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New platerodine taxa from Costa Rica (Coleoptera: Lycidae)

Новые таксоны Platerodini из Коста-Рики (Coleoptera: Lycidae)

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КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Coleoptera, Lycidae, Platerodini, новые рода, новые виды, определительная таблица, Центральная Америка

ABSTRACT. Three new genera and five new species of platerodine net-winged beetles are described from Costa Rica: *Neoplateros caniculus* **gen.n.**, **sp.n.**, *N. flavohumeralis* **sp.n.**, *Plateromimus staricaensis* **gen.n.**, **sp.n.**, *Ultroplateros univorsus* **gen.n.**, **sp.n.** and *U. bribri* **sp.n.** Autapomorphies of the new genera are discussed. Provided is a key to the Mesoamerican genera of Platerodini.

РЕЗЮМЕ. Описывается три новых рода и пять новых видов жуков-краснокрылов трибы Platerodini из Коста-Рики: *Neoplateros caniculus* **gen.n.**, **sp.n.**, *N. flavohumeralis* **sp.n.**, *Plateromimus staricaensis* **gen.n.**, **sp.n.**, *Ultroplateros univorsus* **gen.n.**, **sp.n.** и *U. bribri* **sp.n.** Обсуждаются апоморфии новых родов. Приводится определительная таблица центральноамериканских родов Platerodini.

Introduction

The Mesoamerican fauna of the lycid tribe Platerodini is one of the most diverse in the world: all six neotropical platerodine genera are represented here, and four of the six (*Calolycus* Gorham, 1881, *Teroplas* Gorham, 1884, *Microlycus* Pic, 1922 and *Falsocalleros* Pic, 1933) are endemic for the subregion [Bocáková, 2001; Kazantsev, 2006a; 2006b]. Only one species of *Falsocalleros* occurs in southwest Texas, which biogeographically is close to Central America, the other three reported from Mexico [Zaragoza Caballero, 1998]. One of the two not endemic genera, *Cavoplateros* Pic, 1913, is also known just from South America, whereas the other, *Plateros* Bourgeois, 1879, is distributed almost worldwide and inhabits all parts of the Palaeotropical dominion, including Polynesia, but excluding Madagascar [Bocáková, 2001].

The recent collecting in Costa Rica and an opportunity to examine the rich lycid collections of the American Museum of Natural History (New York) and Instituto Nacional de Biodiversidad (Heredia, Costa Rica) allow adding three new platerodine genera characterized by outstanding autapomorphies.

The following abbreviations are used in the paper: AMNH — American Museum of Natural History, New York; ICM — Insect Centre, Moscow; INBio — Instituto Nacional de Biodiversidad, Heredia, Costa Rica.

Taxonomy

Neoplateros Kazantsev, **gen.n.**

Type species: *Neoplateros caniculus* Kazantsev, **sp.n.**

DESCRIPTION. Elongate, flattened (Fig. 1). Head transverse, narrowed behind eyes, with deep impression behind antennal prominence. Fastigium right-angled. Labrum transverse, sclerotized, proximally lying inside epistoma. Eyes moderately large, spherical. Mandibles small, narrow, strongly and evenly curved inward. Maxillary palps small, 4-segmented, with ultimate palpomere flattened and slightly dilated distally. Prementum short, undivided; labial palps small, 3-segmented, ultimate palpomere relatively large, securiform; mentum short. Gula absent, genal sclerites connected by narrow process. Antennal prominence inconspicuous, antennal sockets separated by minute lamina. Antenna 11-segmented, moderately long, with antennomeres 3–11 flattened, but almost parallel-sided; antennomere 3 not considerably longer than antennomere 2 (Fig. 1); antennal pubescence short and decumbent, complemented with longer erect hairs on apices of antennomeres 4–11.

Pronotum transverse, with fine median carina near anterior margin; posterior angles produced backwards (Fig. 1). Prosternum short, triangular, connected to hypomeron by sternopleural apophyses. Mesothoracic spiracles well sclerotized, not protruding laterally beyond coxal limits. Mesoventrite short, trapezoidal, connected to mesepisternum by sternopleural apophyses; mesepimeron shorter than mesepisternum**.** Mesonotum with scutellum not attaining to anterior margin; scutellum with elongate parallel-sided postnotal plate. Elytra

flattened, with four primary costae, costae 2 and 4 more elevated and costa 4 prominent in humeral area; interstices with double rows of cells, at least proximally; elytral pubescence short and uniform. Metanotum square, with convex scuto-scutellar ridge; allocristae conspicuous, starting at middle of scutum; scutellum with median suture, postnotal plate with incomplete median suture. Discrimen (metasternal suture) incomplete. Metathoracic wing with elongate anal cell; wedge cell slightly shorter than anal cell; cu-a brace located below Cu veins fork; Cu veins connected to M.

Protrochantins similar to mesotrochantins. Pro- and mesocoxae not contiguous distally; metacoxae distinctly separated. Legs relatively short; trochanters elongate, slightly widening distally; femurs and tibiae flattened, femurs conspicuously wider than tibiae; tibiae basally curved, tibial spurs narrow and inconspicuous; tarsomeres 3–4 dilated distally, narrow tarsomeres 1–2 with apical plantar pads; all claws simple. Abdominal spiracles located dorsally on sternites near lateral edge.

Male. Paraproct not divided medially; spiculum gastrale absent (Fig. 2). Aedeagus symmetric, with long median lobe and short free parameres; median lobe often distally hooked (Figs 3–4, 7–8).

Female. Ultimate ventrite with short median proximal projection (Fig. 5), valvifers and coxites fused into one sclerotized structure, proctiger transverse (Fig. 6).

ETYMOLOGY. The name is derived from the combination of *Platero*s, the type genus of the tribe Platerodini and "neo", alluding to the neotropical distribution of the taxon. Gender masculine.

DIAGNOSIS. *Neoplateros* **gen.n.** differs from other platerodines by the fused valvifers and coxites of the female genitalia (Fig. 6), long symmetric median lobe, short and free, pointed distally, parameres and absence of the laterophyses of the aedeagus (Figs 3–4, 7–8). The fused female genitalia have not been reported elsewhere in the family other than in *Taphes* Waterhouse, 1878 (Taphini) [Bocák & Bocáková, 1990], but in the latter taxon the coxites are in fact separate from valvifers [Kazantsev, 2005]. This fused condition of the external female genitalia is an apparent apomorphy of *Neoplateros* **gen.n.**, as the valvifers and the coxites are associated with, respectively, divided sternite 9 and its gonapophyses [Crowson, 1981] that are not likely to be fused together in the ancestral stock.

Neoplateros **gen.n.** is confined to Costa Rica and includes so far just two species, *N. caniculus* **sp.n.** and *N. flavohumeralis* **sp.n.**

Neoplateros caniculus Kazantsev, **sp.n.**
Figs 1–6

MATERIAL. Holotype ♂: Costa Rica, Monteverde, 1500–1800 m, 15–20.IV.2003, S.Kazantsev (ICM); paratypes, 3 ♀♀: same label; Costa Rica: San Jose, Send. La Fila, Est. Santa Elena, 1690 m, 8.I.1996, A.M.Maroto, Sombrereta (ICM and INBio).

DESCRIPTION. Black. Lateral margins of pronotum and elytral humeri testaceous.

Male. Head dorsally with small, but conspicuous round impression behind antennal prominence, antennal sockets contiguous. Eyes relatively large, separated medially above by about their radius length. Ultimate maxillary palpomere slightly dilated distally, about as long as palpomere 2. Ultimate labial palpomere small, dilated distally. Antennae attaining to elytral three fifth; antennomere 3 only slightly longer than antennomere 2 and 2.4 times shorter than antennomere 4 (Fig. 1).

Pronotum transverse, pentagonal, 1.75 times wider than long, with acute prominent posterior angles. Scutellum square, almost straight at apex. Elytra long, widest near two thirds, 6 times longer than pronotum and 3.2 times as long as wide humerally.

Aedeagus with strongly bent and apically hooked in lateral view median lobe and roundish parameres (Figs 3–4).

Female. Similar to male, but eyes smaller and antennae shorter. Ultimate ventrite transverse, with short proximal projection (Fig. 5); styli long, coxites and valvifers fused and partly separated medially by suture (Fig. 6).

Length: 5.4–7.9 mm. Width (humerally): 1.5–2.2 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name is derived from the Latin for "little bitch" alluding to the size of the new species and also to the fact that most specimens of the type series are females.

DIAGNOSIS. *N. caniculus* **sp.n.** is readily distinguishable from *N. flavohumeralis* **sp.n.**, the second known species of the genus, by the male genital structures (Figs 3–4).

Neoplateros flavohumeralis Kazantsev, **sp.n.**
Figs 7–8

MATERIAL. Holotype ♂: Costa Rica, Guanacaste, env. Santa Cecilia, 600–700 m, 30.I.2002, S.Sevak leg. (ICM); paratypes, ♀: Honduras, Tegucigalpa, 30.III(19)17, F.J.Dyer (AMNH); ♀: Costa Rica, Alajuela, Sector Colonia Palmareca, 700 m, 3–22.IV.1995, E.Fletes (INBio).

DESCRIPTION. Black. Lateral margins of pronotum and elytral humeri testaceous.

Male. Head dorsally with conspicuous roundish impression behind antennal prominence, antennal sockets contiguous. Eyes relatively large, separated medially above by about their radius. Ultimate maxillary palpomere narrow, parallel-sided, shorter than palpomere 2. Ultimate labial palpomere dilated distally. Antennae attaining to elytral middle; antennomere 3 about 1.6 times longer than antennomere 2 and 2.4 times shorter than antennomere 4 (Fig. 10).

Pronotum transverse, pentagonal, 1.9 times wider than long, with acute prominent posterior angles (Fig. 10). Scutellum narrow, slightly emarginate at apex. Elytra long, widest at two thirds, 5.6 times longer than pronotum and 3.4 times as long as wide humerally.

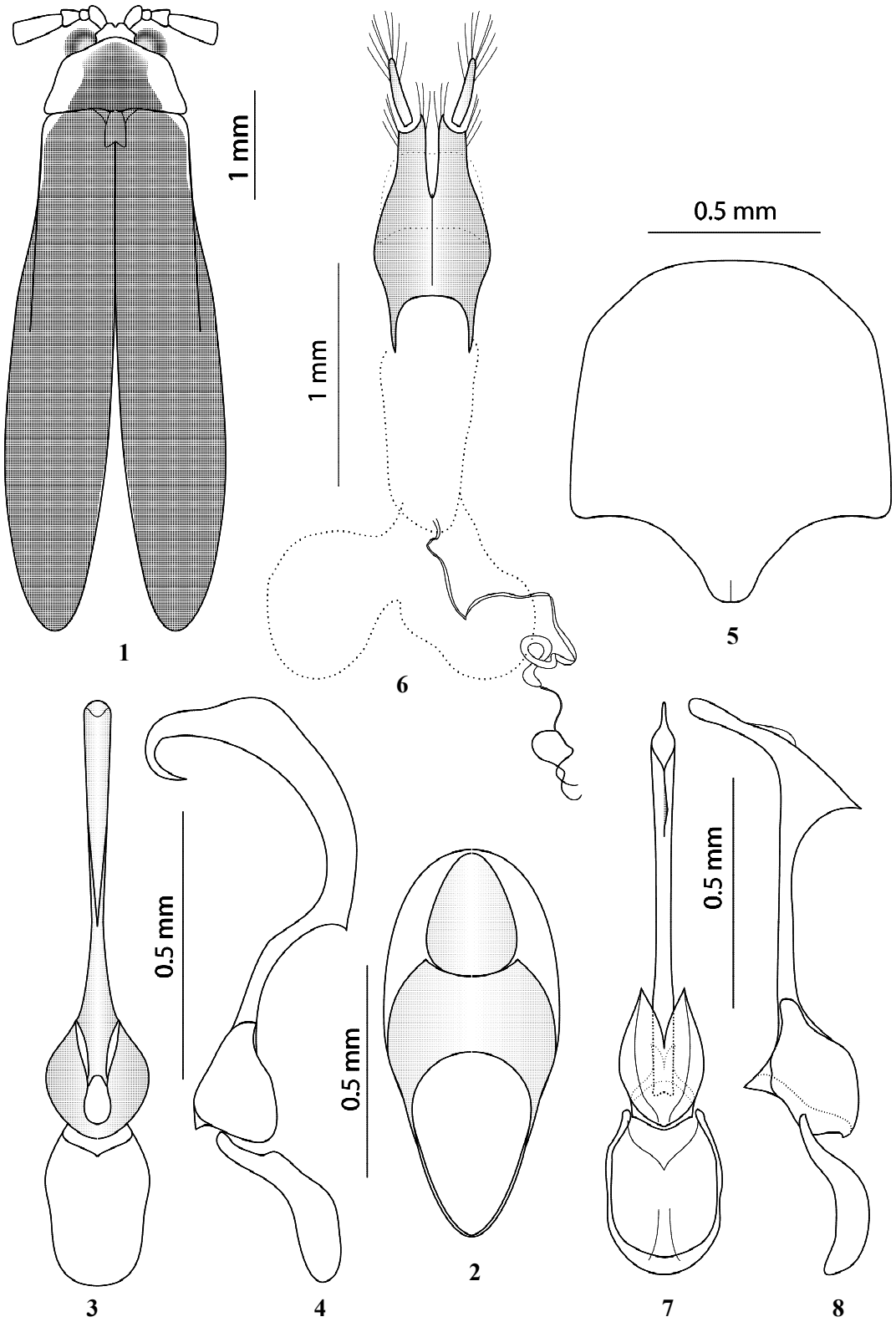
Aedeagus with bent apically in lateral view median lobe and short elongate parameres (Figs 16–17).

Female. Similar to male, but eyes smaller and antennae shorter.

Length: 5.4–5.5 mm. Width (humerally): 1.4–1.6 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name is derived from the Latin for "with yellowish shoulders" alluding to the body coloration of the new species.

DIAGNOSIS. *N. flavohumeralis* **sp.n.** is similar to *N. caniculus* **sp.n.**, differing by the structure of the aedeagus (Figs 16–17).



Figs 1–8. Details of *Neoplateros* spp.: 1–6 — *N. caniculus* **sp.n.**; 7–8 — *N. flavohumeralis* **sp.n.**; 1 — body outline, 2 — ultimate tergites and ventrite, 3–4, 7–8 — aedeagus, 5 — ultimate ventrite, 6 — female genitalia; 1–2, 7 — dorsal view; 3, 5 — ventral view; 4, 8 — lateral view; 1–4, 7–8 — holotype male; 5–6 — paratype, female.

Рис. 1–8. Детали строения *Neoplateros* spp.: 1–6 — *N. caniculus* **sp.n.**; 7–8 — *N. flavohumeralis* **sp.n.**; 1 — общие очертания тела, 2 — вершинные тергиты и вентрит, 3–4, 7–8 — эдеагус, 5 — вершинный вентрит, 6 — гениталии самки; 1–2, 7 — сверху; 3, 5 — снизу; 4, 8 — сбоку; 1–4, 7–8 — голотип, самец; 5–6 — паратип, самка.

Plateromimus Kazantsev, **gen.n.**

Type species: *Plateromimus staricaensis* Kazantsev, **sp.n.**

DESCRIPTION. Elongate, flattened (Fig. 9). Head transverse, narrowed behind eyes, impressed behind antennal prominence. Fastigium acute. Labrum transverse, sclerotized. Eyes moderately large, spherical. Mandibles small, narrow, distally curved inward. Maxillary palps slender, 4-segmented, with ultimate palpomere elongate, flattened and slightly dilated distally. Prementum undivided; labial palps small, 3-segmented, ultimate palpomere flattened and slightly dilated distally. Antennal prominence inconspicuous, antennal sockets separated by minute lamina. Antenna 11-segmented, long, with antennomeres 3–10 feebly dentate; antennomere 3 considerably longer than antennomere 2 (Fig. 9).

Pronotum transverse, without carinae; posterior angles acutely produced (Fig. 9). Prosternum short, Y-shaped. Mesothoracic spiracles sclerotized, not protruding laterally beyond coxal limits. Mesoventrite short, trapezoidal; mesepimeron shorter than mesepisternum. Mesonotum with scutellum not attaining to anterior margin; scutellum with elongate parallel-sided postnotal plate. Elytra flattened, with four primary costae, all similarly weak, except more elevated costa 4 in humeral area; interstices with double rows of weak elongate cells; elytral pubescence short and uniform. Metanotum square, with straight scuto-scutellar ridge; allocristae conspicuous, starting below middle of scutum; scutellum with median suture, postnotal plate with incomplete median suture. Metathoracic wing with elongate anal cell; wedge cell absent; cu-a brace located at Cu veins fork; Cu veins connected to M.

Protrochantins similar to mesotrochantins. Pro- and mesocoxae not contiguous distally; metacoxae contiguous. Legs relatively long and slender; trochanters elongate, slightly widening distally; femurs and tibiae flattened, femurs noticeably wider than tibiae; tibiae basally slightly curved, tibial spurs narrow and inconspicuous; tarsomeres 3–4 dilated distally, narrow tarsomeres 1–2 with apical plantar pads; all claws simple. Abdominal spiracles located dorsally on sternites near lateral edge.

Male. Antennal pubescence on antennomeres 3–11 long and erect. Paraproct not divided medially; spiculum gastrale absent (Fig. 10). Aedeagus with long asymmetric median lobe and short fused parameres marked by distinct sutures; phallobase narrow and bilobed (Figs 11–12).

Female. Antennal pubescence on antennomeres 3–11 short and decumbent. Ultimate ventrite transverse, almost rectangular; proximal median projection absent (Fig. 13), valvifers, coxites and styli free, paired, subequal in length; valvifers only slightly longer than wide, with undifferentiated baculus; coxites basally approximate; proctiger elongate, without baculus (Fig. 14).

ETYMOLOGY. The name is derived from the combination of *Plateros* and the Latin for "mime". Gender masculine.

DIAGNOSIS. *Plateromimus* **gen.n.** differs from other platerodines by the short parameres fused to the asymmetric median lobe of the aedeagus (Figs 11–12), as well as the long styli and the short valvifers of the female genitalia (Fig. 14). This fused condition of the parameres, with conspicuous sutures delineating their position, is hypothetically an apomorphy of *Plateromimus* **gen.n.**, which appears to represent a side branch between the taxa with free parameres (e.g. *Neoplateros* **gen.n.**) and the taxa where the parameres are fused with the median lobe without a vestige (e.g. *Plateros*).

Plateromimus **gen.n.** includes just one species from Costa Rica.

Plateromimus staricaensis Kazantsev, **sp.n.**
Figs 9–14

MATERIAL. Holotype ♂: Costa Rica, Puntarenas, 35 km NE San Vito, nr. Las Alturas, Rio Bella Vista, rd. to Gravel Pit, 4300' (=1290 m), black light, 22.III.1991, L.Herman (AMNH); paratype, 1 ♀: Costa Rica, Alajuela, 7.7 km N Jct Rt. 126(9) & 120, rd. to Puerto Viejo, 4600' (=1380 m), black light, 17.III.1991, L.Herman (AMNH).

DESCRIPTION. Dark brown. Lateral margins of pronotum and elytra, except at suture and distal fifth, testaceous.

Male. Head dorsally with conspicuous round impression behind antennal prominence, antennal sockets contiguous. Eyes relatively large, separated medially above by about 1.5 times radius length. Ultimate maxillary palpomere oval, about 2 times longer than palpomere 3 and 1.5 times shorter than palpomere 2. Labial palps about as long as maxillary palpomere 2. Antennae attaining to elytral four fifth; antennomere 3 only 3 times longer than antennomere 2 and 1.8 times shorter than antennomere 4.

Pronotum transverse, pentagonal, 1.6 times wider than long, with acute posterior angles. Scutellum elongate, slightly emarginate at apex. Elytra long, widest near two thirds, 8 times longer than pronotum and 4 times as long as wide humerally.

Aedeagus with four rounded proximal dents on median lobe (Figs 11–12).

Female. Similar to male, but eyes smaller, separated medially above by about 2 times radius length, and antennae shorter, with parallel-sided antennomeres. Ultimate ventrite transverse, about 1.3 times wider than long (Fig. 13); styli, coxites and valvifers subequal in length (Fig. 14).

Length: 5.2 (male)–5.5 (female) mm. Width (humerally): 1.2 (male)–1.4 (female) mm.

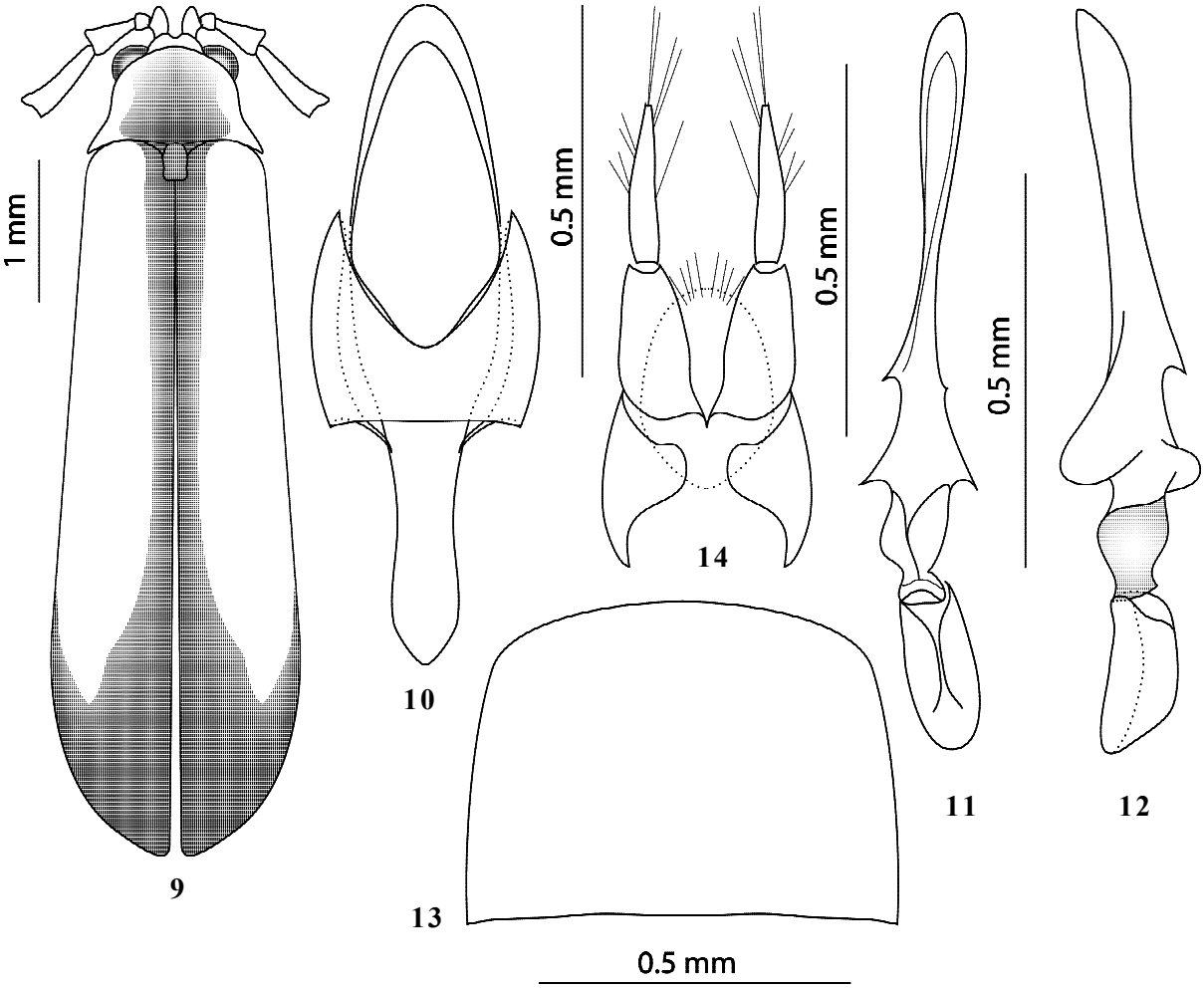
ETYMOLOGY. The name is derived from Costa Rica, the country of origin.

DIAGNOSIS. *P. staricaensis* **sp.n.** is readily distinguishable by the generic features, including the male genital structures (Figs 11–12).

Ultroplateros Kazantsev, **gen.n.**

Type species: *Ultroplateros univorsus* Kazantsev, **sp.n.**

DESCRIPTION. Elongate, flattened (Fig. 15). Head transverse, narrowed behind eyes, impressed behind antennal prominence. Fastigium right-angled. Labrum transverse. Eyes moderately large, spherical. Mandibles small, narrow, distally curved inward. Maxillary palps slender, 4-segmented, with ultimate palpomere



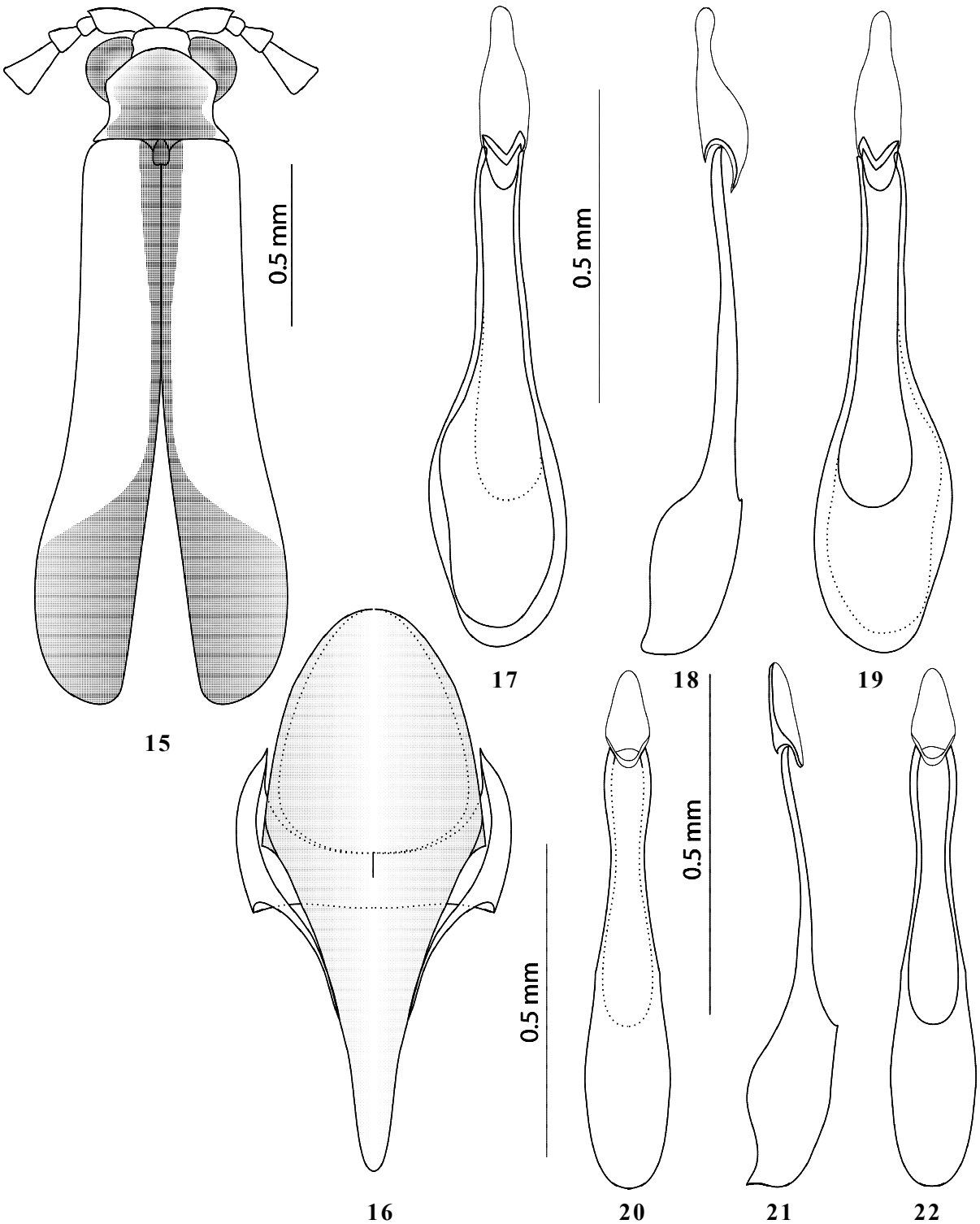
Figs 9–14. Details of *Plateromimus staricaensis* **gen.n.**, **sp.n.**: 9 — body outline, 10 — ultimate tergites and ventrite, 11–12 — aedeagus, 13 — ultimate ventrite, 14 — female genitalia; 9–10 — dorsal view; 5, 11 — ventral view; 12 — lateral view; 9–12 — holotype, male; 13–14 — paratype, female.

Рис. 9–14. Детали строения *Plateromimus staricaensis* **gen.n.**, **sp.n.**: 9 — общие очертания тела, 10 — вершинные тергиты и вентрит, 11–12 — эдеагус, 13 — вершинный вентрит, 14 — гениталии самки; 9–10 — сверху; 5, 11 — снизу; 12 — сбоку; 9–12 — голотип, самец; 13–14 — паратип, самка.

elongate, flattened distally. Prementum short, undivided; labial palps small, 3-segmented, ultimate palpomere relatively large, securiform. Gula absent. Antennal prominence inconspicuous, antennal sockets separated by minute lamina. Antenna 11-segmented, relatively long, narrowing distally, with antennomeres 3–9 flattened, but almost parallel-sided; antennomere 3 not considerably longer than antennomere 2 (Fig. 15); antennal pubescence short and semi-decumbent.

Pronotum transverse, with feeble median carina near anterior margin and transverse grove at its posterior end; posterior angles acute, produced laterally (Fig. 15). Prosternum short, Y-shaped. Mesothoracic spiracles well sclerotized, not protruding laterally beyond coxal limits. Mesoventrite short, Y-shaped; mesepimeron shorter than mesepisternum**.** Mesonotum with scutellum not attaining to anterior margin; scutellum with elongate almost parallel-sided postnotal plate. Elytra flattened, with four primary costae, all similar, except slightly more prominent in humeral area costa 4; interstices with double rows of weak roundish cells; elytral pubescence short, dense and uniform. Metanotum square, with convex scuto-scutellar ridge; allocristae inconspicuous, starting at middle of scutum; scutellum with median suture, postnotal plate with incomplete median suture. Discrimen (metasternal suture) incomplete. Metathoracic wing with elongate anal cell; wedge cell absent; cu-a brace located below Cu veins fork; Cu veins connected to M.

Protrochantins noticeably more prominent than mesotrochantins. Pro- and mesocoxae not contiguous distally; metacoxae contiguous. Legs relatively slender; trochanters rather long, slightly widening distally; femurs and tibiae flattened, femurs slightly wider than tibiae; tibial spurs minute and inconspicuous; tarsomere 4 slightly dilated distally, tarsomeres 1–3 narrow, tarsomeres 1–2 without plantar pad, tarsomere 3 with apical plantar pad; all claws simple. Abdominal spira-



Figs 15–22. Details of *Ultroplateros* spp.: 15–19 — *U. univorsus* **sp.n.**; 20–22 — *U. bribri* **sp.n.**; 15 — body outline, 16 — ultimate tergites and ventrite, 17–22 — aedeagus; 15, 17, 20 — dorsal view; 16, 19, 22 — ventral view 18, 21 — lateral view; 15–22 — holotype, male.

Рис. 15–22. Детали строения *Ultroplateros* spp.: 15–19 — *U. univorsus* **sp.n.**; 20–22 — *U. bribri* **sp.n.**; 15 — общие очертания тела, 16 — вершинные тергиты и вентрит, 17–22 — эдеагус; 15, 17, 20 — сверху; 16, 19, 22 — снизу 18, 21 — сбоку; 15–22 — голотип, самец.

cles located dorsally on membrane between sternite and tergite.

Male. Paraproct with incomplete median suture; spiculum gastrale absent (Fig. 16). Aedeagus with extremely long phallobase and minute, symmetric and unmodified median lobe (Figs 17–22).

Female. Unknown.

ETYMOLOGY. The name is derived from the combination of the Latin for "beyond" and *Plateros*. Gender masculine.

DIAGNOSIS. *Ultroplateros* **gen.n.** differs from other platerodines by the narrow tarsomeres 1–3, extremely long phallobase and minute symmetric lightly sclerotized median lobe of the aedeagus (Figs 17–22). The long phallobase appears to be an apomorphy of *Ultroplateros* **gen.n.**, whereas the short symmetric and lightly sclerotized median lobe of the aedeagus, reminiscent of that of some primitive members of Cantharoidea [Kazantsev, 2005], is probably in the plesiomorphic condition.

Ultroplateros **gen.n.** includes two species from Costa Rica that are described below.

Ultroplateros univorsus Kazantsev, **sp.n.**
Figs 15–19

MATERIAL. Holotype ♂: Costa Rica, Puntarenas, 20 km N San Vito de Haya, Las Alturas Field Station, 1400 m, Malaise trap, 20–24.V.1991, De Vries (AMNH).

DESCRIPTION. Black. Maxillary palpomere 2, lateral margins of pronotum and elytra, except at suture and distal fourth, testaceous.

Male. Head dorsally with broad round impression behind antennal prominence, antennal sockets contiguous. Eyes relatively large, separated medially above by about their radius length. Ultimate maxillary palpomere almost parallel-sided, flattened distally, slightly shorter than palpomere 2. Ultimate labial palpomere small, dilated distally. Antennae attaining to elytral four fifth; antennomere 3 1.5 times longer than antennomere 2 and 2 times shorter than antennomere 4 (Fig. 15).

Pronotum transverse, pentagonal, 1.2 times wider than long, with acute posterior angles. Scutellar postnotal plate square, almost straight at apex. Elytra long, dehiscent distally, 6 times longer than pronotum and 3.5 times as long as wide humerally.

Paraproct narrow (Fig. 16). Aedeagus relatively broad, with elongate median lobe (Figs 17–19).

Female. Unknown.

Length: 4.9 mm. Width (humerally): 1.2 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name is derived from the Latin for "combined into one" alluding to the very long phallobase of the new species.

DIAGNOSIS. *U. univorsus* **sp.n.** is readily distinguishable from *U. bribri* **sp.n.**, the second known species of the genus, by the coloration, large eyes and broader aedeagus with longer median lobe (Figs 17–19).

Ultroplateros bribri Kazantsev, **sp.n.**
Figs 20–22

MATERIAL. Holotype ♂: Costa Rica, Puntarenas, 20 km N San Vito de Haya, Las Alturas Field Station, 1400 m, Malaise trap, 10–31.VII.1992, Sayder (AMNH).

DESCRIPTION. Black. Maxillary palpomere 2, lateral margins of pronotum, elytra, except at proximal two thirds at suture, and trochanters testaceous.

Male. Head dorsally with median longitudinal impression behind antennal prominence, antennal sockets contiguous. Eyes relatively small, separated medially above by about 3 times their radius. Ultimate maxillary palpomere flattened and dilated distally, slightly shorter than palpomere 2. Ultimate labial palpomere large, longer than palpomeres 1–2 combined, dilated distally. Antennae attaining to elytral four fifth; antennomere 3 1.4 times longer than antennomere 2 and 1.7 times shorter than antennomere 4.

Pronotum transverse, 1.2 times wider than long, rectangular, with rounded anterior margin and minute acute posterior angles. Scutellar postnotal plate square, slightly emarginate at apex. Elytra long, slightly diverging distally, 5.6 times longer than pronotum and 3.7 times as long as wide humerally.

Aedeagus narrow, with short median lobe (Figs 20–22).

Female. Unknown.

Length: 4.6 mm. Width (humerally): 1.2 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is named after one of the indigenous Indian tribes inhabiting the rain forest in the Talamanca Mountains.

DIAGNOSIS. *U. bribri* **sp.n.** is readily distinguishable from *U. univorsus* **sp.n.** by the coloration, smaller eyes and narrower aedeagus with smaller median lobe (Figs 20–22).

Seven of the nine genera of platerodine net-winged beetles currently known in Central America are endemic. Six of those seven are characterized by the conspicuous aedeagal parameres, also known in several oriental Platerodini, i.e. *Libnetis* Waterhouse, *Libnetisia* Pic, *Dihammatus* Waterhouse and *Microlyropaeus* Pic [Bocáková, 2001]. This character appears to be a symplesiomorphy of these platerodine taxa, also manifest in a number of Erotini s.lato, on the one hand, and Calopterini, on the other [Kazantsev, 2005].

The Mesoamerican platerodine genera may be distinguished by the following key.

KEY TO MESOAMERICAN GENERA OF PLATERODINI

1. Aedeagal parameres absent 2
– Aedeagus with developed parameres 4
2. Phallobase symmetric and considerably longer than unmodified symmetric median lobe (Figs 17–22) ..... *Ultroplateros* **gen.n.**
– Phallobase typically considerably shorter than variously modified asymmetric median lobe, if longer, conspicuously asymmetric 3
3. Male antenna not widening distally. Male metafemur simple ..... *Plateros* Bourgeois
– Male antenna sometimes widening distally. Male metafemur dentate ..... *Cavoplateros* Pic
4. Elytra inflated. Phallobase large and conspicuously asymmetric ..... *Calolycus* Gorham
– Elytra not inflated (Figs 1, 9). Phallobase relatively small and symmetric (Figs 3–4, 7–8, 11–12) 5
5. Median lobe of aedeagus asymmetric; parameres fused to median lobe (Figs 11–12) ..... *Plateromimus* **gen.n.**

– Median lobe of aedeagus symmetric; parameres free (Figs 3–4, 7–8) 6
6. Aedeagus with short, not pointed distally parameres; laterophyses absent ..... *Falsocalleros* Pic
– Aedeagus with pointed distally parameres of various relative length; laterophyses present (Figs 3–4, 7–8) 7
7. Coxites and valvifers fused into one sclerotized unit (Fig. 6) ..... *Neoplateros* **gen.n.**
– Coxites and valvifers free 8
8. Elytral primary costa 4 conspicuously elevated at humeri. External female genitalia with large, bipartite coxites and long narrow valvifers. Aedeagus with short parameres and short phallobase; laterophyses developed dorsad of median lobe ..... *Microlycus* Pic
– Elytral primary costa 4 not conspicuously elevated at humeri. External female genitalia with short uniform coxites and robust valvifers. Aedeagus with long parameres and relatively long phallobase; laterophyses developed laterad of median lobe ..... *Teroplas* Gorham

Discussion

In the recent, generally very helpful, revision of Platerodinae (its status was consequently lowered to the tribal level [Kazantsev, 2005]) fifteen genus-group taxa were put in synonymy [Bocáková, 2001]. Not in all cases, however, the substantiation of these nomenclatural acts seems to be adequate. To reject those taxa our colleague is discussing characters suggested by their authors long time ago, which, as she correctly notes, are actually useless for supraspecific segregation, but is applying quite a different set of characters to segregate the remaining taxa. Sometimes the reasoning itself sounds rather arguable. Here is an example: "*Calloplateros* Pic, 1923 was proposed for the single species *Calloplateros particularis* Pic, 1923, which has slender median longitudinal carina on pronotum. Pic [1923] noticed that *Calloplateros* is very close to *Plateros*. If we accept the concept of *Calloplateros*, the genus *Plateros* would become paraphyletic having no apomorphies distinguishing it from *Calloplateros*, and, therefore, *Calloplateros* is synonymized". Consideration that "if we accept the concept of *Calloplateros*, the genus *Plateros* would become paraphyletic having no apomorphies distinguishing it from *Calloplateros*" apparently is not correct, as *Plateros* is characterized by the absence of the pronotal longitudinal carina, which is an apomorphy of Platerodini. Besides, the external female genitalia of *Calloplateros* with fused valvifers and coxites [Bocáková, 2001] are fairly different from *Plateros* and suggest it is not synonymous with the latter. The fact that Pic noted that *Calloplateros* is similar to *Plateros* does not necessarily mean that the two taxa are closely related - to make a conclusion the actual genus-segregating characters of the type species should be compared, which does not seem to have been done. In this respect it is quite probable that a careful reexamination of the type species will revalidate some of the currently synonymous Platerodini genus-group names.

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