

SIX NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *AGROICONOTA* SPAETH, 1913 (COLEOPTERA: CHRYSOMELIDAE: CASSIDINAE), WITH A KEY TO THE GENUS

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Abstract. — *Agriconota atromaculata* (Peru), *A. atropunctata* (Bolivia), *A. carlobrivioi* (Bolivia, Brazil, Peru), *A. gibbipennis* (Brazil), *A. paraguayana* (Paraguay), and *A. sanareensis* (Venezuela), new to the science, are described. New records of several species, colour photos of all species, and a key to the genus *Agroiconota* Spaeth, 1913 are given.



Key words.— Entomology, taxonomy, new species, new records, Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, Cassidinae, *Agroiconota*, Neotropical Region.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Agroiconota* was proposed by Spaeth (1913) for *Cassida tristriata* Fabricius, 1792 (type species by original designation) and *Coptocycla stupidula* Boheman, 1855. In 1936, Spaeth reviewed the genus in key form. He keyed 16 species, including 6 new to the science. Next year, Spaeth (1937) described another new species in the genus. Blake (1970) described a new species from Cuba. At last, Buzzi (1996) described *Agroiconota urbanae* from Brazil (Mato Grosso) but Borowiec (1998) synonymised it with *A. subvittata* (Boheman, 1855). *Agroiconota judaica* (Fabricius, 1781), the most common and widespread species of the genus, was misinterpreted by most authors and only recently Borowiec (1998) based on type material gave his detailed redescription. He restored *Agroiconota inedita* (Boheman, 1855) from the synonymy of *A. judaica* (F.). Year later, Borowiec (1999) synonymised *Agroiconota vittifera* Spaeth, 1936 with *Agroiconota conflagrata* (Boheman, 1855). The genus *Agroiconota* sp. comprises actually 19 species, distributed from central states of USA to the northern Argentina (Borowiec and Świętojańska 2002).

In the material studied recently I found six new species of the genus. Their descriptions are given below. New records of several species, mostly based on the collection of United States National Museum, are also given. A key to the genus *Agroiconota* has been compiled. Colour photos of each species are included.

TAXONOMY

Agroiconota Spaeth, 1913

Agroiconota Spaeth, 1913: 142 (type species: *Cassida tristriata* Fabricius, 1792, by original designation), 1914: 121, Hincks 1952: 341, Seeno and Wilcox 1982: 178, Riley 1986: 106, Borowiec 1999: 322.

The genus *Agroiconota* Spaeth, 1913 is a member of the tribe Cassidini. It is well distinguished from other genera of the tribe by the following combination of characters: venter of pronotum without antennal grooves, antennal segment 3 longer than segment 2, distal segments short, not longer than wide, five basal segments smooth and shiny, sixth segment intermediate, and five distal segments pubescent and dull, clypeus moderately to strongly convex, with central pit or groove, clypeal grooves distinct, frontoclypeal grooves deep, all claws with large basal tooth, pronotum elliptical with rounded, or occasionally subangulate sides, elytral disc regularly convex to slightly gibbous but never with postscutellar tubercle, elytral puncturation regular, explanate margin of elytra impunctate or with irregular punctures, marginal row distinct, explanate margin of elytra steeply declivous, explanate margin of both pronotum and elytra transparent, with distinct honeycomb structure. The structure of clypeus in the genus is unique, only *Bradycassis* Spaeth, 1952 has similar set of clypeal characters but differs in clypeal plate flat, not forming a triangular or trapezoidal elevation.

Agroiconota atromaculata sp. nov.
(Figs 42–44)

Etymology. Named after its black elytral maculation.

Diagnosis. It belongs to the group of stout species without elytral striation, with impunctate explanate margin of elytra, and elytral punctures with broad areolae. The group comprises also *A. judaica* (F.), *A. subtriangularis* Spaeth, and maculate forms of *A. inedita* (Boh.). *A. subtriangularis* distinctly differs in elytral sides strongly converging posterad, cuneate, coarser elytral puncturation, and elytral disc with reddish spots. *A. inedita* differs in elongate-oval body and pale, sometimes absent areolae around punctures. *A. judaica* is the most similar, with the same body shape and elytral areolae often partly coalescent, but differs in areolae brown, never forming large oblique spots in posthumeral and lateral parts of elytra. No species of the group have sutural dark band as broad and black as and areolae around punctures as deep black as in *A. atromaculata*.

Description. Length: male 4.5–4.9 mm, female 5.8 mm; width: male 4.0–4.2 mm, female 4.65 mm; length of pronotum: male 1.7 mm, female 2.0 mm; width of pronotum: male 3.0–3.1 mm, female 3.65 mm; length/width ratio: male 1.13–1.20, female 1.25; width/length of pronotum ratio: male 1.76–1.82, female 1.83. Body in male almost circular, in female short-oval (Figs 42, 43).

Pronotum amber-yellow, in front of scutellum with brownish figure like in common *A. judaica*. Elytra amber-yellow, sutural intervals black, punctures along sutural intervals with large black areola. The areolae coalescent with black sutural band and margins of the band appear irregular. Whole elytral punctures with black areola. In some parts of disc areolae are so large that mostly coalescent and form on each elytron two black spots of irregular borders: first, oblique spot runs from humeral callus to second elytral row, second runs along sides of disc from posthumeral impression to second or third elytral row. Head yellowish. Thorax black. Abdomen uniformly black. Coxae black, trochanters brown to black. Femora brown and yellow. Fore femora usually yellow, in basal ¼ brown, in middle with brown ring. Mid and hind femora in basal ⅓–⅔ length brown, yellow apically. Tibiae and tarsi yellowish to yellowish-brown. Antennal segments 1–7 yellow, segments 8–11 from brown to almost black, sometimes also segment 7 partly brown.

Pronotum elliptical, sides narrowly rounded, emargination between base of pronotum and humeral margin of elytra shallow, triangular. Pronotal disc moderately convex, on each side with small impression. Surface of disc smooth and shiny. Explanate margin shiny, in basal part with 2–4 fine punctures.

Scutellum impunctate. Base of elytra distinctly wider than base of pronotum, humeri rounded. Disc strongly,

slightly unevenly convex, with top of convexity in post-scutellar area (Fig. 44). Puncturation regular, fine, on sides of disc only slightly coarser, on slope only slightly finer than in sutural rows. In male punctures are placed in slightly impressed fields. Punctures in rows sparse, distance between punctures three to five times as wide as puncture diameter. Intervals in sutural part of disc broad, approximately four times twice as wide as rows, on sides of disc twice to thrice wider than rows. Surface of intervals shiny. Marginal row distinct, its punctures moderately coarse, but distinctly coarser than on sides of disc. Lateral margins of punctures without tooth. Explanate margin broad, steeply declivous, impunctate and shiny. In apical part explanate margin narrow, approximately twice wider than marginal row. Apex of elytral epipleura bare.

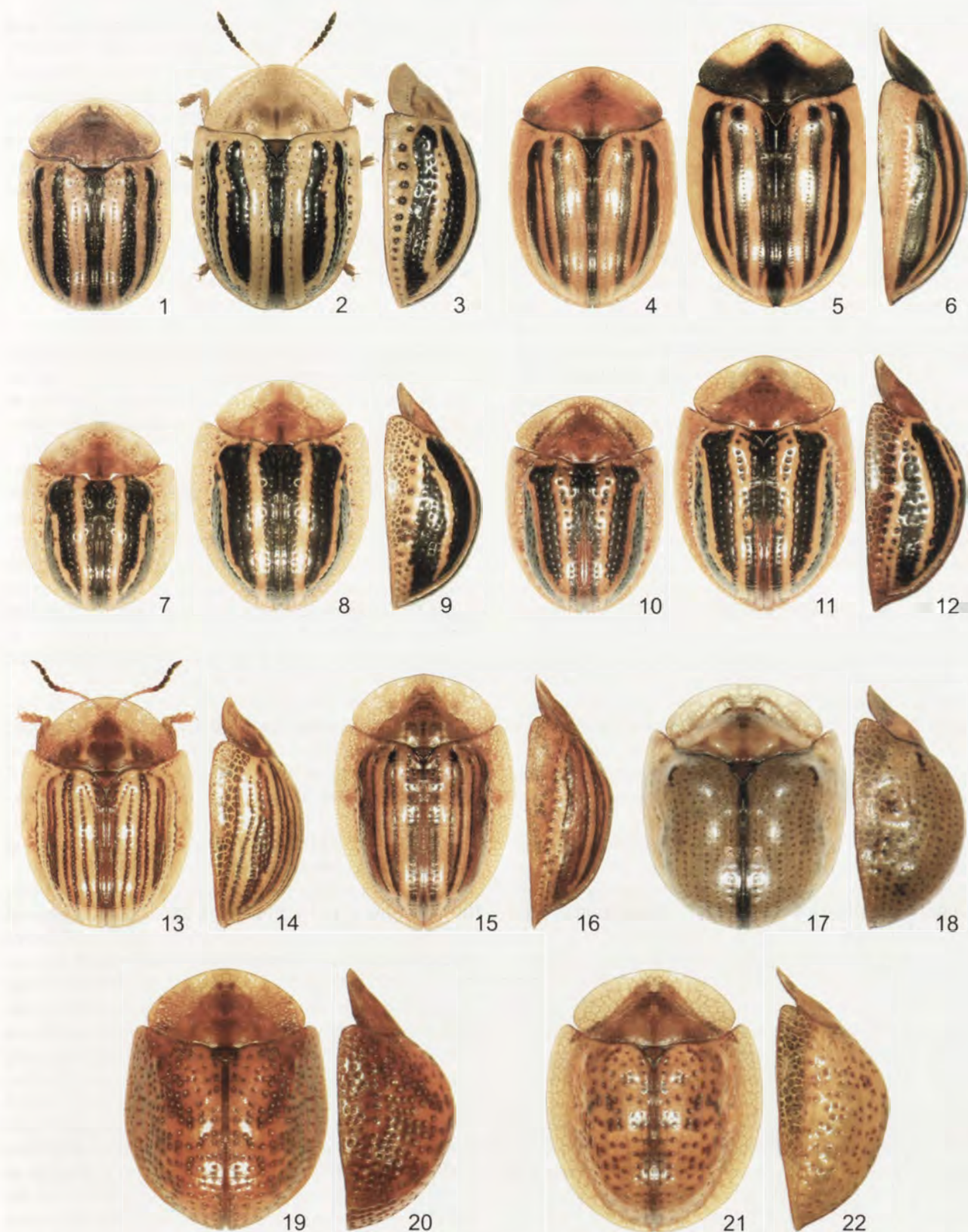
Clypeus 1.8–1.9 times as wide as long, strongly convex, almost triangular, medial pit elongate, forming an elongate groove, clypeal grooves fine. Frontoclypeal grooves very deep. Labrum shallowly emarginate. Prosternal collar prominent, on sides without impressions. Prosternal process broad, only slightly expanded apically, central part impressed on whole length, central part and apex with few coarse punctures. Length ratio of antennal segments: 100:47:59:65:53:53:53:44:41:44:91. Segment 3 approximately 1.2 times as long as segment 2. Claws with large and sharp basal tooth.

Types. Holotype male: "PERU, Huanuco Prov., Tingo Maria reg., Castillo, 800 m, 9 VI 1990"; paratype female: the same data; two paratypes male: "PERU, Huanuco Prov., Tingo Maria reg., road Huanuco-Tingo Maria km 85, 1000 m, 20 V 1990"; paratype female: "5 IX 1965, Cochicote, Huanuco, PERU, 92, Coll. J.C. Hitchcock Jr."; two paratypes male and three paratypes female: "PERU, 670 m alt., Dept. Huanuco, Tingo Maria, VIII, 16–25, 1951, sweeping, G.H. Dieke"; two paratypes male and three paratypes female: "Pérou, Tarapoto, Mai à Août 1885, M. de Mathan" "F.M. Monros Collection 1959" (holotype preserved at the Department of Biodiversity and Evolutionary Taxonomy, Wrocław University, Wrocław, Poland, paratypes at the Department of Biodiversity and Evolutionary Taxonomy, Wrocław University, Wrocław, Poland and at the United States National Museum, Washington, USA).

Agroiconota atropunctata sp. nov.
(Figs 49–51)

Etymology. Named after black elytral punctures.

Diagnosis. It belongs to the group of stout species without elytral striation, with impunctate explanate margin of elytra, and elytral punctures without or with very narrow areolae. The group comprises also *A. punctipennis* (Boh.) and *A. gibbipennis* sp. nov., also immaculate males of *A. inedita* (Boh.) are similar. *A. atropunctata* is



Figures 1–22. *Agroiconota bivittata*: (1) male, (2) female, (3) profile; *A. tristriata*: (4) male, (5) female, (6) profile; *A. propinqua*: (7) male, (8) female, (9) profile; *A. sodalis*: (10) male, (11) female, (12) profile; *A. reimoseri*: (13) female, (14) profile; *A. subvittata*: (15) female, (16) profile; *A. cubana*: (17) male, (18) profile; *A. gibberosa*: (19) female, (20) profile; *A. pullula*: (21) male, (22) profile.

well distinguished by its pale yellow dorsum (in similar species it is amber-yellow) with contrasting black punctures (in relatives punctures are not marked by black, at most with brown centre).

Description. Length: male 4.5–4.7 mm, female 5.2–5.3 mm; width: male 3.9 mm, female 4.2–4.3 mm; length of pronotum: male 1.55–1.6 mm, female 1.7–1.75 mm; width of pronotum: male 2.9–3.0 mm, female 3.1–3.25 mm; length/width ratio: male 1.13–1.21, female 1.21–1.26; width/length of pronotum ratio: male 1.81–1.94, female 1.71–1.77. Body stout, almost circular, male slightly stouter than female (Figs 49, 50).

Pronotum pale yellow, in front of scutellum with narrow black stripe. Elytra yellow, suture narrowly black, each elytral puncture with black centre. Head yellowish. Thorax black. Abdomen uniformly black or narrowly surrounded by yellow. Legs yellow, except black coxae and trochanters. Antennal segments 1–7 yellow, segments 8–11 from slightly infuscate to black.

Pronotum elliptical, sides rounded, emargination between base of pronotum and humeral margin of elytra distinct, triangular. Pronotal disc moderately convex, on each side with small impression. Surface of disc and explanate margin smooth and shiny, impunctate.

Scutellum impunctate. Base of elytra distinctly wider than base of pronotum, humeri rounded. Disc strongly, almost evenly convex, with top of convexity in post-scutellar area (Fig. 51). Puncturation regular, coarse, on sides of disc slightly coarser than in sutural rows, on slope punctures from slightly to twice finer than on top of disc. Punctures in rows sparse, distance between punctures two to four times as wide as puncture diameter, on slope and top of disc occur small impunctate fields. Intervals in both sutural and lateral part of disc moderately broad, mostly twice as wide as rows, marginal interval broad, distinctly wider than second interval. Surface of intervals shiny. Marginal row distinct, its punctures extremely coarse, distinctly coarser than on sides of disc. Lateral margins of punctures in central part of marginal row with distinct tooth. Explanate margin broad, steeply declivous, impunctate and shiny. In apical part explanate margin narrow, approximately twice wider than marginal row. Apex of elytral epipleura with sparse, erect setae.

Clypeus 1.6 times as wide as long, strongly convex, almost triangular, medial pit elongate, forming a median line, clypeal grooves fine. Frontoclypeal grooves very deep. Labrum shallowly emarginate. Prosternal collar prominent, on sides without impressions. Prosternal process broad, only slightly expanded apically, central part shallowly impressed, apex with coarse punctures. Length ratio of antennal segments: 100:50:56:63:50:47:53:50:50:50:94. Segment 3 only slightly longer than segment 2. Claws with large and sharp basal tooth.

Types. Holotype male: "BOLIVIA, C. Tello, Carnavai prov., La Paz dp., I-2001"; paratype male and para-

type female: the same data; two paratypes male and paratype female: the same data but date "X-2000"; paratype male: "BOLIVIA, Chapare, 400 m., Zitschka" "F.C. Monros Collection 1959" (holotype and two paratypes at P.I.M.E. Entomological Museum, Monza, Italy, two paratypes at the Department of Biodiversity and Evolutionary Taxonomy, Wrocław University, Wrocław, Poland, one paratype at the United States National Museum, Washington, USA).

Agroiconota carlobrivioi sp. nov.

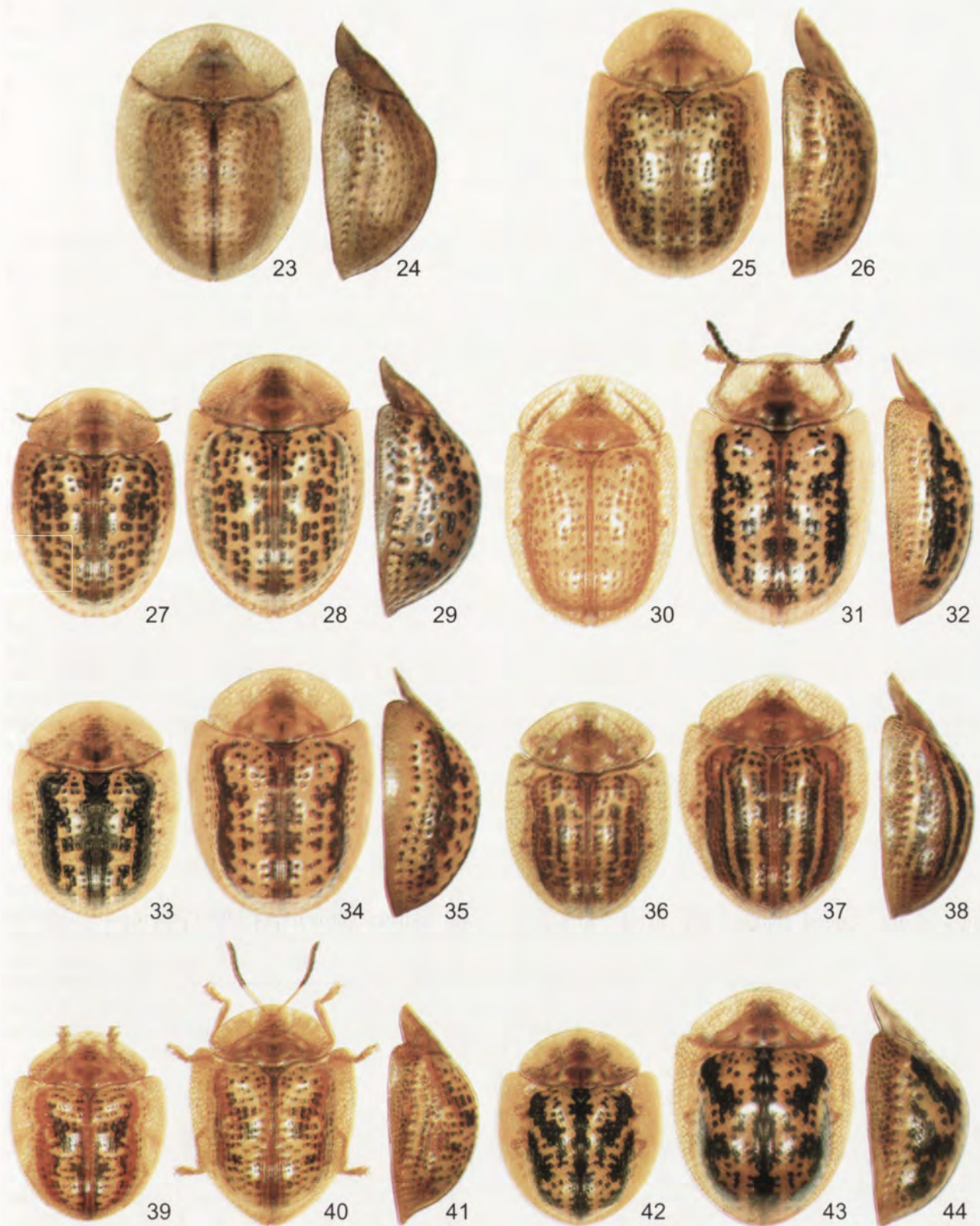
(Figs 36–38)

Etymology. Dedicated to Rev. Carlo Brivio (P.I.M.E. Entomologica Museum, Monza, Italy) who send me the new species to description. Carlo Brivio's collection of Neotropical Cassidinae is rich in many interesting species, including several new taxa.

Diagnosis. It belongs to the group of oval species without regular elytral striation, with impunctate explanate margin of elytra, and maculate dorsum. Its elytral pattern is unique, it is intermediate between regularly striate species and groups without pattern or with only maculate elytra. Only some forms of *A. conflagrata* (Boh.) tend to form irregularly striate elytral pattern but differ in dark brown to deep black legs. No form of *A. conflagrata* has red elytral spots or bands characteristic for fully coloured specimens of *A. carlobrivioi*.

Description. Length: male 5.3–5.6 mm, female 5.9–6.0 mm; width: male 3.9–4.0 mm, female 4.2–4.4 mm; length of pronotum: male 1.8–1.9 mm, female 2.0 mm; width of pronotum: male 3.1–3.25 mm, female 3.3–3.5 mm; length/width ratio: male 1.33–.40, female 1.36–1.40; width/length of pronotum ratio: male 1.72–1.81, female 1.65–1.75. Body short-oval, regularly converging posterad, male slightly stouter than female (Figs 36, 37).

Pronotum uniformly yellow, or in front of scutellum with indistinct brown spot. Elytra yellow, sutural interval in fully coloured specimens reddish, in pale specimens yellow. Elytral punctures in rows 1–5 and 9 with brown, partly coalescent areolae, in rows 6–8 without areola. Intervals 2 and 4 yellow, bordered by coalescent areolae of neighbouring rows. Interval 3 in most specimens completely closed by areolae of neighbouring rows, only in pale specimens with small areolae interval 3 visible, forms narrow yellow line. Area between rows 5 and 9 in fully coloured specimens reddish, in pale specimens yellowish-red. Elytral disc at first glance appears yellow and red vittate, but elytral vittae are never as regular as in true vittate species of *Agroiconota*, especially areolae along border of each stripe are irregularly coalescent thus borders of stripes also appears irregular, while in true vittate species both pale and yellow stripes have regular borders. Head yellowish. Prothorax in pale specimens brownish in fully coloured specimens black,



Figures 23-44. *Agroiconota paraguayana*: (23) male, (24) profile; *A. aulatipennis*: (25) male, (26) profile; *A. lateripunctata*: (27) male, (28) female, (29) profile; *A. stupidula*: (30) immaculate male, (31) maculate female, (32) profile; *A. conflagrata*: (33) male, (34) female, (35) profile; *A. carlobrivioi*: (36) male, (37) female, (38) profile; *A. subtriangularis*: (39) male, (40) female, (41) profile; *A. atromaculata*: (42) male, (43) female, (44) profile.

meso- and metathorax black. Abdomen uniformly black or narrowly surrounded by yellow. Legs yellow, except black coxae and trochanters. Sometimes trochanters partly yellowish-brown. Femora at base in fully coloured specimens narrowly brown. Antennal segments 1–6 yellow, segments 7–11 brown to black, sometimes segment 7 partly or completely yellow.

Pronotum elliptical, sides rounded, emargination between base of pronotum and humeral margin of elytra distinct, triangular. Pronotal disc moderately convex, on each side with small impression. Surface of disc and explanate margin smooth and shiny, impunctate, or only base of explanate margin with few small and shallow punctures.

Scutellum impunctate. Base of elytra distinctly wider than base of pronotum, humeri rounded. Disc slightly unevenly convex, with top of convexity in postscutellar area (Fig. 38). Puncturation regular, fine, on sides of disc only slightly coarser than in sutural rows, on slope punctures not or only slightly finer than on top of disc. Punctures in rows dense, distance between punctures as wide as to twice wider than puncture diameter. Intervals in sutural half of disc broad, four to five times as wide as rows, on sides of disc twice as wide as rows, marginal interval broad, as wide as second interval. Surface of intervals from slightly opaque to shiny. Marginal row distinct, its punctures very coarse, three to four times coarser than on sides of disc, but shallow, lateral margins of punctures without tooth. Explanate margin broad, steeply declivous, impunctate and shiny. In apical part explanate margin very narrow, only slightly wider than marginal row. Apex of elytral epipleura with sparse, erect setae.

Clypeus 1.9 times as wide as long, strongly convex, almost triangular, medial pit deep, clypeal grooves distinct. Frontoclypeal grooves very deep. Labrum shallowly emarginate. Prosternal collar prominent, on sides with impressions. Prosternal process broad, only slightly expanded apically, central part impressed, apex with longitudinal punctures and grooves. Length ratio of antennal segments: 100:50:56:56:50:42:50:44:44:83. Segment 3 only slightly longer than segment 2. Claws with large and sharp basal tooth.

Types. Holotype male: "PERU, Puerto Malonado" "Dept. Madre de Dios – C. Tello, XII.93–I.94"; two paratypes male and three paratype female: the same data; two paratypes female: the same data but date "IX–X–1994"; one paratype male: "Pérou, Tarapoto, Mai à Aout 1886, M. de Mathan" "F. Monros Collection 1959" "Agroiconota reimoseri Spaeth Det. E. G. Riley '96"; one paratype male and two paratypes female: "Bolivia, Ruranaraque, Beni, 15.VII.1957.Coll. Kuschel" "F. Monros Collection 1959"; one paratype female: "Bolivie, Rurrenabaque, 24/26.VIII.1980, J.Ph. Lamour"; one paratype male and one paratype female: "Brazil, Goias, Araçu, X–XI 1998" (holotype and four paratypes at P.I.M.E. Entomological

Museum, Monza, Italy, five paratypes at the Department of Biodiversity and Evolutionary Taxonomy, Wrocław University, Wrocław, Poland, four paratypes in United States National Museum, Washington, USA, and one paratype in coll. G. Moragues, Marsellie, France).

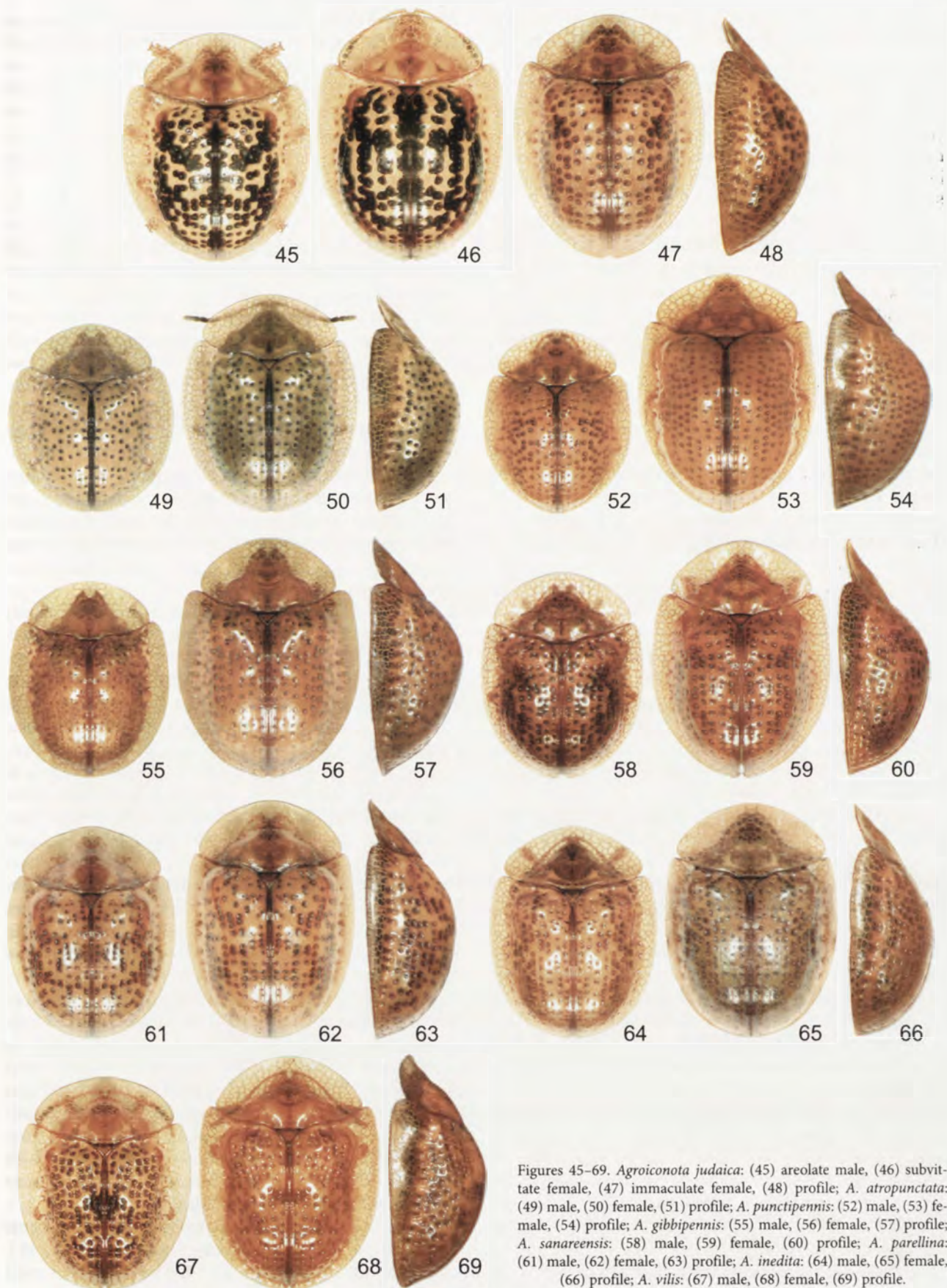
Agroiconota gibbipennis sp. nov.

(Figs 55–57)

Etymology. Named after almost gibbous elytral disc.

Diagnosis. It belongs to the group of stout species without elytral striation, with impunctate explanate margin of elytra, and elytral punctures without distinct areolae. The group comprises also *A. punctipennis* (Boh.), *A. sanarensis* sp. nov., and *A. atropunctata* sp. nov., also immaculate males of *A. inedita* (Boh.) are similar. *A. atropunctata* differs in pale yellow dorsum and deep black punctures. Pale males of *A. inedita* differs in slimmer body, with elytral sides only slightly rounded, and regularly convex elytral disc. *A. punctipennis* is very similar, with similarly stout body, strongly convex elytral disc, and mirror elytral surface. Differs in slightly smaller size (length 4.9–5.6 mm), more regularly rounded elytral sides, never concave behind humeral angle, and punctures on sides of elytra not impressed. *A. sanarensis* is the most similar, with similarly stout body, impressed elytral puncturation, strongly convex elytral disc, and mirror elytral surface. Differs in slightly smaller size (length 4.7–6.1 mm), more regularly rounded elytral sides, never concave behind humeral angle, explanate margin of elytra in $\frac{3}{4}$ length narrower, less and more regularly convex elytral disc and at least punctures in principal impression with narrow brown areola (in *A. gibbipennis* at most only centre of puncture is marked with brown). *A. gibbipennis* has elytral outline more circular than *A. sanarensis*, in the widest part distinctly wider than in humeral area while in *A. sanarensis* elytra in the widest part is only slightly wider than in humeral area thus *A. gibbipennis* looks slightly stouter than *A. sanarensis*, especially female (length/width ratio of female *A. gibbipennis* = 1.29–1.31, in *A. sanarensis* 1.32–1.39). Immaculate forms of *A. judaica* (F.) are also similar but differ in finer, not impressed punctures, at least in principal impression with narrow areola.

Description. Length: male 5.0–5.5 mm, female 5.7–6.2 mm; width: male 4.1–4.4 mm, female 4.4–4.8 mm; length of pronotum: male 1.9–2.0 mm, female 1.9–2.1 mm; width of pronotum: male 3.1–3.2 mm, female 3.25–3.5 mm; length/width ratio: male 1.22–1.26, female 1.29–1.31; width/length of pronotum ratio: male 1.55–1.68, female 1.62–1.71. Body in male almost circular, in female short-oval. Sides of elytra are not as regularly rounded as in related species, especially in female elytral outline behind humeral angle straight or slightly concave (Figs 55, 56).



Figures 45–69. *Agroiconota judaica*: (45) areolate male, (46) subvittate female, (47) immaculate female, (48) profile; *A. atropunctata*: (49) male, (50) female, (51) profile; *A. punctipennis*: (52) male, (53) female, (54) profile; *A. gibbipennis*: (55) male, (56) female, (57) profile; *A. sanarensis*: (58) male, (59) female, (60) profile; *A. parellina*: (61) male, (62) female, (63) profile; *A. inedita*: (64) male, (65) female, (66) profile; *A. vilis*: (67) male, (68) female, (69) profile.

Pronotum amber-yellow, uniform or in front of scutellum with very narrow brown stripe. Elytra uniformly yellow, or suture narrowly brown, each elytral puncture with brown centre. Head yellowish. Thorax black. Abdomen uniformly black or narrowly surrounded by yellow. Legs yellow, except black coxae and trochanters, sometimes coxae in middle yellowish and/or base of femora narrowly brown to black. Antennal segments 1–7 yellow, segments 8–11 from slightly infuscate to black.

Pronotum elliptical, sides rounded, emargination between base of pronotum and humeral margin of elytra shallow to distinct, triangular. Pronotal disc moderately convex, on each side with small impression. Surface of disc and explanate margin smooth and shiny, in female basal part of explanate margin with few small punctures, in male impunctate.

Scutellum impunctate. Base of elytra distinctly wider than base of pronotum, humeri rounded. Disc strongly convex, almost gibbous, with top of convexity in postscutellar area (Fig. 57). Puncturation regular, moderately coarse, on sides of disc distinctly coarser than in sutural rows, on slope punctures from slightly to twice finer than on top of disc. Punctures in rows sparse, deeply impressed, distance between punctures two to four times as wide as puncture diameter. On sides of disc punctures are placed in impressed small fields. Intervals in sutural half of disc thrice, on sides twice as wide as rows, marginal interval broad, distinctly wider than second interval. Surface of intervals shiny, mirror. Marginal row distinct, its punctures approximately twice coarser than on sides of disc. Lateral margins of punctures without tooth. Explanate margin broad, steeply declivous, impunctate and shiny, in mid part forms a broad fold. In apical part explanate margin narrow, approximately twice wider than marginal row. Apex of elytral epipleura bare.

Clypeus twice as wide as long, strongly convex, almost triangular, medial pit elongate, forming an elongate groove, clypeal grooves fine. Frontoclypeal grooves very deep. Labrum shallowly emarginate. Prosternal collar prominent, on sides without impressions. Prosternal process broad, only slightly expanded apically, central slightly convex, apex with longitudinal punctures and grooves. Length ratio of antennal segments: 100:46:43:46:41:38:46:41:38:38:76. Segment 3 slightly shorter than segment 2. Claws with large and sharp basal tooth.

Types. Holotype male: "BRAZIL, Minas"; 3 male and 2 female paratypes: the same data; paratype male: "BRAZIL, Mendes"; paratype female: "Brésil" (all preserved at the Department of Biodiversity and Evolutionary Taxonomy, Wrocław University, Wrocław, Poland).

Agroiconota paraguayana sp. nov.
(Figs 23, 24)

Etymology. Named after its terra typica.

Diagnosis. A very distinct species, well distinguished from all immaculate members of the genus by subangulate pronotal sides and opaque surface of pronotum and elytra. At first glance it is more similar to the some members of the genus *Bradycassis* Spaeth than to *Agroiconota* but strongly convex, triangular clypeal plate with deep median pit undoubtedly placed it within *Agroiconota*.

Description. Length: 4.1–4.2 mm; width: 3.15–3.2 mm; length of pronotum: 1.5–1.55 mm; width of pronotum: 2.5–2.65 mm; length/width ratio: 1.30–1.31; width/length of pronotum ratio: 1.67–1.71. Body short-oval (Fig. 23).

Pronotum yellow, in front of scutellum with narrow brown stripe. Elytra yellow, suture narrowly brown, each elytral puncture with indistinct brown centre. Head yellowish. Thorax yellowish brown, margins of thoracic plates brown. Abdomen from yellowish-brown to brown. Legs yellow. Antennal segments 1–7 yellow, segments 8–11 brownish.

Pronotum elliptical, sides subangulate, emargination between base of pronotum and humeral margin of elytra very shallow. Pronotal disc almost flat, on each side with small impression. Surface of disc impunctate but opaque, explanate margin in basal part with several small punctures, opaque.

Scutellum impunctate. Base of elytra not or only slightly wider than base of pronotum, humeri rounded. Disc strongly, almost evenly convex, with top of convexity in postscutellar area (Fig. 24). Puncturation regular, very fine, on sides of disc and on slope of the same size. Punctures in rows sparse, distance between punctures three to five times as wide as puncture diameter. Intervals in sutural part of disc very broad, four to five times as wide as rows, on sides of disc thrice wider than rows. Marginal interval broad, slightly wider than second interval. Surface of intervals opaque. Marginal row distinct, its punctures coarse, distinctly coarser than on sides of disc. Lateral margins of punctures without tooth. Explanate margin broad, steeply declivous, impunctate and opaque. In apical part explanate margin narrow, only slightly wider than marginal row. Apex of elytral epipleura bare.

Clypeus 1.7 times as wide as long, strongly convex, almost triangular, medial pit almost round, deep. Frontoclypeal grooves very deep. Labrum shallowly emarginate. Prosternal collar prominent, on sides with shallow impressions, lateral margin of prosternal alae elevated. Prosternal process broad, only slightly expanded apically, central part flat, apex with few punctures. Length ratio of antennal segments: 100:47:43:47:43:33:43:37:40:40:87. Segment 3 slightly shorter than segment 2. Claws with large and sharp basal tooth.

Types. Holotype: "Paraguay"; paratype: the same data; two paratypes: "Paraguay, Sapucay" "Mar." "WT Foster Collector" (holotype and one paratype preserved

at the Department of Biodiversity and Evolutionary Taxonomy, Wrocław University, Wrocław, Poland; two paratypes at the United States National Museum, Washington, USA).

Agroiconota sanarensis sp. nov.
(Figs 58–60)

Etymology. Named after its locus typicus, Sanare in Venezuela.

Diagnosis. It belongs to the group of stout species without elytral striation, with impunctate explanate margin of elytra, and elytral punctures without areolae. The group comprises also *A. punctipennis* (Boh.), *A. sanarensis* sp. nov., and *A. atropunctata* sp. nov., also immaculate males of *A. inedita* (Boh.) are similar. *A. atropunctata* differs in pale yellow dorsum and deep black punctures. Puncturation in *A. atropunctata* is distinctly finer and less impressed than in *A. sanarensis*, especially on slope. Pale males of *A. inedita* differs in slimmer body, with elytral sides only slightly rounded, and in regularly convex elytral disc. *A. punctipennis* is very similar, with similarly stout body, strongly convex elytral disc, and mirror elytral surface. Differs in more regularly rounded elytral sides, and especially in not impressed punctures on slope of elytra. *A. gibbipennis* is the most similar, with similarly stout body, impressed elytral puncturation, strongly convex elytral disc, and mirror elytral surface. Differs in slightly larger size (length 5.0–6.2 mm), less regularly rounded elytral sides, slightly concave behind humeral angle, explanate margin of elytra in $\frac{3}{4}$ length broader, slightly more convex elytral disc and punctures of whole disc without areola, at most with brown centre (in *A. sanarensis* at least punctures in principal impression have narrow brown areola). *A. gibbipennis* has elytral outline more circular than *A. sanarensis*, in the widest part distinctly wider than in humeral area while in *A. sanarensis* elytra in the widest part is only slightly wider than in humeral area and beetles look slightly slimmer (especially female, with length width ratio 1.32–1.39 while in *A. gibbipennis* only 1.29–1.31). Surface of explanate margin of elytra in mid length of the margin in *A. gibbipennis* forms an elevated broad fold, while in *A. sanarensis* the surface is almost regular. Pronotum of *A. sanarensis* is distinctly broader than in *A. gibbipennis* with width/length ratio in male 1.75–1.85 and female 1.74–1.84 (in *A. gibbipennis* 1.55–1.68 and 1.62–1.71 respectively). Immaculate forms of *A. judaica* (F.) are also similar but differ in finer, not impressed punctures.

Description. Length: male 4.70–5.15 mm, female 5.55–6.10 mm; width: male 3.75–4.10 mm, female 4.15–4.40 mm; length of pronotum: male 1.70–1.85 mm, female 1.85–2.00 mm; width of pronotum: male 3.10–3.35 mm, female 3.25–3.60 mm; length/width ratio: male 1.24–1.31,

female 1.32–1.39; width/length of pronotum ratio: male 1.75–1.85, female 1.74–1.84. Body in male almost circular, in female short-oval (Figs 58, 59). Sides of elytra regularly rounded, not concave behind humeral angle.

Pronotum amber-yellow, uniform or in front of scutellum with very narrow brown stripe. Elytra amber yellow, each elytral puncture with brown centre and usually with narrow brown areola, but areolae not joined and never form irregular spots, the palest specimens has no areolae. Head yellowish. Thorax and abdomen deep black. Legs mostly yellow, coxae and bases of femora more or less brown to black, trochanters always paler than bases of femora. In some specimens basal half of femora black. Antennal segments 1–6 yellow, segments 8–11 mostly black, segment 7 varies from almost uniformly yellow to completely black.

Pronotum elliptical, very broad, sides rounded, emargination between base of pronotum and humeral margin of elytra distinct. Pronotal disc moderately convex, on each side with small impression. Surface of disc and explanate margin smooth and shiny, basal part of explanate margin in both sexes impunctate or in female with few very fine punctures.

Scutellum impunctate. Base of elytra distinctly wider than base of pronotum, humeri rounded, elytral margin behind humeral angle not emarginate. Disc strongly but regularly convex, with top of convexity in postscutellar area (Fig. 60). Puncturation regular, deeply impressed, moderately coarse, on sides of disc distinctly coarser than in sutural rows, on slope punctures from slightly to twice finer than on top of disc. Punctures in rows sparse, distance between punctures two to four times as wide as puncture diameter. On sides of disc punctures are placed in impressed small fields, in some specimens rows on great distance form impressed grooves. Intervals in sutural half of disc thrice, on sides twice as wide as rows, marginal interval broad, distinctly wider than second interval. Surface of intervals shiny, mirror. Marginal row distinct, its punctures approximately twice coarser than on sides of disc. Lateral margins of punctures without tooth. Explanate margin broad, steeply declivous, impunctate and shiny, its surface regular, without fold in mid part. In apical part explanate margin narrow, approximately twice wider than marginal row. Apex of elytral epipleura bare.

Clypeus twice as wide as long, strongly convex, almost triangular, medial pit elongate, forming an elongate groove, clypeal grooves fine. Frontoclypeal grooves very deep. Labrum shallowly emarginate. Prosternal collar prominent, on sides without impressions. Prosternal process broad, only slightly expanded apically, central slightly convex, apex with longitudinal punctures and grooves. Length ratio of antennal segments: 100:60:57:67:60:43:57:47:47:43:93. Segment 3 slightly shorter than segment 2. Claws with large and sharp basal tooth.

Types. Holotype male: "VENEZUELA, Sanare, July 1964, J Maldonado Capriles" "USNM 2029925"; 25 para-

types: the same data (holotype preserved at the United States National Museum, Washington, USA, paratypes preserved at the United States National Museum, Washington, USA and at the Department of Biodiversity and Evolutionary Taxonomy, Wrocław University, Wrocław, Poland).

Key to species

1. Elytra with distinct, regular yellow, or yellow and red, or yellow and black striation of regular borders (Figs 1–16)..... **2**
 - Elytra without striation (Figs 17–69). Sometimes elytral punctures with dark, coalescent areolae closing pale intervals then elytra appear more or less vittate or striate but borders of striation always irregular (Figs 28, 31, 34, 37, 46) **7**
2. Explanate margin of elytra impunctate. Small species, length usually below 6 mm. **3**
 - Explanate margin of elytra finely punctate. Largest species of the genus *Agroiconota*, length 6.0–7.1 mm. From Venezuela to N Argentina (Figs 4–6) *tristriata* (Fabricius, 1792)
3. Pronotal disc impunctate or extremely finely punctate. Fifth elytral rows of punctures never runs across anterior part of yellow median vitta **4**
 - Pronotal disc coarsely punctate. Fifth elytral rows of punctures runs obliquely across anterior part of yellow median vitta. C and S USA, Mexico, Guatemala (Figs 1–3)..... *bivittata* (Say, 1827)
4. Only two median intervals yellow, dark intervals deep black (Figs 7–12). **5**
 - Three to four median intervals partly or completely yellow, dark intervals reddish to brown (Figs 13–16) **6**
5. Sutural interval black. Inner yellow vitta runs only along second interval, second row runs along inner border of the vitta. From Nicaragua to Venezuela and Great Antilles (Figs 7–9)..... *propinqua* (Boheman, 1855)
 - Posterior half of sutural interval reddish. Inner yellow vitta in anterior third runs along first and second interval, second row in anterior third runs along middle of yellow vitta. Panama, Colombia, Venezuela (Figs 10–12) *sodalis* Spaeth, 1936
6. Intervals 2–5 yellow, submarginal and marginal interval completely yellow. Smaller, length 4.6–5.2 mm. Paraguay (Figs 13, 14) *reimoseri* Spaeth, 1936
 - Interval 2–4 yellow, submarginal interval in anterior part reddish to brown. Larger, length 5.5–6.2 mm. Bolivia, Brazil: Mato Grosso (Figs 15, 16) *subvittata* (Boheman, 1855)
7. Explanate margin of elytra at least in anterior part with few punctures. **8**
 - Explanate margin of elytra completely impunctate **10**
8. Elytral disc regularly convex. Puncturation of explanate margin of elytra and in lateral rows fine to moderate. Punctures on explanate margin usually below 10. **9**
 - Elytral disc gibbous. Puncturation of explanate margin of elytra and in lateral rows coarse. Punctures on explanate margin usually above 15. S Brazil (Figs 19, 20) *gibberosa* (Boheman, 1855)
9. Body oval to elongate oval (Figs 27, 28). Elytral punctures with broad dark areola. Suture partly reddish. Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay, Brazil, Venezuela (Figs 27–29) *lateripunctata* Spaeth, 1936
 - Body short oval or circular (Fig. 21). Elytral punctures without dark areola, at most with dark centre. Suture as yellow as other intervals. Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, Brazil (Figs 21–22)..... *pullula* (Boheman, 1855)
10. Legs mostly yellow, at most partly infusate **11**
 - Legs mostly or completely black. Cuba, Trinidad, French Guyana, Surinam, N and C Brazil, Ecuador, N Peru (Figs 33–35) *conflagrata* (Boheman, 1855)
11. Sides of pronotum rounded **12**
 - Sides of pronotum angulate. Very small species, length 4.1–4.2 mm. Puncturation of elytra very fine, not impressed. Surface of both pronotum and elytra opaque. Paraguay (Figs 23, 24) *paraguayana* sp. nov.
12. Larger, length always above 4.0 mm. Apical antennal segments usually black. Species outside Cuba ... **13**
 - Very small, length below 4.0 mm. Antennae uniformly yellow. Suture narrowly black, elytral punctures with black centre. Endemic to Cuba (Figs 17, 18) *cubana* Blake, 1970
13. Body elongate, almost parallelsided, disc moderately convex (Figs 25–32)..... **14**
 - Body circular, subtriangular, or short oval, if oval then elytral sides never appear parallelsided and disc distinctly convex (Figs 36–69)..... **15**
14. Marginal row distinctly impressed, border between disc and explanate margin well marked, explanate margin less declivous, does not form with sides of disc equal plane. Top of disc slightly depressed. From Venezuela to N Argentina (Figs 30–32) *stupidula* (Boheman, 1855)
 - Marginal row shallowly impressed, border between disc and explanate margin less marked, explanate margin more declivous, forms with sides of disc almost equal plane. Top of disc slightly convex. Paraguay, N Argentina (Figs 25, 26)..... *aulatipennis* Spaeth, 1936
15. Body circular, short oval, or oval, elytral sides moderately converging posterad, apex of elytra never cuneate **16**
 - Body more or less subtriangular, especially in female, elytral sides distinctly converging posterad,

- apex of elytra more or less cuneate. Sides of elytral disc often with reddish spot or band. Peru, Bolivia (Figs 39–41) *subtriangularis* Spaeth, 1936
16. Suture the same colour as yellow ground colour of disc or reddish (Figs 47, 49, 52, 55, 58, 60, 64, 67), if black then dark areolae on disc never form large oblique spots in posthumeral area (Fig. 46) 17
- Suture broadly black (Figs 42, 43). Joined black areolae around punctures form large oblique spots in posthumeral and lateral parts of elytra. Peru (Figs 42–44) *atromaculata* sp. nov.
18. Elytra uniformly yellow, or elytral punctures with dark areola, but without distinct brown or reddish spots or bands, at most postscutellar point with small brown spot, elytra never appear vittate, striate or maculate (Figs 49–69) 20
- Elytra maculate or irregularly vittate, dark markings form reddish band along sides of disc, or/and more less evident spots of joined dark areolae (Figs 36–41, 45, 46) 19
19. Disc of elytra elytra with reddish suture and reddish band along sides, occasionally suture and bands are very pale, the same colour like neighbouring intervals. Dark areolae around punctures usually separate, or joined with areola of neighbouring puncture of the same row or at most with puncture of one of the neighbouring row then joined areolae never form spots across three or more rows, elytra at most appear irregularly dark striate. Peru, Bolivia (Figs 36–38) *carlobrivioi* sp. nov.
- Suture and sides of elytral disc never marked with red; suture, if marked, then brown. Joined areolae form irregular spots on sides of disc, the spots often run across three or more rows. From Costa Rica to S Brazil (Figs 45, 46) *judaica* (Fabricius, 1781), dark maculate form 21
20. Ground colour of elytra amber yellow, punctures without dark markings, or with brown centre, or with reddish to brownish-black areola (Figs 52–69) 21
- Ground colour of elytra pale yellow, punctures without distinct areola but with deep black centre. Bolivia (Figs 49–51) *atropunctata* sp. nov.
21. Punctuation of elytra moderately coarse and deeply impressed 22
- Punctuation of elytra at least in central and sutural rows fine and not impressed. Here belong four species, very similar and difficult to identification, usually need comparison with a series of properly identified specimens 24
22. Elytra widest in or slightly before middle, outline appears more or less circular. Elytral disc more convex, postscutellar point never with small, brown spot. Species outside Central America 23
- Elytra widest almost in humeral part, especially in female, sides in anterior third almost parallelsided, then softly converging posterad, outline appears more or less semicircular. Elytral disc less convex, postscutellar point usually with small, brown spot. Central America from Mexico to Costa Rica (Figs 67–69) *vilis* (Boheman, 1855)
23. Surface of explanate margin of elytra in mid length forms an elevated broad fold. Pronotum distinctly narrower with width/length ratio 1.55–1.71. Elytral disc more convex, elytra in the widest part distinctly wider than in humeral area, outline appears more circular. Brazil (Figs 55–57) *gibbipennis* sp. nov.
- Surface of explanate margin of elytra almost regular. Pronotum distinctly broader with width/length ratio 1.74–1.85. Elytral disc less convex, elytra in the widest part only slightly wider than in humeral area, outline appears less circular. Venezuela (Figs 58–60) *sanarensis* sp. nov.
24. Body oval, sides only slightly convex, in female on short distance almost parallelsided (Figs 61, 62, 64, 65) 25
- Body almost circular (Figs 47, 52, 53) 26
25. Smaller, length in male 4.1–4.3 mm, in female 4.5–4.7 mm. Uruguay, N Argentina (Figs 61–63) *parellina* Spaeth, 1937
- Larger, length in male 4.8–5.4 mm, in female 5.3–5.9 mm. N Argentina, Paraguay, Bolivia, Brazil north to Para (Figs 64–66) *inedita* (Boheman, 1855)
26. Punctures of elytra without distinct areola, at most with brown centre. Only S Brazil (Figs 52–54) *punctipennis* (Boheman, 1855)
- Punctures of elytra with distinct yellowish brown, reddish brown, brown, or brownish black areola. Wide spread, from Costa Rica to S Brazil (Figs 47, 48) *judaica* (Fabricius, 1781), immaculate form

NEW RECORDS

Abbreviations

LB – Department of Biodiversity and Evolutionary Taxonomy, Wrocław University, Wrocław, Poland;

USNM – United States National Museum, Washington, USA.

Agroiconota aulatipennis Spaeth, 1936. ARGENTINA: Corrientes, Alvear, I 1991, 1 (LB); Entre Rios, Colon, XII 1989, 1 (LB). Known only from Paraguay; Trinidad. New to Argentina.

Agroiconota bivittata (Say, 1827). GUTEMALA: Gutemala, 30 I 1973, 1, leg. E.B. Lee (USNM). Known from C and S USA and Mexico. New to Gutemala.

Agroiconota conflagrata (Boheman, 1855). BRAZIL: Para, Belem, 9–10 VII 1969, 1, leg. P. & P.S. Spangler (USNM); CUBA: Baragua, 11 X 1928, 1, leg. H.K. Plank

(USNM); Cascaral, 18 VI 1934, 2, leg. S.T. Danforth (USNM); Sto. Tomás, Puerto de Zapata, 5–9 V 1927, 1, leg. S.C. Bruner & J. Acuña (USNM). Known from Cuba, Trinidad, French Guyana, Surinam, Ecuador, N Peru, and N and C Brazil.

Agroiconota cubana Blake, 1970. CUBA: Camagüey, 30 VII 1979, 1, leg. J. Acuña (USNM); Camgüey, Julioa Agos, 1, leg. J. Acuña (USNM). Endemic to Cuba.

Agroiconota gibberosa (Boheman, 1855). BRAZIL: Minas Gerais, Lambary, XI 1926, leg. J. Halik (USNM); Minas Gerais, Poco de Caldas, I 1966, 1 (LB); São Paulo, Parque Estado, 16 I 1940, 1, leg. J. Halik (USNM). Hitherto known only from locus typicus Salto Grande, prov. São Paulo in Brazil.

Agroiconota inedita (Boheman, 1855). ARGENTINA: Chaco, Puerto Vilelas, 22 XII 1937, 1 (USNM); Jujuy, Fraile Pintado, VII 1941, 1, leg. Daguerre (USNM); Misiones, Puerto Iguazu, IX 1947, 1, leg. Duret (USNM); BOLIVIA: Santa Cruz, II 1956, 1, leg. G. Pinckert (USNM); BRAZIL: Caraca, 1884, 1, leg. P. Germain (USNM); Minas Geraes, Lambary, XI 1924, 2, 2 I 1927, 1, leg. J. Halik (USNM); Rio de Janeiro, Guanabara, X 1963, 1, leg. M. Alvarenga (USNM); São Paulo, Bertioga, II 1934, 1, leg. J. Halik (USNM); São Paulo, Capital, 20 XII 1964, 1, leg. J. Halik (USNM); São Paulo, St. Anna, XII 1934, 1, leg. J. Halik (USNM); PARAGUAY: Amambay Dept., Cerro Corá Nat. Park, 24 II 1998, 1, leg. H. Ferreira (USNM); Paraguari Dept., 25 km SE of Ybycui, Ybycui Nat. Park, 12–24 IV 1980, 1, leg. P.J. Spangler et al. (USNM). Recorded from N Argentina, Paraguay, and Brazil north to Para. New to Bolivia.

Agroiconota judaica (Fabricius, 1781). BOLIVIA: Chapare, 400 m., 4, leg. Zitschka (USNM); Coroico, 1 (USNM); BRAZIL: Acre, Rio Branco, 16 V 1952, 1, leg. M. Alvarenga (USNM); Amazonas, Borba, II 1943, 5, leg. J. Halik (USNM); Amazonas, Manaus, 1, leg. H.B. Merrill (USNM); Guapore, Porto Velho, XII 1954, 1, leg. M. Alvarenga (USNM); Mato Grosso, Amazon Reg., 4 IV 1967, 44, leg. H.A. Hansen (USNM); Para, Belem, 23 VIII 1952, 2, leg. M. Alvarenga (USNM); Para, Belem, VII 1954, 5, leg. N.L.H. Krauss (USNM); Pernambuco, 1, leg. L.L. Castro (USNM); COLOMBIA: Anaben, 6 VI 1950, 5, leg. J. Maldonado (USNM); Caqueta, Rio Ortegua nr. Rio Peneya, 14–18 I 1969, 3, leg. Duckworth & Dietz (USNM); Cundinamarca, Guayabetal, 29 VI 1965, 7, 2 X 1965, 5, leg. J.A. Ramos (USNM); Meta, Apiay, 14 VII 1965, 1, leg. J.A. Ramos (USNM); Meta, Villavicencio, 11 VII 1938, 1, leg. H. Dybas (USNM); Meta, Villavicencio, V 1946, 2, leg. E.A. Chapin (USNM); Meta Villavicencio, 4 XII 1965, 2, leg. J.A. Ramos (USNM); Nariño, Tumaco, 29 I 1986, 5, leg. I. Zenner (USNM); Valle del Cauca Dept., E. Buenaventura, 13 VIII 1956, 4, leg. G.H. Dieke (USNM); COSTA RICA: Bataan, 16 VI 1951, 5, leg. O.L. Cartwright (USNM); Cart. Pr., Turrialba-Catie area, 11 VIII 1980, 1, leg. J. Wappes (USNM); Guapiles, Santa Clara, 250–300 m, 15

II 1933, 1, leg. F. Nevermann (USNM); Hamburg Farm, Reventazon, XII 1921, 3, 25 VI 1922, 1, 1 VI 1929, 1, 27 VII 1930, 1, 1 IX 1931, 1, leg. F. Nevermann (USNM); Las Mercedes, Santa Clara, 200–300 m, 23 III 1922, 1, 1 IV 1922, 1, 10 V 1922, 1, 11 V 1922, 7, 9 VIII 1922, 1, 15 VIII 1922, 1, 27 VIII 1922, 3, 5 IX 1922, 3, 15 IX 1922, 1, 20 IX 1922, 1, 12 X 1922, 2, leg. F. Nevermann (USNM); Limon, XI 1959, 1, leg. N.L.H. Krauss (USNM); 20 mi. of P. Limon, IX 1896, 1, leg. F. Knab (USNM); Turrialba, 31 VII 1935, 1, leg. A.W. Gough (USNM), Turrialba, 2, leg. Schild & Burgdorf (USNM); ECUADOR: Los Rios, 40 km S Quevedo, 11 VII 1975, 3, leg. Cohen, Peterson & Thorndal (USNM); Napo, Limoncocha, 13 VI 1977, 1, leg. W.E. Steiner (USNM); Nueva Armenia, Rio Napo, XI–XII 1956, 1, leg. B. & C. Evans (USNM); Rio Bobonaza, Montaiwa, 1, leg. K.A. Rijsterborgh (USNM); FRENCH GUYANA: Maroni riv., 2, leg. W. Schaus (USNM); GUYANA: Blairmont Plantation, 2 VIII 1923, 4, leg. H.E. Box (USNM); Demerara, 1 mi. of Georgetown, 22 IX 1918, 1, H. Morrison (USNM); Georgetown, 1 (USNM); Kurupokarri, 16 XI 1929, 1, leg. J. Oglivie (USNM); Peter's Hal, 12 mi. of Georgetown, 22 IX 1918, 2, H. Morrison (USNM); NICARAGUA: Mirimanian, 22 I 1934, 1 (USNM); PANAMA: Bocas del Toro, 3 VII 1908, 2, leg. W. Robinson (USNM); Canal Zone, Ciricito, 18 III 1930, 2 (USNM); Canal Zone, Fri Joles, 31 I 1930, 1 (USNM); Canal Zone, Gamboa, 1 V 1972, 2, leg. R. E. Froeschner (USNM); Canal Zone, Gamboa, 11 VI 1976, 2, leg. E.G. Riley (USNM); Canal Zone, Gatun, 21 IV 1911, 2, leg. A.H. Jennings (USNM); Canal Zone, Paraiso, 28 I 1911, 1, leg. E.A. Schwarz (USNM); Canal Zone, Paraiso, 17 IV 1911, 2, leg. A.H. Jennings (USNM); Canal Zone, Summit, VII 1953, 2, leg. N.L.H. Krauss (USNM); Canal Zone, Tabernilla, 6 II 1911, 1, leg. A. Busck (USNM); Chiriqui Prov., 8 km N Cont'l Divide, 15 V 1996, 2, leg. Wappes, Huether & Morris (USNM); Colon Prov., Achiote nr. Piña, 24 III 1978, 1, leg. Silberglied & Aiello (USNM); Panama, 7 IV 1911, 1, leg. E.A. Schwarz (USNM); Panama Prov., El Llano-Carti, 9 I 1994, 1, 1 IX 1994, 1, leg. J.E. Wappes (USNM); Porto Bello, 15 II 1911, 1, 8 II 1911, 1, leg. A. Busck (USNM); Porto Bello, I 1971, 2, leg. J. Maldonado (USNM); PARAGUAY: Itoituba, VI 1962, 1 (USNM); PERU: Callanga, 1400 m., 2, leg. F. Woytkowski (USNM); Cuzco, Quince Mil, 23 I 1979, 1, leg. W.E. Steiner (USNM); Cuzco, 30 km W Quince Mil, 30 I 1979, 1, leg. W.E. Steiner (USNM); Satipo, X 1942, 2, leg. Paprzycki (USNM); SURINAME: 1, leg. Nonfried (USNM); Suriname Distr., 15 km SSE Paramaribo, 26 VIII 1982, 1, leg. W.E. Steiner (USNM); TRINIDAD and TOBAGO: Trinidad, Aripo savana, 26 X 1918, 1, leg. H. Morrison (USNM); Trinidad, Aripo Valley, V 1953, 1, leg. N.H.L. Krauss (USNM); Trinidad, Caroni River, 12 X 1918, 1, leg. H. Morrison (USNM); Trinidad, Cedros, 20 VIII 1921, 1, leg. A. Busck (USNM); Trinidad, Palo Seco, 20 X 1918, 4, leg. H. Morrison (USNM); Trinidad,

Simla, 1–15 VII 1964, leg. J.M. Capriles (USNM); VENEZUELA: Aragua, Rancho Grande, 1100 m, VII 1968, 4, leg. J. Maldonado (USNM); Caracas, 1921, 2, leg. A.J.C. Rojas (USNM); Ciudad Bolivar, 17 VII 1898, 2, leg. E.A. Klages (USNM); El Valle, 12 V 1943, 1, leg. Perez (USNM); Guarico, Hato Masagueral, 44 km S Calabozo, 11–19 V 1985, 1, 20–28 V 1985, 1, leg. Menke & Carpenter (USNM); Merida, 9, leg. S. Bricenol (USNM); Miranda, Caucasua, 5 XI 1949, 1, leg. F. Fernandez (USNM); Zulia, Los Angeles del Tucuco, 15–16 IV 1981, 2, leg. A.S. Menke & L. Hollenberg (USNM). The most common and wide spread species of the genus *Agroiconota*, recorded in number specimens from Panama to Bolivia and S Brazil. New to Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and Paraguay.

Agroiconota lateripunctata Spaeth, 1936. VENEZUELA: Miranda, Guatopu Nat. Park, 700 m, 7 VI 1966, 3 (LB). Recorded from Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay, and Brazil: Bahia, Mati Grosso, São Paulo. New to Venezuela.

Agroiconota parellina Spaeth, 1937. ARGENTINA: Buenos Ayres, Delta Parana, Caraguata, X 1943, 1, leg. F. Monros (USNM); Buenos Aires, Delta Rio Luján, 1, leg. F. Monros (USNM); Buenos Ayres, Dique Lujan, XI 1955, 1, leg. Daguerre (USNM); Buenos Ayres, Tigre, II 1957, 2, leg. Daguerre (USNM); Corrientes, Sauce, 26 IX 1951, 2, leg. Wittmer (USNM). Known only from the type locality Santa Lucia in Uruguay. New to Argentina. Borowiec (1996, 2002) indeed recorded this species from several localities in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay but all the records based on misidentified specimens of an undescribed species of the genus *Bradycassis* Spaeth, 1952 which has body shape, dorsal sculpture and coloration extremely similar to specimens of *Agroiconota parellina* Sp. Also in the collection of USNM there is a series of this *Bradycassis* identified as "*Agroiconota* sp.". Its description is now published (Borowiec 2005).

Agroiconota propinqua (Boheman, 1855). COLOMBIA: Atlantico Dept., Barranquilla, 2 (USNM); Casabe, 27 III 1957, 2, leg. D.S. Bos (USNM); Codazzi, Algodon, X 1962, 2, leg. Vasquez (USNM); Melgar, Cund., 6 VI 1965, 1, leg. J.A. Ramos (USNM); Tocaima, Cund., 11 XII 1965, 1, leg. J.A. Ramos (USNM); COSTA RICA: Bataan, 16 VI 1951, 10, leg. O.L. Cartwright (USNM); El Limon, 16 VIII 1972, 2, J. Maldonado (USNM); DOMINICAN REP.: Dominican Republic, 1963, 1, leg. T. Morales & C. Rodrigues (USNM); San Cristobal, Centro sur Desarrollo Agropecuaria, Sanidad Vegetal station, 24 VII 1987, 1, leg. A.L. Norrbom (USNM); PANAMA: Canal Zone, Diablo Mts., 27 X 1971, 1, leg. W.E. Bivin (USNM); Canal Zone, 5 mi. NW Gamboa, 21 IX 1969, 1, leg. H.P. Stockwell (USNM); Chiriqui, 3.5 km W Puerto Vidal, Rio Tabasara, 20 VI 1973, 2, leg. Erwin & Hevel (USNM); Cocle, El Valle, VII 1981, 1, N.L.H. Krauss (USNM); Porto Bello, I 1971, 1, J. Maldonado (USNM); PUERTO RICO: San German, 23 XII 1962, 2,

leg. P. & P. Spangler (USNM); VENEZUELA: Guarico, Hato Masagueral, 44 km S Calabozo, 3–10 V 1985, 1, leg. Menke & Carpenter (USNM); Sucre, Cariaco, 27 VI 1968, 3, J. Maldonado (USNM). Recorded from Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, Puerto Rico, and Venezuela.

Agroiconota pullula (Boheman, 1855). BRAZIL: Minas Geraes, Lambary, XI 1924, 1, leg. J. Halik (USNM); Rio de Janeiro, Muri, 28 I 1953, 1, leg. Eittmer (USNM); São Paulo, Cantareira, 8 XII 1929, 1, 16 X 1932, 1, 4 XII 1958, 1, 23 II 1959, 1, 23 III 1962, 1, 24 I 1963, 1, leg. J. Halik (USNM); São Paulo, Borto flor., 21 I 1959, 1, leg. J. Halik (USNM); São Paulo, Jabaquara, 1, leg. J. Guerin (USNM); São Paulo, S. Amaro, IX 1948, 1 (USNM); PERU: Satipo, IX 1913, 1, leg. Paprzycki (USNM). Recorded from Bolivia, S and C Brazil, Paraguay, and Peru.

Agroiconota punctipennis (Boheman, 1855). BRAZIL, Rio de Janeiro, Muri, 4 II 1953, 1, leg. Wittmer (USNM). Known only from Brazil: Rio de Janeiro and Santa Catarina.

Agroiconota sodalis Spaeth, 1936. VENEZUELA: Anzoategui, 10 km W of Barcelona, 25 III 1982, 1, leg. G.F. & J.F. Hevel (USNM). Recorded from Panama, Colombia, and Venezuela.

Agroiconota stupidula (Boheman, 1855). ARGENTINA: Formosa, Gran Guardia, XII 1951, 9, leg. J. Förster (USNM); BOLIVIA: Chapare, Rio Chipiriri, 400 m, 2–5 XI 1953, 2 (USNM); BRAZIL: Ceara, Mirim, 6–7 VII 1969, 6, leg. P. & P. Spangler (USNM); Ceara, Mirim, Rio Grande do Norte, 2, leg. W.M. Mann (USNM); Mato Grosso, 1886, 3, leg. P. Germain (USNM); Mato Grosso, Corumba, 21–23 II 1954, 3, leg. O. Gans & F. Pereira (USNM); Natal, IV 1921, 1, leg. E.C. Green (USNM); Para, Belem, VII 1954, 2, leg. N.L.H. Krauss (USNM); Parahyba, Independencia, 2, leg. Mann & Heath. (USNM); Pernambuco, Recife, 27 IV–4 V 1927, 1, leg. Zerny (USNM); Piauí, Terezina, 18 VII 1953, 3, leg. M. Alvarenga (USNM); Rio Grande do Norte, Mipibo, 6 IV 1951, 1, leg. M. Alvarenga (USNM); PARAGUAY: Paraguari Dept., 25 km SE of Ybycui, Ybycui Nat. Park, 12–24 IV 1980, 1, leg. P.J. Spangler et al. (USNM); VENEZUELA: Ciudad Bolivar, 17 VII 1898, 2, leg. E.A. Klages (USNM); Guarico, Hato Masagueral, 44 km S Calabozo, 3–10 V 1985, 1, leg. Menke & Carpenter (USNM). Wide spread in South America from Venezuela to N Argentina.

Agroiconota subtriangularis Spaeth, 1936. BOLIVIA: Chapare, 400 m., 2. leg. Zitschka (USNM); PERU: Tingo Maria, 670 m, X 1946, 1, leg. W.K. Weyrauch (USNM), Tingo Maria, I 1950, 2, leg. H.A. Allard (USNM). Known only from Bolivia and Peru.

Agroiconota tristriata (Fabricius, 1792). BRAZIL: Nova Teutonia, 300–500 m, I 1956, 1, leg. F. Plaumann (USNM); VENEZUELA: Cagua, 6 I 1933, 1, leg. L.F. Martorell (USNM); Guarico, Hato Masagueral, 44 km S of Calabozo, 11–19 V 1985, 1, leg. Menke & Carpenter (USNM). Recorded from N Argentina, Brazil, French

Guyana, Peru, Surinam, Trinidad and Tobago, and Venezuela: Aragua, Orinoko, Suapure.

Agroiconota vilis (Boheman, 1855). MEXICO: Oaxaca, 1, leg. Hoega (USNM). Central American species, recorded from Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mexico, and Nicaragua.

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