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The *Falklandius* Generic Group: Cladistic Analysis with Description of New Taxa (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Rhytirrhinini)

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ABSTRACT

The *Falklandius* generic group is endemic to the subantarctic dominion of southern South America. Its four genera and ten species (in cladistic sequence) are as follows: *Falklandiopsis,* new genus (*F. magellanica* [Morrone], new combination), *Telurus* Kuschel (*T. dissimilis* [Fairmaire] and *T. caudiculatus,* new species), *Lanteriella* Morrone (*L. microphtalma* Morrone), and *Falklandius* Enderlein (*F. antarcticus* [Stierlin]; *F. chilensis,* new species; *F. peckorum,* new species; *F. turbificatus* Enderlein; *F. kuscheli* Morrone; and *F. goliath* Morrone). Keys for identifying the genera and species are provided. *Falklandiopsis* is described, *Telurus* is revised, and two new species of *Falklandius* are described and illustrated. Geographical distribution of the species of the group is included.

INTRODUCTION

The South American Rhytirrhinini (Curculionidae: Somatodinae) basically occur along the Andean range, from southern Chile and Argentina to Colombia. The greatest diversity of the tribe is found in the subantarctic dominion (Cabrera and Willink, 1973) of southern Chile and Argentina, where several genera occur, seven of them endemic (Morrone, 1990, 1992a, 1992b, 1993). Morrone (1992a) revised *Falklandius* Enderlein and described the monotypic genus *Lanteriella,* considering them sister taxa, closely related to *Telurus* Kuschel. Examination of new material led us to identify two new species

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of *Falklandius* and one new species of *Telurus*. Furthermore, a cladistic reanalysis of all the species of the *Falklandius* generic group indicates that *Falklandius magellanicus* Morrone is best placed in a distinct genus, *Falklandiopsis*, new genus.

The objectives of this paper are: (1) to undertake the cladistic analysis of the species of the *Falklandius* generic group; (2) to describe the genus *Falklandiopsis*; (3) to revise *Telurus*, describing a new species for it; and (4) to describe two new species of *Falklandius*.

Abbreviations

Specimens examined were obtained on loan from the following collections (codens identify collections in the text):

AMNH American Museum of Natural History, New York, USA (Lee H. Herman, Jr.)
AMPC Amyan MacFadyen, private collection, Coleraine, Northern Ireland (Amyan MacFadyen)
BMNH The Natural History Museum, London, England (Christopher Lyal)
CMNC Canadian Museum of Nature, Ottawa, Canada (Robert S. Anderson)
CNCI Canadian National Collection of Insects, Centre for Land and Biological Resources Research, Biological Research Division, Ottawa, Canada (Donald E. Bright)
CWOB Charles W. O'Brien, private collection, Tallahassee, Florida, USA (Charles W. O'Brien)
FNMH Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, USA (Alfred F. Newton, Jr.)
HAHC Henry F. and Anne T. Howden, private collection, Ottawa, Canada (Anne T. Howden)
IPUM Instituto de la Patagonia, Universidad de Magallanes, Punta Arenas, Chile (José Petersen)
MCZ Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Cambridge, USA (David Furth)
MHNS Museo Nacional de Historia Natural, Santiago, Chile (Mario Elgueta)
MLP Museo de La Plata, La Plata, Argentina (Ricardo Ronderos)
NZAC New Zealand Arthropod Collection, Auckland, New Zealand (Robin Craw)
USNM National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C., USA (James Pakaluk)
ZMC Zoologisk Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark (Michael Hansen)
ZMHU Zoologische Museum der Humboldt Universität, Berlin, Germany (Fritz Hieke)

Methods

Measurements were made with an ocular micrometer in a stereoscopic microscope, and drawings were made with a camera lucida attached to it. For the type material, exact label data are cited; square brackets indicate separate labels and slashes indicate separate lines.

Acknowledgments

We thank the curators for the loan of specimens; Lee H. Herman, Jr., Anne T. Howden, and Analía A. Lanteri for reviewing the manuscript; and François Genier (CMN) for preparing the line drawings and assembling the plates. The senior author was supported by a National Science Foundation Research Fellowship at the American Museum of Natural History.

CLADISTIC ANALYSIS

The seven species formerly assigned to *Telurus*, *Falklandius* (including *F. magellanicus*), *Lanteriella*, and the three new species described herein were considered terminal units.

The following characters were analyzed:

1. **Dorsal setae.** [0] two kinds: erect, and recumbent, coarse; [1] two kinds: erect, and recumbent, fine; [2] one kind: erect, fine.
2. **Frontal fovea.** [0] present; [1] absent.
3. **Eye shape.** [0] ovate; [1] subcircular.
4. **Eye size.** [0] large to medium; [1] small to very small.
5. **Rostrum length.** [0] medium; [1] short.
6. **Rostral sulcus.** [0] absent; [1] present.
7. **Funicular article 2.** [0] elongate; [1] moniliform.
8. **Antennal club.** [0] ovate; [1] inflated.
9. **Pronotum.** [0] transverse; [1] subcircular; [2] globose.
10. **Median pronotal carina.** [0] absent; [1] present.

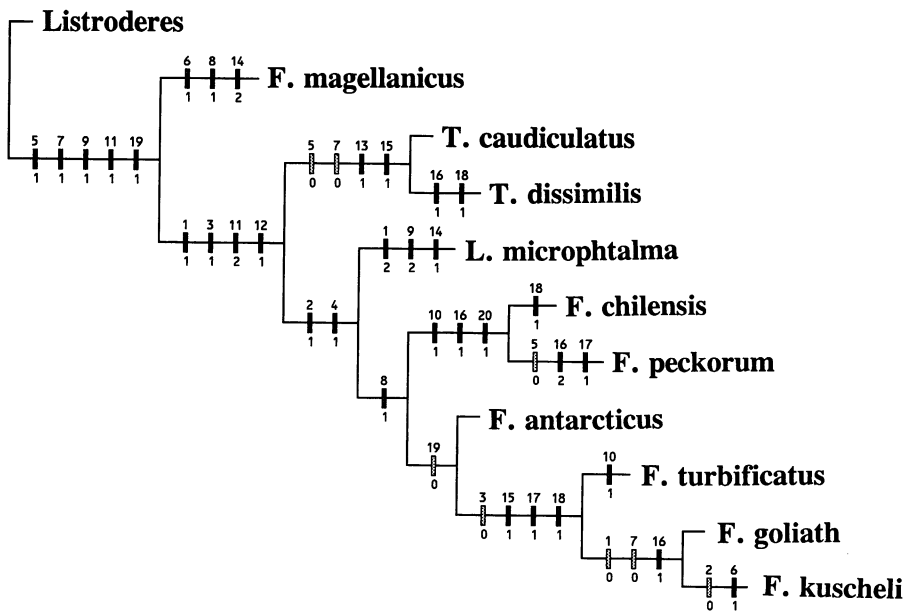


Fig. 1. Cladogram of the species of the *Falklandius* genus group. *F.* = *Falklandius*; *T.* = *Telurus*; *L.* = *Lanteriella.*

11. **Postocular lobes.** [0] strongly developed; [1] slightly developed; [2] absent.
12. **Metepisternal suture.** [0] present; [1] absent.
13. **Female elytral apex.** [0] not produced; [1] produced.
14. **Femur.** [0] subcylindrical, clavate; [1] dorsoventrally compressed, clavate; [2] subcylindrical, markedly clavate.
15. **Stylus on hemisternite.** [0] present; [1] absent.
16. **Tarsomere 3.** [0] bilobed; [1] partially bilobed; [2] not bilobed.
17. **Apex of aedeagus.** [0] not produced; [1] produced.
18. **Median struts of aedeagus.** [0] shorter or slightly longer than aedeagal body; [1] conspicuously longer.
19. **Plate of female sternum 8.** [0] with setae; [1] lacking setae.
20. **Plate of female sternum 8.** [0] expanded at apex; [1] not expanded at apex.

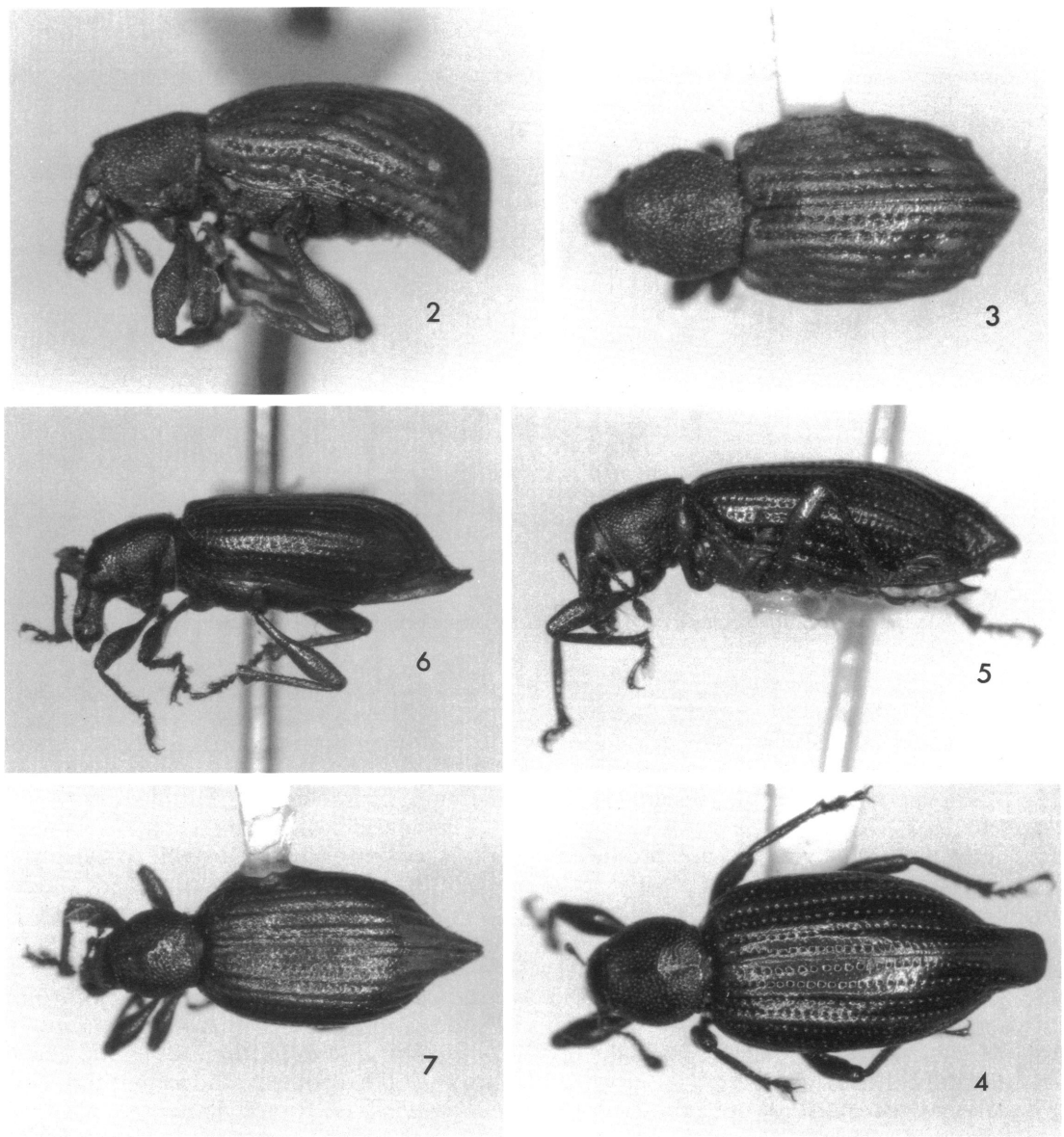
Multistate characters were treated as nonadditive. The cladogram was rooted with the genus *Listroderes* Schoenherr. The data matrix (table 1) was analyzed with Hennig86 version 1.5 (Farris, 1988), applying the implicit enumeration option. CLADOS version 1.1 (Nixon, 1992) was employed for examination of character distributions.

The analysis of the data matrix (table 1) produced one cladogram, stable to successive weighting, with 42 steps, consistency index of 0.59, and retention index of 0.63 (fig. 1). The cladistic sequence is as follows: *Falklandius magellanicus, Telurus dissimilis* plus *T. caudiculatus, Lanteriella microphtalma, Falklandius chilensis* plus *F. peckorum, F. antarcticus, F. turbificatus, F. goliath,* and *F. kuscheli.* This sequence shows that the genus *Falklandius* is paraphyletic, requiring removal of *Falklandius magellanicus* to a new genus, *Falklandiopsis,* described herein.

FALKLANDIUS GENERIC GROUP

The *Falklandius* generic group is monophyletic based on the following synapomorphies: scales absent, rostrum shorter than pronotum, rostrum lacking carinae, funicular article 2 moniliform, pronotum subcircular or globose, elytral anteapical tubercles absent, and female sternum 8 plate lacking setae.

In addition, the following characters are



Figs. 2–7. **2, 3,** *Falklandiopsis magellanica,* female habitus: 2, lateral; 3, dorsal; **4, 5,** *Telurus dissimilis,* female habitus: 4, dorsal; 5, lateral; **6, 7,** *T. caudiculatus,* female habitus: 6, lateral; 7, dorsal.

common to the four genera of the group: scrobe subtriangular, shallow, directed toward eyes, ventral carina of scrobe lacking teeth; pterygium developed; mandible robust, external face with two setae; antenna subapically inserted, with funicular article 1 longer than 2; scutellum visible; elytra convex, wider than pronotum; femora robust; tarsomere 3 bilobate; aedeagus symmetrical, sclerotized, tegmen lacking parameres; female sternum 8 with very long apodemes.

Key to genera of the *Falklandius* generic group

1. Eyes ovate; postocular lobes slightly developed; humeri well developed; metepisternal

TABLE 1
Data Matrix for Cladistic Analysis
0 = plesiomorphic states; 1, 2 = apomorphic states; ? = unknown. *F.* = *Falklandius*; *T.* = *Telurus*; *L.* = *Lanteriella*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Listroderes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F. magellanicus	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
T. caudiculatus	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
T. dissimilis	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
L. microphtalma	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	?	?	?	?	?
F. chilensis	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1
F. peckorum	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	1
F. antarcticus	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F. turbificatus	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
F. goliath	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	1	1	?	?	0	0
F. kuscheli	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0

suture present; elytra with series of declivital tubercles .... *Falklandiopsis*, n. gen.

1a. Eyes subcircular; postocular lobes absent; humeri rounded; metepisternal suture absent; elytra lacking declivital tubercles .. 2

2. Eyes large, slightly convex; frontal fovea present ..... *Telurus* Kuschel

2a. Eyes small, flat; frontal fovea absent ... 3

3. Antennal club ovate; pronotum globose; femora and tibiae dorsoventrally compressed .. .. *Lanteriella* Morrone

3a. Antennal club inflated; pronotum subcircular; femora and tibiae subcylindrical .... *Falklandius* Enderlein

Falklandiopsis, Morrone and Anderson, new genus

TYPE SPECIES: *Falklandius magellanicus* Morrone, 1992.

DIAGNOSIS: *Falklandiopsis* is separated from the remaining taxa of the *Falklandius* generic group by the ovate eyes, scape reaching hind margin of eye when resting in scrobe, postocular lobes slightly developed, metepisternal suture present, elytra with humeri well developed and declivital tubercles present, and femora markedly clavate.

DESCRIPTION: Length 3.4–4.1 mm. Color dark reddish brown. Frons with fovea. Eyes ovate, large, flat. Rostrum shorter than pronotum, lacking dorsal carinae. Scrobe lateral. Pterygium developed. Epistome not protruding. Antenna with scape reaching hind margin of eye when resting in scrobe; funicular articles 3–6 moniliform; club inflated.

Pronotum subcircular, sides expanded in the middle; postocular lobes slightly developed. Metepisternal suture present. Scutellum visible.

Elytra ovate, wider than pronotum, convex; humeri well developed.

Legs with femora markedly clavate; tibiae mucronate and with spurs; tarsomere 3 bilobed.

Male Genitalia: Aedeagus symmetrical, sclerotized, robust in lateral view.

Female Genitalia: Sternum 8 subpentagonal; lacking sclerotized arms and setae; apodeme long. Hemisternites long, styli absent. Spermatheca with nodulus and ramus well developed.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION: *Falklandiopsis* is endemic to the Magellanic forest of the subantarctic dominion of Cabrera and Willink (1973) (fig. 32).

ETYMOLOGY: The name of the genus refers to its similarity to *Falklandius*. Gender feminine.

Falklandiopsis magellanica (Morrone, 1992), new combination

Figures 2, 3

Falklandius magellanicus Morrone, 1992a: 166.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED: CHILE. Magallanes: Cerro Jervis, 600 m, 20-XII-

1958, "tamizado," Holdgate coll., 5 (NZAC); 70 km W Punta Arenas, Lag. Parrillar, 250 m, "*Sphagnum* Moor.," 30-I/6-II-1985, M. Vogel coll., 5 (ZMHU), "*Nothofagus* Wald," 11 (ZMHU).

Telurus Kuschel, 1955

Telurus Kuschel, 1955: 288; O'Brien, 1971: 204 (biogeogr.); Wibmer and O'Brien, 1986: 115 (checklist).

TYPE SPECIES: *Antarctobius laticauda* Champion, by original designation (it is a junior synonym of *Telurus dissimilis* [Fairmaire]).

DIAGNOSIS: *Telurus* is easily separated from other genera of Rhytirrhinini by the slightly convex eyes, long female ventrites 3 and 4 (fig. 14), and shape of female sternum 8 (figs. 12, 19).

REDESCRIPTION: Length 3.9–6.5 mm. Color dark reddish brown. Frons with fovea. Eyes rounded, large, slightly convex. Rostrum shorter than pronotum, lacking dorsal carinae. Scrobe lateral. Pterygium developed. Epistome not protruding. Antenna with scape exceeding hind margin of eye when resting in scrobe; funicular articles 3–6 moniliform; club ovate.

Pronotum subcircular, sides expanded in anterior third; postocular lobes absent. Metepisternal suture absent. Scutellum visible.

Elytra ovate, wider than pronotum, convex; humeri rounded.

Legs with femora robust; tibiae mucronate, pro- and mesotibiae with one spur, metatibia with two spurs; tarsomere 3 bilobed.

Male Genitalia: Aedeagus symmetrical, sclerotized, short, and robust in lateral view.

Female Genitalia: Sternum 8 subpentagonal; lacking sclerotized arms and setae; apodeme very long. Hemisternites long, styli absent. Spermatheca with nodulus and ramus well developed.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION: *Telurus* is endemic to the Magellanic moorland of the subantarctic dominion of Cabrera and Willink (1973) (fig. 32).

Key to species of *Telurus*

1. Female elytra produced and markedly swollen immediately before apex (fig. 4); female ventrites 3 and 4 combined longer than 2 (fig. 14); aedeagus as in figs. 8, 9 .... *T. dissimilis* (Fairmaire)

1a. Female elytral apex produced, acuminate (fig. 7); female ventrites 3 and 4 combined as long as 2; aedeagus as in figures 15, 16 .. .. *T. caudiculatus,* n. sp.

Telurus dissimilis (Fairmaire, 1885)

Figures 4, 5, 8–14

Antarctobius dissimilis Fairmaire, 1885: 60, 1887: 57; Champion, 1918: 55; Schenkling and Marshall, 1931: 10 (cat.); Blackwelder, 1947: 813 (cat.).

Listroderes dissimilis; Kolbe, 1907: 105 (cat.); Bruch, 1915: 414 (cat.).

Antarctobius laticauda Champion, 1918: 54; Schenkling and Marshall, 1931: 11 (cat.); Blackwelder, 1947: 814 (cat.).

Listroderes laticauda; Kuschel, 1950: 14.

Telurus laticauda; Kuschel, 1955: 290, 1986: 115.

Telurus dissimilis; Kuschel, 1960: 547; Wibmer and O'Brien, 1986: 115 (checklist).

DIAGNOSIS: Females are recognized by the elytra produced and markedly swollen immediately before the apex and ventrites 3 and 4 combined longer than 2. In addition, the combination of partially bilobed tarsomere 3 and median struts of aedeagus conspicuously longer than aedeagal body is diagnostic.

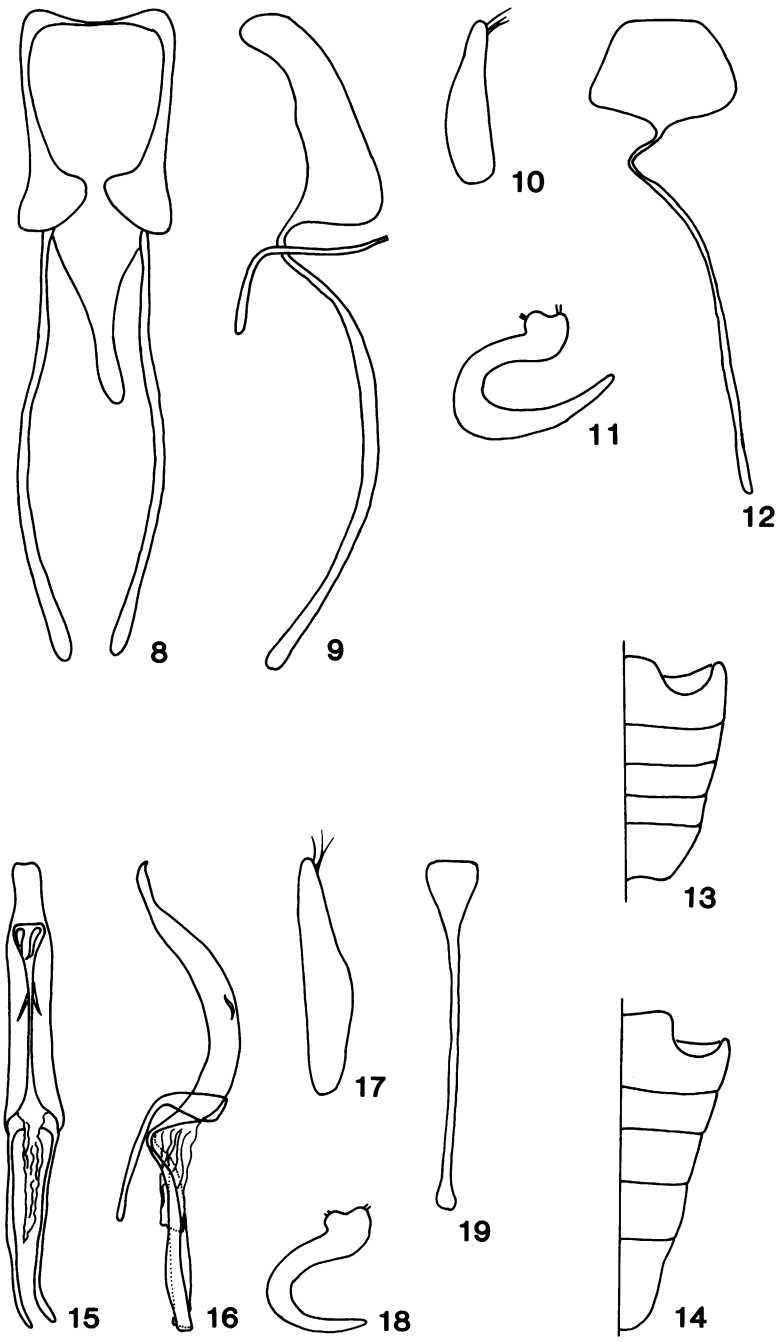
REDESCRIPTION: *Male.* Length 5.5–6.5 mm, width 2.4–2.6 mm. Color dark reddish brown; legs slightly lighter brown. Vestiture of head, pronotal disc, elytra, and legs of very fine, recumbent, scattered setae; ventrites almost lacking setae. Frons coarsely punctate. Rostrum longer than wide; rugose. Antenna with scape straight, slightly clavate; funicular articles 3–7 moniliform, subequal in length.

Pronotum (length 0.8–1.0 × width) completely punctate, almost granulate; with sulcus in posterior two-thirds; apex as wide as base; flanks granulate.

Elytra (length 1.5–1.8 × width) with striae well developed, individual punctures distinct.

Abdomen (fig. 13) with all sutures between ventrites distinct; ventrites 1 and 2 strongly concave medially; all ventrites impunctate; ventrite 1 longer than 2, 5 as long as 3 and 4 combined.

Male Genitalia: Aedeagus (figs. 8, 9) with



Figs. 8–14. *Telurus dissimilis.* **8,** Aedeagus, dorsal; **9,** aedeagus, lateral; **10,** hemisternite; **11,** spermatheca; **12,** female sternum 8; **13,** ventrites, male; **14,** ventrites, female.

Figs. 15–19. *Telurus caudiculatus.* **15,** Aedeagus, dorsal; **16,** aedeagus, lateral; **17,** hemisternite; **18,** spermatheca; **19,** female sternum 8.

median struts 2× longer than length of aedeagus.

Female (figs. 4, 5): Ventrites 1 and 2 flat; ventrites 3 and 4 combined longer than 2 (fig. 14). Genitalia with sternum 8 (fig. 12) very long; hemisternites (fig. 10) long, narrow; styli absent; spermatheca as in figure 11.

TYPE MATERIAL: Holotype female of *Antarctobius laticauda* labeled: [Holo-/ type] [453] [Tres Montes/ Chile/ C. Darwin] [Darwin coll./ 1885-119] [N. peak Tres Montes] [*Antarctobius/ laticauda*] [Noted by/ K. G. V. Smith, 1982] (BMNH).

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED: CHILE. Magallanes: Isla Wellington, Pto. Edén, 600–850 m, 2-XII-1958, G. Kuschel coll., 1 (MHNS), 7-XII-1958, G. Kuschel coll., 2 (NZAC); Isla Wollaston, subida lado N, 16-II-1980, D. Lanfranco coll., 1 (IPUM).

Telurus caudiculatus, Morrone and Anderson, new species

Figures 6, 7, 15–19

DIAGNOSIS: Females are recognized by the elytral apex produced, acuminate, and ventrites 3 and 4 combined as long as 2. In addition, the combination of bilobed tarsomere 3 and median struts of aedeagus as long as aedeagal body is diagnostic.

DESCRIPTION: *Holotype Male*: Length 4.1 mm, width 2.1 mm. Color dark reddish brown; legs slightly lighter brown. Vestiture of head, pronotal disc, elytra, and legs of sparse, very fine, recumbent setae, and scattered similarly fine, erect setae; ventrites 1–5 with short erect setae. Frons coarsely, irregularly punctate, with fovea. Eyes lateral, subcircular, large (composed of more than 60 facets). Rostrum longer than wide; with two indistinct lateral carinae. Scrobe shiny; with pterygium carinate dorsally, extended posteriorly beyond point of antennal insertion. Antenna with scape straight, clavate; funicular articles 3–7 moniliform, subequal in length.

Pronotum (length 1.0 × width) coarsely, regularly punctate; lacking carina, with median impunctate area, impressed basally; greatest width at anterior two-fifths; flanks granulate.

Elytra (length 1.6 × width) with striae well developed, individual punctures indistinct.

Abdomen with suture between ventrites 1 and 2 distinct; ventrites 1 and 2 strongly concave medially, impunctate; ventrites 3–5 impunctate; ventrite 1 slightly longer than 2, 5 as long as 3 and 4 combined.

Legs moderately elongate; all tibiae mucronate, pro- and mesotibiae with one spur, metatibia with two spurs; tarsomere 3 1.5 × length of tarsomere 2; article 3 completely bilobed, with long fine distally directed setae; ventral vestiture of all articles short and fine.

Male Genitalia: Aedeagus (figs. 15, 16) with apex not produced, narrowly rounded, deflexed; median struts as long as length of aedeagus; internal sac lacking internal sclerites.

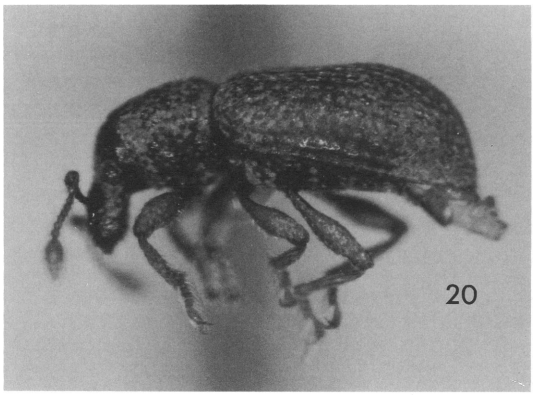
Allotype Female (figs. 6, 7): Length 5.5 mm, width 1.8 mm. Elytra with apex produced and pointed. Ventrites 1 and 2 convex.

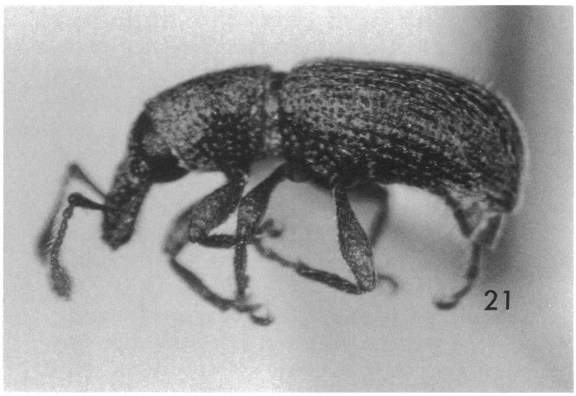
Female Genitalia: Sternum 8 (fig. 19) very long, plate expanded at apex; hemisternites (fig. 17) long, narrow; styli absent; spermatheca as in figure 18.

INTRASPECIFIC VARIATION: Specimens vary in length from 3.9 to 5.5 mm.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION: This species is known from southern Argentina and southern Chile.

TYPE MATERIAL: Holotype male and allotype female labeled: [above forest/ Pto. Williams/ Navarino Is./ Dec. 31, '62] [S. CHILE/ Dec. '62–Jan. '63/ PJDarlington] [MCZ/ #4961] (MCZ). Paratypes: 22 with the same data; 70 labeled: [ARGENTINA, T. d. Fuego/ 34: Ushuaia/ Lapataia, 600 m/ 2.-3.ii.1979/ Mision Cientifica Danesa]; 10 labeled: [ARGENTINA:/ Isla de los Estados/ Puerto Año Nuevo/ 19 May 1971/ OS Flint & GF Hevel]); 3 labeled: [ARGENTINA:/ Isla de los Estados/ Puerto Cook/ 16–19 May 1971/ OS Flint & GF Hevel]; 16: [ARGENTINA:/ Isla de los Estados/ Primera Bahia/ 8 May 1971/ OS Flint & GF Hevel]; 15: [ARGENTINA:/ Isla de los Estados/ Bahia Blossom/ 10 May 1971/ OS Flint & GF Hevel]; 11 labeled: [above forest/ Pto. Williams/ Navarino Is./ Jan. 5, '63] (S. CHILE/ Dec. '62- Jan. '63/ PJDarlington] [MCZ/ #4961]; 10 labeled: [ARGENTINA:/ Isla de los Estados/ Puerto Basil Hall/ 20–23 May 1971/ OS Flint & GF Hevel]; 10 labeled: [ARGENTINA:/ I. Observatorio, nr./ Isla de los Estados/ 17 May 1971/ OS Flint & GF Hevel]; 10 labeled: [ARGENTINA:/ Isla de los Es-





Figs. 20, 21. **20,** *Falklandius chilensis.* Female habitus, lateral; **21,** *F. peckorum,* female habitus, lateral.

tados/ Puerto Año Nuevo/ 19 May 1971/ OS Flint & GF Hevel]; 3 labeled: [ARGENTINA:/ Isla de los Estados/ Puerto Cook/ 16–19 May 1971/ OS Flint & GF Hevel]; 6 labeled: [CHILE: Isla Navarino/ Canal Beagle, Pto. Williams/ 1-II-'57. T. Cekalovic]; 6 labeled: [Chile, Magal-/ lanes Isla/ Navarino/ Canal Beagle/ Puerto Williams] [II-1-57/ T. Cekalovic K.,/ Colr.]; 1 labeled: [ARGENTINA:/ Isla de los Estados/ Puerto Pte. Roca/ 22–23 May 1971/ OS Flint & GF Hevel]; 1 labeled: [ARGENTINA:/ Isla de los Estados/ Bahia York, Puerto/ Celular 4–6 V 1971/ OS Flint & GF Hevel]; 1 labeled: [ARGENTINA:/ Isla de los Estados/ Bahia Crossley/ 26–30 April 1971/ OS Flint & GF Hevel]; 1 labeled: [Cta. PIEDRAS/ Isla Picton/ Magallanes/ 10, 14-Abril-1972/ Coll: L. E. Peña]; 1 labeled: [Is. NAVARINO/ Magallanes/ 20, 30-Dic-58/ Coll: L. E. Peña] [32] [*Listroderes*/ sp./ det. Kuschel '78] [*Falklandius*?/ sp]; and 1 labeled: [CHILE: Magal./ Isla Pilot/ Pto. del Morro/ 25 Sept. 1969/ O. S. Flint, Jr.]. Total 129 paratypes (AMNH, BMNH, CMNC, CNCI, CWOB, HAHC, MCZ, MHNS, MLP, USNM, ZMC).

ETYMOLOGY: The name of this species is derived from the Latin *caudiculus,* diminutive for tail, referring to the pointed elytral apex of females.

Lanteriella Morrone, 1992

Lanteriella Morrone, 1992a: 167.

TYPE SPECIES: *L. microphtalma* Morrone, by original designation.

DIAGNOSIS: This genus is easily recognized by the globose pronotum, and dorsoventrally compressed femora and tibiae.

Lanteriella microphtalma Morrone, 1992

Lanteriella microphtalma Morrone, 1992a: 168.

Falklandius Enderlein, 1907

TYPE SPECIES: *F. brachyomma* Enderlein, by original designation (it is a junior synonym of *Falklandius antarcticus* [Stierlin]).

DIAGNOSIS: *Falklandius* is recognized by the inflated antennal club, subcircular pronotum, rounded humeri, and elytra lacking tubercles.

SPECIES: *Falklandius* formerly comprised five species: *F. antarcticus, F. turbificatus, F. magellanicus, F. kuscheli,* and *F. goliath* (Morrone, 1992a). With the exclusion of *F. magellanicus* and the description herein of two new species, the actual number of species is six.

Key to species of *Falklandius*

1. Eyes partially visible in dorsal view 2
1a. Eyes entirely visible in dorsal view 4
2. Size larger (6.1 mm); Falkland Islands .... *F. goliath* Morrone
2a. Size small (2.2–3.3 mm) 3
3. Recumbent elytral setae long, dense; rostrum longer than wide; tarsomere 3 not bilobed; aedeagus with apex produced, median struts slightly longer than aedeagus; southern Chile ..... *F. peckorum,* n. sp.

3a. Recumbent elytral setae short, sparse; rostrum as long as wide; tarsomere 3 very shallowly bilobed; aedeagus with apex not produced, median struts conspicuously longer than aedeagus; southern Chile ..... *F. chilensis,* n. sp.

4. Eyes subcircular; pronotum with anterior impression; aedeagus with apex not produced, median struts slightly longer than aedeagus; southern Argentina (including Falkland Islands) and southern Chile .... *F. antarcticus* (Stierlin)

4a. Eyes ovate; pronotum lacking anterior impression; aedeagus with apex produced, median struts conspicuously longer than aedeagus 5

5. Rostrum lacking sulcus; pronotum with median carina, lacking sulcus; tarsomere 3 completely bilobed; Falkland Islands .... *F. turbificatus* Enderlein

5a. Rostrum with sulcus; pronotum lacking median carina, with sulcus; tarsomere 3 partially bilobed; Falkland Islands ..... *F. kuscheli* Morrone

Falklandius chilensis, Morrone and Anderson, new species

Figures 20, 22–26

DIAGNOSIS: This species is recognized by the small size (2.2–2.6 mm); small eyes; rostrum as long as wide; tarsomere 3 shallowly bilobed; and sparse, moderately long, recumbent elytral setae.

DESCRIPTION: *Holotype Male* (fig. 20): Length 2.4 mm, width 1.1 mm. Color medium reddish brown; legs and antenna slightly lighter brown. Vestiture of head and pronotal disc of short fine erect setae; of elytra and legs of sparse short fine recumbent setae, and scattered fine erect setae; ventrites 1–4 with shorter erect setae, ventrite 5 with erect setae, longer, especially at middle. Frons coarsely, regularly punctate, lacking fovea. Eyes lateral, subcircular, small in size (composed of 9 facets). Rostrum as long as wide; medially flat, lacking median carina. Scrobe with fine microsculpture; with pterygium carinate, limited to point of antennal insertion. Antenna with scape slightly arcuate apically, slightly clavate; funicular articles 3–7 moniliform, subequal in length.

Pronotum (length 1.1 × width) coarsely, irregularly punctate, almost granulate; with low irregular broad glabrous median carina throughout length; apex slightly wider than base, greatest width at anterior two-fifths; flanks similarly punctate except punctures sparse, integument glabrous and shiny above fore coxae.

Elytra (length 1.4 × width) with striae well developed, punctures deep, distinct; posterolateral portion of elytra with intervals having sparse, small, scattered granules, otherwise granules absent.

Abdomen with suture between ventrites 1 and 2 slightly concave, very finely sparsely punctate, except punctures large, deep along posterior margin of ventrite 1; ventrites 3–5 impunctate; ventrite 1 very slightly longer than 2, 5 very slightly longer than 3 and 4 combined.

Legs stout; pro- and mesotibiae with one slightly curved, moderately large mucro; metatibia with small, asymmetrical mucro; tarsomere 3 truncate, broadly very shallowly excavate at middle, shallowly bilobed; ventral vestiture of all tarsomeres of sparse, long, fine, distally directed setae.

Male Genitalia: Aedeagus (figs. 22, 23) with apex not produced, broadly rounded, not deflexed; median struts very long, 2.5 × length of body of aedeagus; internal sac with internal sclerites.

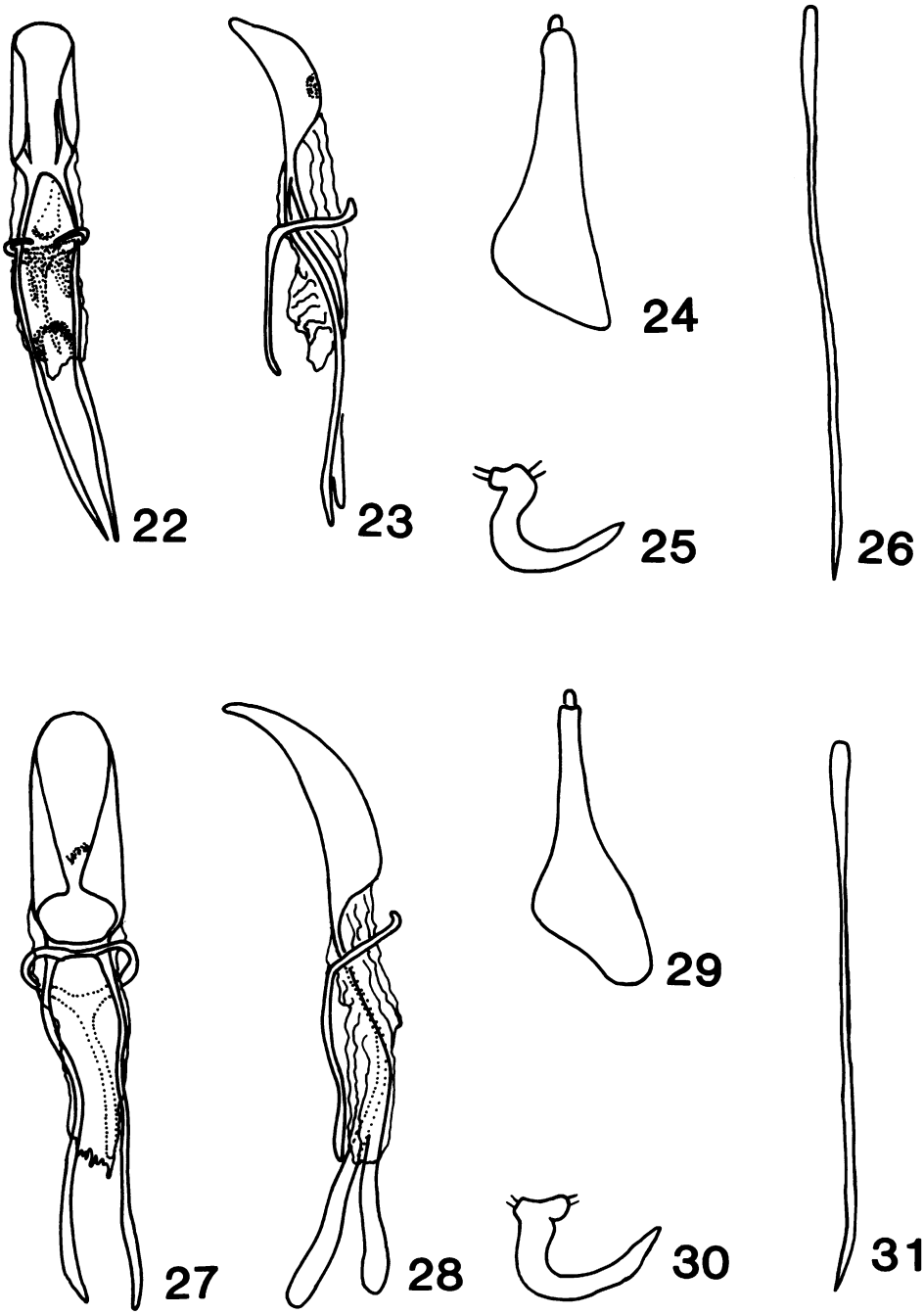
Allotype Female: Length 2.5 mm, width 1.1 mm. Ventrites 1 and 2 convex. Pro- and mesotibiae with small mucro; metatibia with minute mucro.

Female Genitalia: Sternum 8 (fig. 26) very long, narrow, plate not expanded at apex; hemisternites (fig. 24) long, narrow; styli minute, apical; spermatheca as in figure 25.

INTRASPECIFIC VARIATION: Specimens vary in length from 2.2 to 2.6 mm. There is variation in the length of the median struts of the aedeagus, from 2.5 to 3.2 times the length of the aedeagus.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION: This species is known only from southern Chile, in the Valdivian forest of the subantarctic dominion of Cabrera and Willink (1973) (fig. 33). Specimens were collected in leaf litter and extracted through the use of Berlese funnels.

TYPE MATERIAL: Holotype male and allotype female labeled: [CHILE: VALDIVIA, 35 km./ W NW La Union, 7.ii.1985/ 700 m,



Figs. 22–26. *Falklandius chilensis.* **22,** Aedeagus, dorsal; **23,** aedeagus, lateral; **24,** hemisternite; **25,** spermatheca; **26,** female sternum 8.

Figs. 27–31. *Falklandius peckorum.* **27,** Aedeagus, dorsal; **28,** aedeagus, lateral; **29,** hemisternite; **30,** spermatheca; **31,** female sternum 8.

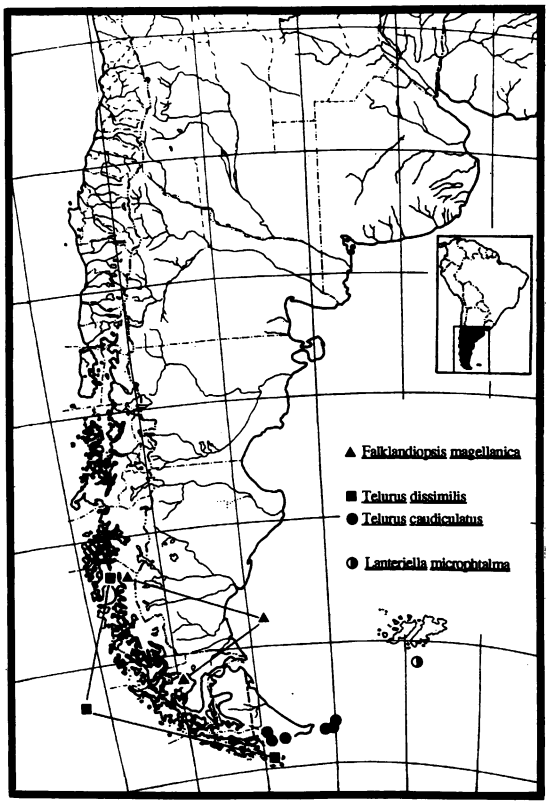


Fig. 32. *Falklandius* generic group, geographical distribution of species of *Falklandiopsis, Telurus,* and *Lanteriella.*

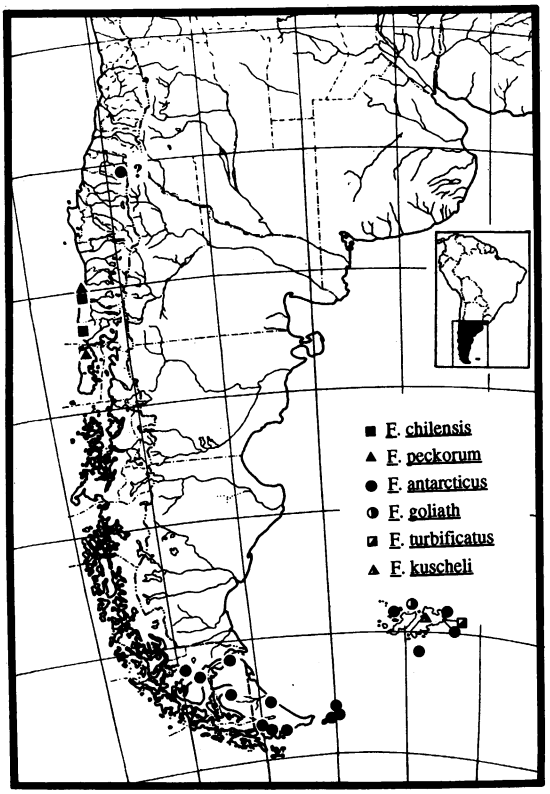


Fig. 33. *Falklandius* generic group, geographical distribution of species of *Falklandius.*

S. Peck, 700m/ mixed forest] (FMNH). Paratypes: 21 with the same data as holotype; 14 labeled: [CHILE: OSORNO, 3 km.S./ Maicolpue, Bahia Mansa/ 200m, 3.ii.1985, S. & J./ Peck, mixed forest litter]; and 17 labeled: [CHILE: Osorno Prov., 3/ Km. S. Maicolpue, Bahia/ Mansa, 200 m,/ 21.XII.1984] [FMNH # 85-933, mixed/ forest litter, S. & J./ Peck, P# 85-48,/ berlese/ FIELD MUSEUM NAT. HIST.]. Total 54 paratypes (AMNH, BMNH, CMNC, CWOB, FMNH, HAHC, MLP, USNM).

In some labels Maicolpue is given incorrectly as Muicolpue.

ETYMOLOGY: This species is named after the country of Chile.

Falklandius peckorum,
Morrone and Anderson,
new species
Figures 21, 27–31

DIAGNOSIS: This species is recognized by the small size (2.5–3.3 mm); small, laterally situated eyes; rostrum longer than wide; tarsomere 3 not bilobed; and the dense, long, recumbent elytral vestiture.

DESCRIPTION: *Holotype Male* (fig. 21): Length 2.9 mm, width 1.3 mm. Color dark reddish brown; legs slightly lighter brown. Vestiture of head, pronotal disc, elytra, and legs of dense elongate, very fine, recumbent setae, and scattered similarly fine, but shorter erect setae; ventrites 1–4 with shorter erect setae, ventrite 5 with erect setae, longer, especially at middle. Frons coarsely, irregularly punctate, lacking fovea. Eyes lateral, subcircular, very small (composed of 6 facets). Rostrum longer than wide. Scrobe shiny; with pterygium carinate dorsally, extended posteriorly beyond point of antennal insertion. Antenna with scape straight, slightly clavate; funicular articles 3–7 moniliform, subequal in length.

Pronotum (length 1.2 × width) coarsely, irregularly punctate, almost granulate; with low, irregular median carina on anterior three-fifths; with broad shallow median excavation in posterior two-fifths; apex slightly wider than base, greatest width at anterior two-fifths; flanks similarly punctate except punctures sparse, integument glabrous and shiny above fore coxae.

Elytra (length 1.5 × width) with striae well developed, individual punctures indistinct; intervals with small scattered granules.

Abdomen with suture between ventrites 1 and 2 indistinct; ventrites 1 and 2 slightly concave medially, sparsely punctate; ventrites 3–5 impunctate; ventrite 1 longer than 2, 5 very slightly longer than 3 and 4 combined.

Legs moderately elongate; all tibiae with one slightly curved, moderately large mucro; tarsomere 3 1.5 × length of tarsomere 2, not bilobed, with apex prolonged, broadly rounded at middle, with long, fine distally directed setae; ventral vestiture of all tarsomeres short and fine.

Male Genitalia: Aedeagus (figs. 27, 28) with apex produced, narrowly rounded, deflexed; median struts slightly longer than length of aedeagus; internal sac with internal sclerites.

Allotype Female: Length 3.0 mm, width 1.3 mm. Ventrites 1 and 2 convex. Pro- and mesotibiae with small mucro; metatibia with mucro minute.

Female Genitalia: Sternum 8 (fig. 31) very long, plate not expanded at apex; hemisternites (fig. 29) long, narrow; styli moderately large, apical; spermatheca as in figure 30.

INTRASPECIFIC VARIATION: Specimens vary in length from 2.5 to 3.3 mm. The pronotum and elytral humeri are light brown in some (perhaps teneral) specimens. The number of facets in the eye varies from 5 to 8 in both sexes.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION: This species is known only from southern Chile, in the Valdivian forest of the subantarctic dominion of Cabrera and Willink (1973) (fig. 33). Specimens were collected in leaf litter, from a dry secondary mixed forest with coastal conifers and broadleaved trees. They were extracted through the use of Berlese funnels.

TYPE MATERIAL: Holotype male and allotype female labeled: [CHILOE ISL./ 8 km. S. Ancud, 1.ii.1985/ S. & J. Peck, forest/ remnant litter] (FMNH). Paratypes: 92 with same data as holotype; 9 labeled: [CHILE: VALDIVIA, 35 km./ W NW La Union, 7.ii.1985/ 700 m, S. Peck, 700m/ mixed forest]. Total 101 paratypes (AMNH, BMNH, CMNC, CWOB, FMNH, HAHC, MLP, USNM).

ETYMOLOGY: This species is named after Stewart and Jarmila Peck (Ottawa, Canada), who have collected many interesting and undescribed species of weevils throughout the world.

Falklandius antarcticus (Stierlin, 1903)

Otiorhynchus antarcticus Stierlin, 1903: 57.
Falklandius brachyomma Enderlein, 1907: 66.
Falklandius antarcticus Kuschel, 1950: 14; Morrone, 1992a: 161.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED: ARGENTINA. Falkland Islands: Kangaroo Valley, Christmas Harbour at Gun Hill Shanty, 27-XI-1989, A. MacFadyen coll., 6 (AMPC). Tierra del Fuego: Isla de los Estados, Puerto San Juan, 12/15-V-1971, O. S. Flint and G. F. Hevel coll., 3 (USNM); Isla de los Estados, Bahía San Sebastián, Punta de Arenas, 20-IV-1971, O. S. Flint and G. F. Hevel coll., 1 (USNM); Isla Observatorio, near Isla de los Estados, 17-V-1971, O. S. Flint and G. F. Hevel coll., 2 (USNM). CHILE. Magallanes: Chorrillo, 13-XII-1960, T. Cekalovic coll., 2 (CMNC); Chorrillo Esperanza, 13-XII-1960, T. Cekalovic coll., 1 (CMNC), Isla Navarino, 4-II-1957, T. Cekalovic coll., 1 (CMNC), 20/30-XII-1958, L. E. Peña coll., 1 (MHNS); Isla Picton, 10/14-IV-1972, L. E. Peña coll., 1 (MHNS); Río Chabunco, 11-II-1990, T. Cekalovic coll., 2 (CMNC); Río Rusfín, 30-X-1954, T. Cekalovic coll., 1 (CMNC); Tierra del Fuego, Río Rusfín, SE Cameron, 12/21-XI-1960, L. E. Peña coll., 5 (1 CMNC, 4 CWOB).

Falklandius turbificatus Enderlein, 1907

Falklandius turbificatus Enderlein, 1907: 67; Morrone, 1992a: 162.

Falklandius goliath Morrone, 1992

Falklandius goliath Morrone, 1992a: 163.

Falklandius kuscheli
Morrone, 1992

Falklandius kuscheli Morrone, 1992a: 165.

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