

# Observations on Coleoptera of Mallorca, Balearic Islands (amendments)

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Diverse ecological and taxonomical aspects of some Coleoptera, which appeared in a previous article, are discussed and commented on.

**Keywords:** Coleoptera, Mallorca, taxonomy.

OBSERVACIONS SOBRE COLEÒPTERS DE MALLORCA, ILLES BALEARS (PUNTUALITZACIONS). Es discuteixen i comenten diferents aspectes ecològics i taxonòmics d'alguns coleòpters tractats en un anterior article.

**Paraules clau:** Coleoptera, Mallorca, taxonomia.

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## Introduction

My earlier paper in this Bulletin (Whitehead, 1993) discussed a number of significant Coleoptera from Mallorca, with a strong emphasis on the conservation of species from the crucially important north coast wetlands and littoral. They include species of Carabidae and Hydrophilidae characteristic of productive, regularly inundated fen, an extensive prime habitat which contributes to the magnificent varied scenery of the area.

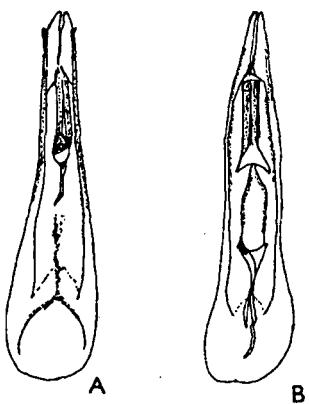
A number of misprints crept into my earlier paper through no fault of my

own, which I am now amending, as well as updating knowledge of particular species.

## Staphylinidae

The genus *Sepedophilus* Gistel.

Mention was made of two species on page 49, both having now been studied by Dr. M. Schülke, the leading authority of the group. The record of *Sepedophilus pedicularius* (Gravenhorst) (Lago Esperanza, Port d'Alcúdia, 25.10.1990) must be deleted. The specimen is a female, and according to Dr. Schülke cannot therefore be determined, but an affinity with *Sepedophilus*



**Fig. 1.** a) Kemerton, Worcestershire, England, 7.8.1992. b) Alcanada, Mallorca, Balearic Islands, April 1987. The general morphological conformation and microsculpture of the Balearic insect agrees with *S. testaceus*, but further work on the morphology of the genital internal armature of a larger sample may, in the author's view, provide a basis for taxonomic revision.

**Fig. 1.** a) Kemerton, Worcestershire, Inglaterra, 7.8.1992. b) Alcanada, Mallorca, Illes Balears, abril 1987. La conformació morfològica general així com la microescultura de l'insecte balear coincideixen amb els de *S. testaceus*, però estudis més precisos sobre la morfologia de l'armadura genital interna a un exemplar més gros podria, segons l'autor, donar lloc a una revisió taxonòmica.

*obtusus* (Luz) (Central and southern Europe, near East, certainly not Iberian) is apparent.

Dr. Schülke has confirmed my identification of *Sepedophilus testaceus* (Fabricius) (coast near Illa d'Alcanada, April 1987) commenting that the structural details of the aedeagus are somewhat atypical. Fig. 1a shows the internal structure of an aedeagus of a male *S. testaceus* from Kemerton, Worcestershire, England (7.8.1992, at

*Perenniporia fraxinea* (Fr.) Ryvarden on *Fraxinus excelsior* Linnaeus), of fairly typical appearance (Hammond, 1973). The internal structure of the aedeagus of the Alcanada specimen is shown in Fig. 1b. In England, this species is characteristic of fungoid angiosperms. Its occurrence on Mallorca on *Pinus halepensis* Miller, is more reminiscent of *Sepedophilus lusitanicus* Hammond.

#### Pselaphidae

The entry on page 50 should have read as follows: "Brachygluta globulicollis aubéii, Tournier, 80 in flood debris on beach by Torrent de S'Albufereta, 21-25.10.1990; Brachygluta schüppelii Aubé, a few, Parc de S'Albufera, 23.10.1990. Examples of both species have been seen by Dr. C. Besuchet, Geneva".

#### Scarabaeidae

Martín-Piera & Coca-Abia (1992) have shown that *Rhizotrogus lepidus* Schaufuss is an insular form of the dominantly Iberian *Rhizotrogus pallidipennis* Blanchard.

#### Chrysomelidae

*Crioceris asparagi* var. *campestris* Linnaeus (Alcúdia, 20.10.1990). Clavareau (1913) showed that *Crioceris asparagi* (Linnaeus), *C. campestris* Linnaeus, and *C. campestris* "Rossius" were synonymous, but on page 41 he accepted *Crioceris macilenta* Weise as a variety of *C. asparagi* (L.). White (1981) has resolved the taxonomic difficulties surrounding *C. campestris*. The Alcúdia specimen was compared with specimens in the Natural History Museum, London, bearing the names *Crioceris asparagi*

var. *campestris*, and *Crioceris macilenta* Weise. In my view these specimens are in reality conspecific, and the correct taxonomy of the Alcúdia specimen is *Crioceris macilenta* Weise, a species already known from the Balearic archipelago (Jolivet, 1953) as well as North Africa, Iberian Peninsula, Sardinia, Corsica, Sicily, Italy, Greece (Whitehead, in press), and Cyprus.

*Crioceris macilenta* Weise shows considerable whole-range variation (overall size, extent of elytral vittae, extent of dark pigmentation on appendages etc.) which has probably caused past misconceptions.

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