Coptocyclus* as they differ in flat prosternum, elongate tarsomere IV and short antennae in proportion to body length. However, he kept *Orexita* in the tribe Cassidini (SPAETH 1914, 1942) and subsequent authors accepted this position (HINCKS 1952, BOROWIEC 1999a). I concur with SPAETH's (1911) findings and hereby transfer *Orexita* from Cassidini to Ischyrosonychini. Ischyrosonychini differ in having a transverse head with small eyes, while Cassidini have circular head, mostly with large eyes.

Orexita bahiana (Spaeth, 1931) comb. nov.

Cistudinella bahiana Spaeth, 1931b: 184 (original description).

Type locality. 'Bahia-Iguassu' [= Brazil, Bahia, Iguacu, approx. 12°56'S, 41°04'E].

Type material examined. LECTOTYPE (designated by BOROWIEC 1999a): ♂, pinned, 'Bahia: | Iguassú [w, p, cb] || Sv. Amazon | Exp. | Roman [w, p, cb] || 4 [hw] juli [w, p, s] || TYPUS [pi, p, cb] || bahiana [hw] | m. ♂ Typus [hw] | Spaeth det. [w, p, cb] || LECTOTYPE | des. L. Borowiec [r, p, cb] || NHRS-JLKB | 000021010 [w, p, cb]' (NHRS). PARALECTOTYPE: ♀, pinned: 'Bahia: | Iguassú [w, p, cb] || Sv. Amaz.- | Exp. Roman [w, p, cb] || 22 [hw] aug. [w, p, s] || TYPUS [pi, p, cb] || bahiana [hw] | m. ♀ Typus [hw] | Spaeth det. [w, p, cb] || PARALECTOTYPE | des. L. Borowiec [r, p, cb] || NHRS-JLKB | 000021982 [w, p, cb]' (NHRS).

Remarks. SPAETH (1931b) compared this species to *Cistudinella lateripunctata* Spaeth, 1905 and *C. apiata* (Boheman, 1854) because of the yellowish-brown body with coarse punctures on the explanate margin of elytra, but stated that *C. bahiana* differs from both in the shape of pronotum and punctuation of elytra. HINCKS (1956) followed Spaeth and placed *C. bahiana* in couplet with *C. lateripunctata* in his key to species of *Cistudinella*.

All species of *Cistudinella* are characterized by the posterior angles of pronotum forming an acute angle, which is more or less projecting backwards, particularly in males while *C. bahiana* has the basal corners of pronotum broadly rounded therefore *C. bahiana* does not

belong to *Cistudinella*. In my opinion *C. bahiana* belongs to *Orexita* as it exhibits the typical diagnostic traits of this genus: long antennae with four basal shiny and sparsely pubescent antennomeres, flat body, bare apex of elytra and simple tarsal claws.

Orexita bahiana belongs to the group of species with regularly convex elytra and explanate margin of elytra with sparsely arranged coarse punctures, see thesis 5a in SPAETH (1911) but differs from all in small size of body and so far it is the smallest species of the genus.

Distribution. Brazil: Bahia (SPAETH 1931b).

Orexita justini (Boheman, 1855)

Coptocycla Justini Boheman, 1855: 93 (original description).

Physonota breviscula Boheman, 1857: 99 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Type localities. *Coptocycla justini*: ‘Bogota’; *Physonota breviscula*: not given.

Type material examined. *Physonota breviscula*: HOLOTYPE: ♂, pinned (teneral specimen), ‘Type [w, p, s, c, rf] | ____ ? [hw] | ex Deyrolle [hw] | Baly Coll. | 1905—54. [w, p, cb] | Physonota | breviscula | Boh | ____ ? [w, hw by Baly, cb] | Type | Boh | Col: Deyrolle [hw by Baly on underside of preceding label]’ (BMNH).

Remarks. BOHEMAN (1857) described *Physonota breviscula* presumably from a single specimen because he described its artificial colouration and other characters resulting from the unusual condition of the specimen. The taxon remained unknown to subsequent authors. The type was purchased by J. S. Baly and is nowadays deposited in the BMNH. It is a teneral specimen with discoloured and fully sclerotized elytra but perfectly matching specimens of *O. justini*. I have not studied type material of the latter species but additional specimens from Colombia compared to its type (deposited at MMUE) and therefore I synonymize *P. breviscula* with the *O. justini*.

Distribution. Colombia (BOHEMAN 1855) and Bolivia (BOROWIEC 2009c).

Orexita postica (Boheman, 1855) stat. restit.

Coptocycla postica Boheman, 1855: 95 (original description).

Coptocycla picta Boheman, 1855: 94 (original description); SPAETH (1911): 255 (synonymy), **syn. confirm.**

Coptocycla bifeneestrata Boheman, 1855: 97 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Coptocycla maura Boheman, 1855: 98 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Type localities. *Coptocycla bifeneestrata*: ‘Brasilia’; *C. maura*: ‘Brasilia’; *C. picta*: ‘Brasilia’; *C. postica*: ‘Brasilia’.

Type material examined. *Coptocycla bifeneestrata*: LECTOTYPE (designated by BOROWIEC 1999a): pinned, ‘Brasil [w, p, s] | Mhm. [w, p, s] | Type. [w, p, s] | NHRS-SRAH | 000022433 [w, p, cb]’ (NHRS).

Coptocycla maura: LECTOTYPE (designated by BOROWIEC 1999a): pinned, ‘Brasil [w, p, s] | Germ. [w, p, s] | Type. [w, p, s] | LECTOTYPE | des. L. Borowiec [r, p, cb] | NHRS-SRAH | 000022438 [w, p, cb]’ (NHRS). PARALECTOTYPE: pinned, ‘Brasil [w, p, s] | Mhm. [w, p, cb] | PARALECTOTYPE | des. L. Borowiec [r, p, cb] | NHRS-SRAH | 000022439 [w, p, cb]’ (NHRS).

Coptocycla picta: LECTOTYPE (designated by BOROWIEC 1999a): pinned, ‘Brasil [w, p, s] | Westin. [w, p, s] | Type. [w, p, s] | LECTOTYPE | des. L. Borowiec [r, p, cb] | NHRS-SRAH | 000022440 [w, p, cb]’ (NHRS). PARALECTOTYPES: 1 spec., pinned, ‘Brasil [w, p, s] | Bhn. [w, p, s] | PARALECTOTYPE | des. L. Borowiec [r, p, cb] | NHRS-SRAH | 000022441 [w, p, cb]’ (NHRS); 1 spec., pinned, ‘Brasil [w, p, s] | Mhm. [w, p, cb] | NHRS-SRAH | 000022442 [w, p, cb]’ (NHRS); 1 spec., pinned, ‘Brasil [w, p, s] | Sommer [w, p, s] | NHRS-SRAH | 000022443 [w, p, cb]’ (NHRS).

Coptocycla postica: LECTOTYPE (designated by BOROWIEC 1999a): pinned, ‘Brasil [w, p, s] | Mhm. [w, p, cb] | Type. [w, p, s] | postica Dej. [w, hw by Boheman, s] | LECTOTYPE | des. L. Borowiec [r, p, cb] | NHRS-SRAH | 000022444 [w, p, cb]’ (NHRS). PARALECTOTYPES: 1 spec., pinned, ‘Brasil [w, p, s] | Mhm. [w, p, cb] | NHRS-SRAH

| 000022445 [w, p, cb]' (NHRS); 1 spec., pinned, 'Brasil [w, p, s] || F. Sahlb [w, p, cb] || NHRS-SRAH | 000022446 [w, p, cb]' (NHRS).

Remarks. Species of *Orexita* display great colour variability of dorsal pattern and as a result some species were multiply described under different names. The genus was never revised and subsequent authors did not examine types of most taxa hence most species were only listed in catalogues (see BOROWIEC 1999a). The only complex treatment is SPAETH (1911) who proposed a key to the species known to him and described several additional species. In the same publication he considered *O. postica* as valid and stated that *O. picta* is related through colouration and cannot be considered as distinct species. Later on, SPAETH (1914) listed *O. picta* as valid species with the name *postica* as variety of it. Since that publication *O. picta* was used as valid name for this taxon.

This species varies from mostly yellow dorsum only with two black spots on the disc of pronotum and one spot on each humeral callus to nearly black dorsum with only W-shaped yellow spot on the anterior margin of pronotum. The pale forms (yellow with spots) were described as *O. postica* and *O. picta* and considered since SPAETH (1911) as synonyms, however, the dark forms were until now considered as valid species. *Orexita bifenestrata* has explanate margin of elytra with a large oval yellow spot around midlength on each side and yellow anterior margin of pronotum. Finally, *O. maura* is largely black only with a yellow anterior margin of pronotum. In my opinion all these taxa represent only colour morphs of a single species and there are many intermediate colourations.

All four names were proposed in the same publication just a few pages apart and I hereby synonymize all of them under the name *O. postica* which has priority over *O. picta* because of the Principle of the first reviewer (ICZN 1999: Article 24.2), who was SPAETH (1911), and the other two names were listed only in catalogues.

Distribution. Argentina: Misiones (BOROWIEC 2002); Brazil: Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande do Sul, Sao Paulo (BOROWIEC 1996), Minas Gerais, Santa Catarina (BOROWIEC & TAKIZAWA 2011); Paraguay (CHABOO 2002).

Orexita speculata (Boheman, 1862)

Coptocyclus speculata Boheman, 1862: 390 (original description).

Orexita plagipennis Spaeth, 1911: 257 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Type localities. *Coptocyclus speculata*: 'Ega ad fluvium Amazonum' [= Brazil, Amazonas, Tefé]; *Orexita plagipennis*: 'Columbia'.

Type material examined. *Coptocyclus speculata*: HOLOTYPE: pinned (teneral specimen), 'Type [w, p, s, c, rf] || Ega. [hw] | Bates [hw] | Baly Coll. | 1905—54. [w, p, cb] || Coptocyclus | speculata | Boh | Ega, Upper Amazons [w, hw by Baly, cb] || Named by | Boheman | Type | Coll Bates | 97 [hw by Baly on underside of preceding label]' (BMNH).

Orexita plagipennis: SYNTYPE (MMUE). [Examined but label data not recorded].

Remarks. SPAETH (1911) transferred *C. speculata* to *Orexita* but noted that it was unknown to him. *Orexita speculata* was so far known only from a single and partially sclerotized specimen. It is characterised by coarse and sparse punctuation of elytra extending on explanate margin and colouration very similar to *O. tripartita* (Champion, 1894). However, it has a stouter body like *O. plagipennis* and in my opinion it is conspecific with the latter as both differ only in colouration.

SPAETH (1911) stated that *O. plagipennis* is closest to *O. wagneri* but differs in 1) colouration as it is mostly black with yellow anterior margin of pronotum and red oval spot situated around midlength of explanate margin of each elytron; 2) significantly larger size; 3) less rounded anterior margin of the pronotum; 4) smaller and not fully rectangular basal corners of the pronotum; and 5) broader, in proportion to its width shorter pronotum. All these characters, except of the colouration, are identical to *O. speculata* and hence I synonymize it with the latter species. On the other hand the differences between *O. plagipennis* and *O. wagneri* are rather minor and might easily be subject to intraspecific variability. However, I retain *O. speciosa* (= *O. plagipennis*) as a valid taxon until I obtain more material for comparative purposes. See additional comments under *O. wagneri*.

Distribution. Brazil: Amazonas (BOHEMAN 1862), Colombia (SPAETH 1911), and Peru: Loreto (BOROWIEC & TAKIZAWA 2011).

Orexita wagneri (Boheman, 1862)

Coptocycla Wagneri Boheman, 1862: 391 (original description).

Coptocycla nigropunctata Wagnener, 1881: 51 (original description); SPAETH (1911): 256 (synonymy), **syn. confirm.**

Coptocycla tripartita Champion, 1894: 184 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Type localities. *Coptocycla nigropunctata*: ‘America centralis’; *C. tripartita*: ‘Nicaragua: Chontales’; *C. wagneri*: ‘Costa Rica’.

Type material examined. *Coptocycla nigropunctata*: SYNTYPE (MMUE). [Examined but label data not recorded].

Coptocycla wagneri: SYNTYPE: pinned, ‘Type [w, p, s, c, rf] || Costa Rica [hw] | ex Deyrolle [hw] | Baly Coll. | 1905—54. [w, p, cb] || Coptocycla | Wagneri | Boh | Costa Rica [w, hw by Baly, cb] || Col Deyrolle | Boh: Type [hw by Baly on underside of preceding label]’ (BMNH).

Coptocycla tripartita: HOLOTYPE: pinned (right antenna partly broken): ‘Chontales, | Nicaragua. | Janson. [w, p, cb] || Type [w, p, s, c, rf] || Sp. figured. [w, p, cb] || Godman-Salvin | Coll., Biol. | Centr.-Amer. [w, p, cb] || Coptocycla | tripartita, | ♂ type Ch [w, hw by Champion, cb]’ (BMNH).

Remarks. As I mentioned under *O. postica*, species of *Orexita* are extremely variable regarding dorsal pattern and *O. wagneri* is another case where individual colour morphs were described as distinct species.

BOHEMAN (1862) described *Coptocycla wagneri* presumably based on a single specimen with mostly yellow colouration and disc of elytra with irregular and coalescent black patches (see Fig. 1 in CHAMPION 1894). WAGENER (1881) described *Coptocycla nigropunctata* having black dorsum with partly pale pronotum and elytra in basal two thirds with blood red (see Fig. 2 in CHAMPION 1894). CHAMPION (1894) described *Coptocycla tripartita* and separated it from the two previously mentioned taxa by different colouration (see Fig. 3 in CHAMPION 1894). He also added that all three taxa have similar punctation of elytra formed by quite large and sparsely arranged punctures also extending on the explanate margin of elytra. CHAMPION (1894) stated that *C. tripartita* stands nearest to *Coptocycla speculata* Boheman, 1862 from the Amazon Basin due to similar habitus and colouration. SPAETH (1911) transferred all abovementioned taxa to *Orexita*, synonymized *O. nigropunctata* with *O. wagneri*, mentioned that *O. tripartita* and *O. speculata* are unknown to him, and described *O. plagipennis* Spaeth, 1911 from Colombia and placed it in the same group as *O. wagneri*.

During my visits in various museums I had an opportunity to examine types of all abovementioned taxa and I am reasonably certain that at least the three Central American taxa (*O. wagneri*, *C. nigropunctata* and *C. tripartita*) are conspecific as I was unable to find any

relevant morphological characters to separate them besides colouration and I thus synonymize *C. tripartita* with *C. wagneri* and confirm the synonymy of *C. nigropunctata*. Furthermore, I treat *O. speculata* as a valid species differing from *O. wagneri* by the stouter body and large size but as I mentioned under *O. speculata*, future studies may demonstrate that all of them belong to a single, broadly distributed polymorphic species.

Distribution. Costa Rica (BOHEMAN 1862, BOROWIEC 2009c), French Guyana (BOROWIEC & MORAGUES 2005), Nicaragua (CHAMPION 1894), Panama (CHAMPION 1894, BOROWIEC 2009c), Venezuela (BOROWIEC 2002).

Physonota pellucida Wagener, 1877

Physonota pellucida Wagener, 1877: 61 (original description).

Physonota perampla Champion, 1894: 167 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Type localities. *Physonota pellucida*: ‘Demerara’ [= former Dutch colony, nowadays part of Guyana]; *P. perampla*: ‘Nicaragua: Chontales; Costa Rica: Santa Clara’.

Type material examined. *Physonota pellucida*: SYNTYPE: 1 ♂, pinned, ‘Demerara | Schmidt. [w, hw, s] || TYPUS [pi, p, cb] || pellucida | Wag. Typus [w, hw by Spaeth, cb.] || pellucida [hw] | Spaeth det. [w, p, cb] || Manchester Museum | SYNTYPE [blue, p, cb]’ (MMUE).

Physonota perampla: SYNTYPES: 1 ♂, pinned, ‘Chontales. | Nicaragua. | T. Belt. [w, p, cb] || Type [w, p, s, c, rf] || Physonota | perampla | Ch. [w, hw by Champion, s] || Sp. figured. [w, p, cb] || Godman-Salvin | Coll., Biol. | Centr.-Amer. [w, p, cb]’ (BMNH); 1 ♀, pinned, ‘Chontales. | Nicaragua. | T. Belt. [w, p, cb] || Physonota | perampla, | Ch. [w, hw by Champion, s] || Godman-Salvin | Coll., Biol. | Centr.-Amer. [w, p, cb]’ (BMNH); 1 ♀, pinned, ‘CHONTALES, | E.M.Janson [w, p, cb, bf] || Physonota | perampla, | Ch [w, hw by Champion, s] || 1905—54. [w, p, cb]’ (BMNH); 1 ♂, pinned (tenereal specimen missing abdomen and right antenna), ‘Physonota | perampla, | Ch. [w, hw by Champion, s] || Baly Coll. | 1905—54. [w, p, cb]’ (BMNH); 1 ♀, pinned, ‘CHONTALES | E.M.Janson [w, p, cb, bf] || Physonota | perampla | cotype! Ch [w, hw by Champion, s] || Champion | seripsit [w, hw by Spaeth, cb] || PARATYPUS [red, p, cb] || Manchester Museum | SYNTYPE [blue, p, cb]’ (MMUE).

Remarks. CHAMPION (1894) described *Physonota perampla* from series of six specimens and stated that *Physonota pellucida* ‘about equals it in size; but differs in several particulars from the insect here described [*P. perampla*]’. Both taxa were only listed in catalogues except BOROWIEC (2002) who recorded *P. perampla* as new to Colombia. I have examined types of both taxa and they are identical with no difference hence I synonymize *P. perampla* with *P. pellucida*.

I was unable to locate the syntype from Costa Rica in the BMNH collections although Champion explicitly stated that it came from the museum material.

Distribution. Colombia (BOROWIEC 2002), Costa Rica, Nicaragua (CHAMPION 1894) and Guyana (WAGENER 1877).

Mesomphaliini Hope, 1840

Anacassis dubia (Boheman, 1854)

Physonota dubia Boheman, 1854: 235 (original description).

Physonota atomaria Boheman, 1854: 209 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Physonota seriata Boheman, 1857: 61 (original description), **syn. confirm.**

Type localities. *Physonota atomaria*: ‘Brasilia’; *P. dubia*: ‘Brasilia’; *P. seriata*: ‘Brasilia’.

Type material examined. *Physonota atomaria*: HOLOTYPE: ♂, pinned, ‘14286 [w, p, s] || atomaria | Boh.* | Brasil. [g, hw, cb] || HOLOTYPE | des. L. Borowiec [red, p, cb] || HOLOTYPUS | Physonota | atomaria | Boheman, 1854 | des. L. Borowiec [red, p, cb, bf]’ (ZMHB).

Physonota dubia: LECTOTYPE (designated by BOROWIEC 1999a): ♀, pinned, '14285 [w, p, s] || dubia | Boh.* | Bras. Sello. [g, hw, cb] || LECTOTYPE | des. L. Borowiec [red, p, cb] || LECTOTYPUS | Physonota | dubia | Boheman, 1854 | des. L. Borowiec [red, p, cb, bf]' (ZMHB).

Physonota seriata: SYNTYPE: ♀, pinned, 'Type [w, p, s, c, rf] || Brazil. [hw] | ex Deyrolle [hw] | Baly Coll. | 1905—54. [w, p, cb] || Mesomphalia | seriata | Boh | Brazil [w, hw by Baly, cb] || Type | Boh: | Col: Deyrolle [hw by Baly on underside of preceding label]' (BMNH).

Remarks. BOHEMAN (1854) described *Physonota atomaria* based on communication with the Berlin Museum (ZMHB) and placed it among species with oval body and convex elytra. SPAETH (1913) transferred it to a newly proposed genus *Anacassis* Spaeth, 1913 and later on SPAETH (1923) to *Eutheria* Spaeth, 1909. Both transfers were probably made based on primary description only as Spaeth did not give any further comments. I have studied the single specimen in ZMHB considered as holotype by monotypy and in my opinion it is conspecific with *Anacassis dubia* (Boheman, 1854) as all characters are the same except of the shape of body. On this occasion I have also studied the type of *P. seriata* synonymized by SPAETH (1913) with *A. dubia*. The two latter taxa were described from females, which have a more or less subtriangular body while *P. atomaria* was based on a male specimen with an oval body. Since *P. atomaria* and *P. dubia* were described in the same publication I followed the Principle of the first reviser (ICZN 1999: Article 24.2) and chose the name *P. dubia* as valid because it is widely known and was previously correctly applied.

Anacassis dubia is easily recognized from other species of *Anacassis* by the irregularly convex elytra with distinct postscutellar hump, pronotum with black medial stripe and elytra with numerous black specks.

Distribution. Argentina: Misiones (BOROWIEC 2009c); Brazil: Paraná (BUZZI 1996b), Rio Grande do Sul, São Paulo (BOROWIEC 1996), Rio de Janeiro (FLINTE et al. 2009), Santa Catarina (BUZZI 1996b, BOROWIEC 2002).

Botanochara dignitosa (Boheman, 1862) comb. nov.

Poecilaspis dignitosa Boheman, 1862: 187 (original description).

Poecilaspis rudepunctata Spaeth, 1909b: 378 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Poecilaspis duodecimnotata [misidentification]: SPAETH (1940): 160 (redescription).

Botanochara duodecimnotata [misidentification]: BOROWIEC (1996): 131 (faunistics); BOROWIEC (2002): 52 (faunistics); BOROWIEC (2009c): 626 (faunistics).

Type locality. *Poecilaspis dignitosa*: 'Brasilia'; *P. rudepunctata*: 'Paraguay: Chaco'.

Type material examined. *Poecilaspis dignitosa*: HOLOTYPE: ♂, pinned, 'E. Coll | Chev¹. [w, p, cb] || Type [w, p, s, c, rf] || Poecilaspis | dignitosa | Bhn Supp | Brasil Mocqs [w, hw by Chevrolat, s] || 67-56 [w, p, s]' (BMNH).

Poecilaspis rudepunctata: SYNTYPES (MMUE). [Examined but label data not recorded].

Remarks. BOHEMAN (1862) described this species presumably from a single specimen and placed it to *Poecilaspis* Hope, 1840 (= *Botanochara* Chevrolat, 1836). The placement was generally accepted but the species was unknown to subsequent authors who only mentioned it in the catalogues (e.g. SPAETH 1914). BOROWIEC (1999a) transferred it to *Cyrtanota* Chevrolat, 1836 without any comments, probably based on Spaeth's unpublished manuscript.

The holotype is a teneral specimen and probably somewhat smaller than it should be. The curious metallic colouration of dark parts mentioned in the primary description is artificial and would probably be black if the specimen was fully sclerotized and coloured. Nevertheless, other important morphological features are distinct and this taxon should be placed

to *Botanochara*. It belongs among species with elytral maculation and is characteristic by subdepressed disc of elytra with coarse punctation and explanate margin of elytra with denser but finer punctation than on the disc. Similarly coarse punctation of elytra is present only in *B. invasa* (Boheman, 1850) and *B. boliviaca* (Spaeth, 1926) but these species differ in the horizontally flattened disc of elytra from base to apex while *B. dignitosa* has subdepressed disc gradually sloping from apex to base. *Botanochara dignitosa* fairly matches SPAETH's (1940) concept of *B. duodecimnotata* (Boheman, 1850) which however is not in agreement with types of the latter species. Typical *B. duodecimnotata* has a regularly convex disc of elytra. The punctation is coarse, however, sparsely arranged thus intervals are wide and shiny and explanate margin has only slightly smaller punctures than on disc.

It is evident that published records of *B. duodecimnotata* should be verified whether they belong to typical specimens or to *B. dignitosa*. Here, I provisionally transfer them under the latter species because *B. duodecimnotata* was mostly misidentified in collections. SPAETH (1909b) described *B. rudepunctata* differing from *B. duodecimnotata* in mostly red dorsum. SPAETH (1940) stated that *B. rudepunctata* has so similar shape and sculpture of elytra to *B. duodecimnotata* that it could be only colour form of the latter. In his unpublished manuscript Spaeth considered *B. rudepunctata* as subspecies of *B. duodecimnotata* and BOROWIEC (1999a) synonymized it. However, all these comparisons and acts were based on misidentification of *B. duodecimnotata*, therefore I hereby synonymize *B. rudepunctata* with *B. dignitosa*.

Distribution. Bolivia: Santa Cruz (BOROWIEC 2009c), Brazil: Mato Grosso (BOROWIEC 1996), Paraguay (SPAETH 1909b, BOROWIEC 2002).

Botanochara invasa (Boheman, 1850) stat. restit.

Poecilaspis invasa Boheman, 1850: 427 (original description).

Poecilaspis planipennis Spaeth, 1899: 215 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Type localities. *Poecilaspis invasa*: 'Bolivia'; *P. planipennis*: 'Republica Argentina'.

Type material examined. *Poecilaspis invasa*: LECTOTYPE (present designation): ♀, pinned (missing left antenna), 'E. Coll | Laferté [w, p, s] || Ducalis dej | plus platte [w, hw, s] || Botanochara | Invasa Reiche | Bolivia [g, hw, s, Dejean's label] || 67·56 [w, p, s] || Poecilaspis | invasa, Bhn | from descript. CJG [w, hw by Gahan, cb] || not ducalis Bhn | CJG [w, hw by Gahan, cb]' (BMNH).

Poecilaspis planipennis: SYNTYPES (MMUE). [Examined but label data not recorded].

Remarks. *Botanochara invasa* was an enigmatic taxon and SPAETH (1940) suggested that it is a hybrid between *B. octoplagiata* (Spaeth, 1909) and *B. macularia* (Boheman, 1850) or *B. tessellata* (Burmeister, 1870) and BOROWIEC (1999a) listed it as synonym of *B. octoplagiata*. BOHEMAN (1850) described this taxon from the collection of L. Reiche and did not state how many specimens he had at disposal. Types of taxa described by Boheman from the collection of Reiche are quite difficult to trace but numerous type specimens are present in the BMNH and came to the museum via collection of Hamlet Clark. I have found a single specimen in BMNH and because existence of others is possible I designate lectotype from this specimen to conserve its status for purpose of synonymy.

SPAETH's (1940) assumption that *B. invasa* is a hybrid was most likely based only on the primary description as the taxon is distinct and in fact conspecific with his *B. planipennis* as both have identical punctation of elytra and shape of body. Therefore I synonymize the latter

with *B. invasa*. It is one of the two species with flattened disc of elytra and characteristic coarse but quite sparsely arranged punctation of elytra. *Botanochara boliviaca* differs in coarser punctation of elytra, the interspaces within the groups of punctures much narrower than puncture diameter, and by humeral angles in males broadly rounded, while *B. invasa* has interspaces within groups wider than puncture diameter and humeral angles in males somewhat oblique. **Distribution.** Argentina: Catamarca, Salta and Tucumán (SPAETH 1940, BOROWIEC 1996, 2002, 2009c), Bolivia (BOHEMAN 1850).

Botanochara pavonia (Boheman, 1850)

Poecilaspis pavonia Boheman, 1850: 409 (original description).

Poecilaspis conjuncta Boheman, 1850: 406 (original description); SPAETH (1940): 155 (synonymy), **syn. confirm.**

Poecilaspis multipicta Boheman, 1862: 189 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Type localities. *Poecilaspis conjuncta*: ‘Brasilia’; *P. multipicta*: ‘Brasilia’; *P. pavonia*: ‘Brasilia’.

Type material examined. *Poecilaspis conjuncta*: LECTOTYPE (designated by BOROWIEC 1999a): ♀, pinned, ‘Brasil [w, p, s] || M. Wien [w, p, s] || Type. [w, p, s] || LECTOTYPE | des. L. Borowiec [r, p, cb] || NHRS-SRAH | 000000194 [w, p, cb]’ (NHRS).

Poecilaspis multipicta: SYNTYPES: ♀, pinned, ‘Type [w, p, s, c, rf] || Brazil [hw] | Baly Coll. | 1905—54. [w, p, cb] || Poecilaspis | multipicta | Boh | Brazil [w, hw by Baly, cb] || Type | Boheman | 73 [hw by Baly on underside of preceding label]’ (BMNH); ♀, pinned, ‘Brazil [hw] | Baly Coll. | 1905—54. [w, p, cb]’ (BMNH).

Poecilaspis pavonia: LECTOTYPE (designated by BOROWIEC 1999a): ♂, pinned: ‘♂ [w, p, cb] || Brazil | Sello | nr. 14133 [g, hw, cb] || Typus [red, p, cb] || LECTOTYPE [p] ♂ [hw] | Stolas pavonia [hw] | Boh. [hw] | By [p] J.ADIS, 1980 [hw] [w, p, cb]’ + vial with aedeagus on separate pin: ‘♀ [w, p, cb] || ♀ [p] genitalia [hw] | drawn [p], J.ADIS, 1980 [hw] [w, p, cb] || LECTOTYPUS | Poecilaspis | pavonia | Boheman, 1850 | des. L. Borowiec [red, p, cb, bf]’ (ZMHB). PARALECTOTYPE: ♀, pinned: ‘♀ [w, p, cb] || 14133 [w, p, s] || pavonia | Boh.* | Bras. Sello. [g, hw, cb] || Typus [red, p, cb] || Stolas ♀ | pavonia Boh. | J. Adis, det. 1980 [w, hw, cb, red frame]’ + vial with spermatheca on separate pin: ‘♂ [w, p, cb] || ♂ [p] genitalia [hw] | drawn [p], J.ADIS, 1980 [hw] [w, p, cb] || PARALECTOTYPUS | Poecilaspis | pavonia | Boheman, 1850 | des. L. Borowiec [red, p, cb, bf]’ (ZMHB).

Remarks. SPAETH (1940) informally synonymized *Poecilaspis conjuncta* with *Poecilaspis pavonia* as he considered it as aberration of the latter. I have reexamined lectotypes of both taxa and the synonymy is correct.

BOHEMAN (1862) described *Poecilaspis multipicta* based on unknown number of specimens and mentioned the collection of J. S. Baly as depository. There are two specimens in that collection, both agreeing with the primary description and therefore I consider both as syntypes. SPAETH (1940) synonymized this taxon with *P. rubroguttata* Boheman, 1850. The two syntypes are however conspecific with *B. pavonia* and not with *B. rubroguttata*. The two latter species are quite similar in general appearance but differ in punctation and also colour pattern on elytra. Despite the fact that colour pattern is very variable in species of *Botanochara*, particularly among maculate species, *B. rubroguttata* always has only two spots on the explanate margin of elytra while *B. pavonia* has three and more. *Botanochara rubroguttata* also has explanate margin of pronotum distinctly punctate (apparently impunctate in *B. pavonia*), the disc of elytra sparser but coarser punctate than *B. pavonia*, and finally the explanate margin of elytra finer but denser punctate than those on disc, while *B. pavonia* has them as coarse as or coarser than those on disc. *Poecilaspis multipicta* has similar characters to *B. pavonia* and thus I synonymize it with the latter species. The three nominal forms of *B. pavonia* differ only in colouration: the typical form has elytra largely black with seven isolated oval orange spots

on each elytron (four on disc and three on explanate margin); form *multipecta* has particularly discal spots increased in large bands; and finally form *conjuncta* has the spots enlarged and coalescent so the elytra are orange with isolated black spots in extreme forms the black colour is present only on explanate margin.

BOHEMAN (1850) mentioned under *B. conjuncta* also material from Campos Geraes referring most likely to the Campos Gerais Region in the state of Paraná. There is also a municipality of the same name in the state of Minas Gerais but that was founded as late as in 1901 and thus unlikely refers to the locality.

Distribution. Brazil: Paraná (BOHEMAN 1850), Rio Grande do Sul (SPAETH 1940) and Uruguay (BOROWIEC 1996).

Chelymorpha advena Boheman, 1857

Chelymorpha advena Boheman, 1857: 80 (original description).

Chelymorpha vittifera Spaeth, 1932: 196 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Type localities. *Chelymorpha advena*: ‘Buenos Ayres’; *C. vittifera*: Argentina, Santa Fe, Rio San Javier, Estancia la Noria.

Type material examined. *Chelymorpha advena*: SYNTYPE: ♀, pinned, ‘E. Coll | Chev^t. [w, p, cb] || Lesrou | Buen aires [g, hw, s, circle label] || 127 [w, p, s] || 292 [y, p, s] || Chelymorpha | nov. Spec. | teste Bhn. [w, hw by Clark, s] || Chelymorpha | bicolorata | Bhn B ayres [w, hw by Chevrolat, s] || 67-56 [w, p, s] || Chelymorpha | advena Bhn | from descript. CJG. | possibly the type [w, hw by Gahan, cb]’ (BMNH).

Chelymorpha vittifera: HOLOTYPE: pinned, ‘Estancia la Noria, | Rio San Javier, | Santa Fe, Argentine. | G. E. Bryant. | 2. I. 1912 [hw] [w, p, cb] || G. Bryant Coll. | 1919-147 [w, p, cb] || Chelymorpha | vittifera [hw] | Spaeth det. | m. Holotyp. [hw] [w, p and hw by Spaeth, cb]’ (BMNH).

Additional material examined. ARGENTINA: ENTRE RIOS: Santa Elena, 21.i.1912, 1 spec., G. E. Bryant lgt. (BMNH). SANTA FE: Estancia la Noria, Rio San Javier, 21.xii.1911, 1 spec., 2.i.1912, 3 spec., G. E. Bryant lgt. (2 BMNH, 1 LSPC); Villa Ana, xii.1925, 1 spec., K. J. Hayward lgt. (BMNH).

Remarks. BOHEMAN (1857) described *Chelymorpha advena* from the collection of L. Chevrolat. Specimens of Cassidinae described by Boheman from the collection of Chevrolat were mostly, if not all, purchased by Hamlet Clark, whose collection is nowadays housed in BMNH. There is a single specimen with label as ‘*bicolorata* Bhn’ handwritten by Chevrolat. Such name was never published in *Chelymorpha* Chevrolat, 1836, however, the specimen perfectly matches the original description of *C. advena*. It was not uncommon for Boheman to use a manuscript name and later decide to change it in the description. I agree with C. J. Gahan, the former keeper of the entomology collections at the BMNH, who added the label saying that the specimen matches *C. advena* according to the description and considered it a syntype. Most likely the species was based on unique specimen as Boheman gave a single length measurement and later did not mark this taxon as present in his collection (BOHEMAN 1862). While nearly in all species he described from more than one specimen, he kept duplicates in his collection.

SPAETH (1932) based description of *Chelymorpha vittifera* on unique colour pattern formed by black pronotum, ochraceous elytra with black sutural stripe and another black stripe running along middle of each elytron. The original description was based on a single specimen, however, I have found additional six specimens, four of them from the type locality. They all differ in mostly ochraceous dorsum, two specimens have two small black spots on pronotum,

in others the pronotum is uniformly yellow. One specimen has several black small patches on elytra, while in others these patches are present only along suture or missing completely. All specimens are morphologically similar and undoubtedly represent just colour forms of a single species. The ochraceous specimens just with two small specks black on the disc of pronotum perfectly match the type of *C. advena* and hence I synonymize *C. vittifera* with the latter species.

Distribution. Argentina: Buenos Aires (BOHEMAN 1857), Entre Ríos and Santa Fe (SPAETH 1932, present paper).

Chelymorpha commutabilis Boheman, 1854

Chelymorpha commutabilis Boheman, 1854: 58 (original description).

Chelymorpha parummaculata Boheman, 1854: 34 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Chelymorpha longula Boheman, 1857: 79 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Type localities. *Chelymorpha commutabilis*: 'Brasilia'; *C. longula*: 'Brasilia'; *C. parummaculata*: 'Brasilia'.

Type material examined. *Chelymorpha commutabilis*: LECTOTYPE (designated by BOROWIEC 1999a): ?♂, pinned, 'Brasil [w, p, s] || M. Berl [w, p, s] || Type [w, p, s] || LECTOTYPE | des. L. Borowiec [r, p, cb] || NHRS-JLKB | 000021865 [w, p, cb]' (NHRS).

Chelymorpha longula: LECTOTYPE (present designation): ♀, pinned, 'Type [w, p, s, c, rf] || Brazil [hw] | Baly Coll. | 1905—54. [w, p, cb] || Chelymorpha | longula | Boh | Brazil [w, hw by Baly, cb] || Boh: Type | Col: Deyrolle [hw by Baly on underside of preceding label]' (BMNH).

Chelymorpha parummaculata: HOLOTYPE: pinned, '14197 [w, p, s] || parummacu- | lata Boh.* | Bras. Virm. [g, hw, cb, bf] || HOLOTYPUS | L. Sekerka des. 2008 [red, p, cb, bf]' (ZMHB).

Remarks. *Chelymorpha parummaculata* was an enigmatic taxon listed only in catalogues and informally synonymized with *C. cribraria* sensu auct. (nowadays *C. multipunctata* (Olivier, 1791)) by VASCONCELLOS-NETO (1988) who considered it a colour form of the latter. However, the synonymy was most likely not based on type material as the holotype of *C. parummaculata* is very different from *C. cribraria* sensu auct. as it has very densely and quite coarsely punctate elytra.

BOHEMAN (1854) described also *Chelymorpha commutabilis* and compared it to *C. parummaculata* and differentiated it by presence of two small black spots on the disc of pronotum, which are absent in the latter species. I have studied types of both taxa and they are identical except colouration of pronotum. Since both taxa were described in the same publication I followed the Principle of the first reviser (ICZN 1999: Article 24.2) and chose the name *C. commutabilis* as valid because it was previously correctly applied.

BOHEMAN (1857) described *Chelymorpha longula* from the material of Deyrolle. SPAETH (1923) transferred it to *Eutheria* Spaeth, 1909 and synonymized *Physonota bipunctata* Wagner, 1877 with it. Spaeth made the transfer and probably the synonymy as well only upon the primary description. Species of Cassidinae described by BOHEMAN (1857 and 1862) from the material of Deyrolle were largely purchased by J. S. Baly and are nowadays housed in BMNH. There is a single specimen in the BMNH which agrees with the primary description of *C. longula* and undoubtedly belong to the type series. Since Deyrolle was insect trader and Boheman did not mention how many specimens he had at his disposal, it is not certain whether the taxon was based only on a single specimen. Hence, I designate the BMNH specimen as lectotype, in order to clarify the identity of this taxon for the purpose of synonymy.

The lectotype of *C. longula* is an incompletely sclerotized and discoloured specimen. However, it exhibits characters typical for *C. commutabilis*, such as the slightly elevated impunctate costae on densely punctate elytra. I therefore synonymize *C. longula* with the latter species. Due to the new synonymy, I restore the species status of *Eutheria bipunctata* (see remarks under that species).

Distribution. Brazil: Minas Gerais (BOROWIEC & SKUZA 2004).

***Chelymorpha cruxnigra* Boheman, 1862 stat. restit.**

Chelymorpha crux-nigra Boheman, 1862: 218 (original description).

Type locality. ‘Mexico’.

Type material examined. HOLOTYPE: ♀, pinned, ‘Type [w, p, s, c, rf] || E. Coll | Chev^t. [w, p, cb] || cruxnigra | Chev amiat | D turat  [w, hw, s] || 67-56 [w, p, s]’ (BMNH).

Remarks. SPAETH (1909a) considered *Chelymorpha cruxnigra* as a variety of *Ogdoecosta juvenca* (Boheman, 1854) and since then it was considered a synonym of the latter species (see BOROWIEC 1999a). Spaeth did so probably based on the primary description as BOHEMAN (1862) compared *C. cruxnigra* to *O. juvenca*. Boheman attributed the description of *C. cruxnigra* to Chevrolat and mentioned his collection also as the type depository. Based on the description I assume that there was only a single specimen of this species used for its description. The holotype of *C. cruxnigra* certainly belongs to *Chelymorpha* as it has venter of pronotum with antennal grooves along head externally bordered by a sharp carina. Therefore I remove this taxon from synonymy of *O. juvenca* and restore its species status in *Chelymorpha*.

It is questionable whether the type locality is correct because so far it is the only specimen of such appearance from Mexico and other species occurring there belong to completely different species-groups, with the exception of *Chelymorpha calva* Boheman, 1854, another enigmatic taxon. *Chelymorpha cruxnigra* looks very similar to some forms of *C. multipunctata* (Olivier, 1791) and might be synonymous with the latter. However, for now I keep it as valid species because the genus *Chelymorpha* requires a complex revision based on comparative study of female genitalia and molecular data, as these two characters seem to be the only methods to separate numerous specimens of polymorphic complexes of similarly looking species.

Distribution. Mexico (BOHEMAN 1862).

***Convexocoleus decemmaculatus* (Blake, 1930) stat. restit. & comb. nov.**

Stoiba decemmaculata Blake, 1930: 221 (original description).

Type locality. Cuba, Oriente Province, Sierra Maestra, 1070–1350 m a.s.l.

Type material examined. HOLOTYPE: pinned, ‘Sierra Maestra, Cuba. | Julio 10-20 de 1922. | Col.C.H.Ballou y | S.C.Brunner | 1070-1350 M. [w, p, cb, last row hw] || E.E.A. de | Cuba, No. 92.98 [w, p, cb, last row hw] || Type No. | 43118 [hw] | U.S.N.M. [r, p, cb] || Stoiba | decemmaculata | Blake [w, p, cb]’ (USNM).

Remarks. BLAKE (1930) mentioned that this species does not fit well into the key in which SPAETH (1909a) described the genus *Stoiba* Spaeth, 1909 because its antennomere V is intermediate in character between basal and apical antennomeres. She added that on the other hand *S. decemmaculata* is similar in punctuation and also general shape to *S. angusticollis* (Suffrian, 1868).

CHABOO (2000) transferred *S. decemmaculata* to *Elytrogonia* Chevrolat, 1836 and synonymized it with *E. bulla* Boheman, 1862 based on (1) the fact that BLAKE (1930) compared her species to *E. bulla* and (2) a label by Pallister pinned under one of the additional specimens of *S. decemmaculata* she examined with note that the two taxa differ only in colour. However, even from the original description of *E. bulla* it is clear that these two taxa cannot be conspecific because BOHEMAN (1862) mentioned most coarsely punctate elytra as was also pointed by BLAKE (1930) because the type series of *S. decemmaculata* was previously identified as *E. bulla*. However, the latter species is completely different and is in fact the same as *E. gemmata* Blake, 1930. For additional information see remarks under *E. bulla*.

CHABOO (2000) supported her placement of *S. decemmaculata* in *Elytrogonia* by a cladistic analysis of 12 morphological characters and *S. decemmaculata* + other species of *Elytrogonia* were supported by three apomorphies: dorsally convex body, elytra with maculation, and pointed tarsal claw. However, four characters separated *S. decemmaculata* from other species of *Elytrogonia*: slightly inflated prosternal process, elytra finely punctate, brachypterous hind wings, and receptacle of spermatheca not inflated. These four characters actually unite *S. decemmaculata* with other species of *Stoiba* included in the analysis. Chaboo did not further discuss the curious placement of *S. decemmaculata* in *Elytrogonia* nor did she comment on individual characters, but only redefined the genus *Elytrogonia* based on the new transfer.

The three apomorphies uniting *S. decemmaculata* with *Elytrogonia* were incorrectly sampled. It is true that *S. decemmaculata* and all species of *Elytrogonia* have strongly convex elytra but the latter have elytra much more gibbous than in *S. decemmaculata* which has elytra similarly convex to some other species of *Stoiba* (e.g. *S. angusticollis* or *S. brunneri* Blake, 1930). Also all species of *Stoiba* including *S. decemmaculata* have apex of elytra rounded with very narrowly explanate margin and continuously sloping while *Elytrogonia* has apex of elytra acuminate with horizontally projecting explanate margin thus discontinuously sloping. All species of *Elytrogonia* have the basal tooth of claws clearly sharply pointed and projecting, providing the claw with a bifid appearance. In contrast, *S. decemmaculata* and all other species of *Stoiba* have it subquadrangular with the lower margin more or less curved. It is important to note that in both *Stoiba* and *Elytrogonia*, the shape of the basal tooth is somewhat variable within each genus and species as it also depends on the size of an actual specimen. However, its general shape is constant and no species of *Stoiba* has apparently bifid claws like *Elytrogonia*. Use of elytral maculation in this case is disputable as it probably has no phylogenetic signal because size of the spots on elytra in *Elytrogonia* is depending on altitude. Lowland populations have small spots while montane have them greatly enlarged and respective colour forms were described as distinct taxa. On the other hand other important characters (shape of pronotum and antennae) clearly separating *S. decemmaculata* from other species of the genus and also from *Elytrogonia* were not discussed.

SHIN & CHABOO (2012) included *S. decemmaculata* (as *E. bulla*) in the cladistic analysis of the genus *Stoiba*. They noticed the difference in the shape of pronotum and included it as character 12 (the shape of basal line of pronotum) in the phylogenetic analysis. They recognized three states of this character: linear, sinuate and rounded. However, based on the character matrix and consensus tree this character was wrongly scored in all species of *Stoiba*.

Their basal margin of pronotum was considered as rounded while in fact it is sinuate and of the same shape as in *Chelymorpha* and *Phytodectoidea* Spaeth, 1909 included in the analysis and correctly scored as taxa with sinuate basal margin of pronotum. *Stoiba* was resolved as a separate clade sister to *Chelymorpha* + *Phytodectoidea* + *Stolas* + *Elytrogona*, for which the sinuate base of pronotum was resolved as an apomorphy. It should therefore also include *Stoiba* the consensus tree and is thus erroneous. *Stoiba decemmaculata* was resolved as sister to remaining species of *Elytrogona* and the whole group was supported by six apomorphies and three homoplasies, however, the topology of the tree would have been probably quite different if the characters were scored correctly.

Most recently, SHIN (2013) described *Convexocoleus* Shin, 2013, a new genus of Mesomphaliini from Haiti (superficially similar to *Elytrogona* and *Stoiba*) and performed cladistic analysis based on morphological characters to resolve its position and answer some phylogenetic implications. The character matrix was modified from the previous analysis (SHIN & CHABOO 2012) with inclusion of new taxa and additional characters. The shape of the base of pronotum was corrected in *Stoiba*, however, the original character was split in two and scoring of its states across sampled taxa is dubious as the interpretation is subjective due to minor differences among individual states. The same is true for some other characters including the shape of tarsal claws. SHIN (2013) stated that the shape of basal tooth of claws in *Convexocoleus* is similar to that of *Botanochara* and completely ignored their similarity to *Stoiba*, in which the shape was scored as different state than in *Convexocoleus*. In the analysis *Stoiba decemmaculata* (as *E. bulla*) was again resolved as sister to remaining species of *Elytrogona*. *Convexocoleus*, *Elytrogona* and *Stoiba* were resolved as not closely related and SHIN (2013) suggested three independent origins of flightlessness.

Phylogenetic analyses of Cassidinae based only on morphological characters of adult specimens are dubious, particularly among true cassidines, which are characterized by reductions rather than evolving new structures. As a result most taxa are based on combinations of several dozens of characters, which mostly represent homoplasies. It is evident even in the higher classification of Cassidinae s. str., in which entire tribes lack unique characters. Therefore analyses purely based on morphological characters of adult specimens are speculative and it is necessary to combine them with characters of immature stages and molecular data to obtain reasonable results.

As I mentioned above *S. decemmaculata* is in my opinion not congeneric with *Elytrogona* nor with *Stoiba*. Generally it is more similar to *Stoiba* as it has the same morphology of spermatheca, shape of elytra and basal tooth on claws and also the punctuation of elytra is alike while the shape of pronotum is similar to *Elytrogona*, particularly *E. bulla* (= *E. gemmata*), but is separated from both by formation of antennae. *Stoiba* and *Elytrogona* have shorter and more robust antennae with tightly arranged antennomeres, which are gradually thickening from antennomere III to apex and only four basal antennomeres are sparsely pubescent and shiny. *Stoiba decemmaculata* has longer and slimmer antennae with loosely arranged antennomeres, which are thickening from antennomere VI, antennomeres I–V are slim, filiform, sparsely pubescent and shiny.

I did not examine any specimen of the recently described *Convexocoleus rileyi* Shin, 2013 but according to the figures in original description it has very similar formation of antennae,

basal tooth on claws and elytra including punctation as *S. decemmaculata*. It clearly differs in the shape of pronotum, which is basally constricted, laterobasally with small angulation and the explanate margin is bent upwards while *C. rileyi* has broadly rounded basal corners of pronotum and explanate margin nearly horizontal. Despite the shape of pronotum I hereby transfer *S. decemmaculata* to *Convexocoleus* as other important morphological features are quite similar rather than proposing a new genus for it. However, concerning the circumstances this transfer must be understood as tentative. Further study including comparison of genitalia of *Convexocoleus* is desirable to verify the placement.

Distribution. Cuba (BLAKE 1930, CHABOO 2000).

Cyrtonota adspersa (Boheman, 1850)

Mesomphalia adspersa Boheman, 1850: 355 (original description).

Mesomphalia luteipennis Boheman, 1850: 357 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Type localities. *Mesomphalia adspersa*: 'Brasilia'; *M. luteipennis*: 'Brasilia'.

Type material examined. *Mesomphalia adspersa*: LECTOTYPE (designated by BOROWIEC 1999a): ♀, pinned, 'Brasil [w, p, s] || Dupont [w, p, s] || Type. [w, p, s] || LECTOTYPE | des. L. Borowiec [r, p, cb] || NHRS-JLKB | 000022081 [w, p, cb]' (NHRS).

Mesomphalia luteipennis: SYNTYPES: ♂, pinned: 'E. Coll | Chev'. [w, p, cb] || 20. [w, p, s] || *Mesomphalia* ♂ | luteipennis Bhn | flavipennis Chv | Brasilia [w, hw by Chevrolat, s] || 67·56 [w, p, s]' (BMNH); ♀, pinned, 'E. Coll | Chev'. [w, p, cb] || 21. [w, p, s] || flavipennis | Dupt. [w, hw by ? Dupont, s] || *Mesomphalia* | luteipennis Bhn ♀ | flavipennis Chv | Brasilia [w, hw by Chevrolat, s] || 67·56 [w, p, s]' (BMNH).

Remarks. BOHEMAN (1850) described *Mesomphalia luteipennis* from at least two specimens as he provided length span, compared it to *M. lacordairei* Boheman, 1850 and stated that the material came from collection of Chevrolat. This taxon was unknown to subsequent authors. SPAETH (1914) transferred it to *Pseudomesomphalia* (= *Stolas*) and BOROWIEC (1999a) synonymized it with *Stolas lacordairei*. Both acts were probably based only on the primary description. I have found two syntypes in BMNH and they belong to *Cyrtonota* not to *Stolas* as they have antennae with five basal segments shiny while the latter genus has only four. *Mesomphalia luteipennis* is morphologically identical to *C. adspersa* and in my opinion represents its colour morph with yellow elytra. Typical *C. adspersa* has elytra with yellow reticulation enclosing large black inside cells. In *M. luteipennis* the elytra are nearly uniformly yellow, however, on basal half near humeri there is clearly visible slightly darker reticulation similarly shaped to that of *C. adspersa*. There is a third specimen in the BMNH labelled by Chevrolat as *M. luteipennis*, which has well defined reticulate pattern but I do not include it in the type series as such coloured specimen was not mentioned in the original description. Males of *M. luteipennis* have subcordiform elytra with broadly explanate margin and emarginate humeri with outer corner angulate while females have broadly oval elytra with less expanded margins and subrounded humeri. Exactly the same shapes are present in *C. adspersa* and therefore I synonymize *M. luteipennis* with the latter species. Since both taxa were described in the same publication I followed the Principle of the first reviser (ICZN 1999: Article 24.2) and chose the name *C. adspersa* as it was previously correctly applied and it is also more commonly represented in the collections.

Distribution. Brazil: Goiás, Pará (BOROWIEC 1996), Tocantins (BOROWIEC 2002).

***Cyrtonota bistigma* (Boheman, 1857)**

Mesomphalia bistigma Boheman, 1857: 52 (original description).

Mesomphalia smaragdina Boheman, 1857: 51 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Type localities. Original type locality of both taxa ‘Bolivia’ modified here to Bolivia, Department of Cochabamba, Territory of the Yuracaré people according to the additional information from the Register of the BMNH collections.

Type material examined. *Mesomphalia bistigma*: SYNTYPE: ♂, pinned, ‘Type [w, p, s, c, rf] || Bolivia [b, hw, s] || 46 | 76 [hw on underside of preceding label] || bistigma Bhn. | n. sp. [b, hw by Boheman, s] || Mesomphalia | bistigma, | Type Boh. [w, hw by Gahan, cb]’ (BMNH).

Mesomphalia smaragdina: SYNTYPE: ♂, pinned, ‘Type [w, p, s, c, rf] || Bolivia [b, hw, s] || 46 | 76 [hw on underside of preceding label] || smaragdina | Bhn. n. sp. [b, hw by Boheman, s] || Mesomphalia | smaragdina | Type Boh. [w, hw by Gahan, cb]’ (BMNH).

Remarks. *Cyrtonota smaragdina* is currently recognized as a distinct species of the *Cyrtonota serinus* Erichson, 1847 species-group, differing from related taxa in completely green explanate margin of elytra. I have recently studied type of *C. smaragdina* and in my opinion this taxon is conspecific with *C. bistigma* and represents only its extreme colour morph. Within the *C. serinus* species-group at least two species, *C. bistigma* and *C. serinus* itself, are quite polymorphic displaying several colour morphs. The typical specimens have a large yellow spot covering most of the explanate margin of elytra and each elytron with one or two small yellow spots. The two species can be easily separated by the punctuation of elytra. In *C. serinus* the punctuation is heterogeneous, in basal and apical parts of the disc finer and coarser in central part. Within the central part the punctuation is further assorted in groups of various coarseness and densities while *C. bistigma* has uniformly punctate elytra. *Cyrtonota smaragdina* has identical punctuation as *C. bistigma* and I synonymize it with the latter species. Both taxa were described in the same publication therefore I followed the Principle of the first reviser (ICZN 1999: Article 24.2) and chose the name *C. bistigma* as the valid one because it was previously applied correctly.

BOHEMAN (1857) mentioned only ‘Bolivia’ as the type locality of *C. bistigma* and *C. smaragdina*. Types of both taxa are provided with the same accession number [18]46-76 referring to the Register of the BMNH collections. According to the register it is a multiple entry for various coleoptera and lepidoptera but all were collected in the ‘Territory of the Juacares Indians (north side of the Cordillera de Cochabamba)’. The locality most likely refer to the Territory of the Yuracaré people in the department of Cochabamba, Bolivia and hence the type locality is modified here according to the new findings.

Cyrtonota smaragdina was over time recorded from various countries, however, these records belong either to *C. bistigma* or to *C. serinus* as both have a form with uniformly metallic margin of elytra. Therefore it is necessary to verify the respective voucher specimens to assign them to correct species. Although, it is quite likely that most records belong to *C. serinus* as that one is more common and frequently represented in collections. Therefore the distribution given here includes only published records of *C. bistigma*.

Distribution. Argentina: Misiones (SPAETH 1914), Bolivia (BOHEMAN 1857, BOROWIEC 2009c), Peru (BOROWIEC 1996).

***Cyrtonota deliciosa* (Baly, 1872)**

Mesomphalia deliciosa Baly, 1872: 62 (original description).

Mesomphalia pauperula Baly, 1872: 62 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Neomphalia tutelata Spaeth, 1932: 195 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Type localities. *Mesomphalia deliciosa*: ‘Ecuador’; *M. pauperula*: ‘Ecuador’; *Neomphalia tutelata*: ‘Peru: Moyabamba’ [= Moyobamba District and Province in the San Martín Region].

Type material examined. *Mesomphalia deliciosa*: SYNTYPES: ♂, pinned, ‘Type [w, p, s, c, rf] || Ecuador [hw] | (Buckley) | Baly Coll. | 1905—54. [w, p, cb] || Mesomphalia | deliciosa | Baly | Ecuador [g, hw by Baly, cb]’ (BMNH); ♀, pinned, ‘Ecuador [w, hw by Baly, cb] || Ecuador [hw] | (Buckley) | Baly Coll. | 1905—54. [w, p, cb]’ (BMNH); 2♂♂ 2♀♀, pinned, ‘Ecuador [w, hw by Baly, cb] || Ecuador [hw] | Baly Coll. | 1905—54. [w, p, cb]’ (BMNH).

Mesomphalia pauperula: HOLOTYPE: ♂, pinned (missing right antenna), ‘Type [w, p, s, c, rf] || Ecuador [hw] | Baly Coll. | 1905—54. [w, p, cb] || Ecuador [w, hw by Baly, cb] || Mesomphalia | pauperula | Baly | Ecuador [g, hw by Baly, cb]’ (BMNH).

Neomphalia tutelata: HOLOTYPE: ♀, pinned (missing left antenna), ‘45196 [w, hw, s; number referring to the register of A. Fry collection] || Peru | Moyab^a [hw] [w, p, s] || Type [w, p, s, c, rf] || Fry Coll. | 1905.100. [w, p, cb] || Neomphalia [hw] | tutelata [hw] | m. [hw] | Spaeth det. | Holotyp. [hw] [w, p + hw by Spaeth, cb]’ (BMNH).

Remarks. BALY (1872) described *Mesomphalia deliciosa* based on a series of specimens as he mentioned length span but did not state their precise number. There are six specimens from his collection pinned in the series. As all agree with the primary description I consider them syntypes. Description of *Mesomphalia pauperula* immediately follows that of *M. deliciosa* and BALY (1872) stated that *M. pauperula* looks like a smaller specimen of the latter taxon but differing in more rounded sides of pronotum with peculiar sculpture on the disc, broader body and less acuminate apex of the elytra. Subsequently, SPAETH (1913, 1914) placed *M. deliciosa* to *Neomphalia* Spaeth, 1913 (= *Cyrtonota*) and *M. pauperula* to *Pseudomesomphalia* (= *Stolas*).

I have compared types of both taxa and the underlying reason why *M. pauperula* looks somewhat different is attributed to poor sclerotisation and molting defects. However, I am reasonably certain that both taxa are conspecific as they are generally similar (body shape, convexity of elytra and their punctation) and the different shape of pronotum is artificial, affected probably by some side effect (e.g. predation, problematic moulting, low humidity etc.) during the larval or pupal stage. Since both taxa were described in the same publication I followed the Principle of the first reviser (ICZN 1999: Article 24.2) and chose the name *C. deliciosa* as valid because it was more frequently used in literature while *M. pauperula* was until now an enigmatic taxon.

SPAETH (1932) described *Neomphalia tutelata* from Peru and compared it to *Neomphalia deliciosa*. BOROWIEC (1999a) synonymized it with *Cyrtonota honorata* (Baly, 1869) probably based on unpublished notes of Spaeth, however, the latter species is transferred here to *Goniochenia* (see remarks under *G. honorata*). Characters of *Cyrtonota tutelata* mentioned in the original description are mostly as in *C. deliciosa* and as the main difference was pointed the colour of the explanate margin of elytra, which is mostly red with black spots in *C. tutelata* while *C. deliciosa* has red rounded spot situated around midlength. I have compared types of both taxa and except of the colouration they differ only in elytral sculpture as *C. deliciosa* has slightly more elevated elytral sculpture than *C. tutelata*. In my opinion it is only result of geographic variability and I synonymize *C. tutelata* with *C. deliciosa*.

Distribution. Ecuador (BALY 1872, BOROWIEC 1996), Peru (SPAETH 1932).

Cyrtonota marginata (Kirsch, 1883)

Mesomphalia marginata Kirsch, 1883: 207 (original description).

Pseudomesomphalia Kolbei Spaeth, 1907: 155 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Type localities. *Mesomphalia marginata*: ‘Ecuador (Huamboya)’ [= canton in the Morona-Santiago Province]; *Pseudomesomphalia kolbei*: ‘Ecuador: Baiza’ [= Baeza in Napo Province].

Type material examined. *Pseudomesomphalia kolbei*: HOLOTYPE: pinned, 'Baiza | (Ecuad.) R. Haensch. S. [w, p, s, bf] || 11 [w, hw, cb] || F. Spaeth det. [w, hw, cb] || Pseudo- | mesomphalia | Kolbei n. sp. | Spaeth [w, hw by Spaeth, s]' (ZMHB).

Additional material examined. ECUADOR: NAPO PROVINCE: Baeza, 3 spec., R. Haensch lgt. (ZMHB).

Remarks. SPAETH (1907) described *Pseudomesomphalia kolbei* based on a single specimen. There are three more specimens in ZMHB with identical locality labels but these do not belong to the type series as Spaeth explicitly mentioned only a single specimen. He placed it among species later transferred to *Neomphalia* (= *Cyrtonota*) and separated it mainly by unique colouration as it has black pronotum and brown elytra with suture and outer margin black. However, the colouration of pronotum varies from uniformly black to mostly brown. The form with mostly brown pronotum was described as *Mesomphalia marginata* Kirsch, 1883.

This taxon was unknown to Spaeth until he studied the type and transferred it to *Neomphalia* (SPAETH 1919). I have not examined the type of *M. marginata*, but I studied specimens compared with the type by Spaeth, which also perfectly agree with the primary description. In my opinion *Pseudomesomphalia kolbei* and *M. marginata* are conspecific and represent colour morphs of a single species as other morphological characters are identical. Therefore I synonymize *P. kolbei* with *Cyrtonota marginata*.

Distribution. Colombia (BOROWIEC 2002) and Ecuador (KIRSCH 1883, SPAETH 1907, BOROWIEC 1996).

Elytrogona bulla Boheman, 1862

Elytrogona Bulla Boheman, 1862: 193 (original description).

Elytrogona gemmata Blake, 1930: 222 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Type localities. *Elytrogona bulla*: not given, corrected here to 'St. Domingo'; *E. gemmata*: 'Haiti'.

Type material examined. *Elytrogona bulla*: SYNTYPES: 1 spec., pinned (missing left antenna), 'Type [w, p, s, c, rf] || St. Domingo [hw] | Baly Coll. | 1905—54. [w, p, cb] || Elytrogona | Bulla | Boh | St Domingo [w, hw by Baly, cb] || Type | 31 [hw by Baly on verso of the preceding label]' (BMNH); 1 spec., pinned (left antenna partly broken; abdomen and metaventrite placed in vial pinned under the specimen but not including genitalia), 'St. Domingo [hw] | Baly Coll. | 1905—54. [w, p, cb] || St. Domingo [pi, hw, s; glued on white card] || Elytrogona gemmata | Blake 1930 | Det. CS Chaboo 1999 [w, p, cb, bf]' (BMNH).

Elytrogona gemmata: HOLOTYPE: pinned, 'Haiti 1920 | EC Leonard [w, p, cb] || Type No. | 43119 [hw] | U.S.N.M. [r, p, cb] || Elytrogona | n. sp. [w, hw, cb] || Elytrogona | gemmata | Blake [w, hw, cb]' (USNM).

Remarks. BOHEMAN (1862) described *Elytrogona bulla* based on material sent to him by J. S. Baly. There are two specimens in BMNH coming from the collection of Baly, both agreeing with the primary description and I consider them as syntypes. This opinion is shared with Sharon Shute (former curator at BMNH) as she handwrote an additional label pinned next to the two specimens specifying that one syntype was sent on loan to C. Chaboo and dissected by her, but returned under a different name. CHABOO (2000) synonymized *Stoiba decemmaculata* Blake, 1930 with *E. bulla* based on speculation without examining type material of the latter taxon. However, the two taxa are completely different which is also obvious from the primary description (see further notes under *Convexocoleus decemmaculatus*). Chaboo did not realize that she loaned the actual syntype of *E. bulla* and listed it among additional examined specimens of *E. gemmata*.

I have studied types of the two latter taxa and they have identical shape of body and punctuation of elytra. The only difference is smaller size of spots on elytra in *E. bulla* but their

position is exactly the same in both taxa. Hence I synonymize *E. gemmata* with *E. bulla*.

BOHEMAN (1862) did not provide the type locality for *E. bulla* which is quite strange as Baly wrote ‘St. Domingo’ on the label under the specimen. On the other hand Baly sent specimens to Boheman only with numbers and wrote details in the accompanying letter and probably omitted to mention the locality information for this species. Therefore the type locality is here corrected to ‘St. Domingo’ and might refer either to the whole of Hispaniola or the Dominican Republic.

Distribution. Dominican Republic and Haiti (CHABOO 2000).

***Eutheria bipunctata* (Wagener, 1877) stat. restit.**

Physonota bipunctata Wagener, 1877: 62 (original description).

Type locality. Argentina, Mendoza.

Type material examined. SYNTYPE: (MMUE). [Examined but label data not recorded].

Remarks. SPAETH (1923) synonymized *Physonota bipunctata* with *Chelymorphia longula* Boheman, 1857 and transferred it to the genus *Eutheria* Spaeth, 1909. I have studied the type of the latter taxon and found that it is conspecific with *C. commutabilis*, for more information see remarks under that species. Due of the new synonymy I hereby restore species status of *E. bipunctata*.

Distribution. Argentina: Mendoza (WAGENER 1877).

***Nebraspis aureomarginata* (Boheman, 1857) stat. restit. & comb. nov.**

Mesomphalia aureomarginata Boheman, 1857: 58 (original description).

Nebraspis viridimetallica Borowiec, 1999b: 427 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Type localities. *Mesomphalia aureomarginata*: ‘Montevideo’; *Nebraspis viridimetallica*: Argentina: Entre Rios.

Type material examined. *Mesomphalia aureomarginata*: LECTOTYPE (present designation), pinned (right antenna partly broken), ‘Mvid [g, hw, s] || Type [w, p, s, c, rf] || Monte Video [hw] | ex Deyrolle [hw] | Baly Coll. | 1905—54. [w, p, cb] || Mesomphalia | aureomarginata | Boh | Monte Video [w, hw by Baly, cb] || Type Boh | Col: Deyrolle [hw by Baly on underside of preceding label]’ (BMNH).

Nebraspis viridimetallica: HOLOTYPE: examined, but labels not recorded (DBET).

Remarks. BOHEMAN (1857) described *Mesomphalia aureomarginata* from the material of Deyrolle, which latter purchased by J. S. Baly. This taxon was enigmatic to subsequent authors and SPAETH (1914) informally synonymized it with *Stolas festiva* (Klug, 1829) as he considered *M. aureomarginata* an aberration of the latter species. However, he most likely based his act on primary description only as the actual type specimen of *M. aureomarginata* was unknown to subsequent authors and the taxon was listed only in catalogues (see BOROWIEC 1999a). BOHEMAN (1857) did not mention how many specimens he had at his disposal. However, he presumably had just a singleton, as he gave a single length measurement and did not keep a duplicate. Nevertheless, Deyrolle was a famous insect dealer and it is possible that he actually had more specimens. I therefore designate the BMNH specimen as lectotype in order to conserve its identity for the purpose of the new synonymy.

BOROWIEC (1999b) described *Nebraspis viridimetallica* Borowiec, 1999 as a third species of that genus distinctly separated from its two congeners by the metallic elytra and noted its superficial similarity in colouration to the species of *S. festiva* species-group. However,

this taxon is identical to *M. aureomarginata*. Therefore I restore species status of the latter, transfer it to the genus *Nebraspis* Spaeth, 1913 and synonymize *N. viridimetallica* with it.

Distribution. Argentina: Entre Rios (BOROWIEC 1999b, 2009c) and Uruguay (BOHEMAN 1857).

Ogdoecosta soricina (Boheman, 1862)

Chelymorpha soricina Boheman, 1862: 205 (original description).

Chelymorpha stygia Boheman, 1862: 212 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Type localities. *Chelymorpha soricina*: original type locality ‘Bolivia [sic!]’ corrected by SPAETH (1917) to ‘Panama, Veragua’; *C. stygia*: ‘Columbia (Bogota)’.

Type material examined. *Chelymorpha soricina*: SYNTYPES: 1 spec., pinned, ‘14188 [w, p, s] || soricina | N. | Boliv. Warszew. [g, hw, cb, bf]’ (ZMHB); 3 spec., pinned: no label but pinned in the same series (ZMHB).

Chelymorpha stygia: HOLOTYPE: ♀, pinned, ‘Type [w, p, s, c, rf] || Bogota [hw] | Baly Coll. | 1905—54. [w, p, cb] || Chelymorpha | stygia | Boh | Bogota [w, hw by Baly, cb] || Type Boh | 55 [hw by Baly on underside of preceding label]’ (BMNH).

Remarks. BOHEMAN (1862) described *Chelymorpha soricina* from unknown number of specimens but he must have had at least two as he mentioned a length span. This taxon was based on material collected by J. Warszewicz in Panama but wrongly labelled as Bolivia (SPAETH 1917). Several pages apart Boheman gave description of *Chelymorpha stygia* based on a single specimen from Bogota. He did not compared the latter taxon to any species, just mentioned that it is distinct. The specimen Boheman described is curious as it has a large callosity on the top of each elytron. However, these are artificial and probably resulted from improper emerging from the pupa as the callosties are asymmetric and the elytra are unnaturally distorted. In my opinion *C. stygia* is conspecific with *C. soricina* as both taxa differ only in colour besides the deformed elytra. *Chelymorpha soricina* has reddish-brown body except of the three black spots on disc of pronotum, which are basally connected in *C. stygia* that also has black disc of the elytra. However, the colouration itself is very variable in all species of *Ogdoecosta* Spaeth, 1909 and thus largely insignificant as distinguishing character. Since both taxa were described in the same publication I followed the Principle of the first reviser (ICZN 1999: Article 24.2) and chose the name *C. soricina* as the valid one because it was previously correctly interpreted.

Distribution. Costa Rica (SPAETH 1909a), Colombia (BOHEMAN 1857) and Panama (SPAETH 1917).

Stolas cruentata (Erichson, 1847)

Cyrtanota cruentata Erichson, 1847: 152 (original description).

Mesomphalia deplorabunda Boheman, 1857: 41 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Type localities. *Cyrtanota cruentata*: ‘Republica Peruana’; *Mesomphalia deplorabunda*: original type locality ‘Bolivia’ modified here to Bolivia, Department of Cochabamba, Territory of the Yuracaré people according to the additional information from the Register of the BMNH collections.

Type material examined. *Cyrtanota cruentata*: HOLOTYPE: ♀, pinned, ‘11101 [w, p, s] || Type [red, p, cb] || cruentata | Er. Boh. | Perú v. Tschudi [g, hw, cb] || HOLOTYPE | des. L. Borowiec [r, p, cb] || HOLOTYPE | Cyrtanota | cruentata | Erichson, 1847 | des. L. Borowiec [r, p, cb, bf]’ (ZMHB).

Mesomphalia deplorabunda: HOLOTYPE: ♀, pinned (missing right antenna): ‘Type [w, p, s, c, rf] || Bolivia [w, hw, s, circle label] || 46 | 70 [hw on underside of preceding label] || deplorabunda | Bhn. n. sp. [b, hw by Boheman, s] || Mesomphalia | deplorabunda | Type Boh. [w, hw by Gahan, cb]’ (BMNH).

Remarks. Describing *Cyrtanota cruentata*, ERICHSON (1847) did not state how many specimens he had at his disposal. However, he mentioned a single length measurement and also according to the ZMHB register number there was only a single specimen hence considered as holotype by monotypy.

BOHEMAN (1857) described *Mesomphalia deplorabunda* presumably from a single specimen as he gave a single length measurement and did not indicate any specimen in his collection (BOHEMAN 1862). This taxon was enigmatic to subsequent authors and was listed only in catalogues and SPAETH (1914) transferred it to *Pseudomesomphalia* (= *Stolas*). In my opinion, the holotype of *S. deplorabunda* is only a uniformly black specimen of *S. cruentata* as the two taxa are nearly identical besides colouration. Typical *S. cruentata* has a red and slightly elevated reticulation on elytra. This reticulation is structurally also present in *S. deplorabunda* but is black and its punctation appears slightly coarser than in typical *S. cruentata*. I consider these differences as intraspecific variability and hereby synonymize *S. deplorabunda* with *S. cruentata*.

Distribution. Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru (SPAETH 1942; BOROWIEC 1996, 2002, 2009c).

Stolas diversa (Boheman, 1850)

Mesomphalia diversa Boheman, 1850: 243 (original description).

Mesomphalia fossulata Boheman, 1850: 241 (original description), **syn. confirm.**

Mesomphalia vidua Boheman, 1850: 242 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Type localities. *Mesomphalia diversa*: 'Brasilia'; *M. fossulata*: 'Brasilia'; *M. vidua*: 'Buenos Ayres'.

Type material. *Mesomphalia diversa*: LECTOTYPE (designated by BOROWIEC 1999a): ♀, pinned: 'Rio Jan [w, p, s] || F. Sahlb. [w, p, cb] || Type. [w, p, s] || TYPUS [pi, p, cb] || 53 | 65 [hw] [pi, p, s] || LECTOTYPE | des. L. Borowiec [r, p, cb] || *Stolas* | (s. str.) | *diversa* | Det. M. Viana – (Boh.) [w, hw, cb] || X-1965 [hw on underside of previous label] || NHRS-JLKB | 000022667 [w, p, cb]' (NHRS). PARALECTOTYPE: ♂, pinned, 'Brasil [w, p, s] || Bhn. [w, p, s] || PARATYPUS [orange, p, cb] || 54 | 65 [hw] [pi, p, s] || PARALECTOTYPE | des. L. Borowiec [r, p, cb] || *Stolas* | (s. str.) | *diversa* | Det. M. Viana – (Boh.) [w, hw, cb] || X-1965 [hw on underside of previous label] || NHRS-JLKB | 000022668 [w, p, cb]' (NHRS).

Mesomphalia fossulata: LECTOTYPE (designated by BOROWIEC 1999a): pinned, '11088 [w, p, s] || *fossulata* | Bohem | Bras. v.Olf. [g, hw, cb] || LECTOTYPE | des. L. Borowiec [red, p, cb] || LECTOTYPUS | *Mesomphalia* | *fossulata* | Boheman, 1850 | des. L. Borowiec [red, p, cb, bf]' (ZMHB); PARALECTOTYPES: 2 spec., pinned, 'PARALECTOTYPE | des. L. Borowiec [red, p, cb] || PARALECTOTYPUS | *Mesomphalia* | *fossulata* | Boheman, 1850 | des. L. Borowiec [red, p, cb, bf]' (ZMHB).

Mesomphalia vidua: HOLOTYPE: ♀, pinned (missing both antennae), 'E. Coll | Chev'. [w, p, cb] || Type [w, p, s, rf, circle label] || *Mesomphalia* | *vidua* Chv Bhn | Bayres type [w, hw by Chevrolat, s] || *Vidua* | Chv | *Brasilia* | B. ayres [w, hw, s] || 67·56 [w, p, s]' (BMNH).

Remarks. BOROWIEC (1999a) synonymized *Mesomphalia fossulata* with *M. diversa* without further comments. However, prior to the synonymy he studied types of both taxa and provided both with lectotype designation. I have reexamined these types and concur with the proposed synonymy. *Stolas diversa* belongs to the group of species characterized by metallic elytra with large dull punctures and spots of dense vestiture but it is readily separated by strongly gibbous elytra while the remaining species have either postscutellar tubercle or weakly convex elytra.

During my stay in BMNH I studied type of *Mesomphalia vidua*, which was unknown to preceding authors. Boheman positioned systematically *M. vidua* between the *M. fossulata* and *M. diversa* and used for description presumably only a single specimen because he descri-

bed quite unusual features for this species group (black dorsum and elytra without spots of vestiture and large dull punctures) resulting from the poor condition of the specimen. The specimen must either have been old individual when collected or was damaged subsequently. The unnaturally black colouration resulted from the fat-body penetrating the elytra and also covered the large dull punctures, which are still present, but hardly visible. The typical spots of vestiture were mostly rubbed away and partly immersed in fat; as a result only a few setae remain clearly visible. Otherwise the specimen has the same shape and convexity of elytra as *S. diversa* and thus I synonymize *M. vidua* with the latter species. Since both taxa were described in the same publication I followed the Principle of the first reviser (ICZN 1999: Article 24.2) and chose the name *S. diversa* as the valid one because it was more frequently used in literature and is based on well preserved type specimens.

It is also somewhat curious that *M. vidua* was described from Buenos Aires as large species of *Stolas* are primarily distributed in the tropical Brazil and reach Argentina only marginally. Most of the species occurring in Argentina were recorded from subtropical provinces of Misiones and Corrientes with no dry season. Already BURMEISTER (1870) doubted the origin of *M. vidua* and stated that he never saw any specimen from Argentina. He also stated that many specimens from this region were received via Buenos Aires but actually were not collected there and that this could also be the case with *M. vidua*, which instead might originate from Corrientes or Paraguay. SPAETH (1914) adopted these possible localities and since then they were listed as the distribution of *M. vidua*. However, BURMEISTER (1870) only supposed that these might be the areas where the specimen was collected and hence I do not adopt them in species distribution and occurrence of *S. diversa* in Argentina is considered as doubtful.

Distribution. ? Argentina (BOHEMAN 1850) and Brazil: Mato Grosso (BOROWIEC 1996) and Rio de Janeiro (BOHEMAN 1850, BOROWIEC 2002, FLINTE et al. 2009).

Stolas informis (Boheman, 1862) comb. nov.

Mesomphalia informis Boheman, 1862: 165 (original description).

Type locality. ‘Ecuador, prope fluvium Napo’.

Type material examined. HOLOTYPE: ♀, pinned, ‘Type [w, p, s, c, rf] || Napo. [hw] | Baly Coll. | 1905—54. [w, p, cb] || Mesomphalia | informis | Boh | Banks of Napo [w, hw by Baly, cb] || Cuming | Named by | Boheman | Type | 68 [hw by Baly on underside of preceding label]’ (BMNH).

Remarks. *Mesomphalia informis* was described presumably from a single specimen from the collection of J. S. Baly and so far was listed in catalogues only. SPAETH (1914) transferred it to *Pseudomesomphalia* (= *Stolas*) and BOROWIEC (1998a) to *Cyrtonota*. This taxon belongs certainly to *Stolas* as it has antennae only with four basal antennomeres shiny and sparsely pubescent while *Cyrtonota* have five. It belongs to the *S. discoides* (Linnaeus, 1758) species-group and is very close to *S. discoides* itself. The latter is a widely distributed species through tropical regions of America with numerous local geographical forms, often described as separate taxa and currently considered as synonyms. In Ecuador there are at least two forms: montane, which is mostly black or dark metallic, and lowland Amazonian, which is bright metallic with red spots, quite similar to typical specimens from the Guyanas. *Stolas informis* is most similar to the montane form and recently described *S. atalayaensis* Borowiec &

Takizawa, 2011 as it has large size and slightly indicated red reticulation in anterior third of explanate margin of elytra. However, *S. discoides* and similar species are in need of complex revision to set borders between taxa, therefore I leave *S. informis* as a valid species.

Distribution. Ecuador: Napo (BOHEMAN 1862).

Stolas latevittata (Boheman, 1862)

Mesomphalia latevittata Boheman, 1862: 152 (original description).

Pseudomesomphalia cassandra Spaeth, 1911: 250 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Type localities. *Mesomphalia latevittata*: ‘Peruvia’; *Pseudomesomphalia cassandra*: ‘Peruvia, Yurimagua’.

Type material examined. LECTOTYPE (present designation): ? ♂, pinned: ‘Peru [w, p, s] || Baly. [w, p, s] || Type. [w, p, s] || NHRS-JLKB | 000022708 [w, p, cb]’ (NHRS). PARALECTOTYPE [conspecific with *Stolas sanguineovittata* Borowiec, 1998]: ? ♂, pinned, ‘Type [w, p, s, c, rf] || Peru [hw] | Baly Coll. | 1905—54. [w, p, cb] || Mesomphalia | latevittata | Boh | Peru [w, hw by Baly, cb] || Stevens | Named by | Boheman | Type | 46 | 84 [hw by Baly on underside of preceding label]’ (BMNH).

Pseudomesomphalia cassandra: SYNTYPES: ♂, pinned, ‘Yurimaguas [hw] | Peru [w, p, cb] || Coll. Donckier [w, p, cb] || cassandra [hw] | m. ♂ typ.! [hw] | Spaeth det. [w, p, cb] || TYPE [r, p, cb] || ♂ [w, p, cb] || M/CR MUS | SPAETH COLL. [w, p, cb] || Manchester Museum | SYNTYPE [b, p, cb]’ (MMUE); ♀, pinned: ‘consanguin. | coll. Ancy [w, hw by Spaeth, cb] || cassandra [hw] | m. typ.! ♀ [hw] | Spaeth det. [w, p, cb] || TYPE [r, p, cb] || M/CR MUS | SPAETH COLL. [w, p, cb] || Manchester Museum | SYNTYPE [b, p, cb]’ (MMUE).

Additional material examined. ♂, pinned: ‘Peru [hw] | Baly Coll. | 1905—54. [w, p, cb] || Mesomphalia | latevittata | var. Boh [w, hw by Gahan, cb] || M: latevittata | var. A | Peru [w, hw by Baly, cb] || 26 [g, hw, cb] || latevittata [hw by Spaeth] | Spaeth det. [w, p, cb]’ (BMNH).

Remarks. BOHEMAN (1862) described *M. latevittata* based on material sent to him and communicated with J. S. Baly. I have examined specimens retained by Boheman and well as those in Baly’s collection and found that they belong to two different species. The original description was based on specimen(s) with wide pronotum and the syntype in NHRS matches it the best therefore I designate it as the lectotype. In the collection of Baly there are two original specimens of *M. latevittata*. The first belongs to the colour morph mentioned by Boheman as ‘Var. a’ and is conspecific with the lectotype, while the second is part of the type series but is conspecific with *S. sanguineovittata* as it has narrow pronotum and double vestiture on elytra formed by adherent and erect setae.

Spaeth’s concept of *S. latevittata* was based on specimens authentically identified by Baly as the latter species, which he obtained from his collection. However, these are the same as the paralectotype, thus conspecific with *S. sanguineovittata*. He also obtained syntype of *S. latissima* (Baly, 1872), which he considered as aberration of *S. latevittata*, however, it is a distinct species (see further information in remarks under *S. latissima*).

SPAETH (1911) described *S. cassandra* and compared it to *S. placida* Spaeth, 1911, described in the same paper, as both have broad pronotum, not knowing that typical *S. latevittata* has also similarly shaped pronotum. However, syntypes of *S. cassandra* are in fact identical to the lectotype of *S. latevittata*. Therefore I hereby synonymize *S. cassandra* with the latter species.

Because of the misinterpretation of the discussed taxa, I do not adopt published faunistic records as they probably belong to different species.

Distribution. Peru (BOHEMAN 1862, SPAETH 1911).

***Stolas latissima* (Baly, 1872) stat. restit.**

Mesomphalia latissima Baly, 1872: 68 (original description).

Type locality. ‘Ecuador’.

Type material examined. LECTOTYPE (present designation): ♂, pinned, ‘Ecuador [w, hw by Baly, cb] || Type [w, p, s, c, rf] || Ecuador [hw] | Baly Coll. | 1905—54. [w, p, cb] || Mesomphalia | latissima | Baly | Ecuador [g, hw by Baly, cb]’ (BMNH).

Remarks. BALY (1872) did not mention how many specimens he had at his disposal and stated that the new species is ‘very closely allied to *M. latevittata*, Boh., and possibly only a variety of that species; differing principally in its transverse form, and in the absence of the reticulations...’. SPAETH (1914) listed *M. latissima* as an aberration of *M. latevittata* and the taxon remained as its synonym until present (cf. BOROWIEC 1999a). BALY’S (1872) statement is probably based on fact that he did not compare *M. latissima* with typical *M. latevittata* with broad pronotum but with the syntype with narrow pronotum, here resolved as conspecific with *S. sanguineovittata* (see remarks under *S. latevittata*). Spaeth based the synonymy on the same population as he got the duplicate material from Baly’s collection. *Stolas latissima* is quite similar to *S. sanguineovittata* but differs in simple erect vestiture on elytra while the latter has double vestiture formed by adherent and erect setae. I therefore restore species status of *S. latissima* and designate lectotype from the BMNH specimen in order to conserve it status.

BOROWIEC (1996, 1998, 2002) published several specimens identified as *S. latevittata* sensu Spaeth which are most likely conspecific with *S. latissima*.

Distribution. Ecuador (BALY 1872; BOROWIEC 1996, 1998a, 2002).

***Stolas mannerheimi* (Boheman, 1850)**

Mesomphalia Mannerheimi Boheman, 1850: 281 (original description).

Mesomphalia beatula Boheman, 1862: 129 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Type localities. *Mesomphalia beatula*: ‘Brasilia (Ega)’ [= Tefé in Amazonas]; *M. mannerheimi*: ‘Chiquitos Boliviae’.

Type material examined. *Mesomphalia beatula*: HOLOTYPE: ♀, pinned, ‘Type [w, p, s, c, rf] || Ega. [hw] | Baly Coll. | 1905—54. [w, p, cb] || Mesomphalia | beatula | Boh | Amazons [w, hw by Baly, cb] || Coll Bates | Named by | Boheman | Type | 25 [hw by Baly on underside of preceding label]’ (BMNH).

Mesomphalia mannerheimi: LECTOTYPE (designated by BOROWIEC 1999a): ♂, pinned, ‘Boliv. [w, p, s] || M. Gall [w, p, s] || Type. [w, p, s] || LECTOTYPE | des. L. Borowiec [r, p, cb] || NHRS-JLKB | 000022719 [w, p, cb]’ (NHRS).

Remarks. *Stolas mannerheimi* is a variable and widespread species distributed in the Andean foothills and adjacent lowlands of the western Amazon Basin. It has numerous colour forms differing in pattern of the explanate margin of elytra, from uniformly metallic green to mostly yellow or with red reticulation. There are numerous intermediate forms with variously thick and extant reticulation and as a result the species was described under several names.

Originally, this species was described as *Cyrtanota illustris* Erichson, 1847 but BOHEMAN (1850) transferred it together with *Cassida illustris* Chevrolat, 1834 to *Mesomphalia* Hope, 1839 thus the names become subjective homonyms and he proposed a new substitute name *M. fastuosa* Boheman, 1850 for the Erichson’s species. However, SPAETH (1914) downgraded *M. fastuosa* to subspecies of *M. mannerheimi* and therefore the latter name became valid for this taxon as *M.*

fastuosa was only a substitute name. Subsequently, *Pseudomesomphalia imitans* Spaeth, 1913 and *M. fastuosa* were considered by SPAETH (1942) as aberrations of *M. mannerheimi*. These forms differ only in colouration: typical *M. mannerheimi* has uniformly green elytra including explanate margin; *M. fastuosa* has oval spot of yellow reticulation on explanate margin of elytra; and in *P. imitans* the reticulation is covering most of the explanate margin.

I have recently studied the type of *Mesomphalia beatula* described from Ega (BOHEMAN 1862), so far listed only in catalogues (see BOROWIEC 1999a), and in my opinion it is also conspecific with *S. mannerheimi*. It was presumably described from a single specimen which has colouration just like *Agenysa caedemadens*: metallic dark green elytra with oval reticulate spot on explanate margin of elytra around midlength. The elevated reticulation on disc of elytra and shape of pronotum is identical with *S. mannerheimi* and therefore I synonymize it with the latter species.

Distribution. Bolivia, Peru (BOHEMAN 1850, SPAETH 1913, BOROWIEC 1996), Brazil: Amazonas (BOHEMAN 1862), Ecuador (SPAETH 1942).

Stolas silbermanni (Boheman, 1850) stat. restit.

Mesomphalia Silbermanni Boheman, 1850: 269 (original description).

Mesomphalia vicina Boheman, 1850: 329 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Type localities. *Mesomphalia silbermanni*: 'Buenos Ayres'; *M. vicina*: 'Rio Grande Brasiliae'.

Type material examined. *Mesomphalia silbermanni*: LECTOTYPE (present designation): ♀, pinned: 'E. Coll | Chev.' [w, p, cb] || Type [w, p, s, c, rf] || 13. [w, p, s] || Silbermannii | Ch Bayres [w, hw by Chevrolat, s] || B. Ayres | Silbermann [g, hw by Chevrolat, s] || *Mesomphalia* | silbermanni (Chv) | Bhn Bayres [w, hw by Chevrolat, s] || 67·56 [w, p, s]' (BMNH).

Mesomphalia vicina: SYNTYPE: ♀, pinned (teneral specimen): 'E. Coll. | Laferté [w, p, s] || Cyrtanota | Vicina Reic | Brasil: mer: Rio G.^{de} [g, hw, s, original Dejean's label] || 67·56 [w, p, s]' (BMNH).

Remarks. BOROWIEC (1999a) synonymized *Mesomphalia silbermanni* with *Stolas festiva* (Klug, 1829) probably based on Spaeth's unpublished manuscript. However, the type has gibbose elytra, which are weakly convex in *S. festiva* and *M. silbermanni* is more similar to other species of this group. *Stolas tumulus* (Boheman, 1850) and *S. ignita* (Boheman, 1850) have also gibbous disc of elytra but differ in much larger size with length over 14 mm (12 mm in *M. silbermanni*) and broader and less declivous explanate margin of elytra. The most similar are *S. vicina* and *S. paranensis* (Spaeth, 1928), both having similar size but the latter has distinctly less convex elytra. Strictly comparing the types of *M. silbermanni* and *S. vicina* the latter has less convex elytra and lower reticulation on disc enclosing larger fields while *M. silbermanni* has more elevated reticulation enclosing smaller fields. However, the syntype of *S. vicina* is not fully sclerotized and the top of elytra was damaged during pinning, somewhat disfiguring the convexity. Except of the convexity and size of the fields enclosed by reticulation the two taxa are nearly identical and they are probably conspecific. Species of the *S. festiva* group are quite variable and it is not uncommon that local populations of one species differ in density of reticulation on elytra and also to some extent in their convexity, therefore I synonymize the two taxa. Since both taxa were described in the same publication I followed the Principle of the first reviser (ICZN 1999: Article 24.2) and chose the name *S. silbermanni* as the valid one because its type is better preserved.

BOHEMAN (1850) described *M. silbermanni* presumably from a single specimen from the collection of Chevrolat. However, he did not explicitly state whether he had one specimen or more, but only provided a single length measurement. It is thus probable that more specimens might exist as Chevrolat's collection was sold in various auctions and specimens are spread among number of institutions. In order to conserve the identity of this species I hereby designate the BMNH specimen as lectotype. It undoubtedly came from the collection of Chevrolat as it possesses his original handwritten labels and perfectly agrees with the primary description.

Distribution. Argentina, Brazil: Rio Grande do Sul (BOHEMAN 1850, BOROWIEC 2009c).

Tribe Omocerini Hincks, 1952 (1875)

Cyclosoma Chevrolat, 1833

Cyclosoma Chevrolat, 1833 in GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE (1833): fig. 5, pl. 48. Type species: *Cassida* (*Cyclosoma*) *longicornis* Guérin-Ménéville, 1833 = *Cassida palliata* Fabricius, 1787, by monotypy.

Prenea Spaeth, 1913: 129 (original description). Type species: *Cassida palliata* Fabricius, 1787, designated by HINCKS (1952: 332).

Remarks. The name *Cyclosoma* first appeared on plate 48 of *Iconographie du règne animal* and was attributed to Chevrolat while the illustrated species *Cassida* (*Cyclosoma*) *longicornis* was attributed to Fabricius (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE 1833). Later on, in the text part GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE (1844) stated that the name *longicornis* was engraved by mistake and was originally given by Dejean and that the correct name is *Cassida palliata* Fabricius, 1787. He added that the name *Cyclosoma* was proposed by Chevrolat for the latter and several other species and subsequently changed to *Discomorpha* Chevrolat, 1836 which is identical to *Oxynera* Hope, 1840.

The name *Cyclosoma* was omitted by subsequent authors until BARBER & BRIDWELL (1940) who attributed it to Guérin-Ménéville, considered it was published in 1835 and synonymized *Prenea* Spaeth, 1913 with it as both had the same type species. Since GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE (1833, 1844) clearly stated that the author of the name is Chevrolat and COWAN (1971) indicated that the plate 48 was published already in 1833 I hereby change the authorship of *Cyclosoma* to Chevrolat, 1833 (ICZN 1999: Art. 50.1.1).

Cyclosoma has been considered a feminine (e.g. VIANA 1964a, BOROWIEC 1999a). It is a combination of two Greek words, κύκλος (cyclos, = circle) and σῶμα (sóma, = body) and is neuter. Hence gender agreement of endings of all names which are adjectives (denoted in following list by an asterisk) in species currently included in the genus (see BOROWIEC 1999a) is changed to neuter (ICZN 1999: Art. 31.2):

- **Cyclosoma* (*Cyclosoma*) *anomalum* (Boheman, 1862)
- **Cyclosoma* (*Cyclosoma*) *palliatus* (Fabricius, 1787)
- **Cyclosoma* (*Cyclosoma*) *tarsatus* (Boheman, 1850)
- **Cyclosoma* (*Cyclosoma*) *triste* (Guérin-Ménéville, 1844)
- **Cyclosoma* (*Dolichotoma*) *aterrimum* (Herbst, 1799)
- Cyclosoma* (*Dolichotoma*) *chloris* (Hope, 1840)
- **Cyclosoma* (*Dolichotoma*) *clypeatus* (Boheman, 1850)
- **Cyclosoma* (*Dolichotoma*) *fuscopunctatus* (Spaeth, 1919)

- Cyclosoma (Dolichotoma) germari* (Spaeth, 1913)
 **Cyclosoma (Dolichotoma) ineptum* (Boheman, 1850)
Cyclosoma (Dolichotoma) lugens (Germar, 1824)
 **Cyclosoma (Dolichotoma) mitior* (Boheman, 1850)
 **Cyclosoma (Dolichotoma) spurcum* (Boheman, 1857)
 **Cyclosoma (Monrosiacassis) bicostatum* Borowiec, 1999
 **Cyclosoma (Monrosiacassis) nigrirtase* (Boheman, 1857)
 **Cyclosoma (Monrosiacassis) puberulum* (Boheman, 1850)
 **Cyclosoma (Monrosiacassis) sericatum* (Guérin-Méneville, 1844)
 **Cyclosoma (Monrosiacassis) strigatum* (Panzer, 1798)
 **Cyclosoma (Proglima) gloriosum* (Baly, 1859)
 **Cyclosoma (Proglima) mirabile* (Boheman, 1857)
Cyclosoma (Proglima) satanas (Weise, 1896)

***Discomorpha (Discomorpha) bohemanii* (Guérin-Méneville, 1855) comb. nov.**

Dolichotoma Bohemanii Guérin-Méneville, 1855: 602 (original description).

Oxynoderia heikertingeri Spaeth, 1920: 144 (original description), **syn. nov.**

Type localities. *Dolichotoma bohemanii*: Ecuador, Napo Province, Quijos Canton [quoted according to the label data]; *Oxynoderia heikertingeri*: 'Ecuador: Macas'.

Type material examined. *Dolichotoma bohemanii*: SYNTYPE: ♂, pinned: 'Type [w, p, s, c, rf] || Discomorpha | Bohemanii | Guer. Oscula | (type) Quixos [w, hw by Guérin, s]' (BMNH).

Oxynoderia heikertingeri: HOLOTYPE: ♂, pinned, 'Macas | O. Ecuat. [g, hw, cb] || Reineck d. [w, hw, cb] || heikertingeri [hw] | m. Typ. unic. ♂ [hw] | Spaeth det. [w, p, cb] || TYPUS [r, p, cb] || M/CR MUS | SPAETH COLL. [w, p, cb] || Manchester Museum | SYNTYPE [b, p, cb]' (MMUE).

Remarks. *Dolichotoma bohemanii* remained an enigmatic taxon to subsequent workers of Cassidinae since its description. I have found a single specimen in the BMNH which possesses the original label handwritten by Guérin and in my opinion it is part of the type series. GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE (1855) did not state how many specimens he had at his disposal nor mentioned type locality. There is 'Quixos' written on the label what refers to the river Quijos and surrounding canton of the same name, in the Province of Napo in Ecuador. Gaetano Osculati travelled through the canton from June to November 1847 and visited numerous places from small settlements to principal villages (e.g. Baeza and Cosanga) (OSCULATI 1854) but it is not possible to determine where exactly he collected the specimen. I specify the type locality as Quijos Canton according to the label data.

The syntype has simply marginate elytra and thus belong to *Discomorpha* Chevrolat, 1836 not to *Cyclosoma*, which has doubly marginate elytra. *Discomorpha bohemanii* is characterized by uniformly black dorsum with dark metallic blue lustre, stout body and nearly semicircular pronotum. These characters are identical to *Oxynoderia heikertingeri* described from Macas and thus I synonymize it with *D. bohemanii*.

GEMMINGER & HAROLD (1876) listed Ega (= Tefé in Amazonas, Brazil) as distribution of *D. bohemanii* and the information was repeated. However, it is most likely result of an error because *D. bohemanii* is restricted to eastern slopes of the Andes in Ecuador.

Distribution. Ecuador: Morona-Santiago (SPAETH 1920) and Napo (BOROWIEC 1998a).

***Omocerus bolivianus* (Boheman, 1857) stat. restit.**

Tauroma boliviana Boheman, 1857: 20 (original description).

Type locality. ‘Bolivia’.

Type material examined. SYNTYPES: ♀, pinned, ‘Bolivia [w, hw, cb] || Chevrol. [w, p, s] || Type. [w, p, s] || NHRS-JLKB | 000022424 [w, p, cb]’ (NHRS); ♀, pinned, ‘E. Coll | Chev’. [w, p, cb] || *Tauroma* | *Boliviana* | (Chv) Bhn | Bolivia [w, hw by Chevrolat, s] || 67·56 [w, p, s]’ (BMNH).

Remarks. BOHEMAN (1857) described *Tauroma boliviana* from unknown number of specimens and stated ‘Dom. Chevrolat. Mus. Holm.’ as type depository. Latter on, he indicated this taxon as present in his collection (BOHEMAN 1862). I have examined two specimens coming from the collection of Chevrolat, one retained by Boheman and the other purchased by Hamlet Clark. I consider them as syntypes as both agree with the primary description. SPAETH (1931a) synonymized *Omocerus bolivianus* with *O. reichei* Boheman, 1850 assuming that the later is rather variable species and *O. bolivianus* is only its form.

BOHEMAN (1850) used at least three specimens for description of *O. reichei* as he mentioned three type localities. BOROWIEC (1999a) designated lectotype from the only specimen retained by Boheman from Colombia. I have compared this lectotype to syntypes of *O. bolivianus* and in my opinion the two taxa are distinct. *Omocerus bolivianus* has distinctly coarser punctate elytra and punctures with deeper fovea, the postscutellar hump is more prominent and wider, laterally with deeper impressions, and longer humeral projections than *O. reichei*. Due to the coarser and deeper punctuation the elytra of *O. bolivianus* appears less regular while *O. reichei* has elytra smooth and surface between punctures regular and smooth. Therefore I restore the species status of *O. bolivianus*.

Distribution. Bolivia: Santa Cruz (BOHEMAN 1850; BOROWIEC 1996, 2009c).

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