

MATERIAL ESTUDIADO: 1 ejemplar procedente de Laxe (A Coruña), 23.VIII.1981 (J.I. López-Colón *leg.*); 2 ejemplares procedentes de Pontevedra (Pontevedra), 5 y 30.VIII.1981 (J.I. López-Colón *leg.*); 1 ejemplar procedente de Comillas (Cantabria), 19.VIII.1990 (J.I. López-Colón *leg.*).

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interesante material capturado en *árboles-cebo* en los municipios salmantinos de El Payo, Robleda y Peñaparda. Para finalizar, agradecer al colega malacitano D. Miguel Soler Florido, por el envío de diverso material de Torremolinos (Málaga).

Bibliografía: ESPAÑOL, F. 1977. Notas sobre Anóbidos. 77. Los *Ernobius* Thomson de la fauna española (*Col. Anobiidae*). *Publicaciones del Departamento de Zoología de la Universidad de Barcelona*, 2: 19-28. ● ESPAÑOL, F. 1992. *Coleoptera Anobiidae*. En *Fauna Ibérica*, vol. 2. Ramos M. A. et al. (eds.). Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Madrid: 1-193. ● ESPAÑOL, F. 1995. Familia: Anobiidae (Insecta: Coleoptera, 10). *Catalogus de la entomofauna aragonesa*, nº 7: 3-5, Sociedad Entomológica Aragonesa. ● PIC, M. 1912. Catalogue raisonné des Coléoptères de Saône-et-Loire et des pays limitrophes. *Bulletin Société Histoire Naturelle Autun*, 25: 206-210. ● PIC, M. 1916. Contribution abrégée pour l'étude du genre *Ernobius* Thoms. *L'Échange, Revue Linnéenne*, 377: 1-8.

AUSTRALIAN JEWEL BEETLE (COLEOPTERA: BUPRESTIDAE) INTRODUCED IN SPAIN

Manfred NIEHUIS

Institut für Biologie, Universität Koblenz - Landau, Im Fort 7, 76829 Landau (FRG)



Fig.: *Cisseyis* sp. (*C. minutissima* Thoms. or *C. viridipurpurea* Cart.) from Spain. Total length: 3,4 mm. Foto: Prof. Dr. H. Schneider (Godramstein).

On 02.05.1989 Dr Koschwitz collected several specimens of a small jewel beetle from low vegetation growing in El Regajal, Prov. Aranjuez, Spain. The beetle was found to belong to the tribe Coraebini. A specimen was sent to Dr. C.L. Bellamy who identified it as a species of *Cisseyis*, an Australian genus. He was unable to determine the species as the genus was in need of revision and no usable key was available. The specimen was retained for further study.

In autumn 2000 the beetle was compared with material of the collection in the National Museum in Prague but no match could be made. Fortunately S. Gottwald from Berlin was visiting the Museum at the time and identified the specimen as *Cisseyis minutissima* Thomson, 1879.

Searching for information about the distribution of the species, the author contacted Dr Barker at the South Australian museum who is reviewing the genus and was willing to examine the specimen. His answer was "The Spanish specimen is probably *Cisseyis viridipurpurea* Carter, however I can't be 100% certain. The genitalia of that species, which is found in Western Australia, is identical with that of *Cisseyis minutissima* Thomson which is an eastern species found in Victoria and South Australia. I'm not absolutely certain of the status of the two but have been calling them two separate species as they are isolated from each other by the Nullarbor Plain."

Little is known of the biology of either species. Never the less the fact that several specimens were collected shows that the beetle seems to be successfully introduced and should have built up a breeding population. It would be interesting to find out if it has already got a wider distribution and in which hostplant it develops in Spain. Perhaps more material and more information about lifestyle e. g. hostplant(s) could help to clear up the identity of that interesting species.

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