

State of knowledge of the Anthribidae (Insecta: Coleoptera: Curculionoidea) in Colombia with a key to genera

Estado del conocimiento de los Anthribidae (Insecta: Coleoptera: Curculionoidea) de Colombia con clave a los géneros

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Abstract

Anthribidae is a small family of beetles known as fungus weevils, for which the state of knowledge for Colombian species has never been synthesized. Anthribids are scarce in Colombian biological collections and are usually only identified at the family level. We updated the list of species of fungus weevils recorded from Colombia. There are 37 species of anthribids recorded for the country, placed into 14 genera, 10 tribes, and 2 subfamilies. Three additional genera have been observed in the country based on records from the online platform iNaturalist. Verification of these records and species-level identifications require the revision of national biological collections. We discuss the biodiversity of Colombian fungus weevils compared to neighboring countries and provide a key to identify the genera present in Colombia. The species *Domoptolis championi* Jordan, 1906 is recorded for Colombia for the first time.

Keywords: Fungus weevils, biodiversity, Neotropical region, checklist, distribution.

Resumen

Anthribidae es una familia pequeña de coleópteros conocidos como gorgojos de los hongos, cuyo conocimiento en Colombia nunca ha sido sintetizado. En las colecciones biológicas colombianas los antríbidos son escasos y por lo general solo están identificados a nivel de familia. Actualizamos el listado de especies de gorgojos de los hongos registrados en Colombia. Existen 37 especies de antríbidos registrados para el país, agrupadas en 14 géneros, 10 tribus y 2 subfamilias. Tres géneros adicionales han sido observados en el país a partir de registros disponibles en la plataforma iNaturalist. La verificación de estos registros requiere la revisión de colecciones biológicas nacionales. Discutimos la biodiversidad de gorgojos de los hongos colombianos comparada con países vecinos y proveemos una clave para identificar los géneros presentes en Colombia. La especie *Domoptolis championi* Jordan, 1906 se registra para Colombia por primera vez.

Palabras clave: gorgojos de los hongos, biodiversidad, región neotropical, listado de especies, distribución.

Introduction

The family Anthribidae Billberg (Insecta: Coleoptera: Curculionoidea) is a cosmopolitan group of beetles with nearly 4000 described species, a large proportion of which are distributed in the worlds' tropics (Rheinheimer, 2004). It includes species easily recognized by the presence of a broad, dorso-ventrally flattened rostrum (short or long, Figs. 2, 3), a separate labrum, clubbed non-geniculate antennae, ventrites 1–5 connate, and exposed pygidium (Mermudes & Leschen, 2014; Valentine, 2002). The body size and shape are highly variable, ranging from less than 2 mm long, globular, mite-like species, to 2 cm species with oval or elongate bodies (Fig. 1). Males in some species have very elongate antennae that resemble those in longhorn beetles in the family Cerambycidae. Some smaller species with a short rostrum may appear similar to leaf beetles in the family Chrysomelidae. Most species have a vestiture composed of scales and setae, but some are mostly glabrous and shiny (Mermudes & Leschen, 2014; Valentine, 2002).

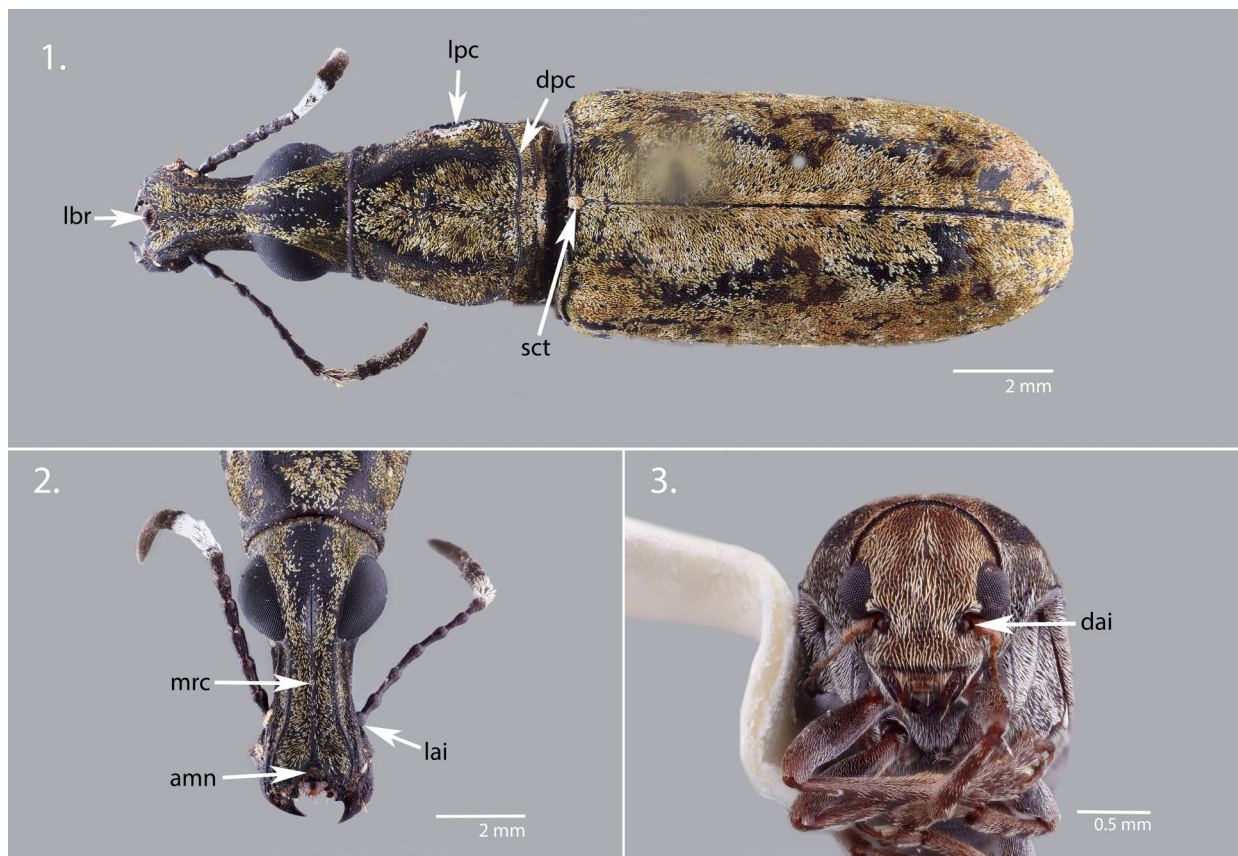
Commonly known as fungus weevils, anthribids are often associated with fungus on decaying vegetation or wood (Valentine, 2002). The genus *Euparius* Schoenherr is associated with Polyporales, while the genera *Strabus* Jekel and *Piesocorynus* Dejean can be found on Xylariales (Valentine, 1998). Other groups feed on pollen, seeds, and rarely on scale insects

(Valentine, 2002; Mermudes & Leschen, 2014). The biology of many species (larvae and adults) remains unknown.

There are two subfamilies present in the Neotropics that can be differentiated by the position of the antennal insertions on the rostrum: lateral or ventral in Anthribinae (Fig. 2), or dorsal (near the eyes) in Choraginae (Fig. 3) (Jordan, 1906; Holloway, 1982; Valentine, 2002; Orellana & Barrios, 2021). The tribal classification within each subfamily requires revision (Oberprieler et al., 2007).

Anthribids have been poorly studied in the Neotropics, and few updated checklists and catalogs are available for this region (e.g., Mermudes, 2009, 2022; Orellana & Barrios, 2021; Orellana & Franz, 2023). At least 386 species of anthribids are recorded in South America (Rheinheimer, 2004), but only 35 native species have been formally recorded in Colombia, according to sporadic records published in primary literature (Jordan, 1904; Wolfrum, 1959), generic revisions (Mermudes, 2005; Mermudes & Napp, 2006; Mermudes & Rodrigues, 2010), and taxonomic catalogs (Bovie, 1906; Blackwelder, 1947; Rheinheimer, 2004). For each species of Anthribidae recorded from Colombia, Girón (2022) compiled available information on known localities, relevant references, among other information, in a Darwin Core-formatted checklist dataset, available via the Sistema de Información sobre Biodiversidad de Colombia (SiB Colombia) and the Global Biodiversity

Figures 1-3. Habitus of Anthribidae subfamilies recorded in Colombia.



Notes. 1, 2. Subfamily Anthribinae, *Hypselotropis annulicornis* (Fahraeus) from Peru [ASUCOB0015536], dorsal view and head. 3. Subfamily Choraginae, *Araecerus fasciculatus* DeGeer from Belize [ASUCOB0015451], head. Arrows point to the position of labrum (lbr), lateral prothoracic carina (lpr), dorsal prothoracic carina (dpr), scutellar shield (sct); mesal rostral carina (mrc), apical mesal notch (amn), lateral antennal insertion (lai); dorsal antennal insertion (dai). Scale = 1 mm.

Information Facility (GBIF). In general, in Colombian collections, specimens belonging to the family Anthribidae are relatively scarce and only identified to the family level (J. Cardona-Duque [Colecciones Biológicas de la Universidad CES]; F. Serna [Universidad Nacional de Colombia]; E. V. Vergara Navarro [Colección Taxonómica Nacional de Insectos]; M. F. Bermúdez-Higinio [Laboratorio de Entomología, Universidad de la Amazonia]; I. T. Morales Castaño [Colección entomológica del Museo de Historia Natural “Luis Gonzalo Andrade” de la UPTC]; all personal communications). Furthermore, Colombian material in international collections is quite rare (K. S. Orellana, personal observation).

We present an updated and extended version of the checklist, with additional information about the

group, a discussion about the state of knowledge on Neotropical anthribids, a taxonomic key to genera present in Colombia, and habitus images of selected taxa to facilitate further research on anthribid diversity in the region. In addition, we record the species *Domoptolis championi* Jordan, 1906 for Colombia for the first time.

Materials and methods

A list of species of Anthribidae recorded from Colombia, with distributions within the country, based on literature records was published by Girón (2022) as a DarwinCore-formatted file, based on the checklist provided by Rheinheimer (2004), with updates to the classification by Alonso-Zarazaga &

Lyal (2002). We summarized species-level distributional information and references in Table 1. To supplement this checklist and quickly assess recent records of anthribids, we reviewed observations available on iNaturalist (<https://www.inaturalist.org>) filtering Colombia from the project Neotropical Anthribidae, managed by author K. S. Orellana (<https://www.inaturalist.org/projects/neotropical-anthribidae>). A small subset of Research Grade observations is available on GBIF (GBIF, 2023a). Images of additional specimens from Colombia were sent by collection workers in Colombia for identification to author K. S. Orellana. Data for these can be found in Table 2.

For the most part, Colombian specimens were not available during this study, therefore, authoritatively identified digitized specimens from different countries were used to illustrate selected species present in Colombia. All specimens illustrated here are deposited at the Arizona State University Collections (i.e., Charles W. O'Brien Collection [ASUCOB; Arizona State University Biocollections (2022a)], Hasbrouck Insect Collection [ASUHC; Arizona State University Biocollections (2022b)]) and were imaged with a Visionary Digital Passport II and a Canon EOS 5D Mark II camera. Photographs were stacked using the Zerene Stacker software, version 1.04, and edited in Adobe Photoshop 21.1.1. (AdobeSystems, Inc., San Jose, CA). Imaged specimens were digitized on the Ecdysis Symbiota Portal (Gries et al., 2014), and published to the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF, 2023b, Table 3). All images and records are available under a CCO 1.0 license. An interactive version of the checklist, including additional images, can be found on the Ecdysis Symbiota Portal (<https://serv.biokic.asu.edu/ecdysis/checklists/checklist.php?clid=12165>) (Orellana & Girón, 2022).

Results and discussion

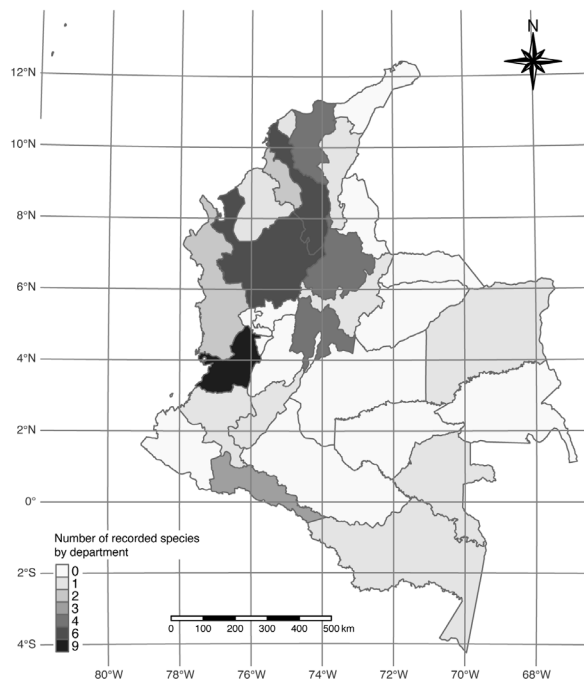
According to this review, there are 37 species of anthribids recorded from Colombia, grouped in 14 genera, 10 tribes, and 2 subfamilies. The tribe Ptychoderini is the most diverse in Colombia,

represented largely by the genus *Ptychoderes* (revised by Mermudes & Napp, 2006) with 8 species, followed by *Hypselotropis* (see Mermudes, 2005; Mermudes & Rodrigues, 2010 [with updated key to species]) with 6 species (Table 1). Eight species within this tribe are considered endemic to the country. The monotypic genus *Aurigeripilus* Mermudes (Mermudes, 2015) is considered a Colombian endemic. The sole native representative of the subfamily Choraginae is *Aurigeripilus andinus* Mermudes (Mermudes, 2015). The choragine *Araecerus fasciculatus* DeGeer is an introduced species, and currently considered the most widespread anthribid species in Colombia. In addition, we verified observations on iNaturalist of the genera *Eugonus* Schoenherr (Basitropini; observation 104194325), *Nemotrichus* Labram & Imhoff (Corrhecerini; observation 22884169), and *Toxonotus* Lacordaire (Platystomini; observation 24795081). However, specimens are still needed to confirm these new records for the country at the species level.

The species *Domoptolis championi* Jordan, 1906 is recorded from Colombia for the first time, based on a specimen deposited at the entomological collection of the Instituto de Investigación de Recursos Biológicos Alexander von Humboldt (IAvH-E) (Catalog number IAvH-E-244525).

Anthribids have been recorded only from 18 Colombian departments (Fig. 4): Amazonas (1 species), Antioquia (6 species), Atlántico (1 species), Bolívar (6 species), Boyacá (1 species), Cauca (1 species), Cesar (1 species), Chocó (2 species), Córdoba (1 species), Cundinamarca (4 species), Huila (1 species), Magdalena (4 species), Putumayo (3 species), Santander (4 species), Sucre (2 species), Valle del Cauca (9 species), Vaupés (1 species), and Vichada (1 species). Therefore, most records are known from the Pacific and Caribbean regions of the country, followed by the Andean, Amazonas, and Orinoco, with one record from the Insular region (Gorgona Island). There are no known specific locality records for 15 of the species recorded from Colombia.

Figure 4. Number of species of Anthribidae recorded in Colombia (by Department).



Compared with neighboring countries, the recorded diversity of this family in Colombia is very low. There are 134 species recorded from Panama (Orellana & Barrios, 2021) and 293 from Brazil (Mermudes, 2022). Nevertheless, the known diversity of anthribids in Colombia only reflects the lack of studies focused on this group and is not an indicator of the actual presence of the group in the country. Observations (i.e., iNaturalist) of three genera and two tribes not previously recorded in the literature give an idea of the numbers of potential new records for the country. However, the revision of specimens and designation of vouchers is necessary to continue with the documentation of this group in Colombia. The number of species will certainly increase once collections-based research and field work focused on Anthribidae are initiated. As an example, 44 new country records were published for Panama, using material from local collections, as recently as 2021 (Orellana & Barrios, 2021). Even though anthribid material in Colombian collections is generally scarce, regional projects have amassed relatively large numbers of specimens in underexplored regions of the country. For instance, the entomological

collection of the Laboratorio de Entomología at Universidad de la Amazonia in Florencia, Caquetá, holds more than 250 specimens (M. F. Bermúdez-Higinio, personal communication), potentially constituting the largest anthribid collection in the country.

Due to the lack of taxonomic resources for most Neotropical anthribid groups, identified specimens are generally rare in natural history collections. Extensive taxonomic work, including revisions for most genera, are necessary to confidently identify available material. Consequently, digitized records are also scarce and often shared only at the family level. A search of Anthribidae+Colombia+Preserved Specimens in GBIF (GBIF, 2022) resulted in 44 records, from which only one specimen (the holotype of *Tribotropis colombianus* = *Hypselotropis colombiana* Mermudes, IAVH:IAvH-E-126093, deposited in the Colección de Entomología at the Instituto de Investigación de Recursos Biológicos Alexander von Humboldt, IAVH, in Colombia) is identified to the species level. Several specimens are identified as *Blaberus* Schoenherr, which is not a valid name for Anthribidae (now *Noxius* Jordan, from Madagascar). The name intended for those specimens might be *Blaberus* Serville (Blattodea). None of the online records have associated images of the specimens to confirm identifications.

In the field, large sampling efforts are usually required to obtain a few anthribid specimens, which are usually collected by manual capture. Long-term Malaise traps and canopy light traps are useful to collect species of Anthribinae (Wolda et al., 1998; Orellana & Barrios, 2021). Sifting and processing leaf litter is practical to obtain species of the usually minute Choraginae (Orellana & Franz, 2023). Beating decaying vegetation is also known to be an effective collecting method (Valentine, 2002; Trýzna et al., 2021).

Colombian material is scarce in foreign collections, and local biological collections must be revised to study specimens and advance the knowledge on Anthribidae. Thus, resources like this paper are important to increase the availability of taxonomic

tools for researchers in the country. It is also recommended to facilitate the accessibility to preserved material (including images) by digital means (e.g., [Ecdysis Portal](#) or [GBIF](#)), to better document the local groups and assist future identifications. A recent effort to compile information and images on the Anthribidae of the World is available online at <https://anthribidae.github.io/species> (Orellana, 2023).

Key to the genera of Anthribidae of Colombia

The following key is based on previous keys for the region (Orellana & Barrios, 2021; Mermudes, 2005, Mermudes & Napp, 2006; Jordan, 1906), and includes groups observed (i.e., iNaturalist records) or potentially distributed in the country. Many of the genera recorded in Panama (Orellana & Barrios, 2021) are most likely present in Colombia, and the key will become outdated as groups are added. Keys to species and descriptions can be found in Jordan (1894, 1895, 1897, 1906, 1937), Wolfrum (1959), Valentine (1980), Mermudes (2005), Mermudes & Napp (2006), and Mermudes & Rodrigues (2010). For more illustrations of the genera included in the key, see Orellana & Barrios (2021), and the interactive version of the checklist is available at <https://ecdysis.org/checklists/checklist.php?clid=12165> (Orellana & Girón, 2022). Additional images can be found on the Arizona State University Collections (i.e., ASUCOB, ASUHC) online profiles (<https://serv.biokic.asu.edu/ecdysis/index.php>), GBIF (Arizona State University Biocollections 2022a, 2022b), and Anthribidae of the World Online (<https://anthribidae.github.io/species>) (Orellana, 2023).

1. Antennal insertion dorsal, exposed, close to the antero-medial region of the eyes (Fig. 3); antennal scape bent and asymmetrical; size of many species less than 2 mm (Subfamily Choraginae)..... 2

1'. Antennal insertion lateral, near or far from the eyes, covered by the lateral surfaces of the rostrum (Fig. 2), or if dorsal in appearance, exposed and far from the antero-

medial region of the eyes (Tribe Discotenini, not yet recorded from Colombia); antennal scape symmetrical; size variable (Subfamily Anthribinae)..... 3

Subfamily Choraginae

2(1). Eyes elongate-oval in frontal view, with posterior margins closer than anterior margins, frons therefore narrower in posterior region. Body mostly glabrous, less than 2 mm (not yet recorded from Colombia)..... Tribe Choragini

2'. Eyes rounded in frontal view, small, with posterior inner margins not closer than anterior inner margins, frons therefore not narrower in posterior region. Body covered with setae, size variable (Tribe Araecerini) (Figs. 3, 15)..... *Araecerus* DeGeer

Subfamily Anthribinae

3(1'). Lateral prothoracic carina complete, reaching anterior margin of prothorax (Fig. 16, lpc). Eyes emarginate (Fig. 21, ee); rostrum with mesal notch (Fig. 19, amn). (Tribe Basitropini, in part)..... *Eugonus* Schoenherr (observed in Colombia)

3'. Lateral prothoracic carina incomplete, not reaching anterior margin of prothorax (Fig. 17, lpc). Eyes variable; rostrum variable..... 4

4(3'). Rostrum short and wide (about 2.5 times wider than long), rounded or quadrangular in frontal view; antennal insertion foveiform, triangular or rounded, reaching and inserting on antero-ventral margin of eyes; antennae covered with long, erect setae (Tribe Corrhecerini)..... 5

4'. Rostrum long (at most 2 times wider than long), quadrangular to elongate in frontal view; antennal insertion variable, not reaching antero-ventral margin of eyes; eyes variable; if antenna with long setae, rostrum very elongate..... 6

5(4). Dorsal carina of prothorax antebasal (Fig. 17, dpc), with rounded angles; ventral surface covered with patches of dense setae or spines in males..... *Nemotrichus* Labram & Imhoff (observed in Colombia)

5'. Dorsal carina of prothorax basal (see Fig. 16, dpc), with acute angles; males without ventral patches of dense setae or spines (not yet recorded from Colombia)..... *Corrhecerus* Schoenherr

- 6(4'). Eyes emarginate at anterior margin (Fig. 21), interrupted by lateral margin of rostrum..... 7
- 6'. Eyes not emarginate (Figs. 2, 19, 20), oval, truncate, or at most slightly sinuous along anterior or posterior margin..... 8
- 7(6). Rostrum with apical mesal notch (see Figs. 2, 21, amn); posterior angles of pronotum not projected; generally more than 3 mm in length (Tribe Basitropini, in part; Fig. 6, 18)..... *Phaenithon* Schoenherr
- 7'. Rostrum without apical mesal notch (see Fig. 3); posterior angles of pronotum posteriorly projected, acute; generally less than 3 mm in length (Tribe Zygaenodini)..... *Eusphyrus* LeConte
- 8(6'). Antennal insertion contiguous to anterior margin of the eye (Fig. 3)..... 9
- 8'. Antennal insertion far from to anterior margin of the eye (Fig. 2)..... 11
- 9(8). Antennae long, extending beyond anterior margin of elytra; posterior margin of pronotum straight to weakly sinuose; pronotum and elytra with tufts of erect scales (Tribe Platystomini, Fig. 12)..... *Toxonotus* Lacordaire
- 9'. Antennae short, not reaching anterior margin of elytra; posterior margin of pronotum sinuate; pronotum and elytra without tufts of erect scales..... 10
- 10(9'). Eyes entire (Fig. 7, 19)..... *Euparius* Schoenherr
- 10'. Eyes slightly sinuate..... *Euxuthus* Jordan
- 11(8'). Antennae covered with long, erect setae; rostrum elongate (at least 1.2 times as long as posterior width), widened at apex, curved downwards in lateral view; dorsal carina of prothorax very close to posterior margin (Tribe Stenocerini)..... *Stenocerus* Jekel
- 11'. Antennae covered with short setae; rostrum variable; dorsal carina of prothorax variable in position..... 12
- 12(11'). Dorsal carina of prothorax completely posterior (Fig. 9, dpc; see also Figs. 6, 12) or curved, reaching posterior margin of prothorax only at lateral margins (Tribe Piesocorynini)..... 13
- 12'. Dorsal carina of prothorax completely anterior to posterior margin of prothorax (Figs. 1, 20), straight..... 14
- 13(12). Tibia and tarsi of all legs covered with long, erect setae (Fig. 9)..... *Lagopezus* Dejean
- 13'. Tibia and tarsi without long erect setae (Fig. 10)..... *Piesocorynus* Dejean
- 14(12'). Scutellar shield depressed with respect to anterior margin of elytra (Tribe Gymnognathini)..... 15
- 14'. Scutellar shield at the same level or elevated with respect to anterior margin of elytra..... 16
- 15(14). Mesal carina of rostrum absent; eyes oblique, sinuous along posterior margin; pygidium elongate and narrow, with anterior margin equal or narrower than posterior margin..... *Domoptolis* Jordan
- 15'. Mesal carina of rostrum present; eyes somewhat parallel, rounded; pygidium quadrangular or triangular, with anterior margin wider than posterior margin (Figs. 8, 20)..... *Gymnognathus* Schoenherr
- 16(14'). Rostrum short, quadrangular or wider than long, flattened at apex; eyes oblique; elytra subcylindrical or quadrangular (Tribe Platyrhinini). Lateral carina of prothorax not raised, evenly curved; rostrum straight in lateral view (Fig. 11)..... *Strabus* Jekel
- 16'. Rostrum long, at least 1.5 times longer than wide, subcylindrical or flattened at apex..... 17
- 17(16'). Eyes elliptical; rostrum with one mesal carina; elytra with row of elevated tubercles on interstria 3, usually with tufts of erect setae (Tribe Ischnocerini)..... *Meconemus* Labram & Imhoff
- 17'. Eyes rounded, truncate at anterior margin; rostrum with one to three longitudinal carinae (Fig. 1); elytra variable, with smaller tubercles (Tribe Ptychoderini)..... 18
- 18(17'). Rostrum with deep and angulated apical notch (Figs. 1, 2, 13)..... *Hypselotropis* Jekel
- 18'. Rostrum with deep and rounded apical notch (Fig. 14)..... *Ptychoderes* Schoenherr

Figures 5-10. Representative Anthribidae species recorded in Colombia.



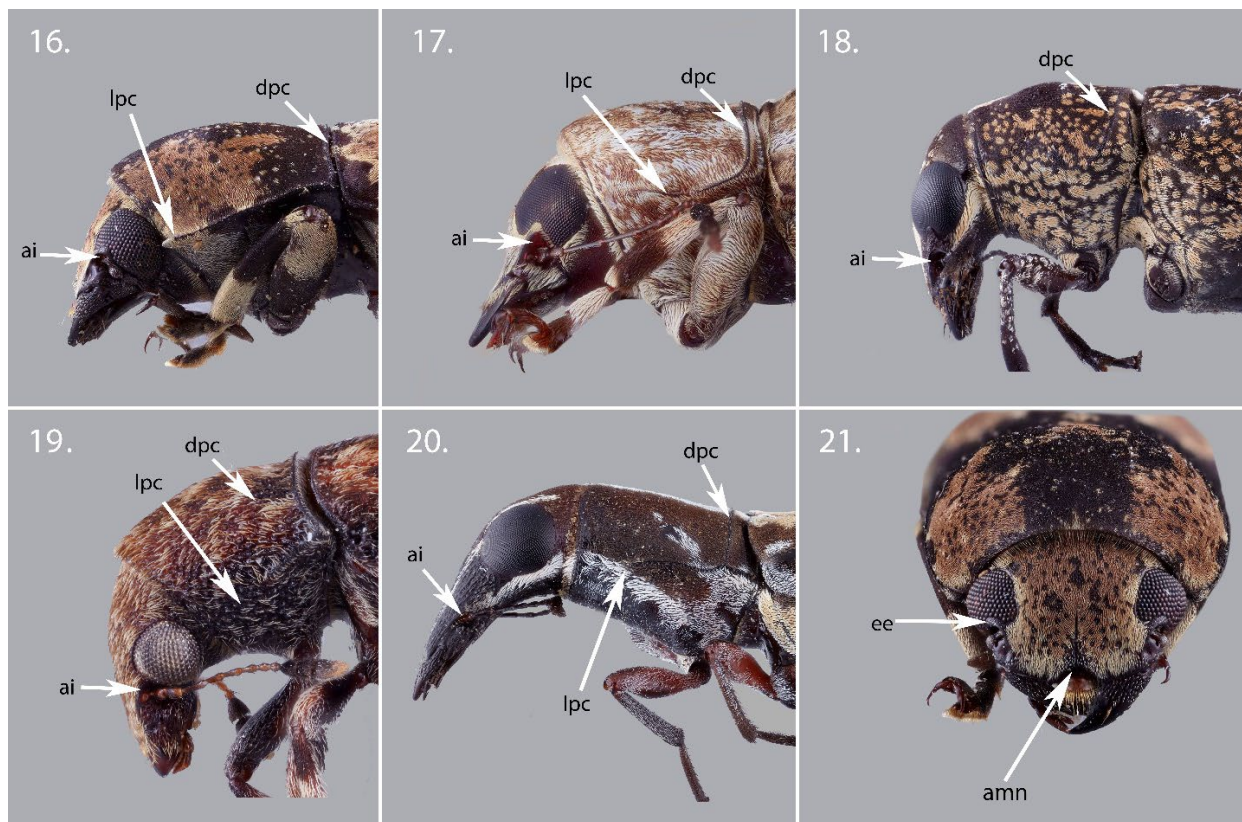
Notes. Specimens presented here were collected in countries other than Colombia. Subfamily Anthribinae. Tribe Basitropini: 5. *Eugonus particolor* Jordan from Panama [ASUCOB0015364], 6. *Phaenithon curvipes* Germar from Panama [ASUCOB0014303]. Tribe Cratoparini: 7. *Euparius luridus* Fahraeus from Panama [ASUHIC0079284]. Tribe Gymnognathini: 8. *Gymnognathus ophiopsis* Dalman from Panama [ASUCOB0014235]. Tribe Piesocorynini: 8. *Lagopezus tenuicornis* (Fabricius) from Panama [ASUHIC0126303], 9. *Piesocorynus brevis* (Jordan) from Panama [ASUCOB0014358]. Full collecting data can be found in Table 3.

Figures 11–15. Representative Anthribidae species recorded in Colombia.



Note. Most specimens presented here were collected in countries other than Colombia. Subfamily Anthribinae. Tribe Platyrhinini: 11. *Strabus* sp. from Colombia, Boyacá [ASUCOB0041147]. Tribe Platystomini: 12. *Toxonotus* sp. from Colombia, Tolima [ASUCOB0014662]. Tribe Ptychoderini: 13. *Hypselotropis annulicornis* (Fahraeus) from Peru [ASUCOB0015536]; 14. *Ptychoderes brevis* Jordan from Panama [ASUCOB0014477]. Subfamily Choraginae. Tribe Araecerini: 15. *Araecerus fasciculatus* DeGeer from Belize [ASUCOB0015451]. Full collecting data can be found in Table 3.

Figures 16–21. Representative morphological characters in Anthribidae genera recorded for Colombia.



Notes. Specimens presented here were collected in countries other than Colombia. Subfamily Anthribinae. Tribe Basitropini: 16. *Eugonus particolor* Jordan from Panama [ASUCOB0015364]. Tribe Corrhecerini: 17. *Nemotrichus dorsomaculatus* (Jekel) from French Guiana [ASUCOB0015243]. 18. *Phaenithon curvipes* Germar from Panama [ASUCOB0014303]. Tribe Cratoparini: 19. *Euparius subtessellatus* Fahraeus from Mexico [ASUHIC0126922]. Tribe Gymnognathini: 20. *Gymnognathus ophiopsis* Dalman from Panama [ASUCOB0014235]. Arrows point to the position of antennal insertion (ai), lateral prothoracic carina (ipc), dorsal prothoracic carina (dpc), apical mesal notch (amn), (eye emargination (ee). Full collecting data can be found in Table 3.

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Bermúdez-Higinio (Laboratorio de Entomología, Universidad de la Amazonia) provided general information about the anthribids of the collections under their care.

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Table 1. Species of Anthribidae (Coleoptera: Curculionoidea) recorded for Colombia and their known distributions in the country.

Taxa known only from Colombia are highlighted in **bold letters**. Genera indicated with an asterisk have been recorded by observation of specimens in the field via iNaturalist with no known records in the literature or from specimens in collections. New records for the country are indicated by double asterisk. Synonyms are indicated with a “=” sign. Distributions marked with “–” indicate no specific localities known in Colombia. For data from CTNI and IAvH see Table 2.

TAXON	DISTRIBUTION IN COLOMBIA	SOURCE
Subfamily Anthribinae Billberg, 1820		
Tribe Basitropini Lacordaire, 1865		
Genus <i>Eugonus</i> Schoenherr, 1833: 144*	Magdalena	iNaturalist
Genus <i>Phaenithon</i> Schoenherr, 1826: 37		
<i>Phaenithon bajulus</i> Jekel, 1855: 142	–	Jordan (1906)
<i>Phaenithon callosus</i> Boheman, 1839: 259	Antioquia	Schoenherr (1840)
<i>Phaenithon curvipes</i> (Germar, 1824: 176) = <i>Anthribus curvipes</i> Germar, 1824: 176	–	Jordan (1906)
<i>Phaenithon gravis</i> Fahraeus, 1839: 259	–	Jordan (1906)
Tribe Corrhecerini Lacordaire, 1865*		
Genus <i>Nemotrichus</i> Labram & Imhoff, 1838: fasc. 3*	Santander	iNaturalist
Tribe Cratoparini, LeConte, 1876		
Genus <i>Euparius</i> Schoenherr, 1823: 1135		
<i>Euparius luridus</i> (Fahraeus, 1839: 229)	Bolívar	Jordan (1906)
<i>Euparius mollitor</i> Jordan, 1904: 304	Valle del Cauca	Jordan (1904)
<i>Euparius polius</i> Jordan, 1904: 303	–	Jordan (1904)
<i>Euparius rufus</i> Jordan, 1904: 305	–	Jordan (1904)
<i>Euparius sallei</i> Jekel, 1855: 123	–	Jekel (1855)
Genus <i>Euxuthus</i> Jordan, 1937: 261		
<i>Euxuthus homochrous</i> Jordan, 1937: 261	Magdalena	Jordan (1937)
Tribe Gymnognathini Valentine, 1960		
Genus <i>Domoptolis</i> Jordan, 1904: 253		
<i>Domoptolis championi</i> Jordan, 1906: 340 **	Bolívar	IAvH
Genus <i>Gymnognathus</i> Schoenherr, 1826: 37		

<i>Gymnognathus daguanus</i> Jordan, 1897: 174	Valle del Cauca	Jordan (1897)
<i>Gymnognathus helena</i> Jordan, 1904: 249	Valle del Cauca	Jordan (1904)
<i>Gymnognathus ophiosis</i> Dalman, 1833: 163	Antioquia; Valle del Cauca	Schoenherr (1833) Jordan (1897)
Tribe Ischnocerini Lacordaire, 1866		
Genus <i>Meconemus</i> Lambram & Imhoff, 1838: fasc. 3		
<i>Meconemus mustelinus</i> (Boheman, 1845: 348)	–	Schoenherr (1845)
= <i>Ischnocerus mustelinus</i> Boheman, 1845: 348		
Tribe Piesocorynini Valentine, 1960		
Genus <i>Lagopezus</i> Dejean, 1834: 275	Valle del Cauca	CTNI
<i>Lagopezus tenuicornis</i> (Fabricius, 1801: 407)	–	Lacordaire (1866)
Genus <i>Piesocorynus</i> Dejean, 1834: 235	Santander	Jordan (1904) CTNI
Tribe Platyrhinini Bedel, 1882		
Genus <i>Strabus</i> Jekel, 1860: 239	Boyacá	ASUCOB
<i>Strabus armatus</i> (Jordan, 1897: 176)	Valle del Cauca	Jordan (1897)
= <i>Straboscopus armatus</i> Jordan, 1897: 176		
= <i>Goniocloeus armatus</i> (Jordan, 1897: 176)		
Tribe Platystomini Pierce, 1916*		
Genus <i>Toxonotus</i> Lacordaire, 1866: 575*	Antioquia; Santander; Tolima	iNaturalist ASUCOB
Tribe Ptychoderini Jekel, 1855		
Genus <i>Hypselotropis</i> Jekel, 1855: 65		
<i>Hypselotropis annulicornis</i> (Fåhræus, 1839: 181)	–	Mermudes (2005)
<i>Hypselotropis apollinaris</i> (Jordan, 1939: 423)	Cundinamarca	Jordan (1939) Mermudes (2005)
= <i>Tribotropis apollinaris</i> Jordan, 1939: 423		
<i>Hypselotropis colombiana</i> (Mermudes, 2004: 3)	Magdalena	Mermudes (2004)
= <i>Tribotropis colombiana</i> Mermudes, 2004: 3		
<i>Hypselotropis compressicornis</i> (Jordan, 1895: 129)	–	Mermudes (2005)
= <i>Tribotropis compressicornis</i> Jordan, 1895: 129		

<i>Hypselotropis jekeli</i> Mermudes & Rodrigues, 2010: 50	Boyacá	Mermudes & Rodrigues (2010)
<i>Hypselotropis rosenbergi</i> Jordan, 1897: 176	Valle del Cauca	Jordan (1897) Mermudes (2005)
<i>Hypselotropis speciosa</i> Jekel, 1855: 77	–	Mermudes (2005)
Genus <i>Ptychoderes</i> Schoenherr, 1823: 1135		
<i>Ptychoderes brevis</i> Jordan, 1894: 592	Putumayo	Mermudes & Napp (2006)
<i>Ptychoderes callosus</i> Jekel, 1855: 54	–	Mermudes & Napp (2006)
<i>Ptychoderes jordani</i> Frieser, 1959: 416	Putumayo	Mermudes & Napp (2006)
<i>Ptychoderes longicollis</i> Jordan, 1894: 592	Putumayo	Mermudes & Napp (2006)
<i>Ptychoderes mixtus</i> Jekel, 1855: 57	–	Mermudes (2004)
<i>Ptychoderes nebulosus</i> (Olivier, 1795: 5) = <i>Ptychoderes tricostrifrons</i> Fabricius in Schoenherr, 1839: 158	Bolívar; Cesar; Chocó; Cundinamarca; Valle del Cauca; Vaupés	Jekel (1855) Mermudes & Napp (2006) CTNI
<i>Ptychoderes rugicollis</i> Jordan, 1895: 122	Cauca (Gorgona Island); Huila	Mermudes & Napp (2006) CTNI
<i>Ptychoderes viridanus</i> Boheman, 1833: 121	Vichada	Mermudes & Napp (2006)
Tribe Stenocerini Kolbe, 1895		
Genus <i>Stenocerus</i> Schoenherr, 1826: 39		
<i>Stenocerus angulicollis</i> Jekel, 1855: 14 = <i>Stenocerus platalea</i> Jordan, 1906: 322	Bolívar	Jekel (1855) Valentine (1980)
<i>Stenocerus longulus</i> Jekel, 1855: 106 = <i>Stenocerus blanchardi</i> Jekel, 1855: 116	Antioquia; Bolívar; Valle del Cauca	Jekel (1855) Valentine (1980) CTNI
Tribe Zygaenodini Lacordaire, 1866		
Genus <i>Eusphyrus</i> LeConte, 1876: 32		
<i>Eusphyrus punctatus</i> Wolfrum, 1959: 32 = <i>Ormiscus punctatus</i> (Wolfrum, 1959: 32)	–	Wolfrum (1959)
Subfamily Choraginae Kirby, 1819		
Tribe Araecerini Lacordaire, 1866		
Genus <i>Araecerus</i> Schoenherr, 1823: 1135	Antioquia, Sucre	Vergara-Navarro et al. (2021)

<i>Araecerus fasciculatus</i> (DeGeer, 1775: 276)	Amazonas; Antioquia;	Cabal (1952)
= <i>Curculio fasciculatus</i> DeGeer, 1775: 276	Atlántico; Bolívar; Chocó;	Vergara-Navarro et al. (2021)
= <i>Curculio coffeae</i> Fabricius, 1801: 411	Córdoba; Cundinamarca;	CTNI
= <i>Araecerus coffeae</i> (Fabricius, 1801: 411)	Magdalena; Santander; Sucre	
Genus <i>Aurigeripilus</i> Mermudes, 2015: 588		
<i>Aurigeripilus andinus</i> Mermudes, 2015: 588	Cundinamarca	Mermudes (2015)

Table 2. Collecting data of Colombian specimens sent by collection workers in Colombia for identification to author K. S. Orellana.

IDENTIFICATION	SPECIMEN DATA
<i>Araecerus fasciculatus</i> (DeGeer, 1775)	CTNI: COLOMBIA: Amazonas: Leticia, 29.ix.1971, F. Mosquera, Cacao en granos almacenados. Antioquia: Carepa, 19.iv.1989, R. Arango, sobre ñame; Mutatá, x.1975, M. Londoño, Maíz; San Juan de Urabá, 2m, N8°45', W76°31', 1.x.2019, L. Luna, captura manual en <i>Dioscorea rotundata</i> (Dioscoreaceae)-ñame espino. Bolívar: Cartagena de Indias, 19.viii.1971, F. Machado, café almacenado. Chocó: Andagoya, vii.1943, G. Ramos, B. Losada. Córdoba: Valencia, Casco Urbano, Fca. Cooperativa, N8°15'7.8", W76°08'59.3", 9.v.2023, M. Rodríguez, J. Rivera, L. Tordecilla, L. Grandett, captura manual en cacao fruto embolsado en tull. Cundinamarca: Fontibón, 31.viii.1979, R. Grosso, harina de maíz. Magdalena: Santa Marta, 10.xi.1971, E. Martínez, café almacenado. Santander: Rionegro, N7°22', W73°10', vi.1935, L.M. Murillo; San Vicente de Chucurí, 692m, vi.1935, L.M. Murillo. Guapotá, 26.vi.1959, G. Gómez, ramas café. Sucre: Tolú Viejo, Cgto. Palmira, v.1987, J. Martelo, <i>Dioscorea alata</i> tubérculo.
<i>Domoptolis championi</i> Jordan, 1906	IAvH: COLOMBIA: Bolívar, hacienda Monterrey, Bosque, Lata Borde; 9° 37' 48" N, 74° 54' 44" W; 70m; 1993-05-22; F. Fernández, G. Ulloa.
<i>Lagopezus</i> sp.	CTNI: COLOMBIA: Valle del Cauca: Palmira, x.1945, B. Losada; Palmira, 28.viii.1956, M. Benavides, soya y arroz.
<i>Piesocorynus</i> sp.	CTNI: COLOMBIA: Santander: Rionegro, 590m, vii.1935, L. Murillo; Carare, 8.v.1939, L. Murillo.
<i>Ptychoderes nebulosus</i> (Olivier, 1795)	CTNI: COLOMBIA: Cesar: La Jagua de Ibirico, Vda. Las Delicias, Fca. La Estrella, 702m, 6.viii.2014, F. Carrascal, trampa de luz en policultivo predominante de <i>Persea americana</i> (Lauraceae)-aguacate, acompañado de <i>Coffea arabica</i> (Rubiaceae)-café, <i>Theobroma cacao</i> (Malvaceae)-cacao, <i>Dioscorea</i> sp. (Dioscoriaceae)-ñame y forestales. Santander: Carare, 7.v.1939; Carare, 4-7.v.1939; Carare, 400m, 7.v.1939. Vaupés: Comunidad de Villa Fátima, iv.2002, W. Yara.
<i>Ptychoderes rugicollis</i> Jordan, 1895	CTNI: COLOMBIA: Huila: Gigante, 4.vi.1962, L. Orozco, Cacao.
<i>Stenocerus longulus</i> Jekel, 1855	CTNI: COLOMBIA: Bolívar: Carmen de Bolívar, Vda. Los Cocos, 26.xi.2014, F. Carrascal, trampa de luz en policultivo predominante de <i>Persea americana</i> (Lauraceae)-aguacate, acompañado de <i>Coffea arabica</i> (Rubiaceae)-café, <i>Theobroma cacao</i> (Malvaceae)-cacao, <i>Dioscorea</i> sp. (Dioscoriaceae)-ñame y forestales. Valle del Cauca: Palmira, 1942, B. Losada.

Table 3. Locality data for specimens in the figures. Specimens are organized in the same order as they appear in the paper.

IDENTIFICATION	LOCALITY	CATALOG NUMBER
<i>Hypselotropis annulicornis</i> (Fahraeus)	PERU: Huallaga: Aguaytia, 400 m, VIII-1961, F.H. Walz	ASUCOB0015536
<i>Araecerus fasciculatus</i> DeGeer	BELIZE: Stan Creek, Mile 13 Southern Highway, Aug. 19, 1977, C.W. O'Brien, L.B. O'Brien, G.B. Marshall	ASUCOB0015451
<i>Eugonus particolor</i> Jordan	PANAMA: Panama, Las Cumbres, May 16-23 1976, H. Wolda	ASUCOB0015364
<i>Phaenithon curvipes</i> Germar	PANAMA: Colón, Achiote Road, 26-IX-82, D. Engleman	ASUCOB0014303
<i>Euparius luridus</i> Fahraeus	PANAMA: Panama District, Las Cumbres, 1978-05-11, J. Wolda	ASUHIC0079284
<i>Gymnognathus ophiopsis</i> Dalman	PANAMA: Colon, Ft. Sherman, 3m, 19-I-1980, D. Engleman	ASUCOB0014235
<i>Lagopezus tenuicornis</i> (Fabricius)	PANAMA: Panama, Madden Forest, VIII-3-1974, C.W. O'Brien, L.B. O'Brien & Marshall	ASUHIC0126303
<i>Piesocorynus brevis</i> (Jordan)	PANAMA: Panamá Oeste, Canal Zone, Barro Colorado Is., 2m, 20-VIII-1978, J. Wolda	ASUCOB0014358
<i>Strabus</i> sp.	COLOMBIA: Boyacá, Moniquirá, 11 km NW Arcabuco, 13 Jul 1982, Clark & Cave	ASUCOB0041147
<i>Toxonotus</i> sp.	COLOMBIA: Tolima, Honda, 13 Jun 1965, J.A. Ramos	ASUCOB0014662
<i>Hypselotropis annulicornis</i> (Fahraeus)	PERU: Huallaga, Aguaytia, 400m, VIII-1961, F.H. Walz	ASUCOB0015536
<i>Ptychoderes brevis</i> Jordan	PANAMA: Panamá, Canal Zone, Barro Colorado Is., 3m, 8 June 1976, J. Wolda	ASUCOB0014477
<i>Araecerus fasciculatus</i> DeGeer	BELIZE: Stan Creek, Mile 13 Southern Highway, Aug. 19, 1977, C.W. O'Brien, L.B. O'Brien, G.B. Marshall	ASUCOB0015451
<i>Eugonus particolor</i> Jordan	PANAMA: Panama, Las Cumbres, May 16-23 1976, H. Wolda	ASUCOB0015364
<i>Nemotrichus dorsomaculatus</i> (Jekel)	FRENCH GUIANA: D-5 4k SE Tngrnd Jct., 24-27-VIII-1995, J.E. Wappes	ASUCOB0015243
<i>Phaenithon curvipes</i> Germar	PANAMA: Colón, Achiote Road, 26-IX-82, D. Engleman	ASUCOB0014303
<i>Euparius subtessellatus</i> Fahraeus	MEXICO: Sonora, San Felipe de Jesús Municipality, Sierra Los Locos, El Llano, 29.868956 -110.389892, 08/05/2019, N.M. Franz	ASUHIC0126922
<i>Gymnognathus ophiopsis</i> Dalman	PANAMA: Colon, Ft. Sherman, 3m, 19-I-1980, D. Engleman	ASUCOB0014235

Notes. CTNI = Colección Taxonómica Nacional de Insectos "Luis María Murillo", Cundinamarca, Colombia; IAvH = Colección de Insectos del Instituto Alexander von Humboldt, Boyacá, Colombia.