CAMPYLOMORPHUS SERRICORNIS (MANNERHEIM) (COLEOPTERA: ELATERIDAE),
A NEW GENUS COMBINATION

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Diacanthus serricornis Mannerheim, 1843 (Figs. 1–2), more commonly known historically as Ctenicera opacula (LeConte, 1866), is a unique species found from southwestern British Columbia through western Oregon, Washington, and into northern California (Van Dyke 1932; Lane 1971). No other click beetle is associated with this taxonomically isolated species in the North American fauna. Adults occur in lower to middle elevation montane mesic conifer forests where they are usually collected from flowers of shrubs, especially Holodiscus discolor (Pursh) Maxim. and Rubus parviflorus Nutt. (Rosaceae), beaten from foliage, or swept from herbage in seral ecotones. Flower feeding on open disc flowers is similar to that described for Campylomorphus homalisimus (Illiger, 1807) on Laserpitium siler L. (Apiaceae) (Biella and Groppali 2014).

Diacanthus serricornis was grouped by subsequent authors with a large number of morphologically disparate click beetle species that were variously arranged in Corymbites Latreille, Ctenicera Latreille, and Ludius Eschscholtz. Corymbites opacus LeConte, 1866, was also part of this artificial group of species, but often separately listed, and the two species were not directly associated with each other (Gemminger and Harold 1869; Schwarz 1907; Leng 1920; Schenkling 1927). The conspecificity of C. opacus with D. serricornis was apparently not considered until Van Dyke (1932), and then again by Lane (1971). These latter two authors listed D. serricornis as a synonym of C. opacus. Johnson (1992) gave the combination provided here, but that nomenclatural act remains invalid under ICZN Art. 9 (1999). Bousquet et al. (2013) correctly reversed the synonymy by listing C. opacus as a synonym of Ctenicera serricornis but did not provide the genus change.


Male and female C. serricornis were compared to those sexes of C. homalisimus. Ctenicera serricornis possesses the salient characteristics fitting Campylomorphus Jacquelin du Val (1860) and as subsequently defined by Leseigneur (1972), Gurjeva (1979), Dolin (1982), and Platia (1994). Shared character and character states include the combination of a hypognathous head densely punctured with frons deeply impressed, shallowly grooved medially; supra-antennal ridge strongly carinate and arcuate, projecting anteriorly; antenna long, exceeding apex of hind pronotal angle by 4–5 antennomeres; antennomeres 3–11 coarsely punctate and strongly serrate. Pronotum subquadrate,