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Revision of South American species of the genus Pocadius Er. with description of new genus (Coleoptera, Nitidulidae)

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Introduction

Some generic characters of *Pocadius* Er. have been discussed recently (Jelínek, 1960) in comparison with the genus *Pocadiodes* Ganglb. From South America were hitherto described three species of the genus *Pocadius* Er.: *P. rubidus* Er., *P. carbonarius* Er. and *P. glaber* Grouv. Apart from them, North- and Central American species, *P. helvolus* Er. has been given also from Argentina (Blackwelder, 1945). Critical revision of these species resulted in replacing *P. carbonarius* Er. and *glaber* Grouv. to other genera (one of them new to science) and description of three neotropical species of *Pocadius* new to science.

This paper could hardly be accomplished without generous help of the late prof. B. Torres (Museum La Plata), who supplied me interesting material of Nitidulidae from the Museum La Plata and of Dr. F. Hieke (Zoological Museum of the Humboldt University, Berlin), who enabled me to study type-material of species described by Erichson as well as further interesting material. I am happy to express to them my thanks. Last but not least I am obliged to my assistant, Mrs. Červenková for drawing the figure no. 30.

Taxonomic revision

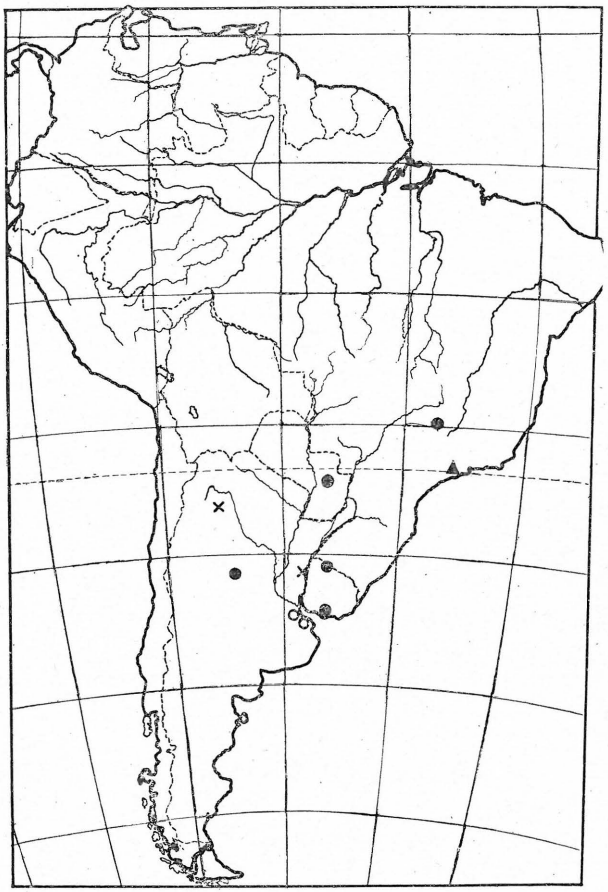
Pocadius Erichson, 1843

Pocadius Erichson, 1843, Germar. Zeitschr. Ent. 4 : 318.
Type-species: *Nitidula ferruginea* Fabricius, 1775 (subsequent designation by Parsons, 1943).

Increased knowledge of the comparative morphology of Nitidulidae makes it necessary to define the genus *Pocadius* Er. more precisely than was done originally by Erichson (1843). The most important characters of the genus are as follows:

Mouth parts as figured by Parsons (1943), labrum strongly transverse, its anterior margin with small excision in the middle, feebly projecting beside it. Mandibles with simple acute tips and one small additional tooth on inner margin. Mentum with rather short anterior angles, paraglossae nearly triangular and almost contiguous on anterior margin of ligula, which slightly projects between them. Ventral surface of the head with longitudinal, rather conspicuous impressions along inner margins

of nearly parallel antennal furrows. Antennae eleven-segmented with three-segmented consistent club. Prosternal process more or less arcuate if observed from side, with high, more or less vertical apical wall. Procoxal cavities completely closed. Entire mesosternum situated more dorsad than metasternum except its elevated posterior



Map 1: Geographic distribution of South American *Pocadius*. *P. rubidus* Er. (black points), *P. torresi* sp. n. (circles), *P. dimidiatus* sp. n. (crosses) and *P. fumatus* sp. n. (triangles).

fifth, not carinate. Caudal marginal lines curved backwards at outer end, running along metasternopleural suture approaching it in asymptotic manner, axillary space on metasternum small (Parsons, 1972). Anterior tibiae slender with outer margins projecting into sharp flat teeth in their apical part. Inner apical angles of all tibiae with two unequal spurs. All tarsi simple, narrow, tarsal claws simple. Elytra rounded separately at the apex. VIIIth abdominal tergite visible in males as so called addi-

tional tergite at the apex of pygidium. VIIIth sternite of males consists of two small. separated hemisternites and long spiculum. VIIIth sternite in females with spiculum bifurcate at its caudal end, Y-shaped. Upper surface of the head and pronotum with very large, flat or more or less umbillicate puncures intermixed with very fine simple punctures bearing long outstanding hairs. Punctation of elytra well differenciated with alternating simple rather regular rows of large punctures and less regular rows of fine simple punctures bearing long outstanding hairs. Lateral margins of pronotum and elytra fringed by long and rather close hairs. Male genitalia as figured (figs. 11—18), with compact tegmen. Ovipositor with heavily sclerotized diverging gonostyloids (sensu Štys, 1959) and completely reduced styli, usually with small, more or less reverse teeth at the apex (figs. 19—22). This spectacular modification of the ovipositor, first figured by Parsons (1936), may be observed in almost the same form in genera *Pocadiodes* Ganglb. (Jelínek, 1960) and *Lordyrodes* Reitt. It is probably an efficient adaptation of this organ since similar divergence and heavy sclerification of gonostyloids accompanied by retreat of styli proximad on outer edges of gonostyloids or by their complete reduction may be observed in various mycetophagous Nitidulidae.

Four species of Nitidulidae from South America correspond perfectly with the above definition of the genus *Pocadius* Er. and may be considered as members of that genus. They can be easily distinguished according to the following key.

1 (2) Posterior angles of pronotum broadly rounded, sides of pronotum strongly converging forwards. Metasternum glabrous, shining, extremely finely and dispersely microscopically punctulate. Prosternal process, seen from side, regularly arcuate with nearly rectangular tip (fig. 8). Antennal club symmetrical (fig. 5). Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina. *P. rubidus* Erichson

2 (1) Posterior angles of pronotum obtuse. Metasternum coarsely and rather closely punctate.

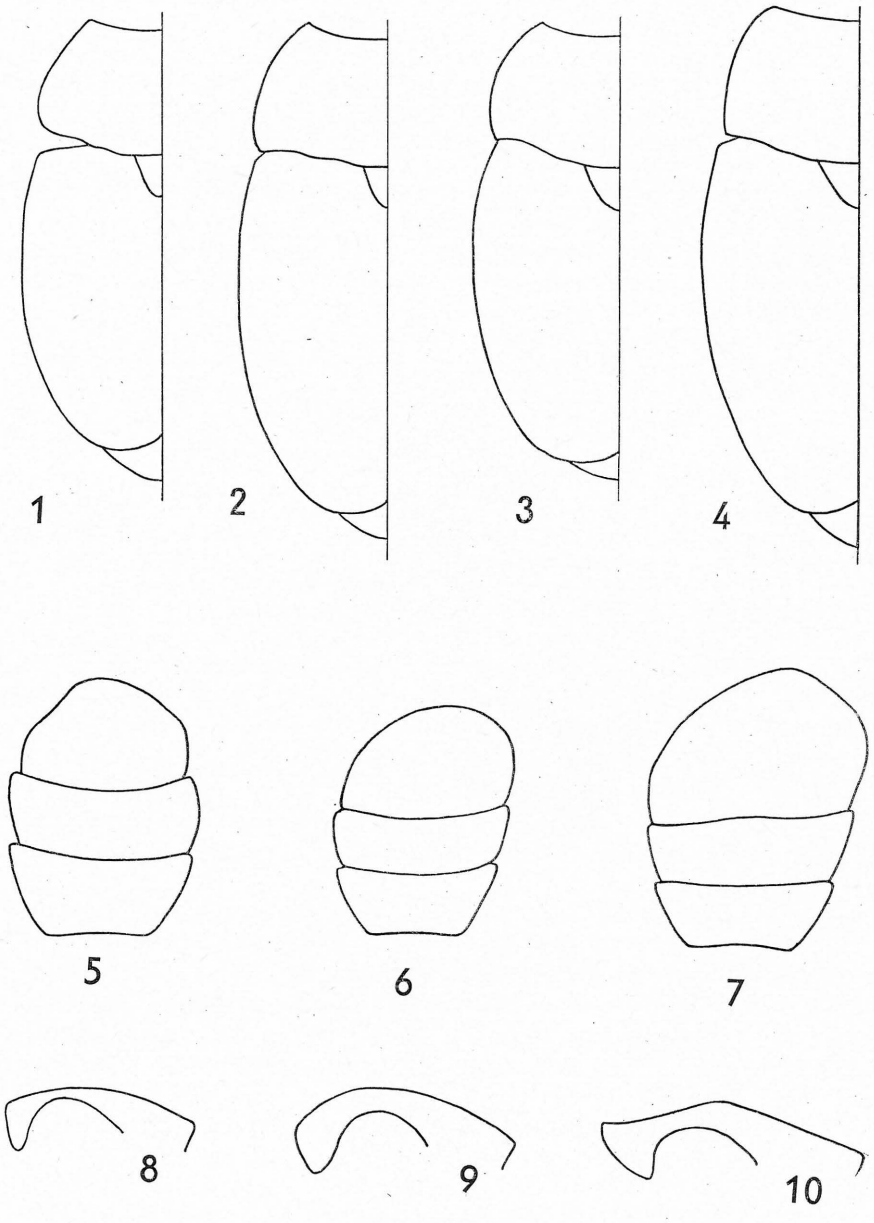
3 (6) Antennal club oval, its terminal segment symmetrical, reaching its maximal length in the middle, distinctly shorter than the two preceding segments together.

4 (5) Prosternal process, seen from side, strongly regularly arcuate with tip bluntly rectangular or moderately obtuse. Elytra comparatively longer (about 1.1 times longer than their combined width). Argentina. *P. torresi sp.n.*

5 (4) Profile of the prosternal process irregularly curved, feebly concave at the more or less prominent acute tip (fig. 10). Elytra comparatively shorter, about 1.05 times longer than their combined width). North and Central America. (*P. helvolus* Erichson).

6 (3) Antennal club obovate, its terminal segment reaching its maximal length distinctly in outer half, asymmetrical. Profile of the prosternal process as in *P. helvolus* Er. (item 5).

7 (8) Terminal segment of antennal club considerably large, distinctly wider than the preceding one and fairly as long as two preceding ones together (fig. 7). Body larger (3.5—4.8 mm), testaceous, elytra behind the middle and along sides, sometimes also disc of pronotum infuscate. Median lobe of aedeagus less narrowed towards the rounded apex (fig. 18), terminal excision of ovipositor does not reach midlength of gonostyloids (fig. 22). Brazil. *P. fumatus* sp.n.



Figs. 1—10: Outline of pronotum and elytra in *Pocadius rubidus* Er. (1), *P. torresi* sp. n. (2), *P. dimidiatus* sp. n. (3), *P. fumatus* sp. n. (4). Antennal club of *P. rubidus* Er. (5), *P. dimidiatus* sp. n. (6) and *P. fumatus* sp. n. (7). Profile of prosternum of *P. rubidus* Er. (8), *P. torresi* sp. n. (9) and *P. fumatus* sp. n. (10).

8 (7) Terminal segment of antennal club comparatively smaller, hardly as long as two preceding ones together and not distinctly wider than the preceding one (fig. 6). Body smaller (2.8—4.0 mm), elytra comparatively short and wide. Reddish brown, elytra behind the middle and along sides deeply black. Median lobe of aedeagus strongly narrowed towards the narrowly rounded apex (fig. 16), terminal excision of ovipositor deep, reaching over midlength of gonostyloids (fig. 21). Argentina. *P. dimidiatus* sp.n.

Pocadius rubidus Erichson, 1843

Pocadius rubidus Erichson, 1843, Germar. Zeitschr. Ent. 4 : 320.
Holotypus: Colonia del Sacramento, Brazil (Zool. Mus. Berlin).

Antennae unicolorous with rather regularly oval club, terminal segment of which is distinctly shorter than the two preceding ones together (fig. 5). Profile of the prosternal process (fig. 8) regularly arcuate with rectangular tip. Posterior angles broadly rounded, sides very strongly converging forwards. Apex of each elytron flatly and widely arcuate. Metasternum only very finely and dispersely punctulate, smooth and shining. Pubescence very long, fine and thin, yellow. Body reddish brown, meso- and metasternum and sternites pitchy black. Length 3.8—4.4 mm.

Tegmen comparatively broad, in apical half feebly narrowed towards the broadly rounded apex. Median lobe of aedeagus with sides strongly arcuate in apical third and almost truncate apex (figs. 11, 12). Gonostyloids of ovipositor with distinct reverse apical teeth, comparatively long, separated by deep very, narrow U-shaped excision occupying almost three fourths of their length. Basal margin of gonostyloids strongly arcuate, almost semicircular (fig. 19).

Among all neotropical species of the genus *P. rubidus* Er. may easily be recognized according to broadly rounded posterior angles of pronotum and pronotal sides very strongly converging forwards (fig. 1).

Material examined: Brazil: Colonia del Sacramento, Sellow, 1 male (Holotype, no. 8643, Zool. Mus. Berlin). — Paraguay, without more detailed data, 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ (Zool. Mus. Berlin). — Uruguay: Rivera, Carbonell lgt., 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ (Mus. La Plata). Canelones (Progreso), 1 ♂ (Mus. La Plata). — Argentina: Cordoba, 4 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ (Mus. La Plata).

Pocadius torresi sp. n.

Type material: Holotypus; 1 male, Argentina, prov. Buenos Aires, coll. J. Bosq. Deposited in the La Plata Museum. Allotypus, 1 female, the same data. Paratypes, 5 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, the same data; La Plata, 2 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀. In the La Plata Museum and National Museum, Praha.

Head with deeply impressed frontoclypeal sulcus, clypeus convex. Very large umbillicate punctures separated by nearly one diameter or less, spaces between them smooth and shining. Antennal flagellum comparatively short and thick, but slender than that in P. rubidus Er. Segment 3. nearly 1.7 times as long as wide, 4. slightly longer than wide, 5. as long as wide, 6. to 8. ones transverse. Antennal club rather large, oval, reaching its maximal length in the middle, terminal segment slightly narrower than the preceding one and distinctly shorter than two preceding ones together.

Pronotum strongly transverse, about 1.9 times wider than long, widest closely before posterior angles. Anterior margin rather deeply emarginate, anterior angle brominent, obtuse, posterior ones bluntly, sometimes roundly obtuse. Sides regularly prcuate, converging forwards, feebly reflexed. Disc of pronotum with very large aoarse punctures separated by nearly one diameter, more concentrated at posterior cangles and along lateral margins, intermixed with fine simple punctures bearing long erected hairs. Spaces between punctures smooth and shining.

Elytra comparatively long, about 1.1 times longer than their combined width, very flatly separately rounded at the apex. Sides very flatly arcuate, almost subparallel, not explanate. Disc of elytra with simple rows of large umbillicate punctures separated by nearly one diameter; five inner striae on each elytron rather irregular, postscutellar portion of the first one distinctly double. Interstries about 2.5 times wider than striae, with rather irregularly arranged fine simple punctures bearing thin long erected hairs. Sutural interstrie feebly elevated.

Prosternum strongly elevated in the middle, almost bluntly carinate, transversely impressed before procoxae. Prosternum and hypomera (those especially in anterior half) largely shallowly punctate. Prosternal process, seen from side, strongly regularly curved with more or les obtuse tip and long vertical apical wall (fig. 9). Mesosternum along posterior margin with large shallow punctures. Metasternum moderately convex in female, flattened in the middle with shallow median impression at posterior margin in male, entirely coarsely punctate. Punctures separated by more than one diameter, spaces between them smooth and shining.

Reddish brown, metasternum sometimes darker, pitchy blackish brown. Pubescence yellow.

Length 3.4—4.3 mm in males, 3.6—4.2 mm in females.

Tegmen comparatively short, more narrowed towards the rounded apex than in other species of the genus. Median lobe of aedeagus with arcuate sides converging towards the almost angulate apex and moderately converging also backwards (figs. 13, 14). Ovipositor of the type common in the genus *Pocadius*; gonostyloids rather short with distinct reverse apical teeth, separated by V-shaped excision reaching their midlength (fig. 20).

With its general appearance this species resemble *P. rubidus* Er. and was found under this name in collection of the La Plata Museum. Especially those specimens with roundly obtuse posterior angles of pronotum may be misidentified. It differs from *P. rubidus* Er. chiefly by its coarsely punctate metasternum as well as by genitalia in both sexes. Further minor differences are (1) more deeply emarginate anterior margin of pronotum (2) comparatively longer, more parallel-sided elytra (3) sides of pronotum less converging forwards (4) prosternal process, seen from side, more strongly arcuate and (5) basal part of the first elytral stria usually double.

I dedicate this species to my late friend, prof. Belindo Torres.

Pocadius dimidiatus sp.n.

Type material: Holotypus, 1 male, Argentina, prov. Entre Rios, Concordia, Hayward lgt. Deposited in the La Plata Museum. Allotypus, 1 female, the same data. Paratypes: Argentina, prov. Entre Rios, Concordia, Hayward lgt., 14 ♂♂, 13 ♀♀; prov. Tucumán, Burruyaca, Villa P. Monti, xii. 1937, 1 ♂, 1 ♀. In the La Plata Museum and National Museum, Praha.

Head with deeply impressed frontoclypeal sulcus and convex clypeus, large umbillicate punctures, several times larger than eye-facets, intermixed with smaller simple punctures bearing hairs. Space between punctures smooth and shining. Antennae short, thick, segment 3. about 1.5 times longer than wide, the 3. one slightly longer than wide, the 5. one as long as wide, the 6. to 8. ones strongly transverse. Antennal club large, obovate, terminal segment reaching its maximal length in outer half, nearly as wide as the preceding one and almost as long as the two preceding ones together (fig. 6).

Pronotum strongly transverse, nearly 1.9 times wider than long, widest in posterior third, distinctly narrower than elytra. Anterior margin arcuately emarginate, anterior angles bluntly obtuse, posterior ones obtuse. Sides regularly arcuate, more converging forwards than backwards, weakly reflexed. Basal margin broadly shallowly emarginate besides posterior angles. Large umbillicate punctures separated by one diameter or more, intermixed with simple punctures bearing outstanding hairs. Spaces between them smooth and shining. Scutellum large, roundly triangular, coarsely punctate in basal part.

Elytra comparatively short and broad, only 1.05 times longer than their combined width, widest in basal half, separately rounded at the apex. Sides widely arcuate, not explanate. Surface of elytra with rather regular, not impressed simple rows of large shallow punctures separated by one diameter or less, interstries almost three times as wide as striae, flat, shining, with rather irregularly dispersed fine granulate punctures bearing long outstanding hairs.

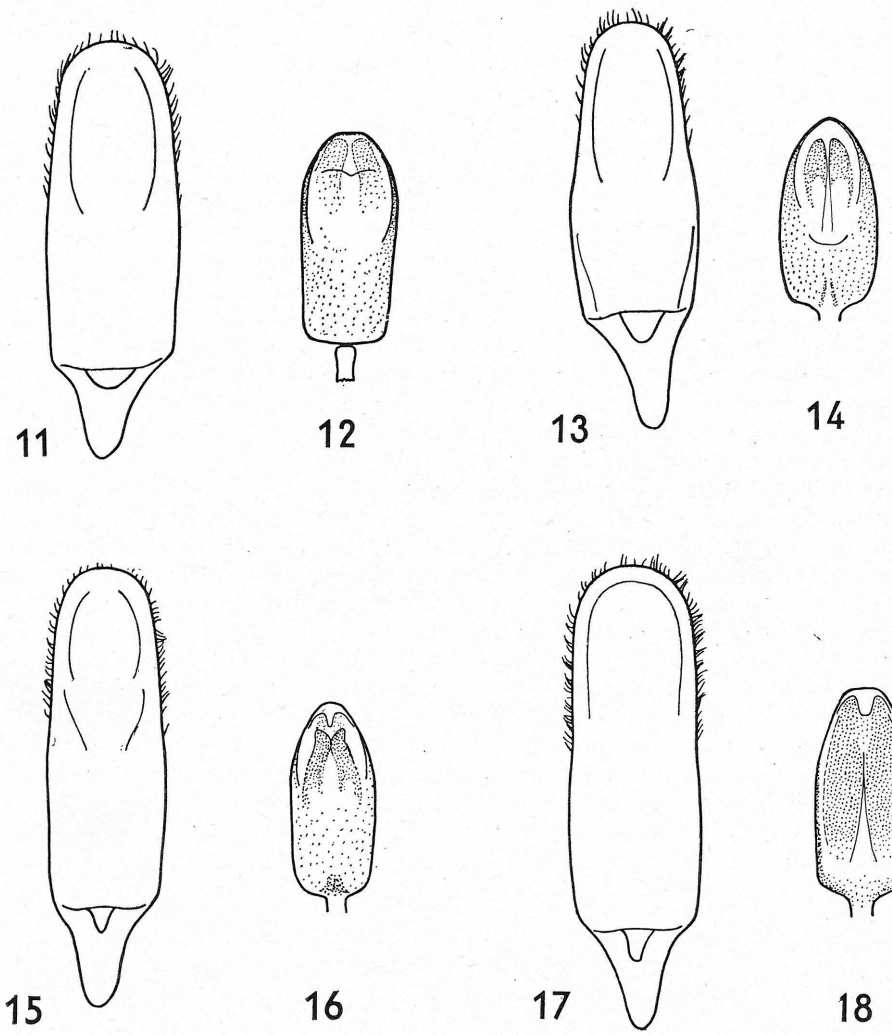
Prosternum and hypomera with large and close, rather obsolete punctures, former longitudinally elevated in the middle and transversely impressed before procoxae. Prosternal process, seen from side, abruptly curved between procoxae, in apical part almost flat, more or less concave at acute, somewhat prominent apex, its apical wall usually moderately convex (fig. 10). Mesosternum with large obsolete punctures. Metasternum moderately convex in females, in the middle whole length shallowly impressed in males, coarsely punctate. Punctures separated by one diameter or less, spaces between them smooth and shining. Punctation of sternites except intercoxal process of the first sternite distinctly shallower than that of metasternum.

Reddish brown, elytra behind the middle and along sides in various extent black, dark area not sharply limited. Epipleura black. Pubescence pale.

Length 3.2—4.0 mm in males, 2.8—3.8 mm in females.

Tegmen comparatively longer than that in other neotropical species of the genus, subparallel, rounded at the apex. Median lobe of aedeagus parallel in two basal thirds, in the apical third strongly narrowed towards narrowly rounded apex. (figs. 15, 16). Ovipositor with gonostyloids separated by deep excision reaching behind their midlength, tips of gonostyloids blunt, without distinct apical teeth, bearing setae (fig. 21).

In collections of the La Plata Museum this species was placed under name *P. helvolus* Er. It is perhaps this species, on which data about occurence of the latter species in Argentina by Blackwelder (1945) are based. It may resemble *P. helvolus* Er. by its general appearance and the form of prosternal process, but it differs from it very distinctly by different shape of antennal club with asymmetrical terminal segment and by peculiar form of its ovipositor with simple tips of gonostyloids. I placed *P. helvolus* Er. in the above key for comparison, but occurence of this North-



Figs. 11—18: Tegmen and median lobe of aedeagus of *Pocadius rubidus* Er. (11, 12), *P. torresi* sp. n. (13, 14), *P. dimidiatus* sp. n. (15, 16) and *P. fumatus* sp. n. (17, 18).

and Central American species (known to me from specimens from North Carolina and Mexico) in Argentina seems me very doubtfull.

On the other hand, all characters mentioned above suggest close relationship of *P. dimidiatus* sp.n. and *P. fumatus* sp.n. Both species nevertheless differ distinctly by proportions of the terminal antennal segment, shape of ovipositor and aedeagus and by colour pattern.

Pocadius fumatus sp. n.

Type material: Holotypus, 1 male, Brazil, Sao Paulo, J. Mráz lgt. Allotypus, 1 female, the same data. Paratypes: 1 ♂, 11♀♀, the same data. Deposited in National Museum, Praha.

Head with deep shining frontoclypeal sulcus, clypeus moderately convex, simply punctate. Large umbillicate punctures separated by one diameter or less intermixed with fine simple hair-bearing punctures. Spaces between punctures smooth, shining. Antennae eleven segmented, segment 1. broadly oval, thick, bearing long hairs, the 2. one wider than the following ones, 1.5 times longer than wide, the 3. one slender, almost twice as long as wide, those 4. and 5. nearly as long as wide, those 6. to 8. transverse, becoming gradually shorter and wider. Antennal club large, obovate, occupying two fifths of the whole length of antenna, terminal segment reaching its maximal length in outer half, distinctly wider than the preceding one and longer than two preceding ones together (fig. 7).

Pronotum nearly twice as wide as long, widest in posterior half, narrower than elytra. Anterior margin broadly arcuately emarginate, anterior angles broadly obtuse, lateral margins regularly arcuate, slightly more converging forwards than backwards, broadly but rather indistinctly explanate. Basal margin twice shallowly emarginate besides scutellum, posterior angles obtuse. Disc of pronotum moderately convex, with simple fine punctures bearing long outstanding hairs. Punctures separated by more than one diameter and intermixed with scarce larger umbillicate punctures without hairs. Spaces between punctures smooth and shining. Lateral margins as well as lateral parts of anterior and basal margins of pronotum fringed by long pale hairs equal in length to those of the disc. Scutellum widely triangular smooth and shining with scarce simple hair-bearing punctures.

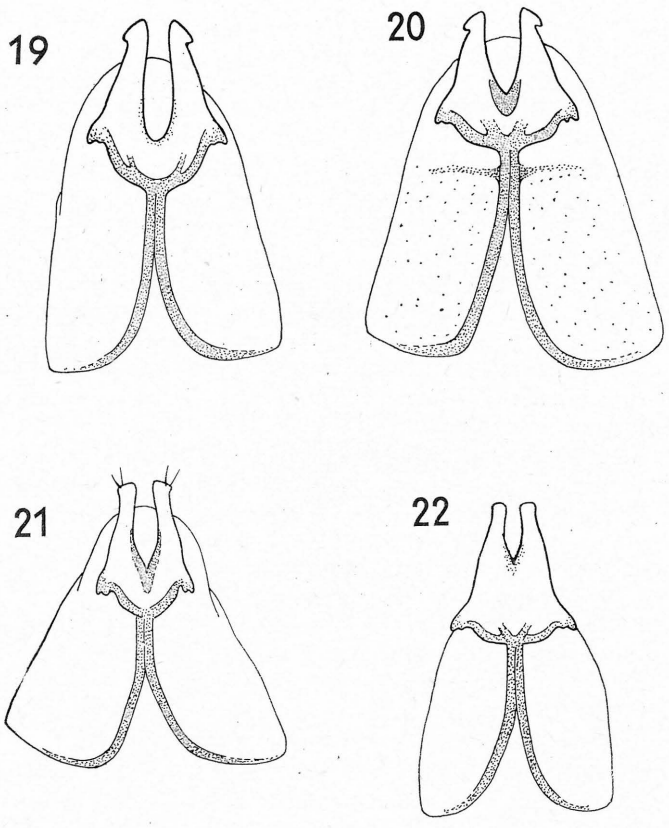
Elytra slightly longer than their combined width, widest at the basal third, moderately narrowed backwards, separately rounded at the apex, rather convex. Sides not explanate, fringed like those of pronotum. Surface of elytra with simple rows of large, flat, slightly impressed punctures, separated by nearly one diameter or slightly less. Interstries flat except moderately vaulted basal part of the first one, fairly twice as wide as stria. Each interstrie smooth and shining, with irregular row of fine simple punctures bearing long pale outstanding hairs. Humeral bulge distinct, only simply irregularly punctate.

Prosternum in the middle longitudinally elevated, almost bluntly carinate, prosternal process, seen from side, abruptly curved between procoxae, more or less concave at the acute, somewhat prominent apex (cfr. fig. 10). Prosternum and hypomera coarsely scarcely punctate, smooth. Metasternum moderately convex, like abdominal sternites smooth with large but shallow obsolete punctures separated by more than one diameter, whole length shallowly impressed in the middle in males.

Testaceous, nearly two posterior thirds of elytra chestnut brown, rather vaguely limited. This dark coloration extends usually along lateral margins of elytra, sometimes also disc of pronotum infuscate. Antennal club dark. Pubescence yellow.

Length 4.5—4.8 in males, 3.5—4.8 in females.

Tegmen comparatively long, subparallel, rounded at the apex, similar to that of *P. dimidiatus* sp.n. Median lobe of aedeagus less narrowed towards the apex, that more broadly rounded than in *P. dimidiatus* sp.n. (figs. 17, 18). Ovipositor of the same type as that in *P. dimidiatus*, gonostyloids blunt, without reverse apical teeth,



Figs. 19—22: Ovipositor of *Pocadius rubidus* Er. (19), *P. torresi* sp. n. (20), *P. dimidiatus* sp. n. (21) and *P. fumatuss* p. n. (22).

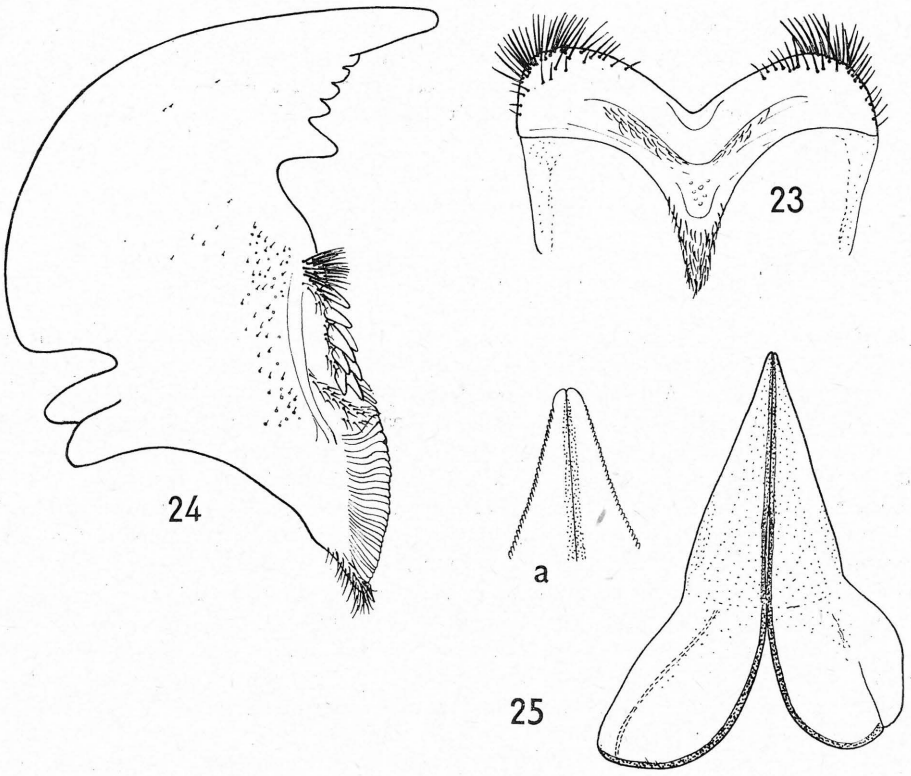
but separated by incision distinctly shallower than that in *P. dimidiatus*, reaching hardly midlength of the gonostyloids (fig. 22).

P. fumatus is undoubtedly closely related to *P. dimidiatus* sp.n. from Argentina, as it is suggested especially by peculiar form of ovipositor and asymmetrical eleventh antennal segment in the both species mentioned. Nevertheless *P. fumatus* sp.n. differs distinctly by its generally paler coloration, different proportions of the terminal segment of antennae and form of genitalia in both sexes (see above).

Oxycnemus glaber (Grouvelle, 1916) comb. n.

Pocadius glaber Grouvelle, 1916, Rev. Mus. La Plata 23 : 244.

Pocadius glaber Grouvelle, described by Grouvelle (1916) from Argentina, differs in a set of important characters from other species of the genus. Body is glabrous with completely reduced pubescence. Labrum transverse, almost completely divided



Figs. 23—25: *Oxycnemus glaber* (Grouv.) — labrum (23), left mandible (24) and ovipositor (25), with detail of its apex (a).

by broad and deep triangular excision (fig. 23). Mandibles strongly curved, inner edges between their tips and posterior additional teeth crenulate (fig. 24). Pronotum with broadly rounded anterior angles, uniformly closely and coarsely punctate. Elytra with simple regular rows of coarse punctures, interstries very broad, quite irregularly finely punctate. Prosternal process rather wide, arcuate at the apex, with high apical wall not interrupted in the middle and separated from the ventral surface by complete edge. Outer apical angles of all tibiae prolonged into conspicuous sharp teeth, inner apical angles of tibiae with two unequal spurs, which are especially long on posterior tibiae. Ovipositor with acute contiguous gonostyloids and completely reduced styli (fig. 25).

All those characters correspond perfectly with those of the genus *Oxycnemus* Er., to which this species undoubtedly belongs. It is not included in the recent revision of the genus by Spornraft (1971), but it can be easily distinguished from other species of the subgenus *Oxycnemus* s. str. already by its colour pattern: black with anterior part of elytra red, antennae, tarsi and larger part of anterior tibiae (sometimes in lesser extent also intermediate ones) rusty.

The above observations are based chiefly on series of 7 specimens from Argentina, prov. Santiago del Estero, deposited in collections of the la Plata Museum and mentioned by Grouvelle (1916) in original description of this species. Even though not labelled appropriately, they are in fact paratypes or, at least, topotypes of Pocadius glaber Grouvelle.

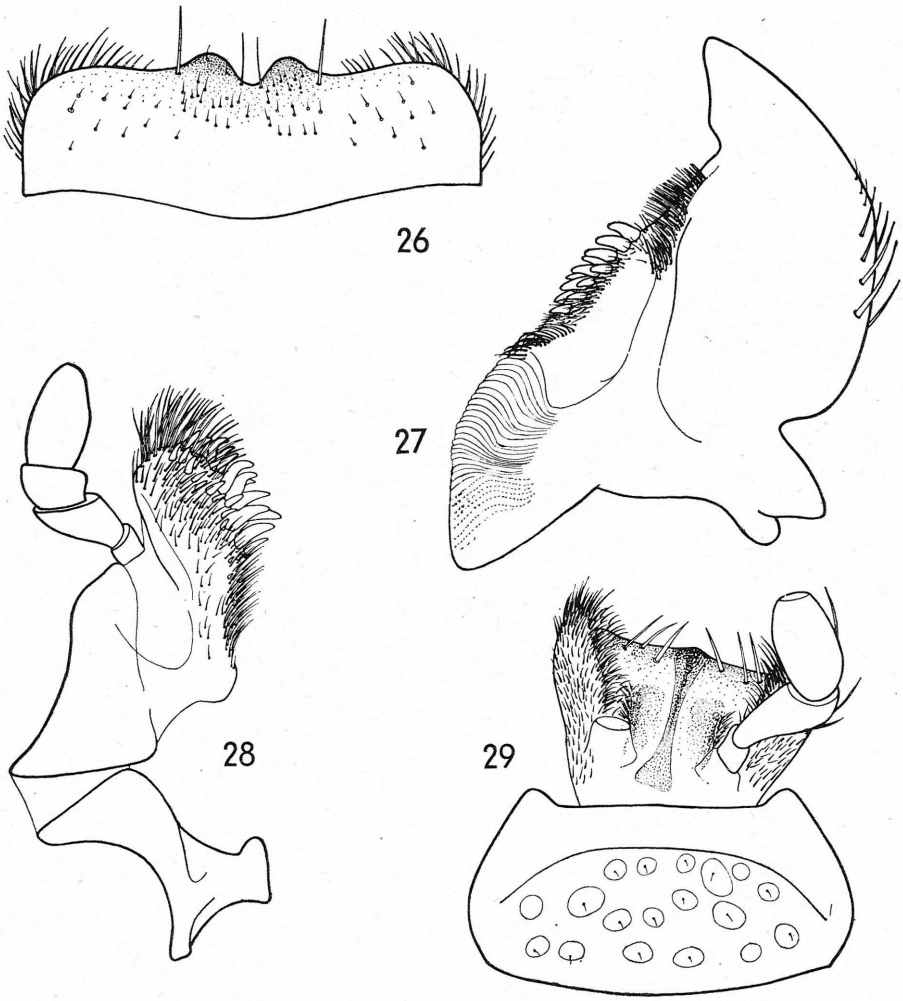
Hyleopocadius gen. n.

Gender: masculine.
Type-species: *Pocadius carbonarius* Erichson, 1843.

Body broadly oval, convex (fig. 30). Head moderately transverse with broad shallow frontoclypeal impression, eyes rather small, temples straight, strongly converging backwards. Antennal furrows broad, parallel, more or less open outwards on their posterior ends. Ventral surface of the head capsule besides antennal furrows with other deep and broad, sharply limited longitudinal impressions. Antennae rather long and slender, 11 — segmented, with3 — segmented, egg shaped club, widest at the base of eleventh segment. Labrum strongly transverse, its anterior margin with small median incision and small, more sclerctized projections besides it (fig. 26). Mandibles with blunt, obliquely truncate apex and coarsely bristled prostheca (fig. 27). Lacinia rather broad with long hairs on its distal end and several very coarse bristles on its margin. Maxillary palpi with terminal segment oblong oval (fig. 28). Mentum transverse with anterior margin almost truncate, its anterior angles hardly prominent, posterior ones rounded. Paraglossae widely separated by anterior margin of ligula, that with small protuberance in the middle. Labial palpi three-segmented, with terminal segment oval (fig. 29).

Pronotum transverse, anterior margin truncate in the middle, obtuse anterior angles strongly prominent. Lateral margins strongly arcuate, base not bordered, truncate in the middle, besides scutellum excised obliquely towards bluntly obtuse posterior angles, twice broadly shallowly emarginate. Prosternum very short, transverse. Prosternal process moderately arcuate if observed laterally, broadly flatly rounded at the apex, with only feeble and obsoletely limited vertical apical wall resembling that of genera Pocadiodes Ganglb. or Pocadites Reitt. Procoxal cavities completely closed.

Scutellum triangular, prescutoscutellar suture distinct. Elytra widest in their basal third, wider than pronotum, slightly longer than their combined width, reaching their maximal length closely at suture. Each elytron with nine rather irregular double rows of large, flat, obsolete punctures, interstries nearly as wide as those rows, smooth, with irregular rows of very fine simple punctures, bearing rather short, obliquely outstanding hairs. Mesosternum moderately transversely vaulted, entirely elevated dorsad above the level of metasternum, not carinate. Anterior margin of mesosternum very narrowly bordered by fine line, narrowly interrupted in the middle, intercoxal process of mesosternum oblique, truncate. Axillary space on metasternum narrow, caudal marginal lines of mesocoxal cavities turning back at their outer end and running along metasternopleural suture approaching it in asymptotic manner. Abdomen with seven visible tergites and five sternites, the eighth tergite invisible in both sexes. Metacoxae somewhat more widely separated than mesocoxae, intercoxal process of the first sternite flatly arcuate, almost truncate.



Figs. 26–29: Mouth parts of *Hyleopocadius carbonarius* (Er.). Labrum (26), mandible (27), maxilla (28) and labium (29).

Caudal marginal lines of metacoxal cavities arcuate, strongly curved, rather deviated from posterior margin of coxal cavities, their top reaching posterior third of the first sternite.

Femora canaliculate for reception of tibiae. Anterior tibiae rather slender, feebly arcuate, widest in their apical sixth, there obtusely angulate and towards the apex obliquely truncate (fig. 31). Intermediate and posterior tibiae with two rather obsolete, pubescent outer edges and with fine, pubescent, rather inconspicuous lines on both dorsal and ventral surfaces. Inner apical angles of all tibiae with two unequal,

very short spurs, outer apical angles obtuse, moderately prominent. All tarsi simple, narrow, tarsal claws simple.

Aedeagus with compact tegmen and rather short median lobe (figs. 33, 34). Ovipositor with reduced styli, gonostyloids acute, with broad, triangular basal part, only their short tips narrowly separated from one another (fig. 32).

The genus *Hyleopocadius* is closely related to Old World genera *Pocadites* Reitt., *Atarphia* Reitt., *Physoronia* Reitt., *Pocadiodes* Ganglb. and *Lordyrodes* Reitt. This relationship is suggested not only by similar general appearance, but also by the form of prosternal process with low, obsolete apical wall, shape of anterior tibiae, very short terminal spurs of tibiae, not abbreviate elytra longest at suture, double irregular rows of large punctures on elytra, alternating with rows of outstanding hairs and entirely dorsad elevated mesosternum (except its intercoxal process) not carinate in the middle.

Genera *Pocadites* Reitt., *Atarphia* Reitt. and *Physoronia* Reitt. differ however by their dilated tarsi and plesiomorph type of ovipositor with completely contiguous gonostyloids and distinct styli, two latter genera, moreover, differ from Hyleopocadius by sets of pubescent bulges on uneven elytral interstries. On the other hand, genera *Pocadiodes* Ganglb. and *Lordyrodes* Reitt. agree with *Hyleopocadius* n having simple narrow tarsi, but they both differ from it by spectacular modification of their ovipositor with completely diverging gonostyloids, as figured by Jelínek (1960).

Name derivation: From the term "hylea" designating neotropical rain forest (e.g. Schwabe, 1968) and generic name *Pocadius* Er., to which typical species was originally attributed. Gender masculine.

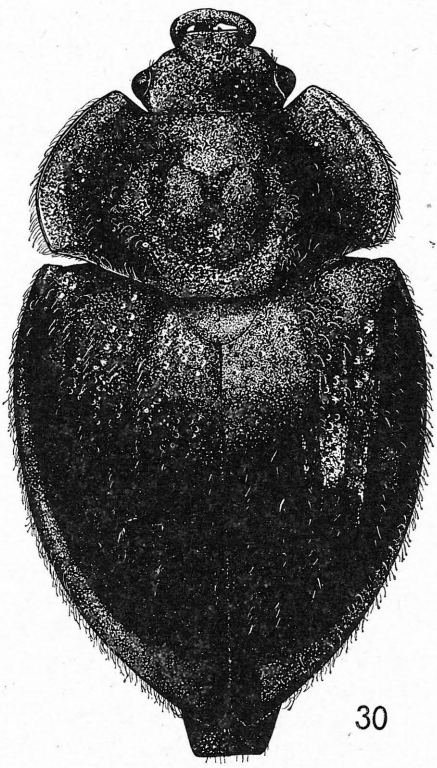
Hyleopocadius carbonarius (Erichson, 1843) comb. n.

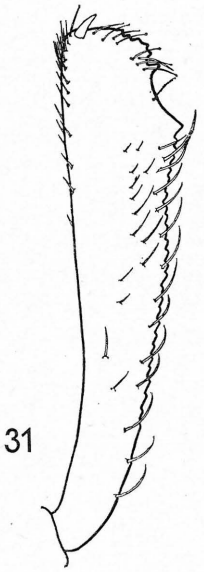
Pocadius carbonarius Erichson, 1843, Germar. Zeitschr. Ent. 4 : 321.

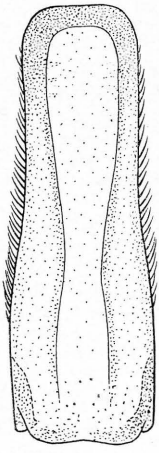
Holotype: Brazil, Zool. Museum, Berlin.

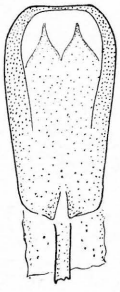
Clypeus moderately convex, separated from the front by broad arcuate impression, coarsely and closely punctate. Front with large flat punctures separated by less than one diameter. Antennae rather long, segment 1. thick, almost twice as long as wide, article 2. twice as long as wide, only slightly thicker than the following ones. Articles 3. to 5. long, slender, moderately thickened distad, the third one 2.7 times, the fourth one 2.3 times, the fifth one 2.2 times longer than wide. Segment 6. hardly longer than wide, segment 7. moderately, segment 8. strongly transverse. Antennal club three-segmented, widest at the base of the eleventh segment.

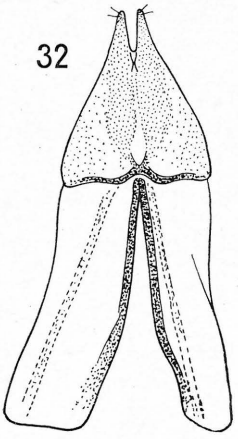
Disc of pronotum with shallow longitudinal median impression moderately dilated at the base and with shorter, more distinct impressions besides it, between the impressions moderately bulged. Upper surface of pronotum with large flat punctures separated by nearly one diameter, rather obsolete in median area, bulges between longitudinal impressions of pronotum less punctate, smooth and shining. Lateral borders of pronotum narrowly bordered, broadly but obsoletely explanate. Among large punctures are dispersed very fine simple ones, bearing rather short obliquely outstanding black hairs. Lateral margins of pronotum and elytra fringed by rather short and sparse black hairs, equal in length to those of elytra.











Figs. 30—34: *Hyleopocadius carbonarius* (Er.) — form of body (30), right anterior tibia (31), ovipositor (32), tegmen (33) and median lobe of aedeagus (34).

Metasternum moderately convex, depressed in the middle of posterior margin. First visible abdominal sternite nearly as long as two following ones together with broad, moderately arcuate intercoxal process. Metacoxae nearly 1.75 times more apart than mesocoxae. Sternites 2. to 4. equal in their length, sternite 5. (hypopygidium) nearly triangular, rounded at the apex, broadly shallowly impressed in the middle. Pygidium broadly truncate at the apex in both sexes. Male and female genitalia as figured (figs. 32.—34.).

Colour black, front, marginal parts of prosternum and obsolete spots at the base of elytra besides scutellum sometimes reddish brown.

Variability: Some variability may be observed in distinctness of sculptures on the upper surface, especially in longitudinal impressions on pronotum and elevation of interstries on elytra. Usually only basal parts of uneven interstries are distinctly elevated, but in some specimens they are feebly elevated in most of their length. Interstries of elytra may be sometimes finely wrinkled and rather dull. Length of the body varies from 5.0 to 5.5 mm.

Material examined: Brazil: Waltl lgt., 1 spec. no. 8644 (Holotype, Zool. Mus. Berlin); Sao Paulo, J. Mráz lgt., 6 spec. (Nat. Mus. Praha).

Conclusions

The present paper is the first taxonomic revision of the genus *Pocadius* Er. from South America (south of the isthmus of Panama). Four species of the genus are known from the territory, three of them being described as new to science and keyed. They are compared with North and Central American *P. helvolus* Er., which has been probably wrongly given as occuring also in Argentina. *Pocadius glaber* Grouv. is transferred in the genus *Oxycnemus* Er. and new genus *Hyleopocadius* gen.n. is proposed for *Pocadius carbonarius* Er.

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