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South American Coccinellidae (Coleoptera), Part XVII: systematic revision of Western Hemisphere Cephaloscymnini (Coccinellinae) with description of a cryptic new genus and species of Coccidulini (Coccinellinae)

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South American Coccinellidae (Coleoptera), Part XVII: systematic revision of Western Hemisphere Cephaloscymnini (Coccinellinae) with description of a cryptic new genus and species of Coccidulini (Coccinellinae)

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Abstract. Genera of Cephaloscymnini (Coleoptera: Coccinellidae: Coccidulinae) are discussed and a key to all recognized genera and species is provided. *Succinctonotum*, **new genus**, is proposed. *Scymnus laboulbenii* Mulsant and *Prodilis maculata* Weise are transferred to *Neaporia* as **new combinations**. *Prodiloides bipunctata* Weise, and *Neaporia compta* are transferred to *Prodilis* as **new combinations**. *Neaporia cuprea* Gorham is considered a **junior synonym** of *Neaporia viridiscens* Gorham and *Cephaloscymnus bruchi* Weise a **junior synonym** of *Prodilis volgus* Mulsant. **New species** described in *Cephaloscymnus* are *C. beulah*, *C. candice*, *C. juanita*. **New species** described in *Neaporia* are *N. becky*, *N. bobbie*, *N. brandy*, *N. carole*, *N. cassandra*, *N. christy*, *N. daisy*, *N. deanna*, *N. dianne*, *N. felicia*, *N. gwendolyn, N. hilda*, *N. irma*, *N. jennie*, *N. jenny*, *N. kay*, *N. kayla*, *N. kristine*, *N. leah*, *N. lena*, *N. leona*, *N. longifrons*, *N. mabel*, *N. mae*, *N. margie*, *N. marsha*, *N. miriam*, *N. misty*, *N. myrtle*, *N. naomi*, *N. nina, N. nora*, *N. olga*, *N. opal*, *N. patsy*, *N. penny*, *N. priscilla*, *N. shelley*, *N. sonia*, *N. tracey*, and *N. violet*. **New species** described in *Succinctonotum* is *S. frosti*. **New species** described in *Prodilis* are *P. ada*, *P. alberta*, *P. alison*, *P. amelia, P. angie*, *P. araguaensis*, *P. bartletti*, *P. belinda*, *P. blanche*, *P. brandi*, *P. cecilia*, *P. claire*, *P. cora*, *P. dubitalis*, *P. erika*, *P. eunice*, *P. fannie*, *P. faye*, *P. flora*, *P. geneva*, *P. guadalupe*, *P. harriet*, *P. hattie*, *P. inez*, *P. iris*, *P. isabel*, *P. jan*, *P. janie*, *P. joanna*, *P. jodi*, *P. katrina*, *P. kristi*, *P. kristy*, *P. lindsey*, *P. lola*, *P. lula*, *P. lynda*, *P. madeline, P. maggie*, *P. mamie*, *P. margarita*, *P. maryann*, *P. melody*, *P. molly*, *P. monique*, *P. natasha*, *P. olivia*, *P. pecki*, *P. ramona*, *P. rosie*, *P. sabrina*, *P. sandy*, *P. shelley*, *P. sherri*, *P. sheryl*, *P. sonya*, *P. susie*, and *P. yvette*. *Ponaria*, **new genus** of Coccidulini is proposed. *Neaporia caerulea* Gorham is transferred to *Ponaria* as a **new combination**. N**ew species** described in *Ponaria* are *P. daviesi*, *P. hurtadoi*, and *P. paprzyckii*. Lectotypes are **here designated** for *Neaporia arrowi*, *N. coelestis, N. metallica, N. guatemalana*, *N. indagator*, and *Prodilis pallidifrons*.

Key Words. Keys, illustrations.

Introduction

Cephaloscymnini are highly distinctive Coccinellidae because of the large, porrect head, elongate, somewhat parallel sided eyes, and a genal shelf anterior and lateral to eye. It is a primarily Neotropical tribe apparently without similar Old-World relatives. *Cephaloscymnus* Crotch is known from the eastern United States, southern Arizona, California, Texas, and Mexico. *Prodilis* Mulsant and all other genera occur from Mexico to southern Brazil.

A new genus of Coccidulini is described and included here because of its remarkable resemblance to members of Cephaloscymnini. This is possibly an instance of mimicry because the frons and head structure in general is like that of cephaloscymnine species and will cause this taxon to be confused with members of that tribe.

Members of Cephaloscymnini are not well known in relative terms compared to many Coccinellidae taxa because of seemingly cryptic habitat and unknown food preferences. Many species are represented

by a single specimen or a very short series. It appears that more species exist than are presently known because each collection examined contained many taxa not previously seen. Nomenclatorial history is summed up as follows.

Mulsant (1850) first described a member of this tribe as *Prodilis pallidifrons* in his division "Ortaliens." Crotch (1873) described *Cephaloscymnus* for a single North American species placing it in his "Hyperaspides." Gorham (1897) described 14 specimens in *Neaporia* Gorham in his "Ortaliides" but was clearly unaware of Mulsant's previous description of *Prodilis*. Weise (1902) described *Prodilis maculata* and in 1904 synonymized *Neaporia* with *Prodilis*. Weise (1922) erected the genus *Prodiloides* for *Prodiloides bipunctata*. Casey (1908) added the genus *Aneaporia* and Brèthes (1925a) described *Neaporia arrowi* and *N. gorhami*. Korschefsky (1931) put all previously described species not in *Cephaloscymnus* in *Prodilis* with *Neaporia* as a synonym and *Aneaporia* as a subgenus, he also placed *Cephalocymnus* in Scymnini. Gordon (1985) erected Cephaloscymnini for *Cephaloscymnus* Crotch and related genera such as *Prodilis*, etc., placing them in the then recognized subfamily Sticholotidinae.

Changes to Coccinellidae classification made by Seago et al. (2011) impact the status of variously traditionally recognized tribes and subfamilies. Only Microweisinae and Coccinellinae are now recognized as subfamilies. Cephaloscymnini is classified as part of Coccinellinae, and Scymnini is synonymized under Coccidulini within Coccinellinae.

Biology. Prey records are unknown for members of Cephaloscymnini. *Phenococcus gossypii* Townsend and Cockerell and "bamboo scale" are listed on labels as prey, but these almost certainly result from observation of accidental associations. Habitat records are available for some Central American species because of collecting conducted by Henry Hespenheide, University of California, Los Angeles (pers. comm., label data) and chemical fogging research on *Luehea seemannii* Planch and Triana. (Tiliaceae) conducted by representatives of the Smithsonian Institution. Several species were taken from fogging of *Luehea seemannii*. Hespenheide found specimens on bark of various trees such as *Cecropia* (Cecroplaceae), *Coccoloba* (Polygonaceae), *Ficus* (Moraceae), *Heliocarpus* (Malvaceae), *Ochrosoma lagopus* Sw. (Malvaceae), and *Pentaclethra* (Fabaceae). In spite of this habitat data, prey records remain unknown. Hespenheide (pers. comm.) states that he collected specimens of "*Prodilis*" from tree trunks that were sometimes inhabited by small, red endomychids. He feels that the "*Prodilis*–endomychid resemblance is probably mimicry, since (a) bright colors are probably aposematic from one or both sides, (b) the species occur together in the same microhabitat, and (c) coccinellids are involved in other mimicry complexes."

Materials and Methods

Dissections. Both sexes should be dissected when examining specimens of Brachiacanthini. A specific technique consists of softening a specimen in hot water, removing the abdomen, placing it in a dilute solution of potassium or sodium hydroxide until muscle and fat are removed, rinsing abdomen and genitalic structures in clean water, and placing cleaned structures in glycerin for examination. Genitalia may be stored in several ways, but here they were stored in glycerin in microvials.

Types. Lectotypes for many species are designated to stabilize current classification for future researchers. Lectotype and paralectotype labels were affixed to specimens so designated throughout. Type specimens were examined for all specific taxa unless otherwise indicated. Detailed information is included under "Type locality," "Type depository," and "Remarks."

Names. Because of the large number of new names necessary, traditional methods of selecting names were not used. Instead, names were formed as nouns in apposition using female given names, except where otherwise noted.

Locality records. Locality records listed in the text were taken from specimens actually examined; published records were not accepted because genitalia, nearly always the defining criteria at the species

level, were not examined by previous authors. All information listed for new taxa is given exactly as it appears on labels, with correction of any obviously incorrect spelling.

Specimen imaging. Specimens were imaged using a Canon 60D digital camera with various macro lenses depending on the image type and amount of magnification needed. All habitus images were taken as stacks of approximately 20 individual images utilizing the Stackshot® control system and subsequent auto montage in Helicon Focus®. Images were then imported into Photoshop for final processing and plate layout. Genitalic imaging was completed with the structure immersed in glycerin.

Collection codens. Specimens were borrowed from several institutions for this study. The following acronyms denote depositories for specimens used herein.

BMNH — Natural History Museum, London, UK
CMNC — Canadian Museum of Nature, Ottawa, Canada
CMNH — Carnegie Museum of Natural History, Pittsburgh, PA, USA
DZUP — Coleção Entomológica Pe. J.S. Moure, Department of Zoology, Universidade Federal do Paraná, Brazil
MBR — Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales, Buenos Aires, Argentina
MZSP — Museo de Zoologia, Sao Paul, Brazil
USNM — United States National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC, USA
ZMHB — Zoologisches Museum, Humboldt Universität, Berlin, Germany

Systematics

Diagnostic characters in Cephaloscymnini. Coccinellidae morphological structures, both external and internal, were discussed and illustrated by Gordon (1985) and Gordon et al. (2013).

Color and surface sculpture. Color, particularly dorsal pattern, is significant and is a primary distinguishing character. Discrete maculation is often present, but differentiation in base color is useful. Surface appearance is influenced nearly always by different sizes of punctures, rarely by surface sculpture.

Head. Width and shape of frons varies from narrow across base of frons with apex wider (*Neaporia)* (Fig. 47), to wide throughout with lateral margins parallel or nearly so (*Cephaloscymnus*) (Fig. 2). The apical palpomere is always large and or long and varies somewhat in shape between genera. *Neaporia* species have a slender palpomere usually tapered in apical ½ to narrow apex. (Fig. 48, 305) Other genera have a slender palpomere not apically tapered or a large, wide palpomere widened from base to apex (Fig. 306, 307).

Prosternum. A lateral carina on each side of the apical process is absent (*Neaporia)* or present (*Cephaloscymnus*, *Prodilis*). These carinae are nearly always at a lateral margin, rarely inside a margin except sometimes in apical 1/4 or 1/3 (Fig. 317). Prosternal process shape is a primary character with the process varying from long to short, wide to narrow, apically expanded to conceal mouthparts, or not. *Succinctonotum* has the process reduced to a nearly flat, short strip. Text description of prosternum or mesosternum refers only to the median process of each structure.

Pro–, meso–, and metasterna. *Neaporia* males often have these structures deeply depressed medially (Fig. 61), all remaining genera have male venters usually rounded or flat (Fig. 317).

Male genitalia. The phallobase is symmetrical, of the same general type found in many taxa of Coccinellidae. Species in all genera are arranged in general by genitalic similarities.

Cephaloscymnini Gordon

Cephaloscymnini Gordon 1985: 66

Small Coccinellinae, length 1.1–3.4 mm; body form variable from slender, elongate to large, rounded. Dorsally pubescent. Head prominent, porrect, exposed, deflected ventrally; eye large, narrow, elongate, finely faceted; apex of clypeus truncate, lateral angle abruptly rounded; frons elongate, narrow or wide, anterolateral angle raised around antennal insertion, angle slightly concealing basal antennal article; frontal extension onto eye short, less than ½ width of eye; gena expanded into a grooved shelf anterior to eye for reception of antenna; antenna short, with 9 articles, club with 3 articles; apical article of maxillary palpus large, elongate, usually narrowed at apex in *Neaporia,* widened from base to apex or sides parallel in other genera, apex obliquely truncate; mandible apically bidentate. Pronotum short, deeply excavated for reception of head; lateral border more or less explanate, anterolateral angle explanate, produced forward. Prosternum pronounced, sometimes developed medially to conceal mouthparts in repose; prosternal process usually large, extended basally except *Succinctonotum* with prosternum not well developed. Prothoracic hypomeron without fossa except some *Prodilis* species with large fossae. Epipleuron narrow or wide, not foveate for reception of femoral apices except some *Prodilis* taxa with feeble depressions. Meso–, metasterna usually wide, strongly developed, rarely reduced in size. Legs simple, unmodified. Abdomen with 5 visible ventrites; postcoxal line on basal ventrite complete, of *Scymnus* (*Pullus*) type. Male genitalia simple, of basic coccinellid type, all structures symmetrical. Female genitalia simple, of standard coccinellid type with curved spermathecal capsule and no apparent accessory gland.

Remarks. All genera may be distinguished by characters listed in key to genera, but *Cephaloscymnus* and *Prodilis* are the most difficult. Males of *Cephaloscymnus* have a small, setiferous pit on lateral ½ of metasternum, males of *Prodilis* lack this pit as do all other Cephaloscymnini genera. No additional characters have been found to aid in separating these two genera but both are maintained as valid because of the metasternal pit. This leaves females in limbo, but geographical overlap between these genera is rare. *Cephaloscymnus* has a northern distribution from Mexico to southern United States. *Prodilis* is primarily a South American genus with some Central American representatives.

Brèthes (1925b) described "Cephaloscymnus" from Chile. Attempts to examine the holotype have failed because it cannot be found either in Chile or in the BMNH. The original description does not seem to describe a member of Cephaloscymnini at all, rather a species belonging to another tribe. In addition, Cephaloscymnini taxa are not presently known to occur in Chile. Therefore *C. porteri*

Key to genera of Cephaloscymnini

1. Pronotum short, about two times longer than scutellum at midpoint (Fig. 308); prosternal process without lateral carina ..... ***Succinctonotum* n. gen.**
— Pronotum elongate, more than 3 times longer than scutellum; prosternal process with or without lateral carina **2**

2(1). Prosternal process short, wide, without lateral carina (Fig. 61); male pro–, meso– and metasterna distinctly depressed medially; apical maxillary palpomere slender, narrowed from middle to apex (Fig. 48) ..... ***Neaporia* Gorham**
— Prosternal process long, usually slender, with lateral carina (Fig. 317); male pro–, meso and metasterna not depressed medially, prosternum sometimes depressed medially; apical maxillary palpomere wide, widened from base to apex (Fig. 306) **3**

3(2). Male metasternum with small, rounded, setiferous pit laterally; northern Mexico to southern United States ..... ***Cephaloscymnus* Crotch**
— Male metasternum without setiferous pit (Fig. 317); primarily Central and South American ... . ***Prodilis* Mulsant**

Cephaloscymnus Crotch

Cephaloscymnus Crotch 1873: 382; Horn 1895: 81; Casey 1899: 160; Korschefsky 1931: 168; Gordon 1970: 66.

Type species. *Cephaloscymnus zimmermanni* Crotch 1873, by monotypy

Description. Cephaloscymnini body form comparatively wide, more or less equal in width from apex of pronotum to posterior elytral margin. Frons wide, inner margins of eyes parallel or nearly so, narrowest at frons/vertex margin, apex of frons extended beyond antennal insertion by about width of basal antennal article; frons and clypeus of male head pale in apical ½ to apical 7/8, not densely pubescent (Fig. 14); female head without maculation. Apical maxillary palpomere widened from base to apex. Pronotum short, wide, with anterior margin deeply excavated for reception of head, strongly projected forward laterally to about apical 4/5 of eye, pronotum with weakly perceptible surface groove extended from posterior to eye anteriorly to apical margin adjacent to eye. Prothoracic hypomeron without fossa. Epipleuron narrow, flat. Male pro–, meso– and metasterna flat or rounded, not medially depressed; prosternal process with base not expanded to conceal mouthparts, truncate or weakly rounded, process narrow, short, with moderate sized, sparse punctures, lateral carina present on each side adjacent to procoxa; male prosternal process without anterolateral projection. Male metasternum with round, setiferous pit medially adjacent to metepisternum. Tarsal claw with basal angulation. Apex of male 5th ventrite truncate.

Remarks. *Cephaloscymnus* is distinguished from its tribal relatives by a combination of wide, nearly parallel sided frons; male ventral surface not excavated medially, metasternum with setiferous lateral pit; prosternum not expanded to conceal mouthparts, with lateral carinae; and tarsal claw basally angulate. Male specimens may be readily distinguished to genus because of the metasternal pit, but female specimens cannot be readily separated from those of *Prodilis*.

Gordon (1970) treated all then known species of *Cephaloscymnus* occurring in the United States and Mexico following this with descriptions of two more Mexican species (Gordon 1974). Those papers form the basis for treatment of *Cephaloscymnus* here and should be consulted for additional details. Species discovered since 1974 are here discussed and illustrated. Examination of male genitalia is nearly essential for correct identification of most *Cephaloscymnus* species.

Key to species of *Cephaloscymnus*

1. Species known from Arkansas east to Virginia and South Carolina ..... **1. *C. zimmermanni* Crotch**
— Species known from Texas west to California and Mexican states **2**

2(1). Dorsal surface nearly all black; size small, length 1.7 mm or less; elytral punctures less dense than on pronotum, known only from San Luis Potosi, Mexico ..... **10. *C. gnomus* Gordon**
— Dorsal surface piceous, brown, or with metallic green tint **3**

3(2). Elytron with green metallic tint; pronotum with lateral 1/4 yellow (Fig. 18) ..... **5. *C. juanita,* n. sp.**
— Elytron piceous or brown, without metallic tint; lateral 1/4 of pronotum not yellow **4**

4(3.) Ventral surface black (except mouthparts and legs) ..... **7. *C. laevis* Gordon**
— Ventral surface piceous, brown, or red **5**

5(4). Pronotum reddish brown or distinctly red **6**
— Pronotum piceous, brown or pale brown **7**

6(5). Pronotum distinctly red (Fig. 13); Durango, Mexico ..... **4. *C. candice*, n. sp.**
— Pronotum reddish brown; southwestern U. S. and northeastern Mexico .....
..... **2. *C. australis* Gordon**

7(5). Pronotum coarsely punctured; anterior angles strongly explanate .....
..... **9. *C. insulatus* Gordon**
— Pronotum finely punctured, anterior angles weakly explanate **8**

8(7). Pronotal punctures small, dense, contiguous or nearly so ..... **6. *C. occidentalis* Horn**
— Pronotal punctures not as small or dense, not contiguous or nearly so **9**

9(7). Elytral punctures small, about as large as pronotal punctures ..... **8. *C. beulah*, n. sp.**
— Elytral punctures larger than pronotal punctures ..... **3. *C. mexicanus* Gordon**

List of *Cephaloscymnus* sp. (in order of text)

1. *C. zimmermanni* Crotch
2. *C. australis* Gordon
3. *C. mexicanus* Gordon
4. *C. candice*, n. sp.
5. *C. juanita*, n. sp.
6. *C. occidentalis* Horn
7. *C. laevis* Gordon
8. *C. beulah*, n. sp.
9. *C. insulatus* Gordon
10. *C. gnomus* Gordon

1. *Cephaloscymnus zimmermanni* Crotch, new combination

Cephaloscymnus zimmermanni Crotch 1873: 382; Korschefsky 1931: 169.
Cephaloscymnus zimmermanni zimmermanni: Gordon 1970: 67; Gordon 1974: 45.

Distribution. UNITED STATES: Arkansas, Indiana, Maryland, New Jersey, Virginia, South Carolina, and Washington, DC. (USNM).

Remarks. This easternmost species of *Cephaloscymnus* may be distinguished by collection locality alone. Genitalia illustrations are reproduced here as well as other illustrations (Fig. 1–5).

2. *Cephaloscymnus australis* Gordon, new combination

Cephaloscymnus zimmermanni australis Gordon 1970: 67.

Distribution. UNITED STATES**:** Arizona, Chiricahua Mts; Cochise Co., Palmerlee; Miller Canyon. New Mexico, Las Vegas. Texas, Kerrville; Mt. Home. MEXICO: Monterrey. (USNM).

Remarks. Treated as a subspecies of *C. zimmermanni* by Gordon (1970), this taxon is here considered a valid species in spite of male genitalia similarity between it and *C. zimmermanni*. Illustrations are presented here (Fig. 6, 7).

3. *Cephaloscymnus mexicanus* Gordon

Cephaloscymnus mexicanus Gordon 1974: 45.

Distribution. MEXICO: Coahuila, nr Jame 33 mi. S. El Saltillo; 30 mi. W. Durango, Durango,8000'. Durango, 3 mi. E. El Salto. (CMNC) (USNM).

Remarks. Male genitalia are of the *C. australis* type but the basal lobe is longer, more slender, and not as abruptly curved. Male genitalia illustrations and other illustrations are presented here (Fig. 8–12).

4. *Cephaloscymnus candice* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 2.4, width 2.5 mm. Dorsal surface entirely shiny, lacking microsculpture. Color dark brown (Fig. 13); head with anterior ½ reddish brown, basal ½ dark brown; pronotum red; antenna, legs yellow; mouthparts yellow except apical 2 maxillary palpomeres reddish yellow; epipleuron reddish brown; ventral surface black; abdomen dark brown except apically yellowish brown. Head punctures small, separated by less than a diameter; pronotal punctures about as large as head punctures, separated by less than a diameter; elytral punctures slightly larger than pronotal punctures, separated by a diameter or less; prosternal punctures coarse, separated by less than a diameter; mesosternal punctures absent; metasternal punctures absent medially, small, separated by less than a diameter apically and ventrally; punctures on abdominal ventrites small, separated by less than 3 times a diameter. Head with frons widened from base to apex, twice as wide as eye measured at vertex (Fig. 14); eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere narrowed to apex in apical 1/3. Pronotum widest at apical angle, reflexed lateral margin narrow, widened from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, narrow throughout. Prosternum small, slightly longer than wide, about same length as mesosternum, with apical margin medially emarginate. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 short, evenly rounded, extended slightly more than ½ distance to apical margin of ventrite. Apex of ventrite 5 arcuate. Genitalia with basal lobe longer than paramere, slender, nearly parallel sided in ventral view, apex acute, in lateral view lobe slightly curved, abruptly narrowed to acute apex at apical 1/3; paramere slender, nearly parallel sided to rounded apex, dorsal margin without serrations (Fig. 15, 16); sipho slender throughout to apex (Fig. 17).

Female. Unknown.

Variation. Unknown.

Type material. Holotype male; MEXICO. 20 mi. E. El Salto, 8000', Dgo. (Durango), Mex., Vi.14.71, H. Howden. (USNM).

Remarks. This species has male genitalia similar to those *C. zimmermanni*, but is distinguished from other *Cephaloscymnus* species by a pale reddish pronotum contrasted with dark brown elytra that presents a striking differential.

5. *Cephaloscymnus juanita* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 2.4 mm, width 1.6 mm. Dorsal surface entirely shiny, lacking microsculpture. Color black (Fig.18); head with yellow frons, black vertex; pronotum medially black with lateral 1/4 yellow; elytron black with strong, green metallic tint; antenna and apical 2 articles of maxillary palpomere yellowish brown; basal maxillary 2 palpomeres, pronotal hypomeron and legs yellow; ventral surface black; abdomen dark brown except apically yellowish brown (Fig. 19). Head punctures small, separated by a diameter or less; pronotal punctures about as large as head punctures, separated by a diameter or less; elytral punctures larger than pronotal punctures, separated by a diameter or less; prosternal punctures coarse, separated by less than a diameter; mesosternum medially protuberant, punctures coarse, separated by less than a diameter; metasternal punctures small, separated by less than a diameter apically and ventrally; punctures on abdominal ventrites small, separated by less than 3 times a diameter. Head with sides of frons parallel from base to apex, 2.2 times as wide as eye measured at vertex; eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere widened from base to apex. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin wide from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, narrow throughout. Prosternum as long as wide, shorter than mesosternum, with apical margin slightly arcu-

ate. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 short, evenly rounded, extended slightly more than ½ distance to apical margin of ventrite. Apex of ventrite 5 arcuate. Genitalia with basal lobe slightly longer than paramere, slender, slightly divergent in basal 2/5 and then narrowed to rounded apex, in lateral view lobe flattened; paramere wide at base, narrowed to rounded apex, dorsal margin without serrations (Fig. 21–22); sipho slender throughout to narrow, filamentous apex (Fig. 23).

Female. Unknown.

Variation. Unknown.

Type material. Holotype male; MEXICO. 8500', 37mi. S. Valle Nacional, Oax, (Oaxaca), Mex. V.24.1971, H. Howden. (USNM).

Remarks. This is the most distinctive species of *Cephaloscymnus* because of green tinted elytra and wide, yellow, lateral pronotal margin. Male genitalia are also unique within the genus.

6. *Cephaloscymnus occidentalis* Horn

Cephaloscymnus occidentalis Horn 1895: 111; Korschefsky 1931: 169; Gordon 1970: 59.

Distribution. UNITED STATES: Arizona, Catalina Springs; Hot Springs. California, Costa Mesa; Long Beach; Los Angeles; Pasadena. Texas: Brownsville. MEXICO: 40 mi. SW Ciudad Obregon, Sonora; Yaqui, 12 mi. E. Ciudad Obregon. (CMNC) (USNM).

Remarks. Easily recognized by male genitalia examination, but difficult to identify on external characters alone. Genitalia and other illustrations are presented (Fig. 24–28).

7. *Cephaloscymnus laevis* Gordon

Cephaloscymnus laevis Gordon 1970: 70.

Distribution. UNITED STATES: Arizona, Santa Cruz Co., Nogales. MEXICO: 10 mi. NE Jacala, Hidalgo. (CMNC) (USNM).

Remarks. Male genitalia are slightly similar to those of *C. beulah* and both species were collected from southern Arizona. In addition to genitalia differences, *C. laevis* has a characteristic black ventral surface and much smoother appearing pronotum. Genitalia illustrations are reproduced here in addition to other illustrations (Fig. 29–33).

8. *Cephaloscymnus beulah* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 2.2 mm, width 2.0 mm. Dorsal surface entirely shiny, lacking microsculpture. Color brown (Fig. 34); head dark brown with indistinct median yellowish–brown macula; pronotum yellowish brown; antenna, pronotal hypomeron yellow; mouthparts yellow except apical maxillary palpomere brown; legs, prosternum, mesosternum brownish yellow; remainder of ventral surface dark brown; abdomen pale yellowish brown except apically yellow. Head punctures small, separated by a diameter or less; pronotal punctures about as large as head punctures, separated by less than a diameter; elytral punctures larger than pronotal punctures, separated by a diameter or less; prosternal, mesosternal punctures small, separated by about 3 times a diameter; metasternal punctures as large as on mesosternum, small, separated by less than a diameter apically and laterally; absent medially; punctures on abdomen small, separated by about 3 times a diameter. Head with sides of frons parallel from base to apex, about twice width of eye measured at vertex (Fig. 36); eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere slightly widened from base to apex, nearly parallel sided. Pronotum widest anterior to middle, reflexed lateral margin wide from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, narrow throughout. Prosternum rect-

angular, longer than wide, slightly longer than mesosternum, with apical margin arcuate. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 short, evenly rounded, extended slightly more than ½ distance to apical margin of ventrite (Fig. 35). Apex of ventrite 5 feebly arcuate. Genitalia with basal lobe longer than paramere, slender, parallel sided to rounded, weakly emarginate apex; paramere slender, parallel sided, slightly curved in lateral view apex rounded, dorsal margin without serrations (Fig. 37–38); sipho robust, apical 1/4 broken in image (Fig. 39).

Female. Unknown.

Variation. Unknown.

Type material. Holotype male; 23/84 (square green label)/(illegible locality), Mexico./Fry Coll. 1905. 100. (BMNH).

Remarks. *Cephaloscymnus beulah* resembles most other species in this genus with male genitalia most similar to those of *C. laevis*. It differs from the latter species by pale dorsal surface; male head with median macula; and lack of black ventral surface.

9. *Cephaloscymnus insulatus* Gordon

Cephaloscymnus insulatus Gordon 1970: 69.

Distribution. UNITED STATES: Arizona, Santa Rita Mts. (USNM).

Remarks. Most similar in appearance to *C. occidentalis*, but female genitalia differ strongly. Genitalia illustrations and other illustrations are presented here (Fig. 40–44).

10. *Cephaloscymnus gnomus* Gordon

Cephaloscymnus gnomus Gordon 1974: 46.

Distribution. MEXICO: El Salto de Agua, San Lus Potosi. (CMNC).

Remarks. The small size, nearly all black dorsal surface, and coarse dense elytral punctures distinguish *C. gnomus* from other *Cephaloscymnus* species. Male unknown.

***Neaporia* Gorham**

Neaporia Gorham 1897: 217; Casey 1908: 407; Weise 1904: 362 (as synonym of *Prodilis* Mulsant 1850); Korschefsky 1931: 109 (as synonym of *Prodilis* Mulsant); Blackwelder 1945: 444 (as synonym of *Prodilis* Mulsant).

Type species. *Prodilis metallica* Gorham 1897, by subsequent designation of Casey (1908).

Description. Cephaloscymnini with body form variable from wide to slender. Frons narrow, nearly always narrowest at frons/vertex margin, then somewhat widened at apex posterior to clypeus, apex of frons extended beyond antennal insertion by about width of basal antennal article (except *N. longifrons*), frons of male head usually maculate with yellowish white on dark background or densely pubescent (Fig. 47, 55); female head without maculation or dense pubescence. Apical maxillary palpomere usually medially wide then narrowed from apical 1/4 or 1/3 to apex (Fig. 48, 305), sometimes long, slender, narrowed from base to apex or occasionally with straight sides. Pronotum short, wide, with anterior margin deeply excavated for reception of head, strongly projected forward laterally to about apical 4/5 of eye, pronotum usually with shallow surface groove extended from posterior to eye anteriorly to apical

margin adjacent to eye. Prothoracic hypomeron without fossa. Epipleuron usually narrow, about as wide as prothoracic hypomeron at base, flat or rarely slightly descending externally, without depressions for reception of femoral apices. Male pro–, meso– and metasterna shallowly to deeply depressed medially, female structures flat or slightly convex. Prosternal process usually short, often wider than long, without lateral carina, base sometimes slightly expanded to partially conceal mouthparts, process usually coarsely, densely punctate or rugose; male prosternal process usually with large or small projection at anterolateral angle next to procoxa, often with patch of setae on projection (Fig. 49); female without anterolateral projection. Male metasternum without lateral pit. Tarsal claw simple, without tooth or basal angulation. Apex of male 5th ventrite truncate or medially emarginate.

Remarks. *Neaporia* is easily distinguished from other Cephaloscymnini genera because of the slender, apically narrowed terminal maxillary palpomere; prosternal process often wider than long, lacking lateral carinae; male often with medially depressed venter, and maculate or densely setiferous frons. It is primarily a Central American genus with some South American representatives.

Species in text are arranged according to male genital structure but are not given any grouping titles. Genitalia vary from phallobase long, slender, with slender basal lobe often as long as or longer than paramere, paramere often curved, or short, wide, with basal lobe often shorter than paramere. Variations of these types occur throughout and species are arranged accordingly. Four species atypical of *Neaporia* are grouped together because they possess large, usually strongly rounded bodies, terminal maxillary palpomere usually parallel sided, and male prosternum much wider than long with large, distinctive anterolateral projections. Species in this group are *N. irma, N. mabel, N. billie*, and *N. jennie*.

Examination of the holotype of *Neaporia amabilis* Gorham found that it is not a Cephaloscymnini and may not belong to Coccinellidae.

Key to species of *Neaporia*

1. Elytra red with black or dark brown apical declivity, apical macula often lacking; body, large, rounded (Fig. 45, 54) **2**
— Characters not as listed above, elytra red or not, with or without darkened apical declivity; body size and shape variable **6**

2(1). Male prosternum with apical angle strongly projected, apically acute; male head with 3 distinctly separated longitudinal vittae (Fig. 71), vittae of approximately same length ..... **5. *N. jennie*, n. sp.**
— Male prosternum with apical angle not strongly projected, not apically acute; male head with or without longitudinal vittae, if vittae present then not distinctly separated **3**

3(2). Male head densely pubescent, without maculae (Fig. 55) ..... **2. *N. kristina*, n. sp.**
— Male head not densely pubescent, maculate **4**

4(3). Male head with 3 vittae, middle vitta much shorter than lateral vittae (Fig. 47) ..... **1. *N. irma*, n. sp.**
— Male head not as described above **5**

5(4). Male head with 3 vittae narrowly separated by brown strips (Fig. 66); prosternum not depressed medially ..... **4. *N. argentifrons* Gorham**
— Male head with single yellow macula, macula with faint brownish area medially (Fig. 60); prosternum depressed medially (Fig. 31) ..... **3. *N. mabel*, n. sp.**

6(2). Elytra distinctly blue (Fig. 288); pronotum and elytron not strongly contrasted in color ..... **46. *N. daisy*, n. sp.**
— Elytra not distinctly blue but may be black with bluish tint **7**

7(6). Elytron dark blue, or black with bluish tint, pronotum with strongly contrasted pale red or yellow pronotum (Fig. 159, 206) **8**
— Elytron not with color strongly contrasted with that of pronotum **9**

8(7). Length more than 2.0 mm (Fig. 206) ..... **31. *N. kayla*, n. sp.**
— Length less than 1.7 mm (Fig. 159) ..... **21. *N. leah*, n. sp.**

9(7). Elytra distinctly green **10**
— Elytra black with faint greenish tint, or brown, or black, or with maculation **15**

10(9). Head with dense, nearly contiguous punctures; male prosternal process with large, setose, anterolateral projection; pronotal punctures larger than on head, separated by a diameter or less; postcoxal line extended 2/3 distance to apical ventrite margin; habitus (Fig. 88) ..... **8. *N. coelestis* Gorham**
— Characters not all as described above **11**

11(10). Frons narrower than eye; frons with widely spaced, coarse punctures; dorsal surface of body smooth, polished; habitus (Fig. 149) ..... **19. *N. viridiscens* Gorham**
— Characters not all as described above **12**

12(11). Prosternal apex widely produced, capable of concealing mouthparts (Fig. 99) **14**
— Prosternal apex truncate or weakly produced, not capable of concealing mouthparts **13**

13(12). Paramere of male genitalia strongly narrowed, abruptly, strongly bent downward at apical 1/4 (Fig. 94): Habitus (Fig. 89) ..... **9. *N. myrtle*, n. sp.**
— Paramere of male genitalia narrowed, weakly bent downward at apical 1/4 ..... **14**

14(13). Basal lobe of male genitalia with apex not emarginate (Fig. 101); habitus (Fig. 96.) ..... **10. *N. lena*, n. sp.**
— Basal lobe of male genitalia with apex barely perceptibly emarginate (Fig. 108); habitus (Fig. 104) ..... **11. *N. christy*, n. sp.**

15(9). Elytra maculate with pale maculae on dark surface or dark maculae on pale surface **16**
— Elytra without maculation, entirely black or brown **30**

16(15). Frons extended beyond antennal base by about width of 5 antennal articles; habitus with single maculation at humeral angle and single macula posterior to apical declivity (Fig. 294) ..... **42. *N. longifrons*, n. sp.**
— Frons extended beyond antennal base by about width of single antennal article; maculation of habitus variable **17**

17(16). Elytral maculation composed of single macula on each elytron **18**
— Elytral maculation composed of 2 or more macula on each elytron **28**

18(17). Macula dark brown or black on pale surface **19**
— Macula pale yellow or red on dark surface **22**

19(18). Black macula on pale surface confined to base of sutural margin **20**
— Black macula on pale surface extended along suture to apex of elytra (Fig. 182) **21**

20(19). Male head black (Fig. 225) ..... **35. *N. felicia*, n. sp.**
— Male head with anterior 2/3 yellow (Fig. 254) ..... **40. *N. bobbie*, n. sp.**

21(19). Length more than 2.0 mm; black macula covering all of apical declivity (Fig. 82) ..... **7. *N. marsha*, n. sp.**

— Length less than 2.0 mm; black macula confined to sutural margin and extreme apex of elytron (Fig. 182) ..... **26. *N. naomi*,n. sp.**

22(18). Macula on elytron composed of single, round, yellow spot just anterior to apical declivity (Fig. 167) ..... **23. *N. kay*, n. sp.**

— Macula not as described above **23**

23(22). Elytron brown with narrow, diagonal vitta extended from humeral callus to apex of elytron near sutural margin (Fig. 124) ..... **14. *N. gwendolyn*, n. sp.**

— Maculation on elytron not vittate, not as described above **24**

24(23). Elytron with small, round, red macula just anterior to apical declivity (Fig. 276); Bolivia ..... **44. *N. mae*, n. sp.**

— Elytron with large, elongate yellow or pale reddish macula anterior to apical declivity or not; Bolivia or elsewhere **25**

25(24). Elytron with large, yellowish red macula on lateral margin, located mostly in apical ½ (Fig. 303); Peru ..... **49. *N. maculata* (Weise)**

— Elytron with macula on lateral margin or not, in apical ½ or not, not as described above; not known from Peru **26**

26(25). Male head with anterior ½ yellow (Fig. 111) ..... **12. *N. patsy*, n. sp.**

— Male head black (Fig. 266) **27**

27(26). Male prosternum with apex emarginate, middle strongly depressed (Fig. 267); male genitalia with dorsal margin of paramere strongly, deeply serrate in apical 1/4 (Fig. 268) ..... **42. *N. metallica* Gorham**

— Male prosternum not apically emarginate, weakly depressed medially; male genitalia with dorsal margin of paramere weakly serrate in basal ½ (Fig. 165) ..... **22. *N. penny*, n. sp.**

28(17). Elytron with 2 or more yellow maculae, maculae always at humeral angle and apex of elytron (Fig. 279) ..... **34. *N. laboulbenii* (Mulsant)**

— Elytron with 4 distinct, median yellow spots **29**

29(28). Head with frons narrower than eye at vertex (Fig. 273); paramere of male genitalia with small, dorsal tooth just before apex (Fig. 275) ..... **43. *N. misty*, n. sp.**

— Head with frons wider than eye at vertex (Fig. 118); paramere of male genitalia with dorsal surface strongly serrate throughout (Fig. 121) ..... **13. *N. hilda*, n. sp.**

30(15). Female with black body (Fig. 299); head black, clypeus reddish yellow (Fig. 301); elytral punctures large, coarse, separated by a diameter or less ..... **48. *N. arrowi* Brèthes**

— Female not as described above, with body black or not; head black or not, clypeus usually not reddish yellow; elytral punctures variable **31**

31(15). Male genitalia with phallobase extremely long, slender, strongly curved or sinuate (Fig. 262) **32**

— Male genitalia with phallobase short, usually not slender, not strongly curved or sinuate **33**

32(31). Male head with frons maculate with yellow vittae (Fig. 146) ..... **18. *N. nina*, n. sp.**

— Male head with frons immaculate (Fig. 260) ..... **41. *N. violet*, n. sp.**

33(31). Male genitalia with basal lobe longer than paramere **34**
— Male genitalia with basal lobe shorter than paramere or equal in length to paramere **36**

34(33). Head with frons about ½ width of eye measured at vertex (Fig. 141) .... **17. *N. margie*, n. sp.**
— Head with frons wider than eye measured at vertex (Fig. 192) **35**

35(34). Head with apical ½ of frons yellow (Fig. 216) ..... **33. *N. leona*, n. sp.**
— Head with frons immaculate ..... **28. *N. brandy*, n. sp.**

36(33). Male head with maculate frons **37**
— Male head with immaculate frons **40**

37(36). Length 2.6 mm or more; body rounded; elytron with narrow, yellow lateral border .....
..... **6. *N. deanna*, n. sp.**
— Length less than 2.2 mm; body usually elongate; elytron without yellow lateral border **38**

38(37). Male head with apical 2/3 of frons yellow, macula not vittate (Fig. 173) ..... **24. *N. opal*, n. sp.**
— Male head with macula on frons vittate **39**

39(38). Male head with macula on frons distinctly vittate (Fig. 212) ..... **32. *N. tracey*, n. sp.**
— Male head with macula on frons irregular at apex, with tendency to fuse (Fig. 229) .....
..... **36. *N. sonia*, n. sp.**

40(36). Male genitalia with upper margin of paramere serrate (Fig. 286) **41**
— Male genitalia with upper margin of paramere smooth, not serrate (Fig. 137) **45**

41(40). Basal lobe of male genitalia with blunt tooth on lateral margin before apex; paramere wide in basal 1/3 (Fig. 286) ..... **45. *N. shelley*, n. sp.**
— Basal lobe of male genitalia simple, without lateral tooth; paramere not wide in basal ½ (Fig. 250) **42**

42(41). Basal lobe of male genitalia with deeply emarginate apex; paramere with large tooth on dorsal surface just before apex (Fig. 250) ..... **39. *N. becky*, n. sp.**
— Basal lobe of male genitalia with shallow emargination, emargination occupying less than 1/3 of lobe **43**

43(42). Paramere of male genitalia with small tooth on upper margin before apex (Fig. 180) .....
..... **25. *N. priscilla*, n. sp.**
— Paramere of male genitalia without tooth on upper margin before apex **44**

44(43). Paramere of male genitalia with apex bent upward (Fig. 132) ..... **15. *N. jenny*, n. sp.**
— Paramere of male genitalia with apex curved downward (Fig. 204) ..... **30. *N. dianne*, n. sp.**

45(40). Basal lobe of male genitalia narrowed to barely perceptibly emarginate apex in apical 1/3; paramere wide in ventral view (Fig. 136) ..... **16. *N. nora*, n. sp.**
— Basal lobe of male genitalia not narrowed in apical 1/3; paramere variable **46**

46(45). Paramere of male genitalia slender, somewhat sinuate in apical ½ (Fig. 199) **47**
— Paramere of male genitalia not sinuate in apical ½ (Fig. 236) **48**

47(46). Prosternum densely, coarsely punctured, medially depressed; apex strongly arcuate .....
..... **29. *N. olga*, n. sp.**
— Prosternum not densely, coarsely punctured, medially convex; apex weakly arcuate .....
..... **22. *N. carole,* n. sp.**

48(45). Elytral punctures coarse, dense, separated by a diameter or less ..... **38. *N. gorhami* Brèthes**
— Elytral punctures not coarse, not dense, separated by 2 to 3 times a diameter .... **37. *N. miriam*, n. sp.**

List of *Neaporia* sp. (in order of text)

1. *N. irma*, n. sp.
2. *N. kristina*, n. sp.
3. *N. mabel*, n. sp.
4. *N. argentifrons* Gorham
5. *N. jennie*, n. sp.
6. *N. deanna*, n. sp.
7. *N. marsha*, n. sp.
8. *N. coelestis* Gorham
9. *N. myrtle*, n. sp.
10. *N. lena*, n. sp.
11. *N. christy*, n. sp.
12. *N. patsy*, n. sp.
13. *N. hilda*, n. sp.
14. *N. gwendolyn*, n. sp.
15. *N. jenny*, n. sp.
16. *N. nora*, n. sp.
17. *N. margie*, n. sp.
18. *N. nina*, n. sp.
19. *N. viridiscens* Gorham
    N. cuprea Gorham, new synonym
20. *N. cassandra*, n. sp.
21. *N. leah*, n. sp.
22. *N. penny*, n. sp.
23. *N. kay*, n. sp.
24. *N. opal*, n. sp.
25. *N. priscilla*, n. sp.
26. *N. naomi*, n. sp.
27. *N. carole*, n. sp.
28. *N. brandy*, n. sp.
29. *N. olga*, n. sp.
30. *N. dianne*, n. sp.
31. *N. kayla*, n. sp.
32. *N. tracey*, n. sp.
33. *N. leona*, n. sp.
34. *N. laboulbenii* (Mulsant), new combination
35. *N. felicia*, n. sp.
36. *N. sonia*, n. sp.
37. *N. miriam*, n. sp.
38. *N. gorhami* Brèthes
39. *N. becky*, n. sp.
40. *N. bobbie*, n. sp.
41. *N. violet*, n. sp.
42. *N. metallica* Gorham
43. *N. misty*, n. sp.
44. *N. mae*, n. sp.
45. *N. shelley*, n. sp.
46. *N. daisy*, n. sp.
47. *N. longifrons*, n. sp.
48. *N. arrowi* Brèthes
49. *N. maculata* (Weise), new combination

1. *Neaporia irma* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 3.0, width 2.2; body short, wide, elytra much wider than pronotal base, widest at anterior 1/3 of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely shiny, lacking microsculpture. Color red except head black with 3 yellow vittae, lateral vitta extended from basal 2/3 of eye to clypeus, triangularly widened at antennal insertion, middle vitta extended from apical 1/3 of eye to clypeus, weakly widened from base to apex (Fig. 47); pronotum black except narrowly reddish brown on reflexed lateral margin; elytron with dark brown macula occupying apical 1/3 of apical declivity (Fig. 45); mouthparts yellow except apical 1/3 of apical maxillary palpomere and apical labial palpomere dark brown; antenna, venter and legs yellow. Head punctures coarse, separated by less than a diameter; pronotal punctures slightly smaller than head punctures, separated by a diameter or less; elytral punctures slightly larger than pronotal punctures, separated by less than 3 times a diameter; prosternal, mesosternal punctures large, separated by less than a diameter, nearly contiguous; metasternal punctures large, dense anteriorly and laterally, finer and sparser medially; punctures on abdominal ventrites 1, 2 large, separated by less than 3 times a diameter, inside of postcoxal lines lacking punctures, punctures on remaining ventrites small, separated by about a diameter. Head with frons about as wide as an eye measured at vertex; eye canthus short, barely visible; apical maxillary palpomere narrowed to apex in apical ½ (Fig. 48). Pronotum widest at apical angle, reflexed lateral margin narrow, widened from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, wide in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron. Prosternum short, wider then long, same length as mesosternum, with apical margin medially emarginate, anterolateral projection large, round setose (Fig. 49).

Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 short, narrow, evenly rounded, extended slightly more than ½ distance to apical margin of ventrite. Apex of ventrite 5 mostly truncate, slightly emarginate medially. Genitalia with basal lobe about as long as paramere, wide and slightly divergent in basal ½ then narrowed in apical ½ to bluntly rounded apex; paramere widest medially, narrowed to narrowly rounded apex, dorsal margin with blunt serrations medially (Fig. 50, 51); sipho narrowed, sinuate in apical 1/8 (Fig. 52).

Female. Similar to male except head entirely black, without maculation. Genitalia with spermathecal capsule short, wide, standard form (Fig. 43).

Variation. Length 2.3 to 3.0 mm, width 1.7 to 2.20 mm. Dark macula on apical declivity brown to black in color, varying slightly in size, rarely completely absent.

Type material. Holotype male; COSTA RICA; Heredia, Pr: La Selva Biol. Sta., 3 km S Pto. Viejo, 10° 26'N 84° 01'W. 11.VII.1994, balsa trunk, H. A. Hespenheide. (USNM). Paratypes; 30, 11, same data as holotype except dates 28, 29,30,III.1988, 19.IV.1988, 25.IV.1989, 25.vi.1991, 31.VII.1993, 10.vii.1994, 6.vii.1996, 18.vii.1998, host data tree trunk, Heliocarpus trunk; 16, COSTA RICA: Prov. Heredia, F. La Selva, 3 km S. Pto. Viejo, 10° 26'N 84° 01'W., 19.vii.1982 H.A. Hespenheide, zypgopine trunk, same data except dates 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 28 vii.1982, 5, 13.iv.1983, 26.vi.1985, 9.vii.1985, 23, 30.iii.1987; 2, Turrialba, Costa Rica, June 5 June 1951, 4Vi–1951, OL Cartwright; 1, CANAL ZONE PANAMA: 100m, 5.0 mi. NW Gamboa, 09° 10'00 N 079° 45'00W, 23–24Oct1975, Canopy fogging experiment in *Luehea seemannii* Pyrethrin fog, Sample 2b 23 X 1975. (USNM).

Remarks. This Central American species is similar to the Ecuadorean *N. mabel*, see remarks under that species.

2. *Neaporia kristina* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 2.3 mm, width 1.6 mm; body oval, wide, slightly elongate; elytra wider than pronotal base, body widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely shiny, lacking microsculpture. Color red except head, pronotum black with greenish tint; elytron with greenish black macula occupying most of apical declivity (Fig. 54); antenna, epipleuron, legs yellow; mouthparts yellow except apical maxillary palpomere dark brown; ventral surface, including abdomen entirely yellow. Head punctures small, separated by a diameter or less; pronotal punctures as large as on head, separated by a diameter or less; elytral punctures as large as on pronotum, separated by less than a diameter; prosternal, mesosternal punctures large, separated by less than a diameter; metasternal punctures large anteriorly and laterally, separated by less than a diameter, finer and sparser medially; punctures on abdominal ventrites 1, 2 large, separated by 1 to 3 times diameter, punctures on remaining ventrites small, separated by about a diameter. Head with frons about the width of an eye measured at vertex (Fig. 55); eye canthus short, barely visible; apical maxillary palpomere nearly parallel sided, slightly narrowed to apex in apical ½. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin wide, widened from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, wide in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron. Prosternum slightly longer than mesosternum, with apical margin medially truncate, anterolateral projection small, round, slightly setose. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 slightly angulate, extended 3/4 distance to apical margin of ventrite. Apex of ventrite 5 widely, weakly emarginate medially. Genitalia with basal lobe about as long as paramere is wide, equal in width throughout, sinuate in apical ½, apex narrowly emarginate; paramere wide in basal 4/5, apical 1/5 sinuate, dorsal margin with short tooth just before apex in lateral view (Fig. 56, 57); sipho lost.

Female. Similar to male except head not densely pubescent, genitalia with spermathecal capsule small, slender, narrowest at middle, base and apex slightly widened, apex of cornu rounded.

Variation. Length 2.1 to 2.6 mm, width 1.5 to 1.7 mm. Head and pronotum often without greenish tint, macula on apical declivity variable in size.

Type material. Holotype male; COSTA RICA; Heredia, Pr: La Selva Biol. Sta., 3 km S Pto. Viejo, 10° 26'N 84° 01'W. 10.VII.1994, H. A. Hespenheide. (USNM). Paratypes; 7, same data as holotype except dates 18.vi.1985, 11.vii.1994, 26.vii.1996, 6.viii.1996, 16.viii.1996, host data on trunk of *Ochroma lagopus,* balsa trunk, tree trunk. (USNM).

Remarks. This species is similar to *N. irma* and similar appearing species, but may be recognized by the unusual, unique male genitalia.

3. *Neaporia mabel* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 2.4 mm, width 1.7 mm; body short, wide, elytra wider than pronotal base but less so than in *N. irma*, widest at anterior 1/3 of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely shiny, lacking microsculpture. Color red except head black, with 3 unequal yellow vittae on apical ½ of frons, vitta near eye long, median vitta short (Fig. 60); pronotum black except narrowly reddish brown on reflexed lateral margin; elytron with small, dark brown macula occupying apical 1/8 of apical declivity (Fig. 58); mouthparts yellow except maxilla dark brown; antenna, legs, abdomen yellow; remainder of venter light brown. Head punctures coarse, separated by less than a diameter; pronotal punctures smaller than head punctures, separated by about a diameter; elytral punctures slightly larger than pronotal punctures, separated by slightly less than a diameter; prosternal, metasternal punctures large, separated by less than a diameter, nearly contiguous; punctures on abdominal ventrites 1, 2 large, separated by less than 3 times a diameter, inside of postcoxal lines lacking punctures, punctures on remaining ventrites small, separated by about a diameter. Head with frons slightly less than width of eye measured at vertex; eye canthus short, barely visible; apical maxillary palpomere long, narrowed to apex in apical 1/3 . Pronotum widest at apical angle, reflexed lateral margin narrow, widened from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, wide in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron. Prosternum short, wider than long, as long as mesosternum, with apical margin weakly medially emarginate, densely rugose, anterolateral projection pronounced, setose (Fig. 61). Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 short, narrow, angulate, extended about ½ distance to apical margin of ventrite. Apex of ventrite 5 narrowly, deeply emarginate medially. Genitalia with basal lobe about as long as paramere, wide in basal ½ then narrowed in apical ½, extreme apex narrowly emarginate medially, abruptly curved upward on each side of emargination; paramere widest medially, weakly narrowed to nearly acute apex, dorsal margin with strong, acute projection on upper margin in apical 1/4 (Fig. 62, 63); sipho robust throughout, apex bluntly rounded (Fig. 64).

Female. Unknown.

Variation. Unknown.

Type material. Holotype male; ECUADOR: Napo, 400m, Jatun Sacha Biol. Station (21 km E. Puerto Napo), 15.VII.1994, Levy & Génier, virgin rain forest, F.I.T. (CMNC).

Remarks. *Neaporia mabel* is nearly an external copy of *N. irma*, but with a less obviously widened body form and smaller dark, apical elytral macula. The structures of the male genitalia differ significantly along with widely separated geographical distributions.

4. *Neaporia argentifrons* Gorham

Neaporia argentifrons Gorham 1897: 220.
Prodilis argentifrons: Korschefsky 1931: 109; Blackwelder 1945: 444.

Description. Male. Length 2.3 mm, width 1.7 mm; body oval, elytron with side rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely shiny, lacking microsculpture. Color yellow; head, pronotum greenish black, head with anterior 2/3 maculate, macula yellow, divided into 3 parts by narrow brown vittae (Fig. 66), pronotum with reflexed lateral margin reddish brown; elytron

reddish yellow (Fig. 65); antenna, legs, entire ventral surface yellow; mouthparts yellow except maxilla dark brown. Head punctures small, separated by a diameter or less; pronotal punctures as large as on head, separated by less than twice a diameter; elytral punctures slightly larger than on pronotum, separated by 1 to 3 times a diameter; prosternal, mesosternal punctures large, separated by less than twice a diameter; metasternum with large punctures along anterior and lateral borders, punctures on remaining surface absent or small, sparse; punctures on abdominal ventrites 1, 2 small, separated by 2–4 times a diameter, punctures on remaining ventrites small, separated by about a diameter. Head with frons widened from vertex to clypeus, slightly wider than eye measured at vertex; eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere long, slender, parallel sided. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin wide, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, wide in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron. Prosternum slightly wider than long, longer than mesosternum, apical margin arcuate, without anterolateral projection. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 long, extended slightly more than ½ distance to apical margin of ventrite. Apex of ventrite 5 emarginate medially. Genitalia with basal lobe longer than paramere, wide in basal 2/3, apical 2/3 slightly narrowed to deeply emarginate apex; paramere short, wide in basal 2/3, narrowed to rounded apex in apical 2/3, dorsal margin without serrations (Fig. 67, 68); sipho slender, slightly narrowed to apex, apex extended, filamentous (Fig. 69).

Female. Unknown.

Variation. Unknown.

Type locality. Mexico, Topaz. Lectotype here designated.

Type depository. BMNH.

Geographical distribution. Guatemala, Mexico.

Specimens examined. 3. MEXICO. 1, Veracruz, est. Biol. de Los Tuxtlas,18° 35'N 95° 05'W, 8.V.1991, H.A. Hespenheide (USNM); 1, (lectotype) Toxpam (BMNH); 1,GUATEMALA. Zapote. (see remarks below).

Remarks. This species is similar to *N. irma* in external appearance, but is distinguished from it by slightly smaller size, dissimilar median prosternal process, and differing structure of male genitalia. The BMNH type specimen here designated as the lectotype is labeled "Toxpam/Mexico. Salle Coll./ *Neaporia argentifrons* gorh. (handwritten)/Type (orange bordered disc)/B.C. A.,Col.,VII/ Lectotype Neaporia argentifrons Gordon (handwritten) Gordon 1970." Gorham (1897) stated that he had another specimen of this species also from Toxpam, but that specimen is no longer extant. Gorham mentioned a specimen from Guatemala as a variety. That specimen here designated as a paralectotype is labeled "Zapote, Guatemala, G. C. Champion/*Neaporia argentifrons* Gorh. (handwritten) Var.?/B.C.A. Col,, / VIII./?Syntype (blue bordered disc)." The paralectotype differs from the lectotype by having the posterior ½ of the elytra more or less black. In all other characteristics such as male genitalia and prosternum it is identical to the lectotype.

5. *Neaporia jennie* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 2.7 mm, width 2.0 mm; body oval, elytron with side rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest anterior to middle of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely shiny, lacking microsculpture. Color yellow; head, pronotum bluish black, head with anterior 2/3 maculate, macula yellow, divided into 3 parts by narrow brown vittae (Fig. 71), pronotum entirely bluish black including reflexed lateral margin; elytron reddish yellow except apical declivity bluish black (Fig. 70); antenna, legs, entire ventral surface yellow; mouthparts yellow except maxilla dark brown. Head punctures small, separated by less than twice a diameter; pronotal punctures slightly smaller than on head, separated by less than three times a diameter; elytral punctures slightly larger than on pronotum, separated by 1 to

3 times a diameter; prosternal, mesosternal punctures large, separated by less than a diameter; metasternum with large punctures along anterior and lateral borders, punctures on remaining surface absent or small, sparse; punctures on abdominal ventrites 1, 2 small, separated by 2–4 times a diameter, punctures on remaining ventrites small, separated by about a diameter. Head with frons slightly widened from vertex to clypeus, 1 ½ times wider than eye measured at vertex; eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere long, slender, parallel sided. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin narrow, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, wide in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron. Prosternum wider than long, shorter than mesosternum, apical margin truncate, anterolateral angle strongly projected, apically acute. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 long, rounded, extended nearly to apical margin of ventrite. Apex of ventrite 5 broadly, shallowly emarginate medially. Genitalia with basal lobe longer than paramere, nearly parallel sided, abruptly narrowed before apex, apex deeply, narrowly emarginate; paramere slightly narrowed from base to bluntly rounded apex, dorsal margin without serrations (Fig. 72, 73); sipho slender, apical 1/5 abruptly narrowed (Fig. 74).

Female. Unknown.

Variation. Length 1.7 to 2.9 mm, width 2.0 to 2.1 mm. Base color of head, pronotum varies from bluish black to black, elytron sometimes with lateral margin narrowly brown or black from humeral angle to macula on apical declivity.

Type material. Holotype male; BRAZIL: Am.(Amazonas), Reserva Ducke, 26km NE Manaus, Hurtado, J.C.G., *Licania micrantha*, 18.x.1995, Tree No 166, Tray No. 9. (BMNH). Paratypes; 2, 1, same data as holotype except Tray no. 7; 1, same data as holotype except *Corythophora alta,* 01.v.1996, Tree No 104, Tray No. 7. (BMNH).

Remarks. This species is similar to *N. irma* and *N. billie* in size and external appearance, but is distinguished from them by a highly distinctive male prosternal process and differing structure of male genitalia. The prosternal process with strongly projected, anteriorly acute apical angles is unique within the genus.

6. *Neaporia deanna* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male. Length 3.0 mm, width 2.5 mm; body short, wide, elytra much wider than pronotal base, widest at anterior 1/3 of elytra. Dorsal surface shiny except elytron with trace of microsculpture. Color purplish black, head with 3 yellow vittae extended from basal 1/3 to apex of frons, vitta narrowly joined at apex (Fig. 77); pronotum with explanate lateral margin reddish yellow; scutellum pale red; elytron with lateral border narrowly reddish yellow (Fig. 75); mouthparts, antenna yellow except apical 1/3 of apical maxillary palpomere dark brown; legs and ventral surface pale reddish yellow. Head punctures coarse, separated by less than a diameter; pronotal punctures slightly smaller than head punctures, separated by a diameter or less; elytral punctures larger than pronotal punctures, separated by a diameter or less; prosternal, mesosternal punctures large, indistinct, separated by less than a diameter; metasternum smooth, nearly without punctures except some sparse, coarse punctures on anterior border laterally; punctures on abdominal ventrites 1–3 large, separated by less than 3 times a diameter, punctures on remaining ventrites small, separated by about a diameter, apex of 5th ventrite with row of short, coarse setae posterior to apical emargination. Head with frons slightly wider than an eye measured at vertex (Fig. 77); eye canthus short, barely visible; apical maxillary palpomere short, wide, narrowed to apex in apical 1/5. Pronotum widest posterior to apical angle. Elytron with reflexed lateral margin narrow, widened from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, wide in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron. Prosternum short, wider than long, slightly shorter than mesosternum, apical margin truncate, without anterolateral projection (Fig. 78). Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 short, narrow, evenly rounded, extended 2/3 distance to apical margin of ventrite. Apex of ventrite 5 deeply emarginate medially. Genitalia with basal lobe slightly shorter than paramere, wide in basal ½, gradually narrowed in apical ½ to truncate apex; paramere widest medially, narrowed to narrowly rounded apex, dorsal margin with trace

of blunt serrations medially and large, reflexed tooth near apex (Fig.79, 80); sipho robust, wide throughout, apex narrowly trifurcate, not seen in image (Fig. 81).

Female. Similar to male except head entirely dark, without maculation. Genitalia with spermathecal capsule short, wide, evenly curved at middle, basal 1/3 and cornu enlarged.

Variation. Length 2.6 mm to 3.0 mm, width 2.3 to 2.5 mm. Basal ½ of elytral suture sometimes narrowly pale red.

Type material. Holotype male; CANAL ZONE: 100 m, 5.0 mi. Gamboa, 09°10'00"N 079°45'00"W, Sample 5–1, 6 Apr 1976, Montgomery&Lubin coll.Canopy fogging experiment in Luhea seemanni, Pyrethrin fog. (USNM). Paratypes; 10, 5, same data as holotype; 1, same data as holotype except date 22–24Oct1975; 1, Barro Colorado GatunLakePan, R.C. Shannon, 7–17–23; 2, Panama Canal Zone, Barro Colorado Is., 9°10'N 79°50'W, 12.VII.1977, H.A. Hespenheide. (USNM).

Remarks. *Neaporia deanna* does not resemble any other known species of *Neaporia*. It has a distinctive color pattern, male prosternal process. male 5th abdominal ventrite, and macula on the male head. It is one of several species of Cephaloscymnini found in canopy fogging exercises conducted in Central America and South America, although not all paratypes were collected in that fashion.

7. *Neaporia marsha* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length approximately 3.0 mm, width 2.2 mm; body short, wide, elytra much wider than pronotal base, widest at anterior 1/3 of elytra. Elytral surface entirely shiny, lacking microsculpture. Color of head and pronotum unknown, elytron pale red except black macula extended from base to apex medially, macula narrow on basal margin inside humeral callus, narrowly extended along sutural margin to just posterior to middle then widened to occupy remainder of elytron (Fig. 82); venter and legs yellow except prosternum slightly darker than remainder of venter. Elytral punctures separated by a diameter or less; prosternal punctures large, separated by less than a diameter; metasternal depression impunctate, lateral punctures large, separated by less than a diameter; punctures on abdominal ventrites 1, 2 large, separated by less than 3 times a diameter, inside of postcoxal lines lacking punctures, punctures on remaining ventrites small, separated by about a diameter. Epipleuron flat, wide in basal ½. Prosternum as in Fig.84. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 short, narrow, evenly rounded, extended slightly more than ½ distance to apical margin of ventrite (Fig. 83). Apex of ventrite 5 evenly rounded. Genitalia with basal lobe as long as paramere, wide in basal ½, then narrowed in apical ½ to bluntly rounded apex; paramere widest medially, narrowed to thickened, abruptly bent apex, dorsal margin with trace of blunt serrations medially (Fig. 85–86); sipho robust, wide throughout, apex complex, sinuate medially (Fig. 87).

Female. Unknown.

Variation. Unknown.

Type material. Holotype male; Ivon, Beni, Boliv(BOLIVIA) Feb, WMMann, Mulford Biol. Expl. 1921–1922.m USNM.

Remarks. The holotype is missing a head and pronotum but the remainder is intact including abdomen with male genitalia. Because of this and the unique elytral color pattern the species is described. It does not resemble any known species of *Neaporia* in color pattern, but male genitalia are similar to those of several other species.

8. *Neaporia coelestis* Gorham

Neaporia coelestis Gorham 1897: 223.
Prodilis coelestis: Korschefsky 1931: 109; Blackwelder 1945: 444.

Description. Male lectotype. Length 2.0 mm, width 1.5 mm; body oval, elytra with side slightly rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely shiny, lacking microsculpture. Color green, lateral and anterior border of pronotum yellow (Fig. 88); mouthparts yellow except apical 1/3 of apical maxillary palpomere dark brown; antenna, legs yellow; ventral surface black. Head punctures small, separated by less than a diameter, nearly contiguous; pronotal punctures larger than on head, separated by a diameter or less; elytral punctures larger than on head, separated by about less than twice a diameter; prosternal, mesosternal punctures large, separated by less than a diameter; metasternum with large punctures along anterior and lateral borders, punctures on remaining surface small, sparse; punctures on abdominal ventrites 1, 2 large, separated by less than 3 times a diameter, punctures on remaining ventrites small, separated by about a diameter. Head apparently not pubescent (pubescence probably absent because of handling) with frons slightly wider than an eye measured at vertex; eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere long, narrowed to apex in apical 1/3. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin narrow, widened from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, wide in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron. Prosternum about as wide as long, shorter than mesosternum, with apical margin nearly truncate, anterolateral projection large, setose. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 long, evenly rounded, extended 2/3 distance to apical margin of ventrite. Apex of ventrite 5 weakly, broadly emarginate medially. Genitalia with basal lobe shorter than paramere, (Fig. 88c), slender, parallel sided, slightly narrowed to emarginate apex in apical 1/4; paramere straight, upper margin arcuate, widest medially, apical 1/3 curved downward to acute apex, dorsal margin with prominent, blunt serrations medially (Fig. 88d); sipho robust, apical portion missing (Fig. 88e).

Female. Unknown.

Variation. Unknown

Type locality. Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (Panama), 4000 to 6000 ft.

Type depository. BMNH (lectotype here designated).

Geographical distribution. Panama.

Specimens examined. PANAMA: V. de Chiriqui, 4000–6000 ft.

Remarks. *Neaporia coelestis* most closely resembles *N. myrtle* but is distinguished from that species and others by wide head with dense, nearly contiguous punctures, male prosternal process with large, setose projections, an oval body shape, pronotal punctures larger than on head and separated by a diameter or less, and postcoxal line extended 2/3 distance to apical ventrite margin.

Gorham (1894) had 2 type specimens when he described *N. coelestis* but only a single type remains in the British Museum collection. This specimen, labeled "V. de Chiriqui. 4000–6000 ft. Champion/ *Neaporia coelestis*, Gor (handwritten)/sp. figured/Type (orange bordered disc)/B.C.A., Col., VII./Syntype (blue bordered disc)." is designated as the lectotype.

9. *Neaporia myrtle* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 1.7 mm, width 1.3 mm; body slightly elongate, elytra nearly parallel sided, wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely shiny, lacking microsculpture. Color greenish black, fore angles of pronotum yellow (Fig. 89); mouthparts yellow except apical 1/3, basal 1/4 of apical maxillary palpomere dark brown; antenna, legs yellow; ventral surface black. Head punctures large, separated by less than a diameter; pronotal punctures smaller than on

head, separated by less than twice diameter; elytral punctures larger than on head, separated by about a diameter or slightly more; prosternal, mesosternal punctures large, separated by less than a diameter; metasternum with large punctures along anterior and lateral borders, punctures on remaining surface small, sparse; punctures on abdominal ventrites 1, 2 large, separated by less than 3 times a diameter, punctures on remaining ventrites small, separated by about a diameter. Head densely pubescent with frons slightly wider than an eye measured at vertex (Fig. 91); eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere long, narrowed to apex in apical 1/3. Pronotum widest at apical angle, reflexed lateral margin narrow, widened from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, wide in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron. Prosternum short, wider than long, longer than mesosternum, with apical margin truncate, anterolateral projection small, barely visible, not setose (Fig. 92). Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 short, narrow, evenly rounded, extended ½ distance to apical margin of ventrite (Fig. 90). Apex of ventrite 5 mostly truncate, slightly emarginate medially. Genitalia with basal lobe slightly shorter than paramere, slender, parallel sided, slightly narrowed to emarginate apex in apical 1/8; paramere widest medially, gradually narrowed in basal 2/3, apical 1/3 strongly bent downward, strongly narrowed to abruptly rounded apex, dorsal margin with blunt serrations medially (Fig. 93–94); sipho nearly equal in width throughout, apex abruptly acute (Fig. 95).

Female. Unknown.

Variation. Length 1.7 to 2.0 mm, width 1.3 to 1.4 mm.

Type material. Holotype male; Boqueta,Chirique Prov, PANAMA, VIII 24 1977, Henk Wolda. USNM). Paratypes; 2, 1 same data as holotype except date IX 20 1977; 1, Costa Rica: Prov. Puntarenas, 1 km SE Monte Verde, 1500–1600 m, 10°18' N 84°48' W, vii.16.1976, H.A. Hespenheide. (USNM).

Remarks. *Neaporia myrtle* shares a dorsal color with some other *Neaporia* species but is distinguished by a basally truncate prosternum, elytral punctures separated by a diameter or slightly more, and parameres of the male genitalia serrate on upper margin. See remarks under *N*. *lena*.

10. *Neaporia lena* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 1.5 mm, width 1.0 mm; body slightly elongate, elytra with sides slightly rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely shiny, lacking microsculpture. Color greenish black (Fig. 96); mouthparts yellow except apical 1/3, basal 1/4 of apical maxillary palpomere dark brown; antenna, legs yellow; ventral surface black except apical 2 ventrites dark brown. Head punctures large, separated by less than a diameter; pronotal punctures smaller than on head, separated by less than a diameter; elytral punctures slightly larger than on head, separated by 1 to 2 times a diameter; prosternal, mesosternal punctures large, separated by less than a diameter; metasternum with large punctures along anterior and lateral borders, punctures on remaining surface small, sparse; punctures on abdominal ventrites 1–3 large, separated by less than 3 times a diameter, punctures on remaining ventrites small, separated by about a diameter. Head densely pubescent with frons slightly narrower than an eye measured at vertex; eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere long, narrowed to apex in apical 1/3 (Fig. 98). Pronotum widest at apical angle, reflexed lateral margin narrow, widened from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, wide in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron. Prosternum about as wide as long, shorter than mesosternum, with apical margin truncate, male anterolateral projection small. barely visible, slightly setose (Fig. 99). Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 long, narrow, evenly rounded, extended more than ½ distance to apical margin of ventrite (Fig. 97). Apex of ventrite 5 mostly truncate, slightly emarginate medially. Genitalia with basal lobe as long as paramere, slender, parallel sided, slightly narrowed to emarginate apex in apical 1/5; paramere widest medially, apical 1/3 weakly curved, weakly narrowed to abruptly rounded apex, dorsal margin without serrations medially (Fig. 101, 102); sipho nearly equal in width throughout, apex bluntly rounded (Fig. 103).

Female. Description as for male except head not densely pubescent. Spermathecal capsule slightly widened basally, cornu rounded, lacking beak (Fig. 100).

Variation. None observed.

Type material. Holotype male; COSTA RICA: Heredia, Pr: La Selva Biol. Sta., 3 km S. Pto. Viejo, 10° 26'N 84° 01' W, 31.VII.1966, H. A. Hespenheide, River Ficus trunk. (USNM). Paratypes; 3, same data as holotype except dates 25, 26. VII. 1966, 9.VIII.1996, host Cecropia trunk. (USNM).

Remarks. *Neaporia myrtle, N. lena*, and *N. christy* share the same dorsal color and are extremely similar in appearance. Each species has distinctive genitalia as well as the following differences. *Neaporia christy* is immediately recognized by a prosternum with anterior margin strongly expanded to at least partially conceal mouthparts. Both remaining species have prosterna with a truncate anterior margin not concealing mouthparts. *Neaporia lena* is separated from *N. myrtle* by elytron with slightly rounded side, elytral punctures separated by 1 to 2 times a diameter, and postcoxal line on basal abdominal ventrite extended at least to midpoint of ventrite.

11. *Neaporia christy* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 1.7 mm, width 1.3 mm; body somewhat elongate, elytral sides rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely shiny, lacking microsculpture. Color greenish black, lateral border of pronotum yellow (Fig. 104); mouthparts yellow except apical 1/3, basal 1/4 of apical maxillary palpomere dark brown; antenna, legs yellow; ventral surface black except abdomen dark brown. Head punctures large, separated by less than a diameter; pronotal punctures as large as on head, separated by less than a diameter; elytral punctures larger than on head, separated by 1 to 2 times a diameter; prosternal, mesosternal punctures large, separated by less than a diameter; metasternum with large punctures along anterior and lateral borders, punctures on remaining surface small, sparse; punctures on abdominal ventrites 1–3 large, separated by less than a diameter, punctures on remaining ventrites small, separated by about a diameter. Head densely pubescent with frons as wide as an eye measured at vertex; eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere long, narrowed to apex in apical 1/3 (Fig. 106). Pronotum widest at apical angle, reflexed lateral margin narrow, widened from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, slightly narrowed in basal ½, not as wide as pronotal hypomeron. Prosternum longer than wide, longer than mesosternum, with basal margin strongly produced, nearly concealing mouthparts, male anterolateral projection small, barely visible, slightly setose (Fig. 107). Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 short, narrow, angulate, extended 2/3 distance to apical margin of ventrite (Fig. 105). Apex of ventrite 5 truncate. Genitalia with basal lobe as long as paramere, slender, parallel sided, slightly narrowed to emarginate apex in apical 1/4; paramere widest medially, gradually narrowed in basal 2/3 except abruptly narrowed at 3/5 length, apical 1/3 strongly bent downward, strongly narrowed to abruptly rounded apex, dorsal margin without serrations medially (Fig. 108, 109); sipho nearly equal in width throughout, apex broadly rounded, broken in image (Fig. 110).

Female. Unknown.

Variation. Unknown.

Type material. Holotype male; COSTA RICA: Heredia, Pr: La Selva Biol. Sta., 3 km S Pto. Viejo, 10° 26' N 84° 01' W, 24.VIII.1999, H.A. Hespenheide. (USNM).

Remarks. Male genitalia of this species are nearly identical to those of *N. myrtle*, but the expanded apical prosternal margin is distinctive. See remarks under *N. lena*.

12. *Neaporia patsy* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 2.2 mm, width 1.6 mm; body oval, elytra with sides rounded, slightly wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely shiny, lacking microsculpture. Color dark brown; head greenish black with clypeus and anterior ½ of frons yellow; pronotum black with yellow tint, reflexed lateral margin reddish yellow; elytron with large, slightly oblique, reddish yellow macula on anterior ½ (Fig. 111); mouthparts yellow except apical 1/3, basal 1/4 of apical maxillary palpomere dark brown; antenna, legs yellow; ventral surface black except prothoracic hypomeron and apical two abdominal ventrites yellowish brown. Head punctures large, separated by less than a diameter; pronotal punctures slightly smaller than on head, separated by less than twice a diameter; elytral punctures slightly larger than on pronotum, separated by about a diameter; prosternal, mesosternal punctures large, separated by less than a diameter; metasternum with large punctures along anterior and lateral borders, punctures on remaining surface small, sparse; punctures on abdominal ventrites 1–3 large, separated by less than 3 times a diameter, punctures on remaining ventrites small, separated by about a diameter. Head with frons twice width of eye measured at vertex (Fig. 113); eye canthus short, barely perceptible; apical maxillary palpomere long, narrowed to apex in apical 1/4. Pronotum widest posterior to apical angle, reflexed lateral margin narrow, widened from base to apex. Epipleuron slightly descending externally, wide in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron. Prosternum slightly wider than long, nearly twice as long as mesosternum, with apical margin arcuate, slightly produced, without anterolateral projection (Fig. 114). Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 long, evenly rounded, extended 3/4 distance to apical margin of ventrite (Fig. 112). Apex of ventrite 5 slightly emarginate medially. Genitalia with basal lobe shorter than paramere, slender, oval, widest at middle, weakly narrowed to slightly emarginate apex in apical 1/3; paramere long, slender, basal ½ evenly widened, apical ½ feebly narrowed to rounded apex, dorsal margin without serrations medially (Fig. 115, 116); sipho lost.

Female. Unknown.

Variation. Unknown.

Type material. Holotype male; PANAMA: Old Panama, Pan, 31–I–1911, EA Schwarz Collector. (USNM).

Remarks. This is one of the maculate *Neaporia* taxa distinguished by position and shape of elytral macula, prosternal process much longer than mesosternal process, with externally descending epipleuron, and the form of male genitalia. The holotype is one collected by the distinguished E. A. Schwarz of what became the United States National Museum.

13. *Neaporia hilda* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 2.0 mm, width 1.6 mm; body slightly elongate, elytra with sides nearly parallel in basal ½, wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely shiny, lacking microsculpture. Color black; pronotum black with slightly greenish tint, reflexed lateral margin reddish yellow; elytron with 2 reddish yellow maculae, anterior macula irregularly rectangular from posterior to humeral callus to midpoint, posterior macula irregularly rounded medially on apical declivity (Fig. 117); mouthparts yellow except apical 1/3 of apical maxillary palpomere dark brown; antenna yellow; legs reddish brown except tibia and apical ½ of femur brown; ventral surface dark brown except apical 2 ventrites yellowish brown. Head punctures large, separated by less than a diameter; pronotal punctures about as large as on head, separated by a diameter or less; elytral punctures larger than on head, separated by a diameter or less; prosternal, mesosternal punctures large, separated by less than a diameter; metasternum with large punctures along anterior and lateral borders, punctures on remaining surface small, sparse; punctures on abdominal ventrites 1–2 large, separated by a diameter or less, punctures on remaining ventrites small, separated by about a diameter. Head densely pubescent with frons wider than an eye measured at vertex (Fig. 118); eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere long, narrowed to apex in apical 1/3. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin narrow, widened from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, wide in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron. Prosternum slightly longer than wide, longer than mesosternum, with apical margin slightly arcuate,

male anterolateral projection large, prominent, distinctly setose (Fig. 119). Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 long, evenly rounded, extended nearly to apical margin of ventrite (Fig. 118). Apex of ventrite 5 mostly truncate, widely emarginate medially. Genitalia with basal lobe slightly shorter than paramere, slender, parallel sided, abruptly narrowed to apex in apical 1/8; paramere wide, widest medially, apical 1/5 weakly curved, weakly narrowed to abruptly rounded apex, dorsal margin with blunt serrations medially (Fig. 121, 122); sipho wide in basal ½, apical ½ abruptly narrowed (Fig. 123).

Female. Similar to male except head not densely pubescent, spermathecal capsule slender, narrowed medially, apex of cornu rounded. (Fig. 120).

Variation. Length 2.0 to 2.1 mm.

Type material. Holotype male; COLUMBIA; La Union, CND (Cundinamarca), 29–VI–39, alt. 1900 m., Murillo No 5069. (USNM). Paratypes; 2,1, Buga, Colombia, Val (Valle) 4.II.41, alt. 1010 m, Murillo No 5416;1, Monterredondo, Cundinamarca, Kolumb.(Colombia), 1400 m, leg. Schneble 1961.18.X (USNM).

Other specimens. 2; 1, COLUMBIA, N.de S.(Norte De Santander) 2300m., 25km. S. Chinacota, May 14, 1974, H. &A. Howden; 2, Colombia, Cund (Cundinamarca) 1900m, La Union, June 28, 1939, Murillo No 5061 (USNM).

Remarks. *Neaporia hilda* is distinguished by its elytral color pattern and Colombian locality. Two female individuals under "other specimens," also from Colombia, differ by having all elytral maculae reduced in size and are overall slightly smaller than the holotype. They closely resemble the type specimens in all other regards.

14. *Neaporia gwendolyn* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 2.0 mm, width 1.5 mm; body slightly elongate, elytra with sides weakly rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest anterior to middle of elytra. Dorsal surface shiny except head with trace of microsculpture. Color light brown; head dark brown, vertex black with blue tint, pronotum with reflexed lateral margin yellow; elytron with slender, oblique, yellow vitta extended from inside humeral callus posteriorly onto apical declivity near suture (Fig. 124); mouthparts yellow except apical 1/3 of apical maxillary palpomere dark brown; antenna yellow; legs yellow except femur mostly brown; prothoracic hypomeron, epipleuron, abdomen and median ventral surface yellow, lateral areas of ventral surface brownish yellow medially. Head punctures large, nearly contiguous; pronotal punctures about as large as on head, separated by a diameter or less; elytral punctures slightly larger than on pronotum, separated by 1 to 3 times a diameter; prosternal, mesosternal punctures large, separated by less than a diameter; metasternum with large punctures along anterior and lateral borders, punctures on remaining surface small, sparse; punctures on abdominal ventrites 1–2 large, separated by 2 to 3 times a diameter, punctures on remaining ventrites small, separated by about a diameter. Head densely pubescent with frons wider than an eye measured at vertex (Fig. 126); eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere short, narrowed to apex in apical 1/4. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin narrow, evenly widened. Epipleuron flat, wide in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron. Prosternum wider than long, shorter than mesosternum, with apical margin slightly emarginate medially, male anterolateral projection large, prominent, distinctly setose (Fig. 127). Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 long, evenly rounded, extended nearly to apical margin of ventrite (Fig. 125). Apex of abdominal ventrite 5 medially emarginate. Genitalia with basal lobe slightly longer than paramere, slender, parallel sided, abruptly narrowed to apex in apical 1/8; paramere wide, widest medially, apical 1/5 abruptly curved, narrowed to abruptly rounded apex, dorsal margin slightly emarginate medially, without blunt serrations (Fig. 128); sipho lost.

Female. Unknown.

Variation. Unknown.

Type material. Holotype male; VENEZUELA: Monagas, Caripe, Cueva Guacharo, 20–31.VII.1987, 750m., S&J. Peck, f.i.t. – forest over coffee. 87–78. (CMNC).

Remarks. *Neaporia gwendolyn* is distinguished by the relatively pale dorsal color and vittate elytron. Because the holotype is somewhat teneral and soft, the genitalia are correspondingly soft and distorted out of shape. This explains the less than satisfactory genitalic image.

15. *Neaporia jenny* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 1.6 mm, width 1.2 mm; body elongate oval, elytron with side weakly rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest anterior to middle of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely shiny, lacking microsculpture. Color brown (Fig. 129); head dark brown; pronotum with lateral 1/3 yellowish brown, not seen in image; mouthparts yellow except extreme apex of apical maxillary palpomere dark brown; antenna, mouthparts, legs yellow; apical 2 abdominal ventrites yellowish brown. Head punctures large, separated by less than a diameter; pronotal punctures about as large as on head, separated by less than a diameter; elytral punctures larger than on pronotum, separated by a diameter or less; prosternal, mesosternal punctures large, separated by less than a diameter; metasternum with large punctures along anterior and lateral borders, punctures on remaining surface small, sparse; punctures on abdominal ventrites 1–2 large, separated by 1 to 3 times a diameter, punctures on remaining ventrites small, separated by about a diameter. Head densely pubescent with frons slightly narrower than an eye measured at vertex (Fig. 130); eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere long, narrowed to apex in apical 1/3. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin wide, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, wide in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron. Prosternum slightly wider than long, as long as mesosternum, with apical margin truncate, male anterolateral projection large, prominent, distinctly setose. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 short, evenly rounded, extended slightly more than ½ distance to apical margin of ventrite. Apex of ventrite 5 widely emarginate medially. Genitalia with basal lobe slightly shorter than paramere, slender, slightly narrowed from base to blunt, emarginate apex (not visible in image); paramere wide, narrowed from base to narrowly rounded apex in lateral view, dorsal margin with blunt serrations medially (Fig. 131, 132); sipho slender, narrowed to acute apex in apical 1/6 (Fig. 133).

Female. Similar to male except head not densely pubescent, body entirely dark brown, nearly black, spermathecal capsule short, basal and apical portions large, brown, short middle section slender, pale, apex of cornu broadly rounded.

Variation. None observed.

Type material. Holotype male; VENEZUELA: Tray 6, FOG 16.11.v.1990, Gallery forest, Cassia grandis, J.G. Davis, N. Venezuela: Estado Aragua, P. Nac. Henri Pittier, Campo. Experimntl CENIAP, Pozo del Diablo, 400m. 459. (BMNH). Paratype; 1, same data as holotype except Tray 14, Bristol Univ. Exped. Brit. Mus. Nac. Hist. 1992–6 (BMNH).

Remarks. *Neaporia jenny* is difficult to distinguish from other brown to black species of *Neaporia*. Male genitalia are diagnostic and must be used for identification.

16. *Neaporia nora* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 2.2 mm, width 1.3 mm; body elongate, elytron with lateral margin nearly straight, wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely shiny, lacking microsculpture. Color black with slight greenish tint (Fig. 134); head dark brown; pronotum with fore lateral margin and fore angles reddish brown; mouthparts yellow except extreme apex of apical maxillary palpomere dark brown; antenna, legs yellow; apical 2 abdominal ventrites yellowish brown. Head punctures large, separated by less than a diameter; pronotal punctures about as large as on head, separated by a diameter or less; elytral punctures a large as on pronotum, separated by less

than a diameter, nearly contiguous; prosternal, mesosternal punctures large, separated by less than a diameter; metasternum with large punctures in anterior 2/3, posterior 2/3 with punctures small, sparse; punctures on abdominal ventrites 1–3 large, separated by a diameter or less, punctures on remaining ventrites small, separated by about a diameter. Head pubescent with eye wider than frons measured at vertex (135); eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere long, narrowed to apex in apical 1/3. Pronotum widest at anterior angle, reflexed lateral margin narrow, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, wide in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron. Prosternum longer than wide, longer than mesosternum, apical margin truncate, male anterolateral projection small, nearly invisible, not setose. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 short, evenly rounded, extended less than ½ distance to apical margin of ventrite. Apex of ventrite 5 truncate medially. Genitalia with basal lobe slightly shorter than paramere, slender, wide in basal 2/3, apical 1/3 narrowed to emarginate apex; paramere wide in basal 2/3, gradually narrowed to rounded apex, dorsal margin not serrate (Fig. 136, 137); sipho extremely long, slender, apical 1/4 filamentous, broken in image (Fig. 138).

Female. Unknown.

Variation. None observed.

Type material. Holotype male; BRAZIL: Brasilien, Nova Teutonia, 27 11'B. 53 23' L., Fritz Plaumann, 300 bis 500 m., xi 1936. (USNM). Paratype; 1, same data as holotype except date 11 xii 1949, *Hovenia dulcis*. (DZUP).

Remarks. *Neaporia nora* is distinguished by a combination of black dorsum, elytral punctures dense, nearly contiguous, prosternum without anterolateral projection, apically truncate 5th abdominal ventrite, and male genitalia with sipho extremely long with apical ½ filamentous.

17. *Neaporia margie* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 1.2 mm, width 0.9 mm; body short, oval, elytron with side rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely shiny, lacking microsculpture. Color brown (Fig. 139); head black; pronotum dark brown with lateral 1/3 slightly paler brown; mouthparts and antenna yellow; legs yellow except anterior 1/3 of profemur, basal 1/4 of protibia brownish yellow; apical 2 abdominal ventrites yellow. Head punctures large, separated by less than a diameter; pronotal punctures about as large as on head, separated by a diameter or less; elytral punctures larger than on pronotum, separated by a diameter or less; prosternal, mesosternal punctures large, shallow, separated by less than a diameter; metasternum with few weakly impressed, large punctures along anterior and lateral borders, punctures on remaining surface small, nearly invisible; punctures on abdominal ventrites 1–2 large, separated by 1 to 3 times a diameter, punctures on remaining ventrites small, separated by about a diameter. Head not densely pubescent, frons narrow, about ½ width of eye measured at vertex (Fig. 141); eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere long, narrowed to apex in apical 1/3. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin narrow, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, wide in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron. Prosternum longer than wide, longer than mesosternum, with apical margin arcuate, male without anterolateral projection. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 long, abruptly angulate, extended to apical margin of ventrite (Fig. 140). Apex of ventrite 5 truncate. Genitalia with basal lobe longer than paramere, slender, evenly narrowed from base to blunt, emarginate apex; paramere slender, evenly narrowed in apical half to narrowly rounded apex in lateral view, dorsal margin without blunt serrations (Fig. 142, 143); sipho slender throughout, not apically narrowed (Fig.144).

Female. Unknown.

Variation. Unknown.

Type material. Holotype male; N.E. BOLIVIA: *Xylopa sericea*, Fogging, 3.vii.97, Tree 10B, Tray 5, Oquriquia forest, Tierra Prometida, J.G. Davies, BMNH(E), 1998–69. (BMNH).

Remarks. This tiny species is not easily distinguished from other brown or black species of *Neaporia,* but a lack of distinct, large prosternal and mesosternal punctures, abdominal ventrite 1 with long, angulate postcoxal line, and a narrow frons about ½ width of an eye serve to characterize *N. margie*.

18. *Neaporia nina* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 1.3 mm, width 0.9 mm; body elongate oval, elytron with side weakly rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest anterior to middle of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely shiny, lacking microsculpture. Color black (Fig. 145); head dark brown with narrow lateral, yellow vitta adjacent to eye extended from near base of eye anteriorly to clypeus, vitta widened in apical 1/3, short, oval vitta present at middle posterior to clypeus (Fig. 146); pronotum with reflexed lateral margin yellowish brown, fore angles yellow; antenna, mouthparts yellow; legs dark yellow; apical 2 abdominal ventrites brown. Head punctures large, separated by less than a diameter; pronotal punctures about as large as on head, separated by a diameter or less; elytral punctures slightly larger than on pronotum, separated by a diameter or less; prosternal, mesosternal punctures large, separated by less than a diameter; metasternum with large punctures along anterior and lateral borders, punctures on remaining surface small, sparse; punctures on abdominal ventrites 1–2 large, separated by 1 to 3 times a diameter, punctures on remaining ventrites small, separated by about a diameter. Head not densely pubescent, frons strongly widened from vertex to clypeus, as wide as eye measured at vertex (Fig. 146); eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere long, narrowed to apex in apical 1/3. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin wide, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, wide in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron. Prosternum as wide as long, as long as mesosternum, apical margin truncate, male without anterolateral projection. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 short, evenly rounded, extended slightly more than ½ distance to apical margin of ventrite. Apex of ventrite 5 slightly emarginate medially, nearly truncate. Genitalia with phallobase strongly, evenly curved throughout, basal lobe longer than paramere, slender, parallel sided, narrowed just before apex to slightly emarginate apex; paramere slender, of equal width from base nearly to apex, narrowed apically to acutely round apex, dorsal margin without blunt serrations medially (Fig. 147); sipho slender, slightly sinuate before apex (Fig. 148).

Female. Unknown.

Variation. Unknown.

Type material. Holotype male; VENEZUELA: Tray 1, FOG 5. 28.iii.1990, Deciduous forest, Polygonaceae?, J. G. Davies, N. Venezuela: Estado Aragua, P. Nac. Henri Pittier, Maracay/Occumare km 36, La Trilla, 300m. alt., Bristol Univ. Exped., Brit. Mus. Nat. Mus. 1992–6. (BMNH).

Remarks. Males of *N. nina* are recognized by the distinctive head pattern and by frons strongly widened from vertex to clypeus.

19. *Neaporia viridiscens* Gorham

Neaporia viridiscens Gorham 1897: 223.
Prodilis viridiscens: Korschefsky 1931: 110; Blackwelder, 1945: 444.
Neaporia cuprea Gorham 1897: 223. **New Synonym**.
Prodilis cuprea: Korschefsky 1931: 109; Blackwelder 1945: 444.

Description. Male holotype. Length 1.6 mm, width 1.0 mm; body elongate, slender, elytron with sides slightly rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest anterior to middle of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely shiny, lacking microsculpture. Color black with greenish tint (Fig. 149); antenna yellow; mouthparts dark brown; legs dark brown except anterior 2/3 of tibia yellow; ventral surface black except abdominal

apex yellowish brown. Head punctures coarse, separated by about a diameter; pronotal punctures slightly larger than on head, separated by less than twice a diameter; elytral punctures slightly larger than on pronotum, separated by less than twice a diameter; prosternal, mesosternal punctures large, separated by about a diameter; metasternum with large punctures along anterior and lateral borders, punctures on remaining surface smaller, sparse; punctures on abdominal ventrites 1, 2 large, separated by less than three times a diameter, punctures on remaining ventrites small, separated by about a diameter. Head with long, sparse pubescence, frons narrow, slightly widened in anterior 1/4 (Fig. 150), slightly narrower than eye measured at vertex; eye canthus extremely short; apical maxillary palpomere long, narrowed to apex in apical 1/3. Pronotum widest anterior to middle, reflexed lateral margin narrow, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, wide in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron. Prosternum slender, longer than wide, apical margin slightly arcuate, without anterolateral projection. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 long, arcuate, extended 2/3 distance to apical margin of ventrite. Apex of ventrite 5 arcuate medially. Genitalia with basal lobe longer than paramere, long, slightly widened from base to distal 1/8 where convergent with emarginate apex; paramere narrow throughout to rounded apex, dorsal margin lacking serrations (Fig. 151, 152); sipho long, slender, basal capsule with base broadly, distinctly emarginate (Fig. 153).

Female. Similar to male except head glabrous; genitalia not examined.

Variation. Length 1.5 to 1.6 mm, width 0.9 to 1.0 mm. Identical to holotype except elytron of *N. cuprea* with purple cast.

Type locality. of *N. viridiscens*, Volcan de Chiriqui, 4000 ft (Panama); of *cuprea*, San Geronimo (Guatemala).

Type depository. of *N, viridiscens* and *N. cuprea*, BMNH.

Geographical distribution. Guatemala, Panama.

Specimens examined. 2. Both *N. viridiscens* and *N. cuprea* were described from unique specimens and were the only available examples for examination (BMNH).

Remarks. Despite differences in geographical location, these two species described by Gorham (1894) could not be distinguished from each other, hence are treated as a single taxon. *Neaporia viridescens* belongs in a group of very small species having similar male genitalia. It is distinguished from others by a distinct green elytral tint of dorsal surface, frons narrower than eye with widely spaced, coarse punctures, and a smooth, polished dorsal surface.

The holotype of *N. viridiscens* is labeled "V. de Chiriqui, 4–6000 ft. Champion./*Neaporia viridiscens* Gorh.(handwritten)/B.C.A., Col., VII./Holotype (orange bordered disc)/ *Holotype Neaporia viridescens,* Gorh. det. R.G. Booth 2015." The holotype of *N. cuprea* is labeled "S. Geronimo, 300 ft. Champion/ *Neaporia cuprea*, Gorh. (handwritten)/sp. figured./B.C.A., Col., VII/Holotype (orange bordered disc)/ Holotype *Neaporia cuprea* Gorh. det. R.G. Booth 2015."

20. *Neaporia cassandra* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 1.4 mm, width 0.9 mm; body elongate oval, elytron with lateral margin slightly rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely shiny, lacking microsculpture. Color black (Fig. 154); head with apical ½ of frons reddish yellow; mouthparts yellow except apical 1/4 of apical maxillary palpomere dark brown; antenna yellow; legs dark yellow; apical 2 abdominal ventrites yellowish brown. Head punctures large, separated by a diameter or less; pronotal punctures about as large as on head, separated by a diameter or less; elytral punctures slightly larger than on pronotum, separated by a diameter or less; prosternal, mesosternal punctures large, separated by less than a diameter; metasternum with large punctures in anterior 1/3, posterior 2/3 with punctures small, sparse; punctures on abdominal ventrites 1–2 large, separated by less than

twice a diameter, punctures on remaining ventrites small, separated by about a diameter. Head not densely pubescent with eye as wide as frons measured at vertex (Fig. 155); eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere long, narrowed to apex in apical 1/3. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin narrow, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, wide in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron. Prosternum wider than long, as long as mesosternum, apical margin slightly arcuate, male anterolateral projection small, nearly invisible, setose. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 short, evenly rounded, extended slightly more than ½ distance to apical margin of ventrite. Apex of ventrite 5 truncate medially. Genitalia with basal lobe slightly longer than paramere, slender, sides parallel from base nearly to apex, apical 1/6 narrowed to emarginate apex; paramere narrow from base nearly to apex, apex bluntly rounded, dorsal margin not serrate (Fig. 156, 157); sipho long, slender, extreme apex nearly filamentous (Fig. 158).

Female. Unknown.

Variation. Unknown.

Type material. Holotype male; COSTA RICA: Heredia, est. Biol. La Selva, 50–150m10° 26'N 84° 01'W, Proy. Alas, INBio–OET. (USNM).

Remarks. *Neaporia cassandra* resembles several other black species of *Neaporia*, but males may be distinguished by the apical ½ of frons being reddish yellow.

21. *Neaporia leah* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 1.5 mm, width 1.0 mm; body oval, elytron with lateral margin curved, wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface shiny except elytron with faint microsculpture Fig. 159); head, pronotum reddish yellow, darker than venter; antenna, mouthparts, entire venter including legs pale yellow; elytron with lateral, apical margins narrowly reddish yellow. Head punctures small, separated by about a diameter; pronotal punctures as large as on head, separated by a diameter or less; elytral punctures as large as on pronotum, separated by a diameter or less; prosternal, mesosternal punctures large, separated by less than a diameter; metasternum with large punctures throughout, punctures separated by less than a diameter in apical, lateral 1/4, separated by about a diameter medially; punctures on abdominal ventrites 1–3 large, separated by a diameter, punctures on remaining ventrites small, separated by about a diameter. Head not densely pubescent with frons 1 1/4 times wider than eye measured at vertex (Fig. 160); eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere long, narrowed to apex in apical 1/3. Pronotum widest anterior to middle, reflexed lateral margin narrow, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, wide in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron. Prosternum longer than wide, longer than mesosternum, apical margin slightly emarginate, male anterolateral projection absent. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 short, evenly rounded, extended ½ distance to apical margin of ventrite. Apex of ventrite 5 truncate medially. Genitalia with basal lobe longer than paramere, slender, sides more or less parallel, apex appearing bifid with each side apically rounded; paramere slender throughout, dorsal margin not serrate (Fig. 161); sipho lost.

Female. Unknown.

Variation. Unknown.

Type material. Holotype male; ex Honduras on orchid plants, Miami, Fla., 61–9482. (USNM).

Remarks. The holotype was found on orchid plants shipped from Honduras to Florida in 1961. It is distinguished by a dorsal color pattern possessed by no other *Neaporia* species. Male genitalia are also unusual and atypical because of the long, apically bifid basal lobe.

22. *Neaporia penny* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 1.6 mm, width 1.2 mm; body oval, short, wide, elytron with side rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest anterior to middle of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely shiny, lacking microsculpture. Color black with blue head and elytra, pronotum with green metallic tint; pronotum and elytra with reflexed lateral margin reddish brown; elytron with large, regularly oval, median reddish yellow macula (Fig. 162); antenna, mouthparts, legs yellow except apical 1/3 of apical maxillary palpomere dark brown; ventral surface dark brown except abdomen yellowish brown. Head punctures large, separated by a diameter or less; pronotal punctures slightly larger than on head, separated by a diameter or less; elytral punctures larger than on pronotum, separated by a diameter or less; prosternal, mesosternal punctures large, separated by less than a diameter; metasternum with large punctures along anterior and lateral borders, punctures on remaining surface absent or small, sparse; punctures on abdominal ventrites 1–3 large, separated by 1 to 3 times a diameter, punctures on remaining ventrites small, separated by about a diameter. Head densely pubescent, frons widened from vertex to clypeus, slightly wider than eye measured at vertex (Fig. 163); eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere long, narrowed to apex in apical 1/3. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin wide, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, wide in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron. Prosternum longer than wide, much longer than mesosternum, apical margin strongly produced, rounded, nearly concealing mouthparts, anterolateral projection small, setose. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 long, somewhat angulate, extended 3/4 distance to apical margin of ventrite. Apex of ventrite 5 broadly, weakly emarginate medially. Genitalia with basal lobe shorter than paramere, slender, slightly narrowed from base to apex, apex broadly emarginate; paramere slender, curved, of equal width from base nearly to apex, narrowed apically to rounded apex, dorsal margin with blunt, median serrations (Fig. 164, 165); sipho slender, slightly sinuate before apex (Fig. 166).

Female. Similar to male except head not densely pubescent, spermathecal capsule long, slender, bent just anterior to midpoint, cornu rounded, not modified.

Variation. Length 1.4 to 1.7 mm, width 1.0 to 1.3 mm. Size of elytral macula varies from small, located behind and inside of humeral callus to large, occupying ½ of elytron.

Type material. Holotype male; PANAMA: CANAL ZONE, 100 m, 5.0 mi. NW Gamboa, 09° 10' 00" N, 079° 45' 00" W, Sample 3–5, 22 July 1976, Montgomery & Lubin Coll., Canopy fogging experiment in Leuhea seemanni, Pyrethrin fog. (USNM). Paratypes; 5, Paraiso, CZ Pan (Canal Zone), Jan 22,11, 31–I–11, Apr 6, 14, 21. (USNM).

Other specimens. 2, *Xylopia sericea* Fogging; 26.vii.97, Tree 2A – Tray 5, Oquiriquia forest, Tierr Prometida, N.E. BOLIVIA, J.G. Davies, BMNH (E) 1998–69. (BMNH).

Remarks. *Neaporia penny* is recognized by oval, reddish yellow median macula on each elytron and male head without macula. Two Bolivian specimens that match the Panama types vary in both overall appearance and male genitalia are placed here in spite of the disparate locality. It is unusual that a species of *Neaporia* has such a wide distribution, but the specimens cannot be separated.

23. *Neaporia kay* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 1.8 mm, width 1.3 mm; body oval, slightly elongate, elytron with side rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface shiny, lacking microsculpture except elytron with slight trace of microsculpture. Color dark brown; pronotum yellowish brown; elytron with small, round, yellow macula just posterior to middle of elytron (Fig. 167); antenna, mouthparts yellow; legs yellow except femur yellowish brown; ventral surface dark brown except abdomen yellowish brown. Head punctures large, separated by a diameter or less; pronotal punctures slightly larger than on head, separated by a diameter or less; elytral punctures larger than on pronotum, separated by less than twice a diameter; prosternal, mesosternal punctures large, separated by less than

a diameter; metasternum with large punctures along anterior and lateral borders, punctures on remaining surface absent or small, sparse; punctures on abdominal ventrites 1–3 large, separated by 1 to 3 times a diameter, punctures on remaining ventrites small, separated by about a diameter. Head densely pubescent, frons widened from vertex to clypeus, slightly wider than eye measured at vertex; eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere long, narrowed to apex in apical 1/3. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin narrow, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, wide in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron. Prosternum shorter than mesosternum, apical margin slightly emarginate, anterolateral projection small, setose. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 short, rounded, extended slightly more than ½ distance to apical margin of ventrite. Apex of ventrite 5 broadly, distinctly emarginate medially. Genitalia with basal lobe slightly shorter than paramere, slender, equal in width from base nearly to apex, narrowed apically to weakly emarginate apex; paramere slender, nearly straight, widest at middle, narrowed apically to acutely rounded apex, dorsal margin with blunt serrations in apical ½ (Fig. 168, 169); sipho slender, narrowed from base to apex (Fig. 170).

Female. Unknown.

Variation. Unknown.

Type material. Holotype male; Caracas Venezuela, Mt Avila 22100 m, XI.1960 G. Frey. (USNM).

Remarks. This species is distinguished by the small, round, yellow macula on each elytron.

24. *Neaporia opal* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 2.3 mm, width 1.4 mm; body elongate oval, elytron with side slightly rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface shiny, lacking microsculpture. Color black; head yellow except base of frons and vertex black; pronotum black except anterolateral angle yellow (Fig. 171); antenna, mouthparts, legs yellow. Head punctures small, separated by a diameter or less; pronotal punctures slightly larger than on head, separated by a diameter or less; elytral punctures larger than on pronotum, separated by less than twice a diameter; prosternal, mesosternal punctures large, separated by less than a diameter; metasternum with large punctures along anterior and lateral borders, punctures on remaining surface small, sparse; punctures on abdominal ventrites 1–3 large, separated by les than to twice a diameter, punctures on remaining ventrites small, separated by about a diameter. Head not densely pubescent, frons not widened from vertex to clypeus, parallel sided, about as wide as eye measured at vertex (Fig. 173); eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere short, narrowed to apex in apical 1/3. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin narrow, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, narrow in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron. Prosternum as long as mesosternum, apical margin truncate, anterolateral projection small, not setose. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 short, rounded, extended about 4/5 distance to apical margin of ventrite (Fig. 172). Apex of ventrite 5 arcuate. Genitalia with basal lobe shorter than paramere, slender, basal 2/3 equal in width, apical 1/3 narrowed to deeply emarginate apex (sides apically curved together which is probably an artifact of glycerin preservation); paramere widest medially, narrowed to acute, rounded apex in apical ½, margin without serrations (Fig. 174, 175); sipho short, robust (Fig. 176).

Female. Similar to male except head black. Female genitalia with spermathecal capsule lost.

Variation. Length 1.6 to 2.3 mm, width 1.0 to 1.4 mm.

Type material. Holotype male; BRAZIL: Am. (Amazonas), Reserva Ducke, 26km NE Manaus, Hurtado, J.C.G., *Ecclinusa guianensis,* ll.x.1995, Tree No 150, Tray No. 1, BMNH(E) 2003–84. (BMNH). Paratypes; 3, 1, BRAZIL: Am. (Amazonas), Reserva Ducke, 26km NE Manaus, Hurtado, J.C.G., *Licania micrantha,*15.x.1995, Tree No 163, Tray No. 5, BMNH(E) 2003–84; 1, BRAZIL: Am. (Amazonas), Reserva Ducke, 26km NE Manaus, Hurtado, J.C.G., *Licania micrantha*, 27.vi.1996, Tree No. 163, Tray No. 1,

BMNH(E) 2003–84; 1, BRAZIL: Amazonas, Reserva Ducke, 26km NE. Manaus, Hurtado, J.C.G., *Eschweilera atropetiolata*, 2.v.1996, Tree No 5, Tray No. 9, BMNH(E) 2003–84. (BMNH).

Remarks. *Neaporia opal* is a nearly all black species distinguished from other *Neaporia* by the parallel sided frons and form of male genitalia.

25. *Neaporia priscilla* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 1.5 mm, width 1.0 mm; body elongate, oval, elytron with side slightly rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely shiny, lacking microsculpture. Color black (Fig. 177); pronotum and dlytra with reflexed lateral margin reddish brown; antenna, mouthparts, legs yellow; ventral surface dark brown except abdomen yellowish brown. Head punctures large, separated by a diameter or less; pronotal punctures as large as on head, separated by a diameter or less; elytral punctures larger than on pronotum, separated by less than twice a diameter; prosternal, mesosternal punctures large, separated by less than a diameter; metasternum with large punctures along anterior and lateral borders, punctures on remaining surface absent or small, sparse; punctures on abdominal ventrites 1, 2 large, separated by less than twice a diameter, punctures on remaining ventrites small, separated by about a diameter. Head densely pubescent, frons widened from vertex to clypeus, 1 ½ times width of eye measured at vertex (Fig. 178); eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere long, narrowed to apex in apical 1/3. Pronotum widest anterior to middle, reflexed lateral margin wide, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, wide in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron. Prosternum wider than long, about as long as mesosternum, apical margin truncate, anterolateral projection small, not setose. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 long, extended slightly more than ½ distance to apical margin of ventrite. Apex of ventrite 5 truncate medially. Genitalia with basal lobe slightly shorter than paramere, slender, parallel sided from base nearly to apex, apex broadly emarginate; paramere slender, slightly curved, of equal width from base nearly to apex, narrowed apically to acutely rounded apex, dorsal margin with blunt, median serrations in apical ½ (Fig. 179, 180); sipho slender, slightly narrowed to acute apex (Fig. 181).

Female. Unknown.

Variation. Unknown.

Type material. Holotype male; TRINIDAD: Savanna, St. Clair, Port–of–Spain, Trin. Oct. 24, 1918, A817, Harold Morrison. (USNM).

Remarks. This species is similar to several other black, immaculate species of *Neaporia*, distinguished only by examination of male genitalia and Trinidad type locality.

26. *Neaporia naomi* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 1.6 mm, width 1.2 mm; body elongate oval, elytron with side straight, wider than pronotal base, widest anterior to middle of elytra. Dorsal surface shiny except elytron with trace of fine microsculpture. Color black; elytron mostly reddish yellow except base near scutellum, internal 1/4 near suture, and apical 1/8 black (Fig. 182); antenna, legs, epipleuron yellow, apical maxillary palpomere yellow except apical ½ black; abdomen pale brown. Head punctures large, separated by a diameter or less; pronotal punctures slightly smaller than on head, separated by a diameter or less; elytral punctures as large as on head, separated by a diameter or less; prosternal, mesosternal punctures large, separated by less than a diameter; metasternum with large punctures along anterior and lateral borders, punctures on remaining surface absent or small, sparse; punctures on abdominal ventrites 1–3 large, separated by a diameter or less, punctures on remaining ventrites small, separated by about a diameter. Head densely pubescent, frons widened from vertex to clypeus, slightly wider than eye measured at vertex (Fig. 183); eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere long, narrowed to apex in apical ½. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin narrow, equal in width from base to

apex. Epipleuron flat, wide in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron. Prosternum longer than wide, longer than mesosternum, apical margin slightly emarginate medially, anterolateral projection small, setose Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 long, rounded, extended slightly more than ½ distance to apical margin of ventrite. Apex of ventrite 5 truncate. Genitalia with basal lobe as long as paramere, slender, abruptly widened at middle, apex broadly emarginate; paramere slender in lateral view, wide in dorsal view, nearly straight, widened at basal 1/3, narrowed apically to acutely rounded apex, dorsal margin without serrations (Fig. 184, 185); sipho robust, equal in width throughout (Fig. 186).

Female. Unknown.

Variation. Unknown.

Type material. Holotype male; N.E. BOLIVIA: *Xylopia sericea* Fogging; 3.viii.97, Tree 10A – Tray 4, Oquiriquia forest, Tierra Prometida, J.G. Davies, BMNH (E) 1998–69. (BMNH).

Remarks. *Neaporia naomi* is distinguished by the large, reddish yellow macula on each elytron and by male genitalia with paramere dorso–ventrally wide.

27. *Neaporia carole* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 1.8 mm, width 1.4 mm; body oval, slightly elongate, elytron with side rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest anterior to middle of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely shiny, lacking microsculpture. Color dark brown with slight greenish tint (Fig. 187); pronotum and elytra with reflexed lateral margin reddish brown; antenna, epipleuron, tibiae yellow; mouthparts yellow except apical maxillary palpomere with apical 1/4 brown; legs with brown femur; ventral surface dark brown except abdomen yellowish brown. Head punctures large, separated by a diameter or less; pronotal punctures smaller than on head, separated by less than twice a diameter; elytral punctures as large as on head, separated by less than three times a diameter; prosternum with large punctures separated by a diameter or less; mesosternum medially impunctate; metasternum nearly impunctate except some scattered, small punctures present; punctures on basal abdominal ventrites nearly absent, widely scattered, punctures on remaining ventrites small, widely separated. Head densely pubescent, frons widened from vertex to clypeus, slightly wider than eye measured at vertex (Fig.188); eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere short, narrowed to apex in apical 1/3. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin wide, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, wide in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron. Prosternum as wide as long, longer than mesosternum, apical margin arcuate, anterolateral projection small, setose. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 long, extended 3/4 distance to apical margin of ventrite. Apex of ventrite 5 truncate medially. Genitalia with basal lobe shorter than paramere, wide at base, evenly tapered to apex, apex widely emarginate; paramere slender, straight, evenly narrowed from basal 1/3 to acute apex, dorsal margin without serrations (Fig. 189, 190); sipho lost

Female. Unknown.

Variation. Length 1.5 to 1.8, width 1.1 to 1.4, Dorsal surface sometimes with slightly greenish tint.

Type material. Holotype male; PANAMA: CANAL ZONE, Toro Point, CZ31Mar11, E.A. Schwarz Collector. (USNM). Paratypes; 3, 1, same data as holotype; 1, AnconCZ, Pan, 5–VI–11, E.A.Schwarz Collector; 2, Panama Pan, 2–IV–11, E.ASchwarz Collector. (USNM).

Remarks. This species is similar to several other dark, immaculate species of *Neaporia*, distinguished by nearly impunctate mesosternum and basal abdominal ventrites and form of male genitalia.

28. *Neaporia brandy* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 1.5 mm, width 1.1 mm; body somewhat oval, almost oblong, elytron with side slightly rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface shiny except elytron with trace of microsculpture. Color black (Fig. 191); pronotum and elytra with reflexed lateral margin reddish brown; antenna, epipleuron, tibia yellow; mouthparts yellow except apical 1/4 of apical maxillary palpomere dark brown; legs with femur brownish yellow; abdomen yellowish brown. Head punctures large, separated by a diameter or less; pronotal punctures as large as on head, separated by a diameter or less; elytral punctures larger than on pronotum, separated by a diameter; prosternal, mesosternal punctures large, separated by less than a diameter; metasternum with large punctures along anterior and lateral borders, punctures on remaining surface large, scattered; punctures on abdominal ventrite 1 sparse, nearly absent, punctures on ventrite 2 large, separated by less than twice a diameter, punctures on remaining ventrites small, separated by about a diameter. Head densely pubescent, frons slightly widened from vertex to clypeus, 1 ½ times width of eye measured at vertex (Fig. 192); eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere long, narrowed to apex in apical 1/3. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin narrow, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, wide in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron. Prosternum about as wide as long, longer than mesosternum, apical margin arcuate, without anterolateral projection. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 long, extended 2/3 distance to apical margin of ventrite. Apex of ventrite 5 truncate medially. Genitalia with basal lobe longer than paramere, slender, slightly widened at basal 1/3, then slightly narrowed to wide, emarginate apex, apex broadly emarginate; paramere slender, slightly bent upward in apical ½, then narrowed to bluntly rounded apex, dorsal margin not serrate (Fig. 193, 194); sipho slender, slightly narrowed to widened apex (Fig. 195).

Female. Unknown.

Variation. Unknown.

Type material. Holotype male; N. VENEZUELA: Tray 8, FOG 17.11.v.1990, Gallery forest. Cassia grandis. J.G. Davies,: Estado Aragua, P. Nac. Henri Pittier, Campo. experimentl CENIAP, Pozo del Diablo, 400m., British Univ. Exped. Brit. Mus. Nat. Hist. 1992–6. (BMNH).

Remarks. This species is recognized by male genitalia with basal lobe longer than paramere and short, narrow paramere bent upward in apical ½. Externally it resembles several other black or brown species of *Neaporia*.

29. *Neaporia olga* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 1.6 mm, width 1.3 mm; body oval, slightly elongate, elytron with side slightly rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely shiny, lacking microsculpture. Color black, pronotum and elytra with reflexed lateral margin reddish brown (Fig. 196); antenna, mouthparts, legs yellow; ventral surface black except epipleuron dark brown; abdomen dark brown. Head punctures large, separated by a diameter or less; pronotal punctures as large as on head, separated by a diameter or less; elytral punctures larger than on pronotum, separated by a diameter or less; prosternal, mesosternal punctures large, separated by less than a diameter; metasternum with large punctures along anterior and lateral borders, punctures on remaining surface small, sparse; punctures on abdominal ventrites 1, 2 large, separated by less than twice a diameter of puncture, punctures on remaining ventrites small, separated by about a diameter. Head densely pubescent, frons widened from vertex to clypeus, same width as eye measured at vertex (Fig. 197); eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere long, narrowed to apex in apical 1/3. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin wide, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, wide in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron. Prosternum as wide as long, longer than mesosternum, apical margin slightly arcuate, feebly emarginate at middle, anterolateral projection small, setose. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 long, extended slightly more than ½ distance to apical margin of ventrite. Apex of ventrite 5 broadly,

weakly emarginate medially. Genitalia with basal lobe as long as paramere, wide, side slightly sinuate, narrowed to widely emarginate apex; paramere slender, mostly straight, basal ½ widest, apical ½ narrow, slightly sinuate to blunt apex, dorsal margin without serrations (Fig. 198, 199); sipho slender, slightly narrowed to emarginate apex (Fig. 200).

Female. Similar to male except head not densely pubescent, spermathecal capsule with basal ½ slender, narrowest at middle, cornu enlarged, apex not modified.

Variation. Length 1.5–1.6 mm, width 1.2–1.3 mm.

Type material. Holotype male; BRAZIL: Am. (Amazonas), Reserva Ducke 26km NE Manaus, Hurtado, J.C.G, *Licinia micrantha*, 17.vi.1996, Tree No. 170, Tray No. 8, BMNH(E), 2003–84. (BMNH). Paratypes; 2, 3, same data as holotype except *Eschweilea rometicardosi*, 01.ix.1995, Tree 24, Tray No. 3, and 07,ii.1996, Tree No. 24, Tray No. 9; 1, same data as holotype except *Micropholis guyanensis*, 18.x.1995, Tree No. 98, Tray No. 9. (BMNH).

Remarks. This species is similar to several other black, immaculate species of *Neaporia*, distinguished only by examination of male genitalia.

30. *Neaporia dianne* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 1.6 mm, width 1.2 mm; body oval, elytron with side rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely shiny, lacking microsculpture. Color black with greenish tint (Fig. 201); head metallic green; pronotum and elytra with reflexed lateral margin reddish brown; antenna, epipleuron, legs yellow; mouthparts yellow except apical 1/4 of ultimate maxillary palpomere brown; ventral surface dark brown except abdomen yellowish brown. Head punctures large, separated by a diameter or less; pronotal punctures as large as on head, separated by a diameter or less; elytral punctures slightly larger than on pronotum, separated by less than twice a diameter; prosternal, mesosternal punctures large, separated by less than a diameter; metasternum with large punctures along anterior and lateral borders, punctures on remaining surface small, separated by a diameter or less; punctures on abdominal ventrites 1, 2 large, separated by less than twice a diameter, punctures on remaining ventrites small, separated by about a diameter. Head densely pubescent, frons widened from vertex to clypeus, slightly wider than width of eye measured at vertex (Fig. 202); eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere long, narrowed to apex in apical 1/3. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin widened, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, wide in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron. Prosternum as wide as long, about as long as mesosternum, apical margin arcuate, slightly emarginate medially, without anterolateral projection. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 short, angulate, extended slightly more than ½ distance to apical margin of ventrite. Apex of ventrite 5 truncate medially. Genitalia with basal lobe as long as paramere, slender, parallel sided from base nearly to apex, apex broadly emarginate; paramere slender, widest in basal 2/3, apical 1/3 narrower, slightly curved downward, dorsal margin with trace of blunt serrations medially (Fig. 203, 204); sipho robust, nearly equal in width throughout (Fig. 205).

Female. Similar to male except head not densely pubescent.

Variation. Length 1.5 to 1.6 mm, width 1.0 to 1.2 mm. See remarks below.

Type material. Holotype male; BELIZE: Cayo; Las Cuevas Research Station; 550m, 16° 44.00N, 88° 58.24W, V/3/2000 M. Caterino, BMNH(E), 2000–124, M. Caterino. (BMNH). Paratypes; 10, 7, COSTA RICA: Heredia Pr: La Selva Biol. Sta., 3 km S Pto. Viejo, 10° 26'N 84° 01'W, 8.vii.1993, H. A. Hespenheide, additional dates 9, 10, 12. vii.1993, Cecropia trunk; 1, 18.4, Cacao, Trece Aguas, Alta V.Paz, Guatemala, Schwarz Barber Coll; 1, San Juan Pubelo, Honduras, W M Mann Collector. (USNM).

Other specimens. 13. 6, COSTA RICA: Prov. Heredia, La Selva, 3 km S Pto. Viejo, 10° 26'N 84° 01'W, H. A. Hespenheide; 7, MEXICO: Veracruz, Est. Biol. de Los Tuxtlas, 18° 35'N 95° 05'W, H. A. Hespenheide. (USNM).

Remarks. *Neaporia dianne* is one of several species with a green tinted dorsal surface that is distinguished from similar species only by the structure of male genitalia. Of the specimens not considered types, those from Costa Rica are blue dorsally, rather than green, and specimens from Mexico, although green in dorsal color, have male genitalia with a paramere slightly different from those of the Costa Rican types.

31. ***Neaporia kayla*** **Gordon and Hanley, new species**

Description. Male holotype. Length 1.6 mm, width 1.2 mm; body oval, elytron with side weakly rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface shiny except elytron with trace of microsculpture. Color black with greenish tint (Fig. 206); head yellowish red with anterior ½ yellow; pronotum yellowish red; antenna, middle of prosternum, legs yellow; mouthparts yellow except apical 1/4 of ultimate maxillary palpomere brown; epipleuron dark reddish brown; ventral surface black except abdomen dark brown. Head punctures large, separated by a diameter or less; pronotal punctures as large as on head, separated by a diameter or less; elytral punctures larger than on pronotum, separated by a diameter or less; prosternal, mesosternal punctures large, separated by less than a diameter; metasternum with large punctures along anterior and lateral borders and in basal ½, punctures on remaining surface small, separated by a diameter or less; punctures on abdominal ventrites 1–3 large, separated by a diameter or less, punctures on remaining ventrites small, separated by about a diameter. Head not densely pubescent, frons widened from vertex to clypeus, 1.4 times width of eye measured at vertex (Fig. 207); eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere long, narrowed to apex in apical 1/3. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin narrow, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, wide in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron. Prosternum wider than long, about as long as mesosternum, apical margin barely perceptibly emarginate medially, with small anterolateral projection. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 long, weakly angulate, extended more than ½ distance to apical margin of ventrite. Apex of ventrite 5 broadly, strongly emarginate medially. Genitalia with basal lobe less than ½ as long as paramere, triangular, widest at base, then narrowed to abruptly rounded apex, apex not emarginate; paramere slender, widened in apical ½, apex narrowly rounded, recurved, margins without serrations (Fig. 208, 209); sipho short, slender (Fig. 210).

Female. Similar to male except female genitalia with spermathecal capsule short, bent medially, ramus wide, cornu slender, apex rounded; bursal cap widely rounded, apical strut short, wide.

Variation. None observed.

Type material. Holotype male; BRAZIL; Fry RioJano., Fry Coll. 1905. 100. (BMNH). Paratypes; 2, 1, same data as holotype; 1, (Brazil) Cl. Fry, Pernamb., Fry Coll. 1905. 100. (BMNH).

Remarks. This species is distinguished by dorsal coloration and unique male genitalia. Entirely pale head and pronotum contrasted with a dark elytron are distinctive within *Neaporia* as are male genitalia with a basal lobe less than ½ length of paramere.

32. ***Neaporia tracey*** **Gordon and Hanley, new species**

Description. Male holotype. Length 1.3 mm, width 1.0 mm; body elongate, oval, elytron with side straight, wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely shiny, lacking microsculpture. Color dark brown (Fig. 211); head with yellow macula composed of 3 vittae extended from apex of vertex to clypeus, middle vitta slightly shorter than lateral vittae; pronotum with reflexed lateral margin reddish brown; antenna, tibiae yellow; mouthparts yellow except apical maxillary palpus brown with yellow apex; femora brown; ventral surface dark brown except abdomen yellowish brown.

Head punctures large, separated by a diameter or less; pronotal punctures smaller than on head, separated by a diameter or less; elytral punctures slightly larger than on pronotum, separated by less than twice a diameter; prosternal, mesosternal punctures large, separated by less than a diameter; metasternum with large punctures along anterior and lateral borders, punctures on remaining surface absent or small, sparse; punctures on abdominal ventrites 1, 2 large, separated by less than twice a diameter, punctures on remaining ventrites small, separated by about a diameter. Head densely pubescent, frons widened from vertex to clypeus, slightly wider than width of eye measured at vertex (Fig. 212); eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere long, narrowed to apex in apical 1/3. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin wide, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, wide in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron. Prosternum as wide as long, about as long as mesosternum, apical margin arcuate, without anterolateral projection. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 long, extended about ½ distance to apical margin of ventrite. Apex of ventrite 5 broadly, weakly emarginate medially. Genitalia with basal lobe about as long as paramere, slender, parallel sided from base nearly to apex, apex broadly emarginate; paramere wide, slightly curved dorso ventrally, of equal width from base nearly to rounded apex, dorsal margin without serrations (Fig. 213); sipho slender, apical 1/4 sinuate (Fig. 214).

Female. Unknown.

Variation. Unknown.

Type material. Holotype male; BOLIVIA : Yhancaroinza, Chuquaca, Apr. 1924, coll. G.L. Harrington. (USNM).

Remarks. This species is distinguished with certainty from other brown to black species of *Neaporia* by shape of male head macula, male genital structure, and Bolivian type locality. The holotype is described from a completely disarticulated specimen with parts glued to a point.

33. *Neaporia leona* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 1.6 mm, width 1.3 mm; body oval, elytron with side rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest anterior to middle of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely shiny, lacking microsculpture. Color black (Fig. 215); head with yellow macula on anterior 2/3, basal margin of macula widely emarginate (Fig. 216); pronotum with reflexed lateral margin reddish brown, elytra with margin yellowish brown; antenna, epipleuron, legs except for metafemur yellow; mouthparts yellow except apical 1/3 of terminal maxillary palpomere brown; metafemur brown; ventral surface dark brown except abdomen yellowish brown. Head punctures small, separated by less than twice a diameter; pronotal punctures as large as on head, separated by less than 4 times a diameter; elytral punctures as large as on pronotum, separated by 2 to 5 times a diameter; prosternal punctures large, separated by about a diameter; mesosternal punctures fine, sparse, widely separated; metasternum with small punctures along anterior and lateral borders, punctures on remaining surface absent or small, sparse; punctures on abdominal ventrites 1, 2 large, separated by less than twice a diameter, punctures on remaining ventrites small, separated by about a diameter. Head densely pubescent, frons widened from vertex to clypeus, slightly wider than width of eye measured at vertex; eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere long, narrowed to apex in apical 1/3. Pronotum widest anterior to middle, reflexed lateral margin wide, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, wide in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron. Prosternum as wide as long, about as long as mesosternum, apical margin weakly arcuate, without anterolateral projection. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 short, extended about ½ distance to apical margin of ventrite. Apex of ventrite 5 truncate medially. Genitalia with basal lobe as long as paramere, slender, slightly narrowed from base to broadly emarginate apex; basal 2/3 of paramere wide, apical 1/3 narrowed to bluntly rounded apex, dorsal margin with blunt serrations medially, not visible in image (Fig. 217); sipho slender (Fig. 218).

Female. Unknown.

Variation. Unknown.

Type material. Holotype male; N. VENEZUELA: Tray 26, FOG 5.28.iii.1990. Deciduous forest. Polygonaceae? J.G. Davies,: Estado Aragua, P. Nac. Henri Pittier, Maracay/Occumare 36, La Trilla, 300km. alt., Bristol Univ. Exped., Brit. Mus. Nac. Hist. 2992–6. (BMNH)

Remarks. A combination of male facial macula and unique structure of male genitalia distinguish *N. leona* from other species of black *Neaporia*.

34. *Neaporia laboulbenii* (Mulsant), new combination

Scymnus laboulbenii Mulsant 1850: 992; Korschefsky 1931: 160; Gordon 1987: 32 (stated to be a member of *Prodilis*).

Description. Male. Length 2.0 mm, width 1.4 mm; body short, wide, appearing oblong, elytron with side slightly rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest anterior to middle of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely shiny, lacking microsculpture. Color black; head brownish red with irregular brown macula between eyes; pronotum dark brown with lateral 1/3 reddish yellow; elytron with 3 yellow macula, anterior macula wide at humeral angle, obliquely, narrowly extended inward across humeral callus, median macula on apical declivity narrowly sinuate, extended from lateral margin to suture, apical macula apex triangular, extended from near lateral margin to suture (Fig. 219); antenna, epipleuron, legs yellow; mouthparts yellow except apex of terminal maxillary palpomere brown; ventral surface reddish brown except abdomen yellowish brown. Head punctures small, separated by a diameter or less; pronotal punctures as large as on head, separated by less than twice a diameter; elytral punctures as large as on pronotum, separated by less than twice a diameter; prosternal, mesosternal punctures large, separated by about a diameter; metasternum with large punctures along anterior and lateral borders, punctures on remaining surface smaller, sparse; punctures on abdominal ventrites 1, 2 large, separated by less than three times a diameter, punctures on remaining ventrites small, separated by about a diameter. Head densely pubescent, frons parallel sided, not widened from vertex to clypeus, 1 ½ times width of eye measured at vertex (Fig. 220); eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere long, narrowed to apex in apical 1/3. Pronotum widest anterior to middle, reflexed lateral margin wide, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, wide in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron. Prosternum long, longer than wide, longer than mesosternum, apical margin strongly arcuate, at least partly concealing mouthparts, without anterolateral projection. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 long, extended slightly more than ½ distance to apical margin of ventrite. Apex of ventrite 5 arcuate medially. Genitalia with basal lobe slightly longer than paramere, slender, slightly narrowed from base to broadly emarginate apex; paramere straight, slender, sides nearly parallel, apex bluntly rounded, dorsal margin without serrations (Fig. 221, 222); sipho robust, short, apex appearing truncate (Fig. 223).

Female. Similar to male except spermathecal capsule short, basal ½ widened, narrow at middle, cornu unmodified, apically rounded.

Variation. Length 1.9–2.0 mm, width 1.4–1.5 mm. Pronotal color pattern varies from median dark area occupying most of surface to present on only median 1/3, elytron color pattern variable in size of yellow maculae, anterior macula sometimes divided into two parts, macula at apical declivity sometimes divided into two parts.

Type locality. Brazil.

Type depository. UMCZ.

Geographical distribution. Brazil?, Colombia, Panama, Venezuela.

Specimens examined. 8. COLUMBIA: N.de S. (Norte de Santander), 3km. N. Chinacaota. PANAMA: Paraiso, CZ (Canal Zone). VENEZUELA: Mts. N. Petare. (BMNH) (USNM).

Remarks. This species has a unique dorsal color pattern that, combined with an almost oblong shape and distinctive male genitalia, serve to separate it from other *Neaporia* species. Mulsant (1850) stated the type locality as "Bresil," but the female type specimen from the Crotch collection (UMCZ) is labeled "Bogota." No specimens have been seen from Brazil so it is possible that Mulsant misstated the type locality or that it was mislabeled. A distribution ranging from Panama to Colombia and Venezuela is common, therefore this species probably does not occur in Brazil.

35. *Neaporia felicia* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 1.4 mm, width 1.0 mm; body elongate oval, elytron with side slightly rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface shiny except elytron with trace of microsculpture. Color black; head black (Fig. 225); pronotum with reflexed lateral margin reddish brown; elytron reddish yellow with triangular, black basal macula extended from base at scutellum posteriorly to middle of elytron, apex of elytron narrowly brown (Fig. 224); antenna, epipleuron, legs yellow; mouthparts yellow except terminal maxillary palpomere dark brown with yellow ventral surface; ventral surface reddish yellow except abdomen yellowish brown. Head punctures small, separated by a diameter or less; pronotal punctures as large as on head, separated by less than twice a diameter; elytral punctures larger than on pronotum, separated by a diameter or less; prosternal punctures large, separated by about a diameter; mesosternal punctures large, separated by less than twice a diameter; metasternum with large punctures along anterior and lateral borders, punctures on remaining surface absent or small, sparse; punctures on abdominal ventrites 1, 2 large, separated by less than three times a diameter, punctures on remaining ventrites small, separated by about a diameter. Head densely pubescent, frons widened from vertex to clypeus, about as wide as eye measured at vertex; eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere long, slender, narrowed to apex in apical 1/3. Pronotum widest anterior to middle, reflexed lateral margin wide, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, wide in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron. Prosternum wider than long, shorter than mesosternum, apical margin arcuate, without anterolateral projection. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 short, extended slightly less than ½ distance to apical margin of ventrite. Apex of ventrite 5 truncate medially. Genitalia with basal lobe shorter than paramere, slender, slightly narrowed from base to narrowly, deeply emarginate apex; paramere straight in lateral view, basal 2/3 wide, apical 1/3 narrowed to bluntly rounded apex, dorsal margin without serrations (Fig. 226); sipho slender, unmodified (Fig. 227).

Female. Similar to male except head without yellow macula, spermathecal capsule short, slender, base and apex widened, cornu apically rounded, unmodified.

Variation. Basal black macula on elytron extended posteriorly to midpoint of elytron or shorter, not reaching midpoint.

Type material. Holotype male; BRAZIL: Am. (Amazonas), Reserva Ducke 26km NE Manaus, Hurtado, J.C.G, *Corythophora alta*, 22.vi.1996, Tree No 147, Tray No.1, BMNH(E) 2003–84. (BMNH). Paratypes; 5, 3, same data as holotype except dates 14.x.1995, 08.iii.1996, 23.iii.1996, and Tree No 120, Tray No. 9, Tree No 153, Tray No. 3, and Tree No 119, Tray No. 9; 2, same data as holotype except *Eschweilera pseudodecolorans*, Tree No 130, Tray No. 10, Tree No 130, Tray No. 5.

Remarks. A combination of small size, slender body, and unique dorsal color pattern characterize *N. felicia*.

36. *Neaporia sonia* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 1.4 mm, width 1.2 mm; body short, wide, elytron with side rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest anterior to middle of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely shiny, lacking

microsculpture. Color black (Fig. 228); head with yellow macula on anterior 2/3, base of macula deeply emarginated by two narrow, black vittae (Fig. 229); pronotum with reflexed lateral margin black, anterior angles brownish black; antenna, legs yellow; mouthparts yellow except apical ½ of maxillary palpus brown; epipleuron yellowish red; ventral surface dark yellowish red except abdomen dark brown. Head punctures small, separated by a diameter or less; pronotal punctures as large as on head, separated by less than twice a diameter; elytral punctures as large as on pronotum, separated by 1 to 4 times a diameter; prosternal, mesosternal punctures large, separated by less than a diameter; metasternum with large punctures along anterior and lateral borders, punctures on remaining surface absent or small, sparse; punctures on abdominal ventrites 1–3 large, separated by less than three times a diameter, punctures on remaining ventrites small, separated by about a diameter. Head densely pubescent, frons widened from vertex to clypeus, about as wide eye measured at vertex; eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere long, narrowed to apex in apical 1/3. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin narrow, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, wide in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron. Prosternum as wide as long, about as long as mesosternum, apical margin arcuate, without anterolateral projection. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 long, extended nearly to apical margin of ventrite. Apex of ventrite 5 deeply, narrowly emarginate medially. Genitalia with basal lobe shorter than paramere, slender, narrowed from base to deeply emarginate apex; paramere wide, robust, straight, apex widely rounded, dorsal margin without serrations (Fig. 230, 231); sipho slender, apical 1/4 sinuate (Fig. 232).

Female. Similar to male except head without maculation, spermathecal capsule short, narrow at middle, base and apex extremely widened, apex of cornu widely rounded.

Variation. Length 1.4–1.5 mm. Male head with yellow macula variable in shape from typical to deeply, widely emarginate basally, size of elytral punctures variable from small as in holotype to larger, coarser, more closely spaced.

Type material. Holotype male; COSTA RICA: Prov. Heredia, F. La Selva, 3 km S Pto. Viejo, 10° 26'N 84° 01'W, 7.vi.1982, H.A. Hespenheide, E/60pine tree. (USNM). Paratypes; 20, same data as holotype except many dates listed, Heliocarpus trunk, Balsa trunk,

Remarks. *Neaporia sonia* has distinctive male genitalia which will identify it with certainty. In addition, the short, wide body appearance and deeply emarginate apex of male 5th abdominal ventrite are useful recognition characters.

37. *Neaporia miriam* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 1.3 mm, width 0.9 mm; body oval, slightly elongate, elytron with side rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest anterior to middle of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely shiny, lacking microsculpture. Color black (Fig. 233); head black; pronotum with reflexed lateral margin black; antenna, tibia yellow; mouthparts yellow except terminal maxillary palpomere reddish brown; epipleuron, femur, abdomen brown. Head punctures large, separated by a diameter or less; pronotal punctures smaller than on head, separated by a diameter or less; elytral punctures as large as on pronotum, separated by 2 to 4 times a diameter; prosternal, metasternal punctures large, separated by about a diameter; metasternum with large punctures along anterior and lateral borders, punctures on remaining surface absent or small, sparse; punctures on abdominal ventrites 1, 2 large, separated by less than twice a diameter, punctures on remaining ventrites small, separated by about a diameter. Head not densely pubescent, frons widened from vertex to clypeus, slightly wider than width of eye measured at vertex (Fig. 235); eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere long, narrowed to apex in apical 1/3. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin narrow, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, wide in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron. Prosternum longer than wide, longer than mesosternum, apical margin truncate, without anterolateral projection. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 short, extended about ½ distance to apical margin of ventrite (Fig. 234). Apex of ventrite 5 arcuate medially. Genitalia with basal lobe as long as paramere, slender, slightly narrowed from base to broadly emarginate apex; paramere slender, basal 2/3 evenly wide, apical 1/3 more slender, curved downward to rounded

apex, dorsal margin without serrations (Fig. 236, 237); sipho slender, apical 1/6 slightly sinuate (Fig. 238).

Female. Unknown

Variation. Length 1.3–1.4 mm, width 0.9–1.0 mm.

Type material. Holotype male; N. VENEZUELA: Tray 4, FOG 3.26.ii.1990, Deciduous forest. Talisia sp., J. G. Davies, Estado Aragua, P. Nac. Henri Pittier. Maracay/Occumare km36, La Trilla, 300m. alt., Bristol Univ. Exped., Brit. Mus. Nat. Hist. 1992–6. (BMNH). Paratypes; 6, 3, same data as holotype; 3, same data as holotype except host *Chrysophyllum lucentisolium*, Tray 16, *Mangifera indica*, tray 20. (BMNH).

Remarks. This small black species may be separated from similar appearing species by examination of the male genitalia in combination with the Venezuelan type locality.

38. *Neaporia gorhami* Brèthes

Neaporia gorhami Brèthes 1925a: 208.
Prodilis gorhami Korschefsky 1931: 109; Blackwelder 1945: 444.

Description. Male. Length 1.6 mm, width 1.3 mm; body elongate oval, elytron with side straight, wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface shiny except elytron with trace of microsculpture. Color black, elytra brown (Fig. 239); pronotum with reflexed lateral margin black; antenna yellow; mouthparts, epipleuron, legs yellowish brown; ventral surface dark reddish brown except abdomen yellowish brown. Head punctures small, separated by a diameter or less; pronotal punctures as large as on head, separated by a diameter or less; elytral punctures large, coarse, much larger than on pronotum, separated by less than a diameter; prosternal, mesosternal punctures large, separated by less than a diameter; metasternum with large punctures along anterior and lateral borders, punctures on remaining surface absent or small, sparse; punctures on abdominal ventrites 1–3 large, separated by less than twice a diameter, punctures on remaining ventrites small, separated by about a diameter. Head densely pubescent, frons slightly widened from vertex to clypeus, about 1 ½ times as wide eye measured at vertex (Fig. 241); eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere long, narrowed to apex in apical 1/3. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin narrow, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, wide in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron. Prosternum longer than wide, longer than mesosternum, apical margin arcuate, with small, slightly setose anterolateral projection (Fig. 242). Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 long, extended slightly beyond midpoint of ventrite (Fig. 240). Apex of ventrite 5 broadly, weakly emarginate medially. Genitalia with basal lobe shorter than paramere, slender, parallel sided to emarginate apex; paramere wide in basal 2/3, apical 1/3 narrowed to acute apex, weakly curved, dorsal margin without serrations (Fig. 243, 244); sipho robust, apex lost (Fig. 245).

Female. Similar to male except spermathecal capsule slender, base not enlarged, cornu wide, rounded, with apical beak; bursal cap not sclerotized, not visible, apical strut long, slender, bent in basal ½.

Variation. None observed.

Type locality. BRAZIL: Rio de Janeiro.

Type depository. BMNH

Geographical distribution. Brazil.

Specimens examined. 2. Holotype labeled "Type (orange bordered disc)/Fry Rio Jan./Neaporia gorhami Brèthes/Fry Coll. 1905–100./type!/HOLOTYPE Neaporia gorhami Brèthes Det. R.G. Booth 2014."; 1,

Labeled "Neaporia gorhami (?) Brethes, Costa Lima det. (BMNH).

Remarks. *Neaporia gorhami* is similar to several other species of the genus, but a densely, coarsely punctured dorsal surface and brown elytra with black pronotum and head help to distinguish this species, although male genitalia need to be examined to confirm and identification. The male specimen listed above is without locality data so specimen origin is uncertain, but because it has a Costa Lima det. label it is probably Brazilian.

39. *Neaporia becky* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 1.6 mm, width 1.1 mm; body oval, elytron with side rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely shiny. Color black (Fig. 246); pronotum with reflexed lateral margin black; antenna yellow; mouthparts yellow except anterior ½ of apical maxillary palpomere dark brown; epipleuron, anterolateral prosternal projection, legs yellowish brown; abdomen dark brown. Head punctures small, separated by a diameter or less; pronotal punctures about as large as on head, separated by a diameter or less; elytral punctures larger than on pronotum, separated by less than twice a diameter; prosternal, mesosternal punctures large, separated by less than a diameter; metasternum with large punctures along anterior and lateral borders, punctures on remaining surface absent or small, sparse; punctures on abdominal ventrites 1–3 large, separated by a diameter or less, punctures on remaining ventrites small, separated by about a diameter. Head densely pubescent, frons widened from vertex to clypeus, about as wide eye measured at vertex (Fig. 248); eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere long, narrowed to apex in apical 1/3. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin narrow, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, wide in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron. Prosternum wider than long, as long as mesosternum, apical margin truncate, with setose anterolateral projection, projection large, occupying more than ½ of prosternum (Fig. 249). Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 long, extended slightly beyond midpoint of ventrite (Fig. 247). Apex of ventrite 5 broadly, weakly emarginate medially. Genitalia with basal lobe as long as paramere, slender, mostly parallel sided but side slightly emarginate, narrowed just before apex, apex narrowly, deeply emarginate; paramere slender, dorsal side sinuate, apical 1/5 narrowed to curved apex, with large, blunt dorsal tooth just before apex, dorsal margin with median serrations (Fig. 250); sipho slender, apex truncate (Fig. 251).

Female. Similar to male except head not densely pubescent.

Variation. Length 1.6–1.7 mm, width 1.1–1.2 mm. Spacing of dorsal punctures variable.

Type material. Holotype male; TRINIDAD: Palo Seco, iv.1959, F.D. Bennett, Pred. on *Asterolecanium* on bamboo, C.I.E. COLL. No. 16530, Pres By Com Inst Ent BM 1959–3, *Prodilis* sp. nr. *gorhami* Brethes, R.D Pope det. 1959. (BMNH). Paratypes; 25, same data as holotype except without Pope det. label. (BMNH).

Remarks. Not easily distinguished from several other black species of *Neaporia* except males readily recognized by the extremely large prosternal anterolateral projection occupying more than ½ of prosternal surface.

40. *Neaporia bobbie* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 1.6 mm, width 1.0 mm; body elongate oval, elytron with side slightly rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely shiny. Color yellow; head yellow with black vertex (Fig. 254); pronotum yellow with median 1/3 black; elytron with small black macula at basal scutellar angle (Fig. 252); ventral surface entirely yellow except apical ½ of ultimate maxillary palpomere dark brown. Head punctures small, separated by a diameter or less; pronotal punctures as large as on head, separated by less than twice a diameter; elytral punctures larger than on pronotum, separated by a diameter or less; prosternal, mesosternal punctures small, sparse or

absent; metasternum with large punctures along anterior and lateral borders, punctures on remaining surface absent or small, sparse; punctures on abdominal ventrites 1–3 large, separated by 2 to 4 times a diameter, punctures on remaining ventrites small, separated by about a diameter. Head not densely pubescent, frons widened from vertex to clypeus, about as wide as eye measured at vertex; eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere long, slender, narrowed to apex in apical 1/3. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin wide, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, wide in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron. Prosternum slightly longer than wide, longer than mesosternum, apical margin widely, weakly emarginate, without anterolateral projection. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 slightly angulate, extended 2/3 distance to apical margin of ventrite (Fig. 253). Apex of ventrite 5 truncate medially. Genitalia with phallobase extremely long, slender, basal lobe longer than paramere, slender, parallel sided, apex medially emarginate with lateral angle toothed; paramere narrow, weakly curved, slightly sinuate, dorsal margin without serrations (Fig. 255, 256); sipho long, slender, apical 1/8 filamentous (Fig. 257).

Female. Unknown.

Variation. Unknown.

Type material. Holotype male; BRAZIL: Am.(Amazonas), Reserva Ducke 26km NE Manaus, Hurtado, J.C.G, *Eschweilera pseudodecolorans,* 15.x.1995, Tree No 130, Tray No. 3, BMNH (E) 2003–84. (BMNH).

Remarks. *Neaporia bobbie* is distinguished by a unique dorsal color pattern, an entirely yellow, mostly impunctate ventral surface, and unusual structure of the male genitalia. It superficially resembles *N. felicia* in dorsal color pattern and has the same type of distribution, but male genitalia of these two species differ considerably.

41. *Neaporia violet* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 2.0 mm, width 1.2 mm; body elongate oval, elytron with side slightly rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest posterior to middle of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely shiny. Color black with brassy sheen (Fig. 258); head dark reddish brown becoming paler on anterior ½ of frons and clypeus (Fig. 260); pronotum dark brown with reflexed lateral margin reddish brown; antenna, epipleuron, legs brownish yellow; mouthparts brownish yellow except apical 1/6 of terminal maxillary palpomere dark brown; ventral surface dark reddish brown except abdomen yellowish brown. Head punctures large, separated by a diameter or less; pronotal punctures as large as on head, separated by a diameter or less; elytral punctures larger than on pronotum, separated by a diameter or less; prosternal, mesosternal punctures large, separated by less than a diameter; metasternum with large punctures along anterior and lateral borders, punctures on remaining surface absent or small, sparse; punctures on abdominal ventrites 1–3 large, separated by less than three times a diameter, punctures on remaining ventrites small, separated by about a diameter. Head densely pubescent, frons slightly widened from vertex to clypeus, slightly wider than eye measured at vertex; eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere long, narrowed to apex in terminal 1/3. Pronotum widest anterior to middle, reflexed lateral margin narrow, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, wide in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron. Prosternum longer than wide, longer than mesosternum, apical margin arcuate, with small, not setose anterolateral projection (Fig. 261). Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 short, rounded, extended to midpoint of ventrite (Fig. 259). Apex of ventrite 5 weakly emarginate medially. Genitalia with phallobase extremely long, slender, basal lobe as long as paramere, slender, parallel sided to deeply emarginate apex; paramere slender, nearly straight, dorsal margin without serrations (Fig. 262); sipho as in (Fig. 263).

Female. Unknown.

Variation. Unknown.

Type material. Holotype male; VENEZUELA: Tach., 2600m., 47km. NE San Cristobal, V.1718.1974, H. &A. Howden. (USNM).

Remarks. This species is recognized with certainty only by examination of the unique male genitalia. If additional specimens were collected, the presence of a brassy elytral sheen would be another unusual character to aid in identification.

42. *Neaporia metallica* Gorham

Neaporia metallica Gorham 1897: 219.
Prodilis metallica: Korschefsky 1931: 109; Blackwelder 1945: 444.

Description. Male lectotype. Length approximately 2.4 mm, width 1.6 mm; body oval, somewhat elongate, elytra wider than pronotal base, widest at anterior middle of elytra. Elytral surface entirely shiny, lacking microsculpture. Color greenish to bluish black; elytron with single, transverse reddish yellow macula medially in anterior ½, not reaching suture (Fig. 264); antenna, legs yellow; mouthparts yellow except apical 2 articles of maxillary palpus brown; epipleuron yellowish brown; venter dark brownish red; abdomen yellowish brown. Head punctures small, dense, separated by less than a diameter; pronotal punctures larger than on head, separated by a diameter or less; elytral punctures larger than on pronotum, separated by less than twice a diameter; prosternum with large, median, apical pit, punctures large, separated by less than a diameter; metasternum medially tumid, punctures large, separated by about a diameter; punctures on abdominal ventrites 1, 2 large, separated by less than 3 times a diameter, punctures on remaining ventrites small, separated by about a diameter. Head densely pubescent (Fig. 266). Prosternum (Fig. 267). Epipleuron flat, wide in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 long, evenly rounded, extended to apical margin of ventrite (Fig. 265). Apex of ventrite 5 broadly, deeply emarginate. Genitalia with basal lobe slightly longer than paramere, equal in width from base to deeply emarginate apex, side sinuate; paramere widest in basal 4/5, apical 1/5 contorted, twisted, dorsal margin without trace of serrations (Fig. 268, 269); sipho robust, short (Fig. 270).

Female. Similar to male except spermathecal capsule short, slender, base and apex widened, cornu with apical beak, bursal cap rounded, apical strut short, not heavily sclerotized.

Variation. Length 2.0–2.3 mm, width 1.6–1.7 mm. Macula on elytron variable in color and size, sometimes yellow, sometimes narrow, extended inward from lateral margin only 2/3 distance to suture, sometimes continued across most of elytron, forming a pale band.

Type locality. PANAMA: V. de Chiriqui, 3–4000 ft.

Type depository. BMNH (lectotype here designated).

Geographical distribution. Panama.

Specimens examined. 1. Lectotype.

Remarks. This distinctive species is easily recognized, at least in the male sex, by dorsal color pattern; prosternal pit; tumid metasternum; broadly, deeply emarginate 5th abdominal ventrite; and extremely characteristic male genitalia. The lectotype here designated is labeled "V. de Chiriqui, 3–4000 ft. Champion./Neaporia metallica Gorh.(handwritten)/sp. figure./B.C.A., Col, VII./LECTOTYPE Neaporia metallica Gorham, Gordon 1970." A single paralectotype is labeled "Bugaba, Panama. Champion./Neaporia metallica Go(handwritten)/B.C.A., Col., VII/SYNTYPE(blue bordered disc)."

43. *Neaporia misty* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 2.1 mm, width 1.7 mm; body elongate oval, elytron with side slightly rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely shiny. Color light brown; head black with bluish tint pronotum medially black with bluish tint, lateral 1/3 yellowish brown; elytron with bluish metallic tint medially, with 2 small, pale yellow maculae, anterior macula at middle of elytron somewhat triangular, posterior macula on apical declivity near suture also somewhat triangular (Fig. 271); antenna, prosternum, epipleuron, legs yellow; mouthparts yellow except apical 1/3 of terminal maxillary palpomere dark brown; ventral surface dark brown; abdomen yellow. Head punctures large, separated by a diameter or less; pronotal punctures slightly smaller than on head, separated by a diameter or less; elytral punctures slightly larger than on pronotum, separated by a diameter or less; prosternal, mesosternal punctures large, separated by a diameter or less; metasternum with large punctures along anterior and lateral borders, punctures on remaining surface absent or small, sparse; punctures on abdominal ventrites 1, 2 large, separated by less than 3 times a diameter, punctures on remaining ventrites small, separated by about a diameter. Head densely pubescent, frons widened from vertex to clypeus, slightly narrower than eye measured at vertex (Fig. 273); eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere short, slender, narrowed to apex in apical 1/3. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin wide, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, wide in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron. Prosternum wider than long, slightly longer than mesosternum, apical margin medially emarginate, with large, setose anterolateral projection. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 long, rounded, extended 3/4 distance to apical margin of ventrite (Fig. 272). Apex of ventrite 5 widely, shallowly emarginate medially. Genitalia with phallobase short, basal lobe shorter than paramere, wide, parallel sided to apex, sinuate in lateral view; paramere straight, wide in basal 3/4, abruptly narrowed to acute apex, with small, acute tooth on dorsal margin before apex, without dorsal serrations in apical ½ (Fig. 274, 275); sipho lost.

Female. Similar to male except head not densely pubescent, female genitalia with spermathecal capsule lost.

Variation. Length 2.1–2.2 mm. Pronotum sometimes entirely yellow, maculae on elytron variable in size, single paratype with anterior and posterior maculae nearly connected.

Type material. Holotype male; VENEZUELA: **Miranda**, Guatopo NP, El Lucero, 28km N Altagracia, 7–14.VI.1987, 700m, S. & J. Peck, 3 ravine f.i.t.'s. forest 878–19. (CMNC). Paratypes; 3. 2, same data as holotype. (CMNC). Paratype; 1, 1100m. Rancho Grande, Aragua, Venezuela, Feb. 22–23, 1971, H. & A. Howden. (USNM).

Remarks. *Neaporia misty* is distinguished by a unique dorsal color pattern and male genitalia. All type specimens are teneral, and are thus difficult to dissect without loss of structures.

44. *Neaporia mae* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 2.0 mm, width 1.6 mm; body oval, elytron with side rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely shiny. Color black; pronotum with reflexed lateral margin black; elytron with single yellowish red macula located medially in anterior ½ of elytron (Fig. 276); antenna, legs yellow; mouthparts yellow except apical ½ of terminal maxillary palpomere dark brown; epipleuron reddish brown; abdomen brown. Head punctures large, separated by a diameter or less; pronotal punctures as large as on head, separated by a diameter or less; elytral punctures larger than on pronotum, separated by less than twice a diameter; prosternal, mesosternal punctures large, separated by a diameter or less; metasternum with large punctures along anterior and lateral borders, punctures on remaining surface absent or small, sparse; punctures on abdominal ventrite 1–3 large, separated by less than twice a diameter, punctures on remaining ventrites small, separated by about a diameter. Head densely pubescent, frons widened from vertex to clypeus, slightly wider than eye measured at vertex (Fig. 278); eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere short, narrowed to apex in apical 1/3. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin wide, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, wide in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron. Prosternum as wide as long, slightly

longer than mesosternum, apical margin truncate, without apparent anterolateral projection. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 long, rounded, extended 4/5 distance to apical margin of ventrite (Fig. 277). Apex of ventrite 5 widely, shallowly emarginate medially. Genitalia with phallobase short, basal lobe shorter than paramere, wide, parallel sided in basal 3/4, apical 1/4 narrowed to narrowly, deeply emarginate apex; paramere straight, slender in basal 4/5, narrowed to acute apex in apical 1/5, dorsal surface with short, wide projection in basal 1/3, serrations present in apical 1/3 (Fig. 279, 280); sipho slender, apical 1/5 slightly sinuate (Fig. 281).

Female. Unknown.

Variation. Length 2.0–2.1 mm. Serrations on dorsal surface of male paramere may be noticeably larger, more distinct than in holotype.

Type material. Holotype male; N. E. BOLIVIA: *Xylopia sericea*, Fogging; 26.vii.97, Tree 2A – Tray 3, Oquinquia forest, Tierra Prometida, J. G. Davies, BMNH(E) 1998–69. (BMNH). Paratypes; 2, BOLIVIA: Coripata, 24km.W., P. Spangler. (USNM).

Remarks. *Neaporia mae* is characterized by the elytral color pattern, long postcoxal line on basal abdominal ventrite nearly reaching apical margin of ventrite, and male genital paramere with unique dorsal margin.

45. *Neaporia shelley* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 2.1 mm, width 1.4 mm; body elongate oval, elytron with side straight, wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely shiny. Color black with slight greenish tint (Fig. 282); pronotum with reflexed lateral margin dark brown; elytra with reflexed lateral margin reddish brown; antenna yellow; mouthparts yellow except terminal maxillary palpomere dark brown; epipleuron dark reddish brown; legs yellowish brown; abdomen brown. Head punctures large, separated by a diameter or less; pronotal punctures as large as on head, separated by a diameter or less; elytral punctures slightly larger than on pronotum, separated by 1 to 3 times a diameter; prosternal, mesosternal punctures large, separated by a diameter or less; metasternum with large punctures along anterior and lateral borders, punctures on remaining surface absent or small, sparse; punctures on abdominal ventrites 1–3 large, separated by less than 3 times a diameter, punctures on remaining ventrites small, separated by about a diameter. Head densely pubescent, frons widened from vertex to clypeus, slightly wider than eye measured at vertex (Fig. 284); eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere long, slender, narrowed to apex in apical 1/3. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin wide, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, wide in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron. Prosternum wider than long, as long as mesosternum, apical margin slightly emarginate, with deep, triangular depression at middle, large, setose anterolateral projection present. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 long, rounded, extended 2/3 distance to apical margin of ventrite (Fig. 283). Apex of ventrite 5 widely, almost triangularly emarginate medially. Genitalia with phallobase long, basal lobe as long as paramere, slender, parallel sided in basal 3/4 except lateral margin with large, blunt tooth just anterior to middle, apical 1/4 narrowed to slender, deep apical emargination, in lateral view apical 1/4 with narrow emargination before apex, apex slightly, narrowly projected upward; paramere straight, slightly sinuate, widest in basal 3/4, ventral margin finely serrate in basal 3/4, dorsal margin medially serrate (Fig. 285, 286); sipho slender, slightly sinuate apically, apical 1/8 nearly filamentous (Fig. 287).

Female. Similar to male except for female genitalia, spermathecal capsule lost.

Variation. Length 1.8–2.1 mm, width 1.2 mm.

Type material. Holotype male; BRASIL: Rdj (Rio de Janeiro), Campo Grande, July 31, 1957, PA Berry Collector. (USNM). Paratypes; 2, same data as holotype. (USNM).

Remarks. This species is distinguished by the male prosternum with a deep, triangular median depression, and by the highly unique male genitalia.

46. *Neaporia daisy* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 2.0 mm, width 1.6 mm; body oval, elytron with side slightly rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely shiny. Color blue (Fig. 288); head black; pronotum with reflexed lateral margin blue; elytra with reflexed lateal margin reddish brown; antenna, epipleuron, legs yellow; mouthparts yellow except maxilla dark brown; venter dark reddish brown; abdomen brown. Head punctures large, separated by a diameter or less; pronotal punctures as large as on head, separated by less than 4 times a diameter; elytral punctures larger than on pronotum, separated by less than 3 twice a diameter; prosternal, mesosternal punctures large, separated by a diameter or less; metasternum with large punctures along anterior and lateral borders, punctures on remaining surface absent or small, sparse; punctures on abdominal ventrites 1–3 large, separated by less than twice a diameter, punctures on remaining ventrites small, separated by about a diameter. Head densely pubescent, frons widened from vertex to clypeus, narrower than eye measured at vertex (Fig. 290); eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere long, slender, narrowed to apex in apical 1/3. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin wide, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, wide in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron. Prosternum slightly wider than long, slightly longer than mesosternum, apical margin weakly emarginate medially, large, setose anterolateral projection present. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 long, slightly angulate, extended 4/5 distance to apical margin of ventrite (Fig. 289). Apex of ventrite 5 slightly arcuate. Genitalia with phallobase short, basal lobe as long as paramere, slender, parallel sided in basal 4/5, apical 1/4 narrowed to slender, deep apical emargination; paramere straight, basal 2/3 wide, apical 1/3 tapered to rounded apex, dorsal margin of apical 1/3 deeply emarginate before apex, dorsal margin not serrate (Fig. 291, 292); sipho short, robust (Fig. 293).

Female. Unknown.

Variation. Unknown.

Type material. Holotype male; COSTA RICA: Turrialba, 22 June 1951, OLCartwright. (USNM).

Remarks. This species is similar to other mostly blue species of *Neaporia* and is readily distinguished only by examination of the male genitalia.

47. *Neaporia longifrons* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 1.4 mm, width 0.9 mm; body elongate, slender, elytron with side straight, wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely shiny. Color black; head yellow except vertex with indistinct yellowish brown macula (Fig. 296); pronotum with narrow yellow border on lateral and anterior margins, medially dark brown, lateral 1/3 yellowish brown; scutellum yellow; elytron with lateral border and 2 maculae yellow, anterior macula small, rectangular, on anterolateral angle including humeral callus, posterior macula large, occupying apical declivity from lateral margin to suture, anterior border of macula irregular (Fig. 294); antenna, epipleuron, legs yellow; mouthparts yellow except terminal maxillary palpomere dark brown; ventral surface dark brown laterally, light reddish brown medially; abdomen brownish yellow. Head punctures large, separated by a diameter or less; pronotal punctures larger than on head, separated by less than 3 times a diameter; elytral punctures slightly larger than on pronotum, separated by 1 to 3 times a diameter; prosternal, mesosternal punctures small, separated by a diameter or less; metasternum nearly impunctate except some scattered large punctures on lateral margin; punctures on abdominal ventrites nearly absent, some scattered, large punctures present near lateral margin of ventrite 1. Head not densely pubescent, frons widened from vertex to clypeus, extremely long, extended beyond antennal insertion about width of basal 5 antennal articles, eye 1½ times wider than frons measured at vertex; eye canthus short; apical

maxillary palpomere long, slender, narrowed to apex in apical 1/3. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin narrow, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, narrow, widest in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron. Prosternum long, narrow, about as long as mesosternum, apical margin medially truncate, without anterolateral projection. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 long, rounded, extended 3/4 distance to apical margin of ventrite (Fig. 295). Apex of ventrite 5 truncate medially. Genitalia with phallobase long, slender, basal lobe longer than paramere, narrow, slightly tapered from base to narrowly, deeply emarginate apex; paramere straight, slender, narrow in basal 1/3, widened to rounded apex in apical 2/3, without dorsal serrations (Fig. 297); sipho long, slender, apex lost (Fig. 298).

Female. Similar to male except vertex and basal ½ of frons brown, genitalia with spermathecal capsule lost.

Variation. Length 1.3 to 1.4 mm. Pronotum varies from typical to lateral 1/3 of pronotum yellow, elytron may have apical yellow macula reduced to transverse band, apex of elytron black

Type material. Holotype male; N. VENEZUELA: Tray 1, FOG 3.26.iii.1990. Deciduous forest. *Talisia* sp., J.G. Davies. Estado Aragua, P. Nac. Henri Pittier, Maracay/Occumare km36, La Trilla 300m. alt., Bristol Univ. Exped. Brit. Mus. Nat. Hist. 1992–6. (BMNH). Paratypes; 4, same data as holotype except 3, Tray 16, 23; 1, Tray 12, FOG 4.27.iii.1990, *Brownea grandiflora.* (BMNH).

Remarks. *Neaporia longifrons* is an atypical member of *Neaporia* because of a long head extended far beyond clypeal insertion and a narrow prosternal process. It is distinguished by those same structures along with a yellow scutellum, a unique dorsal color pattern, and unique male genitalia.

Etymology. Named for the long frons extended well beyond antennal insertion.

48. *Neaporia arrowi* Brèthes

Neaporia arrowi Brèthes 1925a: 207**.**
Prodilis arrowi: Korschefsky 1931: 109: Blackwelder 1945: 444.

Description. Female. Length 3.1 mm, width 2.0 mm; body elongate oval, elytron with side straight, wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely shiny. Color black (Fig. 299); head black with narrow, yellow vitta on each side next to eye (not seen in image), frontal apex reddish yellow (Fig. 301); antenna yellow; mouthparts yellow except apical maxillary palpomere with apical 1/3 dark brown; legs yellow except femur brownish yellow; basal 2 abdominal ventrites black, apical 3 ventrites mostly yellow. Head punctures small, separated by less than twice a diameter; pronotal punctures as large as on head, separated by less than 3 times a diameter; elytral punctures large, coarse, larger than on pronotum, separated by a diameter or less; prosternal, mesosternal punctures large, separated by less than a diameter; metasternum with large punctures along anterior and lateral borders, punctures on remaining surface small, sparse; punctures on abdominal ventrites 1–3 large, separated by a diameter or less, punctures on remaining ventrites small, separated by about a diameter. Head not densely pubescent, frons slightly widened from vertex to clypeus, slightly less than width of eye measured at vertex; eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere long, narrowed to apex in apical 1/3. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin wide, widened from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, wide in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron. Prosternum about as wide as long, longer than mesosternum (Fig. 300). Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 short, narrowly rounded, extended slightly beyond midpoint of ventrite. Apex of ventrite 5 arcuate medially. Genitalia with spermathecal capsule slender, base not enlarged, cornu wide, apex rounded (Fig. 302); Genital plates as in Fig. 301.

Male. Unknown.

Variation. None observed.
Type locality. l'ile Santo Amaro, Brazil.

Type depository. BMNH (lectotype here designated).

Geographical distribution. Brazil.

Specimens examined. 2. BRAZIL: Lectotype labeled "Type (orange bordered disc)/Ilha Santo Amaro nr. Santos, G. E. Bryant, 22.IV.1912/G. Bryant Coll. 1919–147/Neaporia arrowi Brethes/LECTOTYPE Neaporia arrowi Brethes Gordon 1970; paralectotype "Alto da Serra, Sao Paulo, Brazil. G. E. Bryant, 21.III.1912/G. Bryant Coll. 1919–147/Neaporia arrowi Brethes/Syntype (blue bordered disc)." (BMNH).

Remarks. *Neaporia arrowi* is similar to some other species of the genus, but a black head with reddish yellow clypeus, a mostly black body, and densely punctured elytra will usually distinguish this species. The female labeled as a type is here designated and labeled as the lectotype. The female syntype is here designated and labeled as a paralectotype.

49. *Neaporia maculata* (Weise), new combination

Prodilis maculata Weise 1902: 175; Korschefsky 1931: 109; Blackwelder 1945: 444.

Description. Female holotype**.** Length 2.5 mm, width 1.8 mm; body elongate oval, elytron with side curved, wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely shiny. Color black; head bluish black; pronotum bluish black except lateral margin narrowly yellow; elytron black with large, yellow, lateral macula in basal 2/3, inner margin of macula curved from anterolateral angle of elytron 3/4 distance to sutural margin medially, then curved outward to lateral margin at apical declivity (Fig. 303); antenna yellow; mouthparts yellow except apical maxillary palpomere with apical 2/3 dark brown; epipleuron, legs yellow; ventral surface yellowish brown. Head punctures small, separated by less than a diameter; pronotal punctures as large as on head, separated by a diameter or less; elytral punctures slightly larger than on pronotum, separated by less than 3 times a diameter; prosternal, mesosternal punctures large, separated by less than a diameter; metasternum with large punctures along anterior and lateral borders, punctures on remaining surface small, sparse; punctures on abdominal ventrites 1–3 large, separated by a diameter or less, punctures on remaining ventrites small, separated by about a diameter. Head not densely pubescent, frons slightly widened from vertex to clypeus, about 1½ times as wide as eye measured at vertex (Fig. 304); eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere long, narrowed to apex in apical 1/3. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin narrow, widened from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, wide in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron. Prosternum longer than wide, longer than mesosternum. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 short, narrowly rounded, extended slightly beyond midpoint of ventrite. Apex of ventrite 5 arcuate medially. Genitalia not examined.

Male. Unknown.

Variation. Unknown.

Type locality. PERU: Marcapata

Type depository. ZMHB.

Geographical distribution. Peru.

Specimens examined. 1. Holotype.

Remarks. *Neaporia maculata* is distinguished from other species of *Neaporia* by the unique dorsal color pattern. The female holotype is labeled "Typus (red paper)/ex coll. J. Weise / marcapata (green

paper)/*Prodilis maculata w*". It is apparent from Weise's original description that he had a single type specimen here considered to be a holotype.

Succinctonotum Gordon and Hanley, new genus

Description. Cephaloscymnini with body form short, widely oval, narrowed from apex of pronotum to apex of abdomen. Frons narrow, widened from vertex to apex, widest point nearly as wide as eye; apex of frons not extended beyond antennal insertion; male clypeus and anterior portion of frons pale yellow or yellowish white, not densely pubescent (Fig. 308); female head without maculation. Apical maxillary palpomere slender, narrowed from middle to apex as in *Neaporia*. Pronotum short, about two times as long as scutellum, with anterior margin deeply excavated for reception of head, with oblique surface groove as in *Neaporia,* strongly projected forward laterally to midpoint of eye (Fig. 308). Prothoracic hypomeron without fossa. Epipleuron narrow, flat. Male pro–, meso– and metasterna mostly flat except weak depression between pro– and mesosterna; prosternum short, wide, without lateral carina, apex without modified setae. Male metasternum without pit medially adjacent to metepisternum. Tarsal claw without basal angulation. Apex of male 5th ventrite arcuate.

Remarks. This genus is thus far known from two specimens. It is recognized by the short body; pronotum only slightly longer than scutellum medially; narrow, elongate head; and flat, unmodified prosternal process. The male is described below and female genitalia of the other specimen are also described, but the female is not designated as a type because it cannot be determined with certainty that these specimens are the same species. *Succinctonotum* is similar to *Neaporia*, sharing the same pronotal groove and lack of prosternal carinae.

Etymology. The genus name refers to the short pronotum of the type species; gender feminine.

Succinctonotum frosti Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 1.4 mm, width 1.2 mm. Dorsal surface entirely shiny, lacking microsculpture. Color black except head reddish yellow (Fig. 308), with black vertex, maculae consisting of narrow, yellow, sinuate vitta from clypeal apex adjacent to eye onto vertex, and short, yellow, median vitta from clypeal apex to midpoint of eye (Fig. 310); pronotum with anterolateral angle reddish yellow; elytra with brownish red margin; antenna, legs yellow; mouthparts yellow except apical 1/3 of final palpomere brown; prosternal process brownish red; remainder of ventral surface brown with reddish tint except ventrite 5 yellow. Head punctures coarse, separated by a diameter or less; pronotal punctures smaller than head punctures, separated by a diameter or less; elytral punctures slightly larger than pronotal punctures, separated by a diameter or twice a diameter; prosternal, metasternal punctures large, separated by less than a diameter, punctures on abdominal ventrites 1, 2 large, separated by a diameter or less, punctures on remaining ventrites small, separated by about a diameter. Head with frons slightly more than ½ width of eye measured at vertex; eye canthus short (Fig. 310); apical maxillary palpomere long, narrowed to apex in apical ½. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin narrow. Epipleuron flat, narrow. Prosternum short, as wide as long, as long as mesosternum, with apical margin nearly truncate, small anterolateral projection not setose. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 short, arcuate, extended ½ distance to apical margin of ventrite (Fig. 309). Apex of ventrite 5 narrowly, shallowly emarginate medially. Genitalia with basal lobe longer than paramere, slender, about equal in width from base to deeply emarginate apex; paramere slender, slightly narrowed from base to acute apex, weakly sinuate, dorsal margin smooth (Fig. 311, 312); sipho lost.

Female. Similar to male except head not maculate, black, elytron bluish black (Fig. 314); Spermathecal capsule curved medially, base enlarged, remainder of capsule slender (Fig. 313).

Variation. Unknown.

Type material. Holotype male; PANAMA: BarrowColoIsl. (Barrow Colorado Island, CZ (Canal Zone), Feb. 11–1929. (USNM).

Other specimen. 1. Female differing from male described above by length 1.3 mm, width 1.1 mm; immaculate head; distinctly blue elytra; and prosternal process medially depressed. Genitalia typical of Cephaloscymnini, spermathecal capsule lost. Label data: COSTA RICA: Heredia Est. Biol. La Selva, 50–150m 10o 26'N 84o01'W, Prov. ALAS, INBIO–OET, M/06/021, 02 Marzo 1983, Bosque primario. (USNM).

Remarks. These specimens are distinguished from other known Cephaloscymnini by the generic characters. The female listed under "other specimen" above is not designated as a type because it may not be conspecific with the male holotype. It matches the holotype in all characters other than those described above.

Etymology. This species is named for S. W. Frost, collector of the holotype.

Prodilis Mulsant

Prodilis Mulsant 1850: 898; Crotch 1874: 276; Weise 1904: 363 (*Neaporia* placed as a synonym of *Prodilis)*; Korschefsky 1931: 109; Blackwelder 1945: 444. **Type species**. *Prodilis pallidifrons* Mulsant, 1850, by monotypy.

Scymnus (*Volgus*) Mulsant 1853: 147: Korschefsky 1931: 116. NEW SYNONYM. **Type species**. *Scymnus* (*Polius*) *volgus* Mulsant 1853, by monotypy.

Prodiloides Weise 1922: 36; Korschefsky 1931: 110. NEW SYNONYM. **Type species.** *Prodiloides bipunctata* Weise 1922, by monotypy

Aneaporia Casey 1908: 407; Korschefsky 1931: 108. **Type species**. *Neaporia plagioderina* Gorham 1897, by monotypy.

Description. Cephaloscymnini with body form widely oval to narrowly oval, widest at middle of elytra. Frons wide, inner margins of eyes parallel or nearly so, usually about twice width of an eye; apex of frons extended beyond antennal insertion usually by about width of basal antennal article except 4 species with elongate frons extended by about 3 times width of basal antennal article; male clypeus and anterior portion of frons usually pale yellow or yellowish white, not densely pubescent (Fig. 329); female head without maculation. Apical maxillary palpomere widened from base to apex (Fig. 306, 307). Pronotum long, with anterior margin moderately excavated for reception of head, weakly projected forward laterally to about apical 4/5 of eye, pronotum without surface groove (Fig. 315). Prothoracic hypomeron with or without fossa. Epipleuron usually wide, sometimes flat, sometimes with outer margin weakly or strongly descending, occasionally with feeble depressions for reception of femoral apices (*P. sabrina* type). Male pro–, meso– and metasterna flat or rounded, rarely medially depressed; prosternum not widely expanded to conceal mouthparts or sometimes expanded to completely conceal mouthparts, prosternal process with base truncate or rounded, process wide, long, lateral carina present on each side adjacent to procoxa; male prosternal process without modified setae. Male metasternum without pit medially adjacent to metepisternum. Tarsal claw without basal angulation. Apex of male 5th ventrite arcuate.

Remarks. *Polius* Mulsant (1853) is monotypic and was described as a subgenus of *Scymnus* Kugelann. It is a member of Cephaloscymnini here placed as a synonym of *Prodilis*. It differs from typical *Prodilis* by an epipleuron often slightly descending externally. However, this is not consistent because many *Polius volgus* specimens have an absolutely flat epipleuron. Casey (1908) considered those specimens with a descending epipleuron to belong to *Aneaporia,* which was considered a subgenus of *Prodilis* by Korschefsky (1931). *Prodiloides* Weise is here considered a synonym of *Prodilis* because the principal defining character, a prosternum long in front, concealing mouthparts in typical *Prodiloides* and short,

not concealing mouthparts in *Prodilis* fails when many species are examined. All degrees of variation between the two extremes become apparent, hence they are synonymous.

Four species of *Prodilis* have frontally extended clypeus/frons similar to that found in *Neaporia longifrons*. See remarks under *P. Monique*. Species in text are arranged according to male genital structure but are not given any grouping titles. Genitalia vary from basal lobe slender, usually shorter than paramere, apically emarginate; basal lobe oval, apically acute; basal lobe usually longer than paramere, apically variable; basal lobe short, usually less than ½ length of paramere. Variations of these types occur throughout.

Key to species of *Prodilis*

1. Elytra red with black or brown macula on apical declivity, macula often reduced in size, elytron sometimes with narrow, black lateral border or narrow basal border **2**
— Elytra variable in color, maculate or not, never with characters as described above **9**

2(1). Elytra with narrow, black lateral border (Fig. 375) ..... **1. *P. lindsey,* n. sp.**
— Elytra without black lateral border **3**

3(2). Length less than 2.0 mm **4**
— Length more than 2.0 mm **5**

4(3) Basal margin of elytron narrowly black (Fig. 428) ..... **20. *P. natasha*, n. sp.**
— Basal margin elytron red ..... **61. *P. janie*, n. sp.**

5(3). Macula on apical declivity of elytron strongly reduced, nearly invisible (Fig. 602); paramere of male genitalia with ventral margin almost sinuate, basal lobe longer than paramere, apex not emarginate (Fig. 605) ..... **51. *P. maryann*, n. sp.**
— Macula on apical declivity prominent, male genitalia not as described above **6**

6(5). Basal lobe of male genitalia with apex abruptly bent upward in lateral view, apex of paramere widened in ventral view (Fig. 326); Central America ..... **3. *P. chiriquensis* (Gorham)**
— Basal lobe of male genitalia with apex not bent upward, apex of paramere narrow **7**

7(6). Basal margin of elytron narrowly black; length 2.3 mm ..... **49. *P. eunice*, n. sp.**
— Basal margin of elytron red, or if black then body size more than 2.3 mm **8**

8(7). Basal lobe of male genitalia much shorter than paramere, slender (Fig. 674) ..... **63. *P. sonya*, n. sp.**
— Basal lobe of male genitalia longer than paramere, wide (Fig. 325) ..... **2. *P. ramona*, n. sp.**

9(1). Pronotal hypomeron deeply excavated **10**
— Pronotal hypomeron not excavated **12**

10(9). Elytron black, immaculate (Fig. 690) **11**
— Elytron with elongate, reddish yellow macula on each side next to eye (Fig. 701) ..... **71. *P. bartletti*, n. sp.**

11(10). Male head with small, yellow macula on each side next to eye (Fig. 697) ..... **70. *P. araguaensis*, n. sp.**
— Male head with apical ½ yellow, macula composed of 3 united vittae (Fig. 692) ..... **68. *P. pecki*, n. sp.**

12(9). Head with frons anteriorly extended beyond eye about 5 times width of basal antennal article (Fig. 639) **13**
— Head with frons extended beyond eye by 1 to 3 times width of basal antennal segment (Fig. 684) **16**

13(12). Elytron maculate **14**
— Elytron immaculate **15**

14(13). Elytron with yellow lateral vitta extended from base nearly to apex (Fig. 637); male head with lateral yellow macula on each side (Fig. 639) ..... **57. *P. inez*, n. sp.**
— Elytron with pale median vitta on apical ½ of elytron, male head immaculate ..... **59. *P. monique*, n. sp.**

15(13). Elytron bluish black (Fig. 632); base of pronotum pale ..... **56. *P. amelia*, n. sp.**
— Elytron brown (Fig. 642) base of pronotum dark brown ..... **58. *P. alberta*, n. sp.**

16(12). Elytron with pale maculae on background of varying colors **17**
— Elytron immaculate, dorsal color variable from black, brown, or blue **36**

17(16). Elytron with lateral, apical borders narrowly, irregularly yellow, sutural border narrowly yellow with small yellow spot at middle (Fig. 400) ..... **15. *P. lula*, n. sp.**
— Elytron not as described above **18**

18(17). Elytron with 3 pale macula (Fig. 682) ..... **66. *P. pubescens*** (Gorham)
— Elytron not as described above, usually with 1 or 2 pale maculae **19**

19(18). Elytron with 2 pale maculae **20**
— Elytron with a single pale macula **23**

20(19). Basal macula at humerus small, apical macula on apical declivity small, both spots indistinct; apical 2/3 of male head yellow, base of yellow area emarginate (Fig. 561) ..... **43. *P. melody*, n. sp.**
— Elytron with maculae not as described above **21**

21(11). Basal macula on elytron small, diagonal posterior to humeral callus, apical macula small, near lateral margin on apical declivity (Fig. 502) ..... **33. *P. harriet*, n. sp.**
— Elytron with macula not as described above **22**

22(21). Male head black with small, yellow macula on each side at eye (Fig. 667) ..... **62. *P. maggie*, n. sp.**
— Anterior 3/4 of male head trivittate with yellow (Fig. 382) ..... **12. *P. belinda*, n. sp.**

23(19). Macula on elytron more or less vittate, often only an elongated spot **24**
— Macula on elytron rounded, not obviously elongate **30**

24(23). Macula on elytron distinct, short, wide, on lateral margin from base of elytron to apical declivity (Fig. 553) ..... **60. *P. jodi*, n. sp.**
— Macula on elytron obscure or distinct, long, narrow or wide, in various locations **25**

25(24). Macula large, on outer portion of basal 2/3 of elytron, extended from base to apical declivity (Fig. 597) ..... **50. *P. angie*, n. sp.**
— Macula not as described above **26**

26(25). Macula on elytron distinct, long, wide, on lateral margin from base of elytron to apical declivity or nearly to apex (Fig. 393) ..... **14. *P. fannie*, n. sp.**
— Macula on elytron obscure, in various locations **27**

27(26). Length 3.0 mm; pronotum mostly yellow with small dark, median area (Fig. 339) .... **5. *P. erika*, n. sp.**
— Length 2.3 mm or less; pronotum variable but not as described above **28**

28(27). Head black (Fig. 680) ..... **65. *P. unipunctata*, n. sp.**
— Head at least partially pale **29**

29(28). Anterior ½ of head yellow (Fig. 493) ..... **31. *P. isabel*, n. sp.**
— Anterior 2/3 of head vittate with yellow (Fig. 408) ..... **16. *P. sheryl*, n. sp.**

30(23). Macula on elytron extended from base across humeral callus nearly to apical declivity (Fig. 575); Venezuela ..... **46. *P. rosie*, n. sp.**
— Macula on elytron not as described above **31**

31(30). Macula on elytron small, slightly elongate, located at middle of elytron on outer ½ (Fig. 547) . ..... **41. *P. alison*, n. sp.**
— Macula on elytron not as described above, usually rounder, in various locations **32**

32(31). Male head entirely black or bluish black; macula on elytron variable **33**
— Male head partially yellow; macula on elytron variable **34**

33(31). Male head black (Fig. 689); macula on elytron red, round, just behind middle of elytron (Fig. 688); surface of elytron comparatively smooth ..... **68. *P. dubitalis*, n. sp.**
— Male head bluish black (Fig. 481); macula on elytron yellowish red (Fig. 480); surface of elytron appearing rough ..... **29. *P. rugosa* (Gorham)**

34(31). Anterior 1/3 of male head yellow, base of yellow area trivittate (Fig. 622); macula on elytron large, more or less round at middle of elytron (Fig. 620) ..... **54. *P. mamie*, n. sp.**
— Male head with anterior ½ to 2/3 yellow; macula on elytron small, variable in shape **35**

35(33). Pronotum nearly entirely black, lateral margin narrowly yellow; exterior ½ of hypomeron yellow; macula on elytron small, position often weakly diagonal (Fig. 565) .... **43. *P. bipunctata* Weise**
— Pronotum with lateral 1/3 yellow; most of hypomeron yellow; macula on elytron comparatively large, slightly elongate (Fig. 497) ..... **32. *P. hattie*, n. sp.**

36(16). Elytron light reddish brown; pronotum mostly yellow; head with anterior 2/3 yellow (Fig. 419) ..... **18. *P. faye*, n. sp.**
— Elytron blue, black, black color often tinged with blue or green, or dark brown; pronotum variable in color; head with anterior 2/3 yellow or not **37**

37(36). Elytron blue or brownish yellow **38**
— Elytron black or dark brown **53**

38(37). Elytron intensely blue (Fig. 676); punctures on elytron dense, contiguous or nearly so; body form round ..... **64. *P. cribrata* (Gorham)**
— Elytron blue but not intensely so; punctures on elytron dense or not, not contiguous; body form variable **39**

39(37). Basal lobe of male genitalia longer than paramere, deeply emarginate apically, paramere wide basally, narrowed toward apex, curved to acutely rounded apex in apical 1/4 (Fig. 318); Colombia ..... **1. *P. pallidifrons* Mulsant**

— Male genitalia not as described above; known from Colombia or not **40**

40(39). Blue or bluish black elytra sharply contrasted with entirely yellow head and pronotum (Fig. 571); prosternal carina extended 3/4 distance to base of prosternum; postcoxal line on basal abdominal ventrite long, abruptly angulate, extended 4/5 distance to apex of ventrite; Panama ..... **45. *P. compta* (Gorham)**

— Combination of characters not as described above; rarely known from Panama **41**

41(39). Pronotum entirely pale or partially so **42**

— Pronotum entirely black or bluish black, often with lateral margin dark reddish brown **47**

42(41). Pronotum with lateral portion pale (Fig. 387) **44**

— Pronotum completely pale (Fig. 447) **43**

43(42). Elytron brownish yellow (Fig. 585) ..... **48. *P. iris*, n. sp.**

— Elytron bluish black (Fig. 447) ..... **23. *P. kristine*, n. sp.**

44(42). Head with basal ½ black 13. ..... ***P. margarita*, n. sp.**

— Head entirely pale **45**

45(44). Basal lobe of male genitalia shorter than paramere (Fig. 556); habitus (Fig. 553) .... **42. *P. yvette*. n. sp.**

— Basal lobe of male genitalia longer than paramere (Fig. 366) **46**

46(45). Apex of basal lobe shallowly emarginate (Fig. 366); habitus (Fig. 363) ..... **9. *P. geneva*, n. sp.**

— Apex of basal lobe deeply emarginate (Fig. 348); habitus (Fig. 345) ..... **6. *P. katrina*, n. sp.**

47(41). Basal lobe of male genitalia with both sides rounded, presenting an arcuate appearance (Fig. 528) **48**

— Basal lobe of male genitalia with both sides more or less straight, not presenting an arcuate appearance (Fig. 581) **50**

48(47). Elytral punctures separated by about a diameter; basal lobe of male genitalia distinctly longer than paramere (Fig. 528); Brazil ..... **37. *P. sandy*, n. sp.**

— Elytral punctures separated by more than a diameter; basal lobe of male genitalia equal in length to paramere or slightly longer (Fig. 517); not known from Brazil **49**

49(48). Basal lobe of male genitalia longer than paramere, apex faintly, narrowly emarginate (Fig. 517); Colombia ..... **35. *P. molly*, n. sp.**

— Basal lobe of male genitalia about as long as paramere, apex not emarginate (Fig. 488); Central America ..... **30. *P. sabrina*, n. sp.**

50(47). Phallobase of male genitalia long, slender, basal lobe slender, longer than paramere, sides essentially straight (Fig. 581); Costa Rica ..... **47. *P. joanna*, n. sp.**

— Phallobase of male genitalia not long, slender, shorter than or slightly longer than paramere (Fig. 354); not known from Costa Rica **51**

51(47). Basal lobe or male genitalia shorter than paramere, sides nearly straight, apex emarginate with apex of each side enlarged, rounded (Fig. 443) ..... **22. *P. kristy*, n. sp.**

— Basal lobe of male genitalia shorter than paramere or not, sides straight or not, sides of basal lobe not apically enlarged or rounded **52**

52(51). Basal lobe of male genitalia with sides weakly convergent to acute apex, apex curved upward in lateral view (Fig. 354); Ecuador ..... **7. *P. claire*, n. sp.**
— Basal lobe of male genitalia abruptly narrowed in apical ½, apex bluntly rounded, emarginate, apex not curved upward in lateral view (Fig. 372); Venezuela ..... **10. *P. guadalupe*, n. sp.**

53(37). Dorsal surface of elytra densely punctured, punctures contiguous or nearly so; body elongate oval; Guatemala ..... **67. *P. guatemalana*, n. sp.**
— Dorsal surface of elytra rarely with punctures contiguous; body elongate oval or not; rarely known from Guatemala **54**

54(53). Basal lobe of male genitalia with sides of apical 1/4 rounded to acute or bluntly abrupt apex, apex not emarginate or narrowly, barely perceptibly emarginate (Fig. 626) **55**
— Basal lobe of male genitalia straight or nearly so, apex distinctly emarginate, often deeply so (Fig.426) **60**

55(54). Basal lobe of male genitalia with apex narrowly, barely perceptibly emarginate **56**
— Basal lobe of male genitalia without trace of apical emargination **57**

56(54). Paramere of male genitalia abruptly narrowed at about middle, apical ½ slender with apex, curved downward (Fig. 626) ..... **55. *P. lola*, n. sp.**
— Paramere of male genitalia not abruptly narrowed medially, apical ½ not slender or apically curved downward (Fig. 611) ..... **52. *P. lynda*, n. sp.**

57(55). Dorsal surface, including pronotum, black **58**
— Dorsal surface with pronotum pale in lateral 1/4 of more **59**

58(57). Length 2.0 mm; Peru ..... **40. *P. jan*, n. sp.**
— Length 2.4 mm; Venezuela ..... **38. *P. brandi*, n. sp.**

59(57). Basal lobe of male genitalia as long as paramere (Fig. 511, 312) ..... **34. *P. cecilia*, n. sp.**
— Basal lobe of male genitalia longer than paramere (Fig. 538, 539) ..... **39. *P. blanche*, n. sp.**

60(54). Basal lobe of male genitalia abruptly narrowed to apex in apical ½ (Fig. 360) **62**
— Basal lobe of male genitalia not abruptly narrowed in apical ½, sides mostly straight (Fig. 360) **64**

61(60). Pronotum with lateral 1/4 reddish yellow (Fig. 360) ..... **8. *P. volgus*, Mulsant**
— Pronotum entirely dark, black, bluish black, or dark brown **64**

62(60). Pronotum with median 1/4 black (Fig. 423) ..... **19. *P. ada*, n. sp.**
— Pronotum entirely brown or black, or nearly so **63**

63(62). Length 1.5 mm (Fig. 434) ..... **21. *P. susie*, n. sp.**
— Length 2.4 mm (Fig. 412) ..... **17. *P. cora*, n. sp.**

64(60). Surface of elytron densely rugose, dull, punctures small, barely visible in rugosity (Fig. 469) . ..... **27. *P. flora*, n. sp.**
— Surface of elytron not densely rugose, mostly shiny, punctures distinctly visible **65**

65(64). Basal lobe of male genitalia shorter than paramere (Fig. 443) ..... **35. *P. kristi*, n. sp.**
— Basal lobe of male genitalia as long as or longer than paramere **66**

66(65). Phallobase of male genitalia long, slender, both basal lobe and paramere straight, elongate (Fig. 617) ..... **53. *P. madeline*, n. sp.**

— Phallobase of male genitalia short, wide, basal lobe and paramere variable **67**

67(66). Basal lobe of male about as long as paramere (Fig. 461) ..... **25. *P. indagator* (Gorham)**
— Basal lobe of male genitalia distinctly longer than paramere (Fig. 455) **68**

68(67). Pronotum with lateral margin distinctly pale yellow or reddish yellow (Fig. 452) **69**
— Pronotum with lateral margin black or brown with anterolateral angle narrowly pale (Fig. 464) **70**

69(68). Lateral pronotal margin widely pale, small median macula black or dark brown (Fig. 452) .... **24. *P. plagioderina*, n. sp.**
— Pronotum with lateral 1/4 pale, large median macula dark brown or black (Fig. 333) .... **4. *P. sherri*, n. sp.**

70(68). Basal lobe of male genitalia slightly longer than paramere, about 1/6 of lobe projected beyond para mere (Fig.477, 478) ..... **28. *P. shelley*, n. sp.**
— Basal lobe of male genitalia much longer than paramere, about 1/4 of lobe projected beyond paramere (Fig. 467, 468) ..... **26. *P. olivia*, n. sp.**

List of *Prodilis* species (in order of text)

1. *P. pallidifrons* Mulsant
2. *P. ramona*, n. sp.
3. *P. chiriquensis* (Gorham)
4. *P. sherri*, n. sp.
5. *P. erika*, n. sp.
6. *P. katrina*, n. sp.
7. *P. claire*, n. sp.
8. *P. volgus* Mulsant
   P. bruchi (Weise), new synonym
9. *P. geneva*, n. sp.
10. *P. guadalupe*, n. sp.
11. *P. lindsey*, n. sp.
12. *P. belinda*, n. sp.
13. *P. margarita*, n. sp.
14. *P. fannie*, n. sp.
15. *P. lul*a n. sp.
16. *P. sheryl*, n. sp.
17. *P. cora*, n. sp.
18. *P. faye*, n. sp.
19. *P. ada*, n. sp.
20. *P. natasha*, n. sp.
21. *P. susie*, n. sp.
22. *P. kristy*, n. sp.
23. *P. kristine*, n. sp.
24. *P. plagioderina* (Gorham)
25. *P. indagator* (Gorham)
26. *P. olivia*, n. sp.
27. *P. flora*, n. sp.
28. *P. shelley*, n. sp.
29. *P. rugosa* (Gorham)
30. *P. sabrina*, n. sp.
31. *P. isabel*, n. sp.
32. *P. hattie*, n. sp.
33. *P. harriet*, n. sp.
34. *P. cecilia*, n. sp.
35. *P. molly*, n. sp.
36. *P. kristi*, n. sp.
37. *P. sandy*, n. sp.
41. *P. allison*, n. sp.
42. *P. yvette*, n. sp.
43. *P. melody*, n. sp.
44. *P. bipunctata* (Weise)
45. *P. compta* (Gorham)
46. *P. rosie*, n. sp.
47. *P. joanna*, n. sp.
48. *P. iris*, n. sp.
49. *P. eunice*, n. sp.
50. *P. angie*, n. sp.
51. *P. maryann*, n. sp.
52. *P. lynda*, n. sp.
53. *P. madeline*, n. sp.
54. *P. mamie*, n. sp.
55. *P. lola*, n. sp.
56. *P. amelia*, n. sp.
57. *P. inez*, n. sp.
58. *P. alberta*, n. sp.
59. *P. monique*, n. sp.
60. *P. jodi*, n. sp.
61. *P. janie*, n. sp.
62. *P. maggie*, n. sp.
63. *P. sonya*, n. sp.
64. *P. cribrata* (Gorham)
65. *P. unipunctata* (Gorham)
66. *P. pubescens* (Gorham)
67. *P. guatemalana* (Gorham)
68. *P. dubitalis*, n. sp.
69. *P. pecki*, n. sp.
70. *P. araguaensis*, n. sp.
71. *P. bartletti*, n. sp.

1. *Prodilis pallidifrons* Mulsant

Prodilis pallidifrons Mulsant 1850: 898; Crotch 1874: 276: Weise 1904: 363; Korschefsky 1931: 111; Blackwelder 1945: 444.

Description. **Male** lectotype (type in pieces so dimensions cannot be accurately ascertained); body apparently oval, widest anterior to middle of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely shiny, lacking microscupture.

Color metallic blue except pronotum and head bluish black, head with anterior 3/4 of frons yellow, clypeus narrowly dark brown (Fig. 315, 316); mouthparts mostly yellow except apical palpomere dark brown; venter black, legs dark brown. Head punctures separated by less than a diameter; pronotal punctures separated by a diameter or less; elytral punctures separated by less than twice a diameter; prosternal, metasternal punctures large, separated by a diameter or less, some nearly contiguous; punctures on ventrites 1, 2 large, separated by less than 3 times a diameter, inside of postcoxal lines lacking punctures, punctures on remaining ventrites small, separated by about a diameter. Head with frons about twice width of an eye measured at vertex; eye canthus short, barely visible. Pronotum long, wide, widest at basal angle, reflexed lateral margin wide, of equal width throughout. Epipleuron widest in basal ½, not as wide as pronotal hypomeron. Prosternum with apical margin medially truncate (Fig. 317). Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 short, narrow, evenly rounded, extended slightly more than ½ distance to apical margin of ventrite. Apex of ventrite 5 mostly truncate, slightly emarginate medially. Genitalia with basal lobe longer than paramere, wide in basal ½ then narrowed in apical ½ to bluntly rounded apex; paramere widest medially, narrowed to narrowly rounded apex, dorsal margin with blunt serrations medially, not visible in image (Fig. 318, 319); sipho narrowed, apical 1/8 filamentous (Fig. 320).

Unknown. Unknown.

Variation. Unknown.

Type locality. "Nouvelle Grenade" (Colombia).

Type depository. UMZC (lectotype designated by Gordon 1987).

Geographical distribution. Colombia.

Specimen examined. The lectotype.

Remarks. Only the lectotype was available for examination, hence actual species distribution remains unknown. At some point in the lectotype history it was disarticulated so that only a head, pronotum and prosternum remain in one segment, one elytron and abdomen complete with genitalia comprise the other two segments. This is a medium to large species in comparison with other taxa of *Prodilis*.

2. *Prodilis ramona* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 2.5 mm, width 2.0 mm; body oval, somewhat elongate, elytron with side rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely shiny. Color reddish yellow; head with vertex and base of frons black, remainder of frons yellow; pronotum black, lateral margin narrowly yellow, anterolateral angle broadly yellow; elytron with apical declivity black with bluish tint (Fig. 321); antenna, legs, entire ventral surface including abdomen yellow; mouthparts yellow except apical 1/3 of terminal maxillary palpomere dark brown. Head punctures small, separated by a diameter or less; pronotal punctures as large as on head, separated by less than a diameter; elytral punctures as large as on pronotum, separated by less than twice a diameter; prosternal, mesosternal punctures larger than on elytron, separated by a diameter or less; metasternal punctures along anterior and lateral borders as large as on mesosternum, punctures on remaining surface as large as on mesosternum, separated by less than 3 times a diameter; abdomen with punctures on ventrites 1–3 as large as on metasternum, punctures on remaining ventrites small, separated by about a diameter. Head with frons widened from vertex to clypeus, nearly twice as wide as eye measured at vertex (Fig. 323); eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere long, widened from base to apex. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin narrow, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron slightly descending externally, wide in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron. Prosternum as wide as long, longer than mesosternum, apical margin truncate, lateral carina slender, short, not extended anterior to coxa. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 long, rounded, extended 2/3 distance to apical margin of ventrite (Fig. 322). Apex of ventrite 5 slightly arcuate. Genitalia with basal lobe longer than paramere, wide, side weakly arcuate,

apex slightly emarginate; paramere weakly curved, widest medially, narrowed to rounded apex, without marginal serrations (Fig. 324, 325); sipho long, filamentous at apex (Fig. 326).

Female. Similar to male except head black with apical 2/3 of frons yellow, female genitalia with spermathecal capsule short, wide, basal ½ widest, apical ½ narrower, apex of cornu rounded.

Variation. Length 2.0–2.6 mm, width 1.5–2.0 mm. Elytral pattern highly variable, ranging from typical to suture entirely, narrowly black, black area expanded in size, leaving only narrow, obliquely transverse pale macula in anterior ½, or with only humeral angle and anteromedian oval spot yellowish red.

Type material. Holotype male; COLOMBIA: Cald (Caldas) 1895m, Salento, July 2, 1939, Murillo No 5163. (USNM). Paratypes; 29, 11, same data as holotype; 3, Neira, Colombia, Cld (Caldas), 15.II.41, alt. 2025 m, Murillo No 5477; 1, Villa Maria, (Cald), Colombia VII–47, Alt. 2000 m, FL Gallego M, coll 39–5XX7, USNMIns no 176630; 6, Buga, Colombia, Val (Valle del Cauca), 4.11.41, alt. 2025 m, Murillo No 5397; 1, Order: Coleoptera, Coccinellidae. 10–7–78, Colombia, Ciat, Palmira, Hosp: Ph. gossyii, Col: Ana M. Varela, 95–78; 4, Colombia–Valle (Valle del Cauca)–Palmira–CIAT, 15–XII–1991, Pilar Hernandez Ex: Aonidonydu albus, EY–A2–92; 1, COLOMBIA: Cauca Dept., Valle Del Cauca, Buga, 16 May 1973, 1700m., Ginter Ekis; 1, VENEZUELA: Tach (Tachira), Cordero, 1200m, May 22, 1974, N. $A. Howden. (USNM).

Remarks. *Prodilis ramona* closely resembles *Neaporia irma* and other members of the irma group in external appearance, but generic characters place it in *Prodilis* where it is distinguished by the dorsal color pattern.

3. *Prodilis chiriquensis* (Gorham)

Neaporia chiriquensis Gorham 1897: 222.
Prodilis chiriquensis: Korschefsky 1931: 109; Blackwelder 1945: 444.

Description. Male. Length 2.3 mm, width 1.8 mm; body broadly oval, elytron with side rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely shiny without trace of microsculpture. Color black; head black with 3 narrowly separated yellow vittae on frons (Fig. 329); pronotum bluish black except reflexed lateral margin reddish yellow; elytron reddish yellow except apical ½ bluish black, emarginated at suture; apex of black area widely projected in lateral ½ (Fig. 327); antenna, epipleuron, legs yellow; mouthparts yellow except apical maxillary palpomere brown; venter yellowish red; abdomen brownish yellow. Head punctures small, separated by less than twice a diameter; pronotal punctures larger than on head, separated by a diameter or less; elytral punctures larger than on pronotum, separated by less than twice a diameter; prosternal punctures large, widely separated, mesosternal punctures large, separated by less than a diameter, metasternal punctures large, separated by a diameter or less anteriorly and laterally, smaller and separated by 1 to 3 times a diameter medially; abdomen with punctures on ventrites 1–3 large, separated by 1 to 3 times a diameter, punctures on remaining ventrites smaller, separated by about a diameter. Head with frons wide, slightly widened from vertex to clypeus, 1.5 times as wide as eye measured at vertex; eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere long, slightly widened from base to apex, nearly parallel sided. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin narrow, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, wide, as wide as pronotal hypomeron. Prosternum longer than wide, longer than mesosternum, base strongly arcuate, lateral carina wide, short, extended to apex of procoxa. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 long, rounded, extended 4/5 distance to ventrite apex (Fig. 328). Apex of ventrite 5 broadly, shallowly emarginate. Genitalia with basal lobe longer than paramere, wide, parallel sided in basal 3/4, narrowed to narrowly, deeply emarginate apex; paramere wide, equal in width to broadly rounded apex, without marginal serrations (Fig. 330, 331); sipho slender, unmodified (Fig. 332).

Female. Description as for male except head entirely bluish black. Genitalia with ramus of spermathecal capsule enlarged, anterior 2/3 slender, apex of cornu rounded.

Variation. Length 2.1–2.6 mm, width 1.6–2.0 mm. Dorsal color highly variable from typical to atypical with apical dark area reduced to apical 1/8, or with dorsum nearly entirely yellowish red, all intergrades occur between pale and typical.

Type locality. PANAMA: V. de Chiriqui, 3–4000 ft.

Type depository. BMNH.

Geographical distribution. 20. COSTA RICA: Heredia, Est. Biol., La Selva. PANAMA: Canal Zone, Gamboa; Canal Zone, Tabernilla; Volcan de Chiriqui. (BMNH) (USNM).

Remarks. This distinctive little species is characterized by black color essentially relieved only by the largely pale elytron, a pale anterolateral pronotal angle, and wide, short prosternal carina.

It is difficult to separate from similar appearing species because of the extreme variation in dorsal color pattern. Typical specimens are nearly identical to some *Neaporia* such as *N. irma*, but generic characters are distinguishing here. Male genitalia are highly distinctive and certainly must be used to identify specimens of *P. chiriquensis*. The BMNH female holotype is labeled "V. de Chiriqui, 3–400 ft., Champion/*Neaporia chiriquensis* Gorh.(handwritten)/Holotype(disc with orange border)/B.C.A.,Col., VII/ Holotype *Neaporia chiriquensis* Gorh., det. R.G. Booth 2015."

4. *Prodilis sherri* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 2.5 mm, width 2.0 mm; body oval, elytron with side rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely shiny. Color greenish black; head with vertex and base of frons black, remainder of frons yellow (Fig. 335); pronotum black, lateral 1/8 yellow; elytra with reddish brown border (Fig. 333); antenna, mouthparts, legs yellow; epipleuron dark reddish brown. Head punctures small, separated by a diameter or less; pronotal punctures as large as on head, separated by less than twice diameter; elytral punctures larger than on pronotum, separated by less than twice a diameter; prosternal, mesosternal punctures larger than on elytron, separated by a diameter or less; metasternal punctures along anterior and lateral borders as large as on mesosternum, punctures on remaining surface as large as on mesosternum, separated by less than 3 times a diameter; abdomen with punctures on ventrites 1–3 smaller than on metasternum, punctures on remaining ventrites smaller, separated by about a diameter. Head with frons widened from vertex to clypeus, nearly twice as wide as eye measured at vertex; eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere short, widened from base to apex. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin narrow, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron slightly descending externally, wide in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron. Prosternum slightly longer than wide, longer than mesosternum, apical margin truncate, lateral carina slender, short, extended slightly anterior to coxa. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 long, rounded, extended 3/4 distance to apical margin of ventrite (Fig. 334). Apex of ventrite 5 truncate. Genitalia with basal lobe longer than paramere, narrowed from base to emarginate apex; paramere weakly curved, slender, widest at base then narrowed to slender, rounded apex, without marginal serrations (Fig. 326, 327); sipho long, slender, abruptly bent at apical 1/8, filamentous (Fig. 328).

Female. Similar to male except head black with apical ½ of frons yellow, female genitalia with bursal cap widely oval, with 2 arms, apical strut long, wide at base, narrowed to acute apex, spermathecal capsule lost.

Variation. Length 2.0–2.7 mm, width 1.6–2.3 mm.

Type material. Holotype male; BRAZIL: Fry, Rio Jan. (Rio de Janeiro), Fry Coll. 1905.100. (BMNH). Paratypes; 15, same data as holotype. (BMNH).

Remarks. This mostly black species is distinguished by the broadly pale lateral pronotal margin, greenish black elytra, and structure of the male genitalia.

5. *Prodilis erika* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 3.0 mm, width 2.2 mm; body oval, elytron with side rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface shiny except elytron with trace of microsculpture. Color brown (Fig. 339); apical ½ of head yellow (Fig. 341); pronotum yellow except median 1/3 light brown; antenna, legs yellow; mouthparts yellow except apical 1/5 of terminal maxillary palpomere dark brown; ventral surface black. Head punctures small, separated by a diameter or less; pronotal punctures as large as on head, separated by less than twice diameter; elytral punctures slightly larger than on pronotum, separated by less than twice a diameter; prosternal, mesosternal punctures as large as on pronotum, separated by a diameter or less; metasternal punctures as large as on mesosternum separated by less than 3 times a diameter; abdomen with punctures on ventrites 1–3 smaller than on metasternum, separated by 2–4 times a diameter, punctures on remaining ventrites smaller, separated by about a diameter. Head with frons widened from vertex to clypeus, nearly twice as wide as eye measured at vertex; eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere short, widened from base to apex. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin wide, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, wide in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron. Prosternum as wide as long, longer than mesosternum, apical margin truncate, lateral carina slender, short, not extended anterior to coxa. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 long, rounded, extended 3/4 of ventrite (Fig. 340). Apex of ventrite 5 feebly, widely emarginate. Genitalia with basal lobe as long as paramere, wide, side arcuate, apex slightly emarginate; paramere nearly straight, slender, widest medially, narrowed to rounded apex, without marginal serrations (Fig. 342. 343); siphonal apex slender (Fig. 344).

Female. Unknown.

Variation. Unknown.

Type material. Holotype male; BRAZIL: 3/46, Fry, Rio Jan (Rio de Janeiro), Fry Coll. 1905. 100. (BMNH).

Remarks. *Prodilis erika* is distinguished by having a pronotum paler than elytron and by structure of the male genitalia.

6. *Prodilis katrina* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 2.5 mm, width 2.0 mm; body oval, elytron with side rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface shiny except elytron with faint trace of microsculpture. Color bluish black (Fig. 345); head with basal 1/3 reddish yellow, anterior 2/3 yellow (Fig. 347); pronotum reddish yellow, lateral 1/8 yellow; elytral lateral margin reddish brown; antenna, mouthparts, legs yellow; prosternum, epipleuron reddish brown; remainder of ventral surface black; abdomen with basal ventrite dark brown, median portion of ventrites 2, 3 dark brown, remainder of abdomen yellow. Head punctures small, separated by a diameter or less; pronotal punctures as large as on head, separated by less than 3 times a diameter; elytral punctures slightly larger than on pronotum, separated by less than twice a diameter; prosternal punctures as large as on elytron; mesosternal punctures larger than on prosternum, separated by less than a diameter; metasternal punctures as slightly smaller than on mesosternum, separated by a diameter or less; abdomen with punctures on ventrites 1–3 smaller than on metasternum, separated by less than twice a diameter, punctures on remaining ventrites smaller, separated by about a diameter. Head with frons slightly widened from vertex to clypeus, nearly parallel sided, slightly wider than eye measured at vertex; eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere short, strongly widened from base to apex. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin wide, of equal width from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, wide in basal ½, wider than pronotal hypomeron. Prosternum longer than wide, longer than mesosternum, apical margin arcuate, lateral carina slender, short, extended just anterior to coxa. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 long, rounded, extended 3/4 distance to apical margin of ventrite (Fig. 346). Apex of ventrite 5 slightly arcuate. Genitalia with basal lobe slightly longer than paramere, slender, slightly narrowed from base to deeply emarginate apex; paramere slen-

der, weakly curved, about equal in width from base to rounded apex, without marginal serrations (Fig. 348, 349); sipho slender, abruptly bent at apical 1/8 (Fig. 350).

Female. Similar to male except head entirely reddish yellow, genitalia with spermathecal capsule short, basal ½ large, anterior ½ small, slender, cornu apically rounded.

Variation. Length 2.3 mm, width 1.8 mm.

Type material. Holotype male; BRAZIL: Rio de Janeiro, Conceicao de Macabu, IX.1978, M. Alvarenga. (CMNH). Paratype ; 1, BRAZIL: Rio de Janeiro, Murundu Campos, VIII.1978, M. Alvarenga. (CMNH).

Remarks. This species is similar to *P. erika* but has an entirely reddish yellow pronotum; head basally reddish yellow with yellow anterior portion; and basal lobe of male genitalia longer than paramere. Both species resemble *Prodilis volgus* in color pattern and may easily be confused with that species. See remarks under *P. volgus*.

7. *Prodilis claire* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 2.4 mm, width 1.8 mm; body oval, slightly elongate, elytron with side rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely shiny. Color bluish black (Fig. 351); apical 2/3 of head yellow (Fig. 353); pronotum with lateral 1/3 dark reddish brown; lateral margin of elytra reddish brown; antenna, legs yellow; mouthparts yellow except terminal maxillary palpomere dark brown; epipleuron dark yellowish brown; ventral surface reddish brown; abdomen yellow. Head punctures small, separated by less than twice a diameter; pronotal punctures as large as on head, separated by less than 3 times a diameter; elytral punctures larger than on pronotum, separated by a diameter or less; prosternal punctures as large as on elytron, separated by 1 to 3 times a diameter; mesosternal punctures larger than on prosternum, separated by less than a diameter; metasternal punctures smaller than on mesosternum, sparse, separated by 1 to 4 times a diameter; abdomen with punctures on ventrites 1–3 as large as on metasternum, separated by less than twice a diameter, punctures on remaining ventrites smaller, separated by about a diameter. Head with frons nearly parallel sided, 1.4 times as wide as eye measured at vertex; eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere long, almost parallel sided, weakly widened from midpoint to apex. Pronotum widest behind middle, reflexed lateral margin narrow, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, narrow in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron. Prosternum longer than wide, longer than mesosternum, apical margin arcuate, lateral carina slender, short, not extended anterior to coxa. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 long, rounded, extended 4/5 distance to apical margin of ventrite (Fig. 352). Apex of ventrite 5 deeply emarginate medially. Genitalia with basal lobe longer than paramere, slender, side straight, slightly widened from base to narrow, deeply emarginate apex, lateral margin of lobe in apical 1/3 partially folded over venter of lobe on each side, apex bent upward; paramere curved, slender, of equal width throughout, apex rounded, without marginal serrations (Fig. 354, 355); sipho slender, filamentous apex sinuate (Fig. 356).

Female. Unknown.

Variation. Unknown.

Type material. Holotype male; ECUADOR: Pichincha Prov., 15 km E Sto. Domingo, Tinalandia, 23–26.II.1981, 700m, H. F. Howden. (USNM).

Remarks. *Prodilis claire* is not a distinctive species externally but may be recognized by the long, nearly parallel sided apical maxillary palpomere, bluish black dorsal color, and male genitalia with lateral margin of basal lobe partially folded over ventral surface in apical 1/3. See remarks under *P. volgus*.

8. *Prodilis volgus* Mulsant

Prodilis (*Polius*) *volgus* Mulsant 1853: 147.
Scymnus volgus: Crotch 1874: 271; Korschesky 1931: 167.
Cephaloscymnus bruchi Weise 1906: 198; Korschefsky 1931: 169; Blackwelder 1945; 445. **New synonym.**

Description. Male holotype. Length 2.0 mm, width 1.6 mm; body oval, elytron with side rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely shiny. Color greenish black (Fig. 357); head reddish yellow with 2 small, brown macula between eyes, not seen in image (Fig. 359); pronotum reddish yellow, central ½ brown; elytral lateral margin reddish brown antenna, mouthparts, legs yellow; prosternum pale reddish yellow; epipleuron, ventral surface dark reddish brown; abdomen with basal ventrite dark brown, remaining ventrites brownish yellow. Head punctures small, separated by less than twice a diameter; pronotal punctures as large as on head, separated by less than 3 times a diameter; elytral punctures larger than on pronotum, separated by 1 to 3 times a diameter; prosternal punctures small, nearly absent; mesosternal punctures larger than on prosternum, separated by less than twice a diameter; metasternal punctures as large as on mesosternum, separated by less than 3 times a diameter; abdomen with punctures on ventrites 1–3 smaller than on metasternum, separated by less than 3 times a diameter, punctures on remaining ventrites smaller, separated by about a diameter. Head with frons slightly widened from vertex to clypeus, slightly wider than eye measured at vertex; eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere short, strongly widened from base to apex. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin wide, of equal width from base to apex. Epipleuron descending externally, wide in basal ½, wider than pronotal hypomeron. Prosternum longer than wide, longer than mesosternum, apical margin slightly arcuate, lateral carina wide, extended just anterior to coxa. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 long, rounded, extended 3/4 distance to apical margin of ventrite (Fig. 358). Apex of ventrite 5 slightly arcuate, nearly truncate. Genitalia with basal lobe slightly longer than paramere, slender, narrowed from base to deeply emarginate apex, apex curved downward; paramere slender, nearly straight, about equal in width from base to acute apex, without marginal serrations (Fig. 360, 361); sipho slender, abruptly bent at apical 1/8 (Fig. 362).

Female. Similar to male except head entirely reddish yellow, genitalia with spermathecal capsule short, pale, basal ½ large slightly larger than anterior ½, cornu not enlarged, apically rounded.

Variation. Length 1.8–2.1 mm, width 1.6 –1.8 mm. Male head sometimes without brown maculae, spacing of elytral punctures varies slightly.

Type locality. VENEZUELA: Caracas.

Type depository. BMNH.

Geographical distribution. Brazil, Venezuela.

Specimens examined. 5**. BRAZIL**: Rio de Janeiro. (BMNH).

Remarks. *Prodilis volgus* shares the same type of dorsal color pattern as some other species. Of these, *P. erika* and *P. katrina* possess distinctive male genitalia that distinguish them from *P. volgus*. *Prodilis geneva* has similar genitalia except that the parameral apex is rounded, not acute, but the most distinctive character is elytral punctation that is coarse, dense, punctures separated by a diameter or less in *P. geneva*, punctures small, separated by 1 to 3 times a diameter in *P. volgus*. In addition, *P. volgus* is slightly smaller than *P. geneva*. The type of *Cephaloscymnus bruchi* Weise matches that of *P. volgus* perfectly and is considered a junior synonym of that species.

9. *Prodilis geneva* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 2.3 mm, width 1.8 mm; body oval, elytron with side rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest behind middle of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely shiny. Color greenish black (Fig. 363); head with basal 1/3 reddish yellow, apical 2/3 yellow (Fig. 365); pronotum reddish yellow; elytra lateral margin reddish brown; antenna, mouthparts, legs yellow; epipleuron dark reddish brown except extreme outer margin yellow; ventral surface dark reddish brown; abdomen with basal ventrite dark brown, remaining ventrites yellow. Head punctures small, separated by a diameter or less; pronotal punctures as large as on head, separated by less than twice a diameter; elytral punctures larger than on pronotum, separated by a diameter or less; prosternal, mesosternal punctures large, separated by less than a diameter; metasternal punctures as large as on mesosternum near basal and lateral margins, separated by a diameter or less, smaller and sparse on remainder of metasternum; abdomen with punctures on ventrites 1–3 smaller than on metasternum, separated by a diameter or less, punctures on remaining ventrites smaller, separated by about a diameter. Head with frons slightly widened from vertex to clypeus, slightly wider than eye measured at vertex; eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere short, slightly widened from base to apex. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin wide, widened from apex to base. Epipleuron descending externally, wide in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron. Prosternum as wide as long, longer than mesosternum, apical margin slightly arcuate, lateral carina wide, extended just anterior to coxa. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 long, rounded, extended 3/4 distance to apical margin of ventrite(Fig. 364). Apex of ventrite 5 truncate. Genitalia with basal lobe longer than paramere, slender, narrowed from base to deeply emarginate apex, apex curved downward; paramere slender, curved, about equal in width from base to abruptly rounded apex, without marginal serrations (Fig. 366, 367); sipho slender, abruptly bent at apical 1/8 (Fig. 368).

Female. Similar to male except head entirely reddish yellow, genitalia with spermathecal capsule lost.

Variation. Length 1.8 –2.3 mm, width 1.5–1.8 mm.

Type material. Holotype male; BRAZIL: Itatiaia, Rio de Janeiro, 8.III.1962, J. Halik, 14563. (USNM). Paratypes; 6, 1, XI–1957, BRAZIL, Guanabara, Corcovado, Alvarenga & Seabra, colls.; 1, Brazil, Minas Gerais, Vicosa, 13 Oct.–1 Nov. 1985, T. J. Henry and S.P. Fiuza F. colls.; 1, Brazil, Sharp Coll. 1905–313.; 1, Brasilien, Nova Teutonia, 27 11'B. 52 98'L, Fritz Plaumann, 18.5.1938; 1, S. America, Prob. Rio de Janiero; 1, Canopy Fog, Fst Edge transec, 210 metres, 2/51m, BRAZIL: Manaus, AM (Amazonas), INPA/ Smithsonian fst, 2 25'S 59 50W, R.K.Didham.ii.1994, BMNH(E) 2003–84. (USNM).

Remarks. See remarks under *P. volgus*.

10. *Prodilis guadalupe* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 2.0 mm, width 1.6 mm; body nearly round, elytron with side rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely shiny. Color bluish black (Fig. 369); head with vertex reddish yellow, frons yellow (Fig. 371); pronotum black with lateral 1/ 4 reddish brown; antenna, mouthparts, tibiae of legs yellow; epipleuron dark reddish brown; femora yellowish brown; ventral surface black; abdomen brownish yellow. Head punctures small, separated by a diameter or less; pronotal punctures as large as on head, separated by less than twice a diameter; elytral punctures larger than on pronotum, separated by less than twice a diameter; prosternal punctures as large as on pronotum, separated by 1 to 3 times a diameter; mesosternal punctures larger than on prosternum, separated by less than a diameter; metasternal punctures as large as on prosternum, sparse, separated by 2 to 4 times a diameter; abdomen with punctures on ventrites 1–3 as large as on metasternum, separated by less than twice a diameter, punctures on remaining ventrites smaller, separated by about a diameter. Head with frons slightly widened from vertex to clypeus, nearly parallel sided, twice as wide as eye measured at vertex; eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere long, almost parallel sided, weakly widened from midpoint to apex. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin narrow, widened from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, wide in basal ½, as wide as pronotal

hypomeron. Prosternum as wide as long, longer than mesosternum, apical margin slightly arcuate, lateral carina slender, extended well beyond coxa. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 long, rounded, extended 2/3 distance to apical margin of ventrite (Fig. 370). Apex of ventrite 5 very slightly emarginate medially. Genitalia with basal lobe as long as paramere, basal ½ wide, abruptly narrowed medially, apical ½ slender, apex slightly emarginate; paramere curved, slender, of equal width throughout, apex narrowly rounded, without marginal serrations (Fig. 372, 273); sipho slender, apex lost.

Female. Unknown.

Variation. Unknown.

Type material. Holotype male; N. VENEZUELA: Tray 13, FOG 3.26.iii.1990. Deciduous forest. Talisia sp., J.G. Davies, Estado Aragua, P. Nac. Henri Pittier. Maracay/Occumare, La Trilla, 300m. alt., Bristol Univ. Exped Brit. Mus. Nat. Hist.1992–6. (BMNH).

Remarks. This species is not distinctive externally but may be recognized by the long, nearly parallel sided apical maxillary palpomere, bluish elytra combined with medially black, laterally reddish brown pronotum, and male genitalia with basal lobe as long as paramere. It is similar to *P. sherri* externally but that species has male genitalia with basal lobe longer than paramere.

11. *Prodilis lindsey* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 2.5 mm, width 2.1 mm; body nearly round, wide, elytron with side rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest before middle of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely shiny without trace of microsculpture. Color yellowish red (Fig. 375); head black, apical ½ yellow bisected by deep black emargination, apex of emargination emarginate with yellow (Fig. 377); pronotum entirely black with greenish tint; scutellum black; elytron with basal margin, anterior 2/3 of lateral margin narrowly black, apical ½ of apical declivity black; antenna, mouthparts yellowish brown except terminal maxillary palpomere dark brown; prosternum dark brown; legs black; ventral surface brownish red; abdomen yellowish brown. Head punctures small, separated by a diameter or less; pronotal punctures as large as on head, separated by less than twice diameter; elytral punctures larger than on pronotum, separated by less than 3 times a diameter; prosternal punctures small, separated by less than twice a diameter; mesosternal, metasternal punctures larger than on prosternum, separated by a diameter or less; abdomen with punctures on ventrites 1–3 smaller than on metasternum, separated by less than twice a diameter, punctures on remaining ventrites smaller, separated by about a diameter. Head with sides of frons parallel, nearly twice as wide as eye measured at vertex; eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere long, nearly parallel sided, weakly widened from base to apex. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin narrow, equal in width from base to apex, with deep, oblique groove extended from middle of eye posteriorly nearly to posterolateral pronotal angle. Epipleuron slightly descending externally, wide in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron. Prosternum longer than wide, longer than mesosternum, base strongly produced, apical margin arcuate, lateral carina slender, extended just beyond apex of coxa. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 long, rounded, extended 3/4 distance to ventrite apex (Fig. 376). Apex of ventrite 5 arcuate. Genitalia with basal lobe slightly longer than paramere, wide, weakly narrowed from base to deeply emarginate apex; paramere straight, wide, widest in basal 3/4, dorsal margin with blunt tooth at basal 1/3 medially, (not seen in image) narrowed to rounded apex, without marginal serrations (Fig. 378, 379); sipho lost.

Female. Unknown.

Variation. Length 2.5 to 2.6 mm, width 2.1 to 2.3 mm. Paratype with yellow elytra and mesosternum.

Type material. Holotype male; VENEZUELA: 1100m., Rancho Grande, Aragua, Feb. 22–23, 1971, H. & A. Howden. (USNM). Paratype: 1, same data as holotype except date 18–19, 1971. (USNM).

Remarks. *Prodilis lindsey* is a distinctive species recognized by the nearly round body, dorsal color pattern, black legs, and strongly produced prosternum. It bears a superficial resemblance to *P. ramona* but is dissimilar from that species in nearly all characters other than dorsal color.

12. *Prodilis belinda* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 2.3 mm, width 1.6 mm; body elongate oval, slender, elytron with side nearly straight, wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely shiny without trace of microsculpture. Color black; head black with yellow macula on frons, macula bisected by 2 longitudinal, narrow, black vittae (Fig. 382); pronotum black except lateral margin narrowly reddish brown; elytron with 2 yellow macula, anterior macula at humeral angle occupying most of anterior ½ of pronotum, large, irregularly square, posterior macula smaller, on apical portion of apical declivity (Fig. 380); antenna, legs, entire ventral surface except prosternum yellow; apical maxillary palpomere with apical ½ dark brown; prosternum yellowish red; abdomen yellow. Head punctures small, separated by a diameter or less; pronotal punctures as large as on head, separated by less than twice a diameter; elytral punctures as large as on pronotum, separated by less than twice a diameter; prosternal, mesosternal punctures large, separated by less than a diameter; metasternal punctures smaller than on mesosternum, separated by a diameter or less; abdomen with punctures on ventrites 1–3 smaller than on metasternum, separated by less than 3 times a diameter, punctures on remaining ventrites smaller, separated by about a diameter. Head with sides of frons parallel, nearly twice as wide as eye measured at vertex; eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere short, nearly parallel sided, weakly widened from base to apex. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin narrow, narrowed from base to apex, with deep, vertical groove separating reflexed margin from remainder of pronotal surface. Epipleuron flat, narrow, widest in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron. Prosternum longer than wide, longer than mesosternum, base strongly produced, apical margin arcuate, lateral carina slender, extended just beyond apex of coxa. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 short, rounded, extended slightly beyond midpoint of ventrite (Fig. 381). Apex of ventrite 5 arcuate. Genitalia with basal lobe slightly longer than paramere, slender, weakly narrowed from base to deeply emarginate apex; paramere straight, wide basally, narrowed to rounded apex, without marginal serrations (Fig. 383, 384); sipho long, slender (Fig. 385).

Female. Similar to male except head black, female genitalia with spermathecal capsule slender, base widened, apex of cornu rounded, bursal cap rounded, weakly sclerotized, apical strut long, slender (Fig. 386).

Variation. Maculae on elytron variable in size, anterior macula may be small, obliquely oval.

Type material. Holotype male; COLOMBIA: Monterredondo, Cundinamarca, Kolumb. 1400 m, leg. Schneble 1961. (USNM). Paratypes; 4, same data as holotype. (USNM).

Remarks. *Prodilis belinda* is a distinctive species recognized by the unique dorsal color pattern.

13. *Prodilis margarita* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 2.6 mm, width 1.7 mm.; body oval, elongate, elytron with side slightly rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely shiny without trace of microsculpture. Color blue (Fig. 387); head black, apical ½ yellowish red, basal ½ black (Fig. 389); pronotum entirely yellowish red; scutellum black; antenna, mouthparts, legs yellow; ventral surface black; abdomen yellowish brown, basal ventrite dark brown. Head punctures large, separated by a diameter or less; pronotal punctures slightly larger than on head, separated by a diameter or less; elytral punctures larger than on pronotum, separated by a diameter or less; prosternal punctures large, separated by a diameter or less; abdomen with punctures on ventrites 1–3 smaller than on metasternum, separated by 1 to 3 times a diameter, punctures on remaining ventrites smaller, separated by about a diameter. Head with sides of frons slightly divergent from vertex to clypeus, nearly twice as wide as eye measured at vertex; eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere long, widened from base to

apex. Pronotum widest before middle, reflexed lateral margin narrow, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron descending externally, wide in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron. Prosternum slightly longer than wide, longer than mesosternum, base strongly produced, apical margin widely, weakly emarginate; lateral carina extended beyond apex of coxa. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 short, rounded, extended slightly more than ½ distance to ventrite apex (Fig. 388). Apex of ventrite 5 arcuate. Genitalia with basal lobe about as long as paramere, slender, side slightly rounded to deeply emarginate apex; paramere straight, wide, narrowed from wide base to rounded apex, without marginal serrations (Fig. 390, 391); sipho long, slender (Fig. 392).

Female. Unknown.

Variation. Unknown.

Type material. Holotype male; BRAZIL: Rio de Janeiro, D.F. Corcovado, X.1957, Alvarenga & Seabra. (DZUP).

Remarks. This species is recognized by the blue elytron contrasted to yellowish red pronotum, densely, fairly coarsely punctured dorsal surface, and produced, widely emarginate anterior margin of prosternum.

14. *Prodilis fannie* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 2.4 mm, width 1.6 mm; body oval, elytron with side rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely shiny without trace of microsculpture. Color black (Fig. 393); head black with yellow macula on anterior 1/3 of frons, base of macula partially divided by 2 short brownish black vittae (Fig. 395); pronotum black except reflexed fore angle reddish yellow; elytron reddish yellow with sutural margin broadly black from base to apex, black area tapered from base to apex, lateral margin narrowly black from basal 1/3 to apex; antenna, epipleuron, legs yellow; mouthparts yellow except apical maxillary palpomere brown; ventral surface reddish yellow; abdomen brownish yellow. Head punctures small, separated by a diameter or less; pronotal punctures slightly larger than on head, separated by less than twice a diameter; elytral punctures larger than on pronotum, separated by less than twice a diameter; prosternal punctures large, separated by a diameter or less; mesosternal punctures large, separated by less than a diameter; metasternal punctures large apically and laterally, separated by less than a diameter, medial punctures smaller, widely spaced; abdomen with punctures on ventrites 1–3 smaller than on metasternum, separated by 1 to 3 times a diameter, punctures on remaining ventrites smaller, separated by about a diameter. Head with sides of frons slightly divergent from vertex to clypeus, slightly wider than eye measured at vertex; eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere short, weakly widened from base to apex. Pronotum widest before middle, reflexed lateral margin narrow, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, as wide as pronotal hypomeron. Prosternum about as long as wide, longer than mesosternum, apical margin weakly arcuate; lateral carina slender, extended to apex of coxa. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 long, rounded, extended slightly, almost to ventrite apex (Fig. 394). Apex of ventrite 5 arcuate. Genitalia with basal lobe longer than paramere, slender, sides nearly parallel to deeply emarginate apex; paramere slightly curved, wide, widest at middle, narrowed in apical ½ to abruptly rounded apex, without marginal serrations (Fig. 396, 397); sipho short, robust (Fig. 398).

Female. Similar to male except head black. Spermathecal capsule with ramus widened, remainder of capsule narrow, cornu apically rounded (Fig. 399).

Variation. Length 2.4–2.6 mm, width 1.6–2.0 mm. Ventral surface black in the Peruvian paratype.

Type material. Holotype male; BOLIVIA: Santa Cruz dpt, Andrèz Ibánez pr. 18–25.xi.2011, Potrerillo del Guenda, 17°40.26'S, 63°27.45'W, 370m, beating of vegetation, L. Sekerka&D. Windsor lgt., BMNH(E)2013–54 L. Sekerka. (BMNH). Paratypes; 2, 1, same data as holotype; 1, PERU – Dept. of

Cuzco, Paucartambo, Kosnipata, Bosque Nublado Reserve, Coll. MVL Barclay, Cock–of–the–Rock Lodge, Montane Wt Forest, 1400m, iv/1999, 13°03'21"S71°31'44"W, BMNH(E) 2001–21 M.V.L.Barclay. (BMNH).

Remarks. *Prodilis fannie* is distinguished by the elytral color pattern, maculation of head, and Andean type localities.

15. *Prodilis lula* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 2.4 mm, width 1.9 mm; body oval, elytron with side rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely shiny without trace of microsculpture. Color greenish black (Fig. 400); head yellow except base of frons and vertex dark brown (Fig. 402); pronotum yellow except median 1/3 irregularly yellowish brown; elytron with suture narrowly yellow, yellow suture medially expanded to form short, diagonal yellow macula, lateral margin widely yellow in anterior 1/3 and apical 1/3, narrowly yellow in median 1/3 (Fig. 400); antenna, epipleuron, legs yellow; mouthparts yellow except apical maxillary palpomere with apical ½ brown; ventral surface yellow; abdomen yellow. Head punctures small, separated by a diameter or less; pronotal punctures as large as on head, separated by less than twice a diameter; elytral punctures larger than on pronotum, separated by less than twice a diameter; prosternal punctures small, separated by a diameter or less; mesosternal punctures large, separated by less than a diameter; metasternal punctures large apically and laterally, separated by less than a diameter, median punctures smaller, widely spaced; abdomen with punctures on ventrites 1–2 smaller than on metasternum, separated by a diameter or less, punctures on remaining ventrites smaller, separated by about a diameter. Head with sides of frons divergent from vertex to clypeus, 1.2 times wider than eye measured at vertex; eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere short, weakly widened from base to apex. Pronotum widest before middle, reflexed lateral margin wide, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron slightly descending externally, as wide as pronotal hypomeron. Prosternum longer than wide, longer than mesosternum, apical margin truncate; lateral carina slender, extended to apex of procoxa. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 long, rounded, extended more than ½ distance to ventrite apex (Fig. 401). Apex of ventrite 5 weakly arcuate. Genitalia with basal lobe slightly longer than paramere, slender, sides nearly parallel to weakly emarginate apex; paramere slender, slightly curved to rounded apex, without marginal serrations (Fig. 403, 404); sipho short, robust (Fig. 405).

Female. Unknown.

Variation. Unknown.

Type material. Holotype male; VENEZUELA: Tach.(Tachira), Cordero, 1200m., May 20, 1974, H. & A. Howden. (USNM).

Remarks. This species is recognized by a unique elytral color pattern, mostly yellow pronotum, and Venezuelan type locality.

16. *Prodilis sheryl* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 2.3 mm, width 1.6 mm; oval, elongate, elytron with side rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely shiny without trace of microsculpture. Color brownish yellow (Fig. 406); head yellow with vertex, base of frons brown, two slender brown vitta extended from brown base of frons anteriorly nearly to clypeus (Fig. 408); pronotum medially brown, brown area surrounded by narrow yellow border; scutellum yellow; elytron brownish yellow with sutural margin widely brown basally, brown margin narrowed to apex of elytron, lateral border broadly brown from humeral angle to just posterior to apical declivity; antenna, mouthparts, legs, ventral surface yellow including abdomen. Head punctures large, separated by a diameter or less; pronotal punctures smaller than on head, separated by less than 3 times a diameter; elytral punctures larger than on pronotum, separated by 1 to 3 times a diameter; prosternal, mesosternal, and metasternal

punctures large, separated by a diameter or less; abdomen with punctures on ventrites 1–3 smaller than on metasternum, separated by a diameter or less, punctures on remaining ventrites smaller, separated by about a diameter. Head with frons widened from vertex to clypeus, slightly wider than eye measured at vertex; eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere long, weakly widened from base to apex. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin narrow, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron slightly depressed medially, as wide as pronotal hypomeron. Prosternum about as wide as long, longer than mesosternum, base slightly produced, apical margin arcuate, lateral carina slender, extended to apex of coxa. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 long, rounded, extended slightly beyond midpoint of ventrite (Fig. 407). Apex of ventrite 5 feebly emarginate medially. Genitalia with basal lobe longer than paramere, wide, sides gently rounded from base to emarginate apex; paramere straight, wide, widest in basal 3/4, narrowed to rounded apex in apical 1/4, without marginal serrations (Fig. 409, 410); sipho robust, apical ½ lost (Fig. 411).

Female. Unknown.

Variation. Unknown.

Type material. Holotype male; COLOMBIA, S.A. at Hoboken, N.J., VII.17.40, Hobok. # 112, on Cattleya sp. (USNM).

Remarks. This is not a particularly distinctive species, but it may be recognized by the uniquely patterned male head; obscurely vittate elytron, and pronotum medially brown with narrow yellow border around brown area. This is another species known only from a specimen intercepted by United States customs at Hoboken, NJ.

17. *Prodilis cora* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 2.4 mm, width 1.7 mm; body oval, elytron with side rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely shiny without trace of microsculpture. Color black (Fig. 412); head yellow except vertex and base of frons black (Fig. 414); pronotum with reflexed lateral margin and anterolateral angle yellow; scutellum reddish yellow; elytra with lateral margin reddish brown; antenna, legs yellow; mouthparts yellow except apex of terminal maxillary palpomere brown; epipleuron yellowish brown; ventral surface dark brown; abdomen yellow except basal ventrite yellowish brown. Head punctures small, separated by a diameter or less; pronotal punctures as large as on head, separated by a diameter or less; elytral punctures larger than on pronotum, separated by less than twice a diameter; prosternal punctures large, sparse, separated by 1 to 3 times a diameter; mesosternal, metasternal punctures larger than on prosternum, separated by less than 3 times a diameter; abdomen with punctures on ventrites 1–3 smaller than on metasternum, separated by 1 to 3 times a diameter, punctures on remaining ventrites smaller, separated by about a diameter. Head with frons widened from vertex to clypeus, slightly wider than eye measured at vertex; eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere short, securiform, widened from base to apex. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin narrow, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron nearly flat, slightly descending externally, wide in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron. Prosternum as wide as long, slightly longer than mesosternum, base weakly arcuate, lateral carina slender, long, extended to base of prosternum. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 long, slightly angulate, extended 2/3 distance to ventrite apex (Fig. 413). Apex of ventrite 5 very slightly arcuate. Genitalia with basal lobe longer than paramere, slender, widest at base, narrowed from base to slightly emarginate apex; paramere weakly curved, slender, narrowed from base to narrow, rounded apex, without marginal serrations (Fig. 415, 416); sipho lost.

Female. Unknown.

Variation. None observed.

Type material. Holotype male; BRAZIL: S. P. Paulo, est. S. Paulo, Saude, 4.X.1914, J. Melzer Brasilien (USNM). Paratype; 1, Alto da Serra, Sao Paulo, Brazil, G. E. Bryant. 28–II–1911, G. Bryan Coll. 1919–147 (BMNH).

Remarks. *Prodilis cora* is not a particularly distinctive species but the male head pattern, the entirely black elytron, and sparsely punctured prosternum with lateral carina extended to base of prosternum aid in identification.

18. *Prodilis faye* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 2.0 mm, width 1.7 mm; body oval, elytron with side rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely shiny without trace of microsculpture. Color light reddish brown (Fig. 417); head yellow with base of frons and vertex black, lateral margin of yellow area with bright yellow vitta (Fig. 419); pronotum reddish yellow with apical margin posterior to and laterad of eye narrowly dark brown; scutellum reddish yellow bordered with black; antenna, mouthparts, epipleuron, legs yellow; ventral surface dark brown medially, paler brown laterally; abdomen yellow with basal ventrite and median portion of ventrite 2 yellowish brown. Head punctures small, separated by a diameter or less; pronotal punctures as large as on head, separated by a diameter or less; elytral punctures larger than on pronotum, separated by a diameter or less; prosternal punctures large, separated by less than twice a diameter; mesosternal, metasternal punctures larger than on prosternum, separated by a diameter or less; abdomen with punctures on ventrites 1, 2 slightly smaller than on metasternum, separated by less than twice a diameter, punctures on remaining ventrites smaller, separated by about a diameter. Head with frons widened from vertex to clypeus, slightly wider than an eye measured at vertex; eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere long, weakly widened from base to apex. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin wide, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron slightly descending externally, wide in basal ½, nearly flat, as wide as pronotal hypomeron. Prosternum longer than wide, longer than mesosternum, base slightly arcuate, lateral carina slender, extended just beyond apex of coxa. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 short, rounded, extended slightly more than ½ distance to ventrite apex (Fig. 418). Apex of ventrite 5 weakly arcuate. Genitalia with basal lobe longer than paramere, slender, widest at base, narrowed from base to slightly emarginate apex; paramere weakly curved, slender, narrowed from base to rounded apex, without marginal serrations (Fig. 420, 421); sipho long, slender, bent at about apical 1/6 (Fig. 422).

Female. Unknown.

Variation. Unknown.

Type material. Holotype male; BRAZIL: Sao Paulo, Pau d'Alho Itú, XI–1957, Pereira – Martin. (MZSP).

Remarks. *Prodilis faye* is not a distinctive species but may be recognized by dorsal coloration, comparatively long prosternum, and male facial color pattern. Male genitalia are extremely similar to those of *P. cora* and nearly identical to those of *P. ada*. See remarks under the latter species.

19. *Prodilis ada* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 2.4 mm, width 2.0 mm; body oval, elytron with side rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface shiny except elytron with trace of microsculpture. Color black (Fig. 423); head yellow with base of frons and vertex black, yellow area with pronounced, brighter yellow vitta on lateral margin (Fig. 425); pronotum reddish yellow with median 1/3 dark brown; elytra with green tint, lateral margin reddish; antenna, mouthparts, legs yellow; Epipleuron brownish red; ventral surface dark brown; abdomen yellow except basal ventrite yellowish brown. Head punctures small, separated by a diameter or less; pronotal punctures as large as on head, separated by a diameter or less; elytral punctures larger than on pronotum, separated by less than twice a diameter; prosternal punctures large, sparse, separated by 1 to 3 times a diameter; mesosternal, metasternal

punctures larger than on prosternum, separated by less than 3 times a diameter; abdomen with punctures on ventrites 1–3 smaller than on metasternum, separated by less than 3 times a diameter, punctures on remaining ventrites smaller, separated by about a diameter. Head with frons widened from vertex to clypeus, about as wide as eye measured at vertex; eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere long, strongly widened from base to apex. Pronotum widest at base, reflexed lateral margin narrow, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron nearly flat, slightly descending externally, wide in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron. Prosternum as wide as long, as long as mesosternum, base weakly arcuate, lateral carina slender, long, extended slightly beyond coxa. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 long, angulate, extended nearly to ventrite apex (Fig. 424). Apex of ventrite 5 very slightly arcuate. Genitalia with basal lobe longer than paramere, slender, widest at base, narrowed from base to emarginate apex; paramere weakly curved, slender, narrowed from base to pointed apex, without marginal serrations (Fig. 426, 427); sipho lost.

Female. Unknown.

Variation. Unknown.

Type material. Holotype male; BRAZIL: JUNDIAL DO SUL – PR, Fazenda Monte Verde, 22.IX.1986, Lev. Ent. PROFAUPAR MALAISE. (DZUP).

Remarks. This species has male genitalia closely similar to those of *P. cora* and *P. faye*, but is separated from those taxa by dorsal color pattern and male head comparatively narrow and distinctly patterned. Prosternal structure is most similar to that of *P. cora*, but the lateral carina do not extend to the prosternal base.

20. *Prodilis natasha* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 2.0 mm, width 1.4 mm; body elongate oval, elytron with side slightly rounded, nearly straight at middle, wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely shiny, without trace of microsculpture. Color black; head yellow except vertex and basal 1/6 of frons black (Fig. 430); pronotum black except anterolateral angle reddish yellow; elytron reddish yellow except basal 1/8 irregularly black and apical declivity black (Fig. 428); antenna, mouthparts, legs, epipleuron yellow; apical ½ of mesosternum red. Head punctures small, separated by a diameter or less; pronotal punctures as large as on head, separated by a diameter or less; elytral punctures slightly larger than on pronotum, separated by a diameter or less; prosternal, mesosternal, metasternal punctures large, separated by a diameter or less; abdomen with punctures on ventrites 1–3 about as large as on metasternum, separated by a diameter or less, punctures on remaining ventrites smaller, separated by about a diameter. Head with frons from vertex to clypeus nearly parallel sided, 1.4 times as wide as eye measured at vertex; eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere short, widened from base to apex. Pronotum widest before middle, reflexed lateral margin narrow, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, narrow, as wide as pronotal hypomeron. Prosternum short, as wide as long, slightly longer than mesosternum, base weakly arcuate, lateral carina wide, long, extended nearly to base of prosternum. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 long, round, extended nearly to ventrite apex (Fig. 429). Apex of ventrite 5 arcuate. Genitalia with basal lobe shorter than paramere, wide, parallel sided to deeply emarginate apex (illustration shows lateral margins crossed at apex, but this is an artifact of glycerin storage); paramere very slender, basal ½ of equal width, apical ½ weakly widened to rounded apex, with marginal serrations, not visible in image (Fig. 431, 432); sipho robust, apical 1/5 sinuate, broken in image (Fig. 433).

Female. Head black, mesosternum entirely black, mesosternum and metasternum not medially depressed. Genitalia with spermathecal capsule lost.

Variation. None observed.

Type material. Holotype male; Panamá: Panamá Pr., Cerro Campania, 850m, 8° 40'N 79° 56'W, 30 May '70, H. Stockwell. (USNM). Paratype; 1, same data as holotype except date 2 Sept. '72. (USNM).

Remarks. This distinctive little species is characterized by black color essentially relieved only by the largely pale elytron, pale anterolateral pronotal angle, male with apical ½ of mesosternum red, and wide, long prosternal carina.

21. *Prodilis susie* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 1.5 mm, width 1.0 mm; body elongate oval, elytron with side slightly rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface shiny except elytron with trace of microsculpture. Color black (Fig. 434); head black with irregularly elongate yellow macula on each side next to eye (Fig. 435); pronotum with anterolateral angle brown; elytra with reflexed lateral margin reddish brown; antenna, legs yellow; epipleuron brownish red; mouthparts yellow except apical maxillary palpomere brown; abdomen with terminal ventrite brownish yellow. Head punctures small, separated by a diameter or less; pronotal punctures as large as on head, separated by a diameter or less; elytral punctures larger than on pronotum, separated by a diameter or less; prosternal punctures small, sparse; mesosternal punctures large, separated by less than a diameter; metasternal punctures large apically and laterally, separated by less than a diameter, median punctures small or absent, widely separated; abdomen with punctures on ventrites 1–3 large, separated by a diameter or less, punctures on remaining ventrites smaller, separated by about a diameter. Head with frons from vertex to clypeus nearly parallel sided, about as wide as eye measured at vertex; eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere short, widened from base to apex. Pronotum widest at base, reflexed lateral margin narrow, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, narrow, as wide as pronotal hypomeron, without depressions. Prosternum longer than wide, longer than mesosternum, base truncate, lateral carina slender, long, extended nearly to base of prosternum. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 long, round, extended 2/3 distance to ventrite apex. Apex of ventrite 5 arcuate. Genitalia with basal lobe shorter than paramere, slender, narrowed from base to emarginate apex; paramere slender basally, widened from base to rounded apex, without marginal serrations (Fig. 436, 437); sipho long, slender (Fig. 438).

Female. Head black. Female genitalia with spermathecal capsule short, basal ½ enlarged, apical ½ slender, cornu apically rounded (Fig. 439).

Variation. None observed.

Type material. Holotype male; BRAZIL: Rio de Janeiro, Hort. Bot. Quinta, 3–X–1985, T. Henry. (USNM). Paratypes; 4, same data as holotype. (USNM).

Remarks. This little species is characterized in males by the uniquely maculate head and by genitalia structure.

22. *Prodilis kristy* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 2.4 mm, width 1.9 mm; body oval, elytron with side rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface shiny. Color blue (Fig. 410); head blue with anterior ½ yellow, base of yellow area tridentate, pubescent; antenna, legs yellow; epipleuron brownish red; mouthparts yellow except apical maxillary palpomere brown; abdomen medially brown with lateral, apical 1/4 yellow. Head punctures large, separated by less than a diameter; pronotal punctures smaller than on head, separated by les than a diameter; elytral punctures larger than on head, separated by a diameter or less; prosternal punctures sparse, nearly absent; mesosternal punctures large, separated by less than a diameter; metasternal punctures small, nearly absent except present on lateral, anterior 1/4; abdomen with punctures on ventrites 1–2 small, nearly absent, punctures on remaining ventrites smaller, separated by about a diameter. Head with frons widened from vertex to clypeus, as wide as 1.4 times eye measured at vertex; eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere

short, widened from base to apex. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin wide, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, wide, slightly descending externally, as wide as pronotal hypomeron, without depressions. Prosternum wider than long, about as long as mesosternum, base weakly arcuate, lateral carina slender, extended to base of procoxa. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 long, angulate, extended to apex of ventrite (Fig, 441). Apex of ventrite 5 with wide, short emargination. Basal lobe of genitalia shorter than paramere, slender, widened from base to emarginate apex, each on each side of emargination widened, round; paramere slender basally, widened from base to rounded apex, without marginal serrations (Fig. 443, 444); sipho robust (Fig. 445).

Female. Head blue, not pubescent (Fig. 442). Female genitalia with spermathecal capsule long slender, slightly narrowed at middle, cornu apically rounded (Fig. 446).

Variation. None observed.

Type material. Holotype male; BRAZIL: Am, (Amazonas), Reserve Ducki, 26km NE Manaus, Hurtado, L.C.G., *Micropholis guyanensis* 15.x1995, Tree No. 50a, Tray NO. 5, BMNH(E) 2003–84. (BMNH) Paratypes 5, same data as holotype except Tree No. 129 Tray No. 10 *Eschweilera pseudodecolorans* 25.vi.1996, Tree No. 166 Tray No. 5 *Licania micrantha* 27.vi.1996, Tree No. 166 Tray No. 8 *Licania micrantha* 27.vi.1996, Tree No. 147 Tray No. *Corythophora alta* 22,vi,1996, Tree No. 155, Tray No. 7 *Micropholis guyanensis* 07.ii.1996. (BMNH).

Remarks. This species is characterized in males by head maculation and genital structure.

23. *Prodilis kristine* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Neaporia indagator: Gorham, 1897: 218.

Description. Male holotype. Length 2.0 mm, width 1.6 mm; body oval, elytron with side rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest before middle of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely shiny without trace of microsculpture. Color bluish black (Fig. 447); head yellow except vertex black (Fig. 448); pronotum bluish black except anterolateral 1/4 yellow; antenna, mouthparts, legs, prosternum yellow; epipleuron yellowish red; venter dark yellowish brown; abdomen yellowish brown basally and medially, laterally and apically yellow. Head punctures large, separated by a diameter or less; pronotal punctures slightly smaller than on head, separated by a diameter or less; elytral punctures larger than on pronotum, separated by less than a diameter; prosternal, mesosternal punctures large, separated by a diameter or less; metasternum with basal and lateral punctures as large as on mesosternum, median punctures large, widely separated; abdomen with punctures on ventrites 1–3 large, separated by 1 to 3 times a diameter, punctures on remaining ventrites smaller, separated by about a diameter. Head with frons wide, parallel sided, nearly twice width of eye measured at vertex; eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere short, widened from base to apex. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin narrow, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron descending externally, as wide as pronotal hypomeron. Prosternum as wide as long, longer than mesosternum, base truncate, lateral carina wide, short, extended to apex of coxa. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 short, rounded, extended to middle of ventrite. Apex of ventrite 5 very slightly emarginate. Genitalia with basal lobe about as long as paramere, slender, sides weakly narrowed from base to deeply emarginate apex; paramere slender, narrowed from base to rounded apex (Fig. 449, 450); sipho short, robust, with complex apex (Fig. 451).

Female. Unknown.

Variation. Unknown.

Type material. Holotype male; PANAMA: Bugaba, Panam, Champion, *N. indagator*, var?(handwritten), B.C.A., Col., VII. (BMNH).

Remarks. Gorham (1897) considered this specimen a variety of *Neaporia indagator*. It is distinguished from other *Prodilis* species by a combination of pronotum with lateral 1/4 yellow, bluish black elytron, yellow prosternum, and structure of the male genitalia.

24. *Prodilis plagioderina* (Gorham)

Neaporia plagioderina Gorham 1897: 218.
Prodilis plagioderina: Korschefsky 1931: 110; Blackwelder 1945: 444.

Description. Male. Length 3.4 mm, width 2.8 mm; body rounded, elytron with side rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest before middle of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely shiny without trace of microsculpture. Color black with faint bluish tint (Fig. 452); head yellow except base of frons and vertex black (Fig. 454); pronotum yellow except dark brown, rounded median macula; antenna, legs, yellow; epipleuron yellowish brown; mouthparts yellow except apical ½ of apical maxillary palpomere brown; venter yellow; abdomen yellow. Head punctures small, separated by a diameter or less; pronotal punctures as large as on head, separated by less than twice a diameter; elytral punctures larger than on pronotum, separated by less than twice a diameter; prosternal, mesosternal punctures large, separated by a diameter or less; metasternum with punctures as large as on mesosternum, distributed throughout, separated by a diameter or less; abdomen with punctures on ventrites 1–3 large, separated by 1 to 3 times a diameter, punctures on remaining ventrites smaller, separated by about a diameter. Head with frons widening from vertex to clypeus, slightly wider than eye measured at vertex; eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere short, widened from base to apex. Pronotum widest at base, reflexed lateral margin narrow, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron descending externally, as wide as pronotal hypomeron. Prosternum wider than long, about same length as mesosternum, base truncate, lateral carina slender, extended anterior to apex of procoxa. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 long, rounded, extended 2/3 distance to apex of ventrite (Fig. 453). Apex of ventrite 5 slightly emarginate. Genitalia with basal lobe longer than paramere, slender, sides weakly narrowed from base to emarginate apex; paramere slender, curved, apex rounded (Fig. 455, 456); sipho long, robust, sinuate in apical 1/3 (Fig. 457).

Female. Unknown.

Variation. None observed.

Type locality. PANAMA: Bugaba.

Type depository. BMNH.

Geographical distribution. Panama.

Specimens examined. 2. Holotype male (BMNH); 1, Bugaba, Panama. (USNM).

Remarks. *Prodilis plagioderina* is recognized by its large size, round body form; and mostly yellow pronotum with median dark macula. The BMNH holotype is a male labeled "Bugaba, Panama. Champion./Neaporia plagioderina Gorham (handwritten)/sp. figured./B.C.A., Col., VII. *Neaporia plagioderina* Gorh (handwritten)/HOLOTYPE (orange bordered disc)/HOLOTYPE *Neaporia plagioderina* Gorh. (handwritten) det. R.G. Booth 2015."

25. *Prodilis indagator* (Gorham)

Neaporia indagator Gorham 1897: 218.
Prodilis indagator: Korschefsky 1931: 109; Blackwelder 1945: 444.

Description. Female lectotype. Length 2.8 mm, width 2.5 mm; body rounded, widest anterior to middle, elytron with side rounded, wider than pronotal base. Dorsal surface entirely shiny. Color black (Fig.

458); head yellow except vertex and base of frons black (Fig. 460); pronotum black except anterolateral angle minutely yellow; antenna, mouthparts, legs yellow; abdomen yellow. Head punctures small, separated by a diameter or less; pronotal punctures as large as on head, separated by a diameter or less; elytral punctures larger than on pronotum, separated by less than twice a diameter; prosternal punctures small, nearly absent; mesosternal punctures large, separated by a diameter or less; metasternal punctures as large as on mesosternum, separated by a diameter or less anteriorly and laterally, slightly smaller and more widely spaced medially; abdomen with punctures on ventrites 1–2 large, separated by a diameter or less, punctures on remaining ventrites smaller, separated by about a diameter. Head with frons somewhat narrow, widened from vertex to clypeus, about 1.4 times width of eye measured at vertex; eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere short, widened from base to apex. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin narrow, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron descending externally, as wide as pronotal hypomeron, with feeble depressions for reception of femoral apices. Prosternum about as wide as long, same length as mesosternum, base truncate, without lateral carina. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 long, rounded, extended slightly beyond midpoint of ventrite (Fig. 459).

Male. Similar to female except basal black area of head slightly larger. Genitalia with basal lobe slightly longer than paramere, slender, sides weakly narrowed from base to emarginate apex; paramere slender, curved, apex rounded in ventral view (Fig. 461, 462); sipho long, robust (Fig. 463).

Variation. Length 2.6 to 2.8 mm, width 2.1 to 2.5 mm. Degree of yellow area on anterolateral pronotal angle varies slightly.

Type locality. GUATEMALA Cerro Zunil.

Type depository. BMNH (lectotype here designated).

Geographical distribution. Guatemala, Panama.

Specimens examined. 4. Type series (BMNH); 1, GUATEMALA: El Zumbador, 2500 ft.; COSTA RICA: Turrialba, (USNM).

Remarks. *Prodilis indagator* most closely resembles the Brazilian *P. shelley*, but head color patterns differ considerably. The lectotype is labeled "Cerro Zunil, 4–5000 ft. Champion, *Neaporia indagator* Gorh(handwritten), sp. figured, B.C.A., Col., VII, TYPE(orange bordered disc), LECTOTYPE Neaporia indagator Gorham Gordon 1970." Remaining specimens designated as paralectotypes are similarly labeled but localities differ as follows; V. de Chirique, 25–4000 ft., Champion; V. de Atitlan, 25–3500 ft., Champion, and Sinanja, Vera Paz, Champion.

26. *Prodilis olivia* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 2.7 mm, width 1.3 mm; body rounded, elytron with side rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest before middle of elytra. Dorsal surface shiny except elytron with trace of microsculpture. Color black (Fig. 464); head black except apex of frons yellow (Fig. 466); pronotum black except anterolateral angle narrowly yellow, not seen in image; antenna, mouthparts, legs yellow; epipleuron yellowish brown; venter yellowish brown; abdomen yellow. Head punctures small, separated by a diameter or less; pronotal punctures smaller than on head, separated by a diameter or less; elytral punctures small but larger than on pronotum, separated by a diameter or less; prosternal punctures small, nearly absent; mesosternal punctures large, separated by a diameter or less; metasternum with basal and lateral punctures as large as on mesosternum, median punctures widely separated; abdomen with punctures on ventrites 1–3 large, separated by less than twice a diameter, punctures on remaining ventrites smaller, separated by about a diameter. Head with frons wide, weakly widened from vertex to clypeus, about 1.4 times wider than eye measured at vertex; eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere short, widened from base to apex. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin narrow, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron descending externally, as wide as pronotal hypomeron. Prosternum

wider than long, about as long as mesosternum, base broadly, feebly emarginate, lateral carina slender, extended to apex of procoxa. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 long, slightly angulate, extended 2/3 distance to apex of ventrite (Fig. 465). Apex of ventrite 5 slightly emarginate. Genitalia with basal lobe longer than paramere, slender, sides weakly narrowed from base to emarginate apex; paramere slender, curved, apex poiinted (Fig. 467, 468); sipho not figured.

Female. Similar to male except head black. Spermathecal capsule short, wide, nearly equal in width throughout, apex of cornu rounded.

Variation. Length 2.4 to 2.7 mm, width 2.0 to 1.3 mm.

Type material. Holotype male; COLOMBIA: Cald (Caldas), 1895m, Salento, July 2, 1939, Murillo No 5164. (USNM). Paratypes; 8, 3, same data as holotype; 1, Colombia, Cnd Tabio, 22 May 1946, EAChapin Sta46–17; 1, Popayán #4634 Colombia, Cau 19.VI.1946, E.A. Chapin; 2, Neira, Colombia, Cld,15.II.41, alt. 2025m, Murillo No 5473; 1, Usaquén, Colombia, CND, 13–VIII–39, alt. 2696m, Murillo No5180. (USNM).

Remarks. This species is distinguished by round body form, reduced size of pronotal and elytral punctures, and completely yellow abdomen.

27. *Prodilis flora* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 3.4 mm, width 3.0 mm; body rounded, elytron with side rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface densely rugose, punctures small but barely visible in surface rugosity. Color black (Fig. 469); head yellow except base of frons and vertex black (Fig. 471); pronotum entirely black; antenna, mouthparts, legs yellow; venter black medially except lateral 1/4 dull brown; abdomen yellow. Head punctures small, separated by a diameter or less; pronotal punctures as small as on head, separated by a diameter or less; elytral punctures small, as large as on pronotum, nearly invisible; prosternal punctures large, separated by a diameter or less; mesosternal, metasternal punctures large, separated by less than a diameter; abdomen with punctures on ventrites 1–3 small, separated by less than twice a diameter, punctures on remaining ventrites smaller, separated by about a diameter. Head with frons wide, weakly widened from vertex to clypeus, about 1.4 times wider than eye measured at vertex; eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere short, widened from base to apex. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin narrow, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron descending externally, as wide as pronotal hypomeron. Prosternum wider than long, about as long as mesosternum, base broadly, feebly emarginate, lateral carina slender, extended anterior to apex of procoxa. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 long, rounded, extended 3/4 distance to apex of ventrite (Fig. 470). Apex of ventrite 5 slightly emarginate. Genitalia with basal lobe longer than paramere, slender, sides weakly narrowed from base to emarginate apex; paramere slender, slightly curved, apex pointed (Fig. 472, 473); sipho lost.

Female. Similar to male except head black. Spermathecal capsule short, wide, nearly equal in width throughout, apex of cornu rounded.

Variation. Length 2.7–3.4 mm, width 2.4–3.0 mm. Paratype with blue elytron.

Type material. Holotype male; VENEZUELA: 1100m, Rancho Grande, Aragua, Feb. 22–23, 1971, H. & A. Howden. (USNM). Paratype; 1, same data as holotype. (USNM).

Remarks. *Prodilis flora* is characterized by the densely rugose elytral surface not known in any other *Prodilis*.

28. *Prodilis shelley* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 3.0 mm, width 2.6 mm; body rounded, elytron with side rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest before middle of elytra. Dorsal surface shiny except elytron slightly rugose and with fine microsculpture; elytral pilosity curly. Color greenish black (Fig. 474); head yellow except base of frons and vertex black, anterior margin of black area protruding medially (Fig. 476); pronotum black except anterolateral angle yellow; narrow elytral margin brown in apical half; antenna, mouthparts, legs yellow; venter black; abdomen yellow. Head punctures small, separated by less than twice a diameter; pronotal punctures as large as on head, separated by a less than 3 times a diameter; elytral punctures small, slightly larger than on pronotum, separated by less than 3 times a diameter; prosternal punctures absent, surface finely rugose along lateral margin; mesosternal punctures large, separated by less than twice a diameter; metasternal punctures large, separated by less than a diameter apically and laterally, median punctures smaller, separated 1 to 3 times a diameter; abdomen with punctures on ventrites 1 to 3 small, separated by less than twice a diameter, punctures on remaining ventrites smaller, separated by about a diameter. Head with frons narrow, widened from vertex to clypeus, about as wide as eye measured at vertex; eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere short, widened from base to apex. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin narrow, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron slightly descending externally, nearly flat, as wide as pronotal hypomeron. Prosternum slightly longer than wide, about as long as mesosternum, base arcuate, lateral carina slender, extended to apex of procoxa, small, central spot of yellow setae present. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 long, slightly angulate, extended beyond midpoint of ventrite (Fig. 475). Apex of ventrite 5 slightly emarginate. Genitalia with basal lobe longer than paramere, slender, sides weakly narrowed from base to emarginate apex; paramere slender, curved, apex rounded, apically pointed (Fig. 477, 478); sipho short, slender, slightly sinuate in apical 1/3 (Fig. 479).

Female. Spermathecal capsule short, wide, narrowed from base to abruptly rounded apex of cornu.

Variation. Length 3.0–3.3 mm, width 2.6–2.7 mm.

Type material. Holotype male; BRAZIL: S. José PINHAIS – PR, Ser. Mar Br277 Km 54, Brasil, 15. IX. 1986, Lev. ent. PROFAUPAR, MALAISE. (DZUP). Paratypes; 4, 3, Colegio M. Alvarenga, S. Bocaina, 1650m, S. J. Barreiro SP, Brasil, 1–1969, M. Alvarenga; 1, Brasil, Rio de Janeiro, D.F. CORCOVADO, X.1957, Seabra e Alvarenga. (DZUP).

Remarks. This species is recognized by the apically emarginate yellow area on head in both sexes and a median, setose prosternal spot, both characters not found in other species of *Prodilis*.

29. *Prodilis rugosa* (Gorham)

Neaporia rugosa Gorham 1897: 221.
Prodilis rugosa: Korschefsky 1931: 110; Blackwelder 1945: 444.

Description. Male. Length 1.7 mm, width 1.3 mm; body oval, elytron with side rounded, slightly wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely shiny, without trace of microsculpture. Color bluish black; head blue (Fig. 481); pronotum bluish black except reflexed lateral margin reddish yellow; elytron with elongate, oval yellow macula at middle of apical ½, reflexed lateral margin reddish yellow (Fig. 480); antenna, legs yellow; mouthparts yellow except terminal 2/3 of apical maxillary palpomere brown; venter black; abdomen dark brown. Head punctures small, separated by less than a diameter; pronotal punctures larger than on head, separated by a diameter or less; elytral punctures larger than on pronotum, separated by a diameter or less; prosternal punctures large, separated by about a diameter, mesosternal punctures large, separated by less than a diameter, metasternal punctures large, separated by a diameter or less anteriorly and laterally, slightly smaller and separated by a diameter or slightly more medially; abdomen with punctures on ventrites 1–3 large, separated by a diameter or less, punctures on remaining ventrites smaller, separated by about a diameter. Head with

frons narrow, widened from vertex to clypeus, slightly wider than eye measured at vertex; eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere long, widened medially. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin narrow, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron slightly descending externally, narrow, as wide as pronotal hypomeron, with slight depressions for reception of femoral apex. Prosternum slightly wider than long, slightly longer than mesosternum, base somewhat produced, weakly emarginate medially, lateral carina narrow, short, extended to apex of procoxa. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 short, rounded, extended slightly more than ½ distance to ventrite apex. Apex of ventrite 5 broadly, shallowly emarginate. Genitalia with basal lobe shorter than paramere, slender, weakly widened from base to emarginate apex, paramere slender, curved in basal 7/8, apical 1/8 recurved to acute apex, with marginal serrations (Fig. 482, 483); sipho robust, with ventral tumosity in apical 1/8 (Fig. 484).

Female. Unknown.

Variation. Unknown.

Type locality. PANAMA: Tolé.

Type depository. BMNH.

Geographical distribution. 1.PANAMA: (BMNH).

Remarks. This distinctive species is characterized by a mostly blue dorsal surface, dense, deep punctures on both dorsal and ventral surfaces, and the elytral color pattern. Gorham (1897) named it "rugosa" because of the densely punctured dorsal surface resulting in a somewhat rough aspect. The holotype is labeled "Tolé, Panama, Champion./*Neaporia rugosa* Gorh (handwritten)/Sp. figured/HOLOTYPE (red bordered disc)/B.C.A.,Col.,VII./HOLOTYPE *Neaporia rugosa* Gorh. det. R.G. Booth 2015."Ó

30. *Prodilis sabrina* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 2.0 mm, width 1.6 mm; body oval, elytron with side rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely shiny without trace of microsculpture. Color black (Fig. 485); head with vertex brown, frons reddish yellow with narrow, pale yellow median vitta in basal ½, not seen in image (Fig. 487); pronotum with lateral 1/4 reddish yellow; elytron bluish black; scutellum black; antenna, mouthparts, legs yellow; epipleuron dark reddish brown; abdomen with ventrite 3 dark brown, ventrites 4, 5 laterally brownish yellow, medially dark brown, ventrite 5 brownish yellow brown. Head punctures small, separated by a diameter or less; pronotal punctures slightly larger than on head, separated by a diameter or less; elytral punctures larger than on pronotum, separated by less than twice a diameter; prosternal punctures large, sparse, separated by 1 to 3 times a diameter; mesosternal punctures as large as on prosternum, separated by a less than 3 times a diameter; metasternal punctures smaller than on mesosternum, separated by less than 3 times a diameter; abdomen with punctures on ventrites 1–3 smaller than on metasternum, separated by 1 to 2 times a diameter, punctures on remaining ventrites smaller, separated by about a diameter. Head with frons not widened from vertex to clypeus, sides parallel, slightly wider than eye measured at vertex; eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere short, weakly widened from base to apex. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin wide, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, wide in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron, with feeble depressions for reception of femoral apices. Prosternum longer than wide, mesosternum with base weakly arcuate, lateral carina slender, extended midway between apex of coxa and prosternal base. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 long, angulate, extended 4/5 distance to ventrite apex (Fig. 486). Apex of ventrite 5 strongly arcuate. Genitalia with basal lobe slightly longer than paramere, wide, widest medially, lateral margin curved from base to acute apex, apex not emarginate; paramere weakly curved, slender, nearly equal in width to rounded apex, without marginal serrations (Fig. 488, 489); sipho robust, apex sinuate with slender apical projection (Fig. 490).

Female. Unknown.

Variation. Length 1.8 to 2.0 mm. Width of pronotal pale area slightly variable in width, ventral surface color varies from black to dark brown or reddish brown.

Type material. Holotype male; PANAMA: CANAL ZONE, 100m, 5.0 mi. NW Gamboa, 09° 10' 00" N 079° 45'00" W, 23–24Oct1975, Canopy fogging experiment in *Luehea seemannii*, Pyrethrin fog, sample 5b, 24 X 1975. (USNM). Paratypes; 4, same data as holotype. (USNM).

Remarks. *Prodilis sabrina* is distinguished by the widely pale lateral pronotal margin; bluish black elytron; and male facial pattern.

31. *Prodilis isabel* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 1.9 mm, width 1.4 mm; body oval, slightly elongate, elytron with side slightly rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface shiny except elytron with trace of microsculpture. Color black; head with base of frons and vertex brown, remainder of head yellow (Fig. 493); pronotum with lateral 1/4 paler brown than disc; elytron brownish yellow bordered with brown (Fig. 491); scutellum black; antenna, mouthparts yellow; legs brownish yellow; epipleuron reddish brown; abdomen brownish yellow. Head punctures small, separated by a diameter or less; pronotal punctures slightly larger than on head, separated by a diameter or less; elytral punctures larger than on pronotum, separated by 1 to 3 times a diameter; prosternal punctures large, sparse, separated by 1 to 3 times a diameter; mesosternal punctures as large as on prosternum, separated by less than 3 times a diameter; metasternal punctures smaller than on mesosternum, separated by less than 3 times a diameter; abdomen with punctures on ventrites 1–3 smaller than on metasternum, separated by less than twice a diameter, punctures on remaining ventrites smaller, separated by about a diameter. Head with frons not widened from vertex to clypeus, sides parallel, slightly wider than eye measured at vertex; eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere short, weakly widened from base to apex. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin wide, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, wide in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron, with feeble depressions for reception of femoral apices. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 long, angulate, extended 4/5 distance to ventrite apex (Fig. 492). Apex of ventrite 5 strongly arcuate. Genitalia with basal lobe longer than paramere, wide, spoon shaped, widest anterior to middle, lateral margin curved from base to abruptly rounded apex, apex not emarginate; paramere weakly curved, nearly straight, slender, nearly equal in width to rounded apex, without marginal serrations (Fig. 494, 495); sipho robust, apex lost (Fig. 496).

Female. Unknown.

Variation. Unknown.

Type material. Holotype male; COLOMBIA: Buga, Val (Valle del Cauca), 4.II.41, alt. 1010 m, Murillo No 5405. (USNM).

Remarks. *Prodilis isabel* has a distinctive, although obscurely defined elytral color pattern that will enable it to be recognized.

32. *Prodilis hattie* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 2.3 mm, width 1.6 mm; body oval, elytron with side rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely shiny, without trace of microsculpture. Color black; head with base of frons and vertex black, remainder of head yellow (Fig. 499); pronotum with lateral 1/4 reddish yellow; elytron with oval, reddish yellow macula medially in inner 1/3 of elytron (Fig. 497); antenna, mouthparts, legs reddish yellow; epipleuron dark reddish brown; abdomen with basal ventrite brown, ventrite 2 yellow with median 2/3 brown, remainder of abdomen brownish yellow. Head punctures small, separated by a diameter or less; pronotal punctures as large as on head, separated by a diameter or less; elytral punctures slightly larger than on pronotum, separated

by less than twice a diameter; prosternal, metasternal punctures large, separated by less than twice a diameter; metasternal punctures smaller than on mesosternum, separated by less than a diameter on basal and lateral borders, small, nearly absent medially; abdomen with punctures on ventrites 1–3 as large as on metasternum, separated by less than twice a diameter, punctures on remaining ventrites smaller, separated by about a diameter. Head with frons weakly widened from vertex to clypeus, slightly wider than eye measured at vertex; eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere short, weakly widened from base to apex. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin wide, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, wide in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron, with feeble depressions for reception of femoral apices. Prosternum longer than wide, longer than mesosternum, base weakly truncate, lateral carina slender, extended anterior to apex of coxa. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 long, rounded, extended 4/5 distance to ventrite apex. Apex of ventrite 5 arcuate (Fig. 498). Genitalia with basal lobe longer than paramere, wide, widest medially, lateral margin curved from base to abrupt apex, apex not emarginate; paramere weakly curved, slender, equal in width to rounded apex, without marginal serrations (Fig. 500, 501).

Female. Unknown.

Variation. Unknown.

Type material. Holotype male; BRAZIL: Sao Carlos – SP. 14/X/1982, Marinoni, Depto. Zool, UF–Parana. (DZUP).

Remarks. This species has a distinctive elytral color pattern which, along with the laterally pale pronotum, will enable it to be recognized.

33. *Prodilis harriet* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 1.7 mm, width 1.3 mm; body oval, elytron with side weakly rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely shiny without trace of microsculpture. Color reddish brown; head with basal 1/4 of frons and vertex reddish brown, remainder of head yellow (Fig. 504); pronotum dark reddish brown medially, lateral 1/3 paler yellowish brown; elytron with elongate oval yellow macula extended diagonally from posterior to humeral callus to beyond midpoint of elytron, additional round, yellow macula present medially on apical declivity (Fig. 502); antenna, mouthparts yellow; legs pale reddish brown; ventral surface including epipleuron dark reddish brown; abdomen yellowish brown. Head punctures small, separated by a diameter or less; pronotal punctures slightly smaller than on head, separated by less than twice a diameter; elytral punctures larger than on pronotum, separated by less than twice a diameter; prosternal punctures large, sparse, separated by less than twice a diameter; mesosternal punctures nearly absent; metasternal punctures large, coarse, separated by less than a diameter on anterior and lateral borders, punctures on remainder of metasternum small sparse; abdomen with punctures on ventrites 1–3 large, separated by less than twice a diameter, punctures on remaining ventrites smaller, separated by about a diameter. Head with frons not widened from vertex to clypeus, sides of frons parallel, 1.4 times wider than eye measured at vertex; eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere short, weakly widened from base to apex. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin wide, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, basal ½ as wide as pronotal hypomeron, with feeble depressions for reception of femoral apices. Prosternum longer than wide, longer than mesosternum, expanded basally, base strongly arcuate, lateral carina slender, extended anterior to apex of coxa. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 long, slightly angulate, extended to ventrite apex. Apex of ventrite 5 arcuate (Fig. 503). Genitalia with basal lobe longer than paramere, wide, widest medially, lateral margin curved from base to blunt apex, apex not emarginate; paramere weakly curved, slender, equal in width to rounded apex, without marginal serrations (Fig. 505, 506); sipho long, slender, slightly bent at apical 1/6 (Fig. 507).

Female. Unknown.

Variation. Unknown.

Type material. Holotype male; Paramaribo, DG (Dutch Guiana, Suriname) Jan.'54, van Dinther. (USNM).

Remarks. A combination of elytral color pattern and strongly produced anterior prosternal margin characterize *P. harriet*.

34. *Prodilis cecilia* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 2.3 mm, width 1.7 mm; body oval, elongate, elytron with side slightly rounded, nearly straight, wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely shiny, without trace of microsculpture. Color dark brown; head with base of frons and vertex black, remainder of head yellow (Fig. 510); pronotum with lateral 1/5 yellow; elytron dark brown with bluish tint, reflexed lateral margin reddish brown (Fig. 508); antenna, legs yellow; mouthparts yellow except apical maxillary palpomere brown; ventral surface including epipleuron reddish brown; abdomen with basal 4 ventrites brown, ventrites 2, 3 laterally yellow, 5th ventrite yellow. Head punctures small, separated by a diameter or less; pronotal punctures larger than on head, separated by a diameter or less; elytral punctures larger than on pronotum, separated by a diameter or less; prosternal, mesosternal punctures large, separated by a diameter; metasternal punctures as large as mesosternal punctures laterally, smaller, more scattered medially; abdomen with punctures on ventrites 1–3 as large as on metasternum, separated by less than a diameter, punctures on remaining ventrites smaller, separated by about a diameter. Head with frons weakly widened from vertex to clypeus, 1.4 times width of eye measured at vertex; eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere short, widened from base to apex. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin wide, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, wide in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron, with feeble depressions for reception of femoral apices. Prosternum longer than wide, longer than mesosternum, base truncate, lateral carina slender, extended anterior to apex of coxa. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 long, rounded, extended 3/4 distance to ventrite apex (Fig. 509). Apex of ventrite 5 arcuate. Genitalia with basal lobe slightly longer than paramere, wide, widest in apical 1/4, lateral margin curved from base to apex, apex not emarginate; paramere weakly curved, slender, equal in width to rounded apex, without marginal serrations (Fig. 511, 512); sipho robust, long (Fig. 513).

Female. Unknown.

Variation. Unknown.

Type material. Holotype male; BRAZIL: Rio de Janeiro, D. F. CORCOVADO, 8.V.1960, Seabra e Alvarenga. (DZUP).

Remarks. Not an easily distinguished species, but the dark brown elytron with bluish tint, large size, and anteriorly expanded prosternum characterize it.

35. *Prodilis molly* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 2.0 mm, width 1.6 mm; body oval, short, somewhat oblong, elytron with side slightly rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely shiny without trace of microsculpture. Color black; head with anterior ½ yellow, apex of yellow area uneven, medially indenting apex of black area (Fig. 516); pronotum black with bluish tint except anterolateral angle narrowly reddish brown; elytron blue (Fig. 514); antenna, legs, mouthparts, legs reddish yellow; ventral surface dark reddish brown; epipleuron paler reddish brown; abdomen brown. Head punctures large, separated by a diameter or less; pronotal punctures as large as on head, separated by a diameter or less; elytral punctures larger than on pronotum, separated by a diameter or less; prosternal, metasternal punctures large, widely separated; metasternal punctures nearly absent except lateral 1/4

with punctures as large as on metasternum, separated by less than a diameter; abdomen with punctures on ventrites 1–3 as large as on metasternum, separated by a diameter or less, punctures on remaining ventrites smaller, separated by about a diameter. Head with frons weakly widened from vertex to clypeus, slightly wider than eye measured at vertex; eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere short, widened from base to apex. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin wide, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, wide in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron, with feeble depressions for reception of femoral apices. Prosternum longer than wide, longer than mesosternum, base truncate, lateral carina slender, extended nearly to base of prosternum. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 long, somewhat angulate, extended 4/5 distance to ventrite apex (Fig. 515). Apex of ventrite 5 arcuate. Genitalia with basal lobe longer than paramere, wide, widest in apical 1/4, lateral margin curved from base to apex, apex slightly emarginate; paramere weakly curved, slender, equal in width to rounded apex, without marginal serrations (Fig. 517, 518); sipho lost.

Female. Unknown.

Variation. None observed.

Type material. Holotype male; Santa Anna, Colombia, Feby1924, WMMann. (USNM). Paratype; 1, same data as holotype. (USNM).

Remarks. *Prodilis molly* is superficially similar to *P. pallidifrons* but does not belong in the same group of species. It may be recognized by the blue elytron, distinctive male head pattern, and anteriorly expanded prosternal process.

36. *Prodilis kristi* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 2.5 mm, width 1.7 mm; body oval, elytron with side straight, wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely shiny without trace of microsculpture. Color variable; head with base of frons and vertex black, remainder of head yellow (Fig. 521); pronotum medially black with lateral 1/3 yellow; elytron blue (Fig. 519); antenna, mouthparts, legs reddish yellow; ventral surface including epipleuron dark reddish brown; abdomen with basal ventrite brown, ventrite 2 yellow with median 2/3 brown, remainder of abdomen brownish yellow. Head punctures small, separated by a diameter or less; pronotal punctures larger than on head, separated by less than a diameter; elytral punctures larger than on pronotum, separated by less than a diameter; prosternal, mesosternal punctures large, separated by 1 to 2 times a diameter; metasternal punctures as large as on mesosternum separated by less than a diameter on basal and lateral borders, small, nearly absent medially; abdomen with punctures on ventrites 1–3 large, separated by a diameter or less, punctures on remaining ventrites smaller, separated by about a diameter. Head with frons weakly widened from vertex to clypeus, 1.4 times as wide as eye measured at vertex; eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere short, widened from base to apex. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin narrow, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, slightly widened in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron, with feeble depressions for reception of femoral apices. Prosternum longer than wide, longer than mesosternum, anteriorly produced, base broadly, weakly emarginate medially, lateral carina wide, extended anterior to apex of coxa. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 long, slightly angulate, extended 2/3 distance to ventrite apex (Fig. 520). Apex of ventrite 5 arcuate. Genitalia with basal lobe longer than paramere, wide, widest medially, lateral margin curved from base to abruptly curved apex, apex slightly emarginate; paramere weakly curved, slender, equal in width to rounded apex, without marginal serrations (Fig. 522, 523); sipho long, slender, unmodified, broken in image (Fig. 524).

Female. Unknown.

Variation. None observed.

Type material. Holotype male; BRAZIL: CORCOVADO, Rio Guanabara, X.I.1960, Seabra e Alvarenga. (DZUP).

Other specimen. A single male BMNH specimen labeled "2290/Fry RioJano./Fry Coll. 1905.100. is probably also this species. It differs from the holotype by male genitalia with basal lobe slightly wider with lateral margins more arcuate. In all other regards, including densely punctured dorsal surface and prosternal base medially emarginate, it matches the holotype of *P. kristi*.

Remarks. *Prodilis kristi* is distinguished by its large size, blue elytron, lateral pronotal margin widely yellow, densely punctured dorsal surface, and prosternal base medially emarginate. This species and *P. sandy* may be conspecific, see remarks under the latter species.

37. *Prodilis sandy* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 2.3 mm, width 1.6 mm; body oval, elytron with side weakly rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface shiny except elytron with trace of microsculpture. Color black; head with base of frons and vertex black, remainder of head yellow (Fig. 527); pronotum black with lateral margin narrowly yellow in basal ½, yellow area projected inward in apical ½; elytron blue (Fig. 525); antenna, legs yellowish red; apical maxillary palpomere dark brown; epipleuron dark reddish brown; abdomen with basal ventrite brown, ventrites 2–4 brown medially, yellow laterally, ventrite 5 yellow. Head punctures small, separated by a diameter or less; pronotal punctures as large as on head, separated by a diameter or less; elytral punctures larger than on pronotum, separated by a diameter or less; prosternal punctures large, sparse, nearly absent, mesosternal punctures large, separated by a diameter or less; metasternal punctures as large as on mesosternum separated by less than a diameter on basal and lateral borders, small, nearly absent medially; abdomen with punctures on ventrites 1–3 large, separated by a diameter or less, punctures on remaining ventrites smaller, separated by about a diameter. Head with frons weakly widened from vertex to clypeus, 1.4 times as wide as eye measured at vertex; eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere short, widened from base to apex. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin narrow, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, slightly widened in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron, with feeble depressions for reception of femoral apices. Prosternum longer than wide, longer than mesosternum, anteriorly produced, base weakly arcuate, lateral carina narrow, extended nearly to prosternal apex. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 long, slightly angulate, extended 2/3 distance to ventrite apex (Fig. 526). Apex of ventrite 5 arcuate. Genitalia with basal lobe longer than paramere, comparatively narrow, widest medially, lateral margin weakly curved from base to apex, apex not emarginate; paramere straight, slender, equal in width to rounded apex, without marginal serrations (Fig. 528), sipho lost.

Female. Similar to male except head all black with apex of frons narrowly yellow. Female genitalia with spermathecal capsule slender, slightly wider in basal ½, apex of cornu rounded.

Variation. Length 1.8–2.6 mm, width 1.4–1.7 mm, width of pale lateral pronotal margin variable, some specimens nearly all black, others with distinct, narrow yellow border, basal lobe of male genitalia somewhat variable in width and length.

Type material. Holotype male; BRAZIL: Guanabara, Rio de Janeiro, X.1963, M. Alvarenga coll. (USNM). Paratypes; 6, 1, same data as holotype; 3, bamboo scales, Rio De Janeiro, iv.14'39, P.A. Berry; 1, Brasil. Rio de Jan., Corcovado, X.1959, Seabra e Alvarenga. (USNM). 1, CORCOVADO, Guanabara Brasil, IX.1966, Alvarenga e Seabra. (DZUP).

Remarks. *Prodilis sandy* is distinguished from *P. kristi* by more intensely blue elytral surface, lateral pronotal margin more narrowly pale, and basal prosternal margin not medially emarginate. This species and *P. kristi* may represent the same species with differences noted here only intraspecific variations.

38. *Prodilis brandi* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 2.4 mm, width 1.7 mm; body oval, elytron with side rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface shiny except elytron with fine microsculpture. Color black (Fig. 539), head (Fig. 531), dorsal surface completely black except apical elytral border reddish brown; antenna, mouthparts brownish yellow; epipleuron brown; legs yellow except femur brown; abdomen entirely dark brown. Head punctures small, separated by a diameter or less; pronotal punctures smaller than on head, separated by less than 3 times a diameter; elytral punctures slightly larger than on pronotum, separated by less than twice a diameter; prosternal, mesosternal punctures large, separated by less than twice a diameter; metasternal punctures as large as on mesosternum, separated by less than a diameter on basal and lateral borders, small, nearly absent medially; abdomen with punctures on ventrites 1–3 large, separated by less than twice a diameter, punctures on remaining ventrites smaller, separated by about a diameter. Head with frons weakly widened from vertex to clypeus, 1.4 times width of eye measured at vertex; eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere short, widened from base to apex. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin wide, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, wide in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron, without depressions for reception of femoral apices. Prosternum longer than wide, slightly longer than mesosternum, base weakly emarginate medially, lateral carina robust, long, extended to base of prosternum. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 long, rounded, extended more than 3/4 distance to ventrite apex (Fig. 530). Apex of ventrite 5 arcuate. Genitalia with basal lobe slightly longer than paramere, wide, widest at central 1/3, lateral margin weakly curved from base to abruptly rounded apex, apex not emarginate; paramere weakly curved, slender, equal in width to rounded apex, without marginal serrations (Fig. 532, 533); sipho long, slender, bent at apical 1/6, apical portion broken in image (Fig. 534).

Female. Unknown.

Variation. Unknown.

Type material. Holotype male; VENEZUELA: Tach. (Tachira), 3000m. 50 km.NE San Cristobal, V.17–18.1974, H. &A. Howden. (BMNH).

Remarks. This species is recognized by the all- black dorsum, large size, short prosternum, and small dorsal punctures that are quite reduced in size in comparison with other species. *Prodilis brandi* is not a typical member of this group of species in spite of having a similar genitalia type. It differs by having a comparatively short prosternum and lacking epipleural depressions for femoral reception.

39. *Prodilis blanche* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 2.4 mm, width 1.7 mm; body oval, elongate, elytron with side weakly rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface shiny except elytron with trace of microsculpture. Color dark brown (Fig. 535); head with base of frons and vertex black, remainder of head yellow (Fig. 537); pronotum black with lateral border narrowly and anterolateral angle widely reddish yellow; antenna, mouthparts, legs reddish yellow; epipleuron, ventral surface reddish brown; abdomen with basal 2 ventrites yellowish brown, remaining ventrites yellow. Head punctures small, separated by a diameter or less; pronotal punctures as large as on head, separated by a diameter or less; elytral punctures about as large as on pronotum, separated by a diameter or less; prosternal punctures small, separated by 1 to 2 times a diameter; mesosternal and metasternal punctures large, separated by less than twice a diameter; abdomen with punctures on ventrites 1–3 large, separated by s diameter or less, punctures on remaining ventrites smaller, separated by about a diameter. Head with frons weakly widened from vertex to clypeus, 1.4 times wider than eye measured at vertex; eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere short, widened from base to apex. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin wide, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, wide in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron, with feeble depressions for reception of femoral apices. Prosternum longer than wide, longer than mesosternum, base produced, broadly, shallowly emarginate

medially, lateral carina slender, extended anterior to apex of coxa. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 short, rounded, extended slightly more than ½ distance to ventrite apex (Fig. 536). Apex of ventrite 5 arcuate. Genitalia with basal lobe longer than paramere, wide, sides nearly parallel in basal 3/4, apical 1/4 rounded to blunt apex, apex not emarginate; paramere straight, slender, equal in width to rounded apex, without marginal serrations (Fig. 538, 539); sipho long, slender, unmodified (Fig. 540).

Female. Similar to male except head entirely brown. Genitalia with spermathecal capsule short, wide in basal ½, slender in apical ½, cornu apically rounded, bursal cap rounded, apical strut slender with apex slightly enlarged.

Variation. None observed.

Type material. Holotype male; ARGENTINA: Chaco, 9.XII.72 Pred Diaspis echinacaeti, C.I.B.C. C.I.E. A7589, Pres by Comm Inst Ent, BM 1975–1. (BMNH). Paratype; 1, same data as holotype. (BMNH).

Remarks. This is not an easily distinguished species of *Prodilis*, but the entirely dark brown elytron, closely spaced dorsal punctures, basally emarginate prosternum, and long basal lobe of male genitalia will aid in identification.

40. *Prodilis jan* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 2.0 mm, width 1.5 mm; body oval, elytron with side slightly rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface shiny except elytron with trace of microsculpture. Color black (Fig. 541); head pale yellow except base of frons and vertex black (Fig. 543); antenna, mouthparts, legs yellow; abdomen dark brown to black. Head punctures small, separated by a diameter or less; pronotal punctures larger than on head, separated by a diameter or less; elytral punctures as large as on pronotum, separated by less than twice a diameter; prosternal, mesosternal punctures large, separated by less than a diameter; metasternal punctures basally and laterally as large as on mesosternum, separated by a diameter or less, median and posteromedian punctures small, separated by less than 3 times a diameter; abdomen with punctures on ventrites 1–3 large, separated by a diameter or less, punctures on remaining ventrites smaller, separated by about a diameter. Head with frons not widened from vertex to clypeus, sides parallel, 1.4 times width of eye measured at vertex; eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere short, widened from base to apex. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin narrow, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, narrow in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron, without feeble depressions for reception of femoral apices. Prosternum longer than wide, longer than mesosternum, base truncate, lateral carina wide, slightly sinuate, extended nearly to base of prosternum. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 long, rounded, extended 3/4 distance to apex of ventrite (Fig. 542). Apex of ventrite 5 arcuate. Genitalia with phallobase long, slender, basal lobe slightly longer than paramere, sides nearly parallel but weakly widened at apical 1/3, apex acute, not emarginate; paramere slender, weakly curved, apex rounded, without marginal serrations (Fig. 544, 545); sipho long, slender, apical 1/4 filamentous (Fig. 546).

Female. Unknown.

Variation. Unknown.

Type material. Holotype male; PERU: Satipo, IX–X.1942, Papyrzycki. (USNM).

Remarks. This species is not outwardly distinct, but has unique male genitalia by which it may be recognized.

41. *Prodilis alison* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 2.2 mm, width 1.5 mm; body oval, elytron with side rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface shiny except elytron with trace of microsculpture. Color black; elytron with median, oval, yellow macula (Fig. 547); head (Fig. 549); antenna, mouthparts, legs yellow. Head punctures small, separated by a diameter or less; pronotal punctures larger than on head, separated by a diameter or less; elytral punctures as large as on pronotum, separated by less than twice a diameter; prosternal punctures small, separated by a diameter or less; mesosternal punctures large, separated by less than a diameter; metasternal punctures basally and laterally as large as on mesosternum, separated by a diameter or less, median punctures small, separated by less than 3 times a diameter; abdomen with punctures on ventrites 1–3 large, separated by a diameter or less, punctures on remaining ventrites smaller, separated by about a diameter. Head with frons densely pubescent, not widened from vertex to clypeus, sides parallel, slightly wider than eye measured at vertex; eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere short, widened from base to apex. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin narrow, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, wide in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron, without feeble depressions for reception of femoral apices. Prosternum longer than wide, longer than mesosternum, base weakly emarginate, lateral carina slender, extended anterior to procoxa. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 short, rounded, extended slightly beyond middle of ventrite (Fig. 548). Apex of ventrite 5 arcuate. Genitalia with phallobase long, slender, basal lobe longer than paramere, widened from base to 3/4, slightly more strongly widened before abruptly rounded apex, apex not emarginate; paramere slender, straight, apex rounded, without marginal serrations (Fig. 550, 551); sipho long, slender, apical 1/3 almost filamentous (Fig. 552).

Female. Similar to male except head not densely pubescent. Female genitalia with ramus of spermathecal capsule enlarged, slender to cornu, apex of cornu with forked beak.

Variation. Length 2.0 to 2.2 mm, width 1.5 mm.

Type material. Holotype male; BRAZIL: Santarem, AccNo. 2966. (CMNH). Paratypes; 1, same data as holotype (CMNH); 2, Cl. Fry, Pernam. (Pernambuco, Brazil) (BMNH).

Remarks. This species has a distinctive elytral color pattern as well as characteristic male genitalia.

42. *Prodilis yvette* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 2.3 mm, width 1.6 mm; body elongate oval, elytron with side slightly rounded, nearly straight, wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely shiny. Color dark blue (Fig. 553); head yellow (Fig. 555); pronotum reddish yellow; antenna, legs yellow; mouthparts yellow except apex of apical maxillary palpomere brown; mesosternum, metasternum yellowish red. Head punctures small, separated by a diameter or less; pronotal punctures as large as on head, separated by a diameter or less; elytral punctures larger than on pronotum, separated by less than twice a diameter; prosternal punctures small, separated by a diameter or less; mesosternal punctures large, separated by less than a diameter; metasternal punctures basally and laterally as large as on mesosternum, separated by a diameter or less, median punctures small, separated by less than 3 times a diameter; abdomen with punctures on ventrites 1–3 large, separated by less than twice a diameter, punctures on remaining ventrites smaller, separated by about a diameter. Head with frons not densely pubescent, not widened from vertex to clypeus, sides parallel, slightly wider than eye measured at vertex; eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere short, widened from base to apex. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin narrow, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, narrow in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron, without feeble depressions for reception of femoral apices. Prosternum short, wider than long, shorter than mesosternum, base weakly arcuate, lateral carina slender, extended anterior to procoxa. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 long, slightly angulate, extended beyond middle of ventrite (Fig. 554) . Apex of ventrite 5 arcuate. Genitalia with basal lobe shorter than paramere, narrow basally then widened with arcuate side in apical ½, apex rounded, not emargin-

ate; paramere slender, weakly curved, apex rounded, without marginal serrations (Fig. 556, 557); sipho short, robust (Fig. 558).

Female. Unknown.

Variation. Unknown.

Type material. Holotype male; PERU: Satipo, XI, 1942, Paprzycki. (USNM).

Remarks. *Prodilis yvette* is distinctive because both head and pronotum are pale contrasted with dark blue elytron, a short prosternum, and the male genitalia with short basal lobe widened in apical ½.

43. *Prodilis melody* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 2.1 mm, width 1.6 mm; body oval, elongate, elytron with side rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface shiny except elytron with trace of microsculpure. Color black; head yellow except base of frons and vertex black (Fig. 561); pronotum mostly black with narrow lateral margin and broad anterolateral angle yellow; elytron with 2 yellow maculae, anterior macula small, slender, extended from humeral callus posteriorly to apical 1/3 of elytron, posterior macula on apical declivity large, oval (Fig. 559); antenna, legs yellow; epipleuron brownish red; mouthparts yellow except apex of apical maxillary palpomere brown; abdomen yellowish brown. Head punctures small, separated by a diameter or less; pronotal punctures slightly larger than on head, separated by a diameter or less; elytral punctures larger than on pronotum, separated by a diameter or less; prosternal punctures large, separated by about a diameter; mesosternal punctures large, separated by less than a diameter; metasternal punctures basally and laterally as large as on mesosternum, separated by a diameter or less, median punctures small, separated by less than 3 times a diameter; abdomen with punctures on ventrites 1–3 small, separated by less than 3 times a diameter, punctures on remaining ventrites smaller, separated by about a diameter. Head with frons densely pubescent, slightly widened from vertex to clypeus, 1.2 times width of eye measured at vertex; eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere long, slender, slightly widened from base to apex. Pronotum widest at anterolateral angle, reflexed lateral margin narrow, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, narrow in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron, without feeble depressions for reception of femoral apices. Prosternum longer than wide, longer than mesosternum, base truncate, lateral carina slender, extended anterior to procoxa. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 long, rounded, extended beyond middle of ventrite (Fig. 560). Apex of ventrite 5 arcuate. Genitalia with basal lobe shorter than paramere, parallel sided in basal 3/4, narrowed to abruptly rounded apex in apical 1/4; paramere long, slender, weakly curved, apex rounded, without marginal serrations (Fig. 562, 563); sipho short, robust (Fig. 564).

Female. Unknown.

Variation. Unknown.

Type material. Holotype male; BRAZIL: Chapada, Acc.No.2966, Oct. (CMNH).

Remarks. This species is recognized by elytral color pattern, pronotum widest across anterolateral angles, and distinctive male genitalia.

44. *Prodilis bipunctata* (Weise), new combination

Prodiloides bipunctata Weise 1922: 36; Korschefsky 1931: 110; Blackwelder 1945: 444.

Description. Male. Length 2.4 mm, width 1.7 mm; body oval, elongate, elytron with side slightly rounded, nearly straight, wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface except elytron with slight trace of microsculpture. Color dark brown; head yellow except base of frons and

vertex black (Fig. 567); pronotum black except narrow lateral margin and anterolateral angle reddish yellow; elytron with yellow macula medially in anterior ½, macula small, diagonally oval (Fig. 565); antenna, mouthparts, legs reddish yellow; venter including epipleuron dark reddish brown; abdomen dark reddish brown except lateral 1/4 of ventrite 5 yellowish brown. Head punctures small, separated by a diameter or less; pronotal punctures about as large as on head, separated by a diameter or less; elytral punctures larger than on pronotum, separated by less than twice diameter; prosternal punctures large, separated by 1 to 3 times a diameter; mesosternal punctures large, separated by a diameter or less; metasternal punctures small, separated by a diameter or less in lateral 1/4, medially absent or widely scattered; abdomen with punctures on ventrites 1–3 smaller than on mesosternum, separated by a diameter or less, punctures on remaining ventrites smaller, separated by about a diameter. Head with frons slightly widened from vertex to clypeus, 1.5 times width of eye measured at vertex; eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere long, widened from base to apex. Pronotum widest behind middle, reflexed lateral margin wide, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, narrow in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron, with feeble depressions for reception of femoral apices. Prosternum longer than wide, apex produced, longer than mesosternum, base strongly arcuate, lateral carina narrow, extended 3/4 distance to base of prosternum). Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 long, rounded, extended 3/4 distance to apex of ventrite (Fig. 566). Apex of ventrite 5 arcuate. Genitalia with basal lobe long, sides arcuate from base to abruptly rounded apex, apex slightly emarginate; paramere slender, straight, parallel sided to rounded apex, without marginal serrations (Fig. 568, 569); sipho long, robust (Fig. 570).

Female. Similar to male except head black. Female genitalia with spermathecal capsule short, bent medially, narrowed at middle, ramus abruptly enlarged anterior to sperm duct, apex of cornu rounded.

Variation. Length 2.0 to 2.4 mm, width 1.4 to 1.7 mm. Elytral macular shape varies from that described above to round; elytral color varies from brown (not thoroughly mature specimens) to black; and color of mesosternum and metasternum varies from brown to black.

Type locality. PARAGUAY: Santa Trinidad.

Type depository. MBR.

Geographical distribution. Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay.

Specimens examined. 11. ARGENTINA: Province Cordoba, Capilla del Norte; Province Salta, Rosario de Lerma. BOLIVIA: El Beni, Beni Sin.; Sa. Trinidad. BRAZIL: Campinas; Nova Teutonia; Porto Alegre; Sao Carlos; Parana, Londrina; Sao Paulo. PARAGUAY: S. Trinidad. (BMNH) (DZUP) (USNM).

Remarks. *Prodilis bipunctata* is recognized by a distinctive dorsal color pattern, an anteriorly expanded prosternum, and southern South American distribution. Weise described this species in his new genus *Prodiloides* based in part on the expanded prosternum. However, examination of many specimens belonging to *"Prodilis"* reveals that all degrees of prosternal expansion occur from the extreme, as typified by *P. bipunctata*, to short and apically truncate.

45. *Prodilis compta* (Gorham), new combination

Neaporia compta Gorham 1897: 222; Korschefsky 1931: 109; Blackwelder 1945: 444.

Description. Male. Length 2.2 mm, width 1.7 mm; body rounded, elytron with side rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface without trace of microsculpture. Color bluish black; head yellow (Fig. 573); pronotum, scutellum yellow (Fig. 571); elytron bluish black except apex narrowly reddish yellow; antenna, venter of thorax, legs yellow; remainder of venter yellowish brown; mouthparts yellow except apical ½ of terminal maxillary palpomere brown; abdomen yellow except median 1/3 of basal ventrite brown. Head punctures small, separated by a diameter or less; pronotal punctures about as large as on head, separated by less than twice a diameter; elytral punctures

larger than on pronotum, separated by less than twice a diameter; prosternal punctures small, sparse, nearly absent; mesosternal punctures large, separated by less than a diameter; metasternal punctures large basally and laterally, separated by less than a diameter, smaller and widely separated medially; abdomen with punctures on ventrites 1–3 large, smaller than on mesosternum, separated by about a diameter, punctures on remaining ventrites smaller, separated by about a diameter. Head with frons widened from vertex to clypeus, 1.4 times width of eye measured at vertex; eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere long, weakly widened from base to apex. Pronotum widest near base, reflexed lateral margin wide, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, wide, as wide as pronotal hypomeron, without feeble depressions for reception of femoral apices. Prosternum as long as wide, about as long as mesosternum, base arcuate, lateral carina narrow, extended 3/4 distance to base of prosternum. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 long, abruptly angulate, extended 4/5 distance to apex of ventrite (Fig. 572). Apex of ventrite 5 arcuate. Genitalia with basal lobe longer than paramere, sides arcuate from base to blunt apex, apex not emarginate; paramere slender, slightly curved, parallel sided to rounded apex, without marginal serrations (Fig. 574), sipho lost.

Female. Unknown.

Variation. Unknown.

Type locality. PANAMA: V. de Chiriqui (holotype).

Type depository. BMNH.

Geographical distribution. Panama.

Specimens examined. 1. The holotype. PANAMA: Volcan de Chiriqui. (BMNH).

Remarks. *Prodilis compta* is recognized by a bluish black elytron contrasted by entirely yellow head and pronotum, prosternal carinae extended 3/4 distance to base of prosternum, and the Panamanian type locality. The BMNH male holotype is labeled "V. de Chiriqui, 2–3000 ft., Champion/*Neaporia compta* G.(handwritten)/Sp. figured/Type (orange bordered disc/B.C.A.,Col.,VII." This is the only type specimen present in the BMNH and the original description seems to apply to a single specimen, hence it is the holotype.

46. *Prodilis rosie* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 2.4 mm, width 1.7 mm; body oval, elytron with side rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely shiny. Color black; head with apical ½ yellow, basal margin of yellow area sinuate (Fig. 577); pronotum with anterolateral angle narrowly reddish yellow; elytron with large, irregularly oval macula medially in basal ½ (Fig. 575); antenna, mouthparts, legs yellow; epipleuron dark reddish brown; abdomen brownish yellow except median portion of basal 3 ventrites brown. Head punctures small, separated by a diameter or less; pronotal punctures larger than on head, separated by a diameter or less; elytral punctures larger than on pronotum, separated by a diameter or less; prosternal, mesosternal punctures large, separated by a diameter or less; metasternal punctures as large as on mesosternum separated by less than a diameter; abdomen with punctures on ventrites 1–3 small, separated by 1 to 3 times a diameter, punctures on remaining ventrites smaller, separated by about a diameter. Head with frons widened from vertex to clypeus, 1.4 times width of eye measured at vertex; eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere short, widened from base to apex. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin wide, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron slightly descending externally, wide in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron, with feeble depressions for reception of femoral apices. Prosternum slightly longer than wide, longer than short mesosternum, base arcuate medially, lateral carina slender, extended nearly to base of prosternum. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 long, strongly angulate, extended 3/4 distance to ventrite apex (Fig. 576). Apex of ventrite 5 weakly arcuate. Genitalia with long phallobase, basal lobe shorter

than paramere, slender, lateral margin nearly straight to rounded apex, apex barely perceptibly emarginate; paramere weakly curved, narrow in lateral view, slightly bent before rounded apex, without marginal serrations (Fig. 578, 579); sipho short, robust, slightly bent before apex (Fig. 580).

Female. Unknown.

Variation. Unknown.

Type material. Holotype male; VENEZUELA: Tachira, Pregonero, Prensa Las Cuevas, 650m, 19–13,VII 1989, S.&J. Peck, forest edge, ex: f.i.t., 89– 253. (CMNH).

Remarks. *Prodilis rosie* is characterized by the unique elytral color pattern, a sharply angulate postcoxal line on the basal abdominal ventrite, and, to a lesser degree by the male genitalia.

47. *Prodilis joanna* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 1.4 mm, width 1.4 mm; body nearly round, elytron with side rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely shiny. Color yellowish brown (Fig. 581); head black except narrow apex of frons yellowish brown (Fig. 583); pronotum medially dark brown, lateral 1/3 yellowish brown; antenna, mouthparts, epipleuron, legs yellow; abdomen brownish yellow except median portion of basal 3 ventrites brown. Head punctures large, separated by a diameter or less; pronotal punctures much smaller than on head, separated by less than 3 times a diameter; elytral punctures slightly larger than on pronotum, separated by 1 to 3 times a diameter; prosternal, mesosternal punctures large, separated by a diameter or less; metasternal punctures as large as on mesosternum, separated by less than a diameter except more widely spaced medially; abdomen with punctures on ventrites 1–2 large, separated by less than 3 times a diameter, punctures on remaining ventrites smaller, separated by about a diameter. Head with frons not widened from vertex to clypeus, lateral margins parallel, 1.4 times width of eye measured at vertex; eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere short, widened from base to apex. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin wide, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, wide in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron, without feeble depressions for reception of femoral apices. Prosternum longer than wide, longer than short mesosternum, base arcuate medially, lateral carina slender, extended to apex of procoxa. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 short, rounded, extended slightly beyond middle of ventrite (Fig. 582) Apex of ventrite 5 truncate. Genitalia with long phallobase, basal lobe longer than paramere, slender, lateral margin gently curved to bluntly rounded apex, apex not emarginate; paramere nearly straight, sinuate in lateral view, without marginal serrations (Fig. 584); sipho lost.

Female. Similar to male except female genitalia with spermathecal capsule, short, slightly curved medially.

Variation. Width 1.3–1.4 mm. Lateral pronotal margin sometimes entirely black or with reduced pale margin.

Type material. Holotype male; COSTA RICA: Heredia, Est. Biol. La Selva. 50–150m, 10° 26' N 84° 01W, Prov. Alas, INBio–OET, FOT/41/01–40, Tachigalia costaricensis, 28 Diciembre 1999. (USNM). Paratypes; 2, same data as holotype. (USNM).

Remarks. *Prodilis joanna* is a small, distinctive species characterized by a unique dorsal color pattern, a black male head, widely spaced elytral punctures, and the male genitalia.

48. *Prodilis iris* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 1.7 mm, width 1.3 mm; body elongate oval, elytron with side slightly rounded at middle, wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely

shiny. Color brownish yellow (Fig. 585); head yellow with lateral margins pale yellow, base of frons and vertex black (Fig. 587); pronotum yellow with median 1/3 black, black area widest anteriorly, narrowed toward base of pronotum; antenna, epipleuron yellow; apical maxillary palpomere dark brown; ventral surface, legs brownish yellow; abdomen brownish yellow. Head punctures large, separated by a diameter or less; pronotal punctures larger than on head, separated by a diameter or less; elytral punctures larger than on pronotum, separated by less than twice a diameter; prosternal, mesosternal punctures large, separated by a diameter or less; metasternal punctures as large as on mesosternum separated by less than a diameter along anterior and lateral margins, smaller, more widely spaced or absent medially; abdomen with punctures on ventrites 1–3 large, separated by a diameter or less, punctures on remaining ventrites smaller, separated by about a diameter. Head with frons narrow, widest at base and apex, as wide as eye measured at vertex; eye canthus long; apical maxillary palpomere long, slightly widened from base to apex, nearly parallel sided. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin wide, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, narrow in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron, without feeble depressions for reception of femoral apices. Prosternum about as wide as long, longer than mesosternum, base arcuate medially, lateral carina slender, extended nearly to base of prosternum. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 short, rounded, not extended to middle of ventrite (Fig. 586). Apex of ventrite 5 arcuate. Genitalia with slender phallobase, basal lobe shorter than paramere, slender, narrowed from base to emarginate apex; paramere long, slender, curved, apical 1/3 enlarged to rounded apex, without marginal serrations (Fig. 588, 589); sipho robust, straight, apical portion lost (Fig. 590).

Female. Similar to male except female genitalia with spermathecal capsule strongly curved, base enlarged, narrowed from base to slender cornu, apex of cornu rounded.

Variation. Length 1.6–1.7 mm, width 1.2–1.3 mm.

Type material. Holotype male; BRAZIL: Am. (Amazonas), Reserva Ducke, 26km NE Manaus, Hurtado, J.G.C., *Corythophora alta*. 01.iv.1996, Tree No 68, Tray No. 2, BMNH(E) 2003–84. (BMNH). Paratypes; 5, 2, same data as holotype except tree data Tray No. 1, Tree No104, Tray No. 7; 1, same data as holotype but no further data other than locality label; 2, same data as holotype except host *Eschweilera rodriguesiana*, Tree No 30, Tray No. 4, 5. (BMNH).

Remarks. *Prodilis iris* is a small, elongate species with entirely pale elytra and very narrow head. These characters will distinguish it from other known *Prodilis* species.

49. *Prodilis eunice* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 2.3 mm, width 1.5 mm; body elongate oval, elytron with side rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely shiny. Color yellow; head yellow except base of frons and vertex black (Fig. 593); pronotum black; elytron with apical declivity triangularly black (Fig. 591); apical maxillary palpomere yellow except extreme apex dark brown; abdomen dark brownish. Head punctures large, separated by a diameter or less; pronotal punctures as large as on head, separated by a diameter or less; elytral punctures larger than on pronotum, separated by a diameter or less; prosternal punctures small, separated by about a diameter; mesosternal punctures large, separated by a diameter or less; metasternal punctures as large as on mesosternum separated by less than a diameter except more widely spaced medially; abdomen with punctures on ventrites 1–3 large, separated by a diameter or less, punctures on remaining ventrites smaller, separated by about a diameter. Head with frons not widened from vertex to clypeus, lateral margins parallel, slightly wider than eye measured at vertex; eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere short, widened from base to apex. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin narrow, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, narrow in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron, without feeble depressions for reception of femoral apices. Prosternum slightly longer than wide, longer than mesosternum, base arcuate medially, lateral carina wide, extended slightly beyond apex of procoxa. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 short, slightly angulate, extended to middle of ventrite (Fig. 592). Apex of ventrite 5 arcuate. Genitalia with slender phallobase, basal lobe shorter than paramere, wide iin rounded base, slightly

narrowed to emarginate apex; paramere long, slender, curved, apical 1/3 enlarged to rounded apex, without marginal serrations (Fig. 594, 595); sipho robust, apical portion lost (Fig. 596).

Female. Unknown.

Variation. Unknown.

Type material. Holotype male; VENEZUELA: 1600m. Cer. Choroni, Aragua, Feb. 26, 1971, H. & A. Howden. (USNM).

Remarks. This species has a highly distinctive dorsal color pattern that enables it to be recognized and distinguished from other species of *Prodilis*.

50. *Prodilis angie* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 1.6 mm, width 1.0 mm; body oval, elytron with side rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely shiny. Color black; head yellow except base of frons and vertex black (Fig. 599); pronotum black; elytron with large, oval yellow macula on outer margin from base to apical declivity (Fig. 597); antenna, mouthparts, epipleuron, meso– and metasternum; legs yellow; abdomen brown. Head punctures small, separated by a diameter or less; pronotal punctures as large as on head, separated by a diameter or less; elytral punctures as large as on pronotum, separated by a diameter or less; prosternal, mesosternal punctures large, separated by a diameter or less; metasternal punctures as large as on mesosternum, separated by less than a diameter except more widely spaced or absent medially; abdomen with punctures on ventrites 1–3 large, separated by less than twice a diameter, punctures on remaining ventrites smaller, separated by about a diameter. Head with frons not widened from vertex to clypeus, lateral margins parallel, 1.4 times width of eye measured at vertex; eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere short, widened from base to apex. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin wide, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, wide in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron, without feeble depressions for reception of femoral apices. Prosternum longer than wide, longer than mesosternum, base arcuate medially, lateral carina wide, extended nearly to apex of prosternum. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 long, angulate, extended slightly less than 2/3 distance to apex of ventrite (Fig. 598). Apex of ventrite 5 arcuate. Genitalia with slender phallobase, basal lobe shorter than paramere, slender, narrowed from base to emarginate apex; paramere long, slender, curved, apical 1/3 enlarged to rounded apex, without marginal serrations (Fig. 600, 601); sipho lost.

Female. Unknown.

Variation. None observed.

Type material. Holotype male; Archbold Estate, Roxborough, Tobago, Nov. 6, 1918. A–936, Harold Morrison. (USNM). Paratypes; 2, Morne Bleu, 2700', Trinidad. W.I., Aug. 15, 1969, H. & A. Howden. (USNM).

Remarks. *Prodilis angie* is another species with a highly distinctive dorsal color pattern.

51. *Prodilis maryann* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 2.4 mm, width 1.9 mm; body oval, somewhat rounded, elytron with side rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely shiny. Color yellowish red; head greenish black, apical ½ yellow (Fig. 604); pronotum greenish black, lateral 1/5 brown; elytron with apical 1/10 obscurely darkened, lateral reflexed border yellow (Fig. 602); antenna, mouthparts, epipleuron, legs yellow; abdomen yellow. Head punctures small, separated by a diameter or less; pronotal punctures as large as on head, separated by a diameter or less; elytral punctures larger

than on pronotum, separated by less than twice a diameter; prosternal, mesosternal punctures large, separated by about a diameter; metasternal punctures as large as on mesosternum, separated by less than a diameter except more widely spaced medially; abdomen with punctures on ventrites 1–3 large, separated by less than twice a diameter, punctures on remaining ventrites smaller, separated by about a diameter. Head with frons not widened from vertex to clypeus, lateral margins parallel, 1.4 times width of eye measured at vertex; eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere short, widened from base to apex. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin wide, widest in anterior 1/3. Epipleuron nearly flat, wide in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron, with feeble depressions for reception of femoral apices. Prosternum slightly longer than wide, longer than mesosternum, base strongly arcuate medially, lateral carina slender, extended anterior to apex of procoxa. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 long, slightly angulate, extended 2/3 distance to apex of ventrite (Fig. 603). Apex of ventrite 5 arcuate. Genitalia with slender phallobase, basal lobe longer than paramere, slender, narrowed from base to acute apex; paramere short, widest at middle, abruptly narrowed to abruptly rounded apex in apical ½, without marginal serrations (Fig. 605, 606); sipho long, robust (Fig. 607).

Female. Unknown.

Variation. Unknown.

Type material. Holotype male; COSTA RICA: Heredia, Est. Biol. La Selva, 50–150m 10°26'N 84°01'W, Prov. ALAS, INBio–OET, FT/46/01–40, Eugena sp., 05 Enero 2000. (USNM).

Remarks. One of several species with dorsal coloration similar to *P. chiriquensis*. *Prodilis maryann* is distinguished from those species by a nearly total lack of dark coloration on the elytral apex. See key to species.

52. *Prodilis lynda* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 1.8 mm, width 1.5 mm; body broadly oval, elytron with side rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest before middle of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely shiny. Color brown; head yellow except base of frons and vertex black Fig. 610); pronotum black with blue tint; elytron brown with blue tint (Fig. 608); antenna, mouthparts, prosternum, legs yellow; epipleuron brownish yellow; venter reddish brown except yellow prosternum. Head punctures small, separated by a diameter or less; pronotal punctures as large as on head, separated by less than twice a diameter; elytral punctures larger than on pronotum, separated by less than twice a diameter; prosternal, mesosternal punctures large, separated by a diameter or less; metasternal punctures as large as on mesosternum, separated by less than a diameter except more widely spaced or absent medially; abdomen with punctures on ventrites 1–3 large, separated by less than twice a diameter, punctures on remaining ventrites smaller, separated by about a diameter. Head with frons not widened from vertex to clypeus, lateral margins parallel, 1.4 times width of eye measured at vertex; eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere short, widened from base to apex. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin wide, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron slightly descending externally, wide in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron, with feeble depressions for reception of femoral apices. Prosternum short, about as wide as long, longer than mesosternum, base arcuate medially, lateral carina wide, extended nearly to apex of prosternum. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 long, angulate, extended 3/4 distance to apex of ventrite (Fig. 609). Apex of ventrite 5 arcuate. Genitalia with basal lobe as long as paramere, narrow, sides parallel in basal 3/4, narrowed to acute apex in apical 1/4; apex not emarginate; paramere slender, weakly curved, narrowed from base to rounded apex, without marginal serrations (Fig. 611, 612); sipho rather short, robust (Fig. 613).

Female. Unknown.

Variation. Unknown.

Type material. Holotype male; BRAZIL: Am. (Amazonas), Reserva Ducke, 26km NE Manaus, Hurtado, J.C.G., *Pouteria glomerata*, 22.vi.1996, Tree No 69 Tray No. 5, BMNH(E) 2003–84. (BMNH).

Remarks. Not easily distinguished from other non maculate species, *P. lynda* has a blue tinted dorsal surface, a short meso– and metasterna, and externally descending epipleuron with faint depressions for reception of femoral apices. These characters along with male genitalia will aid in identification.

53. *Prodilis madeline* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 2.1 mm, width 1.8 mm; body oval, elytron with side rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface shiny except elytron with trace of microsculpture. Color black (Fig. 614); head with apical ½ yellow (Fig. 616); antenna, tibiae and tarsi yellow; mouthparts yellow except maxillary palpus brownish yellow; epipleuron dark reddish brown; femur yellowish brown; abdomen yellow except basal ventrite medially yellowish brown. Head punctures small, separated by a diameter or less; pronotal punctures as large as on head, separated by a diameter or less; elytral punctures larger than on pronotum, separated by a diameter or less, often nearly contiguous; prosternal punctures large, separated by less than 3 times a diameter; mesosternal and metasternal punctures large, separated by a diameter or less except middle of metasternum with punctures more widely spaced; abdomen with punctures on ventrites 1–3 large, separated by less than twice a diameter, punctures on remaining ventrites smaller, separated by about a diameter. Head with frons widened from vertex to clypeus, 1.4 times width of eye measured at vertex; eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere short, widened from base to apex. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin narrow, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron strongly descending externally, wide in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron, with feeble depressions for reception of femoral apices. Prosternum as wide as long, slightly longer than mesosternum, base broadly, weakly emarginate medially, lateral carina narrow, extended to apex of procoxa. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 long, rounded, extended beyond midpoint of ventrite (Fig. 615). Apex of ventrite 5 arcuate. Genitalia with slender phallobase, basal lobe slender, much longer than paramere, sides nearly parallel to deeply emarginate apex; paramere short, slender, slightly curved to rounded apex, without marginal serrations (Fig. 618); sipho long, slender (Fig. 619).

Female. Unknown.

Variation. Unknown.

Type material. Holotype male; COLOMBIA: Zipaquirra–Pacho, Cund. (Cundinamarca), 6 Mar 1965, J.A. Ramos Collector. (USNM).

Remarks. *Prodilis madeline* is not particularly distinctive, but the mostly black body, a densely punctured elytron, and epipleuron strongly descending externally will usually serve to distinguish it from other known *Prodilis* species.

54. *Prodilis mamie* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 2.4 mm, width 2.0 mm; body widely oval, somewhat rounded, elytron with side rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely shiny. Color dark brown; head black with anterior 1/3 yellow, base of yellow area tridentate (Fig. 622); pronotum with median 1/3 dark brown, lateral 1/3 paler reddish brown; elytron with small, irregularly rounded, median yellow macula (Fig. 620); antenna, legs yellow; mouthparts yellowish brown to dark brown; epipleuron brownish yellow; venter reddish brown; abdomen yellow except basal ventrite medially yellowish brown. Head punctures large, separated by a diameter or less; pronotal punctures smaller than on head, separated by less than twice a diameter; elytral punctures larger than on pronotum, separated by less than 3 times a diameter; prosternal punctures large, separated by less than twice a diameter; mesosternal punctures nearly absent; metasternal punctures large, sparse, confined to ante-

rior and lateral borders; abdomen with punctures on ventrites 1–3 large, separated by less than twice a diameter, punctures on remaining ventrites smaller, separated by about a diameter. Head with frons widened from vertex to clypeus, 1.4 times width of eye measured at vertex; eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere short, widened from base to apex. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin wide, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron descending externally, wide in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron, without feeble depressions for reception of femoral apices. Prosternum wider than long, longer than mesosternum, base truncate medially, lateral carina narrow, extended to apex of procoxa. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 long, angulate, extended almost to apex of ventrite (Fig. 621). Apex of ventrite 5 truncate. Genitalia with slender phallobase, basal lobe slender, shorter than paramere, sides weakly curved to slightly emarginate apex; paramere long, slender, widest in basal ½, apically narrow, curved to acute apex, without marginal serrations (Fig. 623, 624); sipho short, robust (Fig. 625).

Female. Unknown.

Variation. Unknown.

Type material. Holotype male; BRAZIL: Am.(Amazonas), Reserva Ducke, 26km NE Manaus, Hurtado, J.C.G., *Micropholis guyanensis*, 02.v.1996, Tree No 6, Tray No. 4, BMNH(E) 2003–84. (BMNH).

Remarks. *Prodilis mamie* is distinguished by a distinctively maculate elytron, the male head pattern; and a short, wide mesosternum.

55. *Prodilis lola* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 2.5 mm, width 2.0 mm; body widely oval, rounded, elytron with side rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest before middle of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely shiny. Color bluish black (Fig. 626); head black with anterior ½ yellow, base of yellow area narrowly emarginate (Fig. 628); pronotum black; antenna, mouthparts, legs yellow; epipleuron dark reddish brown; venter medially black, dark reddish brown laterally; abdomen yellow except basal ventrite medially yellowish brown. Head punctures small, separated by less than a diameter; pronotal punctures smaller than on head, separated by less than a diameter; elytral punctures larger than on pronotum, separated by a diameter or less; prosternal punctures large, separated by a diameter or less; mesosternal and metasternal punctures large, separated by a diameter or less except lateral 1/3 of metasternum with punctures more widely spaced; abdomen with punctures on ventrites nearly absent, large, widely separated, punctures on remaining ventrites smaller, separated by about a diameter. Head with frons wide, slightly widened from vertex to clypeus, twice width of eye measured at vertex; eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere short, widened from base to apex. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin narrow, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron strongly descending externally, wide in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron, with feeble depressions for reception of femoral apices. Prosternum wider than long, longer than mesosternum, base arcuate, lateral carina narrow, extended to apex of procoxa. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 long, abruptly angulate, extending almost to ventrite apex (Fig. 627). Apex of ventrite 5 broadly, weakly emarginate. Genitalia with slender phallobase, basal lobe slender, shorter than paramere, sides slightly curved to barely perceptibly emarginate apex; paramere long, slender, widest in basal ½, apical ½ slender, sinuately narrowed to acute apex, without marginal serrations (Fig. 629, 630); sipho short, robust (Fig. 631).

Female. Similar to male except head bluish black. Genitalia with spermathecal capsule slender, basal ½ wide, cornu apically rounded.

Variation. None observed.

Type material. Holotype male; COSTA RICA: Heredia, Est.Biol. La Selva, 5–150m 10°26'N 84°01'W, Prov. ALAS, INBio–OET, FOT/29/19, Saccoglottis trichogyna, 23 Octubre 1994, (HHSC). Partypes; 4, 1,

same data as holotype; 2, same data as holotype except 17 Mayo 2000, FOT/52/01–40, goethalsia meiantha; 1, FOT/46/01–40, Eugenia sp., 05 Enero 2000. (USNM).

Remarks. *Prodilis lola* is not particularly distinctive, but the bluish black dorsal surface, rounded body, abruptly angulate postcoxal line, and Costa Rican type locality are distinguishing characters. *Prodilis* species are somewhat unusual in Central America, therefore *P. lola* becomes easily recognizable in that geographic region.

56. *Prodilis amelia* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 2.0 mm, width 1.5 mm; body elongate oval, elytron with side slightly rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely shiny. Color bluish black (Fig. 632); head dark brown (Fig. 634); pronotum dark brown with lateral margin narrowly reddish yellow, anterolateral angle broadly yellow, base broadly reddish yellow; antenna yellow; epipleuron dark reddish brown; ventral surface dark reddish brown; abdomen yellowish brown. Head punctures large, contiguous or separated by a diameter or less; pronotal punctures large, slightly smaller than on head, separated by a diameter or less; elytral punctures larger than on pronotum, separated by a diameter or less; prosternal punctures sparse, nearly absent; mesosternal punctures large, separated by less than a diameter; metasternal punctures large, separated by less than a diameter on basal and lateral margins, smaller and sparse or absent medially; abdomen with punctures on ventrites 1–3 large, separated by less than twice a diameter, punctures on remaining ventrites smaller, separated by about a diameter. Head with frons narrow, elongate, extended anterior to clypeal insertion, not widened from vertex to clypeus, slightly wider than an eye measured at vertex; eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere long, widened from base to apex. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin narrow, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, narrow in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron, without feeble depressions for reception of femoral apices. Prosternum slender, longer than wide, longer than mesosternum, base slightly arcuate medially, lateral carina slender, extended to apex of procoxa. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 short, rounded, extended to middle of ventrite (Fig. 633). Apex of ventrite 5 arcuate. Genitalia with basal lobe slightly shorter than paramere, lateral margin briefly widened at basal 1/3, gradually narrowed from basal 1/3 to narrowly emarginate apex; paramere nearly straight, flat in ventral view, narrow in basal ½, slightly sinuate, widened to rounded apex in apical ½, without marginal serrations (Fig. 635, 636); sipho lost.

Female. Unknown.

Variation. Unknown.

Type material. Holotype male; BRAZIL, Nova Teutonia, 27° 11' B 32° 23', Fritz Plaumann, (date illegible), Myrtaceae–148 (vulg.guavirova) (DZUP).

Remarks. This species is distinctive because of the elongate frons, large and dense dorsal punctation, pale pronotal base, bluish black elytron, narrow prosternal process, and unique male genitalia.

57. *Prodilis inez* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 1.6 mm, width 1.0 mm; body elongate oval, elytron with side rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely shiny. Color black; head black except narrow, oval yellow macula on each side adjoining eye (Fig. 639); pronotum black with lateral border narrowly yellow; elytron with median yellow vitta diagonally extended from humeral angle onto apical declivity (Fig. 637); antenna, epipleuron yellow; mouthparts yellowish brown except maxilla dark brown; legs dark yellow; ventral surface reddish brown; abdomen brownish yellow except median portion of basal 3 ventrites brown. Head punctures large, separated by a diameter or less; pronotal punctures much smaller than on head, separated by a diameter or less; elytral punctures larger than on pronotum, separated by a diameter or less; prosternal, mesosternal punctures large, separated by a

diameter or less; metasternal punctures on basal and lateral margins as large as on mesosternum separated by less than a diameter, smaller and more widely spaced or absent medially; abdomen with punctures on ventrites 1–3 large, separated by a diameter or less, punctures on remaining ventrites smaller, separated by about a diameter. Head with frons slightly widened from vertex to clypeus, clypeus elongated anterior to antennal insertion, frons slightly wider than an eye measured at vertex; eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere very long, longer than remainder of maxilla, feebly widened from base to apex. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin wide, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, narrow in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron, without feeble depressions for reception of femoral apices. Prosternum longer than wide, longer than mesosternum, base arcuate medially, lateral carina slender, extended nearly to base of prosternum. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 short, slightly angulate, extended to middle of ventrite (Fig. 638). Apex of ventrite 5 truncate. Genitalia with long phallobase, basal lobe longer than paramere, extremely slender, lateral margin straight to acute apex, apex not emarginate; paramere nearly straight, extremely slender, without marginal serrations (Fig. 640, 641); Sipho lost.

Female. Similar to male except head entirely black. Female genitalia with spermathecal capsule short, bent at middle, nearly of equal width throughout, apex of cornu rounded.

Variation. Length 1.3 to 1.6 mm, width 0.9 to 1.0 mm. Vitta on elytron may be nearly straight, not diagonal, yellowish red, and with a tendency to divide into two macula at middle.

Type material. Holotype male; N.E. BOLIVIA: *Xylopia sericea* Fogging: 16.vii.97, Tree 2B – Tray 1, Oquiriquia forest, Tierra Prometida, , J.G. Davies, BMNH(E) 1998–69. (BMNH). Paratypes ; 4, 1, same data as holotype except date 1.vii.97, Tree 8B – Tray 3; 3, same data as holotype except date 3.viii.97, Tree 10 – Tray 4, Tray 5. (BMNH).

Remarks. *Prodilis inez* is small, elongate, with a distinctive dorsal color pattern, an extended frons, and extremely long, dark brown apical maxillary palpomeres, all of which separate this species from other known species of *Prodilis*.

58. *Prodilis alberta* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 2.7 mm, width 1.8 mm; body elongate oval, elytron with side slightly rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely shiny. Color dark brown (Fig. 642); head black (Fig. 644); pronotum dark brown medially, lateral 1/4 reddish yellow; antenna, legs reddish yellow; mouthparts reddish yellow except apical maxillary palpomere with apical 1/3 brown; epipleuron dark reddish brown; ventral surface reddish brown; abdomen brown. Head punctures small, separated by a diameter or less; pronotal punctures as large as on head, separated by less than twice a diameter; elytral punctures as large as on pronotum, separated by less than twice a diameter; prosternal, mesosternal punctures large, separated by less than a diameter; metasternal punctures on basal and lateral margins small, separated by less than a diameter, smaller and more widely spaced or absent medially; abdomen with punctures on ventrites 1–3 large, separated by a diameter or less, punctures on remaining ventrites smaller, separated by about a diameter. Head with frons densely pubescent, widened from vertex to clypeus, slightly wider than an eye measured at vertex, frons extended well beyond antennal insertion; eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere very long, slender, longer than remainder of maxilla, feebly widened from base to apex, nearly parallel sided. Pronotum widest anterior to middle, reflexed lateral margin wide, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, narrow in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron, without feeble depressions for reception of femoral apices. Prosternum longer than wide, longer than mesosternum, base slightly arcuate medially, lateral carina slender, extended nearly to base of prosternum. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 long, rounded, extended 2/3 distance to apex of ventrite (Fig. 643). Apex of ventrite 5 arcuate. Genitalia with basal lobe as long as paramere, widest at middle, narrowed from middle to narrowly, deeply emarginate apex; paramere nearly straight, slender, apical setae long, more than 1/3 length of paramere, paramere without marginal serrations (Fig. 645, 646); sipho short, robust, apex sinuate (Fig. 647).

Female. Similar to male except head not densely pubescent. Female genitalia with spermathecal capsule short, medially curved, widest at base then gradually narrowed to apex of cornu, apex of cornu with large beak.

Variation. Length 2.6 to 2.7 mm, width 1.7 to 1.8 mm.

Type material. Holotype male; BRAZIL: Sao Paulo, R. M. Ihering. (USNM). Paratypes; 3, same data as holotype. (USNM).

Remarks. This is a distinctive species because of the frontally extended clypeus, male genital paramere with extremely long apical setae, and female spermathecal capsule with a beaked cornu.

59. *Prodilis monique* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 2.0 mm, width 1.3 mm; body elongate oval, elytron with side slightly rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely shiny. Color black; head black with yellow macula on each side adjacent to eye, macula oval, extended from middle of eye to antennal insertion, not seen in image (Fig. 650); pronotum dark brown with lateral 1/4 reddish yellow; elytron with diagonal yellow vitta in lateral ½ (Fig. 648) antenna yellow in basal ½, outer ½ brown; mouthparts brownish yellow except maxilla dark brown; tibia reddish yellow, femur brown; epipleuron dark reddish brown; ventral surface black; abdomen dark brown. Head punctures large, separated by a diameter or less; pronotal punctures smaller than on head, separated by a diameter or less; elytral punctures larger than on pronotum, separated by a diameter or less; prosternum with large punctures separated by 1 to 3 times a diameter; mesosternal punctures large, separated by less than a diameter; metasternal punctures on basal and lateral margins small, separated by less than a diameter, smaller and more widely spaced or absent medially; abdomen with punctures on ventrites 1–3 large, separated by a diameter or less, punctures on remaining ventrites smaller, separated by about a diameter. Head with frons widened from vertex to clypeus, 1.4 times width of eye measured at vertex, frons extended well beyond antennal insertion; eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere very long, slender, longer than remainder of maxilla, feebly widened from base to apex, nearly parallel sided. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin narrow, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, narrow in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron, without feeble depressions for reception of femoral apices. Prosternum much longer than wide, longer than mesosternum, base arcuate medially, lateral carina wide, extended nearly to base of prosternum. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 long, rounded, extended beyond middle of ventrite (Fig. 649). Apex of ventrite 5 arcuate. Genitalia with basal lobe extremely short, less than ½ length of paramere, wide, apex broadly, deeply emarginate; paramere slightly curved, apical setae long, more than 1/6 length of paramere, distributed over entire length of paramere, parameral margins without serrations (Fig. 651, 652).

Female. Similar to male except head black. Female genitalia with spermathecal capsule long slender, weakly curved medially, apex of cornu rounded, without beak.

Variation. None observed.

Type material. Holotype male; BRAZIL: SaoPaulo 142 ParkerNote No166.50. (USNM). Paratypes; 2, 1, same data as holotype except No 666.5B Montevideo So Amer Paras Lab, Date Jan 14.42, Host bamboo scale, Parker; 1, No 506.5 Montevideo So amer Paras Lab, Date IX.4, Host Asteroleca M 1977, Parker, Est de Sao Paulo Brazil. (USNM).

Remarks. This is another species with a frontally extended clypeus similar to *P. alberta*, *P. inez*, and *P. amelia*. They share approximately the same head and elytral maculation with the Bolivian *P. inez*. *Prodilis monique* is distinguished from *P. inez* by large head punctures, male genitalia with basal lobe extremely short with long parameral setae distributed over length of paramere, a long and slender female spermathecal capsule, apex of cornu not beaked; and Brazilian type locality.

The holotype of *P. monique* disintegrated during the dissection process. All parts are preserved in a microvial along with male genitalia.

These species share an anteriorly extended clypeus with *Neaporia longifrons*. That species is placed in *Neaporia* because the prosternal process does not have lateral carinae, is extremely narrow and differently shaped than the same structure in *Prodilis*, and apical maxillary palpi differ in form.

60. *Prodilis jodi* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 2.0 mm, width 1.5 mm; body oval, slightly elongate, elytron with side rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely shiny. Color black; head with apical 3/4 yellow (Fig. 655); pronotum with lateral 1/3 reddish brown; elytron with oval, yellow macula on outer margin from base to apical declivity; antenna, mouthparts, epipleuron, legs yellow; elytron with large, oval reddish yellow macula on lateral ½ extended from humeral angle posteriorly to apical declivity (Fig. 653); abdomen yellowish brown. Head punctures small, separated by a diameter or less; pronotal punctures as large as on head, separated by a diameter or less; elytral punctures larger than on pronotum, separated by a diameter or less; prosternal punctures small, sparse; mesosternal and metasternal punctures large, separated by a diameter or less except middle of metasternum with punctures more widely spaced; abdomen with punctures on ventrites 1–3 large, separated by less than twice a diameter, punctures on remaining ventrites smaller, separated by about a diameter. Head with frons not widened from vertex to clypeus, sides parallel, slightly wider than eye measured at vertex; eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere short, widened from base to apex. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin narrow, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, narrow in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron, without feeble depressions for reception of femoral apices. Prosternum about as wide as long, same length as mesosternum, base truncate, lateral carina narrow, extended nearly to base of prosternum. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 long, slightly angulate, extended slightly beyond midpoint of ventrite (Fig. 654). Apex of ventrite 5 arcuate. Genitalia with basal lobe short, wide basally, narrowed from base to abruptly pointed, emarginate apex apex, much shorter than paramere; paramere slender, nearly straight to abruptly rounded apex, without marginal serrations (Fig. 656, 657); sipho short, robust (Fig. 658).

Female. Unknown.

Variation. Unknown.

Type material. Holotype male; ECUADOR: Napo, Limoncocha, 15 June 1977, P.J. Spangler & D.R. Givens # 128. (USNM).

Other specimens. 4, PERU: Satipo, XI, 1942, Paprzycki. (USNM).

Remarks. *Prodilis jodi* may be recognized by elytral color pattern, male genitalia, and Andean type locality. Specimens from Peru not designated as part of the type series are essentially identical to the holotype, but with macula on each elytron slightly larger and male genitalia with basal lobe slightly longer and more robust.

61. *Prodilis janie* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 1.7 mm, width 1.4 mm; body oval, elytron with side rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely shiny. Color black; head with apical ½ mostly yellow except anterior margin black, base of yellow area medially emarginated with black (Fig. 661); pronotum entirely black; elytron reddish yellow except apical declivity black, anterior margin of black area rounded, widest at suture (Fig. 659); antenna, epipleuron, legs yellow; mouthparts yellowish brown, maxillary palpomere dark brown; abdomen yellowish brown except lateral 1/4 of basal ventrite yellow. Head punctures small, separated by a diameter or less; pronotal punctures as large as on head, separated by a diameter or less; elytral punctures larger than on pronotum,

separated by a less than twice a diameter; prosternal, mesosternal punctures large, separated by a diameter or less; metasternal punctures as large as on mesosternum separated by a diameter or less on basal and lateral margins, more widely spaced or absent medially; abdomen with punctures on ventrites 1–3 large, separated by a diameter or less, punctures on remaining ventrites smaller, separated by about a diameter. Head with frons widened from vertex to clypeus, about as wide as eye measured at vertex; eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere long, slightly widened from base to apex. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin narrow, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, narrow in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron, without feeble depressions for reception of femoral apices. Prosternum about as wide as long, longer than mesosternum, base slightly arcuate, lateral carina narrow, extended to base of prosternum. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 short, slightly angulate, extended to middle of ventrite (Fig. 660). Apex of ventrite 5 arcuate. Genitalia with basal lobe short, wide, parallel sided in basal 1/3, then narrowed to weakly emarginate apex; paramere slender, slightly sinuate to rounded apex, without marginal serrations (Fig. 662, 663); sipho short, robust, apical portion lost (Fig. 664).

Female. Similar to male except head black. Female genitalia with spermathecal capsule short, slender, narrowed at middle, apex of cornu narrowly rounded.

Variation. Length 1.4 to 1.7 mm, width 1.3 to 1.4 mm.

Type material. Holotype male; PANAMA: CANAL ZONE: 100m, 5.0 mi. NW Gamboa, 09°10'00" N, 079° 45'00" W, 23–24Oct1975, canopy fogging experiment in *Luehea seemannii,* Pyrethrin fog, Sample 3X 23 X 1975. (USNM). Paratypes; 2, same data as holotype except Sample 1–3, 12 July 1976, Montgomery & Lubin coll. (USNM).

Remarks. This species is distinguished by elytral color pattern and male genitalia.

62. *Prodilis maggie* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 2.3 mm, width 1.8 mm; body oval, elytron with side rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely shiny. Color black; head black with yellow macula on each side medially adjacent to eye, apex narrowly reddish yellow (Fig. 667); pronotum black with anterolateral angles reddish brown; elytron with 2 large, reddish yellow maculae, macula on anterior 1/3 irregularly rounded, median, extended from humeral callus to inner 1/4 of elytron, macula on apical declivity irregularly rounded, median (Fig. 665); antenna yellow; mouthparts yellow except maxilla dark brown; epipleuron dark brown, nearly black; legs dark brown except base of femur reddish yellow; venter reddish brown; abdomen yellowish brown. Head punctures small, separated by a diameter or less; pronotal punctures about as large as on head, separated by a diameter or less; elytral punctures slightly larger than on pronotum, separated by less than twice a diameter; prosternal punctures large, sparse; mesosternal punctures smaller than on prosternum, separated by less than a diameter; metasternal punctures slightly smaller than on mesosternum, separated by a diameter or less anteriorly and laterally, slightly smaller and more widely spaced medially; abdomen with punctures on ventrites 1–3 large, separated by a diameter or less, punctures on remaining ventrites smaller, separated by about a diameter. Head with frons slightly widened from vertex to clypeus, sides parallel, slightly wider than eye measured at vertex; eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere long, slightly widened from base to apex. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin wide, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, narrow in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron, without feeble depressions for reception of femoral apices. Prosternum about as wide as long, same length as mesosternum, base truncate, lateral carina wide, sinuate, extended nearly to base of prosternum. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 long, rounded, extended slightly beyond midpoint of ventrite (Fig. 666). Apex of ventrite 5 arcuate. Genitalia with basal lobe short, wide basally, narrowed from base to abruptly emarginate apex, much shorter than paramere; paramere slender, weakly curved, slightly sinuate to rounded apex, without marginal serrations (Fig. 668, 669); sipho short, robust (Fig. 670).

Female. Unknown.

Variation. Unknown.

Type material. Holotype male; COLOMBIA: S. America, Fry Coll. 1905.100. (BMNH).

Remarks. *Prodilis maggie* and the preceding three species have nearly identical male genitalia, but each is distinguished by dorsal color pattern.

63. *Prodilis sonya* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 2.2 mm, width 1.5 mm; body oval, elytron with side rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely shiny. Color reddish yellow; head dark yellow except base of frons and vertex dark brown (Fig. 673); pronotum with median 1/3 irregularly brown, lateral margin of brown area sinuate; elytron with apex black, anterior margin of black area diagonal from midpoint of suture to lateral margin posterior to apical declivity (Fig. 671); antenna, epipleuron, prosternum, mesosternum yellow; mouthparts yellow except apical maxillary palpomere with apex dark brown; metasternum brownish yellow; abdomen yellow. Head punctures small, separated by a diameter or less; pronotal punctures slightly larger than on head, separated by a diameter or less; elytral punctures larger than on pronotum, separated by a diameter or less; prosternal punctures large, separated by about a diameter; mesosternal punctures as large as on prosternum, separated by a diameter or less; metasternal punctures slightly smaller than on mesosternum, separated by a diameter or less anteriorly and laterally, slightly smaller and more widely spaced medially; abdomen with punctures on ventrites 1–3 large, separated by less than twice a diameter, punctures on remaining ventrites smaller, separated by about a diameter. Head with frons narrow, not widened from vertex to clypeus, sides parallel, about as wide as eye measured at vertex; eye canthus prominent; apical maxillary palpomere long, slightly widened from base to apex. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin narrow, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, narrow in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron, without feeble depressions for reception of femoral apices. Prosternum about as wide as long, same length as mesosternum, base weakly arcuate, lateral carina slender, extended nearly to base of prosternum. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 short, rounded, extended to midpoint of ventrite (Fig. 672) Apex of ventrite 5 arcuate. Genitalia with basal lobe short, triangular, wide basally, narrowed from base to emarginate apex, much shorter than paramere; paramere slender, strongly curved in basal ½, apical 1/4 enlarged, apex rounded, without marginal serrations (Fig. 674, 675); sipho lost.

Female. Unknown.

Variation. Unknown.

Type material. Holotype male; VENEZUELA: Bolivar, 135km S El Dorado, 20.VII–7.VIII.86, B.Gill FIT 140m. (CMNC).

Remarks. *Prodilis sonya* has a distinctive color pattern. The male genital paramere is also distinguished from those of a similar type by being rather sharply curved, or bent, in basal ½.

64. *Prodilis cribrata* (Gorham)

Neaporia cribrata Gorham 1897: 219.
Prodilis cribrata: Korschefsky 1931: 109; Blackwelder 1945: 444.

Description. Female holotype. Length 1.8 mm, width 1.7 mm; body rounded, widest at middle of elytra, elytron with side rounded, wider than pronotal base. Dorsal surface entirely shiny. Color blue (Fig. 676); head black; pronotum black (Fig. 677); antenna, mouthparts, legs yellow. Head punctures small, separated by less than a diameter; pronotal punctures larger than on head, separated by less than

a diameter; elytral punctures larger than on pronotum, separated by less than a diameter; prosternal, mesosternal punctures large, separated by less than a diameter; metasternal punctures as large as on mesosternum anteriorly and laterally, separated by a diameter or less anteriorly and laterally, slightly smaller and more widely spaced medially; abdomen with punctures on ventrites 1–2 large, separated by a diameter or less, punctures on remaining ventrites smaller, separated by about a diameter. Head with frons not widened from vertex to clypeus, about as wide as eye measured at vertex; eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere long, widened from base to apex. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin wide, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron weakly descending externally, wide, as wide as pronotal hypomeron, with feeble depressions for reception of femoral apices. Prosternum longer than wide, longer than mesosternum, base slightly arcuate, lateral carina extended to apex of coxa. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 long, rounded, extended to midpoint of ventrite. Genitalia not examined.

Male. Unknown.

Variation. Unknown.

Type locality. MEXICO: Teapa, Tabasco.

Type depository. BMNH.

Geographical distribution. Type locality.

Specimens examined. 1. Holotype.

Remarks. *Prodilis cribrata* is known only from the female holotype. It is a distinctive species because of the intensely blue elytron, dense dorsal punctures separated by less than a diameter throughout, and a very rounded body form. The holotype is labeled "Teapa, Tabasco. Feb. H.H.S/*Neaporia cribrata* Gorham(handwritten)/Sp. figured./B.C.A., Col., VII/TYPE(orange bordered disc/HOLOTYPE *Neaporia cribrata* Gorham, det. R.G. Booth."

65. *Prodilis unipunctata* (Gorham)

Neaporia unipunctata Gorham 1897: 221.
Prodilis unipunctata: Korschefsky 1931: 110; Blackwelder 1945: 444.

Description. Female holotype. Length 1.6 mm, width 1.3 mm; body rounded, widest at middle of elytra, elytron with side rounded, wider than pronotal base. Dorsal surface entirely shiny. Color black; head black (Fig. 680); elytron bluish black with large, reddish yellow macula at middle (Fig. 678); antenna yellow; mouthparts brownish yellow; mesosternum, legs reddish yellow. Head punctures small, separated by about a diameter; pronotal punctures as large as on head, separated by less than twice a diameter; elytral punctures larger than on pronotum, separated by less than twice a diameter; prosternum with large, sparse punctures, mesosternal punctures large, separated by less than a diameter; metasternal punctures as large as on mesosternum anteriorly and laterally, separated by a diameter or less anteriorly and laterally, slightly smaller and more widely spaced medially; abdomen with punctures on ventrites 1–3 large, separated by less than twice a diameter, punctures on remaining ventrites smaller, separated by about a diameter. Head with frons slightly widened from vertex to clypeus, sides nearly parallel, 1.4 times width of eye measured at vertex; eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere long, slender, nearly parallel sided. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin narrow, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, narrow, as wide as pronotal hypomeron, without feeble depressions for reception of femoral apices. Prosternum longer than wide, slightly longer than mesosternum, base slightly arcuate, lateral carina extended to base of prosternal coxa. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 short, slightly angulate, extended to midpoint of ventrite (Fig. 679). Genitalia with spermathecal capsule elongate, slender, ramus weakly enlarged, apex of cornu rounded (Fig. 681).

Male. Unknown.

Variation. Unknown.

Type locality. PANAMA: V. de Chiriqui, 25–4000 ft.

Type depository. BMNH.

Geographical distribution. Type locality.

Specimens examined. 1. Holotype.

Remarks. *Prodilis unipunctata* is known only from the female holotype. It is distinguished by elytron with unique color pattern, a rounded body form, and head with comparatively widely spaced punctures. The holotype is labeled "V, de Chiriqui, 25–4000 ft., Champion./*Neaporia unipunctata* Gorh (handwritten)/ sp. figured/Type (orange bordered disc)/B.C.A.,Col.,VII." This specimen is considered to be a holotype based on Gorham's (1897) original description.

66. *Prodilis pubescens* (Gorham)

Neaporia pubescens Gorham 1897: 221.
Prodilis pubescens: Korschefsky 1931: 110; Blackwelder 1945: 444.

Description. Female holotype. Length 2.4 mm, width 1.7 mm; body oval, widest at middle of elytra, elytron with side weakly rounded, wider than pronotal base, straight in the middle. Dorsal surface shiny except elytron with trace of microsculpture. Color brown; head reddish brown (Fig. 684); pronotum reddish brown becoming slightly paler in lateral 1/3; elytron with 3 pale, reddish yellow maculae, anterolateral angle with short narrow macula anterior to humeral callus, not visible in image, large, oval, diagonal macula present on anterior ½, apical macula on 1/3 of elytron reddish yellow (Fig. 682); antenna yellow; mouthparts brownish yellow except terminal maxillary palpomere brown; mesosternum, hypomeron, legs reddish yellow; prosternum reddish brown; ventral surface brown tinged with red. Head punctures large, separated by less than a diameter; pronotal punctures smaller than on head, separated by a diameter or less; elytral punctures larger than on pronotum, separated by a diameter or less; prosternum, mesosternum with large punctures separated by less than a diameter; metasternal punctures as large as on mesosternum anteriorly and laterally, separated by a diameter or less anteriorly and laterally, small and sparse medially; abdomen with punctures on ventrites 1–3 small, widely separated, punctures on remaining ventrites slightly smaller, separated by about a diameter. Head with frons slightly widened from vertex to clypeus, 1.5 times width of eye measured at vertex; eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere short, wide, enlarged from base to apex. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin narrow, equal in width from base to apex, diagonal depression present at lateral 1/3 closely resembling that of *Neaporia* species. Epipleuron flat, wide, as wide as pronotal hypomeron, without feeble depressions for reception of femoral apices. Prosternum slightly wider than long, longer than mesosternum, base arcuate, lateral carina extended nearly to base of prosternum coxa. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 long, abruptly angulate, extended 3/4 distance to apex of ventrite (Fig. 683). Genitalia with spermathecal capsule short, ramus enlarged, apex of cornu rounded (Fig. 685).

Male. Unknown.

Variation. Unknown.

Type locality. PANAMA: V. de Chiriqui, 2–3000 ft.

Type depository. BMNH.

Geographical distribution. Type locality.

Specimens examined. 1. Holotype.

Remarks. *Prodilis pubescens* is unique within *Prodilis* by having the diagonal pronotal depression as in *Neaporia*. It is also distinguished by an elytron with a unique color pattern. The holotype is labeled "V, de Chiriqui, 2–3000 ft., Champion./*Neaporia pubescens* (handwritten)/ sp. figured/Holotype (orange bordered disc)/B.C.A.,Col.,VII./Holotype *Neaporia pubescens* Gorh. det. R,G, Booth 2015."

67. *Prodilis guatemalana* (Gorham)

Neaporia guatemalana Gorham 1897: 222.
Prodilis guatemalana: Korschefsky 1931: 109: Blackwelder 1945: 444.

Description. Female. Length 1.9 mm, width 1.3 mm; body elongate oval, elytron with side slightly curved, wider than pronotal base, widest before middle of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely shiny. Color black (Fig. 686); head black with reddish yellow clypeus (Fig. 687); pronotum and elytra black with lateral border narrowly reddish yellow; antenna yellow; mouthparts yellow; legs yellow; abdomen with basal ventrite black, ventrites 2–4 dark brown medially bordered with yellow, ventrite 5 entirely reddish yellow. Head punctures small, separated by less than a diameter, nearly contiguous; pronotal punctures larger than on head, separated by a diameter or less, often nearly contiguous; elytral punctures as large as on pronotum, separated by a diameter of less, often nearly contiguous; prosternal, mesosternal punctures large, separated by less than a diameter, nearly contiguous; metasternum with large punctures along anterior and lateral borders, punctures on remaining surface small, sparse; punctures on abdominal ventrites 1–3 large, separated by a diameter or less, punctures on remaining ventrites small, separated by about a diameter. Head pubescent, frons slightly widened from vertex to clypeus, nearly twice as wide as eye measured at vertex; eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere long, narrowed to apex in apical ½. Pronotum widest slightly anterior to middle, reflexed lateral margin wide, widened from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, wide in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron. Prosternum slightly longer than wide, longer than mesosternum, lateral carina extended to base of prosternum; apical margin arcuate. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 short, narrowly rounded, extended slightly beyond midpoint of ventrite. Apex of ventrite 5 arcuate medially.

Male. Unknown.

Variation. Length to 1.9 to 2.0 mm, width 1.2 to 1.4 mm. Body surface varies from black to dark brown.

Type locality. GUATEMALA: S. Geronimo (Lectotype here designated).

Type depository. BMNH.

Geographical distribution. Guatemala.

Specimens examined. 2. Lectotype labeled "S. Geronomo, Champion/*Neaporia guatemalana* Gorh. (handwritten)/Type (orange bordered disc)/B.C.A., Col, VII./LECTOTYPE *Neaporia guatemelana* Gorham Gordon 1970); Paralectotype labeled "Capetillo, Guatemala, G. C. Champion/B.C.A.. Col, VII. *Neaporia guatemalana* Gorh/Syntype (blue bordered disc)."

Remarks. *Prodilis guatemelana* is distinguished from other *Prodilis* species by dorsal surface densely punctured, punctures contiguous or at least partly so throughout, an elongate oval body, and uniformly dark surface. In addition to the type specimens, one other female specimen in the BMNH is placed with them but not considered the same species.

68. *Prodilis dubitalis* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Holotype female. Length 1.7 mm, width 1.3 mm; body elongate, somewhat oval, elytron with side slightly rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest before middle of elytra. Dorsal surface shiny, without trace of microsculpture. Color black; elytron with small, nearly round macula medially in lateral ½ (Fig. 688); head black (Fig. 689); antenna, mouthparts dark reddish brown; epipleuron, legs, ventral surface pale reddish brown. Head punctures large, separated by a diameter or less; pronotal punctures smaller than on head, separated by 1 to 2 times a diameter; elytral punctures larger than on pronotum, separated by less than twice a diameter; prosternal punctures small, nearly absent; mesosternal punctures large, widely separated; metasternal punctures nearly absent except lateral 1/4 with punctures as large as on mesosternum, separated by less than a diameter; abdomen with punctures on ventrites 1–3 as large as on metasternum, separated by a diameter or less, punctures on remaining ventrites smaller, separated by about a diameter. Head with frons wide, parallel sided, more than twice as wide as eye measured at vertex; eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere short, widened from base to apex. Pronotum rectangular, parallel sided, reflexed lateral margin narrow, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, narrow in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron, without feeble depressions for reception of femoral apices. Prosternum strongly protuberant, longer than wide, longer than mesosternum, base arcuate, lateral carina slender, extended nearly to base of prosternum. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 short, arcuate, extended nearly to middle of ventrite. Genitalia not dissected.

Male. Unknown.

Variation. Unknown.

Type material. Holotype male; PERU: Dpt. Cuzco, Prov. Quispicanchis, Quiincemil, 6–II–1976, Robert Gordon. (USNM).

Remarks. Only a female was available for examination, leaving male characters unknown. Distinctive characters are the large, prominent prosternal process, strongly explanate and anteriorly extended anterolateral pronotal angle, and widely separated eyes. This species is quite distinctive, bearing little resemblance to other species of Cephaloscymnini. The prominent prosternal process is particularly unique, providing an excellent recognition character.

Etymology. Specific name is from the Latin *dubitatio*, meaning generic placement doubtful.

69. *Prodilis pecki* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 2.3 mm, width 1.95 mm; body nearly orbicular (Fig. 690), elytron with side strongly rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely shiny. Color black; head with slightly more than apical ½ yellow, macula composed of 3 united vitta, base of macula slightly emarginate (Fig. 692); antenna yellow; mouthparts yellowish brown; pronotum with bluish tint, lateral margin narrowly reddish yellow; elytra with lateral margin narrowly reddish yellow; epipleuron reddish yellow; proleg and mesoleg brownish yellow. Head punctures small, separated by less than 1.5 times a diameter; pronotal punctures about as large as on head, separated by 1 to 4 times a diameter; elytral punctures slightly larger than on pronotum, separated by 1 to 3 times a diameter; prosternal punctures small, sparse, nearly invisible, widely separated; mesosternal punctures large, separated by less than a diameter; metasternal punctures nearly as large as on mesosternum, evenly spaced by less than a diameter; abdomen with punctures on ventrites 1–3 slightly smaller than on metasternum, separated by a diameter or less, punctures on remaining ventrites smaller, separated by about a diameter. Head with frons not densely pubescent, weakly widened from vertex to clypeus, slightly wider than eye measured at vertex; eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere long, narrowed in apical 1/3. Pronotum widest at anterior 1/3, not seen in image, not deeply excavated for reception of head, reflexed lateral margin widened from base to apex with deep, diagonal groove from lateral 1/3 toward apex of eye; prothoracic hypomeron with fossa. Epipleuron flat, wide in basal ½, as wide as

pronotal hypomeron, with wide, feeble depressions for reception of femoral apices. Prosternum longer than wide, longer than mesosternum, base arcuate, anterior margin strongly projected to conceal mouthparts, lateral carina slender, extended anterior to procoxa. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 long, arcuate, extended nearly to apex of ventrite (Fig. 691). Apex of ventrite 5 arcuate. Genitalia with basal lobe slightly longer than paramere, sides parallel in basal 2/3, slightly tapered to emarginate apex in apical 1/3; paramere wide in basal ½, abruptly narrowed to rounded apex in apical ½, without marginal serrations (Fig. 693, 694); sipho robust (apical ½ more slender, figured as still in phallobase) (Fig. 693, 695).

Female. Unknown.

Variation. Unknown.

Type material. Holotype male; VENEZUELA: Guarica, Guatopo NP, Rio Orituco, 24km N Altagracia, 13.VI.1987, 300m. S. J&. Peck, forest beating, 87–25. (USNM).

Remarks. Comparatively large size, polished dorsal surface, and male head with anterior yellow macula composed of 3 united vittae, base of macula slightly emarginate, distinguish this species from other black species of *Prodilis*.

70. *Prodilis araguaensis* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 2.4 mm, width 2.0 mm; body nearly orbicular (Fig. 696), elytron with side strongly rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely shiny. Color black; head with yellow macula next to eye posterior to clypeus, macula widest behind clypeus tapered to rounded apex a middle of eye (Fig. 697); antenna, mouthparts dark brown with trace of yellow; lateral 1/4 of abdominal ventrites and apical 1/3 of ventrite 5 dark reddish brown.. Head punctures small, separated by less than 1.5 times a diameter; pronotal punctures about as large as on head, separated by less than 3 times a diameter; elytral punctures larger than on pronotum, separated by 2 to 4 times a diameter; prosternal punctures coarse, separated by less than a diameter; mesosternal punctures larger than on prosternum, separated by less than a diameter; metasternal punctures larger than on metasternum, evenly spaced by less than a diameter; abdomen with punctures on ventrites 1–3 smaller than on metasternum, separated by less than twice a diameter, punctures on remaining ventrites smaller, separated by about a diameter. Head with frons not densely pubescent, strongly widened from vertex to clypeus, eye 1.4 times wider than frons measured at vertex; eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere long, narrowed in apical 1/3. Pronotum widest at middle, deeply excavated for reception of head, reflexed lateral margin narrow, equal in width from base to apex; hypomeron deeply excavated. Epipleuron flat, wide in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron, with wide, feeble depressions for reception of femoral apices. Prosternum longer than wide, longer than mesosternum, base arcuate, lateral carina robust, extended anterior to procoxa. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 short, arcuate, extended to middle of ventrite. Apex of ventrite 5 arcuate. Genitalia with basal lobe short, about ½ as long as paramere, narrowed from base to weakly emarginate apex; paramere slender, straight, apex rounded, without marginal serrations (Fig. 698, 699); sipho robust, apical 1/8 filamentous (Fig. 700).

Female. Unknown.

Variation. Length 2.3 to 2.4 mm. Male paratype with slight violet tint to black surface.

Type material. Holotype male; VENEZUELA: Aragua, Rancho Grande, 9 May 1973, 110m. Ginter Ekis. (CMNH). Paratype; 1, VENEZ: Aragua, Colonia Tovar, 5.VII.13.VII.86, B. Gill 2000 m, Flight intercept. (USNM).

Remarks. This mostly black, immaculate species is characterized by male head with 2 yellow maculae, nearly all dark antenna and mouthparts, and form of the male genitalia.

71. *Prodilis bartletti* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 2.2 mm, width 1.6 mm; body elongate oval, elytron with side rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely shiny. Color black; head black (Fig. 703); elytron with large, irregularly oval reddish yellow macula located medially in anterior ½, macula extended from posterior to humeral callus to apical declivity, narrow at apex becoming widest at declivity (Fig. 701); antenna, mouthparts yellow; abdomen dark brown. Head punctures small, separated by less than a diameter; pronotal punctures larger than on head, separated by a diameter or less; elytral punctures larger than on pronotum, separated by a diameter or less; prosternal, mesosternal punctures coarse, separated by about a diameter; metasternal punctures as large as on mesosternum, separated by less than a diameter anteriorly and laterally, smaller and more sparse medially; abdomen with punctures on ventrites 1–3 smaller than on metasternum, separated by a diameter or less, punctures on remaining ventrites smaller, separated by about a diameter. Head with frons densely pubescent, parallel sided from vertex to clypeus, eye slightly wider than frons measured at vertex; eye canthus short; apical maxillary palpomere short, widened from base to apex. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin narrow, equal in width from base to apex; hypomeron deeply excavated. Epipleuron flat, wide in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron, without depressions for reception of femoral apices. Pronotal hypomeron excavated . Prosternum longer than wide, longer than mesosternum, base arcuate, lateral carina slender, extended anterior to procoxa. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 short, arcuate, extended to middle of ventrite (Fig. 702). Apex of ventrite 5 arcuate. Genitalia with phallobase long, slender, longer than paramere, side sinuate to bluntly rounded apex; paramere slender, straight, apex rounded, without marginal serrations (Fig. 704, 705); sipho slender, long, apical ½ filamentous (Fig. 706).

Female. Unknown.

Variation. Unknown.

Type material. Holotype male; Trinidad, PofSpain, K. A. Bartlett, Pr 2239 I.1'39 ib *Aserolecanium* spp. (USNM).

Remarks. This is another species difficult to assign to a genus, but is tentatively placed in *Prodilis* with other species with an excavated pronotal hypomeron. It is distinguished by dorsal color pattern and Trinidad type locality.

Etymology. This species is named for the collector of the type series.

Coccidulini

Ponaria Gordon and Hanley, new genus

Type species. *Neaporia caerulea* Gorham, by present designation.

Description. Coccidulini with body form oval. Antenna with 9 articles. Frons narrow, equal in width from vertex to clypeus, inner margins of eyes parallel, narrower than eye, frons short, apex of frons extended beyond antennal insertion by less than width of basal antennal article; frontal extension onto eye long, extended nearly completely across eye; male clypeus and frons immaculate, densely pubescent (Fig. 715); female head without dense pubescence. Pronotum long, with anterior margin moderately excavated for reception of head, weakly projected forward laterally to about apical 4/5 of eye, pronotal surface without surface groove. Epipleuron wide, flat. Male pro–, meso– and metasterna flat, not medially depressed; prosternum weakly expanded to conceal mouthparts, prosternal process with apex truncate, process narrow, short, with coarse, sparse punctures, lateral carina present on each side adjacent to procoxa; male prosternal process without modified setae. Male metasternum without pit medially

adjacent to metepisternum. Tarsal claw with slight basal angulation. Apex of male 5th venter barely perceptibly truncate. Female genitalia with long, wide infundulum; spermathecal capsule with large, round ramus, narrowed from ramus to nearly acute apex of cornu.

Remarks. *Ponaria* bears a strong, superficial resemblance to members of Cephaloscymnini with whom it is most likely to be confused. Similarities include the large, elongate eye; narrow frons densely pubescent in male; and antenna with 9 articles. Characters that remove it from Cephaloscymnini are lateral extension of frons nearly completely dividing eye; gena not expanded anterior to eye to form shelf for reception of antenna; and female genitalia with ramus of spermathecal capsule large, round, remainder of capsule slender, tapered to almost acute apex of cornu. Mimicry is possible here given the strong similarity of this genus to Cephaloscymnini genera.

We place this genus in Coccidulini, where it would belong in the formerly recognized Scymini. It is distinguished from other known Coccidulini by a combination of large, elongate eye; and narrow frons with lateral extension almost completely dividing eye.

Etymology. The genus name is an arbitrary rearrangement of several letters in *Neaporia* Gorham; gender feminine.

Key to species of *Ponaria*

1. Dorsal color bluish black; known from Panama ..... **1. *P. caerulea* (Gorham)**
— Dorsal color black or greenish black; not known from Central America **2**

2. Dorsal color black; frons about 3/4 width of eye; species known from Peru .... **2. *P. paprzyckii,* n. sp.**
— Dorsal color usually greenish black, sometimes black; frons less than ½ width of eye; species not known from Peru **3**

3. Dorsal color black; species known from Venezuela ..... **3. *P. daviesi,* n. sp**
— Dorsal color usually greenish black; species known from Brazil ..... **4. *P. hurtadoi,* n. sp**

List of *Ponaria* species (in order of text)

1. *P. caerulea* (Gorham)
2. *P. paprzyckii*, n. sp.
3. *P. daviesi*, n. sp.
4. *P. hurtadoi*, n. sp.

1. *Ponaria caerulea* (Gorham), new combination

Neaporia caerulea Gorham 1897: 219.
Prodilis caerulea: Korschefsky 1931: 109; Blackwelder 1945: 444.

Description. Female paralectotype. Length 1.7 mm, width 1.5 mm; body oval, elytron with side rounded, not wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely shiny. Color bluish black; head black; pronotum black; antenna, mouthparts, legs yellow; epipleuron dark brownish red; basal abdominal ventrite dark brown, succeeding ventrites progressively paler to yellow apical ventrite. Head punctures small, separated by a diameter or less; pronotal punctures slightly larger than on head, separated by a diameter or less; elytral punctures larger than on pronotum, separated by less than twice a diameter; prosternal punctures absent; mesosternal punctures large, separated by a diameter or less; metasternal punctures as large as mesosternal punctures basally and laterally, punctures medially as large but separated by a diameter or more; abdomen with punctures on ventrites 1–3 large, separated by 2 to 3 times a diameter, punctures on remaining ventrites smaller, separated by about a diameter. Head with frons extremely narrow, narrowed medially, about ½ width of eye measured at vertex; eye canthus

long, extended nearly across eye; apical maxillary palpomere short, widened from base to apex. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin narrow, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, wide in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron, without feeble depressions for reception of femoral apices. Prosternum longer than wide, longer than mesosternum, base broadly emarginate, lateral carina slender, angled toward middle at apex, extended to base of prosternum. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 long, rounded, extended nearly to apex of ventrite. Apex of ventrite 5 arcuate. Spermathecal capsule of genitalia with enlarged ramus, remainder of capsule slender with recurved apex of cornu; bursal cap not sclerotized, apical strut robust, apex enlarged, forked.

Male. Unknown.

Variation. None observed.

Type locality. PANAMA: Bugaba.

Type depository. BMNH (lectotype here designated).

Geographical distribution. Panama.

Specimens examined. 2. Lectotype and paralectotype.

Remarks. This is a prime example of the ease with which members of *Ponaria* may be assigned to Cephaloscymnini. This species is distinguished from other known species of *Ponaria* by the distinctly bluish black elytron and Central American type locality. The lectotype is labeled "Bugaba, Panama. Champion/*Neaporia caerulea* Gorh.(handwritten)/TYPE(orange bordered disc)/LECTOTYPE *Neaporia caerulea* Gorham, Gordon 1970." The paralectotype is labeled "Bugaba, 800–1,500 ft. Champion/*Neaporia caerulea* G.(handwritten)/B.C.A., Col., VII/SYNTYPE(blue bordered disc). These specimens are here labeled lectotype and paralectype respectively.

2. *Ponaria paprzyckii* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 1.9 mm, width 1.5 mm; body oval, elytron with side rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely shiny. Color black (Fig. 707); head black (Fig. 709); antenna yellow, mouthparts yellowish brown, legs with femur brownish yellow, tibia yellow. Head punctures small, separated by a diameter or less; pronotal punctures about as large as on head, separated by a diameter or less; elytral punctures larger than on pronotum, separated by a diameter or less; prosternal punctures small separated by about a diameter; mesosternal punctures larger than on prosternum, separated by less than a diameter; metasternal punctures larger than on mesosternum basally and laterally, separated by a diameter or less, becoming smaller, more widely spaced medially; abdomen with punctures small, sparse. Head with frons densely pubescent, narrow, narrowed medially, about 3/4 width of eye measured at vertex (Fig. 709); apical maxillary palpomere short, feebly widened from base to apex. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin narrow, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, wide in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron, without feeble depressions for reception of femoral apices. Prosternum longer than wide, longer than mesosternum, base broadly emarginate, lateral carina slender, angled toward middle at apex, extended beyond procoxa. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 long, angulate, extended 2/3 distance to apex of ventrite (Fig. 708). Apex of ventrite weakly truncate medially. Genitalia with basal lobe slightly longer than paramere, slender, laterally narrowed anterior to middle, then slightly widened, apex bluntly rounded; paramere slender, gradually widened from base to rounded apex (Fig. 710, 711); sipho long, robust, mostly straight except bent downward at apical 1/8, apical 1/8 slightly widened (Fig. 712).

Female. Similar to male except head not densely pubescent. Genitalia with spermathecal capsule spherical basally, abruptly narrowed to almost acute apex; bursal cap, long, basally and apically forked.

Variation. Length 1.9 to 2.0 mm.

Type material. Holotype male; PERU: Satipo, IX–X,1942, Paprzycki (USNM). Paratypes; 13, 1, same data as holotype, 12, same data as holotype except dates V–VI,1942, X, 1942, XI, 1942. (USNM).

Remarks. *Ponaria paprzyckii* is recognized by the relatively small dorsal punctation, completely black color, and Peruvian type locality. Genitalia, particularly of the female, are probably also distinctive among members of *Ponaria*.

Etymology. The species is named for the collector of the type series, an excellent Peruvian collector of Coccinellidae and other insects whose specimens have resulted in the naming of many new taxa.

3. *Ponaria daviesi* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male holotype. Length 1.1 mm, width 0.7 mm; body oval, elytron with side rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely shiny. Color black (Fig. 713); head black; pronotum and elytra with lateral margin narrowly reddish brown; antenna, legs dark brown, mouthparts yellowish brown; epipleuron yellow; ventral surface dark brown. Head punctures large, separated by less than a diameter; pronotal punctures smaller than on head, separated by a diameter or less; elytral punctures slightly larger than on pronotum, separated by a diameter or less; prosternal punctures absent; mesosternal punctures sparse, nearly absent; metasternal punctures absent or nearly so; abdomen with punctures small, sparse. Head with frons not densely pubescent, narrow, narrowed medially, about ½ width of eye measured at vertex (Fig. 715); apical maxillary palpomere elongate, feebly widened from base to apex. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin narrow, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, wide in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron, without feeble depressions for reception of femoral apices. Prosternum longer than wide, longer than mesosternum, base truncate, lateral carina slender, angled toward middle at apex, extended to apex of procoxa. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 long, angulate, extended nearly to apex of ventrite (Fig. 714). Apex of ventrite truncate medially. Genitalia with basal lobe longer than paramere, slender, narrowed from base to apex, apex bluntly acute; paramere slender, sides parallel to rounded apex (Fig. 716, 717); sipho lost.

Female. Similar to male. Genitalia lost.

Variation. Dorsal color sometimes greenish black.

Type material. Holotype male; N.E. BOLIVIA: Oquiriqua forest, Tierra Prometida, J. G. Davies, 63, BMNH(E) 1998–69, 31.vii.97, Tree A – Tray 3 *Xylopia sericea* Fogging. (BMNH). Paratypes 3, same data as holotype except 64, Tree 7A – Tray 4; 55, Tree 6A – Tray 5; 37, Tree 4B – Tray 2. (BMNH).

Remarks. *Ponaria daviesi* is recognized by the large, dense dorsal punctation, a mostly dark brown ventral surface, and Bolivian type locality.

Etymology. The species is named for the collector of the type series.

4. *Ponaria hurtadoi* Gordon and Hanley, new species

Description. Male. Length 1.1 mm, width 0.7 mm; body oval, elytron with side rounded, wider than pronotal base, widest at middle of elytra. Dorsal surface entirely shiny. Color black with faint greenish tint (Fig. 718); head black; pronotum and elytra with margin narrowly reddish brown; antenna yellow; mouthparts yellow except apical palpomere mostly dark brown; legs, epipleuron yellowish brown; ventral surface dark brown. Head punctures large, separated by less than a diameter; pronotal punctures about as large as on head, separated by a diameter or less; elytral punctures slightly larger than on pronotum, separated by a diameter or less; prosternal punctures absent; mesosternal punctures sparse, nearly absent; metasternal punctures absent or nearly so; abdomen with punctures on ventrites 1/3

large, widely separated, punctures on remaining ventrites small, sparse. Head with frons not densely pubescent, narrow, about ½ width of eye measured at vertex (Fig. 720); apical maxillary palpomere elongate, feebly widened from base to apex. Pronotum widest at middle, reflexed lateral margin narrow, equal in width from base to apex. Epipleuron flat, wide in basal ½, as wide as pronotal hypomeron, without feeble depressions for reception of femoral apices. Prosternum longer than wide, longer than mesosternum, base truncate, lateral carina slender, angled toward middle at apex, extended to apex of procoxa. Postcoxal line on ventrite 1 short, strongly angulate, extended almost to apex of ventrite (Fig. 719). Apex of ventrite truncate, arcuate medially. Genitalia with basal lobe longer than paramere, slender, narrowed from base to apex but sides curved, apex abruptly rounded; paramere slender, sides parallel to rounded apex (Fig.721, 722); sipho robust, straight in apical 2/3 (Fig. 723).

Female. Similar to male. Genitalia with spermathecal capsule abruptly bent at basal 1/3.

Variation. Length 1.1 to 1.2 mm. Dorsal color varies from black to black with faint greenish tint.

Type material. Holotype male; BRAZIL: Am. Reserva Ducke, 26km NE Manaus, Hurtado, J.C.G., *Eschweilera pseudodecoloratans*, 15.x.1995, Tree No. 130 Tray No. 6, BMNH(E) 2003–84. (BMNH). Paratypes 5, same data as holotype except Tray No 5; *Micropholis guyanensis*, 18.x.1995, Tree No. 98 Tray No. 2, 3, 8; *Coryphantha alta*.18.x.1995; Tree No. 104 Tray No 9. (BMNH).

Remarks. *Ponaria hurtadoi* is similar to *P. daviesi* but distinguished from that species by yellowish brown legs, male genitalia with sides rounded throughout, female spermathecal capsule abruptly bent in basal 1/3; and Brazilian type locality.

Etymology. This species is named for the collector of the type series.

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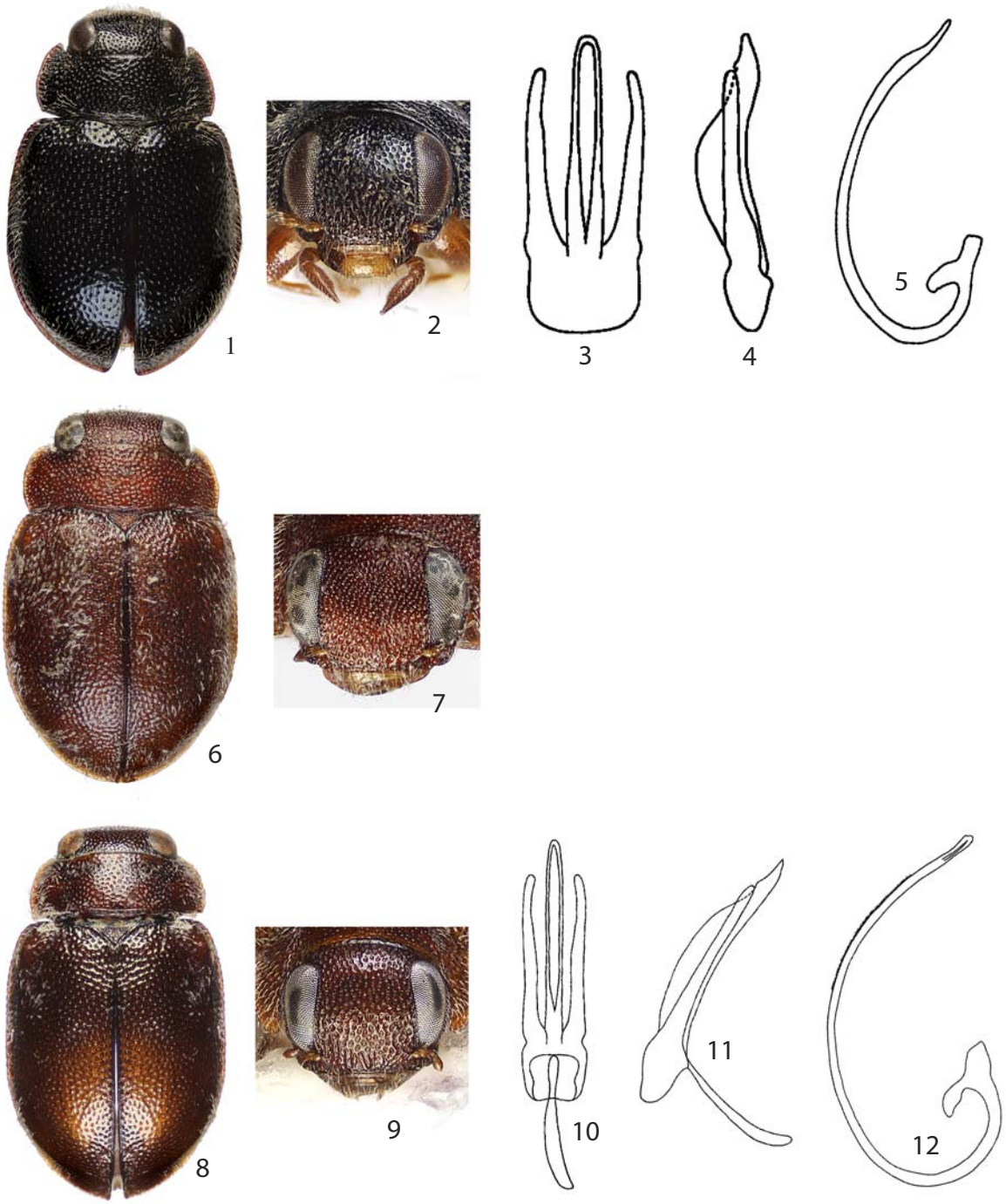

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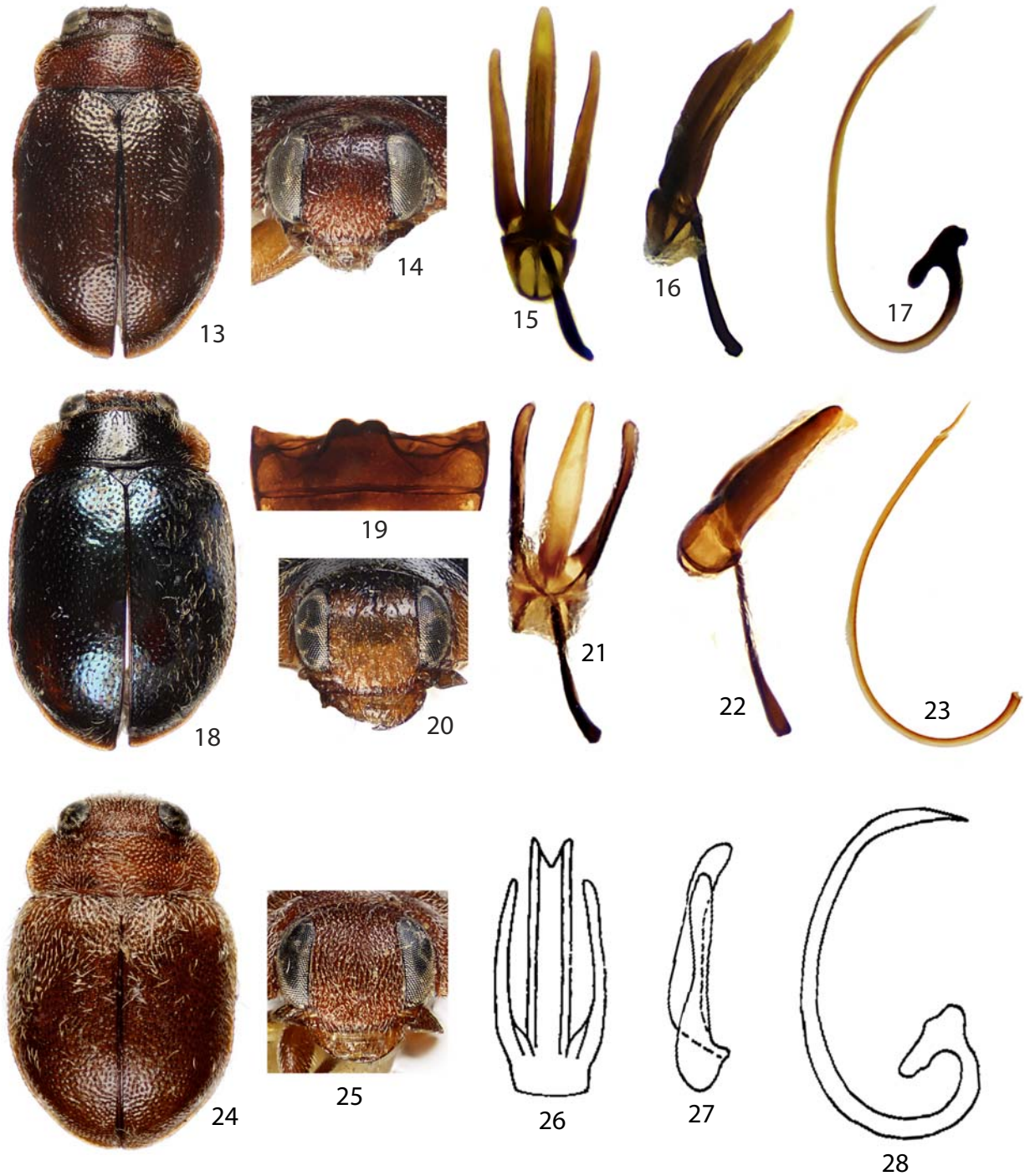

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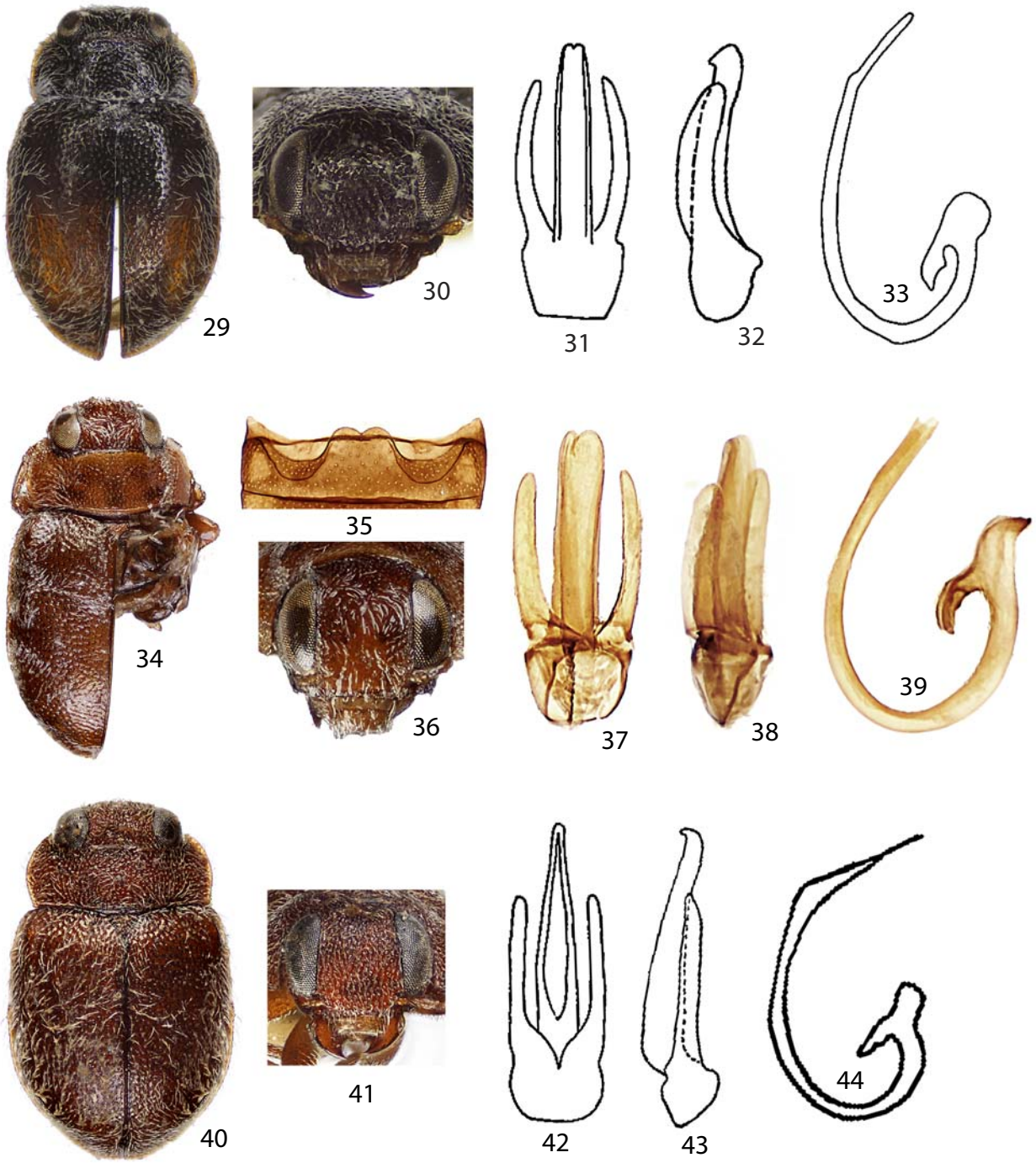

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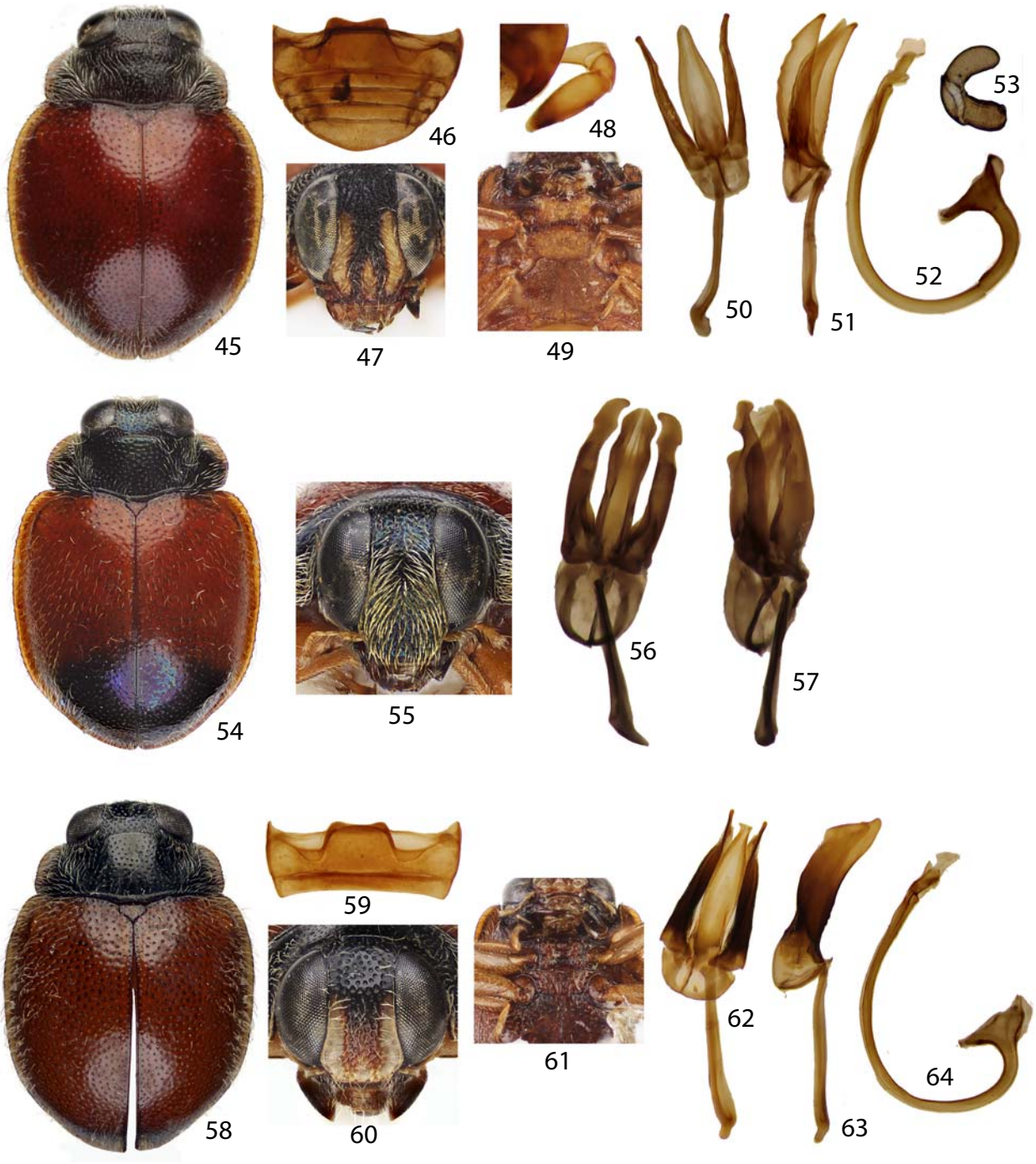

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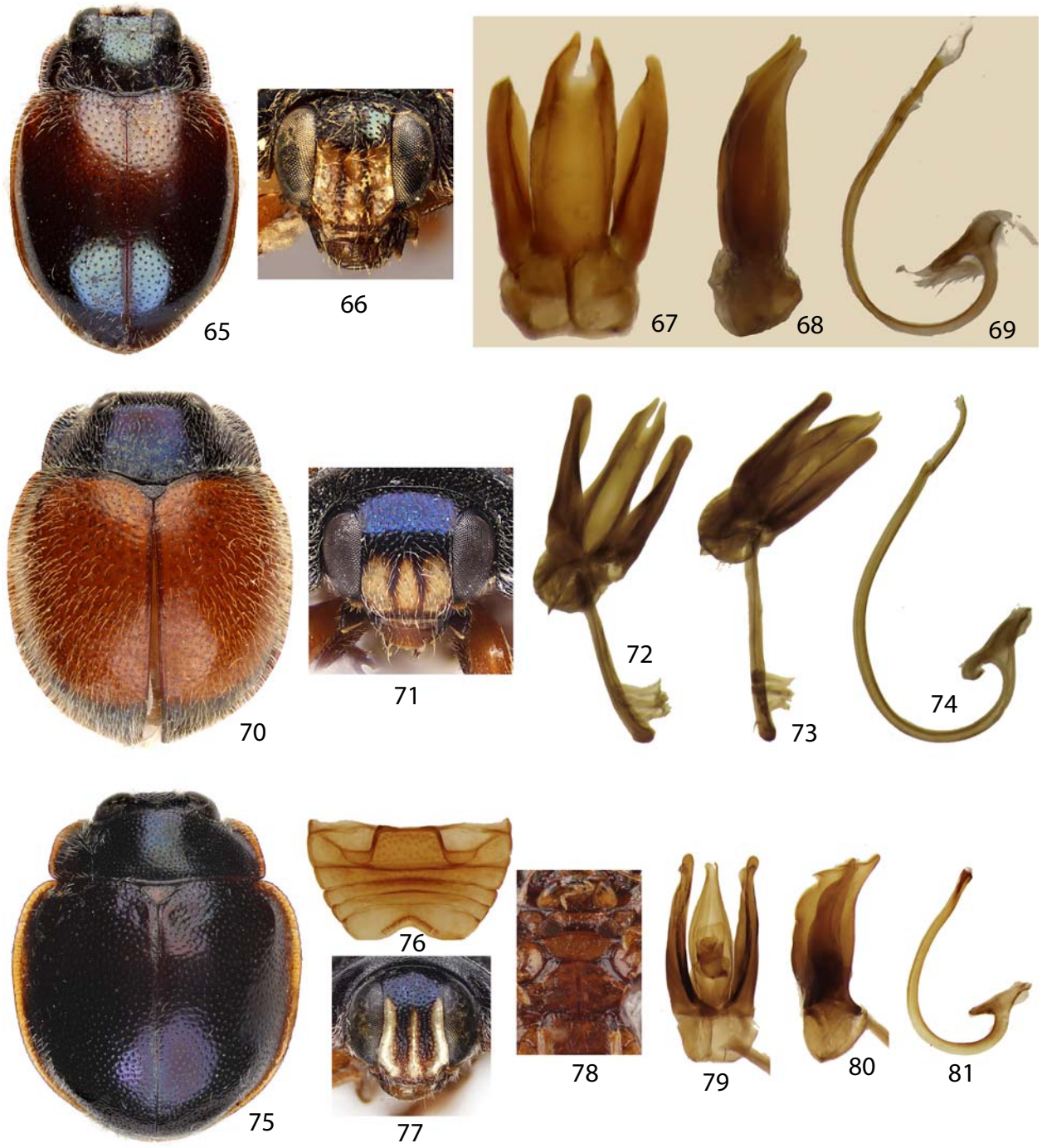

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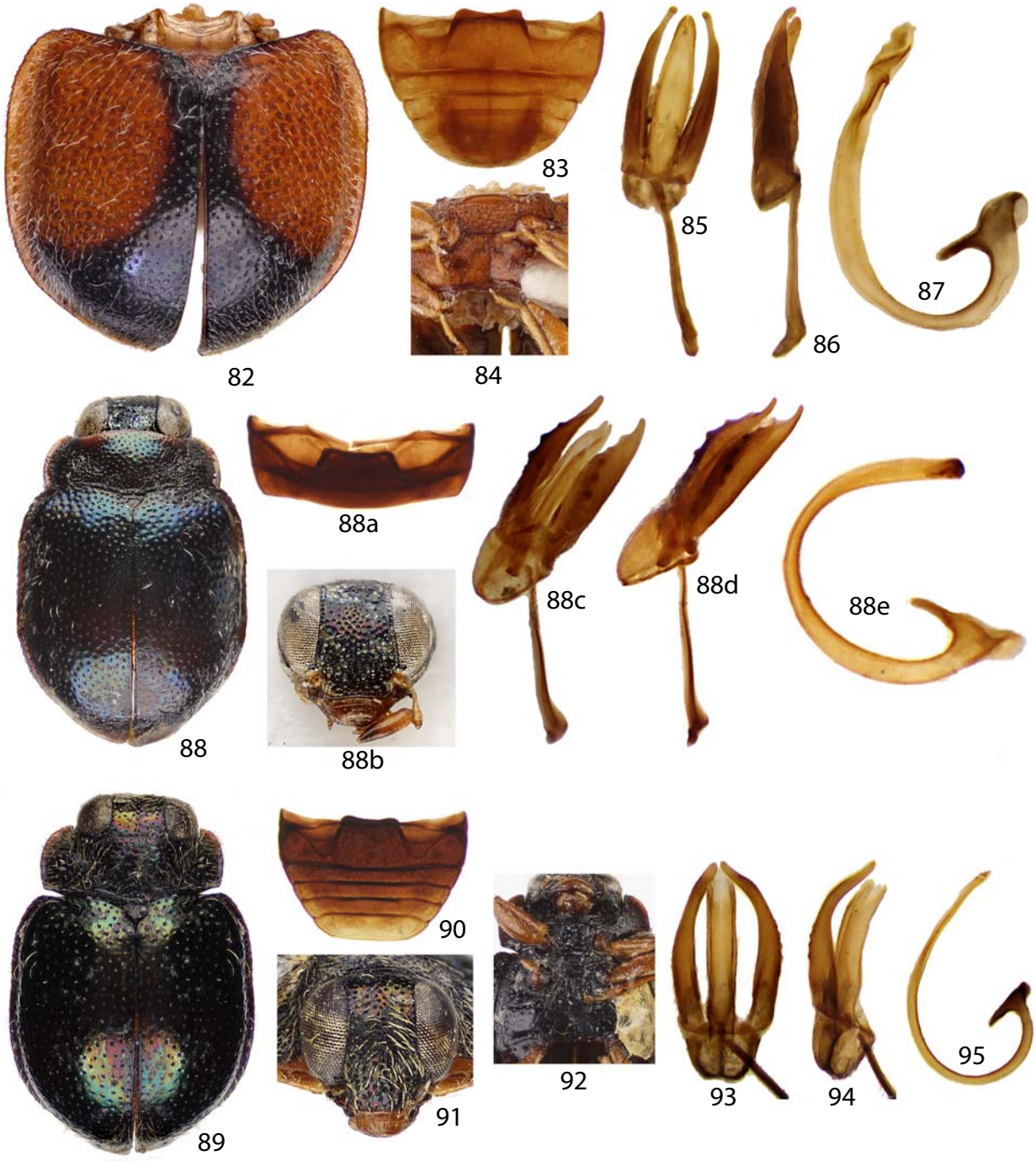

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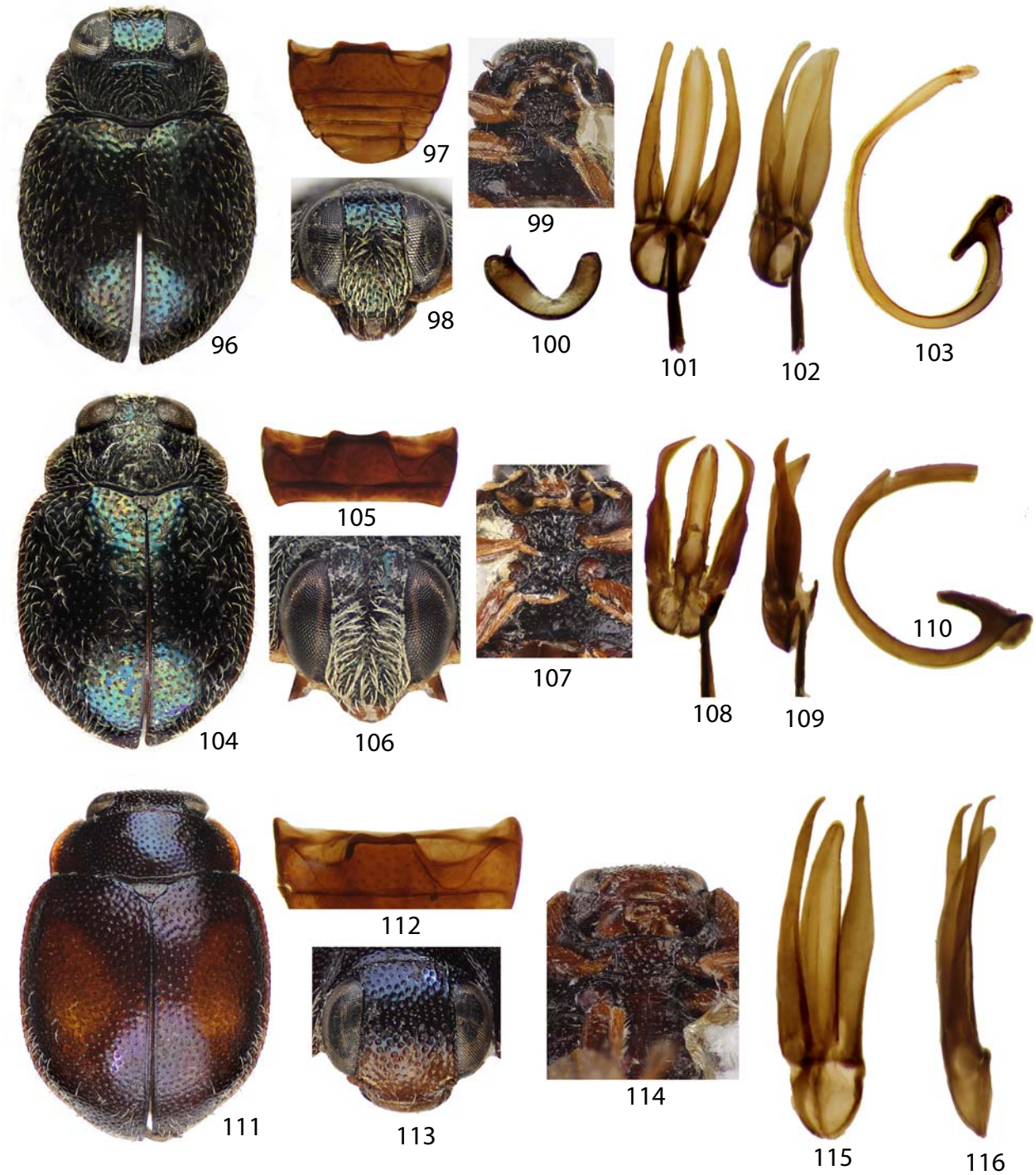

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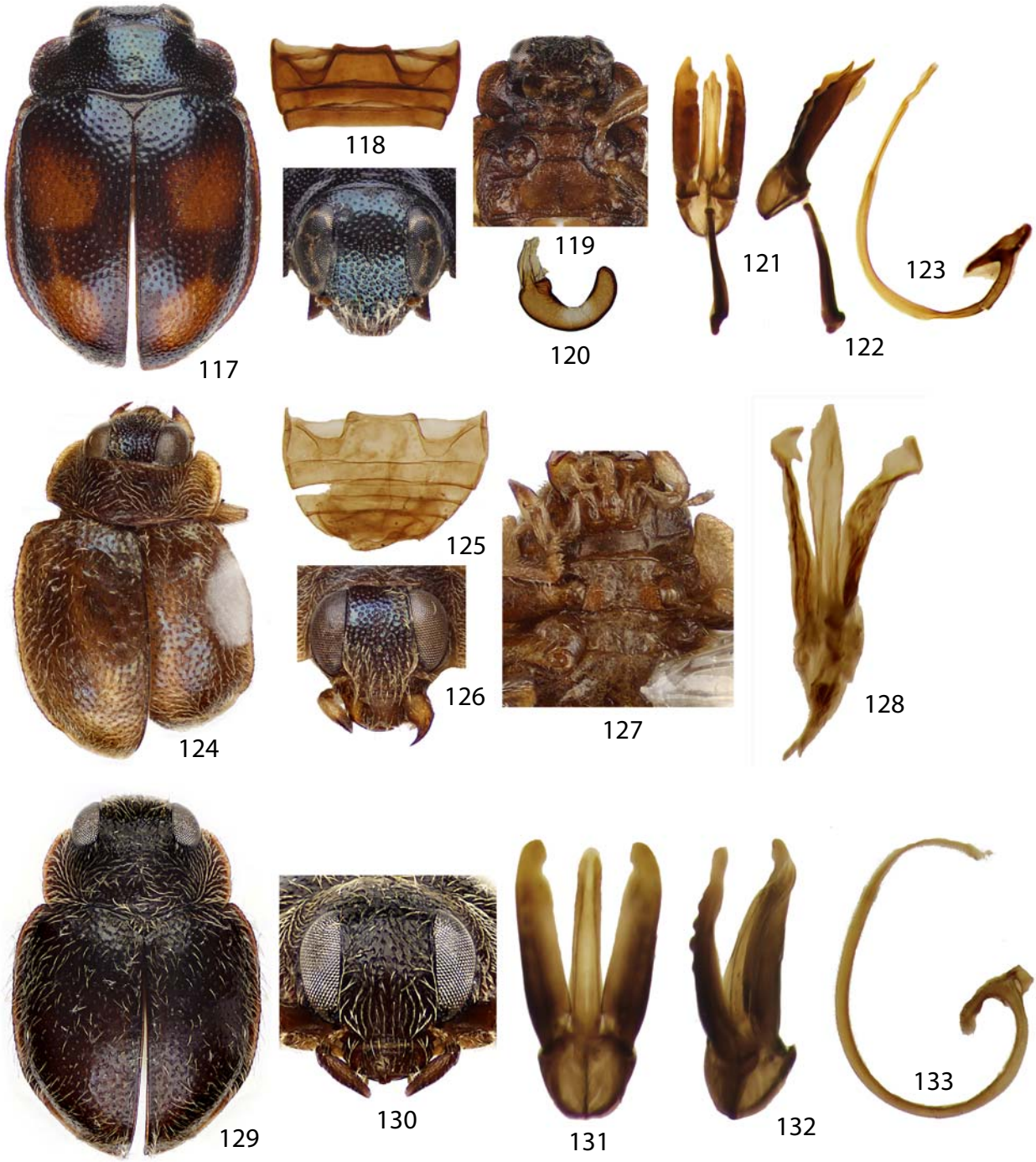

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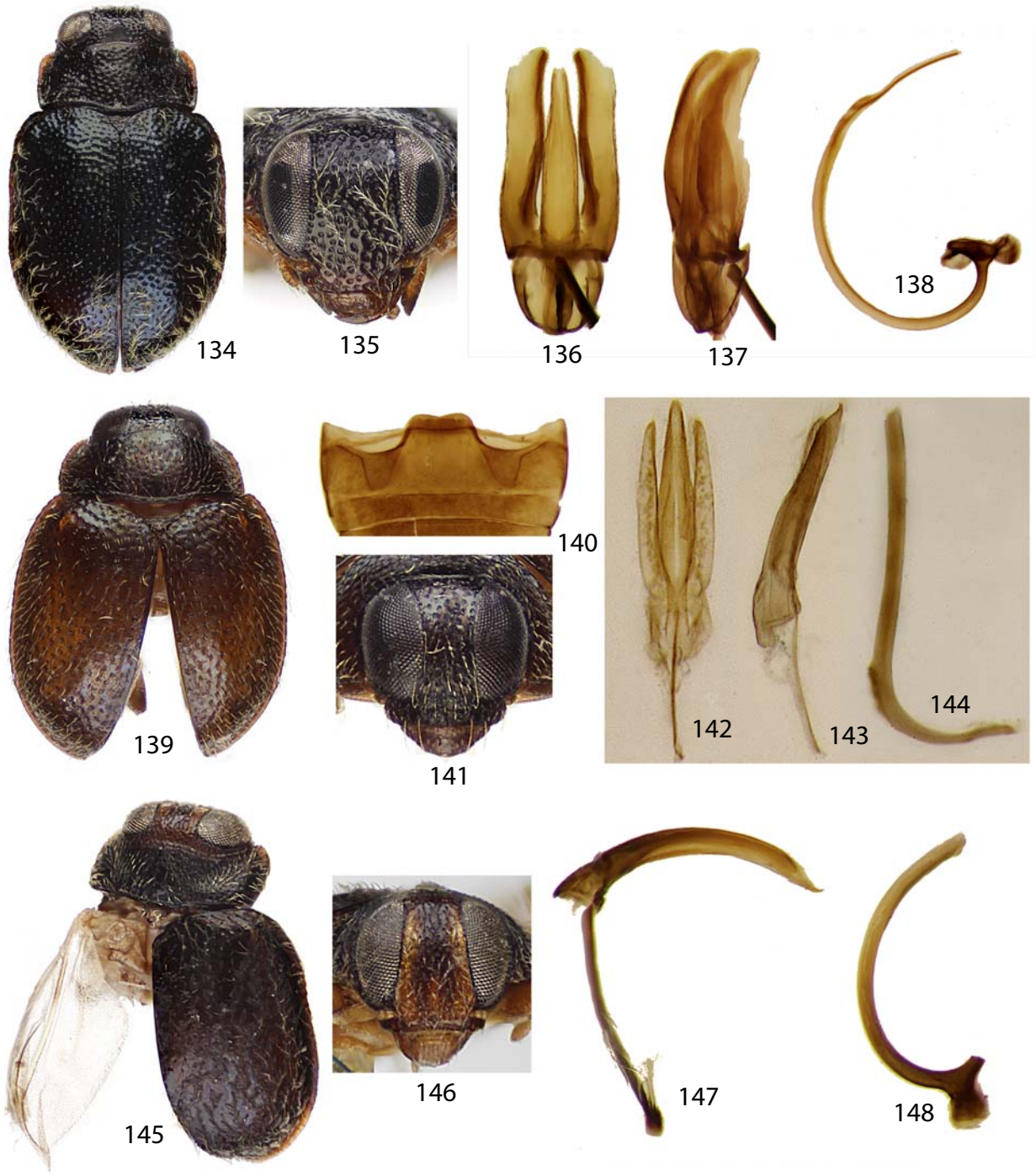

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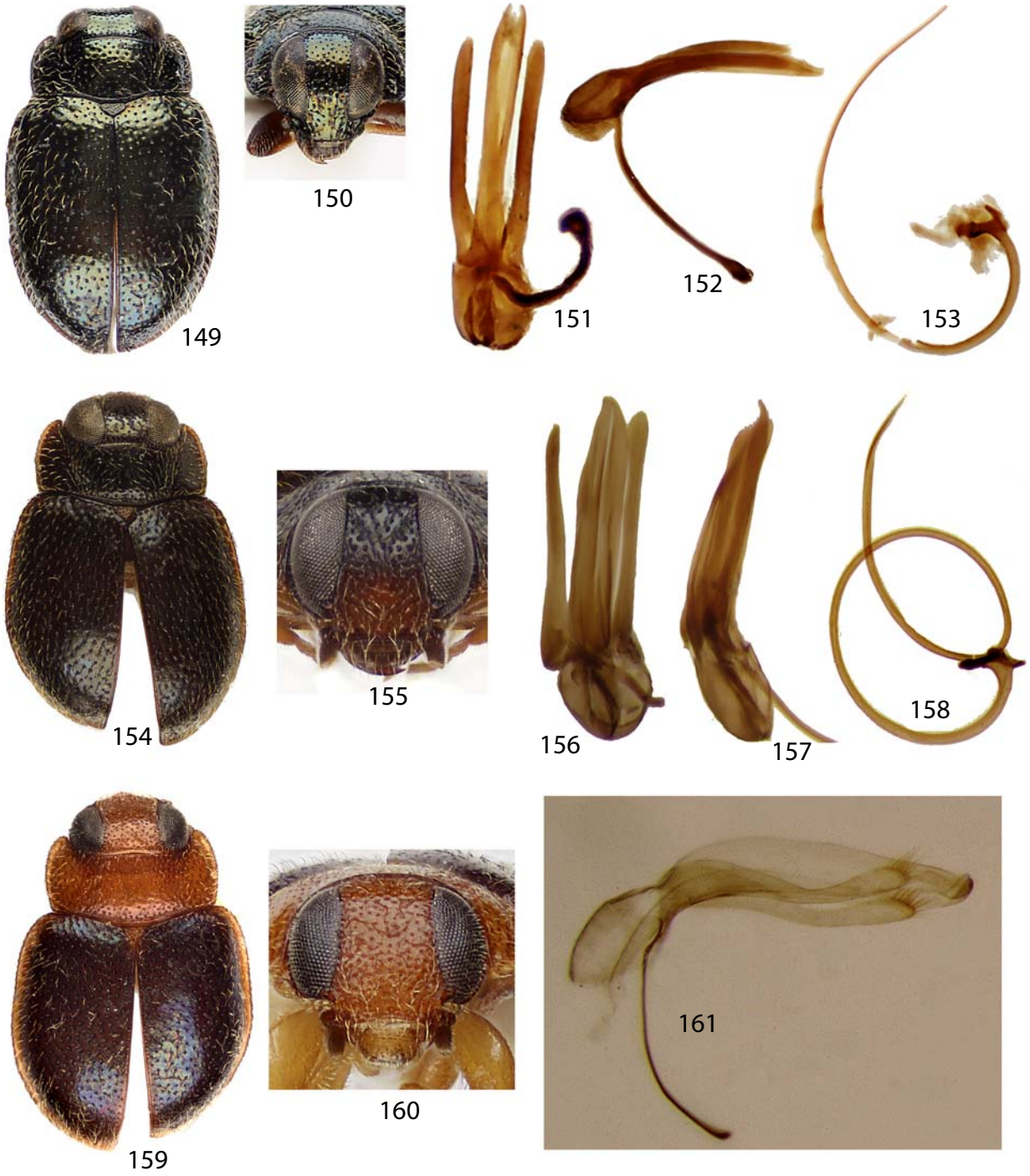
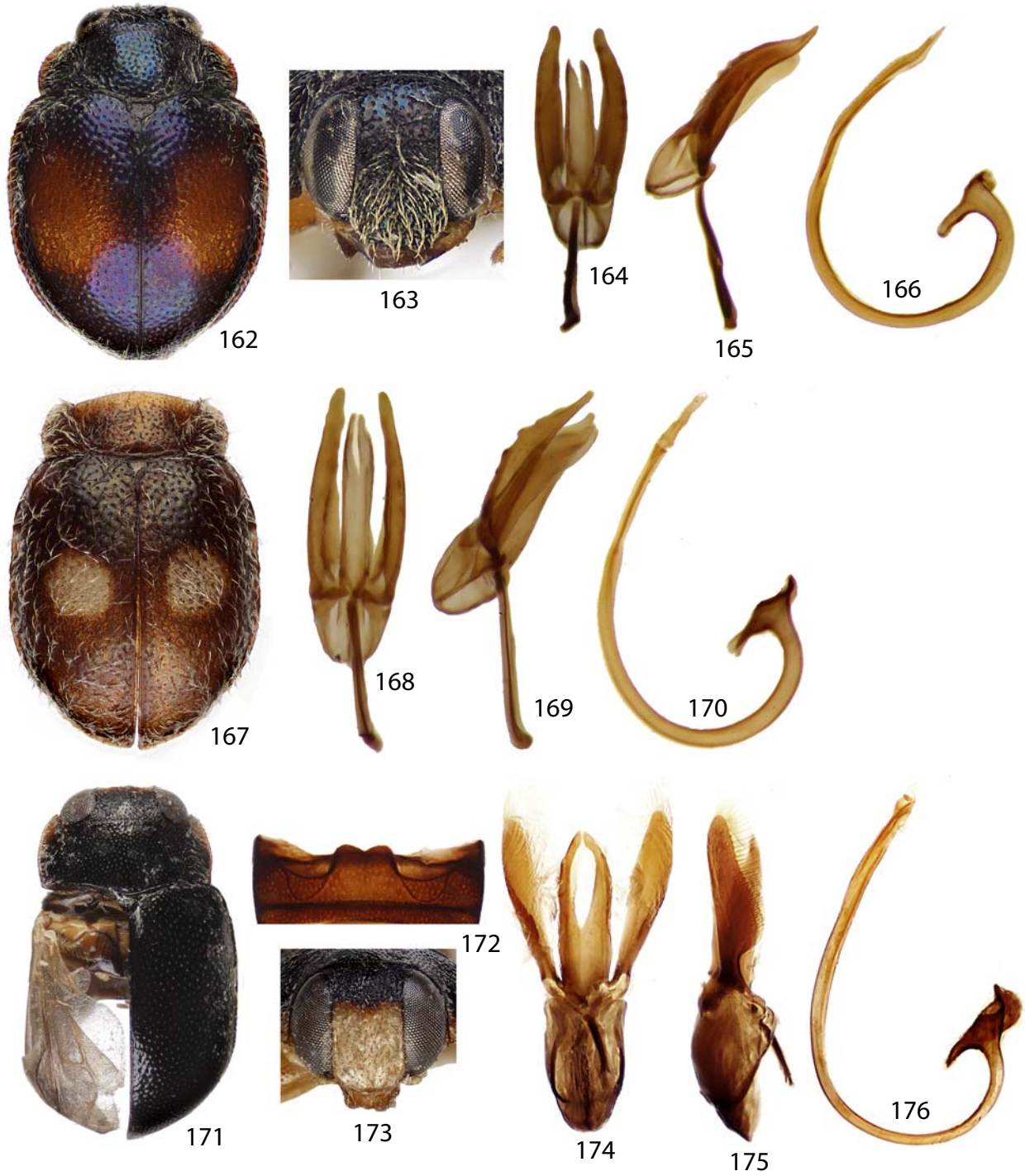
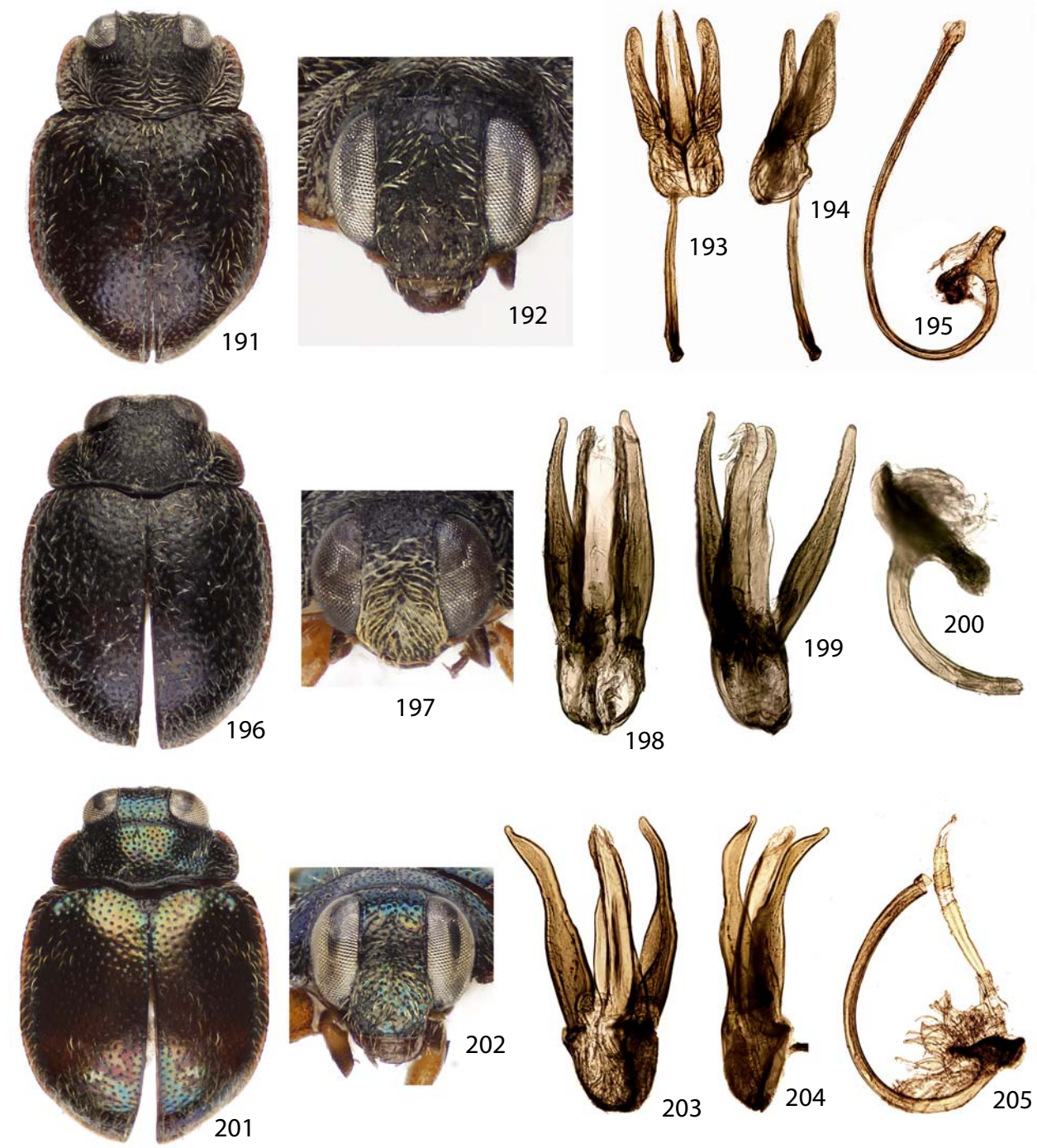


Figures 149–161. *Neaporia* spp. **149–153**) *Neaporia viridiscens* 149) Habitus. 150) Frons. 151) Phallobase ventral. 152) Phallobase lateral. 153) Sipho. **154–158**) *Neaporia cassandra* 154) Habitus. 155) Frons. 156) Phallobase ventral. 157) Phallobase lateral. 158) Sipho. **159–161**) *Neaporia leah* 159) Habitus. 160) Frons. 161) Phallobase lateral.

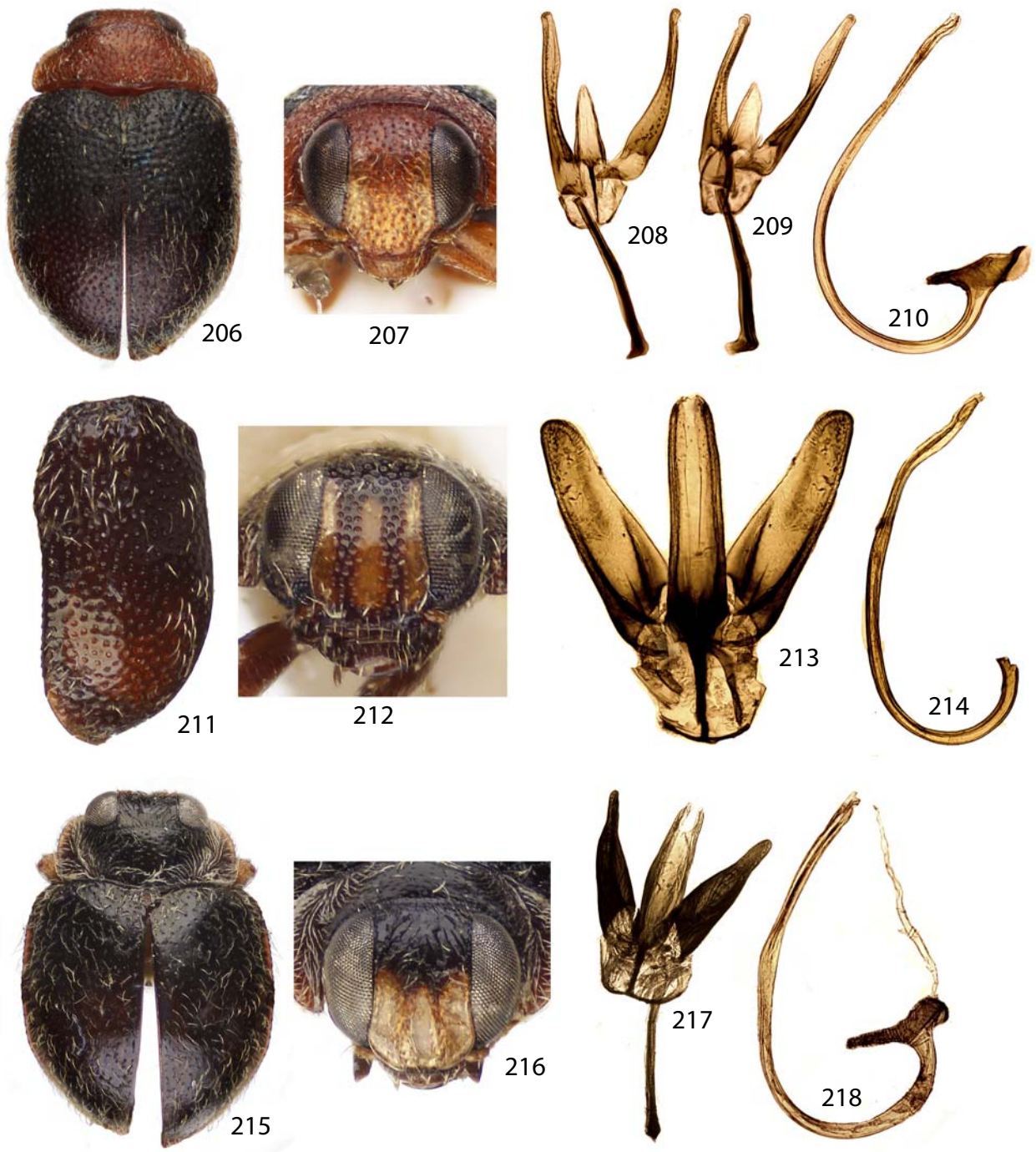


Figures 162–176. *Neaporia* spp. **162–166**) *Neaporia penny* 162) Habitus. 163) Frons. 164) Phallobase ventral. 165) Phallobase lateral. 166) Sipho. **167–170**) *Neaporia kay* 167) Habitus. 168) Phallobase ventral. 169) Phallobase lateral. 170) Sipho. **171–176**) *Neaporia opal* 171) Habitus. 172) Basal abdominal ventrites. 173) Frons. 174) Phallobase ventral. 175) Phallobase lateral. 176) Sipho.

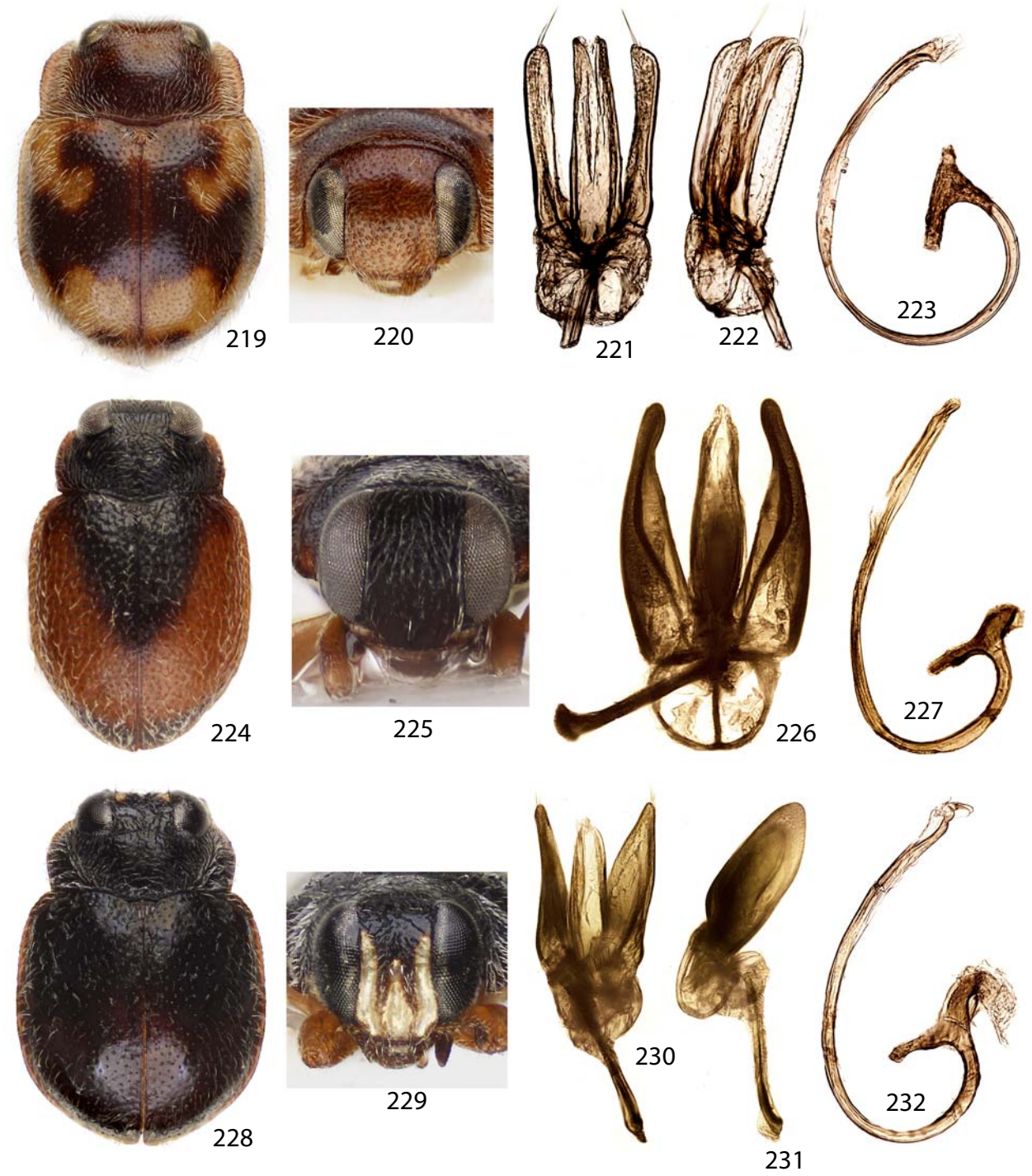
Figures 177–190. *Neaporia* spp. **177–181**) *Neaporia priscilla* 177) Habitus. 178) Frons. 179) Phallobase ventral. 180) Phallobase lateral. 181) Sipho. **182–186**) *Neaporia naomi* 182) Habitus. 183) Frons. 184) Phallobase ventral. 185) Phallobase lateral. 186) Sipho. **187–190**) *Neaporia carole* 187) Habitus. 188) Frons. 189) Phallobase ventral. 190) Phallobase lateral.



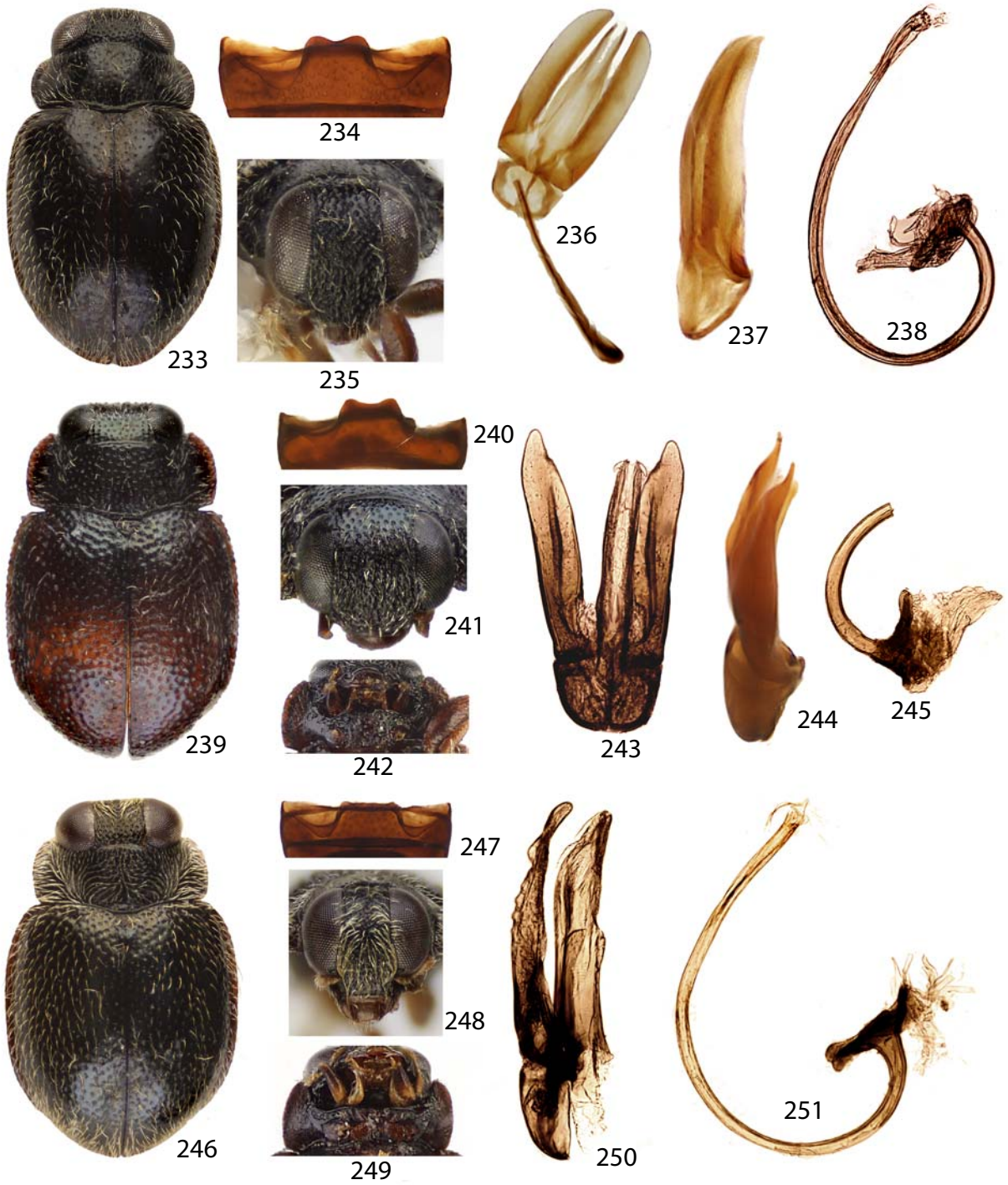
Figures 191–205. *Neaporia* spp. **191–195**) *Neaporia brandy* 191) Habitus. 192) Frons. 193) Phallobase ventral. 194) Phallobase lateral. 195) Sipho. **196–200**) *Neaporia olga* 196) Habitus. 197) Frons. 198) Phallobase ventral. 199) Phallobase lateral. 200) Base of sipho. **201–205**) *Neaporia dianne* 201) Habitus. 202) Frons. 203) Phallobase ventral. 204) Phallobase lateral. 205) Sipho.



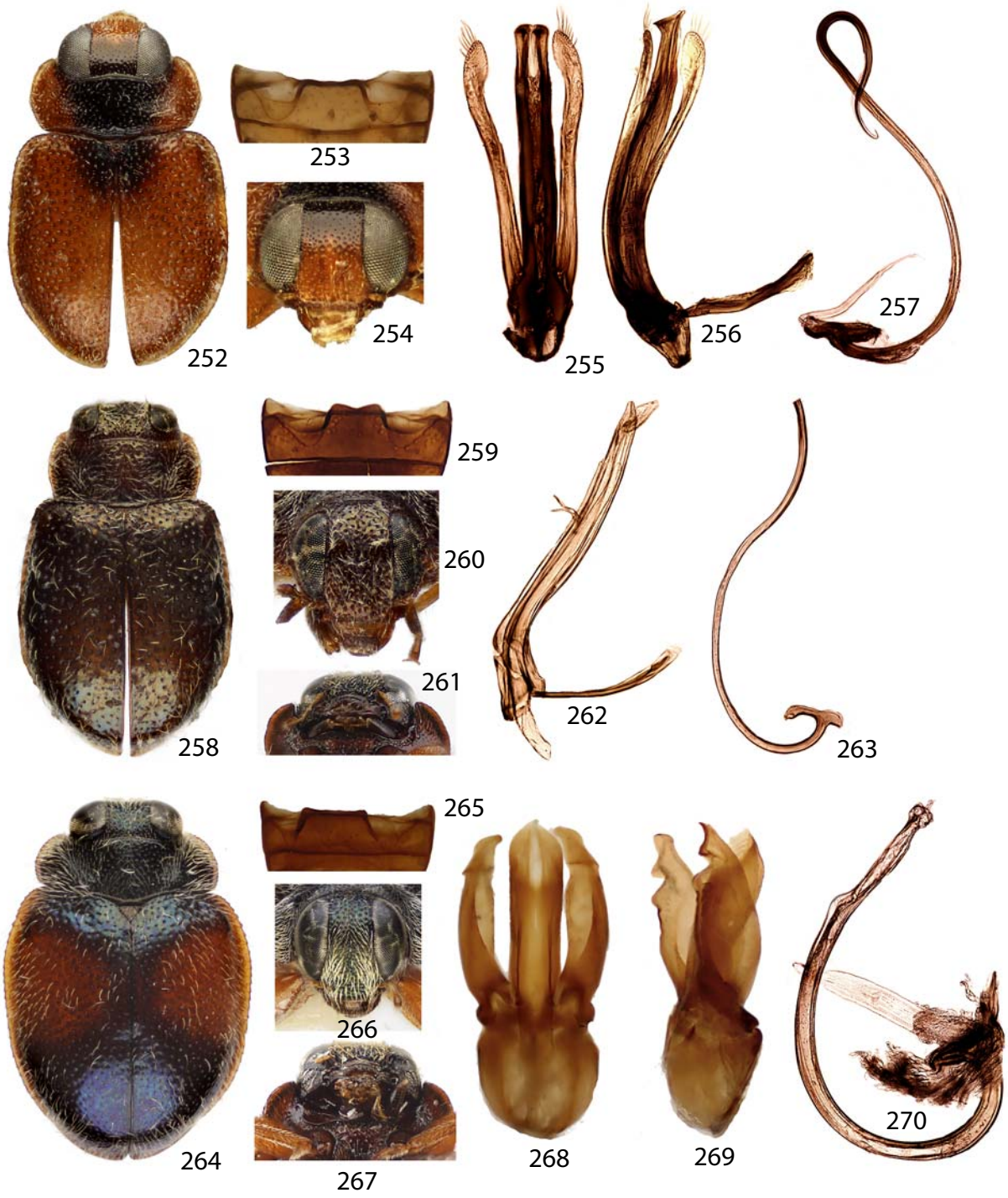
Figures 206–218. *Neaporia* spp. **206–210**) *Neaporia kayla* 206) Habitus. 207) Frons. 208) Phallobase ventral. 209) Phallobase lateral. 210) Sipho. **211–214**) *Neaporia tracey* 211) Elytron. 212) Frons. 213) Phallobase ventral. 214) Sipho. **215–218**) *Neaporia leona* 215) Habitus. 216) Frons. 217) Phallobase ventral. 218. Sipho.



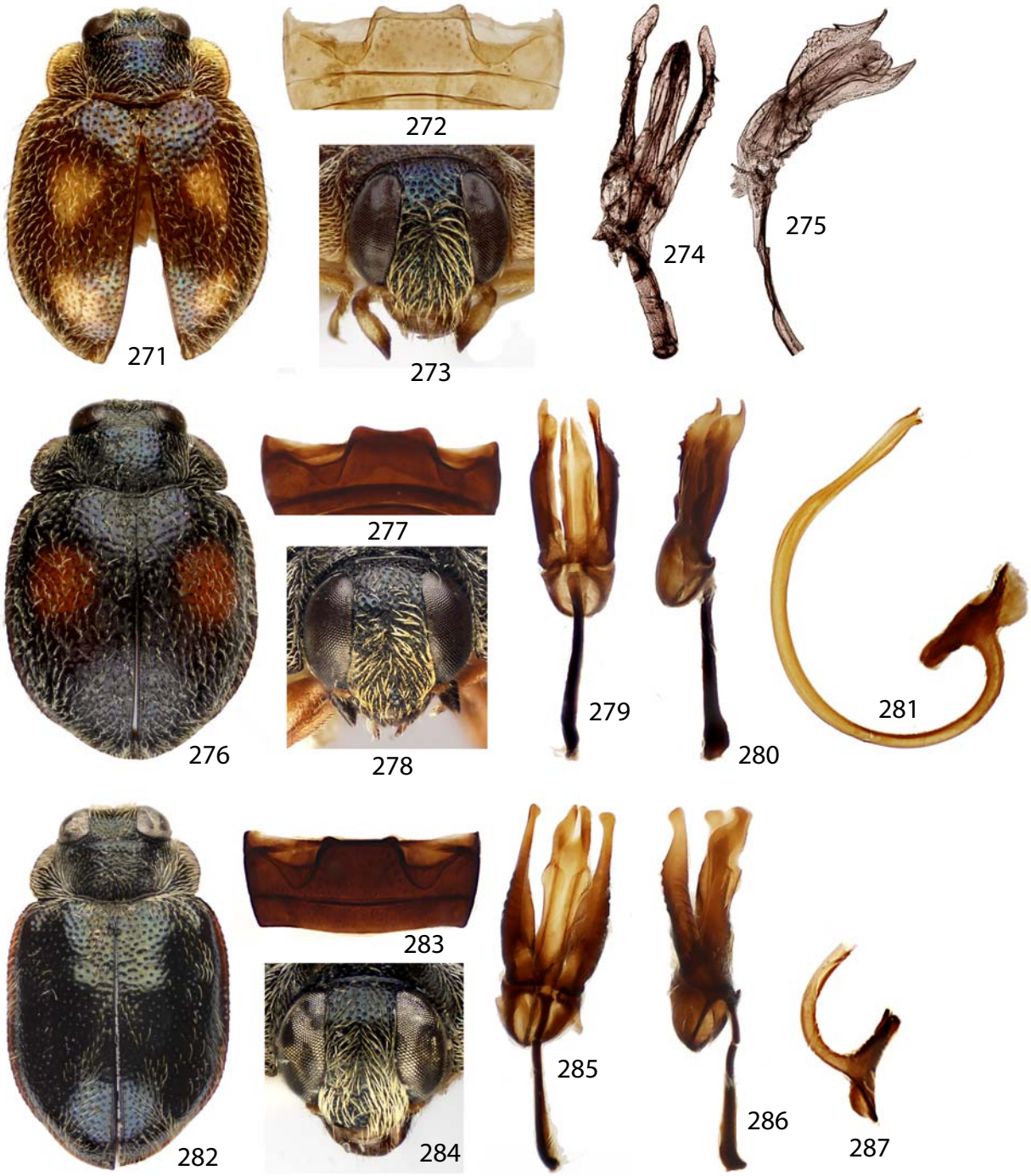
Figures 219–232. *Neaporia* spp. **219–223**) *Neaporia laboulbenii* 219) Habitus. 220) Frons. 221) Phallobase ventral. 222) Phallobase lateral. 223) Sipho. **224–227**) *Neaporia felicia* 224) Habitus. 225) Frons. 226) Phallobase ventral. 227) Sipho. **228–232**) *Neaporia sonia* 228) Habitus. 229) Frons. 230) Phallobase ventral. 231) Phallobase lateral. 232) Sipho.



Figures 233–251. *Neaporia* spp. **233–238**) *Neaporia miriam* 233) Habitus. 234) Basal abdominal ventrite. 235) Frons. 236) Phallobase ventral. 237) Phallobase lateral. 238) Sipho. **239–245**) *Neaporia gorhami* 239) Habitus. 240) Basal abdominal ventrite. 241) Frons. 242) Prosternum. 243) Phallobase ventral. 244) Phallobase lateral. 245) Base of sipho. **246–251**) *Neaporia becky* 246) Habitus. 247) Basal abdominal ventrite. 248) Frons. 249) Prosternum. 250) Phallobase lateral. 251) Sipho.

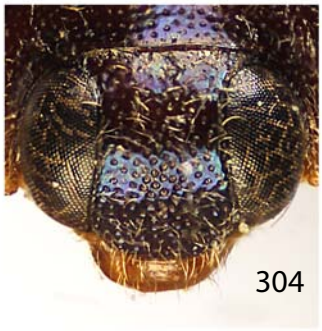


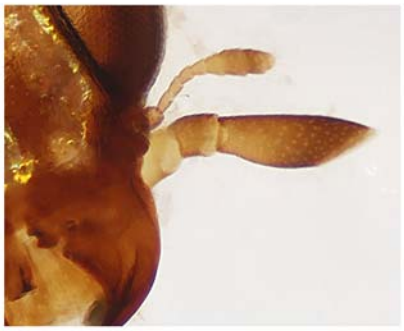
Figures 252–270. *Neaporia* spp. **252–257**) *Neaporia bobbie* 252) Habitus. 253) Basal abdominal ventrite. 254) Frons. 255) Phallobase ventral. 256) Phallobase lateral. 257) Sipho. **258–263**) *Neaporia violet* 258) Habitus. 259) Basal abdominal ventrite. 260) Frons. 261) Prosternum. 262) Phallobase lateral. 263) Sipho. **264–270**) *Neaporia metallica* 264) Habitus. 265) Basal abdominal ventrite. 266) Frons. 267) Prosternum. 268) Phallobase ventral. 269) Phallobase lateral. 270) Sipho.

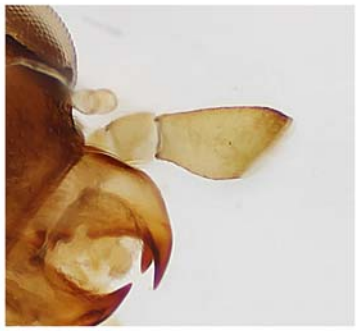


Figures 271–287. *Neaporia* spp. **271–275**) *Neaporia misty* 271) Habitus. 272) Basal abdominal ventrites. 273) Frons. 274) Phallobase ventral. 275) Phallobase lateral. **276–281**) *Neaporia mae* 276) Habitus. 277) Basal abdominal ventrite. 278) Frons. 279 Phallobase ventral. 280) Phallobase lateral. 281) Sipho. **282–287**) *Neaporia shelley* 282) Habitus. 283) Basal abdominal ventrites. 284) Frons. 285) Phallobase ventral. 286) Phallobase lateral. 287) Base of sipho.

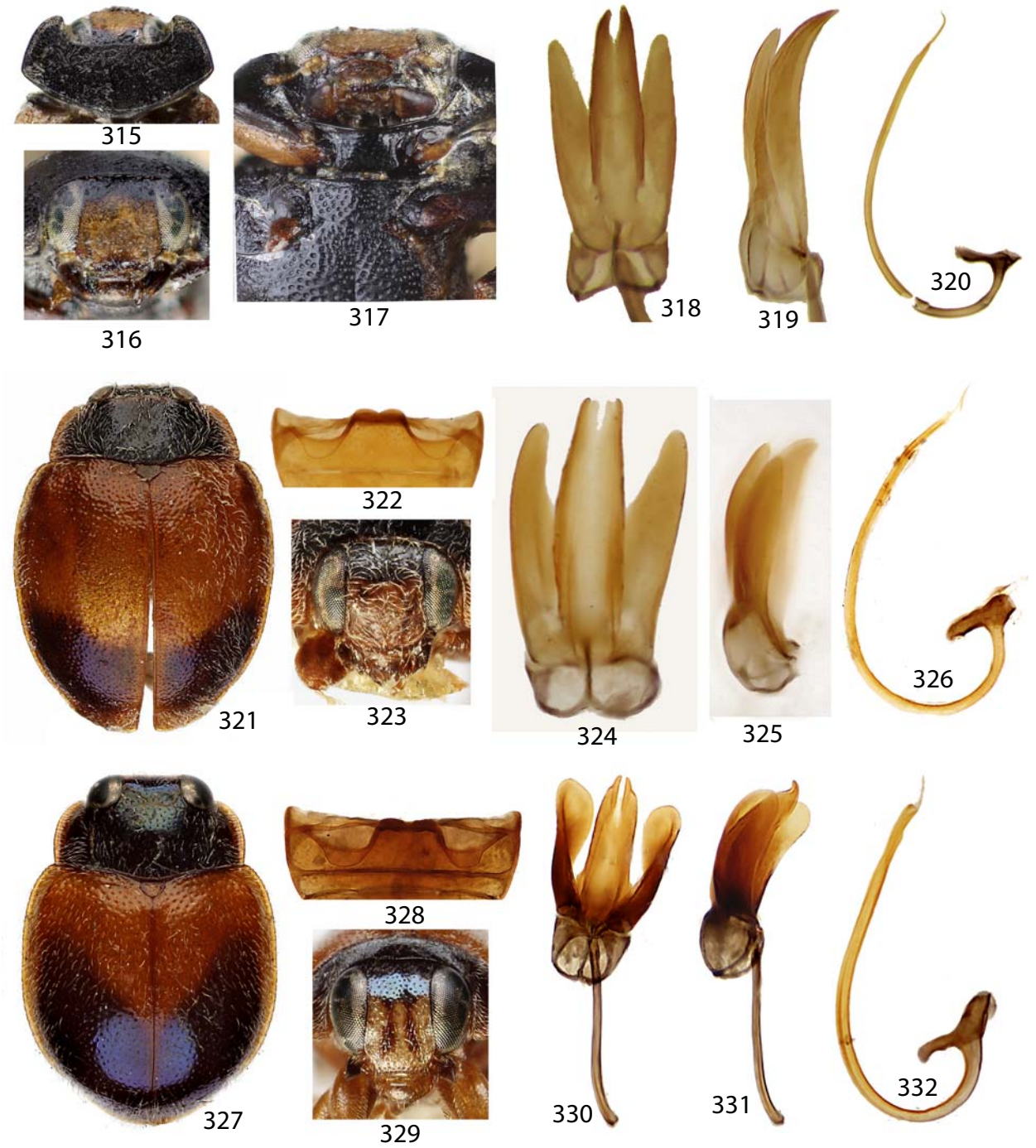
Figures 288–302. *Neaporia* spp. **288–293**) *Neaporia daisy* 288) Habitus. 289) Basal abdominal ventrite. 290) Frons. 291) Phallobase ventral. 292) Phallobase lateral. 293) Sipho. **294–298**) *Neaporia longifrons* 294) Habitus. 295) Basal abdominal ventrite. 296) Frons. 297) Phallobase lateral. 298) Base of sipho. **299–302**) *Neaporia arrowi* 299) Habitus. 300) Pro and mesosternum. 301) Female genital plates. 302) Female spermathecal capsule.



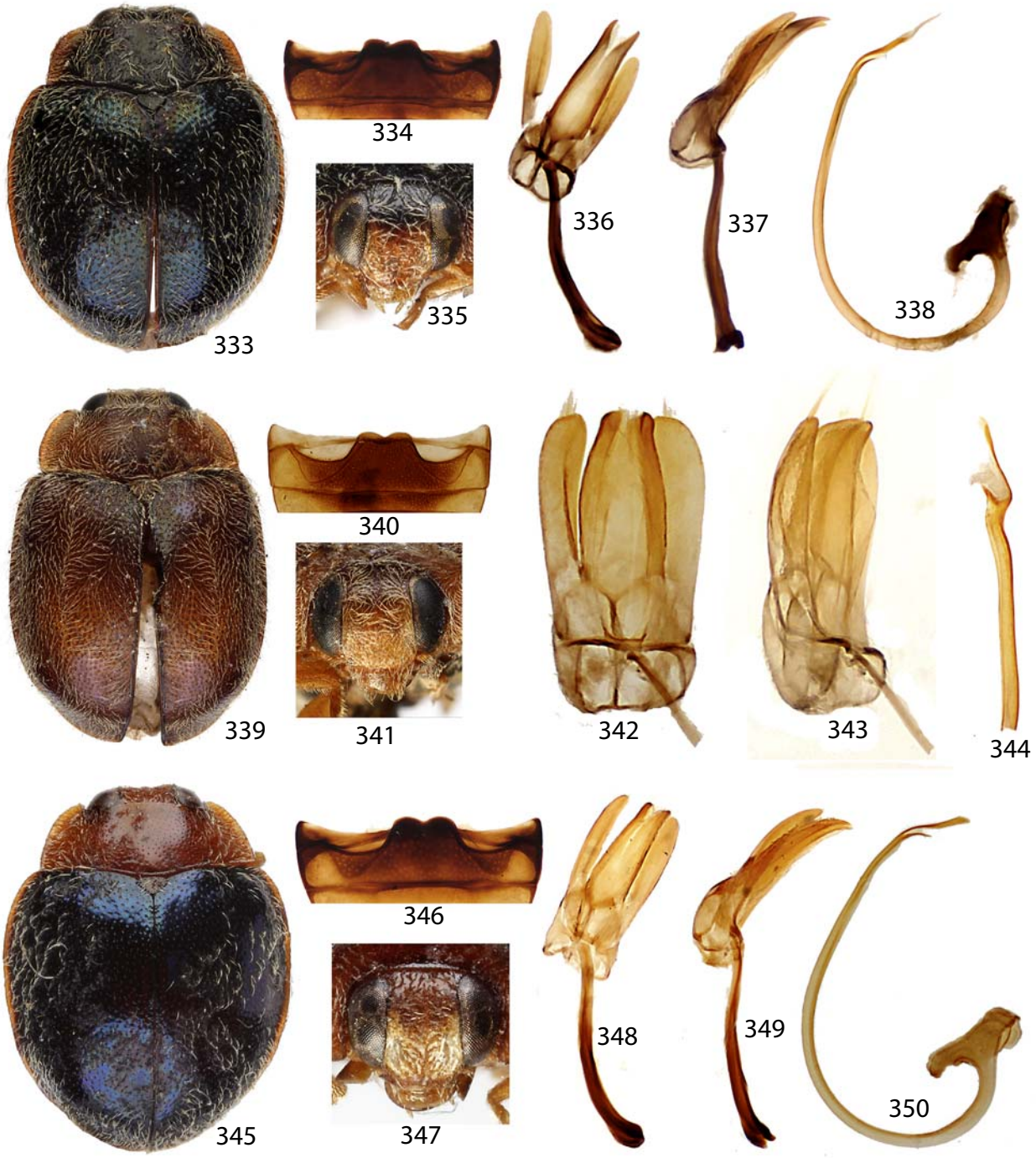




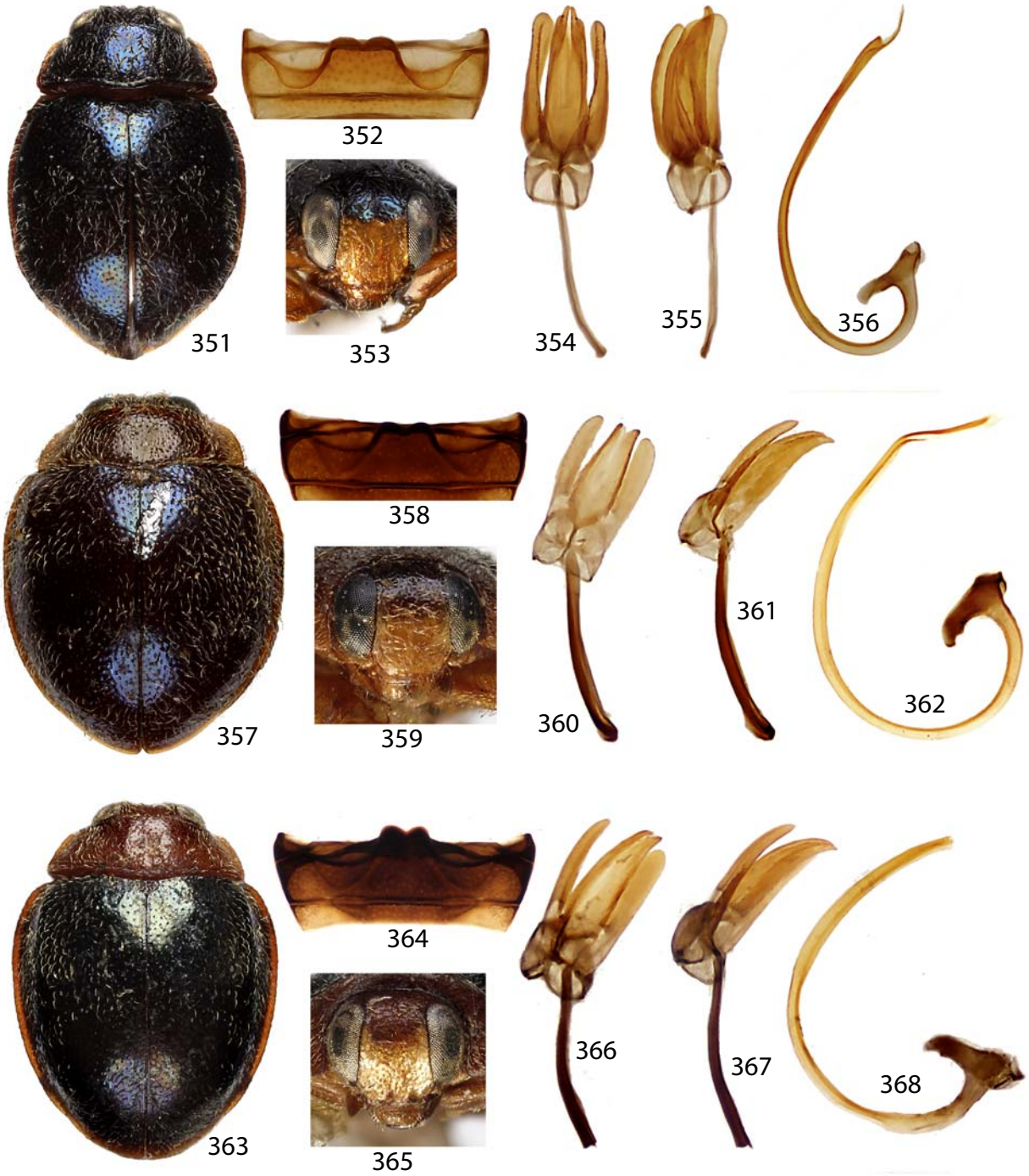
Figures 303–314. *Neaporia* and *Prodilis* spp. **303, 304**) *Neaporia maculata* 303) Habitus. 304) Frons. **305–307**) *Neaporia* sp. 305) Apical maxillary article. *Prodilis* sp. 306) Apical maxillary article. *Prodilis* sp. 307) Apical maxillary article. **308–314**) *Succinctonotum frosti* 308) Habitus. 309) Basal abdominal ventrites. 310) Frons. 311) Phallobase ventral. 312) Phallobase lateral. 314) Spermathecal capsule. 314) Female.



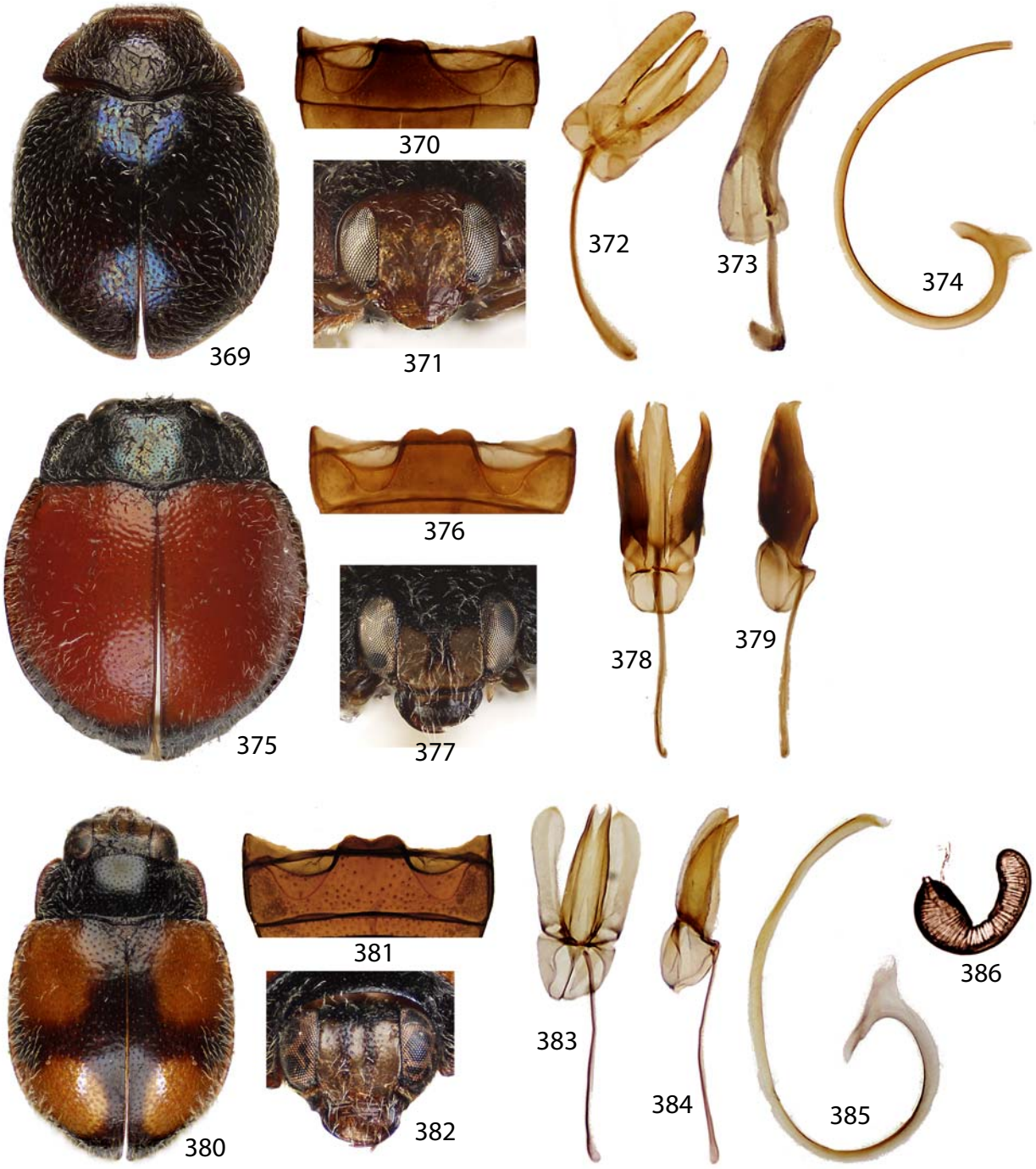
Figures 315–332. *Prodilis* spp. **315–320**) *Prodilis pallidifrons* 315) Head and pronotum. 316) Frons. 317) Pro and mesosternum. 318) Phallobase ventral. 319) Phallobase lateral. 320) Sipho. **321–326**) *Prodilis ramona* 321) Habitus. 322) Basal abdominal ventrites. 323) Frons. 324) Phallobase ventral. 325) Phallobase lateral. 326) Sipho. **327–332**) *Prodilis chiriquensis* 327) Habitus. 328) Basal abdominal ventrites. 329) Frons. 330) Phallobase ventral. 331) Phallobase lateral. 332) Sipho.



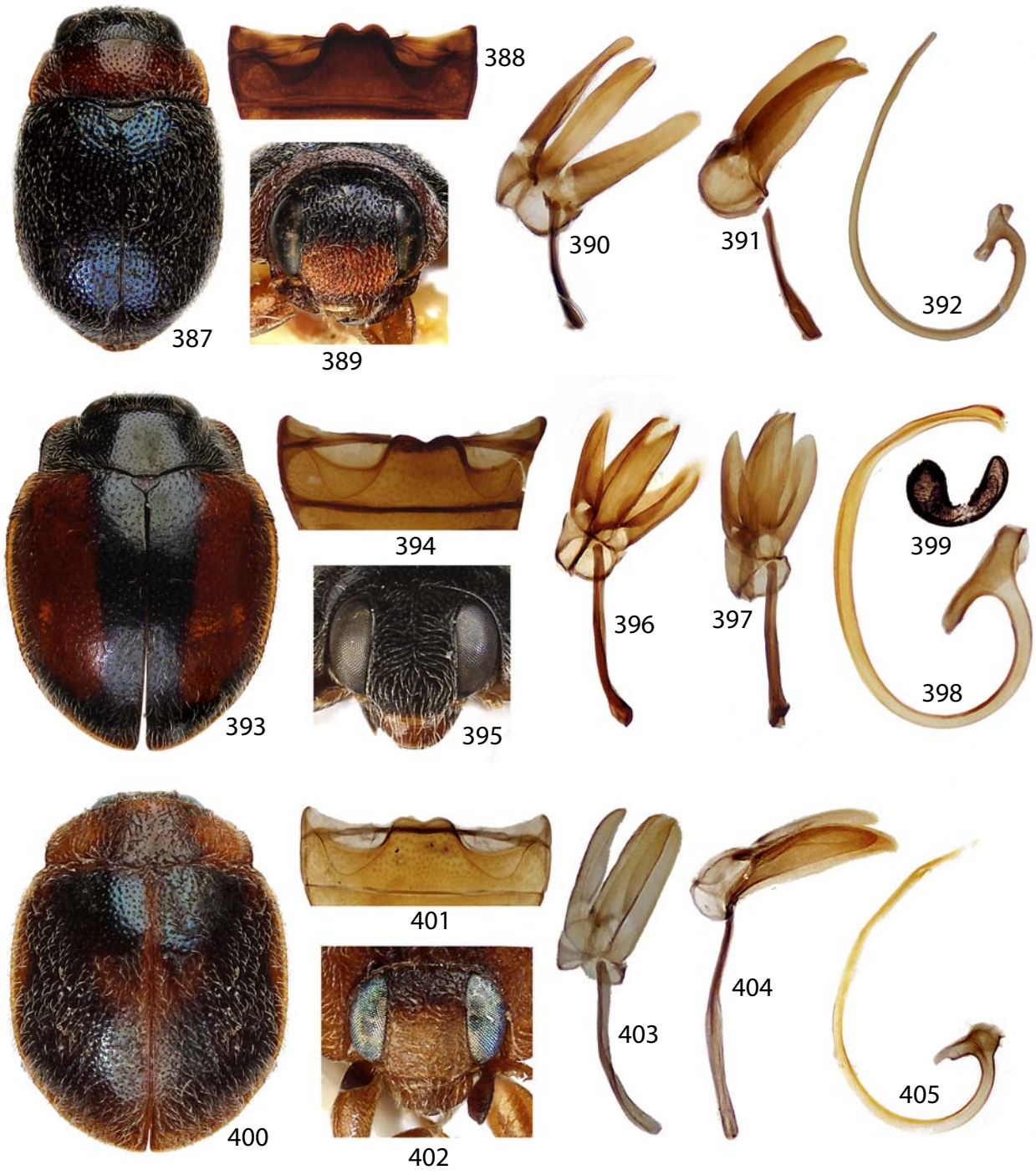
Figures 333–350. *Prodilis* spp. **333–338**) *Prodilis sherri* 333) Habitus. 334) Basal abdominal ventrites. 335) Frons. 336) Phallobase ventral. 337) Phallobase lateral. 338) Sipho. **339–344**) *Prodilis erika* 339) Habitus. 340) Basal abdominal ventrites. 341) Frons. 342) Phallobase ventral. 343) Phallobase lateral. 344) Sipho. **345–350**) *Prodilis katrina* 345) Habitus. 346) Basal abdominal ventrites. 347) Frons. 348) Phallobase lateral. 349) Phallobase lateral. 350) Sipho.



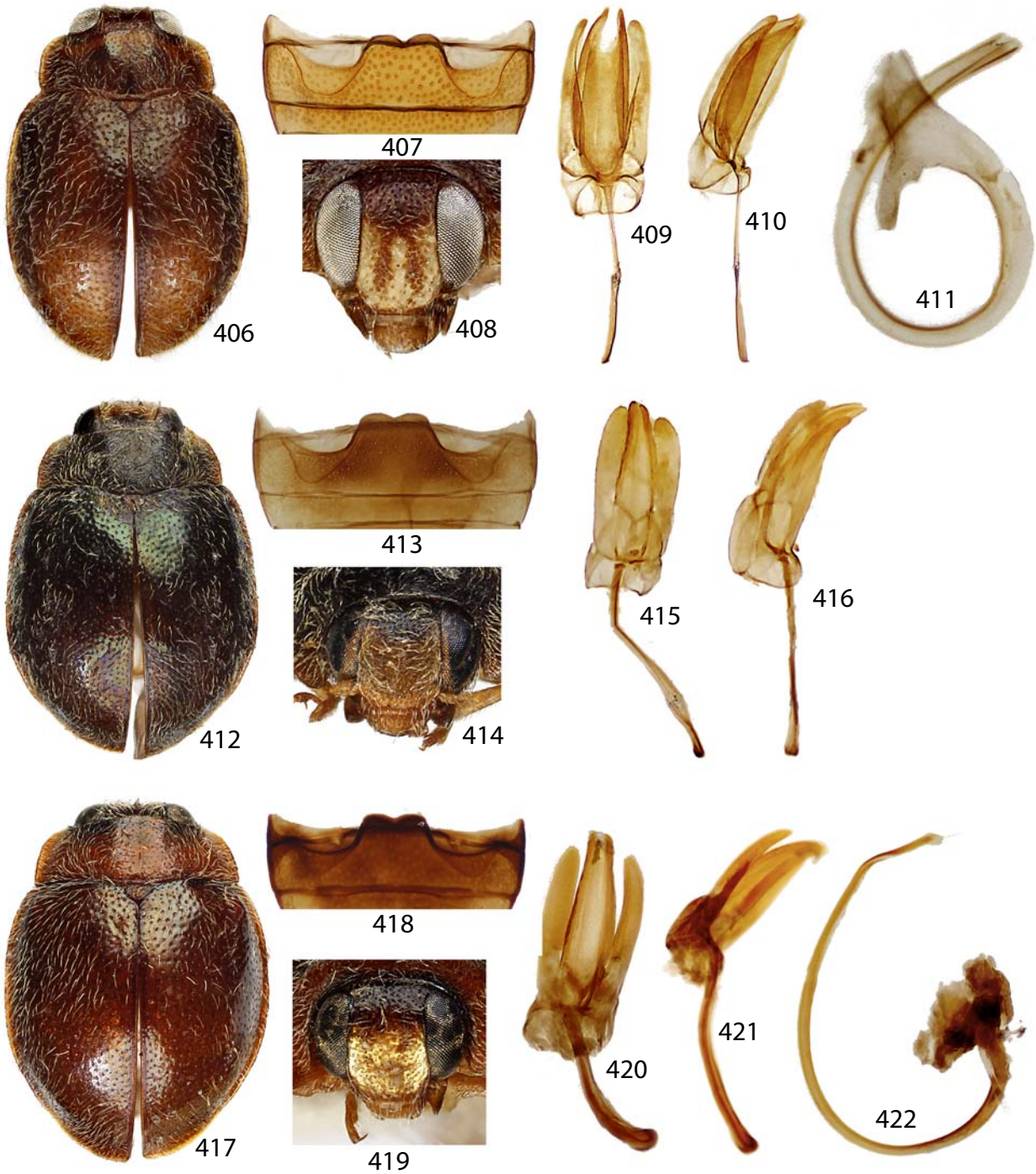
Figures 351–368. *Prodilis* spp. **351–356**) *Prodilis claire* 351) Habitus. 352) Basal abdominal ventrites. 353) Frons. 354) Phallobase ventral. 355) Phallobase lateral. 356) Sipho. **357–362**) *Prodilis volgus* 357) Habitus. 358) Basal abdominal ventrites. 359) Frons. 360) Phallobase ventral. 361) Phallobase lateral. 362) Sipho. **363–368**) *Prodilis geneva* 363) Habitus. 364) Basal abdominal ventrites. 365) Frons. 366) Phallobase ventral. 367) Phallobase lateral. 368) Sipho.



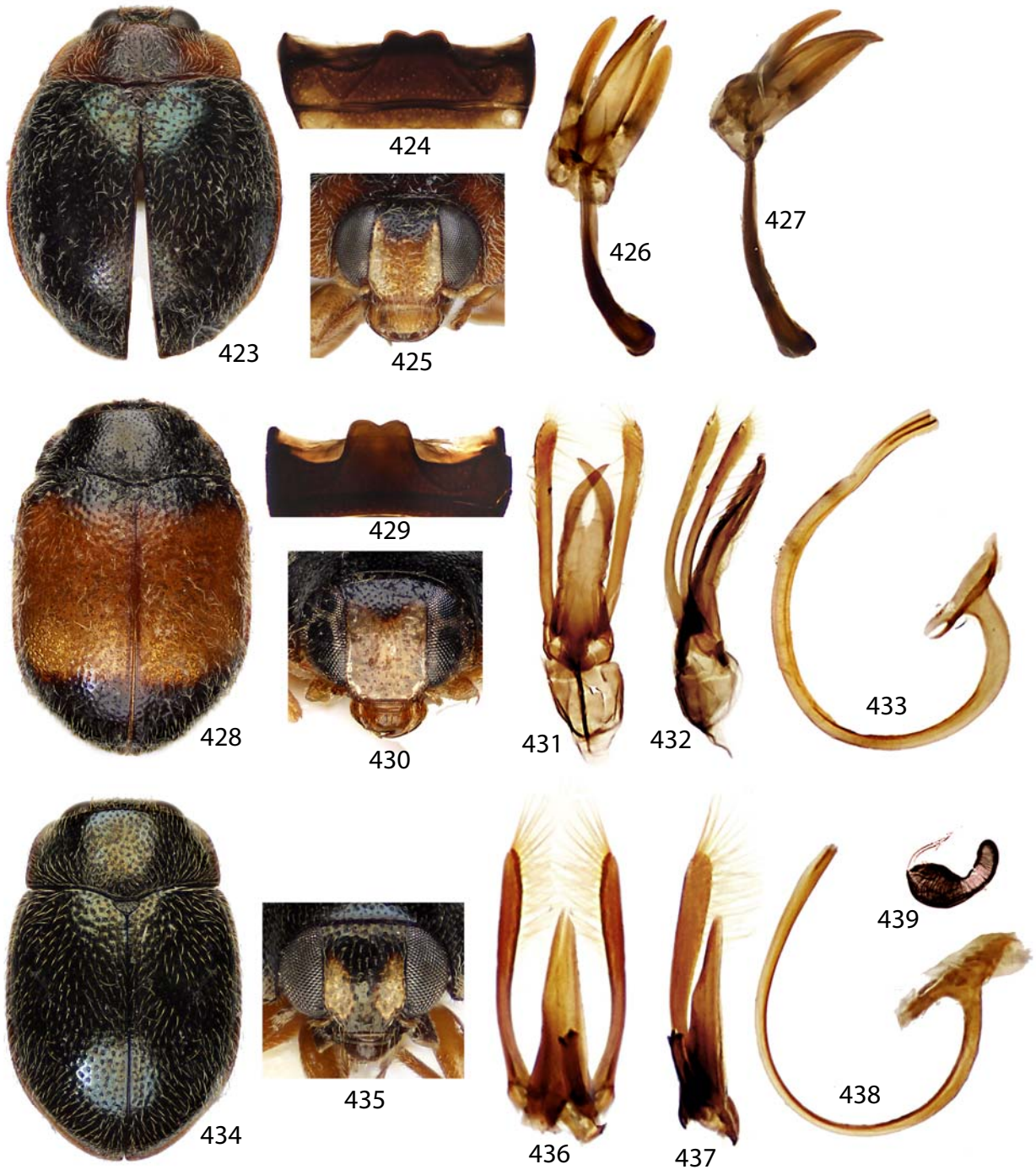
Figures 369–386. *Prodilis* spp. **369–374**) *Prodilis guadalupe* 369) Habitus. 370) Basal abdominal ventrites. 371) Frons. 372) Phallobase ventral. 373) Phallobase lateral. 374) Sipho. **375–379**) *Prodilis lindsey* 375) Habitus. 376) Basal abdominal ventrites. 377) Frons. 378) Phallobase ventral. 379) Phallobase lateral. **380–386**) *Prodilis belinda* 380) Habitus. 381) Basal abdominal ventrites. 382) Frons. 383) Phallobase ventral. 384) Phallobase lateral. 385) Sipho. 386) Female spermathecal capsule.



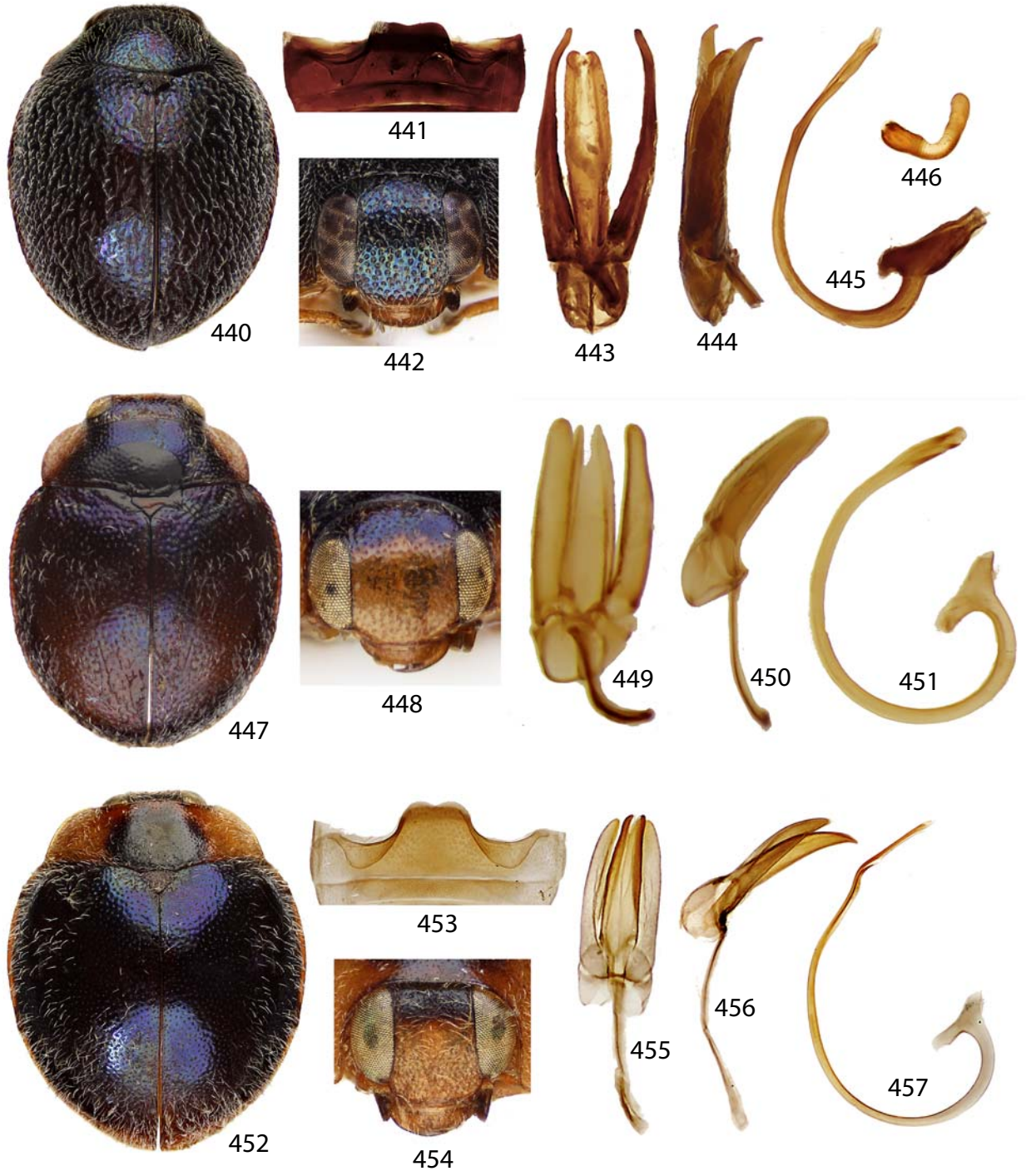
Figures 387–405. *Prodilis* spp. **387–392**) *Prodilis margarita* 387) Habitus. 388) Basal abdominal ventrites. 389) Frons. 390) Phallobase ventral. 391) Phallobase lateral. 392) Sipho. **393–399**) *Prodilis fannie* 393) Habitus. 394) Basal abdominal ventrites. 395) Frons. 396) Phallobase ventral. 397) Phallobase lateral. 398) Sipho. 399) Female spermathecal capsule. **400–405**) *Prodilis lula* 400) Habitus. 401) Basal abdominal ventrites. 402) Frons. 403) Phallobase ventral. 404) Phallobase lateral. 405) Sipho.



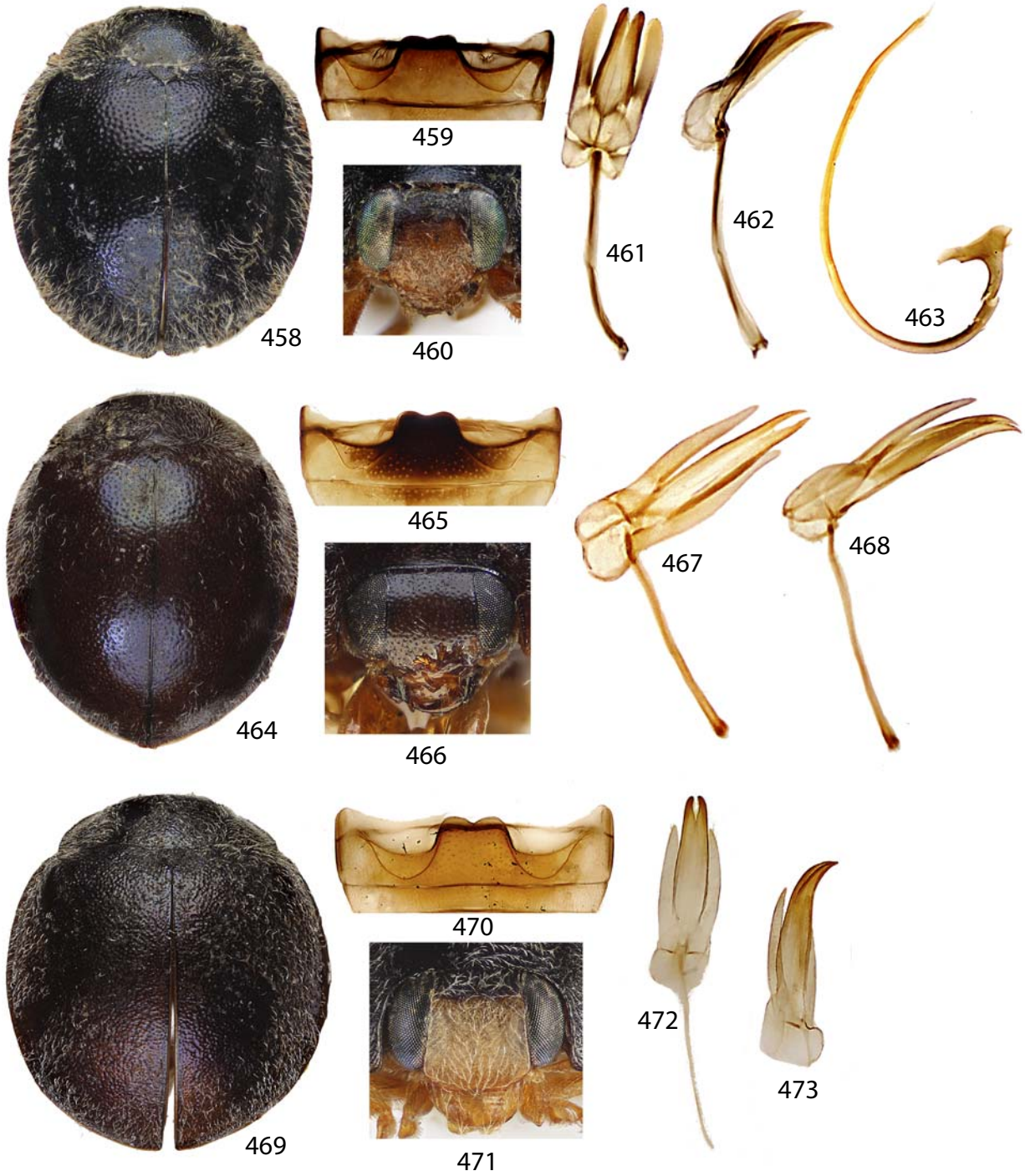
Figures 406–422. *Prodilis* spp. **406–411**) *Prodilis sheryl* 406) Habitus. 407) Basal abdominal ventrites. 408) Frons. 409) Phallobase ventral. 410) Phallobase lateral. 411) Sipho. **412–416**) *Prodilis cora* 412) Habitus. 413) Basal abdominal ventrites. 414) Frons. 415) Phallobase ventral. 416) Phallobase lateral. **417–422)** *Prodilis faye* 417) Habitus. 418) Basal abdominal ventrites. 419) Frons. 420) Phallobase ventral. 421) Phallobase lateral. 422) Sipho.



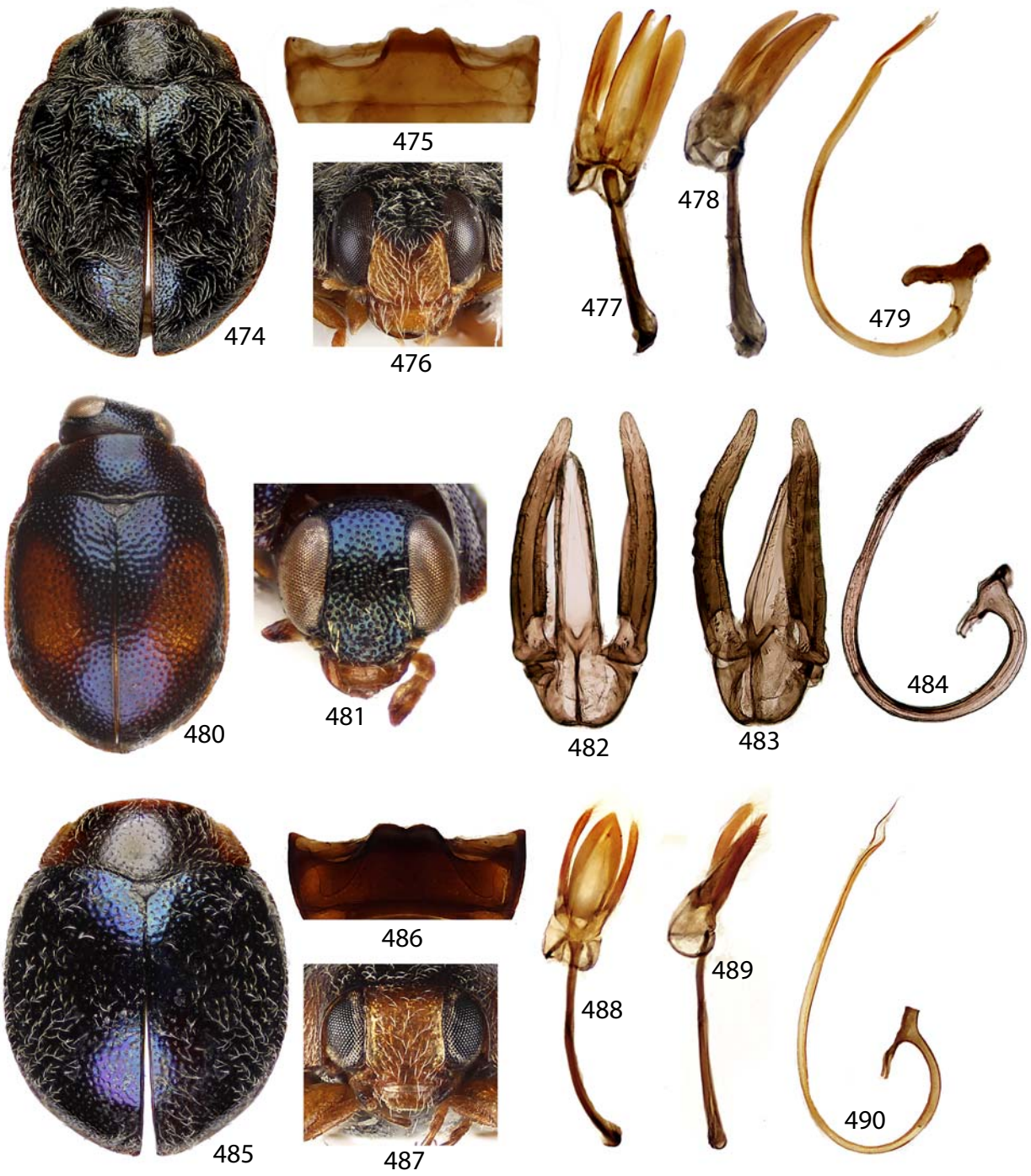
Figures 423–439. *Prodilis* spp. **433–427**) *Prodilis ada* 423) Habitus. 424) Basal abdominal ventrites. 425) Frons. 426) Phallobase ventral. 427) Phallobase lateral. **428– 433**) *Prodilis natasha* 428) Habitus. 429) Basal abdominal ventrites. 430) Frons. 431) Phallobase ventral. 432) Phallobase ventral. 433) Sipho. **424–439**) *Prodilis susie* 434) Habitus. 435) Frons. 436) Phallobase ventral. 437) Phallobase lateral. 438) Sipho. 439) Female spermathecal capsule.



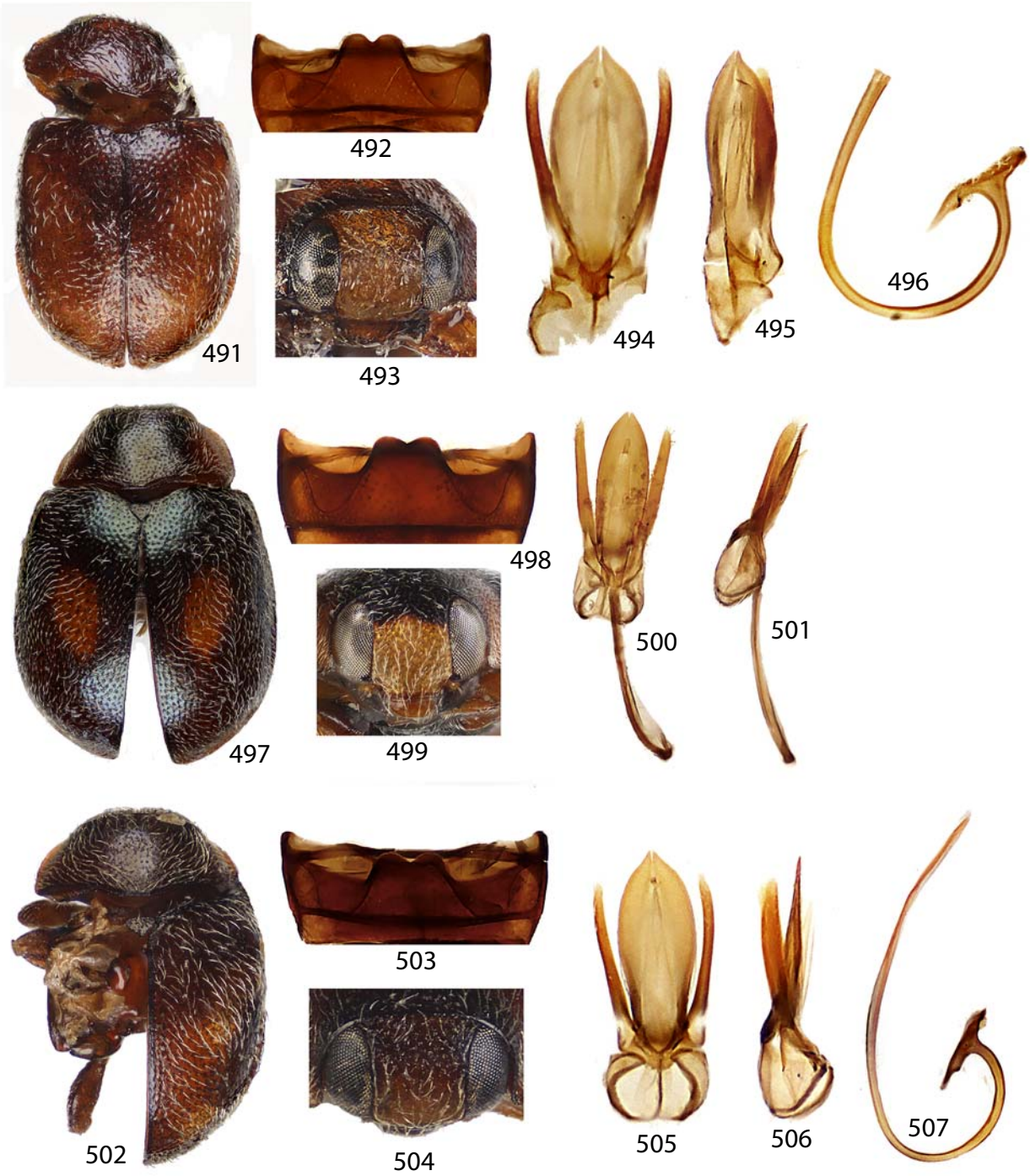
Figures 440–457. *Prodilis* spp. **440–446**) *Prodilis kristy* 440) Habitus. 441) Basal abdominal ventrites. 442) Frons. 443) Phallobase ventral. 444) Phallobase lateral. 445) Sipho. 446) Female spermathecal capsule. **447–451**) *Prodilis kristine* 447) Habitus. 448) Frons. 449) Phallobase ventral. 450) Phallobase lateral. 451) Sipho. **452–457**) *Prodilis plagioderina* 452) Habitus. 453) Basal abdominal ventrites. 454) Frons. 455) Phallobase ventral. 456) Phallobase lateral. 457) Sipho.



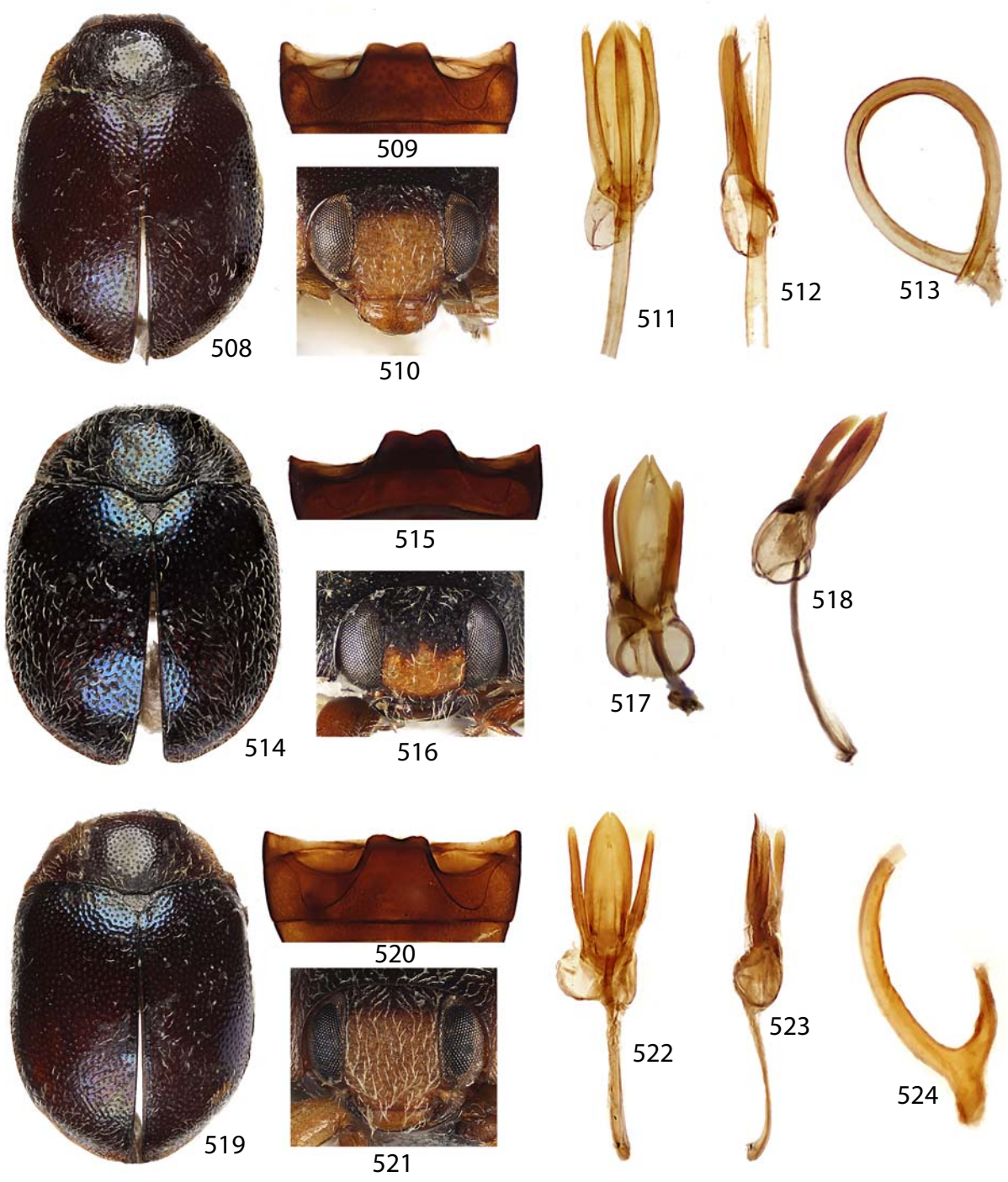
Figures 458–473. *Prodilis* spp. **458–463**) *Prodilis indagator* 458) Habitus. 459) Basal abdominal ventrites. 460) Frons. 461) Phallobase ventral. 462) Phallobase lateral. 463) Sipho. **464–468**) *Prodilis olivia* 464) Habitus. 465) Basal abdominal ventrites. 466) Frons. 467) Phallobase ventral. 468) Phallobase lateral. **469–473**) *Prodilis flora* 469) Habitus. 470) Basal abdominal ventrites. 471) Frons. 472) Phallobase ventral. 473) Phallobase lateral.



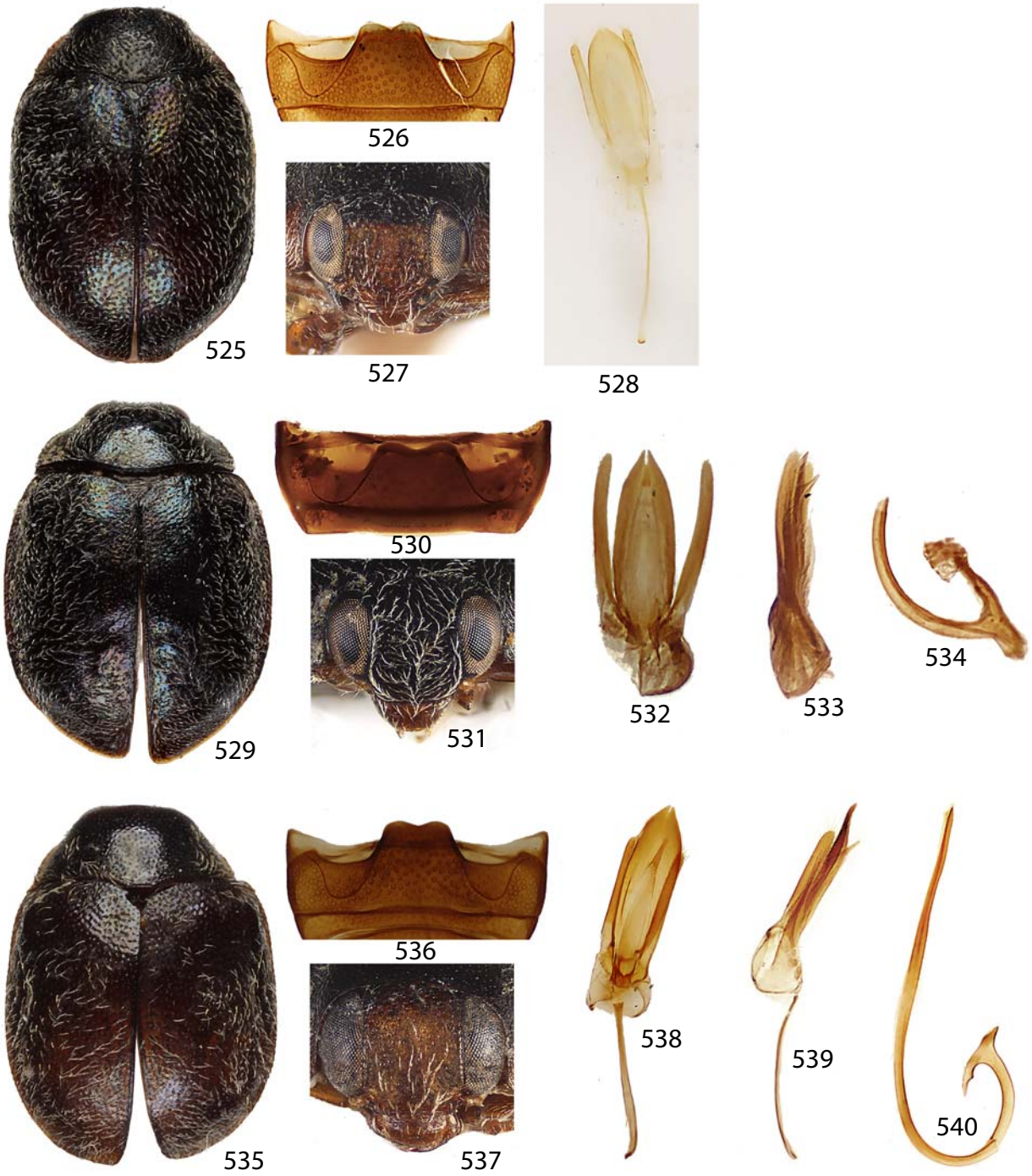
Figures 474–490. *Prodilis* spp. **474—479**) *Prodilis shelley* 474) Habitus. 475) Basal abdominal ventrites. 476) Frons. 477) Phallobase ventral. 478) Phallobase lateral. 479) Sipho. **480–484**) *Prodilis rugosa* 480) Habitus. 481) Frons. 482) Phallobase ventral. 483) Phallobase lateral. 484) Sipho. **485–490**) *Prodilis sabrina* 485) Habitus. 486) Basal abdominal ventrites. 487) Frons. 488) Phallobase ventral. 489) Phallobase lateral. 490) Sipho.



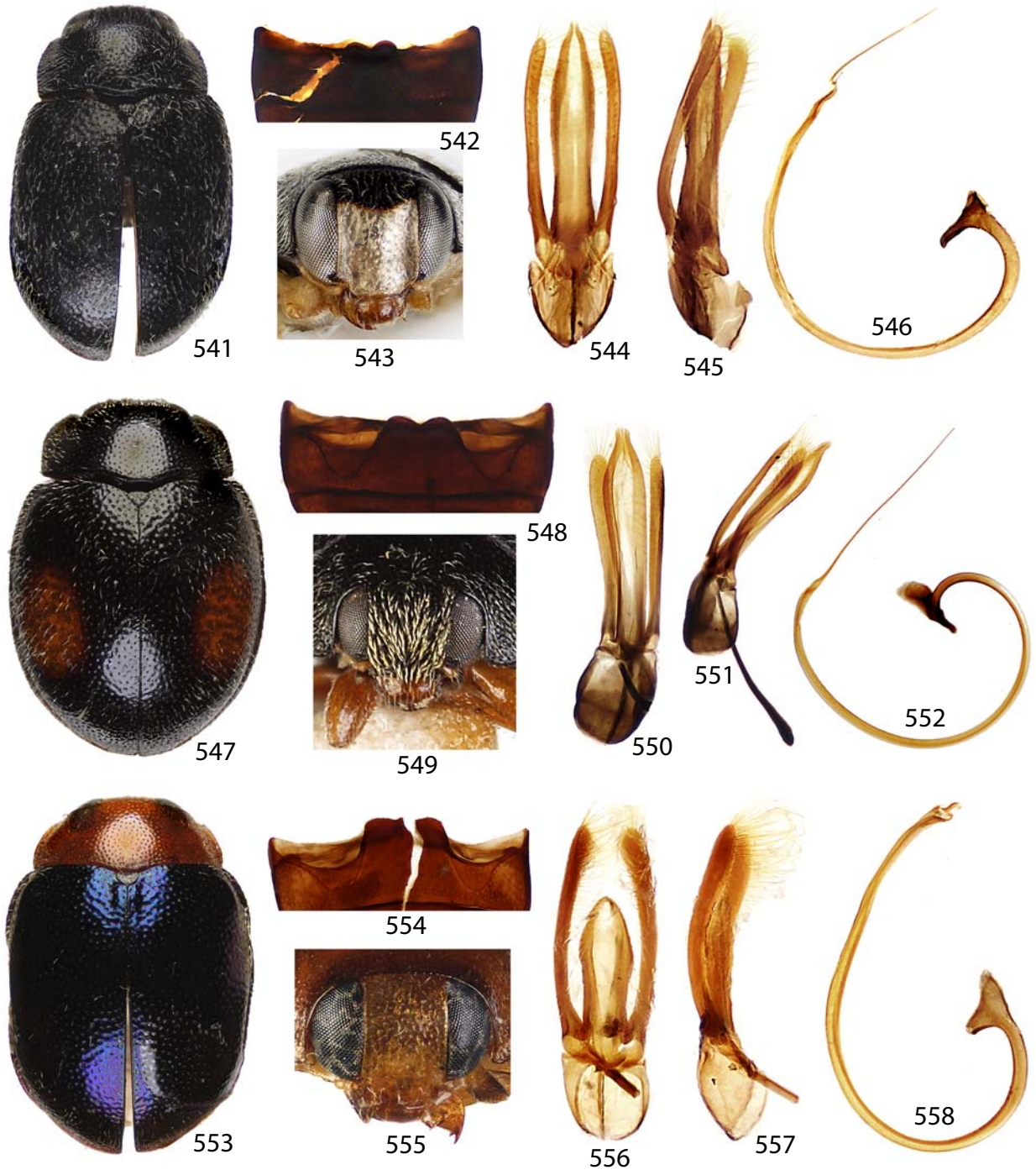
Figures 491–507. *Prodilis* spp. **491–496**) *Prodilis isabel* 491) Habitus. 492) Basal abdominal ventrites. 493) Frons. 494) Phallobase ventral. 495) Phallobase lateral. 496) Basal portion of sipho. **497–501**) *Prodilis hattie* 497) Habitus. 498) Basal abdominal ventrites. 499) Frons. 500) Phallobase ventral. 501) Phallobase lateral. **502–507**) *Prodilis harriet* 502) Habitus. 503) Basal abdominal ventrites. 504) Frons. 505) Phallobase ventral. 506) Phallobase lateral. 507) Sipho.



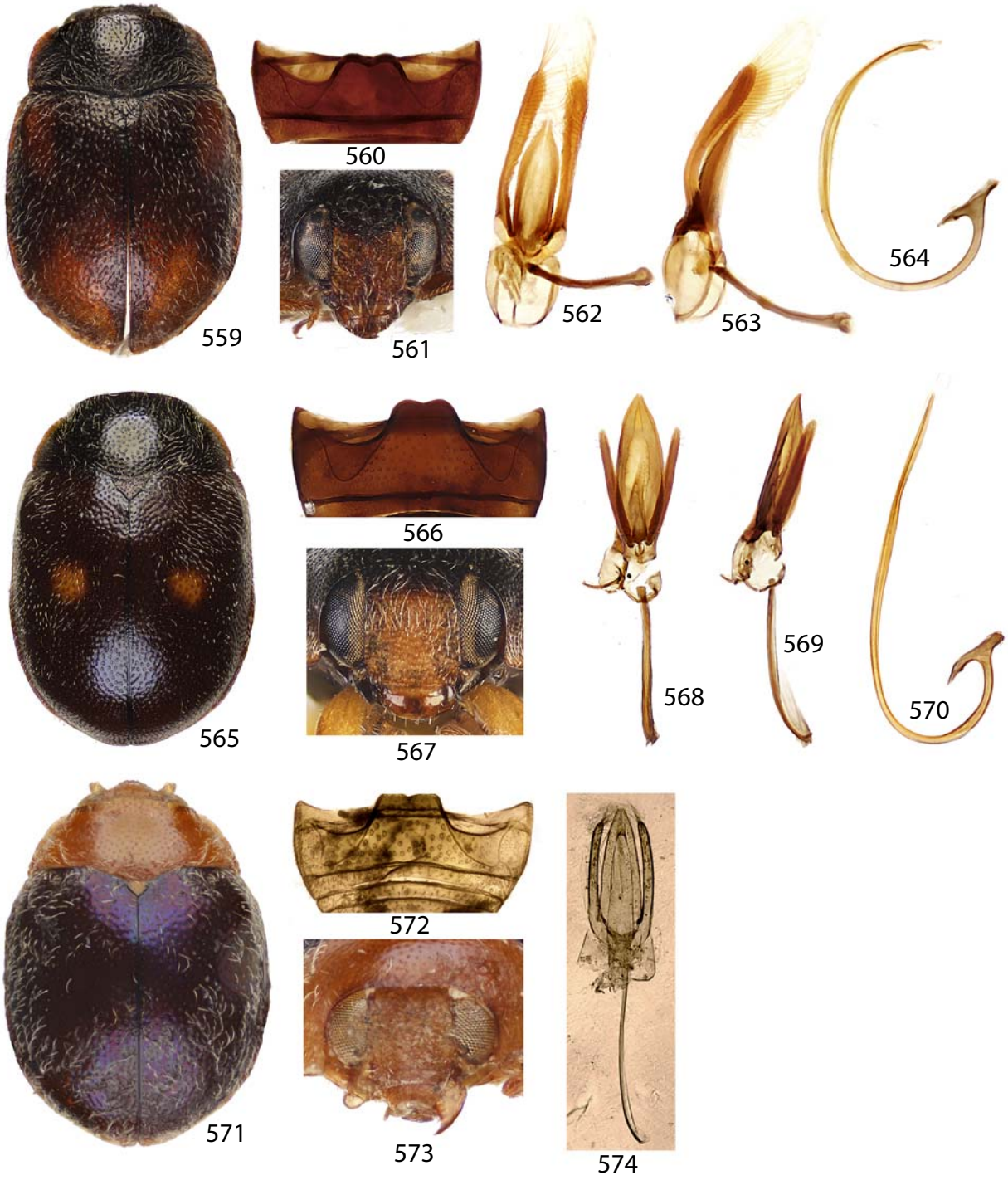
Figures 508–524. *Prodilis* spp. **508–513**) *Prodilis cecilia* 508) Habitus. 509) Basal abdominal ventrites. 510) Frons. 511) Phallobase ventral. 512) Phallobase lateral. 513) Basal portion of sipho. **514–518**) *Prodilis molly* 514) Habitus. 515) Basal abdominal ventrite. 516) Frons. 517) Phallobase ventral. 518) Phallobase lateral. **519–524**) *Prodilis kristi* 519) Habitus. 520) Basal abdominal ventrites. 521) Frons. 522) Phallobase ventral. 523) Phallobase lateral. 524) Basal portion of sipho.



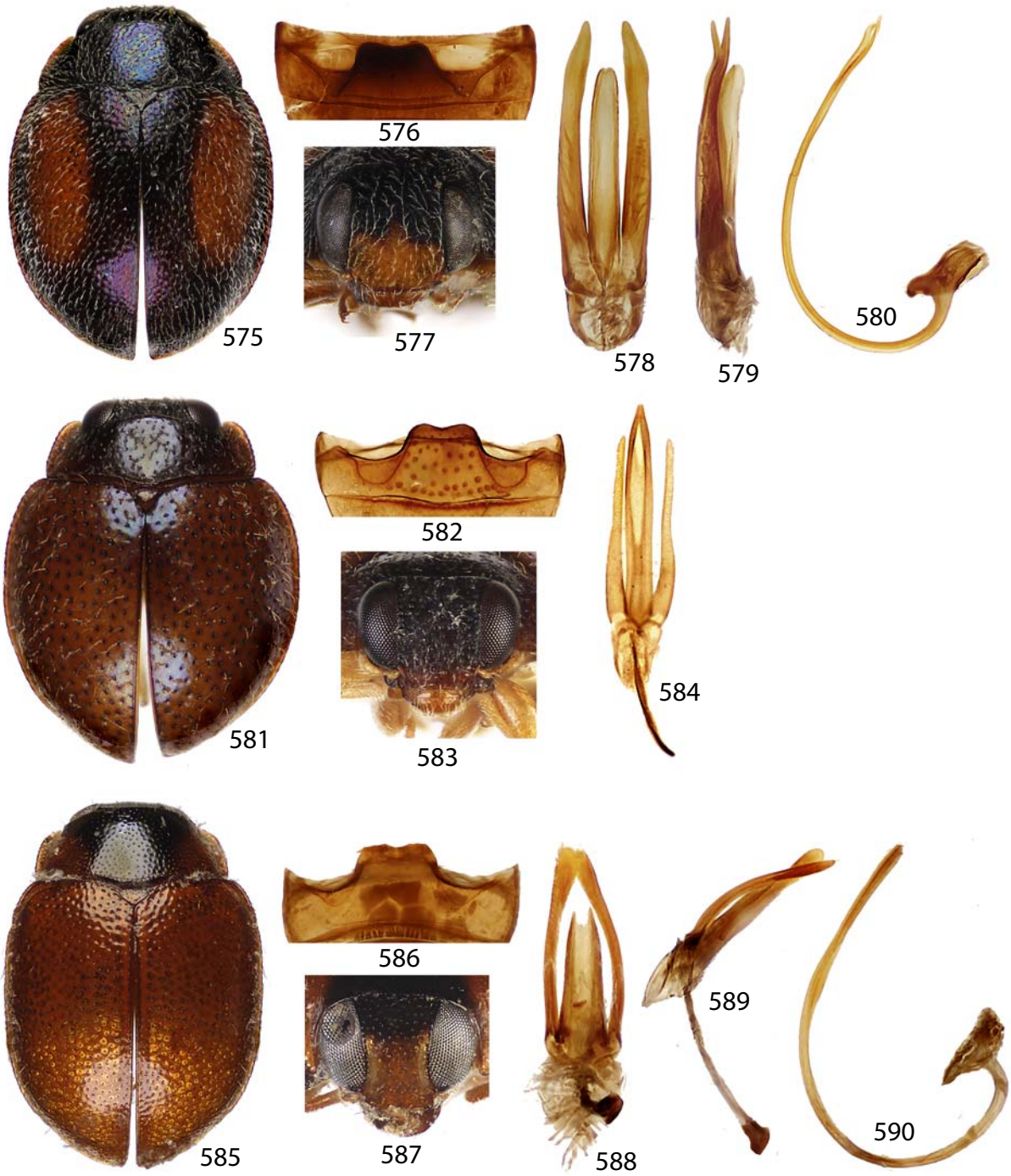
Figures 525–540. *Prodilis* spp. **525–528**) *Prodilis sandy* 525) Habitus. 526) Basal abdominal ventrites. 527) Frons. 528) Phallobase ventral. **529–534**) *Prodilis brandi* 529) Habitus. 530) Basal abdominal ventrites. 531) Frons. 532) Phallobase ventral. 533) Phallobase lateral. 534) Basal portion of sipho. **535–540**) *Prodilis blanche* 535) Habitus. 536) Basal abdominal ventrites. 537) Frons. 538) Phallobase ventral. 539) Phallobase lateral. 540) Sipho.



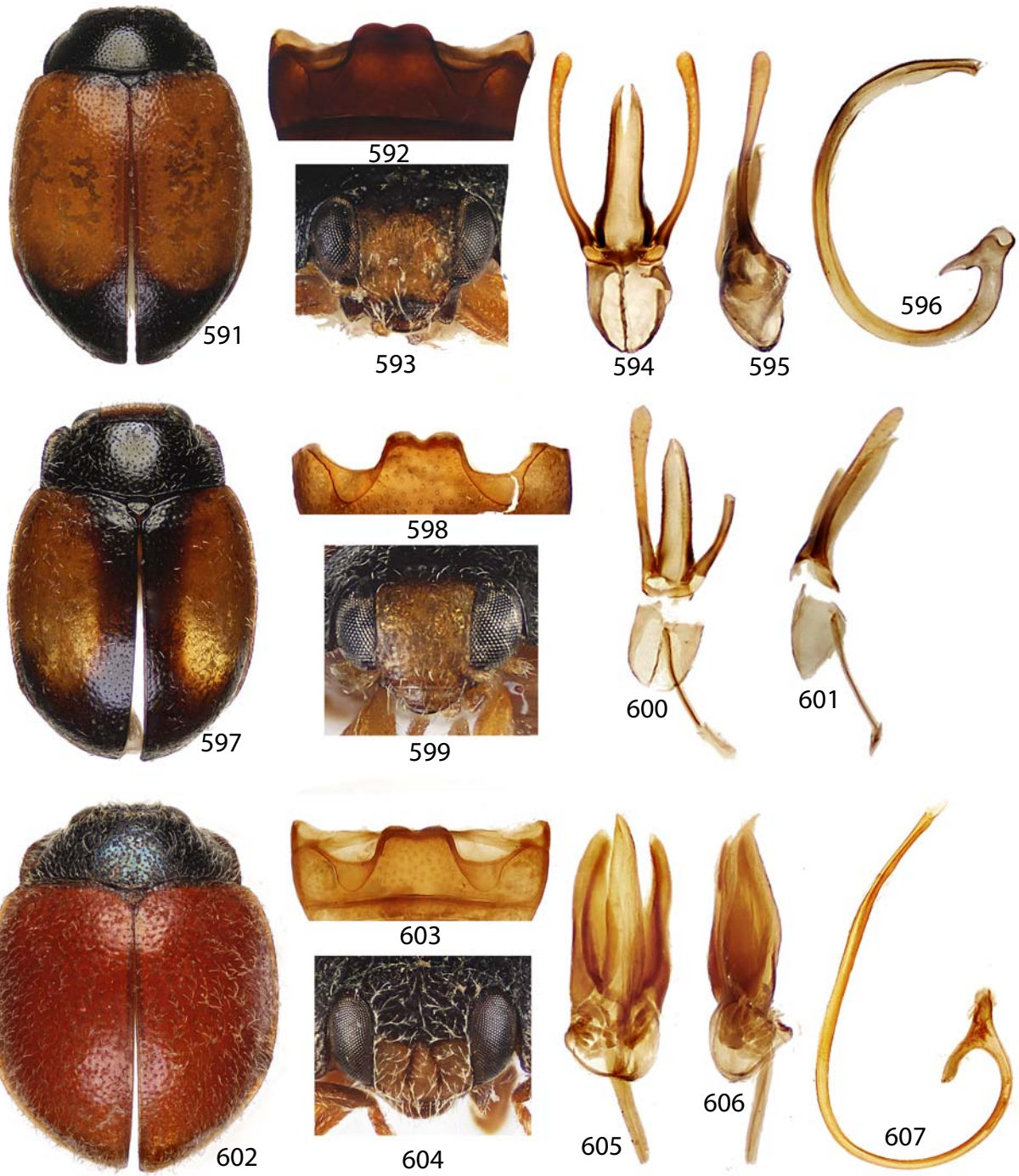
Figures 541–558. *Prodilis* spp. **541–546**) *Prodilis jan* 541) Habitus. 542) Basal abdominal ventrites. 543) Frons. 544) Phallobase ventral. 545 Phallobase lateral. 546) Sipho **547–552**) *Prodilis alison* 547) Habitus. 548) Basal abdominal ventrites. 549) Frons. 550) Phallobase ventral. 551) Phallobase lateral. 552) Sipho. **553–558**) *Prodilis yvette* 553) Habitus. 554) Basal abdominal ventrite. 555) Frons. 556) Phallobase ventral. 557) Phallobase lateral. 558) Sipho.



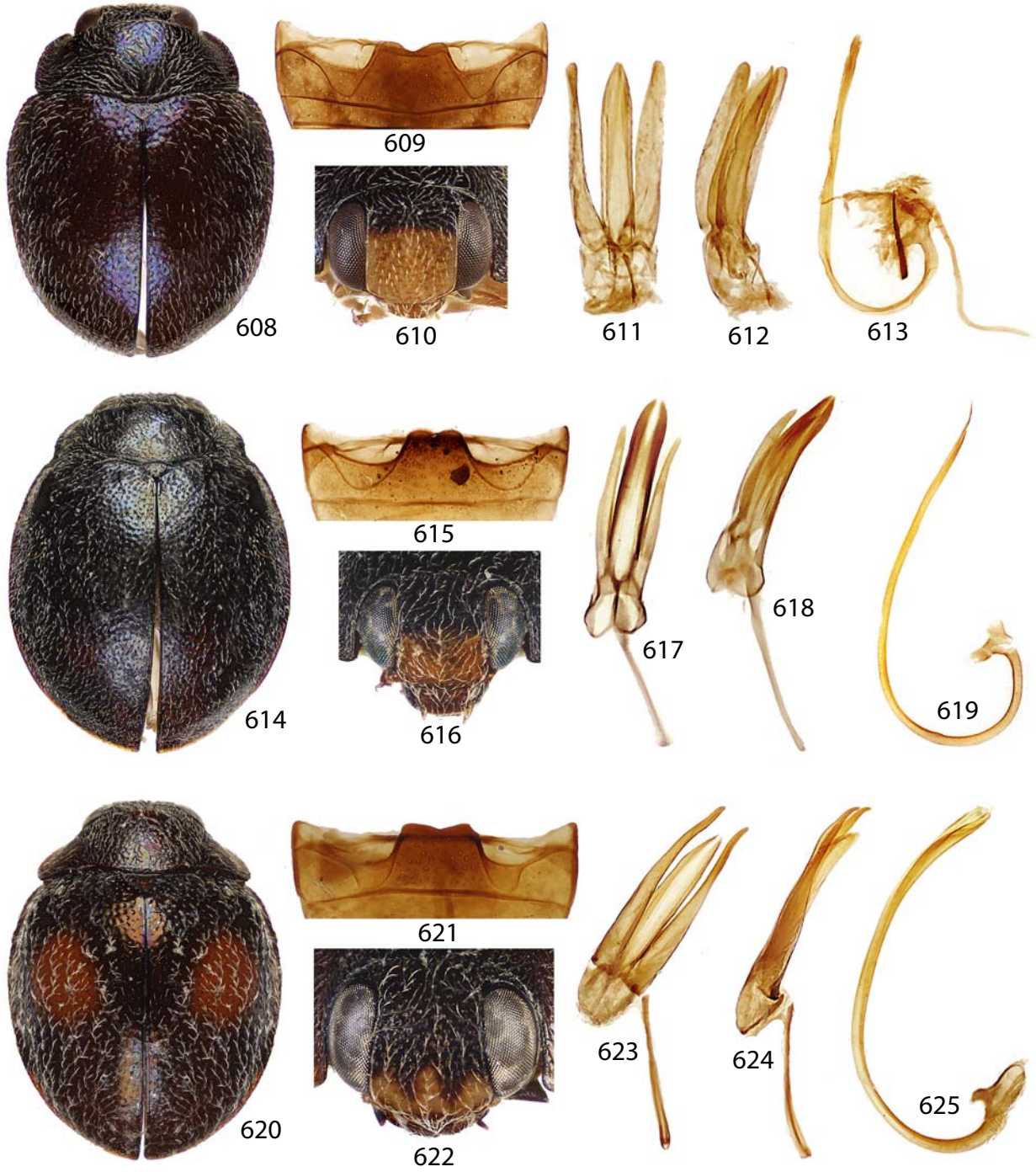
Figures 559–574. *Prodilis* spp. **559–564**) *Prodilis melody* 559) Habitus. 560) Basal abdominal ventrites. 561) Frons. 562) Phallobase ventral. 563) Phallobase lateral. 564) Sipho. **565–570**) *Prodilis bipunctata* 565) Habitus. 566) Basal abdominal ventrites. 567) Frons. 568) Phallobase ventral. 569) Phallobase lateral. 570) Sipho. **571–574**) *Prodilis compta* 571) Habitus. 572) Basal abdominal ventrites. 573) Frons. 574) Phallobase ventral.



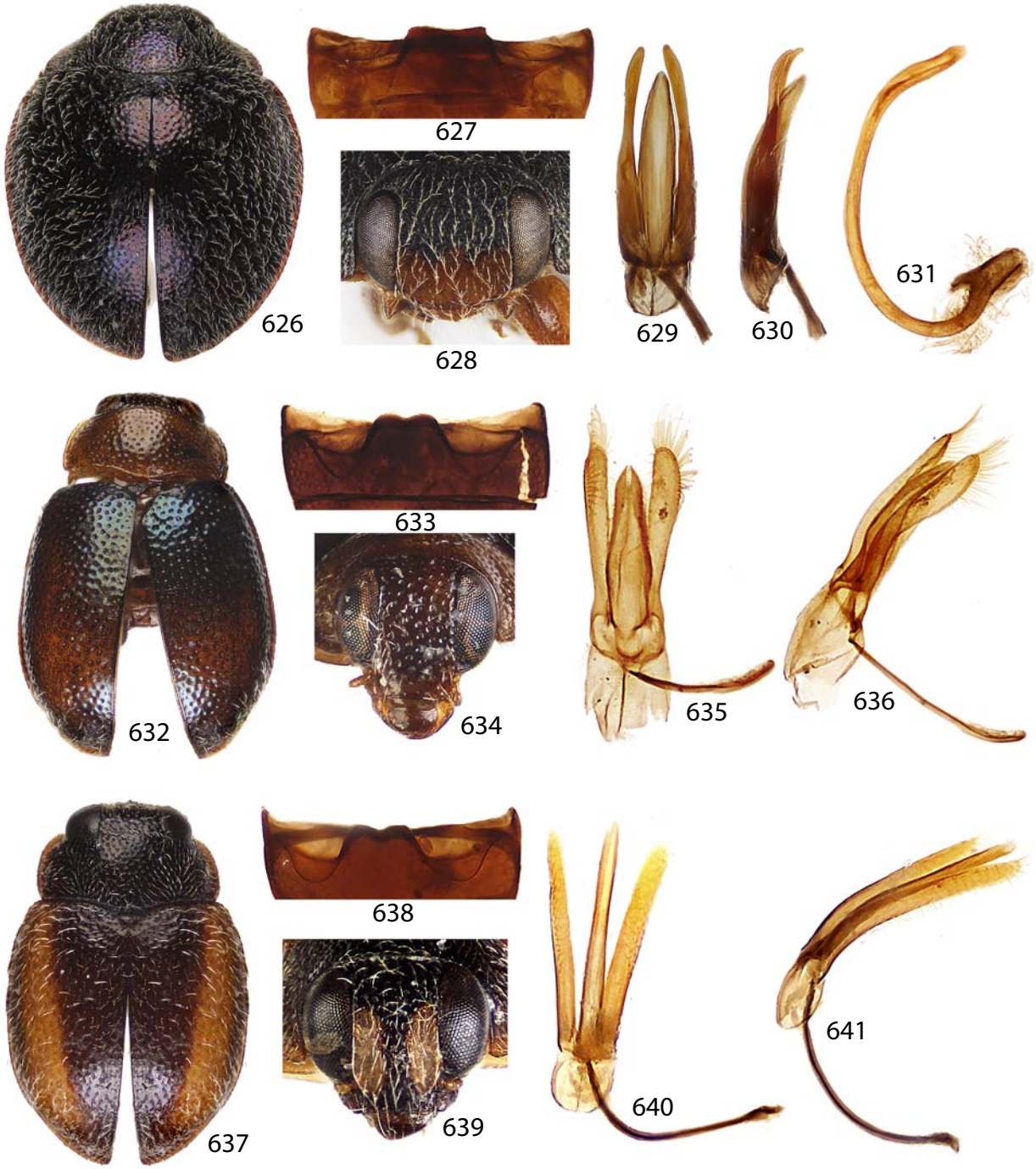
Figures 575–590. *Prodilis* spp. **575–580**) *Prodilis rosie* 575) Habitus. 576) Basal abdominal ventrites. 577) Frons. 578) Phallobase ventral. 579) Phallobase lateral. 580) Sipho. **581–584**) *Prodilis joanna* 581) Habitus. 582) Basal abdominal ventrites. 583) Frons. 584) Phallobase ventral. **585–590**) *Prodilis iris* 585) Habitus. 586) Basal abdominal ventrite. 587) Frons. 588) Phallobase ventral. 589) Phallobase lateral. 590) Sipho, apex lost.



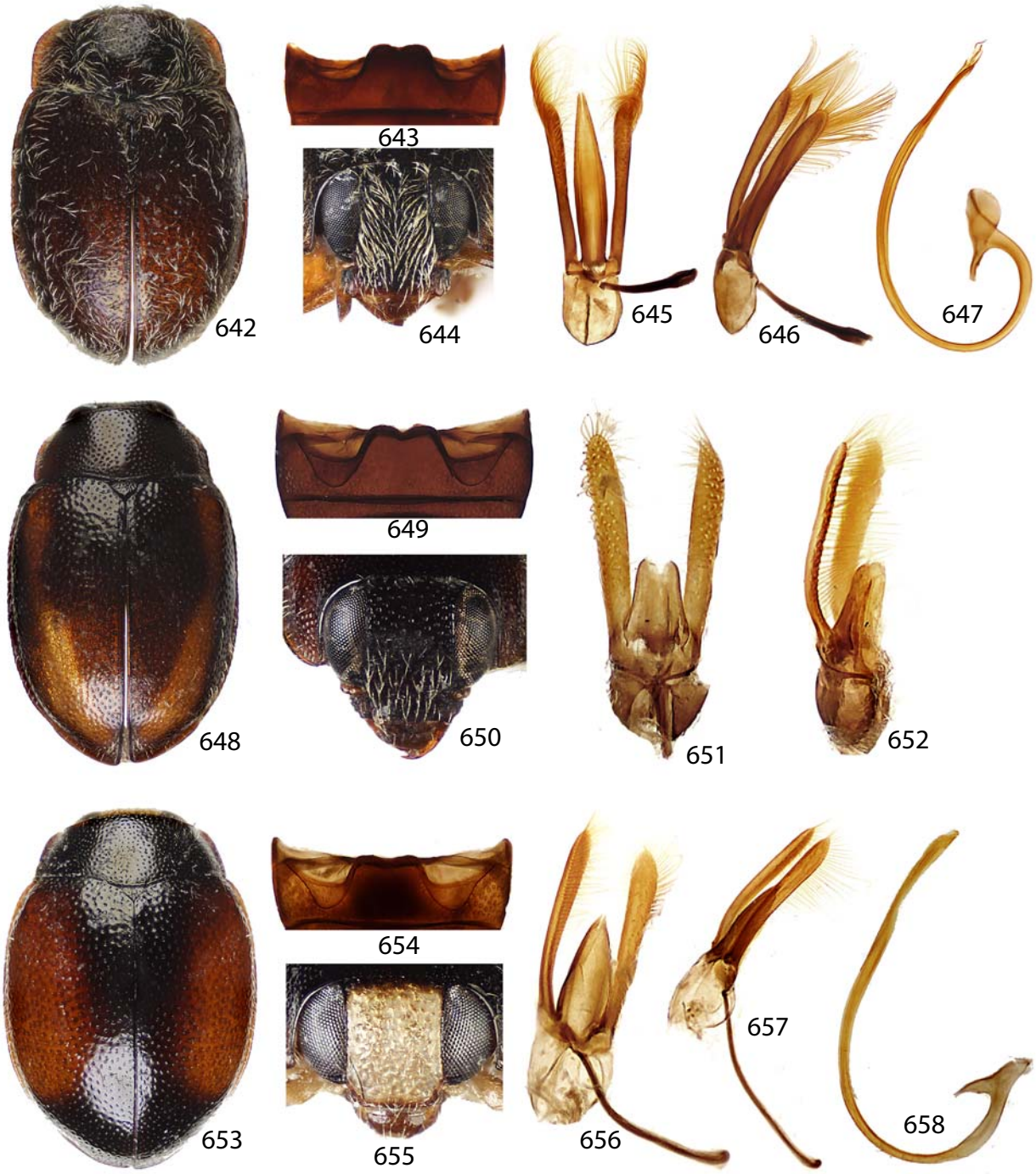
Figures 591–607. *Prodilis* spp. **591–596**) *Prodilis eunice* 591) Habitus. 592) Basal abdominal ventrites. 593) Frons. 594) Phallobase ventral. 595) Phallobase lateral. 596) Sipho, apex lost. **597–601**) *Prodilis angie* 597) Habitus. 598) Basal abdominal ventrite. 599) Frons. 600) Phallobase ventral. 601) Phallobase lateral. **602–607**) *Prodilis maryann* 602) Habitus. 603) Basal abdominal ventrites. 604) Frons. 605) Phallobase ventral. 606) Phallobase lateral. 607) Sipho.



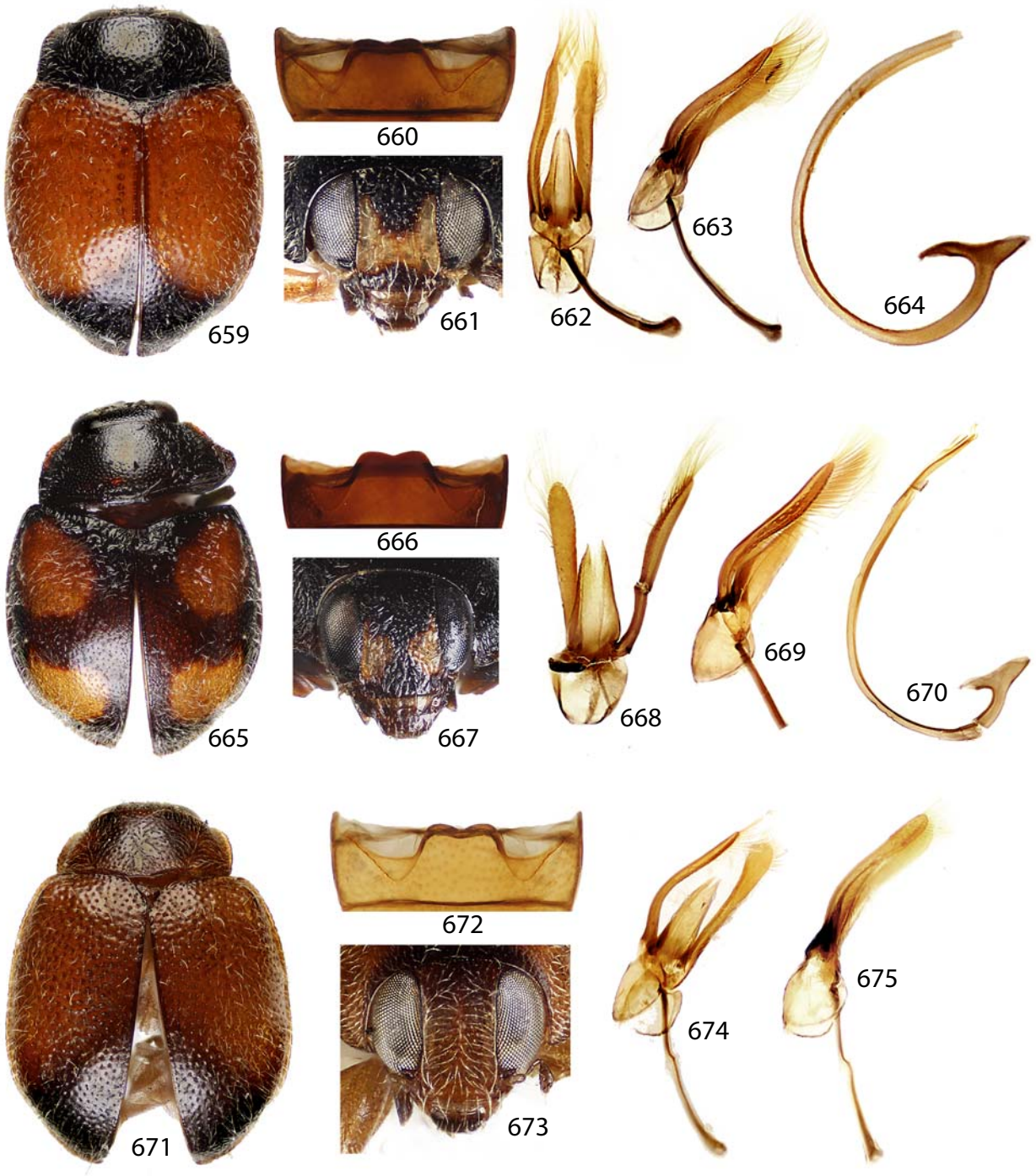
Figures 608–625. *Prodilis* spp. **608–613**) *Prodilis lynda* 608) Habitus. 609) Basal abdominal ventrites. 610) Frons. 611) Phallobase ventral. 612) Phallobase lateral. 613) Sipho. **614–619**) *Prodilis madeline* 614) Habitus. 615) Basal abdominal ventrites. 616) Frons. 617) Phallobase ventral 618) Phallobase lateral. 619) Sipho. **620–625**) *Prodilis mamie* 620) Habitus. 621) Basal abdominal ventrites. 622) Frons. 623) Phallobase ventral. 624) Phallobase lateral. 625) Sipho.



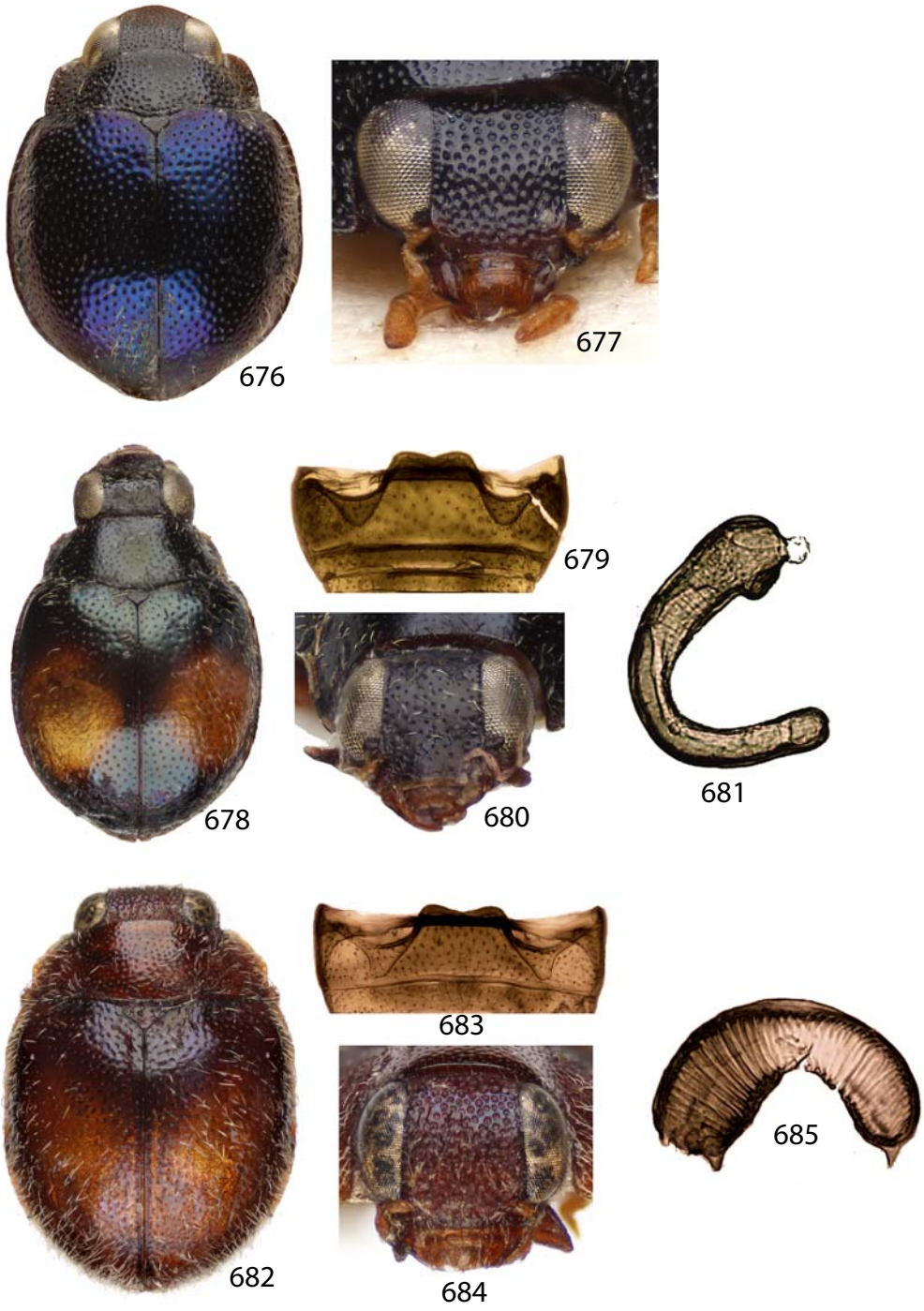
Figures 626–641. *Prodilis* spp. **626–631**) *Prodilis lola* 626) Habitus. 627) Basal abdominal ventrites. 628) Frons. 629) Phallobase ventral. 630) Phallobase lateral. 631) Sipho, apex lost. **632–636)** *Prodilis amelia* 632) Habitus. 633) Basal abdominal ventrites. 634) Frons. 635) Phallobase ventral. 636) Phallobase lateral. **637–641**) *Prodilis inez* 637) Habitus. 638) Basal abdominal ventrite. 639) Frons. 640) Phallobase ventral. 641) Phallobase lateral.



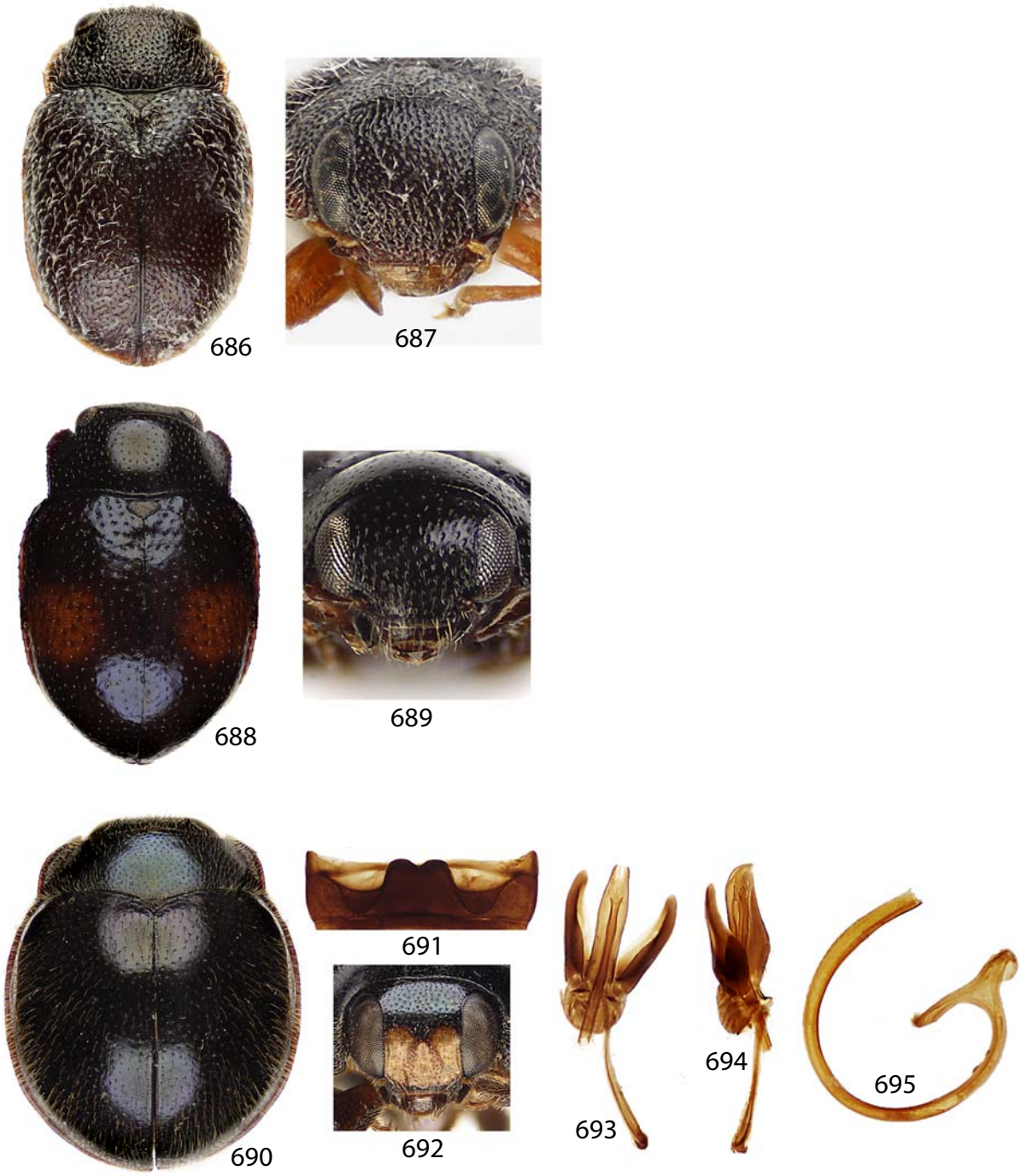
Figures 642–658. *Prodilis* spp. **642–647**) *Prodilis alberta* 642) Habitus. 643) Basal abdominal ventrites. 644) Frons. 645) Phallobase ventral. 646) Phallobase lateral. 647) Sipho. **648–652**) *Prodilis monique* 648) Habitus. 649) Basal abdominal ventrites. 650) Frons. 651) Phallobase ventral. 652) Phallobase lateral. **653–658**) *Prodilis jodi* 653) Habitus. 654) Basal abdominal ventrites. 655) Frons. 656) Phallobase ventral. 657) Phallobase lateral. 658) Sipho.



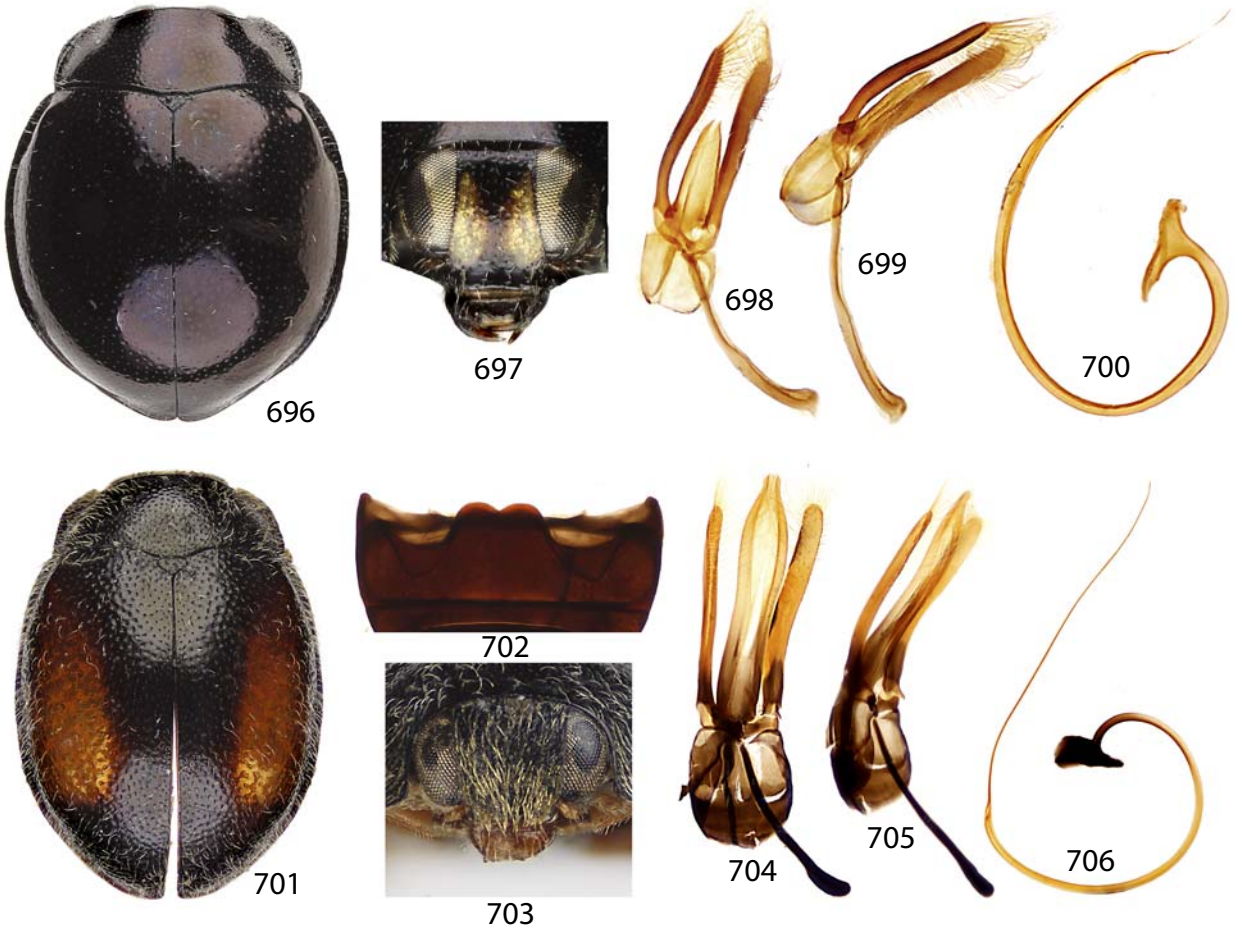
Figures 659–675. *Prodilis* spp. **659–664**) *Prodilis janie* 659) Habitus. 660) Basal abdominal ventrites. 661) Frons. 662) Phallobase ventral. 663) Phallobase lateral. 664) Sipho. **665–670**) *Prodilis maggie* 665) Habitus. 666) Basal abdominal ventrites. 667) Frons. 668) Phallobase ventral. 669) Phallobase lateral. 670) Sipho. **671–675**) *Prodilis sonya* 671) Habitus. 672) Basal abdominal ventrite. 673) Frons. 674) Phallobase ventral. 675) Phallobase lateral.



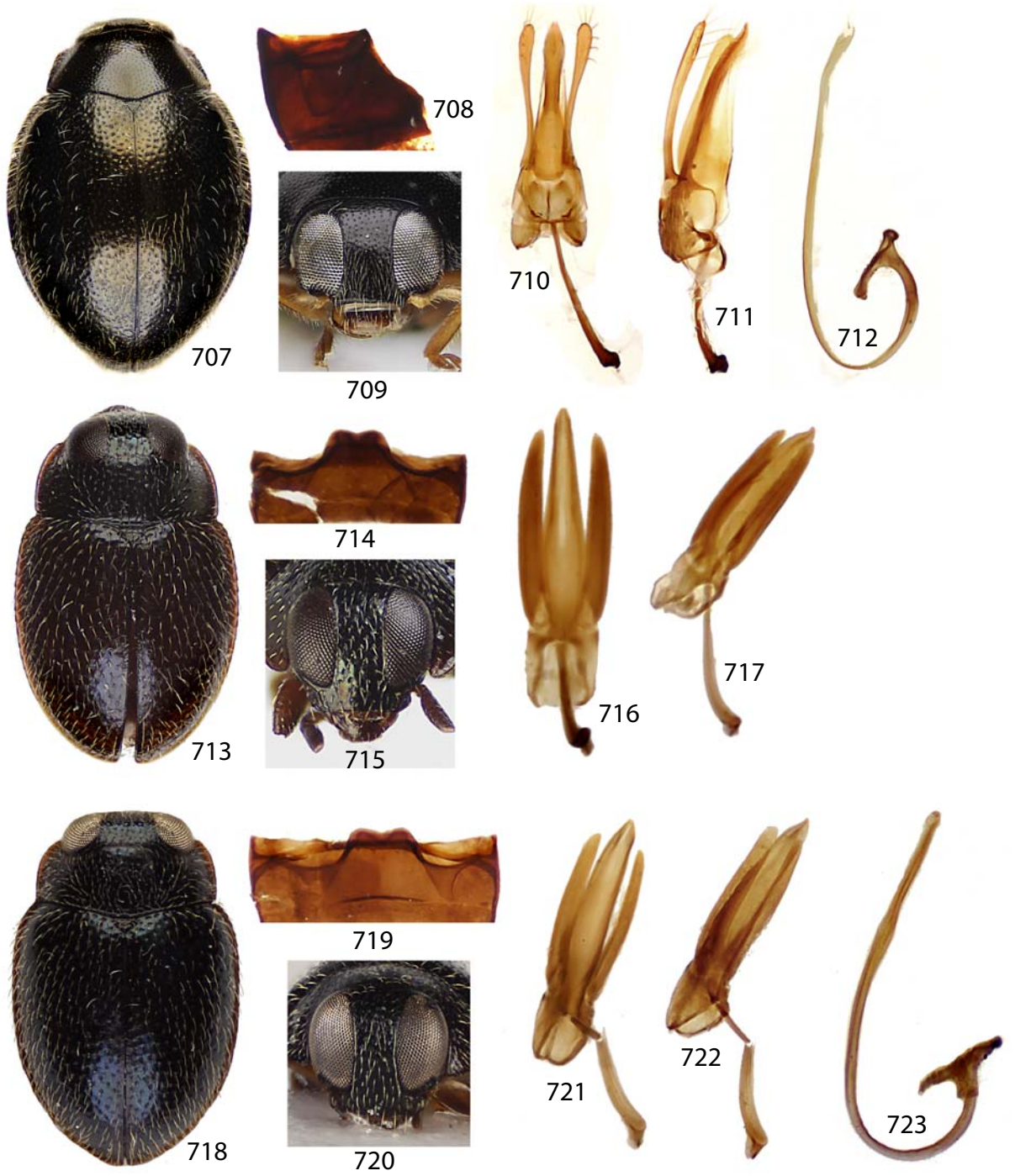
Figures 676–685. *Prodilis* spp. **676–677**) *Prodilis cribrata* 676) Habitus. 677) Frons. **678–681**) *Prodilis unipunctata* 678) Habitus. 679) Basal abdominal ventrites. 680) Frons. 681) Female spermathecal capsule. **682–685**) *Prodilis pubescens* 682) Habitus. 683) Basal abdominal ventrites. 684) Frons. 685) Female spermathecal capsule.



Figures 686–695. *Prodilis* spp. **686–687)** *Prodilis guatemalana* 686) Habitus. 687) Frons. **688–689**) *Prodilis dubitalis* 688) Habitus. 689) Frons. **690–695**) *Prodilis pecki* 690) Habitus. 691) Basal abdominal ventrites. 692) Frons. 693) Phallobase ventral. 694) Phallobase lateral. 695) Basal portion of sipho.



Figures 696–706. *Prodilis* spp. **696–700**) *Prodilis araguaensis* 696) Habitus. 697) Frons. 698) Phallobase ventral. 699) Phallobase lateral. 700) Sipho. **701–706**) *Prodilis bartletti* 701) Habitus. 702) Basal abdominal ventrites. 703) Frons. 704) Phallobase ventral. 705) Phallobase lateral. 706) Sipho.



Figures 707–723. *Ponaria* spp. **707–712**) *Ponaria paprzyckii* 707) Habitus. 708) Basal abdominal ventrites. 709) Frons. 710) Phallobase ventral. 711) Phallobase lateral. 712) Sipho. **713–717**) *Ponaria daviesi* 713) Habitus. 714) Basal abdominal ventrites. 715) Frons. 716) Phallobase ventral. 717) Phallobase lateral. **718–723**) *Ponaria hurtadoi* 718) Habitus. 719) Basal abdominal ventrites. 720) Frons. 721) Phallobase ventral. 722) Phallobase lateral. 723) Sipho.