

## Introduction

The infraorder Dipsocoromorpha, the litter bugs, comprises five morphologically distinctive families ( $\approx 320$  species) of mostly minuscule and poorly studied true bugs (Weirauch and Štys 2014) with uncertain phylogenetic position within Heteroptera (Wheeler et al. 1993, Xie et al. 2008, Li et al. 2012, Weirauch and Štys 2014). Litter bugs mostly inhabit tropical regions around the world, but a few species occur in temperate (Hill 1980) or even arid climates (Uhler 1904). With more than 250 species in 56 extant and fossil genera (Linnavuori 1974, Weirauch 2012, Makhan 2013, Poinar and Brown 2014, Weirauch and Štys 2014, Hill 2015), the family Schizopteridae contains the bulk of species and shows a tremendous array of morphological variation ranging from extreme genital and wing modifications to an assortment of specialized structures on head, thorax, and wings (Emsley 1969, Štys 1970, Weirauch and Štys 2014, Weirauch et al. unpublished data).

Among extant Schizopteridae, 20 genera are restricted to the New World, show greatest species diversity in the Neotropical region, and are classified in the subfamilies Hypselosomatinae (3 genera), Ogeriinae (1 genus), and Schizopterinae (16 genera) (Makhan 2013, Weirauch and Fernandes 2015). Fieber (1860) and Reuter (1882) started taxonomic research on the Neotropical schizopterid fauna during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. McAtee and Malloch (1925) published a monograph that heavily focused on the Caribbean region and Central America. Their work was followed by some excellent treatments by Wygodzinsky (1947, 1948, 1950a, 1951), mostly based on material from Argentina, Brazil, and Costa Rica. Emsley (1969) then wrote about the fauna of the small continental island of Trinidad, which at that point was known to harbor only two species of Schizopteridae (China 1946). Emsley described an astounding 46 species as new, a sign that the true species diversity across the poorly sampled Neotropics could be extremely high. After a gap of 40 years, taxonomic publications on Neotropical Schizopteridae have recently appeared with descriptions of new genera from Argentina and Peru (Carpintero and Dellapé 2006, Weirauch 2012) and a revision of *Peloridinannus* Wygodzinsky (Weirauch and Frankenberg, 2015).

Sorting through material acquired from residue samples (e.g., Malaise and Berlese trap bulk samples) as part of a U.S. National Science Foundation (NSF) grant on Dipsocoromorpha (led by C. Weirauch, 2013–2016), we found