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

JUAN J. MORRONE¹ AND ROBERT S. ANDERSON²

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

¹ Research Associate, Department of Entomology; Laboratorio de Sistemática y Biología Evolutiva (LASBE), Museo de Plata, Paseo del Bosque, 1900 La Plata, Argentina.
² Research Associate, Department of Entomology; Canadian Museum of Nature, PO Box 3443, Station D, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 6P4, Canada.
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)
- **FNPH** 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 Roneros)
- **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**

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**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:

4. **Eye size**. [0] large to medium; [1] small to very small.
7. **Funicular article 2**. [0] elongate; [1] moniliform.
Fig. 1. Cladogram of the species of the *Falklandius* genus group. *F.* = *Falklandius*; *T.* = *Telurus*; *L.* = *Lanteriella.

12. **Metepisternal suture.** [0] present; [1] absent.
13. **Female elytral apex.** [0] not produced; [1] produced.
15. **Stylus on hemisternite.** [0] present; [1] absent.
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 non-additive. 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 antecapital tubercles absent, and female sternum 8 plate lacking setae.

In addition, the following characters are

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 = apomorhic states; ? = unknown. F. = Falklandius; T. = Telurus; L. = Lanteriella |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 0 |
| Listroderes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| F. magellanicus | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| T. caudiculatus | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| T. dissimilis | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| L. microphtalma | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| F. chinensis | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| F. peckorum | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| F. antarcticus | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| F. turbinatus | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| F. goliath | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |

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.


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-

**Telurus** Kuschel, 1955


**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 Rhytirrhiniini 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 Wil- link (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 .

**Telurus 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 .

**Telurus cauticulatus**, n. sp.

**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.).


**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 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.

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; style absent; spermatheca as in figure 11.

**Type Material**: Holotype female of *Antarctobius laticauda* labeled: [Holotype/ 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).


**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 aedegal 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 foveae. 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; style 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 Basíl 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-
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/ Ilsa Picton/ Magallanes/ 10, 14-Abril-1972/ Coll: L. E. Peña]; 1 labeled: [Is. NAVARINO/ Magallanes/ 20, 30-Dic-58/ Coll: L. E. Peña] [32] [Listrod eres/ 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


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

Falklandius Enderlein, 1907

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

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. turbinatus 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.i.1985/700 m,

Falklandius peckorum, new species
Morrone and Anderson

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; tergumere 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 third-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 mcro; 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 mcro; metatibia with mcro minute.

Female Genitalia: Sternum 8 (fig. 31) very long, plate not expanded at apex; hemisternes (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 tenarial) 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, 700 m/ 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 (Sterlín, 1903)

Otioryynchus antarcticus Sterlín, 1903: 57.

Falklandius brachyomma Enderlein, 1907: 66.


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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Wibmer, G. J., and C. W. O’Brien
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