

**On some *Coptostethus* Wollaston, 1854 collected in Tenerife (Canary Islands) with description of a new species (Insecta: Coleoptera: Elateridae: Cardiophorinae)**

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**Abstract**

*Coptostethus konvickai* n. sp. is described as new for science, and three other species are recorded from Tenerife (Canary Islands). An updated catalogue of the *Coptostethus* spp. from Tenerife is provided.

**Zusammenfassung**

*Coptostethus konvickai* n. sp. wird neu für die Wissenschaft beschrieben, Funde von drei weiteren Arten von Teneriffa (Kanarische Inseln) mitgeteilt. Ein aktueller Katalog für die Gattung *Coptostethus* von Teneriffa wird vorgestellt.

**Key words:** Coleoptera, Elateridae, *Coptostethus*, new species, faunistic records, catalogue, Tenerife, Canary Islands

**Introduction**

This paper reports the results of a study on some click beetles of the genus *Coptostethus* Wollaston, 1854, collected during the period 15th–17th December, 2018 in the North East of Tenerife Island. Four species were collected, two by sifting, and one of these, after comparison with the known species, is here described as new. With the description of the new species, the number of *Coptostethus* Wollaston known from Tenerife, based on the revision of COBOS (1970) and subsequently published papers (NÉMETH & PLATIA, 2014, PLATIA 2015, 2016) amounts to 21 species, and an updated catalogue is provided.

**Material and methods**

Measurements: Body length is measured along the midline from the anterior margin of the frons to the

apex of the elytra; width is measured across the broadest part of the body. Pronotal length is measured along the midline; the width is at the broadest part, usually at the hind angles.

Abbreviations – The names of institutions, museums and collections providing material for this study are abbreviated as follows: CKZ, collection of O. Konvička, Zlín, Czech Republic; CPG, collection of G. Platia, Gatteo, Italy.

The subfamily and tribal placement of genera listed below follows BOUCHARD et al. (2011). The abbreviations of countries, given in “distribution” follow (CATE 2007).

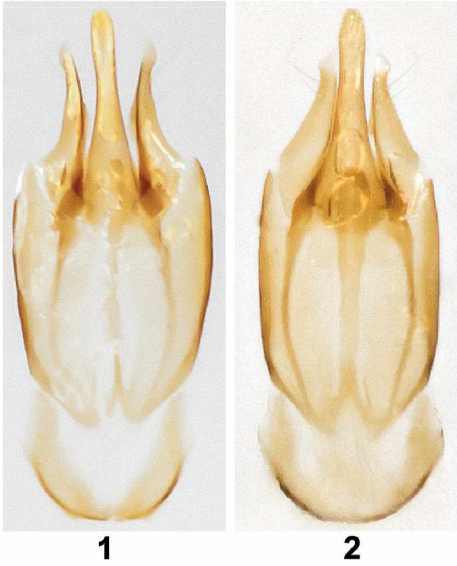
**Results**

*Coptostethus konvickai* n. sp. Figs. 1, 5, 6.

**Material examined.** Holotype ♂ – ‘Spain – Tenerife isl. / Anaga Mts., Chamorga / Casas de Tafada, sifting /28°34’36” N, 16°9’11” W / 15.XII.2018 / lgt. Andrew Pot (CKZ); 1 Paratype ♂ – same data as HT. (CPG).

**Diagnosis.** A species of the group with claws toothed at the base (COBOS 1970) it resembles *C. wollastoni* (Cobos, 1970) in the short antennae, but it can be separated by the lighter colour, smaller and more convex body, strongly arcuate and shorter elytra, and the aedeagus.

**Description.** Male. Moderately shiny; head and pronotum ferruginous, elytra colour variable, from yellowish with blackish shades in the centre of the disk to yellowish-ferruginous; antennae and legs lighter, pale yellow; covered with moderate, short, partially erect at sides and apices of elytra, yellow pubescence. Frons flat to sub-convex, anterior margin moderately and regularly arcuate, just protruding above the clypeus; punctuation very dense, punctures umbilicate, contiguous or with very small intervals giving the surface a sub-rugose appearance.



Figs. 1–2. Aedeagus in dorsal view. 1 *Coptostethus komvickai* n. sp.; 2. *Coptostethus cobosi* Douglas & Kundrata, 2018. Photograph: Aleš Sedláček.

Antennae (Fig. 5) extend beyond the apices of the pronotum by one article; second article sub-conical, 2.3x as long as wide, third-tenth conical, on average 1.5–1.57x as long as the second and subequal in length; last article sub-ellipsoidal. Pronotum 1.15–1.16x as wide as long, widest behind the middle, very convex on the disk without any trace of depressions, abruptly sloping at base, more gradually towards the sides, which are very arcuate from behind

the middle and regularly tapering to the apices and to the posterior angles, the latter short, truncate, convergent, not carinate; lateral suture-like margin very fine, sub-arcuate and obsolete after the middle; punctuation very dense and fine, uniformly distributed over all the surface, the punctures are extremely fine, simple, of approximately the same size with very short, shiny intervals.

Scutellum heart-shaped, 1.6 times as wide as long, submarginate at base, slightly impressed in the middle with extremely fine punctures.

Elytra 2.14–2.20 times as long as pronotum and 1.75 times as long as wide, very convex; sides very arcuate, widest at the middle; striae regularly marked and punctured; interstriae sub-convex with very fine punctures.

Wings absent.

Claws toothed at the base.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 1 (length 0.95 mm).

Female unknown.

Size. Length 5.43–5.68 mm; width 2.06–2.09 mm.

**Etymology.** The species is dedicated to my colleague Ondřej Konvička, specialist in Melandryidae and Tetratomidae, who sent me the material for study.

**Ecological notes.** Collected by sifting of dead *Aeonium* sp.

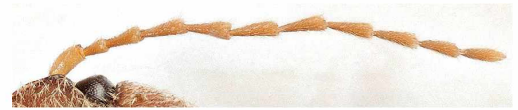
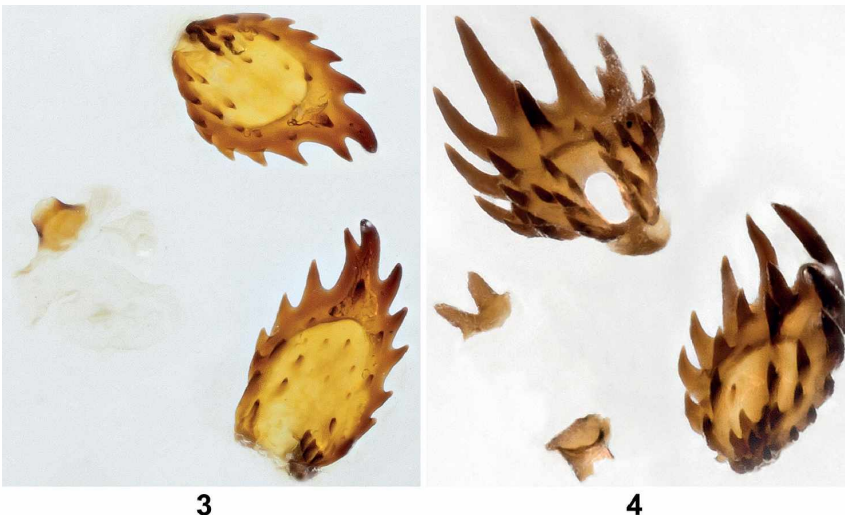


Fig. 5. Antenna. *Coptostethus komvickai* n. sp. Photograph: Aleš Sedláček.



Figs. 3–4. Sclerites of the bursa copulatrix. 3. *Coptostethus eggeri* Platia, 2015; 4. *Coptostethus globulicollis* Wollaston, 1862. Photograph: Aleš Sedláček.

*Coptostethus cobosi* Douglas & Kundrata, 2018  
nom. nov. Figs. 2, 7.

(new name for *Cardiophorus* (*Coptostethus*) *inflatus*  
Cobos, 1970 nec Candèze, 1882)

**Material examined.** 3 spems. ♂ – Canary Islands:  
Tenerife, Anaga Mts., Las Mercedes (28°31'37"N,  
16°16'52"W), 16.XII.2018, Andrew Pot leg. (CKZ; CPG).

Aedeagus as in Fig. 2 (length 1.0 mm).

Size. Length 4.6–5.7 mm; width 1.75–2.12 mm.

**Ecological notes.** Collected by beating dead branches  
at night.

*Coptostethus eggeri* Platia, 2015 Figs. 3, 8.

Platia, 2015: 18.

**Material examined.** 1 spcm. ♀ – Canary Islands:  
Tenerife, Anaga Mts., Las Mercedes (28°31'37"N,  
16°16'52"W), 16.XII.2018, lgt. Andrew Pot (CKZ).

Bursa copulatrix sclerified as in Fig. 3.

Size. Length 8.0 mm; width 2.68 mm.

**Ecological notes.** Collected by beating dead branches  
at night.

*Coptostethus globulicollis* Wollaston, 1862 Figs. 4, 9.

**Material examined.** 1 spcm. ♀ – Canary Islands:  
Tenerife, Puertito de Güímar (28°18'46"N, 16°21'57"W),  
17.XII.2018, lgt. Andrew Pot (CKZ).

Bursa copulatrix sclerified as in Fig. 4.

Size. Length 5.43 mm; width 2.06 mm.

**Ecological notes.** Collected by sifting of dead  
*Euphorbia* sp.

**Updated catalogue of *Coptostethus* from Tenerife  
(Canary Islands):**

*arozarenei* Cobos, 1970

*brunneipennis* Wollaston, 1863

*canariensis* Wollaston, 1858

*cobosi* Douglas & Kundrata, 2018

*eggeri* Platia, 2015

*fernandezi* Cobos, 1970

*globulicollis* Wollaston, 1862

*gracilis* Wollaston, 1864

*hayeki* Cobos, 1970

*konvickai* Platia n. sp.

*kundratai* Németh & Platia, 2014

*lindbergi* Cobos, 1970

*longicornis* Lindberg, 1953

*mantici* Platia, 2016

*mateui* Cobos, 1970

*mendizabali* Cobos, 1970

*obtusus* Wollaston, 1864

*petterssoni* Platia, 2015

*tailori* Cobos, 1970

*vilaflorensis* Platia, 2015

*wollastoni* Cobos, 1970

### Acknowledgements

My sincere thanks are due to Ondřej Konvička (Zlín,  
Czech Republic) for providing me with material  
from his collection and for valuable comments on the  
manuscript, and to Aleš Sedláček (Hranice, Czech  
Republic) for taking the photographs used in this paper.

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**Figs. 6–9.** Habitus. 6. *Coptostethus konvickai* n. sp. (5.68 mm); 7. *Coptostethus cobosi* Douglas & Kundrata, 2018 (5.5 mm); 8. *Coptostethus eggeri* Platia, 2015 (♀) (8.0 mm); 9. *Coptostethus globulicollis* Wollaston, 1862 (♀) (5.40 mm). Photograph: Aleš Sedláček.



Fig. 10. Chamorga, type locality of *Coptostethus konvickai* n. sp.

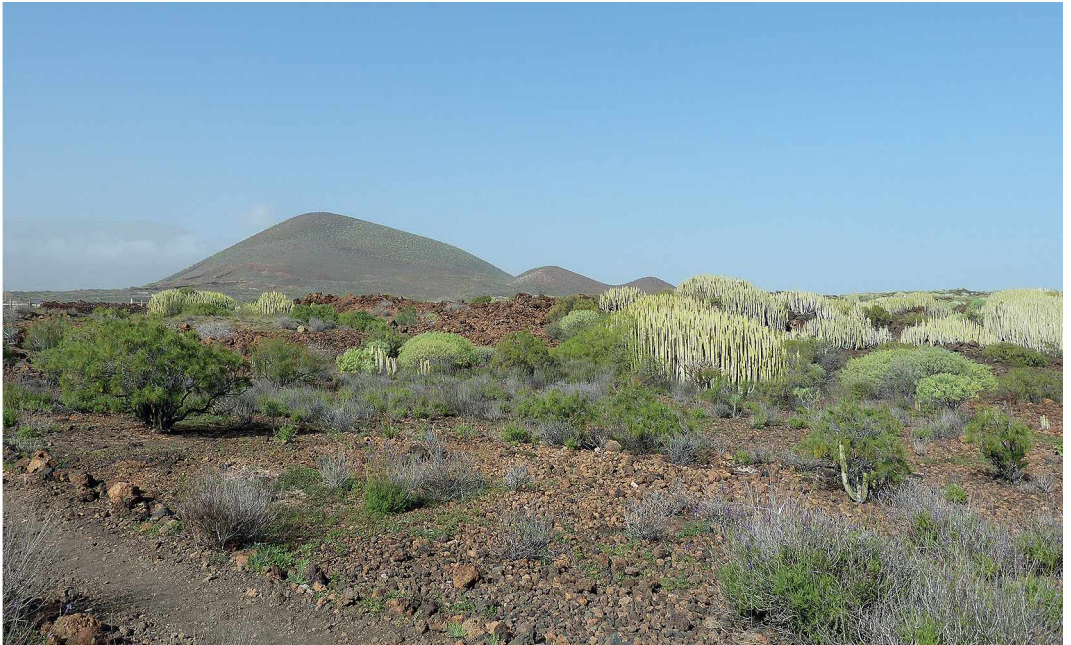


Fig. 11. Puertito de Güimar, locality for *Coptostethus globulicollis* Wollaston, 1862.

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Artikel/Article: [On some Coptostethus Wollaston, 1854 collected in Tenerife \(Canary Islands\) with description of a new species \(Insecta: Coleoptera: Elateridae: Cardiophorinae\) 285-289](#)