A new species of *Corticaria* Marsham, 1802 (Coleoptera: Latridiidae) from the Iberian Peninsula

J. C. Otero*, 1, M. J. López and W. H. Rücker2

1 Departamento de Zoología y Antropología Física, Universidad de Santiago de Compostela, 15782 Santiago de Compostela, Spain
2 Von-Ebner-Eschenbach-Straße 12, 56567 Neuwied, Germany

Abstract

This article describes one new species, *Corticaria juanjoi* sp. n. from the Iberian Peninsula. A key of the species of the *Corticaria pubescens* group from the Iberian Peninsula is provided.

Key Words

*Corticaria, juanjoi* sp. n.
Spain

Introduction

Within the genus *Corticaria* Marsham, 1802, the *pubescens* species group is characterized by a series of distinctive morphological traits: very convex body, long pubescence, punctures of the elytra thick and approximate, 5th abdominal ventrite excavated in a medium-sized pit more or less deep (Belon 1897). Even if this group is widely spread in the Western Palearctic region (Johnson 1974; Rücker 1983, 1986), there is little information about the species in the Iberian Peninsula, excepting the information given by Dajoz (1970).

The group *Corticaria pubescens*, with up to now five species worldwide, is present in Central and Southern Europe only through *Corticaria pubescens* (Gyllenhal, 1827), *Corticaria punctulata* Marsham, 1802 and *Corticaria pineti* Lohse, 1960; all the other species were found, up to now, only in northern Scandinavia, Siberia and Canada (Majka, Langor & Rücker 2009). In Spain, only *Corticaria pubescens* (Gyllenhal, 1827) and *Corticaria punctulata* Marsham, 1802 were proved up to now.

All the species of this group are, on the basis of their variability, to be certainly separated only on the basis of an examination of the aedeagus.

Here we report a new species on the basis of material collected in Ciudad Real, Spain.

The nomenclature follows Johnson (2007) and Johnson & Rücker (2007).

Material and methods

Terminology and measurements for the new species follow Otero (1997, 2001). Structures were measured under a Leica M205C stereomicroscope equipped with an Application Suite analysis system.

*Acronyms.* E Eyes’ eccentricity = width /1/2 length; L Length in dorsal view; MNCN Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales, Madrid, Spain; RD Ratio of width to length (W/L); USC coll. J. C. Otero, Universidad de Santiago de Compostela; WR coll. Wolfgang H. Rücker, Neuwied, Germany.
Results

Key of the *Corticaria pubescens* group from the Iberian Peninsula

1. All antennal segments longer than wide. 5th abdominal ventrite of $\Delta\Delta$ projecting backwards in the shape of a curved hook, not visible dorsally ................................................................. 2
   - 8th antennal segment as long as wide. 5th abdominal ventrite of $\Delta\Delta$ not projecting backwards in the shape of a pit. Aedeagus (Figs 3–4) triangular, apex of median lobe blunt. Internal sac with two skin appendages in the shape of a scale. $L = 2.1–2.2$ mm. Spain
   
   $\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cd-
scarcely prominent (E = 0.7) with ocular facets smaller (Ø = 12–15 μm) than the punctures of the head (Ø = 16–24 μm). Temples 1/3 shorter than the length of the eyes and provided with a small amount of setae positioned forwards. Antennae (Fig. 2) narrow, pubescent and short (L = 0.651 mm) not reaching the base of the pronotum. The 2nd segment of the antennae is as long as the 3rd; 4th, 6th and 7th are almost equal and 0.7 times shorter than the 3rd; the 5th and the 8th are equal; the 8th is as long as wide. The antennal club is elongated.

Pronotum convex, heart-shaped and moderately transverse (RD = 1.3). Anterior margin straight; lateral ones rounded, hairy and denticulate. Posterior margin obtuse. Prebasal pit rounded but scarcely marked. Punctuation well-marked; punctures separated by a distance ≥ than their diameter (Ø = 25–28 μm).

Elytra oval, elongated, 2.7 times longer than pronotum. Humeral calus slightly denticulate. Punctuation less marked than that of pronotum. Punctures thick and separated, lengthwise, by a distance larger than their diameter (Ø = 17–23 μm) and very close laterally.

Aedeagus (Figs 3–4). It has triangular aspect in the distal half, with a blunt apex. In lateral view, the aedeagus is regularly curved from the basal third to the apex. Internal sac with many skin appendages in the shape of a scale.

Specimens examined. Holotype ♂. Ciudad Real, Pozuelo de Calatrava [38°54′43″ N 3°50′15″ W] (leg. J. M. De La Fuente) (coll. Otero, USC). Paratype, 3 ♀♀ of the same locality and collector than the holotype. 1 ♂ placed in coll. Rücker (WR); 2 ♀♀ placed in coll. MNCN.

Biology. Since all Latridiidae are mycophagous, verified through numerous breedings (Rücker 1994), we assume that also this species is mycophagous.
Distribution. Pozuelo de Calatrava, Ciudad Real, Spain

Dedication. This species is found in honour of the Dr. Juan J. Presa Asensio, University of Murcia, Spain.

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales (MNCN) for loan of the material described in this article.

References
