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An Azorean species of *Caulotrupid* Wollaston  
(Coleoptera, Curculionidae)

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The cossonin genus *Caulotrupid* was described and figured by WOLLASTON (1854) to include some glabrous and apterous forms without humeral callus but with distinct eyes, seven-segmented antennal funicle and finely punctate pronotum.

No post-WOLLASTON species have so far been described and the genus is considered endemic of the Madeiran archipelago. Recently, however, an Azorean representative has been found which is described below.

*Caulotrupid parvus* n. sp. (Figs. 1-3)

Holotype, ♂: Azores, Santa Maria, Pico Alto, 6. 8. 1983, G. ISRAELSON (in author's collection). Paratype, ♂: as holotype but 11. 7. 1982, Christina Israelson.

FOLWACZNY's key to the Madeiran species (1983: 100) unambiguously leads to *conicollis* WOLLASTON but that species is much larger, more distinctly alutaceous, and less strongly shining; the lateral sides of its pronotum are not quite so straight, the clytral striae are distinct posteriorly at least, and the prosternal process is triangular, not parallel-sided. The characters of the male copulatory organs are very different. The organ is relatively shorter but broader in *conicollis* (Figs. 4 and 5) than in *parvus* (Figs. 2 and 3), the tube is not shorter than the struts and has a slight sub-apical constriction in dorsal view. The internal sac is armed with two large sclerites in the apical half which seems to be typical of the Madeiran species of the genus. This character is commonly met with in the related genus *Pselactus* (FOLWACZNY l. c.: fig. 16; ISRAELSON 1980: fig. 38) but absent in the new species. The particularities of the aedeagal structures may indicate a more profound difference between *parvus* and the Madeiran forms but some of the latter still remain to be examined.

Measurements of the holotype (mm). Lengths: body 2.3, rostrum 0.4, prothorax 0.7, elytra 1.5, antennae 0.6, penis (struts included) 1.05. Breadths: rostrum near apex 0.24, head 0.48, prothorax at front 0.52, ditto at base 0.72, elytra at base 0.7, ditto in maximum 1.05.

B o d y (Fig. 1) subfusiform, moderately convex, uniformly dark brownish red with a greenish metallic tinge, appendages reddish yellow. Forebody and

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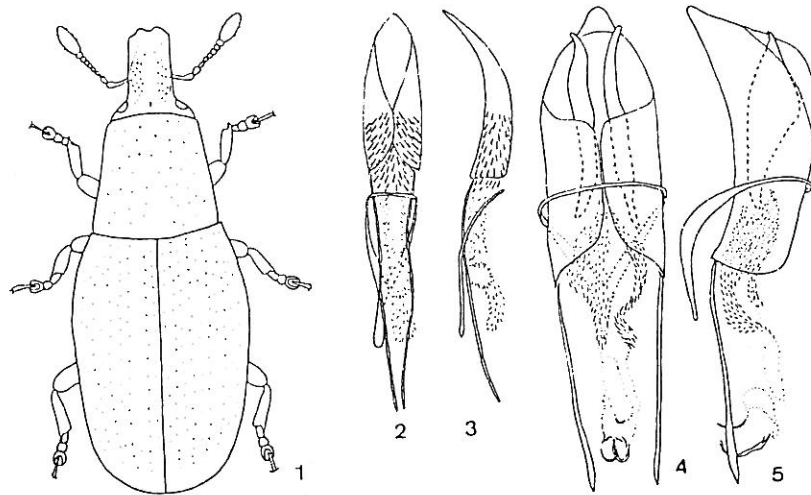


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Figs. 1—3. *Caulotrups parvus* n. sp. — 1. Habitus. — 2. Aedeagus, dorsal view. — 3. Ditto, lateral view.

Figs. 4—5. *Caulotrups conicollis* WOLLASTON. Aedeagus. — 4. Dorsal view. — 5. Lateral view.

underside finely but distinctly microreticulate, weaker so towards pronotal base, elytra without microsculpture, very shining. Glabrous.

Rostrum slightly curved about middle, upper side flattened, relatively strongly punctate, distinctly reticulate, and mat in basal two-thirds, finely and sparsely sculptured in apical third; ventral side with a fine medial carina and a depression on each side. Frons with a short and narrow longitudinal depression between eyes. Antennae inserted slightly basad of rostral middle, scape clavate, three times as long as broad, funicular segment 1 slightly longer than broad, segment 2 of equal length but narrower, 3 as broad as long, 4—7 successively somewhat more transverse. Eyes transverse, flat.

Prothorax trapezoidal, as long as broad, base slightly convex at middle, upper side with fine and scattered punctation. Scutellum invisible.

Elytra subovoid, moderately arched, with sharply rectangular humeral angles and very small and scattered punctures partly forming longitudinal series but with no trace of striae impressions. Apterous.

Legs small, tarsi broad with segment 2 distinctly transverse.

Underside punctation extremely shallow and sparse except for some deeper punctures on posterior portion of medial region of mesosternum, macroscopic vestiture absent except for a seta on each trochanter. A sub-

triangular area before procoxae lat. Prosternal process very narrow, parallel-sided. Metasternum with a strong medial depression.

Aedeagus very elongate and narrow. Penis pointed without subapical constriction, struts longer than tube. Internal sac armed with very numerous and dense, moderately strong, straight spines on level of struts replaced by very fine, needle-shaped, likewise very dense sclerites (armature diagrammatically drawn in the figures).

Both specimens were found in a deciduous forest, the holotype by sifting debris, the paratype by carving up a small piece of rotten wood fished from the ground.

*Caulotrups parvus* is doubtless a relict of the fauna inhabiting the laurel forests said to have covered the virgin Azorean islands before man settled down.

Several of the known Azorean endemics are more or less typical members of this fauna which has a clear Macaronesian character: *Trechus torretassoi* JEANNEL, *Calathus* spp., *Olisthopus inclavatus* ISRAELSON, *Phloeonomus azoricus* FAUVEL, *Geostiba melanocephala* (CROTCH), *Tarphius wollastoni* CROTCH, *Nesotes azoricus* CROTCH, *Aromia thea* REITTER, *Laparocerus azoricus* DROUET, *Pseudechinossoma nodosum* HUSTEDT, *Rhopalomesites azoricus* MÉQUIGNON, *Pseudophloeophagus* spp., and *Acalles droueti* CROTCH and perhaps still others.

The discovery of the new species once more proves that previously unknown members of the fauna managed to survive the destruction of the original environment. More examples will remain to be found in this wide but little studied archipelago.

#### Literature:

- FOLWACZNY, B. (1973): Bestimmungstabelle der paläarktischen Cossoninae (Coleoptera, curculionidae). — Entomol. Blätter 69: 65—180.  
 ISRAELSON, G. (1980): Taxonomical and nomenclatural notes on some Canarian Coleoptera. — Vieraea 9: 183—210.  
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