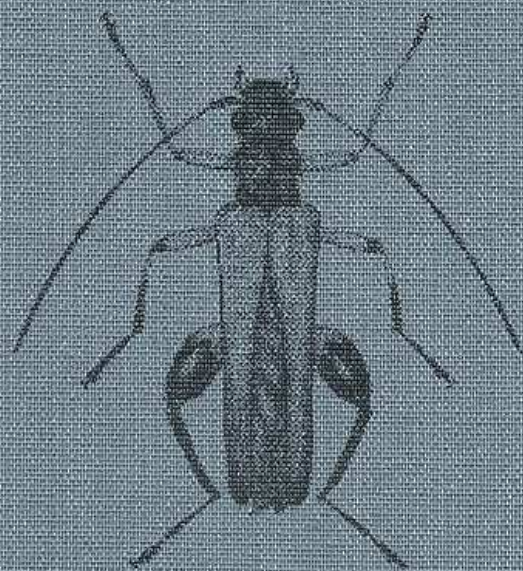


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*Critical checklist, distribution in Poland and meta-analysis*



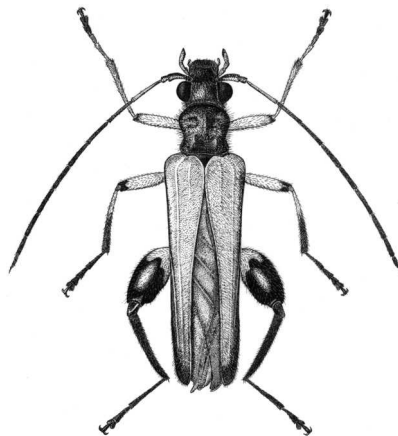
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Warszawa 2014

# COLEOPTERA POLONIAE



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# Coleoptera Poloniae: Tenebrionoidea (Tetratomidae, Melandryidae, Ripiphoridae, Prostomidae, Oedemeridae, Mycteridae, Pythidae, Aderidae, Scaptiidae)

Critical checklist, distribution in Poland and meta-analysis

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## Abstract

The book catalogues distribution data on occurrence of families of Tenebrionoidea. Having reviewed available distribution data, we consider 84 species to be present in Poland: Aderidae (7 species), Melandryidae (27), Oedemeridae (22), Prostomidae (1), Pythidae (3), Ripiphoridae (3), Scaptiidae (15) and Tetratomidae (6). 27 species were considered doubtful due to misidentifications or a long-term lack of new occurrences, including Mycteridae. Data on distribution of the confirmed taxa cover source references, localities, UTM 10×10 km grid coordinates, dates and collections that hold specimen, accompanied by distribution maps generalized to the UTM grid. A separate chapter gives an overview of Palaearctic distribution of all the discussed taxa, including subspecies when applicable. Detailed taxonomic checklist of the covered groups including synonymy is also provided. The distribution catalogue part is followed by the meta-analysis built upon a database covering all the presented information. A number of analytical and generalization techniques was used, giving synthetic views on research intensity and some other parameters at a species and family level. The publication follows the former volume of the Coleoptera Poloniae series, extending traditional faunistics by links to the database that is available online through the Biodiversity Map and Coleoptera Poloniae websites, served by the Polish Biodiversity Information Network (KSIB).

## Key words

Coleoptera, Tenebrionoidea, Tetratomidae, Melandryidae, Ripiphoridae, Prostomidae, Oedemeridae, Mycteridae, Pythidae, Aderidae, Scaptiidae, biodiversity, faunistics, zoogeography, distribution, meta-analysis, checklist, museum collections, Poland.

## CONTENTS

Taxonomy and species checklist .....	7
Introduction .....	31
Materials and methods .....	35
Species with confirmed presence in Poland .....	39
Tetratomidae .....	39
Melandryidae .....	56
Ripiphoridae .....	128
Prostomidae .....	135
Oedemeridae .....	137
Pythidae .....	206
Aderidae .....	213
Scraptiidae .....	230
Species with doubtful or not confirmed presence in Poland .....	273
Melandryidae .....	273
Ripiphoridae .....	276
Oedemeridae .....	277
Mycteridae .....	283
Aderidae .....	284
Scraptiidae .....	285
Meta-analysis of occurrence data .....	291
General distribution (maps) .....	323
References .....	381
Index of geographical names .....	413
Index of taxonomical names .....	459

## TAXONOMY AND SPECIES CHECKLIST

(–) species of not confirmed or doubtful presence in Poland

Family **TETRATOMIDAE** BILLBERG, 1820

Subfamily **TETRATOMINAE** BILLBERG, 1820

Genus ***Tetratoma*** FABRICIUS, 1790

Subgenus ***Abstrulia*** CASEY, 1900

***Tetratoma ancora*** FABRICIUS, 1790

*Tetratoma picta* NEWMAN, 1835

*Tetratoma conjuncta* PIC, 1901

*Tetratoma obscurior* PIC, 1901

*Tetratoma pfefferi* ROUBAL, 1930

*Tetratoma perrisi* HOULBERT, 1934

Subgenus ***Tetratoma*** FABRICIUS, 1790

***Tetratoma fungorum*** FABRICIUS, 1790

*Dermestes collaris* QUENSEL, 1790

*Tetratoma dermestoides* HERBST, 1792

*Boletaria bicolor* MARSHAM, 1802

Subfamily **EUSTROPHINAE** GISTEL, 1856

Tribe **Eustrophini** GISTEL, 1856

Genus ***Eustrophus*** ILLIGER, 1802

***Eustrophus dermestoides*** (FABRICIUS, 1792)

*Mycetophagus dermestoides* FABRICIUS, 1792

*Tritoma sicula* BAUDI DI SELVE, 1892



Subfamily **HALLOMENINAE** MULSANT, 1856

Genus **Hallomenus** PANZER, 1793

*Hallominus* PAYKULL, 1799

*Dinophorus* ILLIGER, 1807

*Dryala* MULSANT, 1856

**Hallomenus axillaris** (ILLIGER, 1807)

*Mordella picea* MARSHAM, 1802

*Dinophorus axillaris* ILLIGER, 1807

*Hallomenus fuscus* GYLLENHAL, 1810

*Dircaea dorsalis* BECK, 1817

*Hallomenus dimidiatus* STEPHENS, 1835

*Hallomenus scapulatus* FAIRMAIRE, 1881

**Hallomenus binotatus** (QUENSEL, 1790)

*Chrysomela binotata* QUENSEL, 1790

*Elateroides boleti* KUGELANN, 1792

*Ips elateroides* KUGELANN, 1792

*Hallomenus humeralis* PANZER, 1793

*Hallominus bipunctatus* PAYKULL, 1799

Genus **Mycetoma** DEJEAN, 1834

**Mycetoma suturale** (PANZER, 1797)

*Dryops suturalis* PANZER, 1797

*Mycetoma richteri* ROUBAL, 1933

Family **MELANDRYIDAE** LEACH, 1815

Subfamily **MELANDRYINAE** LEACH, 1815

Tribe **Dircaeni** MULSANT, 1856

Genus **Abdera** STEPHENS, 1832

*Carida* MULSANT, 1856

Subgenus **Abdera** STEPHENS, 1832

(-) **Abdera biflexuosa** (CURTIS, 1829)

*Elater flexuosus* A. G. OLIVIER, 1790

*Mordella bifasciata* MARSHAM, 1802

*Hypulus biflexuosus* CURTIS, 1829

*Abdera bifasciata* STEPHENS, 1832

*Dircaea griseoguttata* FAIRMAIRE, 1850

*Abdera undata* PERRIS, 1852

(–) ***Abdera quadrifasciata*** (CURTIS, 1829)

*Hypulus quadrifasciata* CURTIS, 1829

Subgenus ***Caridua*** E. STRAND, 1929

***Abdera affinis*** (PAYKULL, 1799)

*Hallominus affinis* PAYKULL, 1799

*Abdera picea* WALKER, 1837

***Abdera flexuosa*** (PAYKULL, 1799)

*Hallominus flexuosus* PAYKULL, 1799

*Hallomenus undatus* PANZER, 1799

Genus ***Anisoxya*** MULSANT, 1856

***Anisoxya fuscula*** (ILLIGER, 1798)

*Serropalpus fuscus* ILLIGER, 1798

*Anisoxya tenuis* ROSENHAUER, 1847

*Anisoxya mustela* ABEILLE DE PERRIN, 1869

Genus ***Dircaea*** FABRICIUS, 1798

***Dircaea australis*** FAIRMAIRE, 1856

*Dircaea quadriguttata* DUFTSCHMID, 1812

*Dircaea quadrisignata* MULSANT, 1856

*Dircaea imitata* OLEXA, 1955

***Dircaea quadriguttata*** (PAYKULL, 1798)

*Hypulus quadriguttatus* PAYKULL, 1798

*Dircaea quadriguttata* FABRICIUS, 1798

*Dircaea guttata* STIERLIN, 1898

*Dircaea shibatai* HAYASHI, 1960

Genus ***Phloiotrya*** STEPHENS, 1832

Subgenus ***Phloiotrya*** STEPHENS, 1832

*Phloeotrya* AGASSIZ, 1846

***Phloiotrya rufipes*** (GYLLENHAL, 1810)

*Dircaea rufipes* GYLLENHAL, 1810

*Dircaea testaceipennis* PIC, 1900

(–) ***Phloiotrya subtilis*** (REITTER, 1897)

*Dircaea subtilis* REITTER, 1897

Genus ***Wanachia*** SCHULZE, 1912

*Caridina* SEIDLITZ, 1898

***Wanachia triguttata*** (GYLLENHAL, 1810)

*Dircaea triguttata* GYLLENHAL, 1810

*Abdera scutellaris* MULSANT, 1856

*Abdera suturalis* BAUDI DI SELVE, 1877

Tribe **Hypulini** SEIDLITZ, 1875

Genus **Hypulus** PAYKULL, 1798

*Mystaxus* SEMENOV, 1900

**Hypulus bifasciatus** (FABRICIUS, 1792)

*Notoxus bifasciatus* FABRICIUS, 1792

*Ptilinus alni* D. H. SCHNEIDER, 1792

*Helops fasciatus* PANZER, 1793

**Hypulus quercinus** (QUENSEL, 1790)

*Elater quercinus* QUENSEL, 1790

*Elater blekingensis* D. H. SCHNEIDER, 1792

*Notoxus dubius* FABRICIUS, 1792

*Hypulus undulatus* PIC, 1925

Tribe **Melandryini** LEACH, 1815

Genus **Melandrya** FABRICIUS, 1801

Subgenus **Melandrya** FABRICIUS, 1801

**Melandrya barbata** (FABRICIUS, 1787)

*Helops barbatus* FABRICIUS, 1787

*Melandrya flavicornis* DUFTSCHMID, 1812

**Melandrya caraboides** (LINNAEUS, 1760)

*Chrysomela caraboides* LINNAEUS, 1760

*Helops serratus* FABRICIUS, 1775

*Tenebrio rufibarbis* SCHALLER, 1783

*Melandrya tibialis* VITURAT, 1895

*Melandrya luridipes* PIC, 1907

*Melandrya coerulea* PETRI, 1912

Subgenus **Paramelandrya** NIKITSKY, 2002

**Melandrya dubia** (SCHALLER, 1783)

*Tenebrio dubius* SCHALLER, 1783

*Helops canaliculatus* FABRICIUS, 1787

*Melandrya caraboides* LATREILLE, 1818

*Melandrya rufipes* CHEVROLAT, 1833

*Melandrya goryi* LAPORTE, 1840

*Melandrya alternans* MOTSCHULSKY, 1872

*Melandrya niponica* LEWIS, 1895

Genus **Phryganophilus** C. R. SAHLBERG, 1853

*Longemelandrya* PIC, 1953

*Phryganophiloides* MORISHIMA, 1988

***Phryganophilus auritus* MOTSCHULSKY, 1845**

*Phryganophilus nigriventris* HAMPE, 1850  
*Phryganophiloides elegans* MORISHIMA, 1988

***Phryganophilus ruficollis* (FABRICIUS, 1798)**

*Cantharis analis* FABRICIUS, 1792  
*Dircaea ruficollis* FABRICIUS, 1798  
*Lymexylon paradoxus* PAYKULL, 1799  
*Melandrya ruficollis* LEWIS, 1895  
*Phryganophilus rosti* HUBENTHAL, 1905

Tribe **Orchesiini** MULSANT, 1856

Genus ***Orchesia*** LATREILLE, 1807

Subgenus ***Clinocara*** C. G. THOMSON, 1859

***Orchesia blandula* BRANCSIK, 1874**

*Orchesia carpathica* REITTER, 1878  
*Orchesia transsylvanica* REITTER, 1878

***Orchesia fasciata* (ILLIGER, 1798)**

*Serropalpus fasciatus* ILLIGER, 1798  
*Dircaea trifasciata* ZETTERSTEDT, 1838  
*Orchesia laterufa* PIC, 1927

(–) ***Orchesia grandicollis* ROSENHAUER, 1847**

*Orchesia laticollis* L. REDTENBACHER, 1849

***Orchesia minor* WALKER, 1837**

*Orchesia sepicola* ROSENHAUER, 1847  
*Orchesia tetratoma* C. G. THOMSON, 1864

***Orchesia undulata* KRAATZ, 1853**

*Hallomenus fasciatus* GYLLENHAL, 1810

Subgenus ***Orchesia*** LATREILLE, 1807

***Orchesia fusiformis* SOLSKY, 1871**

*Orchesia acicularis* REITTER, 1886  
*Orchesia nadeshdae* SEMENOV, 1898  
*Orchesia obscuricolor* PIC, 1954

***Orchesia micans* (PANZER, 1793)**

*Megatoma picea* HERBST, 1792  
*Hallomenus micans* PANZER, 1793  
*Orchesia clavicornis* LATREILLE, 1804  
*Orchesia australis* GUILLEBEAU, 1887  
*Orchesia reyi* GUILLEBEAU, 1887  
*Orchesia subimpressa* GUILLEBEAU, 1887  
*Orchesia abeillei* GUILLEBEAU, 1888  
*Orchesia corsica* GUILLEBEAU, 1888

Subgenus *Orchestera* GUILLEBEAU, 1887

*Orchesia luteipalpis* MULSANT et GUILLEBEAU, 1857

Tribe **Serropalpini** LATREILLE, 1829

Genus *Serropalpus* HELLENIUS, 1786

*Serropalpus barbatus* (SCHALLER, 1783)

*Mordella barbata* SCHALLER, 1783

*Serropalpus striatus* HELLENIUS, 1786

*Lymexylon biguttatus* SCHELLENBERG, 1802

*Serropalpus niponicus* LEWIS, 1895

Tribe **Xylitini** C. G. THOMSON, 1864

Genus *Dolotarsus* JACQUELIN DU VAL, 1863

*Dolotarsus lividus* (C. R. SAHLBERG, 1833)

*Dircaea livida* C. R. SAHLBERG, 1833

*Dircaea ephippia* SCHAUM, 1859

*Dolotarsus rufipes* JACQUELIN DU VAL, 1863

*Phryganophilus suturus* GREDLER, 1866

Genus *Xylita* PAYKULL, 1798

*Xylita laevigata* (HELLENIUS, 1786)

*Serropalpus laevigatus* HELLENIUS, 1786

*Elater buprestoides* FABRICIUS, 1792

*Dircaea discolor* FABRICIUS, 1798

*Dircaea decolorata* RANDALL, 1838

*Xylita robusta* MOTSCHULSKY, 1872

*Xylita producta* HATCH, 1965

Tribe **Zilorini** NIKITSKY, 2007

Genus *Zilora* MULSANT, 1856

(–) *Zilora elongata* J. R. SAHLBERG, 1881

(–) *Zilora ferruginea* (PAYKULL, 1798)

*Xylita ferruginea* PAYKULL, 1798

***Zilora obscura*** (FABRICIUS, 1794)

- Parnus obscurus* FABRICIUS, 1794
- Helops sericeus* J. STURM, 1807
- Mycetochara bifoveolata* DUFOUR, 1851
- Zilora ferruginea* MULSANT, 1856
- Zilora eugeniae* GANGLBAUER, 1891

Subfamily **OSPHYINAE** MULSANT, 1856

Genus ***Conopalpus*** GYLLENHAL, 1810

***Conopalpus testaceus*** (A. G. OLIVIER, 1790)

- Melyris testaceus* A. G. OLIVIER, 1790
- Conopalpus flavicollis* GYLLENHAL, 1810
- Conopalpus nigricornis* GERMAR, 1821
- Conopalpus vigorsi* STEPHENS, 1832
- Conopalpus ruficollis* NEWMAN, 1833
- Conopalpus thoracicus* BAUDI DI SELVE, 1877
- Conopalpus obscuriceps* PIC, 1925

Genus ***Osphya*** ILLIGER, 1807

- Nothous* A. G. OLIVIER, 1811
- Pelecina* ILLIGER, 1807

***Osphya bipunctata*** (FABRICIUS, 1775)

- Cantaris bipunctata* FABRICIUS, 1775
- Nothus clavipes* A. G. OLIVIER, 1811
- Nothus praeustus* A. G. OLIVIER, 1811
- Dryops clavipes* GYLLENHAL, 1817
- Nothus bimaculata* STEPHENS, 1832
- Nothus anceps* STEPHENS, 1839
- Nothus uralensis* MOTSCHULSKY, 1845
- Osphya obscuripennis* PIC, 1897
- Osphya innotata* PIC, 1898
- Osphya vittipennis* SEIDLITZ, 1898
- Osphya impunctata* BOUSKELL, 1899
- Osphya maculata* BOUSKELL, 1899
- Osphya quadripunctata* BOUSKELL, 1899
- Osyphia apicentotata* PIC, 1908
- Osphya testaceithorax* PIC, 1909

Family **RIPIPHORIDAE** GEMMINGER et HAROLD, 1870

Subfamily **PELECOTOMINAE** SEIDLITZ, 1875

Genus ***Pelecotoma*** FISCHER VON WALDHEIM, 1809

***Pelecotoma fennica*** PAYKULL, 1799

*Rhipiphorus fnnicus* PAYKULL, 1799

*Pelecotoma latreillei* FISCHER VON WALDHEIM, 1823

*Pelecotoma mosquense* FISCHER VON WALDHEIM, 1809

*Pelecotoma zoufali* FLEISCHER, 1916

Subfamily **RIPIDIINAE** GERSTAECKER, 1855

Genus ***Ripidius*** THUNBERG, 1806

*Symbius* SUNDEVALL, 1831

*Rhipidius* AGASSIZ, 1846

*Pararhipidius* COIFFAIT 1947

***Ripidius quadriceps*** (ABEILLE DE PERRIN, 1872)

*Rhipidius quadriceps* ABEILLE DE PERRIN, 1872

*Rhipidius apicipennis* KRAATZ, 1891

*Rhipidius kabylianus* CHOBOUT, 1902

*Rhipidius parisiensis* LESNE, 1902

*Rhipidius boissyi* ABEILLE DE PERRIN, 1909

*Rhipidius amori* BOLÍVAR Y PIeltaIN, 1917

*Rhipidius denisi* CHOBOUT, 1919

*Rhipidius maroccanus* CHOBOUT, 1922

*Rhipidius vilarrubiai* ESPAÑOL, 1942

*Pararhipidius burdigalensis* COIFFAIT, 1947

*Rhipidius tigrani* IABLOKOV-KHNZORIAN, 1957

Subfamily **RIPIPHORINAE** GEMMINGER et HAROLD, 1870

Tribe **Macrosiagonini** REITTER, 1911

Genus ***Macrosiagon*** HENTZ, 1830

*Emenadia* LAPORTE, 1840

*Siagonadia* REITTER, 1910

(–) ***Macrosiagon bimaculata*** (FABRICIUS, 1787)

*Mordella tricuspidata* GMELIN, 1790–

*Rhipiphorus carinthiacus* PANZER, 1794

*Rhipiphorus bicolor* A. G. OLIVIER, 1795

*Mordella larvata* SCHRANK VON PAULA, 1789

*Rhipiphorus lituratus* FABRICIUS, 1798

*Rhipiphorus quadrimaculatus* GYLLENHAL, 1817

*Rhipiphorus binotatus* FISCHER VON WALDHEIM, 1829  
*Rhipiphorus apicalis* STEVEN, 1832  
*Rhipiphorus binotatus* FISCHER VON WALDHEIM, 1832  
*Rhipiphorus nigrithorax* STEVEN, 1832  
*Rhipiphorus angustulus* MOTSCHULSKY, 1849  
*Macrosiagon pallidipes* REITTER, 1898

(–) ***Macrosiagon praeusta*** (GEBLER, 1829)

*Rhipiphorus praeustus* GEBLER, 1829  
*Rhipiphorus sulcatus* MÉNÉTRIÉS, 1832  
*Rhipiphorus sulcatus* FISCHER VON WALDHEIM, 1832  
*Rhipiphorus rufipennis* CHEVROLAT, 1834  
*Rhipiphorus fulvipennis* KÜSTER, 1846  
*Rhipiphorus apicalis* KÜSTER, 1848

Genus ***Metoeus*** DEJEAN, 1834

*Ripidastes* GISTEL, 1848  
*Cyttaroecus* SCHILDER, 1923

***Metoeus paradoxus*** (LINNAEUS, 1760)

*Mordella paradoxa* LINNAEUS, 1760  
*Mordella erythrogaster* FRÖLICH, 1792  
*Rhipiphorus angulatus* PANZER, 1803  
*Rhipiphorus affinis* STEVEN, 1832  
*Metoeus pictus* GISTEL, 1857  
*Metoeus tricolor* GISTEL, 1857  
*Metoeus abdominalis* GRADL, 1882  
*Metoeus apicalis* GRADL, 1882  
*Metoeus flavoniger* GRADL, 1882  
*Metoeus macularis* GRADL, 1882  
*Metoeus nigrescens* GRADL, 1882  
*Metoeus nigriventris* GRADL, 1882  
*Metoeus notiventris* GRADL, 1882  
*Metoeus semiflavus* GRADL, 1882  
*Myiodes antoniae* REITTER, 1895  
*Metoeus gradli* SCHILSKY, 1900  
*Metoeus atripennis* PIC, 1916  
*Metoeus luteonotatus* PIC, 1916  
*Metoeus multinotatus* PIC, 1916  
*Metoeus nigrolineatus* PIC, 1916  
*Metoeus theresae* PIC, 1916  
*Metoeus trinotatus* PIC, 1916  
*Metoeus viturati* PIC, 1916  
*Metoeus basalis* SCHILDER, 1924  
*Metoeus dicipiens* SCHILDER, 1924  
*Metoeus humeralis* SCHILDER, 1924  
*Metoeus obscuripennis* SCHILDER, 1924



Family **PROSTOMIDAE** C. G. THOMSON, 1859

Genus ***Prostomis*** LATREILLE, 1819

*Megagnathus* DEJEAN, 1821

***Prostomis mandibularis*** (FABRICIUS, 1801)

*Trogosita madibularis* FABRICIUS, 1801

*Prostomis brunneus* FURSOV, 1935

*Prostomis elburica* FLEISCHER, 1919

*Cucujus maxillosus* P. W. J. MÜLLER, 1805

*Prostomis strandi* ROUBAL, 1936

Family **OEDEMERIDAE** LATREILLE, 1810

Subfamily **CALOPODINAE** A. COSTA, 1852

Genus ***Calopus*** FABRICIUS, 1775

***Calopus serraticornis*** (LINNAEUS, 1758)

*Cerambyx serraticornis* LINNAEUS, 1758

*Calopus pretneri* J. MÜLLER, 1929

Subfamily **OEDEMERINAE** LATREILLE, 1810

Tribe **Ditylini** MULSANT, 1858

Genus ***Chrysanthia*** W. L. E. SCHMIDT, 1844

***Chrysanthia geniculata geniculata*** W. L. E. SCHMIDT, 1846

*Chrysanthia geniculata* W. L. E. SCHMIDT, 1846

*Chrysanthia viridis* W. L. E. SCHMIDT, 1846

*Chrysanthia geniculata* L. HEYDEN, 1877

*Chrysanthia cupreomicans* WESTHOFF, 1881

*Chrysanthia nigricornis* WESTHOFF, 1881

*Chrysanthia saturata* WESTHOFF, 1881

***Chrysanthia viridissima*** (LINNAEUS, 1758)

*Cantharis viridissima* LINNAEUS, 1758

*Cantharis viridis* DE GEER, 1775

*Necydalis thalassina* FABRICIUS, 1792

*Chrysanthia cuprina* REY, 1892

*Chrysanthia korbi* REITTER, 1894

*Chrysanthia diversipes* PIC, 1932

Genus ***Ditylus*** FISCHER VON WALDHEIM, 1817

*Mimetes* ESCHSCHOLTZ, 1818

(–) ***Ditylus laevis laevis*** (FABRICIUS, 1787)

*Helops laevis* FABRICIUS, 1787

*Ditylus helopioides* FISCHER VON WALDHEIM, 1817

*Mimetes unicolor* ESCHSCHOLTZ, 1818

Tribe **Nacerdini** MULSANT, 1858

Genus ***Anogcodes*** DEJEAN, 1834

*Anogcodes* W. L. E. SCHMIDT, 1844

*Pachychirus* L. REDTENBACHER, 1845

*Lethonymus* MARSEUL, 1857

*Oedechira* MOTSCHULSKY, 1872

*Peronocnemis* FAIRMAIRE, 1886

*Anoncodina* SEIDLITZ, 1899

***Anogcodes fulvicollis*** (SCOPOLI, 1763)

*Cantharis fulvicollis* SCOPOLI, 1763

*Necydalis obscura* GYLLENHAL, 1810

*Anogcodes medius* GREDLER, 1866

*Nacerda longicollis* ROUBAL, 1936

*Nacerda therondi* MÉGUIGNON, 1948

***Anogcodes melanurus*** (FABRICIUS, 1787)

*Necydalis melanurus* FABRICIUS, 1787

*Necydalis ustulatus* FABRICIUS, 1787

*Necydalis fasciatus* VILLIERS, 1789

*Ditylus rufus* FISCHER VON WALDHEIM, 1820

*Anogcodes scutellaris* WALTZ, 1839

(–) ***Anogcodes ruficollis*** (FABRICIUS, 1781)

*Necydalis ruficollis* FABRICIUS, 1781

*Necydalis coerulescens* ROSSI, 1790

***Anogcodes rufiventris*** (SCOPOLI, 1763)

*Cantharis rufiventris* SCOPOLI, 1763

*Leptura bipartita* SCHRANK VON PAULA, 1776

*Necydalis melanocephalus* FABRICIUS, 1794

*Oedemera dorsalis* A. G. OLIVIER, 1811

(–) ***Anogcodes seladonius seladonius*** (FABRICIUS, 1792)

*Necydalis seladonia* FABRICIUS, 1792

*Oedemera dispar* DUFOUR, 1841

*Anogcodes amoenus* W. L. E. SCHMIDT, 1846

*Anogcodes viridipes* W. L. E. SCHMIDT, 1846

*Anogcodes meridionalis* A. COSTA, 1852

*Nacerdes aurosus* FAIRMAIRE, 1863

***Anogcodes ustulatus* (SCOPOLI, 1763)**

*Cantharis ustulata* SCOPOLI, 1763  
*Leptura ferruginea* SCHRANK VON PAULA, 1776  
*Necydalis hybrida* ROSSI, 1794  
*Necydalis adustus* PANZER, 1795  
*Necydalis collaris* PANZER, 1795  
*Ditylus melanocephalus* FISCHER VON WALDHEIM, 1829  
*Oedemera axillaris* MÉNÉTRIÉS, 1832  
*Anogcodes flaviventris* FALDERMANN, 1837  
*Oedemera paradoxa* FALDERMANN, 1837  
*Oedechira flavipennis* MOTSCHULSKY, 1872  
*Anoncodes zimmermanni* GISTEL, 1857  
*Anoncodes inlateralis* PIC, 1930

Genus ***Nacerdes*** DEJEAN, 1834

*Nacerda* STEPHENS, 1839  
*Nacerdoscuta* PIC, 1915

Subgenus ***Nacerdes*** DEJEAN, 1834

***Nacerdes melanura* (LINNAEUS, 1758)**

*Cantharis melanura* LINNAEUS, 1758  
*Cantharis nigripes* FABRICIUS, 1781  
*Cantharis lepturoides* THUNBERG, 1784  
*Cantharis testacea* GEOFFROY, 1785  
*Necydalis notata* FABRICIUS, 1792  
*Cantharis acuta* MARSHAM, 1802  
*Oedemera analis* A. G. OLIVIER, 1811  
*Necydalis erminea* GERMAR, 1817  
*Oedemera apicalis* SAY, 1835  
*Ditylus rufus* BRULLÉ, 1839  
*Nacerdes sardea* W. L. E. SCHMIDT, 1846  
*Xanthochroa italica* CHEVROLAT, 1877  
*Nacerdes zoufali* REITTER, 1907

Subgenus ***Xanthochroa*** W. L. E. SCHMIDT, 1844

*Patiala* LEWIS, 1895  
*Patialomorpha* NAKANE, 1954  
*Axanthochroa* ŠVIHLA, 1986  
*Asiochroa* ŠVIHLA, 1998

***Nacerdes carniolica carniolica* (GISTEL, 1834)**

*Oedemera carniolica* GISTEL, 1834  
*Oedemera blossevillei* GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1838

Tribe **Asclerini** SEMENOV, 1894

Genus ***Ischnomera*** STEPHENS, 1832

*Asclera* DEJEAN, 1834

*Ascleronia* SEIDLITZ, 1899

*Chromasclera* SEIDLITZ, 1899

***Ischnomera caerulea*** (LINNAEUS, 1758)

*Cantharis caerulea* LINNAEUS, 1758

*Necydalis coerulescens* FABRICIUS, 1775

*Oedemera quadrinervosa* LATREILLE, 1804

*Oedemera nigripes* A. G. OLIVIER, 1811

*Ischnomera unicolor* MELSHEIMER, 1846

*Ischnomera opacocoerulea* REITTER, 1911

*Asclera obliterata* PIC, 1926

*Asclera carinithorax* ROUBAL, 1936

***Ischnomera cinerascens cinerascens*** (PANDELLE, 1867)

*Asclera cinerascens* PANDELLÉ, 1867

***Ischnomera cyanea*** (FABRICIUS, 1792)

*Necydalis cyanea* FABRICIUS, 1792

*Asclera viridescens* PIC, 1920

*Asclera graeca* DAHLGREN, 1976

***Ischnomera sanguinicollis*** (FABRICIUS, 1787)

*Necydalis sanguinicollis* FABRICIUS, 1787

*Necydalis flavicollis* PANZER, 1794

Genus ***Probosca*** W. L. E. SCHMIDT, 1846

Subgenus ***Probosca*** W. L. E. SCHMIDT, 1846

(–) ***Probosca unicolor*** (KÜSTER, 1847)

*Chitona unicolor* KÜSTER, 1847

*Probosca plumbea* SUFFRIAN, 1848

(–) ***Probosca virens*** (FABRICIUS, 1792)

*Callidium virens* FABRICIUS, 1792

*Probosca viridana* W. L. E. SCHMIDT, 1846

*Probosca nigrofemorata* PIC, 1898

*Probosca purpureomicans* PIC, 1915

*Probosca hispanica* PIC, 1920

*Probosca boiteli* PIC, 1936

Tribe **Oedemerini** LATREILLE, 1810

Genus **Oedemera** A. G. OLIVIER, 1789

Subgenus **Oedemera** A. G. OLIVIER, 1789

*Stenolytra* DILWYN, 1829

*Oedemerina* A. COSTA, 1852

*Oedemerastra* SEIDLITZ, 1899

*Oedemerella* SEIDLITZ, 1899

*Oedemeronia* SEIDLITZ, 1899

***Oedemera croceicollis*** (GYLLENHAL, 1827)

*Necydalis croceicollis* GYLLENHAL, 1827

*Oedemera sarmatica* F. F. MORAWITZ, 1861

***Oedemera femorata*** (SCOPOLI, 1763)

*Cantharis femorata* SCOPOLI, 1763

*Necydalis flavescens* LINNAEUS, 1767

*Necydalis praterrana* SCHRANK VON PAULA, 1781

*Oedemera similis* W. L. E. SCHMIDT, 1846

*Oedemera fallax* SEIDLITZ, 1899

***Oedemera flavipes*** (FABRICIUS, 1792)

*Necydalis flavipes* FABRICIUS, 1792

*Oedemera aenea* A. G. OLIVIER, 1795

*Necydalis clavipes* FABRICIUS, 1801

*Oedemera pusilla* A. COSTA, 1852

*Oedemera delagrangei* PIC, 1923

***Oedemera lurida lurida*** (MARSHAM, 1802)

*Necydalis lurida* MARSHAM, 1802

*Oedemera viridula* SEIDLITZ, 1899

***Oedemera monticola*** ŠVIHLA, 1978

(–) ***Oedemera nobilis*** (SCOPOLI, 1763)

*Cantharis nobilis* SCOPOLI, 1763

*Necydalis caerulea* LINNAEUS, 1767

*Necydalis ceramboides* FORSTER, 1771

*Oedemera magica* DALLA TORRE, 1880

*Oedemera subviolacea* PIC, 1901

*Oedemera gallica* PIC, 1920

*Oedemera viridescens* PIC, 1920

*Oedemera sirgueyi* PIC, 1927

***Oedemera podagrariae podagrariae*** (LINNAEUS, 1767)

*Necydalis podagrariae* LINNAEUS, 1767

*Cantharis fulva* GEOFFROY, 1785

*Necydalis testacea* FABRICIUS, 1792

*Necydalis melanocephala* PANZER, 1795

*Necydalis simplex* DONOVAN, 1801

*Oedemera incerta* MULSANT, 1858

*Oedemera sericans* MULSANT, 1858  
*Oedemera femoralis* SEIDLITZ, 1899  
*Oedemera sebastiani* PIC, 1901  
*Oedemera flavicrus* SEIDLITZ, 1899  
*Oedemera discoidalis* PIC, 1921  
*Oedemera distinctipes* PIC, 1921  
*Oedemera diversipes* PIC, 1921  
*Oedemera inlateralis* PIC, 1921  
*Oedemera limbaticollis* PIC, 1921  
*Oedemera reducta* PIC, 1921

***Oedemera pthysica* (SCOPOLI, 1763)**

*Cantharis pthysica* SCOPOLI, 1763  
*Necydalis femorata* PANZER, 1795  
*Oedemera subulata* A. G. OLIVIER, 1795  
*Necydalis marginata* FABRICIUS, 1798  
*Oedemera discoidalis* LATREILLE, 1804  
*Oedemera stenoptera* FALDERMANN, 1857  
*Oedemera angusticollis* A. COSTA, 1852  
*Oedemera vittata* J. FRIVALDSZKY, 1877

(–) ***Oedemera rufofemorata rufofemorata* GERMAR, 1824**

*Oedemera rufofemorata* GERMAR, 1824  
*Oedemera femorata* BRULLÉ, 1832  
*Oedemera brevicornis* W. L. E. SCHMIDT, 1846  
*Oedemera cyanescens* W. L. E. SCHMIDT, 1846

***Oedemera subrobusta* (NAKANE, 1954)**

*Oedemerina subrobusta* NAKANE, 1954

(–) ***Oedemera tristis* W. L. E. SCHMIDT, 1846**

***Oedemera virescens virescens* (LINNAEUS, 1767)**

*Cantharis virescens* LINNAEUS, 1767  
*Necydalis striata* HERBST, 1784  
*Oedemera abdominalis* A. G. OLIVIER, 1795  
*Oedemera cupreomicans* REITTER, 1905

Subgenus ***Oncomera*** STEPHENS, 1829

*Oncomerella* REITTER, 1911  
*Oncomerina* SEIDLITZ, 1899

(–) ***Oedemera femoralis femoralis* (A. G. OLIVIER, 1803)**

*Dryops femorata* FABRICIUS, 1792  
*Oncomera femoralis* A. G. OLIVIER, 1803  
*Necydalis calopoides* GERMAR, 1817  
*Oncomera acutiventris* ABEILLE DE PERRIN, 1896

Subgenus ***Stenaxis*** W. L. E. SCHMIDT, 1844

(–) ***Oedemera annulata* GERMAR, 1824**

Family **MYCTERIDAE** BLANCHARD, 1845

Genus ***Mycterus*** CLAIRVILLE, 1798

*Rhinomacer* FABRICIUS, 1781

(–) ***Mycterus curculioides*** (FABRICIUS, 1781)

*Rhinomacer curculioides* FABRICIUS, 1781

*Curculio coriaceus* THUNBERG, 1791

*Mycterus griseus* CLAIRVILLE, 1798

*Mycterus gracilior* FAIRMAIRE, 1874

Family **PYTHIDAE** SOLIER, 1834

Genus ***Pytho*** LATREILLE, 1796

*Pytholus* RAFINESQUE, 1815

*Enoptes* GISTEL, 1848

***Pytho abieticola*** J. R. SAHLBERG, 1875

*Pytho niger* REITTER, 1911

***Pytho depressus*** (LINNAEUS, 1767)

*Tenebrio depressus* LINNAEUS, 1767

*Tenebrio lignarius* DE GEER, 1775

*Cucujus coeruleus* HERBST, 1782

*Cucujus coeruleus* FABRICIUS, 1787

*Cucujus castaneus* FABRICIUS, 1792

*Cucujus coeruleus* FABRICIUS, 1792

*Cucujus festivus* FABRICIUS, 1792

*Cucujus planus* HERBST, 1799

*Pytho atriceps* PIC, 1912

*Pytho basipennis* PIC, 1912

***Pytho kolwensis*** C. R. SAHLBERG, 1833

*Pytho sahlbergi* PIC, 1912

Family **ADERIDAE** WINKLER, 1927

Genus ***Aderus*** STEPHENS, 1829

*Hylophilus* BERTHOLD, 1827

*Xylophilus* LATREILLE, 1829

*Phomalus* CASEY, 1895

***Aderus populneus*** (CREUTZER, 1796)

*Notoxus populneus* CREUTZER, 1796

*Lytta boleti* MARSHAM, 1802

*Xylophilus biskrensis* PIC, 1895

Genus **Anidorus** MULSANT et REY, 1866

*Anidorus* MULSANT et REY, 1866

(–) **Anidorus lateralis** (GREDLER, 1866)

*Xylophilus lateralis* GREDLER, 1866

*Xylophilus tirolensis* GREDLER, 1866

**Anidorus nigrinus** (GERMAR, 1842)

*Xylophilus nigrinus* GERMAR, 1842

*Xylophilus patricius* ABEILLE DE PERRIN, 1872

*Euglenes nadeshdae* SEMENOV, 1899

*Xylophilus alpestris* PIC, 1899

Genus **Cobosia** COLLADO et ALONZO-ZARAZAGA, 1996

(–) **Cobosia pruinosa pruinosa** (KIESENWETTER, 1861)

*Xylophilus pruinus* KIESENWETTER, 1861

*Xylophilus testaceus* BAUDI DI SELVE, 1877

*Xylophilus obscurus* PIC, 1892

*Hylophilus montandoni* PIC, 1925

*Hylophilus moreanus* PIC, 1925

Genus **Euglenes** WESTWOOD, 1830

*Xylophilus* CURTIS, 1830

**Euglenes oculatus** (PAYKULL, 1798)

*Anthicus oculatus* PAYKULL, 1798

*Lytta nigricollis* MARSHAM, 1802

**Euglenes pygmaeus** (DE GEER, 1775)

*Cerambyx pygmaeus* DE GEER, 1775

*Notoxus fulvus* A. G. OLIVIER, 1795

*Notoxus melanocephalus* CREUTZER, 1796

*Anthicus ferrugineus* PAYKULL, 1798

*Euglenes fennicus* MANNERHEIM, 1843

*Anidorus lokvenci* ROUBAL, 1938

Genus **Phytobaenus** R. F. SAHLBERG, 1834

**Phytobaenus amabilis amabilis** R. F. SAHLBERG, 1834

*Phytobaenus amabilis* R. F. SAHLBERG, 1834

*Xylophilus bisbimaculatus* HAMPE, 1850

*Pseudeuglenes* PIC, 1897

Genus **Pseudanidorus** PIC, 1893

**Pseudanidorus pentatomus** (THOMSON, 1864)

*Xylophilus pentatomus* THOMSON, 1864

*Euglenes quinquetomus* SEIDLITZ, 1891

*Euglenes rossicus* SEMENOV, 1899

*Tanilotes* CASEY, 1895



Genus ***Vanonus*** CASEY, 1895

***Vanonus brevicornis brevicornis*** (PERRIS, 1869)

*Xylophilus brevicornis* (PERRIS, 1869)

*Hylophilus omissus* PIC, 1948

Family **SCRAPTIIDAE** MULSANT, 1856

Subfamily **SCRAPTIINAE** MULSANT, 1856

Tribe **Scraptiini** MULSANT, 1856

Genus ***Scraptia*** LATREILLE, 1807

***Scraptia fuscula*** P. W. J. MÜLLER, 1821

*Scraptia nigricans* STEPHENS, 1832

*Scraptia minuta* MULSANT, 1856

*Scraptia nigriceps* HEYDEN, 1870

*Scraptia algerica* PIC, 1898

*Hallomenus innata* KANGAS, 1959

Subfamily **ANASPIDINAE** MULSANT, 1856

Tribe **Anaspidini** MULSANT, 1856

Genus ***Anaspis*** GEOFFROY, 1762

Subgenus ***Anaspis*** GEOFFROY, 1762

*Plesianaspis* A. COSTA, 1854

***Anaspis arctica*** ZETTERSTEDT, 1828

*Anaspis ruficeps* ZETTERSTEDT, 1840

*Anaspis nigriceps* SCHILSKY, 1895

*Anaspis imitata* SCHILSKY, 1899

*Anaspis tenenbaumi* PIC, 1928

***Anaspis bohémica*** SCHILSKY, 1899

*Anaspis forticornis* SCHILSKY, 1899

*Anaspis fortipes* REITTER, 1911

*Anaspis norvegica* MÜNSTER, 1924

(–) ***Anaspis fasciata*** (FORSTER, 1771)

*Mordella fasciata* FORSTER, 1771

*Mordella humeralis* FABRICIUS, 1775

*Anaspis bicolor* GEOFFROY, 1785

*Mordella biguttata* ROSSI, 1794

*Anaspis geoffroi* P. W. J. MÜLLER, 1821

*Anaspis quadrinotata* STEPHENS, 1832

*Anaspis quadripustulata* STEPHENS, 1832

*Anaspis scapularis* STEPHENS, 1832  
*Anaspis subfasciata* STEPHENS, 1832  
*Anaspis cruciata* A. COSTA, 1854  
*Anaspis discicollis* A. COSTA, 1854  
*Anaspis vulcanica* A. COSTA, 1854  
*Anaspis quadrimaculata* A. COSTA, 1854  
*Anaspis bipunctata* RAGUSA, 1898  
*Anaspis bisbimaculata* PIC, 1910  
*Anaspis sicula* PIC, 1910  
*Anaspis biinterrupta* PIC, 1931

***Anaspis frontalis* (LINNAEUS, 1758)**

*Mordella frontalis* LINNAEUS, 1758  
*Mordella lateralis* GYLLENHAL, 1810  
*Mordella flavifrons* ESCHSCHOLTZ, 1818  
*Mordella punctata* ESCHSCHOLTZ, 1818  
*Anaspis verticalis* FALDERMANN, 1837  
*Anaspis assimilis* SNELLEN VAN VOLLENHOVEN, 1854  
*Anaspis flavoatra* LETZNER, 1857  
*Anaspis maculicollis* MOTSCHULSKY, 1860  
*Anaspis abollata* GOZIS, 1882  
*Anaspis hopffgarteni* SCHILSKY, 1895

***Anaspis kiesenwetteri* EMERY, 1876**

*Anaspis picea* SCHILSKY, 1895  
*Anaspis melanaria* SCHILSKY, 1899

(–) ***Anaspis lurida* STEPHENS, 1832**

*Mordella fusca* SCHRANK VON PAULA, 1781  
*Mordella testacea* MARSHAM, 1802  
*Anaspis subtestacea* STEPHENS, 1832  
*Plesianaspis analis* A. COSTA, 1854  
*Plesianaspis flava* A. COSTA, 1854  
*Plesianaspis unicolor* A. COSTA, 1854

(–) ***Anaspis maculata* (GEOFFROY, 1785)**

*Mordella melanopa* FORSTER, 1771  
*Mordella bimaculata* ROSSI, 1792  
*Mordella nigricollis* MARSHAM, 1802  
*Mordella obscura* MARSHAM, 1802  
*Mordella pallida* MARSHAM, 1802  
*Mordella bipunctata* BONELLI, 1812  
*Anaspis exoleta* A. COSTA, 1854  
*Anaspis testacea* SNELLEN VAN VOLLENHOVEN, 1854  
*Silaria picta* HAMPE, 1871  
*Anaspis innotata* SCHILSKY, 1892  
*Anaspis florenceae* DONISTHORPE, 1928

(–) ***Anaspis pulicaria* A. COSTA, 1854**

*Anaspis lateralis* STEPHENS, 1832  
*Anaspis forcipata* MULSANT, 1856  
*Anaspis curtii* ROUBAL, 1912

***Anaspis ruficollis* (FABRICIUS, 1792)**

*Mordella thoracica* HERBST, 1784  
*Mordella ruficollis* FABRICIUS, 1792  
*Anaspis alpicola* EMERY, 1876  
*Anaspis bickhardti* SCHILSKY, 1906

(–) ***Anaspis silvatica* GABRIEL, 1916**

***Anaspis thoracica* (LINNAEUS, 1758)**

*Mordella thoracica* LINNAEUS, 1758  
*Anaspis lateralis* C. G. THOMSON, 1864  
*Anaspis confusa* EMERY, 1876  
*Anaspis septentrionalis* CHAMPION, 1891  
*Anaspis gerhardti* SCHILSKY, 1892  
*Anaspis latipalpis* SCHILSKY, 1895  
*Anaspis scutellata* SCHILSKY, 1899  
*Anaspis martialis* PIC, 1918  
*Anaspis notatiithorax* PIC, 1918  
*Anaspis marginicollis* H. LINDBERG, 1925  
*Anaspis obscuricolor* STCHEGOLEVA-BAROVSKAYA, 1931  
*Anaspis occipitalis* STCHEGOLEVA-BAROVSKAYA, 1931  
*Anaspis schilskyana* HELLÉN, 1935

Subgenus ***Larisia* EMERY, 1876**

***Anaspis palpalis* (GERHARDT, 1876)**

*Silaria palpalis* GERHARDT, 1876  
*Anaspis impressa* GUILLEBEAU, 1895  
*Anaspis affinis* SCHILSKY, 1895  
*Anaspis eucineticolor* ROUBAL, 1935

Subgenus ***Nassipa* EMERY, 1876**

***Anaspis costai* EMERY, 1876**

*Anaspis fuscescens* STEPHENS, 1832  
*Anaspis fulvipes* COSTA, 1854  
*Plesianaspis thoracica* A. COSTA, 1854  
*Anaspis skalitzkyi* SCHILSKY, 1895

***Anaspis flava* (LINNAEUS, 1758)**

*Mordella flava* LINNAEUS, 1758  
*Anaspis pectoralis* SCHILSKY, 1899  
*Anaspis scutellaris* SCHILSKY, 1899  
*Anaspis unicolor* SCHILSKY, 1899  
*Anaspis fauconneti* PIC, 1918

***Anaspis melanostoma* A. COSTA, 1854**

*Anaspis monilicornis* MULSANT, 1856

***Anaspis rufilabris*** (GYLLENHAL, 1827)

*Mordella clavicornis* FORSTER, 1771  
*Mordella atra* FABRICIUS, 1792  
*Mordella nigra* ROSSI, 1792  
*Mordella rufilabris* GYLLENHAL, 1827  
*Anaspis obscuripes* SCHILSKY, 1895  
*Anaspis hudsoni* DONISTHORPE, 1909  
*Anaspis testaceomarginata* ROUBAL, 1935

Subgenus ***Silaria*** MULSANT, 1856

***Anaspis brunnipes*** (MULSANT, 1856)

*Silaria brunnipes* MULSANT, 1856  
*Anaspis fuscipes* MULSANT, 1856  
*Anaspis brunneifrons* COUCKE, 1891

(–) ***Anaspis quadrimaculata*** GYLLENHAL, 1817

*Mordella bipustulata* BONELLI, 1812  
*Silaria quadripustulata* P. W. J. MÜLLER, 1821

***Anaspis varians varians*** (MULSANT, 1856)

*Mordella frontalis* COSTA, 1854  
*Silaria varians* MULSANT, 1856  
*Anaspis collaris* MULSANT, 1856  
*Anaspis juvenilis* SCHILSKY, 1899

Genus ***Cyrtanaspis*** EMERY, 1876

***Cyrtanaspis phalerata*** (GERMAR, 1847)

*Anaspis phalerata* GERMAR, 1847  
*Cyrtanaspis obscura* SCHILSKY, 1895  
*Cyrtanaspis interrupta* SCHILSKY, 1908

**Tetratomidae**

*Eustrophus dermestoides* (FABRICIUS, 1792) ..... p. 45  
*Hallomenus axillaris* (ILLIGER, 1807) ..... p. 48  
*Hallomenus binotatus* (QUENSEL, 1790) ..... p. 51  
*Mycetoma suturale* (PANZER, 1797) ..... p. 54  
*Tetratoma (Abstrulia) ancora* FABRICIUS, 1790 ..... p. 39  
*Tetratoma (Tetratoma) fungorum* FABRICIUS, 1790 ..... p. 42

**Melandryidae**

(–) *Abdera (Abdera) biflexuosa* (CURTIS, 1829) ..... p. 273  
(–) *Abdera (Abdera) quadrifasciata* (CURTIS, 1829) ..... p. 273  
*Abdera (Caridua) affinis* (PAYKULL, 1799) ..... p. 56  
*Abdera (Caridua) flexuosa* (PAYKULL, 1799) ..... p. 59  
*Anisoxya fuscata* (ILLIGER, 1798) ..... p. 62  
*Conopalpus testaceus* (A. G. OLIVIER, 1790) ..... p. 123  
*Dircaea australis* FAIRMAIRE, 1856 ..... p. 64  
*Dircaea quadriguttata* (PAYKULL, 1798) ..... p. 66  
*Dolotarsus lividus* (C. R. SAHLBERG, 1833) ..... p. 114  
*Hypulus bifasciatus* (FABRICIUS, 1792) ..... p. 72  
*Hypulus quercinus* (QUENSEL, 1790) ..... p. 76  
*Melandrya (Melandrya) barbata* (FABRICIUS, 1787) ..... p. 78  
*Melandrya (Melandrya) caraboides* (LINNAEUS, 1760) ..... p. 80  
*Melandrya (Paramelandrya) dubia* (SCHALLER, 1783) ..... p. 83  
*Orchesia (Clinocara) blandula* BRANCSIK, 1874 ..... p. 90  
*Orchesia (Clinocara) fasciata* (ILLIGER, 1798) ..... p. 93  
(–) *Orchesia (Clinocara) grandicollis* ROSENHAUER, 1847 ..... 274  
*Orchesia (Clinocara) minor* WALKER, 1837 ..... p. 96  
*Orchesia (Clinocara) undulata* KRAATZ, 1853 ..... p. 99  
*Orchesia (Orchesia) fusiformis* SOLSKY, 1871 ..... p. 102  
*Orchesia (Orchesia) micans* (PANZER, 1793) ..... p. 104  
*Orchesia (Orchestera) luteipalpis* MULSANT et GUILLEBEAU, 1857 ..... p. 108  
*Osphya bipunctata* (FABRICIUS, 1775) ..... p. 125  
(–) *Phloiotrya (Phloiotrya) subtilis* (REITTER, 1897) ..... p. 274  
*Phloiotrya rufipes* (GYLLENHAL, 1810) ..... p. 68  
*Phryganophilus auritus* MOTSCHULSKY, 1845 ..... p. 86  
*Phryganophilus ruficollis* (FABRICIUS, 1798) ..... p. 88  
*Serropalpus barbatus* (SCHALLER, 1783) ..... p. 110  
*Wanachia triguttata* (GYLLENHAL, 1810) ..... p. 70  
*Xylita laevigata* (HELLENUS, 1786) ..... p. 116  
(–) *Zilora elongata* J. R. SAHLBERG, 1881 ..... p. 275  
(–) *Zilora ferruginea* (PAYKULL, 1798) ..... p. 275  
*Zilora obscura* (FABRICIUS, 1794) ..... p. 120

**Ripiphoridae**

(–) *Macrosiagon bimaculata* (FABRICIUS, 1787) ..... p. 276  
(–) *Macrosiagon praeusta* (GEBLER, 1829) ..... p. 277  
*Metoecus paradoxus* (LINNAEUS, 1760) ..... p. 132  
*Pelecotoma femica* (PAYKULL, 1799) ..... p. 128  
*Ripidius quadriceps* (ABEILLE de PERRIN, 1872) ..... p. 130

**Prostomidae**

*Prostomis mandibularis* (FABRICIUS, 1801) ..... p. 135

**Oedemeridae**

<i>Anogcodes fulvicollis</i> (SCOPOLI, 1763).....	p. 149
<i>Anogcodes melanurus</i> (FABRICIUS, 1787).....	p. 151
(–) <i>Anogcodes ruficollis</i> (FABRICIUS, 1781).....	p. 277
<i>Anogcodes rufiventris</i> (SCOPOLI, 1763).....	p. 154
(–) <i>Anogcodes seladonius seladonius</i> (FABRICIUS, 1792).....	p. 278
<i>Anogcodes ustulatus</i> (SCOPOLI, 1763).....	p. 156
<i>Calopus serraticomis</i> (LINNAEUS, 1758).....	p. 137
<i>Chrysanthia geniculata geniculata</i> W. L. E. SCHMIDT, 1846.....	p. 141
<i>Chrysanthia viridissima</i> (LINNAEUS, 1758).....	p. 146
(–) <i>Ditylus laevis laevis</i> (FABRICIUS, 1787).....	p. 279
<i>Ischnomera caerulea</i> (LINNAEUS, 1758).....	p. 164
<i>Ischnomera cinerascens cinerascens</i> (PANDELLÉ, 1867).....	p. 166
<i>Ischnomera cyanea</i> (FABRICIUS, 1792).....	p. 168
<i>Ischnomera sanguinicollis</i> (FABRICIUS, 1787).....	p. 170
<i>Nacerdes</i> ( <i>Nacerdes</i> ) <i>melanura</i> (LINNAEUS, 1758).....	p. 159
<i>Nacerdes</i> ( <i>Xanthochroa</i> ) <i>carniolica carniolica</i> (GISTEL, 1834).....	p. 162
<i>Oedemera</i> ( <i>Oedemera</i> ) <i>croceicollis</i> (GYLLENHAL, 1827).....	p. 173
<i>Oedemera</i> ( <i>Oedemera</i> ) <i>femorata</i> (SCOPOLI, 1763).....	p. 175
<i>Oedemera</i> ( <i>Oedemera</i> ) <i>flavipes</i> (FABRICIUS, 1792).....	p. 180
<i>Oedemera</i> ( <i>Oedemera</i> ) <i>lurida lurida</i> (MARSHAM, 1802).....	p. 183
<i>Oedemera</i> ( <i>Oedemera</i> ) <i>monticola</i> ŠVIHLA, 1978.....	p. 190
(–) <i>Oedemera</i> ( <i>Oedemera</i> ) <i>nobilis</i> (SCOPOLI, 1763).....	p. 280
<i>Oedemera</i> ( <i>Oedemera</i> ) <i>podagrariae podagrariae</i> (LINNAEUS, 1767).....	p. 192
<i>Oedemera</i> ( <i>Oedemera</i> ) <i>pthysica</i> (SCOPOLI, 1763).....	p. 195
(–) <i>Oedemera</i> ( <i>Oedemera</i> ) <i>rufofemorata rufofemorata</i> GERMAR, 1824.....	p. 281
<i>Oedemera</i> ( <i>Oedemera</i> ) <i>subrobusta</i> (NAKANE, 1954).....	p. 197
(–) <i>Oedemera</i> ( <i>Oedemera</i> ) <i>tristis</i> W. L. E. SCHMIDT, 1846.....	p. 282
<i>Oedemera</i> ( <i>Oedemera</i> ) <i>virescens virescens</i> (LINNAEUS, 1767).....	p. 199
(–) <i>Oedemera</i> ( <i>Oncomera</i> ) <i>femoralis femoralis</i> (A. G. OLIVIER, 1803).....	p. 280
(–) <i>Oedemera</i> ( <i>Stenaxis</i> ) <i>annulata</i> GERMAR, 1824.....	p. 279
(–) <i>Probosca</i> ( <i>Probosca</i> ) <i>unicolor</i> (KÜSTER, 1847).....	p. 282
(–) <i>Probosca</i> ( <i>Probosca</i> ) <i>virens</i> (FABRICIUS, 1792).....	p. 283

**Mycteridae**

(–) <i>Mycterus curculioides</i> (FABRICIUS, 1781).....	p. 283
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**Pythidae**

<i>Pytho abieticola</i> J. R. SAHLBERG, 1875.....	p. 206
<i>Pytho depressus</i> (LINNAEUS, 1767).....	p. 208
<i>Pytho kohwensis</i> C. R. SAHLBERG, 1833.....	p. 211

**Aderidae**

<i>Aderus populneus</i> (CREUTZER, 1796).....	p. 213
(–) <i>Anidorus lateralis</i> (GREDLER, 1866).....	p. 284
<i>Anidorus nigrinus</i> (GERMAR, 1842).....	p. 216
<i>Euglenes oculatus</i> (PAYKULL, 1798).....	p. 219
<i>Euglenes pygmaeus</i> (DEGEER, 1775).....	p. 222
(–) <i>Cobosia pruinosa pruinosa</i> (KIESENWETTER, 1861).....	p. 285
<i>Phytobaenus amabilis amabilis</i> R. F. SAHLBERG, 1834.....	p. 224
<i>Pseudanidorus pentatomus</i> (THOMSON, 1864).....	p. 226
<i>Vanonus brevicornis brevicornis</i> (PERRIS, 1869).....	p. 228

**Scraptiidae**

<i>Anaspis (Anaspis) arctica</i> ZETTERSTEDT, 1828.....	p. 233
<i>Anaspis (Anaspis) bohémica</i> SCHILSKY, 1899 .....	p. 235
(–) <i>Anaspis (Anaspis) fasciata</i> (FORSTER, 1771).....	p. 285
<i>Anaspis (Anaspis) frontalis</i> (LINNAEUS, 1758) .....	p. 237
<i>Anaspis (Anaspis) kiesewetteri</i> EMERY, 1876 .....	p. 243
(–) <i>Anaspis (Anaspis) lurida</i> STEPHENS, 1832 .....	p. 286
(–) <i>Anaspis (Anaspis) maculata</i> (GEOFFROY, 1785).....	p. 287
(–) <i>Anaspis (Anaspis) pulicaria</i> A. COSTA, 1854 .....	p. 288
<i>Anaspis (Anaspis) ruficollis</i> (FABRICIUS, 1792) .....	p. 245
(–) <i>Anaspis (Anaspis) silvatica</i> GABRIEL, 1916.....	p. 289
<i>Anaspis (Anaspis) thoracica</i> (LINNAEUS, 1758).....	p. 247
<i>Anaspis (Larisia) palpalis</i> (GERHARDT, 1876).....	p. 252
<i>Anaspis (Nassipa) costai</i> EMERY, 1876 .....	p. 254
<i>Anaspis (Nassipa) flava</i> (LINNAEUS, 1758) .....	p. 256
<i>Anaspis (Nassipa) melanostoma</i> A. COSTA, 1854.....	p. 258
<i>Anaspis (Nassipa) rufilabris</i> (GYLLENHAL, 1827) .....	p. 260
<i>Anaspis (Silaria) brunnipes</i> (MULSANT, 1856) .....	p. 265
(–) <i>Anaspis (Silaria) quadrimaculata</i> GYLLENHAL, 1817 .....	p. 289
<i>Anaspis (Silaria) varians varians</i> (MULSANT, 1856).....	p. 268
<i>Cyrtanaspis (Cyrtanaspis) phalerata</i> (GERMAR, 1847) .....	p. 270
<i>Scraptia fuscula</i> P. W. J. MÜLLER, 1821 .....	p. 230

## INTRODUCTION

In 2012, the catalogue „Coleoptera Poloniae: Tenebrionoidea (Tenebrionidae, Bori-  
dae). Critical checklist, distribution in Poland and meta-analysis” appeared, authored  
by Dariusz IWAN, Daniel KUBISZ and Piotr TYKARSKI. The present book continues the  
index of beetles belonging to the superfamily Tenebrionoidea occurring in Poland,  
comprising families of Tetratomidae, Melandryidae, Ripiphoridae, Prostomidae,  
Oedemeridae, Mycteridae, Pythidae, Aderidae, Scraptiidae.

The most important catalog work of beetles of Poland that has appeared so far is  
“Katalog Fauny Polski (Catalogus Faunae Poloniae)”, further referred to as KFP,  
issued in the end of XX<sup>th</sup> century. The work included, among others, taxa discussed  
in this book. According to the earlier developed scheme, it contained data on taxon-  
omy, distribution, bibliography and biology of the species which were accounted in  
literature to the fauna of Poland in its present geographical borders. The families pre-  
sented herein were described in volumes 13, 14, 22 of “Katalog Fauny Polski (Cata-  
logus Faunae Poloniae)” (BURAKOWSKI et al. 1986, 1987, 2000). Here is a comparison  
of those and present studies (the number of species occurring in Poland – CS, „con-  
firmed species”; the number of species mistakenly reported from Poland – DS,  
„doubtful species”, \* – former Anaspidae was included to Scaprtiidae:

	KFP		Present paper	
	CS	DS	CS	DS
Tetratomidae	2	–	6	–
Melandryidae	32	2	27	6
Ripiphoridae	2	3	3	2
Prostomidae	1	–	1	–
Oedemeridae	22	5	22	10
Mycteridae	1	–	–	1
Pythidae	3	–	3	–
Aderidae	5	2	7	2
Scraptiidae	1	–	15	6
(Anaspidae)	20	1	*	*



The classification and taxonomic nomenclature used by the authors of KFP were modified in later works.

The taxonomic position of genera included in it has been changed (in some cases, many times) during recent years, due to different opinions of entomologists on the high-level systematics of the order Coleoptera. Species belonging to the genera *Scraptia* and related ones were classified as a separate family of Scaptiidae or included in Tenebrionidae or Melandryidae. Beetles belonging to the genera *Anaspis*, *Cyrtanaspis*, *Pentaria* and several others, not occurring in Poland, were long treated as a subfamily Anaspidinae within Mordellidae, related with them, and this classification remains in most of keys and catalogues used until now. The taxonomy of that group was presented this way, *inter alia*, in the faunistic survey of species of Central Europe (ERMISCH 1956) and the most commonly used identification key (ERMISCH 1969). The present taxonomic classification was applied only in supplement to the key (LOHSE and LUCHT 1992). Subsequently, both subfamilies were given a status of separate families of Anaspididae and Scaptiidae; this view is shared by Katalog Fauny Polski (BURAKOWSKI et al. 1987), or Wykaz zwierząt Polski (MROZKOWSKI and STEFAŃSKA 1991). However, according to the newest and widely accepted taxonomy of beetles (LAWRENCE and NEWTON 1995), those groups are subfamilies of the family Scaptiidae. This has been suggested for quite a long time (CROWSON 1967; FRANCISCOLO 1972; WATT 1987), but has been widely accepted only recently. Polish Scaptiidae *sensu lato* have been previously described in a short key (BOROWIEC and TARNAWSKI 1985), comprising in fact only the genus *Scraptia*.

We adopted taxonomy following “Catalogue of Palaearctic Coleoptera” (LÖBL and SMETANA 2008) – the families were presented by several authors: Tetratomidae (NIKITSKY 2008), Melandryidae (NIKITSKY and POLLOCK 2008), Ripiphoridae (BATELKA 2008), Prostomidae (SCHAWALLER 2008), Oedemeridae (ŠVIHLA 2008), Mycteridae (LÖBL 2008), Pythidae (POLLOCK 2008), Aderidae (NARDI 2008), Scaptiidae (LEBLANC et al. 2008). The number of taxa occurring in Poland (current investigations), in relation to Palaearctics, is the following for particular families (species group name – total number or species and subspecies):

	Genera			Species group name		
	Palaearctic	Poland		Palaearctic	Poland	
Tetratomidae	11	4	36%	55	6	11%
Melandryidae	44	15	34%	192	27	14%
Ripiphoridae	15	3	20%	53	3	6%
Prostomidae	1	1	100%	9	1	11%
Oedemeridae	39	6	15%	466	22	5%
Pythidae	2	1	50%	7	3	43%
Aderidae	14	6	43%	104	7	7%
Scaptiidae	11	3	28%	210	15	7%

After issuance of KFP (1986, 1987) most of faunistic data were presented as single reports in works of narrow scope. Three synthetic studies are important, comprising five families:

**Tetratomidae** and **Melandryidae**. The paper by KUBISZ et al. (2010) based on institutional and private collection data (nearly 2000 voucher specimens) summarized distributions of 37 species of Tetratomidae and Melandryidae currently known to occur in Poland. Two taxa were reported as new in Poland: *Orchesia grandicollis* and *Dircaea australis*;

**Oedemeridae** and **Scraptiidae**. In 2006, KUBISZ published a monograph on both families, comprising 24 species of the family Oedemeridae and 22 species of Scraptiidae. The paper includes data on biology and distribution, together with history of studies, descriptions, zoogeographical analysis and identification keys for all the taxa at all ranks.

**Aderidae**. JAŁOSZYŃSKI et al. (2013) presented data on distribution, morphology, and biology of all species of Aderidae occurring in Poland, based on over 370 specimens from private and institutional Polish collections. *Cobosia pruinosa* (KIESENWETTER) was removed from Polish fauna.

*Mycterus curculioides* (FABR.) is the only representative of the family Mycteridae reported from the territory of modern Poland. The records from Upper and Lower Silesia from the 19<sup>th</sup> century (among others, by German researchers KELCH, ROGER, LETZNER, GERHARDT; no voucher specimens in collections) and from Puławy (specimens collected in 1912 by Sz. TENENBAUM) have not been confirmed, which is why the species (and the family as a whole) has been included in the group of species, the current presence of which in Poland is doubtful.

The list and summary of the whole data presented in the present book, together with detailed statistics of particular species and families, are set forth in the chapter „Meta-analysis of occurrence data”.

The data published in the current volume, similarly as in in the case of the previous one (IWAN et al. 2012), is integrated into a database of the project *Biodiversity Map*<sup>1</sup> (TYKARSKI 2011a). The project is run by the University of Warsaw as an initiative of the Polish Biodiversity Information Network (KSIB)<sup>2</sup>, providing IT tools for faunistic investigations in Poland. The KSIB database system supports the long-term program *Coleoptera Poloniae*<sup>3</sup> aimed at integration of data on beetles of Poland. The data and maps of species distribution are available online.

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<sup>1</sup> [www.biomap.pl](http://www.biomap.pl)

<sup>2</sup> Krajowa Sieć Informacji o Bioróżnorodności, [www.ksib.pl](http://www.ksib.pl)

<sup>3</sup> [coleoptera.biomap.pl](http://coleoptera.biomap.pl)

## SPECIES WITH CONFIRMED PRESENCE IN POLAND

Family **TETRATOMIDAE** BILLBERG, 1820  
Subfamily **TETRATOMINAE** BILLBERG, 1820

Genus ***Tetratoma*** FABRICIUS, 1790  
Subgenus ***Abstrulia*** CASEY, 1900

***Tetratoma ancora*** FABRICIUS, 1790

*Tetratoma picta* NEWMAN, 1855  
*Tetratoma conjuncta* PIC, 1901  
*Tetratoma obscurior* PIC, 1901  
*Tetratoma pfefferi* ROUBAL, 1930  
*Tetratoma perrisi* HOULBERT, 1934

### Distribution in Poland (Fig. 1)4

**Baltic Coast:** Gdańsk-Oliwa (Oliva) [CF33], \*\*\* (BERCIO and FOLWACZNY 1979); Koszalin (Köslin) [WA70], \*\*\* (LÜLLWITZ 1916); Sopot (Zoppot) [CF43], \*\*\* (BERCIO and FOLWACZNY 1979).

**Pomeranian Lake District:** Wejherowo (Neustadt) [CF25], \*\*\* (LENTZ 1879, BERCIO and FOLWACZNY 1979).

**Masurian Lake District:** “Dęby w Krukach Pasłęckich” nat. res. [DE18], IV–XI 2002, \*\*\* (BYK and BYK 2004).

**Wielkopolska-Kujawy Lowland:** \*\*\*

**Mazovian Lowland:** \*\*\*

**Podlasie Lowland:** \*\*\*

**Białowieża Primeval Forest:** f. comp. 493D [FD83], 2 V 1988, ISEA (KUBISZ 1995); f. comp. 316/317 [FD94], 2 V 1991, AC (KUBISZ et al. 2010); f. comp. 399C [FD94], 5 V 1987, 1991, 1995–1996, 1998–1999, ISEA (KUBISZ 1995, KUBISZ 2004a, KUBISZ et al. 2010); f. comp. 317C [FD95], 1988–1991, ISEA (KUBISZ 1995);

f. comp. 288C/318A [FD95], 1988–1991, 1995–1996, 1998–1999, ISEA (KUBISZ 1995, KUBISZ 2004a); Hajnówka f. div. [a.FD74], V–X 2000, \*\*\* (BOROWSKI 2001, BYK 2001b); Białowieża Primeval Forest, without precise locality, \*\*\* (BURAKOWSKI et al. 1987); Białowieża Primeval Forest, without precise locality, 1998–2001, \*\*\* (BYK et al. 2006).

**Lower Silesia:** Wrocław (Breslau) [a.XS46], \*\*\* (LETZNER 1871, GERHARDT 1890b, 1910).

**Trzebnica Hills:** \*\*\*

**Upper Silesia:** Zawadzkie (Zawadzki) [CB20], V–VI 1929, \*\*\* (NOWOTNY and POLENTZ 1933).

**Kraków-Wieluń Upland:** “Góra Chełm” nat. res. [CA88], 1996–1997, AC (SZAFRANIEC and SZOŁTYS 1997); Kraków-Sikornik [DA14], 21 VI 1986, ISEA (KUBISZ et al. 2010); Kraków, Skały Panieńskie [DA14], \*\*\* (KULCZYŃSKI 1873); Ojcowski N.P., Mt. Chełmowa Góra [DA16], 24 V 1969, ISEA (PAWŁOWSKI et al. 1994); Ojcowski N. P., Sąspowska valley [DA16], 8 V 1989, ISEA (KUBISZ and PAWŁOWSKI 1998); Ujazd [DA15], 12 IV 1920, ISEA (KUBISZ et al. 2010), \*\*\* (BURAKOWSKI et al. 1987).

**Małopolska Upland:** “Grabowiec” nat. res. [DA79], 28 IV 1990, AC (KUBISZ et al. 2010); Klonów [DA47], 7 V 2006, ISEA (KUBISZ et al. 2010).

**Świętokrzyskie Mts.:** Trzemoszna f. distr. [DB57], 2006, \*\*\* (BOROWSKI 2007).

**Lublin Upland:** \*\*\*

**Roztocze Upland:** Krasnobród [FB50], \*\*\* (BURAKOWSKI et al. 1987); Nart [FB40], 21 IV 1986, AC (KUBISZ et al. 2010).

**Sandomierz Lowland:** Niepołomice [DA44], \*\*\* (BURAKOWSKI et al. 1987).

**Western Sudetes:** Duszniki-Zdrój (Reinerz) [WR98], VI 1914, \*\*\* (KOLBE 1915), \*\*\*; MNHW (KUBISZ et al. 2010), \*\*\* (BURAKOWSKI et al. 1987).

**Eastern Sudetes:** Łądek-Zdrój (Bad Landeck) [XR37], VII 1919, \*\*\* (SCHOLZ 1929); „Puszcza Śnieżnej Białki” nat. res. (Saalwiesen) [XR37], IX 1926, \*\*\* (KOLBE 1928).

**West Beskid Mts.:** Mt. Babia Góra [CV99], Puszcza Czatożańska Forest, 26 VI 1963, 1 XI 1964, \*\*\* (PAWŁOWSKI 1967), 27 VI 1997, ISEA (KUBISZ et al. 2010); Mt. Barania Góra [CV59], VI, \*\*\* (KOTULA 1873); Mt. Czantoria (Czantory) [CA40], \*\*\* (REITTER 1870a, BURAKOWSKI et al. 1987); Hala Łabowska vicinity [DV78], 9 III 2001, AC (KUBISZ et al. 2010); Krynica-Kopciowa [DV97], 17 V 1989, 24 V 1989, 7 VI 1989, ISEA (KUBISZ et al. 2010); Łapanów [DA42], 20 II 1915, ISEA (KUBISZ et al. 2010), \*\*\* (BURAKOWSKI et al. 1987); Mt. Prehyba [DV77], \*\*\* (BURAKOWSKI et al. 1987); Mt. Radziejowa [DV77], 30 VI 1987, ISEA (KUBISZ et al. 2010); Mt. Szyndzielnia (Kamitzer Platte) [CA51], 7 VII, \*\*\* (KOLBE 1908); “Barania nebst Obchodzita und Skrzyczna”, \*\*\* (NOWICKI 1873).

**Nowy Targ Basin:** \*\*\*

**East Beskid Mts.:** Brylińce [FA10], IV–IX, \*\*\* (TRELLA 1923); Mt. Helicha [FA21], 1 XI 1886, ISEA (KUBISZ et al. 2010); Krasieczyn [FA21], IV–IX, \*\*\* (TRELLA 1923); “Modrzyna” nat. res. [EV57], 8 VII 1987, ISEA (KUBISZ et al. 2010);

Prądkowce [FA21], IV–IX, \*\*\* (TRELLA 1923), 7 V 1879, 18 V 1884, ISEA (KUBISZ et al. 2010); Przemyśl [FA21], \*\*\*, NHC (KUBISZ et al. 2010); Przemyśl-Pikulice [FA21], IV–IX, \*\*\* (TRELLA 1923); Mt. Turnica [FV19], IV–IX, \*\*\* (TRELLA 1923, 1938); Wapowce [FA11], 1878, ISEA (KUBISZ et al. 2010).

**Bieszczady Mts.:** Dwernik [FV15], 3 XI 1967, MIZ (KUBISZ et al. 2010); Mt. Hyrlata [EV94], 21 X 1968, ISEA (KUBISZ et al. 2010); Mt. Magura Stuposiańska [FV24], \*\*\* (BURAKOWSKI et al. 1987); Połonina Caryńska [FV23], 19 V 1967, ISEA (KUBISZ et al. 2010); Mt. Rożki [EV94], \*\*\* (BURAKOWSKI et al. 1987); Smolnik [FV25], \*\*\* (BURAKOWSKI et al. 1987); Ustrzyki Górne [FV23], 24–27 V 1996, AC, 3 IV 1968, MIZ (KUBISZ et al. 2010), \*\*\* (BURAKOWSKI et al. 1987); Wetlina [FV04], 25 XI 1953, MIZ, 6 IX 1963, ISEA (KUBISZ et al. 2010); Wetlina PGR [FV04], 22–24 VII 1994, AC (KUBISZ et al. 2010); Widelki [FV24], \*\*\* (BURAKOWSKI et al. 1987).

**Pieniny Mts.:** \*\*\*

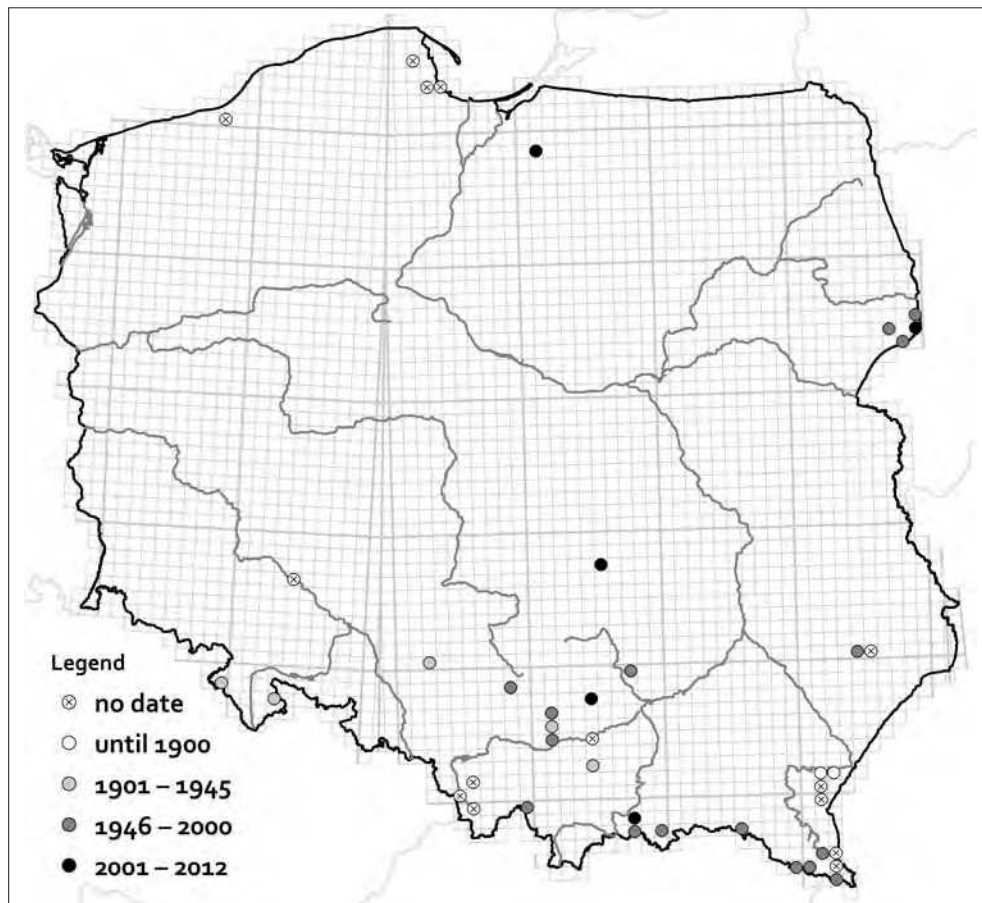


Fig. 1. Occurrence of *Tetratoma ancora* in Poland.

**Tatra Mts.:** \*\*\*

**General:** Góry Klodzkie Mts. (Glatzer Gebirge) (GERHARDT 1910).

### Comments

KFP: 3756. *Tetratoma ancora* FABRICIUS, 1790.

A rare species, observed mainly in the southern part of Poland, especially in the mountains and foothills (up to 2000 m above sea level), as well as in Białowieża Primeval Forest. A xyломycetophage, connected with broadleaved trees.

For the Palearctic distribution see Fig. 202.

### Subgenus *Tetratoma* FABRICIUS, 1790

#### *Tetratoma fungorum* FABRICIUS, 1790

*Dermestes collaris* QUENSEL, 1790

*Tetratoma dermestoides* HERBST, 1792

*Boletaria bicolor* MARSHAM, 1802

### Distribution in Poland (Fig. 2)

**Baltic Coast:** Gdańsk (Danzig) [a.CF42], \*\*\* (LENTZ 1879, BERCIO and FOLWACZNY 1979); Koszalin (Köslin) [WA70], \*\*\* (LÜLLWITZ 1916).

**Pomeranian Lake District:** Szczecin-Niebuszewo [VV71], 3 I 2006, AC (KUBISZ et al. 2010); Zakrzewo vic. [XV41], road to Wersk, 18 III 2007, AC (KUBISZ et al. 2010); Zalew Koszycki [XU19], 2000–2008, \*\*\* (RUTA 2009); Zdrojowa Góra f. div., f. comp. 173/204 [XU19], 29 III 2002, AC (KUBISZ et al. 2010).

**Masurian Lake District:** “Dęby w Krukach Pasłęckich” nat. res. [DE18], IV–XI 2002, \*\*\* (BYK and BYK 2004); Łańsk [DE64], 10 XI 2008, ISEA (KUBISZ et al. 2010); Ostróda (Osterode) [DE35], \*\*\* (KUGELANN 1794, LENTZ 1857, 1879, BERCIO and FOLWACZNY 1979).

**Wielkopolska-Kujawy Lowland:** Biedrusko vic. [XU32], military range, 22 I 1998, 18 X 1998, AC (KUBISZ et al. 2010); Boguszyniec [CC48], 15 XII 1988, ISEA (KUBISZ et al. 2010); Dzierawy [CC38], 16 X 1996, ISEA (KUBISZ et al. 2010); Gołuchów [YT04], 5 II 1984, 16 XII 1989, ISEA (KUBISZ et al. 2010); Gruszczyca (Birnbäumel) [XT50], \*\*\* (LETZNER 1871, GERHARDT 1890b, 1910); Karszew [CC57], 18 XII 1999, AC (KUBISZ et al. 2010); Koło [CC48], 28 I 1990, 14 II 1990, ISEA (KUBISZ et al. 2010); Lusowo [XU11], 20 II 1995, 1 III 1998, 21 IV 2003, AC (KUBISZ et al. 2010); Mokrz [WU84], 24 X 2007, AC (KUBISZ et al. 2010); Osiek Mały [CC48], 24 XII 1989, ISEA (KUBISZ et al. 2010); Piła-Górne [XU19], old cemetery, 21 II 1998, AC (KUBISZ et al. 2010); Piła-Kalina vic. [XU28], 16 III 2002, AC (KUBISZ et al. 2010); Piła-Koszyce [XU19], 17 II 2001, AC (KUBISZ et al. 2010);

Poznań [a.XU30], \*\*\* (SZULCZEWSKI 1922), \*\*\* (NHC (KUBISZ et al. 2010); Poznań-Cytadela [XU31], 1994–2001, \*\*\* (JAŁOSZYŃSKI and KONWERSKI 2001); Poznań-Rataje [XU30], Warta river valley, 11 XI 1997, AC (KUBISZ et al. 2010); Promno [XU51], Dębiniec lake vic., 16 I 1999, AC (KUBISZ et al. 2010); Tarnowa [CC37], 20 IX 1987, ISEA (KUBISZ et al. 2010); Żagań [WT21], 5 XII 1986, ISEA (KUBISZ et al. 2010).

**Mazovian Lowland:** Kampinoski N. P., „Sieraków” nat. res. [DC89], 4 VII and 8 IX 2009, 8 IV 2010, AC (MARCZAK 2010).

**Podlasie Lowland:** \*\*\*

**Białowieża Primeval Forest:** \*\*\*

**Lower Silesia:** Chwałęcín (Quanzendorf) [XS32], \*\*\* (GERHARDT 1910); Dunino [WS76], IX 1913, MNHW (KUBISZ et al. 2010), \*\*\* (BURAKOWSKI et al. 1987); Głębocko [XS72], 9 XI 2008, AC (KUBISZ et al. 2010); Legnica (Liegnitz) [WS87], \*\*\* (LETZNER 1871, GERHARDT 1890b, 1910), \*\*\* (MNHW (KUBISZ et al. 2010); Lesieniec [WS27], \*\*\* (BURAKOWSKI et al. 1987); Malczyce [XS07], V 1928, MNHW (KUBISZ et al. 2010), \*\*\* (BURAKOWSKI et al. 1987); Trzmielów [WS79], \*\*\* (MNHW (KUBISZ et al. 2010); Tułowice [XS80], 6 X 1995, AC (KUBISZ et al. 2010); Wrocław (Breslau) [a.XS46], \*\*\* (LETZNER 1871, GERHARDT 1890b, 1910); Wrocław-Kotowice [XS37], 18 III 1990, 19 X 1990, AC (KUBISZ et al. 2010); Wrocław-Leśnica (Deutsch Lissa) [XS36], \*\*\* (KOLBE 1928); Wrocław-Zakrzów [XS46], 15 IX 1991, AC (KUBISZ et al. 2010); Zakrzów-Kotowice [XS55], 21 IV 1996, AC (KUBISZ et al. 2010); Zimna Woda [WS78], \*\*\* (MNHW (KUBISZ et al. 2010).

**Trzebnica Hills:** \*\*\*

**Upper Silesia:** Kluczbork [CB05], 10 IX 1990, AC, 23 II 1991, AC, 13 X 1996, AC (KUBISZ et al. 2010); „Lipowiec” nat. res. [CA84], 1996–1997, AC (SZAFRANIEC and SZOŁTYS 1997); Kluczbork f. div., Lasowice Wielkie f. distr., f. comp. 108 [CB04], 29 IX 2001, AC (KUBISZ et al. 2010); Kluczbork f. div., Świąciny f. distr., f. comp. 240 [YS04], 6 IV 1999, AC (KUBISZ et al. 2010); Kluczbork f. div., Zameczek f. distr., f. comp. 137 [BB94], 28 XI 1999, AC (KUBISZ et al. 2010); Kluczbork f. div., Zofiówka f. distr., f. comp. 126 [CB15], 4 XI 1999, AC (KUBISZ et al. 2010); „Segiet” nat. res. [CA48], 1996–1997, AC (SZAFRANIEC and SZOŁTYS 1997); Tarnowskie Góry [CA49], 15 IV 1985, AC, ISEA (KUBISZ et al. 2010).

**Kraków-Wieluń Upland:** Ojcowski N.P., Mt. Chełmowa Góra [DA16], 2 IV 2006, AC (KUBISZ et al. 2010); “Sokole Góry” nat. res. [CB72], 8 XII 1999, AC (KUBISZ et al. 2010).

**Małopolska Upland:** Jasień f. distr. [DC31], 2010–2011, \*\*\* (BOROWSKI et al. 2013, RUTKIEWICZ et al. 2013); Tunel [DA28], X 1984, ISEA (KUBISZ et al. 2010); „Żądłowice” nat. res. [DC51], 2010–2011, \*\*\* (BOROWSKI et al. 2013).

**Świętokrzyskie Mts.:** Chełmowa Góra f. distr. [EB03], 2006, \*\*\* (BOROWSKI 2007, BYK 2007); Cisów f. distr. [DB92], 2006, \*\*\* (BOROWSKI 2007, RUTKIEWICZ 2007); Dębno f. distr. [a.DB93], 2006, \*\*\* (MOKRZYCKI 2007); Świętokrzyskie Mts., without precise locality, 2006, \*\*\* (MOKRZYCKI 2011).

**Lublin Upland:** \*\*\*

**Roztocze Upland:** “Nart” nat. res. [FB40], 24 IX 1987, AC (KUBISZ et al. 2010).

**Sandomierz Lowland:** Puszcza Niepołomicka Forest, “Dębina” nat. res. [DA53] (M. BARAN and T. KLEJDYSZ pers. com.).

**Western Sudetes:** Brachów [WS76], \*\*\* (BURAKOWSKI et al. 1987).

**Eastern Sudetes:** \*\*\*

**West Beskid Mts.:** Mt. Babia Góra [CV99], Puszcza Czatożańska Forest, 30 V, 29 XI 1963, \*\*\* (PAWŁOWSKI 1967), 16–20 IX 2002, AC (KUBISZ et al. 2010); Chybie (Chybi) [CA42], \*\*\* (REITTER 1870a); Hala Łabowska vicinity [DV78], 10 III 2001, AC (KUBISZ et al. 2010); Rostoka Mała [DV78], \*\*\* (BURAKOWSKI et al. 1987).

**Nowy Targ Basin:** \*\*\*

**East Beskid Mts.:** Brylińce [FA10], III–IV, X–XI, \*\*\* (TRELLA 1923); Mt. Bukowy Garb [FA12], \*\*\* (TRELLA 1936); Mt. Cergowa [EV58], 21 IV 1971, ISEA (KUBISZ

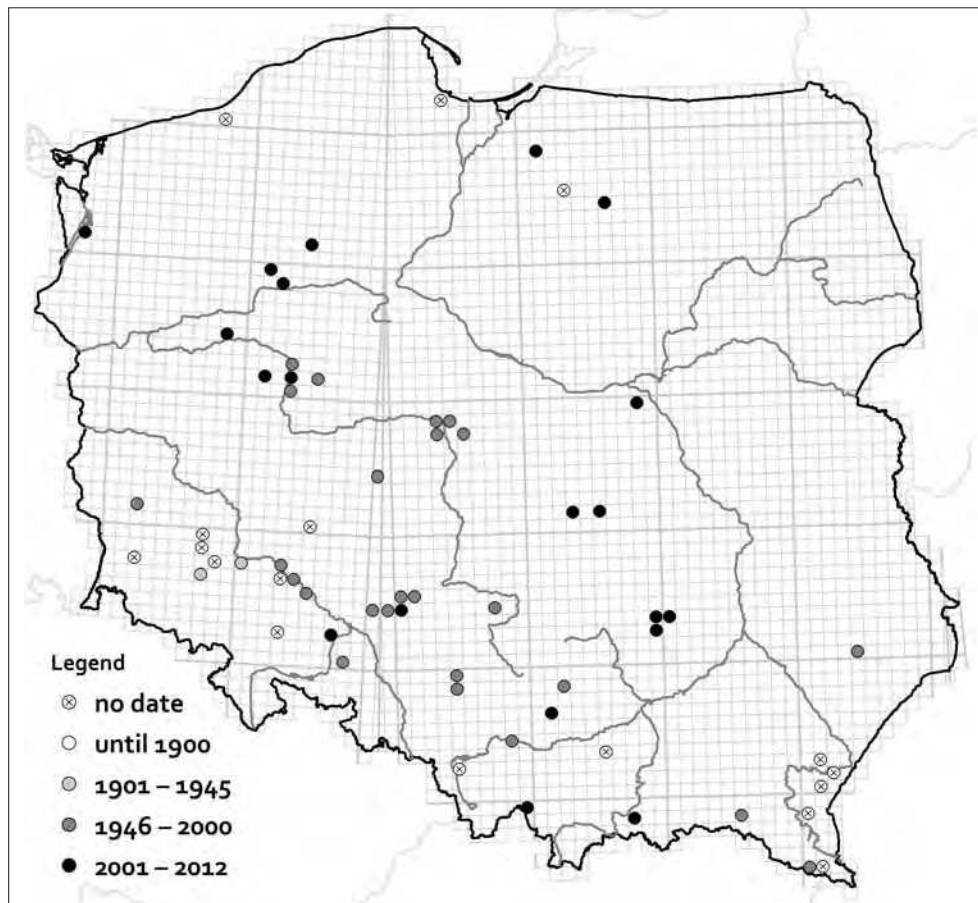


Fig. 2. Occurrence of *Tetratoma fungorum* in Poland.



et al. 2010); Mazury [FA21], III–IV, X–XI, \*\*\* (TRELLA 1923); Prałkowce [FA21], III–IV, X–XI, \*\*\* (TRELLA 1923).

**Bieszczady Mts.:** Ustrzyki Górne [FV14], \*\*\* (BURAKOWSKI et al. 1987); Wetlina [FV04], 9 IX 1963, ISEA (KUBISZ et al. 2010); Mt. Wielka Rawka [FV08], \*\*\* (BURAKOWSKI et al. 1987).

**Pieniny Mts.:** \*\*\*

**Tatra Mts.:** \*\*\*

## Comments

KFP: 3757. *Tetratoma fungorum* FABRICIUS, 1790.

A xylomycetophage, rather commonly occurring in Poland, although in most cases single individuals are collected. In the present work, the first report from Sandomierz Lowland is included (M. BARAN and T. KLEJDYSZ pers. com.).

For the Palaearctic distribution see Fig. 203.

## Subfamily EUSTROPHINAE GISTEL, 1856

### Tribe Eustrophini GISTEL, 1856

### Genus *Eustrophus* ILLIGER, 1802

### *Eustrophus dermestoides* (FABRICIUS, 1792)

*Mycetophagus dermestoides* FABRICIUS, 1792

*Tritoma sicula* BAUDI DI SELVE, 1892

## Distribution in Poland (Fig. 3)

**Baltic Coast:** Gdańsk-Jelitkowo (Glettkau) [CF43], \*\*\* (LENTZ 1879, HORION 1956, BERCIO and FOLWACZNY 1979); Gdańsk-Oliwa (Oliva) [CF33], \*\*\* (HORION 1956, BERCIO and FOLWACZNY 1979); Koszalin (Köslin) [WA70], \*\*\* (LÜLLWITZ 1916).

**Pomeranian Lake District:** Kujan vic. [XV41], f. comp. 117, 27 VI 1999, AC (KUBISZ et al. 2010); Szczecin [a.VV72], \*\*\* (BURAKOWSKI et al. 1987).

**Masurian Lake District:** Ostróda (Osterode) [DE35], \*\*\* (LENTZ 1879, HORION 1956, BERCIO and FOLWACZNY 1979).

**Wielkopolska-Kujawy Lowland:** Głębowice vic. [XT20], Łacha river valley, 31 III 2007, AC (KUBISZ et al. 2010); Głogów (Glogau) [WT72], \*\*\* (LETZNER 1871, GERHARDT 1890b, 1910); Grodzisk Wielkopolski [WT98], \*\*\* (SZULCZEWSKI 1922); Kalisz [BC93], 21 IX 1982, ISEA (KUBISZ et al. 2010); „Krajkowo” nat. res. [XT38], 2–5 VII 2005, \*\*\* (MOKRZYCKI et al. 2008); Milicz [XT50], 7 VI 1997, AC (KUBISZ

et al. 2010); Nowa Sól [WT43], \*\*\* (BURAKOWSKI et al. 1987); Obrzycko vic. [XU04], Warta river valley, 19 VI 1997, AC (KUBISZ et al. 2010); Obrzycko [XU04], 23 V 2006, AC (KUBISZ et al. 2010); Poznań-Rataje [XU30], 20 VIII 2003, AC (KUBISZ et al. 2010); Poznań [a.XU30], \*\*\* (SCHUMANN 1904, SZULCZEWSKI 1922), \*\*\*, NHC (KUBISZ et al. 2010); Rogalin [XT38], 16 V 1998, AC (KUBISZ et al. 2010); Ruszków [CC38], 26 I 2003, AC (KUBISZ et al. 2010); Toruń [CD37], \*\*\* (BURAKOWSKI et al. 1987).

**Mazovian Lowland:** Łomianki [DC99], \*\*\* (BURAKOWSKI et al. 1987); Marcelin [EC09], 19 V 1894, USMB (KUBISZ et al. 2010); Serock [ED01], \*\*\* (BURAKOWSKI et al. 1987); Szumin [ED33], 10 VIII 1985, ISEA (KUBISZ et al. 2010); Świdry Małe [EC17], \*\*\* (BURAKOWSKI et al. 1987); Warszawa [EC08], 5 IX 1895, 7 VI 1897, USMB (KUBISZ et al. 2010); Warszawa-Bielany [DC99], \*\*\* (BURAKOWSKI et al. 1987), 14 VI 1895, USMB (KUBISZ et al. 2010); Warszawa-Łazienki [EC08], \*\*\* (BURAKOWSKI et al. 1987); Warszawa-Morysinek [EC07], \*\*\* (BURAKOWSKI et al. 1987); Warszawa-Ogród Zoologiczny [EC08], \*\*\* (BURAKOWSKI et al. 1987).

**Podlasie Lowland:** \*\*\*

**Białowieża Primeval Forest:** f. comp. 186B [FD85], 4 V 1989, ISEA (KUBISZ et al. 2010); Białowieża [FD94], ca. 1880, ISEA (KUBISZ et al. 2010); Białowieża N. P., without precise locality, \*\*\* (KARPIŃSKI 1949, BURAKOWSKI et al. 1987), V–X 2000, \*\*\* (BOROWSKI 2001, BYK 2001a, BYK et al. 2006).

**Lower Silesia:** Brzeg (Brieg) [XS73], \*\*\* (LETZNER 1871, GERHARDT 1890b, 1910); Dunino [WS76], \*\*\* (BURAKOWSKI et al. 1987), \*\*\*, MNHW (KUBISZ et al. 2010); Jutrzyna (Marienau) [XS52], \*\*\* (LETZNER 1871, GERHARDT 1890b, 1910); Krotoszyce (Kroitsch) [WS76], \*\*\* (GERHARDT 1910); Legnica (Liegnitz) [WS87], \*\*\* (LETZNER 1871, GERHARDT 1890b); Malczyce [XS07], \*\*\* (BURAKOWSKI et al. 1987), 30 VI 1921, \*\*\*, MNHW (KUBISZ et al. 2010); Oława [XS64], 28 V 1993, AC (KUBISZ et al. 2010); Pątnów [WS67], \*\*\* (BURAKOWSKI et al. 1987), \*\*\*, MNHW (KUBISZ et al. 2010); Wrocław-Świniary [XS37], 27 IV 1991, AC (KUBISZ et al. 2010); Wrocław-Szczytniki (Breslau-Scheitnig) [XS46], \*\*\* (LETZNER 1871, GERHARDT 1890b, 1910); Wrocław [XS46], Park Szczytnicki, 7 VI 1985, AC, 19 V 1998, AC (KUBISZ et al. 2010); Wrocław [XS46], V 1938, \*\*\*, MNHW (KUBISZ et al. 2010); Wrocław-Wojnów [XS56], 8 IV 2006, AC (KUBISZ et al. 2010).

**Trzebnica Hills:** Oborniki Śląskie [XS38], 24 IV 2008, AC (KUBISZ et al. 2010); Twardogóra (Festenberg) [XS79], \*\*\* (LETZNER 1871, GERHARDT 1890b, 1910).

**Upper Silesia:** Blachownia-Ostrowy [CB52], 12 VII, \*\*\* (LGOCKI 1908); “Łęczzak” nat. res. [CA05], 1996–1997, AC (SZAFRANIEC and SZOŁTYS 1997); Rudy Raciborskie (Rauden) [CA16], \*\*\* (KELCH 1852, ROGER 1856, LETZNER 1871, GERHARDT 1890b, 1910); Zawadzkie [CB20], 29 V 1929, USMB (KUBISZ et al. 2010); Ziemiećce [CA38], 29 V 1992, ISEA (KUBISZ et al. 2010).

**Kraków-Wieluń Upland:** Kraków-Bodzów [DA14], \*\*\* (BURAKOWSKI et al. 1987); Kraków [DA24], Botanical Garden, \*\*\* (BURAKOWSKI et al. 1987), 17 IX 1892, 22 VI 1936 – 10 VI 1938, ISEA (KUBISZ et al. 2010); Kraków-Dąbie [DA24], \*\*\* (BURAKOWSKI et al. 1987), 12 VII 1892, ISEA (KUBISZ et al. 2010); Kraków-

## SPECIES WITH DOUBTFUL OR NOT CONFIRMED PRESENCE IN POLAND

Family MELANDRYIDAE LEACH, 1815

### *Abdera biflexuosa* (CURTIS, 1829)

*Elater flexuosus* A. G. OLIVIER, 1790

*Mordella bifasciata* MARSHAM, 1802

*Hypulus biflexuosus* CURTIS, 1829

*Abdera bifasciata* STEPHENS, 1852

*Dircaea griseoguttata* FAIRMAIRE, 1850

*Abdera undata* PERRIS, 1852

#### Reported occurrence data

**General:** Silesia (Schlesien) (SCHILSKY 1888, SEIDLITZ 1891).

#### Comments

KFP: *Abdera biflexuosa* (CURTIS, 1829).

DIETL (1899) stated that the species was erroneously reported by SEIDLITZ (1891) from Nadelwald Schlesien – the data in fact pertain to *Cyrtanaspis phalerata* (GERMAR, 1847).

For the Palaearctic distribution see Fig. 100.

### *Abdera quadrifasciata* (CURTIS, 1829)

*Hypulus quadrifasciata* CURTIS, 1829

#### Reported occurrence data

**Lower Silesia:** Barszów (Barschau bei Glogau) [WT80], \*\*\* (LETZNER 1883).

### Comments

KFP: *Abdera quadrifasciata* (CURTIS, 1829).

The species inhabits mainly southern and western Europe, and has never been reliably reported from Poland. The only locality from where it has been found (Barszów near Lubin) does not exist any more; at present, there is water reservoir Żelazny Most, built in the 1970s. SEIDLITZ (1898) was the first to question the report by LETZNER (together with a note by LENTZ (1879) from East Prussia) as a „fatal error” in identification of *Cyrtanaspis phalerata*. Further general reports on its occurrence in Silesia and in former East Prussia (e.g., SCHILSKY 1909, REITER 1911, ŁOMNICKI 1913) were based only on these two incorrect notes.

For the Palearctic distribution see Fig. 102.

### *Orchesia grandicollis* ROSENHAUER, 1847

*Orchesia laticollis* L. REDTENBACHER, 1849

### Reported occurrence data

**Eastern Sudetes:** Mt. Śnieżnik Kłodzki (Glatzer Schneeberg) [XR37], VII 1893, \*\*\* (GERHARDT 1895c, 1910).

**Tatra Mts.:** Jaszczurówka vic. [DV26], 12 XI 1872, NHC (KUBISZ et al. 2010); Tatra Mts., without precise locality, \*\*\* (KOTULA 1873, NOWICKI 1873).

### Comments

KFP: –. *Orchesia grandicollis* ROSENHAUER, 1847.

A montane species; records come from the Tatra Mts. (KOTULA 1873, KUBISZ et al. 2010), however, its present occurrence in Poland requires confirmation. Larvae and adults can be found in rotten wood of trunks and branches of broadleaved trees, under decaying leaves and in the moss growing on old tree.

For the Palearctic distribution see Fig. 180.

### *Phloiotrya subtilis* (REITTER, 1897)

*Dircaea subtilis* REITTER, 1897

### Reported occurrence data

**Białowieża Primeval Forest:** Hajnówka f. div. [a.FD74], V–X 2000, \*\*\* (BOROWSKI 2001).

**West Beskid Mts.:** Cieszyn vic. [a.CA21], \*\*\* (REITTER 1911).

**East Beskid Mts.:** Przemyśl [FA21], \*\*\* (REITTER 1897).

### Comments

KFP: 3775. *Phloiotrya subtilis* (REITTER, 1897).

A species described by REITTER (1897) on a basis of a single specimen of female, collected by M. RYBIŃSKI – *locus typicus*: Przemyśl (no voucher specimens in the collections of ISEA).

For the Palearctic distribution see Fig. 188.

Classified in the category CR on the Polish Red List (PAWŁOWSKI et al. 2002).

## *Zilora elongata* J. R. SAHLBERG, 1881

### Reported occurrence data

**Białowieża Primeval Forest:** Stara Białowieża [FD84], 28 VII 1987, MIZ (KUBISZ et al. 2010).

### Comments

KFP: absent.

In the publication by KUBISZ et al. (2010), the species is cited as “*Zilora cf. elongata* SAHLBERG, 1881”, with the following comment: “*Zilora elongata* is a boreal species, distributed from Primorski Kray to Europe, where it has been hitherto reported to occur in the north-eastern areas, from Russia to Belarus (NIKITSKY and POLLOCK 2008). Two specimens collected in the Białowieża Primeval Forest show several features that correspond with those given in the original description of *Z. elongata* (SAHLBERG 1881) and in the identification key in SEIDLITZ 1898. However, due to problems discussed in the comment for *Z. obscura* (see above), reliable determination is not possible. *Zilora elongata* was reported to develop in a rotten wood of coniferous trees infested by fungi *Trichaptum abietinum* (DICKS.) RYVARDEN and *Trichaptum fuscoviolaceum* (EHRENB.) RYVARDEN (Polyporaceae) (NIKITSKY 1992)”.

Reported locations of the species are shown together with other species of *Zilora* at Fig. 31.

For the Palearctic distribution see Fig. 207.

## *Zilora ferruginea* (PAYKULL, 1798)

*Xylita ferruginea* PAYKULL, 1798

### Reported occurrence data

**Wielkopolska-Kujawy Lowland:** Golaszyn vic. [XU23], military range, 24 X 2006, AC (KUBISZ et al. 2010); Mokrz [WU84], 1 VI 1996, 5 V 2003, 8 V 2003, 21 IV 2004, AC (KUBISZ et al. 2010).

**Upper Silesia:** Tarnowskie Góry [CA49], 24 III 1984, ISEA (KUBISZ et al. 2010).

**Roztocze Upland:** Kosobudy f. distr. [FB41], 21 VII–8 VIII 1902, \*\*\* (TENENBAUM 1913).

**Bieszczady Mts.:** Mt. Rożki [EV94], 3 VI 1970, MIZ (BURAKOWSKI 1971).

### Comments

KFP: 3781. *Zilora ferruginea* (PAYKULL, 1798).

In the publication by KUBISZ et al. (2010), the species is cited as “*Zilora* cf. *ferruginea* (PAYKULL, 1798)”, with the following comment: “This rare species of still unclear taxonomic status has been previously recorded only from the Bieszczady Mts. The record from Roztocze cited in KFP (as TENENBAUM 1913, 1923) is uncertain. Szymon TENENBAUM did not collect this species himself, and his record refers to an unpublished manuscript by J. HORNTZIL (TENENBAUM 1913: 3, 47); this information was repeated in TENENBAUM (1923). Several localities where specimens showing features of *Z. ferruginea* were collected are listed above. However, unclear and apparently variable diagnostic characters and taxonomic problems make reliable determinations impossible”.

Reported locations of the species are shown together with other species of *Zilora* at Fig. 31.

For the Palearctic distribution see Fig. 208.

## Family RIPIPHORIDAE GEMMINGER et HAROLD, 1870

### *Macrosiagon bimaculata* (FABRICIUS, 1787)

*Mordella tricuspidata* GMELIN, 1790

*Rhipiphorus carinthiacus* PANZER, 1794

*Rhipiphorus bicolor* A. G. OLIVIER, 1795

*Mordella larvata* SCHRANK VON PAULA, 1789

*Rhipiphorus lituratus* FABRICIUS, 1798

*Rhipiphorus quadrimaculatus* GYLLENHAL, 1817

*Rhipiphorus binotatus* FISCHER VON WALDHEIM, 1829

*Rhipiphorus apicalis* STEVEN, 1832

*Rhipiphorus binotatus* FISCHER VON WALDHEIM, 1832

*Rhipiphorus nigrithorax* STEVEN, 1832

*Rhipiphorus angustulus* MOTSCHULSKY, 1849

*Macrosiagon pallidipes* REITTER, 1898

## **META-ANALYSIS OF THE OCCURRENCE DATA**

### **Introduction**

The rich material presented in this volume deserves a summary of information at species and family levels. The purpose of this chapter is to extract some parameters, obscured in the main catalogue part, describing history, intensity and completeness of entomological research on the particular group of insects. Beside its basic review role, this part may be useful for planning future research activities.

### **Methods**

The distribution data were converted into a database, further augmented with GIS extensions necessary for geographic analyses. As some source papers did not provide complete detailed information on occurrence dates and/or localities of specimens used, and filling these gaps would be too time consuming, we decided not to consider in this chapter records meant as species-date-locality units. For this reason, the presented tables and general maps do not contain counts of records or specimens.

Granularity of the location information was diverse, from quite accurate village names, through grid-based UTM 10×10 km squares, to a more or less inaccurate regional level. A basis for spatial operations in this chapter was UTM grid, and centroid coordinates of UTM grid squares were assigned to larger units, where necessary. This procedure was used for calculations of the number of districts and regions (see below) from which occurrence of species was reported. Should a centroid fall outside a country border line, then the UTM square was assigned to a region nearest to its centroid.

In the presented analyses, we use the following terms to describe distribution of each taxon: „coverage” as an estimate of real area occupied, expressed as a number of UTM squares; „extent” as a measure of spread, a proxy of which is a number of regions. The term „regions” used here refers to lower-level areas of a proposed regionalisation system (TYKARSKI 2011b), based on the physiogeographical regionalization of Poland by KONDRACKI (2002), planned to become a successor of the inaccurate KFP regions. The purpose of their use in the analysis was to provide a convenient way for approximations of the physical extent of species distribution in the country, not connected to an artificial administrative division and sufficiently detailed for analyses of distribution at the country level (Fig. 85A, B). In the current and the previous volume (IWAN et al. 2012) we made use of several methods of mapping species distributions, keeping the KFP division (Fig. 85A) for traditionally fashioned listing occurrence sites in the catalogue part, UTM grid coordinates for the localities themselves and species maps, and different systems in meta-analyses. The Biodiversity Map project, its website and on-line tools made it possible to integrate existing mapping systems used in Polish faunistics, which was not possible before. These achievements let us easily switch between or overlay regional divisions, provided that accurate enough occurrence locality data are available.

The maps and spatial calculations for this volume were prepared with ArcGIS Desktop 10.0.

### **Research dynamics**

The first published reports on occurrence of the families discussed herein pertained to *Pytho depressus* and *Tetratoma fungorum*, both written by KUGELANN in 1794. Together with notices by ILLIGER (1798) on *Serropalpus barbatus* and *Orchesia fasciata*, these records came from vicinities of Ostróda in the north of Poland. Not much later, in 1806, another German author, WEIGEL, mentioned *Anaspis maculata* and *Oedemera nobilis* from Silesia. Due to historical circumstances, the first half of the century of entomological research in Poland was dominated by German authors. The first Polish entomologist documenting occurrence of the tenebrionoids was NOWICKI, who discovered, among others, *Melandrya barbata* in 1864.

The number of species in most of the eight Tenebrionoidea families known from Poland apparently stabilised in the beginning or 20<sup>th</sup> century or still earlier, and maintained it almost to the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century (Fig. 86). The



exception was probably the most taxonomically difficult Scaptiidae, showing a significant increase in the total number of species known from Poland in 1920–30. In almost all groups except Prostomidae and Pythidae, new species were recorded in the turn of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. This fact must have been

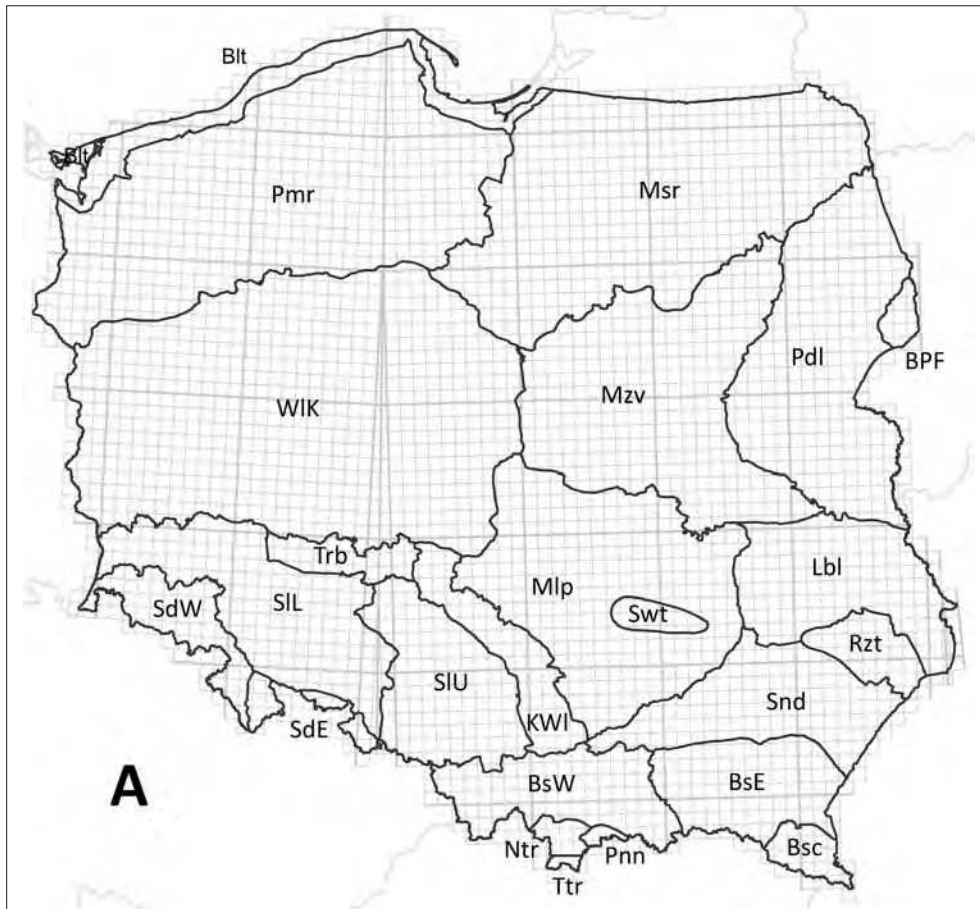


Fig. 85A. Regionalisation systems and grids used in this volume. UTM grid in light gray. Small squares in most cases have a width of 10 km. Regional division (black) of Poland introduced in the *Catalogus Faunae Poloniae* (KFP), referred to in the text as KFP regions. Blt – Baltic Coast, BPF – Białowieża Primeval Forest, Bsc – Bieszczady Mts., BsE – East Beskid Mts., SdE – Eastern Sudetes, KWI – Kraków-Wieluń Upland, SIL – Lower Silesia, Lbl – Lublin Upland, Mlp – Małopolska Upland, Msr – Masurian Lake District, Mzv – Mazovian Lowland, Ntr – Nowy Targ Basin, Pnn – Pieniny Mts., Pdl – Podlasie Lowland, Pmr – Pomeranian Lake District, Rzt – Roztocze Upland, Snd – Sandomierz Lowland, Swt – Świętokrzyskie Mts., Ttr – Tatra Mts., Trb – Trzebnica Hills, SIU – Upper Silesia, BSW – West Beskid Mts., SdW – Western Sudetes, WIK – Wielkopolska-Kujawy Lowland.

connected with a boost of entomological activity reflected by a two- or three-fold increase in the number of published papers which occurred at that time (Fig. 86, dotted lines). The intensive growth of publishing activity was correlated with increase in a number of occurrence localities reported in publications, which started in 70' and greatly enhanced at the end of

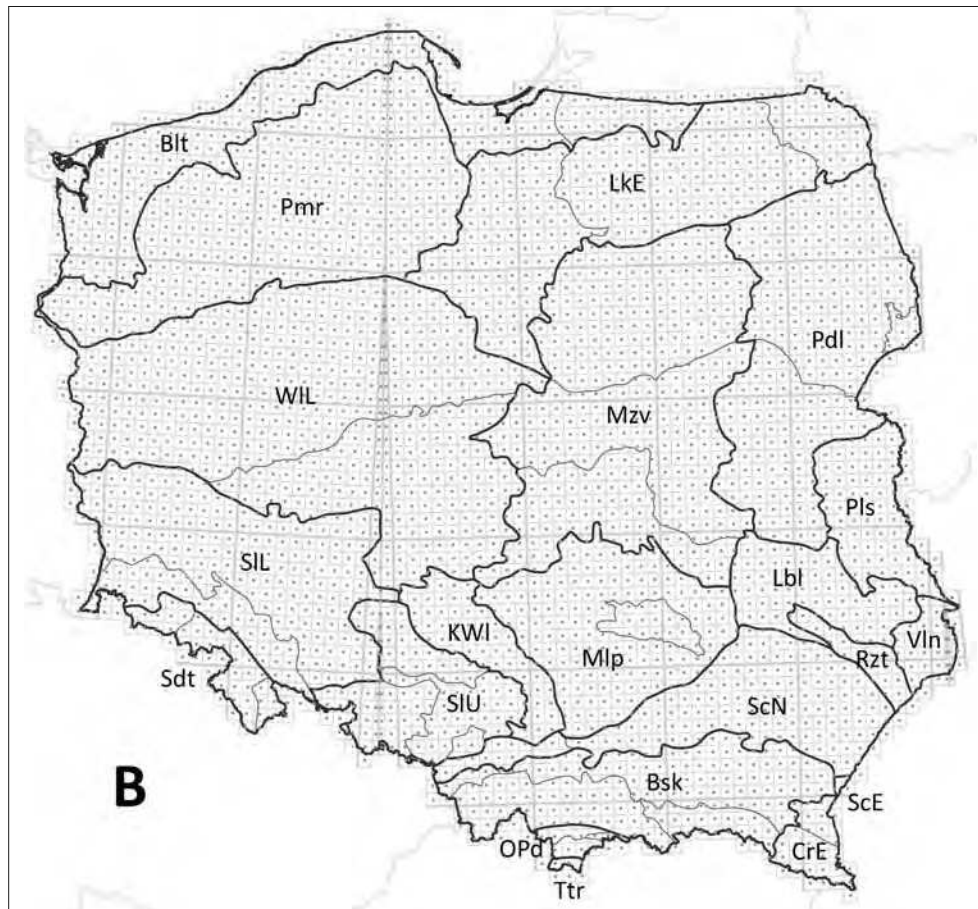


Fig. 85B. Regional division (main units in black, subunits in dark grey) used for estimating within-country extent of distribution of species, calculated by assigning centroids (dots) of UTM squares of species occurrences to a containing unit (for details see Methods). Blt – Baltic Coastlands, Bsk – Beskid Mts. and Foothills, CrE – Eastern Carpathians, KWI – Kraków-Wieluń Upland, Lbl – Lublin Upland, LkE – Eastern Lakelands, Mlp – Małopolska Upland, Mzv – Mazovia, OPd – Orawa-Podhale, Pdl – Podlasie, Pls – Polesie, Pmr – Pomeranian Lakeland, Rzt – Roztocze, ScE – Eastern Subcarpathia, ScN – Northern Subcarpathia, Sdt – Sudety Mts., SIL – Lower Silesia, SIU – Upper Silesia, Ttr – Tatra Mts., Vln – Volhynian Upland, WIL – Wielkopolska-Lubusz.

20<sup>th</sup> century (Fig. 87). The total count of UTM squares for records of the analysed families varied from ca. 650 for Oedemeridae (being still ca. 20 per species on average) to as few as 9 for *Prostomis* and 45 for Ripiphoridae.

The recent increase of species counts and publication activity does not necessarily reflect the increase of actual research efforts. Apart from taxonomical changes, clarifications and divisions of earlier described species, this may be partially the effect of extensive queries in materials stored in entomological collections in Poland that revealed data collected earlier (e.g. KUBISZ 2006). Nevertheless, entomological research *sensu stricto*, so necessary for recognition of today's state of Polish fauna, is doubtlessly intensified in the current period.

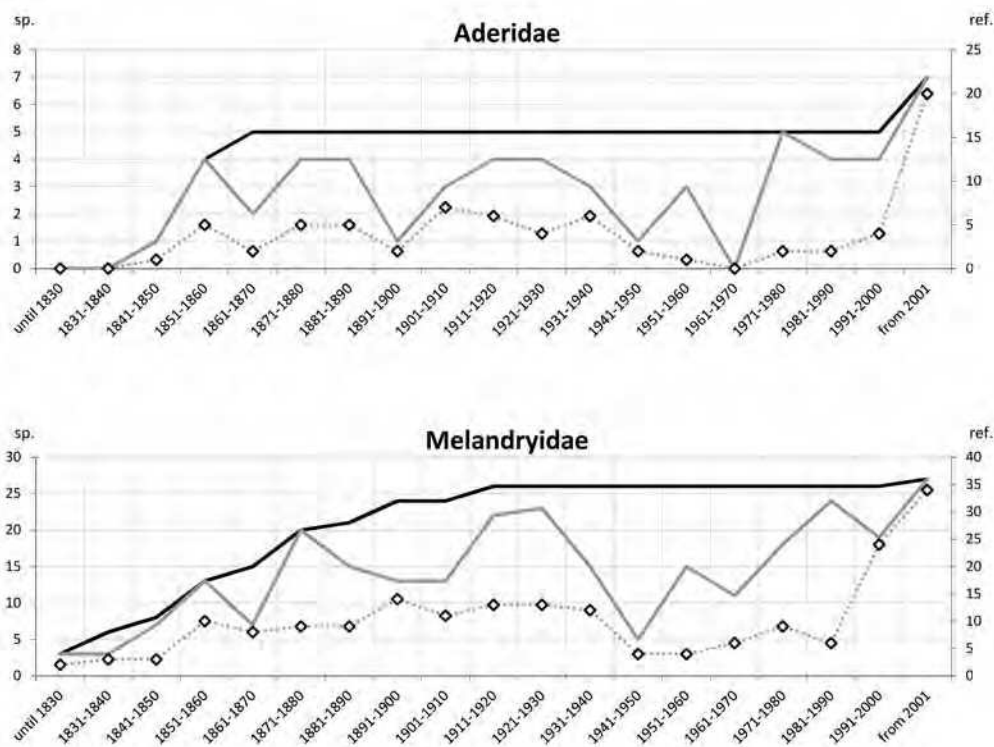


Fig. 86A. Changes over time in number of species and number of publications on tenebrionoid families. Abbreviations: cum. sp. cnt. – cumulative count of species, sp. cnt. – count of species per period, ref. cnt. – count of publications per period.

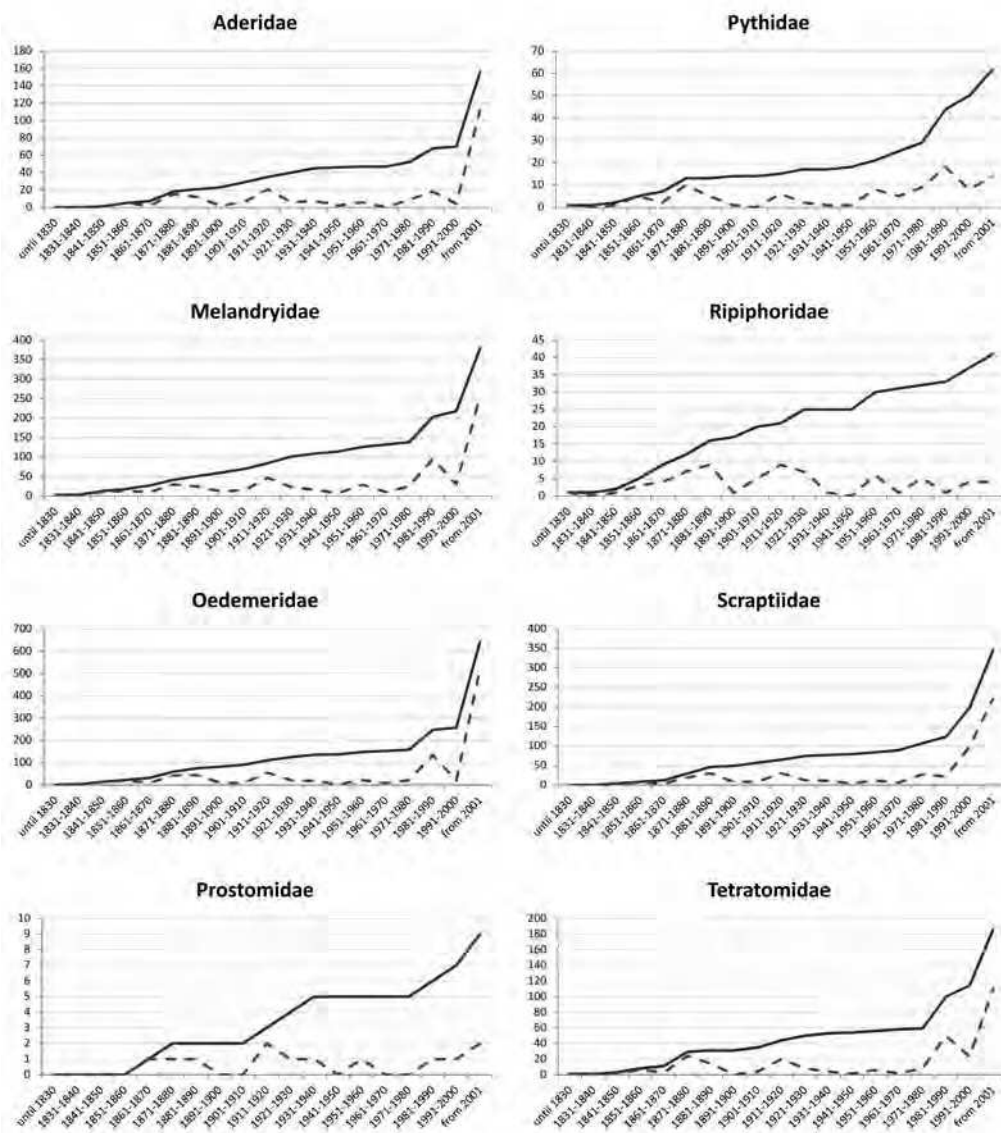


Fig. 87. Changes over time in number of UTM squares correspondent to original localities of tenebrionoid studies in the analysed sources. Abbreviations: cum. UTM sq. cnt. – cumulative count of UTM squares, UTM sq. cnt. – count of UTM squares per period.

### Source publications and entomological collections versus sites of data origin

The data came from 887 UTM squares, which is ca. 26% of the total 3384 grid squares for Poland. The extent of exploration of individual localities was very unequal, depending also on a family. In each case, there are squares with no data on time (Figs. 88a–94a, for Prostomidae and its single representative in Poland, see Fig. 37). This is very distinct in more species-rich families like Oedemeridae (Fig. 90) or Scaptiidae (Fig. 93). Fortunately, a considerable part of these inaccuracies is of rather technical nature, resulting from the fact that some authors of source papers did not publish these data although they exist on labels of voucher specimens. The missing data can be acquired and

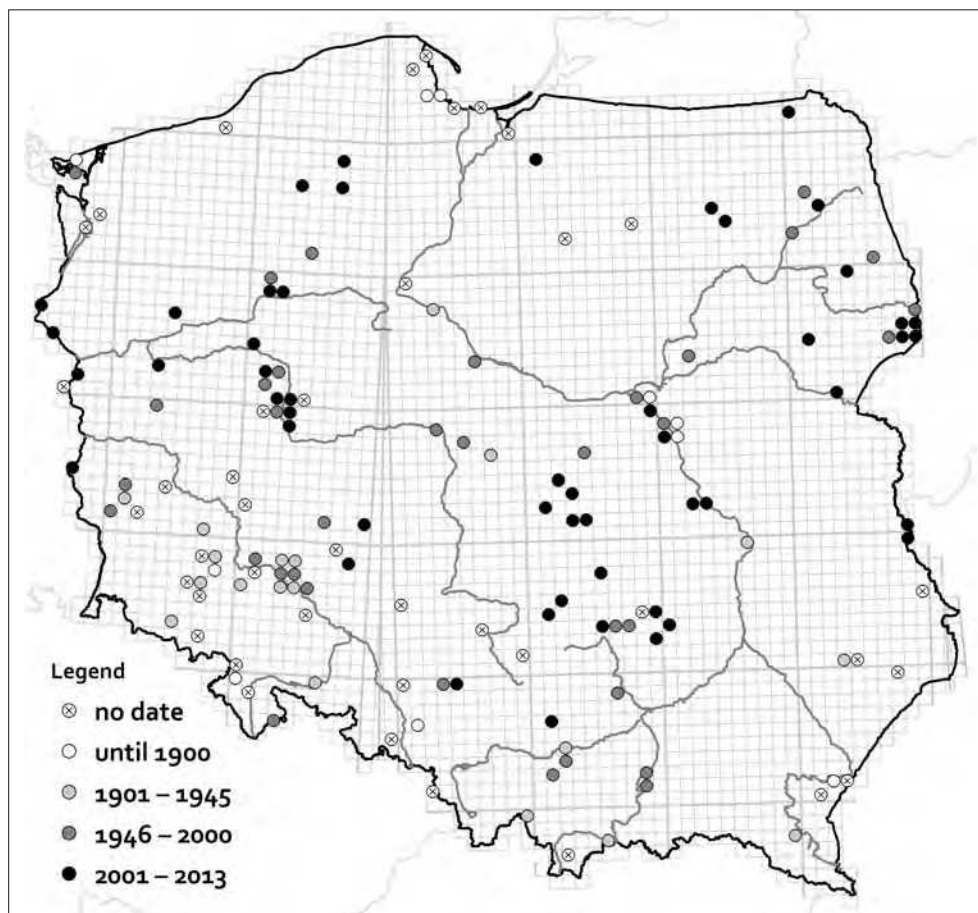


Fig. 88a. Year of last published research on Aderidae per utm square.

followed by the collection of MIZ (Table 1), 75 and 72 respectively, although it is highly probable that there are more species scattered through private collections, awaiting to be revealed. It is also quite possible that a thorough query in institutional collections would also yield additional data. Only ISEA and private collections hold species absent from the rest of the analysed collection resources (at least based on published data): *Anaspis arctica*, *A. bohémica*, *A. costai*, *A. kiesenwetteri*, *A. melanostoma*, *A. palpalis*, *A. ruficollis*, *Nacerdes carniolica*, *Orchesia fusiformis*, *Pelecotoma fennica*, *Prostomis mandibularis*, *Pseudanidorus pentatomus*, and *Ripidius quadriceps* (Table 2).

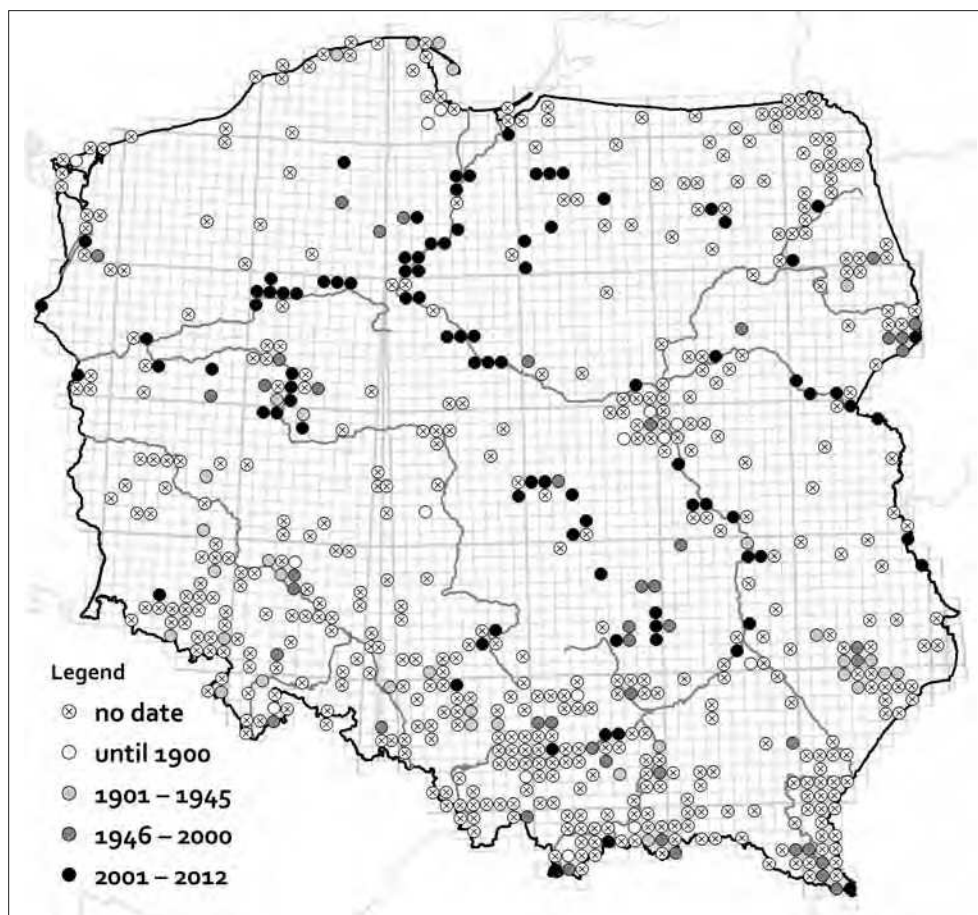


Fig. 90a. Year of last published research on Oedemeridae per utm square.

Table 1. Summary of information obtained from collections in the analyzed material.

ISEA – Institute of Systematics and Evolution of Animals PAS in Cracow, MIZ – Museum and Institute of Zoology PAS in Warsaw, Private – private collections, MNHW – Museum of Natural History, Wrocław University, Wrocław, NHC – Natural History Collections, A. Mickiewicz University, Poznań, USMB – Upper Silesian Museum in Bytom.

Collection	Species cnt.	Unique Species cnt.	UTM square cnt.	Unique UTM square cnt.
Private	72	6	241	96
ISEA	75	7	500	310
MIZ	56	–	149	51
MNHW	28	–	37	21
NHC	10	–	5	–
USMB	40	–	80	29

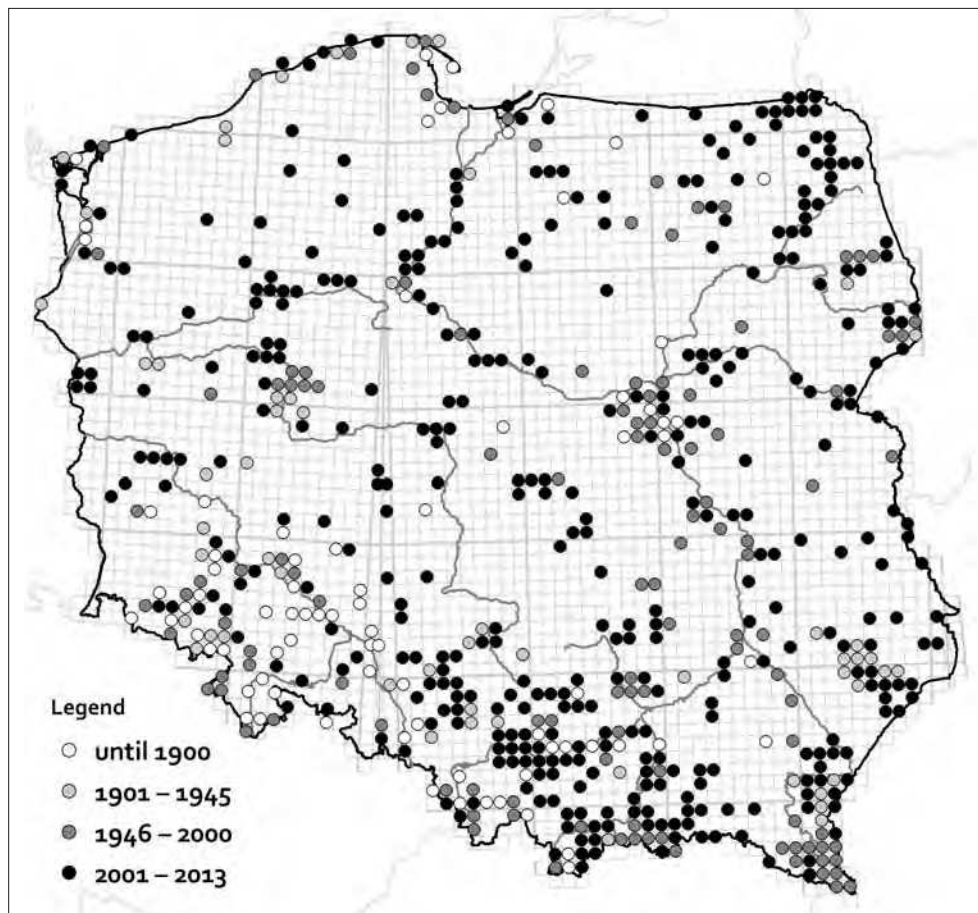


Fig. 90b. Year of the first publication on Oedemeridae per utm square.

Table 2. Summary of data on species of the discussed families occurring in Poland, based on the analysed material.

Column headers: UTM – number of UTM 10×10 km squares, districts – count of districts, regions – count of regions (see Methods), p. first yr – first year of publication, p. last yr – last year of publication, refs – references count, r. first yr – year of the first record, r. last yr – year of the last record, collections – collections holding specimens of the species; P – private collections, I – ISEA, M – MIZ, U – USMB, Po – NHC, Wr – MNHW

species	UTM	districts	subareact	p. first yr	p. last yr	refs	r. first yr	r. last yr	collections
Aderidae									
<i>Aderus populneus</i>	52	38	18	1856	2013	22	1898	2010	P I M U W r
<i>Anidonus nigrinus</i>	77	61	21	1850	2013	34	1854	2013	P I M W r
<i>Euglenes oculatus</i>	28	21	12	1854	2013	21	1854	2010	P I M U W r
<i>Euglenes pygmaeus</i>	36	31	18	1856	2013	34	1865	2007	P I M W r
<i>Phytobaenus amabilis amabilis</i>	8	7	6	1863	2013	13	1900	2001	P I M U
<i>Pseudanidorus pentatomus</i>	4	3	3	2002	2013	2	1994	2007	A
<i>Vanonus brevicornis brevicornis</i>	3	3	3	2008	2013	2	2000	2011	P I
Melandryidae									
<i>Abdera affinis</i>	49	42	21	1846	2013	27	1854	2010	P I M P o W r
<i>Abdera flexuosa</i>	49	42	24	1853	2013	33	1884	2010	P I M U W r
<i>Anisoxya fuscata</i>	22	21	8	1866	2010	19	1888	2008	P M
<i>Conopalpus testaceus</i>	39	34	18	1895	2010	16	1894	2008	P I M U W r
<i>Dircaea australis</i>	3	1	1	2010	2010	1	1986	1993	P I
<i>Dircaea quadriguttata</i>	4	3	3	1879	2010	10	1790	2000	P I M
<i>Dolotarsus lividus</i>	26	18	14	1875	2013	22	1869	2010	P I
<i>Hypulus bifasciatus</i>	56	42	20	1837	2013	30	1854	1999	P I M U P o W r
<i>Hypulus quercinus</i>	23	20	15	1833	2013	25	1832	2010	P I M U P o
<i>Melandrya barbata</i>	15	14	13	1864	2012	16	1878	2011	P I
<i>Melandrya caraboides</i>	42	34	15	1830	2010	33	1829	2003	P I M P o W r
<i>Melandrya dubia</i>	47	33	21	1854	2013	27	1854	2010	P I M U
<i>Orchestia blandula</i>	26	16	11	1883	2010	9	1872	2004	P I M W r



The numbers of species represented by specimens held in collections are to some extent reflected also in the number of UTM squares visited by collectors of the specimens, 500 for ISEA, 241 for private and for 149 for the MIZ collection (Fig. 97, Table 1). The ISEA collection turned out to be the most successful in gathering specimens from locations that were visited by no one else (310 unique UTM squares, which is more than one third of the total UTM count in the analysed material).

Only data from the MNHW collection turned out to be biased to areas surrounding a city hosting the collection. Sampling spots of the

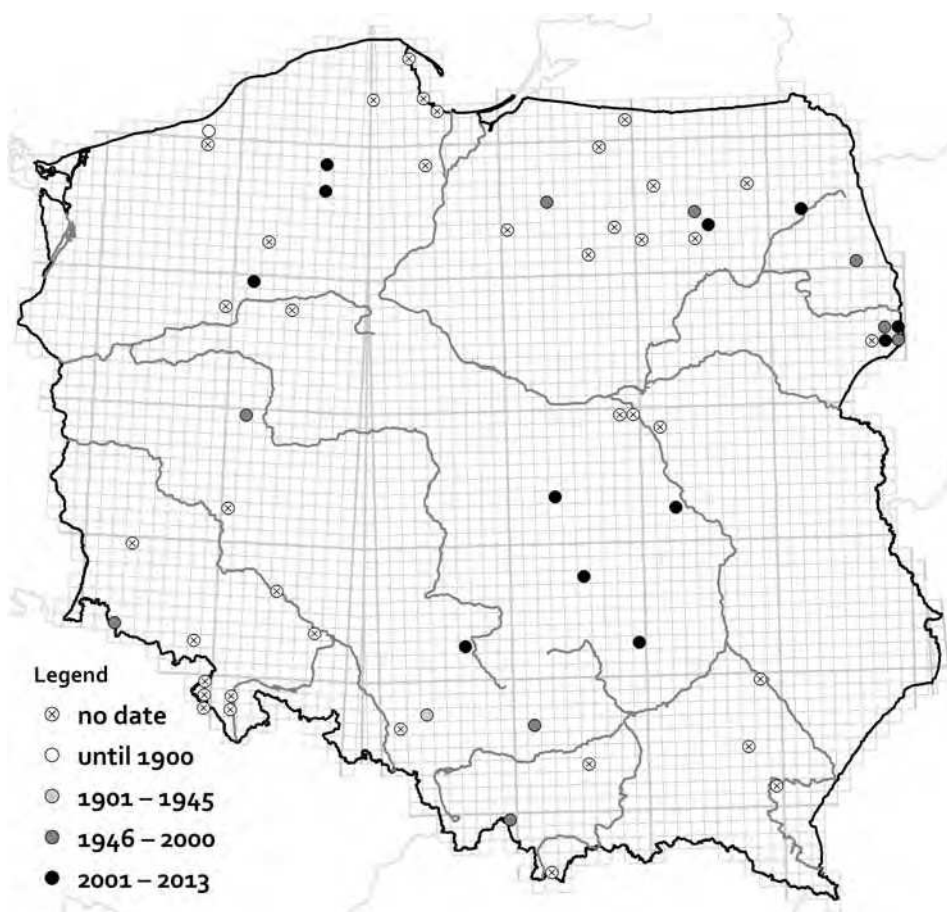


Fig. 91a. Year of last published research on Pythidae per utm square.

other collections were more or less spread over the country. There is, however, a clear tendency that some localities must have been especially attractive for collectors, as specimens from them are held in 3 or more collections. The other reason may be an exchange of specimens between collections. The group of such places includes Ojców National Park, the cities and vicinities of Kraków and Warszawa, some locations near Zakopane (Tatras), Zwierzyniec (Roztocze Upland) and Przemyśl (East Beskid).

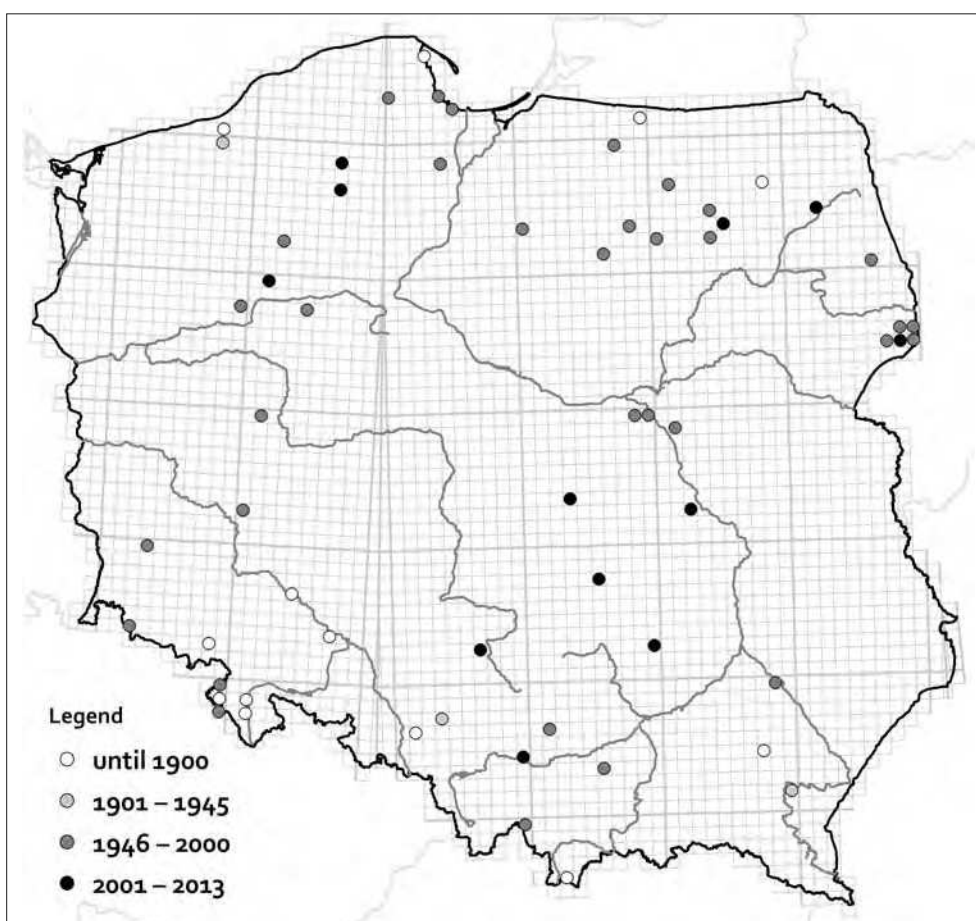


Fig. 91b. Year of the first publication on Pythidae per 100 km square.

although occurring frequently. In both cases, the number of the reporting publications may be relatively low. An opposite example may be less obvious – a case of species, limited to a few habitats/areas, documented in relatively many papers. By definition, a rare insect gives few chances to be observed and reported, and such papers cannot be numerous, although well known. How can one distinguish between such „well known rarities” and representatives of taxonomically difficult groups with obscure ecology that did not attract attention of entomologists except for a few specialists or invasive species seen at the beginning of their march through the country? The best clarification

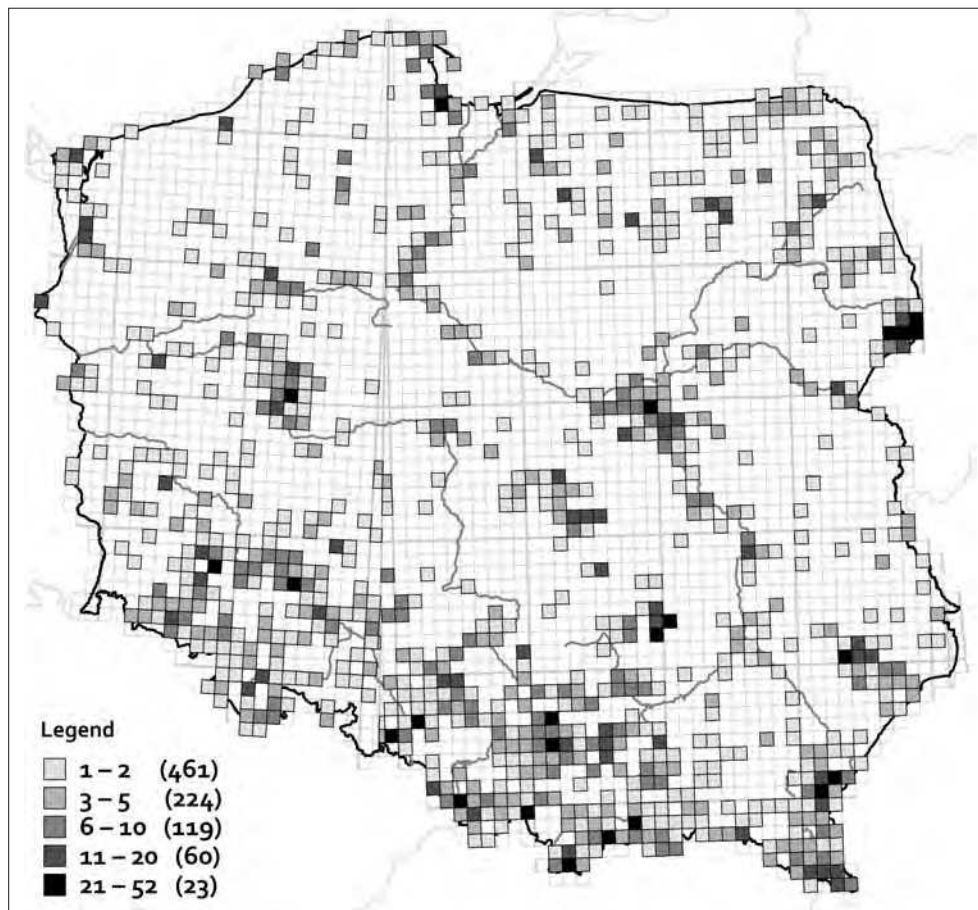


Fig. 95. Total number of species in the analyzed material per UTM square. Number of UTM squares for each class given in parentheses.

would be to compare changes in the known extent of a species over time. Therefore the relationship illustrated in Fig. 98A–C, as well as most of the presented species statistics, should be treated as a snapshot of the process of accumulation of knowledge on the species distribution.

At the family level (Table 3) the highest coverage and number of publications was found for Melandryidae (298 UTM squares, 192 publications), the lowest for Prostomidae (5 UTM squares, 13 papers).

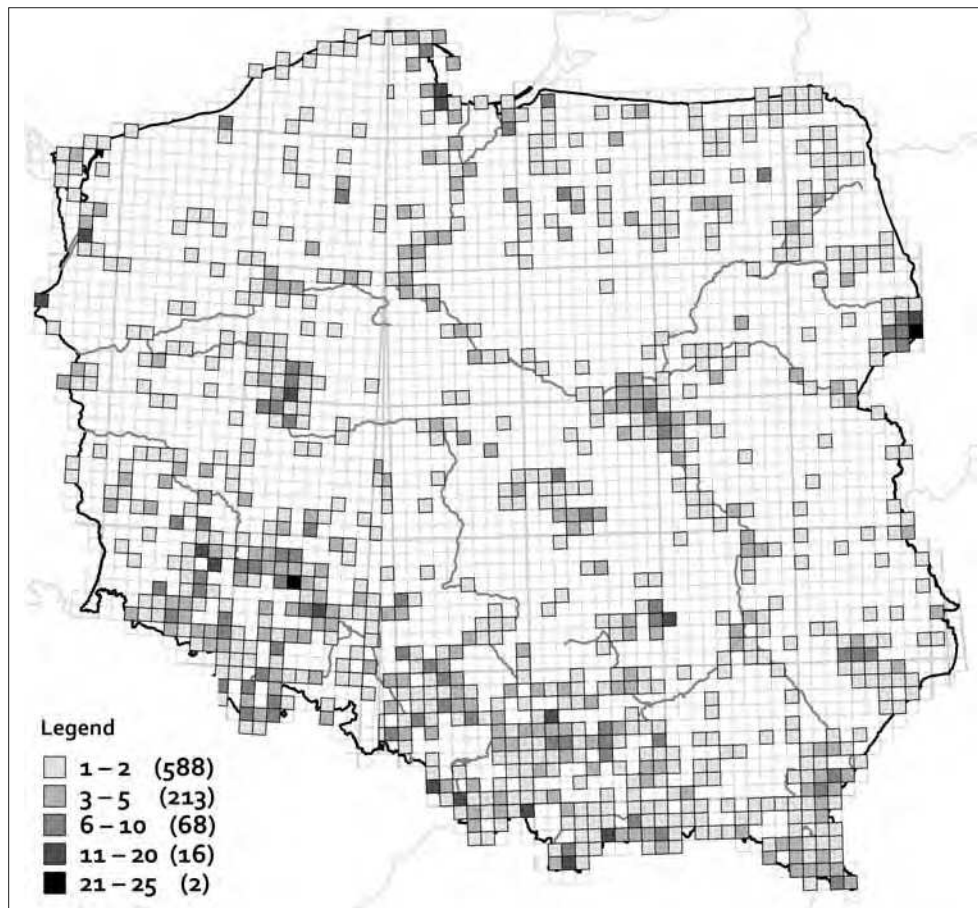


Fig. 96. Intensity of research on tenebrionids in Poland expressed as number of publications per UTM square. Number of UTM squares for each class given in parentheses.

Coleoptera Poloniae: Tenebrionoidea

Table 3. Summary of data at the family level.

Column headers: UTM – number of UTM 10×10 km squares, p. first yr – first year of publication, p. last yr – last year of publication, refs – references count, r. first yr – year of the first record, r. last yr – year of the last record.

Family	UTM	p. first yr	p. last yr	refs	r. first yr	r. last yr
Aderidae	116	1854	2013	74	1854	2013
Melandryidae	298	1798	2013	192	1790	2011
Oedemeridae	185	1833	2013	165	1832	2011
Prostomidae	5	1922	2003	13	1920	1999
Pythidae	24	1794	2013	51	1790	2013
Ripiphoridae	21	1830	2007	38	1780	2006
Scraptiidae	187	1856	2013	136	1830	2011
Tetratomidae	126	1856	2013	73	1855	2011

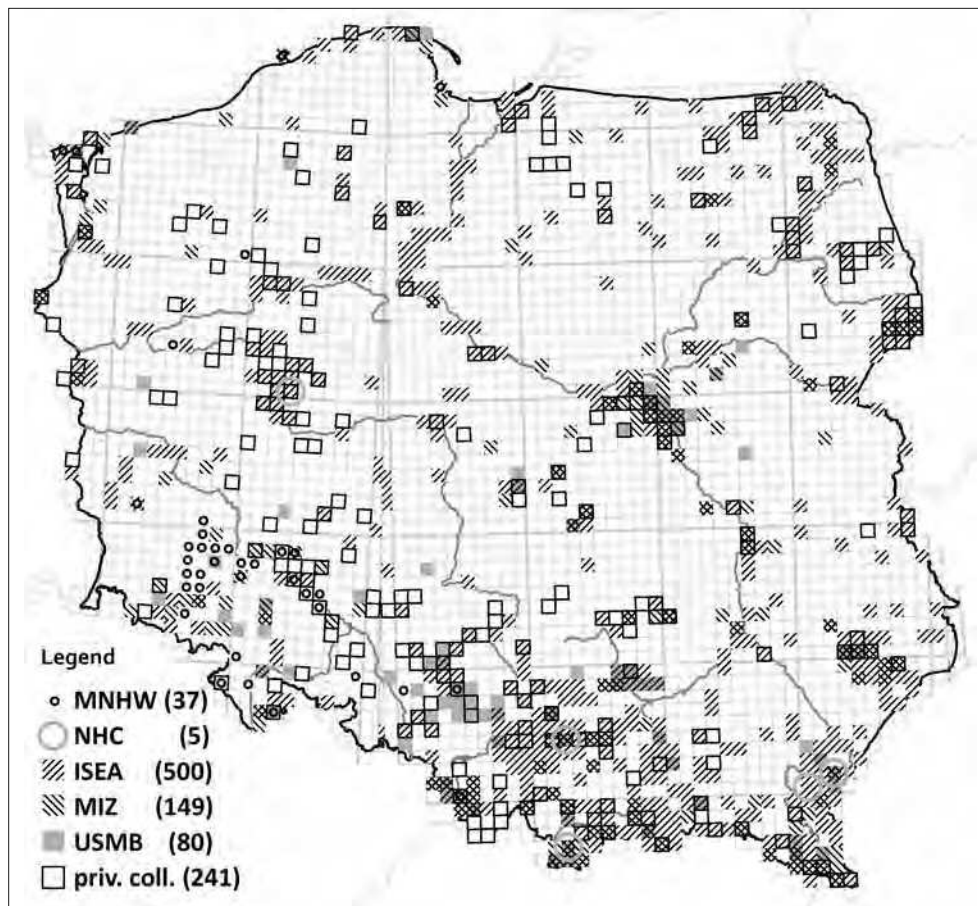


Fig. 97. Distribution of original collection localities of tenebrionid specimens from entomological collections used. Number of UTM squares for each class given in parentheses.

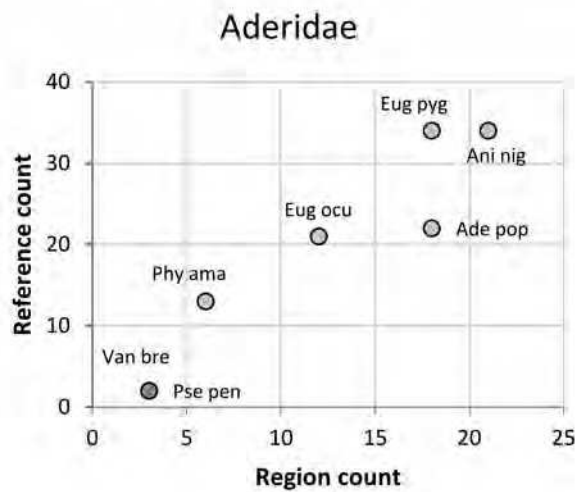
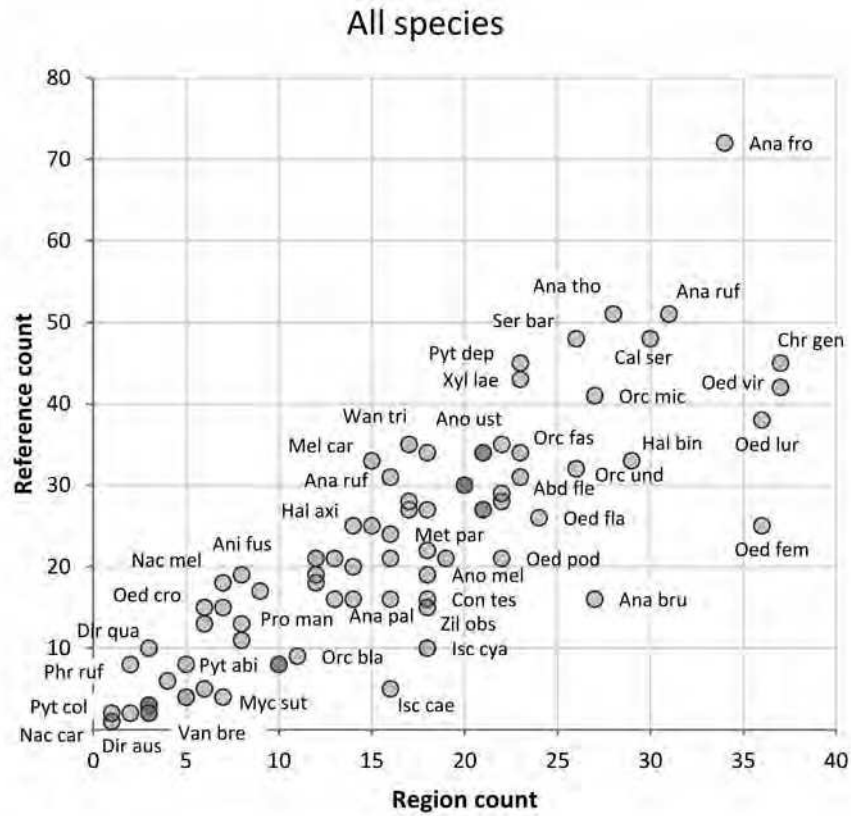


Fig. 98a. Relationship between publication count and extent of distribution in Poland, measured by number of regions of occurrence.

## GENERAL DISTRIBUTION

Maps presented in this part have been made just as a supplementary material showing a general outline of distributions of the species in Palaearctic. They are not intended to present the accurate shape of ranges; in fact there is no data allowing to precisely delimit the geographical range of any of the species. As biogeography of species is not the main subject of this catalogue, we have used a simplified solution and depicted only countries or regions. In most cases, it is sufficient for presentation of the extent of the species distributions. Visualization of occurrence countries instead of giving a simple text list helps also to show the possible gaps in data, which is evident in case of cosmopolitan species.

For subspecific taxa, the maps include Palaearctic ranges of remaining subspecies. This additional information may be helpful when considering current occurrence data and chances for range changes.

The maps for *Abdera biflexuosa*, *A. quadrifasciata*, *Anaspis pulicaria*, *A. fasciata*, *A. silvatica*, *Cobosolia pruinosa pruinosa*, *Ditylus laevis laevis*, *Mycterus curculioides*, *Oedemera tristis*, *Phloiotrya subtilis*, and *Zilora ferruginea* show corrections to the information in CPC (LÖBL and SMETANA 2008), marking the lack of reliable published data about presence of these taxa in Poland on the date of publication. For *Dircaea australis*, *Nacerdes carniolica carniolica*, *Orchesia micans*, *Prostomis mandibularis*, *Pseudanidorus pentatomus*, and *Vanonus brevicornis brevicornis*, we marked presence of the species, correcting the omission in CPC. Non-native parts of distribution of species, noted in CPC as 'invasive', were given a separate symbol.








- light gray  – land borders
- gray  – Palaearctic borders
- black  – distribution of a main taxon
- black dots  – non-native distribution of a main taxon
- black crosses (for Poland)  – presence in Poland confirmed
- white crosses on black (for Poland)  – presence in Poland doubtful
- hatches  – distribution of other Palaearctic subspecies



Fig. 99. Palearctic distribution of *Abdera affinis*.



Fig. 100. Palearctic distribution of *Abdera biflexuosa*.





Fig. 101. Palearctic distribution of *Abdera flexuosa*.



Fig. 102. Palearctic distribution of *Abdera quadrifasciata*.



Fig. 105. Palearctic distribution of *Aderus populneus*.



Fig. 104. Palearctic distribution of *Anaspis arctica*.

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## INDEX OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

Names are followed by UTM coordinates given in brackets. Parentheses are used where there is an alternative name. Former German names of places are given in italics.

Agatówka [EB73]  
*Albendorf* (Wambierzyce) [XR09]  
Aleksandrów [FA39]  
*Allmoyen* (Jelmuń) [EE06]  
*Althammer* (Stara Kuźnia) [CA17]  
*Althöfchen* (Stary Dworek) [WU22]  
Alwernia [CA94]  
*Andreashütte* (Zawadzkie) [CB20]  
Andrzejówka [DV86]  
*Annaberg* (Góra Św. Anny, mt.) [BA99]  
Antałówka [DV26]  
Arkadia [DC37]  
Augustów [FE36]  
*Auras* (Uraz) [XS27]

Babia Góra, mt. [CV99]  
Babice [FA01]  
Bachanowo [FF11]  
Bachorzewo [CD83]  
Bachotek [CE91]  
*Bad Landeck* (Łądek-Zdrój) [XR37]  
Bagno Ławki [FE00]  
Bakończyce [FA21]  
Baligród [EV96]  
Bałdowo [CE59]  
Bandrów [FV27]  
Barania Góra, mt. [CV59]

Baranowo [XU21]  
Bardo [XR29]  
Bardo (*Wartha*) [XR29]  
*Barschau bei Glogau* (Barszów) [WT80]  
Barszów (*Barschau bei Glogau*) [WT80]  
*Bartenstein* (Bartoszyce) [DF81]  
Bartne [EV29]  
Bartnia Góra [EV19]  
Bartoszyce (*Bartenstein*) [DF81]  
Barwinek [EV57]  
*Bellinchen* (Bielinek) [VU46]  
*Bellinchen a. d. Oder* (Bielinek) [VU46]  
*Bellinchen/Oder* (Bielinek) [VU46]  
Bereżki [FV24]  
Beskid Wołosacki, mt. [FV23]  
*Beuthen O.S.* (Bytom) [CA57]  
*Beuthen-Stadtwald* (Bytom) [CA47]  
Bezednia [FB41]  
Będkowice [DA15]  
Biadoliny [DA83]  
Biała [XU08]  
„Biała Góra” nat. res. [DA28]  
„Biała Góra” nat. res. [FA79]  
Biała Góra, mt. [DV57]  
Biała Góra [CE67]  
Biała Góra (*Weissenberg*) [CE67]  
Białe Skąły, mt. [DV57]  
Białka [DA00]  
Białka valley [DV35]  
Białopole [FB95]  
Białowieża [FD94]  
Białowieża Primeval Forest [FD94], [a.FD94]  
Białowieża Towarowa [FD94]  
Biały Potok [WS52]  
Białystok [FD48]  
Białystok-Pietrasze [FD49]  
Biecz [EA10]  
Biedrusko [XU32], [XU22]  
Bielawy [XU69]  
Bielinek (*Bellinchen*) [VU46]  
Bielinek (*Bellinchen/Oder*) [VU46]  
Bielinek (*Bellinchen a. d. Oder*) [VU46]  
Bielinek [VU46]  
„Bielinek” nat. res. [VU46]



Bielszowice [CA47]  
Bircza [FA00]  
*Birkenau* (Gliwice-Brzezinka) [CA37]  
*Birnbäumel* (Gruszczyca) [XT50]  
*Bischoffskoppe* (Biskupia Kopa, mt.) [XR76]  
Biskupia Kopa, mt. (*Bischoffskoppe*) [XR76]  
Biskupice [DA27]  
Blachownia [CB52]  
Blachownia-Ostrowy [CB52]  
*Bleiberge* (Góry Ołowiane Mts.) [WS63]  
Bliżów [FB40]  
Bliżyn, f. div. [a.DB86], [DB86]  
Bludzia [FF02]  
*Bobernig* (Bobrowniki) [WT54]  
Bobrek [CA74]  
Bobrowniki [CD65]  
Bobrowniki (*Bobernig*) [WT54]  
Bobrowniki-Bukowa Góra (*Wurzelberg*) [WT54]  
„Bocheńskie Błoto” nat. res. [XV36]  
Bochotnica [EB78]  
Boczki, f. distr. [FF02]  
Bodzentyń [DB94]  
*Bögenberge* (Witosza) [WS53]  
Bogucice [DA79]  
Boguszyniec [CC48]  
*Bohmsack* (Sobieszewo) [CF52]  
Bojadła [WT55]  
Bolechowice [DA15]  
Bolechowo [XU32]  
Bolesław [CA97]  
*Bolkenhain* (Bolków) [WS74]  
Bolków (*Bolkenhain*) [WS74]  
Bolków [WS74]  
Borek [CD18]  
Borne-Sulinowo [XV03]  
Borowa Oleśnicka [XS57]  
Borowno, lake [XV41]  
Borsuk, mt. [FV03]  
Brachów [WS76]  
Brachów (*Brechelshof*) [WS75]  
Braniewo (*Braunsberg*) [DF22]  
Braniewo [DF22]  
Braniów, mt. [FV18]  
*Braunsberg* (Braniewo) [DF22]

*Brechelsdorf* (Brachów) [WS75]  
*Bremberg* (Żarek) [WS75]  
Brenna-Błotna [CA50]  
*Breslau* (Wrocław) [XS46], [a.XS46]  
*Breslau-Jungfernsee* (Wrocław-Kotowice) [XS37]  
*Breslau-Oswitzer Wald* (Wrocław-Osobowice) [XS36]  
*Breslau-Ransern* (Wrocław-Rędzin) [XS37]  
*Breslau-Scheitnig* (Wrocław-Szczytniki) [XS46]  
*Breslau-Strachate* (Wrocław-Strachocin) [XS46]  
*Brieg* (Brzeg) [XS73]  
*Briesnig* (Wrześnik) [WS90]  
Bronina [DA89]  
*Brösen* (Brzeźno) [CE48]  
Browska Droga [FD94]  
Brożany [FE57]  
Brójce [WT49]  
*Brückenberg* (Karpacz-Bierutowice) [WS52]  
Brudzyń [XU65]  
*Brunneck* (Brynek) [CA39]  
Brusno [FA66]  
Brylińce [FA10]  
Brynek (*Brunneck*) [CA39]  
Brynek [CA39]  
Brzanka, mt. [EA02]  
Brzeg (*Brieg*) [XS73]  
Brzeg [XS73]  
*Brzezine* (Racibórz-Brzezine) [CA05]  
*Brzezinka* (Gliwice-Brzezinka) [CA37]  
*Brzezinka O/S* (Gliwice-Brzezinka) [CA37]  
Brzeziny, f. distr. [EE53]  
Brzeziny [EA43]  
Brzeziny [DC13]  
Brzeźnica [XR29]  
Brzeźno (*Brösen*) [CE48]  
Brzozowa [DA92]  
Buchnik [DC99]  
*Buchwald* (Bukowiec) [WS53]  
Buczyna Gorajska [FB12]  
„Buczynowe Wąwozy” nat. res. [VV80]  
Budy Małe [FA21]  
Budy Wielkie [FA21]  
„Budzisk” nat. res. [FE50]  
Budzów [CB15]  
„Bugaj” nat. res. [XS31]

## INDEX OF TAXONOMICAL NAMES

normal font – valid names, italics – synonyms, italics (pages) – maps

- Abdera  
*abdominalis*, *Metoecus*  
*abdominalis*, *Oedemera*  
*abeillei*, *Orchesia*  
*abieticola*, *Pytho*  
*abollata*, *Anaspis*  
Abstrulia  
*acicularis*, *Orchesia*  
*acuta*, *Cantharis*  
*acutipalpis*, *Oedemera podagrariae*  
*acutiventris*, *Oncomera*  
Aderidae  
Aderus  
*adustus*, *Necydalis*  
*aenea*, *Oedemera*  
*affinis*, *Abdera*  
*affinis*, *Anaspis*  
*affinis*, *Hallominus*  
*affinis*, *Rhipiphorus*  
*algerica*, *Scaptia*  
*alni*, *Ptilinus*  
*alpestris*, *Xylophilus*  
*alpicola*, *Anaspis*  
*alpinus*, *Anogcodes seladonius*  
*alternans*, *Melandrya*  
*amabilis*, *Phytobaenus*  
*amabilis*, *Phytobaenus amabilis*  
*amamiensis*, *Phytobaenus amabilis*  
*amoenus*, *Anoncodes*  
*amori*, *Rhipidius*  
*analis*, *Cantharis*  
*analis*, *Oedemera*  
*analis*, *Plesianaspis*  
Anaspidinae  
Anaspidini  
Anaspis  
*anceps*, *Nothus*  
*ancora*, *Tetratoma*  
*angulatus*, *Rhipiphorus*  
*angusticollis*, *Oedemera*  
*angustulus*, *Rhipiphorus*  
Anidorus  
Anisoxya  
*annulata*, *Oedemera*  
Anogcodes  
*Anoncodes*  
*Anoncodina*  
*antoniae*, *Myiodes*  
*apicalis*, *Metoecus*  
*apicalis*, *Oedemera*  
*apicalis*, *Rhipiphorus*  
*apicentotata*, *Osyphia*  
*apicipennis*, *Rhipidius*  
*arctica*, *Anaspis*  
*Asclera*  
Asclerini  
*Ascleronia*  
*Asiochroa*  
*assimilis*, *Anaspis*  
*atlantica*, *Nacerdes carniolica*

- atra*, *Mordella*  
*atriceps*, *Pytho*  
*atripennis*, *Metoecus*  
*auritus*, *Phryganophilus*  
*aurosus*, *Nacerdes*  
*australis*, *Dircaea*  
*australis*, *Orchesia*  
*austriacus*, *Anogcodes seladonius*  
*Axanthochroa*  
*axillaris*, *Dinophorus*  
*axillaris*, *Hallomenus*  
*axillaris*, *Oedemera*
- barbata*, *Melandrya*  
*barbata*, *Mordella*  
*barbatus*, *Helops*  
*barbatus*, *Serropalpus*  
*basalis*, *Metoecus*  
*basipennis*, *Pytho*  
*bickhardti*, *Anaspis*  
*bicolor*, *Anaspis*  
*bicolor*, *Boletaria*  
*bicolor*, *Rhipiphorus*  
*bifasciata*, *Abdera*  
*bifasciata*, *Mordella*  
*bifasciatus*, *Hypulus*  
*bifasciatus*, *Notoxus*  
*biflexuosa*, *Abdera*  
*biflexuosus*, *Hypulus*  
*bifoveolata*, *Mycetochara*  
*biguttata*, *Mordella*  
*biguttatus*, *Lymexylon*  
*biinterrupta*, *Anaspis*  
*bimaculata*, *Macrosiagon*  
*bimaculata*, *Mordella*  
*bimaculata*, *Nothus*  
*binotata*, *Chrysomela*  
*binotatus*, *Hallomenus*  
*binotatus*, *Rhipiphorus*  
*bipartita*, *Leptura*  
*bipunctata*, *Anaspis*  
*bipunctata*, *Cantaris*  
*bipunctata*, *Mordella*  
*bipunctata*, *Osphya*
- bipunctatus*, *Hallominus*  
*bipustulata*, *Mordella*  
*bisbimaculata*, *Anaspis*  
*bisbimaculatus*, *Xylophilus*  
*biskrensis*, *Xylophilus*  
*blandula*, *Orchesia*  
*blekingensis*, *Elater*  
*blossevillei*, *Oedemera*  
*bodemeyeri*, *Ischnomera cinerascens*  
*bohémica*, *Anaspis*  
*boissyi*, *Rhipidius*  
*boiteli*, *Probosca*  
*boleti*, *Elateroides*  
*boleti*, *Lytta*  
*brevicornis*, *Oedemera*  
*brevicornis*, *Vanonus brevicornis*  
*brevicornis*, *Xylophilus*  
*brunneus*, *Prostomis*  
*brunnifrons*, *Anaspis*  
*brunnipes*, *Anaspis*  
*brunnipes*, *Silaria*  
*buprestoides*, *Elater*  
*burdigalensis*, *Pararhipidius*
- caerulea*, *Cantharis*  
*caerulea*, *Ischnomera*  
*caerulea*, *Necydalis*  
*Calopodinae*  
*calopoides*, *Necydalis*  
*Calopus*  
*canaliculatus*, *Helops*  
*caraboides*, *Chrysomela*  
*caraboides*, *Melandrya*  
*caraboides*, *Melandrya*  
*Carida*  
*Caridina*  
*Caridua*  
*carinithorax*, *Asclera*  
*carinthiacus*, *Rhipiphorus*  
*carniolica*, *Nacerdes carniolica*  
*carniolica*, *Oedemera*  
*carpathica*, *Orchesia*  
*castaneus*, *Cucujus*  
*ceramboides*, *Necydalis*

- chalybea, *Oedemera virescens*  
 chinensis, *Chrysanthia geniculata*  
*Chromasclera*  
 Chrysanthia  
 cinerascens, *Asclera*  
 cinerascens, *Ischnomera cinerascens*  
 clavicornis, *Mordella*  
 clavicornis, *Orchesia*  
 clavipes, *Dryops*  
 clavipes, *Necydalis*  
 clavipes, *Nothus*  
 Clinocara  
 Cobososia  
 coerulescens, *Melandrya*  
 coerulescens, *Necydalis*  
 coeruleus, *Cucujus*  
 collaris, *Anaspis*  
 collaris, *Dermestes*  
 collaris, *Necydalis*  
 confusa, *Anaspis*  
 conjuncta, *Tetratoma*  
 Conopalpus  
 coriaceus, *Curculio*  
 corsica, *Orchesia*  
 costai, *Anaspis*  
 costai, *Anaspis*  
 croceicollis, *Necydalis*  
 croceicollis, *Oedemera*  
 cruciata, *Anaspis*  
 cupreomicans, *Chrysanthia*  
 cupreomicans, *Oedemera*  
 cuprina, *Chrysanthia*  
 curculioides, *Mycterus*  
 curculioides, *Rhinomacer*  
 curtii, *Anaspis*  
 cyanea, *Ischnomera*  
 cyanea, *Necydalis*  
 cyanescens, *Oedemera*  
 Cyrtanaspis  
 Cyttaoecus  
  
 decolorata, *Dircaea*  
 delagrangi, *Oedemera*  
 denisi, *Rhipidius*  
  
 depressus, *Pytho*  
 depressus, *Tenebrio*  
 dermestoides, *Eustrophus*  
 dermestoides, *Mycetophagus*  
 dermestoides, *Tetratoma*  
 dicipiens, *Metoecus*  
 dimidiatus, *Hallomenus*  
*Dinophorus*  
 Dircaea  
 Dircaeini  
 discicollis, *Anaspis*  
 discoidalis, *Oedemera*  
 discolor, *Dircaea*  
 dispar, *Oedemera*  
 distinctipes, *Oedemera*  
 Ditylini  
 Ditylus  
 diversipes, *Chrysanthia*  
 diversipes, *Oedemera*  
 Dolotarsus  
 dorsalis, *Dircaea*  
 dorsalis, *Oedemera*  
*Dryala*  
 dubia, *Melandrya*  
 dubius, *Notoxus*  
 dubius, *Tenebrio*  
  
 elateroides, *Ips*  
 elburica, *Prostomis*  
 elegans, *Phryganophiloides*  
 elongata, *Zilora*  
*Emenadia*  
*Enoptes*  
 ephippia, *Dircaea*  
 erminea, *Necydalis*  
 erythrogaster, *Mordella*  
 euboica, *Oedemera rufofemorata*  
 eucineticolor, *Anaspis*  
 eugeniae, *Zilora*  
 Euglenes  
 Eustrophinae  
 Eustrophini  
 Eustrophus  
 exoleta, *Anaspis*

- fallax*, *Oedemera*  
*fasciata*, *Anaspis*  
*fasciata*, *Mordella*  
*fasciata*, *Orchesia*  
*fasciatus*, *Hallomenus*  
*fasciatus*, *Helops*  
*fasciatus*, *Necydalis*  
*fasciatus*, *Serropalpus*  
*fauconneti*, *Anaspis*  
*femoralis*, *Oedemera*  
*femoralis*, *Oedemera femoralis*  
*femoralis*, *Oncomera*  
*femorata*, *Cantharis*  
*femorata*, *Dryops*  
*femorata*, *Necydalis*  
*femorata*, *Oedemera*  
*femorata*, *Oedemera*  
*fennica*, *Pelecotoma*  
*fennicus*, *Euglenes*  
*ferruginea*, *Leptura*  
*ferruginea*, *Xylita*  
*ferruginea*, *Zilora*  
*ferruginea*, *Zilora*  
*ferrugineus*, *Anthicus*  
*festivus*, *Cucujus*  
*flava*, *Anaspis*  
*flava*, *Mordella*  
*flava*, *Plesianaspis*  
*flavescens*, *Necydalis*  
*flavicollis*, *Conopalpus*  
*flavicollis*, *Necydalis*  
*flavicornis*, *Melandrya*  
*flavicrus*, *Oedemera*  
*flavifrons*, *Mordella*  
*flavipennis*, *Oedechira*  
*flavipes*, *Necydalis*  
*flavipes*, *Oedemera*  
*flaviventris*, *Anogcodes*  
*flavoatra*, *Anaspis*  
*flavoniger*, *Metoecus*  
*flexuosa*, *Abdera*  
*flexuosus*, *Elater*  
*flexuosus*, *Hallominus*  
*florenceae*, *Anaspis*  
*fnnicus*, *Rhipiphorus*  
*forcipata*, *Anaspis*  
*forticornis*, *Anaspis*  
*fortipes*, *Anaspis*  
*foveata*, *Nacerdes carniolica*  
*frontalis*, *Anaspis*  
*frontalis*, *Mordella*  
*fulva*, *Cantharis*  
*fulvicollis*, *Anaspis*  
*fulvicollis*, *Anogcodes*  
*fulvicollis*, *Cantharis*  
*fulvipennis*, *Rhipiphorus*  
*fulvipes*, *Anaspis*  
*fulvithorax*, *Anaspis*  
*fulvus*, *Notoxus*  
*fungorum*, *Tetratoma*  
*fusca*, *Mordella*  
*fuscescens*, *Anaspis*  
*fuscipes*, *Anaspis*  
*fuscula*, *Anisoxya*  
*fuscula*, *Scryptia*  
*fuscus*, *Serropalpus*  
*fuscus*, *Hallomenus*  
*fusiformis*, *Orchesia*  
  
*gallica*, *Oedemera*  
*geniculata*, *Chrysanthia*  
*geniculata*, *Chrysanthia geniculata*  
*geoffroi*, *Anaspis*  
*gerhardti*, *Anaspis*  
*goryi*, *Melandrya*  
*gracilior*, *Mycterus*  
*gradli*, *Metoecus*  
*graeca*, *Asclera*  
*grandicollis*, *Orchesia*  
*griseoguttata*, *Dircaea*  
*griseus*, *Mycterus*  
*guttata*, *Dircaea*  
  
*Hallomeninae*  
*Hallomenus*  
*Hallominus*  
*helopioides*, *Ditylus*  
*hispanica*, *Probosca*