A journal of world insect systematics

INSECTA MUNDI

0963

New distributional records for Mexican Cleridae (Coleoptera) with the description of three new species

Jacques Rifkind

Research Associate, California State Collection of Arthropods, 3294 Meadowview Road, Sacramento, CA 95832 USA

Date of issue: December 2, 2022

Center for Systematic Entomology, Inc., Gainesville, FL

Rifkind J. 2022. New distributional records for Mexican Cleridae (Coleoptera) with the description of three new species. Insecta Mundi 0963: 1–12.

Published on December 2, 2022 by
Center for Systematic Entomology, Inc.
P.O. Box 141874
Gainesville, FL 32614-1874 USA
http://centerforsystematicentomology.org/

Printed copies (ISSN 0749-6737) annually deposited in libraries

Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Gainesville, FL, USA
The Natural History Museum, London, UK
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) in PDF format

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

0963: 1–12 **INSECTA MUNDI** 2022

New distributional records for Mexican Cleridae (Coleoptera) with the description of three new species

Jacques Rifkind

Research Associate, California State Collection of Arthropods, 3294 Meadowview Road, Sacramento, ca. 95832 USA
clerid@aol.com

Abstract. New state records for 32 species of Mexican Cleridae (Coleoptera) are presented. In addition, 10 species of Cleridae are reported for Mexico for the first time (**new country records**). *Cymatodera bezarki* **new species** and *Enoclerus sepultura* **new species** are described from Chiapas, Mexico. *Enoclerus primulus* **new species** is described from Chiapas, Mexico and El Salvador.

Key words. Checkered beetles, Chiapas, Sierra Madre, El Salvador, fauna.

ZooBank registration. urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:BEE09D66-3206-429C-B878-34DF1005043D

Introduction

Approximately 550 species of Cleridae are known from Mexico. These are divided among approximately 63 genera, of which the most speciose are *Cymatodera* Gray (ca. 110 species), *Enoclerus* Gahan (ca. 105 species) and *Phyllobaenus* Dejean (ca. 40 species). Faunistic studies are limited to Vaurie's (1952) review of Cleridae collected during a single expedition to north central Mexico, a more systematic report on the Cleridae of a natural preserve in Morelos state (Toledo-Hernández et al. 2015), a survey of the Cleridae of Tamaulipas (Hernández-May et al. 2021), and several new records for *Enoclerus* in Mexico (Rifkind 1997). Beyond these small studies, our knowledge of Mexican checkered beetle distribution and biogeography comes primarily from localities cited in descriptions and revisionary treatments of various taxa, and in Corporaal's (1950) catalogue. In order to establish a baseline for Mexican clerid distribution, I have aggregated (unpublished database) country and state records for Cleridae presented in the historical literature (Castelnau, Chevrolat, Gorham, Klug, Wolcott, et al.) as well as in the publications of more recent workers (e. g., Vaurie 1952; Ekis 1977; Barr 1978, 2005; Opitz 2005, 2013; Burke 2013; Rifkind 2017a, 2017b). This paper presents **new state records** (n = 32) and **new country records** (n = 10) which were derived from label data of specimens sent to me for identification, as well as specimens I have collected personally.

Despite much recent taxonomic work, our understanding of the extent and diversity of Mexican clerid fauna remains incomplete. Many clerid species are rarely collected, and even favored collecting sites, visited by entomologists for decades, continue to produce new taxa. Other areas are largely unexplored entomologically. Recent collecting in Chiapas produced single specimens of two distinctive new clerid species, described below. *Cymatodera bezarki* **new species** was collected in the well-known (and often collected) Parque Nacional Cañon del Sumidero, which lies on the outskirts of Chiapas' capital city Tuxtla Gutierrez, whereas *Enoclerus sepultura* **new species** was collected in the Reserva de la Biosfera La Sepultura, which is situated on the northwestern edge of the Sierra Madre of Chiapas. Although the Sierra Madre of Chiapas is a diversity hotspot (Johnson et al. 2015), it remains all but unstudied for Cleridae. *Enoclerus primulus* **new species,** known from Cañon del Sumidero as well as Bosque el Imposible in El Salvador, is also described herein.

Materials and Methods

Specimens were photographed through the eyepiece of a Zeiss stereo dissecting microscope using the camera in an Apple iPhone 11, and with an Olympus TG-5 fitted with an Olympus LED light guide (LG–1), using the onboard photo stacking software. Measurements were established using the ocular grid in a Zeiss stereomicroscope and a millimeter scale.

Specimens examined for this paper were borrowed from and/or deposited in the following collections: Arizona State Hasbrouck Insect Collection, Tempe, Arizona, USA (ASUHIC); California Academy of Sciences Collection, San Francisco, California, USA (CASC); Colección de Insectos de la Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Morelos, México (CIUM); Canadian National Collection of Insects (CNCI); California State Collection of Arthropods, Sacramento, California, USA (CSCA); University of California, Essig Museum of Entomology, Berkeley, California, USA (EMEC); Florida State Collection of Athropods, Gainesville, Florida, USA (FSCA); Fred Skillman Personal Collection, Phoenix, Arizona, USA (FSPC); James S. Cope Collection, San Jose, California, USA (JCEC); Collection of Jacques Rifkind, Valley Village, California, USA (JNRC); Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, Los Angeles, California, USA (LACM); Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France (MNHN); Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas, USA (TAMU); Scott McCleve Collection at University of Arizona Collection, Tucson, Arizona, USA (UAIC); Colección Nacional de Insectos, Instituto de Biología, la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México (UNAM); William F. Barr Entomological Museum, University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho, USA (WFBM). Unless otherwise indicated, specimens are retained in the collection of Jacques Rifkind, Valley Village, California, USA (JNRC).

New Distributional Records

Tillinae

Araeodontia peninsularis (Schaeffer, 1904)

Mexico, Sonora, 8 mi. W. of Alamos, June 18, 1968, J. Smith & M. Wargo, UV light (TAMU). **New state record**. In Mexico, previously known from Baja California Sur.

Cymatodera antennata Schaeffer, 1908

Mexico, Sonora, Mexico 6 @ km155, 18-vii-2007, Skillman, Ribardo, Hildebrant, at light (FSPC). **New country record**. I also examined a specimen of *C. antennata* in TAMU labeled as follows: Mexico, Jalisco, 7 mi. NE Autlan, July 13, 1983, Kovarik and Harrison, colls. If the location information is correct, this represents an extreme range extension for a species previously known from Arizona and New Mexico.

Cymatodera chisosensis Barr, 1972

Mexico, Tamaulipas, 2.2 mi. S La Mesa, W of Hwy. 85, 1650′, July 12, 1986, U.V. light, S. McCleve, P. Jump, colls. (ASUHIC). **New state record**. In Mexico, previously recorded from Durango.

Cymatodera flavosignata Schaeffer, 1908

Mexico, Sonora, Rt 16, 2 mi. W Yecora, 17 July, 2003, F. T. Hovore, coll., on oak. **New country record**.

Cymatodera grossa Gorham, 1882

México, Oaxaca, 3 km S Temascal, July 25, 1976, E. Giesbert, coll.; Mexico, Oaxaca, Temescal, vi-26-1972, sweeping trailside vegetation, G. H. Nelson, coll. **New state record**. Previously recorded from Veracruz.

Cymatodera lauta Barr, 1972

México, Sonora, Sonoita, 400 m, viii-1990, Heinz, coll. **New country record**.

Cymatodera lunulata Gorham, 1882

Mexico, Veracruz, 2 mi. W Fortin de la Flores, vii-2-1962, D. H. Jansen, coll. (EMEC); Mexico, Chiapas, vic. Tenam Puente, ca. 5300′, July 7–8, 2021, Beating, J. Rifkind, J. M. Leavengood, Jr., Eric A. Martinez, colls. **New country record**.

Cymatodera knausi Wolcott ,1921

Mexico, Sonora, Mpo. de Nacozari de Garcia, Rancho la Zulema, 15.9 km SE Nacozari de Garcia, Sierra Juriquipa, 30.29591° N, 109.61245° W, 1687 m, oak woodland, 14 August, 2017, T. R. Van Devender, J. D. Palting, colls. (ASUHIC). **New country record**. Previously known from Arizona, USA.

Cymatodera tlahuica Rifkind, Toledo and Corona, 2010

Mexico, Guerrero, Xalitla, 8 km N Mezcala, 580 m, ix-17/23-1982, J. A. Powell, J. A. Chemsak, at light (EMEC). **New state record**. Previously known from Morelos.

Cymatodera venusta Wolcott, 1927

Mexico, Tabasco, Tenosique, Corregidora,17.260833° N, 91.36180° W, Alt. 182 m, selva subperennifolia, golpeando, vegetación, 24-IV-2016, Col. M. H. May (CNIC). **New country record**.

Cymatoderella morula Rifkind 1993

Mexico, Chiapas, Hwy. 190, 4 km W. Comitan, vii-7-2021, beating acacia, J. Rifkind, J. M. Leavengood, Jr., E. A. Martinez, colls. **New state record**. In Mexico, previously recorded from Oaxaca.

Cymatoderella patagoniae Knull 1946

Mexico, Nayarit, vic Presa El Cajon, Tropical Deciduous Forest, 2687′, on flowering tree ("Cachimbo?"), vii-8-2019, J. Rifkind & E. Martinez, colls. **New state record**. In Mexico, previously known from Jalisco, Michoacán, and Morelos.

Clerinae

Aphelocerus delicatulus Barr, 1976

Mexico, Puebla, Jolapan, Rancho el Salado, Ladera W. del Cerro Colorado, 1061 m, 18.3625 N, 98.9811 W, Selva Baja Caducifolia, 6-x-2010, V. H. Toledo, F. Hinterholtzer, J. G. Martinez, colls. (CIUM). **New state record**. Previously known from Sinaloa, Jalisco, Colima, Morelos, and Oaxaca.

Aphelocerus scutellaris (Chevrolat ,1874)

Mexico, Oaxaca, Hwy 131 at San Juan Lachao, 3574′, Oak Forest, vi-23-2015, beating tree, J.Rifkind, coll. **New state record**. Previously recorded from Hidalgo, Veracruz, and Chiapas.

Aulicus nero Spinola, 1844

Mexico, Guerrero, Hwy. 95, 3 km S Xalitla, 18°00′ N, 98°24′ W, 610m, July 17, 1992, C.L.Bellamy, coll.; Mexico, Guerrero, Cañon del Zopilote, 7.8 km N Milpillas, July 6, 1992, T.C. MacRae, coll. (TCMC); Mexico, Morelos, Tlaquiltenango, S San Pablo Hidalgo, 18° 34′ 50.1″ N, 99° 02′ 17.9″ W, Alt 973 m, en floras de *Acacia picachensis*, 26-vi-2006, Colls, A.M. Corona, V. H. Toledo. **New state record**. Previously recorded from Estado de México, Michoacán, Puebla, and Oaxaca.

Colyphus guptai Ekis, 1977

Mexico, Veracruz, Metlac, vi-1998. **New state record**. In Mexico, previously known from Oaxaca and Chiapas.

Colyphus rutilus (Gorham, 1882)

Mexico, Guerrero, Techan, km 43, San Luis – La Laguna, 1273 m, 17°28′19″ N, 100°45′ 00″ W, 20-vii-2005, L. Cervantes, J Calonico, colls. (CNIN). **New state record**. Previously recorded from Oaxaca.

Enoclerus ablusus Barr, 1978

Mexico, Nayarit, Cerro San Juan, Rancho La Noria, July 6, 2019, beating pine slash, J. Rifkind & E. Martinez, colls. **New state record**. In Mexico, previously recorded from Sinaloa, Jalisco, Guerrero, Michoacán, and Chiapas.

Enoclerus aethiops Barr, 1978

Mexico, Tlaxcala, S of San Cristobal, 2750 m, 26-vi-1997, beating pine slash, R. L. Westcott, coll. (WFBM). **New state record**. In Mexico, previously recorded from Sinaloa, Estado de Mexico, Oaxaca, and Chiapas.

***Enoclerus beatus* (Gorham, 1882)**

México, Quintana Roo, 26 km S Tulum, 25–28-v-2003, Cope Collection. **New state record**. In Mexico, previously known from Sinaloa, Colima, Nayarit, Jalisco, Morelos, Queretaro, Oaxaca, Chiapas, Veracruz, and Yucatan.

***Enoclerus colligatus* Vaurie, 1952**

Mexico, Jalisco, 3 mi. SE Lagos de Moreno Lois, viii-16, 1974, O'Brien, coll.; Mexico, Guanajuato, E. Duges (MNHN, on loan to W. Opitz). **New state record**. Previously recorded from Durango.

***Enoclerus decussatus* (Klug, 1842)**

México, Veracruz, Coscomatepec env., 5–8-vii-2011, Benes & Pokorny, lgt. **New state record**. Previously recorded in Mexico from Chihuahua, Durango, Guanajuato, Jalisco, Nayarit, Morelos, Guerrero, Puebla, Estado de México, Michoacán, and Oaxaca.

***Enoclerus fugitivus* Wolcott, 1927**

Mexico, Hidalgo, 1500 m elev., 3.5 km SE of Tlanchinol, on road to Apantizol, 20 June, 1995, R. A. Cunningham & G. Noguera G, lgts., day beating, Cloud Forest, Liquidamber & Oak. **New state record**. In Mexico, previously recorded from Chiapas, Veracruz, and Quintana Roo.

***Enoclerus hoegei* (Gorham, 1882)**

Mexico, Sonora, Cerro Prieto, microwave station, 1270′, vii-30-2009, beating dead legume, J. Rifkind, C. L. Bellamy, B. Streit, colls.; Mexico, Querétaro, S. Querétaro, 1938 m, 22-VIII-2002, R. L. Westcott, coll.; Mexico, Zacatecas, Sierra Nochistlán, 18.5 km SE Jalpa, 1260 m, 11-x-1999, R. L. Westcott, coll. **New state records**. Previously recorded in Mexico from Sinaloa, Jalisco, Puebla, Hidalgo, Oaxaca, Veracruz, and Chiapas.

***Enoclerus maculicollis* (Spinola, 1844)**

Mexico, Durango, 20 km W El Salto, viii-2-1998, M. S. Caterino, coll. (EMEC); Mexico, Coahuila, Mesa de las Tablas, V-2-1981, M. M. Furniss collector, *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (WFBM). **New state records**. Previously known from Hidalgo and Veracruz.

***Enoclerus magnus* Barr, 1976**

Mexico, Nayarit, vic. Tepic, Cerro San Juan, 4.2 km W Hwy. 76 on Rd to La Noria, 4670′, mixed oak woodland, beating tree, vii-6-2019, J. Rifkind & E. Martinez, colls.; Mexico, Nayarit, Volcan Ceboruco, ca. 14 km NW Jala, 6294′, mixed oak woodland, on fallen dead *Quercus*, vii-7-2019, J. Rifkind & E. Martinez, colls.; Mexico, Jalisco, Volcan de Tequila, July 9, 2017, 1849 m, oak/pine forest, beating leaves on dead oak, J. Rifkind & E. Martinez, colls. **New state records**. Previously recorded from Durango, Sinaloa, Colima, and Estado de México.

***Enoclerus moestus* (Klug, 1842)**

Mexico, Sonora, Mesa Los Campaneras, (10 km W Yecora), VIII-3-2005, F. T. Hovore, coll. **New state record**. In Mexico, previously recorded from Chihuahua, Durango, and Chiapas.

***Enoclerus molybros* Barr, 1976**

Mexico, San Luis Potosí, Hwy 57, 11 mi. NE SLP, 6000′, ix-10-1982, collector? **New state record**. Previously recorded from Coahuila and Nuevo Léon.

***Enoclerus pacificus* Rifkind, 2002**

Mexico, Nayarit, ca. 5 km NE of Compostela, beating TDF, vii-10-2019, J. Rifkind & E. Martinez, colls.; Mexico, Nayarit, Cerro San Juan, 4.2 km W. Hwy 76, 4670′, vii-6-2019, beating, mixed oak woodland, J. Rifkind & E. Martinez, colls.; Mexico, Oaxaca, Portillo del Rayo, 1-XI-87, E. Barrera, R. Beros, F. Arias, colls. (CNIN). **New state records**. Previously recorded from Sinaloa, Jalisco, Colima, and Guerrero.

***Enoclerus reburrus* Barr, 1978**

Mexico, Guerrero, Iyotla, km 5 Chichihualco to Fila de Caballo, 25-viii-2005, 2174 m, 17°37′08″ N, 99°45′07″ W, L. Cervantes, R. Carranza (JNRC). **New state record**. Previously recorded from Durango, Sinaloa, Tamaulipas, and Chiapas.

***Enoclerus regius* Rifkind, 2002**

Mexico, Jalisco, 9 km NE V. Carranza (= San Gabriel), 1570 m, 5-x-1991, R. L. Westcott, coll. (WFBM). **New state record**. Previously recorded from Guerrero, Morelos, and Oaxaca.

***Enoclerus recurvatus* (Gorham, 1882)**

México, Oaxaca, Huajuapán, vi-26-2011, Benes & Pokorny, lgt. **New state record**. Previously recorded from Guerrero, Puebla, and Veracruz.

***Enoclerus semiochraceus* (Chevrolat, 1874)**

Mexico, Puebla, vic. Xicotepec, Rd to La Union, 1160 m, 2 km NW Lagunitas, 20°13′30″ N, 97°57′33″ W, 19-vi-2000, R. L. Westcott, coll. (WFBM). **New state record**. In Mexico, previously recorded from Veracruz.

***Enoclerus vulneratus* (Klug, 1842)**

Mexico, Jalisco, 28 miles E. Guadalajara, 15-viii-1962, F. M. Hull. **New state record**. Previously known from Michoacán, Puebla, Morelos, Estado de México, Distrito Federal, and Oaxaca.

***Aulicoides leavengoodi* Rifkind, 2017**

Mexico, Chiapas, vic. Tenam Puente, ca. 5300′, July 7–8, 2021, Beating, J. Rifkind, J. M. Leavengood, Jr., Eric A. Martinez, colls. **New state record**. Previously known from Jalisco.

Hydnocerinae

***Wolcottia sobrina* (Fall, 1906)**

México, [Estado de] México, Hwy. 55, 3 mi. N Atlacomulco, 8650′, 28 July, 1982, C. W. & L. O'Brien & G. Wibmer; Mexico, Durango, 4 mi. S El Salto, Rancho Nuevo, 8000′, 11-viii-1986, Brown & Powell. **New country record**. Previously recorded from Arizona, USA.

Neorthopleurinae

***Neorthopleura binotata* (Gorham, 1883)**

Mexico, Jalisco, Mismaloya Cyn, vii-5-2019, on cut log in slash pile; J. Rifkind & E. Martinez, colls. **New state record**. In Mexico, previously recorded from Sinaloa, Nayarit, Colima, and Estado de México.

***Nelsonoplium corpeltum* Opitz, 2014**

Mexico, Chiapas, 3.7 km NE of Cacahuano (Municipio de Chicoasen), 17° 01.238′ N, 093° 07.990′ W, 988 m, June 25, 2016. beating leguminaceous tree in oak forest, J. Rifkind & E. Martinez, colls.; Mexico, Chiapas, vic. Tenam Puente, ca. 5300′, July 7–8, 2021, Beating, J. Rifkind, J. M. Leavengood, Jr., Eric A. Martinez, colls. **New country record**. Previously recorded from Guatemala and Honduras.

***Nelsonoplium jeanae* Barr, 2006**

Mexico, Oaxaca, Hwy 170, 4 km N San José de Gracia, Elev 2747′, 16°39.983′ N, 96°07.691′ W, tropical deciduous forest, vi-26-2013, on thorn, J. Rifkind, coll. **New state record**. Previously recorded from Colima, Guerrero, and Morelos.

Enopliinae

***Pelonides humeralis* (Horn, 1868)**

Mexico, Quintana Roo, 12 km NW Nuevo Vallodolid, 10-vi-2012, Cope, coll. (JCEC). **New state record**. In Mexico, previously recorded from Sonora, Jalisco, Oaxaca, and Chiapas.

Peloniinae

***Chariessa pilosa* (Forster, 1781)**

Mexico, Tamaulipas, 30 mi. S Ciudad Victoria, vii-5-1991, D. W. Sundberg, coll. **New country record**. Previously recorded from USA and Canada.

Epiphloeinae

***Katamyurus paxillus* Opitz 1997**

Mexico, Chiapas, 1 km W Ciudad Hidalgo, 14.67645° N, 92.191864° W, Alt. 16 m, Selva Mediana Perennifolia, golpeando vegetación secundaria, 6-vi-2015, Coll. V. H. Toledo. **New country record**. Previously known from Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Honduras.

Taxonomy

***Cymatodera bezarki* Rifkind, new species**

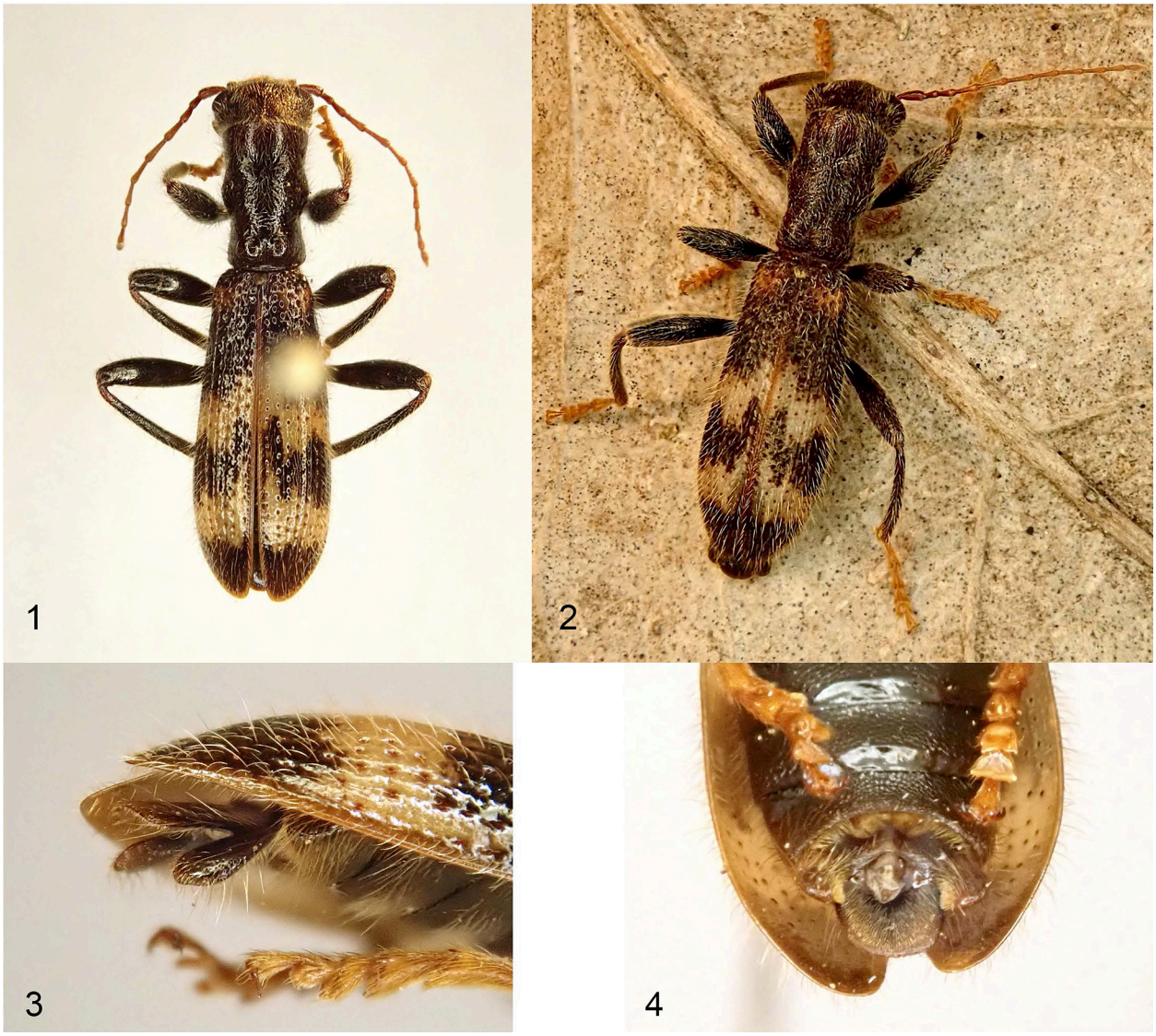
(Fig. 1–5)

Type specimens. Holotype, male. Mexico, Chiapas, Cañon del Sumidero, vii-5-2021, beating, J. Rifkind, J. M. Leavengood, Jr., E. A. Martinez, colls. (CSCA)

Description. (Holotype). Length: 12.5 mm. Form: elongate-obovate, apparently brachypterous (Fig. 1–2). Color: piceous; mouthparts, antennae, and tarsi reddish brown; base of each elytron marked with a small, irregular, dark testaceous macula; elytra with two oblique, sinuate testaceous fascia, one at middle, the other anteapical. Head: measured across eyes, wider than pronotum; antennae elongate, extending past elytral base when laid alongside; antennomeres 3–10 subserrate; antennomere 5 longer than the others; antennomere 11 narrowed apically; surface finely, densely punctate and finely rugulose, moderately densely clothed with short, adpressed pale setae, interspersed with fewer, longer, suberect pale setae. Pronotum: more than 2× as long as broad, broadest across middle; anterior transverse impression interrupted on each side above by a shallow tumescence; subbasal tumescences prominent; surface shining, shallowly, transversely rugose, rather sparsely clothed with fine, pale, short adpressed setae, and fewer suberect and erect setae of moderate length. Elytra: elongate (more than 2× as long as wide), narrowed at anterior margin, expanded posteriorly, broadest at posterior ⅓; apices separately rounded and dehiscent; surface shining, coarsely, deeply punctate on anterior ½, punctures smaller and less densely arranged posteriorly; each elytron with a pair of shallow longitudinal carinae at middle, extending from base to apical 1/6; vestiture moderately dense and conspicuous, composed primarily of suberect, fine setae of medium length. Metasternum: surface shallowly, feebly punctate laterally, punctate-asperate ventrally, but without spicules or tubercles; surface clothed with long, fine setae. Abdomen: surface shining, ventrites 1–4 rugulose-punctate and sparsely, finely setose anteriorly, broadly glabrous along posterior margins; ventrite 5 with surface entirely densely rugulose-punctate, posterior margin broadly, arcuately emarginate; ventrite 6 (Fig. 3–4) narrow at middle, produced on each side as an elongate spatulate projection, canted sideways and ventrally, setose below, with a dense, conspicuous brush of tawny setae covering the interior ventral margin; dorsal surface of projection glabrous in contrast. Sternite 6 (Fig. 3) oblong, slightly tapered laterally, posterior margin feebly rounded, surface shining; underside moderately concave. Aedeagus: not dissected.

Variation. Only the holotype is known.

Etymology. The specific epithet honors Larry Bezark, in recognition of his many contributions to the taxonomy of Cerambycidae.



Figures 1–4. *Cymatodera bezarki*. **1**) Habitus. **2**) Holotype in life. **3)** Pygidium, showing lateral projections. **4)** Pygidium, ventral view.

Distribution. *Cymatodera bezarki* is known from Cañon del Sumidero in Chiapas state, Mexico.

Natural history. The holotype was collected by beating trailside vegetation on a path leading off the Sumidero highway (Fig. 5). Specimens of *Cymatodera sallei* Thomson were collected in close proximity, and the area is reported habitat for several other *Cymatodera* species.

Diagnosis. A unique combination of body shape, elytral markings and sculpturing, and features of the male pygidium will serve to distinguish this species from congeners. The new species is most similar to *Cymatodera sinuosa* Burke 2013, known from El Salvador and Honduras, and *C. parallela* Gorham 1882, known from Guatemala. By comparison with *C. sinuosa*, *C. bezarki* has the dorsum more distinctly setose, and the postmedial dark elytral band narrower and more sinuate; also, in the male of *C. bezarki*, the hind angles of the sixth abdominal ventrite are not merely produced as in *C. sinuosa*, but are extended, dorsoventrally flattened, and spatulate (Fig. 3). From *C. parallela*, *C. bezarki* can be distinguished as follows: elytra obovate versus parallel-sided; elytral anterior ⅓ mostly dark versus mostly testaceous; sixth abdominal sternite of male rounded posteriorly versus inflected at middle.

Figure 5. Habitat at the type locality of *Cymatodera bezarki*; Oaxacan assistant for scale.

Enoclerus primulus Rifkind, new species

(Fig. 6–7)

Type specimens. Holotype male. Mexico, Chiapas, Pq. Nac. Sumidero, 7-VI-1990, 1000 m, B. D. Gill. The holotype is deposited in CNCI.

Paratypes. MEXICO: Chiapas: 1 male (JNRC), same data as holotype except 13-VI-1990; 1 male (CNCI), Chicoasen, 8-6-1990, B. D. Gill, 400 m; 1 male (WFBM), El Sumidero, 23-VI-1990, coll. M. C. Thomas; 2 males (1 JNRC, 1 WFBM), Pq. Nac. Sumidero, Km 11 on road, 1500 m, 19.VI.1989, H. Howden; 1 female (WFBC), Sumidero Canyon, Tuxtla Gutierrez, July 21–22, 1963, Eric Fisher, coll.; EL SALVADOR: Departamento Ahuachapan: 1 male (JNRC), Bosque El Imposible, VI–18–1979, R. D. Cave, colr., 1 male (WFBM), Bosque El Imposible 18–VI–1979, on flowers of *Casearia aculeata* Jacq., R. D. Cave, colr.

Description. (Holotype). Length: 8.0 mm. Form**:** elongate; elytra subparallel (Fig. 6–7). Color: Black; anterior ½ of elytra reddish; posterior ½ of elytra interrupted anteriorly by a narrow, arcuate, reddish yellow fascia on each side, broader laterally where it is complete to epipleuron, narrower internally where it is interrupted before suture; antennal scape, maxillary palpi and tarsomeres all or in part reddish testaceous. Head: surface finely, densely, shallowly granulate/punctate; moderately densely clothed with suberect, medium length, silvery setae, interspersed with fewer, more elongate, erect black setae. Antennae: of medium length; antennomere 11 trapezoidal. Pronotum: subflattened above, transverse impression broadly arcuate, shallow and rather inconspicuous; surface finely, densely granulate/punctate, densely clothed with short and long, erect, rather robust black setae; anterior margin with a narrow, triangulate patch of anteriorly oriented, fine silvery setae; posterior slope set with several more robust, erect white setae. Scutellum densely clothed with white setae. Elytra: elongate (≈ 2× as long as wide); somewhat compressed dorsolaterally; humeri subquadrate; subbasal tumescences shallow; sides subparallel, feebly expanded at posterior ⅓; apices separately rounded. Surface shining, rather coarsely, densely, and moderately deeply punctate on anterior ½, punctation diminished medially, obsolete posteriorly, where the integument is uniformly, finely, granulate. Vestiture inconspicuous except on apices; reddish anterior area moderately

Figures 6–7. *Enoclerus primulus.* **6**) Habitus. **7**) Lateral aspect.

densely clothed with short, fine, pale reclinate setae, intermingled on disc with fewer long, more robust, erect and suberect black setae, and laterally with black, suberect and erect black setae of medium length; pale median fascia clothed with fine, reclinate pale setae; black posterior area densely clothed with fine, short, suberect black setae, interspersed with fewer, more elongate, robust black setae, except for apical ⅙, which bears a patch of adpressed silvery setae, these densely arrayed along its anterior margin, but rather thinly so posteriorly. Metasternum: surface finely, densely rugulose, densely clothed with fine, silverly, reclinate setae. Abdomen: surface shining, sparsely punctulate, sparsely clothed with silvery setae. Ventrite 5 with posterior margin broadly, arcuately emarginate; ventrite 6 small, scutiform, distinctly concave below; sternite 6 concave ventrally, hind margin arcuate, margin set with several rather robust, elongate black setae. Genitalia: not examined.

Variation. Length 6.0–8.0 mm. The female has abdominal ventrite 5 subtruncate posteriorly, with the hind margin only feebly emarginate at middle; both ventrite 6 and sternite 6 are scutiform, coterminus posteriorly and neither is ventrally concave. Color of the midelytral fascia ranges from reddish yellow to cream.

Etymology. The specific epithet is a Latin adjective meaning "very first," a reference to this species' flight period, which coincides with the advent of the rainy season in northern Central America.

Distribution. Known from Chiapas, Mexico and Bosque el Imposible, El Salvador.

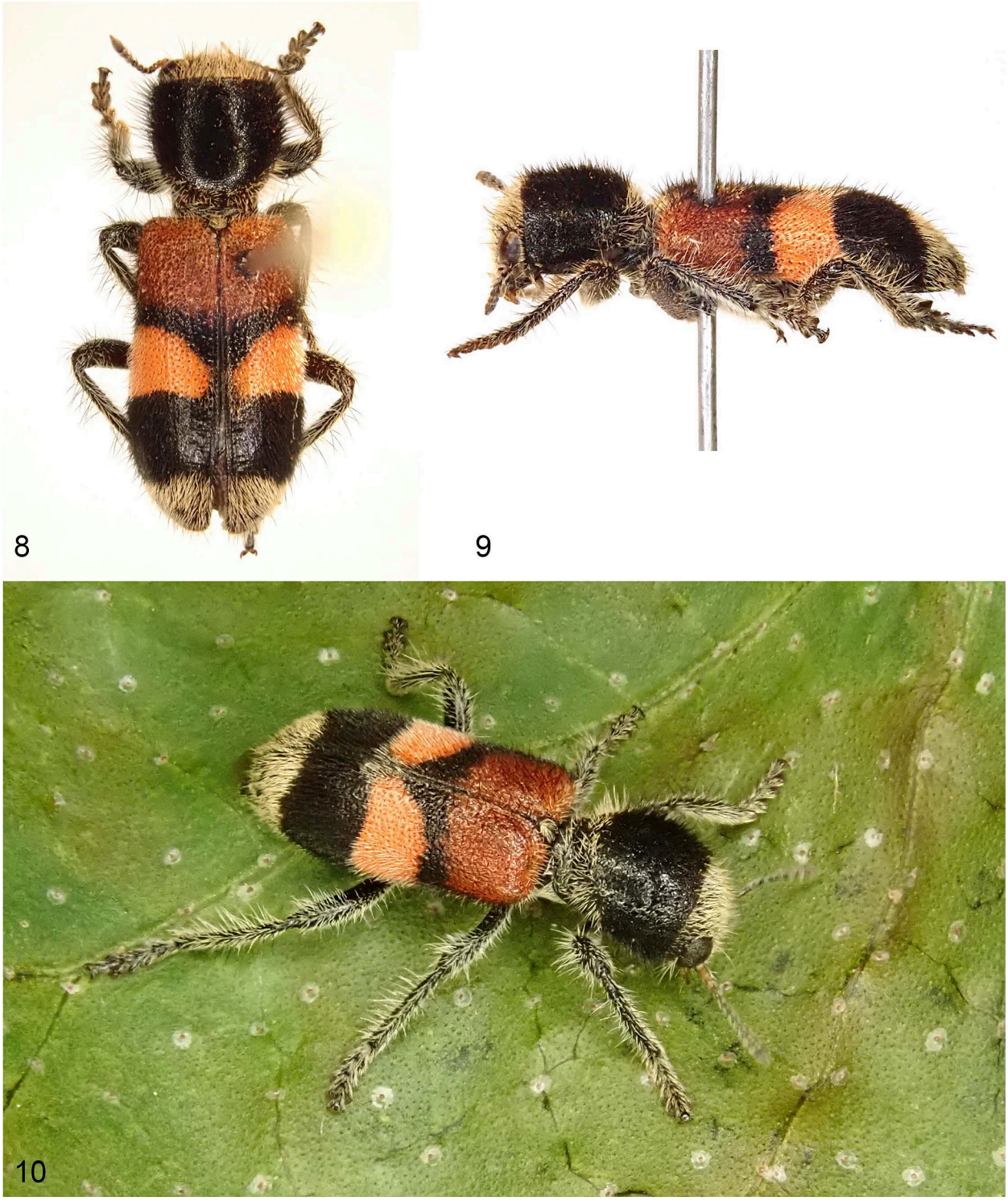
Diagnosis. *Enoclerus primulus* is most similar to *E. sepultura*, described below. They can be distinguished by a difference in the size and color of the midelytral fascia (Fig. 6, 8), which is broader in *E. sepultura*, and bright salmon pink. Other, similarly patterned species include *E. opifex* (Gorham), most easily separated by its finely punctate elytra, *E. meridanus* (Chevrolat), which has prominent subbasal tumescences, cribrate elytral sculpturing, and a partially testaceous venter, and *E. salvini* (Gorham), which also has rough, cribrate/punctate elytral integument.

Enoclerus sepultura Rifkind, new species

(Fig. 8–10)

Type specimen. Holotype male. Mexico, Chiapas, La Sepultura, vii-6-2021, 16°20′44″N, 93°52′31″ W, 2438′, on *Croton*, J. Rifkind, J. M. Leavengood, Jr., E. A. Martinez, colls. The holotype is deposited in CSCA.

Description. (Holotype). Length: 7.5 mm. Form**:** elongate; elytra subparallel (Fig. 8–10). Color: Black; anterior ⅜ of elytra reddish; posterior ⅝ of elytra interrupted anteriorly by an arcuate, salmon pink fascia on each



Figures 8–10. *Enoclerus sepultura*. **8**) Habitus. **9**) Lateral aspect. **10**) Holotype in life.

Figure 11. *Croton* cf. *guatemalensis* Lotsy at type locality of *Enoclerus sepultura*.

side, broader laterally where it is complete to margin, narrower internally where it is interrupted before suture; antennal scape and labial and maxillary palpi all or in part reddish testaceous. Head: surface finely, densely, shallowly granulate/punctate; moderately densely clothed with suberect, medium length, white setae, interspersed with fewer, more elongate, erect white setae. Antennae: of medium length; antennomere 11 trapezoidal**.** Pronotum: subflattened above, transverse impression broadly arcuate, shallow and rather inconspicuous; surface finely, densely granulate/punctate, densely clothed with short and long, erect, rather robust black setae; anterior margin bearing a few anteriorly oriented, short white setae; posterior slope set with several more robust, erect white setae. Scutellum densely clothed with white setae. Elytra: elongate (≈ 2× as long as wide); somewhat compressed dorsolaterally; humeri subquadrate; subbasal tumescences shallow; sides subparallel, feebly expanded at posterior ⅓; apices separately rounded. Surface shining, rather coarsely, densely, and moderately deeply punctate on anterior ½, punctation diminished medially, obsolete posteriorly, where the integument is uniformly, finely, granulate and finely, sparsely punctulate. Vestiture inconspicuous except on apices; reddish anterior area moderately densely clothed with short, fine, suberect black setae, intermingled on disc with fewer long, more robust, erect and suberect black setae, and laterally with black, suberect and erect black setae of medium length; pale median fascia clothed with fine, reclinate pale setae; black posterior area densely clothed with fine, short, suberect black setae, interspersed with fewer, more elongate, robust black setae, except for apical ⅙, which bears a dense patch of adpressed, moderately robust whitish setae. Metasternum: surface finely, densely rugulose, densely clothed with fine, silverly, reclinate setae. Abdomen: surface shining, sparsely punctulate, sparsely clothed with silvery setae. Ventrite 5 with posterior margin feebly, broadly, arcuately emarginate; ventrite 6 small, scutiform, distinctly concave below; sternite 6 concave ventrally, hind margin arcuate. Genitalia: not examined.

Variation. Known from the holotype only.

Etymology. The specific epithet refers to the type locality on the western edge of the Reserva de la Biosfera de La Sepultura in Chiapas, Mexico. It is applied as a noun in apposition.

Distribution. Known from Chiapas, Mexico.

Natural history. The holotype was collected by beating blossoms of what appears to be *Croton guatemalensis* Lotsy (Fig. 11) in early July.

Diagnosis. *Enoclerus sepultura* is extremely similar to *E. primulus* described above. I choose to describe *E. sepultura* based on the difference in the shape and color of its elytral fascia. As I rule, I would tend to ascribe such a minor difference to normal population variability, but the consistency of the elytral pattern in *E. primulus* across all specimens from Chiapas and El Salvador militates in favor of regarding the two species as separate. Furthermore, *E. sepultura* occurs in the Sierra Madre de Chiapas, whereas the Chiapan population of *E. primulus* has only been collected in the more xeric Central Depression (Breedlove 1981), so the two species may also prove to be allopatric.

Acknowledgements

I thank my wife Patricia Gum for preparing the figures. I am grateful to John Leavengood, Jr. and Eric Antonio Martinez for assistance in the field. Jesús Romero Nápoles (Instituto de Fitosanidad, Colegio de Postgraduados, Mexico-Texcoco) provided permits and support and I thank him as always for his friendship and encouragement. John Leavengood, Jr., Morgan Pinkerton, and Paul E. Skelley suggested valuable corrections and improvements to the manuscript.

Literature Cited

Barr WF. 1978. New species of *Enoclerus* from Mexico, Central America, and Venezuela (Coleoptera: Cleridae). The Coleopterists Bulletin 32: 269–278.

Barr WF. 2005. New species and new distributional records for Mexican *Pelonium* (Coleoptera: Cleridae: Enopliinae). Folia Entomológica Mexicana 44: 55–62.

Breedlove DE. 1981. Flora of Chiapas, Part 1, Introduction to the flora of Chiapas. California Academy of Sciences; San Francisco, CA, USA. 35 p.

Burke, AF. 2013. Six new species of *Cymatodera* from México and Central America and the retention of *Cymatodera obliquefasciata* as a valid name (Cleridae, Tillinae). ZooKeys 299: 49–75.

Corporaal JB. 1950. Cleridae. In: Hinks WD (ed.). Coleopterorum catalogus supplementa, Pars 23 (editio secunda). W. Junk; Gravenhage, the Netherlands. 373 p.

Ekis G. 1977. Classification, phylogeny, and zoogeography of the genus *Perilypus* (Col., Cleridae). Smithsonian Contributions to Zoology 227: 1–138.

Hernández-May MA, Pérez-De La Cruz M, Toledo-Hernández VH, Rifkind J, Leavengood JM Jr. 2021. Preliminary survey of the checkered beetles (Coleoptera: Cleridae) of Tamaulipas, Mexico. The Coleopterists Bulletin 75: 661–669.

Johnson JD, Mata-Silva V, Garcia-Padilla E, Wilson LD. 2015. The herpetofauna of Chiapas, Mexico: composition, distribution, and conservation. Mesoamerican Herpetology 2: 271–329.

Opitz W. 2005. Classification, natural history, and evolution of the genus A*phelocerus* Kirsch (Coleoptera: Cleridae: Clerinae). Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History 293: 1–128.

Opitz W. 2013. Revision of the New World genus *Neorthopleura* Barr (Coleoptera: Cleridae). Annales de la Société Entomologique de France (N.S.) 49: 1–35.

Rifkind J. 1997. New distributional records for Mexican *Enoclerus* Gahan (Coleoptera: Cleridae). The Coleopterists Bulletin 51: 319–327.

Rifkind J. 2017a. New genera and species of mimetic Cleridae from Mexico and Central America (Coleoptera: Cleroidea). Insecta Mundi 0591: 1–18.

Rifkind J. 2017b. New species of mutillid mimicking *Enoclerus* Gahan (Coleoptera: Cleridae: Clerinae) from Mexico and Central America. Zootaxa 4231: 409–420.

Toledo-Hernández VH, Rifkind J, Corona-López AM, Flores-Palacios A, Leavengood JM Jr. 2015. Faunistic composition of Cleridae (Coleoptera) in El Limón de Cuauchichinola, Morelos, Mexico. Annals of the Entomological Society of America 108(5): 771–776.

Vaurie P. 1952. The checkered beetles of north central México (Coleoptera, Cleridae). American Museum Novitates 1597: 1–37.

Received September 5, 2022; accepted November 9, 2022.
Review editor Paul E. Skelley.