

TWO NEW SPECIES OF *CORTICARIA*
(*COL.: LATHRIDIIDAE*)
FROM THE CANARY ISLANDS

por

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RESUMEN

Se describen dos nuevas especies canarias de *Corticaria*, *hierroensis* n.sp. del Hierro, y *leileri* n.sp. de Tenerife. Ambas especies son ápteras y de pequeño tamaño, próximas a *maculosa* Woll.: se representa un esquema del edeago de ambas.

ABSTRACT

Two endemic new species of Canarian *Corticaria* are described, *hierroensis* sp.n. from Hierro, and *leileri* sp.n. from Tenerife. Both are small, apterous species allied to *maculosa* Woll., and their aedeagi are figured.

In a recent review (Johnson, 1974) of the Canarian species of *Corticaria*, eight species were recognised from the islands. This fauna is of great interest in that three of the treated species are endemic to the Canaries, whilst a fourth is confined to the Canaries, Madeira and the Azores. Since that review appeared, two additional new endemic species have been discovered as a result of exhaustive fieldwork by my colleagues Herbert Franz (Vienna) and Tor-Erik Leiler (Vallentuna, Stockholm). I am indebted to these colleagues for the loan of this material, which forms the subject of the present paper.

Corticaria hierroensis sp. n. (Figs. 1 - 2)

Length 1.54 - 1.75 mm. Entirely pale to dark reddish-brown, legs and antennae lighter. Body somewhat convex. Head much narrower than pronotum, breadth 0.37 - 0.41 mm; reticulation distinct, puncturation moderate in size and closeness. Temples minute but distinct, widened behind, slightly obtuse; eyes only very slightly wider than temples as a rule. Antennae somewhat short, length 0.53 - 0.58 mm, the club abrupt and rather short; stem segments short:

segment 8 conspicuously broader than long; 9 distinctly, 10 more obviously broader than long.

Pronotum broad and ample anteriorly, broadest at or in front of the front third, breadth 0.48 - 0.52 mm; 1.15 - 1.25 times as broad as long; sides moderately curved, more so in front than behind, thus much more narrowed basally; lateral crenulations moderately developed; crenulations at front and hind angles little marked; lateral pubescence short and fine, swept along the sides and barely projecting; surface a little shining, reticulation well marked; punctures moderate in size and impressed, close, mostly much less than a diameter apart on the disc; disc convex; post median depression distinct but rather weak, lateral impressions absent (except in a single distorted specimen).

Elytra long oval, 2.32 - 2.50 times as long as the pronotum and 1.51 - 1.58 times as long as broad; about as convex as the pronotum and slightly broader, breadth 0.61 - 0.70 mm; sides moderately curved, humeri rounded off, although microscopically serrate; pubescence single, i.e. strial and interstitial hairs of a similar length, c. 0.045 - 0.05 mm, these hairs very feebly curved and nearly flat, their tips slightly overlapping; interstices rather moderately and closely punctured, punctures almost as large and as close as the strial ones; microsculpture fine and little distinct, surface slightly more shining than pronotum; humeral callus absent, base without impressions. Apterous.

Prosternum with pubescent transverse foveae antero-laterally to procoxae. Mesocoxae very narrowly separated by an acuminate process. Metasternum rather short, c. 0.68 times the length (medial) of ventrite 1; hind margin of intercoxal process with a median notch. Ventrite 1 rather finely and sparsely punctured. Legs moderately long.

Male: pro- and mesotibiae with a very minute tooth on the inner edge at the apex; aedeagus figs. 1 - 2.

Holotype ♂. HIERRO: El Brezal, leg. H. Franz (In H. Franz coll., Vienna).

Paratypes. HIERRO: same data, 2 ♀♀; Pinar, leg. H. Franz, 1 ♂, 1 ♀. (In coll. H. Franz and Manchester Museum).

Notes. Due to the very small temples, almost uniform and decumbent elytral pubescence, antennal structure and pale brown colouration, this species is most closely related to immaculate specimens of maculosa Wollaston (see JOHNSON, 1974). It may be distinguished as follows: size smaller; antennae shorter; pronotum more ample; broadest in the front third, hind angles with barely a trace of a crenulation; elytra slightly more convex, narrower, sides straighter than in most maculosa; elytral humeri strongly rounded off, the humeral callus absent; apterous; aedeagus much smaller and differently shaped (cf. figs. 1 - 2 and 5 - 6). The species is also closely allied to leileri sp.n., see below.

Corticaria leileri sp. n. (Figs. 3 - 4)

Length 1.68 - 1.76 mm. Entirely reddish-brown, legs and antennae paler. Body rather convex. Head narrower than pronotum, breadth 0.38 - 0.40 mm; reticulation distinct, puncturation moderate in size and closeness. Temples mi-

nute but distinct, widened behind, slightly obtuse; eyes slightly wider than temples. Antennae moderately long, length 0.59 - 0.61 mm, club abrupt and rather short; stem segments rather short; segment 8 slightly broader than long; 9 slightly, 10 more obviously broader than long.

Pronotum rather small and somewhat narrow, broadest near the middle, breadth 0.48 - 0.51 mm; 1.10 - 1.11 times as broad as long; sides moderately and almost evenly curved; lateral crenulations moderately developed; crenulations at front and hind angles little marked; lateral pubescence short and fine, swept along the sides and barely projecting; surface feebly shining; punctures moderate in size, impressed, very dense and nearly touching, interstices ridge-like and distinctly reticulate; disc convex; post median depression and lateral impressions absent.

Elytra long oval, 2.37 - 2.45 times as long as the pronotum and 1.47 - 1.60 times as long as broad; hardly more convex than pronotum, but broader, breadth 0.70 - 0.71 mm; sides moderately curved, humeri rounded off although microscopically serrate; pubescence single, i.e. stria and interstitial hairs of a similar length, c. 0.045 - 0.05 mm, these hairs very feebly curved and nearly flat, tips slightly overlapping; interstices rather moderately and closely punctured, punctures not quite as large nor as close as the stria punctures; microsculpture absent, surface much more shining than pronotum; humeral callus absent, base without impressions. Apterous.

Prosternum with pubescent transverse foveae antero-laterally to procoxae. Mesocoxae very narrowly separated by an acuminate process. Metasternum rather short, c. 0.072 times the length (medial) of ventrite 1; hind margin of intercoxal process with a median notch. Ventrite 1 moderately and somewhat closely punctured. Legs moderately long.

Male: no apparent secondary sexual characters; aedeagus figs. 3 - 4.

Holotype ♂. TENERIFE: El Bailadero, 4.ii.1977, leg. T.-E. Leiler (In Manchester Museum).

Paratype. Same data, 1 ♀ (In Coll. Leiler).

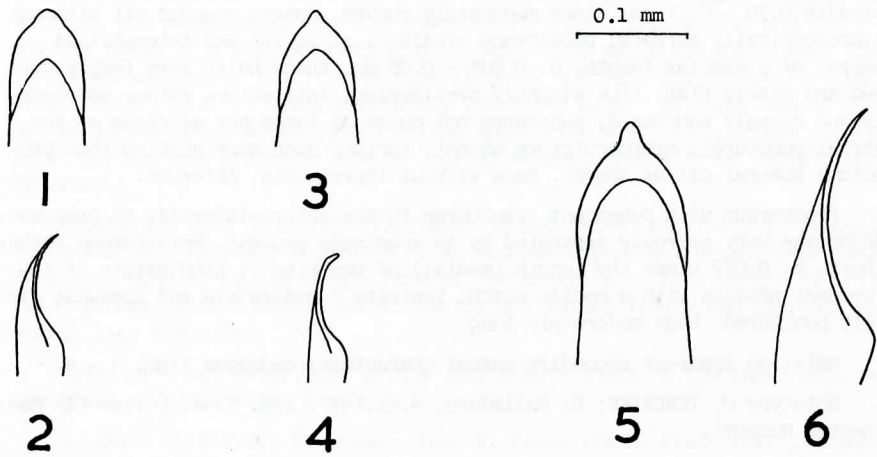
Notes. This apterous species is very closely related to hierroensis sp. n., but differs in the following features: antennae slightly longer; pronotum small and rather narrow, broadest around the middle, with very dense puncturation and ridge-like interstices; elytra much more shining than pronotum, microsculpture absent, puncturation rather coarse and deep; male pro- and mesotibiae without a tooth on the inner edge; aedeagal apex more distinctly nipped.

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REFERENCE

JOHNSON, C. 1974. Studies on the genus *Corticaria* Marshan (Col., Lathri-
diidae), Part 1. *Ann.Ent.Fenn.*, 40: 97-107.



Figs. 1-6. Aedeagi of *Corticaria* spp.: 1. *hierroensis* sp. n., dorsal; 2. *hierroensis*, lateral; 3. *leileri* sp. n., dorsal; 4. *leileri*, lateral; 5. *maculosa* Wollaston, dorsal; 6. *maculosa*, lateral.