The Neotropical genus *Ceraspis* LePeletier and Serville currently contains 102 described species. Its distribution extends from Mexico to Argentina, with most of the species (92) endemic to a single country. Ten species occur in South America, mostly in Brazil (67), and one is endemic to the Lesser Antilles (Frey 1962, 2009). Eleven species are found in Mexico and Central America; 91 of the species (92) endemic to a single country. Ten species are shared with Ecuador, Venezuela, Peru, and 10 are endemic to Colombia: *Ceraspis bicvittata* Burmeister, *Ceraspis costulata* Frey, *Ceraspis immaculata* Burmeister, *Ceraspis lineata* (Waterhouse), *Ceraspis macrophylla* Moser, *Ceraspis modesta* Burmeister, *Ceraspis moseri* Frey, *Ceraspis quadrifolia* Moser, *Ceraspis quadripustulata* (Blanchard), and *Ceraspis ruficollis* Frey (Evans and Smith 2009, Restrepo–Giraldo et al. 2003).

In this work, we add a new species of this genus collected in 2009 from the central Andes Mountains of Colombia, and we describe and illustrate the genitalia of the previously unknown male of *Ceraspis ruehli* Brenske. In addition, we include a key to the Colombian species modified from that of Frey (1962).

**Materials and Methods**

Morphological structures were studied and illustrated using a Zeiss Stemi SV-6 stereomicroscope and a camera lucida. Measurements are given in millimeters. Length was measured from the apex of clypeus to the apex of pygidium and width across the widest portion of elytra. Terminology and morphological characters are those used by Frey (1962), and the key is adapted from the same work. We use the phylogenetic species concept, which defines species as the smallest aggregation of populations diagnosable by a unique combination of character states (Wheeler and Platnick 2000).

Abbreviations for institutions cited in this work are as follows: Martin-Luther-Universität, Wissenschaftsbereich Zoologie, Halle, Germany (MLUH), Museo del Instituto de Zoología Agrícola de la Universidad Central de Venezuela, Maracay, Venezuela (MIZA), Colección Entomológica del Instituto de Ecología, A. C., Xalapa, México (IEXA), Museo Entomológico Francisco Luis Gallego de la Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Medellín, Colombia (CNIC), Colección del Laboratorio de Entomología de la Universidad de Caldas, Manizales, Colombia (LEUC), L. Delgado private collection, Mexico City (LLDC), and E. Mora private collection, Xalapa, México (EMAC).

**Ceraspis ajonjoli** New Species

**Type Material.** HOLOTYPE ♀: “Colombia: Tolima, Fresno, 24–IV–2009, Alt. 1,475 m, en Persea americana, Agudelo-Arias col.” PARATYPES (5 ♀, 7 ♂) labeled: “Colombia, Tolima, Fresno, 10–X–2010, Alt. 1,450 m, pasto, F. Vallejo col.” (1 ♀), same data as anterior except: Vereda La Mireya, 8–IX–2010, Alt. 1,460 m, cafetal, luz negra, F. Vallejo col (3 ♀, 4 ♂), same data as anterior except: Finca La Mireya, 14–IV–2012, Alt. 1,360 m, cafetal, luz, F. Vallejo col (1 ♀), “Colombia: Caldás, Palestina, Santabéque, 5–III–2011, pasto, luz negra, F. Vallejo col” (1 ♀), “Colombia, Caldás, Pensilvania, Vereda Los Medios, 23–IX–2011, Alt. 1,850 m, luz negra, L. Giraldo y M. L. Aguilar cols” (1 ♀), “Colombia, Caldás, Manizales, Corporación Rafael Pombo, 1–IV–2010, Alt. 2,150 m, luz negra, S. Saldarriaga y D. Valencia cols” (1 ♀).
The holotype and 1 ♀ paratype are deposited in CNIC. Six paratypes deposited in LEUC, and one paratype in each one of the following collections: MLUH, MIZA, IEXA, LLDC, and EMAC.

Etymology. The specific epithet is derived from the Spanish word “ajonjoli,” the common name of the comestible seeds of Sesamum indicum (L.) (Pedaliaceae), because of the resemblance to the form and color of the scales of this species with these seeds.

Holotype ♀. Length: 12.3 mm; width: 5.9 mm. Body elongate; dorsum and venter reddish brown, margins of clypeus and pronotum, and basal margin of elytra black, legs red. Dorsal and ventral surfaces with oval, whitish scales, sparser on venter (Fig. 1). Clypeus trapezoidal, sides slightly sinuate, apex slightly emarginate with angles obtuse, sides and apex reflexed, surface slightly concave; clypeus, frons and vertex with dense, appressed to decumbent scales. Antennae 9-segmented, club subequal in length to antennomeres 2–6 combined. Pronotum swollen, hexagonal, slightly wider than long, anterior angles obtuse and rounded, posterior angles acute, posteralateral sides sinuate; pronotal base as wide as base of elytra, base anterior to scutellum fitting in the scutellar base; pronotal surface with appressed scales, denser and imbricate to the sides, with glabrous, smooth areas along midline and two irregular areas on basal third. Scutellum heart-shaped, with two groups of dense, imbricate scales either side of midline. Elytra longer than wide (1.0:0.7), with dense, appressed scales, imbricate toward base and apex, scales smaller than those of pronotal disc; each elytron with three glabrous, longitudinal stripes, two narrow on disc, extending from base to about middle, and another broader on lateral margin (Fig. 1). Prosternal process lacking. Abdomen in lateral view concave; sternites 2–5 distinctly longer at sides than at middle; sternites five and six subequal in length and longer than any of sternites 1–4, with dense, long, golden setae in longitudinal central sixth; last abdominal sternite with apical border scarcely denticulate at middle, with membranous margin. Pygidium long, convex in lateral view, surface with appressed scales, except for a glabrous, preapical area, apex with dense, yellowish setae. Femora and tibiae with scales, seta-like, elongate scales, and setae; tarsi with long, red and whitish setae. Protaebia bidentate with basal tooth small, without inner spur; meso and metatibiae with two short, apical spurs. Tarsi elongate, not thickened; pro and mesotarsi subequal in length to their respective tibiae (without claws); metatarsi distinctly longer than metatibiae, metatarsomeres 3–4 slightly longer than wide; all claws simple, unguinaculare plate distinctly produced beyond base of claws, with three long, apical setae. Genitalia with parameres asymmetrical, concave, broadly separated, curved, with the inner side projected at the base (Figs. 2 and 3).

Paratypes (5 ♀, 7 ♂). Length of ♀: 11.5–12.2 mm, width: 5.5–5.6 mm; length of ♂: 12.6–13.1 mm, width: 6.2–6.4 mm. In both sexes, color of the scales varies from white to yellowish, light brown in worn specimens. Vestiture of scales in males varies slightly in density. Females differ from males in the following respects: clypeus shorter, with apex straight, and margins rounded, less reflexed; antennal club shorter than segments 2–6 combined; pronotum less convex; elytra with seven glabrous stripes extending from base to apex; abdomen in lateral view slightly convex; abdominal sternites 2–4 slightly longer at sides than at middle, sternite 5 subequal in length from side to side; last abdominal sternite with apex sinuate, without membranous margin; pygidium shorter and wider, with sparse scales; femora and tibiae shorter; protibia tridentate, basal tooth inconspicuous, with inner preapical spur; all tarsi shorter than in the male.

Distribution. This species is known from the departments of Tolima and Caldas in the central Andes Mountains of Colombia at elevations of 1,360–2,150 m, with cloud forest and coffee plantations. The specimens were attracted to ultraviolet lights.

Taxonomic Remarks. C. ajonjoli is distinguished from the remaining species of the genus by the following combination of characters: dorsum with oval scales, and without setae or seta-like scales (Fig. 7), prosternum lacking ventral process. Shape of the male genitalia will also help to its identification (Figs. 2 and 3). An important dimorphic character for this species is that males have the elytra almost completely cov-
ered with scales, but in the females the scales are arranged in a longitudinal pattern, showing distinct glabrous stripes.

In the key to the species groups of Ceraspis of Frey (1962), C. ajonjoli will key out to group 3 characterized by body shape broad and robust; dorsum completely or partially covered with broad scales, without seta-like scales. We propose the following modifications in the key of this group (original key in German) to include this new species, and include also to Ceraspis oaxacaensis Delgado, Ceraspis jaliscoensis Delgado & Navarrete-Heredia, and Ceraspis velutina (Bates), a species revalidated by Delgado et al. (1987) from junior synonymy with C. pilatei (Harold):

8 (9) Elytral scales in longitudinal pattern . . . .
9 (8) Elytral scales without longitudinal pattern . .

8a (8b) Prosternum without ventral process . .
8b (8a) Prosternum with ventral process . . . .
8c (8d) Pronotal scales decumbent, completely covering the pronotum . velutina (Bates)
8d (8c) Pronotal scales appressed to the surface, forming a longitudinal pattern . . . .
8e (8f) Pronotum and elytra red . . . .
pilatei (Harold)
8f (8e) Pronotum and elytra black or reddish brown . . . .
8g (8f) Elytra with raised costae . . . .
oaxacaensis Delgado
8f (8g) Elytra without costae . . . .
jaliscoensis Delgado & Navarrete-Heredia

10 (11) Anterior angles of pronotum acute and projected, lateral border concave, pronotum with scales and long setae, anterior claws cleft . . . . bicusculata (German)
11 (10) Anterior angles of pronotum not projected; other characters variable . . . . 11a
11a (11b) Pronotum and elytra without setae . . . .
11b (11a) Pronotum or elytra with setae . . . .
12 (13) Pronotum and elytra with dense scales, pronotum with long setae, scutellum and elytra without bristles . . . . amazonica Frey
13 (12) Pronotum and elytra with sparser scales, pronotum without setae, scutellum and elytra with bristles . . . . oblonga Moser

Ceraspis ruehli Brenske 1890

This species was described by Brenske (1890), but according to Frey (1962) the description was based only on females. The specimens cited by Frey (1962) were collected in the western highlands of Ecuador. During August 1990, two male specimens were collected at Farallones de Cali, Valle del Cauca, Colombia, which represent a new country record (deposited in LLDC). Aside from the dimorphic characters, these specimens agree with the general description of C. ruehli, and do not require modification of Frey’s key (1962) for its identification.

♀. Length: 9.4–10.5 mm, width: 4.0–4.6 mm. Body slender; color bright, clypeus and legs reddish brown, frons, pronotum, and elytra reddish to dark brown, venter dark brown, margins of pronotum, basal margin of elytra and scutellum black. Dorsum and venter with seta-like, elongate scales, yellowish (Fig. 6). Clypeus with apex emarginate and reflexed, sides rounded, anterior angles obtuse and slightly projected; clypeal surface slightly concave, head covered with erect and decumbent setae. Antennae 9-segmented, club sub-equal in length to segments 2–6 combined. Pronotum hexagonal, slightly wider than long, fore and posterior angles obtuse, posterolateral sides sinuate; surface completely punctate, punctures umbilicate and setiferous; pronotum with an oval, small concavity at sides.
Scutellum covered with erect setae, scutellar base fitting in the pronotal base. Elytra with appressed, imbricate setae forming six stripes in a longitudinal pattern, stripes 3–5 paired, stripes 1 and 6 joined at the apex. Prosternum without process. Abdomen concave in lateral view, abdominal sternites microreticulate, setiferous, flat at middle, sternites 2–4 somewhat longer at sides than at middle, sternite 5 with same length from side to side, last abdominal sternite with apical margin slightly denticulate, with membranous border, and with dense, long, fine setae. Pygidium longer than wide, convex, microreticulate, covered completely with appressed setae, denser on basal half, apex with long, fine setae. Protibiae tridentate with basal tooth small, without inner spur. Tarsi longer than respective tibiae (without claws). All claws cleft, unguitractor plate distinctly produced beyond base of claws, with two long, apical setae. Genitalia with parameres slightly asymmetrical, convex, broadly separated, elongate and strongly curved ventrally (Figs. 4 and 5).

Key to the Colombian Species of *Ceraspis* (adapted from Frey 1962)

1. Elytra and pronotum only with setae and/or setalike, elongate scales (Fig. 6) ............ 2
1’. Elytra and pronotum with wide, oval scales (Fig. 7) ......... *ajonjoli* sp. nov. 2
2. Color black or black with spots or reddish lines.
   Posterior claws entire .......... 3
2’. Color different. Posterior claws entire or cleft ............. 10
3. Pronotal surface smooth ............ 4
3’. Pronotal surface with longitudinal, raised areas ......... *squamulifera* (Moser) 5
4. Elytra oval .......... 5
4’. Elytra elongate .......... 6
5. Pronotum black. Clypeus of male projected and slightly emarginated .... *lineata* (Waterhouse) 7
5’. Pronotum red. Clypeus of male rounded, short and emarginated ......... *ruficollis* Frey 6
6. Elytra black or only with base reddish .... 7

6’. Elytra with four red spots ............ 9
7. Lateral edge of pronotum serrated ............ *immaculata* Burmeister 7’
7’. Lateral edge of pronotum smooth ............ 8
8. Elytra in males with four costae. Females with scutellum completely roughened ......... *moseri* Frey 8’
8’. Elytra in males with three costae. Females with margins of scutellum smooth ......... *innotata* (Blanchard) 9
9. Pronotum with dense punctures, some confluent, only midline smooth .... *quadrijaculata* (Blanchard) 9’
9’. Pronotum with sparse punctures, not confluent, midline, base and anterior margin smooth ......... *quadriaculata* (Blanchard) 10
10. Elytra with interrupted costae ......... *costulata* Frey 10’
10’. Elytra with complete costae .......... 11
11. Setae on elytra never in rows .......... 12
11’. Setae on elytra forming rows ............ 13
12. Length of body equal to or longer than 12 mm. ......... *bivittata* Burmeister 12’
12’. Length of body <10 mm ......... *modesta* Burmeister 13
13. Pronotal disc gabrous ............ 14
13’. Pronotum completely covered with appressed seta-like, elongate scales .... *ruehli* Brenske 14
14. Antennal club with three antennomeres ......... *macrophylla* Moser 14’
14’. Antennal club with four antennomeres ......... *quadrijaculata* Moser

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