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New and additional records, new genera and new species of Aleocharinae from Venezuela, Ecuador and Peru (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae)*

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Abstract

In the present paper 12 tribes (Deinopsini, Pronomaeini, Gyrophaenini, Placusini, Homalotini, Diestotini, Falagrini, Athetini, Lomechusini, Oxypodini, Hoplandriini, Aleocharini), 30 genera and 54 species are recognized. Twenty-eight species are described as new to science: Myllaena ecudimidiata n. sp., Gyrophaena canaimensis n. sp., Gyrophaena veninilda n. sp., Falagria scupolai n. sp., Falagria ecustricta n. sp., Anaulacaspis rougemonti n. sp., Gnypera etontii n. sp., Lamprostiba etontii n. sp., Atheta araguensis n. sp., Atheta etontii n. sp., Atheta dichroides n. sp., Atheta escalonai n. sp., Atheta flaviterminalis n. sp., Atheta bordoni n. sp., Atheta curticollis n. sp., Parademosoma venezuelana n. sp., Leptonia andina n. sp., Leptonia peruviana n. sp., Pliesoleptonia abdominalis n. sp., Puestosantha escalonai n. sp., Orphnebus venezuelanus n. sp., Kochlifeluva ecuadoriensis n. sp., Paraplandria quadripustulata n. sp., Paraplandria sanctaeclarae n. sp., Paraplandria rougemonti n. sp., Platandria pastazensis n. sp., Eydelusa scupolai n. sp., Aleochara rougemonti n. sp. The new genera are: Parademosoma n. gen. and Puestosantha n. gen. both of the tribe Athetini, and Kochlifeluva n. gen. of the tribe Oxypodini. All new species and genera are illustrated. The new species and new genera are compared with specimens of the type series of closely related taxa examined by the author. A new synonymy of Akanthaktema Pace, 2008, n. syn. of Parademosoma Bernhauer, 1926 and a new combination: Parademosoma ecuadoriana (Pace, 2008), n. comb., from Hydrosmecta (Akanthaktema) ecuadoriana Pace, 2008, are proposed. Diestota curticollis (Erichson, 1840) is the new combination for Atheta curticollis (Erichson, 1840). Coenonica puncticollis Kraatz, 1857, a species known above all in the Oriental Region, is new to South America.


Introduction

The subfamily Aleocharinae, present in all zoogeographic regions, includes a great number of species. They live in all environments frequented by Staphylinidae and most of them are found in forest areas. Since publication of a large contribution of Aleocharinae from Ecuador and Peru (Pace, 2008) further research in Ecuador, but also in Venezuela has been undertaken using various new sampling techniques. The material so gathered from various researchers is published here.
Material and methods

The specimens studied in the present paper were gathered in Venezuela by Guillaume de Rougemont who submitted them to me for study. To this material I have added the specimens gathered in Ecuador and sent to me by Antonio Scupola, a Formicidae and Tenebrionidae specialist of the Museo Civico di Storia Naturale in Verona, by Prof. Giuseppe Osella a Curculionidae specialist, and Prof. Walter Rossi, a Laboulbeniales specialist, both of the L’Aquila University and by Dr Pier Mauro Giachino of Turin, a Trechinae and Cholevidae specialist. Mr. Hermes Escalona from Maracay (Venezuela) collected numerous specimens of Aleocharinae on palm flowers, at the suggestion of the biospeleologist Carlo Bordone of Trieste, Italy, currently a resident of Maracay. These specimens are also recorded here.

The taxonomic study of the species from South America, compared with those of other zoogeographic regions, presents serious problems that are best resolved through examination of the characters of the aedeagus, of the spermatheca and of the shape of the ligula and of the maxillae. Both male and female specimens were dissected and the genital and orals structures mounted in Canada balsam (on small transparent plastic cards beneath the specimen). The genital and oral structures were studied using a compound microscope and drawn by means of eyepiece graticule. The habitus of the new species were photographed by me using a digital Canon Power Shot A610, 5.0 mega pixel camera. All the figures I made are drawings up to the final phase modified and arranged in plates using Adobe Photoshop software.

The species described here are clearly recognizable worldwide, mainly through the sketches of habitus, aedeagus and spermatheca. For this reason the descriptions are brief, and limited; graphically doubtful or not reproducible traits are described, such as the reticulation and the granulation. However in the case of the subfamily Aleocharinae, a very accurate and long description does not always enable accurate identification of the various species. It is the observation of the illustration of the aedeagus and/or of the spermatheca, together with the habitus, which helps solving interpretative problems given by the description alone, as confirmed by other entomologists. Details such as that the pronotum is distinctly transverse and wider than the head are omitted from the description when this is obvious from the photograph of the habitus.

Acronyms

Acronyms for Museum or private collections are used as follows:

MCSNV: Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Verona, Italy
CROU: Collection Guillaume de Rougemont, London
CGIA: Collection Dr. Pier Mauro Giachino, Turin, Italy
CPA: Temporarily in my collection, Monteforte d’Alpone, Verona, Italy

List of the species, grouped in tribes, with descriptions

Deinopsini

Adinopsis myllaenoides (Kraatz, 1857)
Deinopsis myllaenoides Kraatz, 1857: 38
Adinopsis myllaenoides: Klimaszewski, 1979: 72; Pace, 2008: 227


Distribution

Hitherto only known from the southern U.S.A., West Indies, Brazil and Peru. New for Ecuador.

Pronomaeini

Myllaena giachinoi Pace, 2008

Myllaena giachinoi Pace, 2008: 230


Distribution

Hitherto only known from Ecuador.

Myllaena ecudimidiata n. sp.
(Figs 1-2)

Type
Holotype ♀, Ecuador, Pastaza Puyo, nr Santa Clara,
Figs 1-9 – Habitus, spermatheca, aedeagus in lateral view and male (fig. 6) and female (fig. 9) sixth free tergites. 1-2: *Myliaena ecudimidiata* n. sp.; 3-6: *Gyrophaena canaimensis* n. sp.; 7-9: *Gyrophaena veninfida* n. sp. Scale bars: fig. 1: 2.3 mm; fig. 3: 1.2 mm; fig. 7: 1.66 mm. Other scale bars: 0.1 mm.
Description
Length 2.3 mm. Body shiny, brown, pronotum and abdomen yellowish-red, antennae yellow with antennomeres 2-3-4 brown, legs yellowish-red. Eyes longer than the postocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere longer than the first, third shorter than the second, fourth to tenth longer than wide. Body entirely covered with recumbent silky pubescence. Spermatheca fig. 2.

Comparative notes
In the form of the spermatheca, the new species is similar to *M. chibcha* Pace, 1996 from Colombia. It is distinguished by the distal bulb of the spermatheca being narrower (0.045 mm) than that of *chibcha* (0.052 mm) and by the smaller proximal portion of said spermatheca. The colour of the body of the new species is different from that of *chibcha*: pronotum and abdomen yellowish-red in the new species, in *chibcha* the pronotum is reddish-brown, the abdomen is brown. The antennae of the new species are yellow with antennomeres 2-3-4 brown, in *chibcha* only the antennomeres 9-10-11 are yellow.

Etymology
The new species has name that means “Ecuadorian half” in reference to the colour of the antennae whose antennomeres brusquely pass from brown to yellow.

Gyrophaena canaimensis n. sp.
(Figs 3-6)

Type series
Paratypes: 4 exx., same provenance.

Description
Length 1.2-1.3 mm. Body shiny, yellowish-brown, base of the abdomen and pygidium yellow, antennae yellowish-brown with the three basal antennomeres yellow, legs yellow. Second antennomere shorter than the first, third shorter than the second, fourth to tenth transverse. Reticulation of the head clearly visible, that of the pronotum present only on the disc, that of the elytra evident, that of the abdomen superficial, but strong on free tergites 3-4-5. Punctuation of the head close and evanescent, absent on the longitudinal median band, that of the abdomen almost indistinct. Granulation of the pronotum uniform, close and superficial, that of the elytra denser than that of the pronotum. Male fifth free tergite with two posterior median tubercles and a sulcus on each side. Aedeagus fig. 5, spermatheca fig. 4, male sixth free tergite: fig. 6.

Comparative notes
In the form of the aedeagus and of the male fifth free tergite, the new species is similar to *G. peruminima* Pace, 2008 from Peru, but the aedeagus of the new species is not broadly arched to the ventral side as in *peruminima* and the two side thorns of the posterior border of the male fifth free tergite are very distant in *peruminima*, and closer to each other in the new species.

Etymology
The new species takes its name from its type locality Canaima.
the second, fourth strongly transverse, fifth as long as wide, sixth feebly transverse, seventh to tenth transverse. Reticulation of head and elytra evident, that of the pronotum very superficial, that of the first, second and fifth free abdominal tergites evanescent, that of the third and fourth free tergites strong. Puncturation of the head irregularly distributed, absent on broad longitudinal median band, that of the pronotum irregularly distributed, absent in two areas to each side of the median line. Granulation of the elytra strong and very salient laterally and in posterolateral angles, sparse and less salient on the rest of the surface of the elytra. On the abdomen the granulation is clearly visible only near the posterior border of every free tergite. Spermatheca: fig. 8, female sixth free tergite: fig. 9.

**Comparative notes**

The strong granulation of the elytra and the spermatheca devoid of an intermediary portion between the distal and proximal bulbs are characters also present in *G. cornelli* Pace, 2008 from Peru, but the pronotum of the new species has a different distribution of the puncturation, and the median lobe of the posterior border of the female sixth free tergite is entire in the new species, emarginated at the apex in *cornelli*.

**Etymology**

The name of the new species, meaning “harmfully divided”, from the Latin *venenum* = poison and *findere* = to divide, refers the exceptionally long thorns of the female sixth free tergite.

**Placususini**

*Placusa peruviana* Pace, 2008
*Placusa peruviana* Pace, 2008: 251

1 ♀, Venezuela, Bolivar, S.ta Elena de Uairen, 11-12.II.2006, leg. G. de Rougemont (CROU).

**Distribution**

Hitherto only known from Peru. New to Venezuela.

**Homalotini**

*Coenonica puncticollis* Kraatz, 1857
*Coenonica puncticollis* Kraatz, 1857: 46; Cameron, 1939: 150


**Distribution**

Widely distributed in tropical Asia and in Madagascar. New to South America.

**Diestotini**

*Diestota (Aphetoglossa) curticollis* (Erichson, 1840), n. comb.

*Homalota curticollis* Erichson, 1840: 118
*Atheta (Atheta) curticollis*: Bernhauer & Scheerpeltz, 1926: 641

1 ♀, Ecuador, Cotopaxi, Sigchos, Las Pampas, Bosquw integral Otonga, 2.VI.2007, leg. C. Proaño & A. Barsagan.

**Distribution**

Hitherto only known from Colombia. New to Ecuador.

**Note**

My determination and the new combination are based on my examination of 2 females of the type series labelled “Colombia, Aragua, curticollis” (DEI).

*Diestota (Aphetoglossa) venezuelana* Pace, 1985
*Diestota (Aphetoglossa) venezuelana* Pace, 1985: 374


**Distribution**

Only known from Venezuela.

**Plesiomalota cotopaxiensis** Pace, 1996
*Plesiomalota (Leptosomaphya) cotopaxiensis* Pace, 1996: 427


**Distribution**

Only known from Ecuador.
Plesiomalta squalida Pace, 2008
Plesiomalta squalida Pace, 2008: 268

1 ♂, Ecuador, Cotopaxi, Sigchos, Las Pampas, Bosquw integral Otonga, 2.VI.2007, leg. C. Proaño & A. Barsagan (MCSNV).

Distribution
Only known from Ecuador.

Eudera didyma (Erichson, 1840)
Homalota didima Erichson, 1840: 116
Ophioglossa didyma: Bernhauer & Scheerpeltz, 1926: 570
Eudera didyma: Pace, 1996: 397

1 ♂ and 2 ♀, Venezuela, Bolivar, S.ta Elena de Uairen, 11-12.II.2006, leg. G. de Rougemont (CROU).

Distribution
Known from Venezuela, Colombia and Guadalupe.

Falagriini

Falagria (Leptagria) scupolai n. sp.
(Figs 10-12)

Type
Holotype ♂, Ecuador, Pichincha, Otonga, 2065 m, S 00° 25’ 01.2” W 79°00’14.0”, 21.VII.2006, leg. A. Scupola (MCSNV).

Description
Length 3.13 mm. Body shiny, brown, base of the abdomen yellowish-red, antennae yellow with antennomeres three to eight brown, legs yellowish-red. Eyes shorter than the postocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than the first, third longer than the second, fourth to tenth longer than wide. Body devoid of reticulation. Puncturation of the head very fine. Granulation of the pronotum very fine and very superficial but evident anteriorly, that of the elytra salient and close only on the anterior half, absent on the lateral and posterior areas. Granulation of the abdomen salient, less evident at the base. The frons is convex. The median sulcus of the pronotum is wide and deep. The basal transverse sulci of the abdomen are not punctate. Spermatheca: fig. 14.

Comparative notes
The new species is similar to F. otongensis Pace, 2008 also from Ecuador, but the pronotum is less narrow posteriorly than that of otongensis and the spermatheca is short (0.13 mm) in the new species, (0.2 mm long in otongensis), with the proximal portion not curved as in otongensis.

Etymology
The name of the new species means “Ecuador narrow” in reference to the narrow posterior part of the pronotum.
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Figs 10-15 – Habitus, aedeagus in lateral and ventral views and spermatheca. 10-12: *Falagria (Leptagria) scupolai* n. sp.; 13-14: *Falagria (Myrmecoccephalus) ecuticista* n. sp.; 15: *Anaulacaspis rougemonti* n. sp. Scale bars: fig. 10: 3.13 mm; fig. 13: 3.13 mm; fig. 15: 2.18 mm. Other scale bars: 0.1 mm.
**Meronera otongicola** Pace, 2008

**Meronera otongicola** Pace, 2008: 278

1 ♀, Ecuador, Pichincha, Lloa, Rio Blanco, 2410 m, S 00° 12' 37.1" W 078° 40' 019", 1.VIII.2006, leg. Fusaro; 1 ♂, Ecuador, Pichincha-Quito, 2.IV.2008, leg. G. Onore (MCSNV).

**Distribution**

Only known from Ecuador.

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**Anaulacaspis rougemonti** n. sp.

(Figs 15-17)

**Type**

Holotype ♂, Venezuela, Apure, Hato el Cedral, 16-17.II.2006, leg. G. de Rougemont (CROU).

**Description**

Length 2.18 mm. Body shiny, brown, the two basal free abdominal tergites yellowish-brown, antennae brown with the two basal antennomeres yellowish-brown, legs yellow. Second antennomere shorter than the first, third shorter than the second, fourth to eighth longer than wide, ninth as long as wide, tenth transverse. Reticulation of the head very superficial, the rest of body devoid of reticulation. Granulation of head and pronotum fine and close, that of the abdomen very dense and very fine. Puncturation of the elytra close and very superficial. Pronotum with a broad median sulcus. The three basal transverse depressions of the base of the abdomen are impunctate. Aedeagus: fig. 16-17.

**Comparative notes**

The genus *Anaulacaspis* Ganglbauer, 1895 is new to South America. The new species is clearly differentiated from the North American species *A. perexilis* Casey, 1906, which has a similar but slender and short internal structure of the aedeagus by the large sickle-shaped internal piece.

**Etymology**

The new species is dedicated to its collector, the staphylinid specialist Guillaume de Rougemont.

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**Gnypeta fissicollis** (Fairmaire & Germain, 1861)

*Tachysa fiscollis* Fairmaire & Germain, 1861: 411

**Gnypeta fiscollis** Pace, 1987: 463; Pace, 1999: 124


**Distribution**

Hitherto only known from Chile and Patagonia. New to Ecuador.

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**Gnypeta etontii** n. sp.

(Figs 18-19)

**Type**

Holotype ♀, Perù, Celandin, Cajamarca, Comulica, 3800 m, 13.1.1999, leg. M. Etonti (CGIA).

**Description**

Length 3.54 mm. Body shiny, black, antennae black with the three basal antennomeres brown, legs reddish-brown. Second antennomere shorter than the first, third shorter than the second, fourth to sixth longer than wide, seventh as long as wide, eighth to tenth transverse. Head, elytra and abdomen devoid of reticulation, that of the pronotum very superficial. Puncturation of head and pronotum very dense and evanescent, that of the elytra close and evident, that of the abdomen close and superficial. Disc of the head furrowed on the median line. Pronotum with a broad and shallow median sulcus, with two strong basal punctures. The three basal transverse depressions of the abdomen weakly punctate. Spermatheca: fig. 19.

**Comparative notes**

The new species is similar to *G. fissicollis* (Fairmaire & Germain, 1861) from Chile, of which I have examined the type series. It is distinguishes by the antennomeres 4-5-6 being a little longer than wide (much longer than wide in *fissicollis*) and by the tenth antennomere being transverse (elongate in *fissicollis*). The spermatheca of the new species is 1/3 shorter than that of *fissicollis*, without an apical introflexion of the distal bulb (with apical introflexion of the distal bulb of the spermatheca in *fissicollis*).

**Etymology**

The new species is dedicated to its collector and our colleague Dr. Mirto Etonti of Pieve d’Alpago, a specialist of Trechini.
Figs 16-26 – Aedeagus in lateral and ventral views, habitus, spermatheca, and male sixth free tergite. 16-17: *Anaulacaspis rougemonti* n. sp.; 18-19: *Gnypeta etontii* n. sp.; 20-21: *Lamprostiba etontii* n. sp.; 22-26: *Atheta (Xestota) araguensis* n. sp. Scale bars: fig. 18: 3.54 mm; fig. 20: 2.33 mm; fig. 22: 2.57 mm. Other scale bars: 0.1 mm.
Heterostiba rossii Pace, 2008
Heterostiba rossii Pace, 2008: 285

1 ♂, Ecuador, Tungurahua, Volcàn Chimborazo, 4050 m, 5.VIII.2006, leg. G. Caoduro; 1 ♂, Ecuador, Pichincha, Cangahua Pampamarca, 3500 m, 24.II.2000, leg. M. Etonti (CGIA).

Distribution
Only known from Ecuador.

Pichinchusa miripennis Pace, 2008
Pichinchusa miripennis Pace, 2008: 292

1 ♀, Ecuador, Pichincha-Quito to Chiriboga, S. Juan, 3300 m, 29.VII.2008, leg. Baviera, Bellò, Osella & Pagliano (MCSNV).

Distribution
Only known from Ecuador.

Lamprostiba etontii n. sp.
(Figs 20-21)

Type
Holotype ♀, Perù, S. Andres del Cutervo, Cueva de los Guacaros, 2400 m, 19.II.2000, leg. M. Etonti (CGIA).

Description
Length 2.33 mm. Body shiny, yellowish-red, fourth free abdominal tergite yellowish-brown, legs yellowish-red. A wingless and microphthalmous species. Second antennomere as long as the first, third shorter than the second, fourth to tenth strongly transverse. Reticulation of the head superficial, that of pronotum and elytra evident, that of the abdomen clearly visible and irregular, polygonal. Puncturation of head and pronotum dense, fine and superficial. Granulation of elytra and abdomen close and evanescent, less close on the fourth and fifth free tergites. Spermatheca: fig. 21.

Comparative notes
Because it is wingless and microphthalmous, this new species is comparable only to L. franzi Pace, 1983 from Venezuela. It is distinguished by the minute spermatheca, which is 1/3 smaller than that of franzi, and above all by the very deep apical introflexion of the distal bulb of the spermatheca (scarcey protruding in franzi). The eyes of the new species are very small and with invisible ommatidia, whereas in franzi the ommatidia are visible.

Etymology
The new species is dedicated to its collector and our colleague Dr. Mirto Etonti of Pieve d’Alpago, a specialist of Trechini.

Ragabrachydota huamboyasorum (Pace, 2008), n. comb.
Atheta (Datomicra) huamboyasorum Pace, 2008: 317


Distribution
Only known from Ecuador.

Note
Examination of the ligula and the paraglossae, which I had omitted in the original description of this species, justifies the new combination and confirms the validity of the genus Ragabrachydota, which also differs from Atheta in the form of the spermatheca, which has as distinctive character the presence of a sclerified “ductus” and is wound in coils connected to the proximal bulb.

Atheta (Chaetida) leda Pace, 1996
Atheta (Chaetida) leda Pace, 1996: 646

1 ♀, Venezuela, Bolivar, S.ta Elena de Uairen, 11-12.II.2006, leg. G. de Rougemont (CROU).

Distribution
Hitherto only known from Colombia. New to Venezuela.

Atheta (Xestota) araguensis n. sp.
(Figs 22-26)

Type series
Paratypes: 12 exx., same provenance (CPA).

Description
Length 2.57-2.59 mm. Fore-body slightly opaque, abdomen shiny. Body brown, elytra yellowish-brown
with humeral angles yellow, head and free abdominal tergites 3-4-5 fuscous, antennae brown with the three basal antennomeres yellowish-red, legs yellow. Second antennomere shorter than the first, third as long as the second, fourth as long as wide, fifth to tenth transverse. Reticulation of the head strong, that of the pronotum superficial, that of the elytra clearly visible and that of the abdomen a little transverse on the three basal free tergites, very transverse and evident on the fourth and fifth free tergites. Puncturation of the head close and very superficial. Granulation of pronotum and elytra very dense and very fine. The three basal sulci of the three basal free tergites are impunctate. Aedeagus figs 24-25, spermatheca fig. 23, sixth free urotergum of the male fig. 26.

Comparative notes
In the colour of the body and the form of the antennae, the new species is similar to *A. veronensium* Pace, 2008 from Ecuador, but the aedeagus of the new species is more arched to the ventral side, with more complex internal sclerotised pieces. The proximal portion of the spermatheca is very long in the new species, very short in *veronensium*.

Etymology
The new species takes name from Aragua.

*Atheta (Acrotona) etontii* n. sp.
(Figs 27-28)

Type
Holotype ♀, Perú, Cajamarca, S. Miguel, Q. Mishacocha, 3900 m, 21.II.2000, leg. M. Etonti (CGIA).

Description
Length 2.72 mm. Body shiny, black, antennae fuscous with the two basal antennomere reddish-brown, legs reddish. Second antennomere longer than the first, third shorter than the second, fourth as long as wide, fifth a little transverse, sixth to tenth transverse. Reticulation of the head superficial, that of pronotum and elytra evident, that of the abdomen irregular, polygonal a little transverse and evanescent, but on the fifth free urotergum the reticulation is strong on a posterior band. Puncturation of the head close, fine and superficial. Granulation of pronotum and elytra close and evanescent. Spermatheca: fig. 28.

Comparative notes
The new species is similar to *A. avesanii* Pace, 2008 from Ecuador. It is distinguished by the transverse pronotum with width/length ratio of 1.48 (1.36 in *avesanii*), by the evident reticulation of pronotum and elytra (very superficial reticulation in *avesanii*) and by the presence of strong reticulation on the posterior third of the fifth free abdominal tergite (evident reticulation on the whole surface of the fifth free tergite in *avesanii*). The female of *avesanii* is unknown.

Etymology
The new species is dedicated to its collector, our colleague Dr. Mirto Etonti of Pieve d’Alpago, a specialist of Trechini.

*Atheta (Datamicra) conformis* (Erichson, 1840)
*Homalota conformis* Erichson, 1840: 108
*Atheta (s. str.) conformis* Bernhauer & Scheerpeltz, 1926: 640

1 ♂ and 3 ♀♀, Venezuela, Bolivar, S.ta Elena de Uairen, 11-12.II.2006, leg. G. de Rougemont (CROU).

Distribution
Known from Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, St. Thomas Island and Puerto Rico, Argentina, Brazil and Surinam.

Note
I have examined 3 males and 1 female of the type series labelled “Caracas, Mor., conformis Er.” (Berlin).

*Atheta (Datamicra) cotopaxiensis* Pace, 1996
*Atheta (Datamicra)cotopaxiensis* Pace, 1996: 665

1 ♂, Ecuador, Pichincha, nr. Salcedo, 3500 m, 5.VIII.2006, leg. G. Osella (MCSNV).

Distribution
Only known from Ecuador.

*Atheta (Datamicra) huamboyasorum* Pace, 2008
*Atheta (Datamicra)huamboyasorum* Pace, 2008: 315


Distribution
Only known from Ecuador.
Figs 27–37 – Habitus, spermatheca, aedeagus in lateral and ventral view and sixth free urotergum of the male. 27–28: \textit{Atheta (Acrotona) etontii} n. sp.; 29–33: \textit{Atheta (Datonicra) dichroides} n. sp.; 34–37: \textit{Atheta (Datonicra) escalonai} n. sp. Scale bars: fig. 27: 2.72 mm; fig. 29: 2.8 mm; fig. 34: 2.18 mm. Other scale bars: 0.1 mm.
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Atheta (Datomicra) troglaxena Pace, 1984
Atheta troglaxena Pace, 1984: 494


Distribution
Only known from Venezuela.

Atheta (Datomicra) dichroides n. sp.
(Figs 29-33)

Type series
Paratypes: 3 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀, same provenance.

Description
Length 2.7-2.9 mm. Body shiny, brown, head black, elytra yellowish-brown, fourth free abdominal tergite fuscous, antennae brown with the two basal antennomeres and base of third yellowish-red, legs yellowish-red. Eyes longer than the postocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than the first, third longer than the second, fourth and fifth as long as wide, seventh to tenth transverse. Reticulation of the head strong, that of the pronotum superficial, that of the elytra evident, absent on abdomen. Punctuation of the head close and fine, absent on a narrow longitudinal median band. Granulation of pronotum and elytra fine and close, that of the abdomen close on the three basal free tergites, less close on the remaining free tergites. Aedeagus: Figs 31-32, spermatheca: fig. 30, male sixth free tergite: fig. 33.

Comparative notes
In the form of the aedeagus and the spermatheca the new species is similar to A. dichroa (Gravenhorst, 1802) from North America of which I have examined 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ of the type series labelled: “Am. sept., leg. Zimmerman” (Berlin). The new species differs in the shorter aedeagus (0.29 mm) than that of dichroa (0.37 mm), with apex largely rounded in ventral view, (pointed in dichroa) and in the simple internal sclerotised pieces of the aedeagus in the new species, strong in dichroa. The distal bulb of the spermatheca of the new species is short, long in dichroa, despite the similar length of the spermatheca (0.20-0.23 mm).

Etymology
The name of the new species means “resembling dichroa.”

Atheta (Datomicra) escalonai n. sp.
(Figs 34-37)

Type series
Paratype: 1 ♂, same provenance.

Description
Length 2.18 mm. Body shiny, brown, pronotum and pygidium yellowish-brown, antennae brown with the four basal antennomeres yellowish-red, legs yellowish-red with femora yellow. Second antennomere shorter than the first, third as long as the second, fourth to sixth as long as wide, seventh to tenth transverse. Reticulation of the head strong, that of the pronotum superficial, that of the elytra evident, absent on abdomen. Punctuation of the head close and superficial, absent on a narrow longitudinal median band. Granulation of pronotum and elytra fine and close, that of the abdomen close on the three basal free tergites, less close on the remaining free tergites. Aedeagus: Figs 35-36; male sixth free tergite: fig. 37.

Comparative notes
In the length and form of the aedeagus and by virtue of the very transverse pronotum, the new species is similar to A. cornuta Bernhauer, 1934 from Argentina, of which I have examined the male holotype labelled: “Misiones, Dr. Oglobin, ex nest de Acromyrmex, Datomicra cornuta Brnh, Typus unic.” (Chicago). The new species is distinguished by the posterior border of the male sixth free tergite with 5 short lobes between the apico-lateral thorns (two long lobes in cornuta) and by the apical portion of the aedeagus which is broad in ventral view, (narrow in cornuta).

Etymology
The new species is dedicated to its collector, Hermes Escalona of Maracay-Aragua (Venezuela).

Atheta (Datomicra) flaviterminalis n. sp.
(Figs 38-39)

Type

Description
Length 1.81 mm. Body shiny, reddish, abdomen
yellowish-red with free abdominal tergites 2-3-4 and the base of 5 reddish, antennae brown with the two basal and eleventh antennomeres yellowish-red, legs yellowish-red. Second antennomere shorter than the first, third shorter than the second, fourth to tenth transverse. Reticulation of head, pronotum and elytra evident, absent on the abdomen absent. Puncturation of the elytra fine, close and evanescent, that of the basal two free tergites fine and close, that of the remaining free tergites very sparse. Pronotum with a feeble median sulcus posteriorly. Spermatheca: fig. 39.

Comparative notes
In the colour of the body and the dimensions of the eyes the new species is similar to A. andesplendens Pace, 2008 from Ecuador, known by male specimens. The new species is distinguished by the tenth antennomere being brown (yellowish-red in andesplendens), by the transverse fourth antennomere transverse (as long as wide in andesplendens) and by the reddish elytra (brown with yellowish-red base in andesplendens).

Etymology
The new species takes its name from the yellow colour of the last antennomere.

Atheta (Dimetrota) bicallosa Bernhauer, 1920
Atheta (Dimetrota) bicallosa Bernhauer, 1920: 152


Distribution
Species already known from Colombia; new to Venezuela.

Note
I have examined 6 males and 5 females of the type series labelled: “Columbia occ., Cali, Fassl, S. Antonio, 1.IX.1904, Atheta bicallosa Bernh. Cotypus” (Chicago).

Atheta (Pseudobessobia) propinqua (Erichson, 1840)
Homalota propinqua Erichson, 1840: 108
Atheta (Metaxyta) propinqua: Bernhauer & Scheerpeltz, 1926: 613

1 ♂ and 1 ♀, Venezuela, Bolivar, S.ta Elena de Uairen, 11-12.II.2006, leg. G. de Rougemont (CROU).

Distribution
Hitherto only known from the Antilles; new to Venezuela.

Note
I have examined a female specimen of the type series labelled: “St. Thomas, Moritz, Nr. 5424, propinqua Typ.” (Berlin). The synonymy of this species with A. dichroa (Gravenhorst, 1802), the types of which I have also examined, was proposed by Bernhauer & Scheerpeltz (1926), but the examination of the spermatheca shows that propinqua is a valid species, and that it even belongs to different subgenus. Bernhauer & Scheerpeltz were probably misled into synonymising the two species by the similar habitus and yellow colour of the elytra.

Atheta (Pseudobessobia) zaparasorum Pace, 2008
Atheta (Pseudobessobia) zaparasorum Pace, 2008: 328

1 ♀, Venezuela, Bolivar, Canaima, 11-12.II.2006, leg. G. de Rougemont (CROU).

Distribution
Hitherto only known from Ecuador. New for Venezuela.
Comparative notes

The habitus and the form of the spermatheca of the new species are similar to those of A. cayambensis Pace, 2008 from Ecuador, but the distal bulb of the spermatheca of the new species is rectilinear, while is arched and asymmetrical in cayambensis. The aedeagus of the new species is 1/3 smaller than that of cayambensis, with “crista apicalis” present (absent in cayambensis).

Etymology

The new species is dedicated to our colleague Carlo Bordon of Trieste, a Curculionidae specialist and biospeleologist, who now lives in Maracay, Venezuela. He encouraged H. Escalona to search for Aleocharinae in Venezuela; the results of this field work are published in the present contribution.

Atheta (Pseudobessobia) scurratheca n. sp.
(Figs 44-45)

Type


Description

Length 2.66 mm. Head and abdomen shiny, pronotum and elytra slightly opaque. Body brown, head and free abdominal tergites 3-4-5 black-brown, antennae brown with the two basal antennomeres and base of third yellowish-red, eleventh yellowish-brown, legs yellowish-red. Second antennomere shorter than the first, third shorter than the second, fourth to tenth transverse. Reticulation of head and pronotum strong, that of the elytra evident, that of the remaining free tergites very sparse. Base of the abdomen with three basal transverse sulci without puncturation. Spermatheca: fig. 45.

Comparative notes

The form of the spermatheca of the new species is similar to that of A. pilae Pace, 2008 from Ecuador. The distal bulb of the spermatheca presents an apical sphere in both species, but in pilae the rest of the distal bulb is more developed and bears 5 internal lamellae, 4 of which are long (two short foils in pilae). The elytra of the new species are shorter in relation to the length of the pronotum, with an elytral length / pronotal length ratio of 1.17 (1.4 in pilae).

Parademosoma venezuelana n. sp.
(Figs 46-51)

Type series


Description

Length 2.93 mm. Body shiny, brown, the three basal free abdominal tergites and the pygidium yellowish-brown, antennae brown with the two basal antennomeres yellowish-brown, legs yellowish-red. Eyes shorter than the postocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than the first, third shorter than the second, fourth to tenth transverse. Body devoid of reticulation except in the fundus of the basal transverse depressions of the tergites. Punctuation of the head umbilicate and strong, absent on the longitudinal median band, punctuation of the pronotum close and superficial, that of the elytra close and strong. Granulation of the abdomen thin and salient, on the fifth free tergite with elongate granules on the whole surface, but sparse and fine on the sides and base. Aedeagus: figs 48; spermatheca: fig. 51; male sixth free tergite: fig. 50.

Comparative notes

In the form of the spermatheca, the new species is similar to P. opaciventris Bernhauer, 1929 from Mexico, of which I have examined 2 females of the type series labelled: “Mex., Cordoba, 19.XI.1924, Dampf ob. Attanest flieglt, Atheta (n. subgen.) opaciventris Brnh, Typus, Parademosoma opaciventris Brnh, Typus “(Chicago). The new species is distinguished by the proximal bulb of the spermatheca being narrower than the distal one (proximal bulb of the spermatheca as wide as the distal bulb in opaciventris) and by the short apical introflexion of the distal bulb of the spermatheca (deep apical introflexion of the distal bulb of the spermatheca in opaciventris). The male of opaciventris is unknown.
Figs 38-50 – Habitus, spermatheca, aedeagus in lateral and ventral views, mesotibia and male sixth free tergite. 38-39: *Atheta (Datonicra) flaviterminalis* n. sp.; 40-43: *Atheta (Pseudobessobia) bordoni* n. sp.; 44-45: *Atheta (Pseudobessobia) scurratheca* n. sp. 46-50: *Parademosoma venezuelana* n. sp. Scale bars: fig. 38: 1.81 mm; fig. 40: 2.42 mm; fig. 44: 2.66 mm; fig. 46: 2.93 mm. Other scale bars: 0.1 mm.
NEW AND ADDITIONAL RECORDS, NEW GENERA AND NEW SPECIES OF ALEOCHARINAE FROM VENEZUELA

Note
In the course of my revision, I found that the subgenus Akanthaktema Pace, 2008 of Hydrosmecta is synonymous with Parademosoma Bernhauer, 1926. Therefore the following synonymy is established here:

Parademosoma Bernhauer, 1929: 207
Akanthaktema Pace, 2008: 289, n. syn.

Accordingly the following new combination is made here:

Parademosoma ecuadoriana (Pace, 2008), n. comb.
Hydrosmecta (Akanthaktema) ecuadoriana Pace, 2008: 289

Leptonia andina n. sp.
(Figs 52-55)

Type series
Paratypes: 5 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀, same provenance.

Description
Length 3.3 mm. Body shiny, fuscous, pronotum with a brassy reflex, elytra yellowish-brown, except the brown postero-lateral angles, pygidium reddish-brown, antennae fuscous with the three basal antennomeres yellowish-red, fourth and fifth reddish, legs yellow. Second antennomere shorter than the first, third longer than the second, fourth to eighth longer than wide, ninth and tenth as long as wide. Eyes longer than the postocular region, in dorsal view. Reticulation of the body superficial. Puncturation of the head little evident. Granulation of pronotum and elytra close and superficial, that of the basal three free tergites close, that of the free tergites 4 and 5 sparse. Abdomen with iridescent reflexes. Aedeagus: figs 57-58; spermatheca: fig. 59.

Comparative notes
The yellow elytra with brown posterior band and the form of the aedeagus are similar to those of L. surinamensis Pace, 1990 from Surinam, but the aedeagus of the new species is larger (0.42 mm) than that of surinamensis (0.27 mm).

Plesioleptonia n. gen.
(Figs 60-65)

Diagnosis
In general facies and in the structure of the labium close to Leptonia Sharp, 1883, but differing in the narrow mesosternal process, in the spiny mesotibiae and in the male abdomen bearing tubercles and plicae.

Description
Head broad, but narrower than the thorax, eyes rather small, temples completely bordered below, gular sutures slightly convergent in front. Antennae moderate, the penultimate joints transverse. Maxillary palpi (fig. 64), with small 1st joint, 2nd elongate, slightly thickened towards apex, 3rd stouter at the apex than the 2nd, 4th subulate, fully half as long as the 3rd. Inner lobe of
Figs 51-62 – Spermatheca, habitus and aedeagus in lateral and ventral view. 51: Parademosoma venezuelana n. sp.; 52-55: Leptonia andina n. sp.; 56-59: Leptonia peruviana n. sp.; 60-62: Plesioleptonia abdominalis n. sp. Scale bars: fig. 52: 3.3 mm; fig. 56: 2.97 mm; fig. 60: 3.63 mm. Other scale bars: 0.1 mm.
maxilla narrow (fig. 64), pointed, its inner margin with numerous fine closely arranged spines, the outer lobe a little longer and broader, ciliate at apex. Mentum transverse, trapezoidal (fig. 65), the anterior margin slightly emarginate. Labial palpi rather long (fig. 63), distinctly 3-jointed. Labium shorter than the 1st joint of the labial palpi, fig. 63, divided to the middle into two narrow parallel lobes. Paraglossae feeble. Pronotum transverse, the pronotal epipleura visible from the side. Mesosternal process reaching the middle of the coxae, pointed; coxae not separated. Elytra not emarginate postero-laterally. Abdomen parallel, a little narrowed before apex, the first three visible segments transversely impressed at the base. Legs moderate. Pro- and meso-tibiae with spines. Tarsal formula 4-5-5, the pro-tarsi with the first three joints short, sub equal, 4th longer than the three preceding together; meso-tarsi with the 1st joint short, 2nd to 4th slightly increasing in length, 5th nearly as long as the four preceding together; meta-tarsi with the 1st as long as the 2nd and 3rd, together. Onychium lightly curved. Aedeagus: figs 61-62.

Species type
Plesioleptonia abdominalis n. sp.

Etymology
The feminine name of the new genus mean “near Leptonia”, from the ancient Greek πλησιʹον = near.

Plesioleptonia abdominalis n. sp.
(Figs 60-65)

Type
Holotype ♂, Ecuador, Pichincha, Lloa Rio Blanco, 2450 m, (v. forresta), S 00° 12' 627" W 078° 40' 018", 1.VIII.2006, lg. C. Bellò, G. Osella & M. Pogliano (MCSNV).

Description
Length 3.63 mm. Body shiny, fuscous, abdomen black, antennae black with basal antennomere reddish-brown, legs yellowish-red. Eyes as long as the postocular region, in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than the first, third longer than the second, fourth and fifth as long as wide, sixth to tenth transverse. Reticulation of the fore body fine and evident, that of the abdomen very transverse and clearly visible. Punctuation of the head indistinct, that of the pronotum close and very superficial. Granulation of the elytra close and evanescent. Male first free abdominal tergite with a salient median granule near the posterior border, second with posterior median fold, fifth with two median granules on the posterior border and other smaller granules on the posterior half. Aedeagus: figs 61-62.

Etymology
The name of the new species alludes to the conspicuous male secondary sexual characters on the abdomen.

Pseustantha n. gen.
(Figs 66-73)

Diagnosis
In structure of the tongue resembling Leiodota Pace, 1987 from Chile, but differing in the very short second segment of the labial palpi, in the broadly rounded anterior angles of the mentum, in the shape of the spermatheca, in its small size and different bionomics (floricolous, whereas Leiodota frequents decaying vegetable matter).

Description
Head broad, but narrower than the thorax, eyes rather large, temples completely bordered below. Antennae moderate, the penultimate joints transverse. Maxillary palpi (fig. 73) with small 1st segment, the 2nd elongate, slightly thickened towards apex, 3rd stouter at the apex than the 2nd, 4th subulate. Inner lobe of maxilla narrow (fig. 73), pointed, its inner margin with numerous fine closely spines, the outer lobe longer and ciliate at apex. Mentum transverse, trapezoidal, fig. 71, the anterior margin emarginated. Labial palpi rather short, fig. 72, distinctly 3-jointed. Tongue shorter than the 1st joint of the labial palpi, fig. 72, undivided. Paraglossae feebly protruding. Pronotum very transverse, the pronotal epipleura visible from the side. Mesosternal process reaching the middle of the coxae, pointed; coxae not separated. Elytra feebly emarginated postero-externally. Abdomen parallel, a little narrowed before apex. Legs moderate. Tarsi 4-5-5; posterior with the 1st as long as the 2nd. Claws lightly curved. Aedeagus figs 67-68.

Species type
Pseustantha escalonai n. sp.

Etymology
The feminine name of the new genus means “deceiver of flowers”, from the ancient Greek ψευʹστης = deceiver and αʹνθος = flower.
Figs 63-71 – Labium with labial palpus, maxilla with maxillary palpus, mentum, habitus, aedeagus in lateral and ventral views, spermatheca and male sixth free tergite. 63-65: *Plesioleptonia abdominalis* n. sp.; 66-71: *Pseustantha eicalonai* n. sp. Scale bars: fig. 66: 1.36 mm. Other scale bars: 0.1 mm.
Pseustantha escalonai n. sp.  
(Figs 66-73)

Type series

Description
Length 1.30-1.34 mm. Fore-body slightly opaque, abdomen shiny. Body brown, pronotum and pygidium yellowish-brown, antennae brown with the four basal antennomere yellow, legs yellow. Second antennomere longer than the first, third longer than the second, fourth to eighth longer than wide, ninth and tenth as long as wide. Reticulation of the head oblique and evident, but superficial on the disk, absent that on the rest of the body, but transverse, elongate and evident on the sixth free tergite. Punctuation of the head sparse and evident, absent on the median longitudinal band. Granulation of the pronotum very fine and clearly visible, that of the elytra salient and close. Each elytra bears an oblique lateral depression. Male fifth free abdominal tergite with an elongate median long tubercle on the posterior border; male sixth free tergite with a median carina extending from the base to the posterior border. Aedeagus: figs 67-68; spermatheca: fig. 69.

Etymology
The new species is dedicated to its collector, Hermes Escalona of Maracay-Aragua (Venezuela).

Lomechusini

Apalonia vicina Pace, 2008
Apalonia vicina Pace, 2008: 341

1 ♂ and 1 ♀, Ecuador, Pastaza Puyo, nr Santa Clara, 950 m, 18-21.VII.2008, leg. W. Rossi & I. Tapia; 1 ♂, Ecuador, Cotopaxi, La Union del Toachi, 820 m, 24.VII.2006, leg P.M. Giachino (CGIA).

Distribution
Only known from Ecuador.

Orphnebius venezuelanus n. sp.  
(Figs 74-76)

Type

Description
Length 3.78 mm. Body shiny, yellow, head reddish-brown, fifth free abdominal tergite reddish, antennae yellowish-red, legs yellow. Second antennomere shorter than the first, third longer than the second, fourth to eighth longer that wide, ninth and tenth as long as wide. Reticulation of the head oblique and evident, but superficial on the disk, absent that on the rest of the body, but transverse, elongate and evident on the sixth free tergite. Punctuation of the head oblique and evident, absent on the median longitudinal band. Granulation of the pronotum very fine and clearly visible, that of the elytra salient and close. Each elytra bears an oblique lateral depression. Male fifth free abdominal tergite with an elongate median long tubercle on the posterior border; male sixth free tergite with a median carina extending from the base to the posterior border. Aedeagus: figs 75-76.

Comparative notes
In the form of the aedeagus the new species is similar to O. peruvianus Pace, 1986 from Peru, but the apex of the aedeagus of the new species is very narrow over a great part of its length in ventral view, whereas that of peruvianus is briefly narrow and then abruptly dilated. The head of the new species is reddish-brown, in peruvianus it is yellowish-red. Antennomeres seven to ten are longer than wide in the new species, and transverse in peruvianus.

Oxypodini

Haplochara otongicola Pace, 2008
Haplochara otongicola Pace, 2008: 356

1 ♀, Ecuador, Pichincha, Otonga, 2065 m, S 00° 25' 01.2" W 79°00'14.0", 21.VII.2006, leg. A. Scupola (MCSNV).

Distribution
Only known from Ecuador.

Kochlifeluva n. gen.  
(Figs 77-83)

Diagnosis
In facies and in the structure of the labium resembling Feluva Blackwelder, 1952 from Chile, but differ-
ing in the labium being less broad and acute at apex, fig. 79, in the form of the spermatheca, fig. 78, and in claws strongly curved, figs 82-83.

**Description**

Head broad, but narrower than the thorax, eyes rather small, temples not bordered below. Antennae moderate, the penultimate joints transverse. Maxillary palpi, fig. 80, with small 1st segment, the 2nd elongate, slightly thickened towards apex, 3rd stouter at the apex than the 2nd, 4th lost. Inner lobe of maxilla narrow, fig. 80, pointed, its inner margin with numerous fine closely spines, the outer lobe ciliate at apex. Mentum transverse, trapezoidal, fig. 81, the anterior margin emarginate. Labial palpi rather short, fig. 79, distinctly 3-segmented. Labium a little shorter than the 1st joint of the labial palpi, fig. 79, undivided but with a median apical incision. Paraglossae feebly protruding. Pronotum a little transverse, the pronotal epipleura visible from the side. Mesosternal process reaching the middle of the coxae, pointed; coxae not separated. Elytra feebly emarginate postero-laterally. Abdomen parallel, a little narrowed before apex. Legs moderate. Tarsal formula 5-5-5, figs 82-83; metatarsus with the 1st segment as long as the three following tarsomeres together, fig. 83. Claws strongly curved. Aedeagus: figs 67-68.

**Species type**

*Kochlifeluva ecuadorensis* n. sp.

**Etymology**

The female name of the new genus mean “spiral Feluva”, from the ancient Greek κοχλιωʹδης = spiral. The spirals are the coils of the spermatheca.

*Kochlifeluva ecuadorensis* n. sp.

(Figs 77-83)

**Type series**


**Description**

Length 3.3 mm. Body slightly shiny, brown, base of the abdomen reddish-brown, antennae (incomplete) brown with basal antennomere reddish-brown, legs yellowish-red. Eyes shorter than the postocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than the first, third shorter than the second, fourth to eighth transverse, other antennomeres lost on both antennae. Reticulation of the fore body absent, that of the abdomen superficial, present in the bottom of the three basal transverse depressions, evident at the base of the fourth free tergite and on the whole of the fifth. Puncturation of head and pronotum very dense and superficial, that of the elytra also very dense, but evident. Frons flattened, with a broad posterior median impression. Spermatheca: fig. 78.

*Hoplandriini*

*Paraplandria quadripustulata* n. sp.

(Figs 84-87)

**Type series**


**Description**

Length 3.8 mm. Body shiny, brown, abdomen yellowish-red with broad brown median maculae on posterior half, antennae brown with the two basal antennomeres and apical ¾ of eleventh yellowish-red, legs yellowish-red. Eyes longer than the postocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than the first, third shorter than the second, fourth to seventh as long as wide, eighth to tenth transverse. Body devoid of reticulation. Puncturation of head and pronotum superficial, that of the elytra evident and close. In the male puncturation of the elytra is evident, but absent on the postero-lateral area. Free abdominal tergites almost devoid of punctuation. Each elytron of the male with a salient sub-humeral granule and a salient sharp protuberance posteriorly between the suture and lateral margin. Male fifth free tergite with a salient and sharp posterior median carina. Aedeagus: figs 85-86; spermatheca: fig. 87.

**Comparative notes**

The new species differs from the two species known from Ecuador *P. ecuadoricola* Pace, 2008 and *P. caraorum* Pace, 2008 in the distal ¾ of the eleventh antennomere being yellow (brown in the other two species), in the reddish abdomen with brown maculae (entirely brown in *ecuadorica* and *caraorum*) and in the apical introflexion of the distal bulb of the asymmetrical spermatheca (not asymmetrical or absent in the other two species).

**Etymology**

The name of the new species means “with four pustules” alluding to the protuberances on the male elytra.
Figs 72-83 – Labium with labial palpus, maxilla with maxillary palpus, habitus, spermatheca, aedeagus in lateral and ventral views, spermatheca, mentum, protarsus (fig. 82) and mesotarsus (fig. 83). 72-73: *Pseustantha escalonai* n. sp.; 74-76: *Orphnebius venezuelanus* n. sp.; 77-83: *Kochlifeluva ecuadorensis* n. sp. Scale bars: fig. 74: 3.78 mm; fig. 77: 3.3 mm. Other scale bars: 0.1 mm.
**Paraplandria sanctaeclarae** n. sp.  
(Figs 88-90)

**Type series**  

**Description**  
Length 3.9 mm. Body shiny, brown, antennae brown with the three basal antennomeres yellowish-red, legs reddish. Eyes as long as the postocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than the first, third longer than the second, fourth and fifth longer than wide, sixth and seventh as long as wide, eighth to tenth transverse. Body devoid of reticulation. Puncturation of head and pronotum dense and superficial, that of the elytra strong and close, that of the abdomen confined to the base of each free tergite. The pronotum bears four not very evident larger discal punctures disposed in a square. The two first free tergites have transverse basal depressions. Aedeagus: figs 89-90.

**Comparative notes**  
The new species is clearly distinguished from *P. caraorum* Pace, 2008 from Ecuador by the form of the aedeagus. From *P. ecuadoricola* Pace, 2008, the male of which is unknown, the new species differs in the antennomeres 5-6-7 being longer than wide (strongly transverse in *ecuadoricola*).

**Etymology**  
The new species takes name from the type locality, Saint Clara.

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**Paraplandria rougemonti** n. sp.  
(Figs 91-92)

**Type series**  
Holotype ♀, Venezuela, Bolivar, St. Elena de Uairen, 11-12.II.2006, leg. G. de Rougemont (CROU).

**Description**  
Length 3.9 mm. Body shiny, reddish-brown, head brown, antennae brown with the two basal and eleventh antennomeres yellowish-red, legs yellowish-red. Eyes longer than the postocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than the first, third longer than the second, fourth as long as wide, fifth to tenth transverse. Body devoid of reticulation. Puncturation of the head very superficial, that of the pronotum close and evanescent, that of the elytra close and evident, that of the abdomen very sparse and very fine. Pronotum with two superficial posterior median punctures. Abdomen with very fine and very sparse punctuation and with dense, salient elongate granules. Spermatheca: fig. 92.

**Comparative notes**  
The new species is distinguished both from *P. caraorum* Pace, 2008 and from *P. ecuadoricola* Pace, 2008, both from Ecuador, by the yellowish-red colour of the eleventh antennomere (fuscous or black in the other two species) and above all by the proximal bulb of the spermatheca which is continuous with the intermediary portion and not divided by a narrowing as in the other two species. The generic attribution is based above all on the form of the ligula.

**Etymology**  
The new species is dedicated to its collector, the Staphylinidae specialist Guillaume de Rougemont.

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**Platandria pastazensis** n. sp.  
(Figs 93-95)

**Type series**  

**Description**  
Length 3.79 mm. Body shiny, yellowish-red, head brown, antennae reddish with the three basal antennomeres and the apex of the eleventh yellowish-red, legs yellowish-red. Eyes enormous. Second antennomere shorter than the first, third shorter than the second, fourth to tenth transverse. Body devoid of reticulation. Puncturation of the head fine and superficial, that of pronotum and elytra fine and evident. Free abdominal tergites bare with elongate keels on the posterior border of each free tergite. Pronotum with four evident discal punctures disposed in a square. Aedeagus: figs 94-95.

**Comparative notes**  
The colour of the pronotum and the yellowish-red elytra distinguish this new species from *P. peruviana* (Bernhauer, 1941) from Peru, of which I have examined 2 females of the type series labelled: “Aina Süd Peru, 6-5-1936, *Aleochara peruviana* Bernh.” (Chicago). In this species the pronotum is brown and the elytra yellow with a triangular brown scutellary marking and brown lateral markings.

**Etymology**  
The name of the new species is derived from Pastaza province.
NEW AND ADDITIONAL RECORDS, NEW GENERA AND NEW SPECIES OF ALEOCHARINAE FROM VENEZUELA

Figs 84-95 – Habitus, aedeagus in lateral and ventral views and spermatheca. 84-87: *Paraplandria quadripustulata* n. sp.; 88-90: *Paraplandria sanctaeclarae* n. sp.; 91-92: *Paraplandria rougemonti* n. sp.; 93-95: *Platandria pastazensis* n. sp. Scale bars: fig. 84: 3.8 mm; fig. 88: 3.9 mm; fig. 91: 3.9 mm.; 93: 3.79 mm. Other scale bars: 0.1 mm.
Aleocharini

*Eydelusa scupolai* n. sp.
(Figs 96-97)

**Type series**

Holotype ♀, Ecuador, Pichincha, Otonga, 2065 m, S 00° 25' 01.2" W 79°00'14.0", 21.VII.2006, leg. A. Scupola (MCSNV).

**Description**

Length 2.6 mm. Body brown, shiny, elytra reddish with external sides brown, antennae reddish with the two basal antennomeres and apex of eleventh yellowish-red, legs yellowish-red. Eyes as long as the postocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than the first, third shorter than the second, fourth to tenth transverse. Reticulation of head and pronotum evident, that of the elytra very superficial, that of the abdomen evanescent but on the fifth free urotergum evident and slightly transverse. Puncturation of head and pronotum fine and superficial, that of the elytra close and evident. Spermatheca: fig. 97.

**Comparative notes**

The new species differs from *E. bartolozzii* Pace, 1997 also from Ecuador, in its reddish antennae (antennae black in *bartolozzii*), in the postocular region not being dilated posteriorly in dorsal view (postocular region dilated in *bartolozzii*), in the reddish elytra edged with brown (elytra black in *bartolozzii*) and in the evident puncturation of the elytra (indistinct in *bartolozzii*).

**Note**

The only specimen of *E. bartolozzii* Pace had lost its anterior tarsi. I had provisionally attributed the new genus *Eydelusa* Pace, 1997 to the tribe Hoplandriini which has a tarsal formula of 4-5-5. This new discovery shows that the tarsal formula is 5-5-5. The genus *Eydelusa* is accordingly reattributed to the tribe Aleocharini.

**Etymology**

The new species is dedicated to its collector, Antonio Scupola, our Formicidae and Tenebrionidae specialist at the Museo Civico di Storia Naturale in Verona.

* Aleochara (Xenochara) rougemonti* n. sp.
(Figs 98-100)

**Type series**


Paratype: 1 ♀, same provenance.

**Description**

Length 5.45 mm. Body shiny, reddish, head black, abdomen brown with posterior border of free abdominal tergites 2-3-4 and pygidium reddish, antennae brown with basal antennomere reddish-brown and second and third yellowish-red, legs yellowish-red. Second antennomere shorter than the first, third longer than the second, fourth to tenth transverse. Body without reticulation. Punctuation of the head close and evident, that of the pronotum fine, close and superficial, that of the abdomen composed of elongate punctures. Granulation of the elytra fine and close. Pronotum with four strong discal punctures disposed in a rectangle. Mesosternal process not carinate. Aedeagus: figs 99-100.

**Comparative notes**

The aedeagus of the new species is similar to that of *A. parvicollis* Bernhauer, 1904 from Colombia and Peru, the lectotype of which is illustrated in Klimaszewski & Maus (1999). It is distinguished by the presence of a preapical dorsal tooth of the aedeagus and by the different form of the sclerites of the internal sclerotised pieces of the aedeagus. A sclerite of the internal sclerotised pieces of the aedeagus of the new species is covered with small teeth which are absent in *parvicollis*.

**Etymology**

The new species is dedicated to our colleague and Staphylinidae specialist, Guillaume de Rougemont, who gathered and sent the specimen to me for study.

* Aleochara* (Aleochara) *taeniata* Erichson, 1840

* Aleochara taeniata* Erichson, 1840: 165

1 ♂, Venezuela, Bolivar, Canaima, 11-12. II.2006. leg. G. de Rougemont (CROU).

**Distribution**

Hitherto known from the Antilles, Costa Rica and Peru. New to Venezuela.

**Note**

I have examined 8 specimens of the type series labelled “Ins. St. Jean, Moritz, 5573, Al. taeniata Er., Typ.” (Berlin).

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Figs 96-100 – Habitus, spermatheca and aedeagus in lateral and ventral views. 96-97: **Eydelusa scupolai** n. sp.; 98-100: **Aleochara (Aleochara)** *rougemonti* n. sp. Scale bars: fig. 96: 2.6 mm; fig. 98: 5.45 mm. Other scale bars: 0.1 mm.
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