

Neotropical tortoise beetles in the Amazon Insectarium, Tokyo, Japan
with description of nine new species
(Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae: Cassidinae)

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ABSTRACT. List of 155 Cassidinae (in old sense, without Hispinae) species preserved in the collection of Amazon Insectarium, Tokyo is given. The following new species are described: *Discomorpha (Vulpia) araii* (Peru, Loreto), *Discomorpha (Vulpia) tigreenesis* (Peru, Loreto), *Dorynota (Akantaka) carlosi* (Peru, Loreto), *Echoma* (s. str.) *amapaensis* (Brazil, Amapá, Pará), *Hybosoma santaritae* (French Guyana: Cayenne and Peru, Loreto), *Omaspides curiosa* (Brazil, Amazonas), *Omocerus tenebrosus* (Peru, Loreto), *Stolas atalayaensis* (Ecuador, Morona Santiago; Peru, Ucayali), and *Stolas pucallpaensis* (Peru, Ucayali). Several new country records are given: 16 species are firstly recorded from Peru, 6 from Brazil, and 2 from Argentina.

Key words: entomology, taxonomy, zoogeography, new species, Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, Cassidinae, Neotropical region.

INTRODUCTION

Neotropical tortoise beetles (Cassidinae in old sense, without Hispinae) have been intensively studied recently. Several faunistic records based on museum and private collections were published, including faunal syntheses for some countries (BOROWIEC 1996, 1998, 2002, 2009; BOROWIEC & MORAGUES 2005; CHABOO & BOROWIEC 2003). Many new Neotropical species were described in the last 25 years. All the data are summarized in the digital world catalogue by BOROWIEC and ŚWIĘTOJAŃSKA (2011). Despite of such intensive studies new materials suggest that most of Neotropical regions are poorly studied and a number of new taxa awaits discovery and formal description. The Arai collection, presented in this paper, is a good example of this ascertainment. It was

assembled mostly personally by Mr. Hisayoshi ARAI between 1987-2007 in Peru and Brazil but a number of specimens collected by other persons between 1940 and 2009 were also incorporated. With 155 determined species the collection is not especially large (previous faunal lists have comprised from 427 to 719 species), but contains nine new species, some of them very characteristic and distinct taxa.

Exact label data are cited for all type specimens; a single slash (/) divides data in different rows. Type localities cited in the original spelling are adopted. All the collection of the Amazon Insectarium is agreed to be transferred to the National Science Museum, Tokyo in near future.

LIST OF SPECIES

Acromis sparsa (BOHEMAN, 1854)

Selenis sparsa BOHEMAN, 1854: 100.

Brazil: 1 ex., Mato Grosso, Corlinda, 19.X.2009, E. Q. Araujo leg.

Peru: 1 ex., [Ucayali] Atalaya, Satepu, 1995-1996, C. C. Iwn leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Bolivia; Brazil; Colombia; Costa Rica; S Mexico; Nicaragua; Panama; Peru; Venezuela.

Acromis spinifex (LINNAEUS, 1763)

Cassida spinifex LINNAEUS, 1763: 392.

Brazil: 1 ex., G-Miri, Belem, 9.I.1992.

Peru: 1 ex., [Ucayali] Atalaya, Satepu, 1995-1996, C, C, Iwn leg.; 1 ex., [Loreto] Iquitos, Nanay, Nauta, I-III.2002, H. Arai leg.; 1 ex., no data.

DISTRIBUTION: N Argentina; Bolivia; Brazil: Rio de Janeiro; Colombia; Ecuador; French Guyana; Guyana; Paraguay; Peru; Surinam; Trinidad and Tobago; Venezuela.

Agenysa peruviana SPAETH, 1915

Agenysa peruviana SPAETH, 1915: 275.

Brazil: 20exs., Amazonas, Tonantins, 15.VIII.1994, H. Arai leg.; 1 ex., Amazonas, 80km E. Manaus, Itacoatara, 2.V.1976, Nilee leg.; 1 ex., Amazonas, Manaus, II.1992, H. Arai leg.; 1 ex., ditto, II-III.1991, H. Arai leg.; 1 ex., ditto, 5.IV.1992; 1 ex., Minas, X-XII.1992, H. Arai leg.; 3 exs., Chacara, Brasilia, X.2002, H. Arai leg.; 1 ex., Rio Claro, SP, 19.II.1967, Bravlio Dias leg.; 2 exs., Rondonia, Madeira, 12.IX.1995, H. Arai leg.

Peru: 1 ex., Ucayali, Atalaya, IX 1996, H. Arai leg. ; 4 exs., [Ucayali] Atalaya, VIII, IX.1996, H. Arai leg.; 57 exs., [Ucayali] Atalaya, Satepu, 1995-1996, C. C. Iwn leg.; 1 ex., Satipo, X.1995, Iwn & Arai leg.; 1 ex., ditto, XI.1996, H. Arai leg.; 4

exs., ditto, 14.III.1996; 1 ex., ditto; 1 ex., [Ucayali] Atalaya, Rio Febros, 4.X.1995, T. Inoue leg.; 1 ex., [Loreto] Iquitos, Jose, 15.XII.2006, H. Arai leg.; 1 ex., [Loreto] Iquitos, Nanay, Nauta, 10.I.2002, Jose & Arai leg.; 1 ex., [Loreto] Iquitos, Pionapo, VIII-XII.1994, M. Luise leg.; 8 exs., ditto, XII.1994; 27 exs., [Loreto] Iquitos, Caserio Manacamiri, Rio Nanay, 28.II.2000; 1 ex., [Loreto] Caserio Progreso, Momon Riv., 21.I.2002, H. Arai leg.; 1 ex., [Loreto] Distrito de San Pablo de Loreto, riv. Amazonas, 12-20.X.2004, J.C. Carlos leg.; 1 ex., [Ucayali] Pucallpa, IX-XII.1983, Wilson leg.; 3 exs., [Ucayali] Pucallpa, Ucayari River, 22.IX-7.X.1989, H. Arai leg.; 1 ex., Requena, Ucayali River, IX-XII.1988, Tuan leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Argentina: Misiones; Bolivia: Yungas de la Paz; Peru: Amazonas, Chanchamayo, Cuzco, Huanuco, Iquitos, Junin, Loreto, Madre de Dios, Marcapata, Pa-chitea, Paucartambo, Puno, Rio Huallaga, Satipo, Sivia, Tingo Maria. New to Brazil.

Agroiconota judaica (FABRICIUS, 1781)

Cassida iudaica FABRICIUS, 1781: 109.

Brazil: 2 exs., Pará, Belem, 1995-1996, K. MIMORI leg.; 1 ex., ditto, II-X.1993, H. Ogawa leg.; 6 exs., Manaus, Amazonas, II-III.1992, H. Arai leg.; 1 ex., ditto, 15.X.1990, H. Arai leg.

Peru: 3 exs., [Ucayali] Atalaya, Satepu, 1995-1996, C. C. Iwn leg.; 1 ex., [Loreto] Iquitos, Caserio Visto Bueno, Riv. Mazan, 24.VI.2003; 1 ex., ditto, 5.IX.2003; 2 exs., [Loreto] Caserio Progreso, Momon Riv., 21.I.2002, H. Arai leg.; 9 exs., [Ucayali] Pucallpa, 1986, Wilson leg.; 29 exs., ditto, V-X.1990, M. Luisu leg.; 108 exs., ditto, 23.IV-5.V.1989, Luisu leg.;

DISTRIBUTION: Bolivia: Beni, Chapare; Brazil: Amazonas, Distr. Federal; Maranhao, Mato Grosso, Pará, Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro; Rondonia, Rio Grande do Sul; Colombia: Cartago, Chucuri, Copér, El Regidor, Ocana, Ubáque; Costa Rica; Ecuador: Esmeraldas, Napo; French Guyana; Guyana; Nicaragua; Panama: Canal Zone; Paraguay; Peru: Callanga, Cusco, Huanuco, Madre de Dios, Satipo, Ucayali; Surinam; Trinidad and Tobago: Trinidad; Venezuela: Sucre.

Agroiconota stupidula (BOHEMAN, 1855)

Coptocycla stupidula BOHEMAN, 1855: 295.

Peru: 2 ex., [Minas Gerais] Belo Horizonte, XII 1998, H. Arai leg.

DISTRIBUTION: N Argentina; Bolivia: Chapare, Santa Cruz, Sara; Brazil: Ceara, Pará, Parahyba, Pernambuco, Piaui, Mato Groso, Rio Grande del Norte, Rio Grande do Sul; Paraguay; Venezuela: Bolivar, Guarico.

Agroiconota subtriangularis SPAETH, 1936

Agroiconota subtriangularis SPAETH, 1936: 216.

Peru: 1 ex., [Ucayali] Atalaya, Satepu, 1995-1996, C. C. Iwn leg.; 1 ex., [Ucayali] Pucallpa, 9 V 1989, Wilson leg.; 1 ex., ditto, 25.IV-5.V.1989, Wilson leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Bolivia: Chapare, Coroico; Ecuador: Napo; Peru: Madre de Dios, Pachitea, Tingo Maria, Ukayali.

Agroiconota tristriata (FABRICIUS, 1792)

Cassida tristriata FABRICIUS, 1792: 295.

Peru: 1 ex. Rio Ucayal, Pukalpa, 10.X.1987, H. Arai leg.; 1 ex., [Ucayali] Pucallpa, 25.IV-5.V.1989, Wilson leg.

Brazil: 2 exs. Manaus, Amazonas, II-III.1992, H. Arai leg.

DISTRIBUTION: N Argentina: Misiones; Brazil: Amazonas, Maranhao, Mato Grosso, Minas Gerais, Pará, Santa Catarina; French Guyana: Kourou; Peru: Chamicuros; Paraguay: Puerto Pablo; Surinam; Trinidad and Tobago; Venezuela: Aragua, Cagua, Guarico, Orinoko, Suapure.

Anacassis fuscata (KLUG, 1829)

Cassida fuscata KLUG, 1829: 8.

Argentina: 1 ex., San Luis, I.1999.

Brazil: 3 exs., Santa Catarina, São Vento, XII 1996, H. Arai leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Argentina: Cordoba, Entre Rios, Misiones, Patagonia, Salta; Bolivia: Chapare; Brazil: Minas Gerais, Parana, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina, São Paulo; Paraguay; Uruguay.

Botanochara haematodes (PERTY, 1834)

Cassida haematodes PERTY, 1830-34: 102.

Peru: 1 ex., Ucayali, Atalaya, XII 1996, H. Arai leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Brazil: Bahia; Mato Grosso, São Paulo. New to Peru.

Botanochara impressa (PANZER, 1798)

Cassida impressa PANZER, 1798: 80.

Argentina: North Argentina, I-IV.1989, T. Miyashita leg.

Brazil: 1 ex., AM, Manaus, 17.VIII.1995, H. Arai leg.; 18 exs., Belem, Pará, 15.XII.1998, H. Arai leg.; 1 ex., ditto, VI.1997, Mimori & Arai leg.; 1 ex., Pará, Mesquiro, X-XI.1990, R. M. Valente leg.; 3 exs., Chacara, Brasilia, X.2002, H. Arai leg.; 2 exs., Benevides, XI.1991; 2 exs., ditto, IV.1991, H. Ogawa leg.

Peru: 5 exs., [Ucayali] Atalaya, Rio Febros, 4 X 1995, T. Inoue leg.; 6 exs., [Ucayali] Atalaya, Satepu, 1995-1996, C. C. Iwn leg.; 1 ex., [Ucayali] Atalaya, IX.1996,

H. Arai leg.; 1 ex., [Loreto] Iquitos, Nauta 20 km, 4.II.2003, Jose & Arai leg.; 3 exs., [Ucayali] Pucallpa, IX-XII.1988, Wilson leg.; 1 ex., Pukalpa, Rio Ucayal, 10.X.1987, H. Arai leg.; 1 ex., no data.

DISTRIBUTION: Argentina: Misiones; Bolivia: Chaco; Brazil: Amapa, Amazonas, Goias, Maranhao, Minas Gerais, Pará, Parana, Santa Catarina, São Paulo; Paraguay; Peru: Junin.

Botanochara intricata (BOHEMAN, 1850)

Poecilaspis intricata BOHEMAN, 1850: 395.

Brazil: 1 ex., [Parana] Guaira, 12.XII.1967, S. Evangelista leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Brazil; ?Bolivia; Paraguay.

Botanochara nigropicta (BOHEMAN, 1850)

Poecilaspis nigropicta BOHEMAN, 1850: 402.

Brazil: 1 ex., Minas Gerais, Nova Lima, Sierra de Nova Lima, 20 IV 1940, J. Evangelista leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Brazil: Goyaz, Mato Grosso, São Paulo; Paraguay: Asuncion.

Botanochara ruforeticulata (BOHEMAN, 1850)

Poecilaspis ruforeticulata BOHEMAN, 1850: 390.

Brazil: 1 ex., [Minas Gerais] Belo Horizonte, H6, XI.1986, A. C. Faria leg.; 1 ex., Minas, X-XII.1992, H. Arai leg.; 1 ex., SQS-707, 13.11.2MY9.

DISTRIBUTION: Brazil: Bahia, Espirito Santo, Mato Grosso, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo.

Botanocera sedecimpustulata (FABRICIUS, 1781)

Cassida 16-pustulata FABRICIUS, 1781: 115.

Argentina: 1 ex., San Luis, I.1999; 2 exs., Cordata, II.1999.

Brazil: 1 ex., Amazonas, BR 174-km 45, 2.IV.1982, A.T.S. Jatahy leg.; 1 ex., L-A.

DISTRIBUTION: Argentina: Catamarca; Brazil: Amazonas, Minas Gerais, Pará, Piauí, Rondonia, São Paulo; Bolivia: Beni; Paraguay; Uruguay: Montevideo.

Calyptocephala brevicornis BOHEMAN, 1850

Calyptocephala brevicornis BOHEMAN, 1850: 103.

Brazil: 1 ex., Goias, Chacara, X-XI 1992, H. Arai leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Argentina: Misiones; Brazil: Amazonas, Goias, Mato Grosso, Minas Gerais, Paraná, Rio Grande do Sul, São Paulo; Colombia: Ocana; Costa Rica: Alajuela, Puntarenas, Guanacaste; Guatemala: Vera Cruz; Mexico: Vera Cruz; Nicaragua: Chontales; Panama: Chiriquí; Paraguay: Chaco; Venezuela

Canistra irrorata (GUÉRIN, 1844)

Oxynodera irrorata GUÉRIN, 1844: 289.

Brazil: 1 ex., [Pará] Benevides, IV.1991, H. Ogawa leg.

Distribution. Argentina: Chaco, Corrientes, Formosa, Jujuy, Misione, Salta, Tucuman; Bolivia: Cochabamba, La Paz, Las Juntas, Santa Cruz, Sara, Tarija, Villa Montes; Brazil: Amazonas, Goias, Mato Grosso, São Paulo; Paraguay: Asuncion, Canindeyu, Guaira, San Estanislao, San Lorenzo, San Pedro, Villarrica.

Canistra procera BOHEMAN, 1850

Canistra procera BOHEMAN, 1850: 167.

Brazil: 1 ex., Belem, Pará, VI.1997, Mimori et Arai leg.; 1 ex., Castanca, Pará, 8-10.VIII.1996, P. Jauffret leg.

Peru: 2 exs., Satepu, [Ucayali] Atalaya, 1995-96, C.C. Iwn leg.; 1 ex., [Ucayali] Atalaya, IX 1996, H. Arai leg.; 1 ex., Satipo, 14.III.1996; 1 ex., [Loreto] Iquitos, Corretera, Nauta, km 20, 28.XII.2002.

DISTRIBUTION: Bolivia: Yungas de la Paz; Brazil; Peru: Huanuco, Jauia, Junin, San Martin.

Canistra varicosa ERICHSON 1847

Canistra varicosa ERICHSON, 1847: 152.

Brazil: 2 exs., [Minas Gerais] Chacara, X.2002, H. Arai leg.

Peru: 1 ex., [Ucayali] Satepu, Atalaya, 1995-96, C.C. Iwn leg.; 1 ex., [Ucayali] Satipo, XII.1996, H. Arai leg.; 1 ex., [Loreto] Iquitos, Casserio Manacamiri, Rio Naynay, 28.II.2000.

DISTRIBUTION: Colombia: Buga; Peru: Chanchamayo. New to Brazil.

Charidotella bifasciata (LINNAEUS, 1758)

Cassida bifasciata LINNAEUS, 1758: 363.

Peru: 8 exs., [Ucayali] Pucallpa, 25.IV-5.V.1989, Luisu leg.; 1 ex., ditto, V-X.1990, M. Luisu leg.; 2 exs., ditto, 1987, Luisu leg.; 1 ex., [Loreto] Caserio Progreso, Momon River, 21.I.2002, H. Arai leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Bolivia: Coroico, Guayaramerin, Mapiri, Mururata; Brazil: Amazonas, Bahia, Mato Grosso, Pará, Pernambuco; Colombia; Ecuador: Napo; French Guyana; Paraguay: Dpt. Central; Peru: Callanga, Chanchamayo, Huanuco, Madre de Dios, Marcapata, Satipo, Ucayali; Surinam: Paramaribo; Trinidad.

***Charidotella bifoveata* (SPAETH, 1926)**

Metriona bifoveata SPAETH, 1926: 47.

Brazil: 1 ex., Espirito Santo, Guarapari, VII 1999, H. Arai leg.; 1 ex., Manaus, Amazonas, II-III.1992, H. Arai leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Bolivia: Corico, Espiritu; Brazil: Goias, Mato Grosso; Paraguay: Asuncion, Chaco, Villarica.

***Charidotella carnulenta* (ERICHSON, 1847)**

Cassida carnulenta ERICHSON, 1847: 154.

Argentina: 2 exs., North Argentina, I-IV.1989, T. Miyashita leg.

Peru: 2 exs., [Ucayali] Atalaya, IX 1996, H. Arai leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Bolivia: Yungas de la Paz; Colombia; Peru: Callanga, Cusco, Madre de Dios, Ucayali; Venezuela: Carabobo, Yaracuy. New to Argentina.

***Charidotella circumnotata* (BOHEMAN, 1862)**

Coptocyla circumnotata BOHEMAN, 1862: 407.

Peru: 1 ex., [Ucayali] Pucallpa, IX-XII 1988, Wilson leg.: 1 ex., ditto, 1987, Wilson leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Bolivia; Brazil: Amazonas, Pará; Costa Rica; Ecuador: Napo, Tungurahua; French Guyana: Montagne de Kaw; Nicaragua; Panama; Peru: Callanga, Chanchamayo, Junin, Marcapata.

***Charidotella fumosa* (BOHEMAN, 1855)**

Coptocyla fumosa BOHEMAN, 1855: 156.

Peru: 1 ex., [Ucayali] Pucallpa, 9 V 1989, Luisu leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Argentina: Tucuman; Brazil: Mato Grosso; Ecuador: Napo; French Guyana: Cayenne; Guyana: Essequibo; Peru: Cusco, Huanuco, Junin, Loreto, Ucayali.

***Charidotella incorrupta* (BOHEMAN, 1855)**

Coptocyla incorrupta BOHEMAN, 1855: 337.

Brazil: 1 ex., Amazonas, Manaus, II-III.1992, H. Arai leg.; 2 exs., Pará, Belem, II-X.1993, H. Ogawa leg.; 1 ex., D.F., Chacara, 7-15.II.1991; 1 ex., D.F. Goias, Chacara, VII-VIII.1992, H. Arai leg.; 1 ex., Benevides, XI.1991.

Peru: 22 exs., [Ucayali] Atalaya, Satepu, 1995-1996, C. C. Iwn leg.; 45 exs., [Ucayali] Pucallpa, 29.IV-5.V.1989, Wilson & Luisu leg.; 5 exs., ditto, 1987, M. Luisu leg.; 5 exs., ditto, 1987, Wilson leg.; 1 ex., [Loreto] Caserio Progreso, Momon River, 21.I.2002, H. Arai leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Bolivia; Brazil: Amazonas, Pará; Colombia: Antioquia, Bogota; Costa Rica; Ecuador: Napo; Panama: Matachin; Peru: Madre de Dios, Tarma, Ucayali; Venezuela: Falcon.

Charidotella puella (BOHEMAN, 1855)

Coptocycla puella BOHEMAN, 1855: 181.

Peru: 2 exs., [Ucayali] Atalaya, Satepu, 1995-1996, C. C. Iwn leg.; 2 exs., [Ucayali] Pucallpa, 1987, Wilson leg.; 16 exs. ditto, 25.IV-5.V.1989, Wilson leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Belize; Colombia: Cauca, Cesar, El Regidor, Maripi, Mompox, Muzo, Nare, Nova Granada; Costa Rica; Ecuador: Esmeraldas; French Guyana: Papaichton, Saül; Mexico: Catemaco, Sierra de Durango, Teapa; Honduras; Nicaragua; Panama; Peru: Omaguas; Venezuela: Bolivar, Falcon, Miranda, Tachira.

Charidotella purpurea (LINNAEUS, 1758)

Cassida purpurea LINNAEUS, 1758: 363.

Peru: 1 ex., [Ucayali] Atalaya, Satepu, 1995-1996, C. C. Iwn leg.; 1 ex., [Ucayali] Pucallpa, V-X.1989, M. Luisu leg.; 1 ex., ditto, 1987, Luisu leg.; 2 exs., ditto, 25.IV-5.V.1989, Luisu leg.; 1 ex., ditto, V-X.1989, Wilson leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Bolivia: Chapare, Guayaramerin, Mapiri; Brazil: Bahia, Pará; Colombia; Ecuador: Napo; French Guyana; Peru: Chamicuros, Iquitos, Loreto, Madre de Dios, Satipo, Tambopata; Trinidad.

Charidotella sexpunctata (FABRICIUS, 1781)

Cassida 6 punctata FABRICIUS, 1781: 109.

Brazil: 4 exs., Amazonas, Manaus, II-III.1972, H. Arai leg.; 1 ex., DF, Chacara, 13-25.II.1989, H. Arai leg.

Peru: 1 ex., [Ucayali] Pucallpa, Rio Ucayali, 10 X 1987, H. Arai leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Canada to N. Argentina.

Charidotella zona (FABRICIUS, 1801)

Cassida zona FABRICIUS, 1801: 393.

Brazil: 1 ex., Manaus, Amazonas, II-III.1992, H. Arai leg.

Peru: 4 exs., [Ucayali] Atalaya, Satepu, 1995-1996, C. C. Iwn leg.; 10 exs., [Loreto] Caserio Progreso, Momon Riv., 21.I.2002, H. Arai leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Bolivia: Yungas del Palmar; Brazil: Amazonas, Maranhao, Mato Grosso, Pará, Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro; Costa Rica; Ecuador: San Lorenzo; French Guyana; Guyana: Essequibo; Nicaragua; Panama; Peru; Surinam: Paramaribo, Saracaima; Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela: Aragua, Bolivar, Distr. Federal, Miranda.

Charidotis aurofasciata ERICHSON, 1847

Cassida aurofasciata ERICHSON, 1847: 155.

Peru: 1 ex., Ucayali, Atalaya, Satepu, 1995-1996, C. C. Iwn leg.; 10 exs., [Ucayali] Pucallpa, 25.IV-5.V.1989, Wilson leg.; 1 ex., Rio Andoas, 5.III.2007, H. Arai leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Bolivia: Chapare, Santa Cruz; Brazil: Amazonas, Pará, São Paulo; Colombia; Guatemala: Vera Paz; French Guyana: Cayenne; Guyana; Honduras; Mexico: Teapa; Nicaragua: Chontales; Panama: Bugaba; Peru: Callanga, Marcapata, Rio Toro, Satipo.

Charidotis cincticula (BOHEMAN, 1855)

Coptocycla cincticula BOHEMAN, 1855: 206.

Brazil: 1 ex., Pará, Belem, 1995-1996, T. Mimori leg.

Peru: 1 ex., [Loreto] Iquitos, Caserio Visto Bueno, Riv. Mazan, 9.II.2004, J.C. Carlos leg.; 1 ex., ditto, II.2004; 1 ex., [Loreto] Iquitos, Caserio de Sta Rita, Rio Nanay, 20.III.2007; 2 ex., [Loreto]Caserio Progreso, Momon Riv., 3 VI 2002, H. Arai leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Bolivia: Amazonas; Brazil: Amazonas, Pará; Ecuador: Napo; French Guyana: St. Laurent du Maroni; Peru: Loreto, Madre de Dios, Marcapata, Pachitea.

Charidotis erythraea BOHEMAN, 1862

Charidotis erythraea BOHEMAN, 1862: 372.

PERU: 1 ex., [Loreto] Visto Bueno, Mazan River, 28.XI.2003, H. Arai leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Brazil: Amazonas (Ega); French Guyana: Cayenna. Peru: Iquitos

Charidotis orbifera BOHEMAN, 1855

Charidotis orbifera BOHEMAN, 1855: 14.

Brazil: 1 ex., 38km of Manaus, 23.VII.1993, H.Arai leg.; 1 ex., Manaus, Amazonas, XII.1992, H. Arai leg.; 2 exs., ditto, '94; 1 ex., ditto, 16.VIII.1992.

DISTRIBUTION: Brazil: Amazonas.

***Charidotis punctatostriata* BOHEMAN, 1856**

Charidotis punctatostriata BOHEMAN, 1856: 49.

Brazil: 1 ex., Santa Catarina, São Vento, XII 1996, H. Arai leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Argentina: Misiones; Bolivia: Chiquitos; Brazil: Mato Grosso, Paraná, Rio Grande do Sul, São Paulo; Paraguay: Asuncion, Cororo, Dto. Cordillera, Guaira, Puerto Pablo, San Antonio; Peru: Huanuco: Contamana.

Charidotis* sp. near *orbifera

Brazil: 1 ex., Manaus, '94.

DISTRIBUTION: Brazil.

NOTE: The group of species close to *Charidotis orbifera* BOHEMAN, 1855 needs revision.

***Chelymorpha bullata* BOHEMAN, 1854**

Chelymorpha bullata BOHEMAN, 1854: 19.

Brazil: 1 ex., Manaus, Amazonas, II-III.1982, H. Arai leg.; 2 exs., ditto, 15.X.1990, H. Arai leg.; 5 exs., Pará, Belem, 15.XII.1998, H. Arai leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Brazil: Amazonas, Pará, Rio de Janeiro; Venezuela: Delta Amacuro, Falco, Miranda.

***Chelymorpha cingulata* BOHEMAN, 1854**

Chelymorpha cingulata BOHEMAN, 1854: 44.

Peru: 2 exs., [Ucayali] Atalaya, Satepu, 1995-1996, C. C. Iwn leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Brazil: Espírito Santo, Mato Grosso, Rio de Janeiro; Peru: Chan-chamajo, Sani Beni.

***Chelymorpha clivosa* BOHEMAN, 1854**

Chelymorpha clivosa BOHEMAN, 1854: 16.

Brazil: 1 ex., Santa Catarina, São Vento, XII 1996, H. Arai leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Brazil.

***Chelymorpha constellata* (KLUG, 1829)**

Cassida constellata KLUG, 1829: 7.

Argentina: 1 ex., North Argentina, I-IV.1989, T. Miyashita leg.

Brazil: 1 ex., Rio de Janeiro state, Rio de Janeiro, II 1990, E.J. Grossi leg.

Distribution : Brazil: Distr. Federal, Minas Geraes, Pará, Rio de Janeiro, Santa Catarina; French Guyana; Peru: Chanchamayo, Loreto. New to Argentina.

Chelymorpha cribaria (FABRICIUS, 1775)

Cassida cribaria FABRICIUS, 1775: 90.

Brazil: 1 ex., SP, Jundiai, 10.VIII.1996, H. Zaitsu leg.; 1 ex., Pará, Belem, 15.XII.1998, H. Arai leg.; 1 ex., Manaus, Amazonia, II-III.1992, H. Arai leg.

Columbia: 1 ex., South Columbia, I-IV.1989, T. Miyashita leg.

Peru: 3 exs., [Ucayali] Atalaya, Satepu, 1995-1996, C. C. Iwn leg.; 1 ex., [Ucayali] Atalaya, Ucayali, VIII.1996, H. Arai leg.; 2 exs., [Ucayali] Atalaya, X.1996, H. Arai leg.; 2 exs., [Loreto] Iquitos, Jose, 10.VII.2004, H. Arai leg.; 4 exs., [Loreto] Iquitos, Caserio Pucauro, Rio Corriente, 20.VII.2007, H. Arai leg.; 1 ex., [Loreto] Iquitos, Caserio Huaturi, Riv. Nanay, 28.I.2000; 1 ex., [Loreto] Iquitos, Caserio Visto Bueno, Riv. Mazan, 8.VI.2003; 1 ex., [Loreto] Iquitos, Caserio Manacamiri, Rio Nanay, 18.VI.2002, II-III.1992; 1 ex., [Loreto] Iquitos, Loreto, 100 m, 25 X 2005, R. WESTERDUIJN; 1 ex., nr. [Loreto] Iquitos, Amazonia, 10-16.II.1987, H. Arai leg.; 1 ex., Manaus, Amazonia, II-III.1992, H. Arai leg.; 1 ex., Ucayali, Pucallpa, V-X 1990, M. Luisu leg.; 1 ex., Pucallpa, Rio Ucayal, 10.X.1987, H. Arai leg.; 6 exs., [Ucayali] Pucallpa, 25.IV-5.V.1989, Luisu leg.; 3 exs., [Loreto] Caserio Progreso, Momon Riv., 21.I.2002, H. Arai leg.; 1 ex., ditto 3.VI.2002, H. Arai leg.; 1 ex., Satipo, VII.1996, H. Arai leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Argentina: Buenos Ayres, Corrientes, Jujuy, Misiones, Salta; Bolivia: La Paz; Brazil: Amapa, Amazonas, Distr. Federal, Espirito Santo, Goias, Mato Grosso, Minas Geraes, Obidos, Pará, Paraná, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande do Norte, Rio Grande do Sul, Santarem; São Paulo; Colombia: Calle de Cauca, Copér, Muzo, Nare; Costa Rica: Caché; Dominica; Ecuador; French Guyana; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Panama: David, Matachin, Volcan de Chiriquí, Tolé; Paraguay; Peru: Callanga, Huanuco, Loreto, Yurimaguas; St. Barthelemy; St. Vincent; Surinam; Uruguay: Colonia, Montevideo; Trinidad; USA: Florida; Venezuela: Anzoategui, Aragua, Bolivar, Carabobo, Delta Amacuro, Distr. Federal, Miranda, Portugesa, Sucre, Zulia.

Chelymorpha peruana SPAETH, 1902

Chelymorpha peruana SPAETH, 1902: 86.

Peru: 3 exs., [Ucayali] Atalaya, Satepu, 1995-1996, C. C. Iwn leg.; 3 exs., [Ucayali] Pucallpa, 25.IV-5.V 1989, Wilson leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Ecuador: Napo, Pichincha; Peru: Chanchamayo.

Chelymorpha praetextata BOHEMAN, 1854

Chelymorpha praetextata BOHEMAN, 1854: 48.

Peru: 3 ex., [Ucayali] Atalaya, Satepu, 1995-1996, C. C. Iwn leg.; 2 exs., [Ucayali] Atalaya, IX, X.1996, H. Arai leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Argentina: Misiones; Bolivia: Chapare, Santa Cruz, Sara; Colombia: Muzo; Ecuador: Lumbaqui, Macas, Napo, Nono; Peru: Chanchamayo, Huallaga, Madre de Dios, Marcapata, Satipo, Sivia.

Chlamydocassis ruderaria (ERICHSON, 1847)

Polychalca ruderaria ERICHSON, 1847: 151.

Brazil: 2 exs., Amazonas, Pres. Figueiredo, 1987, H. Arai leg.

Peru: 15 exs., [Ucayali] Atalaya, Satepu, 1995-1996, C. C. Iwn leg.; 1 ex., [Ucayali] Atalaya, IX.1996, H. Arai leg.; 1 ex., [Loreto] Distrito de San Pablo de Loreto, Riv. Amazonas, VI-VII.2004, J.C. Carlos leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Bolivia: Santa Cruz, Sara, Sierra Corroico; Brazil: Mato Grosso; Peru: Callanga, Cusco, Hunauco, Junin, Montana de Viotc, Pachitea, Paucartambo, Rio Toro, Tingo Maria, Ucayali.

Chlamydocassis tuberosa (SPAETH, 1917)

Polychalca tuberosa SPAETH, 1917: 25.

Brazil: 2 exs., Minas Gerais, Ipatinga, 1991, E.J. Grossi leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Brazil: Espirito Santo.

Cistudinella obducta (BOHEMAN, 1854)

Chelymorpha obducta BOHEMAN, 1854: 29.

Brazil: 4 exs., DF, Charara, I-IV.1989, H. Arai leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Argentina: Misiones, Salta; Bolivia: Corroico, Santa Cruz, Sara; Brazil: Mato Grosso, Minas Gerais, Pará, Paraná, Rio Grande do Sul, Rondonia, Santa Catarina; Paraguay: Alto Parana, Cazzapá, Kanindeyu, Puerto Elisa, Paraguari, Puerto Pablo; Peru: Huanuco, Puno; Venezuela: Bolivar.

Coptocycla adamantina (GERMAR, 1824)

Cassida adamantina GERMAR, 1824: 543.

Brazil: 1 ex., DF, Chacara, 13-25.II.1989, H. Arai leg.

Peru: 1 ex., [Ucayali] Atalaya, IX.1996, H. Arai leg.; 3 exs., [Ucayali] Atalaya, Satepu, 1995-1996, C. C. Iwn leg.; 1 ex., Satipo, VII.1996, H. Arai leg.; 8 exs., [Ucayali] Pucallpa, V-X 1990, M. Luisu leg.; 31 exs., ditto, 25.IV-5.V.1989, Wilson & Arai leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Argentina: Chaco, Misiones; Bolivia: Santa Cruz, Sara, Yungas de la Paz; Brazil: Mato Grosso, Minas Gerais, Pará, Paraná, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina; Paraguay: Asuncion, Caagnazu, Caazapá, Guaira, Puerto Elisa, Puerto Pablo, Villa Hayes; Peru: Huanuco, Loreto, Sierra Huallaga; Venezuela: Delta Amacuro, Distr. Federal, Miranda, Yaracuy.

***Coptocycla arcuata* (SWEDERUS, 1787)**

Cassida arcuata SWEDERUS, 1787: 193.

Brazil: 2 exs., Minas Gerais, Ipatinga, XI.1990, E. J. Grossi leg.; 1 ex., Rio de Janeiro, Itatiaia, XII.1991, E. J. Grossi leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Brazil: Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, Santa Catarina, São Paulo.

***Coptocycla placida* BOHEMAN, 1855**

Coptocycla placida BOHEMAN, 1855: 415.

Peru: 1 ex., [Ucayali] Atalaya, Satepu, 1995-1996, C. C. Iwn leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Bolivia; Ecuador; Rio Santiago; French Guyana: Cayenne; Peru: Huanuco, Marcapata, Tambapata, Tocache.

***Coptocycla undecimpunctata* (FABRICIUS, 1781)**

Cassida 11 punctata: FABRICIUS, 1781: 110.

Peru: 2 exs., [Loreto] Comunidad de Belon, Riv. Tigre, 23.IV.2003, H. Arai leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Brazil: Amapa, Pará, Rio Grande do Sul; French Guyana. New to Peru.

***Crambelea illudens* (BOHEMAN, 1854)**

Batonota illudens BOHEMAN, 1854: 182.

Brazil: 2 exs., Goias, Chacara, VII-VIII 1992, H. Arai leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Brazil: Goias, Minas Gerais.

***Cteisella amicta* (BOHEMAN, 1855)**

Coptocycla amicta BOHEMAN, 1855: 456.

Brazil: 1 ex., Pará, Castanca, 8-10 VIII 1996, P. Jauffret leg.

DISTRIBUTION: French Guyana: Cayenne; Brazil: Goyaz, Bahia, Pará; Trinidad.

***Cyclosoma fuscopunctata* (SPAETH, 1919)**

Dolichotoma fuscopunctata SPAETH, 1919: 121.

Peru: 1 ex., [Loreto] Iquitos, Nanay, Nauta, I-IV.2003, Jose & Arai leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Brazil: Santa Catarina, São Paulo. New to Peru.

***Cyclosoma germari* (SPAETH, 1913)**

Dolichotoma germari SPAETH, 1913: 129.

Brazil: 1 ex., Santa Catarina, Lorupa, I.1995; 1 ex., ditto, XII.1994; 1 ex., Santa Catarina, São Vento, XII 1996, H. Arai leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Brazil: Amazonas, Espírito Santo, Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, Tijuca, Santa Catarina, São Paulo; French Guyana: Kourou, Bas Maroni; Uruguay: Colonia.

***Cyclosoma gloriosa* (BALY, 1859)**

Dolichotoma gloriosa BALY, 1859: 160.

Brazil: 1 ex., LB., [Amazonas] Tonantins, 1995, Mgeru leg.

Peru: 1 ex., [Loreto] Iquitos, River Nanay, IX 2001, H. Arai leg.; 11 exs., [Loreto] Iquitos, Caserio Pucuaro, Rio Corriente, 20.VII.2007, H. Arai leg.; 3 exs., [Loreto] Iquitos, Jose, 21.XII.2003, H. Arai leg.; 1 ex., [Loreto] Iquitos, Jose, 10.VII.2004, H. Arai leg.; 1 ex., [Loreto] Iquitos, Caserio VistoBueno, Rio Mazan, 15.X.2003; 1 ex., [Loreto] Iquitos, Nany, 15.II.2001, H. Arai leg.; 1 ex., [Loreto] Iquitos, 10.VII.2004, J.C. Carlos leg.; 1 ex., [Loreto] Caserio Progresso, Momon Riv., 21.I.2002, H. Arai leg.; 3 exs., Riv. Andoas, 5.III.2007, H. Arai leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Brazil: Amazonas; Peru: Loreto.

***Cyclosoma mirabilis* (BOHEMAN, 1856)**

Dolichotoma mirabilis BOHEMAN, 1856: 32.

Brazil: 1 ex., Amazonas, Tonantins, 15 VIII 1994, H. Arai leg.

Peru: 1 ex., [Ucayali] Atalaya, Rio Quipachari, 16.II.1996, T. Inoue leg.; 1 ex., [Loreto] Iquitos, Caserio de Sta Rita, Rio Nanay, 20.III.2007; 1 ex., [Loreto] Distrito de San Pablo de Loreto, Riv. Amazonas, 26-30.IX.2004, J.C. Carlos leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Brazil: Amazonas, Rio Manes, Territorio de Guapore; Peru: Iavitos, Iquitos, Rio Pachitea.

***Cyclosoma palliata* (FABRICIUS, 1787)**

Cassida palliata FABRICIUS, 1787: 380.

Brazil: 1 ex., Amapa, Serra do Navio, 23 V 1980, Penny & Elias leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Brazil: Amazonas, Pará, Territorio de Amapa; French Guyana; Guyana; Surinam.

Cyclosoma spurca (BOHEMAN, 1856)

Dolichotoma spurca BOHEMAN, 1856: 29.

Brazil: 2 exs., Minas Gerais, Ipatinga, XI 1992, E.J. Grossi leg.; 1 ex., Mocambino, M6, 19.VI.1992, A.C. Faria leg.; 1 ex., Belem, Pará, 23.II.1991, H. Ogawa leg.; 1 ex., Pará, Pord Isla de I----, 30.IX.1990, R.M. Valente leg.; 1 ex., Maua, 20.I.1967, Weldon leg.; 1 ex., Saut, 10.VII.1968, Weldon leg.; 1 ex., Pará, Mosquele, 16.VII.1989, R.M. Valente leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Brazil: Bahia, Minas Geraes, Belo Horizonte; Peru: Satipo.

Cyclosoma sericata (GUÉRIN, 1844)

Oxynodera sericata GUÉRIN, 1844: 289.

Brazil: 1 ex., Uplac, AF/MT, 27.V.2009, A.L. Dias leg.

Distribution. Bolivia: Beni, Santa Cruz, Sara; Brazil: Pará, Mato Grosso.

Cyclosoma strigata (PANZER, 1798)

Cassida strigata PANZER, 1798: 81.

Brazil: 2 exs., Pará, Belem, II-X 1993, H. OGAWA leg.; 1 ex., Pará, Isla de ... [invisible], 30.IX.1990; 1 ex., Pará, Mosquele, 16.VII.1989, R. M. Valente leg.; 2 exs., Mauna, 20.I.1967, Weldon leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Brazil: Amazonas, Goias, Mato Grosso, Pará, Territorio de Amapa; Ecuador; French Guyana: Cayenne.

Cyrttonota adspersa (BOHEMAN, 1850)

Mesomphalia adspersa BOHEMAN, 1850: 255.

Brazil: 1 ex., Goias, Chacara, 13-25 II 1989, 1, H. Arai leg.; 1 ex., Pará, Belem, 9.I.1992; 1 ex., ditto, 23.II.1991, H. Ogawa leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Brazil: Amazonas, Goias, Pará.

Cyrttonota serinus ERICHSON, 1847

Cyrttonota serinus ERICHSON, 1847: 153.

Bolivia. 5 exs., N. Yungas, 1,800m, XII.2007.

Brazil: 1 ex., Amazonas, Manaus, 28.X.1996, H. Arai leg.; 3 exs., Amazonas, Manaus, II-III.1992, H. Arai leg.;

Peru: 4 exs., [Ucayali] Atalaya, Satepu, 1995-1996, C. C. Iwn leg.; 3 exs., [Loreto] Iquitos, Caserio Pucaura, Rio Corriente, 20.VII.2007, H. Arai leg.; 1 ex., [Loreto] Iquitos, Jose, 10.VII.2004, H. Arai leg.; 1 ex., Visto Bueno, Riv. Mazan, 28.XI.2003, H. Arai leg.; 2 exs., [Loreto] Caserio Progreso, Momon Riv., 21.I.202, H. Arai leg.; 1 ex., Visto Bueno, Mazan River, 28.XI.2003, H. Arai leg.; 26 exs., [Ucayali] Pucallpa, V-X.1990, M. Luisu leg.; 34 exs., ditto, 25.IV-5.V.1989, Wilson leg.; 2 exs., ditto, 1987, Luisu leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Argentina: Misiones; Brazil: Amazonas, Pará; Bolivia: Cochabamba; Colombia: Amazonica, Huila; Ecuador: Dos Rios, Morona Santiago, Napo, Palora; Peru: Huallaga, Huanuco, Junin, Loreto, San Martin, Madre de Dios, Satipo, Ucayali.

Cyrtonota sexpustulata (FABRICIUS, 1781)

Cassida 6 pustulata FABRICIUS, 1781: 114.

Brazil: 1 ex., Minas Gerais, Ipatinga, IX 1993, H. Arai leg.; 1 ex., Rio de Janeiro, 10.X.1995, H. Arai leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Brazil: Distr. Federal, Paraná, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo; Peru: Tingo Maria.

Cyrtonota smaragdina (BOHEMAN, 1856)

Mesomphalia smaragdina BOHEMAN, 1856: 51.

Brazil: 1 ex., Pará, Manaus, 14-18.II.1991, H. Arai leg.

Peru: 1 ex., [Ucayali] Atalaya, Satepu, 1995-1996, C. C. Iwn leg.; 1 ex., [Ucayali] Atalaya, IX.1996, H. Arai leg.; 1 ex., [Ucayali] Pucallpa, 25.IV-5.V.1989, Wilson leg.; 2 exs., ditto, V-X.1990, M. Luisu leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Bolivia: Chapare, Cochabamba; Ecuador: Dos Rios, Napo, Pastaza; Peru: Chanchamayo, Loreto, Mixollo, San Martin, Satipo. New to Brazil.

Cyrtonota thalassina (BOHEMAN, 1850)

Mesomphalia thalassina BOHEMAN, 1850: 326.

Brazil: 2 exs., San Paolo, Arusa, XI.2002, H. Arai leg.; 2 exs., San Paulo, IV-XI.1995, H. Zaitsu leg.; 1 ex., São Paulo SP., '69; 2 exs., Santa Catarina, São Vento, 19, H. Arai leg.; 1 ex., Santa Catarina, Seara, 11.XI.1998, H. Arai leg.; 1 ex., SP, Jundiaí, 10.X.1996, H. Zaitsu leg.; 2 exs., DF, Chacara, 7-15.II.1991; 1 ex., Belo Horizonte, Minas, X-XII.1992, T. Hatano leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Argentina: Misiones, Rio Negro, Tucuman; Brazil: Espírito Santo, Marachal, Minas Gerais, Pará, Paraná, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina, São Paulo; Paraguay: Caazapa.

***Deloyala cruciata* (LINNAEUS, 1758)**

Cassida cruciata LINNAEUS, 1758: 363.

Brazil: 7 exs., Pará, Manaus, II-III.1992, H. Arai leg.; 1 ex., SC, S. Bento, VII.1994.

Peru: 1 ex., [Loreto] Caserio Progreso, Momon Riv., 21.I.2002, H. Arai leg.

DISTRIBUTION: N Argentina: Jujuy, Misiones, Salta; Bolivia: Buenavista, Coroico; Brazil: Amazonas, Mato Grosso, Minas Gerais, Pará, Paraná, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina; French Guyana: Acarouany, Cayenne, Kourou, Montjoly, Remire, St. Laurent; Guyana: Georgetown; Paraguay: Alto Parana, Itabo; Peru: Huallaga, Satipo, Tocache; Trinidad; Venezuela: Aragua, Bolivar, Miranda, Sucre.

***Discomorpha amazona* (SPAETH, 1940)**

Oxynodera amazona SPAETH, 1940: 142.

Peru: 1 ex., [Loreto] Distrito de San Pablo de Loreto, Riv. Amazonas, 26-30.IX.2004, J.C. Carlos leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Brazil: Amazonas. New to Peru.

***Discomorpha dromedarius* (BOHEMAN, 1850)**

Dolichotoma dromedarius BOHEMAN, 1850: 186.

Brazil: 3 exs., Manaus, AM., II.1993, Arai leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Brazil: Amazonas, Pará.

***Discomorpha ducalis* (BOHEMAN, 1850)**

Dolichotoma ducalis BOHEMAN, 1850: 198.

Brazil: 1 ex., Mauna, 10.VII.1967, Weldon; 1 ex., Amazonas, Manaus, 38 Km, VII-VIII.1992, H. Arai leg.

Peru: 1 ex., [Ucayali] Pucallpa, V-X.1990, M. Luisu leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Brazil: Amazonas, Pará; Trinidad. New to Peru.

***Discomorpha fryi* (SPAETH, 1928)**

Oxynodera (Vulpia) fryi SPAETH, 1928: 34.

Peru: 1 ex., [Loreto] Iquitos, Jose, 10.VII.2004, H. Arai leg.; 1 ex., [Loreto] Iquitos, Caserio Tarapoto, Nanay Riv., 8.I.2000, H. Arai leg.; 1 ex., [Loreto] Iquitos, Caserio Visto Bueno, Mazan Riv., 2.VII.2003, H. Arai leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Bolivia; Peru: Loreto.

***Discomorpha instabilis* (BALY, 1872)**

Dolichotoma instabilis BALY, 1872: 59.

Peru: 1 ex., Satipo, 14.III.1996.

DISTRIBUTION: Bolivia: Coroico; Colombia: Bogota, Honda, Huila; Ecuador: El Reventador, Marcas, Napo, Nono, Tantayapa; Peru: Jauja, Junin, Satipo.

***Discomorpha schusteri* (SPAETH, 1907)**

Oxynodera schusteri SPAETH, 1907: 151.

Peru: 1 ex., Loreto, Ucayali River, Requena, IX-XII 1988, Tuan leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Brazil: Amazonas, Pará; French Guyana: Cayenne. New to Peru.

***Discomorpha speciosa* (BALY, 1859)**

Dolichotoma speciosa BALY, 1859 b: 198.

Peru: 1 ex., [Loreto] Iquitos, Amazon Riv., 1988, H. Arai leg.

Distibution: Brazil: Amazonas. New to Peru.

***Dorynota bidens* (FABRICIUS, 1781)**

Cassida bidens FABRICIUS, 1781: 112.

Brazil: 1 ex., Minas Gerais, Ipatinga, IX 1993, H. Arai leg.; 2 exs., ditto, XI.1992, E. J. Grossi leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Brazil: Rio de Janeiro; Paraguay; Trinidad and Tobago.

***Dorynota cornigera* (BOHEMAN, 1854)**

Batonota cornigera BOHEMAN, 1854: 162.

Brazil: 1 ex., Goias, Goiania, 12.X.2009, W. Crospra leg.; 1 ex., Minas Gerais, X-XII.1999, H. Arai leg.; 1 ex., São Paulo, Aruja, XI.2003.

DISTRIBUTION: Argentina: Entre Ríos, Salta, Chaco; Brazil: Distrito Federal, Santa Catarina; Paraguay.

***Dorynota electa* (SPAETH, 1923)**

Batonota (Akantaka) electa SPAETH, 1923: 74.

Peru: 1 ex., [Loreto] Iquitos, Comunidad de Belen, Riv. Tigre, 12 III 2003; 1 ex., ditto, 12,13.III.2003; 1 ex., [Loreto] Iquitos, Riv. Nanay, VIII 2001, H. Arai leg.; 4 exs.,

[Loreto] Iquitos, Jose, 15.XII.2006, H. Arai leg.; 3 exs., [Loreto] Iquitos, 10.VII.2004, J.C. Carlos leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Colombia: Umbria; Peru: Huanuco, Junin, Panguana.

***Dorynota kiesenwetteri* (BOHEMAN, 1854)**

Batonota Kiesenwetteri BOHEMAN, 1854: 179.

Peru: 1 ex., [Ucayali] Pucallpa, Ucayali, 1986, Luisu leg.; 2 exs. Pukalpa, Rio Ucayal, 10.X.1987, H. Arai leg.; 5 exs., [Ucayali] Pucallpa, IX-XII.1988, Wilson leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Bolivia; Brazil: Amazonas; Colombia; Peru: Junin.

***Dorynota pugionata* (GERMAR, 1824)**

Cassida pugionata GERMAR, 1824: 537.

Brazil: 4 exs., Santa Catarina, São Vento, XII 1996, H. Arai leg.; 1 ex., ditto, XI-XII.1999, H. Arai leg.; 2 exs., Santa Catarina, Blumenau, 1.2007, R. Koike leg.; 1 ex., São Paulo, Aruja, XI.2003.; 2 exs., Minas Gerais, Ipatinga, IX.1993, H. Arai leg.; 1 ex.,]Minas Gerais] B. Horizonte, M.G. Lec. Caixa d'areia, 7.X.1962, J. Evangelista leg.; 1 ex., [Santa Catarina] Mafra, I.78.

DISTRIBUTION: Argentina: Misiones; Brazil: Espírito Santo, Goias, Mato Grosso, Minas Gerais, Paraná, Rio Grande do Sul, Rio de Janeiro, Santa Catarina, São Paulo; Paraguay: Colonia San Lazaro, Puerto Elisa.

***Echoma biplagosa* (BOHEMAN, 1854)**

Omoplata biplagosa BOHEMAN, 1854: 142.

Brazil: 1 ex., PA, Gorofire Xingu, 18.IV.1983, W. C. Overal leg.; 1 ex., Chacara, Brasilia, X.2002, H. Arai leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Brazil, Ecuador, French Guyana.

***Eugenysa colossa* (BOHEMAN, 1862)**

Calaspidea colossa BOHEMAN, 1862: 93.

Peru: 4 exs., [Ucayali] Atalaya, Satipo, X.1995, Iwn & Arai leg.; 1 ex., Iquitos, Carretera Nauta, km 93, 13.X.2001; 1 ex., Iquitos, Carretera Nauta, km20, 26.XI.2002; 1 ex., [Loreto] Iquitos, Caserio Tarapoto, Nanay Riv., 8.I.2000, H. Arai leg.; 1 ex., [Loreto] Iquitos, [Loreto] Caserio Progreso, Rio Momon, 4.VI.2002; 3 exs., [Loreto] Iquitos, Caserio Pucauro, Rio Corriente, 20.VII.2007, H. Arai leg.; 1 ex., [Loreto] Iquitos, Caserio Visto Bueno, Mazan Riv., 2.VII.2003, H. Arai leg.; 1 ex., [Loreto] Iquitos, Comunidad de Santa Elena, Rio Tigre, 20.V.2003; 1 ex., ditto, 22.V.2003; 2

exs., [Loreto] Iquitos, Carretera Nauta, km 20, 26.XI.2002; 2 exs., [Loreto] Iquitos, Jose, 10.VII.2004, H. Arai leg.; 2 exs., ditto, 15.XII.2006, H. Arai leg.; 2 exs., [Loreto] Iquitos, Nauta 20km, 4.II.2003, Jose & Arai leg.; 6 exs., [Loreto] Iquitos, Pionapo, IX-XII.1994, M. Luisu leg.; 1 ex., [Loreto] Iquitos vic., Loreto, 10-16 II 1987, H. Arai leg.; 2 exs., [Loreto] Iquitos, Loreto, Rio Andoas, 1.III.2007; 8 exs., [Loreto] Iquitos, River Nanay, IV.2001, H. Arai leg.; 2 exs., [Loreto] Iquitos, Nanay, Nauta, I-IV.2003, Jose & Arai leg.; 1 ex., [Loreto] Iquitos, Satipo, 29.II.1996; 1 ex., [Loreto] Iquitos, 26-29.IX.1986, H. Arai leg.; 8 exs., [Loreto] Iquitos, 2000; 1 ex., Amazonas, nr. [Loreto] Iquitos, 10-16.II.1987, H. Arai leg.; 5 exs., [Loreto] Caserio Progreso, Momon Riv., 3.VI.2003, H. Arai leg.; 6 exs., ditto, 21.I.2002, H. Arai leg.; 2 exs., [Loreto] Rio Andoas, 5.III.2007, H. Arai leg.; 1 ex., Caserio Prai, Martin, XII.2002, H. Arai leg.; 1 ex., [Loreto] Rio Corrientes, X.1986, H. Arai leg.; 3 exs., no data.

DISTRIBUTION: Ecuador: Pichincha; Peru: Campos Seabra, Cushi, Huanuco, Iquitos, Loreto, Pucallpa, Sinchono, Tingo Maria.

Eugenysa delicata (BOHEMAN, 1862)

Calaspidea delicata BOHEMAN, 1862: 96.

Peru: 1 ex., [Loreto] Iquitos, 10.VII.2004, J.C. Carlos leg.; 1 ex., Rio Andoas, 5.III.2007, H. Arai leg.; 1 ex., [Loreto] Caserio Progreso, Momon Riv., 21.I.2002, H. Arai leg.; 2 exs., [Loreto] Distrito de San Pablo de Loreto, Riv. Aazonas, 26.III.2005; 1 ex., ditto, 22.VI.2003, J.C. Carlos leg.; 2 exs., ditto, 23.VI.2004, J.C. Carlos leg.; 1 ex., ditto, 11.VII.2004; 1 ex., ditto, 21.VII.2004; 1 ex., ditto, 12-20.X.2004, J.C. Carlos leg.; 1 ex., Loreto, 24.X.2002.

DISTRIBUTION: Brazil: Amazonas, Pará, Terr. do Acre; Peru: Loreto, Yurimaguas.

Eugenysa unicolor BOROWIEC et DĄBROWSKA, 1997

Eugenysa unicolor BOROWIEC et Dąbrowska, 1997: 675.

Peru: 1 ex., [Ucayali] Atalaya, Ucayali, Satepu, 1995-1996, C. C. Iwn leg.; 1 ex., [Loreto] Iquitos, Caserio Manacamiri, Rio Nanay, 28.II.2000.

DISTRIBUTION: Ecuador: Napo, Pichincha; Peru: Sani Beni, Satipo.

Eugenysa willineri VIANA, 1968

Eugenysa willineri VIANA, 1968: 48.

Peru: 1 ex., [Loreto] Iquitos, Carretera, Nauta km 20, 10.XI.2002; 1 ex., [Loreto] Iquitos, Nanay, Nauta, I-IV.2003, Jose & Arai leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Peru: Loreto.

***Eurypedus thoni* BARBER, 1946**

Eurypedus thoni BARBER, 1946: 291.

Brazil: 1 ex., Minas Gerais, Rio Acima, 30 II 1986, Altamiro C. Faria leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Argentina: Corrientes; Misiones, Salta; Bolivia: Santa Cruz; Brazil: Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande do Sul; Paraguay: Concepcion.

***Goniochenia haroldi* (WAGENER, 1877)**

Mesomphalia Haroldi WAGENER, 1877: 60.

Brazil: 1 ex., Chacara, Brasilia, X.2002, H. Arai leg.

Peru: 1 ex., [Ucayali] Atalaya, Satepu, 1995-1996, C. C. Iwn leg.; 1 ex., Ucayali, [Ucayali] Pucallpa, IX-XII 1988, Wilson leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Bolivia: Yungas de La Paz; Ecuador: Pastaza; Peru: Chanchamayo, Junin, Marcapata, Pasco, Pucalpa, Pulca, Rio Toro. New to Brazil.

***Goniochenia virgo* WEISE, 1896**

Goniochenia virgo WEISE, 1896 c: 15.

Brazil: 2 exs., Rio de Janeiro, Itatiaja, XI 1993, E.J. Gross leg.; 2 exs., Minas, Ipatinga, IX.1993, H. Arai leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Brazil.

***Hybosa insculpta* SPAETH, 1937**

Hybosa insculpta SPAETH, 1937 b: 139.

Peru: 1 ex., [Loreto] Iquitos, Nauta, Nanay, I-IV.2002, Jose & Arai leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Brazil: Amazonas, Pará; Ecuador: Napo; French Guyana: Cayenne; Peru: Iquitos.

***Ischnocodia annulus* (FABRICIUS, 1781)**

Cassida annulus FABRICIUS, 1781: 109.

Brazil: 1 ex., Benevides, XI.1991; 1 ex., Ikutos, Amazonas, 5-6.X.1994, H. Arai leg.; 1 ex., Pará, Castanca, 8-10.VIII.1996, P. Jauffret leg.

Peru: 15 exs., [Loreto] Iquitos, Jose, 10.VII.2004, H. Arai leg.; 1 ex., [Loreto] Iquitos, Caserio Pucauro, Rio Corriente, 20.VII.2007, H. Arai leg.; 1 ex., [Loreto] Iquitos, Caserio Tarapato, Riv. Nanay, 8.I.2000, H. Arai leg.; 3 exs., [Loreto] Iquitos, Comunidad de Santa Elena, RioTigre, 20.V.2003; 1 ex., [Loreto] Iquitos, Caserio de Santa Rita, Rio Nanay, 20.III.2007; 1 ex., ditto, 10.VI.2003; 1 ex., [Loreto] Iquitos,

Carretera Nauta km 20, 5.II.2003; 2 exs., [Loreto] Iquitos, Jose, 10.VII.2004, H. Arai leg.; 1 ex., Visto Bueno, Riv. Mazan, 28.XI.2003, H. Arai leg.; 1 ex., Rio Andoas, 5.III.2007, H. Arai leg.; 2 exs., [Loreto] Caserio Progreso, Riv. Momon, 21.I.2002, H. Arai leg.; 2 exs., [Loreto] Distrito de San Pablo de Loreto, Riv. Amazonas, 11.VII.2004; 1 ex., ditto, 22.VI.2003, J.C. Carlos leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Argentina: Misiones; Belize; Bolivia: Chapare, Las Juntas, Santa Cruz, Sara; Brazil: Amazonas, Goias, Mato Grosso, Pará; Colombia; Costa Rica: Guanacaste, Heredia, Puntarenas, San Jose, Talamanca, Turrialba; Ecuador: Cotopaxi, Limonococha, Napo, Palora, Pastaza, Pichincha; El Salvador; French Guyana; Guatemala; Honduras; Mexico; Nicaragua; Panama: Canal Zone, Colon, Panama Prov.; Paraguay: Caazapá; Peru: Cuzco, Madre de Dios; Trinidad; Venezuela: Portuguesa.

***Mesomphalia gibbosa* FABRICIUS, 1781**

Cassida gibbosa FABRICIUS, 1781: 112.

Brazil: 1 ex., Rio de Janeiro, Floresta da Tijuca, XI 1990, E.J. Grossi leg.; 1 ex., Duque de Coxias, Xerem Est. do Rio, 25.XI.1961, Evangelista leg.; 1 ex., Minas, Ipamunga, '94, E. J. Grossi leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Brazil: Espirito Santo, Rio de Janeiro.

***Mesomphalia sexmaculata* BOHEMAN, 1850**

Mesomphalia sexmaculata BOHEMAN, 1850: 232.

Brazil: 1 ex., Santa Catarina, São Bento, IX 1994; 1 ex., ditto, XII.1996, H. Arai leg.; 1 ex., Santa Catarina, '98, H. Arai leg.; 1 ex., SP, São Paulo, '68; 2 exs., RJ, Itatiaia, I.1993, E. J. Grossi leg.; 1 ex., Belem; 2 exs., Minas Gerais, IX.1993, H. Arai leg.

Peru: 1 ex., [Loreto] Iquitos, Nanay, Nauta, I-IV.2003, Jose & Arai leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Argentina: Misiones; Brazil: Rio de Janeiro, Santa Catarina, São Paulo. New to Peru.

***Metriona elatior* (KLUG, 1829)**

Cassida elatior KLUG, 1829: 8.

BRAZIL: 1 ex., Goias, Chacara, 28 X-14 XI 1994, H. Arai leg.; 1 ex., São Paulo, Jundiai, 10 VIII 1996.

DISTRIBUTION: N Argentina: Misiones; Brazil: Goias, Minas Gerais, Pará, Paraná, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina, São Paulo; French Guyana: Bas Maroni; Paraguay: Guaira, Kanindeyu; Uruguay.

***Microctenochira freyi* (BOHEMAN, 1862)**

Coptocycla freyi BOHEMAN, 1862: 483.

Peru: 2 exs., [Loreto] Visto Bueno, Mazan river, 28.XI.2003, H. Arai leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Brazil: Amazonas, Mato Grosso; Ecuador: Napo; French Guyana: Antecume Pata, Pied Saut, Regina, St. Jean, St, Laurent; Peru: Huallaga, Pachitea, Tocache.

***Microctenochira marginata* (SPAETH, 1909)**

Ctenochira marginata SPAETH, 1909: 392.

Peru: 1 ex., Ucayali, Atalaya, Satepu, 1995-1996, C. C. Iwn leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Bolivia: Mapiri, Ecuador: Napo; Peru: Huallaga, Tingo Maria.

***Microctenochira optata* (BOHEMAN, 1855)**

Coptocycla optata BOHEMAN, 1855: 470.

Brazil: 1 ex., Goias, Chacara, 28. X.-14. XI. 1994, H. Arai leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Argentina: Misiones, Salta; Bolivia: La Paz; Brazil: Alagoas, Bahia, Jatahy, Mato Grosso, Minas Gerais, Pará, Paraná, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina, São Paulo; French Guyana: Kourou; Paraguay: Puerto P. Stroessner; Peru: Chanchamayo, Satipo.

***Microctenochira patruelis* (BOHEMAN, 1855)**

Coptocycla patruelis BOHEMAN, 1855: 467.

Brazil: 1 ex., Chacara, DG., Golias, VII-VIII.1992, H. Arai leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Brazil: Caraça, Goias, Espírito Santo, Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro.

***Microctenochira peltata* (BOHEMAN, 1855)**

Coptocycla peltata BOHEMAN, 1855: 492.

Bolivia: 1 ex., N. Yungas, 1800m, XII.2007.

DISTRIBUTION: Bolivia: Santa Cruz, Yungas de la Paz; Brazil: Pará; Ecuador: Napo; Peru: Huanuco, Madre de Dios, Marcapata.

***Microctenochira reticularis* (DEGEER, 1775)**

Cassida reticularis DEGEER, 1775: 188.

Peru: 1 ex., [Ucayali] Pucallpa, V-X 1990, M. Luisu leg.; 2 exs., ditto, 25.IV-5.V.1989, Wilson leg.; 11 ex., ditto, 1987, Wilson leg.

Bolivia: 1 ex., N. Yungas, 1800 m, XII.2007.

DISTRIBUTION: Bolivia: Cochabamba, Coroico, Villa Bella; Brazil: Amazonas, Pará, Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro; Colombia: Bogota, Nova Granada, Rio Negro, Ubáque; Ecuador: Napo; French Guyana; Peru: Callanga, Chamicuros, Huanuco, Loreto, Madre de Dios, Pachitea; Surinam; Trinidad and Tobago; Venezuela: Barinas, Bolívar, Miranda, Tachira, Trujillo.

Microctenochira semilobata (WAGENER, 1877)

Ctenochira semilobata WAGENER, 1877: 55, 73.

Brazil: 1 ex., Manaus, Amazonas, II-III.1992, H. Arai leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Colombia. New to Brazil.

Microctenochira sertata (ERICHSON, 1847)

Cassida sertata ERICHSON, 1847: 154.

Peru: 1 ex., [Loreto] Iquitos, Corretera, Nauta km 20, 28.XII.2002; 1 ex., Satipo, X.1995, Iwn & Arai leg.; 1 ex., [Ucayali] Atalaya, Satepu, 1995-1996, C. C. Iwn leg.; 2 exs., [Loreto] Iquitos, Caserio Tarapoto, Nanay Riv., 8.I.2000, H. Arai leg.; 1 ex., ditto, 18.I.2000; 1 ex., [Loreto] Iquitos, Caserio Picurovacu, Nanay Riv., 5.III.2007, H. Arai leg.; 1 ex., [Loreto] Iquitos, Caserio Visto Bueno, Riv. Mazan, 18.II.2004; 1 ex., ditto, 8.VI.2003; 2 exs., ditto, 2-29.X.2003, J. Carlos leg.; 1 ex., [Loreto] Iquitos, Caserio Pucauro, Rio Corriente, 20.VII.2007, H. Arai leg.; 1ex., [Loreto] Iquitos, Nanay, 15.II.2001, H. Arai leg.; 1 ex., [Loreto] Iquitos, 2000; 1 ex., [Loreto] Distrito de San Pablo de Loreto, Riv. Amazonas, 11.VII.2004; 1 ex., ditto, 12-20.X.2004, J.C. Carlos leg.; 2 exs., Loreto, 24.X.2002; 1 ex., [Loreto] Comunidad de Belon, Riv. Tigre, 23.IV.2003, H. Arai leg.; 1 ex., [Loreto] Caserio Progreso, Riv. Momon, 21.I.2002, H. Arai leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Bolivia: Beni, Cochabamba, Coroico; Brazil: Amapá, Amazonas, Bahia, Pará; Colombia: Cauca, Mariquita, Medellín, Muzo, Putumayo; Ecuador: Banos, Dos Ríos, Napo, Pichincha, Zamora Chinchipe; French Guyana; Peru: Callanga, Huanuco, Iquitos, Junín, Madre de Dios, Marcapata, Pachitea, Pasco, Ucayali; Surinam: Albina; Venezuela: Táchira.

Microctenochira soleifera (SPAETH, 1926)

Ctenochira soleifera SPAETH, 1926 b: 51.

Bolivia: 1 ex., N. Yungas, 1,800m, XII.2007.

DISTRIBUTION: Argentina: Jujuy, Salta; Bolivia: Mapiri, Rio Japacani, Santa Cruz; Brazil: Mato Grosso.

Nuzonia gestatrix (BOHEMAN, 1855)

Charidotis gestatrix BOHEMAN, 1855: 47.

Brazil: 1 ex., Pará, Obidos, 27 XII 1983, H. Arai leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Brazil: Amazonas, Pará; French Guyana: Cayenne, Kourou, Montagne de Kaw, Paracou; St. Laurent.

Nuzonia laqueifera (KIRSCH, 1876)

Coptocycla laqueifera KIRSCH, 1876: 96.

Peru: 1 ex., San Pablo de Loreto Distr., Riv. Amazonas, 12-20 X 2004, J.C. Carlos leg.; 1 ex., [Loreto] Iquitos, Riv. Momon, V.2001, H. Arai leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Peru. Bolivia: Yungas de la Paz.

Nuzonia uniformis (BOHEMAN, 1855)

Coptocycla uniformis BOHEMAN, 1855: 330.

Peru: 1 ex., [Loreto] Iquitos, Nanay, 15.XII.2001, H. Arai leg.; 1 ex., [Loreto] Distrito de San Pablo de Loreto, Riv. Amazonas, 2-13.IX.2004, J.C. Carlos leg.

DISTRIBUTION: French Guyana: Cayenne, Kourou; Saint Laurent du Maroni. New to Peru.

Omaspides augusta BOHEMAN, 1856

Omaspides augusta BOHEMAN, 1856: 92.

Peru: 1 ex., [Loreto] Iquitos, Caserio Pucauro, Rio Corriente, 20.VII.2007, H. Arai leg.; 1 ex., [Loreto] Iquitos, Caserio Visto Bueno, Mazan Riv., 10 VI 2003; 1 ex., [Loreto] Iquitos, Loreto, Rio Andoas, 1.III.2007; 1 ex., [Loreto] Iquitos, River Nanay, VIII.2001, H. Arai leg.; 2 exs., near [Loreto] Iquitos, Amazonia, 10-16.II.1987, H. Arai leg.; 1 ex., [Loreto] Distrito de San Pablo de Loreto, Riv. Amazonas, IX-X.2004, J.C. Carlos leg.; 2 exs., [Loreto] Caserio Progreso, Momon Riv., 21.I.2002, H. Arai leg.; 3 exs., Pionapo, VIII-XII.1994, M. Luisu leg.; 1 ex., Rio Corrientes, X.1986, H. Arai leg.; 1 ex., no data.

DISTRIBUTION: Bolivia: Yungas de la Paz; Colombia: Rio Tacana; Ecuador: Mera; Peru: Chanchamayo, Cuschi, Huallaga, Huanuco, Iquitos, Loreto, Madre de Dios, Pachitea, Pasco, Pozuzo.

Omaspides bioculata BOHEMAN, 1862

Omaspides bioculata BOHEMAN, 1862: 232.

Peru: 1 ex., San Pablo de Loreto Distr., Riv. Amazonas, 2-13 IX 2004, J.C. Carlos leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Brazil: Amazonas. New to Peru.

***Omaspides pallidipennis* (BOHEMAN, 1854)**

Omoplate pallidipennis BOHEMAN, 1854: 118.

Brazil: 1 ex., Goias, Chacara, VII-VIII 1992, H. Arai leg.; 1 ex., Arusa, São Paulo, XI.2002, H. Arai leg.

DISTRIBUTION: B Brazil: Espirito Santo, Rio Grande do Sul, Minas Gerais, Paraná, Rio de Janeiro, Santa Catarina, São Paulo.

***Omaspides scutaria* SPAETH, 1937**

Omaspides scutaria SPAETH, 1937 b: 94.

Peru: 1 ex., [Loreto] Iquitos, Caserio VistoBueno, Riv. Mazan, 9.II.2004, J.C. Carlos leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Brazil: Amazonas. New to Peru.

***Omaspides tricolorata* (BOHEMAN, 1854)**

Omoplate tricolorata BOHEMAN, 1854: 119.

Brazil: 1 ex., Minas Gerais, Ipatinga, XI 1991, E.J. Grosii leg.; 1 ex., São Paulo, Arusa, XI.2002, H. Arai leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Brazil: São Paulo.

***Omocerus bicornis* (LINNAEUS, 1763)**

Cassida bicornis LINNAEUS, 1763: 393.

Brazil: 1 ex., Amazonas, Manaus, 24 III 1982, E.L. Oliveira leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Brazil: Amazonas, Pará; Surinam; French Guyana: Bas Maroni, Cayenna, St. Laurent; Surinam; Venezuela: Suapure.

***Omocerus doeberli* DĄBROWSKA et BOROWIEC, 1995**

Omocerus (Paratauroma) doeberli DĄBROWSKA et BOROWIEC, 1995: 415.

Brazil: 1 ex., Amazonas, Tonantins, 1995, M. Geru leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Brazil: Amazonas, Pará.

***Omocerus humerosus* SPAETH, 1913**

Nebroma humerosa SPAETH, 1913 b: 148.

Brazil: 1 ex., São Paulo, Rio Claro, 13.XI.1968, Bravlio Dias leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Brazil: Goias, Mato Grosso, Minas Geraes, Paraná, São Paulo.

***Omocerus malachiticus* (GERMAR, 1824)**

Cassida malachitica GERMAR, 1824: 534.

Brazil: 1 ex., Minas Gerais, Ipatinga, E.J. Grossi leg.; 2 exs., Ipatinga MG, XI.1991, E. J. Grossi leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Brazil: Minas Gerais.

***Omocerus reichei* (BOHEMAN, 1850)**

Tauroma reichei BOHEMAN, 1850: 124.

Brazil: 1 ex., Pará, Belem, Ipean; 1 ex., Pará, Belem, 1995-1996, K. Mimori leg.; 1 ex., ditto, VI.1997, Mimori & Arai leg.; 1 ex., no data.

DISTRIBUTION: Bolivia: Chiquitos, Ichilo, Rio Japacani, Santa Cruz, Sara, Sur Moxos; Brazil: Amazonas, Pará; Colombia.

***Omocerus reticulatus* (KIRSCH, 1876)**

Tauroma reticulata KIRSCH, 1876: 88.

Peru: 1 ex., Ucayali, Atalaya, Rio Yanayacu, 7 X 1995, T. Inoue leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Bolivia; Peru: Chanchamayo, Junin, Yuanjui.

***Omocerus similis* BOROWIEC, 2000**

Omocerus (s. str.) *similis* BOROWIEC 2000: 219.

Brazil: 1 ex., Amazonas, Tonantins, 1995, Mgeru leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Brazil: Amazonas, Pará.

***Orexita picta* (BOHEMAN, 1855)**

Coptocyclus picta BOHEMAN, 1855: 94.

Brazil: 1 ex., Minas Gerais, Ipatinga, IX 1993, H. Arai leg.; 1 ex., Santa Catarina, São Vento, XII 1996, H. Arai leg.; 1 ex., MG, Ipatinga , XI.1992, E. J. Grossi leg.; 2 ex., ditto, IX.1993, H. Arai leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Argentina: Misiones; Brazil: Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande do Sul, São Paulo; Paraguay: Caaguazu, Hogenau.

***Orexita plagipennis* SPAETH, 1911**

Orexita plagipennis SPAETH, 1911: 257.

Peru: 1 ex., [Loreto] Iquitos, Com. de Belen, Riv. Tigre, 25 VI 2004.
DISTRIBUTION: Colombia. New to Peru.

***Orexita subopaca* SPAETH, 1919**

Orexita subopaca SPAETH, 1919 b: 194.

Peru: 4 exs., [Ucayali] Atalaya, Satepu, 1995-1996, C. C. Iwn leg.
DISTRIBUTION: Peru: Chanchamayo.

***Parachirida pustulata* (BOHEMAN, 1855)**

Coptocycla pustulata BOHEMAN, 1855: 258.

Peru: 4 exs., [Ucayali] Atalaya, Satepu, 1995-1996, C. C. Iwn leg.; 23 exs., [Ucayali] Pucallpa, 25.IV-5.V.1989, Wilson leg.; 1 ex., ditto, 1987, Luisu leg.; 4 exs., ditto, M. Luisu leg.; 1 ex., ditto, 9 V 1989, Wilson leg.; 2 exs., ditto, V-X.1990, M. Luisu leg.
DISTRIBUTION: French Guyana: Cayenne, Village de Kaw; Brazil: Amazonas, Pará; Peru: Iquitos, Pachitea; Argentina: Misiones.

***Parachirida semiannulata* (BOHEMAN, 1855)**

Coptocycla semiannulata BOHEMAN, 1855: 186.

Peru: 17 exs., [Ucayali] Pucallpa, 25.IV-5.V.1989, Wilson leg.; 3 exs., ditto, 1987, Wilson leg.; 1 ex., ditto, 1989, M. Luisu leg.; 1 ex., ditto, V-X.1990, M. Luisu leg.; 6 exs., ditto, no data.

DISTRIBUTION: Brazil: Amazonas, Goias, Pará; Colombia: Antioquia; Peru: Juita, Pachitea, Ucayali.

***Paranota ensifera* (BOHEMAN, 1854)**

Batonota ensifer BOHEMAN, 1854: 166.

Brazil: 1 ex., Distr. Federal, Brasilia, VIII-X 1975, Varios 1leg.; 2 exs., Belem, X.1996, A. C. Faria leg.; 1 ex., F. Agua limida, 5.V.1977, Dorcina leg.; 1 ex., U5M6, Horto BM, 23.II.1980, A. C. Faria leg.; 1 ex., Lago, N., 13.VIII.1979, Juan leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Argentina: Chaco, Corrientes, Misiones, Salta; Bolivia: Guarayos; Brazil: Goyaz, Mato Grosso, Rio de Janiero, São Paulo; Ecuador; Paraguay: Alto Parana, Cerro Cora, Dept. Central, Naranjo, Ybycui; Peru.

***Paraselenis amplicollis* (SPAETH, 1907)**

Omoplata amplicollis SPAETH, 1907: 161.

Argentina: 1 ex., [Cordoba] Cordoba, II.1989.

DISTRIBUTION: Argentina: Misiones, Brazil.

***Paraselenis marginipennis* (SPAETH, 1907)**

Omoplata marginipennis SPAETH, 1907: 164.

Peru: 2 ex., Ucayali, Atalaya, Satepu, 1995-1996, C. C. Iwn leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Bolivia; Brazil: São Paulo; Ecuador: Napo; Peru: Huanuco, San Martin.

***Paraselenis normalis* (GERMAR, 1824)**

Cassida normalis GERMAR, 1824: 538.

Brazil: 1 ex., Manaus, 1993, Arai leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Brazil: Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro.

***Paraselenis puncticollis* (SPAETH, 1907)**

Omoplata puncticollis SPAETH, 1907: 156.

Peru: 1ex., Ucayali, Atalaya, IX 1996, H. Arai leg.; 1 ex., [Ucayali] Atalaya, IX.1996, H. Arai leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Bolivia: Coroico, Mapiri, Santa Cruz, Yungas de la Paz; Brazil: Amazonas; Peru: Junin, San Martin, Pachitea, Tingo Maria.

***Physonota alutacea* BOHEMAN, 1854**

Physonota alutacea BOHEMAN, 1854: 191.

Mexico: 1 ex., Mexico state, Popocatepetl, 11 km of Amecameca, 3120 m, 17 VIII 1982.

DISTRIBUTION: Colombia: Bogota; Costa Rica; Ecuador: Guayas, Manabi; Guatemala; Honduras; Mexico: Chiapas, Guerrero, Jalisco, Oaxaca, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Yucatan; Nicaragua: Leon; Panama; Trinidad; Venezuela: Anzoategui, Aragua, Bolivar, Distr. Federal, Maracay, Merida, Miranda, Portugesa; USA: Texas: Mercedes, Brownsville.

***Plagiometriona phoebe* (BOHEMAN, 1855)**

Coptocycla phoebe BOHEMAN, 1855: 367.

Peru: 1 ex., Ucayali, Atalaya, Satepu, 1995-1996, C. C. Iwn leg.; 1 ex., [Loreto] Iquitos, Caserio Tarapato, Riv. Nanay, 8.I.2000, H. Arai leg.; 1 ex., [Loreto] Iquitos,

Caserio VistoBueno, Riv. Mazan, 9.II.2004, J.C. Carlos leg.; 1 ex., [Loreto] Caserio Progreso, Momon Riv., 21.I.2002, H. Arai leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Brazil: Amazonas, Pará; Colombia: Muzo, Nare, Rio Cantino; Colombia: Rio Cantino; Ecuador: Moronasantiago, Napo, Pastaza; French Guyana: Bas Maroni, Cayenne, Nouveau Chantier, Kourou, St. Jean, St. Laurent; Peru: Madre de Dios.

***Plagiometriona vesiculifera* (BOHEMAN, 1862)**

Coptocycla vesiculifera BOHEMAN, 1862: 454.

Peru: 1 ex., San Pablo de Loreto Distr., Riv. Amazonas, 2-13 IX 2004, J.C. Carlos leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Brazil: Amazonas; Ecuador: Napo. New to Peru.

***Plagiometriona vespertilio* (SPAETH, 1902)**

Coptocycla (Plagiometriona) Clarki var. *vespertilio* SPAETH, 1902: 100.

Peru: 1 ex., Ucayali, Atalaya, Satepu, 1995-1996, C. C. Iwn leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Peru: Huanuco, Madre de Dios.

***Polychalca punctatissima* (WOLF, 1818)**

Cassida punctatissima WOLF, 1818: 81.

Brazil: 1 ex., Minas Gerais, Ipatinga, IX 1993, H. Arai leg.; 1 ex., Amazonas, VIII.1973; 1 ex., Ipatinga, MG, XI.1992, E. J. Grossi leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Argentina: Misiones; Brazil: Bahia, Ceara, Goias, Minas Gerais, Pará, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande do Norte, Rio Grande do Sul, São Paulo.

***Spaethiella sanguinea* (FABRICIUS, 1801)**

Imatidium sanguineum FABRICIUS, 1801: 346.

Peru: 1 ex., [Loreto] Iquitos, Com. de Belen, Riv. Tigre, 16-17 III 2003; 1 ex., Rio Andoas, 5.III.2007, H. Arai leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Bolivia; Brazil: Amapá, Pará; Colombia; Ecuador: Napo; French Guyana: Cayenne, Fourgassio, Gourdonville, Kourou, Mouveau Chantier, Mts. Kaw, Remire, Saint-Elie, St. Jean, St. Laurent, Pariacabo; Peru: Loreto, Pacaya.

***Spilophora sellata* BOHEMAN, 1856**

Spilophora sellata BOHEMAN, 1856: 18.

Peru: 1 ex., [Ucayali] Pucallpa, IX-XII.1988, Wilson leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Brazil: Amazonas: São Paulo de Olivencia, Teffe. New to Peru.

***Spilophora trigemina* (GUÉRIN, 1844)**

Calyptocephala trigemina GUÉRIN, 1844: 285.

Peru: 1 ex., [Loreto] Iquitos, Com. de Belen, Riv. Tigre, 16-17 III 2003; 1 ex., Loreto, 6.X.2002.

DISTRIBUTION: Brazil: Pará; Ecuador: Cascada San Rafael, Mera, Morona Santiago, Napo; French Guyana: Cacao, Cayenne; Peru: Iquitos, Loreto, Ucayali.

***Stolas chalybaea* (GERMAR, 1824)**

Cassida chalybaea GERMAR, 1824: 532.

Brazil: 2 exs., Santa Catarina, São Vento, XII 1996, H. Arai leg.; 1 ex., ditto, 19-, H. Arai leg.; 2 exs., ditto, I.1994; 6 exs., Santa Catarina, Ubatuba, XI.2006; 1 ex., Santa Catarina, Nova Teutonia, 19. F. Plaumann leg.; 1 ex., Santa Catarina, XI.1978, H. Arai leg.; 1 ex., Santa Catarina, Seara, 11.XII.1998, H. Arai leg.; 1 ex., Santa Catarina, 11.XII.1998, H. Arai leg.; 1 ex., Curiuva, 13.XII.1993, H. Arai leg.;

DISTRIBUTION: N Argentina: Misiones, Tucuman; Brazil: Pará, Paraná, Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina, São Paulo; Paraguay.

***Stolas conspersa* (GERMAR, 1824)**

Cassida conspersa GERMAR, 1824: 534.

Brazil: 5 exs., Minas Gerais, Ipatinga, 31 X-5 XI 1994, H. Arai leg.; 1 ex., Minas Gerais, Ipatinga, IX.1993, H. Arai leg.; 1 ex., ditto, XI.1992, E. J. Grossi leg.; 6 exs., DF, Goias, X-XI.1991, H. Arai leg.; 2 exs., ditto, II-VIII.1989, H. Miyano leg.; 1 ex., Manaus, II.1999, H. Arai leg.

Peru: 1 ex., [Loreto] Iquitos, Nanay, Nauta, I-IV.2003, Jose & Arai leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Brazil: Distr. Federal, Espírito Santo, Mato Grosso, Minas Gerais, Pará, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo; Paraguay: Bernardino, Villarica. New to Peru.

***Stolas discoides* (LINNAEUS, 1758)**

Cassida discoides LINNAEUS, 1758: 364.

Argentina: 1 ex., North Argentina, I-IV.1989, T. Miyashita leg.

Brazil: 1 ex., Pará, Benevides, 17 V 1994, K. Mimori leg.; 1 ex., Muana, 10.VIII.1968, Weldon leg.; 2 exs., São Paulo de Oliveca, AM, X.1978, E. J. Grossi leg.

Peru: 38 exs., [Ucayali] Atalaya, Satepu, 1995-1996, C. C. Iwn leg.; 1 ex., Rio Yanayacu, 7.X.1995, T. Inoue leg.; 1 ex., [Ucayali] Atalaya, IX.1996, H. Arai leg.; 1 ex., Satipo, VIII.1996, H. Arai leg.; 2 exs., ditto; 1 ex., [Loreto] Iquitos, Nanay, Nauta, I-IV.2003, Jose & Arai leg.; 14 exs., [Loreto] Iquitos, Caserio Pucauro, Rio Corriente, 20.VII.2007, H. Arai leg.; 7 exs., [Loreto] Iquitos, Jose, 10.VII.2004, H. Arai leg.; 1 ex., [Loreto] Iquitos, Loreto, Rio Andoas, 1.III.2007; 1 ex., [Loreto] Iquitos, Pionapo, VIII-XII.1994, M. Luise leg.; 1 ex., [Loreto] Caserio Progreso, Momon Riv., 3.VI.2002, H. Arai leg.; 1 ex., Ciudad Andoas, Pastaza River, 12.IV.2007, H. Arai leg.; 2 exs., Sta. Rita, Nanay River, 10.XI.2007; 1 ex., Rio Andoas, 5.III.2007, H. Arai leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Bolivia; Brazil; Colombia; Costa Rica; Ecuador; French Guyana; Honduras; S. Esteban; Peru; Surinam; Trinidad and Tobago; Venezuela.

Stolas eugenea (BOHEMAN, 1862)

Mesomphalia eugenea BOHEMAN, 1862: 154.

Peru: 1 ex., Ucayali, Atalaya, XI 1996, H. Arai leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Peru: Yurimaguas.

Stolas flavoreticulata (BOHEMAN, 1856)

Mesomphalia flavo-reticulata BOHEMAN, 1856: 45.

Bolivia: 4 exs., N. Yungas, 1800 m, 12.V.2007.

DISTRIBUTION: Bolivia: Cochabamba, Yungas del Palmar; Peru: Chanchamayo, Espiritu Pampa.

Stolas hermanni (SPAETH, 1911)

Pseudomesomphalia hermanni SPAETH, 1911: 251.

Brazil: 1 ex., São Paulo, Itapecirica da Serra, 15.I.1986, H. Arai leg.; 1 ex., Brasilia, X.2002, H. Arai leg.;

Peru: 1 ex., [Ucayali] Atalaya, Satepu, 1995-1996, C. C. Iwn leg.; 1 ex., Ucayali, River Requena, IX-XII 1988, Tuan leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Ecuador, Peru. New to Brazil.

Stolas imitatrix BOROWIEC, 1999

Stolas imitatrix BOROWIEC, 1999: 430.

Peru: 1 ex., [Loreto] Iquitos, River Nanay, VII 2001, H. Arai leg.; 1 ex., [Loreto] Iquitos, Caserio Pucauro, Rio Corriente, 20.VII.2007, H. Arai leg.; 1 ex., [Loreto] Iquitos, Caserio Huaturi, Riv. Nanay, I.2000; 1 ex., Caserio Tarapoto, Riv. Nanay,

18.I.2000; 1 ex., [Loreto] Caserio Progreso, Momon Riv., 21.I.2002, H. Arai leg.; 1 ex., Sta. Rita, Nanay River, 10.XI.2007, H. Arai leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Described from “Ecuador, Llanos” but the locality, in fact, is placed in Peru, Departamento de La Libertad.

Stolas imperialis (SPAETH, 1898)

Mesomphalia imperialis SPAETH, 1898: 538.

Brazil: 1 ex., Santa Catarina, Corupá, X 1994; 1 ex., Mant. Corupa, IV.1997.

DISTRIBUTION: Brazil: Minas Gerais, Santa Catarina, São Paulo.

Stolas inaequalis (LINNAEUS, 1758)

Cassida inaequalis LINNAEUS, 1758: 364.

Brazil: 1 ex., Amazonas, Ikutos, 5-6.X.1984, H. Arai leg.; 1 ex., Santa Catarina, São Bento do Sul, XII.2006, R. Koike leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Brazil: Amazonas, Goias, Pará; French Guyana: Cayenne; Guyana: Georgetown; Venezuela: El Dorado Bo.

Stolas lineaticollis (BOHEMAN, 1850)

Mesomphalia lineaticollis BOHEMAN, 1850: 333.

Peru: 1 ex., Ucayali, Pucallpa, 9 V 1989, Luisu leg.; 2 exs., ditto, 29.IV-5.V.1989, Luisu leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Argentina: Misiones; Bolivia: Mapiri; Brazil: Espírito Santo, Mato Grosso, Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, Santa Catarina, São Paulo. New to Peru.

Stolas pleurosticha (ERICHSON, 1847)

Cyrtotona pleurosticha ERICHSON, 1847: 152.

Brazil: 1 ex., São Paulo, Itapecirica da Serra, 15.I.1986, H. Arai leg.

Peru: 2 exs., [Ucayali] Atalaya, IX 1996, H. Arai leg.; 4 exs., [Ucayali] Atalaya, Satepu, 1995-1996, C. C. Iwn leg.; 1 ex., [Loreto] Iquitos, Caserio Manacamiri, Riv. Nanay, 26.II.2000.

DISTRIBUTION: Bolivia: Cochabamba, Coroico, La Paz, Santa Cruz, Sara, Yungas de la Paz; Colombia: Cauca; Ecuador: Napo; Peru: Chanchamayo, Cuzco, Junin, Satipo, Sierra Huanuco.

Stolas reticularis (LINNAEUS, 1758)

Cassida reticularis LINNAEUS, 1758: 363.

Brazil: 1 ex., Amapa, Macapá, Serra do Navio, 15 X 1965, 1, J. Evangelista leg.
DISTRIBUTION: French Guyana: Cayenne, St. Antoine, St. Laurent.

***Stolas sanramonensis* BOROWIEC, 2005**

Stolas sanramonensis BOROWIEC, 2005: 280.

Brazil: 3 ex., Mato Grosso, Pantanal, VII-VIII.1992, H. Arai leg.
DISTRIBUTION: Bolivia: Beni. New to Brazil.

***Stolas scoparia* (ERICHSON, 1847)**

Cyrtonota scoparia ERICHSON, 1847: 152.

Bolivia: 1 ex., N. Yungas, 1800 m, XII.2007.

Brazil: 2 exs., São Paulo, Itapecirica da Serra, 15.I.1986, H. Arai leg.

Peru: 1 ex., Ucayali, Atalaya, IX 1996, H. Arai leg.; 1 ex., [Ucayali] Pucallpa, IX-XII.1988, Wilson leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Bolivia: Sara, Yungas de la Paz; Brazil: Mato Grosso, Rio de Janeiro; Peru: Callanga, Chanchomayo, Huallaga, Madre de Dios, Rio Mixiollo, Satipo, Sierra Huanuco.

***Zatrephina lineata* (FABRICIUS, 1787)**

Cassida lineata FABRICIUS, 1787: 65.

Brazil: 1 ex., Pará, Belem, 22.V.1991, R. M. Valente leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Brazil: Amapa, Pará, Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo; Colombia; French Guyana: Cayenne, Kourou, Organabo; Paraguay: Concepcion.

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES

***Discomorpha (Vulpia) araii* n. sp.**
 (figs. 1, 2)

TYPE MATERIAL

Holotype: "Loreto / Peru / 24. X. 2002" (preserved in National Science Museum, Tokyo, Japan).

ETYMOLOGY

Dedicated to Mr. Hisayoshi ARAI, the director of the Amazon Insectarium, and the collector of most beetles recorded in this paper.

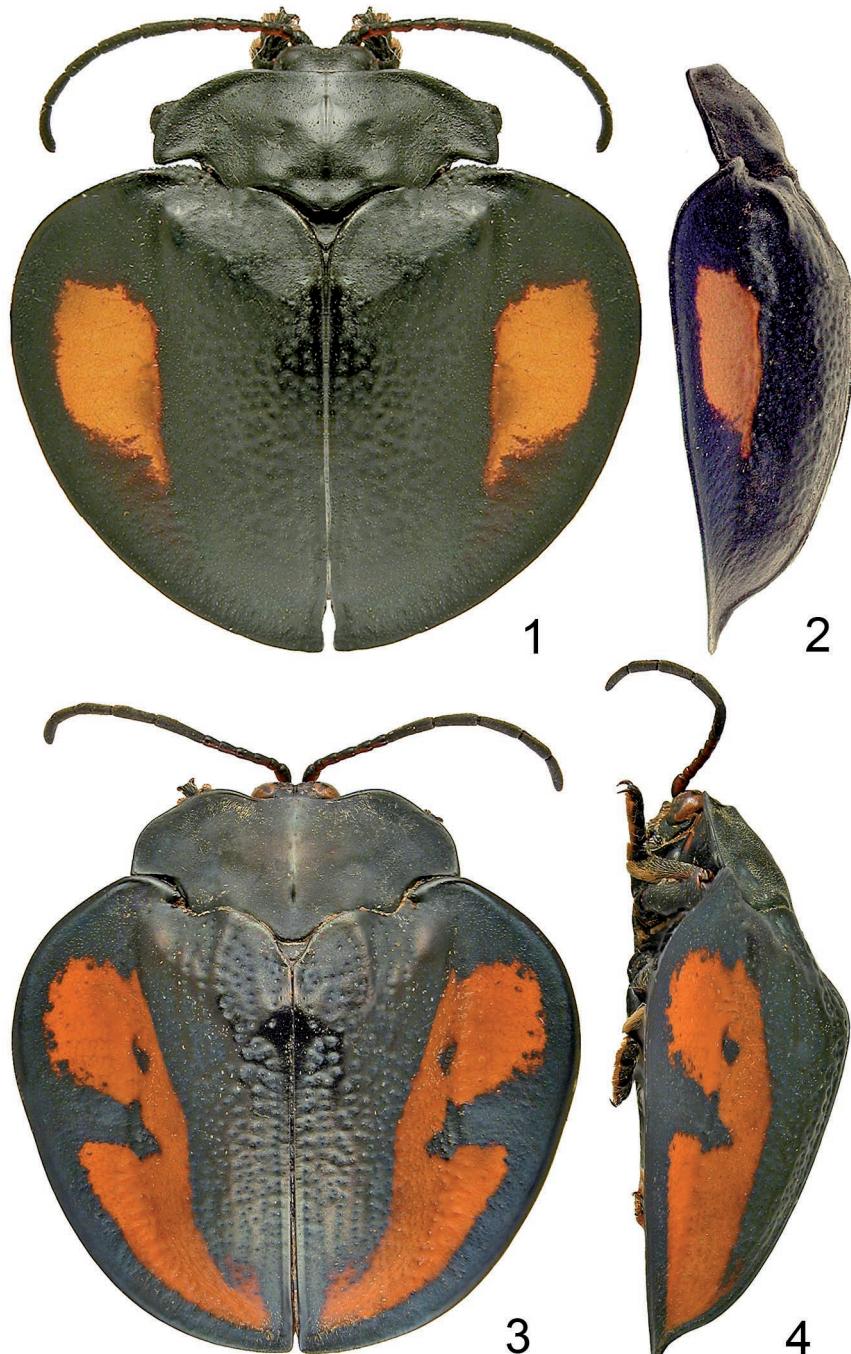
DIAGNOSIS

The genus *Discomorpha* CHEVROLAT comprises 61 species divided into three subgenera. The largest is nominotypical subgenus with 52 species, the subgenus *Vulpia* SPAETH contains only 8 species and the subgenus *Paravulpia* SPAETH is monotypic. *Discomorpha araii* n. sp. and described below *D. tigreensis* n. sp. belong to species group with anterior margin of pronotum emarginated but central part of the emargination not or only very slightly protruding anterad. Such character is also present in *Discomorpha mandli* (SPAETH, 1909) and *D. nevermanni* (SPAETH, 1928). *Discomorpha mandli* differs from both new species in pronotum and elytral disc distinctly metallic, blue and yellow spot on explanate margin and posterolateral part of disc occupying almost whole space of the margin, without transverse dark bands or spots (in *D. araii* the spot is small, occupying less than half space of explanate margin and not reaching posterolateral parts of disc; in *D. tigreensis* the spot is of similar size but in the middle constricted by transverse oblique black band reaching from external margin to 3/4 width of the pale spot, in front of the band occurs also small black round spot). *Discomorpha nevermanni* distinctly differs in groundcolour of elytra with distinct green metallic lustre and pronotum with two large red spots. *Discomorpha onorei* BOROWIEC, 1998 distinctly differs in dorsum uniformly black or with only explanate margin partly yellowish-red but the spot without sharp borders, and pronotum with dense adherent and elytra sparse semierect pubescence (in both new species pronotum has only extremely short and sparse pubescence, appears bare, and elytra is completely bare). *Discomorpha fryi* (SPAETH, 1928) differs in explanate margin mostly yellow and pronotum with dense adherent and elytra sparse semierect pubescence. *Discomorpha latissima* (SPAETH, 1902) differs in whole elytra red with numerous small, black spots. *Discomorpha seckyi* BOROWIEC, 2001 differs in central part of pronotal emargination distinctly protruding anterad and large yellow or red elytral spot marked with three small dark spots in posterolateral part of disc and one or two similar spots on explanate margin. *Discomorpha gassneri* (SPAETH, 1915) differs in central part of pronotal emargination distinctly protruding anterad and yellow spot on explanate margin with inner margin irregular, trisinuate. *Discomorpha speciosa* (BALY, 1859 b) differs in central part of pronotal emargination distinctly protruding anterad and explanate margin of elytra mostly red with numerous small dark metallic spots. *Discomorpha araii* and *D. tigreensis* differ in elytral pattern (figs. 1 and 3), *D. araii* has more transverse pronotum, less marked elevations surrounding postscutellar impressions, less convex elytral disc (figs. 2 and 4), and slightly finer and less impressed punctuation of black parts of elytral disc.

DESCRIPTION

Length: 16.60 mm, width: 17.1 mm, length of pronotum: 4.30 mm, width of pronotum: 9.40 mm, length/width ratio: 0.97, width/length ratio of pronotum: 2.19.

Pronotum and elytra black without metallic tint, explanate margin of elytra with large yellowish fenestrated spot occupying less than half space of the margin, only inner rand of the spot slightly reaching behind the border between disc and explanate margin (fig. 1). Head, ventrites and legs black. Antennae mostly black, antennal segments 2-6 yellowish on underside.



1, 2. *Discomorpha araii* n. sp.: 1 – dorsal, 2 – lateral; 3, 4. *Discomorpha tigreensis* n. sp.: 3 – dorsal, 4 – lateral (digitally modified for better appearance)

Pronotum very transverse, its anterior margin deeply emarginated in regular arch, central part of the emargination not protruding anterad, basal corners distinctly protruding posterad. Disc moderately convex, with distinct thin, median line, with round impressions on sides and transverse impression across praescutellar lobe. Surface of disc impunctate, but with extremely fine and sparse punctures, dull, covered with extremely short, sparse, adherent hair. Explanate margin of pronotum shallowly impressed, with slightly elevated rand, impunctate, dull, and covered with extremely short, adherent hair.

Scutellum small, triangular. Elytra much wider than pronotum, without humeral angles, widest in 1/4 length then softly converging posterad, apex broadly rounded, anterior margin of disc with large crenulation. Disc only slightly and regularly convex (fig. 2), with impunctate postscutellar impressions not surrounded by an elevation, no other impressions. Punctuation on top of disc irregular, coarse but very shallow, distance between punctures from slightly narrower to slightly broader than puncture diameter. Interspaces only behind the top of disc slightly elevated thus surface appears indistinctly reticulate. Punctuation on sides of disc and slope fine and sparse, gradually smaller from base to apex of disc, in apical part of disc almost completely disappears. Whole surface with microreticulation, appears slightly dull only elevated interspaces on top of disc slightly shiny. In humeral area several short, erect, sparse setae, whole disc covered with extremely short, adherent hair but at first glance appears bare. Explanate margin broad, in the widest part only slightly narrower than half width of disc, its surface impunctate, only with extremely fine pricks, covered with extremely short, adherent hair but at first glance appears bare. Apex of elytral epipleura bare.

Ventrates without diagnostic characters. Antennae very long, length ratio of antennal segments: 100:43:74:86:89:83:194:169:163:143:203.

DISTRIBUTION

Loreto Region in Peru. This area is the centre of diversity of the subgenus *Vulpia*, 7 of 10 described species were recorded from Peru.

Discomorpha (Vulpia) tigreensis n. sp. (figs. 3, 4)

TYPE MATERIAL

Holotype female: "Comunidad de / Belen, Riv. Tigre / Iquitos, Peru / 25. VI. 2004" (preserved in National Science Museum, Tokyo, Japan); paratype male: "Distrito de / San Pablo de Loreto / Riv. Amazonas, / Peru 26-30.IX.2004 / J. C. Carlos" (preserved in Department of Biodiversity and Evolutionary Taxonomy, University of Wrocław, Poland).

ETYMOLOGY

Named after its terra typica, Tigre river in Peru.

DIAGNOSIS

See above diagnosis of *Discomorpha araii* n. sp.

DESCRIPTION

Length: 16.60-16.80 mm, width: 17.30-17.60 mm, length of pronotum: 5.10-5.30 mm, width of pronotum: 10.05-10.10 mm, length/width ratio: 0.95-0.96, width/length ratio of pronotum: 1.91-1.97.

Pronotum and elytra black with indistinct blue metallic tint, explanate margin of elytra and posterolateral part of disc with large, elongate orange spot constricted in the middle by incomplete black oblique band, in front of the band at border of disc and explanate margin small, round, black spot, sometimes the spot obsolete (fig. 3). Head completely black or clypeus and gena reddish, ventrites black, legs from almost completely black with reddish only inner basal half of tibiae, or coxa reddish, femora partly reddish and tibiae with reddish inner margin. Antennae mostly black, antennal segments 1-6 yellowish on underside.

Pronotum transverse, its anterior margin deeply emarginated, central part of the emargination straight or very slightly protruding posterad. Disc moderately convex (fig. 4), with distinct thin, median line, with round impressions on sides and very shallow impression in front of praescutellar lobe. Surface of disc impunctate, but with extremely fine and sparse prick, dull, in female covered with extremely short, sparse, adherent hair only in area close to anterior corners hair slightly longer and denser, in male bare. Explanate margin of pronotum shallowly impressed, with slightly elevated rand, impunctate, dull, and covered with extremely short, adherent hair.

Scutellum small, triangular. Elytra much wider than pronotum, without humeral angles, widest in 1/4 length then softly converging posterad, apex broadly rounded, anterior margin of disc with small crenulation. Disc irregularly convex, with top of convexity in postscutellar point, with punctate postscutellar impressions surrounded by low but distinct elevation, no other impressions. Punctuation on top of disc irregular, coarse and slightly impressed, distance between punctures mostly narrower than puncture diameter. Interspaces slightly elevated but surface appears regular not reticulate. Punctuation on sides of disc and slope fine and sparse, gradually smaller from base to apex of disc, in apical part of disc punctures extremely small but well visible, especially on black parts of disc. Whole surface with microreticulation, appears slightly dull. In female humeral area with several short, erect, sparse setae and sides of disc covered with extremely short, adherent hair but at first glance appears bare, in male whole surface bare. Explanate margin broad, in the widest part as wide as 0.4 width of disc, its surface impunctate, only with extremely fine pricks, in female covered with extremely short, adherent hair but at first glance appears bare, in male completely bare. Apex of elytral epipleura bare.

Ventrites without diagnostic characters. Antennae very long, length ratio of antennal segments (male): 100:39:79:95:103:100:216:179:189:171:237.

DISTRIBUTION

Loreto Region in Peru.

Dorynota (Akantaka) carlosi n. sp.
 (figs. 5, 6)

TYPE MATERIAL

Holotype: "Distrito de San / Pablo de Loreto / Riv. Amazonas, / Peru 26-30.IX.2004 / J. C. Carlos" (preserved in National Science Museum, Tokyo, Japan); paratype: "Distrito de San / Pablo de Loreto / Riv. Amazonas, / Peru 21.VII.2004" (preserved in Department of Biodiversity and Evolutionary Taxonomy, University of Wrocław, Poland).

ETYMOLOGY

Dedicated to Mr. J. C. CARLOS who collected the holotype specimen.

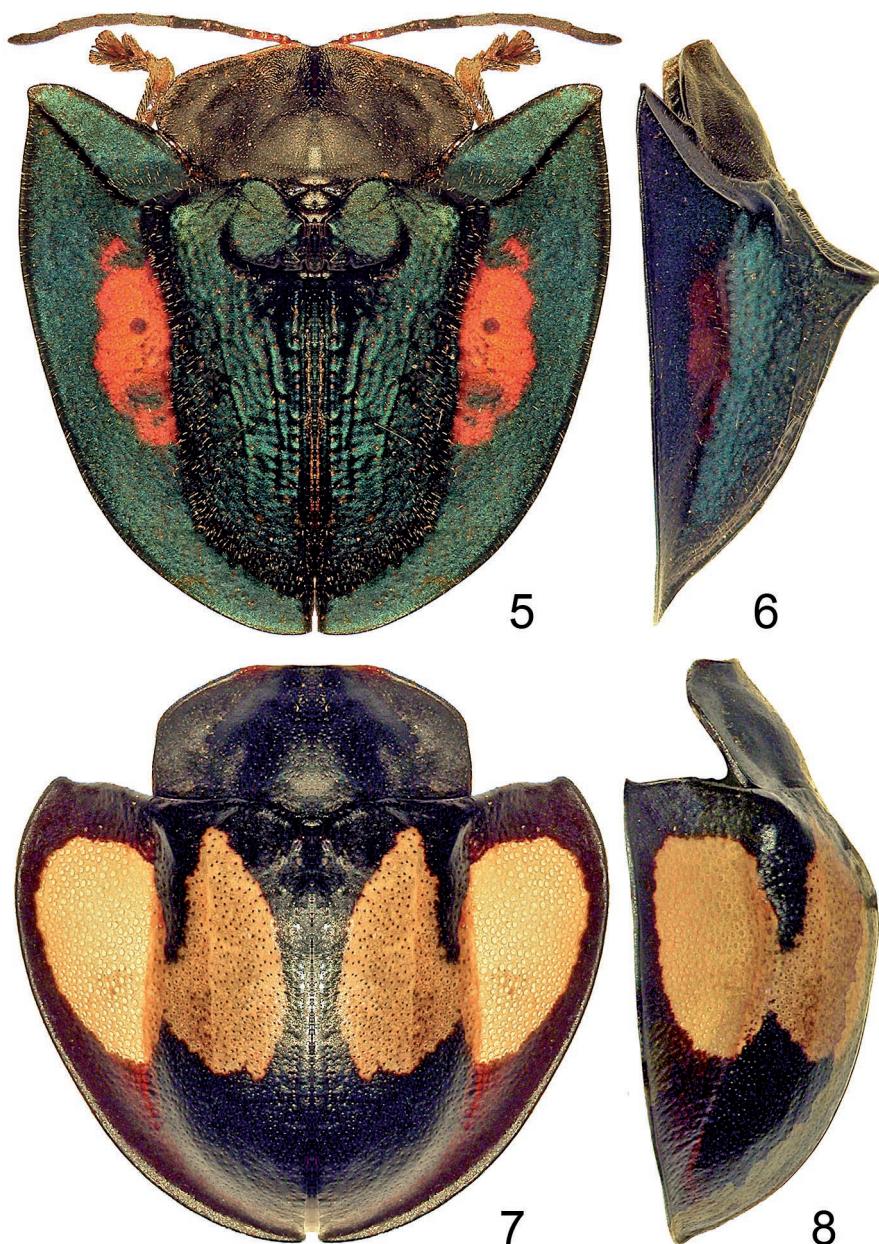
DIAGNOSIS

The genus *Dorynota* CHEVROLAT comprises 39 species, 16 in the nominotypical subgenus and 23 in the subgenus *Akantaka* MAULIK. Members of the subgenus *Akantaka* were keyed recently (BOROWIEC 2005 b). The new species belongs to the group of species of the subgenus *Akantaka* with elytra mostly distinctly metallic green and explanate margin of elytra with reddish spot. Only *Dorynota viridimetallica* BOROWIEC, 2005b and metallic forms of *D. funesta* (BOHEMAN, 1854) and *D. kiesenwetteri* (BOHEMAN, 1854) possess such combination of characters. *D. kiesenwetteri* distinctly differs in elytra strongly converging posterad, elytral margin behind humeral angle more or less concave or at most straight. *Dorynota funesta* is usually mostly red species with disc red reticulate but forms an aberration with elytra mostly metallic green. Such form differs from the new species in reddish spot on explanate margin forming small radial patch close to humeral callus; it also has elytra much converging posterad than in *D. carlosi* with body appearing triangular. *Dorynota viridimetallica* is the most similar but differs in smaller size (12.6-14.5 mm versus 15.3-15.7 mm), elytral margin behind humeral margin not emarginated, and elytral sides more converging posterad. It has also slightly denser punctuation of explanate margin of elytra and slightly more developed elevated reticulation of disc than in *D. carlosi*.

DESCRIPTION

Length: 15.30-15.70 mm, width: 14.20-15.60 mm, length of pronotum: 4.50-4.70 mm, width of pronotum: 8.20-8.50 mm, length/width ratio: 1.01-1.08, width/length ratio of pronotum: 1.81-1.82.

Pronotum completely black or anterior margin close to median emargination narrowly reddish. Elytra mostly black with distinct green metallic tint, explanate margin in posthumeral part with moderately large, reddish fenestrated spot of irregular external margin and marked inside with 1-2 small dark spots (fig. 5). In paratype specimen the spots are strongly asymmetrical and left spot is distinctly smaller and divided into two lobes but it probably results from damage of left elytron. Head, ventrites and legs black. Antennae mostly black, five basal segments on underside yellowish.



5, 6. *Dorynota carlosi* n. sp.: 5 – dorsal, 6 – lateral; 7, 8. *Echoma amapaensis* n. sp.: 7 – dorsal, 8 – lateral
(digitally modified for better appearance)

Pronotum broad, anterior margin regularly moderately convex, in the middle very shallowly emarginated, in area above head without lobe, maximum width of pronotum distinctly anterior to the midlength. Disc not bordered from explanate margin, moderately convex, without impressions or pits, only sides shallowly impressed. Surface dull, microreticulate, with extremely small and sparse punctuation and very sparse, short adherent to semierect hair. Basal lobe with transverse sulcus. Explanate margins narrow, dull, impunctate, do not form a gutter, with pubescence as on disc.

Scutellum pentagonal, deeply impressed. Elytra much wider than pronotum, humeral lobes broad, its anterior margin mostly straight but before the angle shortly convex, margin behind the angle slightly emarginated thus humeral angles form small denticle (fig. 5). Elytra widest in 1/4 length then regularly converging posterad thus body appears more circular than triangular, apex broadly rounded. Elytral tubercle high, with sharp costa (fig. 6). Punctuation of disc mostly irregular, only marginal and submarginal, and partly sutural row regular. Punctures coarse, on top of disc placed in hollows, distance between punctures mostly narrower than puncture diameter, on sides not impressed with distance mostly as wide as puncture diameter. Disc without impressions, except postscutellar one. Intervals behind elytral tubercle slightly costate, irregular thus surface on top of disc appears more or less reticulate. Interspaces slightly dull, microreticulate, with short, sparse erect hair. Punctures in marginal row distinctly coarser than in central part of disc. Punctuation of explanate margin of elytra homogeneous, fine and moderately dense, several times finer than punctures on disc, distance between punctures from as wide as to thrice wider than puncture diameter. Punctures on red spot without areola.

Ventrates with no diagnostic characters. Antennae long, laterally extending to humeral angle, five basal segments smooth and glabrous, six distal ones pubescent and dull. Length ratio of antennal segments: male (both type specimens are males) 100:36:32:36:54:146:139:114:132:139:225.

DISTRIBUTION

Loreto Region in Peru. The closest relative species *D. viridimetallica* is more southern species known from Rondonia state in Brazil and Bolivia.

Echoma (s. str.) amapaensis n. sp. (figs. 7, 8)

TYPE MATERIAL

Holotype: [NE Brazil, Amapa]: "MUN. MACAPA T.F. AM. / LOC. SERRA DO NAVIO / DATA15-10-1965/ COL. J. EVANGELISTA" (preserved in National Science Museum, Tokyo, Japan); two paratypes: "BRAZIL / PARA" (preserved in coll. L. SEKERKA, České Budějovice, Czech Republic).

ETYMOLOGY

Named after the state Amapa in Brazil, where the terra typica Serra do Navio is located.

DIAGNOSIS

The genus *Echoma* CHEVROLAT comprises only 11 species divided into two subgenera: nominotypical with 10 species and monotypic subgenus *Pseudomoplatia* SPAETH (*Omoplata albiventris* BOHEMAN, 1854 placed in all recent catalogues in the genus *Echoma* based on original description is not a member of this genus). The new species belongs to the nominotypical subgenus. *Echoma callangana* (SPAETH, 1942) distinctly differs in elytral disc without pale spots, only in explanate margin maculate while other species including *E. amapaensis* have disc with pale spots or completely pale. *Echoma anaglypta* (BOHEMAN, 1862) distinctly differs in almost whole elytra red with numerous black spots. *Echoma anaglyptoides* BOROWIEC, 1998 and *E. signata* (PANZER, 1798) differs in pale elytral spots marked with numerous black small spots. *Echoma clypeata* (PANZER, 1798) and *E. distincta* (BOHEMAN, 1854) differ in elytra mostly yellow to orange at most with apical 1/4 length black with metallic tint. *Echoma biplagosa* (BOHEMAN, 1854) and *E. bonfilsii* (BOHEMAN, 1854) differs in pale elytral pattern forming a broad contiguous band across anterior half of elytra, sometimes occupying 2/3 of elytral area and occasionally with several very small black spots, while in *E. amapaensis* n. sp. the pattern is distinctly constricted between disc and explanate margin, without additional dark spots. *Echoma confluens* (SPAETH, 1926) and *E. quadristillata* (BOHEMAN, 1862) have elytral pattern similar to *E. amapaensis* but groundcolour of spots in both relatives is orange to red while in the new species it is yellow. In both relatives humeral angles are much distinctly protruding anterad than in *E. amapaensis* with distinct angle between base of disc and anterior margin of humerus while in the new species anterior margin of elytra is almost straight. They are also separated geographically, *Echoma confluens* and *E. quadristillata* are Central American species distributed from Mexico to Panama while *E. amapaensis* was collected in north-eastern part of Brazil.

DESCRIPTION

Length: 10.00 mm, width: 10.15 mm, length of pronotum: 3.20 mm, width of pronotum: 5.55 mm, length/width ratio: 0.99, width/length ratio of pronotum: 1.73.

Pronotum black with indistinct green metallic tint, anterior angles narrowly reddish. Ground colour of elytra black with indistinct green metallic tint. On each elytron in anterior half a large yellowish-orange spot occupying a half of space on disc and forming a large fenestrated spot on explanate margin, along lateral margin of disc the pale spot distinctly constricted to 1/3 length of both spots of disc and explanate margin (fig. 7), or the spot is divided into two separate spots. Head, ventrites, legs and antennae black.

Pronotum almost rectangular, sides in basal 3/5 length parallel then distinctly narrowed anterad, anterior margin in the middle broadly and shallowly emarginated thus frons and antennal scrobes visible from above. Disc moderately convex, indistinctly bordered from explanate margin, surface microreticulate, dull, with fine and sparse pricks and short, smooth median line. Explanate margin horizontal, microreticulate, with extremely fine and sparse pricks appears impunctate, dull.

Scutellum very small, triangular. Base of elytra much wider than pronotum, anterior margin almost straight, without angle between anterior margin of disc and anterior margin of the explanate margin thus humeri only slightly protruding anterad. Anterior

margin of the explanate margin before humeral angle shallowly but distinctly emarginate thus the angles appear angulate, especially in lateral view. Disc in lateral view almost regularly convex but with maximum of convexity in postscutellar area (fig. 8). Whole disc with faint and sparse irregular punctation but on yellowish-orange spots slightly coarser than on dark background, interspaces with microreticulation but less visible on pale than on dark parts of disc thus pale spots appear slightly shiny but dark parts appear dull except slightly shiny humeri and elevated parts of suture. Marginal row indistinct in form of groups of slightly coarser punctures along border of disc. Explanate margin of elytra moderately declivous, very broad in the widest part only slightly narrower than half width of disc, elytra the widest in anterior 1/4 length then regularly narrowed posterad, apex broadly rounded. Surface of explanate margin as microreticulate as disc but punctuation distinctly finer, looks like pricks thus the margin appears partly impunctate. Extreme margin of elytra forms slightly elevated emargination.

Ventrates typical for the nominotypical subgenus, without diagnostic characters. Apex of elytral epipleura bare. Length ratio of antennal segments: 100:42:79:75:63:58:54:58:63:108.

DISTRIBUTION

Amapa and Pará States in Brazil. The most nearest distribution range borders are known for *E. anaglyptoides*, *E. clypeata*, *E. signata* known from French Guyana, and *E. biplagosa* known from Pará state of Brazil and French Guyana.

Hybosa santaritae n. sp.

(figs. 9-12)

TYPE MATERIAL

Holotype male: "FRENCH GUYANA / Cayenne / Depuis" (preserved in Department of Biodiversity and Evolutionary Taxonomy, University of Wrocław, Poland); paratype female: "Nanai River / Santa Rita / PERU / 10. IX. 2007 / Leg. H. ARAI" (preserved in National Science Museum, Tokyo, Japan).

ETYMOLOGY

Named after its locus typicus Santa Rita in Peru.

DIAGNOSIS

The genus *Hybosa* DUPONCHEL comprises only 10 species with strong sexual dimorphism. Females are sometimes difficult to identify. *Hybosa santaritae* belongs to the group of large species with strong elytral punctuation and males with straight but in the middle deeply triangular emarginate anterior margin of pronotum. The group comprises also *Hybosa insculpta* SPAETH, 1937 and *Hybosa mellicula* BOHEMAN, 1862. *Hybosa santaritae* distinctly differs from both relatives in shallow but coarse punctuation on the whole surface of explanate margin of elytra and thus the surface appears



9



10



11



12

9-12. *Hybosatantaritae* n. sp.: 9 – male dorsal, 10 – male lateral, 11 – female dorsal, 12 – female lateral
(digitally modified for better appearance)

distinctly irregular while in *H. insculpta* and *H. mellicula* the explanate margin of elytra is impunctate or with only few coarse punctures close to humeral angle, so that the surface of the margin appears regular. Interspaces of elytral disc in *H. santaritae* are more elevated and tend to form irregular folds or wrinkles thus sides of disc appear more irregular than in both relatives. *Hybosa mellicula* differs also in distinctly denser punctuation of pronotum. *Hybosa marginepunctata* BOROWIEC, 2011 recently described from Rondonia, Brazil has explanate margin of elytra coarsely punctate but differs in elytral epipleura black, and punctuation of the explanate margin marked with black.

DESCRIPTION

Length: male 9.30 mm, female 11.40 mm, width: male 8.2 mm, female 9.60 mm, length of pronotum: male 3.20 mm, female 3.60 mm, width of pronotum: male 6.25 mm, female 6.60 mm, length/width ratio: male 1.13, female 1.19, width/length ratio of pronotum: male 1.95, female 1.83. Sexual dimorphism distinct, males smaller and stouter than females, with broader pronotum, emarginated in the middle of anterior margin, sides of pronotum distinctly converging posterad, and anterior margin of explanate margin of elytra distinctly concave before humeral angle (figs. 9-12).

Pronotum and scutellum yellow to ochraceous. Elytra yellow to ochraceous including epipleura, punctures of disc black. In male the largest punctures at top of disc surrounded by darker ochraceous areola, in female on the top and anterior side of dorsal hump along suture runs dark brown stripe (figs. 9, 11). Head mostly yellow to ochraceous but elevated sides of clypeal plate brownish and labrum brown to black. Ventrites brown to black, sides of abdominal sterna with small yellow to ochraceous patches. Legs mostly dark brown to black, only inner margin of anterior tibiae ochraceous. Antennal segments 1-6 yellow to ochraceous, segment 7 brown to black, segments 8-11 black.

MALE (fig. 9, 10). Pronotum very broad, anterior margin in the middle with broad and deep triangular emargination but head not visible from above, sides broadly rounded, distinctly converging posterad, base on each side bisinuate thus basal angles slightly protruding posterad and base of pronotum appears trilobate. Disc moderately convex, border between disc and explanate margin impressed anterolaterally and close to base, surface finely and sparsely punctate (similar as in *Hybosa insculpta* but distinctly sparser than in *H. mellicula*), punctures arranged irregularly, on top of disc finer and sparser than on sides, thin median line visible along whole length of disc except praescutellar lobe. Interspaces with microreticulation but slightly shiny. Explanate margin narrow, on sides partly divided by transverse elevation, surface with very fine and sparse punctuation, shiny, mostly transparent with honeycomb structure.

Scutellum small, triangular. Elytra much wider than pronotum, anterior margin of disc distinctly bisinuate, anterior margin of explanate margin concave thus humeral angle angulate, elytral margin behind humerus straight, sides of elytra regularly rounded, elytra widest in 2/5 length then regularly converging posterad, apex broadly rounded. Disc strongly convex, gibbous with shallow postcutellar impressions but without principal or lateral impressions. Punctuation coarse but tends to form more or less regular two sutural

rows. Punctures disposed irregularly, the most coarse and dense groups laterally and posterolaterally to the hump then interspaces partly narrower than puncture diameter, slightly smaller and sparser punctures group along sides and the smallest and sparser on slope, then interspaces mostly wider than puncture diameter. Surface of sides of disc partly irregular, tends to form irregular folds or wrinkles, indistinctly microreticulate, slightly shiny. Marginal row distinct, its punctures distinctly coarser than those on sides of disc, sparse, interspaces broad, partly elevated, lateral fold broad, humeral fold indistinct. Explanate margin strongly declivous, narrow, in the widest part approximately five times narrower than disc. Its surface irregular, close to humeral angle 5-6 coarse and deep punctures, along border between disc and explanate margin irregular row of punctures approximately twice smaller than those close to humeral angle, rest of surface with shallow punctuation separated by low folds. Interspaces microreticulate but slightly shiny. Apex of elytral epipleura with sparse erect setae.

Ventrites typical for the genus without diagnostic characters.

FEMALE (fig. 11, 12). Pronotum less broad than in male with anterior margin softly but regularly convex, without median emargination, sides less converging posterad. Anterior margin of explanate margin of elytra straight thus humeral angles rounded but elytral margin behind the angle shallowly emarginated and elytral outline appears less regularly circular than in male. Other characters as in male.

DISTRIBUTION

Both type specimens were collected in widely separated localities, the holotype in French Guyana close to the capital city and the paratype in the Loreto Region of Peru, but both relatives *Hybosoma insculpta* and *H. mellicula* have also a broad distribution range from Loreto in Peru to French Guyana; *H. mellicula* occurs also throughout Central America from Mexico to Panama.

Omaspides (s. str.) *curiosa* n. sp. (figs. 13, 14)

TYPE MATERIAL

Holotype: "Manaus / BRAZIL / 28. X. 1996 / Leg. H. ARAI" (preserved in National Science Museum, Tokyo, Japan).

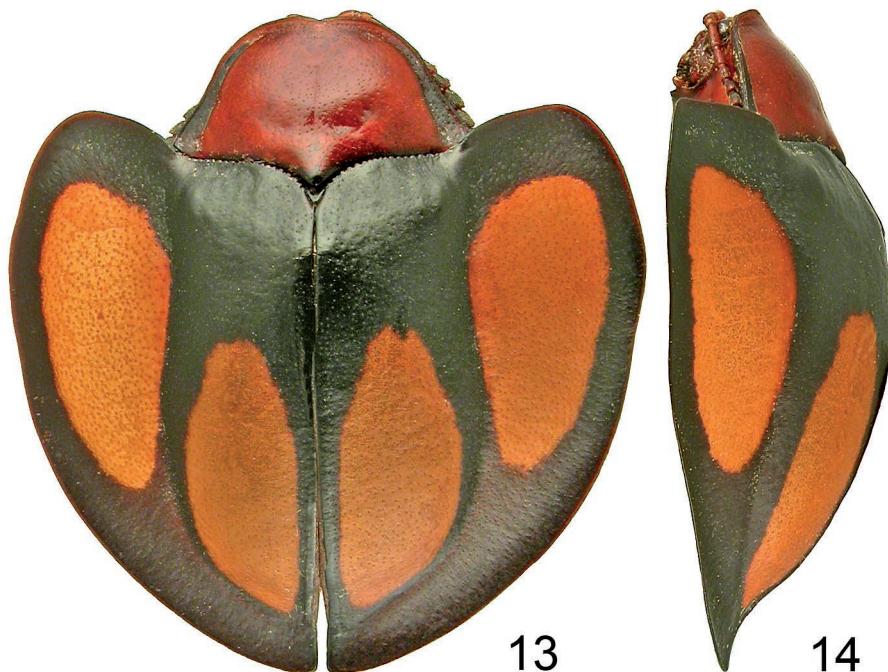
ETYMOLOGY

Named after its distinct and curious appearance within the genus *Omaspides*.

DIAGNOSIS

A very distinct species of the nominotypical subgenus. The genus *Omaspides* CHEVROLAT, 1837 comprises 39 species, 33 of them are members of the nominotypical subgenus. Only 11 species have pronotum mostly or completely yellow to reddish, without metallic tint: *Omaspides clathrata* (LINNAEUS, 1758), *O. iheringi* (SPAETH, 1909), *O. limbipennis* SPAETH, 1922, *O. nigrolineata* BOHEMAN, 1854, *O. pallidipennis* (BOHEMAN, 1854),

O. picaflorensis BOROWIEC, 2010, *O. pulchella* BALY, 1859 b, *O. trichroa* (BOHEMAN, 1854), *O. tricolorata* (BOHEMAN, 1854), *O. trifasciata* (FABRICIUS, 1787), and *O. curiosa* n. sp. None of the described species have elytral pattern with two orange spots on slope and a large orange fenestrated spots on explanate margin of elytra. *O. iheringi*, *O. pallidipennis*, *O. trichroa* and *O. tricolorata* differ in elytra completely or mostly yellow with at least darken suture, basal and lateral margin and occasionally with very small black spot at half length of disc while in *O. curiosa* ground colour of elytra is black. *O. limbipennis* and *O. nigrolineata* have ground colour of elytra yellow and suture, lateral margin of disc, humeral and apical parts of explanate margin black. *O. picaflorensis* distinctly differs in the whole elytra with broad, red reticulation. *O. clathrata* and *O. trifasciata* differ in ground colour of elytra reddish and suture, lateral margin of disc and basal and lateral margin of elytra more or less broadly black and large reddish spot on explanate margin with one or three transverse, black bands. Only *O. quadrifenestrata* SPAETH, 1907 has similar pattern of elytra with two apical spots on disc and large, fenestrated spots on explanate margins but differs in pronotum black with indistinct metallic tint and pale dorsal spots yellow, not reddish as in *O. curiosa*. The new species is also unique in humeri distinctly protruding anterad and humeral angles forming obtuse angle while in all other species of the nominotypical subgenus humeri are not or only slightly protruding anterad and humeral angles broadly rounded.



13, 14. *Omaspides curiosa* n. sp.: 13 – dorsal, 14 – lateral (digitally modified for better appearance)

DESCRIPTION

Length: 12.70 mm, width: 12.20 mm, length of pronotum: 3.30 mm, width of pronotum: 5.65 mm, length/width ratio: 1.04, width/length ratio of pronotum: 1.71. Body very broad, humeri distinctly protruding anterad (fig. xx).

Pronotum reddish, basal 2/3 length of explanate margin black. Scutellum black. Elytral disc black, without metallic tint, in apical half with two very large, elongate orange spots. Explanate margin of elytra black without metallic tint, in anterior half with very large, elongate, orange fenestrated spots (fig. 13). Thorax reddish, prosternal process on sides slightly infuscate, abdomen yellowish, in mid part slightly darker than on sides. Antennal segments 1-4 reddish, segment 5 reddish but infuscate on apex, segment 6 reddish basally infuscate apically, segments 7-11 black. Legs yellowish-red.

Pronotum semicircular, anterior margin in the middle with small, shallow emargination, sides shallowly concave. Disc convex with thin median line, surface shiny with fine and sparse punctuation. Explanate margin impunctate, dull.

Elytra much wider than pronotum, basal margin of disc with fine crenulation, humeri distinctly protruding anterad, humeral angles with obtuse angle, especially in lateral view. Elytra widest in 1/4 length, then very slightly concave and moderately narrowing posterad, apex subangulate. Disc regularly convex (fig. 14), without impressions, surface dull with extremely fine, sparse pricks. Explanate margin very broad, in the widest part slightly wider than half width of disc, surface dull with very fine and moderately dense punctuation. Apex of elytral epipleura bare.

Ventrites typical for the nominotypical subgenus, without diagnostic characters.

DISTRIBUTION

Brazil: Amazonas. It is seventh species of the nominotypical subgenus known from this Brazilian province.

Omocerus (s. str.) tenebrosus n. sp. (figs. 15-17)

TYPE MATERIAL

Holotype female: "Caserio VistoBuen. / Riv. Mazan, Iquitos / Peru / 13. II. 2004" (preserved in National Science Museum, Tokyo, Japan); paratype male: "Comunidad de Belen / Tigre Riv. PERU / 23. IV. 2003 / Leg. H. ARAI" (preserved in Department of Biodiversity and Evolutionary Taxonomy, University of Wrocław, Poland).

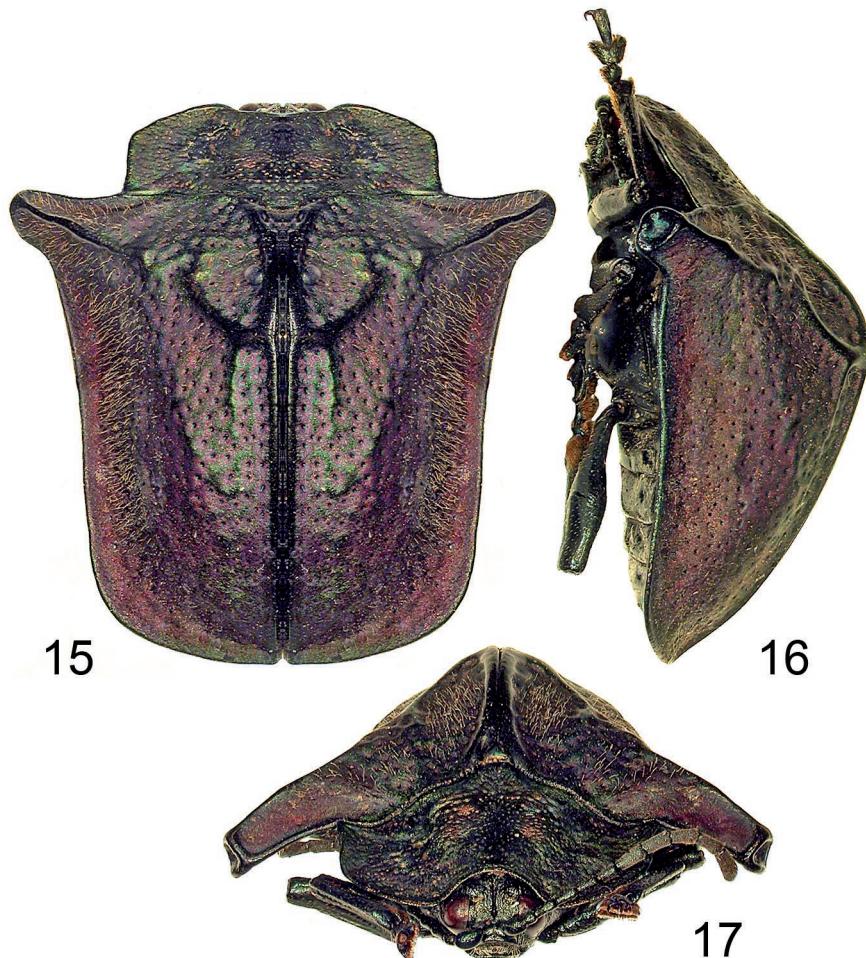
ETYMOLOGY

Latin "*tenebrosus*" means dark, named after its dark coloured dorsum without a distinct metallic shiny tint.

DIAGNOSIS

A member of the nominotypical subgenus. It belongs to the group of species with at least a single puncture in scutellar row, dark colour, without shiny metallic tint, pronotum

fine to moderately punctate, never rugose, moderately coarse and sparse to moderately dense elytral punctuation. The group comprises *Omocerus clavareaui* (SPAETH, 1913), *O. ignava* (BOHEMAN, 1850), *O. reichei* (BOHEMAN, 1850) and *O. tenebrosus* n. sp. *Omocerus ignava* distinctly differs in very sparse punctuation of pronotum, sparser punctuation of elytra with punctures not surrounded by impressed areola of different colour than interspaces and top of disc without costae surrounding posterior border of postscutellar impressions (in *O. tenebrosus* the punctuation of disc is distinctly denser, punctuation of elytra slightly denser but at least of top of disc punctures are surrounded by slightly impressed areola which is coloured dark brown while interspaces are green and the paler interspaces form at least behind the top of elytra more or less visible



15-17. *Omocerus tenebrosus* n. sp.: 15 – dorsal, 16 – lateral, 17 – anterolateral (digitally modified for better appearance)

green reticulation; basal border of postscutellar impressions is surrounded by distinct costate elevations). *Omocerus reichei* differs in coarser but sparser elytral punctuation, broader hump of disc but elytral suture before and behind the hump not elevated and top of disc without costae surrounding posterior border of postscutellar impressions. *Omocerus clavareaui* differs in punctuation on whole elytral surface surrounded by distinctly impressed areola which is coloured darker than slightly elevated interspaces thus surface appears reticulate with blue, purple or brown eyes of the net; its top of disc has a rudimental costae surrounding posterior margin of postscutellar impressions but they are not as high and shiny as in *O. tenebrosus*.

DESCRIPTION

Length: male 12.70 mm, female 14.30 mm, width: male 10.70 mm, female 12.00 mm, length of pronotum: male 3.90 mm, female 4.20 mm, width of pronotum: male 7.50 mm, female 8.30 mm, length/width ratio: male and female 1.19, width/length ratio of pronotum: male 1.92, female 1.98. Body stout, almost parallel-sided, apex softly rounded (fig. 15).

Pronotal disc black with indistinct green metallic tint and partly a violet-brown patches, explanate margin mostly violet-brown with indistinct metallic tint, margins dark metallic green. Elytra mostly dark violet-brown with indistinct metallic tint, elevated reticulation of basal area and behind the top of disc partly dark metallic green. Head, ventrites and legs black with more or less distinct dark metallic tint, antennae black.

Pronotum rectangular, sides in basal half parallel or slightly converging posterad, in anterior half strongly converging anterad, anterior margin broadly and deeply emarginated, head visible from above. Disc moderately convex, on top with four small impressions and sparse punctuation. Punctures of various size, the largest on violet-brown patches and on lateral impressions, the smallest on anterior half of disc, distance between punctures mostly wider than puncture diameter, surface never appears rugose, interspaces finely microreticulate, mostly dull only on top of disc with small, irregular shiny patches. Explanate margin flat, microreticulate, dull, with sparse and moderately coarse punctuation.

Scutellum small, triangular. Base of elytra much wider than pronotum, humeral branches in male as long as four basal antennal segments combined, in female almost twice shorter. Disc strongly convex, gibbous (fig. 16), elytral hump with well-marked narrow, elevated sutural margins, and very distinct costate elevations surrounding posterior border of postscutellar impressions, humeral branches with sharp median costa running obliquely down (fig. 17). Scutellar row with only 1-2 punctures. Punctuation of disc moderately coarse and sparse, distance between punctures always wider than puncture diameter. Punctures in basal impression and behind the hump surrounded by slightly impressed areola with slightly elevated interspaces thus surface appears slightly reticulate but on sides of disc and on slope punctuation without impressed areola. Interspaces mostly microreticulate and dull, only elevated costae and interspaces around impressed areolae partly shiny. In female the anterior and posterior surfaces of lateral branches and sides of disc with long, dense, erect hair, in male only anterior and posterior surfaces of lateral branches with sparse erect hair. Narrow explanate

margin of elytra mostly impunctate, microreticulate dull, only with few moderately coarse punctures in humeral and posterolateral part. Apex of elytral epipleura in both sexes with sparse erect setae.

DISTRIBUTION

Peru: Loreto Region. Its relatives are members of Amazonian and submountain forests, *O. clavareaui* occurs in submountains of Napo, Pichincha and Sucumbios Provinces of Ecuador, *O. ignava* in N Bolivia and Pará State of Brazil, and *O. reichei* is widespread from Colombia to Bolivia eastward to Pará State of Brazil.

Stolas atalayaensis n. sp.

(figs. 18-20)

TYPE MATERIAL

Holotype female: "Peru, Atalaya / VIII. 1996 / H. Arai Leg" (preserved in National Science Museum, Tokyo, Japan); paratype female: "ECUADOR / Morona Santiago / Palora / 21-30.XI.1994" (preserved in Department of Biodiversity and Evolutionary Taxonomy, University of Wrocław, Poland).

ETYMOLOGY

Named after its locus typicus Atalaya of Ucayali Region in Peru.

DIAGNOSIS

The genus *Stolas* BILLBERG with 185 species is one of the most speciose within tortoise beetles. Although it has never been revised, an unpublished key to all species and division of the genus into species groups by Franz SPAETH is available. According to studies on spermathecae the species groups are partly monophyletic and partly artificial (BOROWIEC & POMORSKA 2009) but they are quite practical for diagnostic purposes. *Stolas atalayensis* belongs to the group of species close to *Stolas discoides* (LINNAEUS, 1758)=group I in SPAETH's classification. This group contains moderately large to large species with body length 12-18 mm, distinct sexual dimorphism with males distinctly stouter than female, dorsum black and often with metallic lustre, elytral punctuation coarse, often with a groups of coarser punctures, especially on pale spots, and pronotal disc regularly convex or more or less angulate but never tuberculate. Several species of the group are polymorphic and partly difficult to identify. The group comprises 19 species. The new species is close to a group of species without reticulation on elytral disc and without patches of dense vestiture, with distinctly marked postscutellar impressions, and elytral pattern forming spots only on explanate margin sometimes reaching border of posterolateral part of disc but never with pale spots in anterior half or top of disc. Only forms of *Stolas comis* (SPAETH, 1932) without spots on elytral disc and forms of *S. discoides* (LINNAEUS, 1758) with spots only on explanate margin belong here. *Stolas discoides* differs in distinctly smaller size (the largest females are 15.6 mm in length), and slimmer body with maximum width in posthumeral part then

distinctly converging posterad. *S. discoides* never forms aberrations with pale pattern forming large oval spot in anterior half of the explanate margin or occupying almost whole surface of the margin, if pattern is present then forms a small round spots in anterior third of the explanate margin, or two spots: first in anterior third and second slightly behind mid length of the explanate margin. *Stolas comis* is of similar size to *S. atalayensis*, but differs in elytral pattern forming always two spots on explanate margin, sometimes narrowly coalescent along border of disc and usually also with spots on disc. Due to the large size, body shape and elytral pattern *S. atalayaensis* at first glance is similar to some species of the tribe Goniocheniini, especially *Goniochenia (Baranosa) haroldi* (WAGENER, 1877) but differs in claws with basal tooth while in the genus *Goniochenia* WEISE claws are simple.

DESCRIPTION

Length: male 16.30 mm, female 18.10 mm, width: male 14.80 mm, female 15.10 mm, length of pronotum: male and female 4.40 mm, width of pronotum: male 8.70 mm, female 9.35 mm, length/width ratio: male 1.10, female 1.20, width/length ratio of pronotum: male 1.98., female 2.13.

Pronotum black with green or cupreous-green metallic tint, anterior margin laterally to median emargination narrowly reddish. Scutellum black. Elytra mostly black with green metallic tint, in the paratype specimen explanate margin and posterolateral part of disc with reddish large spots marked by numerous small black spots composed with punctures surrounded by black areola (fig. 18), in the holotype specimen the spot is limited only to the explanate margin and forms large oval patch slightly in front of the mid length of elytra (fig. 19). Head, ventrites and legs black, in holotype only sides of abdominal sterna with small, transverse reddish spots, in paratype central part of metathorax and abdomen reddish brown. Antennae black, underside of four basal segments partly yellowish.

Pronotum transverse, with broadly rounded sides, anterior margin deeply emarginate in regular arch, head visible from above, basal corners almost rectangular. Disc only slightly convex (fig. 20), on top with two small but deep and on sides with shallow impressions, surface microreticulate, dull, mostly with very small and sparse pricks, only at base close to praescutellar lobe groups of moderately coarse punctures. Explanate margin indistinctly bordered from disc, impunctate with only fine, sparse pricks, microreticulate, dull. Anterior and lateral parts of disc and explanate margin covered with very short, sparse, adherent to semierect hair.

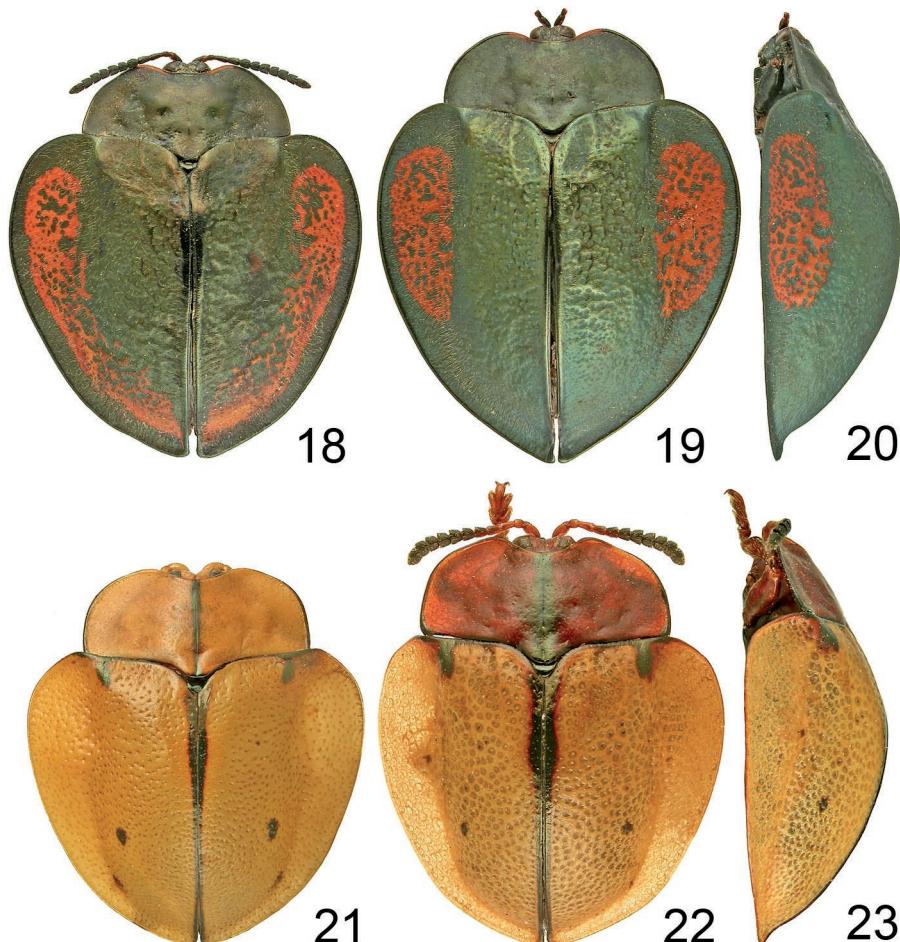
Scutellum small, triangular. Base of elytra much wider than disc, humeri broadly rounded, elytra widest in basal 1/3 length then distinctly converging posterad, apex angulate. Disc regularly convex, with well-marked postscutellar impression bordered by low but distinct elevation. Punctuation of disc completely irregular, coarse to very coarse, punctures of various size, the largest group in central part of disc then are very dense, almost touching each other and surface of disc appears more or less irregular. At base and on slope of disc punctures smaller and sparser than in central part of disc with distance between punctures from slightly narrower to twice wider than puncture diameter. Marginal row indistinct and border between disc and explanate margin dis-

pear. Explanate margin moderately declivous, in the widest part slightly narrower than 1/3 width of disc. Dark part of the margin impunctate, reddish spot with moderately coarse punctures but they appear larger due to surrounding black areola, distance between punctures mostly wider than puncture diameter. Whole surface of elytra with microreticulation, from dull to slightly shiny, especially on top of disc, with sparse erect hair, the longest on explanate margin and sides of disc and gradually shorter to the top of disc.

Ventrates without diagnostic characters.

DISTRIBUTION

Ecuador: Morona Santiago province and Ucayali region of Peru.



18-20. *Stolas antalayaensis* n. sp.: 18 – paratype from Ecuador dorsal, 19 – holotype from Peru dorsal, 20 – holotype from Peru lateral; 21-23. *Stolas pucallpaensis* n. sp.: 21 – holotype dorsal, 22 – paratype dorsal, 23 – paratype lateral (digitally modified for better appearance)

***Stolas pucallpaensis* n. sp.**
(figs. 21-23)

TYPE MATERIAL

Holotype male: "PUCALLPA, PERU / 29-II 9-V 1989 / LUISU COLL" (preserved in National Science Museum, Tokyo, Japan); paratype male: "PUCALLPA, PERU / 29-II 9-V 1989 / WILSON COLL" (preserved in Department of Biodiversity and Evolutionary Taxonomy, University of Wrocław, Poland).

ETYMOLOGY

Named after its locus typicus Pucallpa of Ucayali Region in Peru.

DIAGNOSIS

A member of group J in SPAETH's classification (see first sentences in the diagnosis of *Stolas atalayaensis*). The group comprises usually small to moderate species with length 6-12 mm, with distinct sexual dimorphism, elytra always regularly convex, never gibbous or tuberculate, dorsum often mostly of partly pale coloured, yellow or reddish, and elytral punctuation usually fine to moderately coarse but sometimes with groups of coarse punctures. The group contains 24 species, but only 10 have pronotum and elytra mostly yellow: pale forms of *Stolas isthmica* (CHAMPION, 1893), *S. kraatzi* (BOHEMAN, 1862), *S. lineaticollis* (BOHEMAN, 1850), *S. nigrolineata* (CHAMPION, 1893), *S. obvoluta* (BOHEMAN, 1862), pale forms of *S. pertusa* (BOHEMAN, 1850), *S. plagicollis* (BOHEMAN, 1850), *S. sanramonensis* BOROWIEC, 2005, *S. schaumi* (BOHEMAN, 1850), and *S. suturalis* (FABRICIUS, 1777). Pale forms of *Stolas isthmica*, *S. pertusa* and *S. suturalis* with yellow elytra and yellow or reddish pronotum with black median line differ in punctuation of mid part of 1/3 length of elytral disc (homologous to principal impression) distinctly coarser than in surrounding parts of the disc, while in *S. pucallpaensis* and other 8 relatives punctuation of central part of disc is uniform with no group of coarser punctures. *Stolas kraatzi* differs in pronotum without black median line and elytra suture and lateral margin broadly margined by black. *Stolas nigrolineata* differs in elytral disc along side with black narrow bands and explanate margin of pronotum margined broadly by black. *S. plagicollis* differs in pronotum without black median line but usually with two round brown spots and size of males above 7.5 mm. *S. sanramonensis* differs in elytra except black suture with thin black lines extending from base of elytra at humeral callus to 1/4-1/3 length of disc. Forms of *Stolas schaumi* with black median line on pronotum differ in length above 10 mm, lateral margin of elytra and basal corners of pronotum broadly margined with black and pronotal black median line usually very broad, forming broad band. *Stolas lineaticollis* and *S. obvoluta* at first glance look the most similar but differ in large size (length of males above 8 mm), base of humerus and posterolateral parts of disc without black spots, and suture narrowly black with dark markings not extending behind border of sutural rand. *S. pucallpaensis* with length of males below 6.6 mm is one of the smallest species of the genus *Stolas*, only the smallest specimens of *S. isthmica* and *S. sanramonensis* have similar size.

DESCRIPTION

Length: 5.95-6.50 mm, width: 5.25-5.40 mm, length of pronotum: 1.80-2.10 mm, width of pronotum: 3.55-3.90 mm, length/width ratio: 1.13-1.20, width/length ratio of pronotum: 1.86-1.97.

Pronotum yellow or reddish, with thin, black median line, slightly broader in form with reddish background than in yellow form. Basal 2/3 length of elevated part of lateral pronotal margin narrowly marked with black. Scutellum black. Elytra yellow with black basal margin, black suture with dark marking reaching behind the elevated sutural rand, black spot on humeral calli, and small brown to black spot in posterolateral part of disc. The holotype specimen has also a small brown spot behind posterolateral spots, close to border of disc (fig. 21), the paratype specimen has black suture behind scutellum margined narrowly by red (fig. 22). Head, ventrites and legs yellow to reddish-yellow, lateral plates of thorax with infuscate margins, abdominal sterna on side and across posterior margins more or less infuscate. Antennal segment 1-5 yellow, segment 6 brownish-black dorsally yellowish ventrally, segments 7-11 black.

Pronotum transverse, with broadly rounded sides, anterior margin deeply emarginate in regular arch, head visible from above, basal corners rectangular. Disc only slightly convex (fig. 23), on sides with small round impressions and distinct impression on praescutellar lobe. Surface regular, impunctate with only very fine, sparse pricks, microreticulate, dull. Explanate margin indistinctly bordered from disc, impunctate with only very fine, sparse pricks, microreticulate, dull.

Scutellum small, semicircular. Base of elytra only slightly wider than disc, humeri broadly rounded, elytra widest in basal 1/4 length then converging posterad, apex subangulate. Disc almost regularly convex, no distinct impressions or elevations. Punctuation of disc completely irregular, moderately coarse, the largest on sides of disc and gradually smaller to suture and apex but without groups of punctures distinctly coarser from surrounding one. Distance between punctures from slightly narrower to twice wider than puncture diameter. Marginal row indistinct but border between disc and explanate margin well visible due to difference between large punctures on border area of disc and smaller punctuation along border of the explanate margin. Interspaces flat, microreticulate, surface of top of disc appears slightly shiny and on sides of disc and slope opaque. Explanate margin moderately declivous, in the widest part as wide as 1/3 width of disc. Surface with fine and dense punctuation, punctures smaller than those on sides of disc but similarly dense. Interspaces microreticulate, from slightly shiny to opaque.

Ventrites without diagnostic characters.

DISTRIBUTION

Ucayali Region of Peru.

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