

RARE AND NEW FOR THE FAUNA OF THE BALTIC STATES BEETLES (COLEOPTERA) FROM THE KALININGRAD REGION

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Abstract. The paper presents information on four new and 16 locally distributed in the Baltic States coleopterous species from the Kaliningrad region. Such species as *Reesa vespulae* (Mill.), *Pocadius adustus* Reitt., *Saulcyella schmidtii* (Märk.) and *Hypebaeus flavipes* (F.) are reported for the eastern Baltic region for the first time. Other taxa – *Elmis maugetii* Latr., *Georissus crenulatus* (Rossi), *Onthophagus taurus* (Schreber), *Gnorimus nobilis* (L.), *Ovalisia rutilans* (F.), *Brachypterolus antirrhini* (Murr.), *Tetratoma ancora* F., *Aspidiphorus orbiculatus* (Gyll.), *Phryganophilus auritus* Motsch., *Metoecus paradoxus* (L.), *Glischrochilus grandis* (Tourn.), *Neomida haemorrhoidalis* (F.), *Phytoecia cylindrica* (L.), *Anidorus nigrinus* (Germ.), *Hispa atra* L. and *Psylliodes marcida* (Ill.) are among locally and sporadically distributed in the Baltic States species. The current article also presents information on finding localities and date as well as ecological peculiarities of every species in the Kaliningrad region.

Key words: beetles, supplement to fauna, Kaliningrad region, Baltic States

INTRODUCTION

The fauna of the order Coleoptera in the whole Baltic region has been investigated rather thoroughly. The composition of the Kaliningrad region fauna is fundamentally similar to that of the adjacent territories, but it is less investigated (Aleksseev 2004). According to the latest German catalogue (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979), all beetle species found on the territory of the former East Prussia number about 3,450, and about 2,870 species of the order Coleoptera were known on the territory of the present-day Kaliningrad region before 1945. About 1,700 species were recorded on the territory of the Kaliningrad region during the 1989–2008 period. Data on the occurrence of some rare species almost exclusively date back to the middle of the 19th or to the beginning of the 20th centuries and need to be confirmed by new materials. Precise information on the ecology, presence and localities of little investigated species and species with the mosaic-like area is of interest for regional entomogeography, ecological research and nature protection.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The major part of the presented material was collected during the 2007–2008 period in central and western parts

of the Kaliningrad region, including the territory of the Curonian Spit. Single specimens were caught during the 1989–2006 period. The material was collected using standard entomological methods: sweeping, beating, stone turning, ground pitfall trapping, hand-searching, sampling in winter sheltering under the bark of old logs and tree stumps as well as in moss on trees and collecting in places of occasional accumulation on the Baltic Sea coast. Beetles were identified with the help of standard identification keys (Bey-Bienko 1965; Freude *et al.* 1965–1989). The list of species was prepared using the commonly accepted nomenclature (Silfverberg 2004).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

During the investigations the list of new and scantily investigated beetle species in the Baltic States and the Kaliningrad region was completed. In total, 20 beetle species, the distribution of which in the south eastern and the whole Baltic area has still not been adequately studied, were found. New species for the Kaliningrad region fauna (absent from the earlier published papers or reports and included into this list for the first time) are marked with one asterisk (*). The number of species of this group is five. New taxa for fauna of the Baltic States (four species) are marked with two asterisks (**). The article presents some ecological data and the present-day

information on the finding of other 11 species, which are locally distributed and are particularly specialized in the Kaliningrad region.

Family Staphylinidae Latreille, 1802

*****Sauleyella schmidtii* (Märkel, 1844)**

The species was known in the Baltic region only from Sweden and Denmark (Silfverberg 2004). In the former East Prussia it was never recorded. During the research period the species was found in white timber decay of different live deciduous trees: common birch, sycamore maple, large-leaved lime. In all the three cases trees were inhabited by ants *Lasius* sp. Three specimens were registered during the research period: in deciduous parks in the central part of Kaliningrad city: one specimen – 21 February 2008, one specimen – 10 September 2008 (54°43'9.9"N, 20°28'18"E) and 1 km N of Kaliningrad in a deciduous forest (54°45'20.8"N, 20°28'58.6"E), 1 specimen – 25 August 2008.

Family Georissidae Laporte, 1840

***Georissus crenulatus* (Rossi, 1794)**

This species is recorded in all Baltic and Fennoscandian territories (Silfverberg 2004) and also in West Belarus (Alexandrowicz *et al.* 1996). In the former East Prussia it was found in Rauschen [Svetlogorsk], Königsberg [Kaliningrad], Insterburg [Chernyakhovsk] and also in the present-day northern Poland (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979). At present it is known only from one locality in the Kaliningrad region: sandy banks of Lake Divnoe in the central part of the Sambian peninsula (54°47'10"N, 20°24'19.7"E). The species occurs locally, but in comparatively great density: 5–7 imago per 1 square metre (14 July 2007).

Family Scarabaeidae Latreille, 1802

***Onthophagus taurus* (Schreber, 1759)**

In the Baltic States this species is known only from Lithuania (Silfverberg 2004). It is also recorded in West Belarus (Alexandrowicz *et al.* 1996). In East Prussia it was found in Pillau [Baltiysk], Frische Nehrung [the Baltic Spit], Rominten [Krasny forest] and also in the present-day northern Poland (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979). At present it is known in the Kaliningrad region only from two localities: sand-dunes on the Baltic Spit (54°37'17.8"N, 19°53'53.8"E), the seaside, three specimens – 19 July 2005; sandy coast of the Baltic Sea 2 km N of Baltiysk (54°25'29.3"N, 19°55'40.7"E), two specimens – 21 June 2008. All specimens were caught under cattle dung on warm and dry sand of the seacoast. The species occurs in the Kaliningrad region and in Lithuania at the northern limit of the distribution area.

Family Scarabaeidae Latreille, 1802

***Gnorimus nobilis* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

This species is reported from all Baltic and Fennoscandian territories except Lithuania (Silfverberg 2004). It is known from West Belarus (Alexandrowicz *et al.* 1996) too. In the former East Prussia it was found repeatedly on the Sambian peninsula and in Königsberg [Kaliningrad] (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979). At present the species occurs in Kaliningrad (54°43'46.3"N, 20°34'0.2"E), deciduous parks (8–12 June 1998, five specimens); and near Svetlogorsk (54°55'56"N, 20°7'4"E) 1–8 specimens yearly (June–July 2004–2007) in a mixed forest. The imago is floricol and anthophagous (on flowers of *Filipendula ulmaria* and *Umbelliferae*), occurs at forest margins and along forest roads, the larva feeds on rotten wood of deciduous trees.

Family Elmidae Curtis, 1830

****Elmis maugetii* Latreille, 1802**

This species is known in the Baltic States only from Latvia (Silfverberg 2004). There is no reliable pre-war information on the distribution of this water species in the former East Prussia, because of the former synonymy with the closely related species *Elmis aenea* (Müller, 1806). The species *E. maugetii* Latr. has been found three times: in the Buda River 12 km NNE of Chernyakhovsk (54°44'36"N, 22°4'28"E), two specimens – 2 June 2002; in a small rivulet 10 km NW of Kaliningrad (54°49'44"N, 20°16'28"E), four specimens – 16 June 2001 and in the Krasnaya River 3 km N of the village Krasnolesye in the Nesterov district (54°25'29"N, 22°23'28"E), three specimens – 8 June 2008. *E. aenea* occurs in the Kaliningrad region too and was found in the Nelma River and in its branches on the Sambian peninsula, five specimens – 13 July 2000; three specimens – 25 June 2002 (54°46'30.7"N, 20°11'48.6"E); one specimen – 9 August 2001 (54°49'19.6"N, 20°6'32"E).

Family Dermestidae Latreille, 1804

*****Reesa vespulae* (Milliron, 1939)**

This species is synanthropic in Northern Europe. It is not recorded in the Baltic States and occurs only in Denmark, Sweden, Norway and Finland (Silfverberg 2004). No findings have been reported from West Belarus and from the former East Prussia. Three specimens of *R. vespulae* were found in Kaliningrad State Technical University (54°43'11.5"N, 20°29'8.4"E) in the author's insect collection (two specimens – 1 July 2004; one specimen – 25 August 2007). Larvae feed on dry insect material and can cause damage to entomological collections.

Family Melyridae Leach, 1815*****Hypebaeus flavipes* (Fabricius, 1787)**

This species is known in the Baltic region from Sweden, Norway (Silfverberg 2004) and Latvia (Telnov 2004). On the territory of the former East Prussia it was not recorded, but it was supposed (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979) to be distributed southward of the eastern Baltic region. During the research period the species was found once near the settlement Krasnolesye (54°24'36.3"N, 22°25'33.5"E), one specimen – 8 June 2008, on the stump of common birch near a mixed forest.

Family Buprestidae Leach, 1815***Ovalisia rutilans* (Fabricius, 1777)**

This species is known in the Baltic States only from Finland, Norway (Silfverberg 2004) and Lithuania (Ferenca 2003). On the territory of the former East Prussia the species was recorded (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979) in Königsberg [Kaliningrad]. During the research period the species was found only once – in a deciduous park in Chernyakhovsk (54°39'48.8"N, 21°49'3"E), one specimen – 5 June 1993. Larvae feed in dry linden trees. This rare and termophilic species occurs in the Kaliningrad region and in Lithuania at the northern limit of the distribution area.

Family Sphindidae Jacquelin du Val, 1861***Aspidiphorus orbiculatus* (Gyllenhal, 1808)**

This secretive but not very rare species is found in all Baltic and Fennoscandian territories (Silfverberg 2004) and also in West Belarus (Alexandrowicz *et al.* 1996). In the former East Prussia it was registered in the 19th century in northern and central parts of the Sambian peninsula and in Königsberg [Kaliningrad] (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979). At present the species is known from two localities: 3 km W of Svetlogorsk (54°56'3.3"N, 20°5'19"E), a hornbeam forest, three specimens – 2 July 2007; the central part of the Sambian peninsula (54°47'10"N, 20°24'19.7"E), the margin of a mixed forest, one specimen – 14 July 2007.

Family Kateretidae Erichson, 1846****Brachypterolus antirrhini* (Murray, 1864) [=villiger (Reitter, 1885)]**

This species was known in the Baltic States only from Lithuania (Silfverberg 2004). On the territory of the former East Prussia the species was recorded in Schwarzort [Joudkrantė] in the northern part of the Curonian Spit (the present-day Neringa National Park in Lithuania) and on the territory of the present-day west-northern Poland (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979). At present the species is registered in the Kaliningrad region only in one locality: the Curonian Spit, 23 km

NNE of Zelenogradsk (55°5'21.6"N, 20°43'41.7"E), on flowers of toadflax (*Linaria loeselii*), white sandy dunes and the strand of the Curonian Gulf, many specimens – 22 June 2008. The imago is anthophagous, the larva is carpophagous on the same host plants. This monophagous middle-european species occurs in the Kaliningrad region and in western Lithuania at the east-northern limit of the distribution area.

Family Nitidulidae Latreille, 1802*****Pocadius adustus* Reitter, 1888**

This species is not known in the Baltic States and is found only in Denmark and Sweden (Silfverberg 2004). It is also registered in West Belarus (Alexandrowicz *et al.* 1996) and in the Białowieża primeval forest (Lasoń 2001). Findings on the territory of the former East Prussia are unknown. In our region *P. adustus* Reitt. feeds on puffballs (*Lycoperdaceae*) and is sometimes sympatric with the closely related species *Pocadius ferrugineus* (Fabricius, 1775). At present the species is found only in two localities: 3 km E of Chernyakhovsk (54°38'18.2"N, 21°52'51.2"E), in giant puffballs (*Langermannia gigantea*), a humid umbrageous ravine (three specimens – 6 August 2007) and 1 km W of Svetlogorsk (54°55'56"N, 20°7'4"E), on oak fungi in a mixed forest (one specimen – 1 July 2008).

Family Nitidulidae Latreille, 1802****Glischrochilus grandis* (Tournier, 1872) (=latefasciatus (Reitter, 1883))**

This species was found in the Baltic States only in Latvia (Silfverberg 2004) and Lithuania (Ferenca *et al.* 2006). Findings of this species, whose area in the 20th century was expanding, on the territory of the former East Prussia were not known. At present *G. grandis* (Tourn.) is registered in the Kaliningrad region only in one locality: 8 km NE of Chernyakhovsk (54°39'24"N, 21°55'35"E), under the bark of a birch stump in a mixed birch-spruce forest (one specimen – 20 May 1990; one specimen – 20 March 1997). The larva and imago are probably facultative mycetophages, they occur in yeasty birch and oak sap sometimes sympatrically with other species of the genus *Glischrochilus* (Nikitsky *et al.* 1996).

Family Tetratomidae Billberg, 1820***Tetratoma ancora* Fabricius, 1790**

This species is reported from all Baltic and Fennoscandian territories except Lithuania (Silfverberg 2004). It is also registered in West Belarus (Alexandrowicz *et al.* 1996). On the territory of the former East Prussia it was found in Rauschen [Svetlogorsk], Königsberg [Kaliningrad], Insterburg [Chernyakhovsk], Löwenhagen [Komsomolsk] and also in the present-day northern

Poland (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979). *T. ancora* F. is the only representative of this family in the Kaliningrad region. The species is known only from one locality: 5 km NE of Chernyakhovsk (54°40'32"N, 21°53'43"E), a mixed forest, one specimen – 26 April 1992. The larva feeds on fungi *Peniophora* and *Chondrostereum purpureum*, the imago occurs on different arboreal fungi in April–June (Nikitsky *et al.* 1996).

Family Melandryidae Leach, 1815

Phryganophilus auritus Motschulsky, 1845

This species is known in the Baltic States only from Estonia (Silfverberg 2004). It is also recorded in West Belarus (Alexandrowicz *et al.* 1996) and in the Białowieża primeval forest (Sućko & Tsinkevich 2001). On the territory of the former East Prussia *Ph. auritus* Motsch was found once near Wehlau [Znamensk] (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979). Only one specimen was registered (6 June 2004) by the author on the Baltic Sea shore near Svetlogorsk (54°56'26.2"N, 20°8'27.1"E). The closely related and widespread in the Baltic region species *Ph. ruficollis* (Fabricius, 1798) was not found on the territory of the Kaliningrad region either during pre-war or post-war investigations (after 1945). The larva of *Ph. auritus* Motsch feeds on rotten wood of apical branches of alder, oak and birch (Nikitsky *et al.* 1996).

Family Tenebrionidae Latreille, 1802

**Neomida haemorrhoidalis* (Fabricius, 1787)

This species is found in all Baltic and Fennoscandian territories (Silfverberg 2004), Lithuania (Ferenca *et al.* 2006) and also in West Belarus (Alexandrowicz *et al.* 1996). On the territory of the former East Prussia it was known only from Allstein [Olzstyn] and Danzig [Gdansk] (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979). This species is not very rare in the region and was found in fungi *Fomes fomentarius* and *Piptoporus betulinus* in a deciduous park in Chernyakhovsk (54°38'28.4"N, 21°49'29.3"E), one specimen – 2 October 1994; a mixed forest 9 km NE of Chernyakhovsk (54°40'44.4"N, 21°55'56.8"E), 11 specimens – 13 May 2007; a pine-birch forest on the Curonian Spit 3 km N of Pervalka [Lithuania] (55°25'N, 21°04'E), one specimen – 4 June 2007; one specimen – 28 July 2007. Larvae and beetles are obligate mycetophages and inhabit old fungi on decaying stocks.

Family Rhipiphoridae Laporte, 1840

Metoecus paradoxus (Linnaeus, 1761)

This species is found in all Baltic and Fennoscandian territories except Karelia (Silfverberg 2004). The species parasitizing *Vespa vulgaris* and *V. germanica* nests is

also reported from Lithuania (Ferenca *et al.* 2002), but no data are available on the species presence in Belarus. In the former East Prussia it was recorded in Königsberg [Kaliningrad] at the end of the 19th century (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979). In Europe *M. paradoxus* (L.) is distributed widely but sparsely. Since 1945 the species has been known in the Kaliningrad region only from one locality: near the village Sosnovka (Guryevsk distr.) on the Sambian peninsula (54°51'10"N, 20°32'33"E), one specimen – 4 July 2007; three specimens – 12 July 2007.

Family Aderidae Winkler, 1927

Anidorus nigrinus (Germar, 1831)

This species is reported from all Baltic and Fennoscandian territories (Silfverberg 2004) and also from West Belarus (Alexandrowicz *et al.* 1996). On the territory of the former East Prussia it was registered on the Sambian peninsula, on the Curonian Spit (Juodkrantė, Lithuania) and in the present-day northern Poland (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979). The species is known in the Kaliningrad region till now from only one locality: 1 km W of Svetlogorsk (54°55'56"N, 20°7'4"E), *Pinetum-myrtilosum* forest, three specimens – 2 July 2007. Beetles feed on fungi growing on coniferous wood mold (Nikitsky *et al.* 1996).

Family Cerambycidae Latreille, 1802

**Phytoecia cylindrica* (Linnaeus, 1758)

This species is recorded in all Baltic and Fennoscandian territories (Silfverberg 2004). In the former East Prussia it was registered only in Elbing [Elblong] in the 19th century (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979). The note on this species in the checklist of long-horn beetles of the Kaliningrad region (Alekseev 2007) says that it 'should be rare and local, but its occurrence is very possible'. At present the species is known in the Kaliningrad region from one locality: 4 km NE of Chernyakhovsk (54°42'2.2"N, 21°52'11"E), meadow, one specimen – 12 June 2007. Larvae are polyphagous in herbaceous plants, but prefer dry and warm habitats.

Family Chrysomelidae Latreille, 1802

Hispa atra Linnaeus, 1767

This species belongs to the forest-steppe zoogeographical group and occurs in the Kaliningrad region at the northern limit of the distribution area. This species is known in the Baltic and Fennoscandian region from Sweden, Denmark and Lithuania (Silfverberg 2004) and also from West Belarus (Alexandrowicz *et al.* 1996). In the former East Prussia it was registered on the Sambian peninsula at the end of the 19th century and on the territory of the present-day northern Poland (Bercio &

Folwaczny 1979). At present the species is found in the Kaliningrad region only in one locality: 3 km N of Kaliningrad (54°38'18.2"N, 21°52'51.2"E): on cereals at the edge of a mixed forest (two specimens – 18 June 2007, one specimen – 9 July 2007, one specimen – 26 August 2008).

Family Chrysomelidae Latreille, 1802

Psylliodes marcidus (Illiger, 1807)

This species occurs in all Baltic and Fennoscandian territories (Silfverberg 2004). On the territory of the former East Prussia it was registered in Pillau [Baltiysk] and on the Baltic Spit (Bercio & Folwaczny 1979). After 1945 this monophagous species was registered in the Kaliningrad region in four different localities on the Baltic Sea coast only on one fodder plant: sea rocket (*Cakile maritima*). Till now the species is recorded in the Kaliningrad region in these localities: 23 km NNE of Zelenogradsk on the Curonian Spit (55°5'21.6"N, 20°43'41.7"E), one specimen – 19 June 2007; 2 km W of the settlement Rybatchiy (55°10'29.5"N, 20°49'55"E), three specimens – 27 July 2008; near the settlement Pribrezhny (54°38'21.3"N, 20°18'34.3"E), two specimens – 1 June 2008; near the settlement Yantarny (54°51'41.6"N, 19°56'20.8"E), many specimens – 6 July 2008.

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**RETOS IR NAUJOS BALTIJOS ŠALIŲ ENTOMOFAUNAI
VABALŲ (COLEOPTERA) RŪŠYS IŠ KALININGRADO
REGIONO/SRITIES**

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SANTRAUKA

Straipsnyje pateikiama informacija apie 4 naujas ir 16 Baltijos valstybėse lokaliai paplitusių vabalų rūšių iš Kaliningrado srities. Tokios rūšys, kaip *Reesa vespulae* (Mill.), *Pocadius adustus* Reitt., *Saulcyella schmidtii* (Märk.) ir *Hypebaeus flavipes* (F.) rytinėje Pabaltijo dalyje yra užregistruotos pirmą kartą. Kiti vabalai *Elmis maugetii*

Latr., *Georissus crenulatus* (Rossi), *Onthophagus taurus* (Schreber), *Gnorimus nobilis* (L.), *Ovalisia rutilans* (F.), *Brachypterolus antirrhini* (Murr.), *Tetratoma ancora* F., *Aspidiphorus orbiculatus* (Gyll.), *Phryganophilus auritus* Motsch., *Metoecus paradoxus* (L.), *Glischrochilus grandis* (Tourn.), *Neomida haemorrhoidalis* (F.), *Phytoecia cylindrical* (L.), *Anidorus nigrinus* (Germ.), *Hispa atra* L. ir *Psylliodes marcida* (Ill.) – priklauso lokaliai ir sporadiškai pasiskirsčiusioms Baltijos šalyse rūšims. Pateikiama informacija apie kiekvienos rūšies radimo vietą, laiką bei ekologines ypatybes Kaliningrado regione.

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