

A new Macaronesian genus of *Cisidae* (Coleoptera)

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Atlantocis gen. n. (Figs. 1–12)

Type species: *Atlantocis gillerforsii* sp. n.

The here proposed genus includes three very closely related taxa each geographically representing its own Macaronesian archipelago (Fig. 12).

Atlantocis is referable to *Cisinae* Lawrence (1971: 436; scrips. *Ciinae*) but differs from the sharp concept by the absence of a distinct metasternal suture, a feature characteristic of *Orophiinae* Lawrence l.c. The posterior metasternal process is emarginate at apex, however.

The keys of LOHSE (1967: 280) or LAWRENCE (l. c.: 436) lead to the vicinity of *Strigosis* Dury or *Sulcasis* Dury but the combination of its characters does not correspond to any of the two genera. As in the former the vestiture is single, the prosternal carina situated on the same plane as the intercoxal process, and the anterior edge of the male pronotum normally has two processes. As in the latter, on the other hand, the lateral edges of the pronotum are invisible from above with its front obtuse, not produced, and the apical portion of the elytral suture is simple without inflexed margins, etc.

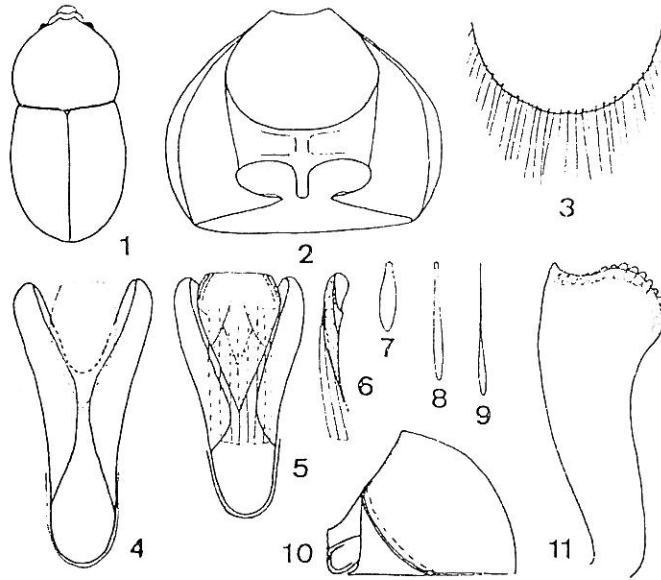
Body (Fig. 1) twice as long as broad, strongly arched. Punctuation single and confused; surface more or less distinctly microreticulate. Vestiture of hair-like and more or less scale-like setae about as long as width of antennal segment 2, at high magnification (300 X) often appearing slightly three-pointed (Figs. 7, 8), on upper side more or less raised. Maxillary palps rather long and narrow, terminal segment subfusiform, twice as long as wide. Antennae ten-segmented, club three-segmented, segment 2 longer than broad, segment 3 longer than 4. Prothorax (Fig. 2) transverse, lateral sides moderately convex, posterior side slightly convex, anterior side produced forward, lateral edges not visible from above, anterior edges obtuse, not protruding, posterior angles effaced, margins fine but distinct laterally and posteriorly. Scutellum small, sometimes indistinct. Humeral callus absent. Margins of elytral suture simple. Apterous. Outer apical angle of protibia (Fig. 11) expanded and with a series of spines, inner angle bluntly acute. Prosternum (Fig. 2) with a not very sharp carina and hardly quite as long before coxae as process; process 0.2 times as wide as one procoxal cavity, parallel-sided; hypomera slightly strigose. Metasternum 0.3 times as long as wide, without medial suture. Edge of male sternite 8 apically rounded

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Figs. 1—11. *Atlantís* gen. n. — 1—4, 8, 11. *A. canariensis* sp. n., Gomera. 5—7. *A. gillerforsii* sp. n., São Miguel. 9, 10. *A. lauri* (Wollaston), Madeira.
— 1. Habitus. 2. Prothorax, ventral view. 3. Sternite 8 of o. 4, 5. Aedeagus, dorsal view. 6. Penis, lateral view. 7—9. Dorsal seta. 10. Prothorax, lateral view. 11. Right protibia, dorsal view.

(Fig. 3). Aedeagus about 0.4 times as long as pronotum, with Y-shaped parameral lamina; penis subtriangular, often indistinctly sclerotized.

The male is externally distinguished from the female by the following characters: abdominal sternite 3 with a more or less sharply margined, pubescent fovea, frontoclypeal ridge nearly always with a tubercle on each side, vertex with a median pit, prothorax usually broader on average and with a more or less distinct anterior emargination typically with a tubercle on each side.

Key

- 1—2 Pronotal disc not distinctly microreticulate but with coarse and dense punctures separated by narrow ridges. Dorsal setae (Fig. 7) distinctly scale-like, slightly tapering apicad, finely three-pointed. Scutellum indistinct. Penis (Figs. 5, 6) with sclerotized structures

gillerforsii sp. n.

2—1 Pronotal disc strongly microreticulate and with fine punctures separated by one-half their diameter at least. Dorsal setae (Figs. 8, 9) narrow, more hair-like. Scutellum small but distinct. Penis (Fig. 4) completely hyaline without sclerotized structures, usually colourless and more or less difficult to find.

3—4 Elytra strongly microreticulate, as dull as pronotum. Punctures weaker, on pronotum separated by ≈ 3 times their diameter. Upper-side setae very narrow in their outer two-thirds on pronotum in particular, appearing simply pointed (Fig. 9). Upper-side sexual characters of male generally weak, in very small specimens absent, pronotum not reaching width of elytra, pronotal emargination and tubercles often indistinct even in average-sized specimens. Penis always colourless.

lauri (Wollaston)

4—3 Elytra indistinctly or weakly microreticulate, shiny. Punctures averagely stronger, on pronotum separated by 0.5—2 times their diameter. Upper-side setae (Fig. 8) slightly stronger, often appearing three-pointed, at least on elytra. Upper-side sexual characters of male strong, perceivable also in small specimens; pronotum of large specimens often as wide as elytra. Penis somewhat more apparent, often with a yellowish tinge.

canariensis sp. n.

Atlantocis gillerforsii sp. n. (Figs. 5—7)

Holotype, ♂: Azores, Santa Maria, Coevas, 10. 8. 1983, C. Gillerfors, in collector's collection. Paratypes: 6, same data as holotype; São Miguel, near Povoação, 30. 7. 1983, G. Israelson, in author's collection.

The main differences from the other species appear from the key.

Named after my friend G. Gillerfors, Varberg, who provided an excellent material.

Length 1.4—1.65, width 0.75—0.85 mm. Dark reddish-brown, front portion of pronotum, mouthparts and legs lighter brown, tarsi and antennal segments 1—7 yellow. Vertex with moderately strong punctation and insignificant pubescence of scattered, depressed, fine setae. Pronotum 0.8—0.95 times as long as wide, on disc with strong punctures separated by one-fourth to one-third their diameter and with shiny interstices, anteriorly punctures finer and less dense and interstices somewhat dull. Vestiture scale-like and more apparent than in the other species, golden. Scutellum indistinct. Elytra 1.3—1.4 times as long as wide, 1.6—1.75 times as long as, and 1.1—1.2 times as wide as pronotum, with punctation as on pronotal disc but somewhat coarser on average; vestiture as on pronotum. Penis as in Figs. 5 and 6, with sclerotized structures, and on ventral side with a delicate, longitudinally striate membran basad surpassing penial body.

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Fig.

Tubercles of frontoclypeal ridge and pronotum in male all small but distinct.

In São Miguel the material was sifted from debris under broad-leaved trees, in Santa Maria from under the bark of a fallen *Eucalyptus* trunk according to verbal information kindly given by the collector. Certainly this species was an inhabitant of ancient, now disappeared laurel forests and successfully adapted itself to changed conditions of life.

Atlantocis lauri (Wollaston) comb. n. (Figs. 9 and 10)

Cis lauri Wollaston 1854: 282, tab. V Figs. 7—7c; 1857: 94; 1865: 235 (in part), nec 1864: 253.

Type material (in the British Museum) not examined. Non-typical material examined: 281 specimens, Madeira, Ribeiro Frio and Encumeada. (in author's collection).

This species is extremely closely related to the following but always seems to be distinguished by the characters of the above key.

Length 1.15—2.15, width 0.7—1.15 mm.

Restricted to Madeira proper where it has been comparatively sparsely found in laurel forests, under the bark of trees and also among debris on the ground. It develops in brown, woody fruiting bodies of fungi on laurel trunks where it is common and often numerous. All the year.

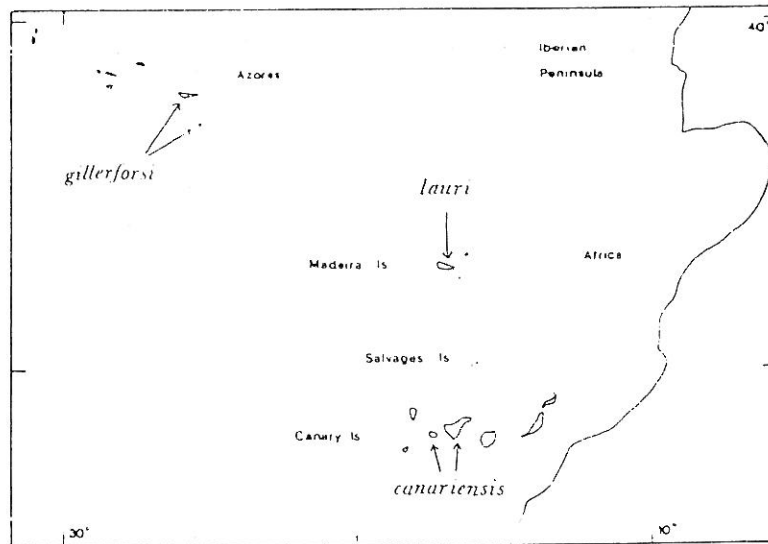


Fig. 12. Total distribution of *Atlantocis* gen. n.: *gillerforsii* sp. n., *lauri* (Wollaston), and *canariensis* sp. n.

Atlantocis canariensis sp. n. (Figs. 1—4, 8, and 11).

Cis lauri Wollaston 1864: 253, 1865: 235 (in part), nec 1854

Holotype, ♂: Tenerife, Las Mercedes, 9—15. 7. 1972, G. Israelson, in author's collection. Paratypes: 11, same data; 8, same locality, 18. 1. 1972, Lars Huggert; 28, Icod, 11—12. 7. 1972, G. Israelson (like all following); 21, Mte. Agua (Teno), 29. 3.—18. 4. 1976; 15, Gomera, B:co del Monte Forte, 24. 6. 1966; 39, Bosque del Cedro, 26. 6. 1966; 18, same locality, 28.—31. 3. 1978; 10, Mña. de Araña, 27. 3. 1978; 67, Ditto, 17. 12. 1983.

For separation from the foregoing see the key.

Length 1.25—2.05, width 0.7—1.0. Dark reddish-brown to almost black, anterior portion of pronotum, mouthparts and legs more lightly reddish-brown, tarsi yellow, antennal segments 1—7 yellow. Vertex with fine punctation. Pronotum 0.8—0.95 times as long as wide, disc moderately strongly punctate with dull interstices, vestiture of narrow but sometimes more or less distinctly three-pointed setae. Scutellum small but distinct. Elytra 1.3—1.45 times as long as wide, 1.6—1.85 times as long as, and 1.0—1.2 times as wide as pronotum; punctation somewhat stronger than on pronotum; interstices shiny. Vestiture like that of pronotum but setae slightly coarser and normally three-pointed.

This is the Canarian equivalent of the Madeiran *lauri* and has been found to live in exactly the same way.

The populations of the two islands Tenerife and Gomera are practically identical. On average the male sexual characters seem to be slightly more pronounced in the latter.

Literature:

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