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***Globorentonium*, a new genus of rentoniine Trogossitidae (Coleoptera: Cleroidea) from Australia and Brazil**

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Abstract

A new genus of Rentoniini, *Globorentonium* **gen. n.**, is described including three new species: *G. globulum* **sp. n.** (type species) from Tasmania, Victoria, ACT and southern New South Wales; *G. lescheni* **sp. n.** from northern New South Wales and *G. plaumanni* **sp. n.** from southern Brazil. The new genus is compared with other known genera of Rentoniinae, and a key to world genera is provided.

Key words: Trogossitidae, Rentoniini, *Globorentonium*, Australia, Brazil

Introduction

The tribe Rentoniini was proposed by Crowson (1966) for a group of very small and compact Peltidae (now a subfamily of Trogossitidae), including the New Zealand *Australiodes vestitus* (Broun), formerly placed by Endrödy-Younga (1960) in the Leiodidae, and three other New Zealand genera, *Rentonium* Crowson, *Rentonellum* Crowson and *Rentonidium* Crowson. In a later paper, Crowson (1970) elevated the tribe to a subfamily of Peltidae, described a new genus, *Parentonium* Crowson for *Rentonium magnum* Crowson, described a second species, *P. australicum*, from Queensland, Australia, and added a new *Rentonium*, *R. chilense*, from southern Chile. During the past forty years, a number of new rentoniines have been discovered from New Zealand, Australia, Chile and Brazil, but, except for a new *Rentonium* and its larva (Gimmel & Leschen in press), none of these have been described. *Rentonellum loebli* Kolibáč (2005) from Brazil was misplaced by its author in Rentoniinae, but actually represents an undescribed genus in the tenebrionoid family Ciidae, which is currently being studied by Dr. Lopes-Andrade at the Universidade Federal de Viçosa in Brazil. The present paper deals with a new genus of very highly compacted and globular species from Australia and Brazil. We also provide keys to the three new species and to the world genera of Rentoniini.

Material and methods

Habitus images were generated with BK Plus Lab System by Visionary Digital (USA); dissected parts were photographed in open glycerol slides using a Micropublisher 5 digital camera mounted on a Leica M205C microscope. All images were edited with Adobe Photoshop.

The following abbreviations have been used for institutions housing type specimens: AMS—The Australian Museum, Sydney, NSW, Australia; ANIC—Australian National Insect Collection, CSIRO Ecosystems Sciences, Canberra, ACT, Australia; CAS—California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, CA, U. S. A.; CNC—Canadian National Collection, Canada Agriculture, Ottawa, ON, Canada; FMNH—Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, IL, U. S. A.; MVM—Museum of Victoria, Melbourne, VIC, Australia; MZSP—Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil; MCZ—Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University,