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February 1983

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FOR NEOTROPICAL PENTODONTINI AND ORYCTINI
(COLEOPTERA: SCARABAEIDAE: DYNASTINAE)**

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Ratcliffe, Brett C. and DeChambre, Roger-Paul, "NEW COMBINATIONS, SYNONYMY AND DISTRIBUTION RECORDS FOR NEOTROPICAL PENTODONTINI AND ORYCTINI (COLEOPTERA: SCARABAEIDAE: DYNASTINAE)" (1983). *Papers in Entomology*. 70.

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NEW COMBINATIONS, SYNONYMY AND DISTRIBUTION
RECORDS FOR NEOTROPICAL PENTODONTINI AND
ORYCTINI (COLEOPTERA: SCARABAEIDAE:
DYNASTINAE)

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ABSTRACT

The following changes and new distribution records are made: PENTODONTINI: *Endroedianibe* Chalumeau is placed in junior synonymy with *Indieraligus* Dechambre; *Ligyryus gyas* (Er.) is listed for Costa Rica and Panama; *Ligyryus maimon* (Er.) is recorded from Chile for the first time; *Bothynus horridus* Endrödi is recorded as new to the Brazilian states of Pará and Rondônia; *Hylbothynus arnaudi* Dechambre is recorded as new from Surinam. ORYCTINI: *Strategus waldenfelsi* Endrödi is transferred to *Gibboryctes* Endrödi; *Gibboryctes porioni* Dechambre is placed in junior synonymy with *G. waldenfelsi*; *G. waldenfelsi* is recorded for the first time from Panama, Brazil, and Peru; *Strategus gracilis* Endrödi and *Strategus thomasi* Endrödi are placed in junior synonymy with *Strategus talpa* (Fabr.); *Heterogomphus niger* Endrödi is placed in junior synonymy with *Oryctes tarandus* (Oliv.); *Heterogomphus bicuspidis* Endrödi is listed as new to Colombia; *Heterogomphus arrowi* Prell is listed as new to Bolivia and distinguished from *H. dilaticollis* Burm.

During the past several years a number of new taxa of Dynastinae have been described which we feel are synonymical with existing taxa. We have also accumulated a small number of new distributional records in the Pentodontini and Oryctini. In this paper we clarify some of these taxonomic "loose ends" by proposing several new synonyms and two new combinations. Dechambre examined the type of *Heterogomphus niger* Endrödi, and Ratcliffe examined the types of the three Endrödi species of *Strategus* and *Endroedianibe bozzolai* Chalumeau. We also list the new distributional records we have found.

PENTODONTINI

Indieraligus bozzolai (Chalumeau), **new combination**

Endroedianibe bozzolai Chalumeau (1981), **new generic synonymy.**

Chalumeau (1981) described *Endroedianibe* based on a male from the Dominican Republic and a female from Haiti. He distinguished *Endroedianibe* from *Neobothynus*, *Hiekeianus*, and *Hispanioryctes*. He further indicated (personal communication to Ratcliffe, 1982) that he had been unable to see types of Dechambre's monotypic *Indieraligus* (from Puerto Rico) before returning page proofs of *Endroedianibe* but was of the opinion that the two genera were distinct based on their respective descriptions. We believe, based upon examination of the allotype of *Endroedianibe bozzolai* and type material of *In-*

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dieraligus, that the two taxa are congeneric. The differences between *Endroedianibe bozzolai* and *Indieraligus michelii* at the generic level (degree of sculpturing of head and pronotum, length of pygidial setae, form of parameres) are not as substantial as the similarities between them (color, size; form of clypeus, mandibles, and front; form of pronotum, elytra, and apex of posterior tibiae; and especially presence of long, dense setae on posterior tibiae). In view of these important shared characters, we place *Endroedianibe* into junior synonymy with *Indieraligus*.

Ligyryus gyas (Er.)

This species is known from Mexico to Argentina (Endrödi 1969). Heretofore there has been no published record of this species actually occurring in Costa Rica and Panama; these are here provided: COSTA RICA: Prov. Heredia, Pto. Viejo Sarapiquí, Finca La Selva, 1980, J. H. Beach (1 male). PANAMA: Canal Zone, Madden Dam, VI-25-1976, at light, E. G. Riley, (1 male, 3 females).

Ligyryus maimon (Er.)

Ligyryus maimon is known from Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Brazil. The following is a new country record: CHILE: Arica, X-11-1952, L. Peña (5 males, 4 females).

Bothynus horridus Endrödi

This species was described from SE Brazil, Paraguay, and Argentina. The following represent new state records for BRAZIL: Pará: Belem, X-9-1960 and III-1959, J. Hidasi (2 males). Rondônia: Vilhena, II-20-1961, J. & S. Bechyne (1 male).

Hylbothynus arnaudi Dechambre

This species was described from French Guiana. The following is a new country record: SURINAM: Nassau-gebergte, 22-VII-1972, G. F. Mees (1 female).

ORYCTINI

Gibboryctes waldenfelsi (Endrödi), **new combination**

Strategus waldenfelsi Endrödi (1977).

Gibboryctes porioni Dechambre (1981), **new synonymy**.

Endrödi (1974) established the genus *Gibboryctes* to accommodate a distinctive species (*G. szelenyii* Endrödi, female) from Paraguay: The genus was unique in having the following combination of characters: anterior tibia with four lateral teeth, head very short and widely triangular with acuminate clypeus, and mandibles conspicuously projecting laterally from near the apex of the clypeus. Endrödi (1978) described a second *Gibboryctes* (*acuminatus*) based on two females from Argentina and Bolivia.

Dechambre (1981) added a third highly distinctive species (*porioni*) to the genus based on males and females from French Guiana and Guyana. Although he expressed some concern in placing the new species in *Gibboryctes*, the specimens fit in all the essential features characterizing the genus. Ratcliffe

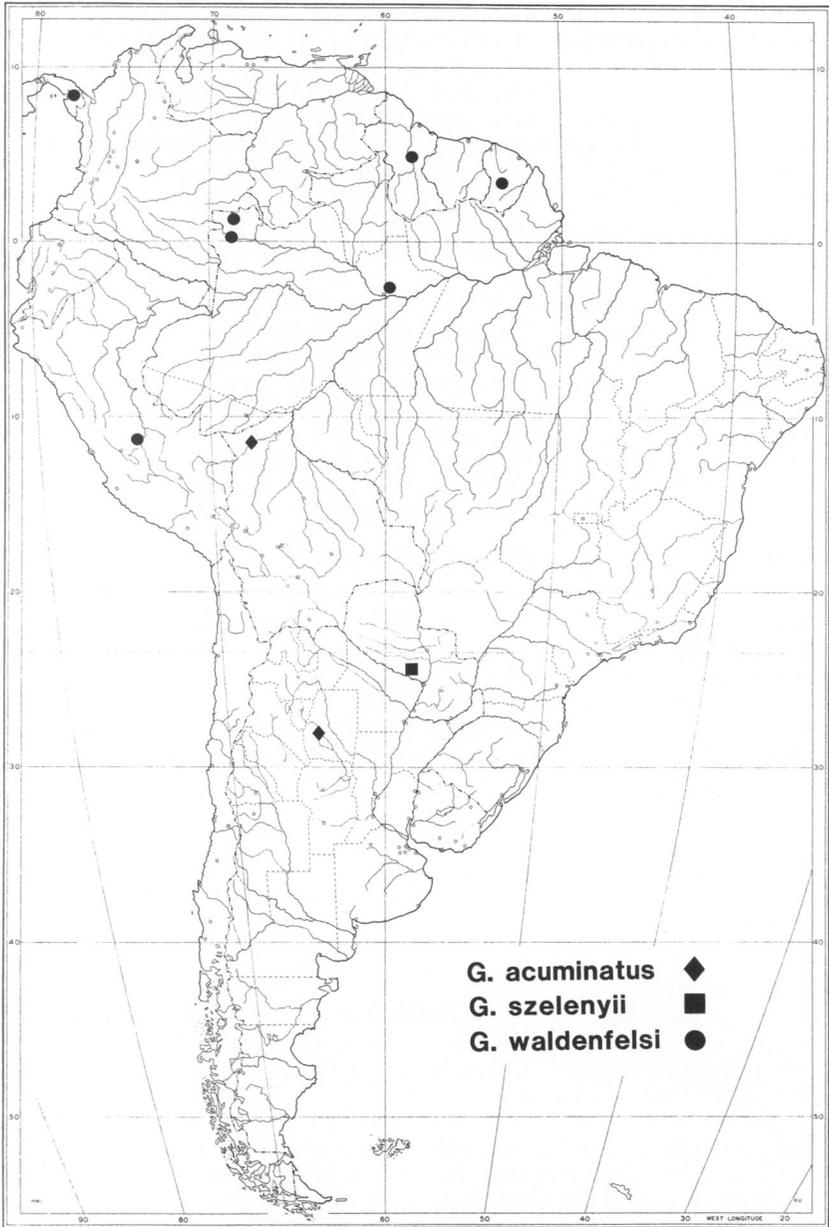


Fig. 1. Distribution map for the genus *Gibboryctes*.

independently reached the same conclusion with conspecific specimens in his possession and was, in fact, on the verge of describing them when Dechambre's paper was published.

Examination of the holotype of *S. waldenfelsi* demonstrated to us that it was not a *Strategus* but a *Gibboryctes*; it was also identical with *G. porioni* Dechambre. Endrödi, unfortunately, did not illustrate his *S. waldenfelsi* except for the parameres. Had he done so, the creation of a new synonym would not have occurred because *waldenfelsi/porioni* stands out as being very different from *Strategus* in spite of its pronotal armature. Consequently, Endrödi's *waldenfelsi* is transferred to the genus *Gibboryctes* and has priority over Dechambre's *porioni*.

In addition, the following new country records are provided for *Gibboryctes waldenfelsi*: PANAMA: Darién, house of R. Hinds, VII-1-1979, R. Hinds (1 male). PERU: Jauja Dist. [Junin Prov.], Satipo, II-1945 (1 male). BRAZIL: Amazonas, Reserva Ducke, 26 km NE Manaus, II-28-1977, B. C. Ratcliffe, (1 female); Amazonas, Taracua, Rio Uaupés, 0°15'N, 68°34'W, 1967 (1 male); Amazonas, Mauá, V-10-1963 (1 male).

Figure 1 shows the distribution for the genus *Gibboryctes*.

Oryctes tarandus (Oliv.)

Heterogomphus niger Endrödi 1976, new synonym.

Endrödi (1976) described *H. niger* based on a male and a female specimen. The female was lacking data and the label on the male specimen ("*sp. Am. bor.*") indicated that it might be from South America. Study of the type specimen revealed that it is the typical form of *Oryctes tarandus* (Oliv.) which occurs on the island of Mauritius off the east coast of Madagascar. We believe this illustrates once again the danger of identifying or describing new taxa with undue emphasis on presumed locality as opposed to actual morphology of the specimens at hand.

Heterogomphus bicuspis Endrödi

The unique male holotype is known from Bolivia. The following represents a new country record: COLOMBIA: Cali, 1,000 m, V-1975, L. Denhez (5 males, 1 female).

Heterogomphus arrowi Prell

The unique male type was recorded from Peru. The following are new records: BOLIVIA: Santa Rita, Prov. Ibañez, Dept. Santa Cruz, 500 m, X-1969, F. Steinbach (1 male); Cristal Mayu, XI-1970, H. Dott (1 male); Coroico, 1700 m, XII-1981, G. Lachaume (1 female).

The distinctive characters separating *H. arrowi* Prell and *H. dilaticollis* Burmeister (regarded as questionable by Endrödi (1976) at the specific level considering the unique type specimen) are, in fact, substantial enough to consider these two species as valid. In *H. arrowi*, the body shape is more slender, the sides of the pronotum are shagreened (instead of wrinkled), the eye canthi are broad, nearly quadrangular (slender and obliquely acute in *H. dilaticollis*), and the parameres are less slender, more sinuate, and with the apex more rounded.

Strategus talpa (Fabr.)

Strategus gracilis Endrödi, 1976, **new synonym.**

Strategus thomasi Endrödi, 1976, **new synonym.**

Endrödi (1976) described *S. gracilis* based on a male from Mexico and a female from St. Croix in the Virgin Islands. Based on Ratcliffe's (1976) revision and zoogeographical analysis of the genus, Ratcliffe (1982) suggested that Endrödi's description of a new *Strategus* based on a male and female from such disparate localities was improbable. He further indicated that the female allotype from St. Croix was probably *S. talpa* (Fabr.) which occurs there.

Endrödi did not differentiate *S. talpa* from similar species in his description, and his separation of *S. gracilis* and *S. talpa* (in the key only) was based largely on geography and not morphology. The hand-written label "Mexico" of the holotype is undoubtedly erroneous (at least insofar as this specimen did not come from an established population in Mexico).

From examination of the holotype of *S. gracilis* Endrödi, we conclude that it is conspecific with *S. talpa* (Fabr.).

Endrödi (1976) described *S. thomasi* based on a male from St. Thomas in the Virgin Islands and a female (see below) from Haiti. In the key and in the description Endrödi stated that *S. thomasi* was very similar to *S. talpa* (which also occurs on St. Thomas). These two species key out in the same couplet in Endrödi's key, and a brief footnote attempts to separate them from one another by differences in pronotal punctuation and form of the parameres. In *Strategus*, the punctures of the pronotum are variable both in size and density within a single species, and this is usually a function of overall body size. Parameres are not generally so variable in dynastines. It was found, however, that the illustration of the parameres of *S. thomasi* (Endrödi 1976) does not fully agree with those in the holotype: the illustration shows a distinct subapical tooth whereas this is not present in the holotype. The parameres, in fact, are the same as those in *S. talpa*. Moreover, we find that the holotype agrees in all respects with the expression of characters seen in *S. talpa*. The holotype of *S. thomasi* is conspecific with *S. talpa*.

Strategus talpa does not occur in Haiti or anywhere on the island of Hispaniola. We believe the female allotype of *S. thomasi* is probably *S. aenobarbus* (Fabr.), which does occur in Haiti. It remains difficult to associate males and females from separate localities together into a single taxon given the current knowledge of our taxonomy, i.e., females in some groups lack distinctive or unique characters. The females of *S. talpa* (Fabr.), *S. aenobarbus* (Fabr.), and *S. ajax* (Oliv.) constitute just such a group which cannot be reliably separated.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We thank Söbo Endrödi and Z. Kaszab (both Termesztudományi Múzeum Allattara, Budapest) and Fortuné Chalumeau (Institut de Recherches Entomologiques de la Caraïbe, Guadeloupe) for loans of the type material discussed in this paper.

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SCIENTIFIC NOTE

DYBASINA, A NEW NAME FOR *TERMITOPTERYX* DYBAS (COLEOPTERA: PTILIIDAE)

The genus *Termitopteryx* was erected by Dybas (1955) for *T. productus*, a new species of termitophilous feather-wing beetle from Ilha Grande, Estado do Rio, Brazil. This generic name, however, is a junior homonym; it was previously used by Verhoeff (1940) for a genus of myriapod. Therefore, in recognition of the valuable contributions the late Henry S. Dybas made to the study of the Ptiliidae, and with appreciation for the courtesies he extended to me during my visits to the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, I propose to replace *Termitopteryx* Dybas with *Dybasina* Lundgren, **new name**. The only described species becomes *Dybasina producta* (Dybas), **new combination**.

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