



A revision of the genus *Ora* Clark, 1865 (Coleoptera: Scirtidae) in Argentina (part II)—redescriptions, updated distributions and a key to species

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Abstract

This second part of the revision of the Argentine species of *Ora* Clark, 1865 provides detailed redescrptions, habitus photos, illustrations of male and female genitalia for eight species, an identification key and updated distributions for all the species. A lectotype is hereby designated for *Ora bruchi* Pic, 1928. *Scirtes brevenotatus* v. *mediolineatus* Pic, 1928 and *S. brevenotatus wagneri* Pic, 1928 are here raised to species level and transferred to *Ora*. The females of *Ora atroapicalis*, *O. depressa*, *O. mediolineata*, *O. platensis*, *O. semibrunnea* and *O. wagneri* are described. *Ora bivittata* Pic, 1922 is newly recorded from Argentina and several provincial records are added to the geographical range of early known species. Eleven species of *Ora* are now recognized to occur in Argentina: *O. atroapicalis* Pic, 1928, *O. bivittata* Pic, 1922, *O. brevieminentia* Libonatti, 2014, *O. bruchi* Pic, 1928, *O. depressa* (Fabricius, 1801), *O. mediolineata* (Pic, 1928) **comb. n.**, *O. megadepressa* Libonatti, 2014, *O. platensis* Brèthes, 1925, *O. semibrunnea* Pic, 1922, *O. sigmoidea* Libonatti, 2014 and *O. wagneri* (Pic, 1928) **comb. n.**

Key words: marsh beetles, taxonomy, new combinations, new records, southern Neotropical region

Introduction

In the first part of this revision the morphology of the Argentine members of the genus *Ora* Clark, 1865 was studied and three new species were described (Libonatti 2014). In addition to the discovery of those taxa, many specimens of previously known species were collected during recent expeditions in Argentina. Unfortunately, the original descriptions of those species, dating back to the beginning of the 20th century, were brief and lacked detail and illustrations. Neither the male nor the female genitalia were studied, and no identification key for the species is available. Therefore, this second part of the revision concerns those species not treated in the first part, plus one species herein recorded for the first time from Argentina. The goals of this contribution are: to redescribe in detail eight Argentine species, to expand their known distributional ranges, and to provide a key for the identification of all known Argentine species of the genus *Ora*.

Material and methods

Type specimens studied were borrowed from the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, France (MNHN) and the Carlos Bruch Collection (BR), presently held in the Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales Bernardino Rivadavia, Buenos Aires, Argentina (MACN). In addition, ca. 580 unidentified specimens were studied, most of them obtained in expedition trips to several Argentine provinces (Buenos Aires, Chaco, Corrientes, Entre Ríos, Formosa, Misiones, Salta and Santa Fe) during 1991–2014 and held in my personal collection (MLLC, Laboratory of Entomology, University of Buenos Aires, Argentina). This material was either captured using mercury vapor light traps or reared from larvae. A small fraction of these specimens was borrowed from the museums mentioned above and from F. Angelini's collection (AC) (held in the Museum of Natural History, University of Florence). Label data are cited *in extenso* for historical specimens. Each label is cited with quotation marks, lines are delimited by a forward slash.

The methods and terms used here follow those employed in previous papers dealing with the adult morphology of the genus *Ora*. Line drawings were colored in three shades of grey, which represent different degrees of pigmentation and/or sclerotization. The reader is referred to Libonatti (2014) for a complete list and additional explanations of the terms used in the present paper.

Measurements of the holotypes and lectotypes are shown in square brackets. When available, 10 males and 10 females were measured at random from all available collection localities. When less than 10 specimens of a given sex were available, all were measured.

Taxonomy

Ora Clark, 1865

Type species: *Scirtes trobertii* Guérin-Méneville, 1861 (by subsequent designation of Champion 1918)

Ora atroapicalis Pic, 1928

(Figs. 1–4, 26–43)

Ora atroapicalis Pic, 1928: 9

Type material. Holotype: ♂ (MNHN), “? Brésil” [white label, handwritten by Pic], “*Ora / atroapicalis* n sp” [white label, handwritten by Pic], “HOLOTYPUS / *Ora atroapicalis* / Pic, 1928” [red label, printed].

Additional material studied. **ARGENTINA:** 1 ♀ (BR), “R^{EP} ARGENTINA / Pr. Santiago d. Estero / 190 / C. Bruch” [white label, printed], “*Ora / atroapicalis* / Pic” [white label, handwritten by Bruch], “*Ora / atroapicalis* / Pic” [white label, handwritten by Pic]; 1 ♂ (MACN), “SANTA FE / IV-61 / WILLINER-S.J.” [white label, printed/handwritten]; 7 ♂ (MLLC), Formosa, PN Río Pilcomayo, Estero Poi, 16.i.2011, light trap, M. C. Michat; 4 ♂ and 2 ♀ (MLLC), Chaco, ~200 m from PN Chaco, 18.i.2011, light trap, M. C. Michat; 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ (MLLC), Corrientes, 28° 3' 39" S 58° 9' 32" W, 10.xii.2012, light trap, M. C. Michat & P. L. M. Torres; 3 ♂ (MLLC), Corrientes, RN del Iberá, Galarza, 18. iv.2013, light trap, S. A. Mazzucconi; 2 ♀ (MLLC), Entre Ríos, PN El Palmar, 16.xi.2014, light trap, M. C. Michat; 1 ♂ (MLLC), Entre Ríos, PN El Palmar, 17.xi.2014, light trap, M. L. Libonatti. **PARAGUAY:** 1 ♀ (MACN), “PERIBEBUY / PARAGUAY / 4-I-66 / WILLINER” [white label, printed/handwritten]; 3 ♂ and 1 ♀ (MLLC), Canindeyú, Reserva Natural del Bosque Mbaracayú, Aguará Ñu, 14.xii.2003, light trap, O. Di Iorio.

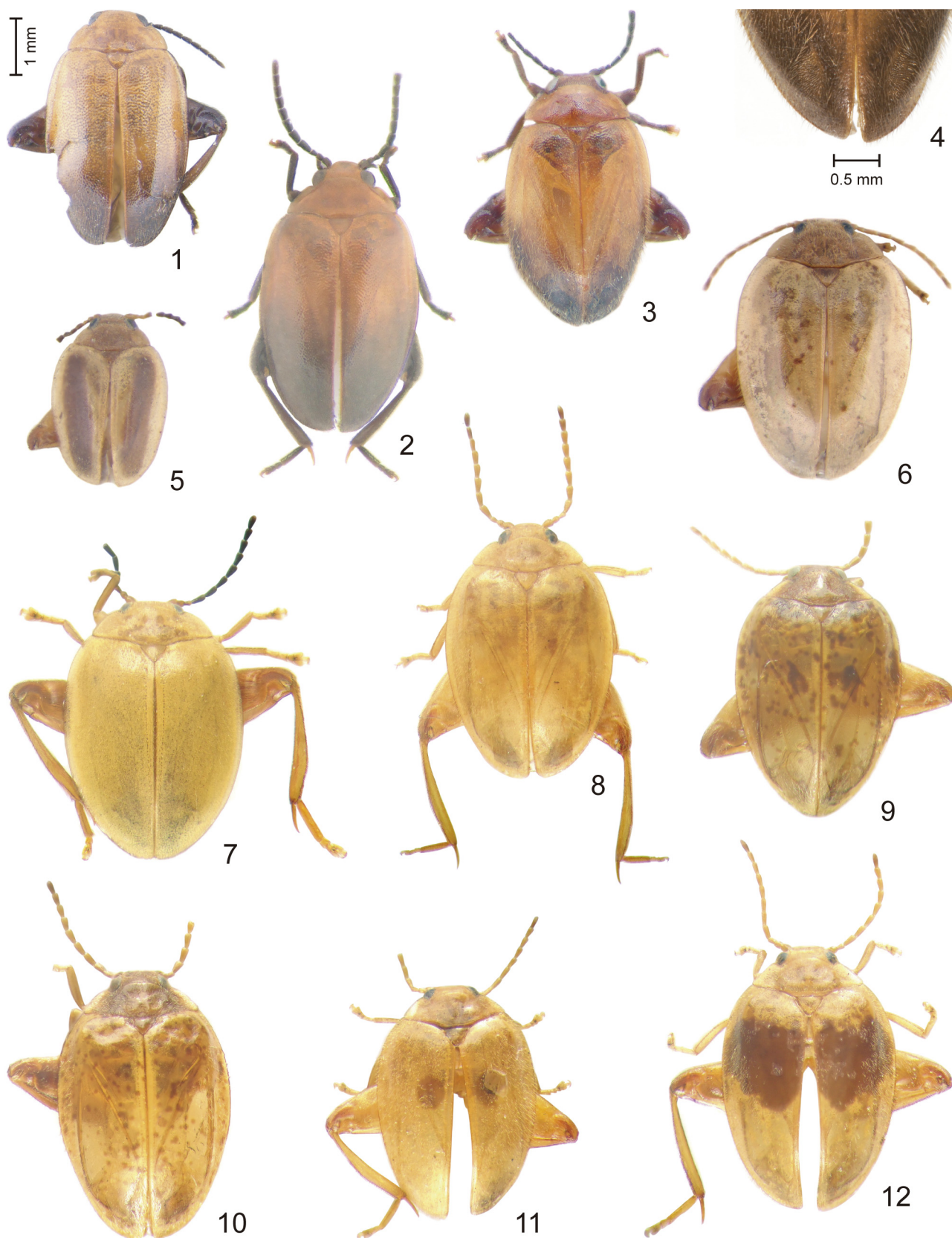
Diagnosis. Body oblong-elongate, reddish testaceous, antennae, legs (except coxae and bases of femora), apical half to third of elytra and apical half of abdomen dark brown to black (Figs. 1–3); tegmen asymmetrical, with base elongate and a pair of parameres, a shorter slightly curved digitiform right-handed paramere, and a longer strongly curved apically acute left-handed paramere (Fig. 33); penis strongly asymmetrical, dorsoventrally flattened, curved ventrally, base more or less rectangular, with a distinct right-handed appendix connected distally to a short thin projection (Fig. 34); anterior part of bursal sclerite flat with a single minute tooth and a broadly rounded-emarginate margin, middle part with a single tooth (Fig. 42); prehensor elongate, curved, conical (Fig. 43).

Redescription. *Measurements.* Males (n = 10): TL 3.78–4.63 [3.94] (mean 4.22) mm, PL 0.73–0.85 [0.73] (mean 0.78) mm, PW 1.70–2.01 [1.70] (mean 1.78) mm, EL 3.28–3.86 [3.36] (mean 3.54) mm, EW 2.35–2.74 [2.35] (mean 2.57) mm. Females (n = 10): TL 4.09–5.70 (mean 4.75) mm, PL 0.73–0.85 (mean 0.80) mm, PW 1.66–1.97 (mean 1.80) mm, EL 3.47–4.36 (mean 3.77) mm, EW 2.39–2.82 (mean 2.57) mm.

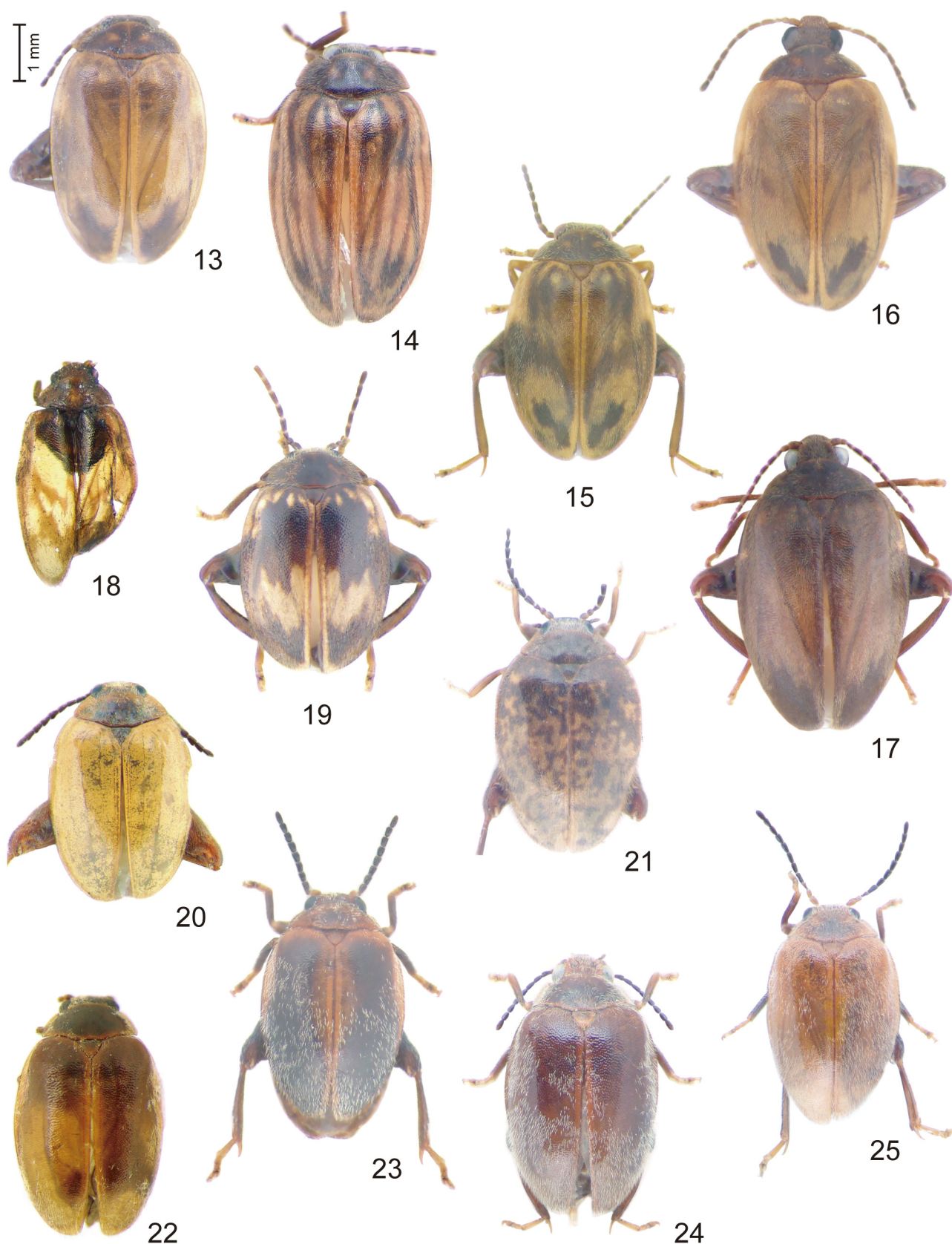
Habitus. Oblong-elongate, depressed, maximum width at middle of elytra, closely covered with yellowish setae (Figs. 1–3).

Coloration. Body reddish testaceous, except for the brown-black antennae, palpi, apical part of femora, tibiae, tarsi, apical half of abdomen and apical half to third of elytra.

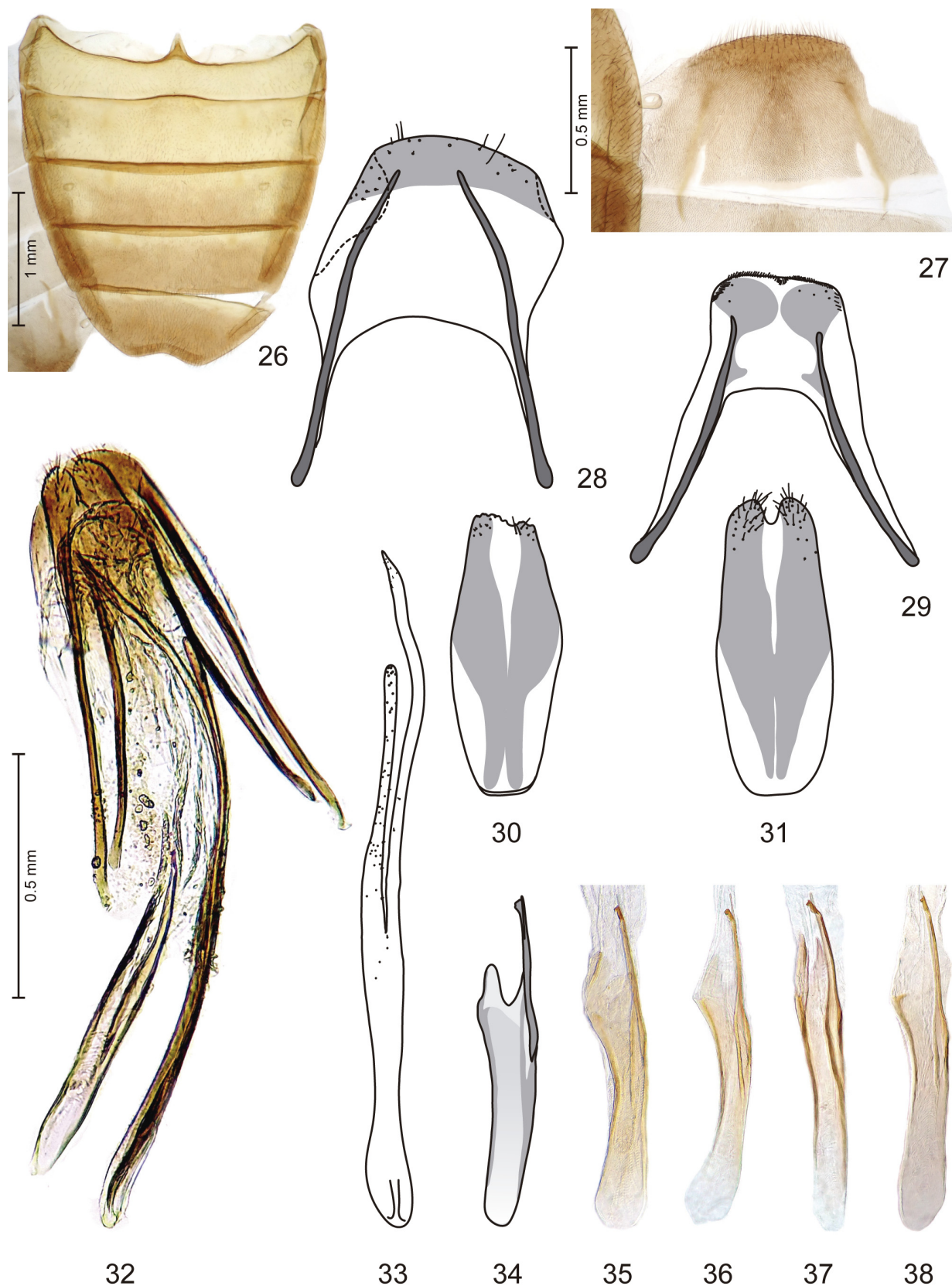
Head. Wide, approximately 1.7x wider than interocular space, the pair of frontal foveae and the concave clypeal surface delimited by a lateral ridge on each side forming a trapezoidal fovea; punctation very fine, dense,



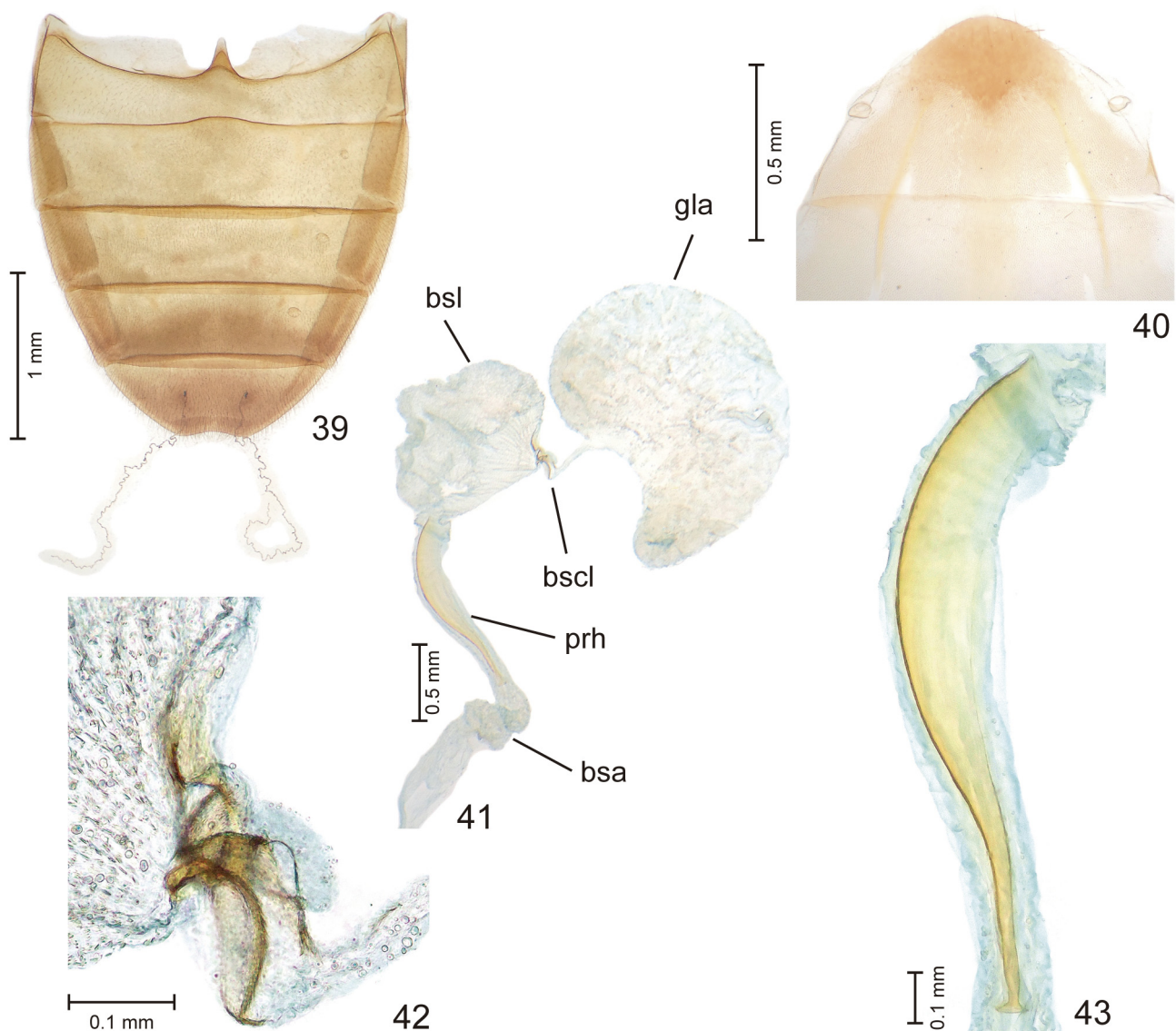
FIGURES 1–12. *Ora* spp. from Argentina, habitus. 1–4, *Ora atroapicalis* Pic, 1928: 1, holotype, male; 2, male from PN Chaco; 3, female from Aguará Ñu (Paraguay); 4, detail of female elytral apex; 5, *O. bivittata* Pic, 1922, male from Chaco Province; 6, *O. bruchi* Pic, 1928, lectotype, female; 7–12, *O. depressa* (Fabricius, 1801): 7, male from PN Mburucuyá (Corrientes); 8, female from Corrientes; 9, female from PN Mburucuyá; 10, female from PN El Palmar (Entre Ríos); 11, female from Piquete (Santa fe); 12, female from Rosario (Santa Fe).



FIGURES 13–25. *Ora* spp. from Argentina, habitus. 13–17, *Ora mediolineata* (Pic, 1928): 13, holotype, male; 14, female from RN del Iberá (Corrientes); 15 & 16, males from PN Mburucuyá; 17, female from PN Chaco; 18 & 19, *O. platensis* Brèthes, 1925: 18, holotype, male; 19, male from Reserva El Destino (Buenos Aires); 20 & 21, *O. semibrunnea* Pic, 1922: 20, holotype, male; 21, female from PN Pre-Delta (Entre Ríos); 22–25, *O. wagneri* (Pic, 1928): 22, holotype, male; 23, male from PN Chaco; 24 & 25, females from Estero Poí (Formosa).



FIGURES 26–38. *Ora atroapicalis* Pic, male. 26, holotype, abdomen, ventral aspect; 27, holotype, tergite 7; 28, holotype, tergite 8; 29, holotype, tergite 9; 30, holotype, sternite 9; 31, specimen from Estero Poí, sternite 9; 32, specimen from PN El Palmar, terminalia and genitalia, ventral aspect; 33, holotype, tegmen, dorsal aspect; 34, holotype, penis, ventral aspect; 35, male from PN Río Pilcomayo (Formosa), penis, ventral aspect; 36 & 37, males from RN del Iberá, penis, ventral aspect; 38, male from Santa Fe, penis, ventral aspect.



FIGURES 39–43. *Ora atroapicalis* Pic, female. 39, abdomen, ventral aspect; 40, tergite 7; 41, genital organs (except ovaries), dorsal aspect; 42, bursal sclerite, dorsal aspect; 43, prehensor, dorsal aspect. Abbreviations: bsa: bursa, bscl: bursal sclerite, bsl: bursella, gla: accessory gland, prh: prehensor.

punctures separated by 1.0–2.0x diameter. Antennae filiform, segments 1 and 2 barrel-shaped, segment 1 almost twice the length of segment 2, segment 3 subconical, approximately the same length as segment 2, segments 4–11 relatively wide, segment 4 twice the length of segment 3, subsequent segments gradually shortening until segment 10, segment 11 the same length as segment 4, apex rounded, apical margins of antennomeres 4–10 not projected anteriorly. Mandibles with acute apex.

Thorax. Pronotum approximately 1.6x wider than long, anterolateral angles sharply projecting anteriorly, lateral margins greatly rounded; punctation on pronotum and scutellar shield similar to that on head. Elytra depressed anterolaterally, humerus slightly marked, lateral margins rounded; punctation uniform, coarser than on head, pronotum and scutellar shield, punctures separated by 1.0–2.0x diameter. Mesoventral process elongate, parallel-sided, apex truncate to subtly notched. Approximate length ratio of metatarsomere 1: dorsal metatibial spur: ventral metatibial spur: 4.0: 3.0: 1.0.

Abdomen. Completely covered with short yellowish setae except for a pair of glabrous regions on ventrites 2–5. Apex of ventrite 5 shallowly concave (Figs. 26, 39).

Male terminalia and genitalia. Tergite 8 with sclerotized apodemes converging posteriorly, basal part approximately straight, apical third curved inwards, plate subtrapezoidal with posterior margin distinctly arcuate and sclerotized, apical surface with setae (Fig. 28). Sternite 8 not evident. Tergite 9 with a pair of sclerotized

apodemes distinctly curved and converging posteriorly, plate more or less square-shaped with posterior margin almost straight, with a row of microtrichia (Fig. 29). Sternite 9 elongate, apically bilobed, with a pair of sclerotized regions diverging posteriorly, posterior margin with setae and pores, central part with tufts of minute microtrichia (Figs. 30, 31). Tegmen asymmetrical, with a pair of parameres, right-handed paramere elongate, almost straight, with digitiform apex and microsculpture consisting of pores and minute setae, left-handed paramere very elongate, very curved ventrally, with an acute apex and microsculpture consisting of minute setae (Figs. 32, 33). Penis laminar, curved ventrally, strongly asymmetrical, base more or less rectangular, apical part with a right-handed appendix bearing distally a short and thin appendix (Fig. 34).

Female genitalia. Anterior part of bursal sclerite laminar with a single minute tooth and a broadly rounded-emarginate margin, middle part with a single tooth (Figs. 41, 42). Prehensor elongate, curved, conical (Figs. 41, 43). Microsculpture of bursella composed of rows of conical microtrichia.

Sexual dimorphism. Antennae broader in males than in females. Elytral setae longer in females than in males. Female elytron with two foveae near the apex: one short longitudinal depression adjacent to the suture and one oval depression located externally to the former, both closely covered with fine short setae (male lacking elytral foveae) (Fig. 4). Tergite 7 with longer apodemes in females than in males, posterior margin parabolic in females and broadly rounded in males (Figs. 27, 40). Ventrite 5 with posterior concavity much deeper in males than in females (Figs. 26, 38).

Intraspecific variation. Specimens vary in size and in the extent of the brown apical area on elytra (Figs. 1, 2). Subtle differences in the degree of curvature of the left-handed lateral margin as well as in the length of the apical appendix of the penis were observed (Figs. 34–38), although this variation is apparently continuous along the specimens studied so there is not enough evidence to recognize more than one species.

Distribution. Brazil. Paraguay. Argentina: Chaco, Corrientes, Entre Ríos, Formosa, Santa Fe and Santiago del Estero Provinces.

Remarks. The presence of elytral foveae in females (=excitators *sensu* Ruta 2008) is shared with *O. sigmoidea* Libonatti, 2014, although these two species differ in body shape, color and genitalia. *Ora atroapicalis* is similar in body shape to *O. sororum* Pic, 1918 (from Brazil) and *O. nigricornis* Champion, 1897 (from Panamá), but differs in the dark brown apical part of the elytra. This is the only known Neotropical species of the genus with a distinct pair of parameres arising from the tegmen (the genitalia of *O. sororum* and *O. nigricornis* are unknown). This reinforces the idea proposed by Nyholm (1972) that the digitiform lobe of *O. texana* Champion, 1897 probably represents a paramere.

***Ora bivittata* Pic, 1922**

(Figs. 5, 44–51)

Ora bivittata Pic, 1922: 5

Type material. Holotype: not sexed (MNHN), “Corumba / Matt Grosso” [white label, printed], “*Ora / bivittata* / n sp” [white label, handwritten by Pic], “HOLOTYPUS / *Ora bivittata* / Pic, 1922” [red label, printed].

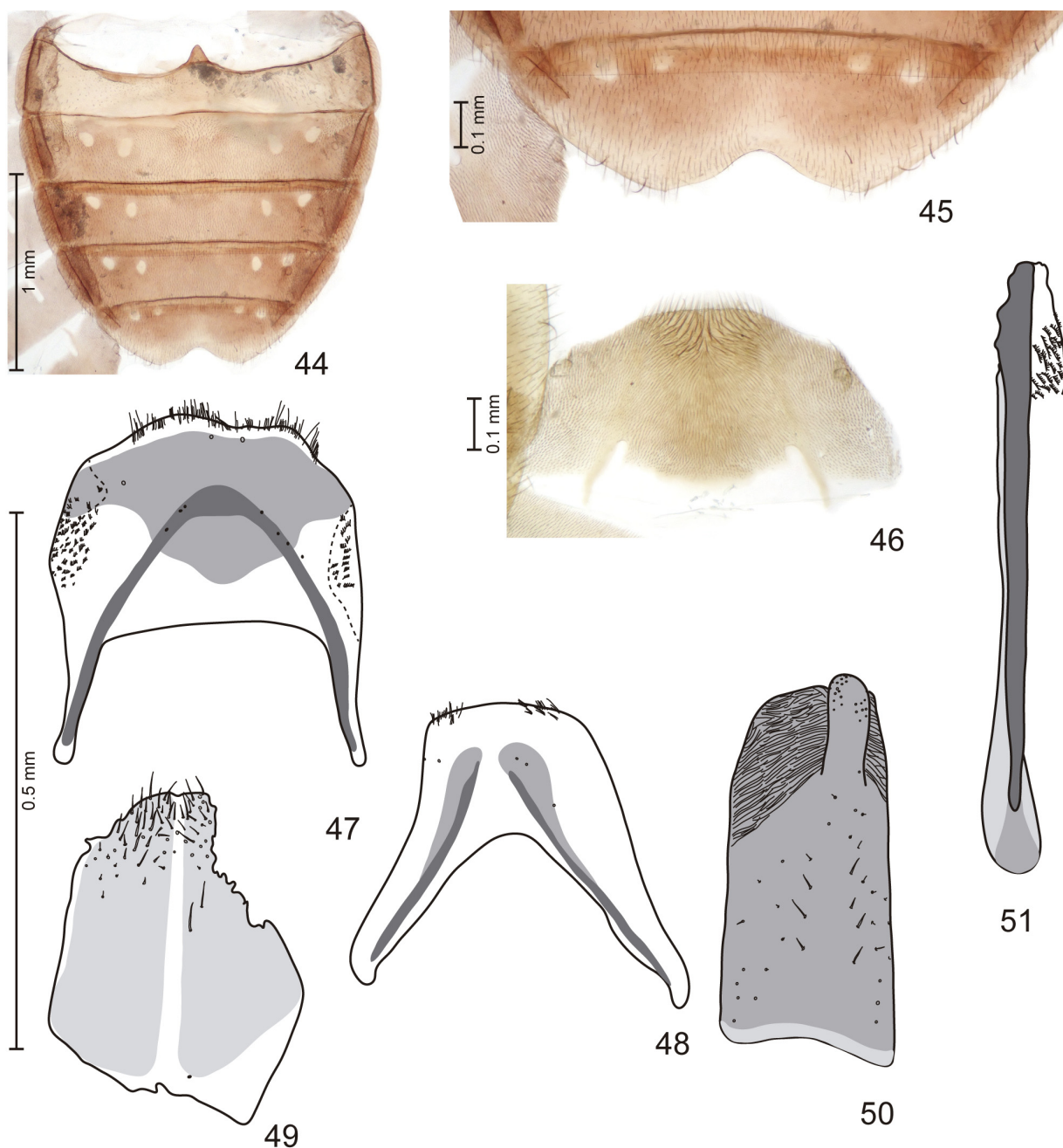
Additional material studied. ARGENTINA: 1 ♂ (BR), “R^{EP} ARGENTINA / Gob. Chaco / XII. 1894 / C. Bruch” [white label, printed], “*Ora / bivittata* / Pic” [white label, handwritten by Bruch], “*Ora / bivittata* Pic” [white label, handwritten by Pic].

Diagnosis. Size very small, body oval, each elytron testaceous with a long brown vitta (Fig. 5); tegmen slightly asymmetrical, with an apical digitiform outgrowth (Fig. 50); penis slightly asymmetrical, rod-shaped, straight, flattened (Fig. 51).

Redescription (based on the specimen from Chaco ex BR). *Measurements.* Male (n = 1): TL 2.82 mm, PL 0.58 mm, PW 1.35 mm, EL 2.30 mm, EW 2.05 mm.

Habitus. Broadly oval, depressed, maximum width at basal third of elytra, closely covered with yellowish setae (Fig. 5).

Coloration. Head, antennomeres 1–3, pronotum, scutellar shield, legs and ventral surface reddish testaceous, basal half of hind femora brownish, elytra pale testaceous, each with a broad brown vitta on the disc extending from a little below the base to near the apex, antennomeres 3–11 brown.



FIGURES 44–51. *Ora bivittata* Pic, male from Chaco. 44, abdomen, ventral aspect; 45, ventrite 5; 46, tergite 7; 47, tergite 8; 48, tergite 9; 49, sternite 9; 50, tegmen, dorsal aspect; 51, penis, dorsal aspect.

Head. Rather wide, 2.0x wider than interocular space, clypeal surface flat; punctation very fine, dense, punctures separated by 1.0x diameter. Antennae filiform, with apical margins of antennomeres 4–10 slightly projected anteriorly, approximate ratio of antennomeres: 2.3: 1.2: 1.0: 2.0: 2.0: 2.0: 1.7: 1.7, approximate L/W ratios of antennomeres: 1.8, 1.2, 1.0, 1.5, 1.5, 1.5, 1.3, 1.3 (antennomeres 9–11 missing).

Thorax. Pronotum approximately 2.3x wider than long, anterolateral angles sharply projecting anteriorly, lateral margins rounded; punctation on pronotum and scutellar shield similar to that on head. Elytra depressed anterolaterally, humerus well marked, lateral margins rounded; punctation composed of very fine punctures separated by 1.0–2.0x diameter, with intermixed coarser punctures twice the size and separated by 3.0x diameter; elytra with a row of submarginal punctures parallel to the elytral suture. Mesoventral process elongate, very thin, with acute apex. Approximate length ratio of metatarsomere 1: dorsal metatibial spur: ventral metatibial spur: 3.6: 2.4: 1.0.

Abdomen. Completely covered with short yellowish setae except for a pair of glabrous oval regions on each side of the ventrites 2–5 (Fig. 44). Ventrites 2–5 exhibiting long curved dark setae on lateral regions (Fig. 45). Apex of ventrite 5 deeply concave (Fig. 45).

Male terminalia and genitalia. Tergite 7 with posterior margin subtrapezoidal, covered with long setae over the central-posterior part, with very short apodemes (Fig. 46). Tergite 8 with sclerotized apodemes converging posteriorly, with a sclerotized U-shaped cross-piece, plate rectangular with tufts of long microtrichia on posterior margin and tufts of short microtrichia on lateral parts (Fig. 47). Sternite 8 not distinct. Tergite 9 with a pair of sclerotized straight apodemes converging posteriorly, plate more or less square-shaped, with tufts of long microtrichia on posterolateral parts (Fig. 48). Sternite 9 more or less triangular, very finely apically bilobed, with a pair of sclerotized regions, with setae on apical part (Fig. 49). Tegmen with an apical digitiform outgrowth; microsculpture consisting of pores on the digitiform outgrowth, interconnected lines on apical part, and pores, long and short setae throughout the medial part (Fig. 50). Penis slightly asymmetrical, rod-shaped, straight, basal part flattened (the apex partly missing in the specimen examined) (Fig. 51).

Female genitalia. Female unknown.

Distribution. Brazil. Argentina: Chaco Province.

Remarks. *Ora bivittata* bears a brown stripe or vitta on each elytron as do *O. obliqua* Champion, 1897 (from Mexico and Guatemala) and *O. discoidea* Champion, 1897 (from Mexico, Guatemala and Honduras), and is similar to *O. depressa* in the rod-shaped penis, but its body size is much smaller than those of the three species mentioned above and the penis is straight rather than curved as in *O. depressa*.

***Ora bruchi* Pic, 1928**

(Figs. 6, 52–57)

Ora bruchi Pic, 1928: 8

Type material. Pic had two specimens upon which he based his description, one in MNHN and the other in BR. The specimen deposited in MNHM is hereby designated as lectotype in order to clarify assignment of this name with this species. Lectotype: 1 ♀ (MNHN): “R^{EP} ARGENTINA / Prov. Buenos Aires / 190 / C. Bruch” [white label, printed], “Ora / Bruchi n sp” [brownish label, handwritten by Pic], “LECTOTYPUS / Ora bruchi Pic, 1928 / des. M. L. Libonatti 2015” [red label, printed]. Paralectotype: 1 ♀ (BR): “R^{EP} ARGENTINA / Prov. Buenos Aires / 190 / C. Bruch” [white label, printed], “Typus” [light blue label, handwritten], “Ora / Bruchi / Pic” [white label, handwritten by Bruch], “Ora / Bruchi n sp” [brownish label, handwritten by Pic], “PARALECTOTYPUS / Ora bruchi Pic, 1928 / des. M. L. Libonatti 2015” [yellow label, printed].

Diagnosis. Body broadly oval, elytra yellow with small brown spots (Fig. 6); anterior part of bursal sclerite trapezoidal, folded posteriorly, with three teeth and a non-sclerotized oval region near the rounded margin, middle part with a pair of anterior very long teeth and one small tooth posterior to these two (Figs. 55–57). Prehensor membranous (Fig. 54).

Redescription. *Measurements.* Females (n = 2): TL (4.14–4.38) [4.38] (mean 4.26) mm, PL (0.69–0.77) [0.77] (mean 0.73) mm, PW (1.71–1.99) [1.99] (mean 1.85) mm, EL (3.51–3.74) [3.74] (mean 3.63) mm, EW (2.73–3.07) [3.07] (mean 2.90) mm.

Habitus. Body broadly oval, strongly depressed, maximum width at the basal third of elytra, covered with brownish to yellowish, suberect setae (Fig. 6).

Coloration. Head, pronotum and scutellar shield reddish testaceous, elytra yellow with small brown spots, antennae brownish yellow, the last antennomere darker; ventral surface testaceous, apex of posterior femora brownish.

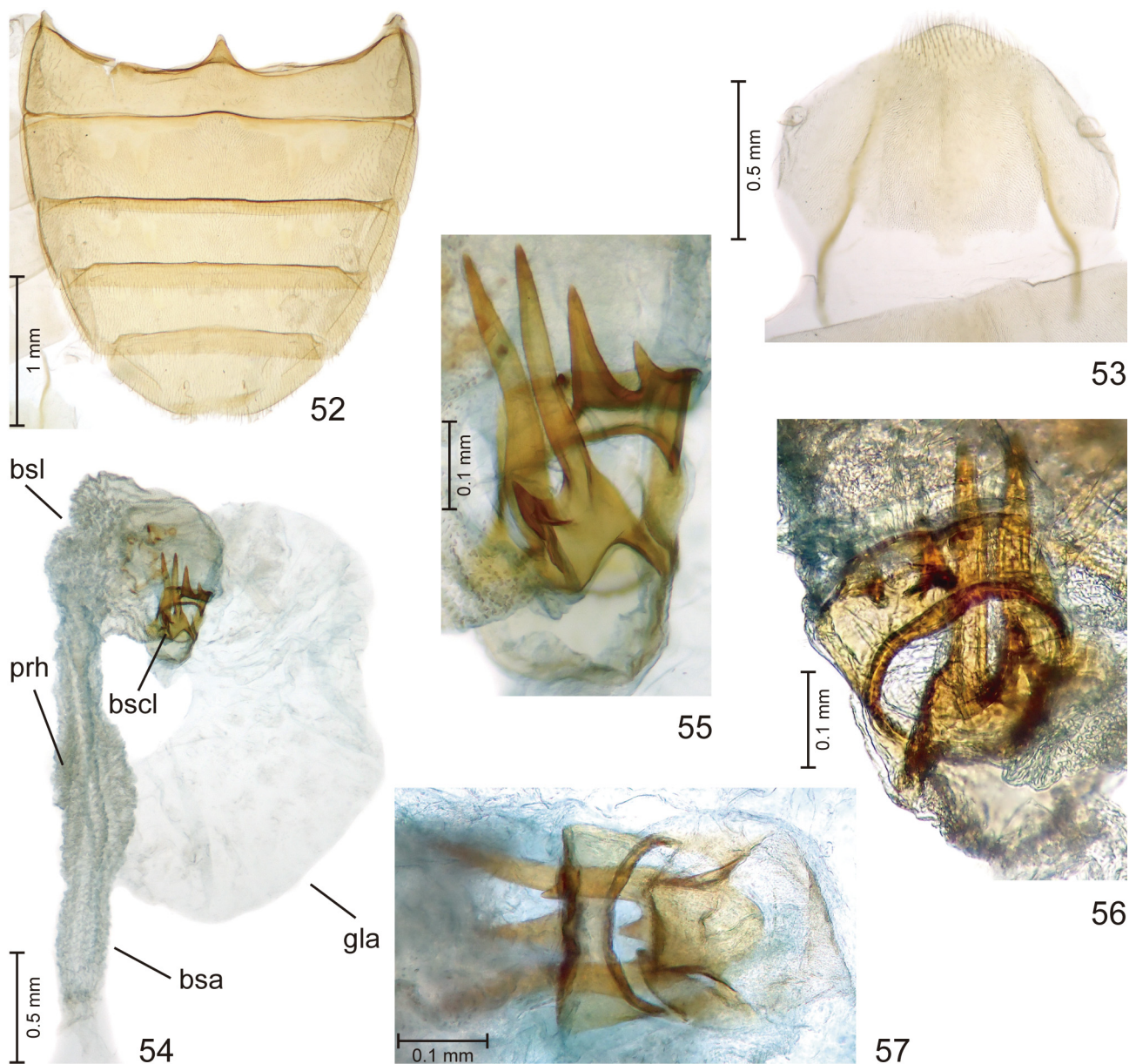
Head. Wide, approximately 1.8x wider than interocular space, clypeal surface flat; punctation very fine, punctures widely separated by 3.0x diameter. Antennae filiform, approximate ratio of antennal segments: 1.2: 1.0: 1.0: 1.8: 1.8: 1.8: 1.8: 1.3: 1.5: 1.5: 1.8, L/W ratios of antennal segments: 1.4, 1.5, 2.0, 2.6, 2.6, 2.6, 2.6, 2.5, 2.3, 3.0, 3.7. Mandibles with obtuse apex.

Thorax. Pronotum approximately 2.6x wider than long, anterolateral angles sharply projecting anteriorly, lateral margins almost straight; punctation on pronotum and scutellar shield similar to that on head. Elytra very

depressed anterolaterally, humerus well marked, lateral margins rounded; punctation composed of fine (somewhat coarser than that on head, pronotum and scutellar shield) punctures separated by 3x diameter, with intermixed coarser punctures 3x the size and separated by 4–6x diameter; the fine punctures bearing shorter and more horizontal setae, the coarse punctures bearing longer and more erect setae; elytra with a row of submarginal punctures parallel to elytral suture. Mesoventral process elongate, very thin, lateral margins strongly converging posteriorly, with acute apex. Approximate length ratio of metatarsomere 1: dorsal metatibial spur: ventral metatibial spur: 3.1: 2.3: 1.0.

Abdomen. Completely covered with short yellowish setae except for the glabrous posterior margin of the ventrite 1 and the pair of glabrous lateral regions on ventrites 2–5, with long yellowish setae on the posterior margin of ventrites 2–5, and some dark curved setae occurring on the lateral and posterior margins of ventrites 2–5 (Fig. 52). Ventrite 5 with apex shallowly concave. Tergite 7 with long apodemes and posterior margin parabolic (Fig. 53).

Male terminalia and genitalia. Male unknown.



FIGURES 52–57. *Ora bruchi* Pic, female. 52–56, lectotype: 52, abdomen, ventral aspect; 53, tergite 7; 54, genital organs (except ovaries), dorsal aspect; 55, bursal sclerite, dorsolateral aspect; 56, bursal sclerite, anterolateral aspect; 57, paralectotype, bursal sclerite, anterior aspect. Abbreviations: bsa: bursa, bscl: bursal sclerite, bsl: bursella, gla: accessory gland, prh: prehensor.

Female genitalia. Anterior part of bursal sclerite trapezoidal, folded posteriorly, with three teeth (a pair of short lateral teeth and a median tooth, 2x longer than the pair of teeth) and a non-sclerotized oval region (resembling a hole) near the rounded margin; middle part with a pair of anterior very long teeth and one small tooth posterior to these two (Figs. 55–57). Prehensor membranous (Fig. 54).

Distribution. Argentina: Buenos Aires Province.

Remarks. See under *Ora depressa*.

Ora depressa (Fabricius, 1801)

(Figs. 7–12, 58–78)

Cyphon depressus Fabricius, 1801: 504

Scirtes depressus: Pic 1914: 41

Ora depressa: Ruta 2013: 54 (redescription of male)

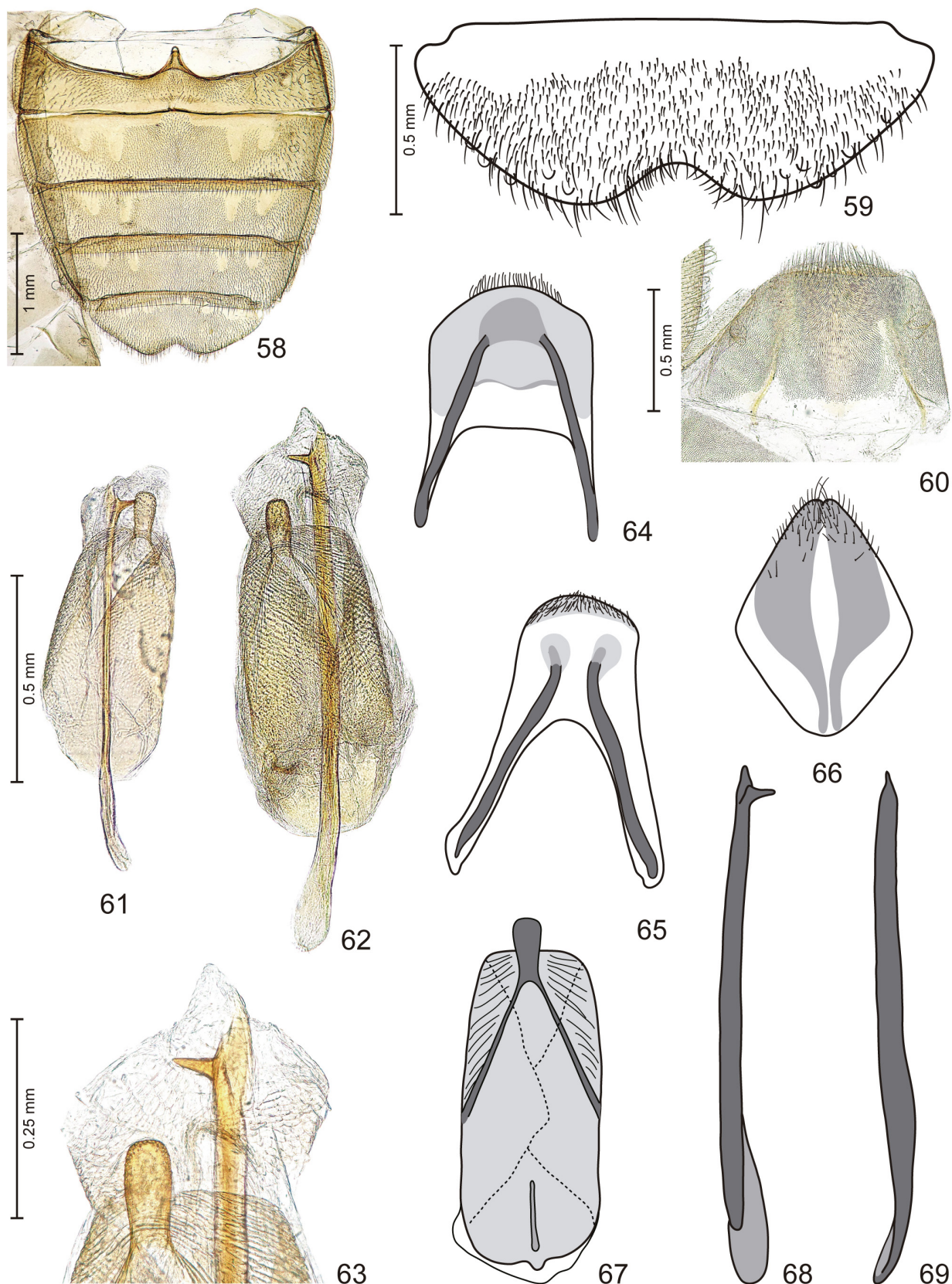
Material studied. ARGENTINA: 2 ♂ (BR), “R^{EP} ARGENTINA / Gob. Misiones / 190 / C. Bruch” [white label, printed], “Ora / complanata / Guér [white label, handwritten by Bruch], “Ora / complanata” [white label, handwritten by Pic]; 1 ♀ (BR), “R^{EP} ARGENTINA / Prov. Corrientes / 190 / C. Bruch” [white label, printed]; 3 ♀ (MACN), “PIQUETE S. FE / P – I – 27 / BRIDAROLLI S.J.” [white label, printed]; 1 ♂ and 2 ♀ (MACN), “ALTO VERDE S. FE / 12 – II – 29 / BRIDAROLLI S.J.” [white label, printed]; 2 ♂ (MACN), “ARGENTINA / Formosa / Isla de Oro / II – III – 1941” [handwritten]; 1 ♂ (MACN), “SANTA FE / IV – 61 / WILLINER – S.J.” [white label, printed]; 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ (MACN), “ROSARIO de / Santa Fe / A.Stévenin” [white label, printed]; 3 ♂ and 6 ♀ (MLLC), Salta, Nuestra Señora de Talavera, Finca Tolloche, 3–4.xi.1994, light trap; 5 ♀ (AC), Formosa, Estancia La Marcela, 35 km E. El Colorado, 21 jul 2003, 21° 17.35' S 59° 8.6' W leg. J. Williams/J. E. Barriga-Tuñón; 3 ♀ (MLLC), Entre Ríos, PN El Palmar, 26.ii.2004, light trap, M. C. Michat & P. L. M. Torres; 9 ♀ (AC), Formosa, Estancia La Marcela, 35 km E. El Colorado, 21 dic 2004, 26° 17.35' S 59° 8.6' W leg J. Williams/J. E. Barriga; 1 ♀ (MLLC), Corrientes, PN Mburucuyá, 14.i.2008, light trap, M. C. Michat & P. L. M. Torres; 2 ♂ (MLLC), same data except 15.i. 2008; 22 ♂ and 5 ♀ (MLLC), same data except 17.i.2008; 4 ♀ (MLLC), Chaco, PN Chaco, 18.i.2011, light trap, M. C. Michat; 8 ♂ and 2 ♀ (MLLC), Entre Ríos, PN Pre-Delta, Laguna Las Piedras, iii.2012, M. L. Libonatti; 2 ♂ (MLLC), same data except Laguna Irupé; 9 ♂ and 2 ♀ (MLLC), Entre Ríos, PN Pre-Delta, 19&21.iii.2012, light trap, M. L. Libonatti; 45 ♂ and 14 ♀ (MLLC), Corrientes, 28° 3' 39" S 58° 9' 32" W, 10.xii.2012, light trap, M. C. Michat & P. L. M. Torres; 37 ♂ and 1 ♀ (MLLC), Corrientes, PN Mburucuyá, A° Portillo, 28° 2' 11" S 58° 6' 33" W, 11.xii.2012, light trap, M. C. Michat & P. L. M. Torres; 1 ♂ (MLLC), Misiones, Oberá, CIAR, Laguna El Tajamar, as larva 18.xi.2013, em. 25.xi.2013, M. L. Libonatti. **BRAZIL:** 3 ♂ (MNHN), “Corumba / Matt Grosso” [white label, printed], “Ora / complanata /Guer” [white label, handwritten by Pic].

Description of female. Measurements. Females (n = 10): TL 3.80–4.63 (mean 4.24) mm, PL 0.68–0.83 (mean 0.73) mm, PW 1.75–2.14 (mean 1.92) mm, EL 3.26–4.04 (mean 3.71) mm, EW 2.58–3.17 (mean 2.90) mm.

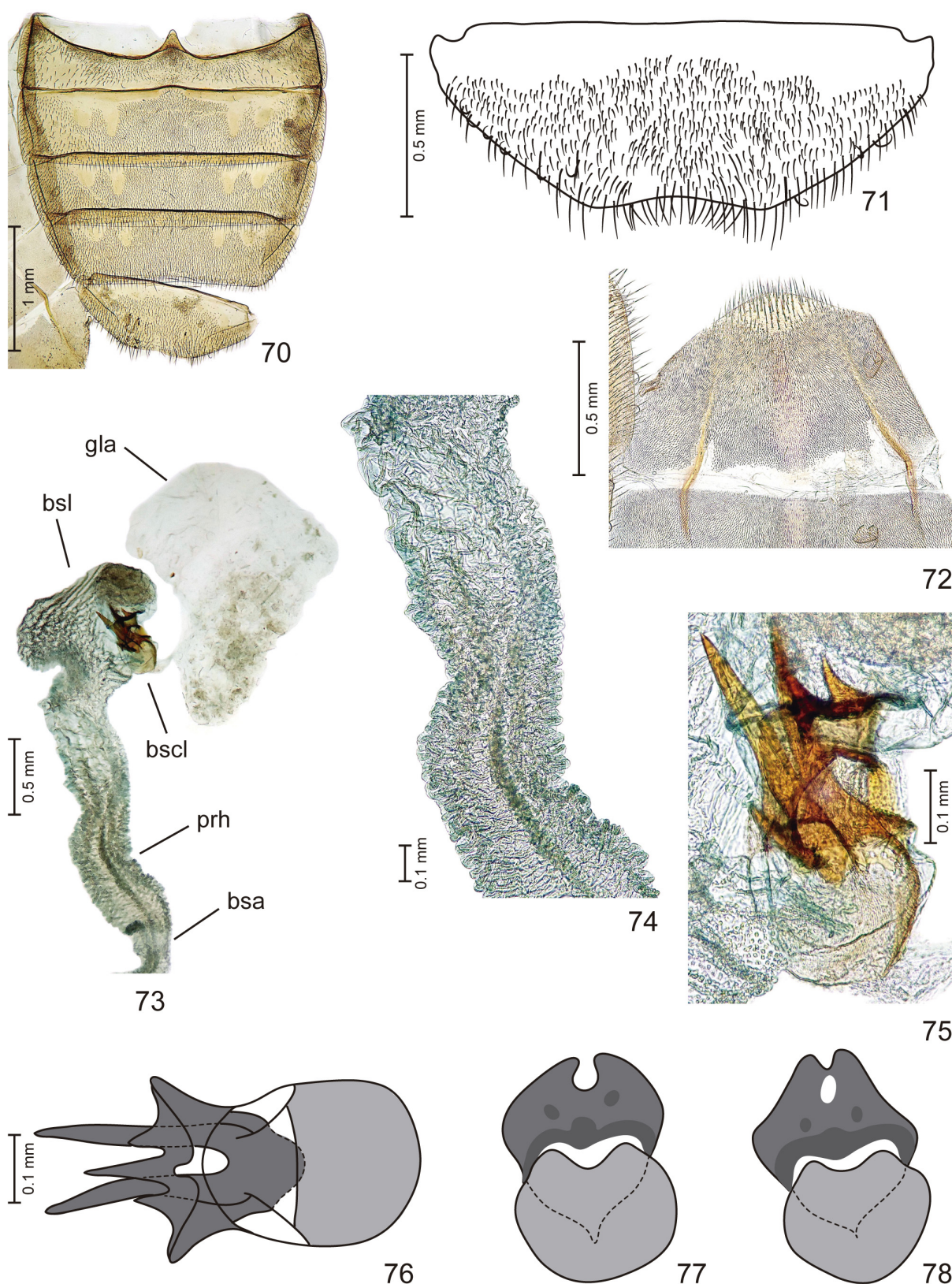
Female genitalia. Anterior part of bursal sclerite trapezoidal, folded posteriorly, with three teeth (a pair of short lateral teeth and a median tooth, 2x longer than the pair of teeth) and (in most specimens examined) a non-sclerotized oval region (resembling a hole) near the margin, anterior margin with an oval notch; middle part with a pair of anterior very long teeth and one small tooth posterior to these two (Figs. 75–78). Prehensor membranous with numerous folds (Figs. 73, 74).

Sexual dimorphism. Antennae a little broader and rather darker in color in males than in females (only the last antennomere is brown in females) (Figs. 7, 8). Most females with head, pronotum and scutellar shield light brown (yellow in males and in a minor part of females), and elytra yellow with brown spots (uniformly yellow in males and in a minor part of females) (Figs. 9–12). Tergite 7 with longer apodemes in females than in males, posterior margin parabolic in females and broadly rounded in males (Figs. 59, 72). Ventricle 5 with posterior concavity much deeper in males than in females (Figs. 58, 59, 70, 71).

Intraspecific variation. Females vary in the presence/absence and in the degree of fusion of brown spots on elytra. A few females have the same coloration on pronotum and elytra as do males (Fig. 8). Many females exhibit one brown big spot at basal third of elytron and many scattered smaller spots (Fig. 9). Two females (one from Santa Fe Province and another from Chaco Province) bear only one rounded brown spot in that position (Fig. 11). In other two females (one from Santa Fe Province and another from Entre Ríos Province) the brown area is extended in the shape of a fascia (Fig. 12).



FIGURES 58–69. *Ora depressa* (Fabricius), male. 58, male from Alto Verde (Santa Fe), abdomen, ventral aspect; 59, male from PN Mburucuyá, ventrite 5; 60, male from Alto Verde, tergite 7; 61, male from CIAR (Misiones), aedeagus, dorsal aspect; 62 & 63, male from Misiones: 62, aedeagus, dorsal aspect; 63, apical portion of aedeagus, dorsal aspect; 64–66, male from PN Mburucuyá: 64, tergite 8; 65, tergite 9; 66, sternite 9; 67–69, male from PN Pre-Delta: 67, tegmen, dorsal aspect; 68, penis, ventral aspect; 69, penis, left aspect.



FIGURES 70–78. *Ora depressa* (Fabricius), female. 70, female from PN Chaco, abdomen, ventral aspect; 71, female from PN Mbucuruyá, ventrite 5; 72, female from PN Chaco, tergite 7; 73–75, female from PN Mbucuruyá, same body coloration as male: 73, genital organs (except ovaries), dorsal aspect; 74, prehensor, dorsal aspect; 75, bursal sclerite, dorsolateral aspect; 76 & 77, female from PN Mbucuruyá: 76, bursal sclerite, anterior aspect; 77, bursal sclerite, lateral aspect; 78, female from PN El Palmar, bursal sclerite, lateral aspect. Abbreviations: bsa: bursa, bscl: bursal sclerite, bsl: bursella, gla: accessory gland, prh: prehensor.

Distribution. South America. Brazil. Argentina: Chaco, Corrientes, Entre Ríos, Formosa, Misiones, Salta and Santa Fe Provinces.

Remarks. *Ora depressa* resembles *O. bruchi* and *O. megadepressa* Libonatti, 2014 in body shape and size, elytral punctation and genitalia. The differences in male genitalia between *O. depressa* and *O. megadepressa* were explained in detail in Libonatti (2014). Additionally, *O. bruchi* and *O. depressa* are clearly distinguished from *O. megadepressa* in the following characters: higher ratio TL/EW (approximately 1.4–1.5 vs. approximately 1.1–1.2), anterior part of bursal sclerite folded, with three teeth (flattened, with only one central tooth in *O. megadepressa*), and the pair of teeth of the middle part of the bursal sclerite longer and broader than in *O. megadepressa* (Figs. 55–57, 74–77; Libonatti 2014: figs. 61, 62). *Ora depressa* differs subtly from *O. bruchi* in having the maximum body width at the middle of the elytra rather than at the anterior third, and in having unspotted yellow elytra (as in males) or differently brown-spotted yellow elytra, usually with coalescent spots on the basal third of the elytra. There are slight differences between the terminalia and genitalia of the Argentine specimens (Figs. 64–69) and those of the holotype of *O. depressa* (Ruta 2013: figs. 3, 4). The penis in all the specimens studied here is less curved than in the holotype. Besides, in only two males examined (one from Misiones Province and one from Corrientes Province) the penis has the orientation as in the holotype of *O. depressa* (Fig. 61). In most of the males studied (including those identified as *O. complanata* by Pic) the penis has an inverted orientation (rotated 180 degrees to the longitudinal axis) compared to the holotype (Figs. 62, 63, 68, 69), and in one specimen (from Salta Province) the penis has an intermediate orientation. Variation in coloration, bursal sclerite of female and male genitalia may suggest that *O. depressa* is a complex of species. Future studies including more specimens from Argentina, Brazil and other South American countries are needed to evaluate this hypothesis. *Ora complanata* (Guérin-Ménéville, 1861) is probably a junior synonym of *O. depressa* (Fabricius); however, until the type of the former species is studied (its depository is unknown at present) it can not be confirmed (Ruta 2013).

***Ora mediolineata* (Pic, 1928) comb. n.**

(Figs. 13–17, 79–92)

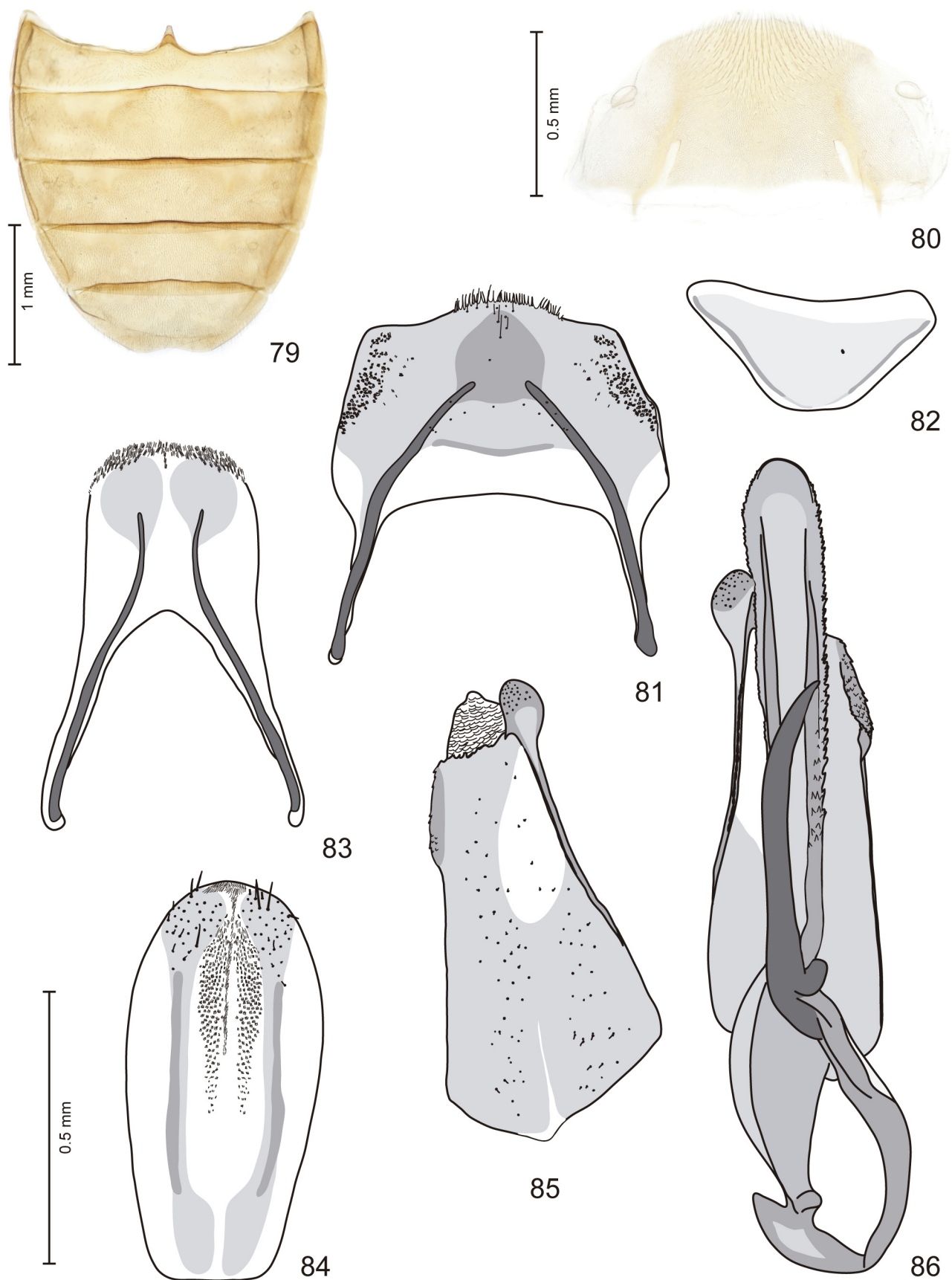
Scirtes brevenotatus v. *mediolineatus* Pic, 1928: 9

Type material. Holotype: ♂ (MNHN), “FÉVRIER” [white label, printed], “Républ. Argentine / CHACO DE SANTIAGO / DEL ESTERO. RIO DULCE” [white label, printed], “v. mediolineatus / Pic” [label handwritten by Pic], “HOLOTYPUS / *Scirtes brevenotatus* / var. *mediolineatus* Pic, / 1928” [red label, printed].

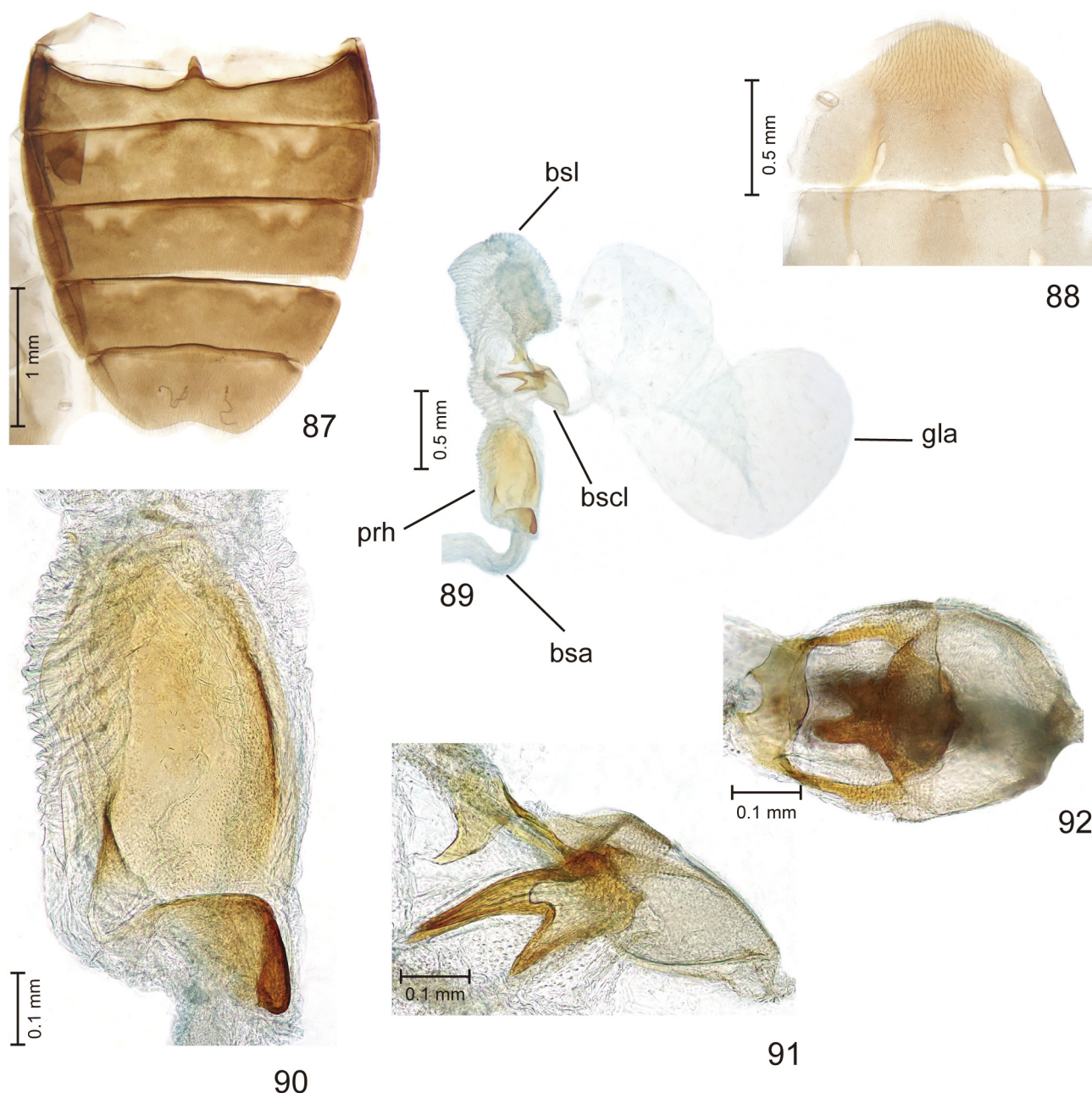
Additional material studied. ARGENTINA: 1 ♀ (BR), “R^{EP} ARGENTINA / Gob. Chaco / XII 1894 / C. Bruch” [white label, printed]; 1 ♀ (BR), “R^{EP} ARGENTINA / Gob. Chaco / I. 1895 / C. Bruch” [white label, printed], “Typus” [green label, handwritten], “Ora / brevenotata / var. Pic” [white label, handwritten by Bruch], “Ora / brevenotata / Pic var.” [white label, handwritten by Pic]; 1 ♀ (MACN), “PIQUETE S. FE / P – I – 27 / BRIDAROLLI S.J.” [white label, printed]; 1 ♀ (AC), prov. Buenos Aires, Punta Lara, feb 2004, malaise trap, leg. D. Carpintero; 1 ♀ (MLLC), Chaco, ~200 m from PN Chaco, 18.i.2011, light trap, M. C. Michat; 3 ♂ (MLLC), Corrientes, 28° 3' 39" S 58° 9' 32" W, 10.xii.2012, light trap, M. C. Michat & P. L. M. Torres; 3 ♂ (MLLC), Corrientes, PN Mburucuyá, A° Portillo, 28° 2' 11" S 58° 6' 33" W, 11.xii.2012, light trap, M. C. Michat & P. L. M. Torres; 1 ♀ (MLLC), Corrientes, RN del Iberá, light trap, S. A. Mazzucconi.

Diagnosis. Body elliptical, broad, elytral color pattern composed of pale and dark vittae and an apical dark brown spot, elytra with three costulae (Fig. 13); tegmen asymmetrical, with an apical left-handed digitiform outgrowth, a right-handed spiny region and minute setae throughout its length (Figs. 85, 86); penis strongly asymmetrical, dorsal piece laminar with lateral margins straight, serrate and diverging posteriorly to the rounded apex, ventral piece with basal part almost straight and apical third curved (Fig. 86); anterior part of bursal sclerite with a single large tooth, margin semicircularly notched; middle part with a pair of longer anterior teeth and a single shorter posterior tooth (Fig. 92); prehensor chair-shaped (Fig. 90).

Redescription. *Measurements.* Males (n = 7): TL 4.13–4.77 [4.36] (mean 4.31) mm, PL 0.73–0.88 [0.73] (mean 0.75) mm, PW 1.58–1.95 [1.85] (mean 1.79) mm, EL 3.47–4.14 [3.78] (mean 3.74) mm, EW 2.51–2.97 [2.74] (mean 2.73) mm. Females (n = 5): TL 4.17–4.87 (mean 4.63) mm, PL 0.69–0.83 (mean 0.78) mm, PW 1.78–2.00 (mean 1.92) mm, EL 3.59–4.29 (mean 3.99) mm, EW 2.59–3.21 (mean 2.86) mm.



FIGURES 79–86. *Ora mediolineata* (Pic), holotype, male. 79, abdomen, ventral aspect; 80, tergite 7; 81, tergite 8; 82, sternite 8; 83, tergite 9; 84, sternite 9; 85, tegmen, dorsal aspect; 86, aedeagus, ventral aspect.



FIGURES 87–92. *Ora mediolineata* (Pic), female. 87, abdomen, ventral aspect; 88, tergite 7; 89, genital organs (except ovaries), dorsal aspect; 90, prehensor, dorsal aspect; 91, bursal sclerite, dorsal aspect; 92, bursal sclerite, anterior aspect. Abbreviations: bsa: bursa, bscl: bursal sclerite, bsl: bursella, gla: accessory gland, prh: prehensor.

Habitus. Elliptical, broad, maximum width at middle of elytra, closely covered with yellowish setae (Figs. 13–16).

Coloration. Head brown, clypeus and labrum brownish testaceous, mouthparts testaceous, antennomeres 2 and 3 light brown, antennomeres 1 and 4–11 brown. Pronotum brown, with margins, a medial longitudinal stripe and a pair of spots on the disc reddish testaceous. Scutellar shield brown, with margins reddish testaceous. Elytra with suture, lateral margin and several basal spots testaceous, disc with brown longitudinal stripes alternating with testaceous longitudinal stripes, apex dark brown. Ventral surface brownish testaceous, tibiae and the apical two-thirds of hind femora brown.

Head. Rather wide, approximately 2.0x wider than interocular space, clypeal surface convex; punctation fine, dense, punctures separated by 0.5–1.0x diameter. Antennae filiform, with apical margins of antennomeres 4–10 not projected anteriorly, approximate ratio of antennomeres: 1.8: 1.0: 1.2: 1.8: 1.8: 2.0: 1.8: 1.8: 1.8, approximate L/W

ratios of antennomeres: 2.0, 1.4, 2.0, 2.6, 2.6, 3.3, 2.6, 2.6, 2.6 (segments 10 and 11 missing in holotype). Mandibles with acute apex.

Thorax. Pronotum approximately 2.5x wider than long, anterolateral angles sharply projecting anteriorly, lateral margins rounded; punctation coarser than on head, punctures separated by 1.0–1.5x diameter. Scutellar shield with punctation similar to that on pronotum. Elytra depressed anterolaterally, humerus marked, lateral margins rounded, with three costulae, coincident with the testaceous stripes; punctation uniform, coarser than that on head, pronotum and scutellar shield, punctures separated by 1.0–2.0x diameter. Mesoventral process elongate, thin, apex truncate. Approximate length ratio of metatarsomere 1: dorsal metatibial spur: ventral metatibial spur: 3.3: 2.7: 1.0.

Abdomen. Completely covered with short yellowish setae except for a pair of glabrous regions on ventrites 2–5 (Figs. 79, 87). Apex of ventrite 5 slightly concave.

Male terminalia and genitalia. Tergite 8 subtrapezoidal, posterior margin slightly arcuate, lateral margins straight, with apodemes converging posteriorly, a sclerotized cross-piece connecting apodemes, with setae near apical margin, long microtrichia along posterior margin and rows of minute microtrichia on lateral parts (Fig. 81). Sternite 8 triangular, weakly sclerotized, more sclerotized along anterior margin (Fig. 82). Tergite 9 more or less square-shaped, with a pair of apodemes converging posteriorly, posterior margin rounded, with tufts of microtrichia (Fig. 83). Sternite 9 elongate, apically bilobed, with a pair of more or less parallel-sided sclerotized regions, almost meeting posteriorly, posterior margin with setae, central part with tufts of short microtrichia (Fig. 84). Tegmen membranous, asymmetrical, with an apical left-handed digitiform outgrowth and a subapical spiny region protruding on the right-handed margin; microsculpture consisting of pores on the digitiform outgrowth, pores and minute setae throughout the medial part and rows of scale-like structures on the posterior part (Fig. 85). Penis strongly asymmetrical, composed of two pieces: the dorsal piece with a long and broad laminar appendix, the lateral margins straight, diverging posteriorly, serrate, the apex rounded, the ventral surface furrowed, the dorsal surface crossed along by two narrow, pointed behind, strongly sclerotized strips; the ventral piece with a strongly sclerotized, relatively short and narrow appendix, with the basal part almost straight and the apical third curved (Fig. 86).

Female genitalia. Anterior part of bursal sclerite with one tooth and semicircularly notched margin, middle part with a pair of anterior relatively long teeth and one posterior tooth (Figs. 91, 92). Prehensor composed of two laminar sclerites, one on the ventral surface and the other on the dorsal surface, the dorsal sclerite bent 90°, forming a chair-like apical piece (Figs. 89, 90).

Sexual dimorphism. Tergite 7 with posterior margin broadly rounded in males, parabolic in females, with a fringe of microtrichia along both posterolateral margins in males (absent in females), and with apodemes longer in females than in males (Figs. 80, 88).

Intraspecific variation. The elytral coloration varies as follows: 1) similar to that of the holotype, though with much darker brown stripes (Fig. 14); 2) with some basal spots and very light longitudinal stripes (Fig. 15); 3) almost completely yellowish except for the apical dark brown spot (Fig. 16); and 4) almost completely brown with some testaceous basal spots (Fig. 17).

Distribution. Argentina: Buenos Aires, Chaco, Corrientes, Santa Fe and Santiago del Estero Provinces.

Remarks. This species was originally described as a subspecies of *Scirtes brevenotatus* Pic, 1915 (ICZN, article 45.6). After examination of the holotype of both subspecies, several differences (see below) account for the recognition of *mediolineatus* at the species level. Moreover, in accordance with Champion (1918) who transferred *Scirtes brevenotatus brevenotatus* Pic, 1915 to *Ora*, *Scirtes brevenotatus mediolineatus* is herein transferred to the same genus. *Ora mediolineata* can be clearly distinguished from *O. brevenotata* on the basis of the following characters: the body size of *O. mediolineata* is smaller than that of *O. brevenotata* (TL 4.13–4.87 mm vs. 6.08 mm), three costulae present on each elytron (four costulae in *O. brevenotata*) (Libonatti 2014: fig. 81), tegmen with a subapical spiny region on the right-handed side (absent in *O. brevenotata*) and a left-handed digitiform outgrowth (which is right-handed and less protruding in *O. brevenotata*), tegmen with shorter setae distributed throughout its length (longer setae located only on the apical half in *O. brevenotata*) (Libonatti 2014: fig. 84), dorsal piece of penis laminar (not laminar in *O. brevenotata*), lateral margins of penis spiny (not spiny in *O. brevenotata*), apex of penis rounded (acutely pointed in *O. brevenotata*) (Libonatti 2014: fig. 82). On the other hand, *O. mediolineata* differs from *O. sigmoidea* and *O. texana* in the following features: tegmen with a spiny region on the right-handed margin (absent in the other two species), dorsal appendix of penis with the lateral margins straight, diverging

posteriorly to the apex (in *O. sigmoidea* and *O. texana* the dorsal appendix is broadened in the middle, then the lateral margins converge posteriorly), apex of penis broadly rounded (obliquely truncate in *O. sigmoidea*, acutely rounded in *O. texana*), ventral appendix of penis straight in its major part and slightly curved at apex (uniformly curved in *O. sigmoidea*) (Nyholm 1972: fig. 4A; Libonatti 2014: figs. 72, 73). Additionally, the anterior margin of the bursal sclerite of *O. mediolineata* exhibits a semicircular emargination (circular emargination in *O. sigmoidea*), and the shape of the prehensor is remarkably distinct from that of *O. sigmoidea* (Libonatti 2014: figs. 79, 80). Pic apparently noted the affinities between the female specimens in Bruch's collection and *O. brevenotata* since the material in BR is labelled as a "variety" of that species.

***Ora platensis* Brèthes, 1925**

(Figs. 18, 19, 93–106)

Ora platensis Brèthes, 1925: 13

Type material. Holotype: ♂ (MACN), "Bs As / 24.III.923 / J. B." [white label, handwritten]; "Ora / platensis Brèthes" [white label, handwritten by Brèthes], "Type!" [white label, handwritten by Brèthes], with a square piece of red paper, "TYPUS" [pink label, printed].

Additional material studied. ARGENTINA: 1 ♀ (BR), "R^{EP} ARGENTINA / Prov. Buenos Aires / I.1898 / C. Bruch" [white label, printed]; 1 ♂ (BR), "R^{EP} ARGENTINA / Prov. Buenos Aires / II.1904 / C. Bruch" [white label, printed], "Scyrtes sp." [white label, handwritten by Bruch], "Scirtes sp. / à reetudier" [white label, handwritten by Pic]; 1 ♀ (BR), "R^{EP} ARGENTINA / Prov. Buenos Aires / 19.XI.1904 / C. Bruch" [white label, printed]; 1 ♀ (BR), "R^{EP} ARGENTINA / Prov. Buenos Aires / 190 / C. Bruch" [white label, printed]; 2 ♂ and 1 ♀ (BR), "R^{EP} ARGENTINA / Prov. Buenos Aires / 30.XII.1922 / C. Bruch" [white label, printed]; 1 ♂ (MACN), "INTA-DELTA / 7–10/12/72" [white label, handwritten]; 1 ♀ (MACN), "Tigre"; 1 ♂ (MLLC), Buenos Aires, Reserva El Destino, 20.xi.2011, light trap, M. L. Libonatti; 1 ♀ (MLLC), Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires, Reserva Ecológica Costanera Sur, Laguna de los Patos, 10.xi.2014, S. A. Mazzucconi.

Diagnosis. Body oblong, brown with several testaceous spots on elytra—on the basal margin, on the humeral margin, on the disc forming a zigzag or trifurcate mark and on the apex (Figs. 18, 19); tegmen and penis tightly attached to each other, lateroapical surface of aedeagus spiny, tegmen slightly asymmetrical, with a subapical digitiform outgrowth, lateral margins spiny; penis strongly asymmetrical, foot-shaped, vertical piece with a long left-handed protuberance (Figs. 99, 100); anterior part of bursal sclerite with one central small tooth and an evenly rounded margin, middle part with a pair of teeth (Figs. 104, 105); prehensor composed of two dorso-ventral laminar oval sclerites, surface covered with minute conical microtrichia (Fig. 106).

Redescription. Measurements. Males (n = 6): TL 3.71–3.90 [3.71] (mean 3.80) mm, PL 0.62–0.73 [0.62] (mean 0.69) mm, PW 1.39–1.74 [1.39] (mean 1.57) mm, EL 3.01–3.28 [3.01] (mean 3.20) mm, EW 2.08–2.59 [2.08] (mean 2.30) mm. Females (n = 6): TL 4.09–4.87 (mean 4.44) mm, PL 0.69–0.88 (mean 0.78) mm, PW 1.70–2.00 (mean 1.82) mm, EL 3.47–4.14 (mean 3.73) mm, EW 2.51–2.92 (mean 2.66) mm.

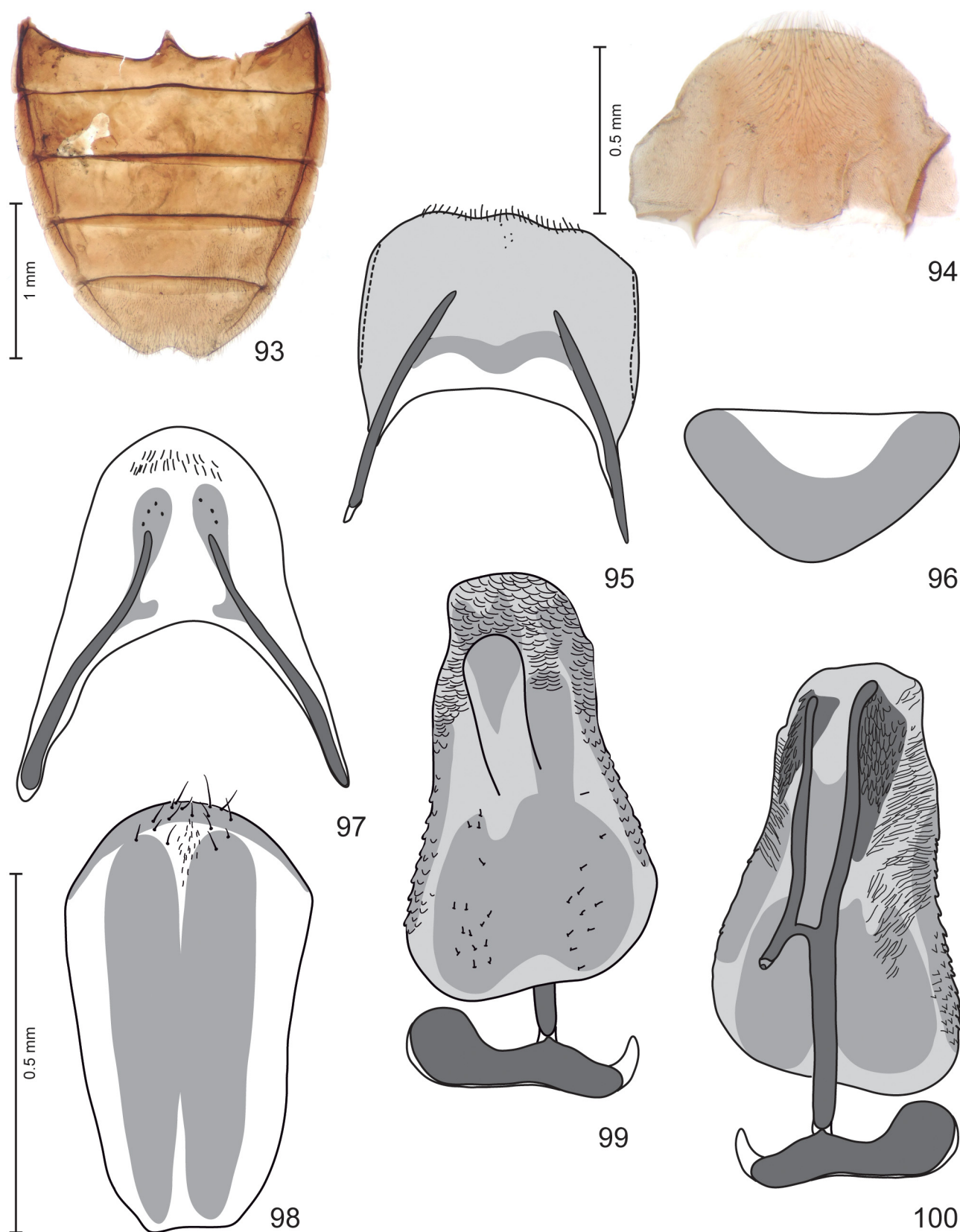
Habitus. Oblong, maximum width at middle of elytra, closely covered with yellowish setae.

Coloration. Body dark brown, except several testaceous spots on elytra—on the basal margin, on the humeral margin, on the disc forming a zigzag, and on the apex, and the testaceous basal half of the hind femora.

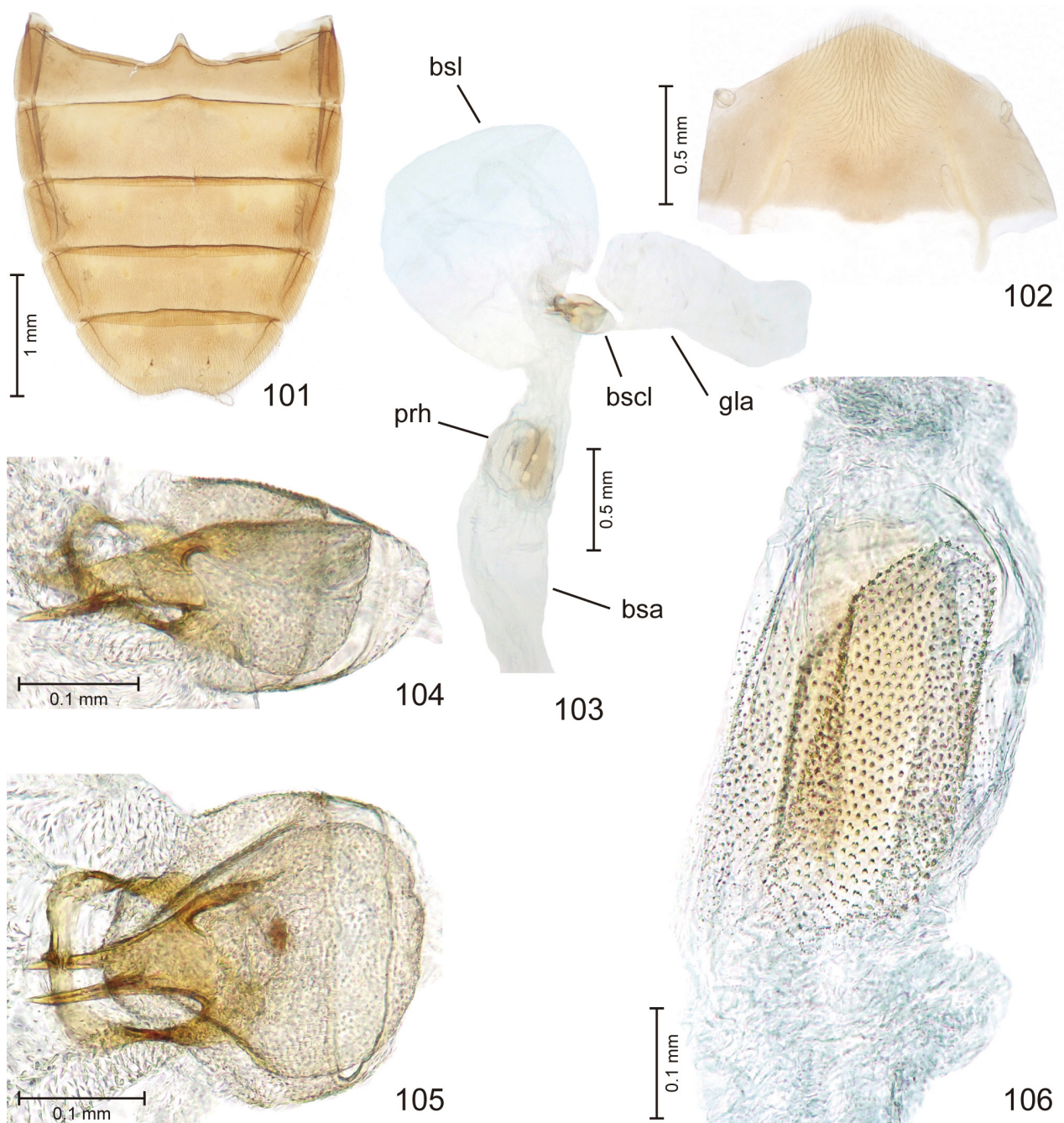
Head. Wide, approximately 1.7x wider than interocular space, clypeal surface convex; punctuation very fine. Antennae filiform, with apical margins of antennomeres 4–10 not projected anteriorly (segments 3–11 missing in holotype). Mandibles with acute apex.

Thorax. Pronotum approximately 2.2x wider than long, anterolateral angles very slightly projecting anteriorly, lateral margins very roundly-curved; punctuation fine, punctures separated by 2.0x diameter. Scutellar shield with punctuation similar to that on pronotum. Elytra depressed anterolaterally, humerus marked, lateral margins rounded; punctuation uniform, much coarser than on head, pronotum and scutellar shield, punctures separated by 0.5–1.0x diameter. Mesoventral process elongate, thin, with truncate apex. Approximate length ratio of metatarsomere 1: dorsal metatibial spur: ventral metatibial spur: 3.0: 2.0: 1.0.

Abdomen. Ventrites 2–5 with a pair of glabrous regions on anterior portion, longer setae near lateral and posterior margins. Apex of ventrite 5 shallowly concave.



FIGURES 93–100. *Ora platensis* Brèthes, holotype, male. 93, abdomen, ventral aspect; 94, tergite 7; 95, tergite 8; 96, sternite 8; 97, tergite 9; 98, sternite 9; 99, aedeagus, dorsal aspect; 100, aedeagus, ventral aspect.



FIGURES 101–106. *Ora platensis* Brèthes, female. 101, abdomen, ventral aspect; 102, tergite 7; 103, genital organs (except ovaries), dorsal aspect; 104, bursal sclerite, dorsal aspect; 105, bursal sclerite, anterior aspect; 106, prehensor, dorsal aspect. Abbreviations: bsa: bursa, bscl: bursal sclerite, bsl: bursella, gla: accessory gland, prh: prehensor.

Male terminalia and genitalia. Tergite 8 with apodemes converging posteriorly, fusing into a U-shaped sclerotized cross-piece, plate rectangular with pores on central part, long microtrichia on apical margin and rows of minute microtrichia on lateral parts (Fig. 95). Sternite 8 more or less triangular, weakly sclerotized along anterior margin (Fig. 96). Tergite 9 rounded, with a pair of sclerotized apodemes converging posteriorly, posterior margin with tufts of short microtrichia (Fig. 97). Sternite 9 subtly bilobed, with sclerotized regions curved inwards, posterior part with setae and pores, central part with tufts of minute microtrichia (Fig. 98). Tegmen and penis rather fused, forming a single piece (Figs. 99, 100). Tegmen membranous, slightly asymmetrical, with a medial subapical digitiform outgrowth; microsculpture consisting of pores on the digitiform outgrowth, setae throughout the basal part, and minute denticles along both sides (Fig. 99). Lateroapical parts of aedeagus with elongate denticles (Fig. 100). Penis asymmetrical, foot-shaped, composed of a horizontal basal piece connected to an elongate vertical piece with a long left-handed lateral outgrowth (Fig. 100).

Female genitalia. Anterior part of bursal sclerite with a single tooth and evenly rounded margin, middle part with two teeth (Figs. 104, 105). Prehensor composed of two laminar pieces, one located on the ventral surface and the other on the dorsal surface of the bursa; microsculpture composed of conical microtrichia (Figs. 103, 106).

Sexual dimorphism. Tergite 7 with posterior margin parabolic in females, evenly rounded in males (Figs. 94, 102), with a fringe of microtrichia along both posterolateral margins in males (absent in females), and with apodemes longer in females than in males (Figs. 80, 88). Ventricle 5 with posterior concavity deeper in males than in females (Figs. 93, 101).

Intraspecific variation. The specimens vary in size and in the degree of darkness of the background color of the body, from the holotype and the specimen from “El Destino”, which are almost black (Figs. 18, 19), to the remaining specimens, which are light brown.

Distribution. Argentina: Buenos Aires Province.

Remarks. As stated by Bachmann (2003), the date of collection written on the type's label differs from the published one (in Brèthes' original description: “I obtained this species at home, in Villa Urquiza (Buenos Aires) at electric light, March 4th 1922”). *Ora platensis* seems more closely related to *O. breviementia* Libonatti, 2014 since both species have similar general morphology of the aedeagus. The digitiform outgrowth of the tegmen in *O. platensis* is not narrowed at base as in *O. breviementia* (Libonatti 2014: figs. 37, 38), the setae over the surface of the tegmen in *O. platensis* are longer than those in *O. breviementia*, and the penis in *O. platensis* is broader, with the left-handed protuberance rectangular and longer.

***Ora semibrunnea* Pic, 1922**

(Figs. 20, 21, 107–124)

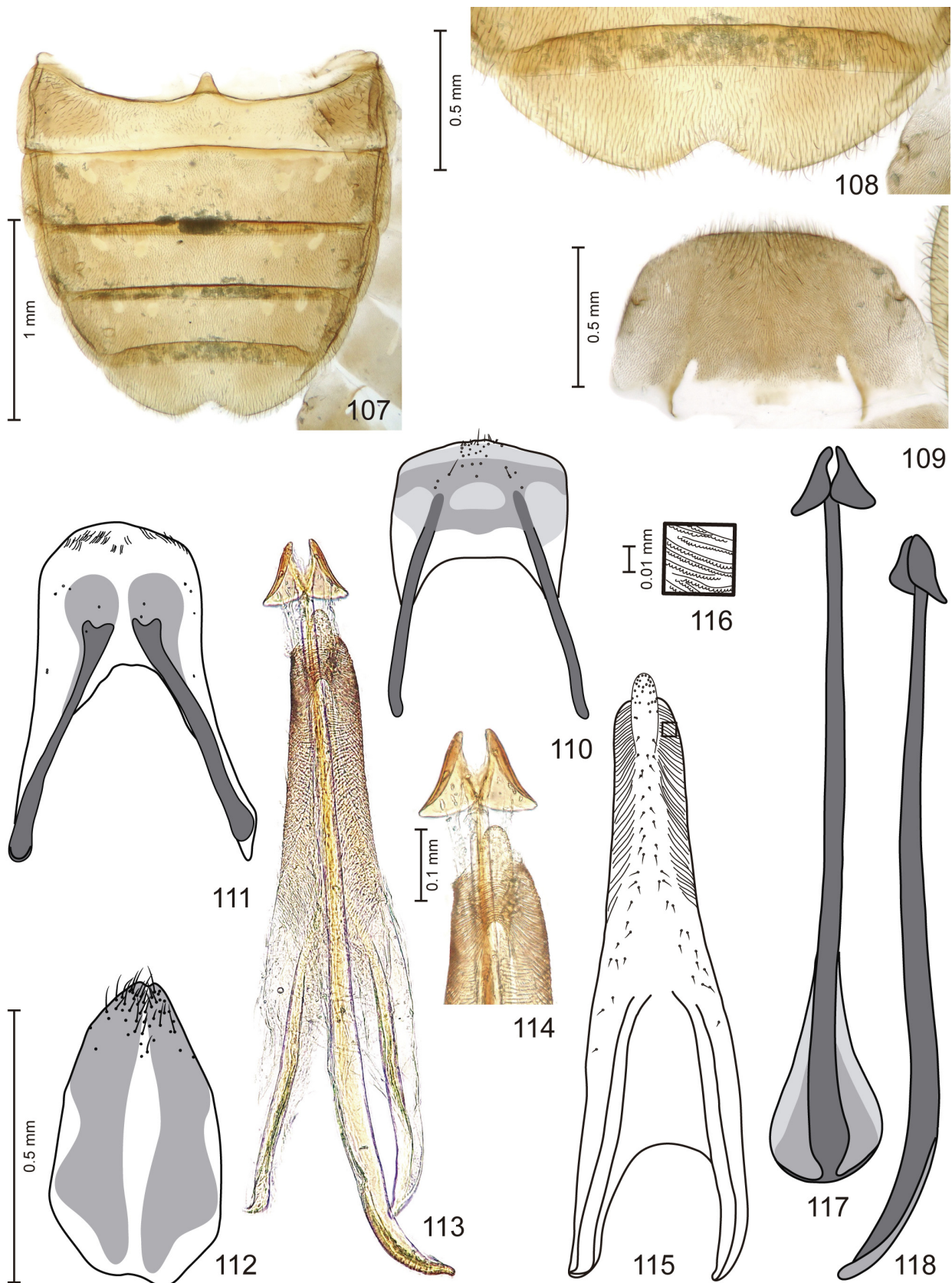
Ora semibrunnea Pic, 1922: 5

Type material. Holotype: ♂ (MNHN), “Corumba / Matt Grosso” [white label, printed], “*Ora / semibrunnea / Pic*” [white label, handwritten by Pic], “HOLOTYPUS / *Ora semibrunnea / Pic*, 1922” [red label, printed].

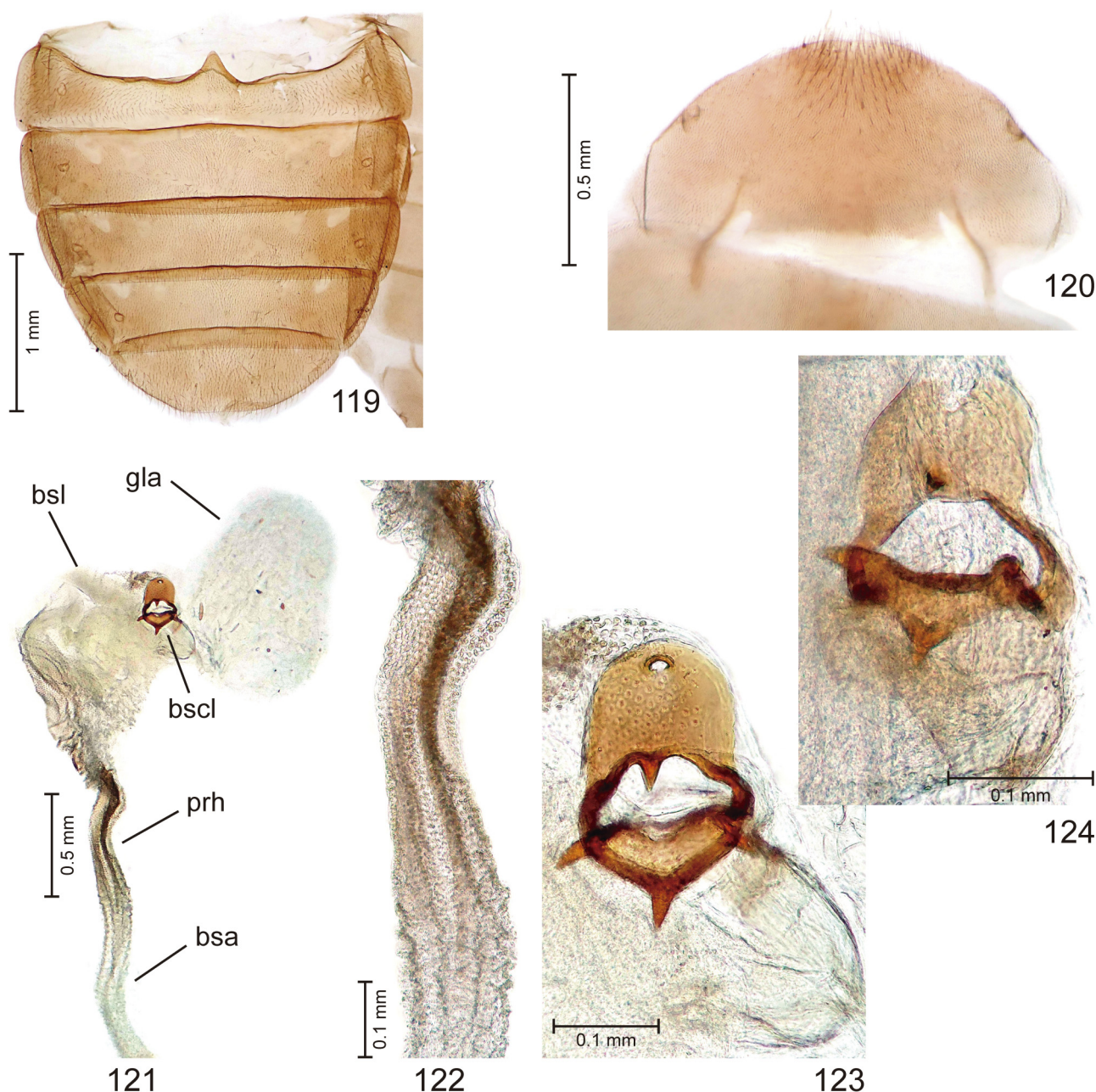
Additional material studied. ARGENTINA: 1 ♀ (MACN), “PIQUETE / 8 – I – 28 / MN” [white label, printed]; 1 ♀ (MACN), “PIQUETE / 19 – I – 28 / BRIDAROLLI” [white label, printed]; 1 ♀ (MACN), “SANTA FE / 22 – II – 28 / REYNA SJ.” [white label, printed]; 2 ♂ and 2 ♀ (MACN), “SANTA FE / 23 – II – 28 / REYNA SJ.” [white label, printed]; 1 ♀ (MACN), “ALTO VERDE S. FE / 12 – II – 29 / BRIDAROLLI S.J.” [white label, printed]; 1 ♀ (MACN), “SANTA FE / 15 – II – 31 / BRIDAROLLI S.J.” [white label, printed]; 1 ♂ and ♀ (MACN), “Rosario”, “Scirtes / sp.” [white labels, handwritten]; 2 ♂ and 7 ♀ (MACN), “ROSARIO de / Santa Fe / A.Stévenin” [white label, printed]; 1 ♀ (MLLC), Entre Ríos, Colón, 29.xii.1991, black light, M. Archangelsky; 4 ♀ (AC), Formosa, Estancia La Marcela, 35 km E. El Colorado 21 dic 2004, 26° 17,35' S 59° 8,6' W leg J. Williams/J. E. Barriga; 1 ♀ (MLLC), PN Mburucuyá, 14.i.2008, light trap, M. C. Michat & P. L. M. Torres; 1 ♀, same data except 16.i.2008; 13 ♂ and 5 ♀, same data except 17.i.2008; 6 ♀ (MLLC), Santa Fe, Vera, Calchaquí, Reserva Municipal El Cristal, 5&7.xii.2010, light trap, M. C. Michat; 5 ♂ and 5 ♀ (MLLC), Entre Ríos, PN Pre-Delta, 19&21.iii.2012, light trap, M. L. Libonatti; 65 ♂ and 16 ♀ (MLLC), Corrientes, 28° 3' 39" S 58° 9' 32", 10.xii.12, light trap, M. C. Michat & P. L. M. Torres; 17 ♂ (MLLC), Corrientes, PN Mburucuyá, A° Portillo, 28° 2' 11" S 58° 6' 33" W, 11.xii.2012, light trap, M. C. Michat & P. L. M. Torres; 34 ♂ and 33 ♀ (MLLC), Chaco, PN Chaco, 18.i.2011, light trap, M. C. Michat.

Diagnosis. Body oval, head, antennae, pronotum and scutellar shield brown, elytra yellow, with or without brown spots (Figs. 20, 21); tegmen symmetrical with an apical digitiform outgrowth and the base divided into a pair of apodemes (Fig. 115); penis slightly asymmetrical, rod-shaped, with a pair of apical projections resembling an arrowhead (Figs. 113, 114, 117, 118); anterior part of bursal sclerite semi-oval, with one short tooth, middle part triangular with three short teeth (Figs. 123, 124); prehensor membranous covered with conical microtrichia (Figs. 121, 122).

Redescription. Measurements. Males (n = 10): TL 2.97–3.82 [3.57] (mean 3.52) mm, PL 0.50–0.69 [0.64] (mean 0.62), PW 1.35–1.78 [1.56] (mean 1.58) mm, EL 2.47–3.24 [3.01] (mean 2.95) mm, EW 2.08–2.78 [2.24] (mean 2.42) mm. Females (n = 10): TL 3.67–4.36 (mean 3.93) mm, PL 0.58–0.73 (mean 0.64) mm, PW 1.58–1.97 (mean 1.75) mm, EL 3.01–3.67 (mean 3.32) mm, EW 2.51–3.01 (mean 2.68) mm.



FIGURES 107–118. *Ora semibrunnea* Pic, male. 107–116, holotype: 107, abdomen, ventral aspect; 108, ventrite 5; 109, tergite 7; 110, tergite 8; 111, tergite 9; 112, sternite 9; 113, aedeagus, dorsal aspect; 114, apical portion of aedeagus, dorsal aspect; 115, tegmen, dorsal aspect; 116, posterolateral microsculpture of tegmen; 117 & 118, male from PN Mburucuyá: 117, penis, ventral aspect; 118, penis, left aspect.



FIGURES 119–124. *Ora semibrunnea* Pic, female. 119, abdomen, ventral aspect; 120, tergite 7; 121–123, female from Santa Fe: 121, genital organs (except ovaries), dorsal aspect; 122, prehensor; 123, bursal sclerite, anterior aspect; 124, female from Santa Fe, bursal sclerite, anterior aspect. Abbreviations: bsa: bursa, bscl: bursal sclerite, bsl: bursella, gla: accessory gland, prh: prehensor.

Habitus. Body oval, strongly depressed, maximum width at the basal third of elytra, covered with brownish to yellowish, suberect setae (Figs. 20, 21).

Coloration. Head, pronotum, scutellar shield, antennae, thoracic pleura, thoracic ventrites and legs (except the yellow tibiae and basal third of metafemora) brown. Elytra yellow, with a row of brown minute spots parallel to the suture, extending 4/5 of the elytral length. Abdomen brown laterally and yellowish medially, ventrites 2–5 with a pair of lateral yellow oval areas.

Head. Wide, approximately 1.9x wider than interocular space, clypeal surface flat; punctation very fine. Antennae filiform, with apical margins of antennomeres 4–10 projected anteriorly, approximate ratio of antennomeres: 1.8: 1.1: 1.0: 1.8: 1.8: 2.0: 2.0: 1.8: 1.9: 1.9: 2.0, approximate L/W ratios of antennomeres: 1.4, 1.1, 1.3, 1.8, 1.6, 1.8, 1.6, 1.4, 1.9, 1.9, 2.7. Mandibles with obtuse apex.

Thorax. Pronotum approximately 2.4x wider than long, anterolateral angles sharply projecting anteriorly, lateral margins almost straight; punctation on pronotum and scutellar shield similar to that on head. Elytra very depressed anterolaterally, humerus well marked, lateral margins rounded; punctation composed of fine (somewhat coarser than that on head, pronotum and scutellar shield) punctures separated by 1–2x diameter, with intermixed coarser punctures 2x the size and separated by 4–6x diameter; the fine punctures bearing shorter and more horizontal setae, the coarse punctures bearing longer and more erect setae; elytra with a row of submarginal punctures parallel to elytral suture. Mesoventral process elongate, very thin, lateral margins strongly converging posteriorly, with acute apex. Approximate length ratio of metatarsomere 1: dorsal metatibial spur: ventral metatibial spur: 3.3: 2.6: 1.0.

Abdomen. Completely covered with short yellowish setae except for the glabrous posterior margin of ventrite 1 and the pair of glabrous lateral regions on ventrites 2–5, with dark curved setae occurring on the lateral and posterior margins of ventrites 2–5 (Figs. 107, 108).

Male terminalia and genitalia. Tergite 8 with apodemes converging posteriorly, connected by two sclerotized cross-pieces, plate rectangular with pores and setae on central part and long microtrichia on apical margin (Fig. 110). Sternite 8 not distinct. Tergite 9 with a pair of sclerotized apodemes converging posteriorly, plate square-shaped with pores on central part and tufts of microtrichia on posterior margin (Fig. 111). Sternite 9 apically bilobed, with sclerotized regions curved inwards, posterior part with setae and pores (Fig. 112). Tegmen symmetrical, with an apical digitiform outgrowth and a pair of apodemes at base, microsculpture composed of pores on the digitiform outgrowth and long setae on middle to apical surface (Figs. 113, 115). Penis symmetrical, rod-shaped, broadened and bent at base, with a pair of apical projections together forming an arrowhead (Figs. 113, 114, 117, 118).

Female genitalia. Anterior part of bursal sclerite laminar, straight, semioval, with a single minute tooth near the posterior margin; middle part triangular with three minute teeth (Figs. 123, 124). Prehensor membranous covered with conical microtrichia (Figs. 121, 122).

Sexual dimorphism. Most females with numerous coalescent brown spots on elytra (Fig. 21). Tergite 7 with longer apodemes in females than in males, posterior margin subtrapezoidal in females and rounded in males (Figs. 109, 120). Ventrite 5 with a deep concavity in males, truncate and lacking concavity in females (Figs. 107, 108, 119).

Intraspecific variation. Specimens vary in the presence/absence and in the degree of coalescence of brown spots on elytra. Most males and a few females bear uniformly yellow coloration on elytra as does the holotype (Fig. 20). Most females and a few males exhibit small brown spots on elytra (Fig. 21). Some variation in male and female genitalia was observed. The base of the penis may be more abruptly curved as in the holotype and some specimens from Santa Fe and Chaco Provinces (Fig. 113), or more gradually curved as in some specimens from Santa Fe, Corrientes and Entre Ríos Provinces (Fig. 118). In most females there is a U-shaped notch on the anterior margin of the bursal sclerite (Fig. 124), in a few females the anterior margin is evenly rounded, lacking a notch, and there is a non-sclerotized region (resembling a hole) nearby (Fig. 123), and in a few females the anterior part of the bursal sclerite exhibits both a notch and a hole. Intraspecific variation in female genitalia of Scirtidae has already been reported for *Scirtes caledonicus* Bourgeois, 1884, in which remarkable differences in the morphology of the bursal sclerite and prehensor were noticed (Ruta 2014). A more comprehensive study, including more specimens from Argentina and Brazil, is needed to verify or reject the hypotheses of intraspecific/interspecific variation.

Distribution. Brazil. Argentina: Chaco, Corrientes, Entre Ríos, Formosa and Santa Fe Provinces.

Remarks. As Champion (1897) first noticed, several Neotropical species of *Ora* are characterized by the broadly oval, depressed body, and the elytra more or less explanate at the sides, with intermixed coarser punctures bearing longer setae. At the moment, the species known to bear those features are: *O. discoidea*, *O. marmorata*, *O. mixta*, *O. obliqua*, *O. bivittata*, *O. bruchi*, *O. depressa*, *O. megadepressa* and *O. semibrunnea*. Coloration of body, and male and female genitalia make *O. semibrunnea* quite distinct among those species.

***Ora wagneri* (Pic, 1928) comb. n.**

(Figs. 22, 25, 125–143)

Scirtes brevenotatus ssp. *wagneri* Pic, 1928: 9

Type material. Holotype: ♂ (MNHN), “FÉVRIER” [white label, printed], “Républ. Argentine / CHACO DE SANTIAGO / DEL ESTERO. RIO DULCE” [white label, printed], “s. espèce wagneri / Pic” [yellowish label, handwritten by Pic], “HOLOTYPUS / Scirtes brevenotatus / subsp. wagneri Pic, 1928” [red label, printed].

Additional material studied. ARGENTINA: 1 ♀ (MACN), “PIQUETE S. FE / 27 – I – 31 / BRIDAROLLI S. J.” [white label, printed]; 1 ♀ (BR), “R^{EP} ARGENTINA / Pr. Santiago d. Estero / 190 / C. Bruch”, “Scyrtes Wagneri / var. Pic” [white label, handwritten by Bruch], “s. esp. Wagneri / var. Pic” [yellowish label, handwritten by Pic]; 2 ♂ and 4 ♀ (MLLC), Formosa, PN Río Pilcomayo, Estero Poí, 15.i.2011, light trap, M. C. Michat; 16 ♂ and 21 ♀ (MLLC), same data except 16.i.2011; 20 ♂ and 30 ♀ (MLLC), Chaco, PN Chaco, 18.i.2011, light trap, M. C. Michat; 2 ♀, same data except 19.i.2011; 2 ♂ (MLLC), Corrientes, PN Mburucuyá, 28° 3' 39" S 58° 9' 32" W, 10.xii.2012, light trap, M. C. Michat & P. L. M. Torres.

Diagnosis. Oblong-oval, body brown, pronotal margins, apex of scutellar shield and suture reddish testaceous (Fig. 22); tegmen strongly asymmetrical, very elongate, with a digitiform apical outgrowth and an additional acuminate apical appendix (Figs. 127, 132); penis strongly asymmetrical, base more or less rectangular, apex with a pair of appendices, forceps-like (Figs. 127, 133); bursal sclerite consisting of a laminar plate connected to a trifurcate plate (Figs. 137, 141, 142); prehensor with two separate sclerotized regions (Figs. 136, 140), a triangular anterior part (Figs. 138, 143) and a posterior part composed of two rows of small spiny sclerites (Fig. 139).

Redescription. Measurements. Males (n = 10): TL 3.60–4.01 [4.01] (mean 3.77) mm, PL 0.62–0.73 [0.73] (mean 0.68) mm, PW 1.51–1.85 [1.68] (mean 1.64) mm, EL 2.97–3.41 [3.40] (mean 3.24) mm, EW 2.29–2.59 [2.59] (mean 2.43) mm. Females (n = 10): TL 3.65–4.43 (mean 4.00) mm, PL 0.68–0.78 (mean 0.74) mm, PW 1.61–1.80 (mean 1.70) mm, EL 3.17–3.70 (mean 3.49) mm, EW 2.43–2.87 (mean 2.58) mm.

Habitus. Oblong-oval, maximum width at middle of elytra, closely covered with whitish setae, dorsal surface additionally covered with erect long dark setae, more distinct on elytra (Figs. 22–25).

Coloration. Body brown, pronotal margins, apex of scutellar shield and suture reddish testaceous, basal margin, anterior part of lateral margins and apex of elytra testaceous, antennomeres 1–2 light brown. Ventral surface testaceous to brown.

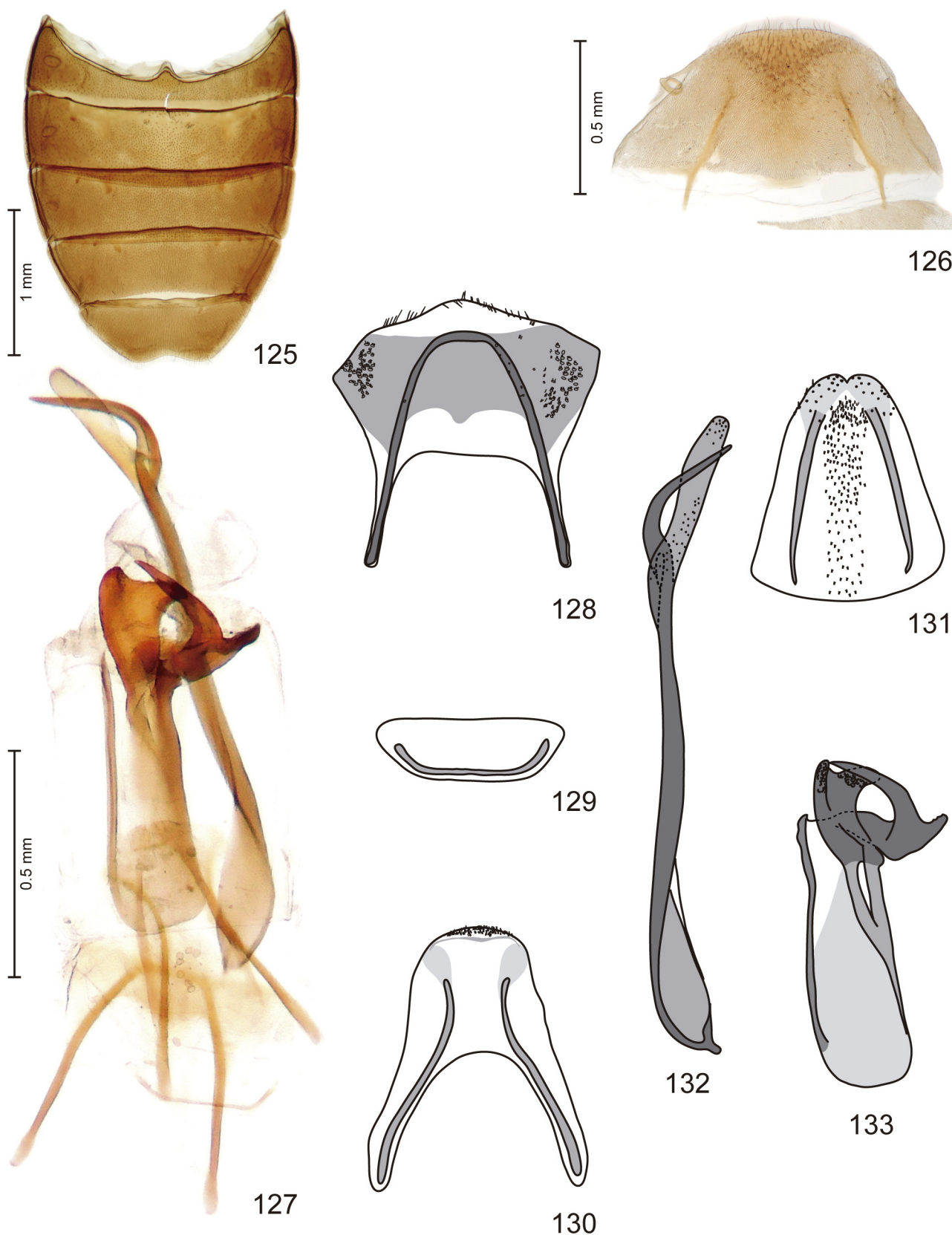
Head. Wide, approximately 1.7x wider than interocular space; punctation fine, dense, punctures separated by 1.0x diameter. Antennae filiform, with apical margins of antennomeres 4–10 not projected anteriorly, approximate ratio of antennomeres: 1.8: 1.1: 1.0: 2.0: 1.8: 1.8: 1.8: 1.6: 1.6: 1.6: 2.0, approximate L/W ratios of antennomeres: 1.8, 1.7, 1.6, 2.3, 2.0, 2.0, 2.0, 1.8, 2.0, 2.0, 3.0. Mandibles with acute apex.

Thorax. Pronotum approximately 2.3x wider than long, maximum width near the base, anterolateral angles little projecting anteriorly, lateral margins broadly rounded, posterolateral angles obtuse; punctation of scutellar shield and pronotum fine, similar to that on head, punctures separated by 1.0–2.0x diameter. Elytra very slightly depressed anterolaterally, humerus marked, lateral margins rounded, without costulae; punctation uniform, coarser than that on head, pronotum and scutellar shield, punctures separated by 2.0x diameter. Mesoventral process elongate, apex bifid. Approximate length ratio of metatarsomere 1: dorsal metatibial spur: ventral metatibial spur: 3.6: 2.4: 1.0.

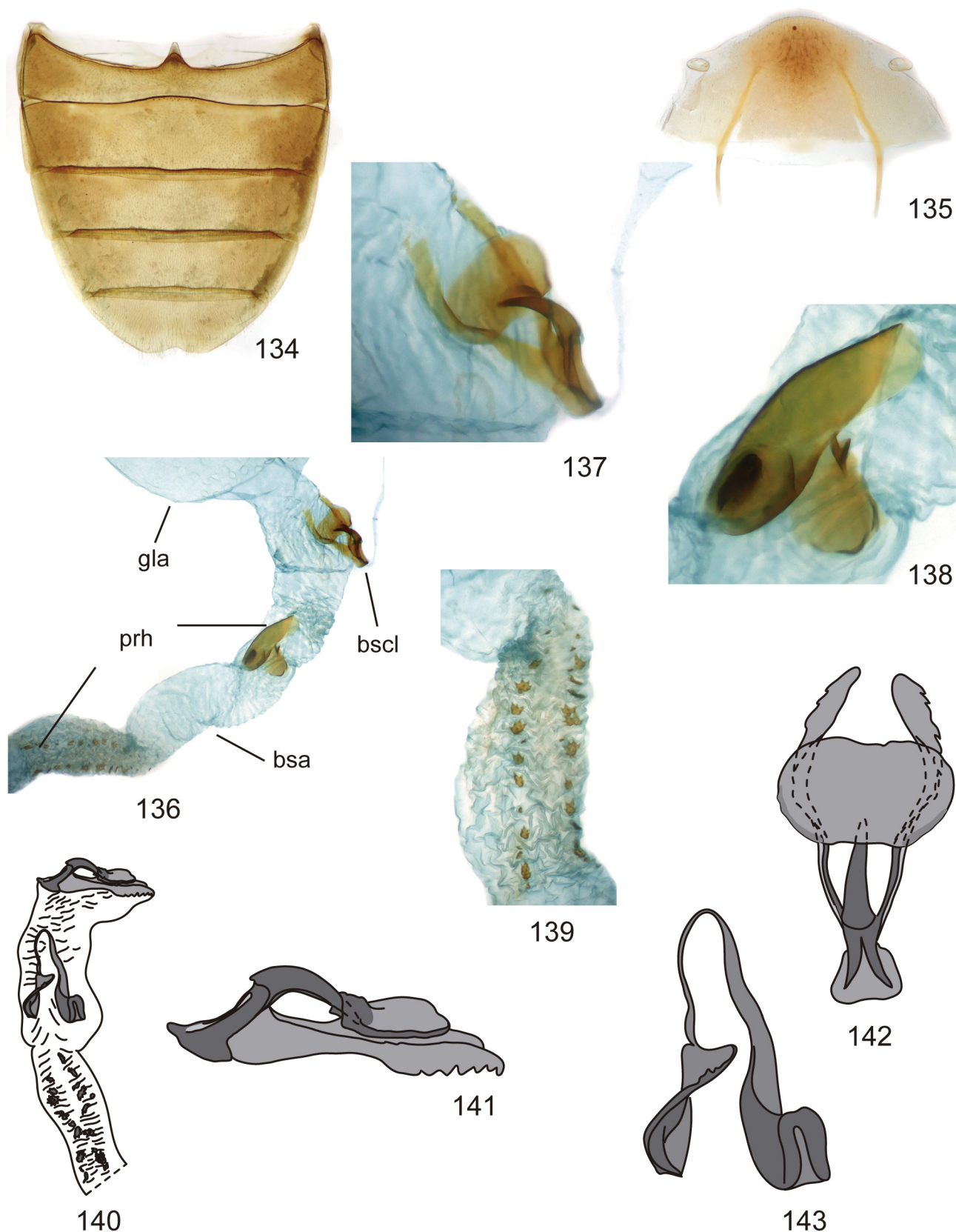
Abdomen. Completely covered with short yellowish setae except for a pair of glabrous regions on ventrites 2–5, lateral parts of ventrites 3–5 with darker, longer and curved setae. Apex of ventrite 5 shallowly concave.

Male terminalia and genitalia. Tergite 8 with sclerotized apodemes converging and coalescent posteriorly, plate subpentagonal, with setae on apical margin and rows of minute microtrichia on lateral parts (Fig. 128). Sternite 8 trapezoidal, sclerotized along anterior margin (Fig. 129). Tergite 9 with a pair of sclerotized apodemes converging posteriorly at the basal part and then diverging posteriorly at the apical part, plate more or less square-shaped, margin rounded, with tufts of microtrichia (Fig. 130). Sternite 9 triangular, apically bilobed, with a pair of sclerotized regions converging posteriorly, posterior margin with setae and pores, central part with rows of minute microtrichia (Fig. 131). Tegmen asymmetrical, very elongate, twisted, with two apical lobes: a digitiform left-handed lobe and a very acute, curved right-handed lobe (Figs. 127, 132). Penis asymmetrical, base more or less rectangular, apex forceps-like, with two appendices: a more or less triangular left-handed appendix, curved, ending in two equally-shaped lobes, the ventral surface covered with conical tubercles; and a right-handed appendix, shaped like a letter U lying down, bearing an acute short lobe (Figs. 127, 133).

Female genitalia. Bursal sclerite consisting of two plates: a laminar kidney-shaped anterior one and a trifurcate posterior one, bearing a curved conical central projection in contact with the anterior plate and a pair of flat lateral



FIGURES 125–133. *Ora wagneri* (Pic), male. 125–127, holotype: 125, abdomen, ventral aspect; 126, tergite 7; 127, terminalia and genitalia, ventral aspect; 128–133, male from Estero Poí (Formosa): 128, tergite 8; 129, sternite 8; 130, tergite 9; 131, sternite 9; 132, tegmen, dorsal aspect; 133, penis, ventral aspect.



FIGURES 134–143. *Ora wagneri* (Pic), female. 134, abdomen, ventral aspect; 135, tergite 7; 136, genital organs (except ovaries), dorsal aspect; 137, bursal sclerite, posterodorsal aspect; 138, anterior portion of prehensor, dorsal aspect; 139, posterior portion of prehensor, dorsal aspect; 140, genital organs (except ovaries), ventral aspect; 141, bursal sclerite, ventral aspect; 142, bursal sclerite, anterior aspect; 143, anterior portion of prehensor, ventral aspect. Abbreviations: bsa: bursa, bscl: bursal sclerite, bsl: bursella, gla: accessory gland, prh: prehensor.

projections with serrate outer margins (Figs. 137, 141, 142). Prehensor (Figs. 136, 140) divided into two sclerotized regions: a more or less triangular anterior region composed of two relatively large sclerites connected to each other, the left-handed sclerite concave along ventral surface and with a ventral fold on the left margin (Figs. 138, 143), and a posterior region composed of two rows of many small spiny sclerites (Fig. 139).

Sexual dimorphism. Tergite 7 with longer apodemes in females than in males, the posterior margin parabolic in females, broadly rounded in males (Figs. 126, 135). Ventrite 5 with posterior concavity a little deeper in males than in females (Figs. 125, 134).

Intraspecific variation. In some males the brown regions on elytra are darker than in the holotype and the testaceous regions are wider, making a more contrasting pattern (Fig. 23). In most females the elytra are almost completely brown (Fig. 24). In some males and females the elytra are completely testaceous (Fig. 25), and in some others the elytra are brown basally and testaceous apically.

Distribution. Argentina: Chaco, Corrientes, Formosa and Santa Fe Provinces.

Remarks. This species was originally described as a subspecies of *Scirtes brevenotatus* Pic, 1915. Several differences in shape, size and coloration of body, and in male genitalia between the type specimens of *Scirtes brevenotatus wagneri* and *Scirtes brevenotatus brevenotatus* account for the recognition of the former at specific status. Furthermore, in accordance with Champion (1918) who transferred *Scirtes brevenotatus brevenotatus* Pic, 1915 to *Ora*, *Scirtes brevenotatus wagneri* is herein transferred to the same genus. *Ora wagneri* is remarkably distinct within the genus by its body shape, aedeagus, bursal sclerite and prehensor. Besides, it lacks the pair of abdominal glands (and the pair of foveae on abdominal ventrite 5) and there is no apparent division between the bursella and the accessory gland.

Key to the Argentine species of the genus *Ora*

- 1 Body reddish testaceous with antennae, legs and apical part of elytra dark brown to black (Figs. 1–3) *Ora atroapicalis* Pic, 1928
- Body differently colored 2
- 2 Head, pronotum and scutellar shield brown, elytra uniformly yellow or yellow with brown spots (Figs. 20, 21) *Ora semibrunnea* Pic, 1922
- Body differently colored 3
- 3 TL less than 3.0 mm (Fig. 5) *Ora bivittata* Pic, 1922
- TL more than 3.5 mm 4
- 4 Elytra with a zigzag yellow mark enclosed by brown areas (Figs. 18, 19). Penis L-shaped in ventral aspect (Fig. 100) 5
- Elytra differently colored. Penis not L-shaped 6
- 5 Body oval, TL/EW 1.3–1.4 (Libonatti 2014: fig. 22). Penis narrower, with a shorter lateral protuberance (Libonatti 2014: fig. 38) *Ora brevieminentia* Libonatti, 2014
- Body oblong oval, TL/EW 1.7–1.8 (Figs. 18, 19). Penis broader, with a longer lateral protuberance (Fig. 100) *Ora platensis* Brèthes, 1925
- 6 Body broadly oval (Figs. 6–12). Elytra punctuation not uniform, with intermixed coarser punctures. Penis rod-shaped (Figs. 68, 117). Prehensor without well-defined sclerites (Figs. 54, 74, 122) 7
- Body oval or elliptical (Figs. 13–17, 22–25). Elytra punctuation uniform, without intermixed coarser punctures. Penis not rod-shaped (Figs. 86, 133). Prehensor with well-defined sclerites (Figs. 90, 138, 139) 9
- 7 Body wider, TL/EW 1.1–1.2. Elytra yellow with pale spots (Libonatti 2014: figs. 23, 24). Left-handed surface of tegmen spiny (Libonatti 2014: figs. 55, 57). Anterior part of bursal sclerite not folded, with a single central tooth, margin rectangularly notched, middle part with a pair of shorter and narrower teeth (Libonatti 2014: figs. 61, 62) *Ora megadepressa* Libonatti, 2014
- Body narrower, TL/EW 1.4–1.5. Elytra yellow with or without brown spots (Figs. 6–12). Left-handed surface of tegmen not spiny (Fig. 62). Anterior part of bursal sclerite folded, with three teeth, margin not notched or ovally notched, middle part with a pair of longer and broader teeth (Figs. 55–57, 75, 76) 8
- 8 Elytra yellow with non-coalescent small brown spots (Fig. 6). Anterior margin of bursal sclerite rounded, not notched (Fig. 56) *Ora bruchi* Pic, 1928
- Elytra yellow, without spots (Fig. 8) or with small brown spots (Fig. 10), usually coalescing in larger spots in the anterior 1/3 (Fig. 9), or with a rounded brown spot (Fig. 11), or with a brown basal fascia (Fig. 12). Anterior margin of bursal sclerite notched (Figs. 77, 78) *Ora depressa* (Fabricius, 1801)
- 9 Body oval. Elytra testaceous to brown, not costulate, without a trifurcate black mark on apex (Figs. 22–25). Tegmen with two apical lobes: a digitiform left-handed lobe and a very acute and curved right-handed lobe (Fig. 132). Prehensor with two rows of spiny sclerites (Fig. 139) *Ora wagneri* (Pic, 1928)
- Body elliptical. Elytra testaceous to brown, costulate, with a trifurcate black mark on apex (Figs. 13–17). Tegmen with one digitiform apical lobe (Fig. 85). Prehensor without rows of spiny sclerites (Fig. 90) 10

- 10 Body smaller, TL 4.1–4.9. Tegmen with a right-handed spiny region (Fig. 85). Dorsal appendix of penis with the lateral margins straight, diverging posteriorly to the broadly rounded apex; ventral appendix of penis straight in its major part, slightly curved at apex (Fig. 86). Prehensor chair-shaped (Fig. 90) *Ora mediolineata* (Pic, 1928)
- Body larger, TL 4.9–6.0. Tegmen without spiny regions (Libonatti 2014: fig. 73). Dorsal appendix of penis broadened at middle, then lateral margins converging posteriorly to the obliquely truncate apex; ventral appendix of penis uniformly curved (Libonatti 2014: fig. 72). Prehensor boxing-glove-shaped (Libonatti 2014: fig. 80) *Ora sigmoidea* Libonatti, 2014

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