



New distributional data on beetle species (Coleoptera) from the Canary Islands

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Abstract. New faunistic data on the beetle families Curculionidae, Chrysomelidae and Scarabaeidae from the Canary Islands are given. General distribution, bionomics and finding circumstances are presented.

Keywords. Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, Curculionidae, Scarabaeidae, Canary Islands, faunistics, bionomics.

Introduction

The beetles of the Canary Islands have been intensively studied for a long time. The latest complete checklist of the Canarian fauna was presented by Oromí et al. (2010). Afterwards García (2010) and García et al. (2016) added new data to the list. For the family Curculionidae, there is a helpful online catalogue of Macaronesian weevils, which is updated on a daily base (Stüben 2016). During research aimed at phytophagous beetles, which was carried out mainly in the winter months of recent years, further species were found on the islands, as presented below.

Materials and methods

Abbreviations used in the text: coll. = collection, det. = identified, lgt. = collected, rev. = revised. The nomenclature follows Alonso-Zarazaga et al. (2017), Döberl (2010) and Smetana (2006). Images were created using a Canon EOS 60D camera with Canon MP-E 65mm f/2.8 1-5x Macro (Figs. 1-9) and Canon EF 100mm f/2.8 lens (Fig. 10). Pictures were composed using Helicon Focus image-stacking software.

Results

CHRYSOMELIDAE

Longitarsus inconspicuus Wollaston, 1860 [Fig. 1].

La Gomera: Majona, near El Palmar, 28°09'37.7"N, 17°09'59.7"W, 340 m, 5.2.2020, 1 ex., J. Krátký lgt. et coll., J. Pelikán det.; Garajonay National Park, Mirador El Bailadero, 28°07'23.8"N, 17°12'30.9"W, 1003 m, 9.2.2020, 8 ex., J. Krátký lgt. et coll., J. Pelikán det.

A species endemic to the Canary Islands, hitherto known only from Tenerife (Oromí et al. 2010). In La Gomera, it was swept at night from various plants along the ways. **New species for La Gomera.**



Fig. 1. *Longitarsus inconspicuus* Wollaston, 1860 from La Gomera: Majona.



Fig. 2. *Mimosastes mimosae* (Fabricius, 1781), male from La Gomera: Tabaibal.

Mimosastes mimosae (Fabricius, 1781) [Fig. 2].

La Gomera: San Sebastián de la Gomera, 28°05'39.7"N, 17°06'53.3"W, 11 m, 7.2.2020, 2 ♀♀, J. Krátký lgt., det. et coll.; Hermigua, Tabaibal, 28°10'40"N, 17°11'23.6"W, 241 m, 7.2.2020, 2 ♂♂, J. Krátký lgt., det. et coll.

Neotropical species introduced to several countries in Europe, Africa and Asia (Döberl 2010). From the Canary Islands it was recorded on Gran Canaria and La Palma (Oromí et al. 2010), but a wider distribution over the archipelago is expected. It inhabits plants from the Fabaceae family related to the genus *Acacia* (Mimosoideae). On La Gomera it was beaten from flowering shrubs of *Leuceana leucocephala* (Lam.) de Wit. **New species for La Gomera.**

Spermophagus lindbergorum Decelle, 1975 [Fig. 3].

Gran Canaria: Moya env., Barranco de los Tilos, 28°05'17.7"N, 15°35'35.9"W, 529 m, 19.2.2015, 1 ex., J. Pelikán lgt. det. et coll.

A species endemic to the Canary Islands, hitherto known from Tenerife and La Palma (Oromí et al. 2010). It inhabits several species of the genus *Convolvulus*, in Gran Canaria it was beaten from *C. canariensis* L. **New species for Gran Canaria.**

Sphaeroderma rubidum (Graells, 1858) [Fig. 4].

Tenerife: Pedro Alvarez, 14.3.2008, 4 spec., J. Krátký lgt. et coll.; **Gran Canaria:** Tafira Alta env., Angostura, Barranco de Santa Brigida, 28°02'55.5"N, 15°29'05.1"W, 351 m, 25.1.2016, 2 ex., J. Pelikán lgt. et coll., J. Krátký det., P. Čížek det.; Cueva Grande env., 27°59'57.5"N, 15°34'03.7"W, 1240 m, 26.1.2016, 1 ex., J. Krátký lgt., det. et coll., P. Čížek rev.; **La Gomera:** Garajonay National Park, Meriga, 28°09'12.9"N, 17°14'12.7"W, 829 m, 8.2.2020, 2 spec., J. Krátký lgt., det. et coll.



Fig. 3. *Sperophagus lindbergorum* Decelle, 1975 from Tenerife: Afur.



Fig. 4. *Sphaeroderma rubidum* (Graells, 1858) from Gran Canaria: Tafira Alta.

A species distributed in Europe, North Africa and the Near East. In Macaronesia it was recorded on Madeira, where it is regarded indigenous (Borges et al. 2008, Döberl 2010), but according to the missing older records, it appears to have been introduced to the Canary Islands. It could be confused with the very similar and closely related *S. testaceum* (Fabricius, 1775), which has already been published from the Canary Islands (García et al. 2016). *S. rubidum* is restricted to *Centaurea* and related genera, *S. testaceum* to thistles (*Cirsium* and related genera) (Čížek & Douget 2008). All findings were made by accidental sweeping or beating of various plants. **New species for the Canary Islands.**

CURCULIONIDAE

Exomias pellucidus pellucidus (Boheman, 1834) [Fig. 5].

Tenerife: Anaga Mts., Las Bodegas, 1.5 km W, 28°33'31"N, 16°10'13"W, 820 m, 21.3.2015, 2 ex., M. Mantič lgt. et coll., J. Krátký det.

A European species (Alonso-Zarazaga et al. 2017), probably introduced to the Canary Islands. In Central Europe a polyphagous species that inhabits different types of forests and meadows. Larvae are soil-dwelling root feeders. In Tenerife it was accidentally found in the Laurisilva, inside an unidentified hard tree fungus. **New species for the Canary Islands.**

Mecinus circulatus (Marsham, 1802) [Fig. 6].

Gran Canaria: Tafira Alta env., Angostura, Barranco de Santa Brígida, 28°02'55.5"N, 15°29'05.1"W, 351 m, 25.1.2016, 1 ♂, J. Krátký lgt., det. et coll.; El Puertillo (GC23), 28°09'12"N, 15°31'34"W, 33 m, 11.01.2020, P. Stüben lgt., det. et coll., DNA (CO1): 3470-PST (SDEI).

A Mediterranean species, also known from the Canarian islands of Tenerife, La Gomera and La Palma (Stüben 2016). It inhabits *Plantago lanceolata* L., from which it was also collected in the valley near Angostura. **New species for Gran Canaria.**



Fig. 5. *Exomias pellucidus pellucidus* (Boheman, 1834), male from Tenerife: Las Bodegas.



Fig. 6. *Mecinus circulatus* (Marsham, 1802), female from Gran Canaria: Tafira Alta.

Mecinus labilis (Herbst, 1795) [Fig. 7].

Gran Canaria: Cueva Grande env., 27°59'57.5"N, 15°34'03.7"W, 1240 m, 26.1.2016, 1 ♀, J. Krátký lgt., det. et coll.

A European species known also from Turkey and Iran (Alonso-Zarazaga et al. 2017), probably introduced to the Canary Islands. It inhabits *Plantago lanceolata*, the larvae develop in the roots, unlike related species that develop in the fruits of the host plant. The specimen from Gran Canaria was sifted on a rocky slope between Cueva Grande and Las Lagunetas, overgrown with various plants. **New species for the Canary Islands.**

Otiorhynchus (Arammichnus) cribricollis Gyllenhal, 1834 [Fig. 8].

La Gomera: El Cedro, 3.11.2018, 1 ♀, lgt. V. Dušánek, J. Krátký det. et coll.

Originally a West Mediterranean species, which is currently also known from Siberia and which has been introduced to Central Europe, Japan, Australia and South America (Alonso-Zarazaga et al. 2017). From Macaronesia it was reported as an introduced species to the Azores, Madeira and the Canary Island of Gran Canaria (Stüben 2016). On La Gomera, it was beaten at night from bushes in the village of El Cedro. **New species for La Gomera.**

Stereonychus rufobrunneus (Lindberg, 1953) [Fig. 9].

El Hierro: East of Frontera, Camino de Jinama, 27°45'12"N, 17°59'28.1"W, 630 m, 31.1.2017, 2 ♀♀, J. Krátký lgt., det. et coll.

A species endemic to the Canary Islands, hitherto known from Tenerife, La Gomera, La Palma and Gran Canaria (Stüben 2016). On El Hierro it was beaten at night from *Globularia salicina* Lam., the only host plant of this weevil species. **New species for El Hierro.**



Fig. 7. *Mecinus labilis* (Herbst, 1795), female from Gran Canaria: Cueva Grande.



Fig. 8. *Otiorhynchus (Arammichnus) cribricollis* Gyllenhal, 1834 from La Gomera: El Cedro.

SCARABAEIDAE

Protaetia (Potosia) cuprea brancoi (Baraud, 1992) [Fig. 10].

Fuertevenura: Costa Calma env., 28°09'58"N, 14°13'25"W, 20 m, 8.-15.6.2017, 1 ex., J. Větrovec lgt., V. Týr det., coll. J. Krátký.

An Iberian subspecies, also recorded recently from the Canary Islands of Tenerife and Gran Canaria (without intra-specific specification) (García et al. 2016). It is probably introduced to the Canary Islands, possibly with transport. This specimen was found flying over the lawn in the city. **New species for Fuertevenura.**

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Fig. 9. *Stereonychus rufobrunneus* (Lindberg, 1953) from El Hierro: Camino de Jinama.



Fig. 10. *Protætia (Potosia) cuprea brancoi* (Baraud, 1992) from Fuerteventura: Costa Calma.

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