



## New species of *Triplonychus* Candèze and *Globothorax* Fleutiaux from Brazil (Coleoptera, Elateridae, Cardiophorinae)

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### Abstract

Three new species of *Triplonychus* Candèze, *T. cruspinosus* **sp. nov.**, *T. crassifemoris* **sp. nov.** and *T. tibialatus* **sp. nov.**, and a new species of *Globothorax* Fleutiaux, *G. latidens* **sp. nov.**, from Brazil are described. Illustrations, photographic and SEM images are presented. A review of the diagnostic generic characters and a key to the species of *Triplonychus* and *Globothorax* from Brazil are also given.

**Key words:** Morphology, click beetles, Neotropical region, *Globothorax chevrolati*

### Resumo

Três novas espécies de *Triplonychus* Candèze, *T. cruspinosus* **sp. nov.**, *T. crassifemoris* **sp. nov.** e *T. tibialatus* **sp. nov.**, e uma nova espécie de *Globothorax* Fleutiaux, *G. latidens* **sp. nov.**, do Brasil são descritas. Ilustrações e imagens fotográficas e de microscopia eletrônica são apresentadas. Uma revisão dos caracteres diagnósticos genéricos e uma chave para as espécies de *Triplonychus* e *Globothorax* do Brasil são fornecidos.

**Palavras-chaves:** Morfologia, região neotropical, *Globothorax chevrolati*

### Introduction

The genus *Triplonychus* was erected by Candèze (1860) to include ten species from South America based on a combination of several non exclusive characters among which he emphasized the incomplete lateral carina of prothorax, the carinate ninth elytral interstice, the elongate antenna and the elytral and prothoracic shapes. He also cited two characters found exclusive to this genus: the tricuspid claws and the elytral striae with two or more rows of punctures.

After Candèze (1860, 1865), eight species were included in *Triplonychus*. Two additional species, *T. trivittatus* and *T. parvulus* described by Champion (1895), were transferred to a new genus, *Triplonychoides* [originally spelled *Triplonychoidus*] by Schwarz (1906). Those species bear double rows of punctures in the elytral striae, claws with two teeth and the fourth tarsomere lamellate. Schwarz (1906) also transferred *Triplonychus bruchi* Schwarz, 1906 and *T. boliviensis* Schwarz, 1906 to *Horistonotus* Candèze, 1860; both have bicuspid claws and single row of punctures on the elytral striae. Therefore, the generic diagnosis of *Triplonychus* has not changed since its description; however, there is no apparent autapomorphy used to support the monophyly of the genus.

The catalogues of Schenkling (1925) and Blackwelder (1944) cited 18 species for *Triplonychus*, including *T. bruchi* and *T. boliviensis*, which were erroneously included by those authors. Therefore, *Triplonychus* is currently comprised of 16 species reported from Panama, French Guiana, Venezuela, Colombia and Brazil.

The genus *Globothorax* was established by Fleutiaux (1891) for the new species *G. chevrolati* from Brazil. A second species, *G. cidralensis* from Bolivia, was described by Golbach (1979). According to Fleutiaux (1891) this genus is characterized mainly by the globular pronotum, anterior margin of frons strongly produced, slender and short antennae, triangular mandibles, short and stout legs and claws with three teeth. These characters were empha-