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Coleoptera species new to Finland (2) (Coleoptera)

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Abstract

Twelve Coleoptera species new to Finland are presented, mostly based on the author's collections during the years 2009–2013: *Graphoderus austriacus* (STURM) (Dytiscidae), *Helophorus obscurus* MULSANT (Helophoridae), *Carpelimus subtilis* (ERICHSON), *Staphylinus dimidiaticornis* GEMMINGER, *Quedius persimilis* MULSANT & REY (Staphylinidae), *Hylis olexai* PALM (Eucnemidae), *Trixagus meybohmi* LESEIGNEUR (Throscidae), *Pria dulcamarae* (SCOPOLI) (Nitidulidae), *Micrambe woodroffei* JOHNSON (Cryptophagidae), *Mordellistena falsoparvula* ERMISCH (Mordellidae), *Oulema rufocyanea* (SUFFRIAN) (Chrysomelidae) and *Archarius pyrrhoceras* (MARSHAM) (Curculionidae). Short faunistic data are provided.

Key words: Coleoptera, Dytiscidae, Helophoridae, Staphylinidae, Eucnemidae, Throscidae, Nitidulidae, Cryptophagidae, Mordellidae, Chrysomelidae, Curculionidae, Finland, new records, faunistics.

Introduction

Of the five last summers only one (2012) was cold and rainy in Finland. The remaining ones represented both good breeding- and spreading periods for incoming Insect fauna elements to Finland and adjacent areas. My mapping of Åland beetle communities for the Biological station on Lemland, Nätö continued during all these years. Especially the warm summer 2009 while mapping Coleoptera fauna on Eckerö sandy beaches in the westernmost parts of the main island revealed five new species for Finland, probably due to very suitable weather conditions with long lasting and warm southern winds during the last two weeks in August and the first week in September. Also the mapping of south-eastern fauna elements continued, mostly in Lappeenranta, Joutseno and less in Parikkala, both close to the Russian border.

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

All of these species have been approved by the Finnish expert group for checking beetle observations and announced as new to Finland in the yearly Entomological meeting, mostly held in Helsinki, Vuosaari but never published in entomological journals (see SILFVERBERG 2010).

The nomenclature follows SILFVERBERG (2010).

For the abbreviations used in the text for Finnish biogeographical provinces see CLAYHILLS (2011). BB 2013 = www.beetlebase.com/catalogus_list.asp.

Dytiscidae

***Graphoderus austriacus* (STURM, 1834)**

FINLAND: AI: Eckerö, Degersand (66944:30895), 3.IX.2009 (1 ♂), leg., det. & coll. Clayhills.

The specimen was collected by hand under seaweed on the south facing sandy beach during a very warm day with strong wind straight from south.

The species is known from Denmark and southern Sweden (SILFVERBERG 2010) the nearest place to Finland is on Gotland Isle (BB 2013). It is considered rare both in Denmark and Sweden. The male specimen from Degersand is without a doubt a drift specimen.

During the same period one specimen of *Rhantus bistriatus* BERGSTRÄSSER, 1778 was collected, in Finland considered extinct (RASSI et al. 2010), and one specimen of *Agonum gracilipes* (DUFTSCHMID, 1812) (Carabidae) with only few earlier finds from Finland (PALMÉN 1944). All these are considered drift specimens.

Helophoridae

Helophorus obscurus MULSANT, 1844

FINLAND: Al: Eckerö, Degersand (66944:30985), 1.V.–2.VI.2009 (2 ♂♂, 1 ♀), det. Pekka Valtonen, leg. & coll. Clayhills.

The specimens were collected with pitfall traps from the upper part of Degersand beach with sparse growth of *Carex* spp. Thou the species is often found in sea drift the occurrence time leave the possibility of a small stable population here. The species is considered common in Denmark and southern Sweden up to Uppland from where it has probably spread to Åland Isles (HANSEN 1987). It is also found in Norway (SILFVERBERG 2010).

Staphylinidae

Carpelimus subtilis (ERICHSON, 1839)

FINLAND: Al: Eckerö, Storby, Sandvik (67018:30875), 2.V.–3.VI.2009 (3 exs.), leg., det. & coll. Clayhills.

This species has been on the waiting list for a long time because it occurs in all our neighbouring countries (SILFVERBERG 2010) and in Sweden it reaches up to Lule Lappmark (BB 2013). It was collected with pitfall traps. This small short-winged species lives in tunnels of *Bledius* spp., mostly *B. fergussoni* JOY, 1912. The latter was very abundant in the small sandy patches above the shore line of the shallow Sandvik Bay.

Staphylinus dimidiaticornis GEMMINGER, 1851

FINLAND: Al: Lemland Nätö (668031:310971), 15.VIII.2013 (1 ex.), leg., det. & coll. Clayhills, Al: Jomala Möckelö (66874:31051), 25.VIII.2013 (2 exs.), leg., det. & coll. Malmberg.

Also this bigger staphylinid has been expected to arrive to Finland most likely from Sweden. It occurs in all neighbouring countries as well. One specimen was caught by hand from Nätö luxurious shore meadow in August 2013. Ten days later two specimens were collected under stones from a quite similar habitat in Möckelö. There are also probable sight records of the species from Åland Isles already from 2011 and 2012. The species has without a doubt entered Finland and Åland through southern Sweden.

Quedius persimilis MULSANT & REY, 1876

FINLAND: Al: Eckerö, Västerön, Rödklobb (67046:30843), 6.–29.VI.2009 (1 ♂, 1 ♀), 29.VI.–25.VII.2009 (1 ♂), 15.VIII.–6.IX.2009 (5 ♂♂, 1 ♀), 6.–27.IX.2009 (1 ♂), same place (67044:30846), 6.–29.VI.2009 (1 ♂), 4.IX.2009 (1 ♀); Al: Lemland, Herröskata (66704:31197), 6.VII.–2.VIII.2010 (2 ♂♂), same place (66706:31198), 2.VIII.2010 (1 ♂), all leg., det. & coll. Clayhills.

The species was mostly collected with pitfall traps on the sandy beaches of Rödklobb where it seems to be quite abundant. Only one specimen was sieved from debris in the upper part of one of the sandy beach areas. It is known from southern Sweden and reaches Uppland which is close to Eckerö. The species must have lived there for years and is now spreading further on Åland

Isles as the finds from Lemland 2010 shows. There it seems to live on more gravelly dry meadows with more rich vegetation a bit from the shore line.

Eucnemidae

Hylis olexai PALM, 1955

FINLAND: Ka: Joutseno, Kuurmanpohja (67748:35944), 7.VII.2013 (1 ex.), leg., det. & coll. Clayhills, same place 11.VII.2013 (1 ex.), leg. & coll. Vilén, det. Clayhills; Ka: Joutseno, Kuurmanpohja, Muilamäki (6773:3593), 13.VI.–6.VII.2013 (2 exs.), leg. & coll. Vilén, det. Muona, same place 6.VII.–3.VIII.2013 (2 exs.), leg. & coll. Vilén (1), det. & coll. Muona (1); and 3.–31.VIII.2013 (1 ex.), leg. & coll. Vilén (1), det. Clayhills; Ka: Joutseno, Kuurmanpohja, Vesikivi (677421:359331), 6.VII.–3.VIII.2013 (1 ex.), leg., det. & coll. Clayhills; Ka: Joutseno, Mielikko (6774:3592), 13.VI.–6.VII.2013 (1 ex.), leg. & coll. Vilén, det. Muona.

The first recognized specimen was taken from a small pile of aspen logs on a road side in a sunny place, and the second four days later from the same log pile. Later, six specimens were detected quite close nearby taken with window traps placed mostly on aspen and birch trunks. The species has entered Finland through the Karelian Isthmus and it is considered common in Central Europe (Jyrki Muona, pers. comm.). All specimens were caught from the biogeographical province Karelia australis (Ka) (CLAYHILLS 2011). There seems to be a quite stable population of this eucnemid in the south-easternmost corner of Finland by now, though it was not recorded from Estonia yet. It is known from Latvia and southern Sweden (SILFVERBERG 2010).

Throscidae

Trixagus meybohmi LESEIGNEUR, 2005

FINLAND: N: Inkoo, Fagervik (6660:3322), 23.VIII.1998 (1 ♂), leg., det. & coll. Clayhills; Ab: Vihti, Vihtijärvi 17.VII.2001 (1 ♂), det. Muona, leg & coll. Rutanen; Ab: Naantali, Kultaranta (67158:32253), 22.–29.VII.2010 (1 ♀) (67159:32254), 3.VIII.–28.IX.2010 (1 ♀), (67165:32253), (1 ♂), leg. Tom Clayhills, Veikko Rinne, Anssi Teräs, Seppo Koponen & Ilari Sääksjärvi, det. & coll. Clayhills; Al: Lemland, Nätö, 7.–15.VII.2003 (1 ex.), leg. Gunilla Ståhls, det. Muona, coll. Mus. zool. Helsinki; Al: Sund, Tjudnäs (66968:31156), 20.V.2010 (1 ♂), leg., det. & coll. Clayhills; N: Helsinki (6677:3391), 19.IX.2001 (1 ex.), leg., det. & coll. Helve.

This species was detected to occur in Finland by the male specimen from Åland (Sund, Tjudnäs) collected 2010 with cross window traps, but some older specimens were found among specimens of *Trixagus carinifrons* (BONVOULOIR, 1859) in different collections. So far the oldest seems to be one male from Nyland (Inkoo, Fagervik, Clayhills leg.) in 1998 and a couple of others from Regio aboëneis (Vihti, Vihtijärvi, Rutanen leg.) and Nyland (Helsinki, Helve leg.) in 2001. There might be other older finds hidden in different museum collections. Since 2010 the species has spread rapidly in southern and central Finland reaching at least Savonia australis in the north (CLAYHILLS 2011). The species has spread during the last years also from southern Sweden up to Gästrikland (BB 2013).

Nitidulidae

Pria dulcamarae (SCOPOLI, 1763)

FINLAND: Al: Eckerö, Degersand (66945:30896), 15.IX.2011 (1 ♀), 28.IX.2012 (1 ♀), leg., det. & coll. Clayhills; N: Hanko, Kattrumpan (66413:32782), 17.VII.2012 (abundant), Hanko, Lappohja (66485:32893), 18.VII.2012 (abundant), Hanko (66428:32768), 17.VII.2012 (abundant), leg., det. & coll. Pentinsaari; N: Helsinki, Östersundom (66854:34006), 21.VIII.2013 (1 ex.), leg., det. & coll. Karjalainen.

The species lives on Bittersweet (*Solanum dulcamara*) which is very common on different shores both on the sea coast and inland water bodies. It has apparently reached Finland through southern Sweden and the Baltic states and seems to spread rapidly in southern parts of Finland. All specimens from Finland so far have been netted from Bittersweet stands.

Cryptophagidae

Micrambe woodroffei JOHNSON, 2007

FINLAND: Al: Lemland, Flaka (66763:31192), 6.VIII.2012 (1 ♂), leg., det. & coll. Clayhills.

The specimen was netted from stands of Tufted Vetch (*Vicia cracca*) and Smooth Tare (*V. tetrasperma*) along a road side in Flaka village. The species is known from all Scandinavian countries and Russian Karelia (SILFVERBERG 2010) so it was expected to occur in Finland too. Also this species seems to have reached us through southern Sweden.

Mordellidae

Mordellistena falsoparvula ERMISCH, 1956

FINLAND: Kb: Kontiolahti, Lehmo (69578:36446), 23.–30.VI.2008 (1 ♀), 30.VI.–20.VII.2008 (1 ♂, 2 ♀♀), 19.–28.VI.2009 (5 ♀♀), 10.–24.VII.2009 (1 ♂, 7 ♀♀), 24.VII.–10.VIII.2009 (3 ♀♀), 5.–11.VII.2010 (1 ♀) and 11.–18.VII.2010 (1 ♂, 2 ♀♀) all leg. and coll. Turunen, det. Clayhills, same place 17.VIII.2012 (1 ♀), leg., det. & coll. Turunen; Kl: Rautjärvi, Simpele (68154:36252), 18.VII.2003 (1 ♂), leg., det. & coll. Clayhills; Ka: Luumäki, Päivärinne (67551:35145), 21.VI.–20.VII.2004 (2 ♂♂), leg. & coll. Rutanen, det. Clayhills.

Of these specimens two were netted from dry meadow areas, all the rest was collected with pitfall traps from the same or similar habitats. Typical for these dry meadow habitats are the stands of Red Catchfly (*Lychnis viscaria*) and Mouse-ear-hawkweed (*Pilosella officinarum*) and its allies from which specimens of *Mordellistena* are easily netted, often in amounts. The big genus is not very popular among coleopterologists, because many species are difficult to identify with certainty but the *M. parvula* group does not belong to these. That leaves the possibility that there are undetermined, older specimens in collections with much material from the south-eastern part of Finland. The species is known from Denmark and Estonia (SILFVERBERG 2010) and must have entered Finland through the Karelian Isthmus from the Russian side.

Chrysomelidae

Oulema rufocyanea (SUFFRIAN, 1847)

FINLAND: Al: Eckerö, Västerön, Rödklobb (67045:30847), 3.VI.2009 (2 ♀♀), 6.VI.2009 (1 ♀); Al: Eckerö Degersand (6694:3098), 30.VI.2010 (1 ♀), leg., coll. Clayhills, det. Clayhills & Wanntorp, same place, 30.VI.2010 (1 ♀), leg., det. & coll. Helve; Al: Mariehamn, Ytternäs (66823:31084), 8.VI.2010 (2 ♀♀), same place, 10.VI.2010 (1 ♀), leg., det. & coll. Helve.

The taxonomy of this species is somewhat doubtful and the right name should probably be *O. duftschmidi* (REDTENBACHER, 1874) according to BERTI (1989) and coleo-net.de 2013. The species is found in Denmark, Sweden and Norway. In Sweden it has been found in southern parts already at the beginning of the 20th century and recently spread up to Uppland and Värmland (BB 2013). All known Finnish specimens have been netted from sandy shore habitats or dry meadow habitats close to the sea. There might be older finds hidden in different collections. Also the distribution in Finland is insufficiently known. The species lives on different grass species and has probably entered Finland through southern Sweden.

Curculionidae

Archarius pyrrhoceras (MARSHAM, 1802)

FINLAND: Al: Geta, Höckböleholm (67153:31090), 13.V.2013 (1 ex.), 8.VI.2013 (4 exs.), 18.VII.2013 (1 ex.), leg., det. & coll. Clayhills; Al: Finström, Vestanträsk (6714:3109), 7.VI.2013 (2 exs.), leg., det. & coll. Valtonen (1 ex.), coll. Rutanen (1 ex.); Al: Lemland, Apalholm (66741:31188), 25.VI.2013 (1 ex.), leg., det. & coll. Pentinsaari.

It is interesting to see that this species that lives on oak galls was found from different parts of Åland Isles during the same year. Also this species has long been on my list of probable incomers to Finland because it is considered common in southern Sweden from Skåne up to Värmland (BB 2013). It will certainly be found in increasing amounts from sunny oak forest slopes and edges during incoming years on Åland Isles. Thou SILFVERBERG (2010) mentions it from all Baltic states, it is clear that also this species has entered Finland through southern Sweden and Denmark.

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