

***Nacerdochroa concolor* (Brullé, 1839) (Coleoptera: Oedemeridae): taxonomy, ecology, life cycle and larval instars**

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Abstract

The taxonomy, ecology and life cycle of *Nacerdochroa concolor* (Brullé, 1839) is reviewed. This species is a pest of the dragon-tree, *Dracaena draco*. Imago, larvae and egg are described. *Holoxantha* Semenov, 1894, **syn. nov.**, is synonymised with *Nacerdochroa* Reitter, 1893. An updated checklist of Canarian Oedemeridae is presented.

Key words: *Nacerdochroa concolor*, taxonomy, ecology, life cycle, egg, larva, pupa, adult, bionomics, *Dracaena draco*

Introduction

The dragon-tree (*Dracaena draco* L., Dracaenaceae) (Bos, 1998) is the most famous plant species, at insular, national or international level, amongst the rich and varied vegetal biodiversity of the Canary Islands. The appearance and magnificence of mature dragon-trees are admired by both scientists and laymen; this attention has turned this tree into an emblem of the island of Tenerife and indeed of the entire Canarian Archipelago. The dragon-tree has been used extensively as an ornamental plant, decorating many gardens in most cities of the world.

In Icod de los Vinos (Tenerife I., Canary Is., Spain) there are two magnificent specimens of dragon-tree: the San Antonio dragon-tree and the famous “age-old” one. The study of a pest parasitising both dragon-trees during the years 1999–2001 allowed the first author to identify it as the Canarian endemic *Nacerdochroa concolor* (Brullé, 1839) (Coleoptera, Oedemeridae).