# Contributions to the knowledge of beetles (Insecta: Coleoptera) in the Kaliningrad region. 2

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The article presents faunal data on 70 species of 23 beetle families of the Kaliningrad region, western Russia. Twenty three species, *Cercyon laminatus* Sharp, 1873, *Cercyon castaneipennis* Vorst, 2009 (Hydrophilidae), *Anthaxia godeti* Gory, 1841 (Buprestidae), *Colydium elongatum* (Fabricius, 1787) (Zopheridae), *Oedemera croceicollis* Gyllenhal, 1827 (Oedemeridae), *Leiopus linnei* Wallin, Nylander et Kvamme, 2009 (Cerambycidae), *Cryptocephalus bilineatus* (Linnaeus, 1767), *Aphthona czwalinai* Weise, 1888, *Longitarsus lewisii* (Baly, 1874), *Altica engstroemi* (Sahlberg, 1894), *A. brevicollis* Foudras, 1860, *A. chamaenerii* (H. Lindberg, 1926), *A. impressicollis* (Reiche, 1862), *A. carinthiaca* Weise, 1888, *Chaetocnema tibialis* (Illiger, 1807), *Ch. subcoerulea* (Kutschera, 1864), *Cassida margaritacea* Schaller, 1783, *Bruchidius marginalis* (Fabricius, 1777) (Chrysomelidae), *Nelasiorhynchites olivaceus* (Gyllenhal, 1833) (Rhynchitidae), *Exapion fuscirostre* (Fabricius, 1775) (Apionidae), *Sitophilus oryzae* (Linnaeus, 1763) (Dryophthoridae), *Bradybatus kellneri* Bach, 1854 and *Scolytus mali* (Bechstein et Scharfenberg, 1805) (Curculionidae), are reported for the first time from the studied area. The records published in the current article will complete the information about the distribution and bionomy of Coleoptera in the Kaliningrad and in the whole South-Eastern Baltic region.

Key words: Kaliningrad region, Coleoptera, biodiversity, fauna, new records.

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#### INTRODUCTION

This work continues our study of the beetles in the Kaliningrad region, western Russia. The structure of the paper, presentation of the data and the criterions for the selection of coleopteran species are analogous to such of the previous authors' articles (Bukejs & Alekseev 2009; Alekseev & Bukejs 2010). The aim of the current work is to improve the knowledge on recent fauna

and ecology of Coleoptera in the Baltic region, with special accent made on overlooked in previous regional publications, poorly known and rare species.

# MATERIAL AND METHODS

The material was collected during the period 1989–2010, though most of the presented

faunistic data were recorded during the springsummer of the year 2010 (157 exx or 65% of all presented material). Primarily the western, southwestern and central parts of the Kaliningrad region (including the territory of the southern part of the Curonian Spit) were investigated. The locations of the sites from which faunistic material was collected are presented on the map (Fig. 1). The material was collected with the use of entomological net, light trap, window trap and by hand during visual observation of microhabitats.

The examined material is deposited in the private collection of Vitaly I. Alekseev (Chernyakhovsk, Russia) and in the collection of Daugavpils University, Institute of Systematic Biology (DUBC, Daugavpils, Latvia).

The following keys have been used for determination: Bey-Bienko (1965), Freude et al. (1965-1989, 2004), Bieńkowski (2004), Čížek & Doguet (2008), Kangas & Rutanen (1993), Kubisz (2006), Ryndevich (2004), Wallin et al. (2009), Novak (1986), Vorst (2009) and Warcha³owski (2003).

#### **RESULTS**

During the current study of the recent beetle fauna, a list of 70 insufficiently known and sporadically distributed species was compiled. The list of Coleoptera of the Kaliningrad region was supplemented by 23 species, where these new species for the local fauna are marked with one asterisk (\*). Three species, Aphthona czwalinai Weise, 1888, Nelasiorhynchites olivaceus (Gyllenhal, 1833) and Exapion fuscirostre (Fabricius, 1775) may be of special interest because they are recorded for the first time in the Eastern Baltic region (the Kaliningrad region, Litnuania, Latvia and Estonia). For all listed species, information concerning the localities, regional bionomy and data of sampling are provided. Several little known species of Coleoptera are related to the specific habitats or host plants and therefore their presence in fauna is dependent on occurrence of respective habitat. Such information as trophic links and other peculiarities could be useful for search and research of

these species in our region and in adjacent territories in future.

#### LIST OF SPECIES

CARABIDAE LATREILLE, 1802

1. Lebia Cruxminor (Linnaeus, 1758)

**Examined material:** Recorded once: the Curonian Spit, Rybachy environs, 55°15′35′′N 20°83′59.9′′E, 13.VII.2010 (1 ex., bank of Chayka Lake, sweeping on the grasses and buches, leg. V. Alekseev, A.V. Alekseeva & U.Eith).

Comments: This species is widely distributed across the whole Baltic and Fennoscandian region and is known from all territories (Silfverberg 2004). It has also been recorded from Belarus (Alexandrovitch et al. 1996). The faunal information on this beetle on the territory of the northern part of the former East Prussia and the Kaliningrad region was given earlier (Alekseev 2008). The larva is undescribed, the species is the warm-requiring predar on *Chrysolina* and *Galeruca* species (Persohn 2004). This is the second record from the region of this scarce carabid species.

# 2. Nebria (Paranebria) livida (Linnaeus, 1758)

**Examined material:** Since 2008 recorded twice: Zelenogradsk district, Svetlogorsk parish, 54°94′51″N 20°13′46″E, 9.VI.2009 (1 ex., the Baltic seacoast, leg. V. Alekseev & A.V. Alekseeva); Bagrationovsk district, Ulyanovka environs, 54°60′37″N 20°19′15″E, 7.VI.2010 (1 ex., the shore of the Kaliningrad gulf, leg. V. Alekseev).

Comments: The faunal information on this species for studied territory was given earlier (Alekseev 2008). The beetles prefer the sandy shores of the big water bodies. In the region the species occurs solitary on the Baltic seaside, on the banks of gulfs and large lakes.

Dytiscidae Leach, 1815

#### 3. Graphoderes cinereus (Linnaeus, 1758)

**Examined material:** Recorded twice: Zelenogradsk district, 2 km N Yantarny, 54°89′47′N 19°92′72′E, 24.V.2010 (1 ex., the Baltic seaside, leg. V. Alekseev); Zelenogradsk district, 1 km W Svetlogorsk, 54°93′86′′N 20°12′49′′E, 30.VI.2010 (1 ex., the shadowy pool in the mixed forest, leg. V. Alekseev).

Comments: This species is widely distributed across the whole Baltic and Fennoscandian region and has been reported from all territories (Silfverberg 2004). It has also been recorded from Belarus (Alexandrovitch et al. 1996; Ryndevich 2004). The findings places on the territory of the northern part of the former East Prussia were quite numerous: Neukuhren [Pionersky Kurort], Loppöhnen [Rybnoe in Zelenogradsk district], Rauschen [Svetlogorsk], Palmnicken [Yantarny], Neuhäuser [Mechnikov in Baltiysk vicinity], Zinten [Kornevo in Bagrationovsk district], Königsberg [Kaliningrad], Insterburg [Chernyakhovsk] (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979). In the monography dealing with the water Coleoptera of the region (Alekseev 2010b) the recent findings places of the species are absent.

#### Hydrophilidae Latreille, 1802

#### 4. CERCYON LAMINATUS SHARP, 1873\*

**Examined material:** Recorded from one locality: the Curonian Spit, 23 km NNE of Zelenogradsk, 55°9′91′N 20°74′54.9′E, 3.VII.2010 (1 ex., light trap in the mixed forest, leg. A.P. Shapoval), 6.VIII.2010 (2 exx, ibidem, leg. A.P. Shapoval), 11.VIII.2010 (2 exx, ibidem, leg. A.P. Shapoval), 14.VIII.2010 (1 ex., ibidem, leg. A.P. Shapoval), 21.VIII.2010 (2 exx, ibidem, leg. A.P. Shapoval).

Comments: In the Baltic region the species is recorded from Finland, Sweden, Denmark, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania (Silfverberg 2004) and Belarus (Ryndevich 2004). In the check-list of the former East Prussia (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979) this species is absent. In the monography dealing with the water beetles of the Kaliningrad region (Alekseev 2010b) the beetle is noted as ex-

pected only. This is first record of the species for the Kaliningrad region.

#### 5. CERCYON CASTANEIPENNIS VORST, 2009\*

**Examined material:** 1 km NE Chernyakhovsk, 54°64′57′N21°84′68.5′E, 8.VI.1993 (2 exx, pasture, cattle excrements, leg. V.Alekseev); the Curonian Spit, 1 km W Morskoe, 55°23′44′N 20°90′44′E, 8.V.1997 (2 exx, Baltic sea shore, coastal refuse of the beach, leg. V. Alekseev).

Comments: After description of this new species (Vorst 2009) and division of Cercyon obsoletus (Gyllenhal, 1808) [=C. lugubre Olivier 1790] in two separate species, all the earlier published data need to be redeterminated or confirmed. In the Baltic region C. castanipennis s.str. is mentioned for Sweden, north-eastern Poland and Latvia (Vorst 2009); it is known also from Central Russia (Prokin 2010). Formally, C. castanipennis is new for the fauna of the Kaliningrad region. In accord to our collections, the coprophilous species prefers more dry and sandy habitats (valleys of rivers and sea coasts) in comparison with closely related *C. obsoletus*. Future investigations of bionomics, features of distribution and phenology of both Cercyon species are required in the region.

#### 6. CERCYON OBSOLETUS (GYLLENHAL, 1808)

**Examined material:** Recorded twice: Zelenogradsk district, Melnikovo vicinity [3 km NW Ryabinovka], 54°87′66′′N 20°46′51.8′′E, 30.IV.1997 (1 ex., pasture, cattle excrements, leg. V. Alekseev); Gur'evsk district, Otvazhnoe vicinity [4 km S Kaliningrad], 54°61′49.8′′N 20°55′95.5′′E, 16.IV.2002 (2 exx, pasture, cow excrements, leg. V. Alekseev).

Comments: Cercyon obsoletus s.str. is known from southern (Bulgaria) and western Europe (Vorst 2009). According to Silfverberg (2004) the species is wide distributed in all Fennoscandian and Baltic territories, but possibly this data concerned to *C. castanipennis*. The matherials collected before 1945 from the region are not available and it is impossible to known which species

(*C. obsoletus* s.str. or *C. castanipennis* or both taxa) was sampled in the past and reported under the name "*C. lugubris* Oliv." (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979) from Cranz [Zelenogradsk], Loppöhnen [Rybnoe], Königsberg [Kaliningrad] and Insterburg [Chernyakhovsk]. The data about the species from monograph dealing with water beetles (Alekseev 2010) heerwith is defined and confirmed.

### LEIODIDAE FLEMING, 1821

#### 7. Leiodes ferruginea (Fabricius, 1787)

**Examined material:** Recorded once: 2 km N Chkalovsk (Kaliningrad), 54°78′41′′N 20°44′83′′E, 20.VI.2010 (1 ex., sweeping in the clearing in the mixed forest, 18:20, leg. V. Alekseev).

Comments: This species is widely distributed across the whole Baltic and Fennoscandian region and has been reported from all territories except Lithuania (Silfverberg 2004). It has also been not recorded from Belarus till now. On the territory of the northern part of the former East Prussia the species was repeatedly collected from Königsberg [Kaliningrad] before 1945 (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979).

# 8. COLENIS IMMUNDA (STURM, 1807)

**Examined material:** Recorded twice: Gvardeysk district, 3 km SE Veselovka, 54°75′54′′N 20°93′02′′E, 9.VI.1998 (1 ex., sweeping on the roadside in the mixed forest, leg. V. Alekseev); Zelenogradsk district, 1 km S Lunino, 54°71′95′′N 19°95′84′′E, 30.V.2010 (1 ex., sweeping at the edge of deciduous forest, 18:05, leg. V. Alekseev).

Comments: This species is widely distributed across the whole Baltic and Fennoscandian region and has been referred from all territories except Lithuania (Silfverberg 2004). On the territory of the northern part of the former East Prussia it was collected from Königsberg [Kaliningrad], Forst Fritzen [forest between the settlements Chkalovsk and Sosnovka] and Insterburg [Chernyakhovsk] (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979).

#### SCARABAEIDAE LATREILLE, 1802

#### 9. GNORIMUS NOBILIS (LINNAEUS, 1758)

**Examined material:** In the 2010 was found one new locality of the species in the region: Zelenogradsk district, 3 km W Ryabinovka, 54°81′70′N 20°45′0.4′E, 8.VII.2010 (2 exx, on flowers of *Filipendula ulmaria*, clearing in the humid *Carpino-Quercetum* forest, leg. V. Alekseev).

Comments: This very locally distributed species in the Baltic region is recommended for including (Alekseev 2010a) and included in the Red Data Book of the Kaliningrad region (Alekseev 2010c). The faunal data on this beetle on the territory of the northern part of the former East Prussia and the Kaliningrad region was given earlier (Alekseev & Nikitsky 2008).

#### SCIRTIDAE FLEMING, 1821

# 10. ELODES MINUTA (LINNAEUS, 1767)

**Examined material:** The species was collected in 2009 only: Bagrationovsk district, Bogdanovka environs, 54°17′59′′N 20°01′21′′E, 24.V.2009 (3 exx., the bank of a small stream, sweeping on *Urtica dioica* and other herbaceous vegetation, leg. V. Alekseev), 16.VI.2009 (1 ex., ibidem, leg. V. Alekseev); Bagrationovsk district, near the railway station "1312 km", 54°58′95″N 20°22′24.7″E, 8.VI.2009 (1 ex., the humid *Alnetum urticosum* forest, at the bank of a rivulet, leg. V. Alekseev).

Comments: This species is widely distributed across the whole Baltic and Fennoscandian region and has been reported from all territories (Silfverberg 2004) and also from Belarus (Alexandrovitch et al. 1996). On the territory of the northern part of the former East Prussia, it was known from Trempen [Novostroevo in Nesterov district] and Königsberg [Kaliningrad] (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979). The species is restricted to the current waterbodies there the aquatic larvae develop.

#### BUPRESTIDAE LEACH, 1815

#### 11. Anthaxia godeti Gory, 1841\*

**Examined material:** Recorded from one locality: Krasnoznamensk district, Dolzhanskoe environs, 55°04′25′N 22°34′17′E, 9.VII.1998 (1 ex., mixed forest with *Pinus*, leg. N.K. Mavrov).

**Comments:** The species is reported from Poland (Gutowski 2004), Belarus (Alexandrovitch et al. 1996), Finnland, Sweden, Norway and Latvia (Silfverberg 2004). On the territory of the former East Prussia, this species has been reported from the present-day northern Poland only (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979). In recent polish fauna the species is considered to be common (Gutowski 2004) and sometime dominant in pine forests (Gutowski et al. 2010). Our material from the region contents numerous specimens of closely related Anthaxia quadripunctata L. (samplings from the Sambian peninsula, the Curonian Spit, and also from Chernyakhovsk, Bagrationovsk and Nesterov districts) but only one male of A. godeti from one locality was registered till present. This record confirms the preliminary opinion (Kuban 2009) about occurrence of the species in the region. The larva feeds under thin bark of Pinus sylvestris (Ehnström & Axelsson 2002).

#### Nosodendridae Erichson, 1846

# 12. Nosodendron fasciculare (Olivier, 1790)

**Examined material:** In research period is noted twice in 2010 only: Kaliningrad, 54°81′70′N 20°45′0.4′E, 25.IV.2010 (16 exx, in the cavity with the sap, under bark on the living *Ulmus laevis* in old broad-leaved park, leg. V. Alekseev); 6 km NE of Chernyakhovsk, 54°67′28′N 21°88′55′E, 17.V.2010 (3 exx, on the effluent sap of *Carpinus betulis* in the humid *Carpino-Querceto-Picietum* forest, leg. V. Alekseev & I.I. Alekseeva).

Comments: This species occurs at the northern boarder of its distribution range in the Kaliningrad region and Lithuania. The species is known from the southern part of the Baltic and Fennoscandian region (Sweden, Denmark and Lithuania) (Silfverberg 2004), and also from West Belarus (Alexandrovitch et al. 1996). In the former East

Prussia, it has been recorded from Rauschen [Svetlogorsk] and Warnicken [Lesnoe in Zelenogradsk district] (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979). To all evidence, the species is not uncommon in adequate microbiotops (effluent sap of broadleaved trees).

#### CLERIDAE LATREILLE, 1802

#### 13. TILLUS ELONGATUS (LINNAEUS, 1758)

**Examined material:** Hitherto recorded twice in 2010 only: Bagrationovsk district, near the railway station "1312 km", 54°56′98′N 20°21′86′E, 27.VI.2010 (3 exx, the humid *Fageto-Quercetum* forest, on the dried *Fagus sylvatica* colonizied by *Ptilinus pectinicornis*, leg. V. Alekseev); Zelenogradsk district, settlement Otradnoe, 54°91′72′N 20°6′76′E, 30.VI.2010 (1 ex., on the living *Acer platanoides* colonizied by *Ptilinus pectinicornis*, leg. V. Alekseev).

**Comments:** This species is widely distributed across the whole Baltic and Fennoscandian region and has been reported from all territories (Silfverberg 2004) and from Belarus (Alexandrovitch et al. 1996). On the territory of the northern part of the former East Prussia, it has been recorded from Rauschen [Svetlogorsk] and Königsberg [Kaliningrad] (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979). The basic prey of this beetle are anobid species from genus Ptilinus ssp. (by our observation - Ptilinus pectinicornis). The beetles occur in Juni-July on the inhabited by Ptilinus old and dried deciduous trees. In the Moscow region (Russia) the beetle prefers as prey the associated with willow and aspen Ptilinus fuscus, also the fungivorous larvas of Dorcatoma and even the inhabited spruce larvas of Ips (Nikitsky et al. 1996).

# Lymexylidae Fleming, 1821

#### 14. Lymexylon navale (Linnaeus, 1758)

**Examined material:** In research period is noted in two localities: 10 km NE Chernyakhovsk, 54°68′95.7′N 21°94′59′E, 17.VI.1995 (1 ex., on the pile of oaken logs the clearing in the mixed

forest, leg. V. Alekseev); Zelenogradsk district, Otradnoe environs, 54°91′72′N 20°6′76′E, 29.VI.2010 (flying near the old dried out oak in the settlement, leg. V. Alekseev).

Comments: This species is widely distributed across the whole Baltic and Fennoscandian region and has been reported from all territories except Finnland and Karelia (Silfverberg 2004). It is known from Belarus (Alexandrovitch et al. 1996). On the territory of the northern part of the former East Prussia, it has been recorded from Königsberg [Kaliningrad], Moosbude [Bol'shoe Isakovo in Guryevsk district], Löwenhagen [Komsomol'sk] and Insterburg [Chernyakhovsk] (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979). The species develops in dried old oaks (Ehnström & Axelsson 2002) and can inhabit both our native oaks *Ouercus robur* and *O. petraea*.

#### ELATERIDAE LEACH, 1815

#### 15. CALAMBUS BIPUSTULATUS (LINNAEUS, 1767)

**Examined material:** In 2010 was found once: Zelenogradsk district, settlement Yantarny, 54°98′45′N 20°5′82′E, 24.V.2010 (1 ex., on the stem of the living old *Acer platanoides* in the old park, leg. V. Alekseev).

Comments: The faunal information on this species on the territory of the northern part of the former East Prussia and the Kaliningrad region was given earlier (Alekseev & Bukejs 2010). The found in 2010 locality is the second findings place in the region only.

# 16. Drapetes mordelloides (Host, 1789)

**Examined material:** the unique finding of the species was made in 6 km SW Chernyakhovsk, 54°60′13′′N 21°71′31.2′′E, 12.VI.1993 (1 ex., sweeping near a birch log, the edge of the mixed forest, leg. V. Alekseev).

Comments: This species is widely distributed across the whole Baltic and Fennoscandian region and has been reported from all territories except Norway (Silfverberg 2004). It is noted for

Belarus too (Alexandrovitch et al. 1996). Everywhere in the Baltic States it is very rare (Barševskis 2005, Tamutis et al. 2010) and occurs very sporadicaly only. On the territory of the northern part of the former East Prussia, it has been recorded from Insterburg [Chernyakhovsk] only (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979). This primeval forest relict is associated with laying trunks of birch, aspen and oak, where it develops in the rotten wood (Nikitsky et al. 1996).

#### Monotomidae Laporte de Castelnau, 1840

#### 17. Monotoma longicollis (Gyllenhal, 1827)

**Examined material:** Recorded from one locality: the Curonian Spit, 23 km NNE of Zelenogradsk, 55°9′91″N 20°74′54.9″E, 13.VIII.2010 (1 ex., light trap in the mixed forest with *Populus tremula*, *Alnus glutinosa*, *Betula* sp. and *Pinus sylvestris*, leg. A. P. Shapoval), 16.VIII.2010 (1 ex., ibidem, leg. A.P. Shapoval).

Comments: According to the catalogue of Silfverberg (2004), this species is known from all territories except Latvia and Lithuania. It is reported also from Belarus (Alexandrovitch et al. 1996). On the territory of the northern part of the former East Prussia, it has been recorded from Königsberg [Kaliningrad] only (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979).

# ZOPHERIDAE SOLIER, 1834

#### 18. COLYDIUM FILIFORME FABRICIUS, 1792

**Examined material:** In last year was found twice: Zelenogradsk district, settlement Lesnoe, 54°94′16′N 20°6′77′E, 1.VII.2010 (3 exx, on the dried part of the old living oak, leg. V. Alekseev); Zelenogradsk district, 4 km E setllement Russkoe, 54°83′56′N 20°7′79′E, 4.VII.2010 (2 exx, on laying dead old oak in the mixed forest, leg. V. Alekseev).

**Comments:** The faunal information on this species on the territory of region and the northern part of the former East Prussia was given earlier (Alekseev & Bukejs 2010). Two localities founded

in 2010 increase of the number of inhabited places in the region till three. This predatory on anobid species is closely associated with old oaks.

#### 19. COLYDIUM ELONGATUM (FABRICIUS, 1787) \*

**Examined material:** Recorded once: Zelenogradsk district, 3 km N Kaliningrad, 54°47′22.9′N 20°26′48.8′E, 2.V.2010 (1 ex., under bark of dead oak at the margin of clearing in the mixed forest, leg. V. Alekseev).

Comments: According to the catalogue of Silfverberg (2004), this rare and locally distributed species has been recorded from Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Lithuania. It is noted for West Belarus too (Alexandrovitch et al. 1996). On the territory of the former Eastern Prussia the species was cited from the present-day northern Poland only (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979). This more southern as *C. filiforme* F. species occurs in the Kaliningrad region and in Lithuania at the east-northern border of its range.

# 20. Orthocerus clavicornis (Linnaeus, 1758)

**Examined material:** Recorded twice: Zelenogradsk district, 2 km N Yantarny, 54°89′47″N 19°92″72″E, 24.V.2010 (1 ex., the Baltic seaside, leg. V. Alekseev); Zelenogradsk district, 3 km W Primorsk, 54°72′05.5″N 19°95″25″E, 30.V.2010 (1 ex., the Baltic seaside, leg. V. Alekseev).

Comments: The faunal data on the species on the territory of the northern part of the former East Prussia and the region was given earlier (Alekseev & Bukejs 2010). Two localities founded in 2010 increase of the number of the known inhabited places in the region till three.

# TENEBRIONIDAE LATREILLE, 1802

# 21. CORTICEUS FRAXINI (KUGELANN, 1794)

**Examined material:** Recorded from Zelenogradsk district, 4 km E setllement Russkoe, 54°83′56′′N 20°7′79′′E, 11.V.2010 (2 exx, under bark of the

standing dead spruce in the mixed forest, leg. V. Alekseev).

Comments: According to the catalogue of Silfverberg (2004), this species has been recorded from all Fennoscandian and Baltic territories except Denmark. It is noted for Belarus too (Alexandrovitch et al. 1996). On the territory of the northern part of the former East Prussia, it has been reported from Königsberg [Kaliningrad] only (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979). This locally ocurried in the Kaliningrad region species is associated with the old coniferous trees and it can be a cohabitant with the next species.

# 22. Corticeus suturalis (Paykull, 1800)

**Examined material:** Recorded from Zelenogradsk district, 4 km E setllement Russkoe, 54°83′56′′N 20°7′79′′E, 11.V.2010 (3 exx, together with *C. fraxini* under bark of the standing dead spruce in the mixed forest, leg. V. Alekseev).

Comments: In accordance with the catalogue of Silfverberg (2004), this species has been recorded from all Fennoscandian and Baltic territories except Denmark. It is noted for Belarus too (Alexandrovitch et al. 1996). On the territory of the northern part of the former East Prussia, it has been reported from Heiligenbeil [Mamonovo] only (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979). This locally ocurried in the Kaliningrad region species is associated with old coniferous trees.

#### 23. Platydema violaceum (Fabricius, 1790)

**Examined material:** In the 2010 was found two new localities of the species in the region: Zelenogradsk district, 4 km E setllement Russkoe, 54°83′56′N 20°7′79′E, 11.V.2010 (1 ex., mixed forest, under the bark of standing dead oaks with diameter 0.25 m, leg. V. Alekseev); Bagrationovsk district, 2 km S Ulyanovka, 54°59′92′N 20°17′94″E, 14.X.2010 (3 exx, mixed forest, under the bark of standing dead oaks with diameter 0.4 m, leg. V. Alekseev).

**Comments:** The faunal and bionomical information on this species for studied territory was given

earlier (Alekseev & Bukejs 2010). The localities increase of the number of the known recent inhabited places in the region till six. To all evidence, the species is not uncommon in adequate microbiotops (under bark of the dead standing oaks of medium size) in the west of the Kaliningrad region.

#### TETRATOMIDAE BILLBERG, 1820

# 24. HALLOMENUS AXILLARIS (ILLIGER, 1807)

Examined material: Recorded twice: the Curonian Spit, 23 km NNE of Zelenogradsk, 55°9′91′N 20°74′54.9′E, 29.VI.2010 (1 ex., light trap in the mixed forest with *Populus tremula*, *Alnus glutinosa*, *Betula* sp. and *Pinus sylvestris*, leg. A. P. Shapoval); Zelenogradsk district, Otradnoe environs, 54°91′72′N 20°6′76′E, 1.VII.2010 (2 exx, inside of *Laetiporus sulphureus* sporophore on the bottom part of the old living oak, leg. V. Alekseev).

Comments: According to the catalogue of Silfverberg (2004), this rare species has been recorded from all Fennoscandian and Baltic territories except Lithuania. Also it is mentioned for Belarus (Alexandrovitch et al. 1996) and recently was found in Lithuania (Ivinskis et al. 2009). On the territory of the northern part of the former East Prussia, it has been reported from Königsberg [Kaliningrad] (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979). In the Moscow region (Russia) the beetle develops mostly in the associated with spruce fungus *Pycnoporellus fulgens*, more seldom with *Laetiporus* or *Toromyces* (Nikitsky et al. 1996).

#### OEDEMERIDAE LATREILLE, 1810

#### 25. OEDEMERA CROCEICOLLIS GYLLENHAL, 1827\*

**Examined material:** In the research period was caught only once: Bagrationovsk district, 1 km NE Mamonovo, 54°49′58′′N 19°93′64′′E, 10.VII.2010 (1 ex., sweeping on grass: *Phragmites, Carex, Labiatae*, the humid shore of the Kaliningrad gulf, leg. V. Alekseev).

Comments: The species is recorded from Finland, Sweden, Denmark and Estonia (Silfverberg 2004). It is known also from Latvia (Bar □ evskis 2009) and Poland (Kubisz 2006). For the territory of the former East Prussia, it has been reported from the southern coast of the Baltic Sea in the present-day northern Poland (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979). New species for the Kaliningrad fauna. The bionomy of the species is poorly known: as known, the beetle is connected with seasides and and banks of large rivers, the larva and the life hystory are unknown (Kubisz 2006).

#### Meloidae Gyllenhal, 1810

#### 26. Meloe brevicollis Panzer, 1793

**Examined material:** Recorded twice in Zelenogradsk district: 5 km SW Kumachevo, 54°78′30′N 20°13′87′E, 16.V.1998 (1 ex., on the soil, the edge of the mixed forest, leg. V.A. Ryzhkov); settlement Yantarny, 54°98′45″N 20°5′82″E, 24.V.2010 (1 ex., at the sandy beach of the Baltic sea, leg. V. Alekseev).

Comments: According to the catalogue of Silfverberg (2004), this species has been recorded from all Fennoscandian and Baltic territories. It occurs also in Belarus (Alexandrovich et al. 1996). For the northern territory of the former East Prussia, it has been reported from Trempen [Novostroevo in Nesterov district] and Königsberg [Kaliningrad] (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979). It is rare species in the region, known from the western part of the Sambian peninsula only.

#### CERAMBYCIDAE LATREILLE, 1802

# 27. Leiopus nebulosus (Linnaeus, 1758)

**Examined material:** In research time four specimens were collected in three localities: Kaliningrad, Kaliningrad Zoo, 54°71′83″N 20°46′98″E, the imago was obtained 6.VI.2010 from larva collected 21.V.2010 under the dry branch (12 nm in diameter) on living apple tree (1 ex., leg. and reared V. Alekseev); the Curonian Spit, 23 km NNE of Zelenogradsk, 55°9′91″N 20°74′54.9″E,

10.VII.2010 (1 ex., light trap in the mixed forest with *Populus tremula*, *Alnus glutinosa*, *Betula* sp. and *Pinus sylvestris*, leg. A. P. Shapoval); 21.VII.2010 (1 ex., ibidem, leg. A.P. Shapoval); 3 km NNE Zelenogradsk, 54°95″74″N 20°51′53″E, 10.VIII.2010 (1 ex., sweeping in the humid mixed forest with *Betula* sp., *Alnus glutinosa*, *Quercus robur* and *Pinus sylvestris*, leg. V. Alekseev).

Comments: After division of Leiopus nebulosus sensu lato in two separate species and describing of the new sibling species L. linnei (Wallin et al. 2009), all the earlier published data on this taxon need to be redeterminated or confirmed. The matherials collected before 1945 from the region (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979) are not available and it is impossible to known which species (L. nebulosus or L. linnei or both taxa) was sampled by German coleopterologists. The materials presented earlier by Alekseev (2007) as L. nebulosus were reexaminated and redeterminated according to recent key. Also the materials of the lasts years were added. To the all evidence L. nebulosus is more scarce and local in its distribution across the Kaliningrad region. In the Baltic Region Leiopus nebulosus is reported from coastal areas of Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark (Wallin et al. 2009), Estonia (Bukejs & Balalaikins 2011) and from Latvia (Bar □ evskis et al. 2009). The species is also known from Poland, Austria and Ukraine (Gutowski et al. 2010). At present, the findings of this species in the Kaliningrad region are unique for the Russian territory and thus the species is recorded for the Russian fauna for the first time.

# 28. Leiopus linnei Wallin, Nylander et Kvamme, 2009\*

Examined material: In period 1989-2010 the species was sampled in five localities: Chernyakhovsk, 54°64′13′N 21°84′16′E, the imago was obtained 20.VI.2001 from larvae collected III.2001 under the bark of oaken stump (about 40 sm in diameter) (2 exx, broad-leaved park, leg. and reared V. Alekseev); Zelenogradsk district, Kolosovka vicinity, 54°80′03′N 20°26′21′E, the imago was reared from larvae

collected 20.II.2002 under the bark of oaken trunk (1 ex., mixed forest, leg. and reared V. Alekseev); 7 km NE Chernyakhovsk, 54°68′8′′N 21°91′61′′E, 19.VI.2006 (1 ex., the edge of the mixed forest, leg. V. Alekseev); 8 km NE Chernyakhovsk, 54°67′81″N 21°92′11″E, 22.VI.2006 (1 ex., the edge of the mixed forest, leg. V. Alekseev); 8 km NE Chernyakhovsk, 54°67′81′N 21°92′11′E, the imago was reared from larvae collected 13.V.2007 under the bark of hornbeam branch (about 10 cm in diameter) (1 ex., leg. and reared V. Alekseev); Zelenogradsk district, Svetlogorsk environs, 54°94′24.6′′N 20°13′59.6′′E, 2.VII.2007 (1 ex., mixed forest, leg. V. Alekseev); Zelenogradsk district, the Divnoe Lake shore, 54°98′96′′N 20°29′89.9′E, 14.VII.2007 (1 ex., the edge of the mixed forest, leg. V. Alekseev & A.V. Alekseeva); Polessk district, 2 km N Aleksandrovka, 54°86′73′N 21°51′98.6′E, 22.VI.2010 (1 ex., sweeping at the edge of the Quereto-Carpinetum forest, leg. V. Alekseev).

Comments: In the Baltic Region the species is reported from Norway, Sweden, Denmark (Wallin et al. 2009), Estonia (Bukejs & Balalaikins 2011) and from Latvia (Telnov et al. 2010). This species is widespread in Poland, Lithuania, Belarus, Ukraine (Gutowski et al. 2010), it appears to be common in central Europe (inland habitats) and in the European parts of Russia. To the all evidence *L. linnei* is wider distributed in the whole Kaliningrad region and it is more common, as *L. nebulosus* (our not numerous examined material demonstrates 5:3 localities ratio and 9:4 specimens ratio). Formally, *L. linnei* is new for the check-list of the Kaliningrad region.

# 29. Molorchus (Glaphyra) umbellatarum (Schreber, 1759)

**Examined material:** Recorded from: Bagrationovsk district, Ladushkin, 54°57′91′′N 20°18′94.3′′E, 27.VI.2010 (1 ex., the edge of mixed forest near the gardens, on flowers of *Anthriscus*, leg. V. Alekseev).

**Comments:** The information on regional distribution of this beetle was given earlier (Alekseev

2007). The species is considered rare and sporadically occurred in the Baltic States, its larvae feeds under bark of deciduous trees; in the first place of *Malus sylvestris* (Ehnström & Axelsson 2002), imago occurs on the flowers. The cited above locality is the second findings place of the species in the Kaliningrad region.

#### 30. Anoplodera rufipes rufipes (Schaller, 1783)

**Examined material:** Recorded from: Gur'evsk district, Ryabinovka environs, 54°82′66.5′′N 20°50′99′′E, 20.VI.2010 (2 exx, the edge of the mixed forest, on the blooms of *Umbelliferae*, leg. V. Alekseev).

Comments: The faunal data on this species on the territory of the northern part of the former East Prussia and the Kaliningrad region was given earlier (Alekseev 2007). The species is primeval forest relict and is reported from Sweden, Latvia (Silfverberg 2004), Lithuania (Ferenca 2003, Inokaitis 2009) and Belarus (Aleksandrovich et al. 1996). This locality is the second findings place of the species in the Kaliningrad region.

# 31. Cortodera femorata (Fabricius, 1787)

**Examined material:** Gur'evsk district, Ryabinovka environs, 54°82′66.5″N 20°50′99″E, 20.VI.2010 (1 ex, roadside in the mixed forest, on the blooms of *Anthriscus*, leg. V. Alekseev).

Comments: The faunal information on this species on the territory of the northern part of the former East Prussia and the Kaliningrad region was given earlier (Alekseev 2007). This locality is the second findings place of the species in the Kaliningrad region. The beetle is known for all Baltic and Fennoscandian territories except Denmark (Silfverberg 2004).

#### 32. Phytoecia nigricornis (Fabricius, 1781)

**Examined material:** Recorded twice: 1 km E Chernyakhovsk, 54°38′49.1′N 21°53′4′E, 14.VI.2010 (2 exx, dry meadow at the bank of the Angrapa River, leg. V. Alekseev); Zelenogradsk district, 3 km N Grachevka, 54°91′17′N

20°13′33.7′E, 6.VI.2010 (1 ex., sweeping at the edge of the mixed forest, leg. V. Alekseev).

Comments: The species is mentioned for all Baltic and Fennoscandian territories except Norway and Denmark (Silfverberg 2004). The previous faunal data on this beetle on the territory of the northern part of the former East Prussia and the Kaliningrad region was given earlier (Alekseev 2007). To all evidence, the species is not restricted to the dry coastal meadows of Baltic seasides (as it was supposed earlier) and is wider distributed in the Kaliningrad region.

#### CHRYSOMELIDAE LATREILLE, 1802

### 33. Oulema duftschmidi (Redtenbacher, 1874)

**Examined material:** In 2010 recorded once from new locality: Zelenogradsk district, 3 km E Russkoe, 54°84′77′N 20°7′57′E, 11.V.2010 (2 exx, the edge of mixed forest, leg. V. Alekseev).

**Comments:** The faunal information on this species on the territory of the Kaliningrad region was given earlier (Bukejs & Alekseev 2009; Alekseev & Bukejs 2010). This is third recod from the Kaliningrad region.

# 34. Cryptocephalus bilineatus (Linnaeus, 1767)\*

**Examined material:** In the research period was caught only once: Bagrationovsk district, 2 km NE Mamonovo, 54°49′52′′N 19°93′76′′E, 10.VII.2010 (1 ex., the dry meadow on the shore of the Kaliningrad gulf, leg. V. Alekseev).

Comments: The precise locality from the former Eastern Prussia is known for the present-day northern Poland only (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979). In accord with the catalogue of Silfverberg (2004), this species has been recorded from all Fennoscandian and Baltic territories. This transpalaearctic species feeds on various Asteracea particularly on *Tanacetum* spp.

# 35. CHRYSOLINA GEMINATA (PAYKULL, 1799)

**Examined material:** Recorded twice: Nesterov district, 2 km SE Uvarovo, 54°38′5″N 22°71′4″E, 7.VIII.2001 (1 ex., roadside in the mixed forest, on *Hypericum*, leg. V. Alekseev); Zelenogradsk district, 2 km NW Medvedevka, 54°74′92.7″N 20°18′21.5″E, 4.VII.2010 (2 exx, meadow, on *Hypericum perforatum*, leg. V. Alekseev).

Comments: According to the catalogue of Silfverberg (2004), this species has been recorded from all Fennoscandian and Baltic territories except Finland. On the territory of the northern part of the former East Prussia, it has been reported from Warnicken [Lesnoe] only (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979). The species is oligophagous on *Hypericum* spp.

#### 36. SERMYLASSA HALENSIS (LINNAEUS, 1767)

**Examined material:** In the 2010 was found one new (fourth) locality of the species in the region: Bagrationovsk district, 1 km NE Mamonovo, 54°49′58″N 19°93′64″E, 10.VII.2010 (numerous, on *Galium* sp., the dry meadow near the Kaliningrad gulf, leg. V. Alekseev).

**Comments:** The faunal and bionomical information on this beetle for our territory was given earlier (Alekseev & Bukejs 2010).

# 37. PHYLLOBROTICA QUADRIMACULATA (LINNAEUS, 1758)

**Examined material:** In 2010 recorded once: Zelenogradsk district, the Divnoe Lake shore, 54°98′96′N 20°29′89.9′E, 8.VII.2010 (numerous, bank of the lake, humid *Alnetum* forest, imago and larvae on *Lycopus europaeus*, leg. V. Alekseev).

Comments: The beetle is referred for all Baltic and Fennoscandian territories (Silfverberg 2004). The previous faunal information on this beetle on the territory of the northern part of the former East Prussia was given earlier (Alekseev 2003). The sporadically distributed in the region species occurs in the forest swamp areas and herewith the regional host plant – *Lycopus europaeus* 

(Labiatae) is established. In the literature, *Scutellaria* and *Stachys* (Labiatae) are mentioned as host plants for this species (Bieńkowski 2004; Bukejs 2009; Koch 1992; Lopatin 1977; Lopatin & Nesterova 2005).

### 38. Phyllotreta tetrastigma (Comolli, 1837)

**Examined material:** Recorded twice: the Curonian Spit, 13 km NE Zelenogradsk, 55°4′95′N 20°66′38.6′E, 30.V.2003 (1 ex., Baltic sea shore, leg. V. Alekseev); Gvardeysk district, 4 km S Ozerki, 54°58′9′N 20°87′18′E, 21.V.2007 (1 ex., roadside in mixed forest, leg. V. Alekseev & A.V. Alekseeva).

Comments: The beetle is known from all Baltic and Fennoscandian territories (Silfverberg 2004) and also from Belarus (Alexandrovitch et al. 1996). On the territory of the northern part of the former East Prussia, it has been reported from Schrombehnen [Shirokoe, Bagrationovsk district] and Königsberg [Kaliningrad] on *Cardamine amara* (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979).

#### 39. Aphthona czwalinai Weise, 1888\*

**Examined material:** Recorded once: Bagrationovsk district, 1 km N Mamonovo, 54°49′89′N 19°93′76′E, 10.VII.2010 (10 exx, shore of the Kaliningrad Gulf, dry meadow with sandy soil, on *Euphorbia* sp., leg. V. Alekseev).

Comments: In the former East Prussia the species has been reported from Baltic seacoast on the territory of the contemporaneous Poland only (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979). According to Döberl (2010) this flea-beetle is distributed in central and eastern Europe (Austria, Russia (central and south European territories), Czech Republic, Germany, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Ukraine), Caucasus, Iran, Siberia, Kazakhstan, Central Asia (Kyrgyzstan) and Mongolia. It is introduced also to Canada and USA. The beetles feed on *Euphorbia esula* (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979). The locality in the Kaliningrad region is situated at the northern border of distribution range of this species.

#### 40. Longitarsus succineus (Foudras, 1860)

**Examined material:** Recorded six time from five localities: Chernyakhovsk city, 54°64′69′′N 21°83′46′E, 1.VI.1993 (2 exx, sweeping, meadow, leg. V. Alekseev); 1 km E Chernyakhovsk, 54°64′68′′N 21°84′62′′E, 25.VI.2006 (1 ex., sweeping, dry meadow at the bank of the Angrapa River, leg. V. Alekseev); N suburb of Kaliningrad city ("Selma"), 54°75′9′N 20°47′84′E, 22.VII.2008 (7 exx, sweeping, the edge of mixed forest, leg. V. Alekseev); Zelenogradsk district, bank of the Divnoe Lake, 54°80′80′N 20°44′53″E, 14.VII.2007 (1 ex., sweeping, the edge of mixed forest, leg. V. Alekseev); Zelenogradsk district, 2 km NW Medvedevka, 54°82′13′N 20°9′90′E, 4.VII.2010 (1 ex., sweeping, meadow, leg. V. Alekseev); Bagrationovsk district, 2 km NE Mamonovo, 54°50′75′N 19°94′76′E, 10.VII.2010 (2 ex., sweeping, dry meadow at the Kaliningrad Gulf shore, leg. V. Alekseev).

Comments: The species is mentioned for all Baltic and Fennoscandian territories (Silfverberg 2004) and also for Belarus (Alexandrovitch et al. 1996). On the territory of the northern part of the former East Prussia, it has been reported from Löwenhagen [Komsomol'sk], Königsberg [Kaliningrad] and Insterburg [Chernyakhovsk] (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979). To all evidence, the species is common in adequate habitats. The beetle feeds on *Achillea* spp. (Philp 2006).

#### 41. Longitarsus Lewisii (Baly, 1874)\*

**Examined material:** Recorded once: Chernyakhovsk city, 54°64′69′N 21°83′46′E, 21.VIII.1998 (1 ex., sweeping on meadow, leg. V. Alekseev).

Comments: According to Silfverberg (2004) the species is recorded from Finland, Karelia, Estonia and Latvia. In the check-list of the former East Prussia (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979) it is absent. The species is distributed in Europe, Caucasus, Asia Minor (Turkey), Iran, Afghanistan, Central Asia (Kyrghyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan), Mongolia, Siberia, Russian Far East, Japan, north and eastern China, Korean Penin-

sula, north Vietnam (Döberl 2010; Bienkowski 2004) and feeds on *Plantago* spp. (Bienkowski 2004)

#### 42. Longitarsus suturellus (Duftschmid, 1825)

**Examined material:** Recorded twice: Kaliningrad city, 54°72′41′N 20°52′99′E, 24.V.1997 (1 ex., sweeping on barren in the city, leg. V. Alekseev); Gvardeysk district, 4 km S Ozerki, 54°58′9′N 20°87′18′E, 21.V.2007 (1 ex., roadside in mixed forest, leg. V. Alekseev & A.V. Alekseeva).

Comments: The species occurs in all Baltic and Fennoscandian territories (Silfverberg 2004) and also in Belarus (Aleksandrovich et al. 1996). On the territory of the northern part of the former East Prussia, it has been reported from Trempen [Novostroevo in Nesterov district], Königsberg [Kaliningrad] and Insterburg [Chernyakhovsk] (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979). The species feeds on *Senecio* spp. (Philp 2006).

#### 43. Longitarsus nasturtii (Fabricius, 1792)

**Examined material:** Recorded twice: 1 km E Chernyakhovsk, 54°64′68″N 21°84′62″E, 21.VIII.1998 (1 ex., dry meadow, sweeping, leg. V. Alekseev); Bagrationovsk district, Ulyanovka environs, 54°59′45″N 20°15′94″E, 7.VI.2010 (1 ex., sweeping, the Kaliningrad Gulf shore, leg. V. Alekseev).

Comments: This species is reported from all Baltic and Fennoscandian territories (Silfverberg 2004) and also from Belarus (Alexandrovitch et al. 1996). On the territory of the northern part of the former East Prussia, it has been known from Rosenau [SE suburb of Kaliningrad] and Trempen [Novostroevo] (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979). The species feeds on *Synphytum* spp. (Philp 2006).

#### 44. Longitarsus anchusae (Paykull, 1799)

**Examined material:** Recorded from one locality: Bagrationovsk district, Bogdanovka environs, 54°47′69′N 20°1′14′E, 31.V.2009 (5 exx, meadow, on *Symphytum officinale*, leg. V. Alekseev).

Comments: According to Silfverberg (2004) the species is mentioned for Sweden, Denmark, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. On the territory of the northern part of the former East Prussia, it has been known from Rauschen [Svetlogorsk] only (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979).

#### 45. Longitarsus parvulus (Paykull, 1799)

**Examined material:** Recorded once: Svetlogorsk environs, 54°94′43′′N 20°13′85′′E, 6.VI.2004 (1 ex., Baltic sea shore, leg. V. Alekseev).

Comments: The species is reported from all Baltic and Fennoscandian territories (Silfverberg 2004) and also from Belarus (Alexandrovitch et al. 1996). On the territory of the northern part of the former East Prussia, it has been reported from Königsberg [Kaliningrad], the Zehlau Bog [Pravdinsk district] and Insterburg [Chernyakhovsk] (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979). To all evidence, this species is not uncommon in suitable habitats.

#### 46. Altica engstroemi (Sahlberg, 1894)\*

**Examined material:** Recorded once: 6 km NE of Chernyakhovsk, 54°68′95′′N 21°89′88′′E, 27.V.1995 (1 ex., water meadow, on *Filipendula ulmaria*, leg. V. Alekseev).

Comments: The species is mentioned for all Baltic and Fennoscandian territories except Denmark (Silfverberg 2004). It is monophagous species on *Filipendula ulmaria* (Lindberg 1926; Kangas & Rutanen 1993; Sahlberg 1913; Wanntorp pers. comm. 2010). In the beetle check-list of the former East Prussia (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979) and of the Kaliningrad region (Alekseev 2003) this species is absent. This is the first record of the species for the Kaliningrad region.

#### 47. Altica brevicollis Foudras, 1860\*

**Examined material:** Recorded from one locality: 6 km NE of Chernyakhovsk, 54°67′28′′N 21°88′55′′E, 17.V.2010 (4 exx, on the leaves of the young hazel at the edge of the mixed forest, leg. V. Alekseev & I.I. Alekseeva).

Comments: In the accordance with the catalogue of Silfverberg (2004), this rare and locally distributed species has been recorded from Sweden, Denmark, Estonia and Latvia. In Belarus the species was found in south-western part of the state (Alexandrovitch et al. 1996). For the territory of the former East Prussia it has been known from the northern Poland (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979). The new for the Kaliningrad fauna species is monophagous on *Coryllus avellana*.

#### 48. Altica Chamaenerii (H. Lindberg, 1926)\*

**Examined material:** Recorded from three localities: Zelenogradsk district, Svetlogorsk vicinity, 54°93′86′N 20°12′49′E, 10.VI.2007 (1 ex., clearing in mixed forest, leg. V. Alekseev); Zelenogradsk district, Otradnoe environs, 54°94′31′N 20°12′81′E, 30.VI.2010 (2 exx, clearing in mixed forest, on *Epilobium angustifolium*, leg. V. Alekseev); Gur'evsk district, Ryabinovka vicinity, 54°83′26′N 20°50′92′E, 8.VII.2010 (1 ex., sweeping, clearing in mixed forest, leg. V. Alekseev).

Comments: The species is mentioned for all Baltic and Fennoscandian territories except Denmark (Silfverberg 2004). It is monophagous species on *Epilobium angustifolium* (Lindberg 1926; Kangas & Rutanen 1993; Wanntorp pers. comm. 2010). In the check-list of the former East Prussia (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979) and of the Kaliningrad region (Alekseev 2003) this species is absent. This is the first record of the species for the Kaliningrad region.

### 49. Altica impressicollis (Reiche, 1862)\*

**Examined material:** Recorded once: the Curonian Spit, 1 km W Morskoe, 55°23′44′′N 20°90′44′′E, 30.V.2003 (2 exx, Baltic sea shore, sandy coastal dune, leg. V. Alekseev).

**Comments:** In the eastern Baltic region and Fennoscandia this species is known only from Latvia (Telnov *et al.* 2007; Bukejs 2011). It has not been registered on the territory of the former East Prussia. According to Döberl (2010) the species is distributed in the central and south-east-

ern parts of Europe, Asia Minor (Turkey), Near East (Israel, Syria) and Iran. It feeds on *Lythrum* and *Epilobium* spp (Bieńkowski 2004).

#### 50. ALTICA CARINTHIACA WEISE, 1888\*

Examined material: Recorded from seven localities: 3 km NE Zelenogradsk, 54°97′56′′N 20°51′39″E, 18.VI.1998 (3 exx, Baltic sea shore, sandy beach, leg. V. Alekseev); Kaliningrad city, 54°72′41′′N 20°52′9′′E, 8.VI.1998 (1 ex., sweeping on the barrow in the city, leg. V. Alekseev); Pravdinsk district, S border of the Zehlau Bog, 54°50′38′N 20°92′09′E, 2.VI.1999 (2 exx, sweeping, wet meadow, leg. V. Alekseev); Bagrationovsk district, Mamonovo parish, 54°49'46''N 19°93′25′E, 10.VII.2010 (1 ex., the Kaliningrad Gulf shore, sweeping at the road side, leg. V. Alekseev); Ozersk district, 3 km N Shuvalovo, 54°56′92′N21°91′29′E, 3.VI.2000 (1 ex., meadow, leg. V. Alekseev); Zelenogradsk district, 3 km E Russkoe, 54°84′77′N 20°7′57′E, 11.V.2010(1 ex., the edge of mixed forest, leg. V. Alekseev); Zelenogradsk district, 3 km N Grachevka,  $54^{\circ}91^{'}17^{''}N\,20^{\circ}13^{'}33.7^{''}E, 6.VI.2010$  (1 ex., the edge of mixed forest, leg. V. Alekseev).

Comments: According to the catalogue of Silfverberg (2004), the species is recorded from Finland, Norway and Latvia; it is known also from Belarus (Lopatin, Nesterova 2005) and Leningrad province (Romantsov 2007). This species has not been registered on the territory of the former East Prussia. To all evidence, the species is not uncommon in the region in suitable habitats and absence of data for studied territory was connected with confusions in the determination.

# 51. Hermaeophaga mercurialis (Fabricius, 1792)

**Examined material:** Recorded from Zelenogradsk district, Lesnoe vicinity, 54°94′16′N 20°6″77′E, 29.VI.2010 (4 exx., on *Mercurialis perennis*, the shadow and humid ravine with the broad-leaved trees near the Baltic seaside, leg. V. Alekseev).

**Comments:** The faunal information on this species on the territory of the Baltic region was given

earlier (Bukejs & Alekseev 2009). This locality is the second one in the Kaliningrad region.

#### 52. Hippuriphila modeeri (Linnaeus, 1761)

**Examined material:** Recorded from Gur'evsk district, Ryabinovka environs, 54°82′66.5′′N 20°50′99′′E, 20.VI.2010 (1 ex., the edge of the mixed forest, on the horsetail in the drain, leg. V. Alekseev).

Comments: According to the catalogues (Silfverberg 2004, Alexandrovitch et al. 1996), this species has been recorded from all Fennoscandian and Baltic territories and from Belarus. For the territory of the former East Prussia it has been known from Königsberg [Kaliningrad], Insterburg [Chernyakhovsk] and Trempen [Novostroevo in Nesterov district] (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979). The species is olygophagous on *Equisetum* ssp.

#### 53. Chaetocnema tibialis (Illiger, 1807)\*

**Examined material:** Zelenogradsk district, Otradnoe environs, 54°94′31′′N 20°12′81′′E, 1.VII.2010 (1 ex., Baltic sea shore, sandy beach, leg. V. Alekseev).

**Comments:** According to Silfverberg (2004) the species is reported from Finland and Latvia only. It has not been registered on the territory of the former East Prussia.

#### 54. Chaetocnema aridula (Gyllenhal, 1827)

**Examined material:** Recorded from one locality: Zelenogradsk district, 2 km NW Medvedevka, 54°74′92.7′N 20°18′21.5′E, 4.VII.2010 (2 exx, sweeping, the edge of mixed forest, leg. V. Alekseev).

Comments: According to the catalogues (Silfverberg 2004, Alexandrovitch et al. 1996), this species has been recorded from all Fennoscandian and Baltic territories and also from Belarus. For the territory of the former East Prussia it has been known from Neukuhren

[Pionersky] and Insterburg [Chernyakhovsk] (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979).

# 55. CHAETOCNEMA MANNERHEIMI (GYLLENHAL, 1827)

**Examined material:** Recorded from one locality: Pravdinsk district, the Zehlau Bog, 54°50′38′N 20°92′09′E, 31.V.1998 (1 ex., raised sphagnous bog, leg. V. Alekseev).

Comments: According to the catalogues (Silfverberg 2004, Alexandrovitch et al. 1996), this species has been recorded from Belarus and all Fennoscandian and Baltic territories except Norway and Denmark. For the territory of the former East Prussia it has been known from Dammkrug [Gvardeysk district, 6 km SW of Znamensk] and Zehlau (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979).

# 56. Chaetocnema subcoerulea (Kutschera, 1864)\*

**Examined material:** Recorded once: Gur'evsk district, Zhemchuzhnoe environs, 54°89′94′N 20°69′15″E, 25.V.1998 (1 ex., sweeping along ditch, leg. V. Alekseev).

Comments: The species has been reported from Finland, Sweden, Denmark and Latvia (Silfverberg 2004). It was not known for the territory of the former East Prussia.

#### 57. PSYLLIODES CHALCOMERA (ILLIGER, 1807)

**Examined material:** Recorded from three localities: Gur'evsk district, Ryabinovka environs, 54°82′77′N 20°49′50′E, 19.VI.2002 (1 ex., sweeping, roadside in mixed forest, leg. V. Alekseev); Bagrationovsk district, Bogdanovka environs, 54°17′59′N 20°01′21′E, 24.V.2009 (3 exx, on *Carduus crispus*, leg. V. Alekseev); E suburb of Chernyakhovsk, 54°64′69′N 21°83′46′E, 31.V.2010 (2 exx, on *Carduus crispus*, road side, leg. V. Alekseev).

**Comments:** According to the catalogues (Silfverberg 2004, Alexandrovitch et al. 1996), this

species has been recorded from Belarus and all Fennoscandian and Baltic territories except Karelia, Finland, and Norway. On the territory of the former East Prussia it has been reported from Königsberg [Kaliningrad] only (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979).

#### 58. Cassida flaveola Thunberg, 1794

**Examined material:** Recorded from two localities: Zelenogradsk district, Otradnoe environs, 54°91′72″N20°6′76″E, 6.VI.2004 (1 ex., Baltic sea shore, leg. V. Alekseev); Bagrationovsk district, Veseloe environs, 54°54′09.8″N 19°96′42″E, 10.VII.2010 (5 exx, the Kaliningrad gulf sandy shore, peddlers and imagoues on *Honkenya peploides*, leg. V. Alekseev).

Comments: The species is widely distributed in the Baltic region and has been reported from all the Baltic and Fennoscandian States (Silfverberg 2004) and also it is widely districuted in Belarus (Alexandrovitch et al. 1996). On the territory of the northern part of the former East Prussia, it has been reported from Palmnicken [Yantarny], Königsberg [Kaliningrad] and Insterburg [Chernyakhovsk] (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979). The species feeds on various Caryophyllaceae.

# 59. Cassida margaritacea Schaller, 1783\*

**Examined material:** Recorded once: Zelenogradsk district, 3 km W Primorsk, 54°72′05.5′′N 19°95′25′′E, 30.V.2010 (1 ex., the Baltic seaside, leg. V. Alekseev).

Comments: According to the catalogues (Silfverberg 2004, Alexandrovitch et al. 1996), this rare and locally distributed species has been recorded from Denmark, Latvia, Lithuania and Belarus. For the territory of the former Eastern Prussia it has been known from the northern Poland (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979). This new for the Kaliningrad fauna species feeds on *Silene* and *Thymus* (Bukejs et al. 2009).

# 60. Bruchidius marginalis (Fabricius, 1777)\*

**Examined material:** Recorded once: Zelenogradsk district, 3 km N Grachevka, 54°91′17″N20°13′33.7″E, 6.VI.2010 (2 exx, sweeping at the edge of the mixed forest, leg. V. Alekseev).

**Comments:** In accordance with the data from the catalogue of Silfverberg (2004), this rare and locally distributed species has been recorded from Latvia and Lithuania only. For the territory of the former Eastern Prussia it has been recorded on Oxytropis pilosa from the territory of the presentday northern Poland (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979). In Lithuania it was sampled on the blossoms of Anthemis tinctoria (Šablevičius 2004) but in Latvia on Astragalus glycyphyllos (Bukejs 2010). The imago is anthophagous and occurs on different flowers. The larvae develop in seeds of Astragalus glycyphyllos in Latvia, and this fact should be rightful for the Kaliningrad region too, because absence of montanous distributed Oxytropis in our flora.

# RHYNCHITIDAE GISTEL, 1848

**61.** *Nelasiorhynchites olivaceus* (Gyllenhal, 1833)\*

**Examined material:** Recorded once: Zelenogradsk district, 3 km N Grachevka, 54°91′17″N20°13′33.7″E, 6.VI.2010(1 ex., sweeping at the edge of the mixed forest, young oaks, leg. V. Alekseev).

Comments: According to Silfveberg (2004), the species is mentioned for Sweden and Denmark and unknown for the Eastern Baltic territories. It is also known from Poland (Wanat & Mokrzycki 2005). The catalogue of Bercio & Folwaczny (1979) and also the last list of the leaf-rolling weevils (Alekseev 2005) content no information about this taxon. Therefore it is registered in the Kaliningrad region and in the whole Eastern Baltic region (at the northern border of its distribution range) for the first time. Legalov (2006) mentioned this species from the north-western and central parts of European Russia and, on the basis of this data, its occurrence and future finding in Lithuania and Latvia could be supposed.

#### APIONIDAE SCHONHERR, 1823

#### 62. Exapion fuscirostre (Fabricius, 1775)\*

**Examined material:** Recorded from one locality: Bagrationovsk district, 3 km S the railway station "1312 km", 54°55′63′N 20°22′27′E, 27.VI.2010 (8 exx, sweeping at the dry edge of mixed forest, on the bushes of *Sarothamnus* (*Cytisus*) scoparius, leg. V. Alekseev).

Comments: The species is distributed throughout Poland (Wanat & Mokrzycki 2005) and also is known from southern Sweden and Denmark (Silfverberg, 2004); expected for western Belarus (Alexandrovitch et al. 1996). On the territory of the former East Prussia, it has been reported from the present-day northern Poland only (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979). This species is closely associated with its host plant - Scotch broom and according to the distribution area of this native for north-western Europe plant the beetle attains the northern-eastern limit of main distribution area in the Kaliningrad region. We suppose the Kaliningrad region is the unique site in the whole Russia, which this apionid can inhabit.

#### DRYOPHTHORIDAE SCHOENHERR, 1825

63. SITOPHILUS ORYZAE (LINNAEUS, 1763)\*

**Examined material:** Recorded once: the Kaliningrad city, 54°71′39′N 20°51′25.8′E, 24.VII.2010 (1 ex., in room, leg. A.V. Alekseeva).

Comments: According to Silfveberg (2004) it is mentioned as introduced or native species for all territories except Karelia and Lithuania. In Lithuania the species has been recently registered as pest of stored plant products (Ostrakauskas & Taluntytė 2004). It is also known from Poland (Wanat & Mokrzycki 2005). The catalogue of Bercio & Folwaczny (1979) contents no certain information about this taxon. Therefore the occurrence of this storage pest in the region is confirmed.

#### CURCULIONIDAE LATREILLE, 1802

### 64. PSEUDOSTYPHLUS PILLUMUS (GYLLENHAL, 1836)

**Examined material:** Recorded twice: Bagrationovsk district, Tishino environs, 54°50'32.6"N, 20°76'40"E, 31.V. 1998 (2 exx, sweeping on the ruderal vegetation, leg. V. Alekseev); Bagrationovsk district, Bogdanovka environs, 54°47'86.3'N 20°02'94'E, 10.VII.2010 (1 ex., along the country road, on *Matricaria recutita* L., leg. V. Alekseev).

Comments: This species inhabits all Baltic and Fennoscandian territories except Norway and Lithuania (Silfverberg 2004), it is known also from Belarus (Alexandrovitch et al. 1996) and Poland (Wanat & Mokrzycki 2005). On the territory of the northern part of the former East Prussia, it has been reported from Warnicken [Lesnoe], Forst Fritzen [forest between the settlements Chkalovsk and Sosnovka] and Dammhof [the Divnoe Lake] (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979). The host plant of the species is camomile.

#### 65. Hylobius transversovittatus (Goeze, 1777)

**Examined material:** Recorded once: Zelenogradsk district, 2 km E Russkoe, 54°84′71.6′′N 20°05′49.7′′E, 4.VII.2010 (1 ex., *Salicetum* at the bank of the small lake, on *Lythrum salicaria*, leg. V. Alekseev).

**Comments:** On the territory of the former East Prussia, this species has been reported from Ludwigsort [Ladushkin] and Dammteich [the Divnoe Lake] (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979). According to the catalogue of Silfverberg (2004), this species has been recorded from Finland, Karelia, Sweden, Norway and Denmark. It occurs also in Belarus (Alexandrovitch et al. 1996), Estonia (Bukejs & Balalaikins 2011), Latvia (Balalaikins & Bukejs 2011), Lithuania (Tamutis et al. 2011) and Poland (Wanat & Mokrzycki 2005). Findings in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania are unknown but should be expected. The species inhabits the waterbodies banks and the natural wet meadows with loosestrife, on which roots the larva feeds.

#### 66. MARMAROPUS BESSERI GYLLENHAL, 1837

**Examined material:** Recorded twice: Bagrationovsk district, railway station Znamenka-Novaya, 54°51'36''N, 20°00'61''E, 20.VI.1999 (1 ex., sweeping on dry meadow, leg. V. Alekseev); Zelenogradsk district, 3 km SW of Primorsk, 54°72′05.5′N 19°95′25′E, 30.V.2010 (1 ex., sweeping on dry meadow, leg. V. Alekseev).

Comments: According to the catalogue of Silfverberg (2004), this species has not been recorded from the Baltic and Fennoscandian territories, but recently it was registered in Lithuania (Ferenca et al. 2002) and Latvia (Telnov et al. 2006). The species is known also from Poland (Wanat & Mokrzycki 2005) and Belarus (Alexandrovitch et al. 1996). On the territory of the former East Prussia, this species has been reported from Juditten [western suburb of the Kaliningrad] (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979). This associated with *Rumex acetosa* weevil occurs in the Kaliningrad region and in Lithuania at the north-eastern border of its distribution range.

#### 67. Magdalis Barbicornis (Latreille, 1804)

Examined material: Recorded from only three localities: 3 km NE Zelenogradsk, 54°95′74′N 20°51′53′E, 13.VI.2009 (4 exx, clearing in the *Pineto-Betulosum* forest, on leaves and branches of young *Sorbus acuparia*, leg. V. Alekseev & A.V. Alekseeva); the Curonian Spit, 22 km NNE of Zelenogradsk, 55°13′85′N 20°81′12.3′E, 15.VI.2009 (1 ex., the *Pinetum* forest, on leaves of young *Sorbus acuparia*, leg. V. Alekseev & A.V. Alekseeva); 28.VI.2009 (2 exx, ibidem, leg. V. Alekseev & A.V. Alekseeva); Bagrationovsk district, near the railway station "1312 km", 54°56′98′N 20°21′85.9′E, 8.VI.2009 (1 ex., sweeping at the edge of mixed forest, leg. V. Alekseev).

Comments: The species is widely distributed in Fennoscandian and Baltic territories except Lithuania and Karelia (Silfverberg 2004). Recently it is reported from Lithuania (Tamutis 2003), Poland (Wanat & Mokrzycki 2005) and Belarus (Alexandrovitch et al. 1996) too. On the territory of the former East Prussia, this species has been

reported from Loppöhnen [Rybnoe] and Silberberge [Bagrationovsk district, Mamonovo environs] (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979). The beetle develops under bark of young branches of *Malus sylvestris*, *Sorbus aucuparia* and *Prunus spinosa* (Ehnström & Axelsson 2002).

#### 68. Bradybatus kellneri Bach, 1854\*

**Examined material:** recorded twice: Kaliningrad, 54°72′26′N 20°52′47.6′E, 15.IX.1995 (1 ex., broadleaved park, leg. V. Alekseev); E suburb of Chernyakhovsk, 54°64′13′N 21°84′16′E, 5.VII.2010 (1 ex., broad-leaved park, under *Acer platanoides*, leg. A.V. Alekseeva).

Comments: The species is reported from all Fennoscandian and Baltic territories except Finland and Karelia (Silfverberg 2004). It is known also from Poland (Wanat & Mokrzycki 2005). For the territory of the former Eastern Prussia it has been cited from the present-day northern Poland (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979). The species feeds on seeds of *Acer* ssp.

#### 69. RHYNCOLUS ELONGATUS (GYLLENHAL, 1827)

**Examined material:** Recorded twice: Bagrationovsk district, 1 km E Ladushkin, 54°57′75′′N20°19′72′′E, 27. VI-19. VII. 2010 (2 exx, window trap, the edge of the mixed *Pinetum* forest, leg. V. Alekseev); 3 km NE of Zelenogradsk, 54°95′74′′N 20°51′53′′E, 10. VIII. 2010 (1 ex., on a log of *Pinus sylvestris* in the *Pineto-Betuletum* forest, leg. V. Alekseev).

Comments: The species is reported from all Fennoscandian and Baltic territories except Denmark (Silfverberg 2004). It is known also from Poland (Wanat & Mokrzycki 2005) and Belarus (Alexandrovitch et al. 1996). According to Bercio & Folwaczny (1979) it has been reported from Königsberg [Kaliningrad]. The beetle is associated with dead pine wood.

70. SCOLYTUS MALI (BECHSTEIN ET SCHARFENBERG, 1805)\*

**Material**: Recorded once: the northern suburb of Kaliningrad, 54°75′12′′N 20°55′35′′E, 18.05.2008 (3 exx, under the bark of dead branch of the apple tree in the abandoned garden, leg. V.Alekseev & A.V. Alekseeva).

Comments: The species is widely distributed in the Baltic region and is reported from Finland, Sweden, Denmark, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania (Silfverberg 2004), Poland (Wanat & Mokrzycki 2005) and also from Belarus (Alexandrovitch et al. 1996). On the territory of the former Eastern Prussia it has not been reported from the territory of the present-day Kaliningrad region (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979). The species feeds under the bark of the *Prunus*, *Malus*, *Persica*, more rare also on *Ulmus laevis* and *U. minor* (Izhevsky et al. 2005). In the region this bark beetle occurs very locally in the human-made landscapes.

#### CONCLUSIONS

This paper adds to the regional check-list of Coleoptera 23 species from 10 families (Hydrophilidae, Buprestidae, Zopheridae, Oedemeridae, Cerambycidae, Chrysomelidae, Rhynchitidae, Apionidae, Dryophthoridae and Curculionidae). Two species from them (Cercyon castaneipennis Vorst, 2009 and Leiopus linnei Wallin, Nylander et Kvamme, 2009) are recently described taxa and the distributions of them and their sibling-species (Cercyon obsoletus and Leiopus nebulosus) in Europe is of special interest. Three listed species are known at the moment in the Eastern Baltic Region (the Kaliningrad region, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia) only from the Kaliningrad region: two of them has hier possibly the northern and north-eastern limits of its distribution ranges (Aphthona czwalinai and Exapion fuscirostre), one is presented by the isolated insular population (Nelasiorhynchites olivaceus). The distribution area of five leaf-beetles (Oulema duftschmidi, Altica impressicollis, A. carinthiaca, Chaetocnema subcoerulea and Ch. tibialis) in the Eastern Baltic Region is still unclear. The occurence in Russia of two species (Leiopus nebulosus, Exapion fuscirostre) is possibly limited by the Kaliningrad region only. A

number of above listed species are included in the Red Data Books of the Baltic States (f.ex. Cassida margaritacea, Gnorimus nobilis) or in the European list of key species for nature habitats (Calambus bipustulatus, Hylobius transversovittatus, Lymexylon navale, Colydium filiforme). The faunal and bionomical data about these endangered species are significant for the nature conservation measurements in the Baltic Region. Certain species (Sitophilus oryzae and Scolytus mali) are spreading in accordance with human activity – they could be damaging and occasionally numerous in cities and suburbs. The registration of such species and their new localities is also of importance.

No less as half of our sampling were made in the transformed and anthropogenic habitats (and even near or in such big cities as Kaliningrad). New faunal data are obtained even for the representatives of such wellknown families as Cerambycidae and Chrysomelidae. This circumstance demonstrates the comparatively low degree of the recent faunistic knowledge in the Kaliningrad region and essential gaps in all published lists concerning beetles fauna. No doubt, such faunistic research might be continued and inventory of the fauna of Coleoptera could and must be proceeded in the future. No less as hundreds of the new faunal findings (especially from Staphylinidae and Curculionidae) should be expected.

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# **SHORT NOTE**

# Stenus (Nestus) minutalis nom. nov.: a curious case of 'grammatical' homonymy (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Steninae)

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Stenus (Nestus) minutalis nom. n.

minus Ryvkin, 2011, Baltic Journal of Coleopterology, 11(1): 66 syn. n.

This year, among four new species of the *crassus* group, I have published *Stenus* (*Nestus*) *minus* Ryvkin, 2011. A short time later, Dr. Alfred Newton (Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, USA) sent me a letter where he wrote: "Unfortunately your new name *Stenus minus* is preoccupied, by *Stenus minor* Casey 1884. You stated that *minus* was a Latin adjective, and as such would have the same stem (*min-*) as the Latin adjective *minor*".

Despite the fact that a similarity of stems does not result inevitably in homonymy, having analysed the case I am to consider it necessary to give a replacing name for *Stenus minus* for the following reasons.

The latin name *minus*, as adjective, can bear the following lexical meanings: 1) smaller (comparativus (neuter) from suppletive stem to *parvus*); 2) bare-bellied (positivus (masculine)). Since I heedlessly indicated only the first of the meanings in the Etymology section of the original description, the specific epithet did not agree in gender with the generic name; accordingly, the name must be changed under the Article 34.2 of ICZN. The masculine comparativus to *parvus* should be *minor*; therefore, as a result of the mandatory change in spelling, the species name becomes a junior homonym to *Stenus* (*Nestus*) *minor* Casey, 1884, which has been synonymized with *Stenus* (*Nestus*) *pudicus* Casey, 1884 (Puthz 1971). I propose the new name *Stenus* (*Nestus*) *minutalis* nom. n. (from the latin adjective meaning 'small') to replace the junior homonym *Stenus* (*Nestus*) *minor* Ryvkin, 2011 (=*Stenus* (*Nestus*) *minus* Ryvkin, 2011 syn. n.) nec *Stenus* (*Nestus*) *minor* Casey, 1884.

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