# The genus *Tentyria* Latreille, 1802, in Corsica (Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae)

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**Abstract**. – Types examination of *Tentyria ramburi* Solier, 1835, and its four presumed synonyms, initially described as species, reveals the presence of three valid taxa. *Tentyria substriata* Solier, 1835, is reconsidered as a valid species, while *T. maillei* Solier, 1835, is considered a subspecies of *T. ramburi*. For the nomenclatural stability within this problematic species group, lectotypes are designated for *Tentyria angusticollis* Solier, 1835, *T. levicollis* Solier, 1835, *T. maillei* Solier, 1835, *T. ramburi* Solier, 1835, and *T. substriata* Solier, 1835. Ecology and geographical distribution of *Tentyria* in Corsica are well definite, with *T. ligurica* Solier, 1834, and *T. substriata* occupying different parts of the sandy coastline, while *T. ramburi ramburi* and *T. ramburi maillei* are found mainly in the bush up to mid-mountains, the nominotypical subspecies in northwestern Corsica and the subspecies *maillei* in the southeastern part of the island. Photos of habitus of all taxa and part of type specimens are presented, as well as detailed distribution maps in Corsica. An illustrated key to identify Corsican *Tentyria* is provided, along with an updated catalogue of Corso-Sardinian species.

**Résumé**. – **Le genre *Tentyria* Latreille, 1802, en Corse (Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae)**. L'étude des types de *Tentyria ramburi* Solier, 1835, et de ses quatre présumés synonymes, décrits initialement comme espèces, révèle la présence de trois taxons valides. *Tentyria substriata* Solier, 1835, retrouve son statut initial d'espèce valide et *T. maillei* Solier, 1835, est considérée comme une sous-espèce de *T. ramburi* et non plus comme un simple synonyme. Pour des raisons de stabilité nomenclaturale au sein de ce groupe d'espèces complexe, des lectotypes sont désignés pour *Tentyria angusticollis* Solier, 1835, *T. levicollis* Solier, 1835, *T. maillei* Solier, 1835, *T. ramburi* Solier, 1835, et *T. substriata* Solier, 1835. L'écologie et la distribution géographique des *Tentyria* de Corse sont bien différentiées, avec *T. ligurica* Solier, 1834, et *T. substriata* occupant différentes parties du littoral sableux, *T. ramburi ramburi* et *T. ramburi maillei* se rencontrant plutôt dans le maquis et la moyenne montagne, la forme nominative dans le nord-ouest de la Corse, sa sous-espèce dans le sud-est. Les photos des habitus de tous les taxons ainsi que des types d'une partie d'entre eux sont présentées, de même que des cartes de répartition détaillées en Corse. Une clé illustrée pour identifier les *Tentyria* de Corse est proposée ainsi qu'un catalogue réactualisé des espèces corso-sardes.

**Keywords**. – Darkling beetles, fauna of France, Tentyriini, taxonomy, faunistics, identification.

The genus *Tentyria* Latreille, 1802, comprises numerous species, most of which are widespread throughout the Mediterranean Basin, with some species reaching Senegal, the Arabian Peninsula, Eastern Europe, the Caucasus, Iran, Iraq and Central Asia (Gebien, 1937; Iwan *et al.*, 2020). Currently, 104 species are known in the Western Palaearctic region as far as western China, more than half of which are found in Europe (53), mainly in the Mediterranean, including the islands, with many endemics to restricted areas (Iwan *et al.*, 2020; Leo & Lo Cascio, 2021; Bujalance *et al.*,


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2023; Liberto & Leo, 2023). In Europe, the most speciose countries are Spain, Italy, and Portugal, with twenty-five, nine, and eight known species in these territories, respectively (Aliquò & Soldati, 2014; Leo & Lo Cascio, 2021; Bujalance *et al.*, 2023). A few species occur on the Atlantic coast, from France to Morocco (Kocher, 1958; Bujalance *et al.*, 2023).

While Reitter (1900) comprehensive work is still useful today for identifying *Tentyria* in North Africa, Eastern Europe, the Middle East, and the Caucasus, relatively few recent studies (1960-present) covering one or more countries have been published since. These concern Central Asia (Skopin, 1966, 1968; Medvedev & Nepesova, 1985), Iran (Girard, 1968), Iraq (Carl, 1989), southern Russia and the Caucasus (Abdurakhmanov & Nabozhenko, 2011), Ukraine (Chernei, 2005), Romania (Leo *et al.*, 2018), and the Iberian Peninsula (Español, 1960; Viñolas, 1986; Viñolas & Cartagena, 2005; Bujalance *et al.*, 2023). In the most species-diverse countries, the taxonomy within the genus *Tentyria* has been significantly revised by various authors, particularly in Spain and Portugal (Bujalance *et al.*, 2023), but also in Italy (Leo, 2009; Leo & Lo Cascio, 2021). In France and Corsica, on the other hand, the taxonomy in this genus has not changed since Sainte-Claire Deville (1937), with the same current list of native species (Soldati & Soldati, 2024), with the exception of an Algerian species recently introduced in the Aube department in 1996, *Tentyria barbara* Solier, 1836, which is not considered to be naturalized and therefore not yet included in the French fauna (Soldati & Soldati, 2014).

*Tentyria ramburi* Solier, 1835, currently includes in its synonyms four species initially described from Corsica by the same author (Solier, 1835): *T. angusticollis* Solier, 1835, *T. levicollis* Solier, 1835, *T. maillei* Solier, 1835, and *T. substriata* Solier, 1835. These were somewhat quickly downgraded to junior synonyms of *T. ramburi* by Kraatz (1865) based on old material (probably poorly prepared, with specimens nor cleaned nor dissected, not or poorly localized), and without any true population studies. After examining a large material from all over Corsica (708 specimens), from the coast to mid-mountains, as well as all the type specimens of synonyms listed above, three taxa are isolated, with morphological, geographical, and ecological differences.

## Material and methods

***Habitats and ecology***. – *Tentyria* are darkling beetles often found in large numbers. They are therefore easy to observe in the field. In Corsica, they can be found from the seaside, in the sand dunes, or on the cliffs of the rocky coast, in the scrubland and up to mid mountains (1,200 m asl). They are active during the day at the sun, in the morning and late afternoon. Out of these periods or in bad weather (rain, wind), they hide beneath stones or in the sand, to the foot of bushy plants. Among the taxa occurring in Corsica, we can distinguish the psammo-halophilous elements of the sand beaches and dunes, and the elements inhabiting hard soils in xerophytic biotopes of the scrubland, rocky coastlines, or arid slopes of certain mountains. The studied species are active from March to October. As many Mediterranean *Tentyria* species, imagos and larvae probably can be found during the winter, buried in the sand to the foot of plants such as *Genista corsica* DC., *Helichrysum italicum* (Roth) G.Don, *Lotus cytisoides* L. and *Ammophila arenaria* (L.) Link.

Based on our personal observations, *Tentyria ramburi* is occasionally preyed upon by the famous black widow spider *Lathrodectus tredecimguttatus* (Rossi, 1790) (Araneae,

Theridiidae), which lives beneath stones or to the foot of the same plants. Despite various similar observations in the field, such predation was poorly published. Tůma *et al.* (2025) present a list of Arthropods that are preyed upon by velvet spiders (Araneae, Eresidae) at 16 sites in Israel where Tenebrionidae are by far the most represented among beetles, and where *Tentyria* are the most diversified and abundant among Tenebrionidae.

***Material depositories and abbreviations used***. – The studied material (type and non-type) is deposited in the following institutional or private collections.

– Institutional collections: Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle (Paris, France) (MNHN);

Office National des Forêts, Laboratoire National d'Entomologie Forestière (Quillan, France) (LNEF); Musée Saint-Loup (Troyes, France), coll. J. L. & J. P. Nicolas (MSL); Muséum d'Orléans pour la Biodiversité et l'Environnement (Orléans, France), coll. R. L'Hoste (MOPE).

– Private collections: Cédric Alonso (CA); Alain Coache (AC); Olivier Courtin (OC); Mickaël Dierkens (MD); Jacques Hamon (JH); Laurent Lathuillière (LL); Robert Minetti (RM); Guilhem Parmain (GP); Thibault Le Pen (LP); Christian Pérez (CP); Serge Peslier (SP); Alain Rouch (AR); François Secchi (FSE); Fabien Soldati (FS); Laurent Soldati (LS); Cyrille Van Meer (CVM).

In order to standardize as much as possible the presentation of the material examined, it is presented as follows: locality (municipality), place name, month, year, collector, collection (acronym in parentheses). Municipalities are presented in alphabetical order, as are place names. When different observations concern the same localities, they are presented in chronological order. Material that is poorly localized, with only the indication "Corse" or "Corsica" for example, do not present any interest and is not considered here.

For type material, the entire set of labels for each specimen is detailed in quotation marks (" ") and each label is separated by a slash ( / ).

***Preparation of specimens and illustrations***. – For imaging, specimens were placed 24 hours in a solution of 5 % detergent and 95 % water and then cleaned with a set of different supple paintbrushes. Male genitalia (aedeagi) and inner sternite VIII were extracted from the abdomens, cleaned, mounted together with male specimens on transparent cards. Images of type and non-type specimens, morphological details and type labels were taken with a Sony DSC-W7 compact digital camera mounted on a Wild M5 stereomicroscope. The construction of sharp images from multifocal stacks (focus stacking) was carried out with a Combine ZM software. The infographic work and plates and distribution maps were made using Adobe Photoshop CC 2018 software.

## Results

### Taxonomy and faunistics

Family **Tenebrionidae** Latreille, 1802

Subfamily **Pimeliinae** Latreille, 1802

Tribe **Tentyriini** Eschscholtz, 1831

Genus ***Tentyria*** Latreille, 1802

### ***Tentyria ligurica*** Solier, 1835 (fig. 9-10)

*Tentyria ligurica* Solier, 1835: 324.
Syn. *Tentyria cribrata* Gené, 1836: iii.
Syn. *Tentyria ligurica* var. *dentibasis* Reitter, 1900: 168.
Syn. *Tentyria ottii* Lucas, 1855: 291.

***Type locality***. – "Corse"; simply described from Corsica, without other precisions (SOLIER, 1835).

***Material examined (47 ex.)***. – CORSICA. Ajaccio, IV.1988, J. Nel (FS). *Idem*, VI.2000, F. Secchi (FSE). Ajaccio, Campo dell'Oro, V.1957, J. L. Nicolas (MSL). *Idem*, V.2005, C. Perez (CP). Ajaccio, Ricanto beach, V.2009, F. Soldati (FS). *Idem*, IV.2016, O. Courtin & F. Soldati (FS, OC). Albitreccia, Agosta beach, IV.2019, F. Soldati (FS). Coti-Chiavari, VII.1975, M. Martinez (FS). Pietrosella, Mare e Sole, IV.2019, F. Soldati (FS).

***Diagnosis***. – Length 12.5-15 mm; entirely black, matt to slightly shiny, elongated; gular groove shallow; pronotum transverse, with arcuate sides, slightly narrowed backwards, base not rimmed, strongly trisinuate, bearing a protruding bidentate lobe in the middle (fig. 18); pronotum with minute, barely perceptible punctation, coarser laterally; elytra narrowed at humeri and slightly acuminate at apex, with barely visible punctation, longitudinal grooves and superficial transverse wrinkles; legs and antennae long and slender; sexual dimorphism not emphasized, male more elongated with protibiae long and inner slightly sinuate, female more convex with protibiae short and almost straight; aedeagus with short parameres, regularly narrowing towards the tip and acuminate, phallobase enlarged (fig. 24).

***Ecology***. – Diurnal, imagos run during the morning and late afternoon on sand, in coastal dunes, from April to July; locally abundant.

***Geographical distribution***. – Endemic to Corsica and Sardinia (ALIQUÒ *et al.*, 2007; SOLDATI, 2007). The nominotypical subspecies is extremely localized in Corsica in the Gulf of Ajaccio (fig. 32) and it is also present in the extreme north-west of Sardinia (ARDOIN, 1973). Two other subspecies occur on the coasts of Sardinia (see catalogue below).

***Remarks***. – The report from the Lavezzi Islands (COCQUEMPOT & RUNGS, 2009) appears to be erroneous and probably corresponds to *T. substriata*. ARDOIN (1973) indicates that *T. ligurica* coexists with *T. ramburi maillei* in the vicinity of Bonifacio. Having many times explored the entire southern part of Corsica, in particular the area of Bonifacio, *T. ligurica* does not appear to be present in this region and its surroundings.

***Conservation***. – This species is only found on a few beaches in the Gulf of Ajaccio, a highly touristic area. At present, it is very abundant in some locations, but much rarer in others, where it is confined to a few hundred square meters. This *Tentyria* is therefore unfortunately facing real threats.

### ***Tentyria ramburi ramburi*** Solier, 1835 (fig. 15-17)

*Tentyria ramburi* Solier, 1835: 327.
Syn. *Tentyria angusticollis* Solier, 1835: 328.
Syn. *Tentyria levicollis* Solier, 1835: 329.

***Type locality.*** – "Corse"; simply described from Corsica, without other precision (SOLIER, 1835).

***Type material***. – *Tentyria ramburi*. LECTOTYPE (here designated): probably ♀ because of its body shape and size (unique syntype specimen not dissected) (fig. 5), bearing the following labels (fig. 6) "*Tentyria ramburi* Sol, Corse T (round label) / Type Solier (recto), *Ramburi* (verso) / *T. Ramburi* Sol, Corse / MUSEUM PARIS, Coll. Solier, COLL. DE MARSEUL, 2842-90 / SYNTYPE (red label) / LECTOTYPE ♀, *Tentyria ramburi*

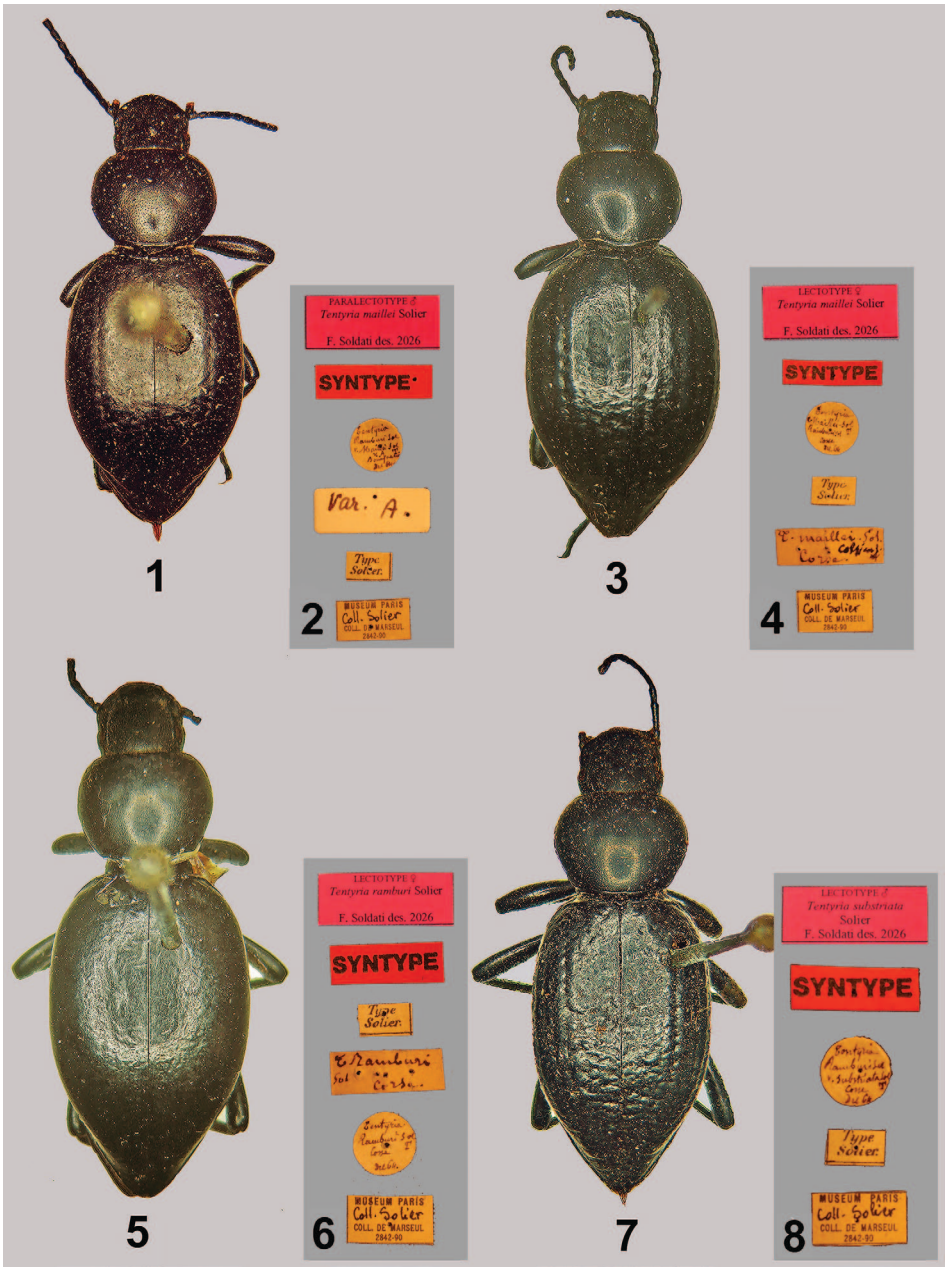


**Fig. 1-8**. – *Tentyria* spp., type specimens and labels. – **1-2**, *T. maillei* Solier, ♂, paralectotype (11.8 mm). – **3-4**, *T. maillei* Solier, ♀, lectotype (13.1 mm). – **5-6**, *T. ramburi* Solier, ♀, lectotype (15 mm). – **7-8**, *T. substriata* Solier, ♂, lectotype (12.3 mm).

Solier, F. Soldati des. 2026 (red label)" (MNHN). This is an individual with a shiny cuticle, a form that is not common on the island.

*Tentyria angusticollis*. LECTOTYPE (here designated): ♀, bearing the following labels "*T. angusticollis*, Corse / *Tentyria Ramburi* Sol, v. *angusticollis* Solier, COLL. DE MARSEUL, 2842-90 / SYNTYPE (red label) / LECTOTYPE ♀, *Tentyria angusticollis* Solier, F. Soldati des. 2026 (red label)" (MNHN). I confirm the synonymy with the nominotypical subspecies, as this individual does not present any significant differences.

*Tentyria levicollis*. LECTOTYPE (here designated): not dissected, bearing the following labels "*laevi-collis* (recto), Type Solier (verso) / *Tentyria Ramburi* Sol, v. *laevicollis* Sol, Bonifacio, T (round label) / MUSEUM PARIS, Coll. Solier, COLL. DE MARSEUL, 2842-90 / SYNTYPE (red label) / LECTOTYPE, *Tentyria levicollis* Solier, F. Soldati des. 2026 (red label)" (MNHN).

PARALECTOTYPE (not dissected): 1 ex., bearing the following labels "*Tentyria Ramburi* Sol, v. *laevicollis* Sol, Corse (round label) / *T. laevicollis* Sol, Corse / MUSEUM PARIS, Coll. Solier, COLL. DE MARSEUL, 2842-90 / SYNTYPE (red label) / PARALECTOTYPE, *Tentyria levicollis* Solier, F. Soldati des. 2026 (red label)" (MNHN).

Although the species is correctly described by SOLIER (1835) under the name "*levicollis*", the syntypes examined bear the label "*laevicollis*." The author may have mistakenly written "*levicollis*" which nevertheless remains the correct original spelling according to the Code, art. 32.2. (ICZN, 1999). The type locality (Bonifacio) and elements of the original description immediately bring to mind another species described by the same author and reconsidered below as valid, *T. substriata* Solier, 1835: "lobe du milieu de la base un peu plus marqué, ce qui rapproche cet insecte de la première Subdivision", "élytres légèrement ridés", "Bonifacio". However, examination of these two syntypes shows no significant differences from the nominotypical subspecies of *T. ramburi*, unlike *T. substriata*. I therefore confirm the synonymy between *T. levicollis* and *T. ramburi*.

***Other material examined (220 ex.)***. – CORSICA. Ajaccio (MNHN). Ajaccio, A Parata, VII.2000, A. Coache (AC). Asco, IX.2015, P. Verkaik (FS). Barretalli, Minerviu, VII.1957, P. Ardoin (MNHN). Belgodère, VI.1950, J. Hamon (JH). Calenzana, baie de Crovani, V.2016, F. Soldati (FS). Calenzana, Punta Cantateli, V.2003, A. Coache & F. Soldati (AC, FS, LS). Calvi, VI.1959, R. Trompier (MSL). *Idem*, VI.1980, G. Broquet (FS). Calvi, A Revellata, IV.2004, A. Coache & F. Soldati (AC, FS). *Idem*, V.2015, F. Soldati (FS). *Idem*, V.2016, O. Courtin & F. Soldati (FS, OC). Casaglione, mouth of the river Liamone, VI.1975, R. L'Hoste (MOPE). Centuri, col de la Serra, V.2015, X.2015, F. Soldati (FS, LNEF). Corbara, VI.1950, J. Hamon (JH). Ersa, Castellucio, X.2015, F. Soldati (FS). *Idem*, V. 2025, O. Courtin & F. Soldati (FS, OC). Ersa, col de la Serra, V. 2025, O. Courtin & F. Soldati (FS, OC). Galéria, VIII.1950, J. Hamon (FS). L'Ile-Rousse, V.2012, C. Alonso (CA). L'Ile-Rousse, Isola di a Pietra, V.2003, IV.2004, A. Coache & F. Soldati (AC, FS). *Idem*, V.2009, F. Soldati (FS). *Idem*, V.2022, T. Le Pen, F. Soldati & A. Vincent (LP). Lumio, baie d'Agajo, V.2009, F. Soldati (FS). Lumio, Monte d'Ortu, V.2003, F. Soldati (FS). Lumio, Punta Spano, IV.2004, A. Coache & F. Soldati (AC, FS). Moltifao, VI.2002, M. Dierkens (MD). Monticello, Guardiola, IV.2004, A. Coache & F. Soldati (AC, FS, LNEF). Palasca, IV.1999, L. Micas (LM). Palasca, site de l'Ostriconi, V.2016, O. Courtin & F. Soldati (FS, OC). Patrimonio, IX.1950, J. Hamon (JH). Patrimonio, Punta di Saeta, V.2016, F. Soldati (FS, LNEF). *Idem*, V.2025, O. Courtin & F. Soldati (FS, OC). Pioggiola, Bocca di a Battaglia, V.2003, A. Coache (AC). *Idem*, IV.2004, F. Soldati (FS). Sant'Antonino, V.2016, A. Rouch (AR). Santo-Pietro-di-Tenda, Bocca di Vezzu, V.2003, F. Soldati (FS). *Idem*, V. 2025, O. Courtin & F. Soldati (FS, OC). Santo-Pietro-di-Tenda, Saleccia, IV.2004, A. Coache & F. Soldati (AC, FS). *Idem*, IX.2015, F. Soldati (FS). Vico, Sagone, IV.1968, J. Baraud (MNHN). *Idem*, IV.1988, J. Nel (FS, SP). *Idem*, VII.2001, A. Coache (AC). Zilia, V.2016, A. Rouch (AR).

***Additional data***. – Ogliastro, IX.2011, M. Fornaciari (Entomologi Italiani, 2025). Olmi-Cappella, VI.2012, F. Chevaillot (LMDI, 2025).

***Diagnosis***. – Length 12.5-15 mm; entirely black, usually matt but sometimes with a shiny cuticle; gular groove shallow; pronotum transverse, arcuate at sides, slightly narrowed backwards, widest in front of midpoint, base with a fairly wide, regularly arcuate rim (fig. 20), sometimes slightly sinuous in the middle or at sides; pronotum

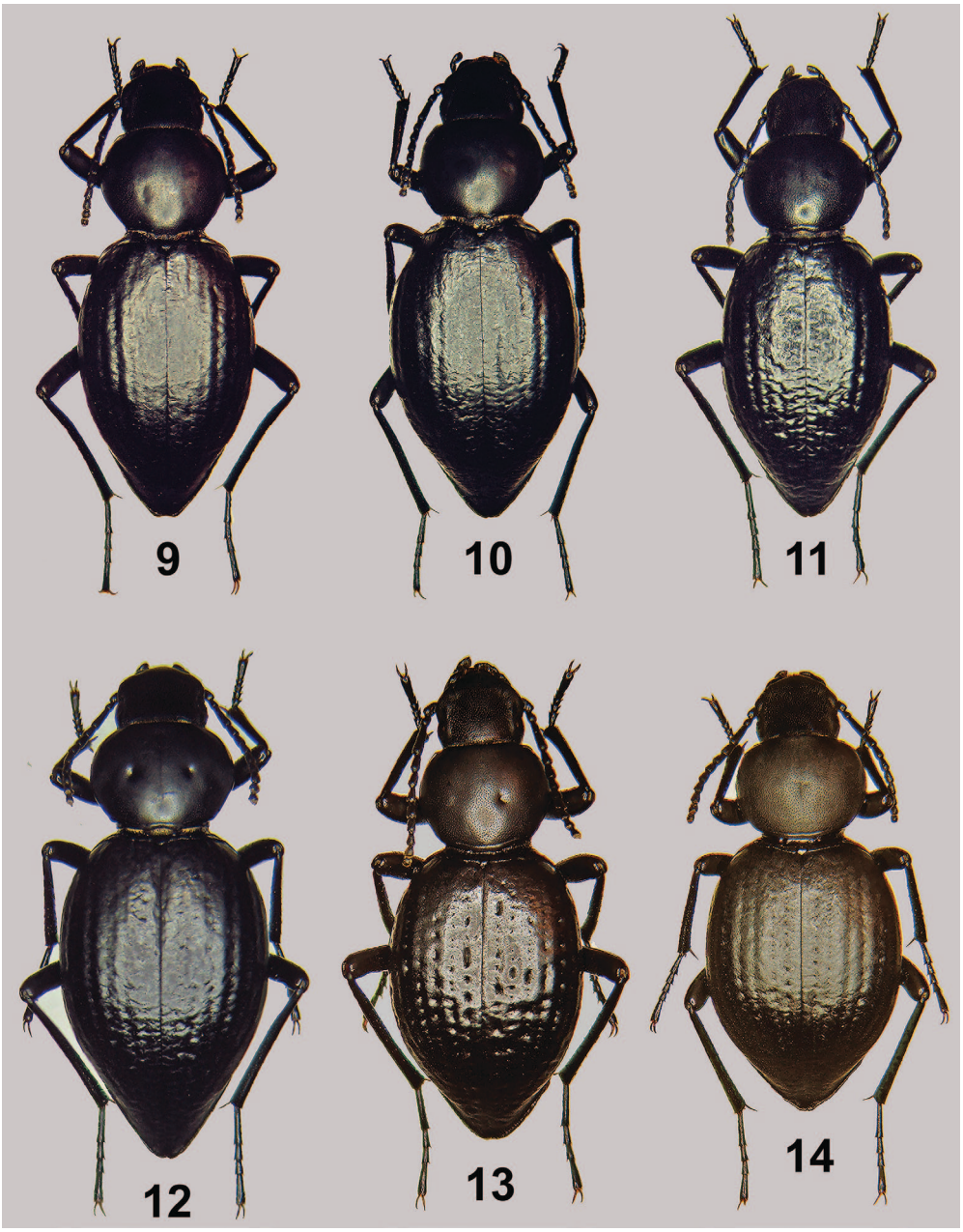


**Fig. 9-14**. – *Tentyria* spp., habitus. – **9-10**, *T. ligurica* Solier: **9**, ♂ (12.7 mm); **10**, ♀ (14.0 mm). – **11-12**, *T. substriata* Solier: **11**, ♂ (12.4 mm); **12**, ♀ (13.1 mm). – **13-14**, *T. ramburi maillei* Solier: **13**, ♂ (13.3 mm); **14**, ♀ (12.2 mm).

with fine, dense punctation, coarser laterally; elytra usually barely striated and with clearly visible punctation; legs fairly robust; genae more or less dilated in front of eyes, widest part of head at genae (fig. 22); aedeagus fairly variable, as in most species of the genus, but with the dominant pattern (fig. 25) having parameres slightly longer than phallobase, sinuous on the sides before apex which is slightly acuminate, teat-shaped; male sternite VIII deeply indented, regularly rounded at apex, the latter with very long and dense setation (fig. 28); sexual dimorphism: male narrower and more elongated, with longer and slightly sinuous at distal inner edge protibiae (fig. 31), female shorter and wider, with short, almost straight protibiae.

***Ecology***. – This species of scrubland is also found on rocky coasts and in arid areas of moderate altitude mountains, where it can be found up to 1,200 meters asl. It is mainly found to the foot of plants such as *Genista corsica* or *Lotus citisoides*, or beneath stones. It is active from March to October. It appears to move only for very short periods during the day, remaining almost exclusively hidden, and may be partly nocturnal. It is occasionally preyed upon by the famous black widow spider *Lathrodectus tredecimguttatus* (Rossi, 1790) (Araneae, Theridiidae), which lives beneath stones or to the foot of the same plants.

***Geographical distribution***. – Strictly endemic to Corsica (this work). Citations from Sardinia correspond to confusions with *T. substriata*. Not rare and fairly widespread in Corsica, in a large northwestern area between Ajaccio, Corte, and Cape Corsica (fig. 34).

### *Tentyria ramburi maillei* Solier, 1835, **stat. rev.** (fig. 13-14)

*Tentyria maillei* Solier, 1835: 330

***Type locality.*** – "Corse et Bonifacio"; described from Corsica, without other precisions, and from Bonifacio (SOLIER, 1835).

***Type material.*** – LECTOTYPE (here designated): ♀ (fig. 3), bearing the following labels (fig. 4): "*Tentyria Maillei* Sol, *Ramburi* Sol, T, Corse, 84-04 (round label) / Type Solier (recto), *Maillei* (verso) / *T. maillei* Sol, Corse / MUSEUM PARIS, Coll. Solier, COLL. DE MARSEUL, 2842-90 / SYNTYPE (red label) / LECTOTYPE ♀, *Tentyria maillei* Solier, F. Soldati des. 2026 (red label)" (MNHN). This is the shiny form, mainly found in the Porto-Vecchio area.

PARALECTOTYPE: 1 ♂ (fig. 1), bearing the following labels (fig. 2): "*Tentyria Ramburi* Sol, v. *Maillei* Sol, v. A, T, Bonifacio (round label) / Type Solier (recto), *Maillei* var. A (verso) / MUSEUM PARIS, Coll. Solier, COLL. DE MARSEUL, 2842-90 / Var. A / SYNTYPE (red label) / PARALECTOTYPE ♂, *Tentyria maillei* Solier, F. Soldati des. 2026 (red label)" (MNHN). This is the matt form, which often bears series of strong foveolate punctures on elytra, often found in the Bonifacio region.

***Other material examined (49 ex.).*** – CORSICA. Bonifacio (MNHN). *Idem*, IX.2024, O. Courtin & F. Soldati (FS, OC). Bonifacio, Frasselli, III.2023, G. Parmain (GP). *Idem*, IX.2024, O. Courtin & F. Soldati (FS, OC). Bonifacio, Sant'Amanza, IX.2013, F. Soldati (FS, LNEF). *Idem*, IX.2024, O. Courtin & F. Soldati (FS, OC). Bonifacio, Tonnara, V.2003, F. Soldati (LS). Bonifacio, U Porru, X.2024, O. Courtin & F. Soldati (FS, OC). Figari, IV.2000, G. Tiberghien (FS). Lecci, V.1973, S. Kelner Pillault (MNHN). *Idem*, VII.1980, M. Tronquet (SP). Lecci, isloto Cornuta, VII.1973, A. Fagès (MNHN). Porto-Vecchio, IV.1972, S. Kelner Pillault (MNHN). Porto-Vecchio, Piccovaggia, V.2021, L. Lathuillière & F. Soldati (LL, MNHN). Solenzara, V.2013, M. Tronquet (SP). Zonza, Sainte-Lucie-de-Porto-Vecchio, V.1991, C. Cocquempot (SP).

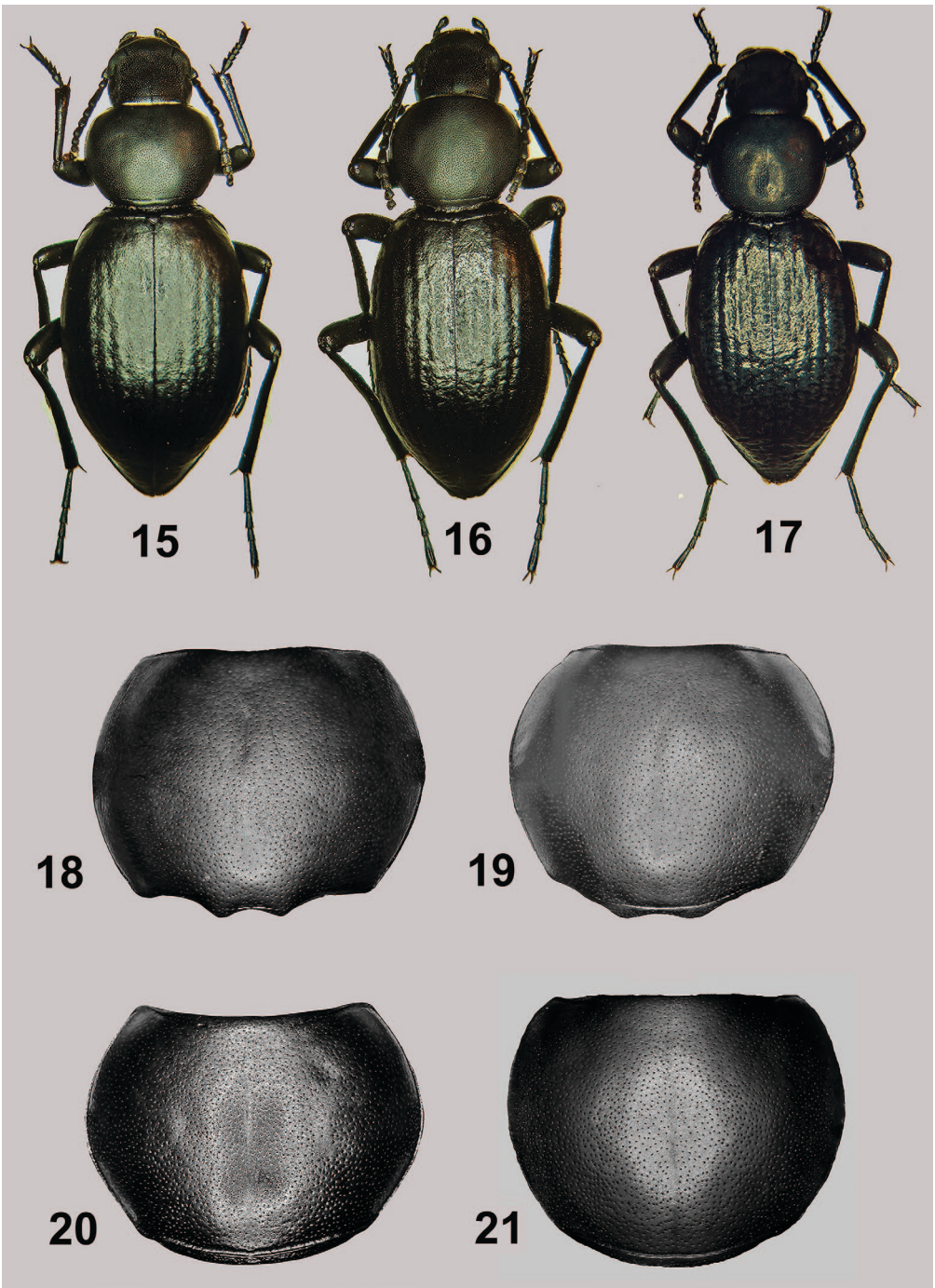


**Fig. 15-21**. – *Tentyria* spp. – **15-17**, *T. ramburi ramburi* Solier, habitus: **15**, ♀ (14.8 mm); **16**, ♂ (15.0 mm); **17**, ♂ (12.6 mm). – **18-21**, Pronotums: **18**, *T. ligurica* Solier (3.3 mm); **19**, *T. substriata* Solier (3.0 mm); **20**, *T. ramburi ramburi* Solier (3.3 mm); **21**, *T. ramburi maillei* Solier (2.9 mm).

***Taxonomy***. – Initially described as a valid species (SOLIER, 1835), since KRAATZ (1865) it has been considered to fall within the variability of *T. ramburi*, and therefore junior synonym with the latter by most authors: REITTER (1900), SAINTE-CLAIRE DEVILLE (1914), PORTA (1934), GEBIEN (1937), SOLDATI & SOLDATI (1998, 2003), LÖBL *et al.* (2008), COCQUEMPOT & RUNGS (2009), LEO (2009), ALIQUÒ & SOLDATI (2014) and IWAN *et al.* (2020). But several authors considered it to be a subspecies of *T. ramburi* (ARDOIN, 1973; RUNGS, 1991), and I finally adopt here the latter position after examining a comprehensive material. Indeed, *Tentyria maillei* appears too similar to *T. ramburi* to be separated as a distinct species, but sufficiently different to be considered a valid subspecies. It shares with it many major morphological characters, such as the shape of the pronotum and its fairly thick basal margin (fig. 20-21), genae more or less enlarged in front of eyes, similar aedeagus (fig. 25-26) and male sternite VIII, fairly robust legs, and fine but clearly distinct pronotal punctation (fig. 20-21). However, its smaller size on average, shorter and more compact body (fig. 13-14 vs. fig. 15-17), series of foveolate punctures on elytra, sometimes obsolete, barely perceptible elytral punctation, and geographical separation (fig. 34-35) amply justify its subspecies rank.

*Tentyria ramburi maillei* has the same bionomics and mimics *T. rugosa floresii* Gené, 1836, in its short, compact body, suborbicular pronotum with regularly arcuate basal margin in the middle, and series of foveolate punctures on elytra, although these punctures are less deep and developed than in the Sardinian subspecies. Moreover, the latter occupies the northern two-thirds of Sardinia (LEO, 2009). In spite of this, due to its shallow gular groove, more arcuate basal edge of the pronotum, and different shape of the aedeagus, with parameres significantly less dilated at sides and less acuminate at apex, the Corsican populations are more closely related to *T. ramburi*.

***Diagnosis***. – Length 11-14.5 mm; entirely black, often matt, more rarely shiny, short and compact; gular groove shallow; pronotum transverse to suborbicular, slightly narrowed backwards, with distinctly arcuate sides, basal margin broad and regularly arcuate (fig. 21), rarely subsinuate in the middle; pronotum disc with fine, but clearly visible punctation, coarser laterally (fig. 21); elytra short and convex, strongly narrowed at humeri and apex, with barely perceptible ground punctation, but series of large foveolate punctures, sometimes obsolescent; aedeagus with parameres barely longer than phallobase, hardly sinuate on sides before apex, which is slightly acuminate, teat-shaped (fig. 26); male sternite VIII deeply indented, regularly rounded at apex, the latter with very long and dense setation; sexual dimorphism: male narrower and more elongated, with longer protibiae slightly sinuous in the distal internal part, female short and broad, with short and almost straight protibiae.

***Ecology***. – In scrubland, to the foot of fairly dense xerophytic plants (e.g., *Helichrysum italicum, Genista corsica*) or beneath stones, from March to October, uncommon. This taxon appears to move only for very short periods during the day, remaining almost exclusively hidden, and may be partly nocturnal.

***Geographical distribution***. – This subspecies is endemic to southeastern Corsica (fig. 35). ARDOIN (1973) reports it from Sardinia: Capo Testa, 2.VIII.1958, A. Fagès. This is a confusion with *T. substriata*, having studied the same material in this author's collection at the MNHN (see next species). In fact, ARDOIN (1973) considers *T. substriata* to be a simple synonym of *T. ramburi* ssp. *maillei* and seems to partly confuse *T. ligurica* and *T. substriata* as considered in this work, indicating that *T. ligurica* and *T. ramburi maillei* are found together in the Bonifacio region of Corsica. As previously indicated,

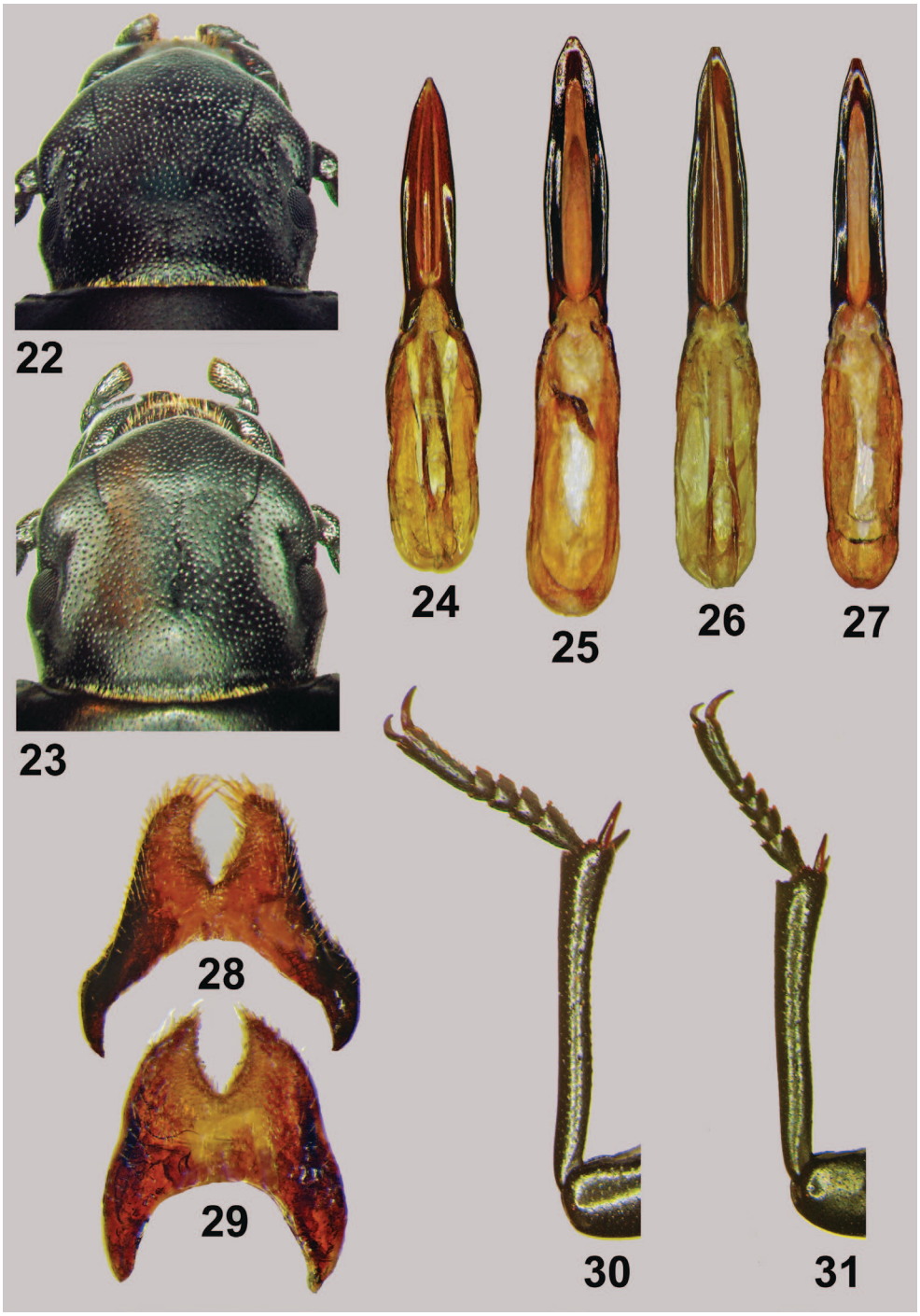


**Fig. 22-31**. – *Tentyria* spp., anatomical parts. – **22-23**, Heads: **22**, *T. ramburi maillei* Solier (2.5 mm); **23**, *T. substriata* Solier (2.5 mm). – **24-27**, Aedeagi: **24**, *T. ligurica* Solier (2.8 mm) ; **25**, *T. ramburi ramburi* Solier (4.2 mm) ; **26**, *T. ramburi maillei* Solier (3.5 mm) ; **27**, *T. substriata* Solier (3.5 mm). – **28-29**, Male sternite VIII : **28**, *T. ramburi ramburi* Solier (1.7 mm) ; **29**, *T. substriata* Solier (1.5 mm). – **30-31**, Male protibiae : **30**, *T. substriata* Solier (3.0 mm) ; **31**, *T. ramburi ramburi* Solier (2.6 mm).

*T. ligurica* appears to be found in Corsica only in the Gulf of Ajaccio. The species that occupies a common area with *T. ramburi maillei* in southeastern Corsica is *T. substriata*, but they rarely coexist, the former living in the bush, the latter being a psammo-halophilous element of the coastal sand dunes. A common station has been identified at Tonnara, where the bush merges with the coastal dunes. The Corsican citation of *T. rugosa floresii* Gené, 1836 by LÖBL *et al.* (2008), reported by IWAN *et al.* (2020), already considered erroneous by LEO (2009), is probably the result of confusion with *T. ramburi maillei*, some populations of which mimic the Sardinian taxon in their short body and series of large foveolate punctures on elytra (see above). The report from the Cerbicale Islands is very plausible (COCQUEMPOT & RUNGS, 2009, sub *Tentyria ramburi*), as this is a rocky archipelago covered in scrubland and located within the geographical range of this subspecies. Porto-Vecchio (Farina islet), Zonza (Isola di Pinarello), sub *Tentyria ramburi* (LANZA & POGGESI, 1986).

***Tentyria substriata*** Solier, 1835, **stat. rev.** (fig. 11-12)

*Tentyria substriata* Solier, 1835: 332.

***Type locality***. – "Corse (Bonifacio)"; described from Bonifacio in the extreme south of Corsica (SOLIER, 1835).

***Type material***. – LECTOTYPE (here designated): ♂ (fig. 7), bearing the following labels (fig. 8), "*Tentyria Ramburi* Sol, v. *substriata* Sol, Corse, T (round label) / *sub-striata* (recto), Type Solier (verso) / MUSEUM PARIS, Coll. Solier, COLL. DE MARSEUL, 2842-90 / SYNTYPE (red label) / LECTOTYPE ♂, *Tentyria substriata* Solier, F. Soldati des. 2026 (red label)" (MNHN).

PARALECTOTYPE: 1 ♂, bearing the following labels, "*sub-striata* (recto), Type Solier (verso) / *Tentyria Ramburi* Sol, v. *substriata* Sol, Corse, T (round label) / *T. substriata* Dej, Corse / MUSEUM PARIS, Coll. Solier, COLL. DE MARSEUL, 2842-90 / SYNTYPE (red label) / PARALECTOTYPE ♂, *Tentyria substriata* Solier, F. Soldati des. 2026 (red label)" (MNHN).

Two other specimens also bearing a red label "SYNTYPE" are not real syntypes. One of them is indicated as coming from "Lisbon." They correspond to *Pachychila* sp. and do not have a round label with a "T" sign characteristic of Solier's types and the author's handwritten notes.

***Other material examined (392 ex.)***. – CORSICA. Aléria, V.1964, Perodeau (MNHN). Aléria, Cateraggio, V.1971, M. Tronquet (SP). *Idem*, V.1979, G. Broquet (FS). *Idem*, V.2022, T. Le Pen, F. Soldati & A. Vincent (FS, LP). *Idem*, V.2025, O. Courtin & F. Soldati (OC, FS). Aléria, Padulone, V.2012, A. Rouch (AR). Bastia, L'Arinelle, VIII.1949, J. Hamon (JH). Bonifacio, VII.1958, A. Fagès (MNHN). Bonifacio, Campo Mezzano, IV.2019, F. Soldati (FS). Bonifacio, Capo di Fenu, III.2023, O. Courtin, G. Parmain & F. Soldati (FS, GP, OC). Bonifacio, Tonnara, V.2003, V.2009, F. Soldati (LNEF, FS). *Idem*, IV.2016, X.2018, O. Courtin & F. Soldati (FS, OC). *Idem*, III.2023, O. Courtin, G. Parmain & F. Soldati (FS, GP, OC). Figari, Punta di Ventilegne, IV.2019, F. Soldati (FS). *Idem*, III.2023, O. Courtin, G. Parmain & F. Soldati (FS, GP, OC). Ghisonaccia, tour Vignale, IV.1999, J. F. Elder (FS). Linguizetta, marine de Bravone, VI.1991, R. Minetti (RM). *Idem*, IV.1996, F. Secchi (FSE). *Idem*, V.2013, M. Tronquet (SP). *Idem*, V.2021, L. Lathuillière (LL). *Idem*, V.2025, O. Courtin & F. Soldati (OC, FS). Olmeto, Abartello, V.2014, A. Rouch (AR). Olmeto, plage de Baracci, III.1977, J. P. Nicolas (MSL). Penta-di-Casinca, San Pellegrinu, V.2003, F. Soldati (FS, LNEF). *Idem*, V.2025, O. Courtin & F. Soldati (OC, FS). Pianotolli-Caldarello, San Giuvanni, IX.2013, IV.2019, F. Soldati (FS). Porto-Vecchio, VI.1991, R. Minetti (RM). Propriano, VIII.1965, G. Ledoux (CVM, LNEF). *Idem*, V.1973, P. Ardoin (MNHN). *Idem*, VI.1978, C. Dutru (SP). *Idem*, V.2012, L. Micas (LM). *Idem*, V.2015, C. van Meer (CVM). Propriano, Capu Laurosu,

V.2009, F. Soldati (LNEF, FS, SP). *Idem*, X.2018, O. Courtin & F. Soldati (FS, OC). Propriano, Portigliolo, IX.2013, F. Soldati (FS). *Idem*, X.2018, O. Courtin & F. Soldati (FS, OC). Prunelli-di-Fiumorbo, VI.1989, J. Hamon (JH). San Giuliano, V.2025, O. Courtin & F. Soldati (OC, FS). San Giuliano, Alistro, VII.1986, P. Bonneau (FS, LS, SP). San Giuliano, Fiorentine beach, V.2012, A. Rouch (AR). San Nicolao, VI.1991, R. Minetti (RM). Sartène, cala di Tralicetu, IV.2016, X.2018, O. Courtin & F. Soldati (FS, OC). *Idem*, V.2019, F. Soldati (FS). Sartène, Roccapina, V.2003, V.2009, V.2015, F. Soldati (FS, SP). Sartène, Tizzano, IX.2013, G. Parmain (GP). *Idem*, X.2018, X.2024, O. Courtin & F. Soldati (FS, OC). Serra-di-Ferro, Porto-Pollo, III.1964, IV.1977, J. P. Nicolas (MSL). *Idem*, X.2018, F. Soldati (FS). Serra-di-Fiumorbo, IX.2024, O. Courtin & F. Soldati (FS, OC). Serra-di-Fiumorbo, étang de Palu, VI.2001, S. Peslier (SP). Serra-di-Fiumorbo, Gradugine, V.2025, O. Courtin & F. Soldati (OC, FS, LS). Serra-di-Fiumorbo, Marina di Querciona, V.2022, F. Soldati (LNEF, FS). Ventiseri, beach at the Solenzara military base, VII.1991, R. Minetti (RM). *Idem*, V.2021 F. Soldati (MNHN). Venzolasca, Camp du Cap Sud, V.2025, O. Courtin & F. Soldati (OC, FS). Venzolasca, Mucchiatana, IX.2020, Y. Braud (OC). Zonza, Ovu Santu, V.2021, F. Soldati (MNHN). Zonza, Pinarellu, VII.1950, J. Hamon (JH). *Idem*, VII.1950, J.-P. Berson (MNHN). *Idem*, IV.2004, A. Coache & F. Soldati (AC, FS). Zonza, Sainte-Lucie-de-Porto-Vecchio, VII.1950, J.-P. Berson (MNHN). SARDINIA. Olbia-Tempio prov., Santa Teresa di Gallura, IV.1993, C. Meloni (FS). *Idem*, Capo Testa, VIII.1958, A. Fagès (MNHN).

I also examined three specimens from: Zicavo, Bosco di U Cuscione, V.2013, M. Tronquet (SP), found in dead wood, in a completely unusual location and habitat that can only be attributed to labelling errors. Indeed, having had the opportunity to explore this ancient beech forest several times, it is a high-altitude location unsuitable for the requirements of *Tentyria*, especially for a psammo-halophilous species from the coast.

***Taxonomy***. – Initially described as a valid species (Solier, 1835), it was considered a junior synonym of *T. ramburi* by Kraatz (1865), a position subsequently adopted by all authors. The trisinuate basal margin of its pronotum, which is very thin in the middle and almost bidentate (fig. 19), does not allow to retain this status of synonym or subspecies of *T. ramburi*. Indeed, this morphological character alone is very comprehensive within the genus *Tentyria*, delimiting the first division of the genus (Reitter, 1900; Porta, 1934; Español, 1960; Viñolas, 1986; Viñolas & Cartagena, 2005; Bujalance *et al.*, 2023). On the other hand, the species has several other morphological characters distinguishing it from *T. ramburi*: body is very elongated, with barely perceptible punctation on elytra, the last ones more acuminate at apex, slender appendages, longer and slender male protibiae (fig. 30 vs fig. 31), head is widest at eyes, genae are parallel and not dilated (fig. 23); aedeagus is quite variable as in the most species of the genus, but the dominant pattern shows it to be fairly regularly narrowed and more acuminate at apex (fig. 27 vs. fig. 25); male sternite VIII is less deeply indented, with an acuminate, not rounded apex, obliquely narrowed almost in a straight line and with sparse and shorter setation (fig. 29 vs fig. 28). Moreover, *T. substriata* has differentiated bionomics, as it is a strictly psammo-halophilous species found in coastal sand dunes. We therefore reconsider *T. substriata* as a valid species. This species is more related to *T. ligurica*, with which it is sometimes confused, and has similar bionomics but different geographical distribution.

***Diagnosis***. – Length 12-14 mm; entirely black, shiny to glossy, elongated; head widest at eyes, genae not dilated, almost parallel (fig. 23); gular groove shallow; pronotum transverse, with arcuate sides, slightly narrowed backwards, base rimmed, trisinuate, almost bidentate in the middle (fig. 19); pronotum with minute, barely perceptible punctation, coarser on sides; elytra acuminate at apex, with almost

invisible punctation, longitudinal grooves and superficial transverse wrinkles; long, slender appendices; aedeagus with parameres almost not sinuate laterally, apex fairly acuminate; male sternite VIII fairly deeply indented, with not rounded but acuminate apex, obliquely narrowed almost in a straight line and with sparse, moderately long setation (fig. 29); sexual dimorphism: male narrower and more elongated, with long, slightly sinuous protibiae (fig. 30), female shorter and wider, with short, nearly straight protibiae.

***Ecology***. – Psammo-halophilous species found on sandy coastlines, in dunes and back dunes, running on the sand in the morning and late afternoon, from March to October, very common. During winter, buried in the sand at the foot of dune and retro-dune plants.

***Geographical distribution***. – Endemic to Corsica and Sardinia, widespread along the Corsican coastline from Bastia to Serra-di-Ferro, where it occupies the dune ridges of the eastern coast and the large sandy coves of the rocky coastline in the south of the island. In Sardinia, it is extremely localized, found only on the northern tip of the island (LEO, 2009, as *T. ramburi*; this work).

## KEY TO CORSICAN *TENTYRIA*

**1**. Base of pronotum trisinuate, indented in the middle and appearing almost bidentate, basal margin of pronotum finely rimmed or not rimmed (fig. 18-19); pronotal punctation minute and barely perceptible; maximum width of head at eyes, genae not or barely prominent (fig. 23); elytral punctation minute, barely perceptible; aedeagus with parameres more or less strongly acuminate at apex, not or barely sinuate before the tip (fig. 24, 27); psammo-halophilous species, found in coastal sand dunes ..... **3**

– Base of pronotum regularly arcuate, sometimes very slightly sinuous in the middle, never bidentate or mucronate, basal margin of pronotum fairly thick (fig. 20-21); pronotal punctation fine but more visible; genae generally enlarged in front of eyes (fig. 22); elytral punctation clearly distinct; aedeagus with parameres truncated at apex and more or less strongly sinuous before the tip (fig. 25-26); scrubland, rocky coastline, and mid mountains .... **2**

**2**. Body more elongated, especially elytra, which are smooth or slightly striated longitudinally, without series of punctures or foveae, with much more visible punctation (fig. 15-17); genae more prominently protruding in front of eyes; 12.5-15 mm; northwest of the island and Cape Corsica (fig. 34) ..... ***Tentyria ramburi ramburi*** Solier

– Shorter and more compact, especially elytra, which have series of shallow pits or more or less visible foveae (fig. 13-14); 11-14.5 mm; southeastern Corsica (fig. 35) ..... ..... ***T. ramburi maillei*** Solier

**3**. Base of pronotum not rimmed, median indentation more pronounced, forming a sort of mucro (fig. 18); male protibiae fairly robust; aedeagus with short parameres, regularly narrowing towards tip and acuminate (fig. 24); 12-15 mm; Gulf of Ajaccio (fig. 32) ..... ..... ***T. ligurica*** Solier

– Base of pronotum always distinctly rimmed, median indentation less pronounced, middle of base appearing slightly bidentate, without forming a true mucro (fig. 19); male protibiae particularly slender (fig. 30); aedeagus with elongated parameres, very slightly sinuous before apex, the latter slightly truncated (fig. 27); 12-14 mm; eastern and southern coasts from Bastia to Serra-di-Ferro (fig. 33) ..... ***T. substriata*** Solier

## CLÉ DES *TENTYRIA* DE CORSE

**1**. Base du pronotum trisinuée, échancrée en son milieu et paraissant de fait presque bidentée, rebord basal du pronotum fin ou absent (fig. 18-19) ; ponctuation pronotale très fine et peu distincte ; largeur maximale de la tête au niveau des yeux, les joues

non ou à peine proéminentes (fig. 23) ; ponctuation élytrale extrêmement fine, à peine perceptible ; édéage à paramères plus ou moins fortement acuminés à l'apex, non ou à peine sinués avant l'extrémité (fig. 24, 27) ; espèces psammo-halophiles, des dunes et arrières-dunes littorales ..... **3**

– Base du pronotum régulièrement arquée, parfois très faiblement sinueuse au milieu, jamais bidentée ou mucronée, rebord basal du pronotum assez épais (fig. 20-21) ; ponctuation pronotale fine et plus visible ; joues généralement élargies devant les yeux (fig. 22) ; ponctuation élytrale bien distincte ; édéage à paramères tronqués à l'apex et plus ou moins fortement sinués avant l'extrémité (fig. 25-26) ; maquis, littoral rocheux et moyenne montagne ..... **2**

**2**. Corps plus allongé, surtout au niveau des élytres, ces derniers lisses ou légèrement striés longitudinalement, sans séries de points ou de fovéoles, à ponctuation foncière beaucoup plus visible (fig. 15-17) ; joues plus nettement proéminentes devant les yeux ; 12,5-15 mm ; nord-ouest de l'île et Cap Corse (fig. 34) ..... ***Tentyria ramburi ramburi*** Solier

– Plus court et compact, surtout les élytres, ces derniers avec des séries de points peu enfoncés ou de fovéoles plus ou moins visibles (fig. 13-14) ; 11-14,5 mm ; sud-est de la Corse (fig. 35) ..... ***T. ramburi maillei*** Solier

**3**. Base du pronotum non rebordée, échancrure médiane plus prononcée, formant une sorte de mucron (fig. 18) ; protibias mâles assez robustes ; édéage à paramères courts, régulièrement rétrécis vers l'extrémité et acuminés en pointe (fig. 24) ; 12-15 mm ; golfe d'Ajaccio (fig. 32) ..... ***T. ligurica*** Solier

– Base du pronotum toujours nettement rebordée, échancrure médiane moins prononcée, le milieu de la base paraissant légèrement bidenté, sans former de véritable mucron (fig. 19) ; protibias mâles particulièrement grêles (fig. 30) ; édéage à paramères allongés, très légèrement sinués avant l'apex, ce dernier un peu tronqué (fig. 27) ; 12-14 mm ; côtes orientale et méridionale depuis Bastia jusqu'à Serra-di-Ferro (fig. 33) ..... ***T. substriata*** Solier

## Updated catalogue of Corsican and Sardinian *Tentyria*

This catalogue of Corso-Sardinian *Tentyria* was compiled based on Ardoin (1973), Iwan *et al.* (2020), Leo (2009), Leo & Lo Cascio (2021) and this work. Leo & Lo Cascio (2021), who studied a considerable material concerning *T. grossa* Besser, 1832, covering its entire distribution range, including the Balearic Islands, consider *T. grossa sardiniensis* Ardoin, 1973 and *T. grossa basalis* Schaufuss, 1869, to be synonyms of the nominotypical subspecies. On the contrary, Bujalance *et al.* (2023) reconsider them as valid subspecies. From our point of view, although we have studied much less material than Leo & Lo Cascio (2021), we note a great variability in all the distinctive characters between the different populations, from the Balearic Islands to Crete, with no stability. Therefore, we agree with the position of the latter authors.

***Tentyria*** Latreille, 1802

***Tentyria grossa*** Besser, 1832

Syn.: *basalis* Schaufuss, 1869; *dejeanii* Solier, 1835; *grandis* Solier, 1835; *sardiniensis* Ardoin, 1973; *sicula* Solier, 1835; *tristis* Solier, 1835.

Most of the coastline of Sardinia (Leo & Lo Cascio, 2021).

***Tentyria ligurica ligurica*** Solier, 1835

Syn.: *cribrata* Gené, 1836; *dentibasis* Reitter, 1900; *ottii* Lucas, 1855.

Endemic to Corsica and Sardinia, in the extreme northwest of Sardinia (Ardoin, 1973) and the Gulf of Ajaccio in Corsica (this study).

***Tentyria ligurica confusa*** Ardoin, 1973

Endemic to the sandy coasts of middle Sardinia (Ardoin, 1973).

***Tentyria ligurica pseudorugosa*** Ardoin, 1973

Endemic to the sandy coasts of southern Sardinia (Ardoin, 1973).

***Tentyria ramburi ramburi*** Solier, 1835
Syn.: *angusticollis* Solier, 1835; *levicollis* Solier, 1835.

Endemic to Corsica, middle west and northwest of the island, up to 1,200 meters asl (this work).

***Tentyria ramburi maillei*** Solier, 1835

Endemic to Corsica, south-east of the island (this work).

***Tentyria rugosa rugosa*** Gené, 1836

Endemic to Sardinia, south extreme of the island (Leo, 2009).

***Tentyria rugosa cassolai*** Ardoin, 1973

Endemic to Sardinia, in the south of the island, inland, up to 1,200 meters asl (Leo, 2009).

***Tentyria rugosa floresii*** Gené, 1836
Syn.: *monticola* Gené, 1839.

Endemic to Sardinia, occupies the northern two-thirds of the island, on the coast and inland, up to 1,800 meters asl (Leo, 2009).

***Tentyria substriata*** Solier, 1835

Endemic to Corsica and Sardinia, sandy coasts of eastern and southern Corsica (this study) and the extreme north of Sardinia (Leo, 2009; sub *T. ramburi*).

## Discussion

Corso-Sardinian *Tentyria* are currently represented by five species and five subspecies, with two taxa endemic to Corsica and Sardinia, five strictly endemic to Sardinia, and two strictly endemic to Corsica (this study). Such high diversity in an area of only 32,812 km² may seem surprising. However, this phenomenon is common within this genus in the western Mediterranean basin, with particularly high endemism in island systems. In Sicily, there are also five species, with endemics on small peripheral islands (Aliquò & Soldati, 2010; Leo & Lo Cascio, 2021) on an even smaller area (25,711 km²). The Balearic Islands have three species, two of which are strictly endemic, covering an area of only 5,040 km², and there are currently 30 species and five subspecies for the entire Iberian Peninsula (Bujalance *et al.*, 2023). Cárdenas *et al.* (2024) mention four species of *Tentyria* only in the Doñana National Park (SW Iberian Peninsula), covering just 543 km², which is more than in Corsica. It is therefore not surprising to find so many taxa, most of which being strictly endemic, in Corsica and Sardinia.

*Tentyria* is a highly diverse genus and still not very well known, with probably many unnamed species. Detailed studies of certain taxonomic groups have made it possible to separate cryptic species (Leo & Lo Cascio, 2021; Bujalance *et al.*, 2023; Liberto & Leo, 2023). As part of this work, the rank of *T. substriata* at species level, as in its original description, has been confirmed.

There is also a noticeable vicariance between the *Tentyria* species present on the island of Corsica (fig. 32-35). While *T. ramburi* reaches Ajaccio from the northwest, it stops just before the sandy beaches of the Gulf of Ajaccio (fig. 34), where *T. ligurica*

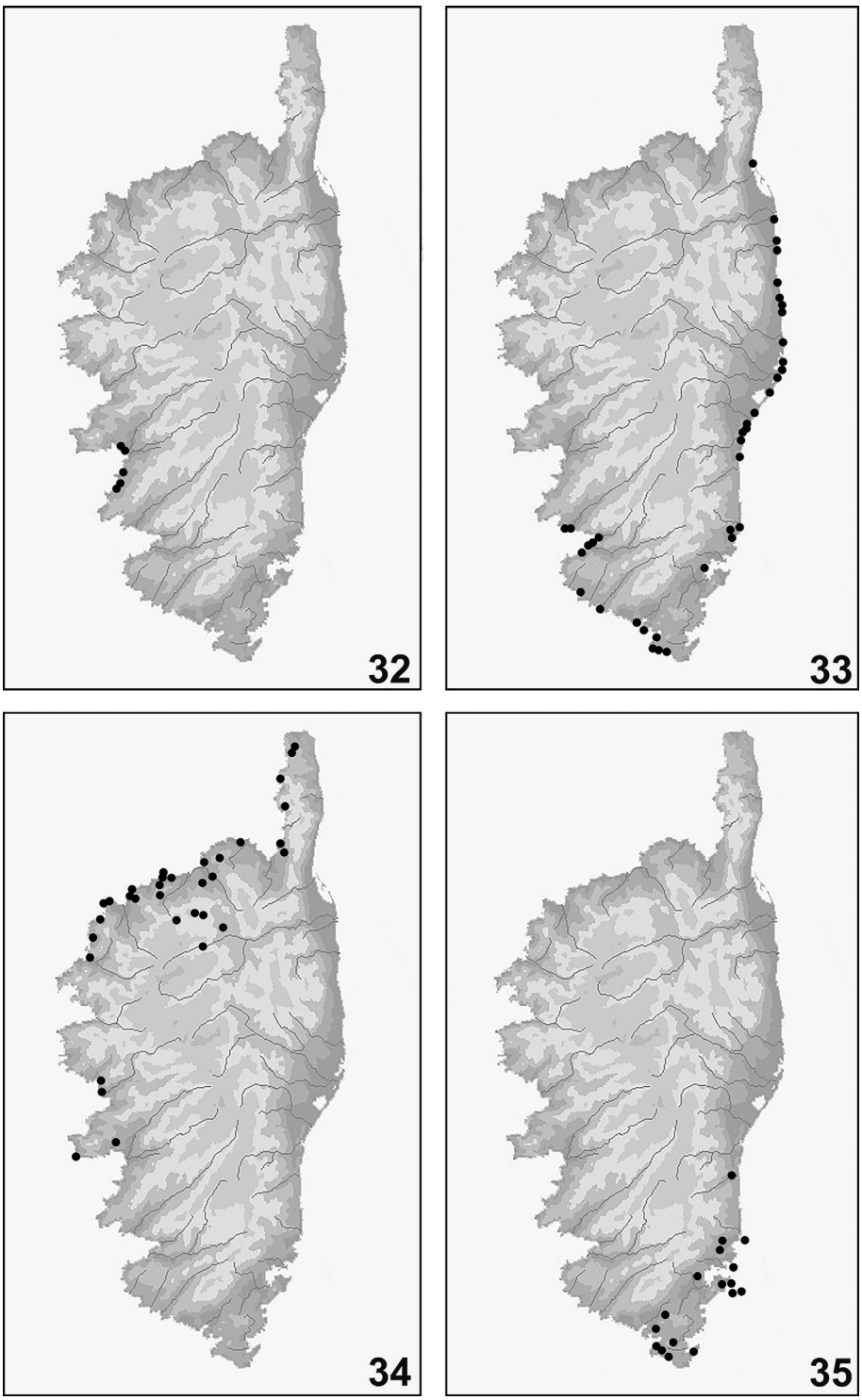


**Fig. 32-35**. – *Tentyria* spp., distribution maps in Corsica. – **32**, *T. ligurica* Solier. – **33**, *T. substriata* Solier. – **34**, *T. ramburi ramburi* Solier. – **35**, *T. ramburi maillei* Solier.

replaces it (fig. 32), for being quickly replaced by *T. substriata* from the Gulf of Propriano to Bastia (fig. 33). Only *T. ramburi maillei* coexists in some places with *T. substriata* (fig. 33, 35), in small areas of contact between the scrubland and the dunes of the rocky coast creeks. On the contrary, on Cyprus, we observed that the two most common *Tentyria* species on the island, *T. cypria* Kraatz, 1865, and *T. cylindrica* Solier, 1835, are most often found together, sometimes beneath the same stones. This vicariance does not appear to be so emphasized in Sardinia, where *T. ligurica* and *T. rugosa* sometimes coexist and mimic each other in these areas (ARDOIN, 1973). In a small geographical area, *Tentyria* may show stationary vicariance linked to habitat types, which can be explained by extreme temperatures imposing constraints on the spatial distribution of species (CÁRDENAS *et al.*, 2024).

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