

**On the identity of *Mastacanthus* Suffrian, 1852
and *Sternoglossus* Suffrian, 1866 and key to World genera
of *Pachybrachina*
(Chrysomelidae: Cryptocephalinae: Cryptocephalini)**

**Об идентичности родов *Mastacanthus* Suffrian, 1852
и *Sternoglossus* Suffrian, 1866 с приведением определительной
таблицы
родов *Pachybrachina* мировой фауны
(Chrysomelidae: Cryptocephalinae: Cryptocephalini)**

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Ключевые слова: Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, Cryptocephalinae, Карибский бассейн, Неотропика, Палеарктика, систематика, таксономия, лектотип.

Abstract. *Pachybrachina* includes 8 genera worldwide. The identity of the two Neotropical genera *Mastacanthus* Suffrian, 1852 and *Sternoglossus* Suffrian, 1866 is established. Redescription of the type species of both genera and an illustrated key to World genera are provided. The generic type species of *Sternoglossus* and the lectotype for *S. scalaris* are designated.

Резюме. Подтриба *Pachybrachina* включает 8 родов, распространенных по всему миру. Установлена идентичность родов *Mastacanthus* Suffrian, 1852 и *Sternoglossus* Suffrian, 1866. Приведены переписание типового вида обоих родов и иллюстрированная определительная таблица родов *Pachybrachina* мировой фауны. Обозначены типовой вид рода *Sternoglossus* и лектотип *S. scalaris*.

Introduction

Worldwide the subtribe *Pachybrachina* contains approximately 700 species classified in 8 genera [Reid, 1990] (Table 1). For more than 150 years the identity of two Neotropical Cryptocephalinae genera in the subtribe *Pachybrachina* has remained a mystery: *Mastacanthus* Suffrian, 1852 and *Sternoglossus* Suffrian, 1866. Descriptions in the mid-1800's by the German naturalist Eduard Suffrian while highly detailed, lacked accompanying illustrations. Furthermore, type material had not been located since the original description of these genera, making accurate identification challenging. The current paper validates these two genera. Both genera are redescribed and illustrations are provided based on direct observation of type material. Identification keys have been provided for Cryptocephalinae. Suffrian [1857: 61] included in his key to cryptocephalines 4 *Pachybrachina* genera, including *Mastacanthus*, and later expanded to include more taxa

[Suffrian, 1859]. More recently Watts [2005] included a key to some North and Central American Cryptocephalinae genera with the description of his new Neotropical genus. An illustrated, dichotomous key to World *Pachybrachina* genera is here provided for the first time.

Material and methods

Identity of the types was confirmed by comparing original descriptions, locality, and museum depository information provided by Suffrian [1852, 1866] against specimens and accompanying label data. Material is housed at the British Museum of Natural History (BMNH). Images were taken with GT Entovision (Hagerstown, MD, USA) and Zeiss (Oberkochen, Germany) Discovery v20 stereomicroscope with AxioCam HRc. The image background was removed using Adobe Photoshop CS5 (Adobe Systems Incorporated). Lectotype designation is undertaken with the purpose of fixing the status of a given syntype to be the sole-bearing type of the given nominal taxon (Article 74; ICZN, 1999).

Results

Diagnosis of *Pachybrachina*. The following combination of sets of characters may help distinguish genera currently included in *Pachybrachina*, however some exceptions exist since *Pachybrachina* may not be monophyletic. Presence of tibial spurs (absent in *Sternoglossus*, *Mylassa* Stål, 1867, *Ambrotodes* Suffrian, 1866, *Griburius* Haldeman, 1849); lack of denticles on the basal margin of the pronotum (Fig. 8; color plate 26: fig. 1–8) (absent in *Achaenops* Suffrian, 1857 (*Achaenopina*) and very weak or absent in *Triachus* LeConte, 1880 and *Diachus* LeConte, 1880 (*Cryptocephalina*); denticles, when

Table 1. Pachybrachina genera: AFR = Afrotropical; NEA = Nearctic; NEO = Neotropical; ORI = Oriental; PAL = Palearctic.

Таблица 1. Роды подтрибы Pachybrachina: AFR = афротропический; NEA = неарктический; NEO = неотропический; ORI = ориентальный; PAL = палеарктический.

Genus / Род	Author / Автор	Year / Год описания	Distribution / Распространение
<i>Acolastus</i>	Gerstaecker	1855	PAL, AFR, ORI
<i>Ambrotodes</i>	Suffrian	1866	NEO
<i>Griburius</i>	Haldeman	1849	NEO, NEA
<i>Mastacanthus</i>	Suffrian	1852	NEO
<i>Metallactus</i>	Suffrian	1866	NEO
<i>Mylassa</i>	Stal	1867	NEO
<i>Pachybrachis</i>	Chevrolat	1837	NEO, PAL, ORI?, NEA
<i>Sternoglossus</i>	Suffrian	1866	NEO

present, are generally concealed at rest (fig. 10)); base of pronotum margined and bimodally sinuate (Color plate 26: fig. 4–8) (except *Mylassa* and less or differently margined in *Acolastus* Gerstaecker, 1885 and *Ambrotodes*); coarsely punctate dorsally and ventrally (Color plate 26–27: fig. 1–8, 15–19) including hypomeron (fig. 10) (except *Mastacanthus*, *Stenoglossus*, *Mylassa* and *Acolastus* the last two genera may be pubescent); confused elytral punctures (except *Mylassa* and *Sternoglossus*; less orderly in *Griburius*, *Metallactus* Suffrian, 1866 and *Mastacanthus*); other subtribes lack pronotal punctures and have elytral punctures usually in rows; intercoxal prosternal process unimodal (fig. 11) (bimodal in other groups (fig. 12)) and posterior margin produced caudad (fig. 9) (less so in *Acolastus* and *Pachybrachis* Chevrolat, 1837; eyes never touching dorsally and visible from above (Color plate: 26: fig. 1, 4–8) (not visible from above in *Mylassa* and *Ambrotodes* (Color plate: 26: fig. 2–3); bulging, particularly in *Ambrotodes*, *Mylassa* and *Acolastus*, in all other genera the dorsal section of the eye is generally larger than the ventral part as separated by the well developed canthus (Color plate: 27, 29: fig. 15, 30) (canthus weak in *Ambrotodes*, *Mylassa* and *Acolastus* (Color plate: 27: fig. 16)).

Key to adults of Pachybrachina genera of the World

1. Intercoxal prosternal process narrow, width approximately equal to or less than half diameter of procoxae (fig. 17); scutellum triangular (narrowing posterad) (fig. 1) Palearctic, Afrotropical, and Oriental regions (introduced into Caribbean [Schoeller, Warchałowski, 2009]
.....*Acolastus* Gerstaecker
- Intercoxal prosternal process wide, width equal to or greater than diameter of procoxae (fig. 9, 29, 36); scutellum trapezoidal, rectangular, broadly triangular (fig. 2–8)
..... 2
2. Eyes small, oval, bulging, not extending dorsad beyond upper third of head (not beyond frontal sulcus); canthus shallow (fig. 16); posterior margin of labrum concave; pronotum greatly vaulted (less so in *Ambrotodes signatipennis*), mesobasal margin (directly opposite scutellum) produced to greatly produced posteriorly beyond basal margin of pronotum, basal margin not punctate, if margined then wide and flattened; head usually concealed from above (fig. 2, 3); Chile and Southwestern Argentina 3

- Eyes large, oval, extending dorsad beyond upper third of head, usually with upper half of eye larger than ventral half (fig. 15, 30, 35); canthus deep, approximately 1/4 into eye; basal margin of pronotum (directly opposite scutellum) not produced posteriorly, margined with basal row of punctures, bimodally sinuate (fig. 1, 4–8) 4
- 3. Mesobasal margin (directly opposite scutellum) greatly produced posteriorly beyond basal margin of pronotum, mesobasal region truncate and raised (fig. 2); body with white pubescence (mostly ventrally) (fig. 21); scutellum heart-shaped (fig. 2); elytral striations not confused (fig. 2); length of elytra less than twice length of pronotum
.....*Mylassa* Stål
- Mesobasal margin (directly opposite scutellum) slightly produced posteriorly beyond basal margin of pronotum, mesobasal portion rounded, not raised, lateral margins of pronotum greatly explanate (fig. 3); scutellum rectangular, posterolateral corners extending laterally over elytra (fig. 3); elytral striations confused (fig. 3); length of elytra more than twice length of pronotum, pubescence lacking dorsally, reduced ventrally (fig. 22); eimoerser deep; intercoxal abdominal process narrowed *Ambrotodes* Suffrian
- 4. Posterior margin of intercoxal prosternal process produced beyond posterior margin of prothorax (fig. 9, 18, 29, 31, 36); i.e., convex; mesotibial spurs present or absent; overall robust; punctations not deep or large, particularly on pronotum, dorsal surface shiny 5
- Posterior margin of intercoxal prosternal process rarely produced beyond posterior margin of prothorax; i.e., relatively entire (fig. 13); gestalt cylindrical (height of each elytron approximately 2.5 width), pronotum narrower than elytral bases combined, overall flattened not vaulted (fig. 4); punctations on head, prothorax and elytra evident, large; elytral punctations commonly confused (but punctations in rows not uncommon); forefemora may or may not be enlarged; mesotibiae usually with terminal spur in both sexes
..... *Pachybrachis* Chevrolat
- 5. Mesotibial spurs absent; without V-shaped macula on pronotum (fig. 6–8); elytral punctures not darkened or forming “painted” rows (fig. 6–8); generally vividly multicolored and patterned; New World 6
- Mesotibial spurs present, V-shaped macula on pronotum (fig. 5, 19); elytral punctures darkened, forming characteristic “painted” rows (fig. 5, 19); generally shades of brown; Caribbean *Mastacanthus* Suffrian
- 6. Pronotum punctate; scutellum trapezoidal distally truncate (fig. 7, 8); posterior margin of intercoxal prosternal process rounded or gradually narrowing (fig. 9, 14); pronotum vaulted, lateral margins in dorsal view expanded laterad (fig. 7, 8)
..... 7

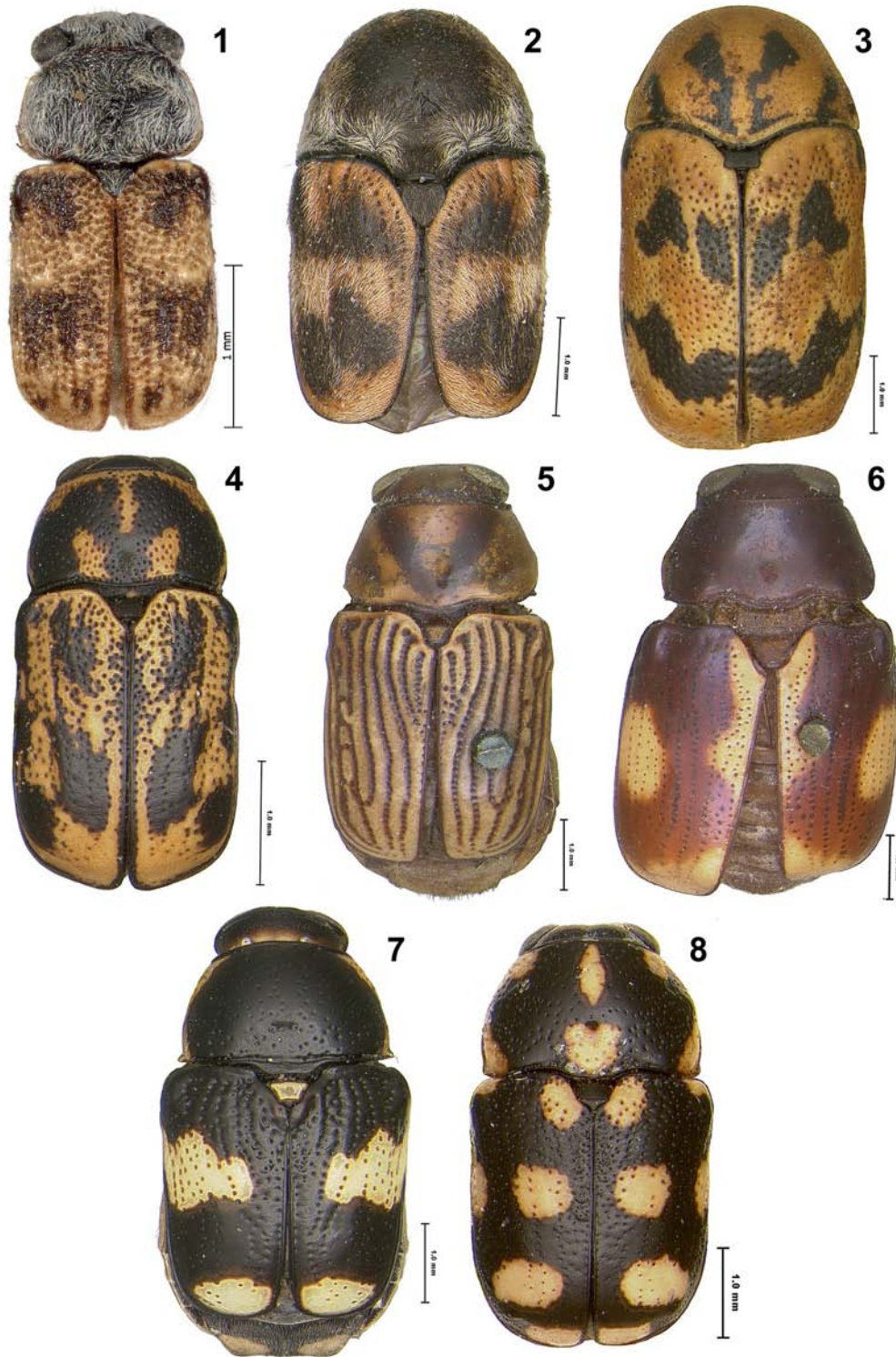


Fig. 1–8. Dorsal habitus of World Pachybrachina genera.

Рис. 1–8. Габитусы представителей подтрибы Pachybrachina мировой фауны.

1 – *Acolastus cribripennis* (Pic, 1924); 2 – *Mylassa crassicollis* (Blanchard, 1851); 3 – *Ambrotodes elegans* (Blanchard, 1851); 4 – *Pachybrachis hieroglyphicus* Lachairting, 1851; 5 – *Mastacanthus insularis* Suffrian, 1852; 6 – *Sternoglossus scalaris* Suffrian, 1866; 7 – *Griburius scutellaris* (Fabricius, 1801); 8 – *Metallactus albopictus* Suffrian, 1866.

- Pronotum impunctate (fig. 6, 37); scutellum broadly deltoid (fig. 35, 37); posterior margin of intercoxal prosternal process acutely pointed and bulging medially (fig. 36); pronotum not vaulted, lateral margins angled (fig. 6 1F)
..... *Sternoglossus* Suffrian
- 7. Posterior margin of intercoxal prosternal process rounded (fig. 14); lateral margin of elytra deeply excised exposing abdomen caudally, elytra length approximately 2× or less length of pronotum (fig. 7, 24)
..... *Griburius* Haldeman
- Posterior margin of intercoxal prosternal process gradually narrowing, pointed (fig. 9); lateral edge of elytra not deeply excised, abdomen not exposed, elytral length greater than 2× length of pronotum (fig. 8, 26)
..... *Metallactus* Suffrian

Genus *Mastacanthus* Suffrian, 1852

Mastacanthus Suffrian, 1852: 135. [Type species *Mastacanthus insularis* Suffrian, by monotypy [ICZN: Article 69.3].

Mastacanthus insularis Suffrian, 1852 (Color plate: 27: fig. 28–33)

Mastacanthus insularis Suffrian, 1852: 136; 1858: 392; Guérin-Méneville, 1857: 297; Suffrian 1866: 379; Clavareau, 1913: 88; Blackwelder, 1946: 639.

Material. Holotype, ♀, verbatim label data: “433” [white, oval] / “10” [white] / “*Mastacanthus insularis* Suff. punctatostrictus Chev Cuba” [white] / “E. Coll. Chevt.” [white] / “67 56” [white] / “Ex Clark Coll BM(NH) 1867-56” [white]; “HOLOTYPE *Mastacanthus insularis* Suffrian, 1852” [red] (BMNH).

Diagnosis. Consult dichotomous key.

Redescription of female holotype. Habitus (fig. 5, 18, 19, 23, 28–32). Size: body length 6 mm, width at humeri 3 mm. Dorsum, sternum, abdomen, legs, head and antennae cinnamon brown, elytra and pronotum yellowish-brown; pronotum with darker V-shaped marcula, weakly punctate, not vaulted, a pair of angled basolateral depressions demarcating oblong pronotal calli; elytra with dark brown punctures in rows, interstices yellowish-brown, raised.

Head. Almost entirely concealed within prothorax, vertex and eyes visible from above, glabrous, frons weakly punctate medially, vertex impunctate. Eyes convex, bulging laterally, not meeting medially on dorsum of head (female), located between upper one-third and beyond lower two-thirds of head; canthus triangular, less than one-third into eye and angled at approximately 45°; ocular sulci pronounced. Interantennal space 4 times diameter of antennal socket. Antennae inserted near lower third of eye at ventral edge of canthus; antennal calli evident; antennae with all segments elongate, narrow except for short, ovoid pedicel (segment 2) (left antenna with last segment broken off, right antenna with 7–11 broken off), apical setae present on all antennomeres; antennal length approximately 0.6 body length (female), antennomeres without circular sensillate depressions apparent. Frons without a pair of fused deep longitudinal oval pits (antennal sulci) between antennal sockets, ventral margin acutely concave (upside-down V-shaped). Frontoclypeal ridge apparent, marked by edge. Clypeus narrow, 6 times wider than tall, laterally rounded, ventral margin concave (upside-down U-shaped). Labrum slightly wider than tall, convex, ventral margin slightly concave, ventrally bearing several setae; last maxillary and labial palps narrowing apically.

Thorax. Prothorax: pronotum trapezoidal, broadest basally, approximately 1.5 times wider than tall, weakly punctate, pair of angled, shallow basolateral depressions demarcating rectangular pronotal calli; lateral margins curved in lateral view, moderately explanate, anterior margin of pronotum framed by a posterior

row of punctures, anterior corner with setiferous pore, basal margin bi-sinuate, bordered, i.e. margined, not crenulate; hind corners with setiferous pore. Intercoxal prosternal process with large punctures and yellowish setae scattered throughout, arrow-shaped, almost twice as long as wide (measured at its widest), anterior margin entire, widest anteriorly and mesially, narrowing to acute point posteriorly at three-quarter length, narrowed section extending posteriorly beyond hypomeron projection (i.e. prosternum), medially longitudinally produced and lighter than rest of intercoxal prosternal process. Procoxal cavity almost twice as wide as tall, narrowing laterally. Hypomeron impunctate. Mesothorax: mesoscutellum trapezoidal, broadest basally, impunctate, glabrous, smooth, basally and apically truncate, not elevated above level of elytra. Elytra 2 times length of pronotum, widest at basal third, regularly oblate, not reaching base of pygidium, basal margin simple, moderately prominent humeral calli, elytra close to scutellum slightly elevated, punctation forming 7 regular striae, plus a short scutellar stria and a row of punctures abutting epipleura, punctures prominent, dark, interstices convex, lighter than row of punctures. Epipleura similarly shaped to elytral interstices, convex [not flattened and punctate as in most other Cryptocephalines], glabrous, same color as interstices, gradually narrowing to apex of elytra. Intercoxal mesosternal process as wide as intercoxal prosternal process, trapezoidal. Metathorax: metasternum prominent, convexly swollen, glabrous. Epimeron rectangular, with short, white pubescence.

Legs. Short, not extending beyond edge of elytra, hind femorae slightly longer than fore- and mid-femorae (only one hind femora present in lectotype), fore-femora broadest, almost twice as broad as mid- and hind femora; tibiae cylindrical, tibial spurs present on mesotibiae (hind tibiae missing); 1st fore- and midtarsomeres deltoid (all other tarsomeres and claws missing).

Abdomen. Yellowish-brown, basal edge darker. Intercoxal abdominal process of ventrite I broad, basal margin slightly convex, lateral borders of ventrite I quadrate; ventrite IV narrower than other ventrites particularly along midline, other ventrites of approximately equal size except ventrite I widest; female egg-hollow on ventrite V oval, slightly wider than tall, moderately deep. Pygidium yellowish-brown, with small punctations, regularly convex, glabrous.

Remarks. *Mastacanthus* currently contains 3 species. Two from Cuba, *Mastacanthus insularis* Suffrian, 1852 and *M. arcustriatus* Chevrolat, 1864 (fig. 18, 19) and one from Chile, *M. suturalis* Brèthes, 1929 [Blackwelder, 1946]. Possibly the species from Chile does not belong in this genus given the disjunct distribution of the species. However, this remains to be verified pending examination of the type specimen.

Genus *Sternoglossus* Suffrian, 1866

Sternoglossus Suffrian, 1866: 378. Type species *Sternoglossus scalaris* Suffrian, by present designation [ICZN: Article 69.1].

Sternoglossus scalaris Suffrian, 1866 (Color plate: 30: fig. 34–38)

Sternoglossus scalaris Suffrian, 1866: 381; Clavareau, 1913: 88; Blackwelder, 1946: 639.

Material. Lectotype by present designation, ♀, verbatim label data: “Type Suffr Coll Deyrolle” [white] / “Baly Coll.” [white] / “*Sternoglossus scalaris* Suffr Cayenne” [white] / “HOLOTYPE *Sternoglossus scalaris* Suff. Ex coll. Deyrolle via Baly” [white]; “LECTOTYPE *Sternoglossus scalaris* Suffrian / des. ML Chamorro 2013” [red] (BMNH).

Diagnosis. Consult dichotomous key.

Redescription of female lectotype. Habitus (fig. 34–37).

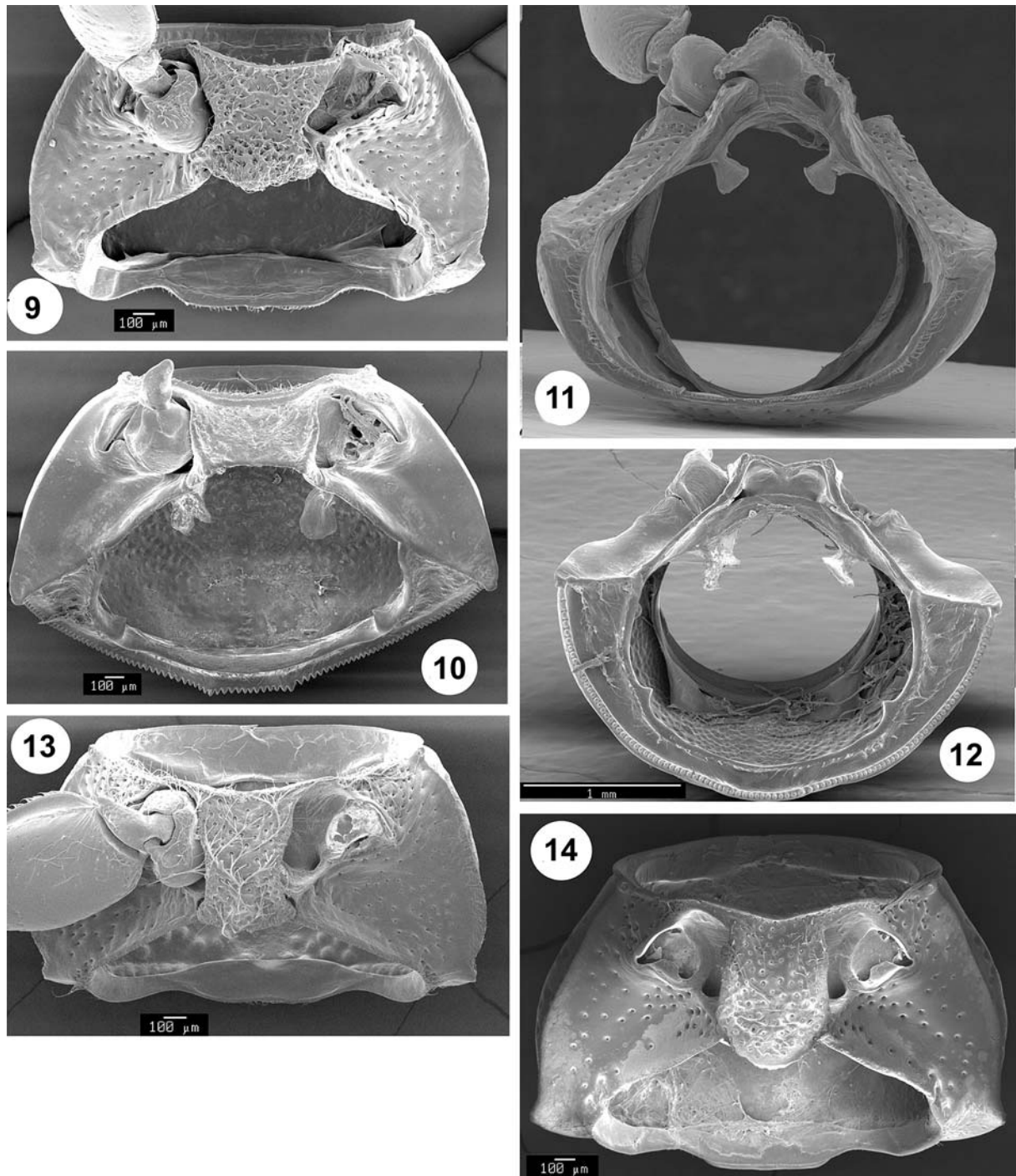


Fig. 9–14. Scanning Electron Micrographs (SEM) of Cryptocephalinae prothoraces.

9 – *Metallactus decumanus* Suffrian, 1866, ventral; 10 – *Heptarthrius longimanus* Suffrian, 1866, ventral; 11 – *Metallactus decumanus*, caudal; 12 – *Heptarthrius longimanus*, caudal; 13 – *Pachybrachis gayi* Blanchard, 1866, ventral; 14 – *Griburius equestris* Olivier, 1808, ventral.

Рис. 9–14. Сканирующая электронная микроскопия (SEM) переднегруди представителей подтрибы Pachybrachina.

9 – *Metallactus decumanus* Suffrian, 1866, вид снизу; 10 – *Heptarthrius longimanus* Suffrian, 1866, вид снизу; 11 – *Metallactus decumanus*, вид сзади; 12 – *Heptarthrius longimanus*, вид сзади; 13 – *Pachybrachis gayi* Blanchard, 1866, вид снизу; 14 – *Griburius equestris* Olivier, 1808, вид снизу.

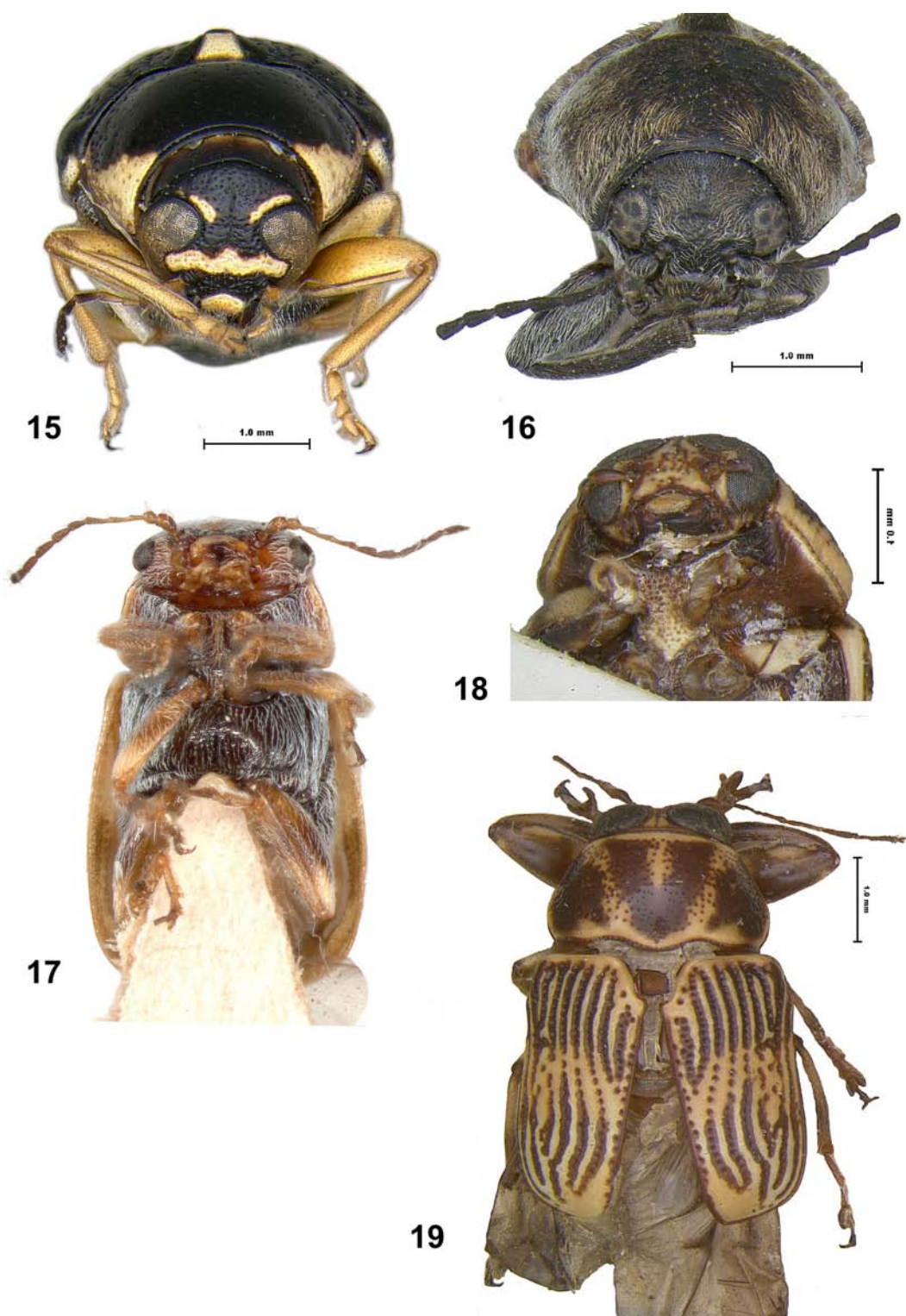


Fig. 15–19. Pachybrachina.

15 – *Griburius equestris* Olivier, 1808, anterior; 16 – *Mylassa crassicollis* (Blanchard, 1851), anterior; 17 – *Acolastus cribripennis* (Pic, 1924), ventral; 18 – *Mastacanthus arcustriatus* Chevrolat, 1864, ventral; 19 – *M. arcustriatus*, dorsal.

Рис. 15–19. Представители подтрибы Pachybrachina.

15 – *Griburius equestris* Olivier, 1808, вид спереди; 16 – *Mylassa crassicollis* (Blanchard, 1851), вид спереди; 17 – *Acolastus cribripennis* (Pic, 1924), вид снизу; 18 – *Mastacanthus arcustriatus* Chevrolat, 1864, вид снизу; 19 – *M. arcustriatus*, вид сверху.

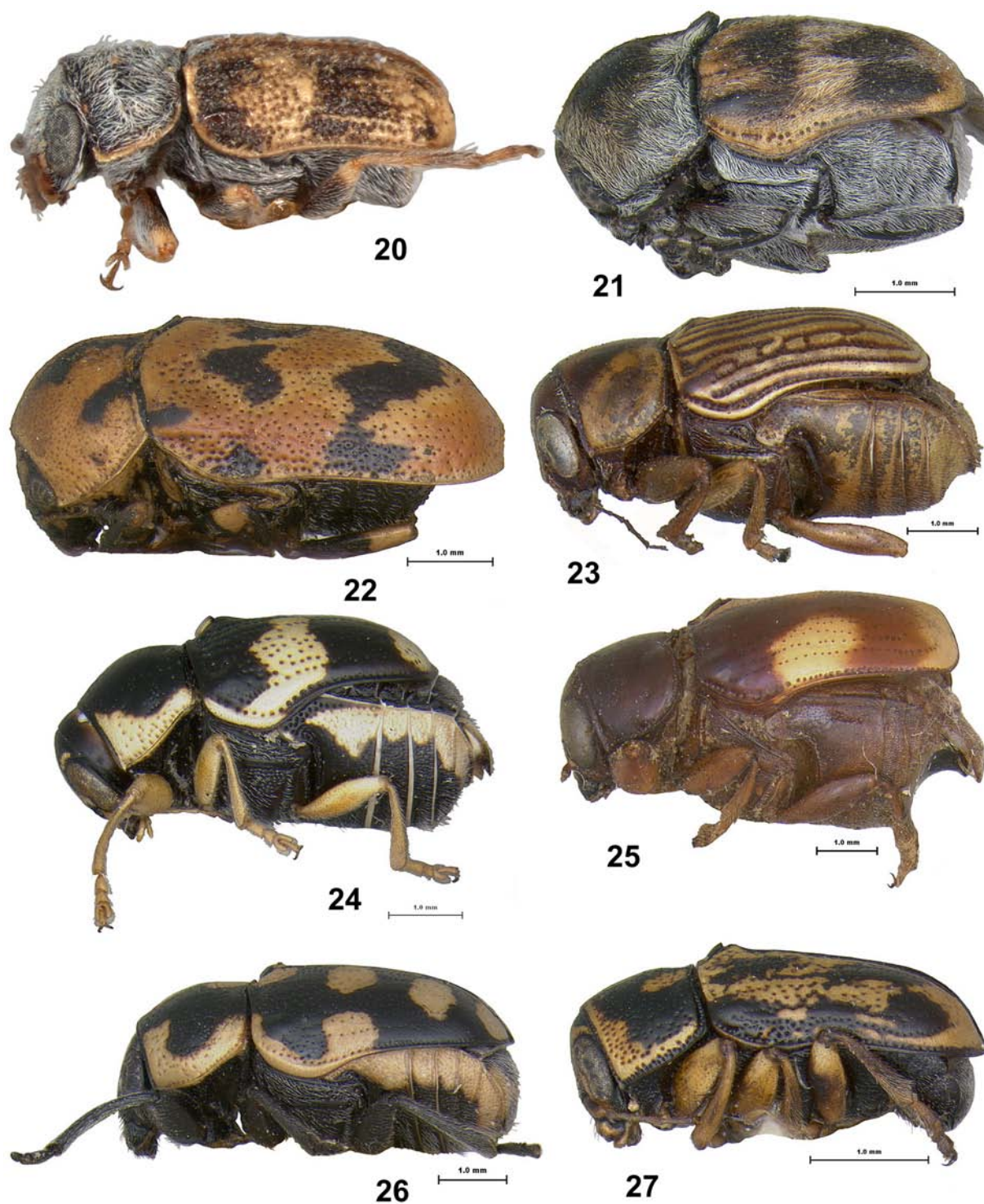


Fig. 20–27. Lateral habitus of World Pachybrachina genera.

Рис. 20–27. Представители подтрибы Pachybrachina мировой фауны, вид сбоку.

20 – *Acolastus cribripennis* (Pic, 1924); 21 – *Mylassa crassicollis* (Blanchard, 1851); 22 – *Ambrotodes elegans* (Blanchard, 1851); 23 – *Mastacanthus insularis* Suffrian, 1852; 24 – *Griburius scutellaris* (Fabricius, 1801); 25 – *Sternoglossus scalaris* Suffrian, 1866; 26 – *Metallactus albopictus* Suffrian, 1866; 27 – *Pachybrachis hieroglyphicus* Laicharting, 1851.

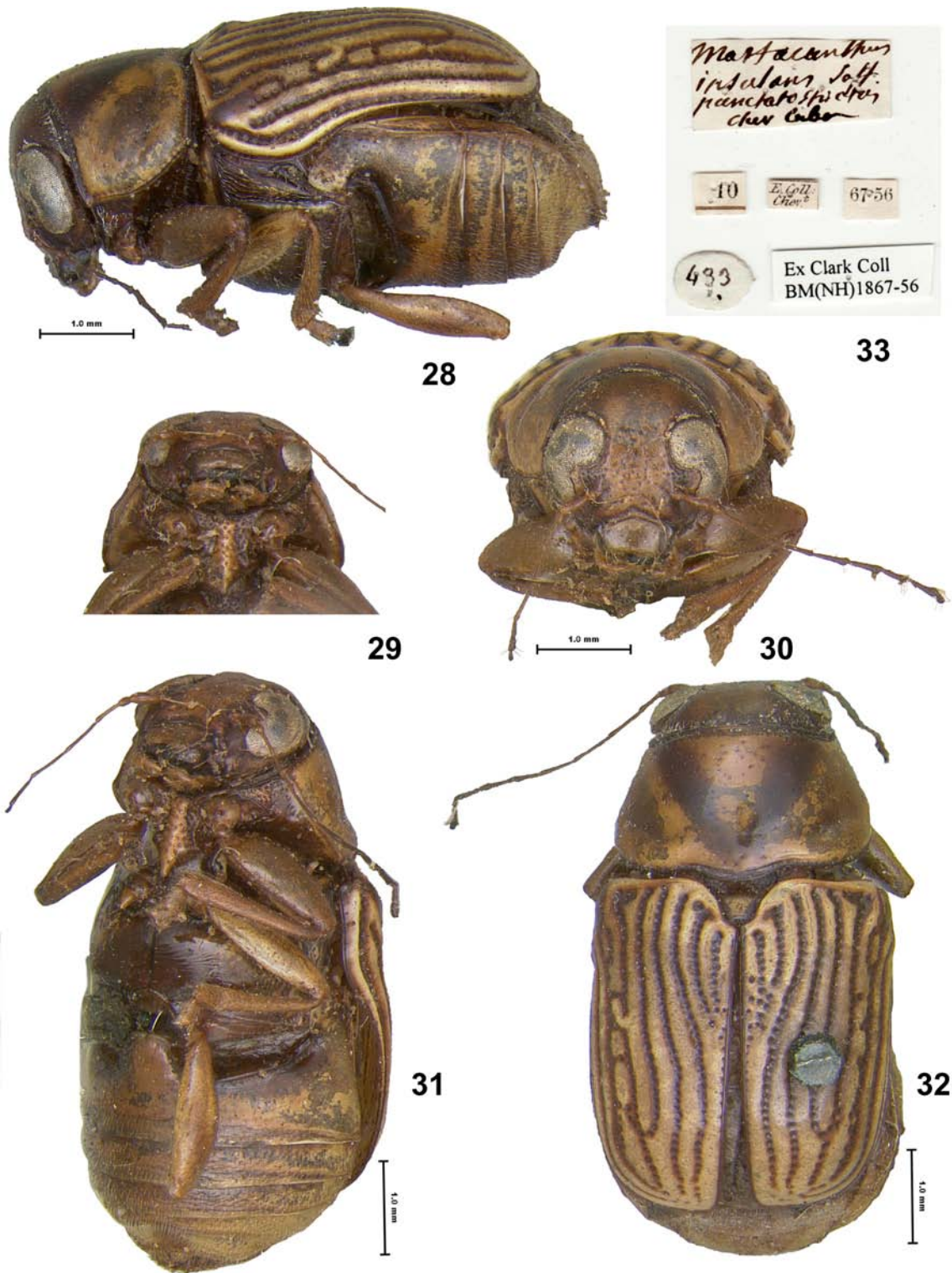


Fig. 28–33. *Mastacanthus insularis* Suffrian, 1852, holotype.
28 – lateral view; 29 – ventral view; 30 – anterior view; 31 – obliqueventral view; 32 – dorsal view; 33 – labels.

Рис. 28–33. *Mastacanthus insularis* Suffrian, 1852, голотип.

28 – вид сбоку; 29 – вид снизу; 30 – вид спереди; 31 – вид снизу-сбоку; 32 – вид сверху; 33 – этикетки.

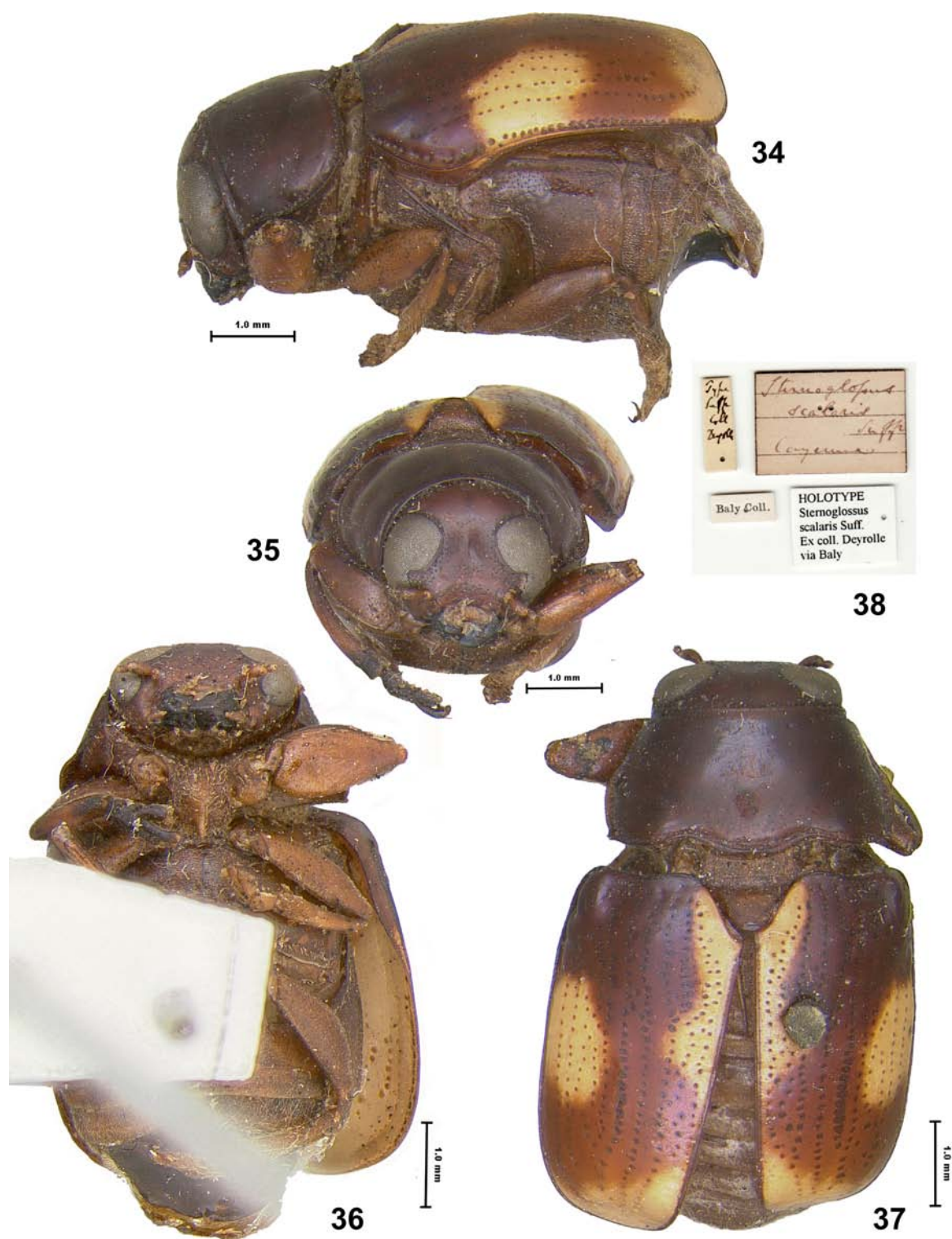


Fig. 34–38. *Sternoglossus scalaris* Suffrian, 1866, holotype.

34 – lateral view; 35 – anterior view; 36 – ventral view; 37 – dorsal view; 38 – labels.

Рис. 34–38. *Sternoglossus scalaris* Suffrian, 1866, голотип.

34 – вид сбоку; 35 – вид спереди; 36 – вид снизу; 37 – вид сверху; 38 – этикетки.

Size: body length 6 mm, width at humeri 3 mm. Dorsum, sternum, abdomen, legs, head and antennae burgundy-red, elytra with yellow maculae anteromedially (round), apically, and along the base of elytral suture; pronotum weakly punctate, not vaulted, a pair of angled basolateral weak depressions demarcating oblong pronotal calli; elytra with small, shallow punctures in rows and interstices flat.

Head. Almost entirely concealed within prothorax, vertex and eyes visible from above, glabrous, frons weakly punctate, vertex impunctate, Eyes convex, slightly bulging laterally, not meeting medially on dorsum of head (female), located between upper one-fourth and lower three-fourths of head; canthus triangular, less than one-third into eye and angled at approximately 45°; ocular sulci moderately pronounced. Interantennal space approximately 5 times diameter of antennal socket. Antennae inserted near lower third of eye at ventral edge of canthus, antennal calli not evident, antennae with scape 3 times as long as rounded pedicel, (segment 2) [all antennomeres broken off], apical setae present. Frons without pair of fused deep longitudinal oval pits (antennal sulci) between antennal sockets, ventral margin concave. Frontoclypeal suture weak, barely visible. Clypeus fused with frons. Labrum rectangular, approximately 3 times wider than tall, convex, ventral margin concave, ventrally bearing several setae; last maxillary and labial palps narrowing apically.

Thorax. Prothorax: pronotum trapezoidal, broadest basally, approximately 2 times wider than tall, weakly punctate (apparently absent), pair of angled, shallow basolateral depressions demarcating rectangular pronotal calli; lateral margins sinuate in lateral view, moderately explanate, anterior margin of pronotum framed by posterior row of punctures, anterior corner with setiferous pore, basal margin bi-sinuate, bordered, i.e. margined, not crenulate; hind corners with setiferous pore. Intercoxal prosternal process punctate and yellowish setae scattered throughout, rectangular, almost 1.5 times longer than wide (measured at its widest), anterior margin entire, widest anteriorly, gradually narrowing to rounded apical margin, medially bulging longitudinally narrowing apicomediaally, produced ventrad, lighter than rest of intercoxal prosternal process (appearing almost pinched ventrally), acute point (keel) produced beyond posterior margin almost reaching posterior margin of intercoxal mesosternal process. Procoxal cavity as wide as tall, narrowing laterally. Hypomeron impunctate. Mesothorax: mesoscutellum broadly deltoid, broadest basally, impunctate, glabrous, smooth, basally and apically truncate, slightly elevated above level of elytra. Elytra 2 times length of pronotum, slightly wider at basal third, regularly oblate, barely reaching base of pygidium, basal margin simple, prominent humeral calli, elytra close to scutellum slightly elevated, punctation forming 9 regular striae (ones closer to suture confused), plus a short scutellar stria and a row of punctures abutting epipleura, punctures shallow, small, interstices flat. Epipleura flattened, glabrous, impunctate, same color as pronotum, narrowing towards apex of elytra just beyond middle of elytra. Intercoxal mesosternal process slightly narrower than intercoxal prosternal process, trapezoidal. Metathorax: metasternum prominent, convexly swollen, glabrous. Epimeron rectangular, with short, white pubescence.

Legs. Short, not extending beyond edge of elytra, reddish-brown, fore-tibiae distally black and fore-tarsomeres black (left fore-leg missing appendages beyond tibiae), hind femorae slightly longer than fore- and mid-femorae, fore-femorae broadest and thickest, almost twice as much as mid- and hind femorae; tibiae cylindrical, tibial spurs absent; 1st fore- and mid-tarsomeres deltoid, 1st hind tarsomere cylindrical, 2nd tarsomere shorter than 1st but similar shape, in fore-leg half as tall and broader than 1st tarsomere, 3rd tarsomere bilobed, 5th tarsomere cylindrical, elongate, almost twice as long as 1st; claws simple.

Abdomen. Reddish-brown. Intercoxal abdominal process of ventrite I broad, basal margin slightly convex, lateral borders of ventrite I rounded; ventrite IV narrower than other ventrites particularly along midline, other ventrites of approximately equal

size except ventrite I widest (specimen missing distal venter of abdomen). Pygidium reddish-brown, with small punctations, regularly convex, glabrous.

Female genitalia and Kotpresse. The only known specimen is the holotype, which is missing internal structures due to damage to the ventral distal end of the abdomen.

Remarks. Two species were included in the original description of *Sternoglossus* Suffrian: *Sternoglossus cruciger* Suffrian, 1866 from French Guiana (Cayenne) and *S. scalaris* Suffrian, 1866 from Brazil. *Sternoglossus scalaris* is here chosen as the type species of the genus because it is the only species I have been able to locate. Types are deposited at the BMNH. Yet, the whereabouts of *S. cruciger* types remains unknown. Suffrian described the Brazilian *S. cruciger* from the Saunders collection, now at BMNH. However, specimens of *S. cruciger* are not in this museum (Sharon Shute, pers. comm.).

Discussion

During the creation of this key and having examined hundreds of pachybrachine species from the Neotropical Region it became challenging at times to differentiate between *Griburius*, *Metallactus*, and *Sternoglossus* given that intermediate forms exist. The current key is based on extreme representatives of a rather continuous spectrum. However, until the type specimens of the type species of *Griburius* (*Griburius scutellaris* (Fabricius, 1801)) and *Metallactus* (not yet designated) are carefully and thoroughly compared with *Sternoglossus*, these 3 taxa shall remain valid.

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