In the last decade, several expeditions were conducted in desert insular ecosystems in the transitional coastal desert of Chile (Alfaro et al. 2009, 2014, 2016). One of the taxonomic contributions of these expeditions is the newly described species *Gyriosomus granulipennis* Pizarro-Araya and Flores, 2004 (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae), which was described based on material collected on Choros Island (Pizarro-Araya and Flores 2004). In this paper, we 1) analyze the distribution and conservation status of *G. granulipennis* and 2) propose actions to monitor and ensure the preservation of the species’ populations.

Our study was conducted on Choros Island, which belongs to the archipelago of Los Choros and located near the northwestern border of Punta de Choros, 114 km north of La Serena (Coquimbo Region, Chile) (Castro and Brignardello 2005) (Fig. 1). The island is part of the Pingüino de Humboldt National Reserve (PHNR), which is under the administration of the National System of Protected Wild Areas (NASPPE by its Spanish acronym) and includes three islands: Choros (322 ha), Damas (56 ha), and Chañaral (507.3 ha). The reserve is located in the transitional coastal desert of Chile (25–32° S), encompassing the southern limit of the biodiversity hotspot for Chile (Gaston 2000), and possesses a very unique plant diversity and endemicity (Armesto et al. 1993; Cavieres et al. 2002). The island has a Mediterranean-type climate (di Castri and Hajek 1976) with low daily and annual temperature ranges as a result of oceanic influence (Armesto et al. 1993). The mean annual precipitation in the area is ~90 mm; dry and rainy years occur in irregular cycles that are linked to the El Niño-Southern Oscillation event (Novoa and Villaseca 1989).

To analyze the data about the distribution and conservation status of *G. granulipennis*, we reviewed the available literature and the list of endangered species of the Chilean Ministry of Environment (Ministerio de Medio Ambiente 2011). The data included literature records from 2002 (Pizarro-Araya and Flores 2004) and 2006 (Alfaro et al. 2009), in addition to records from...