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**A revision of the New World genus *Fidia* Baly 1863
(Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae: Eumolpinae: Adoxini)**

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Abstract

The North and Central American genus *Fidia* Baly 1863 (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae) is revised. The genus is redescribed and a diagnosis separating *Fidia* from similar genera is provided. Twenty-four species are recognized: *F. lateralis* Jacoby 1882 is transferred to *Xanthonia*; *Colaspis flavescens* Sturm 1826 is a nomen nudum; *F. sallei* Lefèvre 1877 and *F. unistriata* Jacoby 1882 are synonymized with *F. albovittata* Lefèvre 1877; *F. atra* Jacoby 1882 is synonymized with *F. spuria* Lefèvre 1877. Twelve species are described as new- *F. chapini* from Mexico; *F. comalensis* from Mexico; *F. convexicollis* from Texas and Oklahoma; *F. costaricensis* from Costa Rica; *F. delilahae* from Alabama and Mississippi; *F. dicelloposthe* from Mexico; *F. dichroma* from Mexico; *F. marraverpa* from Mexico; *F. papillata* from Mexico; *F. pedinops* from Alabama, Florida, and Georgia; *F. rileyorum* from the southeastern United States; and *F. xanthonioides* from Mexico. Lectotypes are designated for *F. albovittata* Lefèvre 1877, *F. cana* Horn 1892, *F. guatemalensis* Jacoby 1879, *F. lurida* Lefèvre 1885, *F. plagiata* Lefèvre 1877, *F. sallei* Lefèvre 1877, *F. spuria* Lefèvre 1877, and *F. unistriata* Jacoby 1882.

A key to the recognized species is presented and important taxonomic characters are illustrated. Distribution maps are provided for each species.

Key words: Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, Eumolpinae, *Fidia*, new species, key

Introduction

As currently defined, the subfamily Eumolpinae (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae) contains approximately 400 genera world-wide (Seeno & Wilcox 1982). Species occur in every biogeographic area except Antarctica, with the greatest diversity occurring in the tropical and subtropical regions. The subfamily is represented by 26 genera in North America (Riley *et al.* 2002) and by 54 in Mexico and Central America (Flowers 1996, 2003, 2004a,b; Staines 2000, 2001). *Fidia* Baly 1863 (nec Motschulsky 1860) contains 24 species, including species herein described as new, of small to medium-sized, punctate-pubescent eumolpines which occur from southern Ontario, Canada south to Costa Rica, exclusive of the extreme western United States and Baja California, Mexico.

Jacoby (1882, 1890) included 11 species of *Fidia* from Central America. Clavareau (1914) listed 15 species. Leng (1920) listed five species and one subspecies from America north of Mexico and Blackwelder (1939) added a variety described by Schaeffer (1933). Blackwelder (1946) and Bechyné (1953) each listed 11 species from Mexico and Central America. Wilcox (1975), following an unpublished dissertation on the Eumolpinae of America north of Mexico (Schultz 1970), made several nomenclatural changes but listed the same number of species as Clavareau (1914). Flowers (1996) listed 10 species from Mexico and Central America. Schultz (1970) revised the species of *Fidia* north of Mexico but never published this part of his dissertation; the entire genus has never been revised. Examination of recently collected Mexican and Central American specimens, in addition to a detailed study of differences in male genitalia, has revealed several undescribed species.

Melsheimer (1847) described *Eumolpus longipes*, the earliest described species included in *Fidia*. Uhler (1855) redescribed this species as *Pachnephorus viticolus*, and Crotch (1873) placed the name in synonymy. Walsh (1867a) unknowingly redescribed *F. lurida* Baly, as the grape rootworm, *F. viticida*, and transferred *E. longipes* to *Fidia*. Additional species and varieties were described by Glover (1868), Crotch (1873), Lefèvre (1877, 1885), Jacoby (1879, 1882, 1890), Horn (1892), and Schaeffer (1904, 1933).

Keys to U.S. species were presented by Horn (1892), Schaeffer (1904), and Schultz (1970). In addition, keys separating *F. longipes* and *F. viticida*, two widespread and common species of the eastern United States, were provided by several authors (Blatchley 1910; Wilcox 1954; Balsbaugh & Hays 1972; Downie & Arnett 1996, Ciegler 2007). No keys have been published for separating the Mexican and Central American species, and until now, identification of specimens from these regions has been based entirely on original descriptions and comparison with types.