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Abstract. Lectotypes are designated for the following species-level taxa, based on specimens in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University: Tetratomidae (*Hallomenus scapularis* Melsheimer, 1846; *Hallomenus serricornis* LeConte, 1878); Melandryidae (*Hypulus bicinctus* Horn, 1888; *Dircaea liturata* LeConte, 1866; *Dircaea fusca* LeConte, 1878; *Dircaea prona* LeConte, 1878; *Dircaea riversi* LeConte, 1884; *Hypulus trifasciatus* Melsheimer, 1846; *Microtonus sericans* LeConte, 1862; *Scryptia flavicollis* Haldeman, 1848; *Scryptia rugosa* Haldeman, 1848; *Melandrya maculata* LeConte, 1850; *Melandrya striata* var. *bicolor* Melsheimer, 1846; *Melandrya striata* var. *thoracica* Melsheimer, 1846; *Hypulus fulminans* LeConte, 1859; *Microscapha arctica* Horn, 1893; *Microscapha clavicornis* LeConte, 1866; *Orchesia castanea* Melsheimer, 1846; *Orchesia gracilis* Melsheimer, 1846; *Orchesia ornata* Horn, 1888; *Amblyctis praeses* LeConte, 1879; *Dircaea sericea* Haldeman, 1848; *Serropalpus obsoletus* Haldeman, 1848; *Serropalpus substriatus* Haldeman, 1848; *Carebara longula* LeConte, 1866; *Hallomenus quadripustulata* Melsheimer, 1846); Mycteridae (*Mycterus canescens* Horn, 1879; *Mycterus quadricollis* Horn, 1874); and Boridae (*Crymodes discicollis* LeConte, 1850).

Key words. Nomenclature, Nearctic, LeConte, Horn, Melsheimer, Haldeman

Introduction

Among some smaller families of Tenebrionoidea, family-level classification has become stable only recently, due in large part to incorporation of larval-stage characters. The generic constituents of Melandryidae, Tetratomidae, Pythidae, Mycteridae, and Boridae (among others) have changed repeatedly since Melsheimer was describing beetles from eastern North America. Since then, there have not been any broad, comprehensive treatments of any of these families; species were described in small, isolated works. Notable among authors of genera and species within these beetle families were Friedrich E. Melsheimer (1784–1873), Samuel S. Haldeman (1812–1880), John L. LeConte (1825–1883), and George H. Horn (1840–1897). Specimens examined by these authors eventually were deposited in the Museum of Comparative Zoology (MCZ), Harvard University. As an integral part of a plan to revise the Nearctic fauna of Melandryidae, the author visited the MCZ in 2000 in order to examine type specimens and, where considered prudent to enhance stability of nomenclature, to designate lectotypes. Though these designations were proposed about 15 years ago, they remained unpublished (“unvalidated”). In a section called “concerning types”, Lindroth (1969: XXIX–XXX) opined on the value of types, the practice of labeling (or not) specimens as “types”, and the importance of designation of lectotypes: “Subsequent supplements and corrections of this kind have to be published before valid. This is too often neglected regarding lectotypes and it has been a common procedure in many museums to put the labels “type” and “holotype” on insect specimens in the collections of older authors who themselves never used these terms.” My goal is to stabilize the names for the species listed here, and to identify primary types, to be incorporated into future revisionary works on these families, especially Melandryidae. The ICZN (1999), particularly in Article 74 [“name-bearing types fixed subsequently from the type series (lectotypes from syntypes)”] makes specific rules and suggestions on the procedure of lectotype designation; for example, use of “lectotype by present designation” satisfies Article 74.7.

Methods

Family- and tribal-level taxa are listed in the same order as they were treated by Bouchard et al. (2011). Within tribes, genera are listed alphabetically (according to current combination), based on Nikitsky and Pollock (2008). Species are organized alphabetically by current combination (**bold font**). For each taxon, the following data are included: current combination, original combination, type locality, specific information on the primary type(s), and (as considered necessary) notes for clarification. The actual specimens were examined, and compared with the original descriptions (number of specimens examined, type localities, etc.). When there was no obvious indication that the author of a name based it on a single specimen, a lectotype was designated. Wherever possible (and unambiguous), paralectotypes were also designated from syntype series. Clues were often gleaned from the measurement(s), i.e. if there was a range of values given, or from geographical distribution, e.g. “known from Georgia and Michigan”. For LeConte specimens, the interpretation of the small colored discs is that indicated on the MCZ type specimen database (<http://insects.oeb.harvard.edu/mcz/>); more information about this system was provided by Bousquet (2012).

Data taken *verbatim* from the type specimens are enclosed in quotes; any information in brackets was added for clarification. Individual labels on a specimen are separated by a slash. Type localities as originally published were often vague; these are indicated for each species below as accurately as possible, in most cases directly quoted from the literature. The dorsal and lateral habitus photos of each primary type were used unaltered, as received from MCZ. All images © President and Fellows of Harvard College (used with permission).

TETRATOMIDAE Billberg, 1820

Hallomeninae Gistel, 1848

Hallomenus (*Hallomenus*) *scapularis* Melsheimer, 1846 (Fig. 1–2)

Hallomenus scapularis Melsheimer 1846: 57 (type locality: “Pennsylvania”)

Hallomenus scapularis lectotype (sex unknown), labeled: “Melsh. / LECTOTYPE *Hallomenus scapularis* Melsh. design. Pollock 2000 / MCZ TYPE 35389”. [**lectotype by present designation**]

Hallomenus (*Xeuxes*) *serricornis* LeConte, 1878 (Fig. 3–4)

Hallomenus serricornis LeConte 1878b: 619 (type locality: “Marquette; two specimens”)

Hallomenus serricornis lectotype (sex unknown), labeled: “Marquette 4.7 Mich / Type. 4782 / [handwritten] *Hallomenus serricornis* Lec. / LECTOTYPE *Hallomenus serricornis* LeC. design. Pollock 2000” [**lectotype by present designation**]. A second specimen, also from Marquette, labeled as PARALECTOTYPE. Nikitsky (1998) divided *Hallomenus* into two subgenera: *Hallomenus* Panzer, 1794 and *Xeuxes* Champion, 1889. The type species of *Xeuxes* is *X. brevicollis* Champion, which is a junior synonym of *H. serricornis*.

MELANDRYIDAE Leach, 1815

Melandryinae Leach, 1815

Dircaeini Kirby, 1837

***Abdera bicincta* (Horn, 1888)**

(Fig. 5–6)

Hypulus bicinctus Horn 1888: 40 (type locality: “Sylvania, California”)

Hypulus bicinctus lectotype (sex unknown), labeled: “Cal / 634 / TYPE No. 8042 / [handwritten] H. bicinctus Horn / MCZ Type 34037 / LECTOTYPE *Hypulus bicinctus* Horn design. Pollock 2000”. [**lectotype by present designation**].

***Dircaea liturata* LeConte, 1866**

(Fig. 7–8)

Dircaea liturata LeConte 1866: 66 (type locality: unknown)

Dircaea liturata lectotype (♂), labeled: “[pink disc = middle states; MD, DE, NY, NJ, PA, CT?, RI?] / Type 4773 / [handwritten] *Dircaea liturata* Lec. 4-maculata || Say / LECTOTYPE ♂ *Dircaea liturata* LeC. design. Pollock 2000”. [**lectotype by present designation**]. Multiple authors have indicated the citation for this species as LeConte’s “List of the Coleoptera of North America”, p. 66. Although this is merely a list and does not include an actual description, it does appear to be the first use of *Dircaea liturata*. LeConte did mention (twice) that his *D. liturata* was a replacement name for *Serropalpus quadrimaculatus* Say. The name is pre-occupied by *Serropalpus quadrimaculatus* Illiger, 1798 (also in *Dircaea*).

***Phloiotrya fusca* (LeConte, 1878)**

(Fig. 9–10)

Dircaea fusca LeConte 1878b: 619 (type locality: Marquette, Michigan)

Dircaea fusca lectotype (♀), labeled: “Marquette 2.7 Mich / Type 4775 / [handwritten] *D. fusca* Lec. / LECTOTYPE ♀ *Dircaea fusca* LeConte design. Pollock 2000”. [**lectotype by present designation**]. The MCZ insect type database (http://insects.oeb.harvard.edu/mcz/Species_record.php?id=4517) lists the current combination as *Phloeotrya vaudoueri* (Mulsant). I do not know whether this synonym has been published. It is listed as *P. fusca* by Bousquet et al. (2013).

***Phloiotrya prona* (LeConte, 1878)**

(Fig. 11–12)

Dircaea prona LeConte 1878a: 426 (type locality: Enterprise, Florida)

Dircaea prona lectotype (♂), labeled: “Enterprise Fla May 10 / Type 4774 / [handwritten] *D. prona* Lec. / LECTOTYPE ♂ *Dircaea prona* LeConte design. Pollock 2000”. [**lectotype by present designation**]. A second specimen, with identical first label as lectotype, labeled as PARALECTOTYPE.

***Phloiotrya riversi* (LeConte, 1884)**

(Fig. 13–14)

Dircaea riversi LeConte 1884: 29 (type locality: Sylvania, California)

Dircaea riversi lectotype (♀), labeled: “Cala / Type 4777 / [handwritten] *D. Riversi* Lec / LECTOTYPE ♀ *Dircaea riversi* LeC. design. Pollock 2000”. [**lectotype by present designation**]. A second speci-

men, also with the “Cala” label is labeled as a PARALECTOTYPE. LeConte 1884: 29 gave no range of length in the original description; it is possible that both (or more) specimens were 11 mm. This species is possibly a junior synonym of *P. fusca* Motschulsky, 1872. Though there are relatively few names available, nomenclature of species of *Phloiotrya* is in need of revision.

Hypulini Gistel, 1848

***Hypulus simulator* Newman, 1838**

(Fig. 15–16)

Hypulus trifasciatus Melsheimer 1846: 56 (type locality: “Pennsylvania”). Junior subjective synonymy

Hypulus trifasciatus lectotype (sex unknown), labeled: “Melsh. / [handwritten] H. 3-fasciatus * Melsh / [handwritten] trifasciatus / LECTOTYPE Hypulus trifasciatus Melsh. design. Pollock 2000 / MCZ TYPE 35392”. [lectotype by present designation]

***Microtonus sericans* LeConte, 1862**

(Fig. 17–18)

Microtonus sericans LeConte 1862: 259 (type locality: “Atlantic states”)

Microtonus sericans lectotype (sex unknown), labeled: “[small yellow square] / [yellow rectangle] 3297 / [red-orange label] Type 4788 / [handwritten] Microtonus sericans Lec. / LECTOTYPE Microtonus sericans LeC. design. Pollock 2000”. [lectotype by present designation]. LeConte (1866: 163) included a (re)description of the species.

***Symphora flavicollis* (Haldeman, 1848)**

(Fig. 19–20)

Scryptia flavicollis Haldeman 1848: 100 (type locality: “New York”)

Scryptia flavicollis lectotype (sex unknown), labeled: “Type 8378 / [handwritten] Symphora flavicollis (Hald) / LECTOTYPE Scryptia flavicollis Hald. design. Pollock 2000”. [lectotype by present designation]

***Symphora rugosa* (Haldeman, 1848)**

(Fig. 21–22)

Scryptia rugosa Haldeman 1848: 100 (type locality: “Maryland”)

Scryptia rugosa lectotype (sex unknown), labeled: “Md. / Type 8379 / [handwritten] S. rugosa (Hald) Lec. / LECTOTYPE Scryptia rugosa Hald. design. Pollock 2000”. [lectotype by present designation]

Melandryini Leach 1815

***Emmesa connectens* Newman, 1838**

(Fig. 23–24)

Melandrya maculata LeConte 1850: 232 (type locality: nothing specific, but paper dealt with “Lake Superior” Coleoptera). Junior subjective synonymy

Melandrya maculata lectotype (♂), labeled: “[pale blue disc with 2 edges cut = north shore of Lake Superior] / Type 4765 / [handwritten] Emmesa connectens Nm. M. maculata Lec. / LECTOTYPE ♂ *Melandrya maculata* LeC. design. Pollock 2000”. [**lectotype by present designation**]. A second specimen, with similar first label as lectotype labeled as PARALECTOTYPE. LeConte (1850: 232) stated “An Emmesa connectens Nm. Ent. Mag. perperam descripta?”, thus indicating he was aware of the potential of this synonymy.

***Melandrya striata* Say, 1824**

(Fig. 25–28)

Melandrya striata var. *bicolor* Melsheimer 1846: 55 (type locality: unknown). Junior subjective synonymy

Melandrya striata var. *bicolor* lectotype (sex unknown), labeled: “Melsh. / [handwritten] M. bicolor var. b. striata * Melsh / MCZ TYPE 35394 / LECTOTYPE *Melandrya striata* var. bicolor (var. b) design. Pollock 2000”. [**lectotype by present designation**]

Melandrya striata var. *thoracica* Melsheimer 1846: 55 (type locality: unknown). Junior subjective synonymy

Melandrya striata var. *thoracica* lectotype (sex unknown), labeled: “Melsh. / [handwritten] var. thoracica * Melsh / LECTOTYPE *Melandrya striata* var. thoracica (var. a) design. Pollock 2000 / MCZ TYPE 35393”. [**lectotype by present designation**]. The lectotype appears to be a teneral individual, with the elytra slightly darker than the head and pronotum.

***Prothalia holmbergi* (Mannerheim, 1852)**

(Fig. 29–30)

Hypulus fulminans LeConte 1859: 284 (type locality: “Oregon”). Junior subjective synonymy

Hypulus fulminans lectotype (sex unknown), labeled: “[dark blue disc = Oregon, Washington] / Type 4771 / [handwritten] H? fulminans Lec. ? Dirc. Holmbergii Mann. / LECTOTYPE *Hypulus fulminans* LeC. design. Pollock 2000”. [**lectotype by present designation**]. LeConte (1859: 284) stated that “This species so resembles in its characters *Dircaea Holmbergii*...that I cannot help suspecting that they are identical”.

Orchesiini Mulsant, 1856

***Lederia arctica* (Horn, 1893)**

(Fig. 31–32)

Mecroscapha [lapsus] *arctica* Horn 1893: 144 (type locality: Fort Wrangel, Alaska)

Microscapha arctica lectotype (sex unknown), labeled: “Ft. Wrangel, Alaska. Wickham. / 51 / LectoTYPE 8041 / [handwritten] *Crioscapha arctica* Horn / MCZ Type 34042 / LECTOTYPE *Microscapha arctica* Horn design. Pollock 2000”. [**lectotype by present designation**]. A second syntype was mentioned in the original description, but is not in MCZ. This species was described in the genus “*Mecroscapha*”—clearly a *lapsus*, since the genus is correctly spelled as “*Microscapha*” later in the description. Also,

Horn (1893: 144) stated that “should it be thought advisable to separate the two [*M. clavicornis* and *M. arctica*] the name *Crioscapha* may be used for *arctica*.”

***Microscapha clavicornis* LeConte, 1866**

(Fig. 33–34)

Microscapha clavicornis LeConte 1866: 153 (type locality: “Georgia”)

Microscapha clavicornis lectotype (sex unknown), labeled: “[orange disc = southern states; gulf states; VA, NC, SC, e. TN ?, GA, AL, MS, FL, AR?, LA] / Type 4785 / [handwritten] *Microscapha clavicornis* Lec. / LECTOTYPE *Microscapha clavicornis* LeC. design. Pollock 2000”. [**lectotype by present designation**]

***Orchesia castanea* Melsheimer, 1846**

(Fig. 35–36)

Orchesia castanea Melsheimer 1846: 57 (type locality: “Pennsylvania”)

Orchesia castanea lectotype (sex unknown), labeled: “Melsh. / LECTOTYPE (bottom) and Paralectotypes *Orchesia castanea* Melsh. design. D A Pollock 2000 / MCZ TYPE 35390”. [**lectotype by present designation**]. Laliberté (1966), who essentially revised the genus *Orchesia* for North America, did not examine or discuss any of the Melsheimer types. Although this and the following species of *Orchesia* were mentioned by Melsheimer (1806) in a list in a catalogue (and lacking description), they were not validated until Melsheimer (1846). Thus, the original genus for these two species is *Orchesia*, and not *Hallomenus* (as indicated by Laliberté 1966).

***Orchesia gracilis* Melsheimer, 1846**

(Fig. 37–38)

Orchesia gracilis Melsheimer 1846: 57 (type locality: “Pennsylvania”)

Orchesia gracilis lectotype (sex unknown), labeled: “Melsh. / LECTOTYPE *Orchesia gracilis* Melsh. design. Pollock 2000 / MCZ TYPE 35391”. [**lectotype by present designation**]

***Orchesia ornata* Horn, 1888**

(Fig. 39–40)

Orchesia ornata Horn 1888: 38 (type locality: “Washington Territory”)

Orchesia ornata lectotype (sex unknown), labeled: “W.T. / LectoTYPE 8040 / [handwritten] *O. ornata* Horn / MCZ Type 34041 / LECTOTYPE *Orchesia ornata* Horn design. Pollock 2000”. [**lectotype by present designation**]

Serropalpini Latreille, 1829

***Amblyctis praeses* LeConte, 1879**

(Fig. 41–42)

Amblyctis praeses LeConte 1879: 3 (type locality: “near Buffalo”)

Amblyctis praeses lectotype (sex unknown), labeled: “O Reinecke Buffalo N.Y. / Type 4772 / [handwritten] Amblyctis praeses. Lec. / LECTOTYPE Amblyctis praeses LeConte design. Pollock 2000”. [**lectotype by present designation**]. A second specimen is mentioned in the original description; only 1 syntype was found in MCZ. This species is among the rarest of North American Melandryidae.

***Enchodes sericea* (Haldeman, 1848)**

(Fig. 43–44)

Dircaea sericea Haldeman 1848: 98 (type locality: “Pennsylvania”)

Dircaea sericea lectotype (♀), labeled: “[pink disc = Middle states; MD, DE, NY, NJ, PA, ?CT, ?RI] / Type 8382 / [handwritten] Enchodes sericea (Hald.) / LECTOTYPE ♀ Dircaea sericea Hald. design. Pollock 2000”. [**lectotype by present designation**]

***Serropalpus obsoletus* Haldeman, 1848**

(Fig. 45–46)

Serropalpus obsoletus Haldeman 1848: 98 (type locality: “Lake Superior”)

Serropalpus obsoletus lectotype (sex unknown), labeled: “[pale blue disc = Lake Superior; also Canada and North] / Type 8381 / [handwritten] S. obsoletus Hald. / LECTOTYPE Serropalpus obsoletus Hald. design. Pollock 2000”. [**lectotype by present designation**]. In her revision of the Nearctic species of *Serropalpus*, Mank (1939) mentioned seeing specimens from the LeConte collection, but did not designate a lectotype.

***Serropalpus substriatus* Haldeman, 1848**

(Fig. 47–48)

Serropalpus substriatus Haldeman 1848: 98 (type locality: “northeast boundary of Maine”)

Serropalpus substriatus lectotype (sex unknown), labeled: “[pale blue disc = Lake Superior; also Canada and North] / Type 8380 / [handwritten] S. substriatus Hald. / LECTOTYPE Serropalpus substriatus Hald. design. Pollock 2000”. [**lectotype by present designation**]

Xylitini Thomson, 1864

***Rushia longula* (LeConte, 1866)**

(Fig. 49–50)

Carebara longula LeConte 1866: 148 (type locality: “middle states”)

Carebara longula lectotype (sex unknown), labeled: “[pink disc = Middle states; MD, DE, NY, NJ, PA, ?CT, ?RI] / Type 4767 / [handwritten] Carebara longula Lec. / LECTOTYPE Carebara longula LeC. design. Pollock 2000”. [**lectotype by present designation**]

***Spilotus quadripustulatus* (Melsheimer, 1846)**

(Fig. 51–52)

Hallomenus quadripustulata Melsheimer 1846: 57 (type locality: “Pennsylvania”)

Hallomenus quadripustulata lectotype (sex unknown), labeled: “Melsh. / [irreg. red label without writing] / 4-pustulosus / LECTOTYPE *Hallomenus quadripustulatus* Melsh. design. Pollock 2000 / MCZ TYPE 35395”. [**lectotype by present designation**]. In the original description, Melsheimer indicated uncertainty in the generic placement by inclusion of “*H. ? quadripustulata*” leading the description. Also: “The antennae, which are somewhat thickened towards the apex, and the thorax in its outlines, differ greatly from those of the preceding species [*H. scapularis*], which is a true *Hallomenus*. It might perhaps be placed more correctly in the genus *Xilita* (sic).” (Melsheimer 1846: 57).

MYCTERIDAE Oken, 1843

Mycterinae Oken, 1843

Mycterus canescens Horn, 1879

(Fig. 53–54)

Mycterus canescens Horn 1879: 337 (type locality: “Keyesville, California”) [**lectotype by present designation**]

Mycterus canescens lectotype (♂), labeled: “Cal. / ♂ / Type 7975 / [handwritten] *M. canescens* Horn. / J.L. LeConte collection / *Mycterus canescens* Horn det. D.A. Pollock / [yellow-green label] LECTOTYPE ♂ *Mycterus canescens* Horn 1879; design. D.A. Pollock 1994”.

Mycterus quadricollis Horn, 1874

(Fig. 55–56)

Mycterus quadricollis Horn 1874: 42 (type locality: Temescal, California) [**lectotype by present designation**]

Mycterus quadricollis lectotype (♂), labeled: “Type 7974 / [handwritten] *Mycterus quadricollis* Horn / J.L. LeConte Collection / [yellow-green label] LECTOTYPE (2nd spec. from top of pin) and PARALECTOTYPES *Mycterus quadricollis* Horn 1874; designated D.A. Pollock 1994”.

BORIDAE Thomson, 1859

Borinae Thomson, 1859

Lecontia discicollis (LeConte, 1850)

(Fig. 57–58)

Crymodes discicollis LeConte 1850: 233 (type locality: unknown, but name published in paper dealing with “Lake Superior” Coleoptera) [**lectotype by present designation**]

Crymodes discicollis lectotype (sex unknown), labeled: “[pale blue disc = Lake Superior; also Canada and North] / Type 4752 / [handwritten] *Crymodes discicollis* Lec. / LECTOTYPE *Crymodes discicollis* LeC. design. Pollock 2000”. The caption for the figures associated with the description of this species (plate 8, Fig. 11, 11 a–b) spelled the name as *Cryphaeus discicollis* (*lapsus calamorum*). The name *Crymodes* LeConte, 1850 is a junior homonym of *Crymodes* Guénée, 1841 (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae) (Spilman 1954).

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Figures 1–13. Dorsal and lateral habitus of newly designated lectotypes. **1–2.** *Hallomenus scapularis* Melsheimer, lectotype. **1)** Dorsal habitus. **2)** Lateral habitus. Scale lines = 2.0 mm. **3–4.** *Hallomenus serricornis* LeConte, lectotype. **3)** Dorsal habitus. **4)** Lateral habitus. Scale lines = 2.0 mm. **5–6.** *Hypulus bicinctus* Horn, lectotype. **5)** Dorsal habitus. **6)** Lateral habitus. Scale lines = 2.0 mm. **7–8.** *Dircaea liturata* LeConte, male lectotype. **7)** Dorsal habitus. **8)** Lateral habitus. Scale lines = 2.0 mm. **9–10.** *Dircaea fusca* LeConte, female lectotype. **9)** Dorsal habitus. **10)** Lateral habitus. Scale lines = 2.0 mm. **11–12.** *Dircaea prona* LeConte, male lectotype. **11)** Dorsal habitus. **12)** Lateral habitus. Scale lines = 5.0 mm. **13).** *Dircaea riversi* LeConte, female lectotype, dorsal habitus. Scale line = 5.0 mm.



Figure 14–25. Dorsal and lateral habitus of newly designated lectotypes. **14)** *Dircaea riversi* LeConte, lectotype, lateral habitus. Scale line = 5.0 mm. **15–16.** *Hypulus trifasciatus* Melsheimer, lectotype. **15)** Dorsal habitus. **16)** Lateral habitus. Scale lines = 2.0 mm. **17–18.** *Microtonus sericans* LeConte, lectotype. **17)** Dorsal habitus. **18)** Lateral habitus. Scale lines = 1.0 mm. **19–20.** *Scryptia flavicollis* Haldeman, lectotype. **19)** Dorsal habitus. Scale line = 2.0 mm. **20)** Lateral habitus. Scale line = 1.0 mm. **21–22.** *Scryptia rugosa* Haldeman, lectotype. **21)** Dorsal habitus. **22)** Lateral habitus. Scale lines = 1.0 mm. **23–24.** *Melandrya maculata* LeConte, male lectotype. **23)** Dorsal habitus. **24)** Lateral habitus. Scale lines = 2.0 mm. **25)** *Melandrya striata* var. *bicolor* Melsheimer, lectotype, dorsal habitus.

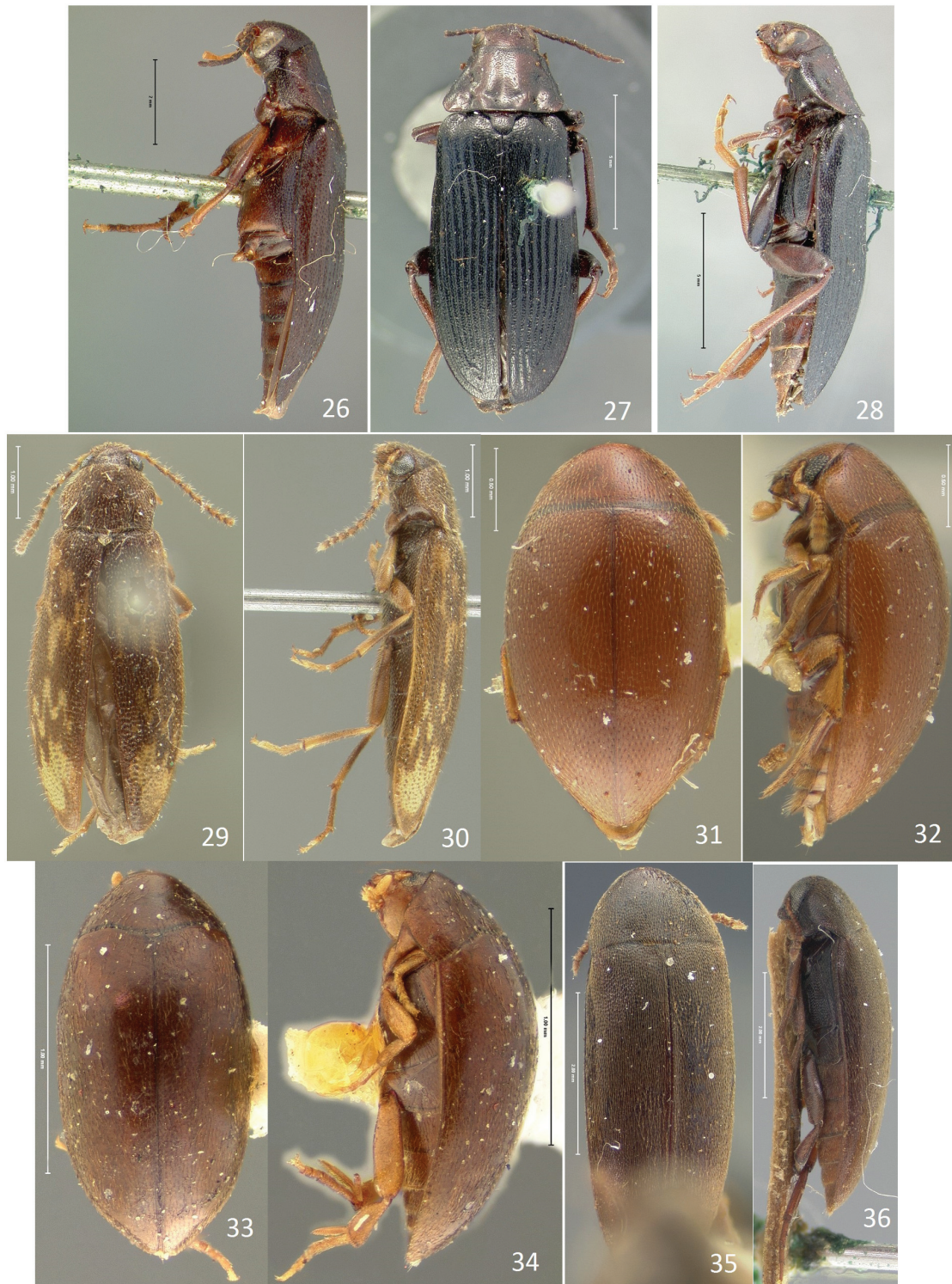
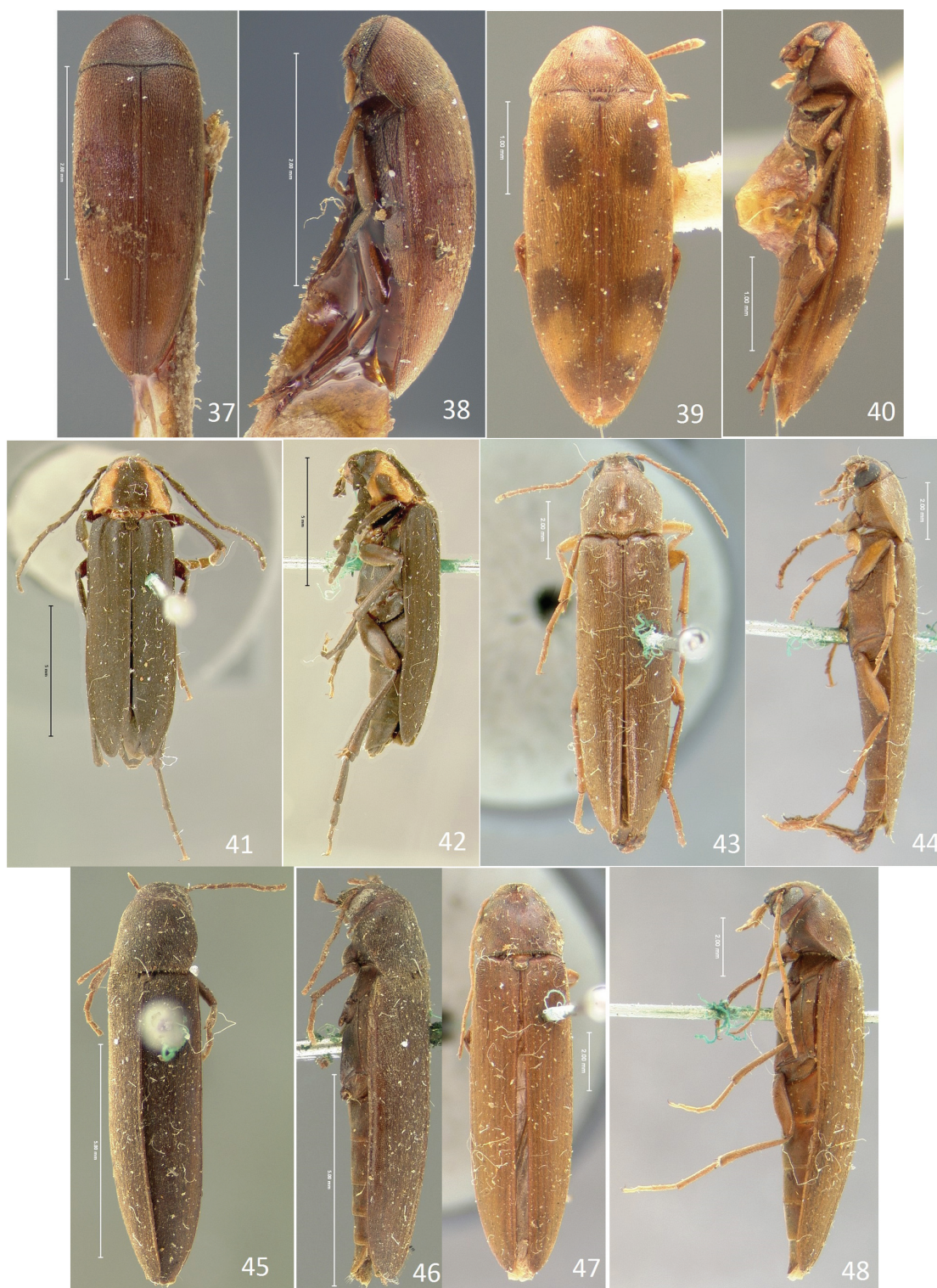
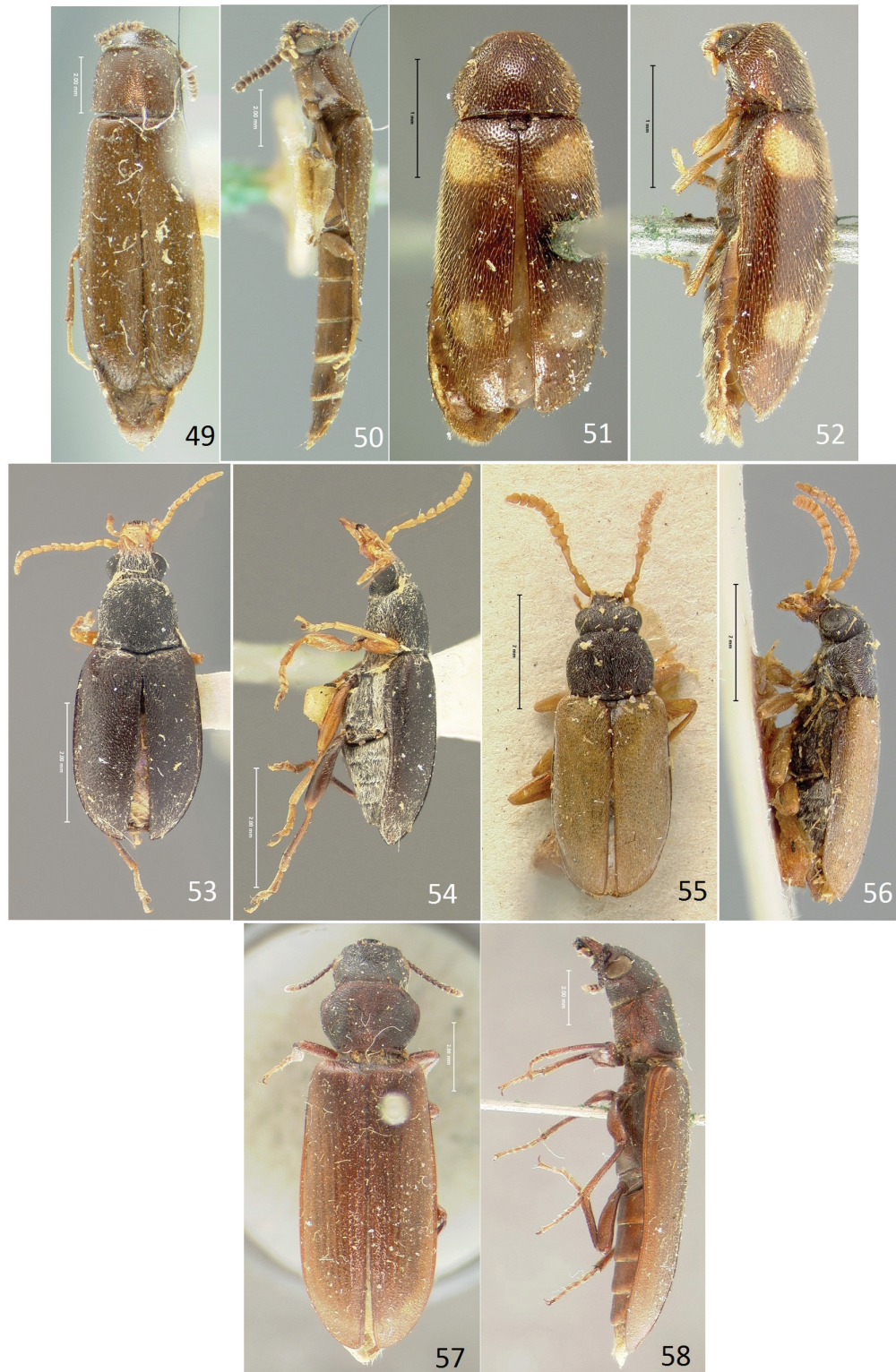


Figure 26–36. Dorsal and lateral habitus of newly designated lectotypes. **26.** *Melandrya striata* var. *bicolor* Melsheimer, lectotype, lateral habitus. Scale line = 2.0 mm. **27–28.** *Melandrya striata* var. *thoracica* Melsheimer, lectotype. **27)** Dorsal habitus. **28)** Lateral habitus. Scale lines = 5.0 mm. **29–30.** *Hypulus fulminans* LeConte, lectotype. **29)** Dorsal habitus. **30)** Lateral habitus. Scale lines = 1.0 mm. **31–32.** *Microscapha arctica* Horn, lectotype. **31)** Dorsal habitus. **32)** Lateral habitus. Scale lines = 0.5 mm. **33–34.** *Microscapha clavicornis* LeConte, lectotype. **33)** Dorsal habitus. **34)** Lateral habitus. Scale lines = 1.0 mm. **35–36.** *Orchesia castanea* Melsheimer, lectotype. **35)** Dorsal habitus. **36)** Lateral habitus. Scale lines = 2.0 mm.



Figures 37–48. Dorsal and lateral habitus of newly designated lectotypes. **37–38.** *Orchesia gracilis* Melsheimer, lectotype. **37)** Dorsal habitus. **38)** Lateral habitus. Scale lines = 2.0 mm. **39–40.** *Orchesia ornata* Horn, lectotype. **39)** Dorsal habitus. **40)** Lateral habitus. Scale lines = 1.0 mm. **41–42.** *Amblyctis praeses* LeConte, lectotype. **41)** Dorsal habitus. **42)** Lateral habitus. Scale lines = 5.0 mm. **43–44.** *Dircaea sericea* Haldeman, female lectotype. **43)** Dorsal habitus. **44)** Lateral habitus. Scale lines = 2.0 mm. **45–46.** *Serropalpus obsoletus* Haldeman, lectotype. **45)** Dorsal habitus. **46)** Lateral habitus. Scale lines = 5.0 mm. **47–48.** *Serropalpus substriatus* Haldeman, lectotype. **47)** Dorsal habitus. **48)** Lateral habitus. Scale lines = 2.0 mm.



Figures 49–58. Dorsal and lateral habitus of newly designated lectotypes. **49–50.** *Carebara longula* LeConte, lectotype. **49)** Dorsal habitus. **50)** Lateral habitus. Scale lines = 2.0 mm. **51–52.** *Hallomenus quadripustulata* Melsheimer, lectotype. **51)** Dorsal habitus. **52)** Lateral habitus. Scale lines = 1.0 mm. **53–54.** *Mycterus canescens* Horn, male lectotype. **53)** Dorsal habitus. **54)** Lateral habitus. Scale lines = 2.0 mm. **55–56.** *Mycterus quadricollis* Horn, male lectotype. **55)** Dorsal habitus. **56)** Lateral habitus. Scale lines = 2.0 mm. **57–58.** *Crymodes discicollis* LeConte, lectotype. **57)** Dorsal habitus. **58)** Lateral habitus. Scale lines = 2.0 mm.

