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Clarification of the Taxonomic Status of Species Formerly Placed in *Listroderes* Schoenherr (Coleoptera: Curculionidae), with the Description of a New Genus

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ABSTRACT

Nacodius, new genus, is described to accommodate *Listroderes omissus* Kuschel, *L. brevirostris* Voss (= *L. incanus* Kuschel), and two new species, *N. martitae* (type species) and *N. alectrus*. This genus is endemic to the central and northern Andes, and its species follow the sequence *N. omissus*, *N. alectrus*, *N. brevirostris*, and *N. martitae*. *Listroderes griseus* Guérin is transferred to *Acrostomus* Kuschel, and *L. philippii* Germain to *Germainiellus* Morrone. *Listroderes bicallosus* (Boheman) and *L. mus* Germain are left as species inquirenda. Species formerly placed in *Listroderes*, for which a checklist is provided, are assigned to *Hyperoides* Marshall (5 species), *Acrostomus* (1 species), *Trachodema* Blanchard (2 species), *Germainiellus* (12 species), *Listroderes* sensu stricto (31 species), *Antarctobius* Fairmaire (8 species), *Nacodius* (2 species), *Lamiarhinus* Morrone (2 species), and *Acrorius* Kirsch (1 species).

INTRODUCTION

The weevil genus *Listroderes* belongs to the tribe Rhytirrhinini (Kuschel, 1990). Since it was described by Schoenherr (1826), more than 100 species have been assigned to it. Germain (1895–96) revised the majority of the Chilean species. Huştache (1926) de-

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scribed several Argentinian species. Kuschel presented corrections, new combinations, and synonymies (Kuschel, 1946, 1950, 1986) and described some new species (Kuschel, 1949, 1952).

Earlier authors excluded several species originally assigned to *Listroderes*. Jekel (1865) described *Hyperodes* and *Listronotus* based on species excluded from *Listroderes*. Germain (1895) described *Philippius* for *Listroderes superbus* Reed. Enderlein (1912) and Kuschel (1949, 1955) transferred several species to *Reichertia* Enderlein, *Puranius* Germain, or *Amathynetes* Kuschel, now synonyms of *Macrostyphlus* Kirsch (Kuschel, 1986). Other species were transferred to genera of Entimini, e.g., *Malvinius* Kuschel, *Caneorhinus* Kuschel, *Parergus* Kuschel, and *Cylydrorhinus* Guérin (Kuschel, 1950, 1952, 1955, 1986); or even to the subfamily Curculioninae, e.g., *Hormops* LeConte (Kuschel, 1964).

Despite all these transfers, the assemblage of species placed in *Listroderes* was still not satisfactorily distinguished from other genera of the tribe. My initial hypothesis was that *Listroderes* did not represent a natural taxon, and that some of its species groups deserved independent generic status. Recent cladistic studies in other genera of Curculionidae indicate that it is better to define smaller, homogeneous genera than to deal with large and difficult-to-diagnose taxa (Lanteri and Morrone, 1991). In accordance with this idea, I revalidated some of the former synonyms of *Listroderes*, e.g., *Antarctobius* Fairmaire (Morrone, 1992a), *Trachodema* Blanchard (Morrone, 1992b), *Hyperoides* Marshall (Morrone, 1993a), and *Acrorius* Kirsch (Morrone, 1993b) as distinct genera, and described two new genera for species excluded from it (Morrone, 1992b, 1993c). From the 69 species formerly assigned to *Listroderes* (Wibmer and O'Brien, 1986), 31 species were left in the genus (Morrone, 1992c, 1993d, in press a, b).

Six species formerly assigned to *Listroderes*, however, remained in limbo. The present paper, which represents the last step in restricting the circumscription of *Listroderes*, has the main objective of clarifying the taxonomic status of these species. *Nacodius*, new genus, is proposed for two of them; two species are transferred to already described genera; and two are treated as species inquirenda. A checklist of all the species formerly considered in *Listroderes*, placed in their corresponding genera, is presented.

Specimens examined were provided by the following institutions and curators: BMNH, The Natural History Museum, London, England (Christopher Lyal); CMN, Canadian Museum of Nature Insect Collection, Ottawa, Canada (Robert S. Anderson); CWOB, Charles W. O'Brien, private collection, Tallahassee, Florida, USA (Charles W. O'Brien); DEI, Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Eberswalde-Finow, German Federal Republic (Lothar Zenche); FIML, Fundación e Instituto Miguel Lillo, San Miguel de Tucumán, Argentina (Arturo L. Terán); IPUM, Instituto de la Patagonia, Universidad de Magallanes, Punta Arenas, Chile (José Petersen); MHNS, Museo Nacional de Historia Natural, Santiago, Chile (Mario Elgueta); MLP, Museo de La Plata, La Plata, Argentina (Ricardo Ronderos); and SMTD, Staatliches Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden, German Federal Republic (Rüdiger Krause).

Measurements were made with an ocular micrometer in a stereoscopic microscope. Body length was measured dorsally, along the midline, from the elytral apex to the foremargin of prothorax. Drawings were made with a camera lucida attached to the stereoscopic microscope. Exact label data are cited only for the type material, where separate labels are indicated by square brackets, and separate lines by slashes.

The cladistic analysis of the species of *Nacodius* was performed with Hennig86 version 1.5 (Farris, 1988) applying the implicit enumeration option. The cladogram was rooted using the genus *Antarctobius* Fairmaire. Table 1 contains the list of characters and table 2 the data matrix; multistate characters were treated as nonadditive.

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TABLE 1
Characters and Character States Used for *Nacodius*

Plesiomorphic states	Apomorphic states
1—Setalike scales sparse (0)	abundant (1)
2—Frons with fovea (0)	lacking fovea (1)
3—Rostrum with three dorsal carinae (0)	lacking carinae (1)
4—Rostrum rugose (0)	smooth (1)
5—Prothorax lacking median sulcus (0)	with slightly developed median sulcus (1); with well-developed median sulcus (2)
6—Prothorax with anterior impression (0)	lacking anterior impression (1)
7—Elytral anteapical tubercles well-developed (0)	poorly developed (1); absent (2)
8—Protibiae with one spur (0)	lacking spurs (1)
9—Aedeagus robust in lateral view (0)	slender (1)

SYSTEMATICS

Nacodius, New Genus

Type species *Nacodius martitae* Morrone, new species

DIAGNOSIS: *Nacodius* is identified by the smooth and polished integument, the slightly transverse prothorax, the absence of postocular lobes, and the flat elytral intervals.

DESCRIPTION: Medium-sized (body length 4.6–6.9 mm); integument dark brown, smooth, and polished; body vestiture of setalike scales and setae. Frons with or without fovea. Eyes ovate, medium-sized, flat. Rostrum slightly curved, shorter than prothorax, usually lacking dorsal carinae. Scrobes shallow, lateral, directed toward the eyes but not reaching them; ventral carina lacking teeth. Pterygia developed. Epistome not protruding. Mandibles robust, external face with two setae. Antennae subapically inserted; scape exceeding hind margin of eye when resting in scrobe; article 1 of funicle longer than 2, articles 3–6 monilliform; club ovate. Prothorax slightly transverse, sides expanded in anterior third; postocular lobes absent. Metepisternal suture present. Scutellum visible. Elytra ovate, wider than prothorax, convex; intervals flat; humeri rounded; anteapical and declivital tubercles slightly developed or absent; apex rounded. Legs with robust femora; tibiae mucronate and with spurs; tarsomere 3 bilobate.

Male: Aedeagus (figs. 1–4) sclerotized, body slender in lateral view, slightly shorter than apodemes; basal sclerites present. Tegmen lacking parameres.

Female: Sternum 8 (fig. 5) suboval; with two sclerotized, basally bifurcated arms; apical margin with long setae. Hemisternites (fig. 6) short, with basal prominence; styli apical, with few long setae. Spermatheca (fig. 7) with nodulus and ramus not developed.

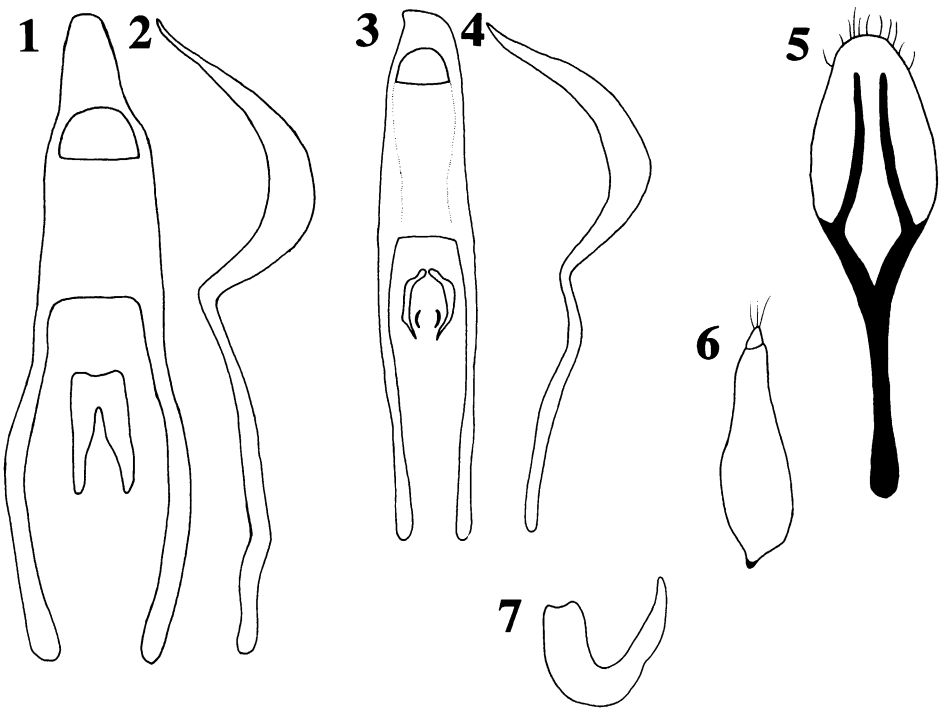
COMPARATIVE NOTES: *Nacodius* is the sistergenus to *Antarctobius*, based on the absence of postocular lobes. Both constitute a larger monophyletic group with *Lamiarhinus* Morrone, *Acrorius* Kirsch, and *Germainiellus* Morrone.

CLADISTIC ANALYSIS: The analysis yielded one cladogram (fig. 8), with a length of 14 steps, a consistency index of 0.78, and a retention index of 0.57. The species are arranged according to the sequence *N. omissus*, *N. alectrus*, *N. brevirostris*, and *N. martitae*.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION: Species of *Nacodius* are distributed in the higher elevations of the central and northern Andes. *Nacodius brevirostris* and *N. martitae* are

TABLE 2
Data Matrix Used for *Nacodius*

	123456789
Antarctobius	000000000
N. omissus	001001100
N. alectrus	101010101
N. brevirostris	01110121?
N. martitae	110120111



Figs. 1–7. *Nacodius* spp. **1**, **3**, aedeagus, dorsal view; **2**, **4**, aedeagus, lateral view; **5**, female sternum 8; **6**, hemisternite; **7**, spermatheca. **1**, **2**, **5–7**, *N. martitae*; **3**, **4**, *N. alectrus*.

found in Peru, and *N. omissus* and *N. alectrus*, in Ecuador (fig. 9).

ETYMOLOGY: From the Anglo-Saxon *nacod* for naked, referring to the smooth and polished integument. Gender masculine.

KEY TO SPECIES OF *NACODIUS*

1. Frons lacking fovea; rostrum smooth; protibiae lacking spurs 2
1a. Frons with fovea; rostrum rugose; protibiae with one spur 3
2. Setalike scales abundant; rostrum with three dorsal carinae; prothorax with anterior impression; elytra with poorly developed anteapical tubercles; male with curved metatibiae ..... *N. martitae* Morrone, n. sp.
2a. Setalike scales sparse; rostrum lacking carinae; prothorax without anterior impression; elytra lacking anteapical tubercles; male with straight metatibiae . *N. brevirostris* (Voss)
3. Setalike scales sparse; prothorax lacking median sulcus and anterior impression .... *N. omissus* (Kuschel)
3a. Setalike scales abundant; prothorax with median sulcus and anterior impression .... *N. alectrus* Morrone, n. sp.

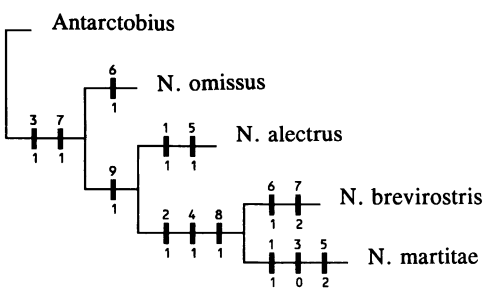


Fig. 8. Cladogram of the species of *Nacodius*, with character state changes superimposed.

Nacodius omissus (Kuschel), new combination

Listroderes omissus Kuschel, 1952: 129; Wibmer and O'Brien, 1986: 114 (checklist).

TYPE MATERIAL: Holotype male with the following labels: [Tortorillas./ Chimborazo,/ Ecuador./ 13.300 feet./ Ed. Whymper.] [99.179] [these 2 not/ named] [*Amathynetes*

sp./ unnamed] [Holotype] [*Listroderes* (?)/ *omissa*/ Kschl./ Kuschel 1950] [*Nacodius omissus*/ (Kuschel)/ JJM det. 1993] (BMNH).

DIAGNOSIS: This species is recognized by the robust aedeagus in lateral view.

REDESCRIPTION: Holotype male. Setalike scales sparse. Frons with fovea. Rostrum 1.2 times longer than wide, 0.5 times the length of prothorax; lacking carinae, rugose. Antennae with article 1 of funicle 1.5 times longer than 2. Prothorax 0.8 times longer than wide; lacking anterior impression and median sulcus. Elytra 1.6 times longer than wide; with poorly developed anteapical tubercles. Protibiae and mesotibiae with one spur. Metatibiae straight. Aedeagus robust in lateral view; apex rounded (see Kuschel, 1952: fig. 3). Total length (prothorax + elytra) 5.3 mm.

Female. Unknown.

Nacodius alectrus
New Species
Figures 3, 4

TYPE MATERIAL: Holotype male with the following labels: [ECUADOR, 7 km. W./ Papallacta, April/ 29, 1978 CW & LB O'Brien & Marshall] [under/ stones] [*Nacodius*/ *alectrus* Morrone/ holotype male] (CWOB).

DIAGNOSIS: This species is recognized by the slightly developed median sulcus on the prothorax, and the feeble, not fused basal sclerites of the aedeagus.

DESCRIPTION: Holotype male. Setalike scales abundant, covering entire surface of prothorax and elytra. Frons with fovea. Rostrum 2.2 times longer than wide, 0.6 times the length of prothorax; lacking carinae, rugose. Antennae with article 1 of funicle 1.8 times longer than 2. Prothorax 0.8 times longer than wide; with anterior impression and slightly developed median sulcus. Elytra 1.7 times longer than wide; with poorly developed anteapical tubercles. Protibiae and mesotibiae with one spur. Metatibiae straight. Aedeagus (figs. 3, 4) slender in lateral view; apex asymmetrical; basal sclerites feeble, not fused. Total length (prothorax + elytra) 4.6 mm.

Female. Unknown.

ETYMOLOGY: The name of this species, described for a single male specimen, is taken from the Greek *alektros* for unmarried.

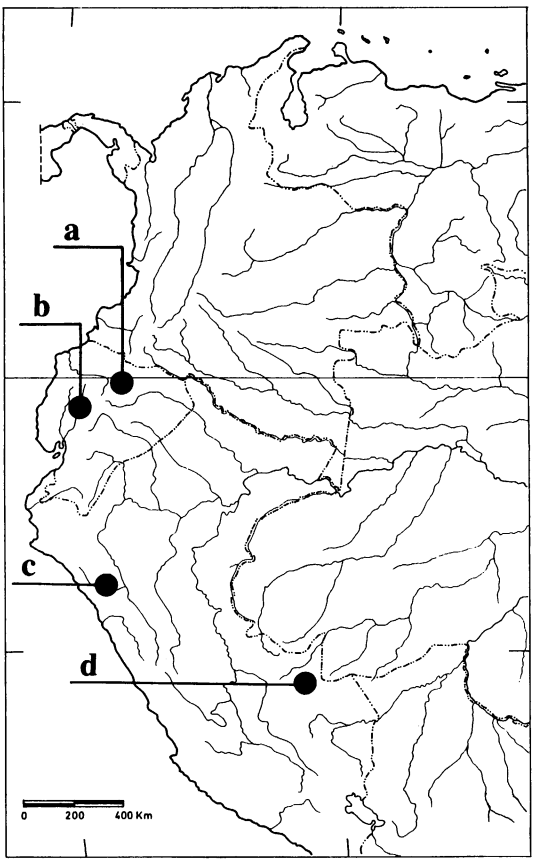


Fig. 9. Map of northwestern South America showing the distribution of the species of *Nacodius*. **a**, *N. alectrus*; **b**, *N. omissus*; **c**, *N. martitae*; **d**, *N. brevirostris*.

Nacodius brevirostris (Voss),
New Combination

Adioristus (*Adioristidius*) *brevirostris* Voss, 1954: 251.

Listroderes brevirostris; Kuschel, 1986: 114 (not *L. brevirostris* Germain, 1895).

Listroderes incanus Kuschel, 1986: 114 (replacement name for *L. brevirostris* [Voss]); Wibmer and O'Brien, 1986: 114 (checklist).

TYPE MATERIAL: Holotype female with the following labels: [Callanga/ Stand] [Coll. J. Faust/ Aukauf 1900] [*Adioristus*/ *brevirostris*/ Voss] [TYPE] [*Adioristus*/ *brevirostris*/ det. E. Voss] [Staatl. Museum für/ Tierkunde Dresden] [HOLOTYPE ♀/ *Adioristus*/ *brevirostris*/ Voss 1954/ G. Kuschel 1985] [*Listroderes*/ *brevirostris*/ (Voss 1954, preocc.)/

det. G. Kuschel/ 1985] [*Nacodius brevirostris*/ (Voss)/ JJM det. 1993] (SMTD).

DIAGNOSIS: This species is recognized by the absence of anteapical tubercles on the elytra.

REDESCRIPTION: Holotype female. Setalike scales sparse. Frons lacking fovea. Rostrum 0.7 times longer than wide, 0.3 times the length of prothorax; lacking carinae, smooth. Antennae with article 1 of funicle 1.5 times longer than 2. Prothorax 0.8 times longer than wide; lacking anterior impression and median sulcus. Elytra 1.5 times longer than wide; lacking anteapical tubercles. Protibiae lacking spurs. Mesotibiae with one spur. Metatibiae straight. Total length (prothorax + elytra) 5.3 mm.

Male. Unknown.

Nacodius martitae, new species
Figures 1, 2, 5–7

TYPE MATERIAL: Holotype male with the following labels: [PERU, D. La Libertad, 6/ mi. N. Manachacui Valley/ 12400', under rocks/ (wet) July 1986, B. Roth] [*Nacodius*/ *martitae* Morrone/ holotype male] (CWOB). Twelve paratypes with the same data (2 AMNH, 8 CWOB, 2 MLP).

DIAGNOSIS: This species is recognized by the well-developed median sulcus on the prothorax, the mesotibiae lacking spurs, and the curved metatibiae of the male.

DESCRIPTION: Holotype male. Setalike scales abundant, covering entire surface of prothorax and elytra. Frons lacking fovea. Rostrum 1.1 times longer than wide, 0.3 times the length of prothorax; with three dorsal carinae, smooth. Antennae with article 1 of funicle 1.3 times longer than 2. Prothorax 1.1 times longer than wide; with anterior impression and well-developed median sulcus. Length of elytra twice width; with poorly developed anteapical tubercles. Protibiae and mesotibiae lacking spurs. Metatibiae curved. Aedeagus (figs. 1, 2) slender in lateral view; apex rounded; basal sclerites robust, fused. Total length (prothorax + elytra) 6.9 mm.

Female. Metatibiae straight. Sternite 8 (fig. 5). Hemisternites (fig. 6). Spermatheca (fig. 7).

ETYMOLOGY: This species is named after my joyful friend and colleague Martita S. Loiácono, whose advice and good humor have been a great help to me.

Acrostomus griseus (Guérin), new combination

Listroderes griseus Guérin, 1839: 305.
Listroderes pubescens Germain, 1895: 481; Kuschel, 1955: 289 (= *L. griseus*).

TYPE MATERIAL: Male lectotype of *Listroderes pubescens* with the following labels: [Mag.] [94] [holotype male/ *pubescens*/ Germain] [*pubescens*/ P. G.] [*Listroderes*/ *griseus*/ Guérin/ det. G. Kuschel/ 1981] [Lectotipo macho/ *Listroderes pubescens*/ Elgueta & Morrone des. 1992] (MHNS). Seven paralectotypes with the same data (MHNS).

REMARKS: This species is placed in *Acrostomus* due to the carinal tooth of the scrobes, the protruding epistome, and the dentiform sclerite in the internal sac of the aedeagus.

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED: **ARGENTINA. Without precise data**: "Patagonia," 2 (MLP). **CHILE. Magallanes**: Dos Lagunas, "under wood," 14-I-1968, C. W. and L. O'Brien coll., 3 (CWOB); Estancia Brazo Norte, 24-X-1980, J. Petersen coll., 1 (IPUM); Río Pescado, 16-I-1968. L. and C. W. O'Brien coll., 1 (CWOB); Río Verde (beach), "under wood," 16-I-1968, C. W. and L. O'Brien coll., 48 (CWOB); Seno Otway, Laguna del Toro, 19-XI-1950, T. Cekalovic coll., 2 (FIML); Ush Aike, 6-III-1978, M. Martinic coll., 1 (IPUM).

Germainiellus philippii (Germain), new combination

Listroderes philippii Germain, 1896.

TYPE MATERIAL: Male lectotype (designated by Elgueta and Morrone, 1992) with the following labels: [314] [holotype male/ *philippii*/ Germain] [*philippii*/ P. G.] [*Listroderes*/ *philippii*/ Germain/ det. G. Kuschel/ 1981] [Lectotipo macho/ *Listroderes philippii*/ Elgueta & Morrone des. 1992] (MHNS). Six paralectotypes with the same data (MHNS).

REMARKS: *Germainiellus philippii* should be placed at the root of the cladogram of the genus (Morrone, 1993c). It shares the majority of the characters of *G. angulipennis* (Germain), formerly at the basal node, except

for its rounded humeri, absent declivital tubercles, and subcircular female sternum 8.

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED: **CHILE. Arauco**: Tirúa, 4-I-1977, 3 (MHNS). **Chillán**: Cobquecura, II-1986, P. Ramírez coll., 1 (MHNS). **Concepción**: Concepción, 2-XII-1973, T. Cekalovic coll., 1 (MHNS); without precise data, VII-1903, P. Herbst coll., 2 (DEI). **Osorno**: Pucatrihue, costa Osorno, XII-1969, Salgado coll., 2 (MHNS). **Petorca**: Huaquén, 24/26-VI/II-1960, 1 (MHNS). **Ultima Esperanza**: 110 km N P. Natales, Lago Sarmiento, "xerophytic steppe," 10-I-1985, S. and J. Peck coll., 1 (CMN). **Without precise data**: Kraatz coll., 2 (DEI).

CHECKLIST OF SPECIES FORMERLY ASSIGNED TO *LISTRODERES* SCHOENHERR, ARRANGED BY CURRENT GENERIC PLACEMENT

Listroderes Schoenherr

affinis Hustache, 1926: 197. Argentina and Chile.
angusticeps Blanchard, 1851: 341 (= *L. proximus* Germain, 1895: 76). Chile.
annulipes Blanchard, 1851: 340. Chile.
apicalis Waterhouse, 1841: 123 (= *L. argentinensis* Hustache, 1926: 198). Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, and Uruguay. Introduced in the USA.
bimaculatus Boheman, 1842: 187 (= *L. acutesquamosus* Germain, 1895: 80; *L. chilensis* Germain, 1895: 88; *L. costulatus* Germain, 1895: 86; *L. reticulatus* Germain, 1895: 96; *L. sticticus* Germain, 1895: 93; *L. subaeneus* Germain, 1895: 97). Argentina and Chile.
brevirostris Germain, 1895: 496. Chile.
brevisetis Hustache, 1926: 198. Argentina.
bruchi Hustache, 1926: 197. Argentina.
cinerarius Blanchard, 1851: 349 (= *L. liliputanus* Germain, 1895: 90; *L. parvulus* Germain, 1896: 823 [not Blanchard, 1851]). Chile.
confusus Hustache, 1926: 196. Argentina and Brazil.
costirostris Schoenherr, 1826: 158 (= *L. difficilis* Germain, 1895: 68; *L. hypocrita* Hustache, 1926: 197; *L. lugubris* Germain, 1895: 65; *Desiantha nociva* Lea, 1909: 174; *D. novica* French, 1908: 754; *L. obliquus* Klug, 1829: 6; *L. paranensis* Hustache, 1926: 199; *L. vicinus* Hustache, 1926: 199). Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, and Uruguay. Introduced in Australia, Easter Is. (= Pascua), New Zealand, Spain, and the USA.
curvipes Germain, 1895: 55. Chile.
delaiguei Germain, 1895: 63 (= *L. magellanicus* Germain, 1895: 62). Argentina, Chile, and Uruguay. Introduced in Australia and New Zealand.
desertorum Germain, 1895: 488 (= *L. histrio* Germain, 1895: 491). Chile.
elegans Hustache, 1926: 194. Argentina and Uruguay.
erinaceus Germain, 1895: 499. Chile.
fallax Germain, 1895: 59. Chile.
foveatus (Lea, 1928: 378) [*Desiantha*]; Kuschel, 1955 [*Listroderes*] (= *L. aequivocus* Kuschel, 1946: 138; *L. costirostris* of authors [not Schoenherr, 1826]). Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay. Introduced in Australia, Norfolk Is., and New Zealand.
hoffmanni Germain, 1895: 501 (= *L. gracilicornis* Germain, 1895: 504). Chile.
leviculus Kuschel, 1952: 133. Argentina.
montanus Germain, 1895: 99. Chile.
nodifer Boheman, 1842: 194 (= *L. chalceatus* Blanchard, 1851: 342). Chile and Peru.
punicola Kuschel, 1949: 42. Bolivia, Chile, and Peru.
pusillus Hustache, 1926: 197. Argentina.
robustior Schenkling and Marshall, 1931: 9 (replacement name for *L. robustus* Germain, 1895 [not Waterhouse, 1841]) (= *L. robustus* Germain, 1895: 64). Chile.
robustus Waterhouse, 1841: 122 (= *L. araucanus* Germain, 1895: 84). Chile.
trivialis Germain, 1895: 82. Chile.
tuberculifer Blanchard, 1851: 344 (= *L. binodosus* Germain, 1895: 57; *L. inaequalis* Blanchard, 1851: 344). Chile.
uruguayensis Kuschel, 1952: 131. Brazil and Uruguay.
wagneri Hustache, 1926: 195. Argentina.
wittei Hustache, 1926: 195. Argentina.

Hyperoides Marshall

balfourbrownei (Kuschel, 1952: 134); Morrone, 1993a [*Hyperoides*]. Argentina.
fragariae Marshall, 1914: 236; Marshall, 1930 [*Listroderes*] (= *L. ellipticus* Hustache, 1926: 196). Argentina and Uruguay. Introduced in South Africa.
murinus (Germain, 1896: 121); Morrone, 1993a [*Hyperoides*]. Chile.
subcinctus (Boheman, 1842: 193); Morrone, 1993a [*Hyperoides*] (= *L. cinerascens* Blanchard, 1851: 348; *L. incertus* Germain, 1896: 808; *L. spoliatus* Germain, 1896: 817; *L. succinctus* Kuschel, 1950: 14; *L. vulgaris* Germain, 1896: 812). Argentina and Chile.
victus (Germain, 1896: 815); Morrone, 1993a [*Hyperoides*]. Chile.

Acrostomus Kuschel

griseus (Guérin, 1839: 305) (= *L. pubescens* Germain, 1895: 481). Argentina and Chile.

Note. In addition to this species, *Acrostomus* includes five described species (Kuschel, 1955, 1958).

Trachodema Blanchard

minuta (Hustache, 1930: 269) [*Rhytirrhinus*]; Marshall, 1935 [*Trachodema*]; Kuschel, 1950 [*Listroderes*]. Chile.
tuberculosa Blanchard, 1851: 375; Kuschel, 1950 [*Listroderes*]. Chile.

Germainiellus Morrone

angulipennis (Germain, 1895: 593); Morrone, 1993c [*Germainiellus*]. Chile.
attenuatus (Germain, 1895: 598); Morrone, 1993c [*Germainiellus*]. Chile.
dentipennis (Germain, 1895: 589); Morrone, 1993c [*Germainiellus*]. Chile.
fulvicornis (Germain, 1895: 481); Morrone, 1993c [*Germainiellus*] (= *L. fubricornis* Germain, 1911: 205; *L. fulvitarsis* Hustache, 1926: 194). Argentina and Chile.
laevirostris (Germain, 1895: 583); Morrone, 1993c [*Germainiellus*] (= *L. quadrituberculatus* Champion, 1918b: 51). Argentina and Chile.
lugens (Germain, 1895: 586); Morrone, 1993c [*Germainiellus*]. Chile.
ovatus (Boheman, 1842: 191); Morrone, 1993c [*Germainiellus*] (= *L. tristis* Germain, 1895: 481). Chile.
philippii (Germain, 1896: 805). Chile.
planipennis (Blanchard, 1851: 346); Morrone, 1993c [*Germainiellus*]. Chile.
punctiventris (Germain, 1895: 596); Morrone, 1993c [*Germainiellus*]. Chile.
rugipennis (Blanchard, 1851: 346); Morrone, 1993c [*Germainiellus*] (= *L. antarcticus* Germain, 1895: 581; *L. katerensis* Champion, 1918b: 52; *Elytrogonus varicosus* Blanchard, 1853: 238). Chile.
salebrosus (Enderlein, 1907: 44); Morrone, 1993c [*Germainiellus*]. Argentina.

Antarctobius Fairmaire

abditus (Enderlein, 1907: 57); Morrone, 1992a [*Antarctobius*]. Argentina.
bidentatus (Champion, 1918a: 176) [*Hypera*]; Kuschel, 1955 [*Listroderes*]; Morrone, 1992a [*Antarctobius*]. Argentina.
falklandicus (Enderlein, 1907: 53); Morrone, 1992a [*Antarctobius*] (= *L. bracteatus* Enderlein, 1907: 55). Argentina.
germaini (Kolbe, 1907: 105) [replacement name for *Listroderes griseus*, Germain 1896 (not Guérin, 1839)]; Morrone, 1992a [*Antarctobius*] (= *L. griseus* Germain, 1896: 829). Argentina and Chile.
hyadesii Fairmaire, 1885: 58; Enderlein, 1907 [*Listroderes*] (= *L. laevigatus* Germain, 1896: 801). Argentina and Chile.
lacunosus Fairmaire, 1885: 59; Enderlein, 1907 [*Listroderes*]. Argentina and Chile.
rugirostris Champion, 1918b: 53 Kuschel, 1950 [*Listroderes*] (= *A. rugicollis* Schenkling and Marshall, 1931: 11). Chile.
vulsus (Enderlein, 1907: 50); Morrone, 1992a [*Antarctobius*] (= *L. gibber* Enderlein, 1907: 51; *L. griseonotatus* Champion, 1918a: 179). Argentina.

Note. In addition to these species, *Antarctobius* includes *A. yefacel* Morrone (Morrone, 1992a).

Nacodius Morrone

brevirostris (Voss, 1954: 251) [*Adioristus*]; Kuschel, 1986 [*Listroderes*] (= *L. incanus* Kuschel, 1986: 114; replacement name for *L. brevirostris* [Voss, 1954] [not Germain, 1895]). Peru.
omissus (Kuschel, 1952: 129). Ecuador.

Note. In addition to these species, *Nacodius* includes *N. martitae* Morrone and *N. alectrus* Morrone.

Lamiarhinus Morrone

horridus (Germain, 1896: 74); Morrone, 1992c [*Lamiarhinus*]. Chile.

Note. In addition to *L. horridus*, this genus includes *L. aelficus* Morrone (Morrone, 1992c).

Acrorius Kirsch

puncticollis Kirsch, 1889: 25; Kuschel, 1986 [*Listroderes*]. Colombia.

Note. In addition to *A. puncticollis*, *Acrorius* includes seven new species (Morrone, 1993b).

Species Inquirenda

bicallosus Boheman, 1859: 139 [*Cryptorhynchus*]; Kuschel, 1986 [*Listroderes*]. Ecuador.
mus Germain, 1895: 102. Chile.

Note. The type material of *Listroderes mus* is lost (Elgueta and Morrone, 1992) and I was not able to study the type or any other specimens of *L. bicallosus*. Both are left as species inquirenda.

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