

# Coleoptera species new to Finland (3) (Coleoptera)

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## Abstract

Sixteen Coleoptera species new to Finland are presented, mostly based on the author's collections during the years 2014–2018: *Stenolophus teutonius* (SCHRANK) (Carabidae), *Acritus homoeopathicus* WOLLASTON, *Margarinotus carbonarius* (HOFFMANN) (Histeridae), *Ptenidium turgidum* THOMSON (Ptiliidae), *Carpelimus erichsoni* (SHARP), *Coproporus immigrans* SCHÜLKE, *Stenichnus poweri* (FOWLER), *S. subseriatus* FRANZ, *Xantholinus audrasi* COIFFAIT (Staphylinidae incl. Scydmaeninae), *Clambus simsoni* BLACKBURN (Clambidae), *Sericoderus brevicornis* MATTHEWS (Corylophidae), *Uloma culinaris* (LINNAEUS) (Tenebrionidae), *Euglenes nitidifrons* (THOMSON) (Aderidae), *Cyclo-rhipidion bodoanum* (REITTER), *Hylesinus wachlii* ssp. *orni* FUCHS, *Xyleborus monographus* (FABRICIUS) (Curculionidae: Scolytinae). Faunistic data are provided.

**Key words:** Coleoptera, Aderidae, Carabidae, Clambidae, Corylophidae, Curculionidae, Histeridae, Ptiliidae, Scolytinae, Scydmaeninae, Staphylinidae, Tenebrionidae, Finland, new records, faunistics.

## Introduction

With the exception of the cold and rainy summer 2017, the years 2014–2018 were very warm, with early springs and warm summers. The arrival of new faunal elements to northern countries continued all this time, maybe even increased during these years. My mappings of Åland beetle communities for the Biological station on Lemland, Nåtö continued, but they were decreasing after the year 2017. The mapping of Joutseno municipality in south-eastern Finland was effectuated by the increasing use of pitfall traps on dry meadow habitats.

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

Some of these species have been determined by foreign authorities and all are approved by the Finnish expert group for checking beetle observations and announced as new to Finland in the annual entomological meeting, mostly held in Helsinki (Vuosaari) but never published in entomological journals.

The nomenclature follows RASSI et al. (2015).

For the abbreviations used in the text for Finnish biogeographical provinces see CLAYHILLS (2011). BB 2019 = [www.beetlebase.com/catalogus\\_list.asp](http://www.beetlebase.com/catalogus_list.asp).

## Carabidae

### *Stenolophus teutonius* (SCHRANK, 1781)

FINLAND: AI: Jomala, Möckelö (668529:310637), 8.IX.2014 (1 ex.), leg., det. & coll. Clayhills.

The teneral specimen was collected under seaweed from a meadow-like site at a small sandy beach facing south. This species is known from Sweden and Denmark. Most likely, the species has arrived from southern Sweden to the Åland Islands.

## Ptiliidae

### *Ptenidium turgidum* THOMSON, 1855

FINLAND: Al: Finström Prästgård (67030:31094), 17.VI.–12.VII.2014 (1 ex.), leg., det. & coll. Clayhills; same grove (67028:31093), 16.V.–15.VI.2015 (1 ex.), leg. & det. Clayhills, coll. Vilén; same site, 15.VI.–17.VII.2015 (1 ex.), leg., det. & coll. Clayhills.

One specimen of this small feather wing was caught with a window trap on a luxurious pastured grove mainly dominated by hazel (*Corylus avellana*), oak (*Quercus robur*) and ash tree (*Fraxinus excelsior*) in 2014. The grove area (Prästgårdsnäset) is a protected nature reserve. The trap was placed close to a pile of old oak stems on an opening, where cows used to stroll around. In the following summer two specimens were caught a little further in the grove with a cross window trap quite high up in a downy birch (*Betula pubescens*). According to M. Sörensson (pers. comm.) the species is mostly taken from such pastured groves also in Sweden, where it is more common. It has clearly entered Finland through southern Sweden.

## Staphylinidae (incl. Scydmaeninae)

### *Carpelimus erichsoni* (SHARP, 1871)

FINLAND: Al: Föglö Överö (6683:3139), 12.VI.1984 (2 ♀♀), leg., det. & coll. Clayhills; same site, 27.VIII.1985 (1 ♂), leg., det & coll. Clayhills; Sottunga (6684:3149), 17.VI.1988 (1 ♀), 20.VI.1988 (1 ♂, 1 ♀), leg., det & coll. Clayhills.

In 2011 Torbjörn Ramqvist found this species among his old material from the provinces Skåne, Gottland, Uppland and Ängermanland in Sweden (BB 2019). That led me to genitalize old material of *Carpelimus bilineatus* STEPHENS, 1834 of my own collection. Specimens from two locations in the Åland Island turned out to belong to this species. The first ones were taken from a clayey ditch on a small pastured hill close to the sea shore in Föglö, Överö in the years 1984 and 1985. The others were collected from Sottunga Island not far from Överö in 1988. These specimens were taken from the bottom of silty ditch ending up on a small sandy beach. It is most likely that there are more specimens from Finland in other collections too. At least one specimen was collected in southern Norway by F. Ødegard (BB 2019). The distribution of *C. erichsoni* in northern countries is very poorly known today.

### *Coproporus immigrans* SCHÜLKE, 2007

FINLAND: Ka: Lappeenranta Joutseno Kuurmanpohja (67739:35942), 28.VI.–26.VII.2014 (1 ♀), leg. Clayhills & Vilén, det. & coll. Clayhills.

One female of this rather recently described immigrant species was caught with a window trap on a pile of aspen logs close to the Russian border. The species has been found in Norway, Sweden and Denmark recently (BB 2019). It must have entered Finland through the Karelian Isthmus from Russia.

### *Stenichnus poweri* (FOWLER, 1884)

FINLAND: Ab: Parainen Kojkulla (6697:3232), 10.–26.VII.2017 (1 ♂), leg. & coll. Clayhills, det. Meybohm; same site, 3.–18.VII.2018 (2 ♂♂), 30.VII.–24.VIII.2018 (1 ♂), 28.VI.–18.VII.2019 (1 ♂), 18.VII.–9.VIII.2019 (1 ♂, 1 ♀), 18.VIII.–8.IX.2019 (1 ♂), leg., det. & coll. Clayhills.

The species was discovered purely by chance when one male specimen was taken with the genitals pulled out and was prepared as a model for *S. collaris* (MÜLLER & KUNZE, 1822). But the genitalia did not match that species at all, and they turned out to belong to *S. poweri* (det. Meybohm), a species new for Finland. That led me to genitalize all specimens caught from that small sunny dry meadow below a pine forest brink in the municipality of Parainen. The meadow is mostly covered with dense stands of mouse-eared hawkweed (*Pilosella officinarum*) and to a

lesser extent with red catchfly (*Lychnis viscaria*) and some grasses. Most specimens were collected with pit fall traps but one was caught with a window trap close by.

***Stenichnus subseriatus* FRANZ, 1960**

FINLAND: Ka: Virolahti Ravijoki (671:353), 26.VIII.1978 (1 ♂), leg. & coll. Clayhills, det. Meybohm; Ab: Parainen Kojkulla (6697:3232), 7.–22.V.2018 (1 ♂), leg. & coll. Clayhills, det. Meybohm; N: Porvoo Stensböle, 9.VI.–9.VII.2008 (1 ♂), leg., det. & coll. Karjalainen; Kirkkonummi Dåvitsviken, 17.VII.–16.VIII.2012 (1 ♂), leg., det. & coll. Karjalainen.

The discovery of *Stenichnus poweri* encouraged me to make genital preparations of all males of the *S. collaris* group, caught mostly with pit fall traps, which revealed two different types of male genitalia. The odd one with sharp pointed median lobe was determined by Meybohm as *S. subseriatus*, a new species for northern countries. Preparations of old specimens revealed that this species had been overlooked so far. Together with two colleagues I found examples of this species from the following Finnish provinces: Ab, Ka, N and Ta: Hausjärvi (leg., det. & coll. Rutanen). A few years earlier Mark Telfer found this species in the UK, Meybohm & Telfer (pers. comm.). The exact distribution area of *S. subseriatus* is not yet known.

***Xantholinus audrasi* COIFFAIT, 1956**

FINLAND: Ab: Parainen Airisto (66926:32303), 13.–22.IV.2016 (1 ♂), leg. & coll. Clayhills, det. Zanetti; N: Espoo Brinken (667:336), 11.–24.IV.2016 (2 ♂♂), leg. & coll. Helve, det. Zanetti; Saunalahti (667:336), 21.IV.–8.V.2016 (3 ♂♂), leg. & coll. Helve, det. Zanetti; same site, 21.IV.–12.V.2018 (1 ♂), leg., det. & coll. Helve.

For exact determination of this species males are needed. As I was told by V. Assing (pers. comm.), the males seem to be active during the winter and early spring. So far, very few males were recorded from Finland, and earlier they were partly confused with *Xantholinus gallicus* COIFFAIT, 1956. The latter has been reported from Sweden by GILLERFORS (1988) from pulpwood imported from the Mediterranean to Varberga harbour in Halland. All the other old records refer to *X. audrasi*, also in Sweden (BB 2019). There are most certainly older specimens of *X. audrasi* in some collections, for instance in Coll. Rutanen at least from Nylandia, maybe already from the years 1965 and 1990 (I. Rutanen pers. comm.).

**Histeridae**

***Acritus homoeopathicus* WOLLASTON, 1857**

FINLAND: Ka: Michikkälä, Muurola (67425:35305), 9.V.–8.VI.2014 (1 ex.), leg., det. & coll. Clayhills.

The unexpected species was collected from a burnt clear cut on a sloping sandy pine forest mixed with birches. It was taken with pit fall traps placed close to burned thin birch stems and branches with lots of ash around. The mysterious species is expected to live in the ash of broad-leaved trees infected by the fungus *Pyronema omphalodes* (HALSTEAD 1963). The very small species has recently been found in Denmark and Sweden, and it is also known from the Baltic states (SILFVERBERG 2010). The Michikkälä municipality is not very far from the Karelian Isthmus and Estonia.

***Margarinotus carbonarius* (HOFFMANN, 1803)**

FINLAND: N: Espoo, Finnoo (66744:33733), 26.V.–16.VI.2014 (1 ♂), leg., det. & coll. Clayhills.

One male specimen of this rare species was captured with pit fall traps from a small roadside wasteland area in the village of Finnoo. The field was mostly covered with winter cress (*Barbarea vulgaris*) and mug wort (*Artemisia vulgaris*). The species is found in all adjacent countries but considered rare in almost every country. It might have entered Finland through Estonia.

## Clambidae

### *Clambus simsoni* BLACKBURN, 1902

FINLAND: Ka: Lappeenranta Joutseno Kuurmanpohja (67739:35942), 2.VIII.–8.IX.2018 (1 ex.), leg. Clayhills & Vilén, det. & coll. Clayhills.

This Australian immigrant has invaded Europe during the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. In northern parts it is wide-spread in Denmark, but from Sweden there are still only few records (BB 2019). The first specimen from Finland was collected with a window trap placed on a pile of aspen logs close to the Russian border.

## Corylophidae

### *Sericoderus brevicornis* MATTHEWS, 1890

FINLAND: Ka: Lappeenranta Joutseno Kuurmanpohja Mielikko (67752:35923), 6.VII.–2.VIII.2018 (1 ♂), leg. Clayhills & Vilén, det. & coll. Clayhills.

Somewhat unexpectedly a male of this immigrant from Australia recorded also from Germany (Thuringia) and Lithuania (<http://coleonet.de/coleo/texte/sericoderus.htm>). It was caught in cross window traps on a fallen big aspen tree in a very xerothermic habitat on a clear cut. The species is probably slowly spreading northwards, but due to its small size it is not at all easy to detect.

## Tenebrionidae

### *Uloma culinaris* (LINNAEUS, 1758)

FINLAND: Ka: Kotka Hovinsaari (6707:3496), 5.VIII.2002 (1 ex.), leg., det. & coll. Karjalainen; same site, 2.IX.2003 (1 ♂), leg. det. & coll. Clayhills; Hamina Meltti (67188:35110), 17.VIII.2014 (2 exs.), leg., det. & coll. Clayhills; same site, 21.V.2016 (1 ex.), leg., det. & coll. Karjalainen; Kb: Kitee Komolinmäki (68885:36647), 23.VII.–19.VIII.2007 (1 ex.), leg., det. & coll. Turunen; Sa: Imatra Harakka (6791:3596), 23.VII.2016 (1 ex.), leg., det. & coll. Laajo.

The recognition of this species has caused problems in Finland for quite a while. The first one who noticed it was P. Turunen in 2007. After that, the older specimens were also recognized. After 2014, the species has been found repeatedly in south-eastern Finland from the provinces Ka, Kb and Sa (CLAYHILLS 2011), usually on dead broad-leaved trees, mostly birches.

## Aderidae

### *Euglenes nitidifrons* (THOMSON, 1886)

FINLAND: Ab: Iniö Salmis (67037:31857), 22.VI.–1.VIII.2006 (1 ♂), leg. Clayhills, Rinne & Koponen, det. & coll. Clayhills.

In the late 1990s G.A. Lohse determined all my material of *Euglenes pygmaeus* DEGEER, 1775, then still belonging to the genus *Aderus* WESTWOOD, 1829. At that time the material consisted of one light coloured specimen from western Finland and many dark coloured specimens from south-eastern Finland, both males and females. He came to the conclusion that the light one did belong to *E. pygmaeus* and all dark ones to *E. nitidifrons*. He did not genitalize any male nor probably compared the male antennae. The record for Finland in LOHSE (1992) probably refers to these specimens. Eventually, I genitalized most of the dark males and found them all to belong to *E. pygmaeus* without a doubt. The colour of the species varies from light, often bicoloured, to very dark. The colour cannot be used as a reliable character for determination at all.

The single male from Ab: Iniö Salmis Island (now belonging to the municipality of Parainen) was collected with a window trap on a large fallen aspen tree. The specimen is dark and it was

easily identified as the real *E. nitidifrons* after preparation of the male genitalia. Also the antennae are clearly different in these two species. This is so far the only confirmed specimen from Finland. *Euglenes nitidifrons* is not known from Sweden or Norway but known from one province in Denmark (BB 2019). It seems to be a very rare species in northern Europe.

### Curculionidae: Scolytinae

#### *Cyclorhipidion bodoanum* (REITTER, 1913)

FINLAND: Ab: Turku Ruissalo (6711881:3233217), 16.VI.–10.VII.2017 (1 ♀), leg. Clayhills & Vilén, det. Clayhills & Lindelöw, coll. Clayhills; same grove (6712722:3235965), 10.VII.–7.VIII.2017 (1 ♀), leg. Clayhills & Vilén, det. Clayhills & Lindelöw, coll. Clayhills.

This bark beetle has entered Finland through southern Sweden during the last years. In Scandinavia it has spread rapidly through Denmark and southern Sweden to Finland. In the Ruissalo oak grove it has plenty of breeding sites to choose. As a small species, mostly living on thin branches in the crown of old oaks, it is not easy to find. These two females were caught in pheromone traps for *Plagionotus arcuatus* (L., 1758) high up in the crowns of old oaks in more or less open positions. The aim beetle was not found anywhere in the oak growing areas in Finland and was declared regionally extinct (RE) in 2019 (MALMBERG et al. 2019).

#### *Hylesinus wachtli* ssp. *orni* FUCHS, 1906

FINLAND: Al: Geta Höckbøleholm (67154:31087), 18.VII.–15.VIII.2013 (1 ex.); same site (67153:31087), 15.VIII.–12.IX.2013 (1 ex.), leg. & coll. Clayhills, det. Knížek.

The status and name of this species has changed several times during the last decades. Four specimens identified as *Leperisinus orni* were taken from imported ash logs from Hietalahti harbour in Helsinki in 1917, and announced as new to Finland by KANGAS (1975). New data and determinations revealed that these specimens in fact also belong to *H. varius* (FABRICIUS, 1775) (det. Knížek).

During the mapping of the Åland beetle fauna for Nätö Biological station two specimens of *Hylesinus* were collected from Höckbøleholm nature reserve with window traps in 2013. They were identified as *H. wachtli* ssp. *orni* by M. Knížek. The nature reserve is a grove area with oak (*Quercus robur*) as the dominating tree and with lots of ash trees (*Fraxinus excelsior*) close to the sea shore. The habitats vary from dry hills to very moisty, birch dominated grove patches, which all have been used as pastures for decades. The species must have entered Finland through southern Sweden.

One specimen of *Hister bisexstriatus* FABRICIUS, 1801 (Histeridae), classified as regionally extinct (RE) (HYVÄRINEN et al. 2010) in Finland, was netted from a moisty pasture on 7.VI.2013 in that grove area (leg. Clayhills).

#### *Xyleborus monographus* (FABRICIUS, 1762)

FINLAND: Ab: Parainen Kojkulla (6697:3232), 20.V.–6.VI.2017 (1 ♀), leg., det. & coll. Clayhills.

This female was caught with a window trap on a wounded bay willow (*Salix pentandra*) with heavy bark loss in the garden of my summer cottage on a lake shore in Parainen. There are lots of broad-leaved trees around but the oaks are small and young. There are two quite big European white elm trees (*Ulmus laevis*) in the near vicinity, where *X. monographus* might also live. According to Å. Lindelöw (pers. comm.) many rare bark beetles, including *X. monographus*, are rapidly spreading northwards in southern Sweden. An interesting species that probably also has entered Finland through Sweden.

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