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Revision and Reclassification of the Genera of Phalacridae (Coleoptera: Cucujoidea)

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REVISION AND RECLASSIFICATION OF THE GENERA OF PHALACRIDAE
(COLEOPTERA: CUCUJOIDEA)

A Dissertation

Submitted to the Graduate Faculty of the
Louisiana State University and
Agricultural and Mechanical College
in partial fulfillment of the
requirements for the degree of
Doctor of Philosophy

in

The Department of Entomology

by
Matthew Gimmel
B.S., Oklahoma State University, 2005
August 2011

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ABSTRACT

The family Phalacridae is monographed at the genus level using modern phylogenetic and classification methods. A morphological matrix of 106 characters and 2063 base pairs of aligned 18S rDNA sequence data were analyzed both separately and in a concatenated matrix, using maximum parsimony, Bayesian methods, and maximum likelihood. The phylogenetic hypotheses were used to construct a new subfamilial classification for the family. I recognize eight subfamilies, including two described as new: Biophytinae Guillebeau 1894, Eustilbinae Guillebeau 1892, Ochrolitinae Guillebeau 1894, Olibrinae Guillebeau 1892, Olibroporinae, **subfam. nov.**, Olibrosominae, **subfam. nov.**, Phaenocephalinae Matthews 1899, Phalacrinae Guillebeau 1892. Twenty-eight new generic synonymies are established. Ten new genera and seven new species are described: *Antennogasmus*, **gen. nov.** (type species: *A. cordatus*, **sp. nov.**), *Austroporus*, **gen. nov.** (type species: *A. victoriensis* (Blackburn)), *Malagasmus* Gimmel, **gen. nov.** (type species: *M. thalesi*, **sp. nov.**), *Malagophytus*, **gen. nov.** (type species: *M. steineri*, **sp. nov.**), *Neolitochrus*, **gen. nov.** (type species: *N. pulchellus* (LeConte)), *Paracylomus*, **gen. nov.** (type species: *P. asiaticus* (Champion)), *Platyphalacrus*, **gen. nov.** (type species: *P. lawrencei*, **sp. nov.**), *Ranomafanacrinus*, **gen. nov.** (type species: *R. nigrinus*, **sp. nov.**), *Steinerlitrus*, **gen. nov.** (type species: *S. warreni*, **sp. nov.**), *Sveculus*, **gen. nov.** (type species: *S. lewisi*, **sp. nov.**). Generic reassignments resulted in 201 new combinations. Two new names have been established for secondary homonyms. Type species are designated for two previously described genus-group names. Three new species-group synonymies are established. One name is resurrected from synonymy. Lectotypes are designated for 23 species. One genus and two species are excluded from Phalacridae: *Sternosternus* Guillebeau (type species: *S. grouvellei* Guillebeau) and *Parasemus parvopallidus* Lea, both of which belong in Hydrophilidae. All 34 resulting genera in the family Phalacridae (except *Pseudolibrus* Flach, *nomen inquirendum*) are keyed, described, and illustrated. A comprehensive literature review summarizes the present knowledge of the biology, immature stages, distribution, and taxonomy of all taxa of Phalacridae, and a world catalogue is given for the group. Presentation of nomenclatural changes in this dissertation does not constitute formal publication.

CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

“[They are] small and remarkably unattractive and little varied insects...” – *Sharp (1888: 244)*

“The large majority of species in the Phalacridae are characterized externally by a peculiar monotony of appearance...” – *Casey (1916: 35)*

“The family is not an important one...” – *Froggatt (1907: 142)*

The beetle family Phalacridae, commonly known as the shining mold beetles or shining flower beetles, are a small- to moderate-sized family among the superfamily Cucujoidea and occur nearly worldwide in terrestrial environments. Prior to this study, the group included approximately 635 described species and 52 described genera. The family reaches its peak species diversity in tropical regions; however, there is a significant but less diverse fauna in temperate regions. Members are totally absent from polar regions, and appear to be absent from much of the Pacific island region and the most isolated islands of the other oceans. No native species are known from New Zealand or Chile, but at least one introduced species is established in the former territory (Thompson and Marshall 1980). Based on the few published accounts and personal observations, most members of the family feed on fungi, but a significant number are palynophagous (pollen-feeding) on angiosperm flowers, and at least one species (newly described herein) feeds on cycad pollen.

The Phalacridae are a morphologically well-defined group, but among the poorest known beetles taxonomically. Most species are unidentifiable outside of Europe, and genera have been virtually unidentifiable outside of the Holarctic region using existing literature.

My main objectives in this study were to: (1) define, describe, and provide keys to identification of the world genera of Phalacridae; (2) test the monophyly and reconstruct the phylogenetic relationships of genera within the family; (3) use the results of these first two objectives to revise the intrafamilial classification; (4) provide a world catalogue of the entire group.

1.1 PHYLOGENETIC POSITION OF PHALACRIDAE

Phalacridae are firmly nested within the superfamily Cucujoidea, as evidenced by multiple recent phylogenetic studies using both morphology (Leschen *et al.* 2005; Lawrence *et al.* 2011) and DNA sequence data (Hunt *et al.* 2007; Roberston *et al.* 2008).

Steiner (1984) suggested that the most likely sister group is the Nitidulidae, given similarities in larval structures. He also suggested Sphindidae (given the similarity of adult *Tolyphus* Erichson to members of that family) or Mycetophagidae (whose larvae share multiple characters) as candidates for sister groups. Given the results of more recent studies, these last two families are certainly distantly related to Phalacridae, and any similarity is the result of symplesiomorphy or convergence. As for the “nitidulid group” (Nitidulidae + Kateretidae + Smicripidae), a sister-group relationship with Phalacridae seems more probable, but again more recent studies suggest otherwise.

Thomas (1984) suggested a close relationship of Phalacridae with Laemophloeidae (as Laemophloeinae, plus Propalticidae) based on the following characters: unequal anterior tibial

spurs, reduced hind wing venation, reduction and fusion of the parameres in the male genitalia, basic plan of the head, and structure of the larval mouthparts and hypostomal sclerotizations. He erroneously summarized the condition of the tarsal formulae of males within Phalacridae as never heteromorous (they are heteromorous in several genera). As he noted, a few taxa within Laemophloeidae possess heteromorous tarsi. If the sister relationship between these two families is genuine, then the ancestral state of this character is ambiguous, not necessarily homomorous as he suggests.

Leschen *et al.* (2005), in a study of “basal” Cucujoidea using 37 exemplar taxa and 99 morphological characters of adults and larvae, placed Phalacridae (*Acyломus* Sharp) sister to a group containing Nitidulidae, Kateretidae, Smicripidae, Tasmosalpingidae, Cyclaxyridae, Propalticidae, and Laemophloeidae. Hunt *et al.* (2007), in a study of Coleoptera as a whole using 18S rDNA genes (with 16S rRNA and cytochrome oxidase I gene data for half of the species) for 1880 species, placed Phalacridae as sister to the group Laemophloeidae + Propalticidae. Robertson *et al.* (2008) performed a detailed molecular phylogeny of the Cucujoidea using 18S and 28S rDNA, but with an emphasis on the Cerylonid Series (to which Phalacridae do not belong). Sampling was sparse outside of the Cerylonid Series, but their results also suggest a sister group relationship with Laemophloeidae (Propalticidae was not sampled).

Lawrence *et al.* (2011), in a phylogenetic analysis of the Coleoptera utilizing 359 taxa and 514 larval and adult morphological characters, placed Phalacridae (*Phalacrinus* Blackburn + *Olibrus* Erichson) sister to a clade containing Cerylonidae: Euxestinae (*Hypodacnella* Ślipiński) and Endomychidae: Anamorphinae (*Bystus* Guérin-Méneville). This clade in turn was sister to Myraboliidae (*Myrabolia* Reitter) + Cavognathidae (*Taphropiestes* Reitter). This entire clade was sister to Bothrideridae: Bothriderinae + Phytophaga, and distant from other cucujoid groups.

1.2 TAXONOMIC HISTORY OF PHALACRIDAE

Taxonomic work on Phalacridae began with the publication of Carl Linné (1767) who described the species *Silpha atomaria* [= *Stilbus atomarius* (Linné)]. Most Linnean-era workers classified members of Phalacridae in the catch-all genera *Sphaeridium* or *Anisotoma*, which at the time included a wide variety of small, round, dark beetles. The Phalacridae as presently constituted was first recognized by Gustavi Paykull (1800) who delimited the genus *Phalacrus*, although he did not award it special familial status. Species were slowly added to the genus, mostly from the Palearctic region, with William Elford Leach (1815) being the first to formally elevate the group to family rank (as “Phalacrurida”). Thirty years later, the brilliant coleopterist Wilhelm Ferdinand Erichson (1845) published his seminal work monographing the Coleoptera of Germany. This work marked the first attempt of a detailed study into the structure and internal classification of these beetles. Taking into account the known non-Palearctic species as well, he erected three new genera within the family (*Litochrus*, *Olibrus*, and *Tolyphus*) bringing the total to four. The rate of species description was high during the following period (Figure 1), primarily because of the rapid increase in scientific expeditions outside of Europe.

Significant numbers of new species and genera were added during this “golden” period, lasting until the 1910s, by Victor Motschulsky (Oriental region), David Sharp (Neotropical region), Henri Tournier (Palearctic region), Thomas Blackburn (Australian region), and Thomas Casey (Nearctic region). However, only one researcher, Francisque Guillebeau, attempted a detailed summary and classification of the world fauna of Phalacridae. He did this in two major works (1892*b* and 1894*a*), but unfortunately these contained no illustrations and his classifications tended to be based on relatively unstable characters, such as the extent of the

mesoventral margin anterior to the metaventral process. In the first paper he erected two broad categories based on this latter character, the “Hyposternes” and “Hypersternes”, with three tribes in the first group (Phalacrini, Tolyphini, Olibrini) and one tribe in the second group (Eustilbini). This “supratribal” arrangement was abandoned two years later in his second major work, in which he recognized 10 tribes in the Phalacridae, including the previous four and six new tribes. Of these new tribes, only three were based on actual genus-group names (Biophytini, Megapalpini, Ochrolitini) while the other three were not (“Olibromorphini”, “Heterolibrini”, and “Heterosternini”). Probably because of the dubious nature of Guillebeau’s classification system, subsequent workers have almost ignored it completely.

George Champion was the next major worker in Phalacridae, and the first worker to include illustrations in his several papers (1924–1925) with appropriate detail for use in the group. His wide-ranging work covered Oriental, Afrotropical, and Neotropical species. The terse work of Hetschko (1930) represents the last catalogue of world taxa of Phalacridae, and the posthumous work of Lea (1932) was the last major revision until the 1990s.

The period from about 1940–1980 saw virtually no contributions to our understanding of the taxonomy of the group, with even species descriptions experiencing a drought. The works of Zdeněk Švec (1992–2006) and Georgy Lyubarsky (1993–2005) represent a reversal of this trend, with these two workers describing many new species and two new genera and providing genitalia illustrations, which are essential for species delimitation in most genera of phalacrids. However, their works were focused on the Old World fauna, and the New World species remain entirely unrevised.

The only major contribution regarding the understanding of the limits of the family and its higher classification came from Pakaluk (1991) who synonymized the family Phaenocephalidae (one genus, two species) with the Phalacridae. He speculated that it had affinities with *Phalacrinus*, which led Lawrence and Newton (1995) to hypothesize that the genera *Phaenocephalus*, *Phalacrinus*, and perhaps *Sphaerostilbus* formed a distinct subfamily (Phaenocephalinae) within the Phalacridae.

A genus that had been associated with Phalacridae since Sen Gupta and Crowson (1966), *Cyclaxyra* Broun, was formally removed from Phalacridae and placed into a family of its own by Gimmel *et al.* (2009). This family, with two described species, is endemic to New Zealand, where no native phalacrids are known to occur.

Before the present study, no attempt has been made to construct an internal phylogenetic hypothesis for the family Phalacridae. This will be essential in order to provide a stable framework for the higher classification within the family.

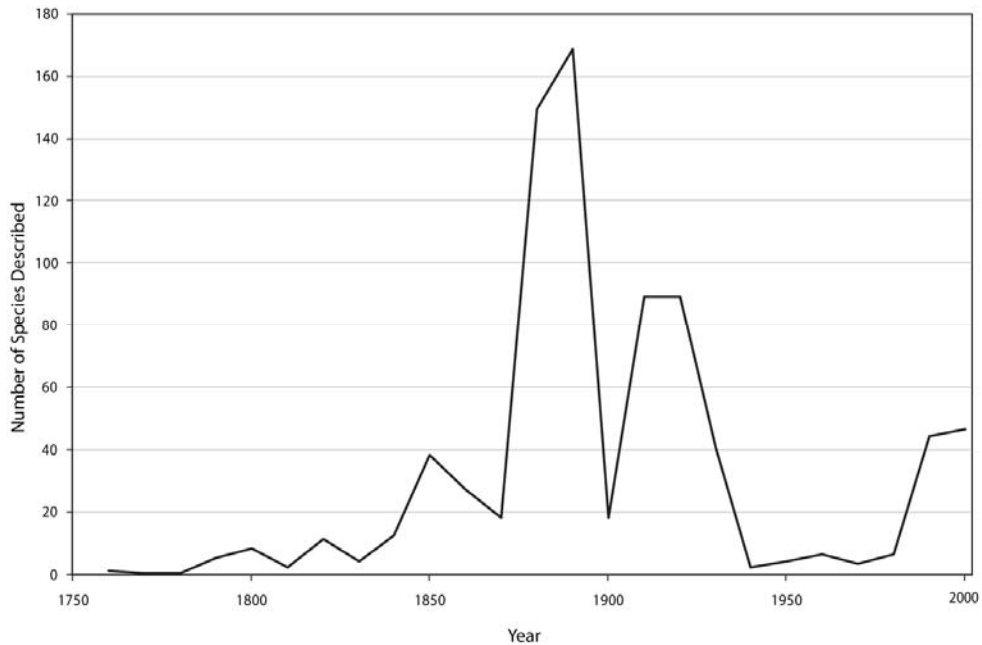


Figure 1. Phalacrid species-group taxa described over time, 1767–2006.

1.3 IMMATURE STAGES AND HABITS OF PHALACRIDAE

The first mention of immature stages of phalacrids was the publication of Johann Ludwig Christian Gravenhorst (1834) in which he describes the observations of Peter Samuel Schilling. The latter observed the larvae of *Olibrus aeneus* (misidentified as *Phalacrus corruscus*) inhabiting the base of the fruit of *Matricaria recutita* L. (chamomile).

Larvae have been formally described for members of *Acylomus* (see Steiner and Singh 1987), *Phalacrus* (see Friederichs 1908; Emden 1928; Böving and Craighead 1931; d’Aguilar 1944; Thompson and Marshall 1980), and *Olibrus* (see Urban 1926, 1930; Löben Sels 1934). Characters have been illustrated for larvae of *Litochropus*, *Phalacropsis*, and *Stilbus* (see Steiner 1984).

Steiner (1984) provided an excellent survey of the biology of Phalacridae, including immature stages. Most Phalacridae whose habits are known are associated with fungi, consuming the spores or hyphae as both adults and larvae. The members of Eustilbinae are generally believed to be associated with ascomycete molds growing on the surfaces of dead vegetation, including such habitats as dead hanging leaves and grass tussocks. However, at least one eustilbine, *Acylomus pugetanus* Casey, develops within the sclerotia of *Claviceps* species (ergot). Adult specimens of *Apallodes* have been collected from fruiting bodies of Xylariaceae at night, while adult and larval *Litochropus clavicornis* Casey have been reared from the fruiting bodies of *Daldinia*, a genus of that family.

The Phalacrinae (*Phalacrus* and *Phalacropsis*) represent a departure in habits from the remaining fungus-feeding Phalacridae, being the only genera known to be associated with basidiomycete fungi. Members of *Phalacrus* seem to be most commonly associated with smut fungi (Ustilaginales) on grasses (Poaceae) and sedges (Cyperaceae), including the economically important *Ustilago maydis* (DC.) Cda. (corn smut) and *Sporisorium scitamineum* (Sydow) M. Piepenbr., M. Stoll & Oberw. (sugarcane smut). Other members of *Phalacrus* are associated with rust fungi (Pucciniales), including *Uromycladium* species infesting *Acacia* (Fabaceae) in

Australia and (introduced to) New Zealand. Members of *Phalacroptis dispar* (LeConte) are significant consumers of pine stem rust fungi (*Peridermium* species) on pines (*Pinus* species) in western North America.

The Olibrinae (*Olibrus* and *Tolyphus*) are a group of diurnal, flower-visiting pollen feeders as adults, while the larvae (at least of *Olibrus*, *Tolyphus* larvae are unknown) appear to feed on fluid material within flower heads. Members of the plant family Asteraceae are the only known hosts of larval *Olibrus*. Peyerimhoff (1907) reported *Olibrosoma testacea* Tournier from flowers of *Orobancha* (Orobanchaceae) in Egypt. Adult members of *Litochrus* have been collected from flowers of a variety of plants in Australia, but have also been collected in association with rotting wood. Members of *Steinerlitrus* (described herein) were collected from a living tree trunk (*Macrolobium* species, Fabaceae) at night in Venezuela.

The genus *Platyphalacrus* (described herein) is the only known phalacrid associate of cycads (genus *Macrozamia*) and adults presumably feed on pollen within the male cones.

1.4 PHALACRIDAE IN THE FOSSIL RECORD

Because of their small size, no compression fossils of phalacrids have been identified. However, a few phalacrid inclusions are known from Tertiary amber, and these were summarized in Poinar (1992) and catalogued by Spahr (1981*b*). Poinar (1992: 149) indicated that the genera *Olibrus* and *Phalacrus* have been identified in Baltic amber (ca. 40 mya), and published a photograph of an unidentified phalacrid in Dominican amber (15–45 mya) from his collection. He also indicated that phalacrids have been found in Mexican (Chiapas) amber (22–26 mya). Kirejtshuk and Nel (2008) mentioned the presence of Phalacridae in lowermost Eocene French amber (specimens deposited in MNHN). Lyubarsky and Perkovsky (2011) described *Stilbus bedovoyi* from Late Eocene Rovno Amber; however, based on the photographs and drawing included in the publication the generic and even familial identity of the specimen is questionable. I have not had the opportunity to examine any phalacrids in amber.

The Bayesian analysis tree in Hunt *et al.* (2007), with molecular calibration points dated with penalized likelihood, implied a Cretaceous origin for the Phalacridae.

CHAPTER 2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1 SPECIMENS

Approximately 100,000 specimens were examined for purposes of this revision and approximately 27,000 specimens were borrowed from many of the museums in the list below. Loans from institutions housing specimens of Phalacridae were the source of most of the material for this study, although I also examined much material through museum visits.

An attempt was made to locate and examine type specimens for the type species of most genera, with a focus on those for which the identity was dubious. Label data were recorded verbatim from types examined. These are presented within double quotes (“”), with labels separated by double forward slashes (//) and lines of text on labels separated by a backslash (\). For most primary type specimens of genus-bearing taxa examined in this study I provided a red label of the format “[CATEGORY OF TYPE] [♂ or ♀] [complete original combination with authorship] det. [or des. in the case of lectotypes] M.L. Gimmel [year of designation]”, especially in cases where the specimen is not adequately marked as a specific primary type (see ICZN 1999, Recommendation 72D). Since many of the institutions visited also contained type specimens of species not carrying a genus-group name, as many of these were examined as time permitted. In the lists of included species appearing in the accounts of individual genera, these instances are indicated by the symbol “type!” appearing on the same line as the species entry. This examination has resulted in a large number of new combinations; however, no special effort was made to establish species-level synonymies within genera. Since all indications are that a large number of species-level synonyms exist in Phalacridae (evidenced by recent published and unpublished revisions and my personal observations), the number of described species for certain genera may be artificially inflated. Additionally, I was not able to examine the types of every phalacrid species whose generic identity is in question because of time constraints. These species, and those not or poorly illustrated in literature, may be regarded as tentatively placed in their respective genera. These must await species-level revisions for their identities to be completely resolved.

Following is the list of institutions, including codens (taken from Evenhuis 2011), used in the remainder of this work, with the primary point-of-contact in parentheses:

AMNH	American Museum of Natural History, New York, New York (Lee Herman)
ANIC	Australian National Insect Collection, CSIRO, Canberra, Australia (Cate Lemann)
BMNH	The Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom (Roger Booth)
BYU	Monte L. Bean Life Science Museum, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah (Shawn Clark)
CAS	California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, California (Jere Schweikert)
CSCA	California State Collection of Arthropods, Sacramento, California (Jackie Kishmirian)
EAPZ	Escuela Agrícola Panamericana, Tegucigalpa, Honduras (Oliver Schlein)
EGRC	Ed Riley Collection, College Station, Texas
EMEC	Essig Museum of Entomology, University of California Berkeley, Berkeley, California (Cheryl Barr)
FMNH	Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Illinois (James Boone)
FSCA	Florida State Collection of Arthropods, Gainesville, Florida (Paul Skelley)

HIC	Hymenoptera Institute, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky (Michael Sharkey)
LSAM	Louisiana State Arthropod Museum, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana (Victoria Bayless)
MAIC	Michael A. Ivie Collection, Bozeman, Montana
MCZ	Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts (Philip Perkins)
MEM	Mississippi Entomology Museum, Mississippi State University, Starkville, Mississippi (Terry Schiefer)
MLGC	Matthew L. Gimmel Collection, Baton Rouge, Louisiana
MNHN	Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France (Azadeh Taghavian)
MTD	Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden, Germany (Olaf Jaeger)
MTEC	Montana Entomology Collection, Bozeman, Montana (Michael Ivie)
MZH	Zoological Museum, University of Helsinki, Finland (Hans Silfverberg)
NMPC	National Museum, Prague, Czech Republic (Jiří Hájek)
NZAC	New Zealand Arthropod Collection, Auckland, New Zealand (Richard Leschen)
OSEC	K.C. Emerson Museum, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Oklahoma (Don Arnold)
PURC	Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana (Arwin Provonsa)
RDCC	Ron D. Cave Collection, Fort Pierce, Florida
SANC	South African National Collection of Insects, Pretoria, Republic of South Africa (Beth Grobbelaar)
SBMN	Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, Santa Barbara, California (Michael Caterino)
SDMC	San Diego Natural History Museum, San Diego, California (Michael Wall)
SEMC	Snow Entomological Museum, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas (Zachary Falin)
TAMU	Texas A&M University Collection, College Station, Texas (Ed Riley)
TMSA	Transvaal Museum, Pretoria, Republic of South Africa (Ruth Müller)
UCDC	Bohart Museum of Entomology, Davis, California (Steve Heydon)
UDCC	University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware (Charles Bartlett)
UGCA	University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia (Joseph McHugh)
USNM	Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC (Warren Steiner)
WIBF	West Indian Beetle Fauna Project Collection, Montana State University, Bozeman, Montana (Michael Ivie)
ZMUC	Zoological Museum, University of Copenhagen, Denmark (Alexey Solodovnikov)
ZMUM	Zoological Museum, Moscow University, Moscow, Russia (Nikolai Nikitsky)

Additional material (adults and larvae) was also personally collected into 95% or 100% ethanol for dissection and to be made available for DNA extraction. These collections were conducted in various places around the world, including Ecuador, Taiwan, and the United States (especially Kansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, and Tennessee). I have also received much material in ethanol as gifts, especially from Bolivia, Costa Rica, Panama, Peru, Cameroon, Tanzania, and Australia.

Routine sorting and identification was accomplished using a Leica MZ 7.5 dissecting microscope, the maximum magnification (50×) of which is adequate for almost all genus-level characters in Phalacridae.

For detailed examination and description of both external and internal characters, beetles of both sexes from every described genus not obviously a junior synonym of another genus, and all hypothesized new genera (unless represented by fewer than three specimens) were disarticulated. More than one species was dissected from certain widespread or variable genera. Disarticulations were performed by first softening the beetle in hot water (plus immersion in an additional solvent to remove adhesive, if necessary), removing the elytra and hind wings, then placing the rest of the beetle into warm ($\approx 50^\circ\text{C}$) 10% potassium hydroxide (KOH). After maceration of soft tissues in KOH, the beetle was removed to 95% ethanol where the head, prothorax, and pterothorax were separated and dissolved tissues were scraped and palpated from the body cavity using minuten pins. All parts (except hind wings) were then placed in a glycerol slide mount, whereupon they were dissected further as needed. Hind wing mounts were prepared using the dry-mount methodology of Kukalová-Peck and Lawrence (2004: 97–98). The wings were usually mounted on the same slide as the glycerol mount.

Routine genitalia dissections and dissections of types were performed as follows: 1) the beetle was rehydrated and softened in hot water; 2) the beetle was transferred to 95% ethanol whereupon the abdomen was removed; 3) the beetle (sans abdomen) was remounted on a point using Martha Stewart Crafts™ All-Purpose Gel Adhesive (a completely transparent adhesive that is soluble in both water and ethanol) while the entire abdomen was macerated in warm 10% KOH; 4) genital sclerites were removed, separated, and examined (see below); 5) after examination, the sclerites were placed on a small rectangle of cellulose acetate in a drop of dimethylhydantoin formaldehyde resin (DMHF; see Steedman 1958), which was pinned beneath the specimen. The abdomen was remounted on the point containing the beetle, ventral side up, using the aforementioned adhesive.

Preparation for drawing small sclerotized structures (genitalia, metendosternite, mouthparts, etc.) was accomplished as follows (the “Perkins method”): the sclerite was taken from 95% ethanol and placed in a small droplet of lactic acid just inside the edge of the round depression on a depression microscope slide. A round cover slip was then placed so that it was mostly outside the depression, but covered the droplet and sclerite. This allows one to rotate the sclerite into an appropriate position for drawing by simply nudging the cover slip from the dry side. The slide was placed onto an Olympus BX50 compound microscope with camera lucida for drawing.

Because of their complexity, the tegmen, median lobe, and spiculum gastrale were always separated prior to drawing and detailed examination. Eversion of the internal sac of the median lobe was unnecessary since all internal sclerites and spicules are clearly visible while contained within the (cleared) structure.

Terminology for morphological characters follows Lawrence *et al.* (2010), and that for iridescence follows Seago *et al.* (2009).

2.2 GUIDELINES FOR GENERIC REVISION

While I accept monophyly as the ultimate criterion in defining genera, I did not perform a test of monophyly for each genus in the family. However, I followed three major guidelines to define genera within the family:

1) A genus must be externally diagnosable. In the definition of each genus I have included at least one external character. Internal characters help to further solidify and corroborate a definition, but for identification purposes disarticulation is not necessary. I have broken this rule somewhat in one instance with members of the Eustilbinae, in which male genitalia should be examined (though possible generic identities can be narrowed in most cases). Generic definitions in that particular tribe, while much clearer as a result of this study, are still far from settled.

2) A genus must be defined with a straightforward character or set of characters (Occam's Razor). Overly complex definitions, involving multiple conditional statements ("if", "but"), were rejected. While it may be argued that definitions of this nature might be necessary after a full phylogenetic analysis has shown large, complex genera to be monophyletic, these definitions do not belong in a first approximation of generic concepts.

3) Splitting and lumping of previous generic names were minimized. If two diagnosable groups (using guidelines 1 and 2) exist that possess two different, previously established generic names, these were not synonymized. If one diagnosable, previously established generic concept had more than one recognizable subgroup, but these subgroups taken together were still diagnosable as a single unit, I did not fracture the genus into multiple genera.

A high likelihood exists that forms will be discovered that defy inclusion within any of the genera I have defined herein. This will require revisions of the concepts presented in the current work, potentially including establishment of new genera, dissolution of boundaries between genera, or expansion of established generic concepts.

2.3 INTRODUCTION TO PHYLOGENETIC ANALYSIS

To formulate a more stable classification based upon objective, thorough methodology, rather than upon more subjective, phenetic methodology, phylogenetic principles were employed (see Hennig 1979) to generate hypotheses concerning the relationships of genera within Phalacridae. Both adult morphological data and molecular data (18S rDNA) were utilized for reconstructing the phylogeny of the group. These data sets were analyzed independently (maximum parsimony for each, Bayesian analysis and maximum likelihood for molecular) and together (maximum parsimony and Bayesian analysis), similar to the analyses presented in Marvaldi *et al.* (2002).

Outgroup selection. Choice of outgroups was based on previously hypothesized sister taxa and select other "lower" cucujoids. These were Laemophloeidae (*Placonotus* Macleay), Propalticidae (*Propalticus* Sharp), Kateretidae (*Brachypterus* Kugelann), and Cyclaxyridae (*Cyclaxyra* Broun). Because of a lack of DNA-quality specimens, Cyclaxyridae were omitted from the molecular analysis.

2.4 MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

Ingroup taxa. An effort was made to study at least one representative of each described genus that was not obviously a junior synonym, as well as putative undescribed genera. Additionally, two or more species were examined from particularly large, widespread, or polymorphic genera. Some genera were either unknown entirely (*Pseudolibrus* Flach) or represented only by singletons (*Ranomafanacrinus* Gimmel), doubletons (*Malagophytus* Gimmel), or old type material (*Megistopalpus* Guillebeau), and were not disarticulated and accordingly were excluded from the phylogenetic analysis. The following exemplar taxa and

specimens were used for the morphological phylogenetic analysis (deposited in MLGC and disarticulated unless otherwise indicated):

1. *Acylomus aciculatus* Sharp: male [Colombia]; female [Panama]
2. *Acylomus bicolor* (Sharp): male [Puntarenas, Costa Rica]
3. *Acylomus calcaratus* Casey: male, female [Saint Landry Parish, Louisiana, United States]
4. *Acylomus micropus* (Guillebeau): male, female [Tulear Province, Madagascar]
5. *Antennogasmus cordatus* n.sp.: male [Transvaal, South Africa (FSCA)] [female not disarticulated]
6. *Apallodes* sp.: male [Tambopata Province, Peru]; male [San Luis Potosi, Mexico]
7. *Augasmus humilis* (Guillebeau): two males [Luzon, Philippines (USNM)], female [Songkhla Province, Thailand (MEM)]
8. *Austroporus victoriensis* (Blackburn): male [Queensland, Australia (TAMU)], female [Australian Capital Territory, Australia (MAIC)]
9. *Biophytus* sp.: female [Iringa, Tanzania]
10. *Entomocnemus* sp.: female [Kwazulu-Natal Province, South Africa (SANC)]
11. *Eulitrus estriatus* Sharp: male [Colón Province, Panama], male [Guanacaste, Costa Rica]
12. *Grouvelleus dilutus* (Champion): male, female [Sabah, Borneo (USNM)]
13. *Litochropus clavicornis* Casey: male, female [East Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana, United States]
14. *Litochrus brunneus* (Erichson): male, female [Tasmania, Australia (FMNH)]
15. *Litostilbus testaceus* (Fabricius): male, female [Andros, Bahamas (FSCA)]
16. *Malagasmus thalesi* n.sp.: female [Toliara Province, Madagascar (USNM)] [male not disarticulated]
17. *Neolitochrus pulchellus* (LeConte): male, female [East Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana, United States]
18. *Nesiotus* n. sp.: male, female [Fianarantsoa Province, Madagascar (USNM)]
19. *Ochrolitus rubens* (LeConte): male [Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana, United States]; male [Santa Rosa County, Florida, United States]; female [West Feliciana Parish, Louisiana, United States]
20. *Olibroporus punctatus* Casey: male [East Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana, United States], female [Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana, United States]
21. *Olibrosoma testacea* Tournier: female [Mauritania] [male not disarticulated]
22. *Olibrus aeneus* (Fabricius): male, female [Luxembourg]
23. *Olibrus* sp.: male, female [East Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana, United States]
24. *Paracylomus asiaticus* (Champion): male [Nuwara Eliya District, Sri Lanka (UCDC)]
25. *Phaenocephalus* sp.: male, female [Sabah, Borneo (USNM)]
26. *Phalacrinus dilatatus* (Champion): male, female [Kelantan, Malaysia]
27. *Phalacropsis dispar* (LeConte): male, female [Mono County, California, United States]
28. *Phalacrus* sp.: male [Custer County, Oklahoma, United States], female [Hidalgo County, New Mexico, United States]
29. *Platyphalacrus lawrencei* n. sp.: male [Western Australia] [female not disarticulated]
30. *Pycinus* sp. 1: male [El Paraiso, Honduras]; female [Panama, Panama (FSCA)]
31. *Pycinus* sp. 2 (flattened form): female [Colon Province, Panama (FSCA)]
32. *Steinerlitrus warreni* n.sp.: male, female [Amazonas, Venezuela (USNM)]

33. *Stilbus near apicalis* (Melsheimer): male, female [Hidalgo County, New Mexico, United States]
34. *Sveculus lewisi* n. sp.: male, female [Sulawesi, Indonesia (BMNH)]
35. *Tolyphus (Pharcisinus) punctulatus* Rosenhauer: male [Nouasser, Morocco (FMNH)]
36. *Tolyphus (s.str.) granulatus* (Guérin): male [Algeria (CAS)]
37. *Xanthocomus rutilans* (Casey): male [Cameron County, Texas, United States]
38. *Xanthocomus striatus* Guillebeau: male [Venezuela (FMNH)]
39. OUTGROUP: Laemophloeidae: *Placonotus zimmermani* (LeConte): male, female [East Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana, United States]
40. OUTGROUP: *Propalticus* sp.: male, female [Sabah, Malaysia (USNM)]
41. OUTGROUP: *Brachypterus urticae* (Fabricius): male, female [Sevier County, Tennessee, United States]
42. OUTGROUP: *Cyclaxyra politula* (Broun): male, female [Stewart Island, New Zealand]

Character analysis. No *a priori* assumptions about character polarity were made for any of the characters utilized. Since outgroup character distribution is polymorphic for many characters, I have avoided specifying polarity and instead have simply included the four outgroup taxa in the analysis.

Disarticulated specimens were examined and character states of each of 106 characters (105 morphological, 1 behavioral) were scored into a matrix using WinClada 1.00.08 (Nixon 2002) (see Appendix A). Larval characters were omitted since larvae are known or described for only a handful of genera (ca. 15%). The behavioral character (106: diet) was not included in the analysis since data are missing for most of the taxa. Characters were all discrete and were treated as unordered and unweighted. Following is a list of characters scored for phylogenetic analysis, complete with annotations where misinterpretations may occur:

1. *Head capsule width at tempora*. (0) narrower than width at eyes; (1) as wide as width at eyes. The head posteriorly is narrow in the Phaenocephalinae and in most of the outgroups (except *Cyclaxyra*).
2. *Eye facet surface*. (0) convex; (1) flat. This character was coded under the compound microscope only; it is not easily visible under a dissecting microscope. The facets are convex in most outgroups (except *Cyclaxyra*) and in many phalacrid genera.
3. *Eye facet size*. (0) uniform; (1) dorsal facets abruptly smaller. In character state (1) approximately the dorsal third of the eye is composed of facets about half the diameter of those in the ventral two-thirds of the eye. State (1) is found only in *Tolyphus (s.str.)*.
4. *Eye interfacetal setae*. (0) absent; (1) present. Interfacetal setae are present most visibly in *Platyphalacrus*, but a few setae are present in *Austroporus*. This state also occurs in the laemophloeid and propalticid outgroups.
5. *Eye medial emargination*. (0) absent; (1) weak; (2) distinct. Character state (2) is expressed as a rounded notch at the point of intersection with the frontoclypeal margin. State (1) is represented by a shallow embayment of the eye margin, while in state (0) there is no detectable embayment. The medial emargination is absent in all outgroups.
6. *Eye posterior sharp emargination*. (0) absent; (1) present. Character state (1) is typified by *Steinerlitrus* and some of the Eustilbinae. All outgroups lack the posterior emargination.
7. *Eye dorsal margin periocular groove*. (0) absent; (1) present. This is a slight groove usually deepest along the medio-posterior portion of the dorsal eye margin. It is seen most

- easily in dry-mounted specimens using reflected light. The groove is present in about half the phalacrid taxa coded, and absent in all outgroups.
8. *Frontoclypeal emargination above antennal insertion*. (0) present; (1) absent. When the frontoclypeal emargination is absent, the frontoclypeal margin forms a continuous arcuate shelf between the eyes. The emargination is absent in the Biophytinae and Phalacrinae.
 9. *Frontoclypeal margin above labrum*. (0) straight to slightly arcuate; (1) weakly emarginate. Emarginate in *Tolyphus* and two of the outgroups (*Brachypterus* and *Propalticus*).
 10. *Head capsule ventral seta-lined ridge behind eye*. (0) absent; (1) present, transverse; (2) present, oblique. This is a carina on the gena separating the anterior portion of the gena (postocular area) from the posterior portion, which is on a slightly higher plane. From it contains a row of decumbent forward-directed setae. The carina usually runs from the ventral mouthparts to the lateral portion of the gena, often very close to the eye margin but sometimes quite distant from it. In many genera, the more medial portion of the carina is obliquely oriented, but becomes transverse laterally (behind the eye). These are scored as having a transverse ridge (state 1). In those scored as having an oblique ridge (species of *Xanthocomus*), the ridge is oblique for its entire length. In some taxa (*Phaenocephalus*, *Ranomafanacrinus*, *Steinerlitrus*, and the outgroups) the ridge is entirely absent.
 11. *Antennomere I attachment to head capsule*. (0) arising from base of antennomere I; (1) arising from lateral margin of antennomere I. The lateral attachment of the antennal scape to the head is a putative synapomorphy for Phalacridae.
 12. *Antennomere I shape*. (0) ovoid; (1) triangular. The triangularly lobed scape is found only in *Phalacrinus*.
 13. *Antennal club number of segments*. (0) three; (1) four or five. The four- to five-segmented antennal club is found only in *Olibrosoma*. A new species of *Pycinus* from Brazil possesses a 5-segmented club but it was not included in this analysis. All outgroups possess the 3-segmented condition (the antennal club present only in female of *Placonotus*; the female state is coded for this and the following character).
 14. *Antennal club symmetry*. (0) weakly asymmetrical; (1) symmetrical; (2) strongly asymmetrical. The antennal club is considered symmetrical if the flattened portions of the club segments are approximately equal on both sides of the antennal axis. The asymmetry is considered weak if the flattened portion on one side is more prominent, and strong if the flattened portion is only present on one side of the axis. The club is weakly asymmetrical in most outgroups (except *Placonotus* in which it is symmetrical) and most phalacrid genera. The club is strongly asymmetrical in *Antennogasmus*, *Apallodes*, *Eulitrus*, and *Steinerlitrus*.
 15. *Antennomere XI subapical constriction*. (0) absent; (1) present, on anterior aspect only; (2) present, on both anterior and posterior aspects. The complete constriction is most extreme in the Olibrinae. The outgroups are variable in regard to this character.
 16. *Mandibular apex*. (0) trifid; (1) bifid; (2) simple. A mandibular tooth is considered apical if it is distal to the prosthecal region. Most outgroups (except *Brachypterus*, whose mandibular apex is simple) possess the trifid condition.
 17. *Mandible dorsal blade subapical series of teeth*. (0) absent; (1) present. These are small, blunt denticles just proximal to the dorsalmost tooth of the mandibular apex along the dorsal blade. They are present in *Ochrolitus*, *Olibroporus*, and *Pycinus*.

18. *Mandibular retinaculum*. (0) absent; (1) present. The retinaculum, when present, is in contact with the anterior extent of the prostheca. It is absent in most outgroups (but present in *Placonotus*).
19. *Mandibular prostheca*. (0) absent; (1) present, hyaline. Absent only in one of the outgroups (*Brachypterus*).
20. *Mandibular ventral ridge*. (0) absent; (1) present. This is a ridge of cuticle of unknown function. It is present in *Apallodes*, *Austroporus*, *Eulitrus*, *Litochrus*, *Pycinus*, *Steinerlitrus*, and *Xanthocomus*.
21. *Galea shape*. (0) rounded; (1) acute; (2) securiform. All outgroups (except *Brachypterus*, with an acute galea) possess a rounded galea. *Apallodes* and *Grouvelleus* possess an acute galea, while in *Phalacrinus* it is securiform.
22. *Lacinial apex*. (0) with two small, stout spines; (1) with setae only; (2) with multiple spines; (3) with two spines plus tuft of setae. Most taxa of Phalacridae (and outgroups) have only two stout spines. *Phaenocephalus* possesses only setae, while most of the Eustilbinae have an a tuft of setae in addition to the spines.
23. *Mentum laterally*. (0) pointed (sides divergent); (1) parallel-sided. In most phalacrids the sides of the mentum diverge apically, but in *Malagasmus* and *Olibrosoma* (and in the outgroups *Placonotus* and *Propalticus*) the sides are parallel. In one outgroup (*Brachypterus*) the sides are convergent apically.
24. *Labial palpomere III shape*. (0) fusiform; (1) nearly triangular, widest at apex. The terminal labial palpomere is fusiform in most taxa (including the outgroups), widest at apex in a few (almost circular in *Phalacrinus*), and aciculate in one (*Phaenocephalus*).
25. *Labrum apical margin*. (0) arcuate; (1) truncate; (2) emarginate. Since the setae are dense and the character state differences slight, this character requires disarticulation and viewing under a compound microscope. This character is variably distributed among the outgroups.
26. *Epipharyngeal rods*. (0) absent; (1) more than half length of labrum; (2) less than half length of labrum. The epipharynx typically remains attached to the labrum upon disarticulation. The longitudinal rods are normally positioned directly beneath the labrum and may be directly compared to the length of the labrum. The rods appear to be absent in two outgroups (*Brachypterus* and *Cyclaxyra*).
27. *Gular median internal tubercle*. (0) absent; (1) present. This is an internal round, raised area medially at the front of the gula, visible only in thoroughly cleared specimens. Apparent only in *Antennogasmus* and *Olibrosoma*.
28. *Gular sutures*. (0) short, barely evident; (1) long, extending at least halfway to ventral mouthparts. The gular sutures are short to absent in the majority of Phalacridae and in two of the outgroups (*Brachypterus* and *Propalticus*).
29. *Transverse occipital ridge*. (0) present; (1) absent. Present only in outgroups (all except *Cyclaxyra*).
30. *Head capsule median endocarina*. (0) absent; (1) present. The endocarina, when present (in *Phalacrinus* and the outgroup *Placonotus*), occurs at the occiput, and may be quite short.
31. *Corpotentorium*. (0) sclerotized; (1) membranous. The membranous corpotentorium is a synapomorphy for Phalacridae.
32. *Cervical sclerites*. (0) present; (1) absent. Present only in one of the outgroups (*Brachypterus*).

33. *Pronotal disc scattered microsetae*. (0) absent or indistinct; (1) present, distinct. Visible only in clean, non-abraded, dry-mounted specimens, these setae are quite short, completely recumbent, and longitudinally oriented.
34. *Prosternum anterior marginal row of setae*. (0) distributed evenly along margin; (1) with gap medially. Although the forward-directed setae along the anterior margin of the prosternum may be abraded, the bases are still visible in disarticulations. A few phalacrid taxa have a medial gap in the distribution of setae, notably in the Eustilbinae. The setae are distributed evenly in most phalacrid genera and in the outgroups.
35. *Prosternum anterior margin setae shape*. (0) normal; (1) flattened at base, lanceolate. The lanceolate condition of the marginal setae is present in a number of phalacrid taxa. The setae are normal in most phalacrid taxa and the outgroups.
36. *Notosternal suture*. (0) incomplete or absent; (1) complete. The notosternal suture appears to be absent only in outgroups (*Placonotus* and *Propalticus*).
37. *Hypomeron*. (0) without transverse carina; (1) with transverse carina originating at procoxa. Because of the usual position of the front legs in mounted specimens, this character is most easily observed in disarticulations. Character state (1) occurs in *Eulitrus*.
38. *Procoxal cavity extension at anterolateral corner*. (0) present; (1) absent. When present there is a physical gap in the cuticle, not merely a suture, often partially exposing the trochantinopleuron. Disarticulation is generally required to properly assess this character. The gap is present in all outgroups and most phalacrids, but absent in *Augasmus*, *Malagasmus*, *Olibrosoma*, and *Sveculus*.
39. *Procoxal cavities externally*. (0) closed; (1) open. The cavities are closed only in one of the outgroups (*Placonotus*).
40. *Prosternal process vertical foramen*. (0) absent; (1) present. This structure may be conceptualized as an internal, dorsal extension of the apex of the prosternal process that loops and connects back to the main portion of the prosternum. When both procoxae are removed, a complete circular hole can be observed through the prosternum from a lateral aspect. This foramen is not known to occur in any beetle groups except Phalacridae, where it occurs in all genera.
41. *Prosternal process apical shape*. (0) angulate in lateral view; (1) rounded in lateral view. A rounded prosternal process is often (but not always) associated with a strongly projecting metaventral process that rests upon the prosternal process when the beetle is in repose.
42. *Prosternal process apical process*. (0) without transparent process; (1) with transparent process. This is a horizontally flattened, arcuate projection that is an extension of the apical margin of the prosternal process. It is present in *Ochrolitus*, *Sveculus*, and a few *Entomocnemus* (though not in the species coded). The projection may or may not possess spinelike setae (character 44).
43. *Prosternal process apical setae*. (0) without spinelike setae; (1) with series of spinelike setae. These setae, when present, are always stiff (not hairlike) and present along the margin of the apex of the prosternal process. Series may contain as few as two small setae, placed near the corners (some *Acylomus*), or upwards of 10 very prominent setae. These setae abrade easily, so examination of setal sockets under the compound scope may be necessary. Present in *Ochrolitus* and virtually all Eustilbinae.
44. *Protochanter*. (0) without setae; (1) with setae. The protochanter may contain one to two setae arising from about midway along the posterior margin. Setae are present in one of the outgroups (*Brachypterus*) and a few phalacrids.

45. *Protibial ctenidium*. (0) absent; (1) present. This is a close-set row of short, stout, spinelike setae on the external edge of the protibia. These may extend virtually the entire length of the tibia, or may be present as a short row of 5–10 spines (*Litochrus*, some *Apallodes*). In the “absent” condition up to 3 spines are present at the outer apical angle of the protibia, but these do not form a close-set row. Besides those taxa mentioned above, the ctenidium occurs in Biophytinae, Ochrolitinae, Olibrosominae, *Augasmus*, *Eulitrus*, and *Grouvelleus*. It does not occur in any of the outgroups.
46. *Protibial spurs*. (0) present; (1) absent. Protibial spurs are absent in the Phaenocephalinae.
47. *Protarsomere number*. (0) five; (1) four. Only four protarsomeres are present in Phaenocephalinae and *Augasmus*. The tarsomere that has been fused or disintegrated is the fourth (nodiform) tarsomere.
48. *Protarsomere I modification in male*. (0) unmodified; (1) modified. Character state (1) has only been observed in *Grouvelleus*, in which the male protarsomere I is enlarged and densely setose ventrally.
49. *Protarsomere II modification in male*. (0) unmodified; (1) modified. In the modified state, the segment is enlarged with dense setae ventrally. Present in *Apallodes* and a few *Olibrus*.
50. *Pretarsal claw basal tooth or angulation*. (0) absent; (1) present. The pretarsal claws of all tarsi have a basal angulation in all Phalacridae and one outgroup (*Brachypterus*).
51. *Scutellar shield size*. (0) width at base less than longitudinal length of eye; (1) width at base more than longitudinal length of eye. The relative size of the scutellum has a bimodal distribution, with a large scutellum occurring in the Biophytinae, Phalacrinae, and *Malagophytus* (latter not included in analysis). The outgroup *Brachypterus* also possesses a large scutellum. All other outgroups and phalacrid genera studied have a “normal-sized” scutellum.
52. *Elytral spectral iridescence*. (0) absent; (1) present. Spectral iridescence (the presence of ordered spectra that change position based on the angle of observation; see Seago *et al.* 2009) is present on the elytra of about half of the genera of Phalacridae, and in none of the outgroups. However, the character is probably highly plastic evolutionarily, since a few genera contain species both with and without these diffraction gratings.
53. *Elytral subbasal line at level of posterior extent of pronotum*. (0) absent; (1) present. This is a smooth, shelflike line anteriorly on the elytron (visible chiefly on the lateral portion of the elytron) that separates the smooth, polished region at the base of the elytron from the (usually) more sculptured and/or punctate elytral disc. It corresponds with the posteriormost extent of the pronotum. This character is a putative synapomorphy for Phalacridae.
54. *Elytral subbasal transverse band of comblike grooves*. (0) absent; (1) present, fine; (2) present, coarse. Positionally, this band may be considered a medial extension of the subbasal line (character 53). The comblike grooves are oriented longitudinally and correspond with minute teeth on the posterior margin of the pronotum. The “fine” condition is present in the Olibroporinae, while the “coarse” condition is present in *Apallodes*.
55. *Elytral engraved striae number*. (0) zero; (1) one (sutural); (2) two; (3) three; (4) five; (5) more than five. An engraved elytral stria is sharply visible in slide mounts, unlike a simple impressed puncture row, which may superficially appear to be a stria in dry-mounted specimens. Engraved striae may be identified in dry specimens by positioning the specimen such that the reflected light from the elytron is at a very shallow angle (the impressed

“striae” will become invisible, but the engraved striae will appear as a sharp line). Engraved striae, when present, always populate the elytron starting with the sutural stria and proceeding laterally. I have seen no instances of “skipped” striae. The majority of phalacrids possess a single sutural stria, but striae are completely absent in *Eulitrus*, *Phaenocephalus*, and *Phalacropsis*. A smattering of genera have two striae, even fewer have three striae, only *Malagophytus* (not analyzed) has exactly five striae, while *Biophytus*, *Grouvelleus*, and *Phalacrinus* each have a full complement of striae (nine in number).

56. *Elytral transverse strigae*. (0) absent; (1) present. These appear as well-spaced fine transverse striae on the elytra, usually more prominent laterally and apically. Present in several genera of Phalacridae.
57. *Elytral epipleuron*. (0) roughly horizontal; (1) vertical. This character refers to the level of reflexion of the epipleuron. I consider a vertically reflected elytral epipleuron to be a putative synapomorphy for Phalacridae (it is horizontally reflected in all outgroups), but *Tolyphus* possesses a horizontal epipleuron.
58. *Elytral lateral margins*. (0) not or barely explanate; (1) distinctly explanate. In this context, “explanate” refers to a margin that is curled upwards and outwards in cross-section (in another context phalacrids could be said to have “vertically explanate” elytra). Under this restricted definition, only *Phalacrinus* and *Platyphalacrus* are considered to have explanate elytral margins.
59. *Elytron lateral margin row of minute, sawtooth-like setae*. (0) absent; (1) present. The bases of these small spinelike setae lie in the marginal bead of the elytron and are only reliably observed under a compound microscope. They are present in most of the genera of Phalacridae and in two outgroups (*Brachypterus* and *Propalticus*).
60. *Mesoventral plate anterior edge*. (0) simple; (1) notched vertically; (2) notched horizontally and vertically. The “mesoventral plate” here refers to a delimited region of the mesoventrite whose anterior margin is always coextensive with that of the mesoventrite, and is bordered laterally and posteriorly by a distinct ridge of cuticle (ridge sometimes obliterated posteromedially, see character 61). The remainder of the mesoventrite is referred to as the “mesoventral disc.” When procoxal rests are present, the mesoventral plate alone is involved in their formation (see character 62). The notch is considered vertical when there is simply a break in the anterior bead of the mesoventrite, while the notch is considered horizontal when there is a notch in the outline of the mesoventrite from a ventral aspect. A horizontal notch is always accompanied by a vertical notch. This notch apparently receives the dorsal part of the prosternal process when the beetle is in repose. The anterior margin is simple in three outgroups (*Brachypterus*, *Placonotus*, and *Propalticus*), *Ochrolitus*, and *Tolyphus*.
61. *Mesoventral plate posterior border*. (0) not extending posteriorly to metaventrite; (1) extending posteriorly to metaventrite, dividing mesoventral disc in two; (2) obscured medially. The mesoventral plate is discussed under character 60. In a majority of phalacrid genera the mesoventral plate divides the mesoventral disc into two parts, while in a fair number of genera (and in all outgroups except *Placonotus*) the disc is contiguous behind the plate. The posterior border of the plate is obliterated in *Austroporus*, *Neolitochrus*, and *Platyphalacrus*.

62. *Mesoventral plate procoxal rests*. (0) absent; (1) present. If the plate has a median or paramedian ridge, a sulcus, or has distinct paired depressions, it is considered to have procoxal rests.
63. *Mesoventral disc medially*. (0) elevated, on same plane as metaventral process; (1) sunken. For those taxa whose mesoventral plate divides the mesoventral disc, this character is coded as “-“ (gap). The disc is on the same plane as the mesoventrite only in the Phaenocephalinae and in the outgroups.
64. *Mesoventral disc setae*. (0) present; (1) absent. When present, the setae of the mesoventral disc occur medially. For those taxa whose mesoventral plate divides the mesoventral disc, this character is coded as “-“ (gap).
65. *Mesanepesternum transverse carina*. (0) absent; (1) present, incomplete; (2) present, complete. This ridge of cuticle corresponds with the posteriormost extent of the prothorax when the beetle is in repose. It is absent in *Litochrus* and two outgroups (*Brachypterus* and *Placonotus*). It is considered incomplete if the carina does not reach the lateral margin of the mesanepesternum (the carina always originates at the medial margin).
66. *Mesocoxal cavity separation*. (0) greater than half width of coxal cavity; (1) less than half width of coxal cavity; (2) nearly contiguous. The mesocoxal cavities are nearly contiguous only in *Grouvelleus*.
67. *Mesocoxal cavity closure by meso- and metaventrte*. (0) open; (1) closed. The mesocoxal cavities are closed in all Phalacridae and in one outgroup (*Propalticus*).
68. *Mesotibial spurs*. (0) two; (1) one. The number of mesotibial spurs is reduced to two in Phaenocephalinae and in *Litochropus*.
69. *Mesotarsomere III lobe*. (0) with a single lobe; (1) distinctly bilobed. Mesotarsomere III is unilobed in most outgroups (except *Brachypterus*).
70. *Metaventral process apically*. (0) not exceeding halfway point of mesocoxae; (1) exceeding halfway point but not reaching anterior level of mesocoxae; (2) reaching or exceeding anterior level of mesocoxae. In all outgroups (except *Cyclaxyra*) the metaventral process does not exceed the halfway point of the mesocoxae.
71. *Metaventral postcoxal lines*. (0) closely tracing mesocoxa; (1) diverging from mesocoxa, smoothly rounded; (2) diverging from mesocoxa, angulate. These lines, which are often referred to as “femoral lines” in other taxa, are neither located on the femora nor do they seem to correlate with the sweep of the femora against the metaventrte. I have therefore adopted a more literal terminology here. The lines are angulate only in *Stilbus* and a few *Acylopus*. Character state (0) is found in all outgroups.
72. *Metaventral discrimen*. (0) long, at least half length of metaventrte at midline; (1) short, less than half length of metaventrte at midline; (2) absent. The extent of the discrimen can only be properly observed in cleared specimens. The discrimen is long in two outgroups (*Placonotus* and *Propalticus*) and short in the other two outgroups. The discrimen is absent in *Stilbus apicalis* and *Tolyphus (s.str.)*.
73. *Metacoxal separation*. (0) moderately to widely separated; (1) narrowly separated, nearly contiguous. The narrowly separated condition is a putative synapomorphy for Phalacridae. This character is correlated with the width of the metendosternite at its base.
74. *Metendosternite anterior tendons*. (0) approximate, arising about halfway or less than halfway down furcal arms; (1) widely separated, arising more than halfway down furcal arms. The widely separated condition is correlated with a short, triangular metendosternite. The tendons are widely separated in *Phaenocephalus*, *Phalacropsis*, and *Phalacrus*.

Tendons are not apparent in two of the outgroups (*Propalticus*, *Placonotus*), while they are approximate in the other two (*Brachypterus*, *Cyclaxyra*).

75. *Metendosternite ventral process*. (0) intersecting ventral longitudinal flange behind anterior margin of metendosternite; (1) intersecting ventral longitudinal flange at anterior medial margin of metendosternite. The ventral process (transverse) and the ventral longitudinal flange (longitudinal) are transverse phragmata on the ventral surface of the metendosternite. Character states (0) and (1) are evenly distributed among the outgroups.
76. *Metacoxa anterior margin*. (0) without emargination; (1) with emargination. The emargination occurs sublaterally on the anterior margin of the metacoxal plate. It is absent in two of the outgroups (*Cyclaxyra* and *Propalticus*), *Neolitochrus*, and the Phaenocephalinae.
77. *Metacoxa transverse line*. (0) absent; (1) present. This is a shelflike line demarcating approximately the anterior third of the metacoxal plate. It is absent in all of the outgroups but present in a majority of the genera of Phalacridae.
78. *Metafemur posteroventral surface subapical row of long setae*. (0) absent; (1) present. These setae, when present, occur on both the meso- and metafemora, but are most prominent on the latter. They are present in *Nesiotus*, *Paracylomus*, and the Phalacrinae.
79. *Metatibial foreface apical ctenidium*. (0) perpendicular to long axis of tibia; (1) oblique to long axis of tibia. The apical crown of spines in *Augasmus*, *Malagasmus*, and *Olibrosoma* extends obliquely up the metatibia.
80. *Metatibial spur number*. (0) two; (1) one. Character state (1) is found only in the Phaenocephalinae.
81. *Metatibial spur shape*. (0) cylindrical; (1) flattened. The flattened metatibial spurs are found only in *Tolyphus*.
82. *Metatibial spur (longest)*. (0) distinctly shorter than tibial apex; (1) subequal to tibial apex; (2) distinctly longer than tibial apex. In taxa with sexes dimorphic with regard to spur development, this character is coded for the female ("normal" condition). The spurs are shorter than the tibial apex in all outgroups.
83. *Metatarsomere I relative to metatarsomere II*. (0) tarsomeres subequal; (1) metatarsomere I shorter; (2) metatarsomere I longer. The tarsomeres are subequal in most outgroups (except *Cyclaxyra*).
84. *Metatarsomere I articulation with metatarsomere II*. (0) rigid; (1) movable. The flexibility of the joint between the tarsomeres can generally be assessed by examining the tarsi under a compound microscope. When movable, the joint is typically narrow and oblique; when rigid, it is typically thick and transverse. The joint is rigid in most outgroups (except *Brachypterus*).
85. *Metatarsomere II with ventral setal pad*. (0) present; (1) absent. The ventral setal pad (similar to that of metatarsomere III of most taxa) is present in *Platyphalacrus* and the Phaenocephalinae.
86. *Metatarsus of male number of tarsomeres*. (0) one fewer than in mesotarsus; (1) same as that in mesotarsus. Since the tarsomere that is eliminated (or fused) when reduction occurs is the tiny, nodiform fourth tarsomere, this character may be quite difficult to observe in dried specimens. This male heteromerous condition is typical of the Eustilbinae, *Augasmus*, *Malagasmus*, *Olibrosoma*, most Olibrinae, and most outgroups (except *Brachypterus*).

87. *Metatarsus of female number of tarsomeres*. (0) same as that in mesotarsus; (1) one fewer than in mesotarsus. This female heteromerous condition occurs in *Augasmus*, *Malagasmus*, *Olibrosoma*, and *Stilbus*. The females are homomerous in all outgroups.
88. *Hind wing anal lobe*. (0) not set off by notch; (1) set off by notch, ovate; (2) set off by notch, straplike. A straplike anal lobe is present in *Phaenocephalus*, while the anal lobe is completely absent in the outgroup *Propalticus*.
89. *Hind wing row of distinct setae on leading edge at level of RA+ScP*. (0) present, complete; (1) present, incomplete; (2) absent. Although these setae may be abraded, this character is surprisingly reliable.
90. *Hind wing crossvein CuA₃₊₄*. (0) absent; (1) present.
91. *Hind wing CuA branching*. (0) absent; (1) present. This character was coded as present if CuA showed a bi- or multifurcation apically. When branched, often the distal branch is much longer and extends transversely across the medial field.
92. *Hind wing distal remnants of MP₃₊₄*. (0) absent; (1) present. This character was coded as present if there were segments between CuA and the medial bar (in the medial field) roughly parallel to both, either “floating” segments or segments connected with lateral branches of CuA (see character 90).
93. *Hind wing r₄*. (0) absent; (1) developed, not connected with RA₃₊₄; (2) developed, connected with RA₃₊₄. In character state (2) the radial bar and medial bar have an unbroken connection. In *Malagasmus* and some *Olibrus* the vein is clearly developed, but does not connect the two bars.
94. *Hind wing fleck(s) beyond rp-mp₂ in apical field*. (0) present; (1) absent. This character generally correlates with the total amount of sclerotization of the hind wing.
95. *Abdominal ventrite I*. (0) without paired lines; (1) with paired lines. Paired lines on the first abdominal ventrite are found only in *Malagophytus*. Although this taxon was not included in the analyses, I have coded this character in anticipation of eventually receiving enough material for disarticulation.
96. *Abdominal ventrite I calli*. (0) absent; (1) present. This character was described in Leschen (2003) in erotyloid beetles. The abdominal calli are consistently visible only in cleared specimens under the compound microscope. They are present in *Augasmus*, *Austroporus*, *Malagasmus*, *Olibroporus*, *Olibrosoma*, *Platyphalacrus*, and *Steinerlitrus*, and in two of the outgroups (*Placonotus* and *Propalticus*).
97. *Abdominal spiracles on segment VII*. (0) present; (1) absent. Segment VII spiracles are present in a majority of phalacrid genera and half of the outgroups (*Placonotus* and *Propalticus*). The absent condition is typical of Eustilbinae, Phalacrinae, and Phaenocephalinae. In a few of the latter taxa, tiny, apparently nonfunctional rudiments were observed that lack a trachea.
98. *Aedeagus orientation in repose*. (0) not resting on side; (1) resting on side. The aedeagus rests on its side in the Phalacrinae and one outgroup (*Brachypterus*). In this condition there is a concomitant difference in the compression of the aedeagus.
99. *Tegmen anterior margin*. (0) symmetrical; (1) asymmetrical. This refers to the outline of the basal ring of the tegmen as seen in a straight dorsoventral aspect.
100. *Paramere articulation*. (0) hinged to basal piece; (1) fused to basal piece, but separated by suture; (2) completely fused with basal piece. The parameres in Phalacridae are fused into a single structure (but sometimes divided, see character 101), but may be variously fused or hinged with the basal piece.

101. *Paramere division*. (0) divided longitudinally; (1) undivided. If there is a longitudinal suture or incision medially in the (fused) parameres, this character was coded as divided.
102. *Penis flagellum*. (0) absent; (1) present. Present only in *Cyclaxyra* and in at least one (uncoded) species of *Entomocnemus*.
103. *Endophallus sclerites*. (0) present; (1) absent. This character was coded as present only if there were large sclerites in the endophallus, not just fields of spicules.
104. *Spiculum gastrale*. (0) Y-shaped, with long basal rod; (1) V- or U-shaped, arms free; (2) connected by a broad sclerotized lamina. In three of the outgroups (*Brachypterus*, *Cyclaxyra*, and *Propalticus*) the spiculum gastrale is Y-shaped with a long basal rod.
105. *Ovipositor sclerotization*. (0) weak, palpiform; (1) strong, with wedge-shaped gonocoxae; (2) strong, with toothed gonocoxae. A weak, palpiform ovipositor is typical of the outgroups and most genera of Phalacridae. A wedge-shaped ovipositor is typical of the Olibrinae, while a toothed ovipositor occurs only in *Phalacrus*.
106. *Diet*. (0) fungi (including spores); (1) angiosperm pollen; (2) cycad pollen.

Phylogenetic methods. Of the 105 morphological characters compared, 95 were parsimony informative (10 autapomorphies). The autapomorphies were retained in the matrix, however, to allow visualization on the tree and as potential “ready-made” characters as more taxa are added to the analysis in the future. The morphological character matrix was analyzed using NONA version 2.0 (Goloboff 1999). WinClada 1.00.08 (Nixon 2002) was used to display and manipulate matrices and resulting trees. A heuristic search was performed using multiple TBR + TBR (hold: 1000; mult*n: 500; hold/: 10). Bootstrap support values were calculated for the resulting topologies.

2.5 MOLECULAR ANALYSIS

I sequenced one nuclear gene for phylogenetic analysis across a sampling of genera of Phalacridae, 18S rDNA. It is a multi-copy nuclear gene that is a template for the major RNA component of the small ribosomal subunit.

Extraction and sequencing. Genomic DNA was extracted using the Qiagen DNeasy® Blood & Tissue Kit (Valencia, CA) with the animal tissue protocol. Vouchers were deposited in the Louisiana State Arthropod Museum. De novo sequences for 18S rDNA were generated for 17 taxa of Phalacridae (see Table 1). The gene was sequenced in three fragments with the following primer pairs (see Table 2 for oligonucleotide sequences): 5'18S/519R, 515F/18sbi, and 1055F/18L (Ahn *et al.* 2010). A PCR premix was made using [number of reactions × (10.25 µL of H₂O, 0.125 µL of forward primer at 100 µM, 0.125 µL of reverse primer at 100 µM, and 12.5 µL of Qiagen HotStarTaq™ Master Mix)]. Two µL of DNA template was added to 23 µL of PCR premix. PCR was performed in a GeneAmp® PCR System 9700 thermal cycler using the following protocol: 95°C for 15 min, 35 cycles (95°C for 30 s, 60°C for 30 s, 72°C for 90 s), 72°C for 10 min, and 4°C for ∞. PCR products were visualized with gel electrophoresis in which a 1.0 % agarose gel (1.0 g Sigma-Aldrich® Type I agarose/100 mL of Tris-Borate-EDTA buffer) was cast with ethidium bromide (Amresco®) for viewing DNA products on a UV transmitter. Amplified products were sent to Beckman Coulter Genomics (Danvers, MA) for sequencing.

Additional 18S rDNA sequences from GenBank were used as outgroups (three taxa), a phalacrid genus missing from my own extractions (one taxon), and “checks” against those sequenced for this study (three taxa) (see Table 1).

Contig assembly and sequence editing was performed with BioEdit version 7.0.9.0 (Hall 1999). Assembled sequences were aligned using MAFFT version 6 with the Q-INS-i strategy (extremely slow, secondary structure of RNA considered; see Katoh and Toh 2008). 18S rDNA sequences from 23 taxa were included in the analysis, including outgroups. Aligned sequences were clipped at their primer ends (37 positions at forward end, 41 positions at reverse end). Clipped sequences ranged from 1818 to 1937 bp in length, with one outlier (*Biophytus* sp., 1397 bp). The highly variable regions (between about 670 and 690 bp, and between about 790 and 860 bp) were included in the analysis. This resulted in a matrix of 2063 characters.

Maximum parsimony. Of the 2063 matrix characters, 177 were parsimony informative. A heuristic search was performed in NONA using multiple TBR + TBR (hold: 1000; mult*n: 500; hold/: 10). Bootstrap support values were calculated for the resulting topologies.

Maximum likelihood. RAxML BlackBox (Stamatakis *et al.* 2008) was used to perform a maximum likelihood analysis on the 18S alignment. The best scoring ML tree was kept and bootstrap values were calculated for the topology.

Bayesian inference. jModelTest 0.1.1 (Posada 2008; Guindon and Gascuel 2003) was used to select the most appropriate model for the 18S data set under the AIC (Akaike Information Criterion) and this model was implemented in the Bayesian analysis. Bayesian analysis of the 18S rDNA data was performed using MrBayes 3.1.2 (Ronquist and Huelsenbeck 2003). Bayesian searches comprised two runs with four simultaneous chains (one cold, three hot) for 450,000 generations, sampling every 100 generations (runs were terminated once the average standard deviation of split frequencies went below 0.01). After the “burn-in” the trees sampled were combined in order to construct a 50% majority rule consensus tree.

2.6 COMBINED ANALYSIS

The morphological matrix and 18S sequence alignment were combined, resulting in a concatenated matrix of 2168 characters. Three taxa contained only molecular data, 22 taxa contained only morphological data, and 20 taxa contained combined data (indicated with asterisks in Figure 6). The morphological and molecular data sets for the taxa containing combined data were not necessarily respectively drawn from identical species. In cases where specific identity was apparently different for the two different data sets but combined into a single taxon terminal, the dissimilarity was judged to be insignificant given the context of this higher-level study.

Maximum parsimony. Of the 2168 matrix characters, 272 were parsimony informative. A heuristic search was performed in NONA using multiple TBR+TBR (hold: 1000; mult*n: 500; hold/: 10). Bootstrap support values were calculated for the resulting topologies.

Bayesian inference. Bayesian analysis of the partitioned morphological + 18S rDNA data was performed using MrBayes 3.1.2. The data was partitioned, with the morphological data (partition 1) receiving no model, and the 18S rDNA data (partition 2) receiving the model implemented in the molecular-only analysis. The Bayesian searches comprised two runs with four simultaneous chains (one cold, three hot) for about 3 million generations, sampling every 100 generations. Runs were terminated once the stationarity was achieved (determined by observing likelihood trends). After the “burn-in” the trees sampled were combined in order to construct a 50% majority rule consensus tree.

Table 1. Taxa whose 18S rDNA locus was analyzed for this study.

Taxon	Locality	Source	MLG voucher or GenBank accession #
<i>Acylomus calcaratus</i>	United States: Louisiana	this study	MLG0002
<i>Antennogasmus</i> sp.	Zambia: Copperbelt	this study	MLG0003
<i>Apallodes</i> sp.	Bolivia: Santa Cruz	this study	MLG0004
<i>Augasmus</i> sp.	Thailand: Chaiyaphum	this study	MLG0005
<i>Austroporus</i> sp.	Australia: Western Australia	this study	MLG0006
<i>Biophytus</i> sp.	Zambia: Copperbelt	this study	MLG0007
<i>Neolitochrus</i> sp.	United States: Louisiana	this study	MLG0011
<i>Ochrolitus rubens</i>	United States: Louisiana	this study	MLG0012
<i>Olibrus</i> sp. 1	United States: Kansas	this study	MLG0015
<i>Olibrus</i> sp. 2	Tanzania: Morogoro	this study	MLG0014
<i>Olibrus</i> sp. 3	United States: Utah	Robertson <i>et al.</i> 2008	EU145652
<i>Phaenocephalus</i> sp.	Thailand: Loei	this study	MLG0016
<i>Phalacrinus</i> sp.	Australia: Western Australia	this study	MLG0017
<i>Phalacrus fimetarius</i> *	unknown	Hunt <i>et al.</i> (unpublished)	EF362972
<i>Phalacrus</i> sp.	United States: New Mexico	this study	MLG0018
<i>Pycinus</i> sp. 1	Bolivia: Santa Cruz	this study	MLG0019
<i>Stilbus near apicalis</i>	United States: New Mexico	this study	MLG0021
<i>Stilbus testaceus</i>	unknown	Hunt and Vogler 2008	AY748178
<i>Sveculus</i> sp.	Thailand: Phetchabun	this study	MLG0022
<i>Tolyphus (s.str.)</i> sp.	unknown	Hunt <i>et al.</i> 2007	EF209790
<i>Xanthocomus</i> nr. <i>striatus</i>	Bolivia: Santa Cruz	this study	MLG0023
<i>Brachypterus urticae</i>	unknown	Hunt <i>et al.</i> 2007	EF209733
<i>Placonotus zimmermani</i>	unknown	Robertson <i>et al.</i> 2008	EU145649
<i>Propalticus</i> sp.	unknown	Hunt <i>et al.</i> 2007	EF209788

*Apparently based on a misidentification; taxon excluded from analysis.

Table 2. Primers used for 18S rDNA amplification and sequencing.

Primer	Sequence
5'18S	5'-GACAACCTGGTTGATCCTGCCAGT-3'
519R	5'-CACCGCGAGCGATGAACCRGCGGCGC-3'
515F	5'-GTGCCAGCMGCCGCGG-3'
18sbi	5'-GAGTCTCGTTCGTTATCGGA-3'
1055F	5'-GGTGGTGCATGGCCG-3'
18L	5'-CACCTACGGAAACCTTGTTACGACTT-3'

2.7 OTHER METHODS

Etymologies were established largely with the help of Jaeger (1978). Two separate literature cited categories have been presented, one for the introductory material section, and one for the generic revision and catalogue section. The reason for this is to provide integrity to the literature cited following the main body of work, since my goal is for this to stand alone as a comprehensive (or near comprehensive) bibliographic resource for future investigations into the family Phalacridae.

CHAPTER 3. PHYLOGENETIC RESULTS

3.1 RESULTING TREES

Morphological results. Parsimony analysis of the morphological data resulted in 74 most parsimonious trees (L=507, Ci=26, Ri=53), which were summarized in the strict consensus tree L=552, Ci=24, Ri=48) shown in Figure 2. This tree appears as [morph-pars] in the discussion below.

Molecular results. Parsimony analysis of the 18S rDNA data resulted in three most parsimonious trees (L=800, Ci=65, Ri=43), which were summarized in the strict consensus tree (L=804, Ci=64, Ri=42) shown in Figure 3. This tree is referred to as [18S-pars] below.

The hierarchical AIC as implemented in jModelTest yielded a transition model (TIM2 + I + G) of sequence evolution. The proportion of invariant sites was 0.3120, and the estimated shape of the gamma parameter was 0.1790.

The model in MrBayes that best matches this model is the GTR + I + G model (according to Zakharov *et al.* 2009, supplementary material), so this was the one applied. Bayesian analysis of the 18S rDNA data resulted in the 50% majority rule tree shown in Figure 4. This tree is referred to as [18S-Bayes] below.

The maximum likelihood analysis resulted in the best ML tree, whose topology and bootstrap values are shown in Figure 5. This tree is referred to as [18S-likelihood] below.

Since my initial analyses consistently placed the downloaded *Phalacrus fimetarius* sequence distant from my own *Phalacrus* sequence I suspect the Hunt *et al.* (unpublished) sequence is based on a misidentified specimen (probably a chrysomelid as evidenced by the results of a BLAST search). This taxon was, therefore, excluded from subsequent analyses (all those shown in this work).

Molecular + morphological results. Maximum parsimony analysis of the concatenated matrix resulted in 86 most parsimonious trees (L=1329, Ci=49, Ri=47). Shown is the strict consensus tree (Figure 6; L=1395, Ci=47, Ri=42) with bootstrap values for nodes with >49% support. This tree is referred to as [concat-pars] below.

Bayesian analysis of the concatenated matrix resulted in the 50% majority rule consensus tree shown in Figure 7. Bayesian posterior probabilities are shown above each branch. This tree is referred to as [concat-Bayes] below.

The summary tree, including the newly proposed classification for Phalacridae, is shown in Figure 8. This tree is based primarily on the topology of [concat-Bayes]. All nodes with weak (<80% Bayesian posterior probability) support have been collapsed, with one exception (see discussion below).

3.2 DISCUSSION

In all analyses Phalacridae (node 1, Figure 8) was recovered as a monophyletic group with moderate [morph-pars] to very high support (all other analyses). The group (*Propalticus* + *Placonotus*) (node 2, Figure 8) was recovered as a sister group in all analyses except [18S-Bayes]. No analyses produced a resolved basal topology for the family Phalacridae with a sufficient level of support, but several clusters of genera were consistently recovered in the analyses. These groups are discussed below.

Eustilbinae. This group (*Acylomus* + *Nesiotus* + *Stilbus* + *Xanthocomus*) (node 3, Figure 8) received only moderate support in all analyses except [concat-Bayes] where it received very

high support. Internal relationships are difficult to assess based on these analyses, since molecular and morphological representation of members of the group was heterogeneous.

Olibrosominae. This group (*Antennogasmus* + *Malagasmus* + *Olibrosoma*) (node 4, Figure 8) received high support in the morphological and concatenated analyses without *Antennogasmus*, and poor or no support with that taxon. However, the three-taxon group was recovered with moderate support in the [concat-Bayes] analysis. In spite of the relatively weak support, I am proposing this group of three genera as a subfamily because it is morphologically well defined (see diagnosis in section 4.11).

Ochrolitinae. This group (*Ochrolitus* + *Sveculus*) (node 5, Figure 8) received low support in all morphology-only and molecular-only analyses, but moderate support in the concatenated analyses. As with the previous group, it is morphologically well defined (see diagnosis in section 4.9) and I have proposed it as a subfamily.

Olibroporinae. This group (*Austroporus* + *Olibroporus* + *Platyphalacrus* + *Pycinus*) (node 6, Figure 8) received moderate to high support in all analyses (except the molecular-only analyses). [18S-Bayes] analysis strongly supports this group, and it is well defined morphologically (see diagnosis in section 4.8). Unfortunately, feeding habits remain unknown for most members of this group, with the exception of *Platyphalacrus*, which probably feeds on cycad spores. Since cycads do not occur throughout the range of this clade of phalacrids, it is unlikely that this group feeds on cycads as a general rule.

Biophytinae. This group (*Biophytus* + *Litostilbus*) (node 7, Figure 8) received moderate to very high support in all analyses (18S dataset did not include *Litostilbus*), and I propose this group as a subfamily. It is well defined morphologically (see diagnosis in section 4.6).

Phaenocephalinae. This group (*Phaenocephalus* + *Phalacrinus*) (node 8, Figure 8) received high support in all analyses. Although supported as a sister group to the remaining Phalacridae in the [morph-pars], the group is recovered higher up in the tree in analyses that include 18S data. The 18S-only trees tend to place *Biophytus* sister to this group, but this may be due to long-branch attraction because of the artificially short 18S dataset for *Biophytus*. This group is equivalent to that of the same name proposed by Lawrence and Newton (1995).

Olibrinae. This group (*Olibrus* + *Tolyphus*) (node 9, Figure 8) received moderate to high support in all analyses. Despite comments by Crowson (1955: 108) regarding the apparently “primitive” nature of the genus *Tolyphus* in relation to other Holarctic Phalacridae (including *Olibrus*), this group of two genera is well defined morphologically (see diagnosis in section 4.10) and I propose it as a subfamily. These two genera also share a common feeding strategy, namely diurnal anthophily and palynophagy. The larval habit of *Olibrus* is unique among known Phalacridae, as it feeds on fluid matter in living plant tissue (flower heads of Asteraceae). Unfortunately, the larval habits and morphology of *Tolyphus* remain unknown, but given the close relationship indicated by the results of these analyses, *Tolyphus* larvae should be searched for in similar situations.

Phalacrinae. No 18S data were included for *Phalacropsis*, but this group (*Phalacropsis* + *Phalacrus*) (node 10, Figure 8) received very high support in all analyses that included morphological data. It is extremely well defined morphologically (see diagnosis in section 4.9). Interestingly, this is the only clade of Phalacridae with members known to feed on basidiomycete fungi (specifically rusts and smuts). No other feeding habits are known to occur in this group.

Phalacridae incertae sedis. Ten genera included in the analyses (*Apallodes*, *Augasmus*, *Entomocnemus*, *Eulitrus*, *Grouvelleus*, *Litochropus*, *Litochrus*, *Neolitochrus*, *Paracylomus*, and *Steinerlitrus*) were not consistently placed into clades. These taxa were mixed with regard to

completeness of datasets. A few of these taxa probably deserve subfamily or tribal status of their own, but this determination cannot be made given the relatively sparse taxon sampling of this study.

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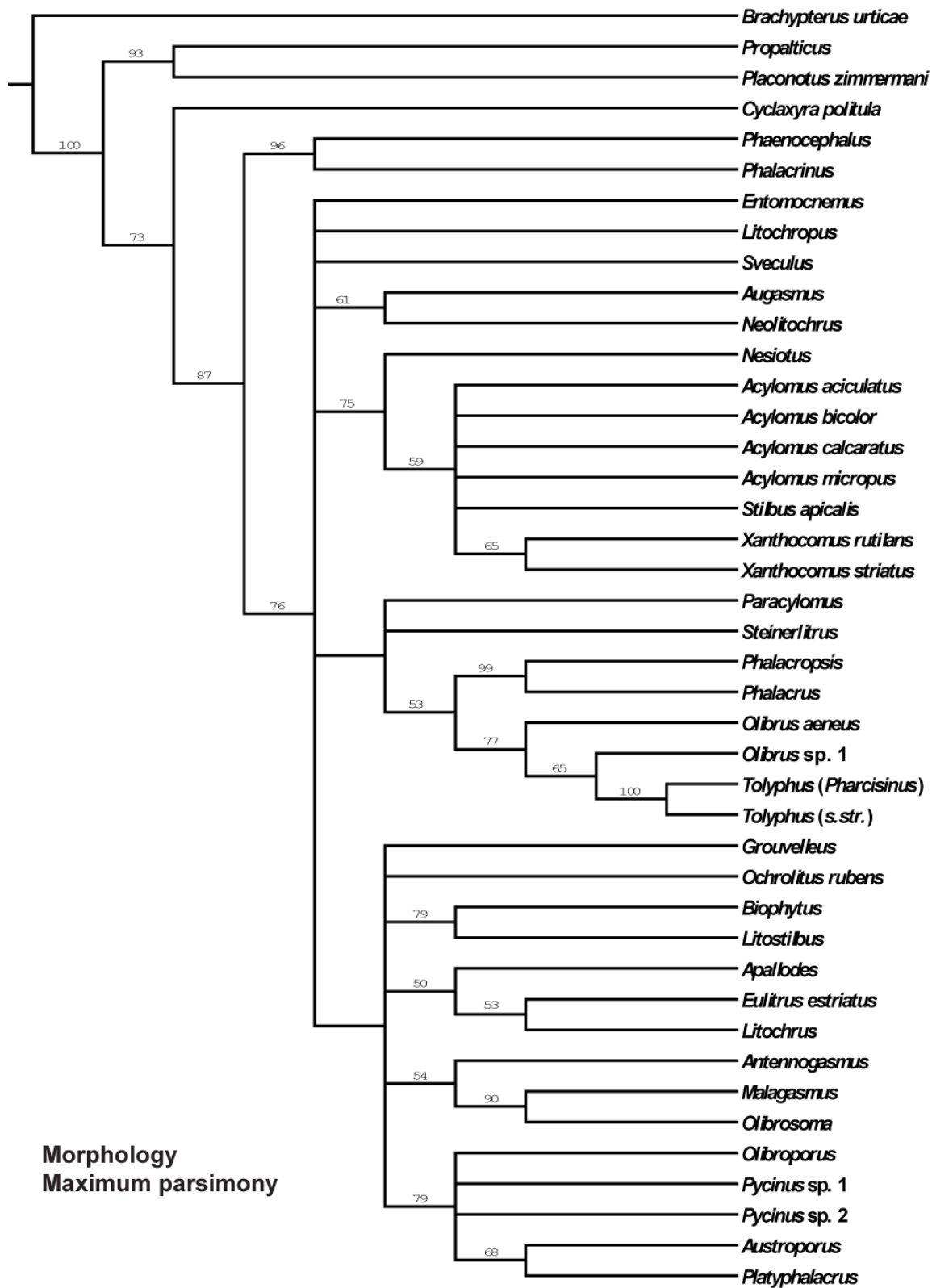
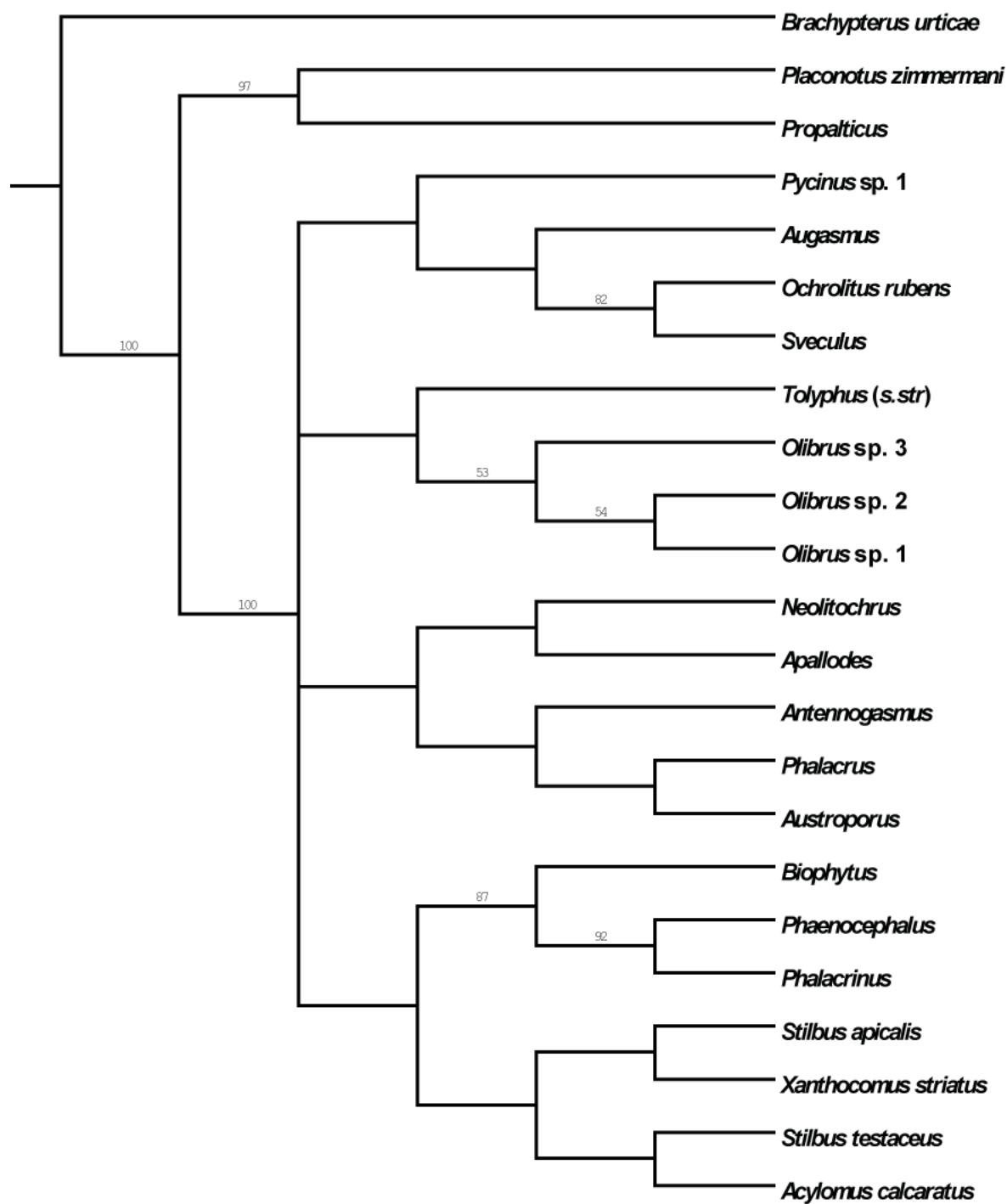


Figure 2. Strict consensus tree from maximum parsimony analysis of morphological matrix of 105 characters (L=552, Ci=24, Ri=48). Bootstrap values are shown above branches with >49% support.



18S

Maximum parsimony

Figure 3. Strict consensus tree from maximum parsimony analysis of 18S rDNA sequence data (L=804, Ci=64, Ri=42). Bootstrap values are shown above branches with >49% support.

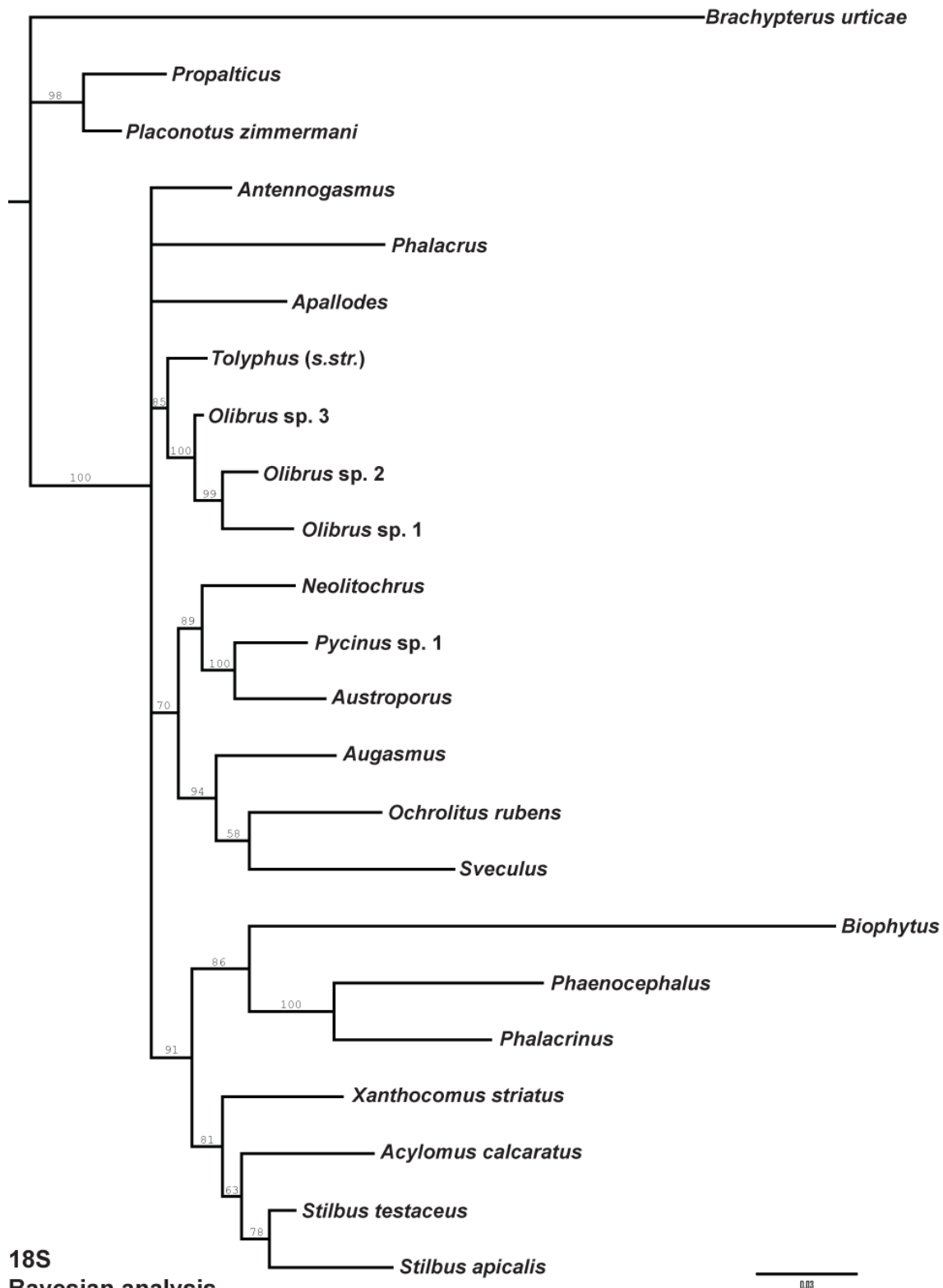


Figure 4. Resulting tree from Bayesian analysis of 18S rDNA sequence data. Topology derived from 50% majority rule consensus of 5,000 trees sampled following the burn in of the Bayesian analysis. Posterior probabilities are shown above branches, and branch lengths are indicated graphically.

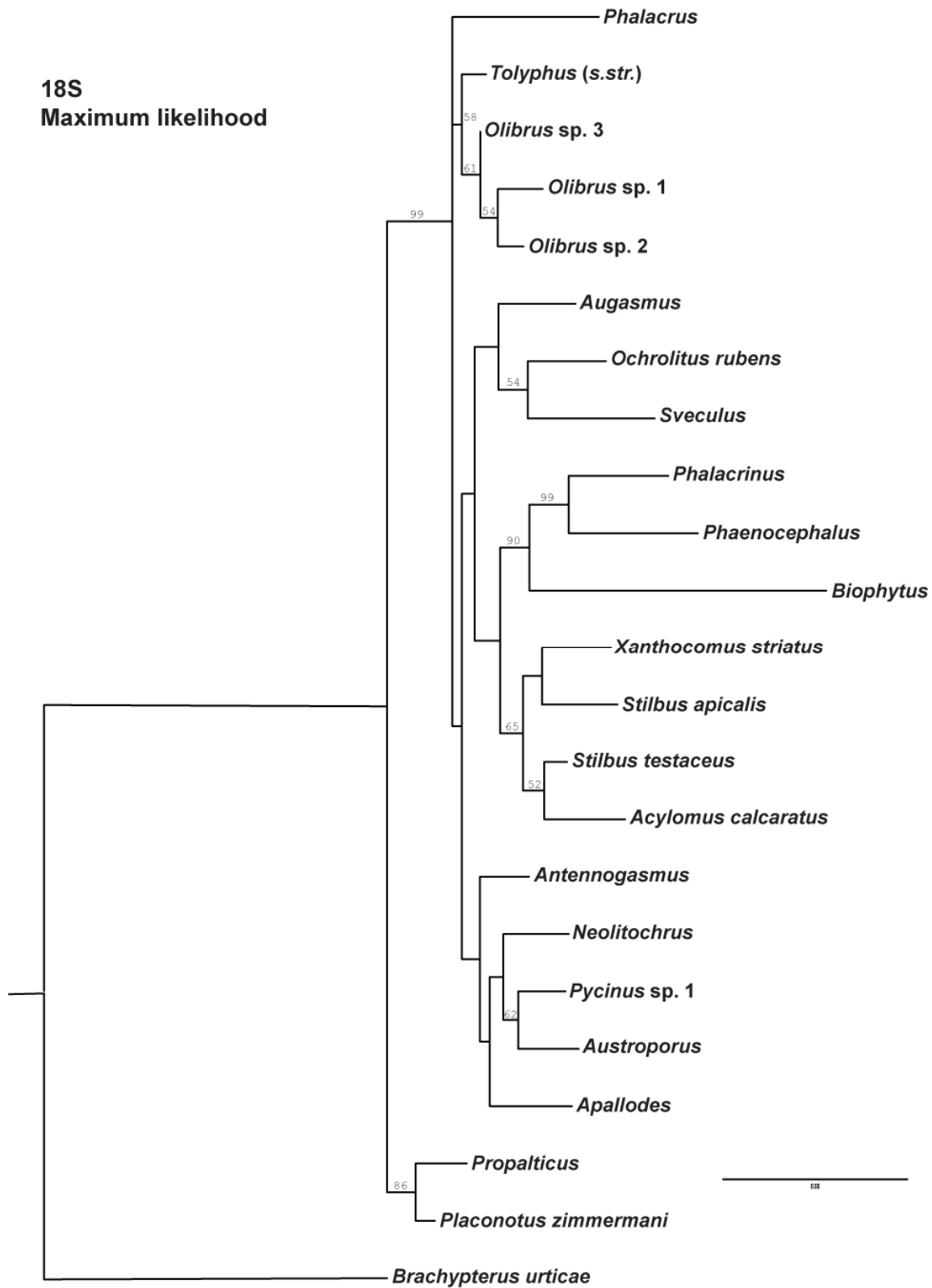


Figure 5. Best ML tree from maximum likelihood analysis of 18S rDNA sequence data. Branch lengths are indicated graphically (artificially shortened for basal split). Bootstrap values are shown for branches with >49% support.

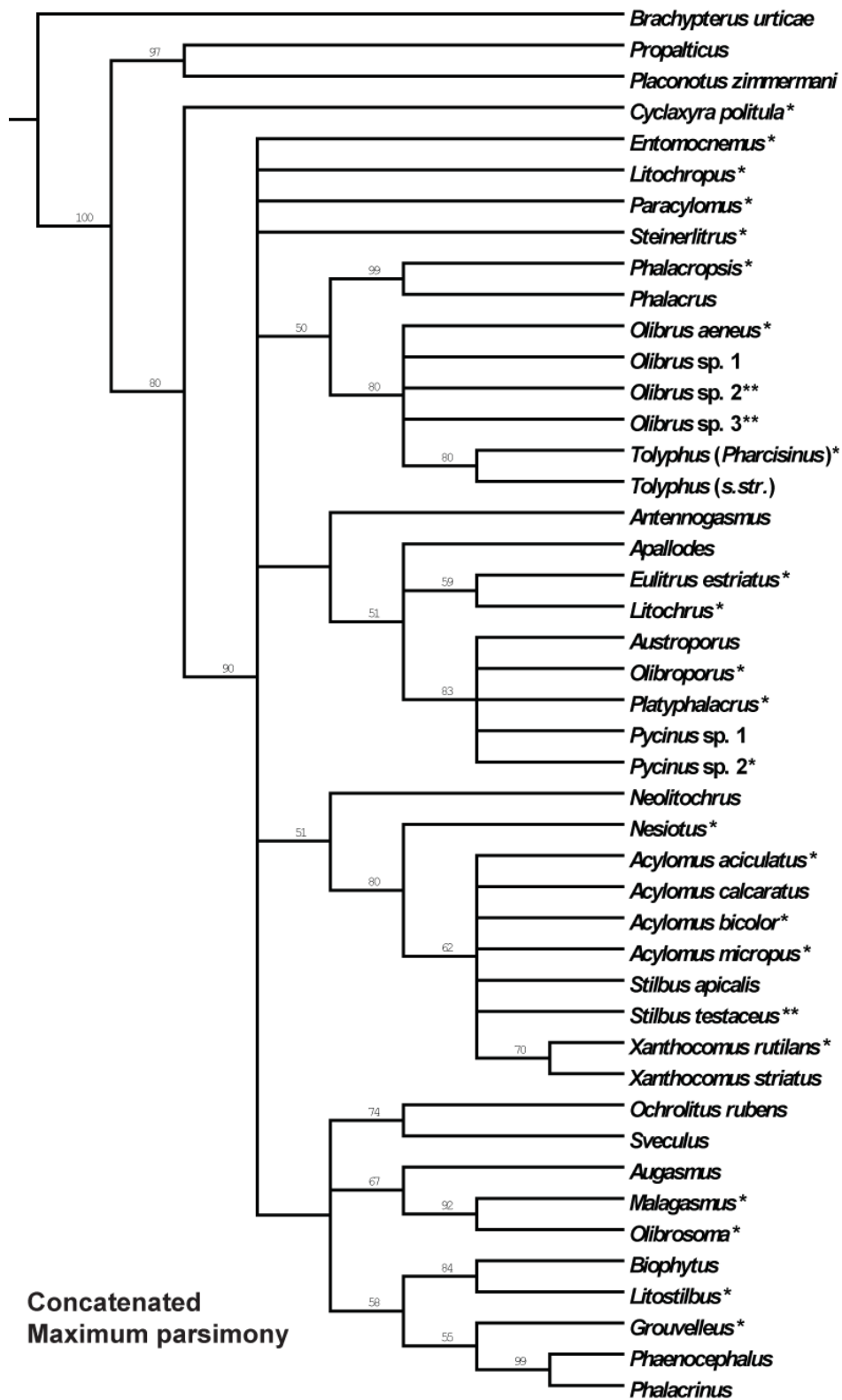


Figure 6. Strict consensus tree (of 86 MP trees) from maximum parsimony analysis of concatenated morphological + 18S rDNA sequence data (L=1395, Ci=47, Ri=42) (*=morphological data only; **=molecular data only). Bootstrap values are shown above branches with >49% support.

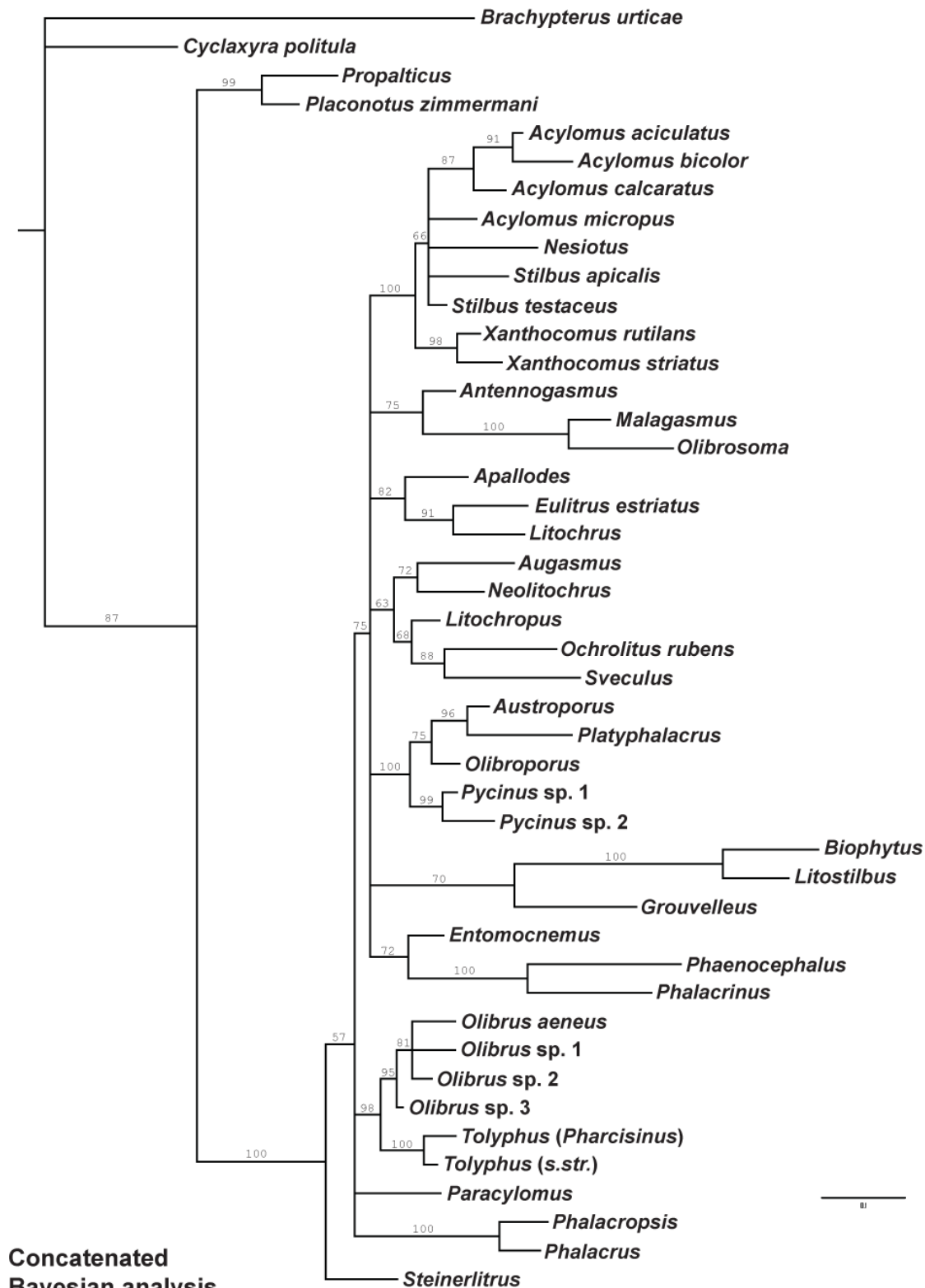


Figure 7. Resulting tree from Bayesian analysis of concatenated morphological + 18S rDNA sequence data. Topology derived from 50% majority rule consensus of 42,000 trees sampled following the burn in of the Bayesian analysis. Posterior probabilities are shown above branches, and branch lengths are indicated graphically.

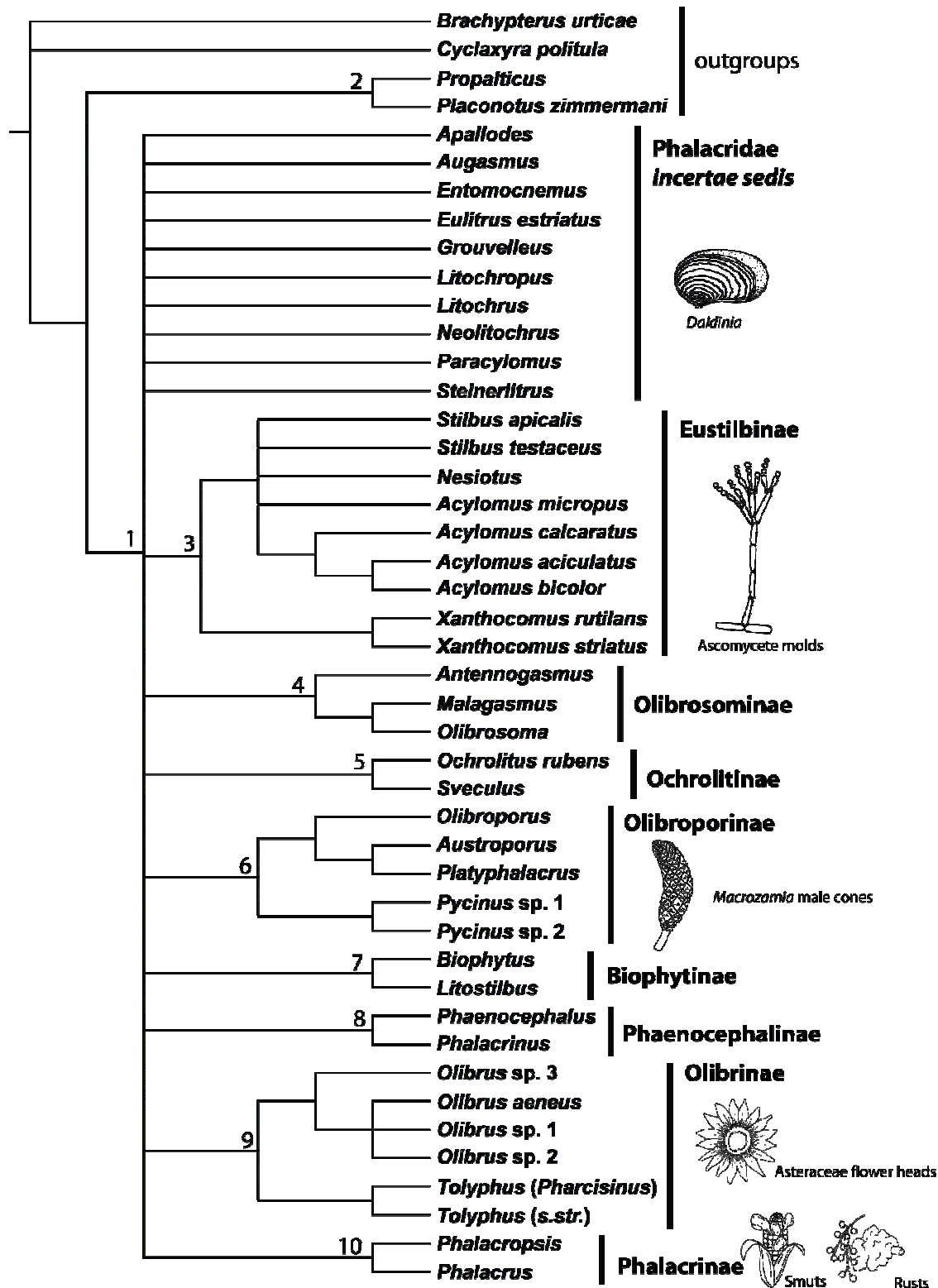


Figure 8. Evolutionary hypothesis for Phalacridae with outgroups included and proposed subfamilies indicated. The topology is based primarily on the Bayesian analysis of the concatenated matrix, with poorly supported nodes collapsed and branch lengths homogenized. Nodes discussed in the text are numbered. Drawings indicate hosts for major clades.

CHAPTER 4. SYSTEMATIC TREATMENT

4.1 FAMILY PHALACRIDAE LEACH, 1815

Phalacrurida Leach 1815: 116. Type genus: *Phalacrus* Paykull.

Diagnosis. Adults. Dorsal surface entirely or virtually glabrous (a few genera with very sparse, very small, completely recumbent setae), never sculptured, moderately to highly convex (flattened abruptly on middle of dorsal surface in *Platyphalacrus* and an undescribed *Pycinus*); antenna clubbed, club 3-(rarely 4- or 5-)segmented; antenna attached to head via lateral knob on scape; corpotentorium membranous; pronotal hind angles overlapping base of elytra in repose (weakly expressed in *Tolyphus*), elytral humeri with corresponding transverse line at posterior extent of pronotal margin; tarsal formula usually 5-5-5, some (mostly males) 5-5-4 or 4-4-4 (Phaenocephalinae), rarely 4-5-4 (*Augasmus*); pretarsal claw with basal tooth or angulation; prosternal process forming a hollow loop internally; pro- and mesocoxal cavities separated (sometimes very narrowly so), metacoxae virtually contiguous; mesocoxae closed laterally; with five free abdominal ventrites; aedeagus with tegmen ringlike (cucujiform).

Adult Description. Length 0.9–4.8 mm. Body about 1.15–1.95 times as long as wide, usually broadly ovate to circular, with dorsal surfaces moderately to strongly convex (rarely oblong or somewhat flattened) and ventral surfaces flat to somewhat concave. Cuticle subglabrous and shining, often highly spectrally iridescent. Color often black, brown, yellow, or with light and dark pattern.

Head. Slightly to moderately declined, not concealed from above, strongly transverse, somewhat flattened. Without distinct postocular constriction or stridulatory file. Median endocarina absent, or short carina present (in *Phalacrinus*). Vertex without transverse ridge. Eyes moderately large, not protuberant, not or barely emarginate; finely faceted, rarely with interfacetal setae (*Platyphalacrus*; sparse setae in *Austroporus*). Antennal insertions barely exposed or concealed from above; subantennal groove absent. Frontoclypeal suture absent. Labrum slightly to strongly transverse, with broadly rounded to truncate anterior edge and paired rods; tormae long, subparallel or slightly curved. Antennae 11-segmented, almost always with large, well-defined, elongate and often somewhat asymmetrical, 3-segmented club (4- to 5-segmented club in *Olibrosoma* and an undescribed Brazilian *Pycinus*). Mandible unidentate, bifid, or trifid, without dorsal tubercle or cavity, usually with well-developed mola and prostheca (mola reduced and apex long and slender in *Phalacrinus*). Maxilla with galea distinctly broader than lacinia, which bears an uncus; apical maxillary and labial palpomeres cylindrical to fusiform, the latter nodiform in *Phalacrinus*. Ligula short, broad, truncate or bilobed. Gular sutures usually very short, sometimes moderate, but never complete. Tentorium reduced; corpotentorium absent. Cervical sclerites absent.

Thorax. Pronotum 0.25–0.5 times as long as wide; sides moderately to strongly curved, almost always obliquely explanate; lateral carinae complete, simple, with or without narrow bead; anterior angles produced and broadly to narrowly rounded or acute; posterior angles broadly rounded to right or slightly acute; disc simple. Prosternum in front of coxae shorter than shortest diameter of coxal cavity, not produced anteriorly, flat to slightly convex. Prosternal process complete, parallel-sided or gradually expanded apically (approaching a thin vertical lamina in Phaenocephalinae); dorsally curved or flat and abruptly curved at apex, which is broadly rounded to truncate, overlapping mesoventrite and sometimes abutting edge of metaventrite, often with transverse row of posteriorly directed setae or spines. Notosternal

sutures complete. Procoxae not or slightly projecting below prosternum, with or without short concealed lateral extension. Trochantin partly exposed to completely concealed. Procoxal cavities slightly transverse to circular, narrowly separated, externally broadly open, with or without narrow lateral extensions; internally closed. Scutellar shield abruptly elevated at base; posteriorly acute to broadly rounded. Elytra 0.9–1.5 times as long as combined width and 2.6–3.85 times as long as pronotum; usually with nine faint but complete puncture rows or striae and no scutellary striae; sometimes with puncture rows absent or very fine or striae reduced to one or a few near suture; apices conjointly rounded; epipleura complete or incomplete, usually broadly, obliquely to vertically explanate. Mesoventrite separated by complete sutures from mesanepisterna, which are distinctly separated from one another; anterior edge usually on different plane than metaventrite, often with paired procoxal rests; posterior portion often steeply sloping and sometimes not or barely visible between prosternal and metaventral processes. Mesocoxal cavities very narrowly (*Grouvelles*) to widely separated, closed laterally by meeting of meso- and metaventrites; mesometaventral junction usually an anteriorly curved line, occasionally concealed by edge of metaventral process. Metaventrite strongly transverse, flattened; discimen long to very short; postcoxal lines not separated from coxal cavity or strongly, sometimes acutely, arched; exposed portion of metanepisternum moderately to very long and narrow. Metacoxae contiguous or very narrowly separated, not extending laterally to meet elytra; large plates absent. Metendosternite with moderately to very long lateral arms; laminae well-developed to reduced; anterior process short or absent; anterior tendons moderately close together to widely separated, usually on lateral arms. Hind wing about 2.5–3.5 times as long as wide; apical field 0.45–0.6 times total wing length, without or with one or two transverse linear sclerites just beyond end of radial bar; radial cell absent; RP with short to moderately long basal section and with short, curved apical extension; medial field with zero to four free veins and no medial fleck; wedge cell absent; anal embayment notch-like. Trochanterofemoral joint slightly to strongly oblique with base of femur separate from coxa; femora usually broad and excavate to receive tibia, which may be widened at or near apex and armed with apical fringe of spines; spurs glabrous, very short to long, equal or unequal in length and sometimes reduced to one or none on protibia; tarsi usually 5-5-5 in both sexes or 5-5-4 in males, sometimes 5-5-4 in both sexes, with penultimate tarsomere reduced and at least antepenultimate weakly lobed beneath; tarsi 4-4-4 in Phaenocephalinae, 4-5-4 in *Augasmus*; claws toothed or bifid; empodium more or less concealed or absent.

Abdomen. With five free ventrites. Ventrite 1 not much longer than 2; postcoxal lines usually absent, rarely present as paired oblique straight lines (*Malagophytus*); intercoxal process acute or narrowly rounded. Functional spiracles on segments I–VI or I–VII, located in pleural membrane. Anterior edge of sternite VIII in male without median strut. Sternite IX with spiculum gastrale; tergites IX and X membranous or apparently absent. Aedeagus cucujiform; anterior edge of tegmen usually with medial dorsal strut, sometimes asymmetrical; parameres fused to one another, sometimes separated from each other by longitudinal cleft, usually separated from basal piece by suture, often hinged, but sometimes completely fused to tegmen; penis usually broad, flattened, often with internal sclerites and spicules, flagellum known from only one species (of *Entomocnemus*); anterior edge without struts. Sternite VIII in female with spiculum ventrale. Ovipositor short and broad to moderately elongate, usually with proctigeral and paraproctal baculi; gonocoxites usually subdivided; apex occasionally heavily sclerotized and complex; gonostyli apical or subapical. Internal tract with slender, curved, sclerotized spermatheca.

Larval Description. Body elongate and more or less parallel-sided. Dorsal surfaces very lightly to more or less heavily pigmented, generally smooth; ventral surfaces lightly pigmented. Vestiture usually consisting of scattered simple setae.

Head. Protruded and usually prognathous or slightly declined. Posterior edge of head capsule not to moderately emarginate. Epicranial stem usually absent or very short; frontal arms lyriform, their bases contiguous. Median endocarina present or absent; paired endocarinae absent. Stemmata five or six on each side. Frontoclypeal suture present or absent. Labrum usually free (partly or completely fused to head capsule in *Phalacrus* and *Phalacropsis*). Antennae short to moderately long, 3-segmented; sensorium usually on preapical antennomere (on basal antennomere in *Phalacrus* and *Phalacropsis*), shorter than to longer than apical antennomere, conical or palpiform. Mandibles symmetrical, usually broad at base and narrow at apex (rarely more elongate), bidentate or tridentate, occasionally with accessory ventral process; incisor edge simple, with one or two subapical teeth or serrate; mesal surface of mandibular base variable; usually with large, extensive mola or smaller, sub-basal mola, which is finely or coarsely tuberculate, or with two or more hyaline processes and no mola; prostheca absent. Ventral mouthparts strongly protruded; maxillary articulating area present or absent. Cardo not distinct; stipes usually wider than long; mala simple, not cleft, apex rounded or truncate, setose; palp 3-segmented. Labium consisting of prementum and postmentum (rarely more or less fused with maxillae); ligula shorter than labial palp, simple, not bilobed; palp 2-segmented, separated by more than width of first palpomere. Hypopharyngeal sclerome absent or consisting of transverse bar only. Hypostomal rods almost always long, sometimes extending to posterior edge of head, diverging posteriorly (rarely absent). Ventral epicranial ridges absent. Gular sutures separate; gula longer than wide, fused to labium or separated from labium by suture.

Thorax. Prothorax not longer than meso- and metathorax combined. Terga without patches or rows of asperities, sometimes with sclerotised plates. Prosternum without armature. Legs moderately well-developed, 5-segmented; pretarsus claw-like with one seta; seta large and spatulate in *Olibrus*; mesocoxae separated by more than two basal coxal diameters.

Abdomen. More than twice length of thorax (not including appendages). Terga not extending laterally beyond edges of sterna, without patches of asperities. Terga and sterna sometimes with rows of asperities forming longitudinally oriented, open or closed ovals on either side of midline on one or more segments. Segment IX excluding appendages shorter than segment VIII; tergum extending onto ventral surface and sometimes forming articulated plate, with paired, dorsally or posterodorsally oriented urogomphi and no pit between them. Sternum IX partly or entirely exposed, simple, not enclosed by sternum VIII. Segment X without paired pygopods; anal region posteriorly or posteroventrally oriented. Spiracles annular-uniform or annular-biforous, sometimes placed at ends of spiracular tubes on segment I–VIII or on I and VIII only. Surface-grazing larvae usually with darker dorsal pigmentation and longer legs and antennae, while those living within substrates are generally more robust and unpigmented, with short legs and antennae.

Pupal Description. Body surfaces bearing numerous erect setae, some larger on head, anterior margin of pronotum, and posterolateral corners of abdominal segments. Elytral sheath mostly bare. Urogomphi well-developed, tapered to a fine apex. Surface-grazing forms with dark pigmentation; other genera which pupate hidden in substrates are generally unpigmented.

Distribution and Diversity. A total of 636 species and 34 valid genera are recognized in the family. Members occur nearly worldwide, except Antarctica, New Zealand (but two species introduced there), most remote Pacific islands, and Chile.

Using the generic concepts defined in this study, meaningful statements can now be made regarding distribution and endemism of the genera in Phalacridae. Table 4 summarizes the distributional information of the genera in the family. The Afrotropical and Oriental regions contain the highest richness of genera, each with 16. The Neotropical region is the third richest area, with 14 genera, followed by the Nearctic (12) and Australian (11) regions. The regions with the highest average latitude, the Eastern and Western Palearctic regions, are the least rich, each with only seven genera.

The Afrotropical region contains by far the largest number of endemic genera of Phalacridae, with seven. This is followed by the Neotropical region (three) and the Australian, Oriental, and Western Palearctic regions (each with one).

The generic diversity of Phalacridae is fairly homogeneous across the biogeographic regions, with a higher concentration in those regions containing extensive tropical belts. Additionally, seven genera occur in both the Eastern and Western Hemispheres. Given these facts, and that the phylogenetic results do not produce a resolved backbone for the group, it is difficult to hypothesize where the major diversification of phalacrid genera may have occurred.

4.2 REVISED CHECKLIST OF HIGHER TAXA OF PHALACRIDAE

The checklist below includes a summary of the newly proposed classification and all genus-group synonymy. Objective synonyms are in parentheses.

PHAENOCEPHALINAE Matthews, 1899

Phaenocephalus Wollaston, 1873

Phaenocephalus Wollaston 1873

Phalacratomus Scott 1922, **syn. nov.**

Heterostilbus Champion 1924, **syn. nov.**

Phalacrinus Blackburn, 1891

Phalacrinus Blackburn 1891

Sphaerostilbus Champion 1924, **syn. nov.**

Ranomafanacrinus, **gen. nov.**

Ranomafanacrinus, **gen. nov.**

EUSTILBINAE Guillebeau, 1892

Acylomus Sharp, 1888

Acylomus Sharp 1888

Liophalacrus Sharp 1888, **syn. nov.**

Coelocoelius Guillebeau 1893

Ganyrus Guillebeau 1894, **syn. nov.**

Podocesus Guillebeau 1894, **syn. nov.**

Tinodemus Guillebeau 1894, **syn. nov.**

Ledorus Guillebeau 1895 (= *Dolerus* Guillebeau 1894), **syn. nov.**

Astenulus Guillebeau 1896, **syn. nov.**

Afronyrus Švec 2006, **syn. nov.**

Nesiotus Guillebeau, 1896

Nesiotus Guillebeau 1896

Stilbus Seidlitz, 1872

Stilbus Seidlitz 1872 (= *Olistherus* Seidlitz 1872; *Eustilbus* Sharp 1888)

Stilboides Guillebeau 1894
Microstilbus Guillebeau 1894
Xanthocomus Guillebeau, 1893
Xanthocomus Guillebeau 1893
Leptostilbus Casey 1916, **syn. nov.**
BIOPHYTINAE Guillebeau, 1894
Biophytus Guillebeau, 1894
Biophytus Guillebeau 1894
Polyaloxus Guillebeau 1894, **syn. nov.**
Litostilbus Guillebeau, 1894
Litostilbus Guillebeau 1894
Pseudolitochrus Liubarsky 1993, **syn. nov.**
Megistopalpus Guillebeau, 1895
Megistopalpus Guillebeau 1895 (= *Megapalpus* Guillebeau 1893)
PHALACRINAE Leach, 1815
Phalacropsis Casey, 1890
Phalacropsis Casey 1890
Phalacrus Paykull, 1800
Phalacrus Paykull 1800
Glaurosoma Thomson 1859
OLIBROPORINAE Gimmel, **subfam. nov.**
Austroporus, **gen. nov.**
Austroporus Gimmel, **gen. nov.**
Olibroporus Casey, 1890
Olibroporus Casey 1890
Parasemus Guillebeau 1894, **syn. nov.**
Euphalacrus Champion 1925, **syn. nov.**
Platyphalacrus, **gen. nov.**
Platyphalacrus Gimmel, **gen. nov.**
Pycinus Guillebeau, 1893
Pycinus Guillebeau 1893
Ochrodemus Guillebeau 1893, **syn. nov.**
Radinus Guillebeau 1893, **syn. nov.**
OCHROLITINAE Guillebeau, 1894
Ochrolitus Sharp, 1889
Ochrolitus Sharp 1889
Gorginus Guillebeau 1894 (= *Erythrolitus* Casey 1916), **syn. nov.**
Sveculus, **gen. nov.**
Sveculus Gimmel, **gen. nov.**
OLIBRINAE Guillebeau, 1892
Olibrus Erichson, 1845
Olibrus Erichson 1845
Idiobius Gistel 1856
Tolyphus Erichson, 1845
Tolyphus Erichson 1845
Pharcisinus Guillebeau 1894

OLIBROSOMINAE Gimmel, **subfam. nov.**

***Antennogasmus*, gen. nov.**

Antennogasmus Gimmel, **gen. nov.**

***Malagasmus*, gen. nov.**

Malagasmus Gimmel, **gen. nov.**

Olibrosoma Tournier, 1889

Olibrosoma Tournier 1889

Helectrus Guillebeau 1892

Pyracoderus Guillebeau 1892

Litochroides Guillebeau 1892

Lichrotus Lyubarsky 1993, **syn. nov.**

Phalacridae incertae sedis

Apallodes Reitter, 1873

Apallodes Reitter 1873

Litolibrus Sharp 1889, **syn. nov.**

Sphaeropsis Guillebeau 1893, **syn. nov.**

Gyromorphus Guillebeau 1894, **syn. nov.**

Augasmus Motschulsky, 1858

Augasmus Motschulsky 1858

Liocrus Flach 1889

Heterolitus Guillebeau 1893

Parischius Guillebeau 1896

Megischius Guillebeau 1896, **syn. nov.**

Nematolibrus Sahlberg 1913, **syn. nov.**

Entomocnemus Guillebeau, 1894

Entomocnemus Guillebeau 1894

Stilbomimus Champion 1924, **syn. nov.**

Eulitrus Sharp, 1889

Eulitrus Sharp 1889

Grouvelleus Guillebeau, 1892

Grouvelleus Guillebeau 1892

Ochrolitoides Champion 1924, **syn. nov.**

Litotarsus Champion 1925, **syn. nov.**

Litochropus Casey, 1890

Litochropus Casey 1890

Litochrus Erichson, 1845

Litochrus Erichson 1845

Merobrachys Guillebeau 1895 (= *Micromerus* Guillebeau 1892), **syn. nov.**

***Malagophytus*, gen. nov.**

Malagophytus Gimmel, **gen. nov.**

***Neolitochrus*, gen. nov.**

Neolitochrus Gimmel, **gen. nov.**

***Paracylomus*, gen. nov.**

Paracylomus Gimmel, **gen. nov.**

***Steinerlitrus*, gen. nov.**

Steinerlitrus Gimmel, **gen. nov.**

Nomen inquirendum

Pseudolibrus Flach, 1889

Pseudolibrus Flach 1889

Table 4. Genera of Phalacridae with distribution by biogeographic region. NE=Nearctic; NT=Neotropical; WP=Western Palearctic; EP=Eastern Palearctic; OR=Oriental; AF=Afrotropical; AU=Australian.

Genus	Region						
	NE	NT	WP	EP	OR	AF	AU
<i>Acylomus</i>	present	present	present	present	present	present	
<i>Antennogasmus</i>						present	
<i>Apallodes</i>	present	present					
<i>Augasmus</i>			present	present	present	present	present
<i>Austroporus</i>					present		present
<i>Biophytus</i>						present	
<i>Entomocnemus</i>					present	present	
<i>Eulitrus</i>		present					
<i>Grouvelleus</i>					present	present	
<i>Litochropus</i>	present	present			present		present
<i>Litochrus</i>				present	present		present
<i>Litostilbus</i>	present	present			present		
<i>Malagasmus</i>						present	
<i>Malagophytus</i>						present	
<i>Megistopalpus</i>						present	
<i>Neolitochrus</i>	present	present			present		
<i>Nesiotus</i>						present	
<i>Ochrolitus</i>	present	present					
<i>Olibroporus</i>	present	present					
<i>Olibrosoma</i>			present			present	
<i>Olibrus</i>	present		present	present	present	present	present
<i>Paracylomus</i>					present		
<i>Phaenocephalus</i>				present	present	present	present
<i>Phalacrinus</i>					present		present
<i>Phalacropsis</i>	present	present					
<i>Phalacrus</i>	present	present	present	present	present	present	present
<i>Platyphalacrus</i>							present
<i>Pycinus</i>		present					
<i>Ranomafanacrinus</i>						present	
<i>Steinerlitrus</i>		present					
<i>Stilbus</i>	present	present	present	present	present	present	present
<i>Sveculus</i>					present		present
<i>Tolyphus</i>			present				
<i>Xanthocomus</i>	present	present					

4.3 KEY TO WORLD GENERA OF PHALACRIDAE

- 1 Head capsule width at tempora distinctly narrower than width at eyes (Figure 9j, k); antennomeres IX and X elongate-cylindrical (Figure 11b, Figure 12b); mesoventral disc medially on same plane as metaventral process, metaventral process not exceeding middle of mesocoxae (Figure 11f, Figure 12f); prosternal process usually vertically laminate; tarsi 4-4-4 (penultimate segment fused with terminal segment), all tarsi, including metatarsi, compressed (Figure 11d, Figure 12d); warm regions of the Old World (subfamily **PHAENOCEPHALINAE**)2
- Head capsule width at tempora equal to width at eyes (Figure 9l); antennomeres IX and X usually wider than long; mesoventral disc either engulfed medially by mesoventral plate, or sunken anterior to metaventral process, metaventral process usually exceeding middle of mesocoxae; prosternal process usually wide, not laminate; tarsi 5-5-5 (5-5-4 or rarely 4-5-4 in some), penultimate tarsomere embraced by lobed tarsomere III (often difficult to observe in dry-mounted specimens), metatarsi usually distinctly longer than other tarsi, not compressed; worldwide4
- 2(1) Prosternal process stout, expanded at tip, mesoventrite with a distinct concavity for its reception just anterior to tip of metaventral process (Figure 44f)
..... ***Ranomafanacrinus*, gen. nov.**
- Prosternal process narrow, vertically laminate, not expanded at tip, mesoventrite flat or gently sloping anterior of metaventral process3
- 3(2) Antennal scape flattened, subtriangular (Figure 12b); clypeus forming a continuous shelf between eyes; mandibular apex simple (Figure 12a); labial palpi with terminal segment flattened, wider than long (Figure 9h); elytra distinctly explanate laterally; elytra distinctly punctato-striate; anal lobe of hind wing ovate (Figure 12e); size large, 2.0 mm or more; India to Australia..... ***Phalacrinus* Blackburn**
- Antennal scape cylindrical (Figure 11b); clypeus depressed, not forming a continuous shelf between eyes; mandibular apex bifid (Figure 11a); labial palpi with terminal segment cylindrical, longer than wide (Figure 9i); elytra not distinctly explanate laterally; elytra not or barely punctate or striate; anal lobe of hind wing straplike (Figure 11e); size small, 1.8 mm or less; Africa to Japan, northern Australia, and Fiji
..... ***Phaenocephalus* Wollaston**
- 4(1) Mesocoxal cavities nearly contiguous (Figure 38f); labial palpomere III with one or two long, spinelike setae (Figure 9g); Old World tropics..... ***Grouvelleus* Guillebeau**
- Mesocoxal cavities distinctly separated (as in Figure 39f); labial palpomere III without long setae5
- 5(4) With the following combination of characteristics: mesocoxae separated by distinctly less than half width of coxal cavity (Figure 34f), metatarsomere I much shorter than II (Figure 34d), AND metaventral postcoxal lines not separated from coxal cavities (Figure 34f); New World tropics and subtropics..... ***Apallodes* Reitter**
- Either mesocoxae separated by more than half width of coxal cavity, metatarsomere I longer than II, or metaventral postcoxal lines separated from coxal cavities6
- 6(4) Protibia with strong ctenidium on outer edge, row parallel to long axis of tibia overall, extending at least one-third length of tibia (Figures 19c, 37c)7

- Protibia without ctenidium (Figure 26c), or with obliquely oriented ctenidium confined to apical one-fourth of tibia (Figure 40c).....16
- 7(6) Scutellar shield large, as wide as or wider at base than length of eye at widest point (as in Figure 9b); elytron rarely with fewer than three striae; prosternum conspicuously setose medially; metaventral process not protruding anteriorly; Afrotropical, southeast Asian, and circum-Caribbean (subfamily **BIOPHYTINAE**).....8
- Scutellar shield small, usually narrower at base than greatest length of eye (as in Figure 9a); elytron rarely with more than two striae; prosternum not setose medially; metaventral process variable; worldwide10
- 8(7) Elytron with one (rarely), two, or three nearly complete striae; elytra with spectral iridescence; southeast Asian and circum-Caribbean.....*Litostilbus* Guillebeau
- Elytron with nine nearly complete discal striae; elytra not iridescent; Afrotropical9
- 9(8) Maxillary palpi greatly enlarged, subequal in length to antennae (Figure 9f); size large, about 3.2 mm; Yemen.....*Megistopalpus* Guillebeau
- Maxillary palpi normal; size smaller, 2.7 mm or less; Africa, Madagascar, Seychelles*Biophytus* Guillebeau
- 10(7) Metaventral process lobed anteriorly, surpassing mesocoxae, shelflike (Figures 35f, 37f).....11
- Metaventral process truncate anteriorly, not or barely exceeding mesocoxae, not shelflike (Figures 27f, 32f)12
- 11(10) Metatarsomere I short, much shorter than metatarsomere II (Figure 37d); apical metatibial ctenidium transverse (Figure 37d); tarsal formula in both sexes 5-5-5; sutural stria completely absent from elytron; Neotropical*Eulitrus* Sharp
- Metatarsomere I much longer than metatarsomere II (Figure 35d); apical metatibial ctenidium oblique (Figure 35d); tarsal formula in both sexes 4-5-4; sutural stria present (as in Figure 9b); Old World.....*Augasmus* Motschulsky
- 12(10) Prosternal process shelflike, acute apically when viewed laterally, exceeding procoxae when viewed ventrally; mesoventral plate extending posteriorly to metaventrite, dividing mesoventral disc in two (Figures 27f, 28f) (subfamily **OCHROLITINAE**)13
- Prosternal process rounded or step-like when viewed laterally, not exceeding procoxae when viewed ventrally; mesoventral plate not extending posteriorly to metaventrite, mesoventral disc continuous behind plate (Figures 31f, 32f, 33f) (subfamily **OLIBROSOMINAE**)14
- 13(12) Elytron with 2 or 3 sutural striae (as in Figure 9a); prosternal process apically with a row of spinelike setae (similar to Figure 10a); New World.....*Ochrolitus* Sharp
- Elytron with 1 sutural stria (as in Figure 9b); prosternal process with translucent process apically, devoid of setae (Figure 47g); Indo-Australia and Madagascar*Sveculus*, **gen. nov.**
- 14(12) Metaventral lines separated (sometimes only slightly) from mesocoxal cavities (Figure 32f); antennomere XI not modified15
- Metaventral lines not separated from mesocoxal cavity (Figure 31f); male antennomere XI enlarged, variable, but sometimes nearly as long as remainder of antenna (Figure 31b); Afrotropical*Antennogasmus*, **gen. nov.**
- 15(14) Antennal club of 4 or 5 articles (Figure 33b); Middle East and Africa, not including Madagascar*Olibrosoma* Tournier
- Antennal club of 3 articles (Figure 32b); Madagascar only*Malagasmus*, **gen. nov.**

- 16(6) Elytra with 4 distinctly impressed discal striae, striae without obvious punctures, oblique, converging posteriorly towards suture (Figure 49g); abdominal ventrite I with paired lines (Figure 10b); scutellar shield large, as wide or wider at base than length of eye at widest point (as in Figure 9b); metaventrite not protruding anteriorly; Madagascar ***Malagophytus*, gen. nov.**
- Discal striae, when present, with row of distinct punctures and/or more or less parallel to suture; scutellar shield usually narrower at base than greatest length of eye (as in Figure 9a) (large only in *Phalacrus* and *Phalacropsis*, which have a protruding metaventrite); worldwide 17
- 17(16) Metatarsomere I as long as or longer than metatarsomere II, articulation between them inconspicuous, rigid (Figure 39d) 18
- Metatarsomere I distinctly shorter than metatarsomere II, or if nearly as long, articulation between segments distinct, flexible (Figure 22d) 21
- 18(17) Meso-metaventral margin emarginate at apex for reception of protrusive prosternal process (prosternal process often with horizontally laminate structure) or truncate, not extending anteriorly beyond mesocoxae (Figure 36e); metaventral lines not separated from coxal cavities; elytra with spectral iridescence (sometimes weak); Old World..... ***Entomocnemus* Guillebeau**
- Meso-metaventral margin truncate or lobed, extending anteriorly beyond mesocoxae (Figure 40f), prosternal process not protruding; if lobe truncate, metaventral lines separated from coxal cavities and spectral iridescence absent; elytra with or without spectral iridescence; New World and Australasia 19
- 19(18) Protibia with short ctenidium, with a semicircular row of 5–10 spines subapically (Figure 40c); metaventral lines not separated from coxal cavities; Oriental, Australian, and eastern Palearctic regions..... ***Litochrus* Erichson**
- Protibial ctenidium absent, with only 1 or 2 spines at outer apical angle of tibia (Figures 39c, 41c); metaventral lines separated from coxal cavities (but often difficult to observe); New World and Australian region 20
- 20(19) Mesoventral plate extending posteriorly to metaventral process, borders complete (Figure 39f) (difficult or impossible to see when beetle is in repose); USUALLY with the following characteristics: elytra without microsculpture (not iridescent), with distinct transverse strigae over virtually entire surface; eye indistinctly emarginate medially; elytra with 1 engraved sutural stria (occasionally with 2); mesotibia with only 1 apical spur (2 in Australasian forms); longest metatibial spur not longer than width of tibial apex; generally more globular species; New World and Australia..... ***Litochropus* Casey**
- Mesoventral plate with lateral borders becoming obsolete posteriorly, not reaching metaventral process (Figure 41f); USUALLY with the following characteristics: elytra with obvious transverse microsculpture (iridescent), without transverse strigae; eye distinctly emarginate; elytra with 2 engraved sutural striae (rarely with 1); mesotibia with 2 apical spurs; longest metatibial spur distinctly longer than width of tibial apex; generally more flattened species; New World and southeast Asia ***Neolitochrus*, gen. nov.**
- 21(17) Scutellar shield very large, width at base exceeding maximum diameter of eye in dorsal view (as in Figure 9b); frontoclypeus shelflike, concealing antennal insertions (Figure 9d); femora with row of long setae subapically; metaventral process lobed anteriorly,

- exceeding mesocoxae (Figures 21f, 22f); metaventral lines not separated from mesocoxal cavities; aedeagus resting on its side in repose (subfamily **PHALACRINAE**)22
- Scutellar shield smaller, width at base subequal to or less than maximum diameter of eye in dorsal view (as in Figure 9a); frontoclypeus not shelflike, antennal insertions exposed (Figures 9c, e); femora usually without row of long setae; metaventral process and metaventral lines various; aedeagus not resting on its side in repose23
- 22(21) Sutural stria absent; mandibles short, stout, bifid (Figure 21a); ovipositor with gonocoxae not spiniform, gonostyli attached apically (Figure 10d); color testaceous to brunneous; highlands of the American Cordillera *Phalacropsis* Casey
- Sutural stria present or (rarely) absent; mandibles usually long, sickle-shaped, with acuminate apex (Figure 22a); ovipositor with gonocoxae spiniform, gonostyli attached subapically (Figure 10c); color usually piceous to black, sometimes with subapical elytral maculations, occasionally testaceous or brunneous; worldwide *Phalacrus* Paykull
- 23(21) Metaventral lines not separated from mesocoxal cavities (Figure 29f)24
- Metaventral lines separated from mesocoxal cavities (Figures 17f, 42f)30
- 24(23) Mesoventral process lobed anteriorly, exceeding mesocoxae (Figures 29f, 43f)25
- Mesoventral process not lobed anteriorly, not exceeding mesocoxae (Figure 24f) (subfamily **OLIBROPORINAE**)27
- 25(24) Eye with small acute emargination on posterior border (Figure 50c); elytra with sutural stria scarcely visible or absent, other striae absent; labrum with lateral apical tufts of stout setae; female ovipositor lightly sclerotized, not modified; male tegmen with parameres fused to basal piece; Neotropical *Steinerlitrus*, **gen. nov.**
- Eye without emargination on posterior border; elytra with distinct sutural stria, often with additional striae; labrum without tufts of stout setae; female ovipositor moderately sclerotized and modified into a wedge-like organ (Figure 10e); male tegmen with parameres articulated with basal piece; all major regions except Neotropical (subfamily **OLIBRINAE**)26
- 26(25) Clypeus broadly emarginate at apex (Figure 9e); metatibial spurs broad, spatulate (Figure 30d); protibia abruptly expanded at apex (Figure 30c); body nearly parallel-sided; pronotal hind angles nearly obliterated, not tightly embracing elytral humeri; elytra with complete complement of distinct striae; mandible with apex simple (Figure 30a); upper portion of eye often with facets abruptly reduced in size; Mediterranean to central Asia *Tolyphus* Erichson
- Clypeus with apical margin straight or nearly straight (as in Figure 9c); metatibial spurs narrow, not flattened (Figure 29d); protibia gradually or not expanded at apex (Figure 29c); body more ovoid; pronotal hind angles evident, tightly embracing elytral humeri when beetle is in repose; elytra usually with at least lateral striae indistinct; mandible with apex trifid (Figure 29a); all eye facets similar in size; all major regions except Neotropical *Olibrus* Erichson
- 27(24) Mandibular apex trifid (rarely apex simple), with dorsal cusp smaller than others but sharply pointed (Figures 23a, 25a); mesoventral plate with lateral borders not extending posteriorly to mesocoxal cavities (Figures 23f, 25f); eye with very short interfacetal setae; Old World28
- Mandibular apex bifid, with a series of two or more small, blunt, dorsal teeth (Figures 24a, 26a); mesoventral plate with lateral borders extending posteriorly to mesocoxal

- cavities, thence curving laterad (Figures 24f, 26f); eye without interfacetal setae; New World29
- 28(27) Highly flattened in lateral view (Figure 46h); mandible with strong retinaculum and without ventral ridge (Figure 25a); southwestern Australia ***Platyphalacrus*, gen. nov.**
- Rounded in lateral view; mandible without retinaculum and with ventral ridge (Figure 23a); Australasian region ***Austroporus*, gen. nov.**
- 29(27) Mandible without ventral ridge (Figure 24a); abdominal ventrite I with calli (normally visible only in slide preparations); elytra without spectral iridescence; globose in lateral view; prosternum not conspicuously setose medially; Nearctic and Neotropical ***Olibroporus* Casey**
- Mandible with ventral ridge (Figure 26a); abdominal ventrite I without calli; elytra with or without spectral iridescence, if without, body flattened in lateral view; prosternum usually densely setose medially; Neotropical only ***Pycinus* Guillebeau**
- 30(23) Elytra with two engraved sutural striae (as in Figure 9a) and spectral iridescence; prosternal process rounded in lateral view, metaventral process correspondingly anteriorly protruding; Sri Lanka ***Paracylomus*, gen. nov.**
- Elytra with only one engraved sutural stria (as in Figure 9b) and without spectral iridescence, although iridescence is often present as a result of transverse wavy microsculpture; prosternal process angulate in lateral view, metaventral process correspondingly truncate (subfamily **EUSTILBINA**E—Note: at present the genera of this tribe can be reliably separated only by examination of male genitalia).....31
- 31(30) Tegmen with parameres fused to basal piece, without a complete suture (Figures 16h, 17h); elytral punctures, when present, round, not crescent-shaped; prosternal process USUALLY with row of stiff setae (*Nesiotus* with pair of setae); elevated portion of mesoventrite USUALLY expressed as more than just a margin anterior to metaventral process; metaventral postcoxal lines smoothly arcuate only in *Nesiotus* (Figure 16f, endemic to Madagascar), otherwise angulate (Figure 17f).....32
- Tegmen with parameres articulated and hinged to basal piece (Figures 13h, 18h); elytral punctures, when present, USUALLY crescent-shaped, especially laterally; prosternal process with or without row of stiff setae, often with pair of setae; elevated portion of mesoventrite USUALLY expressed as merely a margin anterior to metaventral process; metaventral postcoxal lines USUALLY arcuate behind (Figures 13f, 18f), sometimes angulate, but NEVER with a spur or with medial branch absent33
- 32(31) Eye normally shaped, not extended posteriorly on ventral surface of head capsule (as in Figure 9m); elytra without obvious rows of microsetae; metaventral postcoxal lines angulate posteriorly, often with a spur (Figure 17f), medial branch sometimes absent; metatarsomeres I and II with flexible articulation (Figure 17d); antenna with normal proportions (Figure 17b) ***Stilbus* Seidlitz**
- Eye extended posteriorly on ventral surface of head capsule (Figure 9n); elytra with conspicuous rows of microsetae; metaventral postcoxal lines smoothly arcuate posteriorly, never with a spur or missing branch (Figure 16f); metatarsomeres I and II with rigid articulation (Figure 16d); antenna modified (more extreme in male), with funicle segments compressed and club elongate, longer than remainder of antenna (Figure 16b) ***Nesiotus* Guillebeau**
- 33(31) Mandible with ventral ridge (Figure 18a); ventral seta-lined ridge posterior to eye oriented obliquely (Figure 9m); elytra, especially near suture, with rows of relatively

- distinct, rounded punctures; male pro- and mesotarsi with tarsomere II often expanded and elongated, much larger than tarsomere III (Figure 18c); penis with spinose tri- or tetrapartite structure at apex (Figure 18i); metaventral lines smoothly arcuate (Figure 18f); prosternal process exceeding procoxae posteriorly, distinctly arcuate, with row of stout setae; body form generally elongate, pronotum more than half as long as wide; usually reddish in color *Xanthocomus* Guillebeau
- Mandible without ventral ridge (Figures 13a, 14a, 15a); ventral seta-lined ridge posterior to eye arcuate or oriented transversely (Figure 9n); elytra with shallow crescentiform punctures, stronger laterally; penis with apex simple or with rod-like structures at apex; metaventral lines ranging from smoothly arcuate to acuminate pointed (Figures 13i, 14i, 15i); prosternal process not or only barely exceeding procoxae posteriorly, truncate, often (but not always) with only one setae at each corner; body form usually shorter and more globose, pronotum less than half as long as wide; color variable *Acylomus* Sharp

Figure 9. Key characters for Phalacridae. (a) Schematic of dorsal characters showing small scutellum and two sutural striae. (b) Schematic of dorsal characters showing large scutellum and one sutural stria. Frontal view of head capsule of (c) *Stilbus*; (d) *Phalacrus*; (e) *Tolyphus*. (f) Maxillary palpus of *Megistopalpus*. Labial palpus of (g) *Grouvelleus*; (h) *Phalacrinus* (scale bar = 0.5 mm); (i) *Phaenocephalus* (scale bar = 0.2 mm). Dorsal view of head capsule of (j) *Phaenocephalus*; (k) *Phalacrinus*; (l) *Acylomus* (scale bars = 0.5 mm). Ventral view of head capsule of (m) *Xanthocomus*; (n) *Nesiotus*.

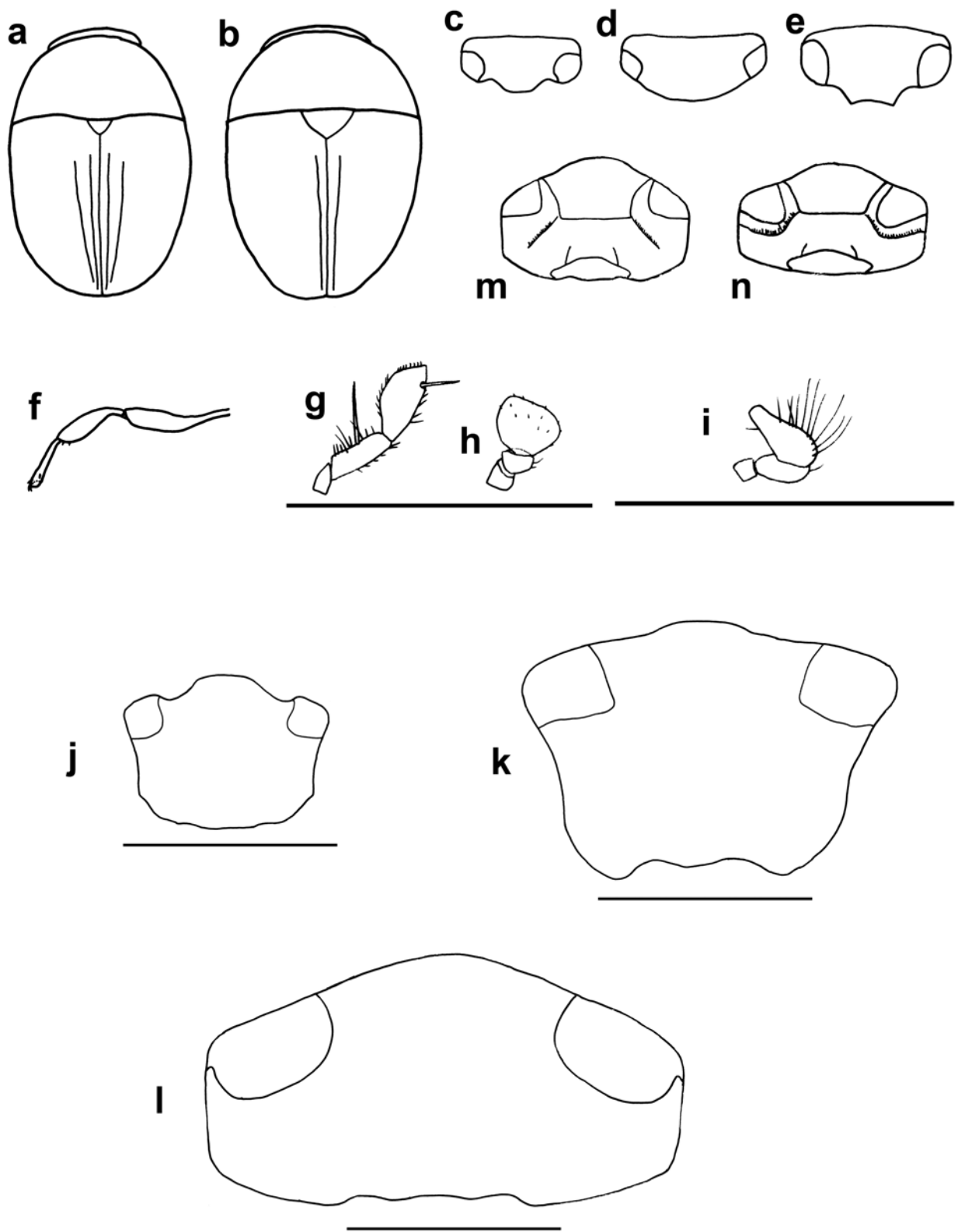
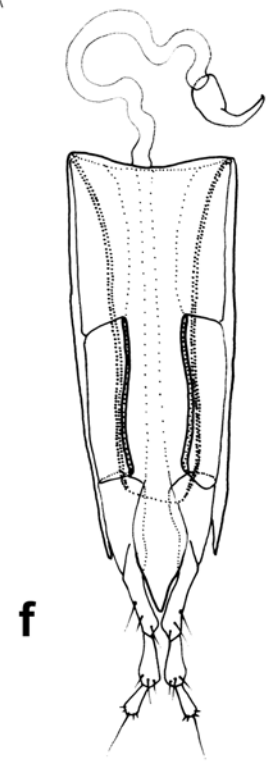
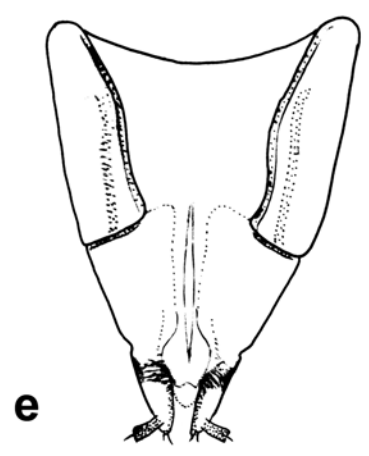
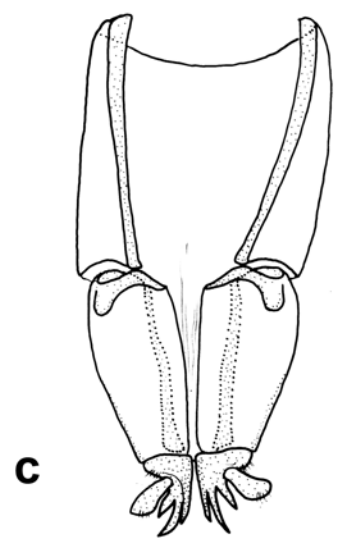
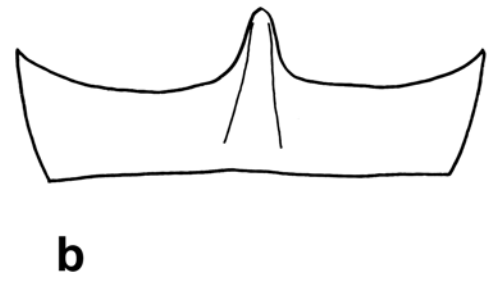
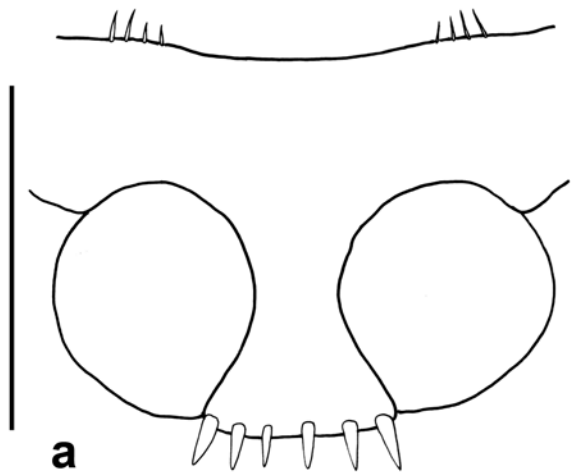


Figure 10. Key characters for Phalacridae. (a) Prosternal process of *Acylomus aciculatus* Sharp (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (b) First abdominal ventrite of *Malagophytus steineri* Gimmel. Ovipositor of (c) *Phalacrus* sp.; (d) *Phalacropsis dispar* (LeConte); (e) *Olibrus aeneus* (Fabricius); (f) *Litostilbus testaceus* (Fabricius) (scale bars = 0.5 mm).



4.4 SUBFAMILY PHAENOCEPHALINAE MATTHEWS, 1899

Phaenoccephalidae Matthews 1899: 205. Type genus: *Phaenoccephalus* Wollaston.

Diagnosis. This subfamily may be recognized by the posteriorly narrowed head capsule, the cylindrical antennal club, the elevated mesoventral disc, and the compressed metatarsi.

Distribution and Diversity. Nineteen recognized species, occurring in the Afrotropical, Oriental, and Australian regions.

Included Genera (3). *Phaenoccephalus* Wollaston, *Phalacrinus* Blackburn, *Ranomafanacrinus* Gimmel.

Phaenoccephalus Wollaston, 1873

(Figures 9i, j; 11; 44a, b)

Phaenoccephalus Wollaston 1873: 167. Type species: *Phaenoccephalus castaneus* Wollaston 1873, fixed by monotypy.

Phalacratomus Scott 1922: 240. Type species: *Phalacratomus exiguus* Scott 1922, fixed by original designation. **Syn. nov.**

Heterostilbus Champion 1924b: 165. Type species: *Heterostilbus marginatus* Champion 1924, fixed by original designation. **Syn. nov.**

Type Material. *Phaenoccephalus castaneus* Wollaston: one syntype, only a single maxilla and labium remain (on an acetate card in Canada balsam, “Phanocephalus [sic] [black line dividing label] \ Maxilla, Labium of \ Aug 1885 [handwritten] // 759 // Matthews coll. \ 1904–120. [on underside of label]” (BMNH). The lectotype is not designated with the expectation that additional, intact specimens (Wollaston implied that there were multiples) will turn up from the syntype series.

Phalacratomus exiguus Scott: 10 syntypes found in BMNH, card mounted (plus one missing from card), the first specimen (with Scott’s handwritten “TYPE” label) is chosen as the lectotype in order to stabilize the name, “19 [handwritten on card] // Type [red-bordered disc] // Silhouette, 1908 \ Seychelles Exp. // Seychelle Islands. Percy Sladen Trust Expedition. 1913–170. [on underside of label] // Phalacratomus exiguus \ TYPE. H. Scott [handwritten] // LECTOTYPE \ Phalacratomus \ exiguus Scott \ des. M.L. Gimmel 2011 [red label]” (BMNH).

Heterostilbus marginatus Champion: seven potential syntypes in BMNH (five mentioned in original description), first one (with Champion’s “type” label) selected as the lectotype to stabilize the species name, “W. Almora Divn \ Kumaon U.P. \ June 1917. HGC. // 996 [handwritten] // Type H.T. [red-bordered disc] // Heterostilbus marginatus type Ch [handwritten] // Heterostilbus (n. gen.) marginatus, Ch. // Ent. Mo. Mag. 1924. \ G. C. C. det. [on underside of label] // G.C. Champion. \ Brit. Mus. \ 1924–63. [on underside of label] // LECTOTYPE \ Heterostilbus \ marginatus Champion \ des. M.L. Gimmel 2011 [red label]” (BMNH), card mounted.

Diagnosis. May be readily recognized by the complete or almost complete lack of a sutural stria, elevated mesoventral disc, very short tarsi with formula 4-4-4, and ovoid antennomere I.

Description. Very small to small, total length 1.1–1.8 mm. Dorsal surface from completely testaceous to completely black, often with lighter pronotum and elytral margins (Figure 44a, b). Tibial spur formula 0-1-1, tarsal formula 4-4-4 in both sexes.

Head. Distinctly constricted behind eyes (Figure 9j); without median endocarina. Eyes medium-sized; facets flat; interfacetal setae absent; not emarginate medially; without posterior emargination; periocular groove absent; without setose groove ventrally behind eye. Frontoclypeus emarginate above antennal insertion; clypeal apex arcuate-truncate. Antennomere I ovoid; antennal club loosely 3-segmented, club symmetrical, nearly cylindrical, long, sometimes longer than remainder of antenna; antennomere XI not turbinate (Figure 11b). Mandible (Figure 11a) very stout, with apex bifid; without retinaculum; prostheca setose along entire margin; mandible without ventral ridge. Maxillary palpomere IV flattened; galea rounded; lacinia setose, without spines. Mentum with sides divergent toward apex; labial palpomere III aciculate (Figure 9i). Labrum with apical margin arcuate; epipharyngeal rods short. Gular sutures long, extending more than halfway to ventral mouthparts.

Thorax. Pronotum without obvious microsetae; with distinct scutellar lobe. Prosternum anteriorly with discontinuous row of marginal setae, a gap present medially, setae normal; procoxal cavity with anterolateral notchlike extension; prosternal process rounded in lateral view, not setose preapically, without spinelike setae at apex. Procoxae nearly contiguous; protrochanter without setae; protibia without ctenidium on kickface, apical spurs absent (Figure 11c). Scutellar shield small, width at base less than length of eye. Elytron without spectral iridescence; sutural and discal striae completely absent; without transverse strigae; lateral margin without row of sawtooth-like setae. Mesoventral plate deeply notched anteriorly, not extending posteriorly to metaventrite, not forming procoxal rests; mesoventral disc elevated medially, forming a large plate anterior to metaventral process, not setose; mesanepisternum with complete transverse carina; mesocoxae separated by more than half width of a coxal cavity (Figure 11f). Mesotarsomere III not bilobed. Metaventral process extending anteriorly just to halfway point of mesocoxae; metaventral postcoxal lines not separated from mesocoxal cavity margin (Figure 11f); discrimen long, extending more than halfway to anterior margin of metaventral process; metendosternite with anterior tendons widely separated, ventral process intersecting ventral longitudinal flange at anterior margin (Figure 11g). Anterior margin of metacoxa without emargination sublaterally; metacoxal plate without transverse line; metatibial foreface with apical ctenidium straight, perpendicular overall to long axis of tibia; apical spur cylindrical, distinctly shorter than width of tibial apex; metatarsomeres compacted, nearly identical to mesotarsomeres, joint between I and II flexible (Figure 11d); metatarsomere III not bilobed. Hind wing (Figure 11e) with distinct, straplike anal lobe; leading edge with incomplete row of long setae; AA₁₊₂ not apparent; CuA not forked; MP₃₊₄ without distal remnants; r4 absent; apical field large, occupying well over half of wing, with large curved fleck and two smaller flecks present distal to rp-mp2; small transverse sclerite and small oval sclerite present just distal to end of radial bar.

Abdomen. Abdominal ventrite I without paired lines or calli; spiracles absent on segment VII. Male with aedeagus not rotated in repose; tegmen (Figure 11h) with symmetrical anterior margin, parameres hinged to basal piece, parameres with medial longitudinal division; penis (Figure 11i) parallel-sided, with fields of endophallic spicules, bilobed or complex apically; spiculum gastrale Y-shaped, with long basal rod. Female ovipositor weakly sclerotized, palpiform.

Immature Stages. Unknown.

Bionomics. Specimens have been collected using diverse methods, including forest litter sifting (unusual for the family), Malaise traps, canopy fogging, pitfalls, and beating banana leaves.

Distribution and Diversity. I have seen specimens from Africa as far west as Nigeria, Cameroon, and Angola, to Madagascar and the Seychelles (first records for the Afrotropical Region), eastward through the Indian Subcontinent to Japan and southeast Asia (including the Philippines), and into the Australian Region (all new records) from New Guinea and Australia (Northern Territory, Queensland, Western Australia, and Lord Howe Island). I have many specimens from Fiji, where it appears to be the only phalacrid, and indeed these represent the only records of a native phalacrid from the Pacific Region. Many species are undescribed.

Included Species (8):

Phaenocephalus castaneus Wollaston, 1873 (Distribution: Japan) (type!)

Phaenocephalus coomani Paulian, 1950 (Distribution: Vietnam) (type!)

Phaenocephalus exiguus (Scott, 1922), **comb. nov.** (*Phalacratomus*) (Distribution: Seychelles) (type!)

Phaenocephalus kobensis (Champion, 1925), **comb. nov.** (*Heterostilbus*) (Distribution: Japan, Taiwan) (type!)

Phaenocephalus laevigatus (Champion, 1924), **comb. nov.** (*Heterostilbus*) (Distribution: India) (type!)

Phaenocephalus longiclava (Champion, 1925), **comb. nov.** (*Heterostilbus*) (Distribution: Malaysia, Philippines) (type!)

Phaenocephalus marginatus (Champion, 1924), **comb. nov.** (*Heterostilbus*) (Distribution: India) (type!)

Phaenocephalus minutulus (Champion, 1924), **comb. nov.** (*Heterostilbus*) (Distribution: Malaysia, Sri Lanka) (type!)

Discussion. This genus was first described as a member of the Corylophidae (Wollaston 1873), albeit with reservations. Matthews (1899) recognized its distinctness and erected the family Phaenocephalidae to accommodate the genus. An additional species was added by Paulian (1950), but its family placement remained unchanged until Pakaluk (1991) who transferred it to Phalacridae based on a detailed examination of multiple anatomical features.

Scott's genus *Phalacratomus* falls well within the concept of *Phaenocephalus*, as does the Champion genus *Heterostilbus*, and I am newly proposing them as junior synonyms of *Phaenocephalus*.

Etymology. Gk. *phainō* (to show) and *kephalē* (a head), referring to the fact that the head is visible from above. This character, of course, is common to all Phalacridae but not to all Corylophidae, the latter family in which this genus was first described.

***Phalacrinus* Blackburn, 1891**

(Figures 9h, k; 12; 44c)

Phalacrinus Blackburn 1891: 99. Type species: *Phalacrinus australis* Blackburn 1891, here designated.

Sphaerostilbus Champion 1924b: 164. Type species: *Sphaerostilbus dilatatus* Champion 1924, fixed by original designation. **Syn. nov.**

Type Material. *Phalacrinus australis* Blackburn: holotype, “T \ 781 [handwritten] // Type \ H.T. [red-bordered disc] // Australia. [underlined with red] \ Blackburn Coll. \ B.M. 1910–236. // *Phalacrinus \ australis*, Blackb. // HOLOTYPE \ *Phalacrinus \ australis* Blackburn \ det. M.L. Gimmel 2010 [red label]” (BMNH), card mounted.

Sphaerostilbus dilatatus Champion: lectotype, here designated, “W. Almora Divn \ Kumaon U.P. \ Oct. 1917. HGC // E 25 [handwritten] // Type \ H.T. [red-bordered disc] // *Sphaerostilbus \ dilatatus*, Ch \ type [handwritten] // Specimen \ figured // *Sphaerostilbus * (n. gen.) \ *dilatatus*, Champ. // Ent. Mo. Mag. 1924. \ G. C. C. det. // G.C. Champion. \ Brit. Mus. \ 1924–63. // SYN- \ TYPE [blue-bordered disc] // LECTOTYPE \ *Sphaerostilbus \ dilatatus* Champion \ des. M.L. Gimmel 2011 [red label]” (BMNH), card mounted. Paralectotypes from same locality (1), Nilgiri Hills, India (3), and Mt. Matang, Sarawak, Borneo (2).

Diagnosis. Perhaps the most distinctive genus of Phalacridae. The explanate pronotal and elytral margins, antennomere I flattened and triangular, terminal labial palpomere widest apically, elevated mesoventral disc, and constriction of the head behind the eyes serve to easily separate *Phalacrinus* from the rest of the family.

Description. Medium-sized, total length 2.0–3.0 mm. Pronotal and elytral margins distinctly explanate. Dorsal surface from completely testaceous to nearly black, often with nebulously lighter sutural area and elytral margins (Figure 44c). Tibial spur formula 0-1-1, tarsal formula 4-4-4 in both sexes.

Head. Distinctly constricted behind eyes (Figure 9k); with very short median endocarina at occiput. Eyes medium-sized; facets flat; interfacetal setae absent; not emarginate medially; without posterior emargination; periocular groove absent; with transverse setose groove ventrally behind eye. Frontoclypeus emarginate or not above antennal insertion; clypeal apex truncate. Antennomere I flattened, with antero-apical knob, appearing triangular; antennal club loosely 3-segmented, club symmetrical, nearly cylindrical, long, usually about as long as funicle; antennomere XI constricted on posterior face (Figure 12b). Mandible (Figure 12a) very stout, with apex unifid or sometimes bifid, tip strongly bent medially and acuminate; without or with weak retinaculum; prostheca setose along entire margin; mandible without ventral ridge. Maxillary palpomere IV flattened; galea securiform; lacinia with multiple spines. Mentum with sides divergent toward apex; labial palpomere III triangular, widest at apex (Figure 9h). Labrum with apical margin slightly emarginate; epipharyngeal rods long. Gular sutures long, strongly convergent, extending about halfway to ventral mouthparts.

Thorax. Pronotum without obvious microsetae; with weakly developed scutellar lobe. Prosternum anteriorly with continuous row of marginal setae, setae normal; procoxal cavity with anterolateral notchlike extension; prosternal process rounded in lateral view, not setose preapically, without spinelike setae at apex. Procoxae nearly contiguous; protrochanter with setae; protibia (Figure 12c) without ctenidium on kickface, apical spurs absent. Scutellar shield small, width at base less than length of eye. Elytron without spectral iridescence; usually with nine more or less complete impressed striae, striae with distinct punctures; without transverse strigae; lateral margin without row of sawtooth-like setae. Mesoventral plate deeply notched anteriorly, not extending posteriorly to metaventricle, not forming procoxal rests; mesoventral disc elevated medially, forming a large plate anterior to metaventral process, setose; mesanepisternum with transverse carina present, incomplete; mesocoxae separated by less than

half width of a coxal cavity (Figure 12f). Mesotarsomere III not bilobed. Metaventral process (Figure 12f) extending anteriorly just to halfway point of mesocoxae; metaventral postcoxal lines not separated from mesocoxal cavity margin; discrimen long, extending more than halfway to anterior margin of metaventral process; metendosternite (Figure 12g) with anterior tendons moderately separated, ventral process intersecting ventral longitudinal flange at anterior margin. Anterior margin of metacoxa without emargination sublaterally; metacoxal plate without transverse line; metatibial foreface with apical ctenidium straight, perpendicular overall to long axis of tibia; apical spur cylindrical, distinctly shorter than width of tibial apex; metatarsomeres compacted, nearly identical to mesotarsomeres, joint between I and II flexible (Figure 12d); metatarsomere III not bilobed. Hind wing (Figure 12e) with distinct, ovate anal lobe; leading edge with complete row of long setae at level of RA+ScP; AA₁₊₂ not apparent; CuA not forked; MP₃₊₄ with distal remnants; r4 absent; apical field with curved fleck present distal to rp-mp2; small transverse sclerite and small round sclerite present just distal to end of radial bar.

Abdomen. Abdominal ventrite I without paired lines or calli; spiracles absent on segment VII. Male with aedeagus not rotated in repose; tegmen (Figure 12h) with symmetrical anterior margin, parameres separated by suture from basal piece, parameres with medial longitudinal division; penis (Figure 12i) wider posteriorly, with fields of endophallic spicules and sclerites, bilobed apically; spiculum gastrale V-shaped, arms free. Female ovipositor weakly sclerotized, palpiform.

Immature Stages. Unknown.

Bionomics. Most specimens with capture data indicate that they were beaten from dry leaves, often of *Eucalyptus*. A few have been taken by litter sifting.

Distribution and Diversity. Exclusively Indo-Australian, from India eastward to the Philippines and throughout Australia. Surprisingly, I have seen none from New Guinea.

Included Species (10):

Phalacrinus australis Blackburn, 1891 (Distribution: Australia) (type!)

Phalacrinus comis Blackburn, 1895 (Distribution: Australia) (type!)

Phalacrinus compressus Blackburn, 1902 (Distribution: Australia) (type!)

Phalacrinus dilatatus (Champion, 1924), **comb. nov.** (*Sphaerostilbus*) (Distribution: India, Malaysia) (type!)

Phalacrinus navicularis Blackburn, 1902 (Distribution: Australia) (type!)

Phalacrinus nigriclavus Lea, 1932 (Distribution: Australia)

Phalacrinus notabilis Blackburn, 1895 (Distribution: Australia) (type!)

Phalacrinus obtusus Blackburn, 1891 (Distribution: Australia) (type!)

Phalacrinus rotundus Blackburn, 1891 (Distribution: Australia) (type!)

Phalacrinus umbratus Blackburn, 1902 (Distribution: Australia) (type!)

Discussion. Champion's genus *Sphaerostilbus* falls well within the concept of *Phalacrinus*, and therefore I propose synonymy of the two here. Neither Blackburn nor subsequent authors have designated a type species for *Phalacrinus*. I have selected *P. australis* Blackburn to typify the genus name since it is the most well-described of the three available species described in Blackburn's (1891) publication.

Only one specimen was discovered from the type series of *P. australis* in the BMNH. Although Blackburn did not enumerate the specimens he had in making his description, he did mention two localities in this context (Port Lincoln and Morgan, South Australia) necessitating

two or more specimens. Since the possibility exists of other specimens turning up, I have designated the specimen a lectotype.

Champion's type series of *S. dilatatus* consists of seven specimens from multiple localities in India and Borneo. I have designated one specimen the lectotype in order to stabilize the identity of the species.

Etymology. From the genus *Phalacrus*, plus the Latin suffix *-inus* (similar to, like).

***Ranomafanacrinus* Gimmel, gen. nov.**

(Figures 44d, e, f)

Type species: *Ranomafanacrinus nigrinus* Gimmel, here designated.

Type Material. See account of *R. nigrinus* below.

Diagnosis. Easily distinguished by its 4-4-4 tarsi in which the metatarsi are similar in form to the pro- and mesotarsi, the elongate-cylindrical antennal club, the prominent prosternal process, and the mesoventrite with a large hollow cavity for its reception.

Description. Medium-sized, total length 2.4 mm. Pronotal and elytral margins not explanate. Dorsal surface completely black, appendages paler (Figures 44d, e, f). Tibial spur formula apparently 0-1-1, tarsal formula 4-4-4 in female (male unknown).

Head. Weakly constricted behind eyes. Eyes small; facets flat; not emarginate medially; without posterior emargination; periocular groove present, weak; without setose groove ventrally behind eye. Frontoclypeus not emarginate above antennal insertion; clypeal apex truncate. Antennomere I ovate; antennal club loosely 3-segmented, club weakly asymmetrical, nearly cylindrical; antennomere XI constricted on posterior face. Mandible with apex simple. Maxillary palpomere IV short, relatively broad. Mentum with sides divergent; labial palpomere III triangular, widest at apex.

Thorax. Pronotum with scattered microsetae; with weakly developed scutellar lobe. Prosternum anteriorly with continuous row of marginal setae, setae normal; procoxal cavity with anterolateral notchlike extension; prosternal process angulate in lateral view, not setose preapically, without spinelike setae at apex. Procoxae moderately separated; protibia without ctenidium on kickface, apical spurs absent. Scutellar shield small, width at base about equivalent to length of eye. Elytron without spectral iridescence; lateral striae suggested, striae with distinct punctures; without transverse strigae; lateral margin without row of sawtooth-like setae. Mesoventral plate not extending posteriorly to metaventricle, forming procoxal rests; mesoventral disc with deep round depression medially for reception of prosternal process; mesanepisternum with transverse carina absent; mesocoxae separated by less than half width of a coxal cavity. Mesotarsomere III not bilobed. Metaventral process extending anteriorly just to halfway point of mesocoxae; metaventral postcoxal lines not separated from mesocoxal cavity margin, but continuous (connected) across base of metaventral process; discrimen short, extending less than halfway to anterior margin of metaventral process. Anterior margin of metacoxa without emargination sublaterally; metacoxal plate with transverse line; metatibial foreface with apical ctenidium straight, perpendicular overall to long axis of tibia; apical spur cylindrical, distinctly shorter than width of tibial apex; metatarsomeres compacted, nearly identical to mesotarsomeres, joint between I and II flexible. Hind wing unstudied.

Abdomen. Abdominal ventrite I without paired lines or calli; spiracles present on segment VII. Female ovipositor weakly sclerotized, palpiform. Male genitalia unknown.

Immature Stages. Unknown.

Bionomics. The only known specimen was captured in a Malaise trap in a small clearing in montane rainforest.

Distribution and Diversity. Only one species, known from only one specimen collected in Ranomafana National Park, Madagascar.

Included Species (1):

Ranomafanacrinus nigrinus Gimmel, **sp. nov.** (Distribution: Madagascar)

Discussion. Because this genus is known from only one specimen I did not perform a disarticulation. Accordingly, the above description lacks a number of internal and detailed external characters, and the genus was omitted from the phylogenetic analysis.

I have tentatively placed this genus within the Phaenocéphalinae, with which it shares numerous characters (compacted tarsi, shape of the antennal club, the triangular terminal labial palpomere, slight narrowing of the head behind eyes, the very short metaventral process). However, a number of significant characters are autapomorphic to this genus (the form of the mesoventrite, the large prosternal process, the connection of the metaventral lines across the base of the metaventral process), and it may deserve its own higher taxonomic category. Future investigations into this issue will require fresh material for both DNA work and detailed morphological analysis involving disarticulation.

Etymology. Named after the only known locality (Ranomafana National Park) of the only known species, plus the ending *-crinus* in allusion to its similarity to *Phalacrinus*.

***Ranomafanacrinus nigrinus* Gimmel, sp. nov.**
(Figures 44d, e, f)

Holotype. Female, “MADAGASCAR: Prov. \ Fianarantsoa, 7 km \ W Ranomafana, 1100m \ 22–31 October 1988 \ W. E. Steiner // Malaise trap in \ small clearing, \ montane \ rain forest // HOLOTYPE ♀ \ Ranomafanacrinus \ nigrinus Gimmel \ des. M.L. Gimmel 2011 [red label]” (USNM), point mounted.

Paratypes. None.

Description. Total length 2.4 mm. Broadly ovate, highly convex dorsally. Dorsal color solid black; underside with hints of dark reddish-brown; femora brown; tibiae and tarsi yellowish-brown; antennae and mouthparts yellowish. Antennal club elongate, slender, not as long as funicle. Head and pronotum with very fine, evenly distributed punctation; pronotum with scattered recumbent microsetae; pronotum with dense, irregular microsculpture laterally, microsculpture lacking on median area. Elytra with dense, irregular microsculpture throughout. Metaventricle weakly punctate, with long, sparse setae medially. Legs short, femora relatively narrow.

Spermatheca not observed. Male genitalia unknown.

Diagnosis. This species may be recognized by the characters given in the generic diagnosis.

Distribution. Known only from the type locality in east-central Madagascar.

Etymology. From the Latin *nigri*- (black), in reference to the solid pitch-black color of the cuticle.

4.5 SUBFAMILY EUSTILBINAЕ GUILLEBEAU, 1892

Eustilbini Guillebeau 1892*b*: 149. Type genus: *Eustilbus* Sharp.

Stilbini Jakobson 1915: 948. Type genus: *Stilbus* Seidlitz.

Diagnosis. This subfamily may be recognized by the single elytral sutural stria, the prosternal process angulate or step-like in lateral view, the metaventral process not surpassing the mesocoxae, the metaventral lines diverging from the mesocoxal cavities, the small scutellum, metatarsomere I shorter than II, and the absence of a protibial ctenidium.

Distribution and Diversity. A total of 181 recognized species occurring nearly coextensively with the family as a whole.

Included Genera (4). *Acylomus* Sharp, *Nesiotus* Guillebeau, *Stilbus* Seidlitz, *Xanthocomus* Guillebeau.

Acylomus Sharp, 1888 (Figures 9l; 10a; 13–15; 44g–i)

Acylomus Sharp 1888: 256. Type species: *Acylomus aciculatus* Sharp 1889, fixed by monotypy.

Liophalacrus Sharp 1888: 255. Type species: *Liophalacrus bicolor* Sharp 1888, fixed by subsequent designation. **Syn. nov.**

Cælocælius Guillebeau 1893*a*: 290. Type species: *Coelocoelius simoni* Guillebeau 1893, fixed by monotypy. [synonymized with *Acylomus* Sharp by Champion (1924*c*: 244)]

Ganyrus Guillebeau 1894*a*: 280. Type species: *Ganyrus rubellus* Guillebeau 1894, fixed by original designation. **Syn. nov.**

Podocesus Guillebeau 1894*a*: 281. Type species: *Eustilbus semirufus* Guillebeau 1893, fixed by original designation. **Syn. nov.**

Tinodemus Guillebeau 1894*a*: 282. Type species: *Tinodemus grouvellei* Guillebeau 1894, fixed by original designation. **Syn. nov.**

Dolerus Guillebeau 1894*a*: 282. Type species: *Dolerus limbatus* Guillebeau 1894, fixed by original designation.

Ledorus Guillebeau 1895: xxvii. Type species: *Dolerus limbatus* Guillebeau 1894, fixed by objective synonymy with *Dolerus* Guillebeau. [replacement name for *Dolerus* Guillebeau, 1894] [synonymized with *Podocesus* Guillebeau by Švec (2003: 117)] **Syn. nov.**

Astenulus Guillebeau 1896: 299. Type species: *Astenulus micropus* Guillebeau 1896, fixed by monotypy. [synonymized with *Tinodemus* Guillebeau by Švec (2002*b*: 220)]. **Syn. nov.**

Afronyrus Švec 2006: 106. Type species: *Afronyrus snizeki* Švec 2006, fixed by original designation. **Syn. nov.**

Type Material. *Acylomus aciculatus* Sharp: 18 syntypes found in BMNH, one dissected male, point mounted, card containing left protibia/tarsus, right maxillary palp, and right antenna, tegmen and median lobe in glycerol-filled capsule, here designated as a lectotype to stabilize the

species and generic name, “Sp. figured // Rio Hondo, \ B. Honduras. \ Blancaneau. // *Acylomus aciculatus*, Ch. [handwritten] // B.C.A., Col., II, (1). \ *Acylomus aciculatus*. // LECTOTYPE \ *Acylomus* \ *aciculatus* Sharp [binomial handwritten] \ W.E. Steiner, Jr. [red label, designation not published, turned over] // LECTOTYPE \ *Acylomus* \ *aciculatus* Sharp \ des. M.L. Gimmel 2011 [red label]” (BMNH). Paralectotypes: 17 (BMNH), with label attached “PARALECTOTYPE \ *Acylomus* \ *aciculatus* Sharp \ det. M.L. Gimmel 2011 [yellow label]”.

Liophalacrus bicolor Sharp: 8 syntypes found in BMNH, the card-mounted specimen with “Type” handwritten by David Sharp selected as the lectotype to stabilize the species and generic name, “*Liophalacrus* \ *bicolor*. \ Type D.S. \ Bugaba Champion. [handwritten on specimen card] // Type [red-bordered disc] // Bugaba, Panama. \ Champion // Sharp Coll. \ 1905.–313. // LECTOTYPE \ *Liophalacrus* \ *bicolor* Sharp \ des. M.L. Gimmel 2011 [red label]” (BMNH). Paralectotypes: 7 card-mounted specimens, with label attached “PARALECTOTYPE \ *Liophalacrus* \ *bicolor* Sharp \ des. M.L. Gimmel 2011 [yellow label]” (BMNH).

Coelocoelius simoni Guillebeau: 2 syntypes, card mounted, “San Esteban \ E. Simon III.88” (MNHN). Only two of the supposed four syntypes were found.

Ganyrus rubellus Guillebeau: holotype, female, “Abyss. \ Raffray [blue label] // 167 // Grouvelle [handwritten] // [handwritten label, illegible] // HOLOTYPE ♀ \ *Ganyrus* \ *rubellus* Guillebeau \ det. M.L. Gimmel 2009 [red label]” (MNHN), point mounted, genitalia in DMHF.

Eustilbus semirufus Guillebeau: holotype, male, card mounted, “Caracas \ 1 88 E S // Simon // TYPE // Museum Paris \ Coll. Générale // Lectotypus \ PODOCESUS SEMIRUFUS Guill. 1894 \ Z. Svec des. 1999 // GENITALIA IN WATER SOLUBLE MEDIUM – DMHF // semirufus Guilb.” (MNHN). The lectotype designation is in error (the species was described from “1 exemplaire”).

Tinodemus grouvellei Guillebeau: lectotype, male, card mounted, genitalia dissected, “Michigan // Grouvelle // Museum Paris \ Coll. Générale // TYPE // Lectotypus TINODEMUS GROUVELLEI Guillebeau 1894 \ Z. Svec des. 1999 // GENITALIA IN DMHF – WATER SOLUBLE MED. // Grouvellei Guilb. // *Acylomus* \ *ergoti* Casey \ det. M. Gimmel 2008” (MNHN).

Dolerus limbatus Guillebeau: holotype, female, card mounted, “Grouvelle // Colombie // Museum Paris \ Coll. Générale // TYPE // Lectotypus DOLERUS LIMBATUS Guillebeau 1894 \ Z. Svec des. 1999 // ANTENNA IN DMHF – WATER SOLUBLE MEDIUM // limbatus Guilb. // Ledorus // *Dolerus* // limbatus Guilb.” (MNHN). The lectotype designation is in error (the species was described from “1 exempl.”).

Astenulus micropus Guillebeau: holotype, male, genitalia dissected, “Alluaud // Diego Suarez // Museum Paris \ Coll. Générale // HOLOTYPE” (MNHN).

Afronyrus snizeki Švec: type not accessible.

Diagnosis. May be recognized by the divergent metaventral postcoxal lines which may be arcuate or angulate, single elytral sutural stria, metatarsomere I shorter than II with joint between them more or less rigid, prosternal process angulate when viewed laterally and usually with row or pair of stiff setae at apex, ventral lobe of the eye not expanded posteriorly, mandible without a ventral ridge, and the tegmen with parameres hinged to basal piece.

Description. Very small to large, total length 1.3–3.5 mm. Dorsal color usually dark reddish-brown to piceous, sometimes with apex of elytra paler, or with pale maculations on disc (Figure 44g–i). Tibial spur formula 2-2-2, tarsal formula 5-5-5 in females, 5-5-4 in males.

Head. Not constricted behind eyes (Figure 9l). Eyes small to medium-sized; facets flat; interfacetal setae absent; strongly emarginate to straight medially; often with sharp posterior

emargination; periocular groove present; with transverse setose groove ventrally behind eye. Frontoclypeus emarginate above antennal insertion; clypeal apex arcuate-truncate. Antennal club 3-segmented, club symmetrical, antennomere XI not constricted (Figures 13b, 14b, 15b). Mandible (Figures 13a, 14a, 15a) with apex bifid; with retinaculum; prostheca with setae distributed along entire margin or with patch at anterior end only; mandible without ventral ridge. Maxillary palpomere IV fusiform, elongate, slightly flattened; galea short, rounded; lacinia with two stout spines, often with associated tuft of setae. Mentum with sides divergent toward apex; labial palpomere III fusiform. Labrum with apical margin arcuate to emarginate; epipharyngeal rods long. Gular sutures short, barely evident, rarely long.

Thorax. Pronotum with or without obvious microsetae; with weakly to moderately developed scutellar lobe. Prosternum anteriorly with marginal setae distributed in two patches, setae normal; procoxal cavity with anterolateral notchlike extension; prosternal process angulate in lateral view, not conspicuously setose preapically, usually with row or pair of spinelike setae at apex (Figure 10a). Protochanter without setae; protibia without ctenidium on kickface (Figures 13c, 14c, 15c). Scutellum small. Elytron usually without spectral iridescence, rarely present; one sutural stria present; discal striae absent or barely suggested; without or with weak transverse strigae; lateral margin usually with row of tiny, sawtooth-like setae. Mesoventral plate (Figures 13f, 14e, 15f) notched anteriorly, extending posteriorly to metaventricle, dividing mesoventral disc in two, not forming or forming weak procoxal rests; mesanepisternum with incomplete transverse carina; mesocoxal cavities widely separate, separated by more than half width of a coxal cavity. Mesotarsomere III bilobed or not. Metaventral process (Figures 13f, 14e, 15f) not extending anteriorly beyond anterior level of mesocoxae; metaventral postcoxal lines diverging from mesocoxal cavity margin, arcuate and smoothly rounded to acuminate pointed, branches always connected, never with a spur; discrimen short, extending less than halfway to anterior margin of metaventral process; metendosternite (Figures 13g, 14f, 15g) with anterior tendons moderately separated, ventral process intersecting ventral longitudinal flange behind anterior margin. Anterior margin of metacoxa with emargination sublaterally; metacoxal plate with transverse line present or absent; metatibial foreface with apical ctenidium roughly perpendicular overall to long axis of tibia; spurs cylindrical, longest spur subequal in length to or longer than width of tibial apex, spurs (Figure 13d) and tibial apex sometimes modified in males; metatarsus slender, metatarsomere I distinctly shorter than metatarsomere II, joint between I and II rigid (Figures 13d, 14d, 15d). Hind wing (Figures 13e, 15e) with distinct, ovate anal lobe; leading edge with complete row of long setae at level of RA+ScP; AA₁₊₂ not apparent; CuA often branched apically; MP₃₊₄ usually without distal remnants; r₄ present or absent; flecks present in apical field just distal to rp-mp₂; long to short transverse proximal sclerite and additional strong or moderate, irregular sclerite present just distal to end of radial bar.

Abdomen. Abdominal ventrite I without paired lines or calli; spiracles apparently absent from segment VII. Male with aedeagus not rotated in repose; tegmen (Figures 13h, 14g, 15h) with symmetrical anterior margin, parameres hinged to basal piece, parameres with or without medial longitudinal division; penis (Figures 13i, 14h, 15i) variable, with endophallic spicules, often with large sclerites, apex often pointed or tripartite; spiculum gastrale V-shaped, with arms free. Female ovipositor weakly sclerotized, palpiform.

Immature Stages. The larva and pupa of *Acylomus pugetanus* Casey were described and illustrated by Steiner and Singh (1987).

Bionomics. Most members of this genus, at least in the Nearctic region, appear to be generalist ascomycete fungus grazers on dead vegetation as adults and larvae. Dead hanging leaf

clusters, a habitat described in Steiner (1984), seems to be especially favored by a few eastern Nearctic species. One species, *A. pugetanus*, develops within the sclerotia of *Claviceps* species (ergot) on grasses in northern North America (see Steiner and Singh 1987 for details). Most members are attracted to lights at night, often in very large numbers.

Distribution and Diversity. A widely distributed genus, well represented in most tropical and subtropical regions and in eastern North America, but absent over much of the Palearctic region. I have confirmed no specimens of this genus from the Australian region, but many dissections will be required to establish the full distribution with confidence. Although many synonyms apparently exist in the genus, a great many species are undescribed. Upon revision this will likely become the most species-rich phalacrid genus.

Included Species (95):

- Acylomus abjectus* Casey, 1916 (Distribution: United States) (type!)
- Acylomus aciculatus* Sharp, 1889 (Distribution: Central America) (type!)
- Acylomus acuminatus* (Švec, 2002), **comb. nov.** (*Tinodemus*) (Distribution: Tanzania)
- Acylomus acutangulus* (Kirsch, 1873), **comb. nov.** (*Phalacrus*) (Distribution: Peru) (type!)
- Acylomus ambagiosus* (Lyubarsky, 2003), **comb. nov.** (*Stilbus*) (Distribution: Nepal)
- Acylomus apicalis* (Švec, 2002), **comb. nov.** (*Tinodemus*) (Distribution: Kenya)
- Acylomus atomarius* (Sharp, 1888), **comb. nov.** (*Olibrus*) (Distribution: Panama) (type!)
- Acylomus bicolor* (Sharp, 1888), **comb. nov.** (*Liophalacrus*) (Distribution: Panama) (type!)
- Acylomus bicolor* (Švec, 2002), **comb. nov.** (*Tinodemus*) (Distribution: Tanzania) [junior homonym]
- Acylomus bifurcus* (Švec, 1992), **comb. nov.** (*Tinodemus*) (Distribution: Japan) (type!)
- Acylomus borealis* (Guillebeau, 1894), **comb. nov.** (*Stilbus*) (Distribution: Canada) (type!)
- Acylomus calcaratus* Casey, 1890 (Distribution: Bahamas, Bermuda, United States) (type!)
- Acylomus capriviensis* (Lyubarsky, 1998), **comb. nov.** (*Olibrus*) (Distribution: Namibia)
- Acylomus capriviensis* (Lyubarsky, 1998), **comb. nov.** (*Podoces*) (Distribution: southern Africa) [junior homonym]
- Acylomus carbonarius* Casey, 1916 (Distribution: United States) (type!)
- Acylomus championi* (Hetschko, 1929), **comb. nov.** (*Tinodemus*) (Distribution: Namibia, South Africa) (type!)
- Acylomus chinensis* (Švec, 1992), **comb. nov.** (*Tinodemus*) (Distribution: China) (type!)
- Acylomus claviger* (Champion, 1925), **comb. nov.** (*Tinodemus*) (Distribution: subsaharan Africa) (type!)
- Acylomus confusus* Casey, 1916 (Distribution: United States) (type!)
- Acylomus confusus* (Švec, 1992), **comb. nov.** (*Tinodemus*) (Distribution: Japan) (type!) [junior homonym]
- Acylomus cubensis* Casey, 1916 (Distribution: Cuba) (type!)
- Acylomus curvilineatus* (Champion, 1924), **comb. nov.** (*Stilbus*) (Distribution: Oriental region) (type!) [see note on synonymy below]
- Acylomus darwinii* (Waterhouse, 1877) (Distribution: Ecuador) (type!)
- Acylomus detractus* Casey, 1916 (Distribution: Cuba) (type!)

Acylomus digestus Casey, 1916 (Distribution: United States) (type!)
Acylomus distinctus (Švec, 2002), **comb. nov.** (*Tinodemus*) (Distribution: southern Africa)
Acylomus ellipticus Casey, 1916 (Distribution: United States) (type!)
Acylomus elongatulus (Casey, 1890), **comb. nov.** (*Leptostilbus*) (Distribution: United States) (type!)
Acylomus ergoti Casey, 1890 (Distribution: United States) (type!)
Acylomus erithacus (Chevrolat, 1863), **comb. nov.** (*Olibrus*) (Distribution: Cuba, Puerto Rico)
Acylomus eximius Casey, 1916 (Distribution: United States) (type!)
Acylomus extricatus Casey, 1890 (Distribution: United States) (type!)
Acylomus flaviceps (Guillebeau, 1894), **comb. nov.** (*Tinodemus*) (Distribution: Colombia) (type!)
Acylomus fortis Champion, 1925 (Distribution: Brazil) (type!)
Acylomus grouvellei (Guillebeau, 1894), **comb. nov.** (*Stilboides*) (Distribution: Brazil, Cuba) (type!)
Acylomus humilis Casey, 1916 (Distribution: United States) (type!)
Acylomus insularis (Guillebeau, 1894) (Distribution: Martinique) (type!)
Acylomus integer Casey, 1916 (Distribution: United States) (type!)
Acylomus interpositus (Švec, 1992), **comb. nov.** (*Podocesus*) (Distribution: Japan) (type!)
Acylomus latisternus (Guillebeau, 1894) (Distribution: ?Haiti) (type!)
Acylomus libidinosus (Lyubarsky, 2003), **comb. nov.** (*Stilbus*) (Distribution: Vietnam)
Acylomus limbatus (Guillebeau, 1894), **comb. nov.** (*Podocesus*) (Distribution: Colombia) (type!)
Acylomus maruskae (Švec, 2002), **comb. nov.** (*Tinodemus*) (Distribution: Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda)
Acylomus mesomelas (Champion, 1925), **comb. nov.** (*Tinodemus*) (Distribution: South Africa, Tanzania, Zimbabwe) (type!)
Acylomus mexicanus (Sharp, 1888), **comb. nov.** (*Olibrus*) (Distribution: Belize, Guatemala, Mexico) (type!)
Acylomus micaceus Casey, 1916 (Distribution: Mexico) (type!)
Acylomus micropus (Guillebeau, 1896), **comb. nov.** (*Tinodemus*) (Distribution: Madagascar, Réunion) (type!)
Acylomus mifsudi (Švec, 2000), **comb. nov.** (*Tinodemus*) (Distribution: Malta)
Acylomus morosus Casey, 1916 (Distribution: United States) (type!)
Acylomus nebulosus Casey, 1890 (Distribution: United States) (type!)
Acylomus neglectus (Švec, 2002), **comb. nov.** (*Tinodemus*) (Distribution: Guinea, Zambia)
Acylomus oblongus (Guillebeau, 1894), **comb. nov.** (*Tinodemus*) (Distribution: Brazil) (type!)
Acylomus obsoletus (Švec, 2002), **comb. nov.** (*Tinodemus*) (Distribution: Kenya)
Acylomus obtusus (Švec, 2002), **comb. nov.** (*Tinodemus*) (Distribution: South Africa)
Acylomus ornatus (Guillebeau, 1894), **comb. nov.** (*Tinodemus*) (Distribution: Mexico) (type!)
Acylomus ovalis (Švec, 2002), **comb. nov.** (*Tinodemus*) (Distribution: Tanzania, Uganda)

Acylomus ovulatus Casey, 1916 (Distribution: United States) (type!)
Acylomus partitus (Sharp, 1888), **comb. nov.** (*Olibrus*) (Distribution: Guatemala) (type!)
Acylomus parvulus (Boheman, 1858), **comb. nov.** (*Olibrus*) (Distribution: Peru)
Acylomus piceus Casey, 1890 (Distribution: United States) (type!)
Acylomus pictus (Horn, 1896), **comb. nov.** (*Litolibrus*) (Distribution: Mexico) (type!)
Acylomus polygramma (Flach, 1888), **comb. nov.** (*Tinodemus*) (Distribution: Mediterranean region)
Acylomus porrectus (Sharp, 1888), **comb. nov.** (*Olibrus*) (Distribution: Central America) (type!)
Acylomus pugetanus Casey, 1916 (Distribution: Canada, United States) (type!)
Acylomus pumilus (Guillebeau, 1894), **comb. nov.** (*Ganyrus*) (Distribution: Indonesia) (type!)
Acylomus quadrispinosus Casey, 1916 (Distribution: Cuba) (type!)
Acylomus reticulatus (Guillebeau, 1894), **comb. nov.** (*Ganyrus*) (Distribution: Indonesia) (type!)
Acylomus reticulatus (Švec, 2002), **comb. nov.** (*Tinodemus*) (Distribution: South Africa, Tanzania) [junior homonym]
Acylomus rotundus (Sharp, 1888), **comb. nov.** (*Liophalacrus*) (Distribution: Panama) (type!)
Acylomus rubellus (Guillebeau, 1894), **comb. nov.** (*Ganyrus*) (Distribution: Ethiopia) (type!)
Acylomus rubicundus (Champion, 1925), **comb. nov.** (*Tinodemus*) (Distribution: Namibia, Zimbabwe) (type!)
Acylomus ruficornis (Švec, 2002), **comb. nov.** (*Tinodemus*) (Distribution: Kenya)
Acylomus rufopunctatus (Lyubarsky, 1998), **comb. nov.** (*Podocesus*) (Distribution: Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania)
Acylomus sanderi (Švec, 2002), **comb. nov.** (*Tinodemus*) (Distribution: subsaharan Africa)
Acylomus sculpturatus (Švec, 2002), **comb. nov.** (*Tinodemus*) (Distribution: Guinea)
Acylomus secundus (Švec, 2002), **comb. nov.** (*Tinodemus*) (Distribution: subsaharan Africa)
Acylomus semirufus (Guillebeau, 1893), **comb. nov.** (*Podocesus*) (Distribution: Venezuela) (type!)
Acylomus similis (Scott, 1922), **comb. nov.** (*Nesiotus*) (Distribution: Seychelles) (type!)
Acylomus similis (Švec, 1992), **comb. nov.** (*Tinodemus*) (Distribution: China, Japan) (type!) [junior homonym]
Acylomus simoni (Guillebeau, 1893) (Distribution: Venezuela) (type!)
Acylomus snizeki (Švec, 2002), **comb. nov.** (*Tinodemus*) (Distribution: Guinea, Uganda)
Acylomus snizeki (Švec, 2006), **comb. nov.** (*Afronyrus*) (Distribution: Kenya) [junior homonym]
Acylomus socialis Casey, 1916 (Distribution: United States) (type!)
Acylomus stilboides (Guillebeau, 1894) (Distribution: Brazil) (type!)
Acylomus strigillatus (Guillebeau, 1894), **comb. nov.** (*Ganyrus*) (Distribution: Mexico) (type!)
Acylomus subhemisphaericus (Guillebeau, 1894) (Distribution: Brazil) (type!)

Acylomus submaculatus (Sharp, 1888), **comb. nov.** (*Olibrus*) (Distribution: Central America) (type!)

Acylomus substrigosus (Sharp, 1888), **comb. nov.** (*Olibrus*) (Distribution: Guatemala) (type!)

Acylomus teapensis (Sharp, 1888), **comb. nov.** (*Olibrus*) (Distribution: Mexico) (type!)

Acylomus texanus Casey, 1916 (Distribution: United States) (type!)

Acylomus tropicus (Scott, 1922), **comb. nov.** (*Tinodemus*) (Distribution: Réunion, Seychelles) (type!)

Acylomus vacivus Casey, 1916 (Distribution: United States) (type!)

Acylomus versicolor (Kirsch, 1873), **comb. nov.** (*Olibrus*) (Distribution: Peru) (type!)

Acylomus vicinus (Guillebeau, 1894) (Distribution: Brazil) (type!)

Acylomus vividus Casey, 1916 (Distribution: United States) (type!)

Discussion. Based on the original description, *Olibrus parvulus* Boheman cannot belong to *Olibrus*, and likely belongs to *Acylomus*. I have tentatively transferred it to that genus.

Into this genus I have placed all New World Eustilbinae with hinged parameres and without the characters of *Xanthocomus*. This includes the type species of *Podoces*, *P. semirufus* Guillebeau (illustrated in Švec 2003, figs. 37–44), the type species of *Ledorus*, *Dolerus limbatus* Guillebeau (illustrated in Švec 2003, figs. 49, 50), and the type species of *Tinodemus*, *T. grouvellei* Guillebeau (illustrated in Švec 2002, figs. 9–16). In fact, *Tinodemus grouvellei*, described from “Michigan,” is identical in aedeagal characteristics to a previously described form, *Acylomus ergoti* Casey. I therefore consider these two to be synonyms:

Acylomus ergoti Casey 1890 = *Tinodemus grouvellei* Guillebeau 1894, **syn. nov.**

Coelocoelius was synonymized with *Acylomus* by Champion (1924c). I have examined the type of the type species, *C. simoni*, and concur with this assessment. The elytra are iridescent from dense microsculpture and have rows of crescentiform punctures.

The type of the type species of *Ganyrus*, *G. rubellus* Guillebeau (Ethiopia), falls well within my concept of *Acylomus*, and therefore I am synonymizing the two. Externally it is quite similar to *Acylomus sanderi* (Švec). I have seen the types of the three other species that were described in *Ganyrus*: *G. strigillatus* Guillebeau (Mexico), which obviously belongs in *Acylomus*; *G. pumilus* Guillebeau and *G. reticulatus* Guillebeau (both Sumatra), whose generic assignment to *Acylomus* is tentative given the condition of the types, whose ventral surfaces are presently obscured.

Examination of the syntype series of *Nesiotus similis* Scott (1922: 239) has revealed that this species is more properly placed in *Acylomus*, based on the normally-proportioned antennal club and tarsal structure. Its metaventral postcoxal lines are arcuate, excluding the species from *Stilbus* Seidlitz.

Dissection of the lectotype (BMNH), here designated (complete label data: “Sarda, \ Bengal \ F. W. C. // G.C. Champion. \ Brit. Mus. \ 1925–42. // Stilbus \ curvilineatus, \ Champ. // E.M.M. 1924. \ det. G.C.C. // SYN- \ TYPE [blue-bordered disc] // LECTOTYPE ♂ \ Stilbus \ curvilineatus Champion \ des. M.L. Gimmel 2010 [red label]”), of *Stilbus curvilineatus* Champion (India) reveals an aedeagus much like that illustrated for both *Tinodemus meridianus* (Švec) (Afghanistan, Japan) and *Olibrus stuporatus* Lyubarsky (Java, Nepal) along with their original descriptions. I am considering these three names as synonymous, and *A. curvilineatus*

assumes priority. The lectotype is designated to prevent future doubts about the identity of the species. The (one) paralectotype is female.

Acylomus curvilineatus (Champion 1924) = *Tinodemus meridianus* (Švec 1992) = *Olibrus stuporatus* Lyubarsky 1994, **syn. nov.**

I have been denied access to the type of *Afronyrus snizeki* Švec, but based on illustrations it falls easily within this broadened concept of *Acylomus*, based on the parameres hinged to the basal piece and modified tibial spurs of the male. Therefore I consider *Afronyrus* a junior synonym of *Acylomus*, pending a detailed study on the species and species groups of this complex genus.

***Nesiotus* Guillebeau, 1896**
(Figures 9n; 16; 45a)

Nesiotus Guillebeau 1896: 298. Type species: *Nesiotus olibroides* Guillebeau 1896, fixed by monotypy.

Type Material. *Nesiotus olibroides* Guillebeau: one specimen located in MNHN, male, card-mounted, genitalia dissected, here designated as a lectotype to stabilize the species and generic names, “Alluaud [handwritten] // Diego Suarez [handwritten] // MUSEUM PARIS \ COLL. GÉNÉRALE // HOLOTYPE [red label] // *Nesiotus \ olibroides \ Guilb.* [handwritten] // LECTOTYPE \ *Nesiotus \ olibroides* Guillebeau \ des. M.L. Gimmel 2009 [red label]” (MNHN). Although Guillebeau mentions “deux exemples” in the original description, only one specimen was discovered in MNHN. The paralectotype may be located in BMNH (Scott 1922: 236).

Diagnosis. May be recognized by the divergent, smoothly arcuate metaventral postcoxal lines, single elytral sutural stria, rows of microsetae on the elytra, metatarsomere I shorter than II with joint between them rigid, prosternal process angulate when viewed laterally and with pair of stiff setae at apex, ventral lobe of the eye expanded posteriorly, mandible without a ventral ridge, and the tegmen with parameres fused to basal piece.

Description. Very small to small, total length 1.2–2.0 mm. Dorsal color reddish-testaceous to piceous, darker specimens often with reddish patches basally on elytra (Figure 45a). Tibial spur formula 2-2-2, tarsal formula 5-5-5 in females, 5-5-4 in males.

Head. Not constricted behind eyes. Eyes medium-sized, with ventral lobe expanded posteriorly (Figure 9n); facets slightly convex; interfacetal setae absent; distinctly emarginate medially; with sharp posterior emargination; periocular groove absent; with transverse setose groove ventrally behind eye (Figure 9n). Frontoclypeus emarginate above antennal insertion; clypeal apex arcuate-truncate. Antennal club 3-segmented, club weakly asymmetrical, as long as or longer than remainder of antenna (most extreme in male, Figure 16b), antennomere XI not constricted. Mandible (Figure 16a) with apex bifid; without retinaculum; prosthema with setae distributed along entire margin; mandible without ventral ridge. Maxillary palpomere IV fusiform, short, slightly flattened; galea short, rounded; lacinia with two stout spines. Mentum with sides divergent toward apex; labial palpomere III fusiform. Labrum with apical margin arcuate; epipharyngeal rods short. Gular sutures long.

Thorax. Pronotum with distinct microsetae; with moderately well-developed scutellar lobe. Prosternum anteriorly with marginal setae distributed in two patches, setae normal; procoxal cavity with anterolateral notchlike extension; prosternal process angulate in lateral view, not conspicuously setose preapically, with pair of spinelike setae at apical corners. Protochanter without setae; protibia without ctenidium on kickface (Figure 16c). Scutellum small. Elytron with weak to moderate spectral iridescence; one sutural stria present; discal striae not impressed and apparently impunctate, but represented by rows of microsetae, irregular rows present in elytral intervals; with weak transverse strigae; lateral margin with row of tiny, sawtooth-like setae. Mesoventral plate (Figure 16f) notched anteriorly, extending posteriorly to metaventrite, dividing mesoventral disc in two, procoxal rests absent; mesanepisternum with incomplete transverse carina; mesocoxal cavities widely separate, separated by more than half width of a coxal cavity. Mesotarsomere III not bilobed. Metaventral process (Figure 16f) not extending anteriorly beyond anterior level of mesocoxae; metaventral postcoxal lines diverging from mesocoxal cavity margin, smoothly rounded behind, without a spur; discrimen short, extending less than halfway to anterior margin of metaventral process; metendosternite (Figure 16g) with anterior tendons moderately separated, ventral process intersecting ventral longitudinal flange behind anterior margin. Anterior margin of metacoxa with emargination sublaterally; metacoxal plate with transverse line; metafemur with subapical row of stout setae on posteroventral surface; metatibial foreface with apical ctenidium roughly perpendicular overall to long axis of tibia; spurs cylindrical, longest spur subequal to width of tibial apex; metatarsomere I shorter than metatarsomere II, joint between I and II rigid (Figure 16d). Hind wing (Figure 16e) with distinct, ovate anal lobe; leading edge with complete row of long setae at level of RA+ScP; AA₁₊₂ not apparent; CuA unbranched apically; MP₃₊₄ with distal remnants; r4 present; flecks present in apical field just distal to rp-mp2; long transverse proximal sclerite and additional weak, irregular sclerite present just distal to end of radial bar.

Abdomen. Abdominal ventrite I without paired lines or calli; spiracles apparently absent from segment VII. Male with aedeagus not rotated in repose; tegmen (Figure 16h) with symmetrical anterior margin, parameres fused to basal piece, though separated by from it by a faint suture, parameres with medial longitudinal division; penis (Figure 16i) somewhat wedge-shaped, with endophallic spicules, with large sclerites, apex weakly pointed; spiculum gastrale V-shaped, with arms free. Female ovipositor weakly sclerotized, palpiform.

Immature Stages. Unknown.

Bionomics. Unknown.

Distribution and Diversity. Apparently endemic to Madagascar. In addition to those specimens very similar or identical to the type species, I have seen one new species from Ranomafana.

Included Species (1).

Nesiotus olibroides Guillebeau, 1896 (Distribution: Madagascar) (type!)

Discussion. See notes on the species originally described in *Nesiotus* by Scott (1922) in the *Acylomus* discussion.

***Stilbus* Seidlitz, 1872**
(Figures 9c; 17; 45b, c)

Olistherus Seidlitz 1872: 157. Type species: *Silpha atomaria* Linné 1767, fixed by subsequent designation. [junior homonym of *Olistherus* Agassiz, 1846]
Stilbus Seidlitz 1872: 35. Type species: *Anisotoma testacea* Panzer 1797, fixed by subsequent designation. [replacement name for *Olistherus* Seidlitz, 1872]
Eustilbus Sharp 1888: 253. Type species: *Anisotoma testacea* Panzer 1797, fixed by objective synonymy with *Stilbus* Seidlitz. [unjustified replacement name for *Stilbus* Seidlitz, 1872]
Stilboides Guillebeau 1894a: 282. Type species: *Stilboides sublineatus* Guillebeau 1894, fixed by original designation. [synonymized with *Stilbus* Seidlitz by Švec (2003: 101)]
Microstilbus Guillebeau 1894a: 283. Type species: *Phalacrus nitidus* Melsheimer 1844, fixed by original designation.

Type Material. *Silpha atomaria* Linné: type in LSUK, not seen.

Anisotoma testacea Panzer: types not seen.

Stilboides sublineatus Guillebeau: syntype, male, genitalia dissected, “Grouvelle [handwritten] // St. Domingue [handwritten] // Museum Paris \ collection générale // HOLOTYPE [red label] // sublineatus Guilb. [handwritten] // Stilbus SUBLINEATUS (Guilb.) \ Svec det. 1992” (MNHN). Guillebeau mentioned four examples in his original description, and this specimen would probably best be considered a lectotype. This will be addressed in a future publication.

Phalacrus nitidus Melsheimer: 3 syntypes, lectotype here designated, with the following labels: “[blue disc] // nitidus \ M. \ Pa. [handwritten] // LECTOTYPE \ Phalacrus \ nitidus Melsheimer \ des. M.L. Gimmel 2010 [red label]” (MCZ). Three paralectotypes (MCZ): one is a leiodid (*Colenis*) with the labels “Melsh. // [red square, placed on pin by S. Henshaw]”, and two paralectotypes are mounted on the same pin with the label “Melsh.”. The lectotype is designated to prevent future doubts about the name.

Diagnosis. May be recognized by the divergent, angulate or one-branched metaventral postcoxal lines, single elytral sutural stria, metatarsomere I shorter than II with joint between them flexible, prosternal process angulate when viewed laterally and with row of stiff setae at apex, ventral lobe of the eye not expanded, mandible without a ventral ridge, and the tegmen with parameres fused to basal piece.

Description. Very small to medium-sized, total length 1.1–2.5 mm. Dorsal color reddish-testaceous to piceous, often with elytral apices paler (Figure 45b, c). Tibial spur formula 2-2-2, tarsal formula 5-5-4 in both sexes.

Head. Not constricted behind eyes. Eyes small to medium sized; facets flat; interfacetal setae absent; not emarginate medially; without sharp posterior emargination; periorcular groove present; with transverse setose groove ventrally behind eye. Frontoclypeus (Figure 9c) emarginate above antennal insertion; clypeal apex arcuate-truncate. Antennal club 3-segmented, club weakly asymmetrical, antennomere XI not constricted (Figure 17b). Mandible (Figure 17a) with apex bifid; with retinaculum; prosthema with setae distributed along entire margin; mandible without ventral ridge. Maxillary palpomere IV fusiform, elongate, slightly flattened; galea short, rounded; lacinia with two stout spines, often with associated tuft of setae. Mentum with sides divergent toward apex; labial palpomere III fusiform. Labrum with apical margin arcuate to truncate; epipharyngeal rods long. Gular sutures long.

Thorax. Pronotum with or without obvious microsetae; without or with weakly developed scutellar lobe. Prosternum anteriorly with marginal setae distributed in two patches, setae

normal; procoxal cavity with anterolateral notchlike extension; prosternal process angulate in lateral view, not conspicuously setose preapically, with row of (often long) spinelike setae at apex. Protrochanter without setae; protibia without ctenidium on kickface (Figure 17c). Scutellum small. Elytron without spectral iridescence; one sutural stria present; discal striae unimpressed, but sometimes represented by rows of faint, round punctures; without transverse strigae; lateral margin with row of tiny, sawtooth-like setae. Mesoventral plate (Figure 17f) notched anteriorly, extending posteriorly to metaventrite, dividing mesoventral disc in two, procoxal rests indistinct or absent; mesanepisternum with incomplete transverse carina; mesocoxal cavities moderately widely separate, separated by less than half width of a coxal cavity. Mesotarsomere III bilobed. Metaventral process (Figure 17f) not extending anteriorly beyond anterior level of mesocoxae; metaventral postcoxal lines diverging from mesocoxal cavity margin, usually angulate behind, often with a spur (Figure 17f), branches occasionally not meeting or inner branch absent, rarely arcuate and smoothly rounded; discrimen short, extending less than halfway to anterior margin of metaventral process, or absent; metendosternite (Figure 17g) with anterior tendons moderately separated, ventral process intersecting ventral longitudinal flange behind anterior margin. Anterior margin of metacoxa with emargination sublaterally; metacoxal plate with transverse line absent; metatibial foreface with apical ctenidium roughly perpendicular overall to long axis of tibia; spurs cylindrical, longest spur distinctly shorter than width of tibial apex; metatarsomere I shorter than metatarsomere II, joint between I and II flexible (Figure 17d). Hind wing (Figure 17e) with distinct, ovate anal lobe; leading edge with complete row of long setae at level of RA+ScP; AA₁₊₂ not apparent; CuA unbranched apically; MP₃₊₄ without distal remnants; r4 absent; flecks present in apical field just distal to rp-mp2; short transverse proximal sclerite and additional weak, irregular sclerite present just distal to end of radial bar.

Abdomen. Abdominal ventrite I without paired lines or calli; ventrite III with toothed process medially in a few Nearctic forms; spiracles apparently absent from segment VII. Male with aedeagus not rotated in repose; tegmen (Figure 17h) with symmetrical anterior margin, parameres fused to basal piece, parameres sometimes with medial longitudinal division; penis (Figure 17i) variable, with endophallic spicules, often with large sclerites, apex with weak to strong median projection; spiculum gastrale V-shaped, with arms free. Female ovipositor weakly sclerotized, palpiform.

Immature Stages. Larval characters of *Stilbus* were illustrated and discussed in Steiner (1984) and Lawrence (1991).

Bionomics. Members of this genus are commonly swept from grassy areas. Specific feeding habits are unknown, but they probably are generalist mold feeders, much like members of *Acylomus*. They are very strongly attracted to lights at night.

Distribution and Diversity. A cosmopolitan genus, nearly coextensive with the distribution of the family as a whole, but apparently not well represented in the Australian region. This genus has been excellently treated for the Palearctic region (Švec 1992) and the Afrotropical region (Švec 2003), although much work still remains to be done in especially the latter region. The exceedingly rich New World fauna has yet to receive a desperately needed modern revision.

Included Species (74):

Stilbus abbreviatus Casey, 1916 (Distribution: United States) (type!)

Stilbus aequalis (Sharp, 1888) (Distribution: Guatemala) (type!)

Stilbus angulatus Champion, 1925 (Distribution: subsaharan Africa) (type!)
Stilbus angulicaput (Scott, 1922) (Distribution: Seychelles) (type!)
Stilbus angustus Casey, 1916 (Distribution: United States) (type!)
Stilbus apertus Casey, 1916 (Distribution: United States) (type!)
Stilbus apicalis (Melsheimer, 1846) (Distribution: Canada, United States) (type!)
Stilbus apicipennis (Brèthes, 1924), **comb. nov.** (*Phalacrus*) (Distribution: Argentina) (type!)
Stilbus aquatilis (LeConte, 1856) (Distribution: United States) (type!)
Stilbus atomarius (Linné, 1767) (Distribution: Palearctic region)
Stilbus attenuatus Casey, 1890 (Distribution: United States) (type!)
Stilbus australis (Brèthes, 1922), **comb. nov.** (*Phalacrus*) (Distribution: Argentina)
Stilbus avunculus Flach, 1889 (Distribution: China, Japan)
Stilbus belfragei Casey, 1916 (Distribution: United States) (type!)
Stilbus bipustulatus Champion, 1925 (Distribution: Japan) (type!)
Stilbus brevisternus (Guillebeau, 1893) (Distribution: Vietnam) (type!)
Stilbus brunnescens (Motschulsky, 1858), **comb. nov.** (Distribution: Sri Lanka)
Stilbus cinctus (Fauvel, 1903) (Distribution: New Caledonia)
Stilbus compactus Lyubarsky, 2003 (Distribution: Thailand)
Stilbus convergens Casey, 1890 (Distribution: United States) (type!)
Stilbus coxalis Švec, 1992 (Distribution: Japan)
Stilbus daublebskyorum Švec, 2003 (Distribution: Guinea)
Stilbus dollmani Champion, 1925 (Distribution: ?Zimbabwe) (type!)
Stilbus ferrugineus Švec, 1992 (Distribution: Azerbaijan)
Stilbus fidelis Casey, 1916 (Distribution: United States) (type!)
Stilbus finitimus Casey, 1916 (Distribution: United States) (type!)
Stilbus floridanus Casey, 1890 (Distribution: United States) (type!)
Stilbus galvestonicus Casey, 1916 (Distribution: United States) (type!)
Stilbus gossypii (Brèthes, 1912) (Distribution: Argentina)
Stilbus guillebeau Hetschko, 1928 (Distribution: Indonesia) (type!)
Stilbus japonicus Švec, 1992 (Distribution: Japan)
Stilbus limatus Casey, 1916 (Distribution: United States) (type!)
Stilbus ludibundus Casey, 1916 (Distribution: United States) (type!)
Stilbus ludovicianus Casey, 1916 (Distribution: United States) (type!)
Stilbus merkli Švec, 1992 (Distribution: Russia)
Stilbus misellus (Guillebeau, 1894) (Distribution: Indonesia) (type!)
Stilbus modestus Casey, 1890 (Distribution: United States) (type!)
Stilbus mollis (Sharp, 1888) (Distribution: Guatemala) (type!)
Stilbus nanulus Casey, 1890 (Distribution: United States) (type!)
Stilbus nitidus (Melsheimer, 1846) (Distribution: United States) (type!)
Stilbus notabilis (Fall, 1901) (Distribution: United States) (type!)
Stilbus oblongus (Erichson, 1845) (Distribution: Palearctic region)
Stilbus obscurus Casey, 1890 (Distribution: United States) (type!)
Stilbus obtusus (LeConte, 1856) (Distribution: Mexico, United States) (type!)
Stilbus ochraceus Casey, 1916 (Distribution: United States) (type!)
Stilbus olearis Lyubarsky, 2003 (Distribution: Nepal)
Stilbus orbicularis Lyubarsky, 2003 (Distribution: Nepal)

Stilbus pallidus Casey, 1890 (Distribution: United States) (type!)
Stilbus pannonicus Franz, 1969 (Distribution: Palearctic region)
Stilbus piceus (Boheman, 1858), **comb. nov.** (Distribution: United States)
Stilbus placidus (Sharp, 1888) (Distribution: Mexico) (type!)
Stilbus posticalis (Sharp, 1888), **comb. nov.** (*Olibrus*) (Distribution: Guatemala, Mexico) (type!)
Stilbus probatus Casey, 1916 (Distribution: United States) (type!)
Stilbus prudens Casey, 1916 (Distribution: United States) (type!)
Stilbus pubicoxis (Guillebeau, 1893) (Distribution: Vietnam) (type!)
Stilbus pusillus (LeConte, 1856) (Distribution: United States) (type!)
Stilbus quadrisetosus Casey, 1916 (Distribution: United States) (type!)
Stilbus seriatus (Guillebeau, 1894) (Distribution: ?Brazil) (type!)
Stilbus sharpi (Guillebeau, 1892) (Distribution: Africa, Middle East) (type!)
Stilbus shastanicus Casey, 1916 (Distribution: United States) (type!)
Stilbus simplex Lyubarsky, 1998 (Distribution: Namibia)
Stilbus sphaericulus Casey, 1916 (Distribution: United States) (type!)
Stilbus sternosetosus (Lyubarsky, 1998) (Distribution: Namibia)
Stilbus subalutaceus Casey, 1890 (Distribution: United States) (type!)
Stilbus sublineatus (Guillebeau, 1894) (Distribution: Haiti) (type!)
Stilbus substriatus (Guillebeau, 1894) (Distribution: Indonesia) (type!)
Stilbus testaceus (Panzer, 1797) (Distribution: Palearctic region)
Stilbus thoracicus Casey, 1916 (Distribution: United States) (type!)
Stilbus trisetosus Casey, 1916 (Distribution: United States) (type!)
Stilbus truncatus Švec, 1992 (Distribution: Morocco) (type!)
Stilbus univestis (Guillebeau, 1894) (Distribution: Cuba) (type!)
Stilbus viduus Casey, 1890 (Distribution: United States) (type!)
Stilbus yezoensis Hisamatsu, 1985 (Distribution: Japan)
Stilbus zotti Švec, 2003 (Distribution: Guinea)

Discussion. Historically (Scott 1922; Švec 2002) the genus *Nesiotus* has been distinguished from *Stilbus* by the arcuate metaventral postcoxal lines (supposedly angulate or disconnected in the latter). However, the species described in *Nesiotus* by Scott (1922), *N. tropicus*, has hinged parameres as well as arcuate metaventral postcoxal lines, and this species has been transferred to *Acylomus* Sharp. Given the variability in this character throughout members of Eustilbinae worldwide, I do not believe it justifiable to retain *Nesiotus* as a separate genus. Any breakup in the concept of the genus *Stilbus* presented here will require a thorough species-level phylogenetic analysis that is beyond the scope of this monograph.

Based on the original description, *Olibrus piceus* Boheman, 1858, described from San Francisco, California, USA, possesses the characters of *Stilbus*, in particular the single sutural stria and rows of slight punctures on the elytra. I have tentatively moved it to that genus.

Enough characters were illustrated in Brèthes (1922: Fig. 2), including prosternal process apically with stiff setae, metaventral postcoxal lines with a single branch and extending to posterior margin, and hind tarsal structure to move his species *Phalacrus australis* to *Stilbus*.

The species described as *Stilbus libidinosus* Lyubarsky, 2003, cannot belong to this genus. The tegmen has hinged parameres (see Fig. 24, Lyubarsky 2003). Additionally, this species has

arcuate metaventral postcoxal lines (see Fig. 23 in Lyubarsky 2003). I am provisionally transferring this species to *Acylomus*.

Etymology. From the Greek *stilbon* (glossy), by no means a character state unique to this genus of phalacrids.

***Xanthocomus* Guillebeau, 1893**

(Figures 9m; 18; 45d, e)

Xanthocomus Guillebeau 1893a: 291. Type species: *Xanthocomus striatus* Guillebeau 1893, fixed by subsequent designation.

Leptostilbus Casey 1916: 71. Type species: *Leptostilbus rutilans* Casey 1916, here designated.

Syn. nov.

Type Material. *Xanthocomus striatus* Guillebeau: two syntypes, first one dissected male, here designated as a lectotype to stabilize the species and generic names, “Caracas // Simon // Museum Paris, collection générale // TYPE // [invalid lectotype label by Z. Svec, turned over] // GENITALIA IN DMHF – WATER SOLUBLE MEDIUM // striatus Guilb. // LECTOTYPE \ *Xanthocomus* \ *striatus* Guillebeau \ des. M.L. Gimmel 2011 [red label]” (MNHN). Paralectotype with label attached “PARALECTOTYPE \ *Xanthocomus* \ *striatus* Guillebeau \ det. M.L. Gimmel 2011 [yellow label]” (MNHN).

Leptostilbus rutilans Casey: lectotype, point-mounted male with genitalia dissected out and mounted in DMHF on an acetate card on the same pin, “Brownsville \ Texas \ Wickham // CASEY \ bequest \ 1925 // rutilans 7 \ PARATYPE USNM \ 48982 [species name and numbers handwritten] [red label] // LECTOTYPE \ *Leptostilbus* \ *rutilans* Casey \ des. M.L. Gimmel 2010 [red label]” (USNM).

Diagnosis. May be recognized by the divergent, arcuate metaventral postcoxal lines, single elytral sutural stria, metatarsomere I shorter than II and joint between them more or less rigid, prosternal process angulate when viewed laterally and with row of stiff setae at apex, mandible with a ventral ridge, the obliquely oriented setose groove behind eye ventrally, the tegmen with parameres hinged to basal piece, and the elongate, usually reddish-colored habitus.

Description. Small to large, total length 1.6–3.4 mm. Dorsal color dark reddish to reddish-testaceous (Figure 45d, e). Tibial spur formula 2-2-2, tarsal formula 5-5-5 in females, 5-5-4 in males.

Head. Not constricted behind eyes. Eyes small to medium sized; facets flat; interfacetal setae absent; weakly emarginate medially; without sharp posterior emargination; periocular groove present; with obliquely oriented setose groove ventrally behind eye (Figure 9m). Frontoclypeus emarginate above antennal insertion; clypeal apex arcuate-truncate. Antennal club 3-segmented, club weakly asymmetrical, antennomere XI not constricted (Figure 18b). Mandible (Figure 18a) with apex bifid; with retinaculum; prosthema with setae distributed along entire margin; mandible with ventral ridge and deep pocket. Maxillary palpomere IV fusiform, elongate, slightly flattened; galea short, rounded; lacinia with two stout spines, often with associated tuft of setae. Mentum with sides divergent toward apex; labial palpomere III fusiform. Labrum with apical margin arcuate to truncate; epipharyngeal rods long. Gular sutures long.

Thorax. Pronotum with or without obvious microsetae; with scutellar lobe absent or weakly developed. Prosternum anteriorly with marginal setae distributed in two patches, setae

normal; procoxal cavity with anterolateral notchlike extension; prosternal process angulate in lateral view, not conspicuously setose preapically, with row of spinelike setae at apex. Protochanter without setae; protibia without ctenidium on kickface (Figure 18c). Scutellum small. Elytron without or with moderate spectral iridescence; one sutural stria present; discal striae unimpressed, but usually represented by rows of distinct, round punctures; without transverse strigae; lateral margin with row of tiny, sawtooth-like setae. Mesoventral plate (Figure 18f) notched anteriorly, extending posteriorly to metaventricle, dividing mesoventral disc in two, forming distinct procoxal rests; mesanepisternum with incomplete transverse carina; mesocoxal cavities widely separate, separated by more than half width of a coxal cavity. Mesotarsomere III bilobed. Metaventral process (Figure 18f) not extending anteriorly beyond anterior level of mesocoxae; metaventral postcoxal lines diverging from mesocoxal cavity margin, arcuate and smoothly rounded; discrimen short, extending less than halfway to anterior margin of metaventral process; metendosternite (Figure 18g) with anterior tendons moderately separated, ventral process intersecting ventral longitudinal flange behind anterior margin. Anterior margin of metacoxa with emargination sublaterally; metacoxal plate with transverse line present or absent; metatibial foreface with apical ctenidium roughly perpendicular overall to long axis of tibia; spurs cylindrical, longest spur shorter than width of tibial apex, spurs sometimes weakly modified in males; metatarsomere I distinctly shorter than metatarsomere II, joint between I and II rigid (Figure 18d). Hind wing (Figure 18e) with distinct, ovate anal lobe; leading edge with complete row of long setae at level of RA+ScP; AA₁₊₂ not apparent; CuA sometimes branched apically; MP₃₊₄ without distal remnants; r4 present or absent; flecks absent from apical field distal to rp-mp2; long transverse proximal sclerite and additional weak, irregular sclerite present just distal to end of radial bar.

Abdomen. Abdominal ventrite I without paired lines or calli; spiracles apparently absent from segment VII. Male with aedeagus not rotated in repose; tegmen (Figure 18h) with symmetrical anterior margin, parameres hinged to basal piece, parameres with medial longitudinal division; penis (Figure 18i) slender, with endophallic spicules, often with large sclerites, apex with three or five small points; spiculum gastrale V-shaped, with arms free. Female ovipositor weakly sclerotized, palpiform.

Immature Stages. Unknown.

Bionomics. Members of this genus have been swept from grassy meadows. They probably feed on microfungi growing on dead grass plants.

Distribution and Diversity. Occurring from the northern United States (Massachusetts to Michigan and Wisconsin) south to Argentina. They are a conspicuous faunal element in the West Indies.

Included Species (11):

Xanthocomus badius Guillebeau, 1893 (Distribution: Venezuela) (type!)

Xanthocomus concinnus (Casey, 1916) (Distribution: USA) (type!)

Xanthocomus distinctus (Sharp, 1888), **comb. nov.** (*Leptostilbus*) (Distribution: Guatemala) (type!)

Xanthocomus floralis Guillebeau, 1894 (Distribution: Cuba) (type!)

Xanthocomus gracilis (Sharp, 1888), **comb. nov.** (*Stilbus*) (Distribution: Belize, Guatemala) (type!)

Xanthocomus grouvellei Guillebeau, 1894 (Distribution: Haiti)

Xanthocomus rufescens Guillebeau, 1894 (Distribution: Brazil) (type!)

Xanthocomus rufus Guillebeau, 1893 (Distribution: Venezuela) (type!)
Xanthocomus rutilans (Casey, 1916) (Distribution: USA, Central America, South America, West Indies) (type!)
Xanthocomus striatus Guillebeau, 1893 (Distribution: Venezuela) (type!)
Xanthocomus vicinus Guillebeau, 1893 (Distribution: Venezuela) (type!)

Discussion. The species of this genus were recently revised for North America (Gimmel, in review). The species from south of the United States border are still desperately in need of revision, and many synonyms probably exist.

Etymology. Name apparently from the Greek *xanthos* (yellow) and *komē* (hair), possibly referring to the yellowish setae on the tarsi or abdomen.

4.6 SUBFAMILY BIOPHYTINAE GUILLEBEAU, 1894

Biophytini Guillebeau 1894a: 276. Type genus: *Biophytus* Guillebeau.

Megapalpini Guillebeau 1894a: 278. Type genus: *Megapalpus* Guillebeau.

Diagnosis. This subfamily may be recognized by the large scutellum, the presence of more than one elytral sutural stria, the metaventral process not surpassing the mesocoxae, and the presence of a protibial ctenidium.

Distribution and Diversity. Ten species, occurring in the Afrotropical, Oriental, and circum-Caribbean regions.

Included Genera (3). *Biophytus* Guillebeau, *Litostilbus* Guillebeau, *Megistopalpus* Guillebeau.

Biophytus Guillebeau, 1894 (Figures 19; 45f)

Biophytus Guillebeau 1894a: 279. Type species: *Biophytus grouvellei* Guillebeau 1894, fixed by original designation.

Polyaloxus Guillebeau 1894a: 283. Type species: *Lithocrus pallidus* Wollaston 1867, fixed by original designation. **Syn. nov.**

Type Material. *Biophytus grouvellei* Guillebeau: holotype, sex unknown, “Grouvelle [handwritten] // Zanzibar \ Raffray [green label] // HOLOTYPE [red label] // [illegible] // Museum Paris \ Coll. \ Générale // Grouvellei \ Guilb. // HOLOTYPE \ Biophytus \ grouvellei Guillebeau \ det. M.L. Gimmel 2009 [red label]” (MNHN), card mounted.

Lithocrus pallidus Wollaston: lectotype, here designated, “Type [orange-bordered disc] // pallidus, Woll. [handwritten] // CAPE VERDE IS. \ S. Iago \ T.V. Wollaston Coll. \ B.M. 1867–82. // SYN- \ TYPE [blue-bordered disc] // Lithocrus \ pallidus W. [handwritten] // LECTOTYPE \ Lithocrus \ pallidus Wollaston \ det. M.L. Gimmel 2010 [red label]” (BMNH), card mounted. The lectotype is here designated to stabilize the identity of the species and of the generic name *Polyaloxus* Guillebeau.

Diagnosis. Easily recognized on the combination of nine nearly complete elytral striae, large scutellum, and unmodified maxillary palps. Additional characters aiding in identification

are lack of frontoclypeal emargination above antennal insertion, the presence of a protibial ctenidium, and metatarsomere I longer than II.

Description. Small to medium-sized, total length 1.5–2.7 mm. Color solid testaceous to solid black, darker specimens often with lighter elytral apices (Figure 45f). Tibial spur formula 2-2-2, tarsal formula 5-5-5 in both sexes.

Head. Not constricted behind eyes. Eyes medium-sized; facets convex; interfacetal setae absent; weakly emarginate medially; without posterior emargination; periocular groove absent; with transverse setose groove ventrally behind eye. Frontoclypeus not emarginate above antennal insertion; clypeal apex arcuate-truncate. Antennal club loosely 3-segmented, club weakly asymmetrical; antennomere XI weakly turbinate (Figure 19b). Mandible (Figure 19a) slender, with apex trifid; with weak retinaculum; prostheca with setal patch at anterior end only; mandible without ventral ridge. Maxillary palpomere IV long, slightly flattened; galea rounded; lacinia with two stout spines. Mentum with sides divergent toward apex; labial palpomere III elongate, fusiform. Labrum with apical margin arcuate; epipharyngeal rods long. Gular sutures short, barely evident.

Thorax. Pronotum with distinct, scattered microsetae; without scutellar lobe. Prosternum anteriorly with continuous row of marginal setae, setae normal; procoxal cavity with anterolateral notchlike extension; prosternal process angulate in lateral view, usually conspicuously setose preapically, without spinelike setae at apex. Protrochanter without setae; protibia with ctenidium on kickface extending about one-third to one-half length of tibia (Figure 19c). Scutellum large, about as long as or longer than length of eye. Elytron without spectral iridescence; with nine distinct, more-or-less complete striae, medialmost stria somewhat convergent apically, second stria (first discal) fusing with sutural stria before apex; with distinct transverse strigae, strongest laterally; lateral margin with row of tiny, sawtooth-like setae. Mesoventral plate (Figure 19f) notched anteriorly, not extending posteriorly to metaventrite, forming procoxal rests; mesoventral disc depressed medially, setose; mesanepisternum with complete transverse carina; mesocoxae approximate, separated by less than half width of a coxal cavity. Mesotarsomere III not bilobed. Metaventral process (Figure 19f) extending anteriorly just to halfway point of mesocoxae; metaventral postcoxal lines not separated from mesocoxal cavity margin; discrimen short, not quite extending halfway to anterior margin of metaventral process; metendosternite (Figure 19g) with anterior tendons moderately separated, ventral process intersecting ventral longitudinal flange behind anterior margin. Anterior margin of metacoxa with emargination sublaterally; metacoxal plate with transverse line; metatibial foreface with apical ctenidium straight, perpendicular overall to long axis of tibia; spurs cylindrical, longest spur subequal to width of tibial apex; metatarsomere I longer than metatarsomere II, but shorter than remainder of tarsus, joint between I and II rigid (Figure 19d). Hind wing (Figure 19e) with distinct, ovate anal lobe; leading edge without long setae; AA_{1+2} not apparent; CuA not forked; MP_{3+4} without distal remnants; r4 absent; curved fleck present in apical field distal to rp-mp2; small transverse sclerite and medium-sized nebulous sclerite present just distal to end of radial bar.

Abdomen. Abdominal ventrite I without paired lines or calli; spiracles present and apparently functional on segment VII. Male with aedeagus not rotated in repose; tegmen with symmetrical anterior margin and parameres hinged to basal piece, parameres without medial longitudinal division; penis parallel-sided, elongate, with small field of endophallic spicules, apex simple; spiculum gastrale with arms parallel, connected by broad lamina. Female ovipositor weakly sclerotized, palpiform.

Immature Stages. Unknown.

Bionomics. Collection methods on labels are scanty, but many were collected at lights and others were collected in Malaise traps. The gut of one dissected specimen contained large numbers of tripartite fungal spores.

Distribution and Diversity. Exclusively Afrotropical, extending from Cape Verde and Liberia to Tanzania, Madagascar, Seychelles, and South Africa. A few undescribed species exist.

Included Species (4):

Biophytus grouvellei Guillebeau, 1894 (Distribution: Tanzania) (type!)

Biophytus pallidus (Wollaston, 1867), **comb. nov.** (*Polyaloxus*) (Distribution: Cape Verde) (type!)

Biophytus snizeki Švec, 2006 (Distribution: Uganda)

Biophytus striatus (Champion, 1925), **comb. nov.** (*Polyaloxus*) (Distribution: Angola, South Africa) (type!)

Discussion. The respective type species of *Biophytus* Guillebeau and *Polyaloxus* Guillebeau are nearly identical, and the other included species in both genera fit well within the generic concept described above. Since both of these generic names were erected in the same publication, both are available as senior synonyms. I have selected *Biophytus* as the senior synonym for two reasons: 1) the genus was much more satisfactorily described, and indeed has been the basis for a family-group name (Biophytini Guillebeau), and 2) an additional species has been described in recent literature (Švec 2006) under the name *Biophytus*.

Etymology. Probably from the Greek *bios* (living) and *phyton* (creature). The attribute suggested by this etymology serves poorly to distinguish members of this genus.

***Litostilbus* Guillebeau, 1894**

(Figures 10f; 20; 45g–i)

Litostilbus Guillebeau 1894a: 283. Type species: *Sphaeridium testaceum* Fabricius 1792, fixed by original designation.

Pseudolitochrus Liubarsky 1993a: 16. Type species: *Phalacrus festivus* Motschulsky 1858, fixed by original designation. **Syn. nov.**

Type Material. *Sphaeridium testaceum* Fabricius: three specimens associated with handwritten label “testaceum,” one here designated lectotype to stabilize the species and generic name, sex unknown, right elytron missing, previous (invalid) lectotype label turned upside down, label added “LECTOTYPE \ *Sphaeridium* \ testaceum Fabricius \ des. M.L. Gimmel 2010 [red label]” (ZMUC), straight pinned. Two paralectotypes, identified as Hydrophilidae and Cerylonidae by Warren E. Steiner, Jr., each with label “PARALECTOTYPE \ *Sphaeridium* \ testaceum Fabricius \ det. M.L. Gimmel 2010 [yellow label]” (ZMUC). All specimens are from “Americae meridionalis Insulis” (=Saint Thomas, Virgin Islands) and collected by “Dom. Smidt” according to original description.

Phalacrus festivus Motschulsky: holotype, sex unknown, “Phalacrus \ festivus \ Motsch. \ Ind. or. [handwritten, yellow label] // *Pseudolitochrus* \ festivus Mots. \ det. Lyubarsky 1993 // Holotype \ *Phalacrus* \ festivus Mots. \ det. Lyubarsky” (ZMUM), card mounted.

Diagnosis. Recognized by the large scutellum, elytron with one to three striae and spectral iridescence, presence of a protibial ctenidium, mesocoxal cavities not contiguous, and metatarsomere I longer than II.

Description. Small to large, total length 1.8–3.3 mm. Dorsal color testaceous to piceous, New World forms sometimes nebulously bicolored, a few southeast Asian forms strikingly so (Figure 45g–i). Tibial spur formula 2-2-2, tarsal formula 5-5-5 in both sexes.

Head. Not constricted behind eyes. Eyes medium-sized; facets convex; interfacetal setae absent; weakly emarginate medially; without posterior emargination; periocular groove absent; with transverse setose groove ventrally behind eye. Frontoclypeus not or barely emarginate above antennal insertion; clypeal apex arcuate-truncate. Antennal club 3-segmented, club symmetrical; antennomere XI weakly turbinate (Figure 20b). Mandible (Figure 20a) with apex trifid; retinaculum absent; prosthema with setae absent; mandible without ventral ridge. Maxillary palpomere IV cylindrical, slightly flattened near apex; galea short, rounded; lacinia with two stout spines. Mentum with sides divergent toward apex; labial palpomere III fusiform. Labrum with apical margin arcuate; epipharyngeal rods short. Gular sutures short, barely evident.

Thorax. Pronotum with microsetae present, distinct; with scutellar lobe absent or weakly developed. Prosternum anteriorly with continuous row of marginal setae, setae normal; procoxal cavity with anterolateral notchlike extension; prosternal process angulate in lateral view, conspicuously setose preapically, without row of spinelike setae at apex. Protrochanter without setae; protibia with ctenidium on kickface, extending from about one-half to three-quarters length of tibia (Figure 20c). Scutellum large, width of raised portion greater than length of eye. Elytron with spectral iridescence; with two or three sutural striae, rarely with one; disc with rudimentary striae or rows of punctures; with moderate to strong transverse strigae; lateral margin with row of tiny, sawtooth-like setae. Mesoventral plate (Figure 20f) notched anteriorly, not extending posteriorly to metaventrite, forming procoxal rests; mesoventrite sunken medially, not setose; mesanepisternum with complete transverse carina; mesocoxal cavities separated by slightly less than half width of a coxal cavity. Mesotarsomere III not bilobed. Metaventral process (Figure 20f) not extending to anterior level of mesocoxae; metaventral postcoxal lines not separated from mesocoxal cavity margin; discrimen long, extending about halfway to anterior margin of metaventral process; metendosternite (Figure 20g) with anterior tendons moderately separated, ventral process intersecting ventral longitudinal flange at anterior margin. Anterior margin of metacoxa with emargination sublaterally; metacoxal plate with transverse line; metatibial foreface with apical ctenidium roughly perpendicular overall to long axis of tibia; spurs cylindrical, longest spur subequal to or distinctly longer than width of tibial apex; metatarsomere I longer than metatarsomere II, joint between I and II rigid (Figure 20d). Hind wing (Figure 20e) with distinct, ovate anal lobe; leading edge with incomplete row of long setae at level of RA+ScP; AA₁₊₂ very weak, crossvein CuA₃₊₄ absent; CuA unbranched apically, but curving distally; MP₃₊₄ with distal remnants; r₄ absent; flecks absent from apical field distal to rp-mp₂; long transverse proximal sclerite and faint triangular sclerite present just distal to end of radial bar.

Abdomen. Abdominal ventrite I without paired lines or calli; spiracles present and apparently functional on segment VII. Male with aedeagus not rotated in repose; tegmen (Figure 20h) with asymmetrical anterior margin and parameres hinged to basal piece, parameres without medial longitudinal division; penis (Figure 20i) long, slender, with small paired sclerites, apex bilobed; spiculum gastrale V- or U-shaped, arms connected by broad sclerotized lamina. Female ovipositor weakly sclerotized, palpiform (Figure 10f).

Immature Stages. Unknown.

Bionomics. These beetles have been taken by beating, in Malaise traps, and at light. One long series from the Bahamas was collected from the trunk of *Coccoloba diversifolia* Jacq. (Polygonaceae) at night.

Distribution and Diversity. Two described species from the West Indies and south Florida (probably synonymous), at least one undescribed species from Central and South America, and three described species from southeast Asia. The stunningly marked southeast Asian forms, like their New World counterparts, seem to show a high degree of intraspecific variation, and the actual number of species will not be known until a careful taxonomic revision of this genus is undertaken.

Included Species (5):

Litostilbus borneensis (Lyubarsky, 1994), **comb. nov.** (*Pseudolitochrus*) (Distribution: Indonesia)

Litostilbus festivus (Motschulsky, 1858), **comb. nov.** (*Pseudolitochrus*) (Distribution: southeast Asia) (type!)

Litostilbus malayanus (Champion, 1925), **comb. nov.** (*Pseudolitochrus*) (Distribution: Indonesia, Philippines) (type!)

Litostilbus testaceus (Fabricius, 1792) (Distribution: West Indies) (type!)

Litostilbus tristriatus (Casey, 1890), **comb. nov.** (*Ochrolitus*) (Distribution: USA (Florida)) (type!)

Discussion. While Liubarsky (1993a) was correct in separating Motschulsky's *Phalacrus festivus* from other Old World species by erecting a new genus for it (and later [Lyubarsky 1994b], two other species), he did not compare his genus to any New World forms. The New World *Litostilbus* are structurally almost identical to the southeast Asian *Pseudolitochrus*, and I have reflected this by synonymizing the two names. Casey's *Ochrolitus tristriatus* also belongs here, and may be synonymous with the Fabricius species.

Etymology. Probably a combination of the generic names *Litochrus* and *Stilbus*.

***Megistopalpus* Guillebeau, 1895**

(Figures 9f, 46a, b)

Megapalpus Guillebeau 1893b: 297. Type species: *Megapalpus Simoni* Guillebeau 1893, fixed by monotypy.

Megistopalpus Guillebeau 1895: xxvii. [replacement name for *Megapalpus* Guillebeau, 1893]

Type Material. *Megapalpus simoni* Guillebeau: one syntype found, here designated as lectotype, point mounted, "Aden [handwritten] // Megapalpus \ Simoni \ Guilb. [handwritten] // LECTOTYPE \ Megapalpus \ simoni Guillebeau \ des. M.L. Gimmel 2009 [red label]" (MNHN). Two specimens were mentioned in the original description. The lectotype is designated in order to stabilize the generic and specific names.

Diagnosis. The only phalacrid whose maxillary palps approach the length of the antennae. Otherwise quite similar to *Biophytus*, with a protibial spine comb, large scutellum, and

nine nearly complete, distinct elytral striae, though members of the latter genus are smaller (2.7 mm or less).

Description. Large, total length 3.2 mm. Color solid testaceous (Figure 46a). Tibial spur formula 2-2-2, tarsal formula 5-5-5 in both sexes(?) (sex of only known specimen not determined).

Head. Not constricted behind eyes. Eyes medium-sized; facets convex; weakly emarginate medially; without posterior emargination; periocular groove absent. Frontoclypeus not emarginate above antennal insertion; clypeal apex arcuate-truncate. Antennal club loosely 3-segmented, club weakly asymmetrical; antennomere XI weakly turbinate. Maxillary palp (Figure 9f; Figure 46b) extremely long, approaching length of antenna, palpomeres II-IV flattened, clavate, palpomere II longest. Labial palp unmodified, labial palpomere III elongate, fusiform.

Thorax. Pronotum with scattered microsetae; without scutellar lobe. Procoxal cavity with anterolateral notchlike extension; prosternal process weakly angulate in lateral view, somewhat setose preapically, without spinelike setae at apex. Protibia with ctenidium on kickface extending about one-third length of tibia. Scutellum large, about as long as greatest length of eye. Elytron without spectral iridescence; with nine distinct, more-or-less complete impunctate striae (including sutural), medialmost stria somewhat convergent apically, second stria (first discal) fusing with sutural stria before apex; with distinct transverse strigae, strongest laterally; lateral margin with row of tiny, sawtooth-like setae. Mesoventral plate notched anteriorly, not extending posteriorly to metaventrite, forming procoxal rests; mesoventral disc depressed medially, setose; mesanepisternum with complete transverse carina; mesocoxae approximate, separated by less than half width of a coxal cavity. Mesotarsomere III not bilobed. Metaventral process extending anteriorly just to halfway point of mesocoxae; metaventral postcoxal lines not separated from mesocoxal cavity margin; discrimen long, extending more than halfway to anterior margin of metaventral process. Anterior margin of metacoxa with emargination sublaterally; metacoxal plate with transverse line; metatibial foreface with apical ctenidium straight, perpendicular overall to long axis of tibia; spurs cylindrical, longest spur greater than width of tibial apex; metatarsomere I longer than metatarsomere II, but shorter than remainder of tarsus, joint between I and II rigid.

Abdomen. Abdominal ventrite I without paired lines.

Immature Stages. Unknown.

Bionomics. Unknown.

Distribution and Diversity. Known only from one specimen collected in Aden, Yemen.

Included Species (1):

Megistopalpus simoni (Guillebeau, 1893) (Distribution: Yemen) (type!)

Discussion. Since the genus is known only from a single (type) specimen, I did not disarticulate a member of this morphologically interesting genus for examination under a compound scope. Accordingly, the description above is relatively scanty and the genus was excluded from the phylogenetic analysis. However, based on external morphology it is quite similar to the genus *Biophytus*, therefore I have included it in the subfamily Biophytinae.

Etymology. From the Greek *megistos* (greatest) and *palpus* (palps), in reference to the greatly enlarged maxillary palps.

4.7 SUBFAMILY PHALACRINAE LEACH, 1815

Phalacrurida Leach 1815: 116. Type genus: *Phalacrus* Paykull.

Diagnosis. This subfamily may be recognized by the large scutellum, the shelflike frontoclypeus that is not emarginate over antennal insertions, the lack of divergent metaventral lines, aedeagus resting on its side in repose, metatarsomere I shorter than II, and lack of a protibial ctenidium.

Distribution and Diversity. Ninety-six species, occurring throughout the range of Phalacridae.

Included Genera (2). *Phalacropsis* Casey, *Phalacrus* Paykull.

Phalacropsis Casey, 1890

(Figures 10d; 21; 46c)

Phalacropsis Casey 1890: 101. Type species: *Phalacrus dispar* LeConte 1879, fixed by monotypy.

Type Material. *Phalacrus dispar* LeConte: holotype, “Veta Pass \ 21.6 [number handwritten] \ Col // 344 [handwritten] // P. dispar \ Lec. [handwritten] // Type \ 6644 [red label, number handwritten] // HOLOTYPE \ *Phalacrus* \ *dispar* LeConte \ det. M.L. Gimmel 2010 [red label]” (MCZ), point mounted.

Diagnosis. Recognized by the lack of a protibial ctenidium, large scutellum, single sutural stria, protruded metaventral process, metatarsomere I shorter than II, and female ovipositor with gonocoxae not spiniform.

Description. Small to large, total length 1.7–3.2 mm. Dorsal color testaceous to brunneous (Figure 46c). Tibial spur formula 2-2-2, tarsal formula 5-5-5 in both sexes.

Head. Not constricted behind eyes. Eyes small; facets flat; interfacetal setae absent; weakly emarginate medially; without posterior emargination; periocular groove absent; with transverse setose groove ventrally behind eye. Frontoclypeus not or barely emarginate above antennal insertion; clypeal apex arcuate-truncate. Antennal club 3-segmented, club weakly asymmetrical; antennomere XI not constricted, often elongate (Figure 21b). Mandible (Figure 21a) with apex trifid; retinaculum present, strong; prostheca with setae in two patches; mandible without ventral ridge. Maxillary palpomere IV cylindrical, narrower than palpomere III; galea short, rounded; lacinia with two stout spines. Mentum with sides divergent toward apex; labial palpomere III fusiform. Labrum with apical margin truncate; epipharyngeal rods short. Gular sutures short, barely evident.

Thorax. Pronotum without obvious microsetae; with scutellar lobe weakly developed. Prosternum anteriorly with continuous row of marginal setae, setae normal; procoxal cavity with anterolateral notchlike extension; prosternal process rounded in lateral view, not conspicuously setose preapically, without row of spinelike setae at apex. Protrochanter with setae; protibia without ctenidium on kickface (Figure 21c). Scutellum large, width of raised portion greater than length of eye. Elytron without spectral iridescence; without sutural stria; disc without even rudimentary striae or rows of punctures; without transverse strigae; lateral margin with row of tiny, sawtooth-like setae. Mesoventral plate (Figure 21f) notched anteriorly, not extending posteriorly to metaventrite, forming procoxal rests; mesoventrite sunken medially, with scattered setae; mesanepisternum with complete transverse carina; mesocoxal cavities separated by much greater than half width of a coxal cavity. Mesotarsomere III bilobed. Metaventral process (Figure

21f) extending beyond anterior level of mesocoxae, highly protruding and lobed anteriorly; metaventral postcoxal lines not separated from mesocoxal cavity margin; discrimen short, extending less than halfway to anterior margin of metaventral process; metendosternite (Figure 21g) with anterior tendons widely separated, ventral process intersecting ventral longitudinal flange behind anterior margin. Anterior margin of metacoxa with emargination sublaterally; metacoxal plate with transverse line; metafemur with subapical row of long setae on posteroventral surface; metatibial foreface with apical ctenidium roughly perpendicular overall to long axis of tibia; spurs cylindrical, longest spur much shorter than width of tibial apex; metatarsomere I shorter than metatarsomere II, joint between I and II flexible, tarsomeres with hairy pads similar to those of pro- and mesotarsus (Figure 21d). Hind wing (Figure 21e) with distinct, ovate anal lobe; leading edge without row of long setae at level of RA+ScP; AA₁₊₂ not apparent, crossvein CuA₃₊₄ absent; CuA unbranched apically; MP₃₊₄ without distal remnants; r₄ absent; flecks absent from apical field distal to rp-mp₂; very small flecks present in region just distal to end of radial bar.

Abdomen. Abdominal ventrite I without paired lines or calli; spiracles apparently absent from segment VII. Male with aedeagus rotated in repose, resting on its side; tegmen (Figure 21h) with symmetrical anterior margin, with pair of acute struts, parameres fused to basal piece, parameres divided longitudinally; penis (Figure 21i) with unpaired endophallic sclerites, apex simple; spiculum gastrale V-shaped, arms free. Female ovipositor (Figure 10d) moderately sclerotized; gonocoxites not modified into spinose structures; gonostyli attached apically.

Immature Stages. Larvae have not been formally described for this genus, although the mandible was illustrated in Steiner (1984: 441). The mandible possesses what appears to be a true mola, which is reflective of spore mass-feeding habits.

Bionomics. The larvae of *Phalacropsis dispar* appear to be highly host specific, feeding on aeciospores and underlying sporogenous mycelium of native western pine stem rust fungi (*Peridermium* spp.) on various species of pines (*Pinus* spp.). The life cycle is completed in about 30 to 40 days, during which the larvae generally completely consume the contents of the aecia they infest, and appear to be highly effective in natural control of the rust fungus (Nelson 1982; Steiner 1984).

Distribution and Diversity. The exact limits of this genus are unknown, and will require dissection of female genitalia to resolve. Occurring from Oregon and Idaho south to at least Venezuela and Bolivia. Apparently restricted to highland regions.

Included Species (3):

Phalacropsis dispar (LeConte, 1879) (Distribution: United States) (type!)

Phalacropsis lucidus (Sharp, 1888), **comb. nov.** (*Phalacrus*) (Distribution: Guatemala) (type!)

Phalacropsis scutellaris (Sharp, 1888), **comb. nov.** (*Phalacrus*) (Distribution: Guatemala) (type!)

Discussion. Although *Phalacropsis* may render *Phalacrus* paraphyletic I am presently acknowledging their distinctness by maintaining them as separate genera. This includes the transfer of two Sharp species described from Guatemala in the genus *Phalacrus* to *Phalacropsis*. These new combinations are made explicit above.

Etymology. The name alludes to the genus *Phalacrus*, plus the Greek *opsis* (aspect, view, appearance).

***Phalacrus* Paykull, 1800**

(Figures 9d; 22; 46d, e)

Phalacrus Paykull 1800: 438. Type species: *Anisotoma corrusca* Panzer 1797, fixed by subsequent designation.

Glaurosoma Thomson 1859: 66. Type species: *Phalacrus substriatus* Gyllenhal 1813, fixed by original designation.

Type Material. *Anisotoma corrusca* Panzer: types not seen.

Diagnosis. One of the few genera that may be unambiguously recognized in dorsal view based on structural characters. The scutellum is greatly enlarged relative to most other members of the family, and there is almost always a single sutural stria on the elytron (sometimes very reduced or absent). The spiniform ovipositor is an autapomorphy for the genus. Additionally, members have no emargination of the frontoclypeus above the antennal insertion, have metaventral postcoxal lines not separated from the coxal cavities, and have a group of long, stiff setae postero-ventrally near the apex of the femora.

Description. Very small to very large, total length 1.4–4.5 mm. Dorsal color usually pitch black, but a few forms rufotestaceous and some have reddish maculations on the elytra (Figure 46d, e). Tibial spur formula 2-2-2, tarsal formula 5-5-5 in both sexes.

Head. Not constricted behind eyes. Eyes small; facets convex; interfacetal setae absent; weakly emarginate medially; without posterior emargination; periocular groove present or absent; with transverse setose groove ventrally behind eye. Frontoclypeus (Figure 9d) not or barely emarginate above antennal insertion; clypeal apex arcuate-truncate, but often with asymmetrical emarginations. Antennal club 3-segmented, club symmetrical or weakly asymmetrical; antennomere XI not constricted, often elongate (Figure 22b); males of some Greater Antillean forms with antennae longer than total body length. Mandible (Figure 22a) with apex usually trifid, middle cusp often very long and slender, sometimes bifid (upper cusp lacking) or simple (upper and lower cusps lacking), mandibles often asymmetrical; retinaculum present, strong; prostheca with setae at posterior end only; mandible without ventral ridge. Maxillary palpomere IV cylindrical, narrower than palpomere III; galea short, rounded; lacinia with two stout spines. Mentum with sides divergent toward apex; labial palpomere III fusiform. Labrum with apical margin truncate; epipharyngeal rods long. Gular sutures short, barely evident.

Thorax. Pronotum without obvious microsetae; with scutellar lobe weakly developed. Prosternum anteriorly with continuous row of marginal setae, setae normal; procoxal cavity with anterolateral notchlike extension; prosternal process rounded in lateral view, not conspicuously setose preapically, without row of spinelike setae at apex. Protrochanter with setae; protibia without ctenidium on kickface (Figure 22c). Scutellum large, width of raised portion greater than length of eye. Elytron without spectral iridescence; with one sutural stria, stria rarely absent; disc often with rudimentary striae or rows of punctures; without transverse strigae; lateral margin with row of tiny, sawtooth-like setae. Mesoventral plate (Figure 22f) notched anteriorly, not extending posteriorly to metaventricle, forming procoxal rests; mesoventricle sunken medially, not setose; mesanepisternum with complete transverse carina; mesocoxal cavities separated by much greater than half width of a coxal cavity. Mesotarsomere III bilobed. Metaventral process (Figure

22f) extending at least to anterior level of mesocoxae, often highly protruding and lobed anteriorly; metaventral postcoxal lines not separated from mesocoxal cavity margin; discrimen short, extending less than halfway to anterior margin of metaventral process; metendosternite (Figure 22g) with anterior tendons widely separated, ventral process intersecting ventral longitudinal flange at anterior margin. Anterior margin of metacoxa with emargination sublaterally; metacoxal plate with transverse line; metafemur with subapical row of long setae on posteroventral surface; metatibial foreface with apical ctenidium roughly perpendicular overall to long axis of tibia; spurs cylindrical, longest spur much shorter than width of tibial apex; metatarsomere I shorter than metatarsomere II, joint between I and II flexible, tarsomeres with hairy pads similar to those of pro- and mesotarsus (Figure 22d). Hind wing (Figure 22e) with distinct, ovate anal lobe; leading edge without row of long setae at level of RA+ScP; AA₁₊₂ not apparent, crossvein CuA₃₊₄ absent; CuA unbranched apically; MP₃₊₄ without distal remnants; r₄ absent; flecks absent from apical field distal to rp-mp₂; flecks absent from region just distal to end of radial bar.

Abdomen. Abdominal ventrite I without paired lines or calli; spiracles apparently absent from segment VII; males of some New World forms with medial tufts of setae on some or all ventrites. Male with aedeagus rotated in repose, resting on its side; tegmen (Figure 22h) with asymmetrical anterior margin and parameres either fused to basal piece or separated from (but not hinged to) basal piece by suture, parameres divided longitudinally; penis (Figure 22i) with unpaired endophallic sclerites, apex simple; spiculum gastrale V-shaped, arms free. Female ovipositor (Figure 10c) sclerotized, gonocoxites modified into cornified spinose structures, with 1–3 outwardly directed spines, gonostyli attached subapically.

Immature Stages. Friederichs (1908) described the larva of *Phalacrus corruscus* (Panzer). Emden (1928) described the larvae of *P. grossus* Erichson and *P. fimetarius* (Fabricius). d'Aguilar (1944) described the larva of *P. caricis* Sturm. Böving and Craighead (1931) illustrated the larva of the Nearctic *P. politus* Melsheimer, while the larva of the Australian *P. uniformis* (Blackburn) was described by Thompson and Marshall (1980).

Bionomics. Members of this genus are highly specialized feeders on smut fungi (Ustilaginales) and rust fungi (Pucciniales). Level of host specificity is unknown, but *Phalacrus* species have been recorded from *Ustilago* (including corn smut, *U. maydis* (DC.) Cda.), *Sporisorium* (including sugarcane smut, *S. scitamineum* (Sydow) M. Piepenbr., M. Stoll & Oberw.), *Tilletia*, and *Cintractia*. There is evidence (Ericson *et al.* 1993) that smut-inhabiting beetles may be aiding in dispersal of their hosts. Adults and larvae of the Australian and introduced New Zealand species *Phalacrus uniformis* (Blackburn) feed on the galls of the rust fungi *Uromycladium notabile* (Ludwig) McAlpine and *U. acaciae* (Cooke) Sydow, which infect *Acacia mearnsii* DeWildemann (see Thompson and Marshall 1980).

Among Australian specimens (mixture of species) with specific host data, *Phalacrus* specimens have been collected from: *Eucalyptus* (Myrtaceae), *Acacia brachybotrya* Benth. (Fabaceae), *A. dealbata* Link, *A. difformis* R.T.Baker, *A. implexa* Benth., *A. paradoxa* DC., *A. parramattensis* Tindale, *A. pendula* A.Cunn ex G.Don, *Melaleuca leucadendra* (L.) L. (Myrtaceae), and from *Sporisorium amphiphilophis* (H.Sydow) Langdon & Full. (Ustilaginales: Ustilaginaceae) on grass. Adults are also occasionally collected on flowers, including those of *Melaleuca ericifolia* Sm., *Leptospermum*, and *Eucalyptus* (all Myrtaceae) in Australia, and *Ligustrum sinense* Lour. (Oleaceae) in China. *Phalacrus substriatus* is often collected on *Nartheceum ossifragum* (L.) Huds. (Nartheciaceae) in Europe. Flower-visiting is a somewhat common occurrence among (at least Palearctic) members of this genus.

Distribution and Diversity. A morphologically isolated genus, similar only to the related *Phalacropsis* Casey, and one of only seven genera occurring in both the New and Old Worlds. The range of this genus is essentially coextensive with that of the family as a whole. In the New World, occurs from Alaska (specimens in USNM, certainly the northernmost record for the family in the Western Hemisphere) south to Argentina, including the Greater and Lesser Antilles, with the highest concentration of species in mountainous and xeric areas. In the Old World, it occurs in every region save for the Pacific Islands, though there is a report of a (probably introduced) *Phalacrus* species occurring in the Hawaiian Islands (Bowler *et al.* 1977). There is one introduced Australian species, *Phalacrus uniformis* (Blackburn), occurring in New Zealand, the only phalacrid known to be established there (Thompson and Marshall 1980).

Included Species (96):

Phalacrus acaciae Montrouzier, 1861 (Distribution: New Caledonia)
Phalacrus aethiops Gerstaecker, 1871 (Distribution: Tanzania)
Phalacrus affinis Motschulsky, 1866 (Distribution: Sri Lanka)
Phalacrus alluaudi Guillebeau, 1896 (Distribution: Madagascar) (type!)
Phalacrus americanus Guillebeau, 1894 (Distribution: United States) (type!)
Phalacrus apicalis Guillebeau, 1894 (Distribution: Tanzania) (type!)
Phalacrus arizonicus Casey, 1916 (Distribution: United States) (type!)
Phalacrus aterrimus Wollaston, 1867 (Distribution: Cape Verde, Senegal)
Phalacrus atrolucens Casey, 1916 (Distribution: United States) (type!)
Phalacrus atticus Guillebeau, 1894 (Distribution: Greece)
Phalacrus bataviensis Champion, 1925 (Distribution: Indonesia) (type!)
Phalacrus borealis Lafer, 1992 (Distribution: Russia)
Phalacrus brasiliensis Guillebeau, 1894 (Distribution: Brazil) (type!)
Phalacrus brevidens Champion, 1925 (Distribution: Japan) (type!)
Phalacrus brunnipes Brisout de Barneville, 1863 (Distribution: Mediterranean)
Phalacrus burrundiensis Blackburn, 1891 (Distribution: Australia to Africa) (type!)
Phalacrus californicus Casey, 1916 (Distribution: United States) (type!)
Phalacrus capax Casey, 1916 (Distribution: United States) (type!)
Phalacrus capreolus Švec, 2006 (Distribution: South Africa)
Phalacrus caricis Sturm, 1807 (Distribution: northern Europe to Mongolia)
Phalacrus caseyi Guillebeau, 1894 (Distribution: Brazil) (type!)
Phalacrus cervus Champion, 1925 (Distribution: South Africa) (type!)
Phalacrus championi Guillebeau, 1892 (Distribution: northern Europe)
Phalacrus conjunctus Casey, 1890 (Distribution: United States) (type!)
Phalacrus cooteri Švec, 2006 (Distribution: Kazakhstan)
Phalacrus corruscus (Panzer, 1797) (Distribution: throughout Palaearctic)
Phalacrus corvinus Guillebeau, 1894 (Distribution: India) (type!)
Phalacrus curticornis Švec, 2006 (Distribution: India)
Phalacrus exaluminatus Lyubarsky, 2003 (Distribution: Nepal)
Phalacrus fimetarius (Fabricius, 1775) (Distribution: western Palaearctic)
Phalacrus flavangulus Chevrolat, 1863 (Distribution: Cuba) (type!)
Phalacrus frater Flach, 1888 (Distribution: Caucasus, Turkey)
Phalacrus germanus Sharp, 1888 (Distribution: Guatemala) (type!)
Phalacrus grossus Erichson, 1845 (Distribution: throughout Palaearctic)

Phalacrus grouvellei Guillebeau, 1892 (Distribution: Tunisia)
Phalacrus havai Švec, 2006 (Distribution: Indonesia, Thailand)
Phalacrus illini Casey, 1916 (Distribution: United States) (type!)
Phalacrus immarginatus Champion, 1925 (Distribution: India, Nepal, Philippines) (type!)
Phalacrus incommodus Flach, 1888 (Distribution: Mediterranean)
Phalacrus indus Motschulsky, 1858 (Distribution: China, Indonesia, Sri Lanka)
Phalacrus insignis Lea, 1932 (Distribution: Australia)
Phalacrus insularis Guillebeau, 1892 (Distribution: Greece)
Phalacrus jejunos Casey, 1916 (Distribution: United States) (type!)
Phalacrus kuznetzovi Lafer, 1992 (Distribution: Japan, Russia)
Phalacrus lateralis Guillebeau, 1893 (Distribution: Yemen)
Phalacrus laticlava Champion, 1925 (Distribution: South Africa) (type!)
Phalacrus luteicornis Champion, 1924 (Distribution: Oriental Region) (type!)
Phalacrus mandibularis (Motschulsky, 1858) (Distribution: Sri Lanka)
Phalacrus maspalomensis Palm, 1975 (Distribution: Canary Islands)
Phalacrus maximus Fairmaire, 1852 (Distribution: Mediterranean)
Phalacrus mayeti Guillebeau, 1892 (Distribution: Algeria, Morocco, Spain)
Phalacrus mediocris Casey, 1916 (Distribution: United States) (type!)
Phalacrus mexicanus Hetschko, 1930 (Distribution: Mexico) (type!)
Phalacrus micans Guillebeau, 1893 (Distribution: Venezuela) (type!)
Phalacrus misellus Guillebeau, 1893 (Distribution: Venezuela)
Phalacrus montrouzieri Hetschko, 1928 (Distribution: New Caledonia)
Phalacrus oblongus Motschulsky, 1866 (Distribution: Sri Lanka)
Phalacrus obscurus Sharp, 1888 (Distribution: Mexico, Trinidad) (type!)
Phalacrus obsidianus Casey, 1916 (Distribution: United States) (type!)
Phalacrus ovalis LeConte, 1856 (Distribution: Guatemala, Mexico, United States) (type!)
Phalacrus penicillatus Say, 1824 (Distribution: Canada, United States)
Phalacrus perfusorius Lyubarsky, 2003 (Distribution: Nepal)
Phalacrus picipennis Champion, 1925 (Distribution: Uruguay) (type!)
Phalacrus politus Melsheimer, 1844 (Distribution: Bermuda, Canada, United States) (type!)
Phalacrus propinquus Guillebeau, 1894 (Distribution: United States) (type!)
Phalacrus pumilio LeConte, 1856 (Distribution: United States) (type!)
Phalacrus punctatus Champion, 1925 (Distribution: China, Japan) (type!)
Phalacrus raffrayi Guillebeau, 1894 (Distribution: Tanzania) (type!)
Phalacrus reticulosus Casey, 1916 (Distribution: Mexico) (type!)
Phalacrus rolciki Švec, 2006 (Distribution: Tanzania)
Phalacrus rubidus Motschulsky, 1858 (Distribution: Sri Lanka)
Phalacrus ruficornis Boheman, 1858 (Distribution: Argentina)
Phalacrus rufipes Motschulsky, 1866 (Distribution: Sri Lanka)
Phalacrus rufitarsis Motschulsky, 1858 (Distribution: Sri Lanka, Vietnam)
Phalacrus rufoguttatus Lyubarsky, 1994 (Distribution: Philippines)
Phalacrus rupimontis Casey, 1916 (Distribution: United States) (type!)
Phalacrus saueri Švec, 2006 (Distribution: India)
Phalacrus sayi Casey, 1889 (Distribution: United States) (type!)

Phalacrus seriatus LeConte, 1856 (Distribution: United States)
Phalacrus seriepunctatus Brisout de Barneville, 1863 (Distribution: Mediterranean)
Phalacrus sharpi Guillebeau, 1894 (Distribution: Tanzania) (type!)
Phalacrus simoni Guillebeau, 1893 (Distribution: Venezuela) (type!)
Phalacrus simplex LeConte, 1856 (Distribution: United States) (type!)
Phalacrus snizeki Švec, 2006 (Distribution: Kenya)
Phalacrus striatodiscus Champion, 1925 (Distribution: Uruguay) (type!)
Phalacrus striatus Hatch, 1962 (Distribution: United States)
Phalacrus subacutus Casey, 1916 (Distribution: United States) (type!)
Phalacrus substriatus Gyllenhal, 1813 (Distribution: western Palaearctic)
Phalacrus subtropicus Casey, 1916 (Distribution: Mexico, United States) (type!)
Phalacrus tarsalis Guillebeau, 1894 (Distribution: Colombia) (type!)
Phalacrus tenebrosus Guillebeau, 1894 (Distribution: Singapore) (type!)
Phalacrus tenuicornis Champion, 1925 (Distribution: Oriental Region) (type!)
Phalacrus uniformis (Blackburn, 1891) (Distribution: Australia, New Zealand) (type!)
Phalacrus validiceps Casey, 1916 (Distribution: United States) (type!)
Phalacrus vernicatus Casey, 1916 (Distribution: United States) (type!)
Phalacrus vicinus Guillebeau, 1894 (Distribution: United States) (type!)

Discussion. See comments under *Phalacropsis*.

Etymology. From the Greek φαλακρός (*phalakros*, bald).

4.8 OLIBROPORINAE, SUBFAM. NOV.

Diagnosis. This subfamily may be recognized by the metaventral process not surpassing mesocoxae, non-divergent metaventral lines, small scutellum, metatarsomere I shorter than II, lack of a protibial ctenidium, and mesocoxal cavities separated by more than half their width.

Distribution and Diversity. Forty-eight species occurring in the warm regions of the New World and the Australasian region.

Included Genera (4). *Austroporus* Gimmel, *Olibroporus* Casey, *Platyphalacrus* Gimmel, *Pycinus* Guillebeau.

Austroporus Gimmel, gen. nov. (Figures 23; 46f)

Type species: *Austroporus victoriensis* (Blackburn), here designated.

Type Material. *Olibrus victoriensis* Blackburn: holotype, “T. \ 3626 \ A7. [handwritten in red ink on specimen card] // Type \ H.T. [red-bordered disc] // Australia [underlined with red] \ Blackburn Coll. \ B.M. 1910—236. // Parasemus \ victoriensis, Blackb. [handwritten] // HOLOTYPE \ Olibrus \ victoriensis Blackburn \ det. M.L. Gimmel 2011 [red label]” (BMNH), card mounted.

Diagnosis. This genus is characterized by having a medially setose prosternum, metaventral process not produced and lobed anteriorly, mesocoxae, metaventral postcoxal lines

not separated from coxal cavities, metatarsomere I shorter than II, mandible trifold or simple, with ventral ridge and without retinaculum, and elytra usually with spectral iridescence.

Description. Very small to large, total length 1.4–4.0 mm. Dorsal color completely testaceous to completely black, elytra often maculated with red or orange (Figure 46f). Tibial spur formula 2-2-2, tarsal formula 5-5-5 in both sexes.

Head. Not constricted behind eyes. Eyes medium-sized to large; facets convex; weak interfacetal setae present; weakly emarginate medially; without or (rarely) with acute posterior emargination; periocular groove present or (rarely) absent; with transverse setose groove ventrally behind eye. Frontoclypeus emarginate above antennal insertion; clypeal apex arcuate-truncate. Antennal club 3-segmented, club weakly asymmetrical, antennomere XI turbinate or constricted on anterior edge only (Figure 23b). Mandible (Figure 23a) with apex trifold, with dorsal tooth smallest, apex rarely simple; without retinaculum; protheca with setae distributed along entire margin; mandible with ventral ridge. Maxillary palpomere IV fusiform, slightly flattened, apex blunt; galea short, rounded; lacinia with two stout spines. Mentum with sides divergent toward apex; labial palpomere III fusiform. Labrum with apical margin arcuate; epipharyngeal rods long. Gular sutures short, barely evident.

Thorax. Pronotum without obvious microsetae; with very weakly developed scutellar lobe. Prosternum anteriorly with continuous row of marginal setae, setae flattened at base; procoxal cavity with anterolateral notchlike extension; prosternal process angulate in lateral view, usually conspicuously setose preapically, without spinelike setae at apex. Protrochanter with setae; protibia without ctenidium on kickface (Figure 23c). Scutellum small. Elytron often with spectral iridescence; with one sutural stria; disc of elytra often with conspicuous rows of punctures; without transverse strigae; lateral margin with row of tiny, sawtooth-like setae. Mesoventral plate (Figure 23f) notched anteriorly, not extending posteriorly to metaventricle, latero-posterior border obscured medially, forming procoxal rests; mesoventral disc depressed medially, not setose; mesanepisternum with incomplete transverse carina; mesocoxal cavities widely separate, separated by more than half width of a coxal cavity. Mesotarsomere III not bilobed. Metaventral process (Figure 23f) extending to or nearly to anterior level of mesocoxae, truncate anteriorly; metaventral postcoxal lines not separated from mesocoxal cavity margin; disc long, extending about halfway to anterior margin of metaventral process; metendosternite (Figure 23g) with anterior tendons moderately separated, ventral process intersecting ventral longitudinal flange behind anterior margin. Anterior margin of metacoxa with emargination sublaterally; metacoxal plate with transverse line; metatibial foreface with apical ctenidium roughly perpendicular overall to long axis of tibia; spurs cylindrical, longest spur shorter than or subequal to width of tibial apex; metatarsomere I shorter than metatarsomere II, joint between I and II rigid (Figure 23d); metatarsomere III not bilobed. Hind wing (Figure 23e) with distinct, ovate anal lobe; leading edge without row of long setae at level of RA+ScP; AA₁₊₂ not apparent; CuA unbranched apically; MP₃₊₄ with distal remnants; r₄ developed and connected with RA₃₊₄; flecks present in apical field just distal to rp-mp₂, with fainter curved flecks more distally; long transverse proximal sclerite and additional large triangular sclerite present just distal to end of radial bar.

Abdomen. Abdominal ventrite I without paired lines, with calli; spiracles present and apparently functional on segment VII. Male with aedeagus not rotated in repose; tegmen (Figure 23h) with symmetrical anterior margin and parameres hinged to basal piece, parameres without medial longitudinal division; penis (Figure 23i) often with complex pairs of endophallic sclerites

and spicules, apex truncate; spiculum gastrale V-shaped, with arms free. Female ovipositor weakly sclerotized, palpiform.

Immature Stages. Unknown.

Bionomics. Many specimens have been captured in Malaise and flight intercept traps, blacklights, and a few by beating. A series of *A. victoriensis* was collected under bark of fire-killed eucalyptus. A smattering of specimens have been collected from fallen eucalyptus branches and moldy grass. One series from Northern Territory, Australia, was taken by beating *Ficus*. A series of specimens has been taken from *Uromycladium* galls on *Acacia*, both in Australia and in New Zealand (outside the native habitat of all three organisms involved). Interestingly, this habitat is identical to that of *Phalacrus uniformis* (Blackburn), another phalacrid species introduced from Australia to New Zealand. A number of specimens have been taken from flowers, and the plant species are as follows from those specimens with specific host data: *Alphitonia excelsa* (Fenzl) Benth. (Rhamnaceae); *Acradenia euodiiformis* T.Hartley & F.Muell. (Rutaceae). Many of these records are likely accidental, and a more detailed study of the species and habits of the genus are required to definitively pronounce the preferences of members of *Austroporus*. However, a large series of an elongate species in Queensland has been collected from flower spikes of *Xanthorrhoea* (Xanthorrhoeaceae), indicating more than an incidental relationship between plant and beetle.

Distribution and Diversity. A diverse group occurring throughout the Australian region, concentrated east of Wallace's line, although I have a few specimens from Borneo and Thailand.

Included Species (33):

Austroporus adumbratus (Blackburn, 1902), **comb. nov.** (*Parasemus*) (Distribution: Australia) (type!)

Austroporus alpicola (Blackburn, 1891), **comb. nov.** (*Parasemus*) (Distribution: Australia) (type!)

Austroporus altus (Lea, 1932), **comb. nov.** (*Parasemus*) (Distribution: Papua New Guinea)

Austroporus apicipennis (Lea, 1932), **comb. nov.** (*Parasemus*) (Distribution: Australia)

Austroporus australiae (Lea, 1932), **comb. nov.** (*Parasemus*) (Distribution: Australia)

Austroporus bimaculiflavus (Lea, 1932), **comb. nov.** (*Parasemus*) (Distribution: Australia)

Austroporus comes (Blackburn, 1895), **comb. nov.** (*Parasemus*) (Distribution: Australia) (type!)

Austroporus compsus (Lea, 1932), **comb. nov.** (*Parasemus*) (Distribution: Australia)

Austroporus discoideus (Blackburn, 1895), **comb. nov.** (*Parasemus*) (Distribution: Australia) (type!)

Austroporus doctus (Blackburn, 1895), **comb. nov.** (*Parasemus*) (Distribution: Australia) (type!)

Austroporus fulgidus (Lea, 1932), **comb. nov.** (*Parasemus*) (Distribution: Australia)

Austroporus haploderus (Lea, 1932), **comb. nov.** (*Parasemus*) (Distribution: Australia)

Austroporus internatus (Blackburn, 1895), **comb. nov.** (*Parasemus*) (Distribution: Australia) (type!)

Austroporus iridipennis (Lea, 1932), **comb. nov.** (*Parasemus*) (Distribution: Australia)

Austroporus lateralis (Blackburn, 1891), **comb. nov.** (*Parasemus*) (Distribution: Australia) (type!)

Austroporus melas (Lea, 1932), **comb. nov.** (*Parasemus*) (Distribution: Australia)
Austroporus mitchelli (Blackburn, 1899), **comb. nov.** (*Parasemus*) (Distribution: Australia, Papua New Guinea) (type!)
Austroporus modestus (Blackburn, 1895), **comb. nov.** (*Parasemus*) (Distribution: Australia) (type!)
Austroporus moestus (Lea, 1932), **comb. nov.** (*Parasemus*) (Distribution: Papua New Guinea)
Austroporus montanus (Lea, 1932), **comb. nov.** (*Parasemus*) (Distribution: Papua New Guinea)
Austroporus noctivagus (Lea, 1932), **comb. nov.** (*Parasemus*) (Distribution: Australia)
Austroporus obliquiniger (Lea, 1932), **comb. nov.** (*Parasemus*) (Distribution: Australia)
Austroporus obsoletus (Blackburn, 1895), **comb. nov.** (*Parasemus*) (Distribution: Australia) (type!)
Austroporus pallens (Lea, 1932), **comb. nov.** (*Parasemus*) (Distribution: Papua New Guinea)
Austroporus pallidicornis (Lea, 1932), **comb. nov.** (*Parasemus*) (Distribution: Australia)
Austroporus pallidus (Blackburn, 1902), **comb. nov.** (*Parasemus*) (Distribution: Australia) (type!)
Austroporus quadrimaculatus (Lea, 1932), **comb. nov.** (*Parasemus*) (Distribution: Papua New Guinea)
Austroporus rufosuturalis (Lea, 1932), **comb. nov.** (*Parasemus*) (Distribution: Australia)
Austroporus suturellus (Blackburn, 1891), **comb. nov.** (*Parasemus*) (Distribution: Australia) (type!)
Austroporus tasmaniae (Lea, 1932), **comb. nov.** (*Parasemus*) (Distribution: Australia)
Austroporus terraereginae (Lea, 1932), **comb. nov.** (*Parasemus*) (Distribution: Australia)
Austroporus torridus (Blackburn, 1895), **comb. nov.** (*Parasemus*) (Distribution: Australia, Papua New Guinea) (type!)
Austroporus victoriensis (Blackburn, 1891), **comb. nov.** (*Parasemus*) (Distribution: Australia) (type!)

Discussion. This genus has been erected to accomodate those species left “orphaned” by the removal of the type species of *Parasemus* from the Australasian fauna. Although closely related to the New World genera *Olibroporus* and *Pycinus*, *Austroporus* has a number of features that I believe justify its separation from its New World counterparts, and provide evidence of its monophyly (mentioned in diagnosis above).

Etymology. From the prefix *austro-* (southern or Australian) plus the suffix *-porus*, in allusion to the related genus *Olibroporus*.

Olibroporus Casey, 1890 (Figures 24; 47a)

Olibroporus Casey 1890: 111. Type species: *Olibroporus punctatus* Casey 1890, fixed by monotypy.

Parasemus Guillebeau 1894a: 281. Type species: *Parasemus Grouvellei* Guillebeau 1894, fixed by original designation. **Syn. nov.**

Euphalacrus Champion 1925b: 608. Type species: *Euphalacrus crassipes* Champion 1925, fixed by original designation. **Syn. nov.**

Type Material. *Olibroporus punctatus* Casey: holotype, “Type // Fla // Pseudolibrus [sic] \ punctatus [handwritten]” (USNM).

Parasemus grouvellei Guillebeau: holotype, “Australia [handwritten, LABEL PROBABLY IN ERROR] // Grouvelle [handwritten] // HOLOTYPE \ Parasemus \ grouvellei Guillebeau \ det. M.L. Gimmel 2009 [red label]” (MNHN), point mounted.

Euphalacrus crassipes Champion: 2 syntypes found in BMNH, lectotype, here designated, “Fry \ Rio Jan. // Fry Coll. \ 1905.100. // Type \ H.T. [red-bordered disc] // Euphalacrus \ crassipes Ch. \ type [handwritten] // Specimen \ figured. // Ann. Mag. N.H. \ Ser. 9. XVI 1925. \ G.C.C. det. // SYN- \ TYPE [blue-bordered disc] // LECTOTYPE \ Euphalacrus \ crassipes Champion \ des. M.L. Gimmel 2010 [red label]” (BMNH), card mounted. Paralectotype, “[female symbol] // Ilha Santo Amaro \ nr. Santos, Brazil. \ G.E. Bryant. \ 23.IV.1912 [date handwritten] // G. Bryant Coll. \ 1919–147 // Euphalacrus \ crassipes Ch. \ Cotype. [handwritten] // Specimen \ figured. // Co- \ type [yellow-bordered disc] // Ann. Mag. N.H. \ Ser. 9. XVI 1925. \ G.C.C. det. // SYN- \ TYPE [blue-bordered disc] // PARALECTOTYPE \ Euphalacrus \ crassipes Champion \ det. M.L. Gimmel 2010 [yellow label]” (BMNH). The lectotype is designated in order to fix the identity and type locality of this taxon.

Diagnosis. Recognized by the combination of lack of protibial ctenidium, metaventral process not protruding, metaventral postcoxal lines not separated from coxal cavities, small scutellum, metatarsomere I shorter than II, mandible with apex bifid and with dorsal row of small, blunt teeth, and elytra without diffraction grating.

Description. Small to medium-sized, total length 1.7–2.5 mm. Color completely piceous to black (Figure 47a). Tibial spur formula 2-2-2, tarsal formula 5-5-5 in both sexes.

Head. Not constricted behind eyes. Eyes large; facets convex; interfacetal setae absent; weakly emarginate medially; without posterior emargination; periocular groove present; with transverse setose groove ventrally behind eye. Frontoclypeus emarginate above antennal insertion; clypeal apex arcuate-truncate. Antennal club 3-segmented, club weakly asymmetrical, antennomere XI slightly constricted on anterior edge (Figure 24b). Mandible (Figure 24a) with apex bifid, with row of two or more small, rounded teeth on dorsal edge; without retinaculum; prosthema with setae only at posterior end; mandible without ventral ridge. Maxillary palpomere IV short, fusiform, slightly flattened, apex rounded; galea short, rounded; lacinia with two stout spines. Mentum with sides divergent toward apex; labial palpomere III fusiform. Labrum with apical margin arcuate; epipharyngeal rods long. Gular sutures short, barely evident.

Thorax. Pronotum without obvious microsetae; with very weakly developed scutellar lobe. Prosternum anteriorly with continuous row of marginal setae, setae flattened at base; procoxal cavity with anterolateral notchlike extension; prosternal process angulate in lateral view, not conspicuously setose preapically, without spinelike setae at apex. Protrochanter with setae; protibia without ctenidium on kickface (Figure 24c). Scutellum small. Elytron without spectral iridescence; with one sutural stria; disc of elytra with conspicuous rows of punctures; without transverse strigae; lateral margin with row of tiny, sawtooth-like setae. Mesoventral plate (Figure 24f) notched anteriorly, extending posteriorly to metaventricle, dividing mesoventral disc

in two, forming procoxal rests; mesanepisternum with incomplete transverse carina; mesocoxal cavities widely separate, separated by more than half width of a coxal cavity. Mesotarsomere III bilobed. Metaventral process (Figure 24f) extending nearly to anterior level of mesocoxae; metaventral postcoxal lines not separated from mesocoxal cavity margin; discrimen long, extending about halfway to anterior margin of metaventral process; metendosternite (Figure 24g) with anterior tendons moderately separated, ventral process intersecting ventral longitudinal flange behind anterior margin. Anterior margin of metacoxa with emargination sublaterally; metacoxal plate with transverse line; metatibial foreface with apical ctenidium roughly perpendicular overall to long axis of tibia; spurs cylindrical, longest spur shorter than width of tibial apex; metatarsomere I slightly shorter than metatarsomere II, joint between I and II rigid (Figure 24d); metatarsomere III bilobed. Hind wing (Figure 24e) with distinct, ovate anal lobe; leading edge without row of long setae at level of RA+ScP; AA₁₊₂ not apparent; CuA unbranched apically; MP₃₊₄ with faint distal remnants; r4 weakly developed, connected with RA₃₊₄; conspicuous fleck present in apical field just distal to rp-mp2; long transverse proximal sclerite and additional small triangular sclerite present just distal to end of radial bar.

Abdomen. Abdominal ventrite I without paired lines, with distinct calli; spiracles present and apparently functional on segment VII. Male with aedeagus not rotated in repose; tegmen (Figure 24h) with symmetrical anterior margin and parameres hinged to basal piece, parameres without medial longitudinal division; penis (Figure 24i) with pair of endophallic sclerites and spicules, apex weakly bilobed; spiculum gastrale V-shaped, with arms free. Female ovipositor weakly sclerotized, palpiform.

Immature Stages. Unknown.

Bionomics. Habits of members of this genus are unknown. Specimens whose collection information is known have been collected using Malaise and blacklight traps. One Florida specimen was collected by “beating burned oaks.”

Distribution and Diversity. Occurring from New Jersey, USA, west to Baja California Sur, Mexico, and south to Brazil. For the West Indies I have specimens from Cuba and the Cayman Islands. Types of the described species are all very similar externally and may be synonymous. Dissection of material from throughout the range of the genus is necessary to shed light on this issue.

Included Species (3):

Olibroporus crassipes (Champion, 1925), **comb. nov.** (*Euphalacrus*) (Distribution: Brazil) (type!)

Olibroporus grouvellei (Guillebeau, 1894), **comb. nov.** (*Parasemus*) (Distribution: unknown) (type!)

Olibroporus punctatus Casey, 1890 (Distribution: United States) (type!)

Discussion. The holotype of *Parasemus grouvellei*, although bearing the label “Australia,” is identical to specimens of the New World *Olibroporus*. I have seen no additional specimens resembling *Olibroporus* outside of the New World and I strongly suspect *P. grouvellei* has an erroneous locality label. Regardless, the specimen matches Guillebeau’s description and is certainly the true holotype. I therefore propose the synonymy of *Parasemus* with *Olibroporus*. I have created a new genus, *Austroporus* (see above), for most of the species attributed to *Parasemus* by Blackburn (1891, 1895, 1899, 1902) and later by Lea (1932). One species described in *Parasemus*, *P. uniformis* (Blackburn), has subsequently been moved to

Phalacrus (see Thompson and Marshall 1980), while another (*P. parvopallidus* Lea) has been removed from Phalacridae altogether (see “Taxa removed from Phalacridae” below).

Euphalacrus Champion, as well, is clearly a superfluous name, as its type species is extremely similar to *O. punctatus*. Therefore I propose *Euphalacrus* as a new synonym of *Olibroporus*.

Etymology. Probably alluding to the genus *Olibrus*, plus the suffix *-porus* (pore), in reference to the rows of punctures on the elytra.

***Platyphalacrus* Gimmel, gen. nov.**

(Figures 25; 46g–f)

Type species: *Platyphalacrus lawrencei*, here designated.

Type Material. See account of *Platyphalacrus lawrencei* below.

Diagnosis. This genus is characterized by having a medially setose prosternum, metaventral process not produced and lobed anteriorly of mesocoxae, metaventral postcoxal lines not separated from coxal cavities, metatarsomere I shorter than II, mandible trifid, without ventral ridge and with strong retinaculum, and the flattened body form when viewed laterally.

Description. Medium-sized, total length 2.7–2.9 mm. Dorsal color completely reddish-testaceous (Figures 46g–f). Tibial spur formula 2-2-2, tarsal formula 5-5-5 in both sexes.

Head. Not constricted behind eyes. Eyes small; facets flat; interfacetal setae present; not emarginate medially; without posterior emargination; periorcular groove present; with transverse setose groove ventrally behind eye. Frontoclypeus emarginate above antennal insertion; clypeal apex arcuate-truncate. Antennae short, antennal club 3-segmented, club symmetrical, weakly developed, antennomere XI constricted on anterior edge only (Figure 25b). Mandible (Figure 25a) with apex trifid, with dorsal tooth smallest; with distinct retinaculum; prosthema with setae distributed along entire margin; mandible without ventral ridge. Maxillary palpomere IV fusiform, slightly flattened, apex blunt; galea short, rounded; lacinia with two stout spines. Mentum with sides divergent toward apex; labial palpomere III fusiform. Labrum with apical margin slightly emarginate; epipharyngeal rods long. Gular sutures short, barely evident.

Thorax. Pronotum without obvious microsetae; with very weakly developed scutellar lobe. Prosternum anteriorly with continuous row of marginal setae, setae flattened at base; procoxal cavity with anterolateral notchlike extension; prosternal process angulate in lateral view, not conspicuously setose preapically, without spinelike setae at apex. Protrochanter with setae; protibia without ctenidium on kickface (Figure 25c). Scutellum small. Elytron without spectral iridescence; with one sutural stria; disc of elytron with conspicuous rows of punctures; without transverse strigae; lateral margin somewhat explanate, especially posteriorly, with row of tiny, sawtooth-like setae. Mesoventral plate (Figure 25f) notched anteriorly, not extending posteriorly to metaventrite, latero-posterior border obscured medially, forming procoxal rests; mesoventral disc depressed medially, not setose; mesanepisternum with complete transverse carina; mesocoxal cavities widely separate, separated by more than half width of a coxal cavity. Mesotarsomere III bilobed. Metaventral process (Figure 25f) extending nearly to anterior level of mesocoxae, truncate anteriorly; metaventral postcoxal lines not separated from mesocoxal cavity margin; discrimen long, extending about halfway to anterior margin of metaventral process; metendosternite with anterior tendons moderately separated, ventral process intersecting ventral

longitudinal flange at anterior margin. Anterior margin of metacoxa with emargination sublaterally; metacoxal plate with transverse line; metatibial foreface with apical ctenidium roughly perpendicular overall to long axis of tibia; spurs cylindrical, longest spur shorter than width of tibial apex; metatarsomere I shorter than metatarsomere II, joint between I and II rigid (Figure 25d); metatarsomere III bilobed. Hind wing (Figure 25e) with distinct, ovate anal lobe; leading edge with complete row of long setae at level of RA+ScP; AA₁₊₂ present, weak; CuA unbranched apically, fused with faint remnant of MP₃₊₄; MP₃₊₄ with two separate but faint distal remnants; r4 developed and connected with RA₃₊₄; strong flecks present in apical field just distal to rp-mp2, with fainter flecks more distally; long transverse proximal sclerite and additional large, faint triangular sclerite present just distal to end of radial bar.

Abdomen. Abdominal ventrite I without paired lines, with calli; spiracles present and apparently functional on segment VII. Male with aedeagus not rotated in repose; tegmen (Figure 25g) with symmetrical anterior margin and parameres hinged to basal piece, parameres without medial longitudinal division; penis (Figure 25h) with pairs of endophallic sclerites and spicules, apex truncate. Female ovipositor weakly sclerotized, palpiform.

Immature Stages. Unknown.

Bionomics. Associated with male cones of *Macrozamia* cycads growing naturally in southwestern Australia. The beetles probably feed on the cycad pollen.

Distribution and Diversity. Only one species so far known, restricted to the southwestern portion of Western Australia (Figure 51e).

Included Species (1):

Platyphalacrus lawrencei Gimmel, **sp. nov.** (Distribution: Australia)

Etymology. This genus is a combination of the Greek *platys* (flat) and the genus *Phalacrus*, in reference to the flattened form of the type species, indeed the flattest known phalacrid.

***Platyphalacrus lawrencei* Gimmel, sp. nov.**

(Figures 25; 46g–f)

Holotype. “33.51S 123.00E \ Thomas River \ 23 km NWbyW of \ Mt. Arid WA \ 4–7.xi.1977 \ J.F. Lawrence // J.F. Lawrence \ Lot No. 77-24 [number handwritten] // Male cones \ of \ Macrozamia [handwritten] // HOLOTYPE \ *Platyphalacrus* \ *lawrencei* Gimmel \ des. M.L. Gimmel 2011 [red label]” (ANIC), point mounted.

Paratypes (3). Same data as holotype, with “PARATYPE \ *Platyphalacrus* \ *lawrencei* Gimmel \ det. M.L. Gimmel 2011 [yellow label]” (1, USNM; 1, MLGC); “Lake Muir 60km \ SE Manjimup WA \ 6–10 Jul. 1980 \ S.&J. Peck SBP95 // berlesate \ rotted cones \ *Macrozamia* \ *reidlei* // PARATYPE \ *Platyphalacrus* \ *lawrencei* Gimmel \ det. M.L. Gimmel 2011 [yellow label]” (1, ANIC).

Description. Total length 2.7–2.9 mm; relatively elongate, nearly parallel-sided at middle one-third; dorsum abruptly flattened, sides of pronotum and (especially) elytra nearly vertical starting at about stria 7; lateral margins slightly explanate, especially posterior portion of elytra. Color testaceous to rufotestaceous throughout; without trace of diffraction grating, dorsal surface devoid of microsculpture. Antenna short, about as long as width of head; antennal club slightly

more than half as long as funicle, weakly formed; antennomere XI short, nearly circular. Punctuation of head very fine and dense; punctuation of pronotum slightly coarser but less dense, with interspersed micropunctures; elytral punctuation dense, even, slightly coarser than that of pronotum, becoming crescentiform laterally, appearing almost as transverse strigae at some angles; elytron with single engraved (sutural) stria, but with eight additional lightly impressed, punctate striae traceable nearly entire length of elytron. Prosternum somewhat setose medially, with pair of short, stout setae preapically on prosternal process. Mesoventrite punctate nearly throughout. Legs short, femora, tibia, and tarsus of all legs stout; tarsomeres 1–3 of all legs with dense pad of setae; metatarsus only slightly longer than mesotarsus. Protibia with two stout spines at outer apical angle. Metatarsomere I slightly shorter than II, about as long as III.

Tegmen of aedeagus with wide, spatulate dorsal strut; fused parameres with three pairs of lateral setae, proximal pair longest; penis slightly bisinuate at apex, with complex series of sclerites in internal sac. Female genitalia unstudied.

Diagnosis. This species may be recognized by the characters given in the generic diagnosis.

Distribution. Known only from southwestern Australia (Figure 51e).

Etymology. This species is named in honor of Dr. John Lawrence of Gympie, Australia, who first brought to my attention and provided me with all known specimens of this distinctive new genus of Phalacridae.

***Pycinus* Guillebeau, 1893**

(Figures 26; 47b, c)

Pycinus Guillebeau 1893a: 289. Type species: *Pycinus politus* Guillebeau 1893, fixed by subsequent designation.

Ochrodemus Guillebeau 1893a: 293. Type species: *Ochrodemus brevitarsis* Guillebeau 1893, fixed by monotypy. **Syn. nov.**

Radinus Guillebeau 1893a: 295. Type species: *Radinus latus* Guillebeau 1893, fixed by monotypy. **Syn. nov.**

Type Material. *Pycinus politus* Guillebeau: 2 syntypes found (of 5 mentioned by Guillebeau 1893a: 289), one here designated lectotype, male, “Caracas [handwritten] // Simon [handwritten] // Muséum Paris \ Coll. Générale [green label] // *Pycinus \ politus \ Guilleb.* [handwritten] // LECTOTYPE ♂ \ *Pycinus \ politus* Guillebeau \ des. M.L. Gimmel 2009 [red label]” (MNHN), point mounted, genitalia dissected and mounted in DMHF. Paralectotype, female, “Caracas [handwritten] // Simon [handwritten] // Muséum Paris \ Coll. Générale [green label] // TYPE [red label] // *politus \ Guilb.* [handwritten] // PARALECTOTYPE ♀ \ *Pycinus \ politus* Guillebeau \ det. M.L. Gimmel 2009 [yellow label]” (MNHN), point mounted, genitalia dissected and mounted in DMHF. The lectotype is designated to prevent future doubts about the identity of this species and of the genus *Pycinus*.

Ochrodemus brevitarsis Guillebeau: holotype, “San Esteban \ E. Simon III.88 // Muséum Paris \ Coll. Générale [green label] // TYPE [red label] // [invalid lectotype label, turned over] // *brevitarsis \ Guilb.* [handwritten] // HOLOTYPE ♀ \ *Ochrodemus \ brevitarsis* Guillebeau \ det. M.L. Gimmel 2009 [red label]” (MNHN), point mounted.

Radinus latus Guillebeau: holotype, “Caracas [handwritten] // Simon [handwritten] // Muséum Paris \ Coll. Générale [green label] // TYPE [red label] // latus \ Guilb. [handwritten] / HOLOTYPE ♀ \ Radinus \ latus Guillebeau \ det. M.L. Gimmel 2009 [red label]” (MNHN), point mounted.

Diagnosis. This genus is characterized by having a medially setose prosternum, metaventral process not produced anteriorly of mesocoxae, metaventral postcoxal lines not separated from coxal cavities, metatarsomere I shorter than II, mandible with ventral ridge and with dorsal row of small, blunt teeth, and elytra usually with spectral iridescence.

Description. Small to large, total length 1.6–3.2 mm. A few species (probably undescribed) are quite dorsoventrally flattened, while others are extremely globose. Dorsal color completely testaceous to completely black, ventral surface, appendages, and often pronotum much lighter in color (Figures 47b, c); no maculated species are known. Tibial spur formula 2-2-2, tarsal formula 5-5-5 in both sexes.

Head. Not constricted behind eyes. Eyes small to large; facets flat; interfacetal setae absent; weakly to deeply emarginate medially; without posterior emargination; periocular groove present; with transverse setose groove ventrally behind eye. Frontoclypeus emarginate above antennal insertion; clypeal apex arcuate-truncate. Antennal club 3-segmented (one undescribed Brazilian species with 5-segmented club), club weakly asymmetrical, antennomere XI slightly constricted on anterior edge (Figure 26b). Mandible (Figure 26a) with apex bifid, with row of two or more small, rounded teeth on dorsal edge; without retinaculum; prostheca with setae only at posterior end; mandible with ventral ridge. Maxillary palpomere IV fusiform, slightly flattened, apex narrowed; galea short, rounded; lacinia with two stout spines. Mentum with sides divergent toward apex; labial palpomere III fusiform. Labrum with apical margin truncate; epipharyngeal rods long. Gular sutures short, barely evident.

Thorax. Pronotum without obvious microsetae; with very weakly developed scutellar lobe. Prosternum anteriorly with continuous row of marginal setae, setae flattened at base; procoxal cavity with anterolateral notchlike extension; prosternal process angulate in lateral view, usually conspicuously setose preapically, without spinelike setae at apex. Protrochanter with setae; protibia without ctenidium on kickface (Figure 26c). Scutellum small. Elytron usually with spectral iridescence; with one sutural stria; disc of elytra often with conspicuous rows of punctures; without transverse strigae; lateral margin with row of tiny, sawtooth-like setae. Mesoventral plate (Figure 26f) deeply notched anteriorly, extending posteriorly to metaventrite, dividing mesoventral disc in two, forming procoxal rests; mesanepisternum with incomplete transverse carina; mesocoxal cavities widely separate, separated by more than half width of a coxal cavity. Mesotarsomere III bilobed. Metaventral process (Figure 26f) extending nearly to anterior level of mesocoxae; metaventral postcoxal lines not separated from mesocoxal cavity margin; discrimen long, extending about halfway to anterior margin of metaventral process; metendosternite (Figure 26g) with anterior tendons moderately separated, ventral process intersecting ventral longitudinal flange at anterior margin. Anterior margin of metacoxa with emargination sublaterally; metacoxal plate with transverse line; metatibial foreface with apical ctenidium roughly perpendicular overall to long axis of tibia; spurs cylindrical, longest spur shorter than or subequal to width of tibial apex; metatarsomere I shorter than metatarsomere II, joint between I and II rigid (Figure 26d); metatarsomere III bilobed. Hind wing (Figure 26e) with distinct, ovate anal lobe; leading edge without row of long setae at level of RA+ScP; AA₁₊₂ not apparent; CuA unbranched apically; MP₃₊₄ without distal remnants; r₄ weak but connected with RA₃₊₄; conspicuous fleck present in apical field just distal to rp-mp₂, with much fainter fleck

more distally; long transverse proximal sclerite and additional small triangular sclerite present just distal to end of radial bar.

Abdomen. Abdominal ventrite I without paired lines, without calli; spiracles present and apparently functional on segment VII. Male with aedeagus not rotated in repose; tegmen (Figure 26h) with symmetrical anterior margin and parameres hinged to basal piece, parameres without medial longitudinal division; penis (Figure 26g) with pair of endophallic sclerites and spicules, apex variable; spiculum gastrale V-shaped, with arms free. Female ovipositor weakly sclerotized, palpiform.

Immature Stages. Unknown.

Bionomics. Many specimens have been collected by beating, Malaise traps, and flight intercept traps. Interestingly, members of this genus do not appear to be strongly attracted to lights.

Distribution and Diversity. Restricted to the Neotropics, from Mexico south to Argentina. Many undescribed species exist.

Included Species (11):

Pycinus brevitarsis (Guillebeau, 1893), **comb. nov.** (*Ochrodemus*) (Distribution: Venezuela) (type!)

Pycinus guatemalenus (Sharp, 1888), **comb. nov.** (*Olibrus*) (Distribution: Guatemala, Panama) (type!)

Pycinus hemisphaericus Guillebeau, 1893 (Distribution: Venezuela) (type!)

Pycinus latipes (Sharp, 1888), **comb. nov.** (*Olibrus*) (Distribution: Panama) (type!)

Pycinus latus (Guillebeau, 1893), **comb. nov.** (*Radinus*) (Distribution: Venezuela) (type!)

Pycinus microsternus (Sharp, 1888), **comb. nov.** (*Olibrus*) (Distribution: Panama) (type!)

Pycinus politus Guillebeau, 1893 (Distribution: Venezuela) (type!)

Pycinus rubiginosus (Sharp, 1888), **comb. nov.** (*Olibrus*) (Distribution: Guatemala, Mexico) (type!)

Pycinus subrotundatus Guillebeau, 1893 (Distribution: Venezuela) (type!)

Pycinus tropicus (Kirsch, 1870), **comb. nov.** (*Phalacrus*) (Distribution: Colombia) (type!)

Pycinus vulgaris (Sharp, 1888), **comb. nov.** (*Olibrus*) (Distribution: Guatemala) (type!)

Discussion. Guillebeau's genera *Pycinus*, *Ochrodemus*, and *Radinus*, all described in the same paper, do not display differences that warrant generic distinction. Interestingly, he described these three genera in two different tribes: *Pycinus* and *Ochrodemus* in his "Olibrini" and *Radinus* in his newly defined group "Heteromorphini" (with *Sphaeropsis* Guillebeau). The latter supposedly differs in having the "Bord apical médian du prosternum dépassant distinctement les hanches" (p. 295) (apical border of the prosternal process distinctly exceeding the coxae). Examination of the type specimens of the type species of all three genera reveals only the slightest variation in this and other character states. These generic synonymies result in two new combinations, listed above.

After examination of types, I have determined that several of the Central American species described by Sharp (1888) in *Olibrus* belong to the genus *Pycinus*. Similarly, Kirsch's (1870) *Phalacrus tropicus* belongs here. These six new combinations are included above.

Etymology. Possibly from the Greek *pyknos* (compact, dense).

4.9 SUBFAMILY OCHROLITINAE GUILLEBEAU, 1894

Ochrolitini Guillebeau 1894a: 278. Type genus: *Ochrolitus* Sharp.

Diagnosis. This subfamily may be recognized the shelflike prosternal process (acute when viewed laterally), the mesoventral plate extending posteriorly to metaventral process, the metaventral process not surpassing the mesocoxae, the small scutellum, metatarsomere I as long as or longer than II, and presence of a protibial ctenidium.

Distribution and Diversity. Three described species, known from the warm, wet regions of the New World and in the Australasian region.

Included Genera (2). *Ochrolitus* Sharp, *Sveculus* Gimmel.

Ochrolitus Sharp, 1889

(Figures 27; 47d, e)

Ochrolitus Sharp 1889: 264. Type species: *Ochrolitus optatus* Sharp 1889, fixed by subsequent designation.

Gorginus Guillebeau 1894a: 283. Type species: *Olibrus rubens* LeConte 1856, fixed by original designation. **Syn. nov.**

Erythrolitus Casey 1916: 85. Type species: *Olibrus rubens* LeConte 1856, fixed by monotypy. **Syn. nov.**

Type Material. *Ochrolitus optatus* Sharp: holotype, “Ochrolitus \ optatus \ Type D.S. \ Irazu 6-7000 ft. \ Rogers. [handwritten on specimen card] // Type [orange-bordered disc] // Sp. figured. // Irazu, \ 6-7000 ft. \ H. Rogers. // B.C.A., Col., II, (1). // HOLOTYPE \ Ochrolitus \ optatus Sharp \ det. M.L. Gimmel 2010” (BMNH), card mounted.

Olibrus rubens LeConte: holotype, “[orange disc] // Type \ 6651 [red label, number handwritten] // O. rubens \ Lec. [handwritten] // HOLOTYPE Olibrus rubens LeConte det. M.L. Gimmel 2010” (MCZ), point mounted.

Diagnosis. Recognized by the long protibial ctenidium, small scutellum, metaventral process not exceeding mesocoxae anteriorly, metaventral lines separated from mesocoxal cavities, two or three elytral striae, and prosternal process with row of spinelike setae at apex.

Description. Small to medium-sized, total length 1.5–2.5 mm. Dorsal color solid reddish-testaceous to reddish-piceous (Figures 47d, e). Tibial spur formula 2-2-2, tarsal formula 5-5-5 in both sexes.

Head. Not constricted behind eyes. Eyes small to medium-sized; facets flat; interfacetal setae absent; weakly emarginate medially; without posterior emargination; periocular groove absent or present but weak; with transverse setose groove ventrally behind eye. Frontoclypeus emarginate above antennal insertion; clypeal apex arcuate-truncate. Antennal club 3-segmented, club weakly asymmetrical; antennomere XI turbinate (Figure 27b). Mandible (Figure 27a) with apex bifid, with row small, rounded teeth on dorsal edge; retinaculum absent; prosthema with setae distributed at anterior and posterior ends; mandible without ventral ridge. Maxillary palpomere IV slightly flattened, apex obliquely truncate; galea short, rounded; lacinia with two stout spines. Mentum with sides divergent toward apex; labial palpomere III fusiform. Labrum with apical margin truncate; epipharyngeal rods long. Gular sutures short, barely evident.

Thorax. Pronotum with obvious microsetae present, distinct; with weakly to moderately developed scutellar lobe. Prosternum anteriorly with continuous row of marginal setae, setae flattened at base; procoxal cavity with anterolateral notchlike extension; prosternal process angulate and shelflike in lateral view, with narrow horizontal translucent apical process and row of spinelike setae at apex. Protochanter without setae; protibia with ctenidium on kickface, extending about three-quarters length of tibia (Figure 27c). Scutellum small. Elytron with spectral iridescence; with two or three sutural striae; disc with rudimentary striae or rows of punctures; with moderate to strong transverse strigae; lateral margin with row of tiny, sawtooth-like setae. Mesoventral plate (Figure 27f) not notched anteriorly, extending posteriorly to metaventrite, dividing mesoventral disc in two, forming procoxal rests; mesanepisternum with incomplete transverse carina; mesocoxal cavities separated by about half width of a coxal cavity. Mesotarsomere III not bilobed. Metaventral process (Figure 27f) extending not quite to anterior level of mesocoxae; metaventral postcoxal lines separated from mesocoxal cavity margin, smoothly arcuate; discrimen short, extending less than halfway to anterior margin of metaventral process; metendosternite (Figure 27g) with anterior tendons moderately separated, ventral process intersecting ventral longitudinal flange at anterior margin. Anterior margin of metacoxa with emargination sublaterally; metacoxal plate with transverse line; metatibial foreface with apical ctenidium roughly perpendicular overall to long axis of tibia; spurs cylindrical, longest spur subequal to or longer than width of tibial apex; metatarsomere I longer than metatarsomere II, joint between I and II rigid (Figure 27d). Hind wing (Figure 27e) with distinct, ovate anal lobe; leading edge without row of long setae at level of RA+ScP; AA₁₊₂ very weak, crossvein CuA₃₊₄ absent; CuA unbranched apically; MP₃₊₄ with distal remnants; r4 present, weak, connecting RP to RA₃₊₄; flecks absent from apical field distal to rp-mp2; long transverse proximal sclerite and faint triangular sclerite present just distal to end of radial bar.

Abdomen. Abdominal ventrite I without paired lines or calli; spiracles present and apparently functional on segment VII. Male with aedeagus not rotated in repose; tegmen (Figure 27h) with asymmetrical anterior margin and parameres hinged to basal piece, parameres with medial longitudinal division; penis (Figure 27i) with with paired sclerites and fields of endophallic spicules, apex simple; spiculum gastrale V-shaped, arms connected by broad sclerotized lamina, anterior portion oblique. Female ovipositor weakly sclerotized, palpiform.

Immature Stages. Unknown.

Bionomics. Apparently scarce throughout most of its range, but most commonly collected at blacklight. Other methods of collection are flight intercept trap and fogging. This is one of the most abundantly collected phalacrids in Lindgren Funnel traps in the southeastern United States.

Distribution and Diversity. This genus contains two described species and one undescribed species, the latter of which is widespread in the Neotropical Region. I have seen specimens from New Jersey to Texas, south to Bolivia and Santa Catarina, Brazil. From the West Indies I have seen specimens only from Dominican Republic, and these may represent a new species.

Included Species (2):

Ochrolitus optatus Sharp, 1889 (Distribution: Costa Rica) (type!)

Ochrolitus rubens (LeConte, 1856), **comb. nov.** (*Gorginus*) (Distribution: USA) (type!)

Discussion. Casey (1889–1890) described the species *Ochrolitus tristriatus* in this genus, without seeing Sharp's type of *O. optatus*. He believed the species to be congeneric based on the habitus drawing and short description in Sharp (1889). Casey subsequently (1916) devoted a new genus, *Erythrolitus*, to *O. rubens* (without knowledge of Guillebeau's similar actions over twenty years previous), in recognition of the difference between the two Nearctic forms. After examination of all types involved, I am convinced that no significant structural differences exist between the type species of *Ochrolitus* and *Gorginus*, and therefore I propose their synonymy. This necessitates the formation of one new combination. *Ochrolitus tristriatus* Casey actually belongs in the genus *Litostilbus* Guillebeau, and may in fact be synonymous with the type species of that genus.

Etymology. Probably from the Greek *ōchra* (pale, yellow-ochre) and Latin *litus* (besmeared), referring to the pale, dull coloration of the type species.

***Sveculus* Gimmel, gen. nov.**
(Figures 28; 47f, g)

Type species: *Sveculus lewisi*, here designated.

Type Material. See account of *Sveculus lewisi* below.

Diagnosis. This is the only genus of Phalacridae with the following combination of characters: protibia with long ctenidium, prosternal process with apical transparent laminar process, and metatarsomeres I and II subequal in length.

Description. Very small to small, total length 1.1–2.0 mm. Dorsal color solid testaceous to rufo-testaceous (Figures 47f, g). Tibial spur formula 2-2-2, tarsal formula 5-5-5 in both sexes.

Head. Not constricted behind eyes. Eyes small to medium-sized; facets flat; interfacetal setae absent; weakly emarginate medially; without posterior emargination; periocular groove absent; with transverse setose groove ventrally behind eye. Frontoclypeus not or barely emarginate above antennal insertion; clypeal apex arcuate-truncate. Antennal club 3-segmented, club weakly asymmetrical; antennomere XI constricted on anterior edge (Figure 28b). Mandible (Figure 28a) with apex bifid; retinaculum absent; prostheca with setae distributed along entire margin; mandible without ventral ridge. Maxillary palpomere IV short, slightly flattened; galea short, rounded; lacinia with two stout spines. Mentum with sides divergent toward apex; labial palpomere III fusiform. Labrum with apical margin arcuate; epipharyngeal rods long. Gular sutures short, barely evident.

Thorax. Pronotum with microsetae present, distinct; with scutellar lobe weakly to moderately developed. Prosternum anteriorly with continuous row of marginal setae, setae flattened at base; procoxal cavity without anterolateral notchlike extension; prosternal process angulate in lateral view, sometimes conspicuously setose preapically, with broad horizontal translucent process at apex, apex without row of spinelike setae. Protrochanter without setae; protibia with ctenidium on kickface, extending about two-thirds length of tibia (Figure 28c). Scutellum small. Elytron with spectral iridescence present or absent; with one weak sutural stria or stria absent; disc without even rudimentary striae or rows of punctures; with weak to strong transverse strigae, or strigae absent; lateral margin with row of tiny, sawtooth-like setae. Mesoventral plate (Figure 28f) deeply notched anteriorly, extending posteriorly to metaventricle, not forming procoxal rests; mesanepisternum with complete transverse carina; mesocoxal

cavities separated by slightly more than half width of a coxal cavity. Mesotarsomere III not bilobed. Metaventral process (Figure 28f) not extending to anterior level of mesocoxae; metaventral postcoxal lines narrowly separated from mesocoxal cavity margin; discrimen short, extending less than halfway to anterior margin of metaventral process; metendosternite (Figure 28g) with anterior tendons moderately separated, ventral process intersecting ventral longitudinal flange behind anterior margin. Anterior margin of metacoxa with emargination sublaterally; metacoxal plate with transverse line; metatibial foreface with apical ctenidium roughly perpendicular overall to long axis of tibia, or slightly oblique; spurs cylindrical, longest spur subequal to width of tibial apex; metatarsomere I subequal to metatarsomere II or I slightly shorter, joint between I and II rigid (Figure 28d). Hind wing (Figure 28e) with distinct, ovate anal lobe; leading edge with incomplete row of long setae at level of RA+ScP; AA₁₊₂ absent; CuA unbranched apically; MP₃₊₄ with long distal remnant; r4 absent; flecks present in apical field distal to rp-mp2; long transverse proximal sclerite and faint triangular sclerite present just distal to end of radial bar.

Abdomen. Abdominal ventrite I without paired lines or calli; spiracles apparently absent from segment VII. Male with aedeagus not rotated in repose; tegmen (Figure 28h) with symmetrical anterior margin and parameres hinged to basal piece, parameres without medial longitudinal division; penis (Figure 28i) narrowed apically, with pair of endophallic sclerites, apex simple; spiculum gastrale V-shaped, arms free, with oblique anterior extension. Female ovipositor weakly sclerotized, palpiform.

Immature Stages. Unknown.

Bionomics. Most specimens with ecological data were collected using Malaise or flight intercept traps or by fogging. Two Mindanao specimens were collected “under bark of log,” while one was collected “on decaying fleshy, gilled bracket fungus.” No material has been identified in the adult gut. None are known to have been collected at light.

Distribution and Diversity. Southeast Asia from Thailand and the Malay Peninsula through Borneo, Sulawesi, and Mindanao, to Queensland, New South Wales, and A.C.T., Australia. This genus also occurs in Madagascar. Despite having examined a large amount of material from New Guinea, I have not seen specimens from that island. There are several morphospecies in my collection, all apparently undescribed.

Included Species (1):

Sveculus lewisi Gimmel, **sp. nov.** (Distribution: southeast Asia)

Etymology. This genus is named in honor of Dr. Zdeněk Švec of Prague, Czech Republic, in recognition of his significant contributions to understanding the phalacrid fauna of the Old World.

Sveculus lewisi Gimmel, **sp. nov.**
(Figures 28; 47f, g)

Holotype. Male, “TRAY \ 5 // Fog 7, 1200m. \ 18.ii.1985 \ Gng. Ambang F.R. \ nr. Kotamobagu // INDONESIA \ SULAWESI UTARA \ Gng. Ambang F.R. \ nr. Kotamobagu \ Feb. 1985 // 377 [gray label] // R. Ent. Soc. Lond. \ PROJECT WALLACE \ B.M. 1985-10 // HOLOTYPE ♂ \ *Sveculus \ lewisi* Gimmel \ des. M.L. Gimmel 2011 [red label]” (BMNH),

point mounted, genitalia mounted on acetate card on same pin in DMHF (water and alcohol soluble).

Paratypes. “TRAY \ 8 // Fog 17, 1100m \ Danau Mooat, \ Pandanus, 31.vii.85 // INDONESIA \ SULAWESI UTARA \ Danau Mooat 1200m \ nr. Kotamobagu \ July 1985 // R. Ent. Soc. Lond. \ PROJECT WALLACE \ B.M. 1985-10” (1, BMNH); same but also with labels “Slide No. 469 \ E. Lewis 1989 [numbers handwritten] // ♀” (1, BMNH); same but with “Slide No. 468 \ E. Lewis 1989 [numbers handwritten] // ♀ // 29” (1, BMNH); “INDONESIA: \ SULAWESI UTARA, \ Dumoga-Bone N.P. \ 9–16 May 1985. // Malaise \ trap // Lowland forest \ ca. 200m. // R. Ent. Soc. Lond. \ PROJECT WALLACE \ B.M. 1985-10” (1, BMNH); “INDONESIA: \ SULAWESI UTARA, \ Dumoga-Bone N.P. \ 15–22 May 1985. // Malaise \ trap 1 // Plot A, ca 200m \ Lowland forest // R. Ent. Soc. Lond. \ PROJECT WALLACE \ B.M. 1985-10” (1 disarticulated, MLGC); same but date on first label “November 1985.” (1 disarticulated, MLGC); same but date on first label “April 1985.” and with label “82.4 [handwritten]” (1 disarticulated, MLGC); all with label added “PARATYPE \ Sveculus \ lewisi Gimmel \ det. M.L. Gimmel 2011 [yellow label]”.

Description. Total length 1.5–1.8 mm. Color light reddish-testaceous throughout. Antennal club slightly longer than funicle; antennomere XI triangular, slightly longer than IX and X combined. Head punctuation very fine and sparse; eyes separated on frons by about 2.5 times width of a single eye (in frontal view). Pronotal punctuation almost nonexistent; posterior margin not bordered; with weak scutellar lobe; hind angles obtuse. Elytron devoid of microsculpture, without distinct punctures, without transverse strigae, with weak but evident diffraction grating; with sutural stria very weak, extending about 2/3 length of elytron, without a trace of additional striae. Prosternal process (including translucent projection) extending well beyond procoxae; prosternum devoid of setae. Protibia with ctenidium extending about 2/3 length of tibia. Metaventral process (including mesoventral posterior margin) with slight depression, not appearing emarginate. Metaventrite without distinct punctures, densely setose medially; metaventral postcoxal lines smoothly arcuate, enclosing an area about 1/6 length of metaventrite behind coxae. Metatarsomere I slightly shorter than II; metatarsomeres I and II together much longer than remainder of tarsus (Figure 28d).

Tegmen of aedeagus with fused parameres bluntly pointed, without median cleft (Figure 28h). Penis widest at about middle, with smoothly rounded tip (Figure 28i). Spermatheca as illustrated (Figure 28j).

Diagnosis. This species may be recognized by the characters given in the generic diagnosis.

Distribution. Known only from North Sulawesi (Sulawesi Utara), Indonesia.

Etymology. Named in honor of Ernest S. Lewis of Chagford, England, for his (mostly unpublished) contributions to the understanding of Phalacridae.

4.10 SUBFAMILY OLIBRINAE GUILLEBEAU, 1892

Idiobiidae Gistel 1856: 383. Type genus: *Idiobius* Gistel. [name not used since original description]

Olibrini Guillebeau 1892b: 147. Type genus: *Olibrus* Erichson.

Tolyphini Guillebeau 1892b: 147. Type genus: *Tolyphus* Erichson.

Diagnosis. This subfamily may be recognized by the metaventral process surpassing the mesocoxae, the non-divergent metaventral lines, the lack of a protibial ctenidium, the lack of an emargination on the posterior part of the eye, the small scutellum, and the ovipositor modified into a wedge-shaped organ.

Distribution and Diversity. A total of 137 species, occurring nearly everywhere Phalacridae are found except the Neotropical region.

Included Genera (2). *Olibrus* Erichson, *Tolyphus* Erichson.

***Olibrus* Erichson, 1845**

(Figures 10e; 29; 48a)

Olibrus Erichson 1845: 113. Type species: *Sphaeridium bicolor* Fabricius 1792, fixed by subsequent designation.

Idiobius Gistel 1856: 383. Type species: *Phalacrus flavicornis* Sturm 1807, designated by Pakaluk *et al.* (1994: 229). [synonymized with *Olibrus* by Pakaluk *et al.* 1994: 229]

Type Material. *Sphaeridium bicolor* Fabricius: 2 syntypes, from Halle, Saxony-Anhalt, Germany; not seen (ZMUC).

Phalacrus flavicornis Sturm: type not seen.

Diagnosis. Metatarsomere I shorter than metatarsomere II; metaventral process protruding anteriorly; protibia without ctenidium (up to 4 spines); no spectral iridescence on elytra, but rather with a greasy luster; antennomere 11 turbinate (sometimes weakly so); female ovipositor very distinctive, modified into a double-pointed wedge with styli arising subapically and pointing laterally.

Description. Very small to large, total length 1.1–3.9 mm. Color highly variable, from completely testaceous to completely black, often with metallic greenish or bluish luster, dark specimens sometimes with subapical yellow or red maculations (Figure 48a). Tibial spur formula 2-2-2, tarsal formula 5-5-5 in females, 5-5-5 or 5-5-4 in males.

Head. Not constricted behind eyes. Eyes medium-sized; facets flat; interfacetal setae absent; weakly emarginate or straight medially; without posterior emargination; pericocular groove present or absent; with transverse setose groove ventrally behind eye. Frontoclypeus emarginate above antennal insertion; clypeal apex arcuate-truncate. Antennal club 3-segmented, club weakly asymmetrical, antennomere XI weakly to strongly turbinate (Figure 29b). Mandible (Figure 29a) slender; apex trifid; without retinaculum; prostheca with setal distribution variable; mandible without ventral ridge. Maxillary palpomere IV fusiform, slightly flattened; galea short, rounded; lacinia with two stout spines. Mentum with sides divergent toward apex; labial palpomere III fusiform, pointed or not apically. Labrum with apical margin truncate; epipharyngeal rods long. Gular sutures short, barely evident.

Thorax. Pronotum without obvious microsetae; with moderately developed scutellar lobe. Prosternum anteriorly with continuous row of marginal setae, setae flattened at base; procoxal cavity with anterolateral notchlike extension; prosternal process rounded in lateral view, not conspicuously setose preapically, without spinelike setae at apex. Protrochanter with setae; protibia without ctenidium on kickface (Figure 29c), but with group of up to four spines at outer apical angle; male protarsomere II sometimes expanded. Scutellum small. Elytron usually without spectral iridescence, often with brassy or aeneous luster, iridescent in some southern

African species; usually two sutural striae present, sometimes only one, occasionally with very short third stria in apical third; discal striae sometimes weakly developed, with parallel rows of punctures; without transverse strigae; lateral margin with row of tiny, sawtooth-like setae. Mesoventral plate (Figure 29f) notched anteriorly, extending posteriorly to metaventrite, dividing mesoventral disc in two, not forming procoxal rests; mesanepisternum with complete or incomplete transverse carina; mesocoxal cavities widely separate, separated by more than half width of a coxal cavity. Mesotarsomere III bilobed. Metaventral process (Figure 29f) extending at least to anterior level of mesocoxae, often protruding and arcuately lobed anteriorly; metaventral postcoxal lines not separated from mesocoxal cavity margin; discrimen very short, extending much less than halfway to anterior margin of metaventral process; metendosternite (Figure 29g) with anterior tendons moderately separated, ventral process intersecting ventral longitudinal flange behind anterior margin. Anterior margin of metacoxa with emargination sublaterally; metacoxal plate without transverse line; metatibial foreface with apical ctenidium roughly perpendicular overall to long axis of tibia; spurs cylindrical, longest spur subequal in length to width of tibial apex; metatarsomere I shorter than metatarsomere II, joint between I and II flexible (Figure 29d); metatarsomere III bilobed. Hind wing (Figure 29e) with distinct, ovate anal lobe; leading edge with complete row of long setae at level of RA+ScP; AA₁₊₂ strong and complete or faint, sometimes connected with CuA by crossvein CuA₃₊₄; CuA branched apically; MP₃₊₄ with distal remnants; r4 absent or weakly developed, not connected with RA₃₊₄; conspicuous flecks absent from apical field distal to rp-mp2, or with very short fleck proximally; long transverse proximal sclerite and sometimes additional small oblique sclerite present just distal to end of radial bar.

Abdomen. Abdominal ventrite I without paired lines or calli; spiracles present and apparently functional on segment VII. Male with aedeagus not rotated in repose; tegmen (Figure 29h) with symmetrical or asymmetrical anterior margin and parameres separated by suture from basal piece, parameres with or without medial longitudinal division; penis (Figure 29i) with subapical paired endophallic sclerites, apex simple or weakly bilobed; spiculum gastrale V-shaped, with arms free. Female ovipositor (Figure 10e) sclerotized, gonocoxites together forming wedge, gonostyli attached subapically.

Immature Stages. Urban (1926, 1930) described the larvae of *Olibrus aeneus* (Fabricius) and *O. millefolii* (Paykull). Löben Sels (1934) described the larva and pupa of a Nearctic *Olibrus* (as *Phalacrus politus* Melsheimer).

Bionomics. At least in the Holarctic region and southern Africa, members of this genus are diurnal and visit flowers of various plants (especially Asteraceae) as adults. As larvae, they are more host specific, developing within the flower heads of particular composites, including *Solidago*, *Symphotrichum*, *Achillea*, *Chrysopsis*, *Helichrysum*, *Tragopogon*, *Senecio*, *Hypochaeris*, *Matricaria*, *Anthemis*, *Leontodon*, and *Crepis*. The larvae feed with their heads pointed downward among the disc flowers of the flower head, and their presence is often evidenced by a tuft of pappus protruding above the level of the flower disc. They appear to feed only on fluids, as no particulate matter has been observed in the gut. In three blooms of a variety of purple garden aster in Lawrence, Kansas, I discovered four, five, and nine larvae respectively.

Among non-Asteraceae occurrences, specimens were collected by Dale Habeck in Queensland (FSCA) on flowers and foliage of the cajeput tree, *Melaleuca linariifolia* Sm. (Myrtaceae). In South Africa, some were collected by beating a species of *Acacia*.

Distribution and Diversity. One of the few genera occurring in both New and Old Worlds, it occurs in North America from southern Canada south to at least the Mexican states of

México and Tlaxcala. I have seen no specimens of true *Olibrus* from the West Indies. In the Old World it occurs throughout the Palearctic Region, and also in eastern and southern Africa (excluding wet tropical regions), the Oriental Region, and at least to Queensland and WA in Australia.

Olibrus is currently the largest genus in Phalacridae in terms of described species. Many (especially Oriental) species will probably be removed from this genus after the appropriate types are examined. The Nearctic fauna is probably severely over-described (notably by Thomas L. Casey) and many of the species names are likely to be synonyms. The South African *Olibrus* fauna is exceedingly rich, and if any lineage of the Phalacridae is to be regarded as an adaptive radiation, it is this one.

Included Species (128):

- Olibrus abstinens* Casey, 1916 (Distribution: United States) (type!)
- Olibrus aenescens* Küster, 1852 (Distribution: western Mediterranean)
- Olibrus aeneus* (Fabricius, 1792) (Distribution: Palearctic)
- Olibrus aeratus* (Champion, 1925) (Distribution: South Africa) (type!)
- Olibrus affinis* (Sturm, 1807) (Distribution: Palearctic) (type!)
- Olibrus albomaculatus* Motschulsky, 1858 (Distribution: southeast Asia) (NOTE: may not belong in *Olibrus*)
- Olibrus anthobius* Guillebeau, 1894 (Distribution: Ethiopia) (type!)
- Olibrus aridus* Casey, 1916 (Distribution: United States) (type!)
- Olibrus bakeri* Casey, 1916 (Distribution: United States) (type!)
- Olibrus baudueri* Tournier, 1888 (Distribution: western Palearctic)
- Olibrus bedeli* Guillebeau, 1892 (Distribution: northern Africa)
- Olibrus bevinsi* Champion, 1925 (Distribution: South Africa) (type!)
- Olibrus bicolor* (Fabricius, 1792) (Distribution: Palearctic)
- Olibrus bimaculatus* Küster, 1848 (Distribution: Palearctic)
- Olibrus bisignatus* (Ménétries, 1849) (Distribution: Palearctic)
- Olibrus bivulnerus* Motschulsky, 1858 (Distribution: ?Sri Lanka) (NOTE: may not belong in *Olibrus*)
- Olibrus blanditus* Casey, 1916 (Distribution: United States) (type!)
- Olibrus bohemani* Champion, 1925 (Distribution: South Africa) (type!)
- Olibrus brunneus* (Motschulsky, 1858) (Distribution: Sri Lanka, Taiwan) (NOTE: may not belong in *Olibrus*)
- Olibrus bullatus* Casey, 1916 (Distribution: United States) (type!)
- Olibrus calamis* Casey, 1916 (Distribution: United States) (type!)
- Olibrus callidus* Casey, 1916 (Distribution: United States) (type!)
- Olibrus calvosus* Lyubarsky, 2003 (Distribution: Nepal) (NOTE: may not belong in *Olibrus*)
- Olibrus camptoides* Reitter, 1892 (Distribution: “Turkestan”)
- Olibrus capensis* (Guérin-Méneville, 1844), **comb. nov.** (*Tolyphus*) (Distribution: South Africa)
- Olibrus caseyi* Hetschko, 1930 (Distribution: United States) (type!)
- Olibrus castaneus* Baudi di Selve, 1870 (Distribution: Mediterranean region)
- Olibrus caucasicus* Tournier, 1889 (Distribution: Mediterranean region) (type!)
- Olibrus cessus* Casey, 1916 (Distribution: United States) (type!)

Olibrus cinerariae Wollaston, 1854 (Distribution: Madeira)
Olibrus collucens Casey, 1916 (Distribution: United States) (type!)
Olibrus congener Wollaston, 1864 (Distribution: Canary Islands)
Olibrus consanguineus Flach, 1889 (Distribution: Japan)
Olibrus corticalis (Panzer, 1797) (Distribution: western Palearctic)
Olibrus decoloratus Casey, 1916 (Distribution: United States) (type!)
Olibrus delicatulus Tournier, 1889 (Distribution: Russia) (type!)
Olibrus demarzoii Švec & Angelini, 1996 (Distribution: Italy, Turkey)
Olibrus desbrochersi Guillebeau, 1892 (Distribution: western Mediterranean)
Olibrus egenus Guillebeau, 1896 (Distribution: Madagascar) (type!)
Olibrus evanescens Champion, 1925 (Distribution: South Africa) (type!)
Olibrus fallaciosus Casey, 1916 (Distribution: United States) (type!)
Olibrus fallax Flach, 1888 (Distribution: Austria, Italy)
Olibrus festivus Lyubarsky, 2005 (Distribution: South Africa) (type!)
Olibrus firmus Lyubarsky, 2003 (Distribution: Nepal) (NOTE: may not belong in *Olibrus*)
Olibrus flachi Reitter, 1891 (Distribution: Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan)
Olibrus flavicornis Sturm, 1807) (Distribution: Palearctic)
Olibrus florum Wollaston, 1854 (Distribution: Canary Islands)
Olibrus frustratus Casey, 1916 (Distribution: United States) (type!)
Olibrus gemma Wollaston, 1867 (Distribution: Cape Verde)
Olibrus gerhardti Flach, 1888 (Distribution: Europe)
Olibrus globiformis Tournier, 1894 (Distribution: Turkey) (type!)
Olibrus guttatus Tournier, 1889 (Distribution: western Palearctic) (type!)
Olibrus hervosus Lyubarsky, 1994 (Distribution: Borneo, India, Philippines) (NOTE: may not belong in *Olibrus*)
Olibrus igneus Fauvel, 1903 (Distribution: New Caledonia) (NOTE: probably does not belong in *Olibrus*)
Olibrus impotens Casey, 1916 (Distribution: United States) (type!)
Olibrus impressus Hatch, 1962 (Distribution: United States)
Olibrus irregularis Casey, 1916 (Distribution: United States) (type!)
Olibrus jelineki Švec & Ponel, 1999 (Distribution: Turkey)
Olibrus judaicus Sahlberg, 1913 (Distribution: Israel)
Olibrus kaszabi Medvedev, 1971 (Distribution: Mongolia)
Olibrus koltzei Flach, 1888 (Distribution: central Palearctic)
Olibrus laevisternus Guillebeau, 1897 (Distribution: Syria)
Olibrus latisternus (Guillebeau, 1893), **comb. nov.** (*Litochrus*) (Distribution: Vietnam) (type!)
Olibrus latisternus Guillebeau, 1894 (Distribution: Oriental) (type!) [junior homonym]
Olibrus lecontei Casey, 1890 (Distribution: United States) (type!)
Olibrus liquidus Erichson, 1845 (Distribution: western Palearctic)
Olibrus lubricatus Lyubarsky, 2004 (Distribution: Nepal) (NOTE: may not belong in *Olibrus*)
Olibrus lubricus Casey, 1916 (Distribution: United States) (type!)
Olibrus macropus Champion, 1925 (Distribution: South Africa) (type!)
Olibrus metallescens Flach, 1888 (Distribution: Mongolia, Russia)

Olibrus millefolii (Paykull, 1800) (Distribution: Palearctic)
Olibrus minusculus Motschulsky, 1866 (Distribution: Sri Lanka) (NOTE: may not belong in *Olibrus*)
Olibrus motschulskyi Lyubarsky, 1994 (Distribution: Sri Lanka) (NOTE: may not belong in *Olibrus*)
Olibrus multesimus Lyubarsky, 1994 (Distribution: Oriental) (NOTE: may not belong in *Olibrus*)
Olibrus nainiensis Champion, 1924 (Distribution: India, Indonesia, Philippines) (type!)
Olibrus namibiensis Lyubarsky, 1998 (Distribution: Namibia, South Africa)
Olibrus natalensis Champion, 1924 (Distribution: South Africa) (type!)
Olibrus neglectus Casey, 1890 (Distribution: United States) (type!)
Olibrus nigroclavatus Champion, 1925 (Distribution: South Africa) (type!)
Olibrus norvegicus Münster, 1901 (Distribution: Palearctic)
Olibrus notatus Wollaston, 1867 (Distribution: Cape Verde)
Olibrus obscuricornis Guillebeau, 1894 (Distribution: India) (type!)
Olibrus obscurus Guillebeau, 1892 (Distribution: Italy, Slovakia)
Olibrus ovalis Khnzorian, 1962 (Distribution: Armenia)
Olibrus pallidulus Motschulsky, 1858 (Distribution: Sri Lanka) (NOTE: may not belong in *Olibrus*)
Olibrus pallipes (Say, 1824) (Distribution: United States)
Olibrus particeps Mulsant & Rey, 1861 (Distribution: Palearctic)
Olibrus peringueyi Gimmel, **nom. nov.** for *Olibrus consanguineus* Péringuey, 1892 (preoccupied by *Olibrus consanguineus* Flach, 1889) (Distribution: South Africa)
Olibrus permicans Reitter, 1913 (Distribution: China)
Olibrus platycephalus Champion, 1924 (Distribution: India) (type!) (NOTE: may not belong in *Olibrus*)
Olibrus platysternus Champion, 1925 (Distribution: Namibia, South Africa) (type!)
Olibrus pondoensis Champion, 1925 (Distribution: Namibia, South Africa) (type!)
Olibrus pruddeni Casey, 1916 (Distribution: United States) (type!)
Olibrus punctatus Lyubarsky, 1994 (Distribution: Borneo) (NOTE: may not belong in *Olibrus*)
Olibrus pygmaeus (Sturm, 1807) (Distribution: western Palearctic)
Olibrus quadristriatus Champion, 1925 (Distribution: South Africa) (type!)
Olibrus raffrayi Guillebeau, 1894 (Distribution: Ethiopia) (type!)
Olibrus rasilis Lyubarsky, 2003 (Distribution: Nepal)
Olibrus reitteri Flach, 1888 (Distribution: Mediterranean)
Olibrus reyi Guillebeau, 1892 (Distribution: Greece)
Olibrus rufescens Motschulsky, 1858 (Distribution: Indonesia, Sri Lanka) (NOTE: may not belong in *Olibrus*)
Olibrus rufipes LeConte, 1856 (Distribution: Canada, United States) (type!)
Olibrus rufopiceus Motschulsky, 1858 (Distribution: Japan, Sri Lanka) (NOTE: may not belong in *Olibrus*)
Olibrus rufoplagiatus Champion, 1925 (Distribution: South Africa) (type!)
Olibrus rufosignatus Lyubarsky, 1998 (Distribution: Namibia)
Olibrus rufoterminalis Champion, 1925 (Distribution: Namibia, South Africa, Zimbabwe) (type!)

Olibrus seidlitzii Flach, 1888 (Distribution: Mongolia, Russia)
Olibrus selvei Guillebeau, 1892 (Distribution: Cyprus)
Olibrus semistriatus LeConte, 1856 (Distribution: Canada, United States) (type!)
Olibrus singularis Tournier, 1889 (Distribution: Morocco, Spain)
Olibrus snizeki Švec, 2005 (Distribution: Kenya)
Olibrus sternalis Casey, 1916, **resurrected name** (Distribution: United States) (type!)
Olibrus stictus Lyubarsky, 1994 (Distribution: Oriental) (NOTE: may not belong in *Olibrus*)
Olibrus stierlini Flach, 1888 (Distribution: western Palearctic)
Olibrus stlatarius Lyubarsky, 1994 (Distribution: Indonesia, Philippines) (NOTE: may not belong in *Olibrus*)
Olibrus stlembus Lyubarsky, 1994 (Distribution: Nepal, Philippines) (NOTE: may not belong in *Olibrus*)
Olibrus striatissimus Reitter, 1899 (Distribution: Azerbaijan, Iran)
Olibrus stuporatus Lyubarsky, 1994 (Distribution: Indonesia, Nepal) (NOTE: may not belong in *Olibrus*)
Olibrus subaereus Wollaston, 1864 (Distribution: Canary Islands)
Olibrus tangerianus Tournier, 1889 (Distribution: Morocco)
Olibrus tolyphoides Champion, 1925 (Distribution: South Africa) (type!)
Olibrus turcicus Švec & Ponel, 1999 (Distribution: Turkey)
Olibrus utealis Casey, 1916 (Distribution: United States) (type!)
Olibrus veteratus Lyubarsky, 2003 (Distribution: Indonesia, Vietnam) (NOTE: may not belong in *Olibrus*)
Olibrus viridescens Champion, 1925 (Distribution: South Africa) (type!)
Olibrus vittatus LeConte, 1863 (Distribution: Canada, United States) (type!)
Olibrus voraginalis Casey, 1916 (Distribution: United States) (type!)
Olibrus wickhami Casey, 1890 (Distribution: United States) (type!)

Discussion. Motschulsky's and Lyubarsky's Oriental species of *Olibrus*, treated by Lyubarsky (1993a, b, 1994a, 2003), have not been examined by me. Lyubarsky's concept of this genus was much broader than that presented here. Additionally, his drawings and descriptions are sparse and schematic, and do not necessarily treat diagnostic characters. Therefore, species described by these authors are only provisionally retained in *Olibrus*, with the exception of one species, *Olibrus brunnescens* Motschulsky, 1858, which I have transferred to *Stilbus* Seidlitz based on the distinctive aedeagus illustrated in Lyubarsky (1993b). Lyubarsky's (1998, 2005) African species are more clearly illustrated, and certain of his species have been transferred out of *Olibrus* by Švec (2002, 2003). I have provisionally transferred *O. capriensis* Lyubarsky, 1998 to *Acylomus* Sharp.

The Cuban *Olibrus erithacus* Chevrolat, 1863, cannot belong to this genus. In the original description, Chevrolat mentions only one sutural stria. In any case, I have seen no *Olibrus* from the West Indies. The species is provisionally transferred to *Acylomus* Sharp.

The large, striking species *Olibrus capensis* Guérin-Méneville, from South Africa, was transferred to *Tolyphus* (*Pharcisinus*) by Champion (1925a) without explanation. I have examined material of this species (BMNH, SANC) and it properly belongs in *Olibrus*.

Upon examination of the types of *Olibrus bullatus* Casey, 1916, and *O. sternalis* Casey, 1916, I have determined these are probably not synonymous. The elytra differ in the extent of

microsculpture. While many of Casey's names in *Olibrus* are certainly junior synonyms, I have chosen to resurrect *O. sternalis* so that it may be properly placed in future.

Etymology. From the Greek *olibros* (slippery, hard to catch).

***Tolyphus* Erichson, 1845**

(Figures 9e; 30; 47h, i)

Tolyphus Erichson 1845: 108. Type species: *Phalacrus granulatus* Guérin-Méneville 1834, fixed by monotypy.

Pharcisinus Guillebeau 1894a: 278. Type species: *Tolyphus punctulatus* Rosenhauer 1856, fixed by original designation.

Type Material. *Phalacrus granulatus* Guérin-Méneville: types not seen.

Tolyphus punctulatus Rosenhauer: types not seen.

Diagnosis. Readily recognized by the parallel-sided habitus, emarginate frontoclypeus, distinct elytral striae, short antennae, tuberculate tibial kickface, apically expanded protibia, and broad, flattened metatibial spurs. The labral tormae are unlike others I have seen in the family, being convergent just posterior to the posterior labral margin.

Description. Medium-sized, total length 2.0–3.0 mm. Color solid piceous to black, often with metallic greenish or bluish luster (Figure 47h). Tibial spur formula 2-2-2, tarsal formula 5-5-5 in females, 5-5-4 in males.

Head. Not constricted behind eyes. Eyes medium-sized; facets convex, dorsalmost facets often (subgenus *Tolyphus*) abruptly smaller than adjacent facets (Figure 47i); interfacetal setae absent; weakly emarginate or straight medially; without posterior emargination; periocular groove absent; with transverse setose groove ventrally behind eye. Frontoclypeus emarginate above antennal insertion; clypeal apex broadly emarginate (Figure 9e). Antennal club 3-segmented, club weakly asymmetrical, antennomere XI weakly to strongly turbinate (Figure 30b). Mandible (Figure 30a) slender; apex simple; with distinct retinaculum; prostheca with setae distributed along entire margin; mandible without ventral ridge. Maxillary palpomere IV short, fusiform, slightly flattened; galea short, rounded; lacinia with two stout spines. Mentum with sides divergent toward apex; labial palpomere III fusiform. Labrum with apical margin truncate or slightly emarginate; epipharyngeal rods long. Gular sutures short, barely evident.

Thorax. Pronotum without obvious microsetae; with weakly developed scutellar lobe. Prosternum anteriorly with continuous row of marginal setae, setae normal; procoxal cavity with anterolateral notchlike extension; prosternal process rounded in lateral view, sometimes conspicuously setose preapically, without spinelike setae at apex. Protrochanter with setae; protibia without ctenidium on kickface, but outer apical angle expanded and with two stout spines (Figure 30c). Scutellum small. Elytron without spectral iridescence, often with brassy or aeneous luster; with one or two engraved (sutural) striae present, usually with additional superficial striae on disc, accompanied by rows of punctures; without transverse strigae; lateral margin without row of sawtooth-like setae. Mesoventral plate (Figure 30f) not notched anteriorly, extending posteriorly to metaventrite, dividing mesoventral disc in two, not forming procoxal rests; mesanepisternum with incomplete transverse carina; mesocoxal cavities widely separate, separated by more than half width of a coxal cavity. Mesotarsomere III bilobed. Metaventral process (Figure 30f) extending at least to anterior level of mesocoxae, often

protruding and slightly lobed anteriorly; metaventral postcoxal lines not separated from mesocoxal cavity margin; discrimen very short or absent; metendosternite (Figure 30g) with anterior tendons narrowly separated, ventral process intersecting ventral longitudinal flange behind anterior margin. Anterior margin of metacoxa with emargination sublaterally; metacoxal plate with transverse line; metatibial foreface with apical ctenidium roughly perpendicular overall to long axis of tibia; spurs markedly flattened, longest spur distinctly shorter than width of tibial apex; metatarsomere I shorter than metatarsomere II, joint between I and II flexible (Figure 30d); metatarsomere III bilobed. Hind wing (Figure 30e) with distinct, ovate anal lobe; leading edge with complete row of long setae at level of RA+ScP; AA₁₊₂ strong and complete, connected with CuA by crossvein CuA₃₊₄; CuA branched apically; MP₃₊₄ with distal remnants; r4 absent; weak fleck present in apical field just distal to rp-mp2; long or short transverse proximal sclerite and additional small curved sclerite present just distal to end of radial bar.

Abdomen. Abdominal ventrite I without paired lines or calli; spiracles present and apparently functional on segment VII. Male with aedeagus not rotated in repose; tegmen (Figure 30h) with asymmetrical anterior margin and parameres separated by suture from basal piece, parameres without medial longitudinal division; penis (Figure 30i) with pair of large endophallic sclerites, apex simple; spiculum gastrale V-shaped, with arms free or partially connected by sclerotized lamina. Female ovipositor sclerotized, gonocoxites together forming wedge, gonostyli attached subapically.

Immature Stages. Unknown.

Bionomics. Apparently pollen-feeding on members of Asteraceae as adults. Numerous pollen grains were observed in the hindgut of dissected specimens. Peyerimhoff (1915) reports *T. granulatus* on *Crepis taraxacifolia* Thuil. [= *Crepis vesicaria* L.] (Asteraceae) in North Africa and southern France, and that the larvae may be found in April in the interior of the flower feeding on the tender seeds. Peyerimhoff (1926) reported *T. punctatostriatus* Kraatz [= *T. punctulatus* Rosenhauer] abundant in June on flowers of *Sonchus maritimus* L. in North Africa, and *T. punctulatus* in April on flowers of *Taraxacum inaequilobum* Pom. He concluded that members of the genus develop exclusively in the flower heads of composites, a hypothesis that I cannot refute.

Distribution and Diversity. Eight described species, though a revision is necessary to confirm the validity of the names described in the 20th century. They occur exclusively in the warm, dry belt from the western Mediterranean eastward to at least Kazakhstan.

Included Species (8):

Subgenus *Tolyphus* Erichson, 1845:

Tolyphus (s.str.) dubius Gridelli, 1930 (Distribution: Egypt, Libya)

Tolyphus (s.str.) granulatus (Guérin-Méneville, 1834) (Distribution: circum-Mediterranean)

Tolyphus (s.str.) rufescens Pic, 1914 (Distribution: Italy, Egypt)

Tolyphus (s.str.) sedilloti Guillebeau, 1892 (Distribution: Libya, Tunisia)

Subgenus *Pharcisinus* Guillebeau, 1894:

Tolyphus (Pharcisinus) bimaculatus Medvedev, 1963 (Distribution: Kazakhstan)

Tolyphus (Pharcisinus) jankovskii Skopin, 1951 (Distribution: Kazakhstan)

Tolyphus (Pharcisinus) punctulatus Rosenhauer, 1856 (Distribution: circum-Mediterranean)

Tolyphus (Pharcisinus) transcaspicus Reitter, 1913 (Distribution: Turkmenistan)

Discussion. Shares many character states with the much more widespread *Olibrus* Erichson, including a protruding metaventral process, turbinate antennomere 11, mesofemoral lines adhering to coxal cavity, female ovipositor modified into a highly sclerotized wedge-like organ, no protibial ctenidium, and metatarsomere I shorter than metatarsomere II. Guillebeau (1892a: 278) erected the genus *Pharcisinus* based on characters of the ommatidia, dorsal surface sculpturing, and form of abdominal ventrite V in the male. This group was relegated to a subgenus of *Tolyphus* by Ganglbauer (1899: 743), which is the arrangement I follow here.

Key to subgenera of *Tolyphus*:

- 1 Eyes with upper facets distinctly smaller than lower facets (Figure 47i); last abdominal ventrite of male with median depression *Tolyphus (Tolyphus)* Erichson
- Eyes with facets uniform; last abdominal ventrite of male without depression *Tolyphus (Pharcisinus)* Guillebeau

The species *Olibrus capensis* (Guérin-Méneville) was moved to *Tolyphus (Pharcisinus)* by Champion (1925a: 37), but this is not justified, as that species clearly possesses characters of *Olibrus*, not *Tolyphus*.

Etymology. From the Greek *tolypē* (to roll up).

4.11 OLIBROSOMINAE, SUBFAM. NOV.

Diagnosis. This subfamily may be recognized by the small scutellum, presence of a protibial ctenidium, the mesoventral plate not extending posteriorly to the metaventral process, and the metaventral process not surpassing the mesocoxae.

Distribution and Diversity. Four species, occurring in the Afrotropical regions and the Middle East.

Included Genera (3). *Antennogasmus* Gimmel, *Malagasmus* Gimmel, *Olibrosoma* Tournier.

Antennogasmus Gimmel, gen. nov. (Figures 31; 48b)

Type species: *Antennogasmus cordatus* Gimmel, here designated.

Type Material. See account of *A. cordatus* below.

Diagnosis. Recognized by small scutellum, metaventral postcoxal lines not separated from coxal cavities, short metaventral process, long protibial ctenidium, and one sutural stria. Males are readily recognized by their greatly enlarged and constricted antennomere XI.

Description. Medium-sized to large, total length 2.3–3.3 mm. Color highly variable, from completely testaceous to mostly piceous or black, often with lighter pronotum and/or bright maculations on elytra (Figure 48b). Tibial spur formula 2-2-2, tarsal formula 5-5-5 in both sexes.

Head. Not constricted behind eyes. Eyes often large; facets convex; interfacetal setae absent; distinctly emarginate medially; without posterior emargination; periorbital groove present or absent; with transverse setose groove ventrally behind eye. Frontoclypeus emarginate above antennal insertion; clypeal apex straight. Antennal club 3-segmented, club strongly asymmetrical, segment XI in males much longer than segments IX and X combined, sometimes as long as remainder of antenna, with anterior and posterior constriction (turbinate) (Figure 31b). Mandible (Figure 31a) with apex bifid, with dorsal tooth small; without retinaculum; prosthema with setal patches at anterior and posterior ends; mandible without ventral ridge. Maxillary palpomere IV long, cylindrical; galea short, rounded; lacinia with two stout spines. Mentum with sides divergent toward apex; labial palpomere III elongate, fusiform. Labrum with apical margin arcuate; epipharyngeal rods long. Gula with medial internal rounded projection; gular sutures short, barely evident.

Thorax. Pronotum without obvious microsetae; with distinct scutellar lobe. Prosternum anteriorly with continuous row of marginal setae, setae normal; procoxal cavity with anterolateral notchlike extension; prosternal process angulate in lateral view, usually conspicuously setose preapically, without spinelike setae at apex. Prothorax without setae; protibia with long ctenidium on kickface (Figure 31c). Scutellum small. Elytron with moderate to strong spectral iridescence; one sutural stria present, discal striae weakly developed, sometimes with rows of weak punctation; without transverse strigae; lateral margin with row of tiny, sawtooth-like setae. Mesoventral plate (Figure 31f) notched anteriorly, not extending posteriorly to metaventricle, forming procoxal rests; mesoventral disc depressed medially, not setose; mesanepisternum with complete transverse carina; mesocoxae approximate, separated by less than half width of a coxal cavity. Mesotarsomere III bilobed. Metaventral process (Figure 31f) extending anteriorly beyond halfway point but not reaching anterior level of mesocoxae; metaventral postcoxal lines not separated from mesocoxal cavity margin; discal short, not quite extending halfway to anterior margin of metaventral process; metendosternite (Figure 31g) with anterior tendons moderately separated, ventral process intersecting ventral longitudinal flange behind anterior margin. Anterior margin of metacoxa with emargination sublaterally; metacoxal plate with transverse line; metatibial foreface with apical ctenidium procurved but perpendicular overall to long axis of tibia; spurs cylindrical, longest spur longer than width of tibial apex; metatarsomere I much longer than metatarsomere II, about as long as remainder of tarsus, joint between I and II flexible (Figure 31d); metatarsomere III bilobed. Hind wing (Figure 31e) with distinct, ovate anal lobe; leading edge without long setae; AA₁₊₂ complete, fusing with CuA; CuA with apical fork; MP₃₊₄ with distal remnants; r₄ complete, connecting RP to apical hinge; conspicuous flecks present in apical field distal to rp-mp₂; small transverse sclerite and large triangular sclerite present just distal to end of radial bar.

Abdomen. Abdominal ventrite I without paired lines or calli; spiracles present and apparently functional on segment VII. Male with aedeagus not rotated in repose; tegmen (Figure 31h) with symmetrical anterior margin and parameres hinged to basal piece, parameres with medial longitudinal division; penis (Figure 31i) narrow in anterior half, with subapical endophallic sclerites, with long, complex series of sclerites and spicules within ejaculatory duct; spiculum gastrale V-shaped, with arms free. Female ovipositor weakly sclerotized, palpiform.

Immature Stages. Unknown.

Bionomics. The bionomic information on labels is quite general to absent, but a number of specimens have been collected “at light” while another was collected in a flight intercept trap and another by canopy fogging. Habitat labels include “coastal dune forest” and “in forest.”

Distribution and Diversity. I have seen at least eight species in this genus, none previously described. Only the type species is described below, and the others must await a species-level revision. Collectively, they occur in the Afrotropical Region from Liberia to South Africa and Madagascar, including Ghana, Nigeria, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Angola.

Included Species (1):

Antennogasmus cordatus Gimmel, **sp. nov.** (Distribution: Madagascar, South Africa)

Discussion. The description above is based on a smattering of specimens representing new species within this genus, in addition to the species described below. These are the most strikingly colored phalacrids occurring in the Afrotropical region.

Etymology. From the Latin *antenno-* referring to the modified male antenna and *-gasmus* in reference to its shared characters with the widespread genus *Augasmus*.

***Antennogasmus cordatus* Gimmel, sp. nov.**
(Figures 31; 48b)

Holotype. Male, “SOUTH AFRICA: NATAL \ Leeukop, E of Pongola \ unable to trace coordinates \ 24.i.1992 Vogt & Holm // NATIONAL COLL. \ OF INSECTS \ Pretoria, S.Afr. // HOLOTYPE ♂ \ *Antennogasmus \ cordatus* Gimmel \ des. M.L. Gimmel 2011 [red label]” (SANC), card mounted.

Paratypes (3). “Mkuzi. \ Zululand. \ Dec., 1945. \ DDT Killed. \ DDT No. \ 0 // NATIONAL COLL. \ OF INSECTS \ Pretoria, S.Afr.” (1 ♂, SANC); “MADAGASCAR: 45m elv. \ W. of Ft. Dauphin (Tolonaro) \ 25°01'12''S, 46°38'59''E \ 15NOV1994, M.A. Ivie & \ D. Pollock, in forest” (1 ♀, MAIC); “SOUTH AFRICA: Transvaal \ 13km, N. Louis Trichardt \ 10-XIII-1990 \ R. Miller & L. Stange” (1 ♂, FSCA [disarticulated]) all with “PARATYPE \ *Malagasasmus \ thalesi* Gimmel \ det. M.L. Gimmel 2011 [yellow label]”.

Description. Total length 3.1–3.3 mm, ovate, evenly convex. Color piceous dorsally, becoming rufous along the extreme posterior and lateral borders of the pronotum, lateral and posterior borders of elytron, and clypeal region; appendages and ventral surface rufotestaceous; with reddish discal maculation on each elytron, variable in size but broadly connected across suture, appearing heart- or butterfly-shaped; strong diffraction grating present on scutellum and elytra, absent from pronotum. Antenna sexually dimorphic; in males with antennomere XI greatly elongate, padlike, with deep emargination on anterior border about halfway down length of antennomere, with small emargination on posterior border about 2/3 down length of antennomere, antennomere XI about as long as funicle (Figure 31b); antennomeres IX and X very short and transverse; antenna about as long as width of head capsule; in females antennomere XI weakly modified, without distinct emarginations, longer than IX and X combined, about as long as funicle but total antennal length shorter than in male, less than width of head capsule. Head extremely finely, densely punctate; eyes large, separated on frons by about the width of a single eye. Pronotum with punctuation finer and more sparse than that of head; with

faint posterior border in about medial third; posterior angles slightly acute. Elytra with a single engraved sutural stria, other striae lightly impressed with distinct rows of punctures extending nearly to basal margin, punctures not crescentiform; intervals punctate, punctures smaller than those of striae, relatively dense. Microsculpture absent from dorsal surface. Prosternal process with a few hairlike preapical setae. Protibial ctenidium very long, extending nearly entire length of tibia. Mesotibial spurs distinctly projecting beyond apical ctenidium; mesotarsomere II longer than I or II. Metaventrite densely, weakly punctate. Longest metatibial spur extending to about halfway point of metatarsomere I; metatarsomere I about as long as remainder of metatarsus (Figure 31d).

Tegmen (Figure 31h) of aedeagus short, with long, pointed dorsal strut; fused parameres with median sulcus extending about halfway from apex; median lobe (Figure 31i) of aedeagus spatulate, distinctly wider in apical half, with complex series of internal sac sclerites, ductus with rows of spicules and a bulblike structure proximal of entry into median lobe. Female genitalia unstudied.

Diagnosis. This species may be recognized by the characters given in the generic diagnosis.

Distribution. Known from three localities in eastern South Africa and one locality in southern Madagascar (Figure 51c).

Etymology. From the Latin *cordis* (heart), referring to the red heart-shaped marking on the elytra.

***Malagasmus* Gimmel, gen. nov.**

(Figures 32; 48c, d)

Type species: *Malagasmus thalesi* Gimmel, here designated.

Type Material. See account of *Malagasmus thalesi* below.

Diagnosis. Sharing many characters with *Augasmus*, including the oblique metatibial apical ctenidium and very long metatarsomere I, but readily distinguished by characters of the meso-metaventral region, including the truncate metaventral process not exceeding the mesocoxae anteriorly, and mesoventral plate not extending posteriorly and forming procoxal rests.

Description. Medium-sized to large, total length 2.7–3.7 mm. Dorsal color solid reddish-testaceous (Figures 48c, d). Tibial spur formula 2-2-2, tarsal formula 5-5-4, presumably in both sexes (males unknown).

Head. Not constricted behind eyes. Eyes large; facets flat; interfacetal setae absent; deeply emarginate medially; without posterior emargination; periocular groove present; with transverse setose groove ventrally behind eye. Frontoclypeus emarginate above antennal insertion; clypeal apex arcuate-truncate. Antennal club loosely 3-segmented, club weakly asymmetrical; antennomere XI weakly turbinate (Figure 32b). Mandible (Figure 32a) with apex simple; retinaculum absent; prosthecal margin with setae in two patches; mandible without ventral ridge. Maxillary palpomere IV medium-sized, slightly flattened; galea short, rounded; lacinia with two stout spines. Mentum parallel-sided; labial palpomere III triangular, expanded apically. Labrum with apical margin arcuate; epipharyngeal rods long. Gular sutures short, barely evident.

Thorax. Pronotum without obvious microsetae; with distinct scutellar lobe. Prosternum anteriorly with row of marginal setae distributed evenly, setae normal; procoxal cavity without anterolateral notchlike extension; prosternal process angulate in lateral view, not distinctly setose preapically, without spinelike setae at apex. Protochanter without setae; protibia with ctenidium on kickface extending about three-quarters length of tibia (Figure 32c); apex of tibia with eversible pad (not usually visible in dry-mounted specimens). Scutellum small, visible portion with base shorter than length of eye. Elytron with spectral iridescence; with one sutural stria; with transverse strigae; lateral margin with row of tiny, sawtooth-like setae. Mesoventral plate (Figure 32f) notched anteriorly, not extending posteriorly to metaventrite, forming procoxal rests, mesoventral disc sunken medially, with scattered setae; mesanepisternum with complete transverse carina; mesocoxal cavities separated by less than half width of single coxal cavity. Mesotarsomere III not bilobed. Metaventral process (Figure 32f) extending to about level of anterior margin of mesocoxae, truncate apically; metaventral postcoxal lines separated from mesocoxal cavity margin, following cavity borders; discrimen short, extending less than halfway to anterior margin of metaventral process; metendosternite (Figure 32g) with anterior tendons moderately separated, ventral process intersecting ventral longitudinal flange behind anterior margin. Anterior margin of metacoxa with emargination sublaterally; metacoxal plate without transverse line; metatibial foreface with apical ctenidium markedly oblique, oriented about 45° to long axis of tibia; spurs cylindrical, longest spur longer than width of tibial apex; metatarsus as long as metatibia, metatarsomere I much longer than metatarsomere II, longer than remainder of tarsus, joint between I and II rigid (Figure 32d); metatarsomere III not bilobed. Hind wing (Figure 32e) with distinct, ovate anal lobe; leading edge without row of long setae; AA₁₊₂ barely indicated, crossvein CuA₃₊₄ absent; CuA forked; MP₃₊₄ with distal remnants; r₄ barely indicated, incomplete; complex of flecks present in apical field distal to rp-mp₂; long transverse sclerite and large nebulous triangular sclerite present just distal to end of radial bar.

Abdomen. Abdominal ventrite I without paired lines, with calli; spiracles present and apparently functional on segment VII. Male unknown. Female ovipositor weakly sclerotized, palpiform.

Immature Stages. Unknown.

Bionomics. The type series of *M. thalesi* was collected in a Malaise trap.

Distribution and Diversity. Known only from one species occurring in Toliara Province, Madagascar (Figure 51a).

Included Species (1):

Malagasmus thalesi Gimmel, **sp. nov.** (Distribution: Madagascar)

Etymology. From *malago-* (Malagasy) and *-gasmus*, in allusion to its similarity to the genus *Augasmus*.

***Malagasmus thalesi* Gimmel, sp. nov.**
(Figures 32; 48c, d)

Holotype. Female, “MADAGASCAR: Prov. \ Toliara; Ifaty, \ 23°09’S, 43°37’E \ 17–22 Sept. 1993 // Malaise trap in \ desert scrub forest; \ collrs. W.E.Steiner; \ R. Andriamasimanana //

HOLOTYPE ♀ \ Malagasmus \ thalesi Gimmel \ des. M.L. Gimmel 2011 [red label]" (USNM), point mounted.

Paratypes (8, USNM). Same data as holotype, with "PARATYPE ♀ \ Malagasmus \ thalesi Gimmel \ det. M.L. Gimmel 2011 [yellow label]"

Description. Total length 2.7–3.7 mm; elongate, flattened posteriorly. Color rufotestaceous dorsally, apex of elytra gradually lighter in color, ventral surface and appendages similar in color, or with ventrites slightly darker; moderate diffraction grating present on scutellum and elytra, absent from pronotum. Antennomeres IX and X projected anterolaterally, antennomere XI elongate; antennal club nearly as long as funicle (Figure 32b). Punctuation of head and pronotum very dense, weak, punctures of two distinct sizes; elytra with a single sutural stria in apical 4/5, other striae faintly indicated, without distinct rows of punctures, background punctuation weaker than that of pronotum, with distinct transverse strigae on apical 4/5, strongest laterally and apically; microsculpture absent. Prosternum not setose medially; apex of prosternal process with short, ventrally-directed, hairlike setae. Protibial ctenidium extending about $\frac{3}{4}$ length of tibia. Mesotibia with ctenidium on kickface with spines longer than those on protibia and directed more apically; spurs about as long as apex of tibia; mesotarsomere I elongate, longer than II and III combined. Metaventrite without strong punctures; moderately setose medially; with metaventral lines strong, arcuate, enclosing an area about $\frac{1}{3}$ length of metaventrite behind mesocoxa (Figure 32f). Metatibia (Figure 32d) with ctenidium similar to that of mesotibia, but with a slight outward bend about $\frac{1}{3}$ from apex; metatarsomere I longer than remainder of tarsus; metatarsomeres I and II with rows of strong spines.

Male genitalia unknown. Spermatheca as illustrated (Figure 32h).

Diagnosis. This species may be recognized by the characters given in the generic diagnosis.

Distribution. Known only from the type locality in Toliara Province in southwestern Madagascar (Figure 51a).

Etymology. Named in honor of the great Greek thinker, Thales of Miletus (c. 620–546 BCE), the first known philosopher to adopt a naturalistic, non-mystical view of existence.

***Olibrosoma* Tournier, 1889** (Figures 33; 48e)

Olibrosoma Tournier 1889: 83. Type species: *Olibrosoma testacea* Tournier 1889, fixed by monotypy.

Helectrus Guillebeau 1892b: 147. Type species: *Helectrus Brisouti* Guillebeau 1892, fixed by original designation.

Pyracoderus Guillebeau 1892b: 148. Type species: *Pyracoderus Lemoroi* Guillebeau 1892, fixed by original designation.

Litochroides Guillebeau 1892b: 148. Type species: *Litochroides Sharpi* Guillebeau 1892, fixed by original designation.

Lichrotus Liubarsky 1993a: 17, as subgenus of *Litochrus* Erichson. Type species: *Litochrus strigosus* Reitter 1899, fixed by monotypy. **Syn. nov.**

Type Material. *Olibrosoma testacea* Tournier: holotype, male, "water soluble // Egypte // [illegible] // *Olibrosoma testaceum* // [illegible] // TYPE // Museum Paris, \ collection générale

// Lectotypus \ OLIBROSOMA TESTACEA Tourn. 1889 \ Z. Svec des. 1999" (MNHN), genitalia dissected. Švec's lectotype designation is unpublished, but is unnecessary in any case.

Helectrus brisouti Guillebeau: type not seen.

Pyracoderus lemoroï Guillebeau: type not seen.

Litochroides sharpi Guillebeau: type not seen.

Litochrus strigosus Reitter: type not seen.

Diagnosis. The only phalacrid (except for an undescribed species of *Pycinus* from Brazil) whose antennal club contains more than three segments. Additionally, metatarsomere I is much longer than metatarsomere II, the metaventral process reaches about the anterior level of the mesocoxae, and the scutellum is narrower than the width of an eye.

Description. Medium-sized to large, total length 2.0–3.5 mm. Dorsal color solid testaceous to piceous (Figure 48e), darker specimens usually with lighter elytral apices. Tibial spur formula 2-2-2, tarsal formula 5-5-4 in both sexes.

Head. Not constricted behind eyes. Eyes large; facets convex; interfacetal setae absent; deeply emarginate medially; without posterior emargination; periocular groove present; with transverse setose groove ventrally behind eye. Frontoclypeus emarginate above antennal insertion; clypeal apex arcuate-truncate. Antennal club 4-segmented, antennomere VII usually broadly triangular, so that club may appear 5-segmented, club weakly asymmetrical; antennomere XI weakly turbinate (Figure 33b). Mandible (Figure 33a) with apex simple or trifid; retinaculum absent; prosthecal margin without setae; mandible without ventral ridge. Maxillary palpomere IV medium-sized, slightly flattened; galea short, rounded; lacinia with two stout spines. Mentum parallel-sided; labial palpomere III weakly triangular, with apex relatively broad. Labrum with apical margin truncate; epipharyngeal rods long. Gular sutures short, barely evident.

Thorax. Pronotum without obvious microsetae; with distinct scutellar lobe. Prosternum anteriorly with row of marginal setae distributed evenly, setae normal; procoxal cavity without anterolateral notchlike extension; prosternal process angulate in lateral view, not distinctly setose preapically, without spinelike setae at apex. Protrochanter with setae; protibia with ctenidium on kickface extending two-thirds to three-quarters length of tibia (Figure 33c). Scutellum small, visible portion with base shorter than length of eye. Elytron with or without spectral iridescence; with one sutural stria; with weak transverse strigae; lateral margin with row of tiny, sawtooth-like setae. Mesoventral plate (Figure 33f) notched anteriorly, not extending posteriorly to metaventrite, forming procoxal rests, mesoventral disc sunken medially, with scattered setae; mesanepisternum with complete transverse carina; mesocoxal cavities separated by slightly more than half width of single coxal cavity. Mesotarsomere III not bilobed. Metaventral process (Figure 33f) extending to about level of anterior margin of mesocoxae, truncate apically; metaventral postcoxal lines separated slightly from mesocoxal cavity margin, following cavity borders; discrimen short, extending less than halfway to anterior margin of metaventral process; metendosternite (Figure 33g) with anterior tendons moderately separated, ventral process intersecting ventral longitudinal flange behind anterior margin. Anterior margin of metacoxa with emargination sublaterally; metacoxal plate without transverse line; metatibial foreface with apical ctenidium markedly oblique, oriented about 45° to long axis of tibia; spurs cylindrical, longest spur longer than width of tibial apex; metatarsus about as long as metatibia, metatarsomere I much longer than metatarsomere II, about as long as remainder of tarsus, joint between I and II rigid (Figure 33d); metatarsomere III not bilobed. Hind wing (Figure 33e) with distinct, ovate anal lobe; leading edge with incomplete row of long setae; AA₁₊₂ distinct,

crossvein CuA₃₊₄ present; CuA forked; MP₃₊₄ with distal remnants; r4 present, connecting RP with RA₃₊₄; large fleck present in apical field distal to rp-mp2; long transverse sclerite, horizontal sclerite, and large nebulous triangular sclerite present just distal to end of radial bar.

Abdomen. Abdominal ventrite I without paired lines, with calli; spiracles present and apparently functional on segment VII. Male with aedeagus not rotated in repose; tegmen with symmetrical anterior margin, parameres separated by suture from basal piece, parameres without medial longitudinal division; penis narrow, with pair of endophallic sclerites and fields of endophallic spicules, apex acutely pointed; spiculum gastrale with arms V-shaped, free apically, sometimes laminate basally, with short anterior extension. Female ovipositor weakly sclerotized, palpiform.

Immature Stages. Unknown.

Bionomics. Peyerimhoff (1907) reports *O. testacea* from flowers of *Phelipaea* (= *Orobanche*, Orobanchaceae) in Sinai. Label data are scanty for the specimens I have examined but a series from Botswana was taken in a Malaise trap.

Distribution and Diversity. Interestingly, the type species of this genus ranges in the hottest, driest deserts of North Africa and the Middle East, from Mauritania and Mali east across the Sahara to Saudi Arabia, Iran, and the Transcaspian Region. There are also a few undescribed species in my collection from Subsaharan Africa, south to South Africa. I have not seen the Reitter species.

Included Species (2):

Olibrosoma strigosa (Reitter, 1899), **comb. nov.** (Distribution: “Transcaspien”)

Olibrosoma testacea Tournier, 1889 (Distribution: North Africa, Middle East) (type!)

Discussion. I have tentatively synonymized Liubarsky’s (1993a) subgenus *Litochrus* (*Lichrotus*) based purely on his and Reitter’s (1899b) brief descriptions of the type species. The key character is a 4-segmented antennal club, which no other known Old World phalacrid possesses.

Etymology. From the Greek *olibros* (slippery, hard to catch) and *sōma* (body).

4.12 PHALACRIDAE INCERTAE SEDIS

Discussion. Although quite distinct from each other, the genera in this assemblage were not consistently or convincingly placed within tribes in the phylogenetic analyses. A few of them may truly deserve a monogeneric tribe or subfamily, but this determination awaits a future study with a denser taxon sampling and a larger molecular dataset.

Included Genera (11). *Apallodes* Reitter, *Augasmus* Motschulsky, *Entomocnemus* Guillebeau, *Eulitrus* Gimmel, *Grouvelleus* Guillebeau, *Litochropus* Casey, *Litochrus* Erichson, *Malagophytus* Gimmel, *Neolitochrus* Gimmel, *Paracylomus* Gimmel, *Steinerlitrus* Gimmel.

Apallodes Reitter, 1873

(Figures 34; 48f)

Apallodes Reitter 1873: 130. Type species: *Apallodes palpalis* Reitter 1873, fixed by monotypy.

Litolibrus Sharp 1889: 258. Type species: *Litolibrus obesus* Sharp 1889, fixed by subsequent designation. **Syn. nov.**

Sphaeropsis Guillebeau 1893a: 295. Type species: *Sphaeropsis simoni* Guillebeau 1893, fixed by monotypy. **Syn. nov.**

Gyromorphus Guillebeau 1894a: 283. Type species: *Sphaeropsis simoni* Guillebeau 1894, fixed by original designation. **Syn. nov.**

Type Material. *Apallodes palpalis* Reitter: 1 syntype found, here designated as lectotype, female, “Parahyba \ [handwritten, illegible, green label] // Brazil [handwritten, green label] // [handwritten, illegible] // Type [handwritten] // 258 [handwritten, yellow label] // Apallodes \ palpalis m. [handwritten] // LECTOTYPE ♀ \ Apallodes \ palpalis Reitter \ des. M.L. Gimmel 2009 [red label]” (MNHN), card mounted on left side.

Litolibrus obesus Sharp: 31 syntypes seen in BMNH, card-mounted specimen with “Type” written on card by David Sharp selected as lectotype in order to stabilize the species name, “*Litolibrus \ obesus \ Type \ D.S. \ V. de Chiriqui* [handwritten on card] // Type [red-bordered disc] // V. de Chiriqui, 4,000-6,000 ft. Champion // Sharp Coll. \ 1905.–313. // LECTOTYPE \ *Litolibrus \ obesus* Sharp \ des. M.L. Gimmel 2011 [red label]” (BMNH).

Sphaeropsis simoni Guillebeau: holotype, female, “Caracas [handwritten] // Simon [handwritten] // [handwritten, illegible] // HOLOTYPE ♀ \ *Sphaeropsis \ simoni* Guillebeau \ det. M. Gimmel 2009 [red label]” (MNHN), point mounted.

Diagnosis. Members of this genus are readily recognized as such by the narrowly separated mesocoxae, the oblique articulation of metatarsomeres I and II, which are laterally compressed, the prosternal process extending posterior of the procoxae with an arcuate tip devoid of stiff setae, the strong spectral iridescence on the elytra, and the strongly asymmetrical club.

Description. Small to very large, 1.9-4.8 mm long, often highly globose. Color uniformly pale testaceous or rufous, head and pronotum often lighter in color, elytra and pronotum sometimes piceous with striking yellowish or reddish maculations; never uniformly piceous, always with at least apex of elytra pale (Figure 48f). Tibial spur formula 2-2-2, tarsal formula 5-5-5 in both sexes.

Head. Not constricted behind eyes. Eyes large; facets flat; interfacetal setae absent; deeply emarginate medially; without posterior emargination; periocular groove present; with transverse setose groove ventrally behind eye. Frontoclypeus emarginate above antennal insertion; clypeal apex arcuate-truncate. Antennal club 3-segmented, club strongly asymmetrical, antennomere XI triangular, sometimes constricted on anterior edge (Figure 34b). Mandible (Figure 34a) with apex simple; without retinaculum; prostheca with setae only at posterior end; mandible with ventral ridge. Maxillary palpomere IV fusiform, elongate, slightly flattened; galea (sometimes greatly) elongate, pointed apically; lacinia with two stout spines. Mentum with sides divergent toward apex; labial palpomere III fusiform. Labrum with apical margin arcuate; epipharyngeal rods long. Gular sutures short, barely evident.

Thorax. Pronotum without obvious microsetae; with weakly developed scutellar lobe. Prosternum anteriorly with continuous row of marginal setae, setae flattened at base; procoxal cavity with anterolateral notchlike extension; prosternal process angulate in lateral view, usually conspicuously setose preapically, sometimes with ventrally-pointed spinelike setae at apex. Protochanter without setae; protibia with or without ctenidium on kickface, from two spines (Figure 34c) to row of about 12 spines; protarsomere II usually expanded in male. Scutellum

small. Elytron with spectral iridescence; with one sutural stria; disc of elytra sometimes with weak rows of punctures; without transverse strigae; with subbasal band of coarse comblike ridges extending across base of scutellum; lateral margin with row of tiny, sawtooth-like setae. Mesoventral plate (Figure 34f) notched anteriorly, not extending posteriorly to metaventrite, forming procoxal rests, mesoventral disc sunken medially, without setae; mesanepisternum with complete transverse carina; mesocoxal cavities narrowly separate, separated by much less than half width of a coxal cavity. Mesotarsomere III bilobed. Metaventral process (Figure 34f) only extending to about halfway point of mesocoxae; metaventral postcoxal lines not separated from mesocoxal cavity margin; discrimen long, extending about halfway to anterior margin of metaventral process; metendosternite (Figure 34g) with anterior tendons moderately separated, ventral process intersecting ventral longitudinal flange at anterior margin. Anterior margin of metacoxa with emargination sublaterally; metacoxal plate with transverse line; metatibial foreface with apical ctenidium roughly perpendicular overall to long axis of tibia; male metatibia sometimes with oblique row of coarse setae on backface; spurs cylindrical, longest spur subequal to or longer than width of tibial apex; metatarsomere I shorter than metatarsomere II, joint between I and II rigid (Figure 34d); metatarsomere III bilobed. Hind wing (Figure 34e) with distinct, ovate anal lobe; leading edge without row of long setae at level of RA+ScP; AA₁₊₂ present, not connected to CuA by crossvein; CuA unbranched apically; MP₃₊₄ with distal remnants; r4 developed, connected with RA₃₊₄; conspicuous flecks present in apical field just distal to rp-mp2, with much fainter fleck more distally; long transverse proximal sclerite and additional small triangular sclerite present just distal to end of radial bar.

Abdomen. Abdominal ventrite I without paired lines, without calli; spiracles present and apparently functional on segment VII. Male with aedeagus not rotated in repose; tegmen with symmetrical anterior margin and parameres hinged to basal piece, parameres without medial longitudinal division, often with secondary projections; penis with pairs of endophallic sclerites and spicules, apex notched; spiculum gastrale Y-shaped, with arms free. Female ovipositor weakly sclerotized, palpiform.

Immature Stages. Unknown.

Bionomics. Most specimens with method-of-capture data were collected with FITs, Malaise traps, beating, and blacklight traps. A series from Peru was collected from “smooth *Hypoxyton*” (Ascomycota: Xylariaceae).

Distribution and Diversity. Restricted to the New World. Ranging from the southeastern United States (Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Texas) and Sinaloa, Mexico, south through the Neotropics to at least Misiones Province, Argentina. Also present in southern Florida, Cuba, and the Cayman Islands, but apparently absent from the Lesser Antilles.

Included Species (25):

Apallodes angularis (Champion, 1925), **comb. nov.** (*Litolibrus*) (Distribution: Brazil) (type!)

Apallodes argus (Champion, 1925), **comb. nov.** (*Litolibrus*) (Distribution: Brazil) (type!)

Apallodes bipupillatus (Champion, 1925), **comb. nov.** (*Litolibrus*) (Distribution: Brazil) (type!)

Apallodes championi Gimmel, **nom. nov.** for *Litolibrus ocellatus* Champion, 1925 (preoccupied by *Apallodes ocellatus* Reitter, 1874) (Distribution: Brazil) (type!)

Apallodes cinctus (Sharp, 1889), **comb. nov.** (*Litolibrus*) (Distribution: Panama) (type!)

Apallodes erythropterus (Champion, 1925), **comb. nov.** (*Litolibrus*) (Distribution: Brazil) (type!)
Apallodes fulgens (Sharp, 1889), **comb. nov.** (*Litolibrus*) (Distribution: Guatemala) (type!)
Apallodes gibbus (Champion, 1925), **comb. nov.** (*Litolibrus*) (Distribution: Brazil) (type!)
Apallodes minor (Sharp, 1889), **comb. nov.** (*Litolibrus*) (Distribution: Guatemala) (type!)
Apallodes obesus (Sharp, 1889), **comb. nov.** (*Litolibrus*) (Distribution: Guatemala, Panama) (type!)
Apallodes obliqueguttatus (Champion, 1925), **comb. nov.** (*Litolibrus*) (Distribution: Brazil) (type!)
Apallodes obliterated (Champion, 1925), **comb. nov.** (*Litolibrus*) (Distribution: Brazil) (type!)
Apallodes ocellatus Reitter, 1874 (Distribution: Brazil) (type!)
Apallodes octoguttatus (Champion, 1925), **comb. nov.** (*Litolibrus*) (Distribution: Brazil) (type!)
Apallodes palpalis Reitter, 1873 (Distribution: Brazil) (type!)
Apallodes pantherinus (Champion, 1925), **comb. nov.** (*Litolibrus*) (Distribution: Brazil) (type!)
Apallodes posticatus (Sharp, 1889), **comb. nov.** (*Litolibrus*) (Distribution: Guatemala, Panama) (type!)
Apallodes princeps (Schwarz, 1878), **comb. nov.** (*Litolibrus*) (Distribution: Cuba, USA) (type!)
Apallodes quadratus (Sharp, 1889), **comb. nov.** (*Litolibrus*) (Distribution: Guatemala) (type!)
Apallodes rufipennis (Sharp, 1889), **comb. nov.** (*Litolibrus*) (Distribution: Panama) (type!)
Apallodes sericeus (Kirsch, 1873), **comb. nov.** (*Phalacrus*) (Distribution: Peru) (type!)
Apallodes signatus (Sharp, 1889), **comb. nov.** (*Litolibrus*) (Distribution: Panama) (type!)
Apallodes simoni (Guillebeau, 1893), **comb. nov.** (*Sphaeropsis*) (Distribution: Venezuela) (type!)
Apallodes uniformis (Casey, 1890), **comb. nov.** (*Litolibrus*) (Distribution: USA) (type!)
Apallodes varians (Sharp, 1889), **comb. nov.** (*Litolibrus*) (Distribution: Guatemala, Panama) (type!)

Discussion. Reitter (1873: 132) mentions two localities (“Parahyba” and “Columbia”) in his original description of *Apallodes palpalis*, implying that there are at least two syntype specimens. Only one specimen from either of these localities (Parahyba) was located in MNHN, and this is designated the lectotype to stabilize future application of this name.

Sharp (1889) apparently knew nothing of Reitter’s *Apallodes* (probably because the latter was originally described in Nitidulidae) when erecting the genus *Litolibrus*. The two genera are clearly synonyms, and this results in 20 new combinations and one new name (see list above). Guillebeau’s *Sphaeropsis* (= *Gyromorphus* Guillebeau, see below) is also clearly within the limits of the genus *Apallodes* as defined above, and I propose that they become new generic synonyms. This results in one new combination.

Guillebeau (1894a: 283) mentions as the genotype of *Gyromorphus* one “*Ochrolitus Simoni* Guillebeau (Ann. Soc. ent. Fr.)” indicating it had already been described. This is apparently a two-part error—he originally described the species under *Sphaeropsis* with the comment “Ce genre est bien voisin du genre *Ochrolitus* Sharp [This genus is quite close to the genus *Ochrolitus* Sharp]”, while the name *Gyromorphus* is an error for *Sphaeropsis* Guillebeau, and must have been a remnant of an alternate draft of his work. In any case, I consider *Sphaeropsis* and *Gyromorphus* to be objective synonyms.

The type (deposited in MTD) of *Phalacrus sericeus* Kirsch, 1873, clearly belongs in this genus.

This genus includes the largest phalacrids in the New World, and some strongly resemble nitidulids of the genus *Pallodes* on superficial examination. Other species are strikingly patterned with ocellate spots, transverse maculations, or cordate markings and are arguably the most visually appealing members of the family.

Etymology. From the Greek prefix *a-* (not) and the nitidulid genus *Pallodes*, which it may resemble superficially.

***Augasmus* Motschulsky, 1858**

(Figures 35; 48g, h)

Augasmus Motschulsky 1858: 35. Type species: *Augasmus ligatus* Motschulsky 1858, fixed by subsequent designation.

Liocrus Flach 1889e: 271, as subgenus of *Litocrus*[sic] Erichson. Type species: *Litocrus coronatus* Flach 1889, fixed by monotypy.

Heterolitus Guillebeau 1893c: 375. Type species: *Heterolitus humilis* Guillebeau 1893, fixed by subsequent designation (Guillebeau 1894a: 280). [synonymized with *Augasmus* Motschulsky by Lyubarsky (1993c: 35)]

Parischius Guillebeau 1896: 297. Type species: *Parischius Alluaudi* Guillebeau 1896, fixed by subsequent designation (Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 64).

Megischius Guillebeau 1896: 298. Type species: *Megischius limbicollis* Guillebeau 1896, fixed by monotypy. **Syn. nov.**

Nematolibrus Sahlberg 1913a: 21. Type species: *Nematolibrus filitarsis* Sahlberg 1913, fixed by monotypy. **Syn. nov.**

Type Material. *Augasmus ligatus* Motschulsky: holotype, “Augasma \ ligata \ Motsh. \ Ind. or. [handwritten on yellow label] // *Augasmus \ ligatus* Motsch. \ Lectotype design. \ Lyubarsky // HOLOTYPE \ *Augasmus \ ligatus* Motschulsky \ det. M.L. Gimmel 2010 [red label]” (ZMUM), card-mounted with genitalia vial. Lyubarsky’s lectotype designation was not published, but is unnecessary in any case.

Liocrus coronatus Flach: type not seen.

Heterolitus humilis Guillebeau: 3 syntypes, first with the labels “TONKIN (F.de B.) // *Heterolitus humilis* Grouv.”; second with the label “Mt”; third with the labels “Hué // *Litochrus humilis* Grou \ ty. // *Heterolitus humilis* Grouv.” (MNHN), all card mounted.

Parischius alluaudi Guillebeau: 2 syntypes, with the labels “Madagascar \ Diego Suarez \ Ch. Alluaud 1893 // Museum Paris \ Coll. Générale // SYNTYPE // *Augasmus alluaudi* (Guill.) \ Zd. Svec det. 1998” and “Madag. // Alluaud” (MNHN), card mounted.

Megischius limbicollis Guillebeau: type not located in MNHN.

Nematolibrus filitarsis Sahlberg: 2 syntypes, one here designated as lectotype with the labels “Tarsus // J.Sahlb. // Spec. typ. // 4417 // Mus. Zool. H:fors \ Spec. typ. No 1002 \ Nematolibrus \ filitarsis J.S. // Nematolibrus filitarsis n. sp. [handwritten] // SYNTYPE [red label] // Nematolibrus filitarsis J.Sahlb. [red label] // LECTOTYPE ♀ \ Nematolibrus \ filitarsis J.Sahlberg \ des. M.L. Gimmel 2010 [red label]” (FMNH), point mounted. Paralectotype with the same data, female, card mounted. The lectotype is designated to enforce stability of its associated name.

Diagnosis. May be recognized by the long protibial ctenidium, anteriorly protruded metaventral process, oblique apical ctenidium on the metatibia, and very long metatarsomere I.

Description. Small to medium-sized, total length 1.5–2.6 mm. Dorsal color highly variable, often wholly testaceous but often with black patterns (Figures 48g, h). Tibial spur formula 2-2-2, tarsal formula 4-5-4 or 5-5-4, sexes not differing in formula.

Head. Not constricted behind eyes. Eyes small to medium-sized to large; facets flat; interfacetal setae absent; weakly to deeply emarginate medially; without posterior emargination; periocular groove present or absent; with transverse setose groove ventrally behind eye. Frontoclypeus emarginate above antennal insertion; clypeal apex arcuate-truncate. Antennal club loosely 3-segmented, club weakly asymmetrical; antennomere XI not constricted (Figure 35b), widened subapically in certain African forms. Mandible (Figure 35a) with apex bifid; retinaculum absent; prosthecal margin without setae; mandible without ventral ridge. Maxillary palpomere IV short, slightly flattened; galea short, rounded; lacinia with two stout spines. Mentum with sides divergent toward apex; labial palpomere III expanded at midlength, pointed apically. Labrum with apical margin arcuate; epipharyngeal rods long. Gular sutures long, extending over halfway to ventral mouthparts.

Thorax. Pronotum without obvious microsetae; with distinct scutellar lobe. Prosternum anteriorly with row of marginal setae discontinuous, with gap medially, setae flattened at base; procoxal cavity without anterolateral notchlike extension; prosternal process rounded in lateral view, not setose preapically, without spinelike setae at apex. Protochanter without setae; protibia with ctenidium on kickface extending from about half to three-quarters length of tibia (Figure 35c). Scutellum small, visible portion with base shorter than length of eye. Elytron with spectral iridescence; with one sutural stria; with absent to strong transverse strigae; lateral margin with row of tiny, sawtooth-like setae. Mesoventral plate (Figure 35f) deeply notched anteriorly, extending posteriorly to metaventrite (dividing mesoventral disc medially), not forming procoxal rests; mesanepisternum with complete transverse carina; mesocoxal cavities separated by more than half width of single coxal cavity. Mesotarsomere III not bilobed. Metaventral process (Figure 35f) exceeding level of anterior margin of mesocoxae, rounded apically; metaventral postcoxal lines separated slightly from mesocoxal cavity margin, following cavity borders; discrimen short, extending less than halfway to anterior margin of metaventral process; metendosternite (Figure 35g) with anterior tendons moderately separated, ventral process intersecting ventral longitudinal flange behind anterior margin. Anterior margin of metacoxa with emargination sublaterally; metacoxal plate without transverse line; metatibial foreface with apical ctenidium markedly oblique, oriented about 45° to long axis of tibia (Figure 35d); spurs cylindrical, longest spur longer than width of tibial apex; metatarsus as long as or longer than metatibia, metatarsomere I much longer than metatarsomere II, usually much longer than remainder of tarsus, joint between I and II rigid (Figure 35d); metatarsomere III not bilobed. Hind wing (Figure 35e) with distinct, ovate anal lobe; leading edge with incomplete row of long

setae; AA₁₊₂ not apparent; CuA not forked; MP₃₊₄ without distal remnants; r4 absent; no flecks present in apical field distal to rp-mp2, or with very faint fleck near posteroapical border; long transverse sclerite and large nebulous triangular sclerite present just distal to end of radial bar.

Abdomen. Abdominal ventrite I without paired lines, with calli; spiracles present and apparently functional on segment VII. Male with aedeagus not rotated in repose; tegmen (Figure 35h) with asymmetrical anterior margin, parameres separated by suture from basal piece, parameres without medial longitudinal division; penis (Figure 35i) narrow, devoid of endophallic sclerites or prominent fields of endophallic spicules, apex acutely pointed; spiculum gastrale with arms V-shaped, free, with short, curved, anterior extension. Female ovipositor weakly sclerotized, palpiform.

Immature Stages. Unknown.

Bionomics. Blacklight and Malaise trap are the most common methods by which members of this genus have been taken, but a few were collected by “beating hanging branch”. A series from Java (ANIC) was collected from the flowers and leaves of *Castanopsis argentea* (Blume) A.DC. (Fagaceae) at the rainforest edge (1350 m elevation).

Distribution and Diversity. A large and diverse group ranging throughout the tropical and some subtropical regions of the Old World, including islands in the Indian Ocean and near continental islands.

Included Species (36):

Augasmus borneensis Lyubarsky, 1994 (Distribution: Borneo)

Augasmus coloratus (Blackburn, 1895), **comb. nov.** (*Litochrus*) (Distribution: Australia) (type!)

Augasmus comptulus Lyubarsky, 2003 (Distribution: Nepal)

Augasmus concolor Lyubarsky, 1994 (Distribution: Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand)

Augasmus coronatus (Flach, 1889) (Distribution: Japan, Taiwan)

Augasmus distriatus Lyubarsky, 1994 (Distribution: Borneo)

Augasmus filitarsis (Sahlberg, 1913), **comb. nov.** (*Nematolibrus*) (Distribution: Turkey) (type!)

Augasmus gilbus Lyubarsky, 2003 (Distribution: Nepal, Vietnam)

Augasmus grouvellei (Guillebeau, 1894), **comb. nov.** (*Heterolitus*) (Distribution: Indonesia) (type!)

Augasmus humilis (Guillebeau, 1893) (Distribution: China, Taiwan, Vietnam)

Augasmus intactus (Lea, 1932), **comb. nov.** (*Litochrus*) (Distribution: Papua New Guinea)

Augasmus ligatus Motschulsky, 1858 (Distribution: Oriental Region) (type!)

Augasmus limbicollis (Guillebeau, 1896), **comb. nov.** (*Megischius*) (Distribution: Madagascar)

Augasmus longitarsis (Lea, 1932), **comb. nov.** (*Litochrus*) (Distribution: Papua New Guinea)

Augasmus luridus Lyubarsky, 2003 (Distribution: Nepal)

Augasmus nigromaculatus (Hisamatsu, 1985) (Distribution: Japan, Taiwan)

Augasmus nipponicus (Hisamatsu, 1985) (Distribution: Japan)

Augasmus noteroides (Blackburn, 1895), **comb. nov.** (*Litochrus*) (Distribution: Australia) (type!)

Augasmus obliquenotatus (Champion, 1925), **comb. nov.** (*Heterolitus*) (Distribution: South Africa) (type!)
Augasmus palleolus (Guillebeau, 1894), **comb. nov.** (*Heterolitus*) (Distribution: Indonesia) (type!)
Augasmus perparvulus (Guillebeau, 1896), **comb. nov.** (*Heterolitus*) (Distribution: Madagascar) (type!)
Augasmus perpolitus Lyubarsky, 2003 (Distribution: Nepal)
Augasmus picinus (Guillebeau, 1894), **comb. nov.** (*Heterolitus*) (Distribution: Tanzania) (type!)
Augasmus platycnemus (Champion, 1925) (Distribution: Namibia, South Africa, Zambia) (type!)
Augasmus pseudosinuatus Lyubarsky, 1994 (Distribution: Philippines)
Augasmus pulchellus (Blackburn, 1895), **comb. nov.** (*Litochrus*) (Distribution: Australia) (type!)
Augasmus senegalensis (Guillebeau, 1894), **comb. nov.** (*Heterolitus*) (Distribution: Senegal) (type!)
Augasmus shirozui (Hisamatsu, 1959) (Distribution: Japan, Russia)
Augasmus strigellus (Guillebeau, 1894) (Distribution: Celebes) (type!)
Augasmus strigosus (Reitter, 1899), **comb. nov.** (*Litochrus*) (Distribution: “Transcaspien”)
Augasmus subflavus Lyubarsky, 2003 (Distribution: Nepal)
Augasmus substrigosus (Champion, 1925) (Distribution: southern Africa) (type!)
Augasmus suturalis (Guillebeau, 1894), **comb. nov.** (*Heterolitus*) (Distribution: Indonesia) (type!)
Augasmus testaceus Motschulsky, 1858 (Distribution: India, Sri Lanka)
Augasmus thoracicus (Fleutiaux, 1887) (Distribution: Australia through southern Asia to Africa) (type!)
Augasmus v-niger (Lea, 1932), **comb. nov.** (*Heterolitus*) (Distribution: Papua New Guinea)

Discussion. Although a highly distinctive genus, *Augasmus* has a complex and composite taxonomic history, largely stemming from the poor original description of Motschulsky (1858) and historical inaccessibility of his types. The genus was subsequently described once by Flach (as a subgenus of *Litochrus*), once by Sahlberg, and two or three times by Guillebeau.

Although Lyubarsky (1993c: 35) rightly synonymized *Heterolitus* with *Augasmus*, he did not make the new combinations explicit. I have listed all of these above. The type of *Nematolibrus filitarsis* Sahlberg conforms well to the definition of *Augasmus* outlined above. I am proposing synonymy of these two genera. After examining the Blackburn types of *Litochrus coloratus*, *L. noteroides*, and *L. pulchellus*, I have concluded that all three fall within the concept of this genus. The new combinations are made explicit above.

Although I have not examined the types of Arthur Lea, a few of his (1932) *Litochrus* species whose hind legs are illustrated in the same work obviously belong here, based on their obliquely oriented apical ctenidia and very long apical spurs. The species are *L. longitarsis* Lea (1932: fig. 10), *L. intactus* Lea (1932: fig. 18), and *L. v-niger* Lea (1932: fig. 24). The new combinations are made explicit above.

Unfortunately I could not locate the types of *Megischius limbicollis* Guillebeau in MNHN. Based on Guillebeau's (1896) description, *Megischius* appears to be congeneric with *Augasmus*. He states that the genus is similar to *Parischius* Guillebeau (the type species of which clearly belongs in *Augasmus*) except that the first article of the posterior tarsi is only twice as long as the second and shorter than the following joined together. The size is small (1.5 mm) and the metaventral process presumably surpasses the mesocoxae (these two characters preclude it from being congeneric with *Malagasmus* Gimmel). There are no other phalacrids for which I have seen specimens or records from Madagascar that could fit this description other than species of *Augasmus*, and I am tentatively proposing synonymy of these two genera with the hope that the type of *M. limbicollis* will be located in the future.

Etymology. From the Greek *augasmos* (splendor).

***Entomocnemus* Guillebeau, 1894**

(Figures 36; 48i)

Entomocnemus Guillebeau 1894a: 307, as subgenus of *Eustilbus* Sharp. Type species: *Eustilbus* (*Entomocnemus*) *Raffrayi* Guillebeau 1894, fixed by monotypy. [elevated to generic rank by Švec 2003: 125]

Stilbomimus Champion 1924c: 242. Type species: *Stilbomimus polymorphus* Champion 1924, fixed by original designation. **Syn. nov.**

Type Material. *Eustilbus raffrayi* Guillebeau: holotype, card mounted, "Abyss. Raffray // Grouvelle // Museum Paris \ Coll. \ Générale // HOLOTYPE // Raffrayi Guilb." (MNHN).

Stilbomimus polymorphus Champion: 7 syntypes found in BMNH, card-mounted specimen labeled "Type" by George Champion selected as a lectotype to stabilize the species name, "Ceylon \ G. E. Bryant. // Kandy. VI.1908 [handwritten] // G. Bryant Coll. \ 1919–147 [on underside of label] // Type \ H.T. [red-bordered disc] // Stilbomimus polymorphus type Ch. [handwritten] // Stilbomimus polymorphus, Champ. // E.M.M. 1924 \ det. G.C.C. [on underside of label] // LECTOTYPE \ Stilbomimus \ polymorphus Champion \ des. M.L. Gimmel 2011" (BMNH).

Diagnosis. A difficult genus to recognize, but possessing the following diagnostic characteristics: meso-metaventral margin usually emarginate (but sometimes truncate) for reception of prosternal process (which may have apical translucent process, elytra with spectral iridescence, metaventral postcoxal lines not separated from coxal cavities, metatarsomeres I and II about equal, scutellum small, elytral striae (when present) more or less parallel to suture.

Description. Small to large, total length 1.6–3.5 mm. Dorsal color ranging from solid testaceous to solid black, some darker forms with red or yellow elytral maculations of various shapes and extent (Figure 48i). Tibial spur formula 2-2-2 or 2-1-2, tarsal formula 5-5-5 in both sexes.

Head. Not constricted behind eyes. Eyes small to medium-sized; facets flat; interfacetal setae absent; weakly emarginate medially; without posterior emargination; pericocular groove present or absent; with transverse setose groove ventrally behind eye. Frontoclypeus emarginate above antennal insertion; clypeal apex arcuate-truncate. Antennal club 3-segmented, club weakly asymmetrical; antennomere XI not constricted (Figure 36b). Mandible (Figure 36a) with apex bifid; retinaculum absent; mandible without ventral ridge. Maxillary palpomere IV short, slightly

flattened and narrowed at apex; galea short, rounded; lacinia with multiple spines. Mentum with sides divergent toward apex; labial palpomere III fusiform. Labrum with apical margin arcuate; epipharyngeal rods long. Gular sutures short, barely evident.

Thorax. Pronotum without obvious microsetae; with weakly developed scutellar lobe. Prosternum anteriorly with continuous row of marginal setae, setae normal; procoxal cavity with anterolateral notchlike extension; prosternal process rounded to angulate in lateral view, not conspicuously setose preapically, without spinelike setae at apex, often with horizontal translucent process at apex. Protrochanter with setae; protibia usually without ctenidium on kickface (Figure 36c), sometimes with short ctenidium extending about 1/5 length of tibia. Scutellum small. Elytron with spectral iridescence; with one or (occasionally) multiple striae, striae punctate; without transverse strigae; lateral margin with row of tiny, sawtooth-like setae. Mesoventral plate (Figure 36e) deeply notched anteriorly, extending posteriorly to metaventrite, dividing mesoventral disc in two, forming procoxal rests; mesanepisternum with complete transverse carina; mesocoxal cavities moderately separate, separated by less than half width of a coxal cavity. Mesotarsomere III not bilobed. Metaventral process (Figure 36e) extending beyond halfway point of mesocoxae, mesoventral lip on anterior edge usually emarginate, sometimes truncate; metaventral postcoxal lines not at all separated from mesocoxal cavity margin; discrimen short, extending less than halfway to anterior margin of metaventral process; metendosternite (Figure 36f) with anterior tendons moderately separated, ventral process intersecting ventral longitudinal flange behind anterior margin. Anterior margin of metacoxa with emargination sublaterally; metacoxal plate without transverse line; metatibial foreface with apical ctenidium roughly perpendicular overall to long axis of tibia; spurs cylindrical, longest spur subequal to or longer than width of tibial apex; metatarsomere I about equal to metatarsomere II, joint between I and II flexible (Figure 36d). Hind wing with distinct, ovate anal lobe; leading edge with complete row of long setae at level of RA+ScP; AA₁₊₂ not apparent; CuA unbranched apically; MP₃₊₄ without distal remnants; r4 absent; flecks present in apical field distal to rp-mp2; long transverse proximal sclerite and strong irregular sclerite present just distal to end of radial bar.

Abdomen. Abdominal ventrite I without paired lines or calli; spiracles present and apparently functional on segment VII. Male with aedeagus not rotated in repose; tegmen with symmetrical anterior margin and parameres hinged to basal piece, parameres with medial longitudinal division; penis with with paired sclerites and fields of endophallic spicules, sometimes with long flagellum, apex trilobed; spiculum gastrale V-shaped, arms free. Female ovipositor weakly sclerotized, palpiform.

Immature Stages. Unknown.

Bionomics. A series from Borneo was taken by beating the foliage of a downed *Cinnamomum* tree. Most other specimens from both southeast Asia and southern Africa with collection data have been taken by beating. A few have also been collected from Malaise traps.

Distribution and Diversity. Occurring in two disjunct areas: subsaharan Africa and the Oriental region. There appear to be many undescribed species in southern Africa, but the number of actual species in southeast Asia, whose colorful species seem to be highly variable in appearance, is unknown at present.

Included Species (8):

Entomocnemus borneensis (Champion, 1924), **comb. nov.** (*Stilbomimus*) (Distribution: Malaysia) (type!)

Entomocnemus diluticollis (Champion, 1924), **comb. nov.** (*Stilbomimus*) (Distribution: India) (type!)
Entomocnemus nyasanus (Champion, 1925) (Distribution: Malawi) (type!)
Entomocnemus polymorphus (Champion, 1924), **comb. nov.** (*Stilbomimus*) (Distribution: India, Indonesia, Sri Lanka) (type!)
Entomocnemus raffrayi (Guillebeau, 1894) (Distribution: Ethiopia) (type!)
Entomocnemus rhodesianus (Champion, 1925) (Distribution: Malawi, Zambia) (type!)
Entomocnemus triguttatus (Champion, 1925), **comb. nov.** (*Heterolitus*) (Distribution: South Africa) (type!)
Entomocnemus v-flavum (Champion, 1924) (Distribution: India) (type!)

Discussion. Perhaps the most composite genus of those treated in this monograph, *Entomocnemus* as presently defined will likely require fracturing upon further study. The description given above is expanded to include a number of apparently undescribed species from both southern Africa and southeast Asia. Species I have examined tend to be represented by very few individuals, which has made in-depth examination especially problematic. However, I believe Švec (2003) was correct in transferring the African species described in *Stilbomimus* to *Entomocnemus*. After examining types of all described species in question, I have concluded that the southeast Asian species (including the type species of *Stilbomimus*) are also congeneric. The species placed in *Entomocnemus* and *Stilbomimus* prior to this study form a relatively well-defined group with slender tibiae and no protibial ctenidium, but are variable with regard to the development of the mesoventral emargination.

Etymology. Probably from the Greek *entoma* (insect) and *knēma* (fragment, chip), perhaps referring to the small size of this (and all) phalacrid(s).

***Eulitrus* Sharp, 1889** (Figures 37; 50f)

Eulitrus Sharp 1889: 257. Type species: *Eulitrus estriatus* Sharp, 1889, fixed by subsequent designation.

Type Material. *Eulitrus estriatus* Sharp: lectotype, here designated, “*Eulitrus \ estriatus * Type D.S. \ Panama \ Champion [handwritten on specimen card] // Type [red-bordered disc] // Panama. \ Champion. // Sharp Coll. \ 1905.—313. // SYN- \ TYPE [blue-bordered disc] // LECTOTYPE \ *Eulitrus \ estriatus* Sharp \ des. M.L. Gimmel 2010 [red label]” (BMNH), card mounted. Paralectotypes (3): “*Eulitrus \ estriatus * D.S. \ Chontales Janson [handwritten on specimen card] // ESL \ 19 // See slide Coll. \ No. 3 ESL 62, 63 [numbers handwritten] // Slide No. 380 381 \ E. Lewis 1988 [numbers handwritten] // Chontales, \ Nicaragua. \ Janson. // Sharp Coll. \ 1905,—313. // SYN- \ TYPE [blue-bordered disc]”; “*Eulitrus \ estriatus*. D.S. \ Bugaba. [handwritten on specimen card] // ♀ // Bugaba, \ Panama. \ Champion. // B.C.A., Col., II, (1). // SYN- \ TYPE [blue-bordered disc]”; “*Eulitrus \ estriatus * D.S. \ Bugaba \ Champion [handwritten on specimen card] // Sp. figured. // Bugaba. \ Panama. \ Champion. // B.C.A., Col., II, (1). // ESL \ 20 // SYN- \ TYPE [blue-bordered disc]” (all BMNH), card mounted, with label attached “PARALECTOTYPE \ *Eulitrus \ estriatus* Sharp \ det. M.L. Gimmel 2010 [yellow label]”.

Diagnosis. The genus *Eulitrus* is readily recognizable and morphologically well delimited from other members of Phalacridae. The following characters diagnose members of the genus: protibia with ctenidium on kickface extending from one-half to two-thirds length of tibia; metaventral process greatly protruding anteriorly, surpassing mesocoxae and resting upon rounded prosternal process when beetle is in repose; metaventral lines very narrowly separated from mesocoxal cavities; metatarsomere II about three to six times length of metatarsomere I; sutural stria of elytron completely absent; strong spectral iridescence present on elytra; median lobe of male genitalia spearhead-shaped with an acuminate tip; spiculum gastrale heavily sclerotized, forming a delta-shaped plate.

Description. Very small to large, total length 1.2–4.0 mm. Dorsal color brunneous to black (Figure 50f), often with reddish maculations. Tibial spur formula 2-2-2, tarsal formula 5-5-5 in both sexes.

Head. Not constricted behind eyes. Eyes medium-sized to large; facets flat; interfacetal setae absent; strongly emarginate medially; without posterior emargination; periorcular groove present; with transverse setose groove ventrally behind eye. Frontoclypeus emarginate above antennal insertion; clypeal apex arcuate-truncate. Antennal club 3-segmented, club strongly asymmetrical, antennomere XI unconstricted or weakly turbinate (Figure 37b). Mandible (Figure 37a) with apex bifid; without retinaculum; protheca with setae distributed along entire margin; mandible with ventral ridge. Maxillary palpomere IV short to elongate, slightly flattened, truncate at apex; galea short, rounded; lacinia with two stout spines. Mentum with sides divergent toward apex; labial palpomere III fusiform. Labrum with apical margin arcuate; epipharyngeal rods long. Gular sutures short, barely evident.

Thorax. Pronotum without obvious microsetae; with moderately developed scutellar lobe. Prosternum anteriorly with continuous row of marginal setae, setae flattened at base; procoxal cavity with anterolateral notchlike extension; hypomeron with weak to strong transverse carina originating along coxal cavity just posterior to notchlike extension; prosternal process rounded in lateral view, sometimes conspicuously setose preapically, without spinelike setae at apex. Protrochanter without setae; protibia with ctenidium on kickface, extending from about 1/3 to 2/3 length of tibia (Figure 37c). Scutellum small. Elytron with distinct spectral iridescence; with sutural stria absent or barely indicated; disc devoid of striae or distinct rows of punctures; without transverse strigae; lateral margin with row of tiny, sawtooth-like setae. Mesoventral plate (Figure 37f) notched anteriorly, extending posteriorly to metaventrite, dividing mesoventral disc in two, not forming procoxal rests; mesanepisternum with complete transverse carina; mesocoxal cavities widely separate, separated by more than half width of a coxal cavity. Mesotarsomere III bilobed. Metaventral process (Figure 37f) extending beyond anterior level of mesocoxae, protruding and arcuately lobed anteriorly; metaventral postcoxal lines narrowly separated from mesocoxal cavity margin, smoothly arcuate; discrimen short, extending less than halfway to anterior margin of metaventral process; metendosternite (Figure 37g) with anterior tendons moderately separated, ventral process intersecting ventral longitudinal flange at anterior margin. Anterior margin of metacoxa with emargination sublaterally; metacoxal plate with transverse line; metatibial foreface with apical ctenidium roughly perpendicular overall to long axis of tibia; spurs cylindrical, longest spur subequal in length to width of tibial apex; metatarsomere I shorter, often much shorter than metatarsomere II, joint between I and II rigid (Figure 37d). Hind wing (Figure 37e) with distinct, ovate anal lobe; leading edge without row of long setae at level of RA+ScP; AA₁₊₂ complete, fusing with CuA; CuA unbranched apically; MP₃₊₄ with distal remnants; r₄ developed, connected with RA₃₊₄; with distinct curved flecks in apical field distal to

rp-mp2; long transverse proximal sclerite and faint triangular sclerite present just distal to end of radial bar.

Abdomen. Abdominal ventrite I without paired lines or calli; spiracles present and apparently functional on segment VII. Male with aedeagus not rotated in repose; tegmen (Figure 37h) with symmetrical anterior margin and parameres fused to basal piece but separated from it by suture, parameres without medial longitudinal division; penis (Figure 37i) lance-shaped, with basal strut widened, with distinct fields of endophallic spicules, apex acuminate; spiculum gastrale V-shaped with arms connected by broad lamina, or Y-shaped with long basal rod. Female ovipositor weakly sclerotized, palpiform.

Immature Stages. Unknown.

Bionomics. Members of *Eulitrus* have been collected using a variety of generalized methods including beating, canopy fogging, blacklighting, Malaise traps, and flight intercept traps.

Distribution and Diversity. Strictly Neotropical, occurring from Jalisco and Veracruz States in Mexico south to Paraguay and Misiones Province, Argentina. Known from Venezuela and Guyana but I have not seen specimens from the West Indies or islands of the South American continental shelf. Two described species are included in the genus, but many more await description.

Included Species (2):

Eulitrus anisotomus Sharp, 1889 (Distribution: Belize) (type!)

Eulitrus estriatus Sharp, 1889 (Distribution: Nicaragua, Panama) (type!)

Etymology. Probably from the Greek prefix *eu-* (true, well) and Latin *lituro* (to erase), perhaps referring to the lack of a sutural stria.

***Grouvelleus* Guillebeau, 1892**

(Figures 9g; 38; 49a, b)

Grouvelleus Guillebeau 1892c: cxxxiv. Type species: *Grouvelleus prosternalis* Guillebeau 1892, fixed by monotypy.

Ochrolitoides Champion 1924c: 245. Type species: *Ochrolitoides magister* Champion 1924, fixed by original designation. **Syn. nov.**

Litotarsus Champion 1925b: 615. Type species: *Litotarsus dilutus* Champion 1925, fixed by original designation. **Syn. nov.**

Type Material. *Grouvelleus prosternalis* Guillebeau: holotype, female, “Saigon [handwritten] // Type // Grouvelleus \ prosternalis \ Guilb. [handwritten] // type ex \ Guillebeau \ Ann. Fr. 1893.378 [handwritten] \ Collection FLEUTIAUX // HOLOTYPE ♀ \ Grouvelleus \ prosternalis Guillebeau \ det. M.L. Gimmel 2009” (MNHN), point mounted.

Ochrolitoides magister Champion: lectotype, here designated, male, “[male symbol] // Kandy, \ Ceylon // G.E. Bryant \ VI.1908 [handwritten] // G. Bryant Coll. \ 1919–147 // Ochrolitoides \ magister, \ Champ. // E.M.M. 1924. \ det. G.C.C. // See slide Coll. \ No. ESL 55 // Ochrolitoides \ magister \ type Ch [handwritten] // SYN- \ TYPE [blue-bordered disc] // LECTOTYPE ♂ \ Ochrolitoides \ magister Champion \ des. M.L. Gimmel 2010” (BMNH), point

mounted, genitalia removed from specimen and slide mounted by E.S. Lewis. Paralectotype: same data as lectotype, female.

Litotarsus dilutus Champion: holotype, male, “Type \ H.T. // Specimen figured. // See slide Coll. \ No. ESL 89 // G. Bryant Coll. \ 1919–147 // Quop, \ W. Sarawak. \ III-IV.1914. \ G.E. Bryant. // prost. process \ forming rec. \ in mesost. // Gen. NOT \ Grouvelleus, \ 1892 Guill // *Litotarsus \ dilutus*, \ type Ch. // Ann. Mag. N.H. \ Ser 9. xvi.1925. \ G.C.C. det. // HOLOTYPE \ *Litotarsus \ dilutus* Champion \ det. M.L. Gimmel 2010” (BMNH), point mounted, genitalia removed from specimen and slide mounted by E.S. Lewis.

Diagnosis. This genus has a number of bizarre features that readily separate it from the rest of the Phalacridae. The mesocoxae are nearly contiguous, and the meso-metaventral junction lies behind the midpoint of the coxae. From a ventral aspect the prosternal process appears as a spearpoint-shaped posterior projection, and the procoxal rests on the mesoventral plate are large. The maxillary galea is elongate and acuminate, and the terminal maxillary palpomere is long and knife-shaped. Additionally, the distinctly punctate elytral striae are among the most prominent in the family.

Description. Small to very large, total length 1.8–4.5 mm. Dorsal color solid reddish-testaceous (Figures 49a, b) to solid black, some darker forms with bicolored elytra. Tibial spur formula 2-2-2, tarsal formula 5-5-5 in both sexes.

Head. Not constricted behind eyes. Eyes small to medium-sized; facets flat; interfacetal setae absent; weakly emarginate medially; without posterior emargination; periocular groove present or absent; with transverse setose groove ventrally behind eye. Frontoclypeus emarginate above antennal insertion; clypeal apex arcuate-truncate. Antennal club loosely 3-segmented, club weakly asymmetrical; antennomere XI not or weakly constricted (Figure 38b). Mandible (Figure 38a) with apex bifid; retinaculum absent; prosthema with setal patches at anterior and posterior ends; mandible without ventral ridge. Maxillary palpomere IV long, highly flattened and knife-shaped; galea elongate, tapered; lacinia with multiple stout spines. Mentum with sides divergent toward apex; labial palpomere III slightly expanded, triangular, labial palpomere II often with cluster of large stout setae (Figure 9g), palpomere III with one or two stout setae on outer margin before apex. Labrum with apical margin slightly emarginate; epipharyngeal rods short. Gular sutures short, barely evident.

Thorax. Pronotum without obvious microsetae; with weakly developed scutellar lobe. Prosternum anteriorly with continuous row of marginal setae, setae flattened at base; procoxal cavity with anterolateral notchlike extension; prosternal process angulate in lateral view, long and spearpoint-shaped in ventral view, usually conspicuously setose preapically, without spinelike setae at apex. Prothrochanter without setae; protibia with ctenidium on kickface extending almost entire length of tibia, often extending around apex to level of apical spurs (Figure 38c). Scutellum small, visible portion with base subequal to length of eye. Elytron with spectral iridescence; with nine distinct, more-or-less complete striae, medialmost striae not convergent apically; without transverse strigae; lateral margin without row of sawtooth-like setae. Mesoventral plate (Figure 38f) notched anteriorly, not extending posteriorly to metaventrite, forming deep procoxal rests; mesoventral disc depressed medially; mesanepisternum with complete transverse carina; mesocoxal cavities nearly contiguous, barely separated by a strip of cuticle. Mesotarsomere III not bilobed. Metaventrite short (Figure 38f); metaventral process not quite reaching halfway point of mesocoxae; metaventral postcoxal lines not separated from mesocoxal cavity margin, or separated only slightly but following cavity borders; discrimen short, not quite extending halfway to anterior margin of metaventral process;

metendosternite (Figure 38g) with anterior tendons moderately separated, ventral process intersecting ventral longitudinal flange behind anterior margin. Anterior margin of metacoxa with emargination sublaterally; metacoxal plate with transverse line; metatibia sometimes greatly expanded (*G. tibialis*); metatibial foreface with apical ctenidium straight, roughly perpendicular overall to long axis of tibia; spurs cylindrical, longest spur shorter than or subequal to width of tibial apex; metatarsomere I much shorter than metatarsomere II, to subequal to metatarsomere II, joint between I and II rigid (Figure 38d); metatarsomere III not bilobed. Hind wing (Figure 38e) with distinct, ovate anal lobe; leading edge with incomplete row of long setae; AA₁₊₂ present, connected by crossvein CuA₃₊₄ to CuA; CuA forked; MP₃₊₄ with distal remnants; r₄ complete, connecting RP with RA₃₊₄; large curved fleck present in apical field distal to rp-mp₂; small transverse sclerite and medium-sized nebulous sclerite present just distal to end of radial bar.

Abdomen. Abdominal ventrite I without paired lines or calli; spiracles present and apparently functional on segment VII. Male with aedeagus not rotated in repose; tegmen (Figure 38h) with symmetrical anterior margin and parameres hinged to basal piece, parameres without medial longitudinal division; penis (Figure 38i) narrow, with fields of endophallic spicules and sclerites, apex with two truncate processes; spiculum gastrale with arms v-shaped, connected by broad lamina or not. Female ovipositor weakly sclerotized, palpiform.

Immature Stages. Unknown.

Bionomics. Gut contents reveal unidentified fungal material. Information on labels is quite scanty, but a long series of *G. dilutus* was collected by beating foliage.

Distribution and Diversity. The humid tropical belt of the Afrotropical Region (new record for this realm) from Sierra Leone to Uganda, south to Angola. I have seen no specimens from Madagascar. In the Oriental realm from India and Sri Lanka, and southeast Asia from Vietnam to Borneo. The African fauna is entirely undescribed, and there are new species from southeast Asia.

Included Species (7):

Grouvelleus anisotomoides (Champion, 1925), **comb. nov.** (*Litotarsus*) (Distribution: Myanmar) (type!)

Grouvelleus dilutus (Champion, 1925), **comb. nov.** (*Litotarsus*) (Distribution: Malaysia) (type!)

Grouvelleus magister (Champion, 1924), **comb. nov.** (*Ochrolitoides*) (Distribution: Sri Lanka) (type!)

Grouvelleus magnus (Motschulsky, 1866), **comb. nov.** (*Litotarsus*) (Distribution: Sri Lanka)

Grouvelleus prosternalis Guillebeau, 1892 (Distribution: Vietnam) (type!)

Grouvelleus siamensis (Champion, 1924), **comb. nov.** (*Ochrolitoides*) (Distribution: Thailand) (type!)

Grouvelleus tibialis (Švec, 2006), **comb. nov.** (*Litotarsus*) (Distribution: Malaysia)

Discussion. The previously described species of *Grouvelleus*, *Litotarsus*, and *Ochrolitoides* share a number of important characters (mentioned in the diagnosis), and I have synonymized them here. Their type species differ principally in body size and length ratios of metatarsomeres I and II, but there are other species in this group that exhibit intermediate character states. The tarsal configuration is the primary criterion Champion (1925b) used in

justifying his new genus *Litotarsus*, so I believe his comment “Gen. NOT Grouvelleus, 1892 Guill” carries no weight.

Etymology. Named for Antoine Henri Grouvelle (1843–1917), French coleopterist.

***Litochropus* Casey, 1890**

(Figures 39; 49c, d)

Litochropus Casey 1890: 140. Type species: *Litochropus scalptus* Casey 1890, fixed by monotypy.

Type Material. *Litochropus scalptus* Casey: 3 syntypes, lectotype here designated to stabilize species name, male, “N.C. [=Hot Spring, French Broad River, North Carolina] // CASEY \ bequest \ 1925 // TYPE USNM \ 41013 [number handwritten] [red label] // LECTOTYPE \ *Litochropus* \ *scalptus* Casey \ des. M.L. Gimmel 2010 [red label]” (USNM).

Diagnosis. Recognized by the small scutellum, lack of protibial ctenidium, protruding metaventral process, metatarsomere I longer than II, mesoventral plate extending posteriorly to metaventral process, and (usually) distinct transverse strigae on elytra.

Description. Very small to medium-sized, total length 1.0–2.9 mm. Dorsal color solid brunneo-piceous to black (Figures 49c, d), some darker forms with elytral apices lighter. Tibial spur formula 2-2-2 or 2-1-2, tarsal formula 5-5-5 in both sexes.

Head. Not constricted behind eyes. Eyes small to large; facets flat; interfacetal setae absent; weakly or (rarely) strongly emarginate medially; without posterior emargination; periocular groove absent or (rarely) present; with transverse setose groove ventrally behind eye. Frontoclypeus emarginate above antennal insertion; clypeal apex arcuate-truncate. Antennal club 3-segmented, club weakly asymmetrical; antennomere XI not constricted (Figure 39b). Mandible (Figure 39a) with apex bifid; retinaculum present; prosthema with setal patch at posterior end only; mandible without ventral ridge. Maxillary palpomere IV long, slightly flattened and narrowed at apex; galea short, rounded; lacinia with two stout spines. Mentum with sides divergent toward apex; labial palpomere III fusiform. Labrum with apical margin arcuate; epipharyngeal rods long. Gular sutures short, barely evident.

Thorax. Pronotum with obvious microsetae present, distinct; with weakly to strongly developed scutellar lobe. Prosternum anteriorly with continuous row of marginal setae, setae normal; procoxal cavity with anterolateral notchlike extension; prosternal process rounded to angulate in lateral view, sometimes conspicuously setose preapically, without spinelike setae at apex. Protrochanter without setae; protibia without ctenidium on kickface (Figure 39c). Scutellum small. Elytron without spectral iridescence; with one or (sometimes) two sutural striae; disc with rudimentary striae or rows of punctures; with weak to strong transverse strigae; lateral margin with row of tiny, sawtooth-like setae. Mesoventral plate (Figure 39f) notched anteriorly, extending posteriorly to metaventricle, dividing mesoventral disc in two, usually forming procoxal rests; mesanepisternum with complete transverse carina; mesocoxal cavities widely separate, separated by more than half width of a coxal cavity. Mesotarsomere III not bilobed. Metaventral process (Figure 39f) extending to or beyond anterior level of mesocoxae, sometimes protruding and arcuately lobed anteriorly; metaventral postcoxal lines narrowly or not at all separated from mesocoxal cavity margin, smoothly arcuate; discrimen short, extending less than halfway to anterior margin of metaventral process; metendosternite (Figure 39g) with

anterior tendons moderately separated, ventral process intersecting ventral longitudinal flange behind anterior margin. Anterior margin of metacoxa with emargination sublaterally; metacoxal plate with transverse line; metatibial foreface with apical ctenidium roughly perpendicular overall to long axis of tibia; spurs cylindrical, longest spur shorter than or subequal in length to width of tibial apex; metatarsomere I longer than metatarsomere II, joint between I and II rigid (Figure 39d). Hind wing (Figure 39e) with distinct, ovate anal lobe; leading edge with complete row of long setae at level of RA+ScP; AA₁₊₂ not apparent; CuA unbranched apically; MP₃₊₄ without distal remnants; r4 absent; flecks absent from apical field distal to rp-mp2; long transverse proximal sclerite and weak oblique sclerite present just distal to end of radial bar.

Abdomen. Abdominal ventrite I without paired lines or calli; spiracles present and apparently functional on segment VII. Male with aedeagus not rotated in repose; tegmen with asymmetrical anterior margin and parameres hinged to basal piece, parameres with medial longitudinal division; penis with with paired sclerites and fields of endophallic spicules, apex simple; spiculum gastrale V-shaped, arms free. Female ovipositor weakly sclerotized, palpiform.

Immature Stages. Steiner (1977), in an unpublished thesis, illustrated and described the larva and pupa of *L. clavicornis*.

Bionomics. *Litochropus clavicornis* larvae, pupae, and adults have been reared from *Daldinia simulans* Child. (Ascomycota: Xylariaceae) in Texas. Larvae feed on the corky tissue, while adults feed primarily on the spores. I have collected an undescribed species of *Litochropus* from another species of *Daldinia* in Tennessee.

Distribution and Diversity. Most diverse in the New World, where it occurs from Quebec in the north to Bolivia in the south. I have seen specimens only from Cuba in the West Indies. This genus was revised for North America in an unpublished thesis (Steiner 1977), in which one new species is illustrated and characterized. I have seen a new species from the Great Smoky Mountains, and a large number of species from the Neotropics are undescribed. *Litochropus* also occurs in eastern and northern Australia, New Guinea, and Borneo. The number of described Old World species is unknown (see discussion).

Included Species (6):

Litochropus clavicornis Casey, 1916 (Distribution: USA) (type!)

Litochropus divergens (Lea, 1932), **comb. nov.** (*Litochrus*) (Distribution: Australia)

Litochropus globulus (Sharp, 1889), **comb. nov.** (*Litochrus*) (Distribution: USA) (type!)

Litochropus moerens (Guillebeau, 1894), **comb. nov.** (*Merobrachys*) (Distribution: Brazil) (type!)

Litochropus reversus (Sharp, 1889), **comb. nov.** (*Litochrus*) (Distribution: Guatemala) (type!)

Litochropus scalptus Casey, 1890 (Distribution: Canada, USA) (type!)

Discussion. From the description (including the presence of two sutural striae) and illustrations (metatibia/tarsus, antenna) of Lea (1932) for his *Litochrus divergens*, I have determined that this species actually belongs to *Litochropus*. Additional species described in *Litochrus* by Arthur Lea (1932) may belong to this genus, but their generic identities will be unknown until examination of types is undertaken.

Etymology. Probably from *Litochrus*, another genus of Phalacridae, plus the Greek *-pous* (foot), perhaps in reference to the similar tarsal structure to members of that genus.

***Litochrus* Erichson, 1845**

(Figures 40; 49e, f)

Litochrus Erichson 1845: 108. Type species: *Phalacrus brunneus* Erichson 1842, fixed by subsequent designation.

Lithocrus[*lapsus calami*]: Lacordaire 1854: 286.

Micromerus Guillebeau 1892b: 148. Type species: *Stilbus Koltzei* Reitter 1887, fixed by original designation. **Syn. nov.**

Merobrachys Guillebeau 1895: xxvi. Type species: *Stilbus Koltzei* Reitter 1887, fixed by objective synonymy with *Micromerus* Guillebeau. [replacement name for *Micromerus* Guillebeau, 1892] **Syn. nov.**

Type Material. *Phalacrus brunneus* Erichson: type not seen.

Stilbus koltzei Reitter: type not seen.

Diagnosis. Distinguished from most other members of the family by the short subapical protibial ctenidium, which extends much less than half the distance of the tibia, and by the apical process of the median lobe which is acuminate and often terminates in a ventrally directed hook. Additionally, in all species metatarsomere I is longer than metatarsomere II. The metaventral process protrudes well anteriorly the mesocoxae, and the metaventral lines are not separate from the mesocoxal cavities. The terminal antennal segment is typically quite short and transverse. All have distinct spectral iridescence on the elytra and are often marked with yellow or reddish maculations.

Description. Very small to very large, total length 1.3–4.4 mm. Color variable, from completely yellowish-testaceous to completely piceous, dark specimens often with extensive yellow or red maculations on the elytra (Figures 49e, f). Tibial spur formula 2-2-2, tarsal formula 5-5-5 in both sexes.

Head. Not constricted behind eyes. Eyes medium-sized to large; facets flat; interfacetal setae absent; weakly to strongly emarginate medially; without posterior emargination; periorcular groove absent; with transverse setose groove ventrally behind eye. Frontoclypeus emarginate above antennal insertion; clypeal apex arcuate-truncate. Antennal club 3-segmented, club symmetrical, antennomere XI strongly turbinate (Figure 40b). Mandible (Figure 40a) with apex bifid; without retinaculum; prosthema with setal patch at posterior end; mandible with ventral ridge. Maxillary palpomere IV fusiform, slightly flattened; galea short, rounded; lacinia with two stout spines. Mentum with sides divergent toward apex; labial palpomere III fusiform, narrowly truncate apically. Labrum with apical margin truncate; epipharyngeal rods long. Gular sutures short, barely evident.

Thorax. Pronotum without obvious microsetae; with moderately developed scutellar lobe. Prosternum anteriorly with continuous row of marginal setae, setae normal; procoxal cavity with anterolateral notchlike extension; prosternal process rounded in lateral view, often conspicuously setose preapically, without spinelike setae at apex. Protrochanter without setae; protibia with short ctenidium on kickface, with group of five or more spines at outer apical angle (Figure 40c). Scutellum small. Elytron with distinct spectral iridescence; with one sutural stria; discal striae sometimes weakly developed, often consisting of weak rows of punctures; without transverse strigae; lateral margin with row of tiny, sawtooth-like setae. Mesoventral plate (Figure 40f) notched anteriorly, extending posteriorly to metaventricle, dividing mesoventral disc in two,

forming procoxal rests; mesanepisternum without transverse carina; mesocoxal cavities widely separate, separated by more than half width of a coxal cavity. Mesotarsomere III bilobed. Metaventral process (Figure 40f) extending at least to anterior level of mesocoxae, protruding and often arcuately lobed anteriorly; metaventral postcoxal lines not separated from mesocoxal cavity margin; discrimen long, extending about halfway to anterior margin of metaventral process; metendosternite (Figure 40g) with anterior tendons moderately separated, ventral process intersecting ventral longitudinal flange at anterior margin. Anterior margin of metacoxa with emargination sublaterally; metacoxal plate with transverse line; metatibial foreface with apical ctenidium roughly perpendicular overall to long axis of tibia; spurs cylindrical, longest spur subequal in length to width of tibial apex; metatarsomere I longer than metatarsomere II, joint between I and II rigid (Figure 40d); metatarsomere III bilobed. Hind wing (Figure 40e) with distinct, ovate anal lobe; leading edge without row of long setae at level of RA+ScP; AA₁₊₂ not evident; CuA unbranched apically; MP₃₊₄ with distal remnant; r4 developed, connected with RA₃₊₄; with faint fleck in apical field distal to rp-mp2; long transverse proximal sclerite and faint triangular sclerite present just distal to end of radial bar.

Abdomen. Abdominal ventrite I without paired lines or calli; spiracles present and apparently functional on segment VII. Male with aedeagus not rotated in repose; tegmen (Figure 40h) with symmetrical anterior margin and parameres hinged to basal piece, parameres without medial longitudinal division; penis (Figure 40i) with endophallic sclerites and spicules, apex acuminate, often terminating in ventrally directed hook; spiculum gastrale V- or Y-shaped, arms connected by broad sclerotized lamina. Female ovipositor weakly sclerotized, palpiform.

Immature Stages. Unknown.

Bionomics. Species of *Litochrus* have been collected from a wide variety of habitats using a wide variety of methods. One specimen from Lord Howe Island was collected from rotted wood, and a series from New South Wales was collected by pyrethrin fogging of fungus-covered logs. A number of series from Australia were collected under bark of *Eucalyptus*. A few Papua New Guinean specimens were collected by Berlese funnel from forest litter of various types. A number of collections suggest that at least some members of *Litochrus* are strongly attracted to flowers of varying types. A series from the Russian Far East was collected “on flowers.” A long series of *L. brunneus* was collected in Tasmania “beating tea trees” (Myrtaceae: *Melaleuca*), while a series from Queensland was collected beating flowers and foliage of *Melaleuca linariifolia* Sm. A series from Western Australia was collected from blooming *Acacia platycarpa* F.Muell. (Fabaceae). Members of the genus in various localities in Australia were collected from the blooms of the following: *Rhodomyrtus psidioides* (G.Don.) Benth., *Syzygium smithii* (Poir.) Nied., and *Tristaniopsis laurina* (Sm.) Peter G.Wilson & J.T.Waterh. (all Myrtaceae); *Alphitonia excelsa* (Fenzl) Benth. (Rhamnaceae); *Elaeocarpus reticulatus* Sm. (Elaeocarpaceae); *Cuttsia viburnea* F.Muell. (Rousseaceae); *Schizomeria ovata* D.Don (Cunoniaceae); *Cryptocarya microneura* Meisn. (Lauraceae); and *Euroschinus falcata* Hook. (Anacardiaceae). A large number of specimens have been collected at light or in Malaise / flight intercept traps. A long series from Queensland was collected by pyrethrin fogging of tree ferns, while series from Tasmania were collected by a similar method from *Atherosperma moschatum* Labill. (Atherospermataceae) and *Nothofagus* (Fagaceae).

Distribution and Diversity. The dominant genus in the Australian region and adjacent lands, *Litochrus* contains a wealth of body forms and color patterns. Species occur from at least the Far East of Russia in the north through Japan, China, the Philippines, and New Guinea to

Tasmania (Australia) in the south, and from the Solomon Islands, New Caledonia, and Lord Howe Island in the east to at least Sri Lanka and Pakistan in the west.

Included Species (43):

- Litochrus alternans* Blackburn, 1891 (Distribution: Australia) (type!)
- Litochrus amabilis* (Guillebeau, 1894), **comb. nov.** (*Merobrachys*) (Distribution: Australia) (type!)
- Litochrus apiciflavus* Lea, 1932 (Distribution: Australia)
- Litochrus baccaeformis* Blackburn, 1902 (Distribution: Australia) (type!)
- Litochrus basipennis* Lea, 1932 (Distribution: Australia)
- Litochrus bicolor* (Lyubarsky, 1996), **comb. nov.** (*Augasmus*) (Distribution: New Guinea)
- Litochrus bimaculatus* (Matsumura, 1914), **comb. nov.** (*Merobrachys*) (Distribution: Japan)
- Litochrus bimaculatus* (Lyubarsky, 1996), **comb. nov.** (*Augasmus*) (Distribution: New Guinea) [junior homonym]
- Litochrus binotatus* Lea, 1932 (Distribution: Australia)
- Litochrus bipustulatus* (Lyubarsky, 1996), **comb. nov.** (*Augasmus*) (Distribution: New Guinea)
- Litochrus blackburni* Lea, 1932 (Distribution: New Guinea)
- Litochrus brunneus* (Erichson, 1842) (Distribution: Australia)
- Litochrus burgersi* (Lyubarsky, 1996), **comb. nov.** (*Augasmus*) (Distribution: New Guinea)
- Litochrus caeruleotinctus* Lea, 1932 (Distribution: Australia, New Guinea)
- Litochrus flavonotatus* Lea, 1932 (Distribution: New Guinea)
- Litochrus frigidus* Blackburn, 1891 (Distribution: Australia) (type!)
- Litochrus fumatus* Lea, 1932 (Distribution: Australia)
- Litochrus fuscoguttatus* (Champion, 1924), **comb. nov.** (*Merobrachys*) (Distribution: India) (type!)
- Litochrus grouvellei* (Guillebeau, 1894), **comb. nov.** (*Merobrachys*) (Distribution: „Sunésie“) (type!)
- Litochrus koltzei* (Reitter, 1887), **comb. nov.** (*Merobrachys*) (Distribution: Russia) (type!)
- Litochrus laeticulus* Blackburn, 1891 (Distribution: Australia) (type!)
- Litochrus lautus* Blackburn, 1902 (Distribution: Australia) (type!)
- Litochrus maculatus* Blackburn, 1891 (Distribution: Australia) (type!)
- Litochrus major* Blackburn, 1891 (Distribution: Australia) (type!)
- Litochrus majorinus* Lea, 1932 (Distribution: Australia)
- Litochrus maritimus* Blackburn, 1903 (Distribution: Australia) (type!)
- Litochrus minutus* Hisamatsu, 1985 (Distribution: Japan)
- Litochrus nigritus* (Lyubarsky, 1996), **comb. nov.** (*Augasmus*) (Distribution: New Guinea)
- Litochrus obscuricollis* Blackburn, 1902 (Distribution: Australia) (type!)
- Litochrus obscuripes* Lea, 1932 (Distribution: New Guinea)
- Litochrus pallidicollis* Lea, 1932 (Distribution: New Guinea)
- Litochrus pallidipes* Lea, 1932 (Distribution: New Guinea)

Litochrus palmerstoni Blackburn, 1891 (Distribution: Australia) (type!)
Litochrus parvoniger Lea, 1932 (Distribution: New Guinea)
Litochrus perparvus Blackburn, 1902 (Distribution: Australia) (type!)
Litochrus piceus (Lyubarsky, 1996), **comb. nov.** (*Augasmus*) (Distribution: New Guinea)
Litochrus plagiatus Blackburn, 1902 (Distribution: Australia) (type!)
Litochrus ruficollis Lea, 1932 (Distribution: Australia)
Litochrus rufoguttatus Champion, 1925 (Distribution: Japan) (type!)
Litochrus ryukyuensis Hisamatsu, 1985 (Distribution: Japan)
Litochrus sydneyensis Blackburn, 1892 (Distribution: Australia) (type!)
Litochrus tinctus Blackburn, 1895 (Distribution: Australia) (type!)
Litochrus triangulus (Fauvel, 1903), **comb. nov.** (*Olibrus*) (Distribution: New Caledonia) (type!)

Discussion. This genus had an inauspicious beginning that certainly contributed to the worldwide confusion over its limits and composition. Erichson (1845) described it in a footnote and mentioned, almost in passing, the two previously described species that should be included in it. The identity of these species was not elaborated on until Blackburn (1891), who did not see the types of the Australian species *L. brunneus* (which would become the type species), and Guillebeau (1894a), who misdiagnosed the genera *Litochrus* and *Micromerus* (= *Merobrachys*) with regard to the hind tarsi. Blackburn (1891–1903), although correctly divining the identity of the Erichson species, had a broader concept of this genus that includes my concept of *Augasmus* Motschulsky. Examination of the types of Blackburn has resulted in the removal of three species to the latter genus. Examination of the detailed illustrations of metatibiae, metatarsi and antennae of Lea (1932) has resulted in the removal of an additional three species to *Augasmus* (see account of that genus for details on these six species), and one species to *Litochropus* (see account of that genus). However, after examination of illustrations and non-type material, I have determined that all of the species newly described by Lyubarsky (1996) in *Augasmus* actually belong to *Litochrus*. In other publications Lyubarsky's concept of *Augasmus* is essentially in agreement with mine.

Casey (1889) applied Erichson's concept of *Litochrus* to a few North American forms, despite admitting that Erichson's genus is probably a composite of genera, and despite enumerating differences between the North American forms and Erichson's description. As I have defined it above, true *Litochrus* differs in a large number of structural details from superficially similar forms in the New World, and all species described from there previously under this name have been removed to *Litochropus* Casey or *Neolitochrus* Gimmel (see accounts of those genera for details).

Guillebeau's (1893c) species that he tentatively described in *Litochrus*, *L. latisternus*, I have determined to probably belong in *Olibrus* after a cursory examination of the type (MNHN). I have tentatively transferred it to the latter genus.

I have examined specimens of *Merobrachys koltzei* (Reitter) from the Far East of Russia and there are no essential differences between this form and those included in my definition of *Litochrus*. Therefore I propose synonymy of these two genera. This synonymy results in four new combinations, made explicit above. I have also examined the type of *Olibrus triangulus* Fauvel (MNHN) and it falls easily within the concept of *Litochrus*.

Etymology. From the Greek *litos* (delicate) and *chroos* (surface of body).

***Malagophytus* Gimmel, gen. nov.**
(Figures 10b; 49g)

Type species: *Malagophytus steineri* Gimmel, here designated.

Type Material. See account of *M. steineri* below.

Diagnosis. Distinguished by the separated mesocoxal cavities, lack of a protibial ctenidium, large scutellum, four convergent elytral discal striae, and paired postcoxal lines on abdominal ventrite I.

Description. Very small, total length 1.3–1.5 mm. Color solid rufotestaceous (Figure 49g). Tibial spur formula 2-2-2, tarsal formula 5-5-5.

Head. Not constricted behind eyes. Eyes medium-sized; weakly emarginate medially; with broad posterior emargination; periocular groove absent. Frontoclypeus emarginate above antennal insertion; clypeal apex arcuate-truncate. Antennal club 3-segmented, club weakly asymmetrical; antennomere XI constricted on posterior edge. Mandible with apex trifid; with weak retinaculum. Maxillary palpomere IV short, flattened. Labial palpomere III fusiform, pointed. Gular sutures long, extending at least halfway to ventral mouthparts.

Thorax. Pronotum with distinct, scattered microsetae; with weakly developed scutellar lobe. Procoxal cavity with anterolateral notchlike extension; prosternal process angulate in lateral view, with preapical setae, with broad translucent horizontal apical process, without spinelike setae at apex. Protibia without ctenidium on kickface. Scutellum large, elevated portion about as wide as length of eye. Elytron without spectral iridescence; with one distinct sutural stria, plus four more-or-less complete striae, all striae convergent on sutural stria apically, with rudiments of additional striae; without transverse strigae. Mesoventral plate notched anteriorly, extending posteriorly to metaventrite, forming procoxal rests, with a moderately deep, circular, median depression for reception of prosternal process; mesanepisternum with complete transverse carina; mesocoxae approximate, separated by less than half width of a coxal cavity. Mesotarsomere III not bilobed. Metaventral process extending anteriorly just to halfway point of mesocoxae; metaventral postcoxal lines narrowly separated from mesocoxal cavity margin, arcuate; discrimen short, not extending halfway to anterior margin of metaventral process. Metatibial foreface with apical ctenidium straight, perpendicular overall to long axis of tibia; spurs cylindrical, longest spur subequal to width of tibial apex; metatarsomere I longer than metatarsomere II, but shorter than remainder of tarsus, joint between I and II rigid.

Abdomen. Abdominal ventrite I (Figure 10b) with paired lines extending from metacoxal process posteriorly about 2/3 of the way to suture between ventrites I and II, divergent posteriorly. Genitalia unstudied.

Immature Stages. Unknown.

Bionomics. Only one of the specimens has any collection information, “on reed litter.”

Distribution and Diversity. Known so far only from two specimens (representing one species) from southeastern Madagascar (Figure 51b).

Included Species (1):

Malagophytus steineri Gimmel, **sp. nov.** (Distribution: Madagascar)

Discussion. Because this genus is known from only two specimens I did not perform a disarticulation. Accordingly, the above description lacks a number of internal and detailed external characters, and the genus was excluded from the phylogenetic analysis.

Etymology. From *malago*- (Malagasy) and *-phytus*, in allusion to its similarity to the genus *Biophytus*.

***Malagophytus steineri* Gimmel, sp. nov.**

(Figures 10b; 49g)

Holotype. “MADAGASCAR \ Fianarantsoa Prov., \ Namarona River 7 km \ W Ranomafana, 900 m \ 8–21 October 1988 \ W. E. Steiner // HOLOTYPE \ Malagophytus \ steineri Gimmel \ des. M.L. Gimmel 2011 [red label]” (USNM), point mounted.

Paratypes (1, BMNH). “Madagascar [underlined in purple] \ 20 kms. N. of \ Ft. Dauphin \ 18.x.1970 // ex \ reed \ litter // Coll. \ P. Hammond \ B.M. 1970-603 // PARATYPE \ Malagophytus \ steineri Gimmel \ det. M.L. Gimmel 2011 [yellow label]”, card mounted.

Description. Total length 1.3–1.5 mm. Color brunneous, margins of head, pronotum, and elytra tending toward testaceous; appendages and underside testaceous, meso- and metaventral regions darker. Antennal club shorter than funicle; antennomere XI ovate. Head and pronotum with very sparse, very weak punctation, latter with sparse recumbent microsetae. Elytron with distinct transverse microsculpture throughout, with sparse recumbent microsetae; with sutural stria (parallel to margin) extending about 2/3 length of elytron, with four additional engraved striae, striae beginning in basal 1/3 of elytron and extending obliquely to almost meet sutural stria at well-spaced intervals, last stria nearing sutural stria at about 1/6 from apex of elytron, additional striae faintly indicated. Prosternal process (with translucent projection) extending well beyond procoxae; with pair of short, stiff setae positioned subapically. Metaventrite without distinct punctures, setose medially; metaventral postcoxal lines narrowly arcuate, enclosing an area about 1/4 length of metaventrite behind coxae. Metatarsomere I slightly longer than II.

Male and female genitalia unknown.

Diagnosis. This species may be recognized by the characters given in the generic diagnosis.

Distribution. Known only from two localities in southeastern Madagascar (Figure 51b).

Etymology. Named for Warren E. Steiner, Jr. (Cheverly, MD), primary collector of three new genera of phalacrids from Madagascar, including this one.

***Neolitochrus* Gimmel, gen. nov.**

(Figures 41; 49h, i)

Type species: *Litochrus pulchellus* LeConte 1856, here designated.

Type Material. *Litochrus pulchellus* LeConte: holotype, “[orange disc (=Southern states, Gulf states)] // Type \ 6657 [red label, number handwritten] // Litochrus \ pulchellus \ Lec. [handwritten] // HOLOTYPE \ Litochrus \ pulchellus LeConte \ det. M.L. Gimmel 2010 [red label]” (MCZ), point mounted.

Diagnosis. Recognized by the lack of a protibial ctenidium, presence of one or two elytral striae, small scutellum, metatarsomere I longer than II, lack of spectral iridescence on elytra, and metaventral plate not extending posteriorly to metaventral process.

Description. Very small to medium-sized, total length 0.9–2.3 mm. Dorsal color highly variable, some darker forms with yellowish or reddish maculations (Figures 49h, i). Tibial spur formula 2-2-2 (appearing 1-1-1 in an undescribed species from Haiti), tarsal formula 5-5-4 in males, 5-5-5 in females.

Head. Not constricted behind eyes. Eyes medium-sized to large; facets convex; interfacetal setae absent; strongly emarginate medially; without posterior emargination; periocular groove absent or (rarely) present and weak; with transverse setose groove ventrally behind eye. Frontoclypeus emarginate above antennal insertion; clypeal apex arcuate-truncate. Antennal club 3-segmented, club weakly asymmetrical; antennomere XI not constricted or constricted on anterior aspect only (Figure 41b). Mandible (Figure 41a) with apex bifid; retinaculum absent; prosthema with setae discontinuous; mandible without ventral ridge. Maxillary palpomere IV short, slightly flattened; galea short, rounded; lacinia with two stout spines. Mentum with sides divergent toward apex; labial palpomere III very short, round, as wide as long to slightly longer than wide. Labrum with apical margin arcuate; epipharyngeal rods long. Gular sutures short, barely evident.

Thorax. Pronotum with obvious microsetae present, distinct; with weakly to moderately developed scutellar lobe. Prosternum anteriorly with marginal row of setae discontinuous, with gap medially, setae normal; procoxal cavity with anterolateral notchlike extension; prosternal process rounded in lateral view, not conspicuously setose preapically, without spinelike setae at apex. Protrochanter without setae; protibia without ctenidium on kickface (Figure 41c). Scutellum small. Elytron without spectral iridescence, though usually with microsculpture-induced iridescence; with two or (sometimes) one sutural striae; disc usually devoid of rudimentary striae or rows of punctures; sometimes with weak transverse strigae; lateral margin with row of tiny, sawtooth-like setae. Mesoventral plate (Figure 41f) notched anteriorly, lateral borders becoming obscured posteriorly, incomplete, not extending to mesocoxal cavities or mesoventral process, not forming procoxal rests; mesoventral disc sunken medially, asetose; mesanepisternum with complete transverse carina; mesocoxal cavities widely separate, separated by more than half width of a coxal cavity. Mesotarsomere III bilobed. Metaventral process (Figure 41f) extending beyond anterior level of mesocoxae, sometimes protruding and arcuately lobed anteriorly; metaventral postcoxal lines narrowly or not at all separated from mesocoxal cavity margin, smoothly arcuate; discrimen short, extending less than halfway to anterior margin of metaventral process; metendosternite (Figure 41g) with anterior tendons moderately separated, ventral process intersecting ventral longitudinal flange behind anterior margin. Anterior margin of metacoxa without emargination sublaterally; metacoxal plate with transverse line; metatibial foreface with apical ctenidium roughly perpendicular overall to long axis of tibia; spurs cylindrical, longest spur distinctly longer than width of tibial apex; metatarsomere I longer than metatarsomere II, joint between I and II rigid (Figure 41d). Hind wing (Figure 41e) with distinct, ovate anal lobe; leading edge with complete row of long setae at level of RA+ScP; AA₁₊₂ not apparent; CuA unbranched apically; MP₃₊₄ without distal remnants; r₄ absent; flecks absent from apical field distal to rp-mp₂; long transverse proximal sclerite and weak irregular sclerite present just distal to end of radial bar.

Abdomen. Abdominal ventrite I without paired lines or calli; spiracles present and apparently functional on segment VII. Male with aedeagus not rotated in repose; tegmen (Figure

41h) with asymmetrical anterior margin and parameres hinged to basal piece, parameres with or without medial longitudinal division; penis (Figure 41i) with with paired sclerites and fields of endophallic spicules, apex simple or weakly bilobed; spiculum gastrale V-shaped, arms free. Female ovipositor weakly sclerotized, palpiform.

Immature Stages. Unknown.

Bionomics. Members of this genus have been collected by beating and often come to lights at night in numbers. Their feeding habits remain elusive, although they are probably feeders on ascomycete fungi.

Distribution and Diversity. Occurring in the New World from at least New Jersey, Illinois, and Arizona in the north to Bolivia, Paraguay, and Brazil (Santa Catarina) in the south. I have seen specimens from the Bahamas, Cuba, and Hispaniola in the West Indies. There appears to be a large number of undescribed species in the Neotropics.

I have seen specimens from Thailand (HIC) that appear to belong to this genus.

Included Species (5):

Neolitochrus aterrimus (Casey, 1890), **comb. nov.** (*Litochrus*) (Distribution: USA) (type!)

Neolitochrus crucigerus (Casey, 1890), **comb. nov.** (*Litochrus*) (Distribution: USA) (type!)

Neolitochrus immaculatus (Casey, 1890), **comb. nov.** (*Litochrus*) (Distribution: USA) (type!)

Neolitochrus mexicanus (Guillebeau, 1894), **comb. nov.** (*Heterolitus*) (Distribution: Mexico) (type!)

Neolitochrus pulchellus (LeConte, 1856), **comb. nov.** (*Litochrus*) (Distribution: USA) (type!)

Discussion. In the Neotropical Region some species (recognized dorsally by a nebulous transverse dark band across the elytra) exhibit body forms that are virtually opisthognathous. They also possess an abnormally acute metaventral process and a very narrow prosternal process. This genus contains the smallest known phalacrids.

Etymology. Derived from the Greek prefix *neos* (new) and the phalacrid genus *Litochrus*, with which this genus was formerly confused.

***Paracylomus* Gimmel, gen. nov.**
(Figures 42; 50a, b)

Type species: *Acylomus asiaticus* Champion, here designated.

Type Material. *Acylomus asiaticus* Champion: lectotype, here designated in order to stabilize the species and new genus name, “Ceylon [underlined with yellow] \ G. Lewis. \ 1910—320. // Horton Plains. \ 6,000 ft. \ 18-20.III.82. // 20.3.82 [handwritten] // Type \ H.T. [red-bordered disc] // *Acylomus* \ *asiaticus* \ type Ch. [handwritten] // cox. lines angular \ + sterna as in \ *S. geminus* [handwritten] // *Acylomus* \ *asiaticus*, \ Champ. // E.M.M. 1924. \ det. G.C.C. // SYN- \ TYPE [blue-bordered disc] // LECTOTYPE \ *Acylomus* \ *asiaticus* Champion \ des. M.L. Gimmel 2011 [red label]” (BMNH). Paralectotype card-mounted upside down, with

same locality labels, label added “PARALECTOTYPE \ *Acylomus* \ asiaticus Champion \ det. M.L. Gimmel 2011 [yellow label]” (BMNH).

Diagnosis. Recognized by a combination of the following features: elytra with two engraved sutural striae, metaventral process lobed and extending anteriorly beyond mesocoxae, metaventral postcoxal lines separated from mesocoxal cavities, protibia without ctenidium, and metatarsomere I shorter than II.

Description. Small, total length 1.7–1.9 mm. Dorsal color dark reddish-testaceous (Figures 50a, b). Tibial spur formula 2-2-2, tarsal formula 5-5-5 in both sexes.

Head. Not constricted behind eyes. Eyes small; facets flat; interfacetal setae absent; weakly emarginate medially; without posterior emargination; periocular groove absent; with transverse setose groove ventrally behind eye. Frontoclypeus emarginate above antennal insertion; clypeal apex arcuate-truncate. Antennal club 3-segmented, club weakly asymmetrical, antennomere XI weakly turbinate (Figure 42b). Mandible (Figure 42a) with apex trifid; without retinaculum; prosthema with setae distributed along entire margin; mandible without ventral ridge. Maxillary palpomere IV fusiform, elongate, slightly flattened; galea short, rounded; lacinia with two stout spines. Mentum with sides divergent toward apex; labial palpomere III fusiform. Labrum with apical margin arcuate; epipharyngeal rods long. Gular sutures short, barely evident.

Thorax. Pronotum without obvious microsetae; with weakly developed scutellar lobe. Prosternum anteriorly with continuous row of marginal setae, setae flattened at base; procoxal cavity with anterolateral notchlike extension; prosternal process rounded in lateral view, not conspicuously setose preapically, without spinelike setae at apex. Protrochanter without setae; protibia without ctenidium on kickface. Scutellum small. Elytron with weak spectral iridescence; two sutural striae present, convergent in apical fourth of elytron; discal striae barely suggested; without transverse strigae; lateral margin with row of tiny, sawtooth-like setae. Mesoventral plate (Figure 42f) notched anteriorly, extending posteriorly to metaventrite, dividing mesoventral disc in two, not forming procoxal rests; mesanepisternum with incomplete transverse carina; mesocoxal cavities widely separate, separated by more than half width of a coxal cavity. Mesotarsomere III not bilobed. Metaventral process (Figure 42f) extending beyond anterior level of mesocoxae, protruding and arcuately lobed anteriorly; metaventral postcoxal lines relatively weak, diverging from mesocoxal cavity margin, arcuate; discrimen short, extending less than halfway to anterior margin of metaventral process; metendosternite (Figure 42g) with anterior tendons moderately separated, ventral process intersecting ventral longitudinal flange at anterior margin. Anterior margin of metacoxa with emargination sublaterally; metacoxal plate with transverse line; metatibial foreface with apical ctenidium roughly perpendicular overall to long axis of tibia; spurs cylindrical, longest spur subequal in length to width of tibial apex; metatarsus long and slender, metatarsomere I shorter than metatarsomere II, joint between I and II rigid (Figure 42d); metatarsomere III not bilobed. Hind wing (Figure 42e) with distinct, ovate anal lobe; leading edge with incomplete row of long setae at level of RA+ScP; AA₁₊₂ not apparent; CuA unbranched apically; MP₃₊₄ without distal remnants; r4 absent; flecks present in apical field just distal to rp-mp2; long transverse proximal sclerite and additional strong, irregular sclerite present just distal to end of radial bar.

Abdomen. Abdominal ventrite I without paired lines or calli; spiracles apparently absent from segment VII. Male with aedeagus not rotated in repose; tegmen (Figure 42h) with asymmetrical anterior margin and parameres separated by weak suture from basal piece, parameres with medial longitudinal division; penis (Figure 42i) short, wide, with endophallic

spicules, no large sclerites, apex simple; spiculum gastrale V-shaped, with arms free. Female ovipositor weakly sclerotized, palpiform.

Immature Stages. Unknown.

Bionomics. One series was collected from a Malaise trap.

Distribution and Diversity. Only one species, known from Horton Plains National Park, Sri Lanka, and a specimen simply labeled “Ceylon” (see map, Figure 51d).

Included Species (1):

Paracylomus asiaticus (Champion, 1924), **comb. nov.** (*Acylomus*) (Distribution: Sri Lanka) (type!)

Discussion. Despite Champion’s notes to the contrary, the type species does have (albeit weak) metaventral postcoxal lines that diverge from the coxal cavities, though they are smoothly and evenly arcuate.

Etymology. From the Greek prefix *para-* (near) plus the genus *Acylomus*, with which this genus shares a number of characters and has been confused in the past.

***Steinerlitrus* Gimmel, gen. nov.**
(Figures 43; 50c–e)

Type species: *Steinerlitrus warreni* Gimmel, here designated.

Type Material. See account of *Steinerlitrus warreni* below.

Diagnosis. Readily distinguished from other Phalacridae by the greatly anteriorly protruded metaventrite, lack of a protibial ctenidium, metatarsomere II longer than I, small scutellum, acute notch on the posterior margin of the eye, and a reduced or absent elytral sutural stria.

Description. Very small to medium-sized, total length 1.2–2.4 mm. Color generally piceous, often with yellow maculations (Figures 50d, e). Tibial spur formula 2-2-2, tarsal formula 5-5-5 in both sexes.

Head. Not constricted behind eyes. Eyes small; facets flat; interfacetal setae absent; not emarginate medially; with acute posterior emargination (Figure 50c); periocular groove absent; lacking distinct setose groove ventrally behind eye. Frontoclypeus emarginate above antennal insertion; clypeal apex arcuate-truncate. Antennal club 3-segmented, club strongly symmetrical, antennomere XI strongly turbinate (Figure 43b). Mandible (Figure 43a) with apex trifid; without retinaculum; prosthema with setal patch at anterior end; mandible with ventral ridge. Maxillary palpomere IV fusiform, slightly flattened; galea short, rounded; lacinia with two stout spines. Mentum with sides divergent toward apex; labial palpomere III fusiform, pointed apically. Labrum with apical margin arcuate, with tuft of inwardly curved setae at each corner; epipharyngeal rods long. Gular sutures short, barely evident.

Thorax. Pronotum with scattered, distinct microsetae; with weakly developed scutellar lobe. Prosternum anteriorly with continuous row of marginal setae, setae flattened at base; procoxal cavity with anterolateral notchlike extension; prosternal process rounded in lateral view, often conspicuously setose preapically, without spinelike setae at apex. Protrochanter without setae; protibia without ctenidium (Figure 43c). Scutellum small. Elytron without or with

weak spectral iridescence; without or with one weak sutural stria; elytral disc with weak rows of punctures; without transverse strigae; lateral margin with row of tiny, sawtooth-like setae. Mesoventral plate (Figure 43f) notched anteriorly, extending posteriorly to metaventrite, dividing mesoventral disc in two, not forming procoxal rests; mesanepisternum with complete transverse carina; mesocoxal cavities widely separate, separated by more than width of a coxal cavity. Mesotarsomere III not bilobed. Metaventral process (Figure 43f) extending beyond anterior level of mesocoxae, protruding and arcuately lobed anteriorly; metaventral postcoxal lines not separated from mesocoxal cavity margin; discrimen very short, extending much less than halfway to anterior margin of metaventral process; metendosternite (Figure 43g) with anterior tendons moderately separated, ventral process intersecting ventral longitudinal flange at anterior margin. Anterior margin of metacoxa with emargination sublaterally; metacoxal plate with transverse line; metatibial foreface with apical ctenidium roughly perpendicular overall to long axis of tibia; spurs cylindrical, very short, distinctly shorter than width of tibial apex; metatarsomere I shorter than metatarsomere II, joint between I and II rigid (Figure 43d). Hind wing (Figure 43e) with distinct, ovate anal lobe; leading edge with complete row of long setae at level of RA+ScP; AA₁₊₂ not evident; CuA unbranched apically; MP₃₊₄ without distal remnants, though faint flecking is often present; r₄ absent; with strong fleck in apical field just distal to rp+mp₂; short transverse proximal sclerite and faint triangular sclerite present just distal to end of radial bar.

Abdomen. Abdominal ventrite I without paired lines, with calli; spiracles present and apparently functional on segment VII. Male with aedeagus not rotated in repose; tegmen (Figure 43h) with asymmetrical anterior margin and parameres completely fused to basal piece or partially separated by suture, parameres with medial longitudinal division; penis (Figure 43i) with endophallic spicules in cylindrical arrangement, apex truncate; spiculum gastrale V-shaped, distorted, arms free. Female ovipositor weakly sclerotized, palpiform.

Immature Stages. Unknown.

Bionomics. Large series of both an undescribed species and *S. warreni* were collected from the trunk of a living *Macrolobium* sp. (Fabaceae) at night. One specimen of an undescribed species was sifted from a statary-phase colony of *Eciton burchelli* Westwood (Formicidae), but the presence of the phalacrid was likely accidental.

Distribution and Diversity. One species described below, but at least two other potential species are known, both from northern South America, east of the Andes, all in the Amazon and Mazaruni River basins.

Included Species (1):

Steinerlitrus warreni Gimmel, **sp. nov.** (Distribution: Venezuela)

Discussion. I have chosen to describe only one species in this publication simply to meet ICZN requirements. The genus deserves a much more focused treatment.

Etymology. This genus is named in honor of Warren E. Steiner, Jr., of Cheverly, Maryland, USA, the world's greatest phalacrid collector, together with the ending *-litrus* because of its superficial similarity to members of *Eulitrus*.

Steinerlitrus warreni Gimmel, **sp. nov.**
(Figures 43; 50c–e)

Holotype. Male, “VENEZUELA: Amazonas \ Cerro de la Neblina, basecamp \ 0°50’N 66°10’W 140m 22Feb1985 \ trunk of live *Macrolobium* at night \ coll. W.E. Steiner // HOLOTYPE ♂ \ *Steinerlitrus \ warreni* Gimmel \ des. M.L. Gimmel 2011 [red label]” (USNM), point mounted.

Paratypes. Same data as holotype (42, USNM); same data as holotype except 25Feb1985 (37, USNM; 5, MLGC); all with label added “PARATYPE \ *Steinerlitrus \ warreni* Gimmel \ det. M.L. Gimmel 2011 [yellow label]”.

Description. Total length 2.0–2.2 mm. Color dark brown, often with nebulous lighter areas along base of elytra, around elytral suture in basal half, and along the lateral margins of the pronotum and elytra; appendages testaceous. Antenna slightly longer than width of head capsule; antennal club about as long as funicle; antennomere XI markedly turbinate, slightly shorter than IX and X combined (Figure 43b). Head punctation very fine and dense. Pronotal punctation similar to that of head; posterior margin not bordered; with weak scutellar lobe; hind angles obtuse. Elytron devoid of microsculpture, with very weak diffraction grating; sutural stria very weak but evident in apical 1/3, additional striae indicated by rows of weak punctures, striae not impressed, intervals with row of punctures similar in size to those of striae; elytral posterior angle sharp, acute. Prosternal process setose medially. Metaventricle densely setose medially. Metatarsomere I about half as long as II; metatarsomeres I and II together about as long as remainder of tarsus (Figure 43d).

Tegmen of aedeagus with fused parameres partially set off from basal piece (Figure 43h). Penis narrowed in apical 1/5 (Figure 43h). Spermatheca as illustrated (Figure 43j).

Diagnosis. This species may be recognized by the characters given in the generic diagnosis.

Etymology. The specific epithet is a further monument to Warren E. Steiner, Jr., collector of the holotype and the entire type series.

4.13 NOMEN INQUIRENDUM

Pseudolibrus Flach, 1889

Pseudolibrus Flach 1889c: 269. Type species: *Pseudolibrus gestroi* Flach 1889, fixed by monotypy.

Included Species (1):

Pseudolibrus gestroi Flach, 1889 (Distribution: Eritrea)

Discussion. Based on the original description, this genus may be congeneric with *Biophytus*.

Etymology. From the Greek *pseudēs* (false) and the phalacrid genus *Olibrus*.

4.14 TAXA REMOVED FROM PHALACRIDAE

I have removed the following genera and species from the family Phalacridae, through examination of both types and original illustrations. Additional species currently described in Phalacridae are probably misplaced with regard to family, but these will not be discovered until all type specimens have been examined.

Species

Parasemus parvopallidus Lea, 1932 (Distribution: Australia (Queensland))

Discussion. Examination of the hind leg illustration accompanying the original description of this species (Lea 1932: fig. 53) revealed a tibial and tarsal structure not found in the Phalacridae. It is, however, quite similar to some Hydrophilidae (especially species currently described in *Paracymus*), and so I am tentatively transferring it to that family.

Genera

***Sternosternus* Guillebeau, 1894**

Sternosternus Guillebeau 1894c: ccvii. Type species: *Sternosternus grouvellei* Guillebeau 1894, fixed by monotypy.

Included Species (1):

Sternosternus grouvellei Guillebeau, 1894 (Distribution: Indonesia)

Discussion. My examination of the type specimen of *S. grouvellei* revealed that it belongs to the family Hydrophilidae. According to hydrophilid specialist Andrew E.Z. Short, based on an identification made from a dorsal habitus photograph, it belongs to the tribe Coelostomatini (subfamily Sphaeridiinae), probably the genus *Dactylosternum* Wollaston.

Figure 11. *Phaenocephalus* sp., male. (a) Left mandible, dorsal; (b) left antenna (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (c) Left protibia and tarsus, dorsal; (d) left metatibia and tarsus, ventral (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (e) Hind wing (scale bar = 1.0 mm). (f) Meso- and metaventrite, ventral (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (g) Metendosternite (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (h) Tegmen, ventral; (i) penis, ventral (scale bar = 0.5 mm).

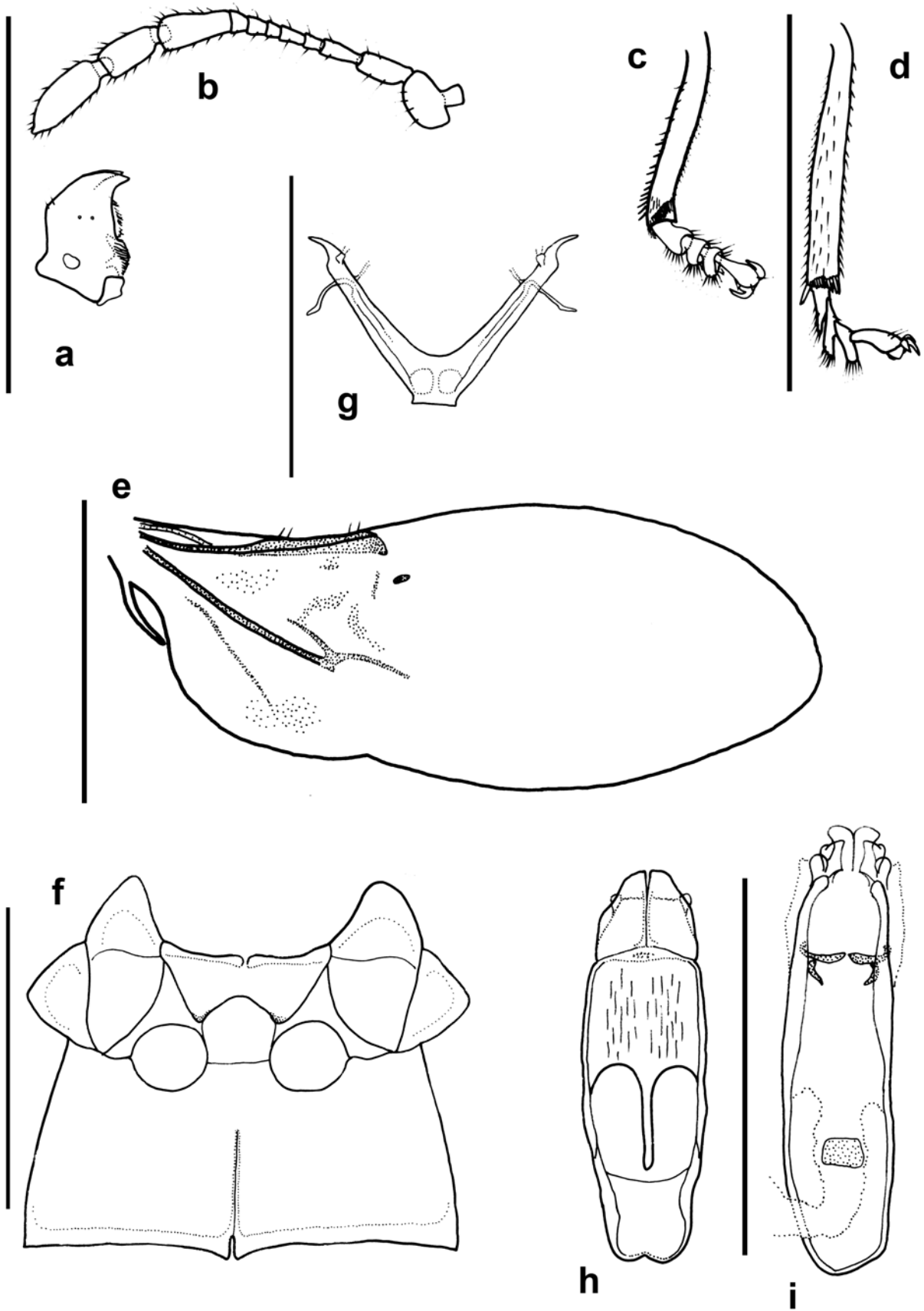


Figure 12. *Phalacrinus dilatatus*, male. (a) Right mandible, dorsal; (b) left antenna (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (c) Right protibia and tarsus, dorsal; (d) left metatibia and tarsus, ventral (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (e) Hind wing (scale bar = 1.0 mm). (f) Meso- and metaventricle, ventral (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (g) Metendosternite (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (h) Tegmen, ventral; (i) penis, ventral (scale bar = 0.5 mm).

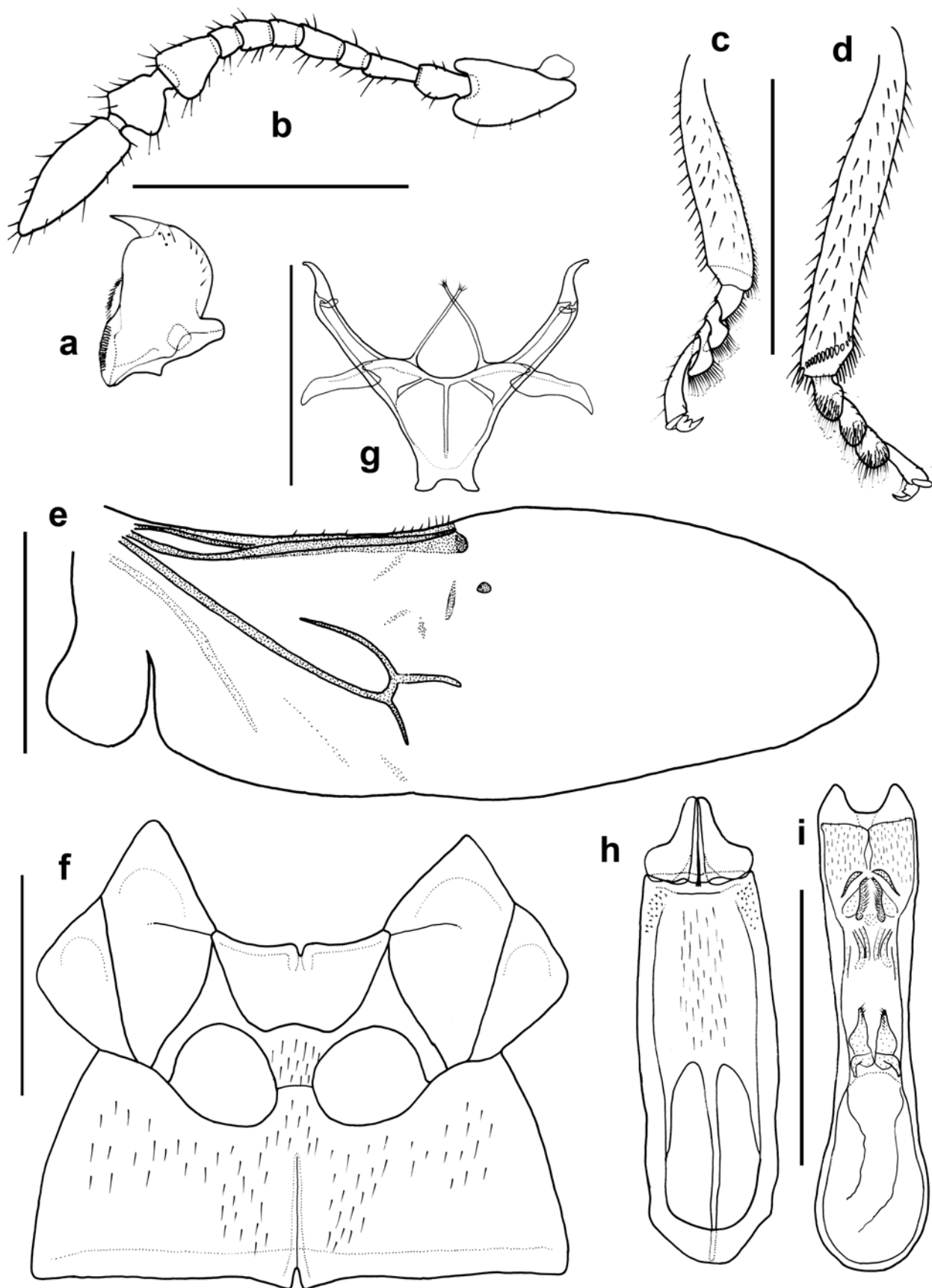


Figure 13. *Acylomus aciculatus*, male. (a) Left mandible, dorsal; (b) left antenna (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (c) Left protibia and tarsus, dorsal; (d) left metatibia and tarsus, ventral (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (e) Hind wing (scale bar = 1.0 mm). (f) Meso- and metaventricle, ventral (scale bar = 1.0 mm). (g) Metendosternite (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (h) Tegmen, ventral; (i) penis, ventral (scale bar = 0.5 mm).

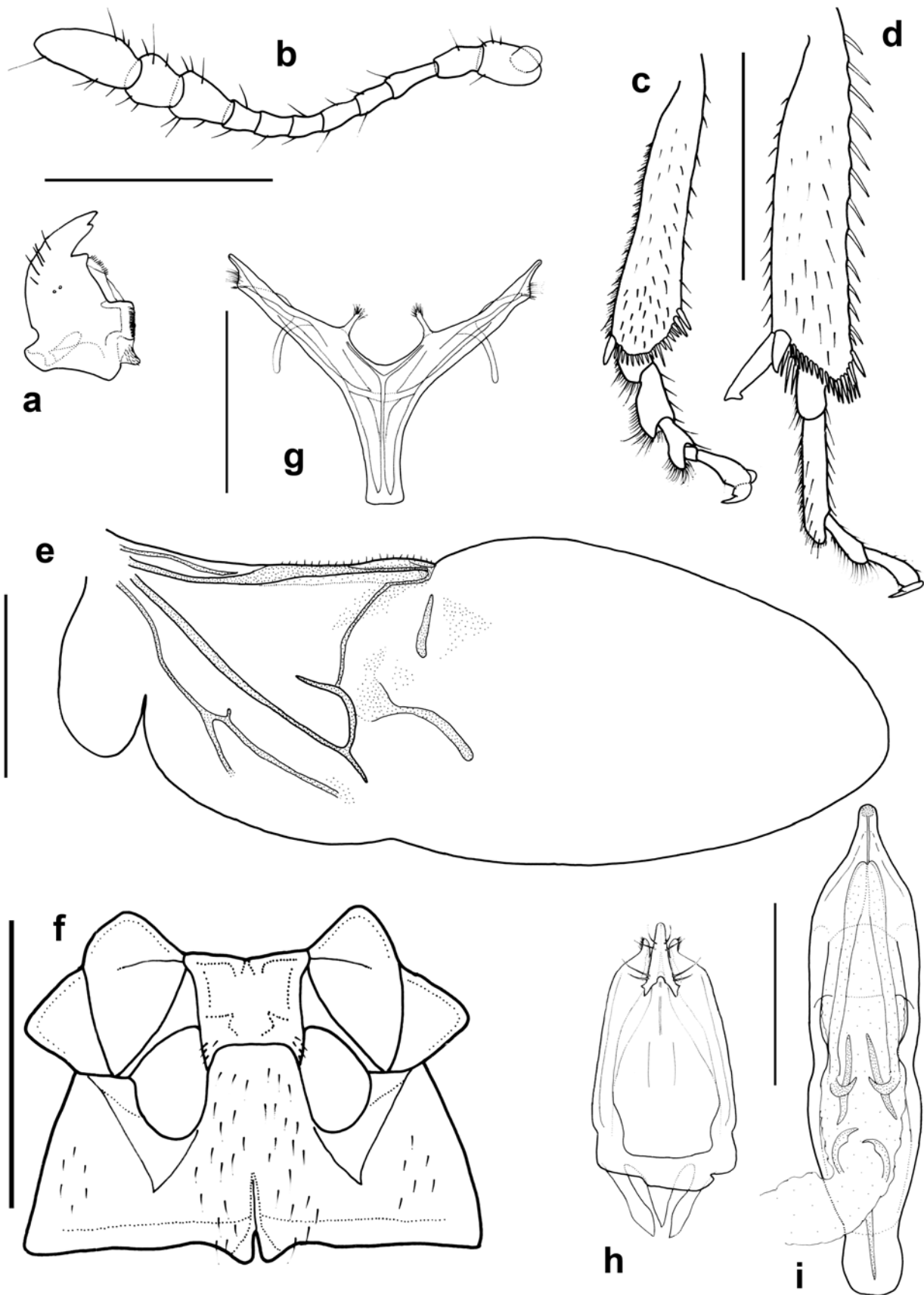


Figure 14. *Acylomus bicolor*, male. (a) Left mandible, dorsal; (b) left antenna (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (c) Left protibia and tarsus, dorsal; (d) left metatibia and tarsus, ventral (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (e) Meso- and metaventrite, ventral (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (f) Metendosternite (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (g) Tegmen, ventral; (h) penis, ventral (scale bar = 0.5 mm).

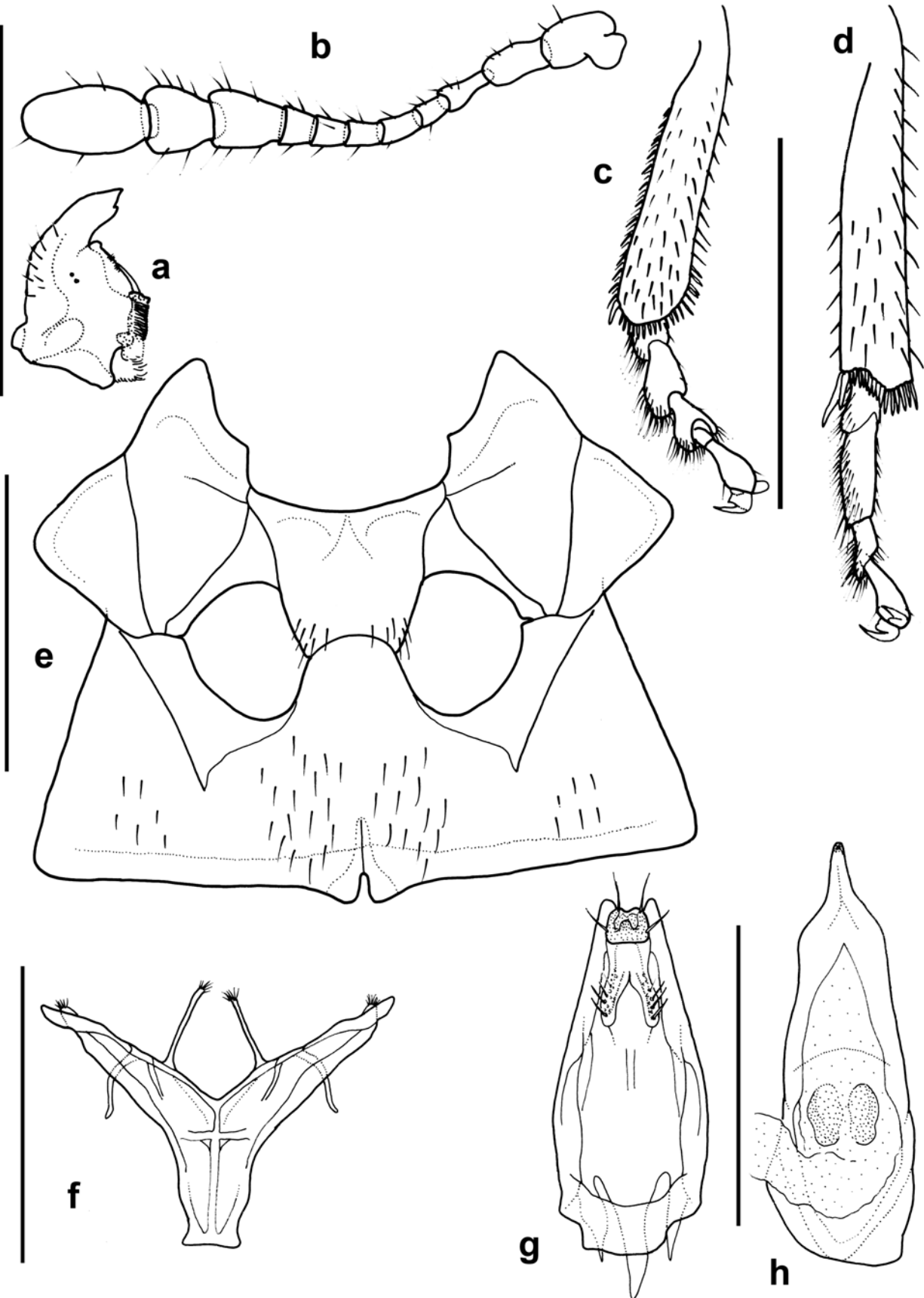


Figure 15. *Acylomus micropus*, male. (a) Right mandible, dorsal; (b) left antenna (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (c) Left protibia and tarsus, dorsal; (d) left metatibia and tarsus, ventral (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (e) Hind wing (scale bar = 1.0 mm). (f) Meso- and metaventrete, ventral (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (g) Metendosternite (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (h) Tegmen, ventral; (i) penis, ventral (scale bar = 0.5 mm).

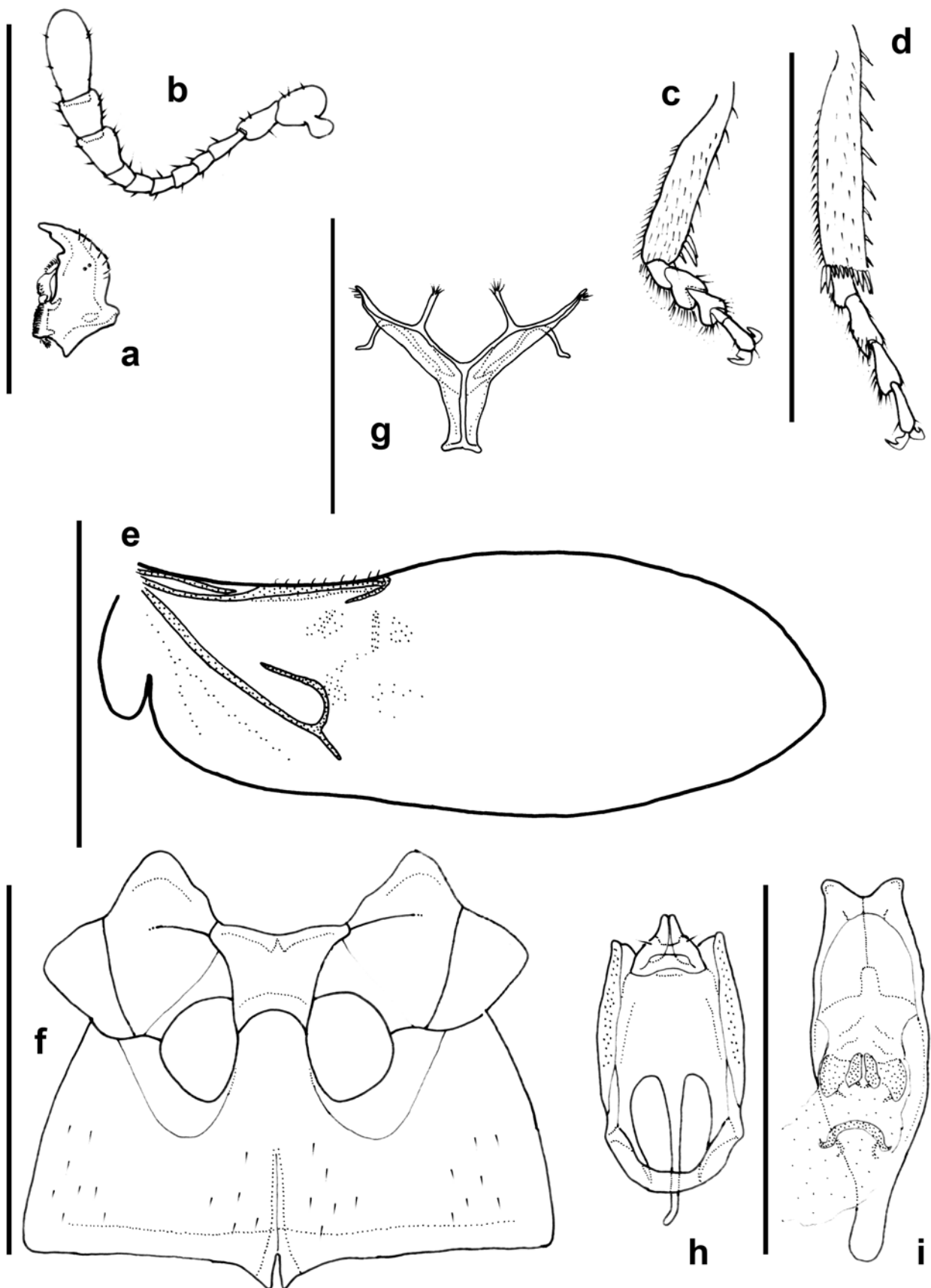


Figure 16. *Nesiotus* n. sp., male. (a) Left mandible, dorsal; (b) left antenna (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (c) Left protibia and tarsus, dorsal; (d) left metatibia and tarsus, ventral (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (e) Hind wing (scale bar = 1.0 mm). (f) Meso- and metaventrite, ventral (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (g) Metendosternite (scale bar = 0.5 mm). *Nesiotus olibroides* Guillebeau, lectotype male. (h) Tegmen, ventral; (i) penis, ventral (scale bar = 0.5 mm).

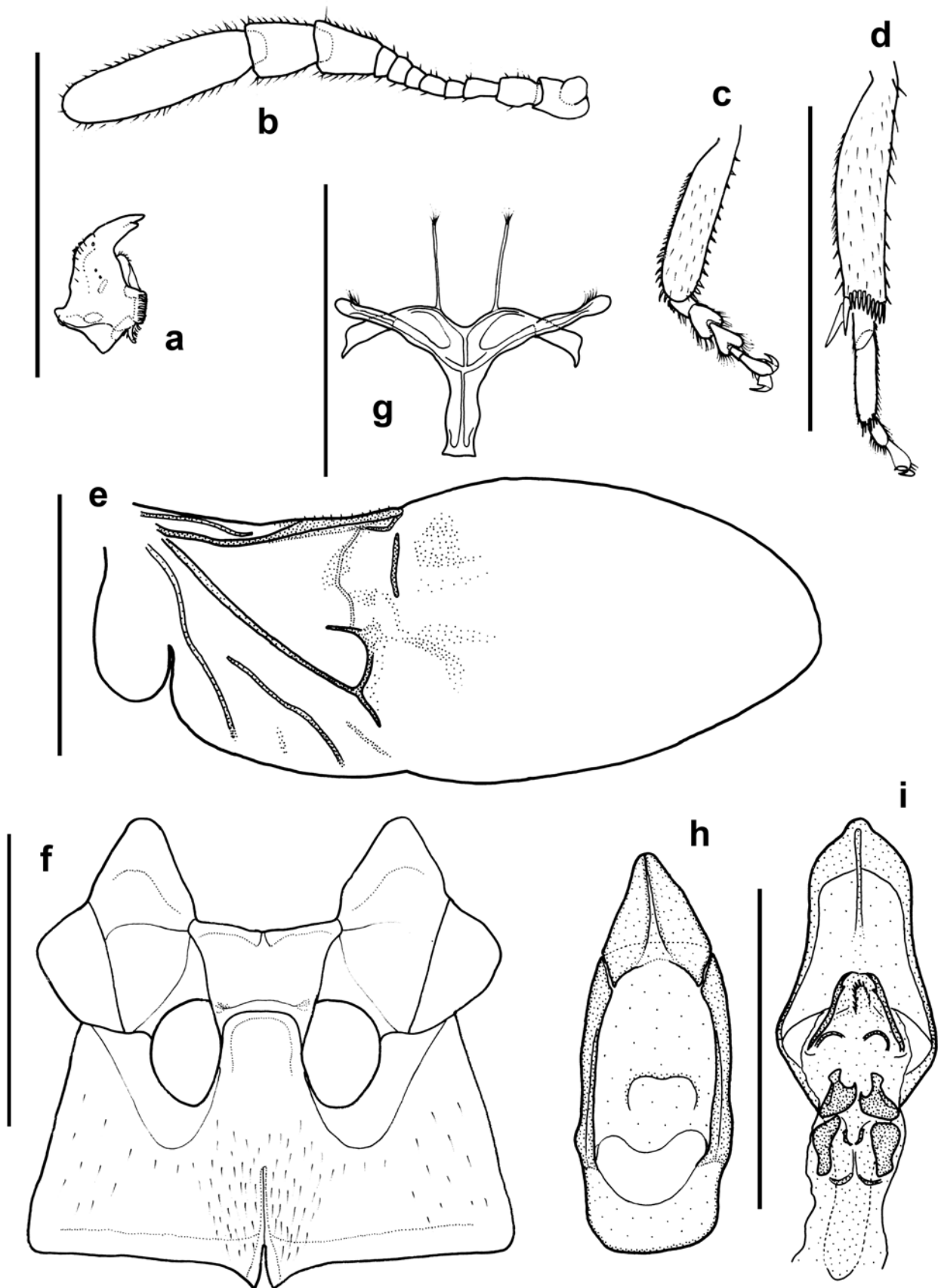


Figure 17. *Stilbus* nr. *apicalis*, male. (a) Right mandible, dorsal; (b) left antenna (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (c) Left protibia and tarsus, dorsal; (d) left metatibia and tarsus, ventral (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (e) Hind wing (scale bar = 1.0 mm). (f) Meso- and metaventrite, ventral (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (g) Metendosternite (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (h) Tegmen, ventral; (i) penis, ventral (scale bar = 0.5 mm).

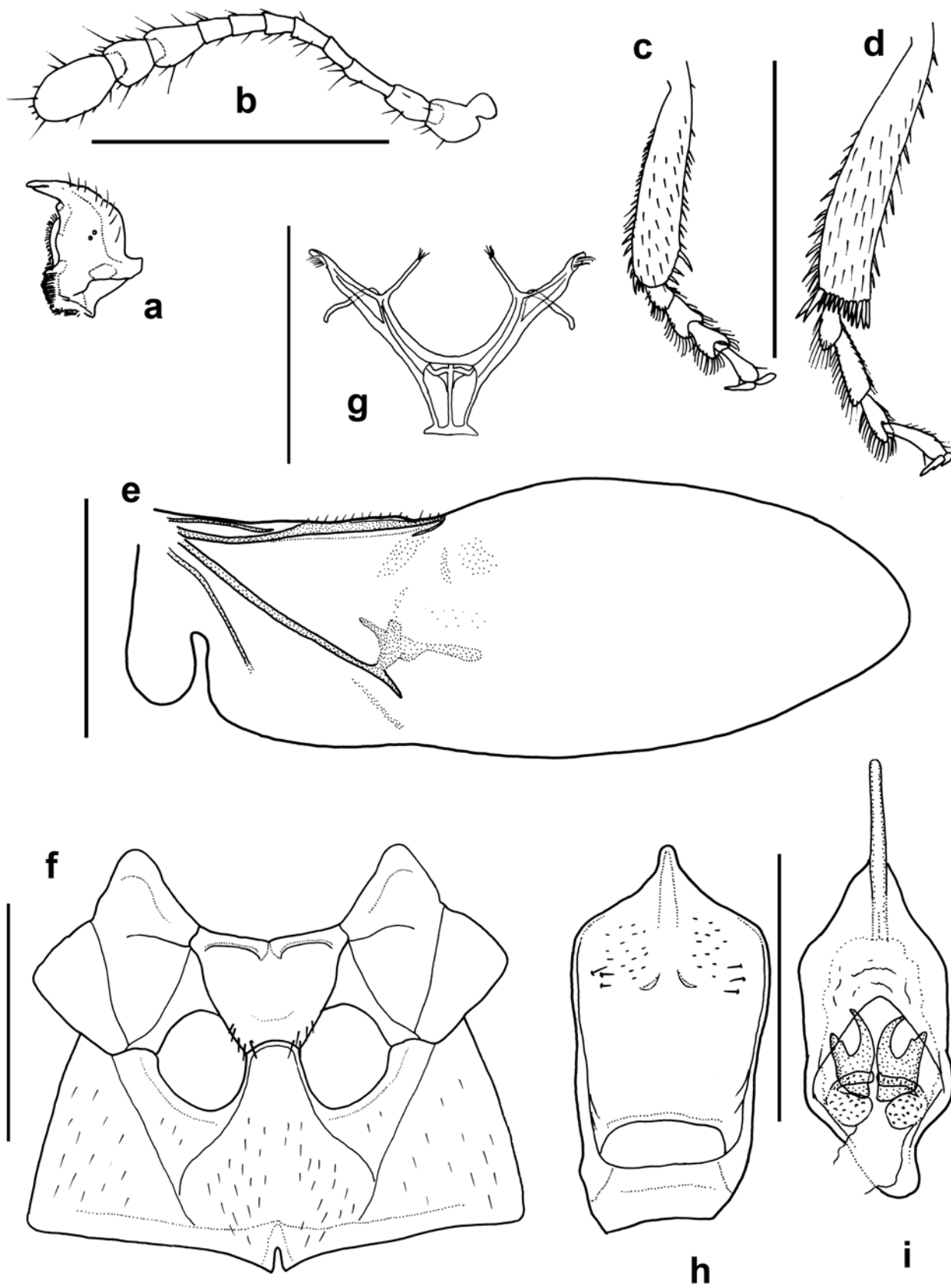


Figure 18. *Xanthocomus striatus*, male. (a) Left mandible, dorsal; (b) left antenna (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (c) Left protibia and tarsus, dorsal; (d) left metatibia and tarsus, ventral (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (e) Hind wing (scale bar = 1.0 mm). (f) Meso- and metaventricle, ventral (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (g) Metendosternite (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (h) Tegmen, ventral; (i) penis, ventral (scale bar = 0.5 mm).

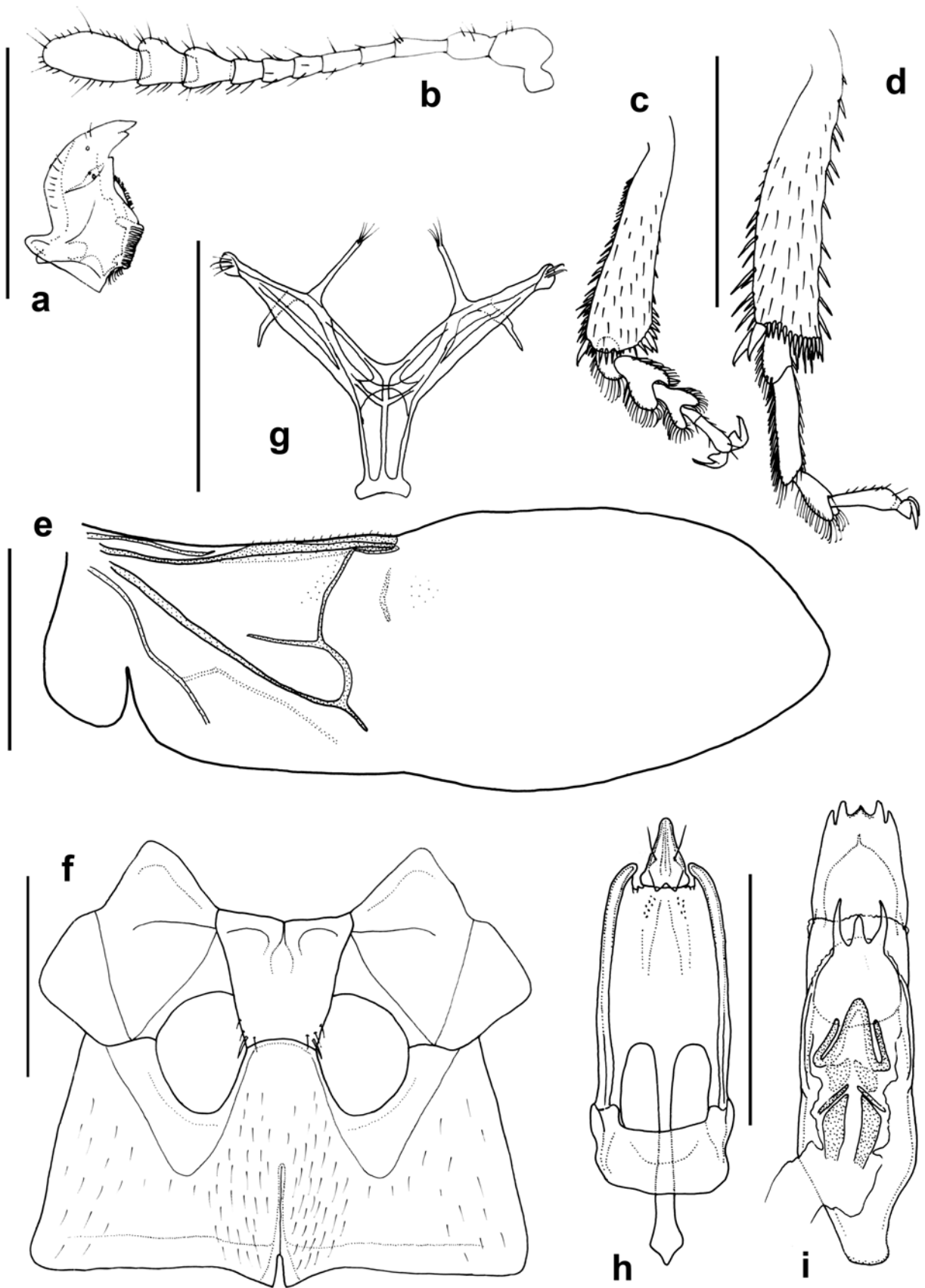


Figure 19. *Biophytus* sp., female. (a) Left mandible, dorsal; (b) left antenna (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (c) Left protibia and tarsus, dorsal; (d) left metatibia and tarsus, ventral (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (e) Hind wing (scale bar = 1.0 mm). (f) Meso- and metaventricle, ventral (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (g) Metendosternite (scale bar = 0.5 mm).

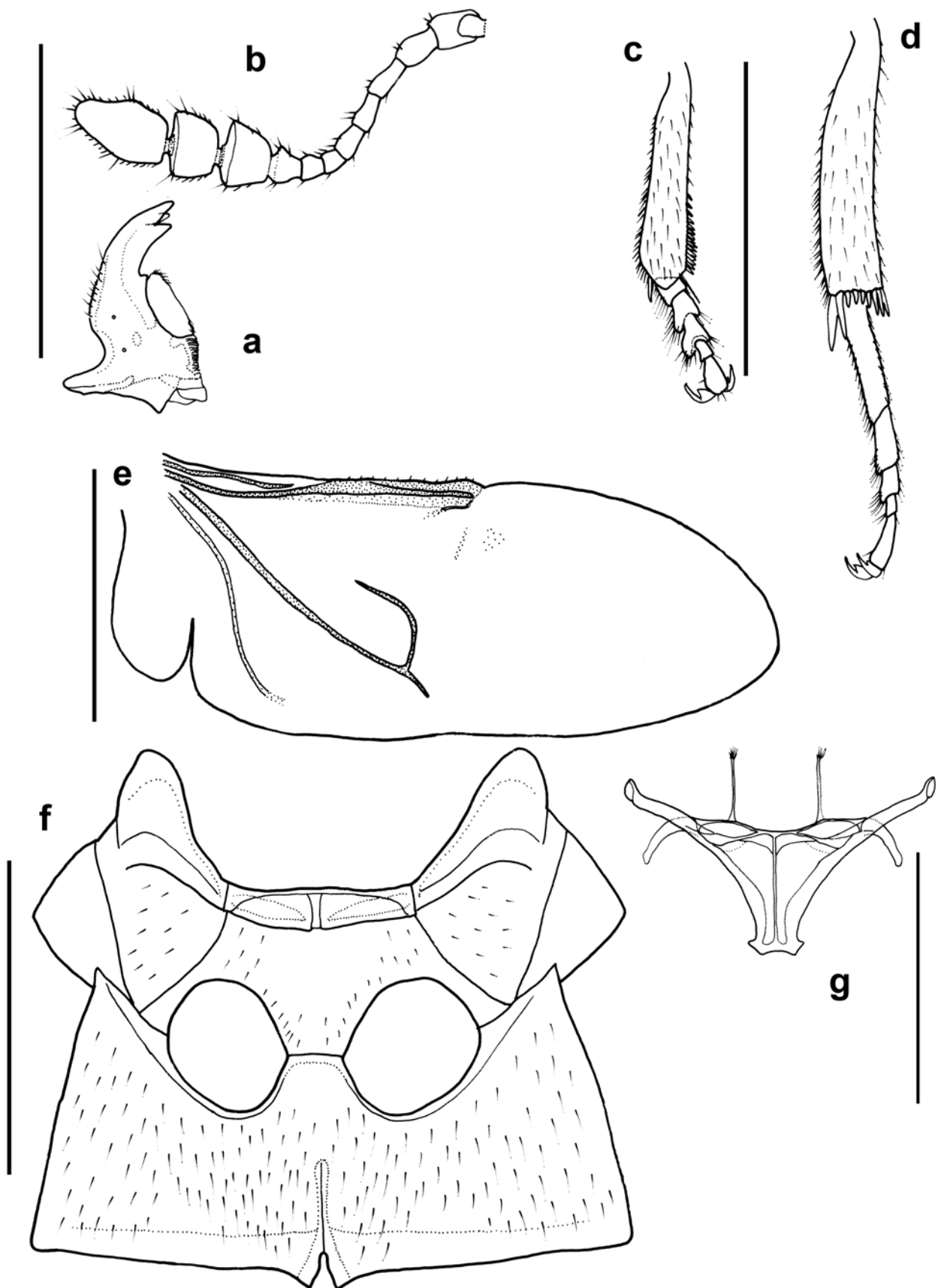


Figure 20. *Litostilbus testaceus*, male. (a) Left mandible, dorsal; (b) left antenna (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (c) Left protibia and tarsus, dorsal; (d) left metatibia and tarsus, ventral (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (e) Hind wing (scale bar = 1.0 mm). (f) Meso- and metaventrite, ventral (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (g) Metendosternite (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (h) Tegmen, ventral; (i) penis, ventral (scale bar = 0.5 mm).

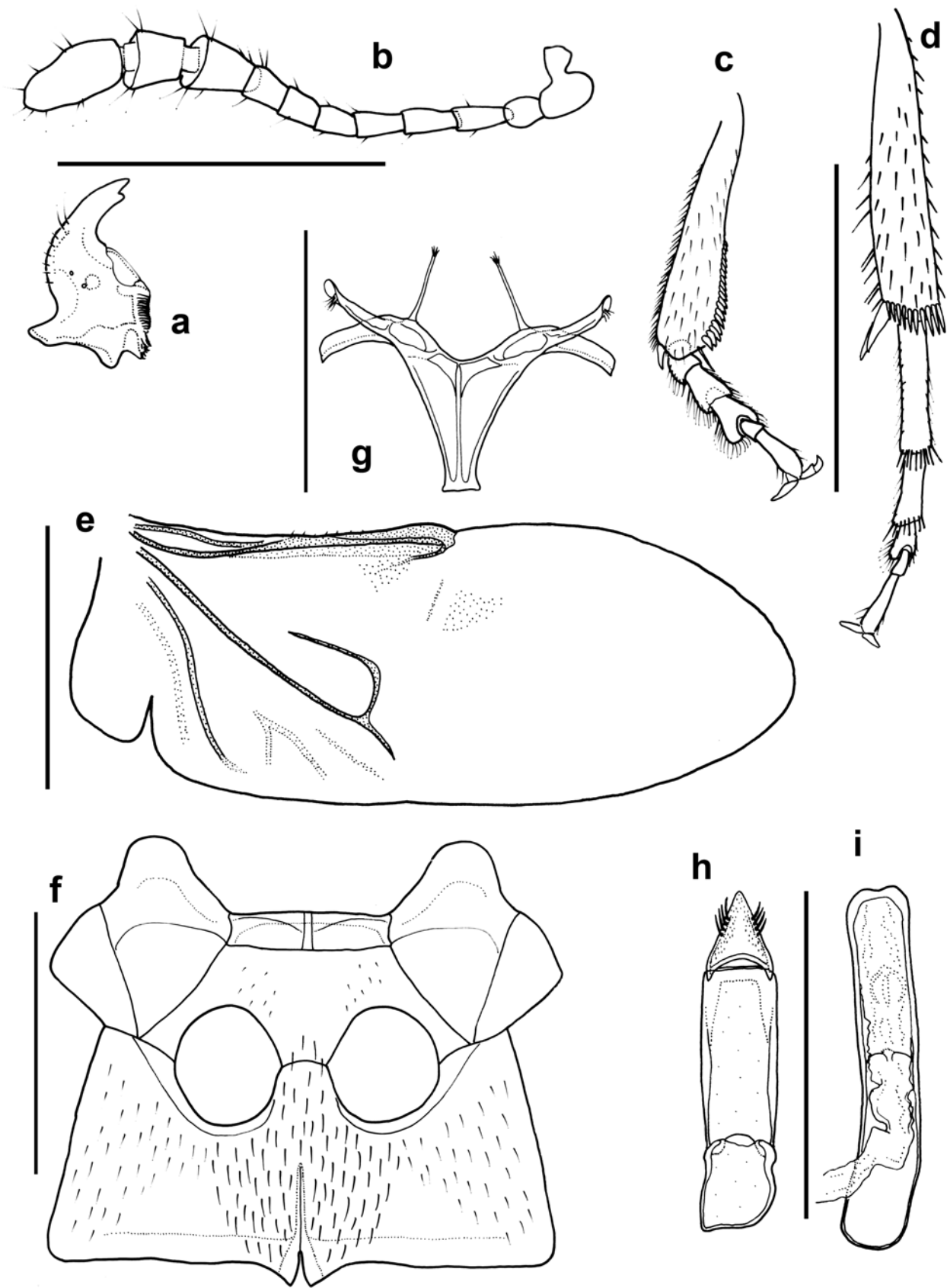


Figure 21. *Phalacropsis dispar*, female. (a) Left mandible, dorsal; (b) left antenna (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (c) Left protibia and tarsus, dorsal; (d) left metatibia and tarsus, ventral (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (e) Hind wing (scale bar = 1.0 mm). (f) Meso- and metaventrete, ventral (scale bar = 1.0 mm). (g) Metendosternite (scale bar = 0.5 mm). Male. (h) Tegmen, ventral; (i) penis, ventral (scale bar = 0.5 mm).

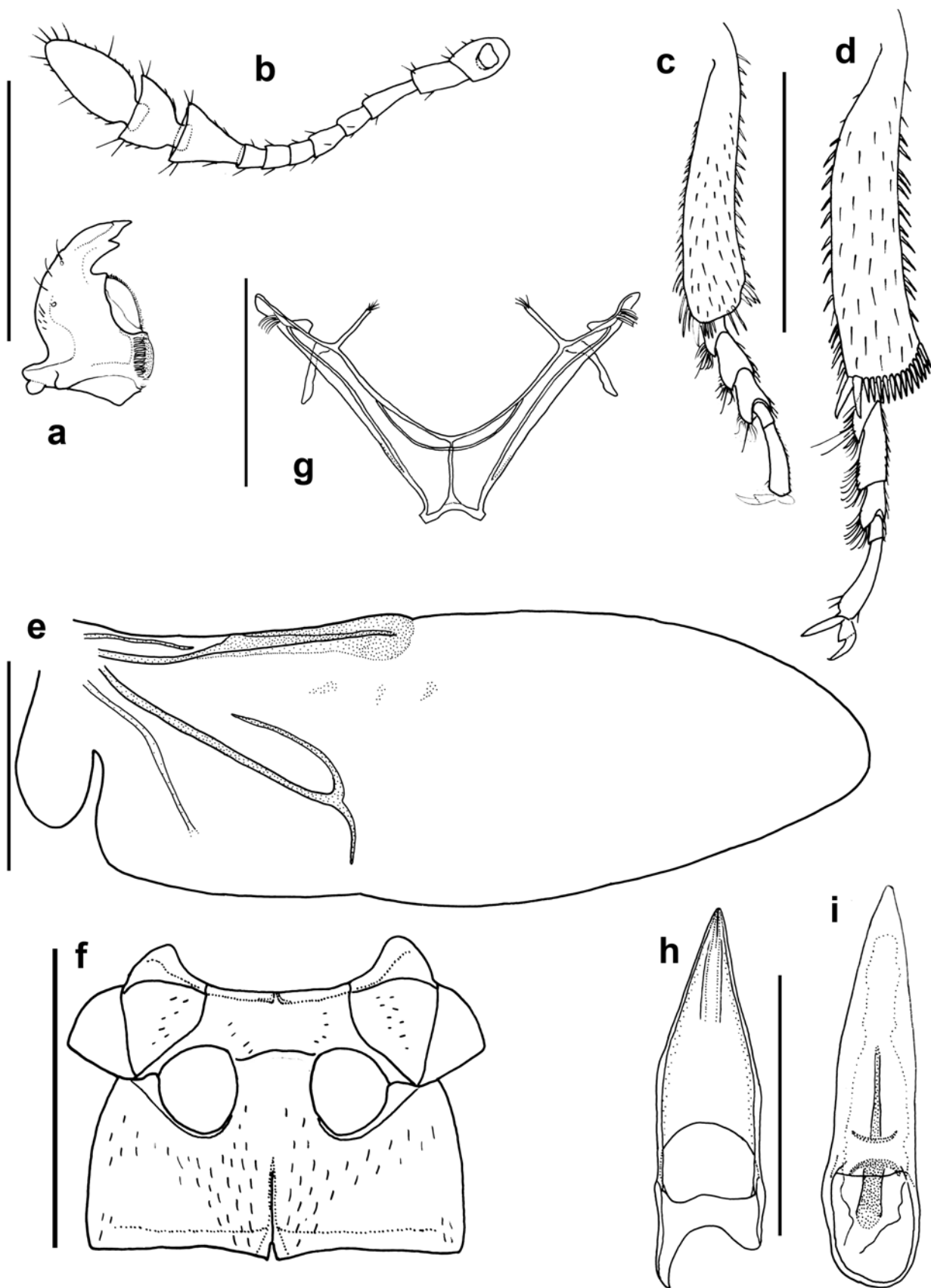


Figure 22. *Phalacrus* sp., female. (a) Left mandible, dorsal; (b) left antenna (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (c) Left protibia and tarsus, dorsal; (d) right metatibia and tarsus, ventral (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (e) Hind wing (scale bar = 1.0 mm). (f) Meso- and metaventrite, ventral (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (g) Metendosternite (scale bar = 0.5 mm). Male. (h) Tegmen, ventral; (i) penis, ventral (scale bar = 0.5 mm).

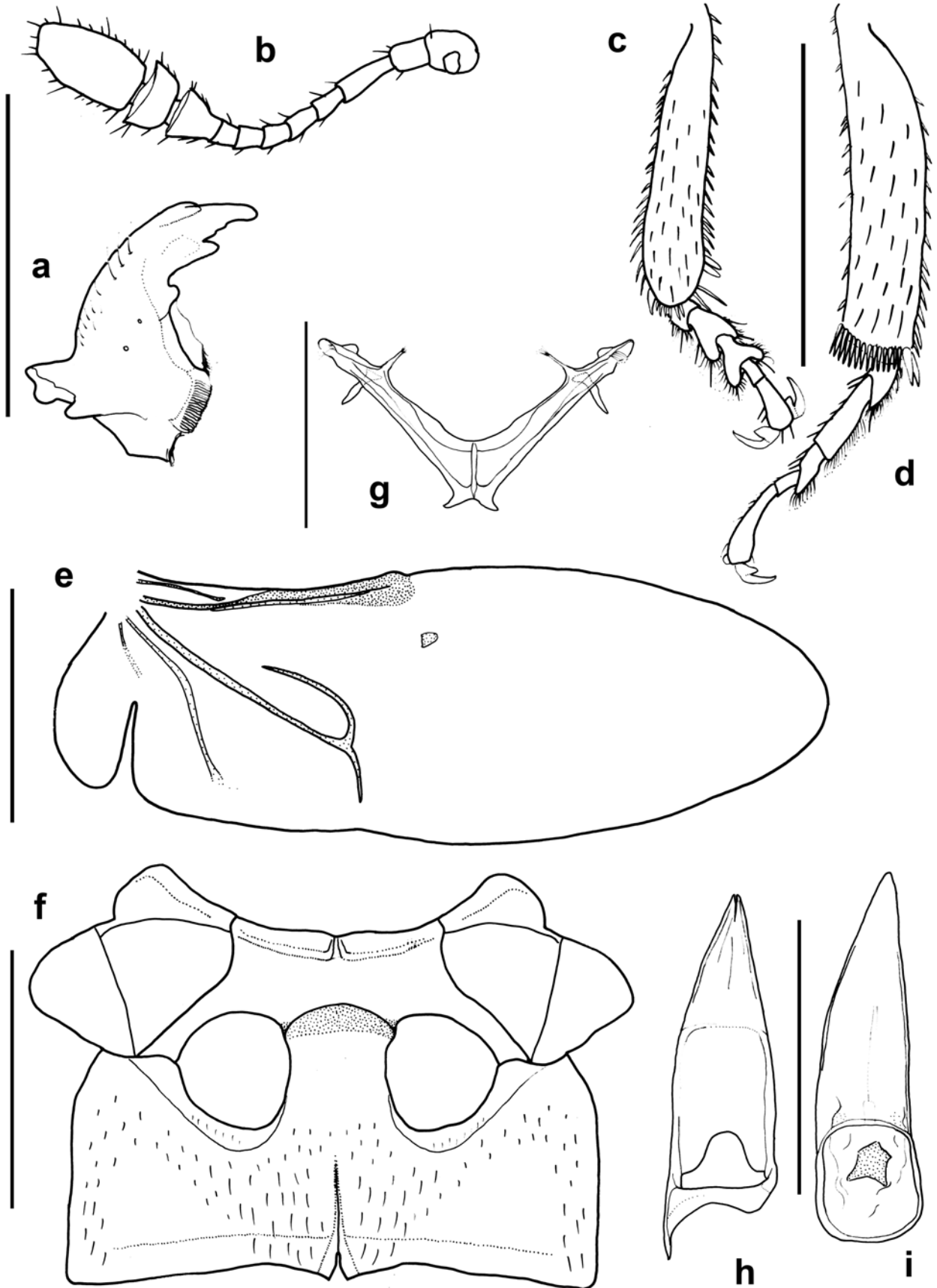


Figure 23. *Austroporus victoriensis*, male. (a) Left mandible, dorsal; (b) left antenna (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (c) Left protibia and tarsus, dorsal; (d) left metatibia and tarsus, ventral (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (e) Hind wing (scale bar = 1.0 mm). (f) Meso- and metaventricle, ventral (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (g) Metendosternite (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (h) Tegmen, ventral; (i) penis, ventral (scale bar = 0.5 mm).

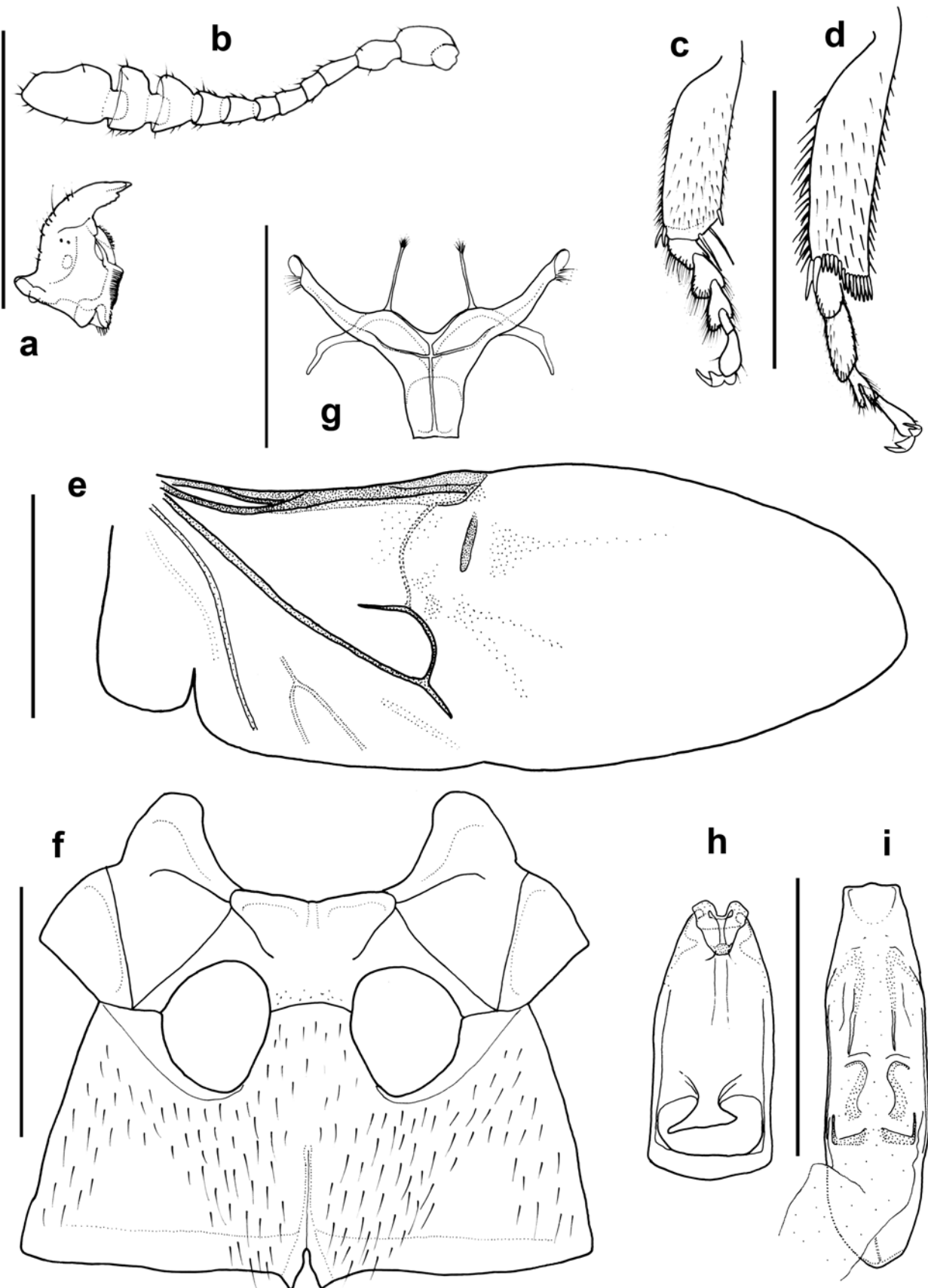


Figure 24. *Olibroporus punctatus*, male. (a) Left mandible, dorsal; (b) left antenna (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (c) Left protibia and tarsus, dorsal; (d) left metatibia and tarsus, ventral (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (e) Hind wing (scale bar = 1.0 mm). (f) Meso- and metaventrite, ventral (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (g) Metendosternite (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (h) Tegmen, dorsal; (i) penis, dorsal (scale bar = 0.5 mm).

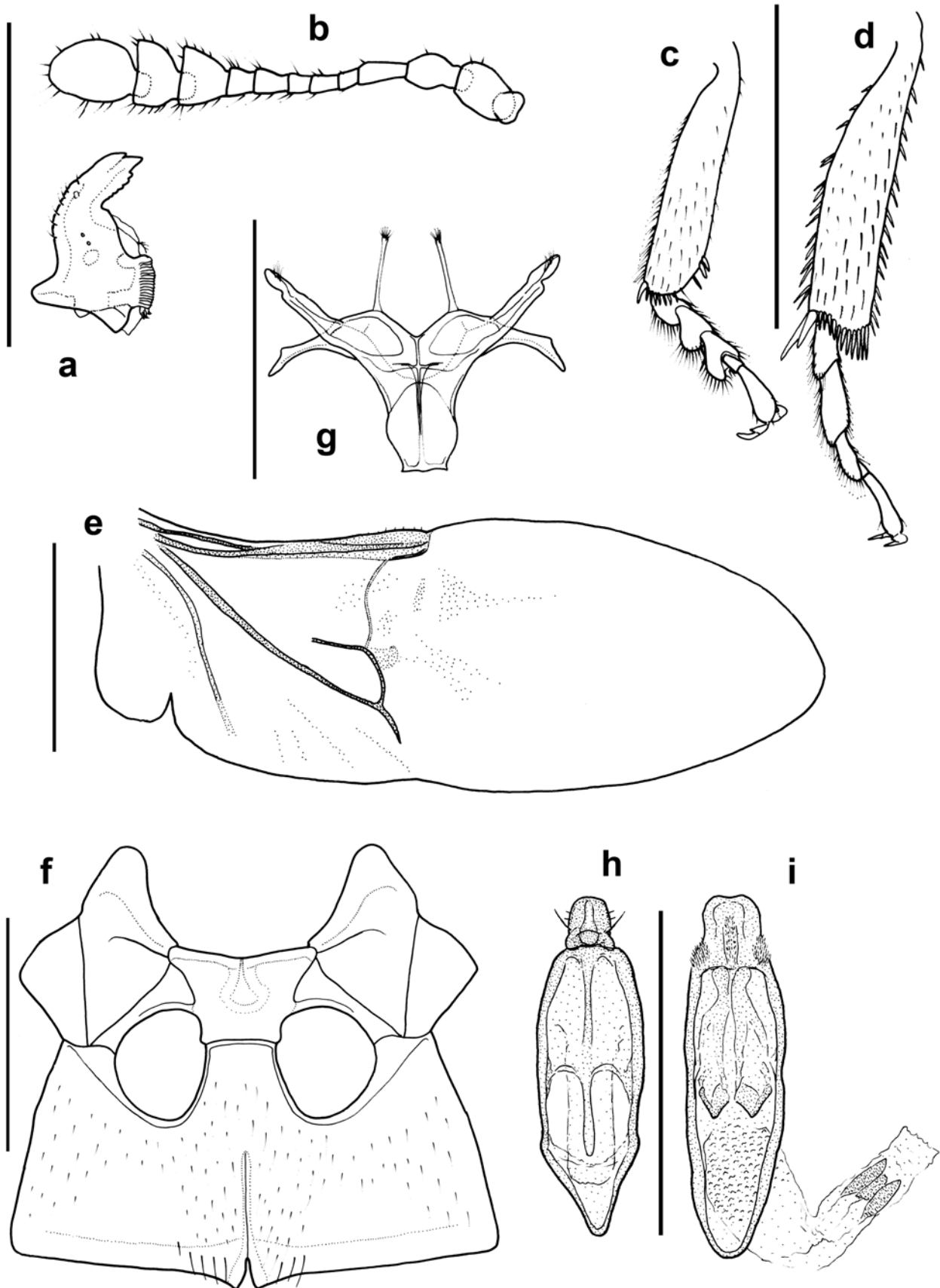


Figure 25. *Platyphalacrus lawrencei*, male. (a) Left mandible, dorsal; (b) left antenna (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (c) Left protibia and tarsus, dorsal; (d) right metatibia and tarsus, ventral (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (e) Hind wing (scale bar = 1.0 mm). (f) Meso- and metaventricle, ventral (scale bar = 1.0 mm). (g) Tegmen, ventral; (h) penis, ventral (scale bar = 0.5 mm).

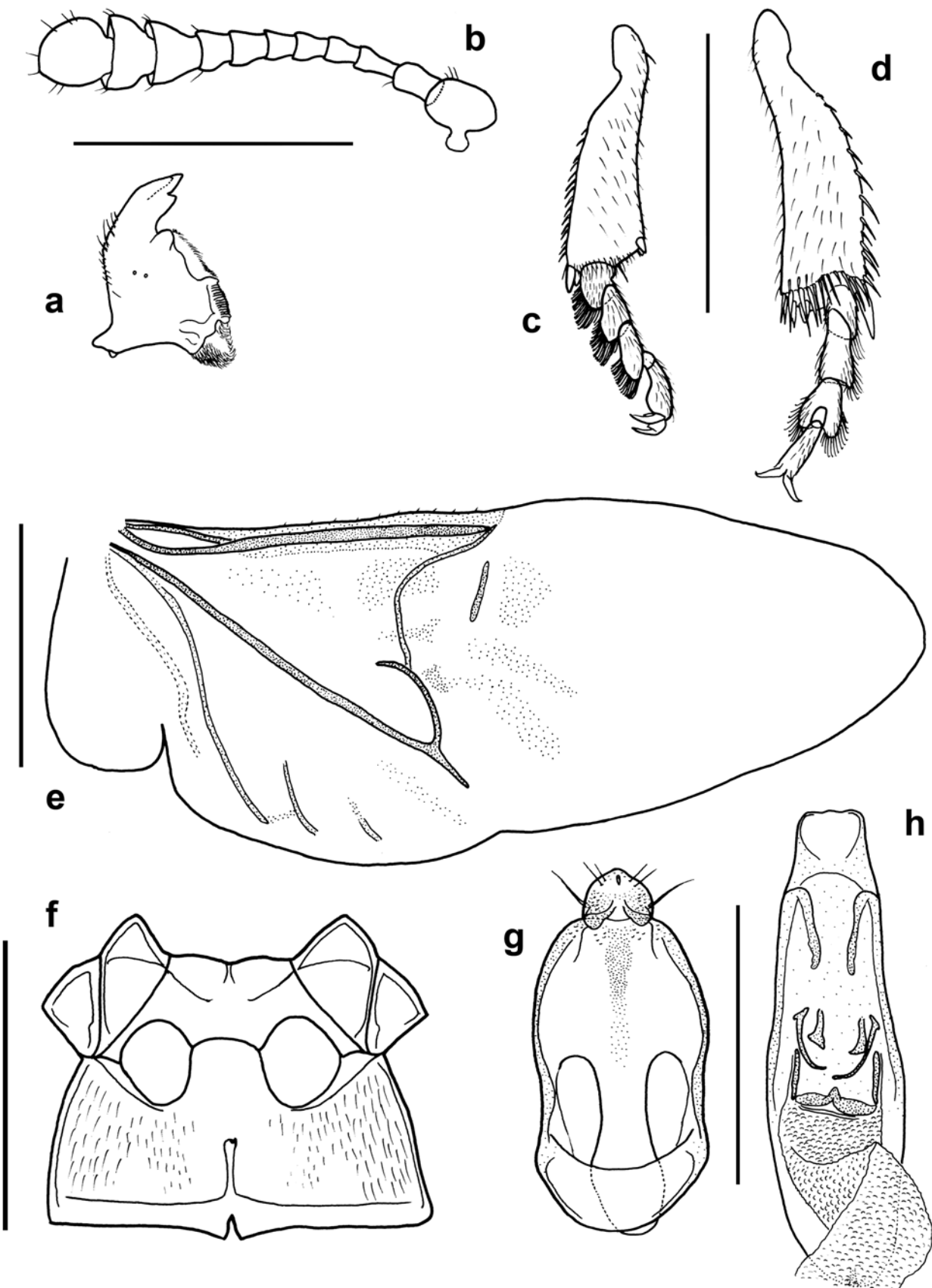


Figure 26. *Pycinus* sp., male. (a) Left mandible, dorsal; (b) left antenna (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (c) Left protibia and tarsus, dorsal; (d) left metatibia and tarsus, ventral (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (e) Hind wing (scale bar = 1.0 mm). (f) Meso- and metaventrite, ventral (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (g) Metendosternite (scale bar = 0.5 mm). *Pycinus politus*, lectotype male. (h) Tegmen, dorsal; (i) penis, dorsal; (j) spiculum gastrale (scale bar = 0.5 mm).

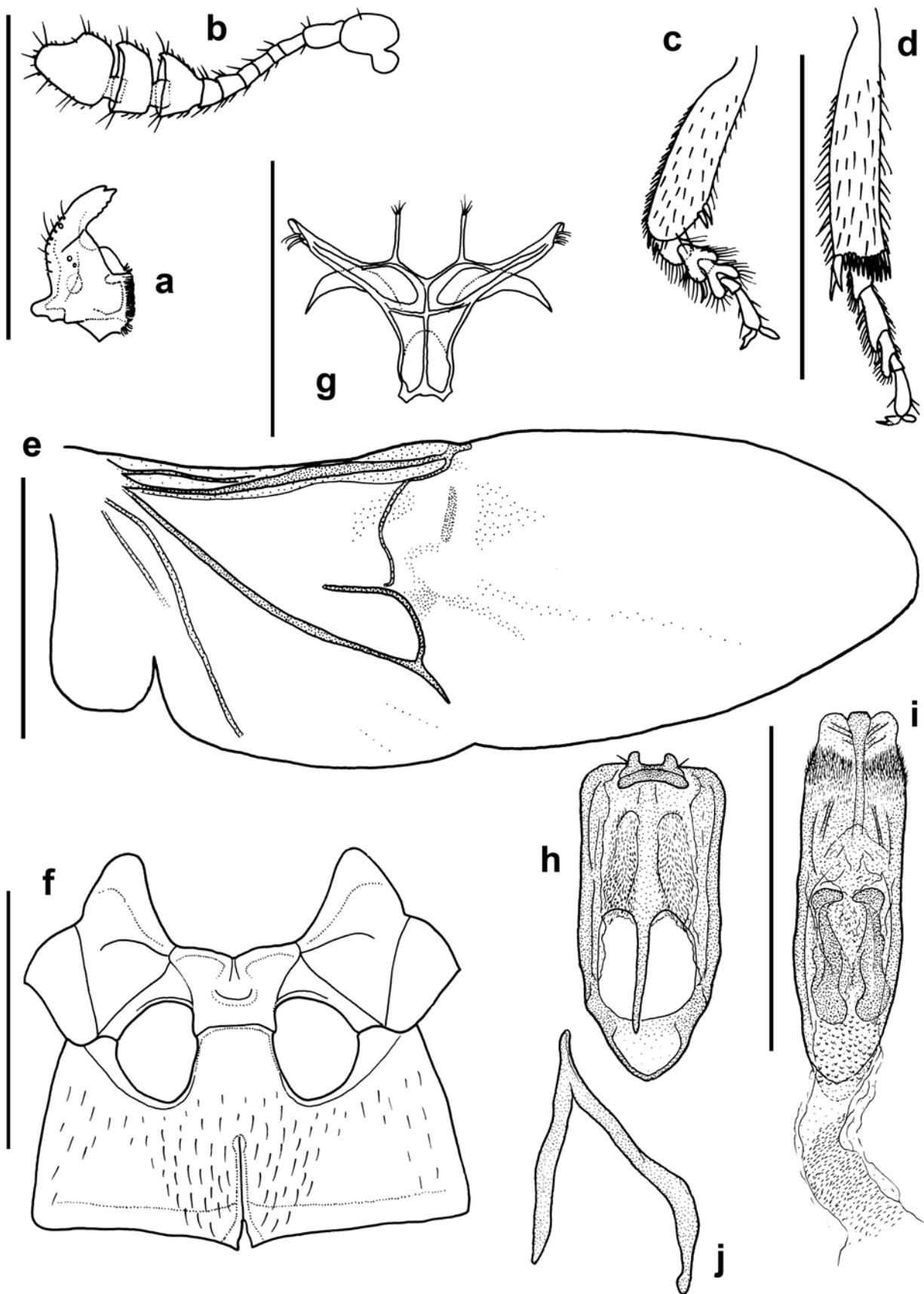


Figure 27. *Ochrolitus rubens*, male. (a) Left mandible, dorsal; (b) left antenna (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (c) Left protibia and tarsus, dorsal; (d) left metatibia and tarsus, ventral (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (e) Hind wing (scale bar = 1.0 mm). (f) Meso- and metaventricle, ventral (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (g) Metendosternite (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (h) Tegmen, dorsal; (i) penis, ventral (scale bar = 0.5 mm).

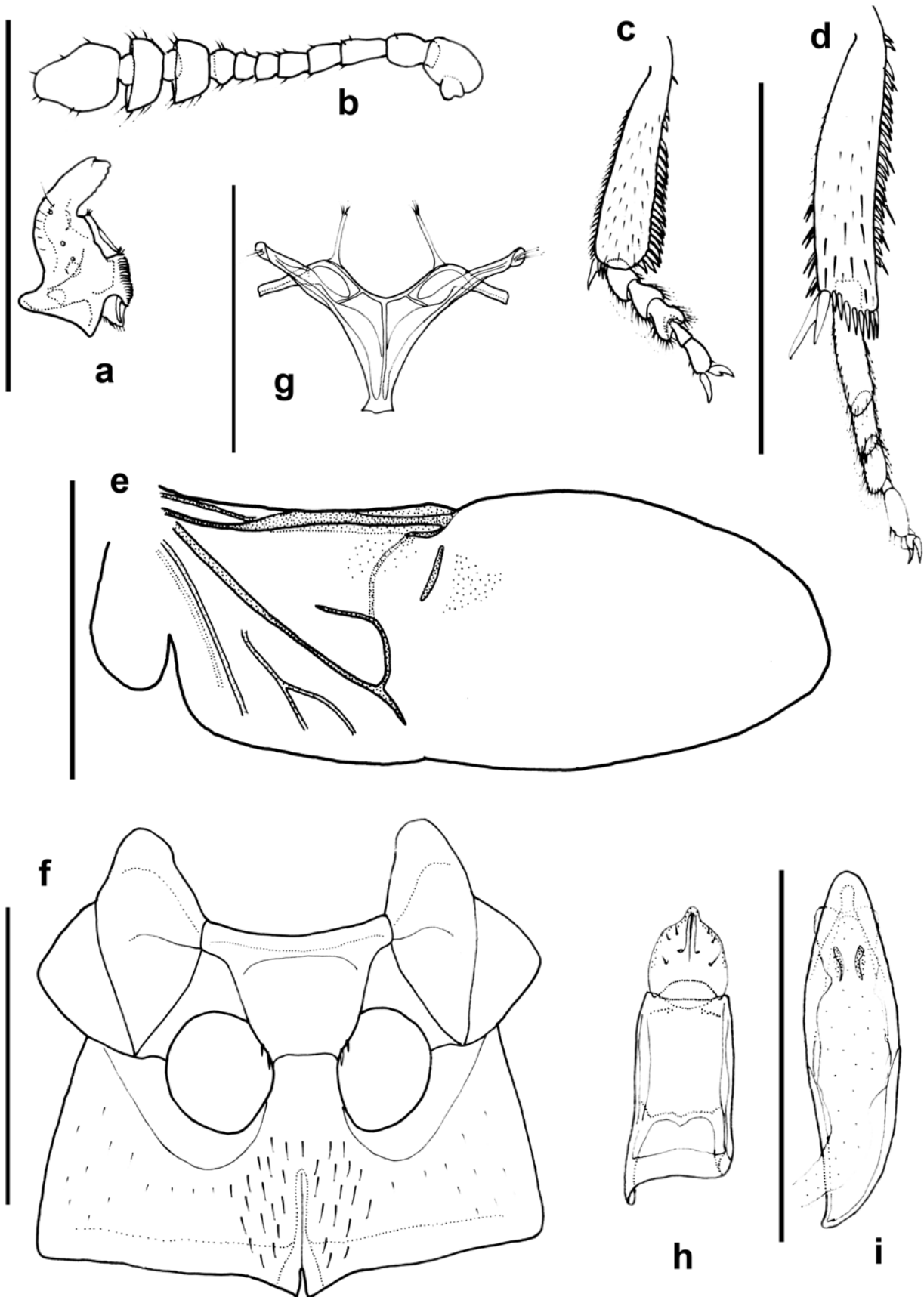


Figure 28. *Sveculus lewisi*, male. (a) Left mandible, dorsal; (b) left antenna (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (c) Left protibia and tarsus, dorsal; (d) right metatibia and tarsus, ventral (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (e) Hind wing (scale bar = 1.0 mm). (f) Meso- and metaventrite, ventral (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (g) Metendosternite (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (h) Tegmen, ventral; (i) penis, ventral (scale bar = 0.5 mm). Female. (j) Spermatheca (scale bar = 0.5 mm).

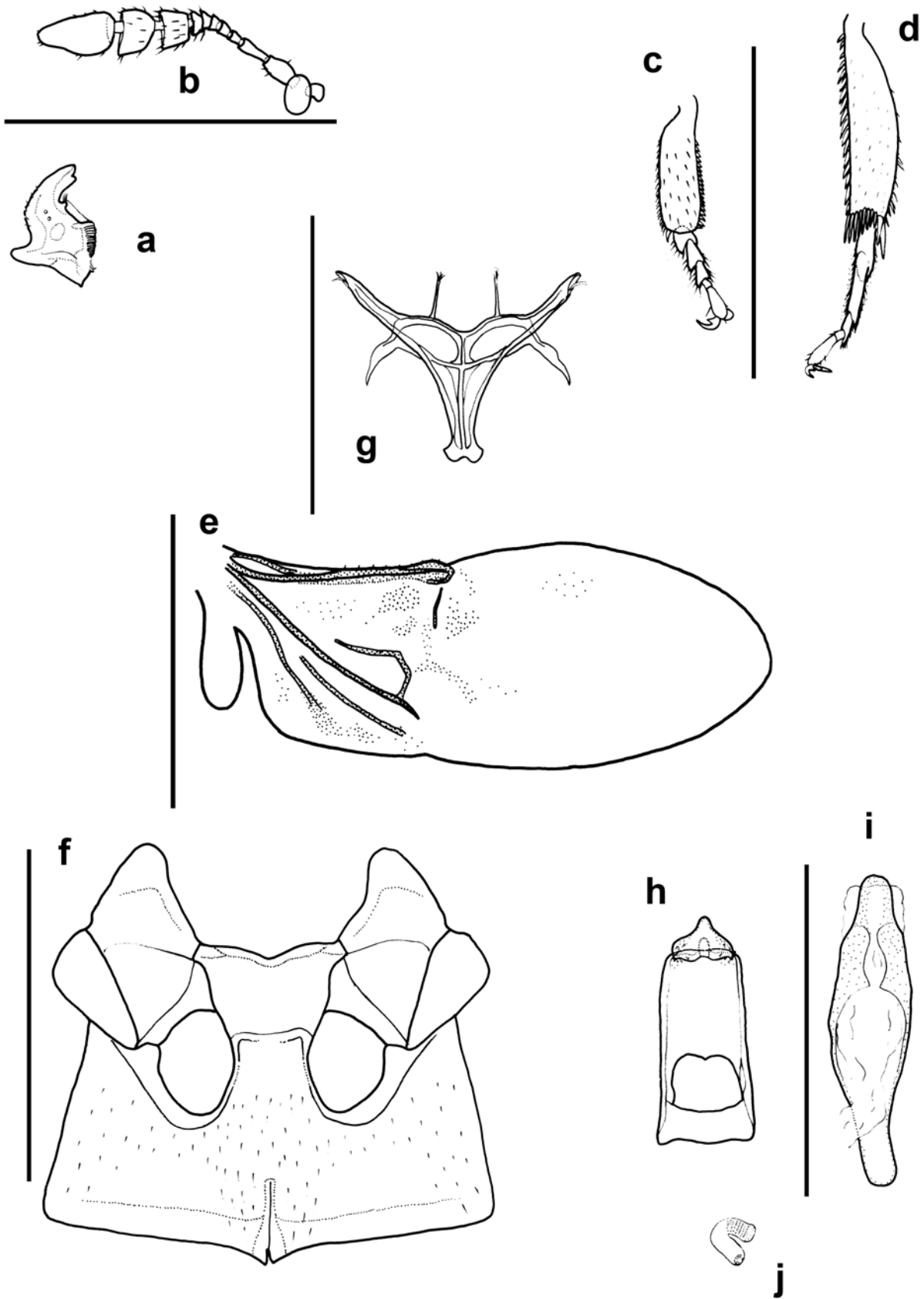


Figure 29. *Olibrus aeneus*, male. (a) Left mandible, dorsal; (b) left antenna (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (c) Left protibia and tarsus, dorsal; (d) left metatibia and tarsus, ventral (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (e) Hind wing (scale bar = 1.0 mm). (f) Meso- and metaventrite, ventral (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (g) Metendosternite (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (h) Tegmen, ventral; (i) penis, ventral (scale bar = 0.5 mm).

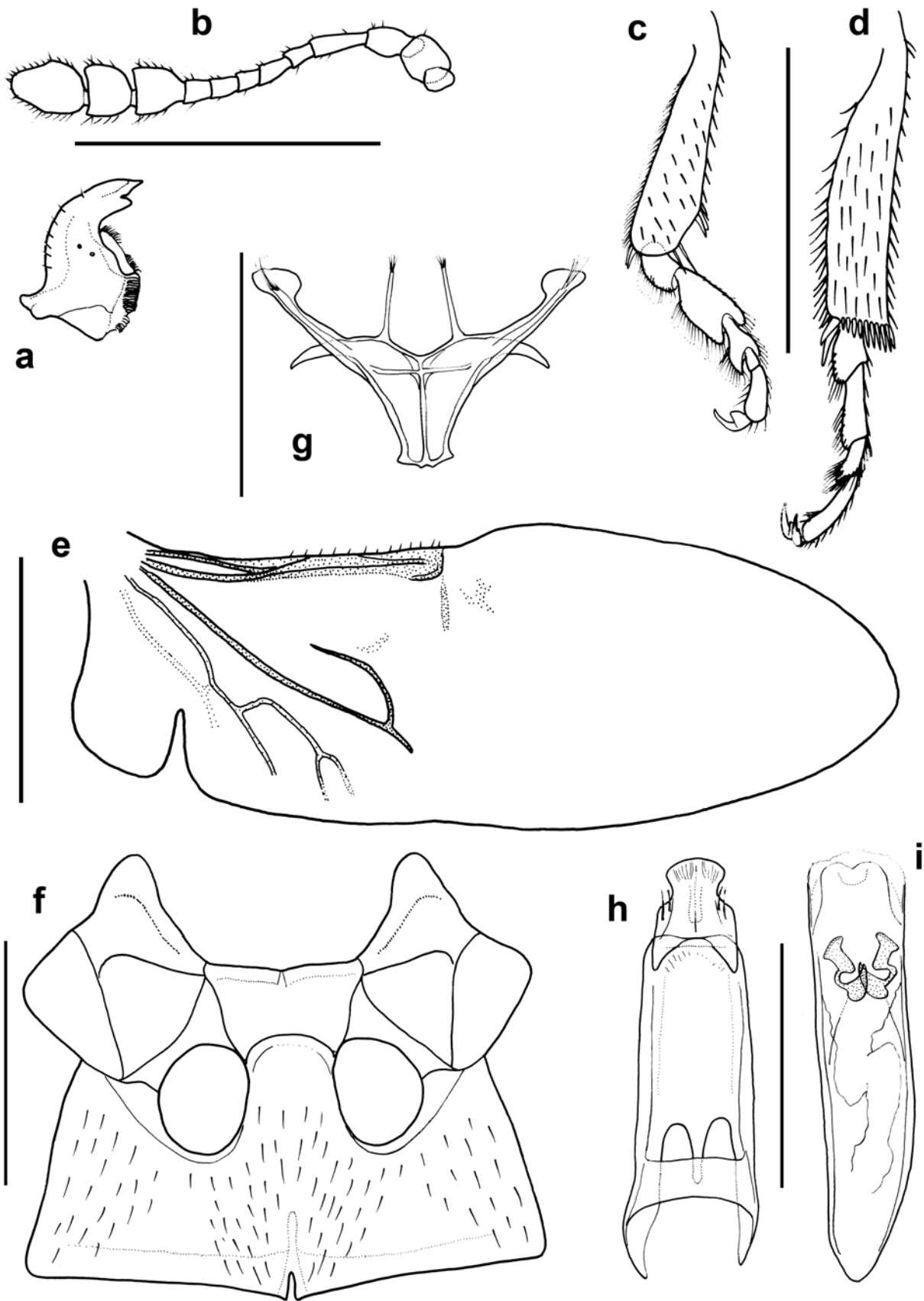


Figure 30. *Tolyphus (Tolyphus) granulatus*, male. (a) Left mandible, dorsal; (b) left antenna (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (c) Left protibia and tarsus, dorsal; (d) right metatibia and tarsus, ventral (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (e) Hind wing (scale bar = 1.0 mm). (f) Meso- and metaventrite, ventral (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (g) Metendosternite (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (h) Tegmen, ventral; (i) penis, ventral (scale bar = 0.5 mm).

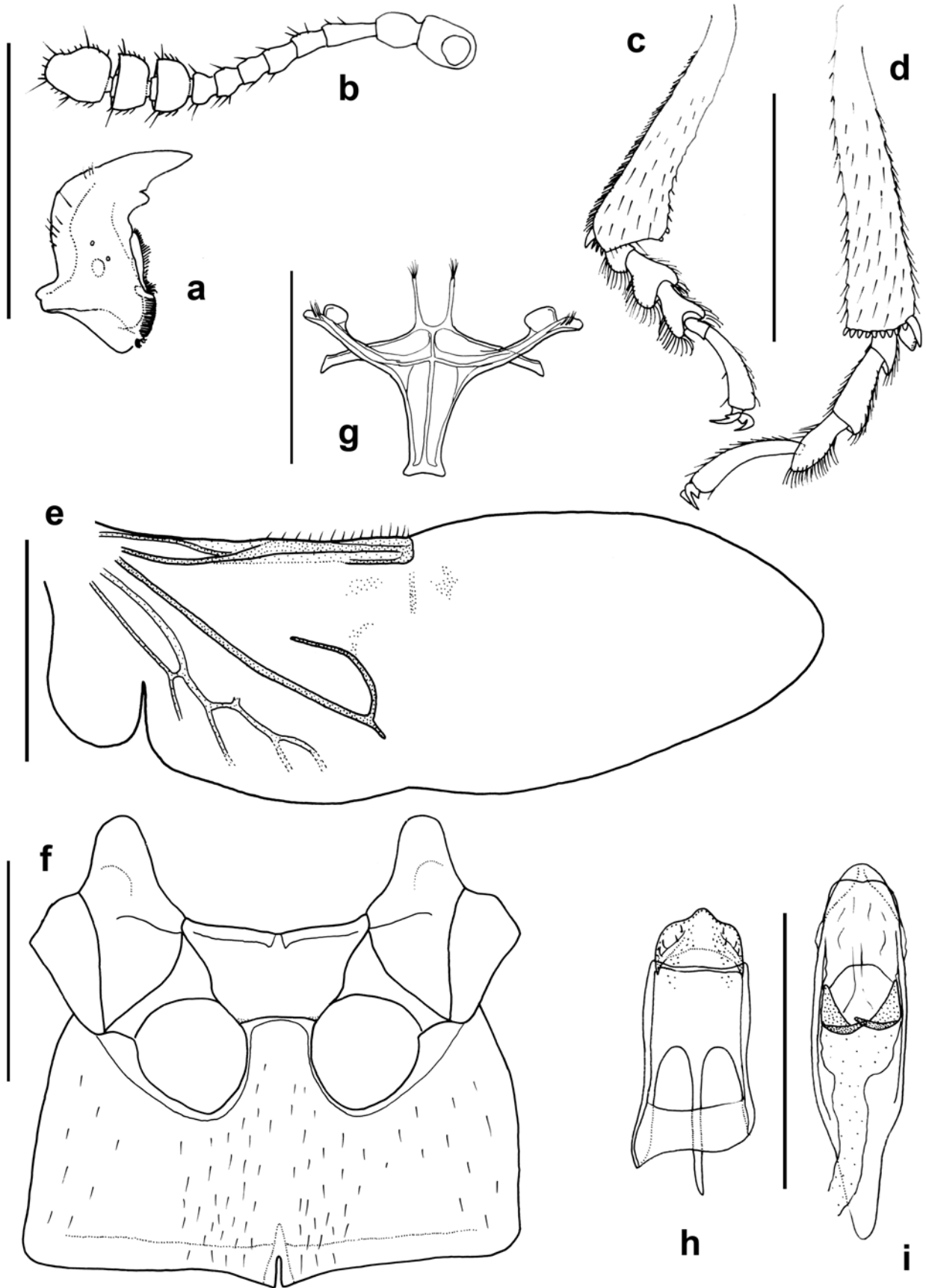


Figure 31. *Antennogasmus cordatus*, male. (a) Left mandible, dorsal; (b) left antenna (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (c) Left protibia and tarsus, dorsal; (d) left metatibia and tarsus, ventral (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (e) Hind wing (scale bar = 1.0 mm). (f) Meso- and metaventrite, ventral (scale bar = 1.0 mm). (g) Metendosternite (scale bar = 1.0 mm). (h) Tegmen, ventral; (i) penis, ventral (scale bar = 0.5 mm).

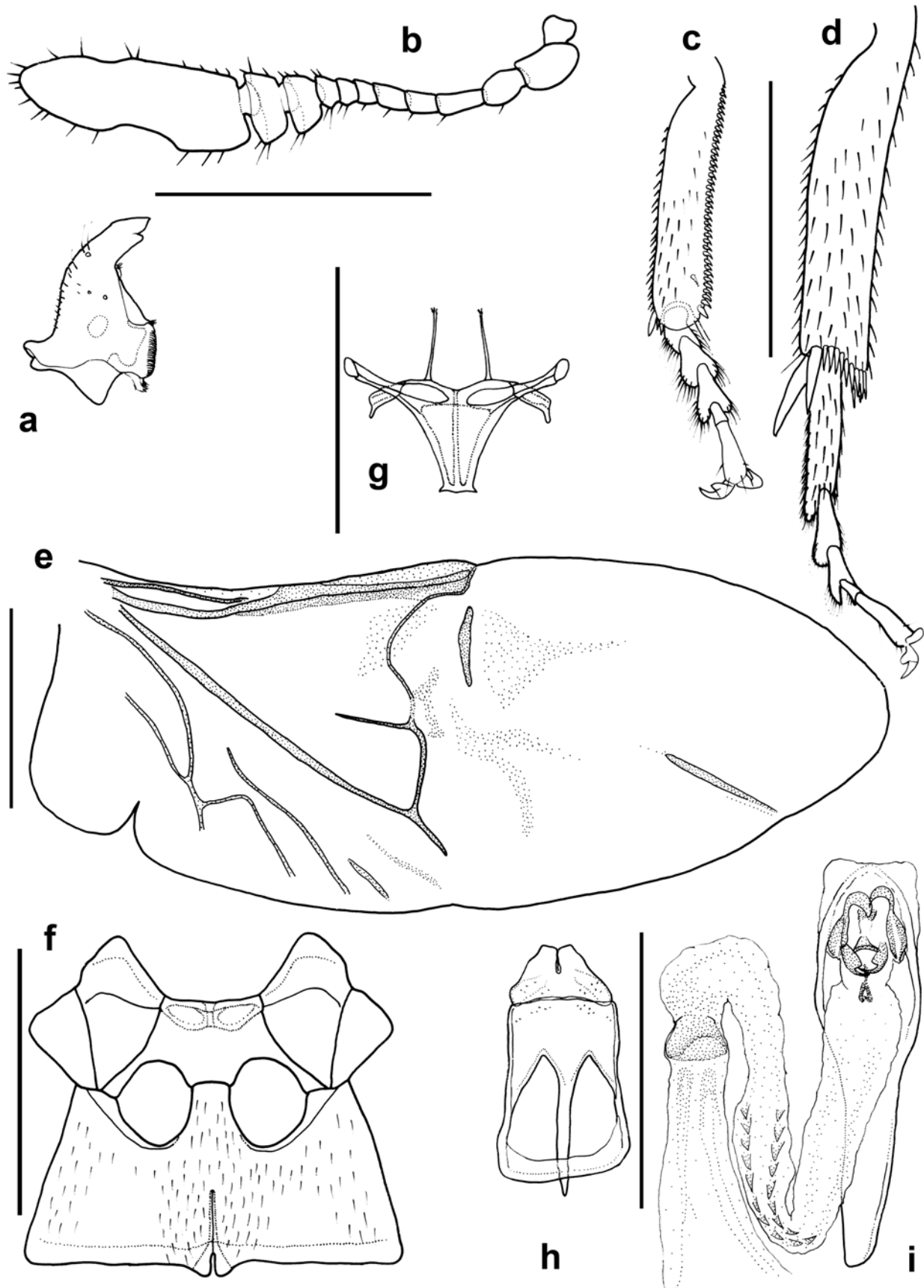


Figure 32. *Malagasmus thalesi*, female. (a) Left mandible, dorsal; (b) left antenna (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (c) Left protibia and tarsus, dorsal; (d) left metatibia and tarsus, ventral (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (e) Hind wing (scale bar = 1.0 mm). (f) Meso- and metaventricle, ventral (scale bar = 1.0 mm). (g) Metendosternite (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (h) Spermatheca (scale bar = 0.5 mm).

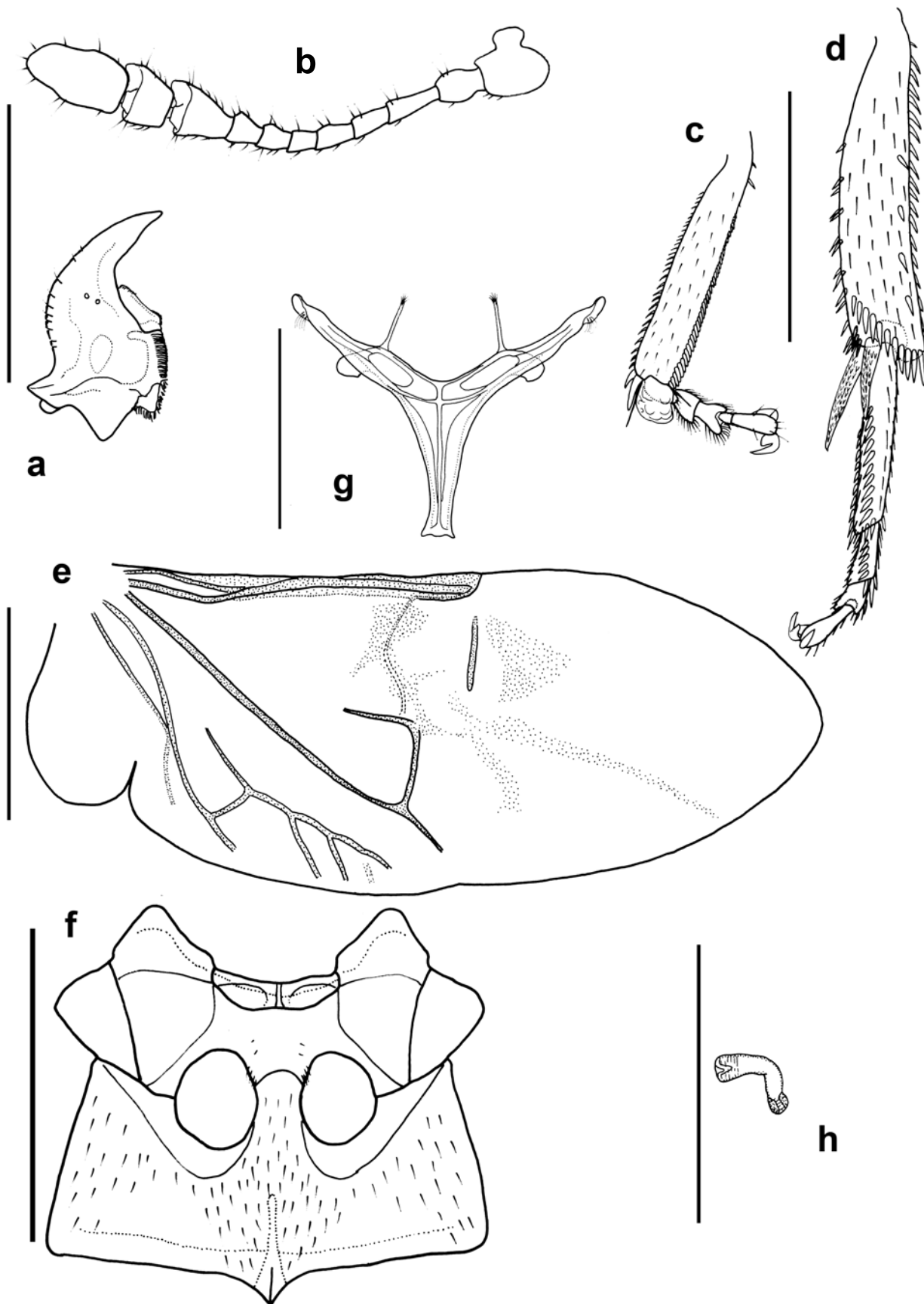


Figure 33. *Olibrosoma testacea*, female. (a) Left mandible, dorsal; (b) left antenna (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (c) Left protibia and tarsus, dorsal; (d) left metatibia and tarsus, ventral (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (e) Hind wing (scale bar = 1.0 mm). (f) Meso- and metaventrite, ventral (scale bar = 1.0 mm). (g) Metendosternite (scale bar = 0.5 mm).

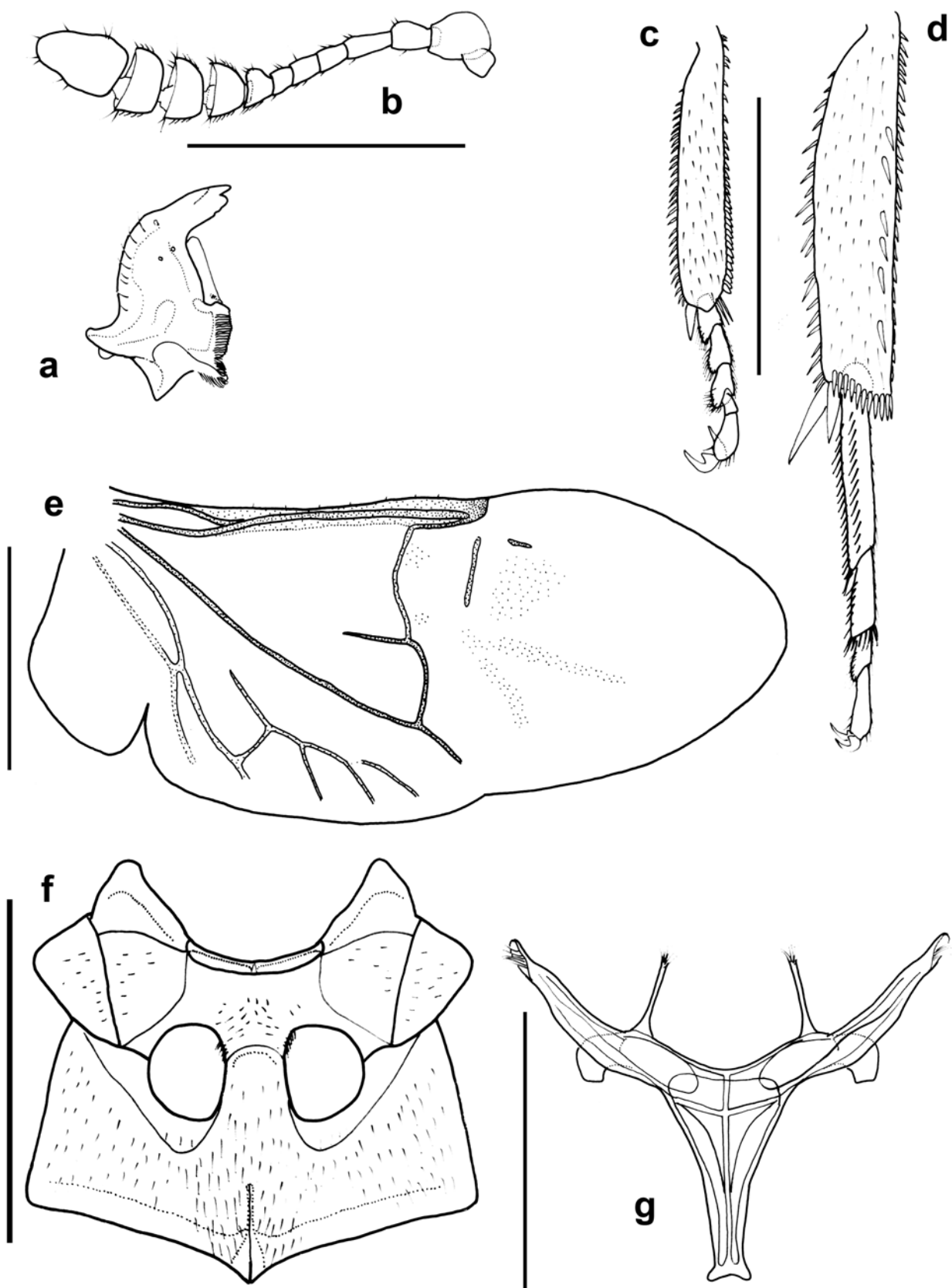


Figure 34. *Apallodes* sp., male. (a) Left mandible, dorsal; (b) left antenna (scale bar = 1.0 mm). (c) Left protibia and tarsus, dorsal; (d) left metatibia and tarsus, ventral (scale bar = 1.0 mm). (e) Hind wing (scale bar = 1.0 mm). (f) Meso- and metaventricle, ventral (scale bar = 1.0 mm). (g) Metendosternite (scale bar = 1.0 mm).

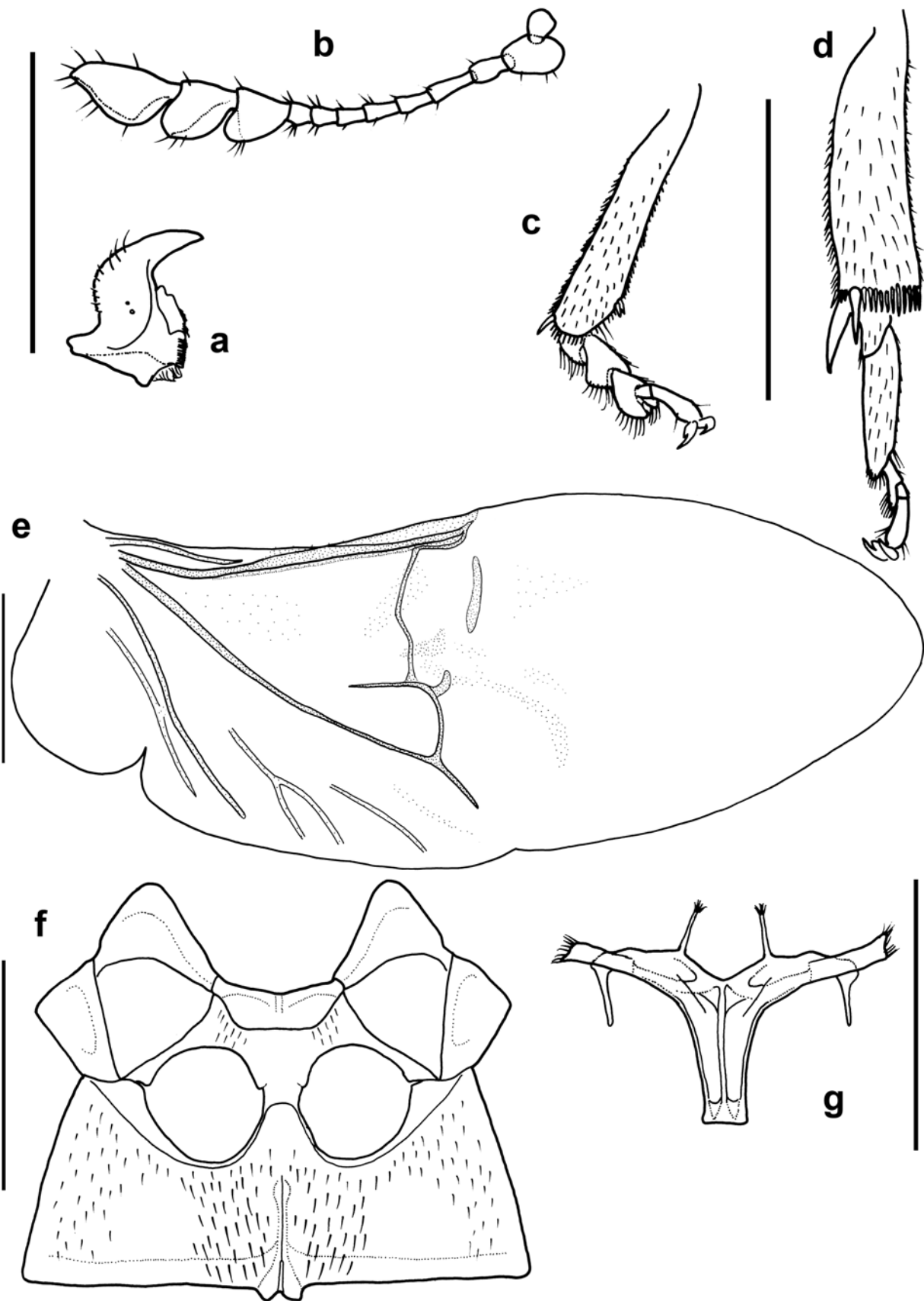


Figure 35. *Augasmus humilis*, male. (a) Left mandible, dorsal; (b) left antenna (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (c) Left protibia and tarsus, dorsal; (d) right metatibia and tarsus, ventral (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (e) Hind wing (scale bar = 1.0 mm). (f) Meso- and metaventrite, ventral (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (g) Metendosternite (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (h) Tegmen, ventral; (i) penis, ventral (scale bar = 0.5 mm).

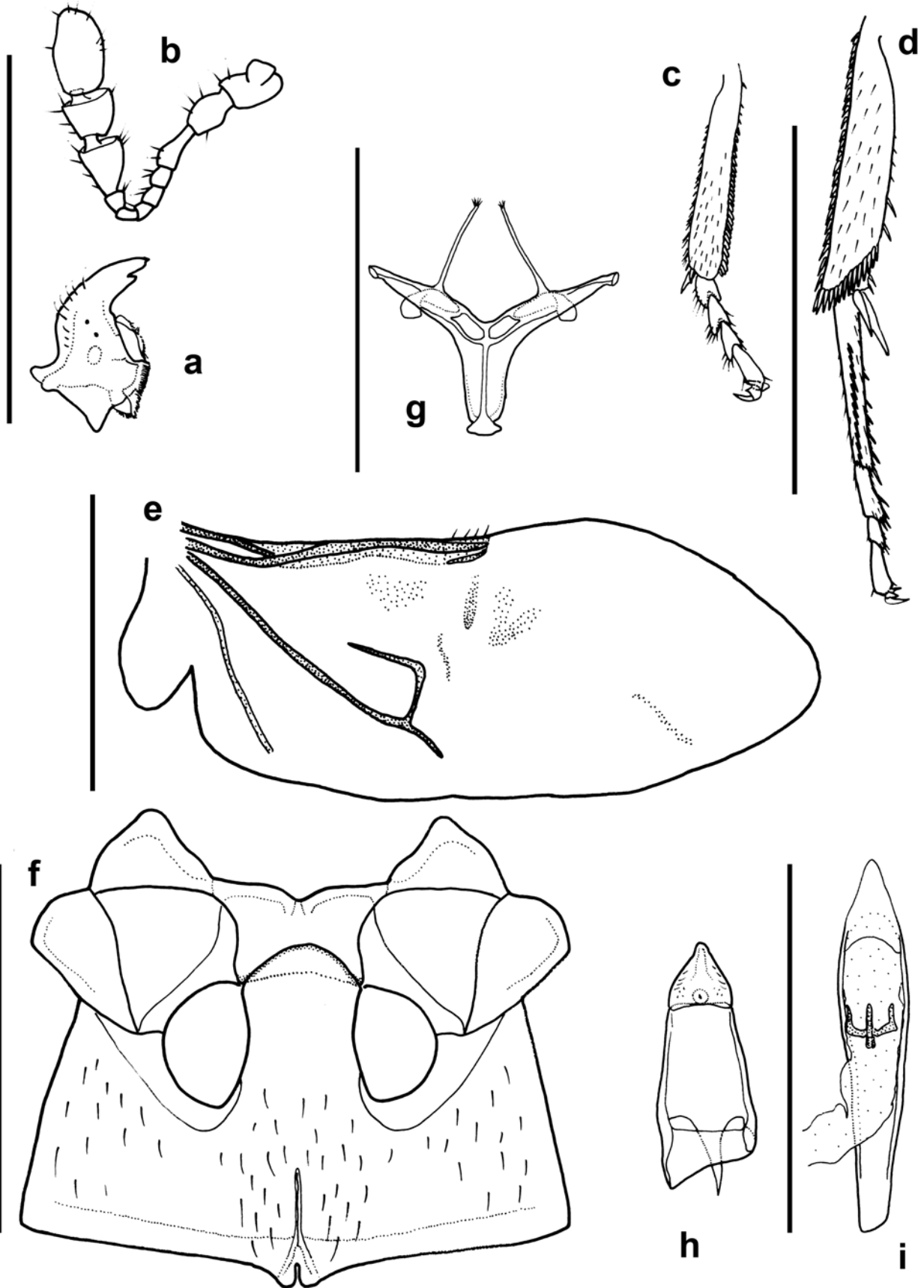


Figure 36. *Entomocnemus* sp., female. (a) Left mandible, dorsal; (b) left antenna (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (c) Right protibia and tarsus, dorsal; (d) left metatibia and tarsus, ventral (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (e) Meso- and metaventrite, ventral; (f) metendosternite (scale bar = 0.5 mm).

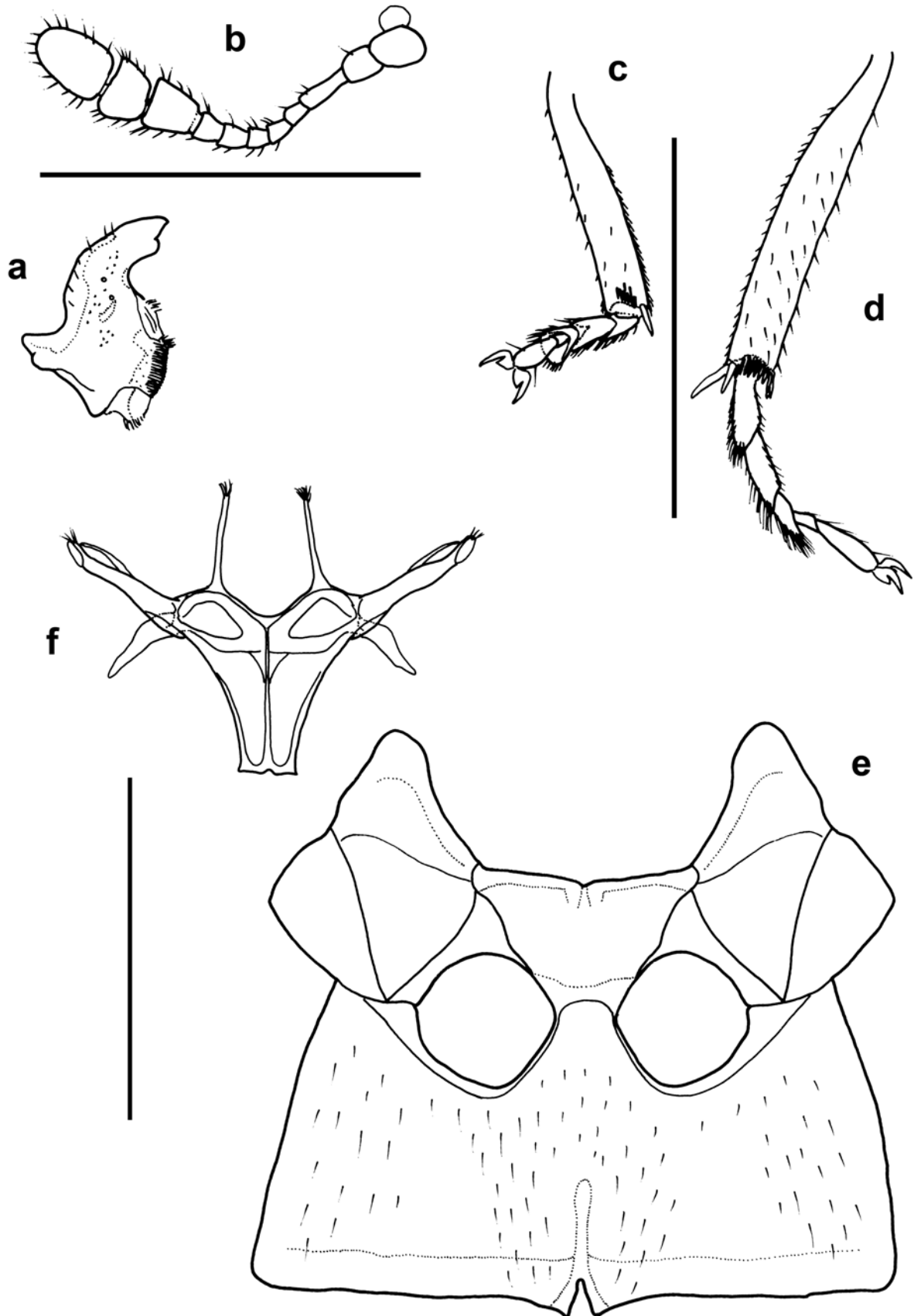


Figure 37. *Eulitrus estriatus*, male. (a) Left mandible, dorsal; (b) left antenna (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (c) Left protibia and tarsus, dorsal; (d) left metatibia and tarsus, ventral (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (e) Hind wing (scale bar = 1.0 mm). (f) Meso- and metaventrite, ventral (scale bar = 1.0 mm). (g) Metendosternite (scale bar = 1.0 mm). (h) Tegmen, dorsal; (i) penis, dorsal (scale bar = 0.5 mm).

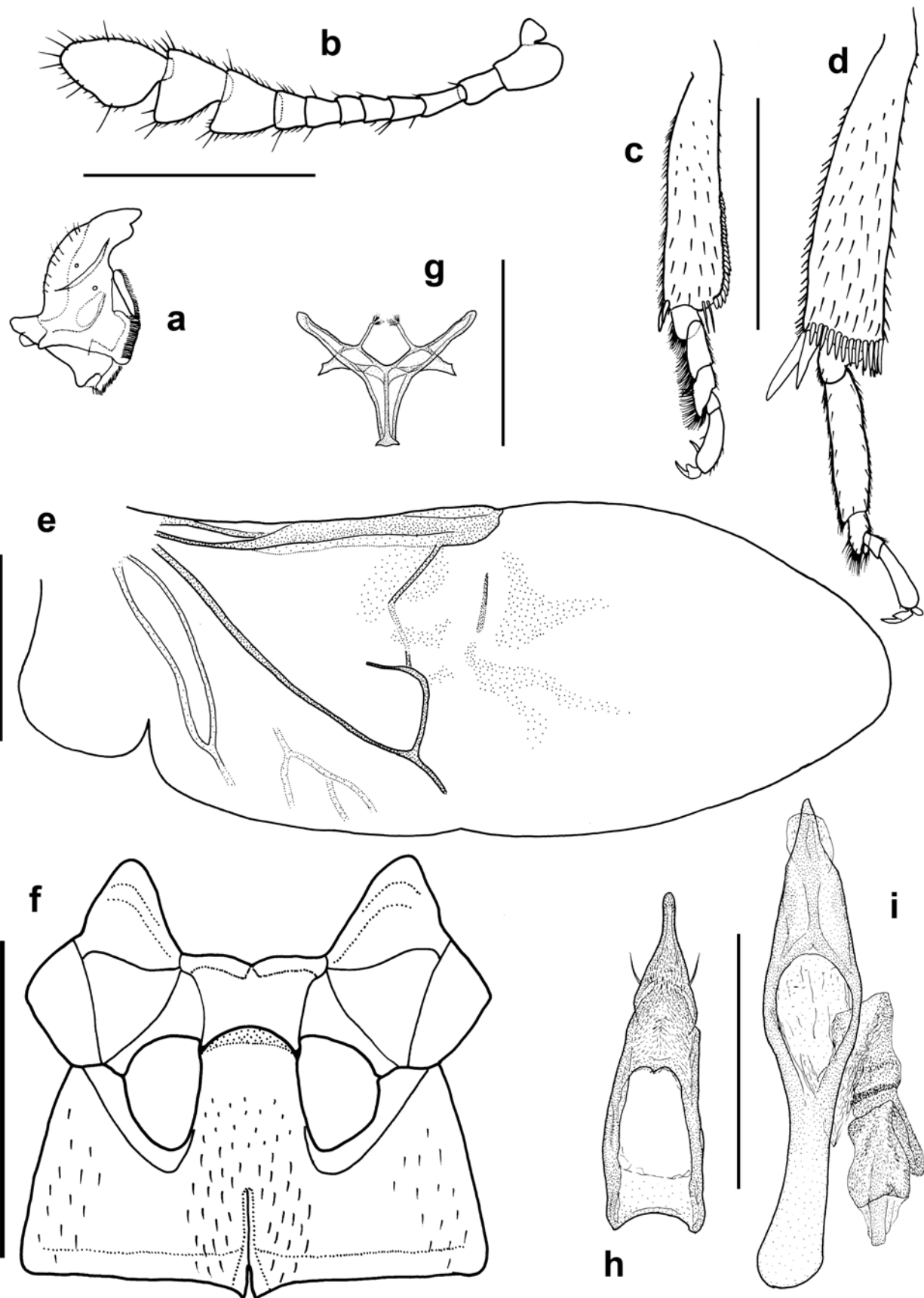


Figure 38. *Grouvelleus dilutus*, male. (a) Left mandible, dorsal; (b) left antenna (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (c) Left protibia and tarsus, dorsal; (d) left metatibia and tarsus, ventral (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (e) Hind wing (scale bar = 1.0 mm). (f) Meso- and metaventrite, ventral (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (g) Metendosternite (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (h) Tegmen, ventral; (i) penis, ventral (scale bar = 0.5 mm).

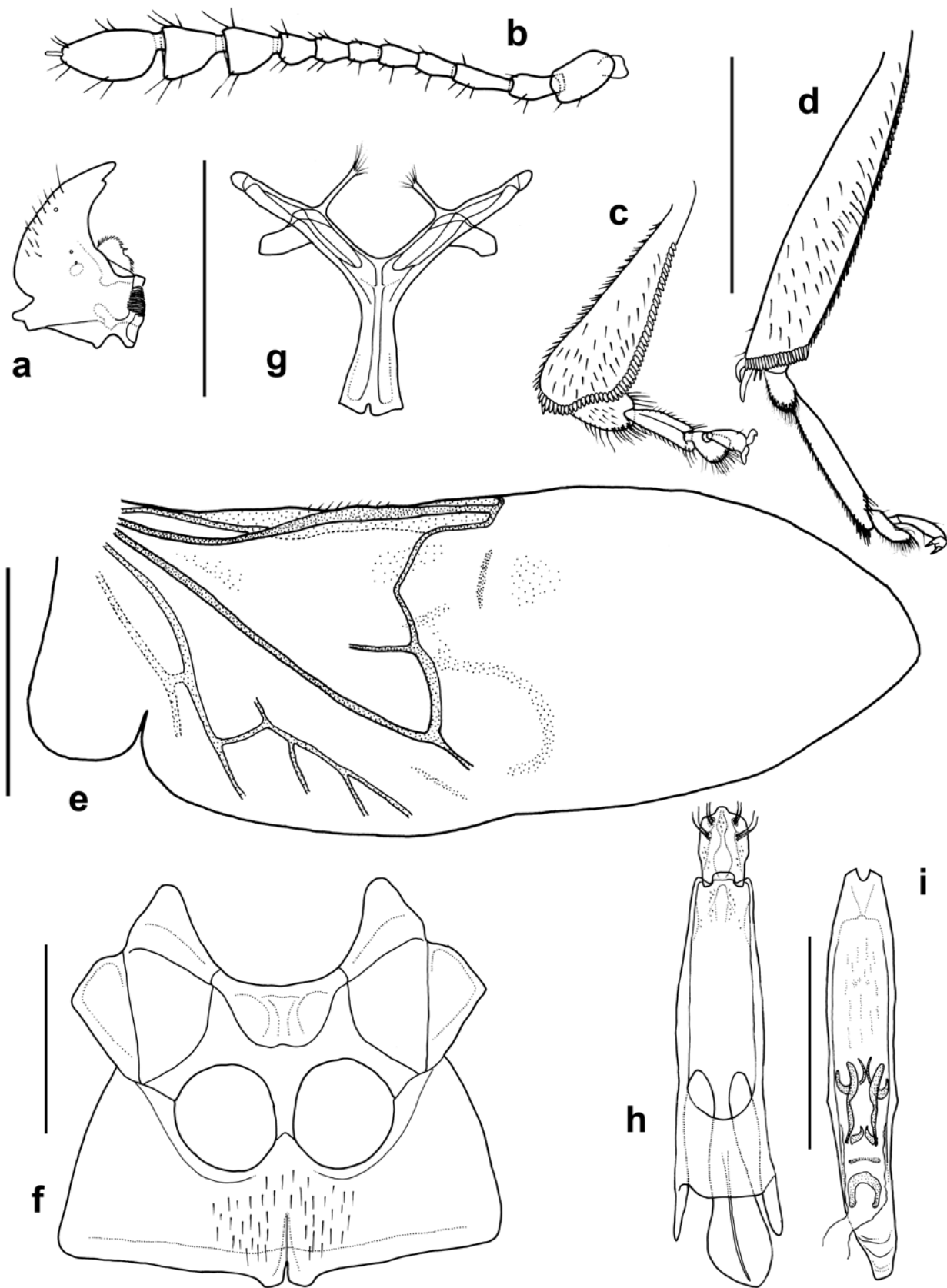


Figure 39. *Litochropus clavicornis*, female. (a) Left mandible, dorsal; (b) left antenna (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (c) Left protibia and tarsus, dorsal; (d) left metatibia and tarsus, ventral (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (e) Hind wing (scale bar = 1.0 mm). (f) Meso- and metaventrite, ventral (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (g) Metendosternite (scale bar = 0.5 mm).

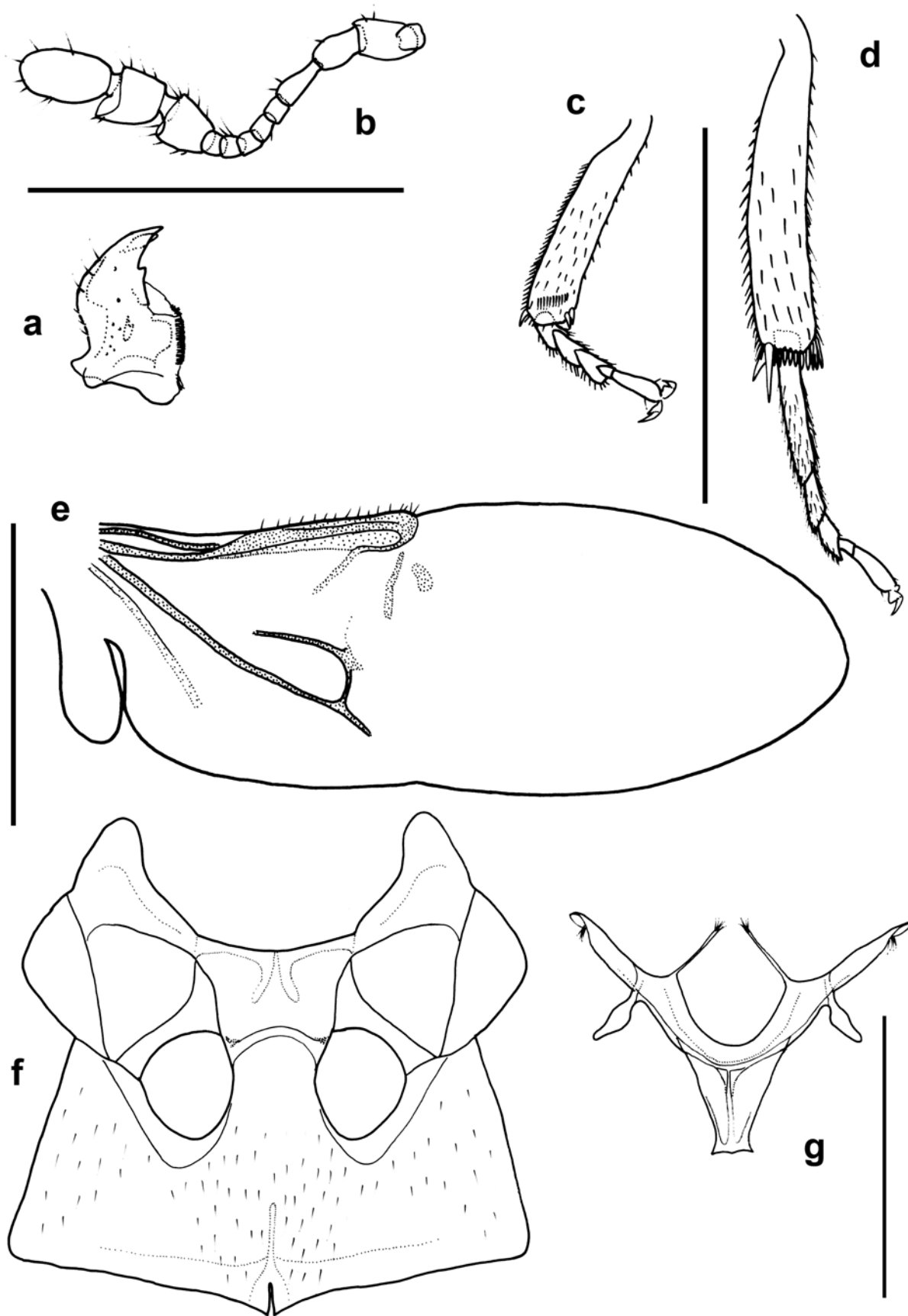


Figure 40. *Litochrus brunneus*, male. (a) Left mandible, dorsal; (b) left antenna (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (c) Right protibia and tarsus, dorsal; (d) left metatibia and tarsus, ventral (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (e) Hind wing (scale bar = 1.0 mm). (f) Meso- and metaventrite, ventral (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (g) Metendosternite (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (h) Tegmen, ventral; (i) penis, ventral (scale bar = 0.5 mm).

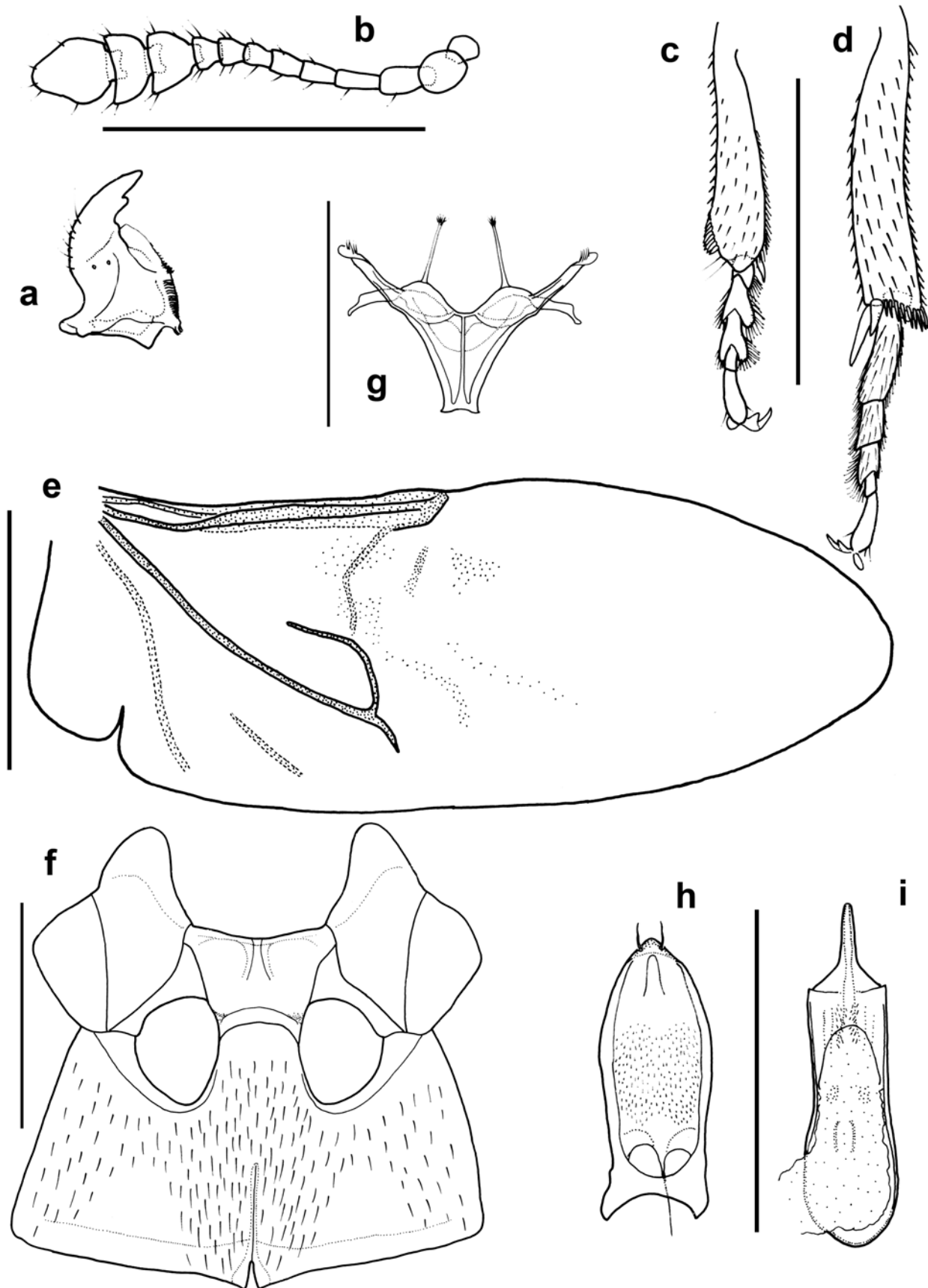


Figure 41. *Neolitochrus pulchellus*, male. (a) Right mandible, dorsal; (b) left antenna (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (c) Left protibia and tarsus, dorsal; (d) left metatibia and tarsus, ventral (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (e) Hind wing (scale bar = 1.0 mm). (f) Meso- and metaventrite, ventral (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (g) Metendosternite (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (h) Tegmen, ventral; (i) penis, ventral (scale bar = 0.5 mm).

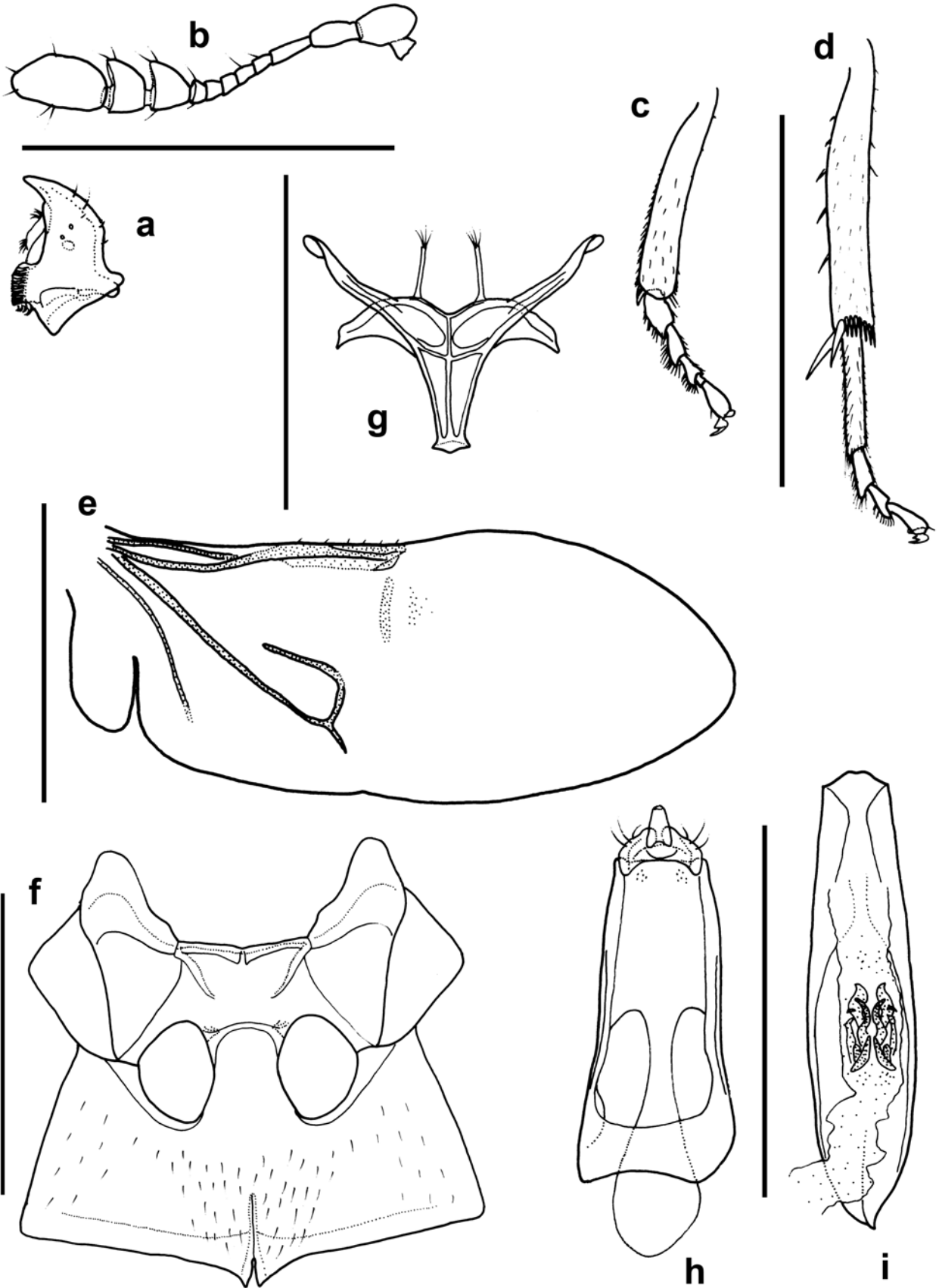


Figure 42. *Paracylomus asiaticus*, male. (a) Left mandible, dorsal; (b) left antenna (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (c) Left protibia and tarsus, dorsal; (d) left metatibia and tarsus, ventral (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (e) Hind wing (scale bar = 1.0 mm). (f) Meso- and metaventricle, ventral (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (g) Metendosternite (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (h) Tegmen, ventral; (i) penis, ventral (scale bar = 0.5 mm).

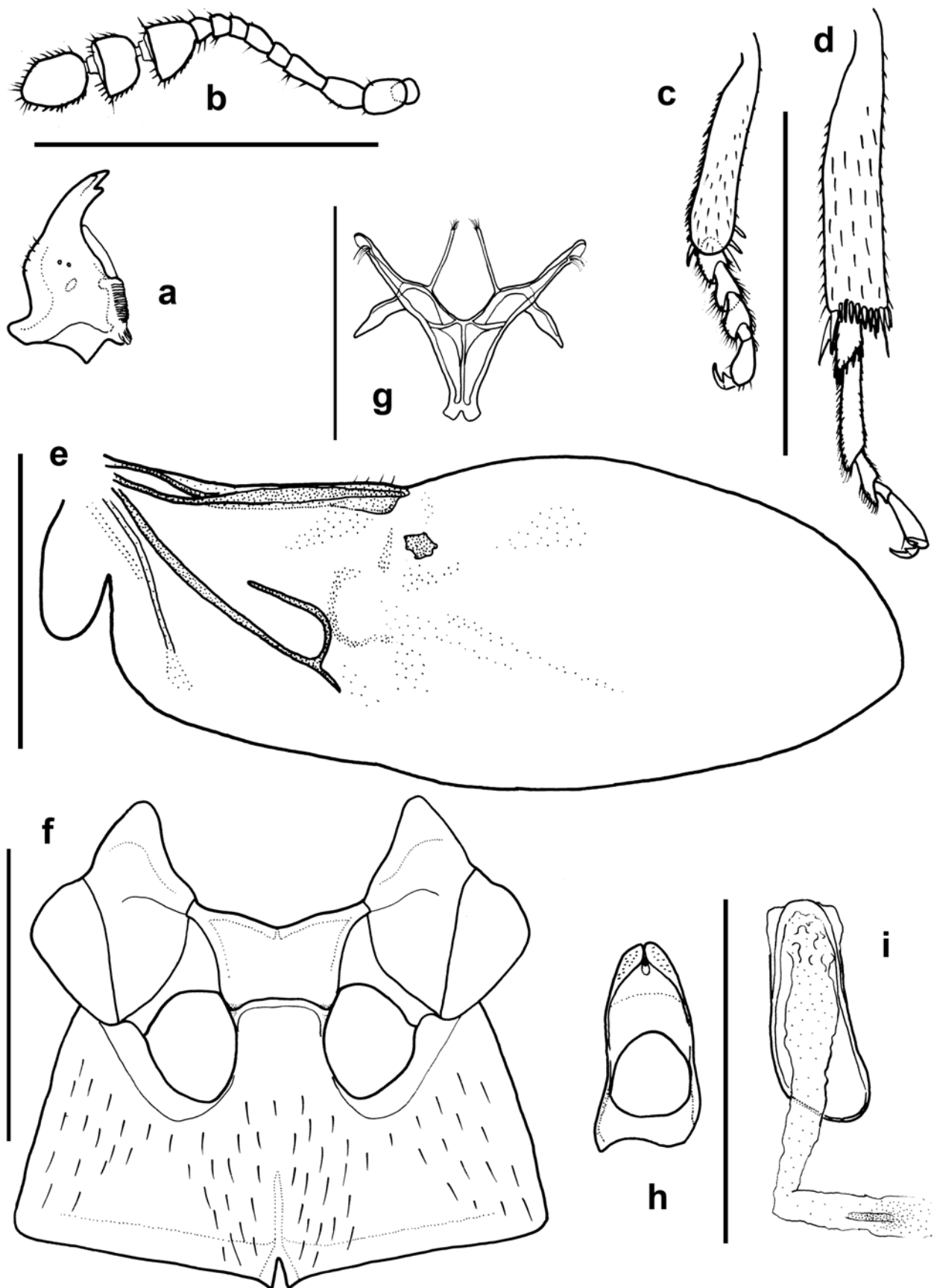


Figure 43. *Steinerlitrus warreni*, male. (a) Left mandible, dorsal; (b) left antenna (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (c) Left protibia and tarsus, dorsal; (d) left metatibia and tarsus, ventral (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (e) Hind wing (scale bar = 1.0 mm). (f) Meso- and metaventrite, ventral (scale bar = 0.5 mm). (g) Metendosternite (scale bar = 1.0 mm). (h) Tegmen, ventral; (i) penis, ventral (scale bar = 0.5 mm). Female. (j) Spermatheca (scale bar = 0.5 mm).

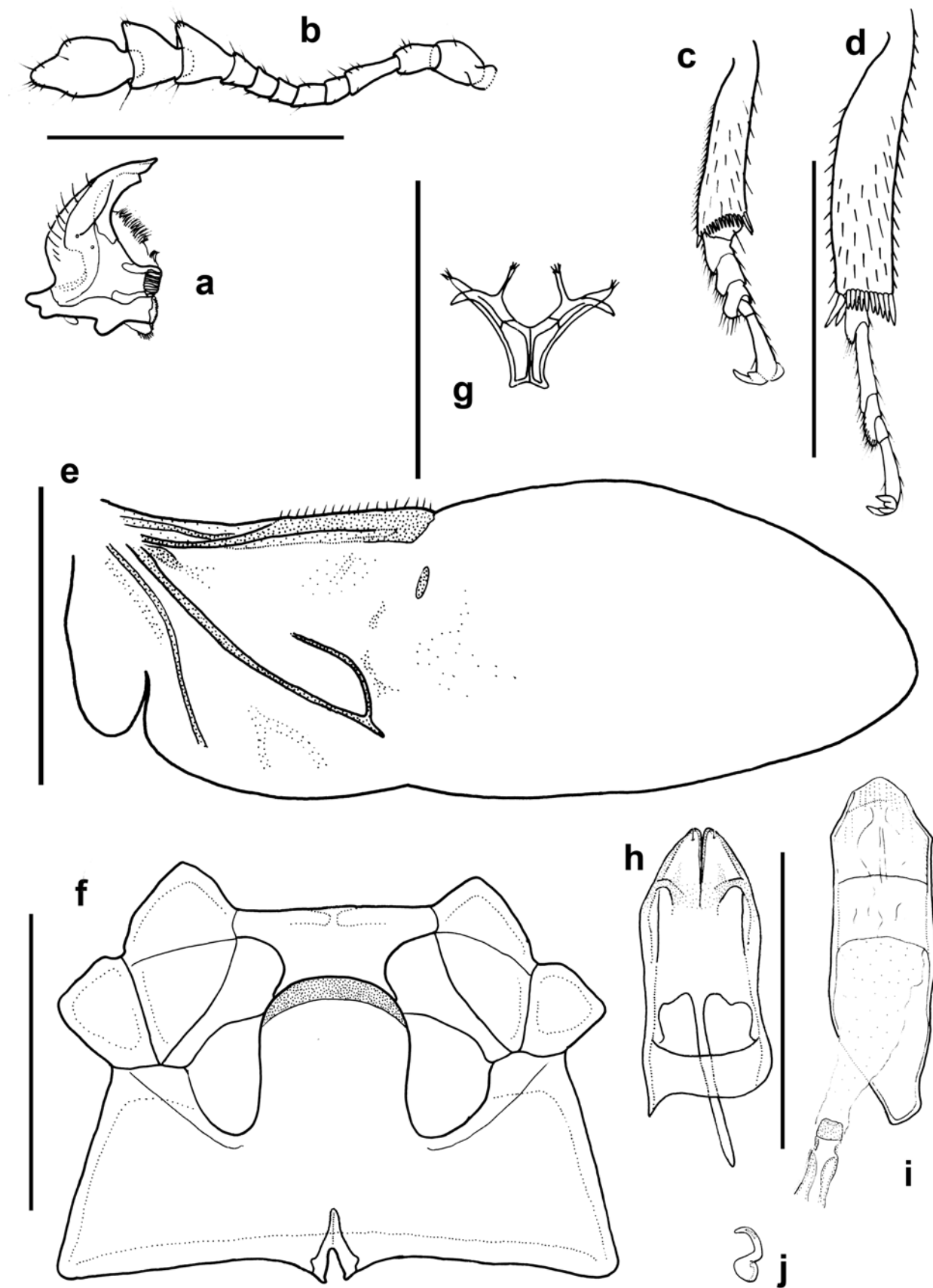


Figure 44. Photographs. *Phaenocephalus* sp.: (a) dorsal; (b) ventral. *Phalacrinus* sp.: (c) dorsal. *Ranomafanacrinus nigrinus*, holotype: (d) dorsal; (e) lateral; (f) ventral. *Acylomus aciculatus*: (g) dorsal; (h) ventral. *Acylomus bicolor*: (i) dorsal.

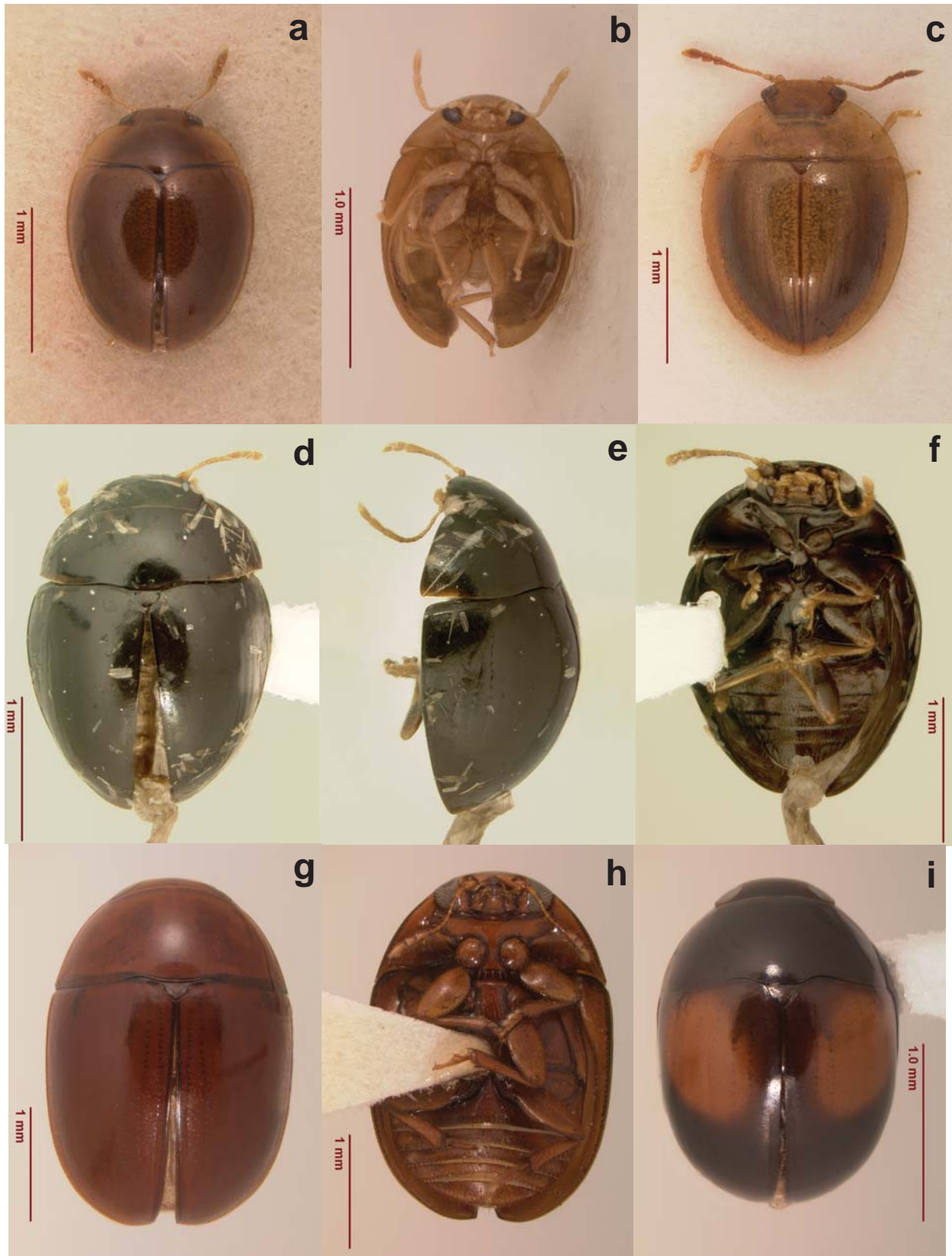


Figure 45. Photographs. *Nesiotus* n.sp.: (a) dorsal. *Stilbus* nr. *apicalis*, male: (b) dorsal; (c) ventral. *Xanthocomus* sp.: (d) dorsal; (e) ventral. *Biophytus* sp.: (f) dorsal. *Litostilbus testaceus*: (g) dorsal; (h) ventral. *Litostilbus* sp., southeast Asia: (i) dorsal.

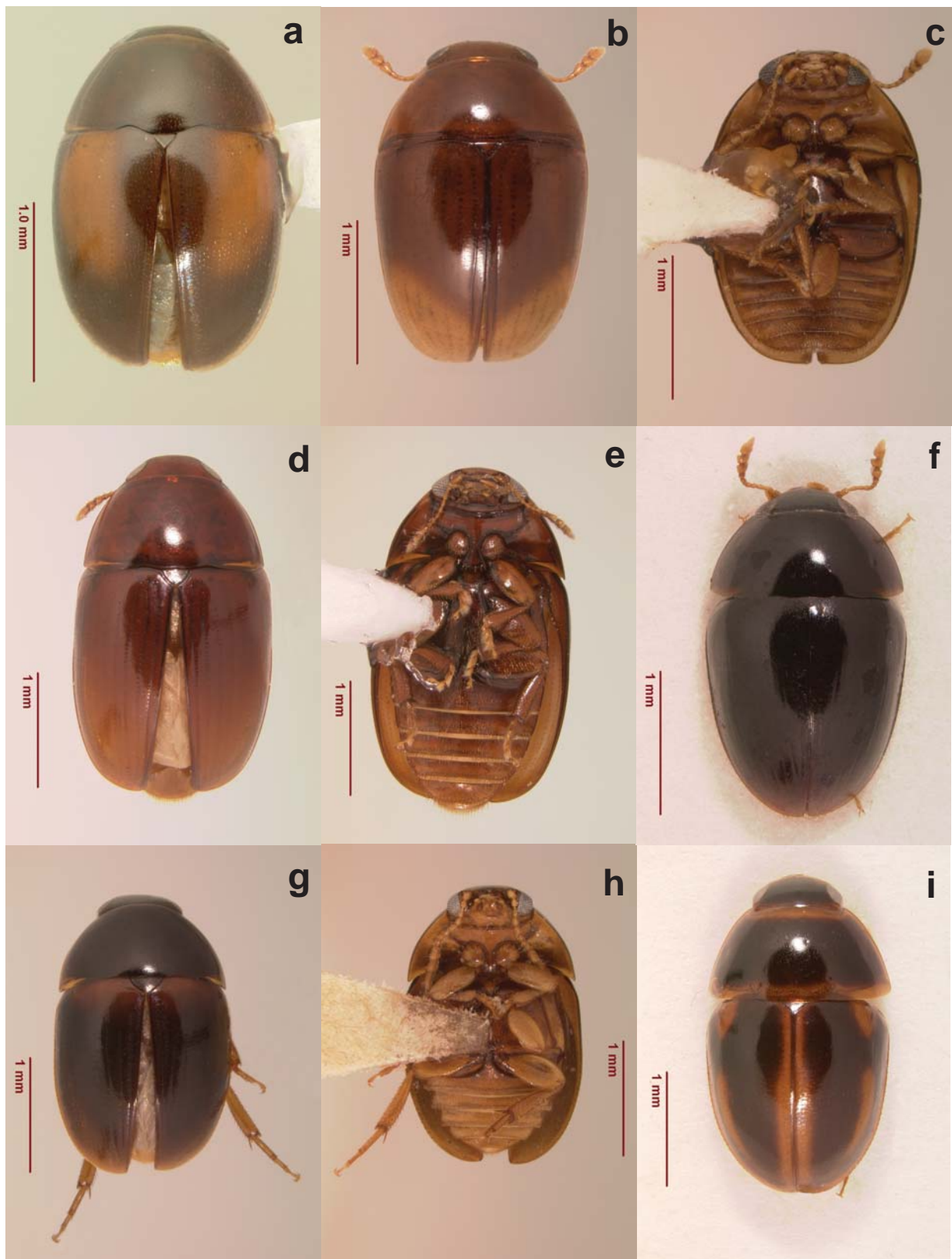


Figure 46. Photographs. *Megistopalpus simoni*, lectotype: (a) dorsal; (b) view of antenna and maxillary palp. *Phalacroopsis dispar*: (c) dorsal. *Phalacrus rufoguttatus*: (d) dorsal; (e) ventral. *Austroporus* sp.: (f) dorsal. *Platyphalacrus lawrencei*: (g) dorsal; (h) lateral; (f) ventral.

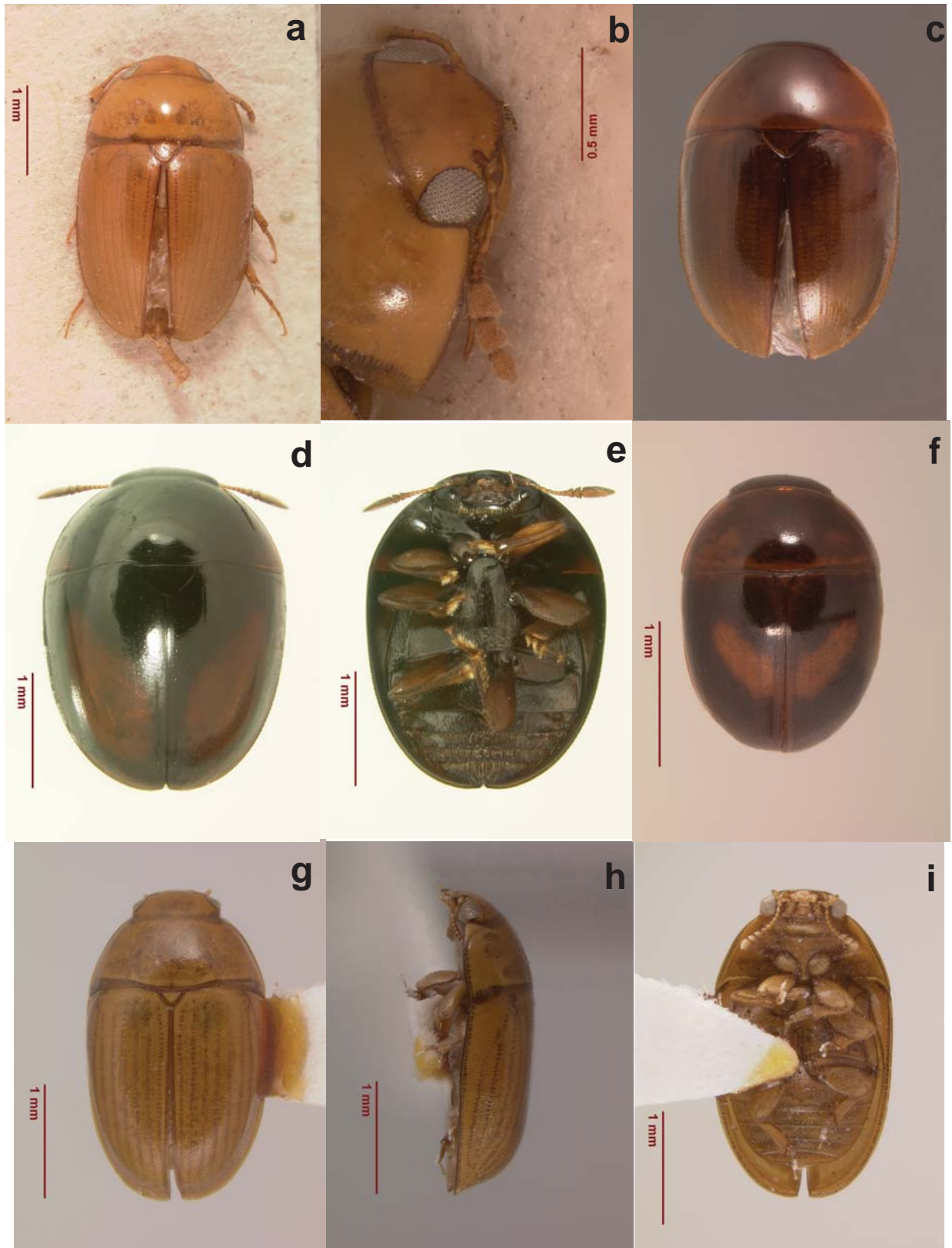


Figure 47. Photographs. *Olibroporus punctatus*: (a) dorsal. *Pycinus* sp.: (b) dorsal; (c) ventral. *Ochrolitus rubens*: (d) dorsal; (e) ventral. *Sveculus lewisi*, holotype: (f) dorsal; (g) ventral. *Tolyphus* (*Tolyphus*) *granulatus*: (h) dorsal; (i) head and pronotum laterally, showing eye facets.

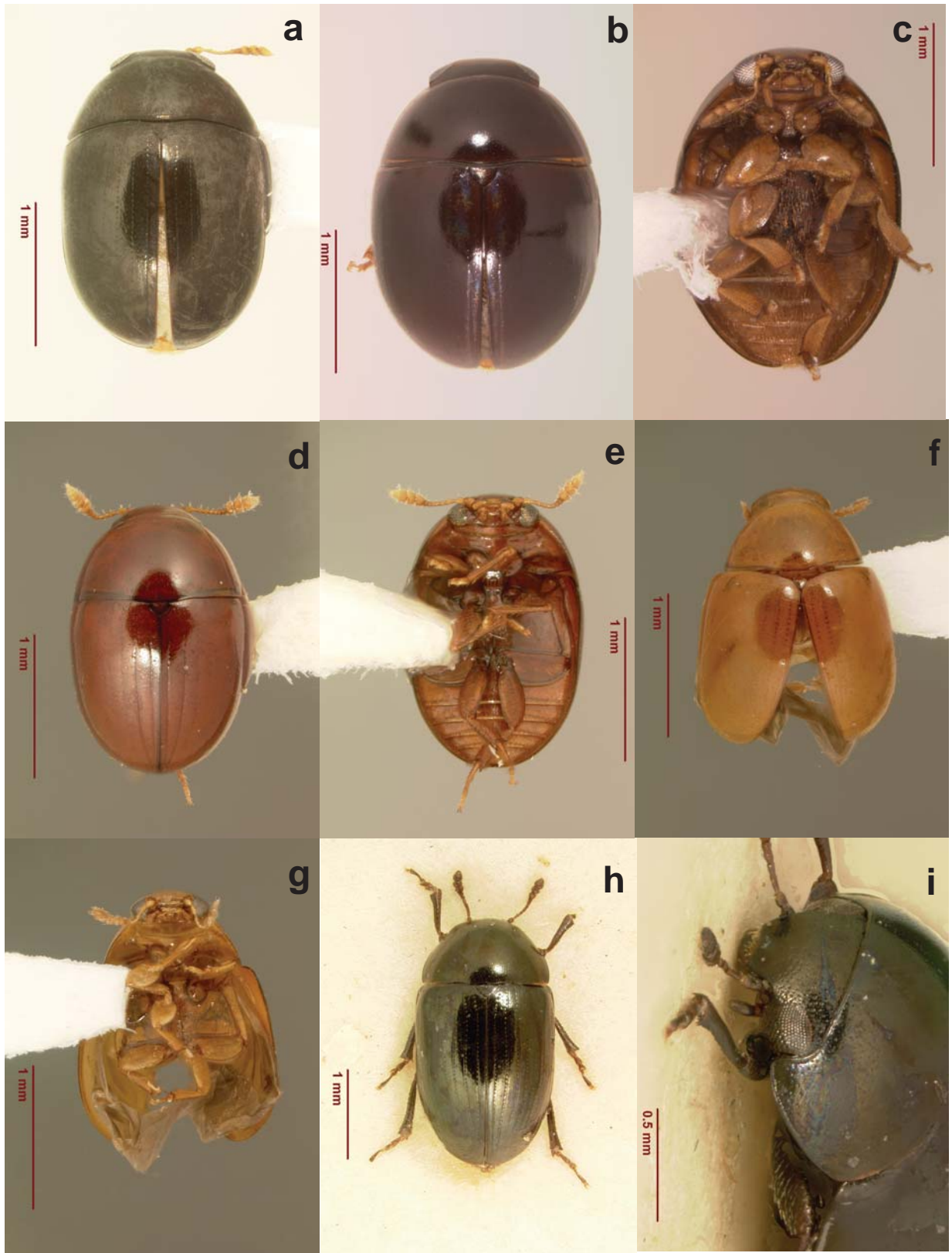


Figure 48. Photographs. *Olibrus* sp.: (a) dorsal. *Antennogasmus cordatus*, holotype: (b) dorsal. *Malagasmus thalesi*, holotype: (c) dorsal; (d) ventral. *Olibrosoma testacea*: (e) dorsal. *Apallodes* sp.: (f) dorsal. *Augasmus humilis*: (g) dorsal; (h) ventral. *Entomocnemus* sp., southeast Asia: (i) dorsal.

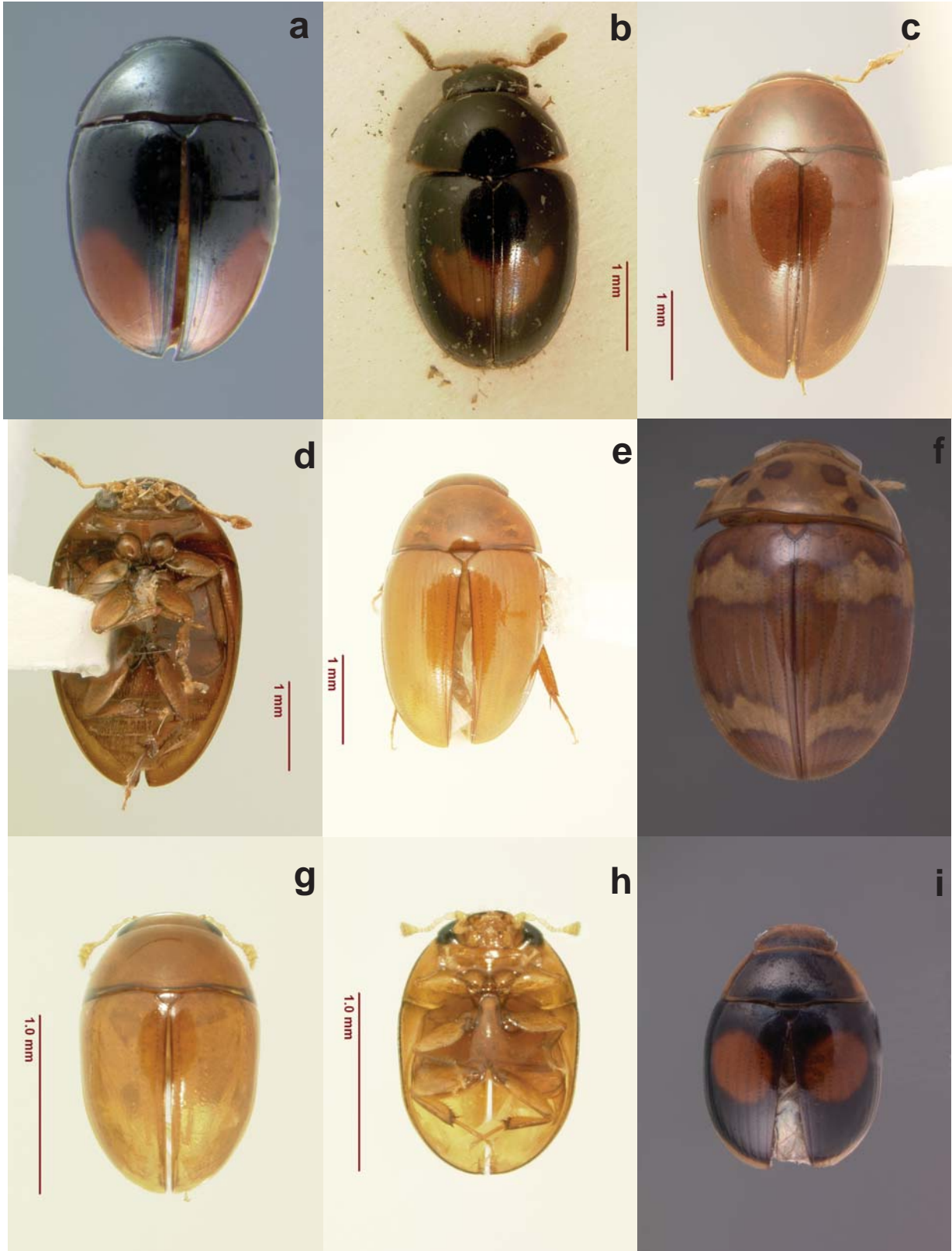


Figure 49. Photographs. *Grouvelleus* n.sp., Africa: (a) dorsal; (b) lateral. *Litochropus* n.sp.: (c) dorsal; (d) ventral. *Litochrus* sp.: (e) dorsal; (f) ventral. *Malagophytus steineri*, holotype: (g) dorsal. *Neolitochrus pulchellus*: (h) dorsal; (i) ventral.



Figure 50. Photographs. *Paracylomus asiaticus*: (a) dorsal; (b) ventral. *Steinerlitrus warreni*: (c) head and pronotum laterally, showing posterior eye emargination; (d) dorsal; (e) ventral. *Eulitrus estriatus*: (f) dorsal.

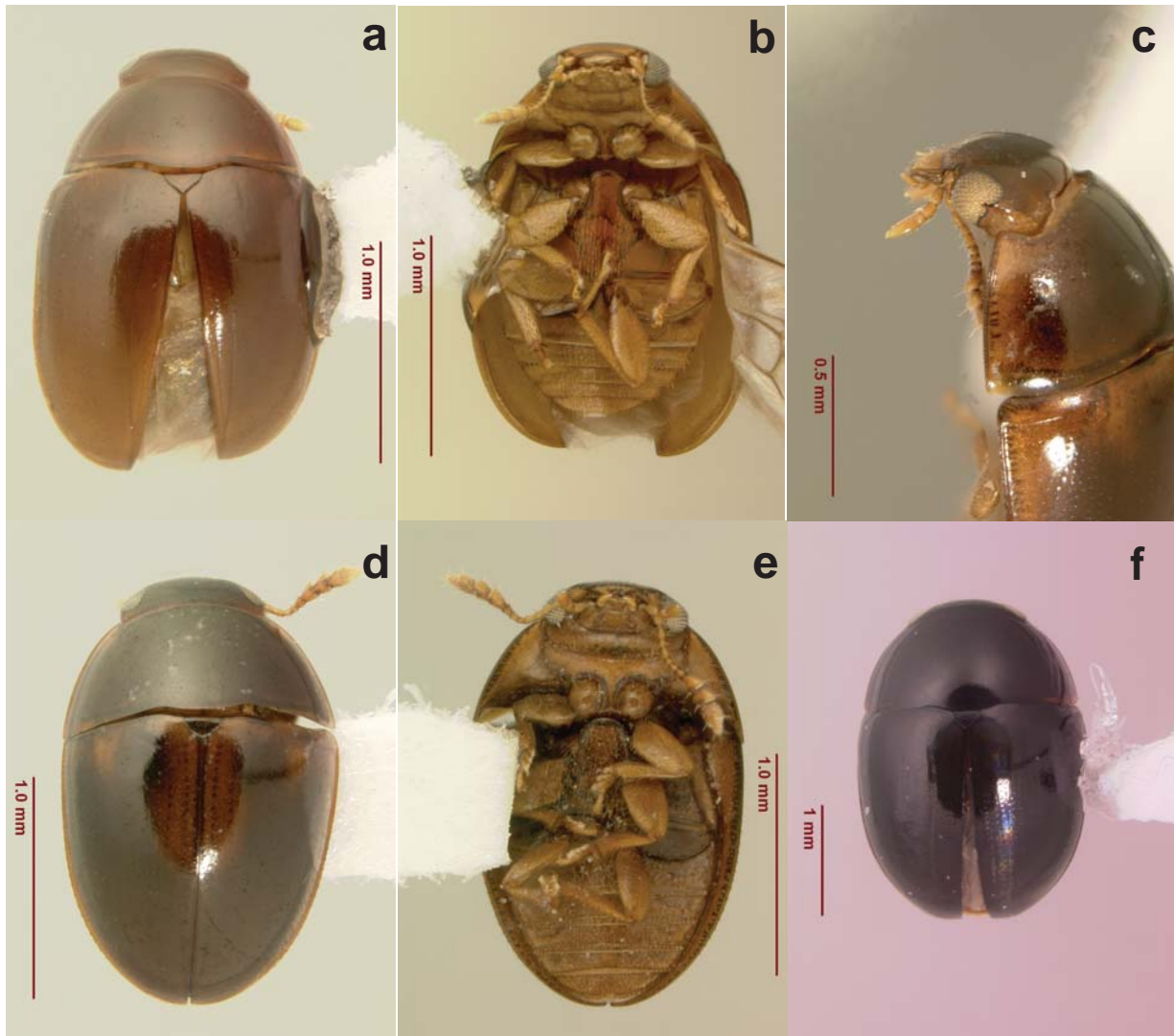
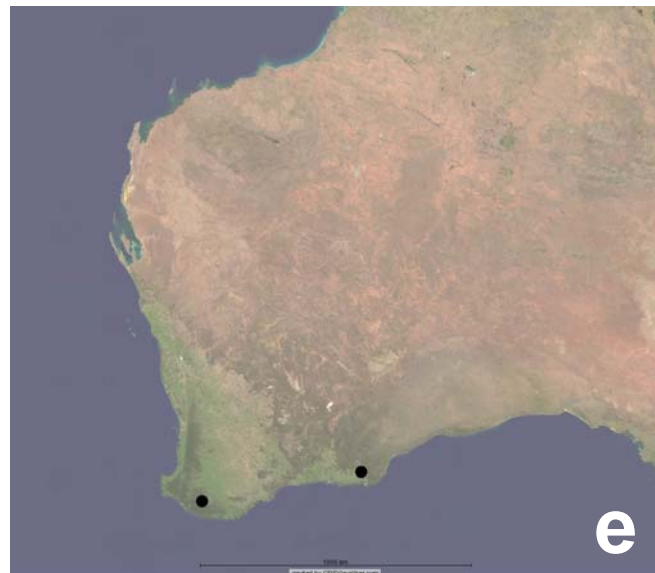


Figure 51. Collection localities. (a) *Malagasmus thalesi* distribution in Madagascar; (b) *Malagophytus steineri* distribution in Madagascar; (c) *Antennogasmus cordatus* distribution in southern Africa and Madagascar; (d) *Paracylomus asiaticus* distribution in Sri Lanka; (e) *Platyphalacrus lawrencei* distribution in Western Australia.



CHAPTER 5. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

This study was the first of its kind in the history of the family Phalacridae, and the first in over 100 years to treat the world fauna of the group in detail. Although not every genus of Phalacridae has been placed into a higher classification as a result of this study, a solid foundation has been laid for future investigations into the evolutionary history of the group. I have conclusively shown that the family as presently constituted is monophyletic and well-defined. Multiple well-supported internal clades have been identified within the family based on both morphological and molecular data, and these have been proposed as higher taxa. Types and museum holdings of nearly all of the described genera have been critically examined and reconciled and a large number of synonymies and new genera have been proposed. A thorough morphological analysis of adults and world key to genera have been presented, allowing identification by non-specialists and providing a framework for all future studies on the family.

Since not all genera were conclusively placed into the subfamily classification, additional effort will be required to rectify this situation. This will involve expanded phylogenetic analyses with the addition of multiple genetic markers (including nuclear and mitochondrial protein-coding genes) and a broader sampling of taxa. Discovery and detailed study of the immature stages of more genera will certainly add a rich morphological character set from which to draw alternative phylogenetic hypotheses.

The next logical step towards a comprehensive, systematic understanding of the group will be species-level revisions of the genera defined and described in this work. Dissection and examination of male genitalia will probably be required, although not necessarily sufficient, in all cases to define species boundaries. Based on the definitions of genera provided in this work, these revisions may be undertaken with confidence at the world level, although work at the regional level in the case of the larger genera (*Acylomus*, *Olibrus*, *Phalacrus*, *Stilbus*) may be more feasible. Examination of types will also be essential, and a large portion of the background work investigating type localities, type depositories, and primary type status is now complete (see world catalogue in Appendix B).

In such a poorly investigated and consistently ignored group as the Phalacridae, new genera and species will undoubtedly be discovered that will require modifications of existing genera. However, only with the context given by this first iteration can new discoveries in the family be deemed significant, or indeed even be recognized as new discoveries at all.

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APPENDIX A: MORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTER MATRIX

	111111111111	222222222222	333333333333	444444444444	555555555555	666666666666	777777777777	888888888888	999999999999	00000000	11111111
	123456789	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789	0123456789
Brachypterus urticae	00000001	0000022000	0102020000	0000001001	0000100000	1100000001	0001101001	0010001000	0000101012	0000100110	00000001
Cyclaxya politula	11000000	0000000001	0000000011	0011001001	0000000000	0000000000	2010020000	1010000000	00020100??	????00101	2011000
Propalticus	000100001	0000010001	0001012000	0010000001	0000000000	0000030001	0000001010	0000--10000	00000010000	0000001000	01000000
Placonotus zimmermani	000100000	0000120011	0001011010	1010000000	0000000000	0000010000	010--00000	0000--11000	00000010000	0000001000	0000100
Acylomus aciculatus	110011100	1100101011	0030001011	0110101001	1001000000	1001010101	111--10101	1211001100	0011010010	0102000100	010010?
Acylomus bicolor	110010100	1100101011	0030011001	0111010001	1001000000	1011010100	111--10101	1211001000	0011010010	0102000100	010010?
Acylomus calcaratus	110021100	1100101011	0030021011	0110101001	1001000000	1001010101	110--10100	1111001100	0011010010	0110000100	0100100
Acylomus micropus	110001100	1100101011	0000011011	0111010001	1000000000	1001010101	110--10100	2111001000	0001010010	0000000100	000010?
Antennogasmus	100020100	1100221001	0000001101	0110001001	1000010000	1011010101	1011121101	1011001100	0022111012	1112000000	000010?
Apallodes	110020100	1100202001	11000001001	0110011001	1000000001	1011210101	1011121101	0001011100	0011011012	0012000000	0100000
Augasmus	110010000	1100001001	0000101011	0110101011	1100010100	1011010101	210--20100	2111001001	0022010111	0000101001	110110?
Austroporus	100110100	1100010001	10000001001	0110011001	1000100000	1011110101	1211110100	10010001100	0001011012	0012001000	010010?
Biophytus	100010010	1100020011	0000001001	0111001001	1000010000	1010511101	1011021110	0011001100	0012011012	0000000000	0101200
Entomocnemus	110010000	1100001001	0020001001	0110001001	1000100000	1011010101	211--21100	1011001000	0010111010	0000000000	0000100
Eulitrus estriatus	110020100	1100201001	0110011101	1100010000	1011000000	1011000101	110--20101	2111011100	0011011012	1012000000	110120?
Grouvellus	110010000	1100001001	0120122001	0110011001	1000010010	1011050100	1011122100	0011001100	0001011011	1112000000	0100200
Litochropus	110010000	1100003011	0000001001	0111001001	1000000000	1011011101	111--20101	2111001100	0012011010	0000100001	0000100
Litochrus	110010000	1100121001	1000011001	0110001001	1100010000	1011010101	111--00101	2001011100	0012011012	0012000000	1100201
Litostilbus	100010010	11000120001	0000002001	0110010001	1000010000	1111031101	1011121100	0001011100	0022011011	0010100001	0100200
Malagasmus	110020100	1100022001	0000101001	0110001011	100001000?	1011011101	1011021110	1111001001	0022010112	0011001001	100010?
Neolitochrus	100020000	1100011001	0000101001	0111101001	1100000000	1001020101	1201120101	21110000100	0022010010	0000100001	010010?
Nesiotus	100021000	1100001001	0000002011	0111101001	1001000000	1011011101	110--10100	1111001110	0011010010	0012000100	200010?
Ochrolitus rubens	110010100	1100021101	0000011001	0110101001	1011010000	1011021101	011--11100	1001011100	0012011012	0012100001	000020?
Olibroporus	100010100	1100011101	0000001001	0110011001	1000100000	1001101010	111--10101	1001001100	0001011011	0012001000	010010?
Olibrosoma	100020100	1101010001	0001111101	0110000101	1000110000	1001011101	1011020100	2111001001	0022010111	1112001000	110010?
Olibrus aeneus	110010000	1100020001	0000011001	0110011001	1100100001	1001020101	110--20101	2011001000	0011110010	0110100000	1000111
Olibrus spl	110010100	1100020001	0000011001	0110011001	1100100000	1001020101	110--10101	2011001000	0011111010	1111000001	1100111
Paracylomus	110010000	1100020001	0000001001	0110011001	1100000000	1011020101	110--10100	2111011110	0011011011	0000000101	100110?
Phaenoccephalus	010000000	0100101001	0010202011	0110101001	1100001100	1001000100	2000120110	0001110000	1000101021	0000000100	000100?
Phalacrinus	010000000	1110032001	0220121011	1110001001	1100101100	1001050110	2000011110	0001010000	1000101010	0010000100	000010?
Phalacroopsis	110010010	1100000011	0000012001	0110001001	1100100000	10101000101	1011020101	2011101110	0001111012	0000100110	2000100
Phalacrus	100010010	1100100011	0000011001	01100001001	1100100000	10101010101	1011120101	2011111110	0001111012	0000100111	1000120
Platypthalacrus	110100100	1100110011	0000021001	01100?1001	1000100000	1001110111	1211120101	1001011100	0001001010	0012001000	0100?2?
Pycinus spl	110010100	1100011101	10000011001	0110011001	1000100000	1011010101	211--10101	10010001100	0011011012	0002000000	010010?
Pycinus sp2	100000100	1100011101	10000011001	0110011001	1000100000	1001110101	211--10101	1001001100	0001011010	0000000000	010110?
Steinerlitrus	110001000	0100220001	10000001001	0111011001	1100000000	1001010101	110--20100	2011011100	0001011010	00000001001	200010?
Stilbus apicalis	110000100	1100003011	0030000101	0111101001	1001000000	1001010101	110--11101	1221001000	0001110110	0000000100	2100100
Sveculus	110010000	11000111001	0000001001	0111011011	1010010000	1001011101	210--20100	1111001100	0010011011	00100000100	000000?
Tolyphus Pharcisinus	100000001	1100022011	0000001001	01100001001	1100100000	1001010000	010--10101	2011001100	0101110010	11110000001	1100211
Tolyphus sstr	101010001	1100022011	0000021001	01100001001	1100100000	1001020000	010--10101	2021001100	0101110010	11100000001	1100111
Xanthocomus rutilans	110010100	2100003011	1000011011	0110101001	1001000000	1001010101	111--10101	1111001000	0001010010	0000100100	0000100
Xanthocomus striatus	110010100	2100000101	1030000101	0111101001	1001000000	1011010101	111--10101	1111001100	0001010010	0102100100	0000100

APPENDIX B: WORLD CATALOGUE OF PHALACRIDAE

“[Catalogues] are among the most useful of tools, and one of the greatest deficiencies of our systematic literature is the paucity of such aids. The making of such catalog[ue]s is one of the most important and immediately useful tasks in which the systematist can engage, for if no catalog[ue] exists one of the first things that the student of any special group must do is to make one for himself.”

G.F. Ferris, 1928:259

Explanatory Notes

For each synonymic entry, I have attempted to faithfully recreate the original orthography. For ease of use and to decrease the chance of accidentally publishing erroneous records because of minor typographical errors, I have not encoded placenames but rather I have spelled them out in full.

The symbol “!” denotes type specimens examined by me. Type localities of species whose type material has not been examined by me may be considered “presumptive.”

Nomenclatural changes implemented in the monograph above are followed by the citation “Gimmel 20XX” since they are not yet formally published.

Museum codens

BMNH	The Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom
BMUK	Bolton Museum, Bolton, United Kingdom
CAS	California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, California, USA
EUMJ	College of Agriculture, Ehime University, Matsuyama, Japan
FAC	Fernando Angelini Collection, Francavilla Fontana, Italy
FMNH	Finnish Museum of Natural History, Helsinki, Finland
LSUK	Linnean Society, London, United Kingdom
MACN	Museo Argentina de Ciencias Naturales, Buenos Aires, Argentina
MCZ	Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA
MHNL	Musé d'Histoire Naturelle de Lyon, Lyon, France
MNHN	Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France
MRSN	Museo Regionale di Scienze Naturali, Torino, Italy
MSNG	Museo Civico di Storia Naturale “Giacomo Doria,” Genova, Italy
MTD	Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden, Germany
MZLU	Museum of Zoology, Lund University, Lund, Sweden
NHMB	Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel, Switzerland
NHRS	Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm, Sweden
NMEG	Naturkundesmuseum Erfurt, Erfurt, Germany
NMNW	National Museum of Namibia, Windhoek, Namibia
NMPC	National Museum, Prague, Czech Republic
NMW	Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, Wien, Austria
OSAC	Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon, USA
SAM	South Australian Museum, Adelaide, Australia
SAMC	Iziko Museum of Cape Town, Cape Town, South Africa

SANC	South African National Collection of Insects, Pretoria, South Africa
USNM	National Museum of Natural History, Washington, DC, USA
UUZM	Zoology Section, Museum of Evolution, Uppsala University, Uppsala, Sweden
ZIN	Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, Russia
ZMHB	Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität, Berlin, Germany
ZMUC	Zoological Museum, University of Copenhagen, Denmark
ZMUM	Zoological Museum, Moscow University, Moscow, Russia
ZMUN	Zoological Museum, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway
ZSM	Zoologische Staatssammlung München, München, Germany

Catalogue

Phalacridae Leach, 1815

- Phalacrurida Leach 1815: 116 (brief description). [included genera: *Languria*, *Phalacrus*, *Agathidium*]¹
- Phalacrides: Erichson 1845: 105–108 (diagnosis (in Latin); description and notes (in German); key to genera (in Latin)). [included genera: *Phalacrus*, *Olibrus*, *Litochrus*, *Tolyphus*]
- Phalacri: Redtenbacher 1849: 5, 19 (key to Austrian Coleoptera families (in German); diagnosis (in German); key to Austrian genera (in German)).
- Phalacrides: Lacordaire 1854: 282–284 (description (in French); key to genera (in French)).
- Phalacridæ: LeConte 1856: 15 (key to genera (in Latin)).
- Idiobiidae: Gistel 1856: 383 (checklist of insects of München). [included genera: *Idiobius*, *Olibrus*, *Eudinus*]
- Phalacrides: Rosenhauer 1856: 94 (Andalusian fauna).
- Phalacrii: Boheman 1858: 37.
- Phalacridae: Kraatz 1858: 132 (Coleoptera of Greece).
- Phalacrides: Jacquelin du Val 1859: 430, 433 (synonymy; description (in French); discussion (in French); key to European genera (in French)).
- Phalacridæ: Thomson 1859: 65 (description (in Latin)).
- Phalacridae: Fairmaire and Coquerel 1860: 165 (Coleoptera of Barbarie).
- Phalacridæ: Thomson 1862: 130–131 (description (in Latin); description (in Swedish)).
- Phalacrides: Chevrolat 1863: 599 (Coleoptera of Cuba).
- Phalacridæ: Wollaston 1864: 106 (Coleoptera of the Canary Islands).
- Phalacridæ: Wollaston 1865: 103 (Coleoptera of the Madeiras, Salvages, and Canaries).
- Phalacridæ: Thomson 1867: 368 (key to Scandinavian families of Nitidulariae (in Latin); key to Scandinavian genera (in Latin)).
- Phalacridæ: Wollaston 1867: 55 (Coleoptera of Cape Verde).
- Phalacridae: Gemminger and Harold 1868: 799 (catalogue of world Coleoptera).
- Phalacridae: Stierlin and Gautard 1869: 130 (checklist of Coleoptera of Switzerland).
- Phalacridae: Gerstaecker 1871: 44 (Coleoptera of Zanzibar).

¹ Originally included genera are listed for names in the family-group synonymy only if they included non-phalacid genera, or only a subset of the current conception of Phalacridae.

Phalacridae: Hochhuth 1872: 230 (Coleoptera of Kiev and Volhynia).
 Phalacridae: Seidlitz 1872: 35, 156 (Coleoptera of the Baltic provinces of Russia; key to genera (in German)).
 Phalacridae: Gerstaecker 1873: 88 (Arthropoda of Zanzibar).
 Phalacridae: Cox 1874: 423 (Coleoptera of Great Britain and Ireland; key to genera).
 Phalacridae: Redtenbacher 1874: 352 (Coleoptera of Austria).
 Phalacridae: Lewis 1879: 10 (catalogue of Japanese Coleoptera).
 Phalacridae: Heyden 1881: 91 (catalogue of Coleoptera of Siberia and Turanian Turkestan).
 Phalacridae: LeConte and Horn 1883: 111–112 (description; key to North American genera).
 Phalacridae: Flach 1888: 3–6 (overview and definition (in German); key to Palearctic genera (in German)).

PHAENOCEPHALINAE Matthews, 1899

Phaenoccephalidae Matthews 1899: 205. Type genus: *Phaenoccephalus* Wollaston.

PHAENOCEPHALUS Wollaston, 1873

Phaenoccephalus Wollaston 1873: 167–168 (description (in Latin); discussion; described in Corylophidae).

TYPE SPECIES: *Phaenoccephalus castaneus* Wollaston 1873, fixed by monotypy.

Phalacratomus Scott 1922: 240. [synonymized with *Phaenoccephalus* Wollaston by Gimmel (20XX)]

TYPE SPECIES: *Phalacratomus exiguus* Scott 1922, fixed by original designation.

Heterostilbus Champion 1924b: 165. [synonymized with *Phaenoccephalus* Wollaston by Gimmel (20XX)]

TYPE SPECIES: *Heterostilbus marginatus* Champion 1924, fixed by original designation.

DISTRIBUTION: India, Japan, Malaysia, Philippines, Russia, Seychelles, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Vietnam.

Phaenoccephalus castaneus Wollaston, 1873

Phaenoccephalus castaneus Wollaston 1873: 168 (description (in Latin); Japan).

Phaenoccephalus castaneus: Matthews 1899: 207 (Japan).

Phaenoccephalus castaneus: Csiki 1910: 29 (Japan).

Phaenoccephalus castaneus: Paulian 1950: 13 (Japan; Formose).

Phaenoccephalus castaneus: Sasaji 1985: 230.

Phaenoccephalus castaneus: Pakaluk 1991: 318 (Japan).

Phaenoccephalus castaneus: Lafer 1992b: 324 (Russian Far East: ?).

Phaenoccephalus castaneus: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 506 (Russian Far East; Japan; Oriental Region).

TYPE LOCALITY: Japan. Deposition: BMNH (1 syntype)² (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Japan, Russia, Taiwan.

² Only labium and maxilla remain.

Phaenocephalus coomani Paulian, 1950

Phaenocephalus Coomani Paulian 1950: 13 (Tonkin (Hoa Binh)).

Phaenocephalus coomani: Pakaluk 1991: 318.

TYPE LOCALITY: Hoa Binh, Vietnam. Deposition: MNHN (1 syntype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Vietnam.

Phaenocephalus exiguus (Scott, 1922)

Phalacratomus exiguus Scott 1922: 242 (Seychelles (Silhouette; Mahé)).

Phalacrotomus[*lapsus calami*] *exiguus*: Hetschko 1930: 13 (Seychellen).

Phaenocephalus exiguus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Phaenocephalus* Wollaston).

TYPE LOCALITY: Silhouette, Seychelles. Deposition: BMNH (lectotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Seychelles (Mahé, Silhouette).

Phaenocephalus kobensis (Champion, 1925)

Heterostilbus kobensis Champion 1925b: 620 (Japan (Kobe; Kumamoto)).

Heterostilbus kobensis: Hetschko 1930: 13 (Japan).

Heterostilbus kobensis: Hisamatsu 1959a: 3 (Japan).

Heterostilbus kobensis: Hisamatsu 1985: 272.

Heterostilbus kobensis: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 507 (Japan; Taiwan).

Phaenocephalus kobensis: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Phaenocephalus* Wollaston).

TYPE LOCALITY: Kobe and Kumamoto, Japan (locality not yet restricted by lectotype designation). Deposition: BMNH (5 syntypes) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Japan, Taiwan.

Phaenocephalus laevigatus (Champion, 1924)

Heterostilbus laevigatus Champion 1924b: 166 (India (Nainital; W. Almora, Kumaon)).

Heterostilbus laevigatus: Hetschko 1930: 13 (Ostindien).

Heterostilbus laevigatus: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 507 (India: Uttaranchal/Uttar Pradesh).

Phaenocephalus laevigatus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Phaenocephalus* Wollaston).

TYPE LOCALITY: Nainital and West Almora, Kumaon, India (locality not yet restricted by lectotype designation). Deposition: BMNH (8 syntypes) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: India.

Phaenocephalus longiclava (Champion, 1925)

Heterostilbus longiclava Champion 1925b: 619 (Borneo (Mt. Matang in West Sarawak)).

Heterostilbus longiclava: Hetschko 1930: 13 (Borneo).

Heterostilbus longiclava: Lyubarsky 1994b: 55 (Borneo; Philippines (Mindanao)).

Phaenocephalus longiclava: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Phaenocephalus* Wollaston).

TYPE LOCALITY: Mount Matang, West Sarawak, Borneo, Malaysia. Deposition: BMNH (2 syntypes) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Malaysia, Philippines.

Phaenocephalus marginatus (Champion, 1924)

Heterostilbus marginatus Champion 1924b: 166 (India (W. Almora and Bhatkot, Ranikhet Division, both in Kumaon)).

Heterostilbus marginatus: Hetschko 1930: 13 (Ostindien).

Heterostilbus marginatus: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 507 (India: Uttaranchal/Uttar Pradesh).

Phaenocephalus marginatus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Phaenocephalus* Wollaston; lectotype designation).

TYPE LOCALITY: West Almora District, Kumaon Division, Uttarakhand, India. Deposition: BMNH (lectotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: India.

Phaenocephalus minutulus (Champion, 1924)

Heterostilbus minutulus Champion 1924c: 245 (Ceylon (Bogawantalawa and Dikoya); Penang).

Heterostilbus minutulus: Hetschko 1930: 13 (Ceylon; Penang).

Phaenocephalus minutulus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Phaenocephalus* Wollaston).

TYPE LOCALITY: Bogawantalawa and Dikoya, Sri Lanka and Penang, Malaysia (locality not yet restricted by lectotype designation). Deposition: BMNH (6 syntypes) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Malaysia, Sri Lanka.

PHALACRINUS Blackburn, 1891

Phalacrinus Blackburn 1891: 99.

TYPE SPECIES: *Phalacrinus australis* Blackburn 1891, fixed by subsequent designation (Gimmel 20XX).

Sphaerostilbus Champion 1924b: 164. [synonymized with *Phalacrinus* Blackburn by Gimmel (20XX)]

TYPE SPECIES: *Sphaerostilbus dilatatus* Champion 1924, fixed by original designation.

DISTRIBUTION: Australia, India, Malaysia.

Phalacrinus australis Blackburn, 1891

Phalacrinus australis Blackburn 1891: 99 (S. Australia; Port Lincoln, also near Morgan).

Phalacrisinus australis [lapsus calami]: Guillebeau 1895: xxvi.

Phalacrinus australis: Hetschko 1930: 12 (Süd-Australien (Port Lincoln)).

Phalacrinus australis: Lea 1932: 443 (Australia (New South Wales: Dalmorton; Forest Reefs; Millthorpe; Sydney; Victoria: Eltham; South Australia: Kangaroo Island; Lucindale; Melrose; Morgan; Mount Lofty; Murray River; Ooldea)).

TYPE LOCALITY: Port Lincoln, South Australia, Australia. Deposition: BMNH (lectotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Australia (New South Wales, South Australia, Victoria).

Phalacrinus comis Blackburn, 1895

Phalacrinus comis Blackburn 1895: 215 (Victoria).

Phalacrinus comis: Blackburn 1902: 298 (Victoria; Tasmania).

Phalacrinus comes [lapsus calami]: Hetschko 1930: 12 (Süd-Australien (Port Lincoln)).

Phalacrinus comis: Lea 1932: 444 (Australia (New South Wales: Barrington Tops; Victoria: Dividing Range; Tasmania: Beaconsfield; Hobart; Huon River; Karoola; Launceston; Mount Wellington; Turner's Marsh; Tyenna)).

TYPE LOCALITY: Victoria, Australia. Deposition: BMNH (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Australia (New South Wales, Tasmania, Victoria).

Phalacrinus compressus Blackburn, 1902

Phalacrinus compressus Blackburn 1902: 297 (N.S.W. (Blue Mountains)).

Phalacrinus compressus: Hetschko 1930: 12 (Süd-Australien (Port Lincoln)).

Phalacrinus compressus: Lea 1932: 434 (Australia (N.S.W.)).

TYPE LOCALITY: Blue Mountains, New South Wales, Australia. Deposition: BMNH (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Australia (New South Wales).

Phalacrinus dilatatus (Champion, 1924)

Sphaerostilbus dilatatus Champion 1924b: 164 (India (W. Almora Division of Kumaon; Nilgiri Hills); Borneo (Mt. Matang; W. Sarawak)).

Sphaerostilbus dilatatus: Hetschko 1930: 13 (Ostindien; Borneo).

Sphaerostilbus dilatatus: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 506 (India: Uttaranchal/Uttar Pradesh; Oriental Region).

Phalacrinus dilatatus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Phalacrinus* Blackburn).

TYPE LOCALITY: Various localities in India and Borneo (locality not yet restricted by lectotype designation). Deposition: BMNH (7 syntypes) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: India, Malaysia.

Phalacrinus navicularis Blackburn, 1902

Phalacrinus navicularis Blackburn 1902: 298 (Victoria (Dividing Range)).

Phalacrinus navicularis: Hetschko 1930: 12 (Süd-Australien (Port Lincoln)).

Phalacrinus navicularis: Lea 1932: 443 (Australia (New South Wales: Armidale; Glen Innes; Hastings River; Victoria: Dividing Range)).

TYPE LOCALITY: Dividing Range, Victoria, Australia. Deposition: BMNH (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Australia (New South Wales, Victoria).

Phalacrinus nigriclavus Lea, 1932

Phalacrinus nigriclavus Lea 1932: 442 (Australia (New South Wales: Upper Williams River; Queensland: Mount Tambourine)).

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia. Deposition: SAM?.

DISTRIBUTION: Australia (New South Wales, Queensland).

Phalacrinus notabilis Blackburn, 1895

Phalacrinus notabilis Blackburn 1895: 214 (N. Queensland (near Cairns)).

Phalacrinus notabilis var. *dilutior* Blackburn 1895: 215.

Phalacrinus notabilis: Hetschko 1930: 12 (Süd-Australien).

Phalacrinus notabilis: Lea 1932: 434 (Australia (Q.)).

Phalacrinus notabilis var. *dilutior*: Lea 1932: 434 (Australia (Q.)).

TYPE LOCALITY: (of *P. notabilis*): Near Cairns, N. Queensland, Australia. Deposition: BMNH (holotype) (!). (of *P. n.* var. *dilutior*): Queensland, Australia. Deposition: BMNH?.

DISTRIBUTION: Australia (Queensland).

Phalacrinus obtusus Blackburn, 1891

Phalacrinus obtusus Blackburn 1891: 100 (S. Australia; near Port Lincoln).

Phalacrisinus obtusus [lapsus calami]: Guillebeau 1895: xxvi.

Phalacrinus obtusus: Hetschko 1930: 12 (Süd-Australien).

Phalacrinus obtusus: Lea 1932: 434 (Australia (S.A.)).

TYPE LOCALITY: Near Port Lincoln, South Australia, Australia. Deposition: BMNH (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Australia (South Australia).

Phalacrinus rotundus Blackburn, 1891

Phalacrinus rotundus Blackburn 1891: 100 (S. Australia; near Port Lincoln).

Phalacrisinus rotundus [lapsus calami]: Guillebeau 1895: xxvi.

Phalacrinus rotundus: Hetschko 1930: 13 (Süd-Australien).

Phalacrinus rotundus: Lea 1932: 443 (Australia (Victoria: Sea Lake; South Australia: Mount Lofty; Port Lincoln; West Australia: Geraldton; Mount Barker; Mullewa; Swan River)).

TYPE LOCALITY: Near Port Lincoln, South Australia, Australia. Deposition: BMNH (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Australia (South Australia, Victoria, Western Australia).

Phalacrinus umbratus Blackburn, 1902

Phalacrinus umbratus Blackburn 1902: 297 (N.S. Wales (Dalmorton)).

Phalacrinus umbratus: Hetschko 1930: 13 (Süd-Australien).

Phalacrinus umbratus: Lea 1932: 443 (Australia (New South Wales: Dalmorton; Tamworth; Western Australia: Beverley; Geraldton; Karridale; Mount Barker; Mullewa; Swan River)).

TYPE LOCALITY: Dalmorton, New South Wales, Australia. Deposition: BMNH (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Australia (New South Wales, Western Australia).

RANOMAFANACRINUS Gimmel, 20XX

Ranomafanacrinus Gimmel 20XX: XX.

TYPE SPECIES: *Ranomafanacrinus nigrinus* Gimmel 20XX, fixed by original designation.

DISTRIBUTION: Madagascar.

Ranomafanacrinus nigrinus Gimmel, 20XX

Ranomafanacrinus nigrinus Gimmel 20XX (Madagascar).

TYPE LOCALITY: West Ranomafana, Fianarantsoa Province, Madagascar. Deposition: USNM (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Madagascar.

EUSTILBINAE Guillebeau, 1892

Eustilbini Guillebeau 1892*b*: 149. Type genus: *Eustilbus* Sharp.

Stilbini Jakobson 1915: 948. Type genus: *Stilbus* Seidlitz.

ACYLOMUS Sharp, 1888

Stilbus: Flach 1888: 6, 15–17 (key to Palearctic genera (in German); description (in German); key to Palearctic species (in German)). [synonym in part]

Acylomus Sharp 1888: 256.

TYPE SPECIES: *Acylomus aciculatus* Sharp 1889, fixed by monotypy.

Liophalacrus Sharp 1888: 255.

TYPE SPECIES: *Liophalacrus bicolor* Sharp 1888, fixed by subsequent designation. [synonymized with *Acylomus* Sharp by Gimmel (20XX)]

Cælocælius Guillebeau 1893*a*: 290. [synonymized with *Acylomus* Sharp by Champion (1924*c*: 244)]

TYPE SPECIES: *Coelocoelius simoni* Guillebeau 1893, fixed by monotypy.
Ganyrus Guillebeau 1894a: 280. [synonymized with *Acylomus* Sharp by Gimmel (20XX)]

TYPE SPECIES: *Ganyrus rubellus* Guillebeau 1894, fixed by original designation.
Podoces Guillebeau 1894a: 281. [synonymized with *Acylomus* Sharp by Gimmel (20XX)]

TYPE SPECIES: *Eustilbus semirufus* Guillebeau 1893, fixed by original designation.
Dolerus Guillebeau 1894a: 282. [synonymized with *Podoces* Guillebeau by Švec (2003: 117)]

TYPE SPECIES: *Dolerus limbatus* Guillebeau 1894, fixed by original designation.
Tinodemus Guillebeau 1894a: 282. [synonymized with *Acylomus* Sharp by Gimmel (20XX)]

TYPE SPECIES: *Tinodemus grouvellei* Guillebeau 1894, fixed by original designation.
Ledorus Guillebeau 1895: xxvii. [replacement name for *Dolerus* Guillebeau, 1894]

TYPE SPECIES: *Dolerus limbatus* Guillebeau 1894, fixed by objective synonymy with *Dolerus* Guillebeau.

Astenulus Guillebeau 1896: 299. [synonymized with *Tinodemus* Guillebeau by Švec (2002b: 220)] [synonymized with *Acylomus* Sharp by Gimmel (20XX)]

TYPE SPECIES: *Astenulus micropus* Guillebeau 1896, fixed by monotypy.

Afronyrus Švec 2006: 106. [synonymized with *Acylomus* Sharp by Gimmel (20XX)]

TYPE SPECIES: *Afronyrus snizeki* Švec 2006, fixed by original designation.

DISTRIBUTION: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahamas, Belize, Bermuda, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, China, Colombia, Cuba, Egypt, Ecuador, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Madagascar, Malta, Martinique, Mexico, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Puerto Rico, Réunion, Seychelles, South Africa, Spain, Swaziland, Syria, Tanzania, Trinidad, Turkey, Uganda, United States, Venezuela, Vietnam, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

***Acylomus abjectus* Casey, 1916**

Acylomus abjectus Casey 1916: 81 (Austin, Texas).

Acylomus abjectus: Leng 1920: 210 (Tex.).

Acylomus abjectus: Hetschko 1930: 32 (Texas).

TYPE LOCALITY: Austin, Texas, United States. Deposition: USNM (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: United States (Texas).

***Acylomus aciculatus* Sharp, 1889**

Acylomus aciculatus Sharp 1889: 257 (Mexico: Jalapa, Teapa; British Honduras: R. Hondo; Nicaragua: Chontales).

Acylomus aciculatus: Scott 1922: 230.

Acylomus aciculatus: Champion 1925b: 617 (Mexico; British Honduras; Nicaragua; Trinidad).

Acylomus aciculatus: Hetschko 1930: 33 (Mexico; Brit. Honduras; Nicaragua; Trinidad).

Acylomus aciculatus: Blackwelder 1945: 430 (Mexico; Br. Honduras; Nicaragua; Trinidad).

TYPE LOCALITY: Rio Hondo, Belize [“British Honduras”]. Deposition: BMNH (lectotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Belize, Mexico (Tabasco, Veracruz), Nicaragua, Trinidad.

Acylomus acuminatus (Švec, 2002)

Tinodemus acuminatus Švec 2002: 226 (Tanzania?).

Acylomus acuminatus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Acylomus* Sharp).

TYPE LOCALITY: ?Tanzania. Deposition: ZMHB (holotype).

DISTRIBUTION: ?Tanzania.

Acylomus acutangulus (Kirsch, 1873)

Phalacrus acutangulus Kirsch 1873: 138–139 (description (in Latin); discussion (in German); Peru).

Phalacrus acutangulus: Hetschko 1930: 4 (Peru).

Phalacrus acutangulus: Blackwelder 1945: 429 (Peru).

Acylomus acutangulus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Acylomus* Sharp).

TYPE LOCALITY: Pozuzo [“Pozuzu”], Pasco Region, Peru. Deposition: MTD (2 syntypes) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Peru.

Acylomus ambagiosus (Lyubarsky, 2003)

Stilbus ambagiosus Lyubarsky 2003: 66 (Nepal).

Stilbus ambagiosus: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 512 (Nepal).

Acylomus ambagiosus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Acylomus* Sharp).

TYPE LOCALITY: Narayani, Nepal. Deposition: NMEG (holotype).

DISTRIBUTION: Nepal.

Acylomus apicalis (Švec, 2002)

Tinodemus apicalis Švec 2002: 237 (Kenya).

Acylomus apicalis: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Acylomus* Sharp).

TYPE LOCALITY: Voi, Kenya. Deposition: ZSC (holotype).

DISTRIBUTION: Kenya.

Acylomus atomarius (Sharp, 1888)

Olibrus atomarius Sharp 1888: 252 (Panama: Bugaba).

Olibrus atomarius: Hetschko 1930: 20 (Panama).

Olibrus atomarius: Blackwelder 1945: 430 (Panama).

Acylomus atomarius: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Acylomus* Sharp).

TYPE LOCALITY: Bugaba, Panama. Deposition: BMNH (4 syntypes) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Panama.

Acylomus bicolor (Sharp, 1888)

Liophalacrus bicolor Sharp 1888: 256 (Panama: Bugaba).

Liophalarus bicolor [lapsus calami]: Hetschko 1930: 31 (Panama).

Liophalacrus bicolor: Blackwelder 1945: 430 (Panama).

Acylomus bicolor: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Acylomus* Sharp; lectotype designation).

TYPE LOCALITY: Bugaba, Panama. Deposition: BMNH (lectotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Panama.

Acylomus bicolor (Švec, 2002) [junior homonym]

Tinodemus bicolor Švec 2002: 228 (Tanzania).

Acylomus bicolor: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Acylomus* Sharp).

TYPE LOCALITY: Tanzania. Deposition: ZSC (holotype).

DISTRIBUTION: Tanzania.

Acylomus bifurcus (Švec, 1992)

Stilbus bifurcus Švec 1992b: 434 (Japan).

- Astenulus bifurcus*: Švec 1999: 497 (transfer to *Astenulus* Guillebeau).
[Tinodemus bifurcus]: Švec 2002: 220 (transfer to *Tinodemus* Guillebeau).
Tinodemus bifurcus: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 512 (Japan).
Acylomus bifurcus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Acylomus* Sharp).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Japan. Deposition: BMNH (holotype) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Japan.
- Acylomus borealis** (Guillebeau, 1894)
Eustilbus (*Eustilbus*) *borealis* Guillebeau 1894a: 309 (Labrador).
Stilbus borealis: Hetschko 1930: 36 (Labrador).
Acylomus borealis: Majka *et al.* 2008: 216 (notes; transfer to *Acylomus*).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Labrador, Newfoundland, Canada. Deposition: MNHN (holotype) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Canada (Newfoundland).
- Acylomus calcaratus** Casey, 1890
Acylomus calcaratus Casey 1890: 117 (Galveston and Austin, Texas).
Acylomus calcaratus: Casey 1916: 83 (Texas (Galveston; Austin; Columbus; Bronswville; Lee Co.); Arkansas and Mississippi (Vicksburg and Agricultural College)).
Acylomus calcaratus: Leng 1920: 210 (Tex.; Ark.; Miss.).
Acylomus calcaratus: Hetschko 1930: 33 (Texas; Arkansas; Mississippi).
Acylomus calcaratus: Hilburn & Gordon 1989: 687 (Bermuda).
Acylomus calcaratus: Turnbow & Thomas 2008: 46 (checklist of Coleoptera of Bahamas; Bahamas).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Galveston and Austin, Texas, United States (locality not yet restricted by lectotype designation). Deposition: USNM (8 syntypes) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Bahamas, Bermuda, United States (Arkansas, Mississippi, Texas).
- Acylomus capriviensis** (Lyubarsky, 1998)
Olibrus capriviensis Lyubarsky 1998: 19 (Namibia).
Olibrus capriviensis: Švec 2003: 118 (doubtfully in *Olibrus*).
Acylomus capriviensis: Gimmel 20XX (provisional transfer to *Acylomus* Sharp).
 TYPE LOCALITY: East Caprivi, Namibia. Deposition: NMWN (holotype).
 DISTRIBUTION: Namibia.
- Acylomus capriviensis** (Lyubarsky, 1998) [junior homonym]
Stilbus capriviensis Lyubarsky 1998: 35 (Namibia).
Podoces capriviensis: Švec 2003: 120 (Namibia; Kenya; Zambia; Zimbabwe; South Africa; transfer to *Podoces*).
Acylomus capriviensis: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Acylomus* Sharp).
 TYPE LOCALITY: East Caprivi, Namibia. Deposition: NMWN (holotype).
 DISTRIBUTION: Kenya, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe.
- Acylomus carbonarius** Casey, 1916
Acylomus carbonarius Casey 1916: 77 (Florida).
Acylomus carbonarius: Leng 1920: 210 (Fla.).
Acylomus carbonarius: Hetschko 1930: 33 (Florida).
Acylomus carbonarius: Peck and Thomas 1998: 92 (Florida).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Florida, United States. Deposition: USNM (holotype) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: United States (Florida).
- Acylomus championi** (Hetschko, 1929)

- Olibrus minusculus* Champion 1925a: 49 (S. Africa (Estcourt, Natal)).
Olibrus Championi Hetschko 1929: 156. [replacement name for *Olibrus minusculus* Champion, 1925]
Olibrus Championi: Hetschko 1930: 23 (Südafrika).
Olibrus championi: Lyubarsky 1998: 24 (Namibia; RSA).
Tinodemus championi: Švec 2002: 229 (South Africa).
Acylomus championi: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Acylomus* Sharp).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Estcourt, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. Deposition: BMNH (2 syntypes) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Namibia, South Africa.
- Acylomus chinensis** (Švec, 1992)
Stilbus chinensis Švec 1992b: 438 (China (Foochow)).
Astenulus chinensis: Švec 1999: 497 (transfer to *Astenulus* Guillebeau).
[Tinodemus chinensis]: Švec 2002: 220 (transfer to *Tinodemus* Guillebeau).
Tinodemus chinensis: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 512 (China (Fujian)).
Acylomus chinensis: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Acylomus* Sharp).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Fujian [“Foochow”], China. Deposition: BMNH (holotype) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: China (Fujian).
- Acylomus claviger** (Champion, 1925)
Olibrus claviger Champion 1925a: 46 (S. Africa (Mossel Bay, Cape Province)).
Olibrus claviger: Hetschko 1930: 23 (Südafrika).
Tinodemus claviger: Švec 2002: 239 (Botswana; Kenya; Namibia; South Africa; Swaziland; Tanzania; Zambia; Zimbabwe; transfer to *Tinodemus* Guillebeau).
Acylomus claviger: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Acylomus* Sharp).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Mossel Bay, Cape Province, South Africa. Deposition: BMNH (holotype) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Botswana, Kenya, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe.
- Acylomus confusus** Casey, 1916
Acylomus confusus Casey 1916: 82 (Alexandria, Louisiana).
Acylomus confusus: Leng 1920: 210 (La.).
Acylomus confusus: Hetschko 1930: 33 (Louisiana).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Alexandria, Louisiana, United States. Deposition: USNM (holotype) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: United States (Louisiana).
- Acylomus confusus** (Švec, 1992) [junior homonym]
Stilbus confusus Švec 1992b: 436 (Japan (Nugata; Nagasaki; Joko)).
Astenulus confusus: Švec 1999: 497 (transfer to *Astenulus* Guillebeau).
[Tinodemus confusus]: Švec 2002: 220 (transfer to *Tinodemus* Guillebeau).
Tinodemus confusus: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 512 (Japan).
Acylomus confusus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Acylomus* Sharp).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Nugata, Japan. Deposition: BMNH (holotype) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Japan.
- Acylomus cubensis** Casey, 1916
Acylomus cubensis Casey 1916: 76 (Havana, Cuba).
Acylomus cubiensis[lapsus calami]: Leng and Mutchler 1917: 199 (Cuba).
Acylomus cubensis: Hetschko 1930: 33 (Cuba).

- Acylomus cubensis*: Blackwelder 1945: 430 (Cuba).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Havana, Cuba. Deposition: USNM (2 syntypes) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Cuba.
- Acylomus curvolineatus** (Champion, 1924)
Stilbus curvolineatus Champion 1924c: 242 (India (Sarda in Bengal)).
Stilbus curvolineatus: Hetschko 1930: 36 (Ostindien).
Stilbus meridianus Švec 1992b: 432 (Afghanistan; Japan). [synonymized with *Acylomus curvolineatus* (Champion) by Gimmel (20XX)]
Olibrus stuporatus Lyubarsky 1994a: 43 (Java).
Astenulus meridianus: Švec 1999: 497 (transfer to *Astenulus* Guillebeau).
[Tinodemus meridianus]: Švec 2002: 220 (transfer to *Tinodemus* Guillebeau).
Olibrus stuporatus: Lyubarsky 2003: 61 (Nepal; Java).
Olibrus stuporatus: Lyubarsky 2004: 22 (Nepal; Indonesia).
Tinodemus meridianus: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 512 (Afghanistan; Japan).
Acylomus curvolineatus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Acylomus* Sharp).
 TYPE LOCALITY: (of *S. curvolineatus*): Sarda, India. Deposition: BMNH (lectotype) (!). (of *S. meridianus*): Kandahar-Kuna, Afghanistan. Deposition: HNHM (holotype). (of *O. stuporatus*): Batavia, Java, Indonesia. Deposition: ZMHB (holotype).
 DISTRIBUTION: Afghanistan, India, Indonesia, Japan, Nepal.
- Acylomus darwinii** (Waterhouse, 1877)
Phalacrus darwinii Waterhouse 1877: 78–79 (description (in Latin); description; Ecuador (Galápagos)).
Acylomus darwini: Champion 1925b: 604 (Galapagos).
Acylomus Darwini: Hetschko 1930: 33 (Galapagos Isl.).
Acylomus darwini: Blackwelder 1945: 430 (Is. Galapagos).
Phalacrus darwinii: Peck 2006: 195 (Galapagos (Fernandina; Floreana; Isabela; Marchena; Pinta; San Cristóbal; Santa Cruz; Santiago)).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Floreana [“Charles Isl.”], Galápagos, Ecuador. Deposition: BMNH (holotype) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Ecuador (Galápagos).
- Acylomus detractus** Casey, 1916
Acylomus detractus Casey 1916: 75 (Bahia Honda, Cuba).
Acylomus detractus: Leng and Mutchler 1917: 199 (Cuba).
Acylomus detractus: Hetschko 1930: 33 (Cuba).
Acylomus detractus: Blackwelder 1945: 430 (Cuba).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Bahia Honda, Cuba. Deposition: USNM (2 syntypes) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Cuba.
- Acylomus digestus** Casey, 1916
Acylomus digestus Casey 1916: 79 (Southern Pines, North Carolina).
Acylomus digestus: Leng 1920: 210 (N.C.).
Acylomus digestus: Hetschko 1930: 33 (N. Carolina).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Southern Pines, North Carolina, United States. Deposition: USNM (holotype) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: United States (North Carolina).
- Acylomus distinctus** (Švec, 2002)
Tinodemus distinctus Švec 2002: 241 (Botswana; Burundi; Zambia; Zimbabwe).

Acylomus distinctus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Acylomus* Sharp).

TYPE LOCALITY: Kasane, Botswana. Deposition: ZMHB (holotype).

DISTRIBUTION: Botswana, Burundi, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

***Acylomus ellipticus* Casey, 1916**

Acylomus ellipticus Casey 1916: 84 (Texas).

Acylomus ellipticus: Leng 1920: 210 (Tex.).

Acylomus ellipticus: Hetschko 1930: 33 (Texas).

TYPE LOCALITY: Texas, United States. Deposition: USNM (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: United States (Texas).

***Acylomus elongatulus* (Casey, 1890)**

Stilbus elongatulus Casey 1890: 136 (Tampa, Florida).

Leptostilbus elongatulus: Casey 1916: 73 (Tampa, Florida).

Leptostilbus elongatulus: Leng 1920: 211 (Fla.).

Leptostilbus elongatulus: Hetschko 1930: 40 (Florida).

Leptostilbus elongatulus: Peck and Thomas 1998: 92 (Florida (Dade)).

Acylomus elongatulus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Acylomus* Sharp).

TYPE LOCALITY: Tampa, Florida, United States. Deposition: USNM (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: United States (Florida).

***Acylomus ergoti* Casey, 1890**

Acylomus ergoti Casey 1890: 119 (Pennsylvania; Delaware; Iowa; Texas).

Tinodemus Grouvellei Guillebeau 1894a: 302 (Michigan). [synonymized with *Acylomus ergoti* Casey by Gimmel (20XX)]

Acylomus ergoti: Blatchley 1910: 500 (Indiana).

Acylomus ergoti: Casey 1916: 78 (Iowa (Keokuk) to Mississippi (Vicksburg) and eastward to North Carolina, Rhode Island and Massachusetts).

Acylomus ergoti: Leng 1920: 210 (Ind.; Ia.-Mass.).

Acylomus ergoti: Leonard 1928: 392 (New York (Axton; Cranberry L.; Syracuse; Montour Falls; Bridgeport; SI)).

Acylomus Ergoti: Hetschko 1930: 33 (New York; Staten-Isl.; Iowa; Mississippi; North Carolina; Massachusetts; Rhode Isl.).

Tinodemus Grouvellei: Hetschko 1930: 34 (Michigan).

Acylomus ergoti: Hatch 1962: 197 (w Wn.; sw Id.; nw Or.).

Acylomus ergoti: Downie and Arnett 1996: 1027 (MA; NY; IN; NC; MS; WA; OR; ID; IA).

Tinodemus grouvellei: Downie and Arnett 1996: 1029 (MI).

Tinodemus grouvellei: Steiner 2002: 336 (not Nearctic).

Tinodemus grouvellei: Švec 2002: 223 (Michigan).

TYPE LOCALITY: (of *A. ergoti*): Iowa, Delaware, and Pennsylvania, United States (locality not yet restricted by lectotype designation). Deposition: USNM (5 syntypes) (!). (of *T. grouvellei*): Michigan, United States. Deposition: MNHN (lectotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: United States (Delaware, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Washington).

***Acylomus erithacus* (Chevrolat, 1863)**

Olibrus erithacus Chevrolat 1863: 599–600 (description (in Latin); variation; description (in French); Cuba).

- [*Olibrus*] *erithacus*: Gemminger and Harold 1868: 801 (catalogue of world Coleoptera; Cuba).
Olibrus parki var. *erithacus*: Wolcott 1936: 225 (Puerto Rico).
Acylomus erithacus: Gimmel 20XX (provisional transfer to *Acylomus* Sharp).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Cuba. Deposition: MNHN?.
 DISTRIBUTION: Cuba, Puerto Rico.
- Acylomus eximius** Casey, 1916
Acylomus eximius Casey 1916: 81 (Brownsville, Texas).
Acylomus eximius: Leng 1920: 210 (Tex.).
Acylomus eximius: Hetschko 1930: 33 (Texas).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Brownsville, Texas, United States. Deposition: USNM (3 syntypes) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: United States (Texas).
- Acylomus extricatus** Casey, 1890
Acylomus extricatus Casey 1890: 118 (Texas).
Acylomus extricatus: Casey 1916: 84 (Columbus, Texas).
Acylomus extricatus: Leng 1920: 210 (Tex.).
Acylomus extricatus: Hetschko 1930: 33 (Texas).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Columbus, Texas, United States. Deposition: USNM (holotype) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: United States (Texas).
- Acylomus flaviceps** (Guillebeau, 1894)
Tinodemus flaviceps Guillebeau 1894a: 301 (Colombie).
Tinodemus flaviceps: Hetschko 1930: 34 (Columbia).
Tinodemus flaviceps: Blackwelder 1945: 430 (Colombia).
Acylomus flaviceps: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Acylomus* Sharp).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Colombia ["Colombie"]. Deposition: MNHN (holotype) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Colombia.
- Acylomus fortis** Champion, 1925
Acylomus fortis Champion 1925b: 617 (Brazil (Ilha Santo Amaro near Santos)).
Acylomus fortis: Hetschko 1930: 33 (Brasilien; Ins. Santo Amaro).
Acylomus fortis: Blackwelder 1945: 430 (I. Sto. Amaro, Brasil).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Ilha Santo Amaro near Santos, São Paulo, Brazil. Deposition: BMNH (holotype) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Brazil (São Paulo).
- Acylomus grouvellei** (Guillebeau, 1894)
Stilboides Grouvellei Guillebeau 1894a: 307 (Bahia; Havane).
Stilboides grouvellei: Leng and Mutchler 1914: 409 (Cuba).
Stilboides Grouvellei: Hetschko 1930: 34 (Brasilien (Bahia); Havana).
Stilboides grouvellei: Blackwelder 1945: 430 (Cuba; Brasil).
Acylomus grouvellei: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Acylomus* Sharp).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Bahia, Brazil and Havana, Cuba (locality not yet restricted by lectotype designation). Deposition: MNHN (3 syntypes) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Brazil, Cuba.
- Acylomus humilis** Casey, 1916
Acylomus humilis Casey 1916: 84 (Brownsville, Texas).
Acylomus humilis: Leng 1920: 210 (Tex.).
Acylomus humilis: Hetschko 1930: 33 (Texas).

- TYPE LOCALITY: Brownsville, Texas, United States. Deposition: USNM (holotype) (!).
DISTRIBUTION: United States (Texas).
- Acylomus insularis** (Guillebeau, 1894)
Coelocoelius insularis Guillebeau 1894a: 304 (Martinique).
Caelocœlius insularis [lapsus calami]: Leng and Mutchler 1914: 409 (Martinique).
Acylomus insularis: Hetschko 1930: 33 (Martinique).
Acylomus insularis: Blackwelder 1945: 430 (Martinique).
TYPE LOCALITY: Martinique. Deposition: MNHN (holotype) (!).
DISTRIBUTION: Martinique.
- Acylomus integer** Casey, 1916
Acylomus integer Casey 1916: 80 (Brownsville, Texas).
Acylomus integer: Leng 1920: 210 (Tex.).
Acylomus integer: Hetschko 1930: 33 (Texas).
TYPE LOCALITY: Brownsville, Texas, United States. Deposition: USNM (holotype) (!).
DISTRIBUTION: United States (Texas).
- Acylomus interpositus** (Švec, 1992)
Stilbus interpositus Švec 1992b: 439 (Japan).
Astenulus interpositus: Švec 1999: 497 (transfer to *Astenulus* Guillebeau).
Podoces interpositus: Švec 2003: 122 (Japan; transfer to *Podoces* Guillebeau).
Podoces interpositus: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 511 (Japan).
Acylomus interpositus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Acylomus* Sharp).
TYPE LOCALITY: Japan. Deposition: BMNH (holotype) (!).
DISTRIBUTION: Japan.
- Acylomus latisternus** (Guillebeau, 1894)
Coelocoelius latisternus Guillebeau 1894a: 303 (Saint-Domingue).
Caelocœlius latisternus [lapsus calami]: Leng and Mutchler 1914: 409 (Haiti).
Acylomus latisternus: Hetschko 1930: 33 (St. Domingo).
Acylomus latisternus: Blackwelder 1945: 430 (Hispaniola).
TYPE LOCALITY: Haiti. Deposition: MNHN (holotype) (!).
DISTRIBUTION: Haiti.
- Acylomus libidinosus** (Lyubarsky, 2003)
Stilbus libidinosus Lyubarsky 2003: 66 (Vietnam).
Acylomus libidinosus: Gimmel 20XX (provisional transfer to *Acylomus* Sharp).
TYPE LOCALITY: Vietnam. Deposition: NMEG (holotype).
DISTRIBUTION: Vietnam.
- Acylomus limbatus** (Guillebeau, 1894)
Dolerus limbatus Guillebeau 1894a: 307 (Colombie).
Ledorus limbatus: Hetschko 1930: 34 (Columbien).
Ledorus limbatus: Blackwelder 1945: 430 (Colombia).
Podoces limbatus: Švec 2003: 122 (Colombia; transfer to *Podoces*).
Acylomus limbatus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Acylomus* Sharp).
TYPE LOCALITY: Colombia [“Colombie”]. Deposition: MNHN (holotype)³ (!).
DISTRIBUTION: Colombia.

³ Švec (2003: 122) designated this specimen the “lectotype.” This is an error, since Guillebeau based the original description on “1 exempl.,” thus fixing the holotype by monotypy (ICZN 1999, Article 73.1.2).

Acylomus maruskae (Švec, 2002)

Tinodemus maruskae Švec 2002: 230 (Kenya; Tanzania; Uganda).

Acylomus maruskae: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Acylomus* Sharp).

TYPE LOCALITY: Voi, Kenya. Deposition: ZSC (holotype).

DISTRIBUTION: Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda.

Acylomus mesomelas (Champion, 1925)

Olibrus mesomelas Champion 1925a: 47 (S. Africa (Salisbury; New Hanover, Natal)).

Olibrus mesomelas: Hetschko 1930: 26 (Südafrika).

Tinodemus mesomelas: Švec 2002: 242 (South Africa; Tanzania; transfer to *Tinodemus* Guillebeau).

Acylomus mesomelas: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Acylomus* Sharp).

TYPE LOCALITY: Harare, Zimbabwe [“Salisbury, Mashonaland, South Africa”]. Deposition: BMNH (lectotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: South Africa, Tanzania, Zimbabwe.

Acylomus mexicanus (Sharp, 1888)

Olibrus mexicanus Sharp 1888: 249 (Mexico: Jalapa, Teapa; British Honduras; Guatemala: Dueñas).

Olibrus mexicanus: Hetschko 1930: 26 (Mexiko; Brit. Honduras; Guatemala).

Olibrus mexicanus: Blackwelder 1945: 430 (Mexico; Br. Honduras; Guatemala).

Acylomus mexicanus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Acylomus* Sharp).

TYPE LOCALITY: Jalapa, Veracruz, Mexico; Teapa, Tabasco, Mexico; Belize [“British Honduras”]; Dueñas, Guatemala (locality not yet restricted by lectotype designation). Deposition: BMNH (17 syntypes) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Belize, Guatemala, Mexico.

Acylomus micaceus Casey, 1916

Acylomus micaceus Casey 1916: 81 (Mexico (Guadalupe; Federal District)).

Acylomus micaceus: Hetschko 1930: 33 (Mexiko).

Acylomus micaceus: Blackwelder 1945: 430 (Mexico).

TYPE LOCALITY: Guadalupe, Distrito Federal, Mexico. Deposition: USNM (holotype) (!). DISTRIBUTION: Mexico.

Acylomus micropus (Guillebeau, 1896)

Astenulus micropus Guillebeau 1896: 299 (Madagascar (Diego Suarez)).

Astenulus micropus: Hetschko 1930: 17 (Madagaskar).

Tinodemus micropus: Švec 2002: 231 (Madagascar; Réunion; transfer to *Tinodemus* Guillebeau).

Acylomus micropus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Acylomus* Sharp).

TYPE LOCALITY: Diego Suarez, Madagascar. Deposition: MNHN (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Madagascar, Réunion.

Acylomus mifsudi (Švec, 2000)

Tinodemus mifsudi Švec 2000: 61 (Malta).

Tinodemus mifsudi Švec 2002: 225 (Malta; key to African *Tinodemus* Guillebeau).

Tinodemus mifsudi: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 512 (Malta).

Acylomus mifsudi: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Acylomus* Sharp).

TYPE LOCALITY: Bahrija, Malta. Deposition: NHMB (holotype).

DISTRIBUTION: Malta.

Acylomus morosus Casey, 1916

- Acylomus morosus* Casey 1916: 76 (Palm Beach, Florida).
Acylomus morosus: Leng 1920: 210 (Fla.).
Acylomus morosus: Hetschko 1930: 33 (Florida).
Acylomus morosus: Peck and Thomas 1998: 92 (Florida).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Palm Beach, Florida, United States. Deposition: USNM (holotype) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: United States (Florida).
- Acylomus nebulosus** Casey, 1890
Acylomus nebulosus Casey 1890: 121 (Fort Yuma, California).
Acylomus nebulosus: Fall 1901: 16 (California).
Acylomus nebulosus: Casey 1916: 80 (Fort Yuma, California).
Acylomus nebulosus: Leng 1920: 210 (So.Cal.).
Acylomus nebulosus: Hetschko 1930: 33 (Californien).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Fort Yuma, California, United States. Deposition: USNM (4 syntypes) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: United States (California).
- Acylomus neglectus** (Švec, 2002)
Tinodemus neglectus Švec 2002: 244 (Guinea; Zambia).
Acylomus neglectus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Acylomus* Sharp).
 TYPE LOCALITY: South Luangwa National Park, Zambia. Deposition: ZMHB (holotype).
 DISTRIBUTION: Guinea, Zambia.
- Acylomus oblongus** (Guillebeau, 1894)
Tinodemus oblongus Guillebeau 1894a: 302 (Bahia).
Tinodemus oblongus: Hetschko 1930: 34 (Brasilien (Bahia)).
Tinodemus oblongus: Blackwelder 1945: 430 (Brasil).
Acylomus oblongus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Acylomus* Sharp).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Bahia, Brazil. Deposition: MNHN (holotype) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Brazil (Bahia).
- Acylomus obsoletus** (Švec, 2002)
Tinodemus obsoletus Švec 2002: 245 (Kenya).
Acylomus obsoletus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Acylomus* Sharp).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Mombasa, Kenya. Deposition: ZMHB (holotype).
 DISTRIBUTION: Kenya.
- Acylomus obtusus** (Švec, 2002)
Tinodemus obtusus Švec 2002: 246 (South Africa).
Acylomus obtusus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Acylomus* Sharp).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Wilderness National Park, Cape Province, South Africa. Deposition: ZMHB (holotype).
 DISTRIBUTION: South Africa.
- Acylomus ornatus** (Guillebeau, 1894)
Tinodemus ornatus Guillebeau 1894a: 301 (Mexique).
Tinodemus ornatus: Hetschko 1930: 34 (Mexiko).
Tinodemus ornatus: Blackwelder 1945: 430 (Mexico).
Acylomus ornatus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Acylomus* Sharp).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Mexico. Deposition: MNHN (holotype) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Mexico.
- Acylomus ovalis** (Švec, 2002)
Tinodemus ovalis Švec 2002: 233 (Tanzania; Uganda).

- Acylomus ovalis*: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Acylomus* Sharp).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Tanzania. Deposition: ZSC (holotype).
 DISTRIBUTION: Tanzania, Uganda.
- Acylomus ovulatus** Casey, 1916
Acylomus ovulatus Casey 1916: 77 (Haulover, Florida).
Acylomus ovulatus: Leng 1920: 210 (Fla.).
Acylomus ovulatus: Hetschko 1930: 33 (Florida).
Acylomus ovalatus [lapsus calami]: Peck and Thomas 1998: 92 (Florida).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Haulover, Florida, United States. Deposition: USNM (holotype) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: United States (Florida).
- Acylomus partitus** (Sharp, 1888)
Olibrus partitus Sharp 1888: 250 (Guatemala: Chiacam, Lanquin).
Olibrus partitus: Hetschko 1930: 28 (Guatemala).
Olibrus partitus: Blackwelder 1945: 430 (Guatemala).
Acylomus partitus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Acylomus* Sharp).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Chiacaman, Guatemala; Lanquin, Guatemala (locality not yet restricted by lectotype designation). Deposition: BMNH (11 syntypes) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Guatemala.
- Acylomus parvulus** (Boheman, 1858)
Olibrus parvulus Boheman 1858: 38–39 (diagnosis (in Latin); description (in Latin); Peru).
 [*Olibrus*] *parvulus*: Gemminger and Harold 1868: 801 (catalogue of world Coleoptera; Peru).
Olibrus parvulus: Kirsch 1873: 139 (Coleoptera of Peru).
Olibrus parvulus: Hetschko 1930: 28 (Peruvio).
Olibrus parvulus: Blackwelder 1945: 430 (Peru).
Acylomus parvulus: Gimmel 20XX (tentative transfer to *Acylomus* Sharp).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Callao, Peru. Deposition: NHRS?.
 DISTRIBUTION: Peru.
- Acylomus piceus** Casey, 1890
Acylomus piceus Casey 1890: 120 (District of Columbia).
Acylomus piceus: Blatchley 1910: 500 (Posey and Martin cos., Indiana).
Acylomus piceus: Casey 1916: 78 (District of Columbia; Southern Pines, North Carolina).
Acylomus piceus: Leng 1920: 210 (D.C.; N.C.; Ind.).
Acylomus piceus: Hetschko 1930: 33 (Indiana; Distr. of Columbia; North Carolina).
Acylomus piceous [lapsus calami]: Downie and Arnett 1996: 1027 (IN; DC; NC).
 TYPE LOCALITY: District of Columbia, United States. Deposition: USNM (holotype) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: United States (District of Columbia, Indiana, North Carolina).
- Acylomus pictus** (Horn, 1896)
Litolibrus pictus Horn 1896: 374 (Baja California (San José del Cabo)).
Litolibrus pictus: Leng 1920: 210 (L.Cal.).
Litolibrus pictus: Hetschko 1930: 32 (Californien).
Acylomus pictus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Acylomus* Sharp).

TYPE LOCALITY: San Jose del Cabo, Baja California Sur, Mexico. Deposition: CAS (holotype⁴) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Mexico (Baja California Sur).

Acylomus polygramma (Flach, 1888)

Stilbus polygramma Flach 1889a: 75 (Syria).

Stilbus polygramma: Flach 1889b: 187 (Syria).

Stilbus polygramma: Flach 1889e: 271 (Japan).

Stilbus polygramma var. *rubidus* Flach 1889e: 272 (Japan).

Eustilbus polygramma: Guillebeau 1892b: 193 (Espagne; Syrie; Algérie; Bône; Philippeville).

Eustilbus polygramma: Guillebeau 1894b: cxci (Grèce).

Stilbus polygramma: Heyden *et al.* 1906: 340 (Hi. Gr.).

Eustilbus polygramma: Sahlberg 1913c: 91 (Aegypt; Palaestina).

Stilbus polygramma: Jakobson 1915: 952 (Algeria; Egypt; Spain; Italy; Greece; Syria; Japan).

Stilbus polygramma: Schaufuss 1916: 489 (Hispania; Graecia).

Stilbus polygramma: Winkler 1926: 734 (Mediterranea).

Stilbus polygramma ab. *rubidus*: Winkler 1926: 734 (Japonia).

Stilbus polygramma: Porta 1929: 202 (key to Italian species).

Stilbus polygramma: Hetschko 1930: 38 (Spanien; Griechenland; Alger; Syrien).

Stilbus polygramma ab. *rubidus*: Hetschko 1930: 38 (Japan).

Stilbus polygramma: Portevin 1931: 200 (Corse).

Stilbus polygramma: Hisamatsu 1959a: 7 (Japan).

Stilbus polygramma: Hisamatsu 1985: 273.

Stilbus polygramma polygramma: Švec 1992b: 435 (Syria; Gibraltar; Egypt; Israel; Japan?).

Stilbus polygramma rubidus: Švec 1992b: 435.

Stilbus polygramma: Švec and Angelini 1996: 210 (Egypt; Gibraltar; Italy; Sicily; Israel; Syria; Japan).

Stilbus polygramma: Švec and Ponel 1999: 245 (Turkey).

Astenulus polygramma: Švec 1999: 496 (transfer to *Astenulus* Guillebeau).

Tinodemus polygramma: Švec 2000: 61 (Algeria; Egypt; Italy; Sicily; Spain (Gibraltar); Israel; Syria; Turkey; Japan; transfer to *Tinodemus*).

Tinodemus polygramma: Švec 2002: 225 (doubtfully from Japan; key to African *Tinodemus* Guillebeau).

Tinodemus polygramma polygramma: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 512 (France (Corse); Greece; Italy; Spain (Gibraltar); Algeria; Egypt; Israel; Syria; Turkey).

Tinodemus polygramma rubidus: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 512 (Japan).

Acylomus polygramma: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Acylomus* Sharp).

TYPE LOCALITY: (of *S. polygramma*): Syria. Deposition: DEI?. (of *S. p.* var. *rubidus*): Japan. Deposition: DEI?.

DISTRIBUTION: Algeria, Egypt, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Spain, Syria, Turkey.

⁴ Incorrectly marked “lectotype.” This designation remains unpublished, and only one specimen was located from the type series in CAS. However, an additional topotypical specimen (and potential syntype) of this species is present in the Fall collection (MCZ), so a future designation may be warranted.

Acylomus porrectus (Sharp, 1888)

Olibrus porrectus Sharp 1888: 251 (Mexico: Atoyac, Teapa, Orizaba; British Honduras: R. Hondo, Belize; Guatemala: near the City, Dueñas, Calderas, Senahu, Tamahu, San Juan in Vera Paz; Nicaragua: Chontales; Panama: Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui).

Olibrus porrectus: Hetschko 1930: 28 (Mexico; Brit. Honduras; Guatemala; Nicaragua; Panama).

Olibrus porrectus: Blackwelder 1945: 430 (Mexico; Br. Honduras; Guatemala; Nicaragua; Panama).

Acylomus porrectus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Acylomus* Sharp).

TYPE LOCALITY: Many localities in Mexico, Belize, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Panama (locality not yet restricted by lectotype designation). Deposition: BMNH (42 syntypes) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Belize, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama.

Acylomus pugetanus Casey, 1916

Acylomus pugetanus Casey 1916: 79 (Tacoma, Washington).

Acylomus pugetanus: Leng 1920: 210 (Wash.).

Acylomus pugetanus: Hetschko 1930: 33 (Washington State).

Acylomus pugetanus: Hatch 1962: 197 (Tacoma, Wn.).

Acylomus pugetanus: Steiner and Singh 1987: 745 (Canada (Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec); USA (Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin)).

Acylomus[*lapsus calami*] *pugetanus*: Campbell in Bousquet 1991: 226 (checklist of Canadian and Alaskan species; Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec).

Acylomus pugetanus: Majka *et al.* 2008: 215 (new records of phalacrids from Canada; Newfoundland; Nova Scotia).

TYPE LOCALITY: Tacoma, Washington, USA [true locality probably North Yakima, Washington, United States, according to Steiner and Singh (1987)]. Deposition: USNM (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Canada (Manitoba, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Quebec), United States (Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin).

Acylomus pumilus (Guillebeau, 1894)

Ganyrus pumilus Guillebeau 1894c: ccix (Sumatra).

Ganyrus pumilus: Hetschko 1930: 18 (Sumatra).

Acylomus pumilus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Acylomus* Sharp).

TYPE LOCALITY: Sumatra, Indonesia. Deposition: MNHN (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Indonesia (Sumatra).

Acylomus quadrispinosus Casey, 1916

Acylomus quadrispinosus Casey 1916: 75 (Bahia Honda, Cuba).

Acylomus quadrispinosus: Leng and Mutchler 1917: 199 (Cuba).

Acylomus quadrispinosus: Hetschko 1930: 33 (Cuba).

- Acylomus quadrispinosus*: Blackwelder 1945: 430 (Cuba).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Bahia Honda, Cuba. Deposition: USNM (holotype) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Cuba.
- Acylomus reticulatus** (Guillebeau, 1894)
Ganyrus reticulatus Guillebeau 1894c: ccviii (Sumatra).
Ganyrus reticulatus: Hetschko 1930: 18 (Sumatra).
Acylomus reticulatus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Acylomus* Sharp).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Sumatra, Indonesia. Deposition: MNHN (holotype) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Indonesia (Sumatra).
- Acylomus reticulatus** (Švec, 2002) [junior homonym]
Tinodemus reticulatus Švec 2002: 247 (South Africa; Tanzania).
Acylomus reticulatus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Acylomus* Sharp).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Wilderness National Park, Cape Province, South Africa. Deposition: SAMC (holotype).
 DISTRIBUTION: South Africa, Tanzania.
- Acylomus rotundus** (Sharp, 1888)
Liophalacrus rotundus Sharp 1888: 256 (Panama: Volcan de Chiriqui).
Liophalarus rotundus [lapsus calami]: Hetschko 1930: 31 (Panama).
Liophalacrus rotundus: Blackwelder 1945: 430 (Panama).
Acylomus rotundus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Acylomus* Sharp).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Volcan de Chiriqui, Panama. Deposition: BMNH (holotype) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Panama.
- Acylomus rubellus** (Guillebeau, 1894)
Ganyrus rubellus Guillebeau 1894a: 299 (Abyssinie).
Ganyrus rubellus: Hetschko 1930: 18 (Abessinien).
Acylomus rubellus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Acylomus* Sharp).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Ethiopia [“Abyssinia”]. Deposition: MNHN (holotype) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Ethiopia.
- Acylomus rubicundus** (Champion, 1925)
Olibrus rubicundus Champion 1925a: 47 (S. Africa (Mwengwa and Shimaponda, N.W. Rhodesia)).
Olibrus rubicundus: Hetschko 1930: 29 (Südafrika).
Olibrus fuscostriatus Lyubarsky 1998: 22 (Namibia). [synonymized with *Tinodemus rubicundus* (Champion) by Švec (2002b: 248)]
Tinodemus rubicundus: Švec 2002: 248 (Namibia; Zimbabwe; transfer to *Tinodemus*).
Acylomus rubicundus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Acylomus* Sharp).
 TYPE LOCALITY: (of *O. rubicundus*): Mwengwa and Shimaponda, Zimbabwe (locality not yet restricted by lectotype designation). Deposition: BMNH (3 syntypes) (!). (of *O. fuscostriatus*): East Caprivi, Namibia. Deposition: NMWN (holotype).
 DISTRIBUTION: Namibia, Zimbabwe.
- Acylomus ruficornis** (Švec, 2002)
Tinodemus ruficornis Švec 2002: 248 (Kenya).
Acylomus ruficornis: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Acylomus* Sharp).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Diani Beach, Kenya. Deposition: ZMHB (holotype).
 DISTRIBUTION: Kenya.
- Acylomus rufopunctatus** (Lyubarsky, 1998)

- Olibrus rufopunctatus* Lyubarsky 1998: 23 (Namibia).
Podoces rufopunctatus: Švec 2003: 124 (Namibia; Tanzania; South Africa; transfer to *Podoces*).
Acylomus rufopunctatus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Acylomus* Sharp).
 TYPE LOCALITY: East Caprivi, Namibia. Deposition: NMWN (holotype).
 DISTRIBUTION: Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania.
- Acylomus sanderi** (Švec, 2002)
Tinodemus sanderi Švec 2002: 250 (Guinea; Kenya; South Africa; Tanzania; Uganda; Zambia).
Acylomus sanderi: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Acylomus* Sharp).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Voi, Kenya. Deposition: ZSC (holotype).
 DISTRIBUTION: Guinea, Kenya, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia.
- Acylomus sculpturatus** (Švec, 2002)
Tinodemus sculpturatus Švec 2002: 253 (Guinea).
Acylomus sculpturatus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Acylomus* Sharp).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Seredou, Guinea. Deposition: ZMHB (holotype).
 DISTRIBUTION: Guinea.
- Acylomus secundus** (Švec, 2002)
Tinodemus secundus Švec 2002: 254 (Ethiopia; Guinea; Kenya; Tanzania; Zambia).
Acylomus secundus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Acylomus* Sharp).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Voi, Kenya. Deposition: ZMHB (holotype).
 DISTRIBUTION: Ethiopia, Guinea, Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia.
- Acylomus semirufus** (Guillebeau, 1893)
Eustilbus semirufus Guillebeau 1893a: 294 (Caracas).
Podoces semirufus: Guillebeau 1894a: 281.⁵
Podoces semirufus: Hetschko 1930: 31.
Stilbus semirufus: Hetschko 1930: 38 (Venezuela (Caracas)).
Stilbus semirufus: Blackwelder 1945: 430 (Venezuela).
Podoces semirufus: Švec 2003: 119 (Venezuela).
Acylomus semirufus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Acylomus* Sharp).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Caracas, Venezuela. Deposition: MNHN (holotype)⁶ (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Venezuela.
- Acylomus similis** (Scott, 1922)
Nesiotus similis Scott 1922: 239 (Seychelles (Silhouette; Mahé; Anonyme I.); Rodrigues).
Nesiotus similis: Hetschko 1930: 18 (Madagascar).
Acylomus similis: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Acylomus* Sharp).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Various localities in the Seychelles (locality not yet restricted by lectotype designation). Deposition: BMNH (4 syntypes) (!).

⁵ In this publication, Guillebeau follows *Podoces semirufus* with “n. sp.” Based on descriptions and locality labels I believe this is an error and that he was actually intending to transfer *Eustilbus semirufus* Guillebeau (described the previous year) to his new genus *Podoces*.

⁶ Švec (2003: 119) designates this specimen the “lectotype” of *Podoces semirufus* Guillebeau. This is an error for two reasons: 1) the specimen was actually originally described as *Eustilbus semirufus* Guillebeau (see above note) and 2) Guillebeau based the original description on “1 exemplaire”, thus fixing the holotype by monotypy (ICZN 1999, Article 73.1.2).

- DISTRIBUTION: Seychelles.
- Acylomus similis** (Švec, 1992) [junior homonym]
Stilbus similis Švec 1992b: 436 (Japan (Nagasaki); China (Sichuan)).
Astenulus similis: Švec 1999: 497 (transfer to *Astenulus* Guillebeau).
[Tinodemus similis]: Švec 2002: 220 (transfer to *Tinodemus* Guillebeau).
Tinodemus similis [lapsus calami]: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 512 (Japan; China (Sichuan)).
Acylomus similis: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Acylomus* Sharp).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Nagasaki, Japan. Deposition: BMNH (holotype) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Japan, China (Sichuan).
- Acylomus simoni** (Guillebeau, 1893)
Cælocaëlius Simoni Guillebeau 1893a: 291 (San-Esteban; Colonia Towar).
Cælocaëlius simoni: Scott 1922: 230.
Acylomus Simoni: Hetschko 1930: 33 (Venezuela).
Acylomus simoni: Blackwelder 1945: 430 (Venezuela).
 TYPE LOCALITY: San Esteban and Colonia Towar, Venezuela (locality not yet restricted by lectotype designation). Deposition: MNHN (4 syntypes) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Venezuela.
- Acylomus snizeki** (Švec, 2002)
Tinodemus snizeki Švec 2002: 235 (Guinea; Uganda).
Acylomus snizeki: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Acylomus* Sharp).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Kasese, Uganda. Deposition: ZMHB (holotype).
 DISTRIBUTION: Guinea, Uganda.
- Acylomus snizeki** (Švec, 2006) [junior homonym]
Afronyrus snizeki Švec 2006: 108 (Kenya (Taita Hills)).
Acylomus snizeki: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Acylomus* Sharp).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Taita Hills, Kenya. Deposition: ZSC (holotype).
 DISTRIBUTION: Kenya.
- Acylomus socialis** Casey, 1916
Acylomus socialis Casey 1916: 82 (Brownsville, Texas).
Acylomus socialis: Leng 1920: 210 (Tex.).
Acylomus socialis: Hetschko 1930: 33 (Texas).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Brownsville, Texas, United States. Deposition: USNM (7 syntypes) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: United States (Texas).
- Acylomus stilboides** (Guillebeau, 1894)
Coelocoëlius stilboides Guillebeau 1894a: 305 (Brésil).
Acylomus stilboides: Hetschko 1930: 33 (Brasilien).
Acylomus stilboides: Blackwelder 1945: 430 (Brasil).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Brazil. Deposition: MNHN (2 syntypes) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Brazil.
- Acylomus strigillatus** (Guillebeau, 1894)
Ganyrus strigillatus Guillebeau 1894a: 299 (Mexique).
Ganyrus strigillatus: Hetschko 1930: 18 (Mexiko).
Ganyrus strigillatus: Blackwelder 1945: 429 (Mexico).
Acylomus strigillatus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Acylomus* Sharp).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Mexico. Deposition: MNHN (holotype) (!).

- DISTRIBUTION: Mexico.
- Acylomus subhemisphaericus** (Guillebeau, 1894)
Coelocoelius subhemisphaericus Guillebeau 1894a: 303 (Bahia).
Acylomus subhemisphaericus: Hetschko 1930: 33 (Brasilien (Bahia)).
Acylomus subhemisphaericus: Blackwelder 1945: 430 (Brasil).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Bahia, Brazil. Deposition: MNHN (holotype) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Brazil (Bahia).
- Acylomus submaculatus** (Sharp, 1888)
Olibrus submaculatus Sharp 1888: 251 (Mexico: Jalapa, Acapulco, Teapa; British Honduras: R. Hondo; Guatemala: Rio Maria Linda; Nicaragua: Chontales).
Olibrus submaculatus: Hetschko 1930: 29 (Mexico; Brit. Honduras; Guatemala; Nicaragua).
Olibrus submaculatus: Blackwelder 1945: 430 (Mexico; Br. Honduras; Guatemala; Nicaragua).
Acylomus submaculatus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Acylomus* Sharp).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Many localities in Mexico, Belize, Guatemala, and Nicaragua (locality not yet restricted by lectotype designation). Deposition: BMNH (6 syntypes) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Belize, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua.
- Acylomus substrigosus** (Sharp, 1888)
Olibrus substrigosus Sharp 1888: 252 (Guatemala: El Tumbador, Cerro Zunil).
Olibrus substrigosus: Hetschko 1930: 29 (Guatemala).
Olibrus substrigosus: Blackwelder 1945: 430 (Guatemala).
Acylomus substrigosus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Acylomus* Sharp).
 TYPE LOCALITY: El Tumbador, Guatemala; Cerro Zunil, Guatemala (locality not yet restricted by lectotype designation). Deposition: BMNH (2 syntypes) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Guatemala.
- Acylomus teapensis** (Sharp, 1888)
Olibrus teapensis Sharp 1888: 249 (Teapa, Tabasco, Mexico).
Olibrus teapensis: Hetschko 1930: 29 (Mexico).
Olibrus teapensis: Blackwelder 1945: 430 (Mexico).
Acylomus teapensis: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Acylomus* Sharp).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Teapa, Tabasco, Mexico. Deposition: BMNH (4 syntypes) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Mexico.
- Acylomus texanus** Casey, 1916
Acylomus texanus Casey 1916: 83 (Columbus, Texas).
Acylomus texanus: Leng 1920: 210 (Tex.).
Acylomus texanus: Hetschko 1930: 33 (Texas).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Columbus, Texas, United States. Deposition: USNM (2 syntypes) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: United States (Texas).
- Acylomus tropicus** (Scott, 1922)
Nesiotus tropicus Scott 1922: 237 (Seychelles (Silhouette; Mahé; Praslin; Long Island; Round Island); Madagascar (Nossi Bé; Diego Suarez; Tananarive); Réunion).
Nesiotus tropicus: Hetschko 1930: 18 (Réunion).
Tinodemus tropicus: Švec 2002: 236 (Seychelles; transfer to *Tinodemus* Guillebeau).
Acylomus tropicus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Acylomus* Sharp).

TYPE LOCALITY: Various localities in the Seychelles (locality not yet restricted by lectotype designation). Deposition: BMNH (7 syntypes) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Réunion, Seychelles.

Acylomus vacivus Casey, 1916

Acylomus vacivus Casey 1916: 76 (Florida).

Acylomus vacivus: Leng 1920: 210 (Fla.).

Acylomus vacivus: Hetschko 1930: 33 (Florida).

Acylomus vacivus: Peck and Thomas 1998: 92 (Florida).

TYPE LOCALITY: Florida, United States. Deposition: USNM (2 syntypes) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: United States (Florida).

Acylomus versicolor (Kirsch, 1873)

Olibrus versicolor Kirsch 1873: 139 (description (in Latin); discussion (in German); Peru).

Olibrus versicolor: Hetschko 1930: 30 (Peru).

Olibrus versicolor: Blackwelder 1945: 430 (Peru).

Acylomus versicolor: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Acylomus* Sharp).

TYPE LOCALITY: Pozuzo [“Pozuzu”], Pasco Region, Peru. Deposition: MTD (4 syntypes) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Peru.

Acylomus vicinus (Guillebeau, 1894)

Coelocoelius vicinus Guillebeau 1894a: 304 (Rio-Grande).

Acylomus vicinus: Hetschko 1930: 33 (Brasilien (Rio Grande do Sul)).

Acylomus vicinus: Blackwelder 1945: 430 (Brasil).

TYPE LOCALITY: Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. Deposition: MNHN (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul).

Acylomus vividus Casey, 1916

Acylomus vividus Casey 1916: 77 (Sanford, Florida).

Acylomus vividus: Leng 1920: 210 (Fla.).

Acylomus vividus: Hetschko 1930: 33 (Florida).

Acylomus vividus: Peck and Thomas 1998: 92 (Florida).

TYPE LOCALITY: Sanford, Florida, United States. Deposition: USNM (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: United States (Florida).

NESIOTUS Guillebeau, 1896

Nesiotus Guillebeau 1896: 298.

TYPE SPECIES: *Nesiotus olibroides* Guillebeau 1896, fixed by monotypy.

DISTRIBUTION: Madagascar.

Nesiotus olibroides Guillebeau, 1896

Nesiotus olibroides Guillebeau 1896: 298 (Madagascar (Diego Suarez)).

Nesiotus olibroides: Hetschko 1930: 18 (Madagaskar).

TYPE LOCALITY: Diego Suarez, Antsiranana, Madagascar. Deposition: MNHN (lectotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Madagascar.

STILBUS Seidlitz, 1872

Olibrus: LeConte 1856: 16 (diagnosis (in Latin)). [synonym in part]

Olistherus Seidlitz 1872: 157 (Coleoptera of the Baltic provinces of Russia; key to species (in German)). [junior homonym of *Olistherus* Agassiz, 1846 (= *Olisthaerus* Dejean, 1833), of the Staphylinidae]

TYPE SPECIES: *Silpha atomaria* Linné 1767, fixed by subsequent designation. Note: this cannot be a valid type species; it was not listed among those included in the new genus *Olistherus*.

Stilbus Seidlitz 1872: 35 (Coleoptera of the Baltic provinces of Russia; key to genera of Phalacridae (in German)). [replacement name for *Olistherus* Seidlitz, 1872]

TYPE SPECIES: *Anisotoma testacea* Panzer 1797, fixed by subsequent designation.

Stilbus: Cox 1874: 426 (indicated in key to British *Olibrus* Erichson).

Stilbus: Heyden 1881: 91 (catalogue of Coleoptera of Siberia and Turanian Turkestan).

Olibrus: LeConte and Horn 1883: 112 (key to North American genera of Phalacridae). [synonym in part]

Stilbus: Flach 1888: 6, 15–17 (key to Palearctic genera (in German); description (in German); key to Palearctic species (in German)). [synonym in part]

Eustilbus Sharp 1888: 253. [unjustified replacement name for *Stilbus* Seidlitz, 1872]

TYPE SPECIES: *Anisotoma testacea* Panzer 1797, fixed by objective synonymy with *Stilbus* Seidlitz.

Stilboides Guillebeau 1894a: 282. [synonymized with *Stilbus* Seidlitz by Švec (2003: 101)]

TYPE SPECIES: *Stilboides sublineatus* Guillebeau 1894, fixed by original designation.

Microstilbus Guillebeau 1894a: 283.

TYPE SPECIES: *Phalacrus nitidus* Melsheimer 1844, fixed by original designation.

DISTRIBUTION: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Canary Islands, China, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Libya, Macedonia, Madagascar, Madeira, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Caledonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Senegal, Seychelles, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United States, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, ?Zimbabwe.

Stilbus abbreviatus Casey, 1916

Stilbus abbreviatus Casey 1916: 68 (Capron, Florida).

Stilbus abbreviatus: Leng 1920: 211 (Fla.).

Stilbus abbreviatus: Hetschko 1930: 35 (Florida).

Stilbus abbreviatus: Peck and Thomas 1998: 92 (Florida).

TYPE LOCALITY: Fort Capron, Florida, United States. Deposition: USNM (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: United States (Florida).

Stilbus aequalis (Sharp, 1888)

Eustilbus aequalis Sharp 1888: 255 (Guatemala: near the city, San Gerónimo).

- Stilbus aequalis*: Hetschko 1930: 35 (Guatemala).
Stilbus aequalis: Blackwelder 1945: 430 (Guatemala).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Guatemala City, Guatemala; San Gerónimo, Guatemala (locality not yet restricted by lectotype designation). Deposition: BMNH (7 syntypes) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Guatemala.
- Stilbus angulatus** Champion, 1925
Stilbus angulatus Champion 1925a: 52 (S. Africa (Estcourt, Natal)).
Stilbus angulatus: Hetschko 1930: 35 (Südafrika).
Stilbus dollmani: Lyubarsky 1998: 37 (Namibia; Zambia; Mozambique) [placed here without discussion by Švec (2003: 105)].
Stilbus angulatus: Švec 2003: 105 (South Africa; Namibia; Senegal; Kenya; Tanzania; Uganda).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Estcourt, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. Deposition: BMNH (4 syntypes) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Kenya, Namibia, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda.
- Stilbus angulicapus** (Scott, 1922)
Stilboides angulicapus Scott 1922: 233 (Seychelles (Silhouette: forest above Mare aux Cochons)).
Stilboides angulicapus: Hetschko 1930: 34 (Seychellen).
Stilbus angulicapus: Švec 2003: 108 (Seychelles; transfer to *Stilbus*).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Silhouette, Seychelles. Deposition: BMNH (3 syntypes) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Seychelles.
- Stilbus angustus** Casey, 1916
Stilbus angustus Casey 1916: 70 (Fort Monroe, Virginia).
Stilbus angustus: Leng 1920: 211 (Va.).
Stilbus angustus: Hetschko 1930: 35 (Virginia).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Fort Monroe, Virginia, United States. Deposition: USNM (holotype) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: United States (Virginia).
- Stilbus apertus** Casey, 1916
Stilbus apertus Casey 1916: 63 (southern California).
Stilbus apertus: Leng 1920: 211 (So.Cal.).
Stilbus apertus: Hetschko 1930: 35 (Californien).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Southern California, United States. Deposition: USNM (holotype) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: United States (California).
- Stilbus apicalis** (Melsheimer, 1844)
*P[halacrus] apicalis*⁷ Melsheimer 1844: 102 (diagnosis; description; Pennsylvania).
Olibrus apicalis: LeConte 1850: 222 (description (in Latin); Lake Superior).
[Olibrus] apicalis: Lacordaire 1854: 286 (checklist of North American species of *Olibrus* Erichson).
O[librus] apicalis: LeConte 1856: 17 (diagnosis (in Latin); notes; Middle and Southern States, Lake Superior).
[Olibrus] apicalis: Gemminger and Harold 1868: 801 (catalogue of world Coleoptera; North America).

⁷ *Lapsus calami*; labels on Melsheimer collection specimens read “*apicalis*”

[*Olibrus*] *consimilis*: Schwarz 1878: 447 (list of Coleoptera of Florida).

[misidentification]

Olibrus apicalis: LeConte 1879: 503 (list of Coleoptera of the Rocky Mountain region; Colorado).

Eustilbus apicalis: Sharp 1888: 253 (North Carolina; Arizona; Mexico: northern Sonora, Saltillo in Coahuila, Guanajuato, Cordova, Mexico city, Amecameca in Morelos).

Stilbus apicalis: Casey 1890: 125 (New York; Iowa; Texas; California).

Eustilbus apicalis: Fall 1901: 16 (California).

Eustilbus apicalis: Blatchley 1910: 500 (Indiana).

Stilbus apicalis: Casey 1916: 58 (New York; West Virginia; Indiana; Illinois (Highland Park); Iowa; Kansas; Colorado (Boulder Co.); California (Pomona)).

Stilbus apicalis: Leng 1920: 210 (N.Y.-So.Cal.; Ind.; Ct.).

Stilbus apicalis: Leonard 1928: 392 (New York (Newport; Cranberry L.; Oswego; Syracuse; Buffalo; Batavia; Montour Falls; Westfield; West Pt.; Gloversville; White Plains; SI; LI: Orient)).

Stilbus apicalis: Hetschko 1930: 35 (New York; Indiana; Illinois; Iowa; Connecticut; Kansas; Florida; Colorado; Californien; Mexiko).

Stilbus apicalis: Blackwelder 1945: 430 (Mexico; U.S.A.).

Stilbus apicalis: Hatch 1962: 197 (s B.C.; Wn.; Id.; Or.).

Stilbus apicalis: Campbell in Bousquet 1991: 226 (checklist of Canadian and Alaskan species; British Columbia, Ontario).

Stilbus apicalis: Downie and Arnett 1996: 1028 (MA; RI; IL; IN; PA; MD; WV; CA; BC; WA; OR; ID; KS).

Stilbus apicalis: Peck and Thomas 1998: 92 (eastern and western US; Florida).

Stilbus apicalis: Nishida 2002: 70 (Hawaii: Oahu (adventive)).

Stilbus apicalis: Majka *et al.* 2008: 216 (new records of phalacrids from Canada; New Brunswick; Nova Scotia; Prince Edward Island).

TYPE LOCALITY: Pennsylvania, United States. Deposition: MCZ (lectotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Canada (British Columbia, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island), Mexico, United States (California, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Washington, West Virginia).

***Stilbus apicipennis* (Brèthes, 1924)**

Phalacrus? apicipennis Brèthes 1924: 146 (Argentine (île Los Cisnes, du Delta du Paraná)).

Phalacrus apicipennis: Hetschko 1930: 4 (Argentinien).

Phalacrus apicipennis: Blackwelder 1945: 429 (Argentina).

Stilbus apicipennis: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Stilbus* Seidlitz).

TYPE LOCALITY: Isla los Cisnes, Parana Delta, Argentina. Deposition: BMNH (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Argentina.

***Stilbus aquatilis* (LeConte, 1856)**

Olibrus aquatilis LeConte 1856: 17 (San Jose, California).

[*Olibrus*] *aquatilis*: Gemminger and Harold 1868: 801 (catalogue of world Coleoptera; California).

Stilbus aquatilis: Casey 1890: 128 (California).

Stilbus aquatilis: Casey 1916: 65 (Los Angeles, California).

Stilbus aquatilis: Leng 1920: 211 (So. Cal.).

Stilbus aquatilis: Hetschko 1930: 35 (Californien).

TYPE LOCALITY: San Jose, California, United States. Deposition: MCZ (3 syntypes) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: United States (California).

Stilbus atomarius (Linné, 1767)

[*Silpha*] *atomaria* Linné 1767: 574 (description (in Latin); Sweden).

[*Sphaeridium*] *atomarium*: Fabricius 1775: 67 (description (in Latin); transfer to *Sphaeridium* Fabricius; on dung⁸; Great Britain).

[*Sphaeridium*] *atomarium*: Fabricius 1792: 80 (description (in Latin); on dung; Europe).

[*Sphaeridium*] *atomarium*: Panzer 1795: 28 (description (in Latin); on dung; Germany).

[*Sphaeridium*] *atomarium*: Illiger in Kugelann and Illiger 1798: 67 (description (in Latin); discussion (in German), including synonymy of *Sphaeridium crenatum* Panzer 1794 [= *Cryptopleurum crenatum* (Kugelann, 1794), of the Hydrophilidae]; Prussia).

Sphaeridium *atomarium*: Paykull 1798: 58–59 (description (in Latin); Sweden).

[*Sphaeridium*] *atomarium*: Fabricius 1801: 96 (brief description (in Latin); on dung; Europe).

Sphaeridium atomarium: Illiger 1802: 39 (notes (in German)).

Phalacrus piceus Stephens 1829: 165 (near London; Devonshire).

[*Phalacrus*] *piceus*: Stephens 1829b: 67 (catalogue entry; Great Britain).

Phalacrus piceus: Stephens 1839: 101 (near London; Devonshire).

[*Olibrus*] *piceus*: Erichson 1845: 121 (transfer to *Olibrus* Erichson; diagnosis (in Latin); synonymy; description (in German); Germany).

Olibrus piceus: Küster 1848: 31 (diagnosis (in Latin); synonymy; description (in German); Germany, France, England).

Phalacrus piceus: Lucas 1849: 550 (synonymy; under stones near water; Algeria).

[*Olibrus*] *piceus*: Redtenbacher 1849: 161 (key to Austrian species of *Olibrus* Erichson (in German); synonymy; Austria).

[*Olibrus*] *piceus*: Lacordaire 1854: 286 (checklist of European species of *Olibrus* Erichson).

[*Olibrus*] *atomarius*: Kraatz 1858: 133 (Greece).

[*Olibrus*] *atomarius*: Redtenbacher 1858: 322 (key to Austrian species of *Olibrus* Erichson (in German); synonymy; Austria).

[*Olibrus*] *piceus*: Gemminger and Harold 1868: 801 (synonymy; catalogue of world Coleoptera; southern Europe).

Olibrus piceus: Thomson 1868: 328 (diagnosis (in Latin); synonymy; notes (in Latin); Sweden).

[*Olibrus*] *Piceus*: Stierlin and Gautard 1869: 131 (checklist of Coleoptera of Switzerland).

[*Olibrus*] *piceus*: Hochhuth 1872: 233 (Coleoptera of Kiev and Volhynia; notes (in German)).

[*Olistherus*] *piceus*: Seidlitz 1872: 157 (Coleoptera of the Baltic provinces of Russia; transfer to *Olistherus* Seidlitz; key to species of *Olistherus* Seidlitz (in German); Germany).

⁸ Fabricius indicates that specimens of this species were found on dung (“*stercore*”). This is probably in error, as no members of the family are known to frequent this habitat.

O[librus] piceus: Cox 1874: 426 (Coleoptera of Great Britain and Ireland; key to British species of *Olibrus* Erichson; description).
[Olibrus] atomarius: Redtenbacher 1874: 353 (synonymy; key to Austrian species of *Olibrus* Erichson (in German)).
[Olibrus] piceus: Lewis 1879: 10 (catalogue of Japanese Coleoptera).
Stilbus atomarius: Flach 1889a: 67 (Nord- und Mittel-Europa).
Stilbus atomarius var. *picatus* Flach 1889a: 67 (Südfrankreich; Oesterreich).
Stilbus oblongus var. *uniformis* Flach 1889a: 68. [synonymized with *Stilbus atomarius* Linné by Normand (1949: 75)]
Stilbus Reitteri Flach 1889a: 75 (Syria).
Stilbus piceus: Seidlitz 1888: 229 (in Eur. bis Schwed. u. Finnland).
Stilbus atomarius: Sahlberg 1889: 84.
Stilbus atomarius: Gozis 1889: 28 (Europe).
Stilbus atomarius var. *picatus*: Gozis 1889: 28 (Cannes; Hyères).
Stilbus oblongus var. *uniformis*: Gozis 1889: 28.
Stilbus Reitteri: Flach 1889b: 187 (Syrien).
Stilbus atomarius: Fowler 1889: 154 (England).
Eustilbus atomarius: Guillebeau 1892b: 192 (Europe; Algérie (Philippeville); Sibérie or.).
Eustilbus atomarius var. *picatus*: Guillebeau 1892b: 192.
Eustilbus Reitteri: Guillebeau 1892b: 192 (Syrie).
Eustilbus oblongus var. *uniformis*: Guillebeau 1892b: 193.
Olibrus atomarius: Acloque 1896: 255 (France).
Stilbus atomarius: Everts 1898: 466 (Nederland).
Eustilbus atomarius: Ganglbauer 1899: 758 (über den grössten Theil der palaearctischen Region verbreitet).
Eustilbus atomarius var. *picatus*: Ganglbauer 1899: 758.
Eustilbus oblongus var. *uniformis*: Ganglbauer 1899: 758.
Stilbus Atomarius: Stierlin 1900: 495 (Schweiz).
Stilbus atomarius: Heyden *et al.* 1906: 340 (E. md. b.).
Stilbus atomarius var. *picatus*: Heyden *et al.* 1906: 341 (E. m.).
Stilbus oblongus var. *uniformis*: Heyden *et al.* 1906: 340 (E. md. m.).
Stilbus atomarius var. *sulcatus*: Gerhardt 1909: 418.
Stilbus oblongus var. *uniformis*: Gerhardt 1909: 418.
Stilbus atomarius: Reitter 1911: 78 (Germany).
Stilbus atomarius var. *picatus*: Reitter 1911: 78.
Stilbus oblongus var. *uniformis*: Reitter 1911: 78.
Stilbus atomarius: Kuhnt 1913: 534 (Deutschlands).
Stilbus atomarius ab. *picatus*: Kuhnt 1913: 534 (Deutschlands).
Stilbus atomarius ab. *sulcatus*: Kuhnt 1913: 534 (Deutschlands).
Stilbus oblongus ab. *uniformis*: Kuhnt 1913: 534 (Deutschlands).
Eustilbus atomarius: Sahlberg 1913b: 54 (stationem Gabelam, valle fluminis Narentae).
Eustilbus Reitteri: Sahlberg 1913c: 91 (Palaestina; Caramania).
Eustilbus atomarius: Sahlberg 1913c: 91 (Palaestina).
Stilbus atomarius: Sainte-Claire Deville 1914: 247 (list of species from Corsica; Corsica).

Stilbus atomarius: Jakobson 1915: 951 (Algeria; France; Italy; Greece; Crete; Great Britain; Belgium; Holland; Denmark; Sweden; Asia minor; Syria; Finland; Russia; Ukraine; Japan).
Stilbus reitteri: Jakobson 1915: 952 (Syria; Asia minor).
Stilbus atomarius: Schaufuss 1916: 489 (Nord- und Mitteleuropa).
Stilbus atomarius a. sc. [aberratio sculpturae] *sulcatus*: Schaufuss 1916: 489.
Stilbus atomarius: Winkler 1926: 734 (Regio palaeartica).
Stilbus atomarius ab. *picatus*: Winkler 1926: 734.
Stilbus atomarius ab. *sulcatus*: Winkler 1926: 734.
Stilbus oblongus ab. *uniformis*: Winkler 1926: 734.
Stilbus Reitteri: Winkler 1926: 734 (Syria).
Stilbus atomarius: Leonard 1928: 392 (New York (Schoharie; Windsor)).
Stilbus atomarius: Porta 1929: 201 (key to Italian species).
Stilbus atomarius v. *picatus*: Porta 1929: 202 (key to Italian species).
Stilbus oblongus v. *uniformis*: Porta 1929: 202 (key to Italian species).
Stilbus atomarius: Hetschko 1930: 35 (Palaearkt. Region; New York).
Stilbus Reitteri: Hetschko 1930: 38 (Syrien).
Stilbus atomarius: Portevin 1931: 200 (France).
Stilbus Atomarius: Bettinger 1935: 49.
Stilbus Atomarius a. *picatus*: Bettinger 1935: 49.
Stilbus Oblongus v. *uniformis*: Bettinger 1935: 49.
Stilbus atomarius: Hansen 1950: 265 (Danmarks).
Stilbus atomarius: Thompson 1958: 14 (Sussex; Kent; Cambridge; Suffolk; Norfolk).
Stilbus atomarius: Vogt 1967: 166.
Stilbus atomarius: Franz 1969: 171.
Stilbus atomarius: Borowiec 1991: 79 (Poland).
Stilbus atomarius: Lafer 1992a: 229 (Russian Far East: ?).
Stilbus atomarius: Švec 1992b: 442 (England; France; Czechoslovakia; Austria; Germany; Sweden; Denmark; Finland; Russia; Israel; Syria; eastern part of C.I.S.(?); N. America(?)).
Stilbus atomarius: Lohse and Lucht 1992: 136.
Stilbus atomarius: Švec in Jelínek 1993: 99 (checklist of Czech and Slovak Phalacridae; Bohemia; Slovakia).
Stilbus atomarius: Švec and Angelini 1996: 211 (Canary Is.; Azores; Madeira; Algeria; Morocco; Tunisia; France; England; Scotland; Wales; Finland; Germany; Czech Republic; Hungary; Austria; Italy; Sicily; Sardinia; Corsica; Malta; Yugoslavia; Albania; Greece; Caucasus; Turkey; Syria; Israel; Afghanistan; Uzbekistan).
Stilbus atomarius: Cmoluch 1997: 11 (Poland).
Stilbus atomarius: Ventura 1997: 90 (Spain).
Stilbus atomarius: Švec and Merkl 1999: 240 (Hungary).
Stilbus atomarius: Švec and Löbl 2002: 38 (Switzerland).
Stilbus atomarius: Švec 2003: 108 (Algeria; Morocco; Europe; Russian far east; N. America).
Stilbus atomarius: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 512 (Austria; Bosnia-Herzegovina; Czech Republic; Denmark; Estonia; Finland; France; Germany; Great Britain; Greece (Kriti); Hungary; Italy; Netherlands; Russia: North European Territory; Poland;

Slovakia; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; Ukraine; Algeria; Morocco; Russia: Far East; Israel; Japan; Turkey; Syria; Nearctic region [in error?]).

TYPE LOCALITY: (of *S. atomaria*): Sweden [“Svecia”]. Deposition: LSUK (holotype). (of *P. piceus*): Great Britain. Deposition: BMNH?. (of *S. a.* var. *picatus*): Germany and Austria. Deposition: DEI?. (of *S. o.* var. *uniformis*): unknown. Deposition: DEI?. (of *S. reitteri*): Syria. Deposition: DEI?. (of *S. a.* var. *sulcatus*): Germany. Deposition: unknown.

DISTRIBUTION: Algeria, Austria, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Japan, Morocco, Netherlands, Poland, Russia, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Turkey, Ukraine.

***Stilbus attenuatus* Casey, 1890**

Stilbus attenuatus Casey 1890: 135 (New York; Michigan; Texas).

Eustilbus attenuatus: Blatchley 1910: 501 (New York; Michigan; Texas).

Stilbus attenuatus: Casey 1916: 66 (Columbus, Texas).

Stilbus attenuatus: Leng 1920: 211 (Tex.).

Stilbus attenuatus: Hetschko 1930: 36 (Texas; New York; Michigan).

TYPE LOCALITY: Columbus, Texas, United States. Deposition: USNM (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: United States (Texas).

***Stilbus australis* (Brèthes, 1922)**

Phalacrus australis Brèthes 1922: 269 (Luján, Buenos Aires Prov., Argentina).

Phalacrus australis: Hetschko 1930: 4 (Argentinien).

Phalacrus australis: Blackwelder 1945: 429 (Argentina).

Stilbus australis: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Stilbus* Seidlitz).

TYPE LOCALITY: Luján, Buenos Aires, Argentina. Deposition: MACN?.

DISTRIBUTION: Argentina.

***Stilbus avunculus* Flach, 1889**

Stilbus avunculus Flach 1889e: 272 (Japan).

Stilbus avunculus: Jakobson 1915: 952 (Japan).

Stilbus avunculus: Winkler 1926: 734 (Japonia).

Stilbus avunculus: Hetschko 1930: 36 (Japan).

Stilbus avunculus: Hisamatsu 1959a: 7 (Japan).

Stilbus avunculus: Hisamatsu 1985: 273.

Stilbus avunculus: Lafer 1992a: 229 (Russian Far East: ?).

Stilbus avunculus: Švec 1992b: 439 (Japan (Joko); China (Foochow)).

Stilbus avunculus: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 512 (Japan).

TYPE LOCALITY: Japan. Deposition: DEI?.

DISTRIBUTION: China, Japan, Russia.

***Stilbus belfragei* Casey, 1916**

Stilbus belfragei Casey 1916: 67 (central Texas).

Stilbus belfragei: Leng 1920: 211 (Tex.).

Stilbus Belfragei: Hetschko 1930: 36 (Texas).

TYPE LOCALITY: Central Texas, United States. Deposition: USNM (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: United States (Texas).

***Stilbus bipustulatus* Champion, 1925**

Stilbus avunculus var. *bipustulatus* Champion 1925b: 621 (Japan (Nagasaki; Yokohama; Ichiuchi)).

- Stilbus avunculus* var. *bipustulatus*: Hetschko 1930: 36 (Japan).
Stilbus bipustulatus: Hisamatsu 1959a: 7 (Japan; elevation to species status).
Stilbus bipustulatus: Hisamatsu 1964: 46 (Japan (Niigata Prefecture)).
Stilbus bipustulatus: Hisamatsu 1985: 273.
Stilbus bipustulatus: Švec 1992b: 447 (Japan).
Stilbus bipustulatus: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 512 (Japan).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Japan (locality not yet restricted by lectotype designation). Deposition: BMNH (4 syntypes) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Japan.
- Stilbus brevisternus** (Guillebeau, 1893)
Eustilbus brevisternus Guillebeau 1893c: 377 (Tonkin).
Stilbus brevisternus: Hetschko 1930: 36 (Tonkin).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Vietnam. Deposition: MNHN (holotype) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Vietnam.
- Stilbus brunnescens** (Motschulsky, 1858)
Olibrus brunnescens Motschulsky 1858: 38 (description (in French); Sri Lanka).
Olibrus flavotestaceus Motschulsky 1866: 428 (diagnosis (in Latin); Sri Lanka).
 [synonymized with *Olibrus brunnescens* Motschulsky by Lyubarsky (1993b: 24)]
 [*Olibrus*] *brunnescens*: Gemminger and Harold 1868: 801 (catalogue of world Coleoptera; Sri Lanka).
Olibrus brunnescens: Hetschko 1930: 23 (Ceylon).
Olibrus flavotestaceus: Hetschko 1930: 25 (Ceylon).
Olibrus brunnescens: Liubarsky 1993a: 22 (Sri Lanka).
Stilbus brunnescens: Gimmel 20XX (provisional transfer to *Stilbus* Seidlitz).
 TYPE LOCALITY: (of *O. brunnescens*): Nuwara Eliya, Sri Lanka [“Nura-Ellia, Ceylan”].
 Deposition: ZMUM (lectotype). (of *O. flavotestaceus*): Nuwara Eliya, Sri Lanka [“Nura-Ellia, Ceylan”]. Deposition: ZMUM (lectotype).
 DISTRIBUTION: Sri Lanka.
- Stilbus cinctus** (Fauvel, 1903)
Eustilbus cinctus Fauvel 1903: 319 (environs de Nouméa).
Stilbus cinctus: Hetschko 1930: 36 (Neu-Caledonien).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Nouméa environs, New Caledonia. Deposition: MNHN?.
 DISTRIBUTION: New Caledonia.
- Stilbus compactus** Lyubarsky, 2003
Stilbus compactus Lyubarsky 2003: 67 (Thailand).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Chonburi, Thailand. Deposition: NMEG (holotype).
 DISTRIBUTION: Thailand.
- Stilbus convergens** Casey, 1890
Stilbus convergens Casey 1890: 134 (Florida).
Stilbus convergens: Casey 1916: 64 (Florida (Sand Point)).
Stilbus convergens: Leng 1920: 211 (Fla.).
Stilbus convergens: Hetschko 1930: 36 (Florida).
Stilbus convergens[lapsus calami]: Peck and Thomas 1998: 92 (Florida).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Sand Point, Florida, United States. Deposition: USNM (holotype) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: United States (Florida).
- Stilbus coxalis** Švec, 1992

- Stilbus coxalis* Švec 1992: 440 (Japan).
Stilbus coxalis: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 512 (Japan).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Japan. Deposition: DEI (holotype).
 DISTRIBUTION: Japan.
- Stilbus daublebskyorum** Švec, 2003
Stilbus daublebskyorum Švec 2003: 108 (Guinea).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Séredoux, Guinea. Deposition: ZMHB (holotype).
 DISTRIBUTION: Guinea.
- Stilbus dollmani** Champion, 1925
Stilbus dollmani Champion 1925a: 51 (S. Africa (Namwala and Shimaponda, N.W. Rhodesia)).
Stilbus Dollmani: Hetschko 1930: 36 (Südafrika).
Stilbus dollmani: Švec 2003: 110 (Zimbabwe?).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Various localities in Zimbabwe. Deposition: BMNH (10 syntypes) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Zimbabwe?.
- Stilbus ferrugineus** Švec, 1992
Stilbus ferrugineus Švec 1992b: 445 (Azerbaijan).
Stilbus ferrugineus: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 512 (Azerbaijan).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Talysh, Azerbaijan. Deposition: HNHM (holotype).
 DISTRIBUTION: Azerbaijan.
- Stilbus fidelis** Casey, 1916
Stilbus fidelis Casey 1916: 62 (Sand Point, Florida).
Stilbus fidelis: Leng 1920: 211 (Fla.).
Stilbus fidelis: Hetschko 1930: 36 (Florida).
Stilbus fidelis[lapsus calami]: Peck and Thomas 1998: 92 (Florida).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Sand Point, Florida, United States. Deposition: USNM (holotype) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: United States (Florida).
- Stilbus finitimus** Casey, 1916
Stilbus finitimus Casey 1916: 61 (Iowa (Iowa City); New York (Catskill Mts.)).
Stilbus finitimus: Leng 1920: 211 (Ia.; N.Y.).
Stilbus finitimus: Leonard 1928: 392 (New York).
Stilbus finitimus: Hetschko 1930: 36 (Iowa; New York).
Stilbus finitimus: Downie and Arnett 1996: 1028 (NY; IA).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Iowa City, Iowa, and Catskill Mountains, New York, United States (locality not yet restricted by lectotype designation). Deposition: USNM (3 syntypes) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: United States (Iowa, New York).
- Stilbus floridanus** Casey, 1890
Stilbus floridanus Casey 1890: 129 (Lake Poinsett, Florida).
Stilbus floridanus: Casey 1916: 60 (Lake Poinsett, Florida).
Stilbus floridanus: Leng 1920: 211 (Fla.).
Stilbus floridanus: Hetschko 1930: 36 (Florida).
Stilbus floridanus: Peck and Thomas 1998: 92 (Florida).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Lake Poinsett, Florida, United States. Deposition: USNM (holotype) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: United States (Florida).
- Stilbus galvestonicus** Casey, 1916
Stilbus galvestonicus Casey 1916: 69 (Galveston, Texas).

- Stilbus galvestonicus*: Leng 1920: 211 (Tex.).
Stilbus galvestonicus: Hetschko 1930: 36 (Texas).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Galveston, Texas, United States. Deposition: USNM (6 syntypes) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: United States (Texas).
- Stilbus gossypii** (Brèthes, 1912)
Eustilbus gossypii Brèthes 1912: 87 (Argentina).
Stilbus gossypii: Hetschko 1930: 36 (Argentinien).
Stilbus gossypii: Blackwelder 1945: 430 (Chaco; Argentina).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Argentina. Deposition: MACN?.
 DISTRIBUTION: Argentina.
- Stilbus guillebeaui** Hetschko, 1928
Eustilbus nanulus Guillebeau 1894c: ccix (Sumatra).
Stilbus Guillebeaui Hetschko 1928: 142. [replacement name for *Stilbus nanulus* (Guillebeau, 1894)]
Stilbus Guillebeaui: Hetschko 1930: 36 (Sumatra).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Sumatra, Indonesia. Deposition: MNHN (holotype) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Indonesia (Sumatra).
- Stilbus japonicus** Švec, 1992
Stilbus japonicus Švec 1992b: 447 (Japan).
Stilbus japonicus: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 512 (Japan).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Japan. Deposition: DEI (holotype).
 DISTRIBUTION: Japan.
- Stilbus limatus** Casey, 1916
Stilbus limatus Casey 1916: 59 (Sanford, Florida).
Stilbus limbatus[lapsus calami]: Leng 1920: 211 (Fla.).
Stilbus limbatus[lapsus calami]: Hetschko 1930: 36 (Florida).
Stilbus limbatus[lapsus calami]: Peck and Thomas 1998: 92 (Florida).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Sanford, Florida, United States. Deposition: USNM (holotype) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: United States (Florida).
- Stilbus ludibundus** Casey, 1916
Stilbus ludibundus Casey 1916: 60 (near New York City).
Stilbus ludibundus: Leng 1920: 211 (N.Y.?).
Stilbus ludibundus: Leonard 1928: 392 (New York).
Stilbus ludibundus: Hetschko 1930: 36 (New York).
Stilbus ludibundus: Downie and Arnett 1996: 1028 (NY).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Near New York City, New York, United States. Deposition: USNM (4 syntypes) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: United States (New York).
- Stilbus ludovicianus** Casey, 1916
Stilbus ludovicianus Casey 1916: 65 (New Orleans, Louisiana).
Stilbus ludovicianus: Leng 1920: 211 (La.).
Stilbus ludovicianus: Hetschko 1930: 37 (Louisiana).
 TYPE LOCALITY: New Orleans, Louisiana, United States. Deposition: USNM (holotype) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: United States (Louisiana).
- Stilbus merkli** Švec, 1992
Stilbus merkli Švec 1992b: 445 (Russia (Romanovka, Shokotovo distr.)).

- Stilbus merkli*: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 512 (Russia: Far East).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Romanovka, Shokotovo, Russia. Deposition: HNHN (holotype).
 DISTRIBUTION: Russia.
- Stilbus misellus** (Guillebeau, 1894)
Eustilbus (Eustilbus) misellus Guillebeau 1894a: 308 (Sumatra).
Stilbus misellus: Hetschko 1930: 37 (Sumatra).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Sumatra, Indonesia. Deposition: MNHN (holotype) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Indonesia (Sumatra).
- Stilbus modestus** Casey, 1890
Stilbus modestus Casey 1890: 133 (Austin, Texas).
Stilbus modestus: Casey 1916: 68 (Austin, Texas).
Stilbus modestus: Leng 1920: 211 (Tex.).
Stilbus modestus: Hetschko 1930: 37 (Texas).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Austin, Texas, United States. Deposition: USNM (6 syntypes) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: United States (Texas).
- Stilbus mollis** (Sharp, 1888)
Eustilbus mollis Sharp 1888: 254 (Guatemala: Las Mercedes).
Stilbus mollis: Hetschko 1930: 37 (Guatemala).
Stilbus mollis: Blackwelder 1945: 430 (Guatemala).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Las Mercedes, Guatemala. Deposition: BMNH (2 syntypes) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Guatemala.
- Stilbus nanulus** Casey, 1890
Stilbus nanulus Casey 1890: 131 (Albuquerque, New Mexico).
Eustilbus nanulus: Fall 1901: 16 (California).
Stilbus nanulus: Casey 1916: 59 (New Mexico (Albuquerque); Texas (El Paso); California (Los Angeles Co.)).
Stilbus nanulus: Leng 1920: 211 (Tex.-So.Cal.).
Stilbus nanulus: Hetschko 1930: 37 (New Mexico; Texas; California).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Albuquerque, New Mexico, United States. Deposition: USNM (3 syntypes) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: United States (California, New Mexico, Texas).
- Stilbus nitidus** (Melsheimer, 1844)
P[halacrus] nitidus Melsheimer 1844: 102–103 (diagnosis; description; Pennsylvania).
[Olibrus] nitidus: Lacordaire 1854: 286 (checklist of North American species of *Olibrus* Erichson).
O[librus] nitidus: LeConte 1856: 17 (diagnosis (in Latin); notes; Middle and Southern States).
[Olibrus] nitidus: Gemminger and Harold 1868: 801 (catalogue of world Coleoptera; Pennsylvania).
[Olibrus] nitidus: Schwarz 1878: 447 (list of Coleoptera of Florida).
Stilbus nitidus: Casey 1890: 128 (New York; Iowa; Texas).
Microstilbus nitidus: Guillebeau 1894a: 283.
Olibrus nitidus: Snow 1907: 171 (list of species collected in New Mexico).
Eustilbus nitidus: Blatchley 1910: 501 (Indiana).
Stilbus nitidus: Casey 1916: 64 (Long Island, westward to Nebraska, Kansas and Texas (Galveston)).

Stilbus nitidus: Leng 1920: 211 (L.I.; Fla.; Tex.; Ind.; L.Sup.).

Stilbus nitidus: Leonard 1928: 392 (New York (Gloversville; Syracuse; Buffalo; Pike; Montour Falls; SI; LI)).

Stilbus nitidus: Hetschko 1930: 37 (New York (Long Island); Nebraska; Kansas; Texas; Florida; Indiana).

Stilbus nitidus: Downie and Arnett 1996: 1028 (NY; IN; PA; MD; VA; GA; FL; TX; NE; KS).

Stilbus nitidus: Peck and Thomas 1998: 92 (eastern US; Florida).

TYPE LOCALITY: Pennsylvania, United States. Deposition: MCZ (lectotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: United States (Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Indiana, Kansas, Maryland, Nebraska, New York, Pennsylvania, Texas, Virginia).

Stilbus notabilis (Fall, 1901)

Eustilbus notabilis Fall 1901: 230 (Pomona, California).

Stilbus notabilis: Casey 1916: 63 (Los Angeles Co., California).

Stilbus notabilis: Leng 1920: 211 (So.Cal.).

Stilbus notabilis: Hetschko 1930: 37 (California).

TYPE LOCALITY: Pomona, California, United States. Deposition: MCZ (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: United States (California).

Stilbus oblongus (Erichson, 1845)

O[librus] oblongus Erichson 1845: 121–122 (diagnosis (in Latin); description (in German); Germany).

[Olibrus] oblongus: Lacordaire 1854: 286 (checklist of European species of *Olibrus* Erichson).

Ol[ibrus] oblongus: Kraatz 1858: 133 (Greece).

Olibrus oblongus: Redtenbacher 1858: 322 (diagnosis (in German)).

Olibrus oblongus: Jacquelin du Val 1859: pl. 36 (illustration of dorsal habitus).

O[librus] oblongus: Thomson 1862: 136 (diagnosis (in Latin); notes (in Latin); Sweden).

O[librus] oblongus: Thomson 1867: 369 (checklist of Scandinavian species).

[Olibrus] oblongus: Gemminger and Harold 1868: 801 (catalogue of world Coleoptera; Germany).

[Olibrus] Oblongus: Stierlin and Gautard 1869: 131 (checklist of Coleoptera of Switzerland).

Olibrus oblongus: Baudi di Selve 1870: 50 (checklist of Coleoptera of Cyprus and Asia Minor).

O[librus] oblongus: Hochhuth 1872: 233 (Coleoptera of Kiev and Volhynia; notes (in German)).

[Olistherus] oblongus: Seidlitz 1872: 157 (Coleoptera of the Baltic provinces of Russia; transfer to *Olistherus* Seidlitz; key to species of *Olistherus* Seidlitz (in German); Germany, Sweden).

O[librus] oblongus: Cox 1874: 426 (Coleoptera of Great Britain and Ireland; key to British species of *Olibrus* Erichson; description).

[Olibrus] oblongus: Redtenbacher 1874: 353 (diagnosis (in German)).

[Stilbus] oblongus: Heyden 1881: 91 (catalogue of Coleoptera of Siberia and Turanian Turkestan; “Samarkand”).

Stilbus oblongus: Flach 1889a: 68 (Nord- und Mittel-Europa bis Südfrankreich).

Stilbus oblongus: Seidlitz 1888: 229 (in Eur. bis Schwed. u. Schlesien).

Stilbus oblongus: Sahlberg 1889: 84.
Stilbus oblongus: Gozis 1889: 28 (Europe jusqu'en France méridionale (Cannes)).
Stilbus oblongus: Fowler 1889: 154 (England).
Eustilbus oblongus: Guillebeau 1892b: 193 (Europe).
Olibrus oblongus: Acloque 1896: 255 (France (Midi)).
Stilbus oblongus: Everts 1898: 466 (Nederland).
Eustilbus oblongus: Ganglbauer 1899: 758 (Nord- und Mitteleuropa).
Stilbus Oblongus: Stierlin 1900: 495 (Schweiz).
Stilbus oblongus: Heyden *et al.* 1906: 340 (E. md. m.).
Stilbus oblongus: Reitter 1911: 78 (Germany).
Stilbus oblongus var. *Rauterbergi* Reitter 1911: 78.
Stilbus oblongus: Kuhnt 1913: 534 (Deutschlands).
Stilbus oblongus ab. *Rauterbergi*: Kuhnt 1913: 534 (Deutschlands).
Phalacrus lebedevi Roubal 1913a: 1 (Rossia md. occ.: Kijev).
Stilbus oblongus: Jakobson 1915: 952 (France; Sardinia; Italy; Greece; Crete; Great Britain; Belgium; Holland; Denmark; Sweden; Asia minor; Cyprus; Syria; Finland; Ukraine; Azerbaijan; Uzbekistan).
Stilbus oblongus: Schaufuss 1916: 489 (Nord- und Mitteleuropa).
Phalacrus Lebedewi: Winkler 1926: 731 (Rossia europae).
Stilbus oblongus: Winkler 1926: 734 (Europa; Caucasus; Syria; Samarkand).
Stilbus oblongus ab. *Rauterbergi*: Winkler 1926: 734.
Stilbus oblongus: Porta 1929: 202 (key to Italian species).
Phalacrus Lebedevi: Hetschko 1930: 9 (Russland).
Stilbus oblongus: Hetschko 1930: 37 (Nord- und Mitteleuropa; Kaukasus; Syrien; Samarkand).
Stilbus oblongus: Portevin 1931: 200 (France).
Stilbus Oblongus: Bettinger 1935: 49.
Stilbus Oblongus v. *Rauterbergi*: Bettinger 1935: 49.
Stilbus oblongus: Hansen 1950: 266 (Danmarks).
Stilbus oblongus: Thompson 1958: 14 (England (Devon; Dorset; Hants. and I. of Wight; Sussex; Kent; Berks.; Oxford; Cambs.; Essex; Suffolk; Norfolk); Wales (Glamorgan)).
Stilbus oblongus: Vogt 1967: 166.
Stilbus oblongus: Franz 1969: 171.
Stilbus oblongus: Kaszab 1983: 200 (Hungary).
Stilbus oblongus: Švec 1992b: 444 (England; Spain; Balearic Islands; Finland; Sweden; Denmark; Czechoslovakia; Germany; Austria; Sardinia; Sicily; Italy; Greece; Crete; Dalmatia; Ukraine; Russia; Caucasus; Syria; Afghanistan; Kazakhstan; Hungary; Israel; Turkey).
Stilbus oblongus: Švec in Jelínek 1993: 99 (checklist of Czech and Slovak Phalacridae; Bohemia; Slovakia).
Stilbus oblongus: Růžička 1995: 130 (Czech Republic (Moravia)).
Stilbus oblongus: Švec and Angelini 1996: 211 (Spain; Balearic Is.; England; Finland; Sweden; Denmark; Germany; Czech Republic; Hungary; Austria; Italy; Sardinia; Sicily; Dalmatia; Greece; Crete; Ukraine; Russia; Caucasus; Turkey; Syria; Israel; Kazakhstan; Afghanistan).
Stilbus oblongus: Cmoluch 1997: 11 (Poland).

Stilbus oblongus: Ventura 1997: 90 (Spain).

Stilbus oblongus: Ponel and Švec 1999: 300 (France).

Stilbus oblongus: Švec and Merkl 1999: 240 (Hungary).

Stilbus oblongus: Švec and Löbl 2002: 38 (Switzerland).

Stilbus oblongus: Švec 2003: 111.

Stilbus oblongus: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 512 (Austria; Croatia; Czech Republic; Denmark; Estonia; Finland; France; Great Britain; Germany; Greece; Hungary; Italy; Netherlands; Russia: North European Territory; Poland; Slovakia; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; Ukraine; Egypt; Afghanistan; Kazakhstan; Turkey; Syria; Israel; Uzbekistan).

TYPE LOCALITY: (of *O. oblongus*): Braunschweig and Berlin, Germany. Deposition: ZMHB?. (of *S. o. var. rauterbergi*): unknown. Deposition: HNHM?. (of *P. lebedevi*): Kiev, Ukraine. Deposition: unknown.

DISTRIBUTION: Afghanistan, Austria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Great Britain, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Netherlands, Poland, Russia, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Turkey, Ukraine, Uzbekistan.

Stilbus obscurus Casey, 1890

Stilbus obscurus Casey 1890: 130 (Iowa).

Stilbus obscurus: Casey 1916: 61 (Iowa (Iowa City); Illinois (Highland Park); Minnesota (Duluth)).

Stilbus obscurus: Leng 1920: 211 (Ia.; Ill.; Minn.).

Stilbus obscurus: Hetschko 1930: 37 (Iowa; Illinois; Minnesota).

Stilbus obscurus: Downie and Arnett 1996: 1028 (IL; IA; MN).

TYPE LOCALITY: Iowa, United States. Deposition: USNM (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: United States (Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota).

Stilbus obtusus (LeConte, 1856)

O[librus] obtusus LeConte 1856: 17 (diagnosis (in Latin); notes; California (San Jose)).

[*Olibrus*] *obtusus*: Gemminger and Harold 1868: 801 (catalogue of world Coleoptera; California).

Stilbus obtusus: Casey 1890: 131 (Santa Cruz Co., California).

Eustilbus obtusus: Fall 1901: 16 (California).

Stilbus obtusus: Casey 1916: 63 (California (Sta. Cruz to San Diego)).

Stilbus obtusus: Leng 1920: 211 (So. Cal.).

Stilbus obtusus: Leonard 1928: 392 (New York (Mooers; Schoharie)).

Stilbus obtusus: Hetschko 1930: 37 (New York; California).

Stilbus obtusus: Blackwelder 1945: 430 (Baja Calif.; U.S.A.).

TYPE LOCALITY: San Jose, California, United States. Deposition: MCZ (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Mexico (Baja California), United States (California).

Stilbus ochraceus Casey, 1916

Stilbus ochraceus Casey 1916: 67 (California).

Stilbus ochraceus: Leng 1920: 211 (Cal.).

Stilbus ochraceus: Hetschko 1930: 37 (California).

TYPE LOCALITY: California, United States. Deposition: USNM (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: United States (California).

Stilbus olearis Lyubarsky, 2003

Stilbus olearis Lyubarsky 2003: 66 (Nepal).

Stilbus olearis: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 512 (Nepal).

TYPE LOCALITY: Narayani, Nepal. Deposition: NMEG (holotype).

DISTRIBUTION: Nepal.

Stilbus orbicularis Lyubarsky, 2003

Stilbus orbicularis Lyubarsky 2003: 64 (Nepal).

Stilbus orbicularis: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 512 (Nepal).

TYPE LOCALITY: Narayani, Nepal. Deposition: NMEG (holotype).

DISTRIBUTION: Nepal.

Stilbus pallidus Casey, 1890

Stilbus pallidus Casey 1890: 127 (Rhode Island).

Stilbus pallidus: Casey 1916: 58 (Rhode Island; Massachusetts (Marion); New York (Bluff Point, Lake Champlain)).

Stilbus pallidus: Leng 1920: 211 (R.I.; Mass.; N.Y.).

Stilbus pallidus: Leonard 1928: 392 (New York).

Stilbus pallidus: Hetschko 1930: 37 (Rhode Island; Massachusetts; New York).

Stilbus pallidus: Downie and Arnett 1996: 1028 (MA; RI; NY).

TYPE LOCALITY: Rhode Island, United States. Deposition: USNM (2 syntypes) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: United States (Massachusetts, New York, Rhode Island).

Stilbus pannonicus Franz, 1969

Stilbus pannonicus Franz 1969: 169 (Austria (Niederösterreich; Burgenland); Slowakei (Preßbug); Jugoslawien (Macedonien)).

Stilbus pannonicus: Biström 1977: 49 (Germany; Italy; Greece).

Stilbus pannonicus: Borowiec 1991: 79 (Poland).

Stilbus pannonicus: Švec 1992b: 444 (Czechoslovakia; Austria; Yugoslavia; Hungary; Greece; Germany; Italy; France; Ukraine; Turkey; Afghanistan; Kazakhstan).

Stilbus pannonicus: Lohse and Lucht 1992: 136.

Stilbus pannonicus: Švec in Jelínek 1993: 99 (checklist of Czech and Slovak Phalacridae; Moravia; Slovakia).

Stilbus pannonicus: Švec and Angelini 1996: 211 (France; Germany; Czech Republic; Hungary; Austria; Italy; Yugoslavia; Greece; Ukraine; Turkey; Afghanistan; Kazakhstan).

Stilbus pannonicus: Cmoluch 1997: 11 (Poland).

Stilbus pannonicus: Ventura 1997: 90 (Spain).

Stilbus pannonicus: Švec and Ponel 1999: 245 (Turkey).

Stilbus pannonicus: Švec and Merkl 1999: 240 (Hungary).

Stilbus pannonicus: Švec and Löbl 2002: 37 (Afghanistan; Austria; Czech Republic; France; Germany; Greece; Hungary; Italy; Kazakhstan; Macedonia; Poland; Slovakia; Spain; Switzerland; Turkey; Ukraine).

Stilbus pannonicus: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 512 (Austria; Bulgaria; Czech Republic; France; Germany; Greece; Hungary; Italy; Macedonia; Poland; Slovakia; Spain; Switzerland; Ukraine; Afghanistan; Kazakhstan; Turkey).

TYPE LOCALITY: Various localities in Europe. Deposition: unknown.

DISTRIBUTION: Afghanistan, Austria, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Kazakhstan, Macedonia, Poland, Slovakia, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine.

Stilbus piceus (Boheman, 1858)

Olibrus piceus Boheman 1858: 38 (diagnosis (in Latin); description (in Latin); California).

[*Olibrus*] *piceus*: Gemminger and Harold 1868: 801 (catalogue of world Coleoptera; California).

Olibrus piceus: Hetschko 1930: 28 (Californien).

Stilbus piceus: Gimmel 20XX (tentative transfer to *Stilbus* Seidlitz).

TYPE LOCALITY: San Francisco, California, United States. Deposition: NHRS?.

DISTRIBUTION: United States (California).

Stilbus placidus (Sharp, 1888)

Eustilbus placidus Sharp 1888: 255 (Mexico: Teapa in Tabasco).

Stilbus placidus: Hetschko 1930: 38 (Mexiko).

Stilbus placidus: Blackwelder 1945: 430 (Mexico).

TYPE LOCALITY: Teapa, Tabasco, Mexico. Deposition: BMNH (2 syntypes) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Mexico (Tabasco).

Stilbus posticalis (Sharp, 1888)

Olibrus posticalis Sharp 1888: 250 (Guatemala: Champerico; Mexico: Cordova, San Juan Bautista in Tabasco, Teapa, Atoyac).

Olibrus posticalis: Hetschko 1930: 28 (Guatemala).

Olibrus posticalis: Blackwelder 1945: 430 (Mexico; Guatemala).

Stilbus posticalis: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Stilbus* Seidlitz).

TYPE LOCALITY: Champerico, Guatemala. Deposition: BMNH (2 syntypes) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Guatemala, Mexico.

Stilbus probatus Casey, 1916

Stilbus probatus Casey 1916: 59 (Iowa (Iowa City); New York; “Exeter”).

Stilbus probatus: Leng 1920: 211 (Ia.; N.Y.; Man.).

Stilbus probatus: Leonard 1928: 392 (New York).

Stilbus probatus: Hetschko 1930: 38 (Iowa; New York; Manitoba; New Hampshire).

Stilbus probatus: Downie and Arnett 1996: 1028 (NY; MB; IA).

TYPE LOCALITY: Iowa, New York, and “Exeter” (locality not yet restricted by lectotype designation). Deposition: USNM (5 syntypes) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Canada (Manitoba), United States (Iowa, New Hampshire, New York).

Stilbus prudens Casey, 1916

Stilbus prudens Casey 1916: 62 (Enterprise, Florida).

Stilbus prudens: Leng 1920: 211 (Fla.).

Stilbus prudens: Hetschko 1930: 38 (Florida).

Stilbus prudens: Peck and Thomas 1998: 92 (Florida).

TYPE LOCALITY: Enterprise, Florida, United States. Deposition: USNM (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: United States (Florida).

Stilbus pubicoxis (Guillebeau, 1893)

Eustilbus pubicoxis Guillebeau 1893c: 376 (Tonkin: Hué).

Stilbus pubicoxis: Hetschko 1930: 38 (Tonkin; Hué).

TYPE LOCALITY: Hué, Vietnam. Deposition: MNHN (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Vietnam.

Stilbus pusillus (LeConte, 1856)

O[librus] pusillus LeConte 1856: 17 (diagnosis (in Latin); notes; Middle and Southern States).

[*Olibrus*] *pusillus*: Gemminger and Harold 1868: 801 (catalogue of world Coleoptera; North America).

[*Olibrus*] *pusillus*: Schwarz 1878: 447 (list of Coleoptera of Florida).

Stilbus pusillus: Casey 1890: 132 (Florida; Galveston, Texas).

Stilbus pusillus: Casey 1916: 68 (District of Columbia).

Stilbus pusillus: Leng 1920: 211 (D.C.; Fla.).

Stilbus pusillus: Hetschko 1930: 38 (Middle and South States; Florida; Distr. Columbia).

Stilbus pusillus: Downie and Arnett 1996: 1028 (DC; FL).

Stilbus pusillus: Peck and Thomas 1998: 92 (DC; Florida).

TYPE LOCALITY: United States [“Middle and Southern States”]. Deposition: MCZ (2 syntypes) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: United States (District of Columbia, Florida, Texas).

***Stilbus quadrisetosus* Casey, 1916**

Stilbus quadrisetosus Casey 1916: 66 (Detroit, Michigan; Willets Point, Long Island).

Stilbus quadrisetosus: Leng 1920: 211 (Mich.; L.I.).

Stilbus quadrisetosus: Leonard 1928: 392 (New York).

Stilbus quadrisetosus: Hetschko 1930: 38 (New York; Michigan; Long Island).

Stilbus quadrisetosus: Downie and Arnett 1996: 1028 (MI; NY).

TYPE LOCALITY: Detroit, Michigan, and Willets Point, Long Island, New York, United States (locality not yet restricted by lectotype designation). Deposition: USNM (2 syntypes) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: United States (Michigan, New York).

***Stilbus seriatus* (Guillebeau, 1894)**

Eustilbus (Eustilbus) seriatus Guillebeau 1894a: 309 (Brésil ?).

Stilbus seriatus: Hetschko 1930: 38 (? Brasilien).

Stilbus seriatus: Blackwelder 1945: 430 (?Brasil).

TYPE LOCALITY: Brazil?. Deposition: MNHN (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Brazil?.

***Stilbus sharpi* (Guillebeau, 1892)**

Eustilbus Sharpi Guillebeau 1892b: 191 (Syrie).

Eustilbus Sharpi: Sahlberg 1913c: 91 (Aegypt).

Stilbus sharpi: Jakobson 1915: 951 (Egypt; Syria).

Stilbus obliquus Champion 1925a: 52 (Portuguese E. Africa (Xinavane)). [synonymized with *Stilbus sharpi* (Guillebeau) by Švec (2003: 111)]

Stilbus sharpi: Winkler 1926: 733 (Aegyptus; Syria).

Stilbus obliquus: Hetschko 1930: 37 (Portug. Ostafrika).

Stilbus Sharpi: Hetschko 1930: 38 (Syrien; Aegypten).

Stilbus sharpi: Švec 1992b: 444 (Syria; Egypt).

Stilbus sharpi: Švec 2003: 111 (Syria; Egypt; Mozambique; Tanzania; Namibia; Botswana; South Africa; Madagascar).

Stilbus sharpi: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 512 (Egypt; Syria; Africa).

TYPE LOCALITY: (of *E. sharpi*): Syria. Deposition: BMNH (holotype) (!). (of *S. obliquus*): Xinavane, Maputo Province, Mozambique [“Portuguese E. Africa”]. Deposition: BMNH (3 syntypes) (!).

- DISTRIBUTION: Botswana, Egypt, Madagascar, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Syria, Tanzania.
- Stilbus shastanicus** Casey, 1916
Stilbus shastanicus Casey 1916: 58 (Siskiyou Co., California).
Stilbus shastanicus: Leng 1920: 211 (Cal.).
Stilbus shastanicus: Hetschko 1930: 38 (Californien).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Siskiyou County, California, United States. Deposition: USNM (2 syntypes) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: United States (California).
- Stilbus simplex** Lyubarsky, 1998
Stilbus simplex Lyubarsky 1998: 36 (Namibia).
Stilbus simplex: Švec 2003: 112.
 TYPE LOCALITY: Mudumu National Park, Namibia. Deposition: NMNW (holotype).
 DISTRIBUTION: Namibia.
- Stilbus sphaericulus** Casey, 1916
Stilbus sphaericulus Casey 1916: 61 (Boston Neck, Rhode Island).
Stilbus sphaericulus: Leng 1920: 211 (R.I.).
Stilbus sphaericulus: Hetschko 1930: 38 (Rhode Island).
Stilbus sphaericulus: Downie and Arnett 1996: 1028 (RI).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Boston Neck, Rhode Island, United States. Deposition: USNM (holotype) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: United States (Rhode Island).
- Stilbus sternosetosus** (Lyubarsky, 1998)
Olibrus sternosetosus Lyubarsky 1998: 25 (Namibia).
Stilbus sternosetosus: Švec 2003: 113 (tentatively referred to *Stilbus*).
 TYPE LOCALITY: East Caprivi, Namibia. Deposition: NMNW (holotype).
 DISTRIBUTION: Namibia.
- Stilbus subalutaceus** Casey, 1890
Stilbus subalutaceus Casey 1890: 133 (Cape May, New Jersey).
Stilbus subalutaceus: Casey 1916: 69 (Cape May, New Jersey).
Stilbus subalutaceus: Leng 1920: 211 (N.J.).
Stilbus subalutaceus: Hetschko 1930: 38 (New Jersey).
Stilbus subalutaceus[*lapsus calami*]: Downie and Arnett 1996: 1028 (NJ).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Cape May, New Jersey, United States. Deposition: USNM (4 syntypes) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: United States (New Jersey).
- Stilbus sublineatus** (Guillebeau, 1894)
Stilboides sublineatus Guillebeau 1894a: 306 (Saint-Domingue).
Stilboides sublineatus: Leng and Mutchler 1914: 409 (Haiti).
Stilboides sublineatus: Hetschko 1930: 34 (St. Domingo).
Stilboides sublineata: Blackwelder 1945: 430 (Hispaniola).
Stilbus sublineatus: Švec 2003: 114 (Dominican Republic; transfer to *Stilbus*).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Haiti [“Saint-Domingue”]. Deposition: MNHN (holotype) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Haiti.
- Stilbus substriatus** (Guillebeau, 1894)
Eustilbus substriatus Guillebeau 1894c: ccix (Sumatra).

Stilbus substriatus: Hetschko 1930: 38 (Sumatra).

TYPE LOCALITY: Sumatra, Indonesia. Deposition: MNHN (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Indonesia (Sumatra).

Stilbus testaceus (Panzer, 1797)

Anisotoma testacea Panzer 1797: 12, pl. 12 (description (in Latin); adult habitus and antenna illustration; hibernates under pine bark; Germany).

[*Anisotoma*] *testaceum*: Illiger in Kugelann and Illiger 1798: 80 (description (in Latin); discussion (in German); Prussia).

[*Dermestes*] *consimilis* Marsham 1802: 75–76 (description (in Latin); in trees; Great Britain). [synonymized with *Phalacrus testaceus* (Panzer) by Gyllenhal (1813: 433)]

Phal[acrus] *testaceus*: Latreille 1804: 43 (description (in French); on flowers).

Phalacrus geminus Illiger in Panzer 1805: 27 (replacement name for *Anisotoma testacea* Panzer, 1797 (preoccupied by *Sphaeridium testaceum* Fabricius, 1792); Germany).

P[halacrus] *geminus*: Sturm 1807: 75–76 (description (in German); notes (in German); Germany).

Ph[alacrus] *testaceus*: Gyllenhal 1813: 432–433 (description (in Latin); in flowers; Sweden).

[*Phalacrus*] *Testaceus*: Dejean 1821: 129 (catalogue entry; France).

P[halacrus] *testaceus*: Gyllenhal 1827: 641–642 (entry in appendix).

Phalacrus rufipes Stephens 1829: 164 (near London; near Bristol).

Phalacrus geminus: Stephens 1829: 165 (near London; Norfolk; Devonshire; near Swansea).

Phalacrus consimilis: Stephens 1829: 165 (near London; Netley, Salop).

[*Phalacrus*] *rufipes*: Stephens 1829b: 67 (catalogue entry; Great Britain).

[*Phalacrus*] *geminus*: Stephens 1829b: 67 (catalogue entry; Great Britain).

[*Phalacrus*] *consimilis*: Stephens 1829b: 67 (catalogue entry; Great Britain).

[*Phalacrus*] *Testaceus*: Dejean 1836: 431 (catalogue entry; France, Germany).

Phalacrus geminus: Stephens 1839: 101 (Scotland).

Phalacrus consimilis: Stephens 1839: 101 (near London; Devonshire; Norfolk; Swansea).

O[librus] *geminus*: Erichson 1845: 120–121 (transfer to *Olibrus* Erichson; diagnosis (in Latin); synonymy; description (in German); Germany).

Olibrus geminus: Küster 1848: 30 (diagnosis (in Latin); synonymy; description (in German); on ground under plants; central Europe to the Alps).

Phalacrus testaceus: Lucas 1849: 551 (synonymy; in pebbles along banks of rivers; Algeria).

[*Olibrus*] *geminus*: Redtenbacher 1849: 161 (key to Austrian species of *Olibrus* Erichson (in German); synonymy; Austria).

[*Olibrus*] *geminus*: Lacordaire 1854: 286 (checklist of European species of *Olibrus* Erichson).

Olibrus consimilis: Wollaston 1854: 115 (description (in Latin); synonymy; in grass; description; discussion; Madeira).

Olibrus testaceus: Gistel 1856: 383, 422 (checklist of insects of Munich; synonymy).

[*Olibrus*] *geminus*: Rosenhauer 1856: 96 (Spain).

Ol[ibrus] *geminus*: Kraatz 1858: 133 (Greece).

[*Olibrus*] *geminus*: Redtenbacher 1858: 322 (key to Austrian species of *Olibrus* Erichson (in German); synonymy; Austria).

O[librus] geminus: Thomson 1862: 136 (diagnosis (in Latin); synonymy; variation; Sweden).
Olibrus consimilis: Wollaston 1864: 108 (synonymy; notes; Canary Islands).
Olibrus consimilis: Wollaston 1865: 105–106 (synonymy; notes; Madeira, Canary Islands).
Olibrus geminus: Crotch 1866: 120 (removal of *Phalacrus stephensii* Stephens from synonymy of *Olibrus liquidus* Erichson to that of *Olibrus geminus* (Illiger)).
O[librus] geminus: Thomson 1867: 369 (checklist of Scandinavian species).
[Olibrus] consimilis: Gemminger and Harold 1868: 801 (synonymy; catalogue of world Coleoptera).
[Olibrus] Geminus: Stierlin and Gautard 1869: 131 (checklist of Coleoptera of Switzerland).
Phalacrus (Olibrus) consimilis: Crotch in Godman 1870: 66 (checklist of Coleoptera of the Azores; Azores (São Miguel, Faial)).
O[librus] geminus: Hochhuth 1872: 233 (Coleoptera of Kiev and Volhynia; notes (in German)).
[Olistherus] geminus: Seidlitz 1872: 157 (synonymy; Coleoptera of the Baltic provinces of Russia; transfer to *Olistherus* Seidlitz; key to species of *Olistherus* Seidlitz (in German); Germany, Sweden).
O[librus] consimilis: Cox 1874: 426 (Coleoptera of Great Britain and Ireland; key to British species of *Olibrus* Erichson; description).
[Olibrus] geminus: Redtenbacher 1874: 353 (synonymy; key to Austrian species of *Olibrus* Erichson (in German)).
Stilbus testaceus: Flach 1889a: 67 (Europa; Syrien; Caucasus; Nord-Afrika).
Stilbus testaceus var. *unicolor* Flach 1889a: 67.
Stilbus testaceus: Seidlitz 1888: 229 (in Eur. bis Schwed. u. Ostpr.).
Stilbus testaceus: Sahlberg 1889: 84.
Stilbus testaceus: Gozis 1889: 28 (Europe; Caucase; Syrie; nord de l’Afrique).
Stilbus testaceus var. *unicolor*: Gozis 1889: 28 (Hyères).
Stilbus testaceus: Fowler 1889: 154 (England).
Eustilbus testaceus: Guillebeau 1892b: 191 (Europe et Algérie; Asie-Mineure; Syrie; Perse; Madère; Canaries).
Eustilbus testaceus var. *unicolor*: Guillebeau 1892b: 192.
Olibrus geminus: Acloque 1896: 255 (France).
Stilbus testaceus: Everts 1898: 466 (Nederland).
Eustilbus testaceus: Ganglbauer 1899: 757 (Nord- und Mitteleuropa; Mittelmeergebiet).
Eustilbus testaceus var. *unicolor*: Ganglbauer 1899: 757.
Stilbus Testaceus: Stierlin 1900: 495 (Schweiz).
Stilbus testaceus: Heyden et al. 1906: 340 (E.).
Stilbus testaceus var. *unicolor*: Heyden et al. 1906: 340 (E. m.).
Stilbus testaceus var. *unicolor*: Gerhardt 1909: 418.
Stilbus testaceus: Reitter 1911: 78 (Germany).
Stilbus testaceus var. *unicolor*: Reitter 1911: 78.
Stilbus testaceus: Kuhnt 1913: 533 (Deutschlands).
Stilbus testaceus ab. *unicolor*: Kuhnt 1913: 533 (Deutschlands).

Eustilbus testaceus: Sahlberg 1913b: 54 (Bosna Brod; valle fluminis Narentae; silva Ali-Tschelebi, Peloponeso).
Eustilbus testaceus: Sahlberg 1913c: 91 (Palaestina; Caramania; Anatolia).
Stilbus testaceus: Sainte-Claire Deville 1914: 247 (list of species from Corsica; Corsica).
Stilbus testaceus: Jakobson 1915: 951 (Madeira; Canary Islands; Algeria; Portugal; Spain; Balearic Islands; Sicily; Italy; Greece; Crete; Great Britain; Belgium; Holland; Denmark; Sweden; Asia minor; Cyprus; Syria; Persia; Finland; Russia; Ukraine; Azerbaijan; Uzbekistan).
Stilbus testaceus: Schaufuss 1916: 489 (Nord- und Mitteleuropa; Mediterranea).
Stilbus testaceus m. *sulcatus* Mader 1917: 74.
Stilbus testaceus: Winkler 1926: 733 (Europa; Caucasus; Algeria).
Stilbus testaceus ab. *unicolor*: Winkler 1926: 734.
Stilbus testaceus ab. *sulcatus*: Winkler 1926: 734.
Stilbus testaceus: Porta 1929: 201 (key to Italian species).
Stilbus testaceus v. *unicolor*: Porta 1929: 201 (key to Italian species).
Stilbus testaceus: Hetschko 1930: 38 (Nord- und Mitteleuropa; Mittelmeergebiet; Algier; Kaukasus; Canar. Ins.).
Stilbus testaceus ab. *sulcatus*: Hetschko 1930: 39 (Oesterreich).
Stilbus testaceus: Portevin 1931: 200 (France).
Stilbus Testaceus: Bettinger 1935: 48.
Stilbus testaceus: Hansen 1950: 265 (Danmarks).
Stilbus testaceus: Schatzmayr 1951: 217 (Azores (San Miguel; S. Maria)).
Stilbus testaceus: Thompson 1958: 14 (England (from most counties south of a line from the Bristol Channel to the Wash; Scilly Is.; I. of Wight; also Hereford; Notts.; Cheshire; Yorks.); Wales (Pembroke; Glamorgan); Scotland (Kirkcudbright)).
Stilbus testaceus: Vogt 1967: 166.
Stilbus testaceus: Franz 1969: 171.
Stilbus testaceus: Kaszab 1983: 200 (Hungary).
Stilbus testaceus: Borowiec 1991: 79 (Poland).
Stilbus testaceus: Švec 1992b: 441 (England; Scotland; Wales; Finland; Czechoslovakia; Germany; Austria; Hungary; Yugoslavia; Italy; Greece; France; Caucasus; Madeira; Canary Is.; Azores; Algeria; Syria; Israel; Morocco; Tunisia; Turkey; Afghanistan; Uzbekistan).
Stilbus testaceus: Lohse and Lucht 1992: 136.
Stilbus testaceus: Švec in Jelínek 1993: 99 (checklist of Czech and Slovak Phalacridae; Bohemia; Moravia; Slovakia).
Stilbus testaceus: Průdek 1996: 498 (Czech Republic).
Stilbus testaceus: Cmoluch 1997: 11 (Poland).
Stilbus testaceus: Ventura 1997: 89 (Spain; Balears).
Stilbus testaceus: Ponel and Švec 1999: 300 (France).
Stilbus testaceus: Švec and Ponel 1999: 245 (Turkey).
Stilbus testaceus: Švec and Merkl 1999: 240 (Hungary).
Stilbus testaceus: Švec and Löbl 2002: 38 (Switzerland).
Stilbus testaceus: Švec 2003: 104 (Algeria; Azores; Canary Islands; Morocco; Tunisia; Sudan; Europe; Asia).

Stilbus testaceus: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 512 (Azerbaijan; Albania; Austria; Azores; Bosnia-Herzegovina; Belarus; Croatia; Czech Republic; Denmark; Estonia; Finland; France; Germany; Great Britain; Greece; Hungary; Italy; Latvia; Malta; Madeira; Netherlands; Norway; Poland; Portugal; Romania; Slovakia; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; Ukraine; Algeria; Canary Islands; Libya; Morocco; Tunisia; Afghanistan; Cyprus; Iran; Israel; Kyrgyzstan; Turkmenistan; Syria; Turkey; Uzbekistan; Africa).

Stilbus testaceus: Oromí *et al.* 2010: 229 (checklist of Coleoptera of Azores; native; Flores, Faial, Graciosa, São Jorge, Terceira, São Miguel, and Santa Maria Islands).

TYPE LOCALITY: (of *A. testacea*): Germany. Deposition: ZMHB?. (of *D. consimilis*): Great Britain. Deposition: BMNH?. (of *P. rufipes*): Great Britain. Deposition: BMNH?. (of *S. t. var. unicolor*): unknown. Deposition: DEI?. (of *S. t. m. sulcatus*): Wien, Austria.

Deposition: unknown.

DISTRIBUTION: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Austria, Azerbaijan, Azores, Belarus, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Canary Islands, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Iran, Israel, Italy, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Libya, Madeira, Malta, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan.

***Stilbus thoracicus* Casey, 1916**

Stilbus thoracicus Casey 1916: 66 (New York (near the city)).

Stilbus thoracicus: Leng 1920: 211 (N.Y.).

Stilbus thoracicus: Leonard 1928: 392 (New York).

Stilbus thoracicus: Hetschko 1930: 39 (New York).

Stilbus thoracicus: Downie and Arnett 1996: 1028 (NY).

TYPE LOCALITY: Near New York City, New York, United States. Deposition: USNM (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: United States (New York).

***Stilbus trisetosus* Casey, 1916**

Stilbus trisetosus Casey 1916: 64 (Fort Monroe, Virginia).

Stilbus trisetosus: Leng 1920: 211 (Va.).

Stilbus trisetosus: Hetschko 1930: 39 (Virginia).

TYPE LOCALITY: Fort Monroe, Virginia, United States. Deposition: USNM (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: United States (Virginia).

***Stilbus truncatus* Švec, 1992**

Stilbus truncatus Švec 1992b: 448 (Morocco (Esmir)).

Stilbus truncatus: Švec 2003: 115 (Morocco).

Stilbus truncatus: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 512 (Morocco).

TYPE LOCALITY: Esmir, Morocco. Deposition: BMNH (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Morocco.

***Stilbus univestis* (Guillebeau, 1894)**

Eustilbus (Eustilbus) univestis Guillebeau 1894a: 309 (Havane).

Eustilbus univestis: Leng and Mutchler 1914: 409 (Cuba).

Stilbus univestis: Hetschko 1930: 39 (Havana).

Stilbus univestis: Blackwelder 1945: 430 (Cuba).

TYPE LOCALITY: Havana, Cuba. Deposition: MNHN (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Cuba.

Stilbus viduus Casey, 1890

Stilbus viduus Casey 1890: 126 (North Carolina; Texas; Arizona).

Stilbus viduus: Casey 1916: 57 (North Carolina; Iowa; Missouri; Texas (Austin and El Paso); Arizona; California (San Francisco)).

Stilbus viduus: Leng 1920: 210 (N.C.-Cal.).

Stilbus viduus: Hetschko 1930: 39 (N. Carolina; Iowa; Missouri; Texas; Arizona; California).

TYPE LOCALITY: Arizona, North Carolina, and Texas, United States (locality not yet restricted by lectotype designation). Deposition: USNM (7 syntypes) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: United States (Arizona, California, Iowa, Missouri, North Carolina, Texas).

Stilbus yezoensis Hisamatsu, 1985

Stilbus yezoensis Hisamatsu 1985: 274 (Japan).

Stilbus yezoensis: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 512 (Japan).

TYPE LOCALITY: Jusan-no-sawa, Tokachi-mitsumata, Hokkaido Prefecture, Japan.

Deposition: EUMJ (holotype).

DISTRIBUTION: Japan.

Stilbus zotti Švec, 2003

Stilbus zotti Švec 2003: 115 (Guinea).

TYPE LOCALITY: Sérédougou, Guinea. Deposition: ZMHB (holotype).

DISTRIBUTION: Guinea.

XANTHOCOMUS Guillebeau, 1893

Xanthocomus Guillebeau 1893a: 291.

TYPE SPECIES: *Xanthocomus striatus* Guillebeau 1893, fixed by subsequent designation.

Leptostilbus Casey 1916: 71. [synonymized with *Xanthocomus* by Gimmel (20XX)]

TYPE SPECIES: *Leptostilbus rutilans* Casey 1916, fixed by subsequent designation (Gimmel 20XX).

DISTRIBUTION: Belize, Brazil, Cuba, Guatemala, Haiti, Venezuela, United States.

Xanthocomus badius Guillebeau, 1893

Xanthocomus badius Guillebeau 1893a: 292 (Caracas).

Xanthocomus badius: Hetschko 1930: 34 (Venezuela (Caracas)).

Xanthocomus badius: Blackwelder 1945: 430 (Venezuela).

TYPE LOCALITY: Caracas, Venezuela. Deposition: MNHN (1 syntype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Venezuela.

Xanthocomus concinnus (Casey, 1916)

Leptostilbus concinnus Casey 1916: 72 (Vicksburg, Mississippi).

Leptostilbus concinnus: Leng 1920: 211 (Miss.).

Leptostilbus concinnus: Hetschko 1930: 40 (Mississippi).

Xanthocomus concinnus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Xanthocomus* Guillebeau).

TYPE LOCALITY: Vicksburg, Mississippi, United States. Deposition: USNM (lectotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: United States (Mississippi).

Xanthocomus distinctus (Sharp, 1888)

Eustilbus distinctus Sharp 1888: 254 (Guatemala: Panzós, Paso Antonio).

[*Leptostilbus*] *distinctus*: Casey 1916: 71.

- Stilbus distinctus*: Hetschko 1930: 36 (Guatemala).
Stilbus distinctus: Blackwelder 1945: 430 (Guatemala).
Xanthocomus distinctus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Xanthocomus* Guillebeau).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Panzos, Guatemala; Paso Antonio, Guatemala (locality not yet restricted by lectotype designation). Deposition: BMNH (3 syntypes) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Guatemala.
- Xanthocomus floralis** Guillebeau, 1894
Xanthocomus floralis Guillebeau 1894a: 305 (Havane).
Xanthocomus floralis: Leng and Mutchler 1914: 409 (Cuba).
Xanthocomus floralis: Hetschko 1930: 34 (Havana).
Xanthocomus floralis: Blackwelder 1945: 430 (Cuba).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Havana, Cuba. Deposition: MNHN (holotype) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Cuba.
- Xanthocomus gracilis** (Sharp, 1888)
Eustilbus gracilis Sharp 1888: 254 (British Honduras: R. Hondo; Guatemala: Zapote).
Stilbus gracilis: Hetschko 1930: 36 (Brit. Honduras; Guatemala).
Stilbus gracilis: Blackwelder 1945: 430 (Br. Honduras; Guatemala).
Xanthocomus gracilis: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Xanthocomus* Guillebeau).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Rio Hondo, Belize [“British Honduras”]; Zapote, Guatemala (locality not yet restricted by lectotype designation). Deposition: BMNH (3 syntypes) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Belize, Guatemala.
- Xanthocomus grouvellei** Guillebeau, 1894
Xanthocomus Grouvellei Guillebeau 1894a: 306 (Saint-Domingue).
Xanthocomus grouvellei: Leng and Mutchler 1914: 409 (Haiti).
Xanthocomus Grouvellei: Hetschko 1930: 34 (St. Domingo).
Xanthocomus grouvellei: Blackwelder 1945: 430 (Hispaniola).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Haiti [“Saint-Domingue”]. Deposition: MNHN?.
 DISTRIBUTION: Haiti.
- Xanthocomus rufescens** Guillebeau, 1894
Xanthocomus rufescens Guillebeau 1894a: 305 (Rio-Grande).
Xanthocomus rufescens: Hetschko 1930: 34 (Brasilien (Rio Grande do Sul)).
Xanthocomus rufescens: Blackwelder 1945: 430 (Brasil).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. Deposition: MNHN (holotype) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Brazil.
- Xanthocomus rufus** Guillebeau, 1893
Xanthocomus rufus Guillebeau 1893a: 293 (San-Esteban).
Xanthocomus rufus: Hetschko 1930: 34 (Venezuela).
Xanthocomus rufus: Blackwelder 1945: 430 (Venezuela).
 TYPE LOCALITY: San Esteban, Venezuela. Deposition: MNHN (holotype) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Venezuela.
- Xanthocomus rutilans** (Casey, 1916)
Leptostilbus rutilans Casey 1916: 72 (Brownsville, Texas).
Leptostilbus rutilans: Leng 1920: 211 (Tex.).
Leptostilbus rutilans: Hetschko 1930: 40 (Texas).
Xanthocomus rutilans: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Xanthocomus* Guillebeau; lectotype designation).

TYPE LOCALITY: Brownsville, Texas, United States. Deposition: USNM (lectotype) (!).
DISTRIBUTION: United States (Texas).

Xanthocomus striatus Guillebeau, 1893

Xanthocomus striatus Guillebeau 1893a: 291 (Caracas).

Xanthocomus striatus: Hetschko 1930: 34 (Caracas).

Xanthocomus striatus: Blackwelder 1945: 430 (Venezuela).

TYPE LOCALITY: Caracas, Venezuela. Deposition: MNHN (lectotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Venezuela.

Xanthocomus vicinus Guillebeau, 1893

Xanthocomus vicinus Guillebeau 1893a: 292 (Caracas).

Xanthocomus vicinus: Hetschko 1930: 34 (Caracas).

Xanthocomus vicinus: Blackwelder 1945: 430 (Venezuela).

TYPE LOCALITY: Caracas, Venezuela. Deposition: MNHN (1 syntype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Venezuela.

BIOPHYTINAE Guillebeau, 1894

Biophytini Guillebeau 1894a: 276. Type genus: *Biophytus* Guillebeau.

Megapalpini Guillebeau 1894a: 278. Type genus: *Megapalpus* Guillebeau.

BIOPHYTUS Guillebeau, 1894

*Lithocrus*⁹: Wollaston 1867: 57 (species of Cape Verde).

Biophytus Guillebeau 1894a: 279.

TYPE SPECIES: *Biophytus grouvellei* Guillebeau 1894, fixed by original designation.

Polyaloxus Guillebeau 1894a: 283.

TYPE SPECIES: *Lithocrus pallidus* Wollaston 1867, fixed by original designation.

[synonymized with *Biophytus* Guillebeau by Gimmel (20XX)]

DISTRIBUTION: Angola, Cape Verde, South Africa, Tanzania.

Biophytus grouvellei Guillebeau, 1894

Biophytus Grouvellei Guillebeau 1894a: 295 (Zanzibar).

Biophytus grouvellei: Kolbe 1897: 108 (Sansibar).

Biophytus Grouvellei: Hetschko 1930: 14 (Zanzibar).

TYPE LOCALITY: Zanzibar, Tanzania. Deposition: MNHN (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Tanzania.

Biophytus pallidus (Wollaston, 1867)

Lithocrus pallidus Wollaston 1867: 57–58 (description (in Latin); under bark of fig tree; notes; Cape Verde).

[*Litochrus*] *pallidus*: Gemminger and Harold 1868: 802 (catalogue of world Coleoptera; Cape Verde).

Polyaloxus pallidus: Guillebeau 1894a: 310 (Cap-Vert).

Polyaloxus pallidus: Hetschko 1930: 40 (Cap Verde Ins.).

Biophytus pallidus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Biophytus* Guillebeau).

⁹ *Lapsus calami* for *Litochrus* Erichson.

TYPE LOCALITY: São Tiago [“S. Iago”], Cape Verde. Deposition: BMNH (lectotype) (!).
DISTRIBUTION: Cape Verde.

Biophytus snizeki Švec, 2006

Biophytus snizeki Švec 2006: 118 (Uganda (Kasese)).

TYPE LOCALITY: Kasese, Uganda. Deposition: ZSC (holotype).

DISTRIBUTION: Uganda.

Biophytus striatus (Champion, 1925)

Polyaloxus striatus Champion 1925a: 52 (S. Africa (Mouth of Umkomaas River, Natal; Zululand; Johannesburg, Transvaal; Angola)).

Polyaloxus striatus: Hetschko 1930: 40 (Südafrika).

Biophytus striatus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Biophytus* Guillebeau).

TYPE LOCALITY: Various localities in southern Africa (locality not yet restricted by lectotype designation). Deposition: BMNH (3 syntypes) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Angola, South Africa.

LITOSTILBUS Guillebeau, 1894

Litostilbus Guillebeau 1894a: 283.

TYPE SPECIES: *Sphaeridium testaceum* Fabricius 1792, fixed by original designation.

Pseudolitochrus Lyubarsky 1993a: 16.

TYPE SPECIES: *Phalacrus festivus* Motschulsky 1858, fixed by original designation.

[synonymized with *Litostilbus* Guillebeau by Gimmel 20XX]

DISTRIBUTION: Bahamas, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Virgin Islands, United States.

Litostilbus borneensis (Lyubarsky, 1994)

Pseudolitochrus borneensis Lyubarsky 1994b: 55 (Borneo).

Litostilbus borneensis: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Litostilbus* Guillebeau).

TYPE LOCALITY: Southwest Borneo, Indonesia [“S.O. Borneo”]. Deposition: ZMHB (holotype).

DISTRIBUTION: Indonesia (Borneo).

Litostilbus festivus (Motschulsky, 1858)

Phalacrus festivus Motschulsky 1858: 34 (description (in French)).

[*Phalacrus*] *festivus*: Gemminger and Harold 1868: 799 (catalogue of world Coleoptera; India).

Phalacrus Lewisii Tournier in Lewis 1879: 10 (catalogue of Japanese Coleoptera).

[*nomen nudum*]¹⁰

Phalacrus festivus: Guillebeau 1894a: 290 (Indes orientales).

Phalacrus festivus: Champion 1924c: 236¹¹ (India (Nilgiri and Anemalai Hills; Mungphu); Ceylon (Bogawantalawa and Dikoya); China; Japan (Nagasaki, etc.)).

Phalacrus festivus: Hetschko 1930: 7 (Ostindien; Ceylon; China; Japan).

Phalacrus festivus: Hisamatsu 1959a: 2 (Japan).

¹⁰ This name is not accompanied by a description, definition, or indication (ICZN 1999: Article 12.1).

¹¹ Champion (1924b: 236) includes in the synonymy of *P. festivus* Motschulsky a *Phalacrus lewisii* (Tourn., in litt.) Lewis, Cat. Col. Jap. Archip., p. 10 (1879).

- Phalacrus festivus*: Hisamatsu 1982: 166 (Japan; Taiwan (Sungkang; Meifeng)).
Phalacrus festivus: Hisamatsu 1985: 271.
Pseudolitochrus festivus: Liubarsky 1993a: 14 (?Sri Lanka; Philippinen).
Pseudolitochrus festivus: Lyubarsky 1994b: 55.
Litostilbus festivus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Litostilbus* Guillebeau).
 TYPE LOCALITY: (of *P. festivus*): ?Sri Lanka [“Ind. or.” = India orientalis]. Deposition: ZMUM (holotype) (!). (of *P. lewisii*): Japan. Deposition: MNHN?.
 DISTRIBUTION: China, India, Japan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Taiwan.
- Litostilbus malayanus** (Champion, 1925)
Litochrus malayanus Champion 1925b: 618 (Celebes; Borneo; Macassar (Kuching); Philippines (Samboangan)).
Litochrus malayanus: Hetschko 1930: 16 (Celebes; Borneo; Macassar; Philippinen).
Pseudolitochrus malayanus: Lyubarsky 1994b: 55 (Celebes; Borneo; Macassar; Philippines).
Litostilbus malayanus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Litostilbus* Guillebeau).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Various localities in Indonesia and Philippines (locality not yet restricted by lectotype designation). Deposition: BMNH (4 syntypes) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Indonesia (Borneo, Sulawesi), Philippines.
- Litostilbus testaceus** (Fabricius, 1792)
 [*Sphaeridium*] *testaceum* Fabricius 1792: 83 (description (in Latin); “Americae meridionalis Insulis”).
 [*Sphaeridium*] *testaceum*: Fabricius 1801: 98 (brief description (in Latin); “Americae meridionalis Insulis”).
Phalacrus testaceus[us]: Illiger in Panzer 1805: 27 (transfer to *Phalacrus* Paykull).
 [*Litochrus*] *testaceus*[s]: Erichson 1845: 109 (transfer to *Litochrus* Erichson; Saint Thomas).
 [*Litochrus*] *testaceum*: Lacordaire 1854: 286 (checklist of species of *Litochrus* Erichson; Saint Thomas).
 [*Litochrus*] *testaceus*: Gemminger and Harold 1868: 802 (catalogue of world Coleoptera; Saint Thomas).
Litostilbus testaceus: Guillebeau 1894a: 310 (Americæ meridionalis insulis).
*Litostilbus*¹² *testaceus*: Leng and Mutchler 1914: 409 (St. Thomas).
Litostilbus testaceus: Hetschko 1930: 40 (Inseln Südamerikas).
Litostilbus testaceus: Blackwelder 1945: 430 (St. Thomas).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Saint Thomas, Virgin Islands [“Americae meridionalis insulis”].
 Deposition: ZMUC (lectotype) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Virgin Islands (Saint Thomas).
- Litostilbus tristriatus** (Casey, 1890)
Ochrolitus tristriatus Casey 1890: 142 (Key West, Florida).
Ochrolitus tristriatus: Leng 1920: 211 (Fla.).
Ochrolitus tristriatus: Hetschko 1930: 40 (Florida).
Ochrolitus tristriatus: Steiner 2002: 337 (Florida).
Ochrolitus tristriatus: Peck and Thomas 1998: 92 (Florida (Dade; Monroe)).

¹² *Lapsus calami*

Ochrolitus tristriatus: Turnbow & Thomas 2008: 46 (checklist of Coleoptera of Bahamas; Bahamas).

Litostilbus tristriatus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Litostilbus* Guillebeau).

TYPE LOCALITY: Key West, Florida, United States. Deposition: USNM (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Bahamas, United States (Florida).

MEGISTOPALPUS Guillebeau, 1895

Megapalpus Guillebeau 1893b: 297. [junior homonym of *Megapalpus* Macquart, 1834, of the Diptera]

TYPE SPECIES: *Megapalpus simoni* Guillebeau 1893, fixed by monotypy.

Megistopalpus Guillebeau 1895: xxvii. [replacement name for *Megapalpus* Guillebeau, 1893]

TYPE SPECIES: *Megapalpus simoni* Guillebeau 1893, fixed by objective synonymy with *Megapalpus* Guillebeau.

DISTRIBUTION: Yemen.

Megistopalpus simoni (Guillebeau, 1893)

Megapalpus Simoni Guillebeau 1893b: 297 (Aden).

Megistopalpus Simoni: Hetschko 1930: 41 (Aden).

Megistopalpus simoni: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 507 (Yemen).

TYPE LOCALITY: Yemen [“Aden”]. Deposition: MNHN (1 syntype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Yemen.

PHALACRINAE Leach, 1815

Phalacrurida Leach 1815: 116. Type genus: *Phalacrus* Paykull.

PHALACROPSIS Casey, 1890

Phalacropsis Casey 1890: 101.

TYPE SPECIES: *Phalacrus dispar* LeConte 1879, fixed by monotypy.

DISTRIBUTION: Guatemala, United States.

Phalacropsis dispar (LeConte, 1879)

Phalacrus dispar LeConte 1879: 503, 513 (list of Coleoptera of the Rocky Mountain region; description; identification notes; Colorado).

Phalacropsis dispar: Casey 1890: 101 (Veta Pass, Colorado).

Phalacropsis dispar: Leng 1920: 210 (Colo.).

Phalacropsis dispar: Hetschko 1930: 12 (Colorado).

Phalacropsis dispar: Nelson 1982: 369–379 (Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Wyoming).

Phalacropsis dispar: Steiner 2002: 336 (western mountain states).

TYPE LOCALITY: La Veta Pass, Colorado, United States. Deposition: MCZ (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: United States (Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Wyoming).

Phalacropsis lucidus (Sharp, 1888)

Phalacrus lucidus Sharp 1888: 248 (Capetillo, Guatemala).

Phalacrus lucidus: Guillebeau 1894a: 289 (Guatemala).

Phalacrus lucidus: Hetschko 1930: 9 (Guatemala).

Phalacrus lucidus: Blackwelder 1945: 429 (Guatemala).

Phalacropsis lucidus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Phalacropsis* Casey).

TYPE LOCALITY: Capetillo, Guatemala. Deposition: BMNH (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Guatemala.

Phalacropsis scutellaris (Sharp, 1888)

Phalacrus scutellaris Sharp 1888: 247 (Cerro Zunil, Guatemala).

Phalacrus scutellaris: Guillebeau 1894a: 289 (Guatemala).

Phalacrus scutellaris: Hetschko 1930: 11 (Guatemala).

Phalacrus scutellaris: Blackwelder 1945: 429 (Guatemala).

Phalacropsis scutellaris: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Phalacropsis* Casey).

TYPE LOCALITY: Cerro Zunil, Guatemala. Deposition: BMNH (4 syntypes) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Guatemala.

PHALACRUS Paykull, 1800

Phalacrus Paykull 1800: 438 (description (in Latin)).

TYPE SPECIES: *Anisotoma corrusca* Panzer 1797, fixed by subsequent designation (Wollaston 1854: 112, or Thomson 1859: 65).

Phalacrus: Illiger 1802: 40–41 (notes on included species (in German)).

Phalacrus: Latreille 1804: 41 (notes and description (in French); inclusion in family Erotylenae).

Phalacrus: Latreille 1807: 66 (description (in Latin)).

Phalacrus: Sturm 1807: 70–72 (description (in German)).

Phalacrus: Gyllenhal 1813: 427 (description (in Latin)).

Phalacrus: Leach 1815: 116 (brief description).

Phalacrus: Dejean 1821: 129 (catalogue entry; inclusion in family Chrysomélides).

Phalacrus: Stephens 1829a: 158–159 (description; discussion; inclusion in family Anisotomidae).

Phalacrus: Stephens 1829b: 66 (catalogue entry).

Phalacrus: Latreille 1829: 157–158 (brief description (in French); inclusion in group Érotyles).

Phalacrus: Dejean 1836: 430 (catalogue entry; inclusion in family Chrysomélides).

Phalacrus: Zetterstedt 1838: 232 (description (in Latin); inclusion in family Erotylenae).

Phalacrus: Melsheimer 1844: 102 (inclusion in family Agathidiidae).

Phalacrus: Erichson 1845: 109–110 (diagnosis (in Latin); description (in German)).

Phalacrus: Redtenbacher 1849: 19, 160 (key to Austrian genera of Phalacridae (in German); diagnosis (in German); key to Austrian species (in German)).

Phalacrus: Lacordaire 1854: 284–285 (synonymy; description (in French); checklist of species).

Phalacrus: LeConte 1856: 15 (diagnosis (in Latin); diagnosis).

Phalacrus: Redtenbacher 1858: 320 (diagnosis (in German); key to Austrian species (in German)).

Phalacrus: Jacquelin du Val 1859: 430–431 (synonymy; description (in French); notes (in French); key to European genera (in French)).

Phalacrus: Thomson 1859: 65 (type species designation; diagnosis (in Latin)).

Glaurosoma Thomson 1859: 66 (diagnosis (in Latin)). [synonymized with *Phalacrus* Paykull by Thomson (1862: 131)]

TYPE SPECIES: *Phalacrus substriatus* Gyllenhal 1813, fixed by original designation.

Phalacrus: Thomson 1862: 131 (synonymy; diagnosis (in Latin); diagnosis (in Swedish)).

Phalacrus: Wollaston 1864: 106 (species of the Canary Islands).

Phalacrus: Wollaston 1865: 103 (species of the Madeiras, Salvages, and Canaries).

Phalacrus: Thomson 1867: 368–369 (key to Scandinavian genera of Phalacridae (in Latin); list of Scandinavian species).

Phalacrus: Wollaston 1867: 55 (species of Cape Verde).

Phalacrus: Gemminger and Harold 1868: 799 (synonymy; catalogue of world Coleoptera).

Phalacrus: Stierlin and Gautard 1869: 130 (checklist of Coleoptera of Switzerland).

Phalacrus: Hochhuth 1872: 230 (Coleoptera of Kiev and Volhynia).

Phalacrus: Seidlitz 1872: 35, 156 (Coleoptera of the Baltic provinces of Russia; key to genera of Phalacridae (in German); key to species (in German)).

Phalacrus: Gerstaecker 1873: 88 (Arthropoda of Zanzibar).

Phalacrus: Cox 1874: 423–424 (Coleoptera of Great Britain and Ireland; key to genera; key to British species of *Phalacrus* Paykull).

Phalacrus: Redtenbacher 1874: 352 (diagnosis (in German); key to Austrian species (in German)).

Phalacrus: Lewis 1879: 10 (catalogue of Japanese Coleoptera).

Phalacrus: Heyden 1881: 91 (catalogue of Coleoptera of Siberia and Turanian Turkestan).

Phalacrus: LeConte and Horn 1883: 112 (key to North American genera of Phalacridae).

Phalacrus: Flach 1888: 5, 7–10 (key to Palearctic genera (in German); description (in German); key to Palearctic species (in German)).

DISTRIBUTION: Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azores, Belarus, Belgium, Bermuda, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Canary Islands, Cape Verde, China, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Latvia, Libya, Lithuania, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Russia, Senegal, Singapore, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

***Phalacrus acaciae* Montrouzier, 1861**

Phalacrus acaciae Montrouzier 1861: 303–304 (description (in French); shaken from *Acacia falcata* Willd. branches; New Caledonia).

[*Phalacrus*] *acaciae*: Gemminger and Harold 1868: 799 (catalogue of world Coleoptera; New Caledonia).

- Phalacrus acaciae*: Guillebeau 1894a: 291 (Lifu).
Phalacrus acaciae: Fauvel 1903: 317 (Koé; Lifou).
Phalacrus acaciae: Hetschko 1930: 4 (Ins. Lifu; Neu-Caledonien).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Lifou Island, New Caledonia. Deposition: unknown (possibly destroyed).
 DISTRIBUTION: New Caledonia.
- Phalacrus aethiops** Gerstaecker, 1871
Phalacrus aethiops Gerstaecker 1871: 44 (description (in Latin); Kenya).
Phalacrus aethiops: Gerstaecker 1873: 88 (description (in Latin); description (in German); Kenya).
Phalacrus aethiops: Kolbe 1897: 108 (Mombas).
Phalacrus aethiops: Hetschko 1930: 4 (Ostafrika: Zanzibar: Mombas).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Mombasa, Kenya [“Mombas, Zanzibar”]. Deposition: ZMHB?.
 DISTRIBUTION: Kenya.
- Phalacrus affinis** Motschulsky, 1866
Phalacrus affinis Motschulsky 1866: 427 (diagnosis (in Latin); Sri Lanka).
Phalacrus affinis: Hetschko 1930: 4 (Ceylon).
Phalacrus affinis: Liubarsky 1993a: 21 (Sri Lanka).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Nuwara Eliya, Sri Lanka [“Nura-Ellia, Ceylan”]. Deposition: ZMUM (holotype).
 DISTRIBUTION: Sri Lanka.
- Phalacrus alluaudi** Guillebeau, 1896
Phalacrus Alluaudi Guillebeau 1896: 296 (Madagascar (Diego Suarez)).
Phalacrus Alluaudi: Hetschko 1930: 4 (Madagaskar).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Diego Suarez, Madagascar. Deposition: MNHN (11 syntypes) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Madagascar.
- Phalacrus americanus** Guillebeau, 1894
Phalacrus americanus Guillebeau 1894a: 294 (Michigan).
Phalacrus americanus: Hetschko 1930: 4 (Michigan).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Michigan, United States. Deposition: MNHN (holotype) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: United States (Michigan).
- Phalacrus apicalis** Guillebeau, 1894
Phalacrus apicalis Guillebeau 1894: 293 (Zanzibar).
Phalacrus apicalis: Kolbe 1897: 108 (Sansibar).
Phalacrus apicalis: Hetschko 1930: 4 (Zanzibar).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Zanzibar, Tanzania. Deposition: MNHN (holotype) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Tanzania.
- Phalacrus arizonicus** Casey, 1916
Phalacrus arizonicus Casey 1916: 42 (Arizona (Santa Rita Mts. and elsewhere)).
Phalacrus arizonicus: Leng 1920: 210 (Ariz.).
Phalacrus arizonicus: Hetschko 1930: 4 (Arizona).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Arizona, United States. Deposition: USNM (11 syntypes) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: United States (Arizona).
- Phalacrus aterrimus** Wollaston, 1867
Phalacrus aterrimus Wollaston 1867: 55–56 (description (in Latin); notes; Cape Verde).
 [Phalacrus] *aterrimus*: Gemminger and Harold 1868: 799 (catalogue of world Coleoptera; Cape Verde).

- Phalacrus aterrimus*: Guillebeau 1894a: 288 (Cap Vert; Sénégal).
Phalacrus aterrimus: Jakobson 1915: 949 (Senegal; Cape Verde).
Phalacrus aterrimus: Hetschko 1930: 4 (Cape Verde Ins.; Senegal).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Cape Verde. Deposition: BMNH?.
 DISTRIBUTION: Cape Verde, Senegal.
- Phalacrus atrolucens** Casey, 1916
Phalacrus atrolucens Casey 1916: 39 (Mokelumne Hill, Calaveras Co. and Pomona, Los Angeles Co., California).
Phalacrus atrolucens: Leng 1920: 210 (Cal.).
Phalacrus atrolucens: Hetschko 1930: 4 (California).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Mokelumne Hill and Pomona, California, United States (locality not yet restricted by lectotype designation). Deposition: USNM (3 syntypes) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: United States (California).
- Phalacrus atticus** Guillebeau, 1894
Phalacrus atticus Guillebeau 1894b: cxcii (Grèce).
Phalacrus atticus: Heyden *et al.* 1906: 339 (Gr.).
Phalacrus atticus: Jakobson 1915: 949 (Greece).
Phalacrus Atticus: Schaufuss 1916: 486 (Graecia).
Phalacrus atticus: Winkler 1926: 731 (Graecia).
Phalacrus atticus: Hetschko 1930: 4 (Griechenland).
Phalacrus atticus: Švec *in* Löbl and Smetana 2007: 510 (Greece).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Greece. Deposition: MHNL.
 DISTRIBUTION: Greece.
- Phalacrus bataviensis** Champion, 1925
Phalacrus bataviensis Champion 1925b: 606 (Java (Tanjong Priok, Batavia)).
Phalacrus bataviensis: Hetschko 1930: 4 (Java).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Tanjong Priok, Batavia, Java, Indonesia. Deposition: BMNH (4 syntypes) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Indonesia (Java).
- Phalacrus borealis** Lafer, 1992
Phalacrus borealis Lafer 1992a: 228 (Russian Far East: ?).
Phalacrus borealis: Švec *in* Löbl and Smetana 2007: 510 (Russia: North European Territory; Russia: East Siberia).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Russia. Deposition: unknown.
 DISTRIBUTION: Russia.
- Phalacrus brasiliensis** Guillebeau, 1894
Phalacrus brasiliensis Guillebeau 1894a: 291 (Bahia).
Phalacrus brasiliensis: Champion 1924b: 602 (Brazil (Bahia; Espirito Santo)).
Phalacrus brasiliensis: Hetschko 1930: 5 (Brasilien (Bahia; Espirito Santo)).
Phalacrus brasiliensis: Blackwelder 1945: 429 (Brasil).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Bahia, Brazil. Deposition: MNHN (holotype) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Brazil.
- Phalacrus brevidens** Champion, 1925
Phalacrus brevidens Champion 1925b: 606 (Japan (Nikko and Kobe)).
Phalacrus brevidens: Hetschko 1930: 5 (Japan).
Phalacrus brevidens: Hisamatsu 1959a: 3 (Japan).

Phalacrus brevidens: Hisamatsu 1982: 166 (Japan).

Phalacrus brevidens: Hisamatsu 1985: 271.

Phalacrus brevidens: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 510 (Japan).

TYPE LOCALITY: Japan. Deposition: BMNH (4 syntypes) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Japan.

Phalacrus brunnipes Brisout de Barneville, 1863

Phalacrus brunnipes Brisout de Barneville in Grenier 1863: 45 (diagnosis (in Latin); description (in French); France).

[*Phalacrus*] *brunnipes*: Gemminger and Harold 1868: 799 (catalogue of world Coleoptera; France).

[*Phalacrus*] *Brunnipes*: Stierlin and Gautard 1869: 130 (checklist of Coleoptera of Switzerland).

P[halacrus] brunnipes: Cox 1874: 424 (Coleoptera of Great Britain and Ireland; key to British species of *Phalacrus* Paykull; description).

P[halacrus] brunnipes: Rye 1876: 177 (England).

Phalacrus brunnipes: Flach 1889a: 61 (Südfrankreich; Algier).

Phalacrus brunnipes: Gozis 1889: 20 (France mérid. (Collioure); Algérie).

Phalacrus brunnipes: Tournier 1889: 50 (Collioure; Italie; Basses Alpes).

Phalacrus mandibularis Tournier 1889: 75 [synonym in part] (Calabre; Italie méridionale).

Phalacrus brunnipes: Fowler 1889: 149 (England).

Phalacrus brunnipes: Guillebeau 1892b: 159 (Collioure; Sicile; Séville).

Phalacrus brunnipes: Acloque 1896: 255 (France (Midi)).

Phalacrus brunnipes: Ganglbauer 1899: 748 (Südfrankreich; Italien; Sicilien).

Phalacrus Brunnipes: Stierlin 1900: 493 (Schweiz).

Phalacrus brunnipes: Heyden *et al.* 1906: 339 (Ga. m.).

Phalacrus brunnipes: Jakobson 1915: 949 (?Algeria; France; Sicily; Italy; ?Switzerland).

Phalacrus brunnipes: Schaufuss 1916: 486 (Gallia meridionalis; Italia; Sicilia).

Phalacrus brunnipes: Winkler 1926: 731 (Gallia; Italia).

Phalacrus brunnipes: Porta 1929: 201 (key to Italian species).

Phalacrus brunnipes: Hetschko 1930: 5 (Südfrankreich; Italien; Sicilien; England; Algier).

Phalacrus brunnipes: Portevin 1931: 197 (France méridionale).

Phalacrus brunnipes: Thompson 1958: 16 (doubtfully from Britain).

Phalacrus brunnipes: Owen 1988: 82 (Scotland).

Phalacrus brunnipes: Švec and Angelini 1996: 201 (Algeria; Spain; France; England; Italy; Sicily).

Phalacrus brunnipes: Švec and Ponel 1999: 235 (Turkey).

Phalacrus brunnipes: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 510 (France; Great Britain; Italy; Spain; Algeria; Morocco; Turkey).

TYPE LOCALITY: (of *P. brunnipes*): Collioure, Pyrénées-Orientales, France. Deposition: unknown. (of *P. mandibularis*): Calabria, Italy. Deposition: MNHN?.

DISTRIBUTION: Algeria, France, Great Britain, Italy, Morocco, Spain, Turkey.

Phalacrus burrundiensis Blackburn, 1891

Phalacrus Burrundiensis Blackburn 1891: 101 (Northern Territory of S. Australia).

Phalacrus lineopunctatus Guillebeau in Grouvelle and Guillebeau 1894: 458 (Belgaum).

Phalacrus burrundiensis: Champion 1924c: 237 (India (Belgaum; Nilgiri Hills; Shillong in Assam); Burma; Java; Australia (Northern Territory; Adelaide River; Albany; Queensland)).

Phalacrus burrundiensis: Champion 1925a: 39 (S. Africa (Estcourt and Howick, Natal); Rhodesia; Transvaal; Angola).

Phalacrus burrundiensis: Hetschko 1930: 5 (Australien (Northern Territory; Queensland); Indien; Java; Burma; Südafrika).

Phalacrus burrundiensis: Lea 1932: 441 (Australia (Queensland: Carins; Moa Island; Rockhampton; New South Wales: Cootamundra; Tasmania: Launceston; South Australia: Ooldea; Port Lincoln; Port Noarlunga; North-West Australia: Fortescue River; North Australia: Darwin; Roper River).

Phalacrus burrundiensis: Medler 1980: 217 (Nigeria).

TYPE LOCALITY: (of *P. burrundiensis*): Northern Territory of South Australia, Australia.

Deposition: BMNH (holotype) (!). (of *P. lineopunctatus*): Belgaum, Bombay, India.

Deposition: MNHN (4 syntypes) (!), BMNH (4 syntypes) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Angola, Australia (New South Wales, Northern Territory, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Western Australia), India, Indonesia, Myanmar, Nigeria, South Africa, Zimbabwe.

***Phalacrus californicus* Casey, 1916**

Phalacrus californicus Casey 1916: 39 (Riverside, California).

Phalacrus californicus: Leng 1920: 210 (Cal.).

Phalacrus californicus: Hetschko 1930: 6 (Californien).

TYPE LOCALITY: Riverside, California, United States. Deposition: USNM (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: United States (California).

***Phalacrus capax* Casey, 1916**

Phalacrus capax Casey 1916: 38 (southern California).

Phalacrus capax: Leng 1920: 210 (So. Cal.).

Phalacrus capax: Hetschko 1930: 6 (Süd-Californien).

TYPE LOCALITY: Southern California, United States. Deposition: USNM (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: United States (California).

***Phalacrus capreolus* Švec, 2006**

Phalacrus capreolus Švec 2006: 115 (South Africa (Natal (Dragon Mts.))).

TYPE LOCALITY: Dragon Mountains, Natal, South Africa. Deposition: ZSC (holotype).

DISTRIBUTION: South Africa.

***Phalacrus caricis* Sturm, 1807**

P[halacrus] Caricis Sturm 1807: 80–81, pl. XXXI (description (in German); notes (in German); on sedges (*Carex acuta* L. and *C. riparia* Curtis); illustration of adult habitus; Germany).

Ph[alacrus] Millefolii: Gyllenhal 1813: 429–430 (description (in Latin); in flowers of *Achillea millefolium* L.; notes (in Latin); southern Sweden). [synonymized with *Phalacrus caricis* Sturm by Gyllenhal (1827: 641)]

[*Phalacrus*] *Punctulatus* Dejean 1821: 129 (catalogue entry; France). [*nomen nudum*]¹³
[synonymized with *Phalacrus caricis* Sturm by Dejean (1836: 430)]

Phalacrus Caricis: Gyllenhal 1827: 641 (in flowers and grasses).

¹³ This name is not accompanied by a description, definition, or indication (ICZN 1999: Article 12.1).

Phalacrus caricis: Stephens 1829: 162 (“metropolitan district”[London?]; Devonshire).
Phalacrus nigrinus Stephens 1829: 162 (near London; New Forest; near Swansea). [see Thompson 2007a]
[*Phalacrus*] *nigrinus* Stephens 1829b: 67 (catalogue entry; Great Britain).
[*Phalacrus*] *Caricis*: Stephens 1829b: 67 (catalogue entry; Great Britain).
An[isotoma] *striatula* “Kirby MSS”: Stephens 1829b: 67 (catalogue entry; as synonym of *Phalacrus caricis* Sturm). [*nomen nudum*]
An[isotoma] *pivicornis* “Kirby? MSS”: Stephens 1829b: 67 (catalogue entry; as synonym of *Phalacrus caricis* Sturm). [*nomen nudum*]
[*Phalacrus*] *Punctulatus*: Dejean 1836: 430 (catalogue entry; as synonym with priority over *Phalacrus caricis* Sturm; France, Germany).
Phalacrus caricis: Stephens 1839: 100 (near London; Devonshire).
Phalacrus nigrinus: Stephens 1839: 100 (near London; New Forest; Swansea).
Ph[alacrus] *Caricis*: Erichson 1845: 112 (diagnosis (in Latin); synonymy; description (in German); Germany).
[*Phalacrus*] *Caricis*: Redtenbacher 1849: 160 (key to Austrian species of *Phalacrus* Paykull (in German); synonymy; Austria).
[*Phalacrus*] *caricis*: Lacordaire 1854: 285 (checklist of European species of *Phalacrus* Paykull).
Phalacrus caricis: Gistel 1856: 68, 90 (association with *Carex vulpina* L. and *Euphorbia cyparissias* L.).
[*Olibrus*] *caricis*: Gistel 1856: 383 (?transfer to *Olibrus* Erichson; checklist of insects of Munich).
[*Phalacrus*] *Caricis*: Redtenbacher 1858: 320 (key to Austrian species of *Phalacrus* Paykull (in German); synonymy; Austria).
P[halacrus] *Caricis*: Thomson 1862: 132 (diagnosis (in Latin); synonymy; Sweden).
P[halacrus] *Caricis*: Thomson 1867: 369 (checklist of Scandinavian species).
[*Phalacrus*] *caricis*: Gemminger and Harold 1868: 799 (synonymy; catalogue of world Coleoptera).
[*Phalacrus*] *Caricis*: Stierlin and Gautard 1869: 130 (checklist of Coleoptera of Switzerland).
Phalacrus Caricis: Baudi di Selve 1870: 49 (checklist of Coleoptera of Cyprus and Asia Minor).
Ph[alacrus] *Caricis*: Hochhuth 1872: 232 (Coleoptera of Kiev and Volhynia; notes (in German)).
[*Phalacrus*] *Caricis*: Seidlitz 1872: 156 (synonymy; Coleoptera of the Baltic provinces of Russia; key to species of *Phalacrus* Paykull (in German); Germany, Sweden, Finland).
P[halacrus] *caricis*: Cox 1874: 424 (Coleoptera of Great Britain and Ireland; key to British species of *Phalacrus* Paykull; description).
[*Phalacrus*] *Caricis*: Redtenbacher 1874: 352 (synonymy; key to Austrian species of *Phalacrus* Paykull (in German)).
[*Phalacrus*] *caricis*: Heyden 1881: 91 (catalogue of Coleoptera of Siberia and Turanian Turkestan; “Turkestan”, “Kyzyl Kum”).
Phalacrus caricis: Flach 1889a: 59 (Mittel- und Norddeutschland; Schweden; Finnland).
Phalacrus Caricis: Seidlitz 1888: 228 (in Eur. bis Schwed. u. Finnl.).
Phalacrus Caricis: Sahlberg 1889: 82.

Phalacrus caricis: Gozis 1889: 18 (Suède; Finlande; Allemagne sept. et centr.).
Phalacrus caricis: Tournier 1889: 77 (Allemagne; Peney).
Phalacrus caricis: Fowler 1889: 149 (England).
Phalacrus caricis var. *Flachi* Schilsky 1891: 154.
Phalacrus caricis: Guillebeau 1892b: 156 (Paris; Lille; Oise; Lyon; Bordeaux; Suisse; Allemagne).
Phalacrus caricis var. *Bonnairei* Guillebeau 1892b: 157 (Fontainebleau; Amiens).
Phalacrus caricis var. *Delabyi* Guillebeau 1892b: 157 (Amiens).
Phalacrus caricis: Everts 1898: 465 (Nederland).
Phalacrus caricis: Ganglbauer 1899: 746 (Nord- und Mitteleuropa).
Phalacrus caricis m. *Bonnairei*: Ganglbauer 1899: 746.
Phalacrus caricis var. *Delabyi*: Ganglbauer 1899: 746.
Phalacrus Caricis: Stierlin 1900: 492 (Schweiz).
Phalacrus caricis: Münster 1901: 34 (not in Norway; based on misidentification).
Phalacrus caricis: Heyden *et al.* 1906: 339 (E. md. b.).
Phalacrus caricis m. *Bonnairei*: Heyden *et al.* 1906: 339.
Phalacrus caricis var. *Delabyi*: Heyden *et al.* 1906: 339.
Phalacrus caricis: Newbery 1907: 225 (Great Britain).
Phalacrus caricis: Reitter 1911: 77 (Germany).
Phalacrus caricis m. *Flachi*: Reitter 1911: 77.
Phalacrus caricis: Fowler and Donisthorpe 1913: 103 (Britain).
Phalacrus caricis: Kuhnt 1913: 531 (Deutschlands).
Phalacrus caricis var. *Delabyi*: Kuhnt 1913: 531 (Deutschlands).
Phalacrus caricis var. *Bonnairei*: Kuhnt 1913: 531 (Deutschlands).
Phalacrus caricis: Jakobson 1915: 949 (France; Italy; Hungary; Romania; Great Britain; Norway; Sweden; Turkey; Cyprus; Finland; Russia; Ukraine).
Phalacrus caricis: Schaufuss 1916: 486 (Europa borealis, media).
Phalacrus caricis v. *Delabyi*: Schaufuss 1916: 486.
Phalacrus caricis: Winkler 1926: 731 (Europa; Caucasus; Asia minor).
Phalacrus caricis ab. *Flachi*: Winkler 1926: 731.
Phalacrus Bonnairei: Winkler 1926: 731 (as synonym of *Phalacrus caricis* Sturm, 1807).
Phalacrus caricis ab. *Delabyi*: Winkler 1926: 731.
Phalacrus caricis: Porta 1929: 201 (key to Italian species).
Phalacrus caricis m. *Bonnairei*: Porta 1929: 201 (key to Italian species).
Phalacrus caricis v. *Delabyi*: Porta 1929: 201 (key to Italian species).
Phalacrus caricis: Hetschko 1930: 6 (Nord- und Mitteleuropa; Kaukasus; Kleinasien).
Phalacrus caricis: Portevin 1931: 197 (France).
Phalacrus Caricis: Bettinger 1935: 46.
Phalacrus Caricis m. *Flachi*: Bettinger 1935: 46.
Phalacrus nigrinus: Balfour-Browne 1938: 56 [discovery of earlier name *nigrinus* Marsham, 1802].
Phalacrus caricis: d'Aguilar 1944: 88.
Phalacrus nigrinus: Palm 1947: 182.
Phalacrus nigrinus: Hansen 1950: 257 (Danmarks).
Phalacrus caricis: Thompson 1958: 8 (England (Devon; Dorset; Wilts.; Hants.; Surrey; Berks.; Oxford; Cambs.; Suffolk; Norfolk; Hereford; Leics.; Lincs.; Notts.; Lancs.);

- Ireland (Armagh; Louth)) (reinstatement of *Phalacrus caricis* Sturm, 1807 over *Phalacrus nigrinus* (Marsham, 1802)).
- Phalacrus caricis* v. *delabyi*: Thompson 1958: 8.
- Phalacrus caricis*: Vogt 1967: 162.
- Phalacrus caricis*: Medvedev 1971: 219 (Mongolia).
- Phalacrus caricis*: Kaszab 1983: 200 (Hungary).
- Phalacrus caricis*: Borowiec 1991: 76 (Poland).
- Phalacrus caricis*: Lafer 1992a: 228 (Russian Far East: ?).
- Phalacrus caricis*: Sagvolden and Hansen 1993: 34 (Norway).
- Phalacrus caricis*: Švec in Jelínek 1993: 99 (checklist of Czech and Slovak Phalacridae; Bohemia; Moravia; Slovakia).
- Phalacrus caricis*: Canepari 1995: 578 (Italy).
- Phalacrus caricis*: Průdek 1996: 498 (Czech Republic).
- Phalacrus caricis*: Švec and Angelini 1996: 201 (France; England; Ireland; Finland; Sweden; Denmark; Germany; Czech Republic; Hungary; Switzerland; Austria; Italy; Bosnia; Herzegovina; Dalmatia; Ukraine; Caucasus; Russia; Karelia; Asia Minor; E Siberia; Mongolia).
- Phalacrus caricis*: Cmoluch 1997: 11 (Poland).
- Phalacrus caricis*: Ponel and Švec 1999: 298 (France).
- Phalacrus caricis*: Švec and Merkl 1999: 240 (Hungary).
- Phalacrus nigrinus*: Švec 1999: 495 (reinstatement of *Phalacrus nigrinus* (Marsham, 1802) over *Phalacrus caricis* Sturm, 1807).
- Phalacrus nigrinus*: Švec and Löbl 2002: 38 (Switzerland).
- Phalacrus caricis*: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 510 (Austria; Bosnia-Herzegovina; Belarus; Croatia; Russia: Central European Territory; Czech Republic; Denmark; Estonia; Finland; France; Great Britain; Germany; Hungary; Ireland; Italy; Lithuania; Netherlands; Russia: North European Territory; Poland; Slovakia; Sweden; Switzerland; Ukraine; Turkey; Mongolia; Russia: Far East; “Siberia”) (reinstatement of *Phalacrus caricis* Sturm, 1807 over *Phalacrus nigrinus* (Marsham, 1802)).
- TYPE LOCALITY: (of *P. caricis*): Germany. Deposition: ZSM?. (of *P. nigrinus*): England. Deposition: BMNH?. (of *P. c. var. flachi*): Germany. Deposition: unknown. (of *P. c. var. bonnairei*): France. Deposition: MHNL?. (of *P. c. var. delabyi*): France. Deposition: MHNL?.
- DISTRIBUTION: Austria, Belarus, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Mongolia, Netherlands, Poland, Russia, Slovakia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine.
- Phalacrus caseyi** Guillebeau, 1894
- Phalacrus Caseyi* Guillebeau 1894a: 292 (Bahia).
- Phalacrus Caseyi*: Hetschko 1930: 6 (Brasilien (Bahia)).
- Phalacrus caseyi*: Blackwelder 1945: 429 (Brasil).
- TYPE LOCALITY: Bahia, Brazil. Deposition: MNHN (holotype) (!).
- DISTRIBUTION: Brazil.
- Phalacrus cervus** Champion, 1925
- Phalacrus cervus* Champion 1925a: 37 (S. Africa (Mossel Bay)).
- Phalacrus cervus*: Hetschko 1930: 6 (Süd-Afrika).

TYPE LOCALITY: Mossel Bay, Western Cape, South Africa. Deposition: BMNH (13 syntypes) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: South Africa.

Phalacrus championi Guillebeau, 1892

Phalacrus Championi Guillebeau 1892b: 158 (Angleterre, ile de Sheppey, dans le comté de Kent).

Phalacrus Championi: Heyden *et al.* 1906: 339 (Br.).

Phalacrus championi: Newbery 1907: 225 (Sheerness; Madingley).

Phalacrus championi: Fowler and Donisthorpe 1913: 103 (Britain).

Phalacrus championi: Jakobson 1915: 949 (Great Britain).

Phalacrus Championi: Schaufuss 1916: 486 (Britannia).

Phalacrus Championi: Winkler 1926: 731 (Britannia).

Phalacrus brunnipes Rye: Winkler 1926: 731 (as synonym of *Phalacrus Championi* Guillebeau, 1892).

Phalacrus Championi: Hetschko 1930: 6 (England).

Phalacrus suecicus Palm 1947: 182 (Ekerö; Nora; Gotland (Hammarsänget; Visby); Nuckö in Estland and Jugla in Lettland). [synonymized with *Phalacrus championi* Guillebeau by Thompson (1958: 5)]

Phalacrus suecicus: Hansen 1950: 257.

Phalacrus championi: Allen 1952: 18 (Britain).

Phalacrus championi: Thompson 1958: 8 (Britain (Hants.; Sussex; Surrey; Kent; ?Cams.); Sweden).

Phalacrus championi: Vogt 1967: 161 (England; Sweden; Holland; Germany). [considered synonym of *Phalacrus brunnipes* Brisout by Owen (1988: 82)]

Phalacrus championi: Majewski 1994: 251 (Poland).

Phalacrus championi: Cmoluch 1997: 11 (Poland).

Phalacrus championi: Švec and Merkl 1999: 240 (Hungary).

Phalacrus championi: Švec and Löbl 2002: 36 (Austria; England; Germany; Netherlands; Poland; Russia; Sweden; Switzerland).

Phalacrus championi: Švec *in* Löbl and Smetana 2007: 510 (Austria; Bulgaria; Russia; Central European Territory; Germany; Hungary; Netherlands; Poland; Sweden; Switzerland; Ukraine).

TYPE LOCALITY: (of *P. championi*): England. Deposition: MHNL. (of *P. suecicus*): Sweden. Deposition: MZLU?.

DISTRIBUTION: Austria, Bulgaria, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Netherlands, Poland, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine.

Phalacrus conjunctus Casey, 1890

Phalacrus conjunctus Casey 1890: 99 (California: San Diego; Arizona).

Phalacrus conjonctus[lapsus calami]: Guillebeau 1894a: 288 (Californie).

Phalacrus conjunctus: Fall 1901: 16 (California).

Phalacrus conjunctus: Casey 1916: 41 (San Diego, California).

Phalacrus conjunctus: Leng 1920: 210 (So. Cal.; Ariz.).

Phalacrus conjunctus: Hetschko 1930: 6 (Californien; Arizona).

TYPE LOCALITY: San Deigo, California, United States. Deposition: USNM (5 syntypes) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: United States (California).

Phalacrus cooteri Švec, 2006

Phalacrus cooteri Švec 2006: 110 (Kazakhstan (W. Tian Shan)).

TYPE LOCALITY: Kazakhstan. Deposition: ZSC (holotype).

DISTRIBUTION: Kazakhstan.

Phalacrus corruscus (Panzer, 1797)¹⁴

Tetratoma atra Herbst 1791: 86, pl. XXXVIII (figs. 4, D) (description (in Latin and German)). [*nomen dubium*]¹⁵

Sphaeridium Assimile Rossi 1794: 82 (of appendix) (description (in Latin); in plants; possibly conspecific with *Tetratoma atra* Herbst; Italy). [*nomen dubium*]

Anisotoma corrusca Panzer 1797: 10, pl. 10 (description (in Latin); adult habitus and antenna illustration; hibernates under pine bark; Germany).

[*Anisotoma*] *coruscum*: Illiger in Kugelann and Illiger 1798: 79 (description (in Latin); discussion (in German); in winter under bark of spruce; Prussia).

Phal[acrus] Coruscus: Paykull 1800: 438¹⁶ (description (in Latin); in flowers and under bark; transfer to *Phalacrus* Paykull; unjustified emendation of *corrusca*; Sweden).

Phalacrus coruscus: Latreille 1804: 42 (description (in French); on flowers; Europe).

Phalacrus coruscus: Panzer 1805: 26 (catalogue entry; Germany).

P[halacrus] coruscus: Sturm 1807: 73–74 (description (in German); notes (in German); Germany).

Ph[alacrus] corruscus: Gyllenhal 1813: 427–428 (description (in Latin); in flowers; Sweden).

[*Phalacrus*] *Corruscus*: Dejean 1821: 129 (catalogue entry; France).

P[halacrus] corruscus: Gyllenhal 1827: 640 (note on variation in species (in Latin)).

Phalacrus coruscus: Stephens 1829: 161 (near London; Devonshire).

Phalacrus picipes Stephens 1829: 161 (locality unknown). [synonymized with *Phalacrus corruscus* (Panzer) by Erichson (1845: 110)]

[*Phalacrus*] *corruscus*: Stephens 1829b: 67 (catalogue entry; Great Britain).

An[isotoma] laevis “Kirby MSS”: Stephens 1829b: 67 (catalogue entry; in synonymy of *Phalacrus corruscus* (Panzer)). [*nomen nudum*]

[*Phalacrus*] *picipes*: Stephens 1829b: 67 (catalogue entry; Great Britain).

[*Phalacrus*] *Corruscus*: Dejean 1836: 430 (catalogue entry; France).

Phalacrus coruscus: Stephens 1839: 99.

Phalacrus picipes: Stephens 1839: 100 (London district; Devonshire).

Ph[alacrus] corruscus: Zetterstedt 1838: 232–233 (description (in Latin); synonymy; notes on habits (in Latin); Lapland).

Ph[alacrus] corruscus: Erichson 1845: 110–111 (diagnosis (in Latin); synonymy; description (in German); Germany).

¹⁴ The historical confusion of this species with *Phalacrus fimetarius* (Fabricius, 1775) precludes any assuredness of the accuracy of many of the identifications of early workers. Therefore, the synonymies of these two nomina should be interpreted with caution.

¹⁵ Thompson (1958: 5) notes that “Herbst, 1792 [*sic*] ... gives a very convincing figure, but an incorrect description.” Therefore, this name is to be regarded as a *nomen dubium*.

¹⁶ Thompson (1958: 5) notes that this is “The first satisfactory description” of this species, but Paykull refers it to *Anisotoma corrusca* Panzer, 1797, with the emended spelling *coruscus*, even though the latter author’s description and figure are inaccurate. Panzer is the correct authority of the species, subsequent works to the contrary notwithstanding.

[*Phalacrus*] *corruscus*: Redtenbacher 1849: 160 (key to Austrian species of *Phalacrus* Paykull (in German); synonymy; Austria).

Phal[acrus] *corruscus*: Lacordaire 1854: 285 (checklist of European species of *Phalacrus* Paykull).

Phalacrus corruscus: Gistel 1856: 145 (association with mosses).

Idiobius corruscus: Gistel 1856: 383 (transfer to *Idiobius* Gistel; checklist of insects of Munich).

Phalacrus corruscus: Rosenhauer 1856: 94 (on flowers; Spain).

[*Phalacrus*] *corruscus*: Redtenbacher 1858: 320 (key to Austrian species of *Phalacrus* Paykull (in German); synonymy; Austria).

P[halacrus] *corruscus*: Thomson 1859: 65 (type species of *Phalacrus* Paykull).

P[halacrus] *corruscus*: Thomson 1862: 131 (diagnosis (in Latin); synonymy; variation; Scandinavia).

Phalacrus coruscus: Wollaston 1864: 106 (synonymy; notes; Canary Islands).

Phalacrus coruscus: Wollaston 1865: 103–104 (synonymy; notes; Canary Islands).

P[halacrus] *corruscus*: Thomson 1867: 369 (checklist of Scandinavian species).

[*Phalacrus*] *corruscus*: Gemminger and Harold 1868: 799 (synonymy; catalogue of world Coleoptera).

[*Phalacrus*] *Corruscus*: Stierlin and Gautard 1869: 130 (checklist of Coleoptera of Switzerland).

[*Phalacrus*] *Humbertii* Tournier in Stierlin and Gautard 1869: 130 (checklist of Coleoptera of Switzerland). [*nomen nudum*]¹⁷

[*Phalacrus*] *Rufipes* Tournier in Stierlin and Gautard 1869: 130 (checklist of Coleoptera of Switzerland). [*nomen nudum*]¹⁸

Phalacrus corruscus: Baudi di Selve 1870: 49 (checklist of Coleoptera of Cyprus and Asia Minor; variation).

Phalacrus coruscus: Crotch in Godman 1870: 66 (checklist of Coleoptera of the Azores; Azores (Santa Maria)).

P[halacrus] *intermedius* Hochhuth 1872: 230–232 (diagnosis (in Latin); in moss and fallen leaves; discussion (in German); Ukraine).

Ph[alacrus] *corruscus*: Hochhuth 1872: 232 (Coleoptera of Kiev and Volhynia; notes (in German)).

*Phalacrus Humbertii*¹⁹ Tournier in Rye 1872b: 37 (notes on identification; England). [synonymized with *Phalacrus coruscus* (Panzer) by Švec (1999: 494)]

[*Phalacrus*] *corruscus*: Seidlitz 1872: 156 (synonymy; Coleoptera of the Baltic provinces of Russia; key to species of *Phalacrus* Paykull (in German); Germany, Sweden, Finland).

P[halacrus] *corruscus*: Cox 1874: 423 (Coleoptera of Great Britain and Ireland; key to British species of *Phalacrus* Paykull; description).

¹⁷ This name is not accompanied by a description, definition, or indication (ICZN 1999: Article 12.1).

¹⁸ This name is not accompanied by a description, definition, or indication (ICZN 1999: Article 12.1).

¹⁹ Although not “formally” described until Tournier’s monograph of 1889, this note penned by Rye contains enough information to qualify as a definition of this taxon. Since Rye credits Tournier with this information and the name itself, authorship goes to the latter.

[*Phalacrus*] *corruscus*: Redtenbacher 1874: 352 (key to Austrian species of *Phalacrus* Paykull (in German)).

Phalacrus corruscus var. *Humberti*: Rye 1876: 177 (relegated to variety of *Phalacrus corruscus* (Panzer); England).

[*Phalacrus*] *corruscus*: Heyden 1881: 91 (catalogue of Coleoptera of Siberia and Turanian Turkestan).

Phalacrus intermedius: Flach 1889a: 60 (Süd-Russland [south Russia]).

Phalacrus corruscus: Flach 1889a: 60 (Ganz Europa; Nordafrika).

Phalacrus corruscus var. *Humberti*: Flach 1889a: 60.

Phalacrus corruscus m. *Doebneri* Flach 1889a: 60.

Phalacrus corruscus: Seidlitz 1888: 228 [including *fimetarius* (Fabricius)] (In Eur. bis Schwed. u. Finnland.).

Phalacrus corruscus: Sahlberg 1889: 82.

Phalacrus intermedius: Gozis 1889: 19 (Russie méridionale).

Phalacrus corruscus: Gozis 1889: 19 (Europe, nord de l'Afrique).

Phalacrus corruscus var. *Humberti*: Gozis 1889: 19.

Phalacrus corruscus var. *Doebneri*: Gozis 1889: 19.

Phalacrus corruscus: Tournier 1889: 25 (toute l'Europe, l'Algérie, la Syrie, etc.).

Phalacrus Humberti: Tournier 1889: 28 (Suisse; France; Angleterre).

Phalacrus quercus Tournier 1889: 32 (Peney (near Geneva)). [synonymized with *Phalacrus corruscus* (Panzer) by Švec (1999: 494)]

Phalacrus rufipes Tournier 1889: 34 (Peney). [synonymized with *Phalacrus corruscus* (Panzer) by Švec (1999: 494)]

Phalacrus corruscus: Fowler 1889: 148 (England; Scotland).

Phalacrus corruscus var. *Humberti*: Fowler 1889: 148 (England).

Phalacrus corruscus: Blackburn 1891: 100 (Victoria).

Phalacrus corruscus v. *Doebneri*: Schilsky 1891: 154.

Phalacrus corruscus: Guillebeau 1892b: 152 (toute l'Europe et le nord de l'Afrique; Iles Canaries).

Phalacrus corruscus var. *Doebneri*: Guillebeau 1892b: 152.

Phalacrus corruscus var. *Humberti*: Guillebeau 1892b: 153 (Angleterre; France; Algérie).

Phalacrus corruscus var. *rufipes*: Guillebeau 1892b: 153 (Hyères; Gers; Fréjus; Le Plantay).

Phalacrus corruscus: Acloque 1896: 255 (France).

Phalacrus corruscus: Griffini 1896: 110, pl. 12 (fig. 14).

Phalacrus corruscus: Everts 1898: 465 (Nederland).

Phalacrus corruscus: Ganglbauer 1899: 746 (Ueber den grössten Theil der palaearctischen Region verbreitet).

Phalacrus corruscus var. *Humberti*: Ganglbauer 1899: 746.

Phalacrus corruscus var. *rufipes*: Ganglbauer 1899: 746.

Phalacrus corruscus m. *Döbneri*: Ganglbauer 1899: 746.

Phalacrus Corruscus: Stierlin 1900: 493 (Schweiz).

Phalacrus Corruscus v. *Humberti*: Stierlin 1900: 493 (Schweiz).

Phalacrus corruscus: Münster 1901: 33 (Norway (Moss; Kristiania; Drammens omegn)).

Phalacrus fimetarius var. *Humberti*: Heyden et al. 1906: 339 (E.).

Phalacrus fimetarius var. *rufipes*: Heyden *et al.* 1906: 339 (Ga.).
Phalacrus fimetarius m. *Doebneri*: Heyden *et al.* 1906: 339 (G.).
Phalacrus fimetarius var. *intermedius*: Heyden *et al.* 1906: 339 (R. m.).
Phalacrus corruscus: Newbery 1907: 224 (Great Britain).
Phalacrus corruscus: Friederichs 1908: 38–52.
Phalacrus fimetarius var. *Humberti*: Gerhardt 1909: 418.
Phalacrus fimetarius var. *Humberti*: Reitter 1911: 76.
Phalacrus fimetarius var. *rufipes*: Reitter 1911: 76.
Phalacrus fimetarius m. *Doebneri*: Reitter 1911: 76.
Phalacrus corruscus: Fowler and Donisthorpe 1913: 103 (Britain).
Phalacrus fimetarius: Kuhnt 1913: 531 (Deutschlands). [in part]
Phalacrus fimetarius var. *Humberti*: Kuhnt 1913: 532 (Deutschlands).
Phalacrus fimetarius ab. *rufipes*: Kuhnt 1913: 532 (Deutschlands).
Phalacrus fimetarius m. *Doebneri*: Kuhnt 1913: 532 (Bavaria, Deutschlands).
Phalacrus corruscus: Sahlberg 1913c: 90 (Caramania; Anatolia).
Phalacrus corruscus var. *Humberti*: Sahlberg 1913c: 90 (Anatolia).
Phalacrus corruscus var. *punctipennis* Sahlberg 1913c: 90 (Prope Smyrnam, Anatolia).
[synonymized with *Phalacrus corruscus* (Panzer) by Švec *in* Löbl and Smetana (2007: 65)]
Phalacrus corruscus: Jakobson 1915: 949 (Canary Islands; Algeria; Tunisia; Portugal; Spain; Balearic Islands; Sicily; Italy; Greece; Great Britain; Norway; Sweden; Turkey; Cyprus; Persia; Finland; Russia; Ukraine; Georgia; Azerbaijan; Armenia; Iran; Kazakhstan; Turkmenistan; Uzbekistan; Mongolia).
Phalacrus fimetarius: Schaufuss 1916: 486 (Palearctic Region).
Phalacrus fimetarius ab. *Humberti*: Schaufuss 1916: 486.
Phalacrus fimetarius ab. *rufipes*: Schaufuss 1916: 486.
Phalacrus Brisouti: Winkler 1926: 731 (Britannia; Europa centralis; Africa borealis).
Phalacrus hybridus: Winkler 1926: 731 (as synonym of *Phalacrus brisouti* Rye, 1872).
Phalacrus subseriatus: Winkler 1926: 731 (as synonym of *Phalacrus brisouti* Rye, 1872).
Phalacrus hipponensis: Winkler 1926: 731 (as synonym of *Phalacrus brisouti* Rye, 1872).
Phalacrus Brisouti ab. *confusus*: Winkler 1926: 731.
Phalacrus Brisouti ?v. *striatopunctatus*: Winkler 1926: 731.
Phalacrus corruscus: Winkler 1926: 731 (Regio palaeartica).
Phalacrus corruscus ab. *Humberti* Rye: Winkler 1926: 731.
Phalacrus corruscus ab. *rufipes*: Winkler 1926: 731.
Phalacrus corruscus ab. *Doebneri*: Winkler 1926: 731.
Phalacrus corruscus ab. *punctipennis*: Winkler 1926: 731.
Phalacrus Humberti Flach: Winkler 1926: 731 (as synonym of *Phalacrus corruscus* (Panzer, 1797)).
Phalacrus intermedius: Winkler 1926: 731 (as synonym of *Phalacrus corruscus* (Panzer, 1797)).
Phalacrus corruscus: Porta 1929: 201 (key to Italian species).
Phalacrus corruscus a. *picipes*: Porta 1929: 201 (key to Italian species).
Phalacrus corruscus v. *Humberti*: Porta 1929: 201 (key to Italian species).

Phalacrus coruscus v. *rufipes*: Porta 1929: 201 (key to Italian species).
Phalacrus coruscus m. *Doebneri*: Porta 1929: 201 (key to Italian species).
Phalacrus fimetarius var. *Humberti*: Hetschko 1930: 7 (England; Frankreich; Schweiz; Algeir)
Phalacrus coruscus: Portevin 1931: 197 (as synonym of *Phalacrus fimetarius* (Fabricius)).
Phalacrus Fimetarius: Bettinger 1935: 45. [synonym in part; cf. synonymy of *Phalacrus fimetarius* (Paykull)]
Phalacrus Fimetarius a. *Humberti*: Bettinger 1935: 45.
Phalacrus Fimetarius a. *picipes*: Bettinger 1935: 45.
Phalacrus Fimetarius a. *rufipes*: Bettinger 1935: 45.
Phalacrus Fimetarius m. *Dæbneri*: Bettinger 1935: 45.
Phalacrus coruscus: Donisthorpe 1944: 228 (Britain).
Phalacrus coruscus: Palm 1947: 180.
Phalacrus coruscus: Hansen 1950: 255 (Danmarks).
Phalacrus coruscus: Thompson 1958: 8 (England (from most counties south of a line from the Bristol Channel to the Wash; Scilly Is. and I. of Wight; also Hereford; Worcs.; Durham); Wales (Glamorgan); Scotland (Dumfries); Ireland (Londonberry)).
Phalacrus coruscus: Vogt 1967: 162.
Phalacrus corruscus: Thompson and Marshall 1980: 415 (not in Australia (records represent undescribed spp.)).
Phalacrus coruscus: Kaszab 1983: 200 (Hungary).
Phalacrus coruscus: Borowiec 1991: 77 (Poland).
Phalacrus corruscus: Švec in Jelínek 1993: 99 (checklist of Czech and Slovak Phalacridae; Bohemia; Moravia; Slovakia).
Phalacrus corruscus: Allen 1995: 192 [correct spelling].
Phalacrus corruscus: Průdek 1996: 498 (Czech Republic).
Phalacrus corruscus: Švec and Angelini 1996: 202 (Canary Islands; Algeria; Morocco; France; England; Scotland; Ireland; Finland; Sweden; Norway; Germany; Czech Republic; Hungary; Austria; Italy; Sardinia; Sicily; Bulgaria; Russia; Caucasus; Turkey; Iran; Transcaspien region; Siberia; China).
Phalacrus coruscus: Cmoluch 1997: 11 (Poland).
Phalacrus corruscus: Ventura 1997: 80 (Spain; Balears; Andorra).
Phalacrus corruscus: Ponel and Švec 1999: 298 (France; Corsica).
Phalacrus corruscus: Švec and Ponel 1999: 235 (Turkey; Cyprus).
Phalacrus corruscus: Švec and Merkl 1999: 240 (Hungary).
Phalacrus coruscus: Švec 1999: 494 (nomenclatural notes).
Phalacrus corruscus: Švec and Löbl 2002: 38 (Switzerland).
Phalacrus corruscus: Oromí *et al.* 2010: 229 (checklist of Coleoptera of Azores; introduced; Santa Maria Island).
 TYPE LOCALITY: (of *T. atra*): Germany. Deposition: ZMHB?. (of *S. assimile*): central Italy ("Etruria"). Deposition: ZMHB?. (of *A. corrusca*): Germany. Deposition: ZMHB?. (of *P. picipes*): . (of *P. intermedius*): Ukraine. Deposition: UASK?. (of *P. humbertii*): Peney, Switzerland. Deposition: MNHN (holotype) (!). (of *P. c. m. doebneri*): unknown. Deposition: DEI?. (of *P. quercus*): Peney, Switzerland. Deposition: MNHN (lectotype)

(!). (of *P. rufipes*): Peney, Switzerland. Deposition: MNHN?. (of *P. c. var. punctipennis*): Turkey. Deposition: FMNH?.

DISTRIBUTION: Algeria, Andorra, Austria, Azores, Bulgaria, Canary Islands, China, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Morocco, Norway, Poland, Russia, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey.

Phalacrus corvinus Guillebeau, 1894

Phalacrus corvinus Guillebeau in Grouvelle and Guillebeau 1894: 458 (Belgaum, Bombay).

Phalacrus corvinus: Champion 1924c: 237 (India (Belgaum; Haldwani; Poonah; Khandesh; Nilgiri Hills); Australia).

Phalacrus corvinus: Champion 1925b: 605 (India (Dhauli, Haldwani Division of Kumaon); not in Australia).

Phalacrus corvinus: Hetschko 1930: 6 (Ostindien).

Phalacrus corvinus: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 511 (India: Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh).

TYPE LOCALITY: Belgaum, Bombay, India. Deposition: MNHN (6 syntypes) (!), BMNH (5 syntypes) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: India.

Phalacrus curticornis Švec, 2006

Phalacrus curticornis Švec 2006: 111 (India (T. Nadu (Nilgiri Hills))).

TYPE LOCALITY: Nilgiri Hills, Tamil Nadu, India. Deposition: ZSC (holotype).

DISTRIBUTION: India.

Phalacrus exaluminatus Lyubarsky, 2003

Phalacrus exaluminatus Lyubarsky 2003: 67 (Nepal).

Phalacrus exaluminatus: Lyubarsky 2004: 21 (Nepal).

Phalacrus exaluminatus: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 511 (Nepal).

TYPE LOCALITY: Kalikot, Karnali, Nepal. Deposition: NMEG (holotype).

DISTRIBUTION: Nepal.

Phalacrus fimetarius (Fabricius, 1775)²⁰

[*Sphaeridium*] *fimetarium* Fabricius 1775: 68 (description (in Latin); Great Britain).

[*Sphaeridium*] *fimetarium*: Fabricius 1792: 82–83 (description (in Latin); on dung²¹; Europe).

[*Sphaeridium*] *fimetarium*: Panzer 1795: 30 (description (in Latin); on dung; Germany).

[*Sphaeridium*] *fimetarium*: Paykull 1798: 64–65 (description (in Latin); on dung; Sweden).

[*Sphaeridium*] *fimetarium*: Fabricius 1801: 97 (brief description (in Latin); on dung; Europe).

[*Dermestes*] *fimetarius*: Marsham 1802: 74 (description (in Latin); transfer to *Dermestes* Linné; on dung; Great Britain).

²⁰ The historical confusion of this species with *Phalacrus corruscus* (Panzer, 1797) precludes any assuredness on the accuracy of many of the identifications of early workers. Therefore, the synonymies of these two nomina should be interpreted with caution.

²¹ Fabricius indicates that specimens of this species were found on dung (“*stercore*”). This is probably in error, as no members of the family are known to frequent this habitat.

Anisotoma corusca: Panzer 1805: 26 (catalogue entry; as senior synonym of *Sphaeridium fimetarium*: Paykull; Germany).

[*Phalacrus*] *Striatopunctatus* Tournier in Stierlin and Gautard 1869: 130 (checklist of Coleoptera of Switzerland). [*nomen nudum*]²²

Phalacrus Brisouti Rye 1872a: 8 (description (in Latin); notes on identification; England). [synonymized with *Phalacrus fimetarius* (Fabricius) by Thompson (1958: 8)]

P[halacrus] Brisouti: Cox 1874: 423 (Coleoptera of Great Britain and Ireland; key to British species of *Phalacrus* Paykull; description).

Phalacrus Brisouti: Flach 1889a: 60 (England).

Phalacrus hybridus Flach 1889a: 69 (Transsylvania).

Phalacrus hybridus: Flach 1889b: 187 (Siebenbürgen).

Phalacrus Brisouti: Gozis 1889: 19 (England).

Phalacrus hybridus: Gozis 1889: 20 (Transsylvanie).

Phalacrus subseriatus Rey 1889: 3 (St-Raphaël, Hyères).

Phalacrus Genei Tournier 1889: 27 (Sardaigne).

Phalacrus Brisouti: Tournier 1889: 49 (Angleterre).

Phalacrus striatopunctatus Tournier 1889: 53 (Peney).

Phalacrus Brisouti: Fowler 1889: 149 (England).

Phalacrus confusus Guillebeau 1892a: 20 (toute la France; Midi; Hyères; Béziers; Avignon; Bretagne; Paris).

Phalacrus corruscus var. *picipes*: Guillebeau 1892b: 153 (Angleterre; Allemagne).

Phalacrus confusus: Guillebeau 1892b: 153 (toute la France: Midi, Hyères, Sainte-Baume, Port-Vendres, Béziers, Avignon, Bretagne, Paris, Calvados, and Saint-Julien-sur-Calonne; Hungary; Bône).

Phalacrus hybridus: Guillebeau 1892b: 153 (Transylvanie).

Phalacrus confusus var. *hipponensis* Guillebeau 1892b: 154.

Phalacrus Brisouti: Guillebeau 1892b: 155 (Angleterre: Kent and Deal).

Phalacrus corruscus var. *picipes*: Ganglbauer 1899: 746.

Phalacrus hybridus: Ganglbauer 1899: 746 (Siebenbürgen; Ungarn; Frankreich; Nordafrika).

Phalacrus hybridus var. *hipponensis*: Ganglbauer 1899: 746.

Phalacrus hybridus var. *confusus*: Ganglbauer 1899: 746.

Phalacrus hybridus var. *striatopunctatus*: Ganglbauer 1899: 746.

Phalacrus Brisouti: Heyden *et al.* 1906: 339 (Br.).

Phalacrus fimetarius: Heyden *et al.* 1906: 339 (E.).

Phalacrus fimetarius var. *picipes*: Heyden *et al.* 1906: 339 (Br.).

Phalacrus hybridus: Heyden *et al.* 1906: 339 (Tr.).

Phalacrus hybridus var. *confusus*: Heyden *et al.* 1906: 339 (Ga. Hu.).

Phalacrus hybridus var. *striatopunctatus*: Heyden *et al.* 1906: 339.

Phalacrus hybridus: Newbery 1907: 224 (Deal; Sandwich; Bognor; Southend; Erith; Felixstowe; Sheppey; Lewisham).

Phalacrus fimetarius var. *picipes*: Gerhardt 1909: 418.

Phalacrus fimetarius: Reitter 1911: 76 (Germany).

Phalacrus fimetarius var. *picipes*: Reitter 1911: 76.

²² This name is not accompanied by a description, definition, or indication (ICZN 1999: Article 12.1).

Phalacrus hybridus: Fowler and Donisthorpe 1913: 104 (Lewisham; Sheppey; Southend; Erith; Felixstowe; Bognor; Deal; Sandwich).
Phalacrus hybridus var. *confusus*: Fowler and Donisthorpe 1913: 104.
Phalacrus hybridus: Sahlberg 1913c: 90 (Lesbo, Anatolia).
Phalacrus fimetarius: Kuhnt 1913: 531 (Deutschlands). [in part]
Phalacrus fimetarius ab. *picipes*: Kuhnt 1913: 532 (Thüringia, Deutschlands).
Phalacrus fimetarius: Sainte-Claire Deville 1914: 245 (list of species from Corsica; Corsica).
Phalacrus hybridus: Jakobson 1915: 949 (Algeria; France; Switzerland; Italy; Hungary; Romania; Turkey).
Phalacrus brisouti: Jakobson 1915: 949 (Great Britain).
Phalacrus fimetarius: Peyerimhoff 1915: 23 (Ménerville, Alger; Zaouïa des Mouzaïa).
Phalacrus hybridus: Peyerimhoff 1915: 23.
Phalacrus hybridus: Schaufuss 1916: 486 (Hungaria; Gallia; Africa borealis).
Phalacrus hybridus a. sc. [aberratio sculpturae] *confusus*: Schaufuss 1916: 486.
Phalacrus hybridus a. c. [aberratio coloris] *striatopunctatus*: Schaufuss 1916: 486.
Phalacrus Brisouti: Schaufuss 1916: 486 (Britannia).
Phalacrus fimetarius: Winkler 1926: 731 (as synonym of *Phalacrus coruscus* (Panzer, 1797)).
Phalacrus coruscus ab. *picipes*: Winkler 1926: 731.
Phalacrus Brisouti: Hetschko 1930: 5 (Siebenbürgen; Ungarn; Frankreich; England; Nordafrika).
Phalacrus fimetarius: Hetschko 1930: 7 (Palaearktische Region).
Phalacrus fimetarius: Portevin 1931: 197 (France).
Phalacrus fimetarius: Lea 1932: 439 (Australia (Queensland: Brisbane; Cairns; Endeavour River; Ingham; Mabuiag Island; Magnetic Island; Peel Island; Rockhampton; Stradbroke Island; New South Wales: Armidale; Bindogundra; Blue Mountains; Cootamundra; Forest Reefs; Galston; Lawson; Mittagong; Sydney; Upper Williams River; Victoria: Alps; Bacchus Marsh; Dividing Range; Ringwood; Tasmania: Devonport; Hobart; Huon River; Jordan River; Launceston; Ulverstone; West Tamar; Zeehau; South Australia: Adelaide; Barton; Carribie; Cook Plains; Heuley; Hughes; Kangaroo Island; Kingoonya; Largs; Lucindale; Melrose; Minnie Downs; Mount Lofty; Oodnadatta; Port Lincoln; Port Noarlunga; Quorn; Tarcoola; West Australia: Cue; Mount Barker; Pinjarrah; North Australia: Darwin; Connexion Island)).
Phalacrus Brisouti: Porta 1934: 168 (supplement to key to Italian species).
Phalacrus Fimetarius: Bettinger 1935: 45. [synonym in part; cf. synonymy of *Phalacrus coruscus* (Panzer)]
Phalacrus Brisouti: Bettinger 1935: 45.
Phalacrus fimetarius: d'Aguilar 1944: 88.
Phalacrus hybridus: Donisthorpe 1944: 228 (Britain).
Phalacrus Brisouti: Palm 1947: 180.
Phalacrus fimetarius: Thompson 1958: 8 (Devon; Hants. and I. of Wight; Sussex; Surrey; Kent; Berks.; Bucks.; Middx.; Herts.; Cambs.; Essex; Suffolk; Northants.).
Phalacrus brisouti: Vogt 1967: 160 (Im Gebiet nur von Wärmehängen des Kyffhäusers und im Rheinland bekannt).
Phalacrus brisouti: Kaszab 1983: 200 (Hungary).

Phalacrus brisouti: Švec 1989: 156 (Czechoslovakia (Moravia; Slovakia)).

Phalacrus brisouti: Borowiec 1991: 76 (Poland).

Phalacrus fimetarius: Lohse and Lucht 1992: 135 (*brisouti* Rye of Vogt = *fimetarius* (Fabricius)).

Phalacrus brisouti: Švec in Jelínek 1993: 99 (checklist of Czech and Slovak Phalacridae; Bohemia; Moravia; Slovakia).

Phalacrus brisouti: Borowiec 1994: 305 (Poland).

Phalacrus brisouti: Majewski 1994: 251 (Poland).

Phalacrus fimetarius: Allen 1995: 192.

Phalacrus brisouti: Allen 1995: 192.

Phalacrus hybridus: Allen 1995: 192 [as synonym of *Phalacrus brisouti* Rye].

Phalacrus brisouti: Průdek 1996: 498 (Czech Republic).

Phalacrus brisouti: Švec and Angelini 1996: 201 (Algeria; France; Belgium; Netherlands; England; Germany; Czech Republic; Hungary; Romania; Italy; Sicily; Turkey; Transcasian region).

Phalacrus fimetarius: Cmoluch 1997: 11 (Poland).

Phalacrus brisouti: Ventura 1997: 79 (Spain).

Phalacrus brisouti: Švec and Merkl 1999: 240 (Hungary).

Phalacrus brisouti: Ponel and Švec 1999: 298 (France).

Phalacrus fimetarius: Švec and Löbl 2002: 36 (Algeria; Austria; Belgium; Bulgaria; Czech Republic; Denmark; England; France; Germany; Greece; Hungary; Italy (Sicily incl.); Latvia; Netherlands; Poland; Romania; Sweden; Switzerland; Transcasian Region; Turkey; Ukraine).

Phalacrus fimetarius: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 511 (Austria; Belgium; Bulgaria; Czech Republic; Denmark; France; Great Britain; Germany; Greece; Hungary; Italy; Latvia; Malta; Netherlands; Poland; Romania; Slovakia; Sweden; Switzerland; Ukraine; Algeria; Cyprus; Turkey).

TYPE LOCALITY: (of *S. fimetarium*): Great Britain [“Anglia”]. Deposition: ZMUC (4 syntypes), BMNH (1 syntype). (of *P. brisouti*): England, United Kingdom. Deposition: BMUK?. (of *P. hybridus*): Transylvania, Romania. Deposition: DEI?. (of *P. subseriatus*): France. Deposition: MHNL. (of *P. genei*): Sardinia, Italy. Deposition: MNHN (holotype) (!). (of *P. striatopunctatus*): Peney, Switzerland. Deposition: MNHN?. (of *P. confusus*): France. Deposition: MHNL. (of *P. c. var. hipponensis*): France. Deposition: MHNL.

DISTRIBUTION: Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine.

***Phalacrus flavangulus* Chevrolat, 1863**

Phalacrus flavangulus Chevrolat 1863: 599 (description (in Latin); description (in French); Cuba).

[*Phalacrus*] *flavangulus*: Gemminger and Harold 1868: 799 (catalogue of world Coleoptera; Cuba).

Phalacrus flavangulus: Guillebeau 1894a: 293 (Cuba).

Phalacrus flavangulus: Leng and Mutchler 1914: 409 (Cuba).

Phalacrus flavangulus: Hetschko 1930: 8 (Cuba).

Phalacrus flavangulus: Blackwelder 1945: 429 (Cuba).

TYPE LOCALITY: Cuba. Deposition: MNHN (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Cuba.

Phalacrus flavicornis Sharp, 1888

Phalacrus flavicornis Sharp 1888: 247 (Capetillo, Guatemala).

Phalacrus flavicornis: Guillebeau 1894a: 289 (Guatemala).

Phalacrus flavicornis: Hetschko 1930: 8 (Guatemala).

Phalacrus flavicornis: Blackwelder 1945: 429 (Guatemala).

TYPE LOCALITY: Capetillo, Guatemala. Deposition: BMNH (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Guatemala.

Phalacrus frater Flach, 1888

Phalacrus frater Flach 1889a: 78 (Araxesthal, Caucasus).

Phalacrus frater: Flach 1889d: 270.

Phalacrus frater: Guillebeau 1892b: 152 (Caucase).

Phalacrus frater: Heyden *et al.* 1906: 339 (Ca. m.).

Phalacrus frater: Jakobson 1915: 949 (Turkey; Russia; Armenia; Turkmenistan).

Phalacrus frater: Schaufuss 1916: 486 (Caucasus meridionalis).

Phalacrus frater: Winkler 1926: 731 (Caucasus).

Phalacrus frater: Hetschko 1930: 8 (Kaukasus).

Phalacrus frater: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 511 (Turkey).

TYPE LOCALITY: Armenia. Deposition: DEI?.

DISTRIBUTION: Armenia, Russia, Turkey, Turkmenistan.

Phalacrus germanus Sharp, 1888

Phalacrus germanus Sharp 1888: 247 (Quezaltenango, Guatemala).

Phalacrus germanus: Guillebeau 1894a: 288 (Guatemala).

Phalacrus germanus: Hetschko 1930: 8 (Guatemala).

Phalacrus germanus: Blackwelder 1945: 429 (Guatemala).

TYPE LOCALITY: Quezaltenango, Guatemala. Deposition: BMNH (2 syntypes) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Guatemala.

Phalacrus grossus Erichson, 1845

Ph[alacrus] grossus Erichson 1845: 111 (diagnosis (in Latin); description (in German); middle Germany, Hungary).

[*Phalacrus*] *grossus*: Redtenbacher 1849: 160 (key to Austrian species of *Phalacrus* Paykull (in German); synonymy; Austria).

[*Phalacrus*] *grossus*: Lacordaire 1854: 285 (checklist of European species of *Phalacrus* Paykull).

[*Phalacrus*] *grossus*: Redtenbacher 1858: 320 (key to Austrian species of *Phalacrus* Paykull (in German); synonymy; Austria).

Phalacrus grossus: Jacquelin du Val: pl. 36 (illustration of dorsal habitus, labium, and maxilla).

P[halacrus] grossus: Thomson 1862: 132 (diagnosis (in Latin); Sweden).

P[halacrus] grossus: Thomson 1867: 369 (checklist of Scandinavian species).

[*Phalacrus*] *grossus*: Gemminger and Harold 1868: 799 (catalogue of world Coleoptera; Germany).

[*Phalacrus*] *Grossus*: Stierlin and Gautard 1869: 130 (checklist of Coleoptera of Switzerland).

[*Phalacrus*] *grossus*: Seidlitz 1872: 156 (Coleoptera of the Baltic provinces of Russia; key to species of *Phalacrus* Paykull (in German); Germany, Sweden).

[*Phalacrus*] *grossus*: Redtenbacher 1874: 352 (key to Austrian species of *Phalacrus* Paykull (in German)).

Phalacrus grossus: Flach 1889a: 59 (Deutschland (Ostseestrand); Dalmatien).

Phalacrus grossus: Seidlitz 1888: 228 (in Eur. bis Schwed. u. Ostpr.).

Phalacrus grossus: Gozis 1889: 18 (Bords de la Baltique; Dalmatie).

Phalacrus grossus: Tournier 1889: 31 (Allemagne; Suède; France; Suisse).

Phalacrus grossus: Guillebeau 1892b: 154 (Stettin; Nord de l'Allemagne; Autriche; Vienne; Dalmatie).

Phalacrus grossus: Acloque 1896: 255 (France).

Phalacrus grossus: Everts 1898: 465 (Nederland).

Phalacrus grossus: Ganglbauer 1899: 747 (Süd-Schweden; Deutschland; Oesterreich; Ungarn; Dalmatien).

Phalacrus Grossus: Stierlin 1900: 492 (Schweiz).

Phalacrus grossus: Heyden *et al.* 1906: 339 (E. md. b. I).

Phalacrus grossus: Reitter 1911: 77 (Germany).

Phalacrus grossus: Kuhnt 1913: 532 (Deutschlands).

Phalacrus grossus: Jakobson 1915: 949 (Sardinia; Switzerland; Netherlands; Germany; Sweden; Turkey; Serbia; Austria; Hungary; Bohemia; Romania; Dalmatia; Poland; China).

Phalacrus grossus: Schaufuss 1916: 486 (Europa media, borealis; Dalmatia).

Phalacrus grossus: Winkler 1926: 731 (Europa centralis borealis; Dalmatia; Turkestan; China).

Phalacrus grossus: Porta 1929: 201 (key to Italian species).

Phalacrus grossus: Hetschko 1930: 8 (Schweden; Deutschland; Oesterreich; Ungarn; Dalmatien; Türkei).

Phalacrus grossus: Portevin 1931: 197 (France).

Phalacrus Grossus: Bettinger 1935: 45.

Phalacrus grossus: d'Aguilar 1944: 89.

Phalacrus grossus: Palm 1947: 180.

Phalacrus grossus: Hansen 1950: 256.

Phalacrus grossus: Vogt 1967: 161.

Phalacrus dieckmanni Vogt 1967: 161. [synonymized with *Phalacrus grossus* Erichson by Lohse and Lucht (1992: 135)]

Phalacrus grossus: Medvedev 1971: 217 (Mongolia).

Phalacrus dieckmanni: Borowiec 1991: 76 (Poland).

Phalacrus grossus: Švec *in* Jelínek 1993: 99 (checklist of Czech and Slovak Phalacridae; Moravia).

Phalacrus dieckmanni: Borowiec 1994: 305 (Poland).

Phalacrus grossus: Švec and Angelini 1996: 201 (Netherlands; Sweden; Germany; Poland; Czech Republic; Hungary; Austria; Switzerland; Sardinia?; Sicily; Italy; Dalmatia; Bosnia; Romania; Russia; Turkey; W Siberia; Turkestan; Mongolia; China; Tibet).

Phalacrus grossus: Cmoluch 1997: 11 (Poland).

Phalacrus grossus: Ponel and Švec 1999: 298 (France).

Phalacrus grossus: Švec and Löbl 2002: 38 (Switzerland).

- Phalacrus grossus*: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 511 (Austria; Bosnia-Herzegovina; Croatia; Czech Republic; France; Germany; Greece; Hungary; Italy; Netherlands; Poland; Romania; Slovakia; Russia: South European Territory; Sweden; Switzerland; Russia: East Siberia; Kazakhstan; Mongolia; Morocco; Turkey; China (Xizang)).
 TYPE LOCALITY: (of *P. grossus*): middle Germany. Deposition: ZMHB?. (of *P. dieckmanni*): Germany. Deposition: unknown.
 DISTRIBUTION: Austria, Bosnia-Herzegovina, China, Croatia, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey.
- Phalacrus grouvellei** Guillebeau, 1892
Phalacrus Grouvellei Guillebeau 1892b: 156 (Tunisie).
Phalacrus grouvellei: Jakobson 1915: 949 (Tunisia).
Phalacrus Grouvellei: Winkler 1926: 731 (Tunis).
Phalacrus Grouvellei: Hetschko 1930: 9 (Tunis).
Phalacrus grouvellei: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 511 (Tunisia).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Tunisia. Deposition: MHNL?.
 DISTRIBUTION: Tunisia.
- Phalacrus havai** Švec, 2006
Phalacrus havai Švec 2006: 112 (Indonesia (Sumba); Thailand (Chiangmai)).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Tarimbang environs, Sumba, Indonesia. Deposition: ZSC (holotype).
 DISTRIBUTION: Indonesia (Sumba), Thailand.
- Phalacrus illini** Casey, 1916
Phalacrus illini Casey 1916: 41 (northern Illinois (Highland Park)).
Phalacrus illini: Leng 1920: 210 (No. Ill.).
Phalacrus illini: Hetschko 1930: 9 (Illinois).
Phalacrus illini: Downie and Arnett 1996: 1026 (IL).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Highland Park, Illinois, United States. Deposition: USNM (holotype) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: United States (Illinois).
- Phalacrus immarginatus** Champion, 1925
Phalacrus immarginatus Champion 1925b: 604 (India (Dhaulti, Haldwani Division of Kumaon)).
Phalacrus immarginatus: Hetschko 1930: 9 (Ostindien).
Phalacrus immarginatus: Agarwal 1956: 267 (India).
Phalacrus immarginatus: Lyubarsky 1994b: 57 (India; Philippines; Flores).
Phalacrus immarginatus: Lyubarsky 2003: 68 (India; Philippines; W. Flores; Nepal).
Phalacrus immarginatus: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 511 (India: Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh; Oriental Region).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Dhaulti, Haldwani Division, Kumaon, India. Deposition: BMNH (5 syntypes) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: India, Nepal, Philippines.
- Phalacrus incommodus** Flach, 1888
Phalacrus incommodus Flach 1889a: 69 (Chersonesus tauricus).
Phalacrus incommodus: Flach 1889b: 187 (Crimm).
Phalacrus Siculus Tournier 1889: 52 (Sicile).
Phalacrus incommodus: Guillebeau 1892b: 157 (Algérie; Daya; Espagne; Aussi de Tunisie).

- Phalacrus incommodus*: Heyden *et al.* 1906: 339 (Crim.).
Phalacrus incommodus: Jakobson 1915: 949 (Algeria; ?Tunisia; Spain; Crimea).
Phalacrus incommodus: Schaufuss 1916: 486 (Crimea).
Phalacrus incommodus: Winkler 1926: 731 (Hispania; Algeria).
Phalacrus ?siculus: Winkler 1926: 731 (Crimaea).
Phalacrus incommodus: Hetschko 1930: 9 (Krim; Spanien; Algier; Tunis).
Phalacrus incommodus: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 511 (Italy (Sicilia); Spain; Ukraine; Algeria; Tunisia).
TYPE LOCALITY: (of *P. incommodus*): Crimea, Ukraine. Deposition: DEI?. (of *P. siculus*): Sicily, Italy. Deposition: MNHN (holotype) (!).
DISTRIBUTION: Algeria, Italy, Spain, Tunisia, Ukraine.
- Phalacrus indus** Motschulsky, 1858
Phalacrus indus Motschulsky 1858: 34 (description (in French)).
Phalacrus indus: Motschulsky 1866: 427 (Sri Lanka).
[*Phalacrus*] *indus*: Gemminger and Harold 1868: 799 (catalogue of world Coleoptera; India).
Phalacrus indus: Guillebeau 1894a: 285 (Indes orientales).
Phalacrus indus: Liubarsky 1993a: 17 (?Sri Lanka; Flores).
Phalacrus indus: Lyubarsky 1994b: 57 (Sri Lanka; China; Flores).
Phalacrus indus: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 511 (China; Oriental Region).
TYPE LOCALITY: ?Sri Lanka [“Ind. or.” = India orientalis]. Deposition: ZMUM (holotype).
DISTRIBUTION: China, Indonesia (Flores), ?Sri Lanka.
- Phalacrus insignis** Lea, 1932
Phalacrus insignis Lea 1932: 439 (Australia (Queensland: Cairns; Cornwallis Island; North Australia: Bathurst and Melville Islands; Connexion Island and Groote Eylandt)).
TYPE LOCALITY: Australia. Deposition: SAM?.
DISTRIBUTION: Australia (Northern Territory, Queensland).
- Phalacrus insularis** Guillebeau, 1892
Phalacrus insularis Guillebeau 1892b: 156 (Corfu).
Phalacrus insularis: Heyden *et al.* 1906: 339 (Corfu).
Phalacrus insularis: Jakobson 1915: 949 (Greece).
Phalacrus insularis: Schaufuss 1916: 486.
Phalacrus insularis: Winkler 1926: 731 (Graecia).
Phalacrus insularis: Hetschko 1930: 9 (Korfu).
Phalacrus insularis: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 511 (Greece (Kerkyra)).
TYPE LOCALITY: Corfu, Greece. Deposition: MHNL.
DISTRIBUTION: Greece.
- Phalacrus jejunos** Casey, 1916
Phalacrus jejunos Casey 1916: 39 (Riverside, California).
Phalacrus jejunos: Leng 1920: 210 (Cal.).
Phalacrus jejunos: Hetschko 1930: 9 (Californien).
TYPE LOCALITY: Riverside, California, United States. Deposition: USNM (holotype) (!).
DISTRIBUTION: United States (California).
- Phalacrus kuznetzovi** Lafer, 1992
Phalacrus kuznetzovi Lafer 1992a: 228 (Russian Far East: ?).
Phalacrus kuznetzovi: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 511 (Russia: Far East; Japan).

TYPE LOCALITY: Russia. Deposition: unknown.

DISTRIBUTION: Japan, Russia.

Phalacrus lateralis Guillebeau, 1893

Phalacrus lateralis Guillebeau 1893b: 298 (Aden).

Phalacrus lateralis: Guillebeau 1894a: 286 (Aden).

Phalacrus lateralis: Jakobson 1915: 949 (Arabia).

Phalacrus lateralis: Winkler 1926: 731 (Arab.).

Phalacrus lateralis: Hetschko 1930: 9 (Arabien (Aden)).

Phalacrus lateralis: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 511 (Yemen).

TYPE LOCALITY: Aden, Yemen. Deposition: MHNL?.

DISTRIBUTION: Yemen.

Phalacrus laticlava Champion, 1925

Phalacrus laticlava Champion 1925a: 38 (S. Africa (Estcourt, Natal)).

Phalacrus laticlava: Hetschko 1930: 9 (Südafrika).

TYPE LOCALITY: Estcourt, Natal, South Africa. Deposition: BMNH (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: South Africa.

Phalacrus luteicornis Champion, 1924

Phalacrus rodundatus Tournier in Lewis 1879: 10 (catalogue of Japanese Coleoptera).
[*nomen nudum*]²³

Phalacrus luteicornis Champion 1924c: 238 (India (W. Almora); Japan).

Phalacrus luteicornis: Hetschko 1930: 9 (Ostindien; Japan).

Phalacrus luteicornis: Hisamatsu 1959a: 2 (Japan).

Phalacrus luteicornis: Hisamatsu 1982: 166 (Japan; Nepal (Katmandu; Kakani)).

Phalacrus luteicornis: Hisamatsu 1985: 271.

Phalacrus luteicornis: Lyubarsky 1994b: 56 (India; Yunnan; Japan).

Phalacrus luteicornis: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 511 (China; Japan; India (Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh)).

TYPE LOCALITY: (of *P. rodundatus*): Japan. Deposition: MNHN?. (of *P. luteicornis*): Kumaon, West Almora, India and Japan (locality not yet restricted by lectotype designation). Deposition: BMNH (12 syntypes)²⁴ (!).

DISTRIBUTION: China (Yunnan), India, Japan, Nepal.

Phalacrus mandibularis (Motschulsky, 1858)

Augasmus mandibularis Motschulsky 1858: 36 (description (in French); Sri Lanka).

[*Augasmus*] *mandibularis*: Gemminger and Harold 1868: 800 (catalogue of world Coleoptera; Sri Lanka).

Augasmus mandibularis: Hetschko 1930: 41 (Ceylon).

Phalacrus mandibularis: Lyubarsky 1993c: 38 (? Sri Lanka).

Phalacrus mandibularis: Lyubarsky 1994b: 56 (Sri Lanka; Flores).

TYPE LOCALITY: Nuwara Eliya, Sri Lanka [“Nura-Ellia, Ceylan”]. Deposition: ZMUM (lectotype).

DISTRIBUTION: Indonesia (Flores), Sri Lanka.

Phalacrus maspalomensis Palm, 1975

Phalacrus maspalomensis Palm 1975: 49 (Gran Canaria: Maspalomas).

²³ This name is not accompanied by a description, definition, or indication (ICZN 1999: Article 12.1).

²⁴ Champion only mentions 11 specimens in literature.

Phalacrus maspalomensis: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 511 (Canary Islands).
TYPE LOCALITY: Maspalomas, Gran Canaria, Canary Islands. Deposition: MZLU?
(holotype).

DISTRIBUTION: Canary Islands.

Phalacrus maximus Fairmaire, 1852

[*Phalacrus*] *Aterrimus* Dejean 1821: 129 (catalogue entry; Spain). [*nomen nudum*]²⁵

[synonymized with *Phalacrus maximus* Fairmaire by Fairmaire (1852: 78)]

[*Phalacrus*] *Aterrimus*: Dejean 1836: 430 (catalogue entry; Spain).

Phalacrus aterrimus: Dejean 1837: 454 (Madrid).

Phalacrus maximus Fairmaire 1852: 77–78 (diagnosis (in Latin); description (in French); Spain).

[*Phalacrus*] *maximus*: Gemminger and Harold 1868: 799 (synonymy; catalogue of world Coleoptera; Spain).

Phalacrus maximus: Flach 1889a: 59 (Spanien (Escorial)).

Phalacrus maximus var. *Reitteri* Flach 1889a: 59 (Spanien; Algier (Sebdou)).

[synonymized with *Phalacrus maximus* Fairmaire by Švec in Löbl and Smetana (2007: 65)]

Phalacrus maximus: Gozis 1889: 18 (Espagne (Escorial)).

Phalacrus maximus var. *Reitteri*: Gozis 1889: 18 (Espagne, Algérie, Sebdou).

Phalacrus maximus: Tournier 1889: 29 (Espagne (Escorial); Algérie et Cartagène).

Phalacrus maximus: Guillebeau 1892b: 151 (Madrid, Espagne; Algérie: Géryville and Oran; Tunisie: Kasserin and Sidi el Hani).

Phalacrus maximus var. *Reitteri*: Guillebeau 1892b: 151 (Algérie: Oran and Sebdou).

Phalacrus maximus var. *ambiguus* Guillebeau 1892b: 151 (Madrid). [synonymized with *Phalacrus maximus* Fairmaire by Švec in Löbl and Smetana (2007: 65)]

Phalacrus maximus: Heyden *et al.* 1906: 339 (Hi.).

Phalacrus maximus var. *Reitteri*: Heyden *et al.* 1906: 339 (Hi.).

Phalacrus maximus var. *ambiguus*: Heyden *et al.* 1906: 339 (Hi.).

Phalacrus maximus: Jakobson 1915: 949 (Algeria; Tunisia; Spain; Corsica; Sardinia; Italy).

Phalacrus maximus: Schaufuss 1916: 486 (Madrid).

Phalacrus maximus v. *Reitteri*: Schaufuss 1916: 486.

Phalacrus maximus v. *ambiguus*: Schaufuss 1916: 486 (Hispania).

Phalacrus maximus: Winkler 1926: 731 (Mediterranea occidentalis; Italia meridionalis).

Phalacrus maximus ab. *Reitteri*: Winkler 1926: 731.

Phalacrus maximus ab. *ambiguus*: Winkler 1926: 731.

Phalacrus maximus: Porta 1929: 201 (key to Italian species).

Phalacrus maximus: Hetschko 1930: 9 (Spanien; Italien; Algier; Tunis).

Phalacrus maximus var. *Reitteri*: Hetschko 1930: 9 (Spanien; Algier).

Phalacrus maximus var. *ambiguus*: Hetschko 1930: 9 (Spanien).

Phalacrus maximus: Normand 1949: 75 (Tunisia).

Phalacrus maximus: Schatzmayr 1951: 215 (Tunisia (Fozcur); Tripoli (Garian)).

Phalacrus maximus: Švec and Angelini 1996: 201 (Algeria; Tunisia; Libya; Spain; Italy; Sardinia; Corsica).

²⁵ This name is not accompanied by a description, definition, or indication (ICZN 1999: Article 12.1).

- Phalacrus maximus*: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 511 (France (Corse); Italy; Spain; Algeria; Libya; Morocco; Tunisia).
- TYPE LOCALITY: (of *P. maximus*): Madrid, Spain. Deposition: MNHN (1 syntype) (!). (of *P. m. var. reitteri*): Algeria and Spain. Deposition: MHNL?. (of *P. m. var. ambiguus*): Madrid, Spain. Deposition: MHNL?.
- DISTRIBUTION: Algeria, France, Italy, Libya, Morocco, Spain, Tunisia.
- Phalacrus mayeti** Guillebeau, 1892
- Phalacrus Mayeti* Guillebeau 1892b: 158 (Alger, Bône; Gibraltar).
- Phalacrus Mayeti*: Heyden et al. 1906: 339 (Gibraltar).
- Phalacrus mayeti*: Jakobson 1915: 949 (Algeria; Gibraltar).
- Phalacrus Mayeti*: Schaufuss 1916: 486 (Gibraltar).
- Phalacrus Mayeti*: Winkler 1926: 731 (Hispania; Algeria).
- Phalacrus Mayeti*: Hetschko 1930: 9 (Spanien; Algier).
- Phalacrus mayeti*: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 511 (Spain; Algeria; Morocco).
- TYPE LOCALITY: Algeria and Gibraltar. Deposition: MHNL?.
- DISTRIBUTION: Algeria, Morocco, Spain.
- Phalacrus mediocris** Casey, 1916
- Phalacrus mediocris* Casey 1916: 41 (Boulder Co., Colorado).
- Phalacrus mediocris*: Leng 1920: 210 (Colo.).
- Phalacrus mediocris*: Hetschko 1930: 9 (Colorado).
- TYPE LOCALITY: Boulder County, Colorado, United States. Deposition: USNM (2 syntypes) (!).
- DISTRIBUTION: United States (Colorado).
- Phalacrus mexicanus** Hetschko, 1930
- Phalacrus rufipes* Sharp 1888: 246 (Cordova, Mexico).
- Phalacrus rufipes*: Guillebeau 1894a: 289 (Mexico).
- Phalacrus mexicanus* Hetschko 1930: 9 (Mexico). [replacement name for *Phalacrus rufipes* Sharp, 1888]
- Phalacrus mexicanus*: Blackwelder 1945: 429 (Mexico).
- TYPE LOCALITY: Cordoba, Veracruz, Mexico [“Cordova”]. Deposition: BMNH (2 syntypes) (!).
- DISTRIBUTION: Mexico.
- Phalacrus micans** Guillebeau, 1893
- Phalacrus micans* Guillebeau 1893: 288 (Lagonita).
- Phalacrus micans*: Guillebeau 1894a: 289 (Venezuela).
- Phalacrus micans*: Hetschko 1930: 9 (Venezuela).
- Phalacrus micans*: Blackwelder 1945: 429 (Venezuela).
- TYPE LOCALITY: Lagonita, Venezuela. Deposition: MNHN (3 syntypes) (!).
- DISTRIBUTION: Venezuela.
- Phalacrus misellus** Guillebeau, 1893
- Phalacrus misellus* Guillebeau 1893a: 288 (Lagonita).
- Phalacrus misellus*: Guillebeau 1894a: 286 (Caracas).
- Phalacrus misellus*: Hetschko 1930: 9 (Caracas).
- Phalacrus misellus*: Blackwelder 1945: 429 (Venezuela).
- TYPE LOCALITY: Lagonita or Caracas, Venezuela. Deposition: MNHN?.
- DISTRIBUTION: Venezuela.

Phalacrus montrouzieri Hetschko, 1928

Phalacrus Brunnipes Montrouzier in Perroud and Montrouzier 1864: 219 (diagnosis (in French); under bark; New Caledonia).

[*Phalacrus*] *brunnipes*: Gemminger and Harold 1868: 799 (catalogue of world Coleoptera; New Caledonia).

Phalacrus brunnipes: Guillebeau 1894a: 290 (Kanal).

Phalacrus brunnipes: Fauvel 1903: 317.

Phalacrus Montrouzieri Hetschko 1928: 142. [replacement name for *Phalacrus brunnipes* Montrouzier, 1864]

Phalacrus Montrouzieri: Hetschko 1930: 9 (Neu-Caledonien).

TYPE LOCALITY: Kanala, New Caledonia. Deposition: unknown (possibly destroyed).

DISTRIBUTION: New Caledonia.

Phalacrus oblongulus Motschulsky, 1866

Phalacrus oblongulus Motschulsky 1866: 427 (diagnosis (in Latin); Sri Lanka).

Phalacrus oblongulus: Hetschko 1930: 10 (Ceylon).

Phalacrus oblongulus: Liubarsky 1993a: 21 (Sri Lanka).

TYPE LOCALITY: Nuwara Eliya, Sri Lanka [“Nura-Ellia, Ceylan”]. Deposition: ZMUM (holotype).

DISTRIBUTION: Sri Lanka.

Phalacrus obscurus Sharp, 1888

Phalacrus obscurus Sharp 1888: 247 (Saltillo, Coahuila; Santa Clara, Chihuahua; Mexico city; Acapulco; Guanajuato; Cuernavaca).

Phalacrus obscurus: Guillebeau 1894a: 287 (Mexique).

Phalacrus obscurus: Casey 1916: 43 (Mexico (Tepehuanes, Durango)).

Phalacrus obscurus: Champion 1925b: 602 (Mexico; Trinidad).

Phalacrus obscurus: Hetschko 1930: 10 (Mexico; Trinidad).

Phalacrus obscurus: Blackwelder 1945: 429 (Mexico; Trinidad).

TYPE LOCALITY: Guanajuato, Mexico; Santa Clara, Chihuahua, Mexico; Saltillo, Coahuila, Mexico; Acapulco, Guerrero, Mexico; Cuernavaca, Morelos, Mexico (locality not yet restricted by lectotype designation). Deposition: BMNH (8 syntypes) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Mexico (Chihuahua, Coahuila, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Morelos), Trinidad and Tobago (Trinidad).

Phalacrus obsidianus Casey, 1916

Phalacrus obsidianus Casey 1916: 40 (Texas).

Phalacrus obsidianus: Leng 1920: 210 (Tex.).

Phalacrus obsidianus: Hetschko 1930: 10 (Texas).

TYPE LOCALITY: Texas, United States. Deposition: USNM (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: United States (Texas).

Phalacrus ovalis LeConte, 1856

P[halacrus] ovalis LeConte 1856: 15–16 (diagnosis (in Latin); notes; California).

[*Phalacrus*] *ovalis*: Gemminger and Harold 1868: 799 (catalogue of world Coleoptera; California).

Phalacrus ovalis: Sharp 1888: 246 (California; Arizona; northern Sonora; Saltillo, Coahuila; Guanajuato; Orizaba; Guatemala (near the city)).

Phalacrus ovalis: Casey 1889: 95 (California: Sonoma and Monterey cos.).

Phalacrus ovalis: Guillebeau 1894a: 288 (Californie).

Phalacrus ovalis: Fall 1901: 16 (California).

Phalacrus ovalis: Casey 1916: 38 (coast regions of California from San Diego to Sonoma; Mojave Desert; San Bernardino Mts.).

Phalacrus ovalis: Leng 1920: 210 (So. Cal.).

Phalacrus ovalis: Hetschko 1930: 10 (Californien; Arizona; Mexiko; Guatemala).

Phalacrus ovalis: Blackwelder 1945: 429 (Baja Calif.; Mexico; Guatemala; U.S.A.).

TYPE LOCALITY: San Diego, California, United States. Deposition: MCZ (2 syntypes) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Guatemala, Mexico, United States (Arizona, California).

***Phalacrus penicillatus* Say, 1824**

P[halacrus] penicillatus Say 1824: 91 (description; on plants with smut; Nebraska).

P[halacrus] penicillatus: LeConte 1856: 16 (diagnosis (in Latin); notes; Nebraska, California).

[Phalacrus] penicillatus: Gemminger and Harold 1868: 799 (catalogue of world Coleoptera; California).

*Phalacrus penicellatus*²⁶: LeConte 1879: 503 (list of Coleoptera of the Rocky Mountain region; Colorado).

Phalacrus penicillatus: Casey 1889: 95 (southern California; Arizona; New Mexico).

Phalacrus penicillatus: Guillebeau 1894a: 287 (Californie).

Phalacrus penicillatus: Fall 1901: 16 (California).

Phalacrus penicillatus: Snow 1907: 171 (list of species collected in New Mexico).

Phalacrus penicillatus: Casey 1916: 37 (Colorado (Boulder Co.); New Mexico (Coolidge); Arizona (Walnut and Grand Canyon of the Colorado)).

Phalacrus penicillatus: Leng 1920: 210 (Colo.; N. Mex.; Ariz.; So. Cal.).

Phalacrus penicillatus: Hetschko 1930: 10 (Colorado; New Mexiko; Arizona; Californien).

Phalacrus penicillatus: Hatch 1962: 196 (s B.C.; Wn.; Id.; Or.).

Phalacrus penicillatus: Bechtel *et al.* 1983: 476 (list of species from Sand Mountain and Blow Sand Mountains, Nevada, USA).

Phalacrus penicillatus: Campbell *in* Bousquet 1991: 226 (checklist of Canadian and Alaskan species; British Columbia).

Phalacrus penicillatus: Majka *et al.* 2008: 211 (new records of phalacrids from Canada; Manitoba; Saskatchewan).

TYPE LOCALITY: North of Omaha, Nebraska, United States [“near Engineer Cantonment”]. Deposition: MCZ (presumed destroyed—see Mawdsley 1993).

DISTRIBUTION: Canada (British Columbia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan), United States (Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington).

***Phalacrus perfusorius* Lyubarsky, 2003**

Phalacrus perfusorius Lyubarsky 2003: 67 (Nepal).

Phalacrus perfusorius: Lyubarsky 2004: 21 (Nepal).

Phalacrus perfusorius: Švec *in* Löbl and Smetana 2007: 511 (Nepal).

TYPE LOCALITY: Humla, Karnali, Nepal. Deposition: NMEG (holotype).

DISTRIBUTION: Nepal.

***Phalacrus picipennis* Champion, 1925**

²⁶ *Lapsus calami*.

Phalacrus picipennis Champion 1925b: 603 (Uruguay (Maldonado)).

Phalacrus picipennis: Hetschko 1930: 10 (Uruguay).

Phalacrus picipennis: Blackwelder 1945: 429 (Uruguay).

TYPE LOCALITY: Maldonado, Uruguay. Deposition: BMNH (5 syntypes) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Uruguay.

Phalacrus politus Melsheimer, 1844

P[halacrus] politus Melsheimer 1844: 102 (diagnosis; description; Pennsylvania).

P[halacrus] politus: Lacordaire 1854: 285 (checklist of North American species of *Phalacrus* Paykull).

P[halacrus] politus: LeConte 1856: 16 (diagnosis (in Latin); notes; Middle and Southern States).

[*Phalacrus*] *politus*: Gemminger and Harold 1868: 800 (catalogue of world Coleoptera; Pennsylvania).

Phalacrus politus: Schwarz 1878: 447 (list of Coleoptera of Florida).

Phalacrus politus: Casey 1890: 98 (Pennsylvania; North Carolina; Missouri; Texas).

Phalacrus politus: Guillebeau 1894a: 287 (Pennsylvanie; Texas).

Phalacrus politus: Blatchley 1910: 498 (Indiana).

Phalacrus politus: Casey 1916: 43 (Rhode Island and New York to North Carolina and westward to Michigan, thence southward to Tennessee and Missouri; Columbus, Texas).

Phalacrus politus: Leng 1920: 210 (Ind.; R. I.; Mich.; N. C.; Mo.; Fla.).

Phalacrus politus: Hayes 1922: 237 (list of species from sorghum fields).

Phalacrus politus: Leonard 1928: 391 (New York (Axton; Syracuse; Buffalo; L. George; Albany; White L.; SI; LI: Rockaway Beach)).

Phalacrus politus: Hetschko 1930: 10 (Rhode Island; New York; Carolina; Indiana; Michigan; Missouri; Florida; Pennsylvania).

Phalacrus politus: Sels 1934: 319 (New York).

Phalacrus politus: Blackwelder 1945: 429 (?I. de Pinos; U.S.A.).

Phalacrus politus: Hilburn & Gordon 1989: 687 (Bermuda).

Phalacrus politus: Downie and Arnett 1996: 1026 (MA; CT; RI; MI; IN; NC; FL; MO).

Phalacrus politus: Peck and Thomas 1998: 92 (eastern US; Florida).

Phalacrus politus: Majka *et al.* 2008: 212 (new records of phalacrids from Canada; Newfoundland).

Phalacrus politus: Oromí *et al.* 2010: 229 (checklist of Coleoptera of Azores; introduced; Terceira Island).

TYPE LOCALITY: Pennsylvania, United States. Deposition: MCZ (lectotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Bermuda, Canada (Newfoundland), United States (Connecticut, Florida, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Tennessee).

Phalacrus propinquus Guillebeau, 1894

Phalacrus propinquus Guillebeau 1894a: 293 (Kansas).

Phalacrus propinquus: Hetschko 1930: 10 (Kansas).

TYPE LOCALITY: Kansas, United States. Deposition: MNHN (2 syntypes) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: United States (Kansas).

Phalacrus pumilio LeConte, 1856

P[halacrus] pumilio LeConte 1856: 16 (diagnosis (in Latin); notes; Georgia).

[*Phalacrus*] *pumilio*: Gemminger and Harold 1868: 800 (catalogue of world Coleoptera; Georgia).

[*Phalacrus*] *pumilio*?: Schwarz 1878: 447 (list of Coleoptera of Florida).

Phalacrus pumilio: Casey 1890: 100 (Middle Atlantic states).

Phalacrus pumilio: Guillebeau 1894a: 287 (Amérique centrale).

Phalacrus pumilio: Blatchley 1910: 499 (Lake, Fountain and Lawrence cos., Indiana).

Phalacrus pumilio: Casey 1916: 42 (Georgia).

Phalacrus pumilio: Leng 1920: 210 (Ga.; Ind.; Fla.; Conn.).

Phalacrus pumilio: Leonard 1928: 391 (New York (Axton; Syracuse; SI)).

Phalacrus pumilio: Hetschko 1930: 10 (New York; Georgia; Indiana; Florida; Connecticut).

Phalacrus pumilio: Downie and Arnett 1996: 1026 (CT; IN; GA; FL).

Phalacrus pumilio: Peck and Thomas 1998: 92 (eastern US; Florida).

TYPE LOCALITY: Georgia, United States. Deposition: MCZ (2 syntypes) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: United States (Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, New York).

***Phalacrus punctatus* Champion, 1925**

Phalacrus punctatus Tournier in Lewis 1879: 10 (catalogue of Japanese Coleoptera).

[*nomen nudum*]²⁷

Phalacrus punctatus Champion 1925b: 605 (China (mainland opposite Tygosan I.; Haining; Hong Kong; Chusan Is.); Japan (Fukushima)).

Phalacrus punctatus: Hetschko 1930: 10 (China; Japan).

Phalacrus punctatus: Hisamatsu 1959a: 3 (Japan).

Phalacrus punctatus: Hisamatsu 1982: 166 (Japan).

Phalacrus punctatus: Hisamatsu 1985: 271.

Phalacrus punctatus: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 511 (China (Hongkong; Zhejiang); Japan).

TYPE LOCALITY: China and Japan (locality not yet restricted by lectotype designation).

Deposition: BMNH (7 syntypes) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: China, Japan.

***Phalacrus raffrayi* Guillebeau, 1894**

Phalacrus Raffrayi Guillebeau 1894a: 291 (Zanzibar).

Phalacrus raffrayi: Kolbe 1897: 108 (Sansibar).

Phalacrus Raffrayi: Hetschko 1930: 10 (S.O.-Afrika, Zanzibar).

TYPE LOCALITY: Zanzibar, Tanzania. Deposition: MNHN (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Tanzania.

***Phalacrus reticulosus* Casey, 1916**

Phalacrus reticulosus Casey 1916: 44 (Mexico (Cuernavaca, Morelos; Rio Balsas, Guerrero)).

Phalacrus reticulosus: Hetschko 1930: 10 (Mexiko).

Phalacrus reticulosus: Blackwelder 1945: 429 (Mexico).

TYPE LOCALITY: Cuernavaca, Morelos and Rio Balsas, Guerrero, Mexico (locality not yet restricted by lectotype designation). Deposition: USNM (6 syntypes) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Mexico (Guerrero, Morelos).

***Phalacrus rolciki* Švec, 2006**

²⁷ This name is not accompanied by a description, definition, or indication (ICZN 1999: Article 12.1).

- Phalacrus rolciki* Švec 2006: 116 (Tanzania (Tanga distr. (Usambara Mts.))).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Lushoto environs, Usambara Mountains, Tanga, Tanzania. Deposition: ZSC (holotype).
 DISTRIBUTION: Tanzania.
- Phalacrus rubidus** Motschulsky, 1858
Phalacrus rubidus Motschulsky 1858: 33 (description (in Latin); discussion (in French); Sri Lanka).
 [*Phalacrus*] *rubidus*: Gemminger and Harold 1868: 800 (catalogue of world Coleoptera; Sri Lanka).
Phalacrus rubidus: Guillebeau 1894a: 289 (Indes orientales).
Phalacrus rubidus: Hetschko 1930: 10 (Ceylon).
Phalacrus rubidus: Liubarsky 1993a: 13 (Sri Lanka).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Sri Lanka ["Ceylan"]. Deposition: ZMUM (holotype).
 DISTRIBUTION: Sri Lanka.
- Phalacrus ruficornis** Boheman, 1858
Phalacrus ruficornis Boheman 1858: 37–38 (diagnosis (in Latin); description (in Latin); Argentina).
 [*Phalacrus*] *ruficornis*: Gemminger and Harold 1868: 800 (catalogue of world Coleoptera; Argentina).
Phalacrus ruficornis: Hetschko 1930: 10 (Argentinien).
Phalacrus ruficornis: Blackwelder 1945: 429 (Argentina).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Buenos Aires, Argentina. Deposition: NHRS?.
 DISTRIBUTION: Argentina.
- Phalacrus rufipes** Motschulsky, 1866
Phalacrus rufipes Motschulsky 1866: 427 (diagnosis (in Latin); Sri Lanka).
Phalacrus rufipes: Hetschko 1930: 10 (Ceylon).
Phalacrus rufipes: Liubarsky 1993a: 18 (Sri Lanka).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Nuwara Eliya, Sri Lanka ["Nura-Ellia, Ceylan"]. Deposition: ZMUM (lectotype).
 DISTRIBUTION: Sri Lanka.
- Phalacrus rufitarsis** Motschulsky, 1858
Phalacrus rufitarsis Motschulsky 1858: 34–35 (description (in French); Sri Lanka).
 [*Phalacrus*] *rufitarsis*: Gemminger and Harold 1868: 800 (catalogue of world Coleoptera; Sri Lanka).
Phalacrus rufitarsis: Guillebeau 1894a: 285 (Ceylan).
Phalacrus rufitarsis: Hetschko 1930: 10 (Ceylon).
Phalacrus rufitarsus [lapsus calami]: Liubarsky 1993a: 17 (Ceylon).
Phalacrus rufitarsus: Lyubarsky 1994b: 56 (Sri Lanka; Vietnam).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Nuwara Eliya, Sri Lanka ["Nura-Ellia, Ceylan"]. Deposition: ZMUM (holotype).
 DISTRIBUTION: Sri Lanka, Vietnam.
- Phalacrus rufoguttatus** Lyubarsky, 1994
Phalacrus rufoguttatus Lyubarsky 1994b: 57 (Philippines (Imugan)).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Imugan, Philippines. Deposition: ZMHB (holotype).
 DISTRIBUTION: Philippines.
- Phalacrus rupimontis** Casey, 1916

- Phalacrus rupimontis* Casey 1916: 38 (Wyoming).
Phalacrus rupimontis: Leng 1920: 210 (Wy.).
Phalacrus rupimontis: Hetschko 1930: 10 (Wyoming).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Wyoming, United States. Deposition: USNM (2 syntypes) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: United States (Wyoming).
- Phalacrus saueri** Švec, 2006
Phalacrus saueri Švec 2006: 114 (India (Tamil Nadu)).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Codaicanal, Tamil Nadu, India. Deposition: ZSC (holotype).
 DISTRIBUTION: India.
- Phalacrus sayi** Casey, 1889
Phalacrus sayi Casey 1889: 96 (Arizona: Coolidge).
Phalacrus Sayi: Guillebeau 1894a: 288 (Arizona).
Phalacrus sayi: Casey 1916: 37 (New Mexico (Coolidge)).
Phalacrus sayi: Leng 1920: 210 (N. Mex.; Ariz.).
Phalacrus Sayi: Hetschko 1930: 10 (New Mexiko; Arizona).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Coolidge, New Mexico, United States. Deposition: USNM (2 syntypes) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: United States (New Mexico).
- Phalacrus seriatus** LeConte, 1856
P[halacrus] seriatus LeConte 1856: 15 (diagnosis (in Latin); notes; Kansas).
[Phalacrus] seriatus: Gemminger and Harold 1868: 800 (catalogue of world Coleoptera; Kansas).
Phalacrus seriatus: LeConte 1879: 503 (list of Coleoptera of the Rocky Mountain region; Colorado).
Phalacrus seriatus: Casey 1890: 99 (Kansas; Colorado).
Phalacrus seriatus: Guillebeau 1894a: 287 (Colorado).
Phalacrus seriatus: Casey 1916: 42 (Garland, Colorado).
Phalacrus seriatus: Leng 1920: 210 (Colo.; Kan.).
Phalacrus seriatus: Hetschko 1930: 11 (Colorado; Kansas).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Kansas, United States. Deposition: MCZ (holotype).
 DISTRIBUTION: United States (Colorado, Kansas).
- Phalacrus seriepunctatus** Brisout de Barneville, 1863
Phalacrus seriepunctatus Brisout de Barneville in Grenier 1863: 44–45 (diagnosis (in Latin); description (in French); France).
[Phalacrus] seriepunctatus: Gemminger and Harold 1868: 800 (catalogue of world Coleoptera; France).
Phalacrus striatulus Tournier 1868: 143 (description (in French); Italy (Sicily)).
Phalacrus mandibularis Tournier 1889: 75 [synonym in part—males] (Calabre; Italie méridionale).
Phalacrus seriepunctatus: Flach 1889a: 61 (Südfrankreich (Collioures)).
Phalacrus striatulus: Flach 1889a: 61 (Sicilien).
Phalacrus seriepunctatus: Gozis 1889: 20 (Pyrénées orient. (Collioure)).
Phalacrus striatulus: Gozis 1889: 20 (Sicile).
Phalacrus seriepunctatus: Tournier 1889: 55 (Collioure; Italie; Espagne).
Phalacrus striatulus: Tournier 1889: 74 (Sicile; Algérie; Blidah).
Phalacrus Baudii Tournier 1889: 76 (Chypre). [in part (male)]

Phalacrus seriepunctatus: Guillebeau 1892b: 160 (France méridionale, Collioure; Syrie; Marseille; Sicile; Algérie: Teniet el Haad, Tlemcen, Oran, Philippeville; Corse; Gibraltar; Salonique).

Phalacrus seriepunctatus: Acloque 1896: 255 (France (Midi)).

Phalacrus seriepunctatus: Ganglbauer 1899: 748 (Südfrankreich; Mittelmeergebiet).

Phalacrus seriepunctatus: Heyden *et al.* 1906: 339 (Ga. m.).

Phalacrus seriepunctatus: Jakobson 1915: 949 (Algeria; Gibraltar; France; Sardinia; Turkey; Syria).

Phalacrus seriepunctatus: Schaufuss 1916: 486 (Gallia meridionalis Mediterranea).

Phalacrus seriepunctatus: Winkler 1926: 731 (Mediterranea).

Phalacrus seriepunctatus: Porta 1929: 201 (key to Italian species).

Phalacrus seriepunctatus: Hetschko 1930: 11 (Südfrankreich; Mittelmeergebiet).

Phalacrus seriepunctatus: Portevin 1931: 197 (France méridionale).

Phalacrus seriepunctatus: Švec and Angelini 1996: 201 (Algeria; Gibraltar; France; Sardinia; Sicily; Syria).

Phalacrus seriepunctatus: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 511 (France; Italy; Spain; Algeria; Morocco; Cyprus; Syria).

TYPE LOCALITY: (of *P. seriepunctatus*): Collioure, Pyrénées-Orientales, France.

Deposition: DEI?. (of *P. striatulus*): Sicily, Italy. Deposition: MNHN?. (of *P. mandibularis*): “Calabre”. Deposition: MNHN (2 syntypes) (!). (of *P. baudii*): Cyprus [“Chypre”]. Deposition: MNHN (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Algeria, Cyprus, France, Italy, Morocco, Spain, Syria.

Phalacrus sharpi Guillebeau, 1894

Phalacrus Sharpi Guillebeau 1894a: 293 (Zanzibar).

Phalacrus sharpi: Kolbe 1897: 108 (Sansibar).

Phalacrus Sharpi: Hetschko 1930: 11 (Ostafrika; Zanzibar).

TYPE LOCALITY: Zanzibar, Tanzania. Deposition: MNHN (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Tanzania.

Phalacrus simoni Guillebeau, 1893

Phalacrus Simoni Guillebeau 1893a: 287 (Caracas).

Phalacrus Simoni: Guillebeau 1894a: 286 (Caracas).

Phalacrus Simoni: Hetschko 1930: 11 (Caracas, Venezuela).

Phalacrus simoni: Blackwelder 1945: 429 (Venezuela).

TYPE LOCALITY: Caracas, Venezuela. Deposition: MNHN (4 syntypes) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Venezuela.

Phalacrus simplex LeConte, 1856

P[halacrus] simplex LeConte 1856: 16 (diagnosis (in Latin); notes; Kansas).

[*Phalacrus*] *simplex*: Gemminger and Harold 1868: 800 (catalogue of world Coleoptera; Kansas).

Phalacrus simplex: LeConte 1879: 503 (list of Coleoptera of the Rocky Mountain region; Colorado).

Phalacrus simplex: Casey 1890: 97 (New Mexico; Texas; Iowa).

Phalacrus simplex: Guillebeau 1894a: 287 (Texas).

Phalacrus simplex: Casey 1916: 40 (Iowa; Texas (El Paso); Colorado (Golden and Colorado Springs); New Mexico (Jemez Springs); Utah (St. George); Kansas).

Phalacrus simplex: Leng 1920: 210 (Ia.; Tex.; Colo.).

- Phalacrus simplex*: Hetschko 1930: 11 (Iowa; Texas; Colorado; New Mexico; Utah; Kansas).
- Phalacrus simplex*: Hatch 1962: 196 (e Wn.; sw Id.; e Or.).
- TYPE LOCALITY: Kansas, United States. Deposition: MCZ (holotype) (!).
- DISTRIBUTION: United States (Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, New Mexico, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington).
- Phalacrus snizeki** Švec, 2006
- Phalacrus snizeki* Švec 2006: 117 (Kenya (Taita Hills; Voi (Tsavo))).
- TYPE LOCALITY: Kenya. Deposition: ZSC (holotype).
- DISTRIBUTION: Kenya.
- Phalacrus striatodiscus** Champion, 1925
- Phalacrus striatodiscus* Champion 1925b: 603 (Uruguay (Maldonado)).
- Phalacrus striatodiscus*: Hetschko 1930: 11 (Uruguay).
- Phalacrus striatodiscus*: Blackwelder 1945: 429 (Uruguay).
- TYPE LOCALITY: Maldonado, Uruguay. Deposition: BMNH (2 syntypes) (!).
- DISTRIBUTION: Uruguay.
- Phalacrus striatus** Hatch, 1962
- Phalacrus striatus* Hatch 1962: 196 (Colfax, Wash.; Bay View and Pullman, Wash.).
- TYPE LOCALITY: Washington, United States. Deposition: OSAC?.
- DISTRIBUTION: United States (Washington).
- Phalacrus subacutus** Casey, 1916
- Phalacrus subacutus* Casey 1916: 40 (Boulder Co., Colorado).
- Phalacrus subacutus*: Leng 1920: 210 (Colo.).
- Phalacrus subacutus*: Hetschko 1930: 11 (Colorado).
- TYPE LOCALITY: Boulder, Colorado, United States. Deposition: USNM (2 syntypes) (!).
- DISTRIBUTION: United States (Colorado).
- Phalacrus substriatus** Gyllenhal, 1813
- Rh[alacrus]*²⁸ *sub-striatus* Gyllenhal 1813: 428–429 (description (in Latin); in flowers; notes (in Latin); Sweden).
- P[halacrus] sub-striatus*: Gyllenhal 1827: 641 (entry in appendix).
- Phalacrus substriatus*: Stephens 1829: 161 (near London; Suffolk; Glamorganshire; Norfolk).
- Phalacrus Millefolii*: Stephens 1829: 162 (near Halseworth). [synonymized with *Phalacrus substriatus* Gyllenhal by Erichson (1845: 111)]
- [*Phalacrus*] *substriatus*: Stephens 1829b: 67 (catalogue entry; Great Britain).
- Phalacrus trichopus* Waltl 1835: 84 (brief description (in Latin); description (in German); Passau). [synonymized with *Phalacrus substriatus* Gyllenhal by Erichson (1845: 111)]
- [*Phalacrus*] *Substriatus*: Dejean 1836: 430 (catalogue entry; Sweden).
- Phalacrus punctato-striatus* Waltl 1839: 226 (brief description (in Latin); description (in German); Passau). [synonymized with *Phalacrus substriatus* Gyllenhal by Erichson (1845: 111)]
- Phalacrus substriatus*: Stephens 1839: 100 (London; Suffolk; Swansea; Norfolk).
- Phalacrus Millefolii*: Stephens 1839: 100 (near London; Halesworth).

²⁸ *Lapsus calami*.

Ph[alacrus] substriatus: Erichson 1845: 111–112 (diagnosis (in Latin); synonymy; description (in German); Germany).

[*Phalacrus*] *substriatus*: Redtenbacher 1849: 160 (key to Austrian species of *Phalacrus* Paykull (in German); synonymy; Austria).

[*Phalacrus*] *substriatus*: Lacordaire 1854: 285 (checklist of European species of *Phalacrus* Paykull).

[*Phalacrus*] *substriatus*: Rosenhauer 1856: 94 (Spain).

[*Phalacrus*] *substriatus*: Redtenbacher 1858: 320 (key to Austrian species of *Phalacrus* Paykull (in German); synonymy; Austria).

*G[laurosoma] subtriata*²⁹: Thomson 1859: 66 (transfer to *Glaurosoma* Thomson).

P[halacrus] substriatus: Thomson 1862: 132 (diagnosis (in Latin); synonymy; Scandinavia).

P[halacrus] substriatus: Thomson 1867: 369 (checklist of Scandinavian species).

[*Phalacrus*] *substriatus*: Gemminger and Harold 1868: 800 (synonymy; catalogue of world Coleoptera).

Phalacrus minutus Tournier 1868: 143–144 (description (in French); Switzerland). [synonymized (redundantly?) with *Phalacrus substriatus* Gyllenhal by Švec (1999: 495)]

[*Phalacrus*] *Substriatus*: Stierlin and Gautard 1869: 130 (checklist of Coleoptera of Switzerland).

[*Phalacrus*] *Minutus*: Stierlin and Gautard 1869: 130 (checklist of Coleoptera of Switzerland).

Ph[alacrus] substriatus: Hochhuth 1872: 232 (Coleoptera of Kiev and Volhynia; notes (in German)).

[*Phalacrus*] *substriatus*: Seidlitz 1872: 156 (synonymy; Coleoptera of the Baltic provinces of Russia; key to species of *Phalacrus* Paykull (in German); Germany, Sweden).

P[halacrus] substriatus: Cox 1874: 424 (Coleoptera of Great Britain and Ireland; key to British species of *Phalacrus* Paykull; description).

[*Phalacrus*] *substriatus*: Redtenbacher 1874: 352 (key to Austrian species of *Phalacrus* Paykull (in German)).

Phalacrus substriatus: Flach 1889a: 60 (Deutschland; Croatien; Dalmatien; Finnland; Schweden).

Phalacrus minutus: Flach 1889a: 60.

Phalacrus substriatus: Seidlitz 1888: 228 (in Eur. bis Schwed. u. Finnl.).

Phalacrus substriatus: Sahlberg 1889: 82.

Phalacrus substriatus var. *fortestriatus* Sahlberg 1889: 82. [synonymized with *Phalacrus substriatus* Gyllenhal by Švec in Löbl and Smetana (2007: 65)]

Phalacrus substriatus: Gozis 1889: 19 (Finlande; Suède; Allemagne; Croatie; Dalmatie; France sept. (St-Germain)).

Phalacrus minutus: Gozis 1889: 19 (Suisse (Peney)).

Phalacrus minutus: Tournier 1889: 51 (Peney).

Phalacrus substriatus: Tournier 1889: 54 (Allemagne; Peney).

Phalacrus substriatus: Fowler 1889: 149 (England; Scotland).

²⁹ *Lapsus calami*

Phalacrus substriatus: Guillebeau 1892b: 155 (Ain: Thoissey; Paris; Hautes-Alpes; Amiens; Le Plantay; Suisse).
Phalacrus substriatus: Acloque 1896: 255 (France (TR.; Sud-Ouest)).
Phalacrus substriatus: Everts 1898: 465 (Nederland).
Phalacrus substriatus: Ganglbauer 1899: 747 (Nord- und Mitteleuropa).
Phalacrus substriatus var. *minutus*: Ganglbauer 1899: 747.
Phalacrus Substriatus: Stierlin 1900: 493 (Schweiz).
Phalacrus substriatus: Münster 1901: 33 (Norway; Nord- og Mellemeuropa).
Phalacrus substriatus: Heyden *et al.* 1906: 339 (E. md. b.).
Phalacrus substriatus var. *minutus*: Heyden *et al.* 1906: 339 (H.).
Phalacrus substriatus var. *fortestriatus*: Heyden *et al.* 1906: 339 (F.).
Phalacrus substriatus: Newbery 1907: 225 (Great Britain).
Phalacrus substriatus: Reitter 1911: 77 (Germany).
Phalacrus substriatus: Fowler and Donisthorpe 1913: 103 (Britain).
Phalacrus substriatus: Kuhnt 1913: 532 (Deutschlands).
Phalacrus substriatus: Jakobson 1915: 949 (Spain; Italy; Austria; Hungary; Great Britain; Norway; Sweden; Russia; Ukraine).
Phalacrus substriatus: Peyerimhoff 1915: 23.
Phalacrus substriatus ab. *ornatipennis* Roubal 1915: 64 (Bohemia).
Phalacrus substriatus: Schaufuss 1916: 486 (Europa media, borealis).
Phalacrus substriatus ab. *minutus*: Schaufuss 1916: 486 (Helvetia).
Phalacrus substriatus a. sc. [aberratio sculpturae] *fortestriatus*: Schaufuss 1916: 486 (Fennia).
Phalacrus substriatus: Winkler 1926: 731 (Europa).
Phalacrus substriatus ab. *ornatipennis*: Winkler 1926: 731 (Bohemia).
Phalacrus substriatus v. *minutus*: Winkler 1926: 731 (Helvetia).
Phalacrus substriatus v. *fortestriatus*: Winkler 1926: 731 (Fennia).
Phalacrus substriatus: Porta 1929: 201 (key to Italian species).
Phalacrus substriatus: Hetschko 1930: 11 (Nord- und Mitteleuropa).
Phalacrus substriatus var. *fortestriatus*: Hetschko 1930: 12 (Finnland).
Phalacrus substriatus ab. *ornatipennis*: Hetschko 1930: 12 (Böhemen).
Phalacrus substriatus: Portevin 1931: 197 (France).
Phalacrus Substriatus: Bettinger 1935: 45.
Phalacrus substriatus: Kontkanen 1936: 64 (Finland (Sotkajärvi)).
Phalacrus substriatus: Palm 1947: 182.
Phalacrus substriatus: Hansen 1950: 257 (Danmarks).
Phalacrus substriatus: Allen 1952: 18 (near Canterbury, England).
Phalacrus substriatus: Thompson 1958: 9 (England (Hants. and I. of Wight; Surrey; Kent; Oxford; Suffolk; Norfolk; Yorks.); Scotland (Dumfries; Berwick; Perth; Inverness; Banff; Aberdeen); Ireland (Kerry; Galway)).
Phalacrus substriatus: Vogt 1967: 162.
Phalacrus substriatus: Švec in Jelínek 1993: 99 (checklist of Czech and Slovak Phalacridae; Bohemia; Moravia; Slovakia).
Phalacrus substriatus: Allen 1995: 192 (not in Kent as reported in Allen (1952)).

- Phalacrus substriatus*: Švec and Angelini 1996: 201 (Spain; France; Scotland; Ireland; Finland; Germany; Czech Republic; Switzerland; Austria; Italy; Sicily; Malta; Croatia; Dalmatia; Ukraine; Karelia).
- Phalacrus substriatus*: Cmoluch 1997: 11 (Poland).
- Phalacrus substriatus*: Švec and Merkl 1999: 240 (Hungary).
- Phalacrus substriatus*: Švec 1999: 495 (nomenclatural notes).
- Phalacrus substriatus*: Švec and Löbl 2002: 38 (Switzerland).
- Phalacrus substriatus*: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 511 (Austria; Belarus; Croatia; Czech Republic; Denmark; Estonia; Finland; France; Great Britain; Germany; Hungary; Ireland; Italy; Latvia; Lithuania; Malta; Netherlands; Norway; Russia: North European Territory; Poland; Slovakia; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; Ukraine).
- TYPE LOCALITY: (of *P. substriatus*): Sweden. Deposition: UUZM. (of *P. trichopus*): western Europe. Deposition: NMW?. (of *P. punctatoistriatus*): Passau, Germany. Deposition: NMW?. (of *P. minutus*): Geneva, Switzerland. Deposition: MNHN?. (of *P. s. var. fortistriatus*): unknown. Deposition: FMNH?. (of *P. s. ab. ornatipennis*): Czech Republic. Deposition: unknown.
- DISTRIBUTION: Austria, Belarus, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Great Britain, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Russia, Poland, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine.
- Phalacrus subtropicus** Casey, 1916
- Phalacrus subtropicus* Casey 1916: 43 (Brownsville, Texas and Durango, Mexico).
- Phalacrus subtropicus*: Leng 1920: 210 (Tex.-Mex.).
- Phalacrus subtropicus*: Hetschko 1930: 12 (Texas; Mexiko).
- Phalacrus subtropicus*: Blackwelder 1945: 429 (Mexico; U.S.A.).
- TYPE LOCALITY: Brownsville, Texas, United States and Durango, Mexico (locality not yet restricted by lectotype designation). Deposition: USNM (3 syntypes) (!).
- DISTRIBUTION: Mexico (Durango), United States (Texas).
- Phalacrus tarsalis** Guillebeau, 1894
- Phalacrus tarsalis* Guillebeau 1894a: 291 (Bogota).
- Phalacrus tarsalis*: Hetschko 1930: 12 (Bogota).
- Phalacrus tarsalis*: Blackwelder 1945: 429 (Colombia).
- TYPE LOCALITY: Bogota, Colombia. Deposition: MNHN (holotype) (!).
- DISTRIBUTION: Colombia.
- Phalacrus tenebrosus** Guillebeau, 1894
- Phalacrus tenebrosus* Guillebeau 1894a: 294 (Singapore).
- Phalacrus tenebrosus*: Hetschko 1930: 12 (Singapore).
- TYPE LOCALITY: Singapore. Deposition: MNHN (5 syntypes) (!).
- DISTRIBUTION: Singapore.
- Phalacrus tenuicornis** Champion, 1925
- Phalacrus tenuicornis* Champion 1925b: 607 (Philippines (Bohol; Samboangan); Java (Tanjong Priok, Batavia); China (Ta-Maon I., Chusan Archipelago)).
- Phalacrus tenuicornis*: Hetschko 1930: 12 (Philippinen; China; Java).
- Phalacrus tenuicornis*: Hisamatsu 1982: 166 (Japan; Malaysia (Sabah)).
- Phalacrus tenuicornis*: Hisamatsu 1985: 271.
- Phalacrus tenuicornis*: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 511 (Japan; China (Zhejiang); Oriental Region).

TYPE LOCALITY: Philippines, Java, and China (locality not yet restricted by lectotype designation). Deposition: BMNH (4 syntypes) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: China, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Philippines.

Phalacrus uniformis (Blackburn, 1891)

Litochrus uniformis Blackburn 1891: 98 (S. Australia; near Adelaide).

Parasemus uniformis: Blackburn 1895: 211.

Litochrus uniformis: Hetschko 1930: 16 (Süd-Australien, Adelaide).

Parasemus uniformis: Lea 1932: 435 (Australia (S.A.)).

Phalacrus uniformis: Thompson and Marshall 1980: 408 (Tasmania; Victoria; South Australia; New Zealand (introduced)).

Phalacrus uniformis uniformis: Thompson and Marshall 1980: 410 (South Australia).

Phalacrus uniformis frigoricola Thompson and Marshall 1980: 410 (Tasmania; Victoria; South Australia; New Zealand (introduced)).

TYPE LOCALITY: (of *L. uniformis*): Near Adelaide, South Australia, Australia. Deposition: BMNH (holotype) (!). (of *P. u. frigoricola*): Hobart, Tasmania, Australia. Deposition: SAM (holotype).

DISTRIBUTION: Australia (South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria), New Zealand [introduced].

Phalacrus validiceps Casey, 1916

Phalacrus validiceps Casey 1916: 41 (Luna, New Mexico).

Phalacrus validiceps: Leng 1920: 210 (N. Mex.).

Phalacrus validiceps: Hetschko 1930: 12 (New Mexiko).

TYPE LOCALITY: Luna, New Mexico, United States. Deposition: USNM (2 syntypes) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: United States (New Mexico).

Phalacrus vernicatus Casey, 1916

Phalacrus vernicatus Casey 1916: 37 (North Carolina).

Phalacrus vernicatus: Leng 1920: 210 (N.C.).

Phalacrus vernicatus: Hetschko 1930: 12 (North Carolina).

TYPE LOCALITY: North Carolina, United States. Deposition: USNM (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: United States (North Carolina).

Phalacrus vicinus Guillebeau, 1894

Phalacrus vicinus Guillebeau 1894a: 292 (Michigan; Missouri).

Phalacrus vicinus var. *subsulcatus* Guillebeau 1894a: 292.

Phalacrus vicinus: Hetschko 1930: 12 (Michigan; Missouri).

TYPE LOCALITY: (of *P. vicinus*): Kansas and Michigan, United States (locality not yet restricted by lectotype designation). Deposition: MNHN (12 syntypes) (!). (of *P. v.* var. *subsulcatus*): Kansas and Michigan, United States. Deposition: MNHN?.

DISTRIBUTION: United States (Kansas, Michigan).

OLIBROPORINAE Gimmel, 20XX

AUSTROPORUS Gimmel, 20XX

Austroporus Gimmel 20XX.

TYPE SPECIES: *Olibrus victoriensis* Blackburn 1891, fixed by original designation.

DISTRIBUTION: Australia, Papua New Guinea.

Austroporus adumbratus (Blackburn, 1902)

Parasemus adumbratus Blackburn 1902: 296 (N.S. Wales).

Parasemus adumbratus: Hetschko 1930: 31 (Australien).

Parasemus adumbratus: Lea 1932: 475 (Queensland (Cairns; Kuranda; Mount Tambourine); New South Wales (Galston); Victoria (Dividing Range); South Australia (Mount Lofty)).

Austroporus adumbratus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Austroporus* Gimmel).

TYPE LOCALITY: Galston, New South Wales, Australia. Deposition: BMNH (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Australia (New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Victoria).

Austroporus alpicola (Blackburn, 1891)

Litochrus alpicola Blackburn 1891: 98 (Victoria; Alpine district).

Parasemus alpicola: Blackburn 1895: 211.

Litochrus alpicola: Hetschko 1930: 16 (Australien, Victoria).

Parasemus alpicola: Lea 1932: 475.

Austroporus alpicola: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Austroporus* Gimmel).

TYPE LOCALITY: Alpine district, Victoria, Australia. Deposition: BMNH (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Australia (Victoria).

Austroporus altus (Lea, 1932)

Parasemus altus Lea 1932: 471 (Papua (Mount Lamington)).

Austroporus altus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Austroporus* Gimmel).

TYPE LOCALITY: Mount Lamington, Papua New Guinea. Deposition: SAM.

DISTRIBUTION: Papua New Guinea.

Austroporus apicipennis (Lea, 1932)

Parasemus apicipennis Lea 1932: 466 (North Queensland (Cairns)).

Austroporus apicipennis: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Austroporus* Gimmel).

TYPE LOCALITY: Cairns, Queensland, Australia. Deposition: SAM.

DISTRIBUTION: Australia (Queensland).

Austroporus australiae (Lea, 1932)

Parasemus australiae Lea 1932: 464 (Queensland (Bluff; Cairns); New South Wales (Sydney; Bogan River); Tasmania (Hobart; Huon River; Ulverstone); South Australia (Kangaroo Island; Morgan; Tarcoola); West Australia (Bridgetown; Geraldton; Swan River)).

Austroporus australiae: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Austroporus* Gimmel).

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia. Deposition: SAM.

DISTRIBUTION: Australia (New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Western Australia).

Austroporus bimaculiflavus (Lea, 1932)

Parasemus bimaculiflavus Lea 1932: 473 (Queensland (Cairns district)).

Austroporus bimaculiflavus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Austroporus* Gimmel).

TYPE LOCALITY: Cairns district, Queensland, Australia. Deposition: SAM.

DISTRIBUTION: Australia (Queensland).

Austroporus comes (Blackburn, 1895)

Parasemus comes Blackburn 1895: 212 (N. Queensland (near Cairns)).

Parasemus comes: Hetschko 1930: 31 (Australien).

Parasemus comes: Lea 1932: 435 (Australia (Q.)).

- Austroporus comes*: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Austroporus* Gimmel).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Near Cairns, Queensland, Australia. Deposition: BMNH (holotype) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Australia (Queensland).
- Austroporus compsus** (Lea, 1932)
Parasemus compsus Lea 1932: 469 (West Australia (Beverley; Swan River; Geraldton); South Australia (Minnipa); Victoria (Grampians); New South Wales (Mittagong; Clarence River; Galston); Queensland (Cairns; Bundaberg)).
Austroporus compsus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Austroporus* Gimmel).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Australia. Deposition: SAM.
 DISTRIBUTION: Australia (New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Victoria, Western Australia).
- Austroporus discoideus** (Blackburn, 1895)
Parasemus discoideus Blackburn 1895: 211 (N. Queensland (near Cairns)).
Parasemus discoideus: Hetschko 1930: 31 (Australien).
Parasemus discoideus: Lea 1932: 479 (Queensland (Cairns district)).
Austroporus discoideus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Austroporus* Gimmel).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Near Cairns, Queensland, Australia. Deposition: BMNH (holotype) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Australia (Queensland).
- Austroporus doctus** (Blackburn, 1895)
Parasemus doctus Blackburn 1895: 212 (N.S. Wales (Blue Mountains)).
Parasemus doctus: Hetschko 1930: 31 (Australien).
Parasemus doctus: Lea 1932: 481 (Queensland (Cairns; Mount Tambourine); New South Wales (Blue Mountains; Como; Sydney); Victoria (Lakes Entrance)).
Austroporus doctus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Austroporus* Gimmel).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Blue Mountains, New South Wales, Australia. Deposition: BMNH (holotype) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Australia (New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria).
- Austroporus fulgidus** (Lea, 1932)
Parasemus fulgidus Lea 1932: 462 (Queensland (Brisbane)).
Austroporus fulgidus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Austroporus* Gimmel).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Brisbane, Queensland, Australia. Deposition: SAM.
 DISTRIBUTION: Australia (Queensland).
- Austroporus haploderus** (Lea, 1932)
Parasemus haploderus Lea 1932: 466 (New South Wales (Sydney; Galston; Captains Flat; Wentworth Falls); West Australia (Albany; Swan River; Darling Ranges)).
Austroporus haploderus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Austroporus* Gimmel).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Australia. Deposition: SAM.
 DISTRIBUTION: Australia (New South Wales, Western Australia).
- Austroporus internatus** (Blackburn, 1895)
Parasemus internatus Blackburn 1895: 213 (S. Australia; Petersburg).
Parasemus internatus: Hetschko 1930: 31 (Australien).
Parasemus internatus: Lea 1932: 435 (Australia (S.A.)).
Austroporus internatus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Austroporus* Gimmel).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Petersburg, South Australia, Australia. Deposition: BMNH (holotype) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Australia (South Australia).
- Austroporus iridipennis** (Lea, 1932)

- Parasemus iridipennis* Lea 1932: 467 (North Queensland (Kuranda)).
Austroporus iridipennis: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Austroporus* Gimmel).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Kuranda, Queensland, Australia. Deposition: SAM.
 DISTRIBUTION: Australia (Queensland).
- Austroporus lateralis** (Blackburn, 1891)
Litochrus lateralis Blackburn 1891: 97 (South Australia; near Port Lincoln).
Parasemus lateralis: Blackburn 1895: 210.
Litochrus lateralis: Hetschko 1930: 15 (Süd-Australien, Port Lincoln).
Parasemus lateralis: Lea 1932: 435 (Australia (S.A.)).
Austroporus lateralis: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Austroporus* Gimmel).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Near Port Lincoln, South Australia, Australia. Deposition: BMNH (holotype) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Australia (South Australia).
- Austroporus melas** (Lea, 1932)
Parasemus melas Lea 1932: 463 (South Australia (Adelaide; Mount Lofty); West Australia (Geraldton); Tasmania (Hobart)).
Austroporus melas: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Austroporus* Gimmel).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Australia. Deposition: SAM.
 DISTRIBUTION: Australia (South Australia, Tasmania, Western Australia).
- Austroporus mitchelli** (Blackburn, 1899)
Parasemus Mitchelli Blackburn 1899: 24 (Queensland).
Parasemus Mitchelli: Hetschko 1930: 31 (Queensland).
Parasemus mitchelli: Lea 1932: 475 (Queensland (Cairns; Darnley Island; Mount Tambourine); New South Wales (Richmond River); New Guinea (Finsch Haven)).
Austroporus mitchelli: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Austroporus* Gimmel).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Queensland, Australia. Deposition: BMNH (2 syntypes) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Australia (New South Wales, Queensland), Papua New Guinea.
- Austroporus modestus** (Blackburn, 1895)
Parasemus modestus Blackburn 1895: 212 (N. Queensland (near Cairns)).
Parasemus modestus: Hetschko 1930: 31 (Australien).
Parasemus modestus: Lea 1932: 475.
Austroporus modestus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Austroporus* Gimmel).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Near Cairns, Queensland, Australia. Deposition: BMNH (holotype) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Australia (Queensland).
- Austroporus moestus** (Lea, 1932)
Parasemus moestus Lea 1932: 470 (Papua (Mount Lamington)).
Austroporus moestus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Austroporus* Gimmel).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Mount Lamington, Papua New Guinea. Deposition: SAM.
 DISTRIBUTION: Papua New Guinea.
- Austroporus montanus** (Lea, 1932)
Parasemus montanus Lea 1932: 468 (Papua (Mount Lamington)).
Austroporus montanus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Austroporus* Gimmel).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Mount Lamington, Papua New Guinea. Deposition: SAM.
 DISTRIBUTION: Papua New Guinea.
- Austroporus noctivagus** (Lea, 1932)
Parasemus noctivagus Lea 1932: 463 (Queensland (Cairns; Mount Tambourine)).

- Austroporus noctivagus*: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Austroporus* Gimmel).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Queensland, Australia. Deposition: SAM.
 DISTRIBUTION: Australia (Queensland).
- Austroporus obliquiniger** (Lea, 1932)
Parasemus obliquiniger Lea 1932: 472 (Victoria (Ararat; Bright; Dandenong Ranges); New South Wales (Sydney; Forest Reefs)).
Austroporus obliquiniger: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Austroporus* Gimmel).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Victoria and New South Wales, Australia. Deposition: SAM.
 DISTRIBUTION: Australia (New South Wales, Victoria).
- Austroporus obsoletus** (Blackburn, 1895)
Parasemus obsoletus Blackburn 1895: 213 (N. Queensland (near Cairns)).
Parasemus obsoletus: Hetschko 1930: 31 (Australien).
Parasemus obsoletus: Lea 1932: 475 (Queensland (Bribie Island; Bundaberg; Cairns; Hamilton); New South Wales (Clarence River; Sydney)).
Austroporus obsoletus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Austroporus* Gimmel).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Near Cairns, Queensland, Australia. Deposition: BMNH (holotype) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Australia (New South Wales, Queensland).
- Austroporus pallens** (Lea, 1932)
Parasemus pallens Lea 1932: 467 (New Guinea (Wareo); Papua (Mount Lamington)).
Austroporus pallens: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Austroporus* Gimmel).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Papua New Guinea. Deposition: SAM.
 DISTRIBUTION: Papua New Guinea.
- Austroporus pallidicornis** (Lea, 1932)
Parasemus pallidicornis Lea 1932: 465 (North Australia (Roper River); Queensland (Cairns)).
Austroporus pallidicornis: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Austroporus* Gimmel).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Roper River, Northern Territory, and Cairns, Queensland, Australia.
 Deposition: SAM.
 DISTRIBUTION: Australia (Northern Territory, Queensland).
- Austroporus pallidus** (Blackburn, 1902)
Parasemus pallidus Blackburn 1902: 297 (N.S. Wales).
Parasemus pallidus: Hetschko 1930: 31 (Australien).
Parasemus pallidus: Lea 1932: 475 (Sydney; Mount Lofty).
Austroporus pallidus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Austroporus* Gimmel).
 TYPE LOCALITY: New South Wales, Australia. Deposition: BMNH (holotype) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Australia (New South Wales).
- Austroporus quadrimaculatus** (Lea, 1932)
Parasemus quadrimaculatus Lea 1932: 473 (Papua (Mount Lamington)).
Austroporus quadrimaculatus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Austroporus* Gimmel).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Mount Lamington, Papua New Guinea. Deposition: SAM.
 DISTRIBUTION: Papua New Guinea.
- Austroporus rufosuturalis** (Lea, 1932)
Parasemus rufosuturalis Lea 1932: 471 (Queensland (Bowen)).
Austroporus rufosuturalis: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Austroporus* Gimmel).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Bowen, Queensland, Australia. Deposition: SAM.
 DISTRIBUTION: Australia (Queensland).

Austroporus suturellus (Blackburn, 1891)

Litochrus suturellus Blackburn 1891: 96 (Western Australia).

Parasemus suturellus: Blackburn 1895: 210.

Litochrus suturellus: Hetschko 1930: 16 (West-Australien).

Parasemus suturellus: Lea 1932: 477 (Queensland (Cairns; Mount Tambourine); New South Wales (Como; Dorrig; Forest Reefs; Sydney); Tasmania (Beaconsfield; Bridport; Hobart; Kelso; Launceston; Mount Wellington; Southport; Waratah); South Australia (Barton; Gawler; Kangaroo Island; Karoonda to Peebinga; Lucindale; Mount Lofty; Murray River; Ooldea; Port Lincoln); West Australia (Albany; Beverley; Bunbury; Garden Island; Geraldton; Mount Barker; Rottne Island; Swan River; Vasse)).

Austroporus suturellus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Austroporus* Gimmel).

TYPE LOCALITY: Western Australia, Australia. Deposition: BMNH (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Australia (New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Western Australia).

Austroporus tasmaniae (Lea, 1932)

Parasemus tasmaniae Lea 1932: 465 (Tasmania (Zeeha; Bruni Island; Hobart; Huon River; King Island; Mole Creek; Mount Wellington; New Norfolk)).

Austroporus tasmaniae: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Austroporus* Gimmel).

TYPE LOCALITY: Tasmania, Australia. Deposition: SAM.

DISTRIBUTION: Australia (Tasmania).

Austroporus terraereginae (Lea, 1932)

Parasemus terraereginae Lea 1932: 466 (Queensland (Blackall Ranges)).

Austroporus terraereginae: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Austroporus* Gimmel).

TYPE LOCALITY: Blackall Ranges, Queensland, Australia. Deposition: SAM.

DISTRIBUTION: Australia (Queensland).

Austroporus torridus (Blackburn, 1895)

Parasemus torridus Blackburn 1895: 211 (N. Queensland (near Cairns)).

Parasemus torridus: Hetschko 1930: 31 (Australien).

Parasemus torridus: Lea 1932: 479 (Queensland (Bribie Island; Cairns; Mount Tambourine); New South Wales (Dorrig; Upper Williams River); North West Australia (Derby; Upper Ord River); North Australia (Darwin; Groote Eylandt; Melville Island); Papua (Mount Lamington)).

Austroporus torridus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Austroporus* Gimmel).

TYPE LOCALITY: Near Cairns, Queensland, Australia. Deposition: BMNH (2 syntypes) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Australia (New South Wales, Northern Territory, Queensland, Western Australia), Papua New Guinea.

Austroporus victoriensis (Blackburn, 1891)

Olibrus Victoriensis Blackburn 1891: 101 (Victoria; in the Alpine district).

Parasemus victoriensis: Blackburn 1895: 211.

Olibrus victoriensis: Hetschko 1930: 30 (Süd-Australien (Victoria)).

Parasemus victoriensis: Lea 1932: 477 (Queensland (Cairns; Goodna; Mount Tambourine); New South Wales (Dorrig; Galston; Forest Reefs; Jenolan; Queanbeyan; Sydney; Tamworth; Wentworth Falls; Werris Creek); Victoria (Alps; Dividing Range); South Australia (Lucindale)).

Austroporus victoriensis: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Austroporus* Gimmel).

TYPE LOCALITY: Alpine district, Victoria, Australia. Deposition: BMNH (holotype) (!).
DISTRIBUTION: Australia (New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Victoria).

OLIBROPORUS Casey, 1890

Olibroporus Casey 1890: 111.

TYPE SPECIES: *Olibroporus punctatus* Casey 1890, fixed by monotypy.

Parasemus Guillebeau 1894a: 281.

TYPE SPECIES: *Parasemus grouvellei* Guillebeau 1894, fixed by original designation.
[synonymized with *Olibroporus* by Gimmel (20XX)]

Euphalacrus Champion 1925b: 608. [synonymized with *Olibroporus* by Gimmel (20XX)]

TYPE SPECIES: *Euphalacrus crassipes* Champion 1925, fixed by original designation.

DISTRIBUTION: Brazil, United States.

Olibroporus crassipes (Champion, 1925)

Euphalacrus crassipes Champion 1925b: 609 (Brazil (Rio de Janeiro; Ilha Santo Amaro, near Santos)).

Euphalacrus crassipes: Hetschko 1930: 15 (Brasilien).

Euphalacrus crassipes: Blackwelder 1945: 429 (Brasil).

Olibroporus crassipes: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Olibroporus* Casey; lectotype designation).

TYPE LOCALITY: Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Deposition: BMNH (lectotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Brazil (Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo).

Olibroporus grouvellei (Guillebeau, 1894)

Parasemus Grouvellei Guillebeau 1894a: 300 (Australie).

Parasemus Grouvellei: Hetschko 1930: 31 (Australien).

Parasemus grouvellei: Lea 1932: 435 (Australia).

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia [label in error]. Deposition: MNHN (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: unknown.

Olibroporus punctatus Casey, 1890

Olibroporus punctatus Casey 1890: 111 (Florida).

Olibroporus punctatus: Leng 1920: 210 (Fla.).

Olibroporus punctatus: Hetschko 1930: 31 (Florida).

Olibroporus punctatus: Peck and Thomas 1998: 92 (Florida (Dade)).

Olibroporus punctatus: Steiner 2002: 336 (southeastern states).

TYPE LOCALITY: Florida, United States. Deposition: USNM (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: United States (Florida).

PLATYPHALACRUS Gimmel, 20XX

Platyphalacrus Gimmel 20XX: XX.

TYPE SPECIES: *Platyphalacrus lawrencei* Gimmel 20XX, fixed by original designation.

DISTRIBUTION: Australia.

Platyphalacrus lawrencei Gimmel, 20XX

Platyphalacrus lawrencei Gimmel 20XX (Western Australia).
TYPE LOCALITY: 23 km N by NWbyW of Mt. Arid, Western Australia, Australia.
Deposition: ANIC (holotype) (!).
DISTRIBUTION: Australia (Western Australia).

PYCINUS Guillebeau, 1893

Pycinus Guillebeau 1893a: 289.

TYPE SPECIES: *Pycinus politus* Guillebeau 1893, fixed by subsequent designation.

Ochrodemus Guillebeau 1893a: 293. [synonymized with *Pycinus* by Gimmel (20XX)]

TYPE SPECIES: *Ochrodemus brevitarsis* Guillebeau 1893, fixed by monotypy.

Radinus Guillebeau 1893a: 295. [synonymized with *Pycinus* by Gimmel (20XX)]

TYPE SPECIES: *Radinus latus* Guillebeau 1893, fixed by monotypy.

DISTRIBUTION: Colombia, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, Venezuela.

Pycinus brevitarsis (Guillebeau, 1893)

Ochrodemus brevitarsis Guillebeau 1893a: 293 (San-Esteban).

Ochrodemus brevitarsis: Hetschko 1930: 34 (Venezuela).

Ochrodemus brevitarsis: Blackwelder 1945: 430 (Venezuela).

Pycinus brevitarsis: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Pycinus* Guillebeau).

TYPE LOCALITY: San Esteban, Venezuela. Deposition: MNHN (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Venezuela.

Pycinus guatemalensis (Sharp, 1888)

Olibrus guatemalensis Sharp 1888: 248 (Guatemala: Zapote, San Gerónimo, Cahabon, Chiacam; Panama: Volcan de Chiriqui).

Olibrus guatemalensis: Hetschko 1930: 25 (Guatemala; Panama).

Olibrus guatemalensis: Blackwelder 1945: 430 (Guatemala; Panama).

Pycinus guatemalensis: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Pycinus* Guillebeau).

TYPE LOCALITY: Zapote, Guatemala; San Gerónimo, Guatemala; Cahabon, Guatemala; Chiacam, Guatemala; Volcan de Chiriqui, Panama (locality not yet restricted by lectotype designation). Deposition: BMNH (13 syntypes) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Guatemala, Panama.

Pycinus hemisphaericus Guillebeau, 1893

Pycinus hemisphaericus Guillebeau 1893a: 290 (Colonia Tovar).

Pycinus hemisphaericus: Hetschko 1930: 31 (Venezuela).

Pycinus hemisphaericus: Blackwelder 1945: 430 (Venezuela).

TYPE LOCALITY: Colonia Tovar, Venezuela. Deposition: MNHN (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Venezuela.

Pycinus latipes (Sharp, 1888)

Olibrus latipes Sharp 1888: 253 (Panama: Volcan de Chiriqui).

Olibrus latipes: Hetschko 1930: 26 (Panama).

Olibrus latipes: Blackwelder 1945: 430 (Panama).

Pycinus latipes: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Pycinus* Guillebeau).

TYPE LOCALITY: Volcan de Chiriqui, Panama. Deposition: BMNH (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Panama.

Pycinus latus (Guillebeau, 1893)

- Radinus latus* Guillebeau 1893a: 295 (Caracas).
Radinus latus: Hetschko 1930: 34 (Venezuela (Caracas)).
Radinus latus: Blackwelder 1945: 430 (Venezuela).
Pycinus latus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Pycinus* Guillebeau).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Caracas, Venezuela. Deposition: MNHN (holotype) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Venezuela.
- Pycinus microsternus* (Sharp, 1888)**
Olibrus microsternus Sharp 1888: 252 (Panama: Volcan de Chiriqui).
Olibrus microsternus: Hetschko 1930: 26 (Panama).
Olibrus microsternus: Blackwelder 1945: 430 (Panama).
Pycinus microsternus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Pycinus* Guillebeau).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Volcan de Chiriqui, Panama. Deposition: BMNH (holotype) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Panama.
- Pycinus politus* Guillebeau, 1893**
Pycinus politus Guillebeau 1893a: 289 (Caracas).
Pycinus politus: Hetschko 1930: 31 (Caracas).
Pycinus politus: Blackwelder 1945: 430 (Venezuela).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Caracas, Venezuela. Deposition: MNHN (lectotype) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Venezuela.
- Pycinus rubiginosus* (Sharp, 1888)**
Olibrus rubiginosus Sharp 1888: 249 (Jalapa, Mexico; San Gerónimo, Guatemala).
Olibrus rubiginosus: Hetschko 1930: 29 (Mexico; Guatemala).
Olibrus rubiginosus: Blackwelder 1945: 430 (Mexico; Guatemala).
Pycinus rubiginosus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Pycinus* Guillebeau).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Jalapa, Mexico; San Gerónimo, Guatemala (locality not yet restricted by lectotype designation). Deposition: BMNH (2 syntypes) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Guatemala, Mexico.
- Pycinus subrotundatus* Guillebeau, 1893**
Pycinus subrotundatus Guillebeau 1893a: 290 (Caracas).
Pycinus subrotundatus: Hetschko 1930: 31 (Caracas).
Pycinus subrotundatus: Blackwelder 1945: 430 (Venezuela).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Caracas, Venezuela. Deposition: MNHN (holotype) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Venezuela.
- Pycinus tropicus* (Kirsch, 1870)**
Phalacrus tropicus Kirsch 1870: 338–339 (description (in Latin); description (in German); Colombia).
Phalacrus tropicus: Hetschko 1930: 12 (Bogota).
Phalacrus tropicus: Blackwelder 1945: 429 (Colombia).
Pycinus tropicus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Pycinus* Guillebeau).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Bogota, Colombia. Deposition: MTD (holotype) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Colombia.
- Pycinus vulgaris* (Sharp, 1888)**
Olibrus vulgaris Sharp 1888: 248 (Chacoj and Chiacam in Vera Paz, Guatemala).
Olibrus vulgaris: Hetschko 1930: 30 (Guatemala).
Olibrus vulgaris: Blackwelder 1945: 430 (Guatemala).
Pycinus vulgaris: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Pycinus* Guillebeau).

TYPE LOCALITY: Chacoj, Vera Paz, Guatemala; Chiacam, Vera Paz, Guatemala.
Deposition: BMNH (3 syntypes) (!).
DISTRIBUTION: Guatemala.

OCHROLITINAE Guillebeau, 1894

Ochrolitini Guillebeau 1894a: 278. Type genus: *Ochrolitus* Sharp.

OCHROLITUS Sharp, 1889

Olibrus: LeConte 1856: 16 (diagnosis (in Latin)). [synonym in part]

Ochrolitus Sharp 1889: 264.

TYPE SPECIES: *Ochrolitus optatus* Sharp 1889, fixed by subsequent designation.

Gorginus Guillebeau 1894a: 283. [synonymized with *Ochrolitus* Sharp by Gimmel 20XX]

TYPE SPECIES: *Olibrus rubens* LeConte 1856, fixed by original designation.

Erythrolitus Casey 1916: 85. [objective junior synonym of *Gorginus* Guillebeau]
[synonymized with *Ochrolitus* Sharp by Gimmel 20XX]

TYPE SPECIES: *Olibrus rubens* LeConte 1856, fixed by monotypy.

DISTRIBUTION: Costa Rica, United States.

Ochrolitus optatus Sharp, 1889

Ochrolitus optatus Sharp 1889: 264 (Costa Rica: Volcan de Irazu).

Ochrolitus optatus: Hetschko 1930: 40 (Costa Rica).

Ochrolitus optatus: Blackwelder 1945: 430 (Costa Rica).

TYPE LOCALITY: Volcan de Irazu, Costa Rica. Deposition: BMNH (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Costa Rica.

Ochrolitus rubens (LeConte, 1856)

O[librus] *rubens* LeConte 1856: 16–17 (diagnosis (in Latin); notes; Georgia).

[Olibrus] *rubens*: Gemminger and Harold 1868: 802 (catalogue of world Coleoptera; Georgia).

[Olibrus] *rubens*: Schwarz 1878: 447 (list of Coleoptera of Florida).

Ochrolitus rubens: Casey 1890: 143 (North Carolina; Florida).

Gorginus rubens: Guillebeau 1894a: 283.

Ochrolitus rubens: Blatchley 1910: 501 (Kosciusko, Marion and Posey cos., Indiana).

Erythrolitus rubens: Casey 1916: 85.

Erythrolitus rubens: Leng 1920: 211 (N.C.; Fla.; Ind.).

Gorginus rubens: Hetschko 1930: 40 (N. Carolina; Florida).

Erythrolitus rubens: Hetschko 1930: 40 (N. Carolina; Florida; Indiana; Georgia).

Gorginus rubens: Downie and Arnett 1996: 1028 (IN; NC; FL).

Gorginus rubens: Peck and Thomas 1998: 92 (Indiana; North Carolina; Florida).

Gorginus rubens: Steiner 2002: 337 (southeastern states to Indiana).

Ochrolitus rubens: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Ochrolitus* Sharp).

TYPE LOCALITY: Georgia, United States. Deposition: MCZ (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: United States (Florida, Georgia, Indiana, North Carolina).

SVECULUS Gimmel, 20XX

Sveculus Gimmel 20XX: XX.

TYPE SPECIES: *Sveculus lewisi* Gimmel 20XX, fixed by original designation.

DISTRIBUTION: Indonesia.

Sveculus lewisi Gimmel, 20XX

Sveculus lewisi Gimmel 20XX (southeast Asia).

TYPE LOCALITY: Gunung Ambang Nature Reserve, Sulawesi Utara, Indonesia. Deposition:

BMNH (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Indonesia (Sulawesi).

OLIBRINAE Guillebeau, 1892

Idiobiidae Gistel 1856: 383. Type genus: *Idiobius* Gistel. [name not used since original description]

Olibrini Guillebeau 1892b: 147. Type genus: *Olibrus* Erichson.

Tolyphini Guillebeau 1892b: 147. Type genus: *Tolyphus* Erichson.

OLIBRUS Erichson, 1845

Olibrus Erichson 1845: 113–114 (diagnosis (in Latin); description (in German)).

TYPE SPECIES: *Sphaeridium bicolor* Fabricius 1792, fixed by subsequent designation (Thomson 1859: 66).

Olibrus: Redtenbacher 1849: 19, 160–161 (key to Austrian genera of Phalacridae (in German); diagnosis (in German); key to Austrian species (in German)).

Olibrus: Lacordaire 1854: 285–286 (synonymy; description (in French); checklist of species).

Olibrus: Wollaston 1854: 111–112 (description (in Latin); discussion of characters and habits).

Olibrus: LeConte 1856: 16 (diagnosis (in Latin)). [synonym in part]

Idiobius Gistel 1856: 383 (checklist of insects of Munich). [synonymized with *Olibrus* Erichson by Pakaluk *et al.* 1994: 229]

TYPE SPECIES: *Phalacrus flavicornis* Sturm 1807, fixed by subsequent designation (Pakaluk *et al.* 1994: 229).

Olibrus: Rosenhauer 1858: 321–322 (diagnosis (in German); key to Austrian species (in German)).

Olibrus: Jacquelin du Val 1859: 432–433 (synonymy; description (in French); notes (in French); key to European genera (in French)).

Olibrus: Thomson 1859: 66 (type species designation; diagnosis (in Latin)).

Olibrus: Thomson 1862: 132–133 (description (in Latin); description (in Swedish)).

Olibrus: Wollaston 1864: 106 (species of the Canary Islands).

Olibrus: Wollaston 1865: 104 (species of the Madeiras, Salvages, and Canaries).

Olibrus: Thomson 1867: 368–369 (key to Scandinavian genera of Phalacridae (in Latin); division of genus; list of Scandinavian species).

Olibrus: Wollaston 1867: 56 (species of Cape Verde).

Olibrus: Gemminger and Harold 1868: 800 (catalogue of world Coleoptera).
Olibrus: Stierlin and Gautard 1869: 130 (checklist of Coleoptera of Switzerland).
Olibrus: Hochhuth 1872: 232 (Coleoptera of Kiev and Volhynia).
Olibrus: Seidlitz 1872: 35, 156–157 (Coleoptera of the Baltic provinces of Russia; key to genera of Phalacridae (in German); key to species (in German)).
Olibrus: Cox 1874: 423–426 (Coleoptera of Great Britain and Ireland; key to genera; key to British species of *Olibrus* Erichson).
Olibrus: Redtenbacher 1874: 352–353 (diagnosis (in German); key to Austrian species (in German)).
Olibrus: Lewis 1879: 10 (catalogue of Japanese Coleoptera).
Olibrus: Heyden 1881: 91 (catalogue of Coleoptera of Siberia and Turanian Turkestan).
Olibrus: LeConte and Horn 1883: 112 (key to North American genera of Phalacridae).
[synonym in part]
Olibrus: Flach 1888: 6, 10–15 (key to Palearctic genera (in German); description (in German); key to Palearctic species (in German)).
DISTRIBUTION: Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Azores, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Canary Islands, Cape Verde, China, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malta, Madeira, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Caledonia, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Taiwan, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United States, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, Zimbabwe.

***Olibrus abstinens* Casey, 1916**

Olibrus abstinens Casey 1916: 46 (New York (Willeys Point, Long Island)).

Olibrus abstinens: Leng 1920: 210 (L.I.).

Olibrus abstinens: Leonard 1928: 391 (New York (LI)).

Olibrus abstinens: Hetschko 1930: 18 (New York, Long Island).

Olibrus abstinens: Downie and Arnett 1996: 1027 (NY).

TYPE LOCALITY: Willeys Point, Long Island, New York, United States. Deposition: USNM (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: United States (New York).

***Olibrus aenescens* Küster, 1852**

Olibrus aenescens Küster 1852: 60 (diagnosis (in Latin); description (in German); Italy (Sardinia)).

[*Olibrus*] *aenescens*: Gemminger and Harold 1868: 800 (catalogue of world Coleoptera; Sardinia).

Olibrus anthemidis Perris 1869a: 9 (description (in Latin); notes; adult and larva on flowers of *Anthemis mixta* L.; France).

[*Olibrus*] *anthemidis*: Perris 1869b: 465 (larva in flowers of *Anthemis mixta* L.).

Olibrus aenescens: Flach 1889a: 63 (Südfrankreich, Spanien).

Olibrus aenescens: Rey 1889: 3 (Hyères; St-Raphaël; Collioure; Mont-de-Marsan).

Olibrus aenescens: Gozis 1889: 23 (Centre et midi de la France (Montluçon; Sos); Espagne).

Olibrus aenescens: Tournier 1889: 187 (Sardaigne; Espagne; France méridionale; Italie; Algérie).

Olibrus aenescens: Guillebeau 1892b: 175 (Landes; Béziers; Aigues-Mortes; Hyères; Corse; Livourne; Algérie; Bône; Tanger; Gibraltar; baie de Besika).

Olibrus aenescens var. *lucidus* Guillebeau 1892b: 175 (Hyères). [synonymized with *Olibrus aenescens* Küster by Švec in Löbl and Smetana (2007: 65)]

Olibrus aenescens var. *subniger* Guillebeau 1892b: 175 (Ain (Trévoux, Le Plantay)). [synonymized with *Olibrus aenescens* Küster by Švec in Löbl and Smetana (2007: 65)]

Olibrus aenescens: Ganglbauer 1899: 756 (Westliches Mittelmeergebiet).

Olibrus aenescens var. *lucidus*: Ganglbauer 1899: 756.

Olibrus aenescens var. *subniger*: Ganglbauer 1899: 756.

Olibrus aenescens: Heyden *et al.* 1906: 340 (E. m. oc.).

Olibrus aenescens var. *lucidus*: Heyden *et al.* 1906: 340 (Ga.).

Olibrus aenescens var. *subniger*: Heyden *et al.* 1906: 340 (Ga.).

Olibrus aenescens: Sainte-Claire Deville 1914: 246 (list of species from Corsica; Corsica).

Olibrus aenescens: Jakobson 1915: 950 (Morocco; Algeria; Gibraltar; Portugal; Spain; France; Corsica; Sardinia; Sicily; Italy; Galicia; Hungary; Romania; Greece).

Olibrus aenescens: Schaufuss 1916: 488 (Europa meridionalis, occidentalis).

Olibrus aenescens a. c. [aberratio coloris] *lucidus*: Schaufuss 1916: 488.

Olibrus aenescens a. c. *subniger*: Schaufuss 1916: 488.

Olibrus aenescens: Urban 1926: 412.

Olibrus aenescens: Winkler 1926: 732 (Mediterranea occidentalis).

[*Olibrus*] *anthemidis*: Winkler 1926: 732 (as synonym of *Olibrus aenescens* Küster, 1852).

Olibrus aenescens ab. *lucidus*: Winkler 1926: 732.

Olibrus aenescens ab. *subniger*: Winkler 1926: 732.

Olibrus aenescens: Porta 1929: 203 (key to Italian species).

Olibrus aenescens v. *subniger*: Porta 1929: 203 (key to Italian species).

Olibrus aenescens v. *lucidus*: Porta 1929: 203 (key to Italian species).

Olibrus aenescens: Hetschko 1930: 19 (Westliches Mittelmeergebiet).

Olibrus aenescens var. *lucidus*: Hetschko 1930: 19 (Frankreich).

Olibrus aenescens var. *subniger*: Hetschko 1930: 19 (Frankreich).

Olibrus aenescens: Portevin 1931: 198 (France méridionale).

Olibrus Aenescens: Bettinger 1935: 46.

Olibrus aenescens: Švec and Angelini 1996: 208 (Spain; Portugal; France; Italy; Corsica; Sardinia; Sicily; Elba).

Olibrus aenescens: Ponel and Švec 1999: 299 (France).

Olibrus aenescens: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 508 (France; Italy; Portugal; Spain; Algeria; Morocco).

TYPE LOCALITY: (of *O. aenescens*): Sardinia, Italy. Deposition: ZSM?. (of *O. anthemidis*): Mont-de-Marsan, Landes, France. Deposition: MNHN?. (of *O. a.* var. *lucidus*): Hyères, France. Deposition: MHNL?. (of *O. a.* var. *subniger*): France. Deposition: MHNL?.

DISTRIBUTION: Algeria, France, Italy, Morocco, Portugal, Spain.

Olibrus aeneus (Fabricius, 1792)³⁰

- [*Sphaeridium*] *aeneum* Fabricius 1792: 83 (description (in Latin); Germany).
[*Sphaeridium*] *aeneum*: Panzer 1795: 30 (description (in Latin); in tree fungus and rotten fungus; Germany).
Sph[aeridium] Aeneum: Paykull 1798: 65–66 (description (in Latin); in flowers; Sweden).
[*Phalacrus*] *Aeneum*: Paykull 1800: 439 (transfer to *Phalacrus* Paykull).
[*Sphaeridium*] *aeneum*: Fabricius 1801: 98 (brief description (in Latin); Germany).
Phalacrus aeneus: Illiger 1802: 41 (description (in Latin); notes (in German); transfer to *Phalacrus* Paykull; Germany).
[*Dermestes*] *ovatus* Marsham 1802: 76 (description (in Latin); Great Britain).
[synonymized with *Phalacrus aeneus* (Fabricius) by Gyllenhal (1813: 431)]
[*Dermestes*] *aeneus*: Marsham 1802: 79–80 (description (in Latin); transfer to *Dermestes* Linné; Great Britain).
Phal[acrus] aeneus: Latreille 1804: 42 (description (in French); on flowers).
Phalacrus aeneus: Panzer 1805: 26 (as synonym of *Sphaeridium seminulum* [= *Agathidium seminulum* (Linné) of the Leiodidae]).
P[halacrus] aeneus: Sturm 1807: 79–80 (description (in German); notes (in German); Germany).
Ph[alacrus] aeneus: Gyllenhal 1813: 431 (description (in Latin); in flowers; Sweden).
[*Phalacrus*] *Aeneus*: Dejean 1821: 129 (catalogue entry; France).
P[halacrus] aeneus: Gyllenhal 1827: 641 (note on variation in species (in Latin)).
Phalacrus aeneus: Stephens 1829: 159 (near London).
Phalacrus ovatus: Stephens 1829: 160 (near London).
Phalacrus cognatus Stephens 1829: 160 (near London). [synonymized with *Olibrus aeneus* (Fabricius) by Erichson (1845: 115)]
[*Phalacrus*] *aeneus*: Stephens 1829b: 66 (catalogue entry; Great Britain).
[*Phalacrus*] *ovatus*: Stephens 1829b: 66 (catalogue entry; Great Britain).
[*Phalacrus*] *cognatus*: Stephens 1829b: 66 (catalogue entry; possible synonym of *Phalacrus ovatus* Marsham; Great Britain).
Phalacrus corruscus: Gravenhorst 1834: 143 (larvae in fruit base of *Matricaria recutita* L. reported by P.S. Schilling)³¹.
[*Phalacrus*] *Aeneus*: Dejean 1836: 431 (catalogue entry; France).
Phalacrus aeneus: Stephens 1839: 99 (near London; Scotland).
Phalacrus ovatus: Stephens 1839: 99.
Phalacrus cognatus: Stephens 1839: 99 (near London; South of Scotland).
Ph[alacrus] multistriatus Zetterstedt 1838: 233 (description (in Latin); notes on habits (in Latin); Sweden). [synonymized with *Olibrus aeneus* (Fabricius) by Thomson (1862: 134)]
Ph[alacrus] aeneus: Zetterstedt 1838: 233 (comparison with *Phalacrus multistriatus* (in Latin); notes on geographic range).
O[librus] aeneus: Erichson 1845: 115–116 (transfer to *Olibrus* Erichson; diagnosis (in Latin); synonymy; description (in German); Germany).

³⁰ Sahlberg (1889: 83) and Guillebeau (1892b: 169) cite Illiger (*Mag.*, 1, 41, 1792) as the author of *aeneus*.

³¹ This observation represents a misidentification of *Olibrus aeneus* (Fabricius) according to Guillebeau (1892b: 143).

Olibrus aeneus: Küster 1848: 24 (diagnosis (in Latin); synonymy; description (in German); on sandy soil under plants; central Europe).

Phalacrus æneus: Lucas 1849: 550 (synonymy; under wet grass; Algeria).

[*Olibrus*] *aeneus*: Redtenbacher 1849: 160 (key to Austrian species of *Olibrus* Erichson (in German); synonymy; Austria).

[*Olibrus*] *aeneus*: Lacordaire 1854: 286 (checklist of European species of *Olibrus* Erichson).

[*Phalacrus*] *aeneus*: Gistel 1856: 145 (association with mosses).

[*Olibrus*] *aeneus*: Gistel 1856: 383 (checklist of insects of München).

[*Olibrus*] *aeneus*: Redtenbacher 1858: 321 (key to Austrian species of *Olibrus* Erichson (in German); synonymy; Austria).

Olibrus *aeneus*: Thomson 1859: 66 (type species of *Olibrus* Erichson).

Olibrus *aeneus*: Thomson 1862: 134 (diagnosis (in Latin); synonymy; variation; Scandinavia).

Olibrus *aeneus*: Thomson 1867: 369 (checklist of Scandinavian species).

[*Olibrus*] *aeneus*: Gemminger and Harold 1868: 800 (synonymy; catalogue of world Coleoptera).

Olibrus aeneus: Laboulbène 1868: 824, pl. 12, fig. 23 (comparison with larval *Olibrus affinis* (Sturm) (in French); larva in flower heads of *Anthemis mixta* L.; illustration of larval leg).

[*Olibrus*] *Aeneus*: Stierlin and Gautard 1869: 130 (checklist of Coleoptera of Switzerland).

Olibrus *aeneus*: Hochhuth 1872: 232 (Coleoptera of Kiev and Volhynia; notes (in German)).

[*Olibrus*] *aeneus*: Seidlitz 1872: 157 (synonymy; Coleoptera of the Baltic provinces of Russia; key to species of *Olibrus* Erichson (in German)).

Olibrus *aeneus*: Cox 1874: 424 (Coleoptera of Great Britain and Ireland; key to British species of *Olibrus* Erichson; description).

[*Olibrus*] *aeneus*: Redtenbacher 1874: 353 (synonymy; key to Austrian species of *Olibrus* Erichson (in German)).

[*Olibrus*] *aeneus*: Heyden 1881: 91 (catalogue of Coleoptera of Siberia and Turanian Turkestan; Siberia).

Olibrus aeneus: Flach 1889a: 62 (Deutschland; Nord- und Mittel-Europa).

Olibrus aeneus: Seidlitz 1888: 229 (in ganz Eur. bis Schwed. u. Finnland).

Olibrus aeneus: Sahlberg 1889: 83.

Olibrus æneus: Gozis 1889: 21 (Europe du nord et du centre).

Olibrus æneus: Fowler 1889: 151 (England; Scotland; Ireland).

Olibrus aeneus: Tournier 1890: 185 (Suisse; Italie; Allemagne; France; Espagne; Algérie).

Olibrus æneus: Guillebeau 1892b: 169 (Europe).

Olibrus aeneus: Acloque 1896: 255 (France (Provence; Normandie)).

Olibrus aeneus: Everts 1898: 465 (Nederland).

Olibrus aeneus: Ganglbauer 1899: 750 (Nord- und Mitteleuropa).

Olibrus aeneus: Newbery 1899: 136 (Great Britain).

Olibrus Aeneus: Stierlin 1900: 493 (Schweiz).

Olibrus aeneus: Münster 1901: 34 (Norway; Nord- og Mitteleuropa).

- Olibrus aeneus*: Heyden *et al.* 1906: 339 (E.).
- Olibrus aeneus*: Reitter 1911: 77 (Germany).
- Olibrus aeneus*: Fowler and Donisthorpe 1913: 104 (Britain).
- Olibrus aeneus*: Kuhnt 1913: 532 (Deutschlands).
- Olibrus aeneus*: Sahlberg 1913b: 54 (valle Krupa Herzegovinae, Balcanica).
- Olibrus aeneus*: Jakobson 1915: 950 (Portugal; Spain; Italy; Herzegovina; Slovenia; Russia; Great Britain; Norway; Sweden; Russia; Ukraine; Georgia; Kazakhstan; Uzbekistan).
- Olibrus aeneus*: Schaufuss 1916: 487 (Nord- und Mitteleuropa).
- Olibrus aeneus*: Urban 1926: 412.
- Olibrus aeneus*: Winkler 1926: 732 (Europa; Asia occidentalis).
- Olibrus aeneus*: Porta 1929: 202 (key to Italian species).
- Olibrus aeneus*: Hetschko 1930: 19 (Nord- und Mitteleuropa, Westasien).
- Olibrus aeneus*: Portevin 1931: 198 (France).
- Olibrus Aeneus*: Bettinger 1935: 46.
- Olibrus aeneus*: Hansen 1950: 260 (Danmarks).
- Olibrus aeneus*: Thompson 1958: 10 (England (from most counties in the south and east; Scilly Is. and I. of Wight; also Worcs.; Warwick; Notts.; Lancs.; Cumberland; Durham; Northumberland; I. of Man); Wales (Glamorgan); Scotland (Dumfries; Berwick; Perth); Ireland (Waterford; Wexford; Dublin; Down)).
- Olibrus aeneus*: Vogt 1967: 163.
- Olibrus aeneus*: Kaszab 1983: 200 (Hungary).
- Olibrus aeneus*: Borowiec 1991: 78 (Poland).
- Olibrus aeneus*: Lafer 1992a: 228 (Russian Far East: ?).
- Olibrus aeneus*: Švec *in* Jelínek 1993: 99 (checklist of Czech and Slovak Phalacridae; Bohemia; Moravia; Slovakia).
- Olibrus aeneus*: Průdek 1996: 497 (Czech Republic).
- Olibrus aeneus*: Švec and Angelini 1996: 203 (Spain; England; Scotland; Ireland; Finland; Norway; Denmark; Germany; Czech Republic; Hungary; Austria; Italy; N Balkans; Caucasus; Russia; Kazakhstan; E Siberia).
- Olibrus aeneus*: Cmoluch 1997: 11 (Poland).
- Olibrus aeneus*: Poneš and Švec 1999: 298 (France).
- Olibrus aeneus*: Švec and Poneš 1999: 236 (Turkey).
- Olibrus aeneus*: Švec and Merkl 1999: 239 (Hungary).
- Olibrus aeneus*: Švec and Löbl 2002: 38 (Switzerland).
- Olibrus aeneus*: Švec *in* Löbl and Smetana 2007: 508 (Austria; Bosnia-Herzegovina; Bulgaria; Czech Republic; Denmark; Estonia; Finland; France; Great Britain; Germany; Hungary; Ireland; Italy; Latvia; Lithuania; Netherlands; Norway; Russia: North European Territory; Poland; Slovakia; Slovenia; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; Ukraine; Algeria; Russia: Far East; Kazakhstan; Turkey).
- TYPE LOCALITY: (of *S. aeneum*): Germany. Deposition: ZMUC (2 syntypes). (of *D. ovatus*): Great Britain. Deposition: BMNH?. (of *P. cognatus*): London, Great Britain. Deposition: BMNH?. (of *P. multistriatus*): Umeå, Sweden ["Lapponia Umensis"]. Deposition: MZLW?.
- DISTRIBUTION: Algeria, Austria, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Great Britain, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy,

Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine.

Olibrus aeratus Champion, 1925

Olibrus aeratus Champion 1925a: 44 (S. Africa (Ceres; Mossel Bay; George; Aliwal North; Lion's Head)).

Olibrus aeratus: Hetschko 1930: 19 (Südafrika).

Olibrus aeratus: Lyubarsky 1998: 29 (RSA).

TYPE LOCALITY: Ceres, Mossel Bay, George, Aliwal North, and Lion's Head, South Africa (locality not yet restricted by lectotype designation). Deposition: BMNH (16 syntypes) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: South Africa.

Olibrus affinis (Sturm, 1807)

P[halacrus] affinis Sturm 1807: 76–77, pl. XXXI (description (in German); notes (in German); illustration of adult habitus; Germany).

P[halacrus] affinis: Gyllenhal 1827: 642 (description (in Latin); in flowers; Sweden).

Phalacrus Stephensii Stephens 1829: 164³². [synonymized with *Stilbus testaceus* (Panzer) (as *Olibrus geminus*) by Crotch (1866: 120)]

[Phalacrus] Stephensii: Stephens 1829b: 67 (catalogue entry; Great Britain).

[Phalacrus] affinis: Stephens 1829b: 67 (catalogue entry; Great Britain).

O[librus] affinis: Erichson 1845: 118 (transfer to *Olibrus* Erichson; diagnosis (in Latin); synonymy; description (in German); Germany).

Olibrus affinis: Küster 1848: 28 (diagnosis (in Latin); synonymy; description (in German); on ground under plants; Sweden, southwestern Europe).

[Olibrus] affinis: Redtenbacher 1849: 161 (key to Austrian species of *Olibrus* Erichson (in German); synonymy; Austria).

Olibrus discoideus Küster 1852: 61 (diagnosis (in Latin); description (in German); Sardinia).

[Olibrus] affinis: Lacordaire 1854: 286 (checklist of European species of *Olibrus* Erichson).

[Olibrus] affinis: Gistel 1856: 383 (checklist of insects of Munich).

[Olibrus] affinis: Rosenhauer 1856: 95 (on flowering shrubs; Spain).

[Olibrus] affinis: Redtenbacher 1858: 321 (key to Austrian species of *Olibrus* Erichson (in German); synonymy; Austria).

O[librus] affinis: Thomson 1862: 134–135 (diagnosis (in Latin); synonymy; Sweden).

O[librus] affinis: Thomson 1867: 369 (checklist of Scandinavian species).

[Olibrus] affinis: Gemminger and Harold 1868: 800 (catalogue of world Coleoptera; Germany).

[Olibrus] discoideus: Gemminger and Harold 1868: 801 (catalogue of world Coleoptera; Sardinia).

Olibrus affinis: Laboulbène 1868: 822–828, pl. 12, figs. 14–21 (larval diagnosis (in Latin); in flowers of *Tragopogon pratensis* L.; larval description (in French); pupal diagnosis (in Latin); pupal description (in French); adult diagnosis (in Latin); notes on

³² Stephens (1829: 164) indicates that the name *Phalacrus Stephensii* is a manuscript name of Leach, who apparently never published this name. The authorship must therefore be attributed to Stephens, *a la* Tournier (1889: 87).

habits and habitats; multiple generations per year; illustrations of larva: habitus, antenna, stemmata, labrum, mandible, maxilla, labium, leg).

Olibrus affinis: Perris 1869b: 464–466 (review of published larval information (in French); notes on habits (in French); larva in flowers of *Hypochaeris glabra* L. and *Tragopogon pratensis* L.)

[*Olibrus*] *Affinis*: Stierlin and Gautard 1869: 131 (checklist of Coleoptera of Switzerland).

Olibrus affinis: Baudi di Selve 1870: 49 (checklist of Coleoptera of Cyprus and Asia Minor; variation).

O[librus] affinis: Hochhuth 1872: 232 (Coleoptera of Kiev and Volhynia; notes (in German)).

[*Olibrus*] *affinis*: Seidlitz 1872: 157 (Coleoptera of the Baltic provinces of Russia; key to species of *Olibrus* Erichson (in German); Germany, Sweden, Finland).

O[librus] affinis: Cox 1874: 425 (Coleoptera of Great Britain and Ireland; key to British species of *Olibrus* Erichson; description; Britain?).

[*Olibrus*] *affinis*: Redtenbacher 1874: 353 (synonymy; key to Austrian species of *Olibrus* Erichson (in German)).

[*Olibrus*] *affinis*: Heyden 1881: 91 (catalogue of Coleoptera of Siberia and Turanian Turkestan; Siberia, “Samarkand”).

Olibrus affinis: Flach 1889a: 64.

Olibrus affinis var. *discoideus*: Flach 1889a: 64 (Ganz Europa, im Süden häufiger; Aegypten; Syrien; Nordafrika).

Olibrus affinis var. *corcyrensis* Flach 1889a: 64 (Corfu).

Olibrus affinis var. *Lederi* Flach 1889a: 64 (Oran; Spanien).

Olibrus affinis: Seidlitz 1888: 229 (in Eur. bis Schwed. u. Finn.).

Olibrus affinis: Sahlberg 1889: 83.

Olibrus affinis: Gozis 1889: 24.

Olibrus affinis var. *discoideus*: Gozis 1889: 24 (Europe, surtout méridionale; nord de l’Afrique; Égypte; Syrie).

Olibrus affinis var. *aratus* Gozis 1889: 24³³ (Pionsat; Montluçon; Lyon; Le Luc).

Olibrus affinis var. *corcyrensis*: Gozis 1889: 24 (Corfou).

Olibrus affinis var. *Lederi*: Gozis 1889: 24 (Oran, Espagne).

Olibrus Stephensi: Tournier 1889: 87 [no description or localities].

Olibrus Stephensi var. *rufus* Tournier 1889: 87 [no description or localities].

Olibrus affinis: Tournier 1889: 87 [no description or localities].

Olibrus hypocritus Tournier 1889: 90 [no description or localities].

Olibrus similis Tournier 1889: 91 [no description or localities].

Olibrus Algericus Tournier 1889: 92 [no description or localities].

Olibrus Syriacus Tournier 1889: 122 (Syrie).

Olibrus aenescens var. *discoideus*: Tournier 1889: 188.

Olibrus affinis: Guillebeau 1892b: 179 (toute l’Europe, Nord de l’Afrique, Syrie; Madère).

³³ Gozis (1889) is merely a French translation of Flach (1888), although at least some footnotes (e.g., the one in which var. *aratus* is described) appear to be the original work of Gozis himself. Also (footnote on p. 17), he adds French localities according to his collection.

Olibrus affinis var. *aratus*: Guillebeau 1892b: 179 (Alger).
Olibrus affinis var. *discoideus*: Guillebeau 1892b: 179 (Europe; Algérie; Syrie).
Olibrus affinis var. *rufus* Guillebeau 1892b: 179 (Bône). [primary junior homonym of *Olibrus stephensi* var. *rufus* Tournier, 1889]
Olibrus affinis var. *Lederi*: Guillebeau 1892b: 180 (Algérie; Hyères).
Olibrus affinis var. *corcyrensis*: Guillebeau 1892b: 180 (Hyères; Ain (Le Plantay)).
Olibrus affinis: Acloque 1896: 255 (France).
Olibrus affinis: Everts 1898: 466 (Nederland).
Olibrus affinis: Ganglbauer 1899: 755 (Nord- und Mitteleuropa; Mittelmeergebiet).
Olibrus affinis var. *discoideus*: Ganglbauer 1899: 755.
Olibrus affinis var. *corcyrensis*: Ganglbauer 1899: 755.
Olibrus affinis var. *Lederi*: Ganglbauer 1899: 755.
Olibrus affinis var. *aratus*: Ganglbauer 1899: 755.
Olibrus affinis: Newbery 1899: 137 (Hythe (Hants); Lyndhurst; New Forest).
Olibrus Affinis: Stierlin 1900: 494 (Schweiz).
Olibrus Affinis v. *discoideus*: Stierlin 1900: 494 (Schweiz).
Olibrus affinis: Heyden *et al.* 1906: 340 (E.).
Olibrus affinis var. *discoideus*: Heyden *et al.* 1906: 340.
Olibrus affinis var. *corcyrensis*: Heyden *et al.* 1906: 340 (Gr.).
Olibrus affinis var. *Lederi*: Heyden *et al.* 1906: 340 (Hi.).
Olibrus affinis var. *similaris*: Heyden *et al.* 1906: 340.
Olibrus affinis var. *aratus*: Heyden *et al.* 1906: 340.
Olibrus affinis var. *discoideus*: Gerhardt 1909: 418.
Olibrus affinis: Reitter 1911: 78 (Germany).
Olibrus affinis: Fowler and Donisthorpe 1913: 105 (Hythe; Hants; Lyndhurst; New Forest).
Olibrus affinis: Kuhnt 1913: 533 (Deutschlands).
Olibrus affinis ab. *discoideus*: Kuhnt 1913: 533 (Rheinprovinz, Deutschlands).
Olibrus affinis: Sahlberg 1913b: 54 (Herzegovina; Dalmatia).
Olibrus affinis: Sahlberg 1913c: 91 (Palaestina; Anatolia).
Olibrus affinis: Sainte-Claire Deville 1914: 246 (list of species from Corsica; Corsica).
Olibrus affinis: Jakobson 1915: 951 (Madeira; Algeria; Tunisia; Egypt; Portugal; Spain; Balearic Islands; Sicily; Italy; Greece; Great Britain; Norway; Sweden; Asia minor; Cyprus; Syria; Finland; Russia; Ukraine; Uzbekistan).
Olibrus affinis: Schaufuss 1916: 488 (Nord- und Mitteleuropa; Mediterranea).
Olibrus affinis v. *Corcyraeus* [lapsus calami]: Schaufuss 1916: 488 (Corfu).
Olibrus affinis ab. *similaris*: Schaufuss 1916: 488.
Olibrus affinis: Urban 1926: 412.
Olibrus affinis: Winkler 1926: 733 (Europa; Mediterranea; Insulae Canariae; Asia).
[Olibrus] hypocritus: Winkler 1926: 733 (as synonym of *Olibrus affinis* (Sturm, 1807)).
[Olibrus] algericus: Winkler 1926: 733 (as synonym of *Olibrus affinis* (Sturm, 1807)).
[Olibrus] similaris: Winkler 1926: 733 (as synonym of *Olibrus affinis* (Sturm, 1807)).
Olibrus affinis ab. *discoideus*: Winkler 1926: 733.
Olibrus affinis ab. *corcyrensis*: Winkler 1926: 733 (Graecia).
Olibrus affinis ab. *atratus* [lapsus calami]: Winkler 1926: 733.
Olibrus affinis ab. *Lederi*: Winkler 1926: 733.

[*Olibrus affinis* var.] *rufus*: Winkler 1926: 733 (as synonym of *Olibrus affinis* (Sturm, 1807)).

Olibrus affinis: Porta 1929: 203 (key to Italian species).

Olibrus affinis v. *discoideus*: Porta 1929: 203 (key to Italian species).

Olibrus affinis: Hetschko 1930: 19 (Nord- und Mitteleuropa; Mittelmeergebiet; Madeira).

Olibrus affinis var. *discoideus*: Hetschko 1930: 20 (Europa; Algier; Syrien).

Olibrus affinis var. *corcyrensis*: Hetschko 1930: 20 (Korfu).

Olibrus affinis var. *Lederi*: Hetschko 1930: 20 (Oran, Spanien).

Olibrus affinis var. *aratus*: Hetschko 1930: 20 (Frankreich).

Olibrus syriacus: Hetschko 1930: 29 (Syrien).

Olibrus affinis: Portevin 1931: 199 (France).

Olibrus affinis v. *corcyrensis*: Porta 1934: 168 (supplement to key to Italian species).

Olibrus affinis: Bettinger 1935: 48.

Olibrus affinis: Hansen 1950: 263 (Danmarks).

Olibrus affinis: Thompson 1958: 13 (England (from most southern counties; Scilly Is.; I. of Wight; Lundy; also Bucks.; Norfolk); Wales (Pembroke); Ireland (Kerry; Waterford)).

Olibrus affinis: Hisamatsu 1959a: 6 (Japan).

Olibrus affinis: Hisamatsu 1964: 46 (Japan (Niigata Prefecture)).

Olibrus affinis: Vogt 1967: 165.

Olibrus affinis: Medvedev 1971: 220 (Mongolia).

Olibrus affinis: Kaszab 1983: 200 (Hungary).

Olibrus affinis: Švec 1992a: 231.

Olibrus affinis: Lafer 1992a: 229 (Russian Far East: ?).

Olibrus affinis: Lohse and Lucht 1992: 135.

Olibrus affinis: Švec in Jelinek 1993: 99 (checklist of Czech and Slovak Phalacridae; Bohemia; Moravia; Slovakia).

Olibrus affinis: Canepari 1995: 578 (Italy).

Olibrus affinis: Průdek 1996: 497 (Czech Republic).

Olibrus affinis: Švec and Angelini 1996: 208 (Morocco; Algeria; Tunisia; Egypt; Spain; Madeira; Portugal; France; England; Sweden; Denmark; Germany; Poland; Czech Republic; Hungary; Austria; Switzerland; Italy; Elba; Corsica; Sardinia; Sicily; Malta; Greece; Russia; Caucasus; Syria; Turkey; Israel; Siberia; Mongolia; Japan).

Olibrus affinis: Cmoluch 1997: 11 (Poland).

Olibrus affinis: Ventura 1997: 86 (Spain; Balears; Andorra).

Olibrus affinis: Brayshay and Dinnin 1999: 123 (late Holocene (2690–2200 YBP) deposits in England).

Olibrus affinis: Ponel and Švec 1999: 299 (France; Corsica).

Olibrus affinis: Švec and Ponel 1999: 236 (Turkey; Albania).

Olibrus affinis: Švec and Merkl 1999: 239 (Hungary).

Olibrus affinis: Merkl 2001: 206 (Hungary).

Olibrus affinis: Švec and Löbl 2002: 38 (Switzerland).

Olibrus affinis: Thompson 2007b: 14 (Cumbria).

Olibrus affinis: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 508 (Albania; Andorra; Austria; Azores; Bosnia-Herzegovina; Bulgaria; Belarus; Croatia; Czech Republic; Denmark; Estonia; France; Great Britain; Germany; Greece; Hungary; Ireland; Italy; Latvia; Liechtenstein;

Lithuania; Malta; Madeira; Netherlands; Poland; Portugal; Romania; Russia; Slovakia; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; Turkey; Ukraine; “Caucasus”; Algeria; Egypt; Libya; Morocco; Madeira; Tunisia; Russia: East Siberia; Russia: Far East; Israel; Japan; Mongolia; Syria; Turkey).

Olibrus affinis: Oromí *et al.* 2010: 229 (checklist of Coleoptera of Azores; native; São Miguel Island).

TYPE LOCALITY: (of *P. affinis*): Germany. Deposition: ZSM?. (of *P. stephensii*): . (of *O. discoideus*): Sardinia, Italy. Deposition: ZSM?. (of *O. a. var. corcyrensis*): Corfu, Greece. Deposition: DEI?. (of *O. a. var. lederi*): Algeria and Spain. Deposition: DEI?. (of *O. a. var. aratus*): France. Deposition: unknown. (of *O. syriacus*): Beirut, Lebanon [“Beyruth, Syrie”]. Deposition: MNHN (2 syntypes) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Austria, Azores, Belarus, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, France, Great Britain, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malta, Madeira, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine.

***Olibrus albomaculatus* Motschulsky, 1858**

Olibrus albomaculatus Motschulsky 1858: 37–38 (description (in French)).

Olibrus transparens Motschulsky 1858: 38 (description (in French)). [synonymized with *Olibrus albomaculatus* Motschulsky by Lyubarsky (1993b: 22)]

[*Olibrus*] *albomaculatus*: Gemminger and Harold 1868: 801 (catalogue of world Coleoptera; India).

[*Olibrus*] *transparens*: Gemminger and Harold 1868: 802 (catalogue of world Coleoptera; Sri Lanka).

Stilbus albomaculatus: Champion 1924c: 242 (India (Calcutta; Surda in Bengal; Nilgiri Hills); Ceylon (Colombo); Burma).

Olibrus transparens: Hetschko 1930: 30 (Ceylon).

Stilbus albomaculatus: Hetschko 1930: 35 (Ostindien; Ceylon; Burma).

Olibrus albomaculatus: Lyubarsky 1993b: 20 (probably Sri Lanka; India (Calcutta; Surda in Bengal; Nilgiri Hills); Philippinen (Subnagan; Tankuyan)).

TYPE LOCALITY: (of *O. albomaculatus*): ?Sri Lanka [“Ind. or.” = *India orientalis*].

Deposition: ZMUM (holotype). (of *O. transparens*): ?Sri Lanka [“Ind. or.” = *India orientalis*]. Deposition: ZMUM (lectotype).

DISTRIBUTION: India, Philippines, ?Sri Lanka.

***Olibrus anthobius* Guillebeau, 1894**

Olibrus anthobius Guillebeau 1894a: 300 (Abyssinie).

Olibrus anthobius: Hetschko 1930: 20 (Abessinien).

TYPE LOCALITY: Ethiopia [“Abyssinie”]. Deposition: MNHN (2 syntypes)³⁴ (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Ethiopia.

***Olibrus aridus* Casey, 1916**

Olibrus aridus Casey 1916: 50 (southwestern Utah).

Olibrus aridus: Leng 1920: 210 (Ut.).

Olibrus aridus: Hetschko 1930: 20 (Utah).

TYPE LOCALITY: Southwestern Utah, United States. Deposition: USNM (2 syntypes) (!).

³⁴ Švec attached a lectotype label to one of these specimens, but never published this.

DISTRIBUTION: United States (Utah).

Olibrus bakeri Casey, 1916

Olibrus bakeri Casey 1916: 51 (Ormsby Co., Nevada; San Diego, California).

Olibrus bakeri: Leng 1920: 210 (Nev.; Cal.).

Olibrus Bakeri: Hetschko 1930: 20 (Nevada; California).

TYPE LOCALITY: Ormsby County, Nevada and San Diego, California, United States (locality not yet restricted by lectotype designation). Deposition: USNM (11 syntypes) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: United States (California, Nevada).

Olibrus baudueri Tournier, 1888³⁵

Olibrus Baudueri Tournier in Flach 1889a: 70 (Germania; Gallia; Ios; Hispania).

Olibrus Baudneri [lapsus calami]: Flach 1889b: 187 (Südeuropa).

Olibrus Baudueri: Gozis 1889: 28 (Allemagne; France (Sos; Dax); Espagne).

Olibrus Baudueri: Tournier 1889: 92 [no description or localities].

Olibrus Baudueri: Guillebeau 1892b: 170 (Landes).

Olibrus Baudueri var. *Perrisi* Guillebeau 1892b: 170 (Seine: La Varenne).

Olibrus Siettii Guillebeau 1897b: 224 (Hyères).

Olibrus Baudueri: Ganglbauer 1899: 751 (Mittel- und Südeuropa).

Olibrus Baudueri var. *Perrisi*: Ganglbauer 1899: 751.

Olibrus Baudueri var. *Siettii*: Ganglbauer 1899: 751.

Olibrus Baudueri: Heyden *et al.* 1906: 339 (E. md. m.).

Olibrus Baudueri var. *Perrisi*: Heyden *et al.* 1906: 339.

Olibrus Baudueri var. *Siettii*: Heyden *et al.* 1906: 339.

Olibrus Baudueri: Reitter 1911: 77 (Germany).

Olibrus Baudueri: Kuhnt 1913: 532 (Deutschlands).

Olibrus Baudueri: Sahlberg 1913c: 90 (Damascus, Syria; Fajoum, Aegypt).

Olibrus baudueri: Jakobson 1915: 950 (France; Germany; Syria).

Olibrus Baudueri: Schaufuss 1916: 488 (Europa media, meridionalis).

Olibrus Baudueri a. c. [aberratio coloris] *Perrisi*: Schaufuss 1916: 488.

Olibrus Baudueri ab. *Siettii*: Schaufuss 1916: 488.

Olibrus baudueri: Urban 1926: 412.

Olibrus Baudueri: Winkler 1926: 732 (Europa centralis meridionalis).

Olibrus Baudueri ab. *Perrisi*: Winkler 1926: 732.

Olibrus Baudueri ab. *Siettii*: Winkler 1926: 732.

Olibrus Baudueri: Porta 1929: 202 (key to Italian species).

Olibrus Baudueri v. *Perrisi*: Porta 1929: 202 (key to Italian species).

Olibrus Baudueri: Hetschko 1930: 21 (Mittel und Südeuropa; Elba).

Olibrus Baudueri var. *Siettii*: Hetschko 1930: 21 (Frankreich).

Olibrus Baudueri: Portevin 1931: 198 (France).

Olibrus Baudueri: Bettinger 1935: 46.

Olibrus baudueri: Hansen 1950: 260 (Danmarks).

Olibrus baudueri: Vogt 1967: 163.

³⁵ Flach (1888: 70) attributes this name to Tournier (*i.l.*), as does Tournier himself (1889: 92). Guillebeau (1892b: 170) notes that the publication of the name and description in Flach preceeds that of Tournier's publication.

- Olibrus baudueri*: Borowiec 1991: 77 (Poland).
Olibrus baudueri: Švec in Jelinek 1993: 99 (checklist of Czech and Slovak Phalacridae; Bohemia).
Olibrus baudueri: Švec and Angelini 1996: 203 (Spain; France; Belgium; Scotland; Sweden; Denmark; Germany; Poland; Czech Republic; Austria; Switzerland; Italy; Elba; Greece).
Olibrus baudueri: Cmoluch 1997: 11 (Poland).
Olibrus baudueri: Švec and Löbl 2002: 38 (Switzerland).
Olibrus baudueri: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 508 (Austria; Belgium; Belarus; Czech Republic; Denmark; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Italy; Netherlands; Russia: North European Territory; Spain; Sweden; Egypt; Syria).
TYPE LOCALITY: (of *O. baudueri*): Multiple localities in Europe. Deposition: DEI?. (of *O. b. var. perrisi*): France. Deposition: MHNL?. (of *O. siettii*): Hyères, France. Deposition: MHNL?.
DISTRIBUTION: Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Syria.
- Olibrus bedeli** Guillebeau, 1892
Olibrus Bedeli Guillebeau 1892b: 180 (Algérie (Teniet-el-Had; Géryville; Alger; Bône; Philippeville; Saïda; H. Rhira); Tunisie).
Olibrus bedeli: Jakobson 1915: 951 (Algeria; Tunisia).
Olibrus Bedeli: Winkler 1926: 733 (Algeria; Tunis).
Olibrus Bedeli: Hetschko 1930: 21 (Algier; Tunis).
Olibrus bedeli: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 508 (Algeria; Morocco; Tunisia).
TYPE LOCALITY: Algeria and Tunisia. Deposition: MHNL.
DISTRIBUTION: Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia.
- Olibrus bevinsi** Champion, 1925
Olibrus bevinsi Champion 1925a: 43 (S. Africa (Table Mt.)).
Olibrus Bevinsi: Hetschko 1930: 21 (Südafrika).
Olibrus bevinsi: Lyubarsky 1998: 28 (Namibia; RSA).
TYPE LOCALITY: Table Mountain, Cape of Good Hope, South Africa. Deposition: BMNH (holotype) (!).
DISTRIBUTION: Namibia, South Africa.
- Olibrus bicolor** (Fabricius, 1792)
[*Sphaeridium*] *bicolor* Fabricius 1792: 82 (description (in Latin); Germany).
S[phaeridium] bicolor: Panzer 1795: 30 (description (in Latin); Germany).
[*Anisotoma*] *bicolor*: Illiger in Kugelann and Illiger 1798: 80 (description (in Latin); transfer to *Anisotoma* Panzer; discussion (in German); Prussia).
Sph[aeridium] Bicolor: Paykull 1798: 65 (description (in Latin); Sweden).
[*Phalacrus*] *Bicolor*: Paykull 1800: 439 (transfer to *Phalacrus* Paykull).
[*Anisotoma*] *bicolor*: Fabricius 1801: 100 (brief description (in Latin); Germany).
[*Dermestes*] *nitidus* Marsham 1802: 75 (description (in Latin); Great Britain).
[synonymized with *Phalacrus bicolor* (Fabricius) by Stephens (1829a: 67)]
Phal[acrus] bicolor: Latreille 1804: 43 (description (in French); on flowers).
Phalacrus bicolor: Latreille 1807: 66 (description (in Latin)).
P[halacrus] bicolor: Sturm 1807: 77–78 (description (in German); notes (in German); occurring on *Leontodon Taraxacum* L. (= *Taraxacum officinale* F.H. Wigg.)).

Ph[alacrus] bicolor: Gyllenhal 1813: 431–432 (description (in Latin); in flowers; notes (in Latin); Sweden).

Phalacrus bicolor: Leach 1815: 116 (on flowers; Europe).

[*Phalacrus*] *Bicolor*: Dejean 1821: 129 (catalogue entry; France).

P[halacrus] bicolor: Gyllenhal 1827: 641 (note on variation in species (in Latin)).

Phalacrus bicolor: Stephens 1829: 163 (near London).

Phalacrus Leachiellus Stephens 1829: 163 (near London).

[*Phalacrus*] *bicolor*: Stephens 1829b: 67 (catalogue entry; Great Britain).

[*Phalacrus*] *Leachiellus*: Stephens 1829b: 67 (catalogue entry; Great Britain).

[*Phalacrus*] *Bicolor*: Dejean 1836: 431 (catalogue entry; with *Phalacrus affinis*: Gyllenhal as synonym and *Phalacrus millefolii* Paykull as a variety; France, Sweden).

Phalacrus bicolor: Stephens 1839: 100 (near London).

Ph[alacrus] bicolor: Zetterstedt 1838: 233 (description (in Latin); synonymy; notes on habits (in Latin); Lapland).

Ph[alacrus] flavicornis: Zetterstedt 1838: 233 (description (in Latin); synonymy; notes on habits (in Latin); Lapland).

O[librus] bicolor: Erichson 1845: 116–117 (transfer to *Olibrus* Erichson; diagnosis (in Latin); synonymy; description (in German); Germany).

Olibrus bicolor: Küster 1848: 25 (diagnosis (in Latin); synonymy; description (in German); on low plants; central Europe).

Phalacrus bicolor: Lucas 1849: 550 (synonymy; under stones near water; Algeria).

[*Olibrus*] *bicolor*: Redtenbacher 1849: 161 (key to Austrian species of *Olibrus* Erichson (in German); synonymy; Austria).

[*Olibrus*] *bicolor*: Lacordaire 1854: 286 (checklist of European species of *Olibrus* Erichson).

Olibrus bicolor: Wollaston 1854: 113–114 (description (in Latin); synonymy; in flowers and grass; description; discussion; Madeira).

*Phalaerus*³⁶ *bicolor*: Gistel 1856: 77 (association with *Convallaria majalis* L.).

[*Olibrus*] *bicolor*: Gistel 1856: 383 (checklist of insects of Munich).

Olibrus bicolor: Rosenhauer 1856: 95 (on *Retama monosperma* (L.) Boiss.; Spain).

Olibrus bicolor: Kraatz 1858: 133 (Greece).

[*Olibrus*] *bicolor*: Redtenbacher 1858: 321 (key to Austrian species of *Olibrus* Erichson (in German); synonymy; Austria).

O[librus] bicolor: Thomson 1862: 134 (diagnosis (in Latin); synonymy; variation; Scandinavia).

Olibrus bicolor: Wollaston 1865: 104–105 (synonymy; on flowers; notes; Madeira).

Olibrus bicolor: Crotch 1866: 120–121 (*Olibrus liquidus* Erichson probably a race of this species; type form not occurring in England).

O[librus] bicolor: Thomson 1867: 369 (checklist of Scandinavian species).

[*Olibrus*] *bicolor*: Gemminger and Harold 1868: 801 (synonymy; catalogue of world Coleoptera).

[*Olibrus*] *Bicolor*: Stierlin and Gautard 1869: 130 (checklist of Coleoptera of Switzerland).

³⁶ *Lapsus calami*

O[librus] bicolor: Hochhuth 1872: 232 (Coleoptera of Kiev and Volhynia; notes (in German)).

Olibrus bicolor: Rye 1872b: 38 (notes; British records probably represent other species).

[Olibrus] bicolor: Seidlitz 1872: 156 (Coleoptera of the Baltic provinces of Russia; key to species of *Olibrus* Erichson (in German)).

O[librus] bicolor: Cox 1874: 425 (Coleoptera of Great Britain and Ireland; key to British species of *Olibrus* Erichson; description).

[Olibrus] bicolor: Redtenbacher 1874: 353 (synonymy; key to Austrian species of *Olibrus* Erichson (in German)).

[Olibrus] bicolor: Heyden 1881: 91 (catalogue of Coleoptera of Siberia and Turanian Turkestan; Siberia, "Turkestan").

Olibrus bicolor: Flach 1889a: 66 (Ganz Europa).

Olibrus bicolor [?var.] *Dohrni* Flach 1889a: 74 (Turkestan). [synonymized with *Olibrus bicolor* (Fabricius) by Švec in Löbl and Smetana (2007: 65)]

Olibrus bicolor: Seidlitz 1888: 229 (in Eur. bis Schwed. u. Finn.).

Olibrus bicolor: Sahlberg 1889: 83.

Olibrus bicolor: Gozis 1889: 26 (Europe).

Olibrus bicolor: Tournier 1889: 88 [no description or localities].

Olibrus bicolor: Fowler 1889: 151 (England?).

Olibrus bicolor: Guillebeau 1892b: 183 (Europe; Nord de l'Afrique).

Olibrus bicolor var. *Dohrni*: Guillebeau 1892b: 184 (Turkestan).

Olibrus gentilis Guillebeau 1892b: 184 (Carinthie).

Olibrus bicolor: Acloque 1896: 255 (France).

Olibrus bicolor: Everts 1898: 466 (Nederland).

Olibrus bicolor: Ganglbauer 1899: 752 (Ueber den grössten Theil der palaearctischen Region verbreitet).

Olibrus gentilis: Ganglbauer 1899: 753 (Kärnten).

Olibrus Bicolor: Stierlin 1900: 495 (Schweiz).

Olibrus bicolor: Münster 1901: 34 (Norway; palaearctic region).

Olibrus bicolor: Heyden *et al.* 1906: 340 (E.).

Olibrus gentilis: Heyden *et al.* 1906: 340 (Cr.).

Olibrus bicolor: Reitter 1911: 78 (Germany).

Olibrus bicolor: Kuhnt 1913: 533 (Deutschlands).

Olibrus bicolor: Sahlberg 1913c: 91 (Caramania; Anatolia).

Olibrus gentilis: Jakobson 1915: 951 (Carinthia).

Olibrus bicolor: Jakobson 1915: 951 (Madeira; Algeria; Portugal; Spain; Balearic Islands; Sicily; Italy; Greece; France; Belgium; Holland; Norway; Sweden; Asia minor; Finland; Russia; Ukraine; Georgia; Armenia; Azerbaijan; Kazakhstan; Uzbekistan).

Olibrus bicolor: Schaufuss 1916: 488 (Palearctic Region).

Olibrus gentilis: Schaufuss 1916: 488 (Carinthia).

Olibrus bicolor: Urban 1926: 412.

Olibrus bicolor: Winkler 1926: 733 (Regio palaearctica).

Olibrus bicolor ?var. *Dohrni*: Winkler 1926: 733 (Turkestan).

Olibrus gentilis: Winkler 1926: 733 (Carinthia).

Olibrus bicolor: Porta 1929: 202 (key to Italian species).

Olibrus bicolor v. *obscurus*: Porta 1929: 202 (key to Italian species).

- Olibrus bicolor*: Hetschko 1930: 21 (Palaearktische Region).
- Olibrus bicolor* var. *Dohrni*: Hetschko 1930: 22 (Turkestan).
- Olibrus gentilis*: Hetschko 1930: 25 (Kärnten).
- Olibrus bicolor*: Portevin 1931: 199 (France).
- Olibrus Bicolor*: Bettinger 1935: 47.
- Olibrus bicolor*: Hansen 1950: 262 (Danmarks).
- Olibrus gentilis*: Schatzmayr 1951: 217.
- Olibrus bicolor*: Thompson 1958: 16 (doubtful from Britain).
- Olibrus bicolor*: Vogt 1967: 165.
- Olibrus bicolor*: Medvedev 1971: 221 (Mongolia).
- Olibrus bicolor*: Kaszab 1983: 200 (Hungary).
- Olibrus bicolor*: Borowiec 1991: 78 (Poland).
- Olibrus bicolor*: Lafer 1992a: 229 (Russian Far East: ?).
- Olibrus bicolor*: Švec in Jelínek 1993: 99 (checklist of Czech and Slovak Phalacridae; Bohemia; Moravia; Slovakia).
- Olibrus bicolor*: Švec and Angelini 1996: 210 (Morocco; Tunisia; Madeira; Denmark; Sweden; Germany; Czech Republic; Hungary; Austria; Italy; Sicily; Albania; Caucasus; Turkey; central and eastern Siberia; Turkestan; Tian Shan; Mongolia; N America).
- Olibrus bicolor*: Cmoluch 1997: 11 (Poland).
- Olibrus bicolor*: Ventura 1997: 88 (Spain; Andorra).
- Olibrus bicolor*: Ponel and Švec 1999: 300 (France).
- Olibrus bicolor*: Švec and Ponel 1999: 236 (Turkey).
- Olibrus bicolor*: Švec and Merkl 1999: 240 (Hungary).
- Olibrus bicolor*: Švec and Löbl 2002: 38 (Switzerland).
- Olibrus bicolor*: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 508 (Albania; Andorra; Austria; Bosnia-Herzegovina; Bulgaria; Belarus; Croatia; Czech Republic; Denmark; Estonia; Finland; France; Great Britain; Germany; Greece; Hungary; Italy; Latvia; Lithuania; Malta; Madeira; Netherlands; Norway; Russia: North European Territory; Poland; Romania; Slovakia; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; Serbia and Montenegro; Ukraine; Morocco; Tunisia; Russia: East Siberia; Russia: Far East; Kyrgyzstan; Kazakhstan; Mongolia; Turkmenistan; Turkey; Nearctic Region [probably in error]).
- Olibrus bicolor*: Marzo 2008: 45–50 (bionomics, illustration of female reproductive system, egg, and fourth-instar larva).
- Olibrus bicolor*: Martinková and Honěk 2008: 418–426 (development strategy of larva, color photo of larva).
- TYPE LOCALITY: (of *S. bicolor*): Halle, Saxony-Anhalt, Germany. Deposition: ZMUC (2 syntypes). (of *P. leachiellus*): unknown. Deposition: BMNH?. (of *O. bicolor* var. *dohrni*): “Turkestan”. Deposition: DEI?. (of *O. gentilis*): Carinthia, Austria. Deposition: MHNL?.
- DISTRIBUTION: Albania, Andorra, Austria, Belarus, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Great Britain, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Madeira, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Russia, Poland, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine.
- Olibrus bimaculatus* Küster, 1848**

Phalacrus bicolor var. *maculifer* Walzl 1835: 84–85 (brief description (in Latin); description (in German))³⁷.

Olibrus bimaculatus Küster 1848: 26 (diagnosis (in Latin); description (in German); northern Italy).

O[librus] bimaculatus: Lacordaire 1854: 286 (checklist of European species of *Olibrus* Erichson).

[*Olibrus bicolor*] var. *maculifer*: Rosenhauer 1856: 95 (Spain).

[*Olibrus*] *bimaculatus*: Gemminger and Harold 1868: 801 (catalogue of world Coleoptera; Italy).

[*Olibrus*] *Bimaculatus*: Stierlin and Gautard 1869: 131 (checklist of Coleoptera of Switzerland).

Olibrus bimaculatus: Baudi di Selve 1870: 49 (checklist of Coleoptera of Cyprus and Asia Minor).

Olibrus bimaculatus: Flach 1889a: 66 (Süddeutschland; Siebenbürgen; Italien; Schweiz).

Olibrus bimaculatus: Rey 1889: 3.

Olibrus bimaculatus: Gozis 1889: 26 (Suisse; Allemagne du sud; Italie; Transsylvanie).

Olibrus viennensis Guillebeau 1892b: 182 (Autriche (Vienne)).

Olibrus biplagiatus Guillebeau 1892b: 184 (toute la France; Turquie; Algérie (Alger)).

Olibrus bimaculatus: Guillebeau 1892b: 185 (Midi de l'Allemagne; Transylvanie; Italie; Suisse).

Olibrus Abeillei Guillebeau 1892b: 185 (Hautes-Alpes; Savine).

Olibrus bimaculatus: Acloque 1896: 255 (France; Italie).

Olibrus bimaculatus: Ganglbauer 1899: 752 (Südl. Mitteleuropa; Südeuropa).

Olibrus Bimaculatus: Stierlin 1900: 495 (Schweiz).

Olibrus bimaculatus: Heyden *et al.* 1906: 340 (E. md. m.).

Olibrus bimaculatus: Reitter 1911: 78 (Germany).

Olibrus bimaculatus: Kuhnt 1913: 533 (Süddeutschland).

Olibrus bimaculatus ab. *biguttatus* Bauer 1914: 57 (München).

Olibrus bimaculatus: Jakobson 1915: 951 (Algeria; Tunisia; Portugal; Spain; France; Switzerland; Sardinia; Italy; Austria-Hungary; Germany; Romania; Turkey; Greece; Asia minor; Cyprus; Russia).

Olibrus bimaculatus: Schaufuss 1916: 488 (Europa media, meridionalis).

[*Olibrus*] ?*maculifer*: Winkler 1926: 733³⁸ (as synonym of *Olibrus bisignatus* Ménétries, 1849).

Olibrus bimaculatus: Winkler 1926: 733 (Europa; Mediterranea).

[*Olibrus*] *viennensis*: Winkler 1926: 733 (as synonym of *Olibrus bimaculatus* Küster, 1848).

[*Olibrus*] *biplagiatus*: Winkler 1926: 733 (as synonym of *Olibrus bimaculatus* Küster, 1848).

[*Olibrus*] *Abeillei*: Winkler 1926: 733 (as synonym of *Olibrus bimaculatus* Küster, 1848).

Olibrus bimaculatus ab. *biguttatus*: Winkler 1926: 733 (Germania).

³⁷ Tournier (1889: 88) considers the name *maculifer* Walzl to have priority over *bimaculatus* Küster.

³⁸ Winkler incorrectly attributes this name to Tournier (1889). He also mistakenly places it in synonymy with *Olibrus bisignatus* Ménétries, 1849, not *Olibrus bimaculatus* Küster, 1848.

Olibrus bimaculatus: Porta 1929: 202 (key to Italian species).
Olibrus bimaculatus: Hetschko 1930: 22 (Mittel- und Südeuropa; Algier).
Olibrus bimaculatus ab. *biguttatus*: Hetschko 1930: 22 (Deutschland).
Olibrus bimaculatus: Portevin 1931: 199 (France).
Olibrus bimaculatus: Bettinger 1935: 47.
Olibrus bimaculatus: Hansen 1950: 263.
Olibrus bimaculatus: Vogt 1967: 165.
Olibrus bimaculatus: Kaszab 1983: 200 (Hungary).
Olibrus bimaculatus: Borowiec 1991: 77 (Poland).
Olibrus bimaculatus: Švec in Jelínek 1993: 99 (checklist of Czech and Slovak Phalacridae; Bohemia; Moravia; Slovakia).
Olibrus bimaculatus: Švec and Angelini 1996: 210 (Algeria; Morocco; Finland; Sweden; Norway; Poland; Hungary; Czech Republic; Switzerland; Italy; Sardinia; Sicily; Malta; Dalmatia; Serbia; Herzegowina; Slovakia; Greece; Romania; Russia; Turkey; south Siberia; Ussuri reg.).
Olibrus bimaculatus: Cmoluch 1997: 11 (Poland).
Olibrus bimaculatus: Ventura 1997: 89 (Spain).
Olibrus bimaculatus: Švec and Poneš 1999: 236 (Turkey).
Olibrus bimaculatus: Švec and Merkl 1999: 240 (Hungary).
Olibrus bimaculatus: Švec and Löbl 2002: 38 (Switzerland).
Olibrus bimaculatus: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 508 (Austria; Bosnia-Herzegovina; Croatia; Czech Republic; Estonia; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Hungary; Italy; Malta; Norway; Russia: North European Territory; Poland; Portugal; Romania; Slovakia; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; Ukraine; Serbia and Montenegro; Algeria; Morocco; Russia: East Siberia; Russia: Far East; Turkey).
 TYPE LOCALITY: (of *P. b.* var. *maculifer*): Austria. Deposition: NMW?. (of *O. bimaculatus*): northern Italy. Deposition: ZSM?. (of *O. viennensis*): Wien, Austria. Deposition: MHN. (of *O. biplagiatus*): France, Turkey, and Algeria. Deposition: MHN. (of *O. abeillei*): France. Deposition: MHN. (of *O. b.* ab. *biguttatus*): München, Germany. Deposition: unknown.
 DISTRIBUTION: Algeria, Austria, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Malta, Morocco, Norway, Russia, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine.

***Olibrus bisignatus* (Ménétries, 1849)**

Phalacrus bisignatus Ménétries 1849: 271–272, pl. 5 (diagnosis (in Latin); description (in French); illustration of dorsal habitus; “Turcomanie”).
P[halacrus] bisignatus: Lacordaire 1854: 285 (checklist of Asian species of *Phalacrus* Paykull; probably belongs to *Olibrus* Erichson).
[Phalacrus] bisignatus: Gemminger and Harold 1868: 799 (catalogue of world Coleoptera; “Turcomania”).
[Olibrus] bisignatus: Heyden 1881: 91 (catalogue of Coleoptera of Siberia and Turanian Turkestan; “Turcomanie”).
Olibrus coccinella Flach 1889a: 74 (Wien, Austria; Gallia; Crimea; Balcan; Hispania).
Olibrus coccinella: Flach 1889b: 187 (Südeuropa).
Olibrus coccinella: Gozis 1889: 31 (Vienne; France mérid.; Crimée; Balkans; Espagne).

Olibrus bisignatus var. *coccinella*: Flach 1889d: 270 (Turkestan).
Olibrus flavomaculatus Tournier 1889: 89 [no description or localities]. [synonymized with *Olibrus bisignatus* (Ménétries) by Švec and Ponel (1999: 236)]
Olibrus bisignatus: Guillebeau 1892b: 177 (Crimée; Provence; Hyères; Marseille; Var Sainte-Baume; Espagne; baie de Besika; Algérie (Oran; Bône; H. Rhira; Tlemcen)).
Olibrus bisignatus var. *Fauveli* Guillebeau 1892b: 178 (Algérie). [synonymized with *Olibrus bisignatus* (Ménétries) by Švec in Löbl and Smetana (2007: 65)]
Olibrus bisignatus: Ganglbauer 1899: 753 (Südliches Mitteleuropa; Mittelmeergebiet bis Turkestan).
Olibrus bisignatus: Heyden *et al.* 1906: 340 (E. md. Med.).
Olibrus bisignatus: Reitter 1911: 78 (Germany).
Olibrus bisignatus: Sahlberg 1913c: 90 (Caramania; Anatolia).
Olibrus bisignatus: Jakobson 1915: 951 (Algeria; Tunisia; Spain; France; Italy; Thuringia; Austria; Romania; Albania; Bulgaria; Asia minor; Ukraine; Caucasus; Turkmenistan).
Olibrus bisignatus: Schaufuss 1916: 488 (Europa media; Mediterranea; Turkestan).
Olibrus bisignatus: Winkler 1926: 733 (Europa centralis; Mediterranea; Turkestan).
[Olibrus] coccinella: Winkler 1926: 733 (as synonym of *Olibrus bisignatus* Ménétries, 1849).
Olibrus bisignatus ab. *Fauveli*: Winkler 1926: 733.
Olibrus bisignatus: Porta 1929: 203 (key to Italian species).
Olibrus bisignatus: Hetschko 1930: 22 (Südl. Mitteleuropa; Mittelmeergebiet; Turkestan).
Olibrus bisignatus var. *Fauveli*: Hetschko 1930: 22 (Algier).
Olibrus bisignatus: Portevin 1931: 198 (Région méditerranéenne).
Olibrus Bisignatus: Bettinger 1935: 47.
Olibrus bisignatus: Schatzmayr 1951: 216 (Lucania; Calabria; Portugal).
Olibrus bisignatus: Vogt 1967: 165.
Olibrus bisignatus: Kaszab 1983: 200 (Hungary).
Olibrus bisignatus: Graser 1992: 277 (Germany).
Olibrus bisignatus: Švec in Jelínek 1993: 99 (checklist of Czech and Slovak Phalacridae; Bohemia; Moravia; Slovakia).
Olibrus bisignatus: Švec and Angelini 1996: 209 (Algeria; Spain; Portugal; France; Germany; Czech Republic; Austria; Italy; Sicily; Dalmatia; Slovakia; Greece; Rhodos Is.; Romania; Caucasus; Russia; Turkey; Urals; Turkestan).
Olibrus bisignatus: Cmoluch 1997: 11 (Poland).
Olibrus bisignatus: Ventura 1997: 87 (Spain).
Olibrus bisignatus: Švec and Ponel 1999: 236 (Turkey; Albania).
Olibrus bisignatus: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 508 (Albania; Austria; Bosnia-Herzegovina; Croatia; Czech Republic; France; Germany; Greece; Hungary; Italy; Poland; Portugal; Romania; Slovakia; Spain; Ukraine; Algeria; Arrmenia; Tunisia; Russia: East Siberia; Kazakhstan; Turkey).
TYPE LOCALITY: (of *P. bisignatus*): “Turcomanie”. Deposition: ZIN?. (of *O. coccinella*): . (of *O. flavomaculatus*): Sicily, Italy. Deposition: MNHN (lectotype) (!). (of *O. b.* var. *fauveli*): Algeria. Deposition: MNHN?.

DISTRIBUTION: Albania, Algeria, Armenia, Austria, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Kazakhstan, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine.

Olibrus bivulnerus Motschulsky, 1858

Olibrus bivulnerus Motschulsky 1858: 37 (description (in French)).

[*Olibrus*] *bivulnerus*: Gemminger and Harold 1868: 801 (catalogue of world Coleoptera; India).

Olibrus bivulnerus: Hetschko 1930: 23 (Ostindien).

Olibrus bivulnerus: Lyubarsky 1993b: 20 (probably Sri Lanka).

TYPE LOCALITY: ?Sri Lanka [“Ind. or.” = India orientalis]. Deposition: ZMUM (holotype).

DISTRIBUTION: ?Sri Lanka.

Olibrus blanditus Casey, 1916

Olibrus blanditus Casey 1916: 50 (Albuquerque, New Mexico).

Olibrus blanditus: Leng 1920: 210 (N.Mex.).

Olibrus blanditus: Hetschko 1930: 23 (New Mexiko).

TYPE LOCALITY: Albuquerque, New Mexico, United States. Deposition: USNM (2 syntypes) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: United States (New Mexico).

Olibrus bohemani Champion, 1925

Olibrus bisignatus Boheman 1858: 38 (diagnosis (in Latin); description (in Latin); South Africa).

[*Olibrus*] *bisignatus*: Gemminger and Harold 1868: 801 (catalogue of world Coleoptera; South Africa).

Olibrus bohemani Champion 1925a: 45 (S. Africa (Cape of Good Hope; Lion’s Head; Ceres; Grahamstown; Queenstown; Port St. John; Umtata; Durban; Natal)).

[replacement name for *Olibrus bisignatus* Boheman, 1958]

Olibrus Bohemani: Hetschko 1930: 23 (Südafrika).

Olibrus bohemani: Lyubarsky 2005: 123 (South Africa).

TYPE LOCALITY: Cape of Good Hope, Western Cape, South Africa [“Promontorium Bonae Spei”]. Deposition: NHRS?.

DISTRIBUTION: South Africa.

Olibrus brunneus (Motschulsky, 1858)

Phalacrus brunneus Motschulsky 1858: 35 (description (in French)).

[*Phalacrus*] *brunneus*: Gemminger and Harold 1868: 799 (catalogue of world Coleoptera; India).

Phalacrus brunneus: Guillebeau 1894a: 290 (Indes orientales).

Phalacrus brunneus: Hetschko 1930: 5 (Ostindien).

Olibrus brunneus: Liubarsky 1993a: 18 (?Sri Lanka).

Olibrus brunneus: Lyubarsky 1994a: 39 (Sri Lanka; Formosa).

TYPE LOCALITY: ?Sri Lanka [“Ind. or.” = India orientalis]. Deposition: ZMUM (holotype).

DISTRIBUTION: ?Sri Lanka, Taiwan.

Olibrus bullatus Casey, 1916

Olibrus bullatus Casey 1916: 47 (Highland Park, Illinois).

Olibrus bullatus: Leng 1920: 210 (Ill.; L.I.).

Olibrus bullatus: Leonard 1928: 392 (New York (LI)).

Olibrus bullatus: Hetschko 1930: 23 (Illinois; New York (Long Island)).

- Olibrus bullatus*: Downie and Arnett 1996: 1027 (IL, NY).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Highland Park, Illinois, United States. Deposition: USNM (holotype) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: United States (Illinois).
- Olibrus calamis** Casey, 1916
Olibrus calamis Casey 1916: 54 (Fort Wingate, New Mexico).
Olibrus calamis: Leng 1920: 210 (N.Mex.).
Olibrus calamis: Hetschko 1930: 23 (New Mexiko).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Fort Wingate, New Mexico, United States. Deposition: USNM (holotype) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: United States (New Mexico).
- Olibrus callidus** Casey, 1916
Olibrus callidus Casey 1916: 51 (Jemez Springs, New Mexico).
Olibrus callidus: Leng 1920: 210 (N.Mex.).
Olibrus callidus: Hetschko 1930: 23 (New Mexiko).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Jemez Springs, New Mexico, United States. Deposition: USNM (3 syntypes) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: United States (New Mexico).
- Olibrus calvosus** Lyubarsky, 2003
Olibrus calvosus Lyubarsky 2003: 61 (Nepal).
Olibrus calvosus: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 508 (Nepal).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Bumra, Karnall, Nepal. Deposition: NMEG (holotype).
 DISTRIBUTION: Nepal.
- Olibrus camptoides** Reitter, 1892
Olibrus camptoides Reitter in Guillebeau 1892b: 184³⁹ (Turkestan).
Olibrus camptoides: Jakobson 1915: 951 (Turkestan).
Olibrus camptoides: Winkler 1926: 733 (Turkestan).
Olibrus camptoides: Hetschko 1930: 23 (Turkestan).
Olibrus camptoides: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 508 (“Turkestan”).
 TYPE LOCALITY: “Turkestan”. Deposition: HMNH?.
 DISTRIBUTION: “Turkestan”.
- Olibrus capensis** (Guérin-Ménéville, 1844)
 [Phalacrus] *Capensis* Dejean 1836: 430 (catalogue entry; South Africa). [*nomen nudum*]⁴⁰
Phalacrus capensis Guérin-Ménéville 1844: 315 (description (in French); South Africa).
 [Olibrus] *capensis*: Lacordaire 1854: 286 (transfer to *Olibrus* Erichson).
 [Olibrus] *capensis*: Gemminger and Harold 1868: 801 (catalogue of world Coleoptera; South Africa).
Lithocrus promontorii Péringuey 1892: 110 (Cape Colony (Cape Twon); Natal (Zululand)). [synonymized with *Tolyphus capensis* (Guérin-Ménéville) by Champion (1925a: 37)]
Olibrus capensis: Heyne and Taschenberg 1908: 41 (vom Kaplande stammend).
Tolyphus (Pharcisinus) capensis: Champion 1925a: 37 (S. Africa (Lion’s Head and Camps Bay; Cape Colony; Zululand)).

³⁹ Guillebeau (1892b: 184) attributes this name to Reitter (*in litt.*).

⁴⁰ This name is not accompanied by a description, definition, or indication (ICZN 1999: Article 12.1).

Tolyphus capensis: Hetschko 1930: 13 (Kapland; Zululand).

Olibrus capensis: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Olibrus* Erichson).

TYPE LOCALITY: (of *P. capensis*): Cape of Good Hope, Western Cape, Republic of South Africa. Deposition: unknown. (of *L. promontorii*): South Africa. Deposition: SAMC.

DISTRIBUTION: South Africa.

***Olibrus caseyi* Hetschko, 1928**

Olibrus egenus Casey 1916: 46 (Bismarck, Dakota).

Olibrus egenus: Leng 1920: 210 (Dak.).

Olibrus Caseyi Hetschko 1928: 142. [replacement name for *Olibrus egenus* Casey, 1916]

Olibrus Caseyi: Hetschko 1930: 23 (Dakota).

TYPE LOCALITY: Bismarck, North Dakota, United States. Deposition: USNM (6 syntypes) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: United States (North Dakota).

***Olibrus castaneus* Baudi di Selve, 1870**

Olibrus castaneus Baudi di Selve 1870: 49–50 (diagnosis (in Latin); description (in Latin)).

Olibrus castaneus: Flach 1889a: 63 (Süd-Europa: Dalmatien; Spanien; Herzegowina; Cyprien; Algier; Syrien; Taschkend).

Olibrus castaneus: Gozis 1889: 22 (Dalmatie; Espagne; Herzégovine; Chypre; Algérie; Syrie; Taschkend).

Olibrus castaneus: Tournier 1889: 99 (Chypre; Algérie; Sicile; Espagne; Maroc).

Olibrus castaneus: Guillebeau 1892b: 172 (Chypre; Beyrouth; Syrie; Hyères; Marseille; Montpellier; Oran; Philippeville; Alger; Constantinople; Maroc; Port-Mahon; Asie-Mineure; Bafa).

Olibrus castaneus: Ganglbauer 1899: 754 (Ueber das ganze Mittelmeergebiet verbreitet).

Olibrus castaneus: Heyden *et al.* 1906: 340 (Med. E. m.).

Olibrus castaneus: Jakobson 1915: 950 (Morocco; Algeria; Tunisia; Sahara; France; Italy; Croatia; Dalmatia; Turkey; Greece; Crete; Cyprus; Syria; Uzbekistan).

Olibrus castaneus: Peyerimhoff 1915: 24 (Provence; Alger même; bords du Mazafran; massif des Mouzaïa; Hafir près Tlemcen).

Olibrus castaneus: Schaufuss 1916: 488 (Mediterranea; Europa meridionalis).

Olibrus castaneus: Peyerimhoff 1926: 331 (Maroc qu'en Algérie).

Olibrus castaneus: Urban 1926: 412.

Olibrus castaneus: Winkler 1926: 732 (Mediterranea; Turkestan).

Olibrus castaneus: Porta 1929: 203 (key to Italian species).

Olibrus castaneus: Hetschko 1930: 23 (Mittelmeergebiet; Turkestan).

Olibrus castaneus: Portevin 1931: 199 (Corse).

Olibrus Castaneus: Bettinger 1935: 47.

Olibrus castaneus: Švec in Jelínek 1993: 99 (checklist of Czech and Slovak Phalacridae; ?Slovakia).

Olibrus castaneus: Canepari 1995: 578 (Italy).

Olibrus castaneus: Švec and Angelini 1996: 204 (Algeria; Morocco; Spain; France; Italy; Corsica; Elba; Sardinia; Cyprus; Turkey; Syria; Turkestan).

Olibrus castaneus: Ventura 1997: 83 (Spain; Baleares).

Olibrus castaneus: Ponel and Švec 1999: 298 (France; Corsica).

Olibrus castaneus: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 508 (Bosnia-Herzegovina; Croatia; France; Greece (Corfu); Italy; Malta; Spain; Algeria; Morocco; Cyprus; Lebanon; Syria; Turkey; Uzbekistan).

TYPE LOCALITY: Beirut, Lebanon. Deposition: MRSN?.

DISTRIBUTION: Algeria, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, France, Greece, Italy, Lebanon, Malta, Spain, Syria, Turkey, Uzbekistan.

Olibrus caucasicus Tournier, 1889

Olibrus Caucasicus Tournier 1889: 88 [no description or localities].

Olibrus caucasicus: Ponel and Švec 1999: 300 (Corsica).

Olibrus caucasicus: Švec and Ponel 1999: 237 (Kaukas (Leder); Turkey; Sardinia).

Olibrus caucasicus: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 508 (France (Corse); Italy (Sardegna); “Caucasus”; Turkey).

TYPE LOCALITY: “Caucasus”. Deposition: MNHN (lectotype)⁴¹ (!).

DISTRIBUTION: “Caucasus,” France, Italy, Turkey.

Olibrus cessus Casey, 1916

Olibrus cessus Casey 1916: 54 (New Mexico; Arizona (Walnut)).

Olibrus cessus: Leng 1920: 210 (N.Mex.).

Olibrus cessus: Hetschko 1930: 23 (New Mexiko; Arizona).

TYPE LOCALITY: New Mexico and Walnut, Arizona, United States. Deposition: USNM (2 syntypes) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: United States (Arizona, New Mexico).

Olibrus cinerariae Wollaston, 1854

Olibrus Cinerariae Wollaston 1854: 112–113, tab. 2 (description (in Latin); in flowers of *Pericallis aurita* (L’Hér.) B. Nord.; description; discussion; illustrations of dorsal habitus, antenna, mandible, maxilla, labium, and tarsi; Madeira).

Olibrus cinerariae: Wollaston 1865: 104 (synonymy; notes; Madeira).

Olibrus cinerariae: Guillebeau 1892b: 185 (Madère).

Olibrus cinerariae: Jakobson 1915: 951 (Madeira).

Olibrus cinerariae: Winkler 1926: 733 (Madeira).

Olibrus cinerariae: Hetschko 1930: 23 (Madeira).

Olibrus cinerariae: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 508 (Madeira).

TYPE LOCALITY: Madeira. Deposition: BMNH?.

DISTRIBUTION: Madeira.

Olibrus collucens Casey, 1916

Olibrus collucens Casey 1916: 52 (Colorado (Fort Collins and Boulder Co.); New Mexico (Jemez Springs)).

Olibrus collucens: Leng 1920: 210 (Colo.; N.Mex.).

Olibrus collucens: Hetschko 1930: 23 (Colorado; New Mexiko).

TYPE LOCALITY: Various localities in Colorado and New Mexico, United States (locality not yet restricted by lectotype designation). Deposition: USNM (4 syntypes) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: United States (Colorado, New Mexico).

Olibrus congener Wollaston, 1864

Olibrus congener Wollaston 1864: 107 (diagnosis (in Latin); on flowers; notes; Canary Islands).

⁴¹ There appear to be no other syntypes (no paralectotypes were designated). Designation in error?

Olibrus congener: Wollaston 1865: 105 (notes; on flowers; Canary Islands).
 [*Olibrus*] *congener*: Gemminger and Harold 1868: 801 (catalogue of world Coleoptera; Canary Islands).
Olibrus congener: Guillebeau 1892b: 175 (Canaries (Lanzarote)).
Olibrus congener: Jakobson 1915: 950 (Canary Islands).
Olibrus congener: Winkler 1926: 732 (Insulae Canariae).
Olibrus congener: Hetschko 1930: 23 (Canar. Inseln, Lanzarote).
Olibrus congener: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 508 (Canary Islands).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Lanzarote, Canary Islands. Deposition: BMNH?.
 DISTRIBUTION: Canary Islands.

***Olibrus consanguineus* Flach, 1889**

Olibrus affinis var. *consanguineus* Flach 1889e: 272 (Japan).
Olibrus affinis consanguineus: Jakobson 1915: 951 (Japan).
Olibrus affinis var. *consanguineus*: Winkler 1926: 733 (Japonia).
Olibrus affinis var. *consanguineus*: Hetschko 1930: 20 (Japan).
Olibrus affinis var. *consanguineus*: Hisamatsu 1959a: 6 (Japan).
Olibrus consanguineus: Hisamatsu 1985: 273.
Olibrus consanguineus: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 508 (Japan; Taiwan).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Japan. Deposition: DEI?.
 DISTRIBUTION: Japan, Taiwan.

***Olibrus corticalis* (Panzer, 1797)**

[*Sphaeridium*] *stercoreum* Fabricius 1792: 81 (description (in Latin); on dung⁴²; Germany).
S[phaeridium] stercoreum: Panzer 1795: 29 (description (in Latin); on dung; Germany).
Anisotoma corticalis Panzer 1797: 11, pl. 11 (description (in Latin); adult habitus and antenna illustration; hibernates under pine bark; Germany).
[Sphaeridium] stercoreum: Kugelann in Kugelann and Illiger 1798: 69 (description (in Latin); discussion (in German); Prussia).
[Anisotoma] corticale: Illiger in Kugelann and Illiger 1798: 79–80 (description (in Latin); discussion (in German); Prussia).
[Sphaeridium] stercoreum: Fabricius 1801: 96 (brief description (in Latin); on dung; Germany).
[Dermestes] politus Marsham 1802: 75 (description (in Latin); in dead wood; Great Britain). [synonymized with *Olibrus corticalis* Panzer by Stephens (1829a: 67)]
Phal[acrus] corticalis: Latreille 1804: 43 (description (in French); transfer to *Phalacrus*; on flowers).
Phalacrus corticalis: Illiger in Panzer 1805: 26 (catalogue entry; Germany).
P[halacrus] corticalis: Sturm 1807: 74–75, pl. XXX (description (in German); notes (in German); illustration of adult habitus (in color), head, antenna, labrum, mandible, maxilla, labium, hindwing, and hind leg; Germany).
[Phalacrus] Corticalis: Dejean 1821: 129 (catalogue entry; France).
Phalacrus corticalis: Stephens 1829: 160 (“metropolitan district”[London?]; near Edinburgh).

⁴² Fabricius indicates that specimens of this species were found on dung (“*stercore*”). This is probably an error or the result of an accidental capture, as no members of the family are known to frequent this habitat.

Phalacrus affinis: Stephens 1829: 163 (near London).
 [Phalacrus] *corticalis*: Stephens 1829b: 67 (catalogue entry; Great Britain).
 [Phalacrus] *Corticalis*: Dejean 1836: 431 (catalogue entry; France).
Phalacrus corticalis: Stephens 1839: 99 (London district; near Edinburgh; Kimpton, andc.).
Phalacrus affinis: Stephens 1839: 100 (near London).
O[librus] corticalis: Erichson 1845: 114–115 (transfer to *Olibrus* Erichson; diagnosis (in Latin); synonymy; description (in German); Germany).
Olibrus corticalis: Küster 1848: 23 (diagnosis (in Latin); synonymy; description (in German); flowering plants and grass in sandy soil; Germany, Switzerland, France, England).
[Olibrus] corticalis: Redtenbacher 1849: 160 (key to Austrian species of *Olibrus* Erichson (in German); synonymy; Austria).
O[librus] corticalis: Lacordaire 1854: 286 (checklist of European species of *Olibrus* Erichson).
[Olibrus] corticalis: Gistel 1856: 383 (checklist of insects of München).
[Olibrus] corticalis: Redtenbacher 1858: 321 (key to Austrian species of *Olibrus* Erichson (in German); synonymy; Austria).
O[librus] corticalis: Thomson 1862: 133 (diagnosis (in Latin); synonymy; description (in Latin); Sweden).
O[librus] corticalis: Thomson 1867: 369 (checklist of Scandinavian species).
[Olibrus] corticalis: Gemminger and Harold 1868: 801 (synonymy; catalogue of world Coleoptera; Germany, England, France).
[Olibrus] Corticalis: Stierlin and Gautard 1869: 130 (checklist of Coleoptera of Switzerland).
O[librus] corticalis: Hochhuth 1872: 232 (Coleoptera of Kiev and Volhynia; notes (in German)).
[Olibrus] corticalis: Seidlitz 1872: 156 (Coleoptera of the Baltic provinces of Russia; key to species of *Olibrus* Erichson (in German); Germany, Sweden, Finland).
O[librus] corticalis: Cox 1874: 424 (Coleoptera of Great Britain and Ireland; key to British species of *Olibrus* Erichson; description).
[Olibrus] corticalis: Redtenbacher 1874: 353 (synonymy; key to Austrian species of *Olibrus* Erichson (in German)).
Olibrus corticalis: Flach 1889a: 65 (Europa; Caucasus; Nordafrika).
Olibrus corticalis var. *adustus* Flach 1889a: 65 (Caucasus).
Olibrus corticalis var. *assimilis* Flach 1889a: 65 (Süd-Europa).
Olibrus corticalis: Seidlitz 1888: 229 (in Eur. bis Schwed. u. Finnland).
Olibrus corticalis: Gozis 1889: 25 (Europe; Caucase; nord de l'Afrique).
Olibrus corticalis var. *adustus*: Gozis 1889: 25 (Caucase).
Olibrus corticalis var. *assimilis*: Gozis 1889: 25 (Europe du sud).
Olibrus corticalis: Tournier 1889: 123 (toute l'Europe, l'Algérie, Syrie, etc.).
Olibrus corticalis: Fowler 1889: 150 (England; Scotland; Ireland).
Olibrus corticalis: Guillebeau 1892b: 173 (Europe; Algérie (Hussein-Day, Bône, Alger, Philippeville, Batna); Tunisie (Tunis, la Goulette); Syrie).
Olibrus corticalis: Acloque 1896: 255 (France).
Olibrus corticalis: Griffini 1896: 110, pl. 12 (fig. 14).

Olibrus corticalis: Everts 1898: 465 (Nederland).
Olibrus corticalis: Ganglbauer 1899: 752 (Nord- und Mitteleuropa; Mittelmeergebiet).
Olibrus corticalis var. *adustus*: Ganglbauer 1899: 752.
Olibrus corticalis var. *assimilis*: Ganglbauer 1899: 752.
Olibrus corticalis: Newbery 1899: 136 (Chilworth and Shirley (Hants); Shiere (Surrey)).
Olibrus Corticalis: Stierlin 1900: 494 (Schweiz).
Olibrus corticalis: Heyden *et al.* 1906: 340 (E.).
Olibrus corticalis var. *adustus*: Heyden *et al.* 1906: 340 (Ca.).
Olibrus corticalis var. *assimilis*: Heyden *et al.* 1906: 340 (E. m.).
Olibrus corticalis var. *adustus*: Gerhardt 1909: 418.
Olibrus corticalis: Reitter 1911: 77 (Germany).
Olibrus corticalis: Fowler and Donisthorpe 1913: 104 (Britain).
Olibrus corticalis: Kuhnt 1913: 532 (Deutschlands).
Olibrus corticalis ab. *adustus*: Kuhnt 1913: 532 (Deutschlands).
Olibrus corticalis ab. *assimilis*: Kuhnt 1913: 532 (Deutschlands).
Olibrus corticalis: Sahlberg 1913b: 54 (silva Ali-Tschelebi, Balcanica).
Olibrus corticalis: Sahlberg 1913c: 90 (Heliopolim, Aegypt).
Olibrus corticalis: Jakobson 1915: 950 (Algeria; Tunisia; Egypt; Portugal; Sicily; Italy; Greece; Great Britain; Belgium; Holland; Denmark; Sweden; Syria; Russia; Poland; Ukraine; Moldova; Caucasus).
Olibrus corticalis: Schaufuss 1916: 487 (Nord- und Mitteleuropa; Mediterranea).
Olibrus corticalis: Urban 1926: 412.
Olibrus corticalis: Winkler 1926: 732 (Europa; Caucasus; Mediterranea).
Olibrus corticalis ab. *adustus*: Winkler 1926: 732.
Olibrus corticalis ab. *assimilis*: Winkler 1926: 732.
Olibrus corticalis: Porta 1929: 202 (key to Italian species).
Olibrus corticalis v. *assimilis*: Porta 1929: 202 (key to Italian species).
Olibrus corticalis: Hetschko 1930: 23 (Nord- und Mitteleuropa; Mittelmeergebiet; Kaukasus).
Olibrus corticalis var. *adustus*: Hetschko 1930: 24 (Kaukasus).
Olibrus corticalis: Portevin 1931: 198 (France).
Olibrus Corticalis: Bettinger 1935: 47.
Olibrus corticalis ab. *assimilis*: Roubal 1946b: 74 (Czech Republic (Pušperk; Chudenic [not found]; Dobříš)).
Olibrus corticalis: Schatzmayr 1951: 215 (Czechoslovakia; Stiria; Sicily; France; Spain; Portugal; Tunisia; Egypt).
Olibrus corticalis: Hansen 1950: 261 (Danmarks).
Olibrus corticalis: Thompson 1958: 12 (England (Dorset; Hants. and I. of Wight; Sussex; Surrey; Kent; Berks.; Oxford; ?Hunts.; Suffolk; Norfolk; Worcs.; Notts.; Northumberland); Wales (Glamorgan); Ireland (Dublin)).
Olibrus corticalis: Vogt 1967: 163.
Olibrus corticalis: Borowiec 1991: 78 (Poland).
Olibrus corticalis: Sagvolden and Hansen 1993: 34 (Norway).
Olibrus corticalis: Švec in Jelínek 1993: 99 (checklist of Czech and Slovak Phalacridae; Bohemia; Moravia; Slovakia).
Olibrus corticalis: Canepari 1995: 578 (Italy).

- Olibrus corticalis*: Průdek 1996: 497 (Czech Republic).
- Olibrus corticalis*: Švec and Angelini 1996: 204 (Canaries; Algeria; Tunisia; Egypt; Portugal; Spain; England; Ireland; Scotland; Sweden; Denmark; Germany; Czech Republic; Austria; Italy; Sardinia; Sicily; Montenegro; Romania; Greece; Russia; Caucasus; Turkey; Azerbaijan; Syria).
- Olibrus corticalis*: Cmoluch 1997: 11 (Poland).
- Olibrus corticalis*: Ventura 1997: 83 (Spain).
- Olibrus corticalis*: Ponel and Švec 1999: 299 (France).
- Olibrus corticalis*: Švec and Ponel 1999: 238 (Turkey).
- Olibrus corticalis*: Švec and Löbl 2002: 38 (Switzerland).
- Olibrus corticalis*: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 509 (Azerbaijan; Austria; Bulgaria; Belarus; Croatia; Russia: Central European Territory; Czech Republic; Denmark; France; Great Britain; Germany; Ireland; Italy; Latvia; Lithuania; Netherlands; Portugal; Poland; Romania; Slovakia; Spain; Russia: South European Territory; Sweden; Switzerland; Ukraine; Serbia and Montenegro (Crna Gora); Algeria; Canary Islands; Egypt; Tunisia; Syria; Turkey).
- TYPE LOCALITY: (of *S. stercorem*): Germany. Deposition: ZMUC (holotype). (of *A. corticalis*): Germany. Deposition: ZMHB?. (of *O. c.* var. *adustus*): “Caucasus”. Deposition: DEI?. (of *O. c.* var. *assimilis*): southern Europe. Deposition: DEI?.
- DISTRIBUTION: Algeria, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Canary Islands, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Great Britain, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, Portugal, Poland, Romania, Russia, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine.
- Olibrus decoloratus** Casey, 1916
- Olibrus decoloratus* Casey 1916: 51 (Arizona (near the Grand Canyon)).
- Olibrus decoloratus*: Leng 1920: 210 (Ariz.).
- Olibrus decoloratus*: Hetschko 1930: 24 (Arizona).
- TYPE LOCALITY: Near the Grand Canyon, Arizona, United States. Deposition: USNM (holotype) (!).
- DISTRIBUTION: United States (Arizona).
- Olibrus delicatulus** Tournier, 1889
- Olibrus delicatulus* Tournier 1889: 121 (Russie mérid.; Astrakan; Sarepta).
- Olibrus delicatulus*: Hetschko 1930: 24 (Mittelrussland).
- Olibrus delicatulus*: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 509 (Russia: South European Territory).
- TYPE LOCALITY: “Sarepta”. Deposition: MNHN (lectotype)⁴³ (!).
- DISTRIBUTION: Russia.
- Olibrus demarzoi** Švec and Angelini, 1996
- Olibrus demarzoi* Švec and Angelini 1996: 207 (Italy (Puglia; Calabria)).
- Olibrus demarzoi*: Švec and Ponel 1999: 238 (Turkey).
- Olibrus demarzoi*: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 509 (Italy; Turkey).
- TYPE LOCALITY: San Pietro, Puglia, Italy. Deposition: FAC (holotype).
- DISTRIBUTION: Italy, Turkey.
- Olibrus desbrochersi** Guillebeau, 1892

⁴³ Unpublished!

Olibrus Desbrochersi Guillebeau 1892b: 171 (Pyrénées (Frontignan); Hyères; Cannes; Buey; Algérie (Edouh ə)).
Olibrus Desbrochersi: Ganglbauer 1899: 756 (Südfrankreich (Provence; Pyrenäen); Algier).
Olibrus Desbrochersi: Heyden *et al.* 1906: 340 (P.).
Olibrus desbrochersi: Jakobson 1915: 950 (Algeria; Tunisia; France; Greece).
Olibrus Desbrochersi: Schaufuss 1916: 488 (Pyrenaei; Algeria).
Olibrus Desbrochersi: Winkler 1926: 732 (Mediterranea).
Olibrus Desbrochersi: Porta 1929: 203 (key to Italian species).
Olibrus Desbrochersi: Hetschko 1930: 24 (Südfrankreich; Algier).
Olibrus Desbrochersi: Schatzmayr 1951: 216 (synonym of *Olibrus Baudii* Flach, 1888).
Olibrus desbrochersi: Švec and Angelini 1996: 204 (Algeria; France; Italy; Sardinia; Sicily). [listed as synonym of *Olibrus reitteri* Flach in Švec *in* Löbl and Smetana (2007: 510)]

TYPE LOCALITY: France. Deposition: MHNL.

DISTRIBUTION: Algeria, France, Greece, Italy.

Olibrus egenus Guillebeau, 1896

Olibrus egenus Guillebeau 1896: 299 (Madagascar (Diego Suarez)).

Olibrus egenus: Hetschko 1930: 24 (Madagaskar).

TYPE LOCALITY: Diego Suarez, Madagascar. Deposition: MNHN (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Madagascar.

Olibrus evanescens Champion, 1925

Olibrus evanescens Champion 1925a: 49 (S. Africa (Durban and Estcourt in Natal)).

Olibrus evanescens: Hetschko 1930: 24 (Südafrika).

Olibrus evanescens: Lyubarsky 1998: 26 (Namibia; RSA).

TYPE LOCALITY: Durban and Estcourt, Natal, South Africa (locality not yet restricted by lectotype designation). Deposition: BMNH (2 syntypes) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Namibia, South Africa.

Olibrus fallaciosus Casey, 1916

Olibrus fallaciosus Casey 1916: 49 (southwestern Utah).

Olibrus fallaciosus: Leng 1920: 210 (Ut.).

Olibrus fallaciosus: Hetschko 1930: 24 (Utah).

TYPE LOCALITY: Southwestern Utah, United States. Deposition: USNM (7 syntypes) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: United States (Utah).

Olibrus fallax Flach, 1888

Olibrus fallax Flach 1889a: 71⁴⁴ (Wien, Austria).

Olibrus particeps var. *fallax*: Gozis 1889: 22 (Autriche: Vienne; France méridionale (Cannes)).

Olibrus particeps var. *fallax*: Guillebeau 1892b: 174 (Autriche (Vienne); France (Avignon; Marseille)).

Olibrus particeps var. *fallax*: Ganglbauer 1899: 754.

Olibrus particeps var. *fallax*: Heyden *et al.* 1906: 340 (E. m.).

Olibrus particeps v. *fallax*: Schaufuss 1916: 488 (Wien).

⁴⁴ Guillebeau (1892b: 174) incorrectly attributes the name *fallax* to Reitter. Flach (1888: 72) notes Reitter as the collector of the type specimen, not the author of the name.

- Olibrus particeps* ?*ab. fallax*: Winkler 1926: 732.
Olibrus particeps var. *fallax*: Hetschko 1930: 28 (Mittelfrankreich; Nieder-Oesterreich).
Olibrus fallax: Švec and Angelini 1996: 204 (Austria; Italy; Sicily).
Olibrus fallax: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 509 (Austria; Italy).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Wien, Austria. Deposition: DEI?.
 DISTRIBUTION: Austria, Italy.
- Olibrus festivus** Lyubarsky, 2005
Olibrus festivus Lyubarsky 2005: 124 (RSA).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Cape Hogsback State Forest, Eastern Cape, South Africa. Deposition: SANC (holotype).
 DISTRIBUTION: South Africa.
- Olibrus firmus** Lyubarsky, 2003
Olibrus firmus Lyubarsky 2003: 60 (Nepal).
Olibrus firmus: Lyubarsky 2004: 22 (Nepal).
Olibrus firmus: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 509 (Nepal).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Annapurna, Nepal. Deposition: NMEG (holotype).
 DISTRIBUTION: Nepal.
- Olibrus flachi** Reitter, 1891
Olibrus Flachi Reitter 1891: 22 (Kasalinsk, am Aralsee).
Olibrus Flachi: Guillebeau 1892b: 178 (Turkestan).
Olibrus flachi: Jakobson 1915: 951 (Turkmenistan; Uzbekistan).
Olibrus Flachi: Winkler 1926: 733 (Transcaspia; Syr-Darja).
Olibrus Flachi: Hetschko 1930: 24 (Transkaspien).
Olibrus flachi: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 509 (Kazakhstan; Uzbekistan).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Kazaly, Kazakhstan. Deposition: HNHM?.
 DISTRIBUTION: Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan.
- Olibrus flavicornis** (Sturm, 1807)
P[halacrus] flavicornis Sturm 1807: 78–79, pl. XXXI (description (in German); notes (in German); illustration of adult habitus and antenna; Austria). [synonymized with *Olibrus bicolor* (Fabricius) by Erichson (1845: 116)]
Phalacrus flavicornis: Gyllenhal 1827: 641 (brief description (in Latin); in flowers; Sweden).
Phalacrus flavicornis: Stephens 1829: 164 (near London; near Bristol).
[Phalacrus] flavicornis: Stephens 1829b: 67 (catalogue entry; Great Britain).
Phalacrus flavicornis: Stephens 1839: 100 (London; Bristol).
[Idiobius] flavicornis: Gistel 1856: 383 (transfer to *Idiobius* Gistel; checklist of insects of Munich).
Olibrus bicolor var. *flavicornis*: Rye 1872b: 38 (notes; probably represented in British fauna).
*Olibrus helveticus*⁴⁵ Tournier in Rye 1876: 177 (notes on identification; England).
Olibrus flavicornis: Flach 1889a: 64 (Deutschland (Nassau); Schweiz; Südfrankreich; Italien).

⁴⁵ Although not “formally” described until Tournier’s monograph of 1889, this note penned by Rye contains enough information to qualify as a definition of this taxon. Since Rye credits Tournier with this information and the name itself, authorship goes to the latter.

Olibrus flavicornis var. *perfidus* Flach 1889a: 65 (Piemont, Italien). [synonymized with *Olibrus flavicornis* (Sturm) by Švec in Löbl and Smetana (2007: 65)]
Olibrus flavicornis: Rey 1889: 3 (Lyon; St-Raphaël).
Olibrus convexus Rey 1889: 3 (St-Raphaël; Hyères; Collioure).
Olibrus subsulcatus Rey 1889: 3 (Hyères).
Olibrus Helveticus: Rey 1889: 3 (Thoissey (Ain); St-Genis-Laval).
Olibrus flavicornis: Gozis 1889: 25 (Nassau; Suisse; France (Brides-les-Bains; Grande-Chartreuse; Hautes-Alpes; Saint-Julien-Beauchêne; Cannes); Italie).
Olibrus flavicornis var. *perfidus*: Gozis 1889: 25 (Piémont; Italie).
Olibrus Helveticus: Tournier 1889: 92.
Olibrus flavicornis: Guillebeau 1892b: 178 (Europe; Algérie (Constantine; Philippeville)).
Olibrus Bonnairei Guillebeau 1892b: 181 (Avignon; Fréjus).
Olibrus flavicornis: Acloque 1896: 255 (France).
Olibrus flavicornis: Ganglbauer 1899: 755 (Europa; Algier; Selten).
Olibrus flavicornis var. *perfidus*: Ganglbauer 1899: 755.
Olibrus flavicornis: Newbery 1899: 136 (Dover; Chesham (Bucks.)).
Olibrus Flavicornis: Stierlin 1900: 494 (Schweiz).
Olibrus flavicornis: Heyden *et al.* 1906: 340 (E. md. m.).
Olibrus flavicornis var. *perfidus*: Heyden *et al.* 1906: 340 (P. I.).
Olibrus flavicornis: Reitter 1911: 78 (Germany).
Olibrus flavicornis: Fowler and Donisthorpe 1913: 105 (Caterham; Sandown, I. of W.; Dover; Chesham; St. Margaret's Bay).
Olibrus flavicornis: Kuhnt 1913: 533 (Deutschlands exkl. Norddeutschland).
Olibrus flavicornis: Sahlberg 1913c: 90 (Palaestina).
Olibrus flavicornis: Jakobson 1915: 951 (Algeria; Spain; Italy; Greece; Great Britain; Germany; Syria; Russia; Georgia).
Olibrus flavicornis perfidus: Jakobson 1915: 951 (Sicily; Italy).
Olibrus flavicornis: Schaufuss 1916: 488 (Europa; Algeria).
Olibrus flavicornis v. *perfidus*: Schaufuss 1916: 488 (Italia; Pyrenaei).
Olibrus helveticus: Urban 1926: 412⁴⁶.
Olibrus flavicornis: Winkler 1926: 733 (Europa; Algeria; Caucasus).
[Olibrus] helveticus: Winkler 1926: 733 (as synonym of *Olibrus flavicornis* (Sturm, 1807)).
[Olibrus] subsulcatus: Winkler 1926: 733 (as synonym of *Olibrus flavicornis* (Sturm, 1807)).
[Olibrus] convexus: Winkler 1926: 733 (as synonym of *Olibrus flavicornis* (Sturm, 1807)).
[Olibrus] Bonnairei: Winkler 1926: 733 (as synonym of *Olibrus flavicornis* (Sturm, 1807)).
Olibrus flavicornis ssp. *perfidus*: Winkler 1926: 733 (Italia).
Olibrus flavicornis: Porta 1929: 203 (key to Italian species).
Olibrus flavicornis v. *perfidus*: Porta 1929: 203 (key to Italian species).
Olibrus flavicornis: Hetschko 1930: 24 (Europa; Algier; Kaukasus).

⁴⁶ Urban (1926: 412) attributes the name *Olibrus helveticus* to Perris.

Olibrus flavicornis var. *perfidus*: Hetschko 1930: 25 (Piemont, Italien).
Olibrus flavicornis: Portevin 1931: 199 (France).
Olibrus Flavicornis: Bettinger 1935: 48.
Olibrus flavicornis: Strand 1946: 181 (Norway).
Olibrus flavicornis: Hansen 1950: 263 (Danmarks).
Olibrus flavicornis: Thompson 1958: 13 (I. of Wight; Surrey; Kent; Bucks.; Suffolk).
Olibrus flavicornis: Vogt 1967: 165.
Olibrus flavicornis: Biström 1977: 49 (Germany; Czechoslovakia (Znojmo); Switzerland; Italy).
Olibrus flavicornis: Kaszab 1983: 200 (Hungary).
Olibrus flavicornis: Borowiec 1991: 77 (Poland).
Olibrus flavicornis: Lohse and Lucht 1992: 135.
Olibrus flavicornis: Švec in Jelínek 1993: 99 (checklist of Czech and Slovak Phalacridae; Moravia; Slovakia).
Olibrus flavicornis: Průdek 1996: 497 (Czech Republic).
Olibrus flavicornis: Švec and Angelini 1996: 209 (Algeria; England; Norway; Sweden; Finland; Denmark; Germany; Czech Republic; Austria; Italy; Sicily; Russia; S Siberia).
Olibrus flavicornis: Cmoluch 1997: 11 (Poland).
Olibrus flavicornis: Ventura 1997: 85 (Spain).
Olibrus flavicornis: Ponel and Švec 1999: 300 (France).
Olibrus flavicornis: Švec and Ponel 1999: 239 (Turkey).
Olibrus flavicornis: Švec and Merkl 1999: 240 (Hungary).
Olibrus flavicornis: Švec 1999: 495 (nomenclatural notes).
Olibrus flavicornis: Švec and Löbl 2002: 38 (Switzerland).
Olibrus flavicornis: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 509 (Austria; Croatia; Czech Republic; Denmark; Finland; France; Great Britain; Germany; Greece; Hungary; Italy; Netherlands; Poland; Slovakia; Slovenia; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; Ukraine; Algeria; Morocco; Russia; Far East; Israel; Turkey).
 TYPE LOCALITY: (of *P. flavicornis*): Austria. Deposition: ZSM?. (of *O. helveticus*): unknown. Deposition: MNHN (syntypes) (!). (of *O. f.* var. *perfidus*): Italy. Deposition: DEI?. (of *O. convexus*): France. Deposition: unknown. (of *O. subsulcatus*): Hyères, France. Deposition: unknown. (of *O. bonnairei*): France. Deposition: MNHN?.
 DISTRIBUTION: Algeria, Austria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Great Britain, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Morocco, Netherlands, Poland, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine.

Olibrus florum Wollaston, 1864

Olibrus florum Wollaston 1864: 106–107 (diagnosis (in Latin); on flowers of *Pericallis*; notes; Canary Islands).
Olibrus florum: Wollaston 1865: 104 (notes; infesting flowers of large, pale *Pericallis*; notes; Canary Islands).
 [*Olibrus*] *florum*: Gemminger and Harold 1868: 801 (catalogue of world Coleoptera; Canary Islands).
Olibrus florum: Guillebeau 1892b: 186 (Hierro).
Olibrus florum: Jakobson 1915: 951 (Canary Islands).
Olibrus florum: Winkler 1926: 733 (Insulae Canariae).
Olibrus florum: Hetschko 1930: 25 (Canar. Inseln).

Olibrus florum: Schatzmayr 1951: 216 (Great Canary (Las Palmas); possible synonym of *Olibrus corticalis* (Panzer)). [listed as full synonym of *Olibrus corticalis* (Panzer) in Švec in Löbl and Smetana (2007: 509)]

TYPE LOCALITY: Canary Islands. Deposition: BMNH?.

DISTRIBUTION: Canary Islands.

***Olibrus frustratus* Casey, 1916**

Olibrus frustratus Casey 1916: 47 (Catskill Mts., New York).

Olibrus frustratus: Leng 1920: 210 (N.Y.).

Olibrus frustratus: Leonard 1928: 392 (New York).

Olibrus frustatus [lapsus calami]: Hetschko 1930: 25 (New York).

Olibrus frustratus: Downie and Arnett 1996: 1027 (NY).

TYPE LOCALITY: Catskill Mountains, New York, United States. Deposition: USNM (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: United States (New York).

***Olibrus gemma* Wollaston, 1867**

Olibrus gemma Wollaston 1867: 56 (description (in Latin); notes; beaten from *Artemisia gorgonum* Webb; Cape Verde).

[*Olibrus*] *gemma*: Gemminger and Harold 1868: 801 (catalogue of world Coleoptera; Cape Verde).

Olibrus gemma: Jakobson 1915: 951 (Cape Verde).

Olibrus gemma: Hetschko 1930: 25 (Cap Verde Ins.).

TYPE LOCALITY: Sao Antão and São Vicente, Cape Verde. Deposition: BMNH?.

DISTRIBUTION: Cape Verde.

***Olibrus gerhardti* Flach, 1888**

Phalacrus corruscus: Kaltenbach 1874: 362 (larvae in flower heads of *Senecio sylvaticus* L. in July)⁴⁷.

Olibrus Heydeni Flach 1889a: 72 (Hungaria; Orenburg, Südrussland).

Olibrus Gerhardti Flach 1889a: 73 (Silesia).

Olibrus Heydeni: Flach 1889b: 187 (Russia merid.).

Olibrus Gerhardti: Flach 1889b: 187 (Silesia).

Olibrus Heydeni: Gozis 1889: 29 (Hongrie; Russie méridionale).

Olibrus Gerhardti: Gozis 1889: 30 (Haute-Silésie: Lähn).

Olibrus Freyi Tournier 1889: 97 (Hongrie).

Olibrus Heydeni: Guillebeau 1892b: 173 (Hongrie; Russie méridionale).

Olibrus Gerhardti: Guillebeau 1892b: 174 (Silésie).

Olibrus Gerhardti: Ganglbauer 1899: 754 (Schlesien; Niederösterreich; Ungarn; Südrussland).

Olibrus Gerhardti var. *Heydeni*: Ganglbauer 1899: 754.

Olibrus bulgaricus Reitter 1899a: 158 (Bulgarien: Stara Planina). [synonymized with *Olibrus gerhardti* Flach by Švec (1999: 496)]

Olibrus bulgaricus: Heyden *et al.* 1906: 340 (Bulg.).

Olibrus Gerhardti: Heyden *et al.* 1906: 340 (G.).

Olibrus Gerhardti var. *Heydeni*: Heyden *et al.* 1906: 340 (R. m. Hu.).

Olibrus Gerhardti: Reitter 1911: 77 (Germany).

⁴⁷ This observation represents a misidentification of *Olibrus gerhardti* Flach according to Guillebeau (1892b: 143).

Olibrus Gerhardti: Kuhnt 1913: 533 (Schlesien, Deutschlands).
Olibrus gerhardti: Jakobson 1915: 950 (Silesia; Moravia; Austria; Hungary; Greece; Russia).
Olibrus bulgaricus: Jakobson 1915: 951 (Bulgaria).
Olibrus Gerhardti: Schaufuss 1916: 488 (Silesia; Austria; Ural; Rossia meridionalis).
Olibrus Gerhardti a. c. [aberratio coloris] *Heydeni*: Schaufuss 1916: 488.
Olibrus Bulgaricus: Schaufuss 1916: 488 (Bulgaria).
Olibrus gerhardti: Urban 1926: 412.
Olibrus Gerhardti: Winkler 1926: 732 (Europa centralis; Rossia meridionalis).
Olibrus Gerhardti ab. *Heydeni*: Winkler 1926: 732.
[Olibrus] ?Freyi: Winkler 1926: 732 (as synonym of *Olibrus gerhardti* Flach, 1888).
Olibrus bulgaricus: Winkler 1926: 733 (Bulgaria).
Olibrus Gerhardti: Hetschko 1930: 25 (Schlesien; Nieder-Oesterreich; Mittlerrussland).
Olibrus Gerhardti var. *Heydeni*: Hetschko 1930: 25 (Ungarn; Mittlerrussland).
Olibrus bulgaricus: Hetschko 1930: 23 (Bulgarien).
Olibrus Gerhardti: Bettinger 1935: 47.
Olibrus gerhardti: Vogt 1967: 164.
Olibrus gerhardti: Švec in Jelínek 1993: 99 (checklist of Czech and Slovak Phalacridae; Moravia; Slovakia).
Olibrus gerhardti: Cmoluch 1997: 11 (Poland).
Olibrus gerhardti: Švec 1999: 496 (nomenclatural notes).
Olibrus gerhardti: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 509 (Austria; Bulgaria; Czech Republic; Germany; Greece (Kerkyra); Hungary; Poland; Romania; Slovakia; Russia; South European Territory).
 TYPE LOCALITY: (of *O. heydeni*): Hungary and Russia. Deposition: DEI?. (of *O. gerhardti*): Poland. Deposition: DEI?. (of *O. freyi*): Hungary. Deposition: MNHN?. (of *O. bulgaricus*): Bulgaria. Deposition: HNHN?.
 DISTRIBUTION: Austria, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Russia, Slovakia.

***Olibrus globiformis* Tournier, 1894**

Olibrus globiformis Tournier in Pic 1894: 111 (Caramania).
Olibrus globiformis: Jakobson 1915: 950 (Asia minor).
Olibrus globiformis: Winkler 1926: 732 (Asia minor).
Olibrus globiformis: Hetschko 1930: 25 (Kleinasien; Caramania).
Olibrus globiformis: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 509 (Turkey).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Turkey. Deposition: MNHN (holotype) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Turkey.

***Olibrus guttatus* Tournier, 1889**

Olibrus guttatus Tournier 1889: 89 [no description or localities].
Olibrus lepidus Tournier 1889: 89 [no description or localities].
Olibrus guttatus: Švec and Ponel 1999: 239 (Tanger (Olcese); Turquie (Salonique)).
Olibrus guttatus: Švec and Löbl 2002: 36 (Morocco; Switzerland; Turkey).
Olibrus guttatus: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 509 (Switzerland; Morocco; Turkey).

- TYPE LOCALITY: (of *O. guttatus*): Tanger, Morocco. Deposition: MNHN (lectotype) (!). (of *O. lepidus*): Turkey. Deposition: MNHN (lectotype)⁴⁸ (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Morocco, Turkey.
- Olibrus hervosus** Lyubarsky, 1994
Olibrus hervosus Lyubarsky 1994a: 42 (India; Philippinen; Borneo).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Basilan, Mindanao, Philippines. Deposition: ZMHB (holotype).
 DISTRIBUTION: India, Indonesia, Philippines.
- Olibrus igneus** Fauvel, 1903
Olibrus igneus Fauvel 1903: 318 (Thio).
Olibrus igneus: Hetschko 1930: 25 (Neu-Caledonien).
 TYPE LOCALITY: New Caledonia. Deposition: MNHN?.
 DISTRIBUTION: New Caledonia.
- Olibrus impotens** Casey, 1916
Olibrus impotens Casey 1916: 48 (Illinois (Highland Park) to New York (Lake Champlain))⁴⁹.
Olibrus impotens: Leng 1920: 210 (N.Y.-Ill.).
Olibrus impotens: Leonard 1928: 392 (New York).
Olibrus impotens: Hetschko 1930: 25 (N. York; Illinois).
Olibrus impotens: Downie and Arnett 1996: 1027 (IL; NY).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Highland Park, Illinois, United States. Deposition: USNM (3 syntypes) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: United States (Illinois).
- Olibrus impressus** Hatch, 1962
Olibrus impressus Hatch 1962: 197 (Montpelier, Idaho).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Montpelier, Idaho, United States. Deposition: OSAC?.
 DISTRIBUTION: United States (Idaho).
- Olibrus irregularis** Casey, 1916
Olibrus irregularis Casey 1916: 50 (Fort Wingate, New Mexico).
Olibrus irregularis: Leng 1920: 210 (N.Mex.).
Olibrus irregularis: Hetschko 1930: 25 (New Mexiko).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Fort Wingate, New Mexico, United States. Deposition: USNM (7 syntypes) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: United States (New Mexico).
- Olibrus jelineki** Švec and Ponel, 1999
Olibrus jelineki Švec and Ponel 1999: 240 (Turkey).
Olibrus jelineki: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 509 (Turkey).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Mogan Gölü, Turkey. Deposition: NMPC (holotype).
 DISTRIBUTION: Turkey.
- Olibrus judaicus** Sahlberg, 1913
Olibus[lapsus calami] *judaicus* Sahlberg 1913a: 23 (Palaestina).
Olibrus Judeorum[lapsus calami]: Sahlberg 1913c: 90 (Palaestina).

⁴⁸ There appear to be no other syntypes (no paralectotypes were designated). Designation in error?

⁴⁹ According to a note by Buchanan in the Casey collection, Casey later restricted the concept of this species to include only three Highland Park specimens and a specimen from his original series of *O. neglectus* Casey. All others originally described as *O. impotens* were moved to *O. neglectus*.

Olibrus judaicus: Jakobson 1915: 951 (Syria).
Olibrus judaicus: Winkler 1926: 732 (Palaestina).
Olibrus judaicus: Hetschko 1930: 26 (Palästina).
Olibrus judaicus: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 509 (Israel).

TYPE LOCALITY: Israel. Deposition: unknown.

DISTRIBUTION: Israel.

Olibrus kaszabi Medvedev, 1971

Olibrus kaszabi Medvedev 1971: 222 (Mongolia).
[*Olibrus kaszabi* Medvedev 1973: 482 (Mongolia)]
Olibrus kaszabi: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 509 (Mongolia).

TYPE LOCALITY: Mongolia. Deposition: unknown.

DISTRIBUTION: Mongolia.

Olibrus koltzei Flach, 1888

Olibrus Koltzei Flach 1889a: 70 (Tiflis, Caucasus).
Olibrus Koltzei: Flach 1889b: 187 (Caucasus).
Olibrus Lederi Tournier 1889: 91 [no description or localities]. [listed as nomen dubium in Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 510]
Olibrus Koltzei: Guillebeau 1892b: 171 (Caucase; Sibérie).
Olibrus Koltzei: Heyden *et al.* 1906: 340 (Ca.).
Olibrus posticalis Reitter 1913: 125 (Transcaspien und Turkestan (Kuschk.; Fl. Tschau; Aulie-Ata)).
Olibrus posticalis: Jakobson 1915: 950 (Turkmenistan; Uzbekistan).
Olibrus koltzei: Jakobson 1915: 950 (Georgia; Siberia).
Olibrus Koltzei: Schaufuss 1916: 488 (Caucasus).
Olibrus posticalis: Winkler 1926: 732 (Transcaspien; Turkestan).
Olibrus Koltzei: Winkler 1926: 732 (Caucasus).
Olibrus Reitterianus Hetschko 1928: 142. [replacement name for *Olibrus posticalis* Reitter, 1913]
Olibrus Koltzei: Hetschko 1930: 26 (Kaukasus).
Olibrus Reitterianus: Hetschko 1930: 29 (Transkaspien; Turkestan).
Olibrus distinctus Roubal 1946a: 42 (Aulie-Ata [= Zhambyl, Kazakhstan]).
Olibrus koltzei: Švec 1992a: 227 (Georgia; Azerbaijan).
Olibrus koltzei: Švec and Löbl 2002: 37 (Azerbaijan; Bulgaria; Georgia; Kazakhstan; Switzerland).
Olibrus koltzei: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 509 (Azerbaijan; Bulgaria; Georgia; Switzerland; Kazakhstan).

TYPE LOCALITY: (of *O. koltzei*): Tbilisi, Georgia. Deposition: DEI?. (of *O. posticalis*): Transcaspien und Turkestan. Deposition: HNHM?. (of *O. distinctus*): Zhambyl, Kazakhstan. Deposition: unknown.

DISTRIBUTION: Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Switzerland.

Olibrus laevisternus Guillebeau, 1897

Olibrus laevisternus Guillebeau 1897a: 22 (Akbès).
Olibrus laevisternus: Jakobson 1915: 951 (Syria).
Olibrus laevisternus: Winkler 1926: 733 (Syria).
Olibrus laevisternus: Hetschko 1930: 26 (Syrien; Akbes).
Olibrus laevisternus: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 509 (Syria).

TYPE LOCALITY: Syria. Deposition: MNHN?.

DISTRIBUTION: Syria.

Olibrus latisternus (Guillebeau, 1893)

Litochrus latisternus Guillebeau 1893c: 374 (Hué).

Litochrus latisternus: Hetschko 1930: 15 (Hué).

Olibrus latisternus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Olibrus* Erichson).

TYPE LOCALITY: Hué, Vietnam. Deposition: MNHN (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Vietnam.

Olibrus latisternus Guillebeau, 1894 [junior homonym]

Olibrus latisternus Guillebeau in Grouvelle and Guillebeau 1894: 459 (Belgaum).

Olibrus latisternus: Champion 1924c: 239 (India (Belgaum; Nilgiri Hills; W. Almora in Kumaon); Burma).

Olibrus latisternus: Hetschko 1930: 26 (Ostindien; Burma).

Olibrus latisternus: Lyubarsky 1994a: 41 (India; Vietnam; Thailand; Philippines).

Olibrus latisternus: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 509 (India: Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh; Oriental Region).

TYPE LOCALITY: Belgaum, Bombay, India. Deposition: BMNH (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: India, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam.

Olibrus lecontei Casey, 1890

O[librus] bicolor: LeConte 1856: 16 (diagnosis (in Latin); Middle States).

Olibrus bicolor: Schwarz 1878: 447 (list of Coleoptera of Florida).

Olibrus LeContei Casey 1890: 103 (Atlantic states).

Olibrus lecontei: Casey 1916: 46 (Rhode Island; Massachusetts (Woods Hole); New York; Virginia (Fort Monroe)).

Olibrus lecontei: Leng 1920: 210 (R.I.-Va.; Mo.; Fla.).

Olibrus lecontei: Leonard 1928: 391 (Buffalo).

Olibrus Lecontei: Hetschko 1930: 26 (Massachusetts; Rhode Island; New York; Montana; Florida; Virginia).

Olibrus lecontei: Downie and Arnett 1996: 1026 (RI; MA; NY; VA; MO).

Olibrus lecontei: Peck and Thomas 1998: 92 (eastern US; Florida).

TYPE LOCALITY: New York(?), United States. Deposition: USNM (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: United States (Florida, Massachusetts, Missouri, New York, Rhode Island, Virginia).

Olibrus liquidus Erichson, 1845

O[librus] liquidus Erichson 1845: 117–118 (diagnosis (in Latin); description (in German); Austria, Italy, Portugal).

Olibrus liquidus: Küster 1848: 27 (diagnosis (in Latin); synonymy; description (in German); Austria, Italy (including Sardinia), Portugal).

[*Olibrus*] *liquidus*: Redtenbacher 1849: 161 (key to Austrian species of *Olibrus* Erichson (in German); synonymy; Austria).

[*Olibrus*] *liquidus*: Lacordaire 1854: 286 (checklist of European species of *Olibrus* Erichson).

Olibrus liquidus: Wollaston 1854: 114–115 (description (in Latin); synonymy; in flowers and grass; description; discussion; Madeira).

Ol[ibrus] liquidus: Kraatz 1858: 133 (Greece).

[*Olibrus*] *liquidus*: Redtenbacher 1858: 321 (key to Austrian species of *Olibrus* Erichson (in German); synonymy; Austria).

Olibrus Stephensii: Wollaston 1865: 105 (synonymy, with *Olibrus liquidus* Erichson a junior synonym; on flowers; notes; Madeira).

Olibrus liquidus: Crotch 1866: 120–121 (probably a race of *Olibrus bicolor* (Fabricius); removal of *Phalacrus stephensii* Stephens from synonymy of *Olibrus liquidus* Erichson to that of *Olibrus geminus* (Illiger); south-west England).

[*Olibrus*] *Stephensi*: Gemminger and Harold 1868: 802 (synonymy; catalogue of world Coleoptera; Europe).

[*Olibrus*] *Liquidus*: Stierlin and Gautard 1869: 131 (checklist of Coleoptera of Switzerland).

[*Olibrus*] *liquidus*: Baudi di Selve 1870: 49 (checklist of Coleoptera of Cyprus and Asia Minor).

Olibrus liquidus: Rye 1872b: 38 (notes; probably represented in British fauna).

[*Olibrus*] *liquidus*: Hochhuth 1872: 232 (Coleoptera of Kiev and Volhynia; notes (in German)).

[*Olibrus*] *liquidus*: Cox 1874: 425 (Coleoptera of Great Britain and Ireland; key to British species of *Olibrus* Erichson; description).

[*Olibrus*] *liquidus*: Redtenbacher 1874: 353 (synonymy; key to Austrian species of *Olibrus* Erichson (in German)).

[*Olibrus*] *liquidus*: Heyden 1881: 91 (catalogue of Coleoptera of Siberia and Turanian Turkestan; “Turkestan”).

Olibrus liquidus: Flach 1889a: 64 (Mittel- und Süd-Europa; Nordafrika).

Olibrus liquidus: Seidlitz 1888: 229 (im südl. Eur.).

Olibrus liquidus: Sahlberg 1889: 83.

Olibrus liquidus: Gozis 1889: 24 (Europe moyenne et méridionale; nord de l’Afrique).

Olibrus affinis var. *unicolor* Tournier 1889: 87⁵⁰ [no description or localities].

Olibrus sulcatus Tournier 1889: 91 [no description or localities]. [synonymized with *Olibrus liquidus* Erichson by Švec (1999: 496)]

Olibrus liquidus: Fowler 1889: 151 (England).

Olibrus liquidus: Guillebeau 1892b: 180 (Europe; Algérie; Corse; Mésopotamie; Madère).

Olibrus liquidus var. *sulcipennis* Guillebeau 1892b: 180 (Grand-Chartreuse).

Olibrus liquidus: Acloque 1896: 255 (France (Sud-Ouest)).

Olibrus liquidus: Everts 1898: 466 (Nederland).

Olibrus liquidus: Ganglbauer 1899: 755 (Mitteleuropa; Mittelmeergebiet).

Olibrus liquidus m. *sulcipennis*: Ganglbauer 1899: 755.

Olibrus liquidus: Newbery 1899: 136 (Lyndhurst; Southampton; Shirley; Hayling Island; Gosport (Hants); Shiere (Surrey)).

Olibrus Liquidus: Stierlin 1900: 494 (Schweiz).

Olibrus liquidus: Heyden *et al.* 1906: 340 (E. md. m. Med.).

Olibrus liquidus m. *sulcipennis*: Heyden *et al.* 1906: 340 (Ga.).

Olibrus liquidus: Reitter 1911: 78 (Germany).

⁵⁰ Heyden *et al.* (1906: 340), Reitter (1911: 78), and Winkler (1926: 733) place *unicolor* Tournier in the synonymy of *Olibrus liquidus* Erichson.

- Olibrus liquidus*: Fowler and Donisthorpe 1913: 104 (Britain).
- Olibrus liquidus*: Kuhnt 1913: 533 (Deutschlands).
- Olibrus liquidus*: Sainte-Claire Deville 1914: 246 (list of species from Corsica; Corsica).
- Olibrus liquidus*: Jakobson 1915: 951 (Morocco; Algeria; Tunisia; Egypt; Portugal; Spain; Sicily; Italy; Greece; Crete; Great Britain; Holland; Germany; Asia minor; Cyprus; Mesopotamia; Finland; Ukraine; Georgia; Azerbaijan; Russia; Uzbekistan).
- Olibrus liquidus*: Schaufuss 1916: 488 (Europa media, meridionalis; Mediterranea).
- Olibrus liquidus*: Winkler 1926: 733 (Europa centralis; Mediterranea; Samarkand).
- Olibrus liquidus* ab. *sulcipennis*: Winkler 1926: 733.
- Olibrus liquidus*: Porta 1929: 203 (key to Italian species).
- Olibrus liquidus* m. *sulcipennis*: Porta 1929: 203 (key to Italian species).
- Olibrus liquidus*: Hetschko 1930: 26 (Mitteleuropa; Mittelmeergebiet; Samarkand; Madeira).
- Olibrus liquidus*: Portevin 1931: 199 (France).
- Olibrus Liquidus*: Bettinger 1935: 48.
- Olibrus liquidus*: Thompson 1958: 12 (England (from most southern counties; I. of Wight; also Oxford; Suffolk; Hereford; Lincs.); Ireland (Cork; Kilkenny; Wexford; Dublin)).
- Olibrus liquidus*: Vogt 1967: 165.
- Olibrus liquidus*: Švec in Jelínek 1993: 99 (checklist of Czech and Slovak Phalacridae; Bohemia; Moravia; Slovakia).
- Olibrus liquidus*: Švec and Angelini 1996: 208 (Algeria; Tunisia; Morocco; Spain; Portugal; France; Belgium; Netherlands; England; Ireland; Germany; Poland; Hungary; Czech Republic; Austria; Italy; Elba; Corsica; Sardinia; Sicily; Dalmatia; Slovakia; Romania; Greece; Cyprus).
- Olibrus liquidus*: Cmoluch 1997: 11 (Poland).
- Olibrus liquidus*: Ventura 1997: 84 (Spain; Baleares; Andorra).
- Olibrus liquidus*: Suikat 1998: 121 (Germany).
- Olibrus liquidus*: Ponel and Švec 1999: 299 (France).
- Olibrus liquidus*: Švec and Merkl 1999: 240 (Hungary).
- Olibrus liquidus*: Švec 1999: 496 (nomenclatural notes).
- Olibrus liquidus*: Švec and Löbl 2002: 38 (Switzerland).
- Olibrus liquidus*: Thompson 2007b: 14 (Cumbria).
- Olibrus liquidus*: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 509 (Andorra; Austria; Azores; Belgium; Bosnia-Herzegovina; Bulgaria; Croatia; Czech Republic; Finland; France; Germany; Great Britain; Greece; Hungary; Ireland; Italy; Liechtenstein; Malta; Madeira; Netherlands; Russia: North European Territory; Poland; Portugal; Romania; Slovakia; Spain; Switzerland; Ukraine; Algeria; Egypt; Morocco; Tunisia; Cyprus; Iraq; Uzbekistan).
- Olibrus liquidus*: Oromí *et al.* 2010: 229 (checklist of Coleoptera of Azores; native; São Miguel Island).
- TYPE LOCALITY: (of *O. liquidus*): Austria. Deposition: ZMHB?. (of *O. a.* var. *unicolor*): unknown. Deposition: MNHN?. (of *O. sulcatus*): Peney, Switzerland. Deposition: MNHN. (of *O. l.* var. *sulcipennis*): Grande Chartreuse, France. Deposition: MNHN?.
- DISTRIBUTION: Algeria, Andorra, Austria, Azores, Belgium, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Great

Britain, Greece, Hungary, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Malta, Madeira, Morocco, Netherlands, Russia, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Switzerland, Tunisia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan.

Olibrus lubricatus Lyubarsky, 2004

Olibrus lubricus Lyubarsky 1994a: 43 (Vietnam). [junior primary homonym of *Olibrus lubricus* Casey]

Olibrus lubricatus Lyubarsky 2004: 22 (Nepal). [replacement name for *Olibrus lubricus* Lyubarsky]

TYPE LOCALITY: Vietnam. Deposition: ZMHB (holotype).

DISTRIBUTION: Nepal, Vietnam.

Olibrus lubricus Casey, 1916

Olibrus lubricus Casey 1916: 47 (Texas (Dallas and Columbus); New Mexico (Las Vegas); Dakota (Bismarck)).

Olibrus lubricus: Leng 1920: 210 (Tex.-Dak.).

Olibrus lubricus: Hetschko 1930: 26 (Texas; New Mexico; Dakota).

TYPE LOCALITY: Various localities in Texas, New Mexico, and North Dakota, United States (locality not yet restricted by lectotype designation). Deposition: USNM (14 syntypes) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: United States (New Mexico, North Dakota, Texas).

Olibrus macropus Champion, 1925

Olibrus macropus Champion 1925a: 43 (S. Africa (Irene, Natal)).

Olibrus macropus: Hetschko 1930: 26 (Südafrika).

Olibrus ?macropus: Lyubarsky 1998: 32 (RSA).

TYPE LOCALITY: Irene, South Africa. Deposition: BMNH (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: South Africa.

Olibrus metallescens Flach, 1888

Olibrus metallescens Flach 1889a: 69 (Irkoutsk, Sibiria).

Olibrus metallescens: Flach 1889b: 187 (Sibirien).

Olibrus metallescens: Guillebeau 1892b: 169 (Sibérie).

Olibrus metallescens: Jakobson 1915: 950 (Irkutsk, Siberia).

Olibrus metallescens: Winkler 1926: 732 (Sibiria).

Olibrus metallescens: Hetschko 1930: 26 (Sibirien).

Olibrus metallescens: Medvedev 1971: 219 (Mongolia).

Olibrus metallescens ab. *bipustulatus* Medvedev 1971: 223 (Mongolia).

Olibrus metallescens: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 509 (Russia: East Siberia; Mongolia).

TYPE LOCALITY: (of *O. metallescens*): Irkutsk, Russia. Deposition: DEI?. (of *O. m.* ab. *bipustulatus*): Mongolia. Deposition: unknown.

DISTRIBUTION: Mongolia, Russia.

Olibrus millefolii (Paykull, 1800)

Phal[acrus] Millefolii Paykull 1800: 439 (description (in Latin); in flowers of *Achillea millefolium* L.; Sweden, Germany).

Phal[acrus] millefolii: Latreille 1804: 44 (description (in French); Sweden).

P[halacrus] Millefolii: Sturm 1807: 83–84 (description (in German); notes (in German); Germany).

Ph[alacrus] Ulicis Gyllenhal 1813: 430 (description (in Latin); flowers and grasses; Anglia). [synonymized with *Olibrus millefolii* (Paykull) by Erichson (1845: 118)]
[Phalacrus] Ulicis: Dejean 1821: 129 (catalogue entry; as synonym with priority over *Phalacrus aeneus*: Sturm; France).
Phalacrus Millefolii: Gyllenhal 1827: 641 (revised synonymy).
Phalacrus Ulicis: Gyllenhal 1827: 641 (entry in appendix).
Phalacrus Achillææ Stephens 1829: 162 (near Barham; near Bristol).
Phalacrus æneopiceus Stephens 1829: 163 (near London; Norfolk; Suffolk).
[Phalacrus] Millefolii: Stephens 1829*b*: 67 (catalogue entry; Great Britain).
[Phalacrus] Achillææ: Stephens 1829*b*: 67 (catalogue entry; Great Britain).
An[isotoma] ovalis “Kirby MSS”: Stephens 1829*b*: 67 (catalogue entry; in synonymy with *Phalacrus achillææ* Stephens). [*nomen nudum*]
[Phalacrus] æneopiceus: Stephens 1829*b*: 67 (catalogue entry; possible synonym of *Phalacrus achillææ* Stephens; Great Britain).
[Phalacrus] Ulicis: Stephens 1829*b*: 67 (catalogue entry; Great Britain).
[Phalacrus] Ulicis: Dejean 1836: 430 (catalogue entry; as synonym with priority over *Phalacrus aeneus*: Sturm; France, Germany).
[Phalacrus] Bicolor var. *Millefolii*: Dejean 1836: 431 (catalogue entry; relegation to variety of *Phalacrus bicolor* Fabricius; Sweden).
Phalacrus Achillææ: Stephens 1839: 100 (near Barham; Bristol, &c.)
Phalacrus æneo-piceus: Stephens 1839: 100 (near London; Norfolk; Suffolk).
Ph[alacrus] Millefolii: Zetterstedt 1838: 233 (description (in Latin); synonymy; notes on habits (in Latin); Lapland).
O[librus] Millefolii: Erichson 1845: 118–119 (transfer to *Olibrus* Erichson; diagnosis (in Latin); synonymy; description (in German); Germany).
Olibrus Millefolii: Küster 1848: 29 (diagnosis (in Latin); synonymy; description (in German); on *Achillea millefolium* L.; central Europe).
Phalacrus ulicis: Lucas 1849: 550 (synonymy; under moist rocks; Algeria).
[Olibrus] Millefolii: Redtenbacher 1849: 161 (key to Austrian species of *Olibrus* Erichson (in German); synonymy; Austria).
[Olibrus] millefolii: Lacordaire 1854: 286 (checklist of European species of *Olibrus* Erichson).
Phalacrus Millefolii: Gistel 1856: 8, 145 (association with *Achillea millefolium* L.)
[Olibrus] millefolii: Gistel 1856: 383 (checklist of insects of Munich).
Phalacrus Ulicis: Gistel 1856: 283 (association with *Ulex parviflorus* Pourr.).
[Olibrus] millefolii: Rosenhauer 1856: 95 (Spain).
[Olibrus] Millefolii: Redtenbacher 1858: 322 (key to Austrian species of *Olibrus* Erichson (in German); synonymy; Austria).
O[librus] Millefolii: Thomson 1862: 135 (diagnosis (in Latin); synonymy; variation; on sandy soils).
O[librus] Millefolii: Thomson 1867: 369 (checklist of Scandinavian species).
[Olibrus] millefolii: Gemminger and Harold 1868: 801 (synonymy; catalogue of world Coleoptera).
Olibrus millefolii: Laboulbène 1868: 824, pl. 12, fig. 22 (comparison with larval *Olibrus affinis* (Sturm) (in French); larva in flowers of *Achillea millefolium* L.; illustration of larval leg).

[*Olibrus*] *millefolii*: Perris 1869b: 465 (larva in flowers of *Achillea millefolium* L.).

[*Olibrus*] *Millefolii*: Stierlin and Gautard 1869: 131 (checklist of Coleoptera of Switzerland).

O[librus] *Millefolii*: Hochhuth 1872: 232 (Coleoptera of Kiev and Volhynia; notes (in German)).

O[librus] *Ulicis*: Hochhuth 1872: 232–233 (Coleoptera of Kiev and Volhynia; notes (in German); removal from synonymy with *Olibrus millefolii* (Paykull)).

[*Olibrus*] *Millefolii*: Seidlitz 1872: 157 (synonymy; Coleoptera of the Baltic provinces of Russia; key to species of *Olibrus* Erichson (in German); Germany, Sweden, Finland).

O[librus] *millefolii*: Cox 1874: 425 (Coleoptera of Great Britain and Ireland; key to British species of *Olibrus* Erichson; description).

[*Olibrus*] *Millefolii*: Redtenbacher 1874: 353 (synonymy; key to Austrian species of *Olibrus* Erichson (in German)).

Olibrus millefolii: Flach 1889a: 62 (Nord- und Mitteleuropa).

Olibrus Millefolii: Seidlitz 1888: 229 (in Eur. bis Schwed. u. Finnland).

Olibrus Millefolii: Sahlberg 1889: 83.

Olibrus millefolii: Gozis 1889: 21 (Europe septentrionale et moyenne).

Olibrus millefolii: Tournier 1889: 92 [no description or localities].

Olibrus millefolii: Fowler 1889: 153 (England).

Olibrus millefolii: Guillebeau 1892b: 170 (toute l'Europe; Algérie (Teniet el Haad)).

Olibrus millefolii: Acloque 1896: 255 (France).

Olibrus millefolii: Griffini 1896: 110, pl. 12 (fig. 15).

Olibrus millefolii: Everts 1898: 465 (Nederland).

Olibrus millefolii: Ganglbauer 1899: 751 (Europa; Algier).

Olibrus millefolii: Newbery 1899: 136 (Shirley (Hants)).

Olibrus Millefolii: Stierlin 1900: 493 (Schweiz).

Olibrus millefolii: Münster 1901: 34 (Norway; Europa; Algier).

Olibrus millefolii: Heyden *et al.* 1906: 340 (E.).

Olibrus millefolii: Reitter 1911: 77 (Germany).

Olibrus millefolii: Fowler and Donisthorpe 1913: 104 (Britain).

Olibrus millefolii: Kuhnt 1913: 532 (Deutschlands).

Olibrus millefolii: Jakobson 1915: 950 (Algeria; Spain; Sardinia; Italy; Hungary; Romania; Great Britain; Norway; Sweden; Finland; Russia; Ukraine; Uzbekistan; Georgia; Armenia; Azerbaijan; Kazakhstan).

Olibrus millefolii: Schaufuss 1916: 487 (Europa; Algeria).

Olibrus millefolii: Urban 1926: 412.

Olibrus millefolii: Winkler 1926: 732 (Europa; Algeria; Semipalatinsk).

Olibrus millefolii: Porta 1929: 202 (key to Italian species).

Olibrus millefolii: Hetschko 1930: 26 (Europa; Algier; Semipalatinsk).

Olibrus millefolii: Portevin 1931: 198 (France).

Olibrus Millefolii: Bettinger 1935: 46.

Olibrus millefolii m. *fortestriatus* Mader 1937: 284 (Wien).

Olibrus millefolii: Hansen 1950: 261 (Danmarks).

Olibrus millefolii: Thompson 1958: 10 (Devon; Hants.; Sussex; Surrey; Kent; Oxford; Essex; Suffolk; Norfolk; Leics.).

Olibrus millefolii: Vogt 1967: 163.

Olibrus millefolii: Kaszab 1983: 200 (Hungary).
Olibrus millefolii: Borowiec 1991: 78 (Poland).
Olibrus millefolii: Švec in Jelinek 1993: 99 (checklist of Czech and Slovak Phalacridae; Bohemia; Moravia; Slovakia).
Olibrus millefolii: Průdek 1996: 497 (Czech Republic).
Olibrus millefolii: Švec and Angelini 1996: 203 (Algeria; Spain; Denmark; Sweden; Finland; Germany; Czech Republic; Hungary; Austria; Italy; Sardinia; Caucasus; Russia).
Olibrus millefolii: Cmoluch 1997: 11 (Poland).
Olibrus millefolii: Ventura 1997: 82 (Spain; Andorra).
Olibrus millefolii: Ponel and Švec 1999: 298 (France).
Olibrus millefolii [lapsus calami]: Švec and Merkl 1999: 240 (Hungary).
Olibrus millefolii: Švec and Löbl 2002: 38 (Switzerland).
Olibrus millefolii: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 509 (Algeria; Austria; Andorra; Belarus; Czech Republic; Denmark; Estonia; Finland; France; Great Britain; Germany; Hungary; Italy; Latvia; Lithuania; Netherlands; Russia: North European Territory; Poland; Slovakia; Slovenia; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; Ukraine; Russia: East Siberia; Kazakhstan; Uzbekistan).
 TYPE LOCALITY: (of *P. millefolii*): Sweden. Deposition: NHRS⁵¹. (of *P. ulicis*): England. Deposition: UUMZ. (of *P. achillaeae*): unknown. Deposition: BMNH?. (of *P. aeneopiceus*): unknown. Deposition: BMNH?. (of *O. m. m. fortistriatus*): Wien, Austria. Deposition: unknown.
 DISTRIBUTION: Algeria, Austria, Andorra, Belarus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Great Britain, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, Russia, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, Uzbekistan.

***Olibrus minusculus* Motschulsky, 1866**

Olibrus minusculus Motschulsky 1866: 428 (diagnosis (in Latin); Sri Lanka).
Olibrus minusculus: Hetschko 1930: 27 (Ceylon).
Olibrus minusculus: Lyubarsky 1993b: 23 (Sri Lanka).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Nuwara Eliya, Sri Lanka [“Nura-Ellia, Ceylan”]. Deposition: ZMUM (holotype).
 DISTRIBUTION: Sri Lanka.

***Olibrus motschulskyi* Lyubarsky, 1994**

Olibrus motschulskyi Lyubarsky 1994a: 44 (Sri Lanka).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Sri Lanka. Deposition: ZMUM (holotype).
 DISTRIBUTION: Sri Lanka.

***Olibrus multesimus* Lyubarsky, 1994**

Olibrus multesimus Lyubarsky 1994a: 41 (Thailand; Vietnam; Philippines).
Olibrus multesimus: Lyubarsky 2003: 61 (Nepal; Sri Lanka; Thailand; Vietnam; Philippines).
Olibrus multesimus: Lyubarsky 2004: 22 (Nepal; Sri Lanka; Vietnam; Thailand; Philippines).

⁵¹ Paykull types located here according to Zimsen (1964: 17) and *O. millefolii* “TYPUS” listed as present on the NHRS website <http://www2.nrm.se/en/col_a.html>.

- Olibrus multesimus*: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 509 (Nepal; Oriental Region).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Khon Kaen, Thailand. Deposition: ZMHB (holotype).
 DISTRIBUTION: Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam.
- Olibrus nainiensis** Champion, 1924
Olibrus nainiensis Champion 1924c: 238 (Nainital, Kumaon).
Olibrus nainiensis: Hetschko 1930: 27 (Ostindien).
Olibrus nainiensis: Lyubarsky 1994a: 44 (Flores; Philippines).
Olibrus nainiensis: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 509 (India: Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh; Oriental Region).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Nainital, Kumaon, India. Deposition: BMNH (22 syntypes) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: India, Indonesia, Philippines.
- Olibrus namibiensis** Lyubarsky, 1998
Olibrus namibiensis Lyubarsky 1998: 23 (Namibia).
Olibrus namibiensis: Lyubarsky 2005: 123 (Namibia; RSA).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Kavango, Namibia. Deposition: NMNW (holotype).
 DISTRIBUTION: Namibia, South Africa.
- Olibrus natalensis** Champion, 1925
Olibrus natalensis Champion 1925a: 45 (S. Africa (Estcourt, Natal)).
Olibrus natalensis: Hetschko 1930: 27 (Südafrika).
Olibrus natalensis: Lyubarsky 1998: 32 (RSA).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Estcourt, Natal, South Africa. Deposition: BMNH (4 syntypes) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: South Africa.
- Olibrus neglectus** Casey, 1890
Olibrus neglectus Casey 1890: 108 (Vermont; New York).
Olibrus neglectus: Casey 1916: 48 (Vermont; New Hampshire; New York (Lake Champlain)).
Olibrus neglectus: Leng 1920: 210 (N.H.-N.Y.).
Olibrus neglectus: Leonard 1928: 392 (New York).
Olibrus neglectus: Hetschko 1930: 27 (New York; Vermont; New Hampshire).
Olibrus neglectus: Downie and Arnett 1996: 1027 (NY; NH; VT).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Vermont, United States [see footnote under *Olibrus impotens* Casey].
 Deposition: USNM (2 syntypes) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: United States (New York, Vermont).
- Olibrus nigroclavatus** Champion, 1925
Olibrus nigroclavatus Champion 1925a: 44 (S. Africa (Cape of Good Hope; George, Cape Province; Durban)).
Olibrus nigroclavatus: Hetschko 1930: 27 (Südafrika).
Olibrus nigroclavatus: Lyubarsky 1998: 32 (RSA).
Olibrus nigroclavatus: Lyubarsky 2005: 124 (RSA).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Cape of Good Hope, George, and Durban, South Africa (locality not yet restricted by lectotype designation). Deposition: BMNH (7 syntypes) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: South Africa.
- Olibrus norvegicus** Münster, 1901
Olibrus norvegicus Münster 1901: 34 (Norway).
Olibrus norvegicus: Heyden *et al.* 1906: 340 (N.).
Olibrus norvegicus: Jakobson 1915: 951 (Norway).

Olibrus Norvegicus: Schaufuss 1916: 488 (Norvegia).
Olibrus norvegicus: Winkler 1926: 733 (Norvegia).
Olibrus norvegicus: Hetschko 1930: 27 (Norwegen).
Olibrus norvegicus: Strand 1971: 49 (Norway).
Olibrus norvegicus: Biström 1977: 49 (Finland; Sweden; Latvia; Greece; Israel).
Olibrus norvegicus: Peschken and Lewis 1981: 140 (Germany).
Olibrus norvegicus: Borowiec 1991: 77 (Poland).
Olibrus norvegicus: Lohse and Lucht 1992: 135.
Olibrus norvegicus: Švec in Jelínek 1993: 99 (checklist of Czech and Slovak Phalacridae; Slovakia).
Olibrus norvegicus: Cmoluch 1997: 11 (Poland).
Olibrus norvegicus: Švec and Ponel 1999: 243 (Turkey).
Olibrus norvegicus: Švec and Löbl 2002: 37 (Algeria; Bulgaria; “Caucasus”; Denmark; Estonia; Finland; Germany; Greece; Israel; Latvia; Lithuania; Norway; Poland; Far East of Russia; Slovakia; Sweden; Switzerland; Turkey; Turkmenistan).
Olibrus norvegicus: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 509 (Bulgaria; Denmark; Estonia; Finland; Germany; Greece; Latvia; Lithuania; Netherlands; Norway; Russia: North European Territory; Poland; Slovakia; Sweden; Switzerland; “Caucasus”; Algeria; Russia: Far East; Israel; Turkmenistan; Turkey).

TYPE LOCALITY: Norway. Deposition: ZMUN?.

DISTRIBUTION: Algeria, Bulgaria, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Israel, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, Norway, Russia, Poland, Slovakia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Turkmenistan.

***Olibrus notatus* Wollaston, 1867**

Olibrus notatus Wollaston 1867: 56–57 (description (in Latin); notes; Cape Verde).
 [*Olibrus*] *notatus*: Gemminger and Harold 1868: 801 (catalogue of world Coleoptera; Cape Verde).
Olibrus notatus: Jakobson 1915: 951 (Cape Verde).
Olibrus notatus: Hetschko 1930: 27 (Cap Verde Ins.).

TYPE LOCALITY: Ribeira dos Orgãos, São Tiago [“S. Iago”], Cape Verde. Deposition: BMNH?.

DISTRIBUTION: Cape Verde.

***Olibrus obscuricornis* Guillebeau, 1894**

Olibrus obscuricornis Guillebeau in Grouvelle and Guillebeau 1894: 459 (Dalhousie).
Olibrus obscuricornis: Jakobson 1915: 951 (Himalaya).
Olibrus obscuricornis: Winkler 1926: 733 (Himalaya).
Olibrus obscuricornis: Hetschko 1930: 27 (Ostindien; Himalaya).
Olibrus obscuricornis: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 509 (India: Himachal Pradesh; Oriental Region).

TYPE LOCALITY: Dalhousie, India. Deposition: BMNH (2 syntypes) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: India.

***Olibrus obscurus* Guillebeau, 1892**

Olibrus bicolor var. *obscurus* Guillebeau 1892b: 184.
Olibrus bicolor var. *obscurus*: Ganglbauer 1899: 752.
Olibrus bicolor var. *obscurus*: Heyden *et al.* 1906: 340.
Olibrus bicolor var. *obscurus*: Gerhardt 1909: 418.

Olibrus bicolor var. *obscurus*: Reitter 1911: 78.
Olibrus bicolor ab. *obscurus*: Kuhnt 1913: 533 (Deutschlands).
Olibrus bicolor ab. *obscurus*: Winkler 1926: 733.
Olibrus Bicolor a. *obscurus*: Bettinger 1935: 47.
Olibrus obscurus: Švec 2005: 135 (Slovakia; Italy). [raised to species status]
Olibrus obscurus: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 509 (Italy; Slovakia).

TYPE LOCALITY: unknown. Deposition: MHNL (lectotype).

DISTRIBUTION: Italy, Slovakia.

***Olibrus ovalis* Khnzorian, 1962**

Olibrus ovalis Khnzorian 1962: 70 (Armenia).

Olibrus ovalis: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 509 (Armenia).

TYPE LOCALITY: Armenia. Deposition: unknown.

DISTRIBUTION: Armenia.

***Olibrus pallidulus* Motschulsky, 1858**

Olibrus pallidulus Motschulsky 1858: 39 (description (in French); Ceylan (Nura-Ellia)).
[*Olibrus*] *pallidulus*: Gemminger and Harold 1868: 801 (catalogue of world Coleoptera; Sri Lanka).

Olibrus pallidulus: Hetschko 1930: 27 (Ceylon).

Olibrus pallidulus: Lyubarsky 1993b: 23 (? Sri Lanka). [*Olibrus pallidulus* Motschulsky probably junior synonym of *O. rufescens* Motschulsky (Lyubarsky 1993b: 23)]

TYPE LOCALITY: Nuwara Eliya, Sri Lanka [“Nura-Ellia, Ceylan”]. Deposition: ZMUM (holotype).

DISTRIBUTION: Sri Lanka.

***Olibrus pallipes* (Say, 1824)**

P[halacrus] pallipes Say 1824: 90–91 (description; on plants; Kansas).

[*Olibrus*] *pallipes*: LeConte 1856: 17 (transfer to *Olibrus* Erichson; notes; Kansas).

[*Olibrus*] *pallipes*: Gemminger and Harold 1868: 801 (catalogue of world Coleoptera; North America).

Olibrus pallipes: Casey 1890: 106 (Kansas; Texas; Pennsylvania; New York).

Olibrus pallipes: Blatchley 1910: 499 (Lake and Knox cos., Indiana).

Olibrus pallipes: Casey 1916: 49 (Rhode Island to Florida and westward to Duluth, Minnesota; Colorado Springs).

Olibrus pallipes: Leng 1920: 210 (Ind.; R.I.; Fla.; Minn.; Ariz.).

Olibrus pallipes: Leonard 1928: 392 (New York (LI)).

Olibrus pallipes: Hetschko 1930: 27 (New York; Staten-Isl.; Rhode-Isl.; Florida; Indiana; Minnesota; Arizona).

Olibrus pallipes: Downie and Arnett 1996: 1027 (RI; IN; FL; AZ; MN).

Olibrus pallipes: Peck and Thomas 1998: 92 (eastern and southwestern US; Florida).

TYPE LOCALITY: Kansas, United States [“near the Konza Village...Missouri”]. Deposition: MCZ (presumed destroyed—see Mawdsley 1993).

DISTRIBUTION: United States (Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Indiana, Kansas, Minnesota, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas).

***Olibrus particeps* Mulsant and Rey, 1861**

Olibrus particeps Mulsant and Rey 1861: 127–129 (diagnosis (in Latin); description (in French); France).

[*Olibrus*] *particeps*: Gemminger and Harold 1868: 801 (catalogue of world Coleoptera; France).

[*Olibrus*] *particeps*: Perris 1869b: 465 (larva in flowers of *Helichrysum stoechas* (L.) Moench).

Olibrus particeps: Rye 1872b: 38 (notes; England).

O[librus] particeps: Cox 1874: 425 (Coleoptera of Great Britain and Ireland; key to British species of *Olibrus* Erichson; description).

Olibrus particeps: Flach 1889a: 63 (Südfrankreich; Italien; Cypem; bisweilen ist der Nahtstreifen vorn verkürzt Japan, Balearen).

Olibrus Demaisoni Flach 1889a: 71 (Pto. Sta. Maria, Spain; Algeria). [synonymized with *Olibrus particeps* Mulsant by Ponel and Švec (1999: 299)]

Olibrus particeps: Rey 1889: 4 (Lyon; St-Raphaël; Hyères; Collioure).

Olibrus Demaisoni: Flach 1889b: 187 (Südspanien; Algier).

Olibrus particeps: Flach 1889e: 271 (Japan).

Olibrus particeps: Gozis 1889: 22 (France méridionale (Cannes; Hyères); Italie; Chypre).

Olibrus politus Tournier 1889: 90 [no description or localities].

Olibrus particeps: Tournier 1889: 92 [no description or localities].

Olibrus particeps: Fowler 1889: 152 (England).

Olibrus particeps: Guillebeau 1892b: 174 (Hyères; Béziers; Cette; Marseille; Nice; Beyrouth; Corse).

Olibrus particeps var. *castanopterus* Guillebeau 1892b: 174 (Port-Vendres). [synonymized with *Olibrus particeps* Mulsant and Rey by Švec in Löbl and Smetana (2007: 65)]

Olibrus Demaisoni: Guillebeau 1892b: 174 (Gibraltar; Tunisie (Aïn-Tefel; Kef-Kourat); Djedda; Aussi d'Algérie).

Olibrus particeps: Acloque 1896: 255 (France).

Olibrus particeps: Ganglbauer 1899: 754 (Mittelmeergebiet; Japan).

Olibrus particeps var. *castanopterus*: Ganglbauer 1899: 754.

Olibrus particeps: Newbery 1899: 136 (Whitsand Bay; Chesham).

Olibrus Demaisoni: Heyden *et al.* 1906: 340 (Hi. m.).

Olibrus particeps: Heyden *et al.* 1906: 340 (E. m. Med.).

Olibrus particeps var. *castanopterus*: Heyden *et al.* 1906: 340 (Ga.).

Olibrus particeps: Fowler and Donisthorpe 1913: 105 (near Whitsand Bay, Plymouth; Chesham).

Olibrus particeps: Sahlberg 1913b: 54 (oppidum Grivosam).

Olibrus particeps: Sahlberg 1913c: 90 (Palaestina).

Olibrus particeps: Sainte-Claire Deville 1914: 245 (list of species from Corsica; Corsica).

Olibrus particeps: Jakobson 1915: 950 (Balearic Islands; France; Great Britain; Corsica; Sardinia; Sicily; Italy; Dalmatia; Austria; Cyprus; Syria; Japan).

Olibrus demaisoni: Jakobson 1915: 950 (Algeria; Tunisia; Arabia; Gibraltar).

Olibrus particeps: Schaufuss 1916: 488 (Europa meridionalis; Mediterranea; Japan).

Olibrus particeps a. c. [aberratio coloris] *castanopterus*: Schaufuss 1916: 488 (Gallia).

Olibrus Demaisoni: Schaufuss 1916: 488 (Hispania meridionalis).

Olibrus particeps: Urban 1926: 412.

Olibrus particeps: Winkler 1926: 732 (Mediterranea; Japonia).

Olibrus particeps ab. *castanopterus*: Winkler 1926: 732.

Olibrus Demaisoni: Winkler 1926: 732 (Hispania; Algeria).
[Olibrus] politus: Winkler 1926: 732 (as synonym of *Olibrus Demaisoni* Flach, 1888).
Olibrus particeps: Porta 1929: 203 (key to Italian species).
Olibrus particeps a. *castanopterus*: Porta 1929: 203 (key to Italian species).
Olibrus Demaisoni: Hetschko 1930: 24 (Spanien; Algier; Tunis).
Olibrus particeps: Hetschko 1930: 27 (Mittelmeergebiet; England; Japan).
Olibrus particeps var. *castanopterus*: Hetschko 1930: 28 (Frankreich).
Olibrus particeps: Portevin 1931: 199 (Corse).
Olibrus Particeps: Bettinger 1935: 48.
Olibrus particeps: Thompson 1958: 16 (doubtful from Britain).
Olibrus particeps: Hisamatsu 1959a: 6 (Japan).
Olibrus particeps: Vogt 1967: 164.
Olibrus particeps: Hisamatsu 1985: 273.
Olibrus particeps: Švec and Angelini 1996: 204 (Egypt; Spain; Portugal; France; England; Italy; Sardinia; Sicily; Corsica; Greece; Cyprus; S Siberia; Japan).
Olibrus particeps: Ventura 1997: 84 (Spain; Balears).
Olibrus particeps: Ponel and Švec 1999: 299 (France).
Olibrus particeps: Švec and Löbl 2002: 37 (Algeria; Cyprus; East Siberia; Egypt; England; France (Corsica incl.); Greece; Israel; Italy (Sardinia, Sicily incl.); Japan; Lebanon; Morocco; Portugal; Spain (Balears incl.); Switzerland; Tunisia).
Olibrus particeps: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 509 (France; Greece; Italy; Macedonia; Portugal; Spain; Switzerland; Algeria; Egypt; Morocco; Tunisia; Cyprus; Russia: East Siberia; Israel; Japan; Lebanon).
 TYPE LOCALITY: (of *O. particeps*): Lyon and Provence, France. Deposition: MNHN?. (of *O. demaisoni*): Spain and Algeria. Deposition: DEI?. (of *O. politus*): unknown.
 Deposition: MNHN?. (of *O. p.* var. *castanopterus*): Port-Vendres, France. Deposition: MNHN?.

DISTRIBUTION: Algeria, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Macedonia, Morocco, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Switzerland, Tunisia.

***Olibrus peringueyi* Gimmel, 20XX**

Olibrus consanguineus Péringuey 1892: 110 (Cape Colony (Robben Island)).
Olibrus consanguineus: Champion 1925a: 48 (Robben Island).
Olibrus consanguineus: Hetschko 1930: 23 (Kapland, Robben-Insel).
Olibrus peringueyi Gimmel 20XX (replacement name for *Olibrus consanguineus* Péringuey, 1892).

TYPE LOCALITY: Robben Island, Western Cape, South Africa. Deposition: SAMC.

DISTRIBUTION: South Africa.

***Olibrus permicans* Reitter, 1913**

Olibrus permicans Reitter 1913: 126 (Mantschuria).
Olibrus permicans: Jakobson 1915: 950 (Manchuria).
Olibrus permicans: Winkler 1926: 732 (Mandschuria).
Olibrus permicans: Hetschko 1930: 28 (Mandschurei).
Olibrus permicans: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 509 (China).

TYPE LOCALITY: Manchuria, China. Deposition: HNHN?.

DISTRIBUTION: China.

***Olibrus platycephalus* Champion, 1924**

- Olibrus platycephalus* Champion 1924c: 239 (India (Nilgiri Hills)).
Olibrus platycephalus: Hetschko 1930: 28 (Ostindien).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Nilgiri Hills, India. Deposition: BMNH (4 syntypes) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: India.
- Olibrus platysternus** Champion, 1925
Olibrus platysternus Champion 1925a: 48 (S. Africa (Durban)).
Olibrus platysternus: Hetschko 1930: 28 (Südafrika).
Olibrus platysternus: Lyubarsky 1998: 27 (Namibia; RSA).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Durban, South Africa. Deposition: BMNH (4 syntypes) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Namibia, South Africa.
- Olibrus pondoensis** Champion, 1925
Olibrus pondoensis Champion 1925a: 46 (S. Africa (Port St. John, Pondoland)).
Olibrus pondoensis: Hetschko 1930: 28 (Südafrika).
Olibrus pondoensis: Lyubarsky 1998: 19 (Pondoland; Namibia).
Olibrus pondoensis: Lyubarsky 2005: 124 (RSA; Namibia).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Port Saint John's, Pondoland, South Africa. Deposition: BMNH (holotype) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Namibia, South Africa.
- Olibrus pruddeni** Casey, 1916
Olibrus pruddeni Casey 1916: 53 (Arizona (near the Grand Canyon of the Colorado)).
Olibrus pruddeni: Leng 1920: 210 (Ariz.).
Olibrus Pruddeni: Hetschko 1930: 28 (Arizona).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Near the Grand Canyon, Arizona, United States. Deposition: USNM (5 syntypes) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: United States (Arizona).
- Olibrus punctatus** Lyubarsky, 1994
Olibrus punctatus Lyubarsky 1994a: 41 (Borneo).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Borneo, Indonesia. Deposition: ZMHB.
 DISTRIBUTION: Indonesia.
- Olibrus pygmaeus** (Sturm, 1807)
P[halacrus] pygmaeus Sturm 1807: 84–85, pl. XXXII (description (in German); notes (in German); illustration of adult habitus (in color); Germany).
 [Phalacrus] *Pusillus* Dejean 1821: 129 (catalogue entry; France). [synonymized with *Phalacrus pygmaeus* Sturm by Dejean (1836: 431)]
Phalacrus pygmaeus: Gyllenhal 1827: 641 (notes (in Latin); Germany).
 [Phalacrus] *Pusillus*: Dejean 1836: 431 (catalogue entry; as synonym with priority over *Phalacrus pygmaeus* Sturm; France, Germany).
Olibrus pusillus Dejean 1837: 455.
Phalacrus Ulicis: Stephens 1829: 166 (Suffolk; Norfolk).
Phalacrus pygmæus: Stephens 1829: 166 (near London).
 [Phalacrus] *pygmæus*: Stephens 1829b: 68 (catalogue entry; Great Britain).
Phalacrus Ulicis: Stephens 1839: 101 (near London; Suffolk; Norfolk).
Phalacrus pygmæus: Stephens 1839: 101 (near London).
O[librus] pygmaeus: Erichson 1845: 119–120 (transfer to *Olibrus* Erichson; diagnosis (in Latin); synonymy; description (in German); Germany).

[*Olibrus*] *pygmaeus*: Redtenbacher 1849: 161 (key to Austrian species of *Olibrus* Erichson (in German); synonymy; Austria).

[*Olibrus*] *pygmæus*: Lacordaire 1854: 286 (checklist of European species of *Olibrus* Erichson).

[*Olibrus*] *pygmaeus*: Gistel 1856: 383 (checklist of insects of München).

Olibrus pygmaeus: Rosenhauer 1856: 96 (on *Retama monosperma* (L.) Boiss.; Spain).

[*Olibrus*] *pygmaeus*: Redtenbacher 1858: 321 (key to Austrian species of *Olibrus* Erichson (in German); synonymy; Austria).

O[librus] pygmæus: Thomson 1862: 135–136 (diagnosis (in Latin); synonymy; variation; notes (in Latin); Sweden).

O[librus] pygmæus: Thomson 1867: 369 (checklist of Scandinavian species).

[*Olibrus*] *pygmaeus*: Gemminger and Harold 1868: 801 (synonymy; catalogue of world Coleoptera; Germany, France, England).

[*Olibrus*] *pygmæus*: Perris 1869b: 465 (larva in flowers of *Leontodon*, *Crepis*, and small Liguliflorae).

[*Olibrus*] *Pygmaeus*: Stierlin and Gautard 1869: 131 (checklist of Coleoptera of Switzerland).

Olibrus pygmaeus: Baudi di Selve 1870: 50 (checklist of Coleoptera of Cyprus and Asia Minor).

O[librus] pygmaeus: Hochhuth 1872: 233 (Coleoptera of Kiev and Volhynia; notes (in German)).

[*Olibrus*] *pygmaeus*: Seidlitz 1872: 157 (Coleoptera of the Baltic provinces of Russia; key to species of *Olibrus* Erichson (in German); Germany, Sweden).

O[librus] pygmaeus: Cox 1874: 426 (Coleoptera of Great Britain and Ireland; key to British species of *Olibrus* Erichson; description).

[*Olibrus*] *pygmaeus*: Redtenbacher 1874: 353 (synonymy; key to Austrian species of *Olibrus* Erichson (in German)).

Olibrus pygmaeus: Flach 1889a: 64 (Europa; Nordafrika).

Olibrus pygmaeus: Seidlitz 1888: 229 (in Eur. bis Schwed. u. Finn.).

Olibrus pygmaeus: Sahlberg 1889: 84.

Olibrus pygmæus: Gozis 1889: 23 (Europe (France centrale et méridionale); nord de l'Afrique).

Olibrus pygmæus: Tournier 1889: 91 [no description or localities].

Olibrus pygmæus: Fowler 1889: 153 (England).

Olibrus pygmæus: Guillebeau 1892b: 177 (Europe; Corse; Sicile; Algérie (Alger; Edough; Daya; Biskra; Philippeville; Saïda); Tanger; Tunisie (La Kassera; Aïn-Tefel; Tebessa; Aïn-Draham)).

Olibrus pygmaeus: Acloque 1896: 255 (France).

Olibrus pygmaeus: Everts 1898: 466 (Nederland).

Olibrus pygmaeus: Ganglbauer 1899: 756 (Europa; Nordafrika).

Olibrus pygmaeus: Newbery 1899: 137 (Brandon (Suffolk)).

Olibrus Pygmaeus: Stierlin 1900: 494 (Schweiz).

Olibrus pygmaeus: Heyden *et al.* 1906: 340 (E.).

Olibrus pygmaeus: Reitter 1911: 78 (Germany).

Olibrus pygmæus: Fowler and Donisthorpe 1913: 105 (Britain).

Olibrus pygmaeus: Kuhnt 1913: 533 (Deutschlands).

- Olibrus pygmaeus* var. *Binderi* Roubal 1913b: 111 (St. Venceslaum prope Lysá [Lysá hora, Czech Republic]).
- Olibrus pygmaeus*: Sahlberg 1913b: 54 (valle Trebinje, Hum, Herzegovina; Ali-Tschelebi, Peloponeso).
- Olibrus pygmaeus*: Sahlberg 1913c: 90 (Tarsi, Caramania).
- Olibrus pygmaeus*: Sainte-Claire Deville 1914: 246 (list of species from Corsica; Corsica).
- Olibrus pygmaeus*: Jakobson 1915: 951 (Morocco; Algeria; Tunisia; Portugal; Spain; Balearic Islands; Sicily; Italy; Greece; Great Britain; Belgium; Holland; Denmark; Sweden; Asia minor; Cyprus; Russia; Ukraine; Georgia; Azerbaijan).
- Olibrus pygmaeus*: Schaufuss 1916: 488 (Europa; Africa borealis).
- Olibrus pygmaeus*: Urban 1926: 412.
- Olibrus pygmaeus*: Winkler 1926: 733 (Europa; Africa borealis; Caucasus).
- Olibrus pygmaeus*: Porta 1929: 203 (key to Italian species).
- Olibrus pygmaeus*: Hetschko 1930: 28 (Europa; Korsika; Elba; Sicilien; Nordafrika; Kaukasus).
- Olibrus pygmaeus*: Portevin 1931: 199 (France).
- Olibrus Pygmaeus*: Bettinger 1935: 48.
- Olibrus pygmaeus*: Hansen 1950: 264 (Danmarks).
- Olibrus pygmaeus*: Thompson 1958: 13 (Devon; Dorset; Hants. and I. of Wight; Sussex; Surrey; Kent; Oxford; Cambs.; Suffolk; Norfolk).
- Olibrus pygmaeus*: Vogt 1967: 163.
- Olibrus pygmaeus*: Švec 1992a: 231 (Lysá).
- Olibrus pygmaeus*: Švec in Jelínek 1993: 99 (checklist of Czech and Slovak Phalacridae; Bohemia; Slovakia).
- Olibrus pygmaeus*: Švec and Angelini 1996: 204 (Algeria; Tunisia; Egypt; England; Denmark; Sweden; Germany; Czech Republic; Hungary; Austria; Corsica; Italy; Sicily; Sardinia; Syria).
- Olibrus pygmaeus*: Cmoluch 1997: 11 (Poland).
- Olibrus pygmaeus*: Ventura 1997: 83 (Spain).
- Olibrus pygmaeus*: Ponel and Švec 1999: 298 (France; Corsica).
- Olibrus pygmaeus*: Švec and Ponel 1999: 243 (Turkey).
- Olibrus pygmaeus*: Švec and Löbl 2002: 38 (Switzerland).
- Olibrus pygmaeus*: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 509 (Austria; Bosnia-Herzegovina; Croatia; Czech Republic; Denmark; Finland; France; Great Britain; Germany; Greece (Corfu); Italy; Latvia; Malta; Netherlands; Poland; Portugal; Russia; Slovakia; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; Ukraine; Algeria; Egypt; Morocco; Tunisia; Turkey; Syria).
- TYPE LOCALITY: (of *P. pygmaeus*): Braunschweig, Germany. Deposition: ZSM?. (of *P. pusillus*): France. Deposition: MNHN?. (of *O. p.* var. *binderi*): Lysá hora, Czech Republic. Deposition: unknown.
- DISTRIBUTION: Algeria, Austria, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Great Britain, Germany, Greece, Italy, Latvia, Malta, Morocco, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine.
- Olibrus quadristriatus* Champion, 1925**

- Olibrus quadristriatus* Champion 1925a: 48 (S. Africa (Malmesbury; Cape of Good Hope; Table Mt.)).
- Olibrus quadristriatus*: Hetschko 1930: 28 (Südafrika).
- Olibrus quadristriatus*: Lyubarsky 1998: 26 (RSA).
- Olibrus quadristriatus*: Lyubarsky 2005: 124 (RSA).
- TYPE LOCALITY: Malmesbury and Cape of Good Hope and Table Mt., South Africa.
- Deposition: BMNH (4 syntypes) (!).
- DISTRIBUTION: South Africa.
- Olibrus raffrayi*** Guillebeau, 1894
- Olibrus Raffrayi* Guillebeau 1894a: 300 (Abyssinie).
- Olibrus Raffrayi*: Hetschko 1930: 29 (Abessinien).
- TYPE LOCALITY: Ethiopia [“Abyssinie”]. Deposition: MNHN (holotype)⁵² (!).
- DISTRIBUTION: Ethiopia.
- Olibrus rasilis*** Lyubarsky, 2003
- Olibrus rasilis* Lyubarsky 2003: 60 (Nepal).
- Olibrus rasilis*: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 510 (Nepal).
- TYPE LOCALITY: Manang, Nepal. Deposition: NMEG (holotype).
- DISTRIBUTION: Nepal.
- Olibrus reitteri*** Flach, 1888
- Olibrus Reitteri* Flach 1889a: 71 (Croatia).
- Olibrus Baudii* Flach 1889a: 72 (Sicilia). [synonymized with *Olibrus reitteri* Flach by Švec and Angelini (1996: 206)]
- Olibrus Baudii*: Flach 1889b: 187 (Sizilien).
- Olibrus Baudii*: Gozis 1889: 29 (Sicile).
- Olibrus Reitteri*: Gozis 1889: 29 (Croatie).
- Olibrus Raffrayi* Tournier 1889: 91 [no description or localities].
- Olibrus similis* Tournier 1889: 98 (Egypte).
- Olibrus Reitteri*: Guillebeau 1892b: 172 (Croatie; France; Buguey).
- Olibrus Baudii*: Guillebeau 1892b: 176 (Gênes; Sicile; Sardaigne; Landes; Fréjus; Gibraltar; Italie; Espagne; Algérie (Teniet el Had; Edough; Biskra; Philippeville; Bône; le Caire); Tunisie (El Djem; Tunis; Gafsa; Ras el Aïoun; Kef-Kourat).
- Olibrus Baudii* var. *ornatus* Guillebeau 1892b: 176 (Philippeville).
- Olibrus Baudii* var. *bifenestratus* Guillebeau 1892b: 176 (Oran).
- Olibrus Baudii* var. *Raffrayi*: Guillebeau 1892b: 176.
- Olibrus castaneus* var. *Reitteri*: Ganglbauer 1899: 754.
- Olibrus Baudii*: Ganglbauer 1899: 756 (über das ganze westliche Mittelmeergebiet verbreitet).
- Olibrus Baudii* var. *ornatus*: Ganglbauer 1899: 756.
- Olibrus Baudii* var. *bifenestratus*: Ganglbauer 1899: 756.
- Olibrus Baudii*: Heyden *et al.* 1906: 340 (Med.).
- Olibrus Baudii* var. *ornatus*: Heyden *et al.* 1906: 340.
- Olibrus Baudii* var. *bifenestratus*: Heyden *et al.* 1906: 340.
- Olibrus castaneus* var. *Reitteri*: Heyden *et al.* 1906: 340 (Cro. Ga.).

⁵² Švec attached a lectotype label to this specimen, but never published this; as there is only one specimen, I regard this move as unnecessary and refer to the specimen as a “holotype.”

Olibrus Baudi: Sahlberg 1913b: 54 (silva Ali-Tschelebi, Balcanica).
Olibrus Baudi var. *bifenestratus*: Sahlberg 1913c: 90 (Hermon, Anatolia).
Olibrus Baudii: Sainte-Claire Deville 1914: 246 (list of species from Corsica; Corsica).
Olibrus baudii: Jakobson 1915: 951 (Algeria; Tunisia; Egypt; Gibraltar; Spain; France; Corsica; Sardinia; Sicily; Elba; Italy; Greece; Turkey).
Olibrus castaneus a. c. [aberratio coloris] *Reitteri*: Schaufuss 1916: 488 (Croatia).
Olibrus Baudii: Schaufuss 1916: 488 (Mediterranea occidentalis).
Olibrus Baudii a. c. [aberratio coloris] *ornatus*: Schaufuss 1916: 488.
Olibrus Baudii a. c. *bifenestratus*: Schaufuss 1916: 488.
Olibrus castaneus var. *Reitteri*: Peyerimhoff 1926: 331.
Olibrus castaneus ab. *Reitteri*: Winkler 1926: 732.
Olibrus Baudii: Winkler 1926: 732 (Mediterranea).
[Olibrus] ?Raffrayi: Winkler 1926: 732 (as synonym of *Olibrus Baudii* Flach, 1888).
Olibrus Baudii ab. *ornatus*: Winkler 1926: 732.
Olibrus Baudii ab. *bifenestratus*: Winkler 1926: 732.
Olibrus castaneus v. *Reitteri*: Porta 1929: 203 (key to Italian species).
Olibrus Baudii: Porta 1929: 203 (key to Italian species).o
Olibrus Baudii v. *ornatus*: Porta 1929: 203 (key to Italian species).
Olibrus Baudii v. *bifenestratus*: Porta 1929: 203 (key to Italian species).
Olibrus Baudii: Hetschko 1930: 20 (Mittelmeergebiet).
Olibrus castaneus var. *Reitteri*: Hetschko 1930: 23 (Kroatien; Frankreich).
Olibrus Baudii: Portevin 1931: 198 (Corse).
Olibrus baudii: Švec 1992a: 230 (Sicily).
Olibrus reitteri: Švec and Angelini 1996: 206 (Algeria; Tunisia; Gibraltar; Spain; France; Italy; Elba; Sardinia; Sicily; Corsica; Slovakia?; Croatia; Greece; Turkey).
Olibrus reitteri: Ponel and Švec 1999: 299 (France).
Olibrus reitteri: Švec and Ponel 1999: 243 (Turkey).
Olibrus reitteri: Švec and Löbl 2002: 37 (Algeria; Croatia; Egypt; France (Corsica incl.); Greece (Corfu incl.); Italy (Elba, Sardinia, Sicily incl.); Malta; Morocco; Spain; Switzerland; Tunisia; Turkey).
Olibrus reitteri: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 510 (Bulgaria; Croatia; France; Greece; Italy; Malta; Spain; Switzerland; Algeria; Libya; Egypt; Morocco; Tunisia; Turkey).
 TYPE LOCALITY: (of *O. reitteri*): Croatia. Deposition: DEI?. (of *O. baudii*): Sicily, Italy. Deposition: DEI?. (of *O. raffrayi*): unknown. Deposition: MNHN?. (of *O. similis*): Egypt. Deposition: MNHN?. (of *O. b.* var. *ornatus*): Philippeville, Algeria. Deposition: MNHN?. (of *O. b.* var. *bifenestratus*): Oran, Algeria. Deposition: MNHN?.
 DISTRIBUTION: Algeria, Croatia, Egypt, France, Greece, Italy, Malta, Morocco, Spain, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey.

***Olibrus reyi* Guillebeau, 1892**

Olibrus Rey Guillebeau 1892b: 181 (Céphalonie).
Olibrus Rey: Heyden *et al.* 1906: 340 (Cephalonia).
Olibrus reyi: Jakobson 1915: 951 (Greece).
Olibrus Rey: Schaufuss 1916: 488 (Cephalonia).
Olibrus Rey: Winkler 1926: 733 (Graecia).
Olibrus Rey: Hetschko 1930: 29 (Cephalonia).
Olibrus reyi: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 510 (Greece).

TYPE LOCALITY: Greece. Deposition: MNHN?.

DISTRIBUTION: Greece.

Olibrus rufescens Motschulsky, 1858

Olibrus rufescens Motschulsky 1858: 37 (description (in Latin); discussion (in French); Sri Lanka).

[*Olibrus*] *rufescens*: Gemminger and Harold 1868: 802 (catalogue of world Coleoptera; Sri Lanka).

Olibrus rufescens: Hetschko 1930: 29 (Ceylon).

Olibrus rufescens: Lyubarsky 1993b: 19 (probably Sri Lanka).

Olibrus rufescens: Lyubarsky 1994a: 39 (Sri Lanka; Sumatra; Borneo).

TYPE LOCALITY: Nuwara Eliya, Sri Lanka ["Nura-Ellia, Ceylan"]. Deposition: ZMUM (lectotype).

DISTRIBUTION: Indonesia (Borneo, Sumatra), Sri Lanka.

Olibrus rufipes LeConte, 1856

[*Olibrus*] *rufipes* LeConte 1856: 16 (diagnosis (in Latin); notes; Oregon).

[*Olibrus*] *rufipes*: Gemminger and Harold 1868: 802 (catalogue of world Coleoptera; Oregon).

Olibrus rufipes: Casey 1890: 109 (Oregon).

Olibrus tritus Casey 1916: 52 (British Columbia).

Olibrus rufipes: Casey 1916: 53 (British Columbia (Kamloops); Shoalwater Bay, Oregon).

Olibrus tristus[*lapsus calami*]: Gibson 1917: 147 (British Columbia).

Olibrus rufipes: Leng 1920: 210 (Or.; B.C.).

Olibrus tritus: Leng 1920: 210 (B.C.).

Olibrus rufipes: Hetschko 1930: 29 (Brit. Columbia; Oregon).

Olibrus tritus: Hetschko 1930: 30 (Brit. Columbia).

Olibrus rufipes: Hatch 1962: 197 (s B.C.; Wn.; Id.; Or.).

Olibrus rufipes: Campbell in Bousquet 1991: 226 (checklist of Canadian and Alaskan species; British Columbia).

Olibrus rufipes: Majka *et al.* 2008: 213 (new records of phalacrids from Canada; British Columbia).

TYPE LOCALITY: (of *O. rufipes*): Shoalwater Bay, Oregon, United States. Deposition: MCZ (holotype) (!). (of *O. tritus*): British Columbia, Canada. Deposition: USNM (3 syntypes) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Canada (British Columbia), United States (Idaho, Oregon, Washington).

Olibrus rufopiceus Motschulsky, 1858

Olibrus rufo-piceus Motschulsky 1858: 38 (description (in French)).

Olibrus rufopiceus: Motschulsky 1866: 428 (Sri Lanka).

[*Olibrus*] *rufopiceus*: Gemminger and Harold 1868: 802 (catalogue of world Coleoptera; India).

[*Olibrus*] *rufopiceus*: Lewis 1879: 10 (catalogue of Japanese Coleoptera).

Olibrus rufopiceus: Jakobson 1915: 951 (?Japan).

Olibrus rufopiceus: Winkler 1926: 733 (?Japonia).

Olibrus rufopiceus: Hetschko 1930: 29 (Ostindien).

Olibrus rufopiceus: Lyubarsky 1993b: 22 (? Sri Lanka).

TYPE LOCALITY: ?Sri Lanka ["Ind. or." = India orientalis]. Deposition: ZMUM (lectotype).

- DISTRIBUTION: Japan, ?Sri Lanka.
- Olibrus rufoplagiatus** Champion, 1925
Olibrus rufoplagiatus Champion 1925a: 46 (S. Africa (Estcourt, Natal)).
Olibrus rufoplagiatus: Hetschko 1930: 29 (Südafrika).
Olibrus rufoplagiatus: Lyubarsky 2005: 124 (RSA).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Estcourt, Natal, South Africa. Deposition: BMNH (4 syntypes) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: South Africa.
- Olibrus rufosignatus** Lyubarsky, 1998
Olibrus rufosignatus Lyubarsky 1998: 27 (Namibia).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Kavango, Namibia. Deposition: NMNW (holotype).
 DISTRIBUTION: Namibia.
- Olibrus rufotermiatus** Champion, 1925
Olibrus rufotermiatus Champion 1925a: 49 (S. Africa (Estcourt, Natal and Salisbury, Rhodesia; Chunies Poort, Potgietersrust, and Pretoria, Transvaal)).
Olibrus rufotermiatus: Hetschko 1930: 29 (Südafrika).
Olibrus rufotermiatus: Lyubarsky 1998: 20 (Namibia; RSA; Zimbabwe).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Estcourt, Natal AND Chunies Port, Transvaal AND Potgietersrust, Transvaal AND Pretoria, Transvaal, South Africa AND Salisbury, Rhodesia (locality not yet restricted by lectotype designation). Deposition: BMNH (17 syntypes) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Namibia, South Africa, Zimbabwe.
- Olibrus seidlitzii** Flach, 1888
Olibrus Seidlitzii Flach 1889a: 72 (Südrussland).
Olibrus Seidlitzii: Flach 1889b: 187 (Russia mer.).
Olibrus Seidlitzii: Guillebeau 1892b: 173 (Russie méridionale).
Olibrus Seidlitzii: Heyden *et al.* 1906: 340 (R. m.).
Olibrus seidlitzii: Jakobson 1915: 950 (Russia).
Olibrus Seidlitzii: Schaufuss 1916: 488 (Rossia meridionalis).
Olibrus Seidlitzii: Winkler 1926: 732 (Rossia meridionalis).
Olibrus Seidlitzii: Hetschko 1930: 29 (Russland).
Olibrus seidlitzii: Medvedev 1971: 221 (Mongolia).
Olibrus seidlitzii: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 510 (Russia: South European Territory; Mongolia).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Southern Russia. Deposition: DEI?.
 DISTRIBUTION: Mongolia, Russia.
- Olibrus selvei** Guillebeau, 1892
Olibrus Selvei Guillebeau 1892b: 177 (Chypre).
Olibrus selvei: Jakobson 1915: 951 (Cyprus).
Olibrus Selvei: Winkler 1926: 733 (Cyprus).
Olibrus Selvei: Hetschko 1930: 29 (Cypern).
Olibrus selvei: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 510 (Cyprus).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Cyprus. Deposition: MNHN?.
 DISTRIBUTION: Cyprus.
- Olibrus semistriatus** LeConte, 1856
Olibrus semistriatus LeConte 1856: 16 (diagnosis (in Latin); notes; Kansas).
Olibrus striatulus LeConte 1856: 16 (diagnosis (in Latin); notes; Middle States, Kansas).

- [*Olibrus*] *semistriatus*: Gemminger and Harold 1868: 802 (catalogue of world Coleoptera; Kansas).
- [*Olibrus*] *striatulus*: Gemminger and Harold 1868: 802 (catalogue of world Coleoptera; Kansas).
- Olibrus semistriatus*: Casey 1890: 107 (Kansas; Atlantic states).
- Olibrus semistriatus*: Blatchley 1910: 499 (Indiana).
- Olibrus semistriatus*: Casey 1916: 47 (Rhode Island; Middle states; Ontario).
- Olibrus semistriatus*: Gibson 1917: 147 (Manitoba).
- Olibrus semistriatus*: Leng 1920: 210 (R.I.-Ont.; Ind.).
- Olibrus semistriatus*: Leonard 1928: 392 (New York (Juanita I.; L. George; SI)).
- Olibrus semistriatus*: Hetschko 1930: 29 (Staten-Isl.; Rhode-Isl.; Middle States; Ontario; Indiana; Kansas; Arizona).
- Olibrus semistriatus*: Campbell in Bousquet 1991: 226 (checklist of Canadian and Alaskan species; Ontario).
- Olibrus semistriatus*: Downie and Arnett 1996: 1026 (ON; RI; NY; IN; MI; AZ).
- Olibrus semistriatus*: Majka *et al.* 2008: 213 (new records of phalacrids from Canada; New Brunswick; Newfoundland; Nova Scotia; Prince Edward Island).
- TYPE LOCALITY: (of *Olibrus semistriatus*): Kansas, United States. Deposition: MCZ (holotype) (!). (of *Olibrus striatulus*): Kansas, United States. Deposition: MCZ (holotype) (!).
- DISTRIBUTION: Canada (Manitoba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island), United States (Indiana, Kansas, New York, Rhode Island).
- Olibrus singularis*** Tournier, 1889
- Olibrus singularis* Tournier 1889: 100 (Tanger, Espagne; Allier, France).
- Olibrus singularis*: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 510 (Spain; Morocco).
- TYPE LOCALITY: Various localities in Spain and Morocco. Deposition: MNHN?.
- DISTRIBUTION: Morocco, Spain.
- Olibrus snizeki*** Švec, 2005
- Olibrus snizeki* Švec 2005: 134 (Kenya (Voi (Tsavo))).
- TYPE LOCALITY: Voi, Tsavo National Park, Kenya. Deposition: ZSC (holotype).
- DISTRIBUTION: Kenya.
- Olibrus sternalis*** Casey, 1916
- Olibrus sternalis* Casey 1916: 48 (New York (Willets Point, Long Island)).
- Olibrus sternalis*: Hetschko 1930: 29 (New York).
- Olibrus sternalis*: Gimmel 20XX (resurrected from synonymy under *Olibrus bullatus* Casey).
- TYPE LOCALITY: Willets Point, Long Island, New York, United States. Deposition: USNM (holotype) (!).
- DISTRIBUTION: United States (New York).
- Olibrus stictus*** Lyubarsky, 1994
- Olibrus stictus* Lyubarsky 1994a: 43 (India; China; Borneo).
- Olibrus stictus*: Lyubarsky 2004: 22 (India; China; Vietnam; Indonesia (Borneo)).
- Olibrus stictus*: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 510 (China; Oriental Region).
- TYPE LOCALITY: Borneo, Indonesia. Deposition: ZMHB (holotype).
- DISTRIBUTION: China, India, Indonesia, Vietnam.
- Olibrus stierlini*** Flach, 1888

Olibrus Stierlini Flach 1889a: 73 (Corsica, Gallia; Italia).
Olibrus Stierlini: Flach 1889b: 187 (Südeuropa).
Olibrus Stierlini: Gozis 1889: 31 (France méridionale; Corse; Italie).
Olibrus maximus Tournier 1889: 89 [no description or localities].
Olibrus Stierlini: Guillebeau 1892b: 182 (Bassin de la Méditerranée; en France, cette espèce remonte jusqu'à Avignon et à Sorèze; Algérie (Alger; Bône; Gélyville; Teniet el Had; Philippeville; Saïda); Tunisie (Tunis; Kef-Kourat)).
Olibrus Stierlini var. *bilunulatus* Guillebeau 1892b: 183 (Avignon; Cette; Algérie (Gélyville; Alger)).
Olibrus Stierlini var. *atratus* Guillebeau 1892b: 183 (Hyères; Avignon).
Olibrus bicolor var. *apicatus* Guillebeau 1892b: 184 (Turkestan).
Olibrus bicolor var. *apicatus*: Ganglbauer 1899: 752.
Olibrus Stierlini: Ganglbauer 1899: 753 (Mittelmeergebiet; in Frankreich bis Avignon).
Olibrus Stierlini var. *bilunulatus*: Ganglbauer 1899: 753.
Olibrus Stierlini var. *atratus*: Ganglbauer 1899: 753.
Olibrus bicolor var. *apicatus*: Heyden et al. 1906: 340.
Olibrus Stierlini: Heyden et al. 1906: 340 (Ga. Med.).
Olibrus Stierlini var. *bilunulatus*: Heyden et al. 1906: 340.
Olibrus Stierlini var. *atratus*: Heyden et al. 1906: 340.
Olibrus bicolor var. *apicatus*: Gerhardt 1909: 418.
Olibrus bicolor var. *apicatus*: Reitter 1911: 78.
Olibrus bicolor ab. *apicatus*: Kuhnt 1913: 533 (Deutschlands).
Olibrus Stierlini: Sahlberg 1913c: 91 (Anatolia).
Olibrus Stierlini: Sainte-Claire Deville 1914: 246 (list of species from Corsica; Corsica).
Olibrus stierlini: Jakobson 1915: 951 (Algeria; Tunisia; France; Corsica; Sardinia; Italy; Greece; Asia minor).
Olibrus Stierlini: Schaufuss 1916: 488 (Gallia; Mediterranea).
Olibrus Stierlini a. c. [aberratio coloris] *bilunulatus*: Schaufuss 1916: 488.
Olibrus Stierlini a. c. *atratus*: Schaufuss 1916: 488.
Olibrus stierlini: Urban 1926: 412.
Olibrus bicolor ab. *apicatus*: Winkler 1926: 733.
Olibrus Stierlini: Winkler 1926: 733 (Gallia; Mediterranea).
[Olibrus] maximus: Winkler 1926: 733 (as synonym of *Olibrus Stierlini* Flach, 1888).
Olibrus Stierlini ab. *bilunulatus*: Winkler 1926: 733.
Olibrus Stierlini ab. *atratus*: Winkler 1926: 733.
Olibrus bicolor v. *apicatus*: Porta 1929: 202 (key to Italian species).
Olibrus Stierlini: Porta 1929: 203 (key to Italian species).
Olibrus Stierlini a. *bilunulatus*: Porta 1929: 203 (key to Italian species).
Olibrus Stierlini a. *atratus*: Porta 1929: 203 (key to Italian species).
Olibrus Stierlini: Hetschko 1930: 29 (Frankreich; Mittelmeergebiet).
Olibrus Stierlini var. *atratus*: Hetschko 1930: 29 (Frankreich).
Olibrus Stierlini var. *bilunulatus*: Hetschko 1930: 29 (Frankreich; Algier).
Olibrus Stierlini: Portevin 1931: 198 (Corse).
Olibrus Bicolor a. *apicatus*: Bettinger 1935: 47.
Olibrus bilunulatus: Normand 1949: 75 (Tunisia).
Olibrus Stierlini: Schatzmayr 1951: 217 (Italy; Portugal).

- Olibrus stierlini*: Švec 1992a: 230⁵³ (Corsica; Greece; Italy; France; Spain; Tunis).
Olibrus stierlini: Švec and Angelini 1996: 209 (Tunisia; Spain; Portugal; France; Elba; Italy; Corsica; Sardinia; Sicily; Greece; Bulgaria).
Olibrus stierlini: Ventura 1997: 87 (Spain; Balears).
Olibrus stierlini: Ponel and Švec 1999: 300 (France; Corsica).
Olibrus stierlini: Švec and Ponel 1999: 243 (Turkey).
Olibrus stierlini: Švec and Löbl 2002: 37 (Algeria; Bulgaria; France (Corsica incl.); Greece (Corfu incl.); Italy (Elba, Sicily, Sardinia incl.); Portugal; Romania; Spain (Balears incl.); Switzerland; Tunisia; Turkey).
Olibrus stierlini: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 510 (Bulgaria; Croatia; France; Greece; Italy; Portugal; Romania; Spain; Switzerland; Algeria; Libya; Tunisia; Turkey).
 TYPE LOCALITY: (of *O. stierlini*): Corsica, France and Italy. Deposition: DEI?. (of *O. maximus*): unknown. Deposition: MNHN?. (of *O. s. var. bilunulatus*): Various localities in France and Algeria. Deposition: MNHN?. (of *O. s. var. atratus*): Hyères and Avignon, France. Deposition: MNHN. (of *O. b. var. apicatus*): “Turkestan”. Deposition: MNHN?.
 DISTRIBUTION: Algeria, Bulgaria, Croatia, France, Greece, Italy, Libya, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey.
- Olibrus stlatarius** Lyubarsky, 1994
Olibrus stlatarius Lyubarsky 1994a: 41 (Philippines; Flores).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Santa Cruz, Leyte, Philippines. Deposition: ZMHB.
 DISTRIBUTION: Philippines.
- Olibrus stlembus** Lyubarsky, 1994
Olibrus stlembus Lyubarsky 1994a: 42 (Philippines).
Olibrus stlembus: Lyubarsky 2004: 22 (Nepal; Philippines).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Basilan, Philippines. Deposition: ZMHB (holotype).
 DISTRIBUTION: Nepal, Philippines.
- Olibrus striatissimus** Reitter, 1899
Olibrus striatissimus Reitter 1899c: 282 (Wenige Stücke aus dem Transkaukasus und Elisabethpol, und dem Talyschgebirge).
Olibrus striatissimus: Heyden *et al.* 1906: 340 (Ca.).
Olibrus striatissimus: Jakobson 1915: 951 (Azerbaijan).
Olibrus striatissimus: Schaufuss 1916: 488 (Caucasus).
Olibrus striatissimus: Winkler 1926: 733 (Caucasus).
Olibrus striatissimus: Hetschko 1930: 29 (Transkaukasien).
Olibrus striatissimus: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 510 (Azerbaijan; “Caucasus”; Iran).
 TYPE LOCALITY: “Transcaucasus”. Deposition: HNHN?.
 DISTRIBUTION: Azerbaijan, Iran.
- Olibrus subaereus** Wollaston, 1864
Olibrus subaereus Wollaston 1864: 107–108 (diagnosis (in Latin); on flowers; notes; Canary Islands).
Olibrus subaereus: Wollaston 1865: 105 (notes; on flowers; Canary Islands).

⁵³ Švec (1992a: 230) and Winkler (1926: 733) include in the synonymy of *O. stierlini* Flach one *O. bicolor* Rey 1889: 3. No such name is known to me.

- [*Olibrus*] *subaereus*: Gemminger and Harold 1868: 802 (catalogue of world Coleoptera; Canary Islands).
Olibrus subaereus: Guillebeau 1892b: 176 (Grande Canarie).
Olibrus subaereus: Jakobson 1915: 951 (Canary Islands).
Olibrus subaereus: Winkler 1926: 732 (Insulae Canariae).
Olibrus subaereus: Hetschko 1930: 29 (Canar. Inseln).
Olibrus subaereus: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 510 (Canary Islands).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Grand Canary and Hierro, Canary Islands. Deposition: BMNH?.
 DISTRIBUTION: Canary Islands.
- Olibrus tangerianus*** Tournier, 1889
Olibrus Tangerianus Tournier 1889: 92 [no description or localities].
Olibrus tangerianus: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 510 (Morocco).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Morocco. Deposition: MNHN?.
 DISTRIBUTION: Morocco.
- Olibrus tolyphoides*** Champion, 1925
Olibrus tolyphoides Champion 1925a: 42 (S. Africa (Estcourt, Natal)).
Olibrus tolyphoides: Hetschko 1930: 30 (Südafrika).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Estcourt, Natal, South Africa. Deposition: BMNH (4 syntypes) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: South Africa.
- Olibrus turcicus*** Švec and Ponel, 1999
Olibrus turcicus Švec and Ponel 1999: 243 (Turkey).
Olibrus turcicus: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 510 (Turkey).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Ankara, Turkey. Deposition: NMPC (holotype).
 DISTRIBUTION: Turkey.
- Olibrus utealis*** Casey, 1916
Olibrus utealis Casey 1916: 51 (southwestern Utah and Marysvale, Utah).
Olibrus utealis: Leng 1920: 210 (Ut.).
Olibrus utealis: Hetschko 1930: 30 (Utah).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Southwestern Utah and Marysvale, Utah (locality not yet restricted by lectotype designation). Deposition: USNM (5 syntypes) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: United States (Utah).
- Olibrus veteratus*** Lyubarsky, 2003
Olibrus veteratus Lyubarsky 2003: 62 (Vietnam).
Olibrus veteratus: Lyubarsky 2004: 22 (Vietnam; Indonesia (Irian Jaya)).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Ben En National Park, Vietnam. Deposition: NMEG (holotype).
 DISTRIBUTION: Indonesia, Vietnam.
- Olibrus viridescens*** Champion, 1925
Olibrus viridescens Champion 1925a: 43 (S. Africa (New Hanover and Wartburg, Natal)).
Olibrus viridescens: Hetschko 1930: 30 (Südafrika).
Olibrus viridescens: Lyubarsky 1998: 32 (RSA).
 TYPE LOCALITY: New Hanover and Natal, South Africa (locality not yet restricted by lectotype designation). Deposition: BMNH (4 syntypes) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: South Africa.
- Olibrus vittatus*** LeConte, 1863
Olibrus vittatus LeConte 1863: 63 (description (in Latin); notes; Middle States).

[*Olibrus*] *vittatus*: Gemminger and Harold 1868: 802 (catalogue of world Coleoptera; North America).

O[librus] nigricollis LeConte 1868: 50 (description (in Latin); notes; New Mexico).

O[librus] vittatus: LeConte 1868: 50⁵⁴ (description (in Latin); notes; New York).

Olibrus vittatus: Casey 1890: 104 (New York).

Olibrus nigricollis: Casey 1890: 105 (Las Vegas, New Mexico; Bismarck, Dakota).

Olibrus vittatus: Snow 1907: 171 (list of species collected in New Mexico).

Olibrus vittatus: Casey 1916: 46 (New York; Illinois (Highland Park); Dakota (Bismarck); New Mexico (Las Vegas and Jemez Springs)).

Olibrus vittatus: Leng 1920: 210 (Fla.; N.Y.-N.Mex.).

Olibrus vittatus: Leonard 1928: 391 (New York).

Olibrus vittatus: Hetschko 1930: 30 (New York; Florida; Illinois; Dakota; New Mexico).

Olibrus vittatus: Downie and Arnett 1996: 1026 (NY; FL; NM; SD).

Olibrus vittatus: Peck and Thomas 1998: 92 (North America; Florida).

Olibrus vittatus: Majka *et al.* 2008: 214 (new records of phalacrids from Canada; Manitoba).

TYPE LOCALITY: (of *O. vittatus*): United States ["Middle States"]. Deposition: MCZ (2 syntypes) (!). (of *O. nigricollis*): New Mexico, United States. Deposition: MCZ (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Canada (Manitoba), United States (Florida, Illinois, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota).

***Olibrus voraginalis* Casey, 1916**

Olibrus voraginalis Casey 1916: 52 (Arizona (near the Grand Canyon of the Colorado)).

Olibrus voraginalis: Leng 1920: 210 (Ariz.).

Olibrus voraginalis: Hetschko 1930: 30 (Arizona).

TYPE LOCALITY: Near the Grand Canyon, Arizona, USA. Deposition: USNM (36 syntypes) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: United States (Arizona).

***Olibrus wickhami* Casey, 1890**

Olibrus Wickhami Casey 1890: 109 (southern California; Arizona; New Mexico).

Olibrus wickhami: Fall 1901: 16 (California).

Olibrus wickhami: Casey 1916: 53 (southern California; Arizona (Walnut); New Mexico (Albuquerque)).

Olibrus wickhami: Leng 1920: 210 (So.Cal.; Ariz.; N.Mex.).

Olibrus Wickhami: Hetschko 1930: 30 (California; Arizona; New Mexico).

TYPE LOCALITY: Southern California, Walnut, Arizona, and Albuquerque, New Mexico, USA (locality not yet restricted by lectotype designation). Deposition: USNM (14 syntypes) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: United States (Arizona, California, New Mexico).

⁵⁴ This entry, a footnote in an article otherwise describing western species, reads like an original description. The description is very similar (though not identical) to that of 1863. I can only conclude that LeConte had the manuscript name *Olibrus vittatus* on several specimens of this form, described it in 1863, then forgot and described it again in 1868.

TOLYPHUS Erichson, 1845

Tolyphus Erichson 1845: 108 (diagnosis (in Latin); description (in German)).

TYPE SPECIES: *Phalacrus granulatus* Guérin-Méneville 1834, fixed by monotypy.

Tolyphus: Lacordaire 1854: 285 (synonymy; description (in French)).

Tolyphus: Redtenbacher 1858: 320 (diagnosis (in German)).

Tolyphus: Jacquelin du Val 1859: 431, 433 (synonymy; description (in French); notes (in French); key to European genera (in French)).

Tolyphus: Gemminger and Harold 1868: 800 (catalogue of world Coleoptera).

Tolyphus: Seidlitz 1872: 35 (Coleoptera of the Baltic provinces of Russia; key to genera (in German)).

Tolyphus: Redtenbacher 1874: 352 (diagnosis (in German)).

Tolyphus: Flach 1888: 5–7 (key to Palearctic genera (in German); description (in German); key to Palearctic species (in German)).

Pharcisinus Guillebeau 1894a: 278.

TYPE SPECIES: *Tolyphus punctulatus* Rosenhauer 1856, fixed by original designation.

DISTRIBUTION: Algeria, Egypt, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan.

Tolyphus bimaculatus Medvedev, 1963

Tolyphus bimaculatus Medvedev 1963: 147.

Tolyphus (Pharcisinus) bimaculatus: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 512 (Kazakhstan).

TYPE LOCALITY: Kazakhstan. Deposition: unknown.

DISTRIBUTION: Kazakhstan.

Tolyphus dubius Gridelli, 1930

Tolyphus dubius Gridelli 1930: 133 (Dodero; Bengasi; Cirene; Cirenaica (Bir Ghandula)).

Tolyphus (Tolyphus) dubia: Schatzmayr 1951: 215 (Cirenaica; Egypt).

Tolyphus (Tolyphus) dubius: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 513 (Egypt; Libya).

TYPE LOCALITY: Egypt. Deposition: unknown.

DISTRIBUTION: Egypt, Libya.

Tolyphus granulatus (Guérin-Méneville, 1834)

[*Phalacrus*] *Granulatus* Dejean 1821: 129 (catalogue entry; Spain). [*nomen nudum*]⁵⁵

Phalacrus granulatus Guérin-Méneville 1834: pl. 50 (fig. 6) (illustrations of dorsal habitus, head dorsally, antenna, pro-, meso-, and metatibiae and tarsi).

[*Phalacrus*] *Granulatus*: Dejean 1836: 431 (catalogue entry; France).

Phalacrus granulatus: Guérin-Méneville 1844: 315 (description (in French); southern France).

[*Tolyphus*] *granulatus*: Erichson 1845: 108 (transfer to *Tolyphus* Erichson).

Tolyphus granulatus: Germar 1847: pl. 1, tab. 1 (diagnosis (in Latin); synonymy; description (in Latin); illustration of dorsal habitus; southern France).

Tolyphus granulatus: Küster 1848: 22 (diagnosis (in Latin); synonymy; description (in German); southern France, Spain).

Phalacrus striatipennis Lucas 1849: 551, pl. 47 (diagnosis (in Latin); description (in French); illustrations of dorsal habitus, antenna, proleg, and elytron; under moist rocks;

⁵⁵ This name is not accompanied by a description, definition, or indication (ICZN 1999: Article 12.1).

Algeria). [synonymized with *Tolyphus granulatus* Guérin-Méneville by Kraatz (1858: 132)]

[*Tolyphus*] *granulatus*: Lacordaire 1854: 285 (southern Europe).

P[halacrus] striatipennis: Lacordaire 1854: 285 (checklist of Algerian species of *Phalacrus* Paykull).

Tolyphus granulatus: Rosenhauer 1856: 94 (Spain).

Tolyphus striatipennis: Rosenhauer 1856: 95.

Tolyphus granulatus: Kraatz 1858: 132–133 (synonymy; comparison with *Tolyphus punctatostriatus* Kraatz).

Tol[yphus] granulatus: Redtenbacher 1858: 321 (diagnosis (in German); southern and western Europe).

Tolyphus granulatus: Jacquelin du Val 1859: pl. 36 (illustration of dorsal habitus).

Tolyphus granulatus: Fairmaire and Coquerel 1860: 165 (synonymy; variation; Algeria, Morocco).

[*Tolyphus*] *granulatus*: Gemminger and Harold 1868: 800 (synonymy; catalogue of world Coleoptera; France, Algeria).

Tolyphus granulatus: Baudi di Selve 1870: 49 (checklist of Coleoptera of Cyprus and Asia Minor).

Tol[yphus] granulatus: Redtenbacher 1874: 352 (diagnosis (in German); southern and western Europe).

Tolyphus syriacus Reitter 1884: 251 (description (in Latin); discussion (in German); Israel). [synonymized with *Tolyphus granulatus* (Guérin-Méneville) by Švec and Ponel (1999: 235)]

Tolyphus granulatus: Flach 1889a: 58 (Westliches Mittelmeergebiet: Spanien; Südfrankreich; Sicilien; Algier [Western Mediterranean area: Spain; southern France; Sicily; Algeria]).

Tolyphus syriacus: Flach 1889a: 58 (Oestliche Form: Syrien; Corfu).

Tolyphus Simoni Flach 1889a: 68 (Syria). [synonymized with *Tolyphus granulatus syriacus* Reitter by Schatzmayr (1951: 215)]

Tolyphus Simonii: Flach 1889b: 187 (Syrien).

Tolyphus granulatus: Gozis 1889: 17 (France mér. (Hyères); Espagne; Sicile; Algérie).

Tolyphus granulatus: Tournier 1889: 79 (Algérie; Espagne; Sicile; France méridionale; Hières; Corse; Sardaigne).

Tolyphus granulatus: Guillebeau 1892b: 161 (Ouest de la région méditerranéenne; Europe: Italie mérid., France mérid., Espagne; Afrique: Maroc, Algérie, Tunisie).

Tolyphus syriacus: Guillebeau 1892b: 162 (Syrie (Tébériade, Beyrouth); Jérusalem; Caramanie).

Tolyphus granulatus var. *robustus* Guillebeau 1892b: 162 (Espagne).

Tolyphus granulatus var. *chalybæus* Guillebeau 1892b: 162 (Sicile; Sardaigne; Philippeville).

Tolyphus granulatus var. *algiricus* Guillebeau 1892b: 162 (Toute l'Algérie).

Tolyphus Simoni: Guillebeau 1892b: 162 (Jaffa; Syrie).

Tolyphus granulatus: Acloque 1896: 255⁵⁶ (France).

⁵⁶ Acloque (1896: 255) attributes the name *granulatus* to Germar.

Tolyphus granulatus: Ganglbauer 1899: 744 (ueber das ganze westliche Mittelmeergebiet verbreitet).
Tolyphus granulatus var. *robustus*: Ganglbauer 1899: 744 (Spain).
Tolyphus granulatus var. *chalybaeus*: Ganglbauer 1899: 744 (Sicily; Sardinia; Philippeville).
Tolyphus granulatus var. *algericus*: Ganglbauer 1899: 744 (Algiers).
Tolyphus granulatus: Heyden *et al.* 1906: 339 (E. m. oc.).
Tolyphus granulatus var. *robustus*: Heyden *et al.* 1906: 339.
Tolyphus granulatus var. *chalybaeus*: Heyden *et al.* 1906: 339.
Tolyphus syriacus: Heyden *et al.* 1906: 339 (Corfu).
Tolyphus syriacus: Sahlberg 1913c: 89 (Palaestina; Syria).
Tolyphus syriacus var. *subopacus*: Sahlberg 1913c: 89 (Jordanis, Galilea, Palaestina).
Tolyphus Simonis [sic]: Sahlberg 1913c: 90 (Haifam, Palaestina).
Tolyphus (Tolyphus) granulatus: Jakobson 1915: 949 (Morocco; Algeria; Tunisia; Portugal; Spain; France; Sardinia; Sicily; Italy).
Tolyphus (Tolyphus) syriacus: Jakobson 1915: 949 (Greece; Turkey; Cyprus; Syria).
Tolyphus (Tolyphus) simoni: Jakobson 1915: 949 (Syria).
Tolyphus granulatus: Winkler 1926: 730 (Mediterranea occidentalis).
Tolyphus granulatus ab. *chalybaeus*: Winkler 1926: 730.
Tolyphus granulatus ab. *robustus*: Winkler 1926: 730.
Tolyphus granulatus ab. *algericus*: Winkler 1926: 730.
Tolyphus syriacus: Winkler 1926: 730 (Corcyra; Graecia; Syria).
Tolyphus syriacus ab. *subopacus*: Winkler 1926: 730 (Palaestina).
Tolyphus Simoni: Winkler 1926: 730 (Syria).
Tolyphus granulatus: Urban 1926: 412.
Tolyphus granulatus: Porta 1929: 200 (key to Italian species).
Tolyphus granulatus v. *chalybaeus*: Porta 1929: 200 (key to Italian species).
Tolyphus granulatus: Gridelli 1930: 133 (Spagna (La Granja; Algesiras); Francia merid.; Italia merid.; Corsica; Sardegna; Sicilia (Ficuzza; Palermo; Pachino)).
Tolyphus granulatus var. *algericus*: Gridelli 1930: 134 (Morocco to Tunisia).
Tolyphus granulatus var. *syriacus*: Gridelli 1930: 134 (Syria).
Tolyphus granulatus: Hetschko 1930: 13 (Westliches Mittelmeergebiet; Tunis).
Tolyphus granulatus var. *algericus*: Hetschko 1930: 14 (Algier).
Tolyphus granulatus var. *chalybaeus*: Hetschko 1930: 14 (Sicilien; Sardinien).
Tolyphus granulatus var. *robustus*: Hetschko 1930: 14 (Spanien).
Tolyphus Simoni: Hetschko 1930: 14 (Syrien).
Tolyphus syriacus: Hetschko 1930: 14 (Syrien; Caramanien; Korfu).
Tolyphus syriacus var. *subopacus*: Hetschko 1930: 14 (Palaestina).
Tolyphus granulatus: Portevin 1931: 197 (France méridionale).
Tolyphus (Tolyphus) granulatus: Schatzmayr 1951: 215 (from southern Italy to Portugal).
Tolyphus (Tolyphus) granulatus syriacus: Schatzmayr 1951: 215 (north Africa; Israel; Lebanon).
Tolyphus granulatus: Švec and Angelini 1996: 200 (Morocco; Algeria; Tunisia; Spain; Portugal; France; Sardinia; Sicily; Italy; Turkey; Israel; Lebanon).
Tolyphus (Tolyphus) granulatus: Ventura 1997: 78 (Spain).
Tolyphus granulatus: Ponel and Švec 1999: 298 (France).

Tolyphus granulatus: Švec and Ponel 1999: 235 (Turkey).

Tolyphus (Tolyphus) granulatus: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 513 (France; Greece; Italy; Portugal; Spain; Algeria; Egypt; Morocco; Libya; Tunisia; Israel; Lebanon; Syria; Turkey).

TYPE LOCALITY: (of *P. granulatus*): southern France. Deposition: unknown. (of *P. striatipennis*): Algiers, Algeria. Deposition: MNHN?. (of *T. syriacus*): Haifa, Israel [“Syrien”]. Deposition: HNHM (holotype). (of *T. simoni*): Syria. Deposition: DEI?. (of *T. g. var. robustus*): Spain. Deposition: MHNL?. (of *T. g. var. chalybaeus*): Italy. Deposition: MHNL?. (of *T. g. var. algiricus*): Algeria. Deposition: MHNL. (of *T. s. var. subopacus*): Jordan and Palestine. Deposition: unknown.

DISTRIBUTION: Algeria, Egypt, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Portugal, Spain, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey.

***Tolyphus jankovskii* Skopin, 1951**

Tolyphus (Pharcisinus) jankovskii Skopin 1951: 123–124 (description (in Russian); Kazakhstan).

Tolyphus (Pharcisinus) jankovskii: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 512 (Kazakhstan).

TYPE LOCALITY: Near Kemdyrlyk Spring, NW Betpak Dala, Kazakhstan. Deposition: ZIN?.

DISTRIBUTION: Kazakhstan.

***Tolyphus punctulatus* Rosenhauer, 1856**

[*Tolyphus*] *punctulatus* Rosenhauer 1856: 94–95 (diagnosis (in Latin); description (in German); in grass; Spain).

Tolyphus punctato-striatus Kraatz 1858: 132–133 (diagnosis (in Latin); description (in German); Greece). [synonymized with *Tolyphus punctulatus* Rosenhauer by Schatzmayr (1951)⁵⁷]

[*olyphus*] *punctulatus*: Fairmaire and Coquerel 1860: 165–166 (description (in Latin); notes (in French); Algeria, Morocco).

[*olyphus*] *subsulcatus* Fairmaire in Fairmaire and Coquerel 1860: 166 (description (in Latin); notes (in French); Algeria).

[*Tolyphus*] *punctulatus*: Gemminger and Harold 1868: 800 (catalogue of world Coleoptera; Spain).

[*Tolyphus*] *punctato-striatus*: Gemminger and Harold 1868: 800 (catalogue of world Coleoptera; Greece).

[*Tolyphus*] *subsulcatus*: Gemminger and Harold 1868: 800 (catalogue of world Coleoptera; Algeria).

Tolyphus punctulatus: Flach 1889a: 58 (Spanien; Tanger).

Tolyphus punctato-striatus: Flach 1889a: 58 (Marocco; Algier; Tunis; Andalusien; Corfu).

Tolyphus punctulatus: Gozis 1889: 17 (Espagne; Tanger).

Tolyphus punctato-striatus: Gozis 1889: 17 (Barbarie; Andalousie; Corfu).

Tolyphus punctulatus: Tournier 1889: 81 (Espagne; Algérie).

Tolyphus punctato-striatus: Tournier 1889: 82 (Grèce; Algérie; Espagne méridionale).

⁵⁷ Although Schatzmayr synonymizes the two species here, he regards, without explanation, the younger Kraatz name the senior synonym.

Tolyphus punctatostratus: Guillebeau 1892b: 163 (Calabre; Algérie (Constantine, Oran, Alger); Geryville; H. Rhira; Tunisie (Tunis, La Kessera, El Djem, Oued Zargua, Aïn Draham, Kef Kourat); Aussi de Grèce; Espagne; Tanger).

Tolyphus punctulatus: Guillebeau 1892b: 164 (Espagne; Algérie (Oran); Constantine; Edough; Philippeville; Bône; Batna; Tunisie (Aïn Draham); Maroc; Corfou).

Pharcisinus punctulatus: Guillebeau 1894a: 278.

Tolyphus (Pharcisinus) punctulatus: Ganglbauer 1899: 743.

Tolyphus (Pharcisinus) punctatostratus: Ganglbauer 1899: 743.

Tolyphus (Pharcisinus) punctulatus: Heyden *et al.* 1906: 339 (Hi.).

Tolyphus (Pharcisinus) punctatostratus: Heyden *et al.* 1906: 339 (E. m.)

Tolyphus (Pharcisinus) punctulatus: Jakobson 1915: 949 (Morocco; Algeria; Tunisia; Spain; ?s. France).

Tolyphus (Pharcisinus) punctatostratus: Jakobson 1915: 949 (Morocco; Algeria; Tunisia; Libya; Spain; Italy; Albania; Greece).

Tolyphus punctulatus opacicollis Peyerimhoff 1926: 331 (Zaouïa-des-Mouzaïa).

Tolyphus punctatostratus: Peyerimhoff 1926: 331 (Lanaseur-Medina (Aurès)).

Tolyphus (Pharcisinus) punctulatus: Winkler 1926: 731 (Hispania; Africa borealis).

Tolyphus (Pharcisinus) punctatostratus: Winkler 1926: 731 (Europa meridionalis; Africa borealis).

Tolyphus (Pharcisinus) punctatostratus var. *flavipes* Fleischer 1929: 27 (Weissen Karpathen). [synonymized with *Tolyphus punctulatus* Rosenhauer by Švec *in* Löbl and Smetana (2007: 65)]

Tolyphus punctatostratus: Porta 1929: 200 (key to Italian species).

Tolyphus punctatostratus: Hetschko 1930: 14 (Spanien; Griechenland; Korfu; Marokko; Algier; Tunis).

Tolyphus punctulatus: Hetschko 1930: 14 (Spanien; Korfu; Algier; Tunis; Marokko).

Tolyphus punctulatus var. *opacicollis*: Hetschko 1930: 14 (Nord-Afrika).

Tolyphus punctatostratus: Portevin 1931: 197 (France méridionale).

Tolyphus punctulatus sb. sp. *opacicollis*: Normand 1949: 75 (Tunisia).

Tolyphus (Pharcisinus) punctatostratus: Schatzmayr 1951: 215 (Calabria; Spain; Africa from Tripolitania to Morocco).

Tolyphus punctatostratus: Lohse and Lucht 1992: 136 (Mediterranean area; Czechoslovakia).

Tolyphus punctatostratus: Švec *in* Jelinek 1993: 99 (checklist of Czech and Slovak Phalacridae; ?Slovakia).

Tolyphus punctatostratus: Švec and Angelini 1996: 200 (Morocco; Algeria; Tunisia; Spain; Sicily; Italy; Slovakia?; Greece).

Tolyphus (Pharcisinus) punctatostratus: Ventura 1997: 79 (Spain).

Tolyphus (Pharcisinus) punctulatus: Švec *in* Löbl and Smetana 2007: 512 (Greece; Italy; Spain; Algeria; Libya; Morocco; Tunisia; Saudi Arabia).

TYPE LOCALITY: (of *T. punctulatus*): Province of Málaga, Spain. Deposition: ZSM?. (of *T. punctatostratus*): Greece. Deposition: DEI (2 syntypes). (of *T. subsulcatus*): Algeria. Deposition: MNHN?. (of *T. p. opacicollis*): Mouzaïa, Blida, Algeria. Deposition: unknown. (of *T. p.* var. *flavipes*): Slovakia [“Weissen Karpathen”]. Deposition: unknown.

DISTRIBUTION: Algeria, Greece, Italy, Libya, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Spain.

Tolyphus rufescens Pic, 1914

Tolyphus rufescens Pic 1914: 49 (Egypte).

Tolyphus rufescens: Winkler 1926: 731 (Aegyptus).

Tolyphus rufescens: Hetschko 1930: 14 (Aegypten).

Tolyphus (Tolyphus) rufescens: Schatzmayr 1951: 214 (Egypt (Ikingi Mariut)).

Tolyphus (Tolyphus) rufescens ab. *bicolor* Schatzmayr 1951: 214 [Italy?].

Tolyphus rufescens: Švec and Angelini 1996: 200 (Egypt; Italy).

Tolyphus (Tolyphus) rufescens: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 513 (Italy; Egypt).

TYPE LOCALITY: (of *T. rufescens*): Egypt. Deposition: MNHN?. (of *T. r.* ab. *bicolor*): Italy.

Deposition: unknown.

DISTRIBUTION: Egypt, Tunisia.

Tolyphus sedilloti Guillebeau, 1892

Tolyphus Sedilloti Guillebeau 1892b: 163 (Tunisie (Gafsa, Douz)).

Tolyphus (Tolyphus) sedilloti: Jakobson 1915: 949 (Tunisia).

Tolyphus Sedilloti: Winkler 1926: 731 (Tunis).

Tolyphus Sedilloti: Hetschko 1930: 14 (Tunis).

Tolyphus Sedilloti: Normand 1949: 75 (Tunisia).

Tolyphus (Tolyphus) Sedilloti: Schatzmayr 1951: 214 (eastern Tunisia; western Tripolitania (Mizda); regione eremica collinosa).

Tolyphus (Tolyphus) sedilloti: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 513 (Libya; Tunisia).

TYPE LOCALITY: Tunisia. Deposition: MHNL.

DISTRIBUTION: Libya, Tunisia.

Tolyphus transcaspicus Reitter, 1913

Tolyphus transcaspicus Reitter 1913: 125 (Transcaspien: Kuschk).

Tolyphus (Pharcisinus) transcaspicus: Jakobson 1915: 949 (Turkmenistan).

Tolyphus transcaspicus: Winkler 1926: 731 (Transcaspia).

Tolyphus transcaspicus: Hetschko 1930: 14 (Transkaspien).

Tolyphus (Pharcisinus) transcaspicus: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 513 (Turkmenistan).

TYPE LOCALITY: Kushk River, Turkmenistan. Deposition: HNHN?.

DISTRIBUTION: Turkmenistan.

OLIBROSOMINAE Gimmel, 20XX

ANTENNOGASMUS Gimmel, 20XX

Antennogasmus Gimmel 20XX: XX.

TYPE SPECIES: *Antennogasmus cordatus* Gimmel 20XX, fixed by original designation.

DISTRIBUTION: South Africa.

Antennogasmus cordatus Gimmel, 20XX

Antennogasmus cordatus Gimmel 20XX (South Africa).

TYPE LOCALITY: Leeukop, east of Pongola, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. Deposition:

SANC (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: South Africa.

MALAGASMUS Gimmel, 20XX

Malagasmus Gimmel 20XX: XX.

TYPE SPECIES: *Malagasmus thalesi* Gimmel 20XX, fixed by original designation.

DISTRIBUTION: Madagascar.

Malagasmus thalesi Gimmel, 20XX

Malagasmus thalesi Gimmel 20XX (Madagascar).

TYPE LOCALITY: Ifaty (23°09'S, 43°37'E), Toliara Province, Madagascar. Deposition:

USNM (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Madagascar.

OLIBROSOMA Tournier, 1889

Olibrosoma Tournier 1889: 83.

TYPE SPECIES: *Olibrosoma testacea* Tournier 1889, fixed by monotypy.

Helectrus Guillebeau 1892b: 147.

TYPE SPECIES: *Helectrus brisouti* Guillebeau 1892, fixed by original designation.

Pyracoderus Guillebeau 1892b: 148.

TYPE SPECIES: *Pyracoderus lemoroï* Guillebeau 1892, fixed by original designation.

Litochroides Guillebeau 1892b: 148.

TYPE SPECIES: *Litochroides sharpi* Guillebeau 1892, fixed by original designation.

Lichrotus Liubarsky 1993a: 17. [as subgenus of *Litochrus* Erichson]

TYPE SPECIES: *Litochrus strigosus* Reitter 1899, fixed by monotypy.

DISTRIBUTION: Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Mauritania, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Spain, "Transcaspien," Tunisia.

Olibrosoma strigosus (Reitter, 1899)

Litochrus strigosus Reitter 1899b: 199 (Transcaspien).

Litochrus strigosus: Jakobson 1915: 950 (Turkmenistan).

Litochrus strigosus: Winkler 1926: 732 (Transcaspien).

Litochrus strigosus: Hetschko 1930: 16 (Transcaspien).

Litochrus (Litochrus) strigosus: Lafer 1992a: 228 (?).

Litochrus (Lichrotus) strigosus: Liubarsky 1993a: 17 (Transcaspien).

Litochrus (Lichrotus) strigosus: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 507 (Kazakhstan).

Olibrosoma strigosus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Olibrosoma* Tournier).

TYPE LOCALITY: "Transcaspien". Deposition: HNHM?.

DISTRIBUTION: "Transcaspien".

Olibrosoma testacea Tournier, 1889

Olibrosoma testacea Tournier 1889: 84 (Egypte).

Olibrosoma testacea: Guillebeau 1892b: 186 (Egypte).

Helectrus Brisouti Guillebeau 1892b: 187 (Bords du Jourdain).

Pyracoderus Lemoroï Guillebeau 1892b: 187 (Biskra; Tunisie).

Litochroides Sharpi Guillebeau 1892b: 187 (Djedda).

Litochroides sinuaticollis Guillebeau 1892b: 188 (Ismâïlia).

Litochroides sinuaticollis var. *dorsalis* Guillebeau 1892b: 188. [synonymized with *Olibrosoma sinuaticollis* (Guillebeau) by Švec in Löbl and Smetana (2007: 65)]
Olibrosoma testaceum: Peyerimhoff 1907: 19 (Golfe d'Aqabah; Qala'at el-Aqabah; Arabie; Ghor; Égypte; Sahara algérien et tunisien).
Olibrosoma testacea: Jakobson 1915: 950 (Algeria; Tunisia; Egypt; Sinai; Arabia; Syria).
Olibrosoma testacea: Winkler 1926: 732 (Africa borealis; Syria).
[Litochroides] Sharpi: Winkler 1926: 732 (as synonym of *Olibrosoma testacea* Tournier, 1889).
[Litochroides] sinuaticollis: Winkler 1926: 732 (as synonym of *Olibrosoma testacea* Tournier, 1889).
[Litochroides sinuaticollis var.] *dorsalis*: Winkler 1926: 732 (as synonym of *Olibrosoma testacea* Tournier, 1889).
[Helectrus] Brisouti: Winkler 1926: 732 (as synonym of *Olibrosoma testacea* Tournier, 1889).
[Pyracoderus] Lemoroi: Winkler 1926: 732 (as synonym of *Olibrosoma testacea* Tournier, 1889).
Litochroides Sharpi: Gridelli 1930: 134 (Cirenaica).
Olibrosoma sinuaticolle: Hetschko 1930: 30 (Ismailia).
Olibrosoma testaceum: Hetschko 1930: 30 (Aegypten).
Olibrosoma testaceum var. *Brisouti*: Hetschko 1930: 30 (Jordan).
Olibrosoma testaceum var. *Lemoroi*: Hetschko 1930: 30 (Biskra; Tunis).
Olibrosoma testaceum var. *Sharpi*: Hetschko 1930: 30 (Djedda).
Olibrosoma testacea: Schatzmayr 1951: 215 (Egypt (Siwah); near Ismailia).
Olibrosoma sinuaticolle: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 507 (Egypt; Morocco).
Olibrosoma testacea: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 507 (Spain; Algeria; Egypt; Morocco; Tunisia; Jordan; Saudi Arabia).
TYPE LOCALITY: (of *O. testacea*): Egypt. Deposition: MNHN (lectotype)⁵⁸ (!). (of *H. brisouti*): Iran ["Persia"]. Deposition: BMNH (holotype?) (!). (of *P. lemoroi*): Biskra, Algeria. Deposition: MNHN (1 syntype) (!). (of *L. sharpi*): Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. Deposition: BMNH (5 syntypes) (!). (of *L. sinuaticollis*): Ismailia, Egypt. Deposition: BMNH (2 syntypes) (!). (of *L. s.* var. *dorsalis*): Ismailia, Egypt. Deposition: unknown.
DISTRIBUTION: Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Mauritania, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Tunisia.

PHALACRIDAE INCERTAE SEDIS

APALLODES Reitter, 1873

Apallodes Reitter 1873: 130–132 (diagnosis (in Latin); description (in German); described in Pallodini of the Nitidularien).

TYPE SPECIES: *Apallodes palpalis* Reitter 1873, fixed by monotypy.

Litolibrus Sharp 1889: 258. [synonymized with *Apallodes* Reitter by Gimmel (20XX)]

TYPE SPECIES: *Litolibrus obesus* Sharp 1889, fixed by subsequent designation.

⁵⁸ Unpublished! May be better considered holotype.

Sphaeropsis Guillebeau 1893a: 295. [synonymized with *Apallodes* Reitter by Gimmel (20XX)]

TYPE SPECIES: *Sphaeropsis simoni* Guillebeau 1893, fixed by monotypy.

Gyromorphus Guillebeau 1894a: 283. [junior objective synonym of *Sphaeropsis* Guillebeau]

TYPE SPECIES: *Sphaeropsis simoni* Guillebeau 1894, fixed by original designation.

DISTRIBUTION: Brazil, Cuba, Guatemala, Panama, Peru, United States, Venezuela.

Apallodes angularis (Champion, 1925)

Litolibrus angularis Champion 1925b: 614 (Amazons (Rio Purus)).

Litolibrus angularis: Hetschko 1930: 32 (Brasilien (Amazonas)).

Litolibrus angularis: Blackwelder 1945: 430 (Brasil).

Apallodes angularis: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Apallodes* Reitter).

TYPE LOCALITY: Rio Purus, Amazonas, Brazil. Deposition: BMNH (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Brazil.

Apallodes argus (Champion, 1925)

Litolibrus argus Champion 1925b: 610 (Amazons (Ega)).

Litolibrus argus: Hetschko 1930: 32 (Brasilien (Ega)).

Litolibrus argus: Blackwelder 1945: 430 (Brasil).

Apallodes argus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Apallodes* Reitter).

TYPE LOCALITY: Tefé [“Ega”], Amazonas, Brazil. Deposition: BMNH (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Brazil.

Apallodes bipupillatus (Champion, 1925)

Litolibrus bipupillatus Champion 1925b: 612 (Brazil (Bahia)).

Litolibrus bipupillatus: Hetschko 1930: 32 (Brasilien (Bahia)).

Litolibrus bipupillatus: Blackwelder 1945: 430 (Brasil).

Apallodes bipupillatus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Apallodes* Reitter).

TYPE LOCALITY: Bahia, Brazil. Deposition: BMNH (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Brazil.

Apallodes championi Gimmel, 20XX

Litolibrus ocellatus Champion 1925b: 611 (Amazons).

Litolibrus ocellatus: Hetschko 1930: 32 (Brasilien (Amazonas)).

Litolibrus ocellatus: Blackwelder 1945: 430 (Brasil).

Apallodes championi Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Apallodes* Reitter). [replacement name for *Litolibrus ocellatus* Champion, junior secondary homonym of *Apallodes ocellatus* Reitter]

TYPE LOCALITY: Amazonas, Brazil. Deposition: BMNH (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Brazil.

Apallodes cinctus (Sharp, 1889)

Litolibrus cinctus Sharp 1889: 259 (Panama: Bugaba).

Litolibrus cinctus: Hetschko 1930: 32 (Panama).

Litolibrus cinctus: Blackwelder 1945: 430 (Panama).

Apallodes cinctus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Apallodes* Reitter).

TYPE LOCALITY: Bugaba, Panama. Deposition: BMNH (11 syntypes) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Panama.

Apallodes erythropterus (Champion, 1925)

- Litolibrus erythropterus* Champion 1925b: 610 (Brazil (Ilha Santo Amaro, near Santos; Corcovado, near Rio de Janeiro; Amazons)).
- Litolibrus erythropterus*: Hetschko 1930: 32 (Brasilien).
- Litolibrus erythropterus*: Blackwelder 1945: 430 (Brasil).
- Apallodes erythropterus*: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Apallodes* Reitter).
- TYPE LOCALITY: Various localities in Brazil (locality not yet restricted by lectotype designation). Deposition: BMNH (5 syntypes) (!).
- DISTRIBUTION: Brazil.
- Apallodes fulgens** (Sharp, 1889)
- Litolibrus fulgens* Sharp 1889: 261 (Guatemala: San Gerónimo).
- Litolibrus fulgens*: Hetschko 1930: 32 (Guatemala).
- Litolibrus fulgens*: Blackwelder 1945: 430 (Guatemala).
- Apallodes fulgens*: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Apallodes* Reitter).
- TYPE LOCALITY: San Gerónimo, Guatemala. Deposition: BMNH (2 syntypes) (!).
- DISTRIBUTION: Guatemala.
- Apallodes gibbus** (Champion, 1925)
- Litolibrus gibbus* Champion 1925b: 614 (Brazil (Bahia)).
- Litolibrus gibbus*: Hetschko 1930: 32 (Brasilien (Bahia)).
- Litolibrus gibbus*: Blackwelder 1945: 430 (Brasil).
- Apallodes gibbus*: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Apallodes* Reitter).
- TYPE LOCALITY: Bahia, Brazil. Deposition: BMNH (holotype) (!).
- DISTRIBUTION: Brazil.
- Apallodes minor** (Sharp, 1889)
- Litolibrus minor* Sharp 1889: 262 (Guatemala: near the city, Zapote, Capetillo, San Gerónimo).
- Litolibrus minor*: Hetschko 1930: 32 (Guatemala).
- Litolibrus minor*: Blackwelder 1945: 430 (Guatemala).
- Apallodes minor*: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Apallodes* Reitter).
- TYPE LOCALITY: Guatemala City, Guatemala; Zapote, Guatemala; Capetillo, Guatemala; San Gerónimo, Guatemala (locality not yet restricted by lectotype designation).
- Deposition: BMNH (5 syntypes) (!).
- DISTRIBUTION: Guatemala.
- Apallodes obesus** (Sharp, 1889)
- Litolibrus obesus* Sharp 1889: 259 (Guatemala: El Tumbador, Las Mercedes, Cerro Zunil, San Isidro, Mirandilla, Sinaja, Chacoj; Panama: Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui).
- Litolibrus obesus*: Hetschko 1930: 32 (Guatemala; Panama).
- Litolibrus obesus*: Blackwelder 1945: 430 (Guatemala; Panama).
- Apallodes obesus*: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Apallodes* Reitter; lectotype designation).
- TYPE LOCALITY: Volcán de Chiriqui, Chiriquí, Panama. Deposition: BMNH (lectotype) (!).
- DISTRIBUTION: Guatemala, Panama.
- Apallodes obliqueguttatus** (Champion, 1925)
- Litolibrus obliqueguttatus* Champion 1925b: 613 (Brazil (Bahia); Colombia (var.)).
- Litolibrus obliqueguttatus*: Hetschko 1930: 32 (Brasilien; Columbien).
- Litolibrus obliqueguttatus*: Blackwelder 1945: 430 (Colombia; Brasil).
- Apallodes obliqueguttatus*: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Apallodes* Reitter).
- TYPE LOCALITY: Bahia, Brazil. Deposition: BMNH (3 syntypes) (!).

- DISTRIBUTION: Brazil, Colombia.
- Apallodes obliteratus** (Champion, 1925)
Litolibrus obliteratus Champion 1925b: 613 (Amazons).
Litolibrus obliteratus: Hetschko 1930: 32 (Brasilien (Amazonas)).
Litolibrus obliteratus: Blackwelder 1945: 430 (Brasil).
Apallodes obliteratus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Apallodes* Reitter).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Amazonas, Brazil. Deposition: BMNH (holotype) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Brazil.
- Apallodes ocellatus** Reitter, 1874
Apallodes ocellatus Reitter 1874: 116 (diagnosis (in Latin); description (in German); Brazil).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Brasilia, Brazil. Deposition: MNHN (holotype) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Brazil.
- Apallodes octoguttatus** (Champion, 1925)
Litolibrus octoguttatus Champion 1925b: 612 (Brazil (Santa Catharina)).
Litolibrus octoguttatus: Hetschko 1930: 32 (Brasilien (St. Catharina)).
Litolibrus octoguttatus: Blackwelder 1945: 430 (Brasil).
Apallodes octoguttatus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Apallodes* Reitter).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Santa Catarina, Brazil. Deposition: BMNH (holotype) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Brazil.
- Apallodes palpalis** Reitter, 1873
A[pallodes] palpalis Reitter 1873: 132 (diagnosis (in Latin); description (in German); Brazil, Colombia).
Apallodes palpalis: Hetschko 1930: 32 (Columbia).
Apallodes palpalis: Blackwelder 1945: 430 (Colombia).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Paraíba [“Parahyba”], Brazil. Deposition: MNHN (lectotype) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Brazil (Paraíba), Colombia.
- Apallodes pantherinus** (Champion, 1925)
Litolibrus pantherinus Champion 1925b: 611 (Amazons).
Litolibrus pantherinus: Hetschko 1930: 32 (Brasilien (Amazonas)).
Litolibrus pantherinus: Blackwelder 1945: 430 (Brasil).
Apallodes pantherinus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Apallodes* Reitter).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Amazonas, Brazil. Deposition: BMNH (holotype) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Brazil.
- Apallodes posticatus** (Sharp, 1889)
Litolibrus posticatus Sharp 1889: 261 (Guatemala: Teleman, Mirandilla; Panama: Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui).
Litolibrus posticatus: Hetschko 1930: 32 (Guatemala; Panama).
Litolibrus posticatus: Blackwelder 1945: 430 (Guatemala; Panama).
Apallodes posticatus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Apallodes* Reitter).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Teleman, Guatemala; Mirandilla, Guatemala; Bugaba, Panama; Volcan de Chiriqui, Panama (locality not yet restricted by lectotype designation). Deposition: BMNH (7 syntypes) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Guatemala, Panama.
- Apallodes princeps** (Schwarz, 1878)
Olibrus princeps Schwarz 1878: 361, 447 (description; notes; Florida).

- Litolibrus princeps*: Casey 1890: 114 (Florida).
Litolibrus princeps: Leng and Mutchler 1917: 199 (Cuba).
Litolibrus princeps: Leng 1920: 210 (Fla.).
Litolibrus princeps: Hetschko 1930: 32 (Florida).
Litolibrus princeps: Blackwelder 1945: 430 (Cuba; U.S.A.).
Litolibrus princeps: Peck and Thomas 1998: 92 (Florida).
Apallodes princeps: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Apallodes* Reitter).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Enterprise, Florida, United States. Deposition: MCZ (1 syntype) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Cuba, United States (Florida).
- Apallodes quadratus** (Sharp, 1889)
Litolibrus quadratus Sharp 1889: 260 (Guatemala: Panzos in Vera Paz).
Litolibrus quadratus: Hetschko 1930: 32 (Guatemala).
Litolibrus quadratus: Blackwelder 1945: 430 (Guatemala).
Apallodes quadratus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Apallodes* Reitter).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Panzos, Vera Paz, Guatemala. Deposition: BMNH (holotype) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Guatemala.
- Apallodes rufipennis** (Sharp, 1889)
Litolibrus rufipennis Sharp 1889: 259 (Panama: Bugaba).
Litolibrus rufipennis: Hetschko 1930: 32 (Panama).
Litolibrus rufipennis: Blackwelder 1945: 430 (Panama).
Apallodes rufipennis: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Apallodes* Reitter).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Bugaba, Panama. Deposition: BMNH (7 syntypes) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Panama.
- Apallodes sericeus** (Kirsch, 1873)
Phalacrus sericeus Kirsch 1873: 139 (description (in Latin); discussion (in German); Peru).
Phalacrus sericeus: Hetschko 1930: 11 (Peru).
Phalacrus sericeus: Blackwelder 1945: 429 (Peru).
Apallodes sericeus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Apallodes* Reitter).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Pozuzo [“Pozuzu”], Pasco Region, Peru. Deposition: MTD (holotype) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Peru.
- Apallodes signatus** (Sharp, 1889)
Litolibrus signatus Sharp 1889: 260 (Panama: David).
Litolibrus signatus: Hetschko 1930: 32 (Panama).
Litolibrus signatus: Blackwelder 1945: 430 (Panama).
Apallodes signatus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Apallodes* Reitter).
 TYPE LOCALITY: David, Panama. Deposition: BMNH (2 syntypes) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Panama.
- Apallodes simoni** (Guillebeau, 1893)
Sphaeropsis Simoni Guillebeau 1893a: 296 (Caracas).
Gyromorphus Simoni: Guillebeau 1894a: 283⁵⁹.

⁵⁹ Guillebeau (1894a: 283) mentions as the genotype of *Gyromorphus* Guillebeau “*Ochrolitus Simoni* Guillebeau (Ann. Soc. ent. Fr.)”, indicating it had already been described. This is apparently a double error—he originally described the species under *Sphaeropsis* with the comment “Ce genre est bien voisin du genre *Ochrolitus* Sharp

Sphaeropsis Simoni: Hetschko 1930: 34 (Venezuela (Caracas)).

Gyromorphus Simoni: Hetschko 1930: 41.

Sphaeropsis simoni: Blackwelder 1945: 430 (Venezuela).

Apallodes simoni: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Apallodes* Reitter).

TYPE LOCALITY: Caracas, Venezuela. Deposition: MNHN (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Venezuela.

Apallodes uniformis (Casey, 1890)

Litolibrus uniformis Casey 1890: 115 (Texas).

Litolibrus uniformis: Leng 1920: 210 (Tex.).

Litolibrus uniformis: Hetschko 1930: 32 (Texas).

Apallodes uniformis: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Apallodes* Reitter).

TYPE LOCALITY: Columbus, Texas, United States. Deposition: USNM (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: United States (Texas).

Apallodes varians (Sharp, 1889)

Litolibrus varians Sharp 1889: 260 (Guatemala: Las Mercedes, Zapote, Mirandilla, Guatemala city, San Gerónimo, Tamahu, Chacoj, Chiacam, Cahabon, San Juan in Vera Paz; Panama: Volcan de Chiriqui, San Feliz).

Litolibrus varians: Hetschko 1930: 32 (Guatemala; Panama).

Litolibrus varians: Blackwelder 1945: 430 (Guatemala; Panama).

Apallodes varians: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Apallodes* Reitter).

TYPE LOCALITY: Many localities in Panama and Guatemala (locality not yet restricted by lectotype designation). Deposition: BMNH (28 syntypes) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Guatemala, Panama.

AUGASMUS Motschulsky, 1858

Augasmus Motschulsky 1858: 35–36 (discussion (in French)).

TYPE SPECIES: *Augasmus ligatus* Motschulsky 1858, fixed by subsequent designation.

*Augasma*⁶⁰: Motschulsky 1866: 428 (species of Ceylan).

Augasmus: Gemminger and Harold 1868: 800 (catalogue of world Coleoptera).

Litochrus: Lewis 1879: 10 (catalogue of Japanese Coleoptera).

Liocrus Flach 1889e: 271. [as subgenus of *Litocrus*[sic] Erichson]

TYPE SPECIES: *Litocrus coronatus* Flach 1889, fixed by monotypy.

Heterolitus Guillebeau 1893c: 375. [synonymized with *Augasmus* Motschulsky by Lyubarsky (1993c: 35)]

TYPE SPECIES: *Heterolitus humilis* Guillebeau 1893, fixed by subsequent designation (Guillebeau 1894a: 280).

Parischius Guillebeau 1896: 297.

TYPE SPECIES: *Parischius alluaudi* Guillebeau 1896, fixed by subsequent designation (Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 64).

Megischius Guillebeau 1896: 298. [synonymized with *Augasmus* Motschulsky by Gimmel (20XX)]

[This genus is quite close to the genus *Ochrolitus* Sharp]”, while the name *Gyromorphus* Guillebeau must have been a remnant of an earlier draft of his work.

⁶⁰ *Lapsus calami*.

TYPE SPECIES: *Megischius limbicollis* Guillebeau 1896, fixed by monotypy.
Nematolibrus Sahlberg 1913a: 21. [synonymized with *Augasmus* Motschulsky by Gimmel (20XX)]

TYPE SPECIES: *Nematolibrus filitarsis* Sahlberg 1913, fixed by monotypy.
DISTRIBUTION: Australia, ?Democratic Republic of the Congo, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Russia, Senegal, Seychelles, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Tanzania, Thailand, Turkey, Vietnam, Zambia.

***Augasmus borneensis* Lyubarsky, 1994**

Augasmus borneensis Lyubarsky 1994b: 51 (Borneo).
TYPE LOCALITY: Borneo, Indonesia. Deposition: ZMHB (holotype).
DISTRIBUTION: Indonesia (Borneo).

***Augasmus coloratus* (Blackburn, 1895)**

Litochrus coloratus Blackburn 1895: 207 (N. Queensland (near Cairns)).
Litochrus coloratus: Hetschko 1930: 15 (Australien).
Litochrus coloratus: Lea 1932: 434 (Australia (Q.)).
Augasmus coloratus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Augasmus* Motschulsky).
TYPE LOCALITY: Near Cairns, Queensland, Australia. Deposition: BMNH (holotype) (!).
DISTRIBUTION: Australia (Queensland).

***Augasmus comptulus* Lyubarsky, 2003**

Augasmus comptulus Lyubarsky 2003: 62 (Nepal).
Augasmus comptulus: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 507 (Nepal).
TYPE LOCALITY: Rapti River, Nepal. Deposition: NMEG (holotype).
DISTRIBUTION: Nepal.

***Augasmus concolor* Lyubarsky, 1994**

Augasmus concolor Lyubarsky 1994b: 51 (Thailand; Philippines; Indonesia).
TYPE LOCALITY: Santa Cruz, Leyte, Philippines. Deposition: ZMHB (holotype).
DISTRIBUTION: Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand.

***Augasmus coronatus* (Flach, 1889)**

Litocrus (Liocrus) coronatus Flach 1889e: 271 (Japan).
Litochrus (Liocrus) coronatus: Jakobson 1915: 950 (Japan).
Parischius coronatus: Champion 1924c: 241 (Japan).
Litochrus (Liocrus) coronatus: Winkler 1926: 732 (Japan).
Heterolitus coronatus: Hetschko 1930: 17 (Japan).
Heterolitus coronatus: Hisamatsu 1959a: 4 (Japan).
Heterolitus coronatus: Hisamatsu 1964: 46 (Japan (Niigata Prefecture)).
Heterolitus coronatus: Hisamatsu 1985: 272.
Litochrus (Liocrus) coronatus: Lafer 1992a: 228 (?).
Augasmus coronatus: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 507 (Japan; Taiwan).
TYPE LOCALITY: Japan. Deposition: DEI?.
DISTRIBUTION: Japan, Taiwan.

***Augasmus distriatus* Lyubarsky, 1994**

Augasmus distriatus Lyubarsky 1994b: 52 (Indonesia (S.O. Borneo)).
TYPE LOCALITY: Borneo, Indonesia. Deposition: ZMHB (holotype).
DISTRIBUTION: Indonesia (Borneo).

Augasmus filitarsis (Sahlberg, 1913)

Nematolibrus filitarsis Sahlberg 1913a: 22 (Caramania).

Nematolibrus filitarsis: Sahlberg 1913c: 91 (Caramania).

Nematolibrus filitarsis: Jakobson 1915: 950 (Turkey).

Nematolibrus filitarsis: Winkler 1926: 731 (Asia minor).

Nematolibrus filitarsis: Hetschko 1930: 30 (Kleinasien; Caramania).

Nematolibrus filitarsis: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 507 (Turkey).

Augasmus filitarsis: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Augasmus* Motschulsky).

TYPE LOCALITY: Tarsus, Turkey. Deposition: FMNH (lectotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Turkey.

Augasmus gilbus Lyubarsky, 2003

Augasmus gilbus Lyubarsky 2003: 63 (Nepal).

Augasmus gilbus: Lyubarsky 2004: 21 (Nepal; Vietnam).

Augasmus gilbus: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 507 (Nepal).

TYPE LOCALITY: Rapti River, Nepal. Deposition: NMEG.

DISTRIBUTION: Nepal, Vietnam.

Augasmus grouvellei (Guillebeau, 1894)

Heterolitus Grouvellei Guillebeau 1894a: 298 (Sumatra).

Heterolitus Grouvellei: Hetschko 1930: 17 (Sumatra).

Augasmus grouvellei: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Augasmus* Motschulsky).

TYPE LOCALITY: Sumatra, Indonesia. Deposition: MNHN (2 syntypes) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Indonesia (Sumatra).

Augasmus humilis (Guillebeau, 1893)

Heterolitus humilis Guillebeau 1893c: 375 (Tonkin: Hué; Tourane).

Heterolitus humilis: Hetschko 1930: 17 (Tonkin; Hué).

Heterolitus pumilus [lapsus calami]: Hetschko 1930: 17 (Tonkin; Hué).

Augasmus humilis: Lyubarsky 1994b: 51 (Vietnam; Formosa).

TYPE LOCALITY: Various localities in Vietnam [“Tonkin”]. Deposition: MNHN?.

DISTRIBUTION: Taiwan, Vietnam.

Augasmus intactus (Lea, 1932)

Litochrus intactus Lea 1932: 447 (Papua (Mount Lamington)).

Augasmus intactus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Augasmus* Motschulsky).

TYPE LOCALITY: Mount Lamington, Papua New Guinea. Deposition: SAM.

DISTRIBUTION: Papua New Guinea.

Augasmus ligatus Motschulsky, 1858

Augasmus ligatus Motschulsky 1858: 35 (description (in Latin); discussion (in French); Indian subcontinent).

Augasmus sinuatus Motschulsky 1858: 36 (description (in French)). [synonymized with *Augasmus ligatus* Motschulsky by Lyubarsky (1996: 45)]

[*Augasmus*] *ligatus*: Gemminger and Harold 1868: 800 (catalogue of world Coleoptera; India).

[*Augasmus*] *sinuatus*: Gemminger and Harold 1868: 800 (catalogue of world Coleoptera; India).

Augasmus ligatus: Hetschko 1930: 41 (Ostindien).

Augasmus sinuatus: Hetschko 1930: 41 (Ostindien).

Augasmus ligatus: Lyubarsky 1993c: 35 (? Sri Lanka).

- Augasmus sinuatus*: Lyubarsky 1993c: 37 (? Sri Lanka).
- Augasmus sinuatus*: Lyubarsky 1994b: 51 (Sri Lanka; China; Vietnam; Philippines; Japan).
- Augasmus ligatus*: Lyubarsky 1996: 45 (Sri Lanka; China; Japan; Vietnam; Philippines; Papua New Guinea (New Britain)).
- Augasmus sinuatus*: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 507 (Japan; Taiwan; Oriental Region).
- TYPE LOCALITY: (of *A. ligatus*): ?Sri Lanka [“Ind. or.” = India orientalis]. Deposition: ZMUM (holotype⁶¹) (!). (of *A. sinuatus*): ?Sri Lanka [“Ind. or.” = India orientalis]. Deposition: ZMUM (holotype).
- DISTRIBUTION: Japan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Vietnam.
- Augasmus limbicollis** (Guillebeau, 1896)
- Megischius limbicollis* Guillebeau 1896: 298 (Madagascar (Diego Suarez)).
- Megischius limbicollis*: Hetschko 1930: 18 (Madagaskar).
- Augasmus limbicollis*: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Augasmus* Motschulsky).
- TYPE LOCALITY: Diego Suarez, Madagascar. Deposition: MNHN?.
- DISTRIBUTION: Madagascar.
- Augasmus longitarsis** (Lea, 1932)
- Litochrus longitarsis* Lea 1932: 445 (Papua (Mount Lamington)).
- Augasmus longitarsis*: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Augasmus* Motschulsky).
- TYPE LOCALITY: Mount Lamington, Papua New Guinea. Deposition: SAM.
- DISTRIBUTION: Papua New Guinea.
- Augasmus luridus** Lyubarsky, 2003
- Augasmus luridus* Lyubarsky 2003: 62 (Nepal).
- Augasmus luridus*: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 507 (Nepal).
- TYPE LOCALITY: Bagmati-Aue am Gorkhana Park, Bagmati Kathmandu, Nepal.
- Deposition: NMEG (holotype).
- DISTRIBUTION: Nepal.
- Augasmus nigromaculatus** (Hisamatsu, 1985)
- Heterolitus nigromaculatus* Hisamatsu 1985: 272.
- Augasmus nigromaculatus*: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 507 (Japan; Taiwan).
- TYPE LOCALITY: Daikuma, Amami Island, Kagoshima Prefecture, Japan. Deposition: EUMJ (holotype).
- DISTRIBUTION: Japan, Taiwan.
- Augasmus nipponicus** (Hisamatsu, 1985)
- Heterolitus nipponicus* Hisamatsu 1985: 272.
- Augasmus nipponicus*: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 507 (Japan).
- TYPE LOCALITY: Kuroson, Kochi Prefecture, Japan. Deposition: EUMJ (holotype).
- DISTRIBUTION: Japan.
- Augasmus noteroides** (Blackburn, 1895)

⁶¹ The type specimen of *Augasmus ligatus* Motschulsky bears a lectotype label placed there by Lyubarsky. While this may perhaps be necessary given that Motschulsky did not specify the number of specimens his new species was based on, Lyubarsky never published this designation (and, in fact, refers to this specimen as a “holotype” in literature (1993c: 35)), rendering it invalid.

[*Litochrus*] *brunneus*: Lewis 1879: 10 (catalogue of Japanese Coleoptera).

[misidentification]

Litochrus noteroides Blackburn 1895: 208 (N. Queensland (near Cairns)).

Litochrus noteroides: Blackburn 1902: 293.

Parischius noteroides: Champion 1924c: 239 (India (Ranikhet; W. Bhatkot; Khaula; Haldwani, etc., in Kumaon; Surda; Bengal; Nilgiris); Ceylon (Kandy); Burma; Siam; China (Hong Kong; Haining); Japan; Penang; Java; Celebes (Macassar); Borneo (Sarawak); Seychelles; Madagascar; N. Australia (Cairns, Queensland)). [including *Litochrus pulchellus* Blackburn, *Parischius alluaudi* Guillebeau, *Parischius seychellensis* Scott, and *Litochrus brunneus* of Lewis]

Litochrus brunneus: Winkler 1926: 731 (Japan). [misidentification]

Litochrus Championi Hetschko 1929: 156. [replacement name for “*Litochrus brunneus* Lewis, 1879”⁶²]

Litochrus Championi: Hetschko 1930: 15 (Japan; India; Ceylon; Burma; China; Celebes; Borneo).

Litochrus thoracicus var. *noteroides*: Hetschko 1930: 17 (N. Australien).

Litochrus noteroides: Lea 1932: 457 (Queensland (Cairns; Dalrymple Island)).

Litochrus championi: Liubarsky 1993a: 17.

Litochrus championi: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 507 (China; Japan; India: Uttaranchal/Uttar Pradesh; Oriental Region).

Augasmus noteroides: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Augasmus* Motschulsky).

TYPE LOCALITY: Near Cairns, Queensland, Australia. Deposition: BMNH (2 syntypes) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Australia (Queensland).

***Augasmus obliquenotatus* (Champion, 1925)**

Heterolitus obliquenotatus Champion 1925a: 41 (S. Africa (Port St. John, Pondoland)).

Heterolitus obliquenotatus: Hetschko 1930: 17 (Südafrika).

Augasmus obliquenotatus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Augasmus* Motschulsky).

TYPE LOCALITY: Port Saint John’s, Eastern Cape, South Africa. Deposition: BMNH (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: South Africa.

***Augasmus palleolus* (Guillebeau, 1894)**

Heterolitus palleolus Guillebeau 1894c: ccviii (Sumatra).

Heterolitus palleolus: Hetschko 1930: 17 (Sumatra).

Augasmus palleolus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Augasmus* Motschulsky).

TYPE LOCALITY: Sumatra, Indonesia. Deposition: MNHN (6 syntypes) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Indonesia (Sumatra).

***Augasmus perparvulus* (Guillebeau, 1896)**

Parischius perparvulus Guillebeau 1896: 298 (Madagascar (Diego Suarez)).

Heterolitus perparvulus: Hetschko 1930: 17 (Madagaskar).

Augasmus perparvulus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Augasmus* Motschulsky).

TYPE LOCALITY: Diego Suarez, Madagascar. Deposition: MNHN (3 syntypes) (!).

⁶² Hetschko (1929: 156) apparently considered the first line of text on p. 240 of Champion (1924c) to be the header for the species account, when in fact it is merely a continuation of the synonymy from the previous page. Champion did not intend to refer to this species as “*brunneus*” but rather was noting that Lewis’ Japanese record was a misidentification. Hetschko’s replacement name is entirely unnecessary.

- DISTRIBUTION: Madagascar.
- Augasmus perpolitus** Lyubarsky, 2003
Augasmus perpolitus Lyubarsky 2003: 64 (Nepal).
Augasmus perpolitus: Lyubarsky 2004: 21 (Nepal).
Augasmus perpolitus: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 507 (Nepal).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Rapti River, Nepal. Deposition: NMEG (holotype).
 DISTRIBUTION: Nepal.
- Augasmus picinus** (Guillebeau, 1894)
Heterolitus picinus Guillebeau 1894a: 297 (Zanzibar).
Heterolitus picinus: Kolbe 1897: 108 (Sansibar).
Heterolitus picinus: Hetschko 1930: 17 (Zanzibar).
Augasmus picinus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Augasmus* Motschulsky).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Zanzibar, Tanzania. Deposition: MNHN (holotype) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Tanzania.
- Augasmus platycnemus** (Champion, 1925)
Heterolitus platycnemus Champion 1925a: 39 (S. Africa (Estcourt and Malvern, Natal; Namwala; N.W. Rhodesia)).
Heterolitus platycnemus: Hetschko 1930: 17 (Südafrika).
Augasmus platycnemus: Lyubarsky 1998: 39 (Namibia; RSA; Zambia).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Various localities in southern Africa (locality not yet restricted by lectotype designation). Deposition: BMNH (3 syntypes) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Namibia, South Africa, Zambia.
- Augasmus pseudosinuatus** Lyubarsky, 1994
Augasmus pseudosinuatus Lyubarsky 1994b: 52 (Philippines).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Surigao, Mindanao, Philippines. Deposition: ZMHB (holotype).
 DISTRIBUTION: Philippines.
- Augasmus pulchellus** (Blackburn, 1895)
Litochrus pulchellus Blackburn 1895: 207 (N. Queensland (near Cairns)).
Litochrus pulchellus: Hetschko 1930: 17 [as synonym of *H. thoracicus* (Fleutiaux)] (Australien).
Litochrus pulchellus: Lea 1932: 457 (Queensland (Cairns; Innisfail)).
Augasmus pulchellus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Augasmus* Motschulsky).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Near Cairns, Queensland, Australia. Deposition: BMNH (holotype) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Australia (Queensland).
- Augasmus senegalensis** (Guillebeau, 1894)
Heterolitus senegalensis Guillebeau 1894a: 297 (Sénégal).
Heterolitus senegalensis: Hetschko 1930: 17 (Senegal).
Augasmus senegalensis: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Augasmus* Motschulsky).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Senegal. Deposition: MNHN (2 syntypes) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Senegal.
- Augasmus shirozui** (Hisamatsu, 1959)
Heterolitus shirozui Hisamatsu 1959b: 59 (Izuhara~Uchiyama, Tsushima Is., Nagasaki Pref., Japan).
Heterolitus shirozui: Hisamatsu 1985: 272.
Augasmus shirozui: Lyubarsky 1994b: 51 (Russia (Primorye); Japan).
Augasmus shirozui: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 507 (Japan; Russian Far East).

TYPE LOCALITY: Izuhara-Uchiyama, Tsushima Island, Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan.

Deposition: EUMJ (holotype).

DISTRIBUTION: Japan, Russia.

Augasmus strigellus (Guillebeau, 1894)

Heterolitus strigellus Guillebeau 1894a: 297 (Cuba [misprint for Celebes]).

Heterolitus strigellus: Leng and Mutchler 1914: 408 (Cuba).

Heterolitus strigellus: Hetschko 1930: 17 (Cuba).

Heterolitus strigellus: Blackwelder 1945: 429 (Cuba).

Augasmus strigellus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Augasmus* Motschulsky).

TYPE LOCALITY: Sulawesi [“Celebes”], Indonesia. Deposition: MNHN (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Indonesia (Sulawesi).

Augasmus subflavus Lyubarsky, 2003

Augasmus subflavus Lyubarsky 2003: 63 (Nepal).

Augasmus subflavus: Lyubarsky 2004: 22 (Nepal; Vietnam).

Augasmus subflavus: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 507 (Nepal).

TYPE LOCALITY: Rapti River, Nepal. Deposition: NMEG (holotype).

DISTRIBUTION: Nepal, Vietnam.

Augasmus substrigosus (Champion, 1925)

Heterolitus substrigosus Champion 1925a: 41 (S. Africa (Namwala, Mwengwa and Shimaponda, all in N.W. Rhodesia; Pretoria); Portuguese E. Africa (Xinavane)).

Heterolitus substrigosus: Hetschko 1930: 17 (Süd-Afrika, Portug. Afrika).

Augasmus substrigosus: Lyubarsky 1998: 40 (Namibia; RSA; Zambia; Zaire?; Mozambique).

TYPE LOCALITY: Various localities in southern Africa (locality not yet restricted by lectotype designation). Deposition: BMNH (13 syntypes) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Zaire(?), Zambia.

Augasmus suturalis (Guillebeau, 1894)

Heterolitus suturalis Guillebeau 1894c: ccvii (Sumatra).

Heterolitus suturalis: Hetschko 1930: 17 (Sumatra).

Augasmus suturalis: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Augasmus* Motschulsky).

TYPE LOCALITY: Sumatra, Indonesia. Deposition: MNHN (4 syntypes) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Indonesia (Sumatra).

Augasmus testaceus Motschulsky, 1858

Augasmus testaceus Motschulsky 1858: 36 (description (in French)).

[*Augasmus*] *testaceus*: Gemminger and Harold 1868: 800 (catalogue of world Coleoptera; India).

Augasmus testaceus: Hetschko 1930: 41 (Ostindien).

Augasmus testaceus: Lyubarsky 1993c: 37 (? Sri Lanka).

Augasmus testaceus: Lyubarsky 1994b: 51 (India; Sri Lanka).

TYPE LOCALITY: ?Sri Lanka [“Ind. or.” = India orientalis]. Deposition: ZMUM (lectotype).

DISTRIBUTION: India, Sri Lanka.

Augasmus thoracicus (Fleutiaux, 1887)

Olibrus thoracicus Fleutiaux 1887: 61 (description (in French); Vietnam).

Heterolitus thoracicus: Guillebeau 1893c: 376 (Hué; Sumatra).

Parischius Alluaudi Guillebeau 1896: 297 (Madagascar (Diego Suarez)).

Parischius seychellensis Scott 1922: 235 (Seychelles (Silhouette; Mahé; Praslin)).

Litochrus thoracicus: Hetschko 1930: 17 (Annam; Indien; Ceylon; Burma; China; Java; Borneo).

Litochrus Alluaudi: Hetschko 1930: 17 [as synonym of *H. thoracicus* (Fleutiaux)] (Madagaskar).

Litochrus seychellensis: Hetschko 1930: 17 [as synonym of *H. thoracicus* (Fleutiaux)] (Seychellen).

Heterolitus thoracicus: Lea 1932: 435 (India, etc.).

Heterolitus thoracicus: Hisamatsu 1959a: 4 (Japan).

Heterolitus thoracicus: Hisamatsu 1985: 272. [actually refers to *Augasmus sinuatus* Motschulsky (Lyubarsky 1994b: 51)]

Augasmus thoracicus: Lyubarsky 1994b: 51 (Vietnam (Hue); Philippines; S.O. Borneo; Sumatra).

Augasmus thoracicus: Lyubarsky 1998: 40 [considered *Litochrus noteroides* Blackburn and *Litochrus pulchellus* Blackburn to be synonyms] (Namibia; Madagascar; Seychelles; India; Sri Lanka; Burma; China; Japan; Vietnam; Philippines; Malaysia; Indonesia (Borneo; Java; Sumatra; Sulawesi); Australia).

Augasmus thoracicus: Lyubarsky 2003: 64 (Nepal).

Augasmus thoracicus: Lyubarsky 2004: 22 (Japan; Nepal; India; Sri Lanka; China; Burma; Indonesia; Philippines; Thailand; Vietnam; Africa S.; Madagascar; Seychelles; Australia).

TYPE LOCALITY: (of *O. thoracicus*): Hué, Vietnam. Deposition: MNHN (holotype) (!). (of *P. alluaudi*): Diego Suarez, Madagascar. Deposition: MNHN (2 syntypes). (of *P. seychellensis*): various localities in the Seychelles (locality not yet restricted by lectotype designation). Deposition: BMNH (10 syntypes) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Australia, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Madagascar, Malaysia, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Philippines, Seychelles, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam.

Augasmus v-niger (Lea, 1932)

Litochrus v-niger Lea 1932: 450 (Papua (Mount Lamington)).

Augasmus v-niger: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Augasmus* Motschulsky).

TYPE LOCALITY: Mount Lamington, Papua New Guinea. Deposition: SAM.

DISTRIBUTION: Papua New Guinea.

ENTOMOCNEMUS Guillebeau, 1894

Entomocnemus Guillebeau 1894a: 307. [as subgenus of *Eustilbus* Sharp] [elevated to generic rank by Švec 2003: 125]

TYPE SPECIES: *Eustilbus (Entomocnemus) raffrayi* Guillebeau 1894, fixed by monotypy.

Stilbomimus Champion 1924c: 242. [synonymized with *Entomocnemus* Guillebeau by Gimmel (20XX)]

TYPE SPECIES: *Stilbomimus polymorphus* Champion 1924, fixed by original designation.

DISTRIBUTION: Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Malawi, Malaysia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Zambia.

Entomocnemus borneensis (Champion, 1924)

Stilbomimus borneensis Champion 1924c: 243 (Borneo (Sarawak; Mt. Matang)).

Stilbomimus borneensis var. *minor* Champion 1924c: 243 (Borneo (Sarawak; Mt. Matang)).

Stilbomimus borneensis: Hetschko 1930: 39 (Borneo).

Entomocnemus borneensis: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Entomocnemus* Guillebeau).

TYPE LOCALITY: (of *S. borneensis*): Borneo. Deposition: BMNH (holotype) (!). (of *S. b.* var. *minor*): Sarawak and Mt. Matang, Borneo, Malaysia (locality not yet restricted by lectotype designation). Deposition: BMNH (6 syntypes) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Malaysia.

Entomocnemus diluticollis (Champion, 1924)

Stilbomimus diluticollis Champion 1924c: 244 (India (Khaula, Almora Division of Kumaon)).

Stilbomimus diluticollis: Hetschko 1930: 39 (Ostindien).

Stilbomimus diluticollis: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 511 (India (Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh)).

Entomocnemus diluticollis: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Entomocnemus* Guillebeau).

TYPE LOCALITY: Khaula, Almora Division, Kumaon, India, alt. 4,500 ft. Deposition: BMNH (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: India.

Entomocnemus nyasanus (Champion, 1925)

Stilbomimus nyasanus Champion 1925a: 50 (E. Africa (Mlanje, Nyasaland)).

Stilbomimus nyasanus: Hetschko 1930: 39 (Ostafrika).

Entomocnemus nyasanus: Švec 2003: 128 (Zambia?; transfer to *Entomocnemus*).

TYPE LOCALITY: Mulanje, Malawi [“Mlanje, Nyasaland”]. Deposition: BMNH (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Malawi.

Entomocnemus polymorphus (Champion, 1924)

Stilbomimus polymorphus Champion 1924c: 243 (India (Nilgiri Hills); Assam (Patkai Mts.); Ceylon (Balangoda; Kandy); Java).

Stilbomimus polymorphus var. *bipustulatus* Champion 1924c: 243 (Nilgiris).

Stilbomimus polymorphus var. *confluens* Champion 1924c: 243 (Nilgiris; Borneo).

Stilbomimus polymorphus var. *circumductus* Champion 1924c: 243 (Ceylon; Java).

Stilbomimus polymorphus var. *sempustulatus* Champion 1924c: 243 (Assam).

Stilbomimus polymorphus: Hetschko 1930: 39 (Ostindien; Assam; Ceylon; Java).

Entomocnemus polymorphus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Entomocnemus* Guillebeau; lectotype designation).

TYPE LOCALITY: (of *S. polymorphus*): Kandy, Sri Lanka [“Ceylon”]. Deposition: BMNH (lectotype) (!). (of *S. p.* var. *bipustulatus*): Nilgiri Hills, India. Deposition: BMNH (4 syntypes) (!). (of *S. p.* var. *confluens*): Nilgiri Hills, India. Deposition: BMNH (5 syntypes) (!). (of *S. p.* var. *circumductus*): Sri Lanka [“Ceylon”] and Java, Indonesia (locality not yet restricted by lectotype designation). Deposition: BMNH (7 syntypes) (!). (of *S. p.* var. *sempustulatus*): Patkai Mts., Assam, India. Deposition: BMNH (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: India, Indonesia, Sri Lanka.

Entomocnemus raffrayi (Guillebeau, 1894)

Eustilbus (*Entomocnemus*) *Raffrayi* Guillebeau 1894a: 308 (Abyssinie).

Stilbus *Raffrayi*: Hetschko 1930: 38 (Abessinien).

Entomocnemus raffrayi: Švec 2003: 127 (Ethiopia).

TYPE LOCALITY: Ethiopia [“Abyssinie”]. Deposition: MNHN (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Ethiopia.

Entomocnemus rhodesianus (Champion, 1925)

Stilbomimus rhodesianus Champion 1925a: 50 (S. Africa (Mwengwa, N.W. Rhodesia)).

Stilbomimus opalinus Champion 1925a: 51 (E. Africa (Mlanje, Nyasaland)).

[synonymized with *Entomocnemus rhodesianus* (Champion) by Švec (2003: 130)]

Stilbomimus opalinus: Hetschko 1930: 39 (Ostafrika).

Stilbomimus rhodesianus: Hetschko 1930: 39 (Südafrika; Rhodesia).

Entomocnemus rhodesianus: Švec 2003: 130 (Zimbabwe; Zambia(?); transfer to *Entomocnemus*).

TYPE LOCALITY: (of *S. rhodesianus*): Mwengwa, Zambia, 27°40'E 13°S. Deposition: BMNH (3 syntypes) (!). (of *S. opalinus*): Mlanje, Malawi [“Mlanje, Nyasaland”].

Deposition: BMNH (2 syntypes) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Malawi, Zambia.

Entomocnemus triguttatus (Champion, 1925)

Heterolitus triguttatus Champion 1925a: 39 (S. Africa (St. John, Pondoland)).

Heterolitus triguttatus: Hetschko 1930: 17 (Südafrika).

Entomocnemus triguttatus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Entomocnemus* Guillebeau).

TYPE LOCALITY: Port Saint John's, Eastern Cape [“Pondoland”], South Africa. Deposition: BMNH (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: South Africa.

Entomocnemus v-flavum (Champion, 1924)

Stilbomimus v-flavum Champion 1924c: 244 (India (W. Almora Division of Kumaon)).

Stilbomimus v-flavum: Hetschko 1930: 39 (Ostindien).

Stilbomimus v-flavum: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 511 (India (Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh)).

Entomocnemus v-flavum: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Entomocnemus* Guillebeau).

TYPE LOCALITY: West Almora division, Kumaon, India. Deposition: BMNH (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: India.

EULITRUS Sharp, 1889

Eulitrus Sharp 1889: 257.

TYPE SPECIES: *Eulitrus estriatus* Sharp 1889, fixed by subsequent designation.

DISTRIBUTION: Belize, Nicaragua, Panama.

Eulitrus anisotomus Sharp, 1889

Eulitrus anisotomus Sharp 1889: 258 (British Honduras: R. Hondo).

Eulitrus anisotomus: Hetschko 1930: 18 (Brit. Honduras).

Eulitrus anisotomus: Blackwelder 1945: 429 (Br. Honduras).

TYPE LOCALITY: Rio Hondo, Belize [“British Honduras”]. Deposition: BMNH (2 syntypes) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Belize.

Eulitrus estriatus Sharp, 1889

Eulitrus estriatus Sharp 1889: 258 (Nicaragua: Chontales; Panama: Bugaba).

Eulitrus estriatus: Hetschko 1930: 18 (Nicaragua; Panama).
Eulitrus estriatus: Blackwelder 1945: 429 (Nicaragua; Panama).
TYPE LOCALITY: Bugaba, Chiriquí, Panama. Deposition: BMNH (lectotype) (!).
DISTRIBUTION: Nicaragua, Panama.

GROUVELLEUS Guillebeau, 1892

Grouvelleus Guillebeau 1892c: cxxxiv.

TYPE SPECIES: *Grouvelleus prosternalis* Guillebeau 1892, fixed by monotypy.

Ochrolitoides Champion 1924c: 245.

TYPE SPECIES: *Ochrolitoides magister* Champion 1924, fixed by original designation.
[synonymized with *Grouvelleus* Guillebeau by Gimmel (20XX)]

Litotarsus Champion 1925b: 615. [synonymized with *Grouvelleus* Guillebeau by Gimmel (20XX)]

TYPE SPECIES: *Litotarsus dilutus* Champion 1925, fixed by original designation.

DISTRIBUTION: Malaysia, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam.

Grouvelleus anisotomoides (Champion, 1925) [probably junior synonym of *Litotarsus magnus* (Motschulsky) (Lyubarsky 1993c: 38)]

Litotarsus anisotomoides Champion 1925b: 616 (Burma (Momeit)).

Litotarsus anisotomoides: Hetschko 1930: 41 (Burma).

Grouvelleus anisotomoides: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Grouvelleus* Guillebeau).

TYPE LOCALITY: Momeik [“Momeit”], Shan State, Myanmar. Deposition: BMNH (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Myanmar.

Grouvelleus dilutus (Champion, 1925)

Litotarsus dilutus Champion 1925b: 615 (Borneo (Quop, Sarawak)).

Litotarsus dilutus: Hetschko 1930: 41 (Borneo).

Litotarsus dilutus: Lyubarsky 1994b: 55.

Grouvelleus dilutus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Grouvelleus* Guillebeau).

TYPE LOCALITY: Quop, Sarawak, Malaysia. Deposition: BMNH (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Malaysia.

Grouvelleus magister (Champion, 1924)

Ochrolitoides magister Champion 1924c: 246 (Ceylon (Kandy)).

Ochrolitoides magister: Hetschko 1930: 41 (Ceylon).

Grouvelleus magister: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Grouvelleus* Guillebeau; lectotype designation).

TYPE LOCALITY: Kandy, Sri Lanka [“Ceylon”]. Deposition: BMNH (lectotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Sri Lanka.

Grouvelleus magnus (Motschulsky, 1866)

Augasma[*lapsus calami*] *magna* Motschulsky 1866: 428 (diagnosis (in Latin); Sri Lanka).

Augasmus magnus: Hetschko 1930: 41 (Ceylon).

Litotarsus magnus: Lyubarsky 1993c: 38 (Sri Lanka).

Litotarsus magnus: Lyubarsky 1994b: 55.

Litotarsus magnus: Lyubarsky 2004: 21 (Sri Lanka; Vietnam).

- Grouvelleur magnus*: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Grouvelleur* Guillebeau).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Nuwara Eliya, Sri Lanka [“Nura-Ellia, Ceylan”]. Deposition: ZMUM (holotype) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Sri Lanka, Vietnam.
- Grouvelleur prosternalis*** Guillebeau, 1892
Grouvelleur prosternalis Guillebeau 1892c: cxxxiv (Saïgon).
Grouvelleur prosternalis: Guillebeau 1893c: 378 (Saïgon).
Grouvelleur prosternalis: Hetschko 1930: 40 (Saigon).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Ho Chi Minh City [“Saigon”], Vietnam. Deposition: MNHN (holotype) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Vietnam.
- Grouvelleur siamensis*** (Champion, 1924)
Ochrolitoides siamensis Champion 1924c: 246 (Siam).
Ochrolitoides siamensis: Hetschko 1930: 41 (Siam).
Grouvelleur siamensis: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Grouvelleur* Guillebeau).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Thailand [“Siam”]. Deposition: BMNH (holotype) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Thailand.
- Grouvelleur tibialis*** (Švec, 2006)
Litotarsus tibialis Švec 2006: 120 (Malaysia (Pahang prov.)).
Grouvelleur tibialis: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Grouvelleur* Guillebeau).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Kuala Tahan, Pahang Province, Malaysia. Deposition: ZSC (holotype).
 DISTRIBUTION: Malaysia.
- LITOCHROPUS** Casey, 1890
Litochropus Casey 1890: 140.
 TYPE SPECIES: *Litochropus scalptus* Casey 1890, fixed by monotypy.
 DISTRIBUTION: Australia, Brazil, Canada, Guatemala, Panama, United States.
- Litochropus clavicornis*** Casey, 1916
Litochropus clavicornis Casey 1916: 86 (Columbus, Texas).
Litochropus clavicornis: Leng 1920: 211 (Tex.).
Litochropus clavicornis: Hetschko 1930: 31 (Texas).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Columbus, Texas, United States. Deposition: USNM (holotype) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: United States (Texas).
- Litochropus divergens*** (Lea, 1932)
Litochrus divergens Lea 1932: 451 (Queensland (Cairns; Brisbane)).
Litochropus divergens: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Litochropus* Casey).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Queensland, Australia. Deposition: SAM.
 DISTRIBUTION: Australia (Queensland).
- Litochropus globulus*** (Sharp, 1889)
Litochrus globulus Sharp 1889: 263 (Panama: Volcan de Chiriqui).
Litochrus globulus: Hetschko 1930: 15 (Panama).
Litochrus globulus: Blackwelder 1945: 429 (Panama).
Litochropus globulus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Litochropus* Casey).

TYPE LOCALITY: Volcan de Chiriqui, Panama. Deposition: BMNH (holotype) (!).
DISTRIBUTION: Panama.

Litochropus moerens (Guillebeau, 1894)

Micromerus moerens Guillebeau 1894a: 297 (Bahia).
Merobrachys moerens: Hetschko 1930: 16 (Brasilien, Bahia).
Merobrachys moerens: Blackwelder 1945: 429 (Brasil).
Litochropus moerens: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Litochropus* Casey).

TYPE LOCALITY: Bahia, Brazil. Deposition: MNHN (holotype) (!).
DISTRIBUTION: Brazil.

Litochropus reversus (Sharp, 1889)

Litochrus reversus Sharp 1889: 263 (Guatemala: San Gerónimo).
Litochrus reversus: Hetschko 1930: 16 (Guatemala).
Litochrus reversus: Blackwelder 1945: 429 (Guatemala).
Litochropus reversus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Litochropus* Casey).

TYPE LOCALITY: San Gerónimo, Guatemala. Deposition: BMNH (holotype) (!).
DISTRIBUTION: Guatemala.

Litochropus scalptus Casey, 1890

Litochropus scalptus Casey 1890: 141 (North Carolina; District of Columbia).
Litochropus scalptus: Leng 1920: 211 (N.C.; D.C.).
Litochropus scalptus: Hetschko 1930: 31 (N. Carolina; Distr. Columbia).
Litochropus scalptus: Campbell in Bousquet 1991: 226 (checklist of Canadian and Alaskan species; Quebec).
Litochropus scalptus: Downie and Arnett 1996: 1029 (DC; NC).
Litochropus scalptus: Majka *et al.* 2008: 217 (new records of phalacrids from Canada; Québec).

TYPE LOCALITY: Hot Spring, French Broad River, North Carolina, United States.
Deposition: USNM (lectotype) (!).
DISTRIBUTION: Canada (Québec), United States (District of Columbia, North Carolina).

LITOCHRUS Erichson, 1845

Litochrus Erichson 1845: 108–109 (diagnosis (in Latin); description (in German)).
TYPE SPECIES: *Phalacrus brunneus* Erichson 1842, fixed by subsequent designation (Guillebeau 1894a?).
*Lithocrus*⁶³: Lacordaire 1854: 286 (synonymy; description (in French); checklist of species).
Litochrus: Gemminger and Harold 1868: 802 (catalogue of world Coleoptera).
Litochrus: Flach 1888: 6 (key to Palearctic genera (in German)).
Micromerus Guillebeau 1892b: 148. [synonymized with *Litochrus* Erichson by Gimmel (20XX)]
TYPE SPECIES: *Stilbus Koltzei* Reitter 1887, fixed by original designation.
Merobrachys Guillebeau 1895: xxvi. [replacement name for *Micromerus* Guillebeau, 1892]

⁶³ *Lapsus calami*

TYPE SPECIES: *Stilbus Koltzei* Reitter 1887, fixed by objective synonymy with *Micromerus* Guillebeau.

DISTRIBUTION: Australia, India, Indonesia, Japan, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Russia.

***Litochrus alternans* Blackburn, 1891**

Litochrus alternans Blackburn 1891: 95 (Victoria; Alpine district).

Litochrus alternans: Hetschko 1930: 15 (Australien, Victoria).

Litochrus alternans: Lea 1932: 454 (Queensland (Cairns; Goodna); New South Wales (Blue Mountains; Forest Reefs; Galston; Mittagong; Mount Victoria; Sydney; Wentworth Falls); Victoria (Alps; Bogong Plains; Healesville); Tasmania (Beaconsfield; Denison Gorge; Frankford; Hobart; Huon River; Karoola; Kelso; Launceston; Marrawah; Mount Wellington; Ulverstone); South Australia (Kangaroo Island; Lueindale; Mount Lofty; Minnipa)).

TYPE LOCALITY: Alpine district, Victoria, Australia. Deposition: BMNH (2 syntypes) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Australia (New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria).

***Litochrus amabilis* (Guillebeau, 1894)**

Micromerus amabilis Guillebeau 1894a: 296 (Australie).

Merobrachys amabilis: Hetschko 1930: 16 (Australien).

Merobrachus[*lapsus calami*] *amabilis*: Lea 1932: 434 (Australia).

Litochrus amabilis: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Litochrus* Erichson).

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia. Deposition: MNHN (2 syntypes) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Australia.

***Litochrus apiciflavus* Lea, 1932**

Litochrus apiciflavus Lea 1932: 453 (North Australia (Roper River; Groote Eylandt; Melville Island; Darwin); North Queensland (Port Douglas; Cairns; Endeavour River; Stradbroke Island; Bribie Island; Brisbane); New South Wales (Tweed River)).

TYPE LOCALITY: Various localities in Australia. Deposition: SAM.

DISTRIBUTION: Australia (New South Wales, Northern Territory, Queensland).

***Litochrus baccaiformis* Blackburn, 1902**

Litocrus baccaiformis Blackburn 1902: 293 (N.S. Wales).

Litochrus baccaiformis: Hetschko 1930: 15 (Australien).

Litochrus baccaiformis: Lea 1932: 434 (Australia (N.S.W.)).

TYPE LOCALITY: Galston, New South Wales, Australia. Deposition: BMNH (2 syntypes) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Australia (New South Wales).

***Litochrus basipennis* Lea, 1932**

Litochrus basipennis Lea 1932: 451 (New South Wales (Dorrigo; Comboyne; Upper Williams River); Queensland (Buderim Mountain; Cairns district)).

TYPE LOCALITY: Various localities in Australia. Deposition: SAM.

DISTRIBUTION: Australia (New South Wales, Queensland).

***Litochrus bicolor* (Lyubarsky, 1996)**

Augasmus bicolor Lyubarsky 1996: 42 (Papua New Guinea (Sepik River)).

Litochrus bicolor: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Litochrus* Erichson).

TYPE LOCALITY: Sepik River, Papua New Guinea. Deposition: ZMHB.

- DISTRIBUTION: Papua New Guinea.
- Litochrus bimaculatus** (Matsumura, 1914)
Phalacrus bimaculatus Matsumura 1914: 192.
Merobrachys rufosignatus Champion 1925b: 620 (Japan (Jamsai Lake; Kurigahara; Nikko)). [synonymized with *Merobrachys bimaculatus* (Matsumura) by Hisamatsu (1959a: 5)]
Merobrachys rufosignatus: Hetschko 1930: 16 (Japan).
Merobrachys bimaculatus: Hisamatsu 1959a: 5 (Japan; transfer to *Merobrachys*).
Merobrachys bimaculatus: Hisamatsu 1985: 273.
Merobrachys bimaculatus: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 507 (Japan).
Merobrachys rufosignatus: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 507 (Japan).
Litochrus bimaculatus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Litochrus* Erichson).
TYPE LOCALITY: (of *P. bimaculatus*): Japan. Depositon: unknown. (of *M. rufosignatus*): various localities in Japan (locality not yet restricted by lectotype designation).
Deposition: BMNH (3 syntypes) (!).
DISTRIBUTION: Japan.
- Litochrus bimaculatus** (Lyubarsky, 1996) [junior homonym]
Augasmus bimaculatus Lyubarsky 1996: 39 (Papua New Guinea (Sepik River)).
Litochrus bimaculatus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Litochrus* Erichson).
TYPE LOCALITY: Sepik River, Papua New Guinea. Deposition: ZMHB.
DISTRIBUTION: Papua New Guinea.
- Litochrus binotatus** Lea, 1932
Litochrus binotatus Lea 1932: 452 (Queensland (Hamilton; Mount Tambourine); New South Wales (Armidale)).
TYPE LOCALITY: Various localities in Australia. Deposition: SAM.
DISTRIBUTION: Australia (New South Wales, Queensland).
- Litochrus bipustulatus** (Lyubarsky, 1996)
Augasmus bipustulatus Lyubarsky 1996: 41 (Papua New Guinea (Sepik River)).
Litochrus bipustulatus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Litochrus* Erichson).
TYPE LOCALITY: Sepik River, Papua New Guinea. Deposition: ZMHB.
DISTRIBUTION: Papua New Guinea.
- Litochrus blackburni** Lea, 1932
Litochrus blackburni Lea 1932: 449 (New Guinea; Papua (Mount Lamington)).
TYPE LOCALITY: Papua New Guinea. Deposition: SAM.
DISTRIBUTION: Papua New Guinea.
- Litochrus brunneus** (Erichson, 1842)
Phalacrus brunneus Erichson 1842: 239 (diagnosis (in Latin); description (in Latin); Tasmania).
[*Litochrus*] *brunneus*: Erichson 1845: 109 (transfer to *Litochrus* Erichson).
[*Litochrus*] *brunneus*: Lacordaire 1854: 286 (checklist of species of *Litochrus* Erichson; Tasmania).
[*Litochrus*] *brunneus*: Gemminger and Harold 1868: 802 (catalogue of world Coleoptera; Tasmania).
Litochrus brunneus: Blackburn 1891: 94 (Tasmania).
Litochrus brunneus: Guillebeau 1894a: 295.
Litochrus Koebelei Blackburn 1895: 208 (N.S. Wales (Blue Mountains)).

- Litochrus brunneus*: Jakobson 1915: 950 (Japan).
- Litochrus brunneus*: Hetschko 1930: 15 (Tasmania).
- Litochrus Koebelei*: Hetschko 1930: 15 (Australien).
- Litochrus brunneus*: Lea 1932: 454 (New South Wales (Dorrigo; Mittagong; Mount Kosciusko; Sydney); Victoria (Warburton); Tasmania (Beaconsfield; Bruni Island; Cradle Mountains; Georgetown; Hobart; Huon River; Karoola; Kelso; Launceston; Mount Wellington; St. Marys; Waratah; Wilmot)).
- Litochrus (Litochrus) brunneus*: Lafer 1992a: 228 (?).
- TYPE LOCALITY: (of *P. brunneus*): Tasmania, Australia[“Vandiemensland”]. Deposition: ZMHB?. (of *L. koebelei*): Blue Mountains, New South Wales, Australia. Deposition: BMNH (holotype) (!).
- DISTRIBUTION: Australia (New South Wales, Tasmania, Victoria).
- Litochrus burgersi** (Lyubarsky, 1996)
- Augasmus burgersi* Lyubarsky 1996: 44 (Papua New Guinea (Sepik River)).
- Litochrus burgersi*: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Litochrus* Erichson).
- TYPE LOCALITY: Sepik River, Papua New Guinea. Deposition: ZMHB.
- DISTRIBUTION: Papua New Guinea.
- Litochrus caeruleotinctus** Lea, 1932
- Litochrus caeruleotinctus* Lea 1932: 444 (New Guinea (Finsch Haven); Papua (Mount Lamington); Queensland (Dunk Island)).
- TYPE LOCALITY: Papua New Guinea. Deposition: SAM.
- DISTRIBUTION: Australia (Queensland), Papua New Guinea.
- Litochrus flavonotatus** Lea, 1932
- Litochrus flavonotatus* Lea 1932: 450 (New Guinea; Papua (Mount Lamington)).
- Litochrus flavonotatus*: Lyubarsky 2003: 67 (Indonesia (Irian Jaya)).
- TYPE LOCALITY: Papua New Guinea. Deposition: SAM.
- DISTRIBUTION: Indonesia (Irian Jaya), Papua New Guinea.
- Litochrus frigidus** Blackburn, 1891
- Litochrus frigidus* Blackburn 1891: 97 (Victoria).
- Litochrus frigidus*: Hetschko 1930: 15 (Süd-Australien, Victoria).
- Litochrus frigidus*: Lea 1932: 462 (Tasmania (Frankford)).
- TYPE LOCALITY: Victoria, Australia. Deposition: BMNH (holotype) (!).
- DISTRIBUTION: Australia (Tasmania, Victoria).
- Litochrus fumatus** Lea, 1932
- Litochrus fumatus* Lea 1932: 447 (New South Wales (Sydney)).
- TYPE LOCALITY: Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. Deposition: SAM.
- DISTRIBUTION: Australia (New South Wales).
- Litochrus fuscoguttatus** (Champion, 1924)
- Merobrachys fuscoguttatus* Champion 1924c: 241 (India (W. Bhatkot, Ranikhet, and W. Almora in Kumaon)).
- Merobrachys fuscoguttatus*: Hetschko 1930: 16 (Ostindien).
- Merobrachys fuscoguttatus*: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 507 (India: Uttaranchal/Uttar Pradesh).
- Litochrus fuscoguttatus*: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Litochrus* Erichson).
- TYPE LOCALITY: Various localities in Kumaon, India (locality not yet restricted by lectotype designation). Deposition: BMNH (7 syntypes) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: India.

Litochrus grouvellei (Guillebeau, 1894)

Micromerus Grouvellei Guillebeau 1894a: 296 (Sunésie).

Merobrachys Grouvellei: Hetschko 1930: 16 (Tunis?).

Merobrachys grouvellei: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 507 (Sunésie).

Litochrus grouvellei: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Litochrus* Erichson).

TYPE LOCALITY: “Sunésie”[?]. Deposition: MNHN (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: “Sunésie”.

Litochrus koltzei (Reitter, 1887)

Stilbus Koltzei Reitter 1887: 509⁶⁴ (description (in Latin); notes (in German); Siberia).

[*Stilbus Koltzei*] var. *fenestratus* Reitter 1887: 509 (diagnosis (in Latin); Siberia).

[synonymized with *Merobrachys koltzei* (Reitter) by Švec in Löbl and Smetana (2007: 65)]

Lit[ochrus] Koltzei: Flach 1888: 6 (description (in German); transfer to *Litochrus* Erichson; Siberia).

[*Litochrus Koltzei*] var. *bifenestratus*: Flach 1888: 6 (diagnosis (in German); transfer to *Litochrus* Erichson; Siberia).

Litochrus Koltzei: Flach 1889a: 57 (Chabaroffka).

Litochrus Koltzei var. *bifenestratus* [lapsus calami]: Flach 1889a: 57.

Micromerus Koltzei Guillebeau 1892b: 189 (Sibérie).

Micromerus Koltzei var. *fenestratus*: Guillebeau 1892b: 189 (Sibérie).

Merobrachys koltzei: Jakobson 1915: 950 (Primorskiy (Habarovsk)).

Merobrachys Koltzei: Winkler 1926: 732 (Amur.).

Merobrachys Koltzei ab. *fenestratus*: Winkler 1926: 732.

Merobrachys bifenestratus Flach: Winkler 1926: 732 (as synonym of *Merobrachys Koltzei* (Reitter, 1887)).

Merobrachys Koltzei: Hetschko 1930: 16 (Sibirien).

Stilbus Koltzei: Hetschko 1930: 36 (Ostsibirien).

Merobrachys koltzei: Lafer 1992a: 228 (Russian Far East: ?).

Merobrachys koltzei: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 507 (Russia: East Siberia, Far East).

Litochrus koltzei: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Litochrus* Erichson).

TYPE LOCALITY: (of *S. koltzei*): Khabarovsk, Khabarovsk Krai, Russia. Deposition:

HNHM. (of *S. k.* var. *fenestratus*): Khabarovsk, Khabarovsk Krai, Russia. Deposition: HNHM.

DISTRIBUTION: Russia (Far East).

Litochrus laeticulus Blackburn, 1891

Litochrus laeticulus Blackburn 1891: 95 (Victoria; Alpine district).

Lithocrus consors Blackburn 1893: 295 (N. Queensland (near Cairns)).

Litochrus consors: Hetschko 1930: 15 (N. Queensland).

Litochrus laeticulus: Hetschko 1930: 15 (Victoria).

Litochrus laeticulus: Lea 1932: 457 (Queensland (Brisbane; Cairns; Kuranda; Magnetic Island; Mount Tambourine; Palm Island; Rockhampton); New South Wales (Forest Reefs; Inverell; Mount Victoria; Richmond River; Sydney; Tamworth; Wentworth

⁶⁴ Guillebeau (1892b: 189) attributes this name to Flach.

Falls); Victoria (Alps; Birchip); South Australia (Gawler; Lucindale; Mount Lofty; Mount Remarkable; Murray River; Nuriootpa; Ooldea; Port Lincoln; Second Creek); West Australia (Bunbury; Swan River); North West Australia (Derby; King's Sound); North Australia (Daly River; Groote Eylandt; Roper River); Lord Howe Island).

Litochrus laeticulus var. *consors*: Lea 1932: 457 (Queensland; North Australia).

TYPE LOCALITY: (of *L. laeticulus*): Alpine district, Victoria, Australia. Deposition: BMNH (holotype) (!). (of *L. consors*): Cairns, N. Queensland, Australia. Deposition: BMNH (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Australia (Lord Howe Island, New South Wales, Northern Territory, Queensland, South Australia, Victoria, Western Australia).

Litochrus lautus Blackburn, 1902

Litocrus lautus Blackburn 1902: 290 (N.S. Wales; Tamworth).

Litochrus lautus: Hetschko 1930: 15 (Australien).

Litochrus lautus: Lea 1932: 460 (Queensland (Cairns); New South Wales (Galston; Hastings River; Illawarra; National Park; Tamworth; Sydney); South Australia (Barton; Lucindale; Mount Lofty; Murray River)).

TYPE LOCALITY: Tamworth, New South Wales, Australia. Deposition: BMNH (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Australia (New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia).

Litochrus maculatus Blackburn, 1891

Litochrus maculatus Blackburn 1891: 96 (S. Australia).

Litochrus maculatus: Hetschko 1930: 16 (Süd-Australien, Port Lincoln).

Litochrus maculatus: Lea 1932: 459 (Queensland (Cairns); New South Wales (Armidale; Forest Reefs; Tamworth; Wentworth Falls); Victoria (Alps; Benalla; Dividing Range); Tasmania (Devonport; Hobart; Huon River; Launceston); South Australia (Ardrossan; Lucindale; Mount Lofty; Port Lincoln; Tumby); West Australia (Albany; Mount Barker; Swan River)).

TYPE LOCALITY: South Australia, Australia. Deposition: BMNH (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Australia (New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, Western Australia).

Litochrus major Blackburn, 1891

Litochrus lateralis var. *major* Blackburn 1891: 97 (near Adelaide).

Litochrus major: Blackburn 1895: 208 (S. Australia).

Litocrus sparsus Blackburn 1902: 290 (Victoria; Dividing Range).

Litochrus lateralis var. *major*: Hetschko 1930: 15 (Adelaide).

Litochrus sparsus: Hetschko 1930: 16 (Australien).

Litochrus major: Hetschko 1930: 16 (Süd-Australien, Port Lincoln).

Litochrus major: Lea 1932: 460 (New South Wales (Blue Mountains); Victoria (Benalla; Dividing Range; Melbourne); Tasmania (Brighton); South Australia (Adelaide; Belhannah; Kangaroo Island)).

Litochrus major var. *sparsus*: Lea 1932: 460.

TYPE LOCALITY: (of *L. l.* var. *major*): Near Adelaide, South Australia, Australia.

Deposition: BMNH (holotype) (!). (of *L. sparsus*): Dividing Range, Victoria, Australia.

Deposition: BMNH (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Australia (New South Wales, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria).

Litochrus majorinus Lea, 1932

- Litochrus majorinus* Lea 1932: 450 (Queensland (Dunk Island; Cairns District)).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Queensland, Australia. Deposition: SAM.
 DISTRIBUTION: Australia (Queensland).
- Litochrus maritimus** Blackburn, 1903
Litocrus maritimus Blackburn 1903: 111 (Victoria (mouth of Glenelg River)).
Litochrus maritimus: Hetschko 1930: 16 (Australien, Victoria).
Litochrus maritimus: Lea 1932: 462 (Queensland (Bribie Island; Cairns); New South Wales (Sydney); Victoria (Glenelg River); South Australia (Kangaroo Island; Mount Gambier; Mount Lofty)).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Mouth of Glenelg River, Victoria, Australia. Deposition: BMNH (holotype) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Australia (New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Victoria).
- Litochrus minutus** Hisamatsu, 1985
Litochrus minutus Hisamatsu 1985: 272.
Litochrus minutus: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 507 (Japan).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Ishigaki Island, Okinawa Prefecture, Japan. Deposition: EUMJ (holotype).
 DISTRIBUTION: Japan (Okinawa).
- Litochrus nigrinus** (Lyubarsky, 1996)
Augasmus nigrinus Lyubarsky 1996: 45 (Papua New Guinea (Sepik River; New Britain Islands)).
Litochrus nigrinus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Litochrus* Erichson).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Papua New Guinea. Deposition: SAM.
 DISTRIBUTION: Papua New Guinea.
- Litochrus obscuricollis** Blackburn, 1902
Litocrus obscuricollis Blackburn 1902: 292 (N.S. Wales).
Litochrus obscuricollis: Hetschko 1930: 16 (Australien).
Litochrus obscuricollis: Lea 1932: 461 (New South Wales (Clifton; Sydney; Upper Williams River); Tasmania (Cradle Mountain; Frankford; Hobart; Huon River; Launceston; Waratah; Sheffield; Scottdale; Swansea; Ulverstone)).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Clifton, New South Wales, Australia. Deposition: BMNH (2 syntypes) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Australia (New South Wales, Tasmania).
- Litochrus obscuripes** Lea, 1932
Litochrus obscuripes Lea 1932: 445 (New Guinea; Papua (Mount Lamington)).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Papua New Guinea. Deposition: SAM.
 DISTRIBUTION: Papua New Guinea.
- Litochrus pallidicollis** Lea, 1932
Litochrus pallidicollis Lea 1932: 446 (New Guinea (Finsch Haven); Papua (Mount Lamington)).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Papua New Guinea. Deposition: SAM.
 DISTRIBUTION: Papua New Guinea.
- Litochrus pallidipes** Lea, 1932
Litochrus pallidipes Lea 1932: 444 (New Guinea (Bisiatabu; Finsch Haven); Papua (Mount Lamington)).
Litochrus pallidipes: Lyubarsky 2003: 67 (Indonesia (Irian Jaya)).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Papua New Guinea. Deposition: SAM.

- DISTRIBUTION: Papua New Guinea.
- Litochrus palmerstoni** Blackburn, 1891
Litochrus Palmerstoni Blackburn 1891: 95 (N. Territory of S. Australia; near Palmerston).
Litochrus Palmerstoni: Hetschko 1930: 16 (Süd-Australien, Palmerston).
Litochrus palmerstoni: Lea 1932: 434 (Australia (N.A.)).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Palmerston, South Australia, Australia. Deposition: BMNH (holotype) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Australia (South Australia).
- Litochrus parvoniger** Lea, 1932
Litochrus parvoniger Lea 1932: 446 (New Guinea (Bisiatabu); Papua (Mount Lamington)).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Papua New Guinea. Deposition: SAM.
 DISTRIBUTION: Papua New Guinea.
- Litochrus perparvus** Blackburn, 1902
Litochrus perparvus Blackburn 1902: 291 (Victoria (Dividing Range)).
Litochrus perparvus: Hetschko 1930: 16 (Süd-Australien).
Litochrus perparvus: Lea 1932: 461 (New South Wales (Mount Kosciusko; Richmond River; Sydney; Upper Williams River; Wentworth Falls); Victoria (Dividing Range); Tasmania (Beaconsfield; Hobart; Huon River; Kelso; Swansea; Ulverstone); South Australia (Karoonda to Peebinga)).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Dividing Range, Victoria, Australia. Deposition: BMNH (holotype) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Australia (New South Wales, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria).
- Litochrus piceus** (Lyubarsky, 1996)
Augasmus piceus Lyubarsky 1996: 41 (Papua New Guinea (Sepik River)).
Litochrus piceus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Litochrus* Erichson).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Sepik River, Papua New Guinea. Deposition: ZMHB.
 DISTRIBUTION: Papua New Guinea.
- Litochrus plagiatus** Blackburn, 1902
Litochrus plagiatus Blackburn 1902: 289 (Victoria; N.S. Wales).
Litochrus plagiatus: Hetschko 1930: 16 (Süd-Australien).
Litochrus plagiatus: Lea 1932: 459 (Queensland (Brisbane; Cairns); New South Wales (Forest Reefs; Tamworth; Sydney); Victoria (Alps); South Australia (Mount Lofty)).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Alpine district, Victoria, Australia. Deposition: BMNH (holotype) (!).
 DISTRIBUTION: Australia (New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Victoria).
- Litochrus ruficollis** Lea, 1932
Litochrus ruficollis Lea 1932: 449 (South Australia (Melrose)).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Melrose, South Australia, Australia. Deposition: SAM.
 DISTRIBUTION: Australia (South Australia).
- Litochrus rufoguttatus** Champion, 1925
Litochrus rufoguttatus Champion 1925b: 618 (Japan (Higo, Yuyama, and Kurigahara)).
Litochrus rufoguttatus: Hetschko 1930: 16 (Japan).
Litochrus rufoguttatus: Hisamatsu 1959a: 3 (Japan).
Litochrus rufoguttatus: Hisamatsu 1985: 272.
Litochrus rufoguttatus: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 507 (Japan).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Various localities in Japan (locality not yet restricted by lectotype designation). Deposition: BMNH (5 syntypes) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Japan.

Litochrus ryukyuensis Hisamatsu, 1985

Litochrus ryukyuensis Hisamatsu 1985: 272.

Litochrus ryukyuensis: Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 507 (Japan).

TYPE LOCALITY: Yona, Kunigami, Okinawa Prefecture, Japan. Deposition: EUMJ (holotype).

DISTRIBUTION: Japan (Okinawa).

Litochrus sydneyensis Blackburn, 1892

Litochrus Sydneyensis Blackburn 1892: 26 (New South Wales; near Sydney).

Litochrus sydneyensis: Hetschko 1930: 16 (New S. Wales).

Litochrus sydneyensis: Lea 1932: 461 (New South Wales (Galston; Mount Victoria; Sydney); West Australia (Bridgetown; Darling Ranges; Mount Barker; Swan River)).

TYPE LOCALITY: Near Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. Deposition: BMNH (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Australia (New South Wales, Western Australia).

Litochrus tinctus Blackburn, 1895

Litochrus tinctus Blackburn 1895: 208 (N. Queensland (near Cairns)).

Litochrus tinctus: Hetschko 1930: 16 (Australien).

Litochrus tinctus: Lea 1932: 455 (Queensland (Brisbane; Cairns; Darnley Island; Dunk Island; Kuranda; Moa Island; Murray Island; Mount Tambourine; Palm Island; Stewart River); Northern Australia (Darwin; Groote Eylandt; Melville Island); New South Wales (Galston)).

TYPE LOCALITY: Near Cairns, Queensland, Australia. Deposition: BMNH (2 syntypes) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Australia (New South Wales, Northern Territory, Queensland).

Litochrus triangulus (Fauvel, 1903)

Olibrus triangulum Fauvel 1903: 318 (Nouméa; Tonghoué; Koné; Bourail; Kanala).

Olibrus triangulum: Hetschko 1930: 30 (Neu-Caledonien).

Litochrus triangulus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Litochrus* Erichson).

TYPE LOCALITY: New Caledonia. Deposition: MNHN (1 syntype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: New Caledonia.

MALAGOPHYTUS Gimmel, 20XX

Malagophytus Gimmel 20XX: XX.

TYPE SPECIES: *Malagophytus steineri* Gimmel 20XX, fixed by original designation.

DISTRIBUTION: Madagascar.

Malagophytus steineri Gimmel, 20XX

Malagophytus steineri Gimmel 20XX (Madagascar).

TYPE LOCALITY: 7km west of Ranomafana, Fianarantsoa Province, Madagascar.

Deposition: USNM (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Madagascar.

NEOLITOCHRUS Gimmel, 20XX

Litochrus: LeConte 1856: 17 (diagnosis (in Latin)).

Litochrus: LeConte and Horn 1883: 112 (key to North American genera of Phalacridae).
Neolitochrus Gimmel 20XX.

TYPE SPECIES: *Litochrus pulchellus* LeConte 1856, fixed by original designation.

DISTRIBUTION: Mexico, United States.

Neolitochrus aterrimus (Casey, 1890)

Litochrus aterrimus Casey 1890: 140 (Biscayne Bay, Florida).

Litochrus aterrimus: Leng 1920: 211 (Fla.).

Litochrus aterrimus: Hetschko 1930: 15 (Florida).

Litochrus aterrimus: Peck and Thomas 1998: 92 (Florida).

Neolitochrus aterrimus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Neolitochrus* Gimmel).

TYPE LOCALITY: Biscayne Bay, Florida, USA. Deposition: USNM (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: United States (Florida).

Neolitochrus crucigerus (Casey, 1890)

Litochrus crucigerus Casey 1890: 138 (Florida).

Litochrus crucigerus: Leng 1920: 211 (Fla.).

Litochrus cruciger[*lapsus calami*]: Hetschko 1930: 15 (Florida).

Litochrus crucigerus: Peck and Thomas 1998: 92 (Florida).

Neolitochrus crucigerus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Neolitochrus* Gimmel).

TYPE LOCALITY: Enterprise and Biscayne, Florida, USA (locality not yet restricted by lectotype designation). Deposition: USNM (2 syntypes) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: United States (Florida).

Neolitochrus immaculatus (Casey, 1890)

Litochrus immaculatus Casey 1890: 139 (New Jersey; South Carolina).

Litochrus immaculatus: Blatchley 1910: 501.

Litochrus immaculatus: Leng 1920: 211 (N.J.; S.C.; Fla.).

Litochrus immaculatus: Hetschko 1930: 15 (New Jersey; S. Carolina; Florida).

Litochrus immaculatus: Downie and Arnett 1996: 1029 (NJ; SC; FL).

Litochrus immaculatus: Peck and Thomas 1998: 92 (New Jersey; Florida).

Neolitochrus immaculatus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Neolitochrus* Gimmel).

TYPE LOCALITY: New Jersey, USA. Deposition: USNM (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: USA (Florida, New Jersey, South Carolina).

Neolitochrus mexicanus (Guillebeau, 1894)

Heterolitus mexicanus Guillebeau 1894a: 298 (Mexique).

Heterolitus mexicanus: Hetschko 1930: 17 (Mexiko).

Heterolitus mexicanus: Blackwelder 1945: 429 (Mexico).

Neolitochrus mexicanus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Neolitochrus* Gimmel).

TYPE LOCALITY: Mexico. Deposition: MNHN (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Mexico.

Neolitochrus pulchellus (LeConte, 1856)

L[itochrus] pulchellus LeConte 1856: 17 (diagnosis (in Latin); notes; Louisiana).

[*Litochrus*] *pulchellus*: Gemminger and Harold 1868: 802 (catalogue of world Coleoptera; Louisiana).

Litochrus pulchellus: Schwarz 1878: 447 (list of Coleoptera of Florida; on oak shrubs).

Litochrus pulchellus: Casey 1890: 138 (Florida; Texas).

Litochrus pulchellus: Leng 1920: 211 (Fla.; Tex.).

Litochrus pulchellus: Hetschko 1930: 16 (Florida; Texas; Louisiana).
Litochrus pulchellus: Peck and Thomas 1998: 92 (Texas; Florida).
Neolitochrus pulchellus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Neolitochrus* Gimmel).
TYPE LOCALITY: Louisiana, United States. Deposition: MCZ (holotype) (!).
DISTRIBUTION: United States (Florida, Louisiana, Texas).

PARACYLOMUS Gimmel, 20XX

Paracylomus Gimmel 20XX: XX.

TYPE SPECIES: *Acylomus asiaticus* Champion 1924, fixed by original designation.
DISTRIBUTION: Sri Lanka.

Paracylomus asiaticus (Champion, 1924)

Acylomus asiaticus Champion 1924c: 244 (Ceylon (Horton Plains)).

Acylomus asiaticus: Hetschko 1930: 33 (Ceylon).

Paracylomus asiaticus: Gimmel 20XX (transfer to *Paracylomus* Gimmel; lectotype designation).

TYPE LOCALITY: Horton Plains, Sri Lanka [“Ceylon”]. Deposition: BMNH (lectotype) (!).
DISTRIBUTION: Sri Lanka.

STEINERLITRUS Gimmel, 20XX

Steinerlitrus Gimmel 20XX: XX.

TYPE SPECIES: *Steinerlitrus warreni* Gimmel 20XX, fixed by original designation.
DISTRIBUTION: South America.

Steinerlitrus warreni Gimmel, 20XX

Steinerlitrus warreni Gimmel 20XX (Venezuela).

TYPE LOCALITY: Cerro de la Neblina (0°50’N 66°10’W), Amazonas, Venezuela.

Deposition: USNM (holotype) (!).

DISTRIBUTION: Venezuela.

NOMINA INQUIRENDA

PSEUDOLIBRUS Flach, 1889

Pseudolibrus Flach 1889c: 269.

TYPE SPECIES: *Pseudolibrus gestroi* Flach 1889, fixed by monotypy.
DISTRIBUTION: Eritrea.

Pseudolibrus gestroi Flach, 1889

Pseudolibrus Gestroi Flach 1889c: 270 (Bogos).

Pseudolibrus Gestroi: Hetschko 1930: 30 (Abessinien).

TYPE LOCALITY: Deposition: MSNG?.

DISTRIBUTION: Eritrea.

NOMINA DUBIA:

- Olibrus æstuosus* Tournier 1889: 91 [no description or localities].
[listed as nomen dubium in Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 510]
- Olibrus difficilis* Tournier 1889: 90 [no description or localities].
[listed as nomen dubium in Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 510]
- Olibrus minutus* Tournier 1889: 90 [no description or localities].
[listed as nomen dubium in Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 510]
- Olibrus minusculus* Tournier 1889: 91 [no description or localities].
[listed as nomen dubium in Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 510]
- Olibrus nigrinus* Tournier 1889: 90 [no description or localities].
[listed as nomen dubium in Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 510]
- Olibrus Pyrenaëus* Tournier 1889: 90 [no description or localities].
[listed as nomen dubium in Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 510]
- Olibrus subreptus* Tournier 1889: 92 [no description or localities].
[listed as nomen dubium in Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 510]
- Olibrus subrugosus* Tournier 1889: 89 [no description or localities].
[listed as nomen dubium in Švec in Löbl and Smetana 2007: 510]
- Phal[acrus] immaculatus* Latreille 1804: 42 (description (in French); “Aux environs de Paris”).
[nomen dubium (see Tournier 1889: 55)]
- Phal[acrus] apicalis* Latreille 1804: 44 (description (in French); “En France”).
- Phalacrus striatus* Stephens 1835: 402. [nomen dubium]
Phalacrus striatus: Stephens 1839: 99.

NOMINA NUDA UNASSOCIATED WITH VALID TAXA (The following names were not accompanied by a description, definition, or indication (ICZN 1999: Article 12.1), and type material (if it exists) has not been compared with known species):

- [*Olibrus*] *lemnae*: Gistel 1856: 383 (checklist of insects of Munich).
- [*Olibrus*] *lineato-punctatus* Tournier in Lewis 1879: 10 (catalogue of Japanese Coleoptera).
TYPE LOCALITY: Japan. Deposition: MNHN?.
- Olibr[us] minimus* Motschulsky 1858: 39 (France).
- [*Olibrus*] *tinctus*: Gistel 1856: 383 (checklist of insects of Munich).
- [*Phalacrus*] *Bipustulatus* Dejean 1836: 431 (catalogue entry; South Africa (Cape of Good Hope)).
- [*Phalacrus*] *Caffer* Dejean 1836: 430 (catalogue entry; South Africa (Cape of Good Hope)).
- Phalacrus cardui* Gistel 1856: 74 (associated with *Cirsium arvense* (L.) Scop.).
- [*Phalacrus*] *Distinguendus* Tournier in Stierlin and Gautard 1869: 130 (checklist of Coleoptera of Switzerland; Genf).
TYPE LOCALITY: Geneva, Switzerland. Deposition: MNHN (syntypes?) (!).
- [*Phalacrus*] *Hæmorrhoidalis* Dejean 1836: 431 (catalogue entry; North America).
- [*Phalacrus*] *Lemnæ* “Sturm”: Dejean 1821: 129 (catalogue entry; Germany).
[*Phalacrus*] *Lemnæ* “Sturm”: Dejean 1836: 431 (catalogue entry; Germany).
- [*Phalacrus*] *Luridipennis* Dejean 1836: 431 (catalogue entry; South Africa (Cape of Good Hope)).

[*Phalacrus*] *Mandibularis* “Schönherr”: Dejean 1821: 129 (catalogue entry; Antilles).
 [*Phalacrus*] *Mandibularis* “Schönherr”: Dejean 1836: 430 (catalogue entry; Antilles).
 [*Phalacrus*] *Micres* Dejean 1836: 431 (catalogue entry; South Africa (Cape of Good Hope)).
 [*Phalacrus*] *Nitidulus* “Sturm”: Dejean 1821: 129 (catalogue entry; Germany).
 [*Phalacrus*] *Nitidulus* “Sturm”: Dejean 1836: 431 (catalogue entry; Germany).
Phalacrus obsoletopunctatus Tournier in Lewis 1879: 10 (catalogue of Japanese Coleoptera).
 TYPE LOCALITY: Japan. Deposition: MNHN (holotype) (!). [probably belongs to *Stilbus* Seidlitz]
 [*Phalacrus*] *Parvus* Dejean 1836: 431 (catalogue entry; South Africa (Cape of Good Hope)).
 [*Phalacrus*] *Piceus* “Sturm”: Dejean 1821: 129 (catalogue entry; France).
 [*Phalacrus*] *Piceus* “Sturm”: Dejean 1836: 431 (catalogue entry; France).
 [*Phalacrus*] *Rufipes* Dejean 1821: 129 (catalogue entry; France).
 [*Phalacrus*] *Rufipes*: Dejean 1836: 431 (catalogue entry; France).
 [*Phalacrus*] *Signatus* Dejean 1836: 431 (catalogue entry; North America).
 [*Phalacrus*] *Spadiceus* Dejean 1836: 431 (catalogue entry; Spain).
 [*Phalacrus*] *Striatus* Dejean 1821: 129 (catalogue entry; France). [= *Phalacrus striatus* Stephens 1839: 99??]
 [*Phalacrus*] *Striatus*: Dejean 1836: 430 (catalogue entry; France).
 [*Phalacrus*] *Subaeneus* Dejean 1836: 431 (catalogue entry; South Africa (Cape of Good Hope)).
 [*Phalacrus*] *Troglodytes* Dejean 1836: 431 (catalogue entry; North America).
 [*Phalacrus*] *Viridiæneus* Dejean 1836: 430 (catalogue entry; South Africa (Cape of Good Hope)).

TAXA REMOVED FROM PHALACRIDAE:

Dermestes nigrinus Marsham 1802: 77 (description (in Latin); Great Britain). [in *Limnebius* of the Hydraenidae (Thomson 2007a)]
Dermestes piceorrhæus Marsham 1802: 78 (description (in Latin); Great Britain). [= *Ephistemus globulus* (Paykull) of the Cryptophagidae]
Phalacrus piceorrhæus: Stephens 1829: 166.
 [*Phalacrus*] *piceorrhæus*: Stephens 1829b: 68 (catalogue entry; Great Britain).
Dermestes nitens Marsham 1802: 79 (description (in Latin); Great Britain). [= *Ephistemus globulus* (Paykull) of the Cryptophagidae]
Phalacrus nitens: Stephens 1829: 167.
 [*Phalacrus*] *nitens*: Stephens 1829b: 68 (catalogue entry; Great Britain).
Grouvelleus bicolor Pic 1923 [= *Zaitzeviaria bicolor* (Pic, 1923)] [originally described in *Grouvelleus* Zaitzev, 1908 = *Grouvellinus* Champion, 1923, of the Elmidae]
Grouvelleus bicolor Pic 1923: 4 (Tonkin).
Grouvelleus bicolor: Hetschko 1930: 40 (Tonkin). [placed in Phalacridae in error]
Litochrus brunnipennis Mannerheim 1852: 369 (Sitkha). [= *Empelus brunnipennis* (Mannerheim) of the Staphylinidae]
Litochrus brunnipennis: LeConte 1856: 17 (belongs in *Agathidium*; Sitkha).
Parasemus parvopallidus Lea 1932: 469 (Queensland (Cairns district)). [tentatively transferred to Hydrophilidae by Gimmel (20XX)]

- Phalacrus antennatus* Motschulsky, 1866 [not in Phalacridae—belongs to “Anisotomidae” (=Leiodidae) (Liubarsky 1993a: 18)]
Phalacrus antennatus Motschulsky 1866: 427 (diagnosis (in Latin); Sri Lanka).
Phalacrus antennatus: Hetschko 1930: 4 (Ceylon).
- Phalacrus confectus* Walker, 1858 [= *Zeadolopus confecta* (Walker) of the Leiodidae]
Phalacrus confectus Walker 1858: 206 (diagnosis (in Latin); Sri Lanka).
 [*Phalacrus*] *confectus*: Gemminger and Harold 1868: 799 (catalogue of world Coleoptera; Sri Lanka).
 ? *Cercyon confecta*: Champion 1924c: 237.
Cyrtusa confecta: Champion 1925x: 7.
Zeadolopus confecta: Daffner 1982: 213.
- Phalacrus conjiciens* Walker, 1858 [= *Cercyon conjiciens* (Walker, 1858) of the Hydrophilidae]
Phalacrus conjiciens Walker 1858: 206 (diagnosis (in Latin); Sri Lanka).
 [*Phalacrus*] *conjiciens*: Gemminger and Harold 1868: 799 (catalogue of world Coleoptera; Sri Lanka).
 ? *Cercyon conjiciens*: Champion 1924c: 237.
Cercyon conjiciens: Balfour-Browne 1954: 231.
- Phalacrus difformis* LeConte, 1850 [= *Agathidium difforme* (LeConte, 1850) of the Leiodidae]
Phalacrus difformis LeConte 1850: 222.
Agathidium difforme: LeConte 1853: 286 (transfer to *Agathidium* of the Leiodidae).
 [*Phalacrus*] *difformis*: Gemminger and Harold 1868: 799 (catalogue of world Coleoptera; Lake Superior).
Phalacrus difformis: Guillebeau 1894a: 290 (Amérique septentrionale).
Phalacrus difformis: Hetschko 1930: 6 (Lake Superior).
- P[halacrus] dimidiatus* Sturm 1807: 85–86, pl. XXXII [= *Ephistemus globosus* (Paykull, 1798) of the Cryptophagidae]
 [*Phalacrus*] *Dimidiatus*: Dejean 1821: 129 (catalogue entry; Germany).
Ph[alacrus] dimidiatus: Stephens 1829b: 68 (catalogue entry; as synonym of *Phalacrus piceorrhoeus* (Marsham) [= *Ephistemus globulus* (Paykull) of the Cryptophagidae]; Great Britain).
 [*Phalacrus*] *Dimidiatus*: Dejean 1836: 431 (catalogue entry; Germany).
 [*Olibrus*] *dimidiatus*: Gistel 1856: 383 (checklist of insects of Munich).
- P[halacrus] globosus* Sturm 1807: 82–83, pl. XXXII [= *Ephistemus globosus* (Paykull, 1798)? of the Cryptophagidae]
 [*Phalacrus*] *Globosus*: Dejean 1821: 129 (catalogue entry; Germany).
Phalacrus globosus: Stephens 1829: 166.
 [*Phalacrus*] *globosus*: Stephens 1829b: 68 (catalogue entry; Great Britain).
 [*Phalacrus*] *Globosus*: Dejean 1836: 431 (catalogue entry; Germany).
 [*Olibrus*] *globosus*: Gistel 1856: 383 (checklist of insects of Munich).
- Phalacrus maritimus* Stephens 1829 [= *Oomorphus concolor* (Sturm, 1807) of the Chrysomelidae]
Phalacrus maritimus Stephens 1829a: 159.
 [*Phalacrus*] *maritimus*: Stephens 1829b: 66 (catalogue entry; Great Britain)
- Phalacrus minutus*: Illiger 1802: 41–42 [= *Cryptopleurum minutum* (Fabricius, 1775) of the Hydrophilidae].
P[halacrus] minutus: Sturm 1807: 81–82.

- Olibrus minutus* Gistel 1856: 383 (checklist of insects of München).
- [*Phalacrus*] *pulchellus* Marsham 1802: 72–73 (description (in Latin); Great Britain).
[=Cryptophagidae]
- Phalacrus pulchellus*: Stephens 1829: 167.
- [*Phalacrus*] *pulchellus*: Stephens 1829b: 68 (catalogue entry; Great Britain).
- Phalacrus rugipennis* Motschulsky, 1866 [not in Phalacridae—belongs to Coccinellidae (Liubarsky 1993a: 22)]
- Phalacrus rugipennis* Motschulsky 1866: 428 (diagnosis (in Latin); Sri Lanka).
- Phalacrus rugipennis*: Hetschko 1930: 10 (Ceylon).
- Sternosternus* Guillebeau, 1894
- Sternosternus* Guillebeau 1894c: ccvii. [transferred to Hydrophilidae by Gimmel (20XX)]
- TYPE SPECIES: *Sternosternus grouvellei* Guillebeau 1894, fixed by monotypy.
- Sternosternus grouvellei* Guillebeau, 1894
- Sternosternus Grouvellei* Guillebeau 1894c: ccvii (Sumatra). [transferred to Hydrophilidae by Gimmel (20XX)]
- Sternosternus Grouvellei*: Hetschko 1930: 41 (Sumatra).
- Stilbus pumilus* (Hochhuth, 1872)
- O[librus]* *pumilus* Hochhuth 1872: 234 (diagnosis (in Latin); discussion (in German); Kiev or Volhynia).
- Stilbus pumilus*: Flach 1889a: 68 (Südrussland; Japan).
- Stilbus pumilus*: Flach 1889e: 271 (Japan).
- Eustilbus pumilus*: Guillebeau 1892b: 193 (Russie mérid.; Japon).
- Stilbus pumilus*: Heyden *et al.* 1906: 340 (R. m.).
- Stilbus pumilus*: Jakobson 1915: 952 (Galicia; Ukraine; Japan).
- Stilbus pumilus*: Schaufuss 1916: 489 (Rossia meridionalis).
- Stilbus pumilus*: Winkler 1926: 734 (Europa centralis; Rossia europae).
- Stilbus pumilus*: Hetschko 1930: 38 (Russland; Japan).
- Stilbus pumilus*: Hisamatsu 1959a: 6 (Japan).
- Stilbus pumilus*: Hisamatsu 1985: 273.
- Stilbus pumilus*: Lafer 1992a: 229 (Russian Far East: ?).
- [Švec 1992b: 431 (not in Phalacridae)]

VITA

Matthew L. Gimmel was born in 1983 in Midwest City, Oklahoma, where he spent his childhood. After the second grade of elementary school, his parents began homeschooling him. This afforded him the opportunity to develop and refine his skills as a young natural historian, focusing primarily on reptiles, amphibians, trees, and birds, and, during the latter part of his homeschooling years, insects. This experience culminated in a G.E.D. in 1999 when he was 16 years old. He earned half of his undergraduate college credits in biological sciences at Rose State College in Midwest City starting in 2000. In 2003 he began studying zoology at Oklahoma State University (OSU) in Stillwater. He graduated *summa cum laude* from OSU with a Bachelor of Science in May of 2005, and spent the following summer as a collaborator for a USDA-ARS Bioresearch Facility in Stillwater, specializing in identification of ground beetles (Carabidae). In August 2005 he began a doctoral program in beetle systematics in the Department of Entomology at Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, where he will graduate with his doctorate in August 2011.