

Contributions to the knowledge of beetles (Insecta: Coleoptera) in the Kaliningrad region. 1.

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The current article contains faunistic data on 61 little-known species of Coleoptera of the Kaliningrad region, western Russia. Seventeen species, *Trechus austriacus* Dejean, 1831, *Bradycellus verbasci* (Duftschmid, 1812) (Carabidae), *Abraeus granulum* Erichson, 1839 (Histeridae), *Leptinus testaceus* Müller, 1817 (Leiodidae), *Platycis cosnardi* (Chevrolat, 1829) (Lycidae), *Stagetus borealis* Israelson, 1971 (Anobiidae), *Ebaeus lapplandicus* Evers, 1993 (Melyridae), *Tetratoma fungorum* Fabricius, 1790 (Tetratomidae), *Orchesia minor* Walker, 1837 (Melandryidae), *Lasconotus jelskii* (Wankowicz, 1867) (Zopheridae), *Salpingus bimaculatus* (Gyllenhal, 1810) (Salpingidae), *Phytobaenus amabilis* F.Sahlberg, 1834 (Aderidae), *Gonioctena intermedia* (Helliesen, 1913), *Chaetocnema compressa* (Letzner, 1847), *Cassida panzeri* Weise, 1907 (Chrysomelidae), *Rhaphitropis marchicus* (Herbst, 1797) (Anthribidae) and *Rhinoncus albicinctus* Gyllenhal, 1837 (Curculionidae), are reported for the first time from the region. The records published in this article will complete the information about the beetles' distribution and its bionomy in the Kaliningrad region and in the whole South-Eastern Baltic region.

Key words: biodiversity, fauna, new records, rare species, saproxylic, synanthropic.

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INTRODUCTION

The investigations of the order Coleoptera of the recent Kaliningrad fauna are considered to be incomplete until now. The actual distribution of many species is unclear in the region due to lack of faunistic data. This paper continues our study of the beetles in the Kaliningrad region, western Russia (Alekseev 2002; Alekseev 2003; Alekseev 2005; Alekseev 2007; Alekseev, Nikitsky 2008; Alekseev 2008; Bukejs, Alekseev 2009).

The fauna of the Kaliningrad region is a natural and intrinsic part of the fauna of the south-eastern Baltic region (western Lithuania, northern Poland), it has a transitional character and is assembled at the junction of the boreal and nemoral zones, with the inclusion of forest-steppe elements and Central European species. Endemic beetles for this territory are not known; all species of the south-eastern Baltic region have

a more or less wide distribution across the Palaearctic or within Central and Eastern Europe. Because the territory of the Kaliningrad region has been strongly transformed by human activity in the past and is poor in the relief respect, the discovery of beetle species new to science seems improbable here. However, research on the distribution and bionomy of Coleoptera is important and interesting. Such work doesn't play a revolutionary part in science, but it is an important gathering of data for the deeper understanding of the environment and biodiversity of the region.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The material was collected during the period 1989–2009, though most of the presented faunistic data were recorded during the spring-summer of the year 2009. Primarily the western, central and south-western 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 beetles were collected using diverse entomological methods: sweep-netting, pitfall trapping, light-trapping, window-trapping and visual observation of habitats (under the bark and on saproxylic fungi, on soil, on plants, under different objects etc.). Various anthropogenic, semi-natural and near natural habitats were

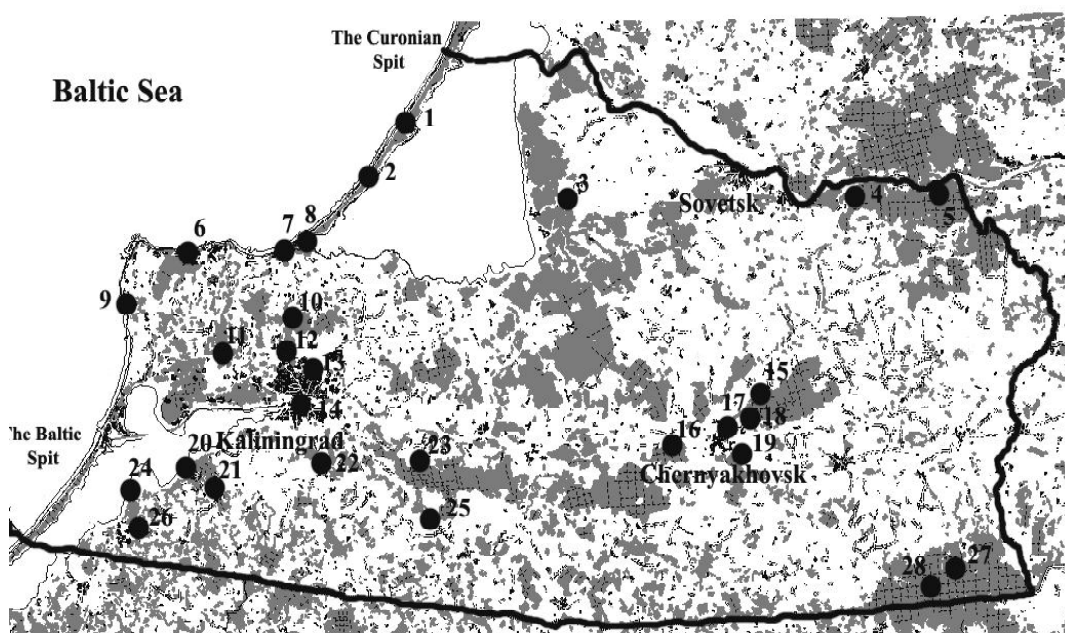


Fig. 1. The locations of the beetles' collection in the Kaliningrad region:

1 – Rybachy environs; **2** – 23 km NNE Zelenogradsk; **3** – Khrustal'noe environs; **4** – Neman River; **5** – Dolzhanskoe environ; **6** – 1 km W Svetlogorsk, Otradnoe, Lesnoe; **7** – Zelenogradsk environs; **8** – 3-5 km NE Zelenogradsk; **9** – Yyantarny environs; **10** – Ryabinovka environs; **11** – Logvino environs; **12** – 2 km N Kaliningrad; **13** – N suburb of Kaliningrad; **14** – Kaliningrad (Central park, Zoo); **15** – 5-7 km NE Chernyakhovsk; **16** – Mezhdurech'ye environs; **17** – E suburb of Chernyakhovsk; **18** – 2-3 km E Chernyakhovsk; **19** – 3 km SE Chernyakhovsk; **20** – Ladushkin environs; **21** – railway station “1312 km”; **22** – Ot vazhnoe environs; **23** – 3 km S Ozerki; **24** – Veseloe environs; **25** – 3 km N Grushevka; **26** – Bogdanovka environs; **27** – Lake Marinovo, 2 km SW Pugachevo; **28** – Sosnovka environs.

investigated: coniferous, mixed and broadleaved forests, parks, different types of meadows, bogs, shores of the Baltic Sea and the Curonian Gulf, banks of ponds and others.

The criteria for the selection of beetle species listed further were subjective and dependent on authors opinion and experience to some extent. The absence or scarcity of the recent records and definite bionomical data from the research region or from the eastern Baltic region was primary reason for the inclusion of the species in the list.

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 identification guides have been used for determination of specimens: Bey-Bienko (1965), Freude et al. (1965-1989, 2004), Bieńkowski (2004), Lopatin & Nesterova (2005), Warchałowski (2003), Kubisz & Szwalko (1999) and Ryndevich (2004). We follow the systematics, nomenclature and synonymy suggested by Silfverberg (2004).

The photographs were taken using a *Zeiss Stereo Discovery V12* stereomicroscope and an *AxioCam* digital camera.

RESULTS

During this study of the beetle fauna, a list of 61 insufficiently known and sporadically distributed species was compiled for the Baltic States from the territory of the Kaliningrad region. Of these, 17 species of Coleoptera are reported from the Kaliningrad region for the first time (i.e. absent from earlier published papers or reports), among which *Bradycellus verbasci* (Duftschmid, 1812) (Carabidae), *Abraeus granulum* Erichson, 1839 (Histeridae) and *Leptinus testaceus* Müller, 1817 (Leiodidae), are new for the Eastern Baltic region (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and the Kaliningrad region). These 17 new species for the fauna of

the Kaliningrad region are marked in the list with one asterisk (*). For all listed beetle species, information concerning the localities and data of observation, ecology and bionomy are provided.

LIST OF SPECIES

DYTISCIDAE LEACH, 1815

1. *NEBRIOPORUS DEPRESSUS* (FABRICIUS, 1775)

Examined material: This species was recorded only from one locality: the Neman River, 55°2'19.9"N 22°13'49.9"E, 26.VII.2009 (1 ex., leg. anonymous).

Comments: This hygrophilic species is widely distributed in the Baltic region and is reported from all Baltic and Fennoscandian States (Silfverberg 2004). On the territory of the northern part of the former East Prussia, it has been reported from some localities in the northern part of the Sambian peninsula (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979). This scarce, predacious species prefers clean running waterbodies and inhabits medium-sized lowland rivers.

CARABIDAE LATREILLE, 1802

2. *TRECHUS AUSTRIACUS* DEJEAN, 1831*

Examined material: A single individual of this species was caught using a light-trap on the Curonian Spit: 23 km NNE of Zelenogradsk, 55°5'21.6"N 20°43'41.7"E, 04.VII.2009 (1 ex., dry pine forest, leg. A. P. Shapoval).

Comments: New species for the fauna of the Kaliningrad region. According to the catalogue of Silfverberg (2004), it has been reported from Latvia and Lithuania, and this species is also reported from Belarus (Aleksandrovitch et al. 1996). This species was unknown from the territory of the former East Prussia, though in the last paper dealing with the ground beetle fauna of the Kaliningrad region, the species is noted as possibly present (Alekseev 2008). This species represents a strong tendency towards synanthropisation – it lives in old cellars or outbuildings (Aleksandrovitch 1991).

3. *BRADYCELLUS VERBASCI* (DUFTSCHMID, 1812)*

Examined material: This species was caught using a light-trap on the Curonian Spit: 23 km NNE Zelenogradsk, 55°5'21.6"N 20°43'41.7"E,

dry pine forest, 13.VII.2009 (4 exx, leg. A. P. Shapoval), 14.VII.2009 (3 exx, leg. A. P. Shapoval), 15.VII.2009 (8 exx, leg. A. P. Shapoval), 18.VII.2009 (3 exx, leg. A. P. Shapoval), 24.VII.2009 (2 exx, leg. A. P. Shapoval), 25.VII.2009 (1 ex., leg. A. P. Shapoval), 27.VII.2009 (3 exx, leg. A. P. Shapoval), 30.VII.2009 (1 ex., leg. A. P. Shapoval), 4.VIII.2009 (2 exx, leg. A. P. Shapoval), 15.VIII.2009 (1 ex., leg. A. P. Shapoval), 26.VIII.2009 (1 ex., leg. A. P. Shapoval), 2.IX.2009 (2 exx, leg. A. P. Shapoval).
Comments: New species for the fauna of the Kaliningrad region and for the Eastern Baltic Region. This species is reported from Finland, Sweden, Norway and Denmark (Silfverberg 2004) and also from north-eastern Poland (Aleksandrowicz et al. 2003). This species was previously unknown from the territory of the former East Prussia and in the last paper dealing with the ground beetle fauna of the Kaliningrad region, this species is noted as possibly present (Alekseev 2008).

HISTERIDAE GYLLENHAL, 1808

4. *ABRAEUS GRANULUM* ERICHSON, 1839*

Examined material: Recorded only from one locality: Kaliningrad, Maks-Aschmann's park, 54°44'21.6''N 20°29'42''E, 08.III.2009 (2 exx, dead old willow, under the bark in white rotten wood with burrows of the ant *Lasius* sp. and weevil *Cossonus parralelepipedus* (Hrbst.), leg. V. Alekseev).

Comments: New species for the fauna of the Kaliningrad region and for the Eastern Baltic Region. This species is known from Sweden and Denmark (Silfverberg 2004), from north-western Poland according to old data (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979), from the Białowieża primeval forest (Królik 2001, Tsinkevich et al. 2005) and it has also been reported from Belarus (Aleksandrovitch & Tishechkin 1991; Aleksandrovitch et al. 1996).

5. *ABRAEUS PERPUSILLUS* (MARSHAM, 1802)

=*GLOBOSUS* (HOFFMANN, 1803)

Examined material: Recorded from five localities in different parts of the region: 6 km NE of Chernyakhovsk, 54°40'32''N 21°53'43''E, 05.IV.2008 (1 ex., margin of a mixed forest, under bark of an old willow log, leg. V. Alekseev & A.

Alekseeva); Kaliningrad, Central park, 54°42'45.9''N 20°29'16.9''E, 13.IX.2008 (2 exx, in the bottom of a hollow in *Fagus sylvatica*, together with the ant *Lasius* sp. and cryptophagid beetle *Atomaria* sp., leg. V. Alekseev); Kaliningrad, Maks-Aschmann's park, 54°44'21.6''N 20°29'42''E, 08.III.2009 (1 ex., old dead willow, in the burrows of ant *Lasius* sp., leg. V. Alekseev & A. Alekseeva); Bagrationovsk district, near the railway station "1312 km", 54°33'10''N 20°9'30''E, 12.IV.2009 (4 exx, *Fageto-Quercetum* forest, in the bottom of a hollow in a living oak with a colony of the ant *Lasius niger*, leg. V. Alekseev), 02.V-19.V.2009 (4 exx, *Fageto-Quercetum* forest, pitfall trap near the bottom of an old beech, leg. V. Alekseev), 19.V-08.VI.2009 (1 ex., *Fageto-Quercetum* forest, pitfall trap near the bottom of an old beech, leg. V. Alekseev), 08.VI-07.VII.2009 (1 ex., *Fageto-Quercetum* forest, pitfall trap near the bottom of an old beech, leg. V. Alekseev), 23.VIII-21.IX.2009 (1 ex., *Fageto-Piceetum* forest, window trap on an old beech, leg. V. Alekseev).

Comments: This dendrophilous species is widespread in the whole Baltic region and has been reported from Belarus (Alexandrovitch et al. 1996) and all the Baltic and Fennoscandian States except Finland, Karelia and Norway (Silfverberg 2004). On the territory of the former East Prussia, the findings were not numerous: the species has been recorded from northern Poland and Königsberg [Kaliningrad]. It appears not to be rare in the region, but can be found by purposeful searching in appropriate habitats (rotten wood of the basal part of old deciduous trees, often inhabited by ants of *Lasius* spp.).

6. *TERETRIUS FABRICII* MAZUR, 1972

=*PICIPES* (FABRICIUS, 1792) NEC (OLIVIER, 1789)

Examined material: Recorded only from one locality: Gvardeysk district, 3 km S Ozerki, 54°36'49.1''N 20°51'24.7''E, 09.V.2008 (1 ex., roadside, under the bark of an old willow stump with anobid burrows, leg. V. Alekseev & A. Alekseeva).

Comments: According to the catalogue of Silfverberg (2004), it has been recorded from Finland, Sweden, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. It is known 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] and Insterburg [Chernyakhovsk] (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979). This dendrophilous predatory species occurs in the burrows of its prey species - *Ptilinus fuscus* Geoffr (Anobiidae) and *Lyctus linearis* Gz. (Lyctidae).

HYDRAENIDAE MULSANT, 1844

7. *LIMNEBIUS ALUTA* BEDEL, 1881

Examined material: A single record caught using a light-trap on the Curonian Spit: 23 km NNE Zelenogradsk, 55°5'21.6''N 20°43'41.7''E, 14.VII.2009 (1 ex., leg. A. P. Shapoval).

Comments: According to the catalogue of Silfverberg (2004), it has been recorded from Finland, Karelia, Sweden, Norway and Denmark. On the territory of the former East Prussia, it has only been recorded from Königsberg [Kaliningrad] (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979). This water beetle inhabits stagnant reservoirs.

LEIODIDAE FLEMING, 1821

8. *LEPTINUS TESTACEUS* MÜLLER, 1817*

Examined material: Recorded only from one locality: a northern suburb of Kaliningrad, 54°46'21.3''N 20°28'25.5''E, 31.III.2009 (1 ex., humid *Carpino-Querceto-Alnetum* forest, in the dust of rotten wood of an old hollow oak, leg. V. Alekseev).

Comments: New species for the fauna of the Kaliningrad region and for the Eastern Baltic Region. According to the catalogue of Silfverberg (2004), it has been recorded from Sweden, Norway and Denmark. On the territory of the former East Prussia, it has only been recorded from northern Poland (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979). It has also been reported from the Białowieża primeval forest (Majewski 2001; Tsinkevich et al. 2005). This species inhabits litter in the holes and nests of small rodents.

SCARABAEIDAE LATREILLE, 1802

9. *OXYTHYREA FUNESTA* (PODA, 1761)

Examined material: Since the year 2002, this species has been reported from two localities: 3 km E Chernyakhovsk, 54°38'47.3''N 21°57'8.6''E, 10.V.2009 (1 ex., on *Taraxacum* spp. flower, leg. A. V. Alekseeva); ~1,5 km E Chernyakhovsk,

54°38'49.1''N 21°53'4''E, 21.VI.2009 (4 ex., on *Knautia arvensis* flowers, leg. V. Alekseev).

Comments: According to the catalogue of Silfverberg (2004), it has been recorded from Finland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. On the territory of the former East Prussia, it has only been recorded from northern Poland (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979), and from the Kaliningrad region it has been reported for the first time by one of the authors (Alekseev 2002). The distribution of this species has essentially spread to the north during the last ten years and this forest-steppe beetle reached the St. Petersburg suburbs in the XXI century (Bukejs et al. 2006). The imago feeds on the flowers of Compositae (often on *Centaurea*), Campanulaceae, Dipsacaceae, Onagraceae, Rosaceae, Scrophulariaceae and Umbelliferae. The larva is thermophilous, develops in soil and feeds on the roots of herbaceous vegetation.

ELATERIDAE LEACH, 1815

10. *CALAMBUS BIPUSTULATUS* (LINNAEUS, 1767)

Examined material: Recorded once: Zelenogradsk district, 3 km W Ryabinovka, 54°49'23.3''N 20°28'36.8''E, 02.V.2001 (1 ex., pitfall trap by the bottom of an old dried oak, leg. V. Alekseev).

Comments: This species has been reported from Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Latvia and Lithuania (Silfverberg 2004) and also from Belarus (Alexandrovitch et al. 1996). On the territory of the northern part of the former East Prussia, it was recorded (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979) from Rauschen [Svetlogorsk], Königsberg [Kaliningrad], Löwenhagen [Komsomol'sk] and Insterburg [Chernyakhovsk]. The species is closely associated with dry dead wood of old oaks.

LYCIDAE LAPORTE DE CASTELNAU, 1836

11. *PLATYCIS COSNARDI* (CHEVROLAT, 1829)*

Examined material: Recorded only once: 1 km W Svetlogorsk, 54°56'26.2''N 20°8'27.1''E, 17.V.02.VI.2009 (1 ex., *Piceetum compositum* forest (with *Carpinus*, *Quercus*), pitfall trap in the bottom hollow of an old *Picea abies* with diameter 0.8 m, leg. V. Alekseev).

Comments: New (confirmed) species for the fauna of the Kaliningrad region. According to the catalogue of Silfverberg (2004), this very sporadically distributed species has been recorded from Sweden and Denmark only. It has also been recorded from Belarus (Alexandrovitch et al. 1996), from the Polish part of the Bialowieża primeval forest (Sućko 2001) and recently the species was discovered in Latvia (Barševskis et al. 2008). In the former East Prussia, it has been reported from Warnicken [Lesnoe in Zelenogradsk district] on an old lime-tree only once, though this record has subsequently been called into question, and the species was listed with the note “false determination” and thus excluded from the regional fauna (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979). Our finding from the same forest confirms the presence of this species in the fauna of the Kaliningrad region. The beetle develops in dead wood that is being decayed by white-rot fungi.

CANTHARIDAE IMHOFF, 1856

12. *PODABRUS ALPINUS* (PAYKULL, 1798)

Examined material: Recorded twice: Zelenogradsk district, 2 km NW Logvino, 54°47'18.4"N 20°16'53"E, 25.V.2002 (1 ex., mixed forest, leg. V. Alekseev); 1 km W Svetlogorsk, 54°56'26.2"N 20°8'27.1"E, 02.VI.2008 (1 ex., mixed forest, 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 from northern Belarus (Alexandrovitch et al. 1996). On the territory of the northern part of the former East Prussia, it has been recorded from Königsberg [Kaliningrad], Löwenhagen [Komsomol'sk], Zehlau [the bog Zehlau, 3-8 km N of the village Grushevka in Pravdinsk district] and Insterburg [Chernyakhovsk] (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979).

13. *SILIS NITIDULA* (FABRICIUS, 1792)

Examined material: Recorded twice: E suburb of Chernyakhovsk, 54°38'12.9"N, 21°51'7.7"E, 25.V.1994 (1 ex., bank of the Angrapa River, willow bushes, leg. V. Alekseev, det. B. A. Korotyayev); 3 km E Chernyakhovsk, 54°38'47.3"N 21°57'8.6"E, 10.V.2009 (1 ex., bank of the Angrapa River, leg. V. Alekseev & A. Alekseeva).

Comments: This species has been reported from Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania (Silfverberg 2004) and also from Belarus (Alexandrovitch et al. 1996) and Poland (Chobotow 2002). In Lithuania and central-eastern Poland, this beetle is considered to be rare (Ferenca et al. 2002; Chobotow 2002), and in the northern part of the former East Prussia, it was restricted to the northern and central parts of the Sambian peninsula and to the south-east of the region – Rominten [Krasnoles'e] (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979).

DERMESTIDAE LATREILLE, 1804

14. *ATTAGENUS SCHAEFERI* (HERBST, 1792)

Examined material: Recorded from two localities: Zelenogradsk district, Ryabinovka environs, 54°49'23.3"N 20°28'36.8"E, 17.VI.2001 (1 ex., margin of mixed forest, leg. V. Alekseev); the Curonian Spit, 23 km NNE Zelenogradsk, 55°5'21.6"N 20°43'41.7"E, 29.IV.2009 (1 ex., dry pine forest, light-trap, leg. A. P. Shapoval).

Comments: This species is distributed in the eastern Baltic region and has been reported from Finland, Latvia, Lithuania (Silfverberg 2004), Poland and Belarus (Tsinkevich et al. 2005). On the territory of the northern part of the former East Prussia, it has been reported from the northern part of the Sambian peninsula, Königsberg [Kaliningrad] and Insterburg [Chernyakhovsk] (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979). The species is silvicol, and its larva develop in birds nests or, more seldomly, under the dry bark of trees (Nikitsky et al. 1996).

ANOBIIDAE FLEMING, 1821

15. *HEDOBIA IMPERIALIS* (LINNAEUS, 1767)

Examined material: Recorded once: Bagratinovsk district, Bogdanovka environs, 54°29'10.9"N 20°2'15.3"E, 31.V-16.VI.2009 (1 ex., *Querceto-Carpinetum* forest, pitfall trap near the bottom of old rotten hornbeam, leg. V. Alekseev & A. Alekseeva).

Comments: This species has been reported from Finland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Estonia and Latvia (Silfverberg 2004), as well as from the Polish part of the Bialowieża primeval forest (Borowski 2001). On the territory of the northern part of the former East Prussia, it has been recorded from Fridrichstein [Kamenka in Gur'evsk district] (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979). The

beetle lives in rotten wood of old limes, willows and other deciduous trees, possibly preferring dead twigs and thin branches.

16. STAGETUS BOREALIS ISRAELSON, 1971

=*PILULUS* AUCT. NEC (AUBÉ, 1861)*

Examined material: Recorded only from one locality: 3 km NE Zelenogradsk, 54°56'58.8"N 20°31'32.3"E, 26.V-13.VI.2009 (1 ex., margin of *Pinetum myrtillosum* forest and plateau sphagnum bog, pitfall trap, leg. V. Alekseev).

Comments: New species for the fauna of the Kaliningrad region. According to the catalogue of Silfverberg (2004), this species has been recorded from Finland, Karelia, Sweden, Norway and Latvia. It is also known from the Polish part of the Bialowieża primeval forest (Borowski 2001). On the territory of the former East Prussia, it has been recorded from Braunsberg [Branevo] in northern Poland (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979). The beetle develops in the polypore fungi (*Polyporus*) (Burakowski et al. 1986). The species is recognized in Poland as a natural forest relict (Gutowski et al. 2006).

TROGOSSITIDAE LATREILLE, 1802

17. TENEBROIDES MAURITANICUS (LINNAEUS, 1758)

Examined material: Recorded once: Kaliningrad, Kaliningrad Zoo, 54°42'45.9"N 20°29'16.9"E, 06.XII.2009 (1 ex., service building, in oat flakes together with the beetles *Tenebrio molitor*, *Oryzaephilus surinamensis*, *Cryptolestes ferrugineus* and the moth *Tinea granella*, leg. V. Alekseev).

Comments: This synanthropic species is widely distributed in the Baltic region and has been reported from all the Baltic and Fennoscandian States (Silfverberg 2004). On the territory of the northern part of the former East Prussia, it has been reported from Königsberg [Kaliningrad] and Rominten [Krasnoles'e] (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979). In this region, this predatory species occurs mostly in stored food products and very seldomly under the bark of deciduous trees, where it feeds on insects.

MELYRIDAE LEACH, 1815

18. EBAEUS LAPPLANDICUS EVERS, 1993

=*PEDICULARIUS* AUCT. NEC (LINNAEUS, 1758)*

Examined material: Recorded from two localities in the south-western part of the region: Bagrationovsk district, Veseloe environs, 54°31'47.5"N 19°58'43"E, 12.V.2002 (1 ex., the Kaliningrad gulf shore, dry grassland, leg. V. Alekseev); Bagrationovsk district, near the railway station "1312 km", 54°33'10"N 20°9'30"E, 19.V.2009 (1 ex., grasses on sandy soil, leg. V. Alekseev).

Comments: New species for the fauna of the Kaliningrad region. This species is reported from Finland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Latvia and Lithuania (Silfverberg 2004). It has also been recorded from Belarus (Alexandrovitch et al. 1996). From the territory of the former East Prussia, it has been recorded from northern Poland only (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979). It appears to prefer thermophilous grassland habitats.

19. PARATINUS FEMORALIS (ERICHSON, 1840)

Examined material: Recorded from the Curonian Spit, 3 km NE Rybachy, 55°10'20.1"N 20°51'35.2"E, 10.VIII.1997 (1 ex., Baltic Sea coast, slope of a dune, leg. V. Alekseev); the Curonian Spit, 1 km N Pervalka [Lithuania], 28.VII.2007 (1 ex., the shore of the Curonian Gulf, margin of dry pine forest, leg. V. Alekseev); 23 km NNE Zelenogradsk, 55°5'21.6"N 20°43'41.7"E, 16.VI.2009 (1 ex., shore of the Curonian Gulf, sweeping of vegetation, leg. V. Alekseev); 3 km NE Zelenogradsk, 54°56'58.8"N 20°31'32.3"E, 18.VI.1998 (1 ex., the Baltic Sea coast, slope of dune, leg. V. Alekseev).

Comments: This species is widely distributed in the Baltic region and has been reported from all the Baltic and Fennoscandian states except Norway (Silfverberg 2004). It is considered to be rare in Lithuania (Šablevičius 2003) and Latvia (Barševskis et al. 2008). On the territory of the northern part of the former East Prussia, it has been recorded from Cranz [Zelenogradsk], Neukuhren [Pionersky Kurort] and Neuhäser [Mechnikov] (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979). This rare species prefers the coastal sand habitats and dunes with sandy soil and grass vegetation (*Amophila arenaria*, *Leymus arenarius*, *Calamagrostis epigejos*).

NITIDULIDAE LATREILLE, 1802

20. *SORONIA PUNCTATISSIMA* (ILLIGER, 1794)

Examined material: Recorded from two localities in the western part of the region: Zelenogradsk district, Otradnoe environs, 54°56'26.2" N 20°8'27.1" E, 03.VII.2009 (3 exx, on effluent oaks sap, old oak at the margin of a mixed forest, sympatric with 2 exx of closely-related *S. grisea*, leg. V. Alekseev); Bagrationovsk district, near the railway station "1312 km", 54°33'10" N 20°9'30" E, 07.VII.2009 (1 ex., under the bark of an oak of three hundred years old, leg. V. Alekseev).

Comments: This species is sporadically but widely distributed in the whole Baltic and Fennoscandian region (Silfverberg 2004). On the territory of the northern part of the former East Prussia, it has been recorded from Cranz [Zelenogradsk], Rauschen [Svetlogorsk], Warnicken [Lesnoe], Königsberg [Kaliningrad] and Heiligenbeil [Ladushkin] (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979). This beetle is scarce due to its particular ecological niche – the species occurs and develops in yeast effluent sap of old oaks. The beetles are to be found also in the tunnels and galleries of *Cossus* spp. (Lepidoptera, Cossidae).

21. *CRYPTARCHA STRIGATA* (FABRICIUS, 1787)

Examined material: Recorded from two localities in the western part of the region: Bagrationovsk district, Bogdanovka environs, 54°29'10.9" N 20°2'15.3" E, 16.VI.-01.VIII.2009 (1 ex., *Querceto-Carpinetum* forest, pitfall trap, leg. V. Alekseev & A. Alekseeva); Zelenogradsk district, Otradnoe environs, 54°56'6.5" N 20°6'29.4" E, 30.VI.2009 (4 exx, on effluent oak sap, together with *Epuraea guttata* (Olivier, 1811), leg. V. Alekseev).

Comments: This species is sporadically distributed in the whole Baltic and Fennoscandian region (Silfverberg 2004). The species is considered to be rare in Lithuania (Ferenca et al. 2002) and Latvia (Barševskis et al. 2008). On the territory of the northern part of the former East Prussia, it has been recorded from Rauschen [Svetlogorsk], Neuhäuser [Mechnikov], Pillau [Baltiysk], Warnicken [Lesnoe], Georgenswalde [Otradnoe], Löwenhagen [Komsomol'sk], Insterburg [Chernyakhovsk], Königsberg [Kaliningrad] and Neuhausen [Gur'evsk] (Bercio & Folwaczny

1979). This beetle (as also the above-mentioned species) occurs and develops in yeast sap and under the bark of deciduous trees (primarily oaks).

22. *CRYPTARCHA UNDATA* (OLIVIER, 1790)

Examined material: Recorded from one locality: Bagrationovsk district, near the railway station "1312 km", 54°33'10" N 20°9'30" E, 19.V-08.VI.2009 (1 ex., pitfall trap by the bottom of an oak of three hundred years old, leg. V. Alekseev), 02.VIII-23.VIII.2009 (1 ex., *Fageto-Quercetum* forest, pitfall trap by the bottom of an old lime, leg. V. Alekseev).

Comments: This species, which is sporadically but widely distributed in the Baltic region, has been recorded from Finland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Latvia and Lithuania (Silfverberg 2004). The species is considered to be rare in Lithuania (Ferenca et al. 2006). On the territory of the northern part of the former East Prussia, it has been recorded from Georgenswalde [Otradnoe], Königsberg [Kaliningrad] and Neuhausen [Gur'evsk] (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979). The beetle occurs and develops in yeast sap and under bark of deciduous trees (primarily oaks).

23. *CYBOCEPHALUS POLITUS* (GYLLENHAL, 1813)

Examined material: Recorded once: Bagrationovsk district, 2 km N Ladushkin, 54°35'25" N 20°10'31" E, 07.V.2007 (1 ex., the shore of the Kaliningrad gulf, leg. V. Alekseev & A. Alekseeva).

Comments: This species has been reported from Finland, Karelia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Estonia and Latvia (Silfverberg 2004). It has also been recorded from the Polish part of the Bialowieża primeval forest (Lasoń 2001). On the territory of the former East Prussia, it has been recorded from Wernsdorf [Podlesnoe, S from Kaliningrad] and from northern Poland (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979). The species is widely distributed in Europe and Asia Minor (Kubisz, Swalko 1999) and is the most common species of the subfamily in our region. The imago and larva are both entomophagous and feed on such Diaspididae species as *Lepidosaphes ulmi* (L.) and *Chionaspis salicis* (L.) (Kubisz & Swalko 1999).

MONOTOMIDAE LAPORTE DE CASTELNAU, 1840

24. *MONOTOMA CONICICOLLIS* AUBÉ, 1837

Examined material: Recorded only once: 1 km W Svetlogorsk, 54°56'26.2" N 20°8'27.1" E, 17.V.02.VI.2009 (1 ex., *Carpino-Piceetum* forest, pitfall trap in an anthill of *Formica rufa*, leg. V. Alekseev).

Comments: This species is wide distributed across the whole Baltic and Fennoscandian region (Silfverberg 2004), and it has also been recorded from Belarus (Alexandrovitch et al. 1996). On the territory of the northern part of the former East Prussia (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979), it has been reported from Cranz [Zelenogradsk], the northern part of the Sambian peninsula, Neuhäuser [Mechnikov], Königsberg [Kaliningrad], Zehlau [the bog Zehlau, 3-8 km N of the village Grushevka in Pravdinsk district], Rominten [Krasnoles'e] and Szillen [Zhilino in Nemansk district]. The species is myrmicophilous and inhabits the nests of *Formica uralensis* and *F. rufa*.

25. *MONOTOMA PICIPES* HERBST, 1793

Examined material: Recorded once from a light-trap on the Curonian Spit: 23 km NNE Zelenogradsk, 55°5'21.6" N 20°43'41.7" E, 15.VII.2009 (1 ex., pine forest, leg. A. P. Shapoval).

Comments: This species is widely but sporadically distributed in the whole Baltic and Fennoscandian region (Silfverberg 2004), and it has also been recorded from Belarus (Alexandrovitch et al. 1996). The species is considered to be rare in Lithuania (Ferenca et al. 2006). On the territory of the northern part of the former East Prussia, it has been recorded from Cranz [Zelenogradsk], in the northern part of the Sambian peninsula, Fischhausen [Primorsk] and Insterburg [Chernyakhovsk] (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979). The species inhabits rotting vegetable matter and is a detritus feeder.

26. *MONOTOMA BREVICOLLIS* AUBÉ, 1837

Examined material: Recorded once using a light-trap on the Curonian Spit: 23 km NNE Zelenogradsk, 55°5'21.6" N 20°43'41.7" E, 23.VII.2009 (1 ex., pine forest, leg. A. P. Shapoval).

Comments: This species is sporadically distributed in the whole Baltic and Fennoscandian region and is known from all

territories except Karelia (Silfverberg 2004). It has also been recorded from Belarus (Alexandrovitch et al. 1996). On the territory of the former East Prussia (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979), it has only been reported from Königsberg [Kaliningrad]. The species inhabits rotting vegetable matter and is a detritus feeder.

MYCETOPHAGIDAE LEACH, 1815

27. *MYCETOPHAGUS POPULI* FABRICIUS, 1798

Examined material: Recorded twice: Chernyakhovsk, 54°38'12.9" N 21°51'7.7" E, XI.1989 (2 exx, broadleaved park, under mould bark of oak, leg. V. Alekseev); Kaliningrad, the Central park, 54°42'45.9" N 20°29'16.9" E, 27.III.2009 (1 ex., broadleaved park, under the bark of a dead fallen log of sycamore, leg. V. Alekseev).

Comments: This species is widely distributed across the whole Baltic and Fennoscandian region (Silfverberg 2004), and has also been recorded from Belarus (Alexandrovitch et al. 1996). On the territory of the northern part of the former East Prussia, it was collected in the northern and central parts of the Sambian peninsula and in Königsberg [Kaliningrad] (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979). The species is dendrophilic and mycetophagous, and it occurs under the bark of broadleaved trees.

TETRATOMIDAE BILLBERG, 1820

28. *TETRATOMA FUNGORUM* FABRICIUS, 1790*

Examined material: Two localities of this species were found: Chernyakhovsk, 54°38'12.9" N 21°51'7.7" E, 23.I.1994 (1 ex., broadleaved park, under the bark of a deciduous tree stump with dry fungi, leg. V. Alekseev), 30.III.2009 (1 ex., bank of the Angrapa River, bracket fungi (*Phellinus* sp.) on an old, living willow, leg. V. Alekseev & A. Alekseeva); Bagrationovsk district, near the railway station "1312 km", 54°33'10" N 20°9'30" E, 12.IV.2009 (2 exx, *Fagetum hederiosum* forest, on the fungi *Bjerkandera adusta* and *Fomes fomentarius* on beech stumps, leg. V. Alekseev).

Comments: New species for the fauna of the Kaliningrad region. The previously held opinion of the author (Alekseev, Nikitsky, 2008) about the presence in the Kaliningrad region of only one representative of the family Tetratomidae (*Tetratoma ancora* Fabricius, 1790) was

erroneous. This species is widely distributed in the whole Baltic and Fennoscandian region and has been recorded from all territories except Karelia (Silfverberg 2004). Previously not recorded from Belarus. On the territory of the former East Prussia, it has been reported only from Osterode [Ostruda] in northern Poland (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979). This imago-wintering species is mycetophagous.

MELANDRYIDAE LEACH, 1815

29. *EUSTROPHUS DERMESTOIDES* (FABRICIUS, 1793)

Examined material: Recorded only from one locality: Kaliningrad, Central park, 54°42'45.9"N 20°29'16.9"E, 07.III.2009 (5 exx, broadleaved park, rotten wood in basal part of an old *Acer platanoides* stump, leg. V. Alekseev).

Comments: This species is known in the Baltic States only from Finland, Estonia and Latvia (Silfverberg 2004). It has also been recorded in Belarus (Alexandrovitch et al. 1996) and in the Polish part of the Białowieża primeval forest (Sućko & Tsinkevich 2001). On the territory of the northern part of the former East Prussia, the species was recorded (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979) in Königsberg [Kaliningrad] and Insterburg [Chernyakhovsk].

30. *ORCHESIA MINOR* WALKER, 1837*

Examined material: Recorded only from one locality: Bagrationovsk district, near the railway station "1312 km", 54°33'10"N 20°9'30"E, 02.V.2009 (1 ex., *Fagetum* forest at the lakeside, sweeping of bushes, leg. V. Alekseev).

Comments: New species for the fauna of the Kaliningrad region. This species is widely distributed in the whole Baltic and Fennoscandian region and is mentioned for all territories (Silfverberg 2004). It has also been recorded in Belarus (Alexandrovitch et al. 1996). This species is considered to be very rare in Lithuania (Ferenca et al. 2006) and Latvia (Telnov et al. 2006). From the territory of the former East Prussia, it has only been recorded from northern Poland (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979). The larva of this species occurs under flask fungi (Pyrenomycetes) in dead wood of the thin stems

and branches of birch and hazel (Nikitsky et al. 1996).

31. *ABDERA FLEXUOSA* (PAYKULL, 1799)

Examined material: Recorded only once: Zelenogradsk district, Otradnoe environs, 54°56'26.2"N 20°8'27.1"E, 09.VI.2009 (1 ex., humid *Alnetum aegopodiosum* forest on the slope of a ravine on the Baltic Sea coast, on vegetation, leg. V. Alekseev & A. Alekseeva).

Comments: This species is wide distributed in the whole Baltic and Fennoscandian region and has been recorded from all territories except Lithuania (Silfverberg 2004). It has also been recorded from Belarus (Alexandrovitch et al. 1996) and in the Białowieża primeval forest (Sućko & Tsinkevich 2001). On the territory of the northern part of the former East Prussia, it has been reported from Königsberg [Kaliningrad] and Warnicken [Lesnoe] (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979). The larva feeds and develops mostly in the fungi *Inonotus radiatus* on alder (Nikitsky et al. 1996).

ZOPHERIDAE SOLIER, 1834

32. *COLYDIUM FILIFORME* FABRICIUS, 1792

Examined material: Chernyakhovsk, 54°38'12.9"N 21°51'7.7"E, 17.VI.1989 (1 ex., broadleaved park, under the bark of an oak stump, leg. V. Alekseev).

Comments: According to the catalogue of Silfverberg (2004), this locally distributed species has been recorded from Sweden, Norway and Latvia. It also occurs in Belarus (Alexandrovich et al. 1996). The beetle has also been recently reported from Lithuania (Ferenca 2004; Inokaitis 2004). The species is considered to be very rare in Latvia (Telnov et al. 2006). On the territory of the former East Prussia, this species was known from Liep and Moosbude [Ortabr'skoe, E suburbs of Kaliningrad] (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979).

33. *LASCONOTUS JELSKII* (WANKOWICZ, 1867)*

Examined material: Recorded only once: E suburb of Chernyakhovsk, 54°38'12.9"N 21°51'7.7"E, 06.VI.1993 (1 ex., under the bark of an old fallen trunk, leg. V. Alekseev). The specimen seems to have been accidentally introduced into Chernyakhovsk with timber.

Comments: New species for the fauna of the Kaliningrad region. According to the catalogue of Silfverberg (2004), this very rare and locally distributed species has been recorded from Finland, Karelia, Sweden and Lithuania. It is also known from Poland, Belarus (Alexandrovitch et al. 1996) and from the Polish part of the Bialowieża primeval forest (Królik, 2001). This species was unknown from the territory of the former East Prussia. This predatory species is endemic to northern and eastern Europe (its distribution area appears to be in concordance with the range limits of *Picea abies*), and it inhabits old dead spruce-trees and more probably could occur in the north-eastern districts (Nemansky and Krasnoznamensky) of the Kaliningrad region.

34. ORTHOCERUS CLAVICORNIS (LINNAEUS, 1758)

Examined material: Recorded from only one locality: 1 km E Chernyakhovsk, 54°38'49.1''N 21°53'4''E, 27.V.1999 (1 ex., an inundated terrace of the Angrapa River, dry pine grove with sandy soil and cover of dry moss and lichens, pitfall traps, leg. P. I. Alekseev), 28.VI.1999 (1 ex., leg. P. I. Alekseev), 21.VI.2009 (1 ex., inundated terrace of the Angrapa River, dry pine grove with sandy soil and cover of dry moss and lichens, pit-fall traps, leg. V. Alekseev).

Comments: This species is widely distributed in the whole Baltic and Fennoscandian region (Silfverberg 2004) and it has also been recorded in Belarus (Alexandrovitch et al. 1996). On the territory of the northern part of the former East Prussia, it has been recorded from the northern part of the Sambian peninsula, in Königsberg [Kaliningrad] and Neuhäuser [Mechnikov] (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979). The beetles are closely associated with dry moss and lichens growing on sandy soil or pine stumps (Nikitsky et al. 1996).

TENEBRIONIDAE LATREILLE, 1802

35. ALLECUA MORIO (FABRICIUS, 1787)

Examined material: Recorded only once: Kaliningrad, Maks-Aschmann's park, 54°44'21.6''N 20°29'42''E, 08.III.2009 (1 larva, broadleaved park, in the brown rotten wood of a living old oak (inhabited by *Sinodendron cylindricum* (Linnaeus, 1758) also), leg. V.

Alekseev & A. Alekseeva), from which an imago emerged 30.V.2009 (cult. V. Alekseev).

Comments: According to the catalogue of Silfverberg (2004), it is recorded from Finland, Sweden, Denmark and Latvia. The species is also recorded from Belarus (Alexandrovitch et al. 1996) and from the Polish part of the Bialowieża primeval forest (Kubisz, Tsinkevich 2001). The species is considered to be very rare in Latvia (Barševskis et al. 2008). On the territory of the northern part of the former East Prussia, it was reported only from Moosbude [Oktyabr'skoe, the E suburb of Kaliningrad] (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979). The larva of this saproxylic rare species feeds on the rotten wood of the old oaks.

36. PLATYDEMA VIOLACEUM (FABRICIUS, 1790)

Examined material: Recorded from four localities in the western part of the region: 2 km N Kaliningrad, 54°46'41.2''N 20°27'17.3''E, 08.III.2008 (7 exx, mixed forest, under the bark of standing dead oaks with diameter 0.3-0.4 m, leg. A. Alekseeva & V. Alekseev); Gur'evsk district, Otvazhnoe environs, 54°36'16''N 20°32'50.7''E, 29.III.2008 (5 exx, mixed forest, under the bark of standing dead oaks with diameter 0.3-0.4 m, leg. A. Alekseeva & V. Alekseev); N suburb of Kaliningrad, 54°46'21.3''N 20°28'25.5''E, 31.III.2009 (2 exx, broadleaved forest, under the bark of an oak stump, leg. A. Alekseeva & V. Alekseev); Bagrationovsk district, near the railway station "1312 km", 54°33'10''N 20°9'30''E, 12.IV.2009 (4 exx, *Fageto-Quercetum* forest, under the bark of a standing dead oak, leg. V. Alekseev), 19.V.2009 (1 ex., *Fageto-Quercetum* forest, under the bark of a standing dried out beech, 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 has also been recorded from West Belarus (Alexandrovitch et al. 1996) and from the Bialowieża primeval forest (Kubisz, Tsinkevich 2001). On the territory of the northern part of the former East Prussia, it has been reported from Königsberg [Kaliningrad] and Insterburg [Chernyakhovsk] (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979). In this region, this imago-

wintering species is associated with dead oaks and (occasionally) beeches.

SALPINGIDAE LEACH, 1815

37. *SALPINGUS BIMACULATUS* (GYLLENHAL, 1810)*

Examined material: Recorded from only one site: 1 km E Chernyakhovsk, 54°53'49.1''N 21°53'4''E, 09.V.2009 (1 ex., inundated terrace of the Angrapa River, the dry pine grove, leg. V. Alekseev).

Comments: New species for the fauna of the Kaliningrad region. This species is widely distributed across the whole Baltic and Fennoscandian region and has been recorded from all territories except Denmark (Silfverberg 2004). It has also been recorded from Belarus (Alexandrovitch et al. 1996). This species has not been recorded from the territory of the former East Prussia. The species develops in the dry, apical parts and twigs of standing pines (*Pinus sylvestris*) (Nikitsky et al. 1996).

ADERIDAE WINKLER, 1927

38. *PHYTOBAENUS AMABILIS* F.SAHLBERG, 1834*

Examined material: This species was recorded from only one locality: Bagrationovsk district, near the railway station "1312 km", 54°33'10''N 20°9'30''E, 02.VIII-23.VIII.2009 (8 ex., *Fageto-Quercetum* forest, pitfall trap in the fork of a living old lime-tree, 3 meter above ground level, leg. V. Alekseev).

Comments: New species for the fauna of the Kaliningrad region. This species is known from the Baltic States from Finland, Sweden, Estonia and Latvia (Silfverberg 2004). It has also been recorded from Belarus (Alexandrovitch et al. 1996) and the Polish part of the Bialowieża primeval forest (Kubisz, Tsinkevich 2001). For the territory of the former East Prussia, it has been reported from the Masurian province in northern Poland (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979). The species is associated with old deciduous trees such as lime, birch, oak (Nikitsky et al. 1996). Possibly, the rarity of this species in collections can be explained by its inhabiting the arboreal layer and living mainly in the tree canopy, where sampling with the use of standard entomological methods is less effective.

39. *EUGLENES PYGMAEUS* (DEGEER, 1775)

Examined material: Recorded only once from a light-trap on the Curonian Spit: 23 km NNE Zelenogradsk, 55°5'21.6''N 20°43'41.7''E, 27.06.2009 (1 ex., leg. A.P. Shapoval).

Comments: This species is widely distributed across the whole Baltic and Fennoscandian region and has been reported from all territories except Denmark (Silfverberg 2004). It has also been recorded from Belarus (Alexandrovitch et al. 1996) and in the Bialowieża primeval forest (Kubisz, Tsinkevich 2001). On the territory of the northern part of the former East Prussia, it has been recorded from Königsberg [Kaliningrad] and Neuhäuser [Mechnikov] (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979).

CHRYSOMELIDAE LATREILLE, 1802

40. *OULEMA MELANOPUS* (LINNAEUS, 1758)

Examined material: Recorded from 2 km NE Zelenogradsk, 54°58'56.5''N 20°30'50.0''E, 26.V.2009 (1 ex., seashore near a humid *Alnetum*-forest, leg. V. Alekseev); Bagrationovsk district, near the railway station "1312 km", 54°33'10''N 20°9'30''E, 23.VIII.2009 (1, roadside, leg. V. Alekseev); 5 km NE Chernyakhovsk, 54°40'33.7''N 21°52'49.5''E, 10.V.1990 (1 ex., margin of mixed forest, leg. V. Alekseev).

Comments: This species is widely distributed in the whole Baltic and Fennoscandian region and has been reported from all territories (Silfverberg 2004) and also from Belarus (Alexandrovich et al. 1996). On the territory of the northern part of the former East Prussia, it has been reported from Neukuhren [Pionersky Kurort], Zehlau Bruch [the bog Zehlau, 3-8 km N of the village Grushevka in Pravdinsk district], Insterburg [Chernyakhovsk] and Rominten [Krasnoles'e] (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979). The species has been reported from the Kaliningrad region (Alekseev 2003) too. In both of these literature sources, the data concerning our studied territory was not precise, as genital preparations and separation of sibling *Oulema* species were not made. The species feeds on various Gramineae.

41. *OULEMA DUFTSCHMIDI* (REDTENBACHER, 1874)

Examined material: Recorded once (the second record in this region): Bagrationovsk district, Bogdanovka environs, 54°29'10.9''N

20°2'15.3'E, 16.VI.2009 (1 ex., wheat field, leg. V. Alekseev).

Comments: Recently recorded species from the Kaliningrad region (Bukejs, Alekseev 2009). According to the catalogue of Silfverberg (2004), it has been recorded from Sweden and Denmark, and is also known from Belarus (Lopatin, Nesterova 2005) and Latvia (Bukejs 2009a). The species feed on various Gramineae.

42. *CLYTRA QUADRIPUNCTATA* (LINNAEUS, 1758)

Examined material: Recorded once in the year 2009: 1 km W Svetlogorsk, 54°56'26.2"N 20°8'27.1'E, 17.V.2009 (6 exx, *Carpino-Piceetum* forest, pitfall trap in an ant hill of *Formica rufa*, leg. V. Alekseev).

Comments: This species is widely distributed in 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). For the territory of the former East Prussia, the precise localities of records have not been reported, and the species has been reported as “everywhere not seldom” (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979). In the authors' opinion, this species is not a “great rarity” in the present-day Kaliningrad region, but is currently confirmed only from the single above-mentioned locality. The larva is myrmecophilous of *Formica* species, and the imago occurs and feeds on flowers and foliage.

43. *CHRYSOLINA ORICALCIA* (MÜLLER, 1776)

Examined material: Recorded only from one locality: Zelenogradsk district, between Otradnoe and Lesnoe, 54°56'26.2"N 20°8'27.1'E, 02.VII.2008 (2 exx, margin of mixed forest, on vegetation, leg. V. Alekseev).

Comments: According to the catalogue of Silfverberg (2004), this species has been reported from Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Lithuania. From the territory of the former East Prussia, this species has been recorded only from Warnicken [settlement Lesnoe in the Zelenogradsk district] (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979). Only this locality (the former Warnickener Forest, the present-day Svetlogorsky Les) is known as the unique long-time refuge of the species in the Kaliningrad

region. The species is associated with Apiaceae (*Anthriscus sylvestris*, *Aegopodium podagraria*).

44. *HYDROTHASSA MARGINELLA* (LINNAEUS, 1758)

Examined material: Recorded from only three localities: Zelenogradsk environs, 54°57'11.6"N 20°29'11.7"E, 09.V.1998 (1 ex., the Baltic Sea coast, leg. V. Alekseev), 5 km NE Zelenogradsk, 54°58'12.9"N 20°31'37.3"E, 11.V.2009 (3 exx., wet shore of the Curonian Gulf, on *Caltha palustris*, leg. V. Alekseev); Zelenogradsk district, 1 km W Svetlogorsk, 54°56'6.5"N 20°6'29.4"E, 14.V.1997 (1 ex., the Baltic Sea coast, leg. V. Alekseev).

Comments: On the territory of the former East Prussia, this species has been reported from Palmnicken [Yantarny], Königsberg [Kaliningrad], Insterburg [Chernyakhovsk], Trempen [Novostroevvo in Ozersk district] (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979). The species is widely distributed across the whole Baltic and Fennoscandian region and has been reported from all territories (Silfverberg 2004) and also from Belarus (Alexandrovich et al. 1996). The species feeds on Ranunculaceae (*Caltha*, *Ranunculus*).

45. *PRASOCURIS JUNCI* (BRAHM, 1790)

Examined material: After recent publication (Bukejs & Alekseev 2008), this species which is sporadic though widely distributed within the region, was recorded from one locality only: Bagrationovsk district, Bogdanovka environs, 54°29'10.9"N 20°2'15.3"E, 24.V.2009 (1 ex., near rivulet, on *Nasturtium*, leg. V. Alekseev).

Comments: On the territory of the former East Prussia this species was recorded from Königsberg [Kaliningrad], Rauschen [Svetlogorsk] and Rominten [Krasnolesye] (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979). The species feeds on *Veronica beccabunga* and is distributed across Europe, northern Africa, the Caucasus and Asia Minor. In the Baltic States and Fennoscandia, it is known from Denmark, Latvia and Sweden (Silfverberg 2004) and also from Belarus (Lopatin, Nesterova 2005).

46. *PRASOCURIS PHELLANDRII* (LINNAEUS, 1758)

Examined material: Recorded from only two localities: 3 km SE Chernyakhovsk, 54°35'30.1"N 21°53'46.8"E, 01.V.1993 (1 ex., lakeside at forest

margin, leg. V. Alekseev); Zelenogradsk environs, 54°57'11.6"N 20°29'11.7"E, 10.V.1996 (1 ex., the Baltic Sea coast, leg. V. Alekseev), 26.IV.2004 (2 exx., the Baltic Sea coast, leg. V. Alekseev), 27.V.2004 (2 exx., the Baltic Sea coast, leg. V. Alekseev).

Comments: On the territory of the former East Prussia, this species was reported from Palmnicken [Yantarny], Neukuhren [Pionersky Kurort], Dammhof [the Divnoe Lake] and Insterburg [Chernyakhovsk] (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979). The species is widely distributed in the whole Baltic and Fennoscandian region and has been reported from all territories (Silfverberg 2004). It occurs in Belarus (Alexandrovich et al. 1996) also. This species feeds on Umbelliferae (*Sium*, *Cicuta virosa*, *Oenanthe*).

47. *GONIOCTENA INTERMEDIA* (HELLIESEN, 1913)*

Examined material: Recorded from only one locality: Zelenogradsk district, 1 km W Svetlogorsk, 54°56'6.5"N 20°6'29.4"E, 17.V.2009 (5 exx., mixed forest, on *Sorbus aucuparia*, leg. V. Alekseev).

Comments: New species for the fauna of the Kaliningrad region. The limits of the distribution range of this leaf-beetle require further investigation. It is possibly a boreomontaine species and its range extends to southern Norway, Finland, the north-western part of European Russia (Karelia, Murmansk region), Estonia, Latvia and the mountains of Central Europe (Alps, Carpathians, Beskids, Bieszczads), Croatia and Hungary (Bieńkowski 2004, Borowiec 2004, Warchałowski 2003). The species feeds on *Sorbus aucuparia* (Warchałowski 2003). *G. intermedia* (Helliesen, 1913) and *G. quinquepunctata* (Fabricius, 1787) are sibling species: they are externally very similar and can be confidently distinguished only on the basis of the shape of the flagellum (Fig. 2).

48. *GONIOCTENA PALLIDA* (LINNAEUS, 1758)

Examined material: Recorded from only one locality: Bagrationovsk district, near the railway station "1312 km", 54°33'10"N 20°9'30"E, 08.VI.2009 (1 ex., clearing in a mixed forest, on *Corylus avellana*, leg. V. Alekseev).

Comments: This palaeartic species is sporadically widespread in Europe, Siberia, eastern Kazakhstan, Mongolia and the Russian Far East (Bieńkowski 2004, Borowiec 2004, Warchałowski 2003) and occurs on *Sorbus*, *Crateagus*, *Padus*, *Salix*, *Populus* (Lopatyn, Nesterova 2005). On the territory of the former East Prussia it was reported from Wehlau [Znamensk] only (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979).

49. *SERMYLASSA HALENSIS* (LINNAEUS, 1767)

Examined material: Recorded from only three localities: the Curonian Spit, Rybachy environs, 55°9'2.35"N 20°47'28.4"E, 05.VIII.1997 (2 exx., Baltic Sea coast, sweeping on the dune grasses *Amophilla* and *Calamagrostis*, leg. V. Alekseev); 3 km NE Chernyakhovsk, 54°39'13.1"N 21°52'24.5"E, 20.XI.1992 (1 ex., sweeping on meadow near roadside, leg. V. Alekseev & I. N. Alekseev); Slavsk district, Khrustal'noe environs, 55°7'39.8"N 21°20'13.5"E, 11.VII.2005 (1 ex., sweeping on meadow near roadside, leg. V. Alekseev).

Comments: On the territory of the former East Prussia, this species has been reported from Königsberg [Kaliningrad] and Arnau [Rodniki in



Fig. 2. Aedeagus with flagellum: A – *Goniocтена quinquepunctata* (Fabricius, 1787), B – *G. intermedia* (Helliesen, 1913).

Gur'evsk district] (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979). According to the catalogue of Silfverberg (2004), this species has been recorded from Sweden, Denmark, Latvia and Lithuania. It also occurs in Belarus (Alexandrovich et al. 1996). In Latvia it is considered to be very rare (Bukejs 2009b). The species feeds on *Galium* (Rubiaceae).

50. *NEOCREPIDODERA NIGRITULA* (GYLLENHAL, 1813)

Examined material: Recorded from one locality: 3 km NE Zelenogradsk, 54°56'58.8''N 20°31'32.3''E, on the transitional environment between the mixed humid *Pinetum* forest and plateua sphagnum bog, pitfall traps, 27.IV-11.V.2009 (1 ex., leg. V. Alekseev), 11.V-26.V.2009 (1 ex., leg. V. Alekseev), 25.V-13.VI.2009 (1 ex., leg. V. Alekseev), 03.VIII-31.VIII.2009 (1 ex., leg. V. Alekseev). All specimens were caught using pitfall traps only, sweep-netting of vegetation and visual searching in the habitat being unsuccessful. This leads us to suppose that this species inhabits the lowest herb layer or the litter.

Comments: This is a European species and distributed in Austria, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Belarus, Croatia, Czech, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy (north), Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, European Russia (incl. Karelia), Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden (south and mid), Switzerland, Turkey (Bosporus) and Ukraine (Borowiec 2004, Warchałowski 2003). On the territory of the northern part of the former East Prussia, it has been reported from Königsberg [Kaliningrad], Zehlau [Pravdinsk district] and Insterburg [Chernyakhovsk] (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979). The host plant of this species is unknown.

51. *MANTURA RUSTICA* (LINNAEUS, 1767)

Examined material: Recorded from only three localities: Zelenogradsk district, Yantarny environs, 54°50'55''N 19°56'11.5''E, 05.V.2008 (1 ex., the coast of the Baltic Sea, leg. V. Alekseev); 1 km NE Zelenogradsk, 54°57'11.6''N 20°29'11.7''E, 09.V.1998 (1 ex., the coast of the Baltic Sea, leg. V. Alekseev); the northern suburb of Kaliningrad, 54°46'21.3''N 20°28'25.5''E, 17.V.2008 (1 ex., sweeping on a wet meadow, leg. V. Alekseev).

Comments: On the territory of the former East Prussia, this species has been recorded from Neuhäser [Mechnikov] only (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979). According to the catalogue of Silfverberg (2004), this beetle has been recorded from all territories. It also occurs in Belarus (Alexandrovich et al. 1996). The species feeds on Polygonaceae (*Polygonum*, *Rumex*, *Rheum*).

52. *CHAETOCNEMA COMPRESSA* (LETZNER, 1847)*

Examined material: Recorded only from one locality: Pravdinsk district, 3 km N Grushevka, 54°30'8.46''N 20°55'52.4''E, 31.V.1998 (1 ex., wet meadow, leg. V. Alekseev), 02.VI.1999 (1 ex., wet meadow, leg. V. Alekseev).

Comments: New species for the fauna of the Kaliningrad region. This species is distributed in **SE, E, and eastern part of C Europe, Caucasus, Kazakhstan** (Borowiec 2004; Warchałowski 2003). The species has also not been reported from the territory of the former East Prussia. The species feeds on *Carduus* (Compositae).

53. *HISPA ATRA* LINNAEUS, 1767

Examined material: After recent publication (Alekseev & Nikitsky 2008), this sporadically distributed southern species was recorded from two localities: Bagrationovsk district, E suburb of Ladushkin, 54°33'8''N 20°7'32''E, 19.V.2009 (1 ex., sweeping on roadside, leg. V. Alekseev); Bagrationovsk district, near the railway station "1312 km", 54°33'10''N 20°9'30''E, 08.VI.2009 (1 ex., sweeping of a dry arable field near a mixed forest, leg. V. Alekseev), 07.VII.2009 (1 ex., dry arable field near mixed forest, leg. V. Alekseev).

Comments: This beetle lives at the northern periphery of its range in the Kaliningrad region and Lithuania. This species is known from the south 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 only from the northern part of the Sambian peninsula (Georgenswalde, Warnicken) at the end of the 19th century and on the territory of northern Poland (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979).

54. *CASSIDA PANZERI* WEISE, 1907*

Examined material: One record from Bagratiouovsk district, near the railway station “1312 km”, 54°33'10"N 20°9'30"E, 08.VI.2009 (1 ex., a dry meadow near a mixed forest, leg. V. Alekseev).

Comments: New species for the fauna of the Kaliningrad region. This species is widely distributed in the whole Baltic and Fennoscandian region except Denmark (Silfverberg 2004), and it is also recorded from Belarus (Alexandrovitch et al. 1996). The species is considered to be rare in Lithuania (Ferenca et al. 2002) and Latvia (Bukejs et al. 2009). The species is unknown from the territory of the former East Prussia according to Bercio & Folwaczny (1979). The beetle feeds on Compositae (*Arctium*, *Tragopogon*, *Scorzonera*).

NEMONYCHIDAE BEDEL, 1882

55. *CIMBERIS ATTELABOIDES* (FABRICIUS, 1787)

Examined material: One record from a light-trap on the Curonian Spit: 23 km NNE Zelenogradsk, 55°5'21.6"N 20°43'41.7"E, 11.VI.2009 (1 ex., leg. A. P. Shapoval).

Comments: This species is local but widely distributed in the whole Baltic and Fennoscandian region (Silfverberg 2004), it is also recorded from Belarus (Alexandrovitch et al. 1996) and from the Bialowieza primeval forest (Wanat 2001; Tsinkevich et al. 2005). On the territory of the northern part of the former East Prussia (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979), it has been reported from Memel [Klaipėda, Lithuania], Insterburg [Chernyakhovsk], Rominten [Krasnoles'e], Bludauer Forest [the forest near the settlement of Kostrovo]. This weevil is associated with pine, in the male flowers of which the larvae develops.

ANTHRIBIDAE BILLBERG, 1820

56. *RHAPHITROPIS MARCHICUS* (HERBST, 1797)*

Examined material: Recorded from E suburb of Chernyakhovsk, 54°38'12.9"N 21°51'7.7"E, 02.VIII.2008 (1 ex., leg. V. Alekseev, det. B.A. Korotyayev); Chernyakhovsk district, Mezhdurech'e environs, 54°37'23.8"N 21°38'8.7"E, 13.VI.2000 (1 ex., leg. V. Alekseev).

Comments: New species for the fauna of the Kaliningrad region. According to the catalogue of Silfverberg (2004), this species has only been

recorded from Latvia; the species is known also from Lithuania (Ferenca et al. 2002) and from the Polish part of the Bialowieza primeval forest (Wanat 2001). On the territory of the former East Prussia (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979), this species has been recorded from northern Poland. The larva develops in the rotten wood of branches and thin stems of oak (Nikitsky et al. 1996).

57. *CHORAGUS SHEPPARDI* KIRBY, 1819

Examined material: Recorded once: Zelenogradsk district, Otradnoe environs, 54°56'6.5"N, 20°6'29.4"E, 30.VI.2009 (1 ex., on effluent sap of an old oak at the margin of a mixed forest, leg. V. Alekseev).

Comments: According to the catalogue of Silfverberg (2004), this species has been recorded from Finland, Karelia, Sweden and Denmark. On the territory of the former East Prussia (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979), it has been reported from Bludau [Kostrovo] and Blaustein [vicinity of the Kaliningrad]. The larva is associated with flask fungi (Pyrenomycetes) and decaying branches of various deciduous tree species (Nikitsky et al. 1996).

CURCULIONIDAE LATREILLE, 1802

58. *RHYNCHAENUS FAGI* (LINNAEUS, 1758)

Examined material: Recorded from only one locality in the south-western part of the region, where it was recorded abundantly: Bagratiouovsk district, near the railway station “1312 km”, 54°33'10"N 20°9'30"E, 08.VI.2009 (16 exx, *Fageto-Quercetum* forest, on the leaves and buds of beech undergrowth, leg. A. Alekseeva & V. Alekseev), 02.V.2009 (1 ex., margin of *Fagetum* forest, on the leaves of beech, leg. V. Alekseev), 02.VIII-23.VIII.2009 (1 ex., *Fageto-Piceetum* forest, window trap, leg. V. Alekseev).

Comments: According to the catalogue of Silfverberg (2004), this species has been recorded from Finland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Estonia and Latvia. It has also been recorded from Poland (Wanat 2001). On the territory of the northern part of the former East Prussia (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979), it has been reported from Königsberg [Kaliningrad] and Zehlau [the bog Zehlau, 3-8 km N of the village Grushevka in the Pravdinsk district]. The species is closely

associated with the distribution of its host-plants, *Fagus sylvatica* and possibly (according to Bercio & Folwaczny (1979)) with *Carpinus betulus*. It occurs in the Kaliningrad region in broadleaved and mixed forests with European beech.

59. LIPARUS GLABRIROSTRIS KUSTER, 1849

Examined material: This species was recorded from three localities in this region: 5 km NNE Chernyakhovsk, 54°41'16.2"N 21°54'11.8"E, 06.VI.1992 (1 ex., leg. V. Alekseev); 8 km NE Chernyakhovsk, 54°45'14"N 21°55'1.3"E, 31.V.2003 (1 ex., leg. I. N. Alekseev); Krasnoznamensk district, Dolzhanskoe environs, 55°2'26.9"N 22°21'55.9"E, 28.VII.1997 (1 ex., leg. V. Alekseev); Nesterov district, Sosnovka environs, 54°23'21.3"N 22°24'0.92"E, 08.VI.2008 (1 ex., leg. A. Alekseeva).

Comments: According to the catalogue of Silfverberg (2004), this species has been recorded from Lithuania and as an introduced species for Denmark. It also occurs in Poland (Wanat & Mokrzycki 2005). From the territory of the former Eastern Prussia (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979), it has been reported from Tilsit [Sovetsk], Heiligenbeil [Mamonovo] and Insterburg [Chernyakhovsk]. This scarce and the largest weevil species in the study region, occurs locally in the Kaliningrad region and in Lithuania at the northern limit of its range. The species inhabits the margins of humid mixed and deciduous forests, and the imago occurs on soil. The larva develops in the roots of *Cirsium oleraceum* and *Petasites hybridus*.

60. RHINONCUS ALBICINCTUS GYLLENHAL, 1837*

Examined material: Recorded from Nestrovsk district, Lake Marinovo, 2 km SW Pugachevo, 54°24'47.9"N 22°30'5.4"E, 01.VIII.1995 (2 ex., leg. V. Alekseev, det. B. A. Korotyaev). The specimens were caught by examination of floating leaves of amphibious bistort (*Persicaria amphibia* f. *natans*) with the use of a boat.

Comments: New species for the fauna of the Kaliningrad region. According to the catalogue of Silfverberg (2004), it has been recorded only from Latvia, and on the territory of the former Eastern Prussia, this species has been recorded from northern Poland only (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979). The species has also been recorded elsewhere in Poland (Wanat & Mokrzycki 2005).

The rarity of the species in collections can be explained by the specificity of its life pattern.

61. IPS SEXDENTATUS (BÖRNER, 1776)

Examined material: This species was recorded once, but the actual habitats and possible localities are unknown: Kaliningrad, 54°42'45.9"N 20°29'16.9"E, 01.IV.2009 (2 ex., under bark of the logs of old pine in a timber yard, leg. V. Alekseev). These specimens seem to have been accidentally introduced into Kaliningrad with timber.

Comments: This species is widely distributed in the whole Baltic and Fennoscandian region (Silfverberg 2004) and it has also been recorded from Belarus (Alexandrovitch et al. 1996). On the territory of the former East Prussia (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979) it has been reported from Wilkie [N from Kaliningrad city]. This beetle inhabits old pine trees and develops under their thick or transitional bark (Nikitsky et al. 1996) and could occur in north-eastern districts (Nemansky and Krasnoznamensky) of the region or along the Baltic Sea coast.

In conclusion, we would like to draw attention to the occurrence and presence of rare saproxylic beetles species in the transformed and anthropogenic habitats, such as deciduous parks, avenues and alleys of trees along roads. The set of the above-mentioned species (e.g. *Abraeus granulum*, *Colydium filiforme*, *Eustrophus dermestoides*, *Allecula morio*) and other rare species (such as e.g. *Osmoderma barnabita* Motschulsky, 1845 and *Protaetia marmorata* (Fabricius, 1792)) have been recorded in the Kaliningrad region only in old parks and abandoned gardens, at artificial forest edges and roads lined with broadleaved trees. Due to currently strong fragmentation of the mature broadleaved and mixed forests in the region, these beetles inhabit such artificial urban ecosystems: they have tolerance to synanthropization processes and are able to live in successful coexistence with humans and their activities under the obligatory condition of the preservation of old, dead and dried trees. The results of urban encroachment and road construction are not considered to be a major threat to the species at present.

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