

## Taxonomic Treatment

Xyleborini are defined by a combination of morphological characters, haplo-diploidy with arrhenotokous inbreeding, and obligate symbiosis with fungi. Diagnostic morphological characters shared by most taxa include: eyes emarginate; funicle mostly 5-segmented; pronotum strongly convex; tibiae flat, broad, outer edge convex, with numerous socketed denticles (fused setae); mandibular, mesonotal, or elytral mycangia. Exceptions are frequent. Males are dwarfed, wingless, with fused elytra, and reduced size of head and antennae.

### Key to Genera of New Guinea Xyleborini

Note: Eight species of unclear generic placement (*Xyleborini incertae sedis*, p.171) are not included in the key, with the exception of *X. metacuneolus*. Several genera are repeated as terminals in the key because their component species display combinations of homoplastic characters that defy strictly dichotomous organization.

- 1 Scutellum conical, minute, placed in sutural notch between elytral bases, usually surrounded by setae ..... *Xyleborinus* (p. 158)
- Scutellum flat, triangular, flush with elytral surface; or scutellum not visible ..... 2
- 2 (1) Scutellum not visible, or reduced, and only visible when anterior slope of elytral bases is exposed; bases of elytra often with a dense tuft of setae associated with mycangium ..... 3
- Scutellum visible; flat, triangular, flush with elytral surface ..... 9
- 3 (2) Scutellum reduced and/or only visible when anterior slope of elytral bases is exposed ..... 4
- Scutellum not visible ..... 5
- 4 (3) Antennal club type 4; pronotal base without dense setal tuft; elytra attenuated at apex; protibia slender, sickle-like, slightly inflated on posterior side; yellow to light brown slender species .....  
..... *Cryptoxyleborus* (p. 70)
- Antennal club type 1; pronotal base with dense setal tuft; elytra rounded at apex; protibia triangular, posterior side flat; black, large, bulky species ..... *Hadrodemius* (p. 112)