

Systematic Treatment

Genus *Lophiderus* Casey

Lophiderus Casey 1897: 356. Marsh 1956: 273. Type species: *Lophiderus arcifer* Casey, subsequent designation by Franz 1985: 150.

Diagnosis. Members of this genus may be recognized by the possession of contiguous hind coxae (Fig. 17); apical segment of maxillary palpus acuminate (Fig. 7); elongated neck with a small median carina and lateral ruff of setae and neck excavated dorsolaterally with excavation densely setate (Fig. 4); male genitalia ovoid, somewhat flattened dorsoventrally, with prominent armature of elongate spines on endophallus.

Description. Head subtriangular with long moderately constricted neck; neck carinate and biexcavate on dorsal surface, 2 or 3 transverse rows of posteriorly directed setae at dorsal base of head and 2 rows of anteriorly directed setae at apical base of neck; short setae extending laterally from neck (Fig. 4); eyes median in position (Fig. 6), 25–36 facets in males, 7–20 (usually 7–14) facets in females; face deeply excavated under antennal bases; antennal bases widely separated; antennae longer than head and pronotum, middle antennomeres of males variously modified into 1 or 2 arcuations (except the 5 species of the *Femineus* group); antennomeres of females unmodified, forming a gradual club; apical segment of maxillary palpi acuminate and inserted into hollowed apex of broadly clavate third segment (Fig. 7); mandibles small and hidden beneath clypeus.