Redescription and occurrence in Suriname and Colombia of *Cyclocephala guianae* Endrödi (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae: Dynastinae: Cyclocephalini)

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**ABSTRACT**

*Cyclocephala guianae* Endrödi, known from French Guiana, Colombia, and Brazil, is redescribed and recorded as a new country record from the lowland rainforests of Suriname and as new locality records from the eastern llanos region of Colombia. A redescription is provided with illustrations of diagnostic characters.

**Key words:** Morphology, Neotropics, character states.

**RESULTS**

*Cyclocephala guianae* Endrödi, 1969

(Figs. 1–7)

*Cyclocephala guianae* Endrödi, 1969: 33

**Redescription.** Length 11.5–14.4 mm; width across humeri 5.9–6.6 mm. Color dorsally and ventrally testaceous, marginal bead of clypeus piceous, elytra without marks or spots, apices of femora and tibiae piceous.

**Male: Head:** Frons with small, moderately dense punctures. Clypeus with punctures slightly smaller, less dense, apex strongly parabolic (Fig. 5), with slender marginal bead. Antenna with 10 antennomeres, club subequal in length to segments 2–7. Interocular width equals 3.3 transverse eye diameters. **Pronotum:** Surface with small, moderately dense, glabrous punctures. Base lacking marginal bead. **Elytra:** Surface with punctate striae, punctures dense, moderate in size, glabrous. **Pygidium:** Surface opaque, with small, indistinct punctures; punctures moderate in density, setigerous, setae minute, tawny. In lateral view, surface normally convex. **Legs:** Protibiae bidentate (Fig. 6), apical tooth larger than

**MATERIAL AND METHODS**

During curatorial work done in the Entomology Collection at the Universidad de Los Andes in Bogotá (E-Andes), we found three specimens of *C. guianae* from collections made by undergraduate students enrolled in the invertebrate course at the university. Additional specimens from Suriname, French Guiana, and Brazil are in the systematics research collections of the University of Nebraska State Museum, and these were also used for the redescription. Photographs were taken through a stereomicroscope Motic SMZ-168 TLED, and measurements were obtained with a digital caliper.
second. Protarsus (Fig. 6) enlarged, tarsomeres 2–4 each slightly larger than preceding; 5th large, curved, with longitudinal carina and small tooth on inner edge; median claw large, curved, base with large lobe, apex entire. Metatarsus longer than metatibia. **Venter:** Prosternal process columnar, apex obliquely flattened into transversely suboval disc with anterior half raised into a raised “button” with fringe of brown setae. **Parameres:** Shape subhexagonal, short, widest at about middle, apices slightly diverging from one another (Figs. 3–4).

**Female:** As male except in the following respects. **Head:** Surface with punctures slightly denser, clypeus with 2 small spots near apex (Fig. 7). **Pronotum:** Each side usually with small, light brown spot. **Elytra:** Epipleuron slightly expanded and then constricted at level of metatibia. **Pygidium:** Surface finely rugulopunctate, punctures moderate in size, moderate to dense, glabrous. In lateral view, surface weakly convex. **Legs:** Protibia tridentate, teeth subequally spaced. Protarsus simple, not enlarged. ** Diagnosis:** *Cyclocephala guianae* is distinguished by its small size, completely testaceous coloration, pronotum lacking a basal marginal bead, bidentate protibiae in the male, protarsus with inner claw not incised, and especially by the form of the parameres (Fig. 3–4). In Endrödi (1985), it keys out most closely to *C. setidiosa* LeConte and *C. longula* LeConte, both from the USA and with very different parameres.

**Material examined.** 65 specimens from Brazil, Colombia, French Guiana, and Suriname.


**Distribution.** *Cyclocephala guianae* is known from French Guiana, Brazil, Colombia, and Suriname. It will probably be found also in Guyana. In Colombia, locality records are from the Reserva Privada Rey Zamuro near San Martín in the Department of Meta. The reserve is located at 3°34′40″N, 73°26′4″W, with an elevation of 260–300 m and corresponds to lowland tropical rainforest in transition between piedmont and Amazonian forests (Díaz-Pulido et al. 2011). The specimens from Suriname are from forested plateaus in Brownsberg National Park located at 5°01′N, 55°34′W (White 2012). The forest type is lowland Amazonian rainforest.

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**Literature Cited**


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