INSECTA MUNDI A Journal of World Insect Systematics

0555

A new state record for *Ohanlonella* Rifkind in Mexico with a note on color variation (Coleoptera: Cleridae: Clerinae)

Jacques Rifkind
California State Collection of Arthropods
3294 Meadowview Road
Sacramento, California, 95832 U.S.A.

Date of Issue: June 30, 2017

CENTER FOR SYSTEMATIC ENTOMOLOGY, INC., Gainesville, FL

Jacques Rifkind
A new state record for *Ohanlonella* Rifkind in Mexico with a note on color variation (Coleoptera: Cleridae: Clerinae)
Insecta Mundi 0555: 1–3

ZooBank Registered: urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:BE44E10A-FA38-44C2-89EF-CF80EC5D54FA

Published in 2017 by
Center for Systematic Entomology, Inc.
P. O. Box 141874
Gainesville, FL 32614-1874 USA
http://centerforsystematicentomology.org/

Insecta Mundi is a journal primarily devoted to insect systematics, but articles can be published on any non-marine arthropod. Topics considered for publication include systematics, taxonomy, nomenclature, checklists, faunal works, and natural history. **Insecta Mundi** will not consider works in the applied sciences (i.e. medical entomology, pest control research, etc.), and no longer publishes book reviews or editorials. Insecta Mundi publishes original research or discoveries in an inexpensive and timely manner, distributing them free via open access on the internet on the date of publication.

Insecta Mundi is referenced or abstracted by several sources including the Zoological Record, CAB Abstracts, etc. **Insecta Mundi** is published irregularly throughout the year, with completed manuscripts assigned an individual number. Manuscripts must be peer reviewed prior to submission, after which they are reviewed by the editorial board to ensure quality. One author of each submitted manuscript must be a current member of the Center for Systematic Entomology.

Printed copies (ISSN 0749-6737) annually deposited in libraries:
CSIRO, Canberra, ACT, Australia
Museu de Zoologia, São Paulo, Brazil
Agriculture and Agrifood Canada, Ottawa, ON, Canada
The Natural History Museum, London, UK
Muzeum i Instytut Zoologii PAN, Warsaw, Poland
National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan
California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, CA, USA
Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Gainesville, FL, USA
Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, IL, USA
National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC, USA
Zoological Institute of Russian Academy of Sciences, Saint-Petersburg, Russia

Electronic copies (Online ISSN 1942-1354, CDROM ISSN 1942-1362) in PDF format:
Printed CD or DVD mailed to all members at end of year. Archived digitally by Portico.
Florida Virtual Campus: http://purl.fcla.edu/fcla/insectamundi
University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Digital Commons: http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/insectamundi/
Goethe-Universität, Frankfurt am Main: http://nbn-resolving.de/urn/resolver.pl?urn:nbn:de:hebis:30:3-135240

Layout Editor for this article: Eugenio H. Nearns

INSECTA MUNDI 0555: 1–3 2017

A new state record for *Ohanlonella* Rifkind in Mexico with a note on color variation (Coleoptera: Cleridae: Clerinae)

Jacques Rifkind
California State Collection of Arthropods
3294 Meadowview Road
Sacramento, California, 95832 U.S.A.
clerid@aol.com

Abstract. The monotypic clerid genus *Ohanlonella* Rifkind (Coleoptera: Cleridae: Clerinae), described from Oaxaca, is reported for the first time from the state of Veracruz. The recently discovered population shows distinctly different coloration from the type series of *O. esperanzae* Rifkind, but appears to be otherwise identical. The Veracruz morph is briefly characterized and illustrated, and its significance is discussed.

Resumen. El género monotípico de cléridos *Ohanlonella* Rifkind (Coleoptera: Cleridae: Clerinae), descrito de Oaxaca, es reportado por primera vez para el estado de Veracruz. La población recientemente descubierta muestra una coloración claramente distinta de la serie típica de *O. esperanzae* Rifkind, pero en general parece ser la misma especie. El fenón de Veracruz se caracteriza brevemente, se ilustra y se discute su importancia.

Key Words. Clerid fauna, polychromatism, cline, Sierra Madre, Oaxaca, Veracruz.

Introduction

I described *Ohanlonella esperanzae* Rifkind from two specimens collected in cloud forest near Valle Nacional, Oaxaca, Mexico, on the Atlantic versant of the Sierra Madre de Oaxaca (Rifkind 2008). These individuals are colored dark brown, with the elytra displaying iridescent green and purple reflections; the proximal 3/4 of the femora is testaceous. I report here the existence of the first specimens of this genus to be collected since their original description. These represent a new state record for Mexico, and are figured here because of their distinctive coloration, which differs significantly from that of the types.

Materials and Methods

The image of the holotype of *O. esperanzae*, presented below (Fig. 2), appeared in the original description. I examined five specimens of *O. esperanzae*, collected in Veracruz, Mexico. I photographed one using an Apple Iphone 7 Plus through the eyepiece of a Zeiss dissecting microscope. Specimens are deposited in the following collections:

CIUM – Insect Collection of the Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Morelos, Morelos, Mexico.
IEXA – Colección Entomológica del Instituto de Ecología, A. C. Xalapa, Veracruz, Mexico.
JNRC – Collection of Jacques Rifkind, Valley Village, California, U.S.A.

Results

Specimens of *O. esperanzae* were collected at light traps in Veracruz, Mexico **(new state record)**, as follows: (3) Tequila, Kohyomyxtla, 31–V / 1–VI / 2011, Alt. 1800 m, E. Mora, et al., Cols.; (1) same data as previous except 28–29 / VI / 2011, L. Delgado, et al., Cols.; (1) Tequila, Duraznotla, 2–3 de mayo de 2011, Alt. 1650, E. Mora, L. Lara, L. Delgado, et al., Cols.

As shown in Fig. 1, the individuals from Veracruz have orange-testaceous coloration on the pronotum and on a narrow band at the elytral anterior margin (including the humeri). These differ from the specimens of the Oaxacan type series, which have uniformly dark coloration on the dorsal pronotum and elytra (Fig. 2). I was unable to find differences other than coloration to separate individuals from the two populations. The Veracruz collecting localities lie approximately 120 km northwest of the

Oaxaca type locality, and are situated at about the same elevation. The Veracruz morph may represent a subspecific population, but the paucity of systematic collecting in the areas between the Veracruz and Oaxacan populations renders this conjectural, especially since physiographic maps suggest the presence of suitable habitat in the intervening parts of northern Oaxaca and the eastern salient of Puebla. Alternatively, these populations may represent two poles of a north–south clinal variation. An example of such clinal chromatic difference has been previously documented in Cleridae (Rifkind 2014). Assigning taxonomic status in clerids based on coloration alone is generally problematic, since many species exhibit a broad range of intraspecific color variation (see, for example, Ekis (1977) for polychromatism in species of *Colyphus* Spinola, and Opitz (2014) for an illustration of extreme color and pattern variability in the enopliine *Agnatis variabilis* Opitz). Thus, for now it seems judicious to treat the Veracruz *Ohanlonella* morph as falling within the range of variation of *O. esperanzae*.

Acknowledgments

I thank Víctor Hugo Toledo of the Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Morelos for bringing the Veracruz specimens to my attention and making them available to me for study. I thank him also for comments on the manuscript and for reviewing the Spanish abstract. Weston Opitz reviewed the manuscript and made valuable suggestions. I would like to acknowledge Leonardo Delgado and Eder F. Mora, whose field collecting efforts turned up the specimens upon which this contribution is based. Patricia Gum once again helped in the preparation of the figures; I am grateful for her continued assistance and support of my entomological pursuits.

Literature Cited

Ekis, G. 1977. Classification and evolution of the Central American beetle genus *Colyphus* (Cleridae). Systematic Entomology 2: 199–224.

Opitz, W. 2014. Taxonomy of the New World genera of Enopliinae (Coleoptera: Cleridae). Journal of the Kansas Entomological Society 87: 358–384.

Rifkind, J. 2008. *Ohanlonella,* a new clerid genus from Mexico (Coleoptera: Cleridae: Clerinae). Zootaxa 1848: 66–68.

Rifkind, J. 2014. Systematic and distributional notes on some Mexican and Neotropical Cleridae (Coleoptera). Giornale Italiano di Entomologia 13: 443–446.

Received May 14, 2016; Accepted May 17, 2017.
Review Editor David Plotkin.

Figures 1-2. *Ohanlonella esperanzae* Rifkind. **1)** Veracruz morph. **2)** Oaxaca morph.