

## Ptinidae of China I. - Subfamily Dorcatominae (Coleoptera: Bostrichoidea: Ptinidae)

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### Taxonomy, new species, Coleoptera, Ptinidae, Dorcatominae, China

**Abstract.** Ptinidae are represented by 66 species in China, from which only 5 species belong to the subfamily Dorcatominae; 3 species are from Taiwan - *Byrrhodes tomokunii* Sakai, 1996, *Mizodorcatoma sibirica* (Reitter, 1879) and *Prothea plicatipennis* (Pic, 1912) and 2 species are from continental China - *Stagetus sydowi* (Reitter, 1913) and *Stagetus yunnanus* Pic, 1911. Other 3 species are newly described - *Dorcatoma (D.) becvari* sp. nov., *Caenocara villosa* sp. nov. and *Stagetus chinensis* sp. nov.

### INTRODUCTION

China with its area of more than 9.6 mil. km<sup>2</sup> is the 3<sup>rd</sup> biggest country of the world and is situated in temperate, subtropical and tropical zones. According to zoogeographical classification belongs to the Palaearctic Region, however southern provinces have fauna more similar to Oriental Region. The fauna of China is known very poorly; only 66 species were recorded from China, from them 49 species come from the continental China and 22 come from Taiwan. Twelve species have cosmopolitan distribution, 17 are endemic to the continental China and 10 come from Taiwan (see tab.1). With regards to area and climatic and natural condition it is very presumable that number of know species of Ptinidae from China is very high. From 13 subfamilies 10 subfamiles are known from China.

The first complete data on China's Ptinidae were published at some world or Palaearctic catalogues - Gemminger & Harold (1869), Pic (1912a,b), Winkler (1927). Only one catalogue on China's Ptinidae was published at that time (Wu 1937). Over just few last years a complete lists of Ptinidae of China was published, according to the province distribution (Borowski 2007; Hua 2002, Zahradník 2007b) but unfortunately some other publications about beetles in different parts of China, f.e. Li J. (1992) or Li H. (1992), are mostly in Chinese language, so the use of information is rather limited.

### MATERIAL AND METHODS

The subfamily Dorcatominae is represented by more than 50 genera world-wide. I have studied an original description of all the Chinese Dorcatominae (Pic 1911, 1912c; Reitter, 1879, 1913; Sakai 1996) and materials which I have provided with by my colleagues. *Stagetus sydowi* (Reitter, 1913) was placed in the genus *Mesotheres* Mulsant et Rey, 1864 and later in *Lasioderma* Stephens, 1835, but after studying the type it was returned to *Stagetus* (Zahradník 2007a).

I use the following abbreviations in the paper:

CH China

Higher provinces classification

CE Central Territory  
NE Northeast Territory  
NO Northern Territory  
NW Northwest Territory  
SE Southeastern Territory (including Macao and Hongkong)  
SW Southwestern Territory  
WP Western Plateau

Provinces, autonomous regions or municipalities, and Taiwan

ANH	Anhui (Anhwei)	CE
BEI	Beijing (Peking or Peiping)	NO
CHQ	Chongqing	SW
FUJ	Fujian (Fukien)	CE
GAN	Gansu (Kansu)	NO, NW
GUA	Guandong (Kwantung)	SE
GUI	Guizhou (Kweichow)	SW
GUX	Guangxi (Kwangsi)	SE
HAI	Hainan	HAI
HEB	Hebei (Hopeh)	NO
HEI	Heilongjiang (Heilungkiang)	NE
HEN	Henan (Honana)	NO
HKG	Hongkong	SE
HUB	Hubei (Hupeh)	CE
HUN	Hunan	CE
JIA	Jiangsu (Kiangsu)	CE
JIL	Jilin (Kirin)	NE
JIX	Jiangxi (Kiangsi)	CE
LIA	Liaoning	NE
MAC	Macao	SE
NIN	Ningxia (Ningsia)	NO
NMO	Nei Mongol (Inner Mongolia)	NO, NW
QIN	Qinghai (Tsinghai)	WP, NW
SCH	Sichuan (Szechwan)	SW, WP
SHA	Shaanxi (Shensi)	NO
SHG	Shanghai	CE
SHN	Shandong (Shantung)	NO
SHX	Shanxi (Shansi)	NO
TAI	Taiwan (Formosa)	TAI
TIA	Tianjin (Tsiensin)	NO
XIN	Xinjiang (Sinkiang)	NW
XIZ	Xizang (Tibet)	WP
YUN	Yunnan	SW

## LIST OF THE CHINESE SPECIES

**Gibbiinae**

- Gibbium aequinoctiale* Boieldieu, 1854 FUJ, GUA, GUI, GUX, HEN, HKG, HUB,  
HUN, JIX, SCH, YUN  
*Gibbium psylloides* Czenpinski, 1775 LIA, TAI

**Ptininae**

- Cyphoniptus sulcithorax* (Pic, 1899) GUI, GUX, HEN, SHA, SCH, XIZ, YUN,  
ZHE  
*Kedirinus albidiceps* (Pic, 1914) TAI  
*Mezioniptus impressicollis* Pic, 1944 GAN, JIA, JIX, NIN, NMO, QIN, XIN,  
ZHE  
*Myrmecoptinus deplanatus* (Pic, 1954) FUJ  
*Myrmecoptinus kuronis* (Ohta, 1930) TAI  
*Myrmecoptinus sauteri* (Pic, 1914) TAI  
*Niptus hololeucus* (Faldermann, 1835) CE, NE, NO, NW; HKG, SHG  
*Pseudeurostus hilleri* (Reitter, 1877) ANM, FUJ, GAN, GUA, GUI, HEB, HEI,  
HEN, HUB, HUN, JIA, JIL, JIX, LIA,  
NIN, NMO, QIN, SCH, SHA, SHX, SNH,  
ZHE
- Ptinus (Cyphoderes) japonicus* Reitter, 1877 ANH, GAN, GUX, HEB, HEN, HUB,  
HUN, JIA, JIX, NMO, SCH, SHX  
*Ptinus (Gynopterus) sexpunctatus* Panzer, 1789 XIN  
*Ptinus (Ptinus) fur* (Linnaeus, 1758) CE; ANH, JIA, JIX, GUX, HUN, SCH,  
TAI  
*Ptinus (Ptinus) latro* Fabricius, 1775 CE; GAN, NMO, QIN, XIN  
*Ptinus (Ptinus) villiger* (Reitter, 1884) HUN, NMO, SCH, XIN  
*Ptinus (Tectoptynus) exulans* Erichson, 1842 CH  
*Ptinus (Tectoptynus) tectus* Boieldieu, 1856 NO; HEB, HUB, HUN, LIA, SHX  
*Sphaericus (Sphaericus) pinguis* (Wollaston, 1854) CH  
*Trigonogenius globosus* (Solier, 1849) CH

**Anobiinae**

- Anobium punctatum* (DeGeer, 1774) HKG  
*Falsogastrallus elongates* Pic, 1931 YUN  
*Falsogastrallus sauteri* Pic, 1914 FUJ, GUA, GUX, HKG, JIA, JIX, SCH,  
TAI  
*Gastrallus immarginatus* (P. W. J. Müller, 1821) HEI, JIL, LIA  
*Gastrallus testaceicornis* Pic, 1922 TAI  
*Gastrallus tuberculatus* Pic, 1914 TAI  
*Hadrobregmus pertinax* (Linnaeus, 1758) HEI, JIL, LIA

<i>Holcobius japonicus</i> (Pic, 1903)	HUB
<i>Microbregma emarginatum</i> (Duftschmid, 1825)	HEI, JIL
<i>Nicobium castaneum</i> (Olivier, 1790)	FUJ, GUI, JIA, LIA, TAI
<i>Oligomerus japonicus</i> Sakai, 1982	LIA
<i>Oligomerus ptilinoides</i> (Wollaston, 1854)	HEI, JIL, LIA
<i>Pseudoligomerus hummeli</i> Pic, 1933	GAN
<i>Stegobium paniceum</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	AHN, BEI, FUJ, GAN, GUA GUI, GUX, HAI, HEB, HEI, HEN, HKG, HUB, HUN, JIA, JIL, JIX, LIA, MAC, NIN, NMO, QIN, SCH, SHA, SHG, SHN, SHX, TAI, TIA, XIN, XIZ, YUN, ZHE
<i>Trichodesma</i> ( <i>Trichodesma</i> ) <i>kurosawai</i> Sakai, 1986	TAI

#### Dorcatominae

<i>Byrrhodes tomokunii</i> Sakai, 1996	TAI
<i>Caenocara villosa</i> sp. nov.	HEB
<i>Dorcatoma</i> ( <i>Dorcatoma</i> ) <i>becvari</i> sp. nov.	YUN
<i>Mizodorcatoma sibirica</i> (Reitter, 1879)	TAI
<i>Protheca plicatipennis</i> (Pic, 1912)	TAI
<i>Stagetus chinensis</i> sp. nov.	SHA
<i>Stagetus sydowi</i> (Reitter, 1913)	JIA, SHG
<i>Stagetus yunnanus</i> Pic, 1911	YUN

#### Dryophilinae

<i>Ptilineurus marmoratus</i> (Reitter, 1877)	AHN, GUA, GUI, GUX, HEB, HEI, HEN, HUB, HUN, JIA, JIL, JIX, LIA, NMO, SHA, SCH, SHN, SHX, TAI, YUN
<i>Ptilineurus pictipennis</i> (Fairmaire, 1895)	HUB, JIA, SCH, SHA

#### Ernobiinae

<i>Ernobius mollis mollis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	HEI, JIL, LIA, TAI
<i>Xestobium rufovillosum</i> (DeGeer, 1774)	HKG

#### Eucradinae

<i>Anhedobia capucina</i> (Reitter, 1877)	LIA
<i>Clada</i> ( <i>Clada</i> ) <i>babai</i> Sakai, 1987	TAI
<i>Clada</i> ( <i>Clada</i> ) <i>formosana</i> Sakai, 1987	TAI
<i>Clada</i> ( <i>Clada</i> ) <i>insulcata</i> Pic, 1933	ANH, GAN, YUN
<i>Clada</i> ( <i>Clada</i> ) <i>maxima</i> (Pic, 1903)	YUN
<i>Clada</i> ( <i>Clada</i> ) <i>vittula</i> Sakai, 1987	TAI
<i>Clada</i> ( <i>Taiwanoclada</i> ) <i>shibatai</i> Sakai, 1987	TAI
<i>Hedobia atricolor</i> Pic, 1926	YUN
<i>Hedobia minor</i> Pic 1926	HUN
<i>Hedobia multipunctata</i> Pic, 1944	GAN

### Mesocoelopodinae

<i>Mesotheres substriatus</i> Pic, 1938	JIX
<i>Pseudomesotheres pulverulentus latior</i> (Pic, 1954)	FUJ

### Ptilinae

<i>Indanobium formosanum</i> Kôno et Kim, 1937	TAI
<i>Ptilinus fuscus</i> (Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785)	GAN, LIA, NMO, QIN, XIN
<i>Ptilinus pectinicornis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	HUB, JIX
<i>Yunnanobium longicorne</i> (Pic, 1907)	SCH

### Xyletininae

<i>Ladsioderma serricorne</i> (Fabricius, 1792)	AHN, FUJ, GUA, GUI, GUX, HEI, HEN, HKG, HUB, HUN, JIA, JIL, JIX, LIA, TAI, ZHE
<i>Neoxyletinus angustatus</i> (Pic, 1907)	YUN
<i>Neoxyletinus tibetanus</i> (Gottwald, 1977)	XIZ
<i>Xyletinus (Xeronthobius) kozlovi</i> Emetz in Emetz et Logvinovskiy, 1977	NMO
<i>Xyletinus (Xeronthobius) ocularis</i> Reitter, 1901	NMO
<i>Xyletinus (Xyletinus) asiaticus</i> Reitter, 1901	NMO
<i>Xyletinus (Xyletinus) chinensis</i> Frivaldszky, 1892	CH

Tab. 1. Review of Chinese Ptinidae

Subfamilies	Number of species						
	T	C	P	CCH		TAI	
				CH	E	TAI	E
<b>Gibbiinae</b>	2	1	1	2	0	1	0
<b>Ptininae</b>	17	7	2	11	2	4	1
<b>Anobiinae</b>	15	2	5	12	2	6	2
<b>Dorcatominae</b>	8	0	0	5	5	3	2
<b>Dryophilinae</b>	2	0	0	2	1	1	0
<b>Ernobiinae</b>	2	1	1	2	0	1	0
<b>Eucradinae</b>	10	0	0	6	5	4	4
<b>Mesocoelopodinae</b>	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
<b>Ptilinae</b>	4	0	2	3	0	1	1
<b>Xyletininae</b>	7	1	0	7	3	1	0
<b>Together</b>	69	12	11	52	20	22	10

C - cosmopolitan; CCH - continental China; CH - China; E - endemic; P - Palaearctic wide; T - total number; TAI - Taiwan

## DESCRIPTION OF NEW SPECIES

### *Dorcatoma (Dorcatoma) becvari* sp. nov.

(Figs 1a-c)

**Type material.** Holotype (♂): China, Yunnan, Heishu, 35 km N of Lijang, 127.13 N, 100.19 E, 1.-19.vii.1992, S. Bečvář lgt. Paratypes (9 ♂♂, 10 ♀♀): the same data as holotype. All are deposited in author's collection.

**Description.** Male (holotype). Shortly oval, transversally convex, body length 2.8 mm, greatest width 1.7 mm. Ratio length:width of elytra 1.0. Black, pubescence white, short, sparse, semierect. Antennae, palpi and legs rusty brown, the last three antennomeres piceous black.

Head evenly convex, shining, coarsely and densely punctate, diameter of punctures slightly smaller than distance between punctures. Eyes rounded, globular, without triangular edge. Front 2.1 times wider than width of eye in dorsal view. Antennae consist of eleven antennomeres. The first is robust, 3 times longer than wide, the 2<sup>nd</sup> rounded, from the 3<sup>rd</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> very small, slightly transverse, the 9<sup>th</sup> 1.1 times longer than wide, the 10<sup>th</sup> slightly serrated, 1.6 times longer than wide, the 11<sup>th</sup> oval, three times longer than wide. The last maxillary palpi twice longer than wide, clubbed.

Pronotum transverse, ratio length:width 0.4, the widest on the base. Surface shining, with very dense and fine punctate. Lateral margin from dorsal view invisible. Anterior angle from lateral view sharp, posterior angle blunt, rounded. Pubescence inclined forward. Scutellum 1.5 times wider than long, transversally oval.

Elytra shortly oval, shining, densely and coarsely punctuated, puncture almost touching. Semierect pubescence irregular, on lateral margin inclined backwards. Each elytron with two deep lateral striae, the 1<sup>st</sup> going almost to the end of elytron, the 2<sup>nd</sup> ending in the 1/5 before the end of elytron.

Median longitudinal furrow of metasternum missing.

All visible abdominal sternites not fused, very finely and densely punctate, with recumbent very short and dense pubescence, inclined backwards.

Aedeagus see Fig 1a.

**Variability.** Body length 2.6 – 2.9 mm; greatest width 1.6-1.7 mm. Antennae more or less darken.

Female. 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> antennomeres less serrated.

**Differential diagnosis.** This species differs from all other species of subgenus *Dorcatoma* Herbst, 1792 by piceous (almost black) colour of the last three antennomere, by shape of two penultimate antennomeres, which are more emarginate. Pubescence is shortly semierect, other species of this subgenus have pubescence recumbent. The shape of aedeagus is also characteristic.

**Name derivation.** Dedicated to the collector of the type material and my friend Stanislav Bečvář.

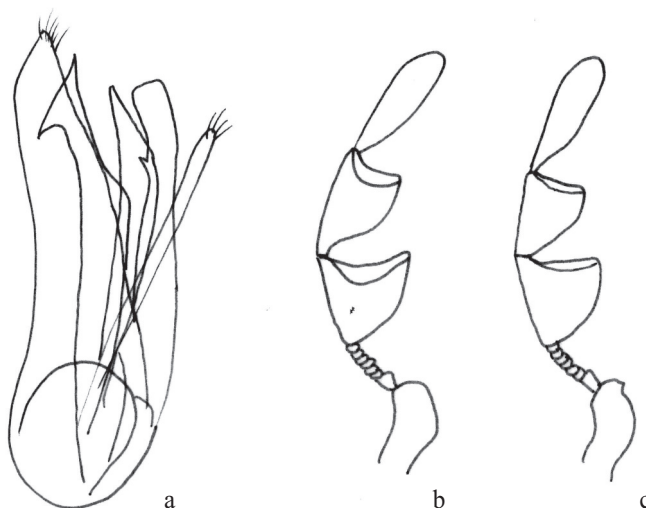


Fig. 1. *Dorcatoma (Dorcatoma) becvari* sp. nov.: a- aedeagus; b- antenna of male; c- antenna of female.

***Caenocara villosa* sp. nov.**  
(Figs 2a-c)

**Type material.** Holotype (♂): China, Hebei, Qinglong, 17.vi.2001, 40.4 N, 118.9 E, J. Turna lgt. Deposited in author's collection.

**Description.** Male (holotype). Very shortly oval, convex, body length 1.9 mm, greatest width 1.5 mm. Ratio length:width of elytra 0.85. Piceous black, pubescence white, long, sparse, erect. Antennae, palpi and legs yellowish rusty red. The first antennomere darken.

Head transversally evenly convex, shining, coarsely and densely punctate, distance between these puncture smaller than their diameter. Pubescence inclines forwards, on the clypeus is dense, on the other part of head is sparse. Eyes relatively small, almost rounded, longitudinally separated in the middle by edge into two parts; this edge with sparse short erect setae. Front 3.5 times wider than diameter of eye (from dorsal view). Antennae consist of 9 antennomeres. Scapus large, longer than 2<sup>nd</sup> - 7<sup>th</sup> antennomeres, pedicel shortly longer than wide, 3<sup>rd</sup> - 5<sup>th</sup> antennomeres shortly wider than long, 7<sup>th</sup> transversally triangular, 1,8 times wide than long, 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> slim, 8<sup>th</sup> three times longer than wide, on the apex straight cut of, 9<sup>th</sup> three times longer than wide, on apex rounded (Fig 2b). Terminal palpomere of maxillary palpi triangular, on the base slightly emarginated (Fig 2c).

Pronotum strongly transverse, ratio length : width 0.45, transversally strongly convex, shining, coarsely and densely punctuated, distance between these puncture smaller than their diameter. Pubescence inclined forwards, on the lateral margin slightly inclined to sides. Lateral margin (from lateral view) with sharp margin, anterior angle sharp, posterior angle obtuse. Scutellum pentagonal, shortly longer than wide.

Elytra wider than their length, shining, coarsely and densely punctuated, distance between these puncture smaller than their diameter. Pubescence irregular, mostly inclined backwards.

Each elytron with three lateral striae; the first two extend almost to the end of elytra, the 3<sup>rd</sup> from lateral margin extend only to half of elytra. The 1<sup>st</sup> is in the middle enlarged. Interstriae coarsely punctuate.

Sternites of aedeagus coarsely and densely punctuated, distance between these puncture smaller than their diameter; sparsely erected pubescence, inclined backwards.

Aedeagus see Fig 2a.

Female. Unknown.

**Differential diagnosis.** This species is very similar to *C. subglobosa* (Mulsant et Rey, 1864) - both have enlarged lateral striae on elytra - from this it differs by less shining pronotum and elytra, more distinct punctuation, triangular shape of the last segment of maxillary palpi (*C. subglobosa* has elongate sharp end), and shape of aedeagus.

**Name derivation.** Derived from Latin word “villosus”. It means recumbent pubescence.

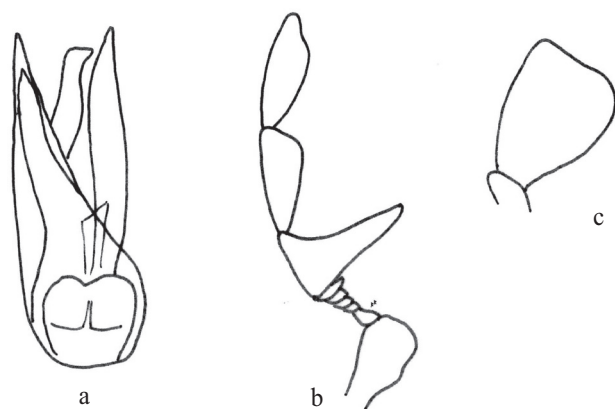


Fig. 2. *Caenocara villosa* sp. nov.: a- aedeagus; b- antenna of male; c- the last segment of maxillary palpi.

***Stagetus chinensis* sp. nov.**  
(Figs 3a-b)

**Type material.** Holotype (♂): China, Shaanxi, Lueyang, 4.-6.vi.2004, E. Kučera lgt. Deposited in author's collection.

**Description.** Male (holotype). Shortly oval, convex, body length 2.6 mm, greatest width 1.7 mm. Ratio length:width of elytra 1.2. Dark brown, pubescence yellow-white, long, dense, erected. Head red-brown, antennae, palpi and legs rusty.

Head very densely and coarsely punctuated, shining, puncture almost touching. Pubescence very dense, inclines forwards. Eyes almost rectangular (from dorsal view), with longitudinal sharp roofed break. Front 1.9 times wider than width of eye from dorsal view. Antennae consist of eleven antennomeres. The 1<sup>st</sup> is robust, the 2<sup>nd</sup> slightly longer than wide,



the 3<sup>rd</sup> rounded, the 4<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> slightly pectinate, the 5<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> strongly pectinate. The last three antennomeres enlarged, the 9<sup>th</sup> antennomere strongly serrated, 1.3 times wider than long, the 10<sup>th</sup> antennomere triangular, slightly serrated, twice as long as wide, the last antennomeres oblong oval, 2.5 times longer than wide (Fig 3b). The last segment of maxillary palpi triangular.

Pronotum transverse (length 0.8 mm, width 1.1 mm), transversally strongly convex, shining, with coarse and dense umbilicate punctures, distance between punctures larger than their diameter. Pubescence erect, inclined forwards. Lateral margin of pronotum rounded, not obvious. Base of pronotum curved. Scutellum cordiform, the same length as width.

Elytra shining, without distinct shoulders. Each elytron with ten very fine striae, two lateral striae are strong and deep. Intervals between striae with double punctuation – the first is sparse and coarse, distance between punctures the same as puncture diameter; these punctures intermixed with fine and dense ones. Intervals between striae 5 times wider than striae. Pubescence inclined backwards, denser on the end of elytra.

Aedeagus see Fig. 3a.

Female. Unknown.

**Differential diagnosis.** This species differs from other species of the genus *Stagetus* Wollaston, 1861 by shape of antennae; 5<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> are pectinate, 4<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> slightly pectinate. The shape of the aedeagus is also different.

**Name derivation.** Derived from name of the country, place of its distribution.

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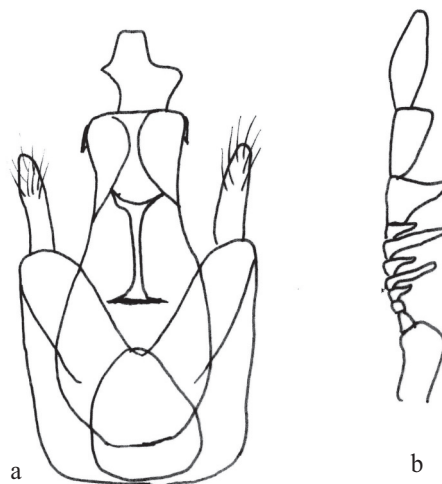


Fig. 3. *Stagetus chinensis* sp. nov.: a- aedeagus; b- antenna of male.

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