

CONTRIBUTION TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE IBERIAN FAUNA OF CHRYSOMELIDAE (COLEOPTERA). I. NEW RECORDS OF CRIOCERINAE, CLYTRINAE AND CRYPTOCEPHALINAE

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Abstract: New records from Spanish provinces and Portuguese districts are presented for 24 species of Chrysomelidae in the subfamilies Criocerinae, Clytrinae and Cryptocephalinae. Most of these records fill gaps in the known distribution of the species. The known range of *Lachnaia pubescens* is extended westwards (Cáceres, Spain), that of *Cryptocephalus blandulus* southwestwards (Setúbal, Portugal). We discuss the problems for the identification of *Lachnaia pseudobarathraea*, a species formerly thought to be endemic to the alpine belt of Sierra Nevada (Granada, Spain), but actually present in most of south-eastern Spain. *Clytra quadripunctata*, *Stylosomus ilicicola*, *Pachybrachis suffriani*, *Cryptocephalus cantabricus*, *C. luridicollis*, and *C. obliteratifer* are new records for the Portuguese fauna of Chrysomelidae.

Key words: Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, Criocerinae, Clytrinae, Cryptocephalinae, Iberian Peninsula.

Contribución al conocimiento de la fauna ibérica de Chrysomelidae (Coleoptera). I. Nuevos registros de Criocerinae, Clytrinae y Cryptocephalinae

Resumen: Presentamos nuevos registros de provincias españolas y distritos portugueses para 24 especies de Chrysomelidae incluidas en las subfamilias Criocerinae, Clytrinae y Cryptocephalinae. La mayoría de estas citas cubren huecos en la distribución conocida de estas especies. La distribución de *Lachnaia pubescens* se amplía sin embargo hacia el oeste (Cáceres, España), y la de *Cryptocephalus blandulus* hacia el sudoeste (Setúbal, Portugal). También discutimos los problemas en la identificación de *Lachnaia pseudobarathraea*, que originalmente se consideraba un endemismo de altitud de Sierra Nevada (Granada, España), aunque en realidad está presente en la mayoría del sureste Ibérico. *Clytra quadripunctata*, *Stylosomus ilicicola*, *Pachybrachis suffriani*, *Cryptocephalus cantabricus*, *C. luridicollis* y *C. obliteratifer* se presentan como nuevas especies para la fauna portuguesa de Chrysomelidae.

Palabras clave: Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, Criocerinae, Clytrinae, Cryptocephalinae, Península Ibérica.

The publication of the first volume of the Iberian Fauna of Chrysomelidae (Petitpierre, 2000) was a great advance in our knowledge about the biodiversity and distribution ranges of this diverse beetle family in the Iberian Peninsula, but also to recognize precisely what areas of the Iberian geography are in greater need for investigation of their leaf beetle fauna. In the present work, the known distribution for several species of Chrysomelidae in the subfamilies treated in this first monograph—Criocerinae, Clytrinae and Cryptocephalinae—is refined with available new Spanish province or Portuguese district records. The spe reported in this updated catalogue are available in the authors' collections at their respective institutions.

Abbreviations:

spe = Specimens; EP = E. Petitpierre; GZ = J. Gómez-Zurita

Criocerinae

Crioceris (Crioceris) macilenta Weise, 1881

MÁLAGA: 1 spe, Almogía, río Campanillas, 3 April 1998, GZ leg. Mediterranean species (southern Iberian Peninsula, Mediterranean islands and North Africa). It was known in the Spanish southeast from Valencia, Alicante, Murcia, Almería and Granada (Petitpierre, 2000).

Clytrinae

Clytra (Clytra) quadripunctata (Linnaeus, 1758)

SORIA: 1 spe, Puerto del Madero, 10 July 1994, GZ leg.

TERUEL: 11 spe, Puerto del Cuarto Pelado, 3 July 1997, EP leg.; 1 spe, Puerto de Linares, 5 July 1997, EP leg.

PORTUGAL: 1 spe, Guarda, 13 June 2004, EP leg.

Euro-Siberian species (Petitpierre, 2000), which was not quoted from Portugal, and this first record for the province of Soria also clarifies the distribution of the species, which is known to be present in most of the Eastern half of the Iberian Peninsula.

Clytra (Clytraria) atraphaxidis (Pallas, 1773)

ALBACETE: 1 spe, Sierra de las Cabras, 8 July 1984, J. L. Lencina leg. CÁCERES: 3 spe, Pico Camacho, Montes de Traslasierra, 10 July 2003, EP leg.

MADRID: 1 spe, El Escorial, 18 August 1952, X. Suárez leg.

SORIA: 1 spe, Parque Natural del Cañón del río Lobos, 11 July 1994, EP leg.

Euro-Siberian species, in the Iberian Peninsula particularly in the centre and south, reported from Tarragona, Huesca, Zaragoza, Teruel, Avila and Granada (Codina-Padilla, 1960; Tiberghien, 1969; Petitpierre, 1983, 2000; García-Ocejo et al., 1993; Murria, 2001).

Lachnaia hirta (Fabricius, 1801)

ALICANTE: 1 spe, Cabo de Santa Pola, 23 April 1996, GZ leg.

ÁVILA: 1 spe, Sierra de Gredos, Santuario de Nuestra Señora de Chilla, 8 June 1998, GZ leg.

BADAJOS: 5 spe, Sierra de Salvatierra, 1 June 2005, EP leg.; 2 spe, Villanueva del Fresno, 1 June 2005, EP leg.

CÓRDOBA: 1 spe, Cabra, 30 March 1998, GZ leg.; 1 spe, Zuheros, 30 March 1998, GZ leg.

GRANADA: 1 spe, Láujar de Andarax, 11 June 1996, GZ leg.

MADRID: 1 spe, Algete, km. 26 N-I, 17 July 1990, J. F. Maté leg.

PORTUGAL: 5 spe, Beja, Ourique, 31 May 2005, EP leg.

Species from the Western Mediterranean. It has been reported from many localities throughout the Iberian Peninsula, except for the Cantabrian range (Petitpierre, 2000). Cited by Oliveira (1894) from everywhere in Portugal, specific localities are lacking, except for a report from the Algarve (Petitpierre, 2000). The new localities reported here only refine the known distribution of the species.

***Lachnaia pseudobarathraea* Daniel et Daniel, 1898** (Figure 1a)
ALBACETE: 7 spe, Embalse de Taibilla, 6 June 2008, EP leg.

CORDOBA: 2 spe (males), Bernabé, pista de Carcabuey a Luque, 30 March 1998, GZ leg.

This taxon was considered endemic from Sierra Nevada (Granada), living above 2000m (Petitpierre, 2000), but a recent study by Baselga and Ruiz-García (2007) demonstrated that the species has a very large distribution in southern Iberia. As recognized by these authors, this taxon has been possibly mistaken in most collections with the closely related *L. tristigma* (Lacordaire, 1848) based on elytral maculation. However, they can be clearly distinguished by the shape of their aedeagi, more slender in profile and more acuminate apically in *L. tristigma* (Petitpierre, 2000). The present record is not new, adding another locality from southern Córdoba to those reported by Baselga and Ruiz-García, but we figure the spe (Fig. 1a), together with one of *L. tristigma* to stress the unreliability of elytral maculation as diagnostic character as noted by Baselga and Ruiz-García (2007). This character can show a remarkable intraspecific polymorphism. The figured spe of *L. tristigma* from Buenamadre (Salamanca) has elytral markings very large, comparable to those in the type of *L. pseudobarathraea* (Fig. 1b). The shape of the aedeagus is clearly more informative.

***Lachnaia pubescens* (Dufour, 1820)**

BURGOS: 1 spe, Santo Domingo de Silos, 2 July 2000, J. F. Maté leg.
CÁCERES: 1 spe, Cabra, camino a la Ermita de San Blas, 11 June 1998, GZ leg.

MURCIA: 10 spe, Diapiro la Rosa, Jumilla, 25 May 2000, EP leg.

SALAMANCA: 1 spe, Buenamadre, 9 June 1998, EP leg.

VALLADOLID: 1 spe, Mojados, 13 June 1999, L.O. Aguado leg.

ZAMORA: 1 spe, Parque Natural Lago de Sanabria, 13 June 1996, EP leg.

Species from the European Western Mediterranean (Petitpierre, 2000). The western limit for the distribution of this species seems to occur in southeast Galicia (Baselga and Novoa, 2006), and although it is mainly distributed in the eastern half of Iberia (Petitpierre, 2000), it has been recently quoted from León (Petitpierre and Gómez-Zurita, 1998), and the current observations from Zamora, Salamanca and Cáceres, confirm the occurrence of this taxon in the western peninsular half, though still not in Portugal.

Cryptocephalinae

***Stylosomus (Stylomicrus) ilicicola* Suffrian, 1848**

CIUDAD REAL: 2 spe, Puerto de Caracuel, 885 m., 1 April 1998, GZ leg.

PORTUGAL: 18 spe, Distr. Faro, km. 2 road Vila do Bispo to Sagres, 18 March 1997, J. Gómez-Zurita and EP leg.; 1 spe, Barragem da Bravura, 18 March 1997, EP leg.; 1 spe, Distr. Évora, 5 km SW Portel, 1 June 2005, EP leg.

SORIA: 2 spe, Esteras de Medinaceli, 27 May 1999, EP leg.

Western Mediterranean species not yet recorded for Portugal, although its presence in this country was suspected (Petitpierre, 2000). These are the first Portuguese records of *S. ilicicola* and constitute its westernmost observations in Europe.

***Pachybrachis (Chloropachys) elegans* Graëlls, 1851**

PORTUGAL: 9 spe, Distr. Vila Real, São Martinho de Antas, 25 May 2002, EP leg.; 2 spe, Distr. Bragança, Castelo de Outeiro, 30 May 2002, EP leg.; 2 spe, Distr. Bragança, Castanheira, Santuario Nossa Senhora da Asunção, 8 June 2004, EP leg.

This species is frequent in the northern half of Portugal (Burlini, 1968; Petitpierre, 2000).

***Pachybrachis (Chloropachys) regius* Schaufuss, 1862**

GRANADA: 1 spe on *Quercus* sp., Marquesado de Zenete, 15 May 1997, GZ leg.; 1 spe, Calahorra-Puerto de la Ragua km 5, 15 May 1997, EP leg.

Iberian endemic from the southern half of the peninsula (Petitpierre, 2000).

***Pachybrachis (Pachybrachis) suffriani* Schaufuss, 1862**

CÁCERES: 17 spe on *Erica arborea*, Pico Camacho, Montes de Traslasierra, 1800m., 10 July 2003, EP leg.; 1 spe, Puerto de Tornavacas, Sierra de Candelario, 10 July 2002, EP leg.; 4 spe, Casares de las Hurdes, 11 July 2004, EP leg.

PORTUGAL: 2 spe, Distr. Bragança, Santuario Nossa Senhora da Asunção, Castanheira, 8 June 2004, EP leg.

This Iberian endemic has been quoted from the northwestern peninsular quadrant and Andalucía (Petitpierre, 2000), but only doubtfully from Portugal (Oliveira, 1894). Our Portuguese record confirms its presence in the country. Furthermore, the three records from Cáceres are the first for Extremadura.

***Pachybrachis (Pachybrachis) terminalis* Suffrian, 1849**

GRANADA: 6 spe on *Quercus* sp., Marquesado de Zenete, 15 May 1997, J. Gómez-Zurita and EP leg.

Species with a somewhat similar distribution as the former taxon, although expanded towards the centre of the Peninsula (Petitpierre, 2000).

***Cryptocephalus (Burlinius) blandulus* Harold, 1872**

PORTUGAL: 1 spe, Distr. Setúbal, Sines, Praia de São Torpes, 19 March 1997, GZ leg.; 6 spe, Distr. Faro, 3 km SW Aljezur, 31 May 2005, EP leg.

Western Mediterranean species (Petitpierre, 2000). It was known from the northeast of Portugal (Correa de Barros, 1928), so that the present records expand considerably southwards its distribution in this country.

***Cryptocephalus (Burlinius) luridicollis* Suffrian, 1868**

PORTUGAL: 1 spe, Distr. Setúbal, Santa Susana, 21 July 2002, J. Gómez-Zurita & A. Cardoso leg.

Western Mediterranean species which was not known from Portugal (Petitpierre, 2000), representing the above the first record for the Portuguese fauna.

***Cryptocephalus (Burlinius) pygmaeus* Fabricius, 1792**

CUENCA: 1 spe on *Mentha aquatica*, Reillo, río Guadazaón, 4 July 1995, EP leg.

TERUEL: 2 spe, Beceite, 4 July 1997, GZ leg.

ZARAGOZA: 7 spe on *Mentha suaveolens*, Belchite, 2 July 1997, J. Gómez-Zurita and EP leg.

European species widely distributed in the Iberian Peninsula (Petitpierre, 2000).

***Cryptocephalus (Burlinius) rufipes* (Goeze, 1777)**

ALBACETE: 5 spe, Embalse de Taibilla, 13 May 1997, J. Gómez-Zurita and EP leg.; 1 spe, *ibid*, 6 June 2008, EP leg.

JAÉN: 1 spe, Embalse de Miller, 6 June 2006, EP leg.

SORIA: 1 spe, Parque Natural del Cañón del río Lobos, 11 July 1994, EP leg.

ZAMORA: 9 spe, Ribadelago, Tera river, 13 June 1996, J. Gómez-Zurita and EP leg.

Western Mediterranean species widely distributed in the Iberian Peninsula (Petitpierre, 2000).

***Cryptocephalus (Cryptocephalus) androgyne* ssp. *pelleti* Marseul, 1875**

LEÓN: 4 spe, Toreno, 11 June 1996, GZ leg.

OURENSE: 1 spe, Cabeza de Manzaneda, 9 June 2004, J. Gómez-Zurita & A. Cardoso leg.

TERUEL: 1 spe on *Salix elaeagnos*, Beceite, 4 July 1997, EP leg.; 1 spe on *Salix purpurea*, Sierra de Javalambre: Torrijas, 14 June 2001, EP leg.

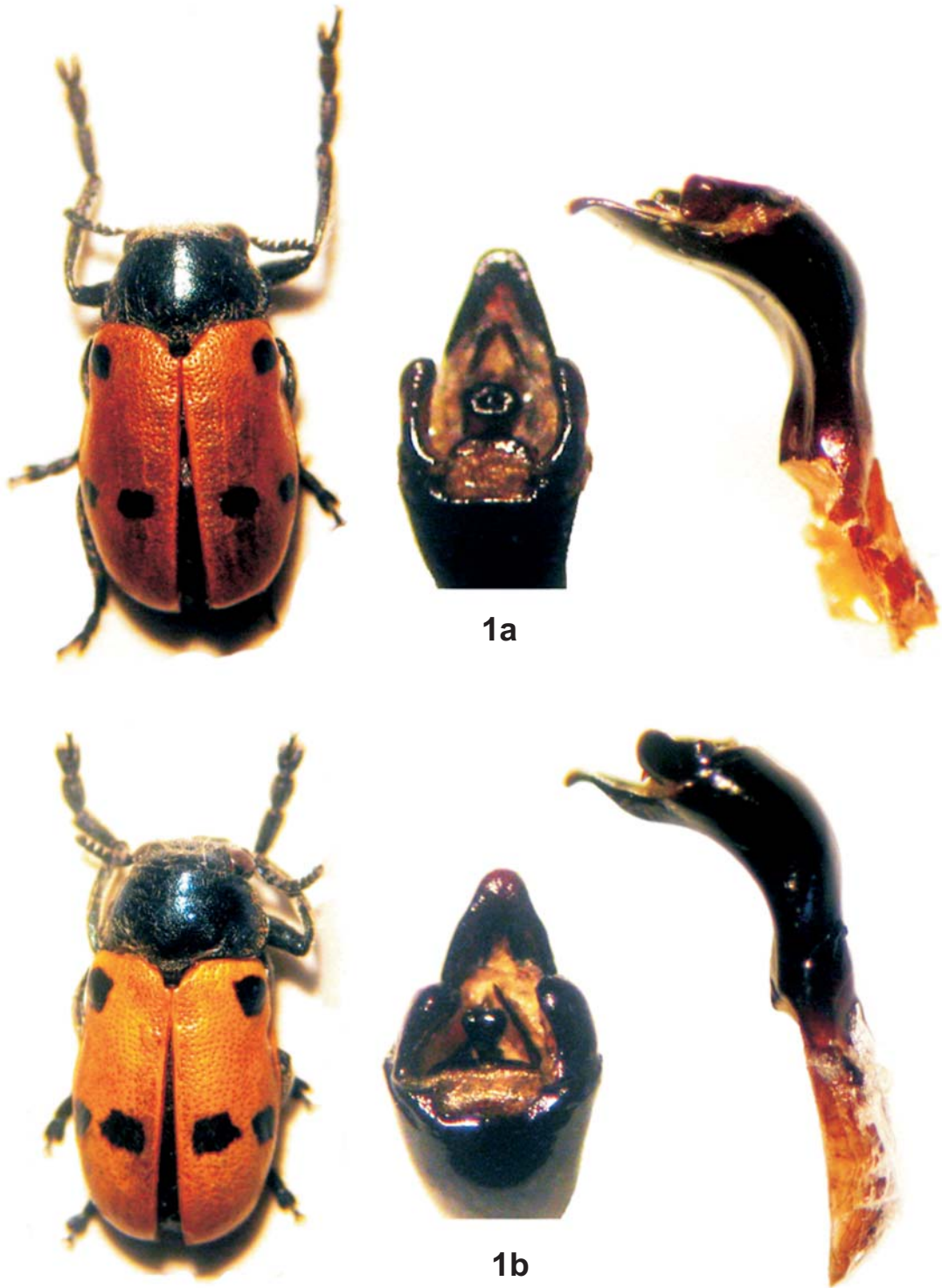


Fig. 1. Habitus, operculum and lateral view of aedeagus in (a) *Lachnaia pseudobarathraea* from Bernabé (Córdoba) and (b) *L. tristigma* from Buenamadre (Salamanca).

ZAMORA: 2 spe, Ribadelago, Tera river, 13 June 1996, EP leg.; 2 spe, Santa María del Pedroso, frontera, 31 May 2002, EP leg. Western European subspecies (Spain, France and probably Portugal) (Petitpierre, 2000). Previously cited from A. Coruña (Baselga and Novoa, 2004), these records complement the catalogue of Chrysomelidae in northwestern Iberia and the Spanish province of León (Petitpierre y Gómez-Zurita, 1998, quoted as *C. coerulescens pelleti*).

Cryptocephalus (Cryptocephalus) aureolus Suffrian, 1847

OURENSE: 1 spe, Cabeza de Manzaneda, 9 June 2004, GZ leg.

This is a European species that colonizes most of the Iberian Peninsula, particularly in mountainous areas of the northern half (Petitpierre, 2000; Baselga and Novoa, 2004). Reported from Galicia, from Lugo and Pontevedra (Baselga and Novoa, 1999, 2004), this is the first record for Ourense.

Cryptocephalus (Cryptocephalus) cantabricus Franz, 1958

PORTUGAL: 2 spe, Distr. Vila Real, São Martinho de Antas, 29 May 2002, EP leg.; 1 spe, Distr. Bragança, Parque Natural de Montesinho, 30 May 2002, EP leg.; 2 spe, *idem*, 9 June 2004, EP leg.

ZAMORA: 2 spe, Luelmo, 7 June 2004, J. Gómez-Zurita & A. Cardoso leg.

Baselga and Novoa (2004) provide a very detailed distribution for this species which is present in most of the Iberian Peninsula, although was formerly thought a Cantabro-Pyrenean distribution (Petitpierre, 2000). The presence of the species in Zamora completes its distribution in the northwestern quadrant of Iberia. So far it had not been reported from Portugal, but it was expected to occur in the northern half of the country, as our observations confirm.

Cryptocephalus (Cryptocephalus) cyanaræ Suffrian, 1847

CÁCERES: 3 spe, ca. Casares de las Hurdes 1077m, 12 June 2004, J. Gómez-Zurita and EP leg.; 8 spe on *Erica arborea*, Pico Camacho, Montes de Traslasierra, 1800m., 10 July 2003, EP leg.

CÁDIZ: 2 spe, Conil, 1 April 2006, P. Coello leg.

PORTUGAL: 1 spe, Distr. Faro, Aljezur, 30 May 2005, EP leg.

Species present in France and reported from the western half of the Iberian Peninsula (Petitpierre, 2000).

Cryptocephalus (Cryptocephalus) oblitteratifer Pic, 1900

PORTUGAL: 1 spe on *Quercus ilex* ssp. *ilex*, Distr. Bragança, Parque Natural de Montesinho, 3 km SE Vilarinho, 8 June 2004, EP leg.

SALAMANCA: 1 spe, Buenamadre, 24 June 2002, J. Gómez-Zurita & A. Cardoso leg.

European Western Mediterranean species (Petitpierre, 2000). The presence of this species in Salamanca is well within its known range in the Iberian Peninsula, where it becomes more sporadic towards the west, reaching Galicia (Baselga and Novoa, 2002). It was lacking so far for the fauna of Portugal.

Cryptocephalus (Cryptocephalus) pexicollis Suffrian, 1847

PORTUGAL: 1 spe, Beja, Almogrove, 12 June 2002, A. Cardoso & GZ leg.

This is a western Mediterranean species reported from most of the Iberian peninsula, including the north of Portugal (Oliveira, 1894; Correa de Barros, 1928; Petitpierre, 2000). While it has been recorded from Southern Spain, this is the southernmost record in Portugal.

Cryptocephalus (Cryptocephalus) ramburii Suffrian, 1847

ALBACETE: 1 spe, Sierra de Alcaraz, Pico Almenaras, 23 May 2000, EP leg.

ALMERÍA: 1 spe, Sierra de Gádor, 15 May 1997, GZ leg.

Iberian endemic only lacking in the Galician and Cantabrian regions (Petitpierre, 2000).

Cryptocephalus (Heterichnus) excisus Seidlitz, 1872

ZAMORA: 1 spe, 4 km north from San Martín de Castañeda, 12 June 1996, GZ leg.

Species considered endemic of the mountains in the Iberian and Central Systems of the Iberian Peninsula (Petitpierre, 2000). Its presence in León (Petitpierre & Gómez-Zurita, 1998) and now from Zamora confirm its range expanded northwards.

Cryptocephalus (Heterichnus) lividimanus Suffrian, 1851

CASTELLÓN: 2 spe, Pina de Montalgrao-pista Rebollo Gordo, 27 May 1999, EP leg.

MURCIA: 1 spe, Jumilla, Diapiro la Rosa, 25 May 2000, EP leg.

SORIA: 5 spe on *Quercus ilex* ssp. *ilex*, Esteras de Medinaceli, 27 May 1999, EP leg.

VALLADOLID: 1 spe, Mojados, 12 June 2001, L.O. Aguado leg.

ZAMORA: 1 spe, Ribadelago, Tera river, 13 June 1996, GZ leg.

Iberian endemics widely distributed in most of the Iberian Peninsula (Petitpierre, 2000).

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