Katalog over Danmarks biller
Catalogue of the Coleoptera of Denmark

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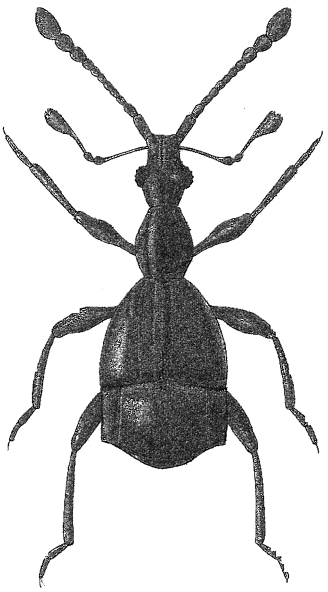

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Indledning

Det er nu godt 30 år siden, Victor Hansens »Fortegnelse over Danmarks biller« udkom. Siden udgivelsen af denne, den seneste samlede, udførlige oversigt over danske biller er kendskabet til vor fauna blevet forøget i ganske betydelig grad. Ikke alene er der i den forløbne periode blevet konstateret næsten 300, ikke tidligere opdagede arter, men vi har også fået et væsentligt mere detaljeret kendskab til forekomsten og udbredelsen af mange gammelkendte arter. Selv om meget af denne viden er tilgængelig i en række tillæg til nævnte billefortegnelse, er antallet af tillæg nu blevet så betydeligt og uoverskueligt, at der er behov for en ny, samlet og revideret oversigt. Dette behov er særlig udtalt inden for tre områder: Faunistik, nomenklatur og klassifikation.

Det øgede kendskab til den danske billefaunistik er i alt væsentligt resultatet af danske samleres forenede indsats, hovedsagelig i felten. Der har næppe før i dansk entomologis historie været så mange og så mobile samlere som indenfor de seneste tre årtier, og dette forhold har – i kombination med en stigende interesse for faunistik – resulteret i, at der i denne periode har været en langt mere omfattende fund-registrering end tidligere. En væsentlig inspirationskilde har utvivlsomt været indførelsen af den nu veletablerede inddeling af landet i 11 faunistiske distrikter. Denne inddeling blev introduceret i den danske billelitteratur af Bangsholt (1975). Distriktsgrænserne og forkortelserne på distrikterne blev siden modificeret af Enghoff & Nielsen (1977).

Hvad angår navngivningen af vore biller, har det vist sig nødvendigt med meget omfattende ændringer i forhold til V. Hansens (1964) billefortegnelse. Omkring en fjerdedel af de danske billearter har måttet ændre navn i forhold til det dér brugte – enten artsnavn eller slægtsnavn, eller i nogle tilfælde begge. Også familienavnene har i visse tilfælde måttet ændres. I denne sam-

Introduction

It is now more than 30 years ago that the last complete and comprehensive survey of Danish Coleoptera, Victor Hansen's "Fortegnelse over Danmarks biller", was published. After the appearance of this work there has been a marked increase in the knowledge of the Danish fauna. Not only have we discovered almost 300 previously unrecorded species during this period but we have also achieved a much more detailed knowledge of the occurrence of many other species. Even though much of this information has been made available through the publication of a number of supplements to the mentioned beetle catalogue, the number of such supplements has now become so enormous that the preparation of a new revised list is considered imperative. Such a need is particularly pronounced in three fields: faunistics, nomenclature and classification.

The increased knowledge of the faunistics of Danish beetles is essentially the result of Danish amateur collectors' activities in the field. There is hardly any other period in the history of Danish entomology in which so many collectors have been so mobile as in the last three decades. This situation – in combination with an increasing interest for faunistics – has resulted in a far more extensive recording of finds than previously. An important source of inspiration is undoubtedly the introduction of a now well established division of Denmark into 11 faunistic districts. These districts were first used in the Danish literature on Coleoptera by Bangsholt (1975). The limits of the districts as well as their abbreviations were subsequently modified by Enghoff & Nielsen (1977).

With regard to the nomenclature, it has proved necessary to introduce numerous changes of names used in V. Hansen's (1964) catalogue. Approximately one-fourth of the species of Hansen's list have had their names changed – either the specific name or the generic name, or even sometimes both. Changes of family names

menhæng er der én publikation, som fortjener særlig opmærksomhed: Hans Silfverbergs »Enumeratio Coleopterorum Fennoscandiae et Daniae« fra 1979, med hvilken et væld af navneændringer på én gang introduceredes i den nordiske billelitteratur. Selv om et så massivt frembud af navneændringer naturligt nok stødte på en vis umiddelbar modstand, anerkendes hovedparten af ændringerne nu af de fleste. Det må under alle omstændigheder erkendes, at en konsekvent brug af gældende nomenklaturregler (ICZN, 1985a) – som tilstræbt af Silfverberg – i væsentlig grad medvirker til at sikre en mere stabil nomenklatur på længere sigt.

Den klassifikation, som traditionelt har været benyttet inden for den danske billelitteratur, har rødder tilbage til omkring århundredskiftet og er i mange henseender ikke tidssvarende. Selv om der i Victor Hansens (1964) billefortegnelse er foretaget visse justeringer i forhold til datidens klassiske værker, afspejler hans klassifikation ikke til fulde den daværende – og i endnu mindre grad den nuværende – viden om billernes slægtskab.

Med ønsket om at få en samlet, revideret, faunistisk oversigt over danske biller blev det af coleopterologerne på det entomologiske årsmøde i Århus, februar 1986, besluttet at påbegynde dette arbejde. Det blev bestemt, at man foruden at følge den nu almindeligt benyttede inddeling af Danmark i 11 faunistiske distrikter, skulle arbejde med en tidsfaktor, således at der skelnes mellem fund fra tre perioder (se nedenfor). I tilknytning til den faunistiske revision skulle det også tilstræbes at få ajourført såvel nomenklatur som klassifikation.

Dette arbejde foreligger nu med »Katalog over Danmarks biller«. Selve katalogdelen omfatter kun de arter, som formodes at have etablerede bestande i Danmark (i det mindste periodevis). De kriterier, som er lagt til grund for sondringen mellem danske og ikke-danske arter, er diskuteret af M. Hansen et al. (1991). En separat liste over tilfældige tilflyvere og indslæbte arter er

have also been necessary in some cases. In connection with the nomenclature there is one publication that deserves special attention: Hans Silfverberg's "Enumeratio Coleopterorum Fennoscandiae et Daniae" from 1979, with which an enormous number of nomenclatural changes were introduced into the Nordic literature on Coleoptera. Although such a large number of changes inevitably met some immediate opposition, the majority of the changes are now generally accepted. At any rate it must be realized that a consistent use of current rules for zoological nomenclature (ICZN, 1985a) – as aimed at by Silfverberg – is important in order to stabilize nomenclature in the long term.

The classification that has traditionally been used in the Danish literature has roots going back to about the turn of the century and is outdated in several regards. Although Victor Hansen (1964) adopted a few minor changes compared to the classical works of old times, his classification does not adequately reflect the state of knowledge about coleopteran phylogeny in the 1960's – much less the 1990's.

With the objective of creating a new, complete and revised catalogue of Danish Coleoptera, the coleopterists at the Annual Danish Entomological Meeting in Århus, February 1986 decided to initiate this work. It was determined that the faunistic information should be based on the commonly used division of Denmark into 11 districts and that records should furthermore be classified into three periods of time (see below). In addition to a faunistic revision, the catalogue should also present an updated nomenclature and classification.

This work – "Catalogue of the Coleoptera of Denmark" – has now been completed. The catalogue itself contains only species which are assumed to have established populations in Denmark (at least periodically). The criteria that have been used in the distinction between Danish and non-Danish species are discussed by M. Hansen et al. (1991). A separate list of accidental migrants and introduced species is given

givet efter katalogdelen med de egentligt danske arter.

For at gøre kataloget mere bredt tilgængeligt for entomologer, der ikke læser dansk, er det valgt at bringe al tekst på både dansk og engelsk (i henholdsvis venstre og højre spalter).

Det materiale, som er grundlaget for den faunistiske del af kataloget, stammer helt overvejende fra en række privatsamlinger og samlingerne på Zoologisk Museum, København og Naturhistorisk Museum, Århus.

Alle bidragydere takkes på det varmeste for deres indsats. En særlig tak rettes til Jan Pedersen, som i rigt omfang har bidraget dels med gennemgangen af store dele af materialet på Zoologisk Museum og Naturhistorisk Museum, dels med renskrivning af fundlisterne og med kopiering og udsendelse af foreløbige udgaver af kataloget. Sigvald Kristensen takkes for hjælp med udfærdigelse og kopiering af arbejdsskemaer. Endvidere takkes Viggo Mahler, Henning Liljehult, Sigvald Kristensen og Hans Gønget for at have gennemgået visse afsnit af primært Naturhistorisk Museums samling. Jan Pedersen og Viggo Mahler takkes også for forslag til udformningen af kataloget og for hjælp med korrekturlæsningen. Endvidere takkes Viggo Mahler for forslag til klassifikationen inden for Aleocharinae. Niels Peder Kristensen takkes for at have gennemlæst og kommenteret manuskriptet og Mary Petersen for at have korrigeret den engelske tekst. Endelig skal rettes en tak til Ole Karsholt, Karsten Schnack og Eivind Palm for gode råd og forslag, baseret på deres erfaringer fra en tilsvarende kortlægning af de danske sommerfugle.

after the catalogue of actual Danish species.

To make the catalogue more broadly available to entomologists who cannot read Danish it was decided to give all text in both Danish and English (in left and right columns, respectively).

The material that forms the basis for the faunistic part of the catalogue originates from a number of private collections and the collections of Zoologisk Museum, Copenhagen and Naturhistorisk Museum, Århus.

All contributors are gratefully acknowledged for their efforts. Special thanks are due to Jan Pedersen, who provided a major contribution by examining substantial portions of the collections at Zoologisk Museum and Naturhistorisk Museum, typing part of the manuscript, and copying and distributing preliminary versions of the catalogue. Sigvald Kristensen is thanked for help with preparation and copying of the initial working lists. I also wish to thank Viggo Mahler, Henning Liljehult, Sigvald Kristensen and Hans Gønget for their assistance in examining certain parts of collections, primarily the collection of Naturhistorisk Museum. Jan Pedersen and Viggo Mahler are also acknowledged for suggestions concerning the elaboration of the catalogue and for assistance with proofreading. Moreover, Viggo Mahler provided helpful suggestions concerning the classification of Aleocharinae. Thanks are also due to Niels Peder Kristensen for having read and commented on the manuscript and to Mary E. Petersen for having corrected the English text. Finally I would like to thank Ole Karsholt, Karsten Schnack and Eivind Palm for valuable advice and suggestions based on their experiences from preparing a similar survey of Danish Lepidoptera.

Faunistik – registrering og resultater

Det faunistiske grundlag for dette katalog er en opdeling af landet i 11 distrikter, baseret på Enghoff & Nielsen (1977) (fig. 1). Det blev fra starten bestemt, at samtlige distriktsangivelser skulle baseres på specifikke fundoplysninger og i videst muligt omfang kunne føres tilbage til et udvalgt belægseksemplar. Til formålet blev udfærdiget en række arbejdsskemaer (fig. 2), hvori der for hver enkelt art er afsat 11 rubrikker (en for hvert af de faunistiske distrikter). Hver rubrik er inddelt i felter med plads til indskrivning af 1) lokalitet, dato og årstal for fundet, 2) finder, 3) bestemmer, 4) sam-

Faunistics – registration and results

The faunistic basis for the present catalogue is a division of Denmark into 11 districts as defined by Enghoff & Nielsen (1977) (Fig. 1). It was decided from the beginning that every record must be based on detailed locality data of one selected specimen which, as far as possible, should be preserved as documentation. For this purpose a number of initial working lists were made (Fig. 2). In these lists every species is allotted 11 spaces (one for each faunistic district), and every space is subdivided into fields including information on 1) locality, date and year of the find, 2) collec-

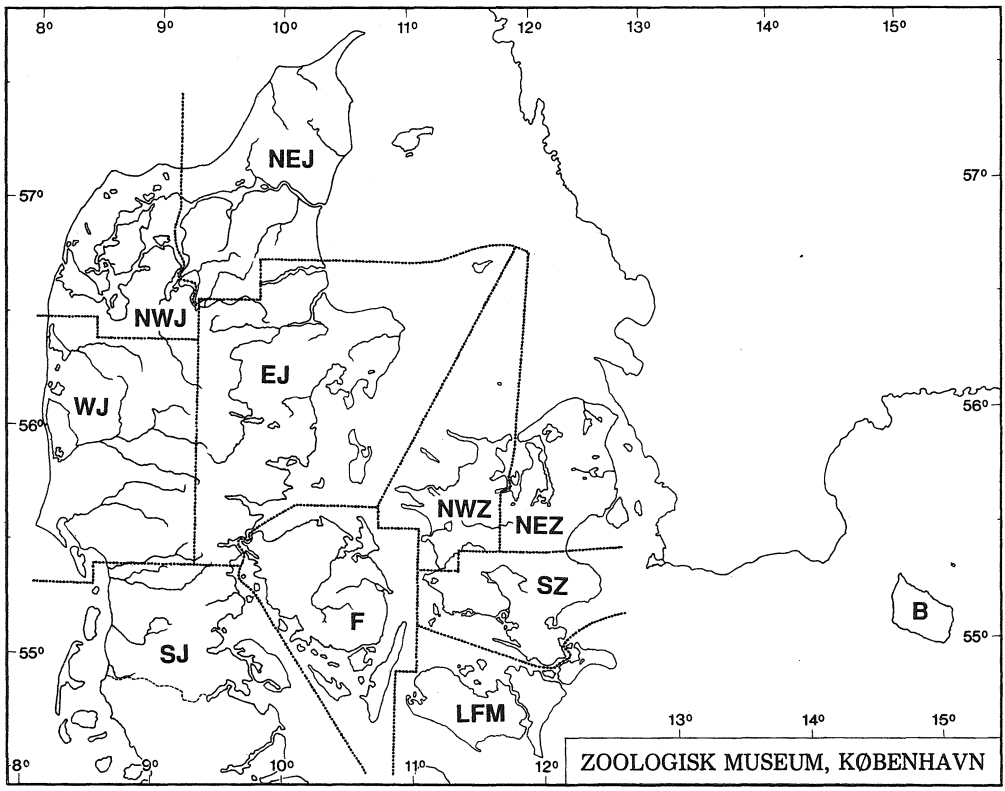

Fig. 1. Afgrænsning af danske faunistiske distrikter. Forkortelser: SJ = Sydjylland; EJ = Østjylland; WJ = Vestjylland; NWJ = Nordvestjylland; NEJ = Nordøstjylland; F = Fyn; LFM = Lolland, Falster, Møn; SZ = Sydsjælland; NWZ = Nordvestsjælland; NEZ = Nordøstsjælland; B = Bornholm.

Fig. 1. Boundaries of faunistic districts in Denmark. Abbreviations: SJ = South Jutland; EJ = East Jutland; WJ = West Jutland; NWJ = North West Jutland; NEJ = North East Jutland; F = Funen; LFM = Lolland, Falster, Møn; SZ = South Zealand; NWZ = North West Zealand; NEZ = North East Zealand; B = Bornholm.

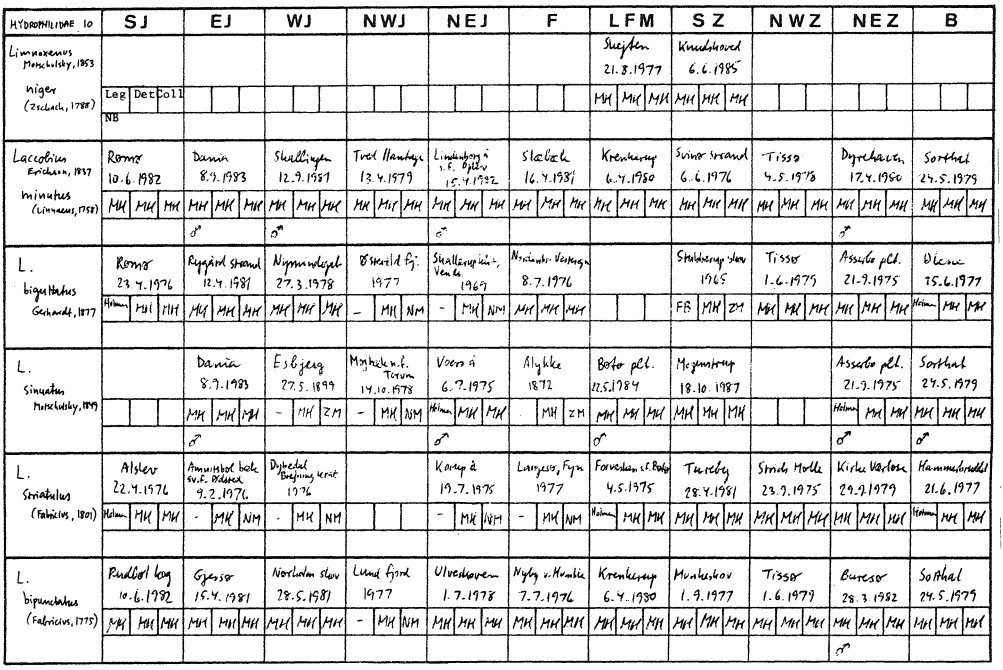

Fig. 2. Eksempel på arbejdsskema.

Fig. 2. Example of working list.

ling hvori eksemplaret findes og 5) eventuelle supplerende oplysninger (f.eks. hvis eksemplaret ikke er bevaret, angivet ved »notat«, eller når bestemmelsen er baseret på genitalundersøgelse, angivet ved hhv. »♂« eller »♀«). Hver distriktsangivelse er i dette katalog således baseret alene på ét konkret fund, selv om der i mange tilfælde vil foreligge yderligere fund af samme art fra samme distrikt.

I arbejdets første fase blev disse arbejdsskemaer rundsendt til en række samlere, som efter tur indskrev fund fra deres samlinger. På basis af de således udfyldte skemaer blev en foreløbig version af kataloget sammenskrevet, og kopier blev udsendt til de danske coleopterologer. Herefter har de oprindelige arbejdsskemaer været opbevaret hos forfatteren, som således har stået for indskrivningen af de fund, der siden er blevet meddelt. Arbejdsskemaerne er ved projektets afslutning blevet deponeret på Zoologisk Museum, København og (som kopi) på Naturhistorisk Museum, Århus.

tor, 3) identifier, 4) location of specimen, and 5) any supplementary information (e.g., if the specimen is not preserved or when determination has been confirmed by examination of genitalia). Hence, every record included in this catalogue is based solely on one particular find though there are often several finds of a species from a district.

In the first phase of the projects the initial working lists were distributed to a number of collectors who in turn entered finds from their collections. On the basis of the completed lists a preliminary version of the catalogue was typed, copied and distributed to the Danish coleopterists. In the next phase of the project the initial working lists were deposited with the author, who managed the entry of subsequent records from the contributors. After the completion of the project the working lists have been deposited at Zoologisk Museum, Copenhagen and (as copy) at Naturhistorisk Museum, Århus.

Gennemgangen af de omfattende samlinger på Zoologisk Museum, København og Naturhistorisk Museum, Århus har primært været et samarbejde mellem forfatteren og Jan Pedersen. Ved gennemgangen af Naturhistorisk Museums samling har også Henning Liljehult og Sigvald Kristensen bidraget. Endvidere har Naturhistorisk Museums Aleochariner primært været gennemgået af Viggo Mahler og begge museers Brentider af Hans Gønget.

I den sidste fase af arbejdet blev de registrerede fund sammenholdt med fundangivelserne i den danske billelitteratur. Denne gennemgang har givet anledning til en lang række rettelser og tilføjelser, hvoraf mange er medtaget i det 14. tillæg til »Fortegnelse over Danmarks biller« (M. Hansen et al., 1995), og flere vil komme i det 15. tillæg (M. Hansen et al., in press). Det har endvidere vist sig, at der for en del, især ældre, fund ikke længere synes at eksistere belægsmateriale. Grundene hertil kan være mange. I de fleste tilfælde skyldes det formodentligt, at eksemplarerne nu er gået tabt eller befinder sig i ikke alment kendte samlinger. Disse fund er medtaget i dette katalog på lige fod med de øvrige fund, med mindre der er grund til at antage, de har været fejlbestemte. Det er hverken fundet nødvendigt eller hensigtsmæssigt at markere sådanne eller andre fund uden eksisterende belægsmateriale i kataloget. Det præcise grundlag for de enkelte angivelser vil kunne findes i arbejdsskemaerne.

Der er skelnet mellem fund fra tre tidsperioder. Fund fra før 1900 er angivet med »1«, fund fra 1900-1959 med »2« og fund fra 1960 og senere med en »prik« (●). I kataloget er nyere distriktsangivelser prioriteret, således at såvel angivelser fra »1960 og senere« som fra »1900-1959« kan dække over ældre fund, mens angivelser fra »før 1900« alene omfatter fund fra denne periode.

Hvad angår de opnåede resultater, kan det indledningsvis nævnes, at der er indkommet så mange oplysninger, at det samlede faunistiske billede generelt må anses

The examination of the immense collections at Zoologisk Museum and Naturhistorisk Museum has primarily been a made by the author and Jan Pedersen. Moreover, Henning Liljehult and Sigvald Kristensen have assisted with the examination of the collection of Naturhistorisk Museum. Finally, Viggo Mahler has examined most of the Aleocharinae of Naturhistorisk Museum and Hans Gønget the Brentids of both museums.

In the last phase of the project records included in the catalogue were compared with records published elsewhere in the Danish literature. This comparison has resulted in numerous corrections and additions, many of which have been included in the 14th supplement to "Fortegnelse over Danmarks biller" (M. Hansen et al., 1995) and more will be included in the 15th supplement (M. Hansen et al., in press). It also appeared that many specimens on which several published records (particularly older ones) were based, no longer exist. There may be several reasons for this. Probably, in most cases such specimens have been lost or destroyed, or they are deposited in collections which are not commonly known or accessible. These records are included in the catalogue unless there has been reason to suspect that they are based on misidentifications. It is not considered necessary or expedient to use special signature for such finds in the catalogue (or others without existing documentary material). The exact basis for every catalogue record has been noted in the initial working lists.

Records have been referred to three periods of time. Those from before 1900 are indicated with "1", those from 1900-1959 with "2" and those from 1960 and later with a dot (●). Priority has been given to most recent finds so that records from "1960 and later" and from "1900-1959" may include older records as well, whereas records from "before 1900" solely include finds from this period.

With regard to the results, the total number of included records can be considered satisfactory. This means that, although we

for fyldestgørende. Det betyder ikke, at der ikke stadig vil kunne gøres en del nye distriktsfund, men blot at der er en relativt god overensstemmelse mellem arternes hyppighed og fordelingen af distriktsangivelser. Det totale antal distriktsangivelser fra den seneste periode (»prikker«) er godt 23.000, svarende til 57% af de godt 40.000 mulige. Dertil kommer ca. 3100 angivelser fra perioden 1900-1959 og ca. 1300 fra før 1900.

På nuværende tidspunkt er næsten 600 arter (16%) fundet i samtlige distrikter efter 1959, men det vil utvivlsomt være muligt at øge dette tal betydeligt. Hvis ældre fund medregnes, er ca. 950 arter (26%) fundet i alle distrikter. I den anden ende af skalaen er der ca. 200 arter (5%), som ikke er fundet her i landet efter 1959. Knap 70 arter (2%) er endog kun fundet i forrige århundrede. Det er vanskeligt at sige, hvor mange af dem (og hvilke!), der stadig findes hos os, men formodentlig vil en del af dem stadig kunne findes, som det har været tilfældet med flere andre arter, der indtil for nylig ikke var set i mange år (f.eks. *Gyrophaena boleti, Eucnemis capucina, Pediacus dermestoides, Colydium elongatum, Prostomis mandibulare*).

Der er en vis skævhed med hensyn til den geografiske fordeling af fund. Selv om vore 11 distrikter er af noget varierende størrelse og derfor ikke direkte sammenlignelige, er der så udtalte forskelle i antallet af registrerede fund mellem flere distrikter, at disse i et vist omfang også afspejler en geografisk skævhed i indsamlingsaktivitet. De mest velundersøgte distrikter er NEZ og EJ, hver med over 2600 arter fundet efter 1959, mens distrikterne NWJ, NWZ, SJ og B generelt synes at være de dårligst undersøgte, hver med under 2000 arter fundet efter 1959. Fundenes fordeling på distrikter er vist i fig. 3.

can still add many new records, the general correlation between the abundance and frequency of species and the distribution of records in the catalogue is fairly adequate. The total number of records from the most recent period ("dots") is more than 23,000, corresponding to 57% of approximately 40,000 possible. In addition there are ca 3100 records from the period 1900-1950 and ca 1300 records from before 1900.

At present nearly 600 species (16%) have been found in all 11 faunistic districts after 1959, but it is undoubtedly possible to increase this number considerably. When older records are also taken into consideration about 950 species (26%) have been found in all districts. At the other end of the scale we have approximately 200 species (5%) which have not been found in Denmark after 1959. Almost 70 species (2%) have been found only in the last century. It is difficult to tell how many of these species (and which ones!) we still have, but presumably several of them may still be found, as suggested by recent finds of several other species which had otherwise not been seen for many years (e.g., *Gyrophaena boleti, Eucnemis capucina, Pediacus dermestoides, Colydium elongatum, Prostomis mandibulare*).

There is a certain imbalance with regard to the geographical distribution of records. Although our 11 districts are of somewhat unequal size and therefore not immediately comparable, the numbers of records differ so markedly between the districts that they also reflect a distinct geographical imbalance in collecting activity. The best investigated districts are NEZ and EJ, each with more than 2600 species found after 1959, whereas NWJ, NWZ, SJ and B are generally the most poorly investigated districts, each with less than 2000 species found after 1959. The number of records distributed over the districts is shown in Fig. 3.

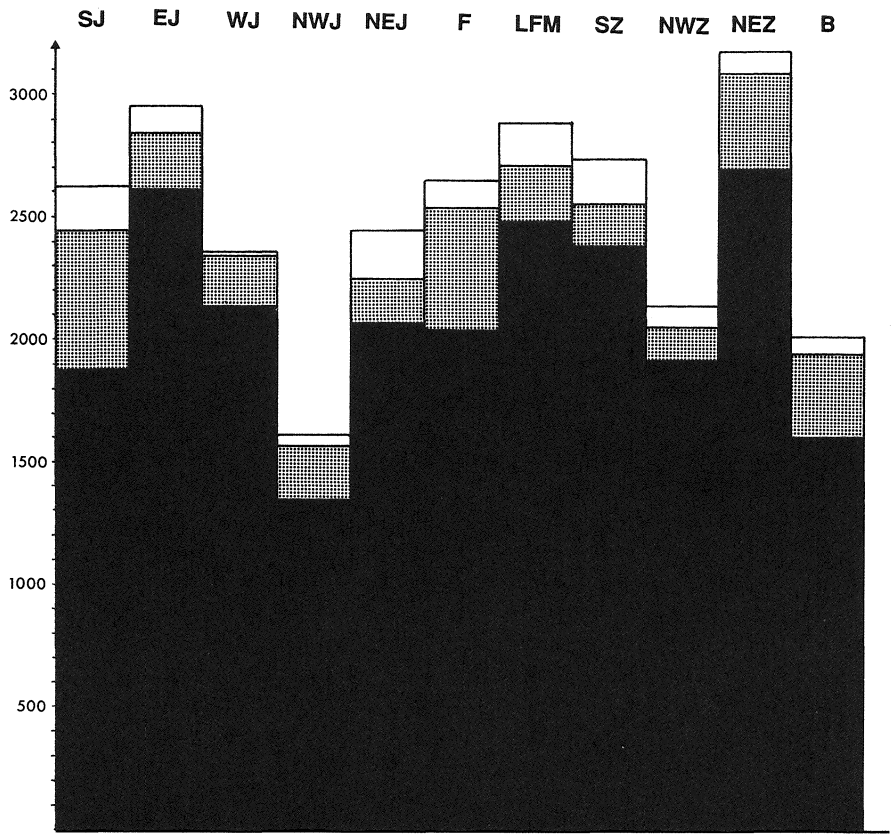

Fig. 3. Diagram over antallet af fund fordelt på distrikter (m.h.t. forkortelserne, se fig. 1). Sort del af søjle = fund fra 1960 og senere; grå del af søjle = fund fra 1900-1959; hvid del af søjle = fund fra før 1900. - Antallet af angivelser fordelt på distrikter er som følger (nyeste fund angivet først): SJ (1876-561-191), EJ (2613-221-107), WJ (2127-214-19), NWJ (1352-209-51), NEJ (2066-171-205), F (2032-492-119), LFM (2474-236-169), SZ (2384-168-175), NWZ (1919-125-73), NEZ (2693-383-92), B (1605-331-79).

Fig. 3. Diagram showing the number of finds in each district (for abbreviations, see Fig. 1). Black portion of columns = finds from 1960 and later; grey portion of columns = finds from 1900-1959; white portion of columns = finds from before 1900. - The numbers of records from each district are as follows (most recent records mentioned first): SJ (1876-561-191), EJ (2613-221-107), WJ (2127-214-19), NWJ (1352-209-51), NEJ (2066-171-205), F (2032-492-119), LFM (2474-236-169), SZ (2384-168-175), NWZ (1919-125-73), NEZ (2693-383-92), B (1605-331-79).

Faunistiske noter

Der har under arbejdet med dette katalog vist sig at være en række tidligere publicerede fund, som har været baseret på fejlbestemmelser. De nødvendige rettelser er inkluderet i tillægene til Victor Hansens billefortegnelse, primært 14. og 15. tillæg (M. Hansen et al., 1995 og in press), da de mest naturligt hører hjemme i det regie. Således

Faunistic notes

During this preparation of the catalogue some previously published records have turned out to be based on misidentifications. The necessary corrections are included in supplements to Victor Hansen's beetle catalogue, primarily in 14th and 15th supplements (M. Hansen et al., 1995 and in press), because they are most naturally

har antallet af faunistiske noter i nærværende katalog kunnet begrænses til ganske få. De nedenfor omtalte arter er i kataloget markeret med en stjerne.

Cymindis humeralis. Arten er i litteraturen angivet med nogen tvivl fra B (Arnager, Slusegård) (f.eks. V. Hansen, 1964). Der foreligger ingen eksemplarer fra disse steder, og ifølge Bangsholt (1983) er der sandsynligvis tale om fejlbestemmelser. På det foreliggende grundlag kan arten ikke anses for fundet på Bornholm.

Haliplus obliquus. Arten angives fra NWJ af Holmen (1987). Da der i øvrigt ikke foreligger nærmere oplysninger om fund af arten fra dette distrikt, og det ikke har været muligt at finde eksemplarer herfra, må angivelsen afvente nærmere bekræftelse.

Colon puncticolle. Der findes i Schiødtes samling på Zoologisk Museum et eksemplar fra LFM (Falsters Østerskov), som med nogen tvivl er henført til denne art. Så længe bestemmelsen af dette eksemplar ikke er endeligt bekræftet, og der ikke foreligger andre fund fra distriktet, kan arten ikke anses for fundet i LFM.

Atholus corvinus. Arten er fra gammel tid angivet fra NEZ (Tisvilde) og B (Hasle) (Schiødte, 1871). Der eksisterer imidlertid ingen eksemplarer fra nogen af lokaliteterne, og da det ikke kan udelukkes, at der har været tale om fejlbestemmelser, må en angivelse herfra afvente nærmere bekræftelse.

Anostirus purpureus. I litteraturen omtales et fund af arten fra NEZ (Grib Skov). Fundet er ifølge Engelhart (1902) gjort af E. Wielandt, der »erindrer at have taget [det] i en Bøgestub i Grib Skov i Juli 1886«. Da arten her i landet i øvrigt kun er fundet i SJ: Sottrup Skov, og ikke er fundet i Sverige eller Norge, er det sandsynligt, at Wielandt erindrede galt. Da eksemplaret ikke har kunnet findes og må anses for at være gået tabt, kan det heller ikke udelukkes, at der er tale om en fejlbestemmelse.

Tetropium fuscum. Arten angives fra EJ af Bílý & Mehl (1989). Da der i øvrigt ikke foreligger nærmere oplysninger om fund af arten fra dette distrikt, og det ikke har været muligt at finde eksemplarer herfra, må angivelsen afvente nærmere bekræftelse.

mentioned in that context. Thereby it has been possible to keep faunistic notes at a minimum in this catalogue. The species mentioned below are indicated with an asterisk in the catalogue.

Cymindis humeralis. The species has been recorded from B (Arnager, Slusegård) (e.g., V. Hansen, 1964). It has not been possible to locate any specimens from the district and, according to Bangsholt (1983), these records are probably due to misidentifications. At present the species can not be regarded as found in B.

Haliplus obliquus. The species has been recorded from NWJ by Holmen (1987). It has not been possible, however, to obtain more specific information about the record, and since no specimens were found in the collections examined during the preparation of this catalogue, the record needs to be confirmed.

Colon puncticolle. In Schiødte's collection at Zoologisk Museum there is a specimen from LFM (Falsters Østerskov) that has been referred to this species with some doubt. As long as the determination is not definitely confirmed, and there are no other records from the district, the species should not be regarded as found in LFM.

Atholus corvinus. There are some old records of this species from NEZ (Tisvilde) and B (Hasle) (Schiødte, 1871). However, no specimens from these localities appear to exist, and since it can hardly be excluded that the records rely on misidentifications, they should await confirmation.

Anostirus purpureus. An old record from NEZ (Grib Skov) is mentioned in the literature. According to Engelhart (1902) the species was found by E. Wielandt who "recollects to have found it in a beech stump in July 1886". Since the species has otherwise been found only at a single Danish locality, SJ: Sottrup Skov, and has never been found in Sweden and Norway, it is possible that Wielandt was mistaken. The record is probably based on a misidentification.

Tetropium fuscum. The species is recorded from EJ by Bílý & Mehl (1989). It has not been possible to obtain more specific information, and since no specimens were found in the collections examined, the record needs to be confirmed.

Acmaeops collaris. Arten er angivet fra NEZ uden nærmere lokalitetsangivelse af Bílý & Mehl (1989). Da den imidlertid ikke er omtalt fra dette distrikt i litteraturen i øvrigt, og det ikke har været muligt at finde eksemplarer herfra, bør angivelsen afvente en nærmere bekræftelse.

Grammoptera abdominalis. Arten er opført fra NEJ af Bílý & Mehl (1989), men angivelsen vedrører utvivlsomt fundet fra EJ (Hald Nørreskov), som ikke nævnes i samme publikation.

Leptura nigra. Arten angives fra EJ af Bílý & Mehl (1989). Da der i øvrigt ikke foreligger nærmere oplysninger om fund af arten fra dette distrikt, og det ikke har været muligt at finde eksemplarer herfra, må angivelsen afvente bekræftelse.

Lamia textor. Arten angives fra LFM af Bílý & Mehl (1989). Da der i øvrigt ikke foreligger nærmere oplysninger om fund af arten fra dette distrikt, og det ikke har været muligt at finde eksemplarer herfra, må angivelsen afvente nærmere bekræftelse.

Lymantor coryli. Arten er anført fra NEZ af Bejer-Petersen & Jørum (1977). Arten nævnes ikke i teksten, men af et udbredelseskort fremgår, at den skulle være fundet nær Tisvilde. Angivelsen er utvivlsomt baseret på et eksemplar fra Tisvilde, som sad under dette navn i Den Kongelige Veterinær- og Landbohøjskoles samling. Dette eksemplar var imidlertid fejlbestemt, og arten er således ikke fundet i NEZ.

Acmaeops collaris. The species is recorded from NEZ without further information by Bílý & Mehl (1989). Since the species is not mentioned from this district elsewhere in the literature and it has been impossible to find any specimens from here, the record needs to be confirmed.

Grammoptera abdominalis. The species is mentioned from NEJ by Bílý & Mehl (1989), but the record undoubtedly refers to EJ (Hald Nørreskov), which is not mentioned.

Leptura nigra. The species is recorded from EJ by Bílý & Mehl (1989). It has not been possible to obtain more detailed information, and since no specimens were found in the collections examined, the record needs to be confirmed.

Lamia textor. The species is recorded from LFM by Bílý & Mehl (1989). It has not been possible, however, to obtain more specific information about the record, and since no specimens were found in the collections examined, the record needs to be confirmed.

Lymantor coryli. The species is recorded from NEZ by Bejer-Petersen & Jørum (1977). There is no mention of the record in the text but according to their distribution map the species should be found in the vicinity of Tisvilde. The record is undoubtedly based on a specimen from Tisvilde standing under this name in the collection of Den Kongelige Veterinær- og Landbohøjskole. However, this specimen misidentified.

Klassifikation og nomenklatur

Som allerede nævnt i indledningen er kendskabet til billernes fylogeni (slægtskab) blevet øget betydeligt i nyere tid. Det mest skelsættende, storsystematiske arbejde – R. A. Crowsons »The Natural Classification of the Families of Coleoptera« – udkom allerede i 1950'erne, men blev ikke fulgt af Victor Hansen i hans billefortegnelse fra 1964. Heller ikke bestemmelsesværket »Die Käfer Mitteleuropas«, hvis 11 hovedbind udkom i årene 1964-83, følger i nævneværdig grad Crowsons arbejder. Imidlertid er de fleste af Crowsons ændrin-

Classification and nomenclature

As already mentioned in the introduction, our knowledge of the phylogeny of Coleoptera has grown considerably in recent decades. The most epoch-making work on higher classification – R. A. Crowson's "The Natural Classification of the Families of Coleoptera" – was published already in the 1950's but was not followed by Victor Hansen in his beetle catalogue from 1964. The series "Die Käfer Mitteleuropas", of which the 11 main volumes were published in 1964-83, did not adopt many of Crowson's ideas either. However, it seems that most of

ger i forhold til tidligere klassifikationer i dag alment anerkendte, og i det omfang man overhovedet kan tale om noget »nuværende« system, så ligger det tættere op ad Crowsons end noget tidligere system. Det skal hertil bemærkes, at Crowsons oprindelige system (første gang publiceret samlet i 1955) er blevet noget modificeret, dels af ham selv, dels af andre.

Den første publikation i håndbogs-regie, som i mange henseender følger Crowsons system og samtidig indeholder en samlet oversigt over danske biller, er Hans Silfverbergs »Enumeratio Coleopterorum Fennoscandiae et Daniae« fra 1979. Denne publikation var både hvad angår systematik og nomenklatur revolutionerende indenfor skandinavisk billelitteratur. Ikke mindst har den banet vejen for en mere tidssvarende behandling af disse to aspekter af coleopterologien i de nordiske lande, som det blandt andet fremgår af de seneste kataloger over svenske og norske biller (hhv. Lundberg, 1986, 1995; Vik, 1992) og – med nærværende publikation – nu også danske biller.

Der har i de senere år været en hastig udvikling i udforskningen af billernes fylogeni og en voksende erkendelse af, at en stabil klassifikation kun vil kunne opnås med udgangspunkt i arternes naturlige slægtskab. Det teoretiske grundlag for rekonstruktion af arternes/gruppernes naturlige slægtskab blev udviklet for flere årtier siden, men brugen af metoderne er først for alvor slået igennem i takt med udviklingen af den moderne teknologi, som tillader rekonstruktioner af de mest sandsynlige fylogenetiske sammenhænge baseret på store mængder af karakterer. Udviklingen af de fylogenetiske metoder har været en kolossal inspirationskilde for systematikere, og selv om de teknologiske hjælpemidler kun har været tilgængelige i en kort årrække, har de allerede været brugt i et væld af arbejder over forskellige biller. I mange tilfælde har moderne fylogenetiske analyser – med eller uden brug af teknologiske hjælpemidler – kunnet bekræfte og dermed styrke hidtige opfattel-

Crowson's systematic changes compared to older classifications are now broadly accepted, and to the extent that one can refer to one "modern" clasification this is closer to Crowson's system than any previous one. It should be added that Crowson's original system (first published in its entirety in 1955) has been somewhat modified, partly by Crowson himself, partly by others.

The first publication (in the context of a handbook) that follows most of Crowson's ideas and contains all Danish beetles is Hans Silfverberg's "Enumeratio Coleopterorum Fennoscandiae et Daniae" from 1979. With regard to classification and nomenclature this publication was revolutionary among the Scandinavian literature on Coleoptera. It has prepared the way for a more modern treatment of these two fields of coleopterology in the Nordic countries, as can be seen in the recent catalogues of Swedish and Norwegian Coleoptera (Lundberg, 1986, 1995 and Vik, 1992, respectively) and – with the present publication – now also Danish beetles.

There has in recent years been a rapid development in the research on phylogeny of Coleoptera and a growing recognition of the notion that a stable classification can only be achieved when based on natural (genealogical) relationships. The theoretic basis for the reconstruction of phylogeny was developed several decades ago, but the use of phylogenetic methods has first become broadly used concurrently with the development of modern technology, which allows phylogenetic reconstructions to be based on large numbers of characters. The development of phylogenetic (cladistic) methods has been an immense source of inspiration for taxonomists, and although potent technological remedies have only been available for relatively few years, they have been used in a huge number of works on different groups of beetles. In many cases the cladistic approach – with or without use of technological aids – has confirmed and thereby strengthened current hypotheses about relationships, but it has also con-

ser af slægtskab, men de har også bidraget til opdagelser af ikke tidligere erkendte fylogenetiske sammenhænge.

Moderne fylogenetiske analyser har været foretaget på alle forskellige taxonomiske niveauer. Analyser på artsniveau omfatter i sagens natur endnu kun en forsvindende brøkdel af de eksisterende arter. Men på højere niveauer har sådanne analyser sat tydeligere præg, bl.a. ved at belyse slægtskabet på familie-niveau. Selv om vi utvivlsomt er langt fra det endelige mål, hvad angår forståelsen af billernes indbyrdes slægtskab, tyder meget på, at de hovedgrupper, vi i dag regner med eksisterer inden for billerne, i store træk udgør naturlige udviklingslinier. Også deres indbyrdes sammenhænge synes i flere henseender at være relativt veldokumenterede. Der er derfor grund til at regne med, at langt den overvejende del af de justeringer, vi fremover vil få at se, vedrører lavere taxonomiske niveauer. Groft sagt er de fleste (men næppe alle!) billefamiler sandsynligvis naturlige udviklingslinier, mens mange slægter udgør kunstige grupper.

Selv om storsystematik forståeligt nok opfattes som temmelig abstrakt af de fleste samlere og ligger fjernt fra deres egentlige interesseområde, er det et aspekt, som dybt præger adskillige andre hjørner af coleopterologien. Dels er storsystematikken grundlaget for den klassifikation, som i stort set alle andre sammenhænge udgør en basal referenceramme. Dels hænger en forståelse af sammenhængene mellem de større udviklingslinier nøje sammen med forståelsen af fylogenien på lavere niveauer. Således er en stabil klassifikation, baseret på et naturligt slægtskab, også en væsentlig forudsætning for en stabil nomenklatur. Dette er i særlig grad relevant på slægtsniveau. Endelig bør det understreges, at enhver evolutionsbiologisk betragtning ville være absurd, hvis den ikke byggede på et vist mål af fylogenetisk forståelse.

Rekonstruktionen af fylogenetiske sammenhænge er i overvejende grad baseret på strukturelle karakterer. Når de forskellige taxa skal grupperes på basis af deres fælles tributed to discoveries of previously unrecognized relationships.

Modern phylogenetic analyses have been made on all taxonomic levels. Analyses at the species level have, in the nature of the case, been made only on a very small fraction of existing species. But at higher taxonomic levels phylogenetic analyses have made their marks, e.g., by elucidating relationships at the family level. Even though we are still far from the ultimate aim concerning a complete understanding of beetle phylogeny, it is probably safe to assume that the major coleopteran groups as currently recognized for the most part represent natural lineages. Also the currently assumed relationships between these lineages seem to be relatively well documented. Hence, there is reason to assume that the majority of future modifications of the present classification will concern lower taxonomic categories. Roughly, most (but hardly all!) families are probably natural groups, whereas many genera are still artificial groups.

Even though phylogeny of higher taxonomic categories is probably regarded as somewhat abstract by most collectors and is relatively far from their main interest, it is a subject that makes its marks throughout the entire field of coleopterology. Primarily it is the very basis for the classification, which again forms the framework of almost all other aspects of coleopterology. Moreover, there is a tight correlation between an understanding of the relationships of higher taxa and those of lower taxa. Hence, a stable classification based on natural (genealogical) relationships is therefore also an important precondition for a stable nomenclature. This is particularly relevant at the generic level. Finally, it must be emphasized that any consideration of evolutionary biological nature would be meaningless if not based on a certain amount of phylogenetic knowledge.

Phylogenetic reconstructions have mostly been based on structural characters. When taxa are grouped on the basis of similarity, it is crucial to distinguish between three

lestræk, er det afgørende, at der skelnes mellem tre typer af ligheder, 1) de som unikt er opstået for en bestemt gruppe arter (de såkaldte apomorfier), 2) de som er af oprindelig eller »primitiv« natur (de såkaldte plesiomorfier), og 3) de som skyldes konvergent udvikling (de såkaldte homoplasier eller konvergenser). Kun grupper, som kan defineres ved apomorfier, er naturlige i evolutionær forstand. Sådanne grupper betegnes monofyletiske. Grupper defineret ved plesiomorfier og konvergenser betegnes henholdsvis parafyletiske og polyfyletiske og må undgås, når en naturlig klassifikation tilstræbes.

Selv om disse fylogenetiske grundbegreber i teorien er klart nok definerede, kan det på grund af billernes kolossale formrigdom ofte være særdeles vanskeligt at operere med dem i praksis. Men blot den voksende erkendelse af vigtigheden af kun at acceptere monofyletiske grupper er et væsentligt skridt frem mod en bedre forståelse af billernes fylogeni og dermed en stabil klassifikation.

Der har været adskillige forslag til, hvordan man bedst »oversætter« slægtskab i form af et træ (kladogram) til en klassifikation. Flere af disse medfører indførelsen af en mængde formelle navne på alle tænkelige taxonomiske niveauer, og er alene af den grund upraktiske. En meget nyttig metode er beskrevet af Wiley (f.eks. 1981) som »phyletic sequencing«. Princippet er, at et asymmetrisk træ kan »oversættes« entydigt til en klassifikation ved at grupperne klassificeres med samme rang i den rækkefølge, de skyder ud fra »stammen«. Det betyder i princippet, at grupper af samme rang kommer til at stå i en rækkefølge fra primitive til mere specialiserede former. Konventionen »primitive grupper først« er i princippet søgt brugt her for højere taxonomiske kategoriers vedkommende, men det må understreges, at kendskabet til billernes fylogeni er alt for mangelfuld til, at den her brugte klassifikation kan oversættes til et kladogram. Artsrækkefølgen inden for de enkelte slægter er i muligt omfang primært baseret på billebinkinds of similarities, 1) those that are derived and unique to a particular group of species (apomorphies), 2) those that are retained "primitive" features (plesiomorphies), and 3) those that are derived but are due to convergent evolution (convergences or homoplasies). Only groups that are defined by apomorphies are natural in an evolutionary sense. Such groups are referred to as monophyletic. Groups that are defined by plesiomorphies and convergences are referred to as paraphyletic and polyphyletic, respectively, and do not belong in a natural classification.

Although these fundamental phylogenetic concepts are clearly defined in theory, they are often difficult to work with in practice because of the great structural diversity among beetles. But merely the growing recognition that only monophyletic groups should be accepted is an important step forwards towards a better understanding of coleopteran phylogeny and, thereby, a stable classification.

There have been many suggestions as to how relationships expressed as a tree (cladogram) should be "translated" to a classification. Some of them involve the use of numerous formal taxon names on every possible taxonomic level and are impractical for this reason alone. A very useful method is described by Wiley (e.g., 1981) as "phyletic sequencing". The principle of this method is that an asymmetrical tree can be "translated" unambiguously to a classification when groups are classified according to their "branching-off" sequence and given same formal rank. This means that groups of same rank become listed in an order from primitive to more derived. The convention "primitive groups first" is principally adopted here in the case of higher taxonomic categories but it must be emphasized that the knowledge about coleopteran phylogeny is still so incomplete that the present classification can not be translated directly to a cladogram. The sequence of species within genera is where possible based primarily on volumes on Coleoptera in the series "Fauna Entomologica Scandi-

dene i serien »Fauna Entomologica Scandinavica«. Inden for de familier, som ikke har været behandlet i denne serie, er artsrækkefølgen hos V. Hansen (1964) i de fleste tilfælde bibeholdt.

Siden udgivelsen af Crowsons »Natural Classification of the Families of Coleoptera« er der kommet flere vigtige oversigtsartikler om billernes storsystematik (Crowson, 1960; Lawrence & Newton, 1982). Man vil heri kunne finde begrundelserne for at anse de forskellige hovedgrupper for monofyletiske. Der er i de seneste år endvidere kommet flere systematiske arbejder, som har resulteret i mindre ændringer, hvoraf de fleste bl.a. er inkorporeret i billeafsnittet i det monumentale tobindsværk »Insects of Australia« (Lawrence & Britton, 1991). Den seneste samlede oversigt over alle billefamilier og -underfamilier er givet af Lawrence & Newton (1995). Den i nærværende katalog benyttede klassifikation er for familiers og underfamiliers vedkommende primært baseret på sidstnævnte værk. Inddeling i triber er baseret på forskellige arbejder, som i nødvendigt omfang er refereret i nedenstående noter. En yderligere inddeling i subtriber er udeladt her.

Nomenklaturen følger (med enkelte undtagelser) Silfverberg (1992). De fleste af undtagelserne er omtalt i de seneste tillæg til Victor Hansens billefortegnelse, og der er i nedenstående noter kun fundet anledning til at kommentere enkelte slægtsnavne samt nogle af de såkaldte »familie-gruppe« navne (overfamilie, familie, underfamilie, tribus m.v.). Der er visse problemer forbundet med brugen af flere veletablerede familie-gruppe navne, navnlig fordi der ikke har været tradition for at behandle dem efter samme nomenklatoriske principper som slægts- og artsnavne. Således er brugen af forfattere og årstal som reference til familie-gruppe navne først begyndt at vinde indpas i de senere år. I den nordiske litteratur er de først søgt konsekvent indført af Silfverberg (1992). Denne praksis er også fulgt i dette katalog, men har kun været mulig, fordi der allerede foreligger detaljerede arbejder, hvori disse navne er behandlet i

navica". In families that have not been treated in this series we have mostly retained the species sequence used by V. Hansen (1964).

Since the publication of Crowson's "Natural Classification of the Families of Coleoptera", several important papers on higher systematics and classification of Coleoptera have appeared (e.g., Crowson, 1960; Lawrence & Newton, 1982). These papers include discussions of the phylogenetic justification of major groups of Coleoptera. A number of subsequent works have given rise to minor modifications, most of which are included in, e.g., the Coleoptera section of the monumental work "Insects of Australia" (Lawrence & Britton, 1991). The most recent complete list of beetle families and subfamilies is compiled by Lawrence & Newton (1995). Their classification of higher taxa is roughly followed in the present catalogue. The tribal divisions used here are based on various sources cited below under the respective families. A further division into subtribes is not adopted here.

The nomenclature follows Silfverberg (1992) with the few exceptions mentioned in the latest supplements to Victor Hansen's beetle catalogue. Hence, the notes given below include only comments on a few generic names and some family-group names. It will be seen that there are problems with the formal validity of several currently used and well established family-group names. This is primarily due to the fact that such names have traditionally been used in a fairly casual manner and not treated on the basis of strict nomenclatural rules like those applying to generic and specific names. Hence, the indication of author and year of family-group names is still not commonly used. In the Nordic beetle literature such references to family-group names were first consistently included by Silfverberg (1992). The same practice has been adopted in the present catalogue but has only been possible because a number of catalogues treating many coleopteran family-group names on a strict nomenclatural basis have recently become avail-

overensstemmelse med gældende nomenklaturregler (Silfverberg, 1992; Newton & Thayer, 1992; Pakaluk et al., 1994; Lawrence & Newton, 1995). I følgende katalogdel er synonymer stort set kun medtaget i det omfang, et navn afviger fra det, som er brugt i V. Hansens (1964) billefortegnelse.

able (Silfverberg, 1992; Newton & Thayer, 1992; Pakaluk et al., 1994; Lawrence & Newton, 1995). In the present catalogue synonyms are kept to a minimum and are mainly included only when the names used here differ from those used in V. Hansen's (1964) catalogue.

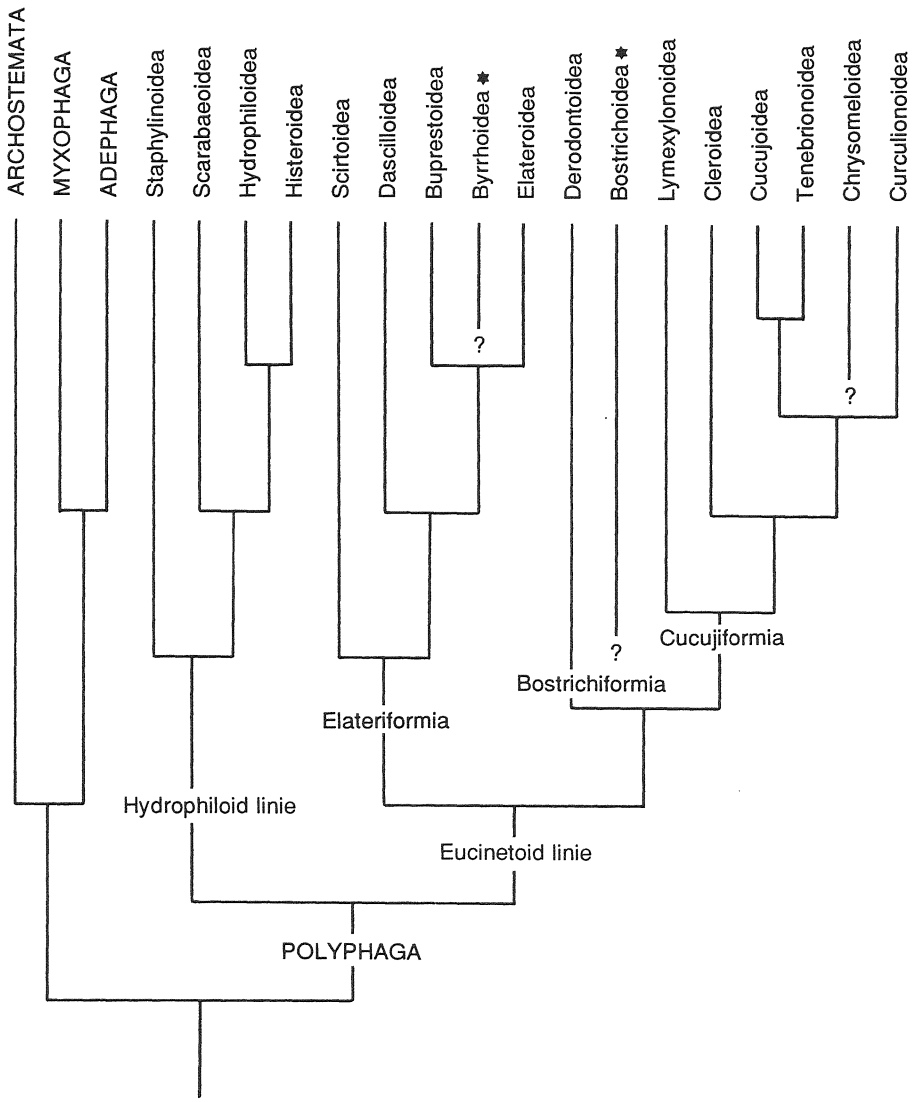

Fig. 4. Formodet slægtskab mellem de forskellige bille-overfamilier. Sandsynlige parafyletiske grupper er angivet med en »*« (se teksten for yderligere detaljer).

Fig. 4. Presumed relationships of the coleopteran superfamilies. Groups that are likely to be paraphyletic are indicated with a "*" (see text for further details).

Oversigt over billefamilierne

Følgende oversigt omfatter kun de hos os forekommende billefamilier og viser deres fordeling på overfamilier og højere taxonomiske kategorier (serier, linier, underordner). Tallene efter navnene angiver antallet af kendte danske arter. De formodede fylogenetiske relationer mellem de forskellige overfamilier er vist i fig. 4.

List of families of Coleoptera

The following list includes only families represented in the Danish fauna. The classification of families, superfamilies and higher taxa (series, lineages, suborders) is indicated. The number of known Danish species is indicated for all taxa. The presumed phylogenetic relationships between superfamilies is illustrated in Fig. 4.

Orden COLEOPTERA – 3682

Underorden MYXOPHAGA – 1
Microsporidae – 1
Underorden ADEPHAGA – 467
Overfamilie CARABOIDEA – 467
Gyrinidae – 11
Haliplidae – 18
Noteridae – 2
Dytiscidae – 118
Carabidae – 318
Underorden POLYPHAGA – 3214
HYDROPHILOID LINIE – 1430
Overfamilie STAPHYLINOIDEA – 1194
Agyrtidae – 1
Leiodidae – 95
Hydraenidae – 19
Ptiliidae – 64
Scydmaenidae – 30
Scaphidiidae – 4
Silphidae – 20
Staphylinidae – 961
Overfamilie SCARABAEOIDEA – 91
Lucanidae – 4
Trogidae – 3
Geotrupidae – 6
Scarabaeidae – 78
Overfamilie HYDROPHILOIDEA – 87
Helophoridae – 18
Georissidae – 1
Hydrochidae – 5
Spercheidae – 1
Hydrophilidae – 62
Overfamilie HISTEROIDEA – 58
Sphaeritidae – 1
Histeridae – 57

EUCINETOID LINIE – 1784
Serie ELATERIFORMIA – 209
Overfamilie SCIRTOIDEA – 25
Eucinetidae – 1
Clambidae – 7
Scirtidae – 17
Overfamilie DASCILLOIDEA – 1
Dascillidae – 1
Overfamilie BUPRESTOIDEA – 14
Buprestidae – 14
Overfamilie BYRRHOIDEA – 35
Byrrhidae – 12
Elmidae – 6
Dryopidae – 7
Limnichidae – 1
Heteroceridae – 8
Psephenidae – 1
Overfamilie ELATEROIDEA – 134
Eucnemidae – 6
Throscidae – 4
Elateridae – 70
Drilidae – 1
Lycidae – 5
Lampyridae – 2
Cantharidae – 46
Serie BOSTRICHIFORMIA – 77
Overfamilie DERODONTOIDEA – 1
Derodontidae – 1
Overfamilie BOSTRICHOIDEA – 76
Nosodendridae – 1
Dermestidae – 25
Bostrichidae – 3
Anobiidae – 47
Serie CUCUJIFORMIA – 1498
Overfamilie LYMEXYLOIDEA – 2
Lymexylidae – 2

Overfamilie CLEROIDEA – 38
- Phloiophilidae – 1
- Trogossitidae – 4
- Cleridae – 9
- Melyridae – 24

Overfamilie CUCUJOIDEA – 361
- Aspidiphoridae – 2
- Brachypteridae – 7
- Nitidulidae – 84
- Monotomidae – 21
- Phloeostichidae – 1
- Silvanidae – 8
- Cucujidae – 2
- Laemophloeidae – 3
- Phalacridae – 16
- Cryptophagidae – 85
- Erotylidae – 8
- Byturidae – 2
- Biphyllidae – 1
- Bothrideridae – 2
- Cerylonidae – 4
- Alexiidae – 1
- Endomychidae – 8
- Coccinellidae – 50
- Corylophidae – 6
- Corticariidae – 50

Overfamilie TENEBRIONIDEA – 183
- Mycetophagidae – 11
- Ciidae – 24
- Tetratomidae – 3
- Melandryidae – 18
- Mordellidae – 13
- Rhipiphoridae – 1
- Colydiidae – 5
- Tenebrionidae – 45
- Prostomidae – 1
- Oedemeridae – 10
- Meloidae – 6
- Pythidae – 1
- Pyrochroidae – 3
- Salpingidae – 11
- Anthicidae – 12
- Aderidae – 5
- Scraptiidae – 14

Overfamilie CHRYSOMELOIDEA – 339
- Cerambycidae – 76
- Megalopodidae – 4
- Orsodacnidae – 1
- Chrysomelidae – 258

Overfamilie CURCULIONOIDEA – 575
- Nemonychidae – 1
- Anthribidae – 10
- Attelabidae – 18
- Brentidae – 82
- Curculionidae – 464

Taxonomiske og nomenklatoriske noter

I det følgende gives en række taxonomiske og nomenklatoriske noter til belysning af specifikke problemer eller ændringer, der her introduceres i den danske litteratur. Referencerne er her søgt begrænset til relativt få, fortrinsvis større arbejder og oversigtsartikler (hvori yderligere referencer findes), og de repræsenterer derfor ikke nødvendigvis originalafhandlinger. En egentlig diskussion af de morfologiske begrundelser for gruppernes fylogeni ligger uden for rammerne af dette arbejde.

COLEOPTERA. Billerne udgør en veldefineret gruppe af insekter, hvis systematiske afgrænsning stort set er uproble-

Taxonomic and nomenclatural notes

In the following section are given a series of taxonomic and nomenclatural notes to elucidate specific problems or changes that are here introduced in the Danish coleopteran literature. References are restricted to relatively few, mainly comprehensive and summary publications (in which further references can be found), and they do not necessarily represent original papers. An actual discussion of the morphological basis for phylogenetic hypotheses is beyond the scope of the present work.

COLEOPTERA. The beetles constitute a well defined group of insects whose systematic limits are almost generally agreed

matisk. Det eneste nævneværdige problem vedrører gruppen Strepsiptera's eventuelle relationer til billerne. Nogle forfattere, bl.a. Crowson (1955, 1960, 1981) regner dem for egentlige biller (under familienavnet Stylopidae), mens andre (f.eks. Kukalová-Peck & Lawrence, 1993) anser dem for at udgøre billernes søstergruppe. Imidlertid er der så stor usikkerhed og uenighed om deres placering inden for insekterne, at deres slægtskab nærmest må anses for helt uafklaret. Almindeligvis betragtes strepsiptererne som en særlig insektorden, og de er da heller ikke her regnet for biller.

Billerne inddeles nu almindeligvis i fire underordner, der alle synes at udgøre monofyletiske grupper: Archostemata, Myxophaga, Adephaga og Polyphaga. De to første af disse er temmelig artsfattige og er kun dårligt repræsenterede i vor del af verden. I Europa er Archostemata kun repræsenteret ved en enkelt art, *Crowsoniella relicta* Pace (fra Italien), men adskillige fossile fund viser, at underordnen tidligere har været langt mere udbredt. Archostematerne anses ofte for at indeholde de mest primitive biller og har af nogle været anset for søstergruppe til samtlige andre biller (Hennig, 1953). Denne ide betvivles af andre. Kukalová-Peck & Lawrence (1993) konkluderer på grundlag af studier af flyvevingerne hos en lang række forskellige biller, at det første evolutionære split inden for billerne gav ophav til en Archostemat-Myxophag-Adephag udviklingslinie og en Polyphag linie. Inden for den første skulle Archostemata da repræsentere det første sideskud, dvs. være søstergruppe til Myxophaga og Adephaga. Følgelig skulle Myxophaga være søstergruppe til Adephaga og ikke, som ofte antaget, tæt beslægtet med Polyphaga. De tre, hos os forekommende underordner er kort kommenteret nedenfor. Det bør bemærkes, at hvis man betragter de fire underordner som ækvivalente og ikke opererer med en samlet betegnelse for Archostemata + Myxophaga + Adephaga, burde slægtskabet – med rod i gængse konventioner om fylogeni og klassifikation – afspejles i en klassifikation, der starter med

upon. The only noteworthy problem concerns the relations between Strepsiptera and Coleoptera. Some authors, e.g., Crowson (1955, 1960, 1981), regard the Strepsiptera as genuine beetles (referred to as the family Stylopidae) while others (e.g., Kukalová-Peck & Lawrence, 1993) regard them to be the sister group of Coleoptera. There is, however, still so much uncertainty and disagreement about their relations to other insects that their phylogenetic status is probably best considered quite unresolved at present. In most publications the Strepsiptera are treated as a distinct insect order. Hence, they are not regarded as beetles in the present context.

The beetles are now commonly divided into four suborders, all of which seem to be monophyletic groups: Archostemata, Myxophaga, Adephaga and Polyphaga. The first two suborders are relatively poor in species and poorly represented in our part of the world. In Europe the Archostemata are only represented by a single species, *Crowsoniella relicta* Pace (from Italy), but there are several fossil records showing that the suborder was much more widely distributed in previous times. The archostemates are often considered to include the most primitive (archaic) beetles and has been suggested as the sister group of all other Coleoptera (Hennig, 1953). This hypothesis has been critized by others. On the basis of studies of the hindwings in a large number of different beetles, Kukalová-Peck & Lawrence (1993) conclude that the first evolutionary split within the order gave rise to an Archostemate-Myxophage-Adephagan lineage and a Polyphagan lineage. In the first lineage the Archostemata are assumed to represent the earliest offshoot, i.e., to be the sister group of Myxophaga and Adephaga. Consequently, Myxophaga should be the sister group of Adephaga rather than, as often assumed, closely related to Polyphaga. The three suborders represented in our fauna are briefly discussed below. It should be mentioned that, as long as no collective name is given to Archostemata + Myxophaga + Adephaga, the described rela-

Polyphaga (den tidligst udskilte underorden). Af hensyn til stabiliteten i billernes klassifikation er det imidlertid mest hensigtsmæssigt at betragte Archostemat-Myxophag-Adephag-linien som ækvivalent med Polyphag-linien, således at deres rækkefølge kan behandles vilkårligt. Det synes også at være, hvad Lawrence & Newton (1995) har gjort i deres oversigt over billesystemet, hvor den benyttede rækkefølge er som ovenfor antydet (Archostemata, Myxophaga, Adephaga, Polyphaga).

MYXOPHAGA. Vor eneste hjemlige repræsentant for denne underorden, *Microsporus acaroides*, har tidligere været placeret nær Ptiliidae i Staphylinoidea, men har bortset fra sin ringe størrelse – ingen nærmere lighed med denne familie. Myxophaga, der formelt blev foreslået som en særlig underorden af Crowson (1955), omfatter kun fire små familier, hvoraf to, Microsporidae og Hydroscaphidae, forekommer i Europa. Placeringen af Myxophaga som den første (hos os forekommende) underorden er baseret på Lawrence & Newtons (1995) klassifikation (se også ovenfor).

MICROSPORIDAE. Det ældre familienavn Sphaeriidae og slægtsnavnet *Sphaerius* er blevet undertrykt af nomenklaturkommissionen (ICZN, 1985b).

ADEPHAGA. Denne underorden danner en velafgrænset gruppe, hvis monofyli synes uomtvistelig. Den har traditionelt været inddelt i to hovedgrupper, »Geadephaga« (Carabidae) og »Hydradephaga« (omfattende de akvatiske familier), men denne inddeling afspejler næppe noget naturligt slægtskab mellem familierne. Det er primært monofylien af »Hydradephaga« og teorien om, at akvatisk levevis skulle være opstået blot én gang inden for Adephaga, der har været diskuteret. Nyere undersøgelser af en lang række karakterkomplekser (opsummeret af Beutel, 1995a) har udmundet i en noget afvigende opfattelse af fylogenien inden for Adephaga, hvor en af de væsentligste ændringer i forhold til tidligetionship should actually be reflected by a classification starting with Polyphaga (the earliest offshoot on the coleopteran tree) – providing that prevailing conventions of phylogeny and classification are followed. However, for the sake of stability of classification it is considered more expedient to regard the Archostemate-Myxophage-Adephagan lineage as equivalent with the polyphagan lineage so that they can be classified arbitrarily. This is in accordance with Lawrence & Newton (1995).

MYXOPHAGA. The only Danish representative of this suborder, *Microsporus acaroides*, was earlier placed near Ptiliidae in Staphylinoidea, but has no particular resemblance to members of that family except for a similarly small size. The suborder Myxophaga, which was first proposed by Crowson (1955), includes only four small families, two of which occur in Europe. The systematic position of Myxophaga as the first (Danish) suborder is based on Lawrence & Newton's (1995) classification (see also above).

MICROSPORIDAE. The older family name Sphaeriidae and the generic name *Sphaerius* are suppressed by the Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN, 1985b).

ADEPHAGA. This suborder forms a well defined and undoubtedly monophyletic group. Traditionally, it has been divided into two main groups, "Geadephaga" (Carabidae) and "Hydradephaga" (including all the aquatic families), but this division can hardly be justified phylogenetically. It is primarily the hypothesis that "Hydradephaga" should be monophyletic and that the aquatic mode of life should have arisen only once within Adephaga that has been questioned. Recent investigations of a large number of different characters (summarized by Beutel, 1995a) have resulted in a somewhat different idea of adephagan phylogeny, one of the more important innovations being that the Gyrinidae are probably

re opfattelser er, at Gyrinidae udgør det tidligste sideskud på adephag-linien og ikke, som ofte antaget, er stærkt specialiserede, nære slægtninge til Dytiscidae. Det næste sideskud på linien synes at være Haliplidae, og resten af familierne skulle ifølge bl.a. Beutel fordele sig på henholdsvis en akvatisk udviklingslinie (med Trachypachidae, Noteridae, Amphizoidae, Hygrobiidae og Dytiscidae) og en terrestrisk udviklingslinie (omfattende Carabidae og Rhysodidae) (rhysodidernes systematiske status er stadig usikker, og de regnes undertiden for stærkt modificerede carabider). Beutel konkluderer, at den akvatiske levevis er opstået tre gange inden for Adephaga: 1) hos Gyrinidae, 2) hos Haliplidae, og 3) i den »dytiscoide« gruppe (excl. Trachypachidae). En alternativ, sandsynlig fortolkning kunne dog være, at Adephagerne er en oprindeligt akvatisk gruppe, hvor de nævnte tre linier hver for sig blot har videreudviklet deres særpræg inden for den akvatiske niche. I sammenhæng hermed skulle den terrestriske levevis hos Carabidae, Rhysodidae og Trachypachidae være udviklet sekundært.

GYRINIDAE. Familien har været anset for en stærkt specialiseret gruppe, beslægtet med Dytiscidae, men som påpeget i en række arbejder af bl.a. Beutel (opsummeret i Beutel, 1995a), har Gyrinidae, trods deres åbenlyse specialiseringer, flere primitive træk, som indicerer, at de udgør en tidlig udviklingslinie inden for Adaphaga (se endv. ovenfor under Adephaga). Inddelingen inden for familien er baseret på Beutel (1990). Originalreferencen til slægten *Gyrinus* er af ICZN (1994a) fastlagt som »Geoffroy, 1762«.

DYTISCIDAE. Nyere morfologiske undersøgelser har henledt opmærksomheden på visse problemer med hensyn til den traditionelle klassifikation af Dytiscidae (se f.eks. Beutel, 1995a). Den væsentligste ændring, som berører vores fauna, er, at slægten *Copelatus* synes at repræsentere en meget tidlig udviklingslinie inden for familien sna-

the earliest offshoot of the adephagan lineage and not, as previously assumed, specialized close relatives of the Dytiscidae. The next offshoot seems to be the Haliplidae, while the remaining families according to Beutel should be classed in an aquatic lineage (including Trachypachidae, Noteridae, Amphizoidae, Hygrobiidae and Dytiscidae) and a terrestrial lineage (including Carabidae and Rhysodidae) (the systematic status of the rhysodids is still not clear and they are sometimes regarded as strongly modified carabids). Beutel concludes that the aquatic way of life has evolved three times within Adephaga: 1) in Gyrinidae, 2) in Haliplidae, and 3) in the "dytiscoid" group (excl. Trachypachidae). A probable alternative explanation could be, however, that the Adephaga are a primarily aquatic group within which the three mentioned aquatic groups have simply achieved their special aquatic adaptations by "radiating" from a fairly primitive aquatic ancestor. If this is considered plausible it means that the terrestrial habits of Carabidae, Rhysodidae and Trachypachidae have evolved secondarily.

GYRINIDAE. The family has been regarded as a strongly specialized group, closely related to Dytiscidae, but as mentioned in a series of recent papers by, e.g., Beutel (summarized in Beutel, 1995a), the gyrinids exhibit, in addition to their obvious specializations, several primitive features which indicate that they represent an early adephagan offshoot (see also above under Adephaga). The classification of the family is based on Beutel (1990). The authorship of the genus *Gyrinus* is determined to be "Geoffroy, 1762" (ICZN, 1994a).

DYTISCIDAE. Recent morphological investigations have called attention to certain problems with the traditional classification of the Dytiscidae (see, e.g., Beutel, 1995a). The most important innovation concerning our fauna is that the genus *Copelatus* seems to represent an early offshoot within the family rather than being closely related to

rere end, at den har noget nærmere slægtskab med de egentlige Agabinae. Den henføres således nu til en selvstændig underfamilie, Copelatinae, der placeres først i Dytiscidae. Inddelingen i triber inden for de forskellige underfamilier synes i øvrigt nogenlunde veletableret (sml. bl.a. Franciscolo, 1979 og Silfverberg, 1992), idet det dog bemærkes, at placeringen af *Laccornis* i en egen tribus, Laccornini (i Hydroporinae), er af nyere dato. Slægten *Ilybius* er undertiden placeret i Colymbetini (f.eks. Fransiscolo, op.cit.), men synes at høre mere naturligt hjemme i Agabini (som f.eks. hos Silfverberg, op.cit.), og er muligvis fylogenetisk blot en underordnet gruppe af *Agabus*.

CARABIDAE. Slægten *Omophron* har af nogle været anset for at være søstergruppe til »Hydradephaga«, men da sidstnævnte næppe er nogen monofyletisk gruppe (se ovenfor under Adephaga), er det uden mening at tale om et sådant slægtskab. Snarere indtager slægten en meget basal position inden for Carabidae, som også antydet af Lawrence & Newton (1995). Rækkefølgen af de andre underfamilier følger også Lawrence & Newton (op.cit.) og ligger i de fleste henseender tæt på Erwin & Sims' (1984) klassifikation, som er refereret af Lindroth (1985) og fulgt i Silfverbergs (1992) seneste liste over nordeuropæiske biller. Således er nærværende tribusinddeling stort set den samme, som er benyttet af Silfverberg, bortset fra at han inkluderer Cicindelinae og Loricerinae (som triber) i Carabinae, slår Scaritinae sammen med Elaphrinae og har Broscinae stående som en særlig underfamilie. Endelig er den systematiske stilling af Brachininae noget usikker. Muligvis er gruppen nært beslægtet med Paussinae – begge har udviklet det særlige kemiske »bombarderbille«-forsvarssystem – men det har været påpeget, at der vel kan være tale om konvergent udvikling. Således er Brachininae her anført som egen underfamilie i stedet for (som hos Silfverberg) en tribus af Paussinae. Det må iøvrigt nævnes, at der i tidens løb har hersket

the Agabinae as previously assumed. Hence, it is now referred to a separate subfamily, Copelatinae, which is placed at the begining of Dytiscidae. The tribal classification of the other subfamilies seems to be fairly well established (cf., e.g., Franciscolo, 1979 and Silfverberg, 1992), though it should be mentioned that the placement of *Laccornis* in a separate tribe, Laccornini (in Hydroporinae), has first recently been proposed. The genus *Ilybius* is sometimes referred to Colymbetini (e.g., Fransiscolo, op.cit.), but seems to be more naturally placed in Agabini (e.g., Silfverberg, op.cit.) and may possibly prove to be a phylogenetically subordinate group of *Agabus*.

CARABIDAE. The genus *Omophron* has sometimes been regarded as the sister group of "Hydradephaga" but because the latter is probably not a monophyletic group (see above under Adephaga) it is meaningless to consider such a relationship. It rather seems that the genus occupies a basal position within Carabidae, as indicated by Lawrence & Newton (1995). The classification of the remaining subfamilies is based on Lawrence & Newton (op.cit.) and is in most regards similar to that of Erwin & Sims (1984), which is cited by Lindroth (1985) and adopted in Silfverberg's (1992) recent list of North European Coleoptera. Hence, the tribal classification used in the present catalogue is virtually the same as that of Silfverberg, except that he includes Cicindelinae and Loricerinae (as tribes) in Carabinae, includes Scaritinae in Elaphrinae and treats Broscinae as a distinct subfamily. Finally, the systematic position of Brachininae is uncertain. The group is possibly closely related to Paussinae – both have the special chemical "bombardier beetle" defensive system – but it has been mentioned that this system could have evolved independantly in the two groups. Therefore Brachininae is here considered a distinct subfamily rather than a tribe of Paussinae (as in Silfverberg). Moreover, there have been strongly divergent opinions con-

meget forskellige opfattelser af, hvor bredt eller snævert de forskellige undergrupper af Carabidae har skullet defineres, og hvilken systematisk rang de burde have. Den her benyttede klassifikation er baseret på relativt få, bredt definerede underfamilier, men i andre – fortrinsvis ældre – værker vil mange af de grupper, der her anføres som triber, stå som selvstændige underfamilier. Det mest ekstreme system hvad angår de forskellige gruppers rang blev brugt af franskmanden Jeannel (f.eks. 1949), som inddeler Carabidae i næsten 50 forskellige familier. Denne opsplitning er dog forkastet af stort set alle senere forfattere.

cerning the systematic limits and formal ranks of the subgroups of Carabidae. The classification adopted here is based on the use of relatively few, broadly defined subfamilies, but in other – particularly older – classifications many of the present tribes have been treated as subfamilies. The most extreme system concerning the rank of carabid subgroups was introduced by the Frenchman Jeannel (e.g., 1949), who divided Carabidae into almost 50 families. Such a system is almost universally rejected.

POLYPHAGA. Denne underorden, der for de voksne billers vedkommende primært er karakteriseret ved specialiseringer i forbrystet og modifikationer af flyvevingernes ribbenet og for larvernes vedkommende ved aldrig at have mere end 5-leddede ben, omfatter langt størstedelen af alle kendte biller og udviser følgelig også en væsentlig større formrigdom end nogen af de andre underordner. Det er således ikke overraskende, at der har været adskillige divergerende opfattelser af, hvordan man skulle tolke slægtskabforholdene mellem de forskellige undergrupper af Polyphaga. Nogle af de vigtigste problemer er omtalt i et par oversigtsartikler af Crowson (1960) og Lawrence & Newton (1982). Noget taler for, at polyphagerne omfatter to hoveduddviklingslinier, der i alt væsentligt svarer til de traditionelle Haplogastra og Symphiogastra (sensu Crowson, 1955). Oprindeligt blev disse grupper adskilt på grundlag af henholdsvis tilstedeværelse eller mangel af tydelige pleurale skleriter på 2. bagkropsled, og selv om denne karakter siden har vist sig at være mere variabel end først antaget, synes inddelingen bekræftet bl.a. ved detaljer i flyvevingernes morfologi (Kukalová-Peck & Lawrence, 1993). Kukalová-Peck & Lawrence refererer til de to grupper som henholdsvis den Hydrophiloide og den Eucinetoide linie.

Den Hydrophiloide linie omfatter overfamilierne Staphylinoidea, Hydrophiloidea

POLYPHAGA. This suborder, characterized primarily by certain modifications in the prothorax and hindwing venation in the adults and the presence of not more than 5 segments in the legs in the larvae, includes the vast majority of known beetles and exhibits a much greater structural and biological diversity than any of the other coleopteran suborders. Hence, it is not surprising that there have been several diverging hypotheses about the phylogenetic relationships between polyphagan subgroups. Some major problems are outlined in summary papers by Crowson (1960) and Lawrence & Newton (1982). There seems to be evidence for considering two major lineages of polyphagan beetles equivalent of the traditional Haplogastra and Symphiogastra (sensu Crowson, 1955). Originally these groups were distinguished on the basis of the presence and absence, respectively, of distinct pleural sclerites on 2nd abdominal segment, and though this character has turned out to be more variable than initially assumed, the monophyly of the two groups may be confirmed, e.g., by details in the morphology of the hindwings (Kukalová-Peck & Lawrence, 1993). Kukalová-Peck and Lawrence refer to the two groups as the Hydrophiloid and the Eucinetoid lineages, respectively.

The Hydrophiloid lineage includes the superfamilies Staphylinoidea, Hydrophiloidea and Histeroidea, often referred to

og Histeroidea, tilsammen ofte Staphyliniformia, samt Scarabaeoidea, ofte placeret i egen serie, Scarabaeiformia. Staphyliniformia og Scarabaeiformia har begge været anset for naturlige grupper, men visse karakterer i såvel de voksne billers følehorn og flyvevinger som larvernes munddele indicerer, at Scarabaeoidea er nærmere beslægtet med Hydrophiloidea + Histeroidea, og at Staphylinoidea er søstergruppe til alle tre overfamilier i stedet for blot de to sidste (M. Hansen, in prep).

Den Eucinetoide linie omfatter de øvrige Polyphager, der fordeler sig på tre såkaldte serier: Elateriformia (= Dascilliformia), Bostrichiformia og Cucujiformia. Selv om hver af de tre serier udviser stor diversitet og vanskeligt lader sig karakterisere kort, synes de i det store hele (måske bortset fra Bostrichiformia) at være relativt bredt accepterede. Elateriformia er, som defineret af Lawrence & Newton (1995), formodentlig monofyletisk og omfatter overfamilierne Scirtoidea, Dascilloidea, Buprestoidea, Byrrhoidea og Elateroidea (incl. Cantharoidea), hvis indbyrdes slægtskab blev analyseret af Lawrence (1988), men som stadig ikke synes endeligt afklaret. Det skal nævnes, at Lawrence i sin analyse ekskluderede overfamilien Scirtoidea (som Eucinetoidea) fra Elateriformia, men siden har inkluderet den her igen. En fylogenetisk analyse af Elateriformia (excl. Scirtoidea og Dascilloidea) er også foretaget af Beutel (1995b), hvis konklusioner – baseret på larvekarakterer – i visse henseender afviger fra Lawrences (se nedenfor under Buprestoidea, Byrrhoidea og Elateroidea). Bostrichiformia blev foreslået af Crowson (1955, 1960) for en lille gruppe af familier, der mangler de for den hydrophiloide linie (Haplogastra) og Elateriformia karakteristiske træk, og som udviser visse (men ikke alle) cucujiforme specialiseringer. Gruppen er temmelig vagt defineret og formodentlig parafyletisk med hensyn til Cucujiformia (Lawrence & Newton, 1995). Der er imidlertid ingen velunderbyggede alternative hypoteser til belysning af gruppens systematiske status, så gruppen bibeholdes her i

collectively as Staphyliniformia, and Scarabaeoidea, often placed in its own series, Scarabaeiformia. Staphyliniformia and Scarabaeiformia are usually both considered monophyletic, but certain features of the adult antennae and hindwings as well as in the larval mouthparts seem to indicate that Scarabaeoidea are more closely related to Hydrophiloidea + Histeroidea and that Staphylinoidea are the sister group of all three superfamilies rather than only the two latter (M. Hansen, in prep).

The Eucinetoid lineage includes the remaining Polyphaga, which are usually referred to three so-called series: Elateriformia (= Dascilliformia), Bostrichiformia and Cucujiformia. In spite of the diversity exhibited by each of these groups and difficulties with defining them clearly they seem (perhaps apart from Bostrichiformia) to be commonly accepted. As defined by Lawrence & Newton (1995), the Elateriformia are probably monophyletic and include the superfamilies Scirtoidea, Dascilloidea, Buprestoidea, Byrrhoidea and Elateroidea (incl. Cantharoidea). The phylogeny of Elateriformia was analysed by Lawrence (1988) but is still not fully resolved. Lawrence excluded the Scirtoidea (as Eucinetoidea) from Elateriformia in his analysis but later included it here again. Another analysis of Elateriformia (excl. Scirtoidea and Dascilloidea) was made by Beutel (1995b) on the basis of larval characters. Beutel's conclusions differ from Lawrence's in some regards (see below under Buprestoidea, Byrrhoidea and Elateroidea). Bostrichiformia was suggested by Crowson (1955, 1960) for a small group of families lacking the characteristics of the hydrophiloid lineage (Haplogastra) and Elateriformia and showing some (but not all) cucujiform features. The series is rather vaguely defined and may turn out to be paraphyletic with regard to Cucujiformia (Lawrence & Newton, 1995). However, since there are no well documented alternative hypotheses elucidating the systematic status of the group, it is here retained in its current sense, including the superfamilies Derodontoidea and

traditionel forstand. Således afgrænset omfatter den overfamilierne Derodontoidea og Bostrichoidea (incl. Dermestoidea). Cucujiformia er i sin nuværende afgrænsning formodentlig en monofyletisk gruppe, der er defineret ved en række specialiseringer (Lawrence & Newton, 1995). Serien omfatter overfamilierne Lymexyloidea, Cleroidea, Cucujoidea, Tenebrionoidea, Chrysomeloidea og Curculionoidea. Det kan bemærkes, at når gruppen Strepsiptera betragtes som biller (jfr. ovenfor), er den oftest blevet placeret (som en familie: Stylopidae) i Cucujiformia, enten nær Lymexylidae (i Lymexyloidea) eller nær Rhipiphoridae (i Tenebrionoidea). Strepsipterernes slægtskab med billerne er dog tvivlsomt, og de er ikke medtaget her. De fleste polyphage overfamilier er kort kommenteret nedenfor.

STAPHYLINOIDEA. Overfamilien synes i sin nuværende afgrænsning at være en veldefineret monofyletisk gruppe, som bl.a. karakteriseres ved en række modifikationer i flyvevingerne og de hanlige genitalier. Visse tidligere inkluderede familier som Clambidae og Microsporidae (= Sphaeriidae) har vist sig at have deres nærmeste slægtninge inden for andre grupper (henholdsvis Scirtoidea og Myxophaga). Det mest omdiskuterede spørgsmål i de senere årtier har været, om Hydraenidae hører til staphylinoiderne, eller om familien (som traditionelt placeret) hører til hydrophiloiderne. Selv om der stadig er nogle, der taler for hydraenidernes placering i Hydrophiloidea (f.eks. Beutel, 1994), synes der efterhånden at være meget tungtvejende argumenter for at placere dem i Staphylinoidea, nærmere bestemt som søstergruppe til Ptiliidae (f.eks. Lawrence & Newton, 1982; M. Hansen, 1991, 1995). Lawrence & Newton regner Hydraenidae + Ptiliidae for at være søstergruppe til de øvrige staphylinoider, men andre undersøgelser (Dybas, 1976; M. Hansen, in prep.) tyder på, at de to familier er nærmere beslægtede med Agyrtidae og Leiodidae end med resten. Af disse fire familier synes Agyrtidae at være den mest

Bostrichoidea (incl. Dermestoidea). Cucujiformia is, as currently delimited, probably a monophyletic group, defined by a number of derived features (Lawrence & Newton, 1995). The series includes the superfamilies Lymexyloidea, Cleroidea, Cucujoidea, Tenebrionoidea, Chrysomeloidea and Curculionoidea. When the Strepsiptera have been regarded as beetles (cf. above), they have been placed (as the family Stylopidae) in Cucujiformia, either near Lymexylidae (in Lymexyloidea) or near Rhipiphoridae (in Tenebrionoidea). Because of the uncertainty about the affinities of Strepsiptera, however – they may be more closely related to other groups of insects – they are not included here. Most of the polyphagan superfamilies are briefly discussed below.

STAPHYLINOIDEA. As currently defined this superfamily seems to be a well defined monophyletic group, characterized, e.g., by a number of modifications in the hindwings and the male genitalia. Certain previously included families such as Clambidae and Microsporidae (= Sphaeriidae) have proven to be more closely related to other groups of Coleoptera and are now placed in distantly related groups (Scirtoidea and Myxophaga, respectively). One of the most debated question in recent decades concerns the systematic position of Hydraenidae, i.e., whether the family belongs to Staphylinoidea or (as traditionally assumed) to Hydrophiloidea. Though there are still some authors who argue that the Hydraenidae are hydrophiloids (e.g., Beutel, 1994), there seems to be growing and now fairly substantial evidence for considering them to be Staphylinoidea and, more precisely, the sister group of Ptiliidae (e.g., Lawrence & Newton, 1982; M. Hansen, 1991, 1995). Lawrence & Newton regard Hydraenidae + Ptiliidae to be the sister group of the remaining staphylinoids, but other studies (Dybas, 1976; M. Hansen, in prep.) tend to suggest that these two families are more closely related to Agyrtidae

primitive, og formodentlig er agyrtider generelt at betragte som nogle af de mindst modificerede staphylinoider overhovedet (se endvidere nedenfor under de enkelte familier). Der synes at være fyldestgørende evidens for, at familierne Scydmaenidae, Scaphidiidae, Silphidae (s.str.) og Staphylinidae (samt et par andre, eksotiske grupper) danner en velafgrænset monofyletisk gruppe, ofte refereret til som den »staphylinide gruppe« eller »Brachelytra« (Lawrence & Newton, op.cit.; M. Hansen, in prep.). Der er dog fremdeles nogen usikkerhed om såvel afgrænsningen af de enkelte familier som deres systematiske tilhørsforhold inden for gruppen. Blandt andet regnes scaphidiiderne nu af flere som en underfamilie af Staphylinidae (beslægtet med Oxytelinae), mens andre undersøgelser indicerer en mere basal systematisk stilling som antydet her (M. Hansen, in prep.). Det har også været anført, at både Scydmaenidae og Silphidae (i snæver forstand) kunne være underordnede delgrupper af Staphylinidae (f.eks. Lawrence & Newton, op.cit.), men en formel behandling af dem som rovbilleunderfamilier har ikke været gængs (se endvidere nedenfor under Staphylinidae).

AGYRTIDAE. Familien omfatter kun en enkelt dansk art, som tidligere var placeret i Silphidae. Som omtalt ovenfor omfatter Agyrtidae nogle af de mest primitive staphylinoider, og deres slægtskab med Silphidae i snæver forstand (dvs. de store ådselbiller og ådselgraverne) er temmelig fjernt. De sidste har adskillige avancerede træk, der klart placerer dem nærmere staphyliniderne (se endvidere nedenfor).

LEIODIDAE. Familien er her defineret bredt og omfatter foruden Leiodidae i snæver forstand (f.eks. V. Hansen, 1964) Cholevinae, Coloninae og Platypsyllinae (= Leptininae) (samt et par eksotiske underfamilier). Disse tre underfamilier har ofte været inkluderet i en bredt defineret Silphidae (f.eks. V. Hansen, op.cit.), men har i virkeligheden intet nærmere slægtskab

and Leiodidae than to other staphylinoids. Among these four families, Agyrtidae is presumably the most primitive one, and apparently agyrtids can generally be considered some of the least modified staphylinoids at all (see also below under the respective families). There is fairly strong evidence that the families Scydmaenidae, Scaphidiidae, Silphidae (s.str.) and Staphylinidae (and a few other, exotic groups) constitute a well defined monophyletic group, often referred to as the "staphylinid group" or "Brachelytra" (Lawrence & Newton, op.cit.; M. Hansen, in prep.). But there are still problems concerning the systematic limits of some of the families as well as their phylogenetic status within the group. E.g., the scaphidiids are now often included as a subfamily in Staphylinidae (near Oxytelinae), a hypothesis that is in conflict with other studies indicating a more basal position for the family (M. Hansen, in prep.). It has also been suggested that Scydmaenidae and Silphidae (in the strict sense) might prove to be subordinate groups of Staphylinidae (e.g., Lawrence & Newton, op.cit.), but so far they have not been treated as formal staphylinid subfamilies (see also below under Staphylinidae).

AGYRTIDAE. The family includes only a single Danish species, which was earlier included in Silphidae. As mentioned above, the agyrtids include some of the least derived staphylinoids, and their relationship to Silphidae in the strict sense (i.e., Silphinae and Nicrophorinae) is not very close. The silphids exhibit several derived features that clearly place them near the staphylinids (see also below).

LEIODIDAE. The family is here treated in a broad sense and includes, besides Leiodidae sensu stricto (e.g., V. Hansen, 1964), Cholevinae, Coloninae and Platypsyllinae (= Leptininae) (and a couple of exotic subfamilies). The three latter subfamilies have often been included in a broadly defined Silphidae (e.g., V. Hansen, op.cit.) but are actually not very closely related to the typi-

med de egentlige silphider. Leiodidae indtager en relativt basal systematisk stilling inden for Staphylinoidea, nær Agyrtidae, Hydraenidae og Ptiliidae (Lawrence & Newton, 1982; M. Hansen, in prep.), mens de egentlige Silphider er nært beslægtede med Staphylinidae. I sin nuværende afgrænsning synes Leiodidae at være en relativt velbegrundet monofyletisk gruppe, karakteriseret bl.a. ved visse specialiseringer i følehornene (f.eks. Lawrence & Newton, op.cit.; M. Hansen, in prep.). Familien svarer til Crowsons (1955) »Anisotomidae« bortset fra, at han udskiller Platypsyllinae (som »Leptinidae«) som en særlig familie. Platypsyllinae har dog utvivlsomt sine nærmeste slægtninge inden for Leiodidae; sandsynligvis er den søstergruppe til Cholevinae (M. Hansen, in prep.). Det kan endelig nævnes, at samtlige leiodid-underfamilier undertiden har været regnet for egne familier. Tribus-inddelingen er baseret på Newton & Thayer (1992).

HYDRAENIDAE. Den systematiske stilling af denne familie har været noget omtvistet. Traditionelt har Hydraenidae været regnet for nærmest beslægtet med Hydrophilidae i traditionel forstand (dvs. Hydrophiloidea som afgrænset nedenfor) og familien udviser da også flere »hydrophiloide« træk, bl.a. de voksne billers akvatiske levevis og visse tilhørende strukturelle modifikationer. Imidlertid afviger hydraenidernes larver drastisk fra hydrophilidernes og ligner i mange væsentlige træk langt stærkere larverne af de mere basale staphylinoide familier, særligt Ptiliidae. Et nært slægtskab mellem Hydraenidae og Ptiliidae understreges endvidere af adskillige morfologiske detaljer hos de voksne biller (f.eks. Lawrence & Newton, 1982; M. Hansen, 1995 og in prep.).

PTILIIDAE. Familien udgør en særdeles velafgrænset og utvivlsomt monofyletisk gruppe, karakteriseret ved en række specialiseringer hos såvel voksne som larver

cal silphids. Leiodidae, as defined here, occupies a relatively basal systematic position within Staphylinoidea, near Agyrtidae, Hydraenidae and Ptiliidae (Lawrence & Newton, 1982; M. Hansen, in prep.), whereas the true silphids are closely related with the Staphylinidae. In the present sense Leiodidae seems to be a relatively well defined monophyletic group, characterized by, e.g., certain derived features of the antennae of the adults (e.g., Lawrence & Newton, op.cit.; M. Hansen, in prep.). The family is equivalent to Crowson's (1955) "Anisotomidae" except that he excludes Platypsyllinae (as "Leptinidae") as a distinct family. However, there is hardly any doubt that the Platypsyllinae have their closest relatives within Leiodidae; probably it is the sister group of Cholevinae (M. Hansen, in prep.). It should be noted that the leiodid subfamilies (in the present sense) have sometimes been considered distinct families. The tribal classification is based on Newton & Thayer (1992).

HYDRAENIDAE. The systematic position of this family has been subject to debate. Traditionally the hydaenids have been considered to be most closely related to Hydrophilidae in the traditional sense (equivalent of Hydrophiloidea in the present sense) and they do indeed exhibit several "hydrophiloid" features, e.g., the aquatic habit of the adults and certain related structural modifications. However, in the larval stage hydraenids differ drastically from hydrophiloids and share several, presumably important features with some primitive staphylinoid families, particularly Ptiliidae. A close (sister group) relationship between Hydraenidae and Ptiliidae is further supported by several morphological features of the adults (e.g., Lawrence & Newton, 1982; M. Hansen, 1995 and in prep.).

PTILIIDAE. The family forms a very well defined and undoubtedly monophyletic group, characterized by a number of derived features of both larvae and adults

(f.eks. Dybas, 1976; Lawrence & Newton, 1982). Imidlertid afspejler den nuværende klassifikation inden for familien kun i utilstrækkelig grad undergruppernes slægtskab. Newton & Thayer (1992) og Lawrence & Newton (1995) opererer med fire underfamilier (uden yderligere tribus-inddeling), af hvilke de to, Ptiliinae og Acrotrichinae, er repræsenteret hos os. Mens Acrotrichinae formodentlig er en naturlig gruppe, omfatter Ptiliinae en række, ikke særligt nært beslægtede slægtsgrupper. En af de mere oplagte mangler ved det nuværende system vedrører placeringen af *Nossidium*, som på grund af en række primitive træk må anses for (sammen med enkelte eksotiske, ubeskrevne former) at være søstergruppe til alle øvrige ptiliider og derfor bør henføres til en særlig underfamilie (f.eks. M. Hansen, in prep.). En nærmere analyse af ptiliidernes fylogeni er under forberedelse af M. Sörensson (pers. medd.).

SCAPHIDIIDAE. Scaphidiiderne regnes nu ofte for en underfamilie af Staphylinidae, nærtstående til de ikke-danske underfamilier Piestinae og Apateticinae (anset for beslægtet med Oxytelinae) (f.eks. Kasule, 1966; Lawrence & Newton, 1995). En nærmere bekræftelse af denne hypotese er ønskelig, idet en fylogenetisk analyse af Staphylinoid-familierne (M. Hansen, in prep.) indicerer, at scaphidiiderne snarere har en mere basal position inden for overfamilien og således bør bibeholde sin traditionelle rang af familie (samme analyse indicerer også en relativt basal position af Apateticinae, så denne gruppe stadig ikke står så fjernt fra scaphidiiderne). På grund af usikkerhederne omkring scaphidiidernes præcise slægtskab er det her valgt at lade dem beholde deres traditionelle familierang.

SILPHIDAE. Familien defineres nu betydelig mere snævert end tidligere (f.eks. Lawrence & Newton, 1982), og omfatter i denne forstand kun de store ådselbiller af *Silpha*-typen samt ådselgraverne (*Nicrophor-*

(e.g., Dybas, 1976; Lawrence & Newton, 1982). On the other hand, the current classification of the family inadequately reflects the phylogenetic relationships within it. Newton & Thayer (1992) and Lawrence & Newton (1995) recognize four subfamilies (without further tribal division), two of which, Ptiliinae and Acrotrichinae, are represented in our fauna. Whereas Acrotrichinae are probably a monophyletic group, Ptiliinae include a number of different, apparently not very closely related groups. One of the most obvious disadvantages of the current classification concerns the present placement of *Nossidium*, which exhibits a number of primitive features indicating that it (probably with a few undescribed exotic forms) forms the sister group of all other ptiliids and therefore should be referred to a separate subfamily (e.g., M. Hansen, in prep.). A phylogenetic analysis of the ptiliids is in preparation by M. Sörensson (pers. comm.).

SCAPHIDIIDAE. The scaphidiids are now often considered a subfamily of Staphylinidae related to the non-Danish subfamilies Piestinae and Apateticinae (regarded as closely related to Oxytelinae) (e.g., Kasule, 1966; Lawrence & Newton, 1995). A confirmation of this hypothesis is desirable. It is in conflict with the results from an unpublished phylogenetic analysis of staphylinoid families (M. Hansen, in prep.) which indicates that the scaphidiids have a rather more basal position within the superfamily and therefore might deserve rank of family (the same analysis also suggests a relatively basal position of Apateticinae, not far from the scaphidiids). Because of the ambiguity concerning the position of the scaphidiids it is preferred here to let them maintain their traditional rank of family.

SILPHIDAE. The family is now usually treated in a more narrow sense than earlier (e.g., Lawrence & Newton, 1982), and includes only the larger carrion beetles of the *Silpha* and *Nicrophorus* types. In this

us). Således afgrænset udgør silphiderne en veldefineret monofyletisk gruppe, der er nærtstående til Staphylinidae (Lawrence & Newton, op.cit.; M. Hansen, in prep.). Det præcise slægtskab mellem de to grupper er endnu ikke helt afklaret, men silphiderne anses normalt for en selvstændig familie, selv om det også har været påpeget, at de muligvis kan vise sig at være en underordnet gruppe af Staphylinidae. Den almindeligt brugte inddeling af Silphidae i to grupper (her underfamilier), Silphinae og Nicrophorinae, afspejler kun i nogen grad fylogenien inden for familien, idet Silphinae utvivlsomt er parafyletisk, mens Nicrophorinae lige så sikkert kan anses for monofyletisk. Tilsyneladende omfatter triben Necrodini (hos os kun med *Necrodes*) nogle af de mest primitive former inden for familien. En række andre grupper har tidligere været inkluderet i Silphidae, men udviser ikke noget nærmere slægtskab med de egentlige silphider. Det drejer sig blandt andet om slægten *Agyrtes*, der nu anbringes i en særlig familie, Agyrtidae (se endv. ovenfor), og om en stor del af de slægter, der nu henregnes til Leiodidae (se ovenfor) samt enkelte eksotiske former, der nu har vist sig at være egentlige Staphylinidae.

STAPHYLINIDAE. Der er fremdeles nogen uenighed med hensyn til opfattelsen af denne familie. Som her afgrænset omfatter den de traditionelle familier Micropeplidae og Pselaphidae (incl. Clavigeridae). Disse grupper har længe været erkendt som specialiserede rovbiller, men deres nærmere slægtskab inden for familien har ikke været åbenbar, og de har følgelig beholdt deres familie-rang i det meste af litteraturen. Det er muligt, at Staphylinidae endvidere bør omfatte Scaphidiidae (se ovenfor), og også silphider og scydmaenider har været omtalt som mulige undergrupper af rovbillerne (f.eks. Lawrence & Newton, 1982).

Der er i de senere år gjort flere væsentlige skridt i retning mod en bedre forståelse af staphylinidernes fylogeni. Lawrence & Newton anfører fire formodede monofyletiske hovedgrupper af rovbiller: 1) omaliinsense the silphids form a well defined monophyletic group which is closely related to the Staphylinidae (Lawrence & Newton, op.cit.; M. Hansen, in prep.). The exact phylogenetic relations between these two groups is not yet fully resolved. The silphids are generally considered to be a distinct family but it has been suggested that they possibly will prove to be a subordinate group of staphylinids. The commonly used division of the Silphidae into two groups (here subfamilies), Silphinae and Nicrophorinae, does not adequately reflect the relationships within the family. There is hardly any doubt that Silphinae are a paraphyletic group, while Nicrophorinae are obviously monophyletic. Apparently the tribe Necrodini (in our fauna only *Necrodes*) includes some of the most primitive forms within the family. A number of other groups were earlier included in Silphidae but have turned out to be relatively distantly related to the true silphids. Groups that were earlier considered silphids include the genus *Agyrtes*, now in a separate family, Agyrtidae (see also above), many of the genera that are now referred to Leiodidae (see above), and a few exotic forms that have proven to belong to Staphylinidae.

STAPHYLINIDAE. There have been (and still are) varying opinions concerning the limits of this family. As treated here it includes the traditional families Micropeplidae and Pselaphidae (incl. Clavigeridae). It has long been recognized that these groups should be considered specialized rove beetles but their precise phylogenetic relationships with the family have not been obvious and they have therefore maintained their traditional family rank in most treatments. It is possible that the Scaphidiidae should also be included in the Staphylinidae (see above) and even silphids and scydmaenids have been described as being possibly derived rove beetles (e.g., Lawrence & Newton, 1982).

In recent decades several important papers on staphylinid phylogeny have appeared. Lawrence & Newton distinguish

gruppen, 2) oxytelin-gruppen, 3) staphylinin-gruppen og 4) tachyporin-gruppen. De tager dog visse forbehold med hensyn til placeringen af flere underfamilier. Efterfølgende fylogenetiske analyser af primært tachyporin-gruppen (Ashe & Newton, 1993) og omaliin-gruppen (Thayer, 1987; Newton & Thayer, 1995) har kastet yderligere lys over fylogenien inden for flere hjørner af Staphylinidae, men viser samtidig, at der stadig er flere grundlæggende problemer. En fylogenetisk analyse af grupperne inden for overfamilien Staphylinoidea (M. Hansen, in prep.) bekræfter kun i nogen grad opdelingen af Staphylinidae i fire hovedgrupper, men da denne analyse ikke fokuserer specielt på rovbillerne, er det valgt her at følge Lawrence & Newtons klassifikation (undtagen hvad angår den systematiske position af Scaphidiidae). Det må dog bemærkes, at selv om disse grupper antages at være monofyletiske, så er deres indbyrdes relationer ikke klart dokumenterede. Klassifikationen er senest revideret af Lawrence & Newton (1995), der afgrænser grupperne som følger.

Omaliin-gruppen. Denne gruppe karakteriseres ved at have et særligt kompleks af abdominale forsvarskirtler, der udmunder i parrede åbninger ved forkanten af det 8. sternit (sekundært manglende hos enkelte grupper). Dens monofyli synes således at være relativt veldokumenteret, men det er muligt, at mangel af sådanne »sternum 8 kirtler« hos andre staphylinider skyldes sekundært tab eller andre modifikationer (flere andre rovbiller har abdominale forsvarskirtler, som udmunder andre steder på bagkroppen). Som defineret af Lawrence & Newton (1995) omfatter omaliin-gruppen underfamilierne Glypholomatinae, Microsilphinae, Omaliinae, Empelinae, Proteininae, Micropeplinae, Neophoninae, Dasycerinae, Protopselaphinae og Pselaphinae. Omaliin-gruppen synes således at indeholde de ældste rovbille-former og afspejler formodentlig en tidlig, succesrig radiation inden for Staphylinidae. Flere af gruppens

between four presumedly monophyletic groups of staphylinids: 1) the omaliine group, 2) the oxyteline group, 3) the staphylinine group, and 4) the tachyporine group. They make certain reservations, however, with regard to the systematic position of some subfamilies. Subsequent phylogenetic analyses of particularly the tachyporine group (Ashe & Newton, 1993) and the omaliine group (Thayer, 1987; Newton & Thayer, 1995) have further contributed to the understanding of staphylinid phylogeny but have also shown that there are still several basic problems to be resolved. A phylogenetic analysis of the superfamily Staphylinoidea (M. Hansen, in prep.) does not entirely confirm the division of the staphylinids into four major lineages, but because this analysis does not give special attention to staphylinids it is preferred to adopt the classification of Lawrence & Newton here (except for the position of Scaphidiidae). It must be noted that even if the four major groups should prove to be monophyletic, their relationships are not resolved. The classificationen is most recently summarized by Lawrence & Newton (1995), who delimit the groups as follows.

Omaliine group. The members of this group are characterized by having a unique complex of abdominal defense glands that open through a pair of slits at the anterior margin of the 8th sternite (secondarily lost in a few forms). Hence, the monophyly of the group seems to be relatively well documented, but it might be possible that the lack of such "sternum 8 glands" in other staphylinids is a result of secondary loss or other modifications (several other staphylinids have abdominal defense glands opening at different positions). As defined by Lawrence & Newton (1995), the omaliine group comprises the subfamilies Glypholomatinae, Microsilphinae, Omaliinae, Empelinae, Proteininae, Micropeplinae, Neophoninae, Dasycerinae, Protopselaphinae and Pselaphinae. The omaliine group apparently includes the most ancient staphylinid forms and represents an early suc-

underfamilier har i dag en mere eller mindre udpræget reliktagtig udbredelse, der indicerer, at de tidligere har været store og vidt udbredte grupper. Den i vore dage langt mest succesrige underfamilie er Pselaphinae, hvis placering inden for omaliin-gruppen er ganske veldokumenteret (Newton & Thayer, 1995). Pselaphernes ligheder med såvel Euaesthetinae som med Scydmaenidae har ofte været påpeget, men i begge tilfælde er der utvivlsomt tale om konvergens af visse iøjnefaldende træk. Tribus-inddelingen af omaliin-gruppens underfamilier følger Newton & Thayer, bortset fra at deres supertriber inden for Pselaphinae her blot er givet rang af triber (svarende til de traditionelle »pselaphid«-underfamilier). Visse af triberne, bl.a. Anthophagini (Omaliinae) og Goniacerini og Pselaphini (Pselaphinae) er efter alt at dømme parafyletiske.

Oxytelin-gruppen. Til denne gruppe henregner Lawrence & Newton underfamilierne Trigonurinae, Apateticinae, Scaphidiinae, Piestinae, Osoriinae og Oxytelinae. Gruppens monofyli synes noget diskutabel og det er muligt, at i hvert fald Apateticinae og Scaphidiinae ikke bør inkluderes i Staphylinidae (se endv. ovenfor under Scaphidiidae). Den eneste af disse underfamilier, der er repræsenteret hos os, er – foruden Scaphidiidae, der her bibeholdes som en særlig familie – Oxytelinae. Herman (1970) reviderede slægterne af Oxytelinae og fordelte dem på to triber, Coprophilini og Oxytelini, men hans inddeling betvivles af Newton (1982), som henregner *Deleaster* og *Syntomium* (sammen med enkelte eksotiske slægter) til en særlig gruppe, der formodes at være søstergruppe til de øvrige oxyteliner. Newton undlader at placere disse slægter i formelle triber, men da tilgængelige tribusnavne eksisterer, og det således ikke er forbundet med introduktion af nye navne at placere de to slægter i særlige triber, er det her forsøgsvis gjort. På grund af slægternes forskellighed placeres de her i to forskellige triber, Deleasterini (kun omfattende *Deleaster*) og Syntomiini (omfattende

cessful radiation within the family. Several of the subfamilies of this group have a more or less pronounced relict pattern of distribution indicating that they were previously large and widely distributed. The most successful subfamily at present is Pselaphinae. The inclusion of this subfamily in the omaliine group is now quite well documented (Newton & Thayer, 1995). The affinities of pselaphines to both Euaesthetinae and Scydmaenidae have often been mentioned, but in either case the similarities undoubtedly result from convergent evolution of certain conspicuous features. The tribal classification of the subfamilies of the omaliine group is based on Newton & Thayer with the exception of Pselaphinae in which Newton & Thayer's supertribes are here regarded as tribes (equivalent of traditional "pselaphid" subfamilies). Some tribes, e.g., Anthophagini (Omaliinae) and Goniacerini and Pselaphini (Pselaphinae) are most likely paraphyletic.

Oxyteline group. According to Lawrence & Newton this group contains the subfamilies Trigonurinae, Apateticinae, Scaphidiinae, Piestinae, Osoriinae and Oxytelinae. The monophyly of the group seems to be debatable and it is possible that at least Apateticinae and Scaphidiinae should be excluded from Staphylinidae (see also above under Scaphidiidae). Apart from the "Scaphidiinae" (here maintained as a distinct family), the only subfamily represented in Denmark is Oxytelinae. Herman (1970) revised the oxyteline genera and grouped them in two tribes, Coprophilini and Oxytelini, but his conclusions are refuted by Newton (1982), who refers *Deleaster* and *Syntomium* (with a few exotic genera) to a separate group which is assumed to be the sister group of the remaining oxytelines. Newton does not, however, assign these genera to formal tribes, but since available tribal names do exist and it is therefore not necessary to introduce new tribal names to indicate this relationship, the two genera are here tentatively referred to distinct tribes. Because of their quite different general habitus they are placed in

Syntomium samt to eksotiske slægter). De to øvrige oxytelin-triber, Coprophilini og Oxytelini, er ikke klart afgrænsede på verdensplan, men da problemerne ikke synes at omfatte nogen af de hjemlige slægter, er de foreløbig opretholdt som adskilte. Coprophilini er hos os kun repræsenteret ved typeslægten *Coprophilus*.

Staphylinin-gruppen. Denne gruppe omfatter underfamilierne Oxyporinae, Megalopsidiinae, Steninae, Euaesthetinae, Solieriinae, Leptotyphlinae, Pseudopsinae, Paederinae og Staphylininae, og karakteriseres primært ved visse specialiseringer i larvernes munddele (korreleret med extraoral fordøjelse). Gruppen synes forholdsvis veldefineret, som den er afgrænset her, men det har været nævnt, at den muligvis kunne vise sig også at omfatte silphider og scydmaenider (Lawrence & Newton, 1982) – for så vidt de overhovedet måtte være rovbiller. De her inkluderede underfamilier er alle stort set generelt accepterede og tilsyneladende relativt veldefinerede bortset fra, at der på verdensplan kan være problemer med adskillelsen af paederiner og staphylininer. Den formodentligt hyppigste afvigelse fra nærværende klassifikation er udskillelsen af Xantholininae som en særlig underfamilie, men dette synes ikke at kunne begrundes fylogenetisk. Formodentlig er xantholininerne blot at betragte som en i visse henseender stærkt modificeret undergruppe af Staphylininae. Det kan endvidere nævnes, at Euaesthetinae og de ikke-danske Megalopsidiinae tidligere har været inkluderet i Steninae (f.eks. Crowson, 1955), men nu almindeligvis regnes for selvstændige underfamilier. Ligeledes er Solieriinae (med en enkelt art fra Chile) først for nylig blevet udskilt. På slægtsniveau er der stadig problemer med afgrænsningen af bl.a. *Philonthus* (Staphylininae). Slægten er her opfattet i bred traditionel forstand, men undertiden har visse, utvivlsomt underordnede delgrupper været udskilt som egne slægter, baseret alene på ligheder i han-genitalierne. Også *Gabrius* og *Gabronthus* er givetvis fylogenetisk underordnede delgrupper af *Philonthus* og er kun

different tribes, Deleasterini (only including *Deleaster*) and Syntomiini (with *Syntomium* and two exotic genera). The remaining two oxyteline tribes, Coprophilini and Oxytelini, are not clearly defined on a world basis. Since the problems seem not involve any of our genera, the two tribes are here maintained separate. In our fauna Coprophilini includes only the type genus *Coprophilus*.

Staphylinine group. This group includes the subfamilies Oxyporinae, Megalopsidiinae, Steninae, Euaesthetinae, Solieriinae, Leptotyphlinae, Pseudopsinae, Paederinae and Staphylininae, and is primarily characterized by specializations in the larval mouthparts (associated with extraoral digestion). The group seems to be relatively well justified phylogenetically but it has been mentioned that it possibly should include silphids and scydmaenids as well (Lawrence & Newton, 1982) – providing they actually are staphylinids. The subfamilies included at present are practically all commonly accepted and relatively well defined except that paederines and staphylinines may be difficult to delimit on a world basis. In some treatments Xantholininae are excluded as a separate subfamily from the Staphylininae but this may not be justified phylogenetically. Presumably the xantholinines are only to be considered a relatively derived subgroup of staphylinines. The Euaesthetinae and the non-Danish Megalopsidiinae were earlier included in Steninae (e.g., Crowson, 1955) but are now commonly accepted as distinct subfamilies. Solieriinae (with a single species from Chile) is another recently proposed subfamily. At the generic level there are still several problems, e.g., concerning the definition of larger genera such as *Philonthus* (Staphylininae). This genus is here treated in a broad traditional sense but some authors have excluded certain, undoubtedly subordinate, species groups as distinct genera based solely on similarities of the male genitalia. For practical reasons *Gabrius* and *Gabronthus* are here maintained as distinct genera (as in most other treatments)

af praktiske (traditionelle) årsager behandlet som særlige slægter.

Tachyporin-gruppen. Denne gruppe omfatter underfamilierne Phloeocharinae, Olisthaerinae, Tachyporinae, Trichophyinae, Habrocerinae og Aleocharinae. Gruppen lader sig ikke let definere, men accepteres generelt som en naturlig gruppe. Relationerne mellem gruppens underfamilier er analyseret af Ashe & Newton (1993), hvis resultater tyder på, at den nuværende inddeling i underfamilier ikke er fyldestgørende. Den mest problematiske underfamilie synes at være Tachyporinae, men også Phloeocharinae er dårligt defineret, selv om den ikke mere kan karakteriseres som den »fylogenetiske skraldespand«, den tidligere har været. Derimod er der næppe tvivl om, at Trichophyinae, Habrocerinae og Aleocharinae alle tre er velbegrundede monofyletiske underfamilier. Lawrence & Newton (1995) placerer i deres klassifikation tachyporin-gruppen umiddelbart efter omaliin-gruppen, men da slægtskabet mellem de fire hovedgrupper af rovbilleunderfamilier ikke er særlig veldokumenteret, og en sådan placering afviger væsentligt fra traditionelle klassifkationer, er det her valgt at lade tachyporin-gruppen afslutte Staphylinidae. Det er primært gjort for, at aleocharinerne kan beholde deres traditionelle plads sidst i familien og dermed indicere, at de omfatter nogle af de stærkest specialiserede og modificerede former inden for rovbillerne. Tribus-inddelingen inden for Tachyporinae og Aleocharinae følger gængs praksis (se f.eks. Newton & Thayer, 1992), men det må bemærkes, at der er problemer med denne inddeling inden for begge underfamilier. I særlig grad synes inddelingen af Aleocharinae at være noget kaotisk. Sandsynligvis omfatter Gymnusini og Deinopsini de mest primitive grupper inden for aleocharinerne (Klimaszewski, 1979; Steidle & Dettner, 1993), men også former som *Myllaena* og *Oxypoda* synes at repræsentere meget oprindelige typer. Triben Oxypodini er i nuværende forstand en meget heterogen og utvivlsomt stærkt parafyletisk samling af adskillige, ikke særlig

but they, too, are undoubtedly also phylogenetically subordinate groups of *Philonthus* in the present broad sense.

Tachyporine group. This group includes the subfamilies Phloeocharinae, Olisthaerinae, Tachyporinae, Trichophyinae, Habrocerinae and Aleocharinae. No characters have been found that easily define the group but it is usually considered a natural one. The phylogenetic relationships of the subfamilies included here is analysed by Ashe & Newton (1993). Their results strongly indicate that the current classification of subfamilies is inadequate to some extent. The most problematic subfamily appears to be Tachyporinae, but also Phloeocharinae is poorly defined though it is no longer the "phylogenetic dumping ground" it used to be. On the other hand there is hardly any doubt that Trichophyinae, Habrocerinae and Aleocharinae are all well defined monophyletic subfamilies. In Lawrence & Newton's (1995) classification the tachyporine group is listed immediately after the omaliine group, but because this arrangement differs from most previous classifications and the relationships between the four major groups of staphylinid subfamilies are still indefinite, it is here preferred to place the tachyporine group at the end of Staphylinidae. The main reason for this is to let the aleocharines maintain their traditional place as the last staphylinid subfamily and thereby indicate that they include some of the most derived and modified staphylinids types. The tribal division of Tachyporinae and Aleocharinae follows common practice (see, e.g., Newton & Thayer, 1992), but it must be emphasized that there are problems with this division in both subfamilies. The tribal arrangement of Aleocharinae seems to be particularly chaotic. Within this subfamily Gymnusini and Deinopsini are probably the most archaeic groups (Klimaszewski, 1979; Steidle & Dettner, 1993) but also forms such as *Myllaena* and *Oxypoda* seem to represent fairly ancient types. The tribe Oxypodini is in the current sense a very heterogenous and undoubtedly strongly paraphyletic

nært beslægtede former. Tilsyneladende karakteriseres den bedst som en »stamgruppe« inden for Aleocharinae (excl. Deinopsini og Gymnusini). Et andet af de (talrige) specifikke problemer, der kan nævnes i forbindelse med inddelingen af Aleocharinae, er placeringen af *Trichiusa* og *Thamiaraea* i Athetini. Deres slægtskab med de øvrige athetiiner er særdeles tvivlsom, og det er sandsynligt, at de begge burde henføres til egne triber. Endvidere bør det nævnes, at der er nogen uenighed om afgrænsningen af flere slægter inden for Athetini, især hvad angår omfanget af *Atheta*. Der har i de senere årtier været en tendens til, at flere og flere af de gamle underslægter er blevet udskilt som selvstændige slægter, og i betragtning af *Atheta*-kompleksets artsrigdom må en vis opsplitning anses for hensigtsmæssig. Imidlertid synes begrundelserne for flere af disse slægter (*Cadaverota*, *Anopleta* m.fl.) at være særdeles vage, og den nuværende slægtsinddeling virker præget af en udtalt grad af tilfældighed. Der er formodentlig adskillige af de underslægter eller artsgrupper, som stadig står i *Atheta*, som med mindst lige så stor ret kunne anses for særlige slægter. Et grundlæggende problem er utvivlsomt, at mange af disse systematiske ændringer ikke har været baseret på fylogenetiske overvejelser, og i de tilfælde hvor fylogenien har været taget i betragtning, har der kun været fokuseret på monofylien af den udskilte slægt. Endelig skal opmærksomheden henledes på, at slægtsnavnet *Dasygnypeta* (Aleocharinae-Oxypodini) ikke er formelt gyldigt (typeart ikke udtrykkeligt designeret), selv om slægten synes alment accepteret.

SCARABAEOIDEA. Overfamilien, der svarer til den traditionelle gruppe Lamellicornia, inddeles nu almindeligvis i en række familier. Lawrence & Newton (1995) regner med i alt 13 familier, hvoraf fire er repræsenteret hos os: Lucanidae, Trogidae, Geotrupidae og Scarabaeidae. Udskillelsen af de tre førstnævnte mindre familier fra Scarabaeidae (sensu lato) er begrundet i, at de på

assemblage including several, not closely related forms. Apparently, it is best characterized as a "stem group" within Aleocharinae (excl. Deinopsini and Gymnusini). Another of the (many) individual problems with the present tribal division of Aleocharinae is the inclusion of *Trichiusa* and *Thamiaraea* in Athetini. The relationship of these two genera to other athetiines is dubious and probably both should be referred to distinct tribes. Furthermore, there is some disagreement about generic concepts within Athetini, particularly with regard to the definition of *Atheta*. In recent decades several traditional *Atheta* subgenera have been treated as distinct genera and many are now commonly accepted as such. Considering the species richness of *Atheta* (sensu lato), some kind of division into smaller genera must be considered expedient. But the phylogenetic justification for the exclusion of several genera (*Cadaverota*, *Anopleta*, etc.) is very dubious, and the current generic division appears somewhat arbitrary and casual. There are probably still several subgenera or species groups of *Atheta* (in the present sense) that, with at least as much justification, could be excluded as distinct genera. Undoubtedly, a basic problem is that many such systematic changes lack a phylogenetic approach, and when changes are based on phylogenetic considerations there has only been focused on the monophyly of the excluded group (not what remains). Finally, attention should be called to a specific nomenclatural problem. The generic name *Dasygnypeta* (Aleocharinae-Oxypodini) is not formally available (type species not designated) although the genus now seems commonly accepted.

SCARABAEOIDEA. This superfamily, equivalent to the Lamellicornia of older classifications, is commonly divided into several families. Lawrence & Newton (1995) recognize a total of 13 families of which 4 are represented in our fauna: Lucanidae, Trogidae, Geotrupidae and Scarabaeidae. The exclusion of the three first-mentioned smaller families from the

en række punkter er mere primitive end de egentlige Scarabaeidae og derfor anses for at udgøre tidligt udspaltede udviklingslinier inden for overfamilien. At familierne samtidig til dels omfatter former, der i andre henseender er stærkt specialiserede, kan næppe anfægte deres basale systematiske stilling.

LUCANIDAE. Originalreferencen til slægten *Platycerus* er af ICZN (1994a) fastlagt som »Geoffroy, 1762«.

SCARABAEIDAE. Familien opfattes her i overensstemmelse med almindelig nuværende praksis. Inddelingen i underfamilier er baseret på Lawrence & Newton (1995). Det må dog nævnes, at Scarabaeidae undertiden ses opdelt i en række mindre familier svarende til de her benyttede underfamilier, således f.eks. i Barauds (1992) bestemmelsesværk til de europæiske scarabaeoider. Nærværende klassifikation er iøvrigt i vid udstrækning baseret på dette arbejde bortset fra, at den formelle rang, Baraud giver de højere taxa, generelt er sænket et niveau, så de stemmer overens med mere gængs opfattelse. Dog er Barauds opdeling af slægten *Aegialia* i tre separate slægter ikke fulgt her. Ligeledes er slægten *Potosia* bibeholdt her i stedet for (som hos Baraud) at være inkluderet i *Netocia*. Artsrækkefølgen inden for slægten *Aphodius* følger Krell & Fery (1992). Originalreferencerne til slægterne *Copris* og *Melolontha* er af ICZN (1994a) fastlagt som henholdsvis »Geoffroy, 1762« og »Fabricius, 1775«.

HYDROPHILOIDEA. Overfamilien, som den her er opfattet, er ækvivalent med den traditionelle »Palpicornia« (excl. Hydraenidae). Selv om Hydraenidae af visse forfattere stadig anses for at høre til hydrophiloiderne, synes der at være langt stærkere argumenter for at henføre familien til Staphylinoidea (nær Ptiliidae) (se endvidere ovenfor). Lawrence & Newton (1995) regner også Hydraenidae for staphylinoider, men opfatter iøvrigt Hydrophiloidea noget bredere, end den her er defineret, idet de

traditional Scarabaeidae (sensu lato) is based on the presence of certain primitive features indicating that they represent early lineages within the superfamily. The fact that the three families also include forms that are highly specialized in other regards does not affect their basal systematic position.

LUCANIDAE. The authorship of the genus *Platycerus* is determined to be "Geoffroy, 1762" (ICZN, 1994a).

SCARABAEIDAE. The family is here used in accordance with most modern treatments. The classification of subfamilies is based on Lawrence & Newton (1995). Sometimes the Scarabaeidae are divided into several smaller families equivalent to the subfamilies used here, e.g., in Baraud's (1992) revision of the European scarabaeoids. Incidentally, the present classification is to a large degree based on Baraud's work except for the formal rank of suprageneric taxa, which are generally lowered one level here so they agree with more common practice. However, Baraud's division of the genus *Aegialia* into three separate genera is not adopted here. Also the genus *Potosia* is here maintained and not (as by Baraud) included in *Netocia*. The classification of species in the genus *Aphodius* is based on Krell & Fery (1992). The authorship of the genera *Copris* and *Melolontha* is determined to be "Geoffroy, 1762" and "Fabricius, 1775", respectively (ICZN, 1994a).

HYDROPHILOIDEA. The superfamily, as here defined, is equivalent to the traditional "Palpicornia" (excl. Hydraenidae). Although some authors still consider the Hydraenidae to be hydrophiloids, there seems to be much stronger evidence for referring them to Staphylinoidea (near Ptiliidae) (see also above). Lawrence & Newton (1995) also regard the Hydraenidae as staphylinoids but use Hydrophiloidea in a broader sense than here (including the Histeroidea). Since there seems to be substan-

inkluderer overfamilien Histeroidea. Selv om der næppe er tvivl om Hydrophiloideas og Histeroideas nære slægtskab, og at en sådan opfattelse kan retfærdiggøres fylogenetisk, udviser de to grupper så udtalte strukturelle og biologiske forskelle, at det anses for mere hensigtsmæssigt at behandle dem som adskilte overfamilier (se f.eks. M. Hansen, 1995). I sammenhæng med en bredere opfattelse af Hydrophiloidea samler Lawrence & Newton endvidere alle de her inkluderede familier i en enkelt familie, Hydrophilidae (sensu lato). Der synes dog at være bredere accept for at henføre de mere primitive hydrophilider til separate familier (f.eks. Crowson, 1955; M. Hansen, 1991; Beutel, 1994). Som påpeget af M. Hansen (1995), er dette også mere konsistent med nuværende familieopfattelser inden for de nærtstående overfamilier (Histeroidea, Scarabaeoidea). M. Hansen (1991) opererer med 6 familier – Helophoridae, Epimetopidae, Georissidae, Hydrochidae, Spercheidae og Hydrophilidae – der utvivlsomt alle er monofyletiske og som i morfologisk henseende er særdeles velafgrænsede fra hverandre, både som larver og som voksne. Epimetopidae er en lille, overvejende tropisk familie.

HYDROPHILIDAE. Klassifikationen af denne familie er baseret på M. Hansen (1991, 1995). Originalreferencen til slægten *Hydrophilus* er af ICZN (1994a) fastlagt som »Geoffroy, 1762«.

HISTEROIDEA. Overfamilien omfatter familierne Sphaeritidae, Synteliidae og Histeridae, af hvilke kun de to forekommer hos os (Synteliidae er en lille familie omfattende nogle få asiatiske og mellemamerikanske arter). Sphaeritidae var i ældre tid placeret i gruppen »Clavicornia« (= Cucujoidea), fjernt fra Histeridae, der da var henført til Staphylinoidea. Der er imidlertid ingen tvivl om de to familiers (og Synteliidae's) nære slægtskab, som understøttes af adskillige avancerede fælles træk hos både larver og voksne biller (se f.eks. Crowson, 1955; Lawrence & Newton, 1982).

tial evidence that Hydrophiloidea and Histeroidea are sister groups, it could be argued that it is phylogenetically justified to combine them. However, they exhibit such profound structural and biological differences that it is considered more expedient to maintain them as distinct superfamilies (see, e.g., M. Hansen, 1995). In accordance with their broader concept of Hydrophiloidea, Lawrence & Newton combine all the presently used hydrophiloid families in a single family, Hydrophilidae (sensu lato). It is, however, apparently more widely accepted to consider the primitive hydrophiloid lineages as distinct families (e.g., Crowson, 1955; M. Hansen, 1991; Beutel, 1994). As mentioned by M. Hansen (1995), this seems to be more consistent with current practice concerning family definitions in related superfamilies (Histeroidea, Scarabaeoidea). M. Hansen (1991) recognizes 6 families – Helophoridae, Epimetopidae, Georissidae, Hydrochidae, Spercheidae and Hydrophilidae – all of which are undoubtedly monophyletic and morphologically very well defined from each other, both as larvae and adults. Epimetopidae is a small, predominantly tropical family.

HYDROPHILIDAE. The classification of this family is based on M. Hansen (1991, 1995). The authorship of the genus *Hydrophilus* is determined to be "Geoffroy, 1762" (ICZN, 1994a).

HISTEROIDEA. The superfamily includes the families Sphaeritidae, Synteliidae and Histeridae, of which only two occur in our fauna (Synteliidae is a small family, including only a few Asiatic and Central Americal species). In older classifications Sphaeritidae was placed in "Clavicornia" (= Cucujoidea), far from Histeridae, which was then included in Staphylinoidea. There is, however, no doubt about the close relationship between the two families (and Synteliidae); it is supported by several derived common features of both larvae and adult beetles (see, e.g., Crowson, 1955; Lawrence &

Histeroiderne inkluderes af nogle forfattere i Hydrophiloidea, men en sådan opfattelse er ikke fulgt her (se endvidere ovenfor under Hydrophiloidea).

HISTERIDAE. Familien inddeles almindeligvis i 11 underfamilier, af hvilke de 6 er repræsenteret hos os. Nogle forfattere placerer underfamilierne i to hovedgrupper, Saprinomorphae (hos os Abraeinae og Saprininae) og Histeromorphae (hos os Dendrophilinae, Onthophilinae, Histerinae og Hetaeriinae), der dog næppe afspejler noget naturligt slægtskab (se f.eks. Lawrence & Newton, 1995). Klassifikationen af Histeridae er baseret på Mazur (1984).

SCIRTOIDEA. Denne overfamilie – ofte fejlagtigt benævnt Eucinetoidea – omfatter familierne Eucinetidae, Clambidae og Scirtidae (= Helodidae) (samt den nyligt opdagede Decliniidae fra det østlige palearktis). Clambidae har tidligere været inkluderet i Staphylinoidea, mens Eucinetidae og Scirtidae traditionelt har stået sammen med familierne Psephenidae (= Eubriidae) og Dascillidae i den stærkt tvivlsomme gruppe »Fossipedes«. Scirtoidea er i flere henseender at betragte som en gammel gruppe og anses ofte for den mest primitive udviklingslinie inden for den elateriforme serie af Polyphaga (se ovenfor). Overfamilien er dog også karakteriseret ved at have visse avancerede træk (Lawrence & Newton, 1995), der understøtter hypotesen om dens monofyli.

DASCILLOIDEA. Overfamilien omfatter to små familier, Dascillidae og Rhipiceridae, af hvilke kun den første er repræsenteret hos os. Dascillidae har i ældre klassifikationer været placeret sammen med Eucinetidae, Scirtidae (= Helodidae) og Psephenidae (= Eubriidae) i gruppen »Fossipedes«, men anses nu ikke for at være så nært beslægtet med disse familier. Det har været foreslået, at Dascillidae kunne være nært beslægtet med Scarabaeoidea (Crowson, 1960), men et nærmere slægtskab med de »elateriforNewton, 1982). The histeroids are sometimes included in Hydrophiloidea but such an arrangement is not adopted here (see also above under Hydrophiloidea).

HISTERIDAE. The family is now commonly divided into 11 subfamilies of which 6 occur in Denmark. The subfamilies are sometimes referred to two major "divisions", Saprinomorphae (in our fauna Abraeinae and Saprininae) and Histeromorphae (in our fauna Dendrophilinae, Onthophilinae, Histerinae and Hetaeriinae) which are, however, probably not phylogenetically justified (see, e.g., Lawrence & Newton, 1995). The classification of the family is based on Mazur (1984).

SCIRTOIDEA. This superfamily – often erroneously named Eucinetoidea – contains the families Eucinetidae, Clambidae and Scirtidae (= Helodidae) (and the recently discovered Decliniidae from the eastern palearctic). The Clambidae were earlier included in Staphylinoidea, while Eucinetidae and Scirtidae have been placed with the families Psephenidae (= Eubriidae) and Dascillidae in the debatable group "Fossipedes". The Scirtoidea exhibit several primitive features and are undoubtedly an old group, probably representing the earliest offshoot within the elateriform series of Polyphaga (see above). On the other hand, the superfamily is also characterized by certain derived features (Lawrence & Newton, 1995) that support the hypothesis about its monophyly.

DASCILLOIDEA. The superfamily includes two small families, Dascillidae and Rhipiceridae, of which only the first occurs in our fauna. In older classifications Dascillidae was placed with Eucinetidae, Scirtidae (= Helodidae) and Psephenidae (= Eubriidae) in the group "Fossipedes", but it is no longer considered closely related to these families. It has been suggested that Dascillidae might be closely related to Scarabaeoidea (Crowson, 1960), but a closer relationship to the "elateriform" families seems more

me« familier synes mere plausibelt (f.eks. Lawrence, 1988), specielt set i lyset af Scarabaeoidea's sandsynligvis nære slægtskab med Hydrophiloidea og Histeroidea (se ovenfor).

BUPRESTOIDEA. Overfamilien omfatter kun familien Buprestidae, som i ældre klassifikationer har været stillet sammen med Eucnemidae, Throscidae og Elateridae i gruppen »Sternoxia«. Det er dog nu almindeligt anerkendt, at Buprestidae ikke deler noget nærmere slægtskab med de øvrige »sternoxier« (se f.eks. Crowson, 1955; Lawrence & Newton, 1982 og 1995; Beutel, 1995b), og deres nærmeste slægtninge synes at skulle findes nær eller inden for Byrrhoidea (muligvis Elmidae og Dryopidae). Lawrence (1988) inkluderede buprestiderne i Byrrhoidea, men har siden igen henført dem til egen overfamilie (Lawrence & Newton, op.cit.). Beutel antyder, at Buprestoidea (evt. sammen med Byrrhidae) kan være søstergruppe til de øvrige Elateriformia (excl. Scirtoidea og Dascilloidea).

BYRRHOIDEA. Overfamilien omfatter, som afgrænset af Lawrence & Newton (1995), familierne Byrrhidae, Elmidae, Dryopidae, Limnichidae, Heteroceridae og Psephenidae (= Eubriidae) samt en række familier, der ikke er repræsenteret hos os. Crowson (1955) begrænsede Byrrhoidea til kun at inkludere familien Byrrhidae og henførte de øvrige familier til en separat overfamilie, Dryopoidea. Lawrence (1988) inkluderede en række af de »dryopoide« familier i Byrrhoidea, men henførte samtidig Psephenidae (og flere ikke-danske familier) til en særlig overfamilie, Psephenoidea, der anses for at være nærmest beslægtet med Elateroidea (incl. Cantharoidea). Efterfølgende undersøgelser har sået nogen tvivl om »Psephenoidea«s systematiske status – både dens placering og dens mulige monofyli – og Lawrence & Newton (op.cit.) inkluderer igen de »psephenoide« familier i Byrrhoidea med en bemærkning om, at Byrrhoidea i denne forstand næppe er monofyletisk.

plausible (e.g., Lawrence, 1988), especially in the light of the likely close relationship between Scarabaeoidea and Hydrophiloidea and Histeroidea (cf. above).

BUPRESTOIDEA. The superfamily includes only the family Buprestidae, which was earlier placed with Eucnemidae, Throscidae and Elateridae in the group "Sternoxia". It is now commonly agreed that Buprestidae are not particularly closely related to the other "sternoxia" (see, e.g., Crowson, 1955; Lawrence & Newton, 1982 and 1995; Beutel, 1995b), and apparently their closest relatives should be sought near or within Byrrhoidea (possibly Elmidae and Dryopidae). Lawrence (1988) included the buprestids in Byrrhoidea but subsequently placed them in a distinct superfamily again (Lawrence & Newton, op.cit.). Beutel indicates that Buprestoidea (possibly with Byrrhidae) may be the sister group of the remaining Elateriformia (excl. Scirtoidea and Dascilloidea).

BYRRHOIDEA. As defined by Lawrence & Newton (1995) this superfamily includes Byrrhidae, Elmidae, Dryopidae, Limnichidae, Heteroceridae and Psephenidae (= Eubriidae) and a number of families which are not represented in our part of the world. Crowson (1955) restricted Byrrhoidea to include only Byrrhidae and placed the remaining families in a separate superfamily, Dryopoidea. Lawrence (1988) included a series of the "dryopoid" families in Byrrhoidea but referred Psephenidae (and several non-Danish families) to another superfamily, Psephenoidea, which he considered more closely related to Elateroidea (incl. Cantharoidea). Subsequent studies have raised doubts about the systematic status of "Psephenoidea" – its placement as well as its possible monophyly – and Lawrence & Newton (op.cit.) again include the "psephenoid" families in Byrrhoidea, noting that Byrrhoidea in this sense may not be monophyletic. Like Crow-

Beutel (1995b) anser i lighed med Crowson Byrrhidae for en primitiv elateriform gruppe, der alene udgør Byrrhoidea, og henfører de øvrige nævnte familier til Dryopoidea. Han anfører endvidere, at Heteroceridae og Limnichidae (der anses for søstergrupper) kun med nogen usikkerhed kan inkluderes i »Dryopoidea«. En række andre problemer med afgrænsningen af overfamilien er påpeget af bl.a. Beutel og Lawrence, men vedrører ikke de hos os repræsenterede familier. I ældre klassifikationer var de i nærværende katalog inkluderede familier placeret inden for tre forskellige, ikke særligt veldefinerede grupper: 1) Byrrhidae (incl. Limnichidae) i »Brachymera« sammen med Dermestidae og Nosodendridae; 2) Elmidae, Dryopidae, Heteroceridae i »Macrodactylia«; og 3) Psephenidae i »Fossipedes« sammen med Eucinetidae, Scirtidae (= Helodidae) og Dascillidae.

BYRRHIDAE. Familien inkluderede tidligere Limnichidae (se denne). Originalreferencen til slægten *Byrrhus* er af ICZN (1994a) fastlagt som »Linnaeus, 1767«.

LIMNICHIDAE. Limnichiderne inkluderedes tidligere i Byrrhidae, men er formodentlig nærmere beslægtet med Dryopidae (Crowson, 1955; Lawrence, 1988) eller Heteroceridae (Beutel, 1995b). Deres rang af selvstændig familie er nu alment accepteret.

PSEPHENIDAE. Familien omfatter nu almindeligvis Eubriinae, der tidligere ansås for en særskilt familie.

ELATEROIDEA. Overfamilien er her defineret i bred forstand efter Lawrence (1988) og omfatter således en lille snes familier, af hvilke følgende er repræsenteret hos os: Eucnemidae, Throscidae, Elateridae, Drilidae, Lycidae, Lampyridae og Cantharidae. De fire sidste henføres ofte til en særlig overfamilie, Cantharoidea (f.eks. Crowson, 1955; Beutel, 1995b), men som påpeget af Lawrence kan opretholdelsen af

son, Beutel (1995b) regards Byrrhidae as a primitive elateriform family which alone forms the Byrrhoidea, and refers all other mentioned families to Dryopoidea. Beutel notes, however, that the inclusion of Heteroceridae and Limnichidae (considered as sister groups) is somewhat uncertain. A number of other problems relating to the definition of this superfamily are mentioned by, e.g., Beutel and Lawrence, but they do not concern families represented in our fauna. The families that are here included in Byrrhoidea were in older classifications placed in three different, vaguely characterized groups: 1) Byrrhidae (incl. Limnichidae) in "Brachymera" with Dermestidae and Nosodendridae; 2) Elmidae, Dryopidae, Heteroceridae in "Macrodactylia"; and 3) Psephenidae in "Fossipedes" with Eucinetidae, Scirtidae (= Helodidae) and Dascillidae.

BYRRHIDAE. The family included Limnichidae in older classifications (see also Limnichidae). The authorship of the genus *Byrrhus* is determined to be "Linnaeus, 1767" (ICZN, 1994a).

LIMNICHIDAE. The limnichids were earlier included in Byrrhidae, but they are apparently more closely related to Dryopidae (Crowson, 1955; Lawrence, 1988) or Heteroceridae (Beutel, 1995b). Their rank of distinct family is now generally accepted.

PSEPHENIDAE. The Psephenidae now commonly includes Eubriinae, which was earlier regarded as a separate family.

ELATEROIDEA. The superfamily is here used in a broad sense as proposed by Lawrence (1988) and includes almost 20 families, of which the following occur in our fauna: Eucnemidae, Throscidae, Elateridae, Drilidae, Lycidae, Lampyridae and Cantharidae. The last four have often been placed to a separate superfamily, Cantharoidea (e.g., Crowson, 1955; Beutel, 1995b) but, as pointed out by Lawrence it can

to selvstændige overfamilier vanskeligt retfærdiggøres på et fylogenetisk grundlag. Derimod synes det at være alment anerkendt, at Elateroidea sensu Lawrence er en monofyletisk gruppe. Tidligere blev Eucnemidae, Throscidae og Elateridae placeret i gruppen »Sternoxia« sammen med Buprestidae, men sidstnævntes slægtskab med de første tre er ikke særlig tæt (se ovenfor under Buprestidae). Ligeledes synes det nu almindeligt accepteret at den traditionelle gruppe »Malacodermata« – hvori de »cantharoide« familier har været stillet sammen med Melyridae (= Malachiidae + Dasytidae), Phloiophilidae (som Dasytidae partim), Cleridae (incl. Korynetidae) og Derodontidae – ikke udgør nogen naturlig gruppe, men blot har været baseret på overfladiske ligheder (f.eks. de fleste familiers relativt bløde hudskelet).

EUCNEMIDAE. Klassifikationen følger Muona (1993). Det vil bemærkes at navnet Melasidae har prioritet som familienavn, men Muona har søgt nomenklaturkommissionen om bevarelse af det mere velkendte navn Eucnemidae.

ELATERIDAE. Underfamilie-inddelingen følger Lawrence & Newton (1995) og er den samme som benyttet af Silfverberg (1992), hvorpå nærværende tribus-inddeling er baseret. Undertiden henføres slægterne *Hypnoidus* (her i Denticollinae-Denticollini) og *Melanotus* (her i Elaterinae-Melanotini) til særlige underfamilier, hhv. Hypnoidinae og Melanotinae (f.eks. Platia, 1994). Ligeledes placeres slægten *Adrastus* (her i Elaterinae-Agriotini) undertiden i sin egen tribus, Adrastini (Platia, op.cit.). Det skal nævnes, at navnet Cebrionidae Latreille, 1802 har prioritet som familienavn. En anmodning til nomenklaturkommissionen om bevarelse af det mere velkendte navn Elateridae er under udarbejdelse af P.J. Johnson, som ligeledes vil søge navnet Agrypninae Candèze, 1857 bevaret fremfor Pangaurinae Gistel, 1856, der er et ældre, men overset navn for samme underfamilie (Lawrence & Newton, 1995).

hardly be justified phylogenetically to maintain such a division. But it does seem to be commonly agreed that Elateroidea sensu Lawrence is a monophyletic group. In older classifications Eucnemidae, Throscidae and Elateridae were placed in the group "Sternoxia", which also included Buprestidae; the latter family is, however, not closely related to the other "sternoxia" (see also above under Buprestidae). It is also now commonly accepted that the traditional group "Malacodermata" – to which the "cantharoid" families have been referred along with Melyridae (= Malachiidae + Dasytidae), Phloiophilidae (as Dasytidae partim), Cleridae (incl. Korynetidae) and Derodontidae – is by no means monophyletic and has been defined only on a few superficial similarities (notably the relatively soft integument of most families).

EUCNEMIDAE. The classification of this family is based on Muona (1993). The name Melasidae has priority as family name, but Muona has applied to the ICZN for a conservation of the more well known name Eucnemidae.

ELATERIDAE. The subfamily classification is adopted from Lawrence & Newton (1995) and is the same as used by Silfverberg (1992), upon which the present tribal division is based. Sometimes the genera *Hypnoidus* (here in Denticollinae-Denticollini) and *Melanotus* (here in Elaterinae-Melanotini) are placed in distinct subfamilies, Hypnoidinae and Melanotinae, respectively (e.g., Platia, 1994). Likewise, the genus *Adrastus* (here in Elaterinae-Agriotini) is sometimes placed in its own tribe, Adrastini (Platia, op.cit.). Note that the name Cebrionidae Latreille, 1802 has priority as family name. An application to the ICZN concerning the conservation of the well known name Elateridae is under preparation by P.J. Johnson, who will also apply for a conservation of the name Agrypninae Candèze, 1857 in favour of Pangaurinae Gistel, 1856, which is an older forgotten name (Lawrence & Newton, 1995).

CANTHARIDAE. Det har været påpeget, at navnet Cantharidae i begyndelsen og midten af forrige århundrede var baseret på en fejltolket typeslægt (nu *Lytta* i Meloidae). Lawrence & Newton (1995) angiver Imhoff som den første, der formelt gyldiggjorde navnet Cantharidae for familien, som vi kender den i dag. Samtidig henledes opmærksomheden på, at sagen bør forelægges nomenklaturkommissionen med henblik på en formel afgørelse af brugen af Cantharidae.

BOSTRICHOIDEA. Overfamilien er her afgrænset som hos Lawrence & Newton (1995) og omfatter således Nosodendridae, Dermestidae, Bostrichidae (incl. Lyctidae) og Anobiidae (incl. Ptinidae) samt to små familier (Endecatomidae, Jacobsoniidae), der ikke er repræsenteret hos os. Crowson (1955) opfatter Bostrichoidea i mere snæver forstand, idet han henregner Nosodendridae, Dermestidae og Jacobsoniidae til en særlig overfamilie (Dermestoidea), som også inkluderer Derodontidae (her i Derodontoidea). Selv om nærværende (brede) opfattelse af Bostrichoidea ikke er helt uproblematisk – især hvad angår inklusionen af Nosodendridae og Jacobsoniidae – så tyder detaljer i den indre anatomi (malpighiske rør) på, at i hvert fald Dermestidae er nært beslægtet med de typiske bostrichoide familier (Lawrence & Newton, op.cit.). Familien Lymexylidae, der traditionelt har været placeret i Bostrichoidea, henføres nu til en separat overfamilie og anses almindeligvis for at være en basal gruppe inden for Cucujiformia.

DERMESTIDAE. Underfamilie-inddelingen følger Lawrence & Newton (1995). Det bemærkes, at slægten *Anthrenus* således her er inkluderet i Megatominae i stedet for, som ofte, i sin egen underfamilie. Originalreferencen til *Anthrenus* er af ICZN (1994a) fastlagt som »Geoffroy, 1762«.

BOSTRICHIDAE. Familien opfattes her, i overensstemmelse med Lawrence & Newton (1995), i relativt bred forstand, dvs.

CANTHARIDAE. It has been pointed out that the name Cantharidae in the beginning and the middle of the last century was based on a misidentified type genus (now *Lytta* in Meloidae). Lawrence & Newton (1995) note that Imhoff was the first who formally made the name Cantharidae available for the family as currently understood. They also point out that the case should be referred to ICZN for a decision concerning the correct use of the name Cantharidae.

BOSTRICHOIDEA. The superfamily is here treated in the sense of Lawrence & Newton (1995) and includes Nosodendridae, Dermestidae, Bostrichidae (incl. Lyctidae), Anobiidae (incl. Ptinidae) and two small families (Endecatomidae, Jacobsoniidae) that are not represented in our fauna. Crowson (1955) uses Bostrichoidea in a more narrow sense, excluding Nosodendridae, Dermestidae and Jacobsoniidae all of which are placed in a separate superfamily, Dermestoidea, also including Derodontidae (here in Derodontoidea). Although the present (broad) concept of Bostrichoidea is not quite unproblematic – particularly with regard to the inclusion of Nosodendridae and Jacobsoniidae – there are details in the internal anatomy (malpighian tubules) indicating that at least the Dermestidae are closely related to the typical bostrichoid families (Lawrence & Newton, op.cit.). The family Lymexylidae, earlier included in Bostrichoidea, is now placed in its own superfamily and is usually regarded as a basal group of Cucujiformia.

DERMESTIDAE. The subfamily classification is based on Lawrence & Newton (1995). Hence, the genus *Anthrenus* is here included in Megatominae rather than being placed in its own subfamily. The authorship of *Anthrenus* is determined to be "Geoffroy, 1762" (ICZN, 1994a).

BOSTRICHIDAE. The family is here used in a broad sense as defined by Lawrence & Newton (1995), i.e., including Lyctidae. It

incl. Lyctidae. Det har endvidere været foreslået at inkludere Anobiidae (med Ptinidae) i denne familie (Ivie, Ph.D.Thesis citeret af Lawrence & Newton, op.cit.), men dette synes ikke at være fulgt af andre forfattere og bør nok afvente en nærmere bekræftelse.

ANOBIIDAE. Familien er her defineret i bred forstand, dvs. incl. Ptinidae. Underfamilie-inddelingen følger Lawrence & Newton (1995). Det vil bemærkes, at Ptinidae har prioritet som familienavn. Lawrence & Newtons brug af Anobiidae som gyldigt navn for familien (i den brede forstand) vil således kræve, at navnet formelt gives forrang af nomenklaturkommissionen. Der kan imidlertid være grund til at lade sådanne nomenklatoriske tiltag afvente nærmere fylogenetiske undersøgelser, bl.a. spørgsmålet om hvorvidt Anobiidae (med Ptiniidae) bør inkluderes i Bostrichidae (jfr. ovenfor). Originalreferencen til slægten *Ptilinus* er af ICZN (1994a) fastlagt som »Geoffroy, 1762«.

CLEROIDEA. Denne overfamilie, der i sin nuværende afgrænsning først blev klart defineret af Crowson (1955), omfatter familierne Phloiophilidae (= Dasytidae partim), Trogossitidae (= Ostomidae), Cleridae (incl. Korynetidae), Melyridae (= Dasytidae + Malachiidae) samt fire småfamilier (Chaetosomatidae, Acanthocnemidae, Phycosecidae, Prionoceridae), der ikke er repræsenteret hos os (Lawrence & Newton, 1995). Af de hjemlige familier har Trogossitidae tidligere været henregnet til »Clavicornia« (nu Cucujoidea), mens de andre har været stillet i gruppen »Malacodermata« sammen med bl.a. Drilidae, Lycidae, Lampyridae og Cantharidae (alle nu i Elateroidea) og Derodontidae (nu i Derodontoidea).

CLERIDAE. Familien omfatter nu almindeligvis Korynetidae (Corynetidae auct.).

MELYRIDAE. Familien opfattes her i bred forstand (Crowson, 1955; Lawrence &

has been suggested that also Anobiidae (with Ptinidae) should be included in Bostrichidae (Ivie, Ph.D.Thesis cited by Lawrence & Newton, op.cit.), but such an arrangement has not been commonly adopted and perhaps need to be confirmed by further studies.

ANOBIIDAE. The family is here used in a broad sense, including Ptinidae. The classification of subfamilies is based on Lawrence & Newton (1995). Ptinidae has priority as family name. Hence, Lawrence & Newton's use of Anobiidae (followed here) for the family in the broad sense is not strictly valid. This requires that the name is given precedence over Ptinidae by the ICZN. It may be worthwhile, however, to let a possible application to the Commission await further phylogenetic investigations, e.g., the on whether Anobiidae (and Ptinidae) should be included in Bostrichidae (cf. above). The authorship of the genus *Ptilinus* is determined to be "Geoffroy, 1762" (ICZN, 1994a).

CLEROIDEA. This superfamily which was first clearly defined by Crowson (1955) includes the families Phloiophilidae (= Dasytidae partim), Trogossitidae (= Ostomidae), Cleridae (incl. Korynetidae), Melyridae (= Dasytidae + Malachiidae) and four small families (Chaetosomatidae, Acanthocnemidae, Phycosecidae, Prionoceridae) that are not represented in our fauna (Lawrence & Newton, 1995). Among our families, Trogossitidae was earlier placed in "Clavicornia" (now Cucujoidea), whereas the others have been included in the "Malacodermata" together with, e.g., Drilidae, Lycidae, Lampyridae and Cantharidae (all now in Elateroidea) and Derodontidae (now in Derodontoidea).

CLERIDAE. The family now commonly includes Korynetidae (Corynetidae auct.).

MELYRIDAE. The family is here treated in a broad sense (Crowson, 1955; Lawrence &

Newton, 1995) og omfatter således ældre klassifikationers Dasytidae (excl. *Phloiophilus*) og Malachiidae. Nogle forfattere anser stadig Malachiidae som en særlig familie. Slægten *Malachius* blev af Evers (1985) opsplittet i en række småslægter defineret alene ved sekundære hankarakterer (»excitatorernes« placering). Der er imidlertid visse problemer forbundet med en sådan inddeling. Dels begrænser Evers sig til den palearktiske fauna, dels giver hans snævre slægtsopfattelse anledning til, at en snes arter, hos hvilke kun hunnen kendes, ikke kan henføres til slægt. Da Evers' inddeling som udgangspunkt begrænser sig til *Malachius* (sensu lato) og ikke involverer familiens øvrige slægter, er der intet i hans arbejde, der fylogenetisk begrunder inddelingens nødvendighed, så for at imødegå de problemer, som en opsplitning afføder, beholdes slægten her i traditionel forstand.

Newton, 1995) including Dasytidae (excl. *Phloiophilus*) and Malachiidae of older classifications. Some authors still consider Malachiidae as a distinct family. Evers (1985) divided the genus *Malachius* into several smaller genera which were defined solely on secondary sexual characters of the male (location of the "excitators"). There are, however, some problems connected with such a division. Firstly, Evers focuses only on the palearctic fauna and, secondly, the introduction of his (narrow) generic concepts has the result that some species, known only from females, can not be assigned to genus. Since Evers' studies are restricted to *Malachius* (sensu lato) and do not involve other genera of the family there is nothing in his work that phylogenetically states the reason for the necessity of a division. Hence, to avoid the problems caused by this division it is here preferred to maintain the genus in a broad traditional sense.

CUCUJOIDEA. Overfamilien opfattes her i relativt snæver forstand (f.eks. Pakaluk et al., 1994; Lawrence & Newton, 1995). Således defineret er den ækvivalent med gruppen »Clavicornia«, bortset fra at enkelte af de traditionelle clavicorn-familier nu henregnes til andre overfamilier: 1) Sphaeritidae til Histeroidea; 2) Trogossitidae til Cleroidea; og 3) Mycetophagidae, Ciidae, Colydiidae (s.str.) og Prostomidae (tidl. Cucujidae partim) til Tenebrionoidea. Crowson (1955, 1981) opererer med en noget bredere opfattelse af Cucujoidea, hvortil henregnes to »sektioner«, Clavicornia og Heteromera, svarende til henholdsvis Cucujoidea (s.str.) og Tenebrionoidea i nærværende betydning. Den her fulgte klassifikation er primært baseret på Pakaluk et al. og Lawrence & Newton.

CUCUJOIDEA. The superfamily is here treated in a relatively narrow sense (e.g., Pakaluk et al., 1994; Lawrence & Newton, 1995). In this sense it is equivalent to the group "Clavicornia" except that a few traditional clavicorn families are now referred to other superfamilies: 1) Sphaeritidae to Histeroidea; 2) Trogossitidae to Cleroidea; and 3) Mycetophagidae, Ciidae, Colydiidae (s.str.) and Prostomidae (earlier in Cucujidae) to Tenebrionoidea. Crowson (1955, 1981) uses a somewhat broader concept of Cucujoidea, which he divides into two "sections", Clavicornia and Heteromera, equivalent to the present Cucujoidea (s.str.) and Tenebrionoidea, respectively. The classification adopted here is primarily based on Pakaluk et al. and Lawrence & Newton.

ASPIDIPHORIDAE. Familien benævnes her, i overensstemmelse med Pakaluk et al. (1994) Aspidiphoridae Kiesenwetter, 1877 (1859), som under henvisning til nomenklaturkodens artikel 40b (ICZN, 1985a) kan gives prioritet. En anmodning om bevarelse af slægtsnavnet *Aspidiphorus* (fremfor *Arpidi-*

ASPIDIPHORIDAE. The family name used here follows Pakaluk et al. (1994). They use Aspidiphoridae Kiesenwetter, 1877 (1859), which can be given priority under article 40b of the Code of Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN, 1985a). An application concerning the conservation of the generic

phorus) er indgivet til nomenklaturkommissionen af J. McHugh (jfr. Pakaluk et al., op.cit.). Det bemærkes, at Lawrence & Newton (1995) har foretrukket navnet Sphindidae Jacquelin du Val, 1860, men at brugen af dette navn kun vil være formelt gyldigt efter afgørelse af nomenklaturkommissionen.

BRACHYPTERIDAE. Det korrekte navn for denne, nu almindeligvis anerkendte familie (tidl. inkluderet i Nitidulidae som »Cateretinae«) er, som påpeget af Lawrence & Newton (1995), Brachypteridae.

NITIDULIDAE. Familien synes i nærværende forstand (efter f.eks. Lawrence & Newton, 1995) at udgøre en temmelig velafgrænset og stort set generelt accepteret gruppe. Dog anses underfamilien Cybocephalinae undertiden som en selvstændig familie (f.eks. af Audisio, 1993), men det er vanskeligt at gennemskue den fylogenetiske begrundelse herfor; tilsyneladende udgør gruppen blot en gren af stærkt specialiserede nitidulider. Mere rimeligt synes det at udskille de tilsyneladende relativt primitive Brachypteridae (= Kateretidae) fra nitidulierne, og dette synes da også at have vundet bredere accept.

MONOTOMIDAE. Familien omfatter her, i overensstemmelse med Crowson (1955) og Lawrence & Newton (1995), slægterne *Rhizophagus* og *Monotoma*, som traditionelt har været henført til hver sin familie. Monotomidae har i nærværende, brede forstand ofte været benævnt Rhizophagidae, men førstnævnte navn har prioritet. Nogle forfattere (f.eks. Vogt, 1967) har inkluderet *Monotoma* i Cucujidae (i traditionel, bred forstand) og ladet *Rhizophagus* forblive i en separat »Rhizophagidae«, men den fylogenetiske begrundelse for en sådan klassifikation er højst tvivlsom. Blandt andet udviser *Monotoma* og *Rhizophagus* visse specielle fællestræk (f.eks. følehornsbygningen), som ikke ses hos Cucujidae, og i det hele synes Cucujidae s.lat. ikke at være nogen naturlig gruppe (den er i dag almindeligvis

name *Aspidiphorus* (rather than *Arpidiphorus*) has been given to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature by J. McHugh (cf. Pakaluk et al., op.cit.). Lawrence & Newton (1995) have preferred to use Sphindidae Jacquelin du Val, 1860, as the family name, but the use of this name is not formally valid.

BRACHYPTERIDAE. As pointed out by Lawrence & Newton (1995), the correct name for this, now commonly accepted family (earlier included in Nitidulidae as "Cateretinae") is Brachypteridae.

NITIDULIDAE. The family is, as now defined (e.g., by Lawrence & Newton, 1995), apparently a well defined and generally accepted group. Sometimes, however, the subfamily Cybocephalinae is excluded and treated as a distinct family (e.g., by Audisio, 1993) although it may be difficult to see through the phylogenetic justification for this; apparently the cybocephalines are merely a group of highly derived nitidulids. On the other hand, it seems justified to exclude the apparently much more primitive Brachypteridae (= Kateretidae) from the nitidulids and the family is now also broadly accepted.

MONOTOMIDAE. As defined here, in accordance with Crowson (1955) and Lawrence & Newton (1995), the family contains the genera *Rhizophagus* and *Monotoma*, which traditionally have been referred to different families. In the present (broad) sense Monotomidae has been named Rhizophagidae but the first name has priority. Some authors (e.g., Vogt, 1967) include *Monotoma* in Cucujidae (in a traditional broad sense) and leave *Rhizophagus* in a family of its own, but the phylogenetic justification for such a classification is very dubious. Among other things *Monotoma* and *Rhizophagus* exhibit certain special characteristics (e.g., of the antennae) that are not found in Cucujidae, and besides Cucujidae s.lat. is probably not at all a natural group (it is now usually divided into sev-

opsplittet i en række forskellige familier, se nedenfor).

PHLOEOSTICHIDAE. Denne gruppe, som i dag almindeligvis regnes som en særlig familie (f.eks. Lawrence & Newton, 1995), var tidligere inkluderet i den traditionelt bredt definerede familie »Cucujidae«.

SILVANIDAE. Denne familie omfatter de fleste af de slægter, der traditionelt har været henført til Cucujidae, men hvis slægtskab med de egentlige cucujider næppe er så nært som tidligere antaget. Silvanidae accepteres da nu også oftest som en særlig familie (f.eks. Lawrence & Newton, 1995).

CUCUJIDAE. Familien defineres nu almindeligvis langt mere snævert end tidligere (f.eks. Lawrence & Newton, 1995) og er i nuværende forstand kun repræsenteret hos os med slægten *Pediacus*. De øvrige, tidligere i Cucujidae inkluderede slægter er nu henført til en række andre familier (Phloeostichidae, Silvanidae, Laemophloeidae, Cryptophagidae, Prostomidae), hvis slægtskab med de egentlige cucujider formodentligt ikke er så nært som tidligere antaget.

LAEMOPHLOEIDAE. Denne gruppe, som i dag almindeligvis regnes som en særlig familie (f.eks. Lawrence & Newton, 1995), var tidligere inkluderet i den traditionelt bredt definerede familie »Cucujidae«.

CRYPTOPHAGIDAE. Slægten *Hypocoprus* (tidligere i Cucujidae) anses nu almindeligvis for at høre til Cryptophagidae (f.eks. Lawrence & Newton, 1995).

EROTYLIDAE. I ældre klassifikationer omfattede familien også Biphyllidae (Diphyllidae), men denne er nu almindeligt accepteret som en separat familie. Originalreferencen til *Tritoma* er af ICZN (1994a) fastlagt som »Fabricius, 1775«.

eral smaller families, see below).

PHLOEOSTICHIDAE. This group, which is now commonly considered a distinct family (e.g., Lawrence & Newton, 1995), was earlier included in the traditionally broadly defined "Cucujidae".

SILVANIDAE. The family contains most of the genera that traditionally have been included in Cucujidae. Their relationship to typical cucujids is hardly as close as earlier assumed, and Silvanidae is now commonly accepted as a valid family (e.g., Lawrence & Newton, 1995).

CUCUJIDAE. The family is now commonly treated in a much narrower sense than previously (e.g., Lawrence & Newton, 1995). Thus restricted it is in our fauna represented only by the genus *Pediacus*. The remaining genera that have been included in this family are now referred to several other families (Phloeostichidae, Silvanidae, Laemophloeidae, Cryptophagidae, Prostomidae) which are probably not so closely related to typical cucujids as previously assumed.

LAEMOPHLOEIDAE. This group, which is now commonly considered a distinct family (e.g., Lawrence & Newton, 1995), was earlier included in the traditionally broadly defined "Cucujidae".

CRYPTOPHAGIDAE. The genus *Hypocoprus* (earlier in Cucujidae) is now generally considered to belong to Cryptophagidae (e.g., Lawrence & Newton, 1995).

EROTYLIDAE. The family included Biphyllidae (Diphyllidae) in older classifications, but the latter is now generally accepted as a separate family. The authorship of the genus *Tritoma* is determined to be "Fabricius, 1775" (ICZN, 1994a).

BIPHYLLIDAE. Familien blev tidligere inkluderet i Erotylidae, men anerkendes nu generelt som en selvstændig familie.

BOTHRIDERIDAE. Familien har traditionelt været inkluderet i Colydiidae (sensu lato), men synes ikke at have noget nærmere slægtskab med typiske colydiider (se også nedenfor under Colydiidae). Som defineret af Lawrence & Newton (1995) er familien hos os repræsenteret med slægterne *Teredus* og *Anommatus*. Sidstnævnte har undertiden været henført til Cerylonidae (f.eks. Silfverberg, 1979).

CERYLONIDAE. Denne familie er hos os kun repræsenteret ved slægten *Cerylon*, som traditionelt har været henregnet til Colydiidae (sensu lato). Slægtskabet med denne familie er dog kun fjernt (Crowson, 1955; Lawrence & Newton, 1995). Undertiden har slægten *Anommatus* været stillet i Cerylonidae, men den anses af bl.a. Lawrence & Newton for at høre mere naturligt hjemme i Bothrideridae.

ALEXIIDAE. Familien omfatter kun slægten *Sphaerosoma* (= *Alexia*), som ofte har været inkluderet i Endomychidae. Selv om familienavnet Alexiidae har prioritet over Sphaerosomatidae, ville sidstnævnte have kunnet gives forrang under nomenklaturkodens artikel 40b (ICZN, 1985a), men flere forfattere har valgt ikke at gøre dette (f.eks. Slipinski & Pakaluk, 1992; Lawrence & Newton, 1995).

ENDOMYCHIDAE. Opfattelsen af denne familie samt dens underfamilie-inddeling følger Lawrence & Newton (1995). Familien inkluderer således ikke slægten *Sphaerosoma* (nu i Alexiidae), men omfatter til gengæld *Holoparamecus*, der sammen med enkelte andre ikke-danske former af Crowson (1955) henregnes til en særlig familie, Merophysiidae. Den traditionelle placering af *Holoparamecus* i Corticariidae (= Latridiidae) må anses for at hvile på et særdeles tvivlsomt fylogenetisk grundlag og synes efterhånden at være generelt forkastet.

BIPHYLLIDAE. The biphyllids were earlier included in Erotylidae but are now generally accepted as a separate family.

BOTHRIDERIDAE. The members of this family have been traditionally included in Colydiidae (sensu lato) but have no close relationship with typical colydiids (see also below under Colydiidae). As defined by Lawrence & Newton (1995) the family is represented in our fauna by the genera *Teredus* and *Anommatus*. The last of these have sometimes been referred to Cerylonidae (e.g, Silfverberg, 1979).

CERYLONIDAE. The family is in our fauna only represented by the genus *Cerylon*, which has been traditionally included in Colydiidae (sensu lato). However, the relationship to this family is fairly distant (Crowson, 1955; Lawrence & Newton, 1995). Sometimes the genus *Anommatus* has been included in Cerylonidae, but it is regarded, e.g., by Lawrence & Newton, to belong more naturally in Bothrideridae.

ALEXIIDAE. The family includes only the genus *Sphaerosoma* (= *Alexia*) which has often been included in Endomychidae. Even though the family name Alexiidae has priority over Sphaerosomatidae it might have been possible to give the latter name precedence under article 40b of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN, 1985a) but several authors have chosen not to do so (e.g., Slipinski & Pakaluk, 1992; Lawrence & Newton, 1995).

ENDOMYCHIDAE. The concept of this family and its subfamilies is based on Lawrence & Newton (1995). Hence, the genus *Sphaerosoma* is here excluded (referred to Alexiidae). On the other hand, the family includes *Holoparamecus* which, with a few other exotic forms, has been referred to the family Merophysiidae by Crowson (1955). The traditional inclusion of *Holoparamecus* in Corticariidae (= Latridiidae) relies on a very dubious phylogenetic basis and is now almost generally rejected.

COCCINELLIDAE. Familien inddeles nu almindeligvis i seks underfamilier, hvoraf fem er repræsenteret hos os. I mange klassifikationer har underfamilien Epilachninae været placeret først i familien (f.eks. Fürsch, 1967; Silfverberg, 1992), men i betragtning af at den formodentlig udgør en relativt ung, specialiseret gruppe inden for familien (Crowson, 1955), synes det mere hensigtsmæssigt at stille den sidst i familien (som hos Lawrence & Newton, 1995). Tribus-inddelingen følger Pakaluk et al. (1994).

CORYLOPHIDAE. Klassifikationen af denne familie er problematisk, og ifølge Lawrence (1991) er en revision af både underfamilie-, tribus- og slægtskoncepter stærkt tiltrængt. Den her benyttede inddeling følger Lawrence og Pakaluk et al. (1994), som regner med fire underfamilier, Peltinodinae, Corylophinae (incl. Orthoperinae), Sericoderinae og Parmulinae (= Saciinae) (først- og sidstnævnte underfamilie er ikke fundet hos os).

CORTICARIIDAE. Familien omfatter to velafgrænsede underfamilier, Latridiinae og Corticariinae. I ældre klassifikationer blev også Dasycerinae (ikke hos os) og Holoparamecinae regnet for at høre til familien, men deres slægtskab med denne er kun fjernt, og de placeres mere naturligt i henholdsvis Staphylinidae og Endomychidae (se under disse). Slægtsopfattelserne inden for Corticariidae (navnlig Latridiinae) er blevet noget modificeret i de senere år, således at der nu almindeligvis regnes med flere slægter end tidligere (f.eks. Rücker, 1992). Som påpeget af Pakaluk et al. (1994) har Corticariidae prioritet over Latridiidae som familienavn. Således kræver en fortsat brug af Latridiidae (som hos Lawrence & Newton, 1995), at dette navn formelt gives forrang af nomenklaturkommissionen.

TENEBRIONOIDEA. Denne overfamilie er ækvivalent med gruppen »Heteromera«,

COCCINELLIDAE. The family is now commonly divided into six subfamilies of which five are represented in our fauna. In many classifications the subfamily Epilachninae has been placed as the first (e.g., Fürsch, 1967; Silfverberg, 1992) but considering that it probably represents a relatively young specialized lineage within the family (Crowson, 1955), it appears more expedient to place it at the end of the family (as done by Lawrence & Newton, 1995). The tribal classification is based on Pakaluk et al. (1994).

CORYLOPHIDAE. The classification of this family is problematic and, according to Lawrence (1991), a revision of the concepts of both subfamilies, tribes and genera are badly needed. The classification adopted here is based on Lawrence and Pakaluk et al. (1994) who recognize four subfamilies, Peltinodinae, Corylophinae (incl. Orthoperinae), Sericoderinae and Parmulinae (= Saciinae) (the first and the last subfamily are not found in Denmark).

CORTICARIIDAE. The family includes two well defined subfamilies, Latridiinae and Corticariinae. In older classifications Dasycerinae (not in our fauna) and Holoparamecinae were also considered subfamilies of this family, but their relationships to typical corticariids are more or less distant and they are now (and no doubt more naturally) placed in Staphylinidae and Endomychidae, respectively (see under these). The generic concepts within Corticariidae (notably in Latridiinae) have been somewhat modified in recent decades, the tendency being a division of the traditional genera (e.g., Rücker, 1992). As pointed out by Pakaluk et al. (1994), Corticariidae has priority over Latridiidae. Hence, the use of Latridiidae (as maintained by Lawrence & Newton, 1995) formally requires that the name is given precedence by the ICZN.

TENEBRIONOIDEA. The superfamily is equivalent to the "Heteromera", except

idet det dog må nævnes, at den i sin nuværende afgrænsning omfatter enkelte grupper, som tidligere stod i »Clavicornia« (= Cucujoidea s.str.), nemlig Mycetophagidae, Ciidae, Colydiidae (s.str.) og Prostomidae (tidl. Cucujidae partim). Crowson (1955) regner Tenebrionoidea (som »Heteromera«) for en undergruppe af Cucujoidea, mens Lawrence & Newton (1995) – som her er fulgt – opfatter Cucujoidea s.str. (»Clavicornia«) og Tenebrionoidea (»Heteromera«) som selvstændige overfamilier. Rækkefølgen er baseret på Lawrence & Newton.

that it now includes a few groups which were earlier placed in "Clavicornia" (= Cucujoidea s.str.), viz. Mycetophagidae, Ciidae, Colydiidae (s.str.) and Prostomidae (earlier Cucujidae partim). Crowson (1955) treats Tenebrionoidea (as "Heteromera") as a subgroup of Cucujoidea, whereas Lawrence & Newton (1995) – who are followed here – regard Cucujoidea s.str. ("Clavicornia") and Tenebrionoidea ("Heteromera") as separate superfamilies. The family classification is based on Lawrence & Newton.

CIIDAE. Familien, hvis korrekte navn er Ciidae (ikke »Cisidae« eller »Cioidae«), inddeles af Lawrence & Newton (1995) i to underfamilier, Sphindociinae (med en enkelt nordamerikansk slægt) og Ciinae (omfattende alle andre ciider, incl. Orophiinae).

CIIDAE. The family, whose correct name is Ciidae (not "Cisidae" or "Cioidae") is divided by Lawrence & Newton (1995) into two subfamilies, Sphindociinae (with a single North American genus) and Ciinae (including all other ciids, incl. Orophiinae).

TETRATOMIDAE. Denne gruppe blev tidligere inkluderet i Melandryidae (= Serropalpidae), men anses nu almindeligvis for en selvstændig familie. Lawrence & Newton (1995) påpeger imidlertid visse problemer med hensyn til dens afgrænsning. Således har Hallomeninae (her i Melandryidae) undertiden været henført til Tetratomidae. Andre taxonomiske problemer vedrører grupper, som ikke hører til vores fauna.

TETRATOMIDAE. This group was earlier included in Melandryidae (= Serropalpidae) but is now generally considered a distinct family. Lawrence & Newton (1995) call attention to certain problems with the definition of the family. Hence, sometimes Hallomeninae (here in Melandryidae) have been referred to the Tetratomidae. Other taxonomic problems relate to groups that do not belong to our fauna.

MELANDRYIDAE. Familien omfatter i sin nuværende afgrænsning (dvs. excl. Tetratomidae) underfamilierne Hallomeninae, Eustrophinae (ikke hos os), Melandryinae og Osphyinae (Lawrence & Newton, 1995). Hallomeninae og Eustrophinae har undertiden været henført til Tetratomidae, men anses oftest for at høre til Melandryidae.

MELANDRYIDAE. As currently defined (i.e., excl. Tetratomidae) the family contains Hallomeninae, Eustrophinae (not in our fauna), Melandryinae and Osphyinae (Lawrence & Newton, 1995). Hallomeninae and Eustrophinae have sometimes been referred to Tetratomidae but are usually considered to belong to Melandryidae.

MORDELLIDAE. Familien opfattes her i traditionel snæver forstand, dvs. excl. slægten *Anaspis*, som formodentlig ikke er særlig nært beslægtet med de egentlige mordellider og i hvert fald synes at høre mere naturligt hjemme i Scraptiidae (f.eks. Crowson, 1955; Lawrence & Newton, 1995).

MORDELLIDAE. The family is here used in a traditional (narrow) sense, i.e., excl. the genus *Anaspis*, which is probably not very closely related to the typical mordellids and seems to be more naturally included in Scraptiidae (e.g., Crowson, 1955; Lawrence & Newton, 1995). In this sense Mordellidae

I denne forstand omfatter Mordellidae ifølge Lawrence & Newton underfamilierne Ctenidiinae (med en enkelt sydafrikansk slægt) og Mordellinae.

RHIPIPHORIDAE. Der er nogen usikkerhed forbundet med den korrekte brug af familienavnet. Problemerne er diskuteret af Lawrence & Newton (1995), som anfører, at Gemminger & Harold synes at have været de første, som har brugt navnet Rhipiphoridae baseret på en korrekt opfattelse af *Rhipiphorus* (familienavnet havde tidligere været baseret på fejlfortolket typeslægt). Egentlig har navnet Myoditidae Costa, 1853, prioritet som familienavn, men da det er baseret på et junior synonym til *Rhipiphorus* og længe har været erstattet af Rhipiphoridae, giver Lawrence & Newton sidstnævnte forrang under henvisning til nomenklaturkodens artikel 40b (ICZN, 1985a). Se endvidere Lawrence & Newton (op.cit.).

COLYDIIDAE. Familien blev tidligere opfattet langt bredere end nu og omfattede adskillige slægter, der i dag henregnes til andre familier. Traditionelt har Colydiidae (sensu lato) været placeret i gruppen »Clavicornia« (her Cucujoidea), og flere af de tradtionelle »colydiider« anses da også stadig for at høre til den overfamilie (Bothrideridae, Cerylonidae). Imidlertid hører Colydiidae i mere snæver forstand naturligt hjemme i Tenebrionoidea nær Tenebrionidae (Crowson, 1955; Lawrence & Newton, 1995). De af vore traditionelle »colydiid«-slægter, som ikke længere henregnes til familien, fordeler sig nu på følgende andre familier: Bothrideridae (*Teredus, Anommatus*), Cerylonidae (*Cerylon*), Tenebrionidae (*Myrmechixenus*) og Salpingidae (*Aglenus*). Navnet Sarrotriidae Billberg, 1820 har prioritet som familienavn, men Silfverberg (1994) har anmodet nomenklaturkommissionen om bevarelse af det velkendte navn Colydiidae. Som tribusnavn kan Sarrotriini erstattes af Orthocerini under henvisning til nomenklaturkodens artikel 40b (ICZN, 1985a) (*Sarrotrium* er jun. syn. til *Orthocerus*).

includes, according to Lawrence & Newton, the subfamilies Ctenidiinae (with a single South African genus) and Mordellinae.

RHIPIPHORIDAE. There is some uncertainty concerning the correct use of the name of this family. The problems are discussed by Lawrence & Newton (1995) who mention that Gemminger & Harold seem to be the first authors to have used the name Rhipiphoridae correctly based on *Rhipiphorus* (previous uses of this family name were based on a misidentified type genus). Actually the name Myoditidae Costa, 1853 has priority as family name but since it is based on a junior synonym of *Rhipiphorus* and has long been replaced by Rhipiphoridae, Lawrence & Newton preferred to give precedence to the last name, referring to article 40b of the Code (ICZN, 1985a). For further details, see Lawrence & Newton (op.cit.).

COLYDIIDAE. The family was earlier used in a much broader sense than now, including many genera which are now referred to other families. Traditionally Colydiidae (sensu lato) has been placed in the "Clavicornia" (= Cucujoidea) and several of the tradtional "colydiids" are still considered as belonging to the superfamily (Bothrideridae, Cerylonidae). Typical Colydiidae, however, appear to be more naturally placed in Tenebrionoidea near Tenebrionidae (Crowson, 1955; Lawrence & Newton, 1995). The genera (of our fauna) that are now excluded from the the traditional concept of "Colydiidae" are referred to the following families: Bothrideridae (*Teredus, Anommatus*), Cerylonidae (*Cerylon*), Tenebrionidae (*Myrmechixenus*) and Salpingidae (*Aglenus*). The name Sarrotriidae Billberg, 1820 has priority as family name but Silfverberg (1994) has applied to the ICZN for a conservation of the well known name Colydiidae. As a tribal name Sarrotriini can be replaced by Orthocerini under article 40b of the Code of Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN, 1985a) (*Sarrotrium* is a jun. syn. of *Orthocerus*).

TENEBRIONIDAE. Familien defineres nu almindeligvis noget bredere end tidligere, idet Lagriidae og Alleculidae anses for underordnede delgrupper heraf. Klassifikationen inden for familien frembyder dog til dels stadig store vanskeligheder, blandt andet fordi flere af de karakterer, som synes at være vigtige for forståelsen af undergruppernes indbyrdes slægtskab, enten er larvekarakterer eller knytter sig til indre imago-strukturer, der ikke er umiddelbart lette at undersøge (abdominale forsvarskirtler, tentoriet, indre hungenitalier m.v.). Doyen & Tschinkel (1982) analyserede den basale fylogeni inden for familien og opererede med to hovedgrupper. Den første, såkaldt »lagroide« gren, hvis monofyli ikke er veldokumenteret, omfatter Lagriinae (samt muligvis Pimeliinae og enkelte andre, ikke-danske små-underfamilier); selve slægten *Lagria* er ikke særlig repræsentativ for Lagriinae, hvis fleste medlemmer habituelt er mere »typiske« skyggebiller. Den anden af familiens hovedgrupper, den såkaldt »tenebrionoide« gren omfatter Tenebrioninae, Alleculinae, Diaperinae og Coelometopinae (den sidste ikke hos os), dvs. alle de tenebrionider som har parrede abdominale forsvarskirtler med reservoirer, som udmunder mellem 7. og 8. sternit. Doyen & Tschinkel (op.cit.) anså Alleculinae for en tribus af Tenebrioninae, men har siden behandlet den som separat underfamilie (Doyen et al., 1990). Den systematiske afgrænsning mellem Tenebrioninae og Diaperinae er, som det bl.a. fremgår af nævnte arbejder samt Lawrence & Newton (1995), blevet noget modificeret i de senere år. Blandt andet betragtes Bolitophagini (tidl. i Diaperinae) nu som en primitiv gruppe af Tenebrioninae, mens de tidligere underfamilier Myrmechixeninae (traditionelt i Colydiidae) og Hypophlaeinae samt flere traditionelle »tenebrioniner« (*Crypticus, Phaleria, Scaphidema, Pentaphyllus, Gnatocerus* m.fl.) inkluderes i Diaperinae. Den her brugte klassifikation er primært baseret på Doyen et al. (1990). Hertil skal bemærkes, at Doyen et al. inkluderer Pedinini i Opatrini, dvs. de benævner triben Opatrini, men

TENEBRIONIDAE. The family is now commonly used in a relatively broader sense than earlier, including the former families Lagriidae and Alleculidae. But there are still several problems with the classification of subgroups within the family, mainly because many of the features that appear to be phylogenetically important are either larval features or characters related to internal adult structures which are not easily observable (abdominal defense glands, tentorium, internal female genitalia, etc.). Doyen & Tschinkel (1982) analysed the basal phylogeny of the family and recognized two major groups. The first, so-called "lagroid" branch, the monophyly of which is not well documented, includes Lagriinae (and possibly Pimeliinae and a few other small exotic subfamilies); the genus *Lagria* itself is not particularly representative of the Lagriinae, most of which habitually are far more "typical" tenebrionids. The other major group, the so-called "tenebrionoid" branch includes Tenebrioninae, Alleculinae, Diaperinae and Coelometopinae (the last one not represented in Denmark), i.e., all tenebrionids with paired abdominal defense glands having reservoirs that open between the 7th and 8th sternites. Doyen & Tschinkel (op.cit.) regarded Alleculinae as a tribe of Tenebrioninae, but have subsequently treated it as a distinct subfamily (Doyen et al., 1990). The taxonomic concepts of Tenebrioninae and Diaperinae have become markedly modified recently, as appears from the above-mentioned and other papers, e.g., Lawrence & Newton (1995). Hence, the Bolitophagini (earlier in Diaperinae) are now regarded as a primitive group of Tenebrioninae, whereas the former subfamilies Myrmechixeninae (traditionaly referred to Colydiidae) and Hypophlaeinae as well as several traditional "tenebrionines" (*Crypticus, Phaleria, Scaphidema, Pentaphyllus, Gnatocerus*, etc.) are now included in Diaperinae. The classification used in the present catalogue is primarily based on Doyen et al. (1990). Note that Doyen et al. include Pedinini in Opatrini, i.e., they refer to the tribe as Opatrini but

faktisk har Pedinini prioritet. Lawrence & Newton (op.cit.) påpeger, at navnet Cteniopodinae Solier, 1835 har prioritet over Alleculinae Laporte de Castelnau, 1840 som underfamilienavn, så brugen af sidstnævnte vil principielt kræve, at dette navn formelt gives forrang af nomenklaturkommissionen. Originalreferencen til slægten *Diaperis* er af ICZN (1994a) fastlagt som »Geoffroy, 1762«.

PROSTOMIDAE. Familien var tidligere inkluderet i Cucujidae (sensu lato), men har ikke noget nærmere slægtskab med denne (eller de andre, fra Cucujidae nu udskilte familier). Prostomidae's familiestatus og placering inden for Tenebrionoidea synes nu at være almindeligt anerkendt (f.eks. Lawrence & Newton, 1995).

OEDEMERIDAE. Familien inddeles almindeligvis i underfamilierne Calopodinae (ikke hos os) og Oedemerinae. Undertiden udskilles også Nacerdinae som en særlig underfamilie, men denne er her – i overensstemmelse med Crowson (1955) og Lawrence & Newton (1995) – inkluderet i Oedemerinae. En sondring på tribusniveau mellem »Nacerdini« og »Oedemerini«, svarende til henholdsvis Nacerdinae og Oedemerinae (s.str.) (sensu Silfverberg, 1992 o.a.) kunne muligvis opretholdes og er foreløbig brugt her, men en yderligere tribusinddeling synes unødvendig p.g.a. slægternes relative ensartethed.

MELOIDAE. Navnet Horiidae Latreille, 1802 har prioritet som familienavn, men en anmodning til nomenklaturkommissionen om bevarelse af Meloidae som det formelt gyldige navn er indgivet af M.A. Bologna og J.D. Pinto (jfr. Lawrence & Newton, 1995). Samme anmoding går også på, at Horiinae (som underfamilienavn) undertrykkes til fordel for det mere velkendte navn Nemognathinae.

PYROCHROIDAE. Originalreferencen til slægten *Pyrochroa* er af ICZN (1994a) fastlagt som »Geoffroy, 1762«.

in fact Pedinini has priority. Lawrence & Newton (op.cit.) mention that the name Cteniopodinae Solier, 1835 has priority over Alleculinae Laporte de Castelnau, 1840 as subfamily name. Hence, a formally valid use of the latter requires that it is given precedence by the ICZN. The authorship of the genus *Diaperis* is determined to be "Geoffroy, 1762" (ICZN, 1994a).

PROSTOMIDAE. The prostomids were earlier included in Cucujidae (sensu lato) but have no closer relationship with this family (or any other forms earlier included in the traditional "Cucujidae"). The recognition of Prostomidae as a distinct family and its inclusion in the Tenebrionoidea seems to be commonly accepted now (e.g., Lawrence & Newton, 1995).

OEDEMERIDAE. The family is now commonly divided into the subfamilies Calopodinae (not in Denmark) and Oedemerinae. Sometimes Nacerdinae is treated as a distinct subfamily, but it is here – in accordance with Crowson (1955) and Lawrence & Newton (1995) – included in Oedemerinae. A distinction at the tribal level between "Nacerdini" and "Oedemerini", equivalent to Nacerdinae and Oedemerinae (s.str.) (sensu Silfverberg, 1992), respectively, is tentatively maintained here, but a further tribal division seems unnecessary considering the relative homogeneity of the genera.

MELOIDAE. The name Horiidae Latreille, 1802 has priority as family name, but an application to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature for conservation of Meloidae as formally valid is given by M.A. Bologna and J.D. Pinto (cf. Lawrence & Newton, 1995). This application also pleads for a suppression of Horiinae (as a subfamily name) in favour of the more well known name Nemognathinae.

PYROCHROIDAE. The authorship of the genus *Pyrochroa* is determined to be "Geoffroy, 1762" (ICZN, 1994a).

SALPINGIDAE. Slægten *Aglenus*, der tidligere har været placeret i Colydiidae (i bred traditionel forstand) eller undertiden henføres til en særlig familie, Othniidae, anses nu af Lawrence & Newton (1995) for at høre til Salpingidae. Lawrence & Newtons koncept af denne familie er i det hele meget bredt og indeholder flere grupper, der ofte placeres i egne familier. De opererer således med følgende underfamilier: Othniinae, Prostominiinae, Agleninae, Inopeplinae, Salpinginae, Aegialitinae og Dacoderinae. Kun Agleninae og Salpinginae er repræsenteret hos os. Undertiden er Lissodeminae udskilt fra Salpinginae (f.eks. Silfverberg, 1992) og en sådan sondring er her foreløbig bibeholdt, men begrænset til tribusniveau. En undersøgelse af de nærmere fylogenetiske sammenhænge inden for familien, såvel som familiens relationer til de øvrige tenebrionoide familier, er ønskelig.

ANTHICIDAE. Der er nogen divergens med hensyn til såvel familiens afgrænsning som dens interne klassifikation, og en moderne revision af familien på verdensplan er tiltrængt. Som defineret af Lawrence & Newton (1995) omfatter den 10 underfamilier, af hvilke kun én, Anthicinae, forekommer hos os. Undertiden udskilles Notoxinae fra Anthicinae som en særlig underfamilie, men den er her blot givet tribus-rang. De for vor fauna mest påtrængende spørgsmål vedrører afgrænsningen af slægten *Anthicus*. Den er i de senere år ofte blevet inddelt i adskillige mindre slægter, og i betragtning af artsrigdommen på verdensplan kan en inddeling i princippet anses for rimelig. Det er imidlertid tvivlsomt, om den i øjeblikket fremherskende inddeling er særlig hensigtsmæssig, eller om den overhovedet kan retfærdiggøres fylogenetisk. Efter denne skulle vi foruden *Anthicus* (s.str.) have følgende slægter hos os: *Omonadus* Mulsant & Rey (*floralis, formicarius*), *Cordicomus* Pic (*instabilis*), *Cyclodinus* Mulsant & Rey (*sibiricus*) og *Sticticomus* Pic (*tobias*). Ikke alene synes de fleste af disse slægter udskilt på et særdeles spinkelt mor-

SALPINGIDAE. The genus *Aglenus*, which was earlier included in Colydiidae (in broad traditional sense) or sometimes is referred to a separate family, Othniidae, is now considered to belong to Salpingidae (Lawrence & Newton, 1995). Lawrence & Newton use this family in a very broad sense and include several groups that are often considered distinct families. Hence, they recognize the following subfamilies: Othniinae, Prostominiinae, Agleninae, Inopeplinae, Salpinginae, Aegialitinae and Dacoderinae. Only Agleninae and Salpinginae are represented in Denmark. Some authors exclude Lissodeminae from Salpinginae (e.g., Silfverberg, 1992); this distinction is also tentatively used here but is confined to a tribal level. The phylogenetic relationships between the different subgroups of Salpingidae, as well as the affinities of the family to other tenebrionoids, are not clear.

ANTHICIDAE. There are diverging opinions with regard to the systematic limits of this family and its internal classification, and a modern revision on a world basis is badly needed. As defined by Lawrence & Newton (1995), it includes 10 subfamilies of which only one, Anthicinae, is represented in our fauna. Some authors exclude Notoxinae from Anthicinae as a distinct subfamily but it is here merely considered of tribal rank. The most noteworthy problem concerning our representatives of the family is how to define the genus *Anthicus*. In recent years there has been a tendency to divide it into several smaller genera, and considering the richness of species on a worldwide basis, a division appears to be expedient. However, it is questionable if the presently prevailing classification is satisfying or if it can be phylogenetically justified at all. According to this classification we would have the following genera in addition to *Anthicus* (s.str.): *Omonadus* Mulsant & Rey (*floralis, formicarius*), *Cordicomus* Pic (*instabilis*), *Cyclodinus* Mulsant & Rey (*sibiricus*) and *Sticticomus* Pic (*tobias*). Not only are most of these genera defined at a very

fologisk grundlag, og selv om de hver for sig måske nok er monofyletiske, så efterlader de blot »*Anthicus*« som en fortsat heterogen og utvivlsomt parafyletisk gruppe. Det er derfor valgt indtil videre at bibeholde *Anthicus* i bred traditionel forstand. Originalreferencen til slægten *Notoxus* er af ICZN (1994a) fastlagt som »Geoffroy, 1762«.

ADERIDAE. Familienavnet Aderidae har forrang for det ældre navn Euglenesidae (ICZN, 1989).

SCRAPTIIDAE. Familien inkluderer nu almindeligvis Anaspididae (Anaspidae) (Crowson, 1955; Lawrence & Newton, 1995). Sidstnævnte har undertiden været henregnet til Mordellidae.

CERAMBYCIDAE. Familien er, så vidt angår de hos os repræsenterede former, almindeligt accepteret, men der synes stadig at være nogen uenighed om, hvorvidt visse eksotiske smågrupper bør inkluderes i Cerambycidae eller bør stå som selvstændige familier. Lawrence & Newton (1995), der definerer Cerambycidae i bred forstand, regner med en inddeling i 13 underfamilier, af hvilke følgende er repræsenteret hos os: Prioninae, Spondylidinae, Necydalinae, Lepturinae, Cerambycinae og Lamiinae (Necydalinae inkluderes af nogle i Lepturinae). Tribus-inddelingen er primært baseret på Bílý & Mehl (1989), idet dog bemærkes, at *Necydalis* i nærværende katalog henføres til egen underfamilie og *Anaglyptus* forbliver i Clytini. Slægtsopfattelsen er i dette katalog relativt bred og traditionel, og afviger således noget fra Bílý & Mehls generelt noget snævrere slægtskoncepter. Originalreferencen til slægterne *Prionus* og *Stenocorus* er af ICZN (1994a) fastlagt som »Geoffroy, 1762«.

MEGALOPODIDAE. Den systematiske stilling af denne familie (hos os kun slægten *Zeugophora*) har været omdiskuteret. Den har oftest været regnet for en underfamilie

subtile morphological basis, but even if they can be defined as monophyletic they still leave the remaining "*Anthicus*" as a very heterogenous and undoubtedly paraphyletic group. It is therefore preferred here to retain the broad traditional concept of *Anthicus*. The authorship of the genus *Notoxus* is determined to be "Geoffroy, 1762" (ICZN, 1994a).

ADERIDAE. The family name Aderidae is given precedence over the older name Euglenesidae (ICZN, 1989).

SCRAPTIIDAE. The family now commonly includes Anaspididae (Anaspidae) (Crowson, 1955; Lawrence & Newton, 1995). The latter has sometimes been included in Mordellidae.

CERAMBYCIDAE. With regard to our fauna the limits of this family are generally accepted but there is still some dispute concerning the inclusion of a few smaller exotic groups which have often been treated as distinct families. Lawrence & Newton (1995) use Cerambycidae in a broad sense, including all such groups, and recognize 13 subfamilies of which the following are found in Denmark: Prioninae, Spondylidinae, Necydalinae, Lepturinae, Cerambycinae and Lamiinae (Necydalinae is sometimes included in Lepturinae). The tribal division is primarily based on Bílý & Mehl (1989), except that it is preferred in the present catalogue to place *Necydalis* in a distinct subfamily and to include *Anaglyptus* in Clytini rather than referring it to a separate tribe. The generic concepts used in this catalogue are relatively broad and traditional and differ in this regard in some cases from Bílý & Mehl's generally narrower concepts. The authorship of the genera *Prionus* and *Stenocorus* is determined to be "Geoffroy, 1762" (ICZN, 1994a).

MEGALOPODIDAE. There has been some dispute about the systematic position of this family (in Denmark only including *Zeugophora*). It has usually been treated as a sub-

af Chrysomelidae, men som påpeget af bl.a. Crowson (1955) har den visse ligheder med Cerambycidae, og et nærmere slægtskab med denne familie har da også været foreslået (f.eks. Chen, 1985). På grund af sin basale systematiske position inden for Chrysomeloidea regnes Megalopodidae nu af flere forfattere for en særlig familie. Ifølge Reid (1995) er familien sandsynligvis søstergruppe til Orsodacnidae og Chrysomelidae.

ORSODACNIDAE. Denne familie synes i lighed med Megalopodidae at indtage en basal systematisk plads inden for Chrysomeloidea. Den har oftest været inkluderet i Chrysomelidae, men har undertiden været anset for nærmere beslægtet med Cerambycidae; f.eks. inkluderer Chen (1985) den i Megalopodidae, som han anser for søstergruppe til Cerambycidae. Nyere undersøgelser taler dog for, at Orsodacnidae snarere er søstergruppe til Chrysomelidae (Reid, 1995).

CHRYSOMELIDAE. Familien, som den er afgrænset her, omfatter ikke slægterne *Zeugophora* og *Orsodacne:* begge henføres nu til særskilte familier (se ovenfor). Derimod er bønnebillerne, Bruchidae, der ofte regnes som en egen familie, her inkluderet i Chrysomelidae, idet de må anses for at være nært beslægtede med underfamilierne Donaciinae og (de eksotiske) Sagrinae. Således afgrænset synes familien at være en veldefineret, monofyletisk gruppe (f.eks. Chen, 1985; Reid, 1995). Med hensyn til relationerne mellem de basale udviklingslinier inden for familien er der stadig nogen usikkerhed. Reid skelner grundlæggende mellem to (vagt definerede) undergrupper. Den første omfatter Sagrinae, Bruchinae, Donaciinae og sandsynligvis Criocerinae og Hispinae (= Cassidinae), den anden Chrysomelinae, Galerucinae (= Alticinae), Eumolpinae, Lamprosomatinae og Cryptocephalinae (= Clytrinae). En lignende gruppering antydes af Chen, som dog giver flere grupper rang af selvstændige familier. Som allerede påpeget af Crowson (1955) er

family of Chrysomelidae but, as noted by Crowson (1955) and others, it shares certain features with Cerambycidae, and a closer relationship to this family has been suggested (e.g., Chen, 1985). Because of the basal position within Chrysomeloidea, Megalopodidae are now often regarded to be a distinct family. According to Reid (1995) it is likely to be the sister group of Orsodacnidae and Chrysomelidae.

ORSODACNIDAE. Like the previous family, Orsodacnidae seems to occupy a basal position within Chrysomeloidea. It has usually been included in Chrysomelidae, but some authors regard it as more closely related with the Cerambycidae, e.g., Chen (1985) includes it in Megalopodidae and regards this family to be the sister group of Cerambycidae. However, recent investigations tend to refute such an hypothesis and it seems more likely that Orsodacnidae is the sister group of Chrysomelidae (Reid, 1995).

CHRYSOMELIDAE. As defined here the family does not include the genera *Zeugophora* and *Orsodacne*, both of which are now referred to separate families (see above). On the other hand the seed beetles, Bruchidae, often placed in their own family, are here included in Chrysomelidae because they seem to be closely related with the subfamilies Donaciinae and (the exotic) Sagrinae. In this sense Chrysomelidae seems to be a well defined monophyletic group (e.g., Chen, 1985; Reid, 1995). There is some uncertainty with regard to how the basal lineages within the family are related. Reid distinguishes two (not sharply defined) major groups. The first includes Sagrinae, Bruchinae, Donaciinae and probably Criocerinae and Hispinae (= Cassidinae), the second Chrysomelinae, Galerucinae (= Alticinae), Eumolpinae, Lamprosomatinae and Cryptocephalinae (= Clytrinae). A similar grouping is indicated by Chen, though he regards several groups as distinct families. As mentioned by Crowson (1955), it is difficult to make a clear distinc-

det vanskeligt at skelne mellem Hispinae og Cassidinae; selv om vore repræsentanter umiddelbart virker meget forskellige, forbindes de af en næsten perfekt række af overgangsformer, og det er næppe hverken praktisk muligt eller fylogenetisk begrundet at opretholde de to grupper som selvstændige, ækvivalente underfamilier. Det samme synes at være tilfældet med Clytrinae i forhold til Cryptocephalinae og Alticinae i forhold til Galerucinae (Crowson, op.cit.; Reid, op.cit.; m.fl.). Enkelte af disse systematiske sammenlægninger nødvendiggør ændringer af nogle få gruppers formelle rang; f.eks. er de traditionelle »Bruchide«-underfamilier her anset for triber, og »Clytrinae« og »Cryptocephalinae« modificeret til »Clytrini« og »Cryptocephalini«. Tribusinddelingen inden for Donaciinae er forsøgsvis baseret på Askevold (1990), men synes dog at hvile på et noget spinkelt morfologisk grundlag. Hans udskillelse af *Donaciella* Reitter, 1920 (med *clavipes* og *cinerea*) som en særlig slægt er ikke fulgt her. Den øvrige tribus-inddeling følger primært Silfverberg (1992), idet det dog skal bemærkes, at den traditionelle inddeling inden for Galerucinae ifølge Reid ikke er fyldestgørende, selv ikke når alticinerne som her er inkluderet som tribus. Inden for Alticini har utallige undergrupper med traditionel tribusrang været foreslået (jfr. Seeno & Wilcox, 1982), men da en revision af hele gruppen synes stærkt tiltrængt, er nogen opdeling af alticinerne ikke inkluderet her. Originalreferencen til slægterne *Crioceris*, *Galeruca*, *Altica* og *Cryptocephalus* er af ICZN (1994a) fastlagt som »Geoffroy, 1762«.

ANTHRIBIDAE. Familienavnet Anthribidae har forrang for det ældre navn Choragidae (ICZN, 1994b). Originalreferencen til slægten *Anthribus* er af ICZN (1994a) fastlagt som »Geoffroy, 1762«.

ATTELABIDAE. Familien svarer til underfamilien Rhynchitinae hos V. Hansen (1964). Lawrence & Newton (1995) inddetion between Hispinae and Cassidinae; although in our fauna the two groups appear quite distinct, they are connected by an almost perfect series of transitional forms and it is probably not practically possible nor phylogenetically justified to treat the two groups (as currently defined) as distinct, equivalent subfamilies. The same seems to be the case with Clytrinae compared to Cryptocephalinae and Alticinae compared to Galerucinae (e.g., Crowson, op.cit.; Reid, op.cit.). Some of the mentioned systematic modifications make it necessary to change the formal rank of a few taxa, i.e., the traditional "bruchid" subfamilies are here considered of tribal rank and "Clytrinae" and "Cryptocephalinae" have become "Clytrini" and "Cryptocephalini", respectively. The tribal division of Donaciinae is tentatively based on Askevold (1990) though it might be argued that the morphological basis for a division is not very significant. Askevold's use of *Donaciella* Reitter, 1920 (with *clavipes* and *cinerea*) as a distinct genus is not followed here. The tribal classification of the other subfamilies is primarily adopted from Silfverberg (1992). It must be noted, however, that according to Reid the traditional classification of Galerucinae is inadequate even when the alticines are included as a tribe (as in the present catalogue). Numerous subgroups of Alticini have been proposed as formal tribes (see Seeno & Wilcox, 1982), but since a modern revision of the entire group is badly needed, a further division of the alticines is not followed here. The authorship of the genera *Crioceris*, *Galeruca*, *Altica* and *Cryptocephalus* is determined to be "Geoffroy, 1762" (ICZN, 1994a).

ANTHRIBIDAE. The family name Anthribidae is given precedence over the older name Choragidae (ICZN, 1994b). The authorship of *Anthribus* is determined to be "Geoffroy, 1762" (ICZN, 1994a).

ATTELABIDAE. The family is equivalent to the subfamily Rhynchitinae of V. Hansen (1964). Lawrence & Newton (1995) recog-

ler den i to underfamilier, Rhynchitinae og Attelabinae. Undertiden udskilles Apoderinae fra sidstnævnte som en særlig underfamilie.

BRENTIDAE. Til denne familie regnes nu ofte et par mindre grupper af snudebiller, der tidligere har været henført til egne familier eller har været inkluderet i Curculionidae i bred forstand (f.eks. Lawrence & Newton, 1995). Det gælder for vor faunas vedkommende slægterne *Apion* og *Nanophyes* (ofte placeret i en særlig familie, Apionidae, med underfamilierne Apioninae og Nanophyinae). Typiske brentider forekommer ikke i Nord- og Mellemeuropa. Slægten *Apion* opdeles af nogle forfattere i flere slægter, i særlig ekstrem grad af Alonso-Zarazaga (1990), ifølge hvem de danske arter skulle fordele sig på mere end 30 slægter henført til 9 forskellige triber. En sådan opsplitning er ikke fulgt her (se endv. M. Hansen et al., 1994). Artsrækkefølgen inden for *Apion* er baseret på en kommende monografi over de nordeuropæiske arter (H. Gønget, in prep).

CURCULIONIDAE. Den systematiske afgrænsning af Curculionidae er endnu ikke veletableret, men der synes at være en stigende enighed i retning af at behandle flere af de tidlige (»primitive«) udviklingslinier inden for Curculionoidea som selvstændige familier (Nemonychidae, Anthribidae, Attelabidae, Brentidae osv.). Hvad der derimod har haft vanskeligt ved at vinde generel accept, er inklusionen af barkbillerne, Scolytinae (og Platypodinae), i Curculionidae. Dette blev allerede foreslået af Crowson (1955) og er fulgt her. Der synes at være en række gode argumenter for at anse barkbillerne (i hvert fald Scolytinae) for blot at være stærkt specialiserede snudebiller. Flere forfattere har understreget deres store lighed med medlemmer af underfamilien Cossoninae, og visse eksotiske former har endog været omtalt som »overgange« mellem Cossoninae og Scolytinize two subfamilies, Rhynchitinae and Attelabinae. Sometimes Apoderinae is excluded from the latter and treated as a distinct subfamily.

BRENTIDAE. This family is now often used in a relatively broad sense including a couple of smaller groups of weevils that have been placed in distinct families or have been included in Curculionidae sensu lato (e.g., Lawrence & Newton, 1995). In the case of our fauna this concerns the genera *Apion* and *Nanophyes* (often placed in a distinct family, Apionidae, including the subfamilies Apioninae and Nanophyinae). Typical brentids do not occur in North and Central Europa. The genus *Apion* is sometimes divided into a number of smaller genera, to an extreme degree by Alonso-Zarazaga (1990). According to his works the Danish species would fall into more than 30 genera belonging to 9 different tribes. Such an arrangement is not adopted here (see also M. Hansen et al., 1994). The classification of species within the genus *Apion* is based on a monograph of North European species, which is to be published in the near future (H. Gønget, in prep.).

CURCULIONIDAE. There is some controversy about the limits of this family but it seems to be generally accepted that some early ("primitive") lineages within Curculionoidea should be treated as distinct families (Nemonychidae, Anthribidae, Attelabidae, Brentidae, etc.). On the other hand, there has been some reluctance among authors with regard to the inclusion of the bark beetles, Scolytinae (and Platypodinae), in Curculionidae. The subordinate position of the bark beetles was already suggested by Crowson (1955) and his view is followed here. There seems to be good reasons to regard them (at least the Scolytinae) as a group of highly specialized weevils. Several authors have emphasized the striking similarity between bark beetles and members of the subfamily Cossoninae, and certain exotic forms have been characterized as intermediate between Cossoninae and Scolyti-

nae (jfr. Lawrence & Newton, 1995).

Klassifikationen inden for denne artsrige familie er langtfra afklaret. Foruden divergerende opfattelser med hensyn til selve familiekonceptet (se endvidere nedenfor), er der stor uenighed om, hvor bredt eller snævert de forskellige underfamilier af Curculionidae bør opfattes. Thompson (1992) regner, som det også kendes fra det meste af den nyere mellemeuropæiske håndbogslitteratur, med relativt mange underfamilier, men anfører dog, at flere af disse nok bør slås sammen, når vi opnår en bedre forståelse af deres indbyrdes slægtskab. Lawrence & Newton (op.cit.), som primært baserer deres klassifikation af Curculionidae på Kuschel (1995), opererer derimod med væsentlig færre underfamilier – en opfattelse, der i højere grad stemmer overens med traditionel dansk praksis, og som det bl.a. derfor er fundet mere hensigtsmæssigt at følge her. Som klassificeret af Lawrence & Newton omfatter Curculionidae således kun underfamilierne Brachycerinae, Curculioninae, Dryophthorinae, Cossoninae, Scolytinae og Platypodinae (sidstnævnte kun fundet indslæbt hos os). Underfamilierne skal her kort kommenteres.

Brachycerinae omfatter primært de såkaldt adelognathe snudebiller (d.v.s. Otiorhynchinae, Brachyderinae (incl. Sitoninae og Leptopiinae) og Tanymecinae hos V. Hansen (1964)). Endvidere omfatter den, som defineret af Lawrence & Newton, slægterne *Gronops*, *Hypera* og *Limobius*, hvis systematiske placering har været noget omdiskuteret. Hos V. Hansen (1964) er de placeret sammen med *Lepyrus*, *Hylobius*, *Liparius* og *Leiosoma* i en underfamilie med det misvisende navn »Curculioninae« (typeslægten *Curculio* står hos Hansen i »Calandrinae«!). Hos andre, f.eks. Silfverberg (1992), inkluderes *Gronops*, *Hypera* og *Limobius* sammen med bl.a. *Notaris* og *Dorytomus* i den noget omtvistede underfamilie Erirhininae (her tribus af Curculioninae, se nedenfor). Det bemærkes, at brugen af Brachycerinae Billberg, 1920 som det gyldige navn for underfamilien forudsætter, at slægten *Brachycerus*

nae (see Lawrence & Newton, 1995).

The classification of this large family is far from resolved. Besides the divergent opinions concerning the concept of the entire family (see also below), there is much disagreement concerning the limits and the sheer number of curculionid subfamilies. Thompson (1992) recognizes, in accordance with common practice as seen in most of the recent literature (including several handbooks), relatively many subfamilies, but he mentions that several of them should probably be amalgamated when a better knowledge of their relationships is obtained. On the other hand, Lawrence & Newton (op.cit.), primarily based on Kuschel (1995), recognize considerably fewer subfamilies – a concept that is more concordant with traditional Danish practice and, therefore, found expedient to adopt here. As classified by Lawrence & Newton, Curculionidae consists of the subfamilies Brachycerinae, Curculioninae, Dryophthorinae, Cossoninae, Scolytinae and Platypodinae (the last one only found as accidentally introduced in Denmark). The subfamilies are briefly discussed below.

Brachycerinae includes primarily the so-called Adelognathan weevils (i.e., Otiorhynchinae, Brachyderinae (incl. Sitoninae and Leptopiinae) and Tanymecinae of V. Hansen (1964)). In addition, as defined by Lawrence & Newton, it contains the genera *Gronops*, *Hypera* and *Limobius*, whose systematic affinities have been somewhat unclear. V. Hansen (1964) placed them with *Lepyrus*, *Hylobius*, *Liparius* and *Leiosoma* in a distinct subfamily with the misleading name "Curculioninae" (the type genus *Curculio* is referred to "Calandrinae" by Hansen!). Other authors, e.g., Silfverberg (1992), include *Gronops*, *Hypera* and *Limobius* with, e.g., *Notaris* and *Dorytomus* in the disputable subfamily Erirhininae (here treated as a tribe of Curculioninae, see below). Note that the use of Brachycerinae Billberg, 1920 as the valid name for this subfamily implies that the genus *Brachycerus* (not in Den-

(ikke hos os) inkluderes som af Lawrence & Newton. Hvis denne slægt, som det ses hos nogle forfattere, ekskluderes fra underfamilien, er det gyldige navn ifølge Thompson (1992) Entiminae Schönherr, 1823. Der er nogen uenighed om tribus-inddelingen inden for underfamilien, især m.h.t. hvor bredt eller snævert de enkelte triber bør defineres. Det er her valgt at følge inddelingen hos Morris (1995) (delvis baseret på Thompson, op.cit.), bortset fra at Morris ikke – som Lawrence & Newton – inkluderer Brachycerini, Rhythirrinini (»Rhytirhinini«) og Phytonomini (= Hyperini) i underfamilien. Thompson nævner, at det gyldige navn for typeslægten til »Rhytirhinini« er *Rhythirrinus* Schönherr, 1823. Tribusnavnet bør i så fald være Rhythirrinini (ICZN, 1985a, artikel 35d(i)). Endelig må nævnes, at Polydrosini Schönherr, 1823 har prioritet over det oftere brugte navn Brachyderini Schönherr, 1826, og at brugen af sidstnævnte som gyldigt navn for triben (som her afgrænset) formelt bør fastlægges af nomenklaturkommissionen.

Curculioninae omfatter, som den afgrænses af Lawrence & Newton (1995), hovedparten af de langsnudede curculionider. Den svarer således stort set til V. Hansens (1964) Cleoninae, Curculioninae (excl. *Gronops*, *Hypera* og *Limobius*) og Calandrinae (excl. slægterne fra *Dryophthorus* til *Sitophilus* (= *Calandra*)). Det må understreges, at der langtfra er enighed om en sådan bred opfattelse af Curculioninae, og at dens monofyli ikke er veldokumenteret. I betragtning af gruppens artsrigdom kunne en vis grad af opdeling være ønskelig, men at operere med så mange mindre underfamilier, som det ses i meget af den nyere litteratur, synes ikke at være noget hensigtsmæssigt alternativ. Det nuværende kendskab til undergruppernes indbyrdes slægtskab er stadig mangelfuldt, hvilket afspejler sig i en høj grad af divergens mellem forskellige klassifikationer. Der synes ikke at være nogen klassifikation, som i sin helhed er oplagt bedre begrundet end andre, og

mark) is included, as by Lawrence & Newton. If the genus (as by some authors) is excluded from the subfamily, as otherwise defined here, the valid subfamily name becomes Entiminae Schönherr, 1823 (Thompson, 1992). There is some disagreement with regard to the tribal classification of the subfamily, especially as to how broadly the tribes should be defined and how many tribes should be recognized. It is here preferred to follow the tribal classification of Morris (1995) (partly based on Thompson, op.cit.), except for the exclusion of Brachycerini, Rhythirrinini ("Rhytirhinini") and Phytonomini (= Hyperini) (these are all included by Lawrence & Newton). Thompson mentions that the valid name for the type genus of "Rhytirhinini" is *Rhythirrinus* Schönherr, 1823. The tribal name should therefore be spelled Rhythirrinini (ICZN, 1985a, article 35d(i)). Finally, it will be seen that Polydrosini Schönherr, 1823 has priority over the more widely used name Brachyderini Schönherr, 1826, so that the use of the latter as a valid name for the tribus (in the present sense) requires a formal decision from ICZN.

Curculioninae includes, in the sense of Lawrence & Newton (1995), the vast majority of the "long-nosed" curculionids. Hence, the subfamily corresponds to V. Hansen's (1964) Cleoninae, Curculioninae (excl. *Gronops*, *Hypera* and *Limobius*) and Calandrinae (excl. the genera from *Dryophthorus* to *Sitophilus* (= *Calandra*)). It must be emphasized that this concept of Curculioninae is far from commonly accepted and that the monophyly of the subfamily in this broad sense is not well documented. Considering the great species richness of the group it can be argued that some degree of division into smaller subfamilies would be expedient. However, the recognition of as many subfamilies as used in many recent treatments is here considered to be a less satisfactory alternative. The present knowledge about phylogenetic relationships between the curculionine subgroups is still quite inadequate, as clearly reflected by pronounced divergences between various clas-

ethvert forsøg på at opstille en konsensus over eksisterende klassifikationer vil være baseret på en vis grad af tradition og intuition. Morris (1995) har givet en komprimeret oversigt over klassifikationen af familier, underfamilier og triber af britiske Curculionoidea primært baseret på Thompsons (1992) undersøgelser af visse karakterkomplekser inden for overfamilien. I dette arbejde skelnes mellem adskillige underfamilier, som, når undtages deres formelle rang, stort set er veletablerede grupper. De af Morris' underfamilier, som af Lawrence & Newton inkluderes i Curculioninae sensu lato, er her bibeholdt som særlige triber. Rækkefølgen af disse følger Morris og er iøvrigt stort set identisk med den traditionelle, som vi kender fra den danske litteratur. Den væsentligste undtagelse er, at Morris placerer Cionini lige før Molytini i stedet for at lade dem stå nær Mecinini (= Gymnetrini).

Der er nogen uenighed om såvel afgrænsningen som placeringen og den formelle rang af Erirhinini (her regnet for en tribus af Curculioninae). Gruppen defineres nu oftest mere snævert end tidligere og er i denne forstand hos os kun repræsenteret af *Notaris*, *Thryogenes*, *Grypus* og *Tanysphyrus*. Traditionelt har slægterne i Styphlini og Smicronychini været inkluderet i gruppen, men et nært slægtskab med de egentlige erirhininer har været stærkt betvivlet af flere. Alternativt har Bagoini (helt eller delvis) undertiden været anset for erirhininer, men også dette behøver nærmere bekræftelse. Thompson (1992) og Zimmerman (1993) anser begge gruppen for at udgøre en særlig familie, Erirhinidae, hvilket primært begrundes i, at han-genitalierne er af en formodet primitiv, brentide-lignende type. Det synes imidlertid betænkeligt at udskille gruppen alene på dette grundlag, idet den på en række andre punkter synes at stå nærmere de »typiske« curculionider. Således inkluderer Zherikhin & Gratshev (1995) dem igen i Curculionidae på basis af visse specielle træk i flyvevingernes ribbenet (Zherikhin & Gratshevs »Curculionidae« omfatter ikke Ceutorhynchini, Zygopini,

sifications. At present, there seems to be no single classification which is obviously more well founded that others and any attempt to provide a consensus of existing classifications will be based on some amount of tradition and intuition. Morris (1995) gives an outline of the classification of families, subfamilies and tribes of British Curculionoidea based mainly on Thompson's (1992) studies of certain character complexes within the superfamily. He distinguishes several subfamilies, most of which, except with regard to formal rank, seem to be commonly accepted as natural groups. Those of Morris' subfamilies that are included in Curculioninae sensu lato by Lawrence & Newton are maintained as distinct tribes in the present catalogue. The order of these groups is adopted from Morris and is virtually identical to the one traditionally used in the Danish literature. The most noteworthy exception is that Morris removes Cionini from their traditional position near Mecinini (= Gymnetrini) and places them before Molytini.

A particular problem concerns the systematic status and position as well as the formal rank of Erirhinini (here treated as a tribe of Curculioninae). This group is now commonly used in a narrower sense than earlier, including (in our fauna) only the genera *Notaris*, *Thryogenes*, *Grypus* and *Tanysphyrus*. Traditionally the erirhinines have also included the genera that are here referred to Styphlini and Smicronychini, but a close relationship with these is questioned by several authors. Alternatively, Bagoini has sometimes (entirely or partly) been considered erirhinines, but this needs confirmation too. Thompson (1992) and Zimmerman (1993) both regard the group as a valid family, Erirhinidae, primarily based on the observation that the male genitalia are of a presumed primitive, brentid-like type. It seems, however, somewhat incautious to exclude the group on this basis alone, especially because other features are indicative of a closer relationship to "typical" curculionids. Hence, Zherikhin & Gratshev (1995) again include the erirhi-

Orobitini, Baridini og Dryophthorinae). Erirhininernes præcise placering inden for familien er stadig tvivlsom. De inkluderes af Lawrence & Newton – muligvis med rette – i Curculioninae sensu lato. De er i nærværende katalog placeret mellem Bagoini og Styphlini, da det primært er disse to grupper, de oftest har været associeret med.

Foruden den generelle henvisning til, at de her i Curculioninae inkluderede triber svarer til ofte brugte underfamilier (jfr. ovenfor), bør følgende bemærkes.

Lixini inkluderer Cleonini og svarer således til den traditionelle »Cleoninae«. Lixini Schönherr, 1823 har prioritet over Cleonini Schönherr, 1826.

Molytini svarer til »Molytinae« i nuværende forstand, og inkluderer således også de traditionelle triber Lepyrini, Hylobiini, Anchonini og Acicnemidini (= Trachodini).

Erirhinini er som nævnt snævert defineret, men omfatter *Tanysphyrus*, som ofte har stået i en særlig underfamilie, Tanysphyrinae.

Styphlini, som er et lidet kendt navn, blev brugt af Morris (1995, som »Styphlinae«) for en række slægter, der traditionelt har været inkluderet i Erirhinini (-inae, -idae). Ifølge Morris (in litt.) kan brugen af navnet Styphlini føres tilbage til Marseul, 1867. Det er dog muligt, at Marseul brugte navnet allerede i 1863 (som antydet af Handlirsch, 1925), men det har endnu ikke været muligt at bekræfte dette.

Smicronychini svarer til den traditionelle »Smicronychinae«. Thompson (1992) påpeger, at navnet »Desmophorines« LeConte & Horn, 1876 har prioritet, så brugen af Smicronychini kræver, at dette navn formelt gives forrang af nomenklaturkommissionen.

Ceutorhynchini inkluderer her Phytobiini, Cnemogonini og Scleropterini.

Zygopini inkluderer her Coryssomerini, hos os kun repræsenteret med *Coryssomerus*. Navnet Zygopini Lacordaire, 1866 er, i overensstemmelse med almen praksis, bevaret her, men som påpeget af Thompson (1992)

nines in Curculionidae on the basis of certain special features of the hindwing venation (Zherikhin & Gratshev's "Curculionidae" does not include Ceutorhynchini, Zygopini, Orobitini, Baridini and Dryophthorinae). The precise relationship of the erirhinines to other weevels is still ambiguous. Lawrence & Newton include them – possibly correctly – in Curculioninae sensu lato. In the present catalogue they are placed between Bagoini and Styphlini, because these are the two groups with which they have most commonly been associated.

Having mentioned that several of the present tribes are often regarded as distinct subfamilies (see above), the following must be added.

Lixini includes Cleonini and is thus equivalent of the traditional "Cleoninae". Lixini Schönherr, 1823 has priority over Cleonini Schönherr, 1826.

Molytini corresponds to "Molytinae" in the current sense and includes the traditional tribes Lepyrini, Hylobiini, Anchonini and Acicnemidini (= Trachodini).

Erirhinini is here used in a narrow sense (see above); it also includes *Tanysphyrus*, which has often been placed in its own subfamily, Tanysphyrinae.

Styphlini, which is a little known name, was used by Morris (1995, as "Styphlinae") for a group of genera that have traditionally been included in Erirhinini (-inae, -idae). According to Morris (in litt.), the use of the name Styphlini can be traced back at least to Marseul, 1867. It is possible that Marseul used the name already in 1863 (as indicated by Handlirsch, 1925), but it has not yet been possible to confirm this.

Smicronychini is equivalent to the traditional "Smicronychinae". Thompson (1992) points out that the name "Desmophorines" LeConte & Horn, 1876 has priority, so that the use of Smicronychini requires that this name is formally given precedence by the ICZN.

Ceutorhynchini includes here Phytobiini, Cnemogonini and Scleropterini.

Zygopini includes here Coryssomerini,

har Conophorini Schönherr, 1838 og Coryssomerini Thomson, 1859 prioritet, så en formelt gyldig brug af Zygopini kræver, at dette navn gives forrang af nomenklaturkommissionen.

Orobitini, der undertiden inkluderes i »Ithyporinae« (f.eks. Silfverberg, 1992), har muligvis ikke noget nærmere slægtskab med denne. Zherikhin & Gratshev (1995) anser Orobitini for nært beslægtet med bl.a. Ceutorhynchini, mens de placerer »Ithyporini« som en tribus af »Molytinae« (her Molytini).

Tychiini svarer til Morris' (1995) »Tychiinae« og inkluderer således Ellescini og Acalyptini (-inae).

Mecinini inkluderer Gymnetrini og Miarini og svarer således til den traditionelle underfamilie »Mecininae«. Som underfamilie benævnes den ofte »Gymnetrinae« Thomson, 1859, men Mecininae Gistel, 1856 har prioritet.

Rhamphini svarer til den traditionelle underfamilie »Rhynchaeninae«. Som påpeget af Thompson (1992) har Rhamphini Schönherr, 1823 prioritet over Rhynchaenini Thomson, 1859.

Dryophthorinae. Denne, i troperne artsrige, underfamilie er hos os kun repræsenteret ved slægterne *Dryophthorus* og *Sitophilus* (= *Calandra*). Den har oftest været benævnt Rhynchophorinae (hvis korrekte originalreference er Schönherr, 1833), men som påpeget af Lawrence & Newton (1995) har Dryophthorinae Schönherr, 1825 prioritet. Det tidligere brugte navn Calandrinae er i lighed med slægtsnavnet *Calandra* blevet undertrykt af nomenklaturkommissionen. Gruppen synes at være relativt bredt accepteret i sin nuværende afgrænsning, men der er uenighed med hensyn til dens systematiske placering og formelle rang. Den behandles her, i overensstemmelse med Lawrence & Newton og gængs praksis, som en underfamilie af Curculionidae. Nogle forfattere (f.eks. Thompson, 1992) giver den selvstændig familie-status, mens andre (Zherikhin & Gratshev, 1995) placerer den sammen med *Brachycerus* (og nærmest beslægtede) i familien Brachyceridae (hvis

which is only represented in Denmark by *Coryssomerus*. The name Zygopini Lacordaire, 1866 is maintained here in accordance with common practice, but it has been pointed out by Thompson (1992) that Conophorini Schönherr, 1838 as well as Coryssomerini Thomson, 1859 both have priority. Hence, a formally valid use of Zygopini requires that the name is given precedence by the Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

Orobitini has sometimes been included in "Ithyporinae" (e.g., Silfverberg, 1992) but is probably not closely related to that group. Zherikhin & Gratshev (1995) consider Orobitini as closely related to, e.g., Ceutorhynchini, but place "Ithyporini" as a tribe of "Molytinae" (here Molytini).

Tychiini is equivalent to Morris' (1995) "Tychiinae" and includes in this sense Ellescini and Acalyptini (-inae).

Mecinini includes Gymnetrini and Miarini and is thus equivalent to the traditional subfamily "Mecininae". As a subfamily it is often referred to as "Gymnetrinae" Thomson, 1859, but Mecininae Gistel, 1856 has priority.

Rhamphini is equal to the traditional subfamily "Rhynchaeninae". As pointed out by Thompson (1992), Rhamphini Schönherr, 1823 has priority over Rhynchaenini Thomson, 1859.

Dryophthorinae. This subfamily, which is rich in species in the tropics, is very poorly represented in our part of the world, where only two genera occur, viz. *Dryophthorus* and *Sitophilus* (= *Calandra*). It has usually been treated under the name Rhynchophorinae (which should be ascribed to Schönherr, 1833), but as mentioned by Lawrence & Newton (1995), Dryophthorinae Schönherr, 1825 has priority. Like the generic name *Calandra*, the previously used name Calandrinae has been suppressed by the Commission on Zoological Nomenclature. The systematic limits of the group (as used here) seem to be commonly accepted, but there is some disagreement concerning its systematic position and formal rank. It is here treated as a subfamily of Curculioni-

systematiske sammensætning således afviger drastisk fra Brachycerinae som afgrænset af Lawrence & Newton, jfr. ovenfor). Selv om der måtte være gode grunde til at ekskludere Dryophthorinae fra Curculionidae, synes der at være så megen usikkerhed omkring dens systematiske tilhørsforhold, at en eventuel eksklusion bør afvente en nærmere bekræftelse.

Cossoninae bibeholdes her, i overensstemmelse med Lawrence & Newton (1995), som en særlig underfamilie, hvis afgrænsning nu synes generelt accepteret. Tidligere regnedes også *Dryophthorus* (her i Dryophthorinae) til cossoninerne, men som nævnt af bl.a. Zimmerman (1993) er den ikke nærmere beslægtet med disse.

Scolytinae inddeles ofte i tre hovedgrupper (her behandlet som triber): Hylesini, Ipini, Scolytini. Nogle forfattere inkluderer Ipini i Scolytini. Som afgrænset her omfatter triben Hylesini således de traditionelle triber Hylastini, Tomicini, Phloeotribini og Polygraphini, og triben Ipini omfatter de traditionelle triber Dryocoetini, Crypturgini, Xyloterini, Xyleborini, Cryphalini og Corthylini. Scolytini omfatter her kun slægten *Scolytus*. I klassifikationer, hvor »Scolytidae« er givet familiestatus (f.eks. Morris, 1995), regnes de nævnte tre hovedgrupper for underfamilier.

dae in accordance with Lawrence & Newton as well as most common practice. Some authors (e.g., Thompson, 1992) consider it a distinct family whereas others (Zherikhin & Gratshev, 1995) place it with *Brachycerus* (and its closest relatives) in the family Brachyceridae (the systematic composition of which differs drastically from Lawrence & Newton's concept of Brachycerinae, cf. above). Although it may prove to be justified to exclude Dryophthorinae from Curculionidae, there is still so much uncertainty concerning its affinities within Curculionoidea that a possible exclusion should await confirmation.

Cossoninae is here maintained, in agreement with Lawrence & Newton (1995), as a distinct subfamily, the systematic limits of which are now generally accepted. Earlier, *Dryophthorus* (here in Dryophthorinae) was also included among the cossonines, but, as noted by, e.g., Zimmerman (1993), it is not closely related to these.

Scolytinae is commonly divided into three major groups (here treated as tribes): Hylesini, Ipini, and Scolytini. Some authors include Ipini in Scolytini. Hence, as defined here, Hylesini includes the traditional tribes Hylastini, Tomicini, Phloeotribini and Polygraphini, and Ipini includes the traditional tribes Dryocoetini, Crypturgini, Xyloterini, Xyleborini, Cryphalini and Corthylini. Scolytini contains only the genus *Scolytus*. In classifications where "Scolytidae" is maintained as a family (e.g., Morris, 1995), the three mentioned major groups are considered of subfamily rank.

Katalog over Danmarks biller / Catalogue of the Coleoptera of Denmark

SJ	Sønderjylland / South Jutland
EJ	Østjylland / East Jutland
WJ	Vestjylland / West Jutland
NWJ	Nordvestjylland / North West Jutland
NEJ	Nordøstjylland / North East Jutland
F	Fyn / Funen
LFM	Lolland, Falster, Møn
SZ	Sydsjælland / South Zealand
NWZ	Nordvestsjælland / North West Zealand
NEZ	Nordøstsjælland / North East Zealand
B	Bornholm

●	Fund fra 1960 eller senere / Find from 1960 or later
2	Seneste fund fra 1900-1959 / Latest find from 1900-1959
1	Kun fund fra før 1900 / Only finds from before 1900

Underorden MYXOPHAGA Crowson, 1955

MICROSPORIDAE Crotch, 1873
(Sphaeriidae Erichson, 1845 - undertrykt)

Microsporus Kolenati, 1846
(*Sphaerius* Waltl, 1838 - undertrykt)
acaroides (Waltl, 1838) . . . . . - 2 - - - 1 ● ● - 2 -

Underorden ADEPHAGA Schellenberg, 1806

CARABOIDEA Latreille, 1802

GYRINIDAE Latreille, 1810

Gyrininae Latreille, 1810

Gyrinini Latreille, 1810

Gyrinus Geoffroy, 1762
minutus Fabricius, 1798 . . . . . ● ● ● ● ● 2 ● ● - ● ●
aeratus Stephens, 1836 . . . . . ● ● ● ● ● 2 - 2 ● 2 ●
marinus Gyllenhal, 1808 . . . . . ● ● ● ● ● 2 ● ● ● ● ●
colymbus Erichson, 1837 . . . . . - - - - - - - 2 - - -
distinctus Aubé, 1838 . . . . . ● ● ● ● ● - ● ● 2 ● -
suffriani Scriba, 1855 . . . . . ● ● 2 - - - ● - ● ● ●
natator (Linnaeus, 1758) . . . . . - - - - - 2 ● ● - ● ●
substriatus Stephens, 1828 . . . . . ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ●
caspius Ménétriés, 1832 . . . . . ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ●
paykulli Ochs, 1927 . . . . . ● ● ● ● ● 1 ● ● 2 ● ●

Orectochilini Régimbart, 1882

Orectochilus Dejean, 1833
villosus (Müller, 1776) . . . . . ● ● ● ● ● ● - ● ● ● ●

HALIPLIDAE Aubé, 1836

Brychius Thomson, 1859
elevatus (Panzer, 1794) . . . . . ● ● ● ● ● ● - - - - -
Peltodytes Régimbart, 1878
caesus (Duftschmid, 1805) . . . . . ● ● - - - ● ● ● ● ● ●
Haliplus Latreille, 1802
lineatocollis (Marsham, 1802) . . . . . ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ●
laminatus (Schaller, 1783) . . . . . - - - - ● - ● ● ● ● 2
flavicollis Sturm, 1834 . . . . . ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ●
fulvus (Fabricius, 1801) . . . . . ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ●
variegatus Sturm, 1834 . . . . . ● 1 2 1 ● ● ● ● ● ● ●
confinis Stephens, 1829 . . . . . ● ● ● ● 2 1 ● ● ● ● ●

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
obliquus (Fabricius, 1787)*	●	●	-	-	●	2	●	●	●	●	2
apicalis Thomson, 1868	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
furcatus Seidlitz, 1887	●	●	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	2
fulvicollis Erichson, 1837	●	2	2	-	-	-	1	●	-	●	-
fluviatilis Aubé, 1836	●	●	●	-	●	●	2	●	●	●	-
lineolatus Mannerheim, 1844	●	●	2	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●
wehnckei Gerhardt, 1877	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●
ruficollis (Degeer, 1774)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
heydeni Wehncke, 1875 (*transversus* auct. nec Thomson, 1870)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
immaculatus Gerhardt, 1877	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

NOTERIDAE Thomson, 1860

Noterinae Thomson, 1860

Noterus Clairville, 1806

clavicornis (Degeer, 1774)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
crassicornis (Müller, 1776)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

DYTISCIDAE Leach, 1815

Copelatinae Van den Branden, 1885

Copelatus Erichson, 1832

haemorrhoidalis (Fabricius, 1787) (*ruficollis* Schaller, 1783 nec Degeer, 1774)	1	-	-	-	-	●	●	●	-	●	●

Laccophilinae Gistel, 1856

Laccophilus Leach, 1815

minutus (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
hyalinus (Degeer, 1774)	●	●	●	-	1	●	●	●	●	●	●

Hydroporinae Aubé, 1836

Laccornini Wolfe & Roughley, 1990

Laccornis Des Gozis, 1914

oblongus (Stephens, 1835)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-

Bidessini Sharp, 1882

Bidessus Sharp, 1882

grossepunctatus Vorbringer, 1907	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	●	-	●	●
unistriatus (Schrank, 1781)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-

Hydroglyphus Motschulsky, 1853
(*Bidessus* partim)

pusillus (Fabricius, 1781) (*geminus* Fabricius, 1792)	●	2	2	2	2	●	●	●	●	●	●

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
hamulatus (Gyllenhal, 1813)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Hygrotini Portevin, 1929											
Hygrotus Stephens, 1828											
(*Coelambus* Thomson, 1860)											
decoratus (Gyllenhal, 1810)	●	●	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●
inaequalis (Fabricius, 1777)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
quinquelineatus (Zetterstedt, 1828)	●	●	●	-	●	-	-	-	-	●	-
versicolor (Schaller, 1783)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
impressopunctatus (Schaller, 1783)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
parallelogrammus (Ahrens, 1812)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
marklini (Gyllenhal, 1813)	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	1	-	1	●
novemlineatus (Stephens, 1829)	●	●	●	●	●	-	●	-	-	1	●
nigrolineatus (Steven, 1808)	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	-	●	-
(*lautus* Schaum, 1843)											
confluens (Fabricius, 1787)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Hyphydrini Sharp, 1882											
Hyphydrus Illiger, 1802											
ovatus (Linnaeus, 1761)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Hydroporini Aubé, 1836											
Hydroporus Clairville, 1806											
nigrita (Fabricius, 1792)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
discretus Fairmaire, 1859	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
pubescens (Gyllenhal, 1808)	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	-	●	●
fuscipennis Schaum, 1868	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	●	-	●	-
planus (Fabricius, 1781)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
obscurus Sturm, 1835	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●
elongatulus Sturm, 1835	●	●	●	●	●	1	-	●	-	●	2
nigellus Mannerheim, 1853	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
(*tartaricus* auct. nec LeConte, 1850)											
morio Aubé, 1838	●	●	●	-	-	-	●	-	-	●	-
(*melanocephalus* auct. nec Marsham, 1802)											
erythrocephalus (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
rufifrons (Müller, 1776)	●	●	●	●	-	1	●	1	-	●	2
scalesianus Stephens, 1828	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	-	●	-
angustatus Sturm, 1835	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
glabriusculus Aubé, 1838	●	-	●	-	-	-	●	●	-	●	-
umbrosus (Gyllenhal, 1808)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
tristis (Paykull, 1798)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
gyllenhalii Schiødte, 1841	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	●	●
(*piceus* auct. nec Stephens, 1828)											
notatus Sturm, 1835	●	2	●	-	2	-	-	1	-	●	-
incognitus Sharp, 1869	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
striola (Gyllenhal, 1826)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
palustris (Linnaeus, 1761)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
neglectus Schaum, 1845	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	-	●	-
melanarius Sturm, 1835	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	-	●	-
longicornis Sharp, 1871	-	●	●	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-
memnonius Nicolai, 1822	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
obsoletus Aubé, 1838	-	●	-	-	-	●	1	●	-	●	●
Porhydrus Guignot, 1945											
(*Graptodytes* partim)											
lineatus (Fabricius, 1775)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Graptodytes Seidlitz, 1887											
granularis (Linnaeus, 1767)	●	●	2	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●
bilineatus (Sturm, 1835)	●	●	●	-	●	-	●	●	-	●	-
pictus (Fabricius, 1787)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
Oreodytes Seidlitz, 1887											
(*Deronectes* partim)											
sanmarkii (Sahlberg, 1826)	●	●	●	●	●	-	-	-	-	-	-
(*rivalis* Gyllenhal, 1827)											
Suphrodytes Des Gozis, 1914											
(*Hydroporus* partim)											
dorsalis (Fabricius, 1787)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Deronectes Sharp, 1882											
latus (Stephens, 1829)	●	●	●	-	●	2	-	-	-	-	-
Stictotarsus Zimmermann, 1919											
(*Deronectes* partim)											
duodecimpustulatus (Fabricius, 1792)	●	●	●	-	●	●	-	-	-	-	●
Scarodytes Des Gozis, 1914											
(*Deronectes* partim)											
halensis (Fabricius, 1787)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Nebrioporus Régimbart, 1906											
(*Deronectes* partim)											
(*Potamonectes* Zimmermann, 1921)											
depressus (Fabricius, 1775)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
canaliculatus (Lacordaire, 1835)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Colymbetinae Erichson, 1837											
Agabini Thomson, 1867											
Platambus Thomson, 1859											
maculatus (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●
Agabus Leach, 1817											
striolatus (Gyllenhal, 1808)	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-
wasastjernai (Sahlberg, 1824)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	●	-
neglectus Erichson, 1837	●	●	-	-	-	1	●	●	-	●	-
montanus (Stephens, 1828)	●	●	●	●	●	-	-	-	-	-	-
(*melanocornis* Zimmermann, 1915)											
chalconatus (Panzer, 1796)	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
subtilis Erichson, 1837	-	●	-	-	●	-	1	1	-	●	1
erichsoni Gemminger & Harold, 1868	-	●	-	-	●	-	●	●	●	●	-
(*nigroaeneus* Erichson, 1837 nec Marsham, 1802)											
unguicularis (Thomson, 1867)	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
affinis (Paykull, 1798)	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	●	-	●	-
paludosus (Fabricius, 1801)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
didymus (Olivier, 1795)	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	●	-
guttatus (Paykull, 1798)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
melanarius Aubé, 1837	-	●	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-
(*tarsatus* Zetterstedt, 1838)											
bipustulatus (Linnaeus, 1767)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
conspersus (Marsham, 1802)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
nebulosus (Forster, 1771)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
sturmii (Gyllenhal, 1808)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
congener (Thunberg, 1794)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	●	●
clypealis (Thomson, 1867)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-
fuscipennis (Paykull, 1798)	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	●	-	●	2
uliginosus (Linnaeus, 1761)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
labiatus (Brahm, 1790)	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	2
undulatus (Schrank, 1776)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
Ilybius Erichson, 1832											
angustior (Gyllenhal, 1808)	●	2	●	●	●	-	-	-	-	2	-
crassus Thomson, 1856	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-
subaeneus Erichson, 1837	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
ater (Degeer, 1774)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
guttiger (Gyllenhal, 1808)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	1	●	●
quadriguttatus (Lacordaire, 1835)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*obscurus* Marsham, 1802 nec Panzer, 1794)											
similis Thomson, 1856	●	●	●	-	●	2	●	●	-	●	●
aenescens Thomson, 1870	●	●	●	●	●	1	●	●	-	●	●
fuliginosus (Fabricius, 1792)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
fenestratus (Fabricius, 1781)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

Colymbetini Erichson, 1837

Rhantus Dejean, 1833
(*Nartus* Zaitzev, 1907)

grapii (Gyllenhal, 1808)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
suturalis (MacLeay, 1825)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*punctatus* Geoffroy, 1785 nec Müller, 1776)											
notaticollis (Aubé, 1837)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	●
frontalis (Marsham, 1802)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*notatus* Fabricius, 1781 nec Bergsträsser, 1778)											
suturellus (Harris, 1828)	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	-	1	●
bistriatus (Bergsträsser, 1778)	-	●	-	-	-	-	●	2	-	●	●
exsoletus (Forster, 1771)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Colymbetes Clairville, 1806											
fuscus (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
striatus (Linnaeus, 1758)	-	2	-	-	●	-	●	1	-	●	●
paykulli Erichson, 1837	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	-	●	●

Dytiscinae Leach, 1815

Hydaticini Sharp, 1882

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
Hydaticus Leach, 1817											
seminiger (Degeer, 1774)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
transversalis (Pontoppidan, 1763)	●	●	-	●	-	2	●	●	-	●	●
aruspex Clark, 1864	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	2	-
(*laevipennis* Thomson, 1867)											
continentalis Balfour-Browne, 1944	-	●	-	-	●	-	●	1	-	●	2
(*stagnalis* Fabricius, 1787 nec Geoffroy, 1785)											
Aciliini Thomson, 1867											
Graphoderus Dejean, 1833											
austriacus (Sturm, 1834)	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	1	-	●	●
cinereus (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
zonatus (Hoppe, 1795)	●	●	●	●	●	-	●	●	-	●	●
bilineatus (Degeer, 1774)	-	●	●	-	-	2	●	1	-	●	●
Acilius Leach, 1817											
canaliculatus (Nicolai, 1822)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
sulcatus (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Dytiscini Leach, 1815											
Dytiscus Linnaeus, 1758											
latissimus Linnaeus, 1758	1	●	●	2	●	2	●	●	1	●	●
semisulcatus Müller, 1776	●	●	●	●	●	2	2	●	●	●	●
dimidiatus Bergsträsser, 1778	●	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●
marginalis Linnaeus, 1758	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
circumcinctus Ahrens, 1811	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●
circumflexus Fabricius, 1801	●	●	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	-
lapponicus Gyllenhal, 1808	●	●	●	●	●	-	●	●	-	●	1
Cybistrini Sharp, 1882											
Cybister Curtis, 1827											
lateralimarginalis (Degeer, 1774)	●	-	-	-	-	-	●	1	-	●	●
CARABIDAE Latreille, 1802											
(Cicindelidae Latreille, 1802)											
Omophroninae Bonelli, 1810											
Omophron Latreille, 1802											
limbatum (Fabricius, 1777)	1	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●
Carabinae Latreille, 1802											
Nebriini Laporte de Castelnau, 1834											
Leistus Frölich, 1799											
rufomarginatus (Duftschmid, 1812)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
terminatus (Hellwig, 1793)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*rufescens* Fabricius, 1775 nec Ström, 1768)											
ferrugineus (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Nebria Latreille, 1802											
livida (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	-	2	●	●
brevicollis (Fabricius, 1792)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
salina Fairmaire & Laboulbène, 1854	●	2	●	●	●	2	2	●	2	●	●
Notiophilini Motschulsky, 1850											
Notiophilus Duméril, 1806											
aesthuans Motschulsky, 1864	●	●	●	2	2	●	2	●	●	●	2
(*pusillus* Waterhouse, 1833 nec Schreber, 1759)											
aquaticus (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2
palustris (Duftschmid, 1812)	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
germinyi Fauvel, 1863	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
rufipes Curtis, 1829	●	●	2	-	-	●	2	●	●	●	-
biguttatus (Fabricius, 1779)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Carabini Latreille, 1802											
Calosoma Weber, 1801											
sycophanta (Linnaeus, 1758)	1	2	1	-	-	1	1	●	2	2	2
inquisitor (Linnaeus, 1758)	2	●	2	●	2	●	●	2	1	●	-
maderae (Fabricius, 1775)	●	1	2	-	●	-	1	-	-	1	-
(*auropunctatum* Herbst, 1784)											
reticulatum (Fabricius, 1787)	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carabus Linnaeus, 1758											
arvensis Herbst, 1784	●	●	●	●	●	-	-	●	●	●	-
granulatus Linnaeus, 1758	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
clathratus Linnaeus, 1761	●	●	●	2	●	2	●	●	-	●	-
cancellatus Illiger, 1798	●	●	●	-	●	2	●	2	●	●	2
nemoralis Müller, 1764	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2
hortensis Linnaeus, 1758	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
glabratus Paykull, 1790	2	●	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	●	-
problematicus Herbst, 1786	●	●	●	●	●	-	-	-	-	-	-
nitens Linnaeus, 1758	●	2	●	2	●	-	-	-	2	2	2
convexus Fabricius, 1775	2	●	-	-	●	●	●	2	●	2	-
intricatus Linnaeus, 1761	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●
violaceus Linnaeus, 1758	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
coriaceus Linnaeus, 1758	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
Cychrini Laporte de Castelnau, 1834											
Cychrus Fabricius, 1794											
caraboides (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Cicindelinae Latreille, 1802											

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
Cicindela Linnaeus, 1758											
sylvatica Linnaeus, 1758	●	●	●	●	●	1	1	-	●	●	●
hybrida Linnaeus, 1758	●	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●
maritima Latreille & Dejean, 1822	●	●	●	-	●	-	2	-	-	-	2
campestris Linnaeus, 1758	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Loricerinae Bonelli, 1810											
Loricera Latreille, 1802											
pilicornis (Fabricius, 1775)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Elaphrinae Latreille, 1802											
Blethisa Bonelli, 1810											
multipunctata (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	2	●	●
Elaphrus Fabricius, 1775											
uliginosus Fabricius, 1792	1	2	2	●	●	2	●	1	●	2	1
cupreus Duftschmid, 1812	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
riparius (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Scaritinae Bonelli, 1810											
Clivinini Rafinesque, 1815											
Clivina Latreille, 1802											
fossor (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
collaris (Herbst, 1784)	1	●	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	●	-
Dyschirius Bonelli, 1810											
thoracicus (Rossi, 1790)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2	2	●	●
obscurus (Gyllenhal, 1827)	●	●	●	1	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
angustatus (Ahrens, 1830)	●	●	2	2	-	●	2	●	●	●	●
politus (Dejean, 1825)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
impunctipennis Dawson, 1854	●	●	●	-	●	-	1	-	●	-	2
chalceus Erichson, 1837	●	-	●	-	-	-	1	●	-	●	2
salinus Schaum, 1843	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
aeneus (Dejean, 1825)	●	●	-	-	●	●	2	●	●	●	●
luedersi Wagner, 1915	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
intermedius Putzeys, 1846	●	●	2	●	-	●	●	-	2	●	●
laeviusculus Putzeys, 1846	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●
globosus (Herbst, 1784)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Trechinae Bonelli, 1810											
Broscini Hope, 1838											
Broscus Panzer, 1813											
cephalotes (Linnaeus, 1758)	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Miscodera Eschscholtz, 1830											
arctica (Paykull, 1798)	-	●	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	●

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
Patrobini Kirby, 1837											
Patrobus Dejean, 1821											
australis Sahlberg, 1875	-	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	-	●	2
(*septentrionis* auct. nec Dejean, 1828)											
assimilis Chaudoir, 1844	-	●	●	-	●	-	-	-	-	●	-
atrorufus (Ström, 1768)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Trechini Bonelli, 1810											
Trechus Clairville, 1806											
(*Epaphius* Stephens, 1827)											
secalis (Paykull, 1790)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2
rivularis (Gyllenhal, 1810)	-	-	-	-	-	2	●	●	-	●	●
quadristriatus (Schrank, 1781)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
obtusus Erichson, 1837	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
rubens (Fabricius, 1792)	●	●	●	-	2	●	-	1	-	1	●
micros (Herbst, 1784)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
discus (Fabricius, 1792)	●	●	●	2	2	●	●	●	●	●	●
Pogonini Laporte de Castelnau, 1834											
Pogonus Dejean, 1821											
luridipennis (Germar, 1822)	●	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
chalceus (Marsham, 1802)	●	●	●	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Bembidiini Stephens, 1827											
Asaphidion Des Gozis, 1886											
pallipes (Duftschmid, 1812)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	●
flavipes (Linnaeus, 1761)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	●	●	2
curtum (Heyden, 1870)	●	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	2	●	-
Bembidion Latreille, 1802											
litorale (Olivier, 1791)	●	2	●	-	-	●	●	-	-	-	-
nigricorne Gyllenhal, 1827	-	●	●	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
lampros (Herbst, 1784)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
properans (Stephens, 1828)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	2	●	2
obtusum (Audinet-Serville, 1821)	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
bipunctatum (Linnaeus, 1761)	●	1	●	2	2	-	2	●	●	2	2
ruficolle (Panzer, 1797)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
pallidipenne (Illiger, 1802)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
dentellum (Thunberg, 1787)	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	●
varium (Olivier, 1795)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
obliquum Sturm, 1825	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
ephippium (Marsham, 1802)	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
minimum (Fabricius, 1792)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2
normannum Dejean, 1831	●	●	●	-	-	●	●	1	-	2	-
tenellum Erichson, 1837	-	2	-	-	-	●	●	1	-	-	●
articulatum (Panzer, 1796)	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
octomaculatum (Goeze, 1777)	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	●

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
doris (Panzer, 1797)	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●
schuppelii Dejean, 1831	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
gilvipes Sturm, 1825	●	●	-	-	1	●	●	●	●	●	●
fumigatum (Duftschmid, 1812)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
assimile Gyllenhal, 1810	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
clarkii (Dawson, 1849)	1	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
transparens (Gebler, 1829)	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	●
quadrimaculatum (Linnaeus, 1761)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
humerale Sturm, 1825	●	●	●	-	-	-	●	-	-	1	●
biguttatum (Fabricius, 1779)	●	●	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●
iricolor Bedel, 1879	●	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
lunulatum (Geoffroy, 1785)	●	●	●	-	-	●	●	●	2	●	●
aeneum Germar, 1824	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	1	●	-
guttula (Fabricius, 1792)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	●
mannerheimii Sahlberg, 1827 (*unicolor* Chaudoir, 1850)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
tetragrammum Chaudoir, 1846 (*genei* Küster, 1847)	●	●	●	2	2	●	●	●	●	●	●
monticola Sturm, 1825	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
deletum Audinet-Serville, 1821 (*nitidulum* Marsham, 1802 nec Schrank, 1781)	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
stephensi Crotch, 1869	●	●	-	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●
lunatum (Duftschmid, 1812)	●	●	2	-	●	2	-	-	-	-	-
tetracolum Say, 1823	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
bruxellense Wesmaël, 1835	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
andreae (Fabricius, 1787)	●	●	2	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
femoratum Sturm, 1825	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
maritimum (Stephens, 1835) (*concinnum* auct. nec Stephens, 1828)	●	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
obscurellum (Motschulsky, 1845)	-	-	●	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
saxatile Gyllenhal, 1827	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	2	●
decorum (Zenker, 1801)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cillenus Leach, 1819 (*Bembidion* partim)											
lateralis Samouelle, 1819	●	●	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ocys Stephens, 1828 (*Bembidion* partim)											
quinquestriatus (Gyllenhal, 1810)	1	●	●	-	1	-	●	●	-	●	2
Tachys Dejean, 1821											
bistriatus (Duftschmid, 1812)	-	●	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	2
Porotachys Netolitzky, 1914 (*Tachys* partim)											
bisulcatus (Nicolai, 1822)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	-	●	-
Tachyta Kirby, 1837											
nana (Gyllenhal, 1810)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-

Harpalinae Bonelli, 1810

Pterostichini Bonelli, 1810

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
Stomis Clairville, 1806											
pumicatus (Panzer, 1796)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Pterostichus Bonelli, 1810											
punctulatus (Schaller, 1783)	●	●	2	●	-	2	2	1	●	●	2
lepidus (Leske, 1785)	2	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	2
kugelanni (Panzer, 1797)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
(*dimidiatus* Olivier, 1795 nec Rossi, 1790)											
cupreus (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	2	2	●	●	●	●	2	●	2
versicolor (Sturm, 1824)	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*caerulescens* auct. nec Linnaeus, 1758)											
longicollis (Duftschmid, 1812)	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-
(*inaequalis* Marsham, 1802 nec Panzer, 1796)											
crenatus (Duftschmid, 1812)	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*vernalis* Panzer, 1796 nec Müller, 1776)											
macer (Marsham, 1802)	●	-	●	-	-	1	2	-	●	-	-
aterrimus (Herbst, 1784)	-	1	-	-	●	-	2	1	1	●	●
oblongopunctatus (Fabricius, 1787)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2
quadrifoveolatus Letzner, 1852	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*angustatus* Duftschmid, 1812 nec Fabricius, 1787)											
niger (Schaller, 1783)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
melanarius (Illiger, 1798)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
nigrita (Paykull, 1790)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2
rhaeticus Heer, 1837	●	2	●	-	●	2	●	●	●	●	-
anthracinus (Illiger, 1798)	2	●	1	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●
gracilis (Dejean, 1828)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	2
minor (Gyllenhal, 1827)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
strenuus (Panzer, 1797)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
diligens (Sturm, 1824)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Abax Bonelli, 1810											
parallelepipedus (Piller & Mitterpacher, 1783)	●	●	●	2	-	●	●	●	●	●	-
(*ater* Villers, 1789)											
Calathus Bonelli, 1810											
fuscipes (Goeze, 1777)	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2
erratus (Sahlberg, 1827)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
ambiguus (Paykull, 1790)	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2
melanocephalus (Linnaeus, 1758)	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
cinctus Motschulsky, 1850	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*erythroderus* Gemminger & Harold, 1868)											
mollis (Marsham, 1802 nec Ström, 1768)	1	-	●	●	●	●	●	-	-	●	●
(*ochropterus* auct. nec Duftschmid, 1812)											
micropterus (Duftschmid, 1812)	●	●	●	●	●	●	2	-	●	●	●
rotundicollis Dejean, 1828	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*piceus* Marsham, 1802 nec Linnaeus, 1758)											
Sphodrus Clairville, 1806											
leucophthalmus (Linnaeus, 1758)	1	2	1	-	2	-	2	1	1	1	-
Laemostenus Bonelli, 1810											
(*Pristonychus* Dejean, 1828)											
terricola (Herbst, 1784)	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	1
Dolichus Bonelli, 1810											
halensis (Schaller, 1783)	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2	2	1

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
Synuchus Gyllenhal, 1810											
vivalis (Illiger, 1798)	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*nivalis* Panzer, 1797 nec Paykull, 1790)											
Olisthopus Dejean, 1828											
rotundatus (Paykull, 1790)	●	●	●	1	2	●	●	●	●	●	●
Sericoda Kirby, 1837											
(*Agonum* partim)											
quadripunctata (Degeer, 1774)	2	●	2	-	●	-	1	-	-	●	●
Anchomenus Bonelli, 1810											
(*Platynus* partim)											
dorsalis (Pontoppidan, 1763)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Platynus Bonelli, 1810											
livens (Gyllenhal, 1810)	●	2	-	-	2	●	●	●	2	●	2
assimilis (Paykull, 1790)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
krynickii (Sperk, 1835)	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	2	-	●	-
albipes (Fabricius, 1796)	●	●	2	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*ruficorne* Goeze, 1777 nec Degeer, 1774)											
obscurus (Herbst, 1784)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Agonum Bonelli, 1810											
(*Europhilus* Chaudoir, 1859)											
marginatum (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
sexpunctatum (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
ericeti (Panzer, 1809)	●	●	●	-	●	-	-	●	-	-	-
gracilipes (Duftschmid, 1812)	-	2	-	-	●	●	●	1	2	2	●
muelleri (Herbst, 1784)	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●
dolens (Sahlberg, 1827)	●	-	2	-	-	2	-	●	-	-	●
versutum Sturm, 1824	2	●	●	●	●	-	●	1	1	●	●
viduum (Panzer, 1797)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
afrum (Duftschmid, 1812)	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*moestum* auct. nec Duftschmid, 1812)											
lugens (Duftschmid, 1812)	-	2	-	-	-	●	●	●	-	1	2
micans Nicolai, 1822	1	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	2	-
piceum (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	●
gracile Sturm, 1824	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	●	●
fuliginosum (Panzer, 1809)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
thoreyi Dejean, 1828	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
munsteri (Hellén, 1935)	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zabrini Bonelli, 1810											
Amara Bonelli, 1810											
strenua Zimmermann, 1832	●	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
plebeja (Gyllenhal, 1810)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
similata (Gyllenhal, 1810)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
ovata (Fabricius, 1792)	2	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
nitida Sturm, 1825	-	●	-	-	2	-	●	-	●	1	-
communis (Panzer, 1797)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
convexior Stephens, 1828	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	●	-
lunicollis Schiødte, 1837	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
curta Dejean, 1828	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	-	-	1	-

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
aenea (Degeer, 1774)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
spreta Dejean, 1831	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
famelica Zimmermann, 1832	●	-	●	●	●	-	-	-	-	2	-
eurynota (Panzer, 1797)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
familiaris (Duftschmid, 1812)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
anthobia Villa & Villa, 1833	●	●	●	-	-	-	-	●	-	●	●
lucida (Duftschmid, 1812)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2
tibialis (Paykull, 1798)	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
ingenua (Duftschmid, 1812)	1	2	●	1	●	2	2	2	●	●	2
fusca Dejean, 1828	-	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
cursitans Zimmermann, 1832	2	●	●	●	1	●	2	●	●	●	2
municipalis (Duftschmid, 1812)	-	●	●	●	●	●	1	●	●	●	1
quenseli (Schönherr, 1806)	1	●	●	-	●	●	2	●	●	●	●
bifrons (Gyllenhal, 1810)	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
infima (Duftschmid, 1812)	●	●	●	●	●	1	-	-	2	●	●
praetermissa (Sahlberg, 1827)	2	●	●	●	●	-	●	-	●	●	●
brunnea (Gyllenhal, 1810)	-	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	2	●	●
crenata Dejean, 1828	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	●
apricaria (Paykull, 1790)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
majuscula (Chaudoir, 1850)	-	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	-	●	●
fulva (Müller, 1776)	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2
consularis (Duftschmid, 1812)	2	●	●	2	●	●	●	2	●	●	●
aulica (Panzer, 1797)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2
gebleri Dejean, 1831	1	●	-	-	●	●	2	●	-	●	-
convexiuscula (Marsham, 1802)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
equestris (Duftschmid, 1812)	2	●	●	2	●	●	●	2	●	●	●
Zabrus Clairville, 1806											
tenebrioides (Goeze, 1777)	1	2	2	-	2	2	2	●	2	2	2
Panagaeini Bonelli, 1810											
Panagaeus Latreille, 1802											
cruxmajor (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	2
bipustulatus (Fabricius, 1775)	-	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●
Callistini Laporte de Castelnau, 1834											
Chlaenius Bonelli, 1810											
tristis (Schaller, 1783)	1	-	-	-	-	-	●	1	-	2	●
nigricornis (Fabricius, 1787)	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
nitidulus (Schrank, 1781)	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	2
vestitus (Paykull, 1790)	1	2	-	-	-	●	●	●	-	2	●
sulcicollis (Paykull, 1798)	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	1	2
quadrisulcatus (Paykull, 1790)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
Oodini LaFerté-Sénectère, 1851											
Oodes Bonelli, 1810											
helopioides (Fabricius, 1792)	●	●	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
Licinini Bonelli, 1810											
Badister Clairville, 1806											
unipustulatus Bonelli, 1813	1	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	-	2	2
bullatus (Schrank, 1798)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*bipustulatus* Fabricius, 1792 nec Fabricius, 1775)											
meridionalis Puel, 1925	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	-	-	-	2
lacertosus Sturm, 1815	●	●	●	-	2	●	●	●	●	●	-
sodalis (Duftschmid, 1812)	●	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
dorsiger (Duftschmid, 1812)	1	-	-	-	-	2	●	●	-	-	-
dilatatus Chaudoir, 1837	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	-	●	●
peltatus (Panzer, 1797)	-	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	2	●	●
collaris Motschulsky, 1845	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	●	-	●	2
(*anomalus* Perris, 1866)											
Licinus Latreille, 1802											
depressus (Paykull, 1790)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	2
Harpalini Bonelli, 1810											
Ophonus Stephens, 1828											
(*Harpalus* partim)											
rupicola (Sturm, 1818)	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	●	-	●
nitidulus Stephens, 1828	●	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*punctatulus* Duftschmid, 1812 nec Fabricius, 1792)											
puncticollis (Paykull, 1798)	2	-	-	●	●	-	-	-	-	-	-
melletii (Heer, 1837)	2	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
rufibarbis (Fabricius, 1792)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*seladon* Schauberger, 1926)											
puncticeps Stephens, 1828	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
azureus (Fabricius, 1775)	1	-	-	-	-	●	2	-	-	-	●
signaticornis (Duftschmid, 1812)	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	●
Harpalus Latreille, 1802											
griseus (Panzer, 1797)	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	●	●	●	2
rufipes (Degeer, 1774)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
calceatus (Duftschmid, 1812)	-	●	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	2	2
affinis (Schrank, 1781)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
distinguendus (Duftschmid, 1812)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1
smaragdinus (Duftschmid, 1812)	2	●	●	●	●	●	2	2	●	●	2
serripes (Quensel, 1806)	2	●	1	-	2	●	●	●	●	●	●
melancholicus Dejean, 1829	●	●	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	●	2
solitaris Dejean, 1829	2	●	●	2	●	-	2	●	2	●	2
(*fuliginosus* Duftschmid, 1812 nec Panzer, 1809)											
latus (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
xanthopus Gemminger & Harold, 1868	-	●	-	-	●	2	●	●	-	●	2
(*winkleri* Schauberger, 1923)											
quadripunctatus Dejean, 1829	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
rubripes (Duftschmid, 1812)	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
rufipalpis Sturm, 1818	1	●	●	-	●	●	●	2	-	●	●
(*rufitarsis* Duftschmid, 1812 nec Illiger, 1802)											
neglectus Audinet-Serville, 1821	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
servus (Duftschmid, 1812)	-	-	●	-	-	●	●	1	●	●	●
tardus (Panzer, 1797)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
anxius (Duftschmid, 1812)	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
picipennis (Duftschmid, 1812)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
pumilus Sturm, 1818	●	●	-	-	-	●	●	1	●	●	●
(*vernalis* Fabricius, 1801 nec Panzer, 1796)											
froelichii Sturm, 1818	2	●	-	-	1	1	1	2	●	●	●
hirtipes (Panzer, 1797)	1	●	-	-	2	1	1	1	2	2	2
flavescens (Piller & Mitterpacher, 1783)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
(*rufus* Brüggemann, 1873)											
Anisodactylus Dejean, 1829											
poeciloides (Stephens, 1828)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	●	-
binotatus (Fabricius, 1787)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
nemorivagus (Duftschmid, 1812)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
signatus (Panzer, 1797)	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Diachromus Erichson, 1837											
germanus (Linnaeus, 1758)	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Dicheirotrichus Jacquelin du Val, 1857											
gustavii Crotch, 1871	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
(*pubescens* Paykull, 1790 nec Müller, 1776)											
Trichocellus Ganglbauer, 1892											
cognatus (Gyllenhal, 1827)	●	2	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●
placidus (Gyllenhal, 1827)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Bradycellus Erichson, 1837											
ruficollis (Stephens, 1828)	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	2	●	●	●
(*similis* Dejean, 1829)											
verbasci (Duftschmid, 1812)	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	2
harpalinus (Audinet-Serville, 1821)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	1
csikii Laczó, 1912	●	●	-	-	●	-	-	-	●	●	●
caucasicus (Chaudoir, 1846)	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●
(*collaris* Paykull, 1798 nec Herbst, 1784)											
Stenolophus Dejean, 1821											
teutonus (Schrank, 1781)	●	-	-	-	-	●	●	●	-	-	●
skrimshiranus Stephens, 1828	●	-	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●
mixtus (Herbst, 1784)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Acupalpus Dejean, 1829											
(*Anthracus* Motschulsky, 1850)											
flavicollis (Sturm, 1825)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
meridianus (Linnaeus, 1761)	●	●	2	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
parvulus (Sturm, 1825)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*dorsalis* Fabricius, 1787 nec Pontoppidan, 1763)											
dubius Schilsky, 1888	●	●	●	2	●	2	-	-	-	2	-
exiguus Dejean, 1829	●	●	-	2	●	●	●	●	-	●	●
consputus (Duftschmid, 1812)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Perigonini Horn, 1881											
Perigona Laporte de Castelnau, 1835											
nigriceps (Dejean, 1831)	2	●	●	-	-	●	-	●	●	●	-

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
Masoreini Chaudoir, 1870											
Masoreus Dejean, 1821											
wetterhallii (Gyllenhal, 1813)	2	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Odacanthini Laporte de Castelnau, 1834											
Odacantha Paykull, 1798											
melanura (Linnaeus, 1767)	●	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●
Lebiini Bonelli, 1810											
Lebia Latreille, 1802											
cyanocephala (Linnaeus, 1758)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
chlorocephala (Hoffmannsegg, 1803)	●	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	1	●	●
cruxminor (Linnaeus, 1758)	-	●	-	-	●	●	●	2	●	●	2
Demetrias Bonelli, 1810											
monostigma Samouelle, 1819	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	-	●	●	●
atricapillus (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	2	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
imperialis (Germar, 1824)	●	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●
Dromius Bonelli, 1810											
longiceps Dejean, 1826	-	1	-	-	●	●	●	●	-	●	●
linearis (Olivier, 1795)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
agilis (Fabricius, 1787)	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
angustus Brullé, 1834	-	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
meridionalis Dejean, 1825	●	2	-	-	-	●	2	-	-	-	-
schneideri Crotch, 1871 (*marginellus* Fabricius, 1794 nec Herbst, 1784)	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	●	●
fenestratus (Fabricius, 1794)	-	●	●	2	●	-	●	●	●	●	2
quadrimaculatus (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2
spilotus (Illiger, 1798) (*quadrinotatus* Panzer, 1800 nec Fabricius, 1798)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
quadrisignatus (Dejean, 1825)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
sigma (Rossi, 1790)	●	●	2	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	2
melanocephalus Dejean, 1825	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
notatus Stephens, 1827 (*nigriventris* Thomson, 1857)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Syntomus Hope, 1838 (*Metabletus* Schmidt-Goebel, 1846)											
truncatellus (Linnaeus, 1761)	●	●	2	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
foveatus (Geoffroy, 1785)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Microlestes Schmidt-Goebel, 1846											
minutulus (Goeze, 1777)	2	●	2	-	-	●	●	●	-	●	●
maurus (Sturm, 1827)	●	●	-	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Cymindis Latreille, 1806											
humeralis (Geoffroy, 1785)*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
angularis Gyllenhal, 1810	-	-	●	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	●
macularis Mannerheim, 1823	-	●	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	●	1
vaporariorum (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	-	-	-	●	●	●

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
Brachininae Bonelli, 1810											
Brachinus Weber, 1801											
crepitans (Linnaeus, 1758)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●
Underorden POLYPHAGA Emery, 1886											
STAPHYLINOIDEA Latreille, 1802											
AGYRTIDAE Thomson, 1859 (Silphidae partim)											
Agyrtinae Thomson, 1859											
Agyrtes Frölich, 1799											
bicolor Laporte de Castelnau, 1840	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-
LEIODIDAE Fleming, 1821 (incl. Silphidae partim)											
Leiodinae Fleming, 1821											
Sogdini Lopatin, 1961											
Triarthron Märkel, 1840											
maerkelii Märkel, 1840	2	●	●	-	●	2	●	●	-	●	●
Sogda Lopatin, 1961 (*Hydnobius* partim)											
suturalis (Zetterstedt, 1828) (*perrisii* Fairmaire, 1855)	-	-	2	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hydnobius Schmidt, 1841											
multistriatus (Gyllenhal, 1813)	-	●	-	-	-	-	●	●	-	-	-
punctatus (Sturm, 1807)	-	●	2	-	●	-	-	-	-	2	-
Leiodini Fleming, 1821											
Leiodes Latreille, 1796											
silesiaca (Kraatz, 1852)	●	●	●	-	●	-	●	●	-	●	-
rugosa Stephens, 1829	-	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	-
ciliaris (Schmidt, 1841)	●	1	●	●	●	-	-	-	-	-	2
triepkii (Schmidt, 1841)	2	●	●	-	●	1	2	2	●	2	-
rubiginosa (Schmidt, 1841)	●	●	●	-	1	-	-	-	●	-	-
polita (Marsham, 1802) (*calcarata* Erichson, 1845)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	1	●	●
cinnamomea (Panzer, 1793)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	●	-
oblonga (Erichson, 1845)	-	●	●	-	●	2	●	●	●	●	●
furva (Erichson, 1845)	-	-	2	-	●	-	-	-	●	2	-
longipes (Schmidt, 1841) (*curta* Fairmaire & Laboulbène, 1854)	●	●	●	-	1	●	●	-	●	●	-

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
picea (Panzer, 1797)	1	1	●	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-
flavescens (Schmidt, 1841)	2	2	2	-	1	-	●	-	-	2	-
ruficollis (Sahlberg, 1898)	●	●	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(*nigrita* auct. nec Schmidt, 1841)											
litura Stephens, 1835	2	1	-	-	-	-	●	●	-	●	-
obesa (Schmidt, 1841)	●	●	●	2	●	2	1	-	2	●	-
rufipennis (Paykull, 1798)	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*dubia* auct. nec Kugelann, 1794)											
gallica Reitter, 1884	-	-	●	-	-	-	●	-	-	2	-
(*brunnea* auct. nec Sturm, 1807)											
ferruginea (Fabricius, 1787)	1	●	●	-	●	1	●	-	1	●	●
(*ovalis* Schmidt, 1841)											
badia (Sturm, 1807)	1	●	-	●	●	2	●	●	2	●	-
gyllenhalii Stephens, 1829	2	2	-	-	-	2	●	●	-	●	-
(*parvula* Sahlberg, 1833)											
Cyrtusa Erichson, 1842											
subtestacea (Gyllenhal, 1813)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-
Liocyrtusa Daffner, 1982											
(*Cyrtusa* partim)											
vittata (Curtis, 1840)	-	-	-	-	-	2	●	-	-	2	-
(*pauxilla* Schmidt, 1841)											
Colenis Erichson, 1842											
immunda (Sturm, 1807)	2	●	●	-	-	2	●	●	●	●	-
Agaricophagus Schmidt, 1841											
cephalotes Schmidt, 1841	1	●	-	-	-	2	2	●	-	●	-
Agathidiini Westwood, 1838											
Anisotoma Panzer, 1797											
humeralis (Fabricius, 1792)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
axillaris Gyllenhal, 1810	●	●	●	●	●	-	●	-	-	●	●
castanea (Herbst, 1792)	1	●	-	-	●	-	●	●	-	●	-
glabra (Kugelann, 1794)	-	●	●	●	●	-	1	●	●	●	●
orbicularis (Herbst, 1792)	●	●	●	-	●	2	●	●	●	●	-
Amphicyllis Erichson, 1845											
globus (Fabricius, 1792)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	-	●	●
globiformis (Sahlberg, 1833)	2	●	●	-	1	●	●	●	-	●	-
Agathidium Panzer, 1797											
marginatum Sturm, 1807	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
haemorrhoum Erichson, 1845	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	2
varians Beck, 1817	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
convexum Sharp, 1866	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*piceum* Erichson, 1845 nec Melsheimer, 1844)											
mandibulare Sturm, 1807	●	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
rotundatum (Gyllenhal, 1827)	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	1	●	-
confusum Brisout de Barneville, 1863	2	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	-	●	-
nigrinum Sturm, 1807	2	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	2	-
nigripenne (Fabricius, 1792)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
atrum (Paykull, 1798)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2
seminulum (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	-	●	-	●	●	-	●	-

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
badium Erichson, 1845	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
laevigatum Erichson, 1845	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	●
Coloninae Horn, 1880 (1859)											
Colon Herbst, 1797											
latum Kraatz, 1850	2	●	●	-	●	-	●	2	-	●	●
rufescens Kraatz, 1850	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	2	-
angulare Erichson, 1837	2	1	●	-	●	-	●	1	-	2	-
brunneum (Latreille, 1807)	●	2	●	-	2	-	●	2	-	●	2
dentipes (Sahlberg, 1822)	●	●	2	-	-	2	●	2	-	●	-
barnevillei Kraatz, 1858	-	2	-	-	-	●	●	-	-	2	-
(*dubiosum* Ihssen, 1951)											
appendiculatum (Sahlberg, 1822)	-	2	-	-	-	2	●	-	-	2	-
serripes (Sahlberg, 1822)	1	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	-	●	-
puncticolle Kraatz, 1850*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
viennense Herbst, 1797	2	-	-	-	-	1	●	2	-	2	-
bidentatum (Sahlberg, 1822)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Cholevinae Kirby, 1837											
Ptomaphagini Jeannel, 1911											
Ptomaphagus Illiger, 1798											
variicornis (Rosenhauer, 1847)	-	-	-	-	-	2	●	●	-	●	●
subvillosus (Goeze, 1777)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
sericatus (Chaudoir, 1845)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*medius* Rey, 1889)											
Anemadini Hatch, 1928											
Nemadus Thomson, 1867											
colonoides (Kraatz, 1851)	2	●	2	-	●	-	●	●	-	●	-
Cholevini Kirby, 1837											
Nargus Thomson, 1867											
velox (Spence, 1815)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
wilkinii (Spence, 1815)	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
anisotomoides (Spence, 1815)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
Choleva Latreille, 1796											
spadicea (Sturm, 1839)	2	●	-	-	-	-	●	●	-	-	-
paskoviensis Reitter, 1913	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
agilis (Illiger, 1798)	●	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	-
oblonga Latreille, 1807	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	2	-
reitteri Petri, 1915	2	●	●	-	1	-	●	-	-	2	-
glauca Britten, 1918	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	-	●	-
angustata (Fabricius, 1781)	1	-	2	-	2	2	●	●	-	2	-
fagniezi Jeannel, 1922	2	●	●	-	-	-	●	-	-	2	-
jeanneli Britten, 1922	2	●	●	-	●	2	●	●	-	●	-

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
elongata (Paykull, 1798)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
Dreposcia Jeannel, 1922											
umbrina (Erichson, 1837)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Sciodrepoides Hatch, 1933											
(*Sciodrepa* auct.)											
watsoni (Spence, 1815)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
fumatus (Spence, 1815)	●	●	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●
Catops Paykull, 1798											
subfuscus Kellner, 1846	●	●	-	-	-	2	●	●	-	-	-
coracinus Kellner, 1846	●	●	●	-	●	2	●	●	●	●	●
grandicollis Erichson, 1837	2	●	●	-	●	2	●	-	-	2	-
kirbii (Spence, 1815)	●	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	-	●	●
tristis (Panzer, 1793)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
chrysomeloides (Panzer, 1798)	1	●	●	-	●	-	●	●	-	-	-
neglectus Kraatz, 1852	-	●	-	-	1	-	●	-	-	-	-
morio (Fabricius, 1787)	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●
nigrita Erichson, 1837	●	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
nigriclavis Gerhardt, 1900	●	●	-	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	-
(*dohrni* Reitter, 1913)											
westi Krogerus, 1931	2	●	-	-	●	2	●	●	●	●	-
fuscus (Panzer, 1794)	2	●	2	1	●	●	●	●	2	●	●
fuliginosus Erichson, 1837	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
nigricans (Spence, 1815)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
picipes (Fabricius, 1787)	●	●	-	-	2	●	●	●	●	●	-
Platypsyllinae Ritsema, 1869											
Leptinus Müller, 1817											
testaceus Müller, 1817	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
HYDRAENIDAE Mulsant, 1844											
(Hydrophilidae partim)											
Hydraeninae Mulsant, 1844											
Hydraenini Mulsant, 1844											
Hydraena Kugelann, 1794											
testacea Curtis, 1830	●	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
palustris Erichson, 1837	●	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●
britteni Joy, 1907	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
riparia Kugelann, 1794	●	●	●	-	2	●	2	●	●	●	●
nigrita Germar, 1824	●	●	-	-	-	-	●	●	-	●	●
pulchella Germar, 1824	-	2	●	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
gracilis Germar, 1824	●	●	●	-	●	2	-	●	-	●	●
Limnebius Leach, 1815											
truncatellus (Thunberg, 1794)	●	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●
papposus Mulsant, 1844	1	2	2	-	1	1	1	1	2	2	-
crinifer Rey, 1885	●	●	●	-	2	1	●	●	●	●	●

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
parvulus (Herbst, 1797)	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
(*truncatulus* Thomson, 1853)											
nitidus (Marsham, 1802)	2	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	●	2	-
aluta Bedel, 1881	●	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●
Ochthebiinae Thomson, 1859											
Ochthebius Leach, 1815											
auriculatus Rey, 1886	●	2	●	-	2	●	-	-	-	-	-
dilatatus Stephens, 1829	●	●	●	-	2	●	●	●	●	●	-
bicolon Germar, 1824	●	●	●	-	●	2	●	●	●	●	●
minimus (Fabricius, 1792)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
marinus (Paykull, 1798)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
viridis Peyron, 1858	●	●	2	●	●	●	2	●	-	-	-
PTILIIDAE Erichson, 1845/Motschulsky, 1845											
Ptiliinae Erichson, 1845/Motschulsky, 1845											
Nossidium Erichson, 1845											
pilosellum (Marsham, 1802)	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	-	-	-
Ptenidium Erichson, 1845											
gressneri Erichson, 1845	-	2	-	-	-	●	●	●	-	●	-
laevigatum Erichson, 1845	●	●	●	●	1	●	●	●	●	●	-
turgidum Thomson, 1855	-	●	-	-	-	2	●	●	-	●	-
intermedium Wankowicz, 1869	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
fuscicorne Erichson, 1845	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●
formicetorum Kraatz, 1851	2	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*myrmecophilum* Motschulsky, 1845 nec Allibert, 1844)											
pusillum (Gyllenhal, 1808)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
punctatum (Gyllenhal, 1827)	●	●	2	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
nitidum (Heer, 1841)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	-	●	2
Actidium Matthews, 1868											
boudieri (Allibert, 1844)	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	2	-
Oligella Motschulsky, 1868											
foveolata (Allibert, 1844)	-	●	●	-	-	●	-	●	-	●	●
Micridium Motschulsky, 1868											
halidaii (Matthews, 1868)	-	●	-	-	-	-	●	●	-	●	-
Ptilium Gyllenhal, 1827											
(*Millidium* Motschulsky, 1855)											
exaratum (Allibert, 1844)	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	2	-
(*minutissimum* auct. nec Weber & Mohr, 1804)											
affine Erichson, 1845	-	-	-	-	-	2	●	●	-	2	-
canaliculatum (Erichson, 1845)	-	●	●	-	-	-	-	●	-	●	-
(*exaratum* auct. nec Allibert, 1844)											
horioni Rosskothen, 1934	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
myrmecophilum (Allibert, 1844)	-	●	●	-	●	-	●	●	-	●	-
modestum Wankowicz, 1869	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
Euryptilium Matthews, 1872											
gillmeisteri Flach, 1889	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-
(*saxonicum* auct. nec Gillmeister, 1845)											
saxonicum (Gillmeister, 1845)	-	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
(*marginatum* auct. nec Aubé, 1850)											
Ptiliola Haldeman, 1848											
(*Ptiliolum* partim)											
kunzei (Heer, 1841)	●	●	●	-	●	-	●	-	-	●	●
brevicollis (Matthews, 1860)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	●	-
Ptiliolum Flach, 1888											
spencei (Allibert, 1844)	-	●	●	-	-	●	-	●	-	●	-
fuscum (Erichson, 1845)	-	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	-
marginatum (Aubé, 1850)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	2	-
(*lederi* Flach, 1888)											
schwarzi (Flach, 1887)	-	-	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
wuesthoffi Rosskothen, 1934	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Microptilium Matthews, 1872											
palustre Kuntzen, 1914	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	●	-	●	-
Ptinella Motschulsky, 1844											
denticollis (Fairmaire, 1858)	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	-	-	●	-
limbata (Heer, 1841)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-
britannica Matthews, 1858	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	●	-	●	-
aptera (Guérin-Méneville, 1839)	-	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	1	●	-
Pteryx Matthews, 1858											
suturalis (Heer, 1841)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	2
Actinopteryx Matthews, 1872											
fucicola (Allibert, 1844)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Acrotrichinae Reitter, 1909 (1856)											
Nephanes Thomson, 1859											
titan (Newman, 1834)	●	●	●	-	-	●	●	●	-	●	●
Smicrus Matthews, 1872											
filicornis (Fairmaire & Laboulbène, 1855)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	●	-
Baeocrara Thomson, 1859											
variolosa (Mulsant & Rey, 1873)	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	●	-
japonica (Matthews, 1884)	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-
Acrotrichis Motschulsky, 1848											
grandicollis (Mannerheim, 1844)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
montandonii (Allibert, 1844)	2	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
chevrolatii (Allibert, 1844)	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	●	-
thoracica (Waltl, 1838)	-	●	●	-	-	2	●	●	-	●	●
sericans (Heer, 1841)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
dispar (Matthews, 1865)	2	2	●	-	●	-	●	●	-	●	●
brevipennis (Erichson, 1845)	-	●	●	-	●	2	●	●	●	●	●
pumila (Erichson, 1845)	-	●	-	-	-	-	●	2	●	●	●
(*longicornis* auct. nec Mannerheim, 1844)											
silvatica Rosskothen, 1935	●	●	●	-	●	●	-	●	●	●	-
parva Rosskothen, 1935	-	-	●	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-
cognata (Matthews, 1877)	-	-	-	-	●	-	●	-	-	●	-

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
insularis (Mäklin, 1852)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
norvegica Strand, 1941	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
arnoldi Rosskothen, 1935	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	●	-	●	-
intermedia (Gillmeister, 1845)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
rosskotheni Sundt, 1971 (*fraterna* Johnson, 1975)	●	●	-	-	●	1	●	●	-	2	-
henrici (Matthews, 1872)	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-
danica Sundt, 1958	●	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	-	●	-
sitkaensis (Motschulsky, 1845) (*fratercula* auct. nec Matthews, 1878)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
fascicularis (Herbst, 1793)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
rugulosa Rosskothen, 1935	-	-	-	-	●	-	●	●	-	●	2
suecica Sundt, 1958	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
atomaria (Degeer, 1774)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
lucidula Rosskothen, 1935	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●
strandi Sundt, 1958	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-

SCYDMAENIDAE Leach, 1815

Scydmaeninae Leach, 1815

Eutheiini Casey, 1897

Eutheia Stephens, 1830											
plicata (Gyllenhal, 1813)	2	●	●	-	-	2	●	●	-	2	●
schaumii Kiesenwetter, 1858	-	●	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-
scydmaenoides Stephens, 1830	-	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	-	●	2
linearis Mulsant, 1861	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-
Euthiconus Reitter, 1882											
conicicollis (Fairmaire & Laboulbène, 1855)	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	-	●	-

Cephenniini Reitter, 1882

Cephennium Müller & Kunze, 1822											
gallicum Ganglbauer, 1899	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	-	-	●	-
thoracicum Müller & Kunze, 1822	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	●	-

Cyrtoscydmini Schaufuss, 1889

Nevraphes Thomson, 1859											
angulatus (Müller & Kunze, 1822)	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2
ruthenus Machulka, 1926 (*talparum* auct. nec Lokay, 1920)	2	●	●	-	●	-	●	●	-	●	-
elongatulus (Müller & Kunze, 1822)	●	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
plicicollis Reitter, 1879	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-
Scydmoraphes Reitter, 1891 (*Nevraphes* partim)											
sparshalli (Denny, 1825)	-	-	-	-	-	2	●	●	-	-	-
helvolus (Schaum, 1844)	●	●	●	-	●	2	●	1	-	-	-
minutus (Chaudoir, 1845)	-	●	-	-	-	-	●	●	-	●	-

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
Stenichnus Thomson, 1859											
godarti (Latreille, 1806)	-	●	-	-	●	●	●	-	-	●	-
scutellaris (Müller & Kunze, 1822)	●	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	-
collaris (Müller & Kunze, 1822)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
poweri (Fowler, 1884)	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(*harwoodianus* Williams, 1927)											
bicolor (Denny, 1825)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Euconnus Thomson, 1859											
denticornis (Müller & Kunze, 1822)	1	2	-	-	-	2	●	●	-	●	-
rutilipennis (Müller & Kunze, 1822)	-	2	-	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	-
hirticollis (Illiger, 1798)	●	●	-	-	●	●	◎	●	●	●	●
fimetarius (Chaudoir, 1845)	1	2	2	-	-	●	1	●	-	●	2
wetterhallii (Gyllenhal, 1813)	-	-	-	-	2	-	●	-	-	-	-
claviger (Müller & Kunze, 1822)	2	●	●	-	1	-	●	●	●	●	-
maklinii (Mannerheim, 1844)	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Microscydmus Saulcy & Croissandeau, 1893											
nanus (Schaum, 1844)	-	●	-	-	-	-	●	●	-	●	-
minimus (Chaudoir, 1845)	-	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
Scydmaenini Leach, 1815											
Scydmaenus Latreille, 1802											
rufus Müller & Kunze, 1822	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
tarsatus Müller & Kunze, 1822	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	-	●	●
SCAPHIDIIDAE Latreille, 1807											
Scaphidiinae Latreille, 1807											
Scaphidium Olivier, 1790											
quadrimaculatum Olivier, 1790	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
Scaphisomatinae Casey, 1894											
Scaphisoma Leach, 1815											
agaricinum (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
assimile Erichson, 1845	-	●	-	-	2	●	●	●	-	2	●
boleti (Panzer, 1793)	2	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
SILPHIDAE Latreille, 1807											
Silphinae Latreille, 1807											
Necrodini Gistel, 1856											
Necrodes Leach, 1815											
littoralis (Linnaeus, 1758)	1	●	●	1	●	2	●	●	●	●	●
Silphini Latreille, 1807											

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
Thanatophilus Leach, 1815											
rugosus (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2
sinuatus (Fabricius, 1775)	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
dispar (Herbst, 1793)	2	●	-	●	●	2	●	2	2	2	-
Oiceoptoma Leach, 1815											
thoracica (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	-	●	●
Aclypea Reitter, 1884											
(*Blitophaga* Reitter, 1884)											
opaca (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
undata (Müller, 1776)	2	2	1	-	1	1	1	-	2	2	-
Dendroxena Motschulsky, 1858											
(*Xylodrepa* Thomson, 1859)											
quadrimaculata (Scopoli, 1772)	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*quadripunctata* Linnaeus, 1761 nec Linnaeus, 1758)											
Silpha Linnaeus, 1758											
carinata Herbst, 1783	●	●	●	-	-	2	●	●	●	●	●
obscura Linnaeus, 1758	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	●	-
tristis Illiger, 1798	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Phosphuga Leach, 1817											
atrata (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	2	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	2
Nicrophorinae Kirby, 1837											
Nicrophorus Fabricius, 1775											
germanicus (Linnaeus, 1758)	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	2	-
humator (Gleditsch, 1767)	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
sepultor Charpentier, 1825	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	-
investigator Zetterstedt, 1824	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
fossor Erichson, 1837	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	-
(*interruptus* Stephens, 1830 nec Brullé, 1822)											
vespilloides Herbst, 1784	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
vespillo (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	2
vestigator Herschel, 1807	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	-	2	2
STAPHYLINIDAE Latreille, 1802											
(Pselaphidae Latreille, 1802)											
(Clavigeridae Leach, 1815)											
(Micropeplidae Leach, 1815)											
Omaliinae MacLeay, 1825											
Omaliini MacLeay, 1825											
Acrulia Thomson, 1858											
inflata (Gyllenhal, 1813)	-	●	●	-	●	-	-	-	-	●	-
Pycnoglypta Thomson, 1858											
lurida (Gyllenhal, 1813)	-	●	-	●	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acrolocha Thomson, 1858											
minuta (Olivier, 1795)	2	●	●	-	●	2	1	●	-	●	-
(*striata* Gravenhorst, 1802)											

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
pliginskii Bernhauer, 1912	●	●	●	-	●	●	2	●	●	●	-
sulcula (Stephens, 1834)	-	●	-	-	●	-	●	●	-	●	●
Phyllodrepa Thomson, 1859											
floralis (Paykull, 1789)	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
puberula Bernhauer, 1903	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2
melis Hansen, 1940	●	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
nigra (Gravenhorst, 1806)	2	●	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	●	●
salicis (Gyllenhal, 1810)	2	2	2	-	1	2	●	-	-	2	2
melanocephala (Fabricius, 1787)	2	●	2	-	●	-	●	●	-	●	-
ioptera (Stephens, 1834)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	2
vilis (Erichson, 1840)	●	●	●	-	-	2	●	●	●	●	-
gracilicornis (Fairmaire & Laboulbène, 1856)	2	●	-	-	-	-	●	●	-	2	●
Hapalaraea Thomson, 1858											
(*Phyllodrepa* partim)											
pygmaea (Paykull, 1800)	2	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	-	●	-
Omalium Gravenhorst, 1802											
laeviusculum Gyllenhal, 1827	-	●	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-
rugulipenne Rye, 1864	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
riparium Thomson, 1857	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
rivulare (Paykull, 1789)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
septentrionis Thomson, 1857	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	●	-
allardi Fairmaire & Brisout de Barneville, 1859	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
oxyacanthae Gravenhorst, 1806	1	●	●	-	●	●	-	●	-	●	●
exiguum Gyllenhal, 1810	2	●	●	-	●	●	●	1	-	●	-
laticolle Kraatz, 1858	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	●	-	●	-
caesum Gravenhorst, 1806	2	●	●	-	●	2	●	-	2	●	●
rugatum Rey, 1880	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	-	-	●	●
littorale Kraatz, 1858	●	●	●	-	●	-	●	●	●	●	●
excavatum Stephens, 1834	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	●	●
Phloeostiba Thomson, 1859											
(*Phloeonomus* partim)											
plana (Paykull, 1792)	2	2	-	-	●	2	2	●	-	●	2
lapponica (Zetterstedt, 1838)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	●
Phloeonomus Heer, 1839											
pusillus (Gravenhorst, 1806)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	1	●	●	●
punctipennnis Thomson, 1867	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Xylodromus Heer, 1839											
testaceus (Erichson, 1840)	2	●	2	-	1	1	●	●	-	1	-
depressus (Gravenhorst, 1802)	2	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	2
brunneipennis (Stephens, 1832)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*concinnus* Marsham, 1802 nec Gravenhorst, 1802)											
affinis (Gerhardt, 1877)	-	-	2	-	-	-	●	●	-	●	-

Eusphalerini Hatch, 1957

Eusphalerum Kraatz, 1858											
(*Anthobium* auct. nec Leach, 1819)											
tenenbaumi (Bernhauer, 1931)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(*florale* auct. nec Panzer, 1793)											
primulae (Stephens, 1834)	2	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
minutum (Fabricius, 1792)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
torquatum (Marsham, 1802)	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	●	●
luteum (Marsham, 1802)	2	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	2	-
(*ophthalmicum* Paykull, 1800 nec Scopoli, 1763)											
sorbi (Gyllenhal, 1810)	2	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	2	●	●
Anthophagini Thomson, 1859											
Philorinum Kraatz, 1858											
sordidum (Stephens, 1832)	-	●	●	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	-
Orochares Kraatz, 1858											
angustatus (Erichson, 1840)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	●	-	2	-
Deliphrum Erichson, 1839											
tectum (Paykull, 1789)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Anthobium Leach, 1819											
(*Lathrimaeum* Erichson, 1839)											
atrocephalum (Gyllenhal, 1827)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2
unicolor (Marsham, 1802)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
fusculum (Erichson, 1839)	1	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-
Olophrum Erichson, 1839											
piceum (Gyllenhal, 1810)	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●
fuscum (Gravenhorst, 1806)	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2
assimile (Paykull, 1800)	-	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	-	●	2
Arpedium Erichson, 1839											
quadrum (Gravenhorst, 1806)	2	●	●	-	1	2	1	1	-	2	-
Eucnecosum Reitter, 1909											
(*Arpedium* partim)											
brachypterum (Gravenhorst, 1902)	-	●	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	-
(*tenue* auct. nec LeConte, 1863)											
Acidota Stephens, 1829											
crenata (Fabricius, 1792)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
cruentata Mannerheim, 1830	●	●	●	●	●	-	●	●	-	●	2
Lesteva Latreille, 1796											
longoelytrata (Goeze, 1777)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
hanseni Lohse, 1953	-	●	●	-	●	-	-	-	-	2	-
pubescens Mannerheim, 1830	●	●	●	-	●	-	-	●	-	●	●
sicula Erichson, 1840	●	●	●	●	●	2	2	●	●	●	-
(*heeri* Fauvel, 1872)											
punctata Erichson, 1839	2	●	2	-	2	2	●	●	-	●	●
Geodromicus Redtenbacher, 1856											
plagiatus (Fabricius, 1798)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Anthophagus Gravenhorst, 1802											
caraboides (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	-	●	2	-	2	●	2	-
Coryphiini Jacobson, 1908											
Coryphium Stephens, 1834											
angusticolle Stephens, 1834	●	●	●	●	1	2	2	●	-	●	1

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
Proteininae Erichson, 1839											
Proteinini Erichson, 1839											
Metopsia Wollaston, 1854											
(*Phloeobium* auct. nec Dejean, 1829)											
clypeata (Müller, 1821)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Megarthrus Curtis, 1829											
depressus (Paykull, 1789)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
sinuatocollis (Lacordaire, 1835)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
denticollis (Beck, 1817)	2	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Proteinus Latreille, 1796											
brachypterus (Fabricius, 1792)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
laevigatus Hochhuth, 1871	2	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
(*macropterus* Gyllenhal, 1810 nec Gravenhorst, 1806)											
atomarius Erichson, 1840	●	●	2	-	●	●	●	●	●	2	●
Micropeplinae Leach, 1815											
Micropeplus Latreille, 1809											
porcatus (Paykull, 1789)	●	●	●	●	2	2	●	●	-	●	-
caelatus Erichson, 1839	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	2	-
fulvus Erichson, 1840	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
testerula Curtis, 1828	-	●	●	-	-	-	●	-	-	●	-
Pselaphinae Latreille, 1802											
(Clavigerinae Leach, 1815)											
Euplectini LeConte, 1861											
Euplectus Leach, 1817											
brunneus (Grimmer, 1841)	-	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	-	●	-
duponti Aubé, 1833	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	●	-	2	2
bescidicus Reitter, 1881	2	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	-	●	-
(*bohemicus* Machulka, 1930)											
piceus Motschulsky, 1835	2	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
nanus (Reichenbach, 1816)	-	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
kirbii Denny, 1825	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	-	●	-
sanguineus Denny, 1825	●	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●
signatus (Reichenbach, 1816)	-	●	●	●	1	2	●	●	●	●	-
karstenii (Reichenbach, 1816)	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
bonvouloiri Reitter, 1882	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	●	-
fauveli Guillebeau, 1888	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	●	-	●	-
(*falsus* Bedel, 1906)											
punctatus Mulsant, 1861	●	1	-	-	-	●	●	●	-	2	-
tholini Guillebeau, 1888	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	-
infirmus Raffray, 1910	-	●	-	-	-	●	●	-	-	●	-
Plectophloeus Reitter, 1891											
nitidus (Fairmaire, 1857)	●	●	-	-	-	-	●	●	-	●	-
nubigena (Reitter, 1877)	-	●	-	-	-	-	●	●	-	●	-

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
Bibloplectus Reitter, 1881											
tenebrosus (Reitter, 1880)	●	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	2	-
spinosus Raffray, 1914	-	2	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	2	●
ambiguus (Reichenbach, 1816)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
minutissimus (Aubé, 1833)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-
pusillus (Denny, 1825)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Pseudoplectus Reitter, 1881											
perplexus (Jacquelin du Val, 1854)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Bibloporus Thomson, 1859											
bicolor (Denny, 1825)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
minutus Raffray, 1914	-	●	-	-	●	2	●	●	●	●	-
(*hoglundi* Palm, 1948)											
Trimium Aubé, 1833											
brevicorne (Reichenbach, 1816)	●	2	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
Saulcyella Reitter, 1901											
schmidtii (Märkel, 1844)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-
Batrisini Reitter, 1882											
Batrisodes Reitter, 1882											
venustus (Reichenbach, 1816)	1	●	-	-	-	●	●	-	-	●	-
adnexus (Hampe, 1863)	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	1	-	-	-
Goniacerini Reitter, 1882 (1872)											
Trichonyx Chaudoir, 1845											
sulcicollis (Reichenbach, 1816)	2	●	-	-	-	2	●	●	-	●	-
Amauronyx Reitter, 1881											
maerkelii (Aubé, 1844)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-
Rybaxis Saulcy, 1876											
(*Bryaxis* Leach, 1817 nec Kugelann, 1794)											
longicornis (Leach, 1817)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*sanguinea* auct. nec Linnaeus, 1758)											
(*laminata* Motschulsky, 1836)											
Brachygluta Thomson, 1859											
fossulata (Reichenbach, 1816)	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
helferi (Schmidt-Goebel, 1836)	●	●	2	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●
haematica (Reichenbach, 1816)	●	●	-	2	2	●	●	2	-	-	●
Reichenbachia Leach, 1826											
juncorum (Leach, 1817)	2	●	●	2	-	-	2	-	-	●	-
Trissemus Jeannel, 1949											
(*Reichenbachia* partim)											
impressus (Panzer, 1803)	1	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	-	●	●
Bryaxis Kugelann, 1794											
(*Bythinus* partim)											
puncticollis (Denny, 1825)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*gracilipes* Raffray, 1914)											
bulbifer (Reichenbach, 1816)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
clavicornis (Panzer, 1806)	●	-	●	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
curtisii (Leach, 1817)	●	●	●	2	2	●	●	●	-	2	2

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
Bythinus Leach, 1817											
macropalpus Aubé, 1833	-	-	-	-	-	2	●	●	-	●	●
(*distinctus* Chaudoir, 1845)											
burrellii Denny, 1825	●	●	●	2	2	●	●	●	●	●	-
Tychus Leach, 1817											
niger (Paykull, 1800)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
monilicornis Reitter, 1880	●	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	-	●	-
normandi Jeannel, 1950	1	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	-	●	-
Pselaphini Latreille, 1802											
Tyrus Aubé, 1833											
mucronatus (Panzer, 1803)	-	1	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	-
Pselaphaulax Reitter, 1909											
(*Pselaphus* partim)											
dresdensis (Herbst, 1792)	●	●	●	-	-	2	●	●	-	2	●
Pselaphus Herbst, 1792											
heisei Herbst, 1792	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	-	●	2
Clavigerini Leach, 1815											
Claviger Preyssler, 1790											
testaceus Preyssler, 1790	-	●	2	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●
longicornis Müller, 1818	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	●	2	●
Oxytelinae Fleming, 1821											
Deleasterini Reitter, 1909											
Deleaster Erichson, 1839											
dichrous (Gravenhorst, 1802)	●	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	-	-	●
Syntomiini Bøving & Craighead, 1931											
Syntomium Curtis, 1828											
aeneum (Müller, 1821)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Coprophilini Heer, 1839											
Coprophilus Latreille, 1829											
(*Elonium* Leach, 1819 - undertrykt)											
striatulus (Fabricius, 1792)	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2
Oxytelini Fleming, 1821											
Manda Blackwelder, 1952											
(*Acrognathus* Erichson, 1839 nec Agassiz, 1826)											
mandibularis (Gyllenhal, 1827)	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	-	-	●
Planeustomus Jacquelin du Val, 1857											
palpalis (Erichson, 1839)	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	1	-	1	●

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
Ochthephilus Mulsant & Rey, 1856											
(*Ancyrophorus* Kraatz, 1858)											
longipennis (Fairmaire & Laboulbène, 1856)	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Thinobius Kiesenwetter, 1844											
brevipennis Kiesenwetter, 1850	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	1	●	2	-
praetor Smetana, 1959	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
crinifer Smetana, 1959	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Thinodromus Kraatz, 1858											
(*Trogophloeus* partim nec Mannerheim, 1830)											
arcuatus (Stephens, 1834)	●	●	●	●	-	●	●	2	●	●	●
Carpelimus Samouelle, 1819											
(*Trogophloeus* Mannerheim, 1830)											
bilineatus Stephens, 1834	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	●	●
rivularis (Motschulsky, 1860)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	●	●
obesus (Kiesenwetter, 1844)	-	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
fuliginosus (Gravenhorst, 1802)	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	●	-
corticinus (Gravenhorst, 1806)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
impressus (Lacordaire, 1835)	●	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	-	●	2
lindrothi (Palm, 1942)	-	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
elongatulus (Erichson, 1839)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
foveolatus (Sahlberg, 1832)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	●	-
halophilus (Kiesenwetter, 1844)	●	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	-	1	-
despectus (Baudi, 1869)	-	●	2	-	1	-	●	●	-	2	●
pusillus (Gravenhorst, 1802)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
gracilis (Mannerheim, 1830)	●	-	●	-	-	●	●	●	-	●	-
subtilis (Erichson, 1839)	●	●	-	-	-	1	●	●	-	●	●
schneideri (Ganglbauer, 1895)	●	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aploderus Stephens, 1833											
caelatus (Gravenhorst, 1802)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	●	2
caesus (Erichson, 1839)	1	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	1	-
Oxytelus Gravenhorst, 1802											
fulvipes Erichson, 1839	●	●	-	-	2	●	●	●	-	●	-
laqueatus (Marsham, 1802)	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●
piceus (Linnaeus, 1767)	●	2	2	-	1	2	●	2	●	●	●
sculptus Gravenhorst, 1806	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
migrator Fauvel, 1904	-	●	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	-
Anotylus Thomson, 1859											
(*Oxytelus* partim)											
rugosus (Fabricius, 1775)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
insecatus (Gravenhorst, 1806)	●	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	2
rugifrons (Hochhuth, 1849)	●	●	-	-	-	2	1	●	-	2	-
maritimus (Thomson, 1861)	2	●	●	-	●	-	●	2	●	2	●
(*perrisi* Fauvel, 1862)											
inustus (Gravenhorst, 1806)	2	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
sculpturatus (Gravenhorst, 1806)	●	●	●	-	1	●	●	●	●	●	●
mutator (Lohse, 1964)	-	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	-
nitidulus (Gravenhorst, 1802)	2	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
complanatus (Erichson, 1839)	2	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	-	●	-
clypeonitens (Pandellé, 1867)	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	●	-
tetracarinatus (Block, 1799)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
saulcyi (Pandellé, 1867)	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-
fairmairei (Pandellé, 1867)	-	2	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	2	-
Platystethus Mannerheim, 1830											
arenarius (Geoffroy, 1785)	●	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	-
cornutus (Gravenhorst, 1802)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
alutaceus Thomson, 1861	●	●	2	-	●	●	●	1	-	●	2
nodifrons Mannerheim, 1830	●	●	2	●	●	2	2	1	2	●	-
nitens (Sahlberg, 1832)	-	1	-	-	-	●	●	●	-	●	-
Bledius Leach, 1819											
tricornis (Herbst, 1784)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	-	●	●
spectabilis Kraatz, 1858	●	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
limicola Tottenham, 1940	-	●	●	-	●	●	-	●	-	-	-
(*germanicus* Wagner, 1935 nec Gravenhorst, 1806)											
furcatus (Olivier, 1812)	-	-	●	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-
diota Schiødte, 1866	●	●	●	1	●	-	1	1	-	●	1
dama Motschulsky, 1857	●	-	●	-	-	-	●	-	-	●	-
(*bicornis* Germar, 1822 nec Block, 1799)											
longulus Erichson, 1839	●	2	●	2	●	-	●	-	-	●	-
opacus (Block, 1799)	2	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
praetermissus Williams, 1929	●	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	1	●	-
(*atricapillus* Germar, 1825 nec Fabricius, 1775)											
nanus Erichson, 1840	●	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●
gallicus (Gravenhorst, 1806)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	-	●	2
(*fracticornis* Paykull, 1790 nec Müller, 1776)											
femoralis (Gyllenhal, 1827)	●	●	●	2	●	-	-	-	-	-	-
occidentalis Bondroit, 1907	●	2	●	-	●	2	2	●	-	●	-
(*crassicollis* auct. nec Lacordaire, 1835)											
dissimilis Erichson, 1840	●	●	-	-	2	●	●	●	-	-	-
cribricollis Heer, 1839	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	-
erraticus Erichson, 1839	2	●	-	2	2	●	2	●	-	●	1
baudii Fauvel, 1872	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
pusillus Erichson, 1839	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	-
pygmaeus Erichson, 1839	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
(*agricultor* Heer, 1841)											
filipes Sharp, 1911	●	●	-	2	●	●	2	●	-	●	2
terebrans (Schiødte, 1866)	2	●	●	2	●	●	-	-	-	●	2
fuscipes Rye, 1865	-	-	●	2	●	-	1	-	-	-	1
(*rastellus* Schiødte, 1866)											
pallipes (Gravenhorst, 1806)	●	-	●	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	-
(*larseni* Hansen, 1940)											
defensus Fauvel, 1872	2	●	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
fergussoni Joy, 1912	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	2	-	●	2
(*arenarius* Paykull, 1800 nec Geoffroy, 1785)											
subniger Schneider, 1898	●	●	●	-	●	-	-	●	-	-	-
subterraneus Erichson, 1839	●	●	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●
talpa (Gyllenhal, 1810)	-	●	●	●	●	-	-	-	-	2	-
tibialis Heer, 1839	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
Oxyporinae Fleming, 1821											
Oxyporus Fabricius, 1775											
rufus (Linnaeus, 1758)	2	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
maxillosus Fabricius, 1792	2	●	●	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steninae MacLeay, 1825											
Dianous Leach, 1819											
coerulescens (Gyllenhal, 1810)	2	●	●	-	●	-	-	●	-	2	●
Stenus Latreille, 1796											
biguttatus (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●
comma LeConte, 1863 (*bipunctatus* Erichson, 1839 nec Ljungh, 1804)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
guttula Müller, 1821	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	2	●	●	●
bimaculatus Gyllenhal, 1810	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
fossulatus Erichson, 1840	●	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	-	-	-
aterrimus Erichson, 1839	-	2	●	●	2	-	1	2	-	2	●
juno (Paykull, 1789)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
ater Mannerheim, 1830	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	2	2
longitarsis Thomson, 1851	-	●	●	●	●	2	2	●	-	●	1
gallicus Fauvel, 1872 (*excubitor* auct. nec Erichson, 1839)	-	2	●	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
proditor Erichson, 1839	●	●	●	●	●	1	-	-	-	2	-
sylvester Erichson, 1839	-	2	2	-	-	1	2	1	-	●	-
clavicornis (Scopoli, 1763)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
providus Erichson, 1839 (*rogeri* Kraatz, 1857)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	-	●	●
lustrator Erichson, 1839	●	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	-	●	-
scrutator Erichson, 1840	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-
boops Ljungh, 1804	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
incrassatus Erichson, 1839	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	2
canaliculatus Gyllenhal, 1827	●	●	●	2	-	●	●	2	●	2	-
nitens Stephens, 1833	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	●
morio Gravenhorst, 1806	2	●	2	●	●	2	-	-	-	●	-
melanarius Stephens, 1833	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	-	●	●
subdepressus Mulsant & Rey, 1861	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
atratulus Erichson, 1839	2	2	●	1	●	-	2	●	-	●	●
melanopus (Marsham, 1802)	●	-	●	●	1	2	●	1	-	●	-
excubitor Erichson, 1839 (*rossicus* Bernhauer, 1903)	2	●	-	-	-	●	-	●	-	●	-
europaeus Puthz, 1966 (*cautus* auct. nec Erichson, 1839)	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	-	●	2
cautus Erichson, 1839 (*vafellus* Erichson, 1839)	-	2	-	-	-	-	●	●	-	2	-
fuscipes Gravenhorst, 1802	-	●	●	●	1	1	1	1	-	●	-
argus Gravenhorst, 1806	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	●	●
humilis Erichson, 1839	●	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	-	●	-
carbonarius Gyllenhal, 1827	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
glabellus Thomson, 1870	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
pusillus Stephens, 1833	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
nanus Stephens, 1833	2	●	●	2	●	2	●	-	-	●	-
assequens Rey, 1884	-	●	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
(*simillimus* Benick, 1949)											
circularis Gravenhorst, 1802	1	●	-	-	-	1	2	●	-	●	-
pumilio Erichson, 1839	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	●
opticus Gravenhorst, 1806	-	●	●	●	-	●	2	-	2	●	-
intermedius Rey, 1884	●	●	●	-	-	●	2	-	-	-	●
(*problematicus* Kevan & Allen, 1962)											
crassus Stephens, 1833	2	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	2
formicetorum Mannerheim, 1843	-	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	-
brunnipes Stephens, 1833	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
nigritulus Gyllenhal, 1827	●	-	●	-	-	2	2	●	-	●	2
latifrons Erichson, 1839	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
fulvicornis Stephens, 1833	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	2
tarsalis Ljungh, 1804	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
oscillator Rye, 1870	2	2	-	●	●	1	-	-	-	1	●
(*ibericus* Machulka, 1947)											
bohemicus Machulka, 1947	●	●	●	-	●	-	●	-	-	●	-
similis (Herbst, 1784)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
solutus Erichson, 1840	●	●	●	-	-	●	2	●	●	●	-
cicindeloides (Schaller, 1783)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
fornicatus Stephens, 1833	●	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	●	●
pubescens Stephens, 1833	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	●	-	●	●
umbratilis Casey, 1884	●	●	●	●	●	2	-	2	●	●	●
binotatus Ljungh, 1804	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2
pallitarsis Stephens, 1833	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	●	●
niveus Fauvel, 1865	●	●	●	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
bifoveolatus Gyllenhal, 1827	●	●	●	●	●	2	-	●	●	●	●
picipennis Erichson, 1840	-	●	●	●	2	-	-	-	●	-	-
picipes Stephens, 1833	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	●	●
brevipennis Thomson, 1851	●	●	●	●	●	-	-	-	-	-	-
nitidiusculus Stephens, 1833	●	●	●	●	●	2	-	●	●	●	●
flavipes Stephens, 1833	●	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	-	●	●
pallipes Gravenhorst, 1802	●	●	●	-	●	2	2	●	●	●	-
palustris Erichson, 1839	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
impressus Germar, 1824	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
geniculatus Gravenhorst, 1806	-	●	●	●	●	2	●	1	●	●	1
flavipalpis Thomson, 1860	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	●	-	●	-
ludyi Fauvel, 1885	-	2	●	-	1	1	●	-	●	2	-
(*coarcticollis* auct. nec Eppelsheim, 1890)											
ochropus Kiesenwetter, 1858	-	-	-	-	-	2	●	●	●	-	-
(*erichsoni* Rye, 1864)											

Euaesthetinae Thomson, 1859

Euaesthetini Thomson, 1859

Euaesthetus Gravenhorst, 1806

bipunctatus (Ljungh, 1804)	●	2	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	-

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
ruficapillus Lacordaire, 1835	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
laeviusculus Mannerheim, 1844	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	-	●	-
Paederinae Fleming, 1821											
Paederini Fleming, 1821											
Paederidus Mulsant & Rey, 1877											
(*Paederus* partim)											
ruficollis Fabricius, 1781	-	2	-	-	-	-	●	1	2	-	1
Paederus Fabricius, 1775											
riparius (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
littoralis Gravenhorst, 1802	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	●	-	●	●
fuscipes Curtis, 1826	-	2	-	-	●	●	1	-	2	2	2
Astenus Stephens, 1833											
procerus (Gravenhorst, 1806)	-	●	-	-	●	●	-	2	●	●	●
(*filiformis* Latreille, 1806 nec Fabricius, 1792)											
pulchellus (Heer, 1839)	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
longelytratus Palm, 1936	2	2	2	●	2	●	●	●	2	●	●
gracilis (Paykull, 1789)	-	●	-	●	-	-	-	-	●	●	●
(*angustatus* Paykull, 1789 nec Schrank, 1781)											
immaculatus Stephens, 1833	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	●	-	-	-
Rugilus Leach, 1819											
(*Stilicus* Berthold, 1827)											
rufipes Germar, 1836	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
similis (Erichson, 1839)	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-
geniculatus (Erichson, 1839)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
orbiculatus (Paykull, 1789)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	●	●
erichsoni (Fauvel, 1867)	1	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	-	●	●
Medon Stephens, 1833											
castaneus (Gravenhorst, 1802)	1	2	2	-	-	●	●	-	-	2	-
brunneus (Erichson, 1839)	●	●	-	-	-	2	●	●	-	1	-
ripicola (Kraatz, 1854)	-	2	-	-	-	●	●	-	-	-	●
apicalis (Kraatz, 1857)	●	●	●	-	●	2	●	●	-	2	-
Sunius Curtis, 1829											
(*Medon* partim)											
melanocephalus (Fabricius, 1792)	-	●	-	-	-	●	-	●	●	●	●
bicolor (Olivier, 1795)	2	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	1	●	●
Pseudomedon Mulsant & Rey, 1877											
(*Medon* partim)											
obsoletus (Nordmann, 1837)	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	●	-	●	-
obscurellus (Erichson, 1840)	2	2	●	-	-	1	●	-	-	●	2
Lithocharis Dejean, 1833											
ochracea (Gravenhorst, 1802)	2	●	●	●	1	●	●	●	●	●	-
nigriceps Kraatz, 1859	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Scopaeus Erichson, 1839											
laevigatus (Gyllenhal, 1827)	1	-	-	-	-	2	●	-	1	-	1
cognatus Mulsant & Rey, 1855	●	●	-	●	-	●	2	●	-	2	1
(*sulcicollis* auct. nec Stephens, 1833)											
minutus Erichson, 1840	1	2	-	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	-

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
minimus Erichson, 1839	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	-	-
Lathrobium Gravenhorst, 1802											
multipunctum Gravenhorst, 1802	2	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●
quadratum (Paykull, 1789)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	●	●
terminatum Gravenhorst, 1802	●	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●
fennicum Renkonen, 1938	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	●	-	●	-
rufipenne Gyllenhal, 1813	-	●	2	-	-	2	-	●	-	●	●
elongatum (Linnaeus, 1767)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	●	●
boreale Hochhuth, 1851	●	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	-	●	●
(*volgense* Hochhuth, 1851)											
(*geminum* Kraatz, 1857)											
ripicola Czwalina, 1888	-	●	-	-	-	2	●	-	-	-	-
fulvipenne Gravenhorst, 1806	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
brunnipes (Fabricius, 1792)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
fovulum Stephens, 1833	●	●	-	●	2	●	-	1	●	●	-
impressum Heer, 1841	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*filiforme* Gravenhorst, 1806 nec Fabricius, 1792)											
longulum Gravenhorst, 1802	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	●	●
dilutum Erichson, 1839	2	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-
pallidum Nordmann, 1837	2	●	2	-	-	1	●	●	●	●	-
Achenium Leach, 1819											
humile (Nicolai, 1822)	●	-	2	-	-	2	2	●	-	2	2
Ochthephilum Stephens, 1829											
(*Cryptobium* Mannerheim, 1830)											
fracticorne (Paykull, 1800)	-	2	●	●	●	●	-	●	2	●	2
collare (Reitter, 1884)	-	-	●	●	-	●	2	●	-	-	-
Staphylininae Latreille, 1802											
Staphylinini Latreille, 1802											
Neobisnius Ganglbauer, 1895											
villosulus (Stephens, 1833)	2	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	-	●	-
lathrobioides (Baudi, 1848)	-	●	●	-	-	1	●	-	-	●	-
(*cerrutii* Gridelli, 1943)											
procerulus (Gravenhorst, 1806)	-	●	-	-	-	●	●	-	-	●	-
Erichsonius Fauvel, 1874											
(*Actobius* Fauvel, 1876)											
cinerascens (Gravenhorst, 1802)	1	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Remus Holme, 1837											
sericeus Holme, 1837	2	●	-	-	●	●	2	-	1	2	-
Cafius Curtis, 1826											
xantholoma (Gravenhorst, 1806)	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2
Philonthus Stephens, 1829											
splendens (Fabricius, 1792)	●	●	●	2	●	2	●	●	●	●	1
intermedius (Lacordaire, 1835)	2	●	●	●	●	2	1	●	-	2	-
laminatus (Creutzer, 1799)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
spinipes Sharp, 1874	-	●	●	-	-	-	●	-	-	●	-
nitidus (Fabricius, 1787)	2	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●
politus (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
succicola Thomson, 1860	2	●	●	-	●	2	●	●	●	●	2
(*chalceus* Ganglbauer, 1895 nec Stephens, 1832)											
addendus Sharp, 1867	-	●	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	2
tenuicornis Mulsant & Rey, 1853	●	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	-	●	2
(*carbonarius* Gyllenhal, 1810 nec Gravenhorst, 1802)											
atratus (Gravenhorst, 1802)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
decorus (Gravenhorst, 1802)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	●	●
cognatus Stephens, 1832	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2
(*fuscipennis* Mannerheim, 1830 nec Block, 1799)											
mannerheimi Fauvel, 1868	2	2	2	-	●	2	2	1	-	●	-
carbonarius (Gravenhorst, 1802)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*varius* Gyllenhal, 1810)											
nitidicollis (Lacordaire, 1835)	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-
(*bimaculatus* Gravenhorst, 1802 nec Schrank, 1798)											
marginatus (Ström, 1768)	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●
lepidus (Gravenhorst, 1802)	2	2	-	-	1	●	-	1	●	2	-
nitidulus (Gravenhorst, 1802)	2	●	●	2	2	-	-	1	●	●	2
albipes (Gravenhorst, 1802)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
alpinus Eppelsheim, 1875	1	●	●	-	●	2	-	2	●	●	●
fimetarius (Gravenhorst, 1802)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
umbratilis (Gravenhorst, 1802)	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	2	●	2
cephalotes (Gravenhorst, 1802)	1	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
nigriventris Thomson, 1867	-	●	●	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-
sordidus (Gravenhorst, 1802)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	●	●
pseudoparcus Brunne, 1976	●	●	●	-	●	-	-	-	-	●	-
parcus Sharp, 1874	-	●	●	-	●	-	●	●	-	●	●
subuliformis (Gravenhorst, 1802)	●	●	-	-	1	2	●	●	-	●	-
(*fuscus* Gravenhorst, 1802 nec Gmelin, 1790)											
rectangulus Sharp, 1874	2	●	●	2	-	●	●	●	●	●	2
ebeninus (Gravenhorst, 1802)	2	●	●	●	2	2	2	1	2	2	●
concinnus (Gravenhorst, 1802)	2	2	●	-	●	2	●	2	-	●	2
corruscus (Gravenhorst, 1802)	2	●	●	-	1	2	●	2	-	●	-
immundus (Gyllenhal, 1810)	1	-	2	-	1	-	●	1	-	2	-
debilis (Gravenhorst, 1802)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	-	●	1
sanguinolentus (Gravenhorst, 1802)	●	●	●	-	●	2	2	●	-	●	-
longicornis Stephens, 1832	2	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	-	●	2
parvicornis (Gravenhorst, 1802)	●	●	●	●	●	2	2	●	●	●	●
(*agilis* Gravenhorst, 1806)											
varians (Paykull, 1789)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	●	●
confinis Strand, 1941	-	●	2	-	●	-	-	-	-	●	-
pseudovarians Strand, 1941	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
jurgans Tottenham, 1937	-	●	●	2	●	●	●	-	-	●	-
cruentatus (Gmelin, 1790)	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	-
corvinus Erichson, 1839	●	●	●	●	●	2	-	●	-	2	●
discoideus (Gravenhorst, 1802)	●	●	●	●	1	●	2	●	●	●	-
ventralis (Gravenhorst, 1802)	1	●	-	-	1	●	2	●	2	●	-
quisquiliarius (Gyllenhal, 1810)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
fumarius (Gravenhorst, 1806)	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
nigrita (Gravenhorst, 1806)	●	●	●	●	●	1	-	●	-	●	●
micans (Gravenhorst, 1802)	-	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	●	●

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
micantoides Benick & Lohse, 1956	1	●	●	●	●	2	-	-	●	●	-
furcifer Renkonen, 1937	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	●	-
rubripennis Stephens, 1832	1	●	-	-	2	2	2	1	●	●	●
(*fulvipes* Fabricius, 1792 nec Scopoli, 1763)											
salinus Kiesenwetter, 1844	●	●	●	-	-	●	2	●	-	●	-
puella Nordmann, 1837	2	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	-	●	●
punctus (Gravenhorst, 1802)	-	-	1	1	-	2	●	1	-	-	2
binotatus (Gravenhorst, 1802)	-	-	●	●	1	●	●	1	●	2	-
Gabrius Curtis, 1829											
osseticus (Kolenati, 1846)	-	●	-	-	●	2	●	●	2	●	2
(*vernalis* Gravenhorst, 1806 nec Müller, 1776)											
splendidulus (Gravenhorst, 1802)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
exiguus (Nordmann, 1837)	-	2	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	1
trossulus (Nordmann, 1837)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	●	2
nigritulus (Gravenhorst, 1802)	2	2	-	-	●	2	2	2	-	2	●
coxalus (Hochhuth, 1871)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*pennatus* Sharp, 1910)											
velox Sharp, 1910	●	2	●	●	-	2	2	-	-	-	2
appendiculatus Sharp, 1910	●	●	●	●	●	-	●	-	-	●	-
(*subnigritulus* Smetana, 1957 nec Joy, 1913)											
keysianus Sharp, 1910	●	-	●	●	●	-	-	-	-	-	-
toxotes Joy, 1913	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gabronthus Tottenham, 1955											
thermarum (Aubé, 1850)	-	●	2	-	-	●	-	●	-	●	-
Ocypus Samouelle, 1819											
(*Staphylinus* partim)											
olens (Müller, 1764)	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
ophthalmicus (Scopoli, 1763)	2	●	●	1	●	●	-	-	-	●	●
nero (Faldermann, 1835)	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2
(*similis* Fabricius, 1792 nec Herbst, 1784)											
brunnipes (Fabricius, 1781)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	2
fuscatus (Gravenhorst, 1802)	2	●	-	●	1	●	2	2	2	●	-
picipennis (Fabricius, 1792)	1	●	●	●	●	●	-	2	●	2	●
aeneocephalus (Degeer, 1774)	●	●	●	-	●	●	1	●	2	2	-
ater (Gravenhorst, 1802)	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
compressus (Marsham, 1802)	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2
winkleri (Bernhauer, 1906)	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	-	-	-	2
melanarius (Heer, 1839)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*globulifer* auct. nec Geoffroy, 1785)											
globulifer (Geoffroy, 1785)	●	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	2
(*siculus* Stierlin, 1864 nec Aubé, 1842)											
Staphylinus Linnaeus, 1758											
caesareus Cederhjelm, 1798	1	-	2	-	●	1	-	1	-	2	-
dimidiaticornis Gemminger, 1851	2	1	-	-	●	●	2	2	-	●	●
erythropterus Linnaeus, 1758	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Platydracus Thomson, 1858											
(*Staphylinus* partim)											
stercorarius (Olivier, 1795)	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2
latebricola (Gravenhorst, 1806)	2	1	-	1	-	-	1	●	-	2	2
chalcocephalus (Fabricius, 1801)	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
fulvipes (Scopoli, 1763)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
Dinothenarus Thomson, 1858											
(*Staphylinus* partim)											
pubescens (Degeer, 1774)	2	●	●	2	2	2	2	2	-	2	-
Ontholestes Ganglbauer, 1895											
tessellatus (Geoffroy, 1785)	2	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●
murinus (Linnaeus, 1758)	1	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Emus Leach, 1819											
hirtus (Linnaeus, 1758)	2	●	●	●	●	1	1	1	1	2	-
Creophilus Samouelle, 1819											
maxillosus (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Velleius Samouelle, 1819											
dilatatus (Fabricius, 1787)	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	●	-	●	-
Quedius Stephens, 1829											
brevis Erichson, 1840	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	-	●	●
truncicola Fairmaire & Laboulbéne, 1856	2	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	2	●	-
(*ventralis* Aragona, 1830 nec Gravenhorst, 1802)											
infuscatus Erichson, 1840	2	●	-	-	1	●	-	-	-	2	-
microps (Gravenhorst, 1847)	-	●	●	-	●	2	●	●	-	●	-
lateralis (Gravenhorst, 1802)	●	●	●	-	●	2	-	-	●	●	-
longicornis Kraatz, 1857	2	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	-	●	-
puncticollis Thomson, 1867	-	●	●	-	●	●	-	-	-	●	-
invreai Gridelli, 1924	-	●	●	-	●	-	-	-	●	2	-
nigrocaeruleus Fauvel, 1874	-	2	●	-	2	2	-	●	●	●	-
assimilis (Nordmann, 1837)	-	●	●	-	●	2	2	●	-	●	-
(*fulgidus* Fabricius, 1792 nec Fabricius, 1787)											
brevicornis Thomson, 1860	●	●	●	-	●	2	●	●	-	●	-
cruentus (Olivier, 1795)	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
mesomelinus (Marsham, 1802)	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	●	●
maurus (Sahlberg, 1830)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	-	●	-
xanthopus Erichson, 1839	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
scitus (Gravenhorst, 1806)	●	●	2	-	●	2	●	●	-	●	1
cinctus (Paykull, 1790)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
fuliginosus (Gravenhorst, 1802)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
curtipennis Bernhauer, 1908	●	●	●	-	-	2	-	●	-	●	2
tristis (Gravenhorst, 1802)	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2
molochinus (Gravenhorst, 1806)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
simplicifrons Fairmaire, 1861	●	●	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(*hispanicus* Bernhauer, 1898)											
balticus Korge, 1960	-	-	●	-	-	-	●	-	●	2	-
picipes (Mannerheim, 1830)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
nigriceps Kraatz, 1857	-	●	●	●	●	●	-	-	1	●	●
fumatus (Stephens, 1833)	●	●	●	-	1	●	●	●	●	●	-
umbrinus Erichson, 1839	●	●	-	●	2	●	●	●	-	●	●
maurorufus (Gravenhorst, 1806)	1	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2
suturalis Kiesenwetter, 1845	●	●	-	-	2	2	2	●	-	2	-
(*humeralis* Stephens, 1832)											
nemoralis Baudi, 1848	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●
scintillans (Gravenhorst, 1806)	●	●	●	-	●	●	2	●	●	●	-
lucidulus Erichson, 1839	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	●	-

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
auricomus Kiesenwetter, 1850	-	●	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-
semiobscurus (Marsham, 1802)	-	2	2	-	-	●	●	-	-	●	●
semiaeneus (Stephens, 1833)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2
fulvicollis (Stephens, 1833)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
nitipennis (Stephens, 1833)	●	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	-	●	-
boopoides Munster, 1923	●	2	●	-	●	2	-	●	-	●	2
boops (Gravenhorst, 1802)	-	2	●	●	●	2	●	-	-	●	-
aridulus Janson, 1939	2	●	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	2	●
Heterothops Stephens, 1829											
stiglundbergi Israelson, 1979	-	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
praevius Erichson, 1839	2	●	●	●	1	●	●	1	-	●	●
niger Kraatz, 1868	-	●	●	-	-	●	-	●	-	●	-
binotatus (Gravenhorst, 1802)	●	●	●	-	●	●	-	●	1	-	-
dissimilis (Gravenhorst, 1802)	-	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	-	●	●
minutus Wollaston, 1860	-	-	●	-	●	2	2	1	-	-	-
quadripunctulus (Gravenhorst, 1806)	●	2	●	●	1	●	2	●	-	●	-
Euryporus Erichson, 1839											
picipes (Paykull, 1800)	●	●	●	●	●	1	●	-	2	2	1
Acylophorus Nordmann, 1837											
glaberrimus (Herbst, 1784)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	1	-
wagenschieberi Kiesenwetter, 1850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-
Othiini Thomson, 1859											
Atrecus Jacquelin du Val, 1856											
(*Baptolinus* Kraatz, 1858)											
affinis (Paykull, 1789)	●	●	-	-	1	-	2	●	-	●	-
longiceps (Fauvel, 1872)	-	●	-	-	2	-	-	●	-	●	-
Othius Stephens, 1829											
punctulatus (Goeze, 1777)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
angustus Stephens, 1833 (*melanocephalus* Gravenhorst, 1806 nec Geoffroy, 1785)	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2
myrmecophilus Kiesenwetter, 1843	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Xantholinini Erichson, 1839											
Gauropterus Thomson, 1860											
fulgidus (Fabricius, 1787)	-	●	●	-	1	2	1	●	1	●	-
Leptacinus Erichson, 1839											
batychrus (Gyllenhal, 1827)	●	●	●	-	●	2	●	1	-	●	-
intermedius Donisthorpe, 1936	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	-	●	-
pusillus (Stephens, 1833) (*linearis* Gravenhorst, 1802 nec Olivier, 1793)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	●	-
formicetorum Märkel, 1841	1	●	●	●	●	1	●	●	●	●	-
Phacophallus Coiffait, 1956											
(*Leptacinus* partim)											
parumpunctatus (Gyllenhal, 1827)	1	●	●	●	1	●	●	●	-	●	-
Nudobius Thomson, 1860											
lentus (Gravenhorst, 1806)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	1	●	●

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
Gyrohypnus Mannerheim, 1830											
(*Xantholinus* partim)											
scoticus (Joy, 1913)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*angustatus* auct. nec Stephens, 1833)											
angustatus Stephens, 1833	-	2	-	-	1	-	●	●	-	2	-
liebei Scheerpeltz, 1926	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*punctulatus* Paykull, 1789 nec Goeze, 1777)											
fracticornis (Müller, 1776)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2
atratus (Heer, 1839)	2	2	●	●	●	2	-	●	2	●	-
Megalinus Mulsant & Rey, 1877											
(*Xantholinus* partim)											
glabratus (Gravenhorst, 1802)	●	●	●	-	2	2	●	●	●	●	-
Xantholinus Dejean, 1821											
tricolor (Fabricius, 1787)	2	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
laevigatus Jacobson, 1847	2	2	●	2	●	2	2	●	2	●	-
linearis (Olivier, 1794)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
longiventris Heer, 1839	●	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●
dissimilis Coiffait, 1956	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
roubali Coiffait, 1956	●	-	●	-	-	●	-	●	-	●	-
rhenanus Coiffait, 1962	-	-	2	-	●	-	-	-	-	2	●
(*gallicus* auct. nec Coiffait, 1956)											
(*audrasi* auct. nec Coiffait, 1956)											
Phloeocharinae Erichson, 1839											
Phloeocharis Mannerheim, 1830											
subtilissima Mannerheim, 1830	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Tachyporinae MacLeay, 1825											
Mycetoporini Thomson, 1859											
Mycetoporus Mannerheim, 1830											
rufescens (Stephens, 1832)	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	2
eppelsheimianus Fagel, 1965	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-
(*brucki* auct. nec Pandellé, 1869)											
punctus (Gravenhorst, 1806)	2	●	●	2	●	●	●	-	●	●	1
niger Fairmaire & Laboubéne, 1856	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
nigricollis (Stephens, 1835)	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	●	-
(*splendens* Marsham, 1802 nec Fabricius, 1792)											
clavicornis (Stephens, 1832)	●	●	●	●	2	-	●	●	●	●	2
forticornis Fauvel, 1872	-	●	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	2	●
aequalis Thomson, 1868	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
lepidus (Gravenhorst, 1806)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*brunneus* Marsham, 1802 nec Fabricius, 1798)											
longulus Mannerheim, 1830	●	●	●	-	-	2	●	●	-	●	●
bimaculatus Lacordaire, 1835	2	●	●	-	1	2	●	-	-	●	●
(*ruficornis* Kraatz, 1857)											
erichsonanus Fagel, 1965	2	●	●	-	1	2	●	●	●	●	-
(*baudueri* auct. nec Mulsant & Rey, 1875)											

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
baudueri Mulsant & Rey, 1875	2	2	●	●	●	-	-	-	2	2	-
(*hellieseni* Strand, 1950)											
Ischnosoma Stephens, 1829											
(*Mycetoporus* partim)											
splendidum (Gravenhorst, 1806)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
longicorne (Mäklin, 1847)	-	●	●	-	●	1	●	●	-	2	-
Bryoporus Kraatz, 1857											
(*Bryophacis* Reitter, 1909)											
crassicornis (Mäklin, 1847)	-	-	●	-	-	-	●	-	-	●	-
cernuus (Gravenhorst, 1806)	2	●	●	-	-	2	-	●	-	2	-
Carphacis Des Gozis, 1886											
(*Bolitobius* auct. partim)											
striatus (Olivier, 1794)	-	-	●	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-
Lordithon Thomson, 1859											
(*Bolitobius* auct. nec Samouelle, 1819)											
thoracicus (Fabricius, 1777)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	●	●
exoletus (Erichson, 1839)	●	●	●	●	1	2	●	●	-	●	●
trinotatus (Erichson, 1839)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
lunulatus (Linnaeus, 1761)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Bolitobius Leach, 1819											
(*Bryocharis* Lacordaire, 1835)											
cingulatus Mannerheim, 1830	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	-	●	2
castaneus (Stephens, 1832)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*analis* auct. nec Fabricius, 1787)											
inclinans (Gravenhorst, 1806)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	2	●	●	-
Tachyporini MacLeay, 1825											
Tachinus Gravenhorst, 1802											
lignorum (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
proximus Kraatz, 1855	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	-	●	-
rufipes (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
pallipes (Gravenhorst, 1806)	-	●	●	-	2	2	-	●	-	●	●
subterraneus (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
bipustulatus (Fabricius, 1792)	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
fimetarius Gravenhorst, 1802	2	●	-	-	1	●	●	●	-	●	●
rufipennis Gyllenhal, 1810	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	●	-	2	-
laticollis Gravenhorst, 1802	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	●	●
marginellus (Fabricius, 1781)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
corticinus Gravenhorst, 1802	●	●	●	●	●	2	2	●	●	●	●
elongatus Gyllenhal, 1810	●	●	●	1	1	2	2	2	-	2	2
Cilea Jacquelin du Val, 1856											
(*Leucoparyphus* Kraatz, 1857)											
silphoides (Linnaeus, 1767)	●	●	●	●	1	●	●	●	●	●	2
Lamprinodes Luze, 1901											
saginatus (Gravenhorst, 1806)	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	1	●	2	-
Tachyporus Gravenhorst, 1802											
obtusus (Linnaeus, 1767)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
formosus Matthews, 1838	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-
solutus Erichson, 1840	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
pallidus Sharp, 1871	-	●	-	-	●	●	-	●	-	●	-
(*scutellaris* Rye, 1871 nec Lacordaire, 1835)											
chrysomelinus (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
dispar (Paykull, 1789)	●	●	●	●	●	-	-	●	●	●	●
tersus Erichson, 1840	●	●	●	2	2	-	-	-	-	●	-
hypnorum (Fabricius, 1775)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
atriceps Stephens, 1832	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
ruficollis Gravenhorst, 1802	●	●	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
transversalis Gravenhorst, 1806	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	●	●
pulchellus Mannerheim, 1843	●	●	●	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
pusillus Gravenhorst, 1806	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	-	●	●
scitulus Erichson, 1839	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
(*macropterus* auct. nec Stephens, 1832)											
nitidulus (Fabricius, 1781)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Sepedophilus Gistel, 1856											
(*Conosoma* auct. nec Kraatz, 1857)											
bipunctatus (Gravenhorst, 1802)	-	-	-	-	●	-	●	●	-	●	-
bipustulatus (Gravenhorst, 1802)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-
littoreus (Linnaeus, 1758)	2	●	●	●	1	●	●	●	-	●	2
marshami (Stephens, 1832)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
testaceus (Fabricius, 1792)	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●
immaculatus (Stephens, 1832)	2	●	●	-	●	1	●	●	●	●	2
pedicularius (Gravenhorst, 1802)	●	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	-	●	●
Trichophyinae Thomson, 1858											
Trichophya Mannerheim, 1830											
pilicornis (Gyllenhal, 1810)	2	●	●	-	-	2	●	-	●	●	●
Habrocerinae Mulsant & Rey, 1877											
Habrocerus Erichson, 1839											
capillaricornis (Gravenhorst, 1806)	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	1	●	2
Aleocharinae Fleming, 1821											
Gymnusini Heer, 1839											
Gymnusa Gravenhorst, 1806											
brevicollis (Paykull, 1800)	●	●	●	●	●	2	-	-	-	●	-
Deinopsini Sharp, 1883											
Deinopsis Matthews, 1838											
erosa (Stephens, 1832)	●	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	-	●	-
Myllaenini Ganglbauer, 1895											
Myllaena Erichson, 1837											
dubia (Gravenhorst, 1806)	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
intermedia Erichson, 1837	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●
kraatzi Sharp, 1871	-	-	2	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-
(*gracilicornis* auct. nec Fairmaire, 1859)											
elongata (Matthews, 1838)	●	●	●	-	●	-	●	●	-	-	-
(*kraatzi* auct. nec Sharp, 1871)											
brevicornis (Matthews, 1838)	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	-	2	●	2
gracilis (Matthews, 1838)	2	●	●	●	-	2	●	●	●	●	●
minuta (Gravenhorst, 1806)	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
infuscata Kraatz, 1853	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●
Diglottini Jacobson, 1909											
Diglotta Champion, 1887											
submarina (Fairmaire & Laboulbène, 1856)	●	●	●	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-
mersa (Haliday, 1837)	●	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aleocharini Fleming, 1821											
Aleochara Gravenhorst, 1802											
curtula (Goeze, 1777)	●	●	●	2	●	2	●	●	●	●	●
brevipennis Gravenhorst, 1806	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
intricata Mannerheim, 1830	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
tristis Gravenhorst, 1806	2	●	-	-	●	2	●	-	-	●	●
moesta Gravenhorst, 1802	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
sparsa Heer, 1839	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	2	●	2
inconspicua Aubé, 1850	●	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	●	-
lanuginosa Gravenhorst, 1802	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
lygaea Kraatz, 1862	2	2	2	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
villosa Mannerheim, 1830	-	2	●	-	●	-	-	●	-	-	-
albovillosa Bernhauer, 1901	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*diversa* auct. nec Sahlberg, 1876)											
sanguinea (Linnaeus, 1758)	2	●	●	-	1	●	●	●	●	●	-
moerens Gyllenhal, 1827	-	●	●	2	●	-	-	1	-	2	2
laevigata Gyllenhal, 1810	2	●	●	-	-	2	2	-	1	2	-
cuniculorum Kraatz, 1858	2	●	2	-	●	2	-	2	●	2	-
spadicea (Erichson, 1839)	-	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
ruficornis Gravenhorst, 1802	2	●	-	-	●	2	-	-	-	-	-
bilineata Gyllenhal, 1810	●	●	●	2	●	2	●	●	●	●	●
bipustulata (Linnaeus, 1761)	●	●	2	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
binotata Kraatz, 1856	●	●	●	-	-	2	-	●	-	2	●
(*verna* auct. nec Say, 1836)											
verna Say, 1836	●	-	●	●	●	-	●	-	●	●	●
grisea Kraatz, 1856	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2
obscurella Gravenhorst, 1806	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	2
(*algarum* Fauvel, 1862)											
punctatella Motschulsky, 1858	2	●	●	-	●	●	●	-	-	●	2
(*obscurella* auct. nec Gravenhorst, 1806)											

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
Hoplandriini Casey, 1910											
Tinotus Sharp, 1883											
morion (Gravenhorst, 1802)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Oxypodini Thomson, 1859											
Oxypoda Mannerheim, 1830											
spectabilis Märkel, 1844	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	-	●	-
acuminata (Stephens, 1832)	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*lividipennis* auct. nec Mannerheim, 1830)											
vittata Märkel, 1842	2	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
longipes Mulsant & Rey, 1861	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
opaca (Gravenhorst, 1802)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
alternans (Gravenhorst, 1802)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
lucens Mulsant & Rey, 1853	2	●	2	-	-	-	●	-	-	2	-
elongatula Aubé, 1850	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
procerula Mannerheim, 1830	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	-	●	●
funebris Kraatz, 1856	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	●	-	●	-
lentula Erichson, 1837	2	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	-	●	●
umbrata (Gyllenhal, 1810)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
induta Mulsant & Rey, 1861	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
vicina Kraatz, 1856	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
strandi Scheerpeltz, 1957	-	●	-	-	●	-	-	2	●	2	-
(*abdominalis* auct. nec Mannerheim, 1830)											
rufa Kraatz, 1856	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
togata Erichson, 1837	2	●	●	-	●	-	2	●	●	●	2
exoleta Erichson, 1839	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	●	-
praecox Erichson, 1839	-	●	-	-	●	2	●	●	●	●	●
recondita Kraatz, 1856	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
testacea Erichson, 1837	2	-	●	-	●	-	●	-	-	2	-
formiceticola Märkel, 1841	●	●	●	●	●	1	●	●	●	●	-
haemorrhoa (Mannerheim, 1830)	●	●	●	●	●	●	1	●	●	●	●
flavicornis Kraatz, 1856	2	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	-	●	●
(*amoena* Fairmaire & Laboulbéne, 1856)											
annularis (Mannerheim, 1830)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
soror Thomson, 1855	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
brachyptera (Stephens, 1832)	2	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
tarda Sharp, 1871	●	-	-	●	-	-	●	-	-	-	●
Hygropora Kraatz, 1856											
cunctans (Erichson, 1837)	-	-	●	●	●	-	-	-	-	●	2
Ityocara Thomson, 1867											
rubens (Erichson, 1837)	-	2	●	-	-	2	-	●	-	●	-
Ocyusa Kraatz, 1856											
maura (Erichson, 1837)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Deubelia Bernhauer, 1899											
(*Ocyusa* partim)											
picina (Aubé, 1850)	●	●	●	-	-	●	-	-	●	●	-
Calodera Mannerheim, 1830											
nigrita Mannerheim, 1830	●	●	●	-	●	2	●	●	●	●	●

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
protensa Mannerheim, 1830	-	2	-	-	●	1	-	●	-	●	●
aethiops (Gravenhorst, 1802)	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●
uliginosa Erichson, 1837	2	●	●	-	-	●	1	2	-	●	-
riparia Erichson, 1837	●	●	●	-	●	-	●	●	-	●	-
rufescens Kraatz, 1856	2	●	●	-	●	2	●	●	●	2	-
Parocyusa Bernhauer, 1902											
(*Chilopora* Kraatz, 1856 nec Haime, 1854)											
rubicunda (Erichson, 1837)	2	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
longitarsis (Erichson, 1839)	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stichoglossa Fairmaire & Laboulbéne, 1856											
semirufa (Erichson, 1839)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Ischnoglossa Kraatz, 1856											
(*Stichoglossa* partim)											
prolixa (Gravenhorst, 1802)	2	●	●	-	-	2	●	●	●	●	●
obscura Wunderle, 1990	-	●	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	●	-
Dexiogyia Thomson, 1858											
(*Stichoglossa* partim)											
corticina (Erichson, 1837)	2	●	-	-	-	2	●	●	●	●	●
Thiasophila Kraatz, 1856											
angulata (Erichson, 1837)	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●
canaliculata Mulsant & Rey, 1874	-	-	●	-	●	2	-	-	-	1	-
inquilina (Märkel, 1844)	2	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	-	2	-
wockii (Schneider, 1862)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-
Crataraea Thomson, 1858											
suturalis (Mannerheim, 1830)	2	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	2
Haploglossa Kraatz, 1856											
(*Microglotta* Kraatz, 1862)											
villosula (Stephens, 1832)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	-	●	●
(*pulla* Gyllenhal, 1827 nec Gravenhorst, 1802)											
nidicola (Fairmaire, 1852)	●	●	●	2	1	●	●	●	●	●	●
gentilis (Märkel, 1844)	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
marginalis (Gravenhorst, 1806)	-	-	-	-	●	-	●	●	-	2	-
picipennis (Gyllenhal, 1827)	●	-	●	-	2	●	●	-	-	2	-
Eurymniusa Ganglbauer, 1895											
crassa (Eppelsheim, 1883)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-
Mniusa Mulsant & Rey, 1875											
(*Ocyusa* partim)											
incrassata (Mulsant & Rey, 1852)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
Ocalea Erichson, 1837											
badia Erichson, 1837	●	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	2
picata (Stephens, 1832)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
rivularis Miller, 1851	●	●	-	●	●	2	-	-	-	-	-
concolor Kiesenwetter, 1847	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
latipennis Sharp, 1870	-	●	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ilyobates Kraatz, 1856											
subopacus Palm, 1935	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
nigricollis (Paykull, 1800)	●	●	-	-	-	2	2	●	2	●	2
Amarochara Thomson, 1858											
umbrosa (Erichson, 1837)	2	●	-	-	1	2	-	2	-	2	-
bonnairei (Fauvel, 1865)	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
forticornis (Lacordaire, 1835)	2	●	-	-	-	2	●	-	-	●	-
Phloeopora Erichson, 1837											
testacea (Mannerheim, 1830)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
corticalis (Gravenhorst, 1802)	-	●	●	-	●	-	●	●	●	●	●
(*angustiformis* auct. nec Baudi, 1869)											
bernhaueri Lohse, 1984	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	-
(*teres* auct. nec Gravenhorst, 1802)											
teres (Gravenhorst, 1802)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
(*corticalis* auct. nec Gravenhorst, 1802)											
concolor (Kraatz, 1856)	●	-	●	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-
Dinarda Leach, 1819											
maerkelii Kiesenwetter, 1843	●	●	●	1	1	●	●	●	-	●	-
dentata (Gravenhorst, 1806)	2	2	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	●	-
hagensii Wasmann, 1889	-	●	●	-	●	2	-	-	-	1	-
Meotica Mulsant & Rey, 1873											
apicalis Benick, 1953	●	●	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*exilis* auct. nec Knoch, 1806)											
exillima Sharp, 1915	●	-	●	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-
exilis (Knoch, 1806)	-	●	●	●	-	2	●	●	●	●	●
(*exiliformis* Joy, 1915)											
pallens (Redtenbacher, 1849)	-	●	●	-	-	-	●	●	-	●	●
(*lohsei* Benick, 1953)											
(*hanseni* Scheerpeltz, 1954)											
Dasygnypeta (Scheerpeltz, 1968 i.l.)											
(*Gnypeta* partim)											
velata (Erichson, 1837)	2	-	●	-	-	●	●	●	-	●	●
Gnypeta Thomson, 1858											
ripicola (Kiesenwetter, 1844)	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	●	●
carbonaria (Mannerheim, 1830)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
rubrior Tottenham, 1939	●	●	●	-	2	-	2	-	-	●	-
Ischnopoda Stephens, 1835											
(*Tachyusa* Erichson, 1837)											
atra (Gravenhorst, 1806)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
leucopus (Marsham, 1802)	●	●	●	-	●	-	-	-	-	●	●
umbratica (Erichson, 1837)	2	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	-	●	●
scitula (Erichson, 1837)	-	1	2	2	2	-	●	-	-	-	-
coarctata (Erichson, 1837)	-	2	-	-	-	●	●	●	-	●	-
constricta (Erichson, 1837)	-	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	-	●	●
Brachyusa Mulsant & Rey, 1874											
concolor (Erichson, 1839)	●	-	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	-
Dacrila Mulsant & Rey, 1874											
(*Atheta* partim)											
fallax (Kraatz, 1856)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2
Athetini Casey, 1910											
Acrotona Thomson, 1859											
(*Atheta* subgen. *Acrotona* partim)											
exigua (Erichson, 1837)	2	-	●	-	●	-	-	-	-	2	-
sylvicola (Kraatz, 1856)	2	●	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	●	-

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
pygmaea (Gravenhorst, 1802)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
obfuscata (Gravenhorst, 1802)	-	●	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	●	●
convergens (Strand, 1958)	-	2	-	●	●	●	2	●	-	●	●
pseudotenera (Cameron, 1933)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-
consanguinea (Eppelsheim, 1875)	-	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
aterrima (Gravenhorst, 1802)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
benicki (Allen, 1940)	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
(*pusilla* Brundin, 1952)											
muscorum (Brisout de Barneville, 1860)	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	-
parvula (Mannerheim, 1830)	-	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
parens (Mulsant & Rey, 1852)	-	●	●	-	-	-	●	-	-	●	●
Nehemitropia Lohse, 1971											
(*Atheta* subgen. *Acrotona* partim)											
lividipennis (Mannerheim, 1830)	2	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	-
(*sordida* Marsham, 1802 nec Gravenhorst, 1802)											
(*curvipes* Stephens, 1832)											
Coprothassa Thomson, 1859											
(*Atheta* subgen. *Acrotona* partim)											
melanaria (Mannerheim, 1830)	●	●	●	-	●	2	●	●	●	●	●
Dochmonota Thomson, 1859											
(*Atheta* subgen. *Dochmonota*)											
clancula (Erichson, 1837)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Brundinia Tottenham, 1949											
(*Atheta* subgen. *Brundinia*)											
marina (Mulsant & Rey, 1853)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
meridionalis (Mulsant & Rey, 1853)	●	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	-	●	-
Hydrosmecta Thomson, 1858											
(*Atheta* subgen. *Hydrosmecta*)											
longula (Heer, 1839)	●	●	2	-	-	●	1	●	●	●	●
(*thinobioides* Kraatz, 1854)											
septentrionum (Benick, 1969)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●
Dilacra Thomson, 1858											
(*Atheta* subgen. *Dilacra* partim)											
luteipes (Erichson, 1837)	●	●	-	-	-	2	●	●	●	●	-
vilis (Erichson, 1837)	2	2	-	-	-	2	●	●	●	●	●
Callicerus Gravenhorst, 1802											
obscurus Gravenhorst, 1802	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
rigidicornis Erichson, 1839	-	●	-	-	-	-	●	●	-	-	-
Schistoglossa Kraatz, 1856											
viduata (Erichson, 1837)	2	●	●	-	●	2	-	●	-	●	●
aubei (Brisout de Barneville, 1860)	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	-	●	●
gemina (Erichson, 1837)	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	2	●	-
drusilloides (Sahlberg, 1876)	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
curtipennis (Sharp, 1869)	-	●	●	-	●	-	●	-	-	●	-
Aloconota Thomson, 1858											
(*Atheta* subgen. *Aloconota* partim)											
planifrons (Waterhouse, 1864)	2	●	-	-	-	2	●	●	-	-	-
insecta (Thomson, 1856)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	-	-	●	●
subgrandis (Brundin, 1954)	-	●	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	●	-
sulcifrons (Stephens, 1832)	●	●	●	-	2	●	●	●	-	2	●

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
gregaria (Erichson, 1839)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Disopora Thomson, 1859											
(*Atheta* subgen. *Aloconota* partim)											
languida (Erichson, 1837)	●	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	-	●	2
coulsoni (Last, 1952)	2	●	-	-	-	2	●	●	-	●	-
Liogluta Thomson, 1858											
(*Atheta* subgen. *Liogluta*)											
pagana (Erichson, 1839)	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	●	●
granigera (Kiesenwetter, 1850)	-	●	2	-	1	-	-	●	-	2	-
micans (Mulsant & Rey, 1852)	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-
(*microptera* auct. nec Thomson, 1867)											
(*letzneri* Eppelsheim, 1880)											
longuiscula (Gravenhorst, 1802)	2	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	1
microptera (Thomson, 1867)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*oblongiuscula* Sharp, 1869)											
alpestris (Heer, 1839)	2	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Enalodroma Thomson, 1859											
(*Atheta* subgen. *Enalodroma*)											
hepatica (Erichson, 1839)	2	●	●	-	●	2	●	●	●	●	●
Geostiba Thomson, 1858											
(*Sipalia* auct. nec Mulsant & Rey, 1853)											
circellaris (Gravenhorst, 1806)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Ousipalia Des Gozis, 1886											
caesula (Erichson, 1839)	●	●	●	-	●	2	●	●	●	●	●
Halobrecta Thomson, 1858											
puncticeps (Thomson, 1852)	●	●	2	-	●	2	●	●	●	●	●
flavipes Thomson, 1861	●	●	●	-	-	●	2	●	-	●	2
Dadobia Thomson, 1858											
immersa (Erichson, 1837)	2	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Paranopleta Brundin, 1954											
(*Atheta* subgen. *Paranopleta*)											
inhabilis (Kraatz, 1856)	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philhygra Mulsant & Rey, 1873											
(*Atheta* subgen. *Philhygra*)											
palustris (Kiesenwetter, 1844)	●	●	●	2	●	2	●	-	●	●	●
arctica (Thomson, 1856)	●	●	●	●	●	-	●	-	2	●	-
hygrotopora (Kraatz, 1856)	●	●	●	-	1	●	-	-	-	●	●
luridipennis (Mannerheim, 1830)	-	●	●	-	●	●	-	-	-	●	●
terminalis (Gravenhorst, 1806)	●	●	●	●	●	2	2	-	-	2	-
tmolosensis (Bernhauer, 1940)	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	●	-
(*dentifera* Brundin, 1943)											
grisea (Thomson, 1852)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-
botildae (Brundin, 1954)	-	-	-	-	●	-	●	●	-	●	-
gyllenhalii (Thomson, 1856)	●	●	●	●	●	-	●	●	-	●	2
elongatula (Gravenhorst, 1802)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
hygrobia (Thomson, 1856)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*magniceps* Sahlberg, 1876)											
melanocera (Thomson, 1856)	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	-	●	●
malleus (Joy, 1913)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*hygrobia* auct. nec Thomson, 1856)											

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
volans (Scriba, 1859)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*halophila* Thomson, 1861)											
obtusangula (Joy, 1913)	-	2	●	-	●	-	-	-	-	●	●
ripicola (Hanssen, 1932)	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
fallaciosa (Sharp, 1869)	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	2	-	2	2
debilis (Erichson, 1837)	●	●	●	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	●
parca (Mulsant & Rey, 1874)	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	●	-	●	-
(*nannion* Joy, 1931)											
scotica (Elliman, 1909)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-
kaiseriana (Brundin, 1943)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-
mahleri Muona, 1995	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
deformis (Kraatz, 1856)	-	-	●	-	1	-	●	●	●	●	-
Cadaverota Yosii & Sawada, 1976											
(*Atheta* s.str. partim)											
cadaverina (Brisout de Barneville, 1860)	2	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
hansseni (Strand, 1943)	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Atheta Thomson, 1858											
(*Notothecta* Thomson, 1858)											
Sg. ***Mocyta*** Mulsant & Rey, 1874											
(*Acrotona* partim)											
fungi (Gravenhorst, 1806)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
negligens (Mulsant & Rey, 1873)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*cingulata* auct. nec Heer, 1839)											
amplicollis (Mulsant & Rey, 1873)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
orbata (Erichson, 1837)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
clientula (Erichson, 1839)	-	●	-	-	1	●	●	-	-	●	●
orphana (Erichson, 1837)	●	●	●	-	●	-	●	●	-	2	2
Sg. ***Mycetota*** Adám, 1987											
(*Acrotona* partim)											
laticollis (Stephens, 1832)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Sg. ***Rhagocneme*** Munster, 1923											
subsinuata (Erichson, 1839)	●	●	●	-	●	1	-	●	-	●	-
Sg. ***Xenota*** Mulsant & Rey, 1873											
(*Atheta* s.str. partim)											
myrmecobia (Kraatz, 1856)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
Sg. ***Datomicra*** Mulsant & Rey, 1874											
sordidula (Erichson, 1837)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
canescens (Sharp, 1869)	2	2	●	-	●	●	●	●	-	●	●
celata (Erichson, 1837)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
dadopora Thomson, 1867	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	-	●	-
nigra (Kraatz, 1856)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
zosterae (Thomson, 1856)	-	●	●	-	1	●	●	●	●	●	●
Sg. ***Microdota*** Mulsant & Rey, 1873											
benickiella Brundin, 1948	2	●	●	2	●	-	●	●	-	●	-
inquinula (Gravenhorst, 1802)	-	2	-	-	-	2	●	1	-	2	-
amicula (Stephens, 1832)	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	●	●
excelsa Bernhauer, 1911	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	●	-
subtilis (Scriba, 1866)	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
nesslingi Bernhauer, 1928	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-
kerstensi Benick, 1968	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
boreella Brundin, 1948	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	-	●	●
liliputana (Brisout de Barneville, 1860)	●	●	●	-	-	-	●	●	-	-	●
(*alpina* Benick, 1940)											
indubia (Sharp, 1869)	2	●	-	-	-	2	-	●	-	●	-
atomaria (Kraatz, 1856)	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	●	-
minuscula (Brisout de Barneville, 1859)	-	-	-	-	-	2	●	-	-	-	●
(*perexigua* Sharp, 1869)											
glabricula Thomson, 1867	2	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
glabriculoides Strand, 1958	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	-	●	-
Sg. ***Amidobia*** Thomson, 1858											
(*Microdota* partim)											
talpa (Heer, 1841)	2	●	●	-	●	2	●	●	●	●	●
Sg. ***Parameotica*** Ganglbauer, 1895											
laticeps (Thomson, 1856)	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	●
Sg. ***Alaobia*** Thomson, 1858											
(*Atheta* s.str. partim)											
trinotata (Kraatz, 1856)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
hybrida (Sharp, 1869)	1	2	-	-	●	2	●	●	-	2	-
subglabra (Sharp, 1869)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	●	-
pallidicornis (Thomson, 1856)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
gagatina (Baudi, 1848)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
scapularis (Sahlberg, 1831)	-	●	-	-	●	-	●	-	-	2	2
sodalis (Erichson, 1837)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Sg. ***Nototheca*** Thomson, 1858											
flavipes (Gravenhorst, 1806)	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●
confusa (Märkel, 1844)	2	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	-	2	-
Sg. ***Neohilara*** Lohse, 1971											
(*Atheta* s.str. partim)											
subterranea (Mulsant & Rey, 1853)	1	●	●	-	-	2	2	●	2	1	-
Sg. ***Boreophilia*** Benick, 1973											
(*Dimetrota* partim)											
eremita (Rye, 1866)	●	●	●	●	●	-	-	-	-	●	-
(*hercynica* Renkonen, 1936)											
Sg. ***Dimetrota*** Mulsant & Rey, 1873											
aeneipennis (Thomson, 1856)	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	●	-
(*picipennis* auct. nec Mannerheim, 1843)											
cinnamoptera (Thomson, 1856)	2	●	●	-	●	2	●	●	-	●	●
marcida (Erichson, 1837)	●	●	●	-	●	-	●	●	●	●	-
intermedia (Thomson, 1852)	-	2	2	-	●	●	●	●	2	●	●
nigripes (Thomson, 1856)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Sg. ***Badura*** Mulsant & Rey, 1873											
macrocera (Thomson, 1856)	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
puncticollis Benick, 1938	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sg. ***Chaetida*** Mulsant & Rey, 1874											
longicornis (Gravenhorst, 1802)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Sg. ***Atheta*** s.str.											
(incl. *Dimetrota* partim)											
cauta (Erichson, 1837)	2	2	2	-	-	2	2	2	-	●	-
ischnocera Thomson, 1870	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	-	●	●
setigera (Sharp, 1869)	2	●	●	-	●	2	-	●	-	●	●

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
laevana (Mulsant & Rey, 1852)	1	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
atramentaria (Gyllenhal, 1810)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
ravilla (Erichson, 1839)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*angusticollis* Thomson, 1856)											
liturata (Stephens, 1832)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
euryptera (Stephens, 1832)	-	2	●	-	●	2	●	2	-	●	-
divisa (Märkel, 1844)	2	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
nigricornis (Thomson, 1852)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	●	●
harwoodi Williams, 1930	2	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
basicornis (Mulsant & Rey, 1852)	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	●	-
oblita (Erichson, 1839)	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
boletophila (Thomson, 1856)	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	●	-	●	-
coriaria (Kraatz, 1856)	2	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	2	●	●
nidicola (Johansen, 1914)	-	2	●	-	●	-	●	2	-	●	-
crassicornis (Fabricius, 1792)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
britanniae Bernhauer & Scheerpeltz, 1926	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
strandiella Brundin, 1954	●	-	●	-	●	-	-	●	-	●	-
fungicola (Thomson, 1852)	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	●	●
pilicornis (Thomson, 1852)	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●
xanthopus (Thomson, 1856)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
triangulum (Kraatz, 1856)	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●
ebenina (Mulsant & Rey, 1873)	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
castanoptera (Mannerheim, 1830)	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
incognita (Sharp, 1869)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	-	●	●
aquatica (Thomson, 1852)	2	●	●	-	1	-	●	●	-	●	-
aeneicollis (Sharp, 1869)	2	●	●	-	●	2	●	-	-	2	-
(*pertyi* auct. nec Heer, 1839)											
aquatilis (Thomson, 1867)	●	●	●	-	●	●	-	-	-	-	-
hypnorum (Kiesenwetter, 1850)	●	●	●	●	1	2	●	●	-	●	2
graminicola (Gravenhorst, 1806)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Sg. ***Plataraea*** Thomson, 1858											
brunnea (Fabricius, 1798)	2	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	-	●	●
nigrifrons (Erichson, 1839)	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	-
nigritula (Gravenhorst, 1802)	-	-	2	-	-	-	●	-	-	2	●
Sg. ***Traumoecia*** Mulsant & Rey, 1874											
(*Atheta* s.str. partim)											
picipes (Thomson, 1856)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Sg. ***Bessobia*** Thomson, 1858											
occulta (Erichson, 1837)	2	●	●	-	●	2	●	●	-	●	-
fungivora (Thomson, 1867)	●	●	●	-	1	●	●	●	●	●	-
monticola (Thomson, 1852)	2	●	●	-	-	●	2	●	2	●	-
excellens (Kraatz, 1856)	-	●	●	-	●	-	-	-	2	2	-
Sg. ***Thinobaena*** Thomson, 1859											
vestita (Gravenhorst, 1806)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Anopleta Mulsant & Rey, 1873											
(*Atheta* subgen. *Microdota* partim)											
corvina (Thomson, 1856)	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	2
nitella (Brundin, 1948)	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	-	●	-
sodermani (Bernhauer, 1831)	-	-	-	-	●	-	●	●	-	2	-

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
Alevonota Thomson, 1858											
rufotestacea (Kraatz, 1856)	1	-	-	-	-	2	●	-	-	2	●
gracilenta (Erichson, 1839)	1	●	-	-	-	-	●	●	●	2	2
Lyprocorrhe Thomson, 1859											
(*Nototheca* partim)											
anceps (Erichson, 1837)	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●
Actophylla Bernhauer, 1908											
(*Atheta* subgen. *Actophylla*)											
varendorffiana (Bernhauer & Scheerpeltz, 1926)	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amischa Thomson, 1858											
analis (Gravenhorst, 1802)	●	●	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	-
bifoveolata (Mannerheim, 1830)	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	●	●	-	●
(*cavifrons* Sharp, 1869)											
decipiens (Sharp, 1869)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
nigrofusca (Stephens, 1832)	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●
(*arata* Mulsant & Rey, 1873)											
Pycnota Mulsant & Rey, 1874											
paradoxa (Mulsant & Rey, 1861)	●	●	-	●	-	-	●	●	-	●	-
Pachyatheta Munster, 1930											
(*Atheta* subgen. *Pachyatheta*)											
cribrata (Kraatz, 1856)	-	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	●	-
Dinaraea Thomson, 1858											
(*Atheta* subgen. *Dinaraea*)											
angustula (Gyllenhal, 1810)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
aequata (Erichson, 1837)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
linearis (Gravenhorst, 1802)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Pachnida Mulsant & Rey, 1874											
(*Atheta* subg. *Pachnida*)											
nigella (Erichson, 1837)	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
Alianta Thomson, 1858											
incana (Erichson, 1837)	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	●	●
Trichiusa Casey, 1893											
immigrata Lohse, 1984	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	●	-	●	-
Thamiaraea Thomson, 1858											
cinnamomea (Gravenhorst, 1802)	●	●	-	-	●	2	●	2	-	●	-
hospita (Märkel, 1844)	●	1	-	-	●	2	●	-	-	2	-
Falagriini Mulsant & Rey, 1873											
Falagria Leach, 1819											
caesa (Erichson, 1837)	1	●	●	-	-	2	●	-	-	●	●
(*sulcata* Paykull, 1789 nec Müller, 1776)											
sulcatula (Gravenhorst, 1806)	2	●	●	●	1	●	●	●	●	●	●
Myrmecopora Saulcy, 1865											
lohmanderi Bernhauer, 1927	2	●	-	-	-	2	●	2	2	2	-
Bohemiellina Machulka, 1941											
flavipennis (Cameron, 1920)	-	●	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-
(*paradoxa* Machulka, 1941)											
Cordalia Jacobs, 1925											
obscura (Gravenhorst, 1802)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
Falagrioma Casey, 1906											
(*Falagria* partim)											
thoracica (Stephens, 1832)	2	-	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	2	●
concinna (Erichson, 1839)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	●	-
Anaulacaspis Ganglbauer, 1895											
(*Falagria* partim)											
nigra (Gravenhorst, 1802)	2	●	●	-	-	2	2	2	-	1	-
Autaliini Thomson, 1859											
Autalia Samouelle, 1819											
rivularis (Gravenhorst, 1802)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
puncticollis Sharp, 1864	-	-	●	-	●	-	●	-	-	2	-
impressa (Olivier, 1795)	●	●	●	-	●	2	2	2	2	●	●
longicornis Scheerpeltz, 1947	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	2
Lomechusini Fleming, 1821											
Drusilla Leach, 1819											
(*Astilbus* Dillwyn, 1829)											
canaliculata (Fabricius, 1787)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Zyras Stephens, 1835											
collaris (Paykull, 1800)	2	●	●	2	●	2	●	2	2	●	●
limbatus (Paykull, 1789)	2	●	●	-	●	●	●	2	●	●	-
funestus (Gravenhorst, 1806)	2	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	2
humeralis (Gravenhorst, 1802)	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2
cognatus (Märkel, 1842)	2	●	●	-	●	2	●	●	●	●	-
lugens (Gravenhorst, 1802)	2	2	-	-	●	●	●	●	-	●	-
laticollis (Märkel, 1844)	2	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Lomechusoides Tottenham, 1939											
(*Lomechusa* auct. nec Gravenhorst, 1806)											
strumosus (Fabricius, 1792)	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	●	-
Lomechusa Gravenhorst, 1806											
(*Atemeles* Dillwyn, 1829)											
emarginata (Paykull, 1789)	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●
paradoxa Gravenhorst, 1806	1	-	2	-	1	-	●	-	●	●	-
Homalotini Heer, 1839											
Bolitochara Mannerheim, 1830											
lucida (Gravenhorst, 1802)	-	●	-	-	●	-	●	-	-	●	-
mulsanti Sharp, 1875	●	●	●	●	●	-	-	-	-	-	-
pulchra (Gravenhorst, 1806)	1	●	●	-	●	2	●	●	●	●	●
(*lunulata* Paykull, 1789 nec Linnaeus, 1761)											
obliqua Erichson, 1837	●	●	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●
Leptusa Kraatz, 1856											
(*Pachygluta* Thomson, 1858)											
pulchella (Mannerheim, 1830)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
fumida (Erichson, 1839)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
norvegica Strand, 1941	-	●	●	-	●	●	-	-	●	●	●

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
ruficollis (Erichson, 1839)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Tachyusida Mulsant & Rey, 1872											
gracilis (Erichson, 1837)	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	2	-
Euryusa Erichson, 1837											
sinuata Erichson, 1837	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	-
castanoptera Kraatz, 1856	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-
Silusa Erichson, 1837											
rubiginosa Erichson, 1837	2	●	2	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	-
Anomognathus Solier, 1849											
cuspidatus (Erichson, 1839)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Thecturota Casey, 1893											
(*Pragensiella* Machulka, 1941)											
marchii (Dodero, 1922)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	●	-
Homalota Mannerheim, 1830											
plana (Gyllenhal, 1810)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Cyphea Fauvel, 1863											
curtula (Erichson, 1837)	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	-	2	-
Gyrophaena Mannerheim, 1830											
pulchella Heer, 1839	2	●	-	-	2	-	2	●	●	●	-
affinis Mannerheim, 1830	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
nana (Paykull, 1800)	●	●	●	-	-	●	●	●	-	2	-
gentilis Erichson, 1839	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
fasciata (Marsham, 1802)	2	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	-	●	●
bihamata Thomson, 1867	2	●	●	-	●	2	●	●	●	●	2
congrua Erichson, 1837	-	●	-	-	●	-	2	●	2	●	-
hanseni Strand, 1946	-	●	-	-	-	●	●	-	-	2	-
munsteri Strand, 1935	2	●	-	-	●	●	●	-	-	-	-
williamsi Strand, 1935	●	2	●	-	●	-	●	-	-	2	2
joyi Wendeler, 1924	2	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	2	2
joyioides Wüsthoff, 1937	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
lucidula Erichson, 1837	2	2	-	-	-	2	●	-	●	●	-
poweri Crotch, 1866	2	2	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	●	-
minima Erichson, 1837	●	●	2	-	●	●	●	●	-	●	-
angustata (Stephens, 1832)	2	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*manca* Erichson, 1839)											
strictula Erichson, 1839	2	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	-	●	●
boleti (Linnaeus, 1758)	1	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agaricochara Kraatz, 1856											
latissima (Stephens, 1832)	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalus Kirby, 1832											
complicans Kirby, 1832	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2
Placusini Mulsant & Rey, 1871											
Placusa Erichson, 1837											
depressa Mäklin, 1845	●	●	●	-	●	●	-	●	●	●	-
tachyporoides (Waltl, 1838)	2	-	-	-	●	2	●	●	-	●	-
incompleta Sjöberg, 1934	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	●	-	●	2
pumilio (Gravenhorst, 1802)	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	●	-	●	-

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
Phytosini Thomson, 1867											
Phytosus Curtis, 1838											
spinifer Curtis, 1838	-	●	2	-	●	●	●	●	-	●	2
balticus Kraatz, 1859	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	-	2	2
Arena Fauvel, 1862											
tabida (Kiesenwetter, 1850)	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hygronomini Thomson, 1859											
Hygronoma Erichson, 1837											
dimidiata (Gravenhorst, 1806)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Hypocyphtini Laporte de Castelnau, 1835											
Holobus Solier, 1849											
(*Oligota* partim)											
apicatus (Erichson, 1837)	2	●	-	-	1	2	●	●	-	2	-
flavicornis (Boisduval & Lacordaire, 1835)	-	●	●	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	-
Oligota Mannerheim, 1830											
granaria Erichson, 1837	-	1	-	-	-	●	●	●	-	2	-
inflata (Mannerheim, 1830)	2	●	●	●	-	2	●	●	●	●	●
parva Kraatz, 1862	2	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	-	●	-
pumilio Kiesenwetter, 1858	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
pusillima (Gravenhorst, 1806)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
picipes (Stephens, 1832)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-
punctulata Heer, 1839 (*atomaria* auct. nec Erichson, 1837)	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-
Cypha Samouelle, 1819											
(*Hypocyphtus* Gyllenhal, 1827)											
longicornis (Paykull, 1800)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
imitator (Luze, 1902)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
tarsalis (Luze, 1902)	●	●	-	●	●	-	2	●	-	●	2
laeviuscula (Mannerheim, 1830)	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	●	-
discoidea (Erichson, 1839)	●	●	-	●	-	●	●	●	-	●	-
suecica (Palm, 1936)	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
nitida (Palm, 1936)	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-
pulicaria (Erichson, 1839)	-	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	2	2	2
hanseni (Palm, 1949)	2	●	-	-	-	-	●	●	-	●	-
seminulum (Erichson, 1839)	2	2	●	-	-	-	●	●	-	●	2
punctum (Motschulsky, 1857)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	-	●	-

SCARABAEOIDEA Latreille, 1802
(Lamellicornia)

LUCANIDAE Latreille, 1804
(Scarabaeidae auct. partim)

Syndesinae MacLeay, 1819

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
Sinodendron Schneider, 1791											
cylindricum (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Lucaninae Latreille, 1804											
Platycerus Geoffroy, 1762											
(*Systenocerus* Weise, 1883)											
caraboides (Linnaeus, 1758)	1	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Dorcus MacLeay, 1819											
parallelipipedus (Linnaeus, 1758)	2	●	-	-	2	●	●	●	●	●	-
Lucanus Scopoli, 1763											
cervus (Linnaeus, 1758)	1	●	-	-	-	2	2	1	1	1	●
TROGIDAE MacLeay, 1819											
(Scarabaeidae auct. partim)											
Trox Fabricius, 1775											
sabulosus (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	-	-	2	●	●	-	2	2
hispidus (Pontoppidan, 1763)	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
scaber (Linnaeus, 1767)	2	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	-
GEOTRUPIDAE Latreille, 1802											
(Scarabaeidae auct. partim)											
Bolboceratinae Mulsant, 1842											
Odonteus Samouelle, 1819											
armiger (Scopoli, 1772)	1	●	-	-	-	●	●	1	-	●	-
Geotrupinae Latreille, 1802											
Geotrupes Latreille, 1796											
spiniger (Marsham, 1802)	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	2
stercorarius (Linnaeus, 1758)	2	●	2	●	●	2	●	●	-	●	2
stercorosus (Scriba, 1791)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
vernalis (Linnaeus, 1758)	2	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	1	●	-
Typhaeus Leach, 1815											
typhoeus (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	2	●	●	1	-	1	-	-	-	1
SCARABAEIDAE Latreille, 1802											
Aphodiinae Leach, 1815											
Aegialiini Lacordaire, 1856											
Aegialia Latreille, 1807											
sabuleti (Panzer, 1797)	1	●	●	●	●	-	●	-	1	1	-
spissipes LeConte, 1878	-	-	●	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-
(*rufa* Fabricius, 1792 nec Degeer, 1778)											
arenaria (Fabricius, 1787)	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
Aphodiini Leach, 1815											
Aphodius Illiger, 1798											
erraticus (Linnaeus, 1758)	2	●	●	●	●	2	1	●	●	2	●
subterraneus (Linnaeus, 1758)	2	1	-	-	2	1	●	1	-	2	●
fossor (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
haemorrhoidalis (Linnaeus, 1758)	2	●	●	-	●	2	●	●	●	●	●
brevis Erichson, 1848	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	1	-	-
putridus (Geoffroy, 1785)	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	1	-
(*arenarius* Olivier, 1789 nec Fabricius, 1787)											
rufipes (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2
luridus (Fabricius, 1775)	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●
depressus (Kugelann, 1792)	-	●	-	●	●	●	●	-	-	●	-
zenkeri Germar, 1813	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	-
pusillus (Herbst, 1789)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
merdarius (Fabricius, 1775)	2	●	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
coenosus (Panzer, 1798)	●	2	●	-	●	-	1	●	1	2	2
quadriguttatus (Herbst, 1783)	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	●	1	1
equestris (Panzer, 1798)	-	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	-	●	-
(*sticticus* Panzer, 1798 nec Linnaeus, 1767)											
conspurcatus (Linnaeus, 1758)	-	●	●	-	●	-	-	1	-	1	-
distinctus (Müller, 1776)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
paykulli Bedel, 1908	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
pictus Sturm, 1805	●	●	●	●	●	-	-	●	-	2	-
obliteratus Panzer, 1823	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
contaminatus (Herbst, 1783)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	1
sphacelatus (Panzer, 1798)	2	●	●	-	●	-	2	-	-	●	-
prodromus (Brahm, 1790)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
ictericus (Laicharting, 1781)	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
immundus Creutzer, 1799	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	-
sordidus (Fabricius, 1775)	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	●
scybalarius (Fabricius, 1781)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*rufus* Moll, 1782 nec Degeer, 1778)											
ater (Degeer, 1774)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
nemoralis Erichson, 1848	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	●	-
uliginosus (Hardy, 1847)	-	-	2	-	2	-	●	-	-	2	-
(*fasciatus* Olivier, 1789 nec Linnaeus, 1758)											
(*tenellus* auct. nec Say, 1823)											
borealis Gyllenhal, 1827	●	1	●	1	●	●	-	-	●	-	●
tomentosus (Müller, 1776)	2	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	1
porcus (Fabricius, 1792)	●	●	●	●	1	2	1	●	●	●	1
scrofa (Fabricius, 1787)	●	●	●	-	2	-	1	1	●	1	1
foetidus (Herbst, 1783)	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	-	2	-
fimetarius (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2
foetens (Fabricius, 1787)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2
varians Duftschmid, 1805	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
plagiatus (Linnaeus, 1767)	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2
granarius (Linnaeus, 1767)	●	●	2	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Heptaulacus Mulsant, 1842											
sus (Herbst, 1783)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
testudinarius (Fabricius, 1775)	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
villosus (Gyllenhal, 1806)	-	2	1	2	●	1	-	-	-	2	-
Oxyomus Dejean, 1833											
sylvestris (Scopoli, 1763)	2	2	1	-	-	●	●	●	2	●	1
Psammodiini Mulsant, 1842											
Diastictus Mulsant, 1842											
vulneratus (Sturm, 1805)	1	●	-	-	1	●	-	-	●	2	-
Psammodius Fallén, 1807											
sulcicollis (Illiger, 1802)	●	1	2	-	●	●	1	●	●	●	●
(*asper* auct. nec Fabricius, 1775)											
Rhyssemus Mulsant, 1842											
germanus (Linnaeus, 1767)	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	2	-
Scarabaeinae Latreille, 1802											
Coprini Leach, 1815											
Copris Geoffroy, 1762											
lunaris (Linnaeus, 1758)	1	●	-	-	-	-	1	1	●	●	2
Caccobius Thomson, 1859											
schreberi (Linnaeus, 1767)	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	1
Onthophagus Latreille, 1802											
ovatus (Linnaeus, 1767)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
joannae Goljan, 1953	2	-	-	1	-	●	1	●	2	●	2
fracticornis (Preyssler, 1790)	1	●	●	2	●	2	●	-	-	●	1
similis (Scriba, 1790)	-	●	●	●	●	●	-	2	-	●	1
nuchicornis (Linnaeus, 1758)	2	●	●	●	●	2	●	2	●	●	2
coenobita (Herbst, 1787)	●	1	-	-	-	●	●	●	2	●	1
vacca (Linnaeus, 1767)	2	●	-	-	-	2	1	1	●	2	-
Melolonthinae MacLeay, 1819/Leach, 1819											
Melolonthini MacLeay, 1819/Leach, 1819											
Melolontha Fabricius, 1775											
melolontha (Linnaeus, 1758)	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
hippocastani Fabricius, 1801	2	2	-	-	●	-	-	2	●	2	-
Amphimallon Berthold, 1827											
solstitiale (Linnaeus, 1758)	2	●	-	2	-	●	●	●	●	●	●
fallenii (Gyllenhal, 1817)	-	●	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	2
Sericini Hope, 1837											
Omaloplia Schönherr, 1817											
(*Homaloplia* auct.)											
alternata Küster, 1849	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	-
(*ruricola* auct. nec Fabricius, 1775)											

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
Maladera Mulsant, 1871											
holosericea (Scopoli, 1772)	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	●	2	●
Serica MacLeay, 1819											
brunnea (Linnaeus, 1758)	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2
Hopliini Latreille, 1829											
Hoplia Illiger, 1803											
farinosa (Linnaeus, 1761)	●	-	2	2	●	-	2	1	●	●	-
graminicola (Fabricius, 1792)	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	-
Rutelinae MacLeay, 1819											
Anomalini Mulsant & Rey, 1842											
Anomala Leach, 1819											
dubia (Scopoli, 1763)	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	●	●	●
Phyllopertha Stephens, 1830											
horticola (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Dynastinae MacLeay, 1819											
Oryctini Mulsant & Rey, 1842											
Oryctes Illiger, 1798											
nasicornis (Linnaeus, 1758)	2	2	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Cetoniinae Leach, 1815											
Valgini Mulsant, 1842											
Valgus Scriba, 1790											
hemipterus (Linnaeus, 1758)	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Trichiini Fleming, 1821											
Osmoderma LePeletier & Audinet-Serville, 1828											
eremita (Scopoli, 1763)	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	1	●	-
Gnorimus LePeletier & Audinet-Serville, 1828											
variabilis (Linnaeus, 1758)	-	1	-	-	-	●	2	●	-	2	-
(*octopunctatus* Fabricius, 1775)											
nobilis (Linnaeus, 1758)	2	2	2	-	-	-	●	●	-	2	-
Cetoniini Leach, 1815											
Cetonia Fabricius, 1775											
aurata (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Liocola Thomson, 1859											
marmorata (Fabricius, 1792)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	-
(*lugubris* Herbst, 1786 nec Fabricius, 1775)											

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
Potosia Mulsant & Rey, 1871											
cuprea (Fabricius, 1775)	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
HYDROPHILOIDEA Latreille, 1802											
(Palpicornia)											
HELOPHORIDAE Leach, 1815											
(Hydrophilidae partim)											
Helophorus Fabricius, 1775											
nubilus Fabricius, 1777	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
tuberculatus Gyllenhal, 1808	2	●	●	-	2	●	●	1	-	1	●
aquaticus (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	-	-	2	2	2	●	-	1	-
(*aquaticus* var. *aequalis* part. auct. nec Thomson, 1868)											
aequalis Thomson, 1868	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*aquaticus* var. *aequalis* part. Thomson, 1868)											
grandis Illiger, 1798	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2
(*aquaticus* auct. nec Linnaeus, 1758)											
brevipalpis Bedel, 1881	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*guttulus* auct. nec Motschulsky, 1860)											
arvernicus Mulsant, 1846	●	●	●	●	●	2	-	-	-	-	-
granularis (Linnaeus, 1761)	2	2	●	1	●	●	●	●	-	●	●
minutus Fabricius, 1775	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
fulgidicollis Motschulsky, 1860	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
griseus Herbst, 1793	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
nanus Sturm, 1836	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
redtenbacheri Kuwert, 1885	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	●	-
(*pumilio* auct. nec Erichson, 1837)											
laticollis Thomson, 1853	●	-	●	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-
strigifrons Thomson, 1868	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
asperatus Rey, 1885	1	-	1	●	-	-	-	●	-	-	2
flavipes Fabricius, 1792	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	●	●
obscurus Mulsant, 1844	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*walkeri* Sharp, 1916)											
GEORISSIDAE Laporte de Castelnau, 1840											
(Hydrophilidae partim)											
Georissus Latreille, 1809											
crenulatus (Rossi, 1794)	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
HYDROCHIDAE Thomson, 1859											
(Hydrophilidae partim)											
Hydrochus Leach, 1817											
elongatus (Schaller, 1783)	1	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	-
ignicollis Motschulsky, 1860	●	●	2	●	●	2	2	●	2	2	●
carinatus Germar, 1824	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
brevis (Herbst, 1793)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
megaphallus Berge Henegouwen, 1988	2	2	2	-	2	2	-	●	-	●	●
SPERCHEIDAE Erichson, 1837 (Hydrophilidae partim)											
Spercheus Kugelann, 1798											
emarginatus (Schaller, 1783)	●	●	2	●	1	●	●	●	●	●	-
HYDROPHILIDAE Latreille, 1802											
Hydrophilinae Latreille, 1802											
Berosini Mulsant, 1844											
Berosus Leach, 1817											
luridus (Linnaeus, 1761)	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●
signaticollis (Charpentier, 1825)	2	1	●	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-
spinosus (Steven, 1808)	-	-	2	●	1	●	●	●	●	●	-
fulvus Kuwert, 1888	1	●	-	●	●	●	-	1	-	●	-
Chaetarthriini Bedel 1881 (1844)											
Chaetarthria Stephens, 1835											
seminulum (Herbst, 1787)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Anacaenini Hansen, 1991											
Paracymus Thomson, 1867											
aeneus (Germar, 1824)	1	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	-	●	-
Anacaena Thomson, 1859											
globulus (Paykull, 1798)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
lutescens (Stephens, 1829)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
limbata (Fabricius, 1792)	●	●	●	●	1	●	●	●	●	●	●
Laccobiini Bertrand, 1967 (Oocyclini Hansen, 1991)											
Laccobius Erichson, 1837											
minutus (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
biguttatus Gerhardt, 1877	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●
sinuatus Motschulsky, 1849	-	●	1	●	●	1	●	●	-	●	●
striatulus (Fabricius, 1801)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
bipunctatus (Fabricius, 1775)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Hydrophilini Latreille, 1802											
Helochares Mulsant, 1844											
punctatus Sharp, 1869	●	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
obscurus (Müller, 1776) (*lividus* auct. nec Forster, 1771)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
Enochrus Thomson, 1859											
melanocephalus (Olivier, 1792)	●	●	●	1	●	●	●	●	●	●	2
affinis (Thunberg, 1794)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
coarctatus (Gredler, 1863)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
ochropterus (Marsham, 1802)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
fuscipennis (Thomson, 1884)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
quadripunctatus (Herbst, 1797)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
halophilus (Bedel, 1878)	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	●	-	●	-
bicolor (Fabricius, 1792)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
testaceus (Fabricius, 1801)	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●
Cymbiodyta Bedel, 1881											
marginella (Fabricius, 1792)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Hydrobius Leach, 1815											
fuscipes (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Limnoxenus Motschulsky, 1853											
niger (Gmelin, 1790)	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	-	-	-
Hydrochara Berthold, 1827											
(*Hydrophilus* auct. nec Geoffroy, 1762)											
caraboides (Linnaeus, 1758)	2	-	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●
Hydrophilus Geoffroy, 1762											
(*Hydrous* Linnaeus, 1775)											
piceus (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	1	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	2	-
aterrimus Eschscholtz, 1822	-	●	2	-	-	1	●	●	2	●	●
Sphaeridiinae Latreille, 1802											
Coelostomatini Heyden, 1891 (1886)											
Coelostoma Brullé, 1835											
orbiculare (Fabricius, 1775)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Megasternini Mulsant, 1844											
Cercyon Leach, 1817											
laminatus Sharp, 1873	-	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	-	●	-
ustulatus (Preyssler, 1790)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
littoralis (Gyllenhal, 1808)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
depressus Stephens, 1829	2	2	-	1	-	●	2	●	2	●	●
obsoletus (Gyllenhal, 1808)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*lugubris* auct. nec Geoffroy, 1785)											
impressus (Sturm, 1807)	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	-
haemorrhoidalis (Fabricius, 1775)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
melanocephalus (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
lateralis (Marsham, 1802)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
bifenestratus Küster, 1851	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
marinus Thomson, 1853	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
unipunctatus (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
quisquilius (Linnaeus, 1761)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
terminatus (Marsham, 1802)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	2
pygmaeus (Illiger, 1801)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
nigriceps (Marsham, 1802)	●	●	●	●	2	2	2	●	●	●	-
(*atricapillus* Marsham, 1802)											
granarius Erichson, 1837	●	●	-	2	-	●	2	●	-	●	-
tristis (Illiger, 1801)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
convexiusculus Stephens, 1829	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
sternalis (Sharp, 1918)	●	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*subsulcatus* auct. nec Rey, 1885)											
analis (Paykull, 1798)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Megasternum Mulsant, 1844											
obscurum (Marsham, 1802)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*boletophagum* auct. nec Marsham, 1802)											
Cryptopleurum Mulsant, 1844											
subtile Sharp, 1884	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	●	-
minutum (Fabricius, 1775)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
crenatum (Kugelann, 1794)	●	●	●	1	2	●	●	●	●	●	●
Sphaeridiini Latreille, 1802											
Sphaeridium Fabricius, 1775											
marginatum Fabricius, 1787	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
bipustulatum Fabricius, 1781	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
substriatum Faldermann, 1838	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	2	-
lunatum Fabricius, 1792	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
scarabaeoides (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
HISTEROIDEA Gyllenhal, 1808											
SPHAERITIDAE Shuckard, 1839											
Sphaerites Duftschmid, 1805											
glabratus (Fabricius, 1792)	2	●	●	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-
HISTERIDAE Gyllenhal, 1808											
Abraeinae MacLeay, 1819											
Abraeini MacLeay, 1819											
Chaetabraeus Portevin, 1929											
(*Abraeus* partim)											
globulus (Creutzer, 1799)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Abraeus Leach, 1817											
granulum Erichson, 1839	●	1	●	-	-	1	●	●	●	●	-
perpusillus (Marsham, 1802)	-	●	-	-	2	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*globosus* Hoffmann, 1803)											
Plegaderini Portevin, 1929											

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
Plegaderus Erichson, 1834											
vulneratus (Panzer, 1797)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
dissectus Erichson, 1839	●	●	-	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	-
Acritini Wenzel, 1944											
Acritus LeConte, 1853											
minutus (Herbst, 1792)	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	1	-
nigricornis (Hoffmann, 1803)	-	●	●	●	1	●	●	●	●	●	-
Aeletes Horn, 1873											
(*Acritus* partim)											
atomarius (Aubé, 1842)	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	●	-	●	-
Saprininae Blanchard, 1845											
Saprinus Erichson, 1834											
semistriatus (Scriba, 1790)	-	●	●	2	●	2	●	●	2	●	●
subnitescens Bickhardt, 1909	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
planiusculus Motschulsky, 1849	●	●	●	2	●	2	●	1	●	2	●
(*cuspidatus* Ihssen, 1949)											
rugifer (Paykull, 1809)	2	●	●	-	-	●	-	●	●	-	-
virescens (Paykull, 1798)	2	●	●	2	●	●	●	1	●	2	2
aeneus (Fabricius, 1775)	●	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●
immundus (Gyllenhal, 1827)	-	-	-	-	●	-	●	-	-	●	2
Chalcionellus Reichardt, 1932											
(*Saprinus* partim)											
decemstriatus (Rossi, 1792)	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	●	2
Hypocacculus Bickhardt, 1916											
(*Saprinus* partim)											
rufipes (Kugelann, 1792)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	●	2	2
Hypocaccus Thomson, 1867											
(*Saprinus* partim)											
(*Pachylopus* auct. nec Erichson, 1834)											
rugiceps (Duftschmid, 1805)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	2	●	●
rugifrons (Paykull, 1798)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
metallicus (Herbst, 1792)	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	2	●	●	●
dimidiatus (Illiger, 1807)	-	●	●	●	●	-	-	-	-	-	2
(*maritimus* Stephens, 1830)											
Gnathoncus Jacquelin du Val, 1858											
rotundatus (Kugelann, 1792)	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*nanus* Scriba, 1790 nec Piller & Mitterpacher, 1783)											
nannetensis (Marseul, 1862)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
buyssoni Auzat, 1917	-	●	-	-	●	2	●	2	-	●	-
communis (Marseul, 1862)	-	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	-	1	-
(*schmidti* Reitter, 1894)											
Myrmetes Marseul, 1862											
paykulli Kanaar, 1979	-	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	-
(*piceus* Paykull, 1809 nec Marsham, 1802)											
Dendrophilinae Reitter, 1909											

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
Dendrophilini Reitter, 1909											
Dendrophilus Leach, 1817											
punctatus (Herbst, 1792)	-	●	2	-	-	2	●	●	●	●	-
pygmaeus (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	1
Paromalini Reitter, 1909											
Carcinops Marseul, 1855											
pumilio (Erichson, 1834)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*quatuordecimstriata* Stephens, 1835)											
Paromalus Erichson, 1834											
(*Micromalus* Lewis, 1907)											
flavicornis (Herbst, 1792)	-	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Onthophilinae MacLeay, 1819											
Onthophilus Leach, 1817											
striatus (Forster, 1771)	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	●	-	●	-
punctatus (Müller, 1776)	2	●	2	-	●	-	1	●	●	-	-
(*sulcatus* Moll, 1784)											
Histerinae Gyllenhal, 1808											
Histerini Gyllenhal, 1808											
Margarinotus Marseul, 1853											
(*Hister* partim)											
terricola (Germar, 1824)	●	2	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	-
striola (Sahlberg, 1819)	●	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
merdarius (Hoffmann, 1803)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	●	-
brunneus (Fabricius, 1775)	1	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*cadaverinus* Hoffmann, 1803)											
obscurus (Kugelann, 1792)	2	●	●	2	●	●	2	2	●	2	2
(*stercorarius* Hoffmann, 1803)											
bipustulatus (Schrank, 1781)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
purpurascens (Herbst, 1792)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
neglectus (Germar, 1813)	-	2	●	-	1	●	2	-	1	●	1
ventralis (Marseul, 1854)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	●
carbonarius (Hoffmann, 1803)	●	●	●	2	●	2	2	●	●	●	●
marginatus (Erichson, 1834)	2	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
Hister Linnaeus, 1758											
unicolor Linnaeus, 1758	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
quadrinotatus Scriba, 1790	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
funestus Erichson, 1834	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
bissexstriatus Fabricius, 1801	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	●	1
Atholus Thomson, 1859											
(*Hister* partim)											
bimaculatus (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	-	1	●	●	●	●	●	-
duodecimstriatus (Schrank, 1781)	1	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
praetermissus (Peyron, 1856)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	●	1
corvinus (Germar, 1817)*	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Platysomatini Bickhardt, 1914											
Platysoma Leach, 1817											
(*Cylister* Cooman, 1941)											
minus (Rossi, 1792)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(*frontale* Paykull, 1798)											
compressum (Herbst, 1783)	2	●	-	-	2	●	●	●	1	●	-
lineare Erichson, 1834	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
angustatum (Hoffmann, 1803)	-	●	●	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hololeptini Hope, 1840											
Hololepta Paykull, 1811											
plana (Sulzer, 1776)	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	-
Hetaeriinae Marseul, 1857											
Hetaerius Erichson, 1834											
ferrugineus (Olivier, 1789)	-	1	-	-	-	2	●	1	●	●	●
SCIRTOIDEA Fleming, 1821											
EUCINETIDAE Lacordaire, 1857											
Eucinetus Germar, 1818											
haemorrhoidalis (Germar, 1818)	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	-	-	●	●
(*haemorrhous* Duftschmid, 1825)											
CLAMBIDAE Fischer, 1821											
Calyptomerinae Crowson, 1955											
Calyptomerus Redtenbacher, 1849											
dubius (Marsham, 1802)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Clambinae Fischer, 1821											
Clambus Fischer v. Waldheim, 1821											
punctulum (Beck, 1817)	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
(*borealis* Strand, 1946)											
armadillo (Degeer, 1774)	●	●	-	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	-
pubescens Redtenbacher, 1849	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
pallidulus Reitter, 1911	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	-	-	-
nigrellus Reitter, 1914	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●
gibbulus (LeConte, 1850)	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
SCIRTIDAE Fleming, 1821											
(Helodidae Agassiz, 1846)											
Elodes Latreille, 1796											
(*Helodes* auct.)											
minuta (Linnaeus, 1767)	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*pseudominuta* Klausnitzer, 1971)											
tricuspis Nyholm, 1985	2	●	-	1	2	-	-	●	-	-	-
(*elongata* auct. nec Tournier, 1868)											
marginata (Fabricius, 1798)	●	●	●	-	2	●	1	1	●	2	●
Microcara Thomson, 1859											
testacea (Linnaeus, 1767)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Cyphon Paykull, 1799											
phragmiteticola Nyholm, 1955	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
variabilis (Thunberg, 1787)	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	-	-	●	2
pubescens (Fabricius, 1792)	-	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
punctipennis Sharp, 1873	-	●	●	●	-	-	-	-	-	●	-
ochraceus Stephens, 1830	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
hilaris Nyholm, 1944	●	●	●	●	●	-	●	●	-	●	●
kongsbergensis Munster, 1924	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	●	-	●	-
padi (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
coarctatus Paykull, 1799	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
palustris Thomson, 1855	-	●	2	-	●	-	-	2	-	●	●
Prionocyphon Redtenbacher, 1858											
serricornis (Müller, 1821)	2	●	-	●	1	●	●	●	●	●	●
Scirtes Illiger, 1807											
hemisphaericus (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
orbicularis (Panzer, 1793)	●	-	-	●	-	2	-	●	-	●	-
DASCILLOIDEA Guérin-Méneville, 1843 (1834)											
DASCILLIDAE Guérin-Méneville, 1843 (1834)											
Dascillinae Guérin-Méneville, 1843 (1834)											
Dascillus Latreille, 1796											
cervinus (Linnaeus, 1758)	1	2	●	-	●	2	●	2	●	●	●
BUPRESTOIDEA Leach, 1815											
BUPRESTIDAE Leach, 1815											
Buprestinae Leach, 1815											
Anthaxiini Laporte de Castelnau & Gory, 1839											

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
Oxypteris Kirby, 1837											
(*Melanophila* auct. nec Eschscholtz, 1829)											
acuminata (Degeer, 1774)	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
Anthaxia Eschscholtz, 1829											
quadripunctata (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Chrysobothrini Laporte de Castelnau & Gory, 1839											
Chrysobothris Eschscholtz, 1829											
affinis (Fabricius, 1794)	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	1	-	●	-
Agrilinae Laporte de Castelnau, 1835											
Agrilini Laporte de Castelnau, 1835											
Agrilus Curtis, 1825											
angustulus (Illiger, 1803)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
betuleti (Ratzeburg, 1837)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-
cyanescens Ratzeburg, 1837	●	●	●	●	●	-	-	-	-	-	-
laticornis (Illiger, 1803)	2	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	-	●	-
sulcicollis Lacordaire, 1835	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	-
viridis (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	-	2	●	●	●	1
Aphanisticini Jacquelin du Val, 1859											
Aphanisticus Latreille, 1810											
pusillus (Olivier, 1790)	1	●	-	-	1	●	●	●	●	●	●
Trachyini Laporte de Castelnau, 1835											
Trachys Fabricius, 1801											
minutus (Linnaeus, 1758)	1	●	-	-	-	2	●	-	1	2	-
troglodytes Gyllenhal, 1817	-	●	-	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●
scrobiculatus Kiesenwetter, 1857 (*pumilus* auct. nec Illiger, 1803)	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	-
Habroloma Thomson, 1864											
(*Trachys* partim)											
nana (Paykull, 1799)	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	●
BYRRHOIDEA Latreille, 1804											
(Dryopoidea Billberg, 1820 (1817))											
BYRRHIDAE Latreille, 1804											
Byrrhinae Latreille, 1804											
Simplocaria Stephens, 1830											
semistriata (Fabricius, 1794)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
Morychus Erichson, 1846											
aeneus (Fabricius, 1775)	2	●	●	2	●	2	●	●	●	●	-
Cytilus Erichson, 1846											
sericeus (Forster, 1771)	2	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	2
auricomus (Duftschmid, 1825)	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●
Byrrhus Linnaeus, 1767											
fasciatus (Forster, 1771)	1	●	●	2	●	●	●	1	●	●	●
pilula (Linnaeus, 1758)	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
arietinus Steffahny, 1842	-	●	●	-	●	-	-	-	●	●	-
pustulatus (Forster, 1771)	2	●	●	-	●	●	●	1	●	2	2
Porcinolus Mulsant & Rey, 1869											
murinus (Fabricius, 1794)	2	●	●	●	2	-	●	1	●	2	-
Syncalyptinae Mulsant & Rey, 1869											
Chaetophora Kirby & Spence, 1823											
(*Syncalypta* Dillwyn, 1829)											
spinosa (Rossi, 1794)	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	-	-	-
Curimopsis Ganglbauer, 1902											
(*Syncalypta* auct. partim)											
setigera (Illiger, 1798)	●	2	-	●	-	●	●	●	2	2	●
nigrita (Palm, 1934)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	-	●	-
ELMIDAE Curtis, 1830											
(Elminthidae auct.)											
Elminae Curtis, 1830											
Elmis Latreille, 1798											
aenea (Müller, 1806)	●	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●
Oulimnius Des Gozis, 1886											
tuberculatus (Müller, 1806)	●	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●
troglodytes (Gyllenhal, 1827)	-	●	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	●	-
Limnius Illiger, 1802											
volckmari (Panzer, 1793)	●	●	●	-	●	●	-	●	●	●	●
intermedius Fairmaire, 1881	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(*muelleri* auct. nec Erichson, 1847)											
Riolus Mulsant & Rey, 1872											
cupreus (Müller, 1806)	-	●	-	-	1	2	-	●	●	●	-
DRYOPIDAE Billberg, 1820 (1817)											
Dryops Olivier, 1791											
auriculatus (Geoffroy, 1785)	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●
anglicanus Edwards, 1909	●	-	2	-	-	2	●	●	-	●	-
griseus (Erichson, 1847)	●	-	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	-
similaris Bollow, 1936	-	-	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	2
luridus (Erichson, 1847)	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	1	●	●	●
ernesti Des Gozis, 1886	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●
nitidulus (Heer, 1841)	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	1

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
LIMNICHIDAE Erichson, 1846											
(Byrrhidae partim)											
Limnichinae Erichson, 1846											
Limnichus Dejean, 1821											
pygmaeus (Sturm, 1807)	2	●	-	-	1	●	●	1	●	2	●
HETEROCERIDAE MacLeay, 1825											
Heterocerinae MacLeay, 1825											
Heterocerus Fabricius, 1792											
flexuosus Stephens, 1828	●	●	●	●	●	●	1	-	-	●	2
obsoletus Curtis, 1828	●	●	●	●	1	●	●	●	●	●	-
marginatus (Fabricius, 1787)	●	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
fenestratus (Thunberg, 1784)	●	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	2
fusculus Kiesenwetter, 1843	-	●	2	●	●	●	●	2	●	2	●
hispidulus Kiesenwetter, 1843	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
intermedius Kiesenwetter, 1843	-	-	1	-	-	●	●	●	●	-	●
aureolus (Schiødte, 1866)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
PSEPHENIDAE Lacordaire, 1854											
(Eubriidae Lacordaire, 1857)											
Eubriinae Lacordaire, 1857											
Eubria Germar, 1818											
palustris Germar, 1818	-	2	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-
ELATEROIDEA Leach, 1815											
(Cantharoidea Imhoff, 1856)											
EUCNEMIDAE Eschscholtz, 1829											
Melasinae Fleming, 1821											
Melasini Fleming, 1921											
Melasis Olivier, 1790											
buprestoides (Linnaeus, 1761)	●	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Xylobiini Reitter, 1911											
Xylophilus Mannerheim, 1823											
(*Xylobius* Latreille, 1834)											
corticalis (Paykull, 1800)	●	●	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Epiphanini Muona, 1993											

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
Hylis Des Gozis, 1886											
(*Hypocaelus* Guérin-Méneville, 1843 nec Dejean, 1833)											
foveicollis (Thomson, 1874)	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	●	-
(*fleischeri* Olexa, 1954)											
olexai (Palm, 1955)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-
Dirhagini Reitter, 1911											
Microrhagus Dejean, 1833											
(*Dirhagus* Latreille, 1834)											
pygmaeus (Fabricius, 1792)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Eucneminae Eschscholtz, 1829											
Eucnemini Eschscholtz, 1829											
Eucnemis Ahrens, 1812											
capucina Ahrens, 1812	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	1	-
THROSCIDAE Laporte de Castelnau, 1840											
Trixagus Kugelann, 1794											
(*Throscus* Latreille, 1796)											
dermestoides (Linnaeus, 1767)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
carinifrons (Bonvouloir, 1859)	-	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
duvalii (Bonvouloir, 1859)	-	-	-	-	-	●	2	-	-	●	-
(*obtusus* auct. nec Curtis, 1827)											
atticus Reitter, 1921	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-
(*caucasicus* auct. nec Reitter, 1921)											
ELATERIDAE Leach, 1815											
Agrypninae Candèze, 1857/Lacordaire, 1857											
Agrypnini Candèze, 1857/Lacordaire, 1857											
Agrypnus Eschscholtz, 1829											
(*Lacon* auct. nec Laporte de Castelnau, 1838)											
murinus (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Adelocerini Buysson, 1893											
Lacon Laporte de Castelnau, 1838											
(*Adelocera* auct. nec Latreille, 1829)											
lepidopterus (Panzer, 1801)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Denticollinae Stein & Weise, 1877 (1856)											
Denticollini Stein & Weise, 1877 (1856)											

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
Hypnoidus Dillwyn, 1829											
riparius (Fabricius, 1792)	2	●	●	●	●	●	-	●	-	●	-
Cidnopus Thomson, 1859											
(*Limonius* auct. nec Eschscholtz, 1829)											
pilosus (Leske, 1785)	2	●	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●
aeruginosus (Olivier, 1790)	●	●	●	2	●	●	-	2	●	●	-
minutus (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Limonius Eschscholtz, 1829											
(*Pheletes* Kiesenwetter, 1858)											
aeneoniger (Degeer, 1774)	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Denticollis Piller & Mitterpacher, 1783											
rubens Piller & Mitterpacher, 1783	●	●	-	-	-	●	-	●	-	-	-
linearis (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Athous Eschscholtz, 1829											
vittatus (Fabricius, 1792)	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
haemorrhoidalis (Fabricius, 1801)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
subfuscus (Müller, 1764)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Hemicrepidius Germar, 1839											
(*Athous* partim)											
niger (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
hirtus (Herbst, 1784)	2	●	2	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Stenagostus Thomson, 1859											
(*Athous* partim)											
rhombeus (Olivier, 1790)	●	1	-	-	●	●	●	●	-	●	-
(*villosus* auct. nec Geoffroy, 1785)											
Crepidophorus Mulsant & Guillebeau, 1853											
(*Athous* partim)											
mutilatus (Rosenhauer, 1847)	-	-	-	-	1	-	●	●	●	●	-
Limoniscus Reitter, 1905											
violaceus (Müller, 1821)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Prosternini Gistel, 1856											
Actenicerus Kiesenwetter, 1858											
(*Corymbites* partim)											
sjaelandicus (Müller, 1764)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Anostirus Thomson, 1859											
(*Corymbites* partim)											
castaneus (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	-
purpureus (Poda, 1761)*	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ctenicera Latreille, 1829											
(*Corymbites* partim)											
pectinicornis (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Selatosomus Stephens, 1830											
(*Corymbites* partim)											
impressus (Fabricius, 1792)	●	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	2
nigricornis (Panzer, 1799)	●	2	●	●	●	-	2	2	-	1	●
aeneus (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
cruciatus (Linnaeus, 1758)	2	●	-	-	●	●	●	2	●	●	●

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
Prosternon Latreille, 1834											
tessellatum (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Aplotarsus Stephens, 1830											
(*Corymbites* partim)											
incanus (Gyllenhal, 1827)	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	-	-	-	-
Calambus Thomson, 1859											
(*Corymbites* partim)											
bipustulatus (Linnaeus, 1767)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Hypoganus Kiesenwetter, 1858											
inunctus (Lacordaire, 1835)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*cinctus* Paykull, 1800 nec Panzer, 1796)											
Negastriinae Nakane & Kishii, 1956											
Negastrius Thomson, 1859											
(*Hypnoidus* partim)											
pulchellus (Linnaeus, 1761)	2	●	●	2	●	2	2	1	1	●	-
arenicola (Boheman, 1853)	●	1	●	●	●	-	-	-	-	●	●
sabulicola (Boheman, 1853)	2	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	1	●	2
Zorochros Thomson, 1859											
(*Hypnoidus* partim)											
minimus (Lacordaire, 1835)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-
(*dermestoides* Herbst, 1806 nec Linnaeus, 1767)											
Oedostethus LeConte, 1853											
(*Hypnoidus* partim)											
quadripustulatus (Fabricius, 1792)	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	●
Elaterinae Leach, 1815											
Megapenthini Gurjeva, 1973											
Procraerus Reitter, 1905											
tibialis (Lacordaire, 1835)	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	-
Ampedini Gistel, 1856											
Ampedus Dejean, 1833											
(*Elater* auct. nec Linnaeus, 1758)											
cinnabarinus (Eschscholtz, 1829)	●	●	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	-
sanguineus (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	●
rufipennis (Stephens, 1830)	-	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	-
pomonae (Stephens, 1830)	●	●	2	-	●	2	●	●	●	●	-
quercicola (Buysson, 1887)	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	-
sanguinolentus (Schrank, 1776)	2	-	-	-	2	●	●	●	1	●	-
nigroflavus (Goeze, 1777)	●	●	-	-	●	-	●	●	●	●	-
pomorum (Herbst, 1784)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*ferrugatus* Lacordaire, 1835)											
hjorti (Rye, 1905)	-	●	-	-	●	-	●	●	●	●	-
elegantulus (Schönherr, 1817)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
balteatus (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
praeustus (Fabricius, 1792)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	●	-
cardinalis (Schiødte, 1865)	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	-	●	-
erythrogonus (Müller, 1821)	●	●	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-
nigerrimus (Lacordaire, 1835)	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	2	-	●	-
nigrinus (Herbst, 1784)	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
Ischnodes Germar, 1844											
sanguinicollis (Panzer, 1793)	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	-
Elaterini Leach, 1815											
Elater Linnaeus, 1758											
(*Ludius* Berthold, 1827)											
ferrugineus Linnaeus, 1758	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	-	●	-
Sericus Eschscholtz, 1829											
brunneus (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	●
Melanotini Candèze, 1859 (1856)											
Melanotus Eschscholtz, 1829											
villosus (Geoffroy, 1785)	●	1	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*rufipes* Herbst, 1784 nec Goeze, 1777)											
castanipes (Paykull, 1800)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
punctolineatus (Pelerin, 1829)	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	●
Agriotini Laporte de Castelnau, 1840											
Agriotes Eschscholtz, 1829											
ustulatus (Schaller, 1783)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	●
pilosellus (Schönherr, 1817)	2	●	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
(*elongatus* auct. nec Marsham, 1802)											
acuminatus (Stephens, 1830)	●	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	-
sputator (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	2	●	1	●	●	●	●	●	●
lineatus (Linnaeus, 1767)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
obscurus (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Ectinus Eschscholtz, 1829											
(*Agriotes* partim)											
aterrimus (Linnaeus, 1761)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
Dalopius Eschscholtz, 1829											
marginatus (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Adrastus Eschscholtz, 1829											
pallens (Fabricius, 1792)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*nitidulus* Marsham, 1802 nec Fabricius, 1787)											
Cardiophorinae Candèze, 1859											
Cardiophorus Eschscholtz, 1829											
ruficollis (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	-	-	-	1	-	●	●	●
asellus Erichson, 1840	2	●	-	2	●	●	-	●	●	●	●

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
Dicronychus Brullé, 1832											
(*Cardiophorus* partim)											
cinereus (Herbst, 1784)	●	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	●
equisetioides Lohse, 1976	●	-	●	-	●	●	2	●	●	-	2
(*equiseti* auct. nec Herbst, 1784)											
DRILIDAE Blanchard, 1845											
Drilus Olivier, 1790											
concolor Ahrens, 1812	2	●	-	-	-	2	●	●	●	2	●
LYCIDAE Laporte de Castelnau, 1836											
Erotinae LeConte, 1881											
Dictyoptera Latreille, 1829											
aurora (Herbst, 1784)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	●	-
Pyropterus Mulsant, 1838											
(*Dictyoptera* partim)											
nigroruber (Degeer, 1774)	●	●	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	●	-
(*affinis* Paykull, 1799)											
Platycis Thomson, 1859											
(incl. *Dictyoptera* partim)											
minutus (Fabricius, 1787)	-	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	-	●	-
cosnardi (Chevrolat, 1829)	●	●	-	-	-	2	●	●	●	●	-
Calochrominae Lacordaire, 1857											
Lygistopterus Dejean, 1833											
sanguineus (Linnaeus, 1758)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
LAMPYRIDAE Latreille, 1817											
Lampyrinae Latreille, 1817											
Lampyris Geoffroy, 1762											
noctiluca (Linnaeus, 1758)	-	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	-	●	2
Phosphaenus Laporte de Castelnau, 1833											
hemipterus (Goeze, 1777)	2	-	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●
CANTHARIDAE Imhoff, 1856 (1815)											
Cantharinae Imhoff, 1856 (1815)											
Podabrus Westwood, 1838											
alpinus (Paykull, 1798)	2	●	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●
Ancistronycha Märkel, 1852											
(*Cantharis* partim)											
cyanipennis (Faldermann, 1835)	2	●	●	-	●	●	-	●	●	2	-
(*violacea* Paykull, 1798 nec Thunberg, 1784)											

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
Cantharis Linnaeus, 1758											
nigricans (Müller, 1776)	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
lateralis Linnaeus, 1758	●	●	2	-	●	●	●	●	-	●	-
fusca Linnaeus, 1758	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	1
rustica Fallén, 1807	●	●	2	2	●	2	●	●	●	2	●
annularis Ménétriés, 1836	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●
obscura Linnaeus, 1758	2	●	●	1	●	●	-	●	●	●	●
pellucida Fabricius, 1792	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
livida Linnaeus, 1758	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
quadripunctata (Müller, 1776)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●
rufa Linnaeus, 1758	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
pallida Goeze, 1777	●	●	●	●	-	●	●	-	●	●	-
cryptica Ashe, 1947	2	2	●	2	-	-	●	●	-	●	-
figurata Mannerheim, 1843	2	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●
decipiens Baudi, 1871	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
fulvicollis Fabricius, 1792	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
nigra (Degeer, 1774)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*bicolor* Herbst, 1784 nec Linnaeus, 1763)											
paludosa Fallén, 1807	●	●	●	●	●	2	-	2	●	●	2
Absidia Mulsant, 1863											
(*Podistra* auct. nec Motschulsky, 1839)											
rufotestacea (Letzner, 1845)	2	2	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
schoenherri (Dejean, 1837)	-	2	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-
(*pilosa* Paykull, 1798 nec Scopoli, 1763)											
Rhagonycha Eschscholtz, 1830											
fulva (Scopoli, 1763)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
lutea (Müller, 1764)	●	●	●	-	2	●	●	●	●	●	●
testacea (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	-	●	●	2	2	-	●	●
limbata Thomson, 1864	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
lignosa (Müller, 1764)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
elongata (Fallén, 1807)	-	●	-	-	●	-	-	-	2	●	-
atra (Linnaeus, 1767)	●	●	●	●	●	-	2	●	-	●	●
Silinae Mulsant, 1862											
Silis Charpentier, 1825											
ruficollis (Fabricius, 1775)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Malthininae Kiesenwetter, 1852											
Malthinus Latreille, 1806											
facialis Thomson, 1864	●	●	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
punctatus (Geoffroy, 1785)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*flaveolus* Herbst, 1786)											
biguttatus (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	-	●	-
(*biguttulus* Paykull, 1800)											
frontalis (Marsham, 1802)	-	●	-	-	●	2	●	●	●	●	-
Malthodes Kiesenwetter, 1852											
marginatus (Latreille, 1806)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
mysticus Kiesenwetter, 1852	●	2	●	-	●	2	●	●	●	●	-

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
guttifer Kiesenwetter, 1852	●	●	●	-	2	2	●	-	-	●	2
flavoguttatus Kiesenwetter, 1852	2	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-
dispar (Germar, 1824)	-	2	●	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
minimus (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	-	-	2	●	●	-	●	-
fuscus (Waltl, 1838)	●	●	●	-	-	●	-	-	-	●	-
fibulatus Kiesenwetter, 1852	2	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	-	●	●
maurus (Laporte de Castelnau, 1840)	2	●	●	-	-	2	●	1	-	2	-
brevicollis (Paykull, 1798)	2	●	●	-	●	2	2	-	-	2	●
crassicornis (Mäklin, 1846)	-	●	-	-	●	-	●	●	-	●	-
spathifer Kiesenwetter, 1852	2	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	-	●	-
pumilus (Brébisson, 1835)	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	-	●	●

DERODONTOIDEA LeConte, 1861

DERODONTIDAE LeConte, 1861

Laricobiinae Mulsant & Rey, 1863-64

Laricobius Rosenhauer, 1846
erichsonii Rosenhauer, 1846 ● ● ● - ● ● ● ● ● ● ●

BOSTRICHOIDEA Latreille, 1802
(Dermestoidea Latreille, 1804)

NOSODENDRIDAE Erichson, 1846

Nosodendron Latreille, 1804
fasciculare (Olivier, 1790) 2 - ● - - ● ● ● ● ● ●

DERMESTIDAE Latreille, 1804

Dermestinae Latreille, 1804

Dermestes Linnaeus, 1758
frischii Kugelann, 1792 1 ● - - - - ● - - ● -
murinus Linnaeus, 1758 1 - ● - ● - ● - 1 - -
gyllenhalii Laporte de Castelnau, 1840 - - - - ● - ● - - - ●
(*atomarius* Erichson, 1846)
szekessyi Kalik, 1950 ● ● - ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ●
laniarius Illiger, 1801 1 ● - - - ● ● 2 ● ● ●
lardarius Linnaeus, 1758 ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ●
haemorrhoidalis Küster, 1852 - - - - - ● - - - ● -

Trinodinae Casey, 1900

Trinodes Dejean, 1821
hirtus (Fabricius, 1781) - 1 - - - 2 ● ● - ● -

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
Thylodriinae Semenov-Tian-Shanskij, 1913											
Thylodrias Motschulsky, 1839											
contractus Motschulsky, 1839	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-
Attageninae Laporte de Castelnau, 1840											
Attagenus Latreille, 1802											
smirnovi Zhantiev, 1973	-	●	●	-	-	-	●	●	-	●	-
(*brunneus* auct. nec Faldermann, 1835)											
(*longicornis* auct. nec Pic, 1894)											
pellio (Linnaeus, 1758)	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
woodroffei Halstead & Green, 1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-
(*fasciatus* auct. nec Thunberg, 1795)											
Megatominae Leach, 1815											
Megatomini Leach, 1815											
Megatoma Herbst, 1792											
undata (Linnaeus, 1758)	1	●	-	-	-	1	●	●	-	●	-
Reesa Beal, 1967											
vespulae (Milliron, 1939)	-	●	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	-
Globicornis Latreille, 1829											
emarginata (Gyllenhal, 1808)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	●	-	2	-
(*marginata* Paykull, 1798 nec Thunberg, 1781)											
corticalis (Eichhoff, 1863)	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
fasciata (Fairmaire, 1859)	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	2	-
Trogoderma Dejean, 1821											
granarium Everts, 1898	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	●	-
angustum (Solier, 1849)	-	●	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-
Ctesias Stephens, 1830											
serra (Fabricius, 1792)	-	●	-	●	●	2	●	●	-	●	●
Anthrenini Gistel, 1856											
Anthrenus Geoffroy, 1762											
pimpinellae Fabricius, 1775	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	-
flavipes LeConte, 1854	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-
verbasci (Linnaeus, 1767)	-	●	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	●	-
museorum (Linnaeus, 1761)	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
fuscus Olivier, 1789	●	●	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	●	-
BOSTRICHIDAE Latreille, 1802											
(Lyctidae Billberg, 1820)											
Dinoderinae Thomson, 1863											
Rhyzopertha Stephens, 1830											
dominica (Fabricius, 1792)	-	2	2	-	●	●	-	-	-	●	-

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
Lyctinae Billberg, 1820											
Lyctus Fabricius, 1792											
linearis (Goeze, 1777)	1	1	2	2	1	-	●	-	1	●	-
brunneus (Stephens, 1830)	●	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	●	-
ANOBIIDAE Fleming, 1821 (Ptinidae Latreille, 1802)											
Eucradinae LeConte, 1861											
Hedobia Dejean, 1821											
imperialis (Linnaeus, 1767)	●	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Ptininae Latreille, 1802											
Ptinini Latreille, 1802											
Sphaericus Wollaston, 1854											
gibboides (Boieldieu, 1854)	-	●	-	●	-	●	-	-	-	●	-
Niptus Boieldieu, 1856											
hololeucus (Faldermann, 1836)	1	●	2	●	1	●	-	●	-	●	-
Epauloecus Mulsant & Rey, 1868 (*Tipnus* Thomson, 1859 nec Boieldieu, 1856)											
unicolor (Piller & Mitterpacher, 1783)	2	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	-	2	●
Ptinus Linnaeus, 1767											
tectus Boieldieu, 1856	2	●	2	2	2	●	-	-	●	●	2
dubius Sturm, 1837	-	●	●	-	●	●	2	-	●	●	●
sexpunctatus Panzer, 1795	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-
rufipes Olivier, 1790	●	●	2	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
lichenum Marsham, 1802	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
raptor Sturm, 1837	-	●	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-
fur (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
villiger Reitter, 1884	1	●	●	-	2	1	1	1	-	●	1
pusillus Sturm, 1837	-	-	-	-	-	●	2	●	-	●	-
clavipes Panzer, 1792	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
subpilosus Sturm, 1837	●	●	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●
Dryophilinae LeConte, 1861											
Grynobius Thomson, 1859											
planus (Fabricius, 1787)	●	●	●	-	1	●	●	●	●	●	●
Dryophilus Chevrolat, 1832											
pusillus (Gyllenhal, 1808)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Ernobiinae Pic, 1912											
Ochina Sturm, 1826											
ptinoides (Marsham, 1802)	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	-

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
Xestobium Motschulsky, 1845											
rufovillosum (Degeer, 1774)	2	●	-	-	1	●	●	●	●	●	●
plumbeum (Illiger, 1801)	●	1	-	-	-	●	●	●	1	●	-
Ernobius Thomson, 1859											
nigrinus (Sturm, 1837)	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	●	●	-
longicornis (Sturm, 1837)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
angusticollis (Ratzeburg, 1847)	●	●	●	-	●	2	-	●	2	●	●
abietinus (Gyllenhal, 1808)	●	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	-	●	2
abietis (Fabricius, 1792)	●	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	-	●	-
mollis (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
pini (Sturm, 1837)	-	-	-	-	2	●	●	●	●	●	2
Anobiinae Fleming, 1821											
Gastrallus Jacquelin du Val, 1860											
immarginatus (Müller, 1821)	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	-
Hadrobregmus Thomson, 1859											
(*Anobium* partim)											
pertinax (Linnaeus, 1758)	-	-	●	-	-	-	1	●	-	●	-
denticollis (Creutzer, 1796)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Anobium Fabricius, 1775											
punctatum (Degeer, 1774)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
nitidum Fabricius, 1792	-	-	●	-	●	●	●	●	-	●	-
fulvicorne Sturm, 1837	●	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	1	●
costatum Aragona, 1830	●	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	-	●	-
Stegobium Motschulsky, 1860											
paniceum (Linnaeus, 1758)	2	●	●	-	2	2	●	●	-	●	-
Priobium Motschulsky, 1845											
carpini (Herbst, 1793)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	●	-
Ptilininae Shuckard, 1840											
Ptilinus Geoffroy, 1762											
pectinicornis (Linnaeus, 1758)	2	●	-	-	1	●	●	●	●	●	-
Xyletininae Gistel, 1856											
Xyletinus Latreille, 1809											
laticollis (Duftschmid, 1825)	-	2	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ater (Creutzer, 1796)	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
hanseni Jansson, 1947	-	-	-	●	●	-	1	-	-	●	1
Lasioderma Stephens, 1835											
serricorne (Fabricius, 1792)	-	●	●	-	-	●	1	-	-	●	●
Dorcatominae Thomson, 1859											
Dorcatoma Herbst, 1792											
flavicornis (Fabricius, 1792)	-	●	-	-	1	●	●	●	-	●	-
chrysomelina Sturm, 1837	-	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	-	●	-

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
substriata Hummel, 1829	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-
(*serra* Panzer, 1795 nec Fabricius, 1792)											
dresdensis Herbst, 1792	-	●	-	-	●	-	●	●	●	●	-
Anitys Thomson, 1863											
rubens (Hoffmann, 1803)	-	●	-	-	1	●	●	●	-	●	-
Caenocara Thomson, 1859											
bovistae (Hoffmann, 1803)	-	-	●	-	2	-	●	1	-	2	-

LYMEXYLOIDEA Fleming, 1821

LYMEXYLIDAE Fleming, 1821

Hylecoetinae Gistel, 1856

Hylecoetus Latreille, 1806											
dermestoides (Linnaeus, 1761)	●	●	2	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	-

Lymexylinae Fleming, 1821

Lymexylon Fabricius, 1775											
navale (Linnaeus, 1758)	-	●	-	-	-	-	●	●	-	●	-

CLEROIDEA Latreille, 1802

PHLOIOPHILIDAE Kiesenwetter, 1863
(Dasytidae auct. partim)

Phloiophilus Stephens, 1830											
edwardsii Stephens, 1830	-	●	2	-	-	●	●	●	-	2	-

TROGOSSITIDAE Latreille, 1802
(Ostomidae Reitter, 1882)

Peltinae Kirby, 1837

Ostoma Laicharting, 1781											
ferruginea (Linnaeus, 1758)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Thymalus Latreille, 1802											
limbatus (Fabricius, 1787)	-	●	-	-	●	2	●	1	1	●	●

Trogossitinae Latreille, 1802

Nemozoma Latreille, 1804											
elongatum (Linnaeus, 1761)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Tenebroides Piller & Mitterpacher, 1783											
mauritanicus (Linnaeus, 1758)	1	●	●	-	1	2	2	●	●	●	-

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
CLERIDAE Latreille, 1802											
(Korynetidae Laporte de Castelnau, 1836)											
(Corynetidae auct.)											
Tillinae Leach, 1815											
Tillus Olivier, 1790											
elongatus (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	-	-	1	●	●	●	●	●	2
Clerinae Latreille, 1802											
Opilo Latreille, 1802											
mollis (Linnaeus, 1758)	1	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
domesticus (Sturm, 1837)	●	2	2	-	●	●	●	●	-	●	●
Thanasimus Latreille, 1806											
formicarius (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
femoralis (Zetterstedt, 1828)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	1	-
(*rufipes* Brahm, 1797 nec Degeer, 1775)											
Korynetinae Laporte de Castelnau, 1836											
Korynetes Herbst, 1792											
(*Corynetes* auct.)											
caeruleus (Degeer, 1775)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
Necrobia Olivier, 1795											
ruficollis (Fabricius, 1775)	-	1	●	-	-	2	1	2	1	2	-
violacea (Linnaeus, 1758)	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
rufipes (Degeer, 1775)	-	●	2	-	2	2	●	-	-	●	-
MELYRIDAE Leach, 1815											
(Malachiidae Fleming, 1821)											
(Dasytidae Laporte de Castelnau, 1840)											
Rhadalinae LeConte, 1861											
Aplocnemus Stephens, 1830											
(*Haplocnemus* auct.)											
impressus (Marsham, 1802)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
(*pini* Redtenbacher, 1849)											
nigricornis (Fabricius, 1792)	●	●	●	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	●
Trichoceble Thomson, 1859											
memnonia (Kiesenwetter, 1861)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-
Dasytinae Laporte de Castelnau, 1840											
Dasytini Laporte de Castelnau, 1840											
Dasytes Paykull, 1799											
niger (Linnaeus, 1761)	-	●	-	-	●	2	●	●	●	●	●

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
cyaneus (Fabricius, 1775)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*caeruleus* Degeer, 1774 nec Linnaeus, 1758)											
nigrocyaneus Mulsant & Rey, 1868	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	1	-	1	-
aerosus Kiesenwetter, 1867	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
plumbeus (Müller, 1776)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
fusculus (Illiger, 1801)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	2	-
Psilothrix Redtenbacher, 1858											
viridicoeruleus (Geoffroy, 1785)	-	●	●	-	●	-	-	-	●	-	-
(*cyaneus* auct. nec Fabricius, 1775)											
Dolichosoma Stephens, 1830											
lineare (Rossi, 1792)	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	-	●	●	●

Malachiinae Fleming, 1821

Colotini Abeille de Perrin, 1890

Charopus Erichson, 1840											
graminicola (Dejean, 1833)	●	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*flavipes* Paykull, 1798 nec Fabricius, 1787)											

Attalini Abeille de Perrin, 1890

Ebaeus Erichson, 1840											
pedicularius (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Axinotarsus Motschulsky, 1854											
marginalis (Laporte de Castelnau, 1840)	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	●	-	●	-
pulicarius (Fabricius, 1775)	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-
ruficollis (Olivier, 1790)	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Malachiini Fleming, 1821

Malachius Fabricius, 1775											
(*Clanoptilus* Motschulsky, 1854)											
(*Cordylepherus* Evers, 1985)											
aeneus (Linnaeus, 1758)	1	●	-	-	●	●	●	2	-	●	-
bipustulatus (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	-
marginellus (Olivier, 1790)	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
barnevillei (Puton, 1865)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	●	-
viridis (Fabricius, 1792)	●	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Anthocomus Erichson, 1840											
rufus (Herbst, 1784)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*coccineus* Schaller, 1783 nec Linnaeus, 1761)											
fasciatus (Linnaeus, 1758)	1	●	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	-

Laiini Jacobson, 1913

Paratinus Abeille de Perrin, 1891											
femoralis (Erichson, 1840)	-	-	-	-	-	1	●	-	-	-	●

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
CUCUJOIDEA Latreille, 1802											
(Clavicornia)											
ASPIDIPHORIDAE Kiesenwetter, 1877 (1859)											
(Sphindidae Jacquelin du Val, 1860)											
Aspidiphorinae Kiesenwetter, 1877 (1859)											
Sphindus Dejean, 1821											
dubius (Gyllenhal, 1808)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Aspidiphorus Latreille, 1829											
(*Arpidiphorus* Dejean, 1821)											
orbiculatus (Gyllenhal, 1808)	●	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
BRACHYPTERIDAE Erichson, 1845											
(Kateretidae Ganglbauer, 1899)											
(Nitidulidae partim)											
Kateretes Herbst, 1793											
(*Cateretes* auct.)											
pedicularius (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
rufilabris (Latreille, 1807)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Heterhelus Jacquelin du Val, 1858											
scutellaris (Heer, 1841)	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	●	-
Brachypterus Kugelann, 1794											
glaber (Stephens, 1835)	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
urticae (Fabricius, 1792)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Brachypterolus Grouvelle, 1913											
pulicarius (Linnaeus, 1758)	2	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
linariae (Stephens, 1830)	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
NITIDULIDAE Latreille, 1802											
Carpophilinae Erichson, 1842											
Carpophilini Erichson, 1842											
Carpophilus Stephens, 1830											
marginellus Motschulsky, 1858	●	●	●	-	-	-	●	●	-	●	-
hemipterus (Linnaeus, 1758)	-	●	●	1	-	1	●	-	-	●	-
Epuraeini Kirejtshuk, 1986											
Epuraea Erichson, 1843											
melanocephala (Marsham, 1802)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
guttata (Olivier, 1811)	●	2	-	-	1	2	●	●	-	●	●
fuscicollis (Stephens, 1832)	●	2	-	-	-	2	●	-	-	2	-
aestiva (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*depressa* Illiger, 1798)											
melina Erichson, 1843	●	2	●	2	-	●	●	●	●	●	●

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
limbata (Fabricius, 1787)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
neglecta (Heer, 1841)	2	-	-	-	-	●	●	●	-	●	-
fageticola Audisio, 1991	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-
(*castanea* Duftschmid, 1825 nec Sahlberg, 1820)											
pallescens (Stephens, 1832)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*florea* Erichson, 1845)											
(*abietina* Sahlberg, 1889)											
longula Erichson, 1845	2	●	●	-	●	2	●	●	●	●	-
rufomarginata (Stephens, 1830)	●	●	●	-	●	2	●	-	-	●	●
silacea (Herbst, 1784)	-	1	-	-	●	-	-	2	-	●	-
deleta Erichson, 1843	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	-	1	●
terminalis (Mannerheim, 1843)	-	2	●	-	●	2	2	●	-	●	-
placida Mäklin, 1853	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-
binotata Reitter, 1872	-	●	-	-	1	-	●	-	●	●	-
variegata (Herbst, 1793)	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	-
muehli Reitter, 1908	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	-
unicolor (Olivier, 1790)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
biguttata (Thunberg, 1784)	-	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	-	-	-
danica Sjöberg, 1939	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	●	-
excisicollis Reitter, 1872	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	●	●	●	-
opalizans Sahlberg, 1889	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-
marseuli Reitter, 1872	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*pusilla* Illiger, 1798 nec Thunberg, 1794)											
pygmaea (Gyllenhal, 1808)	●	●	●	-	-	-	-	●	●	●	-
thoracica Tournier, 1872	-	●	●	-	●	-	●	●	●	2	●
angustula Sturm, 1844	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-
deubeli Reitter, 1898	-	●	●	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
laeviuscula (Gyllenhal, 1827)	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meligethinae Thomson, 1859											
Laria Scopoli, 1763											
(*Pria* Stephens, 1830)											
dulcamarae Scopoli, 1763	-	2	-	-	●	2	●	●	-	●	2
Meligethes Stephens, 1830											
flavimanus Stephens, 1830	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*lumbaris* Sturm, 1845)											
caudatus Guillebeau, 1897	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2	●
(*subrugosus* auct. nec Gyllenhal, 1808)											
corvinus Erichson, 1845	-	2	-	-	-	2	●	2	-	2	-
aeneus (Fabricius, 1775)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
matronalis Audisio & Spornraft, 1990	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	●	-	●	-
(*subaeneus* auct. nec Sturm, 1845)											
coracinus Sturm, 1845	2	1	-	-	-	2	2	●	-	●	-
coeruleivirens Förster, 1849	2	2	●	-	●	●	-	-	-	2	●
viridescens (Fabricius, 1787)	●	2	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
bidentatus Brisout de Barneville, 1863	2	1	-	-	●	-	2	-	-	2	-
carinulatus Förster, 1849	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*erythropus* auct. nec Marsham, 1802)											

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
nigrescens Stephens, 1830	2	2	-	-	1	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*picipes* Sturm, 1845)											
planiusculus (Heer, 1841)	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	2
tristis Sturm, 1845	-	●	-	-	1	●	●	●	●	●	●
symphyti (Heer, 1841)	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	-	-	-
ruficornis (Marsham, 1802)	-	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*flavipes* Sturm, 1845)											
ovatus Sturm, 1845	2	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	-
maurus Sturm, 1845	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
umbrosus Sturm, 1845	2	2	2	-	-	●	●	●	-	-	-
lugubris Sturm, 1845	2	-	-	-	-	●	●	-	-	-	-
gagathinus Erichson, 1845	-	●	-	-	-	2	●	2	-	2	-
exilis Sturm, 1845	-	●	●	●	2	-	●	1	-	●	2
bidens Brisout de Barneville, 1863	-	1	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	-
sulcatus Brisout de Barneville, 1863	●	●	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
haemorrhoidalis Förster, 1849	●	●	●	-	-	●	-	●	●	-	-
pedicularius (Gyllenhal, 1808)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*viduatus* Heer, 1841)											
brunnicornis Sturm, 1845	●	●	-	-	-	2	●	●	●	●	-
ochropus Sturm, 1845	2	2	-	-	-	2	2	●	-	2	-
morosus Erichson, 1845	●	●	●	-	-	●	-	●	-	●	-
difficilis (Heer, 1841)	●	●	●	-	1	●	-	-	-	-	-
atramentarius Förster, 1849	-	●	●	-	-	●	-	●	-	-	-

Nitidulinae Latreille, 1802

Nitidulini Latreille, 1802

Nitidula Fabricius, 1775											
bipunctata (Linnaeus, 1758)	1	●	●	●	●	2	●	2	2	●	1
rufipes (Linnaeus, 1767)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	-	●	●	1
carnaria (Schaller, 1783)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	2
Omosita Erichson, 1843											
depressa (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
discoidea (Fabricius, 1775)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
colon (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Soronia Erichson, 1843											
punctatissima (Illiger, 1794)	●	●	●	-	●	●	-	●	-	2	-
grisea (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Amphotis Erichson, 1843											
marginata (Fabricius, 1781)	2	●	-	-	2	●	●	●	●	●	-
Cychramus Kugelann, 1794											
luteus (Fabricius, 1787)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
variegatus (Herbst, 1792)	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	●	-
(*quadripunctatus* Herbst, 1792)											
Pocadius Erichson, 1843											
ferrugineus (Fabricius, 1775)	2	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
adustus Reitter, 1888	2	●	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	-
(*lanuginosus* Franz, 1969)											

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
Cyllodes Erichson, 1843											
ater (Herbst, 1792)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thalycra Erichson, 1843											
fervida (Olivier, 1790)	2	●	●	-	-	2	●	2	●	●	●
Cryptarchinae Thomson, 1859											
Cryptarchini Thomson, 1859											
Cryptarcha Shuckard, 1839											
strigata (Fabricius, 1787)	●	●	●	-	●	2	●	●	●	●	2
undata (Olivier, 1790)	●	●	-	-	1	2	●	●	●	●	●
(*imperialis* Fabricius, 1792)											
Glischrochilus Reitter, 1873											
(*Librodor* Reitter, 1874)											
hortensis (Geoffroy, 1785)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	1
quadriguttatus (Fabricius, 1777)	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	●	-
quadripunctatus (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	-	●	-	●	●	●	●	-
Pityophagus Shuckard, 1839											
ferrugineus (Linnaeus, 1761)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Cybocephalinae Jacquelin du Val, 1858											
Cybocephalus Erichson, 1844											
politus (Gyllenhal, 1813)	-	-	●	-	2	-	●	-	-	2	-
MONOTOMIDAE Laporte de Castelnau, 1840											
(Rhizophagidae Redtenbacher, 1845)											
Rhizophaginae Redtenbacher, 1845											
Rhizophagus Herbst, 1793											
grandis Gyllenhal, 1827	●	-	-	2	●	-	●	●	-	2	-
depressus (Fabricius, 1792)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
ferrugineus (Paykull, 1800)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	2	●
parallelocollis Gyllenhal, 1827	1	●	-	●	-	●	●	●	-	●	-
perforatus Erichson, 1845	2	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	-	●	-
picipes (Olivier, 1790)	2	●	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	-
parvulus (Paykull, 1800)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
bipustulatus (Fabricius, 1792)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
dispar (Paykull, 1800)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
nitidulus (Fabricius, 1798)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
cribratus Gyllenhal, 1827	●	●	2	-	1	●	●	●	-	●	-
Monotominae Laporte de Castelnau, 1840											
Monotomini Laporte de Castelnau, 1840											
Monotoma Herbst, 1793											
quadrifoveolata Aubé, 1837	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
conicicollis Aubé, 1837	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2
angusticollis (Gyllenhal, 1827)	-	●	●	-	●	-	●	●	●	●	1
spinicollis Aubé, 1837	-	●	-	●	-	●	-	●	-	●	-
picipes Herbst, 1793	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
brevicollis Aubé, 1837	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
gotzi Holzschuh & Lohse, 1981	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
bicolor Villa, 1835	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
testacea Motschulsky, 1845	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	●	-
longicollis (Gyllenhal, 1827)	●	●	●	●	1	●	●	●	●	●	-

PHLOEOSTICHIDAE Reitter, 1911
(Cucujidae partim)

Phloeostichinae Reitter, 1911

Phloeostichus Redtenbacher, 1842
denticollis Redtenbacher, 1842 - - - - - - ● - - - -

SILVANIDAE Kirby, 1837
(Cucujidae partim)

Silvaninae Kirby, 1837

Ahasverus Des Gozis, 1881
advena (Waltl, 1834) ● ● ● - ● ● ● ● ● ● -
Oryzaephilus Ganglbauer, 1899
surinamensis (Linnaeus, 1758) 2 - ● - 2 ● ● - - ● -
mercator (Fauvel, 1889) 1 ● ● - 2 - - - - ● -
Silvanus Latreille, 1807
bidentatus (Fabricius, 1792) - ● ● - - ● ● ● - ● -
unidentatus (Olivier, 1790) - - - - ● - - - - 2 -
Silvanoprus Reitter, 1911
fagi (Guérin-Ménéville, 1844) - - - - - - ● 2 - ● -

Brontinae Erichson, 1845/Blanchard, 1845

Cryptamorphini Casey, 1884

Psammoecus Latreille, 1829
bipunctatus (Fabricius, 1792) ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ●

Brontini Erichson, 1845/Blanchard, 1845

Uleiota Latreille, 1796
planata (Linnaeus, 1761) - ● - - 1 - ● ● - ● -

CUCUJIDAE Latreille, 1802

Pediacus Shuckard, 1839
depressus (Herbst, 1797) 2 ● ● - ● ● ● ● ● ● 2

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
dermestoides (Fabricius, 1792)	-	-	-	-	-	●	1	1	-	-	-
LAEMOPHLOEIDAE Ganglbauer, 1899											
(Cucujidae partim)											
Cryptolestes Ganglbauer, 1899											
(*Laemophloeus* auct. nec Dejean, 1835)											
ferrugineus (Stephens, 1831)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
pusilloides (Steel & Howe, 1952)	-	●	●	-	-	●	-	-	-	●	-
turcicus (Grouvelle, 1876)	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	●	-
PHALACRIDAE Leach, 1815											
Phalacrinae Leach, 1815											
Phalacrus Paykull, 1800											
fimetarius (Fabricius, 1775)	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	-	-	●	-
(*brisouti* Rye, 1872)											
dieckmanni Vogt, 1967	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
(*grossus* auct. nec Erichson, 1845)											
corruscus (Panzer, 1797)	2	●	2	2	●	●	2	-	●	●	2
(*fimetarius* auct. nec Fabricius, 1775)											
substriatus Gyllenhal, 1813	●	●	●	-	●	2	●	●	●	●	2
caricis Sturm, 1807	-	●	2	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	2
Olibrus Erichson, 1845											
aeneus (Fabricius, 1792)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
baudueri Flach, 1888	●	●	-	-	2	●	2	●	●	●	2
millefolii (Paykull, 1800)	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	-	●	●
corticalis (Panzer, 1797)	2	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2
pygmaeus (Sturm, 1807)	2	●	●	-	1	2	2	-	-	2	2
norvegicus Munster, 1901	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	●
(*flavicornis* auct. nec Sturm, 1807)											
affinis (Sturm, 1807)	-	●	●	-	●	●	●	-	●	●	●
bicolor (Fabricius, 1792)	-	2	●	-	-	-	●	1	●	●	●
Stilbus Seidlitz, 1872											
testaceus (Panzer, 1797)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
atomarius (Linnaeus, 1767)	-	●	●	-	-	●	●	1	-	2	●
oblongus (Erichson, 1845)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2
CRYPTOPHAGIDAE Kirby, 1837											
Hypocoprinae Reitter, 1879											
Hypocoprus Motschulsky, 1839											
latridioides Motschulsky, 1839	2	2	●	-	2	-	2	-	●	1	-
(*quadricollis* Reitter, 1877)											
Cryptophaginae Kirby, 1837											
Telmatophilini Jacquelin du Val, 1858											

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
Telmatophilus Heer, 1841											
caricis (Olivier, 1790)	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
typhae (Fallén, 1802)	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
schoenherrii (Gyllenhal, 1808)	2	●	-	-	●	2	2	2	●	●	-
Cryptophagini Kirby, 1837											
Paramecosoma Curtis, 1833											
melanocephalum (Herbst, 1793)	●	●	2	-	-	2	-	●	-	●	●
Henoticus Thomson, 1868											
serratus (Gyllenhal, 1808)	2	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	-	●	-
Pteryngium Reitter, 1887											
crenatum (Fabricius, 1798)	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micrambe Thomson, 1863											
(*Cryptophagus* partim)											
bimaculata (Panzer, 1798)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
villosa (Heer, 1841)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
abietis (Paykull, 1798)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Cryptophagus Herbst, 1792											
acutangulus Gyllenhal, 1827	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
angustus Ganglbauer, 1899	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	●
(*parallelus* Thomson, 1871 nec Brisout de Barneville, 1863)											
cylindrus Kiesenwetter, 1858	2	2	●	●	●	2	●	-	●	●	●
fallax Balfour-Browne, 1953	-	●	●	-	2	-	●	-	-	●	-
(*fumatus* auct. nec Marsham, 1802)											
badius Sturm, 1845	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
populi Paykull, 1800	●	-	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	-
subdepressus Gyllenhal, 1827	●	2	●	-	●	2	●	●	-	●	●
subfumatus Kraatz, 1856	-	●	●	-	2	-	1	-	-	●	-
pubescens Sturm, 1845	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●
micaceus Rey, 1889	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	-	●	-
saginatus Sturm, 1845	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
labilis Erichson, 1846	-	●	-	-	-	-	●	●	-	●	-
intermedius Bruce, 1934	-	-	-	-	●	●	●	-	-	2	●
dentatus (Herbst, 1793)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	●
pseudodentatus Bruce, 1934	-	●	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●
distinguendus Sturm, 1845	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
falcozi Roubal, 1927	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	-	2	-
(*westi* Bruce, 1943)											
corticinus Thomson, 1863	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-
scanicus (Linnaeus, 1758)	2	●	-	●	1	1	●	●	●	●	1
pallidus Sturm, 1845	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●
postpositus Sahlberg, 1903	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	●	-
scutellatus Newman, 1834	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
lycoperdi (Scopoli, 1763)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
pilosus Gyllenhal, 1827	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
cellaris (Scopoli, 1763)	●	●	-	-	●	2	2	●	-	●	-
laticollis Lucas, 1846	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●
(*affinis* Sturm, 1845 nec Sahlberg, 1834)											
setulosus Sturm, 1845	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
Spavius Motschulsky, 1844											
(*Emphylus* Erichson, 1846)											
glaber (Gyllenhal, 1808)	2	●	●	-	●	1	●	●	●	●	-
Antherophagus Dejean, 1821											
nigricornis (Fabricius, 1787)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
pallens (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	1
canescens Grouvelle, 1916	-	●	2	●	2	2	●	●	2	●	2
Caenoscelini Falcoz, 1929											
Caenoscelis Thomson, 1863											
subdeplanata Brisout de Barneville, 1882	-	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
ferruginea (Sahlberg, 1820)	●	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	2	-
sibirica Reitter, 1889	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	-	●	-
(*grandis* Thomson, 1892)											
Atomariinae LeConte, 1861											
Atomariini LeConte, 1861											
Atomaria Stephens, 1830											
fimetarii (Fabricius, 1792)	-	●	●	1	-	●	●	●	-	●	-
umbrina (Gyllenhal, 1827)	●	●	-	●	●	1	●	●	●	●	-
barani Brisout de Barneville, 1863	-	●	-	-	-	●	-	●	-	●	-
puncticollis Thomson, 1868	-	●	●	-	-	-	●	●	-	●	-
nigriventris Stephens, 1830	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	2	2
punctithorax Reitter, 1887	-	●	●	-	●	●	-	●	-	●	-
(*consanguinea* Johnson, 1976)											
bella Reitter, 1875	-	-	-	-	●	●	●	-	●	●	-
lohsei Johnson & Strand, 1968	●	●	●	●	●	-	-	-	-	●	●
wollastoni Sharp, 1867	1	●	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
nigrirostris Stephens, 1830	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*fuscicollis* Mannerheim, 1852)											
diluta Erichson, 1846	●	●	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	-
linearis Stephens, 1830	●	●	2	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●
pulchra Erichson, 1846	-	●	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
(*prolixa* auct. nec Erichson, 1846)											
procerula Erichson, 1846	●	●	●	-	●	2	●	●	-	●	-
ornata Heer, 1841	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
mesomela (Herbst, 1792)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*mesomelaena* auct.)											
basalis Erichson, 1846	●	●	●	●	-	2	●	2	-	●	-
(*nitidula* auct. nec Heer, 1841)											
pseudatra Reitter, 1887	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	●	-
(*reitteri* Lövendal, 1892)											
gutta Newman, 1834	●	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	-
rhenana Kraatz, 1853	●	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	-
(*godarti* auct. nec Guillebeau, 1885)											
atricapilla Stephens, 1830	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
rubella Heer, 1841	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*berolinensis* Kraatz, 1853)											
zetterstedti (Zetterstedt, 1838)	2	●	-	-	●	●	●	-	●	●	-
fuscata (Schönherr, 1808)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
clavigera Ganglbauer, 1899	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	●	-
lewisi Reitter, 1877	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
peltata Kraatz, 1853	-	-	●	-	-	●	-	●	2	2	-
fuscipes (Gyllenhal, 1808)	●	2	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	2	-
pusilla (Paykull, 1798)	●	●	●	-	●	2	●	●	●	●	2
munda Erichson, 1846	●	●	●	●	1	-	●	2	-	●	●
nigripennis (Kugelann, 1794)	2	2	●	●	-	-	-	-	-	●	-
morio Kolenati, 1846	2	●	-	-	●	-	1	●	-	●	-
turgida Erichson, 1846	●	●	●	-	-	2	●	●	●	●	●
apicalis Erichson, 1846	●	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●
attila Reitter, 1878	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	●	-	-	-
nitidula (Marsham, 1802)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
(*analis* auct. nec Erichson, 1846)											
(*borealis* Sjöberg, 1947)											
analis Erichson, 1846	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*borealis* sensu Bangsholt, 1981)											
(*nitidula* sensu Mahler, 1987)											
testacea Stephens, 1830	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*ruficornis* Marsham, 1802 nec Gmelin, 1790)											
rubricollis Brisout de Barneville, 1863	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	●	-
(*gibbula* auct. nec Erichson, 1846)											
Ephistemini Leng, 1920											
Ootypus Ganglbauer, 1899											
globosus (Waltl, 1838)	●	●	●	-	●	2	●	●	-	2	-
Ephistemus Stephens, 1829											
globulus (Paykull, 1798)	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
EROTYLIDAE Latreille, 1802											
Dacninae Gistel, 1856											
Dacne Latreille, 1796											
bipustulata (Thunberg, 1781)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
rufifrons (Fabricius, 1775)	●	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	-
Combocerus Bedel, 1867											
glaber (Schaller, 1783)	●	1	●	-	●	1	-	-	1	●	-
Tritominae Curtis, 1834											
Tritoma Fabricius, 1775											
bipustulata Fabricius, 1775	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Triplax Herbst, 1793											
aenea (Schaller, 1783)	●	●	-	-	1	●	●	●	●	●	●
russica (Linnaeus, 1758)	-	●	-	-	●	2	●	●	-	●	-

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
scutellaris Charpentier, 1825	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
rufipes (Fabricius, 1781)	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
BYTURIDAE Jacquelin du Val, 1858											
Byturinae Jacquelin du Val, 1858											
Byturus Latreille, 1796											
ochraceus (Scriba, 1790)	●	●	-	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*aestivus* auct. nec Linnaeus, 1758)											
tomentosus (Degeer, 1774)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
BIPHYLLIDAE LeConte, 1861 (Erotylidae partim)											
Diplocoelus Guérin-Méneville, 1844 (*Diphyllus* auct. partim)											
fagi Guérin-Méneville, 1844	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-
BOTHRIDERIDAE Erichson, 1845 (Colydiidae partim)											
Teredinae Seidlitz, 1888											
Teredini Seidlitz, 1888											
Teredus Dejean, 1835											
cylindricus (Olivier, 1790)	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	-	-	-
Anommatinae Ganglbauer, 1899											
Anommatus Wesmael, 1835											
duodecimstriatus (Müller, 1821)	-	-	-	-	-	2	●	●	-	●	-
CERYLONIDAE Billberg, 1820 (Colydiidae partim)											
Ceryloninae Billberg, 1820											
Cerylon Latreille, 1802											
fagi Brisout de Barneville, 1867	2	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
histeroides (Fabricius, 1792)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
ferrugineum Stephens, 1830	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
deplanatum Gyllenhal, 1827	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	-
ALEXIIDAE Imhoff, 1856 (Sphaerosomatidae Ganglbauer, 1899 (1856)) (Endomychidae partim)											
Sphaerosoma Stephens, 1832											
pilosum (Panzer, 1793)	2	●	●	-	1	●	●	●	●	●	●

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
ENDOMYCHIDAE Leach, 1815											
Holoparamecinae Seidlitz, 1888											
Holoparamecus Curtis, 1833											
caularum (Aubé, 1843)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-
Endomychinae Leach, 1815											
Endomychus Panzer, 1795											
coccineus (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Lycoperdininae Redtenbacher, 1844											
Lycoperdina Latreille, 1807											
bovistae (Fabricius, 1792)	-	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	2	-
succincta (Linnaeus, 1767)	-	●	●	-	●	-	1	-	●	●	●
Mycetina Mulsant, 1846											
cruciata (Schaller, 1783)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Mycetaeinae Jacquelin du Val, 1857											
Mycetaea Stephens, 1830											
subterranea (Fabricius, 1801)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*hirta* Marsham, 1802 nec Schaeffer, 1769)											
Anamorphinae Strohecker, 1953											
Symbiotes Redtenbacher, 1849											
latus Redtenbacher, 1849	-	-	-	-	-	1	●	-	-	●	-
gibberosus (Lucas, 1849)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
COCCINELLIDAE Latreille, 1807											
Coccidulinae Mulsant, 1846											
Coccidulini Mulsant, 1846											
Coccidula Kugelann, 1798											
scutellata (Herbst, 1783)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
rufa (Herbst, 1783)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Rhyzobius Stephens, 1832											
litura (Fabricius, 1787)	●	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●
chrysomeloides (Herbst, 1792)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-
Scymninae Mulsant, 1846											
Stethorini Dobzhansky, 1924											

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
Stethorus Weise, 1885											
(*Scymnus* partim)											
punctillum (Weise, 1891)	2	●	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	●	-
Scymnini Mulsant, 1846											
Scymnus Kugelann, 1794											
haemorrhoidalis Herbst, 1797	●	●	●	●	-	●	2	●	2	●	2
auritus Thunberg, 1795	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
suturalis Thunberg, 1795	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
limbatus Stephens, 1832	2	-	●	1	●	-	-	-	-	2	-
nigrinus Kugelann, 1794	2	●	●	-	●	2	-	-	●	●	●
abietis (Paykull, 1798)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	2
mimulus Capra & Fürsch, 1967 (*rufipes* auct. nec Fabricius, 1798)	2	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
frontalis (Fabricius, 1787)	-	●	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-
femoralis (Gyllenhal, 1827) (*rubromaculatus* auct. nec Goeze, 1777)	2	●	●	-	●	●	●	2	2	●	●
Nephus Mulsant, 1846											
(*Scymnus* partim)											
redtenbacheri (Mulsant, 1846)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2
limonii (Donisthorpe, 1903)	-	1	●	-	●	2	●	●	-	-	-
bipunctatus (Kugelann, 1794)	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	●	-	●	-
bisignatus (Boheman, 1850)	●	●	●	-	●	-	-	-	●	●	2
Hyperaspini Mulsant, 1846											
Hyperaspis Chevrolat, 1837											
pseudopustulata Mulsant, 1853	●	-	●	-	●	-	1	●	1	2	●
Chilocorinae Mulsant, 1846											
Platynaspini Mulsant, 1846											
Platynaspis Redtenbacher, 1843											
luteorubra (Goeze, 1777)	2	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	2	2
Chilocorini Mulsant, 1846											
Chilocorus Leach, 1815											
renipustulatus (Scriba, 1790)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
bipustulatus (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	2	●	2	2	●	●	●	●
Exochomus Redtenbacher, 1843											
nigromaculatus (Goeze, 1777)	●	●	●	2	●	●	1	●	2	●	-
quadripustulatus (Linnaeus, 1758)	1	1	-	-	-	1	●	1	-	●	1
Coccinellinae Latreille, 1807											
Halyziini Mulsant, 1846											

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
Halyzia Mulsant, 1846											
(*Coccinella* partim)											
sedecimguttata (Linnaeus, 1758)	2	●	-	-	●	2	●	1	●	●	●
Vibidia Mulsant, 1846											
(*Coccinella* partim)											
duodecimguttata (Poda, 1761)	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	-
Psyllobora Chevrolat, 1837											
(*Coccinella* partim)											
vigintiduopunctata (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Coccinellini Latreille, 1807											
Aphidecta Weise, 1893											
(*Coccinella* partim)											
obliterata (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Hippodamia Chevrolat, 1837											
variegata (Goeze, 1777)	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	2
tredecimpunctata (Linnaeus, 1758)	2	●	2	2	●	●	●	2	●	●	●
septemmaculata (Degeer, 1775)	2	●	●	●	●	1	-	2	1	2	-
Anisosticta Chevrolat, 1837											
novemdecimpunctata (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Tytthaspis Crotch, 1874											
sedecimpunctata (Linnaeus, 1761)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Adalia Mulsant, 1850											
(*Coccinella* partim)											
decempunctata (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
bipunctata (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Coccinella Linnaeus, 1758											
septempunctata Linnaeus, 1758	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
magnifica Redtenbacher, 1843	●	●	●	-	●	-	-	-	●	●	●
(*distincta* Faldermann, 1837 nec Herbst, 1793)											
quinquepunctata Linnaeus, 1758	●	●	●	2	●	2	●	●	●	●	●
undecimpunctata Linnaeus, 1758	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
hieroglyphica Linnaeus, 1758	●	●	●	●	●	-	2	-	2	●	1
Coccinula Dobzhansky, 1925											
(*Coccinella* partim)											
quatuordecimpustulata (Linnaeus, 1758)	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	-	●
Harmonia Mulsant, 1846											
(*Coccinella* partim)											
quadripunctata (Pontoppidan, 1763)	●	●	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●
Myrrha Mulsant, 1846											
(*Coccinella* partim)											
octodecimguttata (Linnaeus, 1758)	-	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Sospita Mulsant, 1846											
(*Coccinella* partim)											
vigintiguttata (Linnaeus, 1758)	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calvia Mulsant, 1846											
(*Coccinella* partim)											
quatuordecimguttata (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	-

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
Propylea Mulsant, 1846											
(*Coccinella* partim)											
quatuordecimpunctata (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Myzia Mulsant, 1846											
(*Neomysia* Casey, 1899)											
oblongoguttata (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	2	●	●	2	●	●	●	●
Anatis Mulsant, 1846											
ocellata (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Epilachninae Mulsant, 1846											
Cynegetini Thomson, 1866											
Subcoccinella Agassiz, 1846											
vigintiquatuorpunctata (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Cynegetis Chevrolat, 1837											
impunctata (Linnaeus, 1767)	●	●	2	2	2	●	●	●	●	●	●
CORYLOPHIDAE LeConte, 1852											
Corylophinae LeConte, 1852											
Orthoperini Jacquelin du Val, 1859											
Orthoperus Stephens, 1829											
brunnipes (Gyllenhal, 1808)	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
atomus (Gyllenhal, 1808)	-	2	●	-	●	2	1	●	●	●	●
mundus Matthews, 1885	-	-	-	-	●	-	●	●	-	●	-
(*improvisus* Bruce, 1946)											
nigrescens Stephens, 1829	-	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	-
Corylophini LeConte, 1852											
Corylophus Stephens, 1835											
cassidoides (Marsham, 1802)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Sericoderinae Matthews, 1888											
Sericoderus Stephens, 1829											
lateralis (Gyllenhal, 1827)	1	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
CORTICARIIDAE Curtis, 1829											
(Latridiidae Erichson, 1842)											
Latridiinae Erichson, 1842											
Latridius Herbst, 1793											
(*Enicmus* auct. partim)											
hirtus Gyllenhal, 1827	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-
consimilis Mannerheim, 1844	●	●	●	-	-	●	●	●	-	●	-
anthracinus Mannerheim, 1844	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
minutus (Linnaeus, 1767)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
pseudominutus (Strand, 1958)	-	-	●	-	-	-	●	●	-	●	-
nidicola (Palm, 1944)	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
brevicollis (Thomson, 1868)	-	●	-	-	-	-	●	1	-	●	-
Enicmus Thomson, 1859											
fungicola Thomson, 1868	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	●
rugosus (Herbst, 1793)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
testaceus (Stephens, 1830)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
atriceps Hansen, 1962	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-
transversus (Olivier, 1790)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
histrio Joy & Tomlin, 1910	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	-	-	●	-
Dienerella Reitter, 1911											
(*Cartodere* Thomson, 1863 nec Thomson, 1859)											
elongata (Curtis, 1830)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
clathrata (Mannerheim, 1844)	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	●	-	●	●
(*separanda* auct. nec Reitter, 1887)											
ruficollis (Marsham, 1802)	2	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
filiformis (Gyllenhal, 1827)	1	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	-	●	●
filum (Aubé, 1850)	-	●	●	-	-	2	-	2	-	●	-
Adistemia Fall, 1899											
watsoni (Wollaston, 1871)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-
Stephostethus LeConte, 1878											
(*Lathridius* auct. partim)											
lardarius (Degeer, 1775)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
angusticollis (Gyllenhal, 1827)	●	●	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*kokujewi* Semenov-Tian-Shanskij, 1898)											
alternans (Mannerheim, 1844)	●	●	●	-	-	-	●	-	-	●	-
rugicollis (Olivier, 1790)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Thes Semenov-Tian-Shanskij, 1910											
(*Lathridius* auct. partim)											
bergrothi (Reitter, 1880)	2	●	2	-	-	●	-	●	-	●	2
Cartodere Thomson, 1859											
(*Aridius* Motschulsky, 1866)											
(*Lathridius* auct. partim)											
bifasciata (Reitter, 1877)	-	●	-	-	-	●	●	-	-	●	-
nodifer (Westwood, 1839)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
constricta (Gyllenhal, 1827)	-	-	-	●	●	-	2	●	●	●	-
Corticariinae Curtis, 1829											
Corticaria Marsham, 1802											
pubescens (Gyllenhal, 1827)	1	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	-
crenulata (Gyllenhal, 1827)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
fulva (Comolli, 1837)	1	2	●	-	●	●	-	●	2	2	-
umbilicata (Beck, 1817)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
impressa (Olivier, 1790)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
lapponica (Zetterstedt, 1838)	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
(*robusta* Ganglbauer, 1899)											
saginata Mannerheim, 1844	-	●	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-
serrata (Paykull, 1798)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	●	-

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
abietorum Motschulsky, 1867 (*abietum* auct.)	-	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	-	●	-
foveola (Beck, 1817)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
rubripes Mannerheim, 1844 (*linearis* Paykull, 1798 nec Thunberg, 1784)	2	●	●	-	●	2	●	●	●	●	●
longicollis (Zetterstedt, 1838)	-	●	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	●
inconspicua Wollaston, 1860	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	-	●	-
elongata (Gyllenhal, 1827)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
fagi Wollaston, 1854 (*pietschi* Ganglbauer, 1899)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ferruginea Marsham, 1802	●	●	●	-	2	-	●	-	-	●	2
Cortinicara Johnson, 1975 (*Corticarina* partim)											
gibbosa (Herbst, 1793)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Corticarina Reitter, 1880											
similata (Gyllenhal, 1827)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
lambiana (Sharp, 1910)	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-
truncatella (Mannerheim, 1844)	2	●	●	-	1	●	●	●	●	●	●
fuscula (Gyllenhal, 1827)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Melanophthalma Motschulsky, 1866											
curticollis (Mannerheim, 1844) (*transversalis* auct. nec Gyllenhal, 1827)	2	2	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
distinguenda (Comolli, 1837)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	●	-	-

TENEBRIONOIDEA Latreille, 1802
(Heteromera)

MYCETOPHAGIDAE Leach, 1815

Mycetophaginae Leach, 1815

Triphyllus Dejean, 1821											
bicolor (Fabricius, 1777)	1	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	-	●	●
Mycetophagus Hellwig, 1792											
quadripustulatus (Linnaeus, 1761)	●	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
piceus (Fabricius, 1777)	1	2	-	-	1	-	●	●	-	●	-
atomarius (Fabricius, 1787)	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
quadriguttatus Müller, 1821	1	●	●	-	-	2	●	●	2	●	2
multipunctatus Fabricius, 1792	1	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
fulvicollis Fabricius, 1792	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
populi Fabricius, 1798	●	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	-
Litargus Erichson, 1846											
connexus (Geoffroy, 1785)	●	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
Typhaea Stephens, 1829											
stercorea (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
decipiens Lohse, 1989	-	-	●	-	●	-	●	●	-	●	-

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
CIIDAE Leach, 1819											
(Cisidae auct.)											
Ciinae Leach, 1819											
Ciini Leach, 1819											
Cis Latreille, 1796											
alter Silfverberg, 1991	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*nitidus* auct. nec Fabricius, 1792)											
jacquemartii Mellié, 1848	●	●	●	●	●	-	-	●	-	●	-
glabratus Mellié, 1848	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	●	-
hanseni Strand, 1965	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	-	●	-
lineatocribratus Mellié, 1848	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	●	-
comptus Gyllenhal, 1827	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	●	-
boleti (Scopoli, 1763)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
setiger Mellié, 1848	2	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	-
micans (Fabricius, 1792)	-	●	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	●	-
hispidus (Paykull, 1798)	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
fagi Waltl, 1839	-	●	-	-	-	-	●	●	-	●	-
castaneus Mellié, 1848	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	-	●	-
(*fusciclavis* Nyholm, 1954)											
punctulatus Gyllenhal, 1827	●	●	-	-	●	●	2	●	●	●	●
bidentatus (Olivier, 1790)	●	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Orthocis Casey, 1898											
(*Cis* partim)											
alni (Gyllenhal, 1813)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	2	●	●
festivus (Panzer, 1793)	2	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
vestitus (Mellié, 1848)	-	●	●	●	-	●	●	-	●	●	2
(*pygmaeus* auct. nec Marsham, 1802)											
pygmaeus (Marsham, 1802)	●	-	-	-	-	●	●	●	-	-	-
(*rhododactylus* Marsham, 1802)											
Sulcacis Dury, 1917											
(*Cis* partim)											
(*Ennearthron* partim)											
fronticornis (Panzer, 1809)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	●	-
affinis (Gyllenhal, 1827)	2	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	2
Ennearthron Mellié, 1847											
cornutum (Gyllenhal, 1827)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Orophiini Thomson, 1863											
Ropalodontus Mellié, 1847											
perforatus (Gyllenhal, 1813)	●	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	-	●	-
baudueri (Abeille de Perrin, 1874)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-
Octotemnus Mellié, 1847											
glabriculus (Gyllenhal, 1827)	2	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	2

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
TETRATOMIDAE Billberg, 1820 (Serropalpidae partim)											
Tetratominae Billberg, 1820											
Tetratoma Fabricius, 1790											
fungorum Fabricius, 1790	●	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
desmarestii Latreille, 1807	-	●	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	2	-
ancora Fabricius, 1790	2	●	●	-	-	2	●	-	-	2	-
MELANDRYIDAE Leach, 1815 (Serropalpidae Latreille, 1829)											
Hallomeninae Mulsant, 1856/Gistel, 1856											
Hallomenus Panzer, 1794											
binotatus (Quensel, 1790)	2	●	●	-	●	2	●	●	-	●	-
axillaris (Illiger, 1807)	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	●	-
Melandryinae Leach, 1815											
Orchesiini Lacordaire, 1859											
Orchesia Latreille, 1807											
micans (Panzer, 1794)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	2	●	-
minor Walker, 1837	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
fasciata (Illiger, 1798)	2	●	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-
undulata Kraatz, 1853	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Serropalpini Latreille, 1829											
Anisoxya Mulsant, 1856											
fuscula (Illiger, 1798)	2	●	-	-	-	2	●	-	-	2	-
Abdera Stephens, 1832 (*Caridina* Seidlitz, 1898 nec Milne-Edwards, 1837)											
affinis (Paykull, 1799)	1	●	-	-	2	-	●	●	●	●	-
flexuosa (Paykull, 1799)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
biflexuosa (Curtis, 1829)	-	-	-	-	-	2	●	●	-	-	-
triguttata (Gyllenhal, 1810)	●	●	●	●	●	-	-	-	●	●	2
Hypulini Seidlitz, 1875											
Hypulus Paykull, 1798											
quercinus (Quensel, 1790)	●	●	-	-	1	-	●	●	-	2	-
bifasciatus (Fabricius, 1792)	●	1	-	-	-	●	●	●	-	2	●
Melandryini Leach, 1815											
Melandrya Fabricius, 1801											
dubia (Schaller, 1783)	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	2	-

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
caraboides (Linnaeus, 1761)	2	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	-
barbata (Fabricius, 1787)	●	●	-	-	-	-	●	●	-	-	-
Osphyinae Mulsant, 1856 (1840)											
Conopalpini Mulsant, 1856											
Conopalpus Gyllenhal, 1810											
testaceus (Olivier, 1790)	●	●	●	●	1	2	●	●	-	●	●
Osphyini Mulsant, 1856 (1840)											
Osphya Illiger, 1807											
bipunctata (Fabricius, 1775)	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	-
MORDELLIDAE Latreille, 1802											
Mordellinae Latreille, 1802											
Mordellini Latreille, 1802											
Tomoxia Costa, 1854											
bucephala Costa, 1854 (*biguttata* Gyllenhal, 1827 nec Rossi, 1794)	●	●	2	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Curtimorda Méquignon, 1946											
maculosa (Naezen, 1794)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-
Mordella Linnaeus, 1758											
aculeata Linnaeus, 1758	-	●	-	-	-	2	●	●	-	●	-
holomelaena Apfelbeck, 1914	-	●	-	-	●	●	-	-	-	●	-
Mordellistenini Ermisch, 1941											
Mordellistenula Stshegoleva-Barovskaja, 1930 (*Mordellistena* partim)											
perrisi (Mulsant, 1856)	●	●	●	-	●	-	-	-	-	●	●
Mordellistena Costa, 1854											
parvula (Gyllenhal, 1827)	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
pumila (Gyllenhal, 1810)	2	●	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●
pseudopumila Ermisch, 1963	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
purpureonigrans Ermisch, 1963	-	●	-	-	-	●	-	●	-	-	●
humeralis (Linnaeus, 1758)	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	-
neuwaldeggiana (Panzer, 1796)	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	-
variegata (Fabricius, 1798)	●	-	-	-	-	1	●	●	-	-	-
Mordellochroa Emery, 1876 (*Mordellistena* partim)											
abdominalis (Fabricius, 1775)	●	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●
RHIPIPHORIDAE Gemminger & Harold, 1870 (1853)											
Rhipiphorinae Gemminger & Harold, 1870 (1853)											

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
Metoecus Dejean, 1834											
paradoxus (Linnaeus, 1761)	2	●	-	-	-	2	-	●	●	●	●
COLYDIIDAE Erichson, 1842											
Colydiinae Erichson, 1842											
Colydiini Erichson, 1842											
Colydium Fabricius, 1792											
elongatum (Fabricius, 1787)	-	1	-	-	1	-	●	-	-	-	-
Synchitini Erichson, 1845											
Synchita Hellwig, 1792											
humeralis (Fabricius, 1792)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Cicones Curtis, 1827											
variegatus (Hellwig, 1792)	●	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
Bitoma Herbst, 1793											
(*Ditoma* Illiger, 1807)											
crenata (Fabricius, 1775)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
Orthocerini Blanchard 1845 (1820)											
Orthocerus Latreille, 1796											
clavicornis (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	2	-	-	●	●	2
TENEBRIONIDAE Latreille, 1802											
(Lagriidae Latreille, 1825 (1820))											
(Alleculidae Laporte de Castelnau, 1840)											
Lagriinae Latreille, 1825 (1820)											
Lagriini Latreille, 1825 (1820)											
Lagria Fabricius, 1775											
hirta (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Tenebrioninae Latreille, 1802											
Bolitophagini Kirby, 1837											
Bolitophagus Illiger, 1798											
reticulatus (Linnaeus, 1767)	-	●	-	-	●	-	●	●	●	●	-
Eledonoprius Reitter, 1911											
armatus (Panzer, 1799)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Eledona Latreille, 1796											
agricola (Herbst, 1783)	-	1	-	-	-	●	●	●	-	●	-
(*agaricola* auct.)											

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
Tenebrionini Latreille, 1802											
Tenebrio Linnaeus, 1758											
opacus Duftschmid, 1812	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	1	-	●	-
molitor Linnaeus, 1758	2	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Alphitobiini Reitter, 1917											
Alphitobius Stephens, 1829											
diaperinus (Panzer, 1797)	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	●	-
Triboliini Mulsant, 1854											
Tribolium MacLeay, 1825											
castaneum (Herbst, 1797)	●	●	●	-	1	●	●	●	2	●	●
confusum Jacquelin du Val, 1863	1	●	●	-	●	2	2	●	-	●	2
destructor Uyttenboogart, 1934	2	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	-	●	2
Palorus Mulsant, 1854											
ratzeburgii (Wissmann, 1848)	-	●	-	●	1	-	-	-	-	●	-
Ulomini Blanchard, 1845											
Uloma Dejean, 1821											
culinaris (Linnaeus, 1758)	-	-	-	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	-
Pedinini Eschscholtz, 1829 (Opatrini Hope, 1840)											
Phylan Dejean, 1821											
gibbus (Fabricius, 1775)	1	●	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●
Melanimon Steven, 1829											
tibiale (Fabricius, 1781)	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Opatrum Fabricius, 1775											
sabulosum (Linnaeus, 1761)	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
riparium Scriba, 1865	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	2	-
Blaptini Leach, 1815											
Blaps Fabricius, 1775											
lethifera Marsham, 1802	1	●	-	2	●	2	●	2	●	●	2
mortisaga (Linnaeus, 1758)	-	2	2	-	-	2	2	1	2	2	2
Alleculinae Laporte de Castelnau, 1840											
Alleculini Laporte de Castelnau, 1840											
Allecula Fabricius, 1801											
morio (Fabricius, 1787)	-	1	-	-	1	-	●	●	-	●	-
rhenana Bach, 1856	-	-	-	-	-	2	●	●	-	●	-
Prionychus Solier, 1835											
ater (Fabricius, 1775)	-	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	-	●	-

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
Hymenalia Mulsant, 1856											
rufipes (Fabricius, 1792)	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	●	-	1
Pseudocistela Crotch, 1873											
ceramboides (Linnaeus, 1758)	-	●	2	-	●	2	●	●	2	●	1
Gonodera Mulsant, 1856											
luperus (Herbst, 1783)	-	●	-	-	-	2	●	●	●	●	-
Isomira Mulsant, 1856											
murina (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Mycetochara Berthold, 1827											
flavipes (Fabricius, 1792)	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
axillaris (Paykull, 1799)	-	1	-	-	-	2	●	●	-	●	-
linearis (Illiger, 1794)	●	●	2	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
humeralis (Fabricius, 1787)	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cteniopodini Solier, 1835											
Cteniopus Solier, 1835											
sulphureus (Linnaeus, 1758) (*flavus* Scopoli, 1763)	2	●	-	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Diaperinae Latreille, 1802											
Crypticini Mulsant, 1854											
Crypticus Latreille, 1817											
quisquilius (Linnaeus, 1761)	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Phaleriini Blanchard, 1845											
Phaleria Latreille, 1802											
cadaverina (Fabricius, 1792)	-	●	-	-	●	●	●	-	-	2	-
Myrmechixenini Jacquelin du Val, 1858											
Myrmechixenus Chevrolat, 1835 (*Myrmecoxenus* Märkel, 1844)											
subterraneus Chevrolat, 1835	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	1
vaporariorum Guérin-Ménéville, 1843	●	-	●	-	-	●	●	●	2	●	-
Hypophlaeini Billberg, 1820											
Corticeus Piller & Mitterpacher, 1783 (*Hypophlaeus* Fabricius, 1790)											
unicolor Piller & Mitterpacher, 1783	-	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
fasciatus (Fabricius, 1790)	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	-	●	-
bicolor (Olivier, 1790)	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	-
linearis (Fabricius, 1790)	-	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●
Scaphidemini Reitter, 1922											

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
Scaphidema Redtenbacher, 1849											
metallicum (Fabricius, 1792)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Diaperini Latreille, 1802											
Alphitophagus Stephens, 1832											
bifasciatus (Say, 1823)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	2
Gnatocerus Thunberg, 1814											
cornutus (Fabricius, 1798)	1	●	2	-	2	2	●	-	-	●	-
Pentaphyllus Dejean, 1821											
testaceus (Hellwig, 1792)	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	2	-	●	-
Platydema Laporte de Castelnau & Brullé, 1831											
violaceum (Fabricius, 1790)	2	●	2	-	2	●	●	●	1	●	-
Diaperis Geoffroy, 1762											
boleti (Linnaeus, 1758)	-	●	-	-	●	2	●	●	-	●	●
Oplocephala Laporte de Castelnau & Brullé, 1831											
(*Hoplocephala* auct.)											
haemorrhoidalis (Fabricius, 1787)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
PROSTOMIDAE Thomson, 1859											
(Cucujidae partim)											
Prostomis Latreille, 1829											
mandibularis (Fabricius, 1801)	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	1	-	●	-
OEDEMERIDAE Latreille, 1810											
Oedemerinae Latreille, 1810											
Nacerdini Mulsant, 1858											
Chrysanthia Schmidt, 1844											
nigricornis (Westhoff, 1881)	●	●	●	-	●	2	●	●	●	●	-
(*viridis* Schmidt, 1846 nec Degeer, 1775)											
Nacerdes Dejean, 1834											
(*Nacerda* Stephens, 1839)											
melanura (Linnaeus, 1758)	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2
Oedemerini Latreille, 1810											
Ischnomera Stephens, 1832											
(*Asclera* Dejean, 1834)											
sanguinicollis (Fabricius, 1787)	-	●	-	-	-	-	●	1	-	-	-
cyanea (Fabricius, 1792)	●	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	-
cinerascens (Pandellé, 1867)	2	●	-	-	-	-	●	●	-	●	-
Oedemera Olivier, 1789											
femorata (Scopoli, 1763)	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	-
croceicollis (Gyllenhal, 1827)	●	-	-	-	-	●	●	●	1	●	-
nobilis (Scopoli, 1763)	2	-	-	-	-	●	2	●	●	-	●
virescens (Linnaeus, 1767)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
lurida (Marsham, 1802)	●	●	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●
MELOIDAE Gyllenhal, 1810											
Meloinae Gyllenhal, 1810											
Lyttini Gistel, 1856											
Lytta Fabricius, 1775											
vesicatoria (Linnaeus, 1758)	1	2	2	-	-	2	2	1	-	2	●
Meloini Gyllenhal, 1810											
Meloe Linnaeus, 1758											
variegatus Donovan, 1793	2	2	2	2	-	●	-	2	●	2	-
proscarabaeus Linnaeus, 1758	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
violaceus Marsham, 1802	●	●	2	2	2	2	●	-	2	●	●
brevicollis Panzer, 1793	●	●	2	●	1	●	2	1	●	2	-
Nemognathinae Laporte de Castelnau, 1840											
Sitarini Lacordaire, 1859											
Apalùs Fabricius, 1775											
bimaculatus (Linnaeus, 1761)	-	●	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-
PYTHIDAE Solier, 1834											
Pytho Latreille, 1796											
depressus (Linnaeus, 1767)	2	2	●	-	-	-	-	●	-	●	2
PYROCHROIDAE Latreille, 1807											
Pyrochroinae Latreille, 1807											
Pyrochroa Geoffroy, 1762											
coccinea (Linnaeus, 1761)	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
serraticornis (Scopoli, 1763)	●	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Schizotus Newman, 1838											
pectinicornis (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	2	●	●	-	●	●	-	●	-
SALPINGIDAE Leach, 1815											
Agleninae Horn, 1878											
Aglenus Erichson, 1845											
brunneus (Gyllenhal, 1813)	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	●	-
Salpinginae Leach, 1815											
Lissodemini Seidlitz, 1916											

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
Lissodema Curtis, 1833											
denticolle (Gyllenhal, 1813)	1	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*quadripustulatum* Marsham, 1802 nec Fabricius, 1775)											
cursor (Gyllenhal, 1813)	2	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	2	●	●
Salpingini Leach, 1815											
Rabocerus Mulsant, 1859											
foveolatus (Ljungh, 1823)	2	●	●	-	-	●	●	1	-	●	-
gabrieli (Gerhardt, 1901)	-	●	●	-	1	-	-	●	-	●	-
Sphaeriestes Stephens, 1829											
(*Salpingus* auct. nec Illiger, 1801)											
castaneus (Panzer, 1796)	2	●	●	2	●	●	●	2	●	●	●
reyi (Abeille de Perrin, 1874)	●	●	●	2	-	1	●	-	●	2	-
stockmanni (Biström, 1977)	-	●	●	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	2
(*ater* Paykull, 1798 nec Degeer, 1774)											
Vincenzellus Reitter, 1911											
ruficollis (Panzer, 1794)	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	●	-	●	●
Salpingus Illiger, 1801											
(*Rhinosimus* Latreille, 1802)											
planirostris (Fabricius, 1787)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
ruficollis (Linnaeus, 1761)	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
ANTHICIDAE Latreille, 1819											
Anthicinae Latreille, 1819											
Notoxini Sturm, 1826											
Notoxus Geoffroy, 1762											
monoceros (Linnaeus, 1761)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Anthicini Latreille, 1819											
Anthicus Paykull, 1798											
kolenatii Kolenati, 1846	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1
(*bifasciatus* Rossi, 1792 nec Fabricius, 1792)											
sibiricus Pic, 1893	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
(*constrictus* auct. nec Curtis, 1838)											
instabilis Schmidt, 1842	-	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	-
antherinus (Linnaeus, 1761)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	●	●
ater (Panzer, 1796)	2	1	-	●	●	●	●	2	2	●	●
floralis (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
formicarius (Goeze, 1777)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
flavipes (Panzer, 1797)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	●
sellatus (Panzer, 1797)	2	-	-	-	-	●	1	●	2	-	●
bimaculatus (Illiger, 1801)	-	●	●	●	●	2	●	-	-	●	●
tobias Marseul, 1879	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
ADERIDAE Winkler, 1927											
Aderini Winkler, 1927											
Aderus Stephens, 1829											
populneus (Creutzer, 1796)	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	●	-	●	●
Vanonus Casey, 1895											
(*Aderus* partim)											
brevicornis (Perris, 1869)	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	-
Euglenesini Seidlitz, 1875											
Euglenes Westwood, 1830											
(*Aderus* partim)											
oculatus (Paykull, 1798)	-	-	-	-	-	2	●	●	-	●	-
nitidifrons (Thomson, 1886)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-
(*pygmaeus* partim auct. nec Degeer, 1774)											
Anidorus Mulsant & Rey, 1866											
(*Aderus* partim)											
nigrinus (Germar, 1831)	●	●	●	-	-	●	●	-	-	●	●
SCRAPTIIDAE Mulsant, 1856/Gistel, 1856											
(Anaspididae Mulsant, 1856)											
(Anaspidae auct.)											
Scraptiinae Mulsant, 1856/Gistel, 1856											
Scraptia Latreille, 1807											
fuscula Müller, 1821	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	2	-
Anaspidinae Mulsant, 1856											
Anaspis Geoffroy, 1762											
frontalis (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
bohemica Schilsky, 1898	●	-	●	2	●	-	-	-	●	●	-
garneysi Fowler, 1889	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	●	-	-	-
marginicollis Lindberg, 1925	-	●	●	-	-	-	●	●	-	●	-
(*schilskyana* Hellén, 1935)											
regimbarti Schilsky, 1895	●	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	-
ruficollis (Fabricius, 1792)	1	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
thoracica (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
fasciata (Forster, 1771)	1	●	-	●	-	●	●	●	-	●	●
(*humeralis* Fabricius, 1775 nec Linnaeus, 1758)											
maculata Geoffroy, 1785	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
flava (Linnaeus, 1758)	-	●	-	-	1	●	●	●	-	●	-
costai Emery, 1876	1	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	-	2	-
rufilabris (Gyllenhal, 1827)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
melanostoma Costa, 1854	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
CHRYSOMELOIDEA Latreille, 1802 (Phytophaga)											
CERAMBYCIDAE Latreille, 1802											
Prioninae Latreille, 1802											
Prionus Geoffroy, 1762											
coriarius (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	-	-	1	●	●	●	●	●	-
Spondylidinae Audinet-Serville, 1832											
Spondylidini Audinet-Serville, 1832											
Spondylis Fabricius, 1775											
buprestoides (Linnaeus, 1758)	-	●	-	-	-	-	●	-	●	●	●
Asemini Thomson, 1860											
Asemum Eschscholtz, 1830											
striatum (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Arhopalus Audinet-Serville, 1834 (*Criocephalus* Dejean, 1835)											
tristis (Fabricius, 1787)	2	2	●	●	-	-	1	-	-	●	●
(*ferus* Mulsant, 1839)											
rusticus (Linnaeus, 1758)	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Tetropium Kirby, 1837											
castaneum (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
gabrieli Weise, 1905	-	●	-	-	●	-	●	●	●	●	●
fuscum (Fabricius, 1787)*	●	-	●	●	●	2	●	●	2	●	-
Necydalinae Latreille, 1825											
Necydalis Linnaeus, 1758											
major Linnaeus, 1758	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lepturinae Latreille, 1802											
Rhagiini Kirby, 1837											
Rhagium Fabricius, 1775											
bifasciatum Fabricius, 1775	●	●	●	-	●	●	1	●	-	-	●
sycophanta (Schrank, 1781)	●	2	-	-	1	●	●	●	1	●	-
mordax (Degeer, 1775)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
inquisitor (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	-	●	-	●	●	●	●	-
Oxymirus Mulsant, 1863 (*Toxotus* Zetterstedt, 1828 nec Dejean, 1821)											
cursor (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	-	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	●
Stenocorus Geoffroy, 1762											
meridianus (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
Pachyta Dejean, 1821											
quadrimaculata (Linnaeus, 1758)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
lamed (Linnaeus, 1758)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-
Acmaeops LeConte, 1850											
(*Dinoptera* Mulsant, 1863)											
collaris (Linnaeus, 1758)*	-	-	●	-	-	-	●	2	1	-	-
Lepturini Latreille, 1802											
Grammoptera Audinet-Serville, 1835											
ustulata (Schaller, 1783)	1	●	●	-	1	●	●	●	-	●	-
abdominalis (Stephens, 1831)*	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
(*variegata* Germar, 1824 nec Fabricius, 1775)											
ruficornis (Fabricius, 1781)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Alosterna Mulsant, 1863											
tabacicolor (Degeer, 1775)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Anoplodera Mulsant, 1839											
(*Corymbia* Des Gozis, 1886)											
(*Brachyleptura* Casey, 1913)											
(*Anastrangalia* Casey, 1924)											
(*Stictoleptura* Casey, 1924)											
(*Pseudalosterna* Plavilstshikov, 1934)											
(*Leptura* auct. nec Linnaeus, 1758)											
livida (Fabricius, 1777)	●	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	-
sexguttata (Fabricius, 1775)	●	●	●	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	●
scutellata (Fabricius, 1781)	-	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	-	●	-
rubra (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●
maculicornis (Degeer, 1775)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
sanguinolenta (Linnaeus, 1761)	1	-	-	-	1	2	●	●	●	●	-
Judolia Mulsant, 1863											
(*Pachytodes* Pic, 1891)											
sexmaculata (Linnaeus, 1758)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-
cerambyciformis (Schrank, 1781)	●	●	●	-	●	●	-	-	-	-	-
Leptura Linnaeus, 1758											
(*Pedostrangalia* Sokolow, 1897)											
(*Rutpela* Nakane & Ohbayashi, 1957)											
(*Stenurella* Villiers, 1974)											
(*Strangalia* partim)											
quadrifasciata Linnaeus, 1758	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
aethiops Poda, 1761	●	●	●	●	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
maculata Poda, 1761	2	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
melanura Linnaeus, 1758	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
nigra Linnaeus, 1758*	●	-	-	-	●	2	●	-	-	●	●
revestita Linnaeus, 1767	-	1	-	-	1	1	2	1	●	1	-
Strangalia Audinet-Serville, 1835											
attenuata (Linnaeus, 1758)	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Cerambycinae Latreille, 1802											
Molorchini Mulsant, 1862											

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
Molorchus Fabricius, 1792											
(*Glaphyra* Newman, 1840)											
minor (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
umbellatarum (Schreber, 1759)	1	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●
Obriini Mulsant, 1839											
Obrium Dejean, 1821											
brunneum (Fabricius, 1792)	●	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	-	●	-
Cerambycini Latreille, 1802											
Cerambyx Linnaeus, 1758											
scopoli Fuessly, 1775	-	●	-	-	●	-	●	●	-	●	-
Callichromini Thomson, 1860											
Aromia Audinet-Serville, 1833											
moschata (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	-	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●
Callidiini Kirby, 1837											
Hylotrupes Audinet-Serville, 1834											
bajulus (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	-	2	●	●	●	●	-	●	2
Ropalopus Mulsant, 1839											
clavipes (Fabricius, 1775)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-
Callidium Fabricius, 1775											
violaceum (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Pyrrhidium Fairmaire, 1864											
sanguineum (Linnaeus, 1758)	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-
Phymatodes Mulsant, 1839											
testaceus (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Poecilium Fairmaire, 1864											
(*Phymatodes* partim)											
alni (Linnaeus, 1767)	-	●	-	-	1	●	●	-	-	●	-
Clytini Mulsant, 1839											
Xylotrechus Chevrolat, 1860											
(*Rusticoclytus* Vives Noguera, 1977)											
rusticus (Linnaeus, 1758)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-
Clytus Laicharting, 1784											
arietis (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Plagionotus Mulsant, 1842											
arcuatus (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	2	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	-
detritus (Linnaeus, 1758)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Anaglyptus Mulsant, 1839											
mysticus (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
Lamiinae Latreille, 1825											
Lamiini Latreille, 1825											
Lamia Fabricius, 1775											
textor (Linnaeus, 1758)*	●	-	●	●	●	-	-	●	-	●	-
Monochamus Dejean, 1821											
sutor (Linnaeus, 1758)	1	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Mesosini Mulsant, 1839											
Mesosa Latreille, 1829											
(*Aplocnemia* Stephens, 1831)											
nebulosa (Fabricius, 1781)	●	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	2
Pogonocherini Mulsant, 1839											
Pogonocherus Dejean, 1821											
(*Pityphilus* Mulsant, 1863)											
fasciculatus (Degeer, 1775)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
decoratus Fairmaire, 1855	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-
hispidus (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
hispidulus (Piller & Mitterpacher, 1781)	●	●	2	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●
Acanthoderini Thomson, 1860											
Oplosia Mulsant, 1863											
fennica (Paykull, 1800)	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	-
Acanthoderes Audinet-Serville, 1835											
clavipes (Schrank, 1781)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	1	-
Acanthocinini Thomson, 1860 (1839)											
Leiopus Audinet-Serville, 1835											
nebulosus (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Exocentrus Dejean, 1835											
lusitanus (Linnaeus, 1767)	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	-
Acanthocinus Dejean, 1821											
aedilis (Linnaeus, 1758)	-	●	●	●	-	-	1	-	-	●	●
Agapanthiini Mulsant, 1839											
Agapanthia Audinet-Serville, 1835											
villosoviridescens (Degeer, 1775)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	●
Saperdini Mulsant, 1839											
Saperda Fabricius, 1775											
(*Anaerea* Mulsant, 1839)											
(*Compsidia* Mulsant, 1839)											
carcharias (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	-

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
populnea (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●
scalaris (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Phytoeciini Mulsant, 1839											
Stenostola Dejean, 1835											
dubia (Laicharting, 1784)	●	●	-	-	●	2	●	●	●	●	●
ferrea (Schrank, 1776)	2	1	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	-
Phytoecia Dejean, 1835											
cylindrica (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	-	-	-	2	●	●	●	●	●
Oberea Dejean, 1835											
oculata (Linnaeus, 1758)	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-
linearis (Linnaeus, 1761)	-	2	-	-	-	-	●	-	2	●	-
Tetraopini Thomson, 1860											
Tetrops Kirby, 1826											
praeustus (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
starkii Chevrolat, 1859	-	●	-	-	●	-	●	2	-	-	-
MEGALOPODIDAE Latreille, 1802 (Chrysomelidae partim)											
Zeugophorinae Bøving & Craighead, 1931											
Zeugophora Kunze, 1818											
flavicollis (Marsham, 1802)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
frontalis Suffrian, 1840 (*scutellaris* auct. nec Suffrian, 1840)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	-	-	●	●
subspinosa (Fabricius, 1781)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2
turneri Power, 1863	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	2	2
ORSODACNIDAE Thomson, 1859 (Chrysomelidae partim)											
Orsodacninae Thomson, 1859											
Orsodacne Latreille, 1802											
cerasi (Linnaeus, 1758)	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	-
CHRYSOMELIDAE Latreille, 1802 (Bruchidae Latreille, 1802)											
Bruchinae Latreille, 1802											
Bruchini Latreille, 1802											
Bruchus Müller, 1764											
loti Paykull, 1800	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
atomarius (Linnaeus, 1761)	●	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	-	●	●
viciae Olivier, 1795	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	●

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
affinis Frölich, 1799	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	-
rufimanus Boheman, 1833	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Bruchidius Schilsky, 1905											
villosus (Fabricius, 1792)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*fasciatus* Olivier, 1795)											
Amblycerini Bridwell, 1932											
Spermophagus Schönherr, 1833											
sericeus (Geoffroy, 1785)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-
Donaciinae Kirby, 1837											
Plateumarini Askevold, 1990											
Plateumaris Thomson, 1859											
sericea (Linnaeus, 1758)	2	●	●	1	1	2	●	2	●	●	●
discolor (Panzer, 1795)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
braccata (Scopoli, 1772)	●	●	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	●	-
consimilis (Schrank, 1781)	2	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
rustica (Kunze, 1818)	2	●	-	-	2	2	-	2	●	●	-
(*affinis* Kunze, 1818)											
Donaciini Kirby, 1837											
Donacia Fabricius, 1775											
crassipes Fabricius, 1775	2	●	2	●	-	2	2	2	-	●	●
dentata Hoppe, 1795	●	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	-
versicolorea (Brahm, 1790)	●	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●
semicuprea Panzer, 1796	●	●	●	●	2	2	●	●	●	●	●
sparganii Ahrens, 1810	●	●	2	2	●	1	1	●	-	1	2
aquatica (Linnaeus, 1758)	1	●	●	●	●	2	2	2	-	●	●
impressa Paykull, 1799	2	●	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	●	-
brevitarsis Thomson, 1884	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
brevicornis Ahrens, 1810	-	-	-	●	-	-	1	-	-	●	●
marginata Hoppe, 1795	●	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●
bicolor Zschach, 1788	●	●	●	●	-	1	1	2	-	●	-
obscura Gyllenhal, 1813	●	●	●	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	●
thalassina Germar, 1811	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	1	●	●	●
vulgaris Zschach, 1788	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
simplex Fabricius, 1775	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
clavipes Fabricius, 1792	●	●	●	2	●	2	1	●	●	●	●
cinerea Herbst, 1784	2	●	●	●	2	2	●	●	●	●	●
Haemoniini Chen, 1941											
Macroplea Samouelle, 1819											
(*Haemonia* Dejean, 1821)											
appendiculata (Panzer, 1794)	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	2	●	●	-
mutica (Fabricius, 1792)	-	2	2	●	●	2	●	●	●	2	-

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
Criocerinae Latreille, 1804											
Criocerini Latreille, 1804											
Crioceris Geoffroy, 1762											
duodecimpunctata (Linnaeus, 1758)	1	●	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	-
asparagi (Linnaeus, 1758)	2	-	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	-
Lilioceris Reitter, 1912											
lilii (Scopoli, 1763)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
merdigera (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	-	2	-	●	2	-	●	●
Lemini Gyllenhal, 1813											
Lema Fabricius, 1798											
cyanella (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	-
Oulema Des Gozis, 1886											
(*Lema* partim)											
erichsonii (Suffrian, 1841)	1	2	1	-	-	2	2	2	●	●	2
gallaeciana (Heyden, 1870)	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	1	-	●	-
(*lichenis* Weise, 1881)											
melanopus (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
duftschmidi (Redtenbacher, 1874)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Hispinae Gyllenhal, 1813											
Hispini Gyllenhal, 1813											
Hispa Linnaeus, 1767											
(*Hispella* Chapuis, 1875)											
atra Linnaeus, 1767	●	●	-	-	-	●	1	●	●	●	1
Cassidini Stephens, 1831											
Pilemostoma Desbrochers des Loges, 1891											
fastuosa (Schaller, 1783)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Hypocassida Weise, 1893											
subferruginea (Schrank, 1776)	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	-
Cassida Linnaeus, 1758											
viridis Linnaeus, 1758	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
hemisphaerica Herbst, 1799	●	2	●	●	-	-	●	●	●	2	●
murraea Linnaeus, 1767	2	-	-	-	-	-	●	2	-	-	2
nebulosa Linnaeus, 1758	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	2	-	●	●
flaveola Thunberg, 1794	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
seladonia Gyllenhal, 1827	-	●	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
vibex Linnaeus, 1767	2	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	-	●	-
rubiginosa Müller, 1776	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
sanguinosa Suffrian, 1844	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●
denticollis Suffrian, 1844	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2
sanguinolenta Müller, 1776	-	●	-	2	-	-	-	●	●	●	●
prasina Illiger, 1798	-	●	●	-	-	-	1	-	-	●	-

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
margaritacea Schaller, 1783	1	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	●	1	-
nobilis Linnaeus, 1758	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2
vittata Villers, 1789	●	●	●	-	●	●	-	2	●	●	1
Chrysomelinae Latreille, 1802											
Chrysomelini Latreille, 1802											
Leptinotarsa Chevrolat, 1837											
decemlineata (Say, 1824)	●	●	2	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●
Chrysolina Motschulsky, 1860											
(*Chrysomela* auct. nec Linnaeus, 1758)											
herbacea (Duftschmid, 1825)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
(*menthastri* Suffrian, 1851)											
graminis (Linnaeus, 1758)	1	-	-	-	●	●	1	2	2	2	-
polita (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
staphylaea (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	2
cerealis (Linnaeus, 1767)	2	1	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	-
oricalcia (Müller, 1776)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
haemoptera (Linnaeus, 1758)	2	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	1
sturmi (Westhoff, 1882)	2	2	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	-
(*violacea* auct. nec Müller, 1776)											
sanguinolenta (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
gypsophilae (Küster, 1845)	2	●	●	-	●	1	-	-	2	●	-
varians (Schaller, 1783)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
hyperici (Forster, 1771)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	2	-
brunsvicensis (Gravenhorst, 1807)	●	●	●	-	-	●	●	●	-	1	-
geminata (Paykull, 1799)	●	●	●	-	●	-	●	●	●	●	●
quadrigemina (Suffrian, 1851)	●	●	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
carnifex (Fabricius, 1792)	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	1	2
analis (Linnaeus, 1767)	2	●	●	-	●	●	2	1	●	2	2
marginata (Linnaeus, 1758)	2	2	2	-	●	●	2	●	●	●	2
limbata (Fabricius, 1775)	2	●	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	-
fastuosa (Scopoli, 1763)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
Oreina Chevrolat, 1837											
(*Chrysochloa* Hope, 1840)											
caerulea (Olivier, 1807)	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	1	-	-
(*rugulosa* Suffrian, 1851)											
Colaphellus Weise, 1916											
sophiae (Schaller, 1783)	2	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	2	2	-
Gastrophysa Chevrolat, 1837											
(*Gastroeidea* Hope, 1840)											
polygoni (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
viridula (Degeer, 1775)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Phaedon Latreille, 1829											
cochleariae (Fabricius, 1792)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
armoraciae (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
concinnus (Stephens, 1831)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	1	●	●	2
Hydrothassa Thomson, 1859											
glabra (Herbst, 1783)	●	●	●	2	●	●	2	●	●	●	1

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
marginella (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
hannoveriana (Fabricius, 1775)	2	●	●	●	-	●	1	●	●	●	-
Prasocuris Latreille, 1802											
junci (Brahm, 1790)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
phellandrii (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Plagiodera Chevrolat, 1837											
versicolora (Laicharting, 1781)	●	●	●	-	●	2	●	-	-	2	-
Linaeidea Motschulsky, 1860											
(*Melasoma* partim)											
aenea (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	1	●	●	-
Chrysomela Linnaeus, 1758											
(*Melasoma* Stephens, 1831)											
collaris Linnaeus, 1758	●	●	●	●	●	-	-	-	●	●	1
populi Linnaeus, 1758	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	-	●	●
saliceti (Weise, 1884)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	-	●	-
tremula Fabricius, 1787	●	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	●	-
Gonioctena Chevrolat, 1837											
(*Phytodecta* Kirby, 1837)											
viminalis (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	-	-	2	-	-	●	1	●	-
decemnotata (Marsham, 1802)	●	●	●	2	●	●	-	-	-	-	2
(*rufipes* Degeer, 1775 nec Linnaeus, 1758)											
olivacea (Forster, 1771)	●	●	●	●	●	-	-	-	-	-	-
quinquepunctata (Fabricius, 1787)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
pallida (Linnaeus, 1758)	2	●	-	1	●	●	-	-	-	-	-
Phratora Chevrolat, 1837											
(*Phyllodecta* Kirby, 1837)											
vulgatissima (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
tibialis (Suffrian, 1851)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
vitellinae (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
laticollis (Suffrian, 1851)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
atrovirens (Cornelius, 1857)	●	●	●	●	●	-	-	-	●	-	-
Galerucinae Latreille, 1802											
Galerucini Latreille, 1802											
Galerucella Crotch, 1873											
nymphaeae (Linnaeus, 1758)	2	●	●	●	-	2	●	●	●	●	●
aquatica (Geoffroy, 1785)	●	●	●	●	●	●	1	●	●	●	●
lineola (Fabricius, 1781)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
calmariensis (Linnaeus, 1767)	1	2	●	-	●	1	●	●	●	●	●
pusilla (Duftschmid, 1825)	2	●	●	-	-	●	-	●	●	●	-
tenella (Linnaeus, 1761)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Xanthogaleruca Laboissière, 1934											
(*Galerucella* partim)											
luteola (Müller, 1766)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Pyrrhalta Joannis, 1865											
viburni (Paykull, 1799)	2	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Lochmaea Weise, 1883											
caprea (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
suturalis (Thomson, 1866)	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●
crataegi (Forster, 1771)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Galeruca Geoffroy, 1762											
tanaceti (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
interrupta Illiger, 1802	2	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	●	●	1
pomonae (Scopoli, 1763)	2	●	●	1	●	●	●	●	●	2	1
laticollis Sahlberg, 1838	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	●	●	●	-
melanocephala Ponza, 1805	-	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	2	-
Hylaspini Chapuis, 1875											
Agelastica Chevrolat, 1837											
alni (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	-	-	●	●	-	-	●	●
Sermylassa Reitter, 1912											
halensis (Linnaeus, 1767)	●	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
Luperini Gistel, 1856											
Phyllobrotica Chevrolat, 1837											
quadrimaculata (Linnaeus, 1758)	2	●	●	-	●	2	●	●	●	●	●
Luperus Geoffroy, 1762											
longicornis (Fabricius, 1781)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
flavipes (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	2	2	●	1	2	●	-	-
Alticini Newman, 1834											
Phyllotreta Chevrolat, 1837											
ochripes (Curtis, 1837)	●	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	-	-	-
exclamationis (Thunberg, 1784)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
tetrastigma (Comolli, 1837)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
dilatata Thomson, 1866	-	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	-
flexuosa (Illiger, 1794)	1	●	●	●	-	2	●	2	●	●	●
striolata (Fabricius, 1803)	2	2	●	-	●	2	●	●	-	●	●
(*vittata* auct. nec Fabricius, 1775)											
nemorum (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	2
undulata Kutschera, 1860	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
vittula (Redtenbacher, 1849)	2	●	2	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●
nigripes (Fabricius, 1775)	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
cruciferae (Goeze, 1777)	2	-	-	-	-	2	●	2	●	●	2
atra (Fabricius, 1775)	2	●	-	2	2	●	●	●	●	●	●
Aphthona Chevrolat, 1837											
lutescens (Gyllenhal, 1813)	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●
atrocaerulea (Stephens, 1831)	2	●	-	-	-	2	●	●	●	●	●
(*cyanella* Redtenbacher, 1849)											
euphorbiae (Schrank, 1781)	●	1	-	-	-	2	●	-	2	2	2
nonstriata (Goeze, 1777)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*coerulea* Geoffroy, 1785)											
Longitarsus Berthold, 1827											
pellucidus (Foudras, 1860)	●	●	-	●	1	●	●	●	●	●	●
ochroleucus (Marsham, 1802)	2	●	●	●	-	2	2	-	●	●	-

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
jacobaeae (Waterhouse, 1858)	2	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
succineus (Foudras, 1860)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
rubiginosus (Foudras, 1860)	●	●	2	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	-
tabidus (Fabricius, 1775)	●	-	-	-	1	●	●	●	●	1	-
lycopi (Foudras, 1860)	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	-
ferrugineus (Foudras, 1860)	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(*waterhousei* Kutschera, 1864)											
melanocephalus (Degeer, 1775)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
kutscherai (Rye, 1872)	2	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
plantagomaritimus Dollman, 1912	●	-	●	-	●	●	-	-	●	●	-
curtus (Allard, 1860)	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-
exoletus (Linnaeus, 1758)	-	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●
pratensis (Panzer, 1794)	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	2
reichei (Allard, 1860)	●	-	●	-	●	-	-	-	-	●	2
gracilis Kutschera, 1864	●	2	-	-	●	1	-	●	-	●	-
atricillus (Linnaeus, 1761)	●	●	-	2	1	●	2	●	●	●	●
suturellus (Duftschmid, 1825)	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
nasturtii (Fabricius, 1792)	●	●	●	-	-	2	●	●	●	●	-
quadriguttatus (Pontoppidan, 1765)	-	-	-	-	-	●	1	-	●	●	-
apicalis (Beck, 1817)	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
holsaticus (Linnaeus, 1758)	1	2	●	-	1	2	2	1	-	2	●
luridus (Scopoli, 1763)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
brunneus (Duftschmid, 1825)	●	-	-	-	2	●	●	●	●	●	-
niger (Koch, 1803)	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	-
nigerrimus (Gyllenhal, 1827)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	2	2
parvulus (Paykull, 1799)	2	-	-	2	-	2	●	2	2	2	2
anchusae (Paykull, 1799)	-	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●
Altica Geoffroy, 1762											
(*Haltica* auct.)											
lythri Aubé, 1843	1	●	●	●	●	-	-	-	-	-	-
(*aenescens* auct. nec Weise, 1888)											
brevicollis Foudras, 1860	2	2	-	-	-	●	●	-	-	2	●
tamaricis Schrank, 1785	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●
oleracea (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
palustris Weise, 1888	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
longicollis (Allard, 1860)	1	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(*britteni* Sharp, 1914)											
Hermaeophaga Foudras, 1860											
mercurialis (Fabricius, 1792)	●	●	2	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●
Batophila Foudras, 1860											
rubi (Paykull, 1799)	●	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●
Lythraria Bedel, 1897											
salicariae (Paykull, 1800)	●	●	2	1	●	2	●	●	●	●	●
Asiorestia Jacobson, 1925											
(*Crepidodera* auct. nec Chevrolat, 1837)											
transversa (Marsham, 1802)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
brevicollis (Daniel, 1904)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	●	-
interpunctata (Motschulsky, 1859)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-
motschulskii Konstantinov, 1991	2	-	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	-
(*sublaevis* auct. nec Motschulsky, 1859)											

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
ferruginea (Scopoli, 1763)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
femorata (Gyllenhal, 1813)	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derocrepis Weise, 1886											
rufipes (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	-	●	-	●	●	●	●	2	-
Hippuriphila Foudras, 1860											
modeeri (Linnaeus, 1761)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Crepidodera Chevrolat, 1837											
(*Chalcoides* Foudras, 1860)											
aurea (Geoffroy, 1785)	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	-
fulvicornis (Fabricius, 1792)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
aurata (Marsham, 1802)	●	●	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	-
plutus (Latreille, 1804)	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	-
nitidula (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	-	-	1	●	●	2	●	●	-
Epitrix Foudras, 1860											
pubescens (Koch, 1803)	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Podagrica Chevrolat, 1837											
fuscicornis (Linnaeus, 1767)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mantura Stephens, 1831											
chrysanthemi (Koch, 1803)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
obtusata (Gyllenhal, 1813)	1	●	2	-	2	1	●	2	-	●	●
(*ambigua* Kutschera, 1862)											
rustica (Linnaeus, 1767)	●	●	2	-	-	●	1	●	●	●	-
Chaetocnema Stephens, 1831											
concinna (Marsham, 1802)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
laevicollis (Thomson, 1866)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	-	●	●
(*heikertingeri* Lubischev, 1963)											
aridula (Gyllenhal, 1827)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
confusa (Boheman, 1851)	-	-	●	-	-	-	●	●	-	2	-
subcoerulea (Kutschera, 1864)	-	●	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
hortensis (Geoffroy, 1785)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
sahlbergii (Gyllenhal, 1827)	-	1	●	-	●	●	●	●	-	●	-
Dibolia Latreille, 1829											
depressiuscula Letzner, 1846	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
cynoglossi (Koch, 1803)	-	●	●	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
(*rugulosa* auct. nec Redtenbacher, 1849)											
occultans (Koch, 1803)	1	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	●	-
Sphaeroderma Stephens, 1831											
testaceum (Fabricius, 1775)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
rubidum (Graëlls, 1858)	●	●	-	2	-	●	●	●	●	●	●
Apteropeda Chevrolat, 1837											
splendida Allard, 1860	2	●	-	-	-	2	●	●	-	2	-
globosa (Illiger, 1794)	●	●	-	-	-	●	1	●	-	●	-
orbiculata (Marsham, 1802)	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	-
Mniophila Stephens, 1831											
muscorum (Koch, 1803)	2	●	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	●	-
Psylliodes Berthold, 1827											
affinis (Paykull, 1799)	●	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
marcida (Illiger, 1807)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
picina (Marsham, 1802)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
chrysocephala (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
sophiae Heikertinger, 1914	●	●	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	●	-
napi (Fabricius, 1792)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
cuprea (Koch, 1803)	1	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
crambicola Lohse, 1954	●	●	-	-	●	●	-	●	●	2	-
hyoscyami (Linnaeus, 1758)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
chalcomera (Illiger, 1807)	1	1	-	-	-	1	●	●	●	●	-
dulcamarae (Koch, 1803)	●	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
cucullata (Illiger, 1807)	●	●	●	2	●	2	●	-	●	●	-

Lamprosomatinae Lacordaire, 1848

Lamprosomatini Lacordaire, 1848

Oomorphus Curtis, 1831
(*Lamprosoma* auct. nec Kirby, 1818)

concolor (Sturm, 1807)	-	●	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	●

Eumolpinae Hope, 1840

Adoxini Baly, 1863

Bromius Chevrolat, 1837
(*Adoxus* Kirby, 1837)

obscurus (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

Cryptocephalinae Gyllenhal, 1813

Clytrini Kirby, 1837

Labidostomis Germar, 1817

longimana (Linnaeus, 1761)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	●	●
tridentata (Linnaeus, 1758)	-	●	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-

Clytra Laicharting, 1781

quadripunctata (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●

Smaragdina Chevrolat, 1837
(*Cyaniris* Chevrolat, 1837 nec Dalman, 1816)

salicina (Scopoli, 1763)	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	●	-
(*cyanea* Fabricius, 1775)											
aurita (Linnaeus, 1767)	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-

Cryptocephalini Gyllenhal, 1813

Cryptocephalus Geoffroy, 1762

coryli (Linnaeus, 1758)	-	●	-	-	1	-	●	2	-	2	-
cordiger (Linnaeus, 1758)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
sexpunctatus (Linnaeus, 1758)	-	●	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	●	-
distinguendus Schneider, 1792	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
bipunctatus (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	-	1	●	●	●	●
biguttatus (Scopoli, 1763)	●	●	1	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-
aureolus Suffrian, 1847	2	●	2	-	●	●	1	-	-	1	-

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
sericeus (Linnaeus, 1758)	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	2	●	●	-
hypochoeridis (Linnaeus, 1758)	-	2	-	-	-	-	●	2	-	●	-
nitidus (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
parvulus Müller, 1776	-	●	-	1	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
decemmaculatus (Linnaeus, 1758)	-	●	-	-	-	2	●	●	-	●	●
moraei (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	1	●	●	●	●	●	●
flavipes Fabricius, 1781	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	●	-
vittatus Fabricius, 1775	2	●	-	2	●	-	-	-	-	-	-
punctiger Paykull, 1799	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-
pallifrons Gyllenhal, 1813	●	●	-	-	●	1	●	-	-	●	-
bilineatus (Linnaeus, 1767)	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	2	-	-	-
frontalis Marsham, 1802	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
querceti Suffrian, 1848	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	2	-
labiatus (Linnaeus, 1761)	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●
fulvus (Goeze, 1777)	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●
pusillus Fabricius, 1777	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
rufipes (Goeze, 1777)	2	●	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-

CURCULIONOIDEA Latreille, 1802
(Rhynchophora)

NEMONYCHIDAE Bedel, 1882

Doydirhynchinae Pierce, 1916

Cimberidini Bradley, 1930

Cimberis Des Gozis, 1881
(*Rhinomacer* auct. nec Müller, 1764)

attelaboides (Fabricius, 1787)	●	●	●	●	●	-	2	2	●	●	-

ANTHRIBIDAE Billberg, 1820

Anthribinae Billberg, 1820

Allandrus LeConte, 1876
(*Tropideres* partim)

undulatus (Panzer, 1795)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-

Enedreytes Schönherr, 1839
(*Tropideres* partim)

sepicola (Fabricius, 1792)	2	●	2	-	2	2	●	●	-	●	-

Platyrhinus Clairville & Schellenberg, 1798

resinosus (Scopoli, 1763)	2	●	-	-	1	1	●	●	-	●	-

Dissoleucas Jordan, 1925
(*Tropideres* partim)

niveirostris (Fabricius, 1798)	1	●	-	-	●	2	●	-	-	●	-

Platystomos Schneider, 1791
(*Anthribus* auct. nec Geoffroy, 1762)

albinus (Linnaeus, 1758)	2	●	2	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	-

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
Anthribus Geoffroy, 1762											
(*Brachytarsus* Schönherr, 1823)											
nebulosus Forster, 1771	●	●	●	1	1	●	●	●	●	●	●
fasciatus Forster, 1771	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	1	●
scapularis Gebler, 1833	●	-	2	●	●	-	-	-	-	-	-
Choraginae Kirby, 1819											
Choragus Kirby, 1819											
sheppardi Kirby, 1819	2	2	2	-	●	2	●	●	-	2	●
horni Wolfrum, 1930	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	●	2	2
ATTELABIDAE Billberg, 1820											
(Curculionidae partim)											
Rhynchitinae Gistel, 1856											
Rhynchitini Gistel, 1856											
Lasiorhynchites Jekel, 1860											
(*Rhynchites* partim)											
sericeus (Herbst, 1797)	●	●	●	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
cavifrons (Gyllenhal, 1833)	-	●	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
olivaceus (Gyllenhal, 1833)	2	●	●	-	1	●	●	●	●	●	-
Pselaphorhynchites Schilsky, 1903											
(*Rhynchites* partim)											
(*Caenorhinus* auct. nec Thomson, 1859)											
nanus (Paykull, 1792)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
tomentosus (Gyllenhal, 1839)	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	●	-	2	-
longiceps (Thomson, 1888)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
germanicus (Herbst, 1797)	●	●	●	-	2	●	●	●	●	●	●
aeneovirens (Marsham, 1802)	●	●	●	-	1	1	●	●	●	●	-
interpunctatus (Stephens, 1831)	2	●	●	-	1	-	●	●	-	●	-
pauxillus (Germar, 1824)	●	●	2	-	-	●	●	1	-	-	-
aequatus (Linnaeus, 1767)	●	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●
Rhynchites Schneider, 1791											
cupreus (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	2	2	●	●	●	-
Byctiscini Voss, 1929											
Byctiscus Thomson, 1859											
betulae (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	2	-	●	●	●	●	●	-
populi (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	-	●	1	●	-	-	-	-
Deporaini Voss, 1931											
Deporaus Leach, 1819											
betulae (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
mannerheimii (Hummel, 1823)	●	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	-

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
Attelabinae Billberg, 1820											
Attelabini Billberg, 1820											
Attelabus Linnaeus, 1758											
nitens (Scopoli, 1763)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	-	-	-
Apoderini Lacordaire, 1863											
Apoderus Olivier, 1807											
coryli (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	-	●	-
BRENTIDAE Billberg, 1820 (Apionidae Schönherr, 1823) (Curculionidae partim)											
Apioninae Schönherr, 1823											
Apion Herbst, 1797											
laevigatum (Paykull, 1792)	1	●	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	1	2
(*sorbi* Fabricius, 1792)											
dispar Germar, 1817	2	●	●	-	●	1	2	2	●	2	-
hookerorum Kirby, 1808	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
(*hookeri* auct.)											
onopordi Kirby, 1808	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
penetrans Germar, 1817	-	●	-	1	-	●	1	●	●	●	-
basicorne Illiger, 1807	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	●	-	2	-
(*alliariae* auct. nec Linnaeus, 1758)											
carduorum Kirby, 1808	●	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	-
gibbirostre Gyllenhal, 1813	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*carduorum* auct. nec Kirby, 1808)											
armatum Gerstaecker, 1854	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-
austriacum Wagner, 1904	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	-
confluens Kirby, 1808	2	●	●	●	2	●	2	●	●	●	●
stolidum Germar, 1817	●	●	●	●	●	●	1	2	●	●	-
detritum Mulsant & Rey, 1859	-	●	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
sulcifrons Herbst, 1797	-	●	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	●	-
aeneum (Fabricius, 1775)	1	●	-	●	1	●	●	●	●	●	●
radiolus (Marsham, 1802)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
minimum Herbst, 1797	●	-	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	2	-
flavimanum Gyllenhal, 1833	1	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	-	-	-
vicinum Kirby, 1808	2	●	2	-	●	1	2	●	●	2	●
atomarium Kirby, 1808	2	●	●	1	2	●	●	●	●	●	-
oblivium Schilsky, 1902	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
pallipes Kirby, 1808	●	●	-	-	2	●	●	●	●	●	-
urticarium (Herbst, 1784)	●	●	●	-	1	●	2	●	●	●	●
rufirostre (Fabricius, 1775)	2	●	-	-	2	●	●	●	●	●	●
compactum Desbrochers des Loges, 1888	●	●	●	2	●	-	-	-	-	-	-
difficile Herbst, 1797	2	●	●	●	●	2	-	-	-	-	-
fuscirostre (Fabricius, 1775)	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	-	-	-	-

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
astragali (Paykull, 1800)	●	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
fulvipes (Geoffroy, 1785)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*flavipes* Paykull, 1792 nec Degeer, 1775)											
nigritarse Kirby, 1808	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
filirostre Kirby, 1808	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	-
trifolii (Linnaeus, 1768)	2	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*aestivum* Germar, 1817)											
interjectum Desbrochers des Loges, 1895	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	●	-	●	●
apricans Herbst, 1797	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
varipes Germar, 1817	2	2	-	-	1	●	2	2	●	2	-
assimile Kirby, 1808	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
ononidis Gyllenhal, 1827	-	●	2	2	●	●	●	-	●	●	●
(*ononicola* Bach, 1854)											
dissimile Germar, 1817	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
brevirostre Herbst, 1797	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
simum Germar, 1817	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
violaceum Kirby, 1808	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
hydrolapathi (Marsham, 1802)	●	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	-
marchicum Herbst, 1797	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
affine Kirby, 1808	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
curtirostre Germar, 1817	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
sedi Germar, 1818	-	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●
frumentarium (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*sanguineum* Degeer, 1775)											
haematodes Kirby, 1808	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*frumentarium* Paykull, 1792 nec Linnaeus, 1758)											
cruentatum Walton, 1844	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
rubiginosum Grill, 1893	●	●	●	●	●	●	1	2	●	●	●
rubens Stephens, 1839	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
seniculus Kirby, 1808	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
meieri Desbrochers des Loges, 1901	●	●	●	-	-	●	●	2	●	●	●
pubescens Kirby, 1811	●	●	●	●	2	●	1	●	●	●	●
simile Kirby, 1811	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
tenue Kirby, 1808	●	●	●	2	2	●	●	●	●	2	-
meliloti Kirby, 1808	●	●	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●
loti Kirby, 1808	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
modestum Germar, 1817	●	●	●	●	●	-	-	●	-	-	-
(*sicardi* auct. nec Desbrochers des Loges, 1893)											
virens Herbst, 1797	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
immune Kirby, 1808	●	●	●	●	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
atratulum Germar, 1817	●	●	●	●	●	-	-	-	-	-	-
(*striatum* Marsham, 1802 nec Müller, 1776)											
ebeninum Kirby, 1808	●	●	-	-	-	-	●	●	2	-	-
columbinum Germar, 1817	1	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	-
spencii Kirby, 1808	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●
gyllenhalii Kirby, 1808	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
subulatum Kirby, 1808	2	1	-	-	-	1	●	●	●	2	●
opeticum Bach, 1854	●	●	●	●	●	1	-	-	-	-	-
craccae (Linnaeus, 1767)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
cerdo Gerstaecker, 1854	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
pomonae (Fabricius, 1798)	●	●	●	●	●	●	1	2	●	●	-
flavifemoratum Herbst, 1797	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-
ononis Kirby, 1808	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
pisi (Fabricius, 1801)	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
aethiops Herbst, 1797	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	2
viciae (Paykull, 1800)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
ervi Kirby, 1808	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
melancholicum Wencker, 1864	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	-	-
vorax Herbst, 1797	●	●	●	2	●	2	2	●	2	●	-
punctigerum (Paykull, 1792)	●	●	-	-	-	2	●	●	●	2	-
facetum Gyllenhal, 1839	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	●	●	-

Nanophyinae Gistel, 1856

Nanophyes Schönherr, 1838
(*Nanodes* Schönherr, 1825 - undertrykt)

marmoratus (Goeze, 1777)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

CURCULIONIDAE Latreille, 1802
(Scolytidae Latreille, 1804)

Brachycerinae Billberg, 1820
(Entiminae Schönherr, 1823)
(Otiorhynchinae Schönherr, 1826)
(Brachyderinae Schönherr, 1826)
(Tanymecinae Lacordaire, 1863)
(Curculioninae sensu Hansen, 1964 partim)

Otiorhynchini Schönherr, 1826

Otiorhynchus Germar, 1824

lugdunensis Boheman, 1843	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-
raucus (Fabricius, 1777)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
nodosus (Müller, 1764) (*dubius* Ström, 1783)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
rugosostriatus (Goeze, 1777)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
porcatus (Herbst, 1795)	●	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	-
scaber (Linnaeus, 1758)	-	●	-	-	●	●	●	-	●	●	●
uncinatus Germar, 1824	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	-
ligneus (Olivier, 1807)	●	1	●	●	●	-	-	-	-	-	-
singularis (Linnaeus, 1767)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
sulcatus (Fabricius, 1775)	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
rugifrons (Gyllenhal, 1813)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-
crataegi Germar, 1824	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-
desertus Rosenhauer, 1847	2	●	-	-	2	2	●	●	●	●	2
ovatus (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
tristis (Scopoli, 1763)	●	●	●	●	1	●	●	●	●	●	●
ligustici (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	-	2	●	●	●	●	●	●
atroapterus (Degeer, 1775)	●	●	-	-	●	●	●	-	●	●	●

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
Simo Dejean, 1821											
(*Otiorrhynchus* partim)											
hirticornis (Herbst, 1795)	2	●	1	-	●	2	●	●	●	●	-
variegatus (Boheman, 1843)	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	●	-	-
Trachyphloeus Germar, 1817											
scabriculus (Linnaeus, 1771)	●	●	2	-	2	●	●	●	●	●	-
heymesi Hubenthal, 1934	-	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	-
alternans Gyllenhal, 1834	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	-	-	-	-
spinimanus Germar, 1824	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	-	-	-	2
digitalis (Gyllenhal, 1827)	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-
rectus Thomson, 1865	2	2	2	-	2	●	●	●	●	●	1
(*laticollis* auct. nec Boheman, 1843)											
bifoveolatus (Beck, 1817)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
angustisetulus Hansen, 1915	2	●	●	●	1	●	●	-	●	●	●
aristatus (Gyllenhal, 1827)	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Omiamima Silfverberg, 1977											
(*Omias* auct. nec Germar, 1817)											
mollina (Boheman, 1834)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Phyllobius Germar, 1824											
viridicollis (Fabricius, 1792)	●	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
virideaeris (Laicharting, 1781)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
oblongus (Linnaeus, 1758)	2	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
pyri (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
vespertinus (Fabricius, 1792)	●	●	●	-	-	●	-	-	●	-	●
maculicornis Germar, 1824	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
argentatus (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
calcaratus (Fabricius, 1792)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
pomaceus Gyllenhal, 1834	●	●	●	-	●	●	1	●	●	●	-
(*urticae* Degeer, 1775 nec Scopoli, 1763)											
Brachyderini Schönherr, 1826											
Polydrusus Germar, 1817											
pallidus (Gyllenhal, 1834)	●	●	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(*atomarius* Olivier, 1807 nec Linnaeus, 1761)											
pterygomalis Boheman, 1840	2	2	-	-	1	●	●	●	●	●	●
flavipes (Degeer, 1775)	2	-	-	-	●	-	●	●	-	2	-
cervinus (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	1	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
confluens Stephens, 1831	2	●	●	●	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
pulchellus Stephens, 1831	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(*salsicola* Fairmaire, 1852)											
undatus (Fabricius, 1781)	●	●	2	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	-
sericeus (Schaller, 1783)	●	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	2	●
mollis (Ström, 1768)	●	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●
Sciaphilus Schönherr, 1823											
asperatus (Bonsdorff, 1785)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Brachysomus Schönherr, 1823											
echinatus (Bonsdorff, 1785)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Barypeithes Jacquelin du Val, 1854											
araneiformis (Schrank, 1781)	-	-	-	-	-	●	2	-	-	2	-

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
pellucidus (Boheman, 1834)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
trichopterus (Gautier des Cottes, 1863)	●	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	-	●	-
mollicomus (Ahrens, 1812)	2	●	●	-	2	●	●	●	-	●	2
Brachyderes Schönherr, 1823											
incanus (Linnaeus, 1758)	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	●
Strophosoma Billberg, 1820											
fulvicorne Walton, 1848	●	●	●	●	●	-	●	1	●	-	1
melanogrammum (Forster, 1771)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
capitatum (Degeer, 1775)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
faber (Herbst, 1785)	2	●	●	-	●	●	2	●	●	●	-
sus Stephens, 1831	●	●	●	●	●	2	-	-	●	●	-
(*laterale* Paykull, 1792 nec Panzer, 1789)											
Liophloeus Germar, 1817											
tessulatus (Müller, 1776)	●	●	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●
Attactogenus Tournier, 1876											
(*Cneorhinus* auct. nec Schönherr, 1823)											
plumbeus (Marsham, 1802)	2	●	●	●	●	1	1	2	●	●	-
(*exaratus* Marsham, 1802 nec Gmelin, 1790)											
Philopedon Stephens, 1831											
(*Cneorhinus* auct. partim)											
plagiatus (Schaller, 1783)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Barynotus Germar, 1817											
obscurus (Fabricius, 1775)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
squamosus Germar, 1824	-	-	●	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-
moerens (Fabricius, 1792)	●	●	●	-	-	●	●	●	-	●	●
Tropiphorini Leng, 1920											
Tropiphorus Schönherr, 1842											
elevatus (Herbst, 1795)	●	●	-	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*carinatus* Müller, 1776 nec Linnaeus, 1767)											
terricola (Newman, 1838)	2	●	2	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	-
(*tomentosus* Marsham, 1802 nec Olivier, 1790)											
obtusus (Bonsdorff, 1785)	-	●	-	●	●	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanymecini Lacordaire, 1863											
Chlorophanus Sahlberg, 1823											
viridis (Linnaeus, 1758)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
Tanymecus Germar, 1817											
palliatus (Fabricius, 1787)	●	2	-	-	2	●	●	●	-	●	1
Sitonini Gistel, 1856											
Sitona Germar, 1817											
gressorius (Fabricius, 1792)	●	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	●	●	●
griseus (Fabricius, 1775)	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	2	●	●	●
cambricus Stephens, 1831	2	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
cinerascens (Fåhraeus, 1840)	-	-	2	-	-	-	●	-	-	2	-
regensteinensis (Herbst, 1797)	●	●	●	-	1	●	-	-	-	-	-

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
striatellus Gyllenhal, 1834	●	●	●	●	●	-	-	-	-	-	-
(*tibialis* Herbst, 1795 nec Sparrman, 1787)											
ambiguus Gyllenhal, 1834	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
macularius (Marsham, 1802)	●	1	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	●
(*crinitus* Herbst, 1795 nec Gmelin, 1790)											
lineellus (Bonsdorff, 1785)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
waterhousei Walton, 1846	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
hispidulus (Fabricius, 1777)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
lineatus (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
suturalis Stephens, 1831	●	●	●	-	●	2	●	●	●	●	●
ononidis Sharp, 1866	●	●	●	-	●	●	2	●	●	2	●
cylindricollis (Fåhraeus, 1840)	●	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
sulcifrons (Thunberg, 1798)	●	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●
lepidus Gyllenhal, 1834	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*flavescens* Marsham, 1802 nec Fabricius, 1787)											
puncticollis Stephens, 1831	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
humeralis Stephens, 1831	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Rhythirrinini Lacordaire, 1863											
Gronops Schönherr, 1823											
lunatus (Fabricius, 1775)	-	●	●	1	1	●	1	1	-	●	1
inaequalis Boheman, 1842	-	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	-	●	2
Phytonomini Gistel, 1856											
Hypera Germar, 1817											
(*Phytonomus* Schönherr, 1823)											
zoilus (Scopoli, 1763)	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*punctata* Fabricius, 1775)											
dauci (Olivier, 1807)	●	●	●	-	●	1	2	1	2	2	●
(*fasciculata* Herbst, 1795 nec Degeer, 1775)											
arundinis (Paykull, 1792)	1	1	-	-	-	2	2	●	-	●	-
adspersa (Fabricius, 1792)	1	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
rumicis (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
meles (Fabricius, 1792)	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
arator (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
diversipunctata (Schrank, 1798)	●	●	●	●	1	●	1	-	●	●	-
(*elongata* Paykull, 1792 nec Fabricius, 1775)											
suspiciosa (Herbst, 1795)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*pedestris* Paykull, 1792 nec Poda, 1761)											
denominanda (Capiomont, 1868)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
postica (Gyllenhal, 1813)	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*variabilis* Herbst, 1795 nec Fabricius, 1777)											
fuscocinerea (Marsham, 1802)	-	1	-	-	-	2	●	1	-	2	1
(*murina* Fabricius, 1792 nec Müller, 1764)											
plantaginis (Degeer, 1775)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
nigrirostris (Fabricius, 1775)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
venusta (Fabricius, 1781)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*trilineata* Marsham, 1802)											

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
viciae (Gyllenhal, 1813)	-	2	-	-	-	●	●	-	-	-	-
Limobius Schönherr, 1847											
borealis (Paykull, 1792)	2	●	-	-	-	1	-	-	●	2	●
Curculioninae Latreille, 1802											
(Cleoninae Schönherr, 1826)											
(Curculioninae sensu Hansen, 1964 partim)											
(Calandrinae sensu Hansen, 1964 partim)											
Lixini Schönherr, 1823											
Coniocleonus Motschulsky, 1860											
(*Cleonus* auct. partim)											
hollbergi (Fåhraeus, 1842)	●	●	●	-	2	●	2	2	●	●	-
(*glaucus* Fabricius, 1787 nec Scopoli, 1763)											
nebulosus (Linnaeus, 1758)	1	2	●	2	●	-	-	-	●	1	2
Chromoderus Motschulsky, 1860											
(*Cleonus* auct. partim)											
affinis (Schrank, 1781)	2	●	-	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	2
(*fasciatus* Müller, 1776 nec Scopoli, 1763)											
Cleonis Dejean, 1821											
(*Cleonus* auct.)											
pigra (Scopoli, 1763)	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
Cyphocleonus Motschulsky, 1860											
(*Cleonus* auct. partim)											
trisulcatus (Herbst, 1795)	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	2	-	2	1
dealbatus (Gmelin, 1790)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
(*tigrinus* Panzer, 1789 nec Geoffroy, 1785)											
Lixus Fabricius, 1801											
myagri Olivier, 1807	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
iridis Olivier, 1807	●	1	-	-	1	●	-	-	●	●	-
paraplecticus (Linnaeus, 1758)	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	●	-	●	-
Larinus Schönherr, 1823											
planus (Fabricius, 1792)	2	●	●	●	2	2	1	-	-	2	-
Cionini Schönherr, 1825											
Cleopus Dejean 1821											
pulchellus (Herbst, 1795)	2	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●
Cionus Clairville & Schellenberg, 1798											
tuberculosus (Scopoli, 1763)	●	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
scrophulariae (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	-	-	1	●	●	●	●	●	-
hortulanus (Geoffroy, 1785)	1	-	-	-	-	2	●	2	-	2	●
nigritarsis Reitter, 1904	-	-	-	-	-	1	●	-	-	●	-
Stereonychus Suffrian, 1854											
fraxini (Degeer, 1775)	●	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
Molytini Schönherr, 1823											

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
Lepyrus Germar, 1817											
palustris (Scopoli, 1763)	-	-	●	●	●	-	-	-	-	-	●
capucinus (Schaller, 1783)	-	1	-	-	●	-	1	1	●	1	2
Liparus Olivier, 1807											
coronatus (Goeze, 1777)	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	●	●	●
Leiosoma Stephens, 1831											
deflexum (Panzer, 1795)	●	-	-	2	-	●	-	●	-	●	-
Hylobius Germar, 1817											
abietis (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
pinastri (Gyllenhal, 1813)	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	1	2	-
transversovittatus (Goeze, 1777)	-	-	-	-	●	2	2	1	1	2	-
Pissodes Germar, 1817											
pini (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
castaneus (Degeer, 1775) (*notatus* Fabricius, 1787 nec Bonsdorff, 1785)	-	●	●	2	●	-	-	●	●	●	●
validirostris (Sahlberg, 1834)	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	●	-
Trachodes Germar, 1824											
hispidus (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Magdalini LeConte, 1876 (1856)											
Magdalis Germar, 1817											
phlegmatica (Herbst, 1797)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-
memnonia (Gyllenhal, 1837)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	-	●	-
linearis (Gyllenhal, 1827)	2	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-
duplicata Germar, 1819	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	-	●	●	●
frontalis (Gyllenhal, 1827)	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-
violacea (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
carbonaria (Linnaeus, 1758)	-	●	●	-	●	●	-	●	●	●	1
armigera (Geoffroy, 1785)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
cerasi (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	1	●	●	●	●	●	●
exarata (Brisout de Barneville, 1862)	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	-	-	-	-
barbicornis (Latreille, 1804)	2	●	-	-	●	-	●	●	●	●	2
ruficornis (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	2
flavicornis (Gyllenhal, 1836)	2	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	-
Anoplini Bedel, 1884											
Anoplus Germar, 1820											
plantaris (Naezen, 1794)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
roboris Suffrian, 1840	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Cryptorhynchini Schönherr, 1825											
Cryptorhynchus Illiger, 1807											
lapathi (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2
Acalles Schönherr, 1825											
roboris Curtis, 1835	-	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	-	●	●
camelus (Fabricius, 1792)	-	2	-	-	-	2	●	●	-	-	●

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
echinatus (Germar, 1824)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●
misellus Boheman, 1844	2	●	-	-	1	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*turbatus* auct. nec Boheman, 1844)											
ptinoides (Marsham, 1802)	-	●	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bagoini Thomson, 1859											
Hydronomus Schönherr, 1825											
alismatis (Marsham, 1802)	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
Bagous Germar, 1817											
petro (Herbst, 1795)	-	-	-	●	-	2	2	1	-	●	●
angustus Silfverberg, 1977	●	-	-	-	-	2	2	●	●	●	-
(*cylindrus* Paykull, 1800 nec Fabricius, 1781)											
binodulus (Herbst, 1795)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	●	2
nodulosus Gyllenhal, 1836	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	●	-	2	-
argillaceus Gyllenhal, 1836	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-
limosus (Gyllenhal, 1827)	●	●	2	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	2
subcarinatus Gyllenhal, 1836	-	-	●	-	-	●	-	●	●	●	●
longitarsis Thomson, 1868	-	2	●	2	-	-	●	1	●	2	-
collignensis (Herbst, 1797)	1	1	●	●	●	2	2	1	-	●	2
frit (Herbst, 1795)	-	●	●	●	●	2	-	1	-	●	●
lutulosus (Gyllenhal, 1827)	1	1	1	-	2	●	2	1	-	●	-
brevis Gyllenhal, 1836	-	-	●	●	●	-	-	-	●	1	-
diglyptus Boheman, 1845	●	●	-	●	1	●	●	●	●	2	●
(*curtus* Gyllenhal, 1845)											
tempestivus (Herbst, 1795)	2	●	●	-	-	●	●	●	-	●	-
czwalinai Seidlitz, 1891	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	●	-
lutosus (Gyllenhal, 1813)	-	-	2	●	●	1	-	-	●	●	-
puncticollis Boheman, 1845	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	●	-
lutulentus (Gyllenhal, 1813)	●	●	●	2	2	●	●	●	●	●	●
glabrirostris (Herbst, 1795)	●	●	●	●	-	2	-	●	●	●	2
Dicranthus Motschulsky, 1845											
elegans (Fabricius, 1801)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	●	-	-
Erirhinini Schönherr, 1825											
Notaris Germar, 1817											
bimaculatus (Fabricius, 1787)	●	-	●	1	2	●	-	-	-	●	-
scirpi (Fabricius, 1792)	2	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
acridulus (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
aethiops (Fabricius, 1792)	●	●	●	-	●	-	-	-	-	●	2
Thryogenes Bedel, 1884											
festucae (Herbst, 1795)	1	●	●	●	-	2	●	●	●	●	2
nereis (Paykull, 1800)	●	●	●	●	●	●	1	●	●	●	●
atrirostris Lohse, 1992	-	●	-	-	-	2	●	-	●	●	-
(*fiorii* auct. nec Zumpt, 1928)											
scirrhosus (Gyllenhal, 1836)	-	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	-
Grypus Germar, 1817											
equiseti (Fabricius, 1775)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
brunnirostris (Fabricius, 1792)	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	-	●	-

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
Tanysphyrus Germar, 1817											
lemnae (Paykull, 1792)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Styphlini Marseul, 1867											
Dorytomus Germar, 1817											
longimanus (Forster, 1771)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
filirostris (Gyllenhal, 1836)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	-
tremulae (Fabricius, 1787)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	-	●	●	-
tortrix (Linnaeus, 1761)	●	●	●	1	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
ictor (Herbst, 1795)	2	●	●	2	●	-	-	1	●	●	-
(*validirostris* Gyllenhal, 1836)											
hirtipennis (Bedel, 1884)	●	●	●	-	-	●	1	-	-	●	●
edoughensis Desbrochers des Loges, 1875	-	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	2	●
(*affinis* Paykull, 1800 nec Schrank, 1791)											
dejeani Faust, 1882	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
taeniatus (Fabricius, 1781)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
melanophthalmus (Paykull, 1792)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
rufatus (Bedel, 1886)	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
salicinus (Gyllenhal, 1827)	●	●	●	-	●	-	-	-	●	-	-
salicis Walton, 1851	●	2	●	●	●	-	-	1	-	●	-
majalis (Paykull, 1792)	●	1	●	●	●	1	-	-	-	2	-
dorsalis (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	-	●	●	1	-	-	-	2	-
Pseudostyphlus Tournier, 1874											
pillumus (Gyllenhal, 1836)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-
(*pilumnus* auct.)											
Comasinus Dejean, 1821											
(*Orthochaetes* Germar, 1824)											
setiger (Beck, 1817)	1	●	2	-	-	●	●	-	●	2	-
Smicronychini Seidlitz, 1891											
Smicronyx Schönherr, 1843											
jungermanniae (Reich, 1797)	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-
smreczynskii Solari, 1952	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
coecus (Reich, 1797)	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ceutorhynchini Gistel, 1856											
Eubrychius Thomson, 1859											
velutus (Beck, 1817)	●	●	●	●	-	1	●	1	●	●	-
Phytobius Schönherr, 1833											
(*Litodactylus* Redtenbacher, 1845)											
leucogaster (Marsham, 1802)	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	1	●	2	2
Pelenomus Thomson, 1859											
(*Phytobius* auct. nec Schönherr, 1833)											
comari (Herbst, 1795)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
waltoni (Boheman, 1843)	2	●	●	-	2	2	2	1	2	●	-
canaliculatus (Fåhraeus, 1843)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	1	-	●	2
olssoni (Israelson, 1972)	-	-	●	●	-	●	-	-	-	●	-

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
quadrituberculatus (Fabricius, 1787)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
zumpti (Wagner, 1939)	●	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
quadricorniger (Colonnelli, 1986)	1	●	●	-	2	2	●	2	●	●	●
(*quadricornis* Gyllenhal, 1813 nec Paykull, 1792)											
Neophytobius Wagner, 1936											
(*Phytobius* partim)											
muricatus (Brisout de Barneville, 1867)	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●
quadrinodosus (Gyllenhal, 1813)	1	2	●	2	2	●	2	●	●	2	-
Rhinoncus Schönherr, 1825											
perpendicularis (Reich, 1797)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
inconspectus (Herbst, 1795)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*gramineus* Fabricius, 1792 nec Gmelin, 1790)											
pericarpius (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
bruchoides (Herbst, 1784)	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
castor (Fabricius, 1792)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Auleutes Dietz, 1896											
epilobii (Paykull, 1800)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
Rutidosoma Stephens, 1831											
(*Rhytidosoma* auct.)											
globulus (Herbst, 1795)	●	●	●	●	●	2	2	-	●	-	-
fallax (Otto, 1897)	●	●	-	-	-	1	●	●	●	●	-
Amalus Schönherr, 1825											
scortillum (Herbst, 1795)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*haemorrhous* Herbst, 1795 nec Gmelin, 1790)											
Amalorrhynchus Reitter, 1913											
melanarius (Stephens, 1831)	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	-
Poophagus Schönherr, 1837											
sisymbrii (Fabricius, 1777)	2	●	-	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	-
Tapinotus Schönherr, 1826											
sellatus (Fabricius, 1794)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
Coeliodes Schönherr, 1837											
rubicundus (Herbst, 1795)	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
nigritarsis Hartmann, 1895	●	●	●	-	●	2	-	●	-	●	-
dryados (Gmelin, 1790)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
(*quercus* Fabricius, 1787 nec Linnaeus, 1758)											
ruber (Marsham, 1802)	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
erythroleucos (Gmelin, 1790)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*cinctus* Geoffroy, 1785 nec Drury, 1782)											
Thamiocolus Thomson, 1859 (*Ceutorhynchus* partim)											
viduatus (Gyllenhal, 1813)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
sahlbergi (Sahlberg, 1845)	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micrelus Thomson, 1859											
ericae (Gyllenhal, 1813)	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●
Zacladus Reitter, 1913											
geranii (Paykull, 1800)	-	●	2	-	●	-	1	1	●	2	-
(*affinis* Paykull, 1792 nec Schrank, 1781)											
Ceutorhynchus Germar, 1824											
scapularis Gyllenhal, 1837	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	●	-	●	-
contractus (Marsham, 1802)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
erysimi (Fabricius, 1787)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
ignitus Germar, 1824	-	●	-	-	-	●	-	●	●	●	●
pervicax Weise, 1883	1	●	2	-	-	●	-	●	●	●	-
chalybaeus Germar, 1824	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	-
thomsoni Kolbe, 1900	2	2	-	1	2	-	-	●	-	●	-
pectoralis Weise, 1895	-	●	●	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	-
hirtulus Germar, 1824	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	-	●	●	2
sulcicollis (Paykull, 1800)	2	●	-	2	1	2	1	-	●	2	-
pallidactylus (Marsham, 1802)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*quadridens* Panzer, 1795 nec Fabricius, 1775)											
atomus Boheman, 1845	●	●	●	●	-	●	●	-	-	-	●
cochleariae (Gyllenhal, 1813)	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
constrictus (Marsham, 1802)	●	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	2
unguicularis Thomson, 1871	-	2	-	-	●	-	●	-	●	●	-
pleurostigma (Marsham, 1802)	2	2	2	-	2	2	●	-	●	●	-
alliariae Brisout de Barneville, 1860	●	●	-	-	-	●	-	●	●	●	-
napi Gyllenhal, 1837	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	●
rapae Gyllenhal, 1837	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	●	-	●
obstrictus (Marsham, 1802)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*assimilis* Paykull, 1792 nec Fabricius, 1775)											
griseus Brisout de Barneville, 1869	2	●	●	2	-	-	●	-	●	2	●
parvulus Brisout de Barneville, 1869	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	-
inaffectatus Gyllenhal, 1837	-	-	-	2	-	●	●	●	●	●	-
syrites Germar, 1824	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
querceti (Gyllenhal, 1813)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
floralis (Paykull, 1792)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
cakilis (Hansen, 1917)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
posthumus (Germar, 1824)	-	●	●	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
pumilio (Gyllenhal, 1827)	●	●	●	1	●	2	-	-	●	2	●
pulvinatus (Gyllenhal, 1837)	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
rhenanus (Schultze, 1895)	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
pyrrhorhynchus (Marsham, 1802)	2	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●
hampei (Brisout de Barneville, 1869)	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
pollinarius (Forster, 1771)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
distinctus Brisout de Barneville, 1870	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
(*marginatus* Paykull, 1792 nec Olivier, 1790)											
molleri Thomson, 1868	●	-	-	-	●	2	1	-	●	-	-
punctiger (Sahlberg, 1835)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
fennicus Faust, 1894	-	●	●	●	●	2	1	1	●	●	2
angulosus Boheman, 1845	●	1	●	-	-	-	1	-	-	●	-
melanostictus (Marsham, 1802)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
urticae Boheman, 1845	2	●	-	-	-	●	●	-	-	-	-
rugulosus (Herbst, 1795)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
figuratus Gyllenhal, 1837	2	-	●	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	-
(*chrysanthemi* auct. nec Germar, 1824)											
triangulum Boheman, 1845	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
millefolii Schultze, 1897	●	1	●	-	-	●	●	-	-	-	-
campestris Gyllenhal, 1837	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
litura (Fabricius, 1775)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
euphorbiae Brisout de Barneville, 1866	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	●	-	●	-
pallidicornis Gougelet & Brisout de Barneville, 1860	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	●	●	2	-

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
asperifoliarum (Gyllenhal, 1813)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	2
cruciger (Herbst, 1784)	-	●	-	1	2	●	1	2	2	●	-
(*crucifer* Olivier, 1807)											
javeti Brisout de Barneville, 1869	-	●	-	-	-	-	2	●	●	●	-
larvatus Schultze, 1897	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
geographicus (Goeze, 1777)	-	●	-	-	2	-	●	●	●	●	-
Sirocalodes Voss, 1958											
(*Ceutorhynchus* partim)											
depressicollis (Gyllenhal, 1813)	●	●	-	-	2	●	●	●	●	●	-
(*nigrinus* Marsham, 1802 nec Herbst, 1795)											
quercicola (Paykull, 1792)	●	●	-	1	-	●	1	●	-	2	-
Calosirus Thomson, 1859											
(*Ceutorhynchus* partim)											
terminatus (Herbst, 1795)	●	●	-	-	1	●	●	●	●	2	-
apicalis (Gyllenhal, 1827)	●	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	●	●
Trichosirocalus Colonnelli, 1979											
(*Ceuthorhynchidius* auct. nec Jacquelin du Val, 1854)											
troglodytes (Fabricius, 1787)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
thalhammeri (Schultze, 1906)	●	-	●	●	-	●	-	-	●	-	-
barnevillei (Grenier, 1866)	●	●	●	-	●	●	1	●	●	●	●
Stenocarus Thomson, 1859											
ruficornis (Stephens, 1831)	●	●	●	-	●	●	1	●	●	●	2
(*fuliginosus* Marsham, 1802 nec Gmelin, 1790)											
(*umbrinus* Gyllenhal, 1837)											
cardui (Herbst, 1784)	-	1	-	-	-	2	●	1	●	●	1
Nedyus Schönherr, 1825											
(*Cidnorhinus* Thomson, 1859)											
quadrimaculatus (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Coeliastes Weise, 1883											
lamii (Fabricius, 1792)	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zygopini Lacordaire, 1866											
Coryssomerus Schönherr, 1825											
capucinus (Beck, 1817)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	●	1	-
Orobitini Thomson, 1859											
Orobitis Germar, 1817											
cyaneus (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	2	●	2	●	●	●	●	●
Baridini Schönherr, 1839											
Baris Germar, 1817											
laticollis (Marsham, 1802)	1	●	-	-	1	●	●	●	●	●	2
lepidii Germar, 1824	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	-
Limnobaris Bedel, 1885											
dolorosa (Goeze, 1777)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
(*pilistriata* Stephens, 1831)											
t-album (Linnaeus, 1758)	-	-	-	●	●	-	-	-	-	-	-

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
Anthonomini Thomson, 1859											
Anthonomus Germar, 1817											
pomorum (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
humeralis (Panzer, 1795)	-	●	-	●	2	-	-	-	-	●	-
ulmi (Degeer, 1775)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●
(*inversus* Bedel, 1884)											
bituberculatus Thomson, 1868	●	●	-	●	-	●	2	●	●	2	2
pedicularius (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
conspersus Desbrochers des Loges, 1868	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-
rufus Gyllenhal, 1836	●	●	●	●	-	●	-	-	●	-	-
sorbi Germar, 1821	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	1	●	2
rubi (Herbst, 1795)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
brunnipennis Curtis, 1840	-	●	●	-	●	-	-	2	-	2	-
phyllocola (Herbst, 1795)	●	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-
(*varians* Paykull, 1792 nec Gmelin, 1790)											
Furcipus Desbrochers des Loges, 1868											
(*Anthonomus* partim)											
rectirostris (Linnaeus, 1758)	-	●	-	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	-
Bradybatus Germar, 1824											
kellneri Bach, 1854	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-
Brachonyx Schönherr, 1825											
pineti (Paykull, 1792)	●	●	●	●	●	-	-	●	●	●	-
Curculionini Latreille, 1802											
Curculio Linnaeus, 1758											
venosus (Gravenhorst, 1807)	2	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	-
nucum Linnaeus, 1758	2	●	●	1	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
glandium Marsham, 1802	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	-
villosus Fabricius, 1781	●	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	-	●	-
betulae (Stephens, 1831)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	2
(*cerasorum* Paykull, 1792 nec Fabricius, 1775)											
crux Fabricius, 1777	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
salicivorus Paykull, 1792	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
pyrrhoceras Marsham, 1802	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Tychiini Thomson, 1859											
Acalyptus Schönherr, 1833											
carpini (Fabricius, 1792)	●	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
sericeus Gyllenhal, 1836	●	1	●	-	●	-	1	-	●	2	-
Ellescus Dejean, 1821											
bipunctatus (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	●	●	2
scanicus (Paykull, 1792)	-	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	-
Tychius Germar, 1817											
(*Miccotrogus* Schönherr, 1825)											
quinquepunctatus (Linnaeus, 1758)	-	●	-	●	●	●	●	-	●	●	●
parallelus (Panzer, 1794)	●	●	●	●	●	-	●	-	-	2	-
(*venustus* Fabricius, 1787 nec Fabricius, 1781)											

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
polylineatus (Germar, 1824)	-	2	-	-	-	●	-	2	-	●	-
schneideri (Herbst, 1795)	●	●	●	●	●	-	-	-	-	-	-
squamulatus Gyllenhal, 1836	-	●	2	2	●	●	-	●	●	●	●
(*flavicollis* auct. nec Stephens, 1831)											
crassirostris Kirsch, 1871	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
junceus (Reich, 1797)	●	2	-	●	1	●	●	●	●	●	●
meliloti Stephens, 1831	●	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●
stephensi Gyllenhal, 1836	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	●
(*tomentosus* Herbst, 1795 nec Olivier, 1790)											
lineatulus Stephens, 1831	2	●	-	●	-	2	-	1	●	●	-
picirostris (Fabricius, 1787)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Sibinia Germar, 1817											
sodalis Germar, 1824	-	●	2	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
phalerata (Gyllenhal, 1836)	-	●	-	-	-	●	●	-	●	-	2
primita (Herbst, 1795)	1	2	●	2	2	●	1	-	-	2	1
pyrrhodactyla (Marsham, 1802)	2	●	●	1	●	2	-	2	●	●	2
(*potentillae* Germar, 1824)											
Mecinini Gistel, 1856											
Mecinus Germar, 1821											
collaris Germar, 1821	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	2	-
heydeni Wencker, 1866	-	1	●	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-
pyraster (Herbst, 1795)	●	●	●	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●
Gymnetron Schönherr, 1825											
labile (Herbst, 1795)	●	●	-	-	●	2	●	1	●	●	●
pascuorum (Gyllenhal, 1813)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
rostellum (Herbst, 1795)	1	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	2
melanarium (Germar, 1821)	●	1	-	2	-	●	●	●	●	●	-
villosulum Gyllenhal, 1838	1	1	-	-	1	-	●	●	●	●	-
beccabungae (Linnaeus, 1761)	●	●	●	●	●	-	-	1	●	2	-
veronicae (Germar, 1821)	2	●	●	-	2	●	●	●	●	●	●
antirrhini (Paykull, 1800)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
hispidum Brullé, 1832	1	1	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
thapsicola (Germar, 1821)	1	●	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
collinum (Gyllenhal, 1813)	●	●	●	1	●	2	2	-	●	2	-
linariae (Panzer, 1793)	1	●	●	2	●	-	-	-	●	2	-
Miarus Schönherr, 1826											
campanulae (Linnaeus, 1767)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
micros (Germar, 1821)	-	●	-	-	1	-	-	-	●	●	-
graminis (Gyllenhal, 1813)	-	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	2	-
Rhamphini Schönherr, 1823											
Rhynchaenus Clairville & Schellenberg, 1798											
rufus (Schrank, 1781)	●	●	●	●	1	●	●	●	●	●	●
alni (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	-	-	-	-	●	-	●	-	●	-
pilosus (Fabricius, 1781)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
quercus (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
signifer (Creutzer, 1799)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
(*avellanae* Donovan, 1797 nec Paykull, 1792)											
iota (Fabricius, 1787)	●	-	●	●	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
fagi (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
testaceus (Müller, 1776)	●	●	-	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
calceatus (Germar, 1821)	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	●	-	●	-
(*semirufus* Gyllenhal, 1827)											
(*pubescens* Steven, 1829)											
rusci (Herbst, 1795)	●	●	●	2	●	●	-	-	●	●	●
decoratus (Germar, 1821)	2	●	-	-	-	-	1	-	●	●	-
salicis (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
rufitarsis (Germar, 1821)	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
stigma (Germar, 1821)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
pseudostigma Tempère, 1982	●	●	●	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-
foliorum (Müller, 1764)	●	●	2	-	-	2	-	-	●	●	-
populicola Silfverberg, 1977	●	●	●	2	●	●	2	●	●	●	2
(*populi* Fabricius, 1792 nec Linnaeus, 1758)											
angustifrons (West, 1917)	●	2	●	●	●	-	1	-	-	2	-
Rhamphus Clairville & Schellenberg, 1798											
pulicarius (Herbst, 1795)	-	●	●	2	●	2	●	●	●	●	●
oxyacanthae (Marsham, 1802)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

Dryophthorinae Schönherr, 1825
(Calandrinae Billberg, 1820 - undertrykt)

Dryophthorini Schönherr, 1825

Dryophthorus Schönherr, 1825

corticalis (Paykull, 1792)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	●	-

Sitophilini Csiki, 1936

Sitophilus Schönherr, 1838
(*Calandra* auct.)

granarius (Linnaeus, 1758)	2	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●
oryzae (Linnaeus, 1763)	●	●	-	-	●	-	2	-	-	●	-
zeamais Motschulsky, 1855	-	●	-	-	-	●	2	●	-	●	●

Cossoninae Schönherr, 1825
(Calandrinae partim sensu Hansen, 1964)

Cotasterini Faust, 1886

Pselactus Broun, 1886

spadix (Herbst, 1795)	-	●	●	-	1	●	●	●	●	●	●

Pentarthrini Lacordaire, 1866

Pentarthrum Wollaston, 1854

huttoni Wollaston 1854	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
Euophryum Broun, 1909											
rufum (Broun, 1880)	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
confine (Broun, 1881)	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-
Cossonini Schönherr, 1825											
Cossonus Clairville & Schellenberg, 1798											
parallelepipedus (Herbst, 1795)	-	●	2	-	2	-	-	2	-	●	-
linearis (Fabricius, 1775)	●	●	●	-	-	●	●	●	-	-	-
Rhyncolini Gistel, 1856											
Phloeophagus Schönherr, 1838											
(*Rhyncolus* partim)											
thomsoni (Grill, 1896)	2	2	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
lignarius (Marsham, 1802)	●	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	-
Rhyncolus Germar, 1817											
ater (Linnaeus, 1758) (*chloropus* auct. nec Linnaeus, 1758)	-	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Stereocorynes Wollaston, 1873											
(*Rhyncolus* partim)											
truncorum (Germar, 1824)	-	●	-	-	-	2	●	●	●	●	-
Scolytinae Latreille, 1804											
Hylesinini Erichson, 1836											
Hylurgops LeConte, 1876											
palliatus (Gyllenhal, 1813)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Hylastes Erichson, 1836											
brunneus Erichson, 1836	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
ater (Fabricius, 1792)	1	2	2	1	●	●	●	●	●	2	●
cunicularius Erichson, 1836	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	2	●	●
opacus Erichson, 1836	2	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	1	●	●
angustatus (Herbst, 1793)	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hylastinus Bedel, 1888											
obscurus (Marsham, 1802)	2	●	●	●	●	●	-	●	-	2	2
Hylesinus Fabricius, 1801											
(*Leperisinus* Reitter, 1913)											
crenatus (Fabricius, 1787)	●	2	2	-	●	●	●	●	2	●	●
oleiperda (Fabricius, 1792)	2	2	-	-	●	2	●	●	-	●	-
fraxini (Panzer, 1799)	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
varius (Fabricius, 1775) (*orni* Fuchs, 1906)	-	-	●	-	-	●	●	●	-	●	-
Xylechinus Chapuis, 1869											
pilosus (Ratzeburg, 1837)	2	●	●	-	-	-	●	●	-	●	-
Hylurgus Latreille, 1807											
ligniperda (Fabricius, 1787)	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	-	-	-	●

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
Tomicus Latreille, 1802											
(*Blastophagus* Eichhoff, 1864)											
minor (Hartig, 1834)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
piniperda (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Dendroctonus Erichson, 1836											
micans (Kugelann, 1794)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
Phloeotribus Latreille, 1796											
(*Phloephthorus* Wollaston, 1854)											
(*Phthorophloeus* Rey, 1883)											
spinulosus (Rey, 1883)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	-
rhododactylus (Marsham, 1802)	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	-	-	-	-
Polygraphus Erichson, 1836											
poligraphus (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	2	●	2	●	●	●	●	2
Ipini Latreille, 1807											
Pityogenes Bedel, 1888											
chalcographus (Linnaeus, 1761)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
trepanatus (Nördlinger, 1848)	-	2	-	-	●	●	-	●	●	●	●
bidentatus (Herbst, 1783)	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
quadridens (Hartig, 1834)	-	-	-	-	●	-	1	-	●	●	●
Orthotomicus Ferrari, 1867											
suturalis (Gyllenhal, 1827)	●	●	●	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	2
laricis (Fabricius, 1792)	1	●	-	-	●	2	●	●	●	●	●
proximus (Eichhoff, 1868)	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	1	●	-
Ips Degeer, 1775											
typographus (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
cembrae (Heer, 1836)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-
acuminatus (Gyllenhal, 1827)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
Lymantor Lövendal, 1889											
coryli (Perris, 1855)*	1	-	-	-	-	2	●	-	-	-	-
Taphrorychus Eichhoff, 1878											
bicolor (Herbst, 1793)	-	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	1	●	-
Dryocoetes Eichhoff, 1864											
autographus (Ratzeburg, 1837)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
villosus (Fabricius, 1792)	●	●	●	-	1	●	●	●	1	●	●
alni (Georg, 1856)	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
Crypturgus Erichson, 1836											
pusillus (Gyllenhal, 1813)	2	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	-	●	●
hispidulus Thomson, 1870	●	●	●	●	-	-	-	-	-	●	-
subcribrosus Eggers, 1933	●	●	●	-	●	●	-	●	-	●	-
Trypophloeus Fairmaire, 1868											
grothii (Hagedorn, 1904)	-	-	●	-	●	●	●	●	-	●	-
Ernoporicus Berger, 1917											
(*Ernoporus* partim)											
caucasicus (Lindemann, 1876)	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	-	-	-
fagi (Fabricius, 1798)	●	●	-	-	●	2	●	●	-	●	-
Ernoporus Thomson, 1859											
tiliae (Panzer, 1793)	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	-	-	-

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
Cryphalus Erichson, 1836											
abietis (Ratzeburg, 1837)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Pityophthorus Eichhoff, 1864											
glabratus Eichhoff, 1878	-	●	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	●	-
lichtensteinii (Ratzeburg, 1837)	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	●	●	-
pubescens (Marsham, 1802)	●	-	-	-	-	●	●	-	●	●	●
Trypodendron Stephens, 1830											
(*Xyloterus* Erichson, 1836)											
domesticum (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
lineatum (Olivier, 1795)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
signatum (Fabricius, 1792)	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	●	-
Xyleborus Eichhoff, 1864											
dispar (Fabricius, 1792)	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	-
cryptographus (Ratzeburg, 1837)	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	-
monographus (Fabricius, 1792)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Xyleborinus Reitter, 1913											
(*Xyleborus* partim)											
saxesenii (Ratzeburg, 1837)	-	1	-	-	-	●	●	●	1	●	-
Scolytini Latreille, 1804											
Scolytus Geoffroy, 1762											
multistriatus (Marsham, 1802)	●	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	-	-	-
ratzeburgi Janson, 1856	●	●	-	-	●	-	-	-	●	●	2
scolytus (Fabricius, 1775)	-	●	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	-
triarmatus (Eggers, 1912)	-	●	-	-	-	●	-	1	●	●	-
laevis Chapuis, 1873	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
mali (Bechstein & Scharfenberg, 1805)	-	●	●	-	-	2	●	●	1	●	-
intricatus (Ratzeburg, 1837)	2	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	-	●	2
rugulosus (Ratzeburg, 1837)	2	●	●	-	2	●	●	●	●	●	-

Tilfældige tilflyvere og indslæbte arter

Foruden de i det forrige anførte danske arter, er der en række arter, som lejlighedsvis har været fundet her i landet. Disse arter kan groft inddeles i to kategorier: 1) indslæbte arter (i reglen fundet synantropt), og 2) tilfældige tilflyvere (ofte fundet i vinddrift på stranden). Til den første kategori regnes en række eksotiske arter, der indføres med handelsvarer, uden at dette dog sker så hyppigt (eller med etablering til følge), at de faktisk er at regne som danske. Mange (tildels ubestemte) arter er kun fundet en enkelt gang, og fundene er aldrig blevet publiceret. For de fleste arters vedkommende er dette da også uden betydning, da de er af oplagt eksotisk herkomst og må formodes at være ude af stand til at kunne etablere sig her. Der er derfor ikke gjort noget forsøg på her at opsummere samtlige indslæbte arter, og kun arter, som har været omtalt i vore to store billefortegnelser (West, 1940-41; V. Hansen, 1964) med efterfølgende tillæg samt i serien »Danmarks fauna«, er medtaget her.

Som tilfældige tilflyvere er henregnet de arter, der her i landet udelukkende er fundet under omstændigheder, som oplagt indicerer tilflyvning andetsteds fra, f.eks. på stranden under tang (medmindre dette er den naturlige habitat). Hvorfra sådanne vindrevne dyr kommer, kan der kun gisnes om, og selv om de i mange tilfælde utvivlsomt stammer fra det umiddelbare bagland, kan det i reglen ikke udelukkes, at de er kommet »udefra«. Det er dog typisk arter, hvis forekomst virker sandsynlig i lyset af den kendte udbredelse. Endelig er der visse arter, som ikke klart falder i nogen af disse kategorier, idet de efter alt at dømme ikke tilhører vor egentlige fauna, men som heller ikke med sikkerhed vides at være indslæbt. Det er typisk arter, der kun er fundet en enkelt eller ganske få gange for mange år siden, og som ikke kendes fra vore naboområder eller i naturen er så iøjnefaldende, at de måtte formodes at være fundet siden, såfremt de rent faktisk yngler her i landet.

Accidental migrants and introduced species

In addition to the species listed in the previous section, a number of species have been found occasionally in Denmark. Basically, these species fall into two categories: 1) introduced species (usually found synanthropic), and 2) accidental migrants (often found in drift on seashores). The first category includes a series of exotic species that have been imported with various commodities but have not become established and are found so rarely that they can not be considered as Danish. Many such species, some of which have never been identified, are found only once and the finds have never been published. In most cases such finds are of minor interest because the actual species are of obvious exotic origin and must be assumed completely unfit for establishing themselves here. Hence, no attempt has been made to summarize all introduced species here. Only species that have been mentioned in our two major beetle catalogues (West, 1940-41; V. Hansen, 1964) with supplements and in the series "Danmarks Fauna" are included in the present catalogue.

The species that are here regarded as accidental migrants are those that have only been found under conditions that clearly indicate them as more-or-less migrating, e.g., in drift material on seashores (i.e., unless this is their natural habitat). It is usually not possible to determine the place of origin of these "migrants", and consequently we can rarely exclude that they are of non-Danish origin. But these are typically species which, on the basis of presently known distribution, must be considered likely to belong to our natural fauna. Finally there are some species that can not be clearly referred to either of these two categories. They are species that, to all appearance, do not belong to our fauna but are also not known to have been introduced. Such species typically were found only on one or two occasions many years ago and are not known from our neighbouring

I nedenstående oversigt over tilfældigt fundne arter er de indslæbte arter markeret ved et »**i**« og tilflyvere ved et »**t**«. Arter, som på et tidspunkt har stået opført som egentligt danske arter, er markeret med en *. For hver art er endvidere medtaget en eller flere henvisninger til litteratur, hvor nærmere oplysninger omkring fundene er omtalt, dog uden at der nødvendigvis er henvist til de først publicerede fundmeddelelser. Arter, hvis danske angivelse har vist sig at bero på fejlbestemmelser, er ikke medtaget her.

countries, or they are so conspicuous in the field that one must assume that they would have been found again if they actually lived here.

In the following list introduced species are indicated with an "**i**" and accidental migrants with a "**t**". Species that have previously been listed as actually Danish are indicated with a "*". For each species are given one or more references to articles including more detailed information about the finds. These references do not necessarily include the earliest publications of the respective records. Species that have been listed as Danish, but have turned out to be misidentified, are not included here.

DYTISCIDAE

Hydrovatus cuspidatus (Kunze, 1818) **t*** – (Bangsholt, 1981; M. Hansen, Kristensen et al., 1991)

CARABIDAE

Carabus auratus Linnaeus, 1761 **t** – (V. Hansen, 1964; Mahler, 1987)
Bembidion striatum (Fabricius, 1792) **t*** – (V. Hansen, 1964; M. Hansen, Kristensen et al., 1991)
Bembidion semipunctatum (Donovan, 1806) **t*** – (V. Hansen, 1964; M. Hansen, Kristensen et al., 1991)
Bembidion atrocoeruleum (Stephens, 1828) **i** – (West, 1940)
Pterostichus madidus (Fabricius, 1775) **t*** – (West, 1940; V. Hansen, 1964)
Pterostichus melas (Creutzer, 1799) **t*** – (West, 1940; V. Hansen, 1964)
Pterostichus burmeisteri Heer, 1849 **i** – (V. Hansen, 1964)
Amara tricuspidata Dejean, 1831 **t*** – (V. Hansen, 1964; M. Hansen, Kristensen et al., 1991)
Amara littorea Thomson, 1857 **t*** – (Mahler, 1987; M. Hansen, Kristensen et al., 1991)
Callistus lunatus (Fabricius, 1775) **i?** – (West, 1940)
Harpalus hospes Sturm, 1818 **i** – (West, 1940)
Acupalpus elegans (Dejean, 1829) **t*** – (West, 1940; V. Hansen, 1964)
Plochionus pallens (Fabricius, 1775) **i** – (West, 1940)

PTILIIDAE

Actidium coarctatum (Haliday, 1855) **i?*** – (West, 1940; V. Hansen, 1964)

STAPHYLINIDAE

Brachygluta paludosa (Peyron, 1858) (*hanseni* Besuchet, 1954) **i?*** – (V. Hansen, 1964; M. Hansen, Kristensen et al., 1991)
Sunius propinquus (Brisout de Barneville, 1867) (*Medon p.*) **i?*** – (V. Hansen, 1964; M. Hansen et al., 1994)

SCARABAEIDAE

Polyphylla fullo (Linnaeus, 1758) **t*** – (Bangsholt, 1981; M. Hansen, Kristensen et al., 1991)
Trichius fasciatus (Linnaeus, 1758) **i?** – (V. Hansen, 1964)
Oxythyrea funesta (Poda, 1761) **i** – (M. Hansen et al., 1990)

HELOPHORIDAE

Helophorus lapponicus Thomson, 1853 **t*** – (Mahler, 1987; M. Hansen, Kristensen et al., 1991)
Helophorus pumilio Erichson, 1837 **t*** – (Bangsholt, 1981; M. Hansen, Kristensen et al., 1991)

HISTERIDAE

Paromalus parallelepipedus (Herbst, 1792) (*Micromalus p.*) **i** – (V. Hansen, 1964)
Macrolister major (Linnaeus, 1766) **i** – (West, 1940)

BUPRESTIDAE

Chalcophora mariana (Linnaeus, 1758) **i** – (V. Hansen, 1964)
Buprestis splendens Fabricius, 1775 **i?** – (V. Hansen, 1964)
Buprestis rustica Linnaeus, 1758 **i** – (V. Hansen, 1964)
Buprestis haemorrhoidalis Herbst, 1780 **i?*** – (West, 1940; V. Hansen, 1964)
Buprestis novemmaculata Linnaeus, 1767 **i?*** – (West, 1940; V. Hansen, 1964)
Dicerca moesta (Fabricius, 1792) **i** – (V. Hansen, 1964)
Melanophila cyanea (Fabricius, 1775) **i** – (V. Hansen, 1964)
Chrysobothris chrysostigma (Linnaeus, 1758) **i?** – (V. Hansen, 1964)

PTILODACTYLIDAE

Ptilodactyla nitens Laporte de Castelnau, 1836 (var.) **i** – (V. Hansen, 1964)

ELATERIDAE

Drapetes mordelloides (Host, 1789) (*biguttatus* Piller & Mitterpacher, 1783, nec Fabricius, 1777) **i** – (V. Hansen, 1964)
Melanotus brunnipes (Germar, 1824) **i?*** – (West, 1940; V. Hansen, 1964)

LAMPYRIDAE

Lamprohiza splendidula (Linnaeus, 1767) (*Phausis s.*) **i** – (West, 1940)
Luciola italica (Linnaeus, 1767) **i** – (West, 1940)

DERMESTIDAE

Dermestes maculatus Degeer, 1774 (*vulpinus* Fabricius, 1781) **t*** – (V. Hansen, 1964; Mahler, 1987; M. Hansen, Kristensen et al., 1991)
Dermestes undulatus Brahm, 1790 **i*** – (V. Hansen, 1964; M. Hansen, Kristensen et al., 1991)
Dermestes ater Degeer, 1774 (*cadaverinus* Fabricius, 1775) **i*** – (V. Hansen, 1964; M. Hansen, Kristensen et al., 1991)
Attagenus bifasciatus (Olivier, 1790) **i*** – (V. Hansen, 1970; M. Hansen, Kristensen et al., 1991)
Trogoderma glabrum (Herbst, 1783) (*nigrum* Herbst, 1797) **i*** – (V. Hansen, 1964; M. Hansen, Kristensen et al., 1991)
Trogoderma versicolor (Creutzer, 1799) **i*** – (V. Hansen, 1964; M. Hansen, Kristensen et al., 1991)

BOSTRICHIDAE

Bostrichus capucinus (Linnaeus, 1758) **i** – (West, 1940; M. Hansen et al., in press)
Dinoderus minutus (Fabricius, 1775) **i** – (West, 1940)
Dinoderus bifoveolatus (Wollaston, 1858) **i** – (West, 1940)
Trogoxylon impressum (Comolli, 1837) (*Lyctus i.*) **i** – (V. Hansen, 1964)
Minthea rugicollis (Walker, 1858) **i** – (V. Hansen, 1964)

ANOBIIDAE

Gibbium psylloides (Czempinski, 1778) **i*** – (V. Hansen, 1964; M. Hansen, Kristensen et al., 1991)
Mezium sulcatum (Fabricius, 1792) **i*** – (V. Hansen, 1964; M. Hansen, Kristensen et al., 1991)
Trigonogenius globulus Solier, 1849 **i*** – (V. Hansen, 1964; M. Hansen, Kristensen et al., 1991)
Pseudeurostus hilleri (Reitter, 1877) **i** – (M. Hansen et al., 1995)
Ptinus bicinctus Sturm, 1837 **i*** – (V. Hansen, 1964; M. Hansen, Kristensen et al., 1991)

TROGOSSITIDAE

Peltis grossa (Linnaeus, 1758) (*Zimioma g.*) **i** – (West, 1940)
Lophocateres pusillus (Klug, 1832) **i*** – (West, 1940; V. Hansen, 1964)

CLERIDAE

Trichodes apiarius (Linnaeus, 1758) **i?*** – (V. Hansen, 1964; M. Hansen, Kristensen et al., 1991)

MELYRIDAE

Danacaea pallipes (Panzer, 1793) **t*** – (Bangsholt, 1975; M. Hansen, Kristensen et al., 1991)
Dasytes subaeneus Schönherr, 1817 **i?*** – (V. Hansen, 1964; M. Hansen, Kristensen et al., 1991)

NITIDULIDAE

Carpophilus ligneus Murray, 1864 (*decipiens* Horn, 1879) **i*** – (V. Hansen, 1964; Mahler, 1987; M. Hansen, Kristensen et al., 1991)
Carpophilus mutilatus Erichson, 1843 **i*** – (V. Hansen, 1964; Mahler, 1987; M. Hansen, Kristensen et al., 1991)
Carpophilus freemani Dobson, 1956 **i** – (Mahler, 1987)
Carpophilus dimidiatus (Fabricius, 1792) **i*** – (V. Hansen, 1964; Mahler, 1987; M. Hansen, Kristensen et al., 1991)
Carpophilus obsoletus Erichson, 1843 **i*** – (Mahler, 1987; M. Hansen, Kristensen et al., 1991)
Epuraea boreella (Zetterstedt, 1828) **i?*** – (West, 1940; V. Hansen, 1964)

SILVANIDAE

Nausibius clavicornis (Kugelann, 1794) **i*** – (West, 1940; V. Hansen, 1964)
Cryptamorpha desjardinsi (Guérin-Méneville, 1844) **i** – (M. Hansen et al., in press)

LAEMOPHLOEIDAE

Laemophloeus monilis (Fabricius, 1787) **i*** – (West, 1940; V. Hansen, 1964)
Laemophloeus muticus (Fabricius, 1781) **i** – (V. Hansen, 1964)
Notolaemus unifasciatus (Latreille, 1804) (*bimaculatus* Paykull, 1801 nec Olivier, 1791) **i** – (V. Hansen, 1964)
Cryptolestes duplicatus (Waltl, 1839) **i** – (M. Hansen et al., 1994)
Cryptolestes corticinus (Erichson, 1846) **i** – (V. Hansen, 1964)
Cryptolestes pusillus (Schönherr, 1817) (*minutus* Olivier, 1791 nec Geoffroy, 1785) **i*** – (V. Hansen, 1964; M. Hansen et al., 1993)
Cryptolestes capensis (Waltl, 1832) (*ater* var. *capensis* auct.) **i*** – (V. Hansen, 1964; M. Hansen et al., 1993)

CRYPTOPHAGIDAE

Henoticus californicus (Mannerheim, 1843) **i*** – (V. Hansen, 1950; V. Hansen, 1964)

BOTHRIDERIDAE

Bothrideres contractus (Geoffroy, 1785) **i?** – (West, 1940)

CERYLONIDAE

Murmidius ovalis (Beck, 1817) **i*** – (V. Hansen, 1951; V. Hansen, 1964)

ENDOMYCHIDAE

Holoparamecus kunzei (Aubé, 1843) **i** – (West, 1940; M. Hansen, Kristensen et al., 1991; M. Hansen et al., 1994)

Holoparamecus ragusae Reitter, 1875 (*bertouti*; West, 1940, nec Aubé, 1861) **i** – (West, 1940; M. Hansen et al., 1994)

CORTICARIIDAE

Dienerella costulata (Reitter, 1887) **i** – (M. Hansen, Kristensen et al., 1991)

CIIDAE

Xylographus bostrychoides (Dufour, 1843) **i?*** – (V. Hansen, 1964; M. Hansen, Kristensen et al., 1991)

MELANDRYIDAE

Rushia parreyssii (Mulsant, 1856) **t** – (M. Hansen et al., in press)
Xylita laevigata (Hellenius, 1786) **i** – (V. Hansen, 1964)
Serropalpus barbatus (Schaller, 1783) **i** – (Bangsholt, 1981)

RHIPIPHORIDAE

Ripidius pectinicornis Thunberg, 1806 **i** – (V. Hansen, 1964)

TENEBRIONIDAE

Tenebrio obscurus Fabricius, 1792 **i*** – (V. Hansen, 1964; M. Hansen, Kristensen et al., 1991)
Alphitobius laevigatus (Fabricius, 1781) **i*** – (V. Hansen, 1964; M. Hansen, Kristensen et al., 1991)
Tribolium madens (Charpentier, 1825) **t** – (Bangsholt, 1981)
Palorus subdepressus (Wollaston, 1864) **i*** – (V. Hansen, 1964; M. Hansen, Kristensen et al., 1991)
Latheticus oryzae Waterhouse, 1880 **i*** – (V. Hansen, 1964; M. Hansen, Kristensen et al., 1991)
Blaps mucronata Latreille, 1804 **i** – (V. Hansen, 1964)
Blaps gigas (Linnaeus, 1767) **i** – (V. Hansen, 1964)
Upis ceramboides (Linnaeus, 1758) **i** – (West, 1941)

OEDEMERIDAE

Oedemera subulata Olivier, 1794 **i?*** – (West, 1941; V. Hansen, 1964)

CERAMBYCIDAE

Megopis scabricornis (Scopoli, 1763) **i** – (Mahler, 1987)
Ergates faber (Linnaeus, 1761) **i** – (Bangsholt, 1981)
Rhamnusium bicolor (Schrank, 1781) **i?** – (V. Hansen, 1964)
Brachyta interrogationis (Linnaeus, 1758) (*Evodinus i.*) **i?** – (V. Hansen, 1964)
Anoplodera reyi (Heyden, 1889) (*Leptura inexpectata* Jansson & Sjöberg, 1928) **i?** – (V. Hansen, 1964)
Anoplodera virens (Linnaeus, 1758) (*Leptura v.*) **i?** – (V. Hansen, 1964)
Gracilia minuta (Fabricius, 1781) **i*** – (V. Hansen, 1964; M. Hansen, Kristensen et al., 1991)
Nathrius brevipennis (Mulsant, 1839) (*Leptidea b.*) **i** – (V. Hansen, 1964)
Trichoferus cinereus (Villers, 1789) (*Hesperophanes c.*) **i** – (Mahler, 1987)
Cerambyx cerdo Linnaeus, 1758 **i** – (V. Hansen, 1964)
Rosalia alpina (Linnaeus, 1758) **i?** – (V. Hansen, 1964)
Callidiellum rufipenne (Motschulsky, 1860) **t** – (M. Hansen et al., 1992)
Semanotus undatus (Linnaeus, 1758) **i*** – (V. Hansen, 1964; M. Hansen et al., in press)
Monochamus urussovii (Fischer, 1806) (*quadrimaculatus* Motschulsky, 1845; *rosenmuelleri* sensu V. Hansen, 1964, nec Cederhjelm, 1798) **i** – (V. Hansen, 1964)
Monochamus sartor (Fabricius, 1787) (*rosenmuelleri* Cederhjelm, 1798) **i** – (V. Hansen, 1964; M. Hansen, 1988)
Monochamus titillator (Fabricius, 1775) (*galloprovincialis*; V. Hansen, 1964, nec Olivier, 1795) **i** – (V. Hansen, 1964)
Mesosa curculionoides (Linnaeus, 1761) **i** – (V. Hansen, 1964)

Acanthocinus reticulatus (Razoumowsky, 1789) **i** – (V. Hansen, 1964)
Acanthocinus griseus (Fabricius, 1792) **i** – (V. Hansen, 1964)

CHRYSOMELIDAE

Bruchus pisorum (Linnaeus, 1758) **i*** – (V. Hansen, 1964; M. Hansen, Kristensen et al., 1991)
Mimosestes mimosae (Fabricius, 1881) (*Acanthoscelides m.*) **i*** – (West, 1941; V. Hansen, 1964)
Acanthoscelides obtectus (Say, 1831) (*obsoletus* auct. nec Say, 1831) **i*** – (West, 1941; V. Hansen, 1964)
Callosobruchus chinensis (Linnaeus, 1758) **i*** – (West, 1941; V. Hansen, 1964; M. Hansen et al., 1990; M. Hansen, Kristensen et al., 1991)
Cassida stigmatica Suffrian, 1844 **t*** – (M. Hansen, 1988; M. Hansen, Kristensen et al., 1991)

ANTHRIBIDAE

Araecerus fasciculatus (Degeer, 1775) **i*** – (V. Hansen, 1964; M. Hansen, Kristensen et al., 1991)

CURCULIONIDAE

Otiorhynchus arcticus (Fabricius, 1780) **i?*** – (West, 1941; V. Hansen, 1964)
Otiorhynchus fuscipes (Olivier, 1807) **i** – (West, 1941)
Alophus triguttatus (Fabricius, 1775) **t*** – (West, 1941; V. Hansen, 1964)
Liparus glabrirostris Küster, 1849 **i?*** – (West, 1941; V. Hansen, 1964)
Pissodes piniphilus (Herbst, 1797) **i** -(V. Hansen, 1964)
Bagous robustus Brisout de Barneville, 1863 **t** – (M. Hansen, Jørum et al., 1991)
Rhyncolus sculpturatus (Waltl, 1839) (*nitidipennis* Thomson, 1868; *Eremotes elongatus* sensu West, 1941, nec Gyllenhal, 1827) **i?*** – (West, 1941; V. Hansen, 1964)
Brachytemnus porcatus (Germar, 1824) (*Eremotes p.*; *Rhyncolus p.*) **i?*** – (West, 1941; V. Hansen, 1964)
Orthotomicus longicollis (Gyllenhal, 1827) **i** – (Bangsholt, 1981)
Ips sexdentatus (Börner, 1776) **i** – (West, 1941; V. Hansen, 1964; Bangsholt, 1981)
Coccotrypes dactyliperda (Fabricius, 1801) **i** – (V. Hansen, 1964)
Xylocleptes bispinus (Duftschmid, 1825) **i?** – (V. Hansen, 1964)
Platypus cylindrus (Fabricius, 1792) **i** – (V. Hansen, 1964)

Litteratur/Literature

Kun litteratur, som er refereret til i teksten, er medtaget her.

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Indeks / Index.

Synonymer er angivet med kursiv. Synonyms are printed in italics.

Overfamilier, familier, underfamilier og triber / Superfamilies, families, subfamilies and tribes.

Slægter og underslægter / Genera and subgenera.