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# Revision of *Stereocephalus* (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Paederinae)

LEE H. HERMAN[1]

## ABSTRACT

*Stereocephalus,* which occurs east of the Andes from Venezuela to northern Argentina, is transferred from one paederine subtribe, the Dolicaonina, to another, the Lathrobiina. Three new species, *S. myrigeus, S. ruhus,* and *S. rinnanus,* all from Brazil, are described. *Stereocephalus seriatipennis* Lynch is redescribed and *S. dilaticeps* Bernhauer is placed as a junior synonym of *seriatipennis.* A key and illustrations are provided. *Stereocephalus seriatipennis* and *S. rinnanus* are sister species and together with *S. ruhus* comprise the sister group of *S. myrigeus.*

## INTRODUCTION

Upon beginning my revision of the paederine subtribe Dolicaonina it was immediately apparent that one of the included genera, *Stereocephalus,* should be removed because it lacks a short, broad, pubescent, compressed fourth segment of the maxillary palpus and an enlarged, sclerotized, mesothoracic spiracular peritreme, both features apomorphic for the subtribe. The broad, compressed fourth segment of the maxillary palpus of *Stereocephalus* is glabrous and the mesothoracic spiracular peritreme is small. The following pages will specify characters for a new subtribal assignment, propose a phylogeny of the species, describe three new species, and place into synonymy one species.

*Stereocephalus* is a South American genus first described by Lynch (1884) and in which he included one species, *seriatipennis,* from Argentina. Later, Bernhauer (1939) added a second species, *dilaticeps,* from Argentina and Paraguay.

When *Stereocephalus* was described it was regarded as near *Dolicaon* (Lynch, 1884, p. 233), although no reasons were given for so believing. Blackwelder (1944, p. 126), following Lynch, listed *Stereocephalus* and *Dolicaon* in the subtribe Dolicaoni (= Dolicaonina). However, in a paper devoted to African Paederini, Fagel (1958) briefly discussed *Stereocephalus* and several other neotropical genera that possess a compressed fourth segment of the maxillary palpus, a character which he used to help distinguish the Paederini from the Lathrobiini. He concluded that *Stereocephalus* should be moved near the Lathrobiini because of unspecified characters of the labrum, antennae, legs, and aedeagus.

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The classification of the subtribes of the Paederinae is poorly developed in that it lacks well-defined taxa, does not explicitly attempt use of shared, derived features, and does not include many described genera (see Casey, 1905; Bordoni, 1975; Ganglbauer, 1895). It is often difficult to assign genera to subtribes with confidence.

Pending further study of the subtribal classification, I suggest including *Stereocephalus* in the subtribe Lathrobiina. *Stereocephalus* shares with members of this subtribe the bilobed, edentate labrum (figs. 2, 6, 45), the expanded, basal four protarsomeres (fig. 2), and the aedeagal parameres (figs. 11, 12, 24, 26) that are short and tightly appressed to the median lobe, all of which appear to be derived for and unique to the subtribe.

Bordoni (1975) stated that Lathrobiini (and therefore Lathrobiina) lack parameres. I interpret the flat lobes appressed to the base of the median lobe just laterad of the basal orifice to be reduced parameres (figs. 11, 12, 24, 26, 44, 46). These short, flat parameres are found in at least some species of *Lathrobium, Lobrathium, Domene,* and *Dachnochilus*. In *Achenium depressum* they are long and slender but originate at the same point near the basal orifice.

*Stereocephalus* is monophlyetic as defined by the compressed, lamina-like, fourth segment of the maxillary palpus (figs. 3, 22, 23) and by the invagination of the apex of the median lobe (figs. 12, 24, 36, 46), both of which are features unique to the genus. Comparison with other Lathrobiina suggests that *seriatipennis* and *rinnanus* are sister species that share the unique autapomorphous, transverse, glabrous spots on the dorsum of the head. These two species together with *ruhus* have uniquely similar struts on the internal sac (figs. 13, 14, 27, 30, 39, 40), and form the sister group of *myrigeus*.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I thank the following for lending specimens: Dr. Milton Campbell, Canadian National Collection, Ottawa; Mr. Henry Dybas, Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago; Dr. Terry Erwin, National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Alfred Newton, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Cambridge; for the Scanning Electron Micrographs: Mr. Robert Koestler, American Museum of Natural History; and for reviewing the manuscript; Mr. Larry Watrous, Ohio State University, Columbus, and Dr. Alfred Newton.

## *STEREOCEPHALUS* LYNCH

*Stereocephalus* Lynch, 1884, p. 231. Blackwelder, 1944, p. 126. Fagel, 1958, p. 7.

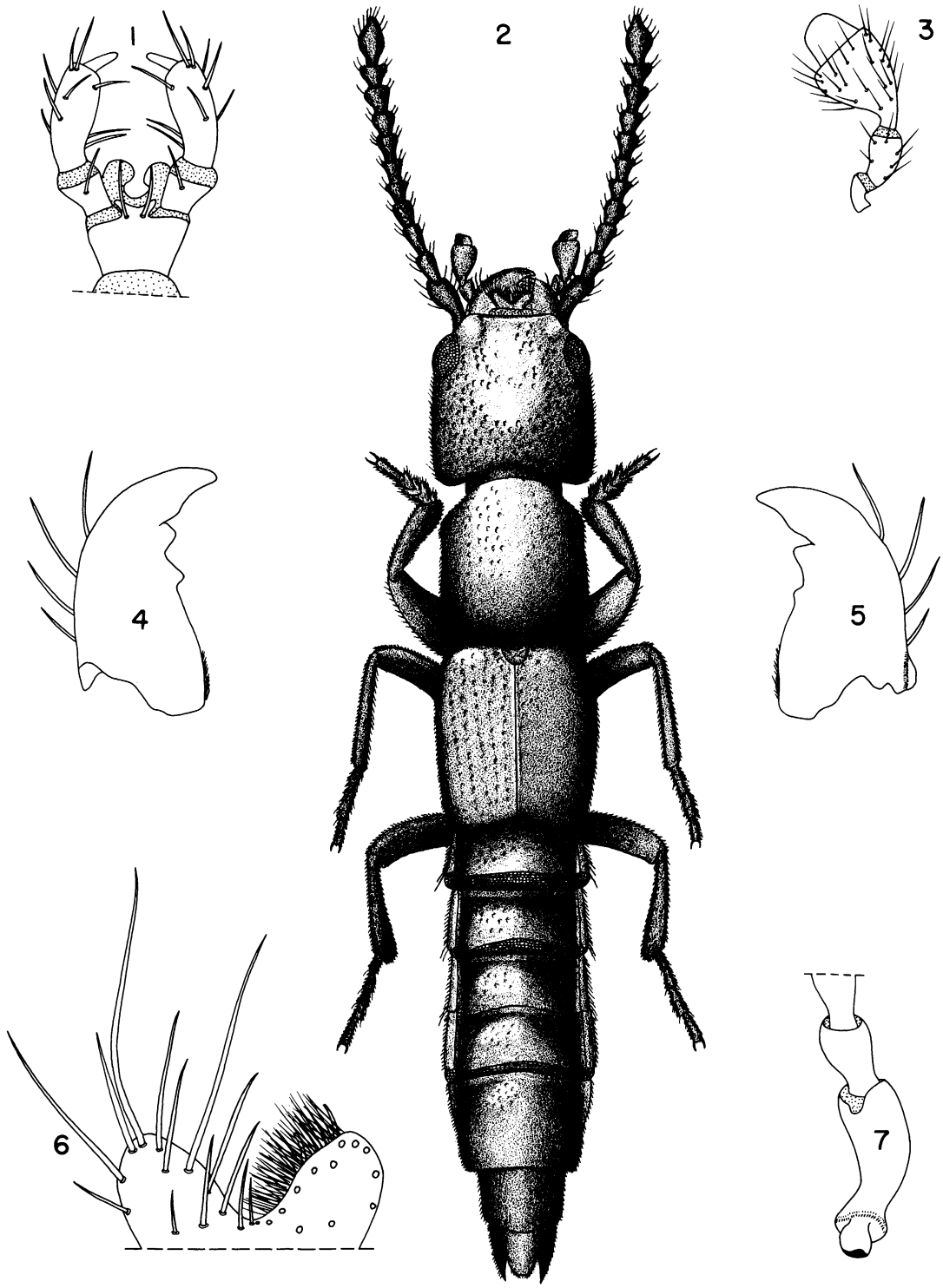
TYPE SPECIES: *Stereocephalus seriatipennis* Lynch, by monotypy.

DIAGNOSIS: This genus can be separated from all other Paederinae by the lamina-like, broad, flattened, glabrous fourth segment of the maxillary palpus (figs. 3, 22, 23). Further distinctive features are the deep, U-shaped labral emargination (figs. 2, 6, 45), the dense punctation of the head, pronotum, and elytra (figs. 2, 32, 38, 45), the modestly developed furcasternum (fig. 17), the small mesothoracic spiracular peritreme, and the invagination of the apex of the aedeagus (figs. 12, 24, 36, 46).

DESCRIPTION: Length 4 to 14 mm. Color reddish brown. Body without trichobothria.

Head with dense, umbilicate punctation; shape quadranguloid with well-developed basal angles; nuchal margin broadly emarginate (figs. 2, 32). Gular sutures most approximate near middle. Neck width more than one-half width of head; ventral surface with deep depression on each side of triangular elevation. Labrum with deep, broad, median emargination (figs. 2, 6, 45). Maxillary palpus with third segment broad and flattened (figs. 3, 22); fourth segment broad, compressed, laminalike, and without pubescence (figs. 22, 23). Labium with second palpal segment flattened, stout, and longer than first or third segment (fig. 1); submentum transverse and trapezoidal; hypopharynx with four lobes on anterior margin, median lobe rounded, lateral lobe long and acute and with row of setae extending from apex to base and converging toward middle (fig. 21). Mandibles short and broad (figs. 4, 5). Antenna with basal article stout and bent laterally (fig. 7).

Prothorax slightly longer than wide (fig. 2); furcasternum long, moderately wide, tapered apically, and with well-developed median cari-




FIGS. 1-7. *Stereocephalus seriatipennis*. 1. Labial palps. 2. Habitus. 3. Maxillary palpus. 4. Left mandible. 5. Right mandible. 6. Labrum. 7. Antennomeres 1 and 2.

na (fig. 17). Mesothoracic spiracular peritreme small. Elytral epipleural ridge absent. Mesosternum (fig. 8) without median fovea but with broad, median depression; sternopleural ridge present; anterior portion with shallow depression on each side of midline. Mesosternal-metasternal suture present.

Protarsus (fig. 2) with first four articles expanded and with dense pubescence beneath. Metatibia with ctenidium on each side of apex.

Abdominal segments III to VII each with two pairs of parasclerites (fig. 2). Sternite IV without glandular opening at middle of anterior margin. Tergum IX fused medially (figs. 9, 28); lateroapical processes long, slender, and with apex dorsally curved.

Male. Genital sclerite (sternum IX) elongate and with apical margin shallowly emarginate (fig. 29).

Aedeagus trilobed. Parameres (figs. 11, 12, 24, 26, 44) reduced to short, flattened lobes near basal foramen and without setae. Median lobe long, tapered apically, with broad plate behind basal foramen (figs. 11, 26); ventral surface with midlongitudinal region membranous; apical portion of ventral surface with elongate, variously modified, median sclerite (figs. 15, 16, 25, 37, 42); apex invaginated (figs. 12, 24, 36, 46).

Female. Genital sclerites (figs. 19, 34) divided midlongitudinally; each sclerite tapered toward apex; each sclerite with curved suture at about apical third on mesial edge (suggestive of remnant of separation of coxite and valvifer).

Spermatheca (figs. 18, 20, 33) membranous, bulbous and with long or short slender caecal lobe.

DISTRIBUTION: Argentina; Brazil; Paraguay; Venezuela (fig. 47).

## KEY TO THE SPECIES OF *STEREOCEPHALUS*

1. Sternum VIII with median emargination (figs. 10, 31) .....(males) ..... 2
   Sternum VIII without median emargination, posterior margin rounded ..(females) .. 5[1]
2(1). Sternite VII with broad, median, apically rounded lobe on posterior margin (fig. 43); ventral sclerite of aedeagus with two long, slender, prongs on apical portion (fig. 42); Brazil ..... *myrigeus*
   Sternite VII with obsolete median lobe on posterior margin or with truncate posterior margin; ventral sclerite of aedeagus with apical portion variously modified (figs. 15, 16, 25, 37) ..... 3
3(2). Dorsum of head with dense, reticulate punctation and without median glabrous spots (fig. 38); ventral sclerite of aedeagus with apical portion undivided and attenuate (fig. 37); Brazil ..... *ruhus*
   Dorsum of head densely punctate and with two, transverse, polished, median spots (figs. 2, 32); ventral sclerite of aedeagus with apical margin emarginate (figs. 15, 16, 25) ..... 4
4(3). Abdominal surface shining dully, with strong ground sculpturing between punctures; aedeagus, in dorsal view, with sinuotruncate apical margin (fig. 26); ventral sclerite of aedeagus with deep broad emargination of apical margin (fig. 25); Brazil ..... *rinnanus*
   Abdominal surface polished, without ground sculpturing between punctures; aedeagus, in dorsal view, with pointed apex (fig. 11); ventral sclerite of aedeagus with shallow emargination of apical margin (figs. 15, 16); Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Venezuela ..... *seriatipennis*
5(1). Abdominal surface weakly shining, with strong ground sculpturing between punctures; spermatheca as in figure 33, with long caecal lobe; Brazil ..... *rinnanus*
   Abdominal surface polished, without ground sculpturing between punctures; spermatheca as in figure 20, 18, with short caecal lobe; Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Venezuela .. ..... *seriatipennis*

[1]The females of *S. ruhus* and *S. myrigeus* are unknown but both might be recognizable by the punctation of the head.

### *Stereocephalus seriatipennis* Lynch
Figures 1-23, 47

*Stereocephalus seriatipennis* Lynch, 1884, p. 233. (Type locality: Baradero, Argentina. Holotype said to be male and in the Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales, Buenos Aires, not examined.)

*Stereocephalus dilaticeps* Bernhauer, 1939, p. 248. (Type locality: Tigre, Buenos Aires, Argentina. Lectotype designated here as the specimen from Tigre with the date "6-1939" and collected by M. J. Viana, in the collection of the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago.) NEW SYNONYM.

DIAGNOSIS: This species can be separated from the others of the genus by the presence of two transverse, polished, glabrous spots on the dorsum of the head among the dense punctation (fig. 2), the longitudinal rows of punctures on the elytra (fig. 2), and the absence of ground sculpturing on the apical two-thirds of abdominal segments IV to VIII. The male can be further recognized by the medioposteriorly directed patch of setae on sternite VII, the shallow emargination of apical margin of the ventral sclerite of the median lobe (figs. 15, 16), and the short, median carina at the apical portion of the dorsal surface of the median lobe (fig. 11). The female is distinguished as indicated by the characters in the key.

DESCRIPTION: Length 6.0 to 7.5 mm.

Color reddish brown. Head, pronotum, and abdomen dark reddish brown. Elytra reddish brown with strong reddish cast. Legs pale reddish brown to yellowish brown.

Dorsum of head densely punctate, punctures umbilicate; dorsum of head strongly shining and with two, polished, glabrous, transverse, median spots (fig. 2). Head longer than wide. Eyes moderately large and slightly protuberant.

Pronotum longer than wide; surface densely punctate, with moderately wide, midlongitudinal, glabrous strip, and short, narrow glabrous strip laterad of median strip (fig. 2). Elytra with dense punctation; punctures arranged in longitudinal rows (fig. 2).

Abdominal segments moderately densely pubescent, surface polished, segment III with obsolete ground sculpture, segments IV to VIII without ground sculpturing; tergite VII with dermal fringe on posterior margin.

Male. Sternite VII with obsolete, apically rounded, median lobe on posterior margin; median portion with numerous, medioposteriorly directed, slightly stouter setae. Sternum VIII with broad, moderately deep, median emargination; emargination bordered by groove (fig. 10).

Median lobe of aedeagus, in dorsal view (fig. 11), gradually tapered to about apical fifth, then strongly constricted, then parallel-sided to pointed apex; dorsal surface rounded, without broad ridge. Apical portion of median lobe with dorsally curved median carina (fig. 12). Ventral surface with elongate, slender, sclerite on apical portion; apical margin of sclerite shallowly emarginate (figs. 15, 16). Internal sac encircled by two sclerites and with pair of anteriorly directed struts on dorsal surface (figs. 13, 14).

Female. Sternite VII and sternum VIII unmodified. Genital sclerite of segment IX with apical portion gradually tapered to apex (fig. 19).

Spermatheca as in figures 18, 20; caecal lobe short.

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION: This species has been collected at scattered localities in northern Argentina, Paraguay, southern Brazil, and northern Venezuela (fig. 47).

A specimen was collected by me near Tucumán, Argentina, from slightly moist leaf litter.

TYPE LOCALITY: Lynch (1884) listed two localities and discussed two specimens. However, he studied only the one that he collected in the autumn of 1876 at Baradero. The other specimen was reported to him by Fauvel to be conspecific and the locality was indicated to be the Pampas.

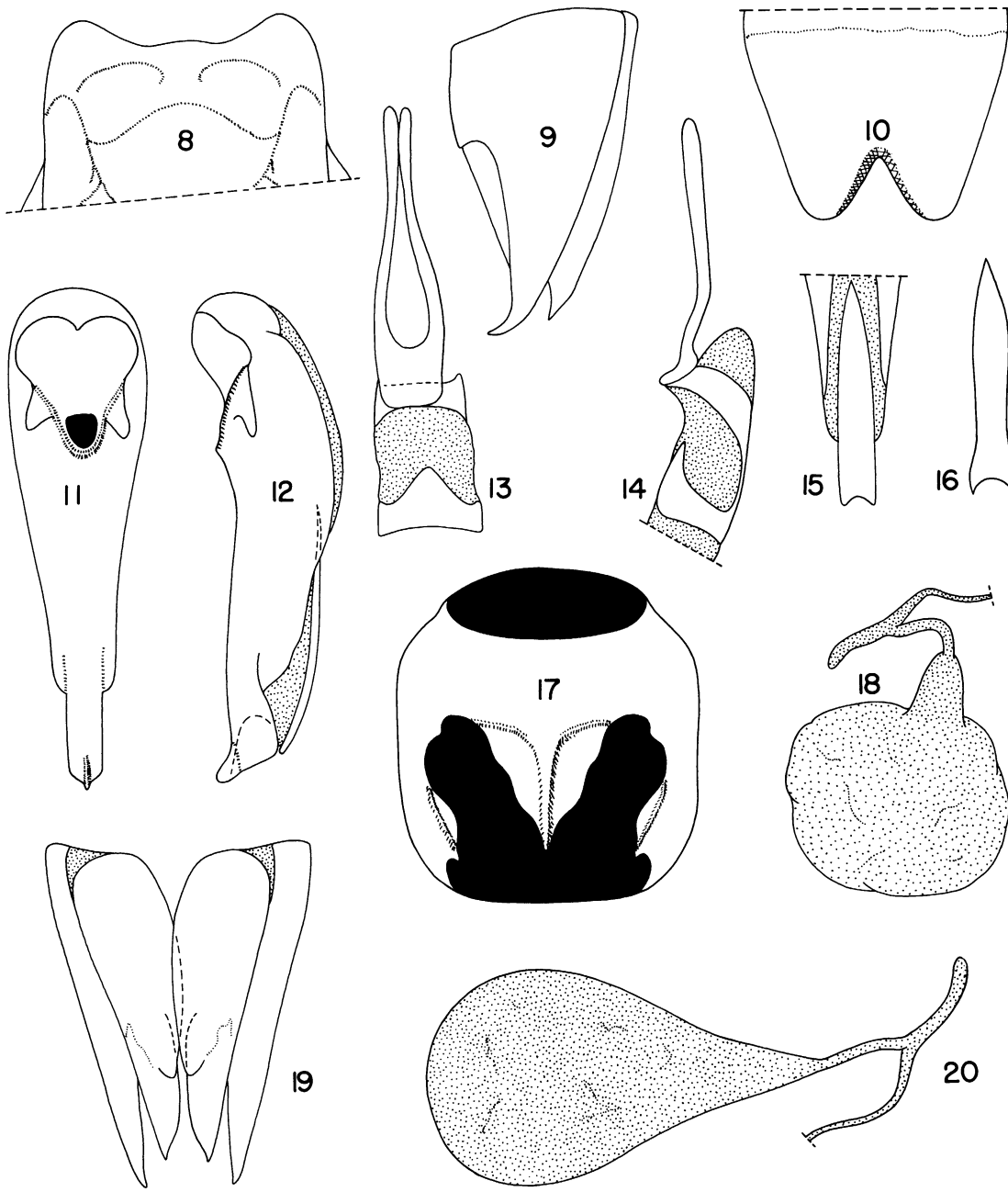
DISCUSSION: *Stereocephalus seriatipennis* must be widespread over much of tropical South America since specimens are known from Venezuela to Argentina. Although so widespread, I am unable to find much geographic variation of the species.

SYNONYMY: I regard *dilaticeps* to be a junior synonym of *seriatipennis*. Although I have studied only the type of *dilaticeps*, all of the specimens from Argentina are conspecific with *dilaticeps* and they encompass the type locality of both nominal species. I assume that *seriatipennis* does not represent a fifth species of *Stereocephalus* and thereby a second in the vicinity of Buenos Aires.

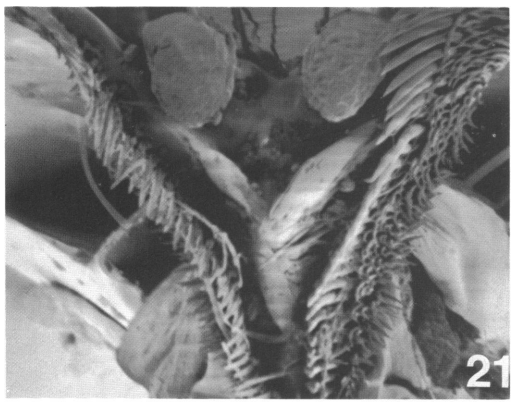
MATERIAL EXAMINED: 12 males, 11 females.

ARGENTINA: *Buenos Aires:* leg. C. Bruch (1 female, FMNH): Tigre, June, 1938, M. J. Viana (Holotype, female, FMNH); Llavallol, Escuela Agronomia de Santa Catalina, R. Thaxter (1 male, MCZ); La Plata, Spegazzini (1 male, MCZ). *Salta:* La Tala, July, Silvestri (1 male, FMNH). *Tucuman:* 22 km. SW Tucuman, Quebrada de Lules, December 23, 1971, moist leaf litter, L. Herman (1 male, AMNH).

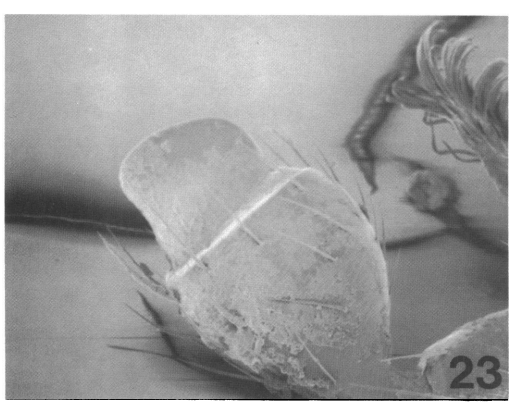
BRAZIL: *Mato Grosso:* Xingu National Park, November 1963, M. Alvarenga, (1 female




FIGS. 8-20. *Stereocephalus seriatipennis*. 8. Mesothorax, ventral view. 9. Segment IX, lateral view. 10. Sternum VIII, male. 11. Aedeagus, dorsal view. 12. Aedeagus, lateral view. 13. Struts of internal sac, inverted, dorsal view. 14. Struts of internal sac, inverted, lateral view. 15, 16. Aedeagus, ventral sclerite of apical portion. 17. Prothorax, ventral view. 18. Spermatheca. 19. Segment IX, female, ventral view. 20. Spermatheca.








FIGS. 21-23. *Stereocephalus seriatipennis*. 21. Hypopharynx, 250X. 22. Maxillary palpus, medioapical view. 23. Maxillary palpus.

AMNH). *Parana:* Guarapuava, Schneider (1 male, CNC). *Rio Grande do Sul:* Sinimbu, 29°30′S, 52°30′W, 200 meters elevation, September, 1960, F. Plaumann (1 male, CNC). *Santa Catarina:* Nova Teutonia, 27°11′S, 52°23′W, 300-500 meters elevation. (1 male, 1 female, FMNH); February, 1971 (1 female, CNC); March, 1971 (1 female, CNC); April-May, 1977 (1 male, 1 female, MCZ); August, 1953 (2 males, 2 females, FMNH).

PARAGUAY: 1885, leg. Drake (1 female, FMNH). *Guaira:* Carovent, December, 1937, F. Schade (1 female, AMNH).

VENEZUELA: *Guarico:* 12 km. S. Calabozo, February 6-12, 1969, U. V. Light, P. and P. Spangler (2 males, USNM).

**Stereocephalus rinnanus**, new species
Figures 24-34, 47

HOLOTYPE: Male. Brazil: Guanabara [Rio de Janeiro]: Corcovado, September-October, 1969, collected by M. Alvarenga and C. Seabra, deposited in the American Museum of Natural History.

PARATYPE: 1 female. Brazil: Guanabara: Rio de Janeiro, October, 1968, collected by M. Alvarenga, deposited in the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago.

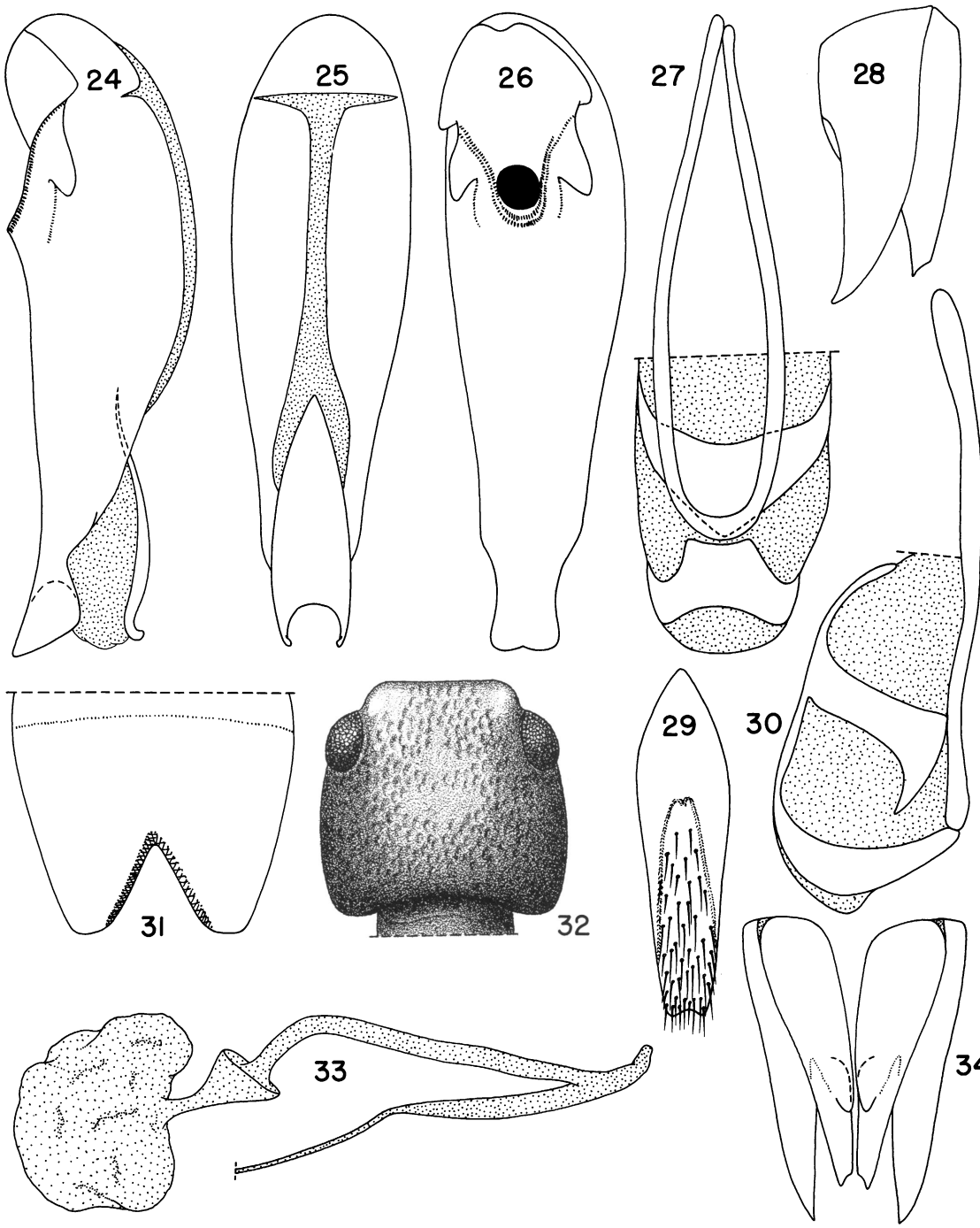
DIAGNOSIS: This species has two transverse, median glabrous spots on the dorsum of the head (fig. 32), moderately large, moderately protuberant eyes, and elytral punctures arranged in longitudinal rows. The male has a sinuotruncate apical margin of the aedeagus (fig. 26), and the ventral sclerite is apically bifurcate (fig. 25). The female can be distinguished by the characters in the key.

DESCRIPTION: Length 7.2 to 8.5 mm.

Color reddish brown, legs slightly paler.

Dorsum of head densely and umbilicately punctate (fig. 32); dorsum of head shining moderately strongly, with two transverse, median polished, glabrous spots. Head wider than long. Eyes moderately large and moderately protuberant, more protuberant on male than female.

Pronotum slightly longer than wide; surface moderately densely punctate, and with moderately broad, midlongitudinal, glabrous strip and shorter glabrous strip laterad of median strip. Elytra densely punctate, with punctures arranged in longitudinal rows.




FIGS. 24-34. *Stereocephalus rinnanus*. 24-26. Aedeagus. 24. Dorsal view. 25. Ventral view. 26. Lateral view. 27. Struts of internal sac, partially everted and rotated, dorsal view. 28. Segment IX, lateral view. 29. Sternite IX, male. 30. Struts of internal sac, partially everted and rotated, lateral view. 31. Sternum VIII, male. 32. Head, appendages removed. 33. Spermatheca. 34. Segment IX, female, ventral view.

Abdominal segments moderately densely pubescent, surface shining dully and with ground sculpturing. Tergite VII with dermal fringe on posterior margin.

Male. Sternite VII with obsolete median lobe on posterior margin; sternite without median patch of thickened setae. Sternite VIII with broad, moderately deep, median emargination; emargination bordered by groove (fig. 31).

Median lobe of aedeagus, in dorsal view, gradually and slightly tapered to about apical fifth, then constricted, then slightly expanded to sinuotruncate apical margin (fig. 26); dorsal surface rounded, without median ridge on apical half or median carina at apical portion (fig. 26); apical fifth slightly curved dorsally (fig. 24); ventral surface with elongate, apically bifurcate sclerite on apical half (fig. 25); each tine slender and short but with apex bent ventrally and tines widely separated. Internal sac with two sclerites encircling sac and with pair of anteriorly directed struts on dorsal surface (figs. 27, 30).

Female. Sternite VII and sternum VIII unmodified. Genital sclerite of segment IX with apical portion suddenly attenuate to apex (fig. 34).

Spermatheca as in figure 33.

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION: This species is known only from the Brazilian state of Rio de Janeiro (fig. 47).

DISCUSSION: The male and female are associated by locality, similarity of size, the glabrous spots on the dorsum of the head, the punctation of the elytra, and the ground sculpturing of the abdomen. If correctly associated, then the protuberant eyes are a sexually dimorphic characteristic of this species and may be also for *Stereocephalus myrigeus* (which is known only by the large-eyed male).

As shown in figures 27 and 30 for *rinnanus* the struts of the internal sac are the reverse of the figures given from *ruhus* (figs. 39, 40) and *seriatipennis* (figs. 13, 14). The internal sac of *rinnanus* was partially everted and I suggest that the struts rotated during eversion.

ETYMOLOGY: From the Anglo-Saxon *rinnan*, for run.

MATERIAL EXAMINED: Holotype and one paratype.

**Stereocephalus ruhus,** new species
Figures 35-40, 47

HOLOTYPE: Male. Brazil: Pará: Utinga [near] Belem, March 27, 28, 1970, collected by J. M. and B. A. Campbell, deposited in the Canadian National Collection, Ottawa.

PARATYPE: None.

DIAGNOSIS: The dorsum of the head of this species lacks glabrous median spots and has dense, reticulate, umbilicate punctation (fig. 38). The aedeagus has a long, broad, apically attenuate sclerite on the apical portion of the ventral surface (fig. 37). The female is unknown.

DESCRIPTION: Length 4.3 mm. Color reddish brown; legs concolorous.

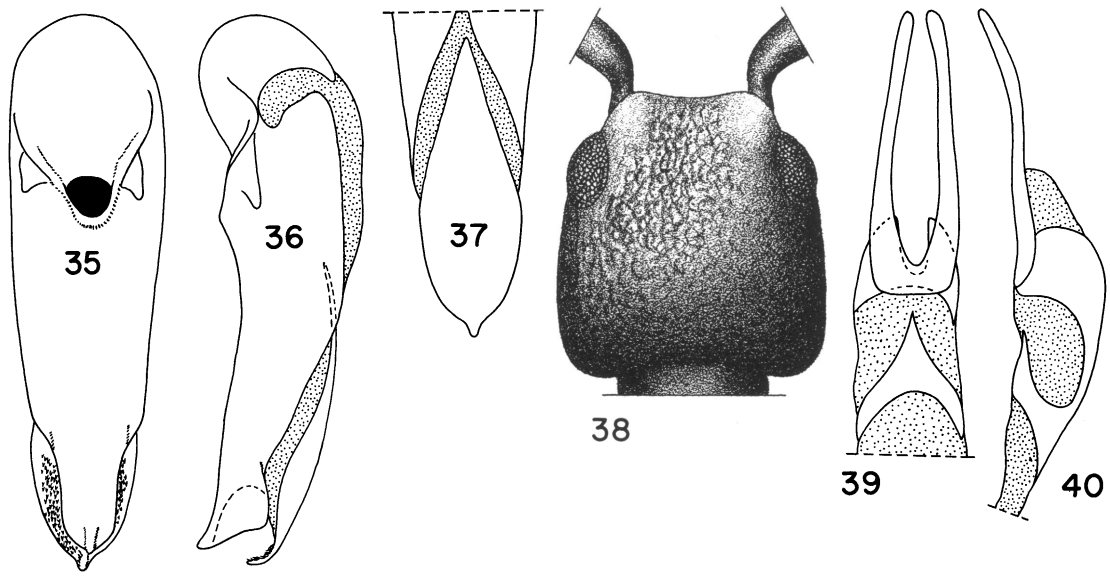
Dorsum of head densely punctate; punctures umbilicate and forming reticulate pattern; dorsum of head shining moderately strongly, without median glabrous spot (fig. 38). Head longer than wide. Eyes moderately large and not protuberant.

Pronotum slightly longer than wide; surface densely punctate, with narrow, basally widened, midlongitudinal glabrous strip and smaller, glabrous spot basad of transverse midline and laterad of median strip. Elytra densely punctate, with punctures of disk arranged in longitudinal rows.

Abdominal segments moderately densely pubescent, strongly shining, and with ground sculpturing between punctures; tergite VII with dermal fringe on posterior margin.

Male. Sternite VII with truncate posterior margin and with median patch of thicker setae. Sternum VIII with broad, moderately deep, median emargination; emargination bordered by groove.

Median lobe of aedeagus, in dorsal view, gradually and slightly tapered to about apical quarter, then slightly tapered to near apex, apical portion strongly convergent to apex (fig. 35); apical half of dorsal surface broadly rounded, without broad median ridge but apical portion with short, median carina ending in dorsally curved, carinate apex (fig. 36); ventral surface with long, broad, apically attenuate sclerite on apical half (fig. 37). Internal sac encircled by two sclerites and with pair of ante-




FIGS. 35-40. *Stereocephalus ruhus*. 35-36. Aedeagus. 35. Dorsal view. 36. Lateral view. 37. Ventral sclerite of apical portion of aedeagus. 38. Head, mouthparts removed. 39-40. Struts of internal sac. 39. Dorsal. 40. Lateral.

riorly directed struts on dorsal surface (figs. 39, 40).

Female unknown.

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION: This species is known only from the Brazilian state of Pará (fig. 47).

ETYMOLOGY: From the Anglo-Saxon *ruh* for rough.

MATERIAL EXAMINED: Holotype.

### **Stereocephalus myrigeus,** new species
Figures 41-47

HOLOTYPE: Male. Brazil: Mato Grosso: Jacaré, Xingu National Park, November, 1965, collected by Alvarenga and Werner, deposited in the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago.

PARATYPE: One male, Brazil; Mato Grosso: Tapirapé Indian village at confluence of Rio Tapirapé and Rio Araguaia, November 20-30, 1960, collected by B. Malkin, deposited in the American Museum of Natural History.

DIAGNOSIS: This species is the largest of the genus, has dense punctation on the dorsum of the head where it lacks glabrous spots (fig. 45), has large, protuberant eyes (fig. 45), and has dense, randomly arranged elytral punctation. The male of this species is the only one with a large, broad, median lobe on the posterior margin of sternite VII (fig. 43), and the aedeagus is distinctive by the long, apically forked, ventral sclerite (fig. 42). The female is unknown.

DESCRIPTION: Length 14 mm.

Color dark reddish brown with slightly paler elytra, legs reddish brown with femora yellowish brown on dorsal and most of lateral surfaces.

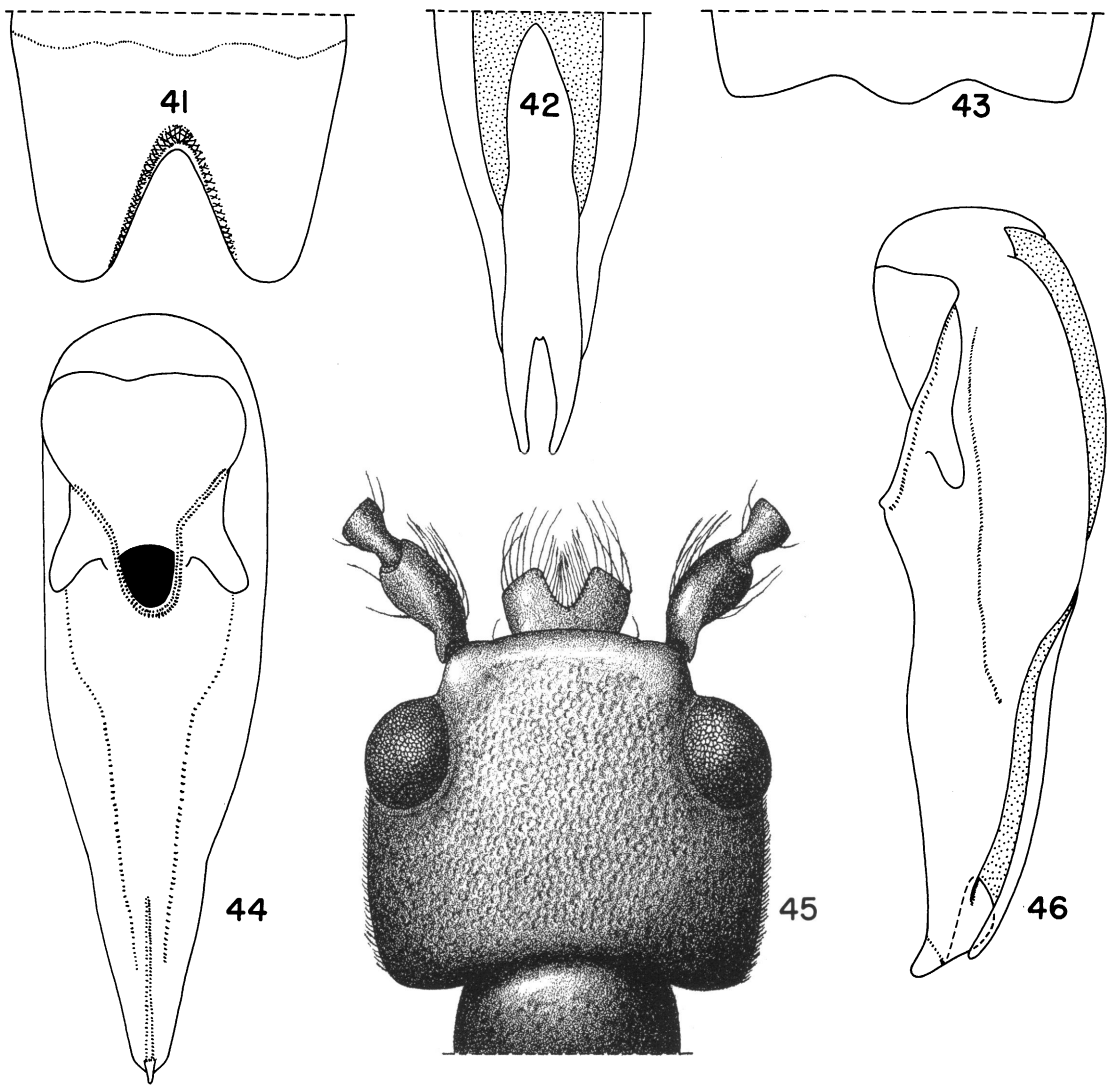
Dorsum of head densely punctate, punctures umbilicate; dorsum of head shining weakly, without median glabrous spot (fig. 45). Head wider than long. Eyes large and protuberant (fig. 45).

Pronotum slightly longer than wide; surface densely punctate, with narrow, irregular, midlongitudinal, glabrous strip and smaller glabrous spot near middle between midlongitudinal strip and lateral margin. Elytra with dense, randomly arranged punctation.

Abdominal segments densely pubescent, weakly shining, and with ground sculpturing between punctures. Tergite VII with dermal fringe on posterior margin.

Male. Sternite VII with broad, apically rounded, median lobe on posterior margin (fig 43); midapical half of sternite with numerous, moderately thick setae. Sternum VIII with broad, deep, median emargination; emargination bordered by groove (fig. 41).

Median lobe of aedeagus in dorsal view, tapered toward apex; apical half of dorsal sur-




FIGS. 41-46. *Stereocephalus myrigeus*. 41. Sternum VIII, male. 42. Aedeagus, ventral sclerite of apical portion. 43. Sternite VII, male, apical portion. 44. Aedeagus, dorsal view. 45. Head, mouthparts removed. 46. Aedeagus, lateral view.

FIG. 47. South America. Distribution of *Stereocephalus myrigeus* (triangles), *Stereocephalus rinnanus* (square), *Stereocephalus ruhus* (star), and *Stereocephalus seriatipennis* (dots).

face with broad, dorsally flattened ridge; ridge tapering apically and with apical portion carinate and dorsally curved (figs. 44, 46). Ventral surface with elongate, apically bifurcate sclerite on apical half; each tine of bifurcate apex long and slender, and tines narrowly separated (fig. 42). Internal sac with one sclerite encircling sac and without pair of anteriorly directed struts on dorsal surface.

Female unknown.

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION: This species is known only from the Brazilian state of Mato Grosso (fig. 47).

DISCUSSION: See Discussion for *S. rinnanus*.

ETYMOLOGY: From the Anglo-Saxon, *myrige* for merry.

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