STUDIES OF THE SUBTRIBE TACHYINA (COLEOPTERA: CARABIDAE: BEMBIDIINI) SUPPLEMENT A: LECTOTYPE DESIGNATIONS FOR NEW WORLD SPECIES, TWO NEW GENERA, AND NOTES ON GENERIC CONCEPTS

Terry L. Erwin

Reprinted from
PROCEEDINGS OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON
Vol. 76, No. 2, June 1974
pp. 123–155
Made in the United States of America
STUDIES OF THE SUBTRIBE TACHYINA (COLEOPTERA: CARABIDAE: BEMBIDIINI) SUPPLEMENT A: LECTOTYPE DESIGNATIONS FOR NEW WORLD SPECIES, TWO NEW GENERA, AND NOTES ON GENERIC CONCEPTS

TERRY L. ERWIN
National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. 20560

ABSTRACT—The New World species-group names of the carabid subtribe Tachyina are arranged alphabetically by genus. Lectotype designation are made where necessary and species are assigned accordingly to their proper genus. Two new genera, Costitachys and Meotachys are described. Three species described in the genus Polyderia, testaceolimbata Motschulsky, glabrella Mots., and breviscula Mots., are reassigned to the genus Perigona of the Perigonini. A key is provided to Tachyina genera and notes on generic concepts are given.

INTRODUCTION

The purposes of this paper are to clarify generic concepts in New World Tachyina, designate lectotypes, list synonymies, provide a key to genera, and describe two new genera. All of this became possible after studying the World fauna to determine how New World groups relate to Old World groups. Much of this work has now been done and my series of revisions for the World Tachyina has begun to be issued (Erwin, 1973a, 1974).

The work here has been strictly limited without giving reasons for many of the actions taken. Reasons will be provided in forthcoming revisions where space will allow full development of ideas from facts, and analyses of these facts.

METHODS

During 1971, I was able to study almost all primary type material for New World Tachyina as well as to study numerous Old World forms in the British Museum in London and in the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle in Paris. I labelled all lectotypes designated below with my own labels, hence these specimens can easily be found.

For the most part, I have been able to synonymize names where appropriate; however, in some genera below further synonymization may be made in my revisionary works now in preparation.

The following abbreviations indicate the various museums and private collections from which specimens were borrowed and in which listed specimens can be found:

This study was supported in part by the American Philosophical Society (Penrose Fund #5795) through funds provided for type studies at the British Museum (Natural History), Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, and the Moscow University Museum.
In the key and descriptions of new genera I refer to elytral setae by code numbers. Refer to Erwin (1974) for the “map” of elytral chaetotaxy. In the list of species the type locality is cited as given in the original description, or I have added the country if none was given. In some cases, I cite the actual locality label on the type. The genera and species are listed alphabetically and cross referenced by the older generic name. I cite several cases where the sex of the type specimen was undetermined due to specimen condition. This means that I feared the specimen would disarticulate if relaxed and separated from the card on which it was glued.

**DISCUSSION OF GENERA**

Revisions of all genera of Tachyina are now in preparation. Two have been published (Erwin, 1973a, 1974) and one is in press. These studies provide the background for new combinations and different rankings listed below, many of which are not fully explained herein. It is the purpose of this section to acquaint the reader with the generic concepts below and relate these concepts to the world fauna. I discuss only the New World groups in detail here, mentioning the Old World forms where appropriate.

The genus *Xystosomus* is the most primitive of the New World Tachyina. *Tachys trunci* Darlington, of Queensland, Australia, has
similar character states and may be related. *Xystosomus* contains at least 32 species and has been revised (Erwin, 1973a). Further details may be sought in that paper.

*Tachymenis* is the only other New World genus with members having a truncate anterior tibial apex. Its members live under bark, in rotten logs or stumps, or in deep leaf litter in cloud forests. I know over 100 species, although only 13 have been described. These beetles are a very common component of the tropical forest ecosystems (dry or wet) and are apparently restricted to hardwoods. Members of one small group of species have reduced eyes and are apterous. There is no Old World counterpart of this group.

The following genera, through *Costitachys*, have members with the anterior tibia notched, but have no mental foveae. The genus *Tachyta* has six New World species with a combined range extended from Alaska to Belize. The group is much more diverse in the Old World with at least 5 African species and 9 Oriental-Australian species. These beetles live under bark of conifers and hardwoods, and at least one Oriental species is arboreal, occurring on leaves in the understory. *Tachyta* is composed of two subgenera, one of which is as yet unnamed (Erwin, 1975, in press).

*Elaphropus* is extremely large with many diverse groups which I will recognize formally as subgenera. In general, these beetles are convex to subdepressed and have a short, arcuate recurrent groove on the apex of the elytron. The group’s greatest diversity is in the Oriental Region and in Africa. Many North and Middle American species are obligatory or facultative myrmecophiles; many others are riparian. The New World species are many in the north, decreasing in number southward toward northern South America where the group is replaced by members of *Pericompsus* in the riparian habitat. Members of some species are found in caves, but are not troglobitic.

The sister groups *Lymnastis* and *Micratopus* are Old and New World counterparts (vicariants), respectively. Their highly modified mouthparts and the single supra-orbital seta caused T. L. Casey (1914) to place them in a tribe of their own. I have studied the single known specimen of the monotypic *Straneoites* of Africa. This bizarre species is intermediate in many respects between *Lymnastis* and *Paratachys*. Further study must be made to elucidate the relationship, however. These deep soil forms are extremely common in some situations, especially at light during dispersal flights. Males were once thought to be rare in *Micratopus* species, but this is due to the lack of secondary sexual characteristics. I know about 40 species of *Micratopus* although only 5 have been described. Two *Lymnastis* occur in the New World, one in Cuba, and one in Hawaii. At least the Hawaiian species was introduced as it occurs in soil around imported nursery stock. The Cuban species is wing dimorphic, however, and should be closely
studied; its possible relationship to the Old World fauna will only be known after further study.

The last genus of this group is Costitachys, described herein as new. All other New World genera have members with a bifoveate mentum and an apically notched anterior tibia. Paratachys is by far the largest Tachyina genus in the World; the New World species known to me now number over 300, most of them undescribed. These species are very similar externally, but the form of the internal sac of the male genitalia is exceptionally diverse from species to species. There are numerous species groups which are easily recognized, although not as easily as in Elaphropus. If subgenera were to be used in this group they would necessarily be based on male genitalia, therefore, I will use the species group concept in the revision of this genus. The diversity of species is almost matched by the diversity of habitats in which the species are found. Unlike the more ecologically restricted genera discussed above and below, Paratachys members are riparian, in forest floor litter, bogs, swamps, bromeliads, grass roots, and so on.

Members of the genus Tachys are halophilous in nature, all species occurring on the sea coast or near inland alkali deposits. Many species are estuarine and some are intertidal. These beetles easily cross salt-water gaps and are established on many islands. The Galapagos and Hawaiian Islands each have one endemic species and the former also have a more widespread species. The majority of species are in North America, but a few occur in the Oriental and Palaearctic Regions.

Pericompsus contains 68 species and has been revised (Erwin, 1974). Further details may be sought in that paper.

Members of Polyderis are found in all zoogeographic regions and on oceanic islands. These beetles are very small, one species with members being only 0.7 mm in length. It is quite probable that individuals are transported by man in soil and only a worldwide revision will uncover true identities in this genus. I know well over 50 species at this writing, among them many apterous and small-eyed forms.

The remaining New World genera contain small numbers of species. Liotachys is monotypic, its single species occurring in the Amazon Basin. Meotachys contains about 19 species, 11 of them undescribed. This group has a combined range extended from Mexico to Brazil and is closely related to Paratachys. Porotachys is presently known from two species, one in Europe (recently introduced into eastern North America) and one in the Oriental Region.

Species Herein Removed From Tachyina

Polyderis testaceolimbata Motschulsky, 1862:33. Lectotype, sex undetermined, here designated, in MMM. Type-locality.—Mobile, Alabama. This is Perigona nigriceps (Dejean). New synonymy.

Polyderis glabrella Motschulsky, 1862:34. Lectotype, sex undetermined, here designated, in MMM. Type-locality.—Mobile, Alabama. This is Perigona nigriceps (Dejean). New synonymy.

Polyderis breviuscula Motschulsky, 1862:34. Lectotype, sex undetermined, here designated, in MMM. Type-locality.—Panama. This is genus Perigona, hence Perigona breviuscula Motschulsky, new combination. This is one of the several species of Central American Perigona which is apterous, small-eyed, rufo-testaceous, and small (about 3.0 mm).

**Provisional Key to the Genera of Tachyina Occurring in the New World**

1. Elytra impunctate, each with 8 longitudinal carinae extended from near base to apex; pronotum with 5 carinae; head with 3 carinae
   — Elytra, pronotum, and head without carinae or if elytra are carinate they are also punctate
   — Elytra, pronotum, and head without carinae or if elytra are carinate they are also punctate

2. Mentum with 2 deep foveae, each circular or horseshoe shaped
   — Mentum without deep foveae, but with or without shallow bilateral depressions

3(2). Anterior tibia nearly or perfectly truncate apically
   — Anterior tibia strongly notched apicilaterally

4(3). Elytral disc without setae Ed 2 through 6; convex beetles
   — Elytral disc with setae at Ed 3 and 5; convex or depressed beetles with strongly reflexed pronotal margins

5(3). Elytra and abdominal sterna sparsely pubescent, usually rest of surface also; color testaceous to flavotestaceous; head slightly or strongly retracted into pronotum; recurrent groove of elytron absent or barely engraved
   — Elytra and abdominal sterna not pubescent; color testaceous to black; head not retracted into pronotum; recurrent groove well marked

6(5). Recurrent groove of elytron short, arcuate, and not prolonged beyond Ed 6, or elongate and close to side margin
   — Recurrent groove of elytron elongate, prolonged anteriorly beyond setae Ed 6 then curved posteriorly in the form of a hook

7(5). Recurrent groove of elytron short, arcuate, and closer to suture than side margin; form convex or subdepressed
   — Recurrent groove of elytron elongate, straight, and very close to side margin; form depressed

8(2). Recurrent groove of elytron elongate, prolonged anteriorly beyond setae Ed 6 or elongate and close to side margin
   — Recurrent groove of elytron short, arcuate, and not prolonged beyond setae Ed 6

See Erwin (1974) for discussion of the term interneur.
9(8). Elytral interneur 8 subsulcate posterior to middle with apical portion of sulcus bent medially just posterior of Eo 5 and 6; recurrent groove hooked around Ed 6

— Elytral interneur 8 subsulcate but not bent medially near Eo 5 and 6; recurrent groove hooked into Ed 6 or effaced laterad of Ed 6

Paratachys Casey

Tachys Stephens

10(8). Pronotum without hind angles, form pedunculate; interneur 8 absent externally

— Pronotum with hind angles, or at least form not at all pedunculate; interneur 8 entire, or present at least anteriorly and/or posteriorly

Liotaclys Bates

11(10). Recurrent groove elongate and very close and parallel to side margin

— Recurrent groove absent, almost effaced, or short, arcuate, and well-engraved and nearer the suture than to side margin or at least not parallel to side margin

Porotachys Netolitzky

12(11). Elytral interneurs punctate or sulcate-striate

— Elytral interneurs effaced or very shallowly striate, form small and depressed or subdepressed; color testaceous to flavous

Polyderis Motschulsky

13(12). Elytral interneur 8 with posthumeral fovea or fovea, usually at basal fourth or middle OR elytron with 8 entirely punctate interneurs

— Elytral interneur 8 without foveae nor elytron with more than 5 interneurs externally visible

Meotachys, new genus

Genus Costitachys Erwin, new genus

Type-species: Costitachys insitatus, new species, here designated.

Description: Form (Fig. 1): Broad and subdepressed. Easily recognized from other Tachyina by the carinae of the head, pronotum, and elytra.

Color: Flavotestaceous throughout, antennae slightly paler.

Head: Clypeus and dorsum of head with 3 longitudinally oriented carinae; 1 supra-orbital seta per eye; eyes micro-setiferous; mentum without foveae, with minute tooth along anterior margin; antennae short, extended to base of prothorax, and articles pubescent from 2–11.

Prothorax: With 5 longitudinally oriented carinae; without setae at base or along lateral margin; tibia obliquely notched apically.

Mesothorax: Elytron with 8 longitudinally oriented carinae, sixth continuous with rounded humeral margin; marginal explanation nonsetulose and nonserrate; recurrent groove absent; chaetotaxy formula Eo 1a, 2a, 3a, 4a, 5c, 6b, 7, 8a; Ed 1, 7b.

Abdomen: Last visible sternum of female with 2 setigerous pores; male unknown.

Size: Length, 2.60 mm; width, 1.12 mm.

Distribution: Known only from the type locality of Santarem, Pará, Brazil.

Discussion: Though I have seen only one female specimen, the characteristics are so remarkable in comparison with the world Tachyina

Fig. 1. Habitus of Costitachys insitatus, female, Santarem, Brazil.
that I feel fully justified in describing the new species and erecting the new genus.

Etymology: Latin, *costa*, meaning rib and referring to the longitudinal carinae of the head, pronotum, and elytra; plus *Tachys*, the nominate genus of the subtribe, hence the *Tachys* with ribs.

*Costitachys inusitatus* Erwin, new species

Fig. 1

Type-specimen: The holotype female is in MCZ; it was collected by F. G. Werner in April, 1963.

Type-locality: Santarem, Pará, Brazil.

Description: Form (Fig. 1): Broad and subdepressed.

Color, head, prothorax, mesothorax, abdomen, and size as described under generic description.

Distribution: Known only from the type locality of Santarem, Pará, Brazil.

Etymology: Latin, *inusitatus*, meaning unusual and referring to the bizarre structure of the dorsal surface of these beetles in relation to other Tachyina.

Genus *Meotachys* Erwin, new genus

Fig. 2

Type-species: *Tachys amplicollis* Bates, 1882:142, here designated.

Description: Form (Fig. 2): Broad and convex or subdepressed. Easily recognized from other Tachyina by the foveate mentum, short arcuate recurrent groove on the epyeral apex, and the medially deflected anterior apex of the posterior section of interneur 8 between Eo setae 5 and 6. In addition the females have 4 setigerous pores arranged in a straight row across abdominal sternum V.

Color: Testaceous, rufotestaceous, or flavous with paler appendages than body. I have specimens of 1 undescribed species with piceous elytra and rufous head and pronotum.

Head: Frontal furrows short and foveate or elongate and extended behind eyes; antennae elongate, extended beyond humerus; mentum bifoveate, anterior edge entire; antennal pubescence on apical half of article 2 and on all of articles 3–11.

Prothorax: Prosternum glabrous; tibia with obliquely notched apex; pronotum with punctate or smooth basal transverse impression.

Mesothorax: Elytra with punctate-striate or striate interneurs; recurrent groove short, arcuate, and extended anteriorly just past Ed seta 7a; chaetotaxy formula Eo 1a, 2b, 3a, 4e, 5b, 6a, 7, 8a, Ed. 1, 3, 5b, 7a, 8; plica present.

Abdomen: Sterna III and IV with or without accessory setae in addition to the regular ambulatory setae; sternum V with short scattered setae, male also with 2 long setae, female with 4 long setae arranged in a transverse row.

Fig. 2. Habitus of *Meotachys amplicollis*, female, El Palmar, Veracruz, Mexico.
Secondary sexual characteristics: Besides the setae of sternum V mentioned above, the males have the probasitarsus dilated medially and the dilation is spiniform, beneath which is a small pad of squamate setae.

Size: Length, 1.5 to 4.6 mm; width, 0.7 to 1.6 mm.

Distribution: The combined ranges of the species known to me at this time extend from Nayarit and San Luis Potosi States in Mexico south to Mato Grosso State in Brazil.

Discussion: Besides the eight species listed herein, I have studied 11 undescribed species. The genus is poorly represented in collections and it is possible that special collecting techniques are necessary to find these beetles. The largest nonriparian series I have seen came from litter (W. L. Brown, collector) or Berlese samples (J. M. Campbell, collector).

Etymology: Latin, *meatus*, meaning way, path, passage, referring to the foveae of the mentum as passages into the head, plus *Tachys*, the nominate genus of the subtribe.

LIST OF GENERIC AND SPECIES-GROUP NAMES OF NEW WORLD TACHYINA

[Barytachys Chaudoir, see Elaphropus.]
[Blemus LeConte, see Micratopus.]

Costitachys Erwin

Costitachys Erwin (see above). Type-species: *Costitachys inusitatus* Erwin (see above); by original designation and monotypy.

Costitachys inusitatus Erwin

Costitachys inusitatus Erwin (see above). Holotype, a female, in MCZ. Type-locality: Santarem, Pará, Brazil.

Elaphropus Motschulsky

Elaphropus Motschulsky, 1839:73. Type-species: *Elaphropus caraboides* Motschulsky, 1862:74; by monotypy.


Tachyura Motschulsky, 1862:27. Type-species: *Elaphrus quadrisignatus* Duftschmidt, 1812:205; subsequent designation by Jeannel, 1941:434.

Barytachys Chaudoir, 1868:213. Type-species: *Bembidium incurvum* Say, 1834:440; by monotypy.

Sphaerotachys G. Müller, 1926:95. Type-species: *Bembidium haemorrhoidale* Dejean, 1831:58; by monotypy. The subsequent designation by Jeannel (1941:434) was unnecessary.


[Elaphropus apachoeana (Casey), see Elaphropus dolosus.]
ELAPHROPUS ANCEPS (LeConte), new combination
  Tachys anceps LeConte, 1848:470. Lectotype, a female, here designated, in MCZ, No. 5583. Type-locality: Nebraska.
[ELAPHROPUS ANCIILIA (Casey), see Elaphropus xanthopus.]

ELAPHROPUS ANTHRAAX (LeConte), new combination
  Tachys anthrax LeConte, 1851:192. Lectotype, a male, here designated, in MCZ, No. 5580. Type-locality: San Diego, California.
[ELAPHROPUS BARNESI (Stehr), see Elaphropus tripunctatum.]

ELAPHROPUS BREVIS (Casey), new combination
  Tachys brevis Casey, 1918:182. Lectotype, a female, here designated, in USNM, No. 46918. Type-locality: Fort Monroe, Virginia. This is not the same species as E. granarius (Dejean) as supposed by Lindroth, 1966:414.

ELAPHROPUS BRUNNICOLLIS (Motschulsky), new combination
  Barytachys gemellus Casey, 1884:71. Lectotype, a female, here designated, in USNM, No. 46916. Type-locality: Cape May, New Jersey. New synonymy.

ELAPHROPUS CONJECTUS (Notman), new combination
  Tachys cruciatus Chaudoir, 1868:214. Lectotype, a male, here designated, in MHNP. Type-locality: Panama, from the type label and listed second by Chaudoir.

ELAPHROPUS DOLOUSUS (LeConte), new combination
  Tachys dolosus LeConte, 1848:470. Lectotype, a female, here designated, in MCZ, No. 5584. Type-locality: Rocky Mountains.
**Tachys rapax** LeConte, 1851: 192. Lectotype, a male, here designated, in MCZ, No. 5586. Type-locality: Gila River, Arizona. New synonymy.

**Tachys audax** LeConte, 1851: 193. Lectotype, a female, here designated, in MCZ, No. 5585. Type-locality: Colorado River, Arizona. New synonymy.

**Tachyura apacheana** Casey, 1918:184. Lectotype, a male in USNM, No. 46922. Type-locality: Riverside, Arizona. New synonymy.

**Elaphropus fatuus** (Casey), new combination

**Tachyura fatua** Casey, 1918:187. Lectotype, a male, here designated, in USNM, No. 46930. Type-locality: Lake Worth, Florida.

**Elaphropus ferrugineus** (Dejean), new combination


[**Elaphropus fracta** (Casey), see *Elaphropus rubicauda*.]

**Elaphropus fuscicornis** (Chaudoir), new combination

**Tachys fuscicornis** Chaudoir, 1868:214. Lectotype, a female, here designated, in MHNP. Type-locality: Louisiana.

[**Elaphropus caudens** (Casey), see *Elaphropus rubicauda*.]

[**Elaphropus gemellus** (Casey), see *Elaphropus brunnicollis*.]

[**Elaphropus glossema** (Casey), see *Elaphropus granarium*.]

**Elaphropus granarius** (Dejean), new combination


**Barbytachys glossema** Casey, 1884:70. Lectotype, a male, here designated, in USNM, No. 46917. Two-locality: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Casey (1918:182) recognized the synonymy, and it was confirmed by Hayward (1900:233) and Lindroth (1966:414). I fully agree.

**Elaphropus incurvus** (Say), new combination


**Tachys rhodensis** Csiki, 1928:195. New name for *T. parallelula* Casey not Motuschsky.

[**Elaphropus laetifica** (Casey), see *Elaphropus vernicata*.]

[**Elaphropus laredoana** (Casey), see *Elaphropus tripunctatum*.]

**Elaphropus levipes** (Casey), new combination


**Elaphropus liebecki** (Hayward), new combination

**Tachys liebecki** Hayward, 1900:207. Lectotype, a male, here designated, in MCZ, No. 7049. Type-locality: Texas.
ELAPHROPUS MELLITUS (Casey), new combination
*Tachyura mellita* Casey, 1918:176. Lectotype, a female, here designated, in USNM, No. 46907. Type-locality: Tepehuanes, Durango, Mexico.

ELAPHROPUS MICROSPILUS (Bates), new combination
*Tachys microspilus* Bates, 1882: 142. Lectotype, a male, here designated, in BMNH. Type-locality: San Geromino, Guatemala.

ELAPHROPUS MONTICOLA (Casey), new combination
*Tachyura monticola* Casey, 1918:179. Lectotype, a male, here designated, in USNM, No. 46910. Type-locality: Jemez Springs, New Mexico.

ELAPHROPUS MUNDULUS (Bates), new combination
*Tachys mundulus* Bates, 1882:141. Lectotype, a male, here designated, in BMNH. Type-locality: Cordoba, Mexico.

ELAPHROPUS NEBULOSUS (Chaudoir), new combination


*Tachyura soror* Casey, 1918:179. Lectotype, a female here designated, in USNM, No. 46909. Type-locality: Austin, Texas. New synonymy.

ELAPHROPUS OBESEUS (LeConte), new combination

ELAPHROPUS OBULUS (Bates), new combination
*Tachys obtusellus* Bates, 1882:141. Lectotype, a female, here designated, in BMNH. Type-locality: Vera Cruz, Mexico.

ELAPHROPUS OCCULTUS (LeConte), new combination
*Tachys occultus* LeConte, 1848:470. Lectotype, a male, here designated, in MCZ, No. 5582. Type-locality: Georgia. Hayward (1900:233) and Lindroth (1966:414) wrongly synonymized this with *T. granarius* Dejean.

[ELAPHROPUS PARALLELA (Casey), see Elaphropus incurvus.]

ELAPHROPUS PARVULUS (Dejean), new combination
*Bembidium parvulum* Dejean, 1831:57. Lectotype, a male, here designated, in MHNP. Type-locality: Spain. This European species has been introduced into western Washington.

ELAPHROPUS PERICALLIS (Bates), new combination.

[ELAPHROPUS PROFUGA (Casey), see Elaphropus sedula.]

ELAPHROPUS PURCATUS (Bates), new combination
*Tachys purgatus* Bates, 1882:142. Lectotype, a male, here designated, in BMNH. Type-locality: Puebla, Mexico.

ELAPHROPUS RENOICUS (Casey), new combination
*Tachyura renoica* Casey, 1918:183. Lectotype, a female, here designated, in USNM, No. 46920. Type-locality: Reno, Nevada.

ELAPHROPUS RUBICAUDA (Casey), new combination
*Tachyura rubricauda* Casey, 1918:186. Lectotype, a female, here designated, in USNM, No. 46928. Type-locality: Galveston, Texas, named in the first place.
USNM, No. 46919. Type-locality: St. Louis, Missouri. Lindroth (1966:419) regarded this as a separate species from *E. aniceps* and with him I agree. However, since *E. vernicata* is not a synonym of *E. aniceps*, but rather is a synonym of *E. lactifica*, *E. vernicata* has seniority.


**Elaphropus vivax** (LeConte), new combination

*Tachys vivax* LeConte, 1848:468. Lectotype, a male, here designated, in MCZ, No. 5578. Type-locality: Rocky Mountains.

*Tachys mendax* LeConte, 1848:469. Lectotype, a female, here designated, in MCZ, No. 5589. Type-locality: New England, named in the first place. Casey (1918:185) and Hayward (1900:233) regarded this taxon wrongly as conspecific with *E. xanthopus* (Dejean) while Chaudoir (1868:215) regarded it wrongly as conspecific with *E. ferrugeniuss* (Dejean). New synonymy.


**Elaphropus xanthopus** (Dejean), new combination

*Bembidium xanthopus* Dejean, 1831:60. Lectotype, a male, here designated, in MHNP. Type-locality: Southern Pines, North Carolina.

**Elaphropus yunax** (Darlington), new combination

*Bembidium yunax* Darlington, 1939:87. Holotype, a male in MCZ, No. 23509. Type-locality: Sanchez, Dominican Republic.

[**Eotachys** Jeannel, see *Paratachys*.]

[**Isotachys** Casey, see *Tachys*.]

**Liotachys** Bates


*Liotachys antennatus* Bates

*Liotachys antennatus* Bates, 1871b:268. Lectotype, a female, here designated, in MHNP. Type-locality: Santarem, Brazil (on the Amazon).

**Lymnastis** Motschulsky


*Lymnastis, auct.*

**Lymnastis americana** Darlington


[**Lymnastis capitata** Bates, see *Polydoris capitata*.]

**Lymnastis swaluwenbergi** Jeannel

*Lymnastis swaluwenbergi* Jeannel, 1932:176. Holotype, sex undetermined because of specimen condition, in MHNP. Type-locality: Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaii.
Meotachys Erwin

Meotachys Erwin (see above). Type species: Tachys ampicollis Bates, 1882:142; by original designation.

Meotachys ampicollis (Bates), new combination

Tachys ampicollis Bates, 1882:142. Lectotype, a female, here designated, in BMNH. Type-locality: Teapa, Mexico.

Meotachys insularum (Bates), new combination

Tachys insularum Bates, 1884:288. Lectotype, a male, here designated, in BMNH. Type-locality: San Miguel, Pearl Islands, Panama.

Meotachys fraterculus (Bates), new combination

Tachys fraterculus Bates, 1871b:268. Holotype, a female, in MHNP. Type-locality: Santarem, Brazil.

Meotachys jansoni (Bates), new combination

Tachys jansoni Bates, 1882:143. Lectotype, a female, here designated, in BMNH. Type-locality: Chontales, Nicaragua.

Meotachys platyderus (Bates), new combination

Tachys platyderus Bates, 1871b:268. Lectotype, a female, here designated, in MHNP. Type-locality: Santarem, Brazil, according to the label of the type.

Meotachys hufulus (Motschulsky), new combination

Tachyura hufula Motschulsky, 1862:28. Lectotype, sex undetermined, here designated, in MMM. Type-locality: Obispo, Panama.

Meotachys squiresi (Bates), new combination

Tachys squiresi Bates, 1871b:269. Holotype, a female, in MHNP. Type-locality: Rio Janeiro, Brazil.

Meotachys sulcipennis (Bates), new combination

Tachys sulcipennis Bates, 1871b:269. Holotype, a female, in MHNP. Type-locality: Ega (Tefé), Brazil.

Micratopus Casey

Micratopus Casey, 1914:42. Type species: Micratopus fuscieps Casey, 1914:43; by monotypy.

Blemus LeConte, 1848:473. Type species: Blemus aenescens LeConte, 1848:473; by monotypy. Blemus was preoccupied by Blemus Stephens at the time of LeConte’s citation of Blemus Dejean, a nomen nudum. LeConte, in effect, became the author of Dejean’s concept, but by that time Stephens had used the name for something else.

Micratopus aenescens (LeConte)

Blemus aenescens LeConte, 1848:473. Lectotype, a female, here designated, in MCZ, No. 5577. Type-locality: Georgia.


[Micratopus fuscieps Casey, see Micratopus aenescens.]

Micratopus insularis Darlington

Micratopus insularis Darlington, 1934:86. Holotype, sex undetermined, in USNM. Type-locality: San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Micratopus parviceps Darlington

Micratopus parviceps Darlington, 1934:85. Holotype, sex undetermined, in USNM. Type-locality: Jatibonoico, Cuba.
MICRATOPUS WITHYCOMBEI Jeanne!


*Micratopus exigus* (R. F. Sahlberg), new combination

*Bembidium exiguum* R. F. Sahlberg, 1844a:54. Lectotype, probably female, here designated, in ZMHF. Type-locality: Petropolis, Brazil, from the label. This species was listed in Coleopterorum Catalogus as occurring in Ochotsk, Siberia. Sahlberg did not give a locality in his original description, although the carabid species described were supposed to have come from Ochotsk, Siberia (Sahlberg, 1844:3). The specimen labelled “B. exiguum” in ZMHF fits the Sahlberg description quite well and I have no doubt that this specimen is what Sahlberg described. How then can we explain the labels “Petropolis, Brazil” and the fact that the species represented is South America, not Siberian? During 1844, Sahlberg also wrote an article describing Brazilian Carabidae (Sahlberg, 1844b). I believe he placed the *B. exiguum* description in his Siberian work, when it should have been in the Brazilian paper.

[Micratopus Casey, see *Polyderis*.]

[ Micratopus Bates, see *Tachymenina*.]

[ Neotachys Kult, see *Polyderis*.]

[Paralimnastis Jeanne!, see *Lyymnastis*.]

**Paratachys**

*Paratachys* Casey, 1918:174. Type-species: *Paratachys austinicus* Casey, 1918:174; by original designation.


*Paratachys abruptus* (Darlington), new combination

*Tachys abruptus* Darlington, 1934:80. Holotype, a male, in AMNH. Type-locality: Gourbeyre, Guadeloupe. I have seen the two paratypes in MCZ, No. 19496, but not the holotype.

*Paratachys aeneipennis* (Motschulsky), new combination

*Tachys aeneipennis* Motschulsky, 1862:29. Lectotype, a male, here designated, in MMM. Type-locality: Mobile, Alabama.

*Paratachys aequinocialis* (Motschulsky), new combination

*Polyderis aequinocialis* Motschulsky, 1862:33. Lectotype, sex undetermined because of specimen condition, here designated, in MMM. Type-locality: Panama.

*Paratachys albipes* (LeConte), new combination

*Tachys albipes* LeConte, 1863:20. Lectotype, a male, here designated, in MCZ, No. 5575. Type-locality: Louisiana.

*Tachys putzeysi* Fleutiaux and Sallé, 1889:368. Lectotype, a female, here designated, in MHNP. Type-locality: Camp Jacob, Guadeloupe. New synonymy.

*Paratachys arcanicola* (Blackburn), new combination

*Tachys arcanicola* Blackburn, 1878:158. Lectotype, a male, here designated, in BMNH. Type-locality: Oahu, Hawaii.

*Paratachys austinicus* Casey

*Paratachys austinicus* Casey, 1918:174. Lectotype, a female, here designated, in USNM, No. 46905. Type-locality: Austin, Texas.

*Paratachys beaumonti* (Casey), new combination

*Tachys beaumonti* Casey, 1889:196. Lectotype, a male, here designated, in USNM, No. 46941. Type-locality: Colón, Panama.
Paratachys bonariensis (Steinheil), new combination

Tachys bonariensis Steinheil, 1869:247. Lectotype, a badly damaged male, here designated, in MHNP. Type-locality: Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Paratachys carib (Darlington), new combination


Paratachys castaneicolor (Bates), new combination

Tachys castaneicolor Bates, 1882:139. Lectotype, a male, here designated, in BMNH. Type-locality: Guatemala (near the city), Guatemala.

Paratachys chiriquinus (Bates), new combination

Tachys chiriquinus Bates, 1882:130. Lectotype, a male, here designated, in BMNH. Type-locality: Volcan de Chiriqui, Panama.

Paratachys colonicus Casey

Paratachys colonicus Casey, 1918:175. Lectotype, a female, here designated, in USNM, No. 46906. Type-locality: Colón, Panama.

Paratachys columbiensis (Hayward), new combination

Tachys columbiensis Hayward, 1900:231. Lectotype, a female, here designated, in MCZ, No. 7054. Type-locality: "Ch-rottet I. Fla" from the type label.

Paratachys cuban Darlington), new combination


Paratachys cycloderus (Bates), new combination

Tachys cycloderus Bates, 1871c:11. Lectotype, a male, here designated, in MHNP. Type-locality: Rio Janeiro, Brazil.

Paratachys delamarei (Jeannel), new combination

Eotachys delamarei Jeannel, 1962:613. Holotype, a female, in MHNP. Type-locality: "Sierra de San Javier, Parque Aconquija, Argentina, 700m."

Paratachys diminutus (Bates), new combination

Tachys diminutus Bates, 1871c:11. Lectotype, sex undetermined because of specimen condition, here designated, in MHNP. Type-locality: Santarem, Brazil.

Paratachys diploharpinus (Bates), new combination

Tachys diploharpinus Bates, 1878:602. Lectotype, a female, here designated, in BMNH. Type-locality: Chontales, Nicaragua.

Paratachys dominicanus (Darlington), new combination

Tachys dominicanus Darlington, 1934:81. Holotype, a male, in AMNH. Type-locality: Long Ditton, Dominica. I have seen the 3 paratypes in MCZ, No. 19497, but not the holotype.

Paratachys dromioides (Bates), new combination

Tachys dromioides Bates, 1871b:269. Lectotype, a male, here designated, in MHNP. Type-locality: Ega (Tefé), Brazil, from the type label.

Paratachys edax (LeConte), new combination

Tachys edax LeConte, 1851:194. Lectotype, a male, here designated, in MCZ, No. 5573. Type-locality: Not given on the label; Gilroy Hot Springs, Santa Clara County, California herewith designated.

Paratachys filax (Darlington), new combination

Tachys filax Darlington, 1934:83. Holotype, a female, in USNM. Type-locality: Cayamas, Santa Clara, Cuba.

Paratachys flavicollis (Motschulsky), new combination
Tachys flavicollis Motschulsky, 1862:28. Lectotype, a female, here designated, in MMM. Type-locality: Obispo, Panama.

Tachys multistriata Motschulsky, 1862:29. Lectotype, a female, here designated, in MMM. Type-locality: ? Panama. Motschulsky (1862:29) noted this was probably a variety of P. flavicollis.

Paratachys hyalinus (Casey), new combination

Tachys hyalinus Casey, 1918:200. Lectotype, a female, here designated, in USNM, No. 46946. Type-locality: Austin, Texas.


Paratachys hydrophilus (Germán), new combination

Bembidium hydrophilus Germán, 1906:616. Jeannel (1906:613) states the "type" is in Museum of Santiago (? University). Type-locality: "Chili central." I have seen specimens in MHNP that Jeannel compared with Germán specimens, but I have not seen type material.

Paratachys laevigatus (Boheman), new combination

Trechus laevigatus Boheman, 1858:17. Lectotype, a female, here designated, in RMS. Type-locality: Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Paratachys latalatus (Csiki), new combination


Tachys latipennis Hayward, 1900:277. Lectotype, a male, here designated, in MCZ. Type-locality: San Esteban, Baja California, Mexico. Hayward’s T. latipennis is a junior primary homonym of T. latipennis Sharp (1886:374).

Paratachys limbateellus (Bates), new combination

Tachys limbateellus Bates, 1884:288. Lectotype, a male, here designated, in BMNH. Type-locality: Bugaba, Panama.

Paratachys lugubris (Motschulsky), new combination

Tachys lugubris Motschulsky, 1862:30. Lectotype, sex undetermined because of specimen condition, here designated, in MMM. Type-locality: Obispo, Panama from the type label.

Paratachys minutissimus (Sahlberg), new combination

Trechus minutissimus Sahlberg, 1844b:514. Lectotype, a female, here designated, in ZMWF. Type-locality: Rio Janeiro, Brazil according to the label on type.

Paratachys monstictus (Bates), new combination

Tachys monstictus Bates, 1871c:11. Lectotype, a female, here designated, in MHNP. Type-locality: Rio Tapajos, Brazil.

Paratachys oblitas (Casey), new combination


Paratachys panamensis (Casey), new combination
Tachys panamensis Casey, 1918:194. Lectotype, a female, here designated, in USNM, No. 46936. Type-locality: Colon, Panama.

Paratachys paulax (Darlington), new combination
Tachys paulax Darlington, 1934:80. Holotype, a male, in USNM. Type-locality: Cayamas, Santa Clara, Cuba.

Paratachys piceolus (Lafer
t
e), new combination
Tachys piceolus Laferte, 1841:48. Lectotype, a male, here designated, in MHNP. Type-locality: Puerto Rico.

Paratachys proximus (Say), new combination


Paratachys pumilus (Dejean), new combination
Bembidium pumilum Dejean, 1831:43. Lectotype, a female, here designated, in MHNP. Type-locality: Amerique septentrionale, as originally given, herewith restricted to New York.


Paratachys rectangulus (Notman), new combination
Tachys rectangulus Notman, 1919:229. Holotype, a male, in Leng collection, probably in CAS. Type-locality: North America. I have not yet seen the type, however the description clearly indicates the species belongs to Paratachys.

Paratachys rhodeanus (Casey), new combination
Tachys rhodeanus Casey, 1918:198. Lectotype, a female, here designated, in USNM, No. 46944. Type-locality: Boston Neck, Rhode Island.

Paratachys sagax (Casey), new combination

Paratachys scitulus (LeConte), new combination
Tachys scitulus LeConte, 1848:471. Lectotype, a female, here designated, in MCZ, No. 5568. Type-locality: Columbia, Pennsylvania.


Paratachys sequax (LeConte), new combination
Tachys sequax LeConte, 1848:472. Lectotype, a female, here designated, in MCZ, No. 5570. Type-locality: Rocky Mountains.

Paratachys spadix (Casey), new combination

PARATACHYS striax (Darlington), new combination

*Tachys striax* Darlington, 1934:82. Holotype, a male, in MCZ, No. 19502. Type-locality: Soledad, Cuba.

PARATACHYS subangulatus (Bates), new combination

*Tachys subangulatus* Bates, 1871:11. Lectotype, a male, here designated, in MHNP. Type-locality: Rio Janeiro, Brazil.

PARATACHYS treculus (Darlington), new combination


PARATACHYS umbripennis (Chandoir), new combination

*Tachys umbripennis* Chandoir, 1868:213. Lectotype, a female, here designated, in MHNP. Type-locality: Louisiana, according to label of type. Hayward (1900:235) wrongly synonymized this with *P. pumilum* Dejean.

PARATACHYS ventricosus (LeConte), new combination

*Tachys ventricosus* LeConte, 1863:20. Lectotype, a male, here designated, in MCZ, No. 5574. Type-locality: Louisiana.

*Tachys oopterus* Chandoir, 1868:212. Lectotype, a male, here designated, in MHNP. Type-locality: Louisiana. Hayward (1900:227).

PARATACHYS vernilis (Casey), new combination

*Tachys vernilis* Casey, 1918:202. Lectotype, a male, here designated, in USNM, No. 46952. Type-locality: Brownsville, Texas.

PARATACHYS vorax (LeConte), new combination

*Tachys vorax* LeConte, 1851:194. Lectotype, a female, here designated, in MCZ, No. 5569. Type-locality: Gila River, Arizona.

[PERICOMPUS LeConte, see Erwin (1974).]

[POLYDERIDIUS Jeannel, see Polyderis.]

**Polyderis** Motschulsky


[Polyderis aequinocitialis Motschulsky, see Paratachys aequinocitialis.]

Polyderis antiqua Erwin

Polyderis antiqua Erwin, 1971:234. Holotype, a female, in Chiapas Amber (Late Oligocene or early Miocene), No. 12974/B-7456, in UCBP. Type-locality: Chiapas, Mexico.

Polyderis atoma (Blackburn), new combination

*Tachys atoma* Blackburn, 1878:158. Lectotype, a female, here designated, in BMNH. Type-locality: Oahu, Hawaii.

Polyderis capito (Bates)

Lymnastis capito Bates, 1884:287. Lectotype, sex undetermined because of specimen condition, here designated, in BMNH. Type-locality: San Geromino, Guatemala. Britton (1948:238) wrongly synonymized this name with *P. atoma*; the two species represented are quite distinct. Erwin, 1971:234.
POLYDERIS CURVANS (Bates), new combination
  Tachys curvans Bates, 1882:143. Lectotype, a male, here designated, in BMNH. Type-locality: San Geronimo, Guatemala.

POLYDERIS DIAPHANA (Casey), new combination
  Tachys diaphanus Casey, 1918:214. Lectotype, a male, here designated, in USNM, No. 49965. Type-locality: Austin, Texas.

POLYDERIS LAEVIS (Say)

  Bembidium trogloides Dejean, 1831:44. Holotype, probably female, in MHNP. Type-locality: Amerique Septentrionale. Dejean mentions a single individual (1831:44). This name was recognized as a synonym early, LeConte, 1848:472.


POLYDERIS MINUSCULA Motschulsky
  Polyderis minuscula Motschulsky, 1862:36. Lectotype, sex undetermined, here selected in MMM. Type-locality: Obispo, Panama.

POLYDERIS RUFOTESTACEA (Hayward)

POLYDERIS RAPORPORTI (Jeannel), new combination
  Polyderidius rapoporti Jeannel, 1962:612. Holotype missing from MHNP; other authentic specimens present. Type-locality: Serra de San Javier, Parque Aconquija, Argentina (700m).

POLYDERIS TANTILLA (Motschulsky), new combination
  Tachys tantilla Motschulsky, 1862:30. Lectotype, sex undetermined, here selected, in MMM. Type-locality: Obispo, Panama.

POROTACHYS Netolitzky

POROTACHYS BISULCATUS (Nicolai)


[Sphaerotachys G. Müller, see Elaphropus.]
[Tachylopha Motschulsky, see Elaphropus.]
Tachymenis Motschulsky


Miopatchys Bates, 1882:144. Type-species: Miopatchys trechoioides, here designated as this is the first named species Bates mentioned. New synonymy.

Tachymenis autumnalis (Bates), new combination

Tachyta autumnalis Bates, 1882:137. Lectotype, a male, here designated in BMNH. Type-locality: Cordoba, Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Tachymenis crucigera (Bates), new combination

Tachyta crucigera Bates, 1871c:12. Lectotype, a male, here designated, in MHNP. Type-locality: Rio Janeiro, Brazil.

Tachymenis cucujoides (Bates), new combination

Tachyta cucujoides Bates, 1882:138. Lectotype, a male, here designated in BMNH. Type-locality: Belize, Belize.

Tachymenis flavicauda (Say)


Tachymenis marginicollis Motschulsky, 1862:32. Lectotype, sex undetermined because of specimen condition, here designated, in MMM. Type-locality: New Orleans, Louisiana. Bates (1882) recognized this name as a possible synonym of T. flavicauda. Casey (1918) and Lindroth (1966) declared it such, and I agree.

Tachymenis insularis (Darlington)


[Tachymenis marginicollis Motschulsky, see Tachymenis flavicauda.]

Tachymenis melania (Bates), new combination

Tachyta melania Bates, 1871c:12. Lectotype, a male, here designated, in MHNP. Type-locality: Rio Janeiro, Brazil.

Tachymenis neotropicica (Csiki), new combination


Tachys marginicollis Schaum, 1863:89. Type series presumed lost. Dr. Hieke of HUB sent me 21 specimens under this name from Schaum collection, however all were pale, not “Niger, subaeneus” as Schaum stated, and they were labelled Panama, not Venezuela. The description leaves little doubt that Tachymenis is the correct genus however.

Tachymenis noctis (Darlington), new combination


Tachymenis ocularis Casey

Tachymenis ocularis Casey, 1918:222. Lectotype, a female, here designated, in USNM, No. 46972. Type-locality: Quiriqua, Guatemala.

Tachymenis oopteroideos (Bates), new combination

Miopatchys oopteroideos Bates, 1882:144. Lectotype, sex undetermined because of specimen condition, in BMNH. Type-locality: Totonicapam, Guatemala.
TACHYMENIS PARALLELA (Bates), new combination

Tachyta parallela Bates, 1871c:12. Lectotype, a male, here designated, in MHNP. Type-locality: Ega (Tefe), Brazil.


[TACHYMENIS REFLEXICOLLIS Motschulsky, see Tachymenis flavicauda.]

TACHYMENIS TRECHOIDES (Bates), new combination

Mioptachys trechoides Bates, 1882:144. Lectotype, sex undetermined because of specimen condition, here designated, in BMNH. Type-locality: Totonicapam, Guatemala.

TACHYMENIS XANTHURA (Bates), new combination

Tachyta xanthura Bates, 1871c:12. Holotype, a female, labelled as such by me, in MHNP. Bates mentioned specifically that he saw only one specimen. Type-locality: Rio Janeiro.

[TACHYPRANES (Jenner), see Elaphropus.]

TACHYS STEPHENS


Isotachys Casey, 1918:204. Type-species: Tachys vittiger LeConte, 1851:193; subsequent designation by Lindroth (1966:427). Isotachys was treated as a subgenus by Casey (1918) and Lindroth (1966). In my analysis of the world fauna, I do not think the included species deserve more than “species group” status.

[TACHYS ABRUPTUS Darlington, see Paratachys abruptus.]

[TACHYS AENEIPENNIS Motschulsky, see Paratachys aeneipennis.]

[TACHYS AMBIPENS LeConte, see Paratachys albipes.]

[TACHYS AMPICOLLIS Bates, see Meotachys ampicollis.]

[TACHYS ANCEPS LeConte, see Elaphropus aniceps.]

[TACHYS ANTHRAX LeConte, see Elaphropus anthrax.]

[TACHYS ARGENTICOLA Blackburn, see Paratachys argentinica.]

TACHYS ARGENTICUS Csiki


[TACHYS ATOXUS Blackburn, see Polyderis atomus.]

[TACHYS AUDAX LeConte, see Elaphropus dolosus.]

[TACHYS BATESI Csiki, see Tachymenis parallela.]

[TACHYS BEAUMONTI Casey, see Paratachys beaumonti.]

[TACHYS BEECHM Matchler, see Tachys vittiger.]

[TACHYS BONARIENSIS Steinheil, see Paratachys bonariensis.]

TACHYS BRADYCELLINUS Hayward

Tachys bradycellinus Hayward, 1900:224. Holotype, a male, in MCZ, No. 7053. This specimen was noted as a unique by Hayward (1900:224). Type-locality: Louisiana.

TACHYS BRYANTI Lindroth


[TACHYS CAPAX LeConte, see Elaphropus vivax.]
[TACHYS CARIB Darlington, see Parataclys carib.]

[TACHYS CASTANEICOLOR Bates, see Parataclys castaneicolor.]

[TACHYS CHIRIQUINUS Bates, see Parataclys chiriquinus.]

[TACHYS COCKERELLI Fall, see Elaphropus cockerelli.]

[TACHYS CONJUGENS Notman, see Elaphropus conjugens.]

TACHYS CORAX LeConte

Tachys corax LeConte, 1851:194. Lectotype, a female, here designated, in MCZ, No. 5572. Type-locality: "Colorado desert (New River)."


[TACHYS COLUMBIENSIS Hayward, see Parataclys columbiensis.]

[TACHYS CONGESTUS LeComte, see Polyderis laevis.]

[TACHYS CORRUCUS LeConte, see Polyderis laevis.]

[TACHYS CORRUCUS Casey, see Polyderis laevis.]

[TACHYS CYCOLODES Bates, see Parataclys cycloides.]

[TACHYS DIAPHANUS Casey, see Polyderis diaphanus.]

[TACHYS DISMINUTUS Bates, see Parataclys diminutus.]

[TACHYS DIPLOHARBINUS Bates, see Parataclys diploharbinus.]

[TACHYS DOLOSUS LeConte, see Elaphropus dolosus.]

[TACHYS DOMINICANUS Darlington, see Parataclys dominicanus.]

[TACHYS DROMIOIDES Bates, see Parataclys dromioides.]

[TACHYS EDAX LeConte, see Parataclys edax.]

[TACHYS ESSENAE Mutchler, see Tachys oahuensis.]

[TACHYS FALLI Hayward, see Tachys falli.]

[TACHYS FASCIALE (Boheman), see Tachys oahuensis.]

[TACHYS FILAX Darlington, see Parataclys filax.]

[TACHYS FLAVICOLLIS Motschulsky, see Parataclys flavicollis.]

[TACHYS FLUMENALIS Casey, see Polyderis laevis.]

[TACHYS FRATERculus Bates, see Meotachys fraterculus.]

[TACHYS FRONTALIS Hayward, see Porotachys bisulcatus.]

[TACHYS FUSCICORNIS Chaudoir, see Elaphropus fuscicornis.]

[TACHYS FUNEBSIS Casey, see Tachys corax.]

[TACHYS GENTILIS Casey, see Parataclys oblitis.]

TACHYS HALOPHILUS Lindroth

Tachys halophilus Lindroth, 1966:428. Holotype, a male, in CNC. Type-locality: Woodside, N.W. Portage-la-Prairie, Manitoba, Canada.

[TACHYS HISPANIOLAE Darlington, see Tachys hispaniolae.]

[TACHYS HYALINAS Casey, see Parataclys hyalinas.]

[TACHYS INSULARUM Bates, see Meotachys insularum.]

[TACHYS IOVENSIS Casey, see Parataclys oblitis.]

[TACHYS JANSONI Bates, see Meotachys jansoni.]

[TACHYS LATALATUM Csiki, see Parataclys latalatus.]
[Tachys latipennis Hayward, see Paratachys latalatus.]
[Tachys laxicollis Casey, see Paratachys spadix.]
[Tachys liebecki Hayward, see Elaphropus liebecki.]
[Tachys limbatellus Bates, see Paratachys limbatellus.]

Tachys litoralis Casey


Tachys occulator Casey, 1884:69. Holotype, a female, in MCZ, No. 5576. Type-locality: Cape May, New Jersey. Casey (1884:70) again specifically mentions "1" specimen. New synonym.


Tachys luridicollis Casey, 1918:207. Lectotype, a male, here designated, in USNM, No. 46957. Type-locality: Galveston, Texas. New synonym.


[Tachys lymnaeoides Bates, see Tachys misellus.]
[Tachys lugubris Motschulsky, see Paratachys lugubris.]
[Tachys luridicollis Casey, see Tachys litoralis.]
[Tachys marginicollis Schaum, see Tachymenis flavicauda.]
[Tachys margielli LeConte, see Tachys vittiger.]
[Tachys mendax LeConte, see Elaphropus vivax.]

Tachys misellus Laferte

Tachys misellus Laferte, 1841:48. Lectotype, a male, here designated, in MHNP. Type-locality: Texas.


[Tachys monstictus Bates, see Paratachys monstictus.]

Tachys mordax LeConte

Tachys mordax LeConte, 1851:193. Lectotype, a female, here designated, in MCZ, No. 5564. Type-locality: Colorado.

[Tachys mucescens Blackburn, see Elaphropus ceylanicus.]
[Tachys multistriata Motschulsky, see Paratachys flavicollis.]
[Tachys mundulus Bates, see Elaphropus mundulus.]
[Tachys nebulosus Chandoir, see Elaphropus nebulosus.]
[Tachys neotropicus Csiki, see Tachymenis neotropicus.]
[Tachys noctis Darlington, see Tachymenis noctis.]
[Tachys nudifer Casey, see Paratachys proximus.]

Tachys oahuensis Blackburn

Tachys oahuensis Blackburn, 1878:158. Lectotype, a female, here designated, in BMNH. Type-locality: Oahu, Hawaii.

Trechus fasciatus Boheman, 1858:17. Lectotype, a female, here designated, in SIRM. Type-locality: "Insula Oahu (Honolulu)" Hawaii. This name is a junior primary homonym of T. fasciatus Motschulsky, 1851:506. Motschulsky's T. fasciatus is now considered a Paratachys.

[Tachys obesulus LeConte, see Elaphropus obesulus.]
[TACHYS OBLIQUEUS Casey, see Paratachys oblitus.]
[TACHYS OBLITUS Casey, see Paratachys oblitus.]
[TACHYS OBTSSELLUS Bates, see Elaphropus obtusellus.]
[TACHYS OCCULTATOR Casey, see Tachys litoralis.]
[TACHYS OCCULTUS LeConte, see Elaphropus occultus.]
[TACHYS OMISSUS Casey, see Tachys litoralis.]
[TACHYS OOPHTERUS Chaudoir, see Paratachys ventricosus.]
[TACHYS OVIPENNIS Chaudoir, see Elaphropus ferrugineum.]
[TACHYS PALLESCENS Casey, see Paratachys scitulus.]

TACHYS PALLIDUS Chaudoir
Tachys pallidus Chaudoir, 1868:212. Lectotype, a male, here designated, in MHNP. Type-locality: Texas.

[TACHYS PANAMENSIS Casey, see Paratachys panamensis.]
[TACHYS PAULAX Darlington, see Paratachys paulax.]
[TACHYS PERICALLIS Bates, see Elaphropus pericallis.]
[TACHYS PICEOLUS Laferte, see Paratachys piceolus.]
[TACHYS PICTURATUS Putzeys, see Tachys vittiger.]
[TACHYS PLATYDERUS Bates, see Meotachys platyderus.]

TACHYS PULCHELLUS Laférté
Tachys pulchellus Laférté, 1841:45. Lectotype, sex not determined because of specimens condition, here designated, in MHNP. Type-locality: Texas.

[TACHYS PUGNAUX Casey, 1918:207. Lectotype, a female, here designated, in USNM, No. 46959. Type-locality: Galveston, Texas. New synonymy.
Tachys subtropicus Casey, 1918:208. Lectotype, a female, here designated, in USNM, No. 46960. Type-locality: Brownsville, Texas. New synonymy.

[TACHYS PUGNAUX Casey, see Tachys pulchellus.]
[TACHYS PURGATUS Bates, see Elaphropus purgatus.]
[TACHYS PUTZEI Fleutiaux and Sallé, see Paratachys albipes.]
[TACHYS RAFAEL LeConte, see Elaphropus dosulus.]
[TACHYS RECTANGULUS Notman, see Paratachys rectangularis.]
[TACHYS RECTUS Casey, see Polyderis lacticus.]
[TACHYS RHODEANUS Casey, see Paratachys rhodeanus.]
[TACHYS RHODENSIS Csiki, see Elaphropus incurvus.]
[TACHYS RUFOTESTACEUS Hayward, see Polyderis rufotestaceus.]
[TACHYS RUFULA Motschulsky, see Meotachys rufula.]
[TACHYS SAGAX Casey, see Paratachys sagax.]
[TACHYS SCITULUS LeConte, see Paratachys scitulus.]
[TACHYS SEQUAX LeConte, see Paratachys sequax.]
[TACHYS SPADIX Casey, see Paratachys spadix.]
[TACHYS SQUIRESI Bates, see Meotachys squresi.]
[TACHYS STRITAX Darlington, see Paratachys stritax.]
[TACHYS SUBANGULATUS Bates, see Paratachys subangulatus.]
[TACHYS SUBPUNCTATUS Blatchley, see Elaphropus brunnicollis.]
[TACHYS SUBTROPICUS Casey, see Tachys pulchellus.]
[TACHYS SULCIPENNIS Bates, see Meotachys sulcipennis.]
[TACHYS TANTILLA Motschulsky, see Polyderis tantilla.]
[TACHYS TEMPORALIS Casey, see Paratachys hyalinus.]

TACHYS TRANSLUCENS Darlington

Type-locality: Boqueron, Cuba.

[TACHYS TRECIFORMIS Hayward, see *Elaphropus conjugens*.]

[TACHYS TRECCHOIDES Csiki, see *Elaphropus conjugens*.]

[TACHYS TRECCHULUS Darlington, see *Paratachys trechulus*.]

[TACHYS TRITAX Darlington, see *Elaphropus tritax*.]

[TACHYS UMBRIPENNIS Chaudoir, see *Paratachys umbripennis*.]

[TACHYS UNISTRIOATUS Casey, see *Polyderis laevis*.]

[TACHYS UNISTRIOLETUS Csiki, see *Polyderis laevis*.]

[TACHYS VENTRICOSUS LeConte, see *Paratachys ventricosus*.]

[TACHYS VERNILIS Casey, see *Paratachys vernilis*.]

**Tachys virgo** LeConte

*Tachys virgo* LeConte, 1851:194. Lectotype, a female, here designated, in MCZ, No. 5567. Type-locality: San Diego, California.

**Tachys vittiger** LeConte

*Tachys vittiger* LeConte, 1851:193. Lectotype, a female, here designated, in MCZ, No. 5565. Type-locality: San Diego, California.


*Tachys picturatus* Putzeys, 1874:119. Lectotype, a male, here designated, in IRSN. Type-locality: Antigua, West Indies. New synonymy.


[TACHYS VIVAX LeConte, see *Elaphropus vivax*.]

[TACHYS VORAX LeConte, see *Paratachys vorax*.]

[TACHYS VERNILIS Casey, see *Paratachys vernilis*.]

**Tachyta** Kirby

*Tachyta* Kirby, 1837:56. Type-species: *Tachyta picipes* Kirby, 1837:56; by monotypy. *T. picipes* Kirby is a junior synonym of *T. nana* (Gyllenhal).

**Tachyta angulata** Casey

*Tachyta angulata* Casey, 1918:216. Lectotype, a male, here designated, in USNM, No. 40966. Type-locality: Bayfield, Wisconsin.

[TACHYTA ARIZONICA Casey, see *Tachyta nana*.]

[TACHYTA AUTUMNALS Bates, see *Tachymenis autumnalis*.]

[TACHYTA CALIFORNICA Casey, see *Tachyta nana*.]

[TACHYTA COLLARIS Casey, see *Tachyta nana*.]

[TACHYTA CRUCIGERA Bates, see *Tachymenis crucigera*.]

[TACHYTA CUCUJOIDES Bates, see *Tachymenis cucujoides*.]

[TACHYTA DIBILECULLIS Casey, see *Tachyta nana*.]

**Tachyta falli** (Hayward), new combination

*Tachys falli* Hayward, 1900:199. Lectotype, here designated, a male, in MCZ, No. 7048. Type-locality: Siskiyou County, California.

**Tachyta hispaniolae** (Darlington), new combination


[TACHYTA KIRBIYI Casey, see *Tachyta nana*.]
TACHYTA MELANIA Bates, see Tachymenis melania.

TACHYTA NANA (Gyllenhal)


Tachyta nana (Gyllenhal). Bates, 1882:137.


Tachyta picipes Kirby, 1834:56. Lectotype, a female, here designated in BMNH. Type-locality: “British America, latitude 50°.” Lindroth (1953:176) reported that two specimens, glued on a card of one pin, were in BMNH. He did not indicate which was lectotype. During my visit in 1971 to BMNH I found that one specimen had become unglued and was lost. I reglued the remaining specimen and selected it as lectotype. Le Conte (1848:471) and Casey (1918:218) treated T. picipes as a junior synonym of T. inornata. Hayward (1900:233) and Lindroth (1966:436) treated T. picipes as a junior synonym of T. nana.

Tachyta piciipes Kirby, 1834:56. Lectotype, a female, here designated in BMNH. Type-locality: “British America, latitude 50°.” Lindroth (1953:176) reported that two specimens, glued on a card of one pin, were in BMNH. He did not indicate which was lectotype. During my visit in 1971 to BMNH I found that one specimen had become unglued and was lost. I reglued the remaining specimen and selected it as lectotype. Le Conte (1848:471) and Casey (1918:218) treated T. piciipes as a junior synonym of T. inornata. Hayward (1900:233) and Lindroth (1966:436) treated T. piciipes as a junior synonym of T. nana.

Tachyta cirularis Motschulsky, 1846:8. Lectotype, a female, here designated, in MMM. Type-locality: “California” as indicated on label of type “C.” One paralectotype is labelled “Sitka,” and “California.” Hayward (1900:233) and Lindroth (1966:436) treated T. cirularis as a junior synonym of T. nana.


TACHYTA PARALLELA Bates, see Tachymenis parallela.

TACHYTA PARVICORNIS Notman

Tachyta parvicornis Notman, 1922:100. Holotype, a male, in FDAG. Type-locality: St. Petersburg, Florida.

TACHYTA PICIPES Kirby, see Tachyta nana.

TACHYTA RIVULARIS Motschulsky, see Tachyta nana.

TACHYTA XANTHURA Bates, see Tachymenis xanthura.

TACHYURA Motschulsky, see Elaphropus.

TREPLANOTACHYS Alluaud, see Elaphropus.

XYSTOSOMUS Schaum, see Erwin (1973a).

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I heartily thank all of the curators listed herein under “Methods” for their cooperation in the study of type material; and my wife, LaVerne, who aided me...
considerably during study at those museums. I also wish to thank Drs. George E. Ball, Paul D. Hurd, Jr., and Donald R. Whitehead for reading the manuscript and making very helpful suggestions.

REFERENCES


Bates, H. W. 1871a. Notes on Carabidae, and descriptions of new species (no. 2). Entomol. Mon. Mag. 7:244-248. [Contains descriptions of Pericompsus, thus is not cited directly herein.]


———. 1914. Some observations on the Carabidae including a new subfamily. Memoirs on the Coleoptera. Lancaster, Penn. 5:25-44.


