

NEW AND REMARKABLE SPECIES OF THE COLEOPTEROUS FAUNA OF MADEIRA

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ABSTRACT. Twenty eight species are recorded as new to the coleopterous fauna of the Madeira Archipelago or to one of the Islands; new dates for some rare species are added; corrections must be made to some previous records.

RESUMO. Referem-se como novas para a fauna dos coleópteros do Arquipélago da Madeira ou para uma das suas Ilhas, vinte e oito espécies. São também fornecidas datas adicionais relativas a espécies raras, assim como correcções a referências anteriores.

INTRODUCTION

During the last years some further species have been found which are new to the Madeiran Coleopterous fauna. These species were not detected before or they have been introduced recently; others are new to one of the Islands. Besides these new records, others of species that have been assessed as very rare on the Achipelago are given. Revisions of some genres showed that some former records must be corrected. (As far as not indicated otherwise, the beetles have been collected by D. ERBER and are preserved in his collection).

RECORDS

Fam.: **Carabidae**

Thalassophilus pieperi ERBER, 1990

Madeira: São Vicente, Gruta do Cardal, IV.-IX.1990 (5), V.-IX.1992 (7), X.-XI.1992 (3), XI.1992 - VI.1993 (5), all in barber traps.

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The species has been detected in IX.1988 by H. PIEPER in the Furnas do Cavalão near Machico (see ERBER 1990a). The specimens from the Gruta do Cardal differ only a little bit from those of Machico: On the average they are a bit smaller and a little paler, and they seem to be a little more slender, but an evidence by measurement cannot be given.

The fact that this subterranean species lives in the two caves which have a distance of nearly 30 km bee line, one near the south coast, the other one near the north coast, can hardly be explained. One cannot imagine that these beetles, unable to fly, have covered such a distance by walking on the earth. We can only assume, that the Island has had many more caves in former times, or that there still exists a system of small caves.

Zargus pellucidus WOLLASTON 1854

Very rare on the Madeira Archipelago.

Madeira: Chão da Ribeira (above Seixal), 250m, 11.II.1996, 2 specimens in dead leaves (*Laurus* forest), (KIRSCHBAUM leg.)

WOLLASTON (1854) recorded four specimens, two from Madeira proper near Funchal and two from Deserta Grande, collected in early springtime respectively in January. There is no further record in the literature.

Distribution: Madeira.

Paradromius linearis (OLIVIER, 1795)

New to the Madeira Archipelago.

Madeira: Ponta de São Lourenço, Casa do Sardinha, 100m, 6.IV.1990 (2, immature, under a plant rosette); Levada do Calderão Verde, Venda Nova, 860m, 20.IX.1992 (1, in flower of *Hydrangea macrophylla*); Levada do Norte near Boa Morte, 580m, 29.IX.1993 (2, on *Helichrysum* spec.; det. MATEU).

Since seven specimens could be captured within three years in three different places far away from one another we can assume, that the species has meanwhile established itself on the Island.

Distribution: Mediterranean Region, Europe, North Africa, Western Asia, Canary Island Gran Canaria (MACHADO 1992), Madeira.

Fam.: **Scydmaenidae**

Cephennium thoracicum MÜLLER & KUNZE 1822 (?)

Madeira: Ribeiro Frio, Balcões, 860m, 6.I.1996, sifted from soil and leaves

(*Laurus/Erica* forest), (13); Chão dos Louros (north of Encumeada), 800m, 10.II.1996, sifted from dead leaves (*Laurus/Erica* forest) (2, KIRSCHBAUM leg.); Chão da Ribeira (above Seixal), 250m, 11.II.1996, in dead leaves (*Laurus*) (2, KIRSCHBAUM leg.); Queimadas, 900m, 12.II.1996, in dead leaves (*Laurus/Acer/Quercus*) (1, KIRSCHBAUM leg.).

Hitherto only 4 specimens of this genus have been recorded from Madeira: WOLLASTON (1867) found three specimens at Monte sifting dead leaves of chestnut-woods in december 1865. Since these specimens were a little different in size (smaller and narrower) and in some morphological characters from *C. thoracicum* he named the species *C. australe*. He found a further specimen near Santo da Serra on the top of Pico Gordo in leaves of *Vaccinium*. This specimen differed also little in size (a little bigger) and some morphological characters from *C. thoracicum*; he called it *C. mycetaeoides* (WOLLASTON 1971). Our specimens vary from 0,9 to 1,08mm which is on the average also a bit smaller than the size given by BESUCHET (1971) for *C. thoracicum*: 1,1 to 1,2mm. The edeagus of our specimens, however, agree with the drawing of BESUCHET. In the moment, we can not definitely decide, whether really three species occur on Madeira.

Distribution: Western Europe; Madeira (?).

Stenichnus tythonus REITTER 1884 ssp. *mesmini* CROISSANDEAU 1897

Syn.: *Stenichnus helferi* SCHAUM 1841 ssp. *mesmini* CROISS.

Madeira: Funchal, 31.I.1973, 1 specimen under stone (HINTERSEHER leg., ISRAELSON vid.); Chão da Ribeira (above Seixal), 250m, 11.II.1996, 1 specimen sifted from dead leaves (*Laurus* forest), (KIRSCHBAUM leg.).

Though WOLLASTON (1854) called the species common, especially near Garajau (east of Funchal, always on grassy spots in the vicinity of ant's nests, mainly in autumn), we find only one further record in the literature: LINDBERG (1963) found it at Serra de Água (3) and on the Paul da Serra (3) in July 1957 and April 1959.

Distribution: Mediterranean Region with North Africa; Madeira proper.

Euconnus pragensis MACHULKA 1923 ssp. *maderae* FRANZ 1962

Madeira: Chão da Ribeira (above Seixal), 250m, 11.II.1996, in dead leaves (*Laurus* forest) (4, KIRSCHBAUM leg.)

The species had been firstly detected by LINDBERG (1963) in April 1959 (1 male) and was described by FRANZ (1962) as a new subspecies. Since the species lives very hidden myrmecophilous in nests of *Lasius* species it does not surprise, that we have no further records in the literature.

Distribution: Madeira; forma typica: Europe from Vienna till the Pyrenees and South Katalonia (Spain) (FRANZ 1962).

Fam.: Staphylinidae***Bolitobius thoracicus* FABRICIUS, 1777**

Very rare on Madeira.

Madeira: Ribeiro do Poço, 860m, 12.IX.1992 (1, under bark of a dead chestnut tree).

This is the second specimen found on the Madeira Archipelago. The first one had been captured on Paul da Serra, 24.III.1982 by HINTERSEHER (ERBER & HINTERSEHER 1988).

Distribution: Palearctic Region, Madeira proper.

***Sepedophilus monticola* (WOLLASTON, 1854)**

New to Porto Santo.

Porto Santo: Pico Juliana, on the top, 3.II.1978 (2); Pico de Baixo, northeastern slope, 1.II.1978 (1); Lombinho, below Pico Branco, 2.II.1978 (1); all leg. WALDÉN; Pico Branco, 300m, 26.II.1992 (8, in dry detritus under a dead thistle); det. SCHÜLKE.

WOLLASTON (1854) already called this species very rare on Madeira. He found three specimens in rotting leaves in the forest near Cruzinhas in July 1850. A further record has been given by JANSSON 1940: Caramujo, VIII.1935 (1, in moist leaves).

Distribution: Europe: Western part of the Alps (LOHSE 1964), Mediterranean Region, Canary Islands, Madeira proper (LUNDBLAD 1958), Porto Santo.

***Tachyporus celer* WOLLASTON, 1854**

Very rare on Madeira.

Madeira: Rabaçal, Levada das Vinte e Cinco Fontes, 960m, 1.IX.1993 (4, in bulks of grass).

Hitherto only a few records (always-very few specimens) have been given from Madeira proper (WOLLASTON 1854; JANSSON 1940; ERBER & HINTERSEHER 1988) and from Deserta Grande (SERRANO 1987); det. SCHÜLKE.

Distribution: Madeira proper, Deserta Grande.

***Tachyporus caucasicus* KOLENATI, 1846**

New to Macaronesia.

(Correction of a former record).

Madeira: Paul da Serra, 23.III.1982 (1, leg. HINTERSEHER); Chão dos Louros,

13.VII.1990 (1, leg. BAEZ).

The former one had already been recorded as *Tachyporus solutus* ERICHSON, 1839 (ERBER & HINTERSEHER 1988). In a recent study M. SCHÜLKE identified them as *T. caucasicus* which had been distinguished in recent time from *T. solutus*, of which it had been regarded before as an aberration (SCHÜLKE i. litt.). There is no further record of *T. solutus* in the literature, so that this species must be deleted from the Madeiran checklist.

Distribution: Mediterranean Region: Morocco, Algeria, Portugal, Spain, France, Italy, Yugoslavia, Cyprus, Greece, Bulgaria, Turkey, Georgia, Libanon, Israel, Jordania (SCHÜLKE i. litt.); Madeira proper.

***Tachyporus dispar* (PAYKULL, 1789)**

New to Macaronesia.

(Correction of former records).

Madeira: Paul da Serra, Estanquinhos, 1550m, 24.III.1982 (1), 20.VIII.1983 (1); Torrinhas, 1500m, 16.IX.1985, (11); Rabaçal, Levada das Vinte e Cinco Fontes, 960m, 27.IX.1993 (2, at the flowers of grass); Pico Verde (above Calheta), 960m, 1.X.1993 (2, in moist vegetation).

The specimens from the Paul da Serra and the series from Torrinhas had already been recorded as *T. chrysomelinus* LINNÉ, 1758 (ERBER & HINTERSEHER 1988). M. SCHÜLKE has recently identified them as *T. dispar* a species which is very nearly related to *T. chrysomelinus*; the two species can be distinguished only by the male genitalia (SCHÜLKE pers. inf.). Since SMETANA (1963 and 1970) had also *T. chrysomelinus* recorded from Madeira, probably both species belong to the coleopterous fauna of Madeira.

Distribution: Together with *T. chrysomelinus* whole Palearctic Region, in the South, however, only in higher altitudes; in contrary to that species also in North America (SCHÜLKE i. litt.); Madeira proper.

***Ischnosoma pseudolongicorne* (PALM, 1980)**

(Correction of a former record).

Madeira: Caniço de Baixo, 80m, 4.-25.IX.1986 (2, collected from a window pane by PIEPER).

This species had already been recorded as *Mycetoporus longicornis* MÄKLIN 1847 by ERBER (1990b). A recent study by M. SCHÜLKE established the correct identity; *M. longicorne* thus must be deleted from the Madeiran coleopterous fauna.

Distribution: Western Europe: Portugal, Spain, Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily; Canary Islands ?? (SCHÜLKE i. litt.); Madeira proper.

***Atheta harwoodi* WILLIAMS, 1930**

New to the Madeira Archipelago.

Madeira: Ribeira do Poço, 860m, 12.IX.1992 (1, in the carcass of a rabbit), det.

FRISCH.

Distribution: Central Europe (often in nests in carcasses or in compost (LOHSE 1974), Madeira proper.

***Aleochara albavillosa* BERNHAUER, 1901**

New to Madeira.

Madeira: São Vicente, Gruta do Cardal near entrance, 27.IX.1993 (2, in Barber trap, controlled by J. SILVA); det. ASSING.

Distribution: Palearctic Region, Central Europe (HORION 1967), Madeira proper.

Fam.: Throscidae***Trixagus algiricus* (BONVOULOIR, 1861)**

New to the Atlantic Islands.

Madeira: Caniço de Baixo, 80m, 22.IX.1986 (3, at a window pane, leg. PIEPER), det. LESEIGNEUR.

Four specimens from that locality had first been determined as *Throscus* (= *Trixagus*) *elateroides* HEER, 1841. A recent study of the material by LESEIGNEUR, however, established three of them as *T. algiricus*.

Distribution: Algeria, France, Corsica; Madeira proper.

Fam.: Eucinetidae***Eucinetus ovum* WOLLASTON, 1854**

Very rare on Madeira.

Madeira: Ribeiro da Raposa, 1000m, 30.IX.1992 (1, striped from grassy vegetation).

This species has already been called very rare by WOLLASTON. He found it at Curral das Romeiras under bark and at Lombo dos Pessegueiros. It seems to occur in autumn and winter time. (WOLLASTON 1854). There is no further record in the literature.

Distribution: Canary Islands (Tenerife), Madeira proper.

Fam.: Nitidulidae

Lasiodactylis tibialis BOHEMAN, 1851

New to the Madeira Archipelago.

Madeira: Funchal, Barreiros, 5.VII.1976 (1 ♀, found by G. E. MAUL inside his house, preserved in the collection of the Museu Municipal do Funchal under MMF 23154); Caniço de Baixo, 80m, 4.-25.IX.1986 (1 ♀, collected in a light trap by PIEPER); São Vicente, Gruta do Cardal, near entrance, 17.XI.1992 (1 ♀, in a barber trap which had been put there two months before, controlled by SILVA; both in the author's collection).

Though the species was found on Madeira already in 1976 it has not been recorded hitherto, because there were only females which could not be determined definitely. Due to a new correspondence with KIREJSHUK (pers. inf.) we can be sure, that the determination is correct.

Distribution: Ethiopian Region, Azores (BORGES 1990); Madeira proper.

Fam.: Cucujidae

Europs impressicollis WOLLASTON, 1854

New to Porto Santo.

Porto Santo: Pico do Castelo, 350m, 25.IX.1992 (7, in a dead but still moist *Opuntia* spec.).

The species has already been known from Madeira proper and Deserta Grande.

Distribution: Canaries (all islands), Madeira proper, Deserta Grande, Porto Santo.

Fam.: Latridiidae

Aridius bifasciatus (REITTER, 1877)

New to the Atlantic Islands.

Madeira: Levada do Caldeirão Verde, Venda Nova, 860m, 20.IX.1992 (24, in flowers of *Hydrangea macrophylla*); Cabeço das Águas das Bicas, 1480m, 22.IX.1992 (1); Levada da Serra do Faial, near Ribeiro Frio, 900m, 22.IX.1992 (2); near Camacha, 650m, 5.X.1993 (3, on grass).

Since the species has been found at different localities far from one another and in great numbers, it is very probable that it has reached the Island already some time ago.

Distribution: Of Australian origin the species had been introduced to Great

Britain, probably from there to Danmark, South Sweden, Belgium, the Netherlands and Germany (v. PEEZ 1967, LUCHT 1987), Madeira proper.

***Corticaria maculosa* WOLLASTON, 1858**

New to Porto Santo.

Porto Santo: Pico do Castelo, 300m, 25.IX.1992 (2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, beaten from *Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum*); det. RÜCKER.

Hitherto known only from Madeira proper, where WOLLASTON captured five specimens near Funchal in summer 1855, but since these were immature he identified them at first as *C. fulva*. In 1858 he described them together with specimens from the Canary Islands as the new species *C. maculosa* (WOLLASTON 1858).

Distribution: Mediterranean Region, Canary Islands, Azores, Madeira proper, Porto Santo.

***Corticarina fulvipes* COMOLLI, 1837**

New to Porto Santo.

Porto Santo: Pico do Castelo, 350m, 25.IX.1992 (2, in dead but still moist *Opuntia* spec.).

The species has already been known from Madeira proper and Deserta Grande.

Distribution: Caucasus, Mediterranean Region, Canary Islands, Azores, Madeira proper, Deserta Grande, Porto Santo.

***Melanophthalma fuscipennis* (MANNERHEIM, 1844)**

New to Madeira Archipelago.

Madeira: East of Camacha, 650m, 5.X.1993 (2, striped from grass); det. RÜCKER.

Distribution: Mediterranean Region, Canary Islands (RÜCKER pers. inf.), Madeira proper.

Fam.: Colydiidae

***Pycnomerus c. f. seychellensis* DAJOZ, 1980**

New genus to the Atlantic Islands.

Madeira: Ribeira da Janela (gorge), 660m, 15.IX.1992 (1 ♀, under bark of *Laurus azorica*), det. SLIPINSKI.

This is the first record of the genus *Pycnomerus* from Madeira. The species,

however, could not be identified definitely since the genus is in dire need of revision. A comparison with syntypes of DAJOZ (unfortunately he failed to declare a holotype) showed very little differences: in the specimen from Madeira, which unfortunately is a female, the pronotum seems a little more depressed by having two alluded longitudinal flat furrows and its anterior angle seems less pronounced.

***Tarphius sculptipennis* WOLLASTON, 1857**

Very rare on Madeira.

Madeira: Chão da Ribeira (above Seixal), 500m, 11 . II . 1996, 3 specimens in dead leaves (*Laurus* forest) (KISCHBAUM leg.).

Only two specimens have been found hitherto, both by WOLLASTON (1857) in the summer of 1855, one at Lombo dos Pessegueiros and one above Forno da Cal. Both localities are located in the humid forests of the northern part of the Island; this agrees with our record. The species has been redescribed by FRANZ (1969).

Distribution: Madeira proper.

Fam.: Endomychidae

***Mycetaea hirta* (MARSHAM, 1802)**

Madeira: São Vicente, Gruta do Cardal, near entrance, 2.VI.1993 (1, in Barber trap, leg. d. SILVA).

Though WOLLASTON (1857) collected the species in great number at Santo Antonio da Serra in June 1855, there are only two records in the later literature: two specimens each from Rabaçal and Caramujo, all from moist leaves in August 1935 (JANSSON 1940). May be this species prefers houses and cultivated installations, (STEGNER (1992) found it at Leipzig (Germany) regularly and frequently in moist dwellings, cellars, greengrocer's shops and dairies where it lives from moulds) where coleopterologists probably have collected very seldom.

Distribution: Europe, Caucasus, Madeira proper.

Fam.: Coccinellidae

***Rhizobius chrysomeloides* (HERBST 1792)**

Very rare on the Madeira Archipelago.

Madeira: Funchal, São Roque, at *Cherimoya* spec. (Annona), VIII.1990 (1, leg.

AGUIAR, in coll. AGUIAR).

The only record of this species from Madeira had been given by ISRAELSON 1984; he found it at Cabeço dos Louros on 22.III.1981.

Distribution: Western Palearctic Region, Azores (only the island São Miguel), Madeira.

Stethorus tenerifensis FÜRSCH 1987

Very rare on Madeira.

Madeira: São Vicente, near Gruta do Cardal, 5.I.1996 (1, striped from herbaceous vegetation).

The species had been firstly collected by G. E. MAUL in a garden at Funchal in July 1987 (see ERBER & HINTERSEHER 1988); this is the second record.

Distribution: Canary Islands, Madeira.

Scymnus suturalis (THUNBERG, 1795)

Very rare on the Madeira Archipelago.

Madeira: Poiso, 1400m, 29.IX.1992 (1);

Porto Santo: Pico do Castelo, 350m, 25.IX.1992 (2, at *Pinus*).

Only few records are to be found in the literature: Madeira: near Funchal (LIEBMANN 1939), Serra de Agua (BIELAWSKY 1963), Funchal and Ribeira Brava (UYTTENBOOGAART 1947); Porto Santo: Cabeço do Zimbralinho (ERBER 1990b).

Distribution: Palearctic Region, Azores, Madeira proper, Porto Santo.

Scymnus (Mimopullus) mediterraneus IABLOKOFF-KHNZORIAN, 1972

Syn.: *S. pallidivestis* BIELAWSKY (nec. MULSANT), 1963

Very rare on Madeira.

Madeira: Boca do Cerro, 1350m, 12.IX.1992 (3, at *Ulex europaeus*), det. FÜRSCH.

Only six specimens are known hitherto from the Island: Besides these one from Prazeres, 22.IV.1959, leg. LINDBERG (BIELAWSKY 1963) and two from Caniço de Baixo, 10.-16.IX.1985, leg. H. PIEPER (ERBER & HINTERSEHER 1988).

Distribution: Southern Europe, Canary Islands, Madeira proper.

Coccinella genistae WOLLASTON, 1854

Rare on Madeira.

Madeira: Curral das Freiras, Ribeira do Furado, 820m, 12.IX.1987 (1); Pico do Gado, 1600m, 10.IX.1987 (2, leg. KIRSCHBAUM); Pico Grande, 1500m, 11.IX.1992 (1,

in lichen on *Castanea sativa*, leg. KIRSCHBAUM).

The species has been recorded rather seldom in the literature: Paul da Serra, Cruzinhas, Encumeada (WOLLASTON 1854); Pico do Areeiro (MITTER 1984); Pico Ruivo, Calheta (between Pico do Areeiro and Pico das Torres (ERBER & HINTERSEHER 1988). It seems to prefer higher altitudes.

Distribution: Madeira proper.

***Harmonia quadripunctata* (PONTOPPIDAN, 1763)**

Very rare on Madeira.

Madeira: Pico do Areeiro, 13.XI.1987 (1, leg. HEIJERMAN); Topo do Pico Grande, 1.V.1989 (1, leg. ZINO, preserved in the collection of the Museu Municipal do Funchal under MMF 25312); Paul da Serra, Bica da Cana, 1500m, 2.X.1993, (1, leg. KIRSCHBAUM).

Altogether round about 20 specimens have been found on the island (see ERBER & HINTERSEHER 1988).

Distribution: Europe, Asia Minor, Madeira proper.

Fam.: Cisidae

***Cis wollastoni* MELLIE, 1849**

Very rare on Madeira.

Madeira: Ribeiro do Poço, 860m, 12.IX.1992 (1, under bark of a dead chestnut tree).

WOLLASTON (1854) called this endemic species a rare one on Madeira proper. Indeed there are no further records in the literature except one specimen from Monte, 10.VIII.1985, collected by GERBER, GROH and HEMMEN (ERBER & HINTERSEHER 1988).

Distribution: Madeira proper.

Fam.: Anobiidae

***Ptilinus cylindropennis* WOLLASTON, 1854**

Very rare on Madeira.

Madeira: Rabaçal, Levada das Vinte e Cinco Fontes, 960m, 14.IX.1992 (1, in a dead lock of *Laurus azorica*).

Since WOLLASTON (1854), who found the species repeatedly in vineyards, we have had only one record in the literature (ERBER 1990b).

Distribution: Madeira proper.

Fam.: **Oedemeridae**

Nacerda melanura (LINNAEUS, 1758)

Very rare on Madeira.

Madeira: Funchal, inside a house, VIII.1983 (1, leg. BISCOITO, in the collection of the Museu Municipal do Funchal); Funchal, 17.V.1991 (1, leg.?, in the collection of the Museu Municipal do Funchal under MMF 24880); Gorgulho-Lido, 31.V.1992 (1, leg. AGUIAR, in the collection of AGUIAR under Nr. 580).

The species has been recorded firstly by UYTENBOOGAART (1947); a second record has been given by ERBER (1990b); both specimens have been collected at Funchal.

Distribution: Holarctis; Azores, Canary Islands, Madeira.

Fam.: **Cerambycidae**

Pogonocherus hispidulus (PILLER & MITTERPACHER, 1783)

Very rare on the Madeira Archipelago.

Madeira: Jardim Botânico do Funchal, 295m, 5. II. 1989 (1 inside the main house, No 303 on AGUIAR collection).

This is the fourth specimen found in Madeira. The previous three were recorded by WOLLASTON (1857; 1865), as *P. hispidus* (L.). We had the opportunity of studying one of these specimens that belong to the Hope Entomological Collections and verify that it is without doubt *P. hispidulus*.

WINCKLER (1924-32) considers *hispidus* a synonym of *hispidulus* and includes Madeira in its distribution. HORION (1951) refers the occurrence of *hispidulus* in Madeira, probably based on WINCKLER. Actually, *hispidulus* and *hispidus* are two close species that can be easily differentiated based on the key provided by BENSE (1995). Bearing this in mind and assuming that all the WOLLASTON'S specimens are similar, we must remove *P. hispidus* from the list of Madeiran Coleoptera, considering it a misidentification.

Distribution: Europe (British Islands and Scandinavia included), Caucasus, Madeira proper.

Ergates faber (LINNAEUS, 1767)

New to the Madeira Archipelago.

Madeira: São Roque, northeast of Funchal, 380m, 7.IX.1993 (1, found between old pine trees by G. A. F. PIMENTA; preserved in the collection of the Museu Municipal do Funchal under MMF 25418).

This is the first and hitherto only specimen found on Madeira. It must have got to the Island only recently, probably from Portugal. Since the species develops in pinetrees (*Pinus* and *Abies*), we can assume, that it will establish in the pinetree areas on the Island. The larva need two or three years for their development, they bore galleries into the wood and are thus able to damage the solid trunks. The adults fly from June to September in principle in twilight (VIVES 1984).

Distribution: Central Europe, Mediterranean Region (WINKLER 1924-32), Spain, Portugal (VIVES 1984), Canary Islands (hitherto only one specimen (MACHADO i. litt.)), Madeira proper.

Monochamus galloprovincialis (OLIVIER, 1795)

New to the Madeira Archipelago.

Madeira: Funchal, Clube de Tiro, 26.IX.1992 (1 ♂, found by F. ZINO); Garajau, town centre, 8.XI.1992 (1 ♀, on a stack of firewood, leg. BRAZÃO); Caniço, 30.V.1995 (1); Camacha, Sítio da Ribeirinha, 28.VII.1995 (1, leg. AGUIAR, in the collection of the Lab. Agr. da Madeira (ICLAM-Insect)); same locality, 7.IX.1995 (1, leg. AGUIAR, in the collection of AGUIAR).

The species must also be newly introduced, probably from Spain, since it has not yet been known from Portugal. Since already five specimens have been found from different places, we can assume, that the species has established on the Island. The larvae live in dead branches of *Pinus*. The adults fly during the summer period in full sunshine (VIVES 1984).

Distribution: Central and South Europe (WINKLER 1924-32), Spain (VIVES 1984), Canary Islands ? (not definitely proved (MACHADO i. litt.)), Madeira proper.

Cordylomera spinicornis (FABRICIUS 1775) ssp. *nitidiformis* SERVILLE 1834

Madeira: Caniço, Sítio da Quinta, 28.X.1995, 1 specimen collected during the night at light by BISCOITO. (det. STEINER; preserved in the collection of the Museu Municipal do Funchal under MMF 26388).

The species has been firstly detected in March 1990 at Funchal by T. R. MAUL (see ERBER 1990). Since we have now a second record we can assume, that the species may have become established on Madeira. That means, that it possibly could get a problem to forestry since it is a pest to different species of trees (see TÉOCCHI & MOURGLIA, 1986).

Distribution: Ethiopian Region, Madeira, Canary Islands - A. MACHADO (Pers. Comm.)

Fam.: Chrysomelidae***Longitarsus cadinai* MADAR & MADAR, 1965**

New to Madeira proper.

Madeira: Monte Choupana, 8.XI.1987 (1, leg. HEJERMAN, det. DÖBERL).

This species has been distinguished from *L. pellucidus* (FOUDRAS) by MADAR & MADAR in 1965. Within the material which they studied they had one ♂ from Porto Santo, collected by LINDBERG in July 1957. The specimen found by HEJERMAN seems to be the second record from the Madeira Archipelago and the first one from Madeira proper.

Distribution: Morocco, Spain, Italy, Porto Santo (MADAR & MADAR 1965), Croatia: Dalmatia (DÖBERL i. litt.), Madeira proper.

***Mniophilosoma laeve* WOLLASTON, 1854**

Madeira: Pico Grande, southern wall, 1100m, 12.IX.1992 (1, in lichen on *Laurus*); Levada do Norte, west of Encumeada, 1000m, 13.IX.1992 (3, in lichens from the wall of the levada); Ribeiro Frio, Faja da Nogueira, 800m, 19.IX.1992 (1, in lichen on an old *Laurus* tree).

Though this endemic species is widely spread on Madeira proper (WOLLASTON 1854; MADAR & MADAR 1963), it has been found mostly as singles or in small numbers as a result of its hidden way of life. These finds show that lichens probably are its main habitat.

Distribution: Madeira proper.

***Chaetocnema hortensis* GEOFFREY (apud FOURCROY) 1785**

Madeira: Cova da Roda, 700m, 19.IX.1992 (1, at *Brassica* spec.); Poiso, 1400m, 29.IX.1992 (1, striped from grass); Ribeira da Raposa, 1000m, 30.IX.1992 (1); Serra de Agua, 480m, 28.IX.1993 (1, striped from moist grass on a terrace with fruit trees); Rabaçal, Levada das Vinte e Cinco Fontes, 960m, 1.X.1993 (5, striped from moist grass); Pico Verde (above Calheta), 960m, 1.X.1993 (1, striped from moist vegetation among *Erica arborea*).

These finds show, that the species, firstly detected in 1985 (ERBER 1986) and again in 1988 (ERBER 1990), has meanwhile very well established on the Island.

Distribution: Palearctic Region, Azores, Madeira proper.

***Psylliodes tarsata* WOLLASTON, 1854**

Madeira: Levada do Norte, Rocha Negra, 1000m, 13.IX.1992 (2); Rabaçal, Levada das Vinte e Cinco Fontes, 960m, 14.IX.1992 (21, striped from moist grassy

vegetation); Ribeira da Janela (gorge), 550m, 15.IX.1992 (6, striped from grassy vegetation); Levada da Portela near Lamaceiros, 400m, 16.IX.1992 (1); Rabaçal, Levada das Vinte e Cinco Fontes, 960m, 27.IX.-1.X.1993 (26, within bulks of grass, partly immature); between Ribeiro do Poço and Serra de Agua, 600m, 28.IX.1993 (2, striped from moist grass).

These finds verify the observation of WOLLASTON (1854) that this endemic species prefers thick moist vegetation where it often occurs in great numbers.

Distribution: Madeira proper.

Fam.: **Bruchidae**

Bruchidius lichenicola (WOLLASTON, 1854)

Porto Santo: Pico do Castelo, 350m, (2, on lichens); Pico do Facho, 400m (1, at *Plantago arborescens*); Barranco das Feiteiras, 150m (21 striped from grass); Pico Branco, 400m (41, in lichens); all collected on 25./26.IX.1992.

These finds verify the observation of WOLLASTON (1854) that this species prefers lichens, where one can find it in great numbers. Though I could keep a couple of specimens alive over nearly three months, I could not definitely find out, whether they eat lichens or not.

Distribution: Canary Islands, Porto Santo, Ilheu Chão, Deserta Grande.

Bruchidius varius (OLIVIER, 1795)

New to the Atlantic Islands.

Madeira: Serra de Água, 480m, 28.IX.1993 (3, collected from moist vegetation, det. ANTON).

Distribution: Central and South Europe, Madeira proper.

Bruchidius foveolatus (GYLLENHAL, 1833)

New to the Madeira Archipelago.

Madeira: Ponta do Pargo, 300m, 4.IV.1990 (3, collected from moist vegetation, det. ANTON); Levada do Norte near Boa Morte, 580m, 29.IX.1993 (1, from dry vegetation: grass, fern, low shrubs).

Distribution: Mediterranean Region including Turkey and Syria (ANTON pers. inf.), Azores (BORGES 1990), Madeira proper.

Acanthoscelides obtectus (SAY, 1831)

New to the Madeira Archipelago.

Madeira: Levada dos Piornais, 4.XI.1987 (1, leg. HEIJERMAN).

Hitherto known only from the Selvage Islands (see ERBER & WHEATER 1987).

Distribution: Europe, Azores, Selvagens, Cap Verde, Madeira proper, Central and Southern part of North America, - Cosmopolit.

Fam.: **Curculionidae**

Ceutorhynchus assimilis (PAYKULL, 1792)

New to the Madeira Archipelago.

Madeira, Funchal, Lombo da Boa Vista, 175m, 17. IV. 1984, (4 leg. AGUIAR, on *Brassica oleracea*, in coll. AGUIAR).

Madeira, Ponta do Pargo, 300m, 4. IV. 1990, (1 leg. ERBER, in coll. ERBER, det. Behne).

Distribution: Western Palearctic, Azores (BORGES, 1990); introduced to North-America, larvae living in fruits of Brassicaceae, pest of *Brassica oleracea napus* (LOHSE, 1983).

Rhinoncus castor (FABRICIUS, 1792)

New to the Madeira Archipelago.

Madeira, Paul da Serra, Estanquinhos, 1500m, 23.III.1982 (1 leg. ERBER, in coll. ERBER, det. KOSTÁL).

Distribution: Palearctic without North-Africa, North-America, Central Europe everywhere very abundant, on *Rumex acetosella* (LOHSE, 1983).

Ischnopteraion modestum (GERMAR, 1817)

New to the Madeira Archipelago, probably to Macaronesia.

Madeira: Lombo Galego, 450m, 19.IX.1992 (1 ♀); Pico dos Porcos, 900m, 29.IX.1992 (1 ♀); (det. ALONSO-ZARAZAGA).

Distribution: Europe, France, Corsica, North Africa (EHRET 1992), Madeira proper.

Otiorhynchus cribricollis GYLLENHAL, 1834

Syn: *Otiorhynchus trophonicus* REITTER, 1912

(further synonyms see MAGNANO 1992:112)

New to the Madeira Archipelago.

Madeira: Ponta de São Lourenço, III.1975, (1, leg. HEMMEN).

This species which is known as a cosmopolit on cultivated land has been recorded

also from the Azores (as ssp. *azoricus* UYTENBOOGAART 1940 (BORGES 1990)) but not yet from the Canary Islands.

Distribution: Mediterranean Region, Madeira proper.

***Otiorynchus rugosostriatus* (GOEZE, 1777)**

New to the Madeiran Archipelago.

Madeira: Ribeiro do Poço (near Serra de Água), 860m, 12.IX.1992. (1, under bark, 1, under lichen).

Distribution: Mediterranean Region and Eastern Europe, Azores (BORGES 1990), Madeira proper.

***Laparocerus distortus* (WOLLASTON, 1854)**

Very rare on Madeira.

Madeira: Rosario, 27.VIII.1978 (1, leg. et det. PALM, preserved in the collection of the Museu Municipal do Funchal); Rabaçal, Levada das Vinte e Cinco Fontes, 960m, 27.IX.1991 (1, in a bulk of grass).

WOLLASTON already called the species extremely rare “to be confined to the damp wooded districts of a high elevation” (1865:315). Indeed only few records have been made hitherto in the literature: Lombo das Vacas, Cruzinhas and Lombo dos Pessegueiros (WOLLASTON 1954); Encumeada (LIEBMANN 1939); Chão dos Louros (UYTENBOOGAART 1947), Cruzinhas (ROUDIER 1961).

Distribution: Madeira proper.

***Anillobius solifuga* FAUVEL, 1907**

Very seldom on Madeira.

Madeira: São Vicente, Gruta do Cardal, near entrance, 2.6.1993 (2, in Barber trap, SILVA leg.).

There are only a few records of this endemic species in the literature: FAUVEL described it in 1907 on the basis of one specimen found in the area of Ribeiro da Cal (FRANZ 1979). In the same area FRANZ (1970) sieved a great number of specimens from earth under stones in April 1967 and May 1968 and found one specimen at Ribeiro Frio. Also at Ribeiro Frio 3 specimens were found by S. VIT under dead leaves (OSELLA 1976).

Distribution: Madeira proper.

***Sitona cinnamomeus* ALLARD, 1864**

New to the Madeira Archipelago.

Madeira: Boca do Cerro, 1350m, 12.IX.1992, (2, on *Ulex europaeus*); Paul da Serra, Estanquinhos, 1500m, 14.IX.1992, (1, on *Ulex europaeus*).

Distribution: Mediterranean Region, North Africa and the Azores Island S. Maria (BEHNE in litt.).

Cyphocleonus armitagii (WOLLASTON 1864)

New to the Madeira Archipelago.

Madeira: Camacha (Center), 11.XI.1989, 1 specimen found by AGUIAR (BEHNE det., preserved in coll. AGUIAR).

The species is endemic on the Canary Islands, where it seems to be very rare: WOLLASTON (1864) recorded only two specimens from Tenerife; we could not find any further record in the literature.

Distribution: Canary Islands, Madeira.

Euthron fagi (LINNAEUS, 1778)

Syn: *Rhynchaenus fagi* L.

New to the Madeira Archipelago.

Madeira: Ribeiro do Poço (near Serra de Água), 860m, 12.IX.1992, (1).

Distribution: Palearctic Region except the extreme North; oligophagous on *Fagus* species (BEHNE in litt.).

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