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Gradivo za favno hroščev (Coleoptera) Slovenije

3. prispevek:

Polyphaga: Staphyliniformia: Histeroidea

Material for the Beetle Fauna (Coleoptera) of Slovenia

3rd contribution:

Polyphaga: Staphyliniformia: Histeroidea

Pierpaolo VIENNA*, Savo BRELIH** & Alja PIRNAT***

UDK (UDC) 595.763(497.4)

IZVLEČEK:

Avtorji na podlagi novih raziskav ter podatkov iz literature, kartoteke in zbirk navajamo za favno Slovenije 86 vrst hroščev iz naddružine Histeroidea. Dodatne 4 vrste so bile najdene v neposredni bližini njenih meja (oddaljene do 20 km). Za favno Slovenije je prvič navedenih naslednjih 41 vrst: SPHAERITIDAE: *Sphaerites glabratus* (FABRICIUS, 1792); HISTERIDAE: *Epiurus comptus* ERICHSON, 1834, *Platysoma (Cylister) angustatum* (HOFFMANN, 1803), *Margarinotus (Ptomister) terricola* (GERMAR, 1824), *M. (P.) striola succicola* (THOMSON, 1862), *M. (Eucalohister) bipustulatus* (SCHRANK, 1781), *M. (Paralister) neglectus* (GERMAR, 1813), *M. (P.) ventralis* (MARSEUL, 1854), *M. (P.) ignobilis* (MARSEUL, 1854), *M. (P.) punctiventer* (MARSEUL, 1854), *M. (Grammostethus) ruficornis* (GRIMM, 1852), *M. (Promethister) marginatus* (ERICHSON, 1834), *Hister bissexstriatus* FABRICIUS, 1801, *H. funestus* ERICHSON, 1834, *H. sepulchralis* ERICHSON, 1834, *Atholus praetermissus* (PEYRON, 1856), *Dendrophilus punctatus punctatus* (HERBST, 1792), *Carcinops pumilio* (ERICHSON, 1834), *Paromalus (Paromalus) parallelepipedus* (HERBST, 1792), *Abraeus (Abraeus) perpusillus* (MARSHAM, 1802), *A. (A.) roubali* OLEXA, 1958, *Plegaderus (Plegaderus) saucius saucius* ERICHSON, 1834, *P. (P.) vulneratus* (PANZER, 1797), *P. (P.) caesus* (HERBST, 1792), *P. (P.) discisus* ERICHSON, 1839, *Acritus (Acritus) hopffgarteni* (REITTER, 1878), *A. (A.) komai* LEWIS, 1879, *A. (Pycnacritus) homoeopathicus* WOLLASTON, 1857, *Teretrius (Teretrius) fabricii* MAZUR, 1972, *Gnathoncus nannetensis* (MARSEUL, 1862), *G. communis* (MARSEUL, 1862), *G. buyssoni* AUZAT,

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1917, *G. nidorum* STOCKMANN, 1957, *Myrmetes paykulli* KANAAR, 1979, *Saprinus (Saprinus) maculatus* (P. ROSSI, 1792), *S. (S.) vermiculatus* REICHARDT, 1923, *S. (S.) politus politus* (BRAHM, 1790), *S. (S.) immundus* (GYLLENHAL, 1827), *Hypocaccus (Hypocaccus) rugifrons rugifrons* (PAYKULL, 1798), *H. (H.) metallicus* (HERBST, 1792) in *H. (H.) rugiceps* (DUFTSCHMID, 1805). V neposredni bližini slovenskih meja so bile ugotovljene naslednje 4 vrste, ki v Sloveniji še niso bile najdene: *Pactolinus major* (LINNAEUS, 1767), *Cyclobacanius medvidovici* (REITTER, 1912), *Halacritus punctum* (AUBÉ, 1842) in *Hypocacculus (Nessus) rubripes* (ERICHSON, 1834).

Ključne besede: Coleoptera, Histeroidea, Slovenija, favna

ABSTRACT:

Based on the latest research and data from literature, index file and collections, the authors present 86 species of superfamily Histeroidea of Slovenia. A further 4 species were found in the vicinity of its borders (up to 20 km away). The following 41 species are stated or confirmed as part of the Slovenian fauna for the very first time: SPHAERITIDAE: *Sphaerites glabratus* (FABRICIUS, 1792); HISTERIDAE: *Epierus comptus* ERICHSON, 1834, *Platysoma (Cylister) angustatum* (HOFFMANN, 1803), *Margarinotus (Ptomister) terricola* (GERMAR, 1824), *M. (P.) striola succicola* (THOMSON, 1862), *M. (Eucalohister) bipustulatus* (SCHRANK, 1781), *M. (Paralister) neglectus* (GERMAR, 1813), *M. (P.) ventralis* (MARSEUL, 1854), *M. (P.) ignobilis* (MARSEUL, 1854), *M. (P.) punctiventer* (MARSEUL, 1854), *M. (Grammostethus) ruficornis* (GRIMM, 1852), *M. (Promethister) marginatus* (ERICHSON, 1834), *Hister bissexstriatus* FABRICIUS, 1801, *H. funestus* ERICHSON, 1834, *H. sepulchralis* ERICHSON, 1834, *Atholus praetermissus* (PEYRON, 1856), *Dendrophilus punctatus punctatus* (HERBST, 1792), *Carcinops pumilio* (ERICHSON, 1834), *Paromalus (Paromalus) parallelepipedus* (HERBST, 1792), *Abraeus (Abraeus) perpusillus* (MARSHAM, 1802), *A. (A.) roubali* OLEXA, 1958, *Plegaderus (Plegaderus) saucius saucius* ERICHSON, 1834, *P. (P.) vulneratus* (PANZER, 1797), *P. (P.) caesus* (HERBST, 1792), *P. (P.) discisus* ERICHSON, 1839, *Acritus (Acritus) hopffgarteni* (REITTER, 1878), *A. (A.) komai* LEWIS, 1879, *A. (Pycnacritus) homoeopathicus* WOLLASTON, 1857, *Teretrius (Teretrius) fabricii* MAZUR, 1972, *Gnathoncus nannetensis* (MARSEUL, 1862), *G. communis* (MARSEUL, 1862), *G. buyssoni* AUZAT, 1917, *G. nidorum* STOCKMANN, 1957, *Myrmetes paykulli* KANAAR, 1979, *Saprinus (Saprinus) maculatus* (P. ROSSI, 1792), *S. (S.) vermiculatus* REICHARDT, 1923, *S. (S.) politus politus* (BRAHM, 1790), *S. (S.) immundus* (GYLLENHAL, 1827), *Hypocaccus (Hypocaccus) rugifrons rugifrons* (PAYKULL, 1798), *H. (H.) metallicus* (HERBST, 1792) in *H. (H.) rugiceps* (DUFTSCHMID, 1805). In the immediate vicinity of the Slovenian border the following 4 species were recorded, which have not been found in Slovenia so far: *Pactolinus major* (LINNAEUS, 1767), *Cyclobacanius medvidovici* (REITTER, 1912), *Halacritus punctum* (AUBÉ, 1842) in *Hypocacculus (Nessus) rubripes* (ERICHSON, 1834).

Key words: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Slovenia, fauna

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Sistem in nomenklatura / System and nomenclature: MAZUR, 1997, MAZUR, 2004, VIENNA, 1980 in / and PENATI & VIENNA, 1995

HISTEROIDEA

GYLLENHAL, 1808

SPHAERITIDAE SHUCKARD, 1839

01.00. *Sphaerites* DUFTSCHMID, 1805

01.01. *glabratus* (FABRICIUS, 1792)

HISTERIDAE GYLLENHAL, 1808

ONTHOPHILINAE W. S. MACLEAY, 1819

02.00. *Onthophilus* LEACH, 1817

02.01. *striatus* (FORSTER, 1771)

a. *s. striatus* (FORSTER, 1771)

02.02. *affinis* L. REDTENBACHER, 1849

02.03. *punctatus* (O. F. MÜLLER, 1776)

a. *p. punctatus* (O. F. MÜLLER, 1776)

TRIBALINAE BICKHARDT, 1914

03.00. *Epierus* ERICHSON, 1834

03.01. *comptus* ERICHSON, 1834

HISTERINAE GYLLENHAL, 1808

HOLELEPTINI HOPE, 1840

04.00. *Hololepta* PAYKULL, 1811

A. *Hololepta* PAYKULL, 1811

04.01. *plana* (SULZER, 1776)

PLATYSOMATINI BICKHARDT, 1914

05.00. *Platysoma* LEACH, 1817

A. *Platysoma* LEACH, 1817

05.01. *compressum* (HERBST, 1783)

B. *Cylister* COOMAN, 1941

05.02. *elongatum* (THUNBERG, 1787)

a. *e. elongatum* (THUNBERG, 1787)

05.03. *lineare* (ERICHSON, 1834)

05.04. *angustatum* (HOFFMANN, 1803)

06.00. *Eurylister* BICKHARDT, 1920

A. *Eurylister* BICKHARDT, 1920

06.01. *minor* (P. ROSSI, 1790)

HISTERINI GYLLENHAL, 1808

07.00. *Margarinotus* MARSEUL, 1853

A. *Ptomister* HOULBERT & MONNOT, 1923

07.01. *terricola* (GERMAR, 1824)

07.02. *distinctus* (ERICHSON, 1834)

07.03. *brunneus* (FABRICIUS, 1775)

07.04. *merdarius* (HOFFMANN, 1803)

07.05. *striola* (SAHLBERG, 1819)

a. *s. succicola* (THOMSON, 1862)

B. *Eucalohister* REITTER, 1909

07.06. *bipustulatus* (SCHRANK, 1781)

C. *Stenister* REICHARDT, 1926

07.07. *obscurus* (KUGELANN, 1792)

D. *Paralister* BICKHARDT, 1917

07.08. *purpurascens* (HERBST, 1792)

07.09. *neglectus* (GERMAR, 1813)

07.10. *ventralis* (MARSEUL, 1854)

07.11. *ignobilis* (MARSEUL, 1854)

07.12. *carbonarius* (HOFFMANN, 1803)

a. *c. carbonarius* (HOFFMANN, 1803)

07.13. *punctiventer* (MARSEUL, 1854)

E. *Grammostethus* LEWIS, 1906

07.14. *ruficornis* (GRIMM, 1852)

F. *Promethister* KRYZHANOVSKIJ, 1966

07.15. *marginatus* (ERICHSON, 1834)

--. --. *Pactolinus* MOTSHULSKY, 1859

--. --. *major* (LINNAEUS, 1767)

08.00. *Pachylister* LEWIS, 1904
 08.01. *inaequalis* (OLIVIER, 1789)

09.00. *Hister* LINNAEUS, 1758
 09.01. *quadrinotatus* LINNAEUS, 1758
 09.02. *unicolor* LINNAEUS, 1758
 a. *u. unicolor* LINNAEUS, 1758
 09.03. *helluo* TRUQUI, 1852
 09.04. *illigeri* DUFTSCHMID, 1805
 a. *i. illigeri* DUFTSCHMID, 1805
 09.05. *quadrinotatus* SCRIBA, 1790
 a. *q. quadrinotatus* SCRIBA, 1790
 09.06. *lugubris* TRUQUI, 1852
 09.07. *sepulchralis* ERICHSON, 1834
 09.08. *bissexstriatus* FABRICIUS, 1801
 09.09. *moerens* ERICHSON, 1834
 09.10. *funestus* ERICHSON, 1834

10.00. *Atholus* C. G. THOMSON, 1859
 10.01. *bimaculatus* (LINNAEUS, 1758)
 10.02. *duodecimstriatus* (SCHRANK, 1781)
 a. *d. duodecimstriatus* (SCHRANK, 1781)
 10.03. *praetermissus* (PEYRON, 1856)
 10.04. *corvinus* (GERMAR, 1817)

HAETERIINAE MARSEUL, 1857

11.00. *Haeterius* DEJEAN, 1834
 11.01. *ferrugineus* (OLIVIER, 1789)

DENDROPHILINAE REITTER, 1909

DENDROPHILINI REITTER, 1909

12.00. *Dendrophilus* LEACH, 1817
 A. *Dendrophilus* LEACH, 1817
 12.01. *punctatus* (HERBST, 1792)
 a. *p. punctatus* (HERBST, 1792)
 12.02. *pygmaeus* (LINNAEUS, 1758)

PAROMALINI REITTER, 1909

13.00. *Carcinops* MARSEUL, 1855
 A. *Carcinops* MARSEUL, 1855
 13.01. *pumilio* (ERICHSON, 1834)

14.00. *Platylomalus* COOMAN, 1948
 14.01. *complanatus* (PANZER, 1797)

15.00. *Paromalus* ERICHSON, 1834
 A. *Paromalus* ERICHSON, 1834
 15.01. *flavicornis* (HERBST, 1792)
 15.02. *parallelepipedus* (HERBST, 1792)

BACANIINI KRYZHANOVSKIJ & REICHARDT,
 1976

16.00. *Cyclobacanius* J. MÜLLER, 1925
 16.01. *soliman* (MARSEUL, 1863)
 16. --. *medvidovici* (REITTER, 1912)

ABRAEINAE W. S. MACLEAY, 1819

ABRAEINI W. S. MACLEAY, 1819

17.00. *Chaetabraeus* PORTEVIN, 1929
 A. *Chaetabraeus* PORTEVIN, 1929
 17.01. *globulus* (CREUTZER, 1799)

18.00. *Abraeus* LEACH, 1817
 A. *Postabraeus* M. SECQ, 1997
 18.01. *granulum* ERICHSON, 1839

 B. *Abraeus* LEACH, 1817
 18.02. *perpusillus* (MARSHAM, 1802)
 18.03. *roubali* OLEXA, 1958

PLEGADERINI PORTEVIN, 1929

19.00. *Plegaderus* ERICHSON, 1834
 A. *Plegaderus* ERICHSON, 1834
 19.01. *saucius* ERICHSON, 1834
 a. *s. saucius* ERICHSON, 1834
 19.02. *vulneratus* (PANZER, 1797)
 19.03. *caesus* (HERBST, 1792)
 19.04. *dissectus* ERICHSON, 1839
 19.05. *discisus* ERICHSON, 1839

ACRITINI WENZEL, 1944

--. --. *Halacritus* J. SCHMIDT, 1893
 --. --. *punctum* (AUBÉ, 1842)

- 20.00. **Acritus** J. L. LECONTE, 1853
 A. *Acritus* J. L. LECONTE, 1853
 20.01. *minutus* (HERBST, 1792)
 20.02. *hopffgarteni* (REITTER, 1878)
 20.03. *nigricornis* (HOFFMANN, 1803)
 20.04. *komai* LEWIS, 1879

 B. *Pycnacritus* CASEY, 1916
 20.05. *homoeopathicus* WOLLASTON, 1857

 21.00. **Aeletes** HORN, 1873
 A. *Aeletes* HORN, 1873
 21.01. *atomarius* (AUBÉ, 1842)

 TERETRIINI BICKHARDT, 1914

 22.00. **Teretrius** ERICHSON, 1834
 A. *Teretrius* ERICHSON, 1834
 22.01. *fabricii* MAZUR, 1972

SAPRININAE C. E. BLANCHARD, 1845

 23.00. **Gnathoncus** JACQUELIN DU VAL, 1858
 23.01. *rotundatus* (KUGELANN, 1792)
 23.02. *nannetensis* (MARSEUL, 1862)
 23.03. *communis* (MARSEUL, 1862)
 23.04. *buyssoni* AUZAT, 1917
 23.05. *nidorum* STOCKMANN, 1957

 24.00. **Myrmetes** MARSEUL, 1862
 24.01. *paykulli* KANAAR, 1979

 25.00. **Saprinus** ERICHSON, 1834
 A. *Saprinus* ERICHSON, 1834

 25.01. *maculatus* (P. ROSSI, 1792)
 25.02. *caerulescens* (HOFFMANN, 1803)
 a. *c. caerulescens* (HOFFMANN, 1803)
 25.03. *semistriatus* (L. G. SCRIBA, 1790)
 25.04. *subnitescens* BICKHARDT, 1909
 25.05. *vermiculatus* REICHARDT, 1923
 25.06. *tenuistrius* MARSEUL, 1855
 a. *t. sparsutus* SOLSKY, 1876
 25.07. *virescens* (PAYKULL, 1798)
 25.08. *politus* (BRAHM, 1790)
 a. *p. politus* (BRAHM, 1790)
 25.09. *aeneus* (FABRICIUS, 1775)
 25.10. *immundus* (GYLLENHAL, 1827)

 26.00. **Chalcionellus** REICHARDT, 1932
 26.01. *decemstriatus* (P. ROSSI, 1792)
 a. *d. decemstriatus* (P. ROSSI, 1792)

 27.00. **Hypocacculus** BICKHARDT, 1914
 A. *Nessus* REICHARDT, 1932
 27.01. *rufipes* (KUGELANN, 1792)
 27. --. *rubripes* (ERICHSON, 1834)

 28.00. **Hypocaccus** C. G. THOMSON, 1867
 A. *Hypocaccus* C. G. THOMSON, 1867
 28.01. *rugifrons* (PAYKULL, 1798)
 a. *r. rugifrons* (PAYKULL, 1798)
 b. *r. subtilis* J. SCHMIDT, 1884
 28.02. *metallicus* (HERBST, 1792)
 28.03. *rugiceps* (DUFTSCHMID, 1805)

1. UVOD

1.1 Uvodne besede

Naddružina Histeroidea spada v podred Polyphaga, serija Staphyliniformia. V njej so zastopane tri družine, od katerih sta dve prisotni v Evropi in tudi v Sloveniji. To sta družini Sphaeritidae in Histeridae.

Družina Sphaeritidae šteje skupno samo 5 vrst, ki pripadajo enemu rodu. Razširjene so v holarktični regiji. Od sorodnih prisekančkov (Histeridae) jih zlahka ločimo po tem, da pri njih le pigidij ni prekrit s pokrovkami, proge na pokrovkah sestavlja zaporedje pik in torej niso neprekinjene, ščitek (skutelum) pa je precej velik.

V Sloveniji živi ena sama, razmeroma redka vrsta. Najdemo jo v razkrajajočih se organskih snoveh v stelji, pod lubjem in mahom, predvsem v iglastih gozdovih montanskega pasu.

Prisekančki (družina Histeridae) so razširjeni po vsem svetu, predvsem v tropih. Zdaj poznamo okoli 4000 vrst, razporejeni pa so v približno 350 rodov. Njihova velikost variira od nekaj manj kot 1 mm do približno 20 mm. Večinoma so zelo temne barve. Zanje je značilna velika sposobnost prilagajanja, zato najdemo številne "življenjske oblike", ki so morfološko precej različne. Tako najdemo izrazito ploščate, okroglaste, polkrožne ali cilindrične oblike. Za večino vrst je značilen gladek ali različno skulpturiran hitinast tegument, le pri nekaterih je tegument delno prekrit z dlačicami ali celo s čopi dlak.

Značilni znaki, po katerih takoj prepoznamo prisekančke, so kijaste in kolenaste tipalnice, pigidij in propigidij nista prekrita s pokrovkami, prosternum pa ima grebenček (*prosterno carenato*), glavo lahko potegnejo globoko v predprsje. Tarzalna formula je 5-5-5, z izjemo skupine Acritini, pri katerih je tarzalna formula 5-5-4.

Prisekančki so večinoma dnevno aktivne živali. Tako ličinke kot odrasli hrošči so po-

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Foreword

The superfamily Histeroidea belongs to the suborder Polyphaga, Staphyliniformia series.

In it, three families are represented, two of which occur in Europe, including Slovenia. These are the families Sphaeritidae and Histeridae.

The family Sphaeritidae embraces only 5 species, which belong to a single genus and are distributed in the Holarctic region. From the cognate hister beetles (Histeridae) they can be easily distinguished by the fact that they are the only of the kind whose pygidia are not covered by the elytra; the stripes on the elytra are made up of series of dots, which means that they are not uninterrupted, while the scutellum is fairly large.

Slovenia is inhabited by a single, relatively rare species. It can be found in decaying organic matter in litter, under bark and moss, predominantly in coniferous forests within the montane belt.

Hister beetles (family Histeridae) are distributed all over the world, particularly in the Tropics. Today, some 4,000 species are known, belonging to about 350 genera, their size varying from a little less than 1 mm to approximately 20 mm. They are mostly of very dark colours. As these beetles are characteristically highly adaptable, numerous "life forms" can be found, which are morphologically very diverse indeed: explicitly flat, globose, oval or cylindrical. Characteristic of the majority of them is the smooth or differently shaped chitinous tegument; only in some of them, the latter is partially covered with hairs or even tufts of hair.

The main features, by which the hister beetles can be recognised with no difficulty at all, are the club- or knee-shaped tentacles, the pygidium and propygidium are not covered by the elytra, the prosternum has a crest (*prosterno carenato*), and the head can be drawn deep into the pronotum. The tarsal formula is 5-5-5, with the exception of the group Acritini, whose tarsal formula is 5-5-4.

membni plenilci različnih členonožcev, nekaj je mrhovinarjev, manjši del vrst pa se prehranjuje z algami ali sporami gliv. Glede na vir hrane jih tudi najlažje najdemo. Živijo pod lubjem mrtvih ali hirajočih dreves, pogosto jih najdemo v govnu, na mrhovini, v propadajočih gobah, raznih razkrajajočih organskih snoveh, ptičjih gnezdih, rovih sesalcev, v živalski koži ali v živilih. Nekatere vrste najdemo ob in v gnezdih socialnih žuželk (pri mravljah in termitih), redki so prilagojeni na življenje v zemlji ali podzemeljskih jamah.

O etologiji prisekančkov vemo zelo malo. Šele pred kratkim so opisali dvorjenje samčkov pri nekaterih vrstah iz rodu *Margarinotus*, kjer samčki grizljajo levo srednjo ali zadnjo golenico samičke malo pod kolenom in se nato pariyo.

Zelo malo je opisanih ličink.

1.2 Osnovni geografski podatki

Slovenija je ena manjših evropskih držav. Njena površina meri le 20 256 km². Severni del Slovenije leži v srednji Evropi, južni pa na Balkanskem polotoku. Na zahodu meji na Italijo, na severu na Avstrijo, na severovzhodu na Madžarsko, na vzhodu in jugu na Hrvaško ter v skrajnem jugozahodnem delu na Jadransko morje. V Sloveniji je stičišče štirih evropskih makroregij: Alp na severu in severozahodu, Panonske nižine na vzhodu, Dinarskega gorstva na jugu in Jadranskega primorja na zahodu.

Najvišji vrh je Triglav (2864 m), ki se nahaja v apneniških Julijskih Alpah v severozahodnem delu Slovenije, severno in vzhodno od njih se raztezajo Karavanke in Kamniško-Savinjske Alpe, še bolj vzhodno, a še vedno ob severni meji, pa Osrednje kristalinske Alpe (Pohorje, Kozjak). Visokim Alpam sledi širok pas Predalpskega hribovja, ki na jugu preide v Dinaride, katerih najvišji vrh v Sloveniji je Snežnik (1796 m). To je kraško območje z

The hister beetles are mostly active during the day. Both larvae and mature beetles are important predators on various arthropods, some of them are scavengers, with just a few of them feeding on algae and fungal spores. It is their source of food, by which we can find them in the easiest possible way. They live under the bark of dead or dying trees and are quite often found in dung, on carrion, in decaying fungi, various disintegrating organic matter, bird nests, mammals' burrows, animal hides or foodstuffs. Some species can be found along or inside the nests of social insects (ants and termites), but only few of them have adapted to the life in soil or underground caves.

Very little is known about the ethology of hister beetles. It is only recently that some researchers have managed to describe courting by males in some species of the genus *Margarinotus*, where the male nibbles the female's left middle or hind tibia just under the knee, before mating with her.

Very few larvae have been described.

1.2 Elementary geographical information

Slovenia is one of the smallest countries in Europe, with its surface area of a mere 20,256 km². The northern part of Slovenia lies in Central Europe, whereas the southern part is situated on the Balkan Peninsula. In the west it borders on Italy, in the north on Austria, in the northeast on Hungary, in the south and east on Croatia, and in the southwest to the Adriatic Sea. Slovenia is situated in the contact area of four European macroregions: the Alps to the north and northwest, the Pannonian plain to the east, the Dinaric Mountains to the south and the Adriatic littoral to the west.

The highest peak is Mt. Triglav (2,864 m), located in the Calcareous Julian Alps in the northwestern region of Slovenia. To the north and east of these span the Karavanke and the Kamniško-Savinjske Alps, further to the east and closer to the northern border the Central Crystalline Alps (Pohorje, Kozjak). The towering Alps are followed by the pre-Alpine mountain chain, which gradually transcends to

vmesnimi kraškimi polji. Tu je tudi večina od 7850 do zdaj registriranih podzemeljskih jam in brezen v državi. Gorato ozemlje države je razrezano s številnimi, deloma pleistocensko preoblikovanimi dolinami. V Predalpskem hribovju ležijo štiri kotline: Ljubljanska, Celjska, Dravska ter Krška. Prekrite so s fluvioglacialnimi naplavinami. Na vzhodu Slovenije je ravninsko in gričevnato obrobje Panonske nižine iz miocenskih in pliocenskih sedimentov. Dinarsko gorovje na jugozahodu države prehaja v flišno gričevje.

Reki Soča in Reka ter še nekaj manjših rečic se izliva v Jadransko morje, porečja Mure, Drave, Save in Kolpe pa so usmerjena v Črno morje.

Dobro polovico slovenskega ozemlja prekrivajo gozdovi, njihov delež pa stalno narašča in dosega že 63 %.

1.3 Pokrajine v Sloveniji

Delitev Slovenije na pokrajine je zelo zapletena, ker so se skozi zgodovinska obdobja meje zelo spreminjale in se še vedno spreminjajo. Zdaj v Sloveniji ni administrativno določenih pokrajin. Razdelitev na pokrajine v tem pispevku temelji na geografski karti: "Zemljovid Slovenske dežele in pokrajin" (KOZLER, 1853) ter na karti avtorjev M. GABROVCA in V. RAJŠPA, objavljeno v knjigi *Slovenija – pokrajine in ljudje* (Mladinska knjiga, 1998, merilo 1: 700.000, stran 18 in 19), ki temelji na mejah avstrijskih dežel iz leta 1914.

Za starejše slovenske pokrajine se v literaturi uporabljajo različna tuja imena, kar povzroča veliko nejasnosti. Za boljše razumevanje podajamo naslednjo pregledno tabelo:

the Dinarides, whose highest peak (in Slovenia) is Mt. Snežnik (1,796 m). This is a karst region within which karst fields (poljes) are situated. The majority of the 8,500 underground caves and potholes, which have been registered in Slovenia so far, are found in this area. The mountainous regions of Slovenia are separated by numerous valleys, partially transformed in the Pleistocene. Amongst the pre-Alpine foothills, four basins are situated, i.e. the Ljubljanska, Celjska, Dravska and Krška, all of them covered by fluvioglacial deposits. The east of Slovenia is the flat and hilly margin of the Pannonian plain, composed of Miocene and Pliocene sediments. The Dinarides to the southwest transcend into flysch hills.

The Soča and Reka rivers, as well as a few other smaller rivers flow into the Adriatic Sea, whereas the catchments of the Mura, Drava, Sava and Kolpa are directed towards the Black Sea.

At least half of Slovenia is covered by forests, whose share is currently 63% and continuously rising.

1.3 Regions in Slovenia

Dividing Slovenia into regions is a very complicated matter as a result of its borders being augmented throughout history and continue to do so. For the time being, there are no officially determined regions in Slovenia. The division of regions in this text is based on the "Map of Slovenia and its regions" (KOZLER, 1853) as well as on the map by M. GABROVEC and V. RAJŠP, published in the book *Slovenija – its Regions and Peoples* (Mladinska knjiga, 1998, scale 1 : 700,000, pp. 18 and 19), which is based on the borders of Austrian provinces from 1914.

For older Slovenian regions various foreign names are used in literature, which creates a great deal of confusion. The following table provides some clarity:

| slovensko ime / Slovenian name: | nemško ime / German name: | italijansko ime / Italian name: | latinsko ime / Latin name: |
|--|--------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| Istra | Istrien | Istria | Histria |
| Koroško | Kärnten | Carinzia | Carinthia |
| Kranjsko | Krain | Carniola | Carniola (=Carniola) |
| Dolenjsko | Unterkrain | | Carniola inferior |
| Gorenjsko | Oberkrain | | Carniola superior |
| Notranjsko | Innerkrain | | Carniola interior |
| Primorsko | Küstenland | Littorale | Litorale |
| Štajersko | Steiermark | Stiria | Stiria (= Styria) |

V tem prispevku smo kot posebno pokrajino od Dolenjske odcepili Belo krajino, ki tako v geografskem kot favnističnem pogledu tvori samostojno enoto.

Na območju glavnega mesta Ljubljane so zaradi pozidave stare meje popolnoma zabrisane, zato Ljubljano z okolico obravnavamo kot posebno enoto. V tem prispevku navedene njene meje proti Gorenjski, Notranjski in Dolenjski niso zgodovinsko utemeljene.

V entomološki literaturi nekateri avtorji istovetijo Slovenijo z Ilirijo in Liburnijo, kar pa le delno ustreza resnici. Zlasti širok pojem je Ilirija. Prvotni Iliri so živeli v 5. stoletju pred našim štetjem na ozemlju današnjega Epira, Albanije in zahodne Makedonije. Kasneje so k njim šteli vedno več plemen, ki so bila malo ali nič sorodna s pravimi Iliri. Tako se je Ilirija najprej razširila na večji del Balkana, nato do Baltika in je v začetku 20. stoletja zajemala večji del Evrope. V raznih zgodovinskih obdobjih se je spreminjalo tudi njeno ime: v času rimskega imperija se je imenovala Ilirik, za časa Napoleona Ilirske province, v habsburški monarhiji Ilirsko kraljestvo itd. Zdaj se z imenom Ilirija največkrat pojmuje ozemlje Napoleonovih Ilirskih provinc, ki so segale od Visokih Tur preko Koroške, večjega dela zdajšnje Slovenije (brez Štajerske), Istre in Dalmacije do Boke Kotorske. Kljub temu, da je bila Ljubljana glavno mesto teh provinc in da se večji kraj imenuje Ilirska Bistrica, je v Sloveniji ime Ilirija zelo nedoločen geografski pojem in se skoraj ne uporablja za noben del slovenskega ozemlja.

In this contribution we have chosen to isolate the region of Bela krajina away from the Dolenjska region, which thus constitutes an individual entity from both geographic and faunistic perspective.

In the area of Ljubljana, the capital of Slovenia, the old boundaries have completely disappeared as a result of construction. Consequently, Ljubljana with its surrounding area is treated as an individual unit as well. Its boundaries, which reach toward the regions of Gorenjska, Notranjska and Dolenjska, have no historical foundation.

In entomological literature certain authors identify Slovenia with Illyria and Liburnia, which is partially correct. Illyria is a particularly broad topic. The original Illyrians lived in the 5th century B.C. in the territory of today's Epirus, Albania and western Macedonia. Later on, more and more other tribes were reckoned among them, although there was little or no relation to the true Illyrians. This is how Illyria expanded throughout the Balkans, then to the Baltic, and at the beginning of the 20th century engulfed the greater part of Europe. Throughout various historical periods, its name changed a great deal: in the times of the Roman Empire it was called Illyric, at the time of Napoleon the Illyrian Provinces, during the Habsburg monarchy the Illyrian Kingdom, and so on. Today, the term Illyria is usually associated with the territory of Napoleon's Illyrian Provinces, which spanned from Hohe Tauern across Koroška, a large part of the present-day Slovenia (excluding Štajerska), Istria and Dalmatia down to Boka Kotorska. In spite of Ljubljana being the capital of these provinces and that one of the larger towns is called Ilirska Bistrica, the name

Liburni so bili ilirsko pleme, ki so pred prihodom Rimljanov živeli ob jadranski obali med Rašo (Arsia) v Istri in Krko (Titius) v Dalmaciji. Zdaj je Liburnija samo še zgodovinsko-geografski pojem, njen večji del je v današnji Hrvaški, pri Kozini in Vremskem Britofu pa sega tudi v Slovenijo.

Julijska krajina (Venezia Giulia) se imenuje ozemlje, ki je do konca 1. svetovne vojne pripadalo Avstriji, leta 1921 pa je bilo z rapalsko mirovno pogodbo anektirano k Italiji. Po 2. svetovni vojni je del te pokrajine ostal v Italiji, večji del pa je pripadel Jugoslaviji. Zdaj leži na ozemlju treh držav: Italiji pripadata Trst in Gorica z okolico, Sloveniji severna Istra, Primorska in zahodni del Notranjske, Hrvaški pa večji del Istre, Cres in Lošinj.

of Illyria has no specific geographical meaning in Slovenia and is seldom used in reference to any part of Slovenian territory.

The Liburnians were an Illyrian tribe, who prior to the arrival of the Romans lived on the Adriatic coast between Raša (Arsia) in Istria and Krka (Titius) in Dalmatia. Presently, Liburnia is solely a historical-geographical notion whose larger portion lies within the present-day Croatia and in the vicinity of Kozina and Vremški Britof protrudes into Slovenia.

The Giulia region (Venezia Giulia) is the area, which until the end of World War I belonged to Austria and was in 1921 annexed to Italy after the Rapalo Peace Treaty. After World War II, a portion of this area remained in Italy, with the larger part belonging to Yugoslavia. Currently it lies within the borders of 3 countries: Trieste and Gorizia with the adjoining area are situated in Italy; northern Istria, Primorska and the western part of Notranjska lie within Slovenia, whereas the greater part of Istria and the islands of Cres and Lošinj belong to Croatia.



Slika 1: Karta pokrajin

Figure 1: The map of separate regions

1.4 Naravnogeografske regije in podregije Slovenije

Naravnogeografsko porazdelitev Slovenije smo povzeli po karti, ki so jo pripravili IVAN GAMS, DRAGO KLADNIK in MILAN OROŽEN ADAMIČ, kartografsko pa obdelala MILAN OROŽEN ADAMIČ in DRAGO PERKO z Geografskega inštituta ZRC SAZU. Karta je bila objavljena v Priročnem krajevnem leksikonu Slovenije leta 1996.

Po tej regionalizaciji je v Sloveniji 6 makroregij, 2 submakroregiji in 5 prehodnih regij, 94 mezo- in mikroregij ter 1 submikroregija. Glede na velikost Slovenije je to število izredno veliko in kaže na izjemno raznolikost dežele. Temu ustrežna je tudi biotska pestrost.

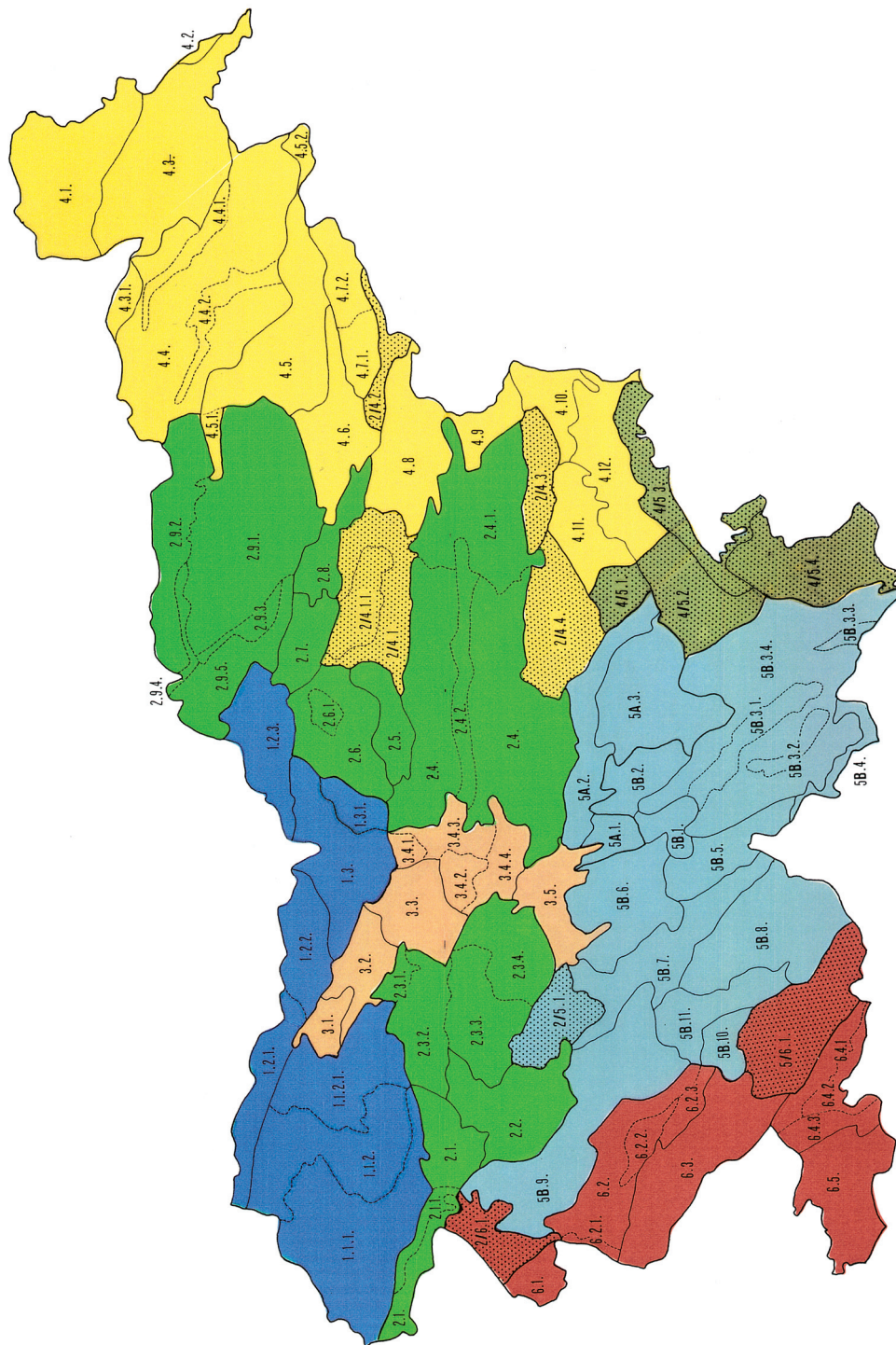
1.4 Natural geographic regions and subregions in Slovenia

The natural geographical divisioning of Slovenia has been made per map, which was prepared by IVAN GAMS, DRAGO KLADNIK and MILAN OROŽEN ADAMIČ, and was cartographically modified by MILAN OROŽEN ADAMIČ and DRAGO PERKO from the Anton Melik Geographical Institute of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts. The map was published in the Slovenian reference lexicon in 1996.

According to this regionalisation, there are 6 macroregions, 2 submacroregions and 5 transitional regions, 94 mezo- and microregions including 1 submicroregion in Slovenia. In view of Slovenia's size, this is a very high number, which indicates the immense diversity of the country, hence its biotic diversity.

makro, submakro ali prehodna regija / macro-, submacroregion or transitional region
 mezoregija / mezzoregion
 mikroregija / microregion
 submikroregija / submicroregion

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. | VISOKOGORSKE ALPE | 2. 3. | Škofjeloško in Polhograjsko hribovje |
| 1. 1. | Julijske Alpe | 2. 3. 1. | Šentjoško hribovje |
| 1. 1. 1. | Posoške Julijske Alpe | 2. 3. 2. | Selška dolina |
| 1. 1. 2. | Posavske Julijske Alpe | 2. 3. 3. | Poljanska dolina |
| 1. 1. 2. 1. | Pokljuka, Mežakla in Jelovica | 2. 3. 4. | Polhograjsko hribovje |
| 1. 2. | Karavanke | 2. 4. | Posavsko hribovje |
| 1. 2. 1. | Zahodne Karavanke | 2. 4. 1. | Vzhodno Posavsko hribovje |
| 1. 2. 2. | Srednje Karavanke | 2. 4. 2. | Moravško-Trboveljsko podolje |
| 1. 2. 3. | Mežiško-Solčavske Karavanke | 2. 5. | Menina in Dobrovlje |
| 1. 3. | Kamniško-Savinjske Alpe | 2. 6. | Zgornja Savinjska dolina |
| 1. 3. 1. | Velika planina in Dleskovška planota | 2. 6. | Golte |
| | | 2. 7. | Velenjska kotlina |
| 2. | PREDALPSKO HRIBOVJE | 2. 8. | Vitanjsko-Konjiške Karavanke |
| 2. 1. | Tolminsko hribovje | 2. 9. | Pohorsko Podravje |
| 2. 1. 1. | Dno Srednje Soške doline | 2. 9. 1. | Pohorje |
| 2. 2. | Idrijsko-Cerkljansko hribovje | 2. 9. 2. | Kozjak in Košenjak |



Slika 2: Karta naravnogeografskih regij
Figure 2. The map of natural geographic regions

- | | | | |
|------------|--------------------------------------|------------|---|
| 2. 9. 3. | Dno Mislinjske doline | 4. 7. 2. | Vinorodne Haloze |
| 2. 9. 4. | Dno Zgornje Dravske doline | 4. 8. | Vogljajnsko-Zgornjesotelsko gričevje |
| 2. 9. 5. | Zahodno Pohorsko Podravje | 4. 9. | Kozjansko gričevje |
| 2/4. | PREHODNI PREDALPSKO-SUBPANONSKI SVET | 4. 10. | Bizeljske gorice |
| 2/4. 1. | Celjska kotlina | 4. 11. | Krško gričevje |
| 2/4. 1. 1. | Ložniško gričevje | 4. 12. | Krško-Brežiška ravan |
| 2/4. 2. | Bočko-Maceljsko hribovje | 4/5. | PREHODNI SUBPANONSKO-DINARSKI SVET |
| 2/4. 3. | Senovsko podolje | 4/5. 1. | Raduljsko hribovje |
| 2/4. 4. | Mirnska dolina | 4/5. 2. | Novomeška pokrajina |
| 2/5. | PREHODNI PREDALPSKO-DINARSKI SVET | 4/5. 3. | Gorjanci |
| 2/5. 1. | Rovtarsko hribovje | 4/5. 4. | Nizka Bela krajina |
| 2/6. | PREHODNI PREDALPSKO-PRIMORSKI SVET | 5. | DINARSKI KRAS CELINSKE SLOVENIJE |
| 2/6. 1. | Spodnja Soška dolina s Kambreškim | 5 A. | Nizki kras |
| 3. | DNO LJUBLJANSKE KOTLINE | 5 A. 1. | Turjaška pokrajina |
| 3. 1. | Dežela in Blejski kot | 5 A. 2. | Dolenjsko podolje |
| 3. 2. | Dobrave | 5 A. 3. | Suha krajina |
| 3. 3. | Kranjsko-Sorško polje | 5 B. | Visoki kras |
| 3. 4. | Vzhodna Ljubljanska kotlina | 5 B. 1. | Velikolaščanska pokrajina |
| 3. 4. 1. | Tunjiško gričevje | 5 B. 2. | Dobrepoljski kras |
| 3. 4. 2. | Šmarnogorsko-Rašiški osamelci | 5 B. 3. | Ribniško-Kočevski kras |
| 3. 4. 3. | Kamniškobistriška ravan | 5 B. 3. 1 | Ribniško-Kočevsko podolje |
| 3. 4. 4. | Ljubljansko polje | 5 B. 3. 2 | Grčarsko-Kočevskoreški ravniki |
| 3. 5. | Ljubljansko barje | 5 B. 3. 3 | Poljanski ravniki |
| 4. | SUBPANONSKA SLOVENIJA | 5 B. 3. 4. | Dolina zgornje Kolpe in Čabranke |
| 4. 1. | Goričko | 5 B. 5. | Bloke in Loški potok |
| 4. 2. | Lendavske gorice | 5 B. 6. | Krimsko-Mokrško hribovje z Menišijo |
| 4. 3. | Pomurska ravan | 5 B. 7. | Notranjsko podolje |
| 4. 3. 1. | Apaško polje | 5 B. 8. | Snežnik in Javorniki |
| 4. 4. | Slovenske gorice | 5 B. 9. | Trnovski gozd, Banjšice, Nanos in Hrušica |
| 4. 4. 1. | Dno Ščavniške doline | 5 B. 10. | Slavinski ravniki z Vremščico |
| 4. 4. 2. | Dno Pesniške doline | 5 B. 11. | Pivka |
| 4. 5. | Dravsko-Ptujsko polje | 5/6. | PREHODNI DINARSKO-PRIMORSKI SVET |
| 4. 5. 1. | Ruška dolina | 5/6. 1. | Brkini z dolino Reke |
| 4. 5. 2. | Središko polje | 6. | PRIMORJE |
| 4. 6. | Dravinjske gorice | 6. 1. | Goriška Brda |
| 4. 7. | Haloze | 6. 2. | Vipavska dolina |
| 4. 7. 1. | Gozdnate Haloze | | |

- 6. 2. 1. Goriška ravan
- 6. 2. 2. Vipavska Brda
- 6. 2. 3. Vrhe
- 6. 3. Kras
- 6. 4. Severnoistrski kras

- 6. 4. 1. Podgrajsko podolje
- 6. 4. 2. Slavniško pogorje
- 6. 4. 3. Podgorški kras
- 6. 5. Koprsko primorje
- 6. 6. Jadransko morje

2. GRADIVO IN METODE

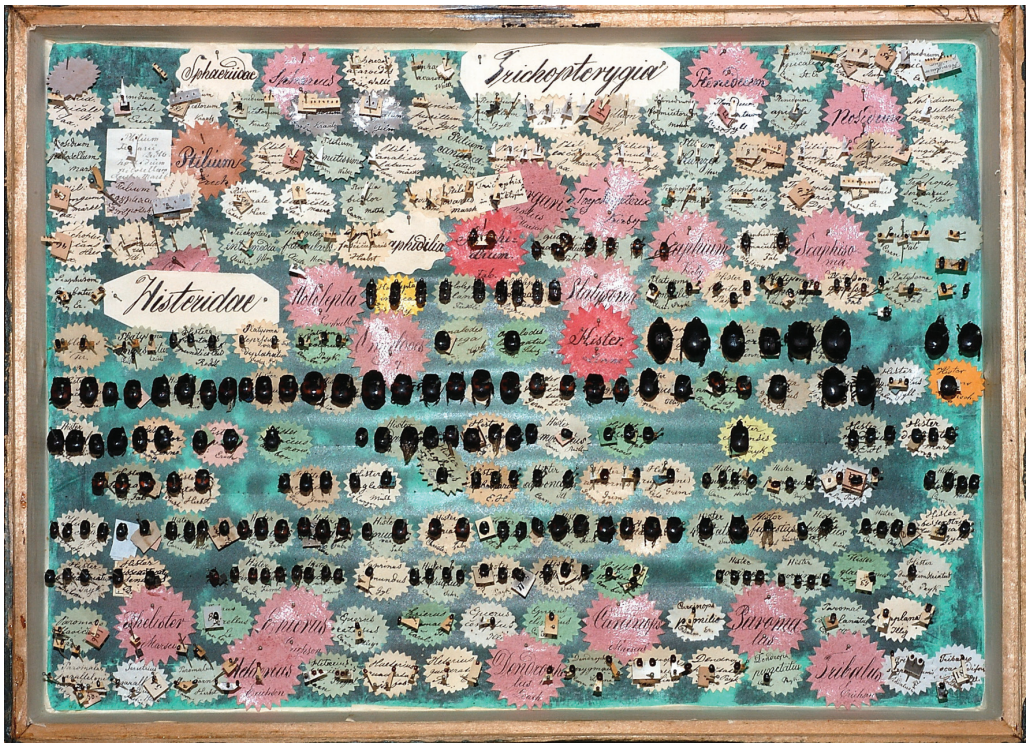
2.1 Izvor gradiva

Pri pripravi tega prispevka smo zbrali vse dostopne podatke iz literature in osrednje kartoteke Prirodoslovnega muzeja Slovenije (PMS) ter ob redeterminaciji izpisali podatke iz vseh nam dosegljivih zbirk. Gradivo je deponirano v naslednjih zbirkah: A. Bianchi (PMS), E. Bognolo (Trieste), S. Brelih (PMS), B. Drovenik

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1 Material sources

For the preparation of this contribution to the Slovenian fauna we selected all accessible information from literature as well as central directory of the Slovenian Museum of Natural History (PMS), and reproduced all findings from attainable compilations. The material is stored in the following collections: A. Bianchi



Slika 3. Del zbirke Ferdinanda Schmidta

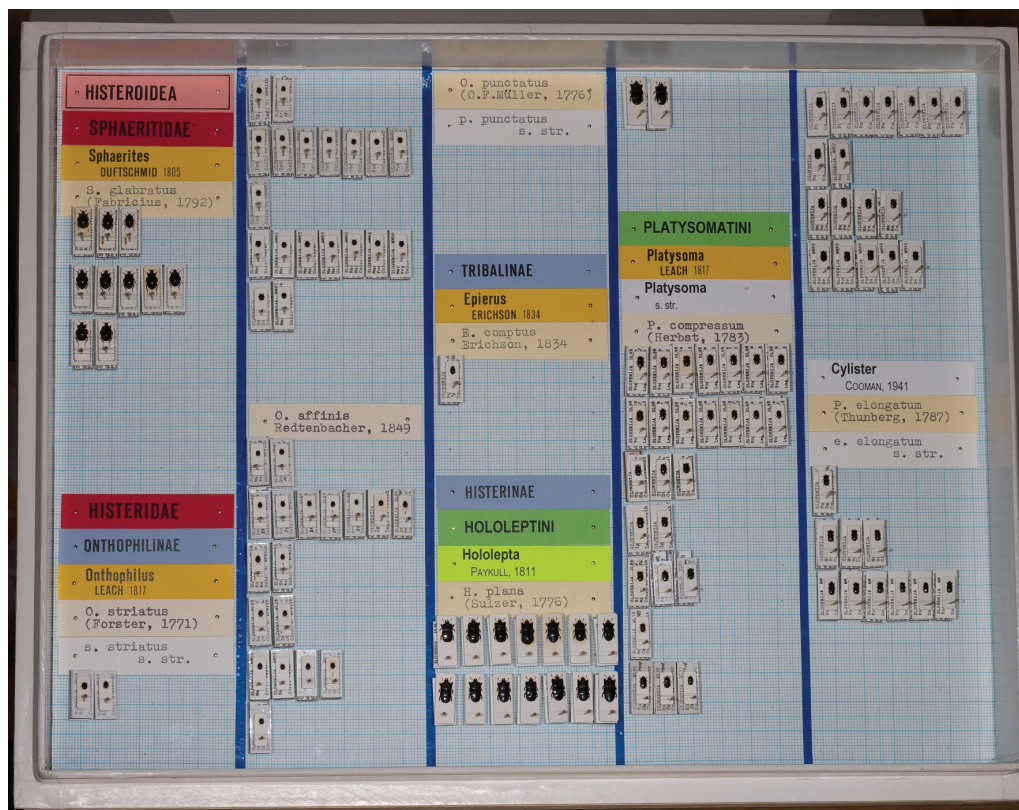
Figure 3. Part of Ferdinand Schmidt's collection

(Biološki inštitut Jovana Hadžija ZRC SAZU, Ljubljana), V. Furlan (PMS), A. Gspan (PMS), E. Jaeger (PMS), B. Kofler (Škofja Loka), J. Peyer (PMS), A. Pirnat (Biološki inštitut Jovana Hadžija ZRC SAZU, Ljubljana), S. Polak (Notranjski muzej, Postojna), E. Pretner (Biološki inštitut Jovana Hadžija ZRC SAZU, Ljubljana), F. Schmidt (PMS); J. Staudacher (PMS), J. Stussiner (PMS), A. in Ž. Vrezec (Ljubljana) in M. Zdešar (Brezje pri Dobrovi). Zbirke A. Bianchi, S. Brelih, E. Jaeger in J. Peyer so združene v Osrednjo zbirko hroščev Slovenije (PMS).

Pri zbiranju gradiva smo uporabljali klasične načine lova: predvsem smo pregledovali tla, živalske iztrebke, mrhovino, odstranjevali lubje na odmrlih deblih, sejali drobir in kupe razkrajajočih se rastlin, uporabljali platneni sak

(PMS), E. Bognolo (Trieste), S. Brelih (PMS), B. Drovenik (Jovan Hadži Institute of Biology ZRC SAZU, Ljubljana), V. Furlan (PMS), A. Gspan (PMS), E. Jaeger (PMS), M. Kahlen (Naturhistorisches Museum, Innsbruck), B. Kofler (Škofja Loka), A. Pirnat (Jovan Hadži Institute of Biology ZRC SAZU), S. Polak (Museum of Notranjska, Postojna), E. Pretner (Jovan Hadži Institute of Biology ZRC SAZU, Ljubljana), F. Schmidt (PMS), J. Staudacher (PMS), J. Stussiner (PMS), A. & Ž. Vrezec (Ljubljana) and M. Zdešar (Brezje pri Dobrovi). The collections of A. Bianchi, S. Brelih, E. Jaeger and J. Peyer are integrated in the Central collection of Slovenian beetles (PMS).

While gathering the material, we resorted to the classical catching methods: predominantly we were examining the soil, animal excre-



Slika 4. Del osrednje zbirke hroščev Slovenije. Foto I. Sivec

Figure 4. Part of Central collection of Slovenian beetles. Photo I. Sivec

(kečer) ter svetlobne, feromonske in zemeljske pasti.

Za določevanje smo pripravili suhe preparate.

Uporabljeni podatki so shranjeni v Prirodoslovnem muzeju Slovenije in v podatkovni zbirki FloVegSi Biološkega inštituta Jovana Hadžija ZRC SAZU.

Izdelava kart razširjenosti je bila izvedena z računalniško aplikacijo FloVegSi (SELIŠKAR et al., 2001)

2.2 Seznam najdišč

Seznam najdišč (tabela 1) temelji na Atlasu Slovenije, III. izdaja, Ljubljana, izdala Mladinska knjiga in Geodetski zavod Slovenije, 1996 (v nadaljnjem besedilu Atlas).

Seznam zajema vsa najdišča, navedena pri posameznih taksonih. Imena najdišč so zdaj veljavna uradna slovenska imena, pisana v 1. sklonu ednine, povzeta po Atlasu.

Seznam zajema naslednje osnovne podatke o najdiščih:

1. ožje in širše ime najdišča

V seznamu najdišč je na prvem mestu vedno ime ožjega najdišča, ki je lahko vsak geografski pojem ali objekt (razen pogorij, dolin, kotlin, vod in pokrajin, ki zajemajo več kot 1 kvadrat UTM 10 km x 10 km) in je zapisan na eni od kart št. 6-223 v Atlasu (merilo 1 : 50 000).

Širše najdišče je lahko vsak geografski pojem, ki leži v bližini ožjega najdišča in je zapisan v Atlasu na karti 1 : 600 000 na notranji strani platnic in na 1. strani. Kjer ni podrobnejših podatkov, lahko širše najdišče služi tudi kot ožje najdišče.

Vezaj (npr. Hrastje-Mota) uporabljamo, če se tako glasi uradno ime naselja. Pomišljaj (npr. Bovec – Kanin) pišemo takrat, ko je ožje najdišče med imenovanima krajema in nima posebnega imena.

ments and carrion, removing bark on dead trees, sieving wood particles and piles of decaying plants, using the linen catchers as well as light, pheromone and soil bait traps.

For identification purposes we prepared dry preparations.

The used data that are stored in the Slovenian Museum of Natural History and in the FloVegSi data collection of the Jovan Hadži Institute of Biology ZRC SAZU.

Distribution maps were prepared using the computer program FloVegSi (SELIŠKAR et al., 2001).

2.2 List of localities

The list of localities (Table 1) is founded upon the Atlas of Slovenia, 3rd edition, Ljubljana, published by Mladinska knjiga and the Geodetic Institute of Slovenia, 1996 (hereinafter referred to as the Atlas).

The list covers all localities quoted for individual taxa. The names of the localities are now official Slovenian names, as stated in the Atlas.

The list contains the following rudimentary facts pertaining to the localities:

1. the specific and general name of the locality

In the list of localities, the name of the specific locality is initially stated, which can be any geographical entity or object (other than mountain chains, valleys, basins, waters or regions, which are greater than 1 square UTM 10 x 10 km) and appears on one of the maps from number 6 to 223 in the Atlas (scale 1 : 50 000).

The general locality can be any geographical entity that lies in the vicinity of the specific locality and is recorded on the 1 : 600,000 scale map located on the inside cover of the Atlas, including page 1. Where information regarding the specific locality is unavailable, the general locality may serve as the specific site.

Hyphenations are used if they are in the official name of a village, for instance Hrastje-

2. kvadrat UTM 10 km x 10 km

Kvadrati UTM so določeni po kartah v Atlasu (merilo 1 : 50 000).

3. geografske koordinate, dolžina in širina v stopinjah in minutah

Geografske koordinate so odčitane glede na slovenski koordinatni sistem D 48 na Besslovem elipsoidu, Gauss-Krügerjeva projekcija po kartah v Atlasu (merilo 1 : 50 000)

4. nadmorska višina

Nadmorske višine, pri katerih v seznamu najdišč ni predznaka, so izmerjene oziroma zanesljivo ugotovljene; dopustna razlika znaša ± 10 m. Nadmorske višine, pred katerimi je predznak (~), so kasneje ugotovljene in dopustna razlika znaša ± 50 m. Z zvezdico (*) so označena najdišča, pri katerih se nadmorska višina zelo spreminja (gore); če je ta ugotovljena, je navedena v besedilu pri posameznem taksonu. Če sta v seznamu najdišč in pri posamezni vrsti navedeni različni nadmorski višini, je pravilna tista, ki je navedena pri vrsti.

5. pokrajina

Pokrajine so v seznamu označene z naslednjimi kraticami:

Bkr. – Bela krajina

Dol. – Dolenjsko

Gor. – Gorenjsko

Ist. – Istra

Kor. – Koroško

Ljo. – Ljubljana z okolico

Not. – Notranjsko

Prk. – Prekmurje

Prm. – Primorsko

Štj. – Štajersko

6. naravna geografska makro-, submakro-, prehodna-, mezo-, mikro-, submikroregija.

Naravnogeografske regije in podregije so zajete v poglavju 1.4.

Mota. A dash is used in the instance where the locality lies between the named areas, but has no particular name of its own, for instance Bovec - Kanin.

2. UTM 10 x 10 km square

UTM squares are determined by the maps in the Atlas (1 : 50,000 scale)

3. geographic coordinates, longitude and latitude in degrees and minutes

Geographic coordinates are determined according to Slovenian geographic coordinate system D 48 on the Bessel ellipsoid and with the Gauss-Krüger projection by the Atlas maps (1 : 50,000 scale)

4. altitude (above sea level)

In the event that the altitude listed for a particular locality has no sign preceding it, the measurements in these cases have been precisely determined; accuracy is within ± 10 m. Altitudes preceded by the sign (~) were determined at a later date, their accuracy being ± 50 m. Localities marked by a star (*) indicate changing altitudes (mountains); if it has been established, it will be made note of in the text of the individual taxa. If there is a discrepancy between the altitude in the list of localities and the description of the individual species, the correct value shall be the latter.

5. region

Listed regions have the following abbreviations:

Bkr. – Bela krajina

Dol. – Dolenjsko

Gor. – Gorenjsko

Ist. – Istra

Kor. – Koroško

Ljo. – Ljubljana and area

Not. – Notranjsko

Prk. – Prekmurje

Prm. – Primorsko

Štj. – Štajersko

6. natural geographic macro-, submacro-, transitional-, mezo-, micro-, submicroregions.

Natural geographical regions and subregions are discussed in Chapter 1.4.

Tabela 1. / Table 1. Seznam najdišč / The list of localities:

kraj: najdišče / area: locality

UTM: kvadrat UTM 10 km x 10 km / UTM: UTM 10 km x 10 km square

koordinata x: zemljepisna dolžina v stopinjah in minutah / x coordinate: geographical longitude in degrees and minutes

koordinata y: zemljepisna širina v stopinjah in minutah / y coordinate: geographical latitude in degrees and minutes

nmv: nadmorska višina / asl: above sea level

pokrajina / region

regija 1: makro-, submakro regija ali prehodna regija / region 1: macro-, submacroregion or transitional region

regija 2: mezoregija / region 2: mezzo region

regija 3: mikroregija / region 3: microregion

regija 4: submikroregija / region 4: submicroregion

| kraj | UTM | x koordinata | y koordinata | nmv | pokrajina | reg. 1 | reg. 2 | reg. 3 | reg. 4 |
|-----------------------------|------|--------------|--------------|----------|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Locality | UTM | x coordinate | y coordinate | m a.s.l. | landscape | Reg. 1 | Reg. 2 | Reg. 3 | Reg. 4 |
| Ajdovščina, Vipavska dolina | VL18 | 13°55'E | 45°53'N | ~106 m | Prm. | 6. | 2. | | |
| Ankaran | VL04 | 13°43'E | 45°34'N | * | Ist. | 6. | 5. | | |
| Arto, Krško | WL39 | 15°23'E | 45°59'N | 200 m | Dol. | 4. | 11. | | |
| Artviže, Brkini | VL25 | 14°02'E | 45°36'N | ~800 m | Ist. | 5/6. | 1. | | |
| Babni Dol, Medvode | VM50 | 14°25'E | 46°06'N | 370 m | Gor. | 2. | 3. | 4. | |
| Baza 20, Lukov dom, | | | | | | | | | |
| Kočevski Rog | WL06 | 15°02'E | 45°41'N | 670 m | Dol. | 5B. | 3. | 4. | |
| Betnava, Maribor | WM55 | 15°38'E | 46°31'N | 270 m | Štj. | 4. | 5. | | |
| Bezgovce, Zabiče | VL54 | 14°22'E | 45°31'N | 720 m | Not. | 5B. | 8. | | |
| Bistra, Vrhnika | VL48 | 14°20'E | 45°56'N | 300 m | Not. | 3. | 5. | | |
| Bled | VM33 | 14°07'E | 46°22'N | ~500 m | Gor. | 3. | 1. | | |
| Boč | WM42 | 15°37'E | 46°17'N | * | Štj. | 2/4. | 2. | | |
| Bohinj, Julijske Alpe | VM12 | (13°50'E) | (46°15'N) | ~550 m | Gor. | 1. | 1. | 2. | |
| Brdo, Ljubljana | VM50 | 14°27'E | 46°02'N | 300 m | Ljo. | 3. | 5. | | |
| Brest, Ig | VL69 | 14°29'E | 45°58'N | 300 m | Not. | 3. | 5. | | |
| Brezje pri Dobrovi | VL49 | 14°21'E | 46°01'N | ~340 m | Ljo. | 2. | 3. | 4. | |
| Brezovica pri Ljubljani | VL59 | 14°25'E | 46°01'N | 460 m | Ljo. | 2. | 3. | 4. | |
| Brežice | WL48 | 15°35'E | 45°54'N | 160 m | Štj. | 4. | 12. | | |
| Budinci, Dolenci | WM99 | 16°15'E | 46°51'N | 300 m | Prk. | 4. | 1. | | |
| Celje | WM22 | 15°15'E | 46°15'N | 240 m | Štj. | 2/4. | 1. | | |
| Črna prst, Julijske Alpe | VM12 | 13°56'E | 46°13'N | * | Gor. | 1. | 1. | 2. | |
| Črnatelj | WL14 | 15°11'E | 45°34'N | ~160 m | Bkr. | 4/5. | 4. | | |
| Črnuče, Ljubljana | VM60 | 14°31'E | 46°06'N | 290 m | Ljo. | 3. | 4. | 4. | |
| Devin, Koritnice | VL45 | 14°19'E | 45°36'N | ~1000 m | Not. | 5B. | 8. | | |
| Divača | VL15 | 13°57'E | 45°40'N | 440 m | Prm. | 6. | 3. | | |
| Dobliče, Črnatelj | WL14 | 15°08'E | 45°33'N | ~150 m | Bkr. | 4/5. | 4. | | |

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| kraj | UTM | x koordinata | y koordinata | nmv | pokrajina | reg. 1 | reg. 2 | reg. 3 | reg. 4 |
|------------------------------|--------|--------------|--------------|----------|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Locality | UTM | x coordinate | y coordinate | m a.s.l. | landscape | Reg. 1 | Reg. 2 | Reg. 3 | Reg. 4 |
| Dobrepolje | VL77 | 14°42'E | 45°50'N | 435 m | Dol. | 5B. | 2. | | |
| Dobrova, Ljubljana | VM50 | 14°25'E | 46°03'N | ~310 m | Ljo. | 3. | 5. | | |
| Dol, Stari trg ob Kolpi | WL03 | 15°03'E | 45°29'N | 190 m | Dol. | 5B. | 3. | 3. | |
| Dolenjske Toplice | WL06 | 15°03'E | 45°45'N | 175 m | Dol. | 4. | 12. | | |
| Dolnice, Ljubljana | VM50 | 14°27'E | 46°05'N | ~325 m | Ljo. | 3. | 4. | 4. | |
| Donačka gora | WM52 | 15°45'E | 46°15'N | ~550 m | Štj. | 2/4. | 2. | | |
| Draga, Ig | VL68 | 14°32'E | 45°56'N | 300 m | Dol. | 5A. | 1. | | |
| Dragonja, naselje, Sečovelje | UL93 | 13°39'E | 45°27'N | ~20 m | Ist. | 6. | 5. | | |
| Dragučova, Maribor | WM55 | 15°42'E | 46°34'N | ~300 m | Štj. | 4. | 4. | | |
| Dramlje, Celje | WM32 | 15°23'E | 46°16'N | 300 m | Štj. | 4. | 8. | | |
| Farkašovci, Velike Polane | XM06 | 16°21'E | 46°36'N | 168 m | Prk. | 4. | 3. | | |
| Fjesa, Piran | UL84 | 13°35'E | 45°31'N | 10 m | Ist. | 6. | 5. | | |
| Fridrihštajn, Stojna | VL85 | 14°52'E | 45°36'N | 900 m | Dol. | 5B. | 3. | 4. | |
| Gažon, Koper | UL94 | 13°42'E | 45°31'N | 240 m | Ist. | 6. | 5. | | |
| Golovec, Ljubljana | VL69 | 14°32'E | 46°02'N | ~400 m | Ljo. | 2. | 4. | | |
| Gorenje Laknice, Mokronog | WL18 | 15°10'E | 45°55'N | 300 m | Dol. | 4/5. | 1. | | |
| Gorenje pri Divači | VL16 | 13°57'E | 45°41'N | 415 m | Prm. | 6. | 3. | | |
| Gorica | (UL98) | (13°38'E) | (45°56'N) | ~100 m | Prm. | 6. | 2. | 1. | |
| Goričane, Medvode | VM51 | 14°23'E | 46°08'N | 320 m | Gor. | 3. | 3. | | |
| Gorjuše, Pokljuka, | | | | | | | | | |
| Julijske Alpe | VM23 | 14°00'E | 46°19'N | 1000 m | Gor. | 1. | 1. | 2. | 1. |
| Gornji Ig, Krim | VL68 | 14°30'E | 45°55'N | 650 m | Not. | 5B. | 6. | | |
| Grad, Ljubljana | VM60 | 14°30'E | 46°02'N | ~370 m | Ljo. | 2. | 4. | | |
| Grad Borl, Stojnci | WM72 | 16°00'E | 46°22'N | 250 m | Štj. | 4. | 5. | | |
| Grčarice, Kočevska Reka | VL85 | 14°45'E | 45°38'E | 520 m | Štj. | 5B. | 3. | 2. | |
| Grič, Krško | WL38 | 15°29'E | 45°56'N | 180 m | Dol. | 4. | 12. | | |
| Grosuplje | VL79 | 14°40'E | 45°57'N | ~340 m | Dol. | 5A. | 2. | | |
| Grmez, Ljubljansko barje | VL69 | 14°32'E | 45°59'N | 300 m | Dol. | 3. | 5. | | |
| Horjul, Iskra | VL49 | 14°18'E | 46°01'N | 340 m | Not. | 2. | 3. | 4. | |
| Hrastje, Makole | WM43 | 15°38'E | 46°19'N | 360 m | Štj. | 4. | 6. | | |
| Hrastnik | WM01 | 15°05'E | 46°08'N | ~290 m | Štj. | 2. | 4. | 2. | |
| Hrenovice, Postojna | VL37 | 14°08'E | 45°46'N | 540 m | Not. | 5B. | 11. | | |
| Ig | VL69 | 14°32'E | 45°59'N | 293 m | Dol. | 3. | 5. | | |
| Ig, Studenec | VL69 | 14°32'E | 45°59'N | 293 m | Dol. | 3. | 5. | | |
| Ihan, Domžale | VM70 | 14°37'E | 46°07'N | 290 m | Gor. | 3. | 4. | 3. | |
| Iška Loka, Ig | VL69 | 14°31'E | 45°48'N | 293 m | Dol. | 3. | 5. | | |
| Ježica, Ljubljana | VM60 | 14°31'E | 46°05'N | 295 m | Ljo. | 3. | 4. | 4. | |
| Kačiče, Rodik | VL25 | 13°58'E | 45°38'N | 490 m | Prm. | 5/6. | 1. | | |
| Kalobje, Šentjur | WM31 | 15°23'E | 46°10'N | ~620 m | Štj. | 2. | 4. | 1. | |
| Kamnica, Maribor | WM46 | 15°36'E | 46°34'N | ~290 m | Štj. | 4. | 5. | | |
| Kamniška Bistrica, | | | | | | | | | |
| Kamniške Alpe | VM63 | 14°35'E | 46°19'N | ~600 m | Gor. | 1. | 3. | | |
| Kamniške Alpe | (VM63) | - | - | * | Gor. | 1. | 3. | | |

| kraj | UTM | x koordinata | y koordinata | nmv | pokrajina | reg. 1 | reg. 2 | reg. 3 | reg. 4 |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------------|--------------|----------|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Locality | UTM | x coordinate | y coordinate | m a.s.l. | landscape | Reg. 1 | Reg. 2 | Reg. 3 | Reg. |
| Kamno, Kobarid | UM91 | 13°38'E | 46°12'N | ~200 m | Prm. | 2. | 1. | 1. | |
| Kapele, potok Virje | WL58 | 15°40'E | 45°55'N | 165 m | Štj. | 4. | 12. | | |
| Karlovica, okolica, | | | | | | | | | |
| Velike Lašče | VL67 | 14°36'E | 45°48'N | 540 m | Dol. | 5B. | 1. | | |
| Knežja Lipa, Kočevje | WL04 | 15°00'E | 45°43'N | 580 m | Dol. | 5B. | 3. | 4. | |
| Kočevje | VL85 | 14°51'E | 45°38'N | ~470 m | Dol. | 5B. | 3. | 1. | |
| Kodreti, Štanjel | VL17 | 13°53'E | 45°49'N | 165 m | Prm. | 6. | 2. | 2. | |
| Kolonija, Pohorje | WM44 | 15°31'E | 46°26'N | 800 m | Štj. | 2. | 9. | 1. | |
| Koritnice, Knežak | VL45 | 14°17'E | 45°37'N | ~625 m | Not. | 5B. | 11. | | |
| Koseze, Ljubljana | VM50 | 14°28'E | 46°04'N | 310 m | Ljo. | 3. | 4. | 4. | |
| Kostanjevica na Krki | WL37 | 15°25'E | 45°50'N | 150 m | Dol. | 4. | 12. | | |
| Kozje | WM40 | 15°33'E | 46°04'N | 280 m | Štj. | 4. | 9. | | |
| Kranj | VM52 | (14°20'E) | (46°14'N) | ~390 m | Gor. | 3. | 3. | | |
| Kremenica, Barje, Ig | VL68 | 14°33'E | 45°56'N | 295 m | Dol. | 3. | 5. | | |
| Kremenica, Hrib, Ig | VL68 | 14°33'E | 45°57'N | 310 m | Dol. | 5A. | 1. | | |
| Kren, Kočevska Mala gora | VL95 | 14°55'E | 45°40'N | 600 m | Dol. | 5B. | 3. | 4. | |
| Krim | VL58 | 14°28'E | 45°55'N | * | Not. | 5B. | 6. | | |
| Križna Gora, Škofja Loka | VM41 | 14°16'E | 46°11'N | 680 m | Gor. | 2. | 3. | 2. | |
| Kropa, Radovljica | VM32 | 14°12'E | 46°17'N | 650 m | Gor. | 3. | 2. | | |
| Krumperk, Domžale | VM70 | 14°38'E | 46°08'N | 320 m | Gor. | 3. | 4. | 3. | |
| Kum | WM00 | 15°04'E | 46°05'N | * | Dol. | 2. | 4. | | |
| Kurnik, Vogrsko | VL08 | 13°43'E | 45°55'N | 60 m | Prm. | 6. | 2. | | |
| Ladski vrh, Kobarid | UM92 | 13°36'E | 46°14'N | ~350 m | Prm. | 1. | 1. | 2. | |
| Lahovče, Komenda | VM62 | 14°30'E | 46°13'N | 354 m | Gor. | 3. | 4. | 1. | |
| Lamprehtov potok, Pohorje | WM35 | 15°26'E | 46°31'N | * | Štj. | 2. | 9. | 1. | |
| Lancovo, Radovljica | VM33 | 14°09'E | 46°19'N | ~500 m | Gor. | 3. | 1. | | |
| Lenart v Slovenskih goricah | WM65 | 15°50'E | 46°34'N | ~250 m | Štj. | 4. | 4. | | |
| Lendava | XM15 | 16°27'E | 46°34'N | 170 m | Prk. | 4. | 3. | | |
| Lesce, Bled | VM33 | 14°09'E | 46°21'N | 500 m | Gor. | 3. | 1. | | |
| Lipica, Sežana | VL15 | 13°53'E | 45°40'N | 400 m | Prm. | 6. | 3. | | |
| Litija | VM80 | 14°50'E | 46°03'N | 240 m | Dol. | 2. | 4. | | |
| Ljubljana | (VM60) | (14°31'E) | (46°04'N) | (295 m) | Ljo. | (3. | 4. | 4.) | |
| Ljubljana, Barje | VL59 | 14°28'E | 46°01'N | 295 m | Ljo. | 3. | 5. | | |
| Ljubljana, okolica | (VM60) | - | - | * | Ljo. | 3. | - | | |
| Lobnica, potok, Pohorje | WM35 | 15°27'E | 46°30'N | * | Štj. | 2. | 9. | 1. | |
| Logarska dolina, | | | | | | | | | |
| Savinjske Alpe | VM73 | 14°38'E | 46°23'N | ~760 m | Štj. | 1. | 3. | | |
| Logatec | VL38 | 14°12'E | 45°54'N | 475 m | Not. | 5B. | 7. | | |
| Lokev, Divača | VL15 | 13°56'E | 45°39'N | 450 m | Prm. | 6. | 3. | | |
| Lož | VL56 | 14°28'E | 45°43'N | 590 m | Not. | 5B. | 7. | | |
| Lubnik, Škofja Loka | VM41 | 14°15'E | 46°10'N | 450 m | Gor. | 2. | 3. | 3. | |
| Lucan, Portorož | UL94 | 13°36'E | 45°30'N | ~130 m | Ist. | 6. | 5. | | |

| kraj | UTM | x koordinata | y koordinata | nmv | pokrajina | reg. 1 | reg. 2 | reg. 3 | reg. 4 |
|---------------------------|--------|--------------|--------------|----------|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Locality | UTM | x coordinate | y coordinate | m a.s.l. | landscape | Reg. 1 | Reg. 2 | Reg. 3 | Reg. 4 |
| Mala Gora, naselje, | | | | | | | | | |
| Ribnica | VL96 | 14°52'E | 45°41'N | 485 m | Dol. | 5B. | 3. | 4. | |
| Malečnik, Maribor | WM55 | 15°42'E | 46°33'N | 250 m | Štj. | 4. | 4(5). | | |
| Mali Krplivnik, | | | | | | | | | |
| reka Velika Krka | XM08 | 16°20'E | 46°48'N | 240 m | Pkm. | 4. | 1. | | |
| Mali Kum – Podkum, Kum | WM00 | 15°04'E | 46°04'N | ~810 m | Dol. | 2. | 4. | | |
| Malikovec, Lipovec, Semič | WL15 | 15°11'E | 45°38'N | 240 m | Bkr. | 4/5. | 4. | | |
| Maribor | WM55 | (15°39'E) | (46°32'N) | ~270 m | Štj. | 4. | 5. | | |
| Maribor, okolica | (WM55) | - | - | * | Štj. | 4. | 5. | | |
| Mariborski otok, Maribor | WM45 | 15°37'E | 46°34'N | 270 m | Štj. | 4. | 5. | | |
| Matavun, Divača | VL25 | 13°59'E | 45°39'N | 400 m | Prm. | 5/6. | 1. | | |
| Mavrlen, Dobljče | WL14 | 15°08'E | 45°34'N | ~400 m | Bkr. | 5B. | 3. | 4. | |
| Melje, Maribor | WM55 | 15°40'E | 46°33'N | 270 m | Štj. | 4. | 5. | | |
| Mikunca, Velike Lašče | VL67 | 14°34'E | 45°47'N | ~850 m | Dol. | 5B. | 1. | | |
| Modrej, Most na Soči | VM01 | 13°45'E | 46°09'E | 170 m | Prm. | 2. | 1. | 1. | |
| Mokrec | VL68 | 14°31'E | 45°54'N | * | Dol. | 5B. | 6. | | |
| Moškanjci, Ptuj, | WM74 | 15°59'E | 46°25'N | 215 m | Štj. | 4. | 5. | | |
| Nadgorica, Ljubljana | VM60 | 14°33'E | 46°05'N | 290 m | Ljo. | 3. | 4. | 4. | |
| Naklo, Škocjan | VL25 | 14°00'E | 45°39'N | 390 m | Prm. | 5/6. | 1. | | |
| Nanos | VL27 | 14°03'E | 45°46'N | * | Not. | 5B. | 9. | | |
| Negovsko jezero, Negova | WM76 | 15°57'E | 46°35'N | 230 m | Štj. | 4. | 4. | | |
| Novelo, Kostanjevica | | | | | | | | | |
| na Krasu | UL97 | 13°40'E | 45°50'N | 345 m | Prm. | 6. | 3. | | |
| Olimlje, Trobarnik, | | | | | | | | | |
| Podčetrtek | WM41 | 15°35'E | 46°09'N | 280 m | Štj. | 2. | 4. | 1. | |
| Opatova gora, Gorjanci | WL37 | 15°25'E | 45°47'N | ~800 m | Dol. | 4/5. | 3. | | |
| Osp, Črni Kal | VL14 | 13°51'E | 45°34'N | * | Ist. | 6. | 4. | 3. | |
| Ožbalt, ob reki Dravi | WM36 | 15°23'E | 46°35'N | 305 m | Štj. | 2. | 9. | 2. | |
| Panovec, Nova Gorica | UL98 | 13°40'E | 45°56'N | 100 m | Prm. | 6. | 2. | | |
| Peca, Karavanke | VM84 | 14°46'E | 46°29'N | * | Kor. | 1. | 2. | 3. | |
| Pečka, Kočevski Rog | WL06 | 14°59'E | 45°45'N | ~850 m | Dol. | 5B. | 3. | 4. | |
| Pekel, Borovnica | VL58 | 14°22'E | 45°53'N | 340 m | Not. | 5B. | 6. | | |
| Petanjci | WM86 | 16°04'E | 46°39'N | 197 m | Prk. | 4. | 3. | | |
| Petelinje – Slovenska vas | VL36 | 14°12'E | 45°42'N | 540 m | Not. | 5B. | 11. | | |
| Pevc, Idrija | VL29 | 14°02'E | 45°58'N | 700 m | Not. | 5B. | 9. | | |
| Pišnica, Julijske Alpe | VM04 | 13°46'E | 46°28'N | * | Gor. | 1. | 1. | 2. | |
| Planica, Julijske Alpe | VM04 | 13°43'E | 46°28'N | 880 m | Gor. | 1. | 1. | 2. | |
| Planina Loka, Raduha | VM84 | 14°45'E | 46°24'N | 1450 m | Štj. | 2. | 6. | | |
| Planina Talež, Jelovica | VM33 | 14°07'E | 46°20'N | 750 m | Gor. | 1. | 1. | 2. | |
| Podčetrtek | WM41 | 15°36'E | 46°09'N | ~250 m | Štj. | 4. | 9. | | |
| Podčetrtek, Palčjak | WM41 | 15°35'E | 46°09'N | * | Štj. | 4. | 9. | | |
| Podčetrtek, reka Sotla | WM41 | 15°36'E | 46°09'N | 200 m | Štj. | 4. | 9. | | |
| Podgorje, Kozina | VL14 | 13°57'E | 45°32'N | 480 m | Ist. | 6. | 4. | 3. | |

| kraj | UTM | x koordinata | y koordinata | nmv | pokrajina | reg. 1 | reg. 2 | reg. 3 | reg. 4 |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------------|--------------|----------|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Locality | UTM | x coordinate | y coordinate | m a.s.l. | landscape | Reg. 1 | Reg. 2 | Reg. 3 | Reg. |
| Podgorski Kras, | | | | | | | | | |
| Podgorje | VL14 | 13°57'E | 45°32'N | * | Ist. | 6. | 4. | 3. | |
| Podgrad, Obrov | VL34 | 14°09'E | 45°31'N | ~570 m | Ist. | 6. | 4. | 1. | |
| Podkraj, Col | VL28 | 14°03'E | 45°51'N | 800 m | Not. | 5B. | 9. | | |
| Podkum, Kum | WM00 | 15°01'E | 46°04'N | 690 m | Dol. | 2. | 4. | | |
| Podlubnik, Škofja Loka | VM41 | 14°17'E | 46°10'N | 370 m | Gor. | 3. | 3. | | |
| Podnanos, Vipava | VL27 | 13°58'E | 45°47'N | 175 m | Not. | 6. | 2. | | |
| Podpeč, Hrastovlje | VL14 | 13°55'E | 45°31'N | ~300 m | Ist. | 6. | 5. | | |
| Podutik, Ljubljana | VM50 | 14°27'E | 46°04'N | ~300 m | Ljo. | 2. | 3. | 4. | |
| Podvinci, Ptuj | WM74 | 15°55'E | 46°26'N | 230 m | Štj. | 4. | 5. | | |
| Pohorje | (WM35) | - | - | * | Štj. | 2. | 9. | 1. | |
| Pokojišče, Borovnica | VL58 | 14°21'E | 45°53'N | ~730 m | Not. | 5B. | 6. | | |
| Police, Gornja Radgona | WM76 | 15°57'E | 46°39'N | ~330 m | Štj. | 4. | 4. | | |
| Polje, Ljubljana | VM60 | 14°35'E | 46°03'N | 282 m | Ljo. | 3. | 4. | 4. | |
| Ponikve, Markovščina | VL24 | 14°02'E | 45°34'N | 550 m | Ist. | 6. | 4. | 1. | |
| Postojna | VL37 | 14°13'E | 45°46'N | ~550 m | Not. | 5B. | 11. | | |
| Postojnska jama | VL37 | 14°12'E | 45°47'N | 560 m | Not. | 5B. | 11. | | |
| Predmeja, Trnovski gozd | VL18 | 13°52'E | 45°56'N | ~960 m | Prm. | 5B. | 9. | | |
| Pregara, Sočerga | VL13 | 13°52'E | 45°26'N | 450 m | Ist. | 6. | 5. | | |
| Preserje, Ljubljansko barje | VL59 | 14°23'E | 45°58'N | 290 m | Not. | 3. | 5. | | |
| Prešnica, Kozina | VL14 | 13°56'E | 45°33'N | 480 m | Ist. | 6. | 4. | 3. | |
| Račna, Grosuplje | VL78 | 14°41'E | 45°54'N | 330 m | Dol. | 5A. | 2. | | |
| Radlje ob Dravi | WM16 | 15°13'E | 46°36'N | 370 m | Štj. | 2. | 9. | 4. | |
| Radna, Brezovica | | | | | | | | | |
| pri Ljubljani | VL59 | 14°25'E | 46°01'N | ~310 m | Ljo. | 3. | 5. | | |
| Radovljica | VM33 | 14°10'E | 46°20'N | ~500 m | Gor. | 3. | 1. | | |
| Raduha, Savinjske Alpe | VM84 | 14°45'E | 46°24'N | * | Štj. | 1. | 3. | | |
| Rakek | VL47 | 14°19'E | 45°48'N | ~525 m | Not. | 5B. | 7. | | |
| Rakitovec | VL13 | 13°58'E | 45°28'N | 450 m | Ist. | 6. | 4. | 3. | |
| Rakov Škocjan, Rakek | VL47 | 14°17'E | 45°47'N | ~530 m | Not. | 5B. | 7. | | |
| Ratitovec, Julijske Alpe | VM22 | 14°05'E | 46°14'N | * | Gor. | 1. | 1. | 2. | 1. |
| Rečica, Bled | VM33 | 14°05'E | 46°22'N | 470 m | Gor. | 3. | 1. | | |
| Replje, Vogrsko | VL08 | 13°43'E | 45°54'N | 70 m | Prm. | 6. | 2. | | |
| Reteče, Škofja Loka | VM51 | 14°22'E | 46°09'N | 350m | Gor. | 3. | 3. | | |
| Ribnica | VL76 | 14°43'E | 45°44'N | 490 m | Dol. | 5B. | 3. | 1. | |
| Ribnica, reka Reka, Pivka | VL35 | 14°09'E | 45°37'N | 370 m | Not. | 5B. | 11. | | |
| Rob | VL67 | 14°37'E | 45°50'N | 510 m | Dol. | 5B. | 6. | | |
| Rožnik, Ljubljana | VM50 | 14°28'E | 46°03'N | ~390 m | Ljo. | 3. | 4. | 4. | |
| Rožna Dolina, Nova Gorica | UL98 | 13°39'E | 45°56'N | 100 m | Prm. | 6. | 2. | | |
| Seča, gostišče Ribič, | | | | | | | | | |
| Portorož | UL93 | 13°36'E | 45°29'N | 1 m | Ist. | 6. | 5. | | |
| Sečovlje, ob reki Dragonji | UL93 | 16°36'E | 45°28'N | 1 m | Ist. | 6. | 5. | | |
| Sela pri Vrčicah, Semič | WL15 | 15°09'E | 45°38'N | 500 m | Bkr. | 4/5. | 2. | | |

| kraj | UTM | x koordinata | y koordinata | nmv | pokrajina | reg. 1 | reg. 2 | reg. 3 | reg. 4 |
|--------------------------------|------|--------------|--------------|----------|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Locality | UTM | x coordinate | y coordinate | m a.s.l. | landscape | Reg. 1 | Reg. 2 | Reg. 3 | Reg. 4 |
| Semenič, Sela pri Vrčicah, | | | | | | | | | |
| Semič | WL15 | 15°10'E | 45°39'N | 500 m | Bkr. | 4/5. | 3. | | |
| Senožeče | VL26 | 14°02'E | 45°43'N | 560 m | Not. | 5B. | 10. | | |
| Skrovnik, Mokronog | WL19 | 15°10'E | 45°57'N | 260 m | Dol. | 2/4. | 4. | | |
| Slatnik, Soriška planina, | | | | | | | | | |
| Julijske Alpe | VM22 | 13°59'E | 46°14'N | * | Prm.. | 1. | 1. | 1. | |
| Slavnik | VL14 | 13°57'E | 45°33'N | * | Ist. | 6. | 4. | 2. | |
| Slivniško jezero, Celje | WM31 | 15°26'E | 46°11'N | 300 m | Štj. | 4. | 8. | | |
| Smrečno, Pohorje | WM34 | 15°29'E | 46°27'N | -950 m | Štj. | 2. | 9. | 1. | |
| Smrekova draga, | | | | | | | | | |
| Trnovski gozd | VL19 | 13°52'E | 45°59'N | 1200 m | Prm. | 5B. | 9. | | |
| Smrekovec, Kamniško | | | | | | | | | |
| Savinjske Alpe | VM94 | 14°53'E | 46°25'N | * | Štj. | 2. | 6. | | |
| Smrekovec, Podrta bajta | VM94 | 14°53'E | 46°25'N | * | Štj. | 2. | 6. | | |
| Snežnik | VL54 | (14°26'E) | (45°35'N) | * | Not. | 5B. | 8. | | |
| Spodnja Besnica, Kranj | VM42 | 14°17'E | 46°15'N | 400 m | Gor. | 2. | 3. | 1. | |
| Stari stani, Golte | VM93 | 14°53'E | 46°22'N | 1560 m | Štj. | 2. | 6. | 1. | |
| Stari Trg ob Kolpi | WL03 | 15°05'E | 45°29'N | * | Dol. | 5B. | 3. | 3. | |
| Stopno, Pečke | WM53 | 15°42'E | 46°20'N | 240 m | Štj. | 4. | 6. | | |
| Strmec pri Svetem Florjanu, | | | | | | | | | |
| Rogatec | WM52 | 15°42'E | 46°15'N | 300 m | Štj. | 4. | 8. | | |
| Stružnica, Banjaloka | VL83 | 14°51'E | 45°30'N | * | Dol. | 5B. | 3. | 4. | |
| Studenc, Sevnica | WL29 | 15°21'E | 45°58'N | 400 m | Dol. | 4. | 11. | | |
| Sveti Areh, Pohorje | WM35 | 15°30'E | 46°29'N | ~1240 m | Štj. | 2. | 9. | 1. | |
| Sveti Hieronim, Koritnice | VL45 | 13°17'E | 45°37'N | 700 m | Not. | 5B. | 11. | | |
| Sveti Jurij, Videm | WM75 | 16°01'E | 46°34'N | 235 m | Štj. | 4. | 4. | | |
| Šared, Montekalvo, Izola | UL94 | 13°38'E | 45°31'N | 115 m | Ist. | 6. | 5. | | |
| Šentilj | WM57 | 15°39'E | 46°40'N | 290 m | Štj. | 4. | 4. | | |
| Šentilj, okolica, ob reki Muri | WM57 | - | - | ~250 m | Štj. | 4. | 4. | | |
| Šenturška gora, Cerklje | | | | | | | | | |
| na Gorenjskem | VM62 | 14°33'E | 46°15'N | 670 m | Gor. | 1. | 3. | | |
| Škocjan, Divača | VL25 | 13°59'E | 45°40'N | ~425 m | Prm. | 5/6. | 1. | | |
| Škocjanski zatok, Koper | VL04 | 13°45'E | 45°32'N | 1 m | Ist. | 6. | 5. | | |
| Škofja Loka | VM41 | 14°18'E | 46°09'N | ~350 m | Gor. | 3. | 3. | | |
| Škofljica | VL69 | 14°34'E | 45°59'N | 295 m | Dol. | 3. | 4. | | |
| Škrilje, Ig | VL68 | 14°32'E | 45°54'N | 570 m | Dol. | 5B. | 6. | | |
| Šmartinsko jezero, Celje | WM22 | 15°16'E | 46°16'N | 230 m | Štj. | 2/4. | 1. | 1. | |
| Šmartno na Pohorju | WM44 | 15°32'E | 46°26'N | 780 m | Štj. | 2. | 9. | 1. | |
| Tabor, Grosuplje | VL78 | 14°38'E | 45°55'N | 460 m | Dol. | 5A. | 1. | | |
| Tacen, Ljubljana | VM50 | 14°28'E | 46°07'N | 310 m | Ljo. | 3. | 4. | 4. | |
| Temenica | VL99 | 14°53'E | 45°58'N | 330 m | Dol. | 2. | 4. | | |
| Tivoli, Ljubljana | VM60 | 14°30'E | 46°03'N | 300 m | Ljo. | 3. | 5. | | |
| Tolmin | VM01 | 13°44'E | 46°10'N | 200 m | Prm. | 2. | 1. | 1. | |

| kraj | UTM | x koordinata | y koordinata | nmv | pokrajina | reg. 1 | reg. 2 | reg. 3 | reg. 4 |
|--|--------|--------------|--------------|----------|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Locality | UTM | x coordinate | y coordinate | m a.s.l. | landscape | Reg. 1 | Reg. 2 | Reg. 3 | Reg. 4 |
| Tolsti Vrh (Gracarjev turn), Šentjernej | WL27 | 15°17'E | 45°48'N | 350 m | Dol. | 4/5. | 2. | | |
| Tomačevo, Ljubljana | VM60 | 14°32'E | 46°04'N | 290 m | Ljo. | 3. | 4. | 4. | |
| Trnovo, Trnovski gozd | VL09 | 13°44'E | 45°58'N | ~730 m | Prm. | 5B. | 9. | | |
| Trnovski gozd | (VL19) | 13°4-'E | 45°5-'N | * | Prm. | 5B. | 9. | | |
| Turjak | VL68 | 14°36'E | 45°52'N | 500 m | Dol. | 5A. | 1. | | |
| Utik, Ljubljana | VM50 | 14°26'E | 46°03'N | ~310 m | Ljo. | 3. | 4. | 4. | |
| Velika planina, Kamniške Alpe | VM72 | 14°39'E | 46°18'N | * | Gor. | 1. | 3. | 1. | |
| Velike Lašče | VL77 | 14°38'E | 45°50'N | 540 m | Dol. | 5B. | 1. | | |
| Veliki Kamen, Topliški potok, Podsreda | WM40 | 15°31'E | 46°02'N | 300 m | Štj. | 2/4. | 3. | | |
| Vipava | VL17 | 13°58'E | 45°51'N | 100 m | Prm. | 6. | 2. | | |
| Vipava, Mlake | VL17 | 13°57'E | 45°49'N | 125 m | Not. | 6. | 2. | | |
| Vojsko, Skaručna | VM61 | 14°29'E | 46°08'N | 300 m | Ljo. | 3. | 3. | | |
| Volče, Tolmin | VM01 | 13°42'E | 46°10'N | ~200 m | Prm. | 2. | 1. | 1. | |
| Vrata, Julijske Alpe | VM14 | 13°55'E | 46°26'N | * | Gor. | 1. | 1. | 2. | |
| Vremščica, Divača | VL26 | 14°01'E | 45°40'N | * | Not. | 5B. | 10. | | |
| Vrh, Škocjan, ob reki Radulji | WL28 | 15°16'E | 45°54'N | 170 m | Dol. | 4. | 11. | | |
| Vrhnika | VL49 | 14°18'E | 45°58'N | 295 m | Not. | 3. | 5. | | |
| Vučja vas, Radenci | WM86 | 16°06'E | 46°36'N | 190 m | Štj. | 4. | 3. | | |
| Zabiče, Ilirska Bistrica | VL44 | 14°20'E | 45°30'N | 440 m | Not. | 5/6. | 1. | | |
| Zadnjica, Trenta | VM03 | 13°47'E | 46°23'N | * | Prm. | 1. | 1. | 1. | |
| Zadobrova, Ljubljana | VM60 | 14°34'E | 46°04'N | 300 m | Ljo. | 3. | 4. | 4. | |
| Zanigrad, Hrastovlje | VL14 | 14°54'E | 45°30'N | ~250 m | Ist. | 6. | 5. | | |
| Zavratnik, Luče ob Savinji | VM83 | 14°44'E | 46°22'N | 800 m | Štj. | 2. | 6. | | |
| Zavrh pod Šmarno goro, Ljubljana | VM51 | 14°27'E | 46°08'N | * | Ljo. | 3. | 4. | 4. | |
| Zgornja Ščavnica, Gornja Radgona | WM66 | 15°50'E | 46°39'N | 250 m | Štj. | 4. | 4. | 1. | |
| Zgornji Tuhinj, Tuhinjska dolina | VM82 | 14°46'E | 46°13'N | 580 m | Gor. | 2. | 4. | | |
| Žigartov vrh, Pohorje | WM34 | 15°29'E | 46°29'N | ~1300 m | Štj. | 2. | 9. | 1. | |

2.3 Tuja, zastarela in nepravilno pisana imena najdišč iz zbirk in literature

Velik del slovenskih najdišč je predvsem v tuji literaturi napisan s tujim imenom, ki je veljalo v času, ko je posamezni del slovenskega ozemlja pripadal drugi državi, zlasti Avstriji ali Italiji. V mnogih primerih gre tudi za popačenje, ki jih ni na nobeni geografski karti, ali pa za starejša imena, ki se zdaj ne uporabljajo več. V tem spisku niso zajeta samo imena iz literature, temveč tudi iz zbirk, zlasti starejših. Vsa zbrana najdišča se nanašajo samo na vrste iz naddružine Histeroidea.

V seznamu, ki sledi, je na prvem mestu napisano zdaj nerabno (tuje, zastarelo ali popačeno) ime, na drugem mestu pa zdaj veljavno uradno ime najdišča, zapisano v Atlasu.

Podrobni podatki o naštetih najdiščih so v seznamu najdišč.

Artvisa = Artviže
 Auersperg = Turjak
 B. Lack = Škofja Loka
 Bacher = Pohorje
 Bacher Geb. (Bachergebirge) = Pohorje
 Bachern = Pohorje
 Bischoflak = Škofja Loka
 Blaguško jezero, Sv. Jurij = Sveti Jurij, Videm
 Brezje (M. Zdešar) = Brezje pri Dobrovi
 Brundorf = Studenec pri Igu
 Carniola, Carniolia = Kranjska
 Crna Prst = Črna prst
 Černembl = Črnomelj
 Divacca, Divaccia = Divača
 Dol, Tarnow. Wald = Predmeja, Trnovski gozd
 Dol. Lendava = Lendava
 Feistenberg = Tolsti Vrh, Gracarjev turn
 Felberinsel = Mariborski otok
 Fridrichstein = Fridrihštajn, Stojna

2.3 Foreign, obsolete and improperly written names of localities from collections and literature

The majority of Slovenian localities listed in foreign literature are written with foreign names, which date back to the time where the specific segment of a territory belonged to another country, particularly Austria or Italy. In many cases the names are distorted and therefore not found on any geographical map, or the names are so old they are no longer used and long forgotten. This list not only encompasses names found in literature, but also names included from collections, particularly older ones. All localities refer to species of superfamily Histeroidea.

In the list below, the first name is no longer utilized (foreign, obsolete or distorted), followed by the present-day official site name, documented in the Atlas.

Specific details regarding the localities are found in the list of sites.

Gams = Kamnica
 Golovcberg = Golovec, Ljubljana
 Gr(oss) Lašič (Lasič) = Vel. Lašče
 Grosslup = Grosuplje
 Gurkfeld (coll. Gspan) = Grič, Krško
 Gutenfeld = Dobropolje
 Heidenschaft = Ajdovščina
 Jauchen = Ihan
 Kamniške planine = Kamniške Alpe
 Kanker = Kokra, reka
 Kankertal = Kokra (dolina Kokre)
 Kern = Krn
 Kobdil = Kobdilj
 Kobilja glava = Kobilja glava, Tolmin
 Kobilaglava presso Tolmino = Kobilja glava, Tolmin
 Kokertal = Kokra (dolina Kokre)
 Kottal = Kot, Julijske Alpe
 Kouk = Kovk, Trnovski gozd
 Krain = Kranjska, Kranjsko
 Krainburg = Kranj

Küstenland = Primorsko
 Laibach = Ljubljana
 Laibach, Moor = Ljubljana, Barje
 Lambrechtgr(aben) = Lamprechtov potok
 Lancova = Lancovo
 Lees = Lesce
 Litiga = Litija
 Maierle = Mavrlen
 Marburg = Maribor
 Marburg a. D. = Maribor
 Marburg, a/Mur = Šentilj, okol.
 Mariafeld = Polje, Ljubljana
 Maribor, ob Muri = Šentilj, okol.
 Mariabrunn = Kostanjevica na Krki, samostan
 Mariafeld = Polje, Ljubljana
 Modrea = Modrej
 Mokrc = Mokrec
 M(onte) Auremiamo = Vremščica
 M(onte) Nevoso = Snežnik
 Moor (coll. Staudacher) = Ljubljansko barje
 Mozirska planina = Golte
 Pišenca = Pišnica
 Podkrai = Podkraj, Col
 Pokojiše = Pokojišče

Posavje (coll. Gspan) = Črnuče
 Preser (Presser) = Preserje
 Radmannsdorf = Radovljica
 Sct. Heinz. = Sv. Areh, Pohorje
 Sct. Peter = Malečnik
 Selva del (di) Piro = Hrušica, pogorje
 Skrill = Škrilje, Ig
 St(einer) Feistritz = Kamniška Bistrica
 St. Leonhard = Sv. Lenart v Slovenskih
 goricah
 Tazen = Tacen
 Tolmino = Tolmin
 Töplitz = Dolenjske Toplice
 Ulrichsberg (Carn.) = Šenturška gora, Cerklje
 na Gorenjskem
 Umg(ebung) Laibach = Ljubljana, okolica
 Umg(ebung) Marburg = Maribor, okolica
 Unterskrill = Škrilje, Ig
 Veldes = Bled
 Wipbach = Vipava
 Volzana, Volzano = Volče
 Windenau = Betnava
 Wochein = Bohinj
 Wocheiner See = Bohinjsko jezero

2.4 Razlaga v besedilu uporabljenih strokovnih izrazov

afrotropska regija – geografsko območje, ki zajema celotno Afriko pod Saharo in bližnja otočja (Madagaskar idr.)
 avstralska regija – geografsko območje, ki zajema Avstralijo, Novo Zelandijo, Novo Gvinejo in bližnja otočja
 brakičen – polslan, slankast
 ekologija – veda o odnosu živih bitij do okolja
 etologija – veda o vedenju živali
 evritop – vrsta, sposobna živeti v različnih okoljih
 habitat – življenjski prostor vrste
 halobiont – rastlina ali žival, ki živi na solnatih tleh
 halofilan – ki izbira slano okolje
 haloga – splošno ime za morske alge
 halotoleranten – ki lahko živi tudi v slanem okolju

2.4 Explanation of foreign terms

Afrotropic region – the geographic region, which covers the entire Africa under the Sahara and the surrounding archipelagos (Madagascar, etc.)
 Australian region – the geographic region, which covers Australia, New Zealand, New Guinea, and the surrounding archipelagos
 brackish – mixed with salt, briny
 ecology – the science of the relationships between organisms and their environments
 ethology – the scientific study of animal behaviour
 habitat – the place or type of site where an organism or population naturally occurs
 halobiontic – a plant or animal living on salty ground
 halophilous – an organism that requires a salty environment
 seaweeds – general name for sea algae
 halotolerant – can also live in a salty environment

| | |
|---|--|
| holarktična regija – geografsko območje, ki zajema palearktično in nearktično regijo | Holarctic region – the geographical region that covers the Palaearctic and Nearctic regions |
| ibidem – prav tam | ibidem – in the same place |
| idem – isto | idem – the same |
| kolinski – živeč na gričevju (1–600 m) | colline – living in hillocks (1 – 600 m) |
| kozmpopolit – rastlina ali žival, razširjena po vsej zemeljski obli | cosmopolitan – a plant or animal distributed all over the world |
| xserofilni – ki izbira suho okolje | xerophilous – requiring a dry environment |
| ksilofag – kdor se hrani z lesom | xilophagous – feeds on wood |
| litoralen – živeč na obali | littoral – living on the coast |
| mikrokavernikolen – živeč v zemeljskih razpokah ali v rovih malih sesalcev | microcavernicole – living in ground crevices or burrows made by small mammals |
| montanski – gorski (900–1500 m) | montane – mountainous (900 – 1,500 m) |
| nearktična regija – geografsko območje, ki zajema severno Ameriko nad Kalifornijo in Mehiko ter bližnja otočja (Aleuti, Grenlandija idr.) | Nearctic region – the geographic region, which covers North America above California and Mexico and the surrounding archipelagos (Aleutian Islands, Greenland, etc.) |
| neotropška regija – geografsko območje, ki zajema Srednjo in Južno Ameriko in bližnja otočja | Neotropical region – the geographic region, which covers Central and South Americas and the surrounding archipelagos |
| orientalska regija – geografsko območje, ki zajema Prednjo in Zadnjo Indijo, Indonezijo, Filipine in bližnja otočja | Oriental region – the geographic region, which covers India proper and Further India, Indonesia, the Philippines, and the surrounding archipelagos |
| palearktična regija – geografsko območje, ki zajema celotno Evropo, večji del Azije (razen Indije in jugovzhodne Azije), severno Afriko in bližnja otočja (Islandija, Kanarski otoki, Sahalin, Japonska, Tajvan idr.) | Palaearctic region – the geographic region, which covers the entire Europe, the greater part of Asia (except India and southeastern Asia), northern Africa and the surrounding archipelagos (Iceland, Canary Islands, Sakhalin, Japan, Taiwan, etc.) |
| planaren – ravninski, živeč na večjih ravninah | planarian – living on large plains |
| silvikolen – ki živi v gozdu | silvicole – forest dweller |
| spata – ovršni list, ki obdaja socvetje, značilen za družino kačnikovk | spathe – a large bract surrounding or enclosing a spadix, characteristic of the family Araceae |
| stenotop – vrsta odvisna od točno določenih pogojev okolja | stenotope – depending on precisely stipulated conditions of an environment |
| subhalofilni – ki izbira manj slano okolje | subhalophilous – requires a less salty environment |
| subkolinski – živeč pod kolinskim pasom | subcolline – living under the colline belt |
| subkozmpopolit – rastlina ali žival, razširjena po skoraj vsej zemeljski obli | subcosmopolitan – a plant or animal distributed almost all over the world |
| submontanski – živeč pod montanskim pasom (600–900 m) | submontane – living under the montane belt (600 – 900 m) |
| tarzalna formula – število členkov pri vseh treh parih stopal pri žuželkah | tarsal formula – the number of segments in all three pairs of tarsi in insects |
| termofilni – toploljuben | thermophilous – warmth loving |
| ubikvist – rastlina ali žival, ki živi v različnem okolju skoraj po vsej zemeljski obli | ubiquist – a plant or animal living in different environments more or less all over the world |

3. REZULTATI

3.1 Zgodovinski pregled entomoloških raziskav v Sloveniji s posebnim ozirrom na naddružino Histeroidea

Prvi podatki o žuželkah s slovenskega ozemlja so ohranjeni že iz predlinejevskega obdobja. V Valvasorjevi grafični zbirki iz leta 1685 je v 18. zvezku dobro ohranjenih 163 listov z 234 barvnimi rastlinskimi in živalskimi akvareli. Med njimi so upodobljene tudi 4 vrste hroščev, vendar med njimi ni vrst iz naddružine Histeroidea. Od teh prve 3 vrste omenja SCOPOLI (1763) v svoji knjigi *Entomologia carniolica*. Šele dobro stoletje kasneje navaja SIEGEL (1866) v delu *Versuch einer Käfer Fauna Krains 32* vrst priskekančkov za takratno Kranjsko. Pet let kasneje BRANCSIK (1871) v svojem delu *Die Käfer der Steiermark* za to pokrajino našteva 44 vrst priskekančkov, vendar sta od teh s slovenskega dela Štajerske zanesljivo najdeni le 2 vrsti, vse druge so brez konkretnih najdišč in je velika možnost, da izvirajo predvsem s severnega, avstrijskega dela. V vsem kasnejšem času so bile v literaturi omenjene le posamezne vrste, nazadnje leta 2004 MAZUR v svojem katalogu navaja Slovenijo pri 15 vrstah.

V vsem obdobju od 18. stoletja do sedaj na ozemlju Slovenije ni nihče sistematično raziskoval hroščev iz naddružine Histeroidea. Vse najdbe so naključne, za večino se moramo zahvaliti amaterskim zbiralcem. Šele v zadnjem času pri teh raziskavah sodelujejo tudi poklicni entomologi, vendar tudi oni le priložnostno. Od starejših zbiralcev moramo v prvi vrsti omeniti F. Schmidta (1791–1878), po poklicu trgovca, ki ima tudi drugače velike zasluge za razvoj naravoslovja v Sloveniji. Na ozemlju takratne Kranjske je zbral skoraj 50 vrst priskekančkov. V času od sredine 19. do sredine 20. stoletja mu je sledila vrsta domačih entomologov amaterjev in sicer: Miklitz, J. Stussiner, J. Staudacher, A. Bianchi, M. Hafner, A. Gspan, E. Jaeger in E. Pretner, od tujih pa predvsem poklicni entomo-

3. RESULTS

3.1 A historical review of entomological research in Slovenia with special consideration to the superfamily Histeroidea

The first preserved data on the insects from Slovenian territory concern the pre-Linnaean period. In Valvasor's graphical collection from 1685, 163 sheets with 234 plant and animal watercolours have been preserved in Volume 18. Among them are 4 beetle species, but none from the superfamily Histeroidea. The first 3 of these 4 species are referred to by SCOPOLI (1763) in his *Entomologia carniolica*. Only a good century later, SIEGEL (1866) cites in his *Versuch einer Käfer Fauna Krains 32* hister beetle species for the former Carniola. Five years later, BRANCSIK (1871) lists in his work *Die Käfer der Steiermark 44* hister beetle species for this region. Of these, however, only 2 were reliably found in the Slovenian part of Styria (Štajerska), considering that for all the rest no concrete collecting sites were stated, which means that they could possibly originate largely from the northern, Austrian part of the region. In the entire later period, only separate species were mentioned in the literature, and it is only in 2004 when MAZUR quoted, in his catalogue, the name Slovenia with each of the 15 presented species.

Since the 18th century, nobody has systematically studied the beetles of the superfamily Histeroidea in Slovenian territory. All the finds have been purely coincidental, and for most of them we owe our thanks to amateur collectors. It is only recently that professional entomologists have been participating in this research, although even their work, too, has been only occasional. Amongst the older collectors we must in the first place mention F. Schmidt (1791-1878), a merchant by profession, who in fact deserves all the credit for general development of natural history in Slovenia. In the territory of Kranjska (Carniola), he managed to collect almost 50 species of hister beetles. In the period from the mid-19th century to the

log J. Müller iz Trsta. V obdobju od 2. svetovne vojne do sedaj so z delom nadaljevali tako ljubitelji kot tudi vedno več poklicnih entomologov: S. Brelih, B. Drovenik, V. Furlan, M. Jurc, G. Kalan, A. Kapla, B. Kofler, A. Pirnat, S. Polak, J. Titovšek, A. in Ž. Vrezec ter drugi, od tujih pa moramo omeniti predvsem M. Kahlena iz Innsbrucka ter A. in M. Bognola iz Trsta. Kljub precejšnjemu številu zbirateljev, ki pa so vsi na tej skupini delali le priložnostno, lahko rečemo, da so prispekančki v Sloveniji še vedno slabo raziskani in zato naj ta prispevek služi predvsem kot podlaga za nadaljnja raziskovanja.

Čeprav je bila Slovenija, takrat pod imenom Kranjska, ena prvih dežel na svetu, v katerih so se začela raziskovanja flore in favne, je zdaj v tem pogledu v velikem zaostanku. Večina rastlin, pa tudi nekatere skupine živali so sicer dobro raziskane, druge pa zeva še popolna praznina. Isto velja tudi za hrošče, posamezne družine ali vsaj rodovi so dobro raziskani, drugi slabo. Zbranega je sicer precej gradiva, ki pa še čaka na obdelavo. Zlasti je malo objavljenih del, ki bi zajemala večje skupine hroščev, npr. družine ali naddružine v celoti. V prispevkih *Gradivo za favno hroščev (Coleoptera) Slovenije* želimo doseči prav to in navajamo za posamezne skupine in vrste hroščev podatke o njihovi prisotnosti v Sloveniji, razširjenosti doma in v svetu, času pojavljanja, pogostnosti in izginevanju, bionomiji in ekologiji, podani pa so tudi točni podatki o njihovih najdiščih. Razširjenost za vsako vrsto posebej je prikazana na zemljevidih z vrisano mrežo UTM 10 km x 10 km.

Zaradi barvne skromnosti habitusa večine histerid so ti hrošči zanemarjeni pri entomoloških zbirateljih. Zato ne preseneča, da se te žuželke v splošnih zbirkah bolj poredkoma pojavljajo. Tudi zaradi značilnosti okolja, v katerem živijo, za raziskovalce niso tako zanimivi. Ne preseneča torej, da je za histeride doslej znanih le malo najdišč.

Ta prispevek je po vrsti tretji iz serije *Gradivo za favno hroščev (Coleoptera) Slovenije*. Zajema naddružino Histeroidea, o kateri je bilo

mid-20th century, he was followed by a series of domestic amateur entomologists, i.e. Miklitz, J. Stussiner, J. Staudacher, A. Bianchi, M. Hafner, A. Gspan, E. Jaeger and E. Pretner, while amongst foreign researchers we should mention above all J. Müller, professional entomologist from Trieste. In the period from World War II till today, their work has been continued by both amateur as well as increasingly greater number of professional entomologists, such as S. Brelih, B. Drovenik, V. Furlan, M. Jurc, G. Kalan, A. Kapla, B. Kofler, A. Pirnat, S. Polak, J. Titovšek, A. and Ž. Vrezec, and M. Kahlen from Innsbruck and M. Bognolo from Trieste, as far as most deserving foreign researchers are concerned. In spite of the large number of collectors whose work, however, has still been only occasional, we can say that hister beetles remain to be poorly researched in Slovenia and that this work should therefore serve as a basis for further research.

Although Slovenia, formerly called Kranjska (Carniola), was one of the first countries in the world where flora and fauna research began to be carried out, much remains to be still accomplished in this respect. While the majority of plants, as well as some animal groups, have been thoroughly researched, a total vacuum remains elsewhere. The same can be said about the beetles: some families, or at least genera, have been well researched, others poorly. Indeed, a great amount of material has been gathered to date, but it is still waiting to be processed. We are particularly short of published works that would embrace larger groups of beetles, e.g. families or superfamilies, in full. And this is precisely what we wish to achieve with our contributions *Material for the Beetle Fauna (Coleoptera) of Slovenia*, in which we cite, for separate beetle groups and species, data on their occurrence in Slovenia, distribution at home and abroad, time of occurrence, abundance and disappearance, bionomy and ecology, and at the same time present accurate data on their collecting sites. Distribution for each species is shown in the maps with UTM 10x10 km grid.

Owing to the colour modesty of the most hister beetles' habitus, these beetles have been largely neglected by entomological collectors.

do sedaj za ozemlje Slovenije objavljenega zelo malo. V prvih dveh prispevkih so bili obdelani bolhači (Chrysomelidae: Alticinae) in kozlički (Cerambycidae).

3.1.1. Scopoli, G. A., 1763, *Entomologia carniolica* (Histeroidea)

SCOPOLI (1763) v svojem znamenitem delu *Entomologia carniolica* našteva za Kranjsko 311 vrst hroščev. Od tega navaja za rod *Hister* le 3 vrste. Neupadljivi, enolični, večinoma črno obarvani hroščki očitno nanj niso napravili močnejšega vtisa in se ni posebej poglobljajal v njihovo raznovrstnost. Entomologija je bila takrat še v povojih in taksonomska diferenciacija še povsem nerazjasnjena.

To poglavje je pripravljeno na podlagi reprinta SCOPOLJEVEGA dela iz leta 1763, ki ga je priredil in objavil O. Guglia v Gradcu leta 1972. Reprintu so dodani ponatisi SCOPOLJEVIH bakrorezov, ki jih v originalu zaradi slabe kakovosti Scopoli ni dovolil objaviti. Bakrorezi so bili objavljeni naknadno. Po mnenju T. Lesarja (osebno obvestilo, 2007) to ni kopija bakrorezov, objavljenih po izdaji knjige, temveč neka druga prirejena različica. Kasneje smo pregledali starejši zvezek bakrorezov (žal brez letnice in kraja tiska), ki ga hranijo v Slovenskem šolskem muzeju in jih primerjali s ponatisnjenimi. Med njimi ni nobene bistvene razlike. Tako v zvezku kot reprintu so številne enake napake in pomanjkljivosti, zlasti pri nu-

It is not surprising, therefore, that these insects can hardly be seen in general collections. They are not so interesting to the collectors also due to the characteristic environment in which they live. No wonder, therefore, that only a few hister beetles' collecting sites have been known so far.

The present contribution is the third from the series *Material for the Beetle Fauna (Coleoptera) of Slovenia*. It embraces the superfamily Histeroidea, about which very little has been published so far for the territory of Slovenia. The first two contributions were dedicated to the leaf beetles (Chrysomelidae: Alticinae) and long-horned beetles (Cerambycidae).

3.1.1. Scopoli, G. A., 1763, *Entomologia carniolica* (Histeroidea)

In his prominent work *Entomologia carniolica*, SCOPOLI (1763) lists 311 beetle species for the Carniola province. Of these, only 3 species concern the genus *Hister*. It is clear that these indistinctive, dull, and mostly black coloured little beetles did not impress him a great deal and that he chose to pay no special attention to their diversity. At that time, entomology was still in its infancy and taxonomic differentiation still totally unclear.

This chapter was prepared on the basis of the reprint of SCOPOLI's work from 1763, which was adapted and published by O. Guglia in Graz in 1972. Added to the reprint are reproductions of SCOPOLI's copper engravings that he did not allow to be published owing to their bad quality. The copper engravings were thus published additionally. According to the opinion by T. Lesar (personal communication, 2007), these, however, are not copies of the copper engravings published after the book came out, but some other adapted versions. Subsequently we examined an older volume of the copper engravings (unfortunately without the year and place of print), kept by the Slovenian School Museum, and compared them with the reprinted ones. There were no significant difference between them. Both in the Volume and in the reprint

meraciji tako tabel kot slik posameznih žuželk. Pri obeh manjka tudi ena tabela (bakrorezi od št. 220 do 264). V zvezku potekajo tabele po pravilnem vrstnem redu, v reprintu so delno pomešane. Manjše razlike so pri metuljih in sicer sta bili vrsti *Papilio Apollo* (v besedilu št. 447, na sliki št. 446) in *Papilio Virgaureae* (št. 462) neustrezno pobarvani na tablicah, ki so jih uporabili za reprint. Drugih razlik nismo opazili. So pa bili v zvezku zelo kvalitetno naknadno pobarvani trije drugi metulji. Tudi glede na različne pisave številke ob bakrorezih lahko sklepamo, da je bila večina tablic tiskanih brez numeracij, ki so jih različni avtorji naknadno vpisovali. Zato tudi razlike v reprintu in drugih verzijah tiskanih tablic.

V okviru reda hroščev (Coleoptera) je SCOPOLI, enako kot LINNÉ, razporedil vse vrste v rodove, med tem ko družin in drugih taksonomskih kategorij ni poznal. Večina teh rodov je kasneje prerasla v družine in višje sistematske enote (npr. takratna rodova *Lucanus* in *Scarabaeus* sedaj predstavljata naddružino Scarabaeoidea). V številnih SCOPOLJEVIH rodovih so zajete vrste iz sorodstveno različnih družin (npr. od treh vrst iz rodu *Cassida* je *C. viridis* ostala v tem rodu, torej v družini Chrysomelidae, *C. noctiluca* (= *Lampyrus noctiluca*) sedaj spada v družino Lampyridae, *C. sanguinea* (= *Lygistorus sanguineus*) pa v družino Lycidae). V isti rod so bile uvrščene, ker skrivajo glavo pod predprsje, pomembnejših anatomskih razlik pa najstarejši avtorji niso poznali. Pri razreševanju SCOPOLJEVIH imen zato ne smemo vseh iskati v imenovanem rodu, temveč tudi v družini, ki ji ta rod pripada, pogosto pa tudi zunaj nje. Kar se tiče rodu *Hister*, tudi novejši katalogi uvrščajo vse tri SCOPOLJEVE vrste v ta rod (v dveh primerih kot sinonime), vendar smo pri podrobnejšem pregledu opisa in slike (bakroreza) ugotovili, da ni tako.

Diagnozo za rod *Hister* navaja SCOPOLI na dveh mestih in sicer najprej v indeksu (neoštevilčena stran):

there were numerous errors and inadequacies, particularly in the numeration of both tables and figures of individual beetle species. In both, one table was missing (copper engravings from No. 220 to 264). In the Volume, the tables were presented in a proper sequence, whereas in the reprint they were partially mixed up. Some minor differences were noted in butterflies, i.e. in the species *Papilio Apollo* (No. 447 in the text, No. 446 in the Figure) and *Papilio Virgaureae* (No. 462), which was inadequately coloured on the plates used for reprinting purposes. No other differences were noted. In the Volume, however, three other butterflies were skilfully coloured at a later date. In view of the different mode of writing regarding the numbers along the copper engravings we can also infer that the majority of plates were printed with no numerations that were subsequently inserted by different authors. This is also the reason for the differences in the reprint and other versions of the printed plates.

Within the framework of the beetle (Coleoptera) order, SCOPOLI arranged, the same as LINNÉ, all the species into genera, as families and other taxonomic categories were not known to him at that time. The majority of these genera were later on upgraded into families and higher systematic units (e.g. the former genera *Lucanus* and *Scarabaeus* now represent the superfamily Scarabaeoidea). In numerous SCOPOLI's genera, species from different families as far as their kinship is concerned are embraced (e.g. from the three species of the genus *Cassida*, *C. viridis* remained in this genus, i.e. in the family Chrysomelidae, *C. noctiluca* (= *Lampyrus noctiluca*) now belongs to the family Lampyridae, while *C. sanguinea* (= *Lygistorus sanguineus*) is now a member of the Lycidae family). They were arranged into the same genus as they were known to hide the head under the pronotum, while the more significant anatomical differences were not known to the older authors. When trying to solve SCOPOLI's names, we should therefore not look for all of them in the stated genus but also in the family to which this genus belongs, and often outside it as well. As far as the genus *Hister* is concerned, the more recent catalogues have arranged all three SCOPOLI's species into this genus (in two cases as synonyms), but upon a more detailed examination of the description

Hister.

Antennae capitulo indiviso clavatae.

Glavni opis na strani 12 se glasi:

HISTER.

LINN. Syst. nat. p. 358.

Antennae, articulo unico, indiviso, crassiore clavatae.

Po tako kratki in nepopolni diagnozi ni mogoče prepoznati pripadnikov tega rodu (oziroma sedaj družine) in tako je SCOPOLI sem uvrstil vrste, ki ne spadajo v ta rod oziroma družino. V rodu *Hister* SCOPOLI navaja 3 vrste, od katerih po našem mnenju le ena pripada družini Histeridae in še to drugemu rodu (*Saprinus*), druga verjetno družini Hydrophilidae, tretja pa poddružini Pselaphinae. Ker tudi novejši katalogi (MAZUR, 1997 in 2004) še vedno uvrščajo vse tri vrste v rod *Hister*, podajamo podrobnejšo obrazložitev.

V delu *Entomologia carniolica* SCOPOLI navaja naslednje 3 vrste: 30. *Hister unicolor* LINN., 31. *H. fimetarius* SCOP. in 32. *H. apterus* SCOP. Navajamo dobesedni SCOPOLJEV opis in naš komentar k vsaki vrsti posebej:

30. HISTER *Unicolor*. El. long. lin. 1 ½. lat. 1.

LINN. I. c. Faun. Svec. 2. 440.

Diagn. Niger, lucidus, glaber. Elytro striis 5 exterioribus obsoletis. Tibiis anticis multidentatis.

Circa hortos.

Neglectis antennis a *Scarabaeo* nemo distinguet. Caput deflexum, semi-retractum, obtusum. Thorax marginatus, punctatus. Elytra abbreviata. Abdom. punctatum. Anten. articuli capitulum inter & basim fulvi. *Acaro coleopt.* infestatur. Elytra ad apicem punctata, supra striis quinque curvis, punctatis.

LINNAEUS je opis vrste *H. unicolor* v *Systema nature* (1758, št. vrste 172) povzel po *Fauna Svecica 1* (1746, št. vrste 410). V *Fauna Svecica 2* (1761, št. vrste 440), je opis vrste dopolnil, toda tudi na podlagi dopolnjenega opisa ni mogoče z zanesljivostjo identificirati vrste, ker v glavnem ne navaja značilnosti, na podlagi

and figure (copper engraving) we were able to establish that this was not the case.

Diagnosis of the genus *Hister* is presented by SCOPOLI in two places, first of all in the Index (unnumbered page):

Hister.

Antennae capitulo indiviso clavatae.

Main description on p. 12, however, reads:

HISTER.

LINN. Syst. nat. p. 358.

Antennae, articulo unico, indiviso, crassiore clavatae.

On the basis of such short and incomplete diagnosis it is not possible to identify the members of this genus (now family). SCOPOLI in fact arranged into it the species, which do not belong to this genus (family). In the genus *Hister*, SCOPOLI states 3 species, only one of which belongs, in our opinion, to the family Histeridae, and even this to a different genus (*Saprinus*), the second probably to the family Hydrophilidae, and the third to the subfamily Pselaphinae. Considering that more recent catalogues (MAZUR, 1997 and 2004) still place all three species in the genus *Hister* as well, a more detailed explanation is given herewith.

In his work *Entomologia carniolica*, SCOPOLI states the following 3 species: 30. *Hister unicolor* LINN., 31. *H. fimetarius* SCOP., and 32. *H. apterus* SCOP. Here we are stating SCOPOLI's literal description and our comment to each of the species separately:

30. HISTER *Unicolor*. El. long. lin. 1 ½. lat. 1.

LINN. I. c. Faun. Svec. 2. 440.

Diagn. Niger, lucidus, glaber. Elytro striis 5 exterioribus obsoletis. Tibiis anticis multidentatis.

Circa hortos.

Neglectis antennis a *Scarabaeo* nemo distinguet. Caput deflexum, semi-retractum, obtusum. Thorax marginatus, punctatus. Elytra abbreviata. Abdom. punctatum. Anten. articuli capitulum inter & basim fulvi. *Acaro coleopt.* infestatur. Elytra ad apicem punctata, supra striis quinque curvis, punctatis.

LINNAEUS summarised the description of the species *H. unicolor* in *Systema nature* (1758, No. of species 172) after *Fauna Svecica 1* (1746, No. of species 410). In *Fauna Svecica 2* (1761, No. of species 440), he supplemented

katerih danes razpoznavamo rodove in vrste. V tem prispevku se opiramo na sedaj veljavni opis vrste *H. unicolor* LINNAEUS, 1758.

SCOPOLI v svoji diagnozi citira širši opis vrste po delu *Fauna Svecica 2* (LINNAEUS, 1761). Na podlagi SCOPOLIJEVEGA opisa in slike lahko z zanesljivostjo sklepamo, da ta vrsta pripada družini Histeridae, vendar vrsta *Hister unicolor* SCOPOLI, 1763 ni identična z vrsto *H. unicolor* LINNAEUS, 1758. Bistvena razlika je v pokrovcih, ki pri rodu *Hister* na apikalnem delu nikoli niso pikčasta. Razlika je tudi v velikosti: po SCOPOLIJU znaša dolžina elitre 1 ½ linije (gre za pariške linije, ki merijo 2,255 mm), kar znese okoli 3,4 mm, med tem ko znaša pri vrsti *H. unicolor* nad 3,8 mm. SCOPOLIJEV opis, zlasti omenjenih 5 zunanjih zakrivljenih prog (strij) na pokrovcih, pikčasti apikalni del pokrovk in pikčasto predprsje jasno kažejo na to, da gre za poddružino Sapriniinae. Značilnosti, na podlagi katerih bi lahko identificirali rod, SCOPOLI žal ne navaja. Večina saprinin ima poleg petih zunanjih prog tudi obšivno prog, ki je SCOPOLI ne omenja. Ta je včasih zelo slabo razvita in neopazna, kot je to pri vrsti *Saprinus semistriatus*. Ker je to ena najpogostnejših vrst saprinin v Sloveniji in se tudi po velikosti ujema s SCOPOLIJEVIM *H. unicolor*, je velika verjetnost, da gre za vrsto *Saprinus semistriatus* (SCRIBA, 1790) (= *Hister unicolor* SCOPOLI, 1763, non LINNAEUS, 1758).

31. *HISTER Fimetarius*. El. long. lin. 1. lat. ½.

Diagn. Niger. Elytris apice rufis. Tibiis spinosis.

In fimo vaccino.

Ovatus, nitens. Elytrum striis 8. tenuibus exaratum.

MAZUR (2004) v *Catalogue of Palaearctic Coleoptera* vrsto *Hister fimetarius* navaja na dveh mestih in sicer: *H. fimetarius* SCOPOLI, 1763 kot sinonim vrste *Atholus bimaculatus* (LINNAEUS, 1758) in *H. fimetarius* HERBST, 1792 kot sinonim vrste *Margarinotus (Eucalohister) bipustulatus* (SCHRANK, 1781). Ker je HERBSTOV

this description, but even on the basis of this supplement it is not possible to identify the species with certainty, as he does not fully state the characteristics on the basis of which species and genera are recognised today. In this contribution we lean on the currently valid description of the species *H. unicolor* LINNAEUS, 1758.

In his diagnosis, SCOPOLI cites a wider description of the species after *Fauna Svecica 2* (LINNAEUS, 1761). From SCOPOLI's description and figure we can indeed reliably infer that this species belongs to the family Histeridae, but the species *Hister unicolor* SCOPOLI, 1763 is not identical to the species *H. unicolor* LINNAEUS, 1758. The essential difference lies in the elytra, which are in the genus *Hister* never dotted on the apical part. There is also a difference in their size: according to SCOPOLI, the length of the elytron is 1 ½ of the line (the Paris line that corresponds to 2.255 mm), which amounts to about 3.4 mm, whereas in the species *H. unicolor* it amounts to over 3.8 mm. SCOPOLI's description, particularly the five mentioned outer curved stripes on the elytra, the dotted apical part of the elytra, as well as the dotted pronotum clearly indicate that here we are dealing with the subfamily Sapriniinae. SCOPOLI, unfortunately, does not state the characteristics, on the basis of which the genus could be identified. The majority of saprinins have, apart from the five outer stripes, the stripe along the seam line which, unfortunately, is not referred to by him. At times, this can indeed be very poorly developed and imperceptible, as is the case in the species *Saprinus semistriatus*. Considering that this is one of the commonest saprinin species in Slovenia and that it further corresponds in size with SCOPOLI's *H. unicolor*, there is a great probability that we are in fact dealing with the species *Saprinus semistriatus* (SCRIBA, 1790) (= *Hister unicolor* SCOPOLI, 1763, non LINNAEUS, 1758).

31. *HISTER Fimetarius*. El. long. lin. 1. lat. ½.

Diagn. Niger. Elytris apice rufis. Tibiis spinosis.

In fimo vaccino.

Ovatus, nitens. Elytrum striis 8. tenuibus exaratum.

In his *Catalogue of Palaearctic Coleoptera*, MAZUR (2004) cites the species *Hister fimetarius* on two occasions, i.e.: *H. fimetarius* SCOPOLI,

opis 29 let mlajši od SCOPOLIJEVEGA in tudi vrsta *M. bipustulatus* ne kaže podobnosti z vrsto *H. fimetarius* SCOP., jo izpuščamo iz nadaljnje obravnave.

Vrsta *Atholus bimaculatus* je edina med slovenskimi histerini, ki ima rdeče obarvan apikalni del pokrovk (številne druge imajo rdeče obarvan srednji del pokrovk) in, če upoštevamo samo rod *Hister*, je to lahko zavajajoče. Nekateri drugi deli opisa jasno kažejo, da vrsti *A. bimaculatus* in *H. fimetarius* SCOP. nista identični. Pri vrsti *H. unicolor* za prednjo nogo SCOPOLI navaja *tibiis anticis multidentatis*, pri vrsti *H. fimetarius* pa *tibiis spinosis*. Za družino Histeridae je značilen zobati (*dentatus*) zunanji rob prednje tibije (le pri nekaterih rodovih je ta gladek z vrsto finih dlačic), nikoli pa ni trnat (*spinosis*). Druga razlika je v številu prog na pokrovkah: *A. bimaculatus* ima na pokrovkah 6 dobro razvitih dorzalnih prog in komaj opazno humeralno proggo, ki je SCOPOLI zelo verjetno sploh ni upošteval, *H. fimetarius* pa ima glede na opis 8 šibkih prog. Vse v Sloveniji živeče vrste histeridov imajo na pokrovkah manj kot 8 prog. Med slovenskimi histeridi ni nobene vrste, ki bi se ujemala z opisom vrste *H. fimetarius* SCOP., zato jo moramo iskati v drugih družinah, kar ni osamljen primer. S celotnim opisom se najbolj ujema vrsta *Sphaeridium substriatum* FALDERMANN, 1838 (Hydrophilidae: Sphaeridiinae: Sphaeridiini). Ta ima izrazite trnate in ne zobate prednje tibije, je črne barve z leskom, ovalne oblike in bolj ali manj rdeče obarvan apikalni del pokrovk, velikost pa ustreza manjšim osebkom. O kratkih pokrovkah SCOPOLI ne govori, zato lahko sklepamo, da so te normalno razvite, kot je to pri rodu *Sphaeridium*. Nekoliko bolj je vprašljivo število prog na pokrovkah. Teh je pri vrsti *S. substriatum* 9–10, vendar so tako šibko izražene in zlasti ob straneh pokrovk tako nerazločne, da jih je težko točno prešteti. Moti tudi beseda *exaratum* (razoran), kar bi pomenilo, da so proge nekoliko poglobljene, pri vrsti *S. substriatum* pa so pikčaste. Pri SCOPOLIJEVIH opisih smo večkrat opazili, da nekoliko odstopajo od resničnega stanja. Vse

1763 as a synonym of the species *Atholus bimaculatus* (LINNAEUS, 1758) and *H. fimetarius* HERBST, 1792 as a synonym of the species *Margarinotus (Eucalohister) bipustulatus* (SCHRANK, 1781). Considering that HERBST's description is by 29 younger than SCOPOLI's and that the species *M. bipustulatus*, too, shows no similarity with the species *H. fimetarius* SCOP., we shall omit it from further discussion.

Atholus bimaculatus is the only species amongst Slovenian histerins with red-coloured apical part of the elytra (many others have the elytra's central part coloured in red), and if we take into consideration only the genus *Hister*, this can be quite misleading. Some other parts of the description clearly show that the species *A. bimaculatus* and *H. fimetarius* SCOP. are not identical. In the species *H. unicolor*, SCOPOLI states *tibiis anticis multidentatis* for its foreleg, while in the species *H. fimetarius* he states *tibiis spinosis*. Characteristic of the family Histeridae is the dentate (*dentatus*) outer edge of the front tibia (it is only in some genera, where the edge is smooth with a series of fine hairs), and never spiny (*spinosis*). The second difference lies in the number of stripes on the elytra. *A. bimaculatus* has 6 well developed dorsal stripes on its elytra and a hardly perceptible humeral stripe, which was most probably not taken into consideration by SCOPOLI at all, while *H. fimetarius* has, in view of the given description, less than 8 stripes. All in Slovenia living histerid species have less than 8 stripes on their elytra. As there is not a single species amongst Slovenian histerids that would correspond to the description of the species *H. fimetarius* SCOP., we have to look for it in other families, which is certainly not an isolated case. In the best agreement with the entire description is the species *Sphaeridium substriatum* FALDERMANN, 1838 (Hydrophilidae: Sphaeridiinae: Sphaeridiini). This has a distinct spiny and not dentate front tibia, it is glossy black, oval in form, with more or less red-coloured apical part of the elytra, while the size corresponds to smaller individuals. As SCOPOLI does not speak of short elytra, we can conclude that they are normally developed, as is the case with the genus *Sphaeridium*. Somewhat more questionable is the number of stripes on the elytra. In the species *S. substriatum*, there are 9–10 of them, but as they are almost invisible and so indistinct along the sides of the elytra,

vrste iz rodu *Sphaeridium* živijo v gnoju, kar se tudi ujema s SCOPOLIJEVIM ekološkim podatkom: *in fimo vaccino*. Menimo, da je vrsta *Hister fimetarius* SCOP. zelo verjetno identična z vrsto *Sphaeridium substriatum* FALD.

32. HISTER *Apterus*. El. long. lin. fere 1. lat. ½.

Diagn. Fulvus est, & alis destitutus.

Vidi in scypho *Pezizae campan*, villosae 28. Septembris.

Pediculo humano minor, oblongus, fulvus. Antenn. clava acuta, villosa. Caput lateraliter utrinque corpus cornu simile obtusum, antennae clava longius, profert. Oculi nigri. Elytra dimidiata. Pedes glabri, crassiusculi. Cursus celer.

V katalogu *A world catalogue of Histeridae* (MAZUR, 1997) je ta vrsta uvrščena kot *Hister apterus* SCOPOLI, 1763, med species incertae sedis et nomina nuda.

Vrsta *Hister apterus* SCOP. ne spada v družino Histeridae, ker se glede na del opisa *pediculo humano minor, oblongus, fulvus; elytra dimidiata, antena clava acuta, villosa* (manjša od človeške uši, podolgasta, rumeno rjava, pokrovka razpolovljena, tipalnica kijasta, koničasta in dlakasta) ne ujema z nobeno v Sloveniji ali sosednjih pokrajinah podobno vrsto.

Ugotavljanje identitete te vrste je bilo dolgotrajno in zapleteno. Kaj je mišljeno pod *elytra dimidiata* (razpolovljena pokrovka)? Isti besedi je SCOPOLI uporabil tudi pri opisu rodov *Necydalis* in *Staphylinus*, med tem ko je pri vrsti *Hister unicolor* uporabil besedi *elytra abbreviata* (skrajšana pokrovka). Gre torej za zelo kratke pokrovke. Če ob tem upoštevamo še podatek, da je manjša od človeške uši, nam ostane samo družina Staphylinidae, h kateri kot poddružino sedaj prištevamo tudi nekdanjo družino Pselaphidae. Rod *Staphylinus* (pod katerim so zajeti vsi takrat znani predstavniki sedanje družine Staphylinidae, razen pselafin) SCOPOLI obravnava ločeno in tako ostane samo še poddružina Pselaphinae. Za številne predstavnike te poddružine je večji del SCOPOLIJEVEGA opisa vrste *H. apterus* ustrezen: je manjša od človeške uši, podolgovata, rumeno

they can hardly be counted. Quite inconvenient is also the word *exaratum* (ploughed up), which could mean that the stripes are somewhat deepened, while in the species *S. substriatum* they are dotted. In SCOPOLI's descriptions we have often noted that they slightly deviate from the actual state. All species of the genus *Sphaeridium* live in manure, which in fact corresponds to SCOPOLI's ecological detail: *in fimo vaccino*. We believe that the species *Hister fimetarius* SCOP. is most probably identical to the species *Sphaeridium substriatum* FALD.

32. HISTER *Apterus*. El. long. lin. fere 1. lat. ½.

Diagn. Fulvus est, & alis destitutus.

Vidi in scypho *Pezizae campan*, villosae 28. Septembris.

Pediculo humano minor, oblongus, fulvus. Antenn. clava acuta, villosa. Caput lateraliter utrinque corpus cornu simile obtusum, antennae clava longius, profert. Oculi nigri. Elytra dimidiata. Pedes glabri, crassiusculi. Cursus celer.

In *A World Catalogue of Histeridae* (MAZUR, 1997), this species is classified as *Hister apterus* SCOPOLI, 1763, between species incertae sedis et nomina nuda.

The species *Hister apterus* SCOP. does not belong to the family Histeridae, for in view of a part of its description *pediculo humano minor, oblongus, fulvus; elytra dimidiata, antena clava acuta, villosa* (smaller than body louse, oblong, yellow-brown, elytron halved, tentacle club-shaped, pointed and hairy) it does not correspond to any of the similar species occurring in Slovenia or its neighbouring countries.

The identification of this species was lengthy and highly complex. What did SCOPOLI have in mind when writing *elytra dimidiata* (halved elytra)? He used the same words when describing the genera *Necydalis* and *Staphylinus*, whereas for the species *Hister unicolor* he used the words *elytra abbreviata* (shortened elytra), which are obviously very short elytra. If the detail that it is smaller than body louse is also taken into account, we are left only with the family Staphylinidae, into which the former family Pselaphidae is now included as a subfamily. The genus *Staphylinus* (under which all of the at that time known representative of the present-day family Staphylinidae,

rjava, kijaste tipalnice so podolgaste, koničaste in dlakaste, oči črne, elitre razpolovljene (zelo kratke), noge gladke in živalice tudi hitro tekajo. Del opisa pa je težje razumljiv: *caput lateraliter utrinque corpus cornu simile obtusum* (glava nosi na obeh straneh zaobljeno telo, podobno rogu, in tipalke, daljše od "klave"). Od vseh v Sloveniji živečih hroščev ima ustrezen izrastek (koničasto podaljšane sence) samo vrsta *Faronus raffrayi* (Pselaphinae: Faronini), ki pa ima tanke noge in zato ne pride v poštev. Zelo verjetno je SCOPOLI videl zadnji odebeljeni členek maksilarnih palp, ki je pri nekaterih pselafidih nenavadno velik in zaobljen. Med hojo pselafidov so prednji členki maksilarnih palp skriti pod glavo, zadnja členka pa ob obeh straneh glave štrlita kot rožička. To lahko opazimo tudi pri prepariranih primerkih, kadar je prednji del palpe skrit pod glavo.

Večina pselafidov ima tanke noge, je pa tudi nekaj izjem z debelimi nogami v rodu *Bryaxis*, npr. vrste *B. solidus*, *B. heydeni*, *B. erichsoni*, *B. lokayi* in zlasti še forma *inflatipes* (forma *oedimere*) pri vrstah *B. puncticollis*, *B. brusinae* in *B. kruegeri*. Vse te vrste imajo razvito humeralno grbico (Humeralbeule), kar kaže na to, da so krilate. Med pselafidi je tudi nekaj nekrilatih rodov (npr. *Pselaphus*, *Machaerites*), ki pa imajo zelo tanke noge. Vprašanje, katera vrsta je nekrilata in ima debele noge, ostaja nerešeno. Mogoče je SCOPOLI zaradi tesno prilegajočih se pokrovk samo mislil, da so nekrilate, kot je to opazil pri nekaterih drugih hroščih.

Glede dolžine in širine pokrovke (dolžina 1 linija = 2,255 mm, širina ½ linije = 1,122 mm) je ta podatek očitno v nasprotju z delom opisa, ki pravi, da je žival manjša od človeške uši. Človeška uš je dolga okoli 3 mm in v tem primeru bi *elitra dimidiata* (razpolovljena pokrovka) lahko merila največ 1 mm.

SCOPOLI je dne 28. septembra (leta ne navaja) našel tega hroščka v čaši glive *Peziza sessilis campanulata villosa* (Vidi in *scypho Pezizae campan, villosae* 28. Septembris). Bil je torej na površini glive, ne pa v njenem tkivu. Pselafini ne živijo v glivah, temveč v zgornjih plasteh zemlje oziroma v gnijočem odpadlem

except pselaphins, are embraced) is treated by SCOPOLI separately, so we are left only with the subfamily Pselaphinae. For the numerous representatives of this subfamily, the greater part of SCOPOLI's description of the species *H. apterus* is suitable: it is smaller than body louse, oblong, yellow-brown, the club-shaped tentacles are roundish, pointed and hairy, eyes black, elytra halved (very short), legs smooth and the tiny animals are quick runners as well. A part of his description, however, is more difficult to understand: *caput lateraliter utrinque corpus cornu simile obtusum* (on both sides, the head carries roundish body similar to horn, and tentacles longer than "clava"). Of all beetles inhabiting Slovenia, a suitable protuberance (pointed prolonged temples) is carried only by the species *Faronus raffrayi* (Pselaphinae: Faronini) which, however, has thin legs and therefore cannot be taken into consideration. SCOPOLI most probably saw the back thickened segment of maxillary palps, which is in some pselaphids unusually large and rounded. When pselaphids walk, the front segments of maxillary palps are hidden under the head, whereas the two back segments on both sides jut out at both sides of the head like small horns. This can also be noticed in the prepared specimens, when the front part of the palp is hidden under the head.

The majority of pselaphids have thin legs, but there are a few exceptions with fat legs in the genus *Bryaxis*, e.g. the species *B. solidus*, *B. heydeni*, *B. erichsoni*, *B. lokayi* and particularly the form *inflatipes* (*oedimere* form) in the species *B. puncticollis*, *B. brusinae* and *B. kruegeri*. All these species, however, have a well developed humeral hunch (Humeralbeule), which indicates that they are winged. Amongst pselaphids, there are also some non-winged genera (e.g. *Pselaphus*, *Machaerites*) which, however, have very thin legs. The question "which species is non-winged" thus remains unanswered. It is quite possible that owing to the tightly fit elytra SCOPOLI only thought that they were non-winged, the same as observed by him in some other beetle species.

Regarding the length and width of the elytra (length 1 line = 2.255 mm, width ½ line = 1.122 mm), this information is clearly in contradiction with the part of the description, which says that the tiny animal is smaller than body louse. The latter is some 3 mm long, and

listju, včasih tudi na zemeljski površini, zlasti v podzemeljskih jamah, zato najdba na glivi ni presenetljiva.

Slika vrste *H. apterus* na tab. II. SCOPOLIJEVIH bakrorezov se v nobenem pogledu ne ujema z opisom. Predvsem je mnogo večja od človeške uši, nima nikakršnih izrastkov ob straneh glave in tudi ne kaže nobenih podobnosti s pselafidi. Prav tako tudi ni mogoče na bakrorezih prepoznati številnih drugih manjših hroščev. SCOPOLI sam je bil zelo nezadovoljen z izdelavo bakrorezov, zato ni dovolil, da se objavijo v knjigi.

Glede identitete vrste *Hister apterus* SCOPOLI, 1763 lahko zaključimo, da ne pripada družini Histeridae, temveč poddružini Pselaphinae (v Sloveniji živi nad 100 vrst), med tem ko rodu in vrste ni mogoče ugotoviti.

Kratek povzetek:

30. *Hister Unicolor* LINN. = verjetno *Saprinus semistriatus* (SCRIBA, 1790)

31. *Hister Fimetarius* SCOP. = verjetno *Sphaeridium substriatum* FALDERMANN, 1838

32. *Hister Apteris* SCOP. = poddružina Pselaphinae, rod in vrsta nista identificirani

V svojem naslednjem entomološkem delu *Observationes zoologicae* SCOPOLI (1772) našteva 93 vrst hroščev, večinoma zbranih na Kranjskem. Med njimi ni nobene vrste iz naddružine Histeroidea. Prav tako tudi PODA (1761) v svojem delu *Insecta Musei Graecensis* ne navaja nobene vrste presekančkov z ozemlja Slovenije.

in in this case the *elytra dimidiata* (halved elytra) could be 1 mm long at the most.

On September 28th (with no year stated), SCOPOLI found this little beetle in the calyx of the fungus *Peziza sessilis campanulata villosa* (Vidi in scypho *Pezizae campan, villosae* 28. Septembris). The beetle was therefore located on the fungus's surface and not in its tissue. Pselaphins do not live in fungi but in the upper layers of soil or in rotting leaves, although at times they can also be found on the surface of the ground, especially in underground caves, which is the reason why the find is not surprising at all.

The figure of the species *H. apterus* on Tab. II. on SCOPOLI's copper engravings in no way corresponds to his description. Above all, it is much larger than the body louse, it has no protuberances on the sides of the head, etc., and neither does it show any similarities with pselaphids. On the copper engravings, there are numerous other smaller beetles that cannot be recognised either. SCOPOLI himself was very unsatisfied with the copper engravings, which is the reason why he did not allow them to be published in the book.

Regarding the identity of the species *Hister apterus* SCOPOLI, 1763, we can conclude that it does not belong to the family Histeridae but to the subfamily Pselaphinae (Slovenia is inhabited by over 100 species), whereas the genus and species cannot be ascertained.

Short summary:

30. *Hister Unicolor* LINN. = probably *Saprinus semistriatus* (SCRIBA, 1790)

31. *Hister Fimetarius* SCOP. = probably *Sphaeridium substriatum* FALDERMANN, 1838

32. *Hister Apteris* SCOP. = subfamily Pselaphinae, genus and species not identified

In his ensuing entomological work *Observationes zoologicae*, SCOPOLI (1772) lists 93 beetle species, mostly collected in Carniola. Amongst them there no species of the superfamily Histeroidea. No species of the hister beetles from the territory of Slovenia is quoted neither by PODA (1761) in his work *Insecta Musei Graecensis*.

3.1.2 Zbirka F. J. Schmidta (Histeridae, Slovenija)

Ferdinand Jožef Schmidt (1791-1878) je bil po policu trgovec, po duši pa naravoslovec. Zlasti sta ga pritegnili entomologija in malakologija. V sredini 19. stoletja je bil osrednja osebnost naravoslovnega dogajanja na Kranjskem. Njegova entomološka zbirka poleg hroščev zajema tudi druge skupine žuželk, zlasti metulje in ravnokrilce. Bil je tudi začetnik raziskovanja podzemeljskega sveta. Odkril je večje število novih vrst žuželk in nekatere nosijo njegovo ime.

Prisekančki (Histeridae) so shranjeni v škatli Coleoptera št. 23. Zbrano je gradivo z vseh območij sveta, med njimi je 45 vrst s takratne Kranjske in še nekaj iz sosednjih dežel. Ker je to edina naša ohranjena zbirka hroščev iz tistega obdobja, kjer smo lahko opravili redeterminacijo, izsledke objavljamo v celoti (tudi za sosednje pokrajine). Na to zbirko se je opiral tudi SIEGEL pri pripravljanju dela *Versuch einer Käfer-Fauna Krains*. V SIEGLOVEM seznamu niso zajete vse vrste iz zbirke, ker je bil objavljen leta 1866, Schmidt pa je umrl 12 let kasneje.

V seznamu, ki sledi, so vrste razporejene enako kot v zbirki. Na prvem mestu so imena po Schmidtu, na drugem pa zdaj veljavna znanstvena imena:

3.1.2 F. J. Schmidt's collection (Histeridae, Slovenia)

Ferdinand Joseph Schmidt (1791-1878) was a merchant by profession and a nature historian at heart. He was particularly attracted to entomology and malacology. In the mid-19th century, he was the central figure of the naturalist events in the Carniola province. His entomological collection embraces, apart from beetles, various other insect groups as well, especially butterflies and leathery-winged insects. He was also one of the first underground world researchers. He discovered a fairly large number of insects, with some of them carrying his name.

The hister beetles (Histeridae) are kept in the box marked Coleoptera No. 23. Amongst the material, which was collected in all parts of world, are 45 species from the former Carniola (Kranjska) and a few more from the neighbouring provinces. Considering that this is our only surviving collection of beetles, where redetermination could have been made, our findings are published in full (for the neighbouring regions as well). The collection was also used as a basis for SIEGEL's *Versuch einer Käfer-Fauna Krains*. In his list, however, not all the species from the collection were embraced, as it was published in 1866, while Schmidt died 12 years later.

In the list, which is to follow below, the species are arranged as in Schmidt's collection. First of all, the names given after him are listed, followed by the currently valid scientific names.

Škatla 23 zgoraj / Box 23 top

- Hololepta plana* FUESLI = *Hololepta (Hololepta) plana* (SULZER, 1776) – Styria
Platysoma oblonga FABR. = *Platysoma (Cylister) elongatum elongatum* (THUNBERG, 1787) – Carn.
Hister major LINN. = *Pactolinus major* (LINNAEUS, 1767) – Triest
Hister inaequalis FABR. = *Pachylister inaequalis* (OLIVIER, 1787) – Carn.
Hister 4 maculatus LINN. = *Hister quadrimaculatus* LINNAEUS, 1758 – Carn.
Platysoma frontale = *Eurylyster (Eurylyster) minor* (P. ROSSI, 1790) – Carn.
Hister cadaverinus ERICHS. = *Margarinotus (Ptomister) brunneus* (FABRICIUS, 1775) – Carn.
Hister merdarius ?E. H. = *Hister bissexstriatus* FABRICIUS, 1801 – Carn.
Hister sinuatus FABR. = *Margarinotus (Eucalohister) bipustulatus* (SCHRANK, 1781) – Carn.
Hister neglectus ERICHSON = *Margarinotus (Paralister) neglectus* (GERMAR, 1830) – Carn.
Hister carbonarius ILLIG. = *Margarinotus (Paralister) carbonarius* (ILLIGER, 1798) – Carn.
Hister purpurascens HERBST = *Margarinotus (Paralister) purpurascens* (HERBST, 1791) – Carn.
Hister purpurascens var. PAYK. = *Margarinotus (Paralister) purpurascens* (HERBST, 1791) – Carn.
Hister stercorarius HERBST = *Margarinotus (Stenister) obscurus* (KUGELANN, 1792) – Carn.
Hister stercorarius var. HERBST = *Margarinotus (Stenister) obscurus* (KUGELANN, 1792) – Carn.
Hister sinuatus FABR. = *Hister illigeri illigeri* DUFTSCHMID, 1805 – Carn.
Hister sinuatus var. FABR. = *Hister illigeri illigeri* DUFTSCHMID, 1805 – Carn.
Hister 4 notatus SCHREIB. = *Hister quadrinotatus quadrinotatus* SCRIBA, 1790 – Carn.
Hister funestus ERICHS. = *Hister moerens* ERICHSON, 1834 – Carn.
Hister bissexstriatus PAYK. = *Hister bissexstriatus* FABRICIUS, 1801 – Carn.
Hister bimaculatus var. LINN. = *Atholus bimaculatus* (LINNAEUS, 1758) – Carn.
Hister 12 striatus SCHREIB. = *Atholus duodecimstriatus* (SCHRANK, 1781) – Carn.
Hister corvinus GERM. = *Atholus corvinus* (GERMAR, 1817) – Carn.
Hister corvinus var. GERM. = *Atholus corvinus* (GERMAR, 1817) – Carn.
Paromalus flavicornis HERBST = *Paromalus (Paromalus) flavicornis* (HERBST, 1792) – Carn.
Epiurus retusus ILLIG. = *Epiurus comptus* ERICHSON, 1834 – Carn.
Paromalus complanatus ILLIG. = *Platylomalus complanatus* (PANZER, 1797) – Carn.
Paromalus parallelipedus HERBST = *Paromalus (Paromalus) parallelepipedus* (HERBST, 1792) – Carn.
Paromalus flavicornis HERBST = *Paromalus (Paromalus) flavicornis* (HERBST, 1792) – Carn.
Heteerius sesquicornis PREYSSL. = *Haeterius ferrugineus* (OLIVIER, 1789) – Carn.
Dendrophylus pygmaeus LINN. = *Dendrophilus (Dendrophilus) pygmaeus* (LINNAEUS, 1758) – Carn.
Dendrophylus punctatus PAYK. = *Dendrophilus (Dendrophilus) punctatus punctatus* (HERBST, 1792) – Carn.

Škatla 23 spodaj / Box 23 bottom

- Saprinus limbatus* Mihi = *Saprinus (Saprinus) subnitescens* BICKHARDT, 1909 – Carn., Wipbach (=Vipava)
Saprinus nitidulus FABR. = *Saprinus (Saprinus) semistriatus* (SCRIBA, 1790)
Saprinus nitidulus var. FABR. = *Saprinus (Saprinus) semistriatus* (SCRIBA, 1790) – Carn.

- Saprinus immundus* GYLL. = *Saprinus (Saprinus) immundus* (GYLLENHAL, 1827) – Carn.
Saprinus speculifer LATR. = *Saprinus (Saprinus) politus politus* (BRAHM, 1790) – Carn.
Saprinus aeneus FABR. = *Saprinus (Saprinus) aeneus* (FABRICIUS, 1775) – Carn.
Saprinus virescens PAYK. = *Saprinus (Saprinus) virescens* (PAYKULL, 1798) – Carn.
Saprinus conjungens PAYK. = *Chalcionellus decemstriatus decemstriatus* (P. ROSSI, 1792) – Triest
Saprinus conjungens PAYK. = *Chalcionellus decemstriatus decemstriatus* (P. ROSSI, 1792) – Carn.
Teretrius picipes FABR. = *Teretrius (Teretrius) fabricii* MAZUR, 1972 – Carn.
Saprinus rotundatus ILLIG. = *Gnathoncus nannetensis* (MARSEUL, 1862) – Carn.
Hister rotundatus var. ILLIG. = *Gnathoncus rotundatus* (KUGELANN, 1792) – Carn.
Plegaderus vulneratus KUGEL. = *Plegaderus (Plegaderus) vulneratus* (PANZER, 1797) – Carn.
Onthophilus sulcatus FABR. = *Onthophilus punctatus punctatus* (O. F. MÜLLER, 1776) – Carn.
Onthophilus striatus FABR. = *Onthophilus striatus striatus* (FORSTER, 1771) – Carn.
Abraeus nigricornis E. H. = *Acritus (Pyncacritus) homoeopathicus* WOLLASTON, 1857 – Carn.
Acritus nigricornis E. H. = *Acritus (Acritus) nigricornis* (HOFFMANN, 1803) – Carn.
Abraeus granulum ?ERICH. = *Abraeus (Postabraeus) granulum* ERICHSON, 1839 – Styr.
Abraeus globosus Ent. H. = *Chaetabraeus (Chaetabraeus) globulus* (CREUTZER, 1799) – Styr.
Abraeus minutus FABR. = *Acritus (Acritus) minutus* (HERBST, 1792) – Carn.

3.1.3 SIEGEL, M., 1866: Versuch einer Käfer-Fauna Krains (Histeridae):

SIEGEL je svoj seznam hroščev Kranjske izdal 103 leta po SCOPOLIJU (1763). V vmesnem času ni izšlo nobeno pomembnejše delo, ki bi se nanašalo na favno hroščev Slovenije. Za naše ozemlje našteva 32 vrst histeridov, ki jih navajamo v spodnjem seznamu. Pri posameznih vrstah ne navajamo najdišč, ker celotni seznam velja za območje dežele Kranjske. V seznamu so na prvem mestu napisana imena po SIEGLU, na drugem pa zdaj veljavna znanstvena imena:

SIEGEL published his list of beetles from Carniola 103 years after SCOPOLI (1763). During this time, there were no important works published that would deal with the beetle fauna of Slovenia. For our territory, he lists 32 hister beetle species presented in the list below. For individual species we have not cited the locality, as the whole list refers to the Carniola region. The names according to SIEGEL are listed followed by the currently valid scientific names:

HISTERIDAE:

- Hololepta plana* FÜSSLY = *Hololepta (Hololepta) plana* (SULZER, 1776)
Platysoma depressum FAB. = *Platysoma (Platysoma) compressum* (HERBST, 1783)
Platysoma oblongum FAB. = *Platysoma (Cylister) elongatum elongatum* (THUNBERG, 1787)
Platysoma lineare ER. = *Platysoma (Cylister) lineare* ERICHSON, 1834
Hister inaequalis FAB. = *Pachylister inaequalis* (OLIVIER, 1789)
Hister quadrimaculatus LIN. = *Hister quadrimaculatus* LINNAEUS, 1758
Hister unicolor LIN. = *Hister unicolor unicolor* LINNAEUS, 1758
Hister cadaverinus Ent. Hft. = *Margarinotus (Ptomister) brunneus* (FABRICIUS, 1775)
Hister merdarius Ent. Hft. = *Margarinotus (Ptomister) merdarius* (HOFFMANN, 1803)
Hister carbonarius Ent. Hft. = *Margarinotus (Paralister) carbonarius carbonarius* (ILLIGER, 1798)

- Hister purpurascens* HBST. = *Margarinotus (Paralister) purpurascens* (HERBST, 1791)
Hister stercorarius Ent. Hft. = *Margarinotus (Stenister) obscurus* (KUGELANN, 1792)
Hister sinuatus ILLIG. = *Hister illigeri illigeri* DUFTSCHMID, 1805
Hister quadrinotatus SCRIBA = *Hister quadrinotatus quadrinotatus* SCRIBA, 1790
Hister bimaculatus LIN. = *Atholus bimaculatus* (LINNAEUS, 1758)
Hister duodecimstriatus SCHRK. = *Atholus duodecimstriatus duodecimstriatus* (SCHRANK, 1781)
Paromalus complanatus ILLIG. = *Platylomalus complanatus* (PANZER, 1791)
Paromalus flavicornis HBST. = *Paromalus (Paromalus) flavicornis* (HERBST, 1792)
Hataerius sesquicornis PREYS. = *Haeterius ferrugineus* (OLIVIER, 1789)
Saprinus semipunctatus FAB. = *Saprinus (Saprinus) caeruleus caeruleus* (HOFFMANN, 1803)
Saprinus nitidulus PAYK. = *Saprinus (Saprinus) semistriatus* (SCRIBA, 1790)
Saprinus aeneus FAB. = *Saprinus (Saprinus) aeneus* (FABRICIUS, 1775)
Saprinus virescens PAYK. = *Saprinus (Saprinus) virescens* (PAYKULL, 1798)
Saprinus rufipes PAYK. = *Hypocacculus (Nessus) rufipes* (PAYKULL, 1798)
Saprinus conjungens PAYK. = *Chalcionellus decemstriatus decemstriatus* (P. ROSSI, 1792)
Gnadancus rotundatus ILLIG. = *Gnathoncus rotundatus* (KUGELANN, 1792) ali *G. nannetensis* (MARSEUL, 1862)
Onthophilus striatus FAB. = *Onthophilus striatus striatus* (FORSTER, 1771)
Onthophilus sulcatus FAB. = *Onthophilus punctatus punctatus* (O. F. MÜLLER, 1776)
Abraeus globulus CRTZ. = *Chaetabraeus (Chaetabraeus) globulus* (CREUTZER, 1799)
Abraeus granulum ER. = *Abraeus (Postabraeus) granulum* ERICHSON, 1839
Acritus nigricornis Ent. Hft. = *Acritus (Acritus) nigricornis* (HOFFMANN, 1803)
Acritus minutus FAB. = *Acritus (Acritus) minutus* (HERBST, 1792)

3.1.4 BRANCSIK, C., 1871: Die Käfer der Steiermark (Histeridae)

BRANCSIK v delu *Die Käfer der Steiermark* navaja podatke tako za avstrijski kot za slovenski del Štajerske. Pri nekaterih, zlasti pogostnejših vrstah hroščev, ne navajaernih najdišč niti imen najditeljev. Teh v našem seznamu ne navajamo. Povzemamo pa podatke, pri katerih je naveden najditelj (J. N. Spitz), za katerega je v uvodu povedano, da je lovil v širši okolici Lenarta v Slovenskih goricah, in seveda tiste, pri katerih je navedeno točno najdišče. Najdišče, kjer iz Brancsikovega besedila ni bilo mogoče zanesljivo ugotoviti, ali gre za Severno Štajersko (Avstrija) ali za Lenart v Slovenskih goricah, smo označili z vprašajem (?). Za celotno Štajersko BRANCSIK navaja 44 vrst histeridov, od tega sta le 2 oziroma 3 zanesljivo najdene v Sloveniji. V seznamu so na

In his work *Die Käfer der Steiermark*, BRANCSIK cites data for the Austrian as well as Slovenian sides of Štajerska. For some particularly common beetle species, he does not quote the exact localities, neither the names of the finders. While we do not state the finders' names in our list, we summarize the information in which the finder (J. N. Spitz) is named and reported in the foreword as the individual who had been searching for specimens in the wider area around Lenart in Slovenske Gorice, and of course those, for which exact localities are stated. The site that could not have been authentically identified, on the basis of Brancsik's text, as located either in Northern Styria (Austria) or at Lenart v Slovenskih goricah, was labelled with a question mark (?). For the entire

prvem mestu napisana imena po BRANCSIKU, na drugem zdaj veljavna znanstvena imena, za njimi pa najdišča in opombe, kot jih navaja avtor.

Štajerska, BRANCSIK lists 44 histerids, only 2 (or 3) of which were found with certainty in Slovenia. The names according to BRANCSIK are listed first, followed by the currently valid scientific names and, after them, the localities and comments as stated by the author.

HISTERIDAE:

Hololepta plana FÜSSL. = *Hololepta (Hololepta) plana* (SCHULZER, 1776) – ?Lenart v Slovenskih goricah

Paromalus complanatus ILL. = *Platylomalus complanatus* (PANZER, 1792) – Lenart v Slovenskih goricah

Dendrophilus pygmaeus L. = *Dendrophilus (Dendrophilus) pygmaeus* (LINNAEUS, 1758) – Pohorje

3.2 Kratice / Abbreviations

c = coll.

d = det.

l = leg.

r = red.

v = vid.

| | | | |
|-----|-------------------|-----|-------------------------|
| AAv | Andrej Avčin | GKa | Gregor Kalan |
| ABi | A. Bianchi | GMa | Giorgio Marcuzzi |
| AGe | Aleš Gergeli | GMu | Giuseppe (Josef) Müller |
| AGs | Alfonz Gspan | Hän | Hänel |
| AHr | A. Horion | IFe | Igor Ferlan |
| AKa | Andrej Kapla | IHa | Ivan Hafner |
| APi | Alja Pirnat | JNS | J. N. Spitzky |
| AVr | Al Vrezec | JPe | Josef Peyer |
| BDr | Božidar Drovenik | JSd | Josef Staudacher |
| BKo | Bojan Kofler | JSs | Josef Stussiner |
| CBr | Carl Brancsik | JTi | Janez Titovšek |
| ČVi | Črt Vilhar | Kob | Kobel |
| EBo | Enea Bognolo | Kre | Krekich |
| EJa | Eugen Jaeger | MBo | Marco Bognolo |
| EPr | Egon Pretner | MHa | Mate Hafner |
| FPo | Franci Pohleven | Mik | Micklitz |
| FSc | Ferdinand Schmidt | MKa | Manfred Kahlen |
| GBa | Gorazd Babuder | MKu | Matjaž Kuntner |
| GDa | Gunnar Dahlgren | MZd | Marko Zdešar |

| | | | |
|-----|--------------------------------|-----|------------------|
| NMW | Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien | SGo | Stanislav Gomboc |
| Par | Pareyss | SJe | S. Jecelj |
| PNo | Peter Novak | SPo | Slavko Polak |
| PVi | Pierpaolo Vienna | ŠAm | Špela Ambrožič |
| RJe | Rado Jelinčič | VFu | Vincenc Furlan |
| RPa | Roman Pavlin | VKo | Vladimir Kodrič |
| SBr | Savo Brelj | VKu | Valerija Kuštor |
| ScO | Scotch | Who | Wiener Hofmuseum |

3.3 Sistematski pregled ugotovljenih taksonov

Razpored poddružin, plemen in rodov je povzet po delu *A world catalogue of the Histeridae* (MAZUR, 1997). V okviru rodov so vrste in podvrste razen maloštevilnih izjem razporejene po delih VIENNA (1980) in/ali PENATI & VIENNA in AUDISIO et al. (1995). Za določanje smo uporabili ključ iz dela *Fauna d'Italia* (VIENNA, 1980). Nomenklatura je povezana po delih *Aggiornamenti alla Checklist delle specie della fauna italiana* (PENATI & VIENNA, 2002), *Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Histeridae Deutschlands* (PESCHEL, 2004) in *Catalogue of Palaearctic Coleoptera* (MAZUR, 2004). Pri geografski razširjenosti vrst smo se ozirali predvsem na oba MAZURJEVA kataloga (1997, 2004).

Glede na bližnje sosedstvo Slovenije z Italijo, Avstrijo in Madžarsko so bioekološki podatki povzeti po delih *Magyarország Állatvilága* (MAZUR & ZOLTAN, 1980), *Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Histeridae Deutschlands* (PESCHEL, 2004) in *Die Käfer Mitteleuropas, Ökologie* (KOCH, 1989).

Najdišča so v okviru pokrajine pisana po abecednem redu. Za vsako najdišče so navedeni podrobni podatki v seznamu najdišč (Tab.1). Praviloma pišemo pri posameznih taksonih le ožje najdišče, širše le v primeru, če imata dve najdišči ali več najdišč enako ime (npr.: Črni Vrh, Idrija; Črni Vrh, Polhov Gradec). Ponemudoma je zaradi točnejše opredelitve kraja ulova za ožjim najdiščem navedeno še krajevno ime ali

3.3 A systematic review of established taxons

The arrangement of subfamilies, races and genera is derived from the work *A World Catalogue of the Histeridae* (MAZUR, 1997). Within the genera, the species and subspecies are arranged, with just a couple of exceptions, according to the works by VIENNA (1980) and/or PENATI & VIENNA in AUDISIO et al. (1995). For determination purposes, the key from *Fauna d'Italia* (VIENNA, 1980) was used. The nomenclature is derived from the works *Aggiornamenti alla Checklist delle specie della fauna italiana* (PENATI & VIENNA, 2002), *Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Histeridae Deutschlands* (PESCHEL, 2004) and the *Catalogue of Palaearctic Coleoptera* (MAZUR, 2004). As far as geographic distribution is concerned, predominantly the two MAZUR's catalogues (1997, 2004) were taken into consideration.

In view of Slovenia's proximity to Italy, Austria and Hungary, the bioecological data are derived from the works *Magyarország Állatvilága* (MAZUR & ZOLTAN, 1980), *Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Histeridae Deutschlands* (PESCHEL, 2004) and *Die Käfer Mitteleuropas, Ökologie* (KOCH, 1989).

Within each region, the localities are stated in an alphabetical order. For each locality, detailed facts are given in the list of localities (Tab.1). In most cases, the specific localities for individual taxa are given, general localities in the event that two or more localities have the same name (i.e. Črni Vrh, Idrija; Črni

objekt, ki ni zapisan na kartah Atlasa (merilo 1 : 50 000) (npr.: Zasip, Piškotarjev most). Tudi če je bila žival najdena ob reki, je ime reke navedeno za ožjim najdiščem (npr.: Šmartno, reka Nevljica). Nepopolni podatki, pri katerih ni bilo mogoče opredeliti pokrajine, so uvrščeni pod odstavek »Slovenija«. Kraji iz literature in zbirk, ki jih nismo prepoznali, so označeni z narekovajem (npr.: Krško, »Lepa vas«). Vsi pri posameznih vrstah navedeni podatki so dokumentirani in napisani v najkrajši možni obliki.

Karte razširjenosti posameznih taksonov sledijo sistematskemu pregledu ugotovljenih taksonov. Število ugotovljenih vrst v posameznih kvadratih UTM prikazuje karta na koncu tega poglavja (sl. 5, str. 102).

Vrh, Polhov Gradec). In some cases, where the locality has been specifically determined, the regional name or object is listed after the locality, which is not stated on the maps in the Atlas (scale 1 : 50,000) (e.g. Zasip, Piškotarjev most). Even in the event when the animal was found along a river, the name of the latter is cited after the specific locality (i.e. Šmartno, river Nevljica). Incomplete data, where it was impossible to determine the area, are listed under section »Slovenia«. Places, which we could not recognize from literature and collections are denoted with quotation marks (e.g. Krško, »Lepa vas«). The details for each individual species are documented as concisely as possible.

Distribution charts of individual taxa follow the systematic review of established taxa. The number of established species in individual UTM squares is presented in the map at the end of this chapter (Figure 5, page 102).

HISTEROIDEA GYLLENHAL, 1808

SPHAERITIDAE SHUCKARD, 1839

01.00. *SPHAERITES* DUFTSCHMID, 1805

01.01. *Sphaerites glabratus* (FABRICIUS, 1792)

Literatura / References: ni objavljenih podatkov za Slovenijo / no published data for Slovenia.

Najdišča v Sloveniji / Localities in Slovenia:

Štajersko: Lamprehtov potok, lcdJPe vPVi; ibidem, 31.5.1908, lcdJPe vPVi; Pl. Loka, 30.7.1985, IBDr cCCS dSBr vPVi; Raduha, 30.7.1985, IBDr cCCS dSBr vPVi; Smrekovec, 1300 m, 26.6.1987, IBDr cCCS dSBr vPVi; Smrekovec, Podrta bajta, 1400 m, 16.7.2000, lcBDr dPVi; Stari stani, 1100 m, 6.1987, IBDr cCCS dSBr vPVi; Žigartov vrh, 1340 m, 1.7.1992, lcAvr dPVi.

Koroško: Kisla voda, 7.1986, IBDr cBKo dSBr.

Azijsko-evropska gorska vrsta. Razširjena je v vsej srednji in severni Evropi in sega prek Sibirije in Mongolije do Daljnega vzhoda in Japonske. V Sloveniji je bila najdena v vzhodnem delu Karavank in Savinjskih Alp ter na Pohorju; je precej redka.

Stenotop. Pretežno montanska vrsta. Najraje živi v mešanih listnatih gozdovih. Zadržuje se na tleh, pod lubjem, v propadajočih gobah, iztrebkih in na mrhovini. Hrani se predvsem z drevesnim sokom, zlasti brezovim. Lovi se v zemeljske pasti (kozarce) s kisom.

Asian-European montane species. Distributed in the entire central and northern Europe, extending across Siberia and Mongolia to the Far East and Japan. In Slovenia found in the eastern part of the Karavanke Mts and Savinjske Alps, as well as in the Pohorje Mts; a fairly rare species.

Stenotope. Predominantly montane species, favouring mixed deciduous forests. Found in soil, under bark, in decaying fungi, excrements and on carrion, feeding mostly on tree sap, particularly birch. They can be caught in ground traps (jars) filled with vinegar.

HISTERIDAE GYLLENHAL, 1808

ONTHOPHILINAE W. S. MACLEAY, 1819

02.00. *ONTHOPHILUS* LEACH, 1817

02.01. *Onthophilus striatus* (FORSTER, 1771)

a. *O. s. striatus* (FORSTER, 1771)

Literatura / References: SIEGEL, 1866: 40 (1).

Najdišča v Sloveniji / Localities in Slovenia:

Slovenija: Kranjsko, ni redka, v gnijočih gobah / Carniola, not rare, in decaying fungi (1); ibidem, lcdFSc vPVi.

Primorsko: Ajdovščina, lcdABi vPVi; Lipica, cdGMu vPVi.

Gorenjsko: Kranj, 28.3.1910, lcdAGs vPVi.

Ljubljana z okolico: Ljubljana, 30.10.1912, 5.1915, 30.5.1918, 27.7.1938, lcdJSd vPVi; ibidem, lcdJSs vPVi; Ljubljana, Barje, 13.9.1912, lcdJSd vPVi; ibidem, 13.9.1912, 2.7.1913, lcdJSd vPVi; Golovec, lcdJSs vPVi; Utik, lcdJSs vPVi; ibidem, 9.6.1912, lcdJSd vPVi.

Dolenjsko: Arto, 18.11.1994, lcdSBr vPVi; Dobropolje, 5.7.1912, lcdAGs vPVi; Draga, Ig, 25.9.1976, lcdSBr vPVi.

Štajersko: Betnava, lcJPe dSBr vPVi; Maribor, lcJPe dSBr vPVi; Podčetrtek, 2.11.1929, lcEJa dSBr vPVi.

Evropska vrsta. Razširjena je v vsej Evropi, razen v Rusiji, Belorusiji in na vzhodnem Balkanu; ni podatkov za Norveško. Živi v večjem delu Slovenije in ni redka.

Euritop. Predvsem kolinska vrsta. Živi na poljih, travnikih, vrtovih in ob gozdnih robovih, kjer se zadržuje pod gnijočo vegetacijo, v trohnečem listju in propadajočih gobah, gnoju, iztrebkih in na mrhovini, včasih tudi v ptičjih gnezdih.

European species. Distributed through the entire European continent, except Russia, Belarus and the eastern Balkans; no data for Norway. Inhabits the greater part of Slovenia and is not rare.

Euritope. Largely colline species, inhabiting fields, meadows, gardens and forest edges, where it can be found under decaying vegetation, rotting leaves and decaying fungi, dung, excrements and on carrion, at times even in birds' nests.

02.02. *Onthophilus affinis* L. REDTENBACHER, 1849

Literatura / References: MAZUR, 2004: 90 (1).

Najdišča v Sloveniji / Localities in Slovenia:

Slovenija: Slovenija (1).

Istra: Ponikve, 2.4.1993, lcdSBr vPVi.

Notranjsko: Bistra, 29.3.1993, lcdSBr vPVi.

Ljubljana z okolico: Ljubljana, 29.2.1920, lcdJSd vPVi; Ljubljana, Barje, 9.3.1923, lcdAGs vPVi.

Dolenjsko: Draga, Ig, 30.11.1976, lcdSBr vPVi; Fridrihštajn, 900 m, lcdSBr vPVi; Knežja Lipa, 21.3.1994, lcdSBr vPVi; Stari Trg ob Kolpi, 200 m, 21.3.1994, lcdSBr vPVi; Škocjan, Vrh ob Radulji, 170 m, 28.2.1994, lcdSBr vPVi.

Štajersko: Dramlje, 25.3.1995, lcdSBr vPVi; Maribor, lcJPedSBr vPVi; Šmartinsko jez., 25.3.1995, lcdSBr vPVi; Zavratnik, 3.6.2002, lcBDr dPVi.

Sredozemska vrsta. Razširjena je v severnem delu Sredozemlja od Španije prek Male Azije do Arabskega polotoka; ugotovljena je bila tudi v Avstriji in na Madžarskem. V Sloveniji živi v večini njenih pokrajin in je precej pogostna.

Mediterranean species. Distributed in the northern part of Mediterranean from Spain and across Asia Minor to the Arabian Peninsula; also recorded in Austria and Hungary. In Slovenia, it inhabits most of its regions and is known as fairly common.

Evrítrop. Kolinska do montanska vrsta. Živi v gozdovih, na travnikih in vrtovih pod trohnečimi rastlinami, v gnijočem listju, pod odpadlim lubjem in v kompostu.

Eurítrope. Colline to montane species. Occurs in forests, meadows and gardens under rotting plants, in decaying leaves, under fallen off bark and in compost.

02.03. *Onthophilus punctatus* (O. F. MÜLLER, 1776)

a. *O. p. punctatus* (O. F. MÜLLER, 1776)

Literatura / References: SIEGEL, 1866: 40 (*Onthophilus sulcatus*) (1).

Najdišča v Sloveniji / Localities in Slovenia:

Slovenija: Kranjsko, redka, v gnijočih gobah in tudi na mrhovini / Carniola, rare, in decaying fungi as well as on carcass (1); ibidem, lcdFSc vPVi (*Onthophilus sulcatus*).

Ljubljana z okolico: Ljubljana, okol., 2.5.1909, lcdAGs vPVi.

Evropsko-sredozemska vrsta. Razširjena je v zahodnem in osrednjem delu Evrope od Španije in Danske do Poljske, Slovaške, Madžarske in Hrvaške ter v Veliki Britaniji. V Afriki je bila najdena v Maroku in Alžiriji. Za Slovenijo ni novejših podatkov, tudi starejši so zelo redki (Ljubljana, okolica, 1909 in Kranjsko, brez točnega najdišča iz sredine 19. stoletja).

Evrítrop. Predvsem kolinska mikroakavernikolna vrsta. Najraje se zadržuje v rovih in gnezdih malih sesalcev (*Talpa*, *Cricetus*), kuncev in jazbecev, kakor tudi v bližini gojišč kokoši in kuncev, v kletih, kupih smeti in gnijoči vegetaciji. Hrani se s pršicami ter z ličinkami muh in bolh.

European-Mediterranean species. Distributed in the western and central parts of Europe from Spain and Denmark to Poland, Slovakia, Hungary and Croatia, as well as in Great Britain. In Africa recorded in Morocco and Algeria. No recent data for Slovenia, and even those of older date are very rare (the surroundings of Ljubljana, 1909, and Carniola, with no precise site from the mid-19th century).

Eurítrope. Notably colline micro-cavernicole species. Most often found in burrows of small mammals (*Talpa*, *Cricetus*), rabbits and badgers, as well as in the close vicinity of chicken and rabbit farms, in cellars, piles of garbage and decaying vegetation. It feeds on mites and larvae of flies and fleas.

TRIBALINAE BICKHARDT, 1914

03.00. *EPIERUS* ERICHSON, 1834

03.01. *Epierus comptus* ERICHSON, 1834

Literatura / References: ni objavljenih podatkov za Slovenijo / no published data for Slovenia.

Najdišča v Sloveniji / Localities in Slovenia:

Slovenija: Kranjsko, lcdFSc rPVi (*E. retusus*).

Štajersko: Olimje, Trobernik, 30.6.1933, lcEJa dSBr vPVi.

Turansko-južnoevropska vrsta. V Evropi je razširjena od Portugalske in Francije do Bolgarije in Turčije, na severu sega do Nemčije, Češke in Slovaške, v Aziji živi v Turčiji, Siriji, Iranu in na območju Kavkaza. Za Slovenijo so znane samo zelo redke stare najdbe: Trobernik, 1933 in Kranjsko, sredina 19. stoletja.

Stenotop. Kolinska vrsta. Živi v gozdovih in parkih. Zadržuje se v drobirju pod lubjem hrastov, gradnov ter hirajočih ali mrtvih borovcev in v propadajočih gobah.

Turanic-Southeuropean species. In Europe distributed from Portugal and France to Bulgaria and Turkey, in the north extending to Germany, Czech Republic and Slovakia, in Asia it occurs in Turkey, Syria, Iran and in the Caucasus region. For Slovenia, only some very rare old recoveries are known: Trobernik, 1933, and Carniola, mid-19th century.

Stenotope. Colline species. Inhabits forests and parks. Found mainly in forests and parks. Occurs in wood particles under bark of oak, durmast oak and dying or dead pines, and in decaying fungi.

HISTERINAE GYLLENHAL, 1808

HOLOLEPTINI HOPE, 1840

04.00. *HOLOLEPTA* PAYKULL, 1811

A. *HOLOLEPTA* PAYKULL, 1811

04.01. *Hololepta (Hololepta) plana* (SULZER, 1776)

Literatura / References: SIEGEL, 1866: 39 (1); BRANCSIK, 1871: 38 (2).

Najdišča v Sloveniji / Localities in Slovenia:

Slovenija: Kranjsko, redka vrsta, pod lubjem mladih topolov / Carniola, rare species, under bark of young poplars (1).

Primorsko: Panovec, 23.4.2000, IBZa cCCS dSBr; ibidem, 16.3., 3.4.2001, lcdSBr vPVi; Rožna dolina, 20.6.2000, IBZa cCCS dSBr.

Notranjsko: Podnanos, pod lubjem, 7.5.2001, lcSPo dPVi.

Štajersko: ?Lenart v Slovenskih goricah, pod topolovim lubjem (2).

Prekmurje: Petanjci, Zaton, 9.4.2002, IBDr & APi cBDR dPVi.

Azijsko-evropska vrsta. Razširjena je po vsej celinski Evropi in sega prek Sibirije, Kazahstana in Mongolije do Daljnega vzhoda in Koreje. V Sloveniji ni redka, večina najdb je iz zadnjega desetletja (za obdobje 1871 do 2000 ni nobenega podatka!).

Stenotop. Kolinska in subkolinska vrsta. Živi v gozdovih in logih, zlasti blizu rek. Zadržuje se v ličju mrtvih in hirajočih listavcev,

Asian-European species. Distributed all over the Continent and extending across Siberia, Kazakhstan and Mongolia to the Far East and Korea. Not rare in Slovenia, with the majority of recoveries dating to the last decade (no data whatsoever for the 1871-2000 period!).

Stenotope. Colline and subcolline species. Frequents forests and groves, especially those in the vicinity of rivers and streams. Inhabits

predvsem topolov, pa tudi borovcev (*Pinus sylvestris*). Hrani se predvsem z ličinkami hroščev in muh.

bast of dead or dying deciduous trees, notably poplars, as well as pines (*Pinus sylvestris*). Feeds primarily on beetle and fly larvae.

PLATYSOMATINI BICKHARDT, 1914

05.00. *PLATYSOMA* LEACH, 1817

A. *PLATYSOMA* LEACH, 1817

05.01. *Platysoma (Platysoma) compressum* (HERBST, 1783)

Literatura / References: SIEGEL, 1866: 39 (*Platysoma depressum*) (1); MAZUR, 2004: 89 (2).

Najdišča v Sloveniji / Localities in Slovenia:

Slovenija: Kranjsko, pogostna vrsta, pod hrastovim, bukovim ali smrekovim lubjem / Carniola, common species, under oak, beech or spruce bark (1); Slovenija (2).

Istra: Artviže, 13.9.1981, 24.4., 2.5., 1.11.1988, IMBo cdEBo vPVi.

Primorsko: Kurnik, 16.4, 18.4.1987, IRJe cdSBr vPVi; Matavun, 14.5.1967, lcEPr dPVi; Predmeja, lcdABi vSBr.

Gorenjsko: Bohinj, 29.6.1930, lcdJSd vPVi; Kamn. Alpe, 7.1912, IMHa cBDr dKob vPVi; Lubnik, 27.5.1917, lcdJSd vPVi; Škofja Loka, 4.7.1987, lcBKO dPVi.

Notranjsko: Rakek, 21.5.1916, lcdJSd vPVi.

Ljubljana z okolico: Brdo, 19.7.1949, lcdAGs vPVi; Dolnice, 15.8.1945, cdAGs vPVi; Ljubljana, 5.1910, IMHa cBDr dKob vPVi; ibidem, 5.1915, 19.5.1917, lcdJSd vPVi; Ljubljana, okol., 1.6.1910, lcdAGs vPVi; Rožnik, 15.7.1948, lcdAGs vPVi; Utik, 12.10.1924, lcdJSd vPVi.

Dolenjsko: Draga, Ig, 8.8.1976, lcdSBr vPVi; Gor. Laknice, 31.5.1987, lcdSBr vPVi; Grosuplje, 9.9.1912, lcdAGs vPVi; Kren, mešani listnati gozd, 1.7.1994, lcdMKa; Mala Gora, Ribnica, 25.5.1986, lcdSBr vPVi; Opatova gora, 1908, IMHa cCCS dSBr vPVi; ibidem, 17.4.1911, lcdAGs vPVi; Stružnica, 570 m, brest, 28.4.2004, lcSBr dPVi; Škrlje, 5.6., 14.6.1918, lcdJSd vPVi.

Štajersko: Betnava, lcdJPe vPVi; Hrastnik, 3.5., 4.5.1996, lAKa cCCS dPVi; Maribor, ldJPe cAGs vPVi; ibidem, 20.4.1933, lcdAGs vPVi; Podčetrtek, 26.7.1930, 20.-30.6.1933, lEJa cCCS dSBr vPVi; Police, luč, 19.9.2002, lcBDr dPVi; Strmec pri Sv. Florjanu, 16.5.1990, lcdSBr vPVi; Sv. Areh, lcdJPe vPVi.

Turansko-evropska vrsta. Razširjena je v vsej celinski Evropi, manjka le v Skandinaviji, in v Mali Aziji, Siriji in Iranu. Zelo pogostna je v vsej Sloveniji.

Euritop. Kolinska do montanska vrsta. Živi v gozdovih pod odstopajočim lubjem listavcev, predvsem hrastov in topolov. Hrani se predvsem z ličinkami podlubnikov. V Westfaliji je bila najdena tudi pri mravlji *Myrmica laevinodis*.

Turanic-European species. Distributed all over the Continent, absent only in Scandinavia and in Asia Minor, Syria and Iran. Very common in the entire Slovenia.

Euritope. Colline to montane species. Occurs in forests under detached bark of deciduous trees, mainly oak and poplar. Feeds predominantly on bark beetles' larvae. In Westphalia, found also with *Myrmica laevinodis* ant.

B. CYLISTER COOMAN, 194105.02. *Platysoma (Cylister) elongatum* (THUNBERG, 1787)a. *P. (C.) e. elongatum* (THUNBERG, 1787)

Literatura / References: SIEGEL, 1866: 39 (*Platysoma oblongum*) (1).

Najdišča v Sloveniji / Localities in Slovenia:

Slovenija: Kranjsko, pogostna vrsta, pod hrastovim, bukovim ali smrekovim lubjem / Carniola, common species, under oak, beech or spruce bark (1); ibidem, lcdFSc vPVi (*Platysoma oblonga*); ibidem, lcdJSs vPVi.

Primorsko: Divača, 3.11.2001, 23.5.2004, lcdEBo vPVi; Lokev, 19.4.1981, lGDr cdEBo vPVi. **Notranjsko:** Koritnice, boršt, 600 m, 4.4.1994, lcSPo dPVi.

Ljubljana z okolico: Golovec, 9.6.1912, cldJSd vPVi; ibidem, 10.7.1934, 23.8.1945, lcdAGs vPVi; Ljubljana, 1910, lMHa cDBr dKob vPVi; ibidem, 6.1903, 7.5., 11.5., 20.5.1916, 6.3.1917, lcdJSd vPVi; Rožnik, 15.7.1948, lcdAGs vPVi; Utik, 12.10.1924, lcdJSd vPVi.

Štajersko: Betnava, lJPe cCCS dSBr vPVi; Podčetrtek, 12.4.1930, lEJa cCCS dSBr vPVi; Pohorje, lJPe cCCS dSBr vPVi.

Sibirsko-evropska vrsta. Razširjena je po vsej Evropi, vključno z Vel. Britanijo, prek Sibirije, Mongolije, severne Kitajske in Mandžurije do Japonske. V večjem delu Slovenije je precej pogostna.

Euritop. Kolinska do montanska silvikolna vrsta. Živi pod lubjem odmrlih iglavcev (predvsem *Pinus sylvestris*) in listavcev. Hrani se največ z ličinkami podlubnikov, zlasti vrst *Ips sexdentatus* in *Tomicus piniperda*. V večjem številu se pojavlja pomladi in v jeseni.

Siberian-European species. Distributed across the entire Continent and Great Britain, through Siberia, Mongolia, northern China and Manchuria to Japan. Fairly common in the greater part of Slovenia.

Euritope. Colline to montane silvicolle species. Dwells under bark of dead pines (mainly *Pinus sylvestris*) and deciduous trees, feeding mainly on bark beetles' larvae, especially of the species *Ips sexdentatus* and *Tomicus piniperda*. In greater numbers occurs in spring and autumn.

05.03. *Platysoma (Cylister) lineare* ERICHSON, 1834

Literatura / References: SIEGEL, 1866: 39 (1).

Najdišča v Sloveniji / Localities in Slovenia:

Slovenija: Kranjsko, redkejša vrsta, pod hrastovim, bukovim ali smrekovim lubjem / Carniola, somewhat rarer species, under oak, beech or spruce bark (1).

Primorsko: Divača, 23.5.2004, lcdEBo vPVi.

Gorenjsko: Kranj, okol., 1989, lJTl cCCS dSBr vPVi; Rečica, skladišče lesa, 22.5., 2.7., 9.7.1993, lGBa cCCS dSBr vPVi.

Ljubljana z okolico: Brezje pri Dobrovi, 10.6.1977, lCMZd dSBr.

Sibirsko-evropska vrsta. Živi v večjem delu celinske Evrope, manjka v sredozemskih državah in Norveški, ter sega prek Sibirije in severne Kitajske do Daljnega vzhoda in Sahalina. V Sloveniji je bila ugotovljena v jugozahodnem in osrednjem delu države in je precej redka.

Stenotop. Kolinska do montanska vrsta. Živi v iglastih gozdovih pod odstopajočim lubjem smrek in borovcev. Hrani se predvsem z ličinkami podlubnikov.

Siberian-European species. Lives in the greater part of the Continent, absent in Mediterranean countries and Norway, extending across Siberia and northern China to the Far East and Sakhalin. In Slovenia registered in its southwestern and central parts. Fairly rare.

Stenotope. Colline to montane species. Lives in coniferous forests under detached spruce and pine bark. Feeds mainly on bark beetles' larvae.

05.04. *Platysoma (Cylister) angustatum* (HOFFMANN, 1803)

Literatura / References: ni objavljenih podatkov za Slovenijo / no published data for Slovenia.

Najdišča v Sloveniji / Localities in Slovenia:

Primorsko: Zadnjica, 700 m, 11.6.1997, lcSBr dPVi.

Gorenjsko: Goričane, skladišče lesa, 4.6.1990, 11.4.1991, 23.6.1992, 4.5., 7.5.1993, IGBa cCCS dSBr vPVi; Kranj, okol., 1989, IJTi cCCS dSBr vPVi.

Ljubljana z okolico: Dobrova, 24.5.1917, lcdJSd vPVi; Ljubljana, 1.5., 7.5., 25.5.1916, 2.6.1938, lcdJSd vPVi; Tacen, 4.5.1917, lcdJSd vPVi.

Dolenjsko: Draga, Ig, 17.4.1983, lcdSBr vPVi; Litija, 25.8.1934, IPNo cdGMu vPVi.

Štajersko: Celje, skladišče lesa, ISJe cCCS dSBr vPVi; Podčetrtek, Palčjak 12.4., 21.5.1930, lcEJa dSBr vPVi.

Sibirsko-evropska vrsta. Razširjena je po skoraj vsej celinski Evropi in Sibiriji do Daljnega vzhoda. Razširjena je v večjem delu Slovenije in ni pogostna.

Evrítóp. Kolinska do montanska vrsta. Živi v iglastih in mešanih gozdovih v ličju hirajočih in odmrlih smrek, jelk in redkeje hrastov. Hrani se z ličinkami podlubnikov in dvokrilcev.

Siberian-European species. Distributed almost across the entire Continent and Siberia to the Far East. Occurs in the greater part of Slovenia, although not common.

Eurítópé. Colline to montane species. Found in coniferous and mixed forests in wood particles of dying or dead spruce, silver fir and (rarer) oak. Feeds on larvae of bark beetles and true flies.

06.00. *Eurylistera* BICKHARDT, 1920A. *Eurylistera* BICKHARDT, 192006.01. *Eurylistera (Eurylistera) minor* (P. ROSSI, 1792)Literatura / References: MAZUR, 2004: 87 (1).Najdišča v Sloveniji / Localities in Slovenia:**Slovenija:** Slovenija (1); Kranjsko, lcdFSc vPVi (*Platysoma frontale*).**Primorsko:** Ajdovščina, lcdABi vPVi.**Gorenjsko:** Škofja Loka, 20.9.1914, lcAGs dPVi.**Ljubljana z okolico:** Ljubljana, 15.6.1916, lcdJSd vPVi.**Dolenjsko:** Draga, Ig, 11.6.1977, lcdSBr vPVi; Kostanjevica na Krki, samostan, 1845, lMik cAGs dPVi.**Štajersko:** Podčetrtek, 24., 25.7.1930, 20.-30.6.1933, lEJa cCCS dSBr vPVi.

Sibirsko-evropska vrsta. Razširjena je v večjem delu celinske Evrope (manjka na Finskem, v Ukrajini in na Balkanskem polotoku), v Sibiriji, na Kavkazu in Daljnem vzhodu. Najdena je v večini slovenskih pokrajin, vendar je tu precej redka in je bila v zadnjih 70 letih najdena samo v Dragi pri Igu (1977).

Stenotop. Kolinska do montanska vrsta. Živi predvsem v neokrnjenih gozdovih pod odmrlim lubjem različnih listavcev: hrasta, bukve, leske, jelše idr., prav tako tudi v propadajočih gobah.

Siberian-European species. Distributed in the greater part of the Continent (absent in Finland, Ukraine and the Balkans), Siberia, the Caucasus and Far East. Recorded in most of the Slovene regions, although the species is known as fairly rare; in the last 70 years found only at Draga near Ig (1977).

Stenotope. Colline to montane species. Found notably in pristine forests under dead bark of various deciduous trees, such as oak, beech, hazel, alder, as well as in decaying fungi.

HISTERINI GYLLENHAL, 1808

07.00. *Margarinotus* MARSEUL, 1853A. *Ptomister* HOULBERT & MONNOT, 192307.01. *Margarinotus (Ptomister) terricola* (GERMAR, 1824)Literatura / References: ni objavljenih podatkov za Slovenijo / no published data for Slovenia.Najdišča v Sloveniji / Localities in Slovenia:**Gorenjsko:** Škofja Loka, 8.1998, lcBKO dPVi; ibidem, 8.1998, lBKO cdPVi.**Ljubljana z okolico:** Brezje pri Dobrovi, 20.6.2001, lcMZd dPVi; Nadgorica, 7.5.1988, lcAVr dPVi.

Turansko-evropska vrsta. Živi v večini evropskih držav (ni ugotovljena na Finskem, v Ukrajini in na Balkanskem polotoku), v Mali Aziji, na območju Kavkaza, Arabskem polotoku in v Iranu. V Sloveniji je bila najdena le v zadnjem desetletju na več mestih v širši okolici Ljubljane.

Euritop. Kolinska do montanska vrsta. Živi na toplih območjih gozdov in polj v gnijoči vegetaciji, stelji, propadajočih gobah, iztrebkih in na mrhovini.

Turanic-European species. Occurs in the majority of European countries (not recorded in Finland, Ukraine and the Balkans), Asia Minor, the Caucasus region, Arabian Peninsula and Iran. In Slovenia found only in the last decade at several places in the wider vicinity of Ljubljana.

Euritope. Colline to montane species. Lives in the warmer parts of forests and fields: in decaying vegetation, litter, rotting fungi, excrements and on carrion.

07.02. *Margarinotus (Ptomister) distinctus* (ERICHSON, 1834)

Literatura / References: HORION, 1949: 357 (1).

Najdišča v Sloveniji / Localities in Slovenia:

Gorenjsko: Črna prst, IHän (1).

Evropska vrsta. Razširjena je od Belgije in Španije do Ukrajine, južne Rusije in Male Azije, manjka v vsej severni Evropi, severnem delu srednje Evrope in na Balkanskem polotoku. Iz Slovenije je znana samo starejša najdba s Črne prsti.

Stenotop. Zelo redka kolinska do montanska termofilna vrsta. Najdemo ga na peščenih, apnenčastih in sadrastih območjih na posušenih kadavrih in suhih živalskih kožah, kjer se hrani z ličinkami hroščev iz rodov *Trox* in *Dermestes*.

European species. Distributed from Belgium and Spain to Ukraine, southern Russia and Asia Minor, absent in the entire northern Europe, northern part of central Europe and the Balkans. As far as Slovenia is concerned, only a single recovery of a fairly old date from Črna prst is known.

Stenotope. Very rare colline to montane thermophilous species. Found in sandy, limestone and gypsum areas, on dry cadavers and dry animal hides, where it feeds on larvae of the beetles belonging to the genera *Trox* and *Dermestes*.

07.03. *Margarinotus (Ptomister) brunneus* (FABRICIUS, 1775)

Literatura / References: SIEGEL, 1866: 39 (*Hister cadaverinus*) (1).

Najdišča v Sloveniji / Localities in Slovenia:

Slovenija: Kranjsko, pogostna vrsta, često na mrhovini, tudi v človeškem blatu / Carniola, common species, often on carrion, even in human excrements (1); ibidem, lcdFSc vPVi (*Hister cadaverinus*).

Istra: Šared, Montekalvo, 6.7.1986, IAAv cdSBr vPVi; Zanimograd, 30.5.2003, IAKa cCCS dSBr vPVi.

Primorsko: Ajdovščina, lcdABi vPVi.

Gorenjsko: Bled, 2.5.1932, lcdJSd vPVi; Škofja Loka, 1.5.1999, lcBKO dPVi.

Notranjsko: Koritnice, 5.6.1993, 20.6.1994 (630 m), 20.6.1995, lcSPo dPVi; ibidem, boršt, 1.6.1996, lcSPo dPVi; Nanos, 13.5.1987, lcdSBr vPVi; Podkraj, Col, 6.1937, IGMa cdGMu vPVi; Senožče, 8.1901, IMHa cBDr dKob vPVi.

Ljubljana z okolico: Ljubljana, lcdJSs vPVi; ibidem, gramozna jama, na mrhovini, 1911, lcJSs dPVi; ibidem, 20.6.1945, lcdAGs vPVi.

Dolenjsko: Kostanjevica na Krki, 1909, IMHa cBDr dKob vPVi; Kremenica, Hrib, 14.7.1977, lcdSBr vPVi.

Štajersko: Hrastnik, 22.6.1996, IAKa cCCS dPVi; Mariborski otok, lcdJPe vPVi; Police, 4.7.1998, lcBDr dPVi.

Prekmurje: Petanjci, 21.6.–3.7.2006, IAVr & AKa cAVr dPVi.

Holarктиčna in neotropska vrsta. Razširjena je v vsej Evropi, Sibiriji, Kavkazu, Iranu, Turčiji, Izraelu, Severni in Srednji Ameriki. Pogostna je v vsej Sloveniji.

Euritop. Kolinska do montanska vrsta. Živi v zelo različnih habitatih v razkrajajočih se snoveh: na gnoju, mrhovini, iztrebkih, v trohneči vegetaciji, prsti okoli gojišč malih živali, lisičjih brlogih in v rovih nekaterih malih sesalcev.

Holarctic and neotropical species. Distributed across the entire Europe, Siberia, Caucasus, Iran, Israel, North and Central Americas. Common in the entire Slovenia.

Euritope. Colline to montane species. Occurs in decaying matter in very diverse habitats: on dung, carrion, excrements, in decaying vegetation, soil around small animal farms, fox dens and burrows of some small mammals.

07.04. *Margarinotus (Ptomister) merdarius* (HOFFMANN, 1803)

Literatura / References: SIEGEL, 1866: 39 (*Hister merdarius*) (1).

Najdišča v Sloveniji / Localities in Slovenia:

Slovenija: Kranjsko, pogostna vrsta, deloma na mrhovini, deloma na gnoju / Carniola, common species, partially on carrion, partially on dung (1).

Primorsko: Lipica, 16.4.1922, lcdGMu vPVi.

Holarктиčna vrsta. Živi v vsej Evropi, Iranu, Alžiriji, Maroku in Severni Ameriki. Iz Slovenije so znane samo redke, nad 80 let stare najdbe.

Euritop. Kolinska do montanska vrsta. Živi v listnatih gozdovih, živih mejah, na vrtovih, čistinah, v gojiščih nekaterih živali (ovc, kokoši) in predvsem v gnezdih številnih

Holarctic species. Occurs in the entire Europe, Iran, Algeria, Morocco, and North America. From Slovenia, only some rare and above 80 years old recoveries are known.

Euritope. Colline to montane species. Inhabits deciduous forests, hedgerows, gardens, forest glades, certain (sheep, chicken) farms, and mainly nests of numerous forest birds.

ptičev. Zadržujejo se med živalskimi iztrebki, v posušeni ali gnijoči vegetaciji, propadajočih gobah in v drobirju odmrlih dreves.

Found among animal excrements, in dry or rotting vegetation, decaying fungi and wooden particles of dead trees.

07.05. *Margarinotus (Ptomister) striola* (SAHLBERG, 1819)

a. *M. (P.) s. succicola* (THOMSON, 1862)

Literatura / References: ni objavljenih podatkov za Slovenijo / no published data for Slovenia.

Najdišča v Sloveniji / Localities in Slovenia:

Gorenjsko: Lubnik, 4.6.1988, lcBKO dPVi; Škofja Loka, 4.1986, 17.5.2005, lcBKO dPVi.

Notranjsko: Koritnice, 20.6.1995, lcSPo dPVi; ibidem, hrib, 600 m, 7.5.1994, lcSPo dPVi; Pevc, 26.5.2005, IŠAm cBDr dPVi, Podkraj, Col, 6.1937, IGMa cdGMu vPVi; Vremščica, 23.5.1937, lcdJMu vPVi.

Ljubljana z okolico: Ljubljana, lcdJSs vPVi; ibidem, 15.6.1921, 16.5., 17.5.1922, lcdJSd vPVi; ibidem, 20.6.1945, cdAGs vPVi; Vojsko, 5.1999, lcAVr dPVi.

Dolenjsko: Fridrihstajn, 24.6.1917, lcdJSd vPVi; Škrilje, 4.7.1981, lcdSBr vPVi; Vel. Lašče, 15.5.1912, lcdAGs vPVi.

Štajersko: Lamprehtov potok, lcdJPe vPVi; Lobnica, potok, lcdJPe vPVi; Podčetrtek, 5.5.1935, lcEJa dSBr vPVi; Pohorje, lcdJPe vPVi; Vel. Kamen, Topliški potok, 23.–27.6.2003, lcAVr dPVi; Zavrtnik, 21.6.2000, lcBDr dPVi.

Sibirsko-evropska vrsta. Razširjena je v srednji in severni Evropi in zahodni Sibiriji. Precej pogostna je v osrednji in vzhodni Sloveniji.

Euritop. Kolinska in predvsem montanska vrsta. Živi v svetlih listnatih gozdovih in na vrtovih. Rada se zadržuje v trohneč delih dreves, propadajočih gobah, mrhovini in v govnu.

Občasno se hranijo tudi z drevesnim sokom.

Siberian-European species. Distributed in central and northern Europe and in western Siberia. Fairly common in central and eastern Slovenia.

Euritope. Colline and predominantly montane species. Inhabits light deciduous forests and gardens, favouring rotting parts of trees, decaying fungi, carrion and dung. Occasionally feeds on tree sap.

B. *EUCALOHISTER* REITTER, 1909

07.06. *Margarinotus (Eucalohister) bipustulatus* (SCHRANK, 1781)

Literatura / References: ni objavljenih podatkov za Slovenijo / no published data for Slovenia.

Najdišča v Sloveniji / Localities in Slovenia:

Slovenija: Kranjsko, lcdFSc rPVi (*Hister sinuatus*); ibidem, lcdJPe vPVi.

Srednjeazijsko-evropska vrsta. Razširjena je od Danske in Francije proti Bolgariji in Ukrajini (manjka v severni Evropi in Sredozemlju), prek osrednje in južne Rusije ter Kazahstana do Kavkaza in Turkmenistana. Iz Slovenije je znanih samo nekaj 70 do 150 let starih najdb brez točnega najdišča.

Euritop. Kserofilna planarna in kolinska vrsta. Živi na peščenih poljih, pustih površinah in resavah. Zadržuje se v govnu, zlasti govejem, in na mrhovini ter v krtovih in hrčkovih gnezdih.

Central Asian-European species. Distributed from Denmark and France towards Bulgaria and Ukraine (absent in northern Europe and in the Mediterranean), across central and southern Russia and from Kazakhstan to the Caucasus and Turkmenistan. In Slovenia, only a few 70 to 150 years old recoveries with no accurate localities have been made.

Euritope. Xerophilous planarian and col-line species. Lives in sandy fields, barren land and heaths. Found in droppings (particularly cattle dung) as well as on carrion and in mole and hamster nests.

C. *STENISTER* REICHARDT, 1926

07.07. *Margarinotus (Stenister) obscurus* (KUGELANN, 1792)

Literatura / References: SIEGEL, 1866: 39 (*Hister stercorarius*) (1).

Najdišča v Sloveniji / Localities in Slovenia:

Slovenija: Kranjsko, pogostna v govejem gnoju, tudi pri mrhovini / Carniola, common in cattle dung and on carrion (1); ibidem, lcdFSc vPVi (*H. stercorarius*, *H. stercorarius* var.).

Primorsko: Volče, 5.1991, IRJe cdSBr vPVi.

Gorenjsko: Črna prst, 10.6.1928, lcdJSd vPVi; Križna Gora, 5.2007, lcBKO dPVi; Kropa, 12.4.1933, lcdAGs vPVi; Škofja Loka, 7.1988, lcBKO dPVi.

Notranjsko: Koritnice, boršt, 650 m, 15.7.1994, lcSPo dPVi; Krim, 24.6.1923, lcJSd dJMu vPVi; Logatec, 18.10.1986, lcAVr dPVi; Pokojišče, 19.5.1929, lcdJSd vPVi.

Ljubljana z okolico: Golovec, 9.6.1912, lcdJSd vPVi; Ljubljana, lcJSs dPVi; ibidem, 24.4.1918, 12.4., 22.4. 20.5.1930, 24.9.1933, lcdJSd vPVi; ibidem, 8.5., 1.6., 4.6., 5.9.1941, lcdAGs vPVi; Ljubljana, Barje, 24.9.1923, lcdAGs vPVi; Grad, Ljubljana, 16.4.1943, 2.4.1946, lcdAGs vPVi; Ljubljana, okolica, 5.1910, IMHa cBDr dKob vPVi; ibidem, 7.4.1911, lcdAGs vPVi; Stožice, 8.3.1914, lcdAGs vPVi.

Dolenjsko: Grosuplje, 1.7.1934, lcdJSd vPVi; Kum, 13.7.1939, lcdAGs vPVi; Mali Kum – Podkum, 6.5.1988, IVFu cCCS dPVi; Skrovnik, 15.5.1985, lcdSBr vPVi; Vel. Lašče, 15.5.1912, lcdAGs vPVi.

Bela krajina: Črnomelj, 20.7.1915, lcdAGs vPVi.

Štajersko: Betnava, lcdJPe vPVi; Hrastnik, 22.4.2002, IAKa cCCS dPVi; Kalobje, IVKO cCCS dSBr vPVi; Maribor, 10.8., 11.8.1930, 29.5., 30.5.1933, lcdAGs vPVi; Podčetrtek, 1929, lcEJa dSBr vPVi; ibidem, 22.5.2007, lcBKO dPVi; Pohorje, lcdJPe vPVi; Smrečno, Pohorje, 5.1986, lcAVr dPVi; Zavrtnik, 4.6.2004, lcBDr dKob vPVi.

Holarктиčna vrsta. Živi v Vel. Britaniji, vsej celinski Evropi, Turčiji, na območju Kavkaza, na Arabskem polotoku, v Iranu, Kazahstanu, Kirgiziji, Turkmenistanu, severovzhodni Kitajski in severni Ameriki. V vsej Sloveniji je pogostna vrsta.

Euritop. Pogostna kolinska do montanska vrsta. Živi na suhih, toplih in pustih pobočjih, v borovih resavah in peščenih jamah, kjer se zadržuje v govejih iztrebkih, na gnoju, v kunčjih kletkah, živalskih brlogih, propadajočih gobah idr.

Holarctic species. Distributed in Great Britain, across the entire Continent, in Turkey, in the Caucasus region, Arabian Peninsula, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kirghizia, Turkmenistan, northeastern China and North America. Common species all over Slovenia.

Euritope. Common colline and montane species. Inhabits dry, warm and barren slopes, pine heaths and sandy caves, where found in cattle droppings, on dung, in rabbit cages, dens, decaying fungi, etc.

D. *PARALISTER* BICKHARDT, 1917

07.08. *Margarinotus (Paralister) purpurascens* (HERBST, 1792)

Literatura / References: SIEGEL, 1866: 39 (*Hister purpurascens*) (1).

Najdišča v Sloveniji / Localities in Slovenia:

Slovenija: Kranjsko, ni redka, v konjskem in govejem gnoju / Carniola, not rare, in horse and cattle dung (1); ibidem, lcdFSc vPVi (*Hister purpurascens*, *H. purpurascens* var.).

Gorenjsko: Goričane, skladišče lesa, 19.4.1991, lGBa cCCS dSBr vPVi; Križna Gora, 3.4.2005, lcBko dPVi; Krumperk, 1.4.1990, lcAVr dPVi; Lahovče, 6.6.1991, lcAVr dPVi; Škofja Loka, 1.5.1987, 26.4.1998, lcBko dPVi.

Notranjsko: Koritnice, 20.6.1995, 28.5.2005, lcSPo dPVi; Petelinje – Slovenska vas, 27.4.1994, lcSBr dPVi; Postojna, 5.1969, lcEPr dPVi.

Ljubljana z okolico: Brezje pri Dobrovi, 22.4.2002, lcMZd dPVi; Brezovica pri Ljubljani, 24.4.2003, lcMZd dPVi; Golovec, 10.7.1941, lcdAGs vPVi; Ježica, 20.4.1911, lMHa cBDr dKob vPVi; Ljubljana, lcdJSs vPVi; ibidem, lJSs cdAGs vPVi; ibidem, 15.5.1914, lcdAGs vPVi; ibidem, 16.4.1922, 15.9., 15.11.1925, 12.4.1930, lcdJSd; ibidem, 8.4.1986, lcBko dPVi; Ljubljana, Barje, 13.9.1912, 15.11.1925, lcdJSd vPVi; Ljubljana, okol., 5.5.1913, lcdAGs vPVi.

Dolenjsko: Grmez, 24.10.1993, lcAVr dPVi; Škofljica, skladišče lesa, 9.7.1993, lGBa cCCS dSBr vPVi; Tabor, 22.4.1928, lcdAGs vPVi.

Štajersko: Hrastnik, 2.7.1995, lAKa cCCS dPVi; Maribor, lcdJPe vPVi; Negovsko jez., 24.4.1995, lcBDr dPVi; Pohorje, lcdJPe vPVi; Police, 27.4.1999, 4.7.2000 (jelšev gozd), 3.5.2003, lcBDr dPVi; Zavratnik, 24.5., 4.6.1996, 14.5.1997, 19.7.1998, 20.6.2001, 14.6.2002, 21.5.2004, lcBDr dPVi.

Sibirsko-evropska vrsta. Razširjena je po vsej Evropi, vključno v Vel. Bitaniji in na Irskem, v Sibiriji, na Daljnem vzhodu, v Koreji in na Kavkazu, v Severno Ameriko (Britansko Kolumbijo in Pensilvanijo) je zanesena. V

Siberian-European species. Distributed all over Europe, including Great Britain and Ireland, in Siberia, Far East, Korea and Caucasus. Invasive species in North America (British Columbia and Pennsylvania). In the greater part

večjem delu Slovenije je pogostna vrsta, za zahodni del države ni podatkov.

Euritop. Živi predvsem v kolinskem in drugih, zelo različnih višinskih pasovih. Najdemo jo v pustih pokrajinah, na gozdnih robovih in rečnih bregovih, kjer je pogostna v govnu, zlasti govejem, v gnoju, med razkrajajočimi se rastlinami in v živalskih brlogih.

of Slovenia a common species; no data for its western part.

Euritope. Found mainly in colline and other very diverse altitude belts, mainly in barren land, on forest edges and river banks, where common especially in droppings (notably cattle dung), dunghills, among rotting plants and in dens.

07.09. *Margarinotus (Paralister) neglectus* (GERMAR, 1813)

Literatura / References: ni objavljenih podatkov za Slovenijo / no published data for Slovenia.

Najdišča v Sloveniji / Localities in Slovenia:

Slovenija: Kranjsko, lcdFSc vPVi; ibidem, cdAGs vPVi.

Palearktična vrsta. Razširjena je po vsej Evropi, vključno v Veliki Britaniji in na Irskem, v Turčiji, na območju Kavkaza, v Kazahstanu, Sibiriji, na Daljnem vzhodu, v Alžiriji in sega tudi v orientalsko regijo. V Argentino je zanesena (MAZUR, 1997: 99). Iz Slovenije je znanih samo nekaj starih najdb iz sredine 19. in začetka 20. stoletja.

Euritop. Predvsem kolinska vrsta. Živi na rečnih bregovih, v lokah, vlažnih gozdnih in na ilovnatih poljih, kjer so pod lubjem podrtih ali hirajočih dreves, pod gnijočimi rastlinami, na iztrebkih, mrhovini, v propadajočih gobah in včasih tudi v golobnjakih.

Palearctic species. Distributed all over Europe, including Great Britain and Ireland, Turkey, the Caucasus region, Kazakhstan, Siberia, Far East and Algeria. Extends into the oriental region as well. Invasive species in Argentina (MAZUR, 1997: 99). From Slovenia, only a few old recoveries from the mid-19th and early 20th centuries are known.

Euritope. Predominantly colline species. Inhabits river banks, riverine woodlands, wet forests and clayey fields, where found mainly under bark of fallen down or dying trees, under rotting plants, on excrements, carrion, in decaying fungi and, at times, even in dovecots.

07.10. *Margarinotus (Paralister) ventralis* (MARSEUL, 1854)

Literatura / References: ni objavljenih podatkov za Slovenijo / no published data for Slovenia.

Najdišča v Sloveniji / Localities in Slovenia:

Notranjsko: Koritnice, pašnik, 625 m, 28.5.2005, lcSpO dPVi.

Ljubljana z okolico: Ježica, 28.5.1933, lcdJSd vPVi; Ljubljana, IJSs cdAGs vPVi; ibidem, 17.5.1918, 16.5.1922, lcdJSd vPVi; ibidem, 25.5.1921, IJSd cAGs vPVi.

Štajersko: Lamprehtov potok, lcJPe dSBr vPVi; Zavratnik, 900 m, 4.6.2004, lcBDr dPVi.

Sibirsko-evropsko-sredozemska vrsta. Razširjena je po vsej celinski Evropi, Zahodni Sibiriji, Mali Aziji in na območju Kavkaza. V Sloveniji je precej redka.

Euritop. Kolinska do pretežno montanska vrsta. Živi na poljih, suhih pustih območjih, resavah, vrtovih, lokah, gozdnih jasah in ob robovih gozdov, kjer so v iztrebkih (predvsem ovčjih in govejih), mrhovini in razkrajajočih se rastlinah. Občasno sesajo drevesne sokove.

Siberian-European-Mediterranean species. Distributed across the entire Continent, in western Siberia, Asia Minor and in the Caucasus region. Fairly rare in Slovenia.

Euritope. Colline to predominantly montane species. Inhabits fields, dry barren land, heaths, gardens, riverine woodlands, glades and forest edges, where found in droppings (mainly those of sheep and cattle), carrion and decaying plants. Occasionally feed on sap as well.

07.11. *Margarinotus (Paralister) ignobilis* (MARSEUL, 1854)

Literatura / References: ni objavljenih podatkov za Slovenijo / no published data for Slovenia.

Najdišča v Sloveniji / Localities in Slovenia:

Gorenjsko: Škofja Loka, 24.4.1987, lcBKO dPVi.

Ljubljana z okolico: Ljubljana, 22.4.1930, 19.4.1942, lcJSd dPVi.

Štajersko: Sv. Jurij, Videm, 23.9.1999, lcBDr dPVi.

Evropsko-sredozemska vrsta. Živi v večini južnoevropskih držav, severno do Belgije, Nemčije, Madžarske in Moldavije, ter v severni Afriki: Maroko, Alžirija in Tunizija. Zanesena je bila v Brazilijo. V Sloveniji je redka v njenem osrednjem in severovzhodnem delu.

Euritop. Redka kolinska vrsta. Živi na peščenih poljih, resavah, pustih območjih, gozdnih robovih in v kurnikih, kjer se zadržujejo na mrhovini, v hlevskem gnoju, pod razkrajajočimi se rastlinami in v propadajočih gobah.

European-Mediterranean species. Occurs in the majority of southern European countries, north of Belgium, Germany, Hungary and Moldavia, and in north Africa (Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia). Invasive species in Brasilia. In Slovenia rare in its central and northeastern parts.

Euritope. Rare colline species. Inhabits sandy fields, heaths, barren land, forest edges and hen houses. Found on carrion, stable manure, under rotting plants, and in decaying fungi.

07.12. *Margarinotus (Paralister) carbonarius* (HOFFMANN, 1803)

a. *M. (P.) c. carbonarius* (HOFFMANN, 1803)

Literatura / References: SIEGEL, 1866: 39 (*Hister carbonarius*) (1).

Najdišča v Sloveniji / Localities in Slovenia:

Slovenija: Kranjsko, redka vrsta, na mrhovini / Carniola, rare species, inclined to carrion (1); ibidem, lcdFSc vPVi (*Hister carbonarius*);

Gorenjsko: Škofja Loka, 16.10.1914, lcdAGs vPVi.

Ljubljana z okolico: Ljubljana, gramozna jama, na mrhovini, 1911, lcJSs dPVi.

Dolenjsko: Kremenica, Hrib, 2.5.1977, lcdSBr vPVi.

Štajersko: Betnava, lcdJPe vPVi; Maribor, lcdJPe vPVi; Mariborski otok, lcdJPe vPVi; Podčetrtek, Palčjak, 20.6.1930, lcEJa dSBr vPVi; Zg. Ščavnica, Nejčev hrast, 4.7.2004, lcBDr dPVi.

Sibirsko-evropsko-sredozemska vrsta. Živi v večini evropskih držav (vključno z Veliko Britanijo in Irsko), zahodni Sibiriji, Mali Aziji, Izraelu in na območju Kavkaza. V Sloveniji ni redka, za njen zahodni del ni podatkov.

Euritop. Izključno kolinska do montanska vrsta. Živi v različnih habitatih v govnu, gnoju, rastlinskem drobirju in v propadajočih gobah.

Siberian-European-Mediterranean species. Occurs in the majority of European countries (including Great Britain and Ireland), western Siberia, Asia Minor, Israel and in the Caucasus region. In Slovenia not rare; no data for its western part.

Euritope. Exclusively colline to montane species. Found in different habitats in dung, manure, wood particles and decaying fungi.

07.13. *Margarinotus (Paralister) punctiventer* (MARSEUL, 1854)

Literatura / References: ni objavljenih podatkov za Slovenijo / no published data for Slovenia.

Najdišča v Sloveniji / Localities in Slovenia:

Notranjsko: Nanos, lABi cdAGs vPVi.

Bela krajina: Semenič, 1.8.2001, lcAVr dPVi.

Evropska vrsta. Živi v južni polovici Evrope od Portugalske in Nizozemske do južne Rusije, Kavkaza in Grčije. Iz Slovenije sta znani samo ena okoli 100 let stara in ena novejša (2001) najdba.

Euritop. Redka kolinska do montanska vrsta. Živi v gozdovih pod mahom in v propadajočih gobah. Pojavlja se predvsem v jeseni.

European species. Inhabits southern part of the Continent, from Portugal and Holland to southern Russia, Caucasus and Greece. In Slovenia, only one approx. 100 years old specimen and one recent (2001) specimen have been found.

Euritope. Rare colline to montane species. Found in forests under moss and in decaying fungi. Occurs mainly in the autumn.

E. **GRAMMOSTETHUS** LEWIS, 190607.14. *Margarinotus (Grammostethus) ruficornis* (GRIMM, 1852)

Literatura / References: ni objavljenih podatkov za Slovenijo / no published data for Slovenia.

Najdišča v Sloveniji / Localities in Slovenia:

Istra: Fiesa, 10 m, 14.7.2004, 1AKa cCCS dPVi.

Primorsko: Ladrski vrh, 8.7.–7.8.2002, lBDr & AGe cAPi dPVi; Lipica, 18.4.1920, cdGMu vPVi.

Notranjsko: Koritnice, boršt, 15.5.2005, lcSPo dPVi.

Štajersko: Zg. Ščavnica, Nejčev hrast, 4.7.2004, lcBDr dPVi.

Evropsko-sredozemska vrsta. Razširjena je v srednji in južni Evropi, manjka v Fenoskandiji in v baltičkih državah, v Aziji živi na območju Kavkaza, v Siriji in Izraelu. V Sloveniji je redka, večina najdb je iz novejšega obdobja.

Euritop. Redka subkolinska in kolinska vrsta. Živi na suhih robovih gozdov in peščenih rečnih bregovih pod drevesnim lubjem in v mravljiščih, kjer gostuje pri mravljah (*Lasius*, *Formica*) ter v rovih sesalcev (*Vulpes*, *Oryctolagus*).

European-Mediterranean species. Distributed in central and southern Europe, absent in Fennoscandia and Baltic states. In Asia found in the Caucasus region, Syria and Israel. In Slovenia rare, with the majority of its recoveries dated from the recent period.

Euritope. Rare subcolline and colline species. Inhabits dry forest edges and river sandbanks, where it can be found under bark and in anthills, where hosted by ants (*Lasius*, *Formica*), and in burrows of certain mammals (*Vulpes*, *Oryctolagus*).

F. **PROMETHISTER** KRYZHANOVSKIJ, 196607.15. *Margarinotus (Promethister) marginatus* (ERICHSON, 1834)

Literatura / References: ni objavljenih podatkov za Slovenijo / no published data for Slovenia.

Najdišča v Sloveniji / Localities in Slovenia:

Gorenjsko: Škofja Loka, 13.5.1990, lcBKo dPVi.

Evropska vrsta. Ugotovljena je v Veliki Britaniji in v večini držav celinske Evrope, ni podatkov za Portugalsko, Finsko, Ukrajino in Balkan. V Sloveniji je bil ujet en sam primerek te vrste (Škofja Loka, 1990, leg. B. Kofler).

Euritop. Pretežno kolinska vrsta. Živi na gozdnih robovih in jasah, pašnikih in resavah pod razkrajajočimi se rastlinami, odpadlim listjem, v propadajočih gobah, starih gnijočih

European species. Confirmed in Great Britain and in the majority of the countries on the Continent; no data for Portugal, Finland, Ukraine and the Balkans. In Slovenia, only a single specimen has been caught so far (Škofja Loka, 1990, leg. B. Kofler).

Euritope. Predominantly colline species. Occurs on forest edges and in glades, pastures and heaths under rotting plants, fallen off le-

štorih in v gnezidih malih sesalcev, zlasti krtov. Je mnogo redkejša od predhodne vrste.

aves, in decaying fungi, old putrefied stumps and nests made by small mammals, particularly moles. Much rarer than the previous species.

--. --. **PACTOLINUS** MOTSCHULSKY, 1859

--. --. **Pactolinus major** (LINNAEUS, 1767)

Literatura / References: ni objavljenih podatkov za Slovenijo / no published data for Slovenia.

Razširjena je v južni Evropi od Portugalske do Grčije in na severu dosega Avstrijo, Madžarsko in Slovaško; živi tudi v severni Afriki, v Aziji sega do Sirije in Irana.

V Sloveniji še ni bila ugotovljena, najdena pa je bila v Trstu (coll. F. Schmidt) in v južni Istri (Pula, coll. A. Gspan; Premantura, coll. J. Staudacher). Ta najdišča kažejo na veliko verjetnost, da živi tudi pri nas.

Stenotop. Živi v obmorskem pasu na suhih in toplih območjih, skoraj izključno v kravjih iztrebkih in gnoju; redko jo najdemo pod kamni in v najtoplejših urah tudi na prostem.

Distributed in southern Europe from Portugal to Greece, reaching Austria, Hungary and Slovakia to the north; also found in northern Africa as well as in Asia, where it reaches Syria and Iran. In Slovenia not confirmed as yet, but has been found in Trieste (coll. F. Schmidt) and southern Istria (Pula, coll. A. Gspan; Premantura, coll. J. Staudacher). These finding-places indicate a great possibility that the species lives in our country as well.

Stenotope. Inhabits littoral zone of dry and warm regions, where found almost exclusively in cow dung and manure; rarely under stones, also in the open during the warmest hours of the day.

08.00. **PACHYLISTER** LEWIS, 1904

08.01. **Pachylister inaequalis** (OLIVIER, 1789)

Literatura / References: SIEGEL, 1866: 39 (*Hister inaequalis*) (1); MAZUR, 2004: 85 (2).

Najdišča v Sloveniji / Localities in Slovenia:

Slovenija: Kranjsko, pogostna v svežem govejem gnoju / Carniola, common in fresh cattle dung (1); ibidem, lcdFSc vPVi (*Hister inaequalis*); Slovenija (2).

Primorsko: Ajdovščina, lcdABi vPVi.

Gorenjsko: Kamniške Alpe, 7.1912, IMHa cBDr dKob vPVi.

Notranjsko: Koritnice, 5.6.1993, lcSPo dPVi.

Ljubljana z okolico: Ljubljana, 5.5.1932, lJSd cCCS vPVi; Polje, 5.5.1932, lcdJSd vPVi.

Dolenjsko: Kostanjevica na Krki, 1901, IMHa cBDr dKob vPVi; ibidem, samostan, 1845, lMik cdAGs vPVi.

Azijsko-evropska vrsta. V Evropi živi v večini držav ob Sredozemskem morju in proti

Asian-European species. In Europe found in most of the countries along the Mediterranean

severu in severovzhodu dosega Češko, Ukrajino in osrednjo Rusijo; v Aziji je razširjena v Sibiriji, Mongoliji, Tadžikistanu, Turkmenistanu, Iranu in Turčiji. Je največja v Sloveniji živeča vrsta prisekančkov in je precej redka.

Stenotop. Termofilna vrsta, ki živi v različnih višinskih pasovih, zlasti kolinskem. Najdemo jo na pašnikih v govejih in konjskih iztrebkih ter pod rastlinskimi odpadki.

Sea; towards the north and northeast reaches the Czech Republic, Ukraine and central Russia. In Asia distributed in Siberia, Mongolia, Tadjikistan, Turkmenistan, Iran and Turkey. It is the largest hister species living in Slovenia and fairly rare.

Stenotope. Thermophilous species, inhabiting different altitude belts, especially colline. It can be found in pastures in cattle and horse dung, and under plant litter.

09.00. *HISTER* LINNAEUS, 1758

09.01. *Hister quadrimaculatus* LINNAEUS, 1758

Literatura / References: Scopoli, 1772: 86 (1); SIEGEL, 1866: 39 (2); DROVENIK, 2004: 247 (3).

Najdišča v Sloveniji / Localities in Slovenia:

Slovenija: Kranjsko, pogostna v govejem in tudi v konjskem gnoju / Carniola, common in cattle and horse dung (2); ibidem, lcdFSc vPVi (*Hister 4 maculatus*).

Istra: Dragonja, 18.5.1983, lcdSBr vPVi; Gažon, 19.6.2004, IAKa cCCS dSBr vPVi; Lucan, 13.7.2000, IAKa cCCS dPVi; Osp, 140 m, 16.6.2005, lcMZd dPVi; Podgorje, 21.5.2005, lcMZd dPVi; Podgorski Kras, 9.5.2003, lcMZd dPVi; Pregara, 2.5.2003, IAKa cCCS dSBr vPVi; Prešnica, 10.5.1999, lcSBr dPVi; ibidem, 18.5.2004, lcMZd dPVi; Rakitovec, 26.5.2003, lcdSBr vPVi; Seča, gostišče Ribič, 3.5.2001, IAKa cCCS dSBr vPVi; Sečovlje, ob Dragonji, 1.5.2003, IAKa cCCS dSBr vPVi; Slavnik, 1028 m, 23.6.1991, lcBKO dPVi; Slovenska Istra (1); Škocjanski zatok, 30.5.2002, lcSBr dPVi.

Primorsko: Ajdovščina, lcdABi vPVi; Gorenje pri Divači, 26.5.2004, lcSBr dPVi; Kačiče, 29.5.1996, lcAVr dPVi; Trnovski gozd, 2.6.1991, lcdEBo vPVi.

Gorenjsko: Pišnica, 20.6.1912, lcdJSd vPVi; Zg. Tuhinj, 8.1965, lcdBDr (3).

Notranjsko: Koritnice, 23.5.1993, lcSPo dPVi; Koritnice, gmajna, 14.5.2005, lcSPo dPVi; Koritnice, vas, 6.6.2001, lcSPo dPVi; Vipava, Mlake, 7.6.2007, IAKa & AVr cAVr dPVi.

Ljubljana z okolico: Ljubljana, okol., 5.1910, IMHa cBDr dKol vPVi.

Dolenjsko: Kostanjevica na Krki, 3.1909, cMHa cBDr dKol vPVi.

Štajersko: Grad Borl, 3.8.1995, lcAVr dPVi; Hrastnik, 15.8.1993, IAKa cCCS dPVi; ibidem, dnevni kop, 30.5.2000, IAKa cCCS dPVi; Maribor, lcdJPe vPVi; Podčetrtek, Palčjak, 6.5.1930, lcEJa dSBr vPVi; Police, 26.4., 20.6.1998, 10.5.1999, 3.5., 20.5.2003, 20.4.2004, 20.6.2005, 22.4., 15.5.2006. lcBDr dPVi.

Srednjeazijsko-evropsko-mediteranska vrsta. Razširjena je po toplejših območjih Evrope, na severu do Belgije in Belorusije, v Aziji živi v Kazahstanu, Kirgiziji, Tadžikistanu, Iranu, Armeniji, Gruziji, Turčiji in na Cipru, v Afriki pa v Tuniziji in Maroku. Pogostna je v toplih predelih Slovenije.

Central Asian-European-Mediterranean species. Distributed in the warmer parts of Europe, in the north up to Belgium and Belarus, in Asia in Kazakhstan, Kirghizia, Tadjikistan, Iran, Armenia, Georgia, Turkey and Cyprus, in Africa in Tunisia and Morocco. Common in the warmer parts of Slovenia.

Eyritop. Pogostna litoralna do montanska vrsta. Živi na prisojnih, bolj pustih in degradiranih okoljih, kjer se hroščki podnevi sprehajajo po zemlji ali pa se skrivajo pod kamni. Najdemo jih na govejih in konjskih iztrebkih, mrhovini, v gnijoči vegetaciji in propadajočih gobah. Hranijo se predvsem z ličinkami hroščev iz rodu *Aphodius*.

Euritope. Common littoral to montane species, inhabiting sunward, more or less barren and degraded environments, where it can be seen strolling around on the ground or hiding under rocks. Favours cattle and horse dung, carrion, rotting vegetation and decaying fungi. It feeds mainly on the larvae of the beetles belonging to the genus *Aphodius*.

09.02. *Hister unicolor* LINNAEUS, 1758

a. *H. u. unicolor* LINNAEUS, 1758

Literatura / References: SIEGEL, 1866: 39 (1); MAZUR, 2004: 82 (2).

Najdišča v Sloveniji / Localities in Slovenia:

Slovenija: Kranjsko, pogostna v kravjih in konjskih iztrebkih, tudi na mrhovini in v človeškem blatu / Carniola, common in cattle and horse dung, also on carrion and even in human excrements (1); Slovenija (2).

Primorsko: Lipica, 5.1908, cdGMu vPVi; Predmeja, lcABi dPVi; Slatnik, Soriška pl., 1600 m, 7.1982, lcBDr dPVi; Smrekova draga, lcABi dPVi; Škocjan, 26.6.1986, lMBo cdEBo vPVi; Tolmin, 7.1947, lcdGMu vPVi; Trnovski gozd, 17.6.1990, lMBo cdEBo vPVi.

Gorenjsko: Bohinj, 6.7.1925, lcdJSd vPVi; Gorjuše, 23.5.1918, lcdAGs vPVi; Križna Gora, 5.2007, lcBKo dPVi; Pišnica, 30.6.1912, lcdJSd vPVi; Planica, 10.6.1935, lcdJSd vPVi; Ratitovec, 10.9.1994, lcBKo dPVi; Škofja Loka, 21.8.1992, 30.6.1996, lcBKo dPVi; Vel. planina, 19.6.1930, lcdJSd vPVi; Vrata, 30.7.1927, lcdAGs vPVi; ibidem, 10.6.1983, lcdSBr vPVi.

Notranjsko: Devin, 21.5.1983, lcSPo dPVi; Koritnice, 9.9.1983, 28.5.2005, lcSPo dPVi; Koritnice, pašnik, 625 m, 28.5.2005, lcSPo dPVi; Snežnik, 6.1937, lcdGMu vPVi; Sv. Hieronim, Koritnice, 5.6.1993, lcSPo dPVi.

Ljubljana z okolico: Ljubljana, 8.1985, lcAVr dPVi; Zavrh pod Šmarno goro, 380 m, 10.5.1923, lcdJSd vPVi.

Dolenjsko: Ig, 9.6.1940, lcdJSd vPVi.

Štajersko: Logarska dolina, 24.7.1933, lcEJa dSBr vPVi; Maribor, IJPe cdAGs vPVi; Radlje ob Dravi, 9.1986, lcKBo dPVi.

Sibirsko-evropska vrsta. Živi v vsej Evropi, zahodni Sibiriji in Kazahstanu. V večjem delu Slovenije je pogostna vrsta.

Ubikvist. Zelo pogostna kolinska do montanska vrsta. Živi na razkrajajočih se snoveh in v rovih malih sesalcev. Hrani se predvsem z ličinkami dvokrilcev (Diptera).

Siberian-European species. Inhabits the entire Europe, western Siberia and Kazakhstan. Common species in the greater part of Slovenia.

Ubiquist. Very common colline to montane species, occurring on decaying matter and in burrows made by small mammals. Feed predominantly on the larvae of true flies (Diptera).

09.03. *Hister helluo* TRUQUI, 1852

Literatura / References: Müller, (Münch. Kol. Ztsch., gl. Horion 1949) 1902: 218 (1).

Najdišča v Sloveniji / Localities in Slovenia:

Ljubljana z okolico: Ljubljana, 4.11.1925, lcdJSd vPVi.

Štajersko: Malečnik, lcdJPe vPVi; Maribor (1); Maribor, okol., IJPe cAGs vPVi; Mariborski otok, lcdJPe vPVi; Podčetrtek, reka Sotla, 11.10.1930, lcEJa dSBr vPVi.

Evropska vrsta. Razširjena je v večjem delu celinske Evrope, razen v Skandinaviji in na Balkanu, kjer je ugotovljena samo v Grčiji; poleg tega živi tudi v Mali Aziji in na območju Kavkaza. V Sloveniji so bili zadnji primerki ujeti pred več kot 70 leti.

Stenotop. Precej redka, pretežno kolinska vrsta. Živi na bregovih rek in potokov, v zamočvirjenih krajih, kjer se zadržuje na iztrebkih (predvsem ovčjih), v mravljiščih, propadajočih gobah in na jelševih listih, kjer lovi ličinke hrošča *Agelastica alni*.

European species. Distributed in the greater part of the Continent, absent in Scandinavia and in the Balkans, where recorded only in Greece. Also found in Asia Minor and in the Caucasus region. In Slovenia, the last specimens were caught more than 70 years ago.

Stenotope. Fairly rare, predominantly colline species. Inhabits banks of rivers and streams, boggy habitats, where it can be found on droppings (especially those of sheep), in anthills, decaying fungi and on alder leaves where preying on the larvae of *Agelastica alni*.

09.04. *Hister illigeri* DUFTSCHMID, 1805

a. *H. i. illigeri* DUFTSCHMID, 1805

Literatura / References: SIEGEL, 1866: 39 (*Hister sinuatus*) (1).

Najdišča v Sloveniji / Localities in Slovenia:

Slovenija: Kranjsko, pogostna, često v govejem gnoju / Carniola, common, often found on cattle dung (1); ibidem, lcdFSc vPVi (*Hister sinuatus*, *H. sinuatus* var.).

Primorsko: Ajdovščina, lcABi dPVi.

Ljubljana z okolico: Polje, 5.5.1932, IJSd cCCS dSBr vPVi.

Srednjeazijsko-evropsko-sredozemska vrsta. Živi v južni in srednji Evropi, Iranu, Afganistanu in Kirgiziji. V Sloveniji je zelo redka, vse najdbe so stare nad 70 let.

Euritop. Planarna in kolinska vrsta. Živi na peščenih in suhih travnikih pod govejimi iztrebki, na hlevskem gnoju, mrhovini, v gnijočih rastlinah itd.

Central Asian-European-Mediterranean species. Occurs in southern and central Europe, Iran, Afghanistan and Kirghizia. In Slovenia very rare, with all the finds from its territory more than 70 years old.

Euriotope. Planarian and colline species. Found in sandy and dry meadows under cattle dung, on stable manure, carrion, in decaying plants, etc.

09.05. *Hister quadrinotatus* SCRIBA, 1790
a. *H. q. quadrinotatus* SCRIBA, 1790

Literatura / References: SIEGEL, 1866: 39 (1).

Najdišča v Sloveniji / Localities in Slovenia:

Slovenija: Kranjsko, pogostna, v govejem in konjskem gnoju, tudi na mrhovini / Carniola, common, occurs in cattle and horse dung, and on carrion (1); ibidem, lcdFSc vPVi (*Hister 4 notatus*).

Gorenjsko: Kamniške Alpe, 1912, 7.1920, IMHa cBDr dKol vPVi; Podlubnik, 4.2007, lcBKO dPVi; Radovljica, IMik cdAGs vPVi.

Notranjsko: Vipava, 18.5.1910, IMHa cBDr dKo vPVi.

Ljubljana z okolico: Ljubljana, 1910, IMHa cBDr dKol vPVi; Ljubljana, okol., 5.1910, IMHa cBDr dKol vPVi; ibidem, lcdAGs vPVi.

Štajersko: Maribor, lcdJPe vPVi; Moškanjci, 22.4.2004, lcBDr dPVi.

Evropska vrsta. Razširjena je v vsej Evropi, vendar so iz severne Evrope in z Balkanskega polotoka znane le posamezne najdbe. V Sloveniji je redka, zlasti v zadnjem času.

Euritop. Planarna in kolinska do montanska vrsta. Živi na jezerskih in rečnih bregovih, pašnikih, gozdnih robovih, v suhih hrastovih gozdovih in na vrtovih, kjer so hroščki pod iztrebki, posebno govejih, in na gnoju.

European species. Distributed all over Europe, although only individual recoveries are known from northern Europe and the Balkans. Rare in Slovenia, especially in the recent period.

Euritope. Planarian and colline to montane species. Inhabits banks of rivers and lakes, pastures, forest edges, dry oak forests and gardens, where found under droppings (particularly cattle dung) and on stable manure.

09.06. *Hister lugubris* TRUQUI, 1852

Literatura / References: MAZUR, 2004: 81 (1).

Najdišča v Sloveniji / Localities in Slovenia:

Slovenija: Slovenija (1).

Turansko-evropska vrsta. Razširjena je od Francije do Moldavije in Grčije, v južnem delu evropske Rusije, Mali Aziji, na Cipru in v Iranu. Za Slovenijo nimamo konkretnih podatkov.

Euritop. Živi na živalskih iztrebkih, posebno govejih.

Turanic-European species. Distributed from France to Moldavia and Greece, across the southern part of European Russia, in Asia Minor, Cyprus and Iran. No concrete data for Slovenia.

Euritope. Found on animal excrements, especially cattle dung.

09.07. *Hister sepulchralis* ERICHSON, 1834

Literatura / References: ni objavljenih podatkov za Slovenijo / no published data for Slovenia.

Najdišča v Sloveniji / Localities in Slovenia:

Prekmurje: Lendava, 15.4.1934, lcAGs dPVi.

Turansko-evropska vrsta. Živi v vzhodnem in jugovzhodnem delu Evrope: na Poljskem, Češkem in v Avstriji ter vzhodno od teh držav do južne Rusije in Ukrajine, na Balkanskem polotoku, v jugozahodni Aziji pa v Iranu, Jordaniji, Libanonu in Turčiji. Iz Slovenije je znana ena sama najdba (Lendava, 1934, leg. A. Gspan).

Stenotop. Kserofilna vrsta, v Sloveniji najdena v planarnem pasu. Živi v suhih hrastovih gozdovih, na suhih travnikih in pašnikih, kjer se zadržuje na govnu, posebno govejem, včasih tudi v lisičjih brlogih.

Turanic-European species. Distributed in the eastern and southeastern parts of Europe, i.e. in Poland, Czech Republic, and Austria, east of these countries to southern Russia and Ukraine, in the Balkans, as well as in southwestern Asia: Iran, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey. Only a single recovery known from Slovenia (Lendava, 1934, leg. A. Gspan).

Stenotope. Xerophilous species, in Slovenia found in planarian belt. Inhabits dry oak forests, dry meadows and pastures, where found on animal excrements (especially cattle dung), occasionally even in earths.

09.08. *Hister bissexstriatus* FABRICIUS, 1801

Literatura / References: ni objavljenih podatkov za Slovenijo / no published data for Slovenia.

Najdišča v Sloveniji / Localities in Slovenia:

Slovenija: Kranjsko, lcdFSc vPVi (*Hister bissexstriatus* & *H. merdarius*); ibidem, lcJSs dPVi;

Primorsko: Ajdovščina lcdABi vPVi.

Gorenjsko: Babni Dol, 11.3.1946, lcdAGs vPVi; Goričane, skladišče lesa, 4.6.1990, lFPo cCCS dSBr vPVi; Ihan, 12.5.1918, lcdJSd vPVi; Kamniška Bistrica, 6.6.1912, lcdJSd vPVi; Križna Gora, 3.4.2005, lcBKo dPVi; Podlubnik, 4.2007, lcBKo dPVi; Radovljica, 26.4.1886, lMik cdAGs vPVi; Reteče, 12.5.2005, lcBKo dPVi; Škofja Loka, 24.5.1914, lcdAGs vPVi; ibidem, 4.1986, 15.4.2005, lcBKo dPVi.

Notranjsko: Hrenovice, 20.4.1961, 8.5.1962, lcEPr dPVi; Pekel, 28.5.1926, lcdAGs vPVi; Postojna, 5.1969, lcEPr dPVi; Postojnska jama, Tartarus pluvio (zanesena z nalivom zunanje vode), 20.5.1979, lcEPr dPVi; Preserje, 15.5.1984, lcdSBr dPVi; Vrhnika, 1.4.1928, 1.6.1937, lcdAGs vPVi.

Ljubljana z okolico: Brezje pri Dobrovi, 5.5.1983, 25.7.2000, lcMZd dPVi; Črnuče, 31.3.1912, lcdAGs vPVi; Dolnice, 10.9.1944, lcdJSd vPVi; Ljubljana, lcdJSs vPVi; ibidem, 30.4.1916, 17.3.1918, 12.4., 26.4.1919, 3.4.1920, 23.10.1924, 1.6.1941, lcdJSd vPVi; Ljubljana, Barje, 13.9.1912, 20.9.1915, 15.9.1925, lcJSd dPVi; ibidem, 1.12.1923, lcdAGs vPVi; Ljubljana, okol., 5.1910, lMHa cBDr dKol vPVi.

Dolenjsko: Brest, 25.4.1986, lcdSBr vPVi.

Grič, Krško, lcdAGs vPVi; Grmez, 24.10.1993, lcAVr dPVi; Kremenica, Barje, 26.5.1981, lcdSBr vPVi; Škofljica, skladišče lesa, 28.4.1993, lGBa cCCS dSBr vPVi;

Bela krajina: Mavrlen, 21.5.1933, lcdJSd vPVi.

Štajersko: Betnava, lcdJPe vPVi; Boč, 660 m, 11.5.2004, IMZd cCCS dSBr vPVi; Brežice, IVKo cdAGs vPVi; Kalobje, 18.4.1927, IVKo cCCS dSBr vPVi; Kolonija, 30.4.1995, 26.4.1999, IŽVr cAVr dPVi; Maribor, lcdJPe vPVi; ibidem, 29.5.1935, lcdAGs vPVi; Podčetrtek, reka Sotla, 11.10.1930, lcEJa dSBr vPVi; Radlje ob Dravi, 30.2.1986, lcBKO dPVi; Šmartno na Pohorju, 26.5.1995, lcAVr dPVi; Vučja vas, 4.5.1995, lcBDr dPVi; Zavrtnik, 20.6.2001, 15.5.2003, 21.5., 4.6.2004, lcBDr dPVi.

Azijsko-evropska vrsta. Ugotovljena je bila v skoraj vseh evropskih državah, Mali Aziji, Kazahstanu, Iraku, vzhodni Sibiriji, na Daljnem vzhodu in na Kitajskem. V vsej Sloveniji, razen v Istri, je pogostna vrsta.

Euritop. Zelo pogostna kolinska do montanska vrsta. Živi na suhih pašnikih in v suhih gozdovih, peščenih rečnih lokah in na vrtovih, kjer se zadržuje v gnili vegetaciji, gnoju, propadajočih gobah, mahu in na drevesnih gobah.

Asian-European species. Confirmed in almost all European countries, Asia Minor, Kazakhstan, Iraq, eastern Siberia, Far East and China. Common all over Slovenia, with the exception of Istria.

Euritope. Very common colline to montane species. Inhabits dry pastures, dry forests, sandy riverine woodlands and gardens, where found in rotting vegetation, dung, decaying fungi, mosses and tree fungi.

09.09. *Hister moerens* ERICHSON, 1834

Literatura / References: MAZUR, 2004: 81 (1).

Najdišča v Sloveniji / Localities in Slovenia:

Slovenija: Slovenija (1); Kranjsko, lcFSc dPVi (*Hister funestus*).

Primorsko: Ajdovščina, lcABi dPVi.

Notranjsko: Postojna, 14.5.1966, lcEPr dPVi; Zabiče, 8.5.2003, lcBDr dPVi.

Sredozemska vrsta. Razširjena je v južni Evropi: na Pirenejskem polotoku, v Franciji, Italiji, Sloveniji in Romuniji, v Mali Aziji in v severni Afriki: Maroko, Alžirija in Tunizija. V Sloveniji je redka.

Euritop. Subkolinska in kolinska vrsta. Živi v iztrebkih, posebno posušenih govejih.

Mediterranean species. Distributed in southern Europe: in the Pyrenean, France, Italy, Slovenia and Romania, Asia Minor and northern Africa: Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia. Rare in Slovenia.

Euritope. Subcolline and colline species. Lives in excrements, particularly in dry cattle dung.

09.10. *Hister funestus* ERICHSON, 1834

Literatura / References: ni objavljenih podatkov za Slovenijo / no published data for Slovenia.

Najdišča v Sloveniji / Localities in Slovenia:

Gorenjsko: Podlubnik, 4.2007, 5.2007, lcBKO dPVi.

Notanjsko: Pokojišče, 18.4.1920, lcdJSd vPVi.

Štajersko: Šmartno na Pohorju, 12.7.1991, lcAVr dPVi; Zavratnik, 20.3., 14.5.1997, lcBDr dPVi.

Sibirsko-evropska vrsta. Ugotovljena je v večini evropskih držav, na območju Kavkaza, v Sibiriji in na severnem Kitajskem. V Sloveniji je redka.

Euritop. Redka vrsta, v Sloveniji je najdena v submontanskem pasu. Živi na toplih mestih v gozdovih in na njivah, kjer se zadržuje v suhih iztrebkih, na gnoju, mrhovini in v gnijoči vegetaciji.

Siberian-European species. Registered in most European countries, in the Caucasus region, Siberia and northern China. Rare in Slovenia.

Euritope. Rare species, in Slovenia found in submontane belt. Inhabits dry localities in forests and fields, where found in dry excrements, on dung, carrion and decaying vegetation.

10.00. *ATHOLUS* C. G. THOMSON, 185910.01. *Atholus bimaculatus* (LINNAEUS, 1758)

Literatura / References: SIEGEL, 1866: 39 (*Hister bimaculatus*) (1).

Najdišča v Sloveniji / Localities in Slovenia:

Slovenija: Kranjsko, pogostna vrsta, v svežih govejih iztrebkih in v človeškem blatu / Carniola, common species, found in fresh cattle dung and human excrements (1); ibidem, lcdFSs vPVi (*Hister bimaculatus* var.).

Istra: Šared, Montekalvo, 20.6.1985, lAAv cdSBr vPVi.

Primorsko: Ajdovščina, lcdABi vPVi.

Gorenjsko: Podlubnik, 5.2007, lcBKO dPVi.

Ljubljana z okolico: Ljubljana, 10.10., 16.10.1915, lcdAGs vPVi.

Štajersko: Hrastje, Makole, 23.8.1995, lcAVr dPVi; Hrastnik, 29.8.1993, lAKa cCCS dPVi; Kozje, cdAGs vPVi.

Subkozmozopolitska vrsta. Živi v vsej Evropi, večjem delu Azije, severni Afriki, tropski Afriki ter v orientalski, nearktični in neotropski regiji. Živi v večjem delu Slovenije, vendar ni pogostna.

Subcosmopolitan species. Found all over Europe, in the greater part of Asia, northern Africa, tropical Africa and in oriental, Nearctic and Neotropic regions. Inhabits the greater part of Slovenia, although not common.

Euritop. Nahaja se v različnih višinskih pasovih, predvsem v kolinskem. Živi na poljih, vrtovih, pustih površinah in hlevih pod iztrebki, v gnoju, nagnitem lesu, gnijoči vegetaciji, pogosto tudi pod kamni, v rovih sesalcev in v štorčljinih gnezdih.

Euritope. Occurs in different altitude belts, especially colline. Found in fields, gardens, barren land and in stables under excrements, in stable manure, rotting wood, decaying vegetation, and often under stones, in burrows made by mammals, and in stork nests.

10.02. *Atholus duodecimstriatus* (SCHRANK, 1781)

a. *A. d. duodecimstriatus* (SCHRANK, 1781)

Literatura / References: SIEGEL, 1866: 39 (*Hister duodecimstriatus*) (1); MAZUR, 2004: 79 (2).

Najdišča v Sloveniji / Localities in Slovenia:

Slovenija: Kranjsko, redkejša vrsta, v govejem gnoju / Carniola, fairly rare species, in cattle dung (1); ibidem, lcdFSc vPVi (*Hister 12 striatus*); Slovenija (2).

Istra: Ankaran, 18.5.1983, lcdSBr vPVi; Šared, Montekalvo, 20.6.1986, IAAv cdSBr vPVi;

Primorsko: Ajdovščina, lcdABi vPVi.

Gorenjsko: Križna Gora, 12.3., 5.2007, lcBKO dPVi; Podlubnik, 4.2007, lcBKO dPVi;

Notranjsko: Koritnice, 28.5.2005, lcSPo dPVi.

Ljubljana z okolico: Brezje pri Dobrovi, 15.6.1999, lcMZd cCCS dPVi; ibidem, 27.5., 20.6.2001, lcMZd dPVi; Ljubljana, 22.4.1930, lcdJSd vPVi; ibidem, 16.10.1939, lcdAGs vPVi; ibidem, 8.1985, lcAVr dPVi.

Dolenjsko: Grčarice, 10.6.2004, lcSBr dPVi; Škofljica, skladišče lesa, 14.5.1993, IGBa cCCS dSBr vPVi.

Štajersko: Malečnik, lcdJPe vPVi; Podčetrtek, poplava, 2.11.1929, lcEJa dSBr vPVi.

Prekmurje: Farkašovci, 15.4.2004, lcBDr dPVi.

Palaeartična vrsta. Razširjena je v vsej Evropi, Mali Aziji, na Arabskem polotoku, območju Kavkaza, v Iranu, Afganistanu, Uzbekistanu, severni Indiji, na Formozi, v Maroku, Alžiriji in Tuniziji. Živi v večini slovenskih pokrajin, a ni pogostna.

Euritop. Živi v planarnem, kolinskem in drugih višinskih pasovih. Pogostna je na poljih, vrtovih in pustih površinah v iztrebkih, posebno govejih in konjskih, na gnoju in mrhovini, v propadajočih gobah in razkrajajoči se vegetaciji, tudi pod kamenjem.

Palaeartctic species. Distributed all over Europe, Asia Minor, Arabian Peninsula, the Caucasus region, Iran, Afghanistan, Uzbekistan, northern India, Formosa, Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia. Occurs in most Slovenian regions, although not common.

Euritope. Inhabits planarian, colline and other altitude belts. Common in fields, gardens and barren land, where found in excrements, especially cattle and horse dung, on stable manure and carrion, in decaying fungi and rotting vegetation, and under stones.

10.03. *Atholus praetermissus* (PEYRON, 1856)

Literatura / References: ni objavljenih podatkov za Slovenijo / no published data for Slovenia.

Najdišča v Sloveniji / Localities in Slovenia:

Gorenjsko: Babni Dol, lcdAGs vPVi.

Sibirsko-evropsko-sredozemska vrsta. Razširjena je v večjem delu celinske Evrope (manjka na Pirenejskem polotoku in v Fenoskandiji), Sibiriji, Turčiji in od Maroka do Tunizije. Iz Slovenije je znano eno samo najdišče: Babni Dol pri Medvodah (leg. A. Gspan, okoli leta 1940).

Stenotop. Kolinska halotolerantna vrsta. Živi najraje na prodnatih rečnih in jezerskih bregovih, kjer se zadržuje med travnimi koreninami, pod razkrajajočimi se snovmi različnega izvora, v rastlinskem drobirju in govnu.

Siberian-European-Mediterranean species. Distributed in the greater part of the Continent (absent in Pyrenean Peninsula and Fennoscandia), Siberia, Turkey and from Morocco to Tunisia. From Slovenia, only a single site known so far: Babni Dol near Medvode (leg. A. Gspan, around 1940).

Stenotope. Colline halotolerant species. Most favourably disposed to gravel river and lake banks, where found amongst grass roots, under decaying matter of various origin, in plant particles and dung.

10.04. *Atholus corvinus* (GERMAR, 1817)

Literatura / References: MAZUR, 2004: 78 (1).

Najdišča v Sloveniji / Localities in Slovenia:

Slovenija: Slovenija (1); Kranjsko, lcdFSc vPVi (*H. corvinus*, *H. corvinus* var.); ibidem, lcdJSs vPVi.

Primorsko: Ajdovščina, lcdABi vPBi.

Gorenjsko: Babni Dol, 9.5.1940, lcdAGs vPVi; Križna Gora, 5.2007, lcBKo dPVi; Podlubnik, 4.2007, lcBKo dPVi; Škofja Loka, 20.4.1914, lcdAGs vPVi; ibidem, 1.5.2000, lcBKo dPVi.

Notranjsko: Koritnice, 28.5.2005, lcSPo dPVi; Koritnice, pašnik, 625 m, 28.5.2005, lcSPo dPVi; Nanos, lABi cAGs dPVi.

Ljubljana z okolico: Črnuče, 28.4.1931, lcdAGs vPVi; Dolnice, 23.4.1922, lcdJSd vPVi; Ježica, 20.4.1911, lMHa cBDr dKol vPVi; Ljubljana, lJSs cdAGs vPVi; ibidem, 1910, 25.2.1911, lMHa cBDr dKol vPVi; ibidem, 24.9.1933, lcdJSd vPVi; Ljubljana, Barje, 13.9.1912, lcdJSd vPVi; ibidem, 15.11.1925, lcdAGs vPVi; Ljubljana, okol., 5.1910, lMHa cBDr dKol vPVi; ibidem, 1.4.1911, lcdAGs vPVi; Radna, Brezovica pri Ljubljani, 18.5.1913, lcdAGs vPVi.

Dolenjsko: Grič, Krško, lcdAGs vPVi; Iška Loka, 9.4.1997, lcSBr dPVi; Studenec, Sevnica, 31.4.2001, lcdEBo vPVi.

Štajersko: Kalobje, 1.10.1928, lVKo cCCS dSBr vPVi; Malečnik, lcdJPe vPVi; Maribor, lcdJPe vPVi; Podčetrtek, Palčjak, 28.6.1930, lcEJa dSBr vPVi.

Srednjeazijsko-evropsko-sredozemska vrsta. Razširjena je v vsej celinski Evropi, na območju Kavkaza, Arabskem polotoku, v Uzbekistanu, Turkmenistanu in Alžiriji. V vsej Sloveniji je precej pogostna.

Euritop. Planarna in kolinska vrsta. Živi na toplih peščenih poljih, vrtovih in nasipih v rastlinskem drobirju, na mrhovini, iztrebkih in gnoju, včasih tudi pri mravljah, v lisičjih brlogih in pičjih gnezdih, zlasti golobjih.

Central Asian-European-Mediterranean species. Distributed all over the Continent, in the Caucasus region, Arabian Peninsula, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and Algeria. Fairly common across the entire Slovenia.

Euritope. Planarian and colline species. Lives in warm sandy fields, gardens and embankments in plant particles, on carrion, excrements and manure, at times even in anthills, in earths and bird nests, particularly those of doves and pigeons.

HAETERIINAE MARSEUL, 1857

11.00. *HAETERIUS* DEJEAN, 1834

11.01. *Haeterius ferrugineus* (OLIVIER, 1789)

Literatura / References: SIEGEL, 1866: 40 (*Hataerius sesquicornis*) (1); MAZUR, 2004: 76 (2).

Najdišča v Sloveniji / Localities in Slovenia:

Slovenija: Kranjsko, redka, v mravljiščih (*Formica rufa*) / Carniola, rare, in anthills (*Formica rufa*) (1); ibidem, lcdFSc vPVi (*Heterius sesquicornis*); ibidem, lcdJSs vPVi; Slovenija (2).

Primorsko: Ajdovščina, lcdABi vPVi; Modrej, 24.3.1859, lMik cdAGs vPVi.

Gorenjsko: Lancovo, lMik cdAGs vPVi.

Notranjsko: Pokojišče, 2.6.1931, 2.6.1932, lcdJSd vPVi; Preserje, 26.3.1912, lcdJSd vPVi.

Ljubljana z okolico: Koseze, 27.6.1937, lcdAGs vPVi; Ljubljana, 1910, lMHa cCCS dSBr vPVi; Podutik, 12.5.1930, lcdJSd vPVi.

Dolenjsko: Račna, 27.7.1917, lcdAGs vPVi.

Štajersko: Podčetrtek, 6.5.1935, lcEJa dPVi; Podčetrtek, Palčjak, 12.4., 25.4.1930, lcEJa dSBr vPVi; Pohorje, lcdJPe vPVi.

Evropska vrsta. Razširjena je od Velike Britanije, Francije, Danske in južne Švedske do Romunije, Ukrajine, Kazahstana in Kavkaza. Pred drugo svetovno vojno je bila v Sloveniji precej redka, po letu 1937 tu ni bila več najdena.

Euritop. Planarna in kolinska do montanska vrsta. Živi na toplih mestih v listnatih gozdovih, na suhih tratah in pašnikih, kjer se zadržujejo v mravljiščih številnih vrst mravelj ali v njihovi neposredni bližini. Poleg tega so tudi pod lubjem, predvsem mrtvih ali hirajočih borovcev. Hranijo se z mrtvimi mravljami in drugimi insekti.

European species. Distributed from Great Britain, France, Denmark and southern Sweden to Romania, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, and the Caucasus region. Prior to World War II fairly rare in Slovenia; no longer found after 1937.

Euritope. Planarian and colline to montane species. Inhabits warm parts of deciduous forests, dry turf and pastures, where found in anthills of various species or in their immediate vicinity. Also found under bark, especially that of dying or dead pines. Feeds on dead ants and other insects.

DENDROPHILINAE REITTER, 1909**DENDROPHILINI** REITTER, 190912.00. *DENDROPHILUS* LEACH, 1817A. *DENDROPHILUS* LEACH, 181712.01. *Dendrophilus (Dendrophilus) punctatus* (HERBST, 1792)a. *D. (D.) p. punctatus* (HERBST, 1792)

Literatura / References: ni objavljenih podatkov za Slovenijo / no published data for Slovenia.

Najdišča v Sloveniji / Localities in Slovenia:

Slovenija: Kranjsko, lcdFSc vPVi.

Primorsko: Gorica, lcdABi vPVi; Lipica, 3.1922, lcdGMu vPVi; Replje, 7.7.1992, IRJe cdSBr vPVi.

Gorenjsko: Radovljica, IMik cdAGs vPVi.

Ljubljana z okolico: Brezje pri Dobrovi, 1.6.1999, lcMZd dPVi; Ljubljana, 25.5.1916, lcdJSd vPVi.

Dolenjsko: Kremenica, Hrib, 3.6.1982, lcdSBr vPVi.

Štajersko: Maribor, lcdJPe vPVi; Melje, lcdJPe vJPe vPVi; Podvinci, 22.4.2004, lcdBr dPVi.

Evropska in severnoameriška vrsta. Razširjena je v Veliki Britaniji in vsej celinski Evropi, manjka na Portugalskem ter vzhodnjem in osrednjem Balkanu; v Severni Ameriki je najdena v Indiani in Britanski Kolumbiji. Živi v večjem delu Slovenije in ni pogostna.

Euritop. Kolinska vrsta. Živi v listnatih gozdovih in parkih v drevesnih duplinah, gnijočih delih dreves, starih štorih, propadajočih gobah, rovih sesalcev in v gnezdih številnih vrst ptičev, včasih tudi na shranjenih živilih in pri mravljah.

European and North American species. Distributed in Great Britain and on the entire Continent, absent in Portugal and in the eastern and central Balkans. In North America found in Indiana and British Columbia. Inhabits the greater part of Slovenia, although not a common species.

Euritope. Colline species. Occurs in deciduous forests and parks, especially in tree holes, rotting parts of trees, old stumps, decaying fungi, burrows made by mammals, and nests of various bird species, at times even on stored foodstuffs and in anthills.

12.02. *Dendrophilus (Dendrophilus) pygmaeus* (LINNAEUS, 1758)

Literatura / References: BRANCSIK, 1871: 38 (1).

Najdišča v Sloveniji / Localities in Slovenia:

Slovenija: Kranjsko, lcdFSc vPVi (*Dendrophylus pygmaeus*).

Dolenjsko: Račna, 23.4.1917, lcdAGs vPVi.

Štajersko: Pohorje, v gnezdih mravlje *Formica rufa* v velikem številu, lcd CBr (1); ibidem, lcdJPe vPVi.

Koroško: Peca, 1385 m, 26.8.1994, IRPa cCCS dSBr vPVi.

Sibirsko-evropska vrsta. Živi v Veliki Britaniji, srednji in severni Evropi ter na Daljnem vzhodu. V Sloveniji je precej redka, le včasih se pojavi v večjem številu.

Euritop. Kolinska do montanska vrsta. Živi v gozdovih in na gozdnih robovih, podobno kot predhodna vrsta.

Siberian-European species. Lives in Great Britain, central and northern Europe, and in Far East. Fairly rare in Slovenia, only occasionally found in somewhat greater numbers.

Euritope. Colline to montane species. Inhabits forests and forest edges, similar as the previous species.

PAROMALINI REITTER, 1809

13.00. *CARCINOPS* MARSEUL, 1855

A. *CARCINOPS* MARSEUL, 1855

13.01. *Carcinops (Carcinops) pumilio* (ERICHSON, 1834)

Literatura / References: ni objavljenih podatkov za Slovenijo / no published data for Slovenia.

Najdišča v Sloveniji / Localities in Slovenia:

Istra: Artviže, 24.7.1988, IMBo cdEBo vPVi; Šared, Montekalvo, 4.1985, IAAv cdSBr vPVi.

Primorsko: Kamno, 10.10.1995, lcSBr dPVi; Kodreti, 29.5.1999, lcAPI dPVi; Replje, 8.7.1987, 17.5.1988, 18.5.1989, 20.6.1990, 26.4., 15.5., 15.6., 7.7.1992, 21.8.1993, IRJe cdSBr vPVi; Trnovski gozd, 25.7.1988, IMBo cdEBo vPVi.

Gorenjsko: Goričane, skladišče lesa, 17.7.1990, IFPo cCCS dSBr vPVi; Škofja Loka, 8.1984, lcBKo dPVi.

Notranjsko: Horjul, Iskra, 7.6.1988, IMGo cCCS dSBr vPVi; Koritnice, 29.9.2006, lcSPo dPVi; Ribnica, reka Reka, 27.5.2001, lcdEBo vPVi.

Ljubljana z okolico: Brezje pri Dobrovi, 1.6.1999, 1.5.2001, lcMZd dPVi; Ljubljana, 20.6.1939, IJSd cdAGs vPVi.

Dolenjsko: Draga, Ig, 1980, lcdSBr vPVi; Kremenica, Hrib, 20.7.1981, 5.6.1982, lcdSBr vPVi; Temenica, 4.3.1994, lcSBr vPVi.

Štajersko: Zavrtnik, 6.6.2003, lcBDr dPVi.

Prekmurje: Mali Krplivnik, reka Vel. Krka, 22.7.1999, lcBDr dPVi.

Kozmopolitska vrsta. Živi v vsej Evropi, na Kavkazu, Daljnem vzhodu, v Koreji, na severnem Kitajskem, Japonskem, Tajvanu, v severni in tropski Afriki ter v avstralski, orientalski in nearktični regiji. V vsej Sloveniji je pogostna vrsta.

Cosmopolitan species. Occurs in the entire Europe, in the Caucasus region, Far East, Korea, northern China, Japan, Taiwan, northern and tropical Africa, as well as in Australian, oriental and Nearctic regions. Common all over Slovenia.

Euritop. Kolinska do montanska vrsta. Živi na njivah, pustih površinah, vrtovih, gozdnih robovih in v hlevih na mrhovini, mrtvih ribah, iztrebkih živali v gojilnicah, posebno kunčjih in kokošnjih, v ptičjih gnezdih, na razkrajajočih se snoveh, v strojarnah med kožami, živilskih shrambah in v spatih navadnega kačka (*Dracunculus vulgaris*).

Euritope. Colline to montane species. Found in fields, barren land, gardens, on forest edges, in stables on carrion, on dead fish, animal excrements on various farms (especially where breeding rabbits and hens), in bird nests, on decaying matter, in tanneries among hides, foodstuff depositories, and on the spathe of dragon arum (*Dracunculus vulgaris*).

14.00. *PLATYLOMALUS* COOMAN, 1948

14.01. *Platylomalus complanatus* (PANZER, 1797)

Literatura / References: SIEGEL, 1866: 40 (*Paromalus complanatus*) (1); BRANCSIK, 1871: 38 (*Paromalus complanatus*) (2).

Najdišča v Sloveniji / Localities in Slovenia:

Slovenija: Kranjsko, redka, pod topolovim lubjem / Carniola, rare, under poplar bark (1); ibidem, lcdFSc vPVi (*Paromalus complanatus*).

Dolenjsko: Stružnica, 600 m, 28.4.2004, lcSB r dPVi.

Štajersko: Maribor, lcdJPe vPVi; Lenart v Slovenskih goricah, pod lubjem (2).

Turansko-evropsko-sredozemska vrsta. Razširjena je v vsej celinski Evropi, na območju Kavkaza, v Iranu, Siriji in Alžiriji. V Sloveniji je redka.

Euritop. Kolinska vrsta. Živi v listnatih gozdovih, rečnih lokah in na posekah, navadno v večjem številu, pod lubjem topolov, brez, hrastov in bukev.

Turanic-European-Mediterranean species. Distributed all over the Continent, in the Caucasus region, Iran, Syria and Algeria. Rare in Slovenia.

Euritope. Colline species. Inhabits deciduous forests, riverine woodlands and clear cuts, usually in greater numbers, under bark of poplar, birch, oak and beech.

15.00. *PAROMALUS* ERICHSON, 1834

A. *PAROMALUS* ERICHSON, 1834

15.01. *Paromalus (Paromalus) flavicornis* (HERBST, 1792)

Literatura / References: SIEGEL, 1866: 40 (1).

Najdišča v Sloveniji / Localities in Slovenia:

Slovenija: Kranjsko, redka, pod smrekovim in hrastovim lubjem / Carniola, rare, under spruce and oak bark (1); ibidem, lcdFSc vPVi.

Primorsko: Ajdovščina, lcdABi vPVi; Volče, 31.3.1860, ldMik cAGs vPVi.

Gorenjsko: Radovljica, 28.3.1893, ldMik cAGs vPVi; Škofja Loka, 4.10.1914, lcdAGs vPVi.

Ljubljana z okolico: Tivoli, 15.4.1948, lcdAGs vPVi.

Štajersko: Betnava, lcdJPe vPVi; Donačka gora, pragozd, 13.7.2001, IBDr & APi cAPi dPVi; Hrastnik, 2.5.1996, IAKa cCCS dPVi; Maribor, IJPe cdAGs vPVi; Podčetrtek, Palčjak, 12.4.1930, lcEJa dSBr vPVi; Pohorje, IJPe cdAGs vPVi.

Turansko-evropsko-sredozemska vrsta. Razširjena je po vsej Evropi, na območju Kavkaza, v Afganistanu, Iranu in od Tunizije do Maroka. V Sloveniji je precej redka, zlasti v zadnjem času.

Euritop. Kolinska do montanska vrsta. Živi v gozdovih, rečnih lokah in parkih pod lubjem številnih vrst mrtvih ali zelo hirajočih dreves, zlasti topolov, vrb, hrastov, bukev, lesk, borovcev in kostanjev, kjer se hrani z ličinkami številnih vrst podlubnikov. Včasih se zadržuje tudi pri mravljah (zlasti *Lasius fuliginosus*) in v ptičjih gnezdih.

Turanic-European-Mediterranean species. Distributed all over Europe, in the Caucasus region, Afghanistan, Iran, and from Tunisia to Morocco. In Slovenia fairly rare, particularly in recent times.

Euritope. Colline to montane species. Occurs in forests, riverine woodlands and parks under bark of numerous species of dead or dying trees, especially poplar, willow, oak, beech, hazel, pine and chestnut, where feeding on the larvae of various bark beetle species. At times found even with ants (notably *Lasius fuliginosus*) and in bird nests.

15.02. *Paromalus (Paromalus) parallelepipedus* (HERBST, 1792)

Literatura / References: ni objavljenih podatkov za Slovenijo / no published data for Slovenia.

Najdišča v Sloveniji / Localities in Slovenia:

Slovenija: Kranjsko, lcdFSc vPVi (*P. parallelepipedus*).

Primorsko: Replje, 27.5.1989, 1-20.3.1991, IRJe cdSBr vPVi.

Gorenjsko: Goričane, skladišče lesa, 18.7.1990, IFPo cCCS dSBr vPVi; Lesce, 22.4.1896, ldMik cAGs vPVi; Radovljica, 14.10.1882, ldMik cAGs vPVi; Sp. Besnica, 7.6.1985, lcdSBr vPVi.

Notranjsko: Koritnice, boršt, 600 m, 4.4.1994, cISPo dPVi; Rakek, 21.5.1916, lcdJSd vPVi.

Ljubljana z okolico: Golovec, 14.3.1913, lcdJSd vPVi; ibidem, 1.3.1989, IVFu cCCS dSBr vPVi; Ljubljana, 24.4.1918, 9.5.1919, lcdJSd vPVi; ibidem, lcdAGs vPVi.

Dolenjsko: Dolenjske Toplice, 29.4.1909, lcdAGs vPVi; Draga, Ig, 3.7.1977, 1.6.1978, 11.4.1982, lcdSBr vPVi; Mikunca, 19.5.1992, IČVi cCCS dSBr vPVi; Mokrec, 24.4.1984, lcdSBr vPVi; Pečka, 860 m, 20.9.2001, IBDr & APi cAPi dPVi; Rob, 14.4.1990, lcdSBr vPVi; Stružnica, 600 m, 28.4.2004, lcdSBr vPVi; Škofljica, skladišče lesa, 21.5.1993, IGBa cCCS dSBr vPVi; Škrilje, 19.4.1980, lcdSBr vPVi; Turjak, 11.9.1911, lcdAGs vPVi.

Štajersko: Celje, lcdJPe vPVi; Kamnica, lcdJPe vPVi; Maribor, lcdJPe vPVi; Podčetrtek, Palčjak, 12.4.1980, lcEJa dSBr vPVi; Pohorje, ldJPe cAGs vPVi.

Azijsko-evropska vrsta. Živi po vsej Evropi, Sibiriji in na Japonskem. V Sloveniji je najpogostnejša vrsta podlubnih prišekov.

Asian-European species. Occurs all over Europe, Siberia, and Japan. In Slovenia the commonest bark hister beetle.

Evrítóp. Predvsem kolínska do montánska vrsta. Žívi v íglástih in mešánih gozdovih pod lubjem odmrlih borovcev in drugih íglavcev, pa tudi hrastov, bukev, topolov in še nekaterih listavcev.

Eurítópe. Mainly colline to montane species. Found in coniferous and mixed forests under the bark of dead pines and other conifers, as well as of oak, beech, poplar and some other deciduous trees.

BACANIINI KRYZHANOVSKIJ & REICHARDT, 1976

16.00. *CYCLOBACANIUS* J. MÜLLER, 1925

16.01. *Cyclobacanius soliman* (MARSEUL, 1863)

Literatura / References: MAZUR, 2004: 73 (1).

Najdišča v Sloveniji / Localities in Slovenia:

Slovenija: Slovenija (1)

Turánsko-evrópska vrsta. Žívi v jugovzhodni Evropi od Češke in Italije do Romúnije, Turčije in Grčije, na polotoku Krimu, območju Kavkaza in v Iranu. Za Slovenijo nimamo točnih najdišč.

Stenotóp. Zelo redka vrsta žívi v prsti in prepereli gozdni stelji.

Turanic-European species. Occurs in southeastern Europe from the Czech Republic and Italy to Romania, Turkey and Greece, on the Crimea, in the Caucasus region and Iran. No precise finding-places as far as Slovenia is concerned.

Stenotópe. This very rare species inhabits soil and putrefied forest litter.

16. --. *Cyclobacanius medvidovici* (REITTER, 1912)

Literatura / References: ni objavljenih podatkov za Slovenijo / no published data for Slovenia.

Južnoevrópska vrsta. Žívi v Franciji, Italiji, Bosni in Hercegovini ter na Hrvaškem v submediteranskem pasu. Najbližje Sloveniji je bila najdena v Trstu (Trieste, Italia, 7.1910, v premočenem hrastovem lesu. Müller, 1925).

Stenotóp. Najdemo jo v razmočenem lesu različnih drevesnih vrst (fig, hrastov), v trhlini propadlih ali ranjenih dreves skupaj z mravljo *Lasius fuliginosus* in hrščkom *Batrisodes venustus*.

Southern European species. Distributed in France, Italy, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and in Croatia in its sub-Mediterranean belt. Nearest to Slovenia found in Trieste (Italy, 7.1910, in soggy oakwood. Müller, 1925).

Stenotópe. Found in soggy wood of different tree species (figs, oaks), as well as rotting wood of dead or damaged trees together with *Lasius fuliginosus* ant and *Batrisodes venustus* beetle.

ABRAEINAE W. S. MACLEAY, 1819**ABRAEINI** W. S. MACLEAY, 181917.00. **CHAETABRAEUS** PORTEVIN, 1929A. **CHAETABRAEUS** PORTEVIN, 192917.01. **Chaetabraeus (Chaetabraeus) globulus** (CREUTZER, 1799)

Literatura / References: SIEGEL, 1866: 40 (*Abraeus globulus*) (1).

Najdišča v Sloveniji / Localities in Slovenia:

Ljubljana z okolico: Ljubljana, na kupih čresla ni redek / Ljubljana, not rare on piles of tanbark (1); Tomačevo, 25.4.1944, IJSd cCCS dSBr vPVi.

Azijsko-evropska vrsta. Živi v srednji in južni Evropi, evropski Rusiji, Sibiriji, na Daljnem vzhodu in v Afganistanu. Iz Slovenije sta znani samo najdbi iz sredine 19. in sredine 20. stoletja iz okolice Ljubljane.

Stenotop. Planarna in kolinska vrsta. Živi na pašnikih in ponekod v suhih hrastovih gozdovih pod lubjem v gnilem ličju, rastlinskem drobirju in v polsuhem govnu različnih živali.

Asian-European species. Occurs in central and southern Europe, European Russia, Siberia, Far East and Afghanistan. From Slovenia, only two recoveries, i.e. from the mid-19th and mid-20th centuries from the vicinity of Ljubljana, are known.

Stenotop. Planarian and colline species. Found in pastures and occasionally in dry oak forests under bark in rotten bast, plant particles, and in semi dry excrements of different animals.

18.00. **ABRAEUS** LEACH, 1817A. **POSTABRAEUS** M. SECQ, 199718.01. **Abraeus (Postabraeus) granulum** ERICHSON, 1839

Literatura / References: SIEGEL, 1866: 40 (1).

Najdišča v Sloveniji / Localities in Slovenia:

Ljubljana z okolico: Ljubljana, na kupih čresla ni redek / Ljubljana, not rare on piles of tanbark (1).

Štajersko: Betnava, lcdJPe vPVi; Donačka gora, pragozd, 780 m, 13.7.2001, IBDr & APi cAPi dPVi.

Evropska vrsta. Razširjena je skoraj po vsej Evropi (ni podatkov za Finsko, Portugalsko ter vzhodni in južni Balkan) in na območju Kavkaza. Iz Slovenije sta znani le dve starejši najdišči iz sredine 19. in prve polovice 20. stoletja in eno novejšo s Štajerske.

European species. Distributed almost all over Europe (no data for Finland, Portugal as well as the eastern and southern Balkans), and in the Caucasus region. From Slovenia, only two older finding-places are known: one from the mid-19th and first half of the 20th centu-

Evritop. Precej redka kolinska do montanska vrsta. Živi v listnatih gozdovih in lokah pod lubjem, predvsem bukovim, in v rastlinskem drobirju, včasih skupaj z mravljami iz rodu *Lasius*.

ries, and the other more recent site from the Štajerska region.

Euritope. Fairly rare colline to montane species. Found in deciduous forests and riverine woodlands under bark, especially beech, and in plant particles, at times together with the ants of the genus *Lasius*.

B. *ABRAEUS* LEACH, 1817

18.02. *Abraeus (Abraeus) perpusillus* (MARSHAM, 1802)

Literatura / References: ni objavljenih podatkov za Slovenijo / no published data for Slovenia.

Najdišča v Sloveniji / Localities in Slovenia:

Primorsko: Lipica, 12.1921, 3.1922, lcdGMu vPVi.

Gorenjsko: Radovljica, IdMik cAGs vPVi; Šenturška gora, lcdJSs vPVi.

Ljubljana z okolico: Tomačevo, 25.4.1944, lcdJSd vPVi.

Štajersko: Betnava, lcdJPe vPVi.

Evropsko-sredozemska vrsta. Razširjena je po vsej Evropi (ni znana s Pirenejskega polotoka, Finske, Belorusije in vzhodnega Balkana), na območju Kavkaza, v Mali Aziji in Maroku. V Sloveniji je precej redka.

Evritop. Kolinska vrsta. Živi v listnatih gozdovih, lokah, parkih in na vrtovih v gnilem lesu predvsem raznih listavcev, gozdni stelji, propadajočih gobah, kravjem in konjskem govnu in včasih pri mravljah iz rodov *Lasius* in *Formica*.

European-Mediterranean species. Distributed all over Europe (not known from the Pyrenean Peninsula, Finland, Belarus and the eastern Balkans), in the Caucasus region, Asia Minor and Morocco. Fairly rare in Slovenia.

Euritope. Colline species. Occurs in deciduous forests, riverine woodlands, parks and gardens in rotten wood, especially of various deciduous trees, in forest litter, decaying fungi, cattle and horse dung, and occasionally in anthills belonging to the genus *Lasius* and *Formica*.

18.03. *Abraeus (Abraeus) roubali* OLEXA, 1958

Literatura / References: ni objavljenih podatkov za Slovenijo / no published data for Slovenia.

Najdišča v Sloveniji / Localities in Slovenia:

Štajersko: Podčetrtek, 25.5.1931, lcEJa dSBr vPVi.

Evropska vrsta. Ugotovljena je bila v Franciji, na Slovaškem, Madžarskem in v

European species. Recorded in France, Slovakia, Hungary, and Turkey. In Slovenia,

Turčiji. V Sloveniji sta bila ujeta 2 primerka te vrste v prvi polovici preteklega stoletja (Podčetrtek, 1931, leg. E. Jaeger).

Stenotop. Ekologija te vrste ni poznana. Edina primerka iz Slovenije sta bila ujeta v kolinskem pasu. V literaturi sta zapisani samo najdba iz Francije (zvečer v letu, THÉRY, 2003: 106) in najdba iz Slovaške (gozd, v lubju, KOCH, 1989: 151).

two specimens were caught in the first half of the 20th century (Podčetrtek, 1931, leg. E. Jaeger).

Stenotope. The ecology of this species unknown. The only Slovenian specimens caught in its colline belt. From literature, only a recovery from France (in the evening in flight, THÉRY, 2003: 106) and a recovery from Slovakia (forest, in bark KOCH, 1989: 151) are known.

PLEGADERINI PORTEVIN, 1929

19.00. *PLEGADERUS* ERICHSON, 1834

A. *PLEGADERUS* ERICHSON, 1834

19.01. *Plegaderus (Plegaderus) saucius* ERICHSON, 1834

a. *P. (P.) saucius* ERICHSON, 1834

Literatura / References: ni objavljenih podatkov za Slovenijo / no published data for Slovenia.

Najdišča v Sloveniji / Localities in Slovenia:

Notranjsko: Krim, 1830, IPar cWHO dJMu vPVi.

Dolenjsko: Karlovica, okol., 10.6.1992, IČVi cCCS dSBr vPVi.

Koroško: Peca, 1225 m, 5.7.1994, IRPa cCCS dSBr vPVi.

Evropska vrsta. Živi v srednji in severni Evropi. V Sloveniji je redka.

Stenotop. Kolinska do montanska vrsta. Živi večinoma v iglastih gozdovih pod lubjem dreves, predvsem borovcev in drugih iglavcev, pa tudi hrastov, kjer se hrani z ličinkami različnih vrst podlubnikov.

European species. Occurs in central and southern Europe. Rare in Slovenia.

Stenotope. Colline and montane species. Occurs primarily in coniferous forests under bark of various trees, particularly pines and other conifers, as well as of oak, where feeding on the larvae of different bark beetle species.

19.02. *Plegaderus (Plegaderus) vulneratus* (PANZER, 1797)

Literatura / References: ni objavljenih podatkov za Slovenijo / no published data for Slovenia.

Najdišča v Sloveniji / Localities in Slovenia:

Slovenija: Kranjsko, lcdFSc vPVi.

Gorenjsko: Goričane, skladišče lesa, 21.5., 4.6., 8.–28.6.1990, IFPo cCCS dSBr vPVi; Planica, 29.4.1993, lcdSBr vPVi.

Koroško: Peca, 1320 m, 22.6.1994, IRPa cCCS dSBr vPVi.

Štajersko: Maribor, cdAGs vPVi.

Sibirsko-evropska vrsta. Razširjena je skoraj po vsej Evropi (manjka na Balkanu), Sibiriji in Daljnem vzhodu (Sahalin). V Sloveniji živi v njeni severni polovici in je precej redka.

Stenotop. Kolinska do montanska vrsta. Ekologija je podobna kot pri predhodni vrsti, vendar je ta vrsta še bolj vezana na iglavce. Hrani se z ličinkami, bubami in nezrelimi primerki podlubnikov.

Siberian-European species. Distributed almost across the entire Europe (absent in the Balkans), Siberia, and Far East (Sakhalin). In Slovenia, it inhabits its northern part; fairly rare.

Stenotope. Colline to montane species. Its ecology is similar to the previous species, except that is more closely attached to conifers. Feeds on larvae, pupae, and immature bark beetles.

19.03. *Plegaderus (Plegaderus) caesus* (HERBST, 1792)

Literatura / References: ni objavljenih podatkov za Slovenijo / no published data for Slovenia.

Najdišča v Sloveniji / Localities in Slovenia:

Primorsko: Lipica, 3.1922, lcdGMu vPVi.

Dolenjsko: Kočevje, 1 VKo cdAGs vPVi.

Štajersko: Betnava, lcdJPe vPVi; Mariborski otok, lcdJPe vPVi.

Turansko-evropska vrsta. Razširjena je po večjem delu Evrope (manjka v večini balkanskih držav), v Mali Aziji in Iranu. V Sloveniji je redka; vsi primerki so bili najdeni v času med obema svetovnjima vojnama.

Euritop. Kolinska vrsta. Živi v listnatih gozdovih, lokah, parkih in na vrtovih predvsem pod lubjem listavcev, včasih tudi borovcev, kjer se hrani z ličinkami podlubnikov. Večkrat jo najdemo tudi v propadajočih gobah in rastlinskem drobirju.

Turanic-European species. Distributed across the greater part of Europe (absent in most Balkan countries), Asia Minor and Iran. Rare in Slovenia, with all its specimens found in the period during the two World Wars.

Euritope. Colline species. Found in deciduous forests, riverine woodlands, parks and gardens, especially under the bark of deciduous trees, at times even conifers, where feeding on bark beetle larvae. Often found in decaying fungi and plant particles.

19.04. *Plegaderus (Plegaderus) dissectus* ERICHSON, 1839

Literatura / References: MAZUR, 2004: 71 (1).

Najdišča v Sloveniji / Localities in Slovenia:

Slovenija: Slovenija (1).

Turansko-evropska vrsta. Živi v Veliki Britaniji, srednji in južni Evropi (manjka na južni polovici Balkanskega polotoka), Mali Aziji in Iranu. V Sloveniji je zelo redka, točno najdišče nam ni znano.

Stenotop. Kolinska do montanska vrsta. Živi v listnatih gozdovih in parkih v trhem ali gnijočem lesu, pod lubjem podrtih listavcev, včasih tudi v lesnih gobah, pri mravljah (*Lasius fuliginosus*, *Formica cunicularia*) in v ptičjih gnezddih (*Columba oenas*).

Turanic-European species. Occurs in Great Britain, central and southern Europe (absent in the southern part of the Balkans), Asia Minor and Iran. Very rare in Slovenia, with no accurately known finding-places.

Stenotope. Colline to montane species. Found in deciduous forests and parks in putrescent or decaying wood, under the bark of fallen down trees, at times in tree fungi, also in anthills (belonging to the species *Lasius fuliginosus*, *Formica cunicularia*) and bird nests (*Columba oenas*).

19.05. *Plegaderus (Plegaderus) discisus* ERICHSON, 1839

Literatura / References: ni objavljenih podatkov za Slovenijo / no published data for Slovenia.

Najdišča v Sloveniji / Localities in Slovenia:

Primorsko: Lokev, 19.4.1981, IGD r cdEBo vPVi.

Gorenjsko: Lesce, 22.4.1876, IdMik cCCS vPVi; Radovljica, IMik cdAGs vPVi.

Južnoevropska vrsta. Razširjena je v srednji in južni Evropi ter v Mali Aziji. V Sloveniji je redka, znana so samo tri najdišča iz zahodne Slovenije.

Stenotop. Kolinska do montanska vrsta. Živi pod lubjem borovcev in drugih iglavcev skupaj z manjšimi vrstami kratkokrilcev (Staphylinidae) in se hrani z ličinkami podlubnikov.

Southern European species. Distributed in central and southern Europe and Asia Minor. Rare in Slovenia, with only three localities from western Slovenia known to us.

Stenotope. Colline to montane species. Lives under the bark of pines and other conifers, together with smaller rove beetle species (Staphylinidae), feeding on bark beetle larvae.

ACRITINI WENZEL, 1944

--. --. *HALACRITUS* J. SCHMIDT, 1893

--. --. *Halacritus punctum* (AUBÉ, 1842)

Literatura / References: ni objavljenih podatkov za Slovenijo / no published data for Slovenia.

Sredozemsko-atlantska vrsta. Razširjena je ob vsej evropski sredozemski in črnomorski obali od Španije do Ukrajine (Krim), v Alžiriji, Tuniziji, na otoku Cipru ter ob atlantski obali Francije, Nizozemske in Velike Britanije. V Sloveniji ni bila najdena. Najbližje najdišče je Grado (Gradež, leg. A. Bianchi, coll. J. Stussiner & coll. J. Staudacher) v Italiji, od slovenske meje oddaljeno slabih 20 km. Možno je, da živi tudi na slovenski obali.

Stenotop. Litoralna halobiontska vrsta. Živi na obalnih sipinah in na bregovih brakičnih vod, kjer se skriva v rastlinskem drobirju in pod naplavljenimi halogami.

Mediterranean-Atlantic species. Distributed along the entire Mediterranean and Black Sea coasts from Spain to Ukraine (the Crimea), in Algeria, Tunisia, Cyprus, and along the Atlantic coasts of France, Holland and Great Britain. Never found in Slovenia, with its nearest locality in Grado (leg. A. Bianchi, coll. J. Stussiner & coll. J. Staudacher) in Italy less than 20 km from the Slovenian border. It is quite possible, however, that the species occurs on the Slovenian coast as well.

Stenotope. Littoral halobiontic species. Found on coastal dunes and on the banks of brackish waters, where hiding in plant particles and under washed-up seaweeds.

20.00. *ACRITUS* J. L. LeCONTE

A. *ACRITUS* J. L. LeCONTE

20.01. *Acritus (Acritus) minutus* (HERBST, 1792)

Literatura / References: SIEGEL, 1866: 40 (1).

Najdišča v Sloveniji / Localities in Slovenia:

Slovenija: Kranjsko, pod deskami in kamenjem na vrtovih, kjer se je gnojilo s čreslovino, občasno ni redek / Carniola, under boards and stones in gardens, where soil has been manured with tannin; occasionally not rare (1); ibidem, lcdFSc vPVi (*Abraeus minutus*).

Bela krajina: Črnomelj, 10.7.1915, ldAGs cCCS vPVi.

Štajersko: Maribor, cdAGs vPVi.

Azijsko-evropsko-sredozemska vrsta. Živi v vsej Evropi, Mali Aziji, zahodni Sibiriji, Kazahstanu, Alžiriji in Maroku. V Sloveniji je redka in so znane samo nad 80 let stare najdbe.

Euritop. Kolinska vrsta. Živi pod lubjem listavcev in v gnijočem lesu, propadajočih gobah, pod kamenjem in v gozdni stelji, kjer biva skupaj z mravljami.

Asian-European-Mediterranean species. Inhabits the entire Europe, Asia Minor, western Siberia, Kazakhstan, Algeria and Morocco. In Slovenia rare, with only more than 80 years old recoveries known to us so far.

Euritope. Colline species. Lives under the bark of deciduous trees and in putrescent wood, in decaying fungi, under stones and in forest litter, where cohabitating with ants.

20.02. *Acritus (Acritus) hopffgarteni* REITTER, 1878

Literatura / References: ni objavljenih podatkov za Slovenijo / no published data for Slovenia.

Najdišča v Sloveniji / Localities in Slovenia:

Štajersko: Betnava, lcdJPe vPVi.

Južnoevropska vrsta. Razširjena je od Francije in Nemčije do Slovaške in Grčije ter v Mali Aziji. V Sloveniji so bili ujeti 4 primerki te vrste na Betnavi pri Mariboru v času med obema svetovnjima vojnama.

Stenotop. Kolinska vrsta. Živi v gnijočem lesu, posebno hrastovem, in v rovih malih sesalcev, skupaj z mravljami.

Southern European species. Distributed from France and Germany to Slovakia and Greece, and in Asia Minor. In Slovenia, 4 specimens were caught at Betnava near Maribor during the two World Wars.

Stenotope. Colline species. Lives in putrescent wood, especially oak, and in burrows made by small mammals, cohabiting with ants.

20.03. *Acritus (Acritus) nigricornis* (HOFFMANN, 1803)

Literatura / References: SIEGEL, 1866: 40 (1).

Najdišča v Sloveniji / Localities in Slovenia:

Slovenija: Kranjsko, pod deskami in kamenjem na vrtovih, kjer se je gnojilo s čreslovino, občasno ni redek / Carniola, under boards and stones in gardens, where soil has been manured with tannin; occasionally not rare (1); ibidem, lcdFSc vPVi.

Istra: Ponikve, 2.4.1993, lcSBr dPVi.

Primorsko: Kamno, lcSBr dPVi.

Dolenjsko: Kremenica, Hrib, 8.5.1988, lcdSBr vPVi; Stari Trg ob Kolpi, 16.6.1929, lcdAGs vPVi.

Štajersko: Maribor, cdAGs vPVi; Pohorje, lcdJPe vPVi; Stopno, 10.4.1995, lcSBr dPVi.

Kozmopolitska vrsta. Živi v večini evropskih držav (vključno z Veliko Britanijo in Irsko), zahodni Sibiriji, Kazahstanu in Izraelu, severni in tropski Afriki ter Avstralski, Orientalski in Nearktični regiji. Razširjena je v večjem delu Slovenije, a ni pogostna.

Euritop. Kolinska do montanska vrsta. Živi na poljih, travnikih, vrtovih, pustih površinah in na robovih gozdov v govnu, posebno govejemu, gozdni stelji, kompostu, propadajočih gobah in na usnjarskih odpadkih, včasih skupaj z mravljami.

Cosmopolitan species. Inhabits the majority of European countries (including Great Britain and Ireland), western Siberia, Kazakhstan and Israel, northern and tropical Africa, as well as Australian, Oriental and Nearctic regions. Distributed in the greater part of Slovenia, but not common.

Euritope. Colline to montane species. Found in fields, meadows, gardens, barren land and forest edges, mostly in animal excrements (especially cattle dung), forest litter, compost, decaying fungi and leather waste, at times cohabiting with ants.

20.04. *Acritus (Acritus) komai* LEWIS, 1879

Literatura / References: ni objavljenih podatkov za Slovenijo / no published data for Slovenia.

Najdišča v Sloveniji / Localities in Slovenia:

Gorenjsko: Bohinj, cAGs dPVi.

Subkozmozopolitska vrsta. Razširjena je v zahodni Evropi od Španije do Nemčije in Italije, v Grčiji, na polotoku Krimu, v Aziji na Kitajskem, Japonskem, v Vietnamu, Indiji, Nepal, Indoneziji, Šri Lanki, na številnih tihomorskih otokih, v severni in tropski Afriki ter v Avstralski, Orientalski, Nearktični in Neotropski regiji. V Sloveniji je bil ujet en sam osebek v Bohinju (leg. A. Gspan, v času med obema svetovnjima vojnama).

Euritop. Kolinska do montanska vrsta. Živi v rastlinskem drobirju različnega izvora in v živalskih iztrebkih.

Subcosmopolitan species. Distributed in western Europe from Spain to Germany and Italy, in Greece, on the Crimea, in Asia in China, Japan, Vietnam, India, Nepal, Indonesia and Sri Lanka, on numerous Pacific islands, in northern and tropical Africa, as well as in the Australian, Oriental, Nearctic and Neotropic regions. In Slovenia, a single specimen was caught in Bohinj (leg. A. Gspan) during the two World Wars.

Euritope. Colline to montane species. Lives in plant particles of different origin and in animal excrements.

B. PYCNACRITUS CASEY, 191620.05. *Acritus (Pycnacritus) homoeopathicus* WOLLASTON, 1857

Literatura / References: ni objavljenih podatkov za Slovenijo / no published data for Slovenia.

Najdišča v Sloveniji / Localities in Slovenia:

Slovenija: Kranjsko, lcdFSc rPVi (*Abraeus nigricornis*).

Razširjena je raztreseno po večjem delu Evrope, v severni Afriki od Maroka do Tunizije, na otoku Madeiri, v Aziji na območju Kavkaza, ob tihomorski obali Rusije in na Japonskem. V bližini Slovenije je bila ujeta v Zagrebu (HORION, 1949: 331) in na Koroškem. V Sloveniji je bil ujet en sam primerek na Kranjskem (coll. F. Schmidt), žal točno najdišče ni znano.

Euritop. Živi ob gozdnih robovih, na posekah in poljih na bukovih štorih obraslih z gljivami, v zakisanem senu in strohnelem hlevskem gnoju, včasih tudi pri mravlji *Formica pratensis*.

Scattered across the greater part of Europe, in north Africa from Morocco to Tunisia. Found on Madeira Island, in Asia in the Caucasus region, along the Pacific coast of Russia and in Japan. In the vicinity of Slovenia caught in Zagreb (HORION, 1949: 331) and Austrian Carinthia. In Slovenia, only a single specimen was caught (coll. F. Schmidt) in Carniola, unfortunately with no accurate site known.

Euritope. Found on forest edges, in clear cuts and fields on beech stumps overgrown with fungi, in sour hay and putrefied stable manure, at times even with ants *Formica pratensis*.

21.00. *AELETES* HORN, 1873A. *AELETES* HORN, 187321.01. *Aeletes (Aeletes) atomarius* (AUBÉ, 1842)Literatura / References: HORION, 1949: 330 (1); MAZUR, 2004: 70 (2).Najdišča v Sloveniji / Localities in Slovenia:**Slovenija:** Slovenija (1, 2).**Primorsko:** Lipica, cdGMu vPVi.

Evropsko-sredozemska in vzhodnoazijska vrsta. V Evropi živi v Veliki Britaniji ter na ozemlju od Francije in Norveške do Poljske in Romunije, v Aziji na območju Kavkaza, na Daljnem vzhodu in Japonskem ter v severni Afriki od Tunizije do Maroka. Iz Slovenije je znano eno samo najdišče: Lipica (coll. G. Müller, 1. polovica 20. stoletja).

Stenotop. Kolinska vrsta. Živi v listnatih gozdovih v gnijočem lesu in trohnečem rastlinskem drobirju, skupaj z mravljami iz rodov *Lasius* in *Formica*.

European-Mediterranean and east Asian species. In Europe found in Great Britain and in the territory spreading from France and Norway to Poland and Romania, in Asia in the Caucasus region, Far East, Japan and in northern Africa from Tunisia to Morocco. From Slovenia, a single locality is known: Lipica (coll. G. Müller, 1st half of the 20th century).

Stenotope. Colline species. Occurs in deciduous forests in putrescent wood and wood particles, cohabiting with the ants of the genus *Lasius* in *Formica*.

TERETRIINI BICKHARDT, 1914

22.00. *TERETRIUS* ERICHSON, 1834A. *TERETRIUS* ERICHSON, 183422.01. *Teretrius (Teretrius) fabricii* MAZUR, 1972Literatura / References: ni objavljenih podatkov za Slovenijo / no published data for Slovenia.Najdišča v Sloveniji / Localities in Slovenia:**Slovenija:** Kranjsko, lcdFSc vPVi (*Teretrius picipes*).**Ljubljana z okolico:** Ljubljana, 15.6.1946, lcAGs dPVi.**Bela Krajina:** Dobliče, 17.6.1918, lcAGs dPVi.

Srednjeazijsko-evropsko-sredozemska vrsta. Živi v večini evropskih držav (manjka na Norveškem in v južni polovici Balkanskega polotoka), na območju Kavkaza, v Iranu, Uzbekistanu, Mongoliji, Siriji in Maroku. V

Central Asian-European-Mediterranean species. Inhabits most European countries (absent in Norway and southern part of the Balkans), the Caucasus region, Iran, Uzbekistan, Mongolia, Syria and Morocco. In

Sloveniji je redka in v zadnjih 60 letih ni nobene nove najdbe.

Stenotop. Kolinska do montanska vrsta. Živi v listnatih gozdovih in v vinskih gorica v gnijočem ali trohnečem lesu številnih listavcev in se hrani z ličinkami hroščev iz rodov *Ptilinus*, *Anobium*, *Lyctus*, *Synoxylon* in *Tillus*.

Slovenia rare, with no recoveries made in the last 60 years.

Stenotope. Colline to montane species. Occurs in deciduous forests and hillocks planted with vines, in decaying wood of numerous deciduous trees, feeding on larvae of the beetles belonging to the genera *Ptilinus*, *Anobium*, *Lyctus*, *Synoxylon* and *Tillus*.

SAPRININAE C. E. BLANCHARD, 1845

23.00. *GNATHONCUS* JACQUELIN DU VAL, 1858

23.01. *Gnathoncus rotundatus* (KUGELANN, 1792)

Literatura / References: ?SIEGEL, 1866: 40 (*Gnadancus rotundatus*) (1).

Najdišča v Sloveniji / Localities in Slovenia:

Slovenija: Kranjsko, redka, pod gnilimi gobami in večkrat tudi na mrhovini. Možna je zamenjava z vrsto *G. nannetensis* / Carniola, rare, under decaying fungi, often on carrion. The species can possibly be confused with *G. nannetensis* (1); ibidem, lcdFSc vPVi (*Hister rotundatus* var.).

Štajersko: Podčetrtek, lcEJa dPVi.

Subkozmozopolitska vrsta. Živi v večini evropskih držav (manjka na vzhodnem in južnem Balkanu), Izraelu, Iranu, Afganistanu, Turkmenistanu, Mongoliji, na Kitajskem, v severni in tropski Afriki ter v Orientalski, Nearktični in Neotropski regiji. V Sloveniji je redka. Starejši podatki niso zanesljivi, ker gre lahko za zamenjavo s sorodno vrsto *G. nannetensis*.

Euritop. Vrsta je zelo prilagodljiva in jo najdemo v kolinskem in drugih višinskih pasovih. Je pogostna v gozdovih, parkih, lokah in vrtovih in živi na iztrebkih ter gnoju v gojiščih raznih živali, v gnezdih številnih ptičev, v mlinih, na zrnju, hrani in v propadajočih gobah. Najdena je bila tudi v jamah, blizu vhoda, na živalskih iztrebkih.

Subcosmopolitan species. Inhabits most European countries (absent in the eastern and southern Balkans), Israel, Iran, Afghanistan, Turkmenistan, Mongolia, China, northern and tropical Africa, as well as Oriental, Nearctic and Neotropic regions. Rare in Slovenia. Older data unreliable owing to its possible confusion with the cognate *G. nannetensis*.

Euritope. A highly adaptable species, inhabiting colline and other altitude belts. Common in forests, parks, riverine woodlands and gardens, living on excrements within farms where different animals are bred, in nests of numerous birds, in mills, on grain, food and decaying fungi. Also found in caves near their entrances on animal excrements.

23.02. *Gnathoncus nannetensis* (MARSEUL, 1862)

Literatura / References: ni objavljenih podatkov za Slovenijo / no published data for Slovenia.

Najdišča v Sloveniji / Localities in Slovenia:

Slovenija: Kranjsko, lcFSc dPVi (*Saprinus rotundatus*).

Primorsko: Lipica, 22.5.1977, lcdEBo vPVi; Replje, 17.4.1988, IRJe cSBr dPVi.

Notranjsko: Rakov Škocjan, ob vodi, gozd, 520 m, 28.4.-7.5.1994, lcSPo dPVi.

Ljubljana z okolico: Brezje pri Dobrovi, 9.5.1998, lcMZd dPVi; Ljubljana, 12.4.1930, 15.5.1931, lcJSd dPVi; ibidem, 12.4.1931, IJSd cAGs dPVi; Ljubljana, okol., 27.3.1911, lcAGs dPVi; Zavrh pod Šmarno goro, 520 m, 12.6-9.7.2002, IBDr & AGe cAPi dPVi.

Dolenjsko: Draga, Ig, 23.6.1979, lcdSBr vPVi; Ig, Studenec, 29.4.1917, lcdJSd vPVi.

Štajersko: Dragučova, 1.4.2001, lcBDr dPVi; Kapele, potok Virje, 19.6.2002, lcBDr dPVi; Podčetrtak, 30.5.1930, lcEJa dPVi.

Prekmurje: Rakičan, 5.5.1984, IVKu cCCS dSBr vPVi.

Palearktična vrsta. Znana je iz večine evropskih držav, Iraka, Kazahstana, Turkmenistana, Mongolije, Kitajske, Daljnega vzhoda, Japonske in Tunizije. V Sloveniji je najpogostnejša vrsta iz rodu *Gnathoncus*.

Euritop. Planarna in kolinska vrsta. Živi v podobnih okoljih kot prejšnja vrsta, to je predvsem v ptičjih gnezdih, na mrhovini, gobah, zrnju, pridelkih, trohnečem rastlinju, v kupih hlevskega gnoja, kurnikih in v jamah na netopirskih iztrebkih, tudi v spatih navadnega kačka (*Dracunculus vulgaris*).

Palearctic species. known from the majority of European countries, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Mongolia, China, Far East, Japan and Tunisia. In Slovenia the commonest species from the genus *Gnathoncus*.

Euritope. Planarian and colline species. Inhabits similar environments as the preceding species, i.e. bird nests, carrion, fungi, grain, agricultural produce, rotting vegetation, dunghills, hen houses, caves where found on bat droppings, and on the spathe of dragon arum (*Dracunculus vulgaris*).

23.03. *Gnathoncus communis* (MARSEUL, 1862)

Literatura / References: ni objavljenih podatkov za Slovenijo / no published data for Slovenia.

Najdišča v Sloveniji / Localities in Slovenia:

Primorsko: Trnovo, lMik cAGs dPVi.

Notranjsko: Bezgovec, 2.4.-7.5.2003, IBDr & AGe cBDr dPVi; Lož, 19.5.1921, cIAGs dPVi.

Dolenjsko: Dol, Stari Trg ob Kolpi, 16.4.-27.5.2003, IBDr & AGe cBDr dPVi.

Štajersko: Maribor, lJPe cAGs dPVi; Slivniško jez., 7.4.1995, lcSBr dPVi.

Holarктиčna vrsta. Živi v večini evropskih držav, Egiptu, Tuniziji, na Daljnem vzhodu (Sahalin), Japonskem in v Združenih državah Amerike. Ugotovljena je tudi v Avstralski regiji. V Sloveniji je precej redka.

Euritop. Kolinska vrsta. Navadno živi v ptičjih gnezdih in na netopirskih iztrebkih v podzemeljskih jamah blizu vhoda, na shranjenih poljskih pridelkih in v listem opadu.

Holarctic species. Found in most European countries, Egypt, Tunisia, Far East (Sakhalin), Japan, and in the United States of America. Also recorded in the Australian region. In Slovenia fairly rare.

Euritope. Colline species. Usually found in bird nests and on bat droppings in caves near their entrances, as well as on stored agricultural produce and in leaf-litter.

23.04. *Gnathoncus buyssoni* AUZAT, 1917

Literatura / References: ni objavljenih podatkov za Slovenijo / no published data for Slovenia.

Najdišča v Sloveniji / Localities in Slovenia:

Dolenjsko: Podkum, 25.7-20.8.2002, IBDr & AGe cBDr dPVi.

Štajersko: Podčetrtek, 30.5.1930, IcEJa dPVi.

Sibirsko-evropska vrsta. Razširjena je po vsej Evropi in Sibiriji (Amurski in Krasnojarski Kraj). Iz Slovenije sta znani samo eno starejše in eno novejše najdišče.

Euritop. Kolinska in submontanska vrsta. Živi v gozdovih, lokah, parkih in na vrtovih v rovih nekaterih malih sesalcev, gnezdih številnih vrst ptičev, na mrhovini, kupih gnoja in v propadajočih gobah.

Siberian-European species. Distributed across the entire Europe and Siberia (Amursky and Krasnoyarskiy Kraj). From Slovenia, only a single old site and a single recent site are known.

Euritope. Colline and submontane species. Occurs in forests, riverine woodlands, parks and gardens in burrows made by small mammals, in nests of numerous bird species, on carrion, dungills and in decaying fungi.

23.05. *Gnathoncus nidorum* STOCKMANN, 1957

Literatura / References: ni objavljenih podatkov za Slovenijo / no published data for Slovenia.

Najdišča v Sloveniji / Localities in Slovenia:

Ljubljana z okolico: Ljubljana, 17.4.1939, IcJSd sPVi.

Štajersko: Maribor, IcJPe dPVi.

Sibirsko-evropska vrsta. Živi v severni in srednji Evropi, zelo redko v Sredozemlju (Sardinija), v Aziji je znana samo iz zahodne

Siberian-European species. Found in northern and central Europe, very rarely in the Mediterranean (Sardinia), in Asia known only

Sibirije. Iz Slovenije sta znani samo dve stari najdbi.

Euritop. Kolinska vrsta. Pogostna je v gozdovih in na vrtovih v ptičjih gnezdih, zlasti v drevesnih duplih in škorčjih gnezdnih, včasih jo najdemo tudi v iztrebkih.

from western Siberia. From Slovenia, only two old recoveries are known.

Euritope. Colline species. Common in forests and gardens in bird nests, especially in tree holes and starling's nest-boxes, at times found in excrements as well.

24.00. *MYRMETES* MARSEUL, 1862

24.01. *Myrmetes paykulli* KANAAR, 1979

Literatura / References: ni objavljenih podatkov za Slovenijo / no published data for Slovenia.

Najdišča v Sloveniji / Localities in Slovenia:

Štajersko: Pohorje, lcJPe dSBr vPVi; Zavratnik, 6.6.2003, lcBDr dPVi.

Koroško: Peca, 1305 m, 5.7.1994, IRPa cCCS dSBr vPVi.

Sibirsko-evropska vrsta. Razširjena je v severni in srednji Evropi, Sibiriji, na območju Kavkaza in v Afganistanu. Iz Slovenije so znane samo dve novejši in ena starejša najdba. Treba je upoštevati, da na tem območju ni nihče sistematično raziskoval mravljišč.

Stenotop. Kolinska do montanska vrsta. Živi v gozdovih in na gozdnih robovih pri mravljah vrst *Formica rufa* in *F. pratensis*, včasih tudi v gnezdih.

Siberian-European species. Distributed in northern and central Europe, Siberia, in the Caucasus region, and Afghanistan. From Slovenia, only a single older and two recent recoveries are known. It has to be taken into consideration, however, that in this region no anthills have been systematically researched so far.

Stenotope. Colline to montane species. It inhabits forests and forest edges, cohabiting with ants belonging to the genera *Formica rufa* and *F. pratensis*. Sometimes found in nests as well.

25.00. *SAPRINUS* ERICHSON, 1834

A. *SAPRINUS* ERICHSON, 1834

25.01. *Saprinus (Saprinus) maculatus* (P. ROSSI, 1792)

Literatura / References: ni objavljenih podatkov za Slovenijo / no published data for Slovenia.

Najdišča v Sloveniji / Localities in Slovenia:

Istra: Šared, Montekalvo, 7.1984, IAAv cdSBr vPVi.

Srednjeazijsko-evropska vrsta. Razširjena je v južni Evropi, na severu sega do Slovaške, na polotoku Krimu, v Južni Rusiji, Kazahstanu, na območju Kavkaza, v Mali Aziji, na Cipru, Arabskem polotoku, v Iraku, Iranu, Afganistanu in Turkmenistanu. V Sloveniji je bila najdena samo v Montekalvu nad Izolo (leg. A. Avčín).

Stenotop. Kolinska termofilna vrsta. Živi na mrhovini, gnoju in v iztrebkih.

Central Asian-European species. Distributed in southern Europe, reaching Slovakia to the north, on the Crimea, in southern Russia, Kazakhstan, the Caucasus region, Asia Minor, Cyprus, Arabian Peninsula, Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan, and Turkmenistan. In Slovenia found only at Montekalvo above Izola (leg. A. Avčín).

Stenotope. Colline thermophilous species. Occurs on carrion, stable manure and in excrements.

25.02. *Saprinus (Saprinus) caerulescens* (HOFFMANN, 1803)

a. *S. (S.) c. caerulescens* (HOFFMANN, 1803)

Literatura / References: SIEGEL, 1866: 40 (*S. semipunctatus*) (1); MAZUR, 2004: 97 (2).

Najdišča v Sloveniji / Localities in Slovenia:

Slovenija: Kranjsko, redka, v gobah (1); Slovenija (2).

Srednjeazijsko-evropsko-sredozemska vrsta. Živi v južni in srednji Evropi, na severu sega do Nemčije, Češke in srednje Rusije, v Aziji v Kazahstanu, zahodni Sibiriji, na Arabskem polotoku, v Mali Aziji, Iraku, Iranu, Afganistanu, Uzbekistanu, Turkmenistanu, na Kitajskem in v vsej severni Afriki; v Peru je bila zanesena.

Euritop. Živi na mrhovini, razkrajajočih ribah, v rovih glodalcev in na poljskih pridelkih.

Central Asian-European-Mediterranean species. Found in southern and central Europe, reaching Germany, Czech Republic and central Russia to the north. In Asia it occurs in Kazakhstan, western Siberia, Arabian Peninsula, Asia Minor, Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and China. Also inhabits the entire northern Africa. Invasive species in Peru.

Euritope. Lives on carrion, decaying fish, in rodents' burrows, and on agricultural produce.

25.03. *Saprinus (Saprinus) semistriatus* (L. G. SCRIBA, 1790)

Literatura / References: SIEGEL, 1866: 40 (*Saprinus nitidulus*) (1).

Najdišča v Sloveniji / Localities in Slovenia:

Slovenija: Kranjsko, redka, v gobah (1); ibidem, lcdFSc vPVi (*Saprinus nitidulus*, *S. nitidulus* var.); ibidem, na mrtvi kači / ibidem, on dead snakes, lSco cJSs dPVi.

Primorsko: Naklo, Škocjan, 15.6.1986, lGDrcdEBo vPVi; Novelo, 395 m, 20.7.–24.8.2005, lBDr & MKu cBDr dPVi; Replje, 10.5.1988, lCSBr dPVi.

Gorenjsko: Kamniške Alpe, 7.1912, lMHa cBDr dKol vPVi; Rečica, skladišče lesa, 6.8.1993, lGBa cCCS dSBr vPVi; Pl. Talež, 22.6.1969, lcIFe dPVi.

Notranjsko: Koritnice, 7.5.1983, 20.6.1995, 2.10.2006, lcSPo dPVi; Pevc, 26.6.2005, lŠAm cBDr dPVi.

Ljubljana z okolico: Ljubljana, lcdJSs vPVi; ibidem, 30.5.1928, lcJSd dPVi; Zadobrova, 22.8.1997, lcAVr dPVi.

Dolenjsko: Baza 20, Lukov dom, 31.7.2001, lcAVr dPVi; Kremenica, Hrib, 14.7.1977, 22.7.1988, lcdSBr vPVi; Škrilje, 4.7.1981, lcdSBr vPVi.

Bela krajina: Malikovec, 29.7., 2.8.2001, lcAVr dPVi; Sela pri Vrčicah, 2.8.2001, lcAVr dPVi.

Štajersko: Mariborski otok, lcdJPe vPVi; Podčetrtek, 1929, lcEJa dSBr vPVi; Vučja vas, 21.6.–3.7.2006, lAVr & AKa cAVr dPVi.

Prekmurje: Budinci, 30.6.-12.7.2006, lAKa cAVr dPVi; Petanjci, 21.6.–3.7.2006, lAVr & A.Ka cAVr dPVi.

Palearktična vrsta. Živi v vsej Evropi, na območju Kavkaza, v Sibiriji, na Daljnem vzhodu, severnem Kitajskem, v Afganistanu, Iranu, Izraelu, Egiptu, Maroku, na Madeiri in Kanarskih otokih. V vsej Sloveniji je precej pogostna.

Ubikvist. Kolinska do montanska vrsta. Živi v enakih okoljih kot prejšnja vrsta, vendar je od nje mnogo pogostnejša, najdemo jo tudi na smeteh in propadajočih gobah.

Palaeartic species. Distributed across the whole of Europe, in the Caucasus region, Siberia, Far East, northern China, Afghanistan, Iran, Israel, Egypt, Morocco, Madeira and Canary Islands. Fairly common all over Slovenia.

Ubiquist. Colline to montane species. Found in similar habitats as the preceding species, except that it is much more common. Also found on garbage and decaying fungi.

25.04. *Saprinus (Saprinus) subnitescens* BICKHARDT, 1909

Literatura / References: DAHLGREN, 1962: 243 (1).

Najdišča v Sloveniji / Localities in Slovenia:

Slovenija: Kranjsko, na mrtvi kači / Carniola, on dead snakes, lSco cJSs dPVi; ibidem, lcFSc dPVi (*Saprinus limbatus* Mihi).

Istra: Podpeč, 25.6.2001, lAKa cCCS dPVi; Šared, Montekalvo, 7.1984, lAAv cdSBr vPVi;

Primorsko: Ajdovščina, lcdABi vPVi.

Gorenjsko: Kamniške Alpe, 7.1912, lMHa cBDr dKol vPVi; Lubnik, 20.6.1924, cAGs dPVi; Škofja Loka, 21.8.1992, lcBKo dPVi.

Notranjsko: Gor. Ig, 1000 m, 27.5.1999, lcAPi dPVi; Vipava, lcFSc dPVi (*Saprinus limbatus*).

Ljubljana z okolico: Ljubljana, lcdJSs vPVi; ibidem, 30.5.1928, lcJSd dPVi; ibidem, 12.5.1948, lcdAGs vPVi; ibidem, 24.5.1992, lcAVr dPVi.

Bela krajina: Malikovec, 2.8.2001, lcAVr dPVi.

Štajersko: Lamprehtov potok, lcdJPe vPVi; Maribor (1).

Srednjeazijsko-evropsko-sredozemska vrsta. Razširjena je v srednji in južni Evropi, na območju Kavkaza, v Kazahstanu, Afganistanu, Iranu, Iraku, na Arabskem polotoku, Cipru, v vsej severni Afriki, na Kanarskih otokih in Madeiri. V Severno Ameriko je zanesen. V vsej Sloveniji je precej pogostna.

Euritop. Kolinska do montanska vrsta. Pogostna je na mrhovini, v kunčjih kletkah, iztrebkih, smeteh, propadajočih gobah, pod poljskimi pridelki in ostanki rastlin.

Central Asian-European-Mediterranean species. Distributed in central and southern Europe, in the Caucasus region, Kazakhstan, Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Arabian Peninsula, Cyprus, in the entire northern Africa, on Madeira and Canary Islands. Invasive species in North America. Fairly common in Slovenia.

Euritope. Colline to montane species. Common on carrion, in rabbit cages, excrements, garbage, decaying fungi, under agricultural produce and plant remains.

25.05. *Saprinus (Saprinus) vermiculatus* REICHARDT, 1923

Literatura / References: ni objavljenih podatkov za Slovenijo / no published data for Slovenia.

Najdišča v Sloveniji / Localities in Slovenia:

Istra: Podpeč, 25.6.2001, IAKa cCCS dPVi.

Turansko-sredozemska vrsta. Živi v Italiji, Romuniji, polotoku Krimu, otokih Kreti in Cipru, v Mali Aziji, na območju Kavkaza, zahodnem delu Arabskega polotoka in v Iranu. V Sloveniji so bili ujeti samo 3 osebk v Podpeči pri Hrastovljah (leg. A. Kapla, 2001).

Ekologija te vrste je slabo poznana, vendar se ne razlikuje mnogo od drugih vrst iz rodu *Saprinus*. Osebk iz Slovenije so bili ujeti v kolinskem višinskem pasu.

Turanic-Mediterranean species. Occurs in Italy, Romania, on the Crimea, Crete and Cyprus Islands, in Asia Minor, in the Caucasus region, western part of the Arabian Peninsula and Iran. In Slovenia, only 3 specimens have been caught so far, i.e., at Podpeč near Hrastovlje (leg. A. Kapla, 2001).

The ecology of the species is poorly known, but does not differ a great deal from other species of the genus *Saprinus*. In Slovenia, all the specimens have been caught in colline altitude belt.

25.06. *Saprinus (Saprinus) tenuistrius* MARSEUL, 1855

a. *S. (S.) t. sparsutus* SOLSKY, 1876

Literatura / References: DAHLGREN, 1968: 91 (1).

Najdišča v Sloveniji / Localities in Slovenia:

Istra: Podgrad, Obrov, IKre cNMW dGDa (1); Šared, Montekalvo, 5.1985, IAAv cdSBr vPVi.

Primorsko: Gorica, 11.6.1900, ldABi cAGs vPVi.

Notranjsko: Lož, 20.6.1947, cdAGs vPVi.

Dolenjsko: Kum, 900 m, 24.5.1988, lBDr cCCS dPVi.

Ljubljana z okolico: Ljubljana, 10.5., 24.5.1992, 20.6., 5.7.2003, lcAVr dPVi; Zadobrova, 22.8.1997, lcAVr dPVi.

Štajersko: Lobjnica, potok, lcdJPe vPVi; Maribor, lcdJPe vPVi.

Srednjeazijsko-evropska vrsta. Živi v srednji in južni Evropi, v Izraelu, Siriji, Iraku, Iranu, Afganistanu, Kazahstanu, Turkmenistanu, Mongoliji, na severnem Kitajskem, v Kašmirju in na Kanarskih otokih. Razširjena je po večjem delu Slovenije, vendar ni pogostna.

Stenotop. Kolinska do montanska vrsta. Živi na mrhovini, posebno malih sesalcev, iztrebkih, v kunčjih kletkah in v spatih navadnega kačka (*Dracunculus vulgaris*).

Central Asian-European species. Native to central and southern Europe, Israel, Syria, Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Mongolia, northern China, Kashmir, and Canary Islands. Distributed across the greater part of Slovenia, although not common.

Stenotop. Colline to montane species. Occurs on carrion, particularly small mammals, excrements, rabbit cages, and on the spathe of dragon arum (*Dracunculus vulgaris*).

25.07. *Saprinus (Saprinus) virescens* (PAYKULL, 1798)

Literatura / References: SIEGEL, 1866: 40 (1).

Najdišča v Sloveniji / Localities in Slovenia:

Slovenija: Kranjsko, redka, v gobah / Carniola, rare, in fungi (1); ibidem, lcdFSc vPVi.

Sibirsko-evropska vrsta. Razširjena je v srednji in vzhodni Evropi, Mali Aziji, Kazahstanu, Sibiriji in na Daljnem vzhodu. Za Slovenijo so znani podatki samo za sredino 19. stoletja.

Euritop. Živi na toplih in suhih poljih in robovih gozdov ter peščenih bregovih na mrhovini, človeškem in živalskem blatu in v razkrajajoči vegetaciji. Na nekaterih rastlinah (*Nasturtium*, *Armoracia*, *Veronica*, *Lepidium* in *Polygonum*) se hrani z ličinkami lepencev (Chrysomelidae: *Phaedon cochleariae*, *Ph. armoraciae*, *Ph. pyritosus*, *Gastrophysa viridula* in *G. polygoni*).

Siberian-European species. Distributed in central and eastern Europe, Asia Minor, Kazakhstan, Siberia, and Far East. For Slovenia, only data from mid-19th century are known.

Euritop. Found in warm and dry fields, on forest edges and in sandbanks on carrion, human and animal excrements, and in decaying vegetation. On some plants (*Nasturtium*, *Armoracia*, *Veronica*, *Lepidium* in *Polygonum*) it feeds on the larvae of leaf beetles (Chrysomelidae: *Phaedon cochleariae*, *Ph. armoraciae*, *Ph. pyritosus*, *Gastrophysa viridula* and *G. polygoni*).

25.08. *Saprinus (Saprinus) politus* (BRAHM, 1790)a. *S. (S.) p. politus* (BRAHM, 1790)

Literatura / References: ni objavljenih podatkov za Slovenijo / no published data for Slovenia.

Najdišča v Sloveniji / Localities in Slovenia:

Slovenija: Kranjsko, lcdFSc vPVi (*Saprinus speculifer*).

Turansko-evropska vrsta. Razširjena je v južni Evropi, na severu dosega Nizozemsko, Nemčijo in Ukrajino, v Aziji pa živi v Turčiji, Siriji, Izraelu, Iranu in Afganistanu. V Schmidtovi zbirki je 5 osebkov te vrste s Kranjske iz sredine 19. stoletja. Kasneje v Sloveniji ni bila več najdena.

Stenotop. Kolinska do montanska vrsta. Živi na prisojnih peščenih bregovih in sipinah na govnu in mrhovini, v propadajočih gobah in v spatih navadnega kačka (*Dracuculus vulgaris*).

Turanic-European species. Distributed in southern Europe, reaching Holland, Germany and Ukraine to the north. In Asia found in Turkey, Syria, Israel, Iran and Afghanistan. In Schmidt's collection, 5 specimens caught in Carniola during the mid-19th century are kept. Since then, no longer found in Slovenia.

Stenotope. Colline to montane species. Found on sunward sandy slopes and sandbanks on dung and carrion, in decaying fungi, and on the spathe of dragon arum (*Dracuculus vulgaris*).

25.09. *Saprinus (Saprinus) aeneus* (FABRICIUS, 1775)

Literatura / References: SIEGEL, 1866: 40 (1).

Najdišča v Sloveniji / Localities in Slovenia:

Slovenija: Kranjsko, pogostna, v svežih govejih iztrebkih / Carniola, common, in fresh cattle dung (1); ibidem, lcdFSc vPVi.

Ljubljana z okolico: Ježica, 28.5.1933, lcdJSd vPVi; Ljubljana, 4.11.1925, lcdJSd vPVi; ibidem, 4.11.1925, lJSd cCCS dPVi.

Sibirsko-evropsko-sredozemska vrsta. Razširjena je po vsej Evropi, Sibiriji, Kazahstanu, Iranu, Siriji, Mali Aziji in Maroku. Vse najdbe iz Slovenije se nanašajo na čas od sredine 19. stoletja do leta 1933.

Euritop. Kolinska vrsta. Živi na poljih, vrtovih, gozdnih jasah in nabrežnih sipinah v razkrajajočem se rastlinskem drobirju, propadajočih gobah, na mrhovini in iztrebkih (predvsem pasjih).

Siberian-European-Mediterranean species. Distributed across the entire Europe, Siberia, Kazakhstan, Iran, Syria, Asia Minor, and Morocco. All Slovenian finds concern the period from the mid-19th century to 1933.

Euritope. Colline species. Occurs in fields, gardens, glades and sandbanks in rotting plant particles, decaying fungi, on carrion and excrements (especially those of dogs).

25.10. *Saprinus (Saprinus) immundus* (GYLLENHAL, 1827)

Literatura / References: ni objavljenih podatkov za Slovenijo / no published data for Slovenia.

Najdišča v Sloveniji / Localities in Slovenia:

Slovenija: Kranjsko, lcdFSc vPVi.

Palearktična vrsta. Živi v večjem delu Evrope, Mali Aziji, Kazahstanu, Mongoliji, na Kitajskem in v severni Afriki: Alžirija in Tunizija. Edini primerek te vrste iz Slovenije je v Schmidtovi zbirki, najden v sredini 19. stoletja na Kranjskem.

Euritop. Živi na pustih površinah, resavah in poljih na mrhovini in gnoju.

Palearctic species. Native to the greater part of Europe, Asia Minor, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, China and northern Africa (Algeria and Tunisia). The only specimen from Slovenia, found in the mid-19th century in Carniola, is kept in Schmidt's collection.

Euritope. Found in barren land, in heaths and fields on carrion and dung.

26.00. *CHALCIONELLUS* REICHARDT, 193226.01. *Chalcionellus decemstriatus* (P. ROSSI, 1792)a. *Ch. d. decemstriatus* (P. ROSSI, 1792)

Literatura / References: SIEGEL, 1866: 40 (*Saprinus conjungens*) (1).

Najdišča v Sloveniji / Localities in Slovenia:

Slovenija: Kranjsko, ni redka, v gnoju in gobah / Carniola, not rare, in dung and fungi (1); ibidem, lcdFSc vPVi (*Saprinus conjungens*).

Gorenjsko: Lancovo, 6.5.1875, ldMik cCCS vPVi; ibidem, ldMik cAGs vPVi.

Srednjeazijsko-evropska vrsta. Razširjena je v Evropi, zahodni Sibiriji, na območju Kavkaza, v Iranu, Iraku, Izraelu, Afganistanu, Turkmeniji, Kirgizistanu in na otoku Cipru. Iz Slovenije je znano eno samo najdišče iz druge polovice 19. stoletja (Lancovo pri Radovljici, 1875, leg. Miklitz).

Stenotop. Kolinska vrsta. Živi na sipinah, peščenih površinah in suhih pašnikih na mrhovini, polposušenih iztrebkih, gnoju in v propadajočih gobah.

Central Asian-European species. Distributed in Europe, western Siberia, the Caucasus region, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Afghanistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan and Cyprus. From Slovenia, only a single locality is at hand, i.e. Lancovo near Radovljica (1875, leg. Miklitz).

Stenotope. Colline species. Occurs on sandbanks, other sandy surfaces and in dry pastures on carrion, semi dry excrements, stable manure and in decaying fungi.

27.00. *HYPOCACCULUS* BICKHARDT, 1916A. *NESSUS* REICHARDT, 193227.01. *Hypocacculus (Nessus) rufipes* (KUGELANN, 1792)Literatura / References: SIEGEL, 1866: 40 (*Saprinus rufipes*) (1).Najdišča v Sloveniji / Localities in Slovenia:**Slovenija:** Kranjsko, redka, na drevesnih gobah / Carniola, rare, on tree fungi (1).

Turansko-evropska vrsta. Razširjena je v Evropi, predvsem v srednji, na območju Kavkaza, v Kazahstanu, Uzbekistanu in Iraku. Za Slovenijo imamo en sam podatek (SIEGEL, 1866), brez točnega najdišča.

Stenotop. Predvsem litoralna, redkeje kolinska vrsta. Živi na peščenih območjih, sipinah, suhih pašnikih in v gramoznih jamah na mrhovini, govnu, v gnijoči vegetaciji in pod travno rušo.

Turanic-European species. Distributed in Europe, especially central, in the Caucasus region, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Iraq. For Slovenia, only a single record is at hand (SIEGEL, 1866), with no accurate finding-place.

Stenotope. Mainly littoral, less often colline species. Inhabits sandy areas, including sandbanks, dry pastures and gravel pits, where found on carrion, dung, decaying vegetation and under turf.

27. --. *Hypocacculus (Nessus) rubripes* (ERICHSON, 1834)Literatura / References: ni objavljenih podatkov za Slovenijo / no published data for Slovenia.

Subkozmozopolitska vrsta. Živi predvsem v južni, redkeje v srednji Evropi, Ukrajini, srednji in južni Rusiji, Mali Aziji, na območju Kavkaza, Arabskem polotoku, v Iranu, Afganistanu, Kazahstanu, Turkmenistanu, Uzbekistanu, Kirgistanu, na Daljnem vzhodu, v severni in tropski Afriki ter v Orientalski regiji. V Sloveniji ni najdena, najbližje najdišče je Grado (Gradež, leg. A. Bianchi, coll. J. Stussiner, det. P. Vienna) v Italiji, ki je okoli 20 km oddaljen od jugozahodne slovenske meje.

Stenotop. Litoralna in subkolinska vrsta. Živi na sipinah in peščenih bregovih, najraje na polposušenih živalskih iztrebkih in na mrhovini.

Subcosmopolitan species. Native especially to southern Europe, to a lesser extent to its central part, Ukraine, central and southern Russia, Asia Minor, the Caucasus region, Arabian Peninsula, Iran, Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Far East, northern and tropical Africa, and the Oriental region. Not found in Slovenia, with its nearest finding-place at Grado (leg. A. Bianchi, coll. J. Stussiner, det. P. Vienna), situated some 20 km from the southwestern Slovenian border.

Stenotope. Littoral and subcolline species. Found on sandbanks, most often on semi dry animal excrements and carrion.

28.00. *HYPOCACCUS* THOMSON, 1867A. *HYPOCACCUS* THOMSON, 186728.01. *Hypocaccus (Hypocaccus) rugifrons* (PAYKULL, 1798)a. *H. (H.) r. rugifrons* (PAYKULL, 1798)

Literatura / References: ni objavljenih podatkov za Slovenijo / no published data for Slovenia.

Najdišča v Sloveniji / Localities in Slovenia:

Dolenjsko: Tosti vrh (Gracarjev turn), cdAGs vPVi.

Štajersko: Mariborski otok, lcdJPe vPVi; Pohorje, cdAGs vPVi.

Azijsko-evropska podvrsta. Razširjena je po vsej Evropi, zahodni in južni Sibiriji, na Daljnem vzhodu, v severovzhodni Kitajski, Turkmenistanu, Iranu in Maroku. Iz Slovenije so znane samo tri najdbe iz obdobja med obema svetovnjima vojnoma.

Euritop. Litoralna in kolinska vrsta. Živi na peščenih morskimi in rečnih obalah, sipinah, v gramoznih jamah, na resavah in podobnih suhih območjih na mrhovini, iztrebkih in v bližini korenin halofilnih in subhalofilnih rastlin.

Asian-European subspecies. Distributed all over Europe, particularly in western and southern Siberia, Far East, northeastern China, Turkmenistan, Iran and Morocco. Only three recoveries known from Slovenia, all made between the two World Wars.

Euritope. Littoral and colline species. Found on sandy sea and river banks, in gravel pits, heaths and other similar areas on carrion, excrements and in the immediate vicinity of roots of halophilous and subhalophilous plants.

b. *H. (H.) r. subtilis* J. SCHMIDT, 1884

Literatura / References: MAZUR, 2004: 95 (1).

Najdišča v Sloveniji / Localities in Slovenia:

Slovenija : Slovenija (1).

Južno-evropska podvrsta. Razširjena je v Franciji, Italiji, Sloveniji, na Hrvaškem, v Grčiji, Bolgariji in na polotoku Krimu. Za Slovenijo nimamo konkretnih najdišč.

Euritop. Ekologija podvrste je podobna kot pri nominatni podvrsti.

Southern European subspecies. Distributed in France, Italy, Slovenia, Croatia, Greece, Bulgaria, and on the Crimea. No concrete localities are at hand as far as Slovenia is concerned.

Euritope. The ecology of this subspecies is similar to that of the nominate subspecies.

28.02. *Hypocaccus (Hypocaccus) metallicus* (HERBST, 1792)

Literatura / References: ni objavljenih podatkov za Slovenijo / no published data for Slovenia.

Najdišča v Sloveniji / Localities in Slovenia:

Dolenjsko: Tosti Vrh (Gracarjev turn), cdAGs vPVi.

Evropska vrsta. Živi v skoraj vsej Evropi, na območju Kavkaza in v evropskem Kazahstanu. Iz Slovenije je znano eno samo najdišče (Tolsti Vrh, leg. A. Gspan) iz obdobja okoli 1. svetovne vojne.

Euritop. Živi na peščenih bregovih, pustih peščenih površinah in v gramoznih jamah na mrhovini, govnu (predvsem govejem in konjskem), pod travno rušo, rastlinskim drobirjem in gnijočo vegetacijo.

European species. Found almost all over Europe, in the Caucasus region and in European Kazakhstan. Only a single locality known from Slovenia, i.e. Tolsti Vrh (leg. A. Gspan) from the period around World War I.

Euritope. Inhabits sandbanks, bare sandy surfaces and gravel pits, where found on carrion, excrements (especially cattle and horse dung), under turf, plant particles and rotting vegetation.

28.03. *Hypocaccus (Hypocaccus) rugiceps* (DUFTSCHMID, 1805)

Literatura / References: ni objavljenih podatkov za Slovenijo / no published data for Slovenia.

Najdišča v Sloveniji / Localities in Slovenia:

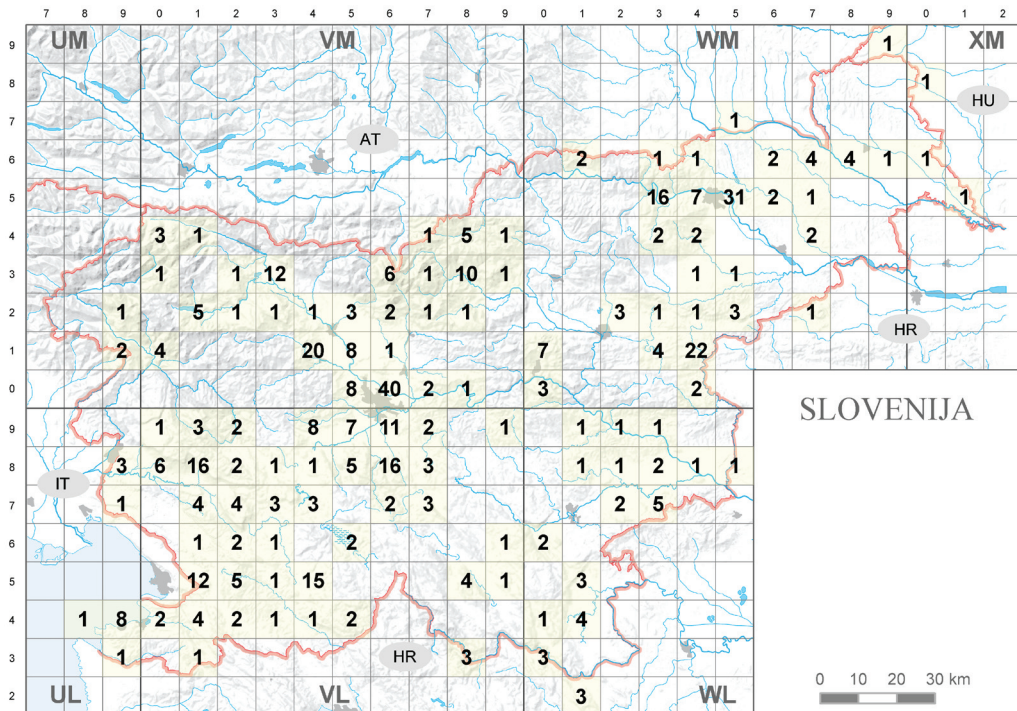
Štajersko: Maribor, okol., ldJPe cJSs vPVi; Mariborski otok, lcdJPe vPVi; Ožbalt, ob reki Dravi, lcdJPe vPVi; Šentilj, okol., lcdJPe vPVi.

Sibirsko-evropska vrsta. Razširjena je po večjem delu Evrope (ni znana s Portugalske, z Norveške, Balkanskega polotoka in iz Ukrajine) in v zahodni Sibiriji. Iz Slovenije je znana samo s severne Štajerske; vse najdbe so iz obdobja med obema svetovnjima vojnama.

Stenotop. Kolinska vrsta. Živi predvsem na produ ob rekah in sipinah na mrhovini, gnjiščih, pod travno rušo in v gojiščih živali.

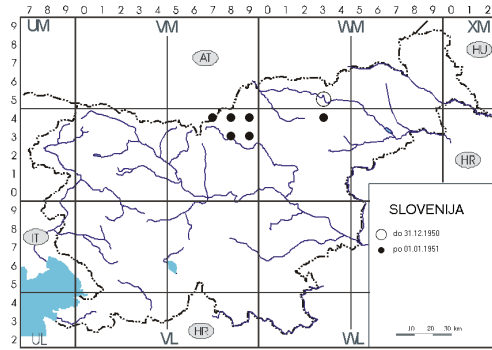
Siberian-European species. Distributed across the greater part of Europe (not known from Portugal, Norway, the Balkans and Ukraine) and in western Siberia. From Slovenia known only from the northern Štajerska region, with all the finds dated to the period between the two World Wars.

Stenotope. Colline species. Found mainly on gravel and sandbanks along rivers under turf and on animal farms.

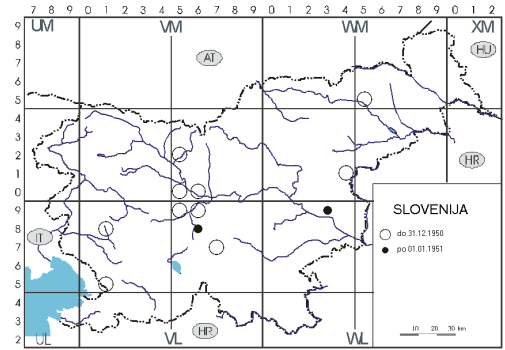


Slika 5. Število ugotovljenih vrst v posameznih kvadratih UTM
 Figure 5. Number of species established in separate UTM squares

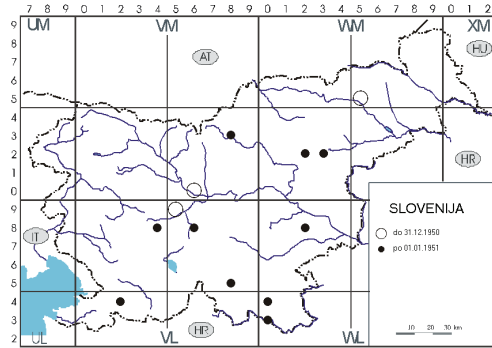
3.4 Karte razširjenosti posameznih vrst iz naddružine Histeroidea / Distribution maps of individual Beetle species of superfamily Histeroidea



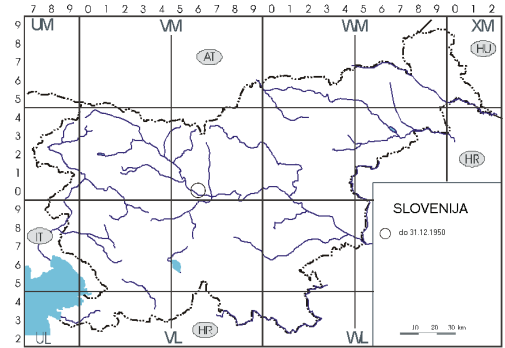
01.01. *Sphaerites glabratus*



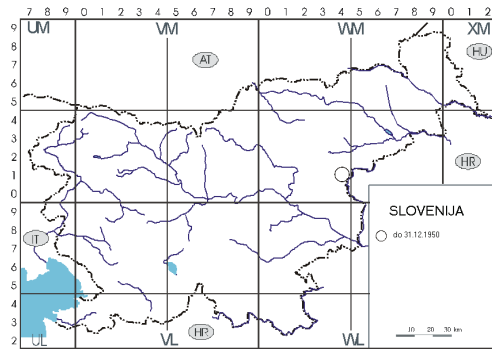
02.01. a. *Onthophilus striatus striatus*



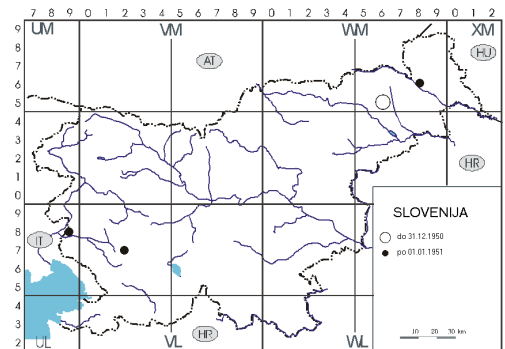
02.02. *Onthophilus affinis*



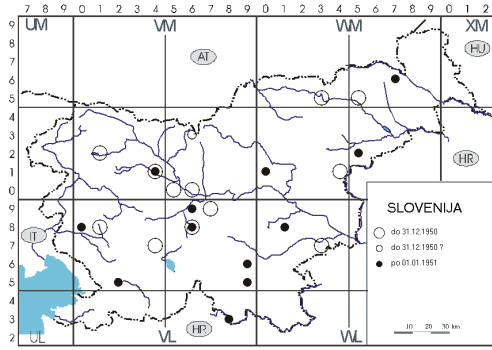
02.03. a. *Onthophilus p. punctatus*



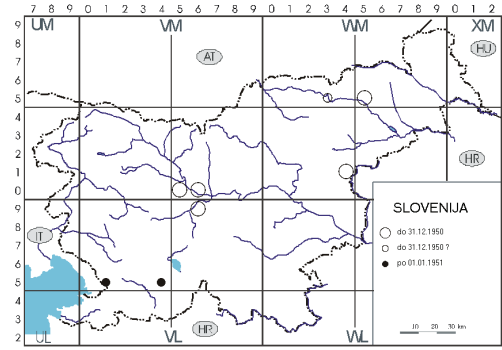
03.01. *Eperius comptus*



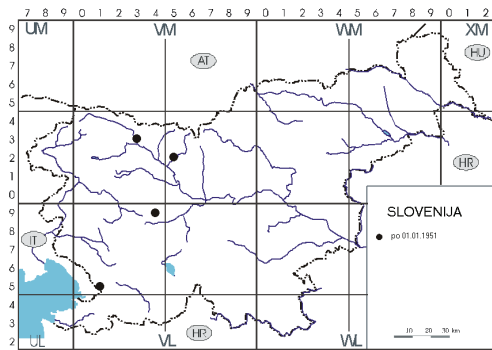
04.01. *Hololepta (Hololepta) plana*



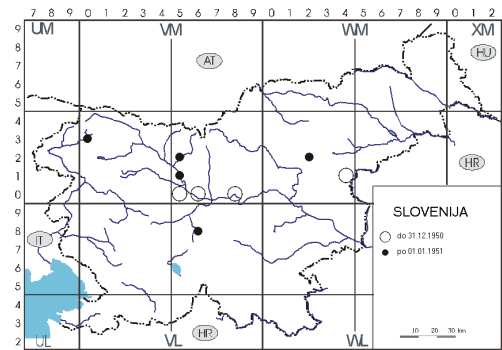
05.01. *Platysoma (Platysoma) compressum*



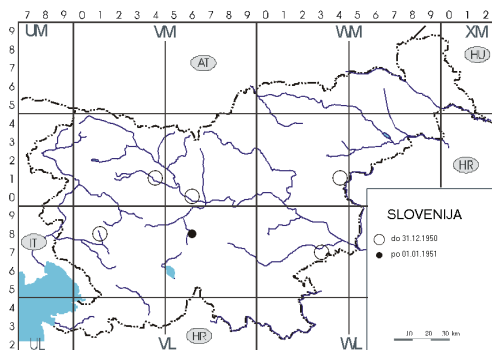
05.02. a. *Platysoma (Cylister) elongatum elongatum*



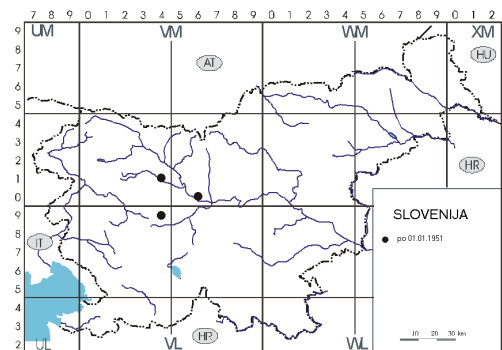
05.03. *Platysoma (Cylister) lineare*



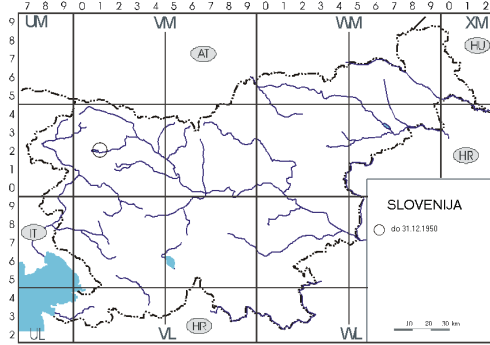
05.04. *Platysoma (Cylister) angustatum*



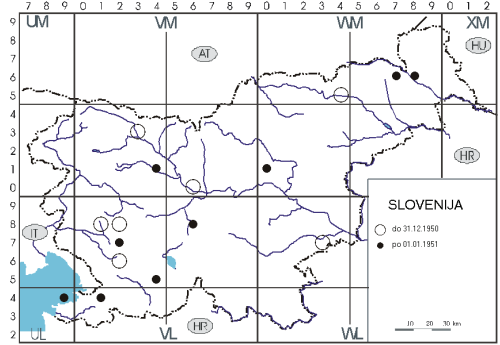
06.01. *Eurylistera (Eurylistera) minor*



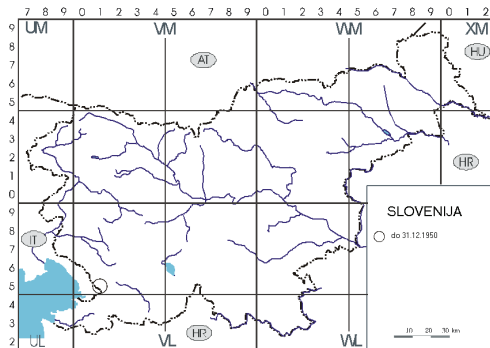
07.01. *Margarinotus (Ptomister) terricola*



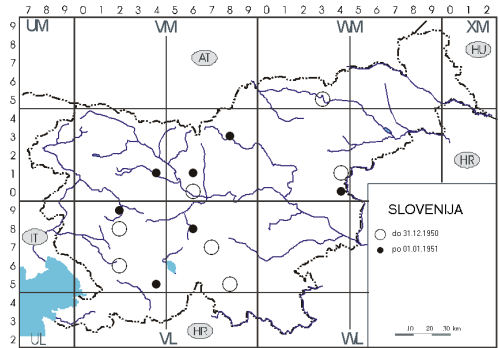
07.02. *Margarinotus (Ptomister) distinctus*



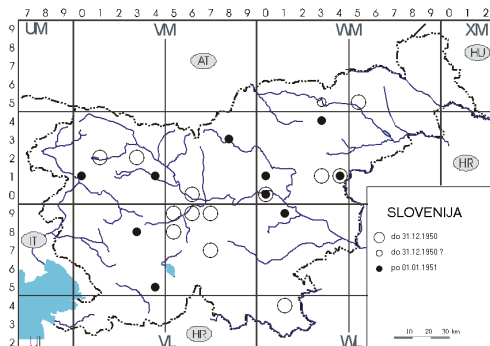
07.03. *Margarinotus (Ptomister) brunneus*



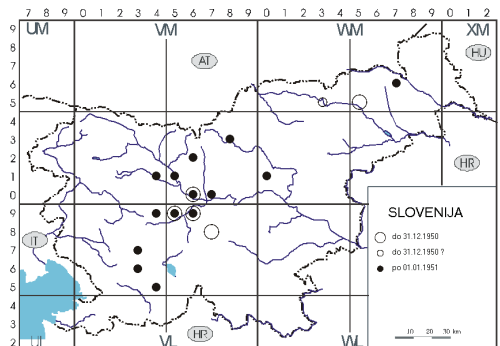
07.04. *Margarinotus (Ptomister) merdarius*



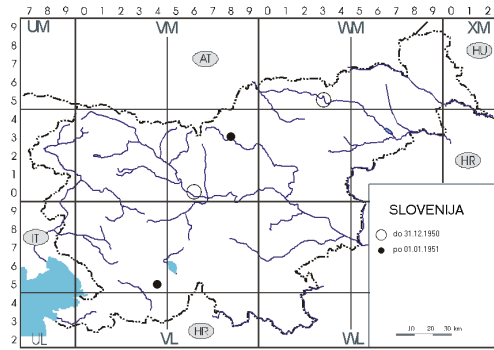
07.05. a. *Margarinotus (Ptomister) striola succicola*



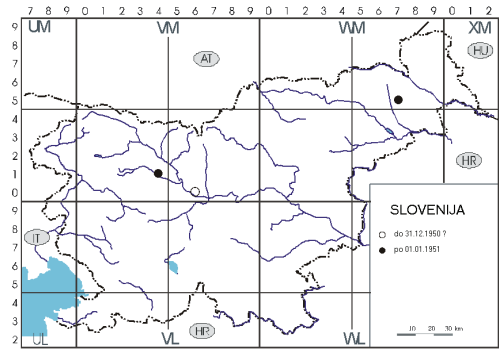
07.07. *Margarinotus (Stenister) obscurus*



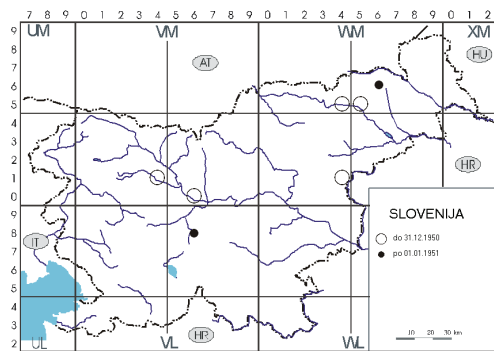
07.08. *Margarinotus (Paralister) purpurascens*



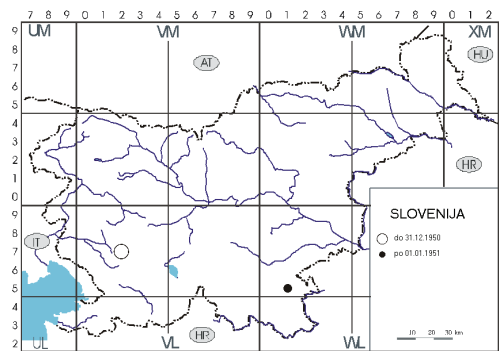
07.10. *Margarinotus (Paralister) ventralis*



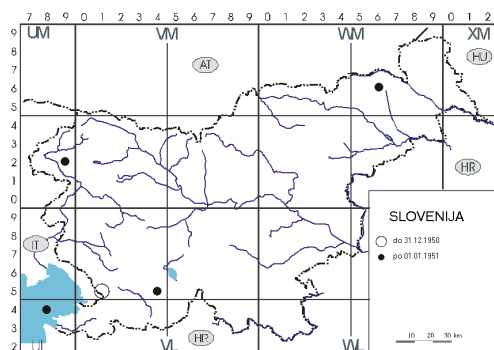
07.11. *Margarinotus (Paralister) ignobilis*



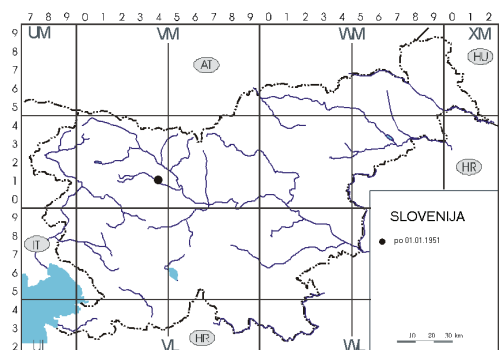
07.12. a. *Margarinotus (Paralister) carbonarius carbonarius*



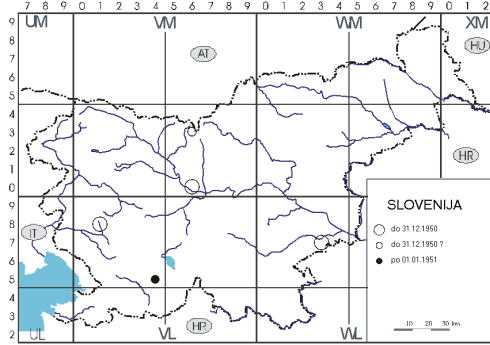
07.13. *Margarinotus (Paralister) punctiventer*



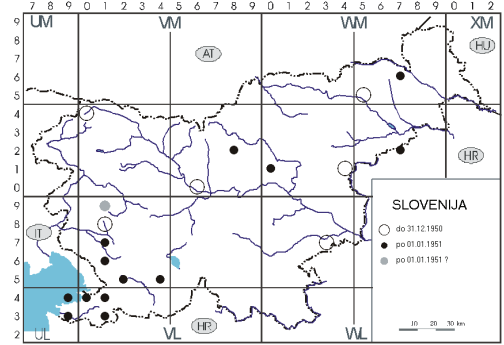
07.14. *Margarinotus (Grammostethus) ruficornis*



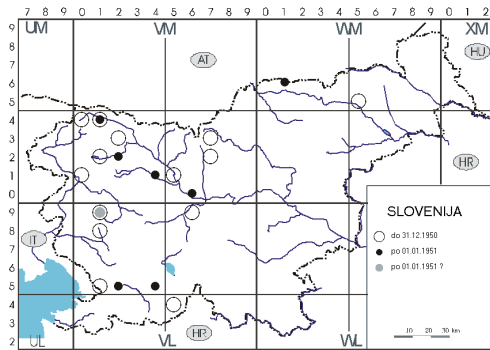
07.15 *Margarinotus (Promethister) marginatus*



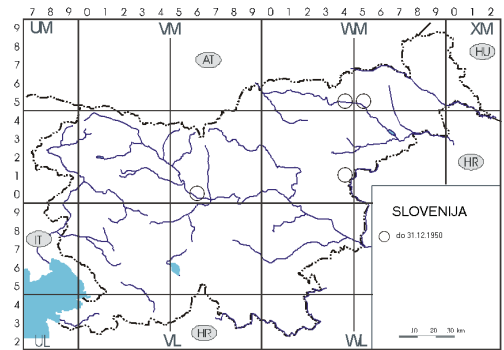
08.01. *Pachylister inaequalis*



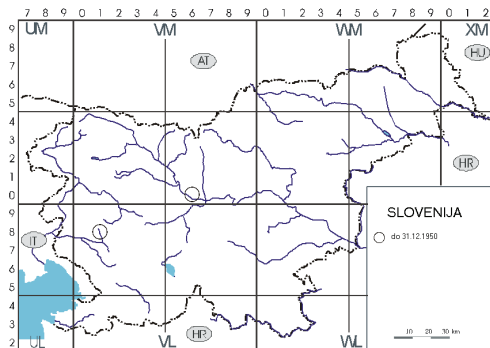
09.01. *Hister quadrimaculatus*



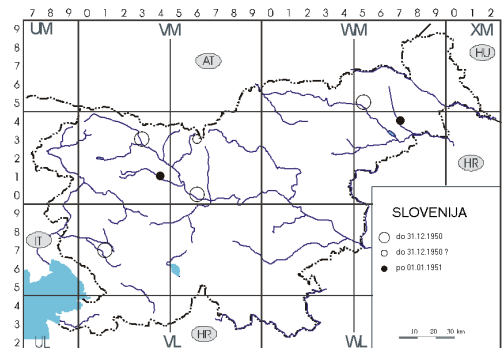
09.02. a. *Hister unicolor unicolor*



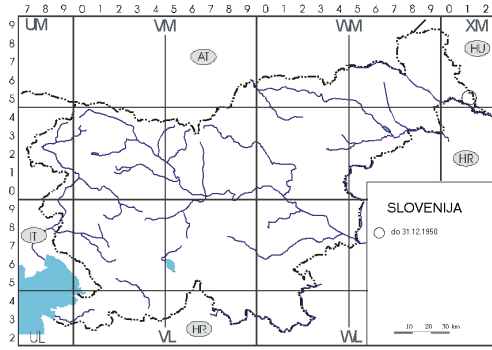
09.03. *Hister helluo*



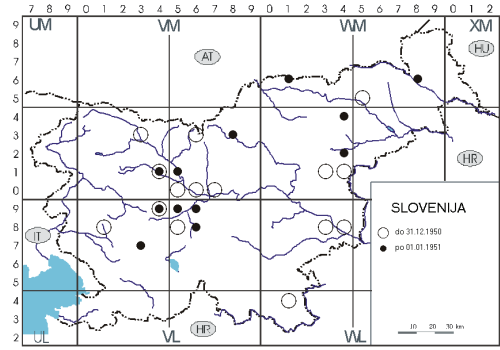
09.04. a. *Hister illigeri illigeri*



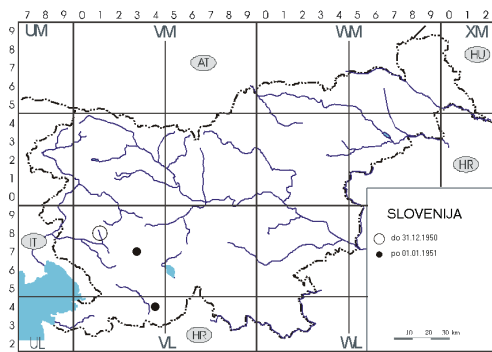
09.05. a. *Hister quadrinotatus quadrinotatus*



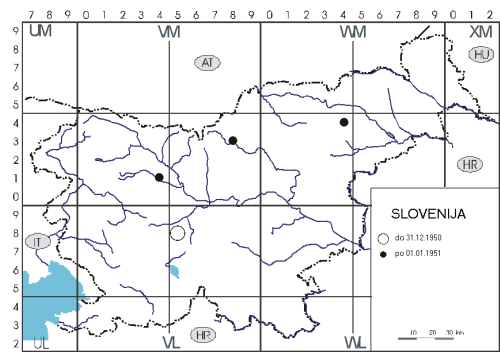
09.07. *Hister sepulchralis*



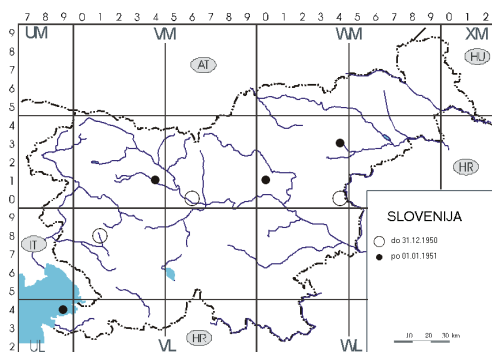
09.08. *Hister bissexstriatus*



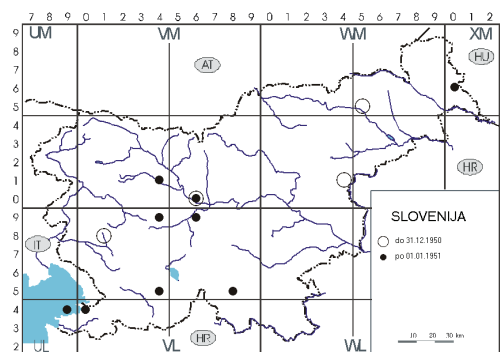
09.09. *Hister moerens*



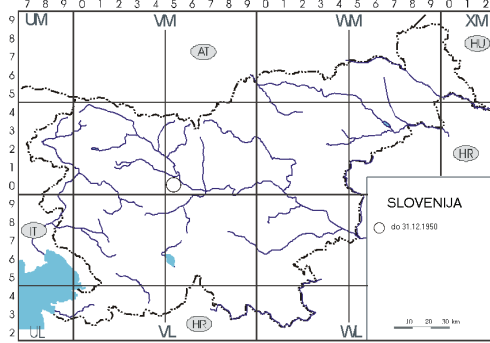
09.10. *Hister funestus*



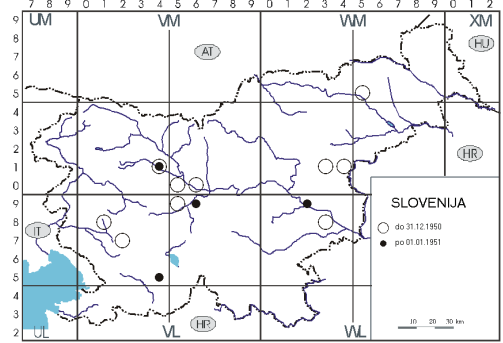
10.01. *Atholus bimaculatus*



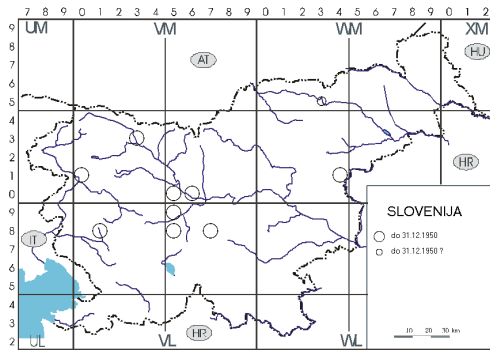
10.02. a. *Atholus duodecimstriatus duodecimstriatus*



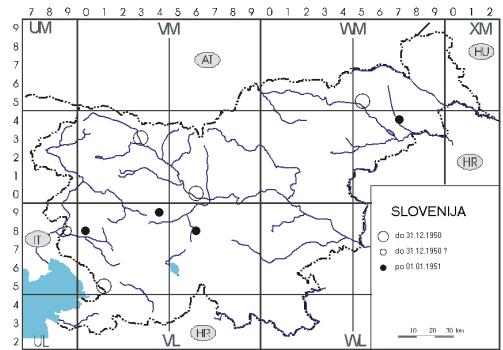
10.03. *Atholus praetermissus*



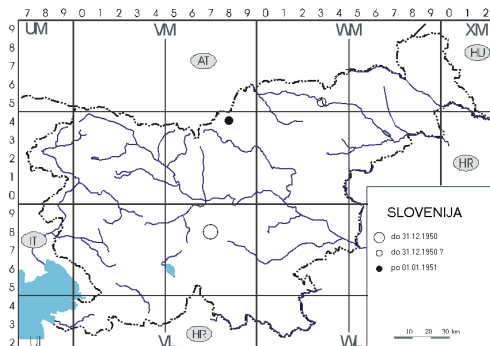
10.04. *Atholus corvinus*



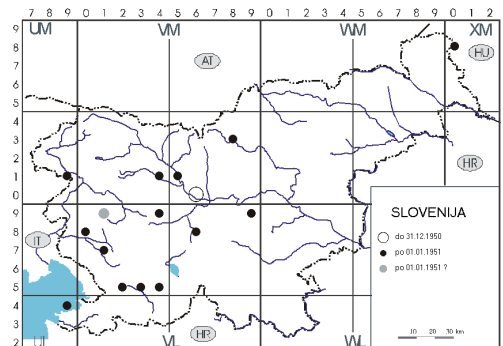
11.01. *Haeterius ferrugineus*



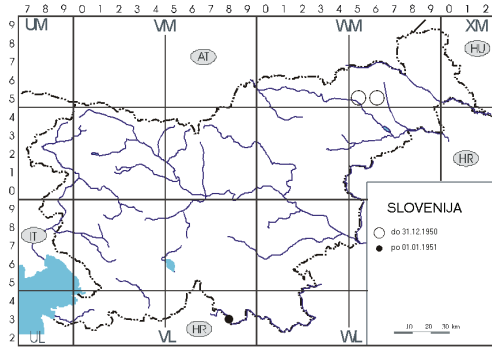
12.01. a. *Dendrophilus (Dendrophilus) punctatus punctatus*



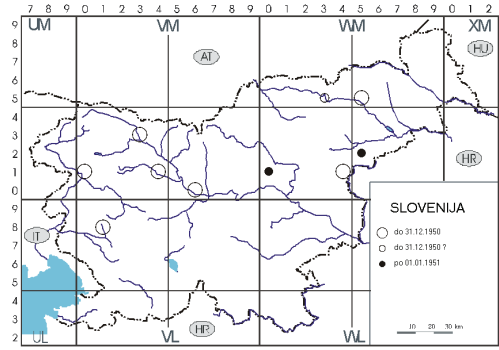
12.02. *Dendrophilus (Dendrophilus) pygmaeus*



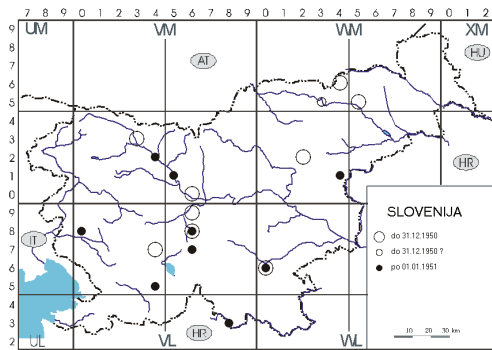
13.01. *Carcinops (Carcinops) pumilio*



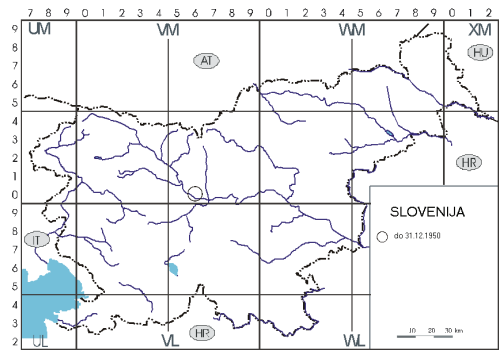
14.01. *Platylomalus complanatus*



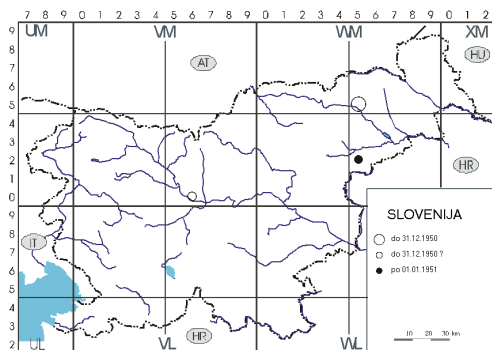
15.01. *Paromalus (Paromalus) flavicornis*



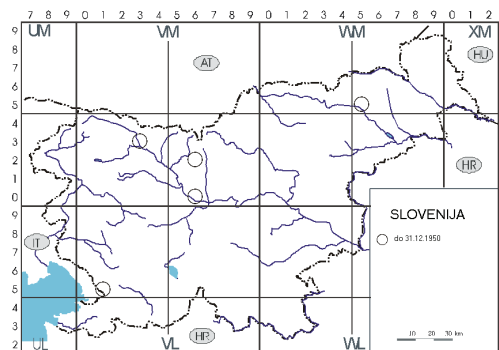
15.02. *Paromalus (Paromalus) parallelepipedus*



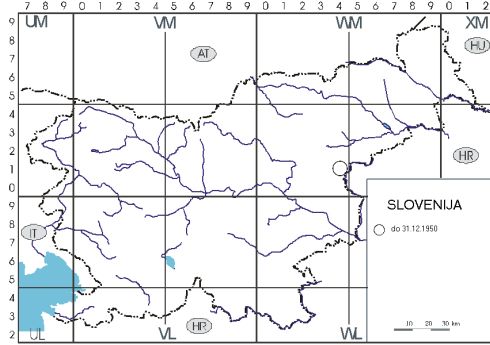
17.01. *Chaetabraeus (Chaetabraeus) globulus*



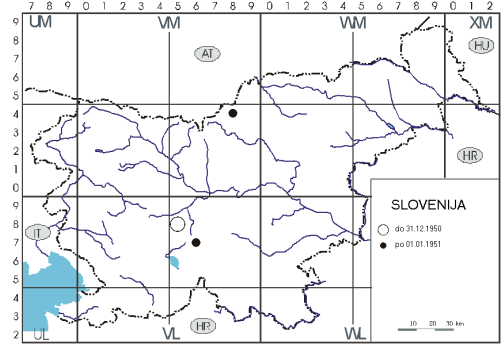
18.01. *Abraeus (Postabraeus) granulum*



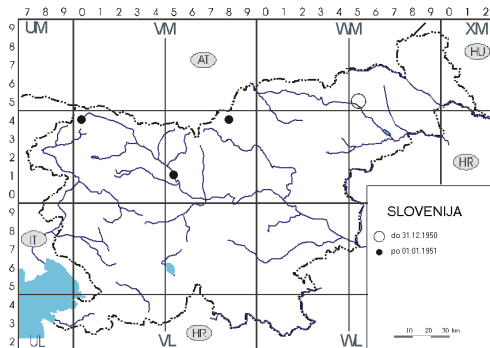
18.02. *Abraeus (Abraeus) perpusillus*



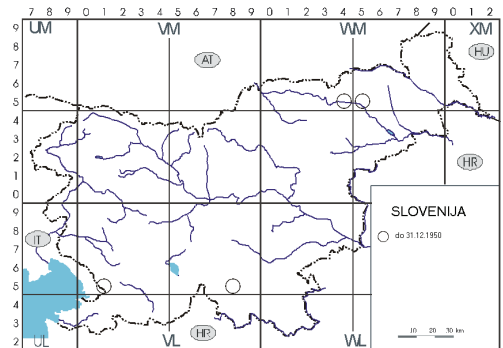
18.03. *Abraeus (Abraeus) roubali*



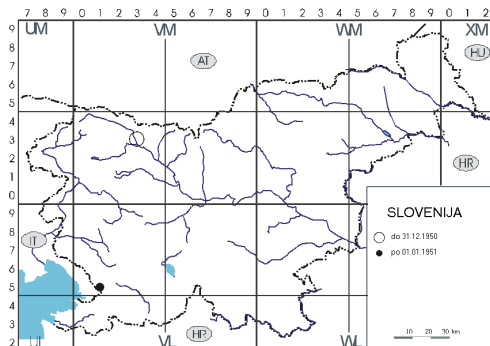
19.01. a. *Plegaderus (Plegaderus) saucius saucius*



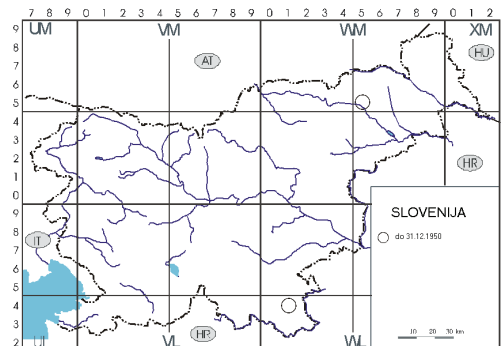
19.02. *Plegaderus (Plegaderus) vulneratus*



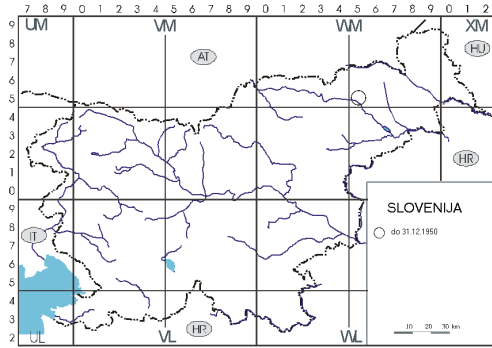
19.03. *Plegaderus (Plegaderus) caesus*



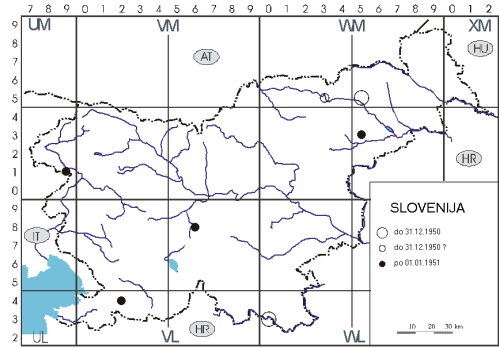
19.05. *Plegaderus (Plegaderus) discisus*



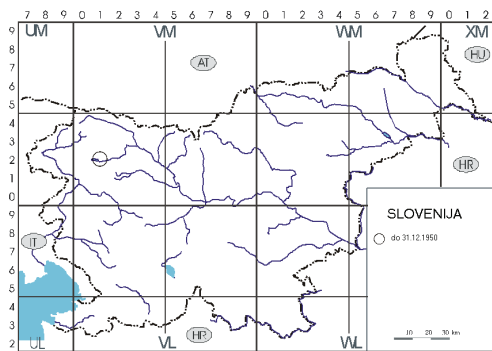
20.01. *Acritus (Acritus) minutus*



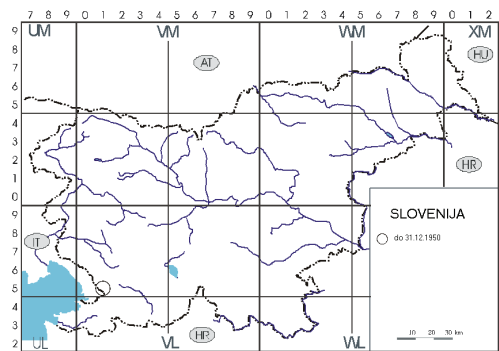
20.02. *Acritus (Acritus) hopffgarteni*



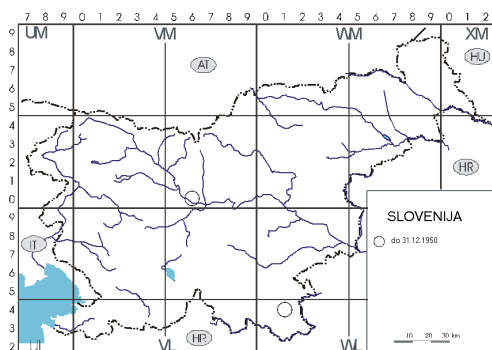
20.03. *Acritus (Acritus) nigricornis*



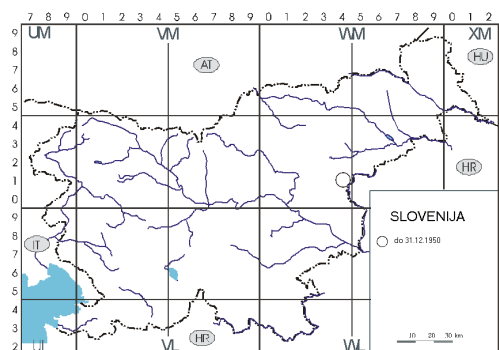
20.04. *Acritus (Acritus) komai*



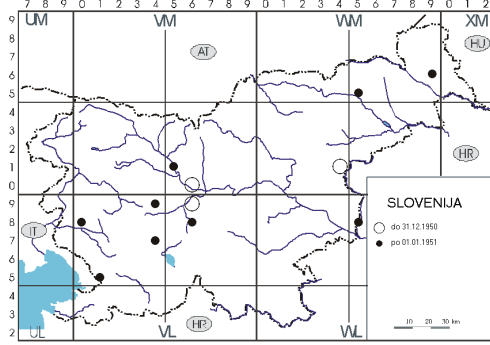
21.01. *Aeletes (Aeletes) atomarius*



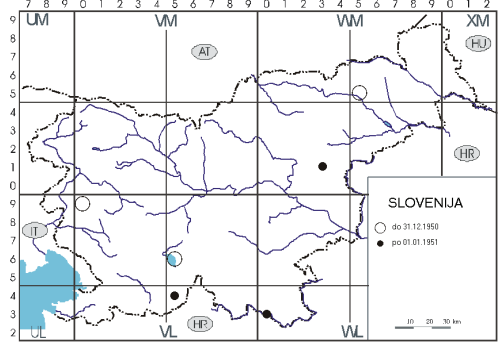
22.01. *Teretrius (Teretrius) fabricii*



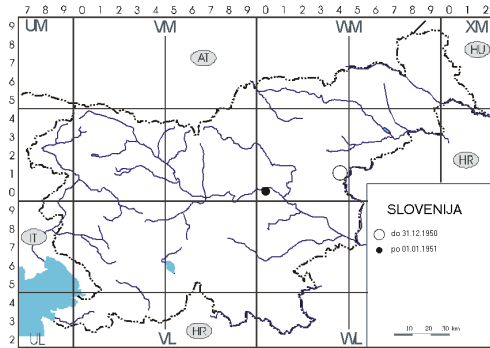
23.01. *Gnathoncus rotundatus*



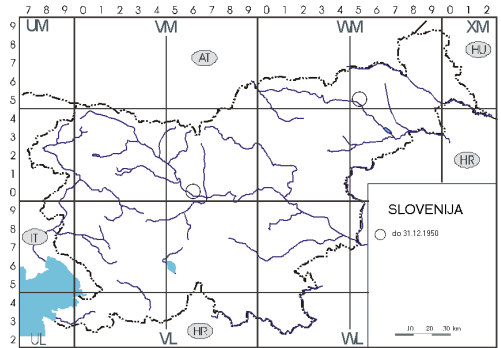
23.02. *Gnathoncus nannetensis*



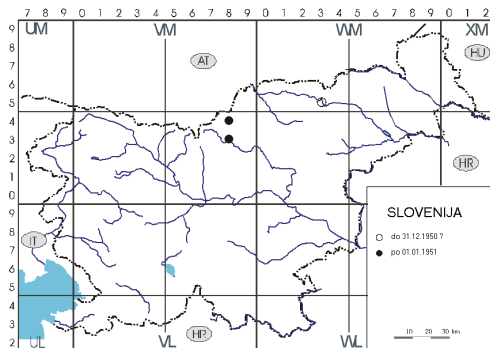
23.03. *Gnathoncus communis*



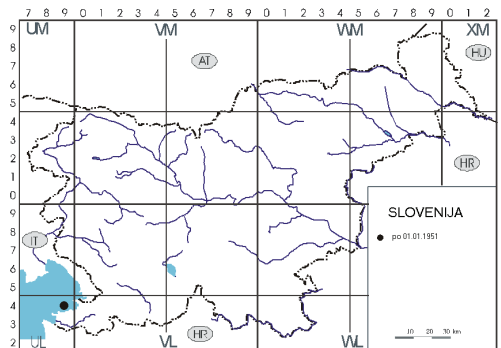
23.04. *Gnathoncus buyssoni*



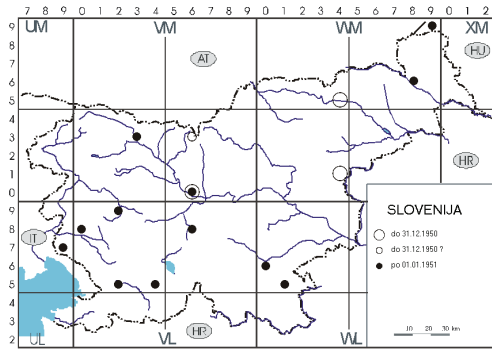
23.05. *Gnathoncus nidorum*



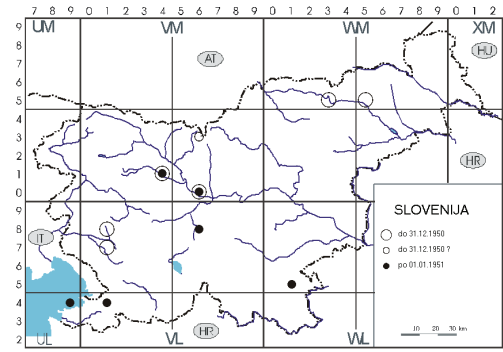
24.01. *Myrmetes paykulli*



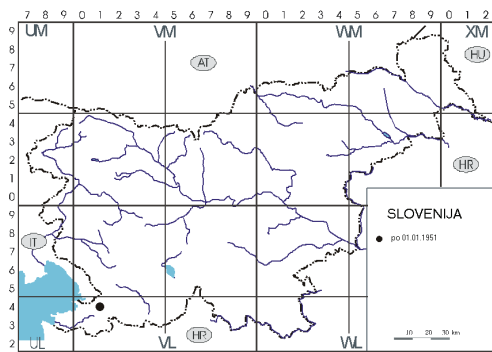
25.01. *Saprinus (Saprinus) maculatus*



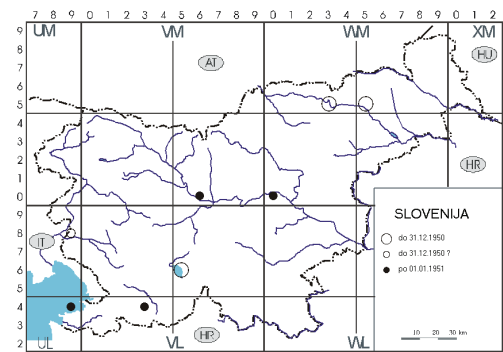
25.03. *Saprinus (Saprinus) semistriatus*



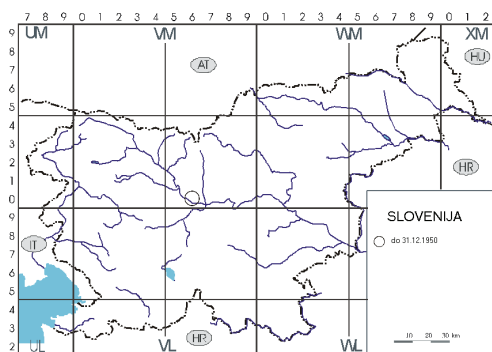
25.04. *Saprinus (Saprinus) subnitescens*



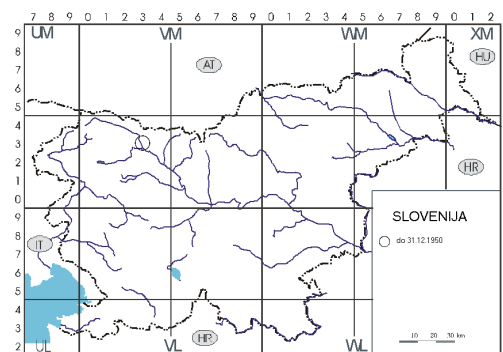
25.05. *Saprinus (Saprinus) vermiculatus*



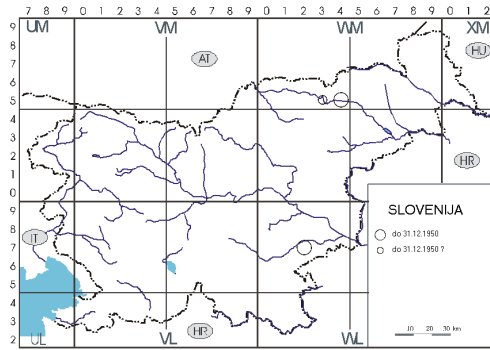
25.06. a. *Saprinus (Saprinus) tenuistriatus sparsutus*



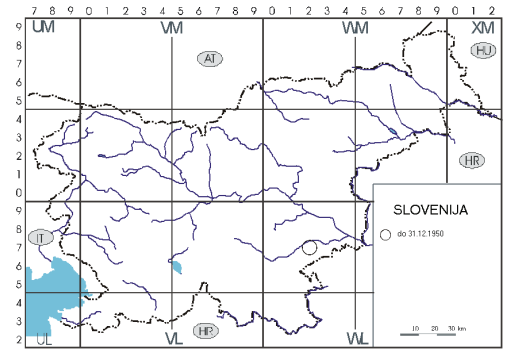
25.09. *Saprinus (Saprinus) aeneus*



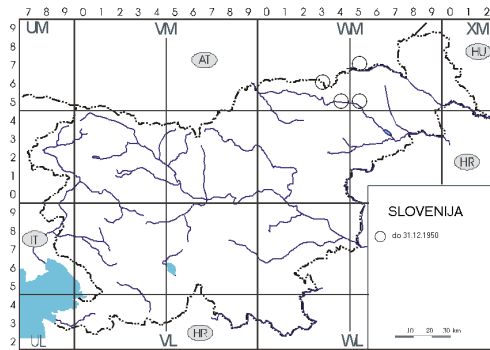
26.01. a. *Chalcionellus decemstriatus decemstriatus*



28.01. a. *Hypocaccus (Hypocaccus) rugifrons rugifrons*



28.02. *Hypocaccus (Hypocaccus) metallicus*



28.03. *Hypocaccus (Hypocaccus) rugiceps*

4. RAZPRAVA

4.1 Posebnosti favne pripadnikov naddružine Histeroidea v Sloveniji

Slovenija leži na stičišču štirih evropskih geografskih makroregij: Alp, Dinarskega gorstva, Panonske nižine in Jadranskega primorja. Čeprav meri le 20 256 km, kar je nekaj manj kot 0,2 % celotne evropske površine, ponuja njena izredna geografska in geološka razgibanost idealne razmere za izjemno biotsko raznolikost.

Katalog naddružine Histeroidea palearktične regije (MAZUR, 2004) navaja za Evropo 60 rodov (+ 3 tujerodna), 278 vrst (+ 7 tujerodnih) in 19 podvrst, katalog hroščev Srednje Evrope (LUCHT, 1987) pa za to območje (zajete so naslednje države: juž. Švedska, Danska, Holandija, Belgija, Luksemburg, del zahodne Francije, Nemčija, severna Švica, Avstrija, Češka, Slovaška in Poljska) našteva 32 rodov (+ 2 tujerodna) in 101 vrsto (+ 2 tujerodni) omenjene naddružine. Ker gre pri navedenih podatkih za dva različna sistema in različno razporeditev vrst, primerjava števila rodov ni mogoča. V Sloveniji smo od te skupine hroščev do sedaj našli 28 rodov, 85 vrst in 1 podvrsto (sistem MAZUR, 2004), kar znaša 30,6 % vseh evropskih in 83,3 % vseh srednjeevropskih avtohtonih vrst. Poleg tega živijo v ca. 20 km širokem pasu ob slovenski državni meji še nadaljnje 2 rodova in 4 vrste. Velika je verjetnost, da bomo tudi te prej ali slej našli v naši državi. Navedena števila se nanašajo na vse pri nas ugotovljene rodove in vrste od SCOPOLIA (1763) do sedaj. Tako v Evropi kot Srednji Evropi in Sloveniji od naštetih rodov in vrst iz naddružine Histeroidea pripadajo 1 rod in 1 vrsta družini Sphaeritidae, vsi drugi taksoni pa družini Histeridae.

Naddružina Histeroidea je v Sloveniji še zelo slabo raziskana in se s to skupino na tem območju ni še nihče sistematično ukvarjal. To je vzrok, da v tem prispevku ne objavljamo vrste analiz, ki smo jih objavili v prvih dveh prispevkih (Alticinae in Cerambycidae).

4. DISCUSSION

4.1 Special features of the Beetle fauna of the superfamily Histeroidea in Slovenia

Slovenia is situated in the contact area of four European geographical macroregions: the Alps, Dinarides, Pannonian Plain, and the Adriatic. Although covering only 20.256 km², which is less than 0.2 % of the entire European surface area, it's exceptional geographical and geological diversity offers ideal conditions for the region's truly exceptional biodiversity.

For Europe, the catalogue of the superfamily Histeroidea of the Palaearctic region (MAZUR, 2004) states 60 genera (+ 3 imported), 278 species (+ 7 imported) and 19 subspecies, while the catalogue of Central European beetles (LUCHT, 1987) states (with the following countries embraced: southern Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Luxembourg, part of western France, Germany, northern Switzerland, Austria, Czech Republic, Slovakia and Poland) 32 genera (+ 2 imported) and 101 species (+ 2 imported) of this superfamily. As the stated data relate to two different systems and different arrangement of species, a comparison of the number of genera is not possible. Regarding this group of beetles, 28 genera, 85 species and 1 subspecies (system MAZUR, 2004) have been found so far in Slovenia, which is 30.6% of all European and 83.3% of all central European indigenous species. Besides, further 2 genera and 4 species inhabit some 20 km wide belt along the Slovenian state border, and it is more than likely that they will be sooner or later found in our country as well. The stated numbers concern all genera and species ascertained in Slovenia from SCOPOLI (1763) onwards. Of the stated genera and species from the superfamily Histeroidea., 1 genus and 1 species belong, in Europe as well as in central Europe and Slovenia, to the family Sphaeritidae, while all the other taxa belong to the family Histeridae.

In Slovenia, the superfamily Histeroidea remains to be very poorly researched, for nobody has been systematically dealing with this group in this part of Europe. This is also the reason why this contribution does not include the analyses published in our first two contributions (Halticinae and Cerambycidae).

4.2 Prisekančki, ki jih v Sloveniji lahko pričakujemo

Glede na razširjenost posameznih vrst prisekančkov v Evropi in glede na dosedanje najdbe v Sloveniji je možno, da živi v naši državi še nekaj vrst, ki nam jih do sedaj ni uspelo najti. To so predvsem vrste, ki so bile ugotovljene v državah, ki mejijo na Slovenijo, oziroma so bile najdene le nekaj sto kilometrov od naših meja. Navajamo jih po abecednem redu:

4.2 The species that may be expected to occur in Slovenia

Considering the distribution of separate Hister Beetles species in Europe and their hitherto finds in Slovenia, it is possible that some more species that we have not succeeded in finding so far occur in Slovenia. These are particularly the species established in the neighbouring countries or found only few hundreds of kilometres from our national boundary. They are listed in alphabetical order:

| Ime vrste | IT | AT | HU | HR | BH |
|--|----|----|----|----|----|
| <i>Abraeus (Postabraeus) parvulus parvulus</i> AUBÉ, 1842 | + | + | + | | |
| <i>Bacanius (Bacanius) consobrinus</i> (AUBÉ, 1850) | + | | | + | |
| <i>Bacanius (Mullerister) rombophorus</i> AUBÉ, 1843 | + | | | + | |
| <i>Chalcionellus amoenus</i> (ERICHSON, 1834) | + | + | + | + | |
| <i>Eubrachiium hispidulum</i> (BREMI-WOLF, 1855) | + | | + | | + |
| <i>Exaesiopus grossipes grossipes</i> (MARSEUL, 1855) | + | + | + | | |
| <i>Hister capsirensis</i> AUZAT, 1922 | + | + | | | |
| <i>Hypocacculus (Hypocacculus) metallescens</i> (ERICHSON, 1834) | + | | + | | |
| <i>Hypocacculus (Hypocacculus) spretulus</i> (ERICHSON, 1934) | + | | + | + | |
| <i>Hypocaccus (Baeckmanniolus) dimidiatus dimidiatus</i> (REICHARDT, 1926) | + | | + | | |
| <i>Hypocaccus (Hypocaccus) specularis</i> (MARSEUL, 1855) | + | + | | | + |
| <i>Kissister minimus</i> (LAPORTE, 1840) | + | | | + | |
| <i>Pholioxenus schatzmayri</i> (J. MÜLER, 1910) | + | + | + | | |
| <i>Plegaderus (Plegaderus) otti</i> MARSEUL, 1856 | + | | | + | |
| <i>Plegaderus (Plegaderus) sanatus gobanzi</i> J. MÜLER, 1903 | + | | | + | |
| <i>Plegaderus (Plegaderus) sanatus sanatus</i> TRUQUI, 1852 | + | | | + | |
| <i>Pseudepierus italicus</i> (PAYKULL, 1811) | + | + | + | + | + |
| <i>Saprinus (Saprinus) acuminatus acuminatus</i> (FABRICIUS, 1798) | + | | | + | |
| <i>Saprinus (Saprinus) chalcites</i> (ILLIGER, 1807) | + | | | + | |
| <i>Saprinus (Saprinus) deterrentus</i> (ILLIGER, 1807) | + | | | + | |
| <i>Saprinus (Saprinus) furvus</i> ERICHSON, 1834 | + | | + | + | |
| <i>Saprinus (Saprinus) georgicus</i> MARSEUL, 1862 | + | | + | + | |
| <i>Saprinus (Saprinus) lautus</i> ERICHSON, 1839 | + | + | | | |
| <i>Saprinus (Saprinus) planiusculus</i> MOTSCHULSKY, 1849 | + | + | | | |
| <i>Satrapes sartorii</i> (L. REDTENBACHER, 1857) | + | + | + | + | |
| <i>Tribalus (Tribalus) minimus</i> (P. ROSSI, 1790) | + | | + | + | |

5. DODATEK / APPENDIX

5.1 Slovensko-angleški slovarček v besedilu uporabljenih, a neprevedenih besed / Slovenian-English dictionary of the words used in the text but not generally translated

| | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| ali – or | hrib – hill, mountain |
| barje – bog, fen | hribovje – mountains |
| blato (iztrebek-človeški ali živalski) – excrements (human or animal) | in – and |
| borovec – pine | iztrebek – excrement |
| boršt – woodland | jama – cave |
| brdo – hill, hillock | jelšev gozd – alder woodland |
| brest – elm | jezero – lake |
| bukov – beech | konjski – (of) horse |
| često – often | kot (geogr. pojem) – pocket valley |
| človeški – human | kotlina – basin |
| čreslo – tan | kras – karst |
| deloma – partially | kup – pile |
| dežela – country | listnati gozd – deciduous forest |
| dnevni kop – surface mining | lubje – bark |
| dno (kotline) – bottom | luč – light, lamp |
| dolina – valley | mali – little |
| dom – home | mešani gozd – mixed forest |
| drevesen – of a tree | mlad – young |
| gnil – rotten | morje – sea |
| gmajna – common | mravlja – ant |
| gnezdo – nest | mravljišče – anthill |
| gnijoč – rotting | mrhovina – carrion |
| gnoj – manure | na – on |
| goba – fungus | nizek – low |
| gorice – hills planted with vine | ne – does not |
| govej – (of) cattle | ni – is not |
| govno – dung | ob – along, by |
| gora – mountain | okolica – surroundings, environs |
| gostišče – guest house | osamelec – solitary hillock or grove |
| gozd – forest, woodland | otok – island |
| gozdnat – wooded, woody | pašnik – pasture |
| gramozna jama – gravel pit | planina – montane pasture |
| grad – castle | planota – plateau |
| gričevje – hills | pod – under |
| hrast – oak | podolje – depression, lowland |
| hrastov – (of) oak | pogorje – mountain chain |
| | pogosten – common |

pokrajina – countryside
 polje – field
 polsuhi – semi dry
 poplava – flood
 potok – stream
 pragozd – virgin forest
 prehoden – transitional, passable
 pri – at
 primorje – coastal region
 ravan – plain
 ravnik – lowland country
 redek – rare
 redkejši – rarer
 regija – region
 reka – river
 s – with
 samostan – monastery

skladišče lesa – timber yard
 smrekov – (of) spruce
 svež – fresh
 topol – poplar
 topolov – (of) poplar
 tudi – also
 v – in(side)
 vas – village
 velik – great, large, big
 vinoroden – viniferous
 visok – high
 visokogorski – upland, high altitude
 voda – water
 vrh – top, peak
 vrsta – species
 z – with

6. ZAHVALE

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