



Review of the genus *Ceratopriomorphus* Pic, 1922 (Coleoptera: Lycidae)

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Abstract

The Neotropical genus *Ceratopriomorphus* Pic, 1922 is reviewed. Three species are currently placed in the genus, one of which, *C. bolivianus* sp. nov., is described here. All diagnostic characters are illustrated, and a key to known *Ceratopriomorphus* species is given.

Key words: taxonomy, *Ceratopriomorphus*, new species, Neotropical Region

Introduction

The genus *Ceratopriomorphus* Pic, 1922 is one of several formerly monotypic lycid genera of the tribe Calopterini. It is distributed exclusively in the Neotropical Region. Bocakova (2003) synonymized *Callanganum* Pic, 1922 and transferred *C. piceum* Pic, 1922 to the genus *Ceratopriomorphus*. Subsequently, Bocakova (2005) tested the phylogenetic relationships of Calopterini representatives on the basis of morphological data and showed *Ceratopriomorphus* to be a sister group of *Acroleptus* Bourgeois, 1886 within the Acroleptina clade. The females of *Ceratopriomorphus* have not been described yet and are probably apterous or even larviform. Similar to *Lycomorphon* (Nascimento & Bocakova, 2009), the females of *Ceratopriomorphus* are assumed to show female neoteny; however, the immature stages of *Ceratopriomorphus* are unknown as well (Bocak & Matsuda 2003). Therefore, only morphological characters of adult males have been used to infer the phylogeny of acroleptins within the Lycidae.

A close relationship between the Calopterini and another neotenous group, the tribe Leptolycini, was proposed by Miller (1991). Later, Bocak *et al.* (2008) conducted a six-gene analysis of the family Lycidae that supported a sister group relationship between Leptolycini and the genus *Calopteron*. Unfortunately, no acroleptins were included in the study, and therefore, the relationships of acroleptins to leptolycins remain unclear.

The genus *Ceratopriomorphus* has until now been known from Brazil and Peru. A new species from Bolivia was found in the collection of The Natural History Museum in Paris (MNHN). Here we present a review of the genus and provide descriptions and illustrations of all species.

Material and methods

All specimens were examined under an Olympus SZX 12 stereoscopic microscope, with magnification up to 90×. Digital photographs of external and genitalic characters were taken using an Olympus Camedia 5060 digital camera. Morphology measurements are in millimeters and were taken using an ocular micrometer. Eye diameter was measured at the widest point and interocular distance at the narrowest point. Body width was measured at the humeri in dorsal view. Male genitalia were dissected after boiling the abdomen in 10% KOH solution.