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PENSOFT

Checklist of the superfamily Scarabaeoidea (Insecta, Coleoptera) in an urban area of the Caribbean Colombia

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Abstract
We report an inventory of the superfamily Scarabaeoidea present at the campus of the University of Sucre, Sincelejo, Colombia. Specimens were captured between the months of May and June 2016. A total of 510 specimens were collected belonging to 3 families, 8 subfamilies, 27 genera, and 34 species. The subfamilies presenting the greatest diversity were Scarabaeinae and Dynastinae. For the first time the following 8 species were recorded for Sucre Department: *Anomala valida* Burmeister, 1844, *Liogenys quadridens* (Fabricius, 1798), *Megasoma elephas* (Fabricius, 1775), *Omorgus suberosus* (Fabricius, 1775), *Phileurus didymus* (Linnaeus, 1758), *Phileurus valgus* (Olivier, 1789), *Phyllophaga menetriesi* (Blanchard, 1850), and *Xenopelidnota anomala* (Burmeister, 1844). We highlight the importance of green zones within urban areas as possible faunistic refugia for different taxonomic groups, especially for the beetles of the superfamily Scarabaeoidea.

Key words
Faunistics, lamellicorn, Neotropical region, new records, species distribution, taxonomy.

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Introduction

The environmental impact caused by human activities, such as urbanization, negatively affects biodiversity (McKinney 2008) due to modification of natural systems brought about by the transformation or loss of their original structural composition (Vitousek et al. 1997). Biodiversity loss in urban settlements is primarily caused by the reduction, isolation, and low connectivity of green areas, as well as by the scarcity of nourishment (Fattorini 2011) and other factors such as chemical and noise pollution (Lovett et al. 2009, Proppe et al. 2013). In urban areas, the least perturbed habitats and soils are found primarily in peripheral zones (McDonnell and Pickett 1990); however, there are other sectors within cities such as parks, freshwater sources, or abandoned terrains that can turn into habitats or refugia for the surviving populations.

Insects are one of the most abundant animal groups in urban areas (McIntyre 2000), but little is known about their species richness and response to the impacts of urbanization. Insects play diverse and vital functional processes in ecosystems (Fisher 1998). Beetles of the superfamily Scarabaeoidea consists of approximately 35000 species (Schoolmeesters 2019) and constitutes one of the most important groups within the

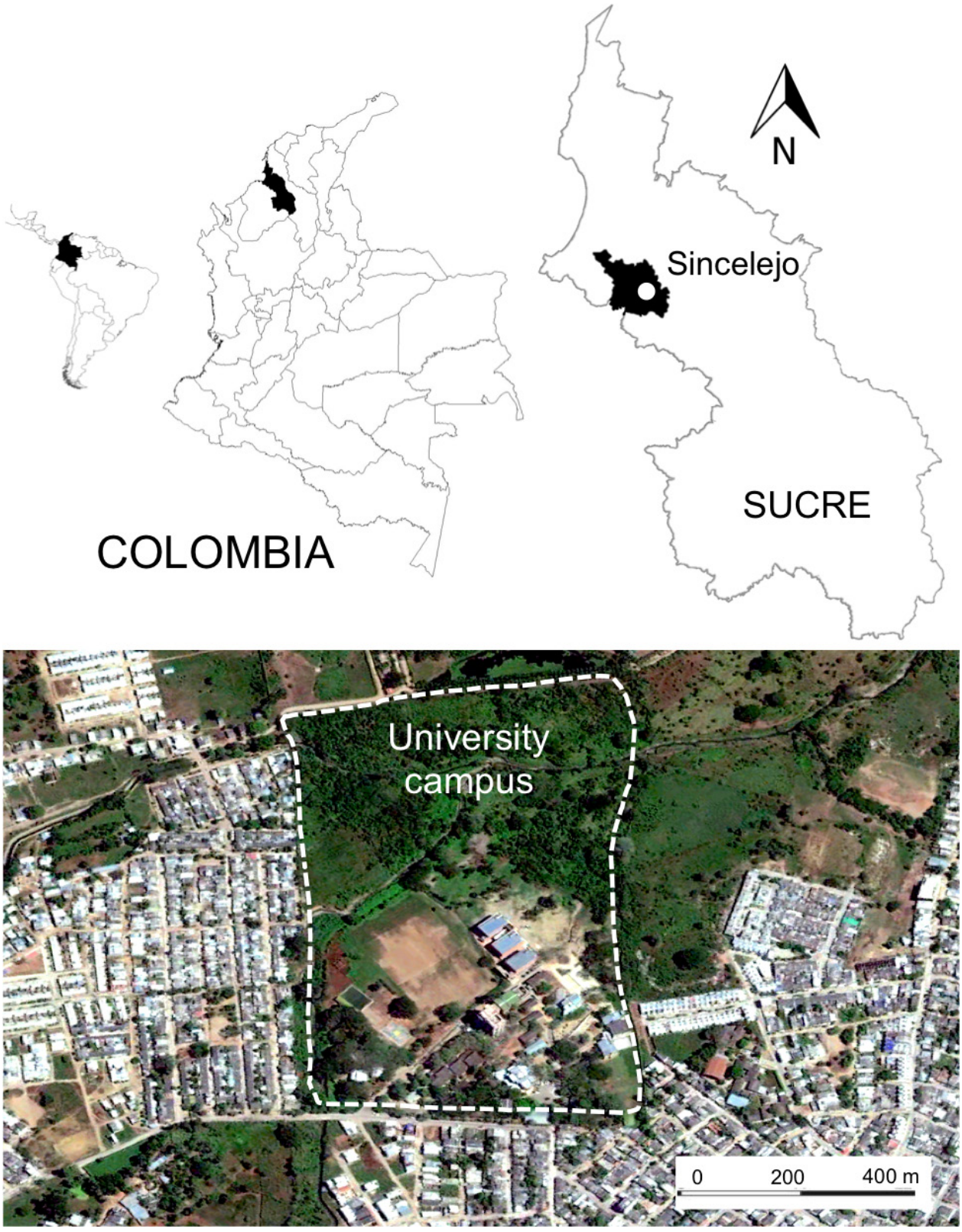

Figure 1. Location of the study area at the University of Sucre campus, Sincelejo, Sucre, Colombia. Photo taken with a VOOCO X-Star Drone with a 4K camera.

order Coleoptera (Grebennikov and Scholtz 2004). Due to their fundamental position within the trophic chain, they are important in contributing to pollination, decomposing organic matter, dispersing seeds, and controlling parasites (Grove 2002, Nichols et al. 2007). They have been used in basic studies and as ecological indicators to evaluate the conservation and equilibrium status of ecosystems due to their biological relationships, abundance, broad geographical distribution, and well-known taxonomy (Delgado and Márquez 2006, Otavo et al. 2013).

In Colombia, Scarabaeoidea has been insufficiently studied (Amat-García and Trujillo 2004, Neita-Moreno

2011, Otavo et al. 2013). The majority of effort has been in individual families or subfamilies or specific taxonomical surveys and ecological studies in agricultural areas and native forests (Pardo-Locarno et al. 2005, Navarro et al. 2011, García-Atencia and Martínez-Hernández 2015). Hence, we record the diversity of scarab beetles (Coleoptera, Scarabaeoidea) occurring at the University of Sucre campus. Our new data serves to contribute to the knowledge of scarab beetles in an urban area of Colombia.

Methods

Study site. The Universidad de Sucre (09°18′52″N, 075°23′18″W) is located in the city of Sincelejo, Sucre Department, the northern Colombia, at an altitude of 160 m a.s.l. (Fig. 1). The yearly average temperature is 27 °C and the relative humidity is 77% with a bimodal precipitation regime that ranges from 1000 to 1200 mm of rainfall (Aguilera 2005). The campus is 23 ha and has a Tropical Dry Forest (TDF) climate following the climate classification by Holdridge (1979). The vegetation is composed primarily of members of the families Arecaceae, Bignoniaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Fabaceae, Malvaceae, Moraceae, and Lamiaceae. The campus landscape consists in a mosaic of buildings, ornamental gardens, monocultures, and secondary vegetation.

Data collection. We performed our surveys over 6 weeks between the months of May and June 2016. Specimens were collected on campus installing pitfall traps baited with human excrement that were exposed for 48h, and white light traps that were exposed for 4h (18:00-21:00). In addition, we made random walks, examining decomposing wood, with a sampling effort of 2h a day (19-21h). Trophic functional groups were delimited using the information of bait preferences from each trap and with complementary bibliographical information. All individuals were preserved in 70% alcohol, labelled, and transported to the Conservation Laboratory of the University of Sucre. We used published taxonomic keys (Endrödi 1985, Scholtz 1990, Medina and Lopera 2000, Kohlmann and Solís 2001, Solís and Kohlmann 2002, 2004, Smith and Skelley 2007, Ramírez-Ponce and Morón 2009, Camero 2010, Jiménez-Ferbans and Amat-García 2010, Sanabria-García et al. 2012, Vallejo and Wolff 2013, Sarmiento-Garcés and Amat-García 2014, López-García et al. 2015, Filippini et al. 2016) to identify the specimens to the species level. All individuals were deposited in the Zoological Museum of the University of Sucre (MZUSU) in Sincelejo, Sucre, Colombia. In addition to newly collected specimens, we revised prior-collected specimens that were deposited in the MZUSU collection.

Results

We found 510 specimens belonging to 8 subfamilies, 27 genera, and 34 species. The family with the greatest species richness was the Scarabaeidae, with 30 species were recorded and belonging to 6 subfamilies: Scarabaeinae (41%), Dynastinae (20%), Rutelinae (12%), Cetoniinae (6%), Melolonthinae (6%), and Aphodiinae (3%). The most abundant subfamilies in terms of number of individuals were Scarabaeinae, Dynastinae, and Rutelinae (Fig. 2). Only 3 species represented Passalidae (9%), belonging to a single tribe. The family Trogidae was represented by *Omorgus suberosus* (Fabricius, 1775) and constituted 3% of the total richness collected. The composition of trophic functional groups on campus was dominated by coprophagous and phytophagous beetles, and, to a lesser extent, keratinophages (Fig. 3).

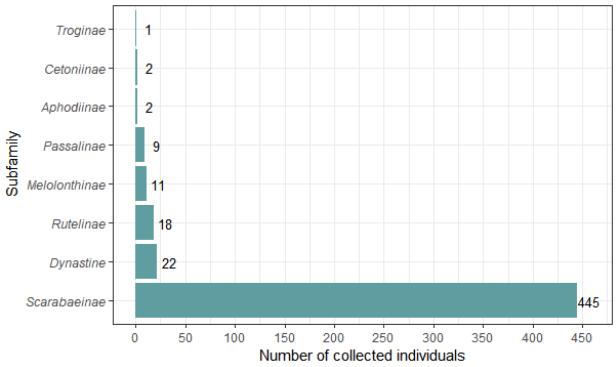

Figure 2. Number of individuals in each subfamily collected at the University of Sucre campus, Sincelejo, Sucre, Colombia.

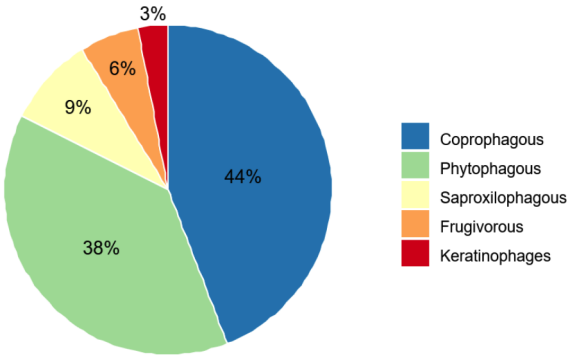

Figure 3. Composition of beetle functional trophic groups captured at the University of Sucre campus, Sincelejo, Sucre, Colombia.

Family Passalidae
Subfamily Passalinae

***Passalus interruptus* (Linnaeus, 1758)**
Figure 4A

Geograpical distribution. Panama to Argentina and Trinidad and Tobago (Reyes-Castillo 1973, Jiménez-Ferbans et al. 2015). In Colombia: Amazonas, Caquetá, Casanare, Chocó, Cordoba, Cundinamarca, Huila, Magdalena, Meta, Sucre, and Valle del Cauca (Reyes-Castillo and Amat-García 2003, Amat-García et al. 2004, Amat-García and Reyes-Castillo 2007, Jiménez-Ferbans and Amat-García 2009, Neita-Moreno 2011, Salazar-Niño and Amat-García 2015).

Material examined. Colombia, Sucre, Sincelejo, Uni-

versity of Sucre campus (09°18′52″N, 075°23′18″W), 2016/03/19, MZUSU E02675 (1♀).

Identification. This species can be distinguished from other *Passalus* species by its large size (48.84–50.70 mm), distally free central carina, rounded secondary tubercle, which is closer to the outer tubercle, elongate mesosternal scar marked with some setae in the anterior part of the mesosternum; last abdominal sternite incomplete.

***Passalus interstitialis* Eschscholtz, 1829**
Figure 4B

Geograpical distribution. Mexico to Argentina, Cuba, Grenada, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago (Arrow 1907, Hincks and Dibb 1935, Reyes-Castillo 1973, Ivie and Gillogly 1998, Peck et al. 2002, Jiménez-Ferbans et al. 2015). In Colombia: Amazonas, Antioquia, Bolívar, Caldas, Caquetá, Cauca, Cesar, Chocó, Córdoba, Cundinamarca, Guajira, Magdalena, Meta, Nariño, Quindío, Sucre, Tolima, Valle del Cauca, and Vichada (Reyes-Castillo and Amat-García 2003, Amat-García et al. 2004, Amat-García and Reyes-Castillo 2007, Jiménez-Ferbans and Amat-García 2009, Neita-Moreno 2011, Salazar-Niño and Amat-García 2015).

Material examined. Colombia, Sucre, Sincelejo, University of Sucre campus (09°18′52″N, 075°23′18″W), 2016/05/07, MZUSU E02667 (1♀).

Identification. This species can be distinguished from other *Passalus* species by its medium size (26.35-29.44 mm), dorsoventrally flat body; sharp secondary tubercle and closer to the outer tubercle, and distally blunt and reduced central carina.

***Passalus punctiger* Lepeletier & Serville, 1825**
Figure 4C

Geograpical distribution. USA to Argentina, Grenada, Jamaica, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago (Reyes-Castillo 1973, Chalumeau 1978, Schhuster 1978, Peck et al. 2002, Peck 2010, Jiménez-Ferbans et al. 2015). In Colombia: Amazonas, Antioquia, Atlántico, Bolívar, Boyacá, Casanare, Cauca, Cesar, Chocó, Córdoba, Cundinamarca, Guajira, Huila, Magdalena, Meta, Nariño, Quindío, Sucre, Tolima, Valle del Cauca, and Vichada (Reyes-Castillo and Amat-García 2003, Amat-García et al. 2004, Amat-García and Reyes-Castillo 2007, Jiménez-Ferbans and Amat-García 2009, Neita-Moreno 2011, Salazar-Niño and Amat-García 2015).

Material examined. Colombia, Sucre, Sincelejo, University of Sucre campus (09°18′52″N, 075°23′18″W), 2016/03/19, MZUSU E02668-E02671 (4♀), MZUSU E02672-E02674 (3♂).

Identification. This species can be distinguished from other *Passalus* species by its large size (29.85–42.50 mm), dorsoventrally flat body, internal tubercle located on the outer tubercle, distally free central carina, elongated, glabrous mesosternal scar, and last abdominal sternite complete.

Family Scarabaeidae
Subfamily Cetoniinae

***Gymnetis stellata* (Latreille, 1833)**
Figure 4D

Geographic distribution. Colombia, Panama, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, and Venezuela (Juárez and González 2017, Maes and Orozco 2017, Vásquez and Hernández-Cruz 2018). In Colombia: Antioquia, Bolívar, Chocó, Cundinamarca, Magdalena, Meta, Risaralda, Santander, Sucre, Tolima, and Valle del Cauca (Suárez and Amat-García 2007).

Material examined. Colombia, Sucre, Sincelejo, University of Sucre campus (09°18′52″N, 075°23′18″W), 2017/09/28, MZUSU E02542 (1♂).

Identification. This species can be distinguished from other *Gymnetis* species by its velvety appearance and black coloration with yellow-orange rays; ventrally, his species is iridescent purple with yellowish gray patches.

***Hoplopyga liturata* (Olivier, 1789)**
Figure 4E

Geographic distribution. Argentina, Belize, Brazil, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, and Venezuela (Maes and Orozco 2017). In Colombia: Antioquia, Atlántico, Boyacá, Caldas, Casanare, Cauca, Chocó, Córdoba, Cundinamarca, Guaviare, Meta, Norte de Santander, Quindío, Santander, Sucre, and Valle del Cauca (Neita et al. 2006, Suárez and Amat-García 2007, García-Atencia et al. 2015, López-García et al. 2015).

Material examined. Colombia, Sucre, Sincelejo, University of Sucre campus (09°18′52″N, 075°23′18″W), 2016/05/07, MZUSU E02543 (1♂).

Identification. This species can be distinguished from other *Hoplopyga* species by its head which presents a very quadrangular clypeus, its matte body, and the elytra with punctures distributed in rows in the anterior and middle areas but more irregularly grouped in the posterior area.

Subfamily Dynastinae

***Dyscinetus dubius* (Olivier, 1789)**
Figure 4F

Geographic distribution. Mexico to Argentina (Ratcliffe 1986). In Colombia: Antioquia, Atlántico, Boyacá, Casanare, Caquetá, Cauca, Cesar, Chocó, Córdoba, Cundinamarca, Huila, Meta, Risaralda, Santander, Sucre, Tolima, and Valle del Cauca (Restrepo-Giraldo et al. 2003, Pardo-Locarno et al. 2005, Neita-Moreno and Yepes 2011a, Neita-Moreno and Yepes 2011b, Pardo-Locarno et al. 2012, García-Atencia et al. 2015).

Material examined. Colombia, Sucre, Sincelejo, University of Sucre campus (09°18′52″N, 075°23′18″W), 2016/05/11, MZUSU E02547 (1♂).

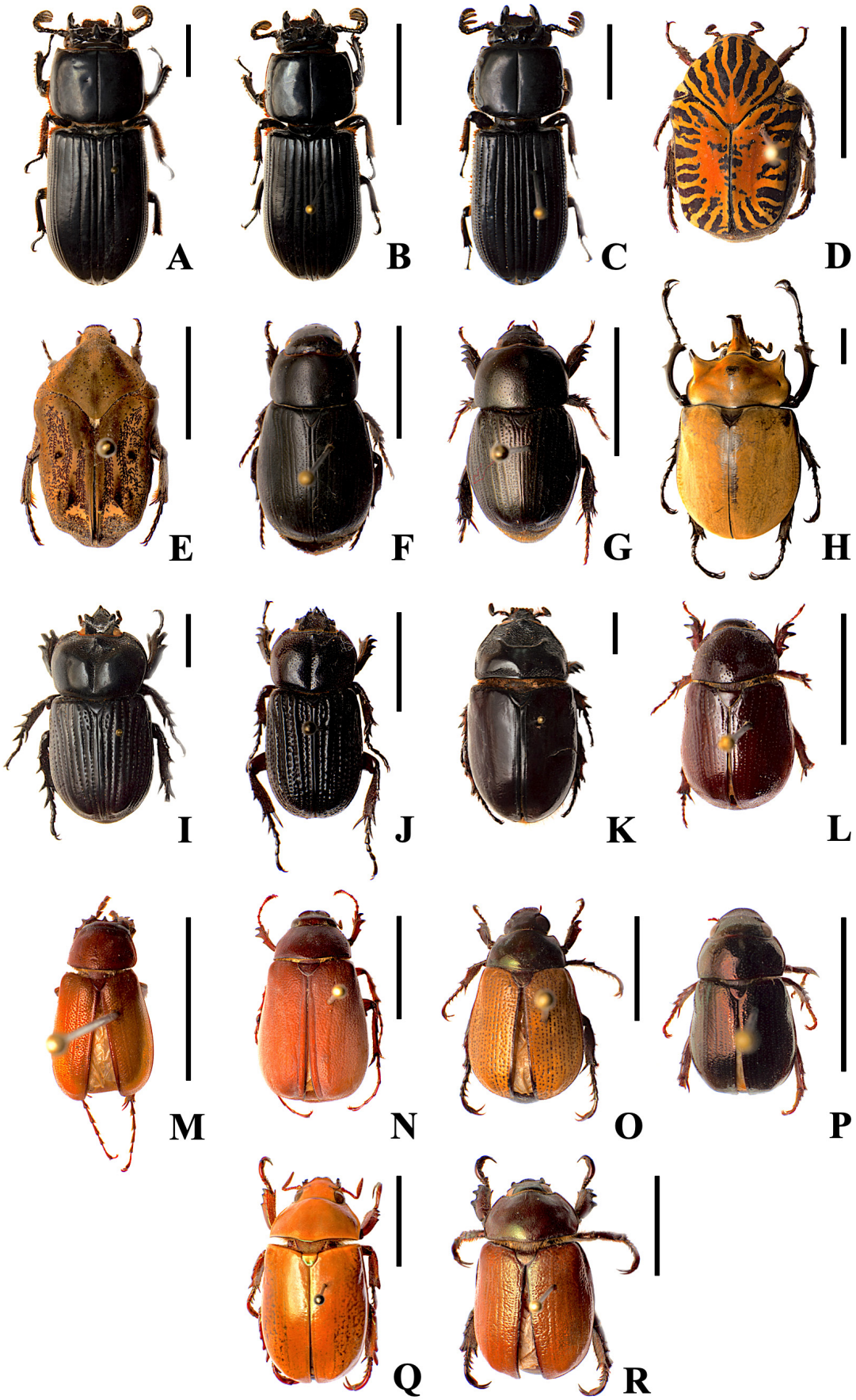

Figure 4. Beetles of superfamily Scarabaeoidea present at the University of Sucre campus. **A**. *Passalus interruptus*. **B.** *Passalus interstitialis*. **C.** *Passalus punctiger*. **D.** *Gymnetis stellata*. **E**. *Hoplopyga liturata*. **F.** *Dyscinetus dubius*. **G**. *Euetheola humilis*. **H.** *Megasoma elephas*. **I.** *Phileurus didymus*. **J.** *Phileurus valgus*. **K.** *Strategus aloeus*. **L.** *Tomarus fossor*. **M.** *Liogenys quadridens*. **N.** *Phyllophaga menetriesi*. **O.** *Anomala valida*. **P.** *Leucothyreus* cf. *femoratus*. **Q.** *Pelidnota polita*. **R.** *Xenopelidnota anomala*. Scale bars = 1 cm.

Identification. This species can be distinguished from other *Dyscinetus* species by its dark reddish chestnut body with green overtones evident, the elytra with very fine and uniform punctures, the protibia with pointed teeth, and the rough pygidium.

***Euetheola humilis* (Burmeister, 1847)**
Figure 4G

Geograpical distribution. Southern USA to Argentina (Endrödi 1969, Ratcliffe and Cave 2006, Ratcliffe et al. 2013). In Colombia: Antioquia, Arauca, Atlántico, Bolívar, Casanare, Córdoba, Cundinamarca, Magdalena, Meta, Sucre, Tolima, and Valle del Cauca (Restrepo-Giraldo et al. 2003, Lopez-Garcia et al. 2015).

Material examined. Colombia, Sucre, Sincelejo, University of Sucre campus (09°18′52″N, 075°23′18″W), 2016/05/19, MZUSU E02509-E02512 (4♀).

Identification. *Euetheola humilis* very similar to *E. bidentata* but can be distinguished from this and other *Eutheola* species by the sinuate mandibles, carinate frontoclypeal suture, and smaller and more disperse pronotal punctuation. In males the protarsus is not enlarged, and in females, the elytral margin is not thickened as in *E. bidentata*.

***Megasoma elephas* (Fabricius, 1775)**
Figure 4H

Geographic distribution. Southern Mexico to Venezuela (Morón and Deloya 2001, Ratcliffe and Morón 2005). In Colombia: Antioquia, Córdoba, Magdalena, and Norte de Santander (Restrepo-Giraldo et al. 2003, Neita-Moreno 2011).

Material examined, new record. Colombia, Sucre, Sincelejo, University of Sucre campus (09°18′52″N, 075°23′18″W), 2017/11/29, MZUSU E02554 (1♂).

Identification. Females of this species can be distinguished from other *Megasoma* species by presenting bright black tegument, completely covered by reddish yellow pubescence, the males with a cephalic horn covered with pubescence, a strong and acuminate horn in anterior angles of pronotum, and a dentate and widely truncated clypeus.

***Phileurus didymus* (Linnaeus, 1758)**
Figure 4I

Geograpich distribution. Mexico to Paraguay (Endrödi 1978). In Colombia: Amazonas, Antioquia, Atlántico, Boyacá, Cauca, Chocó, Cundinamarca, Tolima, and Valle del Cauca (Restrepo-Giraldo et al. 2003, García-Atencia et al. 2015).

Material examined, new record. Colombia, Sucre, Sincelejo, University of Sucre campus. (09°18′52″N, 075° 23′18″W). 2015/10/2015, MZUSU E02548 (1♀).

Identification. This species can be distinguished from other *Phileurus* species by the nearly obsolete basal tooth on the protibia and the stout tooth at apex of metatibia.

***Phileurus valgus* (Olivier, 1789)**
Figure 4J

Geographic distribution. Southern USA to Argentina and West Indies (Endrodi 1985, Ratcliffe 2011). In Colombia: Antioquia, Casanare, Córdoba, and Valle del Cauca (Restrepo-Giraldo et al. 2003, Pardo-Locarno et al. 2012, Pardo-Locarno 2013).

Material examined, new record. Colombia, Sucre, Sincelejo, University of Sucre campus (09°18′52″N, 075°23′18″W), 2016/05/08, MZUSU E02549 (1♀). Colombia, Sucre, Sincelejo, University of Sucre campus (09°18′52″N, 075°23′18″W), 2016/12/06, MZUSU E02550 (1♀).

Identification. This species can be distinguished from other *Phileurus* species by its black tegument with abundant punctures, the quadridentate protibia; and the metatibia with 2 large teeth at apex.

***Strategus aloeus* (Linnaeus, 1758)**
Figure 4K

Geographic distribution. Southern USA to Brazil (Ratcliffe 1976). In Colombia: Amazonas, Antioquia, Atlántico, Boyacá, Caldas, Caquetá, Casanare, Cauca, Chocó, Córdoba, Cundinamarca, Guajira, Guaviare, Huila, Magdalena, Meta, Nariño, Norte de Santander, Quindío, Santander, Sucre, Tolima, Valle del Cauca, Vaupés, and Vichada (Restrepo-Giraldo et al. 2003, Sanabria-García et al. 2012, García-Atencia et al. 2015).

Material examined. Colombia, Sucre, Sincelejo, University of Sucre campus (09°18′52″N, 075°23′18″W), 2016/05/11, MZUSU E02536-38 (3♀). Colombia, Sucre, Sincelejo, University of Sucre campus (09°18′52″N, 075° 23′18″W), 2016/05/14, MZUSU E02539-40 (2♀).

Identification. Females of this species can be distinguished from other *Strategus* species by the presence of a fovea in the pronotum that is densely dotted, the protibia with 4 quadridentate projections, and the metatibia with 3 teeth.

***Tomarus fossor* (Latreille, 1813)**
Figure 4L

Geographic distribution. Antigua, Bahamas, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Curaçao, Ecuador, El Salvador, Jamaica, Panama, Puerto Rico, and Venezuela (Endrödi 1969, Ratcliffe 2003, Ratcliffe and Cave 2006, Carvajal et al. 2011). In Colombia: Antioquia, Atlántico, Bolívar, Caldas, Cauca, Cesar, Córdoba, Guajira, Magdalena, and Sucre (Endrödi 1969, Restrepo-Giraldo et al. 2003, Lopez-Garcia et al. 2015).

Material examined. Colombia, Sucre, Sincelejo, University of Sucre campus (09°18′52″N, 075°23′18″W), 2016/05/19, MZUSU E02501-02 (2♀). Colombia, Sucre, Sincelejo, University of Sucre campus (09°18′52″N, 075°23′18″W). 2016/05/27, MZUSU E02503 (1♂). Colombia, Sucre, Sincelejo, University of Sucre campus (09°18′52″N, 075°23′18″W), 2016/05/30/, MZUSU E02504-06 (3♀). Colombia, Sucre, Sincelejo, Uni-

versity of Sucre campus (09°18′52″N, 075°23′18″W), 2016/06/08/, MZUSU E02507-08 (2♀).

Identification. This species can be distinguished from other *Tomarus* species by its small size, reddish color, pronotum without fovea nor tubercles, and deeper punctuation on pronotum.

Subfamily Melolonthinae

***Liogenys quadridens* (Fabricius, 1798)**
Figure 4M

Geographic distribution. Brazil, Colombia, Guyana, Panama, and Venezuela (Restrepo-Giraldo et al. 2003, Evans and Smith 2009). In Colombia: Atlántico, Cesar, and Guajira (Restrepo-Giraldo et al. 2003, Pardo-Locarno et al. 2012, García-Atencia et al. 2015, Medina et al. 2018).

Material examined, new record. Colombia, Sucre, Sincelejo, University of Sucre campus (09°18′52″N, 075°23′18″W). 2015/05/19, MZUSU E02551-52 (2♂), MZUSU E02553 (1♀).

Identification. This species can be distinguished from other *Liogeneys* species by the bicolor body, head and pronotum black and elytra reddish brown; the clypeus with 2 projections similar to teeth; pygidium subquadrate and narrower than the distance between the propygidial spiracles.

***Phyllophaga menetriesi* (Blanchard, 1850)**
Figure 4N

Geographic distribution. Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, and Venezuela (Solís and Morón 1998, Evans and Smith 2009). In Colombia: Antioquia, Atlántico, Caldas, Cauca, Huila, Quindío, Risaralda, and Tolima (Pardo-Locarno et al. 2003, Pardo-Locarno and Morón 2006, Pardo-Locarno and Montoya 2007, Vallejo and Wolff 2013, García-Atencia et al. 2015).

Material examined, new record. Colombia, Sucre, Sincelejo, University of Sucre campus (09°18′52″N, 075°23′18″W), 2016/05/11, MZUSU E02528-31 (4♀). Colombia, Sucre, Sincelejo, University of Sucre campus (09°18′52″N, 075°23′18″W), 2016/05/27, MZUSU E02532-33 (2♀), MZUSU E02534 (1♂). Colombia, Sucre, Sincelejo, University of Sucre campus (09°18′52″N, 075° 23′18″W), 2016/03/30, MZUSU E02535 (1♀).

Identification. This species can be distinguished of *P. obsoleta* by its thickly setose tegument, the long yellowish setae; elytra brownish or orangish brown.

Subfamily Rutelinae

***Anomala valida* Burmeister, 1844**
Figure 4O

Geographic distribution. Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico, and Nicaragua (Bates 1887, Flores et al. 2008, Filippini et al. 2017). In Colombia: Córdoba, Risaralda, and Valle del Cauca (Útima and Vallejo 2008, Pardo-Locarno et al. 2012, Pardo-Locarno et al. 2017).

Material examined, new record. Colombia, Sucre, Sincelejo, University of Sucre campus. (09°18′52″N, 075° 23′18″W), 2016/05/11, MZUSU E02513 (1♀). Colombia, Sucre, Sincelejo, University of Sucre campus (09° 18′52″N, 075°23′18″W), 2016/05/19, MZUSU E02514-15 (2♀), MZUSU E02516 (1♂). Colombia, Sucre, Sincelejo, University of Sucre campus (09°18′52″N, 075°23′18″W), 2016/05/27, MZUSU E02517 (1♀). Colombia, Sucre, Sincelejo, University of Sucre campus (09°18′52″N, 075°23′18″W), 2016/05/30, MZUSU E02518 (1, sex undetermined). Colombia, Sucre, Sincelejo, University of Sucre campus (09°18′52″N, 075°23′18″W), 2016/06/8, MZUSU E02519-20 (2♀).

Identification. This species can be distinguished from other *Anomala* species by having the protibia with 2 teeth, the pronotum darkish, and the elytral striae with darker punctures.

***Leucothyreus* cf. *femoratus* Burmeister, 1844**
Figure 4P

Geographic distribution. Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, and Venezuela (Bates 1888, Morón 1979, Pardo-Locarno et al. 2006, Morón and Márquez 2012). In Colombia: Antioquia, Boyacá, Cauca, Chocó, Córdoba, Cundinamarca, Huila, Meta, Quindío, Santander, Sucre, Tolima, and Valle del Cauca (Restrepo-Giraldo et al. 2003, Pardo-Locarno et al. 2006, Martínez and Plata-Rueda 2013).

Material examined. Colombia, Sucre, Sincelejo, University of Sucre campus (09°18′52″N, 075°23′18″W), 2016/05/30, MZUSU E02545 (1♀). Colombia, Sucre, Sincelejo, University of Sucre campus (09°18′52″N, 075° 23′18″W), 2016/12/01, MZUSU E02546 (1♀).

***Pelidnota polita* (Latreille, 1812)**
Figure 4Q

Geographic distribution. Colombia, Panama, and Venezuela (Soula 2009). In Colombia: Atlántico, Boyacá, Chocó, Cundinamarca, Magdalena, Meta, and Sucre (Neita-Moreno 2011, García-Atencia et al. 2015, López-García et al. 2015, Taboada-Verona et al. 2016).

Material examined. Colombia, Sucre, Sincelejo, University of Sucre campus (09°18′52″N, 075°23′18″W), 2016/05/11, MZUSU E02521 (1♀), MZUSU E02522 (1♂). Colombia, Sucre, Sincelejo, University of Sucre campus (09°18′52″N, 075°23′18″W), 2016/05/14, MZUSU E02523-24 (2♀). Colombia, Sucre, Sincelejo, University of Sucre campus (09°18′52″N, 075°23′18″W), 2016/06/08, MZUSU E02525 (1♀). Colombia, Sucre, Sincelejo, University of Sucre campus (09°18′52″N, 075°23′18″W), 2016/11/12, MZUSU E02526 (1♀). Colombia, Sucre, Sincelejo, University of Sucre campus (09°18′52″N, 075° 23′18″W), 2016/12/09, MZUSU E0227 (1♀).

Identification. This species can be distinguished from other *Pelidnota* species by the yellow body, and the

absence of margin on the posterior edge of prothorax. Size between 20 and 28 mm.

***Xenopelidnota anomala* (Burmeister, 1844)**
Figure 4R

Geographic distribution. Colombia, Bolivia, Trinidad and Tobago, and Venezuela(Peck 2010). In Colombia: Atlántico (García-Atencia et al. 2015).

Material examined, new record. Colombia, Sucre, Sincelejo, University of Sucre campus (09°18′52″N, 075°23′18″W), 2016/05/11, MZUSU E02544 (1♂).

Identification. This species can be distinguished from other *Xenopelidnota* species by the head and thorax ventrally dark brown with green metallic reflections and finely punctuated; elytra light brown with interstriae with punctuations; protibia with 3 teeth and ventrally with abundant yellowish setae.

Subfamily Aphodiinae

Ataenius* gr. *carinator
Figure 5A

Material examined. Colombia, Sucre, Sincelejo, University of Sucre campus (09°18′52″N, 075°23′18″W), 2016/05/23, MZUSU E02634-35 (2, sex undetermined).

Subfamily Scarabaeinae

***Canthidium aurifex* Bates, 1887**
Figure 5B

Geographic distribution. Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico, and Panama (Morón and Aragón 2003, Solís and Kohlmann 2004, Noriega et al. 2013). In Colombia: Antioquia, Bolívar, Cauca, Cesar, Chocó, Córdoba, Magdalena, Meta, Sucre, and Vaupés (Escobar 2000, Noriega 2004, Concha-Lozada et al. 2010, Noriega et al. 2013).

Material examined. Colombia, Sucre, Sincelejo, University of Sucre campus (09°18′52″N, 075°23′18″W), 2016/05/23, MZUSU E02591-95 (5, sex undetermined), MZUSU E02666 (1, sex undetermined).

Identification. This species can be differentiated from other species of the genus because having 2 teeth on the frontal edge of the head, 3 small conical protuberances in the frontoclypeal area, and interstriae with fine punctures.

***Canthon cyanellus* LeConte, 1859**
Figure 5C

Geographic distribution. Belize, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, USA, and Venezuela (Horgan 2001, Solís and Kohlmann 2002, Noriega et al. 2013, Latha et al. 2016). In Colombia: Atlántico, Bolívar, Cesar, Chocó, Córdoba, Guajira, Magdalena, Meta, Sucre, and Tolima (Vulcano and Pereira 1964, Navarro et al. 2011, Neita-Moreno 2012, Noriega et al. 2013).

Material examined. Colombia, Sucre, Sincelejo, University of Sucre campus (09°18′52″N, 075°23′18″W), 2016/05/23, MZUSU E02573-80 (8, sex undetermined).

Identification. The diagnostic characters of the species are the yellow pronotum, with a medial black stripe, and the elytra and pygidium with black margins.

***Canthon juvencus* Harold, 1868**
Figure 5D

Geographic distribution. Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Panama, Peru, and Venezuela (Solís and Kohlmann 2002, Ratcliffe et al. 2015). In Colombia: Antioquia, Atlántico, Bolívar, Boyacá, Cesar, Chocó, Córdoba, Cundinamarca, Guajira, Guaviare, Magdalena, Meta, Sucre, Tolima, and Vichada (Arias-Buriticá et al. 2011, Noriega et al. 2013, González-Alvarado and Medina 2015) .

Material examined. Colombia, Sucre, Sincelejo, University of Sucre campus (09°18′52″N, 075°23′18″W), 2016/05/23, MZUSU E02527-33 (7, sex undetermined), MZUSU E02651 (14, sex undetermined).

Identification. This species differs from the other species of *Canthon* genus by having its body dorsally full of setae and by its small size, between 2 and 5 mm.

***Canthon mutabilis* Lucas, 1857**
Figure 5E

Geographic distribution. Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, French Guiana, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, and Venezuela (Solís and Kohlmann 2002). In Colombia: Antioquia, Atlántico, Bolívar, Cesar, Córdoba, Guajira, Magdalena, Meta, Sucre, and Valle del Cauca (Noriega 2004, Navarro et al. 2011, Noriega et al. 2013, Molina et al. 2016).

Material examined. Colombia, Sucre, Sincelejo, University of Sucre campus (09°18′52″N, 075°23′18″W), 2016/05/23, MZUSU E02581-90 (10, sex undetermined), MZUSU E02660-62 (72, sex undetermined).

Identification. This species can be distinguished from other species of the genus *Canthon* by its black tegument and the yellow elytra with a black transversal strip located on posterior half.

***Deltochilum guildingii* (Westwood, 1835)**
Figure 5F

Geographic distribution. Brazil, Colombia, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, and Venezuela (González-Alvarado and Vaz-de-Mello 2014). In Colombia: Antioquia, Atlántico, Bolívar, Cesar, Córdoba, Cundinamarca, Magdalena, Meta, and Sucre (Noriega et al. 2013, González-Alvarado and Vaz-de-Mello 2014).

Material examined. Colombia, Sucre, Sincelejo, University of Sucre campus (09°18′52″N, 075°23′18″W), 2016/05/23, MZUSU E02637 (1♀).

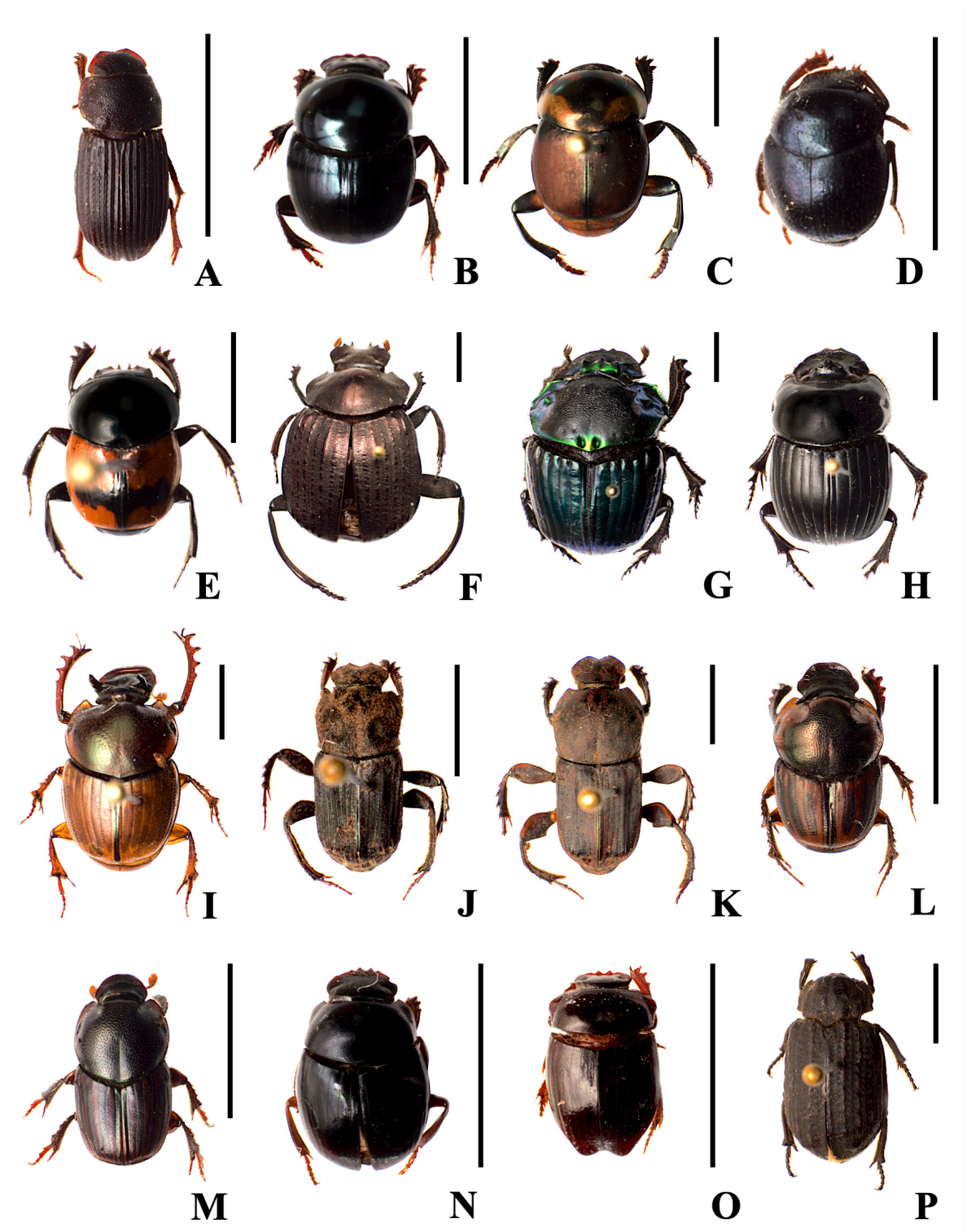

Figure 5. Beetles of superfamily Scarabaeoidea present at the University of Sucre campus. **A.** *Ataenius* gr. *carinator*. **B.** *Canthidium aurifex*. **C.** *Canthon cyanellus*. **D.** *Canthon juvencus*. **E.** *Canthon mutabilis*. **F.** *Deltochilum guildingii*. **G.** *Diabroctis cadmus*. **H.** *Dichotomius* aff. *agenor*. **I.** *Digitonthophagus gazella*. **J.** *Eurysternus impressicollis*. **K.** *Eurysternus mexicanus*. **L.** *Onthophagus marginicollis*. **M.** *Onthophagus bidentatus*. **N.** *Pseudocanthon* aff. *perplexus*. **O.** *Uroxys* cf. *deavilai*. **P.** *Omorgus suberosus*. Scale bars = 1 cm.

Identification. This species can be distinguished from other *Deltochilum* species by its cupreous body color, the rounded lateral projection of prothorax, and the interstriae punctures of the same size as striae punctures.

***Diabroctis cadmus* (Harold, 1868)**

Figure 5G

Geographic distribution. Colombia and Venezuela (Ferrer-Paris et al. 2013, Noriega et al. 2013). In Colombia: Atlántico, Bolívar, Cesar, Córdoba, Guajira, Magdalena, Meta, and Sucre (Noriega et al. 2013, González-Alvarado and Medina 2015).

Material examined. Colombia, Sucre, Sincelejo, University of Sucre campus (09°18′52″N, 075°23′18″W), 2016/05/23, MZUSU E02636 (1♀).

Identification. This species can be identified by the anterior portion of the pronotal process with an acute lobe on each side and with a transverse and arched carina, and the cephalic process with 3 tubercles.

***Dichotomius* aff. *agenor* (Harold, 1869)**
Figure 5H

Material examined. Colombia, Sucre, Sincelejo, University of Sucre campus (09°18′52″N, 075°23′18″W), 2016/05/23, MZUSU E02638 (1♀), MZUSU E02639 (1♂).

***Digitonthophagus gazella* (Fabricius, 1787)**
Figure 5I

Geographic distribution. America (Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guadeloupe, Guatemala, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Puerto Rico, USA, and Venezuela) (Fincher et al. 1983, Miranda et al. 1990, Rivera-Cervantes and García-R. 1991, Kohlmann 1994, Ripa and Rojas 1995, Maes et al. 1997, Ruiz 2000, Noriega 2002, Ivie and Philips 2008, Vidaurre et al. 2008, Álvarez et al. 2009, Lozano 2010, Noriega et al. 2010, Noriega et al. 2011, Genier and Davis 2017, Pablo-Cea et al. 2017). In Colombia: Antioquia, Atlántico, Bolívar, Boyacá, Caldas, Casanare, Cesar, Córdoba, Cundinamarca, Guajira, Magdalena, Meta, San Andrés Isla, Santander, Sucre, Tolima, Valle del Cauca, and Vichada (Noriega 2002, Noriega et al. 2011, Noriega et al. 2013, González-Alvarado and Medina 2015).

Material examined. Colombia, Sucre, Sincelejo, University of Sucre campus (09°18′52″N, 075°23′18″W), 2016/05/23, MZUSU E02644 (1♀), MZUSU E02645 (1♂).

Identification. The diagnostic characters of the species are its size from 10 to 12 mm, short horns which are abruptly narrowed apically, short protibia with the external teeth more robust. It is the only species of this genus recorded from Colombia.

***Eurysternus impressicollis* Castelnau, 1840**
Figure 5J

Geographic distribution. Brazil, Colombia, and Venezuela (Génier 2009, Camero-Rubio 2010, Lozano 2010). In Colombia: Amazonas, Antioquia, Arauca, Atlántico, Bolívar, Caldas, Caquetá, Cesar, Córdoba, Cundinamarca, Guainía, Guajira, Magdalena, and Sucre (Camero-Rubio 2010, Noriega et al. 2013, González-Alvarado and Medina 2015).

Material examined. Colombia, Sucre, Sincelejo, University of Sucre campus (09°18′52″N, 075°23′18″W), 2016/05/23, MZUSU E02566-72 (7, sex undetermined), MZUSU E02653 (6, sex undetermined).

Identification. This species belongs to the impressicollis group and is distinguished by the pronotal surface with depressions or roughness, elytra with well-defined striae, and strongly developed apical tubercle at the third interstriae.

***Eurysternus mexicanus* Harold, 1869**
Figure 5K

Geographic distribution. Belize, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Trinidad and Tobago, and Venezuela (Génier 2009). In Colombia: Antioquia, Atlántico, Bolívar, Boyacá, Caldas, Cesar, Córdoba, Guajira, Magdalena, Meta, Norte de Santander, Risaralda, Santander, Sucre, Tolima, and Valle del Cauca (Camero-Rubio 2010, Noriega et al. 2013, Pardo-Locarno and Camero 2014).

Material examined. Colombia, Sucre, Sincelejo, University of Sucre campus (09°18′52″N, 075°23′18″W), 2016/05/23, MZUSU E02555-65 (11, sex undetermined), MZUSU E02654-56 (9, sex undetermined).

Identification. This species can be distinguished from other *Eurysternus* species by having several calli in the pronotal surface, of which only 3 of them are in the anteromedial area and are smooth.

***Onthophagus marginicollis* Harold, 1880**
Figure 5L

Geographic distribution. Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, French Guiana, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, and Venezuela (Kohlmann and Solís 2001, Pulido-Herrera and Zunino 2007, Lozano 2010, Villamarín-Cortez 2010, Ratcliffe et al. 2015). In Colombia: Atlántico, Bolívar, Caldas, Cesar, Chocó, Córdoba, Cundinamarca, Guajira, Huila, Magdalena, Meta, Sucre, Tolima, Valle del Cauca, Vaupés, and Vichada (Howden and Young 1981, Medina and Pulido 2009, Arias-Buriticá et al. 2011, Noriega et al. 2013, Pardo-Locarno and Camero 2014, González-Alvarado and Medina 2015).

Material examined. Colombia, Sucre, Sincelejo, University of Sucre campus (09°18′52″N, 075°23′18″W), 2016/05/23, MZUSU E02596-99 (4♀), MZUSU E02600-02 (3♂), MZUSU E02657 (4♂), MZUSU E02658-59 (48♀).

Identification. This species is distinguished from other species of the genus *Onthophagus* by having the elytra with yellow striae and interstriae area and the epipleuron and some interstriae brown-black.

***Onthophagus bidentatus* Drapiez, 1819**
Figure 5M

Geographic distribution. Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, French Guiana, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, and Venezuela (Pulido-Herrera and Zunino 2007, Ratcliffe et al. 2015). In Colombia: Amazonas, Casanare, and Vichada (Vulcano and Pereira 1967, Medina and Pulido 2009).

Material examined. Colombia, Sucre, Sincelejo, University of Sucre campus (09°18′52″N, 075°23′18″W),

2016/05/23, MZUSU E02603-06 (4♀), MZUSU E02607-16 (10♂), MZUSU E02663-64 (45♀), MZUSU E02665 (13♂).

Identification. This species can be distinguished of *O. marginicollis* by having a completely dark, black epipleurum.

***Pseudocanthon* aff. *perplexus* (LeConte, 1847)**
Figure 5N

Material examined. Colombia, Sucre, Sincelejo, University of Sucre campus (09°18′52″N, 075°23′18″W), 2016/05/23, MZUSU E02617-26 (10, sex undetermined), MZUSU E02647-50 (135, sex undetermined).

***Uroxys* cf. *deavilai* Delgado & Kohlmann 2007**
Figure 5O

Geographic distribution. Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, and Nicaragua (Solís and Kohlmann 2013, Pablo-Cea et al. 2016, Rangel-Acosta et al. 2016). In Colombia: Atlántico and Cesar (Martínez Hernandez et al. 2012, Rangel-Acosta et al. 2016).

Material examined. Colombia, Sucre, Sincelejo, University of Sucre campus (09°18′52″N, 075°23′18″W), 2016/05/23, MZUSU E02640-43 (4, sex undetermined), MZUSU E02652 (5, sex undetermined).

Family Trogidae
Subfamily Troginae

***Omorgus suberosus* (Fabricius, 1775)**
Figure 5P

Geographic distribution. America (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Mexico, Nicaragua, and Venezuela) (Scholtz 1990, Deloya 2000, Ratcliffe 2002, Aballay et al. 2008, Diéguez 2008, Correa et al. 2013, Baena et al. 2015, Salazar and Donoso 2015). In Colombia: Atlántico, Cesar, Chocó, Cundinamarca, Magdalena, and Norte de Santander (Scholtz 1990, Neita-Moreno 2011).

Material examined, new record. Colombia, Sucre, Sincelejo, University of Sucre campus (09°18′52″N, 075°23′18″W), 2016/05/23, MZUSU E02646 (1♀).

Identification. This species can be distinguished from the other *Omorgus* species by its 10-segmented antennae and a 3-segmented club, an abdomen with 5 visible sternites, the pygidium covered by the elytra, the elytra with a rough appearance and protruding longitudinally arranged tubercles.

Discussion

Geographical isolation and the absence of connectivity between vegetation patches in urban areas makes the gene flow difficult between populations and puts at risk species survival (Laita et al. 2011). However, much of the university's campus is surrounded by green areas and far from traffic, noise, and excessive pollution, which may have contributed to the continuity and interaction between resident species. Despite limited vegetation cover, the presence of a large number of species gives evidence for the potential exploitation of woodland remnants. In addition, beetles have formidable dispersion capacity and are highly mobile in their search for trophic resources and in their recolonization of perturbed habitats, such as after fire or pesticide use (Driscoll and Weir 2005).

We found that the most species-rich subfamily on campus was the Scarabaeinae. This might be due in large part because of the high efficiency of traps used in their capture (Ferrer-Paris et al. 2013). The species of Scarabaeinae are multivoltine, and present an active reproductive cycle throughout the year in contrast to the univoltine Cetoniinae, Dynastinae, Melolonthinae, and Rutelinae (Morón et al. 1985); this differentiation may explain the low richness and abundance of individuals belonging to the non-scarabaeine subfamilies, as the sampling period probably did not coincide in time with their moments of their peak abundance. All species of Scarabaeinae that were found in this survey had been recorded before in the Colombian Tropical Dry Forest and constitute only the 13% of all the species reported for the Caribbean region in Colombia (Noriega et al. 2013). The genera presenting the highest species richness were *Canthon* Hoffmannsegg, 1817 and *Onthophagus* Latreille, 1802, a trend that is repeated throughout the Colombian Tropical Dry Forest (Martinez et al. 2009, 2010, Noriega et al. 2016) both in native forests and lands used for agriculture and livestock. Some of the captured species are representative of the Tropical Dry Forest and restricted to northern Colombia, such as *E. impresicollis* and *D. cadmus* (Medina et al. 2001, Camero-Rubio 2010). While *D. cadmus* is primarily associated to bovine excrement, we found this species in traps baited with human dung, which suggests that this species exploits this potential resource. We also confirm the presence of the invasive species *D. gazella* in the Sucre Department, which was anteriorly reported in the municipality of Colosó by Navarro et al. (2009). Thus, this species appears to have effectively expanded its distribution from livestock areas to the urban area of Sincelejo and our data corroborates the high adaptability of *D. gazella* (Noriega et al. 2011).

The species of the family Passalidae found in our study represent 16% of those known for Caribbean Colombian (Jiménez-Ferbans and Amat-García 2009, Jiménez-Ferbans et al. 2012) and 100% of those reported in Sucre Department (Jiménez-Ferbans and Amat-García 2009). Passalids are widespread throughout North and South America and present high adaptability to a range of temperature and humidity conditions; they frequently inhabit dry habitats and low elevation areas (Reyes-Castillo 1970, Pardo-Locarno et al. 2000, Amat-García and Reyes-Castillo 2007).

The Melolonthinae found in this study increases the number of genera known for this subfamily in Sucre

Department; there has not been an inventory of melolonthine species for this part of Colombia. Currently, the only publications are those by Pardo-Locarno et al. (2012) in Caribbean Colombia and some nationwide surveys and taxonomic revisions twhich include some records for this department (Restrepo-Giraldo et al. 2003, Suárez and Amat-García 2007, Gasca-Álvarez and Amat-García 2010, Sanabria-García et al. 2012, López-García et al. 2015). For the Rutelinae, we provide the second record from Colombia of *Xenopelidnota anomala*, which was previously identified from the Atlántico Department (García-Atencia and Martínez-Hernández 2015); this confirms the idea proposed by García-Atencia and Martínez-Hernández (2015) concerning the presence and distribution of this species in dry forest fragments of Caribbean Colombia. We also recorded the presence of *Megasoma elephas*, also known as elephant beetle. The genus *Megasoma* contains species of large size in Central and South America (Christiansen 2006), and they possess life cycles of extended duration, going from the larval to the adult stage within 2 or 3 years (Morón and Deloya 2001). They spend the greater part of their life cycle in trees and in decomposing wood (Ratcliffe and Morón 2005).

The high number of species collected and their trophic group composition suggest that green areas within urban zones serve as refuges for numerous taxonomic groups. The campus of the University of Sucre is a faunistic refuge for the superfamily Scarabaeoidea within the urban area of Sincelejo. Our study builds upon existing knowledge and the species inventory for this superfamily within Sucre Department. However, we recommend that sampling is continued and intensified in other urban areas during different seasons and using different types of traps and baits. It is very probable that this species-richness of this superfamily will be increased at the regional level if such sampling were undertaken.

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Authors' Contributions

CTV, CSC, OSS collected the data and CTV, CSC and JAN made the analysis and wrote the text. All the authors checked and approved the last version of the manuscript.

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