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REVIEW OF THE HISTERIDAE (COLEOPTERA) OF MÉXICO

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ABSTRACT

The review of all known Mexican species of the Histeridae is compiled, based on existing literature. It includes 56 genera, 9 subgenera and 265 species. A key to the genera and subgenera in English and Spanish is provided.

RESUMEN

Se presenta una compilación de las especies mexicanas conocidas de Histeridae con base en la literatura publicada. Para el país se han registrado a 56 géneros, nueve subgéneros y 265 especies. Se proporciona además una clave para los géneros y subgéneros en inglés y español.

The Mexican histerids have never been a subject of detailed studies. Information about their occurrence in México are to be found in various works in which they were described or in few faunistic elaborations of this region. The most famous one is that of Blackwelder (1944).

The initial purpose of the present paper is to summarize an actual state of the species composition on a base of the existing literature. The refering point here is the last catalogue of the author (1997) and some later works in which new species from México having been described (Caterino, 1999a, 1999b; Yélamos, 1995; Kovarik, Verity and Mitchell, 1999).

The paper contains three parts: morphological characteristic, key to the genera and subgenera and systematical arrangement of the family. The arrangement includes all the taxa from subfamily to subspecies known to occur in México.

The characteristics of the genera comprise general ecological and biological data as well as general distribution of the species classified here.

Subfamilies and genera within them are arranged in accordance with phyletic relationship, whereas species are placed in their respective genera in alphabetic order.

A systematical arrangement proposed recently by Ślipiński and Mazur (1999) has been adopted here. In the section devoted to the particular genera, a concise alphabetic list of the known Mexican species supplemented by their author, the year and the source of description is given.

Such a composition arises from the fact that since the time of the catalogue (1997) many species have been synonimized or transferred to other genera. Additionally, several new species have been described as well. Thus, giving only a number of species belonging to the particular genera it would be an invalid information because of difficulties with finding of the species given using only the catalogue mentioned. The author resigned a presentation of general distribution of particular species because it is easily to reconstruct it on a base of the literature cited. On the contrary, the presentation of the detailed distribution in México was quite impossible from existing sources.

The paper might have been treated as a first step what would make easier further studies upon the monographic elaboration of the Mexican histerids as a whole.

The author is fully aware that the review is not complete containing only a roughly estimated part of the species existing in México, especially those of the Hetaeriinae. On the other hand, in actual situation each trial of estimation of the hypothetical number of species that would be find in México, is only a speculation.

In order to find a satisfactory solution of this problem, the intensive thorough studies dealing with faunistic, taxonomy and origin of the Mexican histerids are needed, to which, as it is hoped, this paper might be an inspiration.

MORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTIC

This family is a distinctive group of small to moderate sized, hard, compact, usually black, shiny beetles, of oval, cylindrical, or depressed shape. The clubbed, geniculate antennae, head and legs coapted, keeled prosternum and short elytra exposing the hard last one or two abdominal tergites serve to characterize the family.

Diagnosis: Shape round, oval, cylindrical or flattened oval, size 0.5 to 10 mm, color black, bronze or green/blue metallic, sometimes marked with red, yellow or orange, shiny.

Head usually deflexed, sometimes prognathous, smooth, punctate, carinate or with glandulars lobes (some myrmecophiles), or raised bosses. Antennae of eleven segments, with a three-segmented club which is usually disc-shaped, segments often fused, sutures frequently absent; antennae geniculate, hidden beneath thorax and capable of being retracted, inserted under the front and usually placed in prothoracic fossae in repose. Labrum small, mandibles large, curved, frequently toothed.

Pronotum large, variously shaped, borders usually margined. Prosternum usually with a long, elevated carina which may be narrow or broad and flat, usually margined by striae, and articulated with the mesosternum; sometimes with fossae to receive the antennae. Procoxal cavities open behind. Mesosternum usually broad. Mesocoxal cavities widely separated. Metasternum very broad; metepisternum narrow to broad; metepimeron large, separated by a fine suture, or suture absent. Metacoxal cavities broadly separated. Legs usually short, retractile (greatly elongate in some myrmecophiles). Anterior coxae transverse, not prominent or globose. Middle and hind coxae not prominent, rounded or subquadrate, trochanters small. Femora somewhat swollen. Tibia usually compressed, anterior ones usually toothed or spinose, others nearly always spinulose. Spurs distinct, unequal. Tarsi 5-5-5 or 5-5-4, often slender, usually short. Claws usually two, sometimes fused. Scutellum usually exposed, triangular, small. Elytra apically truncate exposing the last two abdominal tergites (except in *Bacanius*), striae usually present, or with costae or tubercles. Striae variable and useful for species definition.

Abdomen with five visible sternites, the first visible sternite large, the fifth short; sutures distinct, surface smooth, punctate or rugose. Edeagus usually a slender tube, parameres often fused forming a tube enclosing the penis; basal piece usually distinct, large, from about one-fourth to two or three times the length of the parameres, sometimes fused (Abraeinae). The terminology used is explained on Figs. 1, 2.

There are 332 genera, 3793 species found in all areas, of these, 56 genera and 265 species have been reported from México.

KEY TO THE GENERA AND SUBGENERA

1. Prosternum with lateral notch receiving antennal funicle (Figs. 4, 6, 12, 15, 18, 22, 36, 39, 44) 2
- Prosternum without lateral notch, with prosternal lobe and alae usually covering antennal cavities in repose (Figs. 2, 50, 53, 59, 72, 104) 26
2. Prosternum with deep basal grooves in front of coxae, receiving long apical spine of protibia (Fig. 39) **(Dendrophilinae: Paromalini)** 3
- Prosternum without basal groove 5
3. Elytral disc with normal dorsal striae, usually with sutural in addition to subhumerals (Figs. 37, 38) . 4
- Elytral disc punctate, without striae except vague rudiments, these usually basal (Figs. 41, 42) ..... 22. ***Paromalus***
  a) sutural stria present in apical part (Fig. 41) ..... subg. ***Isolomalus***
4. Fourth dorsal stria arched over to and recurved along suture (Fig. 37) ..... 20. ***Xestipyge***
- Fourth dorsal stria sometimes arched over to, but not recurved along suture (Fig. 38) ..... 21. ***Carcinops***

5. Body strongly elongate (Figs. 43,45) with pronotum subcylindrical (Fig. 44), usually as long as elytra (Fig. 43). Protibiae with strong tooth at outer margin (Fig. 47) (**Trypanaeinae**) 6
- Body usually oval (Figs. 3, 7, 30, 31), pronotum shorter than elytra. Outer margin of tibiae without teeth
6. Pro-, meso- and metasternum with a deep groove medially (Fig. 42) ..... 23. ***Xylonaeus***
- Usually metasternum (sometimes mesosternum) with deep, longitudinal groove (Fig. 45) 7
7. Prosternum emarginate basally, mesosternum with median projection (Figs. 45, 46) ..... 24. ***Tryponaeus***
- Prosternum truncate at both ends, mesosternum rounded or straight anteriorly (Fig. 48) ..... 25. ***Coptotrophis***
8. Antennal cavities situated on lateral sides of prosternum, approaching prosternal keel (Figs. 20-29). Dorsal striae (Figs. 30, 31) rarely absent, if so, then at least sutural stria present. Antennal insertion always hidden. Front coxae narrowly separated (**Saprininae**) 9
- Antennal cavities, if defined, on hypomera or along prosternum (Figs. 4, 6, 12). Elytra at most with vague impressions. Antennal insertions usually exposed (Fig. 9). Front coxae moderately to broadly separated (**Abraeinae**) 18
9. Preapical foveae absent (Figs. 20 - 22, 29) 10
- Preapical foveae present (Figs. 23 - 28) 15
10. Prosternum acutely carinate, keel knife like or nearly so (Figs. 29, 36) 11
- Prosternum not acutely carinate 13
11. Hypomera not ciliate. Carinal striae absent or strongly reduced (Fig. 29) 12
- Hypomera covered with long, yellow and dense pilosity (Fig. 35). Carinal striae at least basally present (Fig. 36) ..... 19. ***Philoxenus***
12. Frontal stria complete, frons additionally with arcuate stria. Elytra punctate (Fig. 34) ..... 17. ***Neopachylopus***
- Frontal stria interrupted, usually appearing as two short, weak lateral carinae. Elytra glabrous ..... 18. ***Pachylopus***
13. Prosternum only with carinal striae rather widely separated, united anteriorly in some species (Fig. 21). Lateral striae absent ..... 11. ***Eremosaprinus***
- Prosternum with both carinal and lateral striae, carinal striae often united with lateral striae 14
14. Carinal striae parallel and rather widely separated for most of their length but angulately bent and converging toward apex, lateral striae short, joining carinal striae usually about one-third from apex (Fig. 20) ..... 10. ***Gnathoncus***
- Carinal striae diverging apically and joining lateral striae, the latter usually united by submarginal transverse apical stria (Fig. 22) ..... 12. ***Saprinus***
15. Neither lateral nor carinal striae terminating in preapical foveae (Fig.28) which are isolated and lie between lateral striae and apical margin of prosternum. Frons generally separated from clypeus by transverse carina or subcariniform stria ..... 16. ***Hypocaccus***
    a) pronotum impunctate, except for band along basal margin ..... subg. ***Baeckmanniolus***
- Lateral prosternal striae (and sometimes also carinal striae) terminating in preapical foveae ..... (Figs. 23 - 27) 16
16. Carinal striae usually parallel or nearly so, not terminating in preapical fovea, usually abbreviated near apex, without joining lateral striae (Fig. 25) ..... 15. ***Geomysaprinus***
    a) sides of pronotum sometimes subrugose but never distinctly, longitudinally rugulose; pygidium without marginal sulcus ..... subg. ***Priscosaprinus***

- Carinal striae either united with lateral striae or laying more or less parallel to lateral striae and terminating in preapical foveae independent of lateral striae (Figs. 23, 24, 26, 27) 17
17. Carinal striae diverging slightly near apex and ending in preapical foveae independent of lateral striae (Fig. 26, 27). Hypomera ciliate (Fig. 32) ..... 14. ***Xerosaprinus***
    a) prosternal keel rather flat or feebly convex (Fig. 27) ..... subg. ***Vastosaprinus***
- Carinal striae joining lateral striae which continue anteriorly to terminate in preapical fovea ..... (Figs. 23, 24). Hypomera not ciliate ..... 13. ***Euspilotus***
    a) preapical fovea not united by sulcus (Fig. 23) ..... subg. ***Hesperosaprinus***
    b) preapical fovea united by transverse subapical sulcus (Fig. 24) ..... subg. ***Neosaprinus***
18. Hind tarsi with four segments (Figs. 10, 13) 19
- Hind tarsi with five segments 21
19. Scutellum not visible. Epistoma with marginal stria along each side and often along anterior margin (Fig. 9). Pygidium usually with continuous stria along lateral and apical margin ..... 5. ***Aeletes***
- Scutellum visible, though sometimes minute. Epistoma and pygidium not margined 20
20. Protibiae distinctly expanded apically their outer margin adorned with spinules (Fig. 11). Mesosternum projecting forward, its marginal stria strongly angulate (Fig. 12) ..... 6. ***Halacritus***
- Protibiae slender and finely multisetose. Anterior mesosternal margin straigth or slightly angulate (Fig. 8) ..... 4. ***Acritus***
21. Body moderately to strongly convex, often subglobular, propygidium usually covered or nearly covered by elytra; pygidium inflexed and ventral or nearly so (Figs. 14, 25, 17, 18) **(Bacaniini)** 22
- Body less convex, oval or elongate; propygidium not covered by elytra 23
22. Legs very long, the mid and hind femora jutting out of body outline more than a half of their length (Fig. 17) ..... 8. ***Troglobacanius***
- Legs of normal length, only femoral tips visible from above (Fig. 15) ..... 7. ***Bacanius***
    a) inner subhumeral stria complete, distant from marginal stria (Fig. 16) ..... subg. ***Gomyister***
23. Elytra strongly margined by rounded ridge along upper edge of which lies marginal stria. Apex of protibiae without spinule (Fig. 19) **(Anapleini)** ..... 9. ***Anapleus***
- Elytra not margined, apical spinule present 24
24. Pronotum with longitudinal groove on each side, these often connected by transverse groove (Fig. 3). Body oval **(Plegaderini)** ..... 1. ***Plegaderus***
- Form cylindrical (Fig. 5), pronotum without such grooves. **(Teretriini)** 25
25. Colour with metallic tinge. Pygidium of two shapes, upper part convex, lower part almost flat or concave, sometimes pygidium produced into a conical tubercle ..... 3. ***Teretriosoma***
- Colour non metallic, pygidium proportionately convex ..... 2. ***Teretrius***
    a) lateral metasternal stria recurved and extending to mesepimeral-metasternal suture(Fig. 6) .. .. subg. ***Neotepetrius***
26. Labrum and clypeus fused, their juncture never membranous. Antennal scape enlarged, antennal club without annular rings, sclerotized on, at least, part of surface (Figs. 94, 98, 100) **(Hetaeriinae)** 27
- Labrum separated from clypeus by membranous juncture. Antennal scape normal, antennal club with distinct annular rings, not sclerotized 38
27. Antennal club cylindrical, tomentose, sensory area restricted to truncate apex (Fig. 100) 28
- Antenal club oval, tomentose sensory area present on apical and lateral margins, usually on about apical half (Figs. 94, 98) 29
28. Mesosternum with deep fossae on each ridge in antero-lateral angle. Sides of pronotum modified as a lobe or lobes which are set off from disc by an oblique furrow (Fig. 99) ..... 50. ***Haeterius***
- Mesosternum without fossae, pronotum lacking such a structure ..... 51. ***Pinaxister***

29. Upper side smooth, without hairs and setae (Fig. 103) 30
- Upper side setose or with hairs (Fig. 101) 32
30. Pronotum and elytra costate ..... 47. ***Hemicolonides***
- Upper body side without costae 31
31. Prosternal keel very broad and flat, its posterior margin broadly, very deeply emarginate (Fig. 104) ... . 54. ***Hippeutister***
- Prosternal keel convex, narrow, its posterior margin feebly emarginate ..... 52. ***Euclasea***
32. Each elytron with three complete dorsal striae 33
- Elytral striation different 34
33. Sutural stria present. Mesosternum flat or slightly incised laterally. Pronotum short, broadest at base .. .. 49. ***Hetaeriomorphus***
- Sutural stria absent, replaced by row of long setae. Mesosternum with deep, trsansverse fossa. Pronotum long, narrowest at base ..... 48. ***Opadosister***
34. Pronotum with costiform elevations along lateral striae 35
- Pronotum without elevations 36
35. Inner dorsal striae inwardly hooked, fourth joined to sutural basally ..... 45. ***Trichoreninus***
- Dorsal striae parallel, not joined with sutural ..... 56. ***Hetaeriodes***
36. Pronotum swollen laterally, incised at middle and divided into two parts (Figs. 95,96).Hind tibiae strongly expanded, very angulate (Fig. 97) ..... 46. ***Terapus***
- Pronotum at most with median, transverse depression 37
37. Body oval, dorsal striae marked by setigerous points, arched towards suture apically and basally (Fig. 101, 102) ..... 53. ***Mesynodites***
- Body elongate, dorsal striae cariniform, not arched ..... 55. ***Aphanister***
38. Labrum with setigerous punctures (Figs. 85, 87). Antennal cavities situated in anterior prothoracic angles, at least partly closed beneath by prosternal alae (Figs. 84, 88). Protibiae multidentate (Fig, 89) (**Onthophilinae**) 39
- Labrum without setigerous punctures. Antennal cavities at least partially exposed (Figs, 2, 59, 63) or the cavities not defined (Figs. 50, 53). Protibiae usually broad, with teeth along external margin (**Histerinae**) ..... 42.
39. Pronotum with discal costae, elytra multicostae, appearance very rough and heavily sculptured (Fig. 84) ..... 41. ***Onthophilus***
- Pronotal and elytral disc smooth or normally striate, elytral disc usually remotely punctate or smooth 40
40. Body strongly convex, nearly circular in outline. Elytra without striae ..... 44. ***Idolia***
- Body normally convex, oval. Elytra with normal dorsal striation (Fig. 86) 41
41. Mesosternum with meso-metasternal stria besides the marginal mesosternal one (Fig. 91). Parameres long, reaching over the tip of the penis (Figs.92, 93) ..... 43. ***Plagiogramma***
- Mesosternum only with marginal stria which may be interrupted anteriorly (Fig. 88). Parameres short, rounded laterally and dilated, reaching strictly to the top or shortly beyond it (Fig. 90) .... 42. ***Epierus***
42. Head horizontal in repose (Fig. 51). Antennal cavities not defined (Figs. 50, 53). Body form flat and broad (Fig. 55) (**Hololeptini**) 43
- Head vertical in repose, antennal cavities present. Body form more rounded 45
43. Prosternum not carinate, rounded or truncate anteriorly. Teeth on middle and hind tibiae unequally spaced, lower two arising from same process, more distant from upper than from each other (Fig. 52) 44
- Prosternum carinate, terminating apically in sharp point. Teeth of hind and middle tibiae arising from different processes, equally spaced, long, spiniform (Fig. 54) ..... 28. ***Iliotona***

44. Labrum fairly large, in front deeply incised, the two lobes thus formed are about as long as broad at base (Fig. 49) ..... 26. ***Platyeutidium***
- Labrum very short, the lobes small, tubercleform (Fig. 55) ..... 27. ***Hololepta***
a) prosternum narrowed, partly convex, usually rounded anteriorly (Fig. 53) ..... subg. ***Leionota***
45. Antennal club with two oblique sutures, V-shaped (Figs. 56, 60) 46
- Antennal sutures straight, if at all 47
46. At least one of sutures of antennal club interrupted on underside (Fig. 56). Prosternal lobe longer, not or weakly broader than its length (Fig. 57). Body more or less depressed, subparallel or parallel. **(Platysomatini)** ..... 29. ***Latinolister***
- Both sutures complete on underside of club (Fig. 60). Prosternal lobe shorter, at least twice as long as broad (Fig. 59). Body convex, usually broadly-oval (Fig. 58). **(Omalodini)** ..... 30. ***Omalodes***
47. Antenal club without annuli of sensorial foveae (Fig. 61) or with only a straight, transverse subapical annulus of short setae. Frontal stria reaching the antennal base, if present. Edeagus simple, tubular (Fig. 67, 68). (Exosternini) 48
- Antennal club with two annuli (Fig. 73). Frontal stria, if present, distant from antennal base. Edeagus modified, strongly sclerotized, with distinct posterior apodeme and median lobe (Figs. 74, 76), sometimes with median armature (Fig. 74)(Histerini). 52
48. Pygidium with a sulcus or stria, very densely, almost contigously punctulate (Fig. 64). Carinal striae united apically and basally, triangle shaped (Fig. 63) ..... 31. ***Operclipygus***
- Pygidium without sulci or striae, usually less densely punctulate. Carinal striae, if present, not thus . 49
40. Anterior margin of mesosternum deeply emarginate (Fig. 71) ..... 34. ***Pseudister***
- Anterior margin od mesosternum bisinuate, with more or less distinct median projection (Figs. 65, 69, 72) 50
50. Prosternal lobe very short, almost four times as broad as long (Fig. 72). Lateral metasternal stria curved outwards and extending to metesternal-metepisternal suture (Fig. 72) ..... 35. ***Kaszabister***
- Prosternal lobe longer, at most twice as broad as long. Lateral matasternal stria never curved, extending or not, to apical margin (Fig. 65) 51
51. Pronotal disc depressed behind each anterior angle. Protibia tridentate, obliquely truncate at apex, its tarsal groove bisinuate (Fig. 66)31. ..... ***Baconia***
- Pronotum without depressions. Protibia usually oligodentate, its tarsal groove straight (Fig.70) ..... 33. ***Phelister***
52. Elytra with elevated costae, without dorsal striation (Fig. 78) ..... 39. ***Epiglyptus***
- Elytra normally striated, without costae 53
53. Pronotal hypomeron setose (Fig.77), protibiae strongly bidentate, elytra usually with orange-red maculations ..... 38. ***Spilodiscus***
- Such a combination never occuring 54
54. Outer subhumeral stria complete in most individuals. Edeagus with long, sclerotized median armature (Fig. 74). (Subg. ***Ptomister***) ..... 36. ***Margarinotus***
- Outer subhumeral stria absent or present in basal half only. Edeagus without median armature (Fig. 76)55
55. Mesosternum truncate or very slightly emarginate (Figs. 80, 82). Anterolateral angle of protibia with 2 or 3 closely appressed denticles (Fig. 81) ..... 40. ***Atholus***
- Mesosternum emarginate, receiving projection of prosternum. Anterolateral angle sometimes with more than 3 denticles, but never so strongly appressed ..... 37. ***Hister***

CLAVE PARA LOS GÉNEROS Y SUBGÉNEROS[1]

1. Prosterno con una escotadura lateral la cual recibe el funículo antenal (Figs. 4, 6, 12, 15, 18, 22, 36, 39, 44) 2
- Prosterno sin escotadura lateral, con el lóbulo y las extensiones (*alae*) prosternales usualmente cubriendo las cavidades antenales en reposo (Figs. 2, 50, 53, 59, 72, 104) 26
2. Prosterno con profundos surcos basales en frente de las coxas los cuales reciben la larga espina apical de la protibia (Fig. 39) **(Dendrophilinae: Paromalini)** 3
- Prosterno sin surcos basales 5
3. Disco elitral con estrías dorsales normales, usualmente con una estría sutural además de la subhumeral (Figs. 37, 38) 4
- Disco elitral punteado, sin estrías definidas sólo con vagas impresiones basales (Figs. 41, 42) ..... 22. ***Paromalus***
  a) Estría sutural presente en la región apical (Fig. 41) ..... Subg. ***Isolomalus***
4. Cuarta estría dorsal arqueada hacia y recurvada a lo largo de la sutura (Fig. 37) ..... 20. ***Xestipyge***
- Cuarta estría dorsal a veces arqueada hacia la sutura pero no recurvada a lo largo de la misma (Fig. 38) ..... 21. ***Phelister***
5. Cuerpo muy alargado (Figs. 43, 45), con el pronoto subcilíndrico (Fig. 44), usualmente tan largo como los élitros (Fig. 43). Protibias con un fuerte diente en el margen externo (Fig. 47) **(Trypanaeinae)** 6
- Cuerpo usualmente oval (Figs. 3, 7, 30, 31), pronoto más corto que los élitros. Margen externo de las tibias sin dientes 8
6. Pro, meso y metasterno medialmente con un surco profundo (Fig. 42) ..... 23. ***Xylonaeus***
- Usualmente el metasterno (a veces el mesosterno) con un profundo surco longitudinal (Fig. 45) 7
7. Prosterno emarginado basalmente, mesosterno con una proyección mesial (Figs. 45, 46) ..... 24. ***Tryponaeus***
- Prosterno truncado en ambos extremos, mesosterno redondeado o recto anteriormente (Fig. 48) ..... 25. ***Coptotrophis***
8. Cavidades antenales situadas sobre los lados del prosterno, próximas a la quilla prosternal (Figs. 20-29). Élitros con estrías dorsales (Figs. 30, 31) raramente ausentes, si tanto, entonces la estría sutural presente. Inserciones antenales siempre escondidas. Coxas frontales raramente separadas **(Saprininae)** 9
- Cavidades antenales, si definidas, situadas sobre los hipómeros o alo largo del prosterno (Figs.4, 6, 12). Élitros a lo más con impresiones vagas. Inserciones antenales usualmente expuestas (Fig. 9). Coxas frontales moderada a ampliamente separadas **(Abraeinae)** 18
9. Foveas preapicales ausentes (Figs. 20-22, 29) 10
- Foveas preapicales presentes (Figs 23-28) 15
10. Prosterno agudamente carinado, quilla casi en forma de cuchilla (Figs. 29, 36) 11
- Prosterno no agudamente carinado 13
11. Hipómeros no ciliados. Estría carinal ausente o muy reducida (Fig.29) 12
- Hipómeros cubiertos con pilosidad larga, densa y amarilla (Fig. 35). Estría carinal presente al menos en la base (Fig. 36) ..... 19. ***Philoxenus***
12. Estría frontal completa, la frente además con una estría arqueada. Élitros punteados (Fig. 34) ..... 17. ***Neopachylopus***
- Estría frontal interrumpida, usualmente apareciendo como dos cortas carinas laterales débiles. Élitros lisos

[1]Translated by L.Delgado.

. . . . . 18. ***Pachylopus***

13. Prosterno sólo con la estría carinal, ésta más bien ampliamente separada y unida anteriormente en algunas especies (Fig. 21); estría lateral ausente . . . . . 11. ***Eremosaprinus***
- Prosterno con sendas estrías carinal y lateral, estría carinal frecuentemente unida con la estría lateral 14
14. Estría carinal paralela y más bien ampliamente separada en la mayor parte de su longitud, pero angularmente curvada y convergiendo hacia el ápice, estría lateral corta y usualmente juntándose con la estría carinal casi a un tercio del ápice (Fig. 20) . . . . . 10. ***Gnathoncus***

Estría carinal divergiendo apicalmente y uniéndose a la estría lateral, esta última usulamente unida por una estría apical transversa submarginal (Fig. 22) . . . . . 12. ***Saprinus***

15. Ni la estría carinal ni la lateral terminando en fóveas preapicales (Fig. 28) las cuales están aisladas y situadas entre la estría lateral y el margen apical del prosterno. Frente generalmente separada del clípeo por una carina transversa o estría subcariniforme . . . . . 16. ***Hypocaccus***

a) Pronoto impunteado, excepto por una banda a lo largo del margen basal . . . . . Subg. ***Baeckmanniolus***
- Estría prosternal lateral (y a veces también la estría carinal) terminando en fóveas preapicales (Figs. 23-27) 16
16. Estría carinal usualmente paralela o casi, no terminando en fóveas preapicales, usualmente abreviada cerca del ápice y sin unirse a la estría lateral (Fig. 25) . . . . . 15. ***Geomysaprinus***

a) Lados del pronoto a veces subrugosos pero nunca evidentemente longitudinalmente rugulosos; pigidio sin surco marginal . . . . . Subg. ***Priscosaprinus***
- Estría carinal ya sea unida con la estría lateral o situada más o menos paralela a la carina lateral y terminando en fóveas preapicales independiente de la carina lateral (Figs. 23, 24, 26, 27) 17
17. Estría carinal ligeramente divergiendo cerca del ápice y terminando en fóveas preapicales independiente de la estría lateral (Figs. 26, 27). Hipómeros ciliados (Fig. 32) . . . . . 14. ***Xerosaprinus***

a) Quilla prosternal más bien aplanada o débilmente convexa (Fig. 27) . . . . . Subg. ***Vastosaprinus***
- Estría carinal uniéndose a la estría lateral la cual continúa anteriormente para terminar en fóveas preapicales (Figs. 23, 24). Hipómeros no ciliados . . . . . 13. ***Euspilotus***

a) Fóveas preapicales no unidas por un surco (Fig. 23) . . . . . Subg. ***Hesperosaprinus***

b) Fóveas preapicales unidas por un surco subapical transverso (Fig. 24) . . . . . Subg. ***Neosaprinus***

18. Tarsos posteriores con cuatro segmentos (Figs. 10, 13) 19
- Tarsos posteriores con cinco segmentos 21
19. Escutelo no visible. Epistoma con estría marginal a lo largo de cada lado y frecuentemente a lo largo del margen anterior (Fig. 9). Pigidio usualmente con una estría continua a lo largo de los márgenes apical y laterales . . . . . 5. ***Aeletes***
- Escutelo visible, aunque a veces diminuto. Epistoma y pigidio no marginados 20
20. Protibias claramente expandidas apicalmente, su margen externo adornado con espínulas (Fig. 11). Mesosterno proyectándose hacia adelante, su estría marginal fuertemente angulada (Fig. 12) . . . . . 6. ***Halacritus***
- Protibias esbeltas y finamente multisetosas. Margen mesosternal anterior recto o ligeramente angulado (Fig. 8) . . . . . 4. ***Acritus***
21. Cuerpo moderada a fuertemente convexo, frecuentemente subglobular, propigidio usualmente cubierto o casi por los élitros; pigidio inflexo y en posición ventral o casi (Figs. 14, 25, 17, 18) **(Bacaniini)** 22

- Cuerpo menos convexo, oval o alargado; propigidio no cubierto por los élitros 23
22. Patas muy largas, los fémures medios y posteriores sobresaliendo de la línea del cuerpo por más de la mitad de su longitud (Fig. 17) ..... 8. ***Troglobacanius***
- Patas de longitud normal, sólo los extremos de los fémures visibles desde arriba (Fig. 15) ..... 7. ***Bacanius***
  a) Estría subhumeral interna completa, distante de la estría marginal (Fig. 16) ..... Subg. ***Gomyister***
23. Élitros fuertemente marginados por una carina redondeada a lo largo del borde superior el cual lleva la estría marginal. Ápice de la protibia sin espínula (Fig. 19) **(Anapleini)** ..... 9. ***Anapleus***
- Élitros no marginados. Protibia sin espínula apical 24
24. Pronoto con surco longitudinal sobre cada lado, éstos frecuentemente conectados por un surco transversal (Fig. 3). Cuerpo oval. **(Plegaderini)** ..... 1. ***Plegaderus***
- Pronoto sin tales surcos. Cuerpo cilíndrico (Fig. 5) **(Teretriini)** 25
25. Color con tinte metálico. Pigidio con dos formas, parte superior convexa, parte inferior aplanada o cóncava, a veces el pigidio extendido en un tubérculo cónico ..... 3. ***Teretriosoma***
- Color no metálico. Pigidio proporcionalmente convexo ..... 2. ***Teretrius***
  a) Estría metasternal lateral recurvada y extendiéndose a la sutura mesepímera-metasternal (Fig. 6) ..... Subg. ***Neotepetrius***
26. Labro y clípeo fusionados, su unión no membranosa. Escapo antenal ensanchado, maza antenal sin impresiones anulares y esclerotizada total o parcialmente (Figs. 94, 98, 100) **(Hetaeriinae)** 27
- Labro separado del clípeo por una unión membranosa. Escapo antenal normal, maza antenal con evidentes impresiones anulares y no esclerotizada 38
27. Maza antenal cilíndrica y tomentosa, área sensorial restringida al ápice truncado (Fig. 100) 28
- Maza antenal oval y tomentosa, área sensorial presente en los márgenes apical y lateral, usualmente en casi toda la mitad apical (Figs. 94, 98) 29
28. Mesosterno con profundas fosas sobre cada carina en los ángulos antero-laterales. Lados del pronoto modificados como un lóbulo o lóbulos los cuales se separan del disco por un surco oblicuo (Fig. 99) ..... 50. ***Haeterius***
- Mesosterno sin fosas. Pronoto sin tal estructura ..... 51. ***Pinaxister***
29. Dorso glabro, sin sedas (Fig. 103) 30
- Dorso setoso o pubescente (Fig. 101) 32
30. Pronoto y élitros con costillas ..... 47. ***Hemicolonides***
- Pronoto y élitros sin costillas 31
31. Quilla prosternal muy ancha y aplanada, su margen posterior amplia y muy profundamente escotado (Fig. 104) ..... 54. ***Hippeutister***
- Quilla prosternal convexa, estrecha, con su margen posterior débilmente escotado ..... 52. ***Euclasea***
32. Cada élitro con tres estrías dorsales completas 33
- Estriación elitral diferente 34
33. Estría sutural presente. Mesosterno aplanado o ligeramente impreso lateralmente. Pronoto corto, más ancho en la base ..... 49. ***Hetaeriomorphus***
- Estría sutural ausente, reemplazada por una fila de sedas largas. Mesosterno con fosa profunda transversa. Pronoto largo, más estrecho en la base ..... 48. ***Opadosister***
34. Pronoto con elevaciones costilliformes a lo largo de las estrías laterales 35
- Pronoto sin elevaciones 36

35. Estrías dorsales internas anguladas hacia adentro, la cuarta unida basalmente a la estría sutural ..... 45. ***Trichoreninus***
- Estrías dorsales paralelas, no unidas con la estría sutural ..... 56. ***Hetaeriodes***
36. Pronoto lateralmente tumido, inciso en la mitad y dividido en dos partes (Figs. 95, 96). Tibias posteriores fuertemente expandidas, muy anguladas (Fig. 97) ..... 46. ***Terapus***
- Pronoto a lo más con una depresión media transversal 37
37. Cuerpo oval, estrías dorsales marcadas con puntos setígeros, apical y basalmente arqueadas hacia la sutura (Figs. 101, 102) ..... 53. ***Mesynodites***
- Cuerpo alargado, estrías dorsales cariniformes, no arqueadas ..... 55. ***Aphanister***
38. Labro con puntos setígeros (Figs. 85, 87). Cavidades antenales situadas en los ángulos protorácicos anteriores, al menos parcialmente encerradas por las extensiones (*alae*) prosternales (Figs. 84, 88). Protibias multidentadas (Fig. 89). **(Onthophilinae)** 39
- Labro sin puntos setígeros. Cavidades antenales al menos parcialmente expuestas (Figs. 2, 59, 63) o éstas no definidas (Figs. 50, 53). Protibias usualmente anchas, con dientes a lo largo del margen externo. **(Histerinae)** 42
39. Pronoto con costillas discales, élitros multicostillados con apariencia muy rugosa y gruesa escultura (Fig. 84) ..... 41. ***Onthophilus***
- Disco pronotal y elitral liso o normalmente estriado, disco elitral por lo general escasamente punteado o liso 40
40. Cuerpo notablemente convexo, casi de contorno circular. Élitros sin estrías ..... 44. ***Idolia***
- Cuerpo normalmente convexo, oval. Élitros con estriación dorsal normal (Fig. 86) 41
41. Mesosterno con estría meso-metasternal al lado de la estría mesosternal marginal (Fig. 91). Parámeros largos, alcanzando la punta del pene (Figs. 92, 93) ..... 43. ***Plagiogramma***
- Mesosterno sólo con estría marginal la cual puede estar interrumpida anteriormente (Fig. 88). Parameros cortos, redondeados lateralmente y dilatados, alcanzando la parte superior o un poco más allá (Fig. 90) ..... 42. ***Epierus***
42. Cabeza horizontal en reposo (Fig. 51). Cavidades antenales no definidas (Figs. 50, 53). Cuerpo aplanado y ancho (Fig. 55). **(Hololeptini)** 43
- Cabeza vertical en reposo. Cavidades antenales presentes. Cuerpo más redondeado 45
43. Prosterno no carinado, redondeado o truncado anteriormente. Dientes de las tibias medias y posteriores desigualmente espaciados, los dos inferiores surgiendo del mismo proceso y más distantes del inmediato superior que entre ellos mismos (Fig. 52) 44
- Prosterno carinado, terminando apicalmente en punta. Dientes de las tibias medias y posteriores surgiendo de procesos distintos, igualmente espaciados, largos y espiniformes (Fig. 54) ..... 28. ***Iliotona***
44. Labro notablemente grande, en frente profundamente escotado formando dos lóbulos los cuales son casi tan largos como el ancho de su base (Fig. 49) ..... 26. ***Platyeutidium***
- Labro muy corto, los lóbulos pequeños y tuberculiformes (Fig. 55) ..... 27. ***Hololepta***
  a) Prosterno estrechado, parcialmente convexo y usualmente redondeado anteriormente (Fig. 53) ..... Subg. ***Leionota***
45. Maza antenal con dos suturas oblicuas en forma de V (Figs. 56, 60) 46
- Suturas antenales a lo más rectas 47
46. Al menos una de las suturas de la maza antenal interrumpidas en la cara inferior (Fig. 56). Lóbulo prosternal largo, no o escasamente más ancho que su longitud (Fig. 57). Cuerpo más o menos deprimido, subparalelo o paralelo. **(Platysomatini)** ..... 29. ***Latinolister***
- Ambas suturas de la maza antenal completas sobre la cara inferior (Fig. 60). Lóbulo prosternal más corto, al menos el doble tan largo como ancho (Fig. 59). Cuerpo convexo, por lo general ampliamente

ovalado (Fig. 58). **(Omalodini)** ..... 30. ***Omalodes***

47. Maza antenal sin anillos de fóveas sensoriales (Fig. 61) o con sólo un anillo recto, transverso y subapical de sedas cortas. Estría frontal, cuando presente, alcanzando la base antenal. Edeago simple, tubular (Figs. 67, 68). **(Exosternini)** 48
- Maza antenal con dos anillos (Fig. 73). Estría frontal, cuando presente, distante de la base antenal. Edeago modificado, muy esclerotizado, con evidentes apodema posterior y lóbulo medio (Figs. 74, 76), a veces con armadura media (Fig. 74). **(Histerini)** 52

48. Pigidio con un surco o estría, muy densamente, casi contiguamente puntulado (Fig. 64). Estrías carinales unidas apical y basalmente, en forma de triángulo (Fig. 63) ..... 31. ***Operclipygus***
- Pigidio sin surcos o estrías, por lo general menos densamente puntulado. Estrías carinales, cuando presentes, no de esa manera 49

49. Margen anterior del mesosterno profundamente escotado (Fig. 71) ..... 34. ***Pseudister***
- Margen anterior del mesosterno bisinuado, con una proyección mesial más o menos evidente 50

50. Lóbulo prosternal muy corto, casi cuatro veces tan ancho como largo (Fig. 72). Estría metasternal lateral curvada hacia afuera y extendiéndose a la sutura metasterna-metepisternal (Fig. 72) ..... 35. ***Kaszabister***
- Lóbulo prosternal más largo, a lo más el doble tan ancho como largo. Estría metasternal lateral nunca curvada y extendiéndose o no al margen apical (Fig. 65) 51

51. Disco pronotal deprimido detrás de cada ángulo anterior. Protibia tridentada, oblicuamente truncada en el ápice y con su surco tarsal bisinuado (Fig. 66) ..... 31. ***Baconia***
- Pronoto sin depresiones. Protibia usualmente oligodentada, con su surco tarsal recto (Fig. 70) ..... 33. ***Phelister***

52. Élitros con costillas elevadas, sin estriación dorsal (Fig. 78) ..... 39. ***Epiglyptus***
- Élitros estriados normalmente, sin costillas 53

53. Hipomero pronotal setoso (Fig. 77), protibias fuertemente bidentadas, élitros usualmente con manchas rojo-naranja ..... 38. ***Spilodiscus***
- Con diferente combinación de caracteres 54

54. Estría subhumeral externa completa en muchos individuos. Edeago con armadura media larga y esclerotizada (Fig. 74). (Subg. ***Ptomister***) ..... 36. ***Margarinotus***
- Estría subhumeral externa ausente o presente sólo en la mitad basal. Edeago sin armadura media (Fig. 76) 55

55. Mesosterno truncado o muy ligeramente escotado (Figs. 80, 82). Ángulo anterolateral de la protibia con dos o tres dentículos estrechamente aproximados (Fig. 81) ..... 40. ***Atholus***
- Mesosterno escotado, recibiendo la proyección del prosterno. Ángulo anterolateral de la protibia con más de tres dentículos levemente aproximados ..... 37. ***Hister***

CLASSIFICATION OF THE MEXICAN HISTERIDAE

HISTERIDAE Gyllenhal, 1808

ABRAEINAE MacLeay, 1819

Plegaderini Portevin, 1929

1. ***Plegaderus*** Erichson, 1834. Jahrb. Ins.-kunde, 1, p. 203

Type species: *Hister caesus* Herbst, 1792

The genus is characteristic exclusively to the forest zone of the northern Hemisphere. The adults and larvae living under the bark of dead trees, preying on small scolytids and the eggs of other subcortical insects, probably

they prey also on mites and small arthropods. There are two subgenera: monotypic *Hemitrichoderus* Reichardt from the eastern Mediterranean, and the nominative one, with 26 species, where all the Mexican species belong.

1. *P. comonforti* Marseul, 1862. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (4)2, p. 683
   consors Horn, 1873. Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., 5, p. 350
   vegrandis Casey, 1916. Mem. Coleopt., VII, p. 281
2. *P. densus* Casey, 1916. Mem. Coleopt., VII, p. 280
3. *P. monachus* Marseul, 1870. Ann. Soc. Ent. Belge, 13, p. 124
4. *P. transversus* (Say, 1825). J. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., 5, p. 45

Teretriini Bickhardt, 1914

2. ***Teretrius*** Erichson, 1834. Jahrb. Ins.-kunde, 1, p. 218
   Type species: *Teretrius fabricii* Mazur, 1972 (= *picipes* Fabricius, 1792 *nec* Olivier, 1789)

All the members of this genus living predominantly in the galleries of scolytids, bostrychids and anobids in dead branches and stumps. Over 70 species, world widely distributed, divided into two subgenera.

Subgenus ***Neotepetrius*** G. Müller, 1937. Ent. Bl., 33, p. 337
Type species: *Teretrius parasita* Marseul, 1862
Cyclosternum G. Müller, 1937. Ent. Bl., 33, p. 98 nec Ausserer, 1871
1. *T. nigrescens* (Lewis, 1891). Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (6)8, p. 398
   striatum Lewis, 1910. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (8)6, p. 48
2. *T. orbus* Lewis, 1888. Biol. Centr.-Amer., 2, p. 232
   levatus Horn, 1894. Bull. Calif. Acad. Sci., (2)4, p. 322
   latirostre Lewis, 1899. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (7)4, p. 28

Subgenus ***Teretrius*** s. str.
3. *T. longulus* Lewis, 1888. Biol. Centr.-Amer., 2, p. 232

3. ***Teretriosoma*** Horn, 1873. Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc., 13, p. 347
   Type species: *Teretriosoma chalybaeum* Horn, 1873

A little is known about the way of living of the species classified here. A cylindrical form of body indicates that the species are found in the galleries of bark beetles and other wood boring insects. A total of 9 species having been described as far, inhabiting exclusively the New World.

1. *T. cavifrons* Lewis, 1888. Biol. Centr.-Amer., 2, p. 234
2. *T. paradoxum* Lewis, 1888. Biol. Centr.-Amer., 2, p. 234

Acritini Wenzel, 1944

4. ***Acritus*** J.L. LeConte, 1853. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., 6, p. 288
   Type species: *Hister nigricornis* Hoffmann, 1803
   Phloeocritus Houlbert and Monnot, 1923. Bull. Soc. Sci. Med. Ouest., 31-32, p. 73
   Ittrion Deane, 1932. Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 57, p. 334

Numerous species of this genus, about 110 in number, are found in decaying vegetable matter, under bark of trees, in leaf litter, in tree holes, etc., where they feed on Collembola and other small insects. The worldwide dispersion of such environments as the soil humus and forest litter enabled these species to settle in the particular continents and geographical regions. Two subgenera, all the Mexican species belong to the nominative subgenus.

1. *A. exiguus* (Erichson, 1834). Jahrb. Ins.-kunde, 1, p. 208
   aciculatus J.E. LeConte, 1844. Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 1, p. 187
   obliquulus J.E. LeConte, 1844. Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 1, p. 187

natchez Marseul, 1856. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (3)4, p. 604
cribripennis Marseul, 1856. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (3)4, p. 605
ellipticus Casey, 1916. Mem. Coleopt., VII, p. 250
sparsellus Casey, 1916. Mem. Coleopt., VII, p. 250
angustatus Casey, 1916. Mem Coleopt., VII, p. 251
subdepressus Blatchley, 1922. Canad. Ent., 54, p. 13
2. *A. komai* Lewis, 1879. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (5)4, p. 461
insularis Sharp, 1885. Sci. Trans. Roy. Dublin Soc., (2)3, p. 129
volitans Fall, 1901. Occ. Pap. Calif. Acad. Sci., 8, p. 238
apicestrigosus Bickhardt, 1921. Arch. Naturg., 87, A, 6, p. 103
duchainei Cooman, 1935. Rev. Franç. Ent., 2, p. 92
optatus Cooman, 1947. Not. Ent. Chin., 11, p. 423
oregonensis Hatch, 1962. Univ. Wash. Publ. Biol., 16, p. 255
3. *A. mexicanus* (Lewis, 1888). Biol. Centr.-Amer., 2, p. 238
4. *A. substriatus* Marseul, 1856. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (3)4, p. 602

5. ***Aeletes*** Horn, 1873. Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc., 13, p. 356
Type species: *Acritus politus* J.L. LeConte, 1853

A poorly known genus, the members of which are found in dead trees of various kind, either just under the bark, or deeper in the rotten wood, often associated with ants. Over 60 species, a half of them occurring on the Hawaiian Islands, some in the Holarctis and the Central America. Selected are two subgenera, all the Mexican species belong to the nominative one.

1. *Ae. dybasi* Wenzel, 1944. Fieldiana, zool., 28, p. 71
2. *Ae. simpliculus* (Marseul, 1856). Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (3)4, p. 616
rugulosus Marseul, 1856. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (3)4, p. 617

6. ***Halacritus*** Schmidt, 1893. Bull. Soc. Ent. France, 1893, p. ciii
Type species: *Abraeus punctum* Aubé, 1842
Paracritus Brethés, 1924. Rev. Chili. Hist. Valparaiso, 27, p. 40

The species of this genus are maritime and without a known exception are found in and under decaying seaweed. Specific information regarding their food habits is lacking, but it is possible they might be scavengers rather than predators. 23 species, dispersed along the coasts of the Atlantic, Indian and Pacific Ocean.

1. *H. blackwelderi pacificus* Gomy, 1989. Nouv. Rev. Ent., 6(n.s.), p. 426

Bacanlini Kryzhanovskij et Reichardt, 1976

7. ***Bacanius*** J.L. LeConte, 1853. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., 6, p. 291
Type species: *Bacanius tantillus* J.L. LeConte, 1853

The beetles of this genus are found in rotten wood, under bark, in forest litter, in decaying vegetable matter, some of them in ant nests and caves. Over 90 species distributed worldwidely. The genus divided into 7 subgenera, the representatives of two of them belong to the Mexican fauna.

Subgenus ***Gomyister*** Mazur, 1984. Pol. Pismo Ent., 54(3-4), p. 120
Type species: *Bacanius peyrierasi* Gomy, 1969
Antongilus Gomy, 1977. Ann. Hist.-nat. Mus. Nat. Hung., 69, p. 109 nec Gomy, 1969
1. *B. gomyi* Yélamos, 1995. Nouv. Rev. Ent., 12 (n.s.), p. 256

2. *B. subcarinatus* Wenzel and Dybas, 1941. Fieldiana, zool., 22, p. 436

Subgenus ***Bacanius*** s. str.

3. *B. hamatus* Lewis, 1888. Biol. Centr.-Amer., 2, p. 238
4. *B. pusillus* Wenzel, 1944. Fieldiana, zool., 28, p. 98
5. *B. scalptus* Lewis, 1888. Biol. Centr.-Amer., 2, p. 237

8. ***Troglobacanius*** Vomero, 1974. Atti Acad. Lincei, 374, p. 329

Type species: *Troglobacanius maya* Vomero, 1974

All species described show a considerable degree of specialization to cave life, though the level of troglobiosis reached by the different species is fairly varied. Four species, endemic to México.

1. *T. bolivari* Vomero, 1974. Atti Acad. Lincei, 374, p. 341
2. *T. maya* Vomero, 1974. Atti Acad. Lincei, 374, p. 331
3. *T. reddelli* Vomero, 1974. Atti Acad. Lincei, 374, p. 336
4. *T. sbordonii* Vomero, 1974. Atti Acad. Lincei, 374, p. 345

Anapleini Olexa, 1982

9. ***Anapleus*** Horn, 1873. Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc., 13, p. 311

Type species: *Bacanius marginatus* J.L. LeConte, 1853

Sphaeroderma J.L. LeConte, 1861. Smithson. Misc. Coll., 6, p. 76 nec Stephens, 1831
Abraeodes Reitter, 1886. Wien. Ent. Ztg., 5, p. 272
Tadzhister Kryzhanovskij, 1966. Trudy Zool. Inst. Akad. Nauk SSSR, 37, p. 55

Very little is known on the biology of the species belonging here. Most of them have adopted to live in rodents burrows, some are poorly specialized to the cave life and must be considered as a troglophyle living on rotting wood fungi where they prey on tiny arthropods. 16 species distributed in the Holarctis and the Oriental Region.

1. *A. mexicanus* Casey, 1916. Mem. Coleopt., VII, p. 248
2. *A. wenzeli* Vomero, 1977. Atti Acad. Lincei, 370, p. 341

SAPRININAE Blanchard, 1845

10. ***Gnathoncus*** Jacquelin-Duval, 1858. Gen. Col. Eur., II, p. 112

Type species: *Hister rotundatus* Kugelann, 1792

All the species of *Gnathoncus*, the biology of which is known, are more or less connected with birds' nests or rodents' burrows where they occur sometimes in great number and, probably, play an important role controlling the flies and dipterous larvae or other insects living in the nests. A total of 22 species is known, occurring world widely.

1. *G. rotundatus* (Kugelann, 1792). Neustes Mag. Schneider, I, 3, p. 304

nanus Scriba, 1790. Journ. Liebh. Ent., I, 1, p. 73 nec Piller and Mitterpacher, 1783
deletus J.E. LeConte, 1844. Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 1, p. 186
punctulatus Thomson, 1862. Skand. Coleopt., VI, p. 242.
ovulatus Casey, 1916. Mem. Coleopt., VII, p. 256

11. ***Eremosaprinus*** Ross, 1939. Pan.-Pacific Entomol., 15, p. 39
Type species: *Saprinus unguiculatus* Ross, 1939
Erebiaus Reichardt, 1941. Fauna SSSR, V, 3, p. 170
All the species, 5 in number, are nidicol, living in burrows of kangaroo rats *(Dipodomys)* or other rodents (only a Central Asian species).

1. *E. falli* (Ross, 1939). Pan.-Pacific Entomol., 15, p. 41
2. *E. opacus* (Horn, 1873). Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc., 13, p. 322
carinifer Fall, 1917. Cand. Ent., 49, p. 167 nec Desbordes, 1914
distinctus Lundgren, 1991. Pol. Pismo Ent., 61(2), p. 13 (emend.)

12. ***Saprinus*** Erichson, 1834. Jahrb. Ins.-kunde, 1, p. 172
Type species: *Hister nitidulus* Fabricius, 1801
A large and differentiated group, comprising over 150 species world widely distributed. Majority of the species moderately xerophilous, connected with open land, only few species inhabiting, on one hand, the forested areas, or, on the other, deserts (there are some extremely specialized sabulicolous species). They occur predominantly on carrion and dung, some in rodent burrows. The genus divided into 4 subgenera. All the Mexican species belong to the nominative one.

1. *S. alienus* J.L. LeConte, 1851. Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N.Y., 5, p. 167
shantzi Casey, 1924. Mem. Coleopt., IX, p. 200
2. *S. guyanensis* Marseul, 1855. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (3)3, p. 453
3. *S. incusus* Marseul, 1862. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (4)2, p. 461.
4. *S. lugens* Erichson, 1834. Jahrb. Ins.-kunde, 1, p. 181
californicus Mannerheim, 1843. Bull. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscou, 16, p. 259
consimilis Walker, 1866. Nnatural. Vancouv., 2, p. 319
pseudodetersus Dahlgren, 1964. Opusc. Ent., 29, p. 157
ab. *distinguendoides* Hatch, 1929. Can. Ent., 61, p. 78
ab. *oregonensoides* Hatch, 1929. Can. Ent., 61, p. 78
ab. *sejunctoides* Hatch, 1929. Can. Ent., 61, p.78
5. *S. oregonensis* J.E. LeConte, 1844. Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 1, p. 187
spurcus J.L. LeConte, 1859. Smithson. Contr. Knowl., 11, p. 7
sejunctus Marseul, 1862. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (4)2, p. 449
prosternalis Hinton, 1935. Can. Ent., 67, p. 78
ab. *lecontoides* Hatch, 1929. Can. Ent., 61, p. 79
ab. *pseudodistinguendus* Hatch, 1929. Can. Ent., 61, p. 79
ab. *pseudojunctoides* Hatch, 1929. Can. Ent., 61, p. 79
ab. *pseudojunctus* Hatch, 1929. Can. Ent., 61, p. 79
6. *S. subdiptychus* Marseul, 1870. Ann. Soc. Ent. Belge, 13, p. 111

13. ***Euspilotus*** Lewis, 1907. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (7)19, p. 320
Type species: *Euspilotus zonalis* Lewis, 1907
The biology of this genus is poorly known. Some species are strictly connected with rodent burrows or bird nests. About 80 species, distributed predominantly in the New World, only few species are recorded from the Paleartics or the Oriental Region. 4 subgenera, from which two ones are represented in the Mexican fauna.
Subgenus ***Hesperosaprinus*** Wenzel, 1962. Arnett: Beetl. USA, p. 375
Type species: *Hister assimilis* Paykull, 1811

1. *E. arrogans* (Marseul, 1855). Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (3)3, p. 487
   vescus Marseul, 1855. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (3)3, p. 488
   tarnieri Marseul. 1855. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (3)3, p. 488
   liticolus Fall, 1901. Occ. Pap. Calif. Acad. Sci., 8, p. 236
   oppiodanus Casey, 1916. Mem. Coleopt., VII, p 265
2. *E. auctus* (Schmidt, 1890). Ent. Nachr., 16, p. 45
   neglectoides Hinton, 1935. Stylops, 4, p. 57
3. *E. azurescens* (Marseul, 1855). Ann. Soc. En. France, (3)3, p. 423
   nigrita Blanchard, 1843. Orbigny: Ins. Amer. Mér., 6, 2, p. 70 (preocc.)
   aeneicollis Marseul, 1855. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (3)3, p. 424
   bonariensis Marseul, 1855. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (3)3, p. 429
   violaceipennis Marseul, 1855. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (3)3, p. 428
4. *E. blandus* (Erichson, 1834). Jahrb. Ins.-kunde, 1, p. 177
5. *E. campechianus* (Marseul, 1855). Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (3)3, p. 474
6. *E. milium* (Marseul, 1855). Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (3)3, p. 476
   granatensis Marseul, 1855. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (3)3, p. 481
7. *E. placidus* (Erichson, 1834). Jahrb. Ins.-kunde, 1, p. 189
   discors J.E. LeConte, 1860. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., [11], p. 315
   latubris J.E. LeConte, 1860. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., [11], p. 315
   oviformis Blatchley, 1910. Bull. Ind. Dept. Geol. Nat. Res., 1, p. 622
8. *E. pusio* (Hinton, 1935). Ent. News Philad., 16, p. 50
9. *E. pygidialis* (Lewis, 1903). Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (7)12, p. 428

Subgenus ***Neosaprinus*** Bickhardt, 1909. Ent. Bl., 5, p. 243
Type species: *Saprinus gnathoncoides* Bickhardt, 1909
Myrmeosaprinus Mazur, 1974. Beitr. Ent., 24, p. 55

10. *E. scrupularis* (J.E. LeConte, 1860). Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., [11], p. 315
    contractus Casey, 1893. Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci., 7, p. 570
    nanulus Casey, 1924. Mem. Coleopt., IX, p. 202

14. ***Xerosaprinus*** Wenzel, 1962. Arnett: Beetl. USA, p. 374
Type species: *Saprinus lubricus* J.L. LeConte, 1851

The members of this genus occur in the sandy areas, in dung and carrion, praying on fly larvae. 26 species distributed exclusively in the New World, divided in four subgenera. In México two of them.

Subgenus ***Vastosaprinus*** Wenzel, 1962. Arnett: Beetl. USA, p. 375
Type species: *Saprinus ciliatus* J.L. LeConte, 1851
Only two species, both ones in México.

1. *X. ciliatoides* (Fall, 1917). Can. Ent., 49, p. 168
2. *X. ciliatus* (J.L. LeConte, 1851). Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N.Y., 5, p. 168

Subgenus ***Xerosaprinus*** s. str.

3. *X. bispeculatus* (Casey, 1916). Mem. Coleopt., VII, p. 268
4. *X. coerulescens* (J.L. LeConte, 1851). Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N.Y., 5, p. 169
5. *X. diptychus* (Marseul, 1855). Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (3)3, p. 418
6. *X. fimbriatus* (J.L. LeConte, 1851). Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N.Y., 5, p. 169
   desertorum Marseul, 1857. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (3)5, p. 442

7. *X. hidalgo* Mazur, 1990. Elytron, 3, p. 34
8. *X. ignotus* (Marseul, 1855). Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (3)3, p. 496
9. *X. lubricus* (J.L. LeConte, 1851). Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N.Y., 5, p. 169
   plenus J.L. LeConte, 1851. Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N.Y., 5, p. 169
   pratensis J.L. LeConte, 1859. Smithson. Contr. Knowl., 11, p. 8
   olidus J.E. LeConte, 1860. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., [11], p. 316
   rotundifrons Marseul, 1862. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (4)2, p. 464
10. *X. martini* (Fall, 1917). Can. Ent., 49, p. 169
11. *X. orbiculatus* (Marseul, 1855). Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (3)3, p. 497
12. *X. psyche* (Casey, 1916). Mem. Coleopt., VII, p. 267
    tardus Casey, 1916. Mem. Coleopt., VII, p. 268
13. *X. vafer* (Marseul, 1855). Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (3)3, p. 498
14. *X. vitiosus* (J.L. LeConte, 1851). Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N.Y., 5, p. 169
    solitarius Lewis, 1888. Biol. Centr.-Amer., 2, p. 222

15. ***Geomysaprinus*** Ross, 1940. Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer., 33, p. 2
Type species: *Geomysaprinus goffi* Ross, 1940

A little is known about the biology of this genus. Some species are associated with burrowing mammals and reptiles while the others are found under moss or stones together with ants. About 30 species distributed exclusively in the North and Central America. Two subgenera, all the Mexican species belong to the subgenus *Priscosaprinus*.

Subgenus ***Priscosaprinus*** Wenzel, 1962. Arnett: Beetl. USA, p. 375
Type species: *Saprinus posthumus* Marseul, 1855

1. *G. belioculus* (Marseul, 1862). Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (4)2, p. 473
2. *G. formicus* (Hinton, 1935). Ent. News Philad., 16, p. 51
3. *G. oblongus* (Wenzel, 1944). Fieldiana, zool., 28, p. 83
4. *G. pectoralis* (J.L. LeConte, 1851). Ann Lyc. Nat. Hist. N.Y., 5, p. 166
   behrensii Horn, 1873. Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc., 13, p. 315
5. *G. posthumus* (Marseul, 1855). Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (3)3, p. 460
6. *G. quaesitus* (Lewis, 1888). Biol. Centr.-Amer., 2, p. 225
7. *G. triangulifer* (Marseul, 1855). Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (3)3, p. 462
   subaeratus Casey, 1893. Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci., 7, p. 564

16. ***Hypocaccus*** Thomson, 1867. Scand. Coleopt., IX, p. 400
Type species: *Hister quadristriatus* Hoffmann, 1803
Rhytidoprinus Houlbert and Monnot, 1923. Bull. Soc. Sci. Med. Ouest., 31-32, p. 46

All the species included here are sabulicolous, living on the dunes, along beaches and shores of lakes, seas and oceans. The larvae of some species live in sand around roots of dune grasses and probably feed on larvae of weevils and flies. About 60 species distributed over all the continents. Two subgenera, both represented in the Mexican fauna.

Subgenus ***Hypocaccus*** s. str.

1. *H. bigemmeus* (J.L. LeConte, 1851). Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N.Y., 5, p. 169
   parvus Casey, 1916. Mem. Coleopt., VII, p. 273
   strigilarius Casey, 1916. Mem. Coleopt., VII, p. 274
2. *H. brasiliensis* (Paykull, 1811). Monogr. Hister., p. 66
   apricarius Erichson, 1834. Jahrb. Ins.-kunde, 1, p. 194

dentipes Marseul, 1855. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (3)3, p. 728
bistrigifrons Marseul, 1855. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (3)3, p. 729
laxatus Casey, 1893. Ann. N.Y.Acad. Sci., 7, p. 572
permixtus J.L. LeConte, 1878. Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc., 17(101), p. 401
piscarius Blackburn, 1903. Trans. Proc. R. Soc. S. Austr., 27, p. 108

3. *H. gemmeus* (Lewis, 1888). Biol. Centr.-Amer., 2, p. 225
4. *H. strigithorax* Hinton, 1935. Can. Ent., 67, p. 79

Subgenus ***Baeckmanniolus*** Reichardt, 1926. Ent. Bl., 22, p. 14
Type species: *Hister dimidiatus* Illiger, 1807

5. *H. consputus* (Marseul, 1855). Ann. Soc. Ent, France, (3)3, p. 708
6. *H. gaudens* (J.L. LeConte, 1851). Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N.Y., 5, p. 165
   balloui Hinton, 1935. Can. Ent., 67, p. 80
7. *H. serrulatus* (J.L. LeConte, 1851). Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N.Y., 5, 165

17. ***Neopachylopus*** Reichardt, 1926. Ent. Bl., 22, p. 13
Type species: *Saprinus sulcifrons* Mannerheim, 1843

Coastal group, the members of which live on shores of the Pacific and Indian Ocean. Four species, occurring on the Pacific coastal shores of North America, in Somali and New Zealand.

1. *N. sulcifrons* (Mannerheim, 1843). Bull. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscow, 16, p. 259

18. ***Pachylopus*** Erichson, 1834. Jahrb. Ins.-kunde, 1, p. 196
Type species: *Pachylopus dispar* Erichson, 1834

A small genus, including only two species. The African *P. dispar* is restricted to marine shorelines while the Central American species was found beneath wrack, probably preying on wrack-associated dipteran larvae.

1. *P. rossi* Kovarik and Verity, 1999. Col. Bull., 53, p. 193

19. ***Philoxenus*** Mazur, 1991 Ann. Warsaw Agricult. Univ.-SGGW, For.and Wood. Technol., 42, p. 93
Type species: *Philoxenus desertorum* Mazur, 1991

A typical sabulicolous genus of the most specialized shape. Monotypic.

1. *Ph. desertorum* Mazur, 1991. Ann. Warsaw Agricult. Univ.-SGGW, For.and Wood Technol., 42, p. 93

DENDROPHILINAE Reitter, 1909
Paromalini Reitter, 1909

20. ***Xestipyge*** Marseul, 1862. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (4)2, p. 6
Type species: *Carcinops radula* Marseul, 1862
Homalister Reitter in Leder, 1881. Verh. Zool.-Boot. Ver. Wien., 30, p. 512

Almost nothing is known about the biology of this genus. Some species live in rodents and ants nests. 9 species known from the Holarctis, the Neotropical and Ethiopian Region.

1. *X. garbiglietti* (Marseul, 1867). Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (4)7, p. 55
2. *X. multistriatum* (Lewis, 1888). Biol. Centr.-Amer., 2, p. 209

21. ***Carcinops*** Marseul, 1855. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (3)3, p. 83
Type species: *Dendrophilus quatuordecimstriatus* Stephens, 1835
Carcinus Marseul, 1885, t. 8 nec Latreille, 1796

About 50 species, majority of them known from the New World. Some species occurring in the Oriental, Ethiopian and Australian Region. The beetles are found in decaying rests of animal and plant origin, also in the bird and rodent nests. Two subgenera, in México only the nominative one.

1. *C. bellula* Marseul, 1862. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (4)2, p. 16
2. *C. collaris* Marseul, 1862. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (4)2, p. 13
3. *C. consors* (J.L. LeConte, 1851). Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N.Y., 5, p. 164
   tenuistriata Lewis, 1898. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (7)2, p. 172
   nigra Casey, 1916. Mem. Coleopt., VII, p. 242
4. *C. gilensis* (J.L. LeConte, 1851). Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N.Y., 5, p. 164
5. *C. lanista* Marseul, 1862. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (4)2, p. 11
6. *C. merula* Marseul, 1862. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (4)2, p. 10
7. *C. prasina* Lewis, 1899. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (7)4, p. 18
8. *C. pumilio* (Erichson, 1834). Jahrb. Ins.-kunde, 1, p. 169
   quatuordecimstriata Stephens, 1835. Illustr. Brit. Ent., Synopsis, IV, p. 412
   nanus J.E. LeConte, 1845. Boston J. Nat. Hist., 5, p. 61
   krujanensis Mader, 1921. Wien. Ent. Ztg., 38, p. 181
9. *C. punctinotum* Lewis, 1888. Biol. Centr.-Amer., 2, p. 209
10. *C. tantilla* Marseul, 1855. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (3)3, p. 93
11. *C. tejonica* (Horn, 1873). Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., 5, p. 309
12. *C. tenella* (Erichson, 1834). Jahrb. Ins.-kunde, 1, p. 170
    fumata Marseul, 1862. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (4)2, p. 12
13. *C. viridicollis* Marseul, 1855. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (3)3, p. 96

22. ***Paromalus*** Erichson, 1834. Jahrb. Ins.-kunde, 1, p. 167
Type species: *Hister flavicornis* Herbst, 1792
Microlomalus Lewis, 1907. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (7)19, p. 318

A rather homogenous group, having the sexual differences in the pygidium, this, in the females being more distinctly and deeply sculptured. The species are found under the bark of trees; some occur in tree holes. About 60 species, divided into two subgenera.

Subgenus ***Paromalus*** s. str.

1. *P. bilineatus* Marseul, 1862. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (4)2, p. 27
2. *P. convexus* Marseul, 1855. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (3)3, p. 118
3. *P. sagillatus* Lewis, 1888. Biol. Centr.-Amer., 2, p. 219
4. *P. seminulum* Erichson, 1834. Jahrb. Ins.-kunde, 1, p. 171

Subgenus ***Isolomalus*** Lewis, 1907. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (7)19, p. 316
Type species: *Paromalus verminosus* Lewis, 1888
The species of this subgenus are distributed exclusively in the New World.

5. *P. cordipygus* Marseul, 1862. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (4)2, p. 19
6. *P. durangoensis* (Casey, 1916). Mem. Coleopt., VII, p. 247.
7. *P. hariolus* Marseul, 1862. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (4)2, p. 22
8. *P. infimus* Marseul, 1855. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (3)3, p. 112
9. *P. inunctus* Marseul, 1862. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (4)2, p. 23
10. *P. luderti* Marseul, 1862. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (4)2, p. 25
    schaufussi Marseul, 1870. Ann. Soc. Ent. Belge, 13, p. 107
    punctatus Lindberg, 1950. Comment. Biol., 10(18), p. 2

11. *P. malus* Marseul, 1862. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (4)2, p. 24
verminosus Lewis, 1888. Biol. Centr.-Amer., 2, p. 214
12. *P. mysticus* (Casey, 1916). Mem. Coleopt., VII, p. 247
13. *P. pupillus* Lewis, 1888. Biol. Centr.-Amer., 2, p. 215
14. *P. selectus* Lewis, 1888. Biol. Centr.-Amer., 2, p. 215

TRYPANAEINAE Marseul, 1857

23. ***Xylonaeus*** Lewis, 1902. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (7)10, p. 274
Type species: *Trypanaeus bifidus* Lewis, 1888
A highly specialized group for living in the galleries of Platypodidae. 21 species, distributed in the Central and South America.
1. *X. bifidus* (Lewis, 1888). Biol. Centr.-Amer., 2, p. 229
2. *X. pungens* Bickhardt, 1916. Gen. Ins., fasc. 166a, p. 37
3. *X. tuberculifrons* (Marseul, 1860). Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (3)2, p. 126

24. ***Tryponaeus*** Eschscholtz, 1829. Zoolog. Atlas, I, p. 10
Type species: *Bostrichus thoracicus* Fabricius, 1801
The beetles belonging here feed upon various species of *Platypus* and are often to be found in abundance in the hottest sunshine crawling on the bark of infected trees. As yet 46 species being described, inhabiting exclusively the Neotropical Region.
1. *T. flavipennis* Marseul, 1856. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (3)4, p. 117
pallidipennis Marseul, 1860. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (3)8, p. 841
2. *T. hubenthali* Bickhardt, 1920. Ent. Bl., 16, p. 172
3. *T. luteivestis* Marseul, 1860. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (3)8, p. 842
4. *T. noxius* Marseul, 1862. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (4)2, p. 704
5. *T. punctinotus* Marseul, 1862. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (4)2, p. 704
6. *T. quadricollis* Marseul, 1856. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (3)4, p. 114
spiniger Marseul, 1856. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (3)4, p. 119

25. ***Coptotrophis*** Lewis, 1902. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (7)10, p. 519
Type species: *Bostrichus proboscideus* Fabricius, 1801
Coptostethus Lewis, 1902. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (7)10, p. 273 nec Wollaston, 1854
A small genus, the biology of which is same as in the previous genera. 8 species, exclusively Neotropical.
1. *C. proboscideus* (Fabricius, 1801). Syst. Eleuth., II, p. 385
carthagenus Marseul, 1857. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (3)5, p. 402

HISTERINAE Gyllenhal, 1808
Hololeptini Hope, 1840

26. ***Platyeutidium*** Dillon, 1935. Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer., 28, p. 463
Type species: *Platyeutidium williamsi* Dillon, 1935
Phylloma Erichson, 1834. Jahrb. Ins.-kunde, 1, p. 96 nec Billberg, 1820
Eutidium Lewis, 1903. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (7)12, p. 419
Orphinium Lewis, 1903. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (7)12, p. 419
A little is known on the biology of the species. They are found from under bark. As yet 17 species being described, inhabiting exclusively Central and South America.

1. *P. williamsi* Dillon, 1935. Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer., 28, p. 463
corticale: Fabricius, 1801. Syst. Eleuth., I, p. 91

27. ***Hololepta*** Paykull, 1811. Monogr. Hister., p. 101
Type species: *Hololepta humilis* Paykull, 1811

The life history and habits of the members of this genus are relatively well known. Some of the species are predators, others feed on the rancid oozing sap of bounded trees. In the New World they frequent the oozing sap of various trees, including that of the coco and other large palms. Divided into two subgenera. The subgenus *Hololepta* s. str. is distributed over the world and well represented in the Neotropical Region, while *Leionota* is found in the Nearctic, Neotropical and Ethiopian Regions.

Subgenus ***Hololepta*** s. str.

1. *H. aradiformis* Erichson, 1834. Jahrb. Ins.-kunde, 1, p. 93
2. *H. guidonis* Marseul, 1860. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (3)8, p. 595
pygolissa Marseul, 1870. Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., 13, p. 59
enodipyga Lewis, 1908. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (8)2, p. 139
3. *H. meridiana* Marseul, 1853. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (3)1, p. 184
4. *H. obscura* Marseul, 1853. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (3)1, p. 150
pizarri Marseul, 1857. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (3)5, p. 468 (emend.)
5. *H. pontavicei* Marseul, 1860. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (3)8, p. 594
6. *H. populnea* J.L. LeConte, 1851. Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N.Y., 5, p. 163
bractea: Marseul, 1853. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (3)1, p. 147
var. *punctata* Carnochan, 1917. Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer., 10, p. 382
7. *H. quadriformis* Marseul, 1853. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (3)1, p. 186
8. *H. subhumilis* Marseul, 1853. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (3)1, p. 179
9. *H. vulpes* Marseul, 1870. Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., 13, p. 58

Subgenus ***Leionota*** Marseul, 1853. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (3)1, p. 196
Type species: *Hister quadridentatus* Olivier, 1789
Lioderma Marseul, 1857. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (3)5, p. 469 (emend.)
Lionota (sic!): J.L. LeConte, 1861. Smithson. Misc. Coll., Part I, p. 75
10. *H. clauda* (Marseul, 1860). Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (3)8, p. 609
11. *H. confusa* (Marseul, 1853). Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (3)1, p. 205
12. *H. pervalida* Blaisdell, 1892. Zoë, 3, p. 337
13. *H. polita* (Marseul, 1853). Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (3)1, p. 208
mexicana Marseul, 1853. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (3)1, p. 209
pumicata Marseul, 1857. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (3)5. p. 469 (emend.)
14. *H. quadridentata* (Olivier, 1789). Entomologia, I, 8, p. 14
surinamense Herbst, 1792. Natursystem. IV, p. 51
flagellata Kirby, 1818. Trans. Linn. Soc. London, 12, p. 395
platysma Erichson, 1834. Jahrb. Ins.-kunde, 1, p. 95
floridae Carnochan, 1917. Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer., 10, p. 391
minor Carnochan, 1917. Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer., 10, p. 392
bifoveolata Carnochan, 1917. Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer., 10, p. 393
decimstriata Carnochan, 1917. Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer., 10, p. 393
kahli Dillon, 1935. Ann. Soc. Ent. Amer., 28, p. 465
var. *striatifera* Carnochan, 1917. Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer., 10, p. 392

15. *H. reichii* (Marseul, 1853). Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (3)1, p. 210
16. *H. subnitida* (Lewis, 1888). Biol. Centr.-Amer., 2, p. 189
17. *H. vernicis* Casey, 1893. Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci., 7, p. 534
    sirpus Carnochan, 1917. Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer., 10, p. 389
18. *H. yucateca* (Marseul, 1853). Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (3)1, p. 203
    grandis Marseul, 1853. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (3)1, p. 204

28. ***Iliotona*** Carnochan, 1917. Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer., 10, p. 396
Type species: *Hololepta cacti* J.L. LeConte, 1851
Only two species found in decaying cacti, taken from beneath the bark of decaying and water-soaked wood of the willow.
1. *I. cacti* (J.L. LeConte, 1851). Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N.Y., 5, p. 162
   strigicollis Marseul, 1853. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (3)1, p. 207
2. *I. dorcoides* (Lewis, 1888). Biol. Centr.-Amer., 2, p. 187
   beyeri Schaeffer, 1907. Ent. News, 18, p. 302

Platysomatini Bickhardt, 1914

29. ***Latinolister*** Mazur, 1999 Ann. Warsaw Agricult. Univ.-SGGW, For.and Wood Technol., 49, p. 10
Type species: *Platysoma cylindroides* Marseul, 1853
The species belonging here are predators preying on other insect larvae living under bark and decaying vegetable matter. Besides two Central American species listed below, probably the Brazilian *Platysoma directum* Lewis, 1885 should also be classified here.
1. *L. columellaris* (Lewis, 1888). Biol. Centr.-Amer., 2, p. 190
2. *L. cylindroides* (Marseul, 1853). Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (3)1, p. 280

Omalodini Kryzhanovskij, 1972

30. ***Omalodes*** Erichson, 1834. Jahrb. Ins.-kunde, 1, p. 114
Type species: *Hister omega* Kirby, 1818
Homalodes Agassiz, 1846. Nomen. Zool., p. 184 (emend.)
Almost nothing is known about the biology of this genus. The species might be classified as "saprobionts", living under carcasses, in dung and excrements, in decaying vegetable matter, etc. About 60 species having been described, inhabiting exclusively the New World. The genus divided into 3 subgenera; all the Mexican species representing the nominative one.
1. *O. fassli* Bickhardt, 1911. Ent. Bl., 7, p. 212
2. *O. fortunatus* Lewis, 1898. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (7)2, p. 166
3. *O. grossus* Marseul, 1853. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (3)1, p. 522
   texanus Marseul, 1853. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (3)1, p. 523
4. *O. humerosus* Schmidt, 1889. Ent. Nachr., 15, p. 362
5. *O. monilifer* Marseul, 1853. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (3)1, p. 520
6. *O. obliquistrius* Lewis, 1908. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (8)2, p. 142
7. *O. sobrinus* Erichson, 1834. Jahrb. Ins.-kunde, 1, p. 122
   rotundatus J.E. LeConte, 1860. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., [11], p. 311
   rotundiceps Marseul, 1862. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (4)2, p. 707 (emend.)

8. *O. soulouquii* Marseul, 1861. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (4)1, p. 184
   laevigatus: Marseul, 1853. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (3)1, p. 530
9. *O. vapulo* Marseul, 1861. Ann.Soc. Ent. France, (4)1, p. 178

Exosternini Bickhardt, 1914

31. ***Operclipygus*** Marseul, 1870. Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., 13, p. 75
Type species: *Operclipygus sulcistrius* Marseul, 1870
Phelisteroides Wenzel and Dybas, 1941. Fieldiana, zool., 22(7), p. 448
A heterogenous group in which the position of several species remains still unclear, also the biology is very poorly known. All the species, 37 in number, distributed exclusively in the Nearctic Region.
1. *O. dubius* (Lewis, 1888). Biol. Centr.-Amer., 2, p. 208
2. *O. propygidialis* (Hinton, 1935). Can. Ent., 67, p. 12

32. ***Baconia*** Lewis, 1885. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (5)15, p. 462
Type species: *Baconia loricata* Lewis, 1885
Nothing is known about the way of living of the species belonging here, some of them were found from under bark of trees. Described are 27 species, mostly New World in distribution, divided into two subgenera. The subgenus *Binhister* Cooman, 1934 includes 3 species (two from Oriental Region). Only Mexican species belongs to *Baconia* s. str.
1. *B. dives* (Marseul, 1862). Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (4)2, p. 706

33. ***Phelister*** Marseul, 1853. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (3)1, p. 462
Type species: *Paromalus rouzeti* Fairmaire, 1849
The genus as now constituted contains at least several distinct groups, some of which may eventually be separated as distinct genera. The genus is predominantly Neotropical and is rich in number of species, about 100 having been described. The species are found under loose bark, in dung, decaying vegetable matter, in the nests of birds, small mammals and ants, in debris pile of *Atta sp.*, etc.
1. *Ph. aduncus* Schmidt, 1893. Ent. Nachr., 19, p. 89
2. *Ph. affinis* J.E. LeConte, 1860. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., [11], p. 311
   solator Marseul, 1861. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (4)1, p. 164
   distractus Marseul, 1862. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (4)2, p. 707 (emend.)
   contractus Casey, 1916. Mem. Coleopt., VII, p. 230
   simplex Casey, 1916. Mem. Coleopt., VII, p. 229
3. *Ph. brevis* Bickhardt, 1917. Gen. Ins., fasc. 166b, p. 215
   parvulus: Marseul, 1853, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (3)1, p. 486
4. *Ph. brevistriatus* Casey, 1916. Mem. Coleopt., VII, p. 233
5. *Ph. completus* Schmidt, 1893. Ent. Nachr., 19, p. 81
6. *Ph. gracilis* Schmidt, 1889. Ent. Nachr., 15, p. 340
7. *Ph. haemorrhous* Marseul, 1853. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (3)1, p. 476
   egenus Marseul, 1853. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (3)1, p. 480
8. *Ph. hamistrius* Schmidt, 1893. Ent. Nachr., 19, p. 13
9. *Ph. impunctipennis* Hinton, 1935. Stylops, 4, p. 58
10. *Ph. insolitus* Schmidt, 1893. Ent. Nachr., 19, p. 12
11. *Ph. luculentus* Bickhardt, Gen. Ins., fasc. 166b, p. 216
12. *Ph. miramon* Marseul, 1861. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (4)1, p. 163

13. *Ph. panamensis* J.E. LeConte, 1860. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., [11], p. 311
panamae Marseul, 1860. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (4)2, p. 707 (emend.)
omissus Schmidt, 1893. Ent. Nachr., 19, p. 85
atrolucens Casey, 1916. Mem. Coleopt., VII, p. 231
assimilis Wenzel and Dybas, 1941. Fieldiana, zool., 22(7), p. 467
14. *Ph. parallelisternus* Schmidt, 1893. Ent. Nachr., 19, p. 86
15. *Ph. plicicollis* Schmidt, 1893. Ent. Nachr., 19, p. 87
16. *Ph. pulvis* Marseul, 1861. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (4)1, p. 173
17. *Ph. pusillus* Hinton, 1935. Stylops, 4, p. 59
18. *Ph. pusio* (Erichson, 1847). Arch. Naturges., 13(1), p. 155
confusaneus Marseul, 1870. Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., 13, p. 78
19. *Ph. rouzeti* (Fairmaire, 1849). Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (2)7, p. 421
aztecanus Casey, 1916. Mem. Coleopt., VII, p. 233
pimalis Casey, 1916. Mem. Coleopt., VII, p. 232
20. *Ph. rubidus* Hinton, 1935. Stylops, 4, p. 59
21. *Ph. rufinotus* Marseul, 1861. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (4)1, p. 170
fairmairei Marseul, 1861. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (4)1, p. 172
22. *Ph. sculpturatus* Schmidt, 1893. Ent. Nachr., 19, p. 12
23. *Ph. subgibbosus* Hinton, 1935. Stylops, 4, p. 60
24. *Ph. teapensis* Marseul, 1853. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (3)1, p. 482
25. *Ph. tristriatus* Hinton, 1935. Stylops, 4, p. 64
26. *Ph. uncistrius* Lewis, 1888. Biol. Centr.-Amer., 2, p. 192
27. *Ph. wickhami* Casey, 1916. Mem. Coleopt., VII, p. 231

34. ***Pseudister*** Bickhardt, 1917. Gen. Ins., fasc. 166b, p. 164
Type species: *Epierus rufulus* Lewis, 1888

This genus seems to be an artificial combination of different taxa, especially the extra-South American species. Very few is known on the biology of the species. Both the Mexican species were taken in the deposits of waste material near the nests of various species of leaf cutting ants of the genus *Atta*. 12 species, distributed in the Neotropics, Oriental and Ethiopian Region and Australia.

1. *P. rufulus* (Lewis, 1888). Biol. Centr.-Amer., 2, p. 208
2. *P. striatifrons* Hinton, 1935. Can. Ent., 67, p. 14

35. ***Kaszabister*** Mazur, 1972. Ann. Hist.-Nat. Mus. Hung., 64, p. 198
Type species: *Epierus rubellus* Erichson, 1834

A small genus including only three Central and South American species. All the species were collected in the nests of *Solenopsis sp.*

1. *K. carinatus* (Lewis, 1888). Biol. Centr.-Amer., 2, p. 194

Histerini Gyllenhal, 1808

36. ***Margarinotus*** Marseul, 1853. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (3)1, p. 549
Type species: *Hister scaber* Fabricius, 1787

A heterogenous genus, including 9 subgenera and over 95 species distributed in the Holarctics and Oriental Region. The species live chiefly in deciduous forests containing oaks; primarily in mammal burrows and in fungi, a few species in decayed detritus and carrion, on carcasses, sometimes on sap. Adults of some species are

predators on larvae of Noctuidae. The only Mexican species belongs to the subgenus *Ptomister* Houlbert and Monnot, 1923. Bull. Soc. Sci. Med. Ouest., 31-32, p. 23

1. *M. sexstriatus* (J.L. LeConte, 1851). Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N.Y., 5, p. 163
   maritimus Casey, 1916. Mem Coleopt., VII, p. 214

37. ***Hister*** Linnaeus, 1758. Syst. Nat., [10], I, p. 358
Type species: *Hister unicolor* Linnaeus, 1758
Histernaus Rafinesque, 1815. Analyse nat., p.112
Humister Houlbert and Monnot, 1923. Bull. Soc. Sci. Med. Ouest, 31-32, p. 23
Rhabdister Houlbert and Monnot, 1923. Bull. Soc. Sci. Med. Ouest, 31-32, p. 35
Campylister Houlbert and Monnot, 1923. Bull. Soc. Sci. Med. Ouest, 31-32, p. 34
Spilister Houlbert and Monnot, 1923. Bull. Soc. Sci. Med. Ouest, 31-32, p. 26

The genus still contains a number of species, having no unique and clearly discriminating character states, that is, it is a large complex genus. But phylogenetic survey of the genus, as regards the world species, is not satisfactory and needs detailed reexaminations. Little has been published on the biology of members of this genus. As with most histerids, the species are probably all predaceous, although feeding has actually been observed in only few instances. Several species are found primarily in the dung of large mammals. Several dung-inhabiting species have been investigated as potential biological control agents of horn fly *(Haematobia irritans)*. In addition to dung, there are numerous records of specimens of these and other species associated with various types of vertebrate carrion. Several species have been found in association with rotting fruit and various type of fungi as well. In all the above habitats, the beetles are presumed to be consuming immature *Diptera* of some sort. *Hister malkini* is unusual in having only been collected in beach habitats in association with rotting vegetation. A few species seem to have only facultative associations with attine ants, having been collected more often in free-living situations. However, for some species, the association my be obligate: *H. ciliatus, H. latistrius, H. kovariki* and *H. subquadratus* have been found almost exclusively in the detritus pile of *Atta* nests. At present nothing is known of the nature of the relationship of any of these ant-associates with their hosts. About 220 species, world widely distributed.

1. *H. bullatus* Lewis, 1888. Biol. Centr.-Amer., 2, p. 203
2. *H. californicus* Marseul, 1854. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (3)2, p. 544
   areolifer Marseul, 1861. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (4)1, p. 526
   mexicanus Reichardt, 1933. Acta Ent. Mus. Nat. Prag., 11, p. 85
3. *H. cavifrons* Marseul, 1854. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (3)2, p. 267
   punctifer: Marseul, 1854. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (3)2, p. 265
   opacicauda Casey, 1916. Mem. Coleopt., VII, p. 218
4. *H. ciliatus* Lewis, 1888. Biol. Centr.-Amer., 2, p. 199
5. *H. coenosus* Erichson, 1834. Jahrb. Ins.-kunde, 1, p. 140
   brunnipes Erichson, 1834. Jahrb. Ins.-kunde, 1, p. 141
   decisus J.E. LeConte, 1844. Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist., N.Y., 1(1), p. 185
   panamensis Marseul, 1854. Ann. Soc.Ent. France, (3)2, p. 234
   granadensis J.E. LeConte, 1860. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., [11], p. 312
   granadius Marseul, 1860. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (4)2, p. 711 (emend.)
   confector Lewis, 1903. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (7)12, p. 423
6. *H. comes* Lewis, 1888. Biol. Centr.-Amer., 2, p. 204
   temporalis Fall, 1910. Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., 36, p. 120
   sternalis Casey, 1916. Mem. Coleopt., VII, p. 223
7. *H. coronatus* Marseul, 1861. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (4)1, p. 545

8. *H. criticus* Marseul, 1861. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (4)1, p. 551
9. *H. doyeni* Caterino, 1999. Syst. Ent., 24, p. 363
10. *H. guatemalica* Caterino, 1999. Univ. Calif. Publ. Ent., 119, p. 55
11. *H. gringo* Caterino, 1999. Univ. Calif. Publ. Ent., 119, p. 17
12. *H. hormiguera* Caterino, 1999. Univ. Calif. Publ. Ent., 119, p. 27
13. *H. humilis* Fall, 1910. Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., 36, p. 120
14. *H. kovariki* Caterino, 1999. Univ. Calif. Publ. Ent., 119, p. 25
15. *H. laevipes* Germar, 1824. Ins.Spec. I - Coleopt., p. 87
16. *H. latimargo* Schmidt, 1893. Ent. Nachr., 19, p. 14
17. *H. latistrius* Lewis, 1891. Ent. Monthly Mag., (2)2, p. 106
18. *H. litus* Marseul, 1861. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (4)1, p. 541
    lateralis Casey, 1916. Mem. Coleopt., VII, p. 219
19. *H. lucanus* Horn, 1873. Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc., 13, p. 283
    patagiatus Lewis, 1888. Biol. Centr.-Amer., 2, p. 202
    pennulatus Lewis, 1911. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (8)8, p. 84
20. *H. malkini* Caterino, 1999. Univ. Calif. Publ. Ent., 119, p. 29
21. *H. matador* Caterino, 1999. Syst. Ent., 24, p. 359
22. *H. montivagus* Lewis, 1888. Biol. Centr.-Amer., 2, p. 203
23. *H. newtoni* Caterino, 1999. Univ. Calif. Publ. Ent., 119, p. 27
24. *H. politus* Lewis, 1888. Biol. Centr.-Amer., 2, p. 202
25. *H. sallei* Marseul, 1854. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (3)2, p. 584
26. *H. sarcinatus* Lewis, 1898. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (7)2, p. 169
    tunicatus Lewis, 1898. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (7)2, p. 170
    quadratulus Casey, 1916. Mem. Coleopt., VII, p. 212
    bilobatus Casey, 1916. Mem. Coleopt., VII, p. 209
27. *H. servus* Erichson, 1834. Jahrb. Ins.-kunde, 1, p. 147
    obliteratus Lewis, 1888. Biol. Centr.-Amer., 2, p. 203
    gibberosus Lewis, 1900. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (7)5, p. 232
    meridanus Lewis, 1900. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (7)5, p. 233
    densicauda Casey, 1916. Mem. Coleopt., VII, p. 222
    cribricauda Casey, 1916. Mem. Coleopt., VII, p. 222
28. *H. subquadratus* (Marseul, 1853). Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (3)1, p. 548
29. *H. tricuspis* Lewis, 1903. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (7)12, p. 424

38. ***Spilodiscus*** Lewis, 1906. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (7)17, p. 343
Type species: *Hister arcuatus* Say, 1825

Biological generalizations for the genus are difficult to make because little is presently known about the individual species. The species are primarily subterranean, which have further specialized to a life of inquilinism. Members of *Spilodiscus* show associations with a variety of burrowing rodents and some birds as well. The strength of this association varies, from apparently facultative and rare, to entirely obligate. The genus is a monophyletic group of Nearctic histerids, including 9 species. The known range of *Spilodiscus* extends as far south as approximately México City.

1. *S. biplagtiatus* (J.E. LeConte, 1845). Boston J. Nat. Hist., 5, p. 55
2. *S. flohri* (Lewis, 1898). Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (7)2, p. 168
3. *S. ulkei* (Horn, 1870). Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., 3, p. 134
    arizonae Horn, 1870. Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc, p. 134

sculpticauda Casey, 1893. Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci., 7, p. 540
subcruentus Casey, 1916. Mem. Coleopt., VII, p. 208
coruscans Casey, 1916. Mem. Coleopt., VII, p. 209
iowensis Casey, 1916. Mem. Coleopt., VII, p. 211

39. ***Epiglyptus*** Lewis, 1906. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (7)17, p. 342
Type species: *Hister costatus* J.L. LeConte, 1852
Only one myrmecophilous species being classified here.
1. *E. costatus* (J.L. LeConte, 1852). Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., 6, p. 38

40. ***Atholus*** Thomson, Skand. Coleopt., I, p. 76
Type species: *Hister bimaculatus* Linnaeus, 1758
Peranus Lewis, 1906. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (7)18, p. 401
Atholister Reitter, 1909. Fauna Germ., II, p. 286
Euatholus Kryzhanovskij and Reichardt, 1976. Fauna SSSR, V, 4, p. 387
A differentiated group in both, morphology and biology. The species having been found in excrements, decaying vegetable matter and under carcasses. Some of them live in rodent burrows. About 70 species, known from the Holarctics, the Ethiopian and Oriental Region as well as from the Mexican Subregion.
1. *A. bimaculatus* (Linnaeus, 1758). Syst. Nat., [10], I, p. 358
erythropterus Fabricius, 1798. Suppl. Ent. Syst., p. 38
obliquus Say, 1825. J. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., 5, p. 37
ab. *morio* Schmidt, 1885. Berlin Ent. Z., 29, p. 296
var. *spissatus* Rey, 1888. Echange, 4(47), p. 4
2. *A. nubilus* (J.L. LeConte, 1859). Smithson. Contr, Knowl., 11, p. 7
pollutus J.L. LeConte, 1859. Smithson. Contr. Knowl., 11, p. 7
truncatisternum Lewis, 1888. Biol. Centr.-Amer., 2, p. 201
diffractus Casey, 1916. Mem. Coleopt., VII, p. 225
abducens Casey, 1916. Mem. Coleopt., VII, p. 226
laevicauda Casey, 1916. Mem. Coleopt., VII, p. 227
vestigialis Casey, 1916. Mem. Coleopt., VII, p. 228
fluviatilis Casey, 1916. Mem. Coleopt., VII, p. 228
laevicaudoides Hatch, 1929. Can. Ent., 61, p. 77

ONTHOPHILINAE MacLeay, 1819

41. ***Onthophilus*** Leach, 1817. Zool. Misc., 3, p. 76
Type species: *Scolytus punctatus* Müller, 1776
Scolytus Müller, 1776. Zool. Dan. Prodromus, p. xxii nec Geoffroy, 1762
Hypsenor A. and G. Villa, 1833. Coleopt. Eur., p. 14
Vey few is known about the biology of *Onthophilus*. The species have been taken in deer droppings, under bark and in fungi including the stinkhorn fungus, some are inhabitants of pocket gopher and prairie dog burrows. They are general predators of fly larvae or of other small arthropods in leaf litter, in dung, in carrion and in the nest and fecal chamber of some rodents and other small mammals. A total of 37 species are known, distributed in the Holarctics.
1. *O. deflectus* Helava, 1978. Contr. Amer. Ent. Inst., 15(5), p. 12
2. *O. flohri* Lewis, 1888. Biol. Centr.-Amer., 2, p. 235
3. *O. julii* Lewis, 1892. Ent. Monthly Mag., (2)3, p. 124

4. *O. reyesi* Kryzhanovskij, 1992. Fol. Ent. Mex., 85, p. 22
5. *O. thomomysi* Helava, 1978. Contr. Amer. Ent. Inst., 15(5), p. 27

42. ***Epierus*** Erichson, 1834. Jahrb. Ins.-kunde, 1, p. 158
Type species: *Hister fulvicornis* Fabricius, 1801

The species are found under bark, in rotten wood and plant debris. They are thought to be fungivorous. About 50 species distributed over the world, excluding Africa and Australia, but most commonly in tropical regions.

1. *E. alutaceus* Marseul, 1854. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (3)2, p. 694
   divisus Marseul, 1861. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (4)1, p. 562
   axillaris Marseul, 1870. Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., 13, p. 91
2. *E. antillarum* Marseul, 1854. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (3)2, p. 700
   ellipticus J.E. LeConte, 1860. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., [11], p. 313
   ellipsodes Marseul, 1862. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (4)2, p. 712 (emend.)
   cubensis Casey, 1916. Mem. Coleopt., VII, p. 238
3. *E. brunnipennis* Marseul, 1854. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (3)2, p. 697
   rufipennis Marseul, 1862. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (4)2, p. 711 (emend.)
4. *E. cornutus* Casey, 1893. Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci., 7, p. 552
5. *E. decipiens* J.L. LeConte, 1851. Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N.Y., 5, p. 164
   nasutus Horn, 1873. Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc., 5, p. 301
6. *E. foveolatus* Hinton, 1935. Stylops, 4, p. 57
7. *E. incultus* Marseul, 1854. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (3)2, p. 703
8. *E. longulus* Marseul, 1854. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (3)2, p. 704
9. *E. lucidulus* Erichson, 1834. Jahrb. Ins.-kunde, 1, p. 161
   vagans Marseul, 1861. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (4)1, p. 563
10. *E. mehicanus* J.E. LeConte, 1860. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., [11], p. 313
    devius J.E. LeConte, 1860. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., [11], p. 314
    devians Marseul, 1862. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (4)2, p. 712 (emend.)
    obsolescens Casey, 1916. Mem. Coleopt., VII, p. 240
11. *E. mundus* Erichson, 1834. Jahrb. Ins.-kunde, 1, p. 160
12. *E. planulus* Erichson, 1834. Jahrb. Ins.-kunde, 1, p. 162

43. ***Plagiogramma*** Tarsia in Curia, 1935. Annu. Mus. Zool. Napoli, 6(n.s.), no. 15, p. 1
Type species: *Plagiogramma brasiliense* Tarsia in Curia, 1935

Same way of living as in the previous genus. 31 species distributed exclusively in Central and South America.

1. *P. caviscuta* (Marseul, 1861). Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (4)1, p. 158
2. *P. frater* (Marseul, 1854). Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (3)2, p. 690
3. *P. intermedia* (Marseul, 1854). Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (3)2, p. 691
4. *P. lucens* (Marseul, 1854).Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (3)2, p. 689
5. *P. pubifrons* (Hinton, 1935). Ent. News Philad., 16, p. 52
6. *P. schmidti* (Wenzel and Dybas, 1941). Fieldiana, zool., 22(7), p. 446
7. *P. singulistria* (Hinton, 1935). Ent. News Philad., 16, p. 53
8. *P. trux* (Marseul, 1861). Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (4)1, p. 555

44. ***Idolia*** Lewis, 1885. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (5)16, p. 214
Type species: *Idolia gibba* Lewis, 1886
The biology of the species belonging here remains virtually unknown. Some species being found under the bark of trees. Only 5 species, Neotropical in distribution.
1. *I. gibba* Lewis, 1886. Ent. Monthly Mag., 23, p. 64
laevigata: Lewis, 1885. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (5)16, p. 214
integra Lewis, 1889. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (6)4, p. 46
2. *I. laevissima* (J.L. LeConte, 1852). Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., 6, p. 40
laevigata: Paykull, 1811. Monogr. Hister., p. 85
nucleola Marseul, 1862. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (4)2, p. 713

HETAERIINAE Marseul, 1857

45. ***Trichoreninus*** Lewis, 1891. Ent. Monthly Mag., (2)2, p. 106
Type species: *Trichoreninus flohri* Lewis, 1891
A myrmecophilous genus, but the relations with ants, ant hosts and the type of myrmecophyly remains still unknown. 3 species, distributed through Central and South America.
1. *T. flohri* Lewis, 1891. Ent. Monthly Mag., (2)2, p. 107

46. ***Terapus*** Marseul, 1862. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (4)2, p. 680
Type species: *Terapus mnizechi* Marseul, 1862
Melanetaerius Fall, 1907. Psyche, 14, p. 69
The species of *Terapus* are true and guests (symphiles) which have on various parts of their bodies clusters of golden-yellow hairs or trichomes associated with the openings of exudate glands. They occur, as far as is known, only in the nests of ants of the genus *Pheidole*. 14 species, distributed from the southern USA to Brazil and Argentina.
1. *T. balloui* Hinton, 1934. Ent. News Philad., 14, p. 270
2. *T. manni* Hinton, 1945. Proc. Roy. Ent. Soc. London, 14(B), p. 42
3. *T. mexicanus* Mann, 1926. J. Wash. Acad. Sci., 16, p. 448
4. *T. mnizechi* Marseul, 1862. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (4)2, p. 682
5. *T. nigritus* Hinton, 1934. Ent. News Philad., 14, p. 271

47. ***Hemicolonides*** Reichensperger, 1939. Zool. Jb. Syst., 73, p. 278
Type species: *Hemicolonides plaumanni* Reichensperger, 1939
Very few is known about the biology of this genus which is believed to be of some kind of myrmecophyly, as in *H. plaumanni*, associated with *Labidus praedator*. Only two New World species.
1. *H. parvulus* (Lewis, 1891). Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (6)8, p. 404

48. ***Opadosister*** Helava, 1985. Sociobiology, 10, p. 221
Type species: *Opadosister longipes* Helava, 1985
Poorly known genus, associated with ants or termites. Only one species.
1. *O. longipes* Helava, 1985. Sociobiology, 10, p. 223

49. ***Hetaeriomorphus*** Schmidt, 1893. Dtsch. Ent. Z., p. 186
Type species: *Hetaeriomorphus perplexus* Schmidt, 1893
A single species belonging here is predominantly associated with ecitonine ants, *Neivamyrmex*.
1. *H. perplexus* Schmidt, 1893. Dtsch. Ent. Z., p. 186

50. ***Haeterius*** Dejean, 1833. Cat. Col., 2, p. 128
Type species: *Hister ferrugineus* Olivier, 1789
Eupelogonus Gistel, 1856. Myst. Eur. Insectenwelt, p. 363
Hetaerius Erichson, 1834. Jahrb. Ins.-kunde, 1, p. 156
Haeterius is a large and rather variable genus. The species (predominantly very hairy ones) have reached the state of symphiles (true ant-guests, amicably treated by ants). They live in the nests of *Formica* sp. A Holarctic genus with about 30 species, penetrating also the Mexican Subregion.
1. *H. helenae* Mann, 1914. Psyche, 21, p. 178
2. *H. morsus* J.L. LeConte, 1859. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., 1859, p. 70

51. ***Pinaxister*** Reichensperger, 1939. Rev. Ent., 10, p. 129
Type species: *Pinaxister henricischmidti* Reichensperger, 1939
Echinodes Zimmermann in J.L. LeConte, 1869. Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. 2, p. 253 nec Meigen, 1800
Mroczkowskiella Mazur, 1984. Pol. Pismo Ent., 54(3-4), p. 324
A myrmecophilous genus associated with myrmycine ants, *Pheidole sp.* Four species, from the USA to Costa Rica.
1. *P. peninsularis* (Mann, 1924). Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer., 17, p. 92

52. ***Euclasea*** Lewis, 1888. Biol. Centr.-Amer., 2, p. 220
Type species: *Euclasea godmani* Lewis, 1888
This genus belongs also to myrmecophilous histerids, but its kind of myrmecophyly and hosts remains still unknown. Distributed exclusively in the Neotropical Region. Five species.
1. *E. obliqua* Lewis, 1893. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (6)11, p. 425

53. ***Mesynodites*** Reichardt, 1924. Ent. Bl., 20, p. 166
Type species: *Synodites schuppii* Schmidt, 1893
Synodites Schmidt, 1893. Dtsch. Ent. Z., 1893, p. 175 nec Foerster, 1868
A large and heterogenous genus, but not precisely defined as yet, composed in fact of a number of genera. Distributed exclusively in the Neotropical Region. All the species, about 45 in number, seem to be probably myrmecophilous, associated with both, army ants, *Eciton sp.*, and leaf-cutter ants, *Atta* sp.
1. *M. detritus* (Schmidt, 1893). Dtsch. Ent. Z., 1893, p. 180
2. *M. gibbidorsum* (Schmidt, 1893). Dtsch. Ent. Z., 1893, p. 180
3. *M. graniformis* (Schmidt, 1893). Dtsch. Ent. Z., 1893, p. 181

54. ***Hippeutister*** Reichensperger, 1935. Arb. Morphol. Taxon. Ent., 2, p. 207
Type species: *Hippeutister solenopsidis* Reichensperger, 1935
Syn.: *Solenopsister* Wenzel, 1938. Rev. Ent., 9, p. 318
A small genus, members of which are associated with fire ants, *Solenopsis*. Central and South America, 5 species.
1. *H. amabilis* (Wenzel, 1938). Rev. Ent., 9, p. 318
2. *H. castaneus* (Lewis, 1891). Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (6)8, p. 391
3. *H. manicatus* (Lewis, 1891). Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (6)8, p. 390

55. ***Aphanister*** Reichensperger, 1933. Rev. Ent., 3, p. 302
Type species: *Aphanister fungifer* Reichensperger, 1933
Monotypic genus, occurring in Central America. The species is myrmecophilous, living among army ant, *Eciton hamatum.*

1. *A. fungifer* Reichensperger, 1933. Rev. Ent., 3, p. 303

56. ***Hetaeriodes*** Schmidt, 1893. Dtsch. Ent. Z., 1893, p. 188
Type species: *Hetaeriodes fraudulentus* Schmidt, 1893
Little known monotypic genus. The relations with ants unknown.
1. *H. fraudulentus* Schmidt, 1893. Dtsch. Ent. Z., 1893, p. 188

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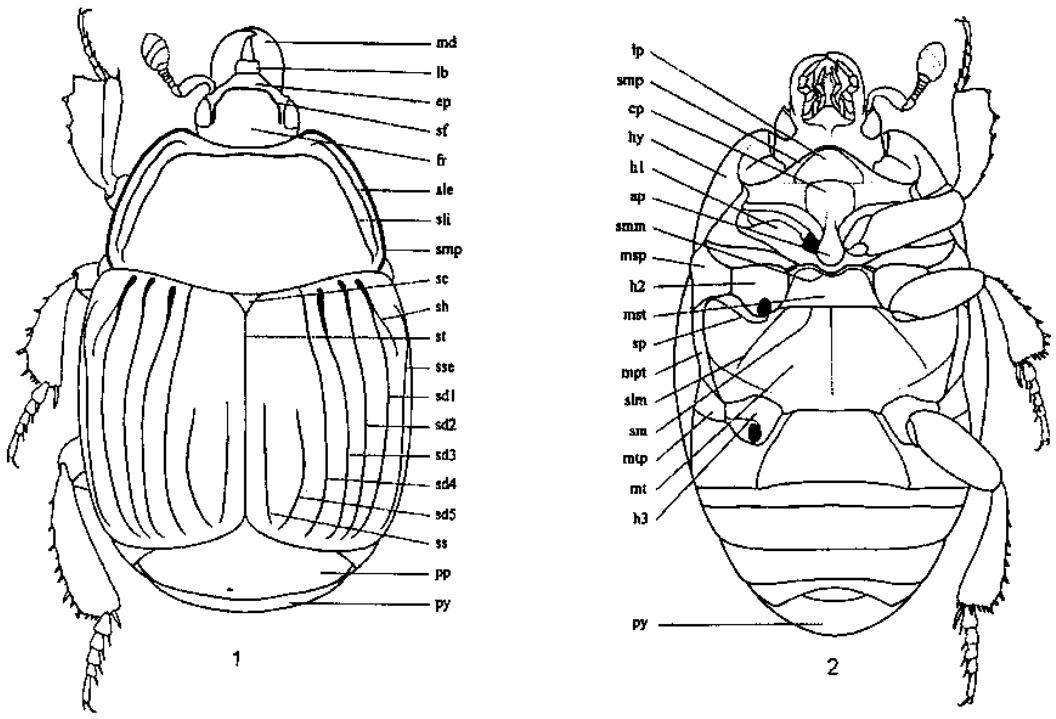
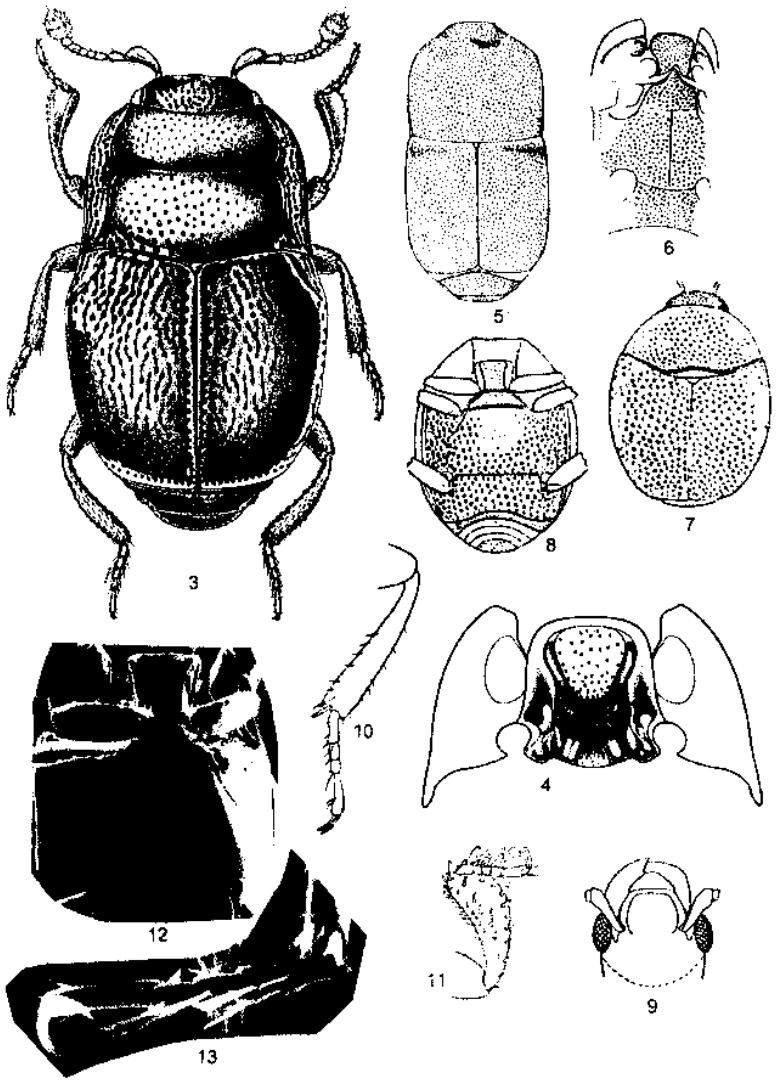


Figures 1 - 2. Scheme of the external structure of *Histeridae;* 1 - dorsal, 2 - ventral. md - mandibles, lb - labrum, ep - epistoma, sf - frontal stria, fr - frons, sle - external pronotal stria, sli - internal pronotal stria, smp - marginal pronotal (dorsally) stria or marginal stria of prosternal lobe (ventrally), sc - scutellum, st - suture, sse - external subhumeral stria, sd 1-5 - dorsal stria 1-5, ss - sutural stria, pp - propygidium, lp - prosternal lobe, cp - prosternal carina, hy - hypomeron, h 1-3 - pro-, mid- and hind coxae, ap - prosternal projection, smm - marginal mesosternal stria, msp - mesepimeron, mst - mesosternum, sm - meso-metasternal suture, sp - postcoxal stria, mpt - metepisternum, slm - lateral metasternal stria, mtp - metepimeron, mt - metasternum.



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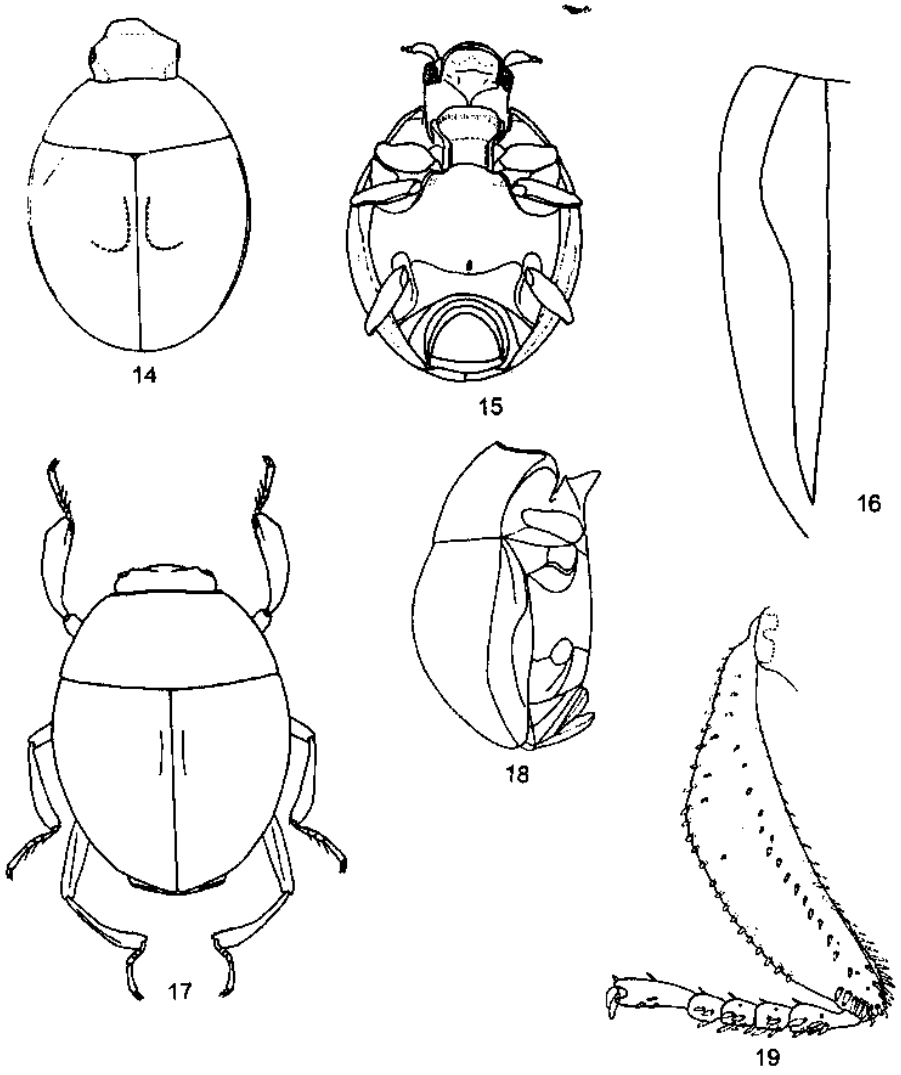

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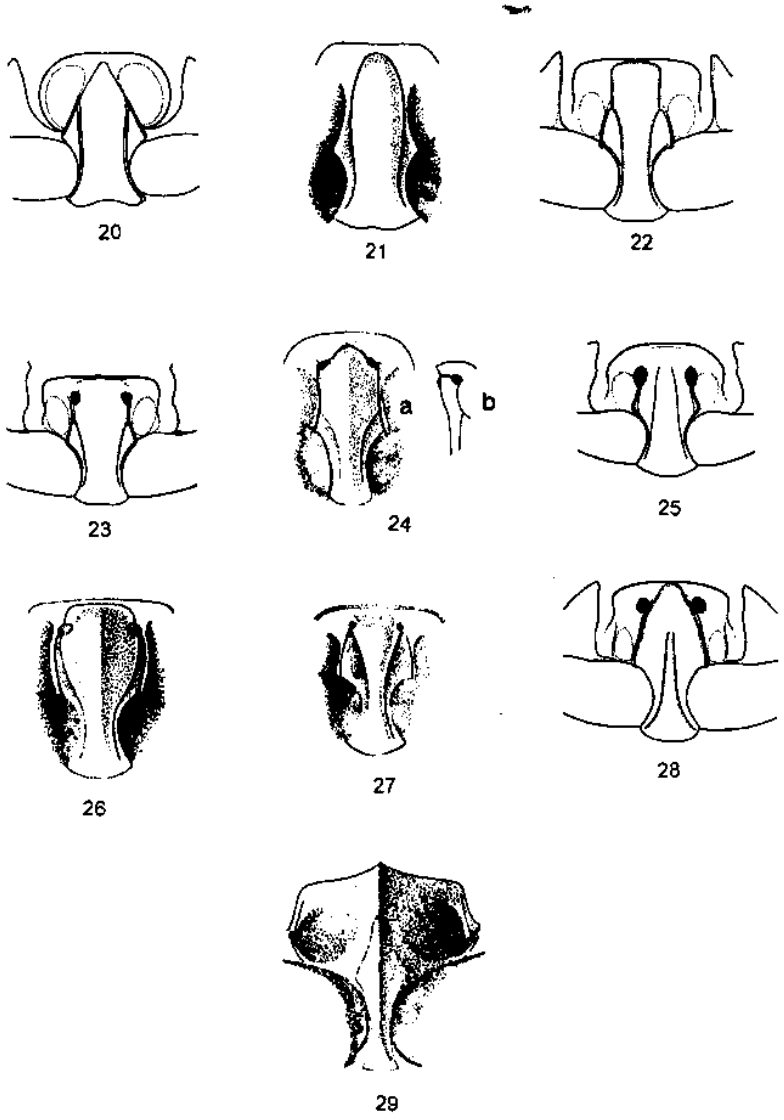

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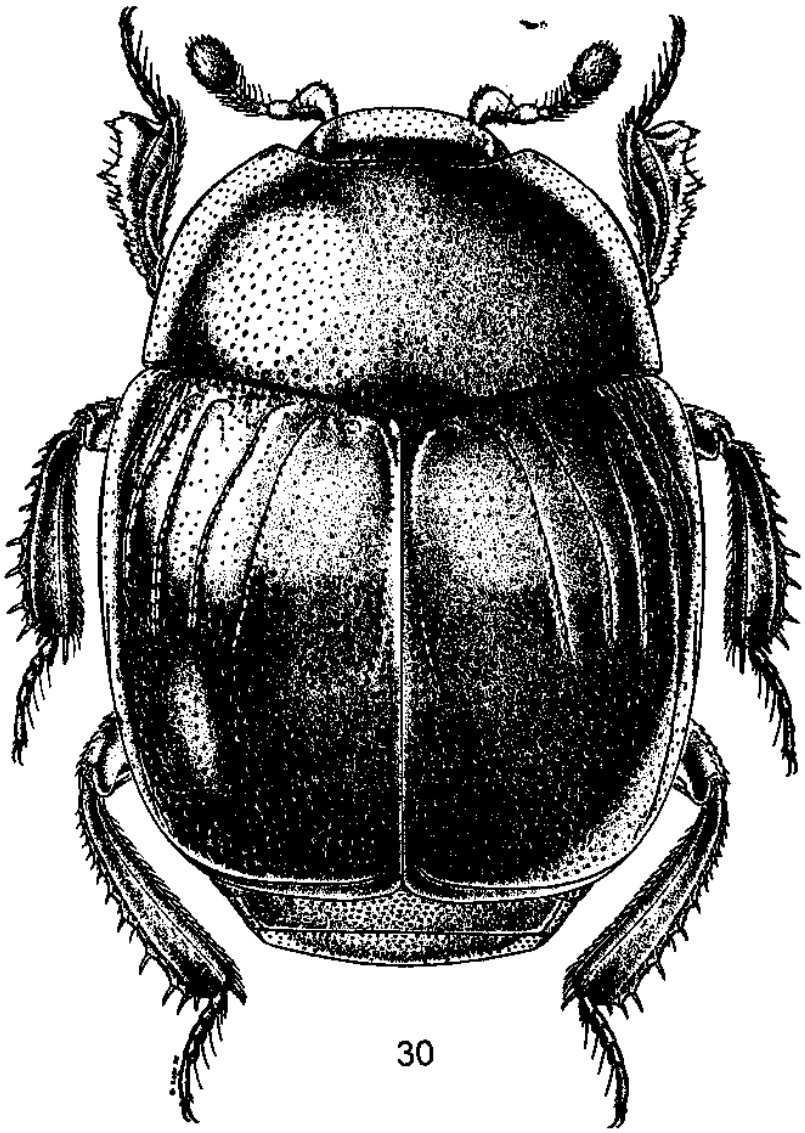

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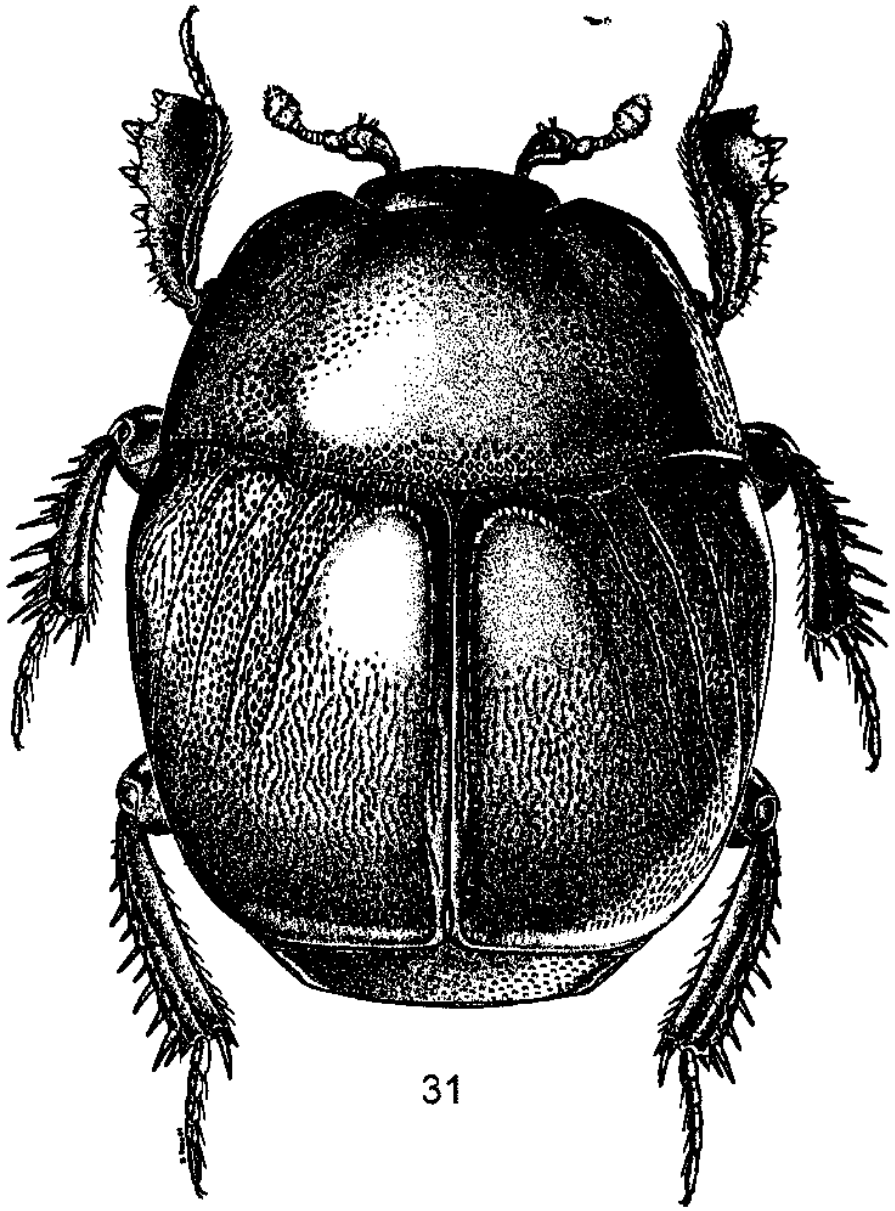

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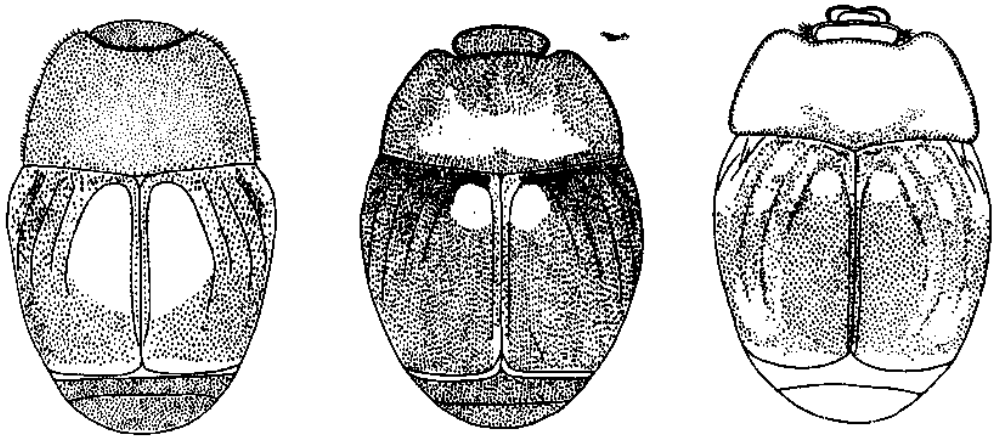

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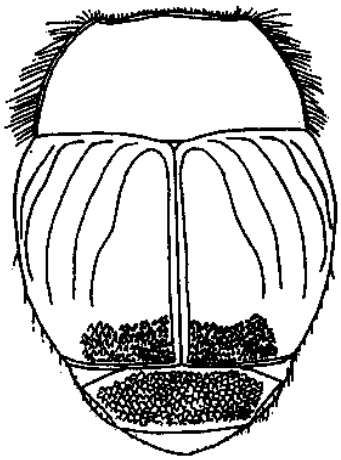

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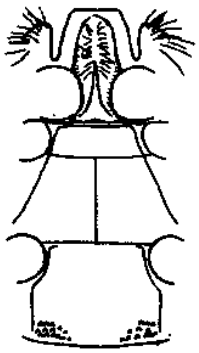

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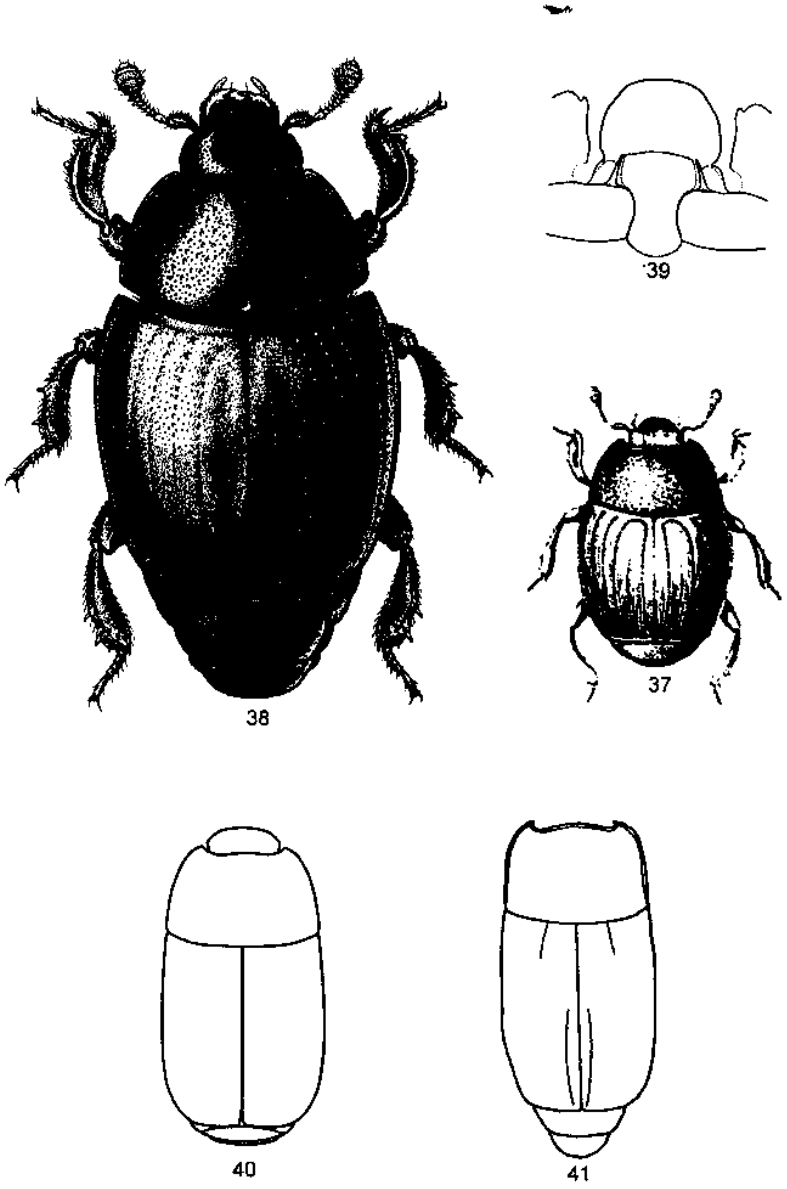

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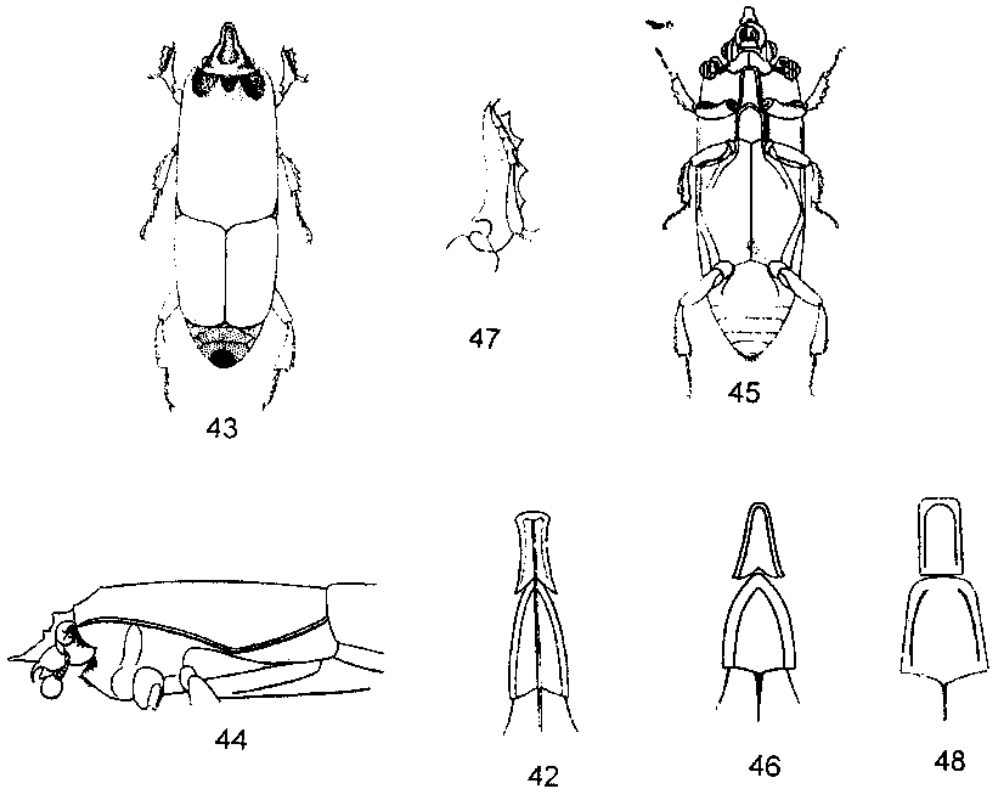

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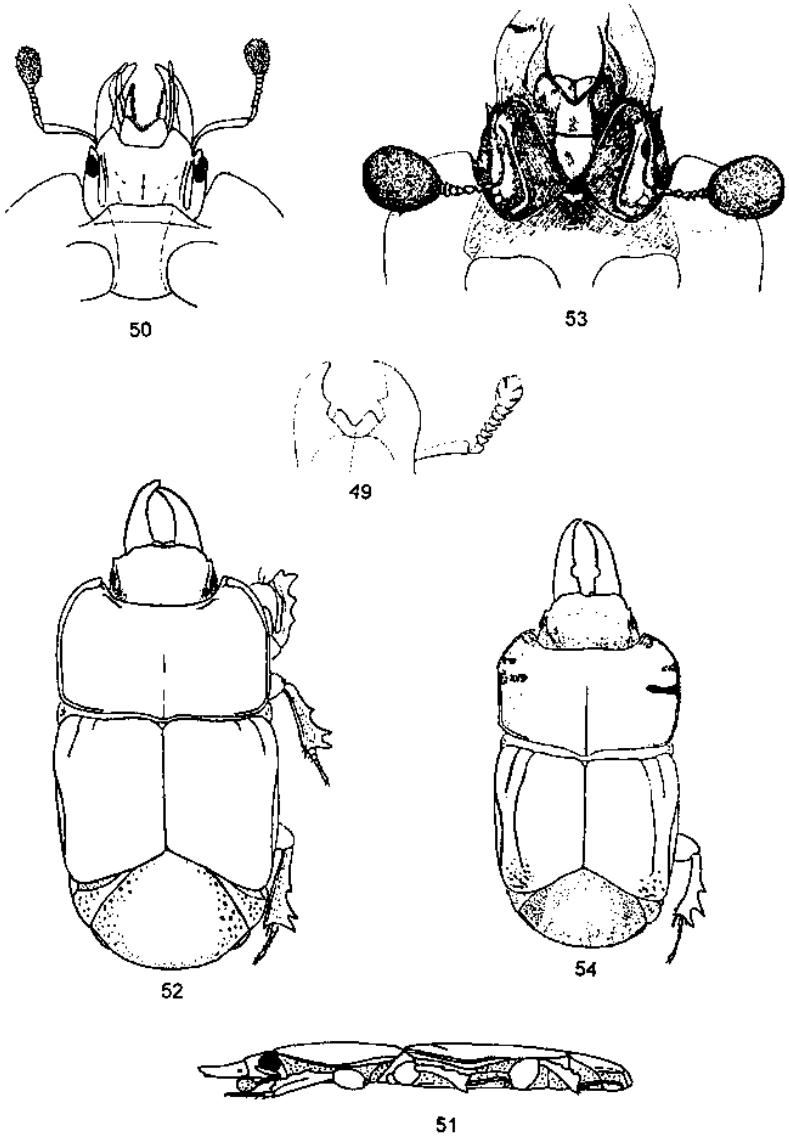

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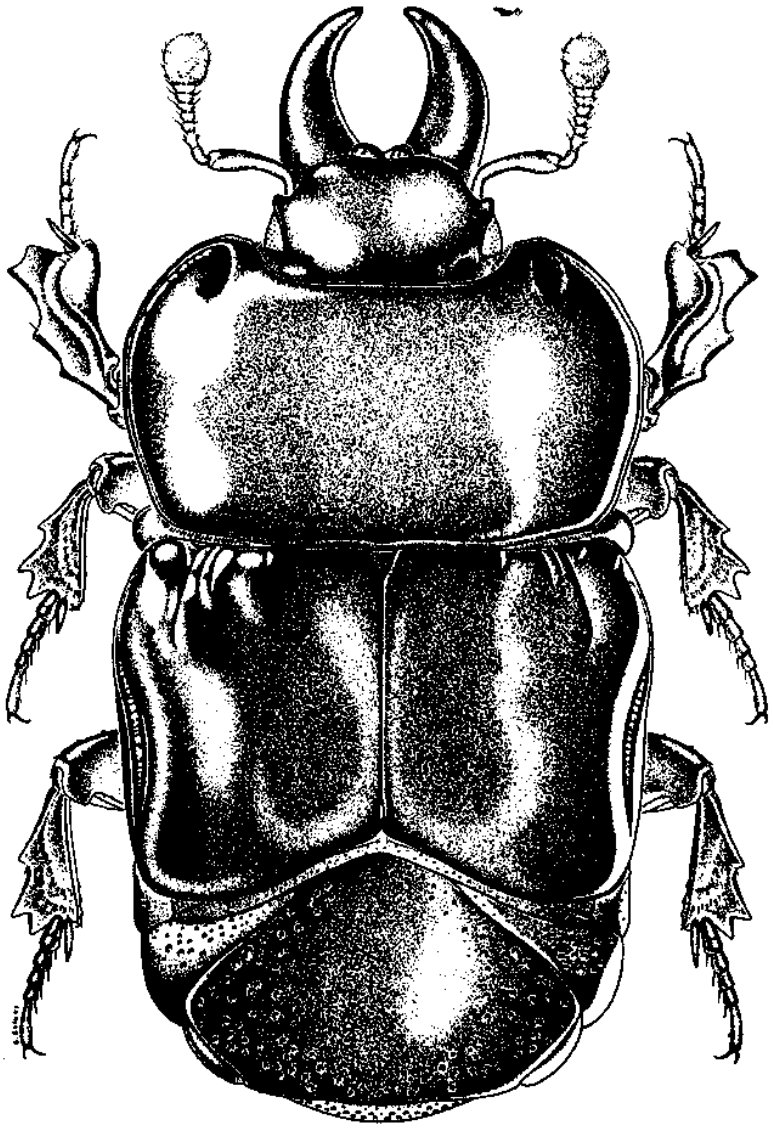

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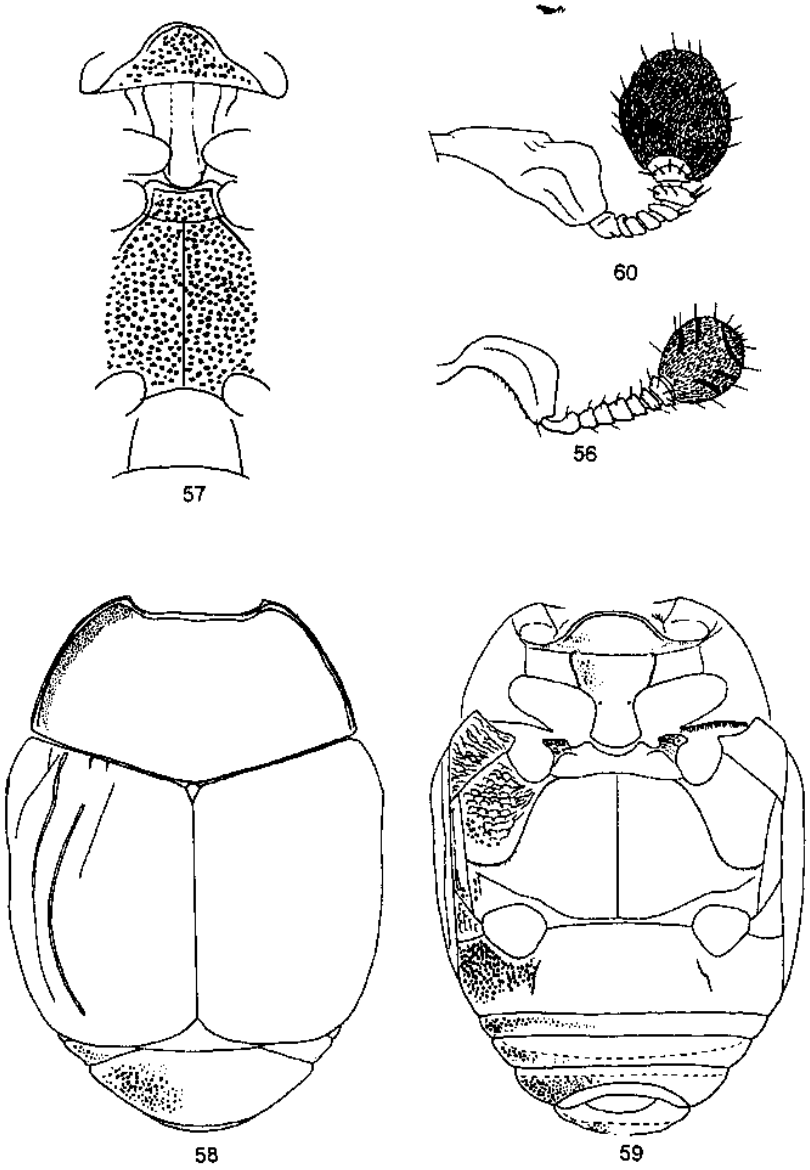
Figure 55. *Hololepta (Hololepta)* sp.



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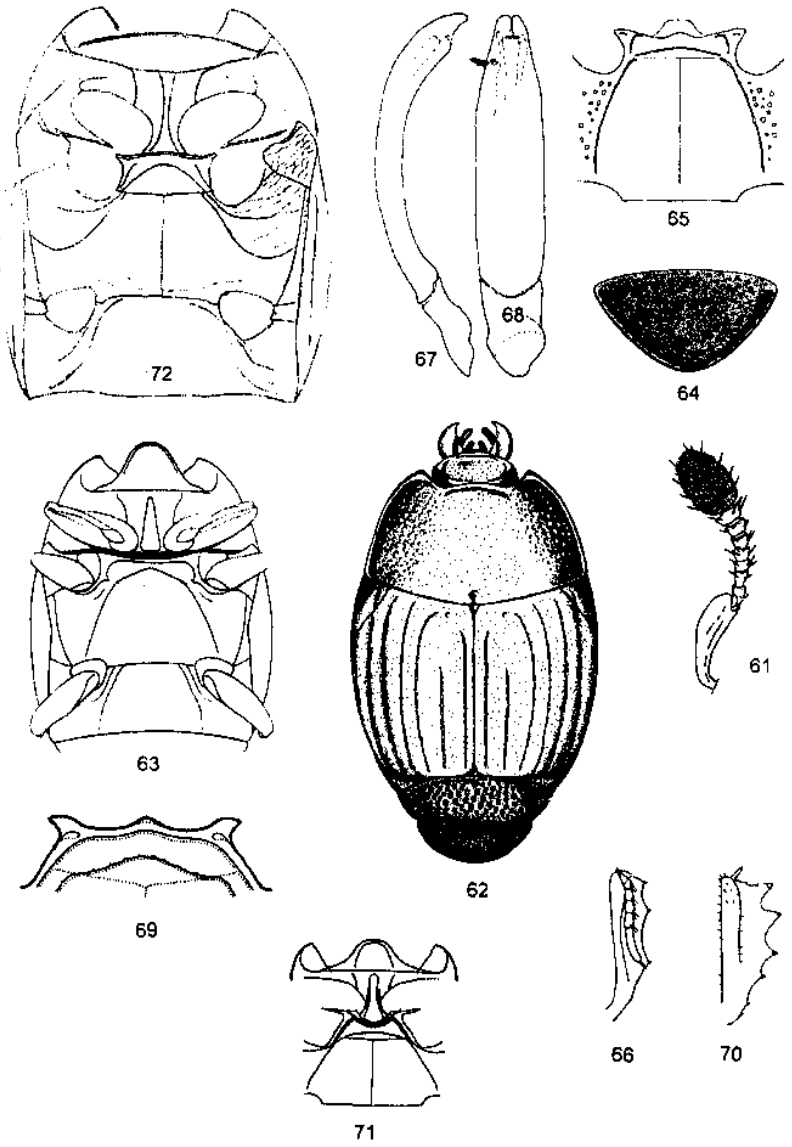

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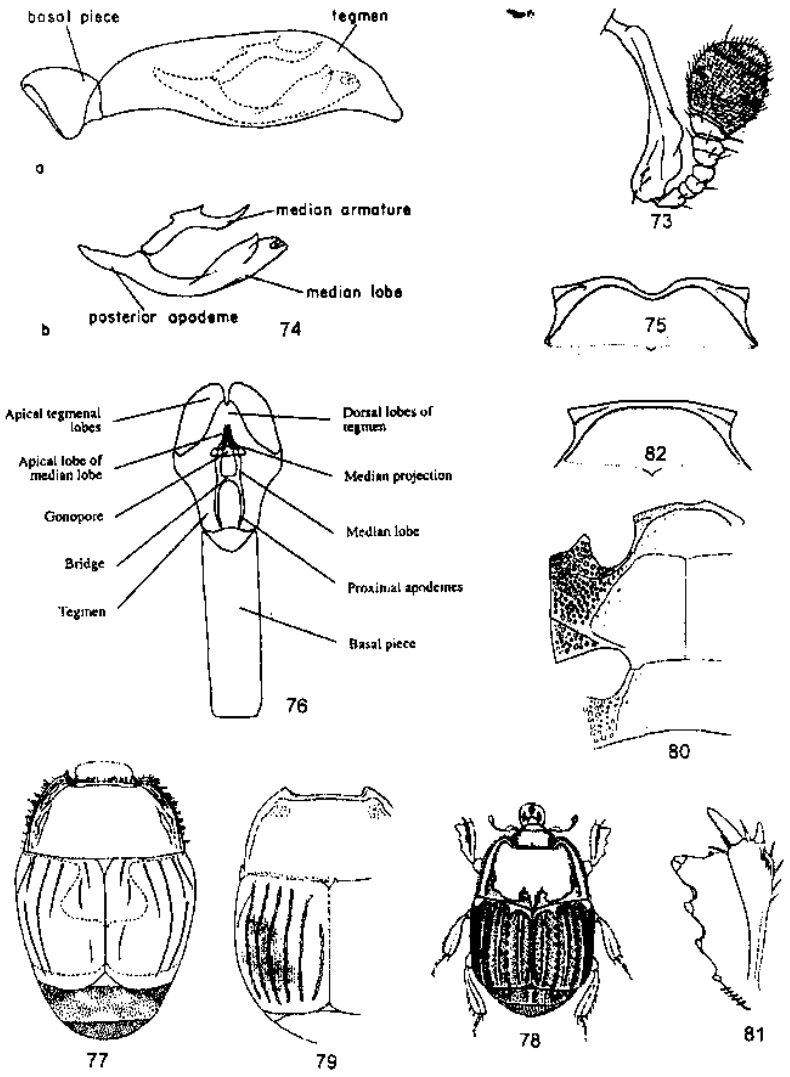

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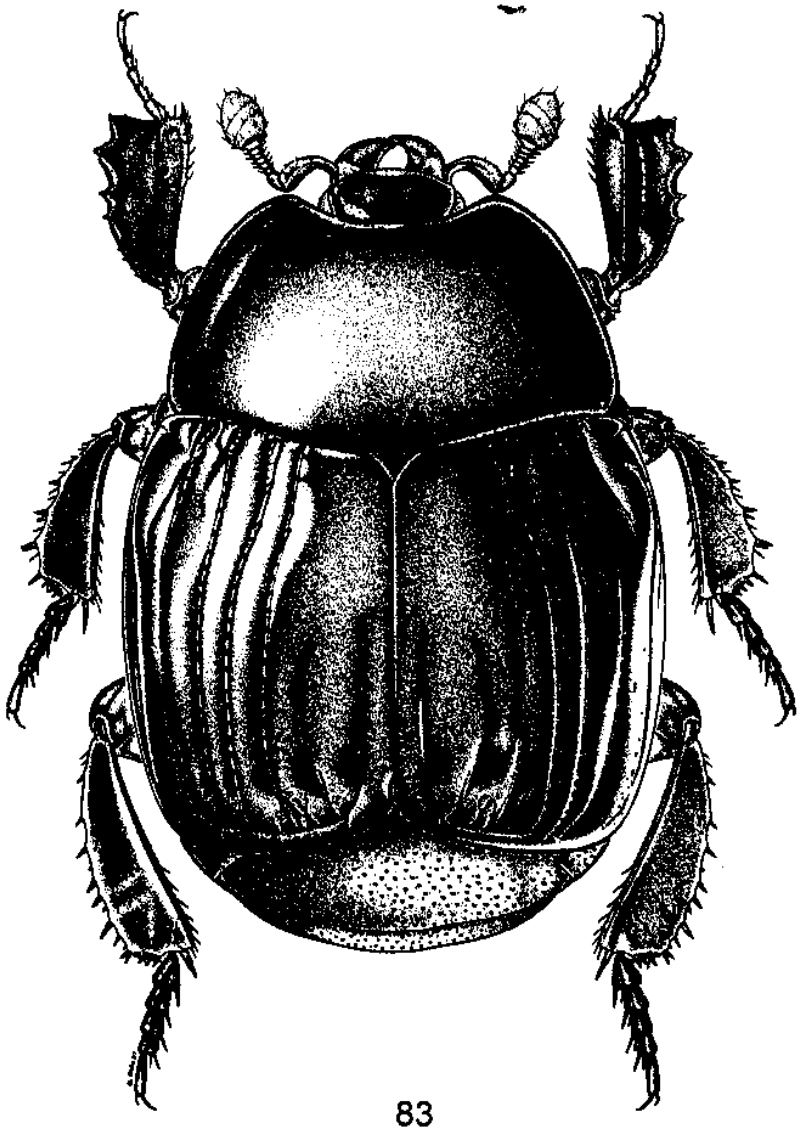
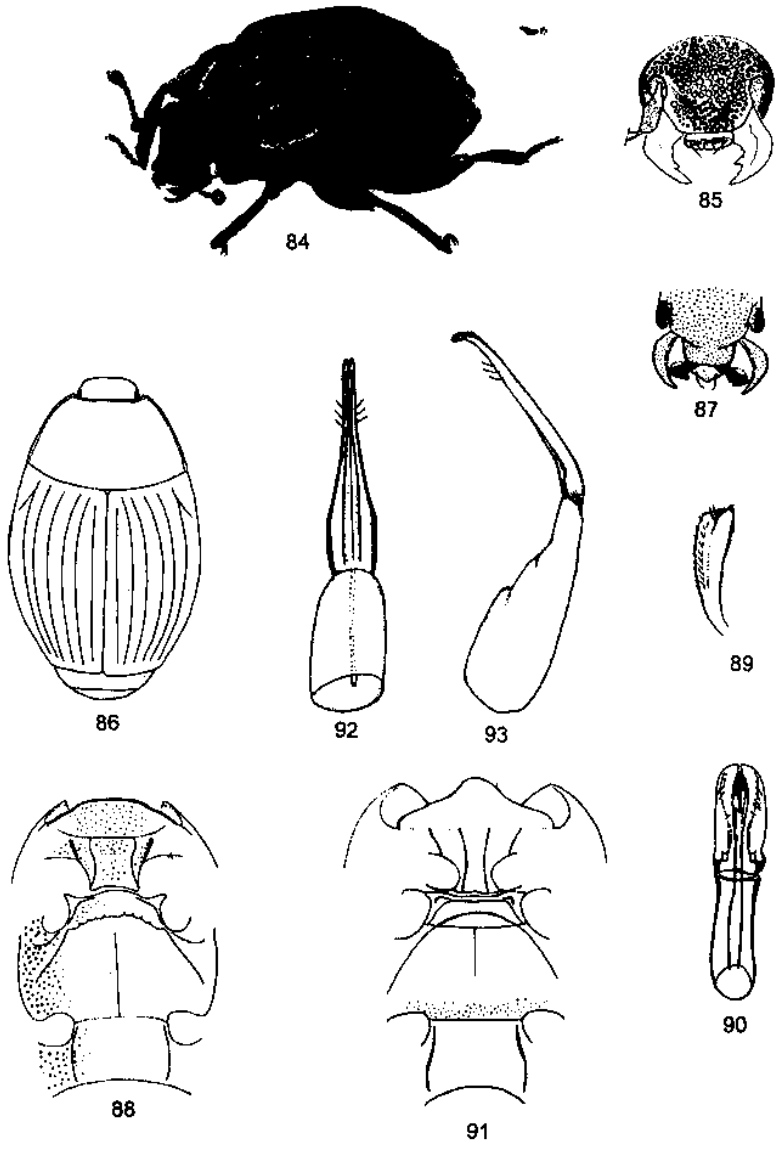


Figure 83. *Margarinotus (Ptomister)* sp., dorsal.



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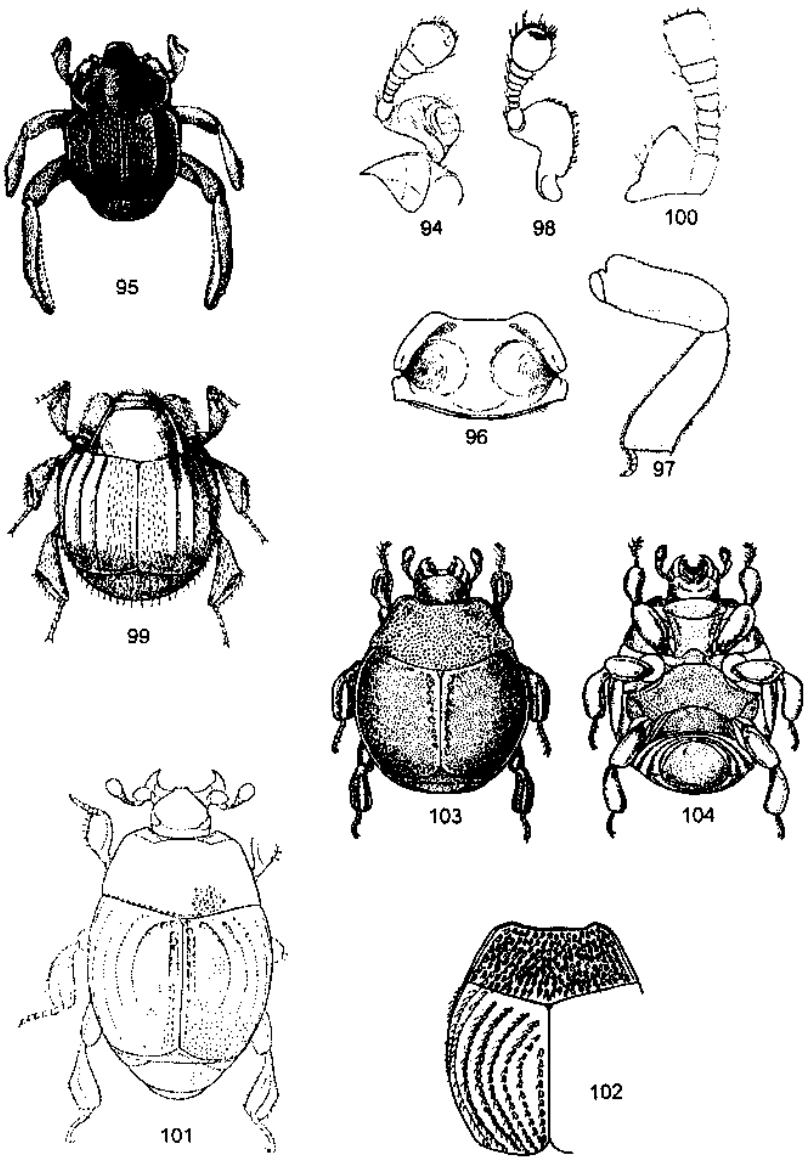

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