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Two new species of Guatemalan *Colyphus* Spinola  
(Coleoptera: Cleridae: Clerinae)

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## Two new species of Guatemalan *Colyphus* Spinola (Coleoptera: Cleridae: Clerinae)

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**Abstract.** *Colyphus zacki* **new species** and *Colyphus monzoni* **new species** (Coleoptera: Cleridae: Clerinae) are described from Guatemala.

**Key words.** Checkered beetles, Guatemala, light trapping.

**ZooBank registration.** urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:4BC5F6EA-97FE-4814-BA6C-852233902253

### Introduction

The genus *Colyphus* Spinola was most recently revised by Ekis (1977), who recognized 16 species, distributed from Mexico to Panama. Since then, four new species have been described (*Colyphus hansonii* Rifkind, *C. ska* Rifkind and Barr, *C. lamed* Rifkind, and *C. martinezi* Rifkind) and four species (*Enoclerus guatemalensis* (Gorham), *E. pictus* (Gorham), *E. rutilus* (Gorham), and *Thanasimus subviolaceus* Gorham) have been transferred to the genus (Rifkind and Barr 2011; Rifkind 2014). With the two new species described herein, the total known *Colyphus* fauna now numbers 26 species.

### Materials and Methods

Specimens upon which the illustrations were based were photographed through the eyepiece of a Zeiss stereo dissecting microscope using the camera in an Apple iPhone 11. 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: Collection of Jacques Rifkind, Valley Village, California, USA (JNRC); and Washington State University Collection, Pullman, Washington, USA (WSUC).

### Systematics

#### *Colyphus zacki* Rifkind, new species

(Fig. 1–3)

**Type specimens. Holotype male.** Guatemala, Alta Verapaz Dept., “Pamac,” Aldea Mexabaj, San Cristobal–Quixal road, 13–14 Jun 2021, 1480 m, 15.419217°N, 90.606651°W, light traps, R. S. Zack, collector. The holotype is deposited in WSUC.

**Paratype.** 1 female (JNRC), same data as holotype.

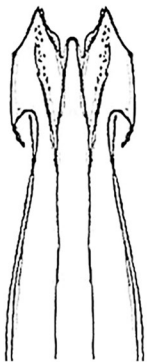
**Description. Holotype length:** 9.0 mm. Form: elongate; elytra subparallel (Fig. 1–2). Color: black; elytra with three pairs of yellowish maculae arranged as in Fig. 1; antennal scape and pedicel, maxillary palpi (in part) and labial palpi (entirely), testaceous; tibiae and tarsi, piceous. **Head:** surface densely, shallowly granulate/punctate; moderately densely clothed with adpressed and suberect whitish setae. Antennae: of medium length for this genus, compared to congeners; antennomeres 9–11 forming a gradually enlarged, loose club. **Pronotum:** subflattened above, slightly longer than broad; transverse impression distinct, broadly V-shaped; surface shining, sparsely, finely and shallowly punctate and transversely rugulose, moderately densely clothed with short and



1



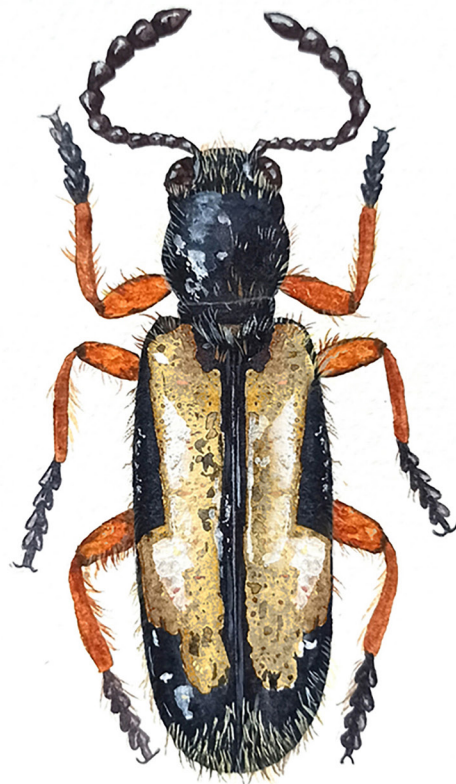
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5

**Figures 1–5.** *Colyphus* spp. 1–3) *Colyphus zacki*, new species. 1) Habitus of holotype. 2) Living specimen, photographed in Guatemala, Alta Verapaz, Coban, July 2015, by J. Monzón. 3) Aedeagus of holotype. 4) Aedeagus of *C. artus*. 5) Habitus of holotype of *Colyphus monzoni*, new species.

long, reclinate and suberect, anteriorly oriented, mostly stout whitish setae, interspersed with a few medium length black setae. Scutellum rather densely clothed with white setae. **Elytra:** elongate (more than 2× as long as wide); somewhat compressed dorso-ventrally; humeri subquadrate; umbones prominent; subbasal tumescences nearly obsolete; sides subparallel, very slightly, and gradually inflected at anterior ⅓; apices slightly dehiscent. Surface shining, shallowly transversely rugulose, moderately densely, finely and shallowly punctate throughout. Vestiture moderately dense but inconspicuous, composed of rather short, fine, suberect and erect whitish and black setae. **Metasternum:** surface granulate laterally, densely clothed with whitish setae. **Abdomen:** surface shining, finely, shallowly rugulose, moderately densely clothed with fine, whitish setae. Ventricle VI with posterior margin rather broadly subtruncate; sternite VI with hind margin rounded. **Genitalia:** Aedeagus with parameres sagittate and each bearing a sharp basolateral barb (Fig. 3).

**Variation.** The paratype female measures 8.5 mm. in length; it differs from the male by having abdominal ventrite VI slightly less broad posteriorly, and with the hind margin very feebly inflected at middle.

**Etymology.** The specific epithet is a patronymic honoring Richard Zack for his contributions to our knowledge of Guatemala's insect fauna. Richard has kindly made available to me many specimens of Cleridae, including those treated in this paper.

**Distribution.** Known from Alta Verapaz province in central Guatemala.

**Diagnosis.** Separable from the similarly marked species *Colyphus artus* Ekis by differences in the configuration and location of the pale median elytral fascia (Fig. 1). In *Colyphus zacki*, this fascia takes the form of an irregularly outlined, bilobate macula, whereas in *C. artus* it is composed of two rectangular maculae joined narrowly at one corner. Furthermore, in the new species, the posterior lobe of the median fascia is located more medially than in *C. artus*. While these differences in pattern are rather subtle, the condition of the male terminalia of *C. zacki* removes any doubt about the distinctness of the species. In the case of *C. zacki*, the parameres are sharply barbed posteriorly (Fig. 3), an unusual condition within *Colyphus*, where, with the exception of *C. irazu* Ekis, the apices of the parameres are at most sagittate. This latter condition is shown in Fig. 4 which depicts the aedeagus of *C. artus*, illustrated here for the first time.

### *Colyphus monzoni* Rifkind, new species

(Fig. 5)

**Type specimen. Holotype male.** Guatemala, Suchitépéquez Dept., Univ. del Valle de Guatemala Res Stn. nr Aldea Adelaida/Finca Panama, Sta. Barbara, 1550 m, 28 May, 2022, 14°32.881'N, 91°11.620'W, J. Monzón collr., light traps. The holotype is deposited in WSUC.

**Description. Length:** 6.75 mm. Form: elongate; elytra subparallel (Fig. 5). Color: Black; each elytron with an elongate eburneous marking as in Fig. 5, laterally extended at middle, very narrowly interrupted at suture and at base, rectangularly incised baso-medially; rounded posteriorly; femora, tibia and abdominal ventrite VI, reddish. **Head:** surface finely, densely, shallowly punctate; moderately densely clothed with adpressed, short, silvery setae, interspersed with fewer, more elongate, erect black setae. Antennae: rather long, surpassing posterior margin of pronotum when laid alongside; antennomeres 8–11 forming a gradually enlarged club. **Pronotum:** subflattened above, transverse impression broadly arcuate, distinct; surface shining, finely, densely punctate and shallowly, transversely rugulose, moderately densely but inconspicuously clothed with short suberect whitish setae, intermixed with longer erect whitish setae and a few longer dark setae; vestiture more densely arrayed laterally than medially. Scutellum densely clothed with silvery setae. **Elytra:** elongate (more than 2× as long as wide); subcylindrical; subflattened above; humeri quadrate; sides subparallel, feebly inflected at middle; apices separately rounded; posterior slope gradual. Surface shining, shallowly, transversely, rather coarsely rugose/punctate and sparsely set with fine, infusate, asetiferous punctations. Vestiture inconspicuous except on apices; anterior ⅔ rather sparsely clothed with a mixture of short to medium length suberect and erect dark setae; apical ⅓ densely set with short, suberect silvery setae. **Metasternum:** surface finely, shallowly granulate/punctate, densely clothed with fine, silvery, reclinate setae. **Abdomen:** surface shining, shallowly rugulose/punctate, densely clothed with adpressed silvery setae. Ventricle V with posterior margin truncate; ventrite VI small, scutiform, distinctly concave below. **Genitalia:** not examined.

**Variation.** Known only from the holotype.

**Etymology.** This species is named for José Monzón, collector of the holotype.

**Distribution.** Suchitépquez Departamento, Guatemala.

**Diagnosis.** *Colyphus monzoni* is easily distinguished from congeners on the basis of its unique coloration and elytral pattern. It appears most similar to the recently described Oaxacan species *C. martinezi* Rifkind (Rifkind 2020), but the two species differ markedly in coloration and in the composition and distribution of their elytral vestiture. Although *Colyphus martinezi* has variable elytra coloration, none of its phenae exhibit a large, eburneous or pale dorsal marking. Also, by comparison with *Colyphus martinezi*, the elytra of the new species are less conspicuously setose, bearing a visibly dense array of vestiture only at the very apices.

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