

New genus and new species in American Apomecynini (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Lamiinae)

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Abstract. Three new species and one new genus are described in Apomecynini: *Adaptera setigera* sp. nov., from Mexico; *Oscayia obrieni* sp. nov., from Mexico; and *Capaciphrynidius extensus*, gen. nov., sp. nov., from Honduras.

Keywords. Central America; Longhorned beetles; Neotropical region; North America; Taxonomy.

INTRODUCTION

Currently, Apomecynini Thomson, 1860 includes 228 genera distributed worldwide (Tavakilian & Chevillotte, 2022), with more than 1,800 described species (Roguet, 2022). Of these, 44 genera and almost 380 species occur in the new world (Bezark, 2022b; Monné, 2022).

During the process of identification of specimens from the private collection of the first author, we found three new species of Apomecynini, one of them belonging to a new genus. Here we are describing these new taxa.

Adaptera Santos-Silva, Nascimento & Wappes, 2019, includes 18 species distributed from southern United States of America to southern South America, including the Caribbean. *Oscayia* Pérez-Flores & Santos-Silva, 2021 remains known only by the type species, *O. oaxacae* Pérez-Flores & Santos-Silva, 2021, which occurs in the Mexican state of Oaxaca.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Photographs of were taken by the second author with a Canon EOS Rebel T3i DSLR camera, Canon MP-E 65 mm f/2.8 1-5X macro lens, controlled by Zerene Stacker AutoMontage software; measurements were taken in "mm" using measuring ocular Hensoldt/Wetzlar – Mess 10 in the Leica MZ6 stereo-microscope, also used in the study of the specimens.

The collection acronyms used in the text are as follows:

CASC – California Academy of Sciences, Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, California, USA;

LGBC – Larry G. Bezark collection, Sacramento, California, USA.

RESULTS

Adaptera setigera sp. nov. (Figs. 1, 4)

Description

Holotype female: Integument mostly dark brown; mandibles black; ventral mouthparts reddish brown; anteclypeus reddish brown close to postclypeus, brownish close to labrum; labrum reddish brown on anterior half; antennae darkened from middle of antennomere IV.

Head: Frons coarsely, abundantly punctate; with abundant, thick ochraceous pubescence obscuring integument, including part of punctures, and abundant, thick, suberect whitish and ochraceous setae close to antennal tubercles. Antennal tubercles with pubescence as on frons and thick, suberect, whitish and ochraceous setae interspersed, except glabrous apex. Vertex coarsely punctate; with pubescence as on frons, but not obscuring punctures; with sparse, suberect, thick, whitish and ochraceous setae interspersed, absent toward prothorax. Area behind eyes and genae coarsely punctate, punctures abundant behind eyes, sparse on genae; with abundant ochraceous pu-

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bescence obscuring integument, except glabrous apex of genae, and short, thick whitish setae interspersed on area behind eyes and genae, and longer, thick, yellowish-white and ochraceous setae interspersed on apical pubescent area of genae. Wide central area of postclypeus with pubescence as on frons, but slightly bristly, and moderately long, slightly thick pale setae directed forward close to anteclypeus. Sides of postclypeus glabrous. Labrum almost glabrous close to anteclypeus, moderately long, abundant pale setae directed forward from this point toward anterior half, with dense, short yellowish-brown setae on anterior third. Basal $\frac{2}{3}$ of outer surface of mandibles finely punctate; with longitudinal, deep sulcus centrally; with short, abundant, thick ochraceous pubescence inside sulcus, glabrous on remaining surface; anterior third smooth, glabrous. Eyes very small,

divided; distance between upper eye lobes 0.59 times distance between outer margins of eyes; in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.75 times distance between outer margins of eyes. Antennae 0.9 times elytral length, almost reaching middle of elytra. Scape just reaching anterior lateral margin of prothorax; with abundant, thick ochraceous pubescence and similar whitish setae interspersed, except glabrous dorsal apex. Pedicel, antennomere III and anterior half of IV with yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, and short, thick, whitish and ochraceous setae interspersed. Posterior half of antennomere IV and antennomeres V-XI with dark yellowish-brown pubescence partially obscuring integument, gradually more brownish toward XI; apex of antennomeres IV-VII with fringe of yellowish-brown pubescence. Antennal formula based on length of anten-

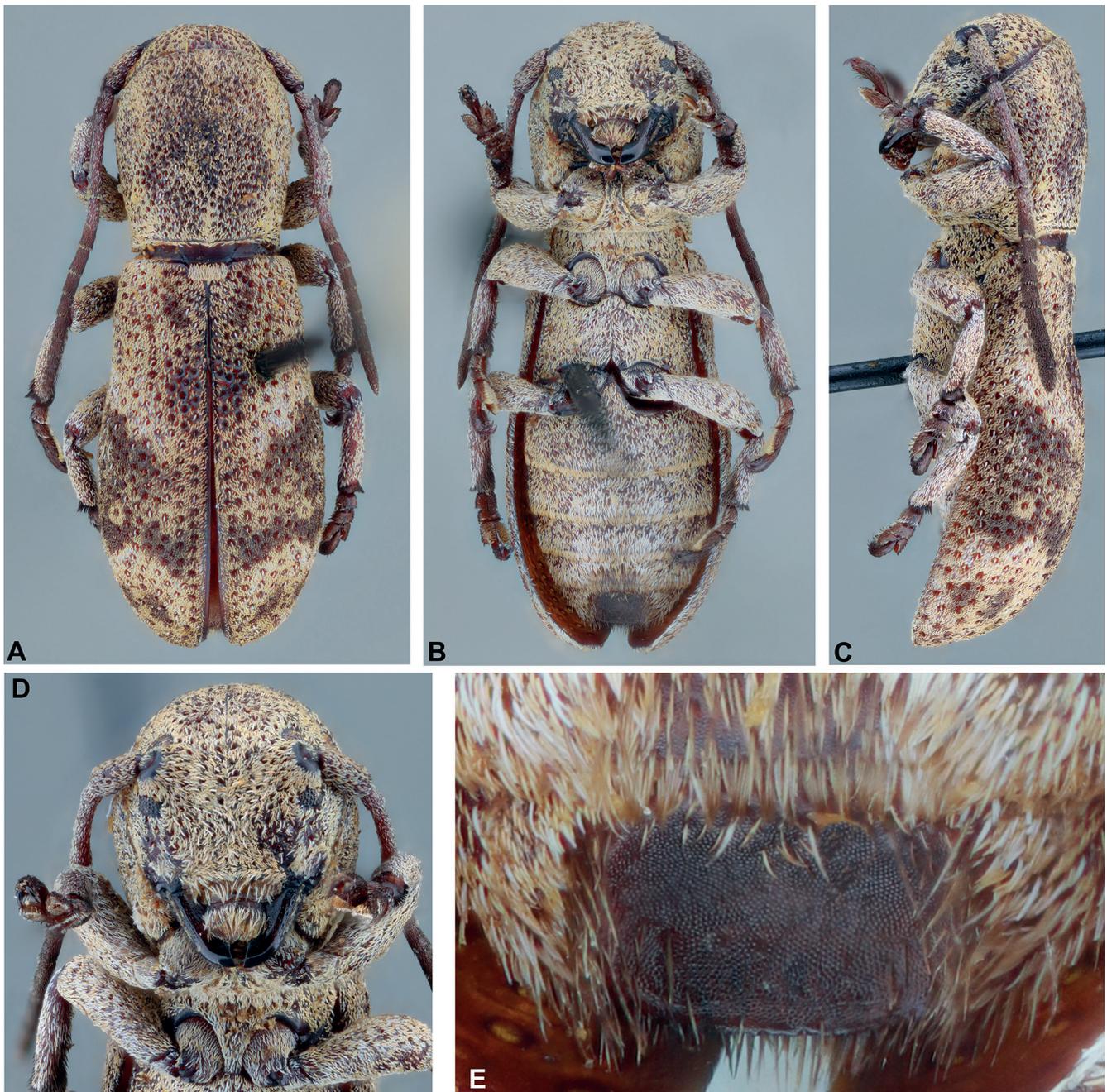


Figure 1. *Adaptera setigera* sp. nov., holotype female: (A) Dorsal habitus; (B) Ventral habitus; (C) Lateral habitus; (D) Head, frontal view; (E) Abdominal ventrite 5.

nomere III: scape = 0.64; pedicel = 0.27; IV = 0.57; V = 0.31; VI = 0.24; VII = 0.24; VIII = 0.24; IX = 0.24; X = 0.21; XI = 0.27.

Thorax: Prothorax longer than wide; sides slightly rounded, gradually narrowed from anterolateral angles to posterolateral angles, more distinctly narrowed on posterior quarter. Pronotum coarsely, densely punctate; with abundant, thick ochraceous pubescence, slightly sparser on center of posterior $\frac{2}{3}$, except slightly distinct Y-shaped pubescent band on center of posterior half; with short, decumbent, thick, sparse whitish setae interspersed. Sides of prothorax coarsely, abundantly punctate, with dense ochraceous pubescence and thick white decumbent setae interspersed. Prosternum with abundant ochraceous pubescence obscuring integument, and short, decumbent whitish setae interspersed laterally. Prosternal process with abundant ochraceous pubescence and short, decumbent whitish setae interspersed; narrowest area 0.4 times procoxal width. Ventral surface of mesothorax, metanepisternum, and sides of metaventrite with dense ochraceous pubescence obscuring integument, and short, decumbent, thick white setae interspersed; central area of metaventrite with abundant, thick whitish pubescence not obscuring integument, and decumbent ochraceous pubescence interspersed; mesoventral process gradually narrowed from base to near apex, then slightly widened, with distal margin centrally emarginate. Scutellum with dense, thick pale yellow pubescence obscuring integument, and a few short, decumbent, thick whitish setae interspersed. **Elytra:** In lateral view, dorsal surface flattened on basal quarter, distinctly convex on remaining surface; sides slightly, gradually widened on basal third, more distinctly widened from this point to posterior quarter; apex rounded; coarsely, abundantly punctate, punctures coarser than on pronotum; with abundant ochraceous pubescence obscuring integument, except slightly oblique band with dark yellowish-brown pubescence on basal quarter, two oblique, wide bands with dark yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument on posterior half, not reaching suture and epipleural margin, almost fused laterally, two irregular dark yellowish-brown pubescent maculae on near apex; with oblique, slightly distinct, whitish pubescent band near middle; with short, thick, suberect whitish seta inside many punctures, except those on area with dark yellowish-brown pubescence, where the setae are slender and dark yellowish brown. **Legs:** Femora with thick, whitish and ochraceous pubescence obscuring integument. Tibiae with thick, whitish and ochraceous pubescence partially obscuring integument dorsally and laterally, except sides of posterior quarter of meso- and metatibiae with slender, longer brownish pubescence; ventral surface of protibiae somewhat depressed on posterior $\frac{2}{3}$, with whitish and ochraceous pubescence not obscuring integument, distinctly longer and more slender than on dorsal surface on basal third, blackish almost indistinct on posterior $\frac{2}{3}$; basal $\frac{1}{3}$ of ventral surface of meso- and metatibiae with whitish and ochraceous pubescence not obscuring integument, distinctly longer and more slender than on dorsal surface, brownish on

posterior third; posterior quarter of dorsal surface of mesotibiae with row of short, thick, erect black setae; dorsal apex of meso- and metatibiae with fringe of thick, short black setae. Metatarsomere I about as long as II.

Abdomen: Ventrites 1-3 with abundant, thick ochraceous pubescence partially obscuring integument, with short, decumbent, thick whitish setae interspersed, whitish setae distinctly more abundant on center of ventrites 2-3, and fringe of ochraceous pubescence apically. Sides of ventrite 4 with abundant, thick ochraceous pubescence partially obscuring integument, with short, decumbent, thick whitish setae interspersed, pubescence longer, distinctly sparser and longer on central area, and fringe of ochraceous pubescence apically. Sides of ventrite 5 with abundant ochraceous pubescence obscuring integument, and whitish setae interspersed; central area of ventrite 5 distinctly depressed, densely microsculptured, glabrous, with a few long, yellowish-brown setae interspersed, and sides with fringe of long, erect, dense fringe of brown setae.

Dimensions (mm): Total length, 6.85; prothoracic length, 2.10; anterior prothoracic width, 1.60; posterior prothoracic width, 1.55; maximum prothoracic width, 1.90; humeral width, 1.85; elytral length, 4.50.

Type material: Holotype ♀ from MEXICO, *Oaxaca*: Punta del Vigia (Puerto Escondido), 22-28.VI.2015, J. Rifkind leg. (CASC, formerly LGBC). The habitat (Fig. 4) of the collected specimen is coastal thorn forest, with mostly low, spiny vegetation just inland from the beach.

Etymology: The specific epithet "*setigera*," is Latin and refers to the numerous elytral punctures equipped with short setae.

Remarks: *Adetaptera setigera* **sp. nov.** is similar to *A. jejetama* Gutiérrez & Santos-Silva, 2022 (see photographs of the holotype on Bezark, 2022a), but differs as follows: the lower eye lobes are narrower, with 4-5 rows of ommatidia; the elytral punctures are distinctly finer (no puncture wider than half the maximum diameter of the scape); and several elytral punctures have short, thick white setae. In *A. jejetama*, the lower eye lobes are wider, with 8-9 rows of ommatidia, the elytral punctures are strongly coarser, with some of them wider than half the maximum diameter of the scape, especially those just beyond the middle, and only a few punctures have short, thick white setae (none beyond the middle).

***Oस्कayia obrieni* sp. nov.**
(Fig. 2)

Description

Holotype female: Integument mostly blackish; ventral mouthparts dark reddish brown, except yellowish-brown apex of palpomeres; antennae dark brown, except dark

reddish-brown base of antennomeres III–XI. Tarsi reddish brown. Apex of abdominal ventrites 1–4 yellowish brown.

Head: Frons coarsely, abundantly punctate; with abundant yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument, slightly denser close to eyes, with a few short, erect brownish setae interspersed laterally, and one long, erect brownish seta on each side close to eyes; with a few short, decumbent, thick whitish setae interspersed. Antennal tubercles finely, abundantly punctate; with abundant yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument, pubescence longer and denser than on frons. Area between antennal tubercles and upper eye lobes distinctly depressed; coarsely, abundantly punctate; with yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument, denser laterally. Remaining sur-

face of vertex and area behind upper eye lobes, coarsely, abundantly punctate; with yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument on vertex, partially obscuring area behind eye. Area behind lower eye lobes tumid close to eye; tumid area coarsely, sparsely punctate, with yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument; remaining surface coarsely punctate, almost glabrous. Genae 0.7 times width of lower eye lobe; finely somewhat striate-punctate; with yellowish-brown pubescence, denser close to eye, and a few whitish setae interspersed, except glabrous apex. Wide central area of postclypeus with bristly yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument, a few moderately long, erect yellowish-brown setae interspersed, and one distinctly long, erect yellowish-brown seta on each side. Sides of postclypeus glabrous. Labrum finely, densely punctate



Figure 2. *Oskayia obrieni* sp. nov., holotype female: (A) Dorsal habitus; (B) Ventral habitus; (C) Lateral habitus; (D) Head, frontal view; (E) Pronotum, dorsolateral view.

about posterior half, smooth on remaining surface; with long, sparse yellowish-brown setae directed forward on punctate area, slightly more abundant laterally, glabrous on smooth area, except fringe of golden setae on anterior margin. Distance between upper eye lobes 0.27 times distance between outer margins of eyes; in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.59 times distance between outer margins of eyes. Antennae 1.45 times elytral length, reaching elytral apex at middle of antennomere XI. Scape with yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument, and decumbent, thick white setae interspersed. Pedicel with yellowish-white pubescence on anterior half, yellowish-brown on posterior half, both not obscuring integument. Antennomeres III-XI with yellowish-white pubescence basally, yellowish-brown, not obscuring integument, on remaining surface; antennomeres III-VII with short, decumbent, thick white setae interspersed, and long, erect yellowish-brown setae ventrally, gradually shorter and sparser toward XI. Antennal formula based on length of antennomere III: scape = 0.85; pedicel = 0.22; IV = 1.26; V = 0.70; VI = 0.63; VII = 0.55; VIII = 0.52; IX = 0.50; X = 0.44; XI = 0.52.

Thorax: Prothorax wider than long; lateral tubercles large, conical, located slightly after middle. Pronotum coarsely, abundantly punctate; with four moderately elevated gibbosities, one central, carina-shaped, located on anterior half, one on each side just before middle, subcircular, another located centrally beyond middle, wide, somewhat elongate and slightly obliquely projected toward anterolateral gibbosities; with abundant yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument, sparser on gibbosities, slightly denser laterally, and a few short, decumbent, thick white setae interspersed. Sides of prothorax coarsely, abundantly punctate; with abundant yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument. Prosternum coarsely, somewhat abundantly punctate; with yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument. Prosternal process coarsely punctate; narrowest area 0.24 times procoxal width; with yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, longer than on prosternum. Mesoventrite coarsely, sparsely punctate centrally; with sparse yellowish-brown pubescence centrally, with dense yellowish-brown pubescence laterally. Mesanepisternum coarsely, abundantly punctate; with dense yellowish-brown pubescence, and short, decumbent, thick white setae interspersed. Mesepimeron with dense yellowish-brown pubescence. Metanepisternum and sides and posterior area of metaventrite with dense yellowish-brown pubescence, and short, decumbent, thick white setae interspersed; remaining surface of metaventrite somewhat sparsely yellowish-white pubescent. Mesoventral process longitudinally sulcate centrally, strongly emarginate apically; apex 0.45 times meso-coxal width. Scutellum with abundant yellowish pubescence partially obscuring integument, except dense yellow pubescence on margins. **Elytra:** Coarsely, abundantly punctate on anterior half, punctures finer, gradually sparser on posterior half; with slightly elevated, longitudinal centrobasal crest; slightly, irregularly longitudinally

carinate on basal half; with dense dark yellowish-brown pubescence almost obscuring integument, irregular areas with light yellowish-white pubescence interspersed, and short, decumbent, white setae interspersed. **Legs:** Femora with abundant dark yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument, yellowish pubescence apically, with short, decumbent, thick white setae interspersed. Tibiae with yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, more yellowish-white on some areas, with short, decumbent, thick white setae interspersed, except posterior $\frac{2}{3}$ of ventral surface of protibiae, and posterior third of dorsal and ventral surfaces of meso- and metatibiae with bristly, thick, abundant yellowish-brown setae. Metatarsomere I shorter than II-III together.

Abdomen: Ventrites with abundant yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument, more abundant laterally, with short, decumbent, thick white setae interspersed. Posterocentral area of ventrite 5 deeply depressed.

Dimensions (mm): Total length, 8.20; prothoracic length, 1.80; anterior prothoracic width, 1.85; posterior prothoracic width, 1.90; maximum prothoracic width, 2.40; humeral width, 3.00; elytral length, 6.00.

Type material: Holotype ♀ from MEXICO, *Hidalgo*: Hwy 105, 2.7 mi. N Tlanchinol, 5000', 02.VIII.1982, C.W. O'Brien & Wibmer leg. (CASC, formerly LGBC).

Etymology: The species is named in honor of the late Charlie O'Brien, curculionid specialist in recognition for his contributions to taxonomic entomology, and willingness to provide material to the first author.

Remarks: Some features reported as generic turned out to be specific features of *O. oaxacae* Pérez-Flores & Santos-Silva, 2021. For example: the distance between upper eye lobes being greater than three times the width of one upper lobe (distinctly shorter in the new species); the lower eye lobes being about as long as the genae (longer in the new species); the antennae being longer than the body (about as long as the body in the new species) and the mesoventral process being longitudinally carinate (longitudinally sulcate in the new species); the elytra being granulate basally (not granulate in the new species). The antennal length is probably related to the sex. However, as only males of *O. oaxacae* are known and only a female of the new species is known, for now it is not possible to know the antennal length in the opposite sex of these species. *Oscakaya obrieni* **sp. nov.** also differs from *O. oaxacae* by the elytra not having oblique dark bands contrasting with the remaining pubescence (oblique bands present in *O. oaxacae*).

***Capaciphrynidius* gen. nov.**

Type species: *Capaciphrynidius extensus* **sp. nov.**, here designated.

Etymology: Latin, "capax" (wide), used in genitive case (capacis), plus the name of the genus *Phrynidius* (wide *Phrynidius*), allusive to the wide distance between the antennal tubercles. Masculine gender.

Description

Female: Moderately small sized; body strongly convex and widened; without long and erect setae. Head not retractile. Antennal tubercles distinctly more distant from each other than maximum diameter of scape. Antennae about as long as body, not strongly narrowed toward distal segments; without long and erect setae; scape subpiriform, without apical cicatrix; antennomere III longer than scape and antennomere IV. Eyes not divided or subdivided. Prothorax without lateral tubercles. Elytra sub-ovoid; irregularly, strongly tuberculate; humerus not strongly projected; apex rounded. Metathorax strongly reduced.

Remarks: The general appearance of *Capaciphrynidius* **gen. nov.** is similar to that of *Phrynidius* Lacordaire, 1869, but differs noticeably by the antennal tubercles being widely separated, as opposed to them being very close to each other in *Phrynidius*.

Capaciphrynidius extensus sp. nov. (Fig. 3)

Description

Holotype female: Integument mostly black; apex of palpomeres narrowly yellowish-brown; antennae dark brown, gradually lighter toward apex; tarsomeres V and claws dark reddish brown.

Head: Frons somewhat coarsely, abundantly punctate, with abundant minute punctures interspersed; with abundant yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument, and short, decumbent, thick yellowish-white setae interspersed laterally. Area between antennal tubercles and upper eye lobes slightly depressed; sculpturing and pubescence as on frons, with a few short, decumbent, thick yellowish-white setae interspersed laterally. Remaining surface of vertex distinctly convex and elevated; with yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument, sparser than on area between antennal tubercles and upper eye lobes. Area behind upper eye lobes with sculpturing and pubescence as on posterior region of vertex. Area behind lower eye lobes tumid, coarsely punctate close to eye; finely punctate close to prothorax; tumid area with abundant yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument, and a few short, decumbent yellowish-white setae interspersed; area close to prothorax mostly glabrous. Genae shorter than lower eye lobe; finely punctate, except smooth apex; with yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument, and short, decumbent, thick yellowish-white setae interspersed, except glabrous smooth area. Wide

central area of postclypeus somewhat rugose-punctate; with yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument, with a few short, suberect, slender whitish setae interspersed, one long, erect yellowish-brown seta on each side, and tuft of long, erect yellowish-brown setae laterally (shorter than previous setae). Sides of postclypeus smooth, glabrous. Labrum convex, coplanar with anteclypeus at posterior $\frac{2}{3}$, inclined at anterior third; finely, sparsely punctate close to anteclypeus, coarsely, sparsely punctate close to inclined area, and coarsely punctate on inclined area, less so centrally; with short, decumbent, sparse whitish setae close to anteclypeus, long, erect yellowish setae close to inclined area, erect setae more abundant laterally, a few long, erect brownish setae on inclined area, and dense fringe of golden setae on anterior margin. Antennal tubercles finely, abundantly punctate; with abundant yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument. Gula mentum smooth glabrous, except intermaxillary process finely punctate, with short, sparse yellowish-white setae. Distance between upper eye lobes 0.33 times distance between outer margins of eyes; in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.65 times distance between outer margins of eyes. Antennae 1.6 times elytral length, surpassing elytral apex at posterior third of antennomere XI. Scape minutely, abundantly punctate; with abundant yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument, and short, decumbent, thick yellowish-white setae interspersed. Pedicel with yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument, a few short, decumbent, slender whitish setae interspersed, and moderately long, erect yellowish-brown setae on apical ventral surface. Antennomeres III-XI with dense whitish pubescence basally, and abundant dark yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument on remaining surface; with long, erect, sparse yellowish-brown setae ventrally. Antennal formula based on length of antennomere III: scape = 0.72; pedicel = 0.18; IV = 0.81; V = 0.50; VI = 0.44; VII = 0.40; VIII = 0.34; IX = 0.34; X = 0.31; XI = 0.37.

Thorax: Prothorax wider than long, sides uniformly rounded from anterolateral angles to posterior quarter, then subparallel-sided. Pronotum coarsely, somewhat abundantly punctate, punctures more abundant on central region; with eight gibbosities, one carina-shaped, longitudinal, located centrally, from anterior margin to about middle, gradually less elevated toward its posterior region, one subcircular, slightly elevated, located near anterior margin on each side of carina-shaped gibbosity, one elevated, subconical, located on each side just before middle, one somewhat irregular, slightly less elevated than previous ones, located centrally after middle, and one slightly distinct, oblique, elongate, located on each side of previous one; with somewhat abundant yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument, slightly denser laterally, and small pale yellow pubescent macula centrally close to anterior and posterior margins; with short, decumbent, thick yellowish setae interspersed. Sides of prothorax coarsely, abundantly punctate; with yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring

integument, and a few short, decumbent, thick whitish setae interspersed. Prosternum abundantly, minutely punctate, with a few coarse punctures interspersed;

with yellowish pubescence not obscuring integument. Prosternal process coarsely punctate; with bristly yellowish pubescence not obscuring integument; narrowest



Figure 3. *Capaciphrynidius extensus* gen. nov., sp. nov., holotype female: (A) Dorsal habitus; (B) Ventral habitus; (C) Lateral habitus; (D) Head, frontal view; (E) Pronotum, dorsolateral view.



Figure 4. Coastal thorn forest, Oaxaca, Mexico; habitat of *Adetaptera setigera*. (photograph by Jacques Rifkind).

area 0.22 times procoxal width. Mesoventrite coarsely, sparsely punctate on wide central area, almost smooth laterally; with sparse yellowish-white pubescence on wide central area, and dense yellowish-brown pubescence laterally, except glabrous apex. Mesanepisternum coarsely, sparsely punctate; with abundant yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument. Mesepimeron very finely, sparsely punctate; with abundant yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument, except yellowish-white pubescence superiorly close to metanepisternum. Mesoventral process coarsely punctate, with yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument; apical width 0.44 times mesocoxal width. Metanepisternum coarsely punctate; with abundant yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument, pubescence more yellowish-white on some areas. Metaventrite with abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, pubescence partially yellowish-brown on some areas and sparser toward glabrous central area. Scutellum with dense yellow pubescence, except sparser pubescence on anterocentral region. **Elytra:** Coarsely, abundantly punctate on basal third, punctures gradually finer sparser toward apex; humerus bluntly, shortly projected; tubercles distinctly elevated, with blunt apex on anterior $\frac{2}{3}$, smaller on posterior third; with abundant dark yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument, and irregular tufts of dense light yellowish-brown pubescence interspersed, more abundant posteriorly; with a few short, decumbent, thick whitish setae interspersed. **Legs:** Femora with abundant brownish pubescence not obscuring integument, except glabrous posteroventral area of femoral club; with short, somewhat thick, decumbent white setae interspersed. Tibiae with yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument, except bristly, dense yellowish-brown pubescence on posterior third of ventral surface, somewhat long, suberect yellowish-brown setae close to apex of dorsal surface on meso- and metatibiae, dense, erect yellowish-brown setae on dorsal sulcus of mesotibiae, and fringe of thick yellowish-brown setae on

apex of all tibiae. Metatarsomere I slightly shorter than II-III together; dorsal surface of tarsomeres with whitish pubescence.

Abdomen: Ventrites with dark yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument, pubescence denser laterally, and both, short and moderately long, decumbent whitish setae interspersed. Ventrite 5 widely, triangularly depressed on posterior half.

Dimensions (mm): Total length, 7.45; prothoracic length, 1.90; anterior prothoracic width, 1.80; posterior prothoracic width, 1.95; maximum prothoracic width, 2.25; humeral width, 2.75; elytral length, 4.75.

Type material: Holotype ♀ from HONDURAS, *Lempira*: 15 km SW Gracias, 21.III.1997, J. Prena leg. (CASC, formerly LGBC).

Etymology: The specific epithet "*extensus*" refers to the wide distance between the antennal tubercles, which distinguished the new species from members of the genus *Phrynidius*.

Remarks: Based on the similar general appearance of *Capaciphrynidius* **gen. nov.** with *Phrynidius*, probably the males are also very similar to females.

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