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Studies of Bolivian Ptiliidae (Coleoptera) 2: The subfamily Acrotrichinae including two new genera *Petrotrichis* and *Microtrichis*, and eight new species of *Acrotrichis*

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Abstract

This is the second report on a collection of Ptiliidae from Bolivian forest leaf litter made by Dr Petr Baňá of the Brno Museum (Czech Republic) in 2013. A small collection of Bolivian *Acrotrichis* in the Natural Museum, London, made by H. Mendel and M.V.L. Barclay in 2004 is also included. Two new monotypic genera are described *Petrotrichis* **gen. n.** (Acrotrichini), type species *P. rotundata* **sp. n.**, and *Microtrichis* **gen. n.** (Nephanini), type species *M. pectana* **sp. n.**, together with eight new species of *Acrotrichis*: *A. armillata* **sp. n.**, *A. cincta* **sp. n.**, *A. cornuta* **sp. n.**, *A. corpulenta* **sp. n.**, *A. inlecebrosa* **sp. n.**, *A. linea* **sp. n.**, *A. nashi* **sp. n.** and *A. segmenta* **sp. n.**

Key words: taxonomy, Coleoptera, Ptiliidae, *Acrotrichis*, *Microtrichis*, *Petrotrichis*, new genera, new species, key, Bolivia

Introduction

No species in the subfamily Acrotrichinae have previously been described from Bolivia. This report is based on a collection of 756 Acrotrichinae (out of a total of 2,786 Ptiliidae) made in central Bolivia (Cochabamba and Santa Cruz Provinces) by Dr Petr Baňá of the Moravian Museum (Brno, Czech Republic) in November 2013. Collecting focussed on the National Parks situated in the eastern foothills of the Cordillera Real, between the high Andes to the west and the Amazonian forests to the east, which are particularly well known for the richness of their flora and fauna. Further details of sites, materials, methods, and terminology are given in the first report (Darby 2015). An additional 22 *Acrotrichis* in the Natural History Museum, London, collected by Howard Mendel and Maxwell Barclay in the Amboro National Park, Santa Cruz Province, in 2004 have also been included.

Material and methods

The rationale for the generic and species descriptions, which concentrate more on pictorial representation and traditional morphometric analysis than on literal descriptions, is explained in the first paper in this series (Darby 2015). All the specimens were collected by Winkler extraction from siftings of forest leaf litter and subsequently stored in alcohol. Sorting was carried out under a Leica M165C stereomicroscope, and more detailed studies under an Olympus BH2 compound microscope and a Phenom scanning electron microscope. Images and measurements were made using the inbuilt software and cameras of the Phenom, a Leica DFC450 digital camera and associated software attached to the stereo microscope, and a Canon EOS 1100D digital camera with associated software attached to the Olympus microscope. The images were prepared for publication using Corel Paint Shop Pro software care being taken not to alter or obscure any features. All specimens selected for detailed study were subsequently mounted on cards with dissections mounted in Euparal on acrylic sheet pinned with the dry mounted specimens. Most of the terms used are those generally adopted for Ptiliidae. The terms ‘mesoventrum’ and ‘metaventrum’, and their derivatives, however, follow Lawrence (1999) for the misapplied terms ‘mesosternum’