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## Coleoptera of Lundy

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Situated as it is, alone in the Bristol Channel, Lundy has for well over a century and a half suffered much attention from navigators, meteorologists, archaeologists and natural historians. Although principally of ornithological fame, spasmodic and sometimes quite intensive interest has been shown in its coleopterous fauna since as early as 1844. Approximately 24 separate articles on the insects of Lundy have been published in various journals since then, nearly all of which deal exclusively with the island's beetles. The main reasons for the production of yet another paper in the form of the present list will become apparent upon reading through the historical survey laid out below. Since the first lists recording the island's Coleoptera successive authors have reproduced or established an increasing number of misinterpretations of many of the earlier specific names. This has been caused mainly by the difficulties of keeping up with the continual process of nomenclatorial change. Some species already listed have been recorded again by a different and often wrong name as new to Lundy because of a later authors failure to recognise the earlier name. A few have been added simply by inaccurate transcription of earlier lists. In total the number of species said to have occurred there has risen steadily to produce the last published figure of 527 species (Welch 1969).

The present list has been compiled from all available published and unpublished records, the nomenclatorial validity and origin of each name has been checked as far as possible and its history in relation to Lundy noted on the species chart that follows. The final amalgamation of records has, after deleting 34 names from the earlier lists, produced a total of 609 species, 16% of the British List. This total includes 5 species whose occurrence on Lundy is seriously questioned here.

### Brief Historical Survey

The accompanying table (fig. 1) lists in chronological order those that are known to have collected Coleoptera on Lundy. It shows the years and months in which each collector visited the island and if applicable, the years in which the various results reached publication. A full bibliography to these and other relevant works is placed at the end of the list and notes. Many of the collectors that have published records have also included a discussion on various aspects of the islands biota. By following these accounts it is possible to see a gradual successive build up of vegetational cover over parts of the island, a factor which must have contributed much to the continual increase in the number of species known from Lundy. Further important considerations on this subject include of course the large number of boats that have for many years now delivered livestock, supplies and day-trippers from the mainland. However, it is not the intended purpose of the present paper to enumerate the reasons behind the occurrence of quite so many species on this one small, principally granite island.

The first entomologist to record in print the results of a collecting trip to Lundy was T.V. Wollaston, well known in later years for his extensive works on the Coleoptera of the Atlantic islands. In 1844 he collected what was then considered to be 65 distinct species of beetle, the following year he added a further 88 species to his original figure. Frederick Smith, primarily a hymenopterist, made small collections of beetles on Lundy in 1869 and 1874. He published his records later in the year of each visit and added a small number of species to the list. Between Smith's visits, Chanter (1871) published his history of Lundy in which he included Wollaston's two lists verbatim. He did not include Smith's records or indeed add anything more to Wollaston's observations other than to refer to his "new species of *Macrocnema*" as a new and unrecorded species of "*Psyllioides*" (*Psylliodes*), this being "on the authority of Mr. Waterhouse, of the British Museum". It was Waterhouse who had sent this chrysomelid to Kutschera who named it *P. luridipennis* (1864), a species that is considered endemic (see note 61). E. Parfitt (1872) offers a short paper in which he discusses Wollaston's observations, he does not add any further names but does make references to Smith's first visit to Lundy. A short and often overlooked note by the Reverend Walker (1890) records three species taken by himself in 1888. One, "*Telephorus melanurus*" (*Rhagonycha fulva* Scop.) had not previously been found on the island.

A factor that has caused much of the already mentioned misinterpretation of names was the failure of the early writers to include the species authors when publishing their lists of records. It is, however, quite apparent from the names he used that Wollaston's main works of reference were Stephens' 'Illustrations' (1828-32) and 'Manual' (1839). The very few names that do not appear in Stephens were probably communicated to Wollaston by his contemporaries. Reference to Stephens therefore supplies the authors of the names he used, these can then be brought up to date but only after checking the identity of each species according to Stephens. This can be done for the most part by using Waterhouse's catalogue (1858). In such a way it has been possible to identify the names used by Wollaston in his lists and to show the results of this check on the species list chart that follows. Little trouble was experienced in deciding the true identity of Smith's records.

Interest in the Coleoptera of Lundy seems to have waned until Norman Joy published a series of papers between 1905 and 1909 relating to his two expeditions there. His first article is restricted to placing *Melanophthalma distinguenda* Comolli from Lundy on the British List. In 1906 he published a full list composed of his own records of species new to Lundy and those of Smith and Wollaston. He acknowledges Canon Fowler for help in identifying his own material and Mr Tomlin for interpreting "Wollaston's old names". He marks his own records of species new to Lundy each with an asterisk. The following year, 1907, having visited Lundy again, this time accompanied by J.R. le B. Tomlin, Joy records a further 201 species as new to the island. A short communication in 1908 gives corrections and additions relating to his second collecting trip. July 1906 and January 1907 saw the publication of two separate papers co-authored by Joy and Tomlin adding *Cardiophorus erichsoni* Buys and *Laccobius sinuatus* Mots. to the British as well as to the Lundy list. In January 1909 Joy received a bag of wet moss from Lundy containing a few beetles the names of which he published as a note the following May. Through the kindness of the British Entomological and Natural History Society, who at present house the Joy collection of British Coleoptera, I have been able to examine what remains of Joy's Lundy material. It has therefore been possible to verify the identity of many of the species found to date only by Joy. A number of his original determinations have had to be changed, these are noted on the chart.

In 1913 Mitford and Donisthorpe spent nine days on Lundy collecting Coleoptera. They published the results of their work in the same year adding a further 39 species to the list. Unfortunately this somewhat important paper was overlooked by most later authors, notably Blair and Campbell-Taylor who both attempted to produce 'complete' lists of the Coleoptera known from Lundy.

Loyd (1925) produced a book on the history and natural history of Lundy. Concerning beetles, he does no more than refer the reader to some of the earlier works. A small report by Rowden (1928) also gives little more than a list of earlier collectors. These two authors do, however, mention Mitford and Donisthorpe's list but both give an incorrect reference.

Bristowe made a minor collection of insects in 1928 the names of which appear in an article published in 1931, 10 Coleoptera are listed. The same year, 1931, also saw the publication of Blair's well known treatise 'The Beetles of the Scilly Islands' in which he includes a comparative list of the Coleoptera of Lundy drawn from the works of Joy and Tomlin, Smith and Wollaston. Blair himself did not collect on Lundy but in his list he has attempted to bring the nomenclature up to date. He also shows by the use of initials marked against the species which of the earlier collectors recorded them. In 1943 Professor Hale Carpenter published a list of insects including Coleoptera that he had found on Lundy. He also records the results of a collection made by Elton in 1927 the specimens from which are said to be in the Hope Department at Oxford.

A special volume, 'The Fauna and Flora of the Ilfracombe District', Palmer (1946), a publication promoted by the Ilfracombe Field Club, contains a long list compiled by Campbell-Taylor of the beetles of this area. Lundy is included and accordingly many of the species are marked with an 'L' indicating their occurrence there. This list was taken directly from Blair (1931), the nomenclature remaining almost completely unaltered. There is no indication that Campbell-Taylor ever collected on Lundy. Acknowledgements for the source of the records go principally to Blair and again to Wollaston, Smith, Joy and Tomlin. A list of the Coleoptera found on Lundy but not on the North Devon mainland is included in the same publication. No doubt this could now be much shortened. Both Blair and Campbell-Taylor include a short habitat description with each species.

K.G.V. Smith, during a stay of only a few hours on Lundy, made a collection mainly of Diptera and some beetles, amongst which was a *Stenus* new to the island. More recently the Lundy Field Society in the 20th Annual Report (1969) published a list resulting from a major collection of beetles made on the island by Dr. Colin Welch in 1961, 63 and 67. Many more species were added to the list as a result of this work which is the only paper to appear in the Society's reports that carries details of the islands Coleoptera except for two species mentioned in the 2nd Annual Report (1948). Dr. Welch has kindly made available some of his material and a list of further species collected by himself but not included in his paper.

The present list also includes the hitherto unpublished results of three other collections from Lundy. These were made by C.M.F. von Hayek (British Museum Natural History), C. MacKechnie-Jarvis and myself. My own stay of eight days on Lundy in 1972 was made possible partly through the facilities of a grant extended by the Lundy Field Society.

Shortly before going to press Mr H. Last supplied me with the names of some Staphylinidae collected by himself on Lundy on 16th August 1950. One species, *Gabrius pennatus* Sharp, has not otherwise been recorded from there.

### EXPLANATION OF THE SPECIES LIST CHART

The following chart represents a complete list of the species of Coleoptera recorded to date from Lundy. It shows, amongst other details, the number of times each species has been found on the island and so helps distinguish those which appear to have become established from those that are perhaps less successful or are simply incidental visitors. The names that actually constitute the list of species are those against the left hand margin of the chart. The nomenclature agrees with the revised Check List of British Insects (Kloet and Hincks, in print). Inset from the left hand margin are the other names by which species listed have appeared in past publications on the Coleoptera of Lundy. Some of these names are straight forward synonyms and some stem from earlier misidentifications and are now placed under the correct name whilst others have resulted from previously published misinterpretations of earlier names as explained in the introduction. All these names are marked on the chart under the writers that used them in the process of recording the beetle fauna of Lundy. It is again pointed out here that Wollaston and Smith did not include the species authors with the names on their lists, however, it is considered unnecessary to make separate entries for these on the present chart if the same name including author is entered for a later record. It must also be remembered when referring to the chart that Blair and Campbell-Taylor were not collectors, species marked below their names represent repeated records and not fresh ones. Except for those specimens from the Joy collection seen during the course of this work there is no way of assessing which of the species recorded by Wollaston were also found by Joy since the latter combined both lists distinguishing only the species which he himself added to the total.

The collectors and recorders concerned are listed by their initials across the top of each page of the chart in chronological order of their respective publications. They are as follows:-

TVW . . . . .	T.V. Wollaston	GDHC . . . . .	G.D. Hale Carpenter including
FS . . . . .	F. Smith		C. Elton
FAW . . . . .	F.A. Walker	JEC-T. . . . .	J.E. Campbell-Taylor
NHJ. . . . .	N.H. Joy	CMFvH. . . . .	C.M.F. von Hayek
M & D . . . . .	R.S. Mitford and	KGVS . . . . .	K.G.V. Smith
	H.St. J. Donisthorpe	CMK-J . . . . .	C. MacKechnie-Jarvis
WSB . . . . .	W.S. Bristowe	RCW . . . . .	R.C. Welch
KGB . . . . .	K.G. Blair	MJDB. . . . .	M.J.D. Brendell

Each record is marked on the chart by one of the following letters:-

P = published record of a species regarded in print by the collector as new to Lundy.

P = published record of a species that was already known from Lundy.

M = First published record of a species hitherto unknown from Lundy.

M = Manuscript record of a species already known from Lundy.

A record followed by an asterisk indicates that the original material has been examined during the preparation of the present list and the identification checked. Notes relevant to certain entries on the chart can be found by referring to the numbered passages at the end by the corresponding number entered in the right hand margin of the chart. Species authors are only given in full for the main entries on the chart, the remainder are abbreviated as published in the

original lists. Names that are here deleted from the Lundy list are enclosed in square brackets. Species recorded from Lundy but whose occurrence is treated with some doubt are marked thus: '-?'.  
 The following table shows the months in which specimens were collected and the years of field work and publication.

Collector	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Year of field work.	Year of publication.
	T.V.Wollaston						●							1844
"						●							1845	1847
F.Smith							●						1869	1869
"							●						1874	1874
F.A.Walker							●						1888	1890
N.H.Joy								●					1905	1905, 1906
"			●										1906	1906, 1907, 1908
"	●												1909	1909
R.S.Mitford and H.Donisthorpe						●							1913	1913
C.Elton								●					1927	1943 (in Hale Carpenter)
W.S.Bristowe							●						1928	1931
G.D.Hale Carpenter									●				1942	1943
H.Last									●				1950	--
C.M.F. vonHayek									●				1953	--
"			●										1954	--
K.G.V.Smith									●				1957	1958
R.C.Welch							●						1961	1969
"					●								1963	1969
C.Mac Kechnie-Jarvis						●	●						1966	--
R.C.Welch					●								1967	1969
M.J.D.Brendell							●						1972	--

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

My sincere thanks go to the many people who have supplied me with information, records, specimens and advice during the course of this work. It is regrettable that the limitations of space forbid a more personal acknowledgement.

	TVW	FS	FAW	NHJ	M&D	WSB	KGB	GDHC	JEC-T	CMFVH	KGVS	CMK-J	RCW	MJDB
<b>CICINDELIDAE</b>														
<i>Cicindela campestris</i> Linnaeus	P	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	P	M*
<b>CARABIDAE</b>														
[ <i>Calosoma sycophanta</i> (Linnaeus)]	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
[ <i>Carabus monilis</i> Fabricius]	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	2
<i>C. granulatus</i> Linnaeus	P	-	-	P	-	-	P	P	P	M*	-	M	-	M*
<i>C. nemoralis</i> Müller	P	-	-	P	-	-	P	P	P	M*	-	-	P	-
<i>Leistus fulvibarbis</i> Dejean	-	-	-	P*	-	-	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-
<i>L. ferrugineus</i> (Linnaeus)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	-
<i>Nebria brevicollis</i> (Fabricius)	-	P	-	P	-	-	P	P	P	M*	-	-	-	-
<i>N. salina</i> Fairmaire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M*	-	-	-	-
<i>Notophilus aquaticus</i> (Linnaeus)	P	-	-	P*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
<i>N. germnyi</i> Fauvel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>N. palustris</i> Duft.	-	-	-	P*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
<i>N. hypocrita</i> Spaeth.	-	-	-	P*	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
<i>N. palustris</i> (Duftschmid)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M*	-	-	-	-
<i>N. substriatus</i> Waterhouse	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-
<i>N. biguttatus</i> (Fabricius)	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	M* 5
<i>N. striatus</i>	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Loricera pilicornis</i> (Fabricius)	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	M*
<i>Clivina fossor</i> (Linnaeus)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	P	-
<i>Dyschirius globosus</i> (Herbst)	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	M*
<i>Bembidion lampros</i> (Herbst)	-	-	-	P*	P	-	P	P	P	M*	-	-	M	6
<i>B. properans</i> Stephens	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	-
<i>B. harpaloides</i> Serville	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M*
<i>B. unicolor</i> Chaudoir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M*	-	-	-	-
<i>B. mannerheimi</i> Sahl.	-	-	-	-	P*	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Trechus quadristriatus</i> (Schrank)	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
<i>T. minutus</i> F.	P	-	-	P*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>T. substriatus</i> Schr. (= <i>minutus</i> F.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>T. obtusus</i> Erichson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-
[ <i>T. fulvus</i> Dejean]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
[ <i>Panagaeus bipustulatus</i> (Fabricius)]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	8
<i>Badister bipustulatus</i> (Fabricius)	P	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
<i>Harpalus aeneus</i> (Fabricius)	P	-	-	P	-	-	P	P	P	-	-	M	-	-
<i>H. latus</i> (Linnaeus)	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-
<i>H. limbatus</i>	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>H. latus v. erythrocephalus</i> (Fabricius)	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-
<i>H. rubripes</i> (Duftschmid)	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
[ <i>H. honestus</i> (Duftschmid)]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
<i>H. rufitarsis</i> (Duftschmid)	-	-	-	M*	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	9
<i>H. annulicornis</i>	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>H. honestus</i> Duft.	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>H. attenuatus</i> Stephens	-	-	-	P*	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	P	-
<i>H. neglectus</i> Serville	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	10
<i>H. tardus</i> (Panzer)	-	-	-	P*	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
<i>H. anxius</i> (Duftschmid)	-	-	-	P*	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
[ <i>H. puncticollis</i> (Paykull)]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
<i>Ophonus puncticollis</i>	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>H. rufibarbis</i> (Fabricius)	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
<i>Ophonus rufibarbis</i> F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Harpalus brevicollis</i> Dej.	-	-	-	M*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>H. schaubergerianus</i> Puel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P*	-
[ <i>H. schaubergerianus</i> Puel]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
<i>H. ruficola</i> Sturm	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>H. rufipes</i> (Degeer)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M*	-	-	P	-
<i>H. ruficornis</i> F.	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Ophonus pubescens</i> Müll.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Pseudophonus pubescens</i> Müll.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Acupalpus dubius</i> Schilsky	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M*	-	-	-	-
<i>A. exiguus v. luridus</i> Dej.	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>A. luridus</i> Dej.	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Bradycellus ruficollis</i> (Stephens)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	-
<i>B. similis</i> Dej.	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
[ <i>B. distinctus</i> (Dejean)]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
<i>B. sharpi</i> Joy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M*
<i>B. distinctus</i> Dej.	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	13
<i>B. verbasci</i> (Duftschmid)	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	M*
<i>Trechus fulvus</i> Dej.	P	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	7
<i>T. lapidosus</i> Daws.	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>B. harpalinus</i> (Serville)	-	-	-	P*	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	M* 10
<i>Anisodactylus binotatus</i> (Fabricius)	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Amara plebeja</i> (Gyllenhal)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>A. plebeja</i> Gyll.	P	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>A. plebeja</i> Gyll.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
<i>A. ovata</i> (Fabricius)	-	-	-	P*	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	P	-
<i>A. convexior</i> Stephens	P	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
<i>A. continua</i> Th.	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>A. lunicollis</i> Schiöde	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
<i>A. aenea</i> (Degeer)	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	P	P	M*	-	M	P	-

	TWW	FS	FAW	NHJ	M&D	WSB	KGB	GDHC	JEC-T	CMFvH	KGVS	CMK-J	RCW	MJDB
<i>A. trivialis</i> Gyll.	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>A. familiaris</i> (Duftschmid)	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	M*
<i>A. tibialis</i> (Paykull)	-	-	-	P*	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	M*
<i>A. aulica</i> (Panzer)	-	-	-	P*	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	M	-
<i>Stomias pumicatus</i> (Panzer)	-	-	-	P*	-	-	-	-	-	M*	-	-	-	-
<i>Pterostichus versicolor</i> Sturm	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Poecilus versicolor</i>	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Pterostichus coerulescens</i> L.	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
<i>P. niger</i> (Schaller)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>P. melanarius</i> (Illiger)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M*	-	-	-	M*
<i>Omaseus affinis</i>	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M*
<i>Pterostichus vulgaris</i> L.	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	P	P	-	-	-	P	-
<i>Feronia melanaria</i> (Ill.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>P. nigrita</i> (Paykull) (F. of auct. Brit.)	-	P	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	M	-	-
<i>Feronia nigrita</i> (F.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>P. minor</i> (Gyllenhal)	-	-	-	P*	-	-	P	P	P	M*	-	-	-	-
<i>P. strenuus</i> (Panzer)	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	P	P	M*	-	-	-	M*
<i>Argutor erythropus</i>	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Feronia strenua</i> (Pz.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-
<i>P. diligens</i> Sturm	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-
<i>P. madidus</i> (Fabricius)	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Steropus madidus</i>	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Abax parallelepipedus</i> (Piller & Mitterpacher)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M*	-	-	P	M*
<i>Pterostichus striola</i> F.	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Abax striola</i> F.	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>A. ater</i> Vill.	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Calathus fuscipes</i> (Goeze)	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	P	P	-	-	-	P	M*
<i>C. cisteloides</i> Pz.	-	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	M*	-	-	-	-
<i>C. melanocephalus</i> (Linnaeus)	P	-	-	P*	-	P	P	-	P	M*	-	M	-	M*
<i>C. mollis</i> (Marsham)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-
<i>C. piceus</i> (Marsham)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M*
<i>Pristonychus terricola</i> (Herbst)	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Laemostenus terricola</i> Hbst.	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Synuchus nivalis</i> (Panzer)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M*
<i>Olisthopus rotundatus</i> (Paykull)	P	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	M*	-	-	P	-
<i>Agonum marginatum</i> Linnaeus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-
<i>A. muelleri</i> (Herbst)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	M*
[ <i>A. viduum</i> (Panzer)]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
<i>A. moestum</i> Duftschmid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Anchomenus moestus</i>	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
<i>A. viduus</i> Pz.	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Agonum viduum</i> Pz.	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>A. viduum</i> v. <i>moestum</i> Dufts.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	P	-	-	-	-	-
<i>A. albipes</i> (Fabricius)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M*	-	-	-	M*
<i>Anchomenus pallipes</i>	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>A. albipes</i> F.	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Agonum ruficornis</i> Goez.	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
<i>A. dorsale</i> (Pontoppidan)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	M	-
<i>Anchomenus dorsalis</i> Pont.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>A. fuliginosum</i> (Panzer)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	M*	-	-	-	M*
<i>Anchomenus fuliginosus</i> Pz.	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	M*
<i>Demetrias atricapillus</i> (Linnaeus)	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Dromius linearis</i> (Olivier)	P	P	-	P	-	-	P	P	P	M*	P	M	M	-
<i>D. melanocephalus</i> Dejean	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	P	P	M*	-	-	-	-
<i>D. notatus</i> Stephens	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	P	-
<i>D. nigriventris</i> Th.	-	-	-	P*	-	-	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Metabletus foveatus</i> (Fourcroy)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M*	-	M	P	-
<i>Dromius foveolus</i>	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Metabletus foveola</i> Gyll.	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>HALIPLIDAE</b>														
<i>Haliplus lineatocollis</i> (Marsham)	P	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	M*	-	-	-	-
<b>DYTISCIDAE</b>														
<i>Laccophilus minutus</i> (Linnaeus)	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
<i>L. obscurus</i> Pz.	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Hygrotus inaequalis</i> (Fabricius)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M*	-	-	-	M*
<i>Hydroporus discretus</i> Fairmaire	-	-	-	P*	-	-	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-
<i>H. erythrocephalus</i> (Linnaeus)	P	-	-	P	-	-	P	P	P	M*	-	-	-	M*
<i>H. gyllenhalii</i> Schiödt	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	M*	-	-	-	M*
<i>H. rufifrons</i> Dufts.	P	-	-	P	-	-	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	16
<i>H. piceus</i> Steph.	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-
<i>H. longulus</i> Mulsant	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	M*	-	-	-	M*
<i>H. celatus</i> Clk.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	P	-	-	-	-	-
<i>H. memnonius</i> Nicolai	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	P	P	-	-	M	-	-
<i>H. jugularis</i> Bab.	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>H. nigrita</i> (Fabricius)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M*
<i>H. palustris</i> (Linnaeus)	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-
[ <i>H. planus</i> (Fabricius)]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>H. pubescens</i> (Gyllenhal)	-	-	-	M*	P	-	-	-	-	M*	-	M	-	M*
<i>H. planus</i> F.	P	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	17

	TVW	FS	FAW	NHJ	MBD	WSB	KGB	GDHC	JEC-T	CFM/MH	KGVS	CMK-J	RCW	MJDB
[ <i>H. rufifrons</i> (Müller) (= Duftschmid, 1805)]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
<i>H. tessellatus</i> Drapiez	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>H. lituratus</i> F.	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Agabus bipustulatus</i> (Linnaeus)	-	P	-	P	-	P	-	-	P	M*	-	-	-	M*
<i>A. chalconatus</i> (Panzer)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
<i>Colymbetes chalconotus</i> (sic)	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Agabus chalconotus</i> Pz. (sic)	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
<i>A. guttatus</i> (Paykull)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	V*
<i>A. melanocornis</i> Zimmermann	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M*	-	-	-	M*
<i>A. nebulosus</i> (Forster)	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	18
<i>Colymbetes nebulosus</i>	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Ilybius quadriguttatus</i> (Lar cordaire & Boisduval)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
<i>Colymbetes fuscus</i> (Linnaeus)	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Acilius sulcatus</i> (Linnaeus)	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
<b>GYRINIDAE</b>														
[ <i>Gyrinus natator</i> (Linnaeus)]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
<i>G. substriatus</i> Stephens	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	M*
<i>G. natator</i> Scop.	-	-	-	P*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
<i>G. natator</i> L.	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
<b>HYDRAENIDAE</b>														
<i>Ochthebius subintegar</i> ssp. <i>lejolisi</i> Mulsant & Rey	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Limnebius truncatellus</i> (Thunberg)	-	P	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	M*	-	-	-	M*
<i>L. ater</i>	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>HYDROPHILIDAE</b>														
[ <i>Helophorus aquaticus</i> (Linnaeus)]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
<i>H. brevipalpis</i> Bedel	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M*
<i>Helophorus griseus</i>	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
<i>Atractelophorus brevipalpis</i> Bed.	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Helophorus affinis</i> Marsh.	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
<i>H. flavipes</i> (Fabricius)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M*
<i>Helophorus granularis</i>	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
<i>Helophorus aeneipennis</i> Th.	-	-	-	P	P	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
<i>H. grandis</i> Illiger	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
<i>Helophorus grandis</i>	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Helophorus aquaticus</i> L.	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Megalelophorus aquaticus</i> L.	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
[ <i>H. griseus</i> Herbst = <i>affinis</i> (Marsham)]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
[ <i>H. obscurus</i> Mulsant = <i>aeneipennis</i> Thomson]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
<i>Sphaeridium bipustulatum</i> Fabricius	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
<i>S. bipustulatum</i> v. <i>semistriatum</i> Cast.	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
<i>S. lunatum</i> Fabricius	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M*
<i>S. scarabaeoides</i> L.	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	P	-
<i>Cercyon analis</i> (Paykull)	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
<i>C. flavipes</i> F.	-	-	-	P*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
<i>C. haemorrhoidalis</i> F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
<i>C. atomarius</i> (Fabricius)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-
<i>C. piceum</i>	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>C. haemorrhoidalis</i> F.	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
<i>C. impressus</i> Sturm	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
[ <i>C. convexiusculus</i> Stephens]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	23
<i>C. depressus</i> Stephens	-	-	-	P*	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	M*
<i>C. granarius</i> Erichson	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
<i>C. haemorrhoidalis</i> (Fabricius)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	M*
<i>C. littorale</i> (Gyllenhal)	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	M	-	21
<i>C. ruficornis</i>	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>C. melanocephalus</i> (Linnaeus)	-	-	-	P*	-	-	P	-	P	M*	-	-	P	M*
<i>C. pygmaeus</i> (Illiger)	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	P	M*
<i>C. fuscescens</i>	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M*
<i>C. quisquilius</i> (Linnaeus)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>C. terminatus</i> (Marsham)	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	P	-
[ <i>C. tristis</i> (Illiger)]	-	-	-	P*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
<i>C. unipunctatus</i> (Linnaeus)	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
<i>C. ustulatus</i> (Preyßler)	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
<i>C. haemorrhous</i> Gyll.	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Megasternum obscurum</i> (Marsham)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M*	P	M	P	M*
<i>C. stercorarium</i>	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>C. bolitophagum</i> (sic)	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
<i>Megasternum bolitophagum</i> Marsh.	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Cercyon tristis</i> Ill.	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	M	M*
<i>Cryptopleurum minutum</i> (Fabricius)	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
<i>C. atomarium</i> Ol.	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Paracymus scutellaris</i> (Rosenhauer)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M*
<i>Hydrobius fuscipes</i> (Linnaeus)	-	-	-	P*	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	M*
<i>Anacaena globulus</i> (Paykull)	-	-	-	P*	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	M*
<i>A. limbata</i> (Fabricius)	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	M*
<i>Laccobius atratus</i> (Rottenburg)	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	M*
<i>L. minutus</i> (Linnaeus)	-	P	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	M*
<i>L. sinuatus</i> Motschulsky	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-

	TW	FS	FAW	NHJ	M&D	WSB	KBG	GDHC	JEC-T	CMFvH	KGVS	CMK-J	RCW	MJDB	
[ <i>L. striatulus</i> (Fabricius)]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
<i>L. nigriceps</i> Thoms.	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Helochares obscurus</i> (Müller)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M*	-	-	-	M*	26
<i>H. punctatus</i> Shp.	-	-	-	P*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>H. griseus</i> Fab.	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Enochrus quadripunctatus</i> (Herbst)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M*	-	-	-	M*	
<i>Philydrus melanocephalus</i> Ol.	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>P. fuscipennis</i> Th.	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Chaetarthria seminulum</i> (Herbst)	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	M*	-	-	-	M*	
<i>C. seminulum</i> Pk.	-	-	-	P*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Berosus luridus</i> (Linnaeus)	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Laccobius globosus</i>	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
<b>HISTERIDAE</b>															
<i>Saprinus semistriatus</i> (Scriba)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>S. nitidulus</i> Pk.	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Gnathonus nanus</i> (Scriba)	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>G. punctulatus</i> Th.	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Hister unicolor</i> Linnaeus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	M*	
<i>Margarinotus cadaverinus</i> (Hoffmann)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M*	
<i>Hister cadaverinus</i> Hoff.	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>M. purpurascens</i> (Herbst)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	
<i>Peranus bimaculatus</i> (Linnaeus)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Hister bimaculatus</i> L.	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>PTILIIDAE</b>															
<i>Ptenidium fuscicorne</i> Erichson	-	-	-	P*	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	M	-	-	
<i>P. nitidum</i> (Heer)	-	-	-	P*	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Antisarthria minutissima</i> ?	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Ptenidium nitidulum</i> Heer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	
<i>P. pusillum</i> (Gyllenhal)	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	M*	-	-	P	-	
<i>P. evanescens</i> Marsh.	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Acrotichis fascicularis</i> (Herbst)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	
<i>Trichopteryx fascicularis</i> Hbst.	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>A. fratercula</i> (Mathews)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	
<i>A. grandicollis</i> (Mannerheim)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Trichopteryx grandicollis</i> Mann	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>T. grandicollis</i> Marsh.	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>A. intermedia</i> (Gillmeister)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	
<b>LEIODIDAE</b>															
<i>Leiodes calcarata</i> (Erichson)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M*	
<i>Anisotoma calcarata</i> Er	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>L. litura</i> Stephens	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	
( <i>L. rufa</i> ?)	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
<i>Aquitudium laevigatum</i> Erichson	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	M	-	-	
<i>Ptomaphagus medius</i> Rey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Catops sericatus</i> Chaud.	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Ptomaphagus subvillosus</i> v. <i>sericatus</i> Chaud.	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>P. subvillosus</i> (Goeze)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	M*	-	-	-	-	
<i>Choleva agilis</i> (Illiger)	-	-	-	P*	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Sciodreporides humata</i> (Spence)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M*	
<i>S. watsoni</i> (Spence)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M*	-	-	-	M*	
<i>Choleva watsoni</i> Spence	-	-	-	P*	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Sciodrepa watsoni</i> Spence	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	P	-	
<i>Catops chrysomeloides</i> (Panzer)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	M*	
<i>Choleva chrysomeloides</i> Pz.	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>C. fuliginosus</i> Erichson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M*	-	-	P	M*	
<i>C. fuscus</i> (Panzer)	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Choleva fusca</i> Pz.	-	-	-	P*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>C. mono</i> (Fabricius)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	
<i>C. nigrilus</i> Erichson	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Choleva nigrila</i> Er.	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>SILPHIDAE</b>															
<i>Nicrophorus humator</i> (Gleditsch)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M*	
<i>Nicrophorus humator</i>	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>N. humator</i> Goez.	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	P	-	
<i>N. investigator</i> Zetterstedt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M*	29
<i>Nicrophorus vestigator</i> Hers.	P	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	
[ <i>N. vestigator</i> Herschel]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
<i>Thanatophilus rugosus</i> (Linnaeus)	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	M*	-	-	P	M*	
<i>Silpha rugosa</i> L.	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Aclypea opaca</i> (Linnaeus)	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Silpha opaca</i> L.	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Silpha atrata</i> Linnaeus	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	M*	-	-	-	-	
<i>Phosphuga atrata</i> L.	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>S. tristis</i> Illiger	P	-	-	P*	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	M*	
<b>SCYDMAENIDAE</b>															
<i>Neuraphes angulatus</i> (Müller, P.W.J. & Kunze)	-	-	-	P*	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	

	TWV	FS	FAW	NHJ	MED	WSB	KGB	GDHC	JEC-T	CMFVH	KGVS	CMK-J	RCW	MJDB
Scydmorephes sparshalli (Denny)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neuraphes sparshalli Den.	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stenichnus collaris (Müller, P.W.J. & Kunze)	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	P	-
Scydmaenus collaris Müll.	-	-	-	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
[ S. pusillus (Müller, P.W.J. & Kunze) ]	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	30
S. scutellaris (Müller, P.W.J. & Kunze)	-	-	-	-	P*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scydmaenus scutellaris Müll.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S. pusillus Müll.	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
[ Scydmaenus sp. ? ]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
<b>STAPHYLINIDAE</b>														
Metopsia retusa (Stephens)*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phloeobium clypeatum Müll.	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
Megarthus depressus (Paykull)	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	P	M*
M. affinis Miller	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
M. denticollis (Beck)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M*	-	-
M. hemipterus (Illiger)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-
Proteinus ovalis Stephens	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
P. brachypterus (Fabricius)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-
Acrolocha sulcula (Stephens)	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
Homalium striatum Gr.	-	-	-	-	P*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Omalius laeviusculus Gyllenhal	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	P	M*
Homalium laeviusculus Gyll.	-	-	-	-	P*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
O. rivulare (Paykull)	-	P	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
Homalium rivulare Pk.	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
O. allardi Fairmaire	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
Homalium allardi Fairm.	-	-	-	-	P*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
O. excavatum Stephens	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
Homalium excavatum Steph.	-	-	-	-	P*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Xylodromus concinnus (Marsham)	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	M*
Homalium concinnum Marsh.	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phlorinum sordidum (Stephens)	-	-	-	-	P*	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	P	-
Micralymma marinum (Stroem)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M. brevipenne Gyll.	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesteva punctata Erichson	-	-	-	-	P*	-	P	-	P	M*	-	-	-	-
L. heeri Fauvel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M*	-	-	-	-
Carpelimus elongatulus Erichson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trogophloeus elongatulus Er.	-	-	-	-	P*	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
Anotylus rugosus (Fabricius)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oxytelus rugosus F.	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
A. mutator (Lohse)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M*
A. sculpturatus (Gravenhorst)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-
A. complanatus (Erichson)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M*	-	-	-	-
Oxytelus complanatus Fr.	-	-	-	-	P*	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	P	32
A. tetracarinatus (Block)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	M*
Oxytelus depressus	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
O. tetracarinatus Block	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
Oxytelus sculptus Gravenhorst	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bledius opacus (Block)	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stenus guynemeri Du Val	-	-	-	-	P*	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	P	M*
S. clavicornis (Scopoli)	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	M*
S. boops Gyll.	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S. speculator Lac.	-	-	-	-	P*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S. rogeri Kraatz	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	M*	-	-	-	M*
S. providus v. rogeri Kr.	-	-	-	-	P*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M*
S. boops Ljungh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	M*
S. bupthalmus Gr.	-	-	-	-	P*	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
S. nanus Stephens	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	P	-
S. declaratus Er	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S. brunneipes Stephens	-	-	-	-	P*	-	P	-	P	-	M	-	P	-
S. latifrons Erichson	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
S. fulvicornis Stephens	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
S. paganus Er.	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S. cicindeloides (Schaller)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	M*
S. flavipes Stephens	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
S. nitidusculus Stephens	-	-	-	-	P*	-	P	-	P	M*	-	-	-	M*
S. impressus Germar	-	-	-	-	P*	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	M*
S. impressus (Erichson)	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S. erichsoni Rye	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S. ossium Stephens	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
S. ossium v. insularis Joy	-	-	-	-	P*	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
Euaesthetus bipunctatus (Ljungh)	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	33
Euaesthetus scaber Gr.	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E. ruficapillus Boisdual & Lacordaire	-	-	-	-	P*	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	33
E. laeviusculus Mannerheim	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	33
Paederus riparius (Linnaeus)	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	P	-
Astenus pulchellus (Heer)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sunius diversus Aub.	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A. lyonessius Joy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sunius angustatus Pk.	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Astenus angustatus Pk.	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-

\* (See P.M. Hammond in press)

	TVW	FS	FAW	NHJ	MBD	WSB	KGB	GDHC	JEC.T	CMF-VH	KGVS	CMK-J	RCW	MJDB
<i>Rugilus orbiculatus</i> (Paykull)												M		
<i>Stilicus affinis</i> Er.														
<i>S. orbiculatus</i> Pk.							P		P					
<i>R. erichsoni</i> (Fauvel)														
<i>Stilicus orbiculatus</i> Er.														
<i>S. erichsoni</i> Fauv.														
<i>Medon brunneus</i> (Erichson)														
<i>Lathrobium multipunctum</i> Gravenhorst					P								P	
<i>L. elongatum</i> (Linnaeus)					P		P		P					
<i>L. geminum</i> Kraatz					P									
<i>L. fulvipenne</i> Gravenhorst					P*		P		P					
<i>L. brunripes</i> (Fabricius)					P		P		P					
<i>Cryptobium fracticorne</i> (Paykull)														
<i>C. glaberrimum</i> Hbst.					P									
<i>Gyrophypnus fracticornis</i> (Muller)														M*
<i>Xantholinus punctulatus</i> Pk.									P					M*
<i>Xantholinus glabratus</i> (Gravenhorst)	P							P	P				P	
<i>X. linearis</i> (Olivier)									P			M	P	
<i>Gyrophypnus linearis</i>	P													
<i>X. longiventris</i> Heer									P					
<i>Othius punctulatus</i> (Goeze)									P					M*
<i>O. fulvipennis</i> F.														
<i>O. laevusculus</i> Stephens						P								
<i>O. melanocephalus</i> (Gravenhorst)							P		P			M		M*
<i>O. myrmecophilus</i> Kiesenwetter														M*
<i>Erichsonius cinerascens</i> (Gravenhorst)														
<i>Actobius cinerascens</i> Gr.									P					
<i>Philonthus splendens</i> (Fabricius)									P					
<i>P. intermedius</i> Boisduval & Lacordaire									P					
<i>P. aeratus</i>	P													
<i>P. laminatus</i> (Creutzer)									P					
<i>P. politus</i> (Linnaeus)														M*
<i>P. aeneus</i> Rossi									P					
<i>P. succicola</i> Thomson														M*
<i>P. atropius</i> (Gravenhorst)													P	
<i>P. sanguinolentus</i> (Gravenhorst)														M*
<i>P. cognatus</i> Streblos														P
<i>P. politus</i> F.														
<i>P. luscipennis</i> Manó									P					
<i>P. varius</i> (Gyllenhal)									P			M	P	M*
<i>P. marginatus</i> (Stroem)													P	
<i>P. marginatus</i> F.														
<i>P. granulatus</i> (Gmelin)														
<i>P. varians</i> (Paykull)									P				P	M*
<i>P. lituratus</i>	P													
<i>P. agilis</i> (Gravenhorst)									P					
<i>P. albipes</i> (Gravenhorst)									P					M*
<i>P. limetarius</i> (Gravenhorst)									P					
<i>P. cephalotes</i> (Gravenhorst)									P					M*
<i>P. sordidus</i> (Gravenhorst)														M*
<i>P. pachycephalus</i> Nordm.													P	
<i>P. nigrita</i> (Gravenhorst)									P					
<i>P. nigrita</i> Nordm.														
[ <i>P. micans</i> (Gravenhorst)]														34
<i>P. micantoides</i> Benick & Lohse														34
<i>P. micans</i> Gr.									P					
<i>Gabrus vernalis</i> (Gravenhorst)														
<i>Philonthus vernalis</i> Gr.									P					
<i>G. nigritulus</i> (Gravenhorst)													P	
<i>G. trossulus</i> (von Nordmann)														
<i>Philonthus trossulus</i> Nordm.									P					
<i>G. pennatus</i> Sharp														
<i>G. velox</i> Sharp														M*
<i>G. piliger</i> Rey ? (single ♀)														M*
<i>Cafius xantholoma</i> (Gravenhorst)									P				P	
<i>C. lateralis</i>	P													
<i>C. fucicola</i> (Curtis)													P	
<i>Staphylinus erythroperus</i> Linnaeus									P					
<i>S. olens</i> Muller									P		M*		M	M*
<i>Goenus olens</i>	P													
<i>Ocyopus olens</i> Müll.		P	P											
<i>S. aeneocephalus</i> Degeer									P					
<i>S. cupreus</i> Rossi														
<i>S. aeneocephalus</i>	P													
<i>Ocyopus cupreus</i> Ross.														
<i>Staphylinus aeneocephalus</i> DeG.									P					
<i>S. ater</i> Gravenhorst														
<i>Ocyopus ater</i> Gr.									P					
<i>S. compressus</i> Marsham.									P					
<i>Ocyopus compressus</i> Marsh.	P												P	
<i>Ontholestes murinus</i> (Linnaeus)									P					
<i>Leistotrophus murinus</i> L.														
<i>Creophilus maxillosus</i> (Linnaeus)													P	

	TW	FS	FAW	NHJ	M&D	WSB	KB	GDHC	JEC-T	CMFvH	KGVS	CMK-J	RCW	MJDB
Heterothops praeivus Erichson	-	-	-	P*	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
H. dissimilis (Gravenhorst)	-	-	-	P*	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
Quedius fulgidus (Fabricius 1792)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-
Q. mesomelinus (Marsham)	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	P	-
Q. fuliginosus (Gravenhorst)	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	P	M*
Q. tristis (Gravenhorst)	P	-	-	P	-	-	P	P	P	-	-	M	-	-
Q. molochinus (Gravenhorst)	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
Q. nigriceps Kraatz	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Q. maurorufus (Gravenhorst)	-	-	-	P*	-	-	P	-	P	M*	-	-	-	M*
Q. semiobscurus Marsham	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	P	-
Raphirus semiobscurus	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
Quedius rufipes Gr.	-	-	-	P*	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
Q. semiaeneus Stephens	-	-	-	P*	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	36
Q. nitipennis Stephens	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M*
Q. attenuatus Gyll.	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
Q. boops (Gravenhorst)	-	-	-	P*	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	M	-	M* 37
Raphirus boops	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M*
Mycetoporus lepidus (Gravenhorst)	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M. brunneus Marsh.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	P	-
M. angularis Mulsant & Rey	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bolitobius analis (Paykull)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Megacronus analis Pk.	-	-	-	P*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B. cingulatus (Mannerheim)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Megacronus cingulatus Man.	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sepedophilus marshami (Stephens)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M*	-	-	-	M*
S. nigripennis (Stephens)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M*
Conosoma lividum Er.	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conosomus lividus Er.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-
Tachyporus nitidulus (Fabricius)	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	M	M*
T. gracilis	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T. pyrropterus	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T. brunneus F.	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T. pusillus Gravenhorst	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	M*	-	M	-	M*
T. atriceps Stephens	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	M*
T. humerosus Er.	-	-	-	P*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T. tersus Erichson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M*
T. chrysomelinus (Linnaeus)	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	M*	-	-	P	M*
T. pallidus Sharp	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T. scutellaris Rye	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
T. hypnorum (Fabricius)	P	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	P	-
T. solutus Erichson	-	-	-	P*	-	-	-	-	P	M*	-	-	P	M*
T. merdarius	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38
T. formosus Matthews	-	-	-	P*	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
T. obtusus (Linnaeus)	P	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
Lamprinodes saginatus (Gravenhorst)	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
Lamprinus saginatus Gr.	-	-	-	P*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tachinus rufipes (Degeer)	-	-	-	P*	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	M*
T. signatus Gr.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-
T. marginellus (Fabricius)	-	-	-	P*	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	M	M*
T. corticinus Gravenhorst	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hypocyptus laeviusculus Mannerheim	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
Hypocyptus laeviusculus Mann.	-	-	-	P*	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	M*
Myllaena brevicornis (Matthews)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M. infusata Kraatz	-	-	-	P*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M. infusata Mat.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M. infusata Kunz.	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
Oligota pusillima (Gravenhorst)	-	-	-	P*	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
O. picipes Stephens	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
O. atomaria Er.	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
O. punctulata Heer	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	P	-
O. inflata (Mannerheim)	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalus complicans Westwood	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
Anomognathus cuspidatus (Erichson)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	-
Heterota plumbea (Waterhouse)	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	P	-
Alianta plumbea Wat.	-	-	-	P*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Autalia rivularis (Gravenhorst)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M*
Cordalia obscura (Gravenhorst)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M*
Falagria thoracica Curtis	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	P	-
Myrmecopora uvida (Erichson)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gnypeta carbonaria (Mannerheim)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G. labilis Er.	-	-	-	P*	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
G. rubrior Tottenham	-	-	-	M*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39
Callicerus obscurus Gravenhorst	-	-	-	P*	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
Amischa analis (Gravenhorst)	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	M*
Homalota analis Gr.	-	-	-	P*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sipalia circellaris (Gravenhorst)	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	M	-	M*
Homalota circellaris Gr.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nehemitropia sordida (Marsham)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Homalota sordida Marsh.	-	-	-	P*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Atheta sordida Marsh.	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
Dochmonota clancula (Erichson)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	TVW	FS	FAW	NHJ	M&D	WSB	KGB	GDHC	JEC-T	CMFVH	KGVS	CMK-J	RCW	MJDB
Homalota clancula Er.	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dinaraea angustula (Gyllenhal)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Homolota angustula Gyll.	-	-	-	P*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Atheta angustula Gyll.	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	M*
Atheta hygrotopora (Kraatz)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Homalota hygrotopora Kr.	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A. palustris (Kiesenwetter)	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
Homolota palustris Kies.	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A. Harwoodi Williams	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M*
A. nigricornis (Thomson)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Homalota nigricornis Th.	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A. amicula (Stephens)	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	M*
Homalota sericea Muls.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A. atricolor (Sharp)	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M*
A. indubia (Sharp)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	M*
A. trinotata (Kraatz)	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	M	-
Homalota trinotata Kr.	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A. fungi (Gravenhorst)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	M*
Homalota fungi Gr.	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A. muscorum (Brisout)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-
A. nigra (Kraatz)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	40
Homalota nigra Kr.	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Atheta zosteræ Th.	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
A. sordidula (Erichson)	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	P	-
Homalota sordidula Er.	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A. zosteræ (Thomson)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	M* 40
A. aquatica (Thomson)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M*
A. triangulum (Kraatz)	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
Homalota triangulum Kr.	-	-	-	P*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A. crassicornis (Fabricius)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M*
A. ravilla (Erichson)	-	-	-	M*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A. angusticollis (Thomson)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	41
A. atramentaria (Gyllenhal)	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	P	M*
Homalota atramentaria Gyll.	-	-	-	P*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A. cauta (Erichson)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-
A. ischnocera Thomson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	M*
A. macrocera (Thomson)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	M*
A. setigera (Sharp)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-
A. longicornis (Gravenhorst)	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	M	-	P	M*
Homalota longicornis Gr.	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A. vestita (Gravenhorst)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M*
Halobrecta flavipes Thomson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Atheta flavipes (Thoms.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-
Drusilla canaliculata (Fabricius)	-	-	-	P	P	-	P	-	P	-	M	-	P	-
Astilbus canaliculatus	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zyras limbatus (Paykull)	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
Myrmedonia limbata Pk.	-	-	-	P*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lomechusa emarginata (Paykull)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Atemeles emarginatus Pk.	-	-	-	P*	P	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
Tinotus morion (Gravenhorst)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	M*
Meotica exilis Erichson	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	42
Homalota exilis Er.	-	-	-	P*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oxypoda longiuscula (Gravenhorst)	-	-	-	P*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
O. elongatula Aub.	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
O. haemorrhoa Mannerheim	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	P	43
Crataraea suturalis (Mannerheim)	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
Microglossa suturalis Mann.	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aleochara curtula (Goeze)	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	P	M*
A. fuscipes F.	P	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A. sparsa Heer	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	P	-
A. succicola Th.	-	-	-	P*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A. lanuginosa Gravenhorst	P	-	-	P*	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	P	M*
A. albopilosa Bernhauer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	M*
A. cuniculorum Kraatz	-	-	-	P*	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	P	-
A. bipustulata (Linnaeus)	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	P	M*
A. nitida Gr.	P	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
[A. grisea Kraatz]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44
A. algarum Fauvel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	M*
A. obscura Gravenhorst	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44
Polystoma obscura	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aleochara grisea Kr.	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
<b>PSELAPHIDAE</b>														
Biblioplectus ambiguus (Reichenbach)	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
Euplectus ambiguus Reichb.	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tychus niger (Paykull)	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
Bryaxis bulbifer (Reichenbach)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bythinus bulbifer Reichb.	-	-	-	P*	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
B. puncticollis (Denny)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bythinus puncticollis Den.	-	-	-	P*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B. validus Aub.	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-

	TVW	FS	FAW	NHJ	M&D	WSB	KGB	GDHC	JEC-T	CMFVH	KGVS	CMK-J	RCW	MJDB
Brachygluta fossulata (Reichenbach)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M*
Reichenbachia juncorum (Leach)	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	M*	-	-	-	M*
Bryaxis juncorum Leach	-	-	-	P*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pselaphus heisei Herbst	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
<b>GEOTRUPIDAE</b>														
Typhaeus typhoeus (Linnaeus)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	-
T. vulgaris	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Geotrupes typhoeus L.	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
Geotrupes mutator (Marsham)	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
G. stercorarius (Linnaeus)	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	M*	-	-	P	M*
G. stercorosus (Scriba)	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	M*	-	M	-	M*
G. sylvaticus Pz.	P	-	-	P*	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
<b>SCARABAEIDAE</b>														
<i>Aphodiinae</i>														
Colobopterus erraticus (Linnaeus)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M*	-	-	-	-
Aphodius erraticus L.	-	-	-	P*	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
C. fossor (Linnaeus)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M*	-	-	-	M*
Aphodius fossor L.	P	-	-	P*	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
Aphodius ater (Degeer)	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M*	-	-	P	M*
A. depressus (Kugelann)	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	M*	-	-	-	-
A. fimetarius (Linnaeus)	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	M*	-	-	-	M*
A. foetens (Fabricius)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M*
A. luridus (Fabricius)	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
A. luridus v. nigripes F.	-	-	-	P*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A. depressus v. nigripes Steph.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	45
A. pusillus (Herbst)	-	-	-	P*	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
A. rufipes (Linnaeus)	-	-	-	P*	-	P	P	-	P	M*	-	M	-	M*
A. sphacelatus (Panzer)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M*	-	-	P	M*
A. punctatosulcatus Sturm	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Melolonthinae</i>														
Serica brunnea (Linnaeus)	P	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	M*
<i>Cetoniinae</i>														
Cetonia aurata (Linnaeus)	P	P	-	P	P	-	P	P	P	-	-	-	P	M*
<b>DASCILLIDAE</b>														
Dascillus cervinus (Linnaeus)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	46
<b>CLAMBIDAE</b>														
Calyptromerus dubius (Marsham)	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	M	-
Clambus armadillo (Degeer)	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
C. pubescens Redtenbacher	-	-	-	P*	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
<b>SCIRTIDAE</b>														
Cyphon hilaris Nyholm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M*
<b>BYRRHIDAE</b>														
Simplocaria semistriata (Fabricius)	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
Cytilus sericeus (Forster)	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
C. varius F.	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Byrrhus fasciatus (Forster)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M*
B. pilula Linnaeus	P	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
<b>DRYOPIDAE</b>														
[Dryops auriculatus (Fourcroy)]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47
D. luridus (Erichson)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M*	-	-	-	M* 47
Parnus prolefericornis (sic)	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P. prolifericornis F.	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dryops auriculatus Geoff.	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
<b>ELATERIDAE</b>														
Agrypnus murinus (Linnaeus)	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M*	-	-	-	-
Lacon murinus L.	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
Adelocera murina L.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-
Cardiophorus erichsoni Buysson	-	-	-	P*	P	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
Melanotus rufipes (Herbst)	-	-	-	P	P	P	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
M. fulvipes	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-Athous haemorrhoidalis (Fabricius)	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	P	M* 48
Aplotarsus haemorrhoidalis	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A. vittatus (Fabricius)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M*
Selatosomus aeneus (Linnaeus)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M*	-	-	-	-
Corymbites aeneus L.	-	-	-	-	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prosternon tessellatum (Linnaeus)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M*	-	-	P	M*
Lepidotus holosericeus	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corymbites holosericeus F.	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prosternon holosericeus Ol.	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
Agriotes acuminatus (Stephens)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-
A. lineatus (Linnaeus)	P	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	M*	-	-	-	M*

	TWV	FS	FAW	NHJ	MBD	WSB	KGB	GDHC	JEC-T	CMFvH	KGVS	CMK-J	RCW	MJDB
A. obscurus (Linnaeus)	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	M*	-	-	P	M*
A. pallidulus (Illiger)	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	P	M*	-	-	-	-
A. sputator (Linnaeus)	P	-	-	P*	-	-	P	-	P	M*	-	-	-	-
Dalopius marginatus (Linnaeus)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	M*
Dolopius marginatus L.	P	-	-	P*	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
Adrastus nitidulus (Marsham)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A. limbatus F.	P	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
<b>CANTHARIDAE</b>														
Cantharis cryptica Ashe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telephorus bicolor F.	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49
[C. decipiens Baudi]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48
Telephorus haemorrhoidalis F.	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metacantharis haemorrhoidalis F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
C. rufa Linnaeus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	50
C. lituratus Fall.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhagonycha femoralis (Brulle)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
R. limbata Th.	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
R. fulva (Scopoli)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	P	M*
Telephorus melanurus	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
R. testacea (Linnaeus) ?	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	48
Telephorus testaceus ?	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malthinus serrepunctatus Kiesenwetter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M*
M. fasciatus Ol.	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-
<b>ANOBIIDAE</b>														
Anobium punctatum (Degeer)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	M*
Ptilinus pectinicornis (Linnaeus)	P	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
<b>PTINIDAE</b>														
Ptinus fur (Linnaeus)	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P. sexpunctatus Pz	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	51
[P. sexpunctatus Panzer]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51
<b>CLERIDAE</b>														
Necrobia violacea (Linnaeus)	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	M*
<b>MELYRIDAE</b>														
Psilothrix viridicoeruleus (Fourcroy)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dasytes caeruleus	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Psilothrix nobilis Ill	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P. cyaneus Ol.	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	P	-
<b>NITIDULIDAE</b>														
Kateretes rufilabris (Latreille)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	M*
Cateretes juncei	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cercus rufilabris Lat	-	-	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cateretes rufilabris Latr	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brachypterus rufilabris Latr	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
Brachypterus (Stephens)	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	P	M*
Cateretes glaber	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brachypterus pubescens Er	-	-	-	P*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B. urticae (Fabricius)	-	-	-	P*	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	M	P	M* 52
Cateretes pyrrhopus	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brachypterus pulicarius (Linnaeus)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heterostomus pulicarius L.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-
Meligethes aeneus (Fabricius)	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	52
M. urticae	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M. exilis Sturm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M*	-	-	-	-
M. lugubris Sturm	-	-	P	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
M. obscurus Erichson	-	-	-	P*	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	P	-
M. umbrosus Sturm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	P	-	-	-	-	-
M. viridescens (Fabricius)	P	-	-	P*	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	M	P	-
Epuraea aestiva (Linnaeus) ?	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53
Nitidula aestiva	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Epuraea depressa Ill.	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
Nitidula bipunctata (Linnaeus)	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
N. bipustulata L.	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N. rufipes (Linnaeus)	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
Omosita colon (Linnaeus)	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	P	M*
O. discoidea (Fabricius)	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
<b>RHIZOPHAGIDAE</b>														
Monotoma brevicollis Aube	-	-	-	P*	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	54
<b>CRYPTOPHAGIDAE</b>														
Cryptophagus cellaris (Scopoli)	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
C. laticollis Lucas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	M*
C. affinis Stm.	-	-	-	P*	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
C. pilosus Gyllenhal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-
C. pseudodontatus Bruce	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-

	TWV	FS	FAW	NHJ	M&D	WSB	KGB	GDHC	JEC-T	CMFVH	KGVS	CMK-J	RCW	MJDB
<i>C. saginatus</i> Sturm	-	-	-	P*	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
<i>C. scutellatus</i> Newman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
<i>C. bicolor</i> Sturm	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>C. setulosus</i> Sturm	-	-	-	P*	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Micrambe vini</i> (Panzer)	-	-	-	P*	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	M*
<i>M. villosa</i> (Heer) (= <i>vini</i> Pz.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-
<i>Atomaria apicalis</i> Erichson	-	-	-	P*	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	M	P	M*
<i>A. atricapilla</i> Stephens	P	-	-	P*	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	M	P	M*
<i>A. berolinensis</i> Kraatz	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	M*	-	-	-	-
<i>A. bicolor</i> Er.	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
<i>A. fuscata</i> (Schoenherr)	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
<i>A. fuscipes</i> (Gyllenhal)	P	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	P	-
<i>A. lewisi</i> Reitter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-
<i>A. munda</i> Erichson	-	-	-	P*	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	P	-
<i>A. ruficornis</i> (Marsham)	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Ootyplus globosus</i> (Waltl)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-
<i>Ephistemus globulus</i> (Paykull)	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	M	P	-
<i>E. gyrinoides</i> Marsh.	-	-	-	P*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>PHALACRIDAE</b>														
<i>Olibrus affinis</i> (Sturm)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>O. particeps</i> Muls.	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Stilbus testaceus</i> (Panzer)	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
<b>CORYLOPHIDAE</b>														
<i>Corylophus cassidoides</i> (Marsham)	-	-	-	P*	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Orthoperus atomus</i> (Gyllenhal)	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
<b>COCCINELLIDAE</b>														
<i>Subcoccinella vigintiquatuor punctata</i> (Linnaeus)	-	-	-	P*	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Coccidula rufa</i> (Herbst)	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Rhizobius litura</i> (Fabricius)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M*	-	-	-	-
<i>Rhizobius litura</i> F.	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Rhizobiellus litura</i> L.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-
<i>Scymnus limbatus</i> Stephens	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55
<i>S. suturalis</i> Thumb.	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
<i>S. testaceus</i> Mots.	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
[ <i>S. suturalis</i> Thunberg]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55
<i>Nephus redtenbacheri</i> (Mulsant)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Scymnus redtenbacheri</i> Muls.	-	-	-	P*	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Hyperaspis pseudopustulata</i> Mulsant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Coccinella reppensis</i>	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Hyperaspis reppensis</i> Hbst.	-	-	-	P*	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Adalia decempunctata</i> (Linnaeus)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M*
<i>Coccinella hieroglyphica</i> Linnaeus	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	P	-
<i>C. septempunctata</i> Linnaeus	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	M*	-	-	P	-
<i>C. undecimpunctata</i> Linnaeus	-	P	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	M	P	-
<b>ENDOMYCHIDAE</b>														
<i>Mycetaea hirta</i> (Marsham)	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
<b>LATHRIDIIDAE</b>														
<i>Stephostethus angusticollis</i> (Gyllenhal)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-
<i>Aridius nodifer</i> (Westwood)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	M*
<i>Coninomos nodifer</i> Westw.	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Lathridius nodifer</i> Westw.	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	P	-
<i>Lathridius pseudominutus</i> (Strand)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	56
<i>Enicmus minutus</i> L.	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
[ <i>L. minutus</i> (Linnaeus)]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56
<i>Enicmus transversus</i> (Olivier)	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	M*	-	M	-	M*
<i>Lathridius transversus</i>	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Dienerella ruficollis</i> (Marsham)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Cartodere ruficollis</i> Marsh.	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Corticaria crenulata</i> (Gyllenhal)	P	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
<i>C. fulva</i> (Comolli)	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
<i>C. impressa</i> (Olivier)	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
<i>C. denticulata</i> Gyll.	-	-	-	P*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Corticarina fuscata</i> (Gyllenhal)	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Melanophthalma fuscata</i> Hum.	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>C. gibbosa</i> (Herbst)	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	M*	-	M	-	M*
<i>Corticaria gibbosa</i>	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Melanophthalma gibbosa</i> Hbst.	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Melanophthalma distinguenda</i> (Comolli)	-	-	-	P*	P	-	-	-	P	-	-	M	P	-
<i>M. transversalis</i> (Gyllenhal)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Corticaria wollastoni</i>	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Melanophthalma transversalis</i> v. <i>wollastoni</i> Wat.	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
<b>MYCETOPHAGIDAE</b>														
<i>Typhaea stercorea</i> (Linnaeus)	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	M	M*
<i>T. fumata</i> L.	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	TWW	FS	FAW	NHJ	M&D	WSB	KGB	GDHC	JEC-T	CMFVH	KGYS	CMK-J	RCW	MJDB
<b>COLYDIIDAE</b>														
<i>Orthocerus clavicornis</i> (Linnaeus)	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Sarrotrium muticum</i>	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Orthocerus muticus</i> L.	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TENEBRIONIDAE</b>														
<i>Opatrum sabulosum</i> (Linnaeus)	-	-	-	-	P*	-	P	-	P	M*	-	-	P	-
<i>Crypticus quisquilius</i> (Linnaeus)	-	-	-	-	P*	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	P	-
<i>Cylindronotus laevioctostriatus</i> (Goeze)	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	P	P	M*	-	M	P	M*
<i>Helops striatus</i> Fourc.	P	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>ALLECULIDAE</b>														
<i>Isomira murina</i> (Linnaeus)	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	M*
<i>Mycetocharus murina</i>	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Cistela murina</i> L.	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Cteniopius sulphureus</i> (Linnaeus)	P	-	-	P*	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	M	P	-
<i>C. flavus</i> Scop.	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
<b>SALPINGIDAE</b>														
<i>Rhinosimus planirostris</i> (Fabricius)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-
<b>MELOIDAE</b>														
<i>Meloe proscarabaeus</i> Linnaeus	-	-	-	-	P*	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	57
<i>M. violaceus</i> Marsham	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57
<i>Proscarabaeus violaceus</i>	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>CHRYSOMELIDAE</b>														
<i>Lema melanopa</i> (Linnaeus)	-	-	-	-	P*	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-
<i>Cryptocephalus fulvus</i> Goeze	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	P	-
<i>C. ochraceus</i>	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>C. pusillus</i> Fabricius?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58
<i>C. minutus</i>	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chrysolina banksi</i> (Fabricius)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chrysolina banksii</i>	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>C. banksii</i> F.	-	-	-	-	P*	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>C. hyperici</i> (Forster)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chrysolina hyperici</i> Forst.	P	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>C. polita</i> (Linnaeus)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M*
<i>C. varians</i> (Schaller)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chrysolina varians</i> Schal.	P	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Phaedon cochleariae</i> (Fabricius)	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-
<i>P. tumidulus</i> (Germar)	-	-	-	-	P*	-	-	P	-	-	M	-	-	M*
<i>Phytodecta olivacea</i> (Forster)	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	P	-	-	-	-	P	-
<i>Lochmaea suturalis</i> (Thomson)	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	P	P	-	-	-	P	M*
<i>Phyllotreta atra</i> (Fabricius)	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>P. undulata</i> Kutschera	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M*	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Longitarsus atricillus</i> (Linnaeus)	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	P	-	-	-	-	-
<i>L. exoletus</i> (Linnaeus)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	P	-	-	-	P	-
<i>Thyamis exoleta</i>	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Longitarsus femoralis</i> Marsh.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>L. gracilis</i> Kutschera	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	59
<i>L. gracilis v. poweri</i> Al.	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>L. holsaticus</i> (Linnaeus)	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-
<i>L. jacobaeae</i> Waterhouse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	60
<i>Thyamis tabida</i>	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P*	-
<i>Longitarsus tabidus</i> F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
<i>L. flavicornis</i> (Stephens)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
<i>L. jacobaeae</i> Wat.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	P	-	-	-	-	-
<i>L. luridus</i> (Scopoli)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	P	M*	-	-	P	-
<i>Thyamis lurida</i>	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>L. melanocephalus</i> (Degeer)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	P	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Thyamis melanocephala</i>	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>L. membranaceus</i> (Foudras)	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
<i>L. nigrofasciatus</i> (Goeze)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>L. nigrofasciatus v. distinguendus</i> (Rye)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-
[ <i>L. ochroleucus</i> (Marsham)]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59
<i>L. pellucidus</i> (Foudras)	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>L. pratensis</i> (Panzer)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	P	-
<i>Thyamis pusilla</i>	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>T. pratensis</i>	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Longitarsus pusillus</i> Gyll.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>L. succineus</i> (Foudras)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	P	M*
<i>Thyamis apicalis</i> Waterh. MS.	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Longitarsus laevis</i> Duft.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
[ <i>L. tabidus</i> (Fabricius)]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
<i>Altica oleracea</i> (Linnaeus)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M*	-	-	-	M*
<i>Graptodera oleracea</i>	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Haltica oleracea</i> L.	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Crepidodera ferruginea</i> (Scopoli)	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	P	M*
<i>C. transversa</i> (Marsham)	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	M*	P	M	P	M*
<i>C. exoleta</i>	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	TVW	FS	FAW	NHJ	M&D	WSB	KGB	GDHC	JEC-T	CFMvH	KGVS	CMK-J	RCW	MJDB	
Mantura chrysanthemii (Koch)	P	-	-	P*	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	†	P	M*	
M. chrysanthemii v. crotchii Al.	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Chaetocnema concinna (Marshall)	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	M*	-	-	-	-	
Plectroscelis concinna Marsh.	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
C. hortensis (Fourcroy)	-	-	-	P*	-	-	P	-	P	M*	P	-	P	-	
Sphaeroderma testaceum (Fabricius)	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	
S. cardui Gyll.	P	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Apteropeda orbiculata (Marshall)	-	-	-	P*	-	-	P	-	P	M*	-	-	-	-	
A. graminis	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Psylliodes chalconera (Illiger)	-	-	-	P*	-	-	P	-	P	M*	-	-	-	-	
P. cuprea (Koch)	-	-	-	P*	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	
P. dulcamarae (Koch)	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	
Macrocnema dulcamarae	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
P. luridipennis Kutschera	-	P	-	P*	P	-	P	-	P	M*	-	M	-	M* 61	
Macrocnema sp. nov.	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
P. napi (Fabricius)	-	-	-	P*	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	
Cassida flaveola Thunberg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	
<b>ATTELABIDAE</b>															
Rhynchites germanicus Herbst	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	M*	-	-	-	-	
R. minutus Hbst.	P	-	-	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>APIONIDAE</b>															
Apion curtirostre Germar	P	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	M*	-	-	P	M*	
A. humile Germ.	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
A. marchicum Herbst	-	P	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	M*	-	-	-	M*	
A. violaceum Kirby	P	-	-	P*	-	-	P	-	P	M*	-	-	-	M*	
A. rufirostre (Fabricius)	-	P	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	
A. aeneum (Fabricius)	-	P	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	
A. radiolus (Marshall)	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	
A. radiolum	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
A. cruentatum Walton	-	-	-	P*	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	
A. frumentarium (Paykull)	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	M*	-	-	P	-	
A. haematodes Kirb.	P	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
A. atomarium Kirby	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	
A. seniculus Kirby	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	
A. cardioorum Kirby	P	P	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	M*	-	M	P	-	
A. immune Kirby	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	
A. striatum (Marshall)	P	-	-	P*	-	-	P	-	P	M*	-	-	-	M* 62	
A. loti Kirby	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	
A. scutellare Kirby	-	-	-	P*	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	M*	
A. kirbii	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
A. apricans Herbst	P	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	
A. dichroum Bedel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M*	-	-	P	-	
A. flavipes Pk.	P	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	
[A. filirostre Kirby]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	
A. nigriflora Kirby	-	P	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	
A. ononicola Bach	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	
A. bohemani Th.	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>CURCULIONIDAE</b>															
Ottiorhynchus desertus Rosenhauer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	
O. muscorum Bris.	-	-	-	P*	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	
O. ligneus (Olivier)	P	-	-	P*	-	-	-	-	-	M*	-	-	-	M* 64	
O. ovatus (Linnaeus)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M*	-	-	-	-	
O. rugifrons (Gyllenhal)	P	-	-	P*	-	-	P	-	P	M*	-	M	-	-	
O. rugosostriatus (Goeze)	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	
O. scabrosus Marsh.	-	-	-	P*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
O. singularis (Linnaeus)	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	M	P	M*	
O. picipes F.	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
O. sulcatus (Fabricius)	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	M*	-	M	-	M*	
Caenopsis waltoni (Boheman)	-	-	-	P*	P	-	P	-	P	M*	-	-	-	M*	
Trachyploesus bifoveolatus (Beck)	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	M*	-	M	-	M*	
T. scaber L.	-	-	-	P*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
T. laticollis Boheman	-	-	-	P*	P	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	
[Polydrosus chrysomela (Olivier)]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	
P. confluentis Stephens	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	
P. chrysomela Ol.	P	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Polydrosus chrysomela Ol.	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	
Sciaphilus asperatus (Bonsdorff)	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	P	-	
S. muricatus F.	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Strophosomus melanogrammus (Forster)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	M*	
S. coryli F.	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
S. nebulosus Stephens	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M*	-	-	P	M*	
S. squamulatus	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
S. retusus Marsh.	-	-	-	P*	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	
Philopeton plagiatus (Schaller)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	
P. geminatus F.	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cneorhinus plagiatus Schall.	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	

	TW	FS	FAW	NHJ	M&D	WSB	KGB	GDHC	JEC-T	CMFVH	KGVS	CMK-J	RCW	MJDB
Barynotus obscurus (Fabricius)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-
[Sitona ambiguus Gyllenhal]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66
S. cambricus Stephens	-	-	-	P*	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	67
S. hispidulus (Fabricius)	-	-	-	P*	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	P	M* 67
S. hispidula	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S. lepidus Gyllenhal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M*	-	-	-	-
S. canina	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S. flavescens Marsh.	-	-	-	P*	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	67
S. lineellus (Bonsdorff)	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	M*	-	-	P	66
Sitones lineellus Gyll.	-	-	-	P*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sitona ambiguus Gyll.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-
S. puncticollis Stephens	P	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	67
S. regensteiniensis (Herbst)	-	-	-	P*	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	P	M* 67
S. striatellus Gyllenhal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M*	-	-	-	M*
S. tibialis Hbst.	-	-	-	P*	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	67
S. sulcifrons (Thunberg)	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	67
S. subaurata	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S. suturalis Stephens	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	67
Hypera arator (Linnaeus)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M*	-	-	-	-
H. polygona L.	-	-	-	P*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phytonomus arator L.	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
H. austriaca (Schrank)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M*	-	-	-	-
H. punctata F.	P	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phytonomus punctatus F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
H. nigrirostris (Fabricius)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M*
H. postica (Gyllenhal)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H. variabilis Hbst.	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phytonomus variabilis Hbst.	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
H. rumicis (Linnaeus)	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-
H. venusta (Fabricius)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M*	-	-	-	-
H. trilineata Marsh.	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phytonomus trilineatus Marsh.	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
Cleopus pulchellus (Herbst)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cionus pulchellus Hbst.	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
Leiosoma deflexum (Panzer)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liosoma ovatum Clair.	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L. deflexum Pz.	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
Pentarthrum huttoni Wollaston	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	M*
Caulotropodes aeneopiceus (Boheman)	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	M*	-	M	-	M*
Caulotropis aeneopiceus Boh.	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	P	-
Acalles ptnoides (Marsham)	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
A. turbatus Boheman	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
Bagous limosus (Gyllenhal)	-	-	-	P*	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	M*
Micrelus ericae (Gyllenhal)	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
Nedyus ericae	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ceuthorrhynchus ericae Gyll.	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cidnorrhinus quadrimaculatus (Linnaeus)	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	M	P	M*
Ceuthorrhynchus didymus	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coeliodes didymus	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. quadrimaculatus L.	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ceuthorrhynchidius dawsoni (Brisout)	-	-	-	P*	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	68
C. troglodytes (Fabricius)	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	P	68
Nedyus troglodytes	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ceuthorrhynchideus troglodytes	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ceuthorrhynchus assimilis (Paykull)	-	-	-	P*	-	-	P	-	P	M*	-	-	-	69
Nedyus assimilis	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ceuthorrhynchus assimilis	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. contractus (Marsham)	-	-	-	P	P	-	P	-	P	M*	-	M	P	69
Nedyus contractus (var. ?)	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ceuthorrhynchus contractus	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. contractus v. ? pallipes Crotch	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. contractus v. ? pallipes Crotch	-	-	-	P*	P	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	P	69
C. erysimi (Fabricius)	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	P	69
Nedyus erysimi	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. pollinaris (Forster)	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	P	M* 69
C. quadridens (Panzer)	-	-	-	P*	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	P	M* 69
Ceuthorrhynchus quadridens	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhinonchus castor (Fabricius)	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
R. pericarpus (Linnaeus)	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	M*
Rhinonchus pericarpus	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phytobius quadrituberculatus (Fabricius)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M*	-	-	-	-
Orobites cyaneus (Linnaeus)	P	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
Anthonomus brunnipennis Curtis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A. comari Crotch	-	-	-	P*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A. rubi v. comari Crotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
A. rubi (Herbst)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A. ater	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tychius lineatulus Stephens	-	P	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
T. stephensi Gyllenhal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T. tomentosus Hbst.	P	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
Miccotrogus picirostris (Fabricius)	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M*
Tychius picirostris F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-

	TWW	FS	FAW	NHJ	M&D	WSB	KGB	GDHC	JEC-T	CMFVH	KGVS	CMK-J	RCW	MHDB
<i>Sibinia primita</i> (Herbst)	-	-	-	-	P*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-
<i>Sibynes primitus</i>	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Sibinia signata</i> Gyll.	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
<i>S. sodalis</i> Germar	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Medcinus pyrastrer</i> (Herbst)	-	-	-	-	P*	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	P	-
[ <i>Gymnetron beccabungae</i> (Linnaeus)]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70
<i>G. veronicae</i> (Germar)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70
<i>G. beccabungae</i> L.	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>G. nigrinum</i> Walton	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Rhynchaenus fagi</i> (Linnaeus)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M*	-	-	-	-
<b>SCOLYTIDAE</b>														
<i>Hylastinus obscurus</i> (Marsham)	-	-	-	P*	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	P	-

## NOTES

- Wollaston (1845) records that a friend of his had been offered three examples of *Calosoma sycophanta* L. having witnessed their capture whilst on a visit to Lundy some years previously. The friend apparently declined from purchasing the specimens and so they were duly released. Wollaston's friend was not an entomologist and although he "had a sufficient knowledge of the science to distinguish some of our rarer and larger species" he was, I feel certain, offered specimens of *Cetonia aurata* L. The Rose Chafer which is common on Lundy at certain times of the year.
- Campbell-Taylor (1946) indicates that *Carabus monilis* F. has been found on Lundy. This species does not appear in any of the lists on which his was based neither has it been collected there since. It's inclusion by Campbell-Taylor is treated here as one of several mistakes that he seems to have made when compiling his list and as such is deleted.
- There appears to be no reason for Blair's exclusion of *Notiophilus aquaticus* L. from his Lundy list (1931). It is possible that he regarded Wollaston's record, published without a species author, as being *aquaticus* Fourcroy not L. and therefore a synonym of *N. biguttatus* F. (Csiki 1927) a species that he does record from the island. I have been able to examine a single specimen of *aquaticus* L. collected by Joy during his second visit and so can confirm that it has been found on Lundy. Joy having recorded this species from Wollaston (1847) in his first list (1906) would not have included his own record in a later list.
- Notiophilus palustris* Duft. was a misidentification by Joy listed in 1907 and corrected, by himself, to *N. hypocrita* Spaeth. (= *germinyi* Fauvel) in a later note (1908).
- Joy apparently did not recognise that Wollaston had previously recorded *Notiophilus biguttatus* F. by another name, *N. striatus* Waterhouse (1833). Blair (1931) acknowledges both records.
- The Mitford record refers to an unnamed "black var" listed as new to Lundy by the collector (1913).
- Wollaston (1847) records "*Trechus fulvus*" from Lundy. According to Stephens (1828) this is a Marsham species originally placed in the genus *Carabus* but being a preoccupied name it became invalid. The species immediately following *fulvus* in Stephens (1828) is *T. pallidus* Steph., Stephens informs us in the text here that *pallidus* is "probably a mere variety" of *fulvus*. Further, he states that *pallidus* "appears to be the *Tr. verbasci* of Sturm" (Duftschmidt). Joy records Wollaston's record as *T. lapidosus* Dawson, which is a synonym of *T. fulvus* Dejean not Marsham the name used by Blair (1931) who attributes its capture to both Wollaston and Joy. Subsequently *T. fulvus* Dej. also appears in Campbell-Taylor (1946).  
Dawson (1854) moves *fulvus* Marsh. not Dej. to *Bradycellus* placing, amongst other names, the following as synonyms; *Trechus fulvus* Steph. (Marsh.) and *T. pallidus* Steph., *fulvus* Marsh. as explained above is now an invalid name and *pallidus* Steph. is a synonym of *Bradycellus verbasci* (Duft.).  
The species at present known as *Trechus fulvus* Dej. was not known to British entomology until it was described under the name *Blemus lapidosus* by Dawson (1849), later (1854) placed by him in *Trechus* with *Blemus pallidus* Steph. (Sturm not Steph.) listed as a synonym. *Blemus pallidus* Sturm is at present placed as a synonym of *Trechus rubens* (F.), and *lapidosus* Daws. is of course now a synonym of *fulvus* Dej.  
Considering the above and because of the known lack of contact between British and Continental coleopterists before the 1850's (Schaum 1849) Wollaston's record (1847) of *Trechus fulvus* from Lundy can safely be regarded as *Bradycellus verbasci* (Duft.) whilst *Trechus fulvus* Dej., not having been authentically recorded from Lundy to date, is here removed from the list.  
Ecologically there is very little room on Lundy for *T. fulvus* Dej. there being only two small beaches offering suitable habitat. Joy (1907) records *B. verbasci* Duft. as new to Lundy as a result of his collecting there during the previous year. I too have taken this species on Lundy, it is generally a much more common carabid than *fulvus* requiring a less specialised habitat.
- Campbell-Taylor (1946) lists *Panagaeus bipustulatus* F. immediately followed by *Badister bipustulatus* F. These names appear in the same order in Blair (1931), he correctly records *Badister* as having been found on Lundy, also correctly, he does not mark *Panagaeus* as occurring there. Campbell-Taylor in copying Blair's list is clearly at error having recorded *Panagaeus* on Lundy instead of *Badister*. The latter is reinstated to the list and *Panagaeus* removed.
- Joy's specimens of *Harpalus rufitarsis* (Duft.) were in fact collected on his second visit to Lundy. His listing of *Harpalus honestus* Duft. in his first list referred to Wollaston's *annulicornis* record not to his own material which has recently been found in his collection correctly labelled *rufitarsis*. The name *honestus*, although now of specific status and correctly distinguishing a rare chalk-land species, has been used in the past instead of *rufitarsis* of which it was once considered a synonym, (see Allen 1964). Joy therefore did not record *rufitarsis* on his second list presumably believing that his first list, recording *honestus*, covered the same species. *H. honestus* is here deleted.
- Species author given as Dejean by Joy (1906, 1907) probably after Fowler (1887).

11 *Harpalus (=Ophonus) puncticollis* (Payk.) was recorded from Lundy by Wollaston (1847). This species has not been included in subsequent lists (other than Chantler's (1871) copy of Wollaston) neither, as far as I know, has it been found there since. *H. puncticollis* is regarded as rare and probably always occurring on chalk or limestone (Lindroth 1974), it is therefore deleted from the present list.

12 An examination of Joy's collection failed to produce any specimens from Lundy standing as *Harpalus (=Ophonus) rufibarbis* F. However, a single example of what today is *rufibarbis* was found standing as *brevicollis* Dej. and labelled 'Lundy 8/05'. Undoubtedly this was the specimen referred to in Joy (1906) as *rufibarbis*, later moved to *brevicollis* Dej. in agreement with Sharp's analysis of the British *Ophonus* (Sharp 1912). The name *brevicollis* thus appears on the species list here as an unpublished record.

Welch (1969) records having found "*H. (=Ophonus) schaubergerianus* Puel (= *rufibarbis* F.)" under a haystack in High Street, Lundy in July 1961. Dr. Welch has kindly lent me this single specimen which I have been able to compare with specimens identified by Lindroth during the course of his work on the recent handbook to the British Carabidae (Lindroth 1974). This specimen, a female, also proves to be the true *rufibarbis* (Fabricius).

13 *Bradycellus distinctus* (Dej.) has been included on lists of Lundy Coleoptera since Joy's record of 1907. However, as is generally known, in 1912 he described the species *B. sharpi* from the beetle, up to then, wrongly identified as *distinctus* of Dejean by Fowler and British authors. Joy's own record of *distinctus* from Lundy must therefore be regarded as being *sharpi* Joy (= *distinctus* Fowler not Dej.). As no authentic records of the very local true *distinctus* (Dej.) exist, as far as I know for Lundy, it is deleted from the present list.

14 Smith (1869) recorded *Anchomenus moestus* from Lundy. When Joy (1906) compiled his list *moestus* (Duft.) was considered to be only a variety of *Anchomenus (=Agonum) viduus* (Panzer) and as such was recorded by Joy as *Anchomenus viduus* Pz. Blair (1931) records both *Agonum viduum* Pz. attributing the record to Joy and *A. viduum* v. *moestum* Duft. attributing the record to Smith. There seems little doubt that these two records stem from Smith's original one. Now that *viduum* and *moestum* are considered as distinct species and as no subsequent records of either exist as far as I know, I propose to retain *moestum* and to delete *viduum* from the present list.

15 Author given as "Germ." by Blair (1931) and Campbell-Taylor (1946).

16 *Hydroporus rufifrons sensu* Stephens (1828) not (Duftschmid 1805) is now known to be *H. gyllenhalii* Schiödte (Balfour-Browne 1940). Wollaston's record of *rufifrons* is therefore accepted here as referring to Schiödte's species. Joy, Blair and Campbell-Taylor list *rufifrons* (Duft.) as a good species, however, they were simply accepting Wollaston's earlier record. *H. rufifrons* (Duft.) (= *rufifrons* (Müller)) is here deleted from the Lundy list. Joy himself found *gyllenhalii* on Lundy and so records it as an addition in 1906 but Blair (1931) interprets this as being *piceus* Stephens. Presumably he followed the Coleopterorum Catalogus (Berlin 1920) in which *gyllenhalii* Schiödte 1841 is given as a synonym of *piceus* Stephens 1828. He was, however, misled as the true *piceus* Steph. has since been re-established as a synonym of *rufifrons* (Müller) and not of *gyllenhalii* Schiödte.

17 Wollaston (1847) recorded *Hydroporus planus* from Lundy. Reference to contemporary literature, Stephens (1828 and 1839) in particular, shows that the true identity of this Fabrician species was obviously not correctly known to British authors at that time. Whatever Wollaston had, it seems certain that he could not have correctly identified it as the true *planus* (F.). Having been unable to examine Wollaston's specimen of '*planus*' I have followed Waterhouse (1858) who considers *planus sensu* Steph. in part to be *H. pubescens* (Gyll.). Joy (1906) when recording Wollaston's records includes *planus* Fabricius and as such the name has appeared on subsequent lists unaccompanied by any further records of its capture on Lundy. A single correctly identified specimen of *pubescens* collected on Lundy by Joy during his second visit has recently been found in his collection. He did not include this record in his second list indicating that the species had previously been found on Lundy and had thus been included in his first list, this could only have been as *planus*. Rather than include this species in yet another list I propose here to delete the name and to include Wollaston's record with several others under *Hydroporus pubescens* (Gyll.) which is now known to be very common on the island.

18 Since Wollaston recorded *Agabus (=Colymbetes) chalconotus* (sic) (Panzer) from Lundy before *A. melanocornis* Zimmerman was known (it now has full specific status) his record is here treated with some question. The distribution of (var.) *melanocornis* is featured separately from that of *chalconotus* by F. Balfour-Browne (1950) who states that it is far more widely distributed in Britain than the "type form" *chalconotus*. The latter apparently occurring no further south west than Gloucester. However, both are considered to have a distribution that covers the southern half of England. Miss von Hayek and myself have both found *melanocornis* on Lundy but in common with other recent collectors have not taken *chalconotus* there. Although it would not be surprising if both species were to be found it must be noted that the older name, *chalconotus*, remains on the list only by record from earlier lists compiled before *melanocornis* was known.

Wollaston's wrong spelling of *chalconotus* almost certainly stems from Stephens (1829) (F. Balfour-Browne 1935), the mistake has been carried through subsequent lists.

19 *Gyrinus substriatus* Stephens is now definitely considered to be a distinct species (Omer-Cooper 1931), Brink 1940 and Kloet and Hincks, in print) and is known to be the beetle hitherto referred to as *G. natator* (L.) (Scop. in Joy 1907). The latter is an extremely rare species seldom found in the British Isles. My own *Gyrinus* from Lundy and a single specimen collected there by Joy in 1906 have all, upon dissection, proved to be *substriatus*. I am therefore recording this species in place of *natator* which is here deleted from the Lundy list.

20 Listing the species of *Helophorus* recorded from any area over the last 130 years with accuracy is a difficult task, past confused usage of names having rendered previous lists unreliable. The present list is offered with the minimum of explanation as being the most likely interpretation of the names used to date as records for Lundy.

Originally Wollaston recorded three species of *Helophorus* (sic) from Lundy, *grandis*, *granularis* and *griseus*. Joy (1906) records Wollaston's species but all by different names, *aquaticus* L., *aeneipennis* Th. and *brevipalpis* Bed., he does not add further species by his own collecting. Blair (1931) compiled his list of Lundy *Helophorus* solely from Wollaston and Joy but unfortunately he records four species in place of the original three, *aquaticus* L. and *aeneipennis* Th. taken from Joy and Wollaston, *brevipalpis* Bed. from Joy and *affinis* Marsh. from Wollaston.

*H. grandis* Illiger stands as a good species, early authors mistakenly considered it to be the same species as *aquaticus* (Linnaeus), the latter being accepted as the senior name by Joy (probably after Fowler 1887) and later by Blair.

Joy, presumably again using Fowler, attributes Wollaston's *granularis* to Gyllenhal and accordingly updates the name to *aeneipennis* Thoms. Blair, as we can see, accepted this interpretation. However, *aeneipennis* of British authors not Thoms. is now known to be *H. flavipes* (Fabricius). Reference to Waterhouse (1858) shows that the beetle then known as *granularis* Gyll., Steph. etc. was also the same as *flavipes* (F.). I have found this species to be common in suitable habitats all over Lundy.

Joy, perhaps yet again using Fowler's nomenclature, interprets Wollaston's *griseus* as being *brevipalpis* Bedel. Blair records this name only as appearing on Joy's list. *H. griseus* as recorded by Wollaston was most probably *brevipalpis*, although it could have been *minutus* F. or *granularis* (L.). Opinion is against accepting the record as the true *griseus* of Herbst. I have found *brevipalpis* myself on Lundy.

As noted above Blair records a fourth species. It would seem that he did not consider Joy to have taken the name *brevipalpis* from Wollaston's *griseus* and so interprets the original record of *griseus* himself as *affinis* Marsh. (again probably after Fowler 1887) and records it as occurring only on Wollaston's list. In the present list *affinis* is recorded with *griseus* from Wollaston under *brevipalpis*.

Because of these conclusions I propose to delete from the Lundy list the following species, *H. aquaticus* (L.), *H. griseus* Herbst (= *affinis* (Marsham) not Thunberg) and *H. obscurus* Mulsant (= *aeneipennis* Thomson). Synonyms from Kloet and Hincks (in print).

- 21 A single specimen of *Cercyon* standing as "*flavipes*" in the Joy collection has recently been identified as *C. analis* (Payk.). It was collected in 1905 but the record, *flavipes* (F.), did not appear in print until 1907 (Joy's second list). If Blair (1931) placed the record of *haemorrhoidalis* (F.) from Joy's list as *impressus* (Sturm), see note 22., he must then have interpreted Joy's record of *flavipes* (F.) as being *haemorrhoidalis* (F.), the capture of which he attributes solely to Joy. It seems unlikely that Joy had intended to record *flavipes* (Thunberg) not (F.) (= *analis* (Payk.)) since he had already recorded *analis* (specimens not found in Joy coll.) as new to Lundy in his first list (1906). Whatever the explanation *haemorrhoidalis* is retained by Dr. Welch's and my own records and *analis* by the single Joy specimen above mentioned.
- 22 Wollaston's record of *Cercyon piceum* is the only one of the five *Cercyon* he lists that Joy could have interpreted as being *C. haemorrhoidalis* (F.). He presumably came to this conclusion through Stephens (1829, 1839) and Waterhouse (1858) following the latter's synonymy of *piceum* Marsh. and Steph. under *haemorrhoidale* Fab. Gyll. etc. Blair was obviously acquainted with the true identity of *piceum* (see Knisch 1924) and accordingly lists *C. impressus* (Sturm) attributing this species to both Wollaston's and Joy's lists. *impressus* is now a junior synonym of *C. atomarius* (F.).
- 23 In Blair (1931) and Campbell-Taylor (1946) *Cercyon convexusculus* Steph., *C. granarius* Er. and *C. tristis* (Illiger) appear consecutively. Blair records the latter two as having previously been listed from Lundy and *convexusculus* as not having occurred there. Campbell-Taylor, in copying Blair's list, marks the first two as being found on the island and *tristis* as not. A further complication, dealt with in note 24., is the misinterpretation of one of Wollaston's species as *tristis* (Illiger) by Blair. Since the inclusion of *convexusculus* by Campbell-Taylor was an error it is here removed from the list.
- 24 Wollaston records two *Cercyon* in his second list (1847), *C. bolitophagum* (sic) and *C. stercorarium*, both are Marsham names. Accepting that Wollaston used Stephens (1829 and 1832) rather than Marsham's very short Latin descriptions of 1802, reference to Waterhouse (1858), Knisch (1924) etc., discloses that he probably had only the one species, *Megasternum obscurum* (Marsham) (= *bolitophagum* Steph. not Marsh. and *stercorarium* Marsh. and Steph.). Joy presumably realised this and accordingly records only *Megasternum bolitophagum* (of authors not Marsham = *M. obscurum* (Marsh.)). Blair (1931) includes this name acknowledging its appearance in both Wollaston's and Joy's works, he also includes a further species, *Cercyon tristis* (Illiger), attributing the record solely to Wollaston. It would seem that Blair must have known the identity of the true *bolitophagum* of Marsham, the type of which has proved to be *C. tristis* (J. Balfour-Browne 1939), a fact that did not reach publication until eight years after Blair's list. As suggested above it is far more likely that Wollaston's record of "*bolitophagum*" referred to *Megasternum* rather than the very local *C. tristis* (= *convexusculus* Steph. and *convexior* Marsh. of Stephens 1829) I have therefore deleted the latter and followed Joy in retaining the single name *M. obscurum* in place of Wollaston's original two names. Campbell-Taylor also excludes *tristis*.
- 25 *Laccobius striatulus* (F.) (-*nigriceps* Thoms.) was included by Blair (1931) as having been found on Lundy by Joy. But since Joy did not in fact record this species it is here deleted from the list.
- 26 Joy (1906) records *Helochares punctatus* Sharp as new to Lundy. In 1907 he further records as new *H. lividus* (Forst.) but deletes this name the following year, presumably the two subsequently proved to be the same species. Blair (1931) lists *lividus* (Forst.) and *griseus* (F.) as good species placing Joy's *punctatus* record as *griseus*. I have been able to examine one of Joy's original *Helochares* from Lundy collected in 1905. It is a male *H. obscurus* (Muller) (= *griseus* (F.)), the same species that Miss von Hayek and myself found to be very common on the island. As far as I know there are no authenticated records of *H. lividus* (Forst.) (= *punctatus* Sharp) from Lundy.
- 27 Wollaston's first list contains the record *Laccobius globosus*, if this referred to the *globosus* of Curtis (= *Berosus luridus* (L.) and accepted as such by Joy with a "?") then Wollaston was at fault in placing it in the genus *Laccobius* rather than *Berosus*. Unfortunately Heer named a further species *globosus* within *Laccobius* in 1841 which is now a junior synonym of *L. minutus* (L.) but as Wollaston later records this as new to Lundy in his second list it would indicate that his earlier record of *globosus* did refer to the species now known as *Berosus luridus* and not to *L. minutus*. Blair attributes the record of *luridus* solely to Joy apparently not recognising this species on Wollaston's list.
- 28 Wollaston's second list (1847) includes the record "*Leiodes rufa?*". *rufa* is a manuscript name and is listed as such in Stephens Systematic Catalogue (1829) where it is placed as a synonym of *L. badia* (Sturm.) which in turn is marked to indicate the possibility of it being only a variety of *L. brunnea* (Sturm.), the preceding species. As far as I have been able to ascertain the name *rufa* does not again appear in print. A single specimen bearing the label "*rufa* Ste" which has been found in the Stephens Collection at the British Museum (Natural History) proves the origin of the name. The true identity of this specimen has not yet been established but even if it were, it would not necessarily prove the identity of the species that Wollaston queries in his list. The name remains on the present list as an unidentified record and is not included in the total of species given in the introduction.
- 29 "*Necrophorus vestigator*" of Wollaston's list (1847) is almost certainly the species known today as *Nicrophorus investigator* Zetterstedt. Stephens' (1830 and 1839) description of *vestigator* clearly alludes to *investigator* and his description of the non British species *N. sepulchorum* Gyll. = *vestigator* Herschel. Therefore if Wollaston had collected the true *vestigator* he would have recorded it by the name *sepulchorum* which was then thought to be a British silphid. *N. vestigator* is here removed from the list and Wollaston's record included under *investigator* which I have found to be very common on Lundy.
- 30 *Stenichnus* (*Scydmaenus*) *pusillus* (Muller) was recorded by Mitford and Donisthorpe (1913) from Lundy. As *pusillus* sensu Donisthorpe and Brit. auct. partim has proved to be *S. scutellaris* (Muller & Kunze) and only very rarely *pusillus* sensu stricto I propose to delete the latter from the list and to include Mitford's record under *scutellaris* which was first found on the island by Joy.
- 31 Joy (1907) records an unidentified species as "*Scydmaenus* sp.?". Since this was probably *Scydmaenus* sensu Fowler 1888 not Latreille 1802, which would now place it as *Stenichnus* sp. (Kloet and Hincks, in print) and in the absence of any other record of its occurrence on Lundy *Scydmaenus* is here removed from the list.
- 32 It seems probable that Joy (1906) has in error marked *Anotylus* (= *Oxytelus*) *tetracarinatus* (Block) as new to Lundy rather than *A. (=Oxytelus) complanatus* (Er.). He must well have known that the "*O. depressus*" of Wollaston's list and of other early authors was *tetracarinatus*. I have seen two specimens of *complanatus* taken on Lundy by Joy, both were collected in the April following the publication of his first list! Neither of the above species is attributed to Wollaston's record by Blair (1931).
- 33 *Euaethetus* Gravenhorst 1806. Joy, Blair and Campbell-Taylor use the generic spelling *Evaethetus* after Mannerheim 1844.
- 34 A recent examination of two specimens collected by Joy in 1906 and standing in his collection as *Philonthus micans* (Grav.) has shown them to be *P. micantoides* Benick & Lohse and not as originally identified. *P. micans* is therefore deleted from the list.
- 35 Wollaston's record of "*Staphylinus aeneocephalus*" was interpreted by Joy as *Ocyopus cupreus* Rossi. A conclusion he no doubt arrived at by regarding Wollaston as having used Stephens (1832) where Paykull not DeGeer is cited as the author of *aeneocephalus*. Waterhouse (1858) lists *aeneocephalus* Steph. (Payk.) as being *cupreus* Rossi. Blair when compiling his list attributes authorship of *aeneocephalus* to DeGeer not Paykull (probably he was misled by Fowler (1888) who gives DeGeer's species as a synonym of *cupreus*). Blair therefore wrongly places *aeneocephalus* DeGeer on the list attributing its record to Wollaston and Joy. Joy, however, must be considered as correct and accordingly the present list agrees with him in recording *Staphylinus* (= *Ocyopus*) *cupreus*. The true *aeneocephalus* of DeGeer was later recorded from Lundy by Hale Carpenter in 1943 and so the name does remain on the list.

- 36 There can be little doubt that Wollaston (1847) was recording the species known today as *Quedius semiobscurus* Marsham (= *rufipes* Grav.) when he added the name '*Raphinus semiobscurus*' to his list (see Stephens 1832 and 1839) and not as Blair (1931) records (*Quedius semiaeneus* Stephens (= *semiobscurus* Erichson not Marsh.). Joy correctly placed Wollaston's original record together with his own as *Q. rufipes* Grav., Blair subsequently attributed the record of *rufipes* only to Joy. *Q. semiaeneus* was not authentically recorded from the island until Joy found it there in 1905 (1908 list).
- 37 A single specimen standing as *Quedius boops* (Gr.) in the Joy collection is a female and consequently it has not been possible to verify its identity. Although Blair lists both Wollaston and Joy as having found *boops* on Lundy they could in fact have had any of about five closely alike species. MacKechnie-Jarvis and myself, however, record the true *boops* Gravenhorst. Campbell-Taylor has inexplicably failed to mark *boops* as occurring on Lundy.
- 38 I have agreed with Joy and Blair in taking Wollaston's record of '*Tachyporus merdarius*' to be that of Panzer (as in Stephens 1832) (= *T. solutus* Erichson) and not as *merdarius* Marsham (= *T. chrysomelinus* Linnaeus).  
During a recent study of
- 39 During a recent study of the genus *Gnypeta* S.A. Williams found amongst Joy's series of *G. carbonaria* (Mann.) from Lundy a single specimen of *G. rubrior* Tottenham.
- 40 I have here followed Strand and Vik (1964) (see also Welch, 1969) in which *Atheta zosteræ* (Th.) and *A. nigra* (Kr.) are treated as good species. Although I have not seen Joy's specimens of *A. (=Homalota) nigra* I have included his record here as the true *nigra* rather than as *zosteræ* as did Blair. C. Welch produced the first reliable records of *zosteræ* which he has found on several occasions on Lundy, he also collected *nigra* there in 1967.
- 41 A single example of *Atheta ravilla* (Erichson) was discovered in the Joy collection during the preparation of this work.
- 42 The two specimens recorded by Joy as *Homalota exilis* Er. later formed part of the syntypic series of his new species *Meotica exiliformis* (Joy 1915) which has, however, since been placed as a synonym of the original species *Meotica (=Homalota) exilis*.
- 43 Author given as 'Sahl.' by Joy (1907).
- 44 Wollaston (1845) records '*Polystoma obscurella*' from Lundy presumably following Stephens (1839) in which the specific name is attributed to Gravenhorst (1806). Joy (1906) recording Wollaston's lists has, in attempting to bring the nomenclature up to date, recorded *Aleochara grisea* Kraatz in place of the original record. Joy is clearly at error here apparently having interpreted Wollaston's *obscurella* as being that of Thomson (1861) (= *grisea* Kraatz) which clearly could not have been the species referred to by the original recorder in 1845. Blair (1931) and Campbell-Taylor (1946) each subsequently recorded *grisea* (the former attributing its capture only to Joy), they do not mark the original name as a species that occurs on Lundy. *Aleochara (=Polystoma) obscurella* of Gravenhorst is of course a good species and as such is here restored to the islands list whilst *grisea* Kraatz is deleted.
- 45 Joy (1907) recorded both *Aphodius luridus* (F.), erroneously giving the author as Linnaeus, and its variety *nigripes* (F.). Blair has apparently taken the *varietle* name to be that of Stephens and accordingly records it as var. *nigripes* of *depressus* (Kugelann).
- 46 The only record of *Dasillus cervinus* (L.) on Lundy appeared without details in the 2nd Annual Report of the Lundy Field Society (1948). Welch (1969) records this note in the introduction to his own list.
- 47 Blair (1931) accepts Wollaston's record of '*Parnus (=Dryops) prolefericornis*' (sic) as the true species of Fabricius (1792) and accordingly records *Dryops auriculatus* (Geoff.) (in Fourcroy) as the senior synonym. Since *prolefericornis* sensu auct. Brit. not Fabricius is now known to be *D. luridus* Erichson I propose to delete the name *auriculatus* from the Lundy list and to include Wollaston's record as *luridus*. Miss C.M.F. von Hayek and myself found only *luridus* on Lundy where it is quite common in suitable habitats on the southern half of the island.
- 48 *Cantharis decipiens* Baudi is here removed from the Lundy list. Its appearance, first by the name *Telephorus haemorrhoidalis* F. in Joy (1906) and later as *Metacantharis haemorrhoidalis* F. in Blair (1931) and Campbell-Taylor (1946), can be explained as follows. Wollaston (1845) records consecutively '*Aplotarsus haemorrhoidalis*' and '*Telephorus testaceus*' in the order given here. Joy (1906) in republishing Wollaston's records with his own of 1905 established an error that has since remained uncorrected. *Aplotarsus (=Athous) haemorrhoidalis* is not included by Joy in his first list, he does later find this species on Lundy in 1906 and records it as new to the island in 1907. Having omitted *Aplotarsus* Joy continues his list by placing '*Telephorus haemorrhoidalis* F.' followed by '*Rhagonycha testacea* L.', he records both as having been taken before he himself collected on Lundy. Clearly Joy has created an admixture of names from Wollaston's list, taking the generic name of the second of the above mentioned pair of original records and the specific name of the first. He then again takes the second generic name, but this time bring the nomenclature up to date by changing *Telephorus* to *Rhagonycha* and thus correctly records *R. testacea*. Blair also correctly records this species but obviously not realising what had occurred records *Metacantharis (=Telephorus) haemorrhoidalis* F. and attributed the record solely to Joy. Blair does acknowledge Wollaston's record of *Athous (=Aplotarsus) haemorrhoidalis* F. as well as that of Joy (1907).  
The occurrence of *R. testacea* is questioned on the present list as it was on Wollaston's for as far as I know no verified records of this species exist for Lundy.
- 49 Mitford and Donisthorpe (1913) record *Telephorus bicolor* F. as new to Lundy. However, *bicolor* of British authors not Fabricius is now known to have been a mixture of *Cantharis cryptica* Ashe and *C. pallida* Goeze. Although the relevant Lundy material has not been found other specimens standing as *bicolor* F. in the Donisthorpe collection, now at the British Museum (Natural History) London, have all proved to be *cryptica*. I am therefore placing the Lundy record as this rather than as the much scarcer species *pallida*.
- 50 *Cantharis rufa* L. was originally recorded from Lundy in the 2nd Annual Report of the Lundy Field Society (1948) as *C. lituratus* Fall. Welch (1969) records this note but no further specimens have been found as far as I know.
- 51 Blair (1931), apparently by mistake, listed Joy's original record of *Ptinus fur* (L.) as *P. sexpunctatus* Panzer. Campbell-Taylor (1946) failed to correct the error. *sexpunctatus* is now deleted from the list and *fur* reinstated.

52 *Brachypterus urticae* (Fabricius) was originally recorded from Lundy by Wollaston (1847). The name he used was '*Cateretes pyrhopus*', a Marsham species taken no doubt from Stephens (1830 and 1839). Although this name apparently does not again appear in print after Stephens, reference to specimens labelled as such in the Stephens collection at the British Museum (Natural History) London has shown them to be *B. urticae* F.

The lack of an asterisk against *B. urticae* in Joy's list of 1906 denotes that he regarded it as having previously been found on the island, that is by Smith or Wollaston. Clearly Joy has here misinterpreted Wollaston's record of '*Meligethes urticae*' (Stephens 1830 and 1839) for this name refers to *Meligethes aeneus* (Fabricius) (Col. Cat. 1913) and not as Joy presumably thought *B. urticae*. *M. aeneus* is not included at all in Joy's first list (1906) but later (1907) he records it as new to Lundy. *B. urticae* appears in Stephens as *Cateretes urticae* F. (Grouvelle 1913) as well as supposedly by the name *C. pyrhopus*.

Joy was therefore correct in listing *B. urticae* as having previously been collected on Lundy but almost certainly by incorrect interpretation. He probably did not trace the identity of *pyrrhopus*, the name does not even appear in Waterhouse (1858), and so left it out of his list. At the same time he mistakenly recorded Wollaston's original name '*Meligethes urticae*' as *Brachypterus urticae* instead of as *Meligethes aenus*. Joy did himself collect a single specimen of *B. urticae* on Lundy in 1905, this I have seen correctly identified in his collection.

53 As the true identity of Wollaston's original record is obscure *Epuraea aestiva* (L.) is included here with some doubt. If Wollaston (1845) referred to Stephens (1830) and by so doing identified his Lundy *Epuraea* as '*Nitidula aestiva*' he would I feel sure have been misled having probably collected specimens of *E. florea* Erich. Although the specimens standing as *aestiva* and *depressa* in Stephens collection, in the British Museum (Natural History) London, are a mixture of *melina* Erich. and *aestiva* L. (= *depressa* Illiger) his description (1830) of *aestiva* is closer to *florea* Erich. (= *aestiva* sensu Illiger not Linnaeus). The true *aestiva* of Linnaeus and the specimens above mentioned in the Stephens collection have a deeply emarginate anterior border to the pronotum, whilst *florea* and Stephens' own description of *aestiva* have only a slight emargination. Stephens notes that he has followed Gyllenhal in considering his *aestiva* to be *Silpha aestiva* of Linnaeus, even so his description, as stated above, is much closer to *florea* (i.e. of *aestiva* sensu Illiger). Stephens' (1830) description of *villosa* Thunberg, however, suggests much more accurately *aestiva* Linnaeus, *villosa* is later included, with a '?', as a synonym of *E. depressa* Illiger (= *aestiva* L.) in Grouvelle (1913). It therefore seems that if Wollaston's *Epuraea* had been the true *aestiva* L. he would have, with the aid of Stephens (1830), identified them as *villosa* but if they were *florea* he would have named them, as he did, *Nitidula aestiva*.

54 The identification of a single example of *Monotoma brevicollis* Aube from Lundy in the Tomlin collection at the Cardiff Museum has been checked by Mrs E.R. Peacock, British Museum (Natural History), during a recent study of the British Rhizophagidae.

55 *Scymnus limbatus* Steph. was originally recorded from Lundy by Wollaston in 1847 and later by Smith in 1874. Blair (1931) subsequently lists these records as *S. suturalis* Thunberg, *limbatus* at that time being considered merely as a variety or synonym of it. Since Pope (1973) reinstates *limbatus* as a good species it must now be considered whether the original specimens from Lundy were that or the closely similar *suturalis*. As Pope states, *limbatus* is reported as favouring willows and poplars and also as occurring in leaf litter and according to Fowler it is found in marshy places at the roots of grasses and in moss. *suturalis*, however, is generally regarded as associating with conifers. Bearing in mind that Wollaston found his *Scymnus* on the island in July 1845, Chanter (1871) writes that "Various attempts have been made to plant trees, but have all failed. A few willows, about as high as brushwood in the lower lands, to which the woodcock resort, and stunted elders, represented the trees until recently, as Mr Heaven has now planted a few pines and sycamores near his home". From this early report relating to the botany of Lundy it would seem reasonable to accept Wollaston's record as being *limbatus*, as shown above this coccinellid appears to favour willows. There is no reason to suppose that Chanter's willows were not present when Wollaston made his collection earlier in the nineteenth century, but Chanter's wording plainly infers that Mr Heaven's pines were a fairly new feature on the island in 1871. It therefore seems that no suitable habitat existed in 1845 that would favour the coniferous associations of *suturalis*. Although it has been recorded on willows, plum trees and *Phragmites* the known prey of *suturalis* indicates that it must associate with pines at some major stage of its life history. I propose here to reinstate *limbatus* Steph. as a Lundy species and to delete *suturalis* Thunberg.

Further directive in accepting *limbatus* as the only *Scymnus* so far recorded from Lundy lies in Joy's record of *S. testaceus* Mots. from there for this species sensu auct. Europeae ante 1967 not Motschulsky 1837 is *limbatus* Steph.

56 Because of the extreme rarity of *Lathridius minutus* (L.) and the relative abundance of *L. pseudominutus* (Strand) in the British Isles (Tozer 1973) Joy's record is here included as *pseudominutus* and *minutus* is deleted from the list.

57 Wollaston's original record of '*Proscarabaeus violaceus*' must certainly have referred to *Meloe violaceus* Marsham (Stephens 1839, Waterhouse 1858). Joy (1906) records *M. proscarabaeus* Linnaeus from Lundy, a single specimen of which I have seen from his collection. He does not mark it as a new species record on his list and thus implies that he considered it to be the same species of meloid as that recorded by Wollaston (1847). Blair (1931) follows by listing both Joy and Wollaston as having collected *proscarabaeus*. Wollaston's record, however, is interpreted here as *M. violaceus* since at the time of his work on Lundy the species now known to be *M. proscarabaeus* was then known by three other names, each regarded as a separate species (Stephens 1839, Waterhouse 1859) and *Proscarabaeus* (= *Meloe*) Leach was the genus that contained them and *violaceus* Marsham.

58 Smith (1874) marked his record of *Cryptocephalus minutus* with an asterisk signifying that it was a species not previously found by Wollaston. He also indicates by his use of the name *minutus* (F.?) that he, like Stephens (1831 and 1839), considered it to be a separate species from *C. ochraceus* (Curtis?), the species previously recorded by Wollaston, Waterhouse, however, treats *ochraceus* of Curtis and of Stephens as a synonym of *minutus* F. not Stephens which later is listed as a synonym of *C. fulvus* Goeze by Fowler (1890). Waterhouse also lists *minutus* of Stephens not F. as a synonym of *C. pusillus* F. Since Smith in 1874 is most likely to have used Stephens' published works it should be considered a strong possibility that his *Cryptocephalus* was *pusillus* in which case two species have been included under *fulvus* by Joy (1906) and Blair (1931). Both *pusillus* and *fulvus* are known to occur on willow (*Salix*) which was present on the island in the 19th century, (see note 55). The presence of *fulvus* on Lundy has been substantiated by Welch (1969). Although *pusillus* is entered on the list its occurrence on Lundy is questioned.

59 The inclusion of *Longitarsus ochroleucus* (Marsh.) by Campbell-Taylor (1946) is clearly an error that originates from his transcription of Blair's earlier list (1931). Whereas Blair lists *L. jacobaeae* Wat., *L. ochroleucus* (Marsh.) and *L. gracilis* Kuts., marking only the first and last as occurring on Lundy, Campbell-Taylor marks the first two and not *gracilis* as being found there. *ochroleucus* is accordingly deleted from the list.

60 Joy (1906) records '*Longitarsus jacobaeae* Wat.' as new to Lundy and lists *L. tabidus* (F.), recorded by Wollaston (1847), as a separate species. What he evidently did not realise was that *tabidus* sensu auct. not Fabricius = *L. jacobaeae* Wat. Wollaston's record of *tabidus* and subsequent references to it are therefore placed here under *jacobaeae* and the true *tabidus* of Fabricius is deleted from the islands list.

A recent examination of Joy's original specimen of '*jacobaeae*' by Mrs S.L. Shute, British Museum (Natural History) London, has shown it to be a male of *L. favicornis* (Stephens) (Shute in litt.) a species hitherto unknown from Lundy. It is of course possible that Wollaston's specimens, on which he based his record of *jacobaeae*, may have also been *favicornis*. However, his material has not been traced and so the record must stand as *jacobaeae*. A single female of *jacobaeae* collected by Dr Welch has been examined by Mrs Shute who agrees with the collector's determination.

61 On his first visit to Lundy, Wollaston found what he describes as "a new species of *Macrocnema*, allied to *chrysocephala*", he also gives a brief description of its colour range. Smith's short note of 1874 is the first list of Lundy Coleoptera to include this species by name as *Psylliodes luridipennis* Kutschera. Blair (1931), in the introduction to his list, records the view that *luridipennis* has been considered as a "race" of *P. hospes* Wollaston, the distribution of which appears to be Madeira, Canary Islands, Algeria and Spain. He does, however, still refer to it as a good species, *luridipennis*, in his list. Although Heikertinger (1940) places *luridipennis* as a variety of *P. cuprea* (Koch), Kloet and Hincks (1945) retain the name as a synonym of *hospes*. A recent study of the genitalia of both sexes (Shute in litt.) has shown *luridipennis* to be quite distinct from *hospes* and from all the other species with which it has been linked in the past, it appears to be most closely related to *P. chrysocephala* (L.).

62 Both Blair (1931) and Campbell-Taylor (1946) list *Apilion filirostre* Kby. and *A. striatum* Kby. (Marsham) consecutively in the above order. Blair correctly records *striatum* as having been recorded by Wollaston and Joy and since no records exist does not mark *filirostre* as occurring on Lundy. Campbell-Taylor, however, records the latter but not *striatum* as part of the islands fauna. Clearly this is an error in his transcription of the earlier lists. *filirostre* therefore is deleted and *striatum* retained.

63 Joy, Blair, Campbell-Taylor and Welch use the spelling '*Oriorrhynchus*' in all their references to the genus *Oriorrhynchus*.

64 Wollaston's (1847) record of *Oriorrhynchus ligneus* 01. was not picked up by Blair or Campbell-Taylor, however, there is handwritten against the species in Blair's own copy of his list of the name "Tomlin", Joy's companion on Lundy earlier this century. I have seen four examples of *ligneus* collected by Joy in 1905.

65 In recording '*Polydrusus chrysomela*', Wollaston (1845) reflects the generic spelling of Stephens (1839) indicating his almost certain use of that identification manual. Stephens infers that the specific name *chrysomela* Oliv. was after Schonherr (1833-39). Waterhouse (1858) considers the true identity of *chrysomela* Stephens and Schonherr (1839) not Olivier to be *P. confluens* Stephens (Kirby) (1831). Stephens (1839) reduces the status of *confluens* to a variety of '*chrysomela* Oliv.' (sensu Stephens and Schonherr) and so indicates the closeness of his and Schonherr's interpretation of Olivier's species to *confluens*. Waterhouse uses the generic spelling '*Polydrosus*'. Although today *chrysomela* sensu auct. Brit. pars not Olivier is known to be *P. pulchellus* Stephens this cannot be regarded as the true identity of Wollaston's Lundy material as of course the name *pulchellus* was also available to him in Stephens (1831 and 1839) when he identified his collection. It is therefore proposed to delete the name *chrysomela* (01.) and to place the original record on the present list under *confluens* Steph. which is today regarded as a good species.

66 Welch (1969), in his introductory paragraph, places *Sitona ambiguus* Gyll. on the islands list by referring the *S. lineellus* Bousd. record in Campbell-Taylor (1946) to that species. Campbell-Taylor recorded *lineellus* from Blair's list (1931) which in turn was compiled from the earlier lists of Wollaston, Smith and Joy without further material from Lundy being seen. The original record of *lineellus* has been carried in this way from Joy (1907) who gives Gyllenhal as the species author, probably after Fowler (1890). A recent examination of Joy's original material has positively identified it as the true *lineellus* (Bonsdorff) not auct. Brit. post 1930 (= *decipiens* Lindberg) and not *lineellus* sensu Lindberg and auct. Brit. post 1930 (= *ambiguus* Gyll.). *S. lineellus* has recently been found on Lundy by von Hayek and Welch. *S. ambiguus* is here removed from the list.

67 Joy uses the generic spelling '*Sitones*' for *Sitona*.

68 Joy, Blair, Campbell-Taylor and Welch all use the generic spelling '*Ceuthorrhynchidius*'.

69 Joy, Mitford, Blair, Campbell-Taylor and Welch all use the generic spelling '*Ceuthorrhynchus*'.

70 Since *Gymnetron beccabungae* sensu auct. Brit. ante 1931 not Linnaeus is now known to be *G. veronicae* (Germar), (Donisthorpe 1931), Joy's record of 1907 is here placed as that species and *beccabungae* (L.) is deleted from the list. The most common form of '*beccabungae*' was at one time known as var. *nigrum* Walton (*niger* Hardy 1852 (Walton mss?) = *nigrinum* of authors). Blair (1931) records Joy's record as *nigrinum* Walt. giving the name specific status.

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