



A new species of *Callyntra* (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae) from central Chile

ÁLVARO ZÚÑIGA-REINOSO^{1,2} & MAURICIO CID-ARCOS³

¹Programa de Doctorado en Ciencias mención Ecología y Biología Evolutiva, Facultad de Ciencias, Departamento de Ciencias Ecológicas, Universidad de Chile. E-mail: alzure@gmail.com

²Red Chilena Entomológica de la Conservación-RECEC

³Calle 5 Norte #3833, Talca

Abstract. *Callyntra* Solier, 1836 is a genus mainly from Chile, with one species occurring in Argentina, which currently contains 20 described species. Recent explorations in the Andes Mountain Range in Chile, have resulted in the collection of specimens morphologically different from all previously described species. The aim of this paper is to describe a new species of *Callyntra*, discuss its relationship with other species in the genus, and highlight sexual dimorphism and potential conservation status.

Key words: *Callyntra unicosta*, *Callyntra rugosa*, Pimeliinae, Nycteliini, taxonomy

Introduction

The genus *Callyntra* Solier, 1836 (Pimeliinae: Nycteliini) includes 20 species occurring in central Chile (Flores & Vidal 2000a, Zúñiga-Reinoso & Cid-Arcos 2013, Aceituno & Guerrero 2014) with one species shared with Argentina (Roig-Juñent *et al.* 2004). After a confused taxonomic history, the genus was established as a natural group (Flores 2000), followed by a recent revalidation and review of the species (Flores & Vidal 2000a). In addition, phylogenetic relationships between species of *Callyntra* were also studied validating each species (Flores & Vidal 2000b). The distribution of the genus ranges from 32°S to 39°S, and the species can be found in the Andes, the Coastal Mountain Range and coastal terraces (Flores & Vidal 2000a; 2000b). Although *Callyntra* is a taxonomically well studied group (see Flores & Vidal 2000a), new species have been recently added such as *C. hibrida* Zúñiga-Reinoso & Cid-Arcos, 2013, *C. rufocastanea* Aceituno & Guerrero, 2014 and *C. zambranoi* Aceituno & Guerrero, 2014, increasing the number of species up to 20 (see Flores & Vidal 2000b, Zúñiga-Reinoso & Cid-Arcos 2013, Aceituno & Guerrero 2014). Recent explorations in the Andes Mountain Range of the Maule Region in Chile have resulted in the collection of specimens that differ morphologically from all previously described species, though they are morphologically similar to *C. unicosta* and *C. rugosa*. Therefore the aim of this paper is to describe a new species of *Callyntra*.

Material and methods

Specimens were collected manually. One portion of the type material was properly cleaned, dry mounted and labeled, while another part was preserved in 99.8% alcohol. Specimens are deposited in the following collections:

MNNC	Museo Nacional de Historia Natural, Santiago, Chile.
UCCC	Universidad de Concepción, Concepción, Chile.
IADIZA	Instituto Argentino de Investigaciones de Zonas Áridas, Argentina.
GEVOL	Laboratorio de Genética y Evolución, Universidad de Chile, Chile.
CPMC	Mauricio Cid Private Collection, Talca, Chile.

The description of the morphological structures follows Flores & Vidal (2000a). Body length was measured dorsally along the midline from the apex of the mandibles to the elytral apices. To establish differences between species, male