Larval and pupal descriptions for the genera *Podischnus* and *Heterogomphus* (Scarabaeidae: Dynastinae: Oryctini)

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Abstract

The larva and pupa of *Heterogomphus dilaticollis* Burmeister and *Podischnus agenor* (Olivier) (Scarabaeidae: Dynastinae: Oryctini) are described for the first time based on specimens from Colombia. *Podischnus agenor* is the first species in the genus to have its immature stages described. Keys to the third-instar larvae of genera in the tribe Oryctini and species of *Heterogomphus* are included. Data on larval natural history for both species are provided.

Key words: scarabs, larvae, pupae, natural history, taxonomy, Colombia

Resumen

Se describen por primera vez la larva y pupa de *Heterogomphus dilaticollis* Burmeister y *Podischnus agenor* (Olivier) (Scarabaeidae: Dynastinae: Oryctini) con base en especímenes de Colombia. *Podischnus agenor* es la primera especie del género en tener sus estados inmaduros descritos. Se incluyen claves para las larvas de tercer estadio de los géneros de la tribu Oryctini y para las especies de *Heterogomphus*. Se proveen datos de la historia natural de las dos especies descritas.

Introduction

Of the over 230 species of Oryctini found worldwide, about 135 species occur in the Neotropical and Nearctic Realms (Ratcliffe 2003). Although oryctines are frequently well represented in entomological collections, the immature stages and natural history of most species are rarely known. In the New World, the larvae of 18 species and the pupae of 10 species of Oryctini had been described (Table 1).

In this paper we describe for the first time the third-instar larva and the pupa of *Heterogomphus dilaticollis* Burmeister and *Podischnus agenor* (Olivier), with observations on the natural history and distribution of these two species in Colombia.

Materials and methods

Larvae of different species of Dynastinae were collected during the field work for the project: “Taxonomy and distribution of white grubs (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae: Pleurosticti) associated with five crops in the department of Cundinamarca, Colombia” conducted by the first author. The identity of these larvae was determined through laboratory rearing and observation during their development.