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# Coleoptera species new to Finland (1) (Coleoptera)

T. CLAYHILLS

## Abstract

Some 20 Coleoptera species new to Finland are presented, mostly based on my own collections during the years 2001–2008. Some of these are also based on old misidentifications which are straightened out here. *Bembidion obtusum* AUDINET-SERVILLE, *Catops fuliginosus* ERICHSON, *Phyllodrepa vilis* ERICHSON, *Euplectus kirbii* ssp. *kirbii* DENNY, *Atheta castanoptera* (MANNERHEIM), *Gabrius piliger* MULSANT & REY, *Philonthus alpinus* EPPELSHEIM, *Ernobius pini* (STURM), *Eपुरaea melanocephala* (MARSHAM), *Meligethes subaeneus* STURM, *M. matronalis* AUDISIO & SPORNRAFT, *Glischrochilus grandis* (TOURNIER), *Cryptophagus intermedius* BRUCE, *Enicmus testaceus* (STEPHENS), *Psylliodes chalconera* (ILLIGER), *Bagous claudicans* BOHEMAN, *Ceutorhynchus pectoralis* WEISE, *C. arquatus* (HERBST), *C. campestris* GYLLENHAL and *Hylastes attenuatus* ERICHSON are reported as new to the Finnish fauna. Short faunistic data are provided. Also the long mixing of *Corticaria serrata* (PAYKULL) and the newly described *C. subamurensis* SALUK is pointed out.

**Key words:** Coleoptera, Carabidae, Leiodidae, Staphylinidae, Dermestidae, Anobiidae, Nitidulidae, Cryptophagidae, Latridiidae, Chrysomelidae, Curculionidae, Finland, faunistics, new records, corrections.

## Introduction

During the last two decades many Coleoptera species have reached Finland mainly from south-western and south-eastern areas. Many of these species are typical herbivores favoured by the frequently occurring warm summers during the years 1990–2010 mainly from the families Curculionidae and Nitidulidae. During this time I have spent quite a lot of time collecting material from the south-eastern parts of Finland mainly from Imatra, Joutseno, Rautjärvi and Parikkala close to the Russian border. Even more time I have spent in Åland Isles in the south-western parts of Finland mapping beetle communities for the Biological station on Lemland, Nåtö during the years 2002–2008.

All species listed here are new to Finland or at least here confirmed for the first time to occur in Finland!

Many of these species have been announced as new to Finland during meetings of the Entomological Society of Finland but never published in entomological journals (see SILFVERBERG 2004, 2010).

Some of the determinations have been done by foreign authorities and the rest have been approved by the Finnish expert group for checking beetle observations.

The nomenclature follows SILFVERBERG (2004).

The abbreviations used in the text for Finnish biogeographical provinces are shown in the map below (Fig. 1).

<b>Al</b>	<i>Alandia</i>
<b>Ab</b>	<i>Regio aboensis</i>
<b>Ka</b>	<i>Karelia asutralis</i>
<b>Kb</b>	<i>Karelia borealis</i>
<b>Kl</b>	<i>Karelia ladogensis</i>
<b>Ks</b>	<i>Regio kuusamoensis</i>
<b>Le</b>	<i>Lapponia enontekiensis</i>
<b>Li</b>	<i>Lapponia inarensis</i>
<b>Lkoc</b>	<i>Lapponia kemensis occidentalis</i>
<b>Lkor</b>	<i>Lapponia kemensis orientalis</i>
<b>N</b>	<i>Nylandia</i>
<b>Oa</b>	<i>Ostrobothnia australis</i>
<b>Oba</b>	<i>Ostrobothnia borealis australis</i>
<b>Obb</b>	<i>Ostrobothnia borealis borealis</i>
<b>Ok</b>	<i>Ostrobothnia kajanensis</i>
<b>Om</b>	<i>Ostrobothnia media</i>
<b>Sa</b>	<i>Savonia australis</i>
<b>Sb</b>	<i>Savonia borealis</i>
<b>St</b>	<i>Satakunta</i>
<b>Ta</b>	<i>Tavastia australis</i>
<b>Tb</b>	<i>Tavastia borealis</i>

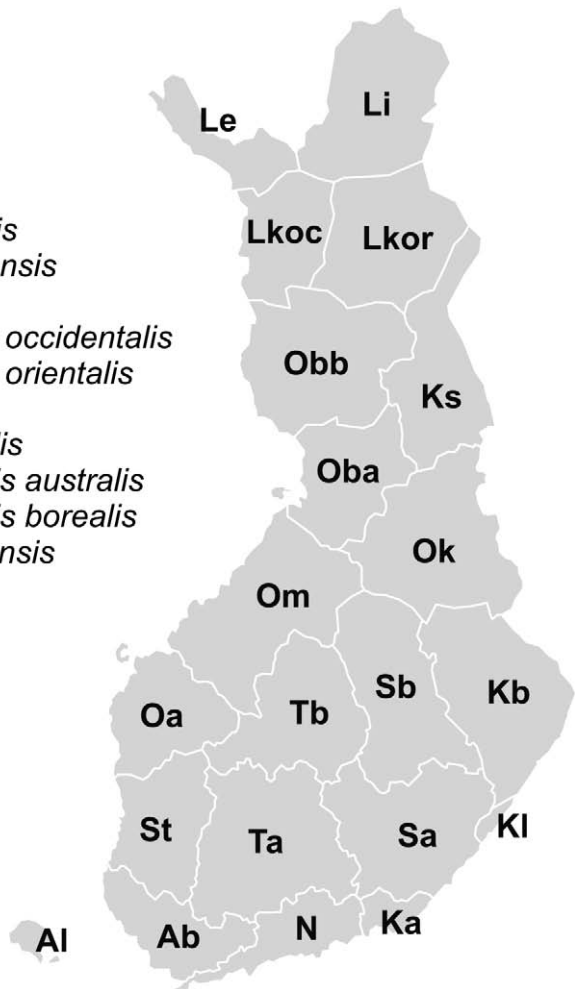


Fig. 1: Biogeographical provinces of Finland.

## Carabidae

### *Bembidion obtusum* AUDINET-SERVILLE, 1821

FINLAND Al: Eckerö, Degersand (6693:3088), 29.IX.2006 (1 ex.), 25.IX.2008 (7 exs.), 1.–6.IX.2009 (the most abundant species on all sandy beaches in the area), leg., det. & coll. Clayhills.

The species has spread to Åland through Sweden and is rapidly increasing on the Åland Isles. Further inquiries revealed an earlier find from Ab: Dragsfjärd Örö (6641:3237) taken already in

2002. On 27.VII.2010 Seppo Karjalainen took two specimens from the Hanko peninsula (N) on a sandy beach so the species has reached the mainland now.

## Leiodidae

### *Catops fuliginosus* ERICHSON, 1837

FINLAND AI: Lemland, Nätö (6680:3108), 16.VI.–10.VII.2002 (1 ♀), 24.–28.IX.2006 (1 ♀), 23.IX.2007 (1 ♂, 1 ♀) leg. Clayhills; AI: Hammarland, Skarpnätö (6711:3100), 26.IX.2003 (1 ♂, 1 ♀), leg. & coll. Siitonen; 24.–29.IX.2005 (2 exs.), leg., det. & coll. Clayhills.

The species has been a problem in our list of Coleoptera for years. In 1931 Rolf Krogerus did check most specimens from Finland and came to the conclusion that our specimens belong to another subspecies, which he described as *Catops fuliginosus* ssp. *borealis* KROGERUS, 1931. In his opinion, the real *C. fuliginosus*, which he calls “forma typica”, does not occur in Finland at all. Both subspecies were raised to species level later on and probably the ones that Krogerus did not determine remained as *C. fuliginosus* in our lists. That is at least the fact in the collection of the Finnish Museum of Natural History, Helsinki (Jyrki Muona, pers. comm.). All specimens in the collection of the Zoological Museum of Turku University have been determined by Krogerus and belong to *C. borealis*. For certain determinations of these two species the male genitals have to be compared. In Sweden both species are wide spread, with *C. fuliginosus* from the province Skåne to Västmanland and *C. borealis* from Skåne to Hälsingland in the north (LUNDBERG 1995). The latter species has not been recorded from Finland for decades but is known from Regio aboensis in the south to Ostrobotnia media in the north with gaps though (LINDROTH 1960).

*Catops fuliginosus* seems to have invaded Finland from southern Sweden and is spreading in Åland where it has been collected by many different collectors during the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

## Staphylinidae

### *Phyllodrepa vilis* (ERICHSON, 1840)

FINLAND AI: Jomala, Jomalöjen (66947:31132), 4.–28.IX.2004 (1 ex.) leg., det. & coll. Clayhills.

The specimen was caught with window traps in a spruce dominated grove in Jomala from a dead standing birch trunk heavily infected by the fungus *Fomes fomentarius*.

The species is known from the other Nordic countries (LUNDBERG 1995) and Estonia (SILFVERBERG 2004) but considered very rare.

### *Euplectus kirbii* ssp. *kirbii* DENNY, 1825

FINLAND Ab: Houts kari Sundholm (66990:31863), 22.VI.–I.VIII.2006 (1 ♂) leg., det. & coll. Clayhills.

This subspecies is known from Sweden (Skåne and Halland) as a rare and endangered taxon (LUNDBERG 1995) and Denmark (HANSEN 1996). Both subspecies are new invaders in the northern countries not known by LINDROTH (1960). *Euplectus kirbii* ssp. *revelierei* REITTER, 1884 has been recognized with increasing quantities in Finland and nowadays it is common in southern and central Finland. It has long been mixed with *E. nanus* REICHENBACH, 1816, which seems to be very rare in our fauna.

The status of these subspecies has been disputed lately. As long as they seem to strictly inhabit different parts of Fenno-Scandian countries with *E. kirbii* ssp. *kirbii* in the west and *E. kirbii* ssp. *revelierei* in the east (with this one exception taken with a window trap from Sundholm, an isle

in the south-western most archipelago) I do consider these two as different taxons for the time being.

### ***Atheta castanoptera* (MANNERHEIM, 1830)**

FINLAND AI: Lemland, Nätö (66808:31081), 12.VII.–9.VIII.2003 (1 ♂); Ab: Nauvo, Stora Styholm (66961:32135), 23.VI.–24.VIII.2005 (1 ♂); AI: Finström, Mangelbo (67045:31117), 27.IX.2005 (1 ♂); AI: Jomala, Jomalöjen (66948:31130), 6.V.–19.VI.2006 (1 ♂); AI: Mariehamn (66858:31082), 29.IX.2007 (in amounts both sexes); Ab: Turku, Ruissalo (67119:32337), 18.VI.–28.VII.2009 (1 ♂); all leg., det. & coll. Clayhills.

Also this species has been listed from many provinces in Finland already by LINDROTH (1960) but during recent controls they have all shown to be wrongly determined (Jyrki Muona, pers. comm.). During this millennium the species has invaded south-western Finland starting from Åland reaching Turku region. All places are luxurious grove areas and the manual finds are made on fungi crops, especially the one from Mariehamn where some 50 specimens were taken from a huge group of *Polyporus squamosus* growing on an ash tree in a park.

The species is common and abundant in southern Sweden.

### ***Gabrius piliger* MULSANT & REY, 1876**

FINLAND AI: Lemland, Nätö (66802:31095), 2.IX.2007 (3 exs.); 24.IX.2007 (1 ex.); 10.VII.2008 (2 exs.); 3.IX.2008 (1 ex.); 24.IX.2008 (1 ex.); all leg. Clayhills, det. H. Schillhammer, 7 in coll. Clayhills, 1 in coll. Naturhistorisches Museum Wien. Same place, 27.IX.2009 (2 exs.), leg., det. & coll. Eero Helve.

All specimens were sifted from cow dung on a calcareous pasture close to the shore line on Nätö, Åland. They seem to occupy only a small area on the reasonably big pasture on the island.

The species is known from southern Sweden from Skåne up to Uppland and from Denmark (LUNDBERG 1995). SILFVERBERG (2004) mentions it from Estonia.

### ***Philonthus alpinus* EPPELSHEIM, 1875**

FINLAND KL: Parikkala (68298:36335), 7.VII.1994 (1 ♀), leg., det. & coll. Clayhills; Parikkala Koitsanlahti (68203:36302) 2003 (1 ♂), leg., det. & coll. Rassi; AI: Lemland Nätö (66802:31095), 3.IX.2008 (1 ♂), leg., det. & coll. Clayhills.

The finds from Parikkala are both taken from dry meadow surroundings but the one from Åland from cow dung on the same pasture as the species above. The species is widely distributed in Sweden and Denmark (LUNDBERG 1995) and also recorded from Norway, Estonia and Latvia (SILFVERBERG 2004).

## **Anobiidae**

### ***Ernobius pini* (STURM, 1837)**

FINLAND AI: Sund, Kastelholm (67002:31169), 6.VI.2003 (1 ex.), leg., det. & coll. Clayhills.

The specimen was netted from a sunny dry meadow under an old ash tree close to a stand of young Scots Pines on which the species should live.

The species is not mentioned by LINDROTH (1960) from Finland but SILFVERBERG (1979, 1992) did include it in the Finnish fauna already. Ilpo Mannerkoski has made a thorough investigation on Finnish Anobiidae in the 1990's. He did not find any correctly determined specimen of *E. pini* from Finland and withdrew it from our fauna (Mannerkoski, pers. comm.).

The species is widely distributed in southern Sweden up to Västergötland but from there on it is very scarce and reaches Dalarna in the north (LUNDBERG 1995).

## Nitidulidae

### *Epuraea melanocephala* (MARSHAM, 1802)

FINLAND Al: Sund, Kastelholm (67002:31169), 6.V.2007 (1 ex.), leg. Clayhills, det. Ilpo Rutanen, coll. Clayhills.

The specimen was netted from the same place as the preceding one. Also of this species there has been one old record listed from Finland but it has proved to be based on wrong determination (Jyrki Muona, pers. comm.). In June the same year the species was taken by a few other collectors in different parts of the Åland Isles. It seems to have spread rapidly on Åland during recent years. It used to be a rare inhabitant of southernmost Sweden with few records from Central Sweden (LUNDBERG 1995) but has become quite common also there lately (Wanntorp, pers. comm.).

### *Meligethes subaeneus* STURM, 1845

FINLAND Al: Lemland, Nätö (6680:3107), 8.VII.2002 (1 ex.), 10.VII.2002 (1 ex.), Al: Jomala, Jomalöjen (6694:3113), 8.V.2004 (1 ex.), 7.V.2005 (1 ex.), leg. Clayhills, det. Audisio, coll. Clayhills (1 ex. coll. Audisio); Obb: Tornio, Kaakamo (73037:33818), 2.VII.2008 (abundantly), leg. & det. Clayhills and others, in various collections.

The first four specimens were netted from luxurious grove surroundings on Åland from stands of *Anemone nemorosa* where it proved to be very scarce. In these areas it probably lives on Coralroot, *Dentaria* (*Cardamine*) *bulbifera*, which is common in the groves among the huge stands of Wood Anemones.

In the summer 2008, the Entomological Society of Finland made a collecting trip to Tornio area in southern Lapland. In this area the species proved to be very abundant in many places (besides the one mentioned above) mostly on dry meadows and old sand pits where it lives on *Cardaminopsis arenosa*.

In Sweden, the species is wide spread in the southern and central parts but reaches up to Norrbotten which is opposite to Tornio on the Finnish side (LUNDBERG 1995). Also this species has spread to Finland through Sweden both from the southern and northern corners.

### *Meligethes matronalis* AUDISIO & SPORNRAFT, 1990

FINLAND Ab: Parainen, Munkvik (6696:3240), 14.VI.2004 (3 exs.), 15.VI.2004 (5 exs.), leg. Clayhills, det. Audisio, coll. Clayhills; Ka: Hamina (6716:3512) 15.VI.2004 (few specimens), leg., det. & coll. Seppo Karjalainen; Sa: Mikkeli (68414:35152), 19.VI.2004 (1 ex.), leg., det. & coll. Petri Martikainen; Ab: Turku, Ruissalo (6711:3232-3), 23.V.–13.VI.2006 (2 exs.), leg., det. & coll. Clayhills; Tb: Jyväskylä (69043:34387) 7.VII.2005 (1 ex.) leg. & coll. Hyvärinen.

This newly described species has spread rapidly through Europe and reached the Scandinavian countries in the beginning of 20<sup>th</sup> Century. It resembles very closely the former species but lives only on Dame's Violet (*Hesperis matronalis*) of which it seems to find every single stand in the surroundings. Today it is common in southern Finland where it has been collected in Al, Ab, N, Ka, Sa, Ta, and Tb.

### *Glischrochilus grandis* (TOURNIER, 1872)

FINLAND Ka: Imatra, Räikkölä (67802:35968), 27.V.2008 (9 exs.), 28.V.2008 (2 exs.), leg., det. & coll. Clayhills & Helve; 8.VI.2008 (20 exs.), leg. & det. Clayhills, coll. Clayhills and Helve; Sa: Lappeenranta (Joutseno), Monnonmäki (67733:35924), 25.V.–7.VI.2008 (5 exs.), leg. & coll. J. Vilen; Räikkölä, 27.V.2010 (2 exs.), leg. & coll. Helve.

This somewhat unexpected beetle was found during a collecting trip to south-eastern Finland from the surroundings of a horse pasture in Imatra. The species was dug from an old moist grain compost heap during the visits to Räikkölä. In June 2008 it was very abundant but in 2010 we

did find only two specimens from the horse pasture. The find from Lappeenranta, Monnonmäki was made with bite traps in a cut slope quite close to Räikkölä.

The species has not been found in Scandinavian countries before but recorded from Latvia (SILFVERBERG 2004).

### Cryptophagidae

#### *Cryptophagus intermedius* BRUCE, 1934

FINLAND AI: Lemland, Nätö (66801:31096), 10.VII.–3.VIII.2002 (1 ex.); Nätö (66803:31095), 10.VIII.–3.IX.2008 (1 ♂), leg., det. & coll. Clayhills.

Both specimens were taken with window traps in Nätö luxurious grove meadows with lots of cut ash trees. The trees are often heavily infected by species of the genus *Hylesinus*. All the Finnish species occur in the area. *Cryptophagus intermedius* is supposed to live in galleries made by them. The ♂ specimen was taken from an ash tree attacked by *H. crenatus* (FABRICIUS, 1787). The species is found in all other Scandinavian countries and Estonia (SILFVERBERG 2004).

### Latridiidae

#### *Enicmus testaceus* (STEPHENS, 1830)

FINLAND AI: Lemland, Nätö (66808:31081), 16.VI.–10.VII., 10.VII.–3.VIII., 3.–31.VIII.2002 (many specimens); Nätö (66804:31096), 10.VII.–3.VIII., 3.–31.VIII.2002 (2 exs.); AI: Jomala, Jomalöjen (66947:31132), 7.VII.–7.VIII.2004 (2 exs.), leg., det. & coll. Clayhills.

In 2002 I started a mapping of the Coleoptera fauna in an old spruce forest on Nätö, Västerberg where several storms had damaged the forest heavily. The mapping was made by window traps placed on either standing or lying dead trees of different ages in the area. The mapping was made for the Nätö biological station. Also other areas in the vicinity of the station were mapped which continued to the year 2008. During all these years, *E. testaceus* was caught frequently and in spruce dominated areas it was more abundant than the common species *E. rugosus* (HERBST, 1793). The species is wide spread in Scandinavian countries (LUNDBERG 1995).

#### *Corticaria subamurensis* SALUK, 1992

FINLAND Ka: Virolahti, Ravijoki (67141:35305), 11.IX.1977 (2 ♂♂), Clayhills leg., Colin Johnson det., in coll. Clayhills; Sa: Lemi (6775:3538), 16.VIII.–16.IX.2006 (4 exs.), leg. Clayhills, det. Clayhills and Rücker, 2 in coll. Clayhills, 2 in coll. Rücker; N: Ruotsinpyhtää, Lappom (67019:34639), 27.V.2007 (4 exs.), leg., det. & coll. Clayhills.

In northern countries this species has long been confused with *Corticaria serrata* (PAYKULL, 1798) although they mostly live in quite different biotopes. The mystery started to open in 2004 when I managed to sieve five specimens of a *Corticaria* from AI: Hammarland Skarpnätö from a huge hollow aspen, that in my opinion had to be *C. serrata* also by male genitals (PEEZ 1967). Compared to my first *C. serrata*, both males, specimens from Virolahti (Johnson det.) revealed that the male genitals were quite different. A dig in the literature concerning the genus *Corticaria* revealed the same disturbance. STRAND (1937) and JOHNSON (1974) picture the male genital in the same way differently compared to Peez and Rücker as in my specimens. To clear this out I did send the males of both types to Rücker who regarded the old ones as an undescribed species. The specimens were returned to Colin Johnson who finally detected the newly described species *Corticaria subamurensis* (see SALUK 1992) as the matching one for the Finnish specimens from Virolahti.

*Corticaria subamurensis* lives mostly in domestic surroundings as for instance in hay composts, hay barns and cowsheds but *C. serrata* is a rare inhabitant of old mixed forests. The distribution of both these species in northern countries should be checked using new knowledge. *Corticaria subamurensis* is quite common in southern and central Finland and it occurs at least in Sweden (Wanntorp, pers. comm.).

Newly detected species for Scandinavian countries!

## Chrysomelidae

### *Psylliodes chalconera* (ILLIGER, 1807)

FINLAND KI: Rautjärvi, Simpele (68154:36253), 23.V.2004 (16 exs.), leg., det. & coll. Clayhills.

On a collecting trip to south-eastern Finland I ran into the leafhopper beetle *Psylliodes chalconera* on *Carduus crispus* on a lawn side. All Warty Thistles on the lawn side were heavily infested by the beetle, so approximately several hundred specimens were seen that day. Later on, many collectors have visited the area during recent years and mostly found the species but no new localities have been found though the food plant is very common in southern and central Finland.

The species is found in Sweden though considered rare (Wanntorp, pers. comm.), Denmark and the Baltic States (SILFVERBERG 2004).

## Curculionidae

### *Bagous claudicans* BOHEMAN, 1845

FINLAND Ab: Dragsfjärd, Örö (6643:3237), 2.VII.1996 (1 ♂), leg., det. & coll. Clayhills.

One specimen was netted on a small dry meadow quite close to the shore line on Örö. The specimen was first identified as *B. collignensis* (HERBST, 1797) on the behalf of almost identical male genitals. Comparison with a new male of the latter revealed the error. *Bagous claudicans* is probably misplaced in Scandinavian countries but with certainty known from southern Sweden, at least from the Stockholm archipelago (Wanntorp, pers. comm.).

### *Ceutorhynchus pectoralis* WEISE, 1895

FINLAND KI: Rautjärvi, Simpele (68154:36253), 15.VI.2001 (1 ♂), 10.VI.2007 (8 exs.); KI: Parikkala, Särkisalmi (6834:3631), 10.VI.2007 (3 exs.), leg., det. & coll. Clayhills.

One male specimen was netted from a dry meadow on Winter Cress (*Barbarea vulgaris*) in 2001. After that the species has been collected from different parts of south-eastern Finland by many collectors and it seems to be spreading in eastern Finland.

During the determination of the new species I got two male specimens from Eivind Palm for comparison, both from Germany. They differ somewhat from the eastern specimens, for instance by the shape and pubescence of the pronotum. Also the male genitalia are somewhat different. The western comparison specimens are kept by Boris Korotyaev from Leningrad who shares my opinion that these might be two different species. For the time being I regard both these as *C. pectoralis* until this problem has been solved.

The species is known from Denmark, Estonia and Latvia. It is also known from the Karelian Isthmus (SILFVERBERG 2004).

***Ceutorhynchus arquatus* (HERBST, 1795)**

FINLAND Kb: Pyhäselkä, Hammasmahti (6933:3654), 5.VII.1988 (1 ex.) and 7.VII.1988 (2 exs.), leg., det. & coll. Clayhills; same place, VIII.1995 (1 ex.), leg. Mannerkoski, det. & coll. Mannerkoski; 12.VIII.1994 (1 ex.), leg., det. & coll. Rutanen; Ta: Lammi (6773:3394), 23.IX.1989 (1 ex.), leg. Rassi, det. Mannerkoski, coll. Rassi; Sa: Juva (683:355), 9.VI.1991 (1 ex.), leg., det. & coll. Petri Martikainen.

This species was at first wrongly announced as *C. melanostictus* (MARSHAM, 1802) by CLAYHILLS (1989) but new literature on Curculionidae revealed the mistake. The first specimens were netted from stands of *Mentha arvensis* on a moist meadow in eastern Finland. The species has obviously entered Finland from the east and is still very rare. It is difficult to collect from the mostly low growing food plants.

The species is not known from the Scandinavian countries but recorded from Estonia and Lithuania (SILFVERBERG 2004).

***Ceutorhynchus campestris* GYLLENHAL, 1837**

FINLAND Kl: Rautjärvi, Simpele (68154:36253), 18.VII.2003 (1 ex.), leg. & det. Clayhills, Ka: Luumäki, Haimila (67589:35373), 22.V.2004 (abundant), various collectors; Kl: Rautjärvi, Simpele 23.V.2004 (1 ex.), 12.VI.2005 (2 exs.), 10.VI.2007 (1 ex.); Ka: Miehikkälä, Muurikkala (67283:35488), 18.VI.2010 (2 exs.), leg., det. & coll. Clayhills and Helve.

This species has entered Finland through the Karelian Isthmus and is rapidly spreading in eastern Finland. Nowadays it seems to be abundant on Oxeye Daisy-stands (*Leucanthemum vulgare*) on dry meadows along road sides and field slopes. The species is also known from Denmark and the Baltic States (SILFVERBERG 2004).

***Hylastes attenuatus* ERICHSON, 1836**

FINLAND Ab: Iniö, Salmis (67038:31856), 29.V.–22.VI.2006 (1 ex.), leg. Clayhills, Rinne & Koponen, det. & coll. Clayhills.

This small bark beetle was caught with pitfall traps while mapping the insect fauna of some isles belonging to the South-western Archipelago National Park. The trapping area was a dry and open forest pasture below a rocky hillside with Scots Pine (*Pinus sylvestris*) as the dominating tree. *Hylastes attenuatus* lives on Scots Pines. From Scandinavian countries it is known as very rare from southern Norway and Sweden (LEKANDER et al. 1977). SILFVERBERG (2004) mentions it from the Baltic States.

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Tom CLAYHILLS

*Tennbyntie 33-35, B4, FIN – 21600 Parainen, Finland* ([tom.clayhills@parnet.fi](mailto:tom.clayhills@parnet.fi))

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Autor(en)/Author(s): Clayhills Tom

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