

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES OF CLICK BEETLES FROM THE IBERIAN PENINSULA AND MOROCCO WITH NOTES ON SOME LITTLE KNOWN (COLEOPTERA, ELATERIDAE)

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Abstract: Eight species of click-beetles from Spain, Portugal and Morocco, belonging to the genera *Ampedus* Dejean and *Peripontius* Gurjeva are described. *Jonthadocerus theryi* Buysson, 1918 from Morocco is rehabilitated as valid species and separated from *J. rufescens* (Escalera, 1914). *Peripontius cordubensis* (Heyden, 1882) is recorded for the first time from Portugal.

Key words: Coleoptera, Elateridae, *Athous*, *Ampedus*, *Jonthadocerus*, *Peripontius*, new species, new records, Spain, Portugal, Morocco.

Descripción de nuevas especies de elatéridos de la Península Ibérica y Marruecos con notas de algunos poco conocidos (Coleoptera, Elateridae)

Resumen: Se describen ocho especies de elatéridos de España, Portugal y Marruecos pertenecientes al género *Ampedus* Dejean y *Peripontius* Gurjeva. *Jonthadocerus theryi* Buysson, 1918 de Marruecos se rehabilita como buena especie, separada de *J. rufescens* (Escalera, 1914). *Peripontius cordubensis* (Heyden, 1882) se cita por primera vez de Portugal.

Palabras clave: Coleoptera, Elateridae, *Athous*, *Ampedus*, *Jonthadocerus*, *Peripontius*, especie nueva, cita nueva, España, Portugal, Marruecos.

Taxonomy / Taxonomía: *Jonthadocerus theryi* Buysson, 1918 (**res. species**), *Ampedus kylliesi* n. sp., *Ampedus lusitanicus* n. sp., *Ampedus skoupyi* n. sp., *Ampedus mantici* n. sp., *Ampedus ernesti* n. sp., *Ampedus schimmeli* n. sp., *Ampedus saroveci* n. sp., *Peripontius mertliki* n. sp.

Introduction

The examination of material of click-beetles belonging to the genera *Ampedus*, *Peripontius* and *Jonthadocerus* from Iberian Peninsula and Morocco, received by the colleagues F. Houska, J. Mertlik and R. Schimmel, give me the opportunity to describe eight new species, five from Spain (*Ampedus* and *Peripontius*), two from Portugal (*Ampedus*) and one from Morocco (*Ampedus*). Particularly interesting is the new species of *Ampedus* from Morocco with unique characteristics among the European and North African known species, because of the particular elongate antennae, elytra and colour. At the end the examination of material belonging to the endemic North African (Morocco) genus *Jonthadocerus* Buysson, allow me to rehabilitate the species *J. theryi* Buysson synonymized by Cobos (1958) with *J. rufescens* (Escalera).

Material and methods

Body measurements. Body length is measured along the midline from the anterior margin of the frons to the apex of the elytra; the width is measured across the broadest part of the entire beetle.

Pronotal measurements. The pronotal length is measured along the midline; the width at the broadest part, which is most usually at the hind angles.

Abbreviations. The material studied is preserved in: CPG, Platia coll., Gatteo (Italy), CSV, Schimmel coll., Vinningen (Germany), CDZ, Dusanek coll., Zábřeh na Moravě, Kralove, CMH, Mantić coll., Hlučín, Czech Republic) and CMHK, Mertlik coll., Hradec Králové (Czech Republic).

The tribal placement of genera listed below follows Bouchard *et al.* (2011).

We used the following jobs that include original descriptions: Buysson (1918), De la Rosa, Tamurejo Moreno, Villanueva García & Rodríguez Díaz (2011), Escalera (1914), Schimmel (1990), Platia, & Gudenzi (1999) and Wurst (1995).

Taxonomy

Tribe DENDROMETRINI Gistel, 1848

Athous (Neonomopleus) alcantarensis De la Rosa, Moreno, García y Díaz, 2011

Fig. 1, 1a.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 8 spm. ♂ - Spain: Sotillo de la Adrada, Madrid, 10-14.V.2011, P. Kyllies. (CMHK; CDZ; CPG). Described from the Parque Natural del Tajo Internacional (Cáceres), this is the second known locality of the species. Size. Length 12-16 mm; width 2,62 -3,56 mm. Aedeagus as in the fig. 1, 1a (length 1.71 mm).

Jonthadocerus rufescens (Escalera, 1914)

Fig. 2, 2a, 21, 21a, 33.

Athous rufescens Escalera, 1914: 214.

Jonthadocerus rufescens. Cobos, 1958: 55.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 1 ♂ - Morocco: High Atlas, Tizi n'Test, m 2100, 15.VIII.1997, E. Bettag. (CPG).

Aedeagus as in fig. 2, 2a (length 1.56 mm).

Described on a single male specimen from Marrakesh.

Jonthadocerus theryi Buysson, 1918 (**res. species**)

Fig. 3, 3a, 22, 34.

Jonthadocerus theryi Buysson, 1918: 110; Binaghi, 1939: 178; Cobos, 1958: 54.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 2 ♂ - Morocco: High Atlas, Cascades d'Ouzoud env., 31.V.2007, F. Houska. (CPG).

Described from Rabat on four males specimens by Buysson that established for it the new genus *Jonthadocerus*. Binaghi (1939) discussed about the systematic position of the genus excluding it from the Melanotini because of the not pectinate claws and published the drawing of the aedeagus of a co-type specimen. The species was synonymized with *J. rufescens* (Escalera, 1914) by Cobos (1958) on the base of the exterior similarity. Really the two species are extremely similar for size and colour, but *J. theryi* Buysson can be separated for the little longer antennae with articles from fourth slenderer and less serrate, lighter punctuation of pronotum and particularly for the shape of paramera of male genitalia.

Aedeagus as in fig. 3, 3a (length 1.31 mm).

Tribe AMPEDINI Gistel, 1848

Ampedus kyliei n. sp.

Fig. 4, 4a, 15, 15a, 23, 23a, 35, 35a.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - Spain: La Adrada env., Avila, 15-16.II.2010, P. Kylie. (CMHK). 2 Paratypes ♀ - 40 km W of Granada, 12.IV.2009, V. Skoupý (CPG; CMHK).

DIAGNOSIS. A species closed to *A. lusitanicus* n. sp. for the shape of the third antennal article it can be separated by the smaller body, the shorter antennae, the surface of pronotum shiny for a lighter punctuation.

DESCRIPTION. Male. Bicoloured; all black piceous with red elytra and brownish tarsi; covered with short, dense, blackish pubescence.

Front convex, uniformly punctured, punctures broad, umbilicate, of variable diameters, nearly contiguous.

Antennae reaching the apices of the posterior angles of pronotum, strongly serrated from fourth article on; second article subcylindrical, third subconical, subequal in length and nearly as long as wide; second and third, taken together, just longer than fourth; fourth-tenth triangular; fourth just longer than wide; fifth-seventh as long as wide, eighth-tenth just longer than wide; last longer than penultimate, ellipsoidal.

Pronotum just wider than long, widest at the apices of posterior angles, strongly convex, with a mid-longitudinal depression from base to nearly the middle, deeper on the basal slope; sides moderately arcuate, from the middle very gradually converging toward the apex, posterior angles short, just divergent with a raised, short carina directed inside; punctuation uniformly distributed, punctures on the disk deep, slightly umbilicate, with very short, shiny intervals, gradually denser towards the sides, larger, strongly umbilicate, contiguous at the lateral extremities.

Scutellum shield-shaped, ridged at base, slightly sinuate at sides, rounded at apex, convex at middle, punctured.

Elytra 2.8x longer than pronotum and as wide as it, convex; sides subparallel for about the two-thirds of its length, further gradually narrowing to the apices; striae regularly marked and punctured, interstriae subconvex, densely and more finely punctured.

Aedeagus as in fig. 4, 4a (length 1.25 mm).

Female. Extremely similar to the male, antennae shorter with slenderer third article a little longer than second and clearly longer than wide.

Bursa copulatrix sclerified as in fig. 15, 15a.

Size. Length 9.8-11.7 mm; width 2.68-3.35 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is dedicated to the collector of holotype, the czech entomologist Petr Kylie, Slaný city, specialist of Coleoptera Scarabeidae.

Ampedus lusitanicus n. sp.

Fig. 5, 5a, 16, 16a, 24, 24a, 36, 36a.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - Portugal: Estrela, V.1994, Ernest. (CMHK). 2 Paratypes ♀ - Estrela Mts., valley of Mondego river, Manteigas env., 1000 m, 12.VI.1997, B. Mocek; Poceirao, Santarem, 25-27.II.2011, P. Kylie. (CMHK; CPG).

DIAGNOSIS. Species related to *A. koschwitzii* Schimmel, 1990 described from CE Spanien (Maragon near Albarracin), for the general shape and size, it can be separated by the shorter third article of antennae, as long as wide.

DESCRIPTION. Male. Bicoloured; all black piceous with red elytra and brownish tarsi; covered with short, dense, blackish pubescence.

Frons convex, uniformly punctured, punctures broad, umbilicate, contiguous.

Antennae not reaching the apices of the posterior angles of pronotum, strongly serrated from fourth article on; second article subcylindrical, as long as wide, third subconical, just longer than second and as long as wide, second and third, taken together, as long as fourth; fourth-tenth triangular, fourth just longer than wide, fifth-ninth as long as wide, tenth a little longer than wide, last longer than penultimate, ellipsoidal.

Pronotum 1,13x wider than long, widest at the apices of posterior angles, strongly convex short, mid-longitudinal depression at the basal slope, sides moderately arcuate, from middle gradually converging forward, just sinuate before posterior angles, which are not divergent with a raised and short carina directed inside; punctuation uniformly distributed, punctures on the disk umbilicate, nearly contiguous giving to the surface a dull appearance, gradually larger and denser toward sides, contiguous or confluent at the lateral extremities.

Scutellum shield-shaped, moderately convex at middle, ridged at base, strongly punctured.

Elytra 2.8x longer than pronotum and a little narrower than it, sides subparallel from base to behind the middle, further gradually converging to the apices; striae well marked and punctured; interstriae flat to subconvex, densely punctured.

Aedeagus as in fig. 5, 5a (length 1.30 mm).

Female. Very similar to the male with a larger body, less serrate articles of antennae from fourth on and second and third, taken together just longer than fourth.

Bursa copulatrix sclerified as in fig. 16, 16a.

Size. Length 11- 12.5 mm; width 3.1- 3.7 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name is derived from Lusitania, the old latin name of Portugal.

Ampedus skoupyi n. sp.

Fig. 7, 7a, 17, 17a, 25, 25a, 37, 37a.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - Spain: 40 km W of Granada, 12.IV.2009, V. Skoupý. (CMHK). 1 Paratype ♀ - same data as Ht.



Fig. 1-14. Male genitalia in dorsal view. **1, 1a.** *Athous (Neonomopleus) alcantarensis* De la Rosa *et al.*; **2, 2a.** *Jonthadocerus rufescens* (Escalera); **3, 3a.** *Jonthadocerus theryi* Buysson; **4, 4a.** *Ampedus kylliesi* n. sp.; **5, 5a.** *Ampedus lusitanicus* n. sp.; **6, 6a.** *Ampedus koschwitzi* Schimmel (Ht); **7, 7a.** *Ampedus skoupyi* n. sp.; **8, 8a.** *Ampedus hispanicus* Platia & Gudenzi (Ht); **9, 9a.** *Ampedus mantici* n. sp.; **10, 10a.** *Ampedus ernesti* n. sp.; **11, 11a.** *Ampedus schimmeli* n. sp.; **12, 12a.** *Ampedus saroveci* n.sp.; **13, 13a.** *Peripontius mertliki* n.sp.; **14, 14a.** *Peripontius cordubensis* (Heyden).

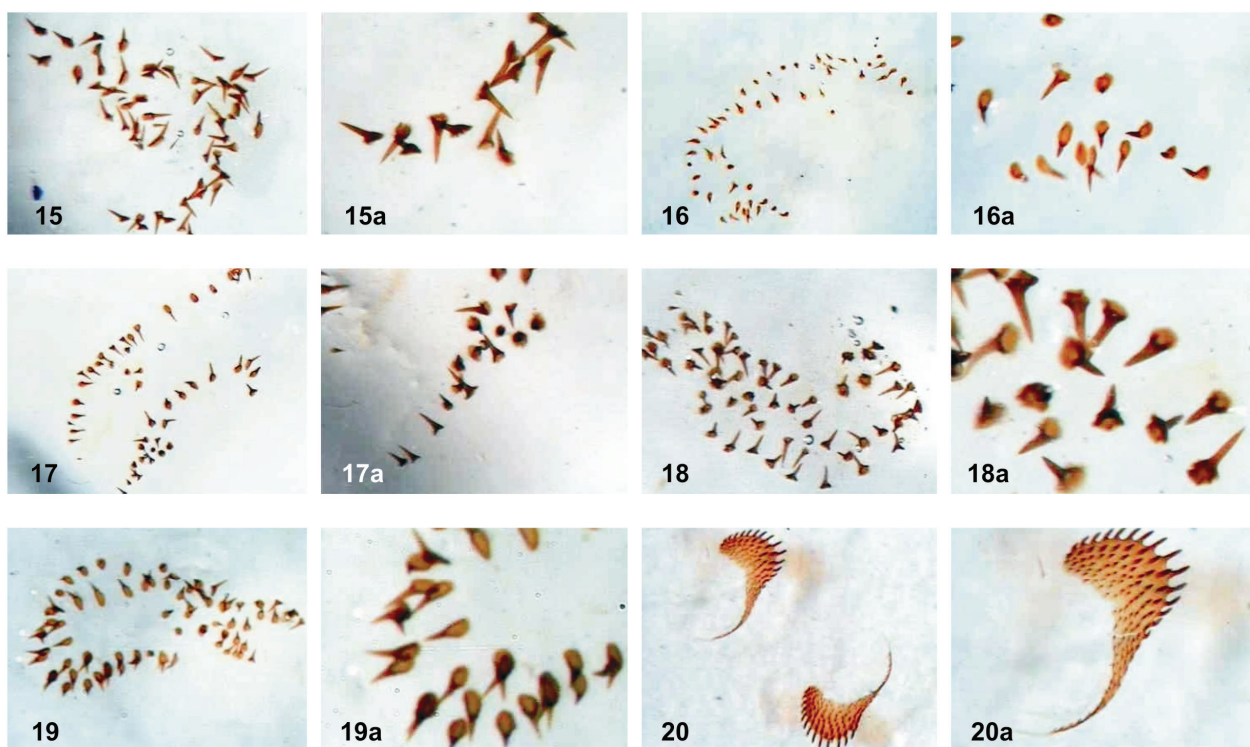


Fig. 15-20. Sclerites of bursa copulatrix. 15, 15a. *Ampedus kylliesi* n. sp.; 16, 16a. *Ampedus lusitanicus* n.sp.; 17, 17a. *Ampedus skoupyi* n. sp.; 18, 18a. *Ampedus ernesti* n. sp.; 19, 19a. *Ampedus mantici* n. sp.; 20, 20a. *Peripontius cordubensis* (Heyden).

DIAGNOSIS. Species related to *A. hispanicus* Platia & Gudenzi, 1999, it can be separated by the more convex pronotum and slenderer, shiny, third article of antennae.

DESCRIPTION. Male. Bicoloured; all black piceous with red elytra and brownish tarsi; covered with short, dense, blackish pubescence.

Frons convex, uniformly punctured, punctures broad, umbilicate, of variable diameters, nearly contiguous.

Antennae not reaching the apices of posterior angles of pronotum, strongly serrated from fourth article on; second article subcylindrical 1.3x longer than wide, third subconical, shiny, 1,35x longer than second and nearly twice longer than wide; second and third, taken together, a little longer than fourth; fourth-tenth triangular, slightly longer than wide; last longer than penultimate, subellipsoidal, constricted at apex.

Pronotum 1.15x wider than long, widest at the apices of posterior angles, very convex, with a mid-longitudinal depression from base to nearly the middle, deeper on the basal slope; sides subparallel from base to the middle, further rather strongly converging to the apex; posterior angles short, just divergent with a raised, short carina directed inside; puncturation uniformly distributed, punctures on the disk deep, slightly umbilicate, with very short, shiny intervals, gradually denser toward the sides, larger, strongly umbilicate, contiguous and confluent at the lateral extremities.

Scutellum shield-shaped, ridged at base, slightly sinuate at sides, with a trace of mid-longitudinal carina, sparsely punctured.

Elytra 2.8x longer than pronotum and as wide as it, convex; sides subparallel for about the two-thirds of its length, further gradually narrowing to the apices; striae regularly marked and punctured, interstriae subconvex, densely and more finely punctured.

Aedeagus as in fig. 7, 7a (length 1.5 mm).

Female. Extremely similar to the male, antennae a little shorter with slenderer third article.

Bursa copulatrix sclerified as in fig. 17, 17a.

Size. Length 13-13.2 mm; width 3.80-3.86 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is dedicated to the collector, Vladimír Skoupy, Cilina village, Czech republic specialist of Coleoptera Carabidae.

***Ampedus mantici* n. sp.**

Fig. 9, 9a, 19, 19a, 28, 28a, 38, 38a.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - Spain: 5 km SW Tariquejo, Andalusia, 24.III.2009, M. Mantič (CMHK). 11 Paratypes (6 ♂, 5 ♀), (10) same data as Ht; (1) 4 km N of Rociana del Condado, Andalusia, 10.III.2011, J. Krátký (CPG, CMH, CMHK).

DIAGNOSIS. Species closed to *A. pooti* Wurst, 1995 described from Algarve (Portugal), it can be separated for the second and third antennal articles subequal in length, intermediate articles less serrate and longer elytra compared to pronotum.

DESCRIPTION. Male. Bicoloured; all black piceous with red elytra and brownish tarsi; covered with short, dense, blackish pubescence.

Frons convex, uniformly punctured, punctures broad, umbilicate, of variable diameters, nearly contiguous.

Antennae reaching the apices of posterior angles of pronotum, strongly serrated from fourth article on; second article subcylindrical, third subconical, subequal in length and just longer than wide, taken together, a little longer than fourth; fourth-tenth triangular, as long as wide; last longer than penultimate, ellipsoidal.

Pronotum a little wider than long, widest at the apices of posterior angles, strongly convex, with a mid-longitudinal depression at the basal slope; sides moderately arcuate, nearly regularly converging from behind the middle to the apex, posterior angles short, not divergent, with a short and raised carina directed inside; puncturation uniformly distributed, punctures on the disk deep, slightly umbilicate, with very short intervals, gradually denser toward the sides, larger, strongly umbilicate, contiguous and confluent at the lateral extremities

Scutellum shield-shaped, ridged at base, slightly sinuate at sides, rounded at apex, convex at middle, punctured.

Elytra 2.7-2.8x longer than pronotum and as wide as it, sides subparallel for about the two-thirds of its length, further gradually narrowing to the apices; striae regularly marked and punctured, interstriae subconvex, densely and more finely punctured.

Aedeagus as in fig. 9, 9a (length 1,18 mm).

Female. Very similar to the male, on average with a little larger body and third antennal article just longer than second. Bursa copulatrix sclerified as in fig. 19, 19a.

Size. Length 7.2- 9.2 mm; width 2.03-2.68 mm (♂); length 8.8-10.8 m; width 2.5-3.1 mm (♀).

ETYMOLOGY. The species is dedicated to the collector of the great part of material, Dr. Marion Mantič, Hlučín city, Czech Republic, specialist on Coleoptera.

ECOLOGICAL NOTES. The specimens were collected under bark of *Pinus* sp. trees.

Ampedus ernesti n. sp.

Fig. 10, 10a, 18, 18a, 29, 29a, 39, 39a.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - Portugal: Estrela, V.1994, L. Ernest. (CMHK). 1 Paratype ♀ - Setubal env., Parque Nacional da Arrabida, 9.V.2003, F. & L. Kantner. (CMHK).

DIAGNOSIS. Species resembling *A. nigroflavus* (Goeze, 1777) for the general shape and colour but it can be immediately separated by the strong and dense puncturation of pronotum, uniformly distributed on all the surface.

DESCRIPTION. Male. Bicoloured; head, pronotum, scutellum, underbody, black-piceous; elytra entirely yellow-orange; antennae blackish, legs brown with lighter tarsi; covered with short and fine blackish pubescence.

Frons convex, uniformly punctured, punctures broad, umbilicate, of variable diameters, nearly contiguous.

Antennae not reaching the apices of the posterior angles of pronotum, serrated from fourth article on; second article subcylindrical, just longer than wide, third subconical, 1.5x longer than second and 1.5x longer than wide; second and third, taken together, a little longer than fourth; fourth-tenth triangular, fourth longer than wide, fifth-seventh nearly as long as wide, eighth-tenth a little longer than wide, last longer than penultimate, ellipsoidal.

Pronotum 1.13x wider than long, widest at the apices of posterior angles, very convex, with a trace of very short mid-longitudinal depression on the basal slope; sides from middle regularly converging forward to apex, subparallel to posterior angles, the latter short, not divergent, with a raised carina directed inside; puncturation uniformly distributed, punctures on the disk umbilicate, with very short, shiny intervals, gra-

dually denser, strongly umbilicate towards the sides, contiguous and confluent at the lateral extremities.

Scutellum shield-shaped, ridged at base, slightly sinuate at sides, sparsely punctured.

Elytra 2.8x longer than pronotum and as wide as it, convex; sides subparallel in the first half, further very gradually narrowing to the apices; striae regularly marked and very distinctly punctured; interstriae flat with very fine punctures.

Aedeagus as in fig. 10, 10a (length 1.37 mm).

Female. Very similar to the male with just shorter antennae and slenderer third antennomere.

Bursa copulatrix sclerified as in fig. 18, 18a.

Size. Length 11-11.2 mm width: 3.1-3.3 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is dedicated to the collector of the holotype, Ladislav Ernest, Nymburk city, Czech Republic, specialist of Coleoptera Lathridiidae

Ampedus schimmeli n. sp.

Fig. 11, 11a, 30, 42.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂- Spain: Puerto de El Cubillo, Cuenca, 1600m, 24.IV.1984, M. J. Scheuern. (CSV).

DIAGNOSIS. A large species resembling in the general shape *A. sanguineus* (L.) but can be separated for the yellow-orange colour of elytra, shorter mid-longitudinal furrow of pronotum, very short apices of paramera of aedeagus.

DESCRIPTION. Male. Bicoloured; head, pronotum, scutellum, underbody, black-piceous; antennae and legs brownish, elytra red-orange; covered with fine and dense pubescence, blackish on head and pronotum, orange on elytra.

Frons convex, uniformly punctured, punctures broad, umbilicate, of variable diameters, nearly contiguous.

Antennae not reaching the apices of posterior angles of pronotum, serrated from fourth article on; second article subcylindrical, as long as wide, third subconical, 1.3x longer than wide and 1.5x longer than second; second and third, taken together, just longer than fourth; fourth-tenth triangular; fourth a little longer than wide; fifth-eighth as long as wide, ninth-tenth a little longer than wide, last just longer than penultimate, ellipsoidal, moderately constricted at apex.

Pronotum 1.19x wider than long, widest at the apices of the posterior angles, strongly convex, with a mid-longitudinal depression from base to near the middle, deep and wide on the basal slope, very superficial forward; sides subparallel, only at the anterior third converging to apex; posterior angles not divergent with a short and raised carina directed inside; puncturation rather uniformly distributed, punctures on the disk with very short, shiny intervals, vaguely umbilicate, gradually denser and more strongly umbilicate towards the sides, contiguous or confluent at the lateral extremities.

Scutellum shield-shaped, moderately convex, with a trace of mid-longitudinal carina, punctured.

Elytra 2.9x longer than pronotum and as wide as it, convex, sides subparallel from base to behind the middle, further very gradually converging to the apices; striae regularly marked and finely punctured; interstriae subconvex with densely punctured and wrinkled surface.

Aedeagus as in fig. 11, 11a (length 1.53 mm).

Female unknown.

Size. Length 13.8 mm; width 4 mm.

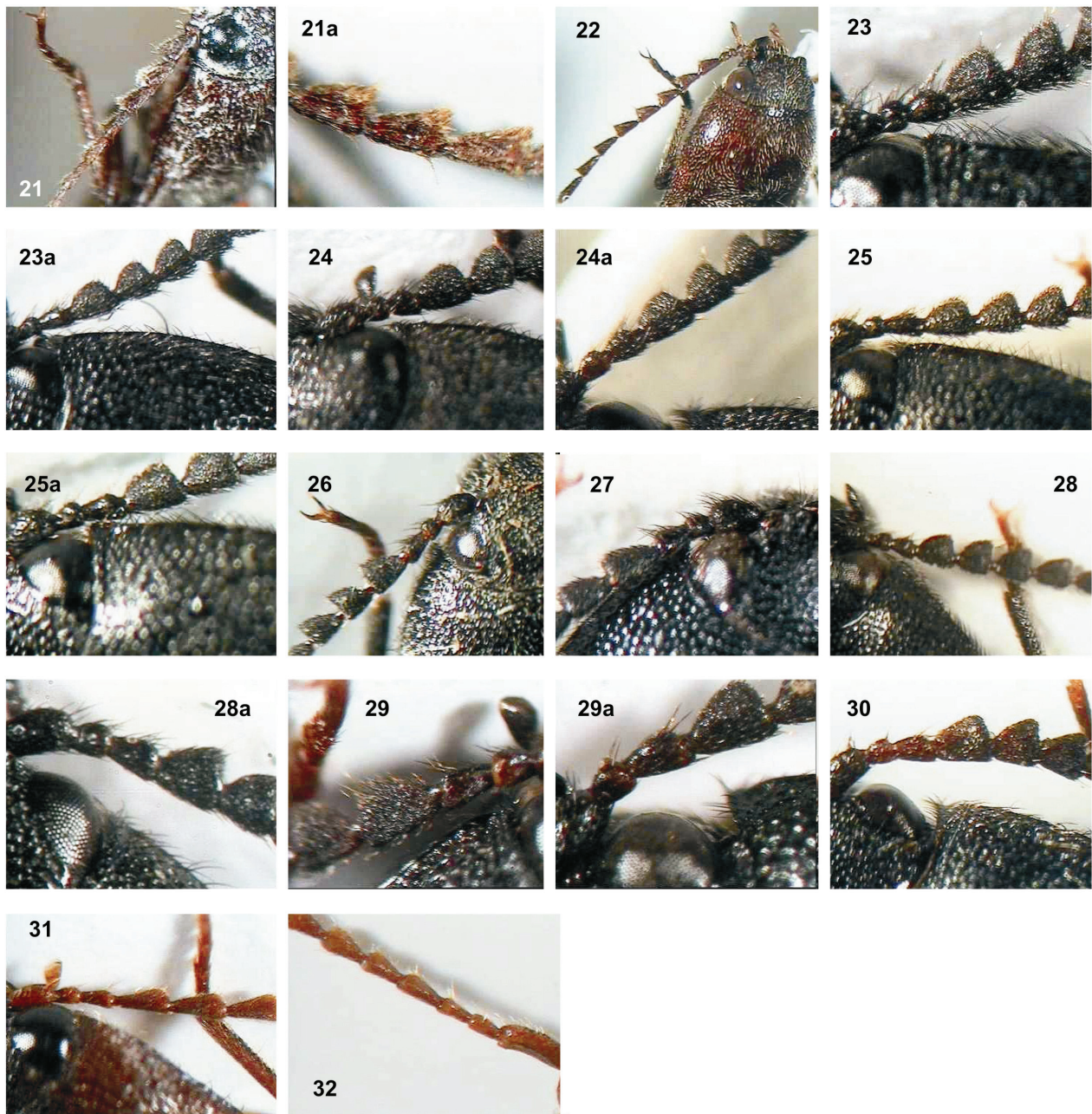


Fig. 21-32. First articles of antennae. 21, 21a. *Jonthadocerus rufescens* (Escalera); 22. *Jonthadocerus theryi* Buysson; 23, 23a. *Ampedus kyliasi* n. sp. ♂♀; 24, 24a. *Ampedus lusitanicus* n. sp. ♂♀; 25, 25a. *Ampedus skoupyi* n. sp. ♂♀; 26. *Ampedus koschwitzii* Schimmel (Ht); 27. *Ampedus hispanicus* Platia & Gudenzi (Ht); 28, 28a. *Ampedus mantici* n. sp. ♂♀; 29, 29a. *Ampedus ernesti* n. sp. ♂♀; 30. *Ampedus schimmeli* n. sp.; 31. *Ampedus saroveci* n. sp.; 32. *Peripontius mertliki* n. sp.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is dedicated to the friend and colleague R. Schimmel well-known specialist of Col. Elateridae.

ECOLOGICAL NOTES. The specimen was collected in red-rotten *Pinus* sp.

***Ampedus saroveci* n. sp.**

Fig. 12, 12a, 31, 43.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - Morocco: 2 km S Ozoud Falls, Tadla-Azilal Region, 2-3.V.2012, M. Šárvec. (CMHK).

DIAGNOSIS. A species immediately separated by all the european and north african known species for the uniform yellow-ferruginous colour, the long antennae just serrated from fourth article on and the very elongate elytra compared to pronotum.

DESCRIPTION. Male. Very shiny, entirely yellow-ferruginous covered with dense and long yellow-fulvous pubescence.

Frons convex, uniformly punctured, punctures broad, umbilicate, of variable diameters, nearly contiguous.

Antennae exceeding by two article the apices of posterior angles of pronotum, very moderately serrated from fourth article on; second article subcylindrical, 1.5 longer than wide, third subconical, a little longer than second and twice longer than wide; second and third, taken together, as long as fourth; fourth-tenth triangular, slender, on average twice longer than wide; last a little longer than penultimate, subellipsoidal.

Pronotum 1.35x wider than long, widest at the apices of posterior angles, moderately convex, with a trace of very short mid-longitudinal impression at the basal slope; sides arcuate from behind the middle gradually converging forward to the

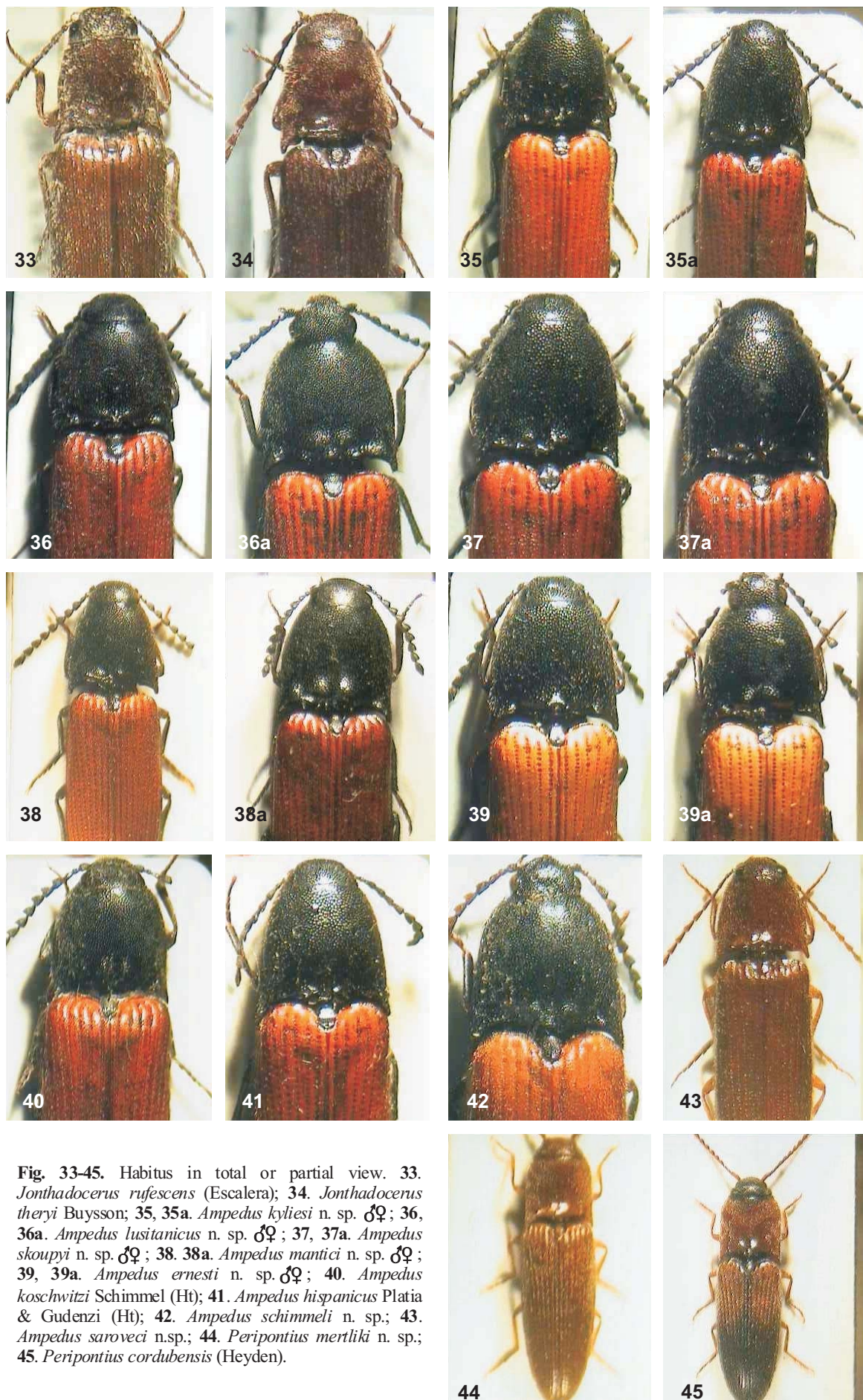


Fig. 33-45. Habitus in total or partial view. 33. *Jonthadocerus rufescens* (Escalera); 34. *Jonthadocerus theryi* Buysson; 35, 35a. *Ampedus kyliesi* n. sp. ♂♀; 36, 36a. *Ampedus lusitanicus* n. sp. ♂♀; 37, 37a. *Ampedus skoupyi* n. sp. ♂♀; 38, 38a. *Ampedus mantici* n. sp. ♂♀; 39, 39a. *Ampedus ernesti* n. sp. ♂♀; 40. *Ampedus koschwitzi* Schimmel (Ht); 41. *Ampedus hispanicus* Platia & Gudenzi (Ht); 42. *Ampedus schimmeli* n. sp.; 43. *Ampedus saroveci* n.sp.; 44. *Peripontius mertliki* n. sp.; 45. *Peripontius cordubensis* (Heyden).

apex, slightly sinuate before the posterior angles, the latter, short, not divergent, with a trace of a short carina directed inside; punctation moderate, punctures on disk slightly umbilicate with shiny interstices on average equal to their own diameters, gradually denser and clearly umbilicate towards the sides but with short intervals.

Scutellum shield-shaped, as long as wide, ridged at base, moderately convex and sparsely punctured.

Elytra 4x longer than pronotum and as wide as it, sides subparallel for about the two third of its length, further gradually narrowing to the apices; striae regularly marked and punctured, only on the apical third more superficial and less distinct; interstriae flat with very fine punctures.

Aedeagus as in fig. 12, 12a (length 1.25 mm).

Female unknown.

Size. Length 9.2 mm; width 2.43 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is dedicated to the collector, the entomologist Milan Šárovec, Pardubice city, Czech Republic, specialist of Col. Cerambycidae.

Tribe SYNAPTINI Gistel, 1856

Peripontius mertliki n. sp.

Fig. 13, 13a, 32, 44.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - Spain: San Pablo de Buceite, Guadiaro river (Cádiz), 20.V.2011, J. Mertlik. (CMHK).

DIAGNOSIS. Third species of the genus from the Iberian peninsula it can be immediately separated by the yellow-ferruginous colour, slenderer body, longer antennae.

DESCRIPTION. Male. Entirely yellow-ferruginous, covered with dense yellow-fulvous pubescence.

Frons convex, punctation uniformly distributed, punctures umbilicate, nearly contiguous.

Antennae exceeding by more than one article the apices of posterior angles of pronotum, feebly serrated from fourth article on; second article subcylindrical, third subconical and just longer than second; second and third, taken together, 1.2x longer than fourth; fourth-tenth subtriangular, on average twice longer than wide, last longer than penultimate, ellipsoidal, constricted at the apical third.

Pronotum as long as wide, widest at base and at anterior third, convex, with a trace of mid-longitudinal depression from the basal slope to the middle; sides subparallel, converging only before the anterior margin; posterior angles rather acuminate, not divergent, with a short carina running subparallel in the first half to the lateral margin, the latter complete reaching the anterior margin; punctation rather uniformly distributed, punctures on the disk, deep, simple or slightly umbilicate with very short, shiny, intervals, becoming gradually larger, clearly umbilicate towards the sides where can be contiguous.

Scutellum triangular, just longer than wide, ridged at base, flat, punctured.

Elytra 2.9x longer than pronotum and as wide as it, convex; sides nearly and very gradually narrowing from base to the apices; striae well marked and punctured; interstriae flat, with wrinkled surface.

Prosternal process nearly subhorizontal behind the procoxal cavities, deeply and asymmetrically emarginate at apex.

Aedeagus as in fig. 13, 13a (length 0.7 mm).

Size. Length 5.9 mm; width 1.68 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is dedicated to the Czech colleague and friend J. Mertlik, specialist of Elateridae, collector of the specimen.

Peripontius cordubensis (Heyden, 1882)

Fig. 14, 14a, 20, 20a, 45.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 31 spcm. (♂♀) - Portugal: Loulé env., Tôr, Algibre river, Faro distr., 11-12.V.2011, J. Mertlik. (CMHK; CPG).

Aedeagus as in fig. 14, 14a (length 0.67 mm).

Bursa copulatrix sclerified as in fig. 20, 20a.

Known from South Spain (Zapata & Sanchez-Ruiz, 2012).

New to Portugal.

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