Alpine Entomology 10 2026, 37–78 | DOI 10.3897/alpento.10.182286

PENSOFT

Alpine Entomology

Annotated checklist of the Coccinelloidea (partim) (Alexiidae, Bothrideridae, Cerylonidae, Endomychidae, Latridiidae, Teredidae) and Cucujoidea (partim) (Cucujidae, Erotylidae, Laemophloeidae, Monotomidae, Phloeostichidae, Silvanidae, Sphindidae) of Switzerland (Coleoptera)

Andreas Sanchez[1], Yannick Chittaro[1], Vivien Cosandey[2], Hans-Peter Reike[3]

1 *info fauna, Avenue Bellevaux 51, CH-2000 Neuchâtel, Switzerland*
2 *Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Malagnou 1, CH-1208 Genève, Switzerland*
3 *Wittgensdorfer Strasse 17, D-09114 Chemnitz, Germany*

https://zoobank.org/A1C86582-9191-42C6-8187-7C6446904ADD

Corresponding author: Andreas Sanchez (andreas.sanchez@infofauna.ch)

Academic editor: Dagmara Żyła ♦ **Received** 12 December 2025 ♦ **Accepted** 13 March 2026 ♦ **Published** 23 March 2026

Abstract

On the basis of more than 53,000 occurrences obtained from specimens held in museum and private collections, as well as from literature data, we present an updated checklist of the Swiss species of several families belonging to the superfamily Coccinelloidea (Alexiidae, Bothrideridae, Cerylonidae, Endomychidae, Latridiidae, Teredidae) and the superfamily Cucujoidea (Cucujidae, Erotylidae, Laemophloeidae, Monotomidae, Phloeostichidae, Silvanidae, Sphindidae). In total, 183 species are retained as part of the Swiss fauna, while 18 species, which were recorded from Switzerland in the past, are excluded from this list because of insufficient documentation, misidentified material, or isolated introductions of nonindigenous species. Fourteen species are recorded for the first time in Switzerland: *Triplax collaris* (Schaller, 1783), *Triplax elongata* Lacordaire, 1842 (both Erotylidae), *Cryptolestes corticinus* (Erichson, 1846) (Laemophloeidae), *Corticaria alleni* C. Johnson, 1974, *Corticaria interstitialis* Mannerheim, 1844, *Corticaria orbicollis* (Mannerheim, 1853), *Corticarina cavicollis* (Mannerheim, 1844), *Latridius brevicollis* (C. G. Thomson, 1868), *Melanophthalma algirina* Motschulsky, 1866, *Melanophthalma parvicollis* (Mannerheim, 1844), *Melanophthalma rhenana* Rücker & Johnson, 2007 (all Latridiidae), *Rhizophagus oblongicollis* Blatch & Horner, 1892 (Monotomidae), *Psammoecus trimaculatus* Motschulsky, 1858 (Silvanidae), and *Teredus opacus* Habelmann, 1854 (Teredidae). This work represents a further step toward a comprehensive understanding of the entire Swiss beetle fauna.

Key Words

Beetle, distribution, faunistics, new country records, species list

Introduction

The superfamily Coccinelloidea was previously included within the superfamily Cucujoidea until the revision carried out by Robertson et al. (2015), who recognized these two superfamilies as distinct. These two superfamilies encompass a wide range of heterogeneous families, both in terms of ecology and in terms of morphological appearance.

In Switzerland, the superfamily Coccinelloidea is represented by eight families (Alexiidae, Bothrideridae, Cerylonidae, Coccinellidae, Corylophidae, Endomychidae, Latridiidae, Teredidae), while ten families belong to the Cucujoidea (Cryptophagidae, Cucujidae, Erotylidae, Laemophloeidae, Monotomidae, Nitidulidae, Phalacridae, Phloeostichidae, Silvanidae, Sphindidae). All these families were treated in the early annotated national catalogs

by Stierlin and Gautard (1867) and Stierlin (1900). Most families had not received treatment at the national level for a period exceeding 100 years, with only two exceptions. First, the Coccinellidae were recently re-examined by Sanchez and Chittaro (2022). Second, the Latridiidae were revised by Kiener (1983) and Johnson et al. (1988), but their lists were partly based on specimens belonging to collections that have since been recognized as problematic (Monnerat et al. 2015), resulting in the erroneous inclusion of some nonnative species. Furthermore, several new species have been discovered in Switzerland over the past four decades. The remaining families have not been revised since the works of Stierlin and Gautard (1867) and Stierlin (1900). Although some species are listed as present in Switzerland in Palaearctic (e.g., Rücker 2018) or global catalogs (e.g., Shockley et al. 2009), these syntheses generally lack supporting information about the specimens examined. As a result, it was urgent to update these lists. The present revision includes new species discovered in Switzerland since 1898, excludes certain species recorded from Switzerland based on unreliably labeled material, nomenclatural changes, as well as numerous updates of the known Swiss distribution of several species.

This publication aims to present an annotated list of species present in Switzerland, belonging to most families of the Coccinelloidea (Alexiidae, Bothrideridae, Cerylonidae, Endomychidae, Latridiidae, Teredidae) and Cucujoidea (Cucujidae, Erotylidae, Laemophloeidae, Monotomidae, Phloeostichidae, Silvanidae, Sphindidae). It is based on an analysis of Swiss museum collections and private collections, as well as on literature and data collected by naturalists. Resident species are thus distinguished from species incorrectly reported for Switzerland, insufficiently documented species, and species that have been introduced but are not established in the country. For practical reasons, the families Corylophidae (Coccinelloidea), Cryptophagidae, Nitidulidae, and Phalacridae (Cucujoidea) are not covered here and will be updated in future publications.

Material and methods

To present a complete list of the Swiss Alexiidae, Bothrideridae, Cerylonidae, Cucujidae, Endomychidae, Erotylidae, Laemophloeidae, Latridiidae, Monotomidae, Phloeostichidae, Silvanidae, Sphindidae, and Teredidae and produce distributional maps based on the maximum of information, we performed an exhaustive revision and examination of the material housed in all Swiss natural history museum collections, following the same methodology used for other beetle groups (e.g., Chittaro et al. 2025). The collections in the following museums were studied (the contact person is reported in parentheses after each institution):

AGRO	Agroscope-Changins (previously SFRA), Nyon (Stève Breitenmoser)
AMBL	Archäologie und Museum Baselland, Liestal (Marc Limat)
BNM	Bündner Naturmuseum, Chur (Stephan Liersch)
ETHZ	Eidgenössische-Technische Hochschule Zürich (Michael Greeff)
HGSB	Musée de l'Hospice du Grand-Saint-Bernard (Chanoine Jean-Pierre Voutaz)
MCSN	Museo cantonale di storia naturale, Lugano (Lucia Pollini, Bärbel Koch)
MHNF	Musée d'histoire naturelle de Fribourg (Sophie Giriens)
MHNG	Muséum d'histoire naturelle de la ville de Genève (Giulio Cuccodoro)
MHNN	Musée d'histoire naturelle de Neuchâtel (Jessica Litman)
MNVS	Musée de la nature du Valais, Sion (Nicolas Kramar, Sonja Gerber)
MULU	Museum Luzern (Marco Bernasconi)
NAAG	Naturama Aargau (Janine Mazenauer)
NATUREUM:DZ	Muséum cantonal des sciences naturelles, Lausanne, Département Zoologie (Anne Freitag)
NMB	Naturhistorisches Museum Basel (Matthias Borer)
NMBE	Naturhistorisches Museum der Burgergemeinde Bern (Hannes Baur)
NMSG	Naturmuseum St. Gallen (Karin Urfer)
NMSH	Museum zu Allerheiligen Schaffhausen (Urs Weibel)
NMSO	Naturmuseum Solothurn (Marc Neumann)
NMTG	Naturmuseum Thurgau, Frauenfeld (Barbara Richner)
NMWIN	Naturmuseum Winterthur (Sabrina Schnurrenberger)
NWSGL	Naturwissenschaftliche Sammlungen des Kantons Glarus (Roland Müller)
MAMU	Manchester Museum, United Kingdom
MCB	Museo civico di Bolzano, Italy

Moreover, we included data from the private collections of the authors, as well as those of other professional and amateur entomologists.

In addition, all available data from the literature relevant to Switzerland were considered. The references from these publications are included in the bibliography if they are cited in the text. Publications consulted but not cited in the text are not mentioned.

The subfamily and tribal classifications adopted here follow Robertson et al. (2015). The systematic position of the genera *Cholovocera*, *Holoparamecus*, and *Merophysia* is unclear. Some authors consider them to belong to a separate family, the Merophysiidae (e.g., Rücker, 2018), while others place them in the subfamily Merophysiinae belonging to the Endomychidae (e.g., Rücker and Löbl 2007; Shockley et al. 2009; Robertson et al. 2015; Delgado and Palma 2023). Until this situation is clarified, we consider these genera to belong to the Endomychidae.

The nomenclature and systematics followed are those of world or (West-) Palaearctic catalogs (Halstead et al. 2007; Jelínek 2007; Johnson 2007; Rücker and Löbl 2007; Ślipiński 2007a, b; Tomaszewska 2007a, b; Węgrzynowicz 2007a, b; Shockley et al. 2009; Rücker 2018), with the following exceptions: For the genus *Cryptophilus*, we followed Esser (2016, 2017). Moreover, we consider *Dienerella vincenti* Johnson, 2007 to be a synonym of *Dienerella elongata* (Curtis, 1830), as proposed by Reike (2013).

Once an exhaustive list of species was compiled, we followed the procedure proposed by Monnerat et al. (2015) in order to assess which of these species should be regarded as belonging to the Swiss fauna. We retained only species whose data were deemed sufficient (unambiguous labeling, reliable collections, etc.) for inclusion in the national checklist.

Species whose presence in Switzerland is substantiated by fewer than 20 valid observations are subject to an additional comment. In these cases, species names in the table are followed by a letter and a number (e.g., "C1"), and all the examined specimens and published observations are mentioned in order to document and justify the presence of these species in the checklist. When not otherwise specified, all examined material was identified or reviewed by the first and last authors.

For some genera, particularly within the Latridiidae (e.g., *Corticaria* or *Melanophthalma*), the most (and sometimes only) reliable characteristics are the male genitalia. For those species, only dissected males are generally counted as verified records, while records based exclusively on female specimens were omitted as unverifiable, with the notable exception of a few specimens identified by other European specialists (mentioned in the text).

The specimens and literature-based records presented here are listed in chronological order of discovery (or publication date) and then in alphabetical order by locality, depending on the available information. All occurrences are cited according to the following scheme: number of specimens, locality (pre-2000 data) or municipality and abbreviated canton (post-2000 data), date, collector, determinator (in the case that the determinator was not one of the authors), collection, and official acronym of the institution where the specimen is deposited.

Information about localities and dates is reported as found on the labels (verbatim). Interpretations of alphabetical abbreviations are placed within square brackets ("[ ]"). In old collections, the collector (leg.) is not always explicitly labeled. In such cases, we favored the "coll." tag. In some cases, the original collection holder was not labeled, but we were nonetheless able to identify the source of the collection based on the label type and/or the handwriting.

The Charles Maerky collection, deposited by the Muséum d'histoire naturelle de la ville de Genève, has long been considered problematic (Monnerat et al. 2015). In addition to specimens coming from his personal collection ("coll. Maerky C."), the collection also contains insects from other sources (labeled, e.g., as "ex coll. Melly A.") but lacking any original labels. In such cases, we maintained the "coll. Maerky C." mention for his whole collection to ensure the association of these samples with the Maerky C. collection.

For literature-based data, detailed under "Published data", we retained the locality as it appeared in the original citation. We considered the source of the records to be the author of the publication—for example, "Ormontsthal by Venetz I. (Stierlin and Gautard 1867)". If the same records were published more than once, then only the oldest publication was retained, given that localities in later publications are often altered and sometimes truncated.

Among the data cited in this paper under "Examined material" or "Published data", we inserted a superscript number code before entries we considered insufficiently documented to be retained. We used the codes used by Monnerat et al. (2015) to describe the error type. Thus, if one of the following eight criteria was fulfilled, a record was considered doubtful:

1. data source cannot be verified
2. incorrect identification
3. specimen from problematic collection
4. specimen of unknown origin but attributed to a Swiss locality
5. double labelling, original locality misinterpreted or incorrectly copied
6. confusion between localities: original finding, breeding or hatching place and collection storage site
7. non-Swiss localities or potentially Swiss localities that share their names with foreign place names (and thus of dubious Swiss origin)
8. chorological or ecological inconsistencies

Abbreviations used: coll. = collection, det. = determinator, ex. = specimen, leg. = collector. Abbreviated Swiss cantons (only cantons cited in the text): AG = Aargau, BE = Bern, BL = Basel-Landschaft, BS = Basel-Stadt, FR = Fribourg, GE = Geneva, GR = Graubünden, JU = Jura, LU = Luzern, NE = Neuchâtel, OW = Obwalden, SG = St. Gallen, SO = Solothurn, SZ = Schwyz, TG = Thurgau, TI = Ticino, VD = Vaud, VS = Valais, ZG = Zug, ZH = Zurich.

Results

Swiss fauna list

For the basis of this work, we compiled 53,319 Swiss occurrences of Alexiidae, Bothrideridae, Cerylonidae, Cucujidae, Endomychidae, Erotylidae, Laemophloeidae, Latridiidae, Monotomidae, Phloeostichidae, Silvanidae, Sphindidae, and Teredidae. In total, 42% of them concern specimens deposited in museums, 5% come from the literature, and 53% are from other sources (private collectors, volunteer observers, research institutes, or ecology offices).

The 183 species listed in bold and without square brackets ("[ ]") currently form, or formerly formed, populations in Switzerland, even if only scant information is available for many of them.

On the other hand, the 18 species listed in square brackets ("[ ]") should not be regarded as belonging to the Swiss fauna until new data can show otherwise. In this category, we placed species whose specimens come from problematic collections, such as those of Charles Maerky or Max Täschler (Monnerat et al. 2015). This category also contained species that were erroneously mentioned for Switzerland due to incorrect identifications and species cited in old publications (e.g., Stierlin and Gautard 1867), without reference to specific specimens, and consequently considered doubtful. Allochthonous species are also included in this category.

To facilitate searching for species in this document, taxa appear in alphabetical order for superfamilies, families, subfamilies, tribes, subtribes, genera, subgenera, species, and subspecies.

Updated distribution maps of these species are available on the info fauna cartographic server (https://lepus.infofauna.ch/carto/). All the valid data are also available on http://www.GBIF.org.

Checklist of the Swiss species

COCCINELLOIDEA

ALEXIIDAE Imhoff, 1856

Sphaerosoma globosum **(Sturm, 1807)**
Sphaerosoma pilosum **(Panzer, 1793)**
Sphaerosoma quercus **Samouelle, 1819**
Sphaerosoma seidlitzi **(Reitter, 1889) C1**

BOTHRIDERIDAE Erichson, 1845

Bothriderinae Erichson, 1845

Bothrideres bipunctatus **(Gmelin, 1790) C2**

CERYLONIDAE Billberg, 1820

Ceryloninae Billberg, 1820

Cerylon deplanatum **Gyllenhal, 1827**
Cerylon fagi **C. N. F. Brisout de Barneville, 1867**
Cerylon ferrugineum **Stephens, 1830**
Cerylon histeroides **(Fabricius, 1792)**
Cerylon impressum **Erichson, 1845 C3**
Philothermus evanescens **(Reitter, 1876) C4**

ENDOMYCHIDAE Leach, 1815

Anomorphinae Strohecker, 1953

Symbiotes armatus **Reitter, 1881 C5**
Symbiotes gibberosus **(P. H. Lucas, 1849)**
Symbiotes latus **L. Redtenbacher, 1849 C6**

Endomychinae Leach, 1815

Endomychus coccineus **(Linnaeus, 1758)**

Leiestinae C.G. Thomson, 1863

Leiestes seminiger **(Gyllenhal, 1808) C7**

Lycoperdininae Bromhead, 1838

Lycoperdina bovistae **(Fabricius, 1792)**
Lycoperdina succincta **(Linnaeus, 1767) C8**
Mycetina cruciata **(Schaller, 1783)**

Merophysiinae Seidlitz, 1872

Merophysiini Seidlitz, 1872

[*Cholovocera formicaria* Motschulsky, 1838] C9
[*Cholovocera punctata* Märkel, 1845] C10
[*Merophysia formicaria* Lucas, 1852] C11

Holoparamecini Seidlitz, 1889

Holoparamecus **(*Calyptobium*)** ***caularum*** **Aubé, 1843 C12**
[*Holoparamecus* (*Calyptobium*) *niger* Aubé, 1843] C13
Holoparamecus **(*Holoparamecus*)** ***depressus*** **Curtis, 1833 C14**
Holoparamecus **(*Holoparamecus*)** ***ragusae*** **Reitter, 1875 C15**
Holoparamecus **(*Holoparamecus*)** ***singularis*** **(Beck, 1817) C16**

Mycetaeinae Jacquelin du Val, 1857

Mycetaea subterranea **(Fabricius, 1801)**

LATRIDIIDAE Erichson, 1842

Corticariinae Curtis, 1829

Corticaria alleni **C. Johnson, 1974 C17**
Corticaria bella **L. Redtenbacher, 1849 C18**
[*Corticaria corsica* C. N. F. Brisout de Barneville, 1878] C19
Corticaria crenulata **(Gyllenhal, 1827) C20**
Corticaria elongata **(Gyllenhal, 1827)**
Corticaria ferruginea **Marsham, 1802 C21**
Corticaria foveola **(Beck, 1817) C22**
Corticaria fulva **(Comolli, 1837)**
Corticaria impressa **(A. G. Olivier, 1790)**
Corticaria inconspicua **Wollaston, 1860 C23**
Corticaria interstitialis **Mannerheim, 1844 C24**
Corticaria lateritia **Mannerheim, 1844 C25**
Corticaria longicollis **(Zetterstedt, 1838)**
Corticaria longicornis **Herbst, 1783**
Corticaria obscura **C. N. F. Brisout de Barneville, 1863 C26**
Corticaria orbicollis **(Mannerheim, 1853) C27**
Corticaria pineti **Lohse, 1960 C28**
Corticaria polypori **Sahlberg, 1900 C29**
Corticaria pubescens **(Gyllenhal, 1827)**
Corticaria punctulata **Marsham, 1802**

[*Corticaria rubripes* Mannerheim, 1844] C30
***Corticaria saginata* Mannerheim, 1844 C31**
***Corticaria serrata* (Paykull, 1798)**
***Corticaria umbilicata* (Beck, 1817)**
***Corticarina alemannica* Schiller, 1984 C32**
***Corticarina cavicollis* (Mannerheim, 1844) C33**
***Corticarina curta* (Wollaston, 1854) C34**
***Corticarina lambiana* (Sharp, 1910)**
***Corticarina latipennis* (J. Sahlberg, 1871) C35**
***Corticarina minuta* (Fabricius, 1792)**
***Corticarina parvula* (Mannerheim, 1844)**
***Corticarina similata* (Gyllenhal, 1827)**
***Corticarina truncatella* (Mannerheim, 1844)**
***Cortinicara gibbosa* (Herbst, 1793)**
***Melanophthalma* (*Cortilena*) *fuscipennis* (Mannerheim, 1844) C36**
***Melanophthalma* (*Melanophthalma*) *algirina* Motschulsky, 1866 C37**
***Melanophthalma* (*Melanophthalma*) *distinguenda* (Comolli, 1837)**
***Melanophthalma* (*Melanophthalma*) *maura* Motschulsky, 1866**
***Melanophthalma* (*Melanophthalma*) *parvicollis* (Mannerheim, 1844) C38**
***Melanophthalma* (*Melanophthalma*) *rhenana* Rücker & Johnson, 2007 C39**
***Melanophthalma* (*Melanophthalma*) *rispini* Rücker & Johnson, 2007 C40**
***Melanophthalma* (*Melanophthalma*) *sericea* (Mannerheim, 1844) C41**
***Melanophthalma* (*Melanophthalma*) *suturalis* (Mannerheim, 1844)**
***Melanophthalma* (*Melanophthalma*) *taurica* (Mannerheim, 1844) C42**
***Melanophthalma* (*Melanophthalma*) *transversalis* (Gyllenhal, 1827)**
[*Migneauxia crassiuscula* (Aubé, 1850)] C43
***Migneauxia lederi* Reitter, 1875 C44**

Latridiinae Erichson, 1842

Latridiini Erichson, 1842

***Adistemia watsoni* (Wollaston, 1871) C45**
***Cartodere* (*Aridius*) *bifasciata* (Reitter, 1877) C46**
***Cartodere* (*Aridius*) *nodifer* (Westwood, 1839)**
[*Cartodere* (*Aridius*) *satelles* (Blackburn, 1888)] C47
***Cartodere* (*Cartodere*) *constricta* (Gyllenhal, 1827)**
***Dienerella* (*Cartoderema*) *clathrata* (Mannerheim, 1844)**
***Dienerella* (*Cartoderema*) *elongata* (Curtis, 1830)**
***Dienerella* (*Cartoderema*) *ruficollis* (Marsham, 1802)**
***Dienerella* (*Cartoderema*) *separanda* (Reitter, 1887)**
***Dienerella* (*Dienerella*) *argus* (Reitter, 1884) C48**
[*Dienerella* (*Dienerella*) *costulata* (Reitter, 1877)] C49
***Dienerella* (*Dienerella*) *elegans* (Aubé, 1850) C50**
***Dienerella* (*Dienerella*) *filiformis* (Gyllenhal, 1827)**
***Dienerella* (*Dienerella*) *filum* (Aubé, 1850)**
***Dienerella* (*Dienerella*) *schueppeli* (Reitter, 1881) C51**
***Enicmus atriceps* V. Hansen, 1962 C52**
***Enicmus brevicornis* (Mannerheim, 1844)**
***Enicmus fungicola* C. G. Thomson, 1868 C53**
***Enicmus histrio* Joy & Tomlin, 1910**
***Enicmus planipennis* A. Strand, 1940 C54**
***Enicmus rugosus* (Herbst, 1793)**
***Enicmus testaceus* (Stephens, 1830)**
***Enicmus transversus* (A. G. Olivier, 1790)**
***Latridius assimilis* (Mannerheim, 1844) C55**
***Latridius brevicollis* (C. G. Thomson, 1868) C56**
***Latridius consimilis* (Mannerheim, 1844) C57**
***Latridius gemellatus* (Mannerheim, 1844) C58**
***Latridius hirtus* Gyllenhal, 1827**
***Latridius minutus* (Linnaeus, 1767)**
***Latridius porcatus* Herbst, 1793**
***Stephostethus alternans* (Mannerheim, 1844)**
***Stephostethus angusticollis* (Gyllenhal, 1827)**
***Stephostethus caucasicus* (Mannerheim, 1844) C59**
[*Stephostethus lardarius* (DeGeer, 1775)] C60
***Stephostethus pandellei* (C. N. F. Brisout de Barneville, 1863)**
***Stephostethus rugicollis* (A. G. Olivier, 1790)**
***Thes bergrothi* (Reitter, 1881)**

MURMIDIIDAE Jacquelin du Val, 1858

[*Murmidius ovalis* (Beck, 1817)] C61

TEREDIDAE Seidlitz, 1888

Anommatinae Ganglbauer, 1899

***Anommatus besucheti* Dajoz, 1973 C62**
***Anommatus dentatus* Dajoz, 1973 C63**
***Anommatus diecki* Reitter, 1875**
***Anommatus duodecimstriatus* (P. W. J. Müller, 1821)**
***Anommatus reitteri* Ganglbauer, 1899 C64**
***Anommatus scherleri* Dajoz, 1973 C65**
***Anommatus ticinensis* Dajoz, 1973 C66**

Teredinae Seidlitz, 1889

***Oxylaemus cylindricus* (Creutzer, 1796)**
***Oxylaemus variolosus* (Dufour, 1843)**
***Teredus cylindricus* (A. G. Olivier, 1790)**
***Teredus opacus* Habelmann, 1854 C67**

CUCUJOIDEA Latreille, 1802

CUCUJIDAE Latreille, 1802

***Pediacus depressus* (Herbst, 1797)**
***Pediacus dermestoides* (Fabricius, 1792)**
[*Pediacus fuscus* Erichson, 1845] C68

EROTYLIDAE Latreille, 1802

Cryptophilinae Casey, 1900

Cryptophilini Casey, 1900

***Cryptophilus obliteratus* Reitter, 1874 C69**
***Cryptophilus propinquus* Reitter, 1874 C70**

Erotylinae Latreille, 1802

Dacnini Gistel, 1848

[*Combocerus glaber* (Schaller, 1783)] C71
***Dacne* (*Dacne*) *bipustulata* (Thunberg, 1781)**

[*Dacne* (*Dacne*) *notata* (Gmelin, 1790)] C72
***Dacne* (*Dacne*) *rufifrons* (Fabricius, 1775) C73**

Tritornini Curtis, 1834

***Triplax aenea* (Schaller, 1783) C74**
***Triplax collaris* (Schaller, 1783) C75**
***Triplax elongata* Lacordaire, 1842 C76**
***Triplax lacordairii* Crotch, 1870 C77**
***Triplax lepida* (Faldermann, 1837)**
***Triplax melanocephala* (Latreille, 1804) C78**
***Triplax rufipes* (Fabricius, 1787)**
***Triplax russica* (Linnaeus, 1758)**
***Triplax scutellaris* Charpentier, 1825 C79**
***Tritoma* (*Tritoma*) *bipustulata* Fabricius, 1775**
***Tritoma* (*Tritoma*) *subbasalis* (Reitter, 1896) C80**

LAEMOPHLOEIDAE Ganglbauer, 1899

Laemophloeinae Ganglbauer, 1899

Cryptolestes abietis (Wankowicz, 1865) C81
[*Cryptolestes capensis* (Waltl, 1834)] C82
***Cryptolestes corticinus* (Erichson, 1846) C83**
***Cryptolestes duplicatus* (Waltl, 1839)**
***Cryptolestes ferrugineus* (Stephens, 1831)**
[*Cryptolestes fractipennis* (Motschulsky, 1845)] C84
[*Cryptolestes pusillus* (Schönherr, 1817)] C85
***Cryptolestes spartii* (Curtis, 1834) C86**
[*Cryptolestes turcicus* (Grouvelle, 1876)] C87
***Laemophloeus kraussi* Ganglbauer, 1897 C88**
***Laemophloeus monilis* (Fabricius, 1787)**
***Laemophloeus muticus* (Fabricius, 1781) C89**
[*Laemophloeus nigricollis* P. H. Lucas, 1849] C90
***Lathropus sepicola* (P. W. J. Müller, 1821) C91**
***Leptophloeus alternans* (Erichson, 1846)**
***Leptophloeus clematidis* (Erichson, 1846)**
***Leptophloeus juniperi* (Grouvelle, 1874)**
***Notolaemus castaneus* (Erichson, 1845) C92**
***Notolaemus unifasciatus* (Latreille, 1804)**
***Placonotus testaceus* (Fabricius, 1787)**

MONOTOMIDAE Laporte de Castelnau, 1840

Monotominae Laporte de Castelnau, 1840

***Monotoma angusticollis* (Gyllenhal, 1827)**
***Monotoma bicolor* A. Villa & G. B. Villa, 1835**
***Monotoma brevicollis brevicollis* Aubé, 1837**
***Monotoma conicicollis* Chevrolat, 1837**
***Monotoma longicollis* (Gyllenhal, 1827)**
***Monotoma picipes* Herbst, 1793**
***Monotoma quadricollis* Aubé, 1837 C93**
[*Monotoma quadrifoveolata* Aubé, 1837] C94
***Monotoma spinicollis* Aubé, 1837**
***Monotoma testacea* Motschulsky, 1845 C95**

Rhizophaginae Redtenbacher, 1845

***Rhizophagus* (*Anomophagus*) *cribratus* Gyllenhal, 1827**
***Rhizophagus* (*Cyanostolus*) *aeneus* Richter, 1820**
***Rhizophagus* (*Eurhizophagus*) *depressus* (Fabricius, 1792)**
***Rhizophagus* (*Eurhizophagus*) *grandis* (Gyllenhal, 1827) C96**
***Rhizophagus* (*Rhizophagus*) *bipustulatus* (Fabricius, 1792)**
***Rhizophagus* (*Rhizophagus*) *dispar* (Paykull, 1800)**
***Rhizophagus* (*Rhizophagus*) *fenestralis* (Linnaeus, 1758)**
***Rhizophagus* (*Rhizophagus*) *ferrugineus* (Paykull, 1800)**
***Rhizophagus* (*Rhizophagus*) *nitidulus* (Fabricius, 1798)**
***Rhizophagus* (*Rhizophagus*) *oblongicollis* Blatch & Horner, 1892 C97**
***Rhizophagus* (*Rhizophagus*) *parallelocollis* (Gyllenhal, 1827)**
***Rhizophagus* (*Rhizophagus*) *perforatus* Erichson, 1845**
***Rhizophagus* (*Rhizophagus*) *picipes* (A. G. Olivier, 1790)**

PHLOEOSTICHIDAE Reitter, 1911

***Phloeostichus denticollis* W. Redtenbacher, 1842**

SILVANIDAE Kirby, 1837

Brontinae Erichson, 1845

Brontini Erichson, 1849

***Dendrophagus crenatus* (Paykull, 1799)**
***Uleiota planatus* (Linnaeus, 1761)**

Telephanini LeConte, 1861

[*Cryptamorpha desjardinsii* (Guérin-Méneville, 1844)] C98
***Psammoecus bipunctatus* (Fabricius, 1792)**
***Psammoecus trimaculatus* Motschulsky, 1858 C99**

Silvaninae Kirby, 1837

***Ahasverus advena* (Waltl, 1834)**
***Airaphilus elongatus* (Gyllenhal, 1813) C100**
[*Airaphilus filiformis* Rosenhauer, 1856] C101
***Airaphilus perangustus* Lindberg, 1943 C102**
[*Nausibius clavicornis* (Kugelann, 1794)] C103
***Oryzaephilus mercator* Fauvel, 1889**
***Oryzaephilus surinamensis* (Linnaeus, 1758)**
***Silvanoprus fagi* (Guérin-Méneville, 1844)**
***Silvanus bidentatus* (Fabricius, 1792)**
***Silvanus recticollis* Reitter, 1876 C104**
***Silvanus unidentatus* (A.G. Olivier, 1790)**

SPHINDIDAE Jacquelin du Val, 1860

Aspidiphorinae Kiesenwetter, 1877

***Aspidiphorus lareyiniei* Jacquelin du Val, 1859**
***Aspidiphorus orbiculatus* (Gyllenhal, 1808)**

Sphindinae Jacquelin du Val, 1860

***Sphindus dubius* (Gyllenhal, 1808)**

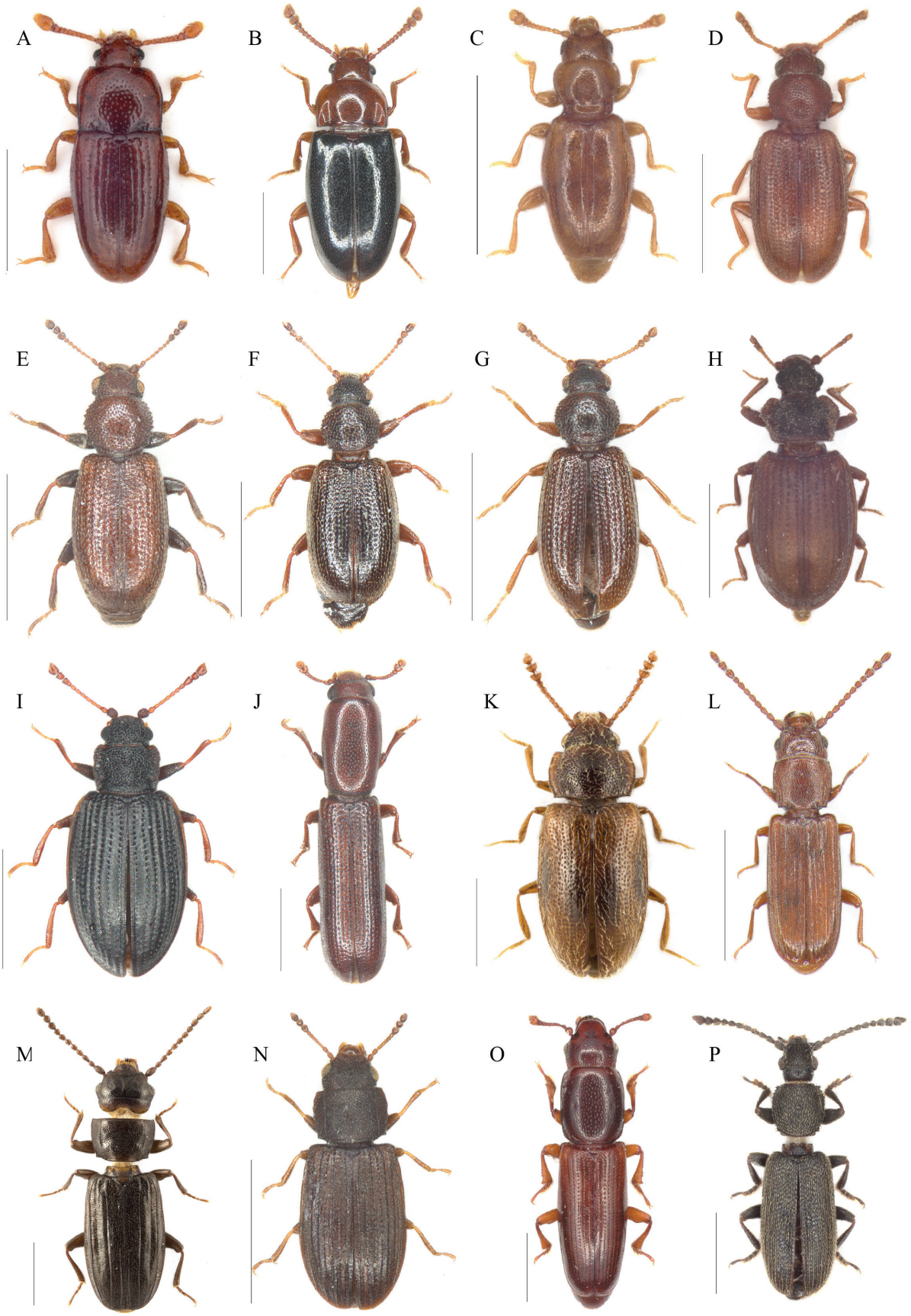

Figure 1. A. *Philothermus evanescens*; **B.** *Leiestes seminiger*; **C.** *Holoparamecus caularum*; **D.** *Corticaria alleni*; **E.** *Corticaria bella*; **F.** *Corticaria lateritia*; **G.** *Corticaria orbicollis*; **H.** *Enicmus atriceps*; **I.** *Latridius consimilis*; **J.** *Teredus opacus*; **K.** *Cryptophilus obliteratus*; **L.** *Cryptolestes abietis*; **M.** *Laemophloeus muticus*; **N.** *Lathropus sepicola*; **O.** *Rhizophagus oblongicollis*; **P.** *Airaphilus elongatus*. Photos A. Szallies and A. Sanchez. Scale bars: 1 mm.

Commented species

C1) *Sphaerosoma seidlitzi* (Reitter, 1889)

Examined material. 2 ex., Suisse, VS, Miéville, VII.1981, leg. Toumayeff G., MHNG; 1 ex., VS, Salvan, IX.1982, leg. Toumayeff G., MHNG.

Published data. [2)]Bisbino, [2)]Chiasso and [2)]Generoso by Fontana P. (Fontana 1947); SZ [Switzerland] by Anonymous (Tomaszewska 2007a).

Comment. This rare species is present only in Austria, Germany, Italy, and Switzerland (Tomaszewska 2007a), while it has been excluded from the fauna of France (Courtin et al. 2017). In Switzerland, the species has been recorded only on two occasions, both of which were in the western Valais region. Regrettably, the conditions under which the captures were made were not specified on the labels of the vouchers. However, the specimens were probably collected by sieving plant material. The citation in the literature (Fontana 1947) likely refers to other species of the genus, as his collection comprised multiple specimens of *Sphaerosoma globosum*, *S. pilosum*, and *S. quercus* from Bisbino, Chiasso, and Generoso, but no *S. seidlitzi*.

C2) *Bothrideres bipunctatus* (Gmelin, 1790)

Examined material. 2 ex., Chiasso, leg. and coll. Fontana P., MCSN; 2 ex., Genève, leg. Tournier H., MHNG; [3,4,6)]1 ex., Kt. Wallis, leg. Täschler M., coll. Linder A., ETHZ; 1 ex., Sion, leg. and coll. Bugnion E., NATUREUM:DZ; [3,4,6)]1 ex., Suisse, leg. Melly A., coll. Maerky C., MHNG; [3,4,6)]1 ex., Valais, leg. Poncy E., coll. Maerky C., MHNG; 3 ex., Valais, leg. and coll. Bugnion E., NATUREUM:DZ; 1 ex., Sion, IV., leg. and coll. Bugnion E., NATUREUM:DZ; 3 ex., Sion, IV., leg. Bugnion E., MHNG; [3,4,6)]1 ex., Genève, Sionnet, 5.VI., leg. and coll. Maerky C., MHNG; [3,4,6)]2 ex., Genève, Veyrier, 7.VI., 5.VII., leg. and coll. Maerky C., MHNG; [3,4,6)]1 ex., Genève, La Plaine, 8.VII., leg. and coll. Maerky C., MHNG; [3,4,6)]2 ex., Pèlerin [Mont Pèlerin], 14.VII., 16.VII., leg. and coll. Maerky C., MHNG; 1 ex., Sion, 7.V.1885, leg. Gaud A., NATUREUM:DZ; 3 ex., Castello [Castel San Pietro], 14.III.1902, leg. and coll. Fontana P., MCSN; 1 ex., Chiasso, 1.VI.1904, leg. and coll. Fontana P., MCSN; 2 ex., Generoso [Monte Generoso], VII.1926, leg. and coll. Linder A., ETHZ; 1 ex., Kt. Tess., Salorino, VIII.1940, leg. and coll. Lautner J., NMB; 1 ex., Morbio Sup. [Morbio Superiore], 25.IV.1985, leg. Besuchet C., MHNG; 2 ex., Morbio Sup. [Morbio Superiore], 25.IV.1985, leg. and coll. Scherler P., NMBE.

Published data. Genf by Tournier H., [1)]Viescher Wald im Wallis by Venetz I. and Wallis by Gautard V. (Stierlin and Gautard 1867); Sion by Bugnion E. (Favre 1890); Chiasso and [1)]Generoso by Fontana P. (Fontana 1947); SZ [Switzerland] by Anonymous (Ślipiński 2007a).

Comment. This species is widely distributed throughout Europe (Ślipiński 2007a) but is rarely observed. In Switzerland, it is extremely rare, and it has not been found for 40 years. In France, the species is found in scattered locations throughout the country, including Corsica (Brustel 2014a). The species is categorized as endangered in Germany (Geiser 1998), where it appears to be more common in the northeastern region (Bleich et al. 2025). This species is saproxylic: The larvae are parasitic on larvae of other Coleoptera species developing in many tree species, with a preference for hardwoods (e.g., *Populus* spp. L., *Alnus* spp. Mill., *Salix* spp. Kott, *Ulmus* spp. L., *Fagus* spp. L.), although they have also been reported from *Pinus* spp. L. (Bouget et al. 2019). The species is most readily observed during the winter months, in riparian forests (Dodelin 2012).

C3) *Cerylon impressum* Erichson, 1845

Examined material. 3 ex., Bonmont, V.-VII.1991, leg. and det. Besuchet C., MHNG.

Published data. [1)]Genf by Tournier H. (Stierlin and Gautard 1867); [1)]Büren by Rätzer A. (Rätzer 1888); SZ [Switzerland] by Anonymous (Ślipiński 2007b).

Comment. *Cerylon impressum* is the rarest species of the genus *Cerylon* in Switzerland. It was found only once in 1991, when three specimens were captured in a beer trap situated in a maple tree (*Acer* spp. L.). It is widely distributed in Europe (Ślipiński 2007b). In the neighboring countries of Switzerland, the species has been documented in France (particularly in the southern half of the country) (Moncoutier 2014a; Bouget et al. 2019), Italy, and Austria, but not in Germany. It is a mycophagous species that feeds beneath the bark of various coniferous trees (especially *Pinus* spp. and *Picea* spp. A. Dietr.) (Sanchez et al. 2018; Bouget et al. 2019), but rarely on deciduous trees (Dajoz 1976; Burakowski et al. 1986, in Barnouin et al. 2021).

C4) *Philothermus evanescens* (Reitter, 1876)

Fig. 1A

Examined material. 1 ex., Noville VD, 30.V.-15.VI.2017, leg. and coll. Chittaro Y.; 11 ex., Cartigny GE, 9.VI.2025, leg. and coll. Chittaro Y. and Sanchez A.

Published data. 1 ex., Noville (VD), 371 m, 30.V.-15.VI.2017, leg. and coll. Chittaro Y. (Chittaro and Sanchez 2018).

Comment. This rare and localized species is widely distributed in the Palaearctic region (Ślipiński 2007b) but has been found only in two locations in Switzerland. The first specimen (2017) was captured using an interception trap placed in an alley of old *Populus* spp. trees along a canal bordering Lake Geneva (Chittaro and Sanchez 2018). The 11 specimens from 2025 were found by sieving white decay from a stump of a recently fallen poplar (*Populus nigra* L.). This species exhibits elevated ecological

requirements and is regarded as a primeval forest relict in Europe (Eckelt et al. 2017). While the species is known to demonstrate a marked preference for very damp riparian forests composed of softwood species such as poplar, it is also frequently encountered in other drier forest formations, composed of *Fagus* spp. or *Quercus* spp. L., for example (Dodelin 2011).

C5) *Symbiotes armatus* Reitter, 1881

Examined material. 1 ex., Clüs, 26.VII.1921, leg. and coll. Handschin E., det. Besuchet C., BNM; 1 ex., Suisse, Tessin, GR, Castane de Val Calanca, 9.VIII.1976, leg. Vit S., MHNG; 1 ex., GR, V. Calanca, 9.VIII.1976, leg. Vit S., MHNG; 1 ex., Suisse, Valais, Guttet, 19.IV.1987, leg. Besuchet C., MHNG; 6 ♂, 9 ♀, Suisse, Valais, Evolène, 21.VI.1990, leg. Besuchet C., MHNG; 3 ex., Avers GR, 19.VI.2015, leg., det. and coll. Szallies A.; 2 ex., Oberentfelden AG, 23.VI.-8.VII.2015, leg. Moser S. and Kanton AG, det. Bense U.; 1 ex., Visp VS, 11.-20.VII.2016, leg. and coll. Sanchez A., det. Esser J.; 4 ex., Walenstadt SG, 19.VI.2017, 4.VII.2017, 28.V.2018, leg. WSL, det. Szallies A.; 1 ex., Orvin BE, 4.-28.VI.2018, leg. and coll. Chittaro Y.; 3 ex., Val Müstair GR, 18.VII.2018, 21.VIII.2018, leg. Huber B., det. Büche B., BNM; 1 ex., Bregaglia GR, 16.V.2019, leg. Huber B., det. Szallies A., BNM; 1 ex., Milvignes NE, 18.VI.-4.VII.2019, leg., det. and coll. Vallat A.; 1 ex., Val-de-Charmey FR, 24.VI.-15.VII.2019, leg. Cottet R., coll. Chittaro Y.; 1 ex., Maggia TI, 1.VII.2019, leg. WSL, det. Szallies A.; 1 ex., Weiach ZH, 17.VII.2019, leg. WSL, det. Szallies A.; 1 ex., Scuol GR, 17.VIII.2019, leg. Huber B., det. Büche B.; 8 ex., Bettlach SO, 20.VIII.2019, 7.VII.2020, 21.VII.2020, 4.VIII.2020, leg. WSL, det. Szallies A.; 1 ex., Bregaglia GR, 19.V.2020, leg., det. and coll. Szallies A.; 1 ex., Val-de-Charmey FR, 20.V.2020, leg. and coll. Chittaro Y.; 1 ex., Terre di Pedemonte TI, 17.-30.V.2022, leg. Frey D., MCSN; 1 ex., La Grande Béroche NE, 21.VI.-18.VII.2022, leg., det. and coll. Vallat A.; 1 ♂, Faido TI, 11.-25.VII.2022, leg. Frey D., MCSN; 14 ex., Zernez GR, 12.X.2022, leg. and det. Szallies A., BNM.

Published data. SZ [Switzerland] by Anonymous (Tomaszewska 2007b); Switzerland by Anonymous (Shockley et al. 2009).

Comment. In Europe, *Symbiotes armatus* is found in Austria, Croatia, Greece, Italy, Slovenia, Switzerland (Shockley et al. 2009), and France (Bouyon and Brustel 2014). This species is generally regarded as an Alpine and/or montane species, as asserted by Horion (1961), Bouyon and Brustel 2014, and Holzer et al. (2021). In Switzerland, although this species is predominantly located in the Alps, there are a few occurrences in the northern part of the country, particularly within the Jura Arc. Its occurrence in Alsace in France (Fuchs 2015) also suggests that its distribution is not confined to montane and/or alpine environments. This species develops in the decayed wood of various resinous species, such as *Picea* spp. and *Abies* spp. Mill. (Bouget et al. 2019).

C6) *Symbiotes latus* Redtenbacher, 1849

Examined material. [3,4,6)]1 ex., Genève, Vernier, 7.VI., leg. and coll. Maerky C., MHNG; [3,4,6)]1 ex., Genève, Vessy, 21.VI., leg. and coll. Maerky C., det. Besuchet C., MHNG; 1 ex., Suisse, Genève, Meyrin, 28.III.1964, leg. and det. Besuchet C., MHNG; 1 ex., Suisse, Genève, Russin, 2.X.1986, leg. and det. Besuchet C., MHNG; 2 ex., Suisse, Genève, Genève Varembé, 29.IV.1987, leg. Besuchet C., MHNG; 1 ex., Suisse, Genève, Corsier-Port, V.1992, leg. and det. Besuchet C., MHNG; 2 ex., Suisse, Genève, Corsier, V. 1933, leg. Besuchet C., MHNG; 1 ex., Suisse, Genève, Avully, VII.1993, leg. Besuchet C., MHNG; 2 ex., Fully VS, 3.-18.VI.2019, leg. and coll. Chittaro Y.; 1 ex., Satigny GE, 29.VII.-20.VIII.2020, leg. HAFL, det. and coll. Szallies A.

Comment. *Symbiotes latus* has a wide distribution in Europe (Shockley et al. 2009), being present in all countries that border Switzerland. In Switzerland, as in France (Bouyon and Brustel 2014), it is a rare species: It has been found sporadically in various regions of the country (Valais, Ticino, the Jura Arc, and Geneva). In Geneva, the species has been found under the bark and at the foot of *Quercus* spp., *Populus* spp., and *Platanus* spp. L. The species develops in decayed wood and under the fungus-colonized bark of a variety of hardwood species (Bouget et al. 2019). Its occurrence in the vicinity of ants has been well documented (Horion 1961), suggesting a potential for feeding on fungal spores within ant nests (Shockley and Tomaszewska 2007).

C7) *Leiestes seminiger* (Gyllenhal, 1808)

Fig. 1B

Examined material. 5 ex., Brancon [Branson], 15.IV.1878, leg. Anonymous, coll. Bugnion E, NATUREUM:DZ; 1 ex., Brançon [Branson], 15.IV.1878, leg. Bugnion E., det. Besuchet C., MHNG; 1 ex., Maggia TI, 17.VI.2019, leg. WSL, det. and coll. Szallies A.; 2 ex., Breil/Brigels GR, 11.V.2022, leg. Huber B., det. and coll. Szallies A.; 2 ex., Presinge GE, 11.IV.-6.V.2025, 6.-20.V.2025, leg. and coll. Sanchez A. and Chittaro Y.; 2 ex., Gy GE, 6.V.2025, leg. and coll. Sanchez A.

Published data. SZ [Switzerland] by Anonymous (Tomaszewska 2007b); Switzerland by Anonymous (Shockley et al. 2009).

Comment. Despite its wide distribution throughout Europe (Shockley et al. 2009), *L. seminiger* is a highly localized species (see, e.g., Brustel 2014c; Wiezik et al. 2015). In Switzerland, its first mention dates from 1878 and originates from the Martigny region. The species was not found again until 2019, when one specimen was captured by an interception trap in the canton of Ticino. In 2022, two new specimens were captured in the canton of Grisons by sifting. In 2025, two specimens were captured using an interception trap hanging on a large branch of a centuries-old *Quercus* spp. in an avenue of old trees

located in the middle of a field of crops. On May 6, 2025, two new specimens were captured by sifting the white, dry decay of a low-growing (20 cm tall) tree of an undetermined species in a low-lying marsh in the canton of Geneva. The species develops in a variety of deciduous trees (mainly *Fagus* spp., but also, e.g., *Populus* spp. and *Betula* spp. L.) (Wiezik et al. 2015; Bouget et al. 2019) and more occasionally in resinous trees such as *Pinus* spp. (Bouget et al. 2019) and *Abies alba* Mill. (Wiezik 2013). It is associated with various species of lignicolous fungi colonizing these tree species (see, e.g., Ruta et al. 2024), which are responsible for the formation of white decay, particularly appreciated by *L. seminiger*. This species exhibits extremely elevated ecological requirements and is regarded as a primeval forest relict in Europe, classified under the maximum category of 2 (Eckelt et al. 2017).

C8) *Lycoperdina succincta* (Linnaeus, 1767)

Examined material. 2 ex., Chiasso, leg. and coll. Fontana P., MCSN; 3 ex., Generoso, leg. and coll. Fontana P., MCSN; [4,6,8)]1 ex., Genève, leg. Turretini, MHNG; [3,4,6,8)]2 ex., Genève, Veyrier, leg. and coll. Maerky C., MHNG; [3,4,6,8)]3 ex., Genf, leg. Lasserre H., ETHZ; [3,4,6)]4 ex., Kt. Graubünden, leg. Täschler M., coll. Linder A., ETHZ; 2 ex., Kt. Tessin, Generoso, leg. and coll. Linder A., ETHZ; [3,4,6)]1 ex., Suisse, leg. Melly A., coll. Maerky C., MHNG; [3,4,6)]2 ex., Grisons, 17.VII.1888, leg. and coll. Gaud A., NATUREUM:DZ; 1 ex., Chiasso, laghetto [di Brogeda], 14.IV.1914, leg. and coll. Fontana P., MCSN; 1 ex., Chiasso, Bisbino, 6.VI.1925, leg. and coll. Fontana P., MCSN; 9 ex., Chiasso, 15.VIII.1927, leg. and coll. Fontana P., MCSN; 1 ex., Suisse, Tessin, Odogno, 17.VIII.1962, leg. and coll. Scherler P., NMBE; 7 ex., Suisse, Tessin, Miglieglia, 14.VIII.1966, leg. and coll. Scherler P., NMBE; 1 ex., Suisse, Tessin, Bella Vista, 4.VI.1969, leg. Besuchet C., MHNG; 6 ex., Monteceneri TI, 29.IX.2021, leg. and coll. Chittaro Y. and Sanchez A.

Published data. [1)]Bündten [Graubünden] by Amstein J. G. (Fuessly 1775); [1)][Suisse] by Anonymous (Bremi-Wolf 1856); [1)]Alpen by Anonymous, [1)]Bündten [Graubünden] by Heer O., [1)]Genf by Lasserre H. and [1)]Peney by Genf by Tournier H. (Stierlin and Gautard 1867); [1)]Gadmenthal by Rätzer A. (Stierlin 1883); [1)]Gadmen by Rätzer A. (Rätzer 1888); [1)]Genf by Anonymous (Stierlin 1900); Chiasso and Generoso by Fontana P. (Fontana 1947); SZ [Switzerland] by Anonymous (Tomaszewska 2007b); Switzerland by Anonymous (Shockley et al. 2009).

Comment. *Lycoperdina succincta* is a widely distributed species in Europe, with documented presence in all countries bordering Switzerland (Shockley et al. 2009). The larvae of this species are mycophagous, developing in various species of fungi, including *Lycoperdon* spp. P. Micheli, *Bovista nigrescens* Pers., and *Agaricus* spp. L., as well as many other species (Temreshev 2021). Despite its extensive distribution throughout northern Europe, in Switzerland, the species is known only from the south of the Alps (canton of Ticino), where it is rare, as it is in France (Brustel 2014c). Not observed since 1969, it was rediscovered in 2021 in *Lycoperdon* spp. mushrooms in a horse pasture at an elevation of 1,000 m above sea level.

C9) [*Cholovocera formicaria* Motschulsky, 1838]

Examined material. [3,4,6,8)]1 ♂, 12 ex., Genève, leg. and coll. Maerky C., det. Rücker W. MHNG.

Published data. [1)]SZ [Switzerland] by Anonymous (Rücker and Löbl 2007); [1)]Switzerland by Anonymous (Shockley et al. 2009); [1)]Schweiz, Umgebung Genver See by Anonymous (Rücker 2018).

Comment. In Europe, *Cholovocera formicaria* is a Mediterranean species, found in Albania, France, Greece, Italy, Malta, and Spain (Rücker 2018). In France, it is known only from the Mediterranean area and Corsica (Brustel 2014c). In Switzerland, there is only one "Swiss" specimen in collection, originating from the problematic collection of Charles Maerky, which should not be considered (Monnerat et al. 2015). Literature data certainly refer to this specimen. *Cholovocera formicaria* is not indigenous to Switzerland. This species is myrmecophilous and lives in the nests of various species of ant, such as *Messor barbarus* (Linnaeus, 1767), *Messor structor* (Latreille, 1798), *Aphaenogaster testaceopilosa* (Lucas, 1849), and *Pheidole megacephala* (Fabricius, 1793) (Rücker 2018), species that are not present in Switzerland.

C10) [*Cholovocera punctata* Märkel, 1845]

Examined material. [3,4,6,8)]1 ex., Genève, leg. and coll. Maerky C., det. Rücker W. MHNG.

Published data. [1)]SZ [Switzerland] by Anonymous (Rücker and Löbl 2007); [1)]Switzerland by Anonymous (Shockley et al. 2009); [1)]Schweiz, Genève by Anonymous (Rücker 2018).

Comment. This myrmecophilous species lives in the nests of *Messor* spp. Forel, 1890 and *Atta* spp. Fabricius, 1804 (Rücker 2018). It is present in the Mediterranean region of France, Corsica, southern Italy and Sicily, Spain, and North Africa (Shockley et al. 2009; Brustel 2014c; Rücker 2018). The unique "Swiss" specimen of *C. punctata* comes from the problematic collection of Charles Maerky and must be regarded as dubiously labeled (Monnerat et al. 2015). The citations from the literature probably refer to this specimen. This species is not present in Switzerland.

C11) [*Merophysia formicaria* Lucas, 1852]

Published data. [1)]SZ [Switzerland] by Anonymous (Rücker and Löbl 2007); [1)]Switzerland by Anonymous (Shockley et al. 2009); [1)]Schweiz, Genève by Anonymous (Rücker 2018).

Comment. *Merophysia formicaria* is a rare species, distributed only in France, Italy, Greece, Crete, Malta, Portugal, and Spain (Shockley et al. 2009). In France, the species is found only in the Mediterranean region and

Corsica (Brustel 2014c). Shockley et al. (2009) refer to its presence in Switzerland, and Rücker (2018) specifies the locality as Genève. However, as part of this study, all specimens belonging to the family Endomychidae were digitized in Swiss museum collections, and no specimens relating to this species could be found. Consequently, in the absence of a reference specimen and with such incomplete information (i.e., no date, collector, or place of conservation of the specimen), this species cannot be retained in the Swiss list. It is myrmecophilous, developing in the nests of *Messor barbarus*, *M. capitatus* (Latreille, 1798), or *Aphaenogaster testaceopilosa*, for example (Rücker 2018). The absence of any of these species in Switzerland lends support to the decision not to regard *M. formicaria* as a native species.

C12) *Holoparamecus* (*Calyptobium*) *caularum* Aubé, 1843

Fig. 1C

Examined material. [3,4,6)]3 ex., Genève, Carouge, 11.V., 11.VII., leg. and coll. Maerky C., MHNG; 2 ex., Suisse, Genève, Bois de Jussy, leg. Stanislav V., det. Rücker W. MHNG; 1 ex., Suisse, GE, Bel-Air, La Seymaz, leg. Stanislav V., det. Rücker W. MHNG; 1 ex., Suisse, Genève, Russin, 2.X.1986, leg. and det. Besuchet C., MHNG; 1 ex., Suisse, Genève, Corsier, 17.VII.1988, leg. and det. Besuchet C., MHNG; 7 ex., Suisse, Tessin, Bioggio, 24.IX.1995, 25.III.1996, leg. Besuchet C., det. Johnson C., MHNG; 1 ex., Messen SO, 27.VI.2019, leg. Fürst J., coll. Chittaro Y.; 1 ex., Satigny GE, 15.-29.VII.2020, leg. HAFL, det. and coll. Szallies A.; 1 ♀, Cartigny GE, 9.VI.2025, leg. and coll. Sanchez A.

Published data. SZ [Switzerland] by Anonymous (Rücker and Löbl 2007); Switzerland by Anonymous (Shockley et al. 2009).

Comment. This species is fairly widespread in Europe and present in all countries that border Switzerland (Shockley et al. 2009). In this country, it is distributed mainly in the south (Geneva and Ticino), but it has also been found once in northern Switzerland (Messen, SO) with an interception trap. Specimens from Ticino were found in compost, while those from Geneva were captured in old manure, under the bark or at the foot of *Populus* spp., or by using a sweep net. The specimen from Cartigny (9.VI.2025) was captured under the bark of an old *Populus nigra* stump. The species develops in decaying plant material, compost, and old roots of *Corylus* spp. L. (Rücker 2018).

C13) [*Holoparamecus* (*Calyptobium*) *niger* Aubé, 1843]

Published data. [1,8)]SZ [Switzerland] by Anonymous (Rücker and Löbl 2007); [1,8)]Switzerland by Anonymous (Shockley et al. 2009); [1,8)]Schweiz by Anonymous (Rücker 2018).

Comment. *Holoparamecus niger* is a Mediterranean species, occurring in Europe only in southern France (including Corsica), Greece, Crete, southern Italy, Malta, and Spain (Shockley et al. 2009; Rücker 2018). These authors also refer to Switzerland, but despite a thorough examination of the museum collections, no specimens of this species could be found. Consequently, in the absence of a reference specimen, this species cannot be retained in the Swiss list. Its ecology remains unknown (Rücker 2018).

C14) *Holoparamecus* (*Holoparamecus*) *depressus* Curtis, 1833

Examined material. 1 ex., Kt. Bern, Aarwangen, IX.1928, leg. and coll. Linder A., ETHZ; 1 ex., Kt. Bern, Uettligen, IX.1940, leg. and coll. Linder A., ETHZ; 1 ex., Kt. Tessin, Mendrisio, VI.1943, leg. and coll. Linder A., ETHZ.

Published data. Aarwangen, IX.-X.1928 and Uettligen, IX.-X.1940 by Linder A. (Linder 1946); SZ [Switzerland] by Anonymous (Rücker and Löbl 2007); Switzerland by Anonymous (Shockley et al. 2009); Schweiz by Anonymous (Rücker 2018).

Comment. It is noteworthy that this species has been documented in Switzerland only on three separate occasions and exclusively by a single collector, namely Arthur Linder. Unfortunately, the collector did not indicate the circumstances of the discoveries. The species is nevertheless included in the fauna of Switzerland, but it has not been found in the country for nearly 80 years. Its ecology remains unknown (Rücker 2018). *Holoparamecus depressus* is a rather rare species in Europe. It has been found only in Belgium, Denmark, France (including Corsica), England, Greece, Crete, Italy, Austria, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Serbia, and Montenegro (Shockley et al. 2009).

C15) *Holoparamecus* (*Holoparamecus*) *ragusae* Reitter, 1875

Examined material. 1 ex., Kt. Tessin, Agno, VIII.1942, leg. and coll. Linder A., ETHZ; 1 ♂, Suisse, Genève, Chancy, 16.VIII.1962, leg. Besuchet C., MHNG; 1 ♀, Suisse, GE, Chancy, 16.VIII.1962, leg. Besuchet C., MHNG; 2 ex., Suisse, Genève, plateau de Bel-Air, XI.1981, leg. Vit S., det. Johnson C., MHNG.

Published data. 1 ex., Agno, VIII.1942 by Linder A. (Linder 1953); SZ [Switzerland] by Anonymous (Rücker and Löbl 2007); Switzerland by Anonymous (Shockley et al. 2009)

Comment. *Holoparamecus ragusae* is a rare species in Europe. According to Shockley et al. (2009), it is known to occur only in Belgium, the Czech Republic, France, Hungary, Italy, and the Netherlands. Curiously, this species was not mentioned in Switzerland by Rücker (2018), although Rücker and Löbl (2007) had previously stated its presence in Switzerland in the Palaearctic catalog. In France, it is present in Provence and Corsica (Brustel 2014c). In Switzerland, the species has been documented in Ticino and Geneva, but no further sightings have been recorded for over 40 years. The specimens

from Geneva were found in compost (XI.1981) and in flood debris along riverbanks (16.VIII.1962), while the specimen from Agno (VIII.1942) was found by sifting manure (Linder 1946).

C16) *Holoparamecus* (*Holoparamecus*) *singularis* (Beck, 1817)

Examined material. [3,4,6)]2 ex., Genève, Sierne, 5.V., leg. and coll. Maerky C., MHNG; 1 ex., Kt. Tessin, Mendrisio, VI.1943, leg. and coll. Linder A., ETHZ; 8 ex., Morges, 4.X.1952, leg. and coll. Besuchet C., MHNG; 16 ex., Suisse, Vaud, Morges, 22.III.1953, leg. Besuchet C., NATUREUM:DZ; 7 ex., Kt. Waadt, Morges, III.1953, leg. and coll. Linder A., ETHZ; 2 ♂, 3 ♀, 41 ex., Suisse, Vaud, Morges, leg. Besuchet C., MHNG, NATUREUM:DZ; 6 ex., VD, Morges, IX.1954, leg. Sermet A., coll. Scherler P., NMBE; 5 ex., Morges, IX.1954, leg. and coll. Sermet A., NATUREUM:DZ; 2 ex., SG, Muolen, Hindelmoos [Hudelmoos], 31.V.1957, leg. Hugentobler H., NMSG; 6 ♂, 2 ♀, 1 ex, VD, Morges, V.1960, leg. and coll. Toumayeff G, MHNG.

Published data. [2)]Agno, VIII.-IX.1942 and Mendrisio, VI.-VIII.1943 by Linder A. (Linder 1946); Muolen, Hudelmoos, V.1957 by Hugentobler H. (Hugentobler 1966); SZ [Switzerland] by Anonymous (Rücker and Löbl 2007); Switzerland by Anonymous (Shockley et al. 2009); Schweiz by Anonymous (Rücker 2018).

Comment. *Holoparamecus singularis* is a cosmopolitan species known in Europe from Belgium, England, France, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, and Switzerland (Shockley et al. 2009). In France, it is found sporadically throughout the country, including Corsica (Brustel 2014c). In Switzerland, it has been found on several occasions in regions far apart from each other, both in the north and in the south of the country. The specimen from Agno cited by Linder (1946) was in fact *H. ragusae*. The species is synanthropic and is regularly found in dwellings and stables, but also in agricultural waste (excrement) (Rücker 2018). The specimens from Morges (11.VII.1953) were found in manure.

C17) *Corticaria alleni* C. Johnson, 1974

Fig. 1D

Examined material. 1 ♀, Anniviers VS, 13.VII.-25.X.2016, leg. and coll. Sanchez A.; 1 ♂, Martigny VS, 17.XI.2016, leg. and coll. Chittaro Y.; 1 ex., Surses GR, 25.III.2017, leg. and det. Szallies A.; 2 ex., Val Müstair GR, 19.VI.2018, leg. Huber B., det. Büche B., BNM; 1 ♂, 1 ex., Fully VS, 22.VI.-18.VII.2018, 18.VI.-9.VII.2019, leg. and coll. Chittaro Y.; 2 ♂, Mörel-Filet VS, 23.V.-13.VI.2019, 13.VI.-22.VII.2019, leg. and coll. Sanchez A.; 2 ex., Safiental GR, 24.V.2020, leg. and det. Szallies A.; 1 ♂, Ardon VS, 29.V.2020, leg. and coll. Sanchez A.; 1 ♂, 1 ex., Maienfeld GR, 2.VIII.2021, 19.V.2022, leg. Huber B. and Szallies A., det. and coll. Szallies A.; 2 ex., Albula/Alvra GR, 3.VI.2022, 23.VI.2022, leg. Huber B., det. and coll. Szallies A.; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Conthey VS, 29.II.2024, leg. and coll. Sanchez A.; 1 ♂, Martigny-Combe VS, 20.V.-3.VI.2025, leg. and coll. Sanchez A.; 1 ♂, Clos du Doubs JU, 4.VII.2025, leg. and coll. Chittaro Y.

Comment. *Corticaria alleni* is a species known in Europe from Austria, Belarus, the Czech Republic, Finland, France, England, Germany, Poland, Slovakia, Sweden, and the Netherlands (Rücker 2018). In France, it is widely distributed (Rose and Vincent 2014a). In Germany, the species is considered very rare (Esser 2021), as is also the case in Poland (Plewa et al. 2024). In Switzerland, the species had surprisingly never been reported until the capture of a first specimen in 2016 in a thermophilic pine forest in the Alps. Since then, the species has been found on several occasions (notably through the use of interception traps). According to Rücker (2018), the species lives in deciduous forests, under the dry bark of several deciduous tree species. However, it also appears to be able to develop on coniferous trees: Several specimens from Valais were captured in pure pine forests (Anniviers, Mörel-Filet), and three specimens (Ardon, 29.V.2020 and Conthey, 29.II.2024) were collected under the bark of dead pine (*Pinus sylvestris*) trunks. The species was also found frequently in interception traps in pine forests in Germany (Reike et al. 2005). This is the first time this species has been reported in Switzerland.

C18) *Corticaria bella* L. Redtenbacher, 1849

Fig. 1E

Examined material. 1 ♂, Suisse, GE, Jussy, 4.XI.1987, leg. and coll. Scherler P., NMBE; 1 ex., Satigny GE, 1.-7.VII.2016, leg. Juillerat L., coll. Chittaro Y.; 33 ex., Satigny GE, 23.IV.-29.V.2020, 29.V.-26.VI.2020, 26.VI.-15.VII.2020, 15.-29.VII.2020, 29.VII.-20.VIII.2020, 21.IV.-25.V.2021, 25.V.-22.VI.2021, 6.-21.VII.2021, 21.VII.-24.VIII.2021, leg. HAFL, det. and coll. Szallies A.

Published data. [1)]Schaffhausen by Stierlin G. (Stierlin and Gautard 1867); SZ [Switzerland] by Anonymous (Johnson 2007); Schweiz by Anonymous (Rücker 2018).

Comment. *Corticaria bella* is a very rare species in Europe, with a distribution limited to Austria, the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Slovakia, Switzerland, and Ukraine (Rücker 2018). In France, it is rare but could be more widely distributed (Bouget and Vincent 2008). In Germany, it is distributed widely across the country (Bleich et al. 2025) but is also considered very rare (Esser 2021). In Switzerland, the species is similarly extremely rare and localized, with its presence being documented in only three localities, all of which are located in the canton of Geneva. The species was first collected in 1987, and it was subsequently rediscovered in 2016 and 2020, when numerous specimens were captured by interception traps set in a deciduous forest in the north of the canton of Geneva. No specimens of *C. bella* from Schaffhausen have been found in

the examined collections, so we cannot uphold the mention in the literature of this species for this region (Stierlin and Gautard 1867). This saproxylic species develops under the bark of pines (*Pinus* spp.) and oaks (*Quercus* spp.) (Rücker 2018).

C19) [*Corticaria corsica* C. N. F. Brisout de Barneville, 1878]

Examined material. [3,4,6,8)]1 ♂, Genève, Mategnin, 9.IV., leg. and coll. Maerky C., det. Johnson C., MHNG.

Comment. This mycophagous species (Rücker, 2018) was described from Corsica and is now known to occur in several regions of France, including the north (Rose and Vincent 2014a), as well as in Italy (Sardinia and Sicily) (Rücker 2018). The MHNG holds a specimen that is labeled as originating from Geneva. However, this specimen belongs to the problematic collection of Charles Maerky and should not be considered (Monnerat et al. 2015). *Corticaria corsica* could potentially be present in Switzerland, but this needs to be confirmed. Based on current information, the species is not included in the Swiss list.

C20) *Corticaria crenulata* (Gyllenhal, 1827)

Examined material. 2 ♂, Helv., Ticino, V. Maggia, Someo, greto f. Maggia, leg. and coll. Focarile A., MSNL; 1 ♂, V. Entremont, leg. and coll. Rätzer A., NMBE; 1 ♂, Wallis, leg. Anonymous, NMBE; [3,4,6)]1 ♂, Alpes, St. Maurice, 16.VII., leg. and coll. Maerky C., MHNG; 1 ♂, Martigny, 2.VI.1891, leg. and coll. Rätzer A., NMBE; 1 ♀, Kt. Wallis, Siders, V.1948, leg. and coll. Linder A., ETHZ; 1 ex., Suisse, VS, Sierre, 28.V.1961, leg. and coll. Scherler P., NMBE; 1 ♂, 1 ex., Suisse, VS, Saxon, 10.V.1981, leg. and coll. Scherler P., NMBE; 1 ♂, 1 ex., Suisse, VS, Branson, 28.III.1982, leg. and coll. Scherler P., NMBE; 1 ♂, Suisse, Valais, Dorénaz, 10.VII.1985, leg. Besuchet C., det. Johnson C., MHNG; 1 ♂, Leuk VS, 30.IV.2019, leg. Chittaro Y., coll. Reike H.-P.; 1 ♂, Acquarossa TI, 11.-15.VIII.2022, leg. Koch B., coll. Chittaro Y.

Published data. [1)]Sion by Tournier H. (Stierlin and Gautard 1867); [1)]Chandolin and [1)]Sion by Favre E. (Favre 1890); [1)]Chur by Killias E. (Caflisch 1894); Wallis by Anonymous (Stierlin 1900); [2)]Chiasso, Tannino by Fontana P., det. Linder A. (Fontana 1947); [1)]Strada, 23.V.1961 by Handschin E. (Handschin 1963); 1 ex., VS, Dorénaz and [3,4,6)]1 ex., VS, St-Maurice by Anonymous, det. Johnson C. (Johnson et al. 1988); SZ [Switzerland] by Anonymous (Johnson 2007); Schweiz by Anonymous (Rücker 2018).

Comment. *Corticaria crenulata* is a species that is widely distributed in the Palaearctic region and is known in all countries that border Switzerland. In Italy, it is known only in the northern part of the country (Rücker 2018), while it is present in most of France (Rose and Vincent 2014a). In Germany, it is widely distributed across the whole country, but it seems much more common and widespread in the far north, in coastal regions (Bleich et al. 2025). In Switzerland, it is found only in the south of the country, in the cantons of Valais, Ticino, and Graubünden. The data published by Fontana (1947) from Chiasso referred to a specimen of *Corticaria serrata.* Regarding the data from Strada (Handschin 1963), no Latridiidae labeled with this locality were found in the examined collections. This species lives in humid environments, in salt marshes in the coastal countries of northern Europe (Rücker 2018). The Swiss specimens from 2019 and 2022 were captured in forests adjacent to watercourses.

C21) *Corticaria ferruginea* Marsham, 1802

Examined material. 1 ♂, Bern, leg. and coll. Rätzer A., NMBE; 1 ♀, Suisse, Tessin, Mezzana, 8.-14.VI.1965, leg. Station fédérale de recherches agronomiques Changins, MHNG; 1 ex., TI, Minusio, 7.VIII.1965, leg. and coll. Allenspach V., det. Johnson C., NMB; 1 ♂, Suisse, VS, Branson, 5.VII.1970, leg. and coll. Scherler P., det. Johnson C., NMBE; 1 ♂, Suisse, VS, Vouvry, 3.IV.1972, leg. and coll. Scherler P., NMBE; 1 ♀, VD, Jura, Mt. Suchet, VII.1979, leg. Toumayeff G., det. Rücker W., MHNG; 2 ♂, Suisse, Tessin, Gridone, 20.VI.1981, 20.VII.1981, leg. Besuchet C., det. Rücker W., MHNG; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, CH, LU, Ettiswil, Grundmatt, VII.1982, leg. Rezbanyai-Reser L., det. Herger P., NMLU; 1 ♀, CH, TI, Meride, Serpiano, Wald, 1.-10.VII.1995, leg. Rezbanyai-Reser L., NMLU; 1 ex., Stalden VS, 20.VIII.2001, leg. WSL, det. Zahradnik P.; 1 ex., Onsernone TI, 20.VI.-4.VII.2018, leg. Pollini Paltrinieri L., coll. Reike H.-P.

Published data. [2)]Chur, [2)]Malans and [2)]Vals by Jörger J. B. (Linder 1967); TI, Gridone, TI, Mezzana bei Chiasso and VD, Mt. Suchet by Anonymous, det. Johnson C. (Johnson et al. 1988); SZ [Switzerland] by Anonymous (Johnson 2007); Schweiz by Anonymous (Rücker 2018).

Comment. *Corticaria ferruginea* is a cosmopolitan species, widely distributed but uncommon throughout Europe (Rücker 2018). In Switzerland, it is known only from the south of the country, in the cantons of Valais and Ticino. The data published by Linder (Chur, Malans, and Vals) all proved to be specimens of *Cortinicara gibbosa*. The species occurs in coniferous forests, where it develops in pine (*Pinus* spp.) cones or under decaying plants (Rücker 2018).

C22) *Corticaria foveola* (Beck, 1817)

Examined material. 1 ex., Suisse, Grisons, Susch, 22.VIII.1983, leg. Besuchet C., det. Johnson C., MHNG.

Published data. [1)]Dübendorf by Heer O. and [1)]Vevey by Gautard V. V. (Stierlin and Gautard 1867); [1)]Ferret by Rätzer A. (Rätzer 1888); SZ [Switzerland] by Anonymous (Johnson 2007); Schweiz by Anonymous (Rücker 2018).

Comment. This species is widely distributed in the Palaearctic region, but it is more present in northern and eastern Europe (Rücker 2018). It is nevertheless known in all countries that border Switzerland.

In France, it is present only in the eastern mountains and in Seine-et-Marne (Rose and Vincent 2014a), while it is widely distributed in Germany (Bleich et al. 2025), but it is considered rare (Esser 2021). Only one specimen is known from Switzerland, by sifting dead leaves in a forest at an altitude of 1,450 m. *Corticaria foveola* lives in spruce (*Picea* spp.) forests, where it develops in decaying wood and thorns, as well as in spruce and pine (*Pinus* spp.) cones (Rücker 2018). Despite the considerable number of interception traps that have been installed in coniferous forests in Graubünden over the past two decades, no additional specimens have been discovered.

C23) *Corticaria inconspicua* Wollaston, 1860

Examined material. 1 ♂, Suisse, Grisons, s/Samnaun, 26.VIII., leg. Besuchet C., det. Johnson C., MHNG; 1 ex., Zürich, Baumalgen, 30.VII.1941, leg. Wolf J.-P., det. Johnson C., ETHZ; 1 ♂, Zurich, X.1951, leg. and coll. Toumayeff G., det. Johnson C., MHNG; 1 ex., Suisse, Grisons, Buffalora, 26.VIII.1966, leg. Besuchet C., det. Johnson C., MHNG; 1 ♂, Suisse, Grisons, Munt Pers, 26.VIII.1968, leg. and det. Besuchet C., MHNG; 1 ♂, 1 ex., Suisse, VS, s/Trétien, VII.1980, leg. Toumayeff G., MHNG; 1 ex., Muséum de Genève, 4.VI.1981, leg. Anonymous, det. Johnson C., MHNG; 1 ♂, 1 ex., Suisse, Tessin, Mte Gridone, 20.VII.1981, leg. Vit S., det. Rücker W., MHNG; 8 ex., Suisse, Genève, Nant d'Aisy, 13.VI.1984, 8.XI.1986, leg. Besuchet C., det. Johnson C., MHNG; 2 ex., Suisse, Genève, Anières, VI.1991, leg. Besuchet C., det. Johnson C., MHNG; 1 ♂, Cologny GE, 21.II.2017, leg. and coll. Chittaro Y.; 1 ex., Bettlach SO, 26.V.2019, leg. HAFL, det. Szallies A.; 1 ♂, Versoix GE, 28.IV.2023, leg. and coll. Chittaro Y.; 1 ex., Versoix GE, 6.IX.2023, leg. and coll. Sanchez A.; 1 ♂, Satigny GE, 3.V.2024, leg. and coll. Sanchez A.

Published data. GE, Anières-Corsier, GE, Nant d'Aisy, GE, Stadt Genf, [1)]TG, Kesswil, TI, Mte Gridone and VS, oberhalb Trétien by Anonymous (Johnson et al. 1988); SZ [Switzerland] by Anonymous (Johnson 2007); Schweiz by Anonymous (Rücker 2018).

Comment. *Corticaria inconspicua* has been recorded in many European countries and is present in all countries neighboring Switzerland except Austria (Rücker 2018). However, it is regarded as very rare in all regions. It is widely distributed in Germany (Esser 2021; Bleich et al. 2025). In France, the species is widespread, although it appears to be more common in the southern regions (Rose and Vincent 2014a). In Switzerland, it is a rare but widely distributed species. The specimens have been found in a variety of conditions: They have been collected on pine branches, at the foot of *Fagus* spp., *Alnus* spp., and *Quercus* spp., and by sifting dead leaves and manure. The aforementioned findings are consistent with the observations reported by Rücker (2018), who also reported findings of the species on tree stumps in the company of ants, in hay, and within the nests of small mammals.

C24) *Corticaria interstitialis* Mannerheim, 1844

Examined material. 1 ♂, Zernez GR, 12.VII.-3.VIII.2025, leg. WSL, BFH-HAFL, det. and coll. Szallies A.

Comment. *Corticaria interstitialis* is an extremely rare species throughout its range: It is known to occur only in the Czech Republic, Finland, Germany, Norway, Poland, Russia, and Sweden (Rücker 2018). In Germany, there are only a few very scarce records (Rücker 2018; Bleich et al. 2025), and it is therefore considered extremely rare (Esser 2021). Within the National Park "Bayerischer Wald," only three specimens were caught in a fir-beech forest located at an altitude of 750–850 m above sea level, using flight interception traps (Reike and Liepold 2004). It is a Boreoalpine species (Borowiec and Dąbrowska 1997; Rücker 2018) that appears to be more widespread in northern Europe (GBIF 2025). In Switzerland, it was discovered only in 2025: A single male was captured by an interception trap placed in an unmanaged high-altitude coniferous forest with a lot of dead wood. It is found in old coniferous forests close to their natural state, mainly above an altitude of 800 m (Rücker 2018). It exhibits extremely elevated ecological requirements and is regarded as a primeval forest relict in Europe, classified under the maximum category of 2 (Eckelt et al. 2017). This is the first time this species has been reported in Switzerland.

C25) *Corticaria lateritia* Mannerheim, 1844

Fig. 1F

Examined material. [3,4,6)]1 ♀, Bâle, IV., leg. and coll. Toumayeff G., det. Johnson G., MHNG; 1 ♂, Suisse, VS, Randonne, 8.XI.1982, leg. Besuchet C., det. Rücker W., MHNG; 1 ♀, Suisse, VS, Savièse, 31.VIII.1983, leg. and coll. Scherler P., det. Johnson C., NMBE; 6 ex., Schwanden, 27.IV.1993, 15.V.1993, 12.VI.1993, leg. WSL, det. Zahradnik P.; 1 ♂, Anniviers VS, 7.VII.-13.VIII.2014, leg. and coll. Sanchez A., det. Büche B; 1 ex., Rapperswil-Jona SG, 27.VII.2015, leg. Huber B., det. Büche B., NMSG; 1 ♂, Conthey VS, 10.VI.-5.VII.2016, leg. and coll. Chittaro Y., det. Büche B; 1 ex., Surses GR, 16.III.2017, leg. and det. Szallies A.; 2 ex., Amden SG, 19.VII.2018, leg. Huber B., det. Büche B., NMSG; 3 ex., Muotathal SZ, 17.VI.-7.VII.2021, 6.-27.VII.2021, leg. HAFL and WSL, det. Szallies A., coll. WSL and Szallies A.; 1 ex., Giswil OW, 5.-21.VII.2022, leg. HAFL and WSL, det. Szallies A., coll. WSL; 1 ex., Bergün Filisur GR, 23.VI.2022, leg. Huber B., det. and coll. Szallies A., BNM.

Published data. 1 ex., VS, Randonne oberhalb Saillon by Anonymous, det. Johnson C., MHNG (Johnson et al. 1988); SZ [Switzerland] by Anonymous (Johnson 2007); Schweiz by Anonymous (Rücker 2018).

Comment. *Corticaria lateritia* is a species present in Central Europe, but it is much more common in northern Europe (e.g., Finland, Norway, Sweden) (Rücker 2018). The species is present in all countries that border Switzerland. In Germany, it is considered extremely rare (Esser 2021).

A couple of specimens were caught in the National Park "Bayerischer Wald," mainly in an unmanaged fir-beech forest (at an altitude of 700–950 m above sea level), using flight interception traps (Reike and Liepold 2004). In France, the species was initially reported only in the Pyrénées-Orientales by Bouget and Vincent (2008) and Rose and Vincent (2014a), but recent data indicate a more extensive distribution of the species across the country, particularly in the Jura and the north (MNHN and OFB 2003–2025). In Switzerland, it is likewise extremely rare, having been recorded on only two occasions by active hunting: The specimen from Randonne was found under the bark of a pine trunk. Since then, the use of interception traps has enabled the species to be found on a few occasions in other regions of the country. It lives in natural forests, under the dry bark of *Pinus* spp. and *Picea* spp. trunks and in *Myxomycetes* (Renault) on old stumps (Rücker 2018). This species is very rare in Central Europe and highly demanding in terms of its ecological requirements. It is therefore classified as a primeval forest relict species (Eckelt et al. 2017). *Corticaria lateritia* is very similar to *C. alleni* or *C. polypori*, so the male genitalia are the only reliable characters.

C26) *Corticaria obscura* C. N. F. Brisout de Barneville, 1863

Examined material. 2 ex., Wallis, Salgesch, 5.X.1951, leg. Wolf J.-P., det. Johnson C., ETHZ; 4 ♀, Kt. Wallis, Leuk, VI.1969, VI.1970, VII.1973, leg. and coll. Linder A., ETHZ; 1 ♂, VD, Belmont, Signal, V.1974, leg. Toumayeff G., MHNG; 1 ♀, Suisse, VS, Bürchen, 16.VII.1974, leg. and coll. Scherler P., det. Johnson C., NMBE; 1 ♀, Suisse, Genève, Lullier, X.1991, leg. Station de recherche Agroscope RAC, det. Johnson C., MHNG; 2 ex., Anniviers VS, 13.VII.-25.X.2016, leg. and coll. Sanchez A.; 1 ex., Amden SG, 6.IX.2016, leg. Huber B., det. Büche B., NMSG; 1 ex., Riom-Parsonz GR, 7.IX.2016, leg. Huber B., det. Büche B., BNM; 1 ex., Vollèges VS, 17.VII.-15.VIII.2017, leg. and coll. Sanchez A.; 1 ex., Orvin BE, 14.V.-5.VI.2018, leg. and coll. Chittaro Y.; 2 ex., Val Müstair GR, 29.V.2018, leg. Huber B., det. Büche B., BNM; 1 ex., Lax VS, 25.VII.-11.IX.2018, leg. and coll. Sanchez A.; 1 ex., Val Müstair GR, 21.VIII.2018, leg. Huber B., det. Büche B., BNM.

Published data. [1)]Aigle by Jaccard H. (Favre 1890); [2)]Chiasso by Fontana P. (Fontana 1947); 1 ex., VD, Belmont oberhalb Lausanne by Anonymous, det Johnson C., MHNG (Johnson et al. 1988); SZ [Switzerland] by Anonymous (Johnson 2007); Schweiz by Anonymous (Rücker 2018).

Comment. This species is widely distributed in the Palaearctic region and is found in all countries that border Switzerland (Rücker 2018), and it is particularly common throughout France (Rose and Vincent 2014a) and Germany (Bleich et al. 2025). It is also widespread in Switzerland, but data are scarce, probably due to insufficient targeted surveys. Regarding the information cited in the literature, the data from Chiasso (Fontana 1947) refer to a female that cannot be determined with certainty, so this information is not considered valid. *Corticaria obscura* lives in a variety of environments, including dry slopes, meadows, vineyards, bushes, and grasses (Rücker 2018). In Germany, the species develops in old thistle heads (especially *Dipsacus* L.), where it can be found frequently.

C27) *Corticaria orbicollis* (Mannerheim, 1853)

Fig. 1G

Examined material. 1 ex., Perif, Fuorn, 17.VII.1919, leg. and coll. Handschin E., det. Szallies A., BNM; 1 ex., Avers GR, 19.VI.2015, leg. and coll. Huber B., det. Büche B.; 8 ex., Zernez GR, 26.VIII.2021, 13.V.2022, 7.VII.2021, 30.V.2022, 12.X.2022, 13.X.2022, leg. and det. Szallies A. and Wild R., BNM; 2 ex., Val Müstair GR, 14.V.2022, leg. and det. Szallies A.

Published data. Capettawald (Graubünden, Avers), 2014–2015 by Huber B. and Gubelmann P., det. Büche B., BNM (Huber et al. 2019).

Comment. *Corticaria orbicollis* is a species that is predominantly found in the northern and eastern regions of Europe: Belarus, Finland, Norway, Russia, Poland, and Sweden (Rücker 2018). In the neighboring countries of Switzerland, the species has been documented in Austria (Eckelt et al. 2017), while it is absent from France (Rose and Vincent 2014a), Germany (Bleich et al. 2025), and Italy (Rücker 2018). In Switzerland, it is known only from the canton of Graubünden, where it was first captured in 1919. The Handschin collection, in which the first specimen of *C. orbicollis* was deposited, had not been examined by Johnson et al. (1988) while they were working on their checklist of the Latridiidae of Switzerland, so the species had never been reported from the country prior to the present publication. Following a period of almost 100 years during which no sightings were recorded, the species was rediscovered in 2015 by an interception trap set in a larch (*Larix decidua* Mill.) forest at an altitude of 1,980 m. Since then, the species has been captured on several additional occasions in the canton by interception traps and by sieving. According to Rücker (2018), the species thrives in forests close to their natural state, and it is therefore considered to be a relict species of primary forests (Eckelt et al. 2017). This is the first time this species has been reported in Switzerland.

C28) *Corticaria pineti* Lohse, 1960

Examined material. 1 ex., Chiasso, 3.V., leg., det. and coll. Fontana P., MSNL; 1 ex., T. (Chiasso) [Tannino], 6.VII., leg., det. and coll. Fontana P., MSNL; 6 ex., Chiasso, 20.VIII.1926, 25.IV.1927, 30.V.1927, 19.IX.1927, 20.IX.1927, leg., det. and coll. Fontana P., MSNL; 1 ♂, 3 ex., Chiasso, Tannino, 5.VI.1929, 20.VIII.1929, 21.VIII.1929, 4.X.1929, leg. and coll. Fontana P., MSNL; 1 ♂, Chiasso, T. [Tannino], 1931, leg. Fontana P., coll. Burghold W., NMBE; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Suisse, Valais, Guttet, 19.IV.1987, leg. Besuchet C., MHNG; 3 ♀, Suisse, Valais,

Ausserberg Station s/Raron, 11.VI.1988, leg. Lienhard C., det. Johnson C., MHNG; 1 ♂, Corbeyrier VD, 25.IV.-25.V.2017, leg. Braulin G., coll. Reike H.-P.; 1 ex., Jaun FR, 4.-24.VI.2019, leg. Hauser G., coll. Sanchez A.; 1 ♂, Ernen VS, 18.VI.-27.VII.2019, leg. and coll. Sanchez A.; 1 ♀, Plaffeien FR, 16.III.-8.IV.2020, leg. Hauser G., coll. Sanchez A.; 1 ex., Villeneuve VD, 13.IV.2020, leg. and coll. Chittaro Y.; 1 ♀, Martigny VS, 15.IV.-6.V.2020, leg. and coll. Sanchez A.

Published data. [1)]Le Cachot by Basset Y. (Basset 1985); SZ [Switzerland] by Anonymous (Johnson 2007).

Comment. In Europe, *Corticaria pineti* is found only in Germany, Italy, Austria (Rücker 2018), France (Rose 2010), Norway, Sweden, Finland (Andersen et al. 2000), Poland (Borowski et al. 2010), and Switzerland. In the last country, it was found mainly in the regions of Valais and Ticino. According to Rücker (2018), the species develops in hay and straw. Several specimens from Switzerland have been found by sifting old stumps.

C29) *Corticaria polypori* Sahlberg, 1900

Examined material. [3,4,6)]1 ♂, Genève, III., leg. and coll. Toumayeff, det. Johnson C., MHNG; [3,4,6)]1 ♂, Jura, Gimel, 11.VII., leg. and coll. Maerky C., det. Johnson C., MHNG; 1 ♂, Kt. Bern, Uettligen, IV.1932, leg. and coll. Linder A., ETHZ; 2 ♂, Filisur, 1.III.1936, leg. Wolf J.-P., det. Johnson C., MHNG; 1 ♂, Helv., Zürichberg, 12.I.1951, leg. Lautner J., NMB; 1 ex., Breil/Brigels GR, 8.-27.VI.2013, leg. and coll. Huber B., det. Büche B.; 1 ♂, La Rippe VD, 4.V.-15.VI.2017, leg. Braulin G., coll. Reike H.-P.; 1 ♂, Saas-Almagell VS, 19.VI.2019, leg. and coll. Chittaro Y.; 2 ♂, Villeneuve VD, 6.IV.2024, leg. and coll. Chittaro Y.

Published data. Zürichberg, 12.I.1958 by Lautner J., NMB (Kiener 1983); [3,4,6)]1 ex., GE, Genf, [1)]Randonne oberhalb Saillon and [3,4,6)]1 ex., VD, Gimmel [Gimel] by Anonymous, det. Johnson C., MHNG (Johnson et al. 1988); SZ [Switzerland] by Anonymous (Johnson 2007); Schweiz by Anonymous (Rücker 2018).

Comment. This species is widely distributed in the Palaearctic region, but it appears to be more common in northern Europe (Rücker 2018). It is widely present in Germany (Bleich et al. 2025) and is therefore not considered threatened (Esser 2021). In France, it was detected only in 2014, in the white rot of an old *Pyrus* spp. L. (Rose 2017). In Austria, the species is found only in Tirol (Schillhammer and Schuh 2004) and appears to be absent from Italy (Rücker 2018). In Switzerland, the species is distributed extensively throughout the entire territory, although it is documented in only a limited number of records. *Corticaria polypori* grows under dry bark in both deciduous and coniferous forests (Rücker 2018).

C30) [*Corticaria rubripes* Mannerheim, 1844]

Published data. [1)]Nürensdorf, 1854 by Dietrich K. (Dietrich 1865); [1)]Genf by Tournier H. (Stierlin and Gautard 1867); [1)] Chandolin by Favre E. (Favre 1890); [2)]Periv, 17.VII.1919, [2)]Valchava-Valpaschun, 20.VI.1953 and [2)]Craistas, 20.VI.1953 by Handschin E. (Handschin 1963); [2)]Zuoz by Linder A. (Linder 1967); [1)]SZ [Switzerland] by Anonymous (Johnson 2007); [1)]Schweiz by Anonymous (Rücker 2018).

Comment. *Corticaria rubripes* is a species that is widely distributed throughout Europe and present in all countries bordering Switzerland (Rücker 2018). In France, it is known to occur in the eastern regions of the country, as well as in Seine-et-Marne and Corsica (Rose and Vincent 2014a). In Germany, it is present throughout the country, but it seems to be more common in the north (Bleich et al. 2025). In Switzerland, there are no specimens of this species in the collections examined. As for the reports in the literature, they have all proved to be false or dubious. The specimens cited in the data published by Handschin (1963) were subsequently identified as belonging to other species: The specimen from Periv (17.VII.1919) is *C. orbicollis* (det. Szallies A.), the specimen from Valchava-Valpaschun (20.VI.1953) is *C. longicollis* (det. Szallies A.), and the specimen from Craistas (20.VI.1953) is *C. longicornis* (det. Szallies A.). The data cited by Dietrich (1865), Stierlin and Gautard (1867), and Favre (1890) are not supported by any specimens of *C. rubripes* in the museum collections examined. As for the data cited by Linder (1967) from Zuoz, there is a specimen classified as *Corticaria linearis* (Paykull, 1798) (now *C. rubripes*) in the Linder A. collection at ETHZ. However, it is a female, so it has not been possible to identify it with certainty as belonging to this species. Consequently, and until a male specimen is found to confirm its native status, *C. rubripes* is not retained in the Swiss list. According to Plewa et al. (2024), this is a relatively rare species (at least in Poland), found in isolated locations in coniferous forests with a high proportion of pine trees (*Pinus* spp.).

C31) *Corticaria saginata* Mannerheim, 1844

Examined material. 1 ex., Martigny, 20.XI.1884, leg. Tournier H., det. Johnson C., MAMU; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Peney, 30.III.1889, 14.IV.1889, leg. and coll. Tournier H., det. Johnson C., MHNG; 3 ex., Bienne, 31.X.1908, leg. Mathey A., det. Johnson C., MHNG; 1 ex., Surava, 28.IV.1935, leg. Wolf J.-P., det. Johnson C., ETHZ; 10 ex., Davos, Seeh. [Seehorn], 6.XI.1935, 13.XI.1935, leg. Wolf J.-P., det. Johnson C., ETHZ; 1 ♀, Davoser Tal, Se. [Seehorn], 24.X.1936, leg. Wolf J.-P., det. Johnson C., ETHZ; 1 ♀, Helv., Kt. Wallis, Saastal, Saas-Almagell, VIII.1939, leg. Lautner J., det. Otto J., NMB; 1 ♀, Suisse, Grisons, Val Cluozza, 15.VIII.1955, leg. Besuchet C., det. Rücker W., MHNG; 1 ♂, Suisse, Grisons, Müstair, 22.VIII.1966, leg. Besuchet C., det. Johnson C., MHNG; 1 ♂, Suisse, Valais, Buitonne s/Fully, 22.IX.1983, leg. and coll. Scherler P., det. Johnson C., NMBE; 2 ♂, Suisse, Vaud, Ferreyres, 30.IX.1985, 3.V.1986, leg. and coll. Scherler P., NMBE; 1 ♀, 1 ex., Suisse, Vaud, Onnens, 25.IV.1988, 6.VII.1988, leg. Besuchet C., det. Johnson C., MHNG; 1 ♂, Martigny, 21.IV.1991, leg. Anonymous, coll. Cerutti N., MHNF.

Published data. GE, Peney and GR, Val Cluozza im Nationalpark by Anonymous, det. Johnson C., MHNG

(Johnson et al. 1988); Bois de Chênes, Ferreyres-Moiry, 1984–1986, 3.V.1986 by Scherler P. (Scherler et al. 1989); SZ [Switzerland] by Anonymous (Johnson 2007); Schweiz by Anonymous (Rücker 2018).

Comment. This species is widely distributed in the Palaearctic region but is considered very rare (Rücker 2018). It is considered endangered in Germany (Esser 2021). According to Rücker (2018), *C. saginata* grows on *Calluna* spp. Salisb. and *Sarothamnus* spp. Wimm. in heathland, sparse pine forests, and marshes. The specimens from Switzerland, for which information is available, were found in chestnut litter (observations by Besuchet C. in Onnens VD in 1988), under bark (observations by Scherler P. in Fully VS in 1983), and in ground moss (observations by Scherler P. in Ferreyres VD). In Switzerland, the species is widely distributed but remains very rare and has not been found for over 30 years.

C32) *Corticarina alemannica* Schiller, 1984

Examined material. 1 ♂, Weiach ZH, 30.VII.2019, leg. WSL, coll. and det. Szallies A.

Published data. [1)]SZ [Switzerland] by Anonymous (Johnson 2007); [1)]Schweiz by Anonymous (Rücker 2018).

Comment. *Corticarina alemannica* is an extremely rare species in Europe, with its occurrence being limited to Germany, Switzerland (Rücker 2018), and Sweden (Lundkvist 2009). In Germany, only one observation in the far south of the country (Wyhlen) has been reported (Rücker 2018; Bleich et al. 2025). To our knowledge, its presence in Switzerland is attested only by a single male captured in the canton of Zurich in 2019 using an interception trap. However, it should be noted that both Johnson (2007) and Rücker (2018) have reported the presence of this species in Switzerland, although the basis for these claims remains unclear. Given its rarity, the ecology of *C. alemannica* remains unknown. Because the species resembles the female of *Cortinicara gibbosa*, a very common species, it is very likely that specimens have been overlooked.

C33) *Corticarina cavicollis* (Mannerheim, 1844)

Examined material. 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Chiasso TI, 22.V.2023, leg. and coll. Sanchez A.

Comment. *Corticarina cavicollis* is a species native to the Nearctic region. It was introduced to Europe and first documented in Italy in Torino in 1998 (Rücker 2018). Its presence has now been documented in various regions of Italy (Rücker 2018) and also in the Eastern Pyrenees in France (Moncoutier 2018). To date, it has not been reported in Germany or Austria. In Switzerland, the species has become naturalized, as evidenced by the discovery of two specimens in the wild in 2023 by beating oak branches, in the extreme south of Ticino. According to Rücker (2018), the species can be found in a large variety of habitats, particularly in leaf litter or *Carex* spp. L., under stones, or in dry grasslands. This is the first time this species has been reported in Switzerland.

C34) *Corticarina curta* (Wollaston, 1854)

Examined material. 1 ♂, Suisse, Genève, Russin, 2.X.1986, leg. Besuchet C., MHNG; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 2 ex., Suisse, Genève, Les Baillets, crue Allondon, 17.II.1990, leg. Besuchet C., MHNG; 1 ♂, Chavannes-de-Bogis VD, 28.III.2019, leg. and coll. Chittaro Y.; 6 ex., Satigny GE, 23.IV.-29.V.2020, 29.V.-26.VI.2020, 29.VII.-20.VIII.2020, 21.VII.-24.VIII.2020, leg. HAFL, det. Szallies A.; 1 ♂, Versoix GE, 28.IV.2023, leg. and coll. Chittaro Y.; 1 ♂, Bogis-Bossey VD, 27.XII.2023, leg., det. and coll. Breitenmoser S.; 1 ♂, Satigny GE, 3.V.2024, leg. and coll. Chittaro Y.; 1 ♂, Choulex GE, 30.IX.2024, leg. and coll. Sanchez A.

Published data. SZ [Switzerland] by Anonymous (Johnson 2007); Schweiz by Anonymous (Rücker 2018).

Comment. Distributed mainly in the Mediterranean region, this species is known in many European countries, including all of Switzerland's neighboring countries except Germany (Rücker 2018). In France, it is present throughout the continental territory and in Corsica (Rose and Vincent 2014a). In Switzerland, it is known only from the Geneva region. *Corticarina curta* is a thermophilic species that has been found in decomposing leaf litter and plant debris. Most of the specimens were captured by sifting litter at the base of oak trees or by using interception traps.

C35) *Corticarina latipennis* (J. Sahlberg, 1871)

Examined material. 1 ♀, Zurich, Kloster Fahr, XI.1953, leg. and coll. Toumayeff G., det. Johnson C., MHNG.

Published data. 1 ex., ZH, Zürich by Anonymous, det. Johnson C., MHNG (Johnson et al. 1988); SZ [Switzerland] by Anonymous (Johnson 2007); Schweiz by Anonymous (Rücker 2018).

Comment. *Corticarina latipennis* is a species found mainly in northern Europe, particularly in Germany, England, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Norway, Poland, Russia, and Sweden, but also in the Czech Republic and Switzerland (Rücker 2018). In Germany, it is known from the southern half of the country (Bleich et al. 2025). However, it is absent from Italy, France, and Austria. In Switzerland, its presence is documented only by a single female captured in the Zurich region in 1953. Despite the absence of data concerning the circumstances of its discovery, the species is considered native to Switzerland, as previously proposed by Johnson et al. (1988). Its ecology remains mysterious, and Rücker (2018) considers it to be mycophagous.

C36) *Melanophthalma* (*Cortilena*) *fuscipennis* (Mannerheim, 1844)

Examined material. 2 ex., Genf, leg. and coll. Huguenin G., ETHZ; [3,4,6)]1 ex., Genève, Troinex, 5.V., leg. and coll. Maerky C., MHNG; 1 ex., Suisse, Genève, Russin, 2.X.1986, leg. Besuchet C., det. Johnson C., MHNG; 2 ex., GE, P. Grave, V.1987, leg. Toumayeff C., det. Johnson C.,

MHNG; 3 ex., Suisse, Genève, Les Baillets, crue Allondon, 17.II.1990, leg. Besuchet C., det. Johnson C., MHNG; 1 ex., Suisse, Valais, Fully, V.-VI.1990, leg. Besuchet C., det. Johnson C., MHNG; 1 ex., Suisse, Genève, Corsier-Port, 1.V.1993, leg. Besuchet C., det. Johnson C., MHNG; 2 ex., Cologny GE, 21.II.2017, leg. Chittaro Y., coll. Chittaro Y. and Reike H.-P.; 1 ♂, Choulex GE, 12.IV.-13.V.2024, leg. and coll. Chittaro Y.; 1 ex., Choulex GE, 8.VI.-13.VII.2024, leg. and coll. Sanchez A.; 1 ♂, Milvignes NE, 8.V.-23.VI.2025, leg. Pétremand G., coll. Sanchez A.

Published data. [2)]Chiasso by Fontana P. (Fontana 1947); GE, Troinex by Anonymous, det. Johnson C., MHNG (Johnson et al. 1988); SZ [Switzerland] by Anonymous (Johnson 2007); Schweiz by Anonymous (Rücker 2018).

Comment. In Europe, *Melanophthalma fuscipennis* is mainly a Mediterranean species distributed in Croatia, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Italy, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland (Rücker 2018), and Bulgaria (Reike 2018). The species is widely distributed in France (Rose and Vincent 2014a), but it is very localized in Germany, where it appears to be known from only one record (Rücker 2018). In Switzerland, it is known only from the Geneva region. The specimens from Chiasso cited by Fontana (1947) happened to be *M. distinguenda*. *M. fuscipennis* is a xerothermophilic mycophagous species that lives in dry grasslands under plant debris. The Swiss specimens for which we have information were found under the bark of *Populus* spp., in beer traps, or in interception traps.

C37) *Melanophthalma* (*Melanophthalma*) *algirina* Motschulsky, 1866

Examined material. 1 ♂, Chiasso TI, 22.IV.2018, leg. Chittaro Y., coll. Reike H.-P.

Comment. *Melanophthalma algirina* is an extremely rare species in Europe: Rücker (2018) mentions its presence only in Austria, France, Greece, and Spain, but the species has also been found in Italy and Portugal (Reike H.-P., pers. comm.). In France, it was found in the Alpes-Maritimes, Bouches-du-Rhône, Var, and Corsica (Rose and Vincent 2014b). It has also been observed very rarely in Austria (Holzer 2015). In Switzerland, only one male has been found, in the far south of the country, on the border with Italy. This is the first record of this species in Switzerland. This mycophagous species develops in decaying vegetation (Rücker 2018).

C38) *Melanophthalma* (*Melanophthalma*) *parvicollis* (Mannerheim, 1844)

Examined material. 2 ♂, Suisse, Tessin, S. Pietro, VIII.1994, leg. Besuchet C., MHNG.

Comment. This rare species is known only from a few countries in Europe: Bosnia and Herzegovina, France, Greece, Italy, Croatia, Macedonia, Serbia, and Montenegro (Rücker 2018). Several specimens have been found in Austria by Holzer E., Schuh R., Stürzenbaum K. (Schuh and Stürzenbaum 2014), and Bense et al. (time span 1991–2015; caught by light trapping, by interception traps, and in a pile of twigs of deciduous trees). In Switzerland, the species has been documented only in the extreme south of Ticino, where two males have been captured using a light trap. As these specimens had not previously been dissected, Johnson C. identified them as *Melanophthalma distinguenda*/*taurica*, thereby explaining their absence from the lists of Johnson et al. (1988), Johnson (2007), and Rücker (2018). These specimens represent the first documented record of this species in Switzerland. Mycophagous, it is found in decaying plant debris and moss (Rücker 2018). This is the first time this species has been reported in Switzerland.

C39) *Melanophthalma* (*Melanophthalma*) *rhenana* Rücker & Johnson, 2007

Examined material. 1 ♂, Cartigny GE, 28.VI.2019, leg. and coll. Chittaro Y.; 6 ex., Satigny GE, 26.VI.-15.VII.2020, 29.VII.-20.VIII.2020, leg. HAFL, det. Szallies A.; 1 ♂, Novazzano TI, 11.-31.III.2022, leg. Frey D., MSNL; 1 ♂, Castel San Pietro TI, 25.IV.-3.V.2022, leg. Frey D., MSNL; 1 ♂, Terre di Pedemonte TI, 2.-17.V.2022, leg. Frey D., MSNL; 1 ♂, Russin GE, 12.V.2022, leg. and coll. Sanchez A.; 1 ♂, Gambarogno TI, 13.-22.VIII.2022, leg. Frey D., MSNL; 3 ♂, Versoix GE, 17.VI.2023, 15.VIII.2023, leg., det. and coll. Breitenmoser S.; 1 ♂, Presinge GE, 8.-23.VII.2025, leg. and coll. Chittaro Y.

Comment. This species, which was recently separated from *M. taurica*, is currently known only in a few European countries: Germany and Italy (Rücker 2018), Austria (Schuh and Stürzenbaum 2014), the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Bulgaria (Guéorguiev et al. 2023), Poland (Plewa et al. 2024) and Greece (Reike H.-P., pers. comm.). To date, it has not been recorded in France (Rose and Vincent 2014a). In Switzerland, the species is known to occur only in the cantons of Geneva and Ticino. The majority of Swiss specimens have been collected using interception traps; however, the male from Russin (12.V.2022) was captured by beating a branch of *Acer* spp. It should also be noted that the first mention of this species dates back only to 2019, and that no specimens belonging to this species were found among specimens of *M. taurica* in Swiss entomological collections. *Melanophthalma rhenana* develops on the leaves and flowers of various species of trees, including *Philadelphus coronarius* L. and *Prunus* spp. L. (Rücker 2020). This is the first time this species has been reported in Switzerland.

C40) *Melanophthalma* (*Melanophthalma*) *rispini* Rücker & Johnson, 2007

Examined material. 1 ♂, 3 ♀, CH, TI, Meride, Fontana, 21.VI.-1.VII.2019, 21.-30.VI.1993, 21.-31.VII.1994, leg. Rezbanyai-Reser L., NMLU; 1 ♂, CH, TI, Seseglio, Cámpora, 1.-10.VI.1997, leg. Rezbanyai-Reser L., NMLU; 1 ♀, CH, TI, Mezzana, Balerna, 1.-10.VI.1997, leg. Hächler M., NMLU.

Published data. 1 ♂, Genève, Allondon, La Plaine, 24.VII.1990 by Besuchet C., MHNG, 1 ♀, Genève, Allondon, 15.IV.1973 by Besuchet C., MHNG, 1 ♂, Genève, VI.1949 by Toumayeff G. and [3,4,6)]1 ♂, Alpes, Lavey, 7.VII., leg. Maerky C., MHNG (Rücker and Johnson 2007); 1 ♂, Conthey, VI.1997 by Hächler M. (Herger and Germann 2017); Schweiz by Anonymous (Rücker 2018).

Comment. This recently described species of the *M. taurica* group is known in Europe from Austria, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Slovenia, Switzerland, Ukraine (Rücker 2018), Greece, Slovakia and the Czech Republic (Reike H.-P., pers. comm.). In France, the species is known from only three specimens, all of which are from Gironde in the southwest of the country (Rücker and Johnson 2007; Rose and Vincent 2014b). In Switzerland, *M. rispini* is currently known only from Geneva and the extreme south of the canton Ticino. According to Rücker (2018), this mycophagous species grows in decaying plant material and on *Robinia pseudoacacia* L. leaves colonized by the fungus *Aspergillus niger* P. Micheli. However, the species likely has a more varied ecology, as mentioned by Míka (2021), who found the species in Bohemia in a garden on moldy cones under *Picea* spp. and on flowers of *Syringa* spp. L. and *Verbascum* spp. L. or by beating branches of *Pyrus* spp. or *Quercus* spp. The specimens from Switzerland for which we have information were found using light traps or by mowing (mowing net). Rücker and Johnson (2007) mention several specimens from Switzerland that we have unfortunately not been able to find in the collections of the MHNG, which is supposed to house them. The same applies to the male from Conthey (VI.1997) cited by Herger and Germann (2017), which was also not found at the NMLU.

C41) *Melanophthalma* (*Melanophthalma*) *sericea* (Mannerheim, 1844)

Examined material. 1 ♂, 3 ex., Kt. Wallis, Martigny, leg. and coll. Linder A., ETHZ; [3,4,6)]1 ♂, Genève, Genthod, 8.V., leg. and coll. Maerky C., det. Johnson C., MHNG; [3,4,6)]1 ♂, Genève, Aire-la-Ville, 6.VI., leg. and coll. Maerky C., det. Johnson C., MHNG; [3,4,6)]1 ♀, Lavey, 7.VII., leg. and coll. Maerky C., det. Johnson C., MHNG; [3,4,6)]1 ♀, Sierne, 1.VIII., leg. Maerky C., det. Johnson C., MHNG; 1 ♂, Suisse, VS, s/Leuk, 14.IX.1983, leg. and coll. Scherler P., det. Johnson C., NMBE; 1 ex., Suisse, Valais, Ausserberg Station s/Raron, 11.VI.1988, leg. Lienhard C., det. Johnson C., MHNG; 1 ex., Suisse, Valais, s/Leuk, 27.VI.1991, leg. Besuchet C., det. Johnson C., MHNG; 1 ♂, Sion VS, 24.IV.-9.VII.2020, leg. and coll. Sanchez A.

Published data. [3,4,6)]GE, Aire-la-Ville, [3,4,6)]GE, Genthod, [3,4,6)]VD, Lavey and VS, [1,3,4,6)]Sierre by Anonymous, det. Johnson C., MHNG (Johnson et al. 1988); SZ [Switzerland] by Anonymous (Johnson 2007).

Comment. This species is found in Southern Europe, North Africa, and Asia Minor (Rücker 2018). In France, it is found only in the south of the country (Bouches-du-Rhône, Vaucluse, Corsica) (Rose and Vincent 2014a). In Switzerland, all valid specimens were captured in the lowlands of Valais (southern part of the country), a region to which the species appears to be restricted. Regarding the data cited by Johnson et al. (1988), the specimens from Aire-la-Ville, Genthod, and Lavey belong to the Charles Maerky collection, which has proven to be problematic on numerous occasions (Monnerat et al. 2015) and should therefore not be considered. As for the data from "Sierre" (Valais), no specimens of *M. sericea* from this locality have been found in the entomological collections examined. However, there is a female labeled "Sierne" (in the canton of Geneva) in Charles Maerky's collection at the MHNG. It therefore seems highly likely that Johnson et al. (1988) confused the two localities, meaning that we do not consider this a valid observation. According to Rücker (2018), the species develops in decaying vegetation. In Switzerland, the specimens from Leuk were found under bark (14.IX.1983) or caught using a sweep net (27. VI.1991). The male specimen from Sion was captured using a light trap.

C42) *Melanophthalma* (*Melanophthalma*) *taurica* (Mannerheim, 1844)

Examined material. [3,4,6)]1 ♂, Alpes, Lavey, 7.VII., leg. and coll. Maerky C., MHNG; 1 ♂, Genève, Mategnin, V.1953, leg. and coll. Toumayeff G., det. Johnson C., MHNG; 1 ♀, Suisse, Tessin, Loderio, 13.VIII.1974, leg. and coll. Scherler P., NMBE; 1 ex., Schluein GR, 29.VII.2020, leg. Huber B., det. Büche B.

Published data. GE, Meyrin-Mategnin and [3,4,6)]VD, Lavey by Anonymous, det. Johnson C., MHNG (Johnson et al. 1988).

Comment. *Melanophthalma taurica* is a rare species that appears to be known in Europe only from Azerbaijan, Bulgaria (Guéorguiev et al. 2023), and Switzerland, while it seems to be absent from Switzerland's neighboring countries (Rücker 2018). It is a mycophagous species that develops in decaying vegetation. In Switzerland, the only specimen for which collecting method information is available (Schluein, 29.VII.2020) was captured using an interception trap.

C43) [*Migneauxia crassiuscula* (Aubé, 1850)]

Examined material. [3,4,6,8)]1 ex., Genève, Jussy, 8.V., leg. and coll. Maerky C., det. Johnson C., MHNG.

Comment. This Mediterranean species is distributed in several southern and eastern European countries (Rücker 2018). In Switzerland's neighboring countries, it has been recorded in southern France and Corsica (Rose and Vincent 2014a), as well as in Italy. The only labeled specimen from Switzerland in the inspected collections belongs to the problematic collection of Charles Maerky, which should not be considered (Monnerat et al. 2015). Therefore, this species is not included in the Swiss list.

C44) *Migneauxia lederi* Reitter, 1875

Examined material. 20 ex., Suisse, Tessin, Bioggio, VIII.1990, 31.VIII.1990, 19.VI.1995, 24.IX.1995, leg. Selldorf P. and Besuchet C., MHNG; 1 ex., Aarau AG, 2014, leg. Brenneisen S., det. Szallies A.; 1 ♂, Sion VS, 5.V.2017, leg. and coll. Sanchez A.; 1 ♂, Leuk VS, 30.VI.2019, leg. Schweizerische Vogelwarte Sempach, coll. Chittaro Y.; 3 ex., Trélex VD, 6.VIII.2019, 21.VIII.2019, leg. WSL, det. Szallies A.; 1 ex., Ettiswil LU, 30.V.-8.VI.2021, leg. and det. Graf R.; 1 ♂, Choulex GE, 30.IX.2024, leg. and coll. Sanchez A.

Published data. SZ [Switzerland] by Anonymous (Johnson 2007); Schweiz by Anonymous (Rücker 2018).

Comment. *Migneauxia lederi* is a cosmopolitan species that is regularly imported in stored food products (such as rice and tea) and has already been found in many European countries (Rücker 2018). In Switzerland's neighboring countries, it has been found in several regions of Germany (Renner 2011), whereas in France, it is known only from a single specimen captured in a light trap on a balcony in Strasbourg (Bouget and Vincent 2008). In Switzerland, the specimens from Bioggio were found in compost, the male specimen from Sion (5.V.2017) was found under the bark of a *Betula* spp. trunk, and the specimen from Choulex (30.IX.2024) was obtained by sifting the base of a trunk (humus and soil) of a centuries-old *Quercus* spp. The other specimens for which information is available were captured in light traps or interception traps. Although it is a cosmopolitan species that is regularly imported, it now appears to reproduce and survive the winter in the wild in Switzerland, as is the case in Poland (Plewa et al. 2024). For these reasons, it is included in the Swiss list.

C45) *Adistemia watsoni* (Wollaston, 1871)

Examined material. [4,6,8)]1 ex., Vallorbe, 28.I.1950, leg. Aellen W., det. Johnson C., MZL; [4,6,8)]6 ex., St. Gallen, 26.I.1963, leg. Spälti A., MHNG; [4,6,8)]6 ex., St. Gallen, leg. Spälti A., coll. Allenspach V., NMB; [4,6,8)]5 ex., Kt. St. Gallen, St. Gallen, I.1963, leg. and coll. Linder A., ETHZ; [4,6,8)]3 ex., St. Gallen, Heimatmuseum, 1.II.1963, leg. Hugentober H., NMSG; [4,6,8)]22 ex., Suisse, Lausanne, 12.VI.1967, leg. Aubert J., MZL; [4,6,8)]37 ex., Suisse, Vaud, Lausanne, VI.1967, leg. Besuchet C., MHNG; [4,6,8)]23 ex., Suisse, Genève, Genève, V.1970, 15.VIII.1971, leg. Besuchet C., MHNG; [4,6,8)])1 ex., Suisse, Genève, Cointrin, 28.XII, 1972, leg. and det. Vit S., MHNG; [4,6,8)]1 ex., Suisse, Genève, Vessy, 2.VI.1979, leg. Besuchet C., MHNG; [4,6,8)]2 ex., Suisse, Genève, centre ville, V.1981, leg.Vit S., det. Johnson C., MHNG; [4,6,8)]1 ex., Zürich, Gesundheitsamt der Stadt Zürich, 27.IV.1988, leg. Dorn K., SFRA; [4,6,8)]1 ex., Suisse, Tessin, Bioggio, 24.IX.1995, leg. Besuchet C., det. Johnson C., MHNG; [4,6,8)]1 ex., Stansstad NW, 11.VI.2014, leg., det. and coll. Graf R.; [4,6,8)]1 ex., Zernez GR, 18.-30.VII.2014, leg. Lods-Crozet B., MZL; 2 ex., Crassier VD, 2.X.2022, leg., det. and coll. Breitenmoser S.; 1 ex., Bogy-Bossey VD, 23.X.2022, leg., det. and coll. Breitenmoser S.

Published data. [4,6,8)]St. Gallen, Heimatmuseum, II.1963 by Hugentobler H. (Hugentobler 1966); [4,6,8)]GE, Stadt Genf and VD, Lausanne by Anonymous (Johnson et al. 1988); [4,6,8)]SZ [Switzerland] by Anonymous (Johnson 2007); [4,6,8)]Schweiz by Anonymous (Rücker 2018).

Comment. *Adistemia watsoni* is a cosmopolitan species recorded from numerous European countries (Rücker 2018). In Switzerland, it was sporadically but regularly reported across all regions from the 1950s to the 1990s, with most known specimens originating from apartments in the Geneva area. However, several findings in natural habitats have also been documented: for instance, in compost (Bioggio, 24.IX.1995), in dead tree stumps (notably *Acacia* spp. Mill., although this tree is not native) (Cointrin, 28.XII.1972), on a tall, shaded *Quercus* spp. stump bearing fruiting bodies of *Fomes fomentarius* (L.) Fr. (Stansstad, 11.VI.2014), and on lignicolous fungi growing on *Carpinus* spp. L. (Bogis-Bossey, 23.X.2022) and *Fagus sylvatica* (Crassier, 2.X.2022). Although the species has undoubtedly been introduced into Switzerland multiple times, as already suggested by Johnson et al. (1988), *A. watsoni* is now regarded as established in the country.

C46) *Cartodere* (*Aridius*) *bifasciata* (Reitter, 1877)

Examined material. 6 ex., Suisse, Genève, Corsier, 5.VI.1984, leg. Besuchet C., MHNG; 1 ex., Suisse, Genève, Genève-Vidollet, 26.XII.1987, leg. Steffen J., det. Johnson C., MHNG; 1 ex., Suisse, Tessin, Bolle di Magadino, près aéroport, leg. Besuchet C., MHNG; 1 ex., Suisse, Genève, Pont de Sierne, crue de l'Arve, 20.II.1990, leg. Besuchet C., det. Johnson C., MHNG; 3 ex., Suisse, Genève, Corsier-Port, 29.VII.1990, 6.X.1990, leg. Besuchet C., MHNG; 1 ex., Suisse, Bâle, Reinacher Heide, 12.X.1990, leg. Besuchet C., MHNG; 1 ex., Suisse, Genève, Bellerive, 24.II.1991, leg. Besuchet C., MHNG; 1 ex., Bex VD, 26.V.2001, leg. and coll. Scherler P., det. Johnson C., NMBE; 1 ex., Choulex GE, 6.III.2015, leg. and coll. Chittaro Y.; 1 ex., Zürich ZH, 2.-9.VI.2015, leg. Frey D., det. Büche B.; 1 ex., Dardagny GE, 1.III.2016, leg. and coll. Chittaro Y.; 1 ex., Solothurn SO, 13.V.2016, leg. and det. Germann C., NMSO; 1 ex., Cologny GE, 21.II.2017, leg. and coll. Chittaro Y.; 1 ex., Sempach LU, 30.IV.2023, leg., det. and coll. Lischer L.; 1 ex., Essertines-sur-Yverdon, 9.VI.2023, leg. and coll. Chittaro Y.; 1 ex., Presinge GE, 11.IV.2025, leg. and coll. Sanchez A.

Published data. GE, Corsier by Anonymous (Johnson et al. 1988); SZ [Switzerland] by Anonymous (Johnson et al. 1988); Schweiz by Anonymous (Rücker 2018).

Comment. *Cartodere bifasciata* is a species native to Australia, but it was first discovered and described based on a specimen collected in Germany in tobacco originating from Australia (Salvato and Uliana 2016). Following several isolated mentions of the species in Europe, it appears to have established itself and subsequently spread

across the continent, with the first recorded sighting in the Netherlands in 1969 (Salvato and Uliana 2016). It is now widely distributed across many European countries (Johnson 2007; Rücker 2018). In Switzerland, it has regularly been observed since 1984 and is now present throughout the country. Although it was imported to Europe, it has been found almost exclusively in the wild in Switzerland. We now consider it to be established and therefore part of the Swiss fauna. The species develops in decomposing organic matter, such as hay, leaf litter, and compost (Rücker 2018), and is regularly caught by sifting.

C47) [*Cartodere* (*Aridius*) *satelles* (Blackburn, 1888)]

Examined material. 1 ♂, Kt. Tessin, Riva S. Vitale, VII.1954, leg. and coll. Linder A., ETHZ.

Comment. This species had never been mentioned in Switzerland—not in the checklist published by Johnson et al. (1988), the Palaearctic catalog (Johnson 2007), or the monography by Rücker (2018). In fact, the only specimen (a male identified with certainty following examination of the male genitalia) was classified among other species of the genus in the Linder A. collection at ETHZ. *Cartodere satelles* is present in Europe in the Azores, France, England, Germany, Italy, Norway, and Spain (Rücker 2018). In France, it has been found only in the Pyrénées-Orientales (Bouget and Vincent 2008; Rose and Vincent 2014a). Given that only one specimen was captured in Switzerland in 1954 with no subsequent mention, and based on its highly fragmented distribution in Europe, which seems to indicate multiple introductions, the species is currently not regarded as part of the Swiss fauna.

C48) *Dienerella* (*Dienerella*) *argus* (Reitter, 1884)

Examined material. 1 ex., Morges, leg. and coll. Bugnion E., det. Johnson C., MZL; [3,4,6)]1 ex., Suisse, leg. Anonymous, coll. Maerky C., MHNG; 1 ex., Egnach, Luxburg, 27.V.1960, leg. and det. Hugentobler H., NMTG; 4 ex., Suisse, GE, Bel-Air, La Seymaz, 15.X.1972, 2.III.1973, 3.III.1973, leg. Vit S., det. Besuchet C., Rücker W., Vit S., MHNG; 1 ex., Suisse, Genève, Chancy, 28.VII.1988, leg. Besuchet C., det. Johnson C., MHNG; 3 ex., CH, ZH, Grüningen, 1989, leg. and coll. Kobel E., det. Johnson C., NMBE; 1 ex., Zürich ZH, IV.2000, leg. Anonymous, MHNG; 2 ex., Köniz BE, 23.VI.2002, leg. Anonymous, det. Huber C., NMBE; 2 ex., Aeschi bei Spiez BE, IV.2011, leg. Schmidt C., det. Obrecht E., NMBE.

Published data. Egnach, Luxburg, V.1960 by Hugentobler H. (Hugentobler 1966); Egnach TG, 27.V.1963 by Hugentobler H., det. Lohse A. (Linder 1968); Bel-Air bei Genf, 15.X.1972, 2.III.1973, leg. Vit S., MHNG and 1 ex., Burgdorf, Emme-Ufer, 27.VIII.1979 by Kiener S. (Kiener 1983); SZ [Switzerland] by Anonymous (Johnson 2007); Schweiz by Anonymous (Rücker 2018).

Comment. *Dienerella argus* is a species widely distributed across Europe (Rücker 2018). It grows in mosses and lichens in wet meadows, but it can also be found on the ground or under the bark of various deciduous trees (e.g., *Castanea* spp. Mill.), in haystacks, and in straw bales (Rücker 2018). They also inhabit mixed forests and were caught in pitfall traps and trunk-photo-eclectors (Reike et al. 2002; Reike and Junker 2002). In Switzerland, it is widespread, although data from after the 2000s are scarce. The Swiss specimens for which information is available were found at the base of oak and elm trees, on polypores, and in horse manure.

C49) [*Dienerella* (*Dienerella*) *costulata* (Reitter, 1877)]

Examined material. [4,6,8)]4 ex., Suisse, Genève, Chêne-Bourg, droguerie, 1.IX.1987, 21.IX.1988, leg. Standhammer M., det. Johnson C., MHNG; [4,6,8)]1 ex., Suisse, Genève, Carouge, II.1994, leg. Besuchet C., det. Johnson C., MHNG.

Published data. [4,6,8)]SZ [Switzerland] by Anonymous (Johnson 2007); [4,6,8)]Schweiz by Anonymous (Rücker 2018).

Comment. This synanthropic species, introduced and now widely distributed in Europe, develops in stored dry goods in attics, cellars, and dwellings (Rücker 2018). In Switzerland, four specimens were found in a drugstore in Chêne-Bourg, and another specimen was captured in a birdhouse in Carouge, probably imported with seeds. As there is no evidence of reproduction in the wild, *Dienerella costulata* is not considered part of the Swiss fauna.

C50) *Dienerella* (*Dienerella*) *elegans* (Aubé, 1850)

Examined material. 5 ex., Davos, 30.I.1936, leg. Wolf J.-P., det. Johnson C., ETHZ; 1 ex., Genève, Lully, XI.1949, leg. and coll. Toumayeff G., MHNG; 16 ex., Suisse, Vaud, Morges, 22.III.1953, 13.V.1953, 11.VII.1953, 18.XI.1953, leg. Besuchet C., MZL; 2 ex., Genève, London, VI.1953, leg. and coll. Toumayeff G., MHNG; 4 ex., BL, Reinach, IV.1957, III.1958, leg. and coll. Toumayeff G., MHNG; 4 ex., Suisse, Genève, Chancy, 16.VIII.1962, 7.VIII.1988, leg. Besuchet C., MHNG; 1 ex., Suisse, Genève, plateau de Bel-Air, XI.1981, leg. Vit S., det. Rücker W., MHNG; 1 ex., Suisse, Tessin, Ghirone, 14.VIII.1987, leg. Besuchet C., MHNG; 1 ex., Suisse, Genève, Avully, 5.V.1994, leg. Besuchet C., det. Johnson C., MHNG.

Published data. BL, Reinach, GE, Chancy, GE, Lully, [1)]GE, Malval-Allondon, GE, plateau de Bel-Air and VD, Morges by Anonymous, det. Johnson C., MHNG (Johnson et al. 1988); SZ [Switzerland] by Anonymous (Johnson 2007); Schweiz by Anonymous (Rücker 2018).

Comment. *Dienerella elegans* is a widespread species in Europe, found in all countries bordering Switzerland except Germany (Rücker 2018). In Switzerland, it has been reported several times, always in the south of the country. Its ecology is largely unknown, but it has been found in a stork's nest in Hungary (Rücker 2018) and appears to be thermophilic (Johnson et al. 1988). The Swiss specimens for which information is available were found in compost, manure, and old stables.

C51) *Dienerella* (*Dienerella*) *schueppeli* (Reitter, 1881)

Examined material. 4 ex., Suisse, GE, Carouge-centre, IX.1973, leg. Vit S., MHNG.

Published data. 2 ex., GE, Carouge by Anonymous, det. Johnson C., MHNG (Johnson et al. 1988 under *Dienerella strupii* (Hölzel, 1944)); SZ [Switzerland] by Anonymous (Johnson 2007); Schweiz by Anonymous (Rücker 2018).

Comment. *Dienerella schueppeli* is an extremely rare species in Europe (Rücker 2018). In Switzerland's neighboring countries, it is known to occur only in the Provence in France (Rose and Vincent 2014a), in Sardinia in Italy, in Germany, and in Austria (Rücker 2018). Its rarity could partly be explained by its ecology: It appears to be at least partly endogean (Johnson et al. 1988). It has been found regularly in the soil, together with other endogean species such as *Anommatus reitteri*, or in deep layers of hay, litter, and humus (Rücker 2018). The only four specimens known in Switzerland were found with *Dienerella filiformis* in a rotten beam in the town of Carouge (GE).

C52) *Enicmus atriceps* V. Hansen, 1962

Fig. 1H

Examined material. 1 ex., Suisse, Genève, Avully, 21.VI.1993, leg. and det. Besuchet C., MHNG; 1 ex., Leuk VS, 9.-26.IV.2014, leg. and coll. Chittaro Y.; 1 ex., Martigny VS, 25.V.-15.VII.2016, leg. and coll. Sanchez A.; 1 ex., Crémines BE, 29.V.-25.VI.2018, leg. Chittaro Y., coll. Reike H.-P.; 1 ex., Péry BE, 4.-29.VI.2018, leg. and coll. Chittaro Y.; 2 ex., Orvin BE, 4.-29.VI.2018, 5.-28.VI.2018, leg. Chittaro Y., coll. Chittaro Y. and Reike H.-P.; 2 ex., Fully VS, 22.VI.-18.VII.2018, 9.VII.-9.VIII.2018, leg. and coll. Chittaro Y.; 3 ex., Zeiningen AG, 25.V.-8.VI.2021, leg. Kanton AG, det. Bense U.; 2 ex., Satigny GE, 21.VII.-24.VIII.2021, leg. HAFL, det. Szallies A.; 2 ♂, Faido TI, 2.-16.V.2022, 25.VII.-8.VIII.2022, leg. Frey D., MSNL; 2 ♂, 1 ex., Onsernone TI, 2.-17.V.2022, 30.V.-14.VI.2022, 27.VI.-12.VII.2022, leg. Frey D., MSNL; 1 ♂, Collina d'Oro TI, 2.-16.V.2022, leg. Frey D., MSNL; 1 ♂, 2 ex., Losone TI, 30.V.-14.VI.2022, 27.VI.-12.VII.2022, leg. Frey D., MSNL; 1 ♂, Vezia TI, 13.-27.VI.2022, leg. Frey D., MSNL; 1 ex., Oberhof AG, 23.VI.-7.VII.2022, leg. Kanton Aargau, det. Bense U.; 1 ♀, Lavizzara TI, 28.VI.-11.VII.2022, leg. Frey D., MSNL; 1 ex., Bellinzona TI, 29.VI.-12.VII.2022, leg. Frey D., MSNL; 1 ♂, Riviera TI, 14.-25.VIII.2022, leg. Frey D., MSNL.

Published data. SZ [Switzerland] by Anonymous (Johnson 2007); Schweiz by Anonymous (Rücker 2018).

Comment. *Enicmus atriceps* is a European species present in Germany, France, Greece, Italy, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Switzerland, Hungary (Rücker 2018) and Austria (Reike H.-P., pers. comm.). It is very similar to *E. testaceus.* In France, it was first identified in 1987 based on specimens preserved at the MHNG and identified by Johnson C. (Rose and Vincent 2014b). Since then, numerous new observations have been made in France (Rose and Vincent 2014b). In Switzerland, the species was not mentioned by Johnson et al. (1988) in the previous checklist. In this country, it was first found in 1993 in the canton of Geneva, with a single specimen found on a pile of old wood. Strangely, it was not found again in the country until 2014. Since then, it has been found numerous times in many regions, primarily in beech forests, using interception traps. In Sweden, too, the growing use of interception traps has led to a significant increase in new records (SLU Artdatabanken 2025a). In deciduous forests (beech woods), *Enicmus atriceps* develops in fungi of the genus *Lycoperdon* and *Myxomycetes* (Rücker 2018).

C53) *Enicmus fungicola* C. G. Thomson, 1868

Examined material. 1 ex., Suisse, Genève, Chancy, Vers Vaux, 8.XII.1985, leg. Steffen J., det. Johnson C., MHNG; 1 ex., Sagogn GR, 28.IV.-20.V.2015, leg. and coll. Chittaro Y.; 6 ex., Tägerwilen TG, 7.VI.2016, 19.VIII.2016, leg., det. and coll. Löderbusch W.; 1 ex., Arzier-Le Muids, 15.VI.-19.VII.2017, leg. Braulin G., MZL; 1 ex., Maggia TI, 2.VIII.2019, leg. HAFL, det. Szallies A.; 6 ex., Giswil OW, 17.V.-16.VI.2021, 27.VI.2021, 17.V.-14.VI.2022, 5.-26.VII.2022, leg. WSL, det. Szallies A., coll. WSl and Szallies A.; 5 ex., Jenaz GR, 25.V.2024, 10.VII.2024, 16.VIII.2024, leg. Huber B., det. Szallies A., BNM; 1 ex., Fideris GR, 25.V.2024, 16.VIII.2024, leg. Huber B., det. Szallies A., BNM.

Published data. SZ [Switzerland] by Anonymous (Johnson 2007); Schweiz by Anonymous (Rücker 2018).

Comment. *Enicmus fungicola* is a species widely distributed in Europe and present in all countries bordering Switzerland (Rücker 2018). In France, it is considered very rare, being known only from the Bas-Rhin (Alsace) (Bouget and Vincent 2008; Rose and Vincent 2014a). Curiously, Johnson C. does not mention the species in the previous checklist of the Latridiidae of Switzerland (Johnson et al. 1988), despite having identified the first known specimen of Switzerland (Chancy, Vers Vaux, 8.XII.1985). The species was not found again in Switzerland until 2015, when several new records were added, particularly in the cantons of Ticino, Graubünden, and Obwalden. As with the previous species (*E. atriceps*), all data after 1985 originate from interception traps. The species inhabits "natural" forests and develops in fungi belonging to the genera *Myxomycetes* and *Lycoperdon* (as does *E. atriceps*) and *Polyporus* spp. P. Micheli, as well as in decaying branches and stumps (Rücker 2018). In Sweden, where the species appears to be more common, it is found in both coniferous and deciduous forests, with a preference for the latter (SLU Artdatabanken 2025b).

C54) *Enicmus planipennis* A. Strand, 1940

Examined material. [3,4,6)]1 ex., Genève, leg. Ghidini A., coll. Maerky C., det. Johnson C., MHNG; 1 ♂, Vex VS, 24.III.-16.IV.2015, leg. and coll. Chittaro Y.

Published data. [3)]SZ [Switzerland] by Anonymous (Johnson 2007); Schweiz by Anonymous (Rücker 2018).

Comment. *Enicmus planipennis* is widespread in northern Europe, but it is much rarer in the central part of the continent. It is found in France, Finland, Germany, Norway, Austria, the European part of Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, the Czech Republic, and Belarus (Rücker 2018). In Switzerland's neighboring countries, it is present in France, where it has been found only in the Yvelines department (Rose and Vincent 2014b), whereas it is widespread in Germany (Bleich et al. 2025). However, it is absent from Italy, and no information has been found on its status in Austria. In Switzerland, it is extremely rare, with only one reliable record: A single specimen was captured in Valais in 2015 using an interception trap. This mycophagous species develops in decaying vegetation, in *Myxomycetes* spp. and under decayed bark (Rücker 2018). According to Plewa et al. (2024), *E. planipennis* is associated with coniferous forests with a high proportion of pine trees and seems to prefer trees that have been damaged by fire (Gutowski et al. 2020). The species inhabits especially the top of conifers, where it was caught frequently by flight interception traps in Germany (Dreger et al. 2002; Reike et al. 2005).

C55) *Latridius assimilis* (Mannerheim, 1844)

Examined material. 2 ♂, 1 ex., Wallis, Martigny, leg. and coll. Cerruti N., MHNF; [3,4,6)]2 ♂, Genève, La Plaine, leg. and coll. Maerky C., det. Johnson C., MHNG; 1 ♂, Wallis, Umg. Martigny, leg. and coll. Cerruti N., MHNF; 1 ♂, VD, L. Béviaux s/L. Avants, IV.1981, leg. Toumayeff G., det. Rücker W., MHNG; 1 ♂, Suisse, Valais, Eich/Visp, 12.IX.1984, leg. Besuchet C., det. Rücker W., MHNG; 5 ex., Maggia TI, 20.V.2019, 2.VI.2029, 17.VI.2019, 29.VI.2019, leg. WSL, det. Szallies A.; 2 ex., Safiental GR, 27.V.2020, 7.VII.2020, leg. Huber B., det. Szallies A., BNM; 4 ex., Satigny GE, 29.V.-26.VI.2020, 15.-29.VII.2020, 25.V.-22.VI.2021, leg. HAFL, det. Szallies A.; 1 ex., Maienfeld GR, 23.VI.2021, leg. Huber B., det. Szallies A., BNM; 1 ex., Breil/Brigels GR, 13.VII.-2.VIII.2022, leg. WSL, det. and coll. Szallies A.

Published data. [1)]Genf by Tournier H. (Stierlin and Gautard 1867); VD, Lac Béviaux oberhalb Les Avants, VS, Eich oberhalb Visp and [2)]VS, Dällisalp-Gerenthal bei Gletsch by Anonymous, det. Johnson C., MHNG (Johnson et al. 1988); SZ [Switzerland] by Anonymous (Johnson 2007).

Comment. *Latridius assimilis* is a species that is widely distributed throughout Europe, but it is always rare (Rücker 2018). In France, it is likely to be distributed nationwide (Rose and Vincent 2014a). In Switzerland, it is also a rare species, known only from a few scattered records in the south of the country in the cantons of Geneva, Valais, Ticino, and Graubünden. Regarding the data from "Dällisalp-Gerenthal bei Gletsch" from Johnson et al. (1988), it should be noted that these are in fact three specimens (2 ♂, 1 ♀) of *Latridius minutus*. The species regularly develops in barns, in various decomposing organic materials (e.g., moldy hay and straw), in grass and haystacks, on moldy cork, and sometimes also in nests of pigeons and other birds (Rücker 2018). The specimen from Eich/Visp (12.IX.1984) was captured in a stable.

C56) *Latridius brevicollis* (C. G. Thomson, 1868)

Examined material. 1 ♀, Maggia TI, 1.VII.2019, leg. WSL, det. and coll. Szallies A.

Comment. *Latridius brevicollis* is a species widespread in Europe but considered rare (Rücker 2018). In France, it is known only from the south (Rose and Vincent 2014a), while in Germany, only very few observations have been made in the center of the country (Bleich et al. 2025), so it is considered extremely rare (Esser 2021). In Switzerland, it is regarded as native based on a single female specimen captured using an interception trap set in a beech forest in the canton of Ticino. This saproxylic species develops in the fungi *Fomes fomentarius* and *Piptoporus betulinus* (Bull.) P. Karst. growing on heavily decayed wood of *Fagus sylvatica* L. (Rücker 2018). It can be found by sweeping moss on *Fomes fomentarius* growing on large, fallen beech stems in spacious beech forests. This species exhibits extremely high ecological requirements and is regarded as a primeval forest relict in Europe, classified under the maximum category of 2 (Eckelt et al. 2017). This is the first time this species has been reported in Switzerland.

C57) *Latridius consimilis* (Mannerheim, 1844)

Fig. 1I

Examined material. 2 ex., TI, s/Moneto, IV.1976, leg. Toumayeff G., MHNG; 1 ex., Suisse, Tessin, Moneto, Monadello, 23.IV.1992, leg. Besuchet C., det. Johnson C., MHNG; 4 ex., Suisse, Tessin, Arcegno, 4.V.1993, 25.VII.1993, leg. Besuchet C., MHNG; 1 ex., Sumvitg GR, 17.VI.-16.VII.2014, leg. and coll. Chittaro Y.; 1 ♂, Bex VD, 20.V.-22.VI.2016, leg. and coll. Chittaro Y.; 3 ex., Centovalli TI, 21.II.-21.III.2018, leg. Pollini Paltrinieri L., MSNL; 1 ex., Centovalli TI, 21.III.-11.IV.2018, leg. Pollini Paltrinieri L., coll. Chittaro Y.; 1 ex., Centovalli TI, 9.-23.V.2018, leg. Pollini Paltrinieri L., coll. Reike J.-P.; 2 ex., Val-de-Ruz NE, 20.VI.2018, leg. HAFL, det. Szallies A.; 1 ex., Zwischbergen VS, 1.VII.-19.IX.2018, leg. and coll. Monnerat C., MHNN; 1 ex., Onsernone TI, 4.-17.VII.2018, leg. Pollini Paltrinieri L., MSNL; 10 ex., Weiach ZH, 21.V.2019, leg. HAFL, det. Szallies A.; 9 ex., Bettlach SO, 25.V.2019, 26.V.2019, 27.VII.2019, 29.VII.2019, leg. HAFL, det. Szallies A.; 1 ex., Clos du Doubs JU, 13.VI.2019, leg. HAFL, det. Szallies A.; 4 ex., Maggia TI, 2.VIII.2019, 3.VIII.2019, 18.V.2020, 19.V.2020, leg. HAFL and WSL, det. Szallies A.; 2 ex., Trélex VD, 3.VIII.2019, leg. HAFL, det. Szallies A.; 1 ex., Genolier VD, 5.VIII.2019, leg. HAFL, det. Szallies A.

Published data. [1)]Sihlwald 1966 by Welti S. (Welti 1998); 1 ex., TI, oberhalb Moneto by Anonymous, det. Johnson C. (Johnson et al. 1988); SZ [Switzerland] by Anonymous (Johnson 2007).

Comment. This species is widespread in Europe, but it is considered very rare by Rücker (2018). In Germany, *L. consimilis* lives on *Fomitopsis betulina* (Bull.) B.K. Cui, M.L. Han & Y.C. Dai and can be caught by sweeping. In Germany (Bleich et al. 2025), as in France (Rose and Vincent 2014a), the species is widespread. In Switzerland, it is also present in several regions. The specimens from Moneto and Arcegno were captured in dead leaves and on polypores on *Alnus* spp., while all other observations were made using interception traps. *Latridius consimilis* is a saproxylic species.

C58) *Latridius gemellatus* (Mannerheim, 1844)

Examined material. 2 ex., Sta Maria Richtung Umbrail, leg. Brandstetter C., det. Johnson C., MAMU; 1 ex., Valais, Val Bagne, leg. Tounier H., det. Rücker W., MHNG; 2 ♂, 5 ♀, 16 ex., Kt. Bern, Grindelwald, VIII.1941, leg. and coll. Linder A., ETHZ; 1 ♂, BE, Axalp, VII.-VIII.1944, leg. and coll. Allenspach V.; 2 ♂, 1 ♀, 6 ex., Suisse, Argovie, Baden, 20.VI.1964, leg. Steffen J., det. Rücker W., MHNG; 1 ♂, 2 ex., Schweiz, BE, Brienzer Rothorn, bei Eisee, 21.VII.1979, leg. Puthz V., det. Johnson C., MHNG; 1 ♂, 2 ex., GR, Bergün, VII.1979, leg. Toumayeff G., det. Rücker W., MHNG; 1 ex., Avers GR, 26.VI.2014, leg. Huber B., det. Büche B.; 1 ex., Riom-Parsonz GR, 7.IX.2016, leg. Huber B., det. Büche B., BNM; 1 ex., Satigny GE, 15.-29.VII.2020, leg. HAFL, det. Szallies A.; 3 ex., Zernez GR, 28.V.-23.VI.2021, 23.VI.-14.VII.2021, leg. WSL, det. and coll. Szallies A.; 1 ex., Muotathal SZ, 17.VI.-7.VII.2021, leg. WSL, det. and coll. Szallies A.; 1 ex., Breil/Brigels, 19.VII.-3.VIII.2021, leg. WSL, det. and coll. Szallies A.; 2 ex., Zernez GR, 18.V.2022, 11.VII.2022, leg. Szallies A. and Wild R., det. Szallies A., BNM.

Published data. Grindelwald, VIII.1941 by Linder A. (Linder 1946); 3 ex., Brienzer Rothorn, Eisee, 20.VII.1979 and 8 ex., Umgebung von Langnau, Hohwacht, 4.VIII.1979 by Kiener S., det. Rücker W. (Kiener 1983); AG, Baden, GR, Bergün, OW, Brienzer Rothorn, Umg. Langnau and VS, Bagne by Anonymous, det. Johnson C. (Johnson et al. 1988); SZ [Switzerland] by Anonymous (Johnson 2007).

Comment. *Latridius gemellatus* is a species that is widespread in Europe, but it remains rare (Rücker 2018). The species has been recorded in Sweden, Norway, Finland, Denmark, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and Spain (Rücker 2016). It is not listed in the *Catalogue des Coléoptères de France* (Rose and Vincent 2014a) and was first documented in 2024 (1 ♂, France, Le Favril, 11.VII.2024, leg. Delporte G., det. Rücker W., on insecte.org). In Switzerland, it is widely distributed but remains a rare species. The species develops in bird and squirrel nests (*Sciurus vulgaris* Linnaeus, 1758), in tree cavities, in decaying hay, and in straw piles (Rücker 2018). The specimens from Switzerland for which we have information were captured using interception traps.

C59) *Stephostethus caucasicus* (Mannerheim, 1844)

Examined material. 2 ex., Suisse, Vaud, Chavannes-Bois, 9.VI.1976, leg. Vit S., det. Rücker W., MHNG; 1 ex., Satigny GE, 15.-29.VII.2020, leg. HAFL, det. and coll. Szallies A.; 1 ex., Bergün Filisur, 22.VIII.2022, leg. Huber B, det. and coll. Szallies A.

Published data. 2 ex., VD, Chavannes-des-Bois by Anonymous, det. Johnson C., MHNG (Johnson et al. 1988 under *Stephostethus sinuatocollis* (Faldermann, 1837)); SZ [Switzerland] by Anonymous (Johnson 2007); Schweiz by Anonymous (Rücker 2018).

Comment. This species is rare in Europe, where it is known to occur only in Austria, Azerbaijan, the Czech Republic, England, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Russia, Switzerland, and Ukraine (Rücker 2018). According to Rücker (2018), *S. caucasicus* lives under pine branches. However, the author also found large numbers of the species early in the year by beating leaves from broken branches of *Prunus avium* L. The first two known specimens in Switzerland (Chavannes-Bois) were caught using a sweep net, while subsequent specimens were caught using interception traps. The species is very rare in Switzerland, with only three locations known to date.

C60) [*Stephostethus lardarius* (DeGeer, 1775)]

Examined material. [3,4,6)]1 ex., Carouge, leg. and coll. Maerky C., MHNG; [3,4,6)]1 ex., Schaffhausen, leg. Täschler M., coll. Linder A., ETHZ; [3,4,6)]1 ex., Genève, Meinier, 15.V., leg. and coll. Maerky C., MHNG; [3,4,6)]2 ex., Genève, Versoix, 6.VI., leg. and coll. Maerky C., MHNG; [3,4,6)]1 ex., Cointrin, 7.VI., leg. and coll. Maerky C., MHNG; [3,4,6)]2 ex., Genève, Vessy, 16.VI., leg. and coll. Maerky C., MHNG; [3,4,6)]1 ex., Genève, La Plaine, 17.VII., leg. and coll. Maerky C., MHNG; [3,4,6)]1 ex., Engadine, Vinadi, 18.VI.1964, leg. Spälti A., det. Johnson C., MHNG.

Published data. [1)]Genf by Tournier H. and [1)]Schaffhausen by Stierlin G. (Stierlin and Gautard 1867); [1)]Gegend von Schaffhausen by Stierlin G. (Stierlin G.); [1)]Generoso by Fontana P. (Fontana P.); [3,4,6)]GE, La Plaine, [3,4,6)]GE, Versoix, [3,4,6)]GE, Meinier and GE, [3,4,6)]Vessy by Anonymous (Johnson et al. 1988); [1)]SZ [Switzerland] by Anonymous (Johnson 2007).

Comment. This species is widely distributed throughout Europe (Rücker 2018). In France, it is present throughout the country (Rose and Vincent 2014a), and the same is true for Germany, where it is very common (Esser 2021). It is noteworthy that no reliable Swiss specimens of this species have been found in the collections inspected, despite numerous citations in the literature. All specimens labeled as Swiss belong to problematic collections (Monnerat et al. 2015). Johnson et al. (1988) cited localities from Charles Maerky's collection (La Plaine, Versoix, Meinier, Vessy), which should not be considered. Regarding the other citations in the literature, they are not supported by any specimens in collections. For the time being, *S. lardarius* is not considered to be part

of the fauna of Switzerland. *Stephostethus lardarius* is a hygrophilous species that lives in compost and plant debris, in wet meadows, and on lake shores (Rücker 2018). In Germany, it is moreover attracted by light.

C61) [*Murmidius ovalis* (Beck, 1817)]

Examined material. [6,8)]1 ex., Genève, leg. Anonymous, MHNG; [6,8)])5 ex., Vevey, leg. Tournier H., MHNG; [6,8)]5 ex., Vevey (riz de Java), leg. and coll. Bugnion E., NATUREUM:DZ; [6,8)]1 ex., Vaux, IX., leg. and coll. Bugnion E., NATUREUM:DZ.

Published data. [6,8)]Genf by Tournier H. and [6,8)]Vevey by Gautard V. (Stierlin and Gautard 1867); [8)]SZ [Switzerland] by Anonymous (Ślipiński 2007b).

Comment. This species, which is now cosmopolitan, is likely of Palaearctic origin (Klimaszewski et al. 2015). It has been found in several European countries, including France, where it is found mainly in ports (Moncoutier 2014a). Larvae and adults feed on molds and yeasts, which explains the regular findings of the species in imported products (Klimaszewski et al. 2015). In Switzerland, *Murmidius ovalis* was found on three occasions in the 1900s, including once in Vevey in rice imported from Java. It has not been recorded since and is not established in Switzerland. The species is not part of the Swiss fauna.

C62) *Anommatus besucheti* Dajoz, 1973

Examined material. 1 ex., Chiasso, VIII.1942, leg. Fontana P., det. Dajoz R., MHNG: 1 ex., Chiasso, 16.VIII.1942, leg. Fontana P., det. Dajoz R., MHNG; 2 ex., Mte. Brè, 22.XI.1973, leg. and det. Besuchet C., MHNG; 47 ex., Besazio, 20.VIII.1975, 1.I.1976, 22.IV.1976, leg. and det. Besuchet C., MHNG; 1 ex., Besazio, 20.VIII.1975, leg. and det. Besuchet C., coll. Scherler P., NMBE; 1 ex., Morbio Inf. [Morbio Inferiore], 6.VIII.1976, leg. and coll. Scherler P., det. Besuchet C., NMBE; 25 ex., Frontenex, 11.VI.1981, leg. Besuchet C., MHNG; 47 ex., Nant d'Aisy, 13.VI.1984, 8.XI.1986, 18.VI.1988, leg. and det. Besuchet C., MHNG; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Grange-Canal, 5.VII.1988, leg. Besuchet C., MHNG.

Published data. 1 ex., Suisse, à Chiasso dans le Tessin, 16.VII.1942 by Fontana P., Holotype (Dajoz 1973); Morbio Inferiore by Scherler P. (Scherler 1981); SZ [Switzerland] by Anonymous (Ślipiński 2007a).

Comment. This rare species has been described from a specimen collected by Fontana P. in Chiasso (southern Ticino) on 16.VIII.1942, in the bulb of a lily (*Lilium* spp. L.) (Dajoz 1973). It has also been found on several occasions in the Geneva region, always by sifting various plant materials (dead leaves, hay, etc.). *Anommatus besucheti* is known only from Switzerland and Italy (Ślipiński 2007a).

C63) *Anommatus dentatus* Dajoz, 1973

Examined material. 2 ♂, 1 ♀, Rancate, 7.IX.1965, 5.VI.1969, leg. Besuchet C., det. Dajoz R., MHNG; 1 ♀, 8 ex., Rancate, 1.VIII.1974, 17.VIII.1974, 19.VIII.1974, 30.VII.1975, leg. and coll. Scherler P., det. Besuchet C., NMBE.

Published data. 2 ex., Suisse, Tessin, à Rancate, 5.VI.1969 by Besuchet and Löbl, Holotype and Paratype (Dajoz 1973); Rancate by Scherler P. (Scherler 1981); SZ [Switzerland] by Anonymous (Ślipiński 2007a).

Comment. *Anommatus dentatus* is present only in Italy and Switzerland (Ślipiński 2007a). In the latter country, it is known only from its type locality (Rancate) in southern Ticino (Dajoz 1973), where the 12 known specimens were found by sifting and by soil washing. It has not been found for over half a century; consequently, targeted surveys should be carried out.

C64) *Anommatus reitteri* Ganglbauer, 1899

Examined material. 1 ex., Chiasso, VIII.1942, leg. Linder A., coll. Kiener S., det. Besuchet C., MHNG; 5 ex., Burgdorf, 22.VII.1978, leg. Kiener S., coll. Scherler P., NMBE; 10 ex., Burgdorf, 22.VII.1978, leg. Kiener S., det. Besuchet C., MHNG; 1 ex., Kreuzlingen, 1.IV.1979, leg. Besuchet C., MHNG; 18 ex., Burgdorf, 5.VII.1979, leg. and det. Kiener S., MHNG; 1 ex., Burgdorf, Emmeufer, 3.V.1980, leg. and det. Kiener S., MHNG.

Published data. Chiasso, VIII.1942 and Clarens bei Montreux, IV.1944 by von Peez A. (Linder 1946); Chiasso, 16.VIII.1942 and 15.V.1943 by Fontana P. (Fontana 1947); SZ [Switzerland] by Anonymous (Ślipiński 2007a).

Comment. This species is widely distributed throughout the Palaearctic region, but it is predominantly present in Eastern Europe (Ślipiński 2007a). Among the countries adjacent to Switzerland, it is present in Italy, in France (only from the University of Strasbourg: Callot 2012), and in Austria (Neuhäuser-Happe 1997). In Switzerland, it is known only from three distant localities. The specimens from Burgdorf were found by sifting leaf litter from deciduous trees (hazelnut, according to Vit 1984) and under a stone, while the specimen from Kreuzlingen was found in a tree stump. Vit (1984) hypothesized that the Burgdorf specimens constituted a new species for Switzerland (and for science), but Besuchet C. identified them as *A. reitteri*.

C65) *Anommatus scherleri* Dajoz, 1973

Examined material. 5 ex., Scudellate, 27.VIII.1965, leg. and coll. Scherler P., det. Besuchet C. NMBE; 2 ex., Scudellate, 27.VIII.1965, leg. Scherler P., det. Dajoz R., MHNG; 1 ex., Sagno, 8.VIII.1967, leg. Scherler P., det. Dajoz R., MHNG; 2 ex., Chiasso, 24.VIII.1967, leg. Scherler P., det. Dajoz R., MHNG; 1 ♂, 31 ex., Generoso, Bella Vista, 4.VI.1969, leg. Bueschet C., det. Dajoz R., MHNG; 2 ex., Somazzo, 11.VII.1969, leg. and coll. Scherler P., det. Besuchet C., NMBE; 1 ex., Somazzo, 11.VII.1969, leg. Scherler P., det. Dajoz R., MHNG; 1 ex., Chiasso, 13.VII.1969, leg. Scherler P., det. Dajoz R., MHNG;

2 ex., Chiasso, 13.VII.1969, leg. and coll. Scherler P., det. Besuchet C., NMBE; 1 ex., Rovio, 4.VIII.1970, leg. and coll. Scherler P., NMBE; 1 ex., Mte Bré, 18.VIII.1970, leg. Scherler P., det. Dajoz R., MHNG; 4 ex., Somazzo, 20.VIII.1970, leg. and coll. Scherler P., NMBE; 2 ♂, 61 ex., Bella Vista, 22.VIII.1975, leg. and det. Besuchet C., MHNG; 2 ex., Val della Crotta, Bruzella, 19.IV.1976, leg. and det. Besuchet C., MHNG; 3 ex., Rovio, 12.VII.1977, leg. and coll. Scherler P., NMBE; 3 ex., Bella Vista, 1.VI.1981, leg. and det. Besuchet C., MHNG; 1 ex., Suisse, Tessin, Bella Vista, 1.VI.1981, leg. and det. Besuchet C., MCSN; 1 ex., Bella Vista, 11.VII.1981, leg. and det. Besuchet C., MHNG; 6 ex., Valle della Crotta, p. Bruzella, 21.V.1982, leg. Besuchet C., MHNG; 1 ex., s/Capolago, 25.VI.1983, leg. and coll. Scherler P., NMBE; 2 ex., V. della Crotta, 24.IV.1985, leg. and det. Besuchet C., MHNG; 1 ex., Bellavista, 16.V.2017, leg. and coll. Chittaro Y.

Published data. 2 ex., Scudellata [Scudellate], 27.VIII.1965 by Scherler P., Paratypes, 1 ex., Sagno, 8.VIII.1967 by Scherler P., Paratype, 2 ex., Suisse, Tessin, à Chiasso, 24.VIII.1967 by Scherler P., Holotype and Paratype, 31 ex., Monte Generoso à Bella Vista, 4.VI.1969 by Scherler P., Paratypes, 1 ex., Somazzo, 11.VI.1969 by Scherler P., Paratype, 1 ex., Chiasso, 13.VII.1969 by Scherler P., Paratype and 1 ex., Monte Bre, 18.VIII.1970 by Scherler P., Paratype (Dajoz 1973); Rovio by Scherler P. (Scherler 1981); SZ [Switzerland] by Anonymous (Ślipiński 2007a).

Comment. This species is known only from Italy and Switzerland (Ślipiński 2007a). In the latter country, as with other *Anommatus* species in Switzerland, *A. scherleri* is known only from the extreme south of the canton of Ticino, where the vast majority of known specimens were collected by sifting leaf litter.

C66) *Anommatus ticinensis* Dajoz, 1973

Examined material. 1 ♂, 6 ex., Besazio, 5.VI.1969, leg. Besuchet C., det. Dajoz R., MHNG.

Published data. 7 ex., Suisse, Tessin, Besazio, 5.VI.1969 by Besuchet and Löbl, Holotype and Paratypes (Dajoz 1973); SZ [Switzerland] by Anonymous (Ślipiński 2007a).

Comment. In Switzerland, *A. ticinensis* is known only from its typical locality, Besazio, in southern Ticino. The seven specimens of *A. ticinensis* were found by sifting leaf litter. The species is also thought to be present in Italy (Ślipiński 2007a), but no information has been found on the location of these sightings.

C67) *Teredus opacus* Habelmann, 1854

Fig. 1J

Examined material. 1 ex., Bubendorf BL, 28.VI.2011, leg. and det. Bense U.; 4 ex., Satigny GE, 26.VI.-15.VII., 15.-29.VII., 29.VII.-20.VIII.2020, leg. HAFL, det. and coll. Szallies A.

Comment. *Teredus opacus* is a rare and localized species, which occurs in Austria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Germany, Greece, Italy, Portugal, Romania, and Slovakia (Ślipiński 2007a), but it is not known from France (Brustel 2014a). In Switzerland, only five specimens were found in the Basel and Geneva regions in 2011 and 2020, respectively: The species is reported here for the first time in Switzerland. These observations delineate the westernmost extent of its distribution. The specimens from Satigny were collected using interception traps, while the specimen from Bubendorf was found on a trunk at night (Bense U., pers. comm.). This species exhibits extremely elevated ecological requirements and is regarded as a primeval forest relict in Europe, classified under the maximum category of 1 (Eckelt et al. 2017). It develops under *Quercus* spp., *Fagus* spp., and *Castanea* spp. bark or in the cavities of old trees.

C68) [*Pediacus fuscus* Erichson, 1845]

Published data. [1)]Aigle, [1)]Genf and [1)]Neuville [La Neuveville] by Chevrier F. (Stierlin and Gautard 1867).

Comment. *Pediacus fuscus* is a Holarctic species with a distinctly northern distribution (Northern Europe, Siberia, Mongolia, and North America) (Ratti 2000). In France, it is considered doubtful (Brustel 2014b), and it is absent from Italy (Ratti 2000). According to Horion (1960), the species is not present in Central Europe, and reports from Switzerland (as well as from Bavaria and Austria) are not supported by any specimens in collections. We hereby confirm Horion's hypothesis: There are no specimens of this species in Switzerland, so it does not belong to the Swiss fauna.

C69) *Cryptophilus obliteratus* Reitter, 1874

Fig. 1K

Examined material. 2 ex., Winterthur ZH, 2014, leg. Brenneisen S., det. Szallies A.; 1 ex., Sagogn GR, 28.IV.-19.V.2016, leg. and coll. Chittaro Y., det. Büche B.; 1 ex., Noville VD, 29.III.-5.V.2017, leg. and coll. Chittaro Y., det. Szallies A.; 1 ex., Onsernone TI, 11.-25.IV.2018, leg. Pollini Paltrinieri L., det. Esser J., MSNL; 1 ex., Finsterhennen BE, 31.V.-18.VI.2019, leg. Juillerat L., det. Esser J., coll. Chittaro Y.; 1 ex., Wengi BE, 30.X.2019, leg. and coll. Chittaro Y., det. Esser J.; 1 ex., Collombey-Muraz VS, 5.III.2021, leg. and coll. Chittaro Y., det. Esser J.; 2 ex., Maienfeld GR, 8.VI.2021, 16.VII.2021, leg. Huber B., det. Szallies A., BNM; 1 ex., Haldenstein GR, 4.IV.2024, leg. and det. Szallies A; 3 ex., Chur GR, 5.IV.2024, leg., det. and coll. Szallies A., BNM; 2 ex., Grandson VD, 14.V.-5.VI.2024, leg. Pétremand G., coll. Chittaro Y.; 1 ex., Roggenburg BL, 21.V.-6.6.2024, leg. and coll. Sanchez A.

Published data. 1 ex., Sagogn GR, 28.IV.-19.V.2015, leg., det. and coll. Chittaro Y. (Chittaro and Sanchez 2017).

Comment. The situation of *Cryptophilus obliteratus* in Switzerland has been described in detail by Chittaro and Sanchez (2017). Since then, several new specimens have been found in the country.

C70) *Cryptophilus propinquus* Reitter, 1874

Examined material. 2 ex., Locarno TI, 26.IV.2005, 6.IX.2005, leg. Fondazione Bolle di Magadino, det. Esser J., coll. Chittaro Y.; 2 ex., Terre di Pedemonte TI, 4.-17. VI.2013, leg. and coll. Chittaro Y., det. Esser J.; 2 ex., Sion VS, IV.2015, leg. and coll. Sanchez A., det. Büche B.; 1 ex., Zürich ZH, 20.VII.2015, leg. Frey D., det. Esser J., coll. Chittaro Y.; 1 ex., Centovalli TI, 20.VII.-3.VIII.2017, leg. Pollini Paltrinieri L., det. Esser J., MSNL; 1 ex., Losone TI, 9.-23.V.2018, leg. Pollini Paltrinieri L., det. Esser J., MSNL; 1 ex., Leuk VS, 30.VI.2019, leg. Vogelwarte, det. Esser J., coll. Chittaro Y.; 1 ex., Salgesch VS, 4.VIII.2019, leg. Vogelwarte, det. Esser J., coll. Chittaro Y.; 3 ex., Ramsen SH, 12.XI.2019, leg. and coll. Chittaro Y, det Esser J.; 1 ex., Sierre VS, 21.IV.2020, leg. and coll. Sanchez A., det. Esser J.; 3 ex., Sion VS, 23.VII.-4.IX.2020, 29.VII.2020, 19.VI.2022, leg. and coll. Sanchez A.; 3 ex., Dardagny GE, 12.V.2022, leg. and coll. Sanchez A.; 2 ex., Fully VS, 4.VII.2022, 27.VII.2022, leg. Bruchez J.-B. and Sierro A., det. Esser J., coll. Chittaro Y.; 2 ex., Schaffhausen SH, 12.VII.2022, 12.IX.2023, leg. Kessler D., coll. Chittaro Y.; 2 ex., Hünenberg ZG, 8.-17.VII.2023, leg., det. and coll. Graf R.; 1 ex., Fully VS, 25.VII.2022, leg. Sierro A., coll. Chittaro Y.; 1 ex., Versoix GE, 15.VIII.-6.IX.2023, leg. and coll. Chittaro Y.; 1 ex., Sion VS, 23.VIII.2023, leg. and coll. Sanchez A.; 5 ex., Essertines-sur-Yverdon VD, 16.IX.2023, 30.IX.2023, 22.X.2023, leg. and coll. Chittaro Y.; 1 ex., Conthey VS, 1.X.2023, leg. and coll. Chittaro Y.; 1 ex., Roggenburg BL, 19.IV.2024, leg. and coll. Chittaro Y.; 1 ex., Dardagny GE, 17.V.2024, leg. and coll. Chittaro Y.; 1 ex., Plan-les-Ouates GE, 30.VII.-20.VIII.2024, leg. and coll. Chittaro Y.; 1 ex., Val Mara TI, 29.IV.2025, leg. and coll. Chittaro Y.; 1 ex., Sierre VS, 27.V.2025, leg. and coll. Chittaro Y.; 3 ex., Kleinlützel SO, 22.V.-6.VI.2025, 6.-20.VI.2025, leg. Eichhorn S., coll. Sanchez A.

Comment. The intricate situation of the genus *Cryptophilus* has been examined by Esser (2016, 2017). In Switzerland, with the exception of *C. obliteratus*, which is readily distinguished from other species of the genus, only *Cryptophilus propinquus* is currently considered native, based on specimens captured since 2013. Nevertheless, several older records in Switzerland are cited in the literature (Heer 1841; Dietrich 1865; Stierlin and Gautard 1867; Favre 1890; Węgrzynowicz 2007a) under the name *Cryptophilus integer* (Heer, 1841) and may refer to *C. propinquus*. However, the taxon *C. integer* encompasses not only the currently accepted species *Cryptophilus propinquus* but also *C. angustus* (Rosenhauser, 1856) (Esser 2016, 2017), meaning that it is not possible to ascertain to which species the citations in the literature refer. For the time being, these mentions in the literature are therefore disregarded. Furthermore, given that the genus *Cryptophilus* has been classified in different families in the past (e.g., Languriidae, Cryptophagidae), undetected specimens may exist in Swiss collections. *Cryptophilus propinquus* is a cosmopolitan species found in decaying plant matter (e.g., compost) (Ruta et al. 2011).

C71) [*Combocerus glaber* (Schaller, 1783)]

Published data. [1)]SZ [Switzerland] by Anonymous (Węgrzynowicz 2007a).

Comment. This species is widespread in the Palaearctic region and is cited from Switzerland in the Palaearctic catalog (Węgrzynowicz 2007a). However, no specimens of this species were found in the Swiss museum and private collections examined. In the absence of concrete evidence, *Combocerus glaber* is therefore not included in the Swiss list. In France, it is mentioned in several regions in the north of the country, but there is no recent mention (Bouyon 2014), except for a single specimen discovered by Callot (2015) in Alsace, after a century without any sightings in the country. In Germany, it was historically widely distributed, but it is considered endangered today (Esser 2021). Unlike other Erotylidae, this species does not appear to be associated with lignicolous fungi, and its ecology remains largely unknown (Callot 2015).

C72) [*Dacne* (*Dacne*) *notata* (Gmelin, 1790)]

Examined material. [3,4,6)]1 ex., Kt. Bern, leg. Täschler M., coll. Linder A., ETHZ.

Published data. [1)]Domleschg by Stoffel A. (Caflisch 1894); [1)]Bern by Anonymous (Stierlin 1900); [2)]Generoso by Fontana P. (Fontana 1947); [1)]SZ [Switzerland] by Anonymous (Węgrzynowicz 2007a).

Comment. *Dacne notata* is a small Erotylidae found mainly in Eastern Europe. In Switzerland's neighboring countries, it seems to have been erroneously cited in France (Węgrzynowicz 2007a), as mentioned by Bouyon (2014). In Austria, only one population remained in Vienna in 1994 (Jäch 1994), while the species is considered extinct in Germany (Esser 2021). In Switzerland, the species was cited erroneously. The only known specimen is attributed to Max Täschler's collection, which is considered problematic (Monnerat et al. 2015), and this record should, therefore, not be considered valid. Furthermore, no specimens in the collection support the records from Domleschg and Bern, whereas the literature data from Generoso from Fontana P. certainly refer to one of the other two species of the genus present in Switzerland, for which specimens exist in his collection. *Dacne notata* is therefore not part of the Swiss fauna. This species exhibits elevated ecological requirements and is regarded as a primeval forest relict in Europe (Eckelt et al. 2017, category 1). According to Tykarski et al. (2010), in Ukraine, adults have been reported from carpophores of many wood-decay fungi (e.g., *Fomes fomentarius*) from broadleaved trees. While it is not endangered within its range (Telnov 2025), it is certainly a very rare species in Central Europe, as is the case in Slovakia (Franc 2001).

C73) *Dacne* (*Dacne*) *rufifrons* (Fabricius, 1775)

Examined material. 2 ex., Grünberg, leg. Anonymous, coll. Bugnion E., NATUREUM:DZ; 2 ex., Generoso,

X., leg. and coll. Fontana P., MCSN; 1 ex., Bienne, 10.VI.1925, leg. and coll. Mathey A., NMBE; 2 ex., Roche, VI.1951, V.1952, leg. and coll. Toumayeff G., MHNG; 7 ex., Vouvry-Miex, 15.VI.1952, leg. Besuchet C., MHNG; 108 ex., Vouvry-Miex, 15.VI.1952, leg. and coll. Besuchet C., NATUREUM:DZ; 7 ex., Vouvry, VI.1952, leg. and coll. Linder A., ETHZ; 4 ex., Miex, 5.V.1957, leg. and coll. Scherler P., NMBE; 1 ex., s/Varen, VII.1991, leg. Besuchet C., MHNG; 30 ex., Martigny VS, 2015–2022, leg. and coll. Sanchez A.; 1 ex., Orvin BE, 17.VI.2016, leg. and coll. Chittaro Y.; 2 ex., Péry BE, 10.V.-6.VI.2017, leg. Juillerat L., coll. Chittaro Y.; 1 ex., Sonceboz-Sombeval BE, 1.-25.VI.2017, leg. and coll. Chittaro Y.; 3 ex., Orvin BE, 15.V.-6.VI.2018, leg. Juillerat L., coll. Juillerat L. and Chittaro Y.; 1 ex., Mörel-Filet VS, 13.VI.-22.VII.2019, leg. and coll. Sanchez A.; 1 ex., Sion VS, 12.VI.-23.VII.2020, leg. and coll. Sanchez A.

Published data. [1)]Bern by Heer. O. (Heer 1841); Generoso by Fontana P. (Fontana 1947); Forêt de la ville de Lausanne (JORLOG, parcelle 6) by Scherler P. (Scherler 1992); [1)]SZ [Switzerland] by Anonymous (Węgrzynowicz 2007a).

Comment. This species is widely distributed throughout Europe and is found in all countries bordering Switzerland (Węgrzynowicz 2007a). In Germany, it is considered threatened (Esser 2021). In Switzerland, it is a widespread but rare species that has been found only sporadically in recent years. The majority of specimens were caught using interception traps. In the Martigny region (Valais), where numerous specimens were caught in a north-facing beech forest, the species is likely to develop on lignicolous fungi of beech (Sanchez and Chittaro 2022), a tree species that preferentially hosts the fungi on which *Dacne rufifrons* develops, such as *Pleurotus* spp. (Fr.) P. Kumm., *Polyporus* spp. (especially *P. squamosus* (Huds: Fr.) Fr.), or *Laetiporus sulphureus* (Bull.: Fr.) Murrill (Sanchez et al. 2018; Bouget et al. 2019). *Dacne rufifrons* has also been found on fungi growing on other tree species, such as *Alnus* spp., *Ulmus* spp., or even *Pinus* spp. (Bouget et al. 2019).

C74) *Triplax aenea* (Schaller, 1783)

Examined material. [3,4,6)]2 ex., Genf, leg. Lasserre H., ETHZ; [3,4,6)]2 ex., Genf, leg. Täschler M., coll. Linder A., ETHZ; 1 ex., Genf, leg. Chevrier F., ETHZ; [3,4,6)]1 ex., Helvet. [Helvetia], leg. Anonymous, ETHZ; [3,4,6)]1 ex., Suisse, leg. Melly A., coll. Maerky C., MHNG; [3,4,6)]2 ex., Genève, Vernier, 2.V., leg. and coll. Maerky C., MHNG; 2 ex., Valais, 27.VII.1903, leg. Gaud A., NATUREUM:DZ; 1 ex., Frasco, 20.V.1932, leg. and coll. Fontana P., MCSN; 3 ex., Sion VS, 26.IV.-11.V.2014, 10.-31.V.2014, leg. Chittaro Y., coll. Chittaro Y. and Sanchez A.; 9 ex., Martigny VS, 17.III.-10.V.2016, 3.V.2017, 24.V.2017, 29.V.2018–26.III.2019, 26.III.2020–7.V.2021, 28.IV.2022–17.III.2023, leg. and coll. Sanchez A.; 1 ex., Maggia TI, 1.VII.2019, 18.V.2020, 2.VI.2020, 29, VI.2020, leg. WSL, det. Szallies A.; 6 ex., Gambarogno TI, 11.IV.-3.V.2022, 3.-17.V.2022, 17.V.-2.VI.2022, 2.-15.VI.2022, 15.-30.VI.2022, 14.-26.VII.2022, leg. Frey D., coll. Sanchez A., MCSN; 3 ex., Ardebo-Castione TI, 3.-18.V.2022, 2.-13.VI.2022, leg. Frey D., coll. Sanchez A., MCSN; 3 ex., Lavizzara TI, 3.-16.V.2022, 30.V.-13.VI.2022, 13.-28.VI.2022, leg. Frey D., coll. Sanchez A., MCSN; 1 ex., Onsernone TI, 30.V.-14.VI.2022, leg. Frey D., MCSN; 1 ex., Vogorno TI, 12.-27.VIII.2022, leg. Frey D., MCSN; 1 ex., Martigny-Combe VS, 26.IV.2024, leg. and coll. Sanchez A.; 1 ex., Martigny-Combe VS, 25.IV.-8.V.2025, leg. and col. Chittaro Y.

Published data. Genf by Chevrier F. and Tournier H., and [1)]Schaffhausen by Stierlin G. (Stierlin and Gautard 1867); [1)]Valais by Favre E. (Favre 1890); [1)]Neuchâtel by Anonymous (Stierlin 1900); Frasco by Fontana P. (Fontana 1947); [1)]Val Bavona, 2003 by Focarile A. (Focarile 2003); [1)]SZ [Switzerland] by Anonymous (Węgrzynowicz 2007a).

Comment. *Triplax aenea* is widely distributed throughout Europe but appears to be more common in the northern and eastern regions (Węgrzynowicz 2007a), as in Slovakia (Franc 2001). In France, it has been found only in the Alps and the Pyrenees (Bouyon 2014). In Switzerland, it had not been found between 1932 and 2014, until the use of interception traps became more widespread. Since then, this technique, in addition to active hunting, has made it possible to capture numerous specimens in the cantons of Valais and Ticino, to which the species appears to be restricted. All specimens and literature data from other cantons are to be regarded as doubtful. This mycophagous species develops on a wide range of lignicolous fungi that grow on deciduous trees, especially *Pleurotus* spp. on *Fagus sylvatica* in Switzerland (Sanchez et al. 2018).

C75) *Triplax collaris* (Schaller, 1783)

Examined material. 1 ex., Möhlin AG, 15.VI.2021, leg. Frei A.; 4 ex., Kaisten AG, 20.VI.2023, 24.VI.2023, 12.VI.2025, leg. and coll. Straumann T.

Comment. *Triplax collaris* is widely distributed across the Palaearctic region, including all countries bordering Switzerland (Węgrzynowicz 2007a). In France, it is found throughout the country (Bouyon 2014), whereas in Germany, it is found only locally and is considered highly endangered ("stark gefährdet") (Esser 2021). In Switzerland, the species is extremely rare and was discovered only very recently (2021), in two localities in the north of the country. This mycophagous species is found mainly on *Pleurotus* spp. growing on *Tilia* spp. L., *Betula* spp., or *Fagus sylvatica* (Dodelin and Saurat 2014; Bouget et al. 2019). Specimens from Kaisten were also found on *Pleurotus* spp. growing on *Fagus sylvatica*. Although the species is generally found in alluvial forests (Dodelin and Saurat 2014; Franc 2001), in Switzerland, the specimens were found in lowland mixed forests, far from any watercourses. Due to its high ecological requirements, *Triplax collaris* is considered a relict of primary forests (Eckelt et al. 2017). This is the first time this species has been reported in Switzerland.

C76) *Triplax elongata* Lacordaire, 1842

Examined material. 9 ex., Maggia TI, 3.VI.2019, 17.VI.2019, 1.VII.2019, 2.VI.2020, 29.VI.2020, leg. WSL, det. and coll. Szallies A.

Comment. *Triplax elongata* is an extremely rare species in Central and Southern Europe (Franc 2001) and is known almost exclusively in the eastern part of the continent: Austria, the Czech Republic, Georgia, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Romania, and Slovakia (Węgrzynowicz 2007a). In Italy, which borders Switzerland and Ticino, no precise information has been found regarding its distribution in the country. However, it is considered near threatened (Audisio et al. 2014). In Germany, the species is considered extinct, with the last record dating back to before 1955 (Esser 2021). Consequently, the species has not been included in the Palaearctic catalog for Germany (Węgrzynowicz 2007a). Regarding its status in Austria, no information has been found except that it is considered endangered (Franc 2001). In Switzerland, the species was discovered only in 2019 and 2020. This was achieved by using interception traps that were placed in two beech forests in the south of the country, in the canton of Ticino. This is the first time this species has been reported in Switzerland.

C77) *Triplax lacordairii* Crotch, 1870

Examined material. Genève, leg. Anonymous, MHNG; 1 ex., Peney, leg. Anonymous, coll. Tounier H., MHNG; 1 ex., Sembrancher, 18.VII.1997, leg. Rausis R., det. Besuchet C., MHNG; 1 ex., Vex VS, 3.VII.2015, leg. and coll. Chittaro Y.; 33 ex., Martigny VS, 7.V.-12.VI.2015, 13.V.-12.VI.2015, 12.VI.-3.VII.2015, 3.-20.VII.2015, 20.VII.-21.VIII.2015, 21.VIII.24.IX.2015, 25.V.-15.VII.2016, 15.-18.VII.2016, 18.VII.-25.X.2016, 24.VI.2017, 24.V.-16.VI.2017, 16.VI.-18.VII.2016, 29.V.2018–26.III.2019, 6.V.-11.VIII.2020, 11.VIII.-4.IX.2020, 28.IV.2022–17.III.2023, leg. and coll. Sanchez A.; 1 ex., Salgesch VS, 7.VIII.2022, leg. Bornand P.; 1 ex., Leuk VS, 10.V.2024, leg. and coll. Sanchez A.; 1 ex., Leuk VS, 10.VII.2024, leg. and coll. Eismann B.

Published data. SZ [Switzerland] by Anonymous (Węgrzynowicz 2007a); 1 ex., Vex VS, 3.VII.2015, leg. and coll. Chittaro Y.; 3 ex., Martigny VS, 7.V.-12.VI.2015, 3.-20.VII.2015, 20.VII.-21.VIII.2015, leg. and coll. Sanchez A. (Sanchez and Chittaro 2016).

Comment. Sanchez and Chittaro (2016) provide a detailed account of the situation of this species in Switzerland. Since this publication, a few new observations have been made, all in the canton of Valais. This suggests that the species is present only in this canton.

C78) *Triplax melanocephala* (Latreille, 1804)

Examined material. [3,4,6)]1 ex., Schaffhausen, leg. Täschler M., coll. Linder A., ETHZ; [3,4,6)]1 ex., Alpes, Lavey, 25.VII., leg. and coll. Maerky C., MHNG; 1 ex., Plagne, VII.1974, leg. and coll. Linder A., ETHZ; 1 ex., Helvetia, Ticino, Tesserete, Gola di Lago, VI.1985, leg. and coll. Focarile A., MCSN.

Published data. SZ [Switzerland] by Anonymous (Węgrzynowicz 2007a).

Comment. *Triplax melanocephala* is a Palaearctic species, distributed mainly in the south and east (Węgrzynowicz 2007a). In France, it is a rare species found mainly in the Mediterranean region and extending as far north as the Ardèche, where it is highly localized (Dodelin and Calmont 2021). It is endangered in the Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes region (Dodelin and Calmont 2021). In Germany, there are very few records of this species, which is considered to be on the edge of extinction (Esser 2021). While many authors generally consider the species to be saproxylic and associated with lignicolous fungi that grow mainly on oak (e.g., Bouget et al. 2019), evidence suggests that it can also develop in fungi that grow on the ground. Therefore, it may be more accurately categorized as a facultative saproxylic species. This is notably the case in Kazakhstan, where several specimens have been collected on nonlignicolous mushrooms belonging to the Agaricaceae and Pleurotaceae (Temreshev 2024). Nevertheless, the species is considered a relict of primeval forest in Central Europe (Eckelt et al. 2017). In Switzerland, it is an extremely rare species, with only two specimens collected in northern Switzerland and Ticino in 1974 and 1985, respectively.

C79) *Triplax scutellaris* Charpentier, 1825

Examined material. 2 ex., Martigny VS, 21.VIII.-24.IX.2015, 18.VII.-16.XI.2017, leg. and coll. Sanchez A.; 2 ex., Maggia TI, 3.VIII.2019, 12.VIII.2019, leg. HAFL and WSL, det. and coll. Szallies A.; 1 ex., Trient VS, 4.VIII.-14.IX.2021, leg. and coll. Sanchez A.

Published data. [1)]Genf by Anonymous (Stierlin 1900); [1)]SZ [Switzerland] by Anonymous (Węgrzynowicz 2007a); 1 ex, Martigny (VS), 24.IX.2015, leg., det. and coll. Sanchez A. (Sanchez and Chittaro 2016); [1)]Genève by Anonymous (Bouyon 2014).

Comment. The first record of this very rare species in Switzerland was documented by Sanchez and Chittaro (2016). Since the discovery of the first two specimens in 2015, a third specimen was found in 2017 in the same beech forest located in the Martigny region. In 2021, a new individual was captured by an interception trap placed in a spruce forest at an altitude of 1,580 m, several kilometers away, in a completely different environment. This mycophagous species is reported to feed on *Pleurotus* spp. growing on various deciduous species, such as *Fagus* spp., *Ulmus* spp., *Ilex* spp. L., or *Populus* spp. (Bouget et al. 2019). However, it appears that it can also develop on lignicolous fungi associated with coniferous species, such as *Abies alba* and *Picea abies*, as was the case with the specimen captured in 2021. Regarding the citation of Geneva ("Genf") by Stierlin (1900), Sanchez and Chittaro (2016) noted that it was not supported by any specimen in the collection. The same applies to the citation from Geneva by Bouyon (2014): It is based on

the catalog of beetles from France by Sainte-Claire-Deville (1935) (Bouyon H., pers. comm.), without any reference specimen.

C80) *Tritoma* (*Tritoma*) *subbasalis* (Reitter, 1896)

Examined material. 2 ex., Landquart N. Chur, 8.V.1997, leg. Besuchet C., Reibnitz J., MHNG.

Published data. SZ [Switzerland] by Anonymous (Węgrzynowicz 2007a); Switzerland by Anonymous (Węgrzynowicz and Byk 2014).

Comment. In Europe, *Tritoma subbasalis* is found in Switzerland, Italy, Austria, Hungary, Slovakia, Poland, Lithuania, Belarus, Ukraine, and Russia (Węgrzynowicz and Byk 2014). It is absent from France (Bouyon 2014). In Switzerland, it is known only from two specimens collected in 1997 in a single location of the canton of Grisons. Unfortunately, no ecological or methodological information is available. This Swiss record also represents the westernmost extent of its known distribution. As with most Erotylidae in Switzerland, this species is mycophagous and develops on various species of fungi (as detailed by Węgrzynowicz and Byk 2014) that grow on living or dead trees. It has very specific ecological requirements and lives only in "natural" forests, making it one of the Central European primeval relict species (Eckelt et al. 2017). Despite intensive trapping in the canton of Grisons, the species has not been found in Switzerland since 1997, and targeted research should be carried out to clarify its situation in Switzerland.

C81) *Cryptolestes abietis* (Wankowicz, 1865)

Fig. 1L

Examined material. 1 ex., Fracherets, 3.VIII.1948, leg. Besuchet C., det. Karner M., MHNG; ? ex., Sur GR, 14.VII.2003, leg., det. and coll. Gebhardt H.; 2 ex., Breil/Brigels, 8.-27.VI.2013, 27.VI.-23.VII.2013, leg. and coll. Huber B., det. Büche B.; 1 ex., Val Müstair GR, 18.VII.2018, leg. Huber B., det. Büche B., BNM; 3 ex., Zernez GR, 28.V.-23.VI.2021, 23.V.-22.VI.2022, leg. WSL, det. and coll. Szallies A.; 7 ex., Zernez GR, 17.VI.2021, 29.VII.2021, leg. Wild R., BNM; 1 ex., Val Müstair GR, 14.V.2022, leg. and det. Szallies A., BNM; 1 ex., Conthey VS, 1.-23.VII.2024, leg. WSL, det. and coll. Szallies A.

Published data. SZ [Switzerland] by Anonymous (Węgrzynowicz 2007b).

Comment. In Europe, *Cryptolestes abietis* is widely distributed across the northern and eastern parts of the continent (Węgrzynowicz 2007b). In countries bordering Switzerland, it is recorded from Germany, where it is considered extremely rare (Esser 2021), and Austria, where it has been recorded only once, in eastern Tyrol, in 1959 (Kofler 2011). In Italy, it is considered very rare and is found only in the Alpine regions of Piedmont and Alto Adige (Ratti 2000). It is absent from France (Moncoutier 2014b). This saproxylic species develops under the bark of various coniferous species (very rarely in deciduous trees), particularly *Picea abies* and *P. excelsa* (Wender.), and is often found alongside other saproxylic species such as *Dryocoetes autographus* (Ratzeburg, 1837) or *Pityophthorus pityographus* (Ratzeburg, 1837) (Ratti 2000; Kofler 2011). The first known specimen in Switzerland was found under the bark of a spruce trunk, while other specimens were found under the bark of *Pinus mugo* Turra in a south-exposed location with strong sunlight, in the presence of the bark beetles *Pityogenes conjunctus* Reitter, 1887 and *Ips amitinus* (Eichhoff, 1872). In Switzerland, it appears to be an alpine species, and it is best known from the canton of Graubünden, where many new observations have been made in recent years thanks to interception traps.

C82) [*Cryptolestes capensis* (Waltl, 1834)]

Examined material. [8)]1 ex., Oberentfelden AG, 20.VII.2015, leg. and coll. Bense U., det. Prudek P.

Comment. *Cryptolestes capensis*, which is now cosmopolitan, is a species of Mediterranean-Macaronesican origin (Ratti 2000). On the Atlantic islands, it develops under the bark of various tree species; in the rest of the world, however, it is synanthropic and develops in stored foodstuffs, mainly cereals (Ratti 2000). In Switzerland, it has been found only once, in nature, in the north of the country, using an interception trap. As it is essentially synanthropic in Central Europe, it is currently not included in the Swiss list until it has been confirmed that it has bred in the wild.

C83) *Cryptolestes corticinus* (Erichson, 1846)

Examined material. [3,4,6)]1 ex., Basel, leg. Anonymous, det. Vogt H., BNM; 1 ex., Calanda, IV.1921, coll. Jörger J. B., det. Vogt H., NMB; 2 ex., Stalden VS, 10.IV.2002, 1.VII.2002, leg. WSL, det. Zahradnik P.; 1 ex., Leuk VS, 5.III.2014, leg. and coll. Chittaro Y., det. Prudek P.; 2 ex., 2 ♀, Wittnau AG, 28.IV.-13.V.2015, 13.V.2015, 27.V.-10.VI.2015, 10.-23.VI.2015, leg. Moser S., det. Bense U., coll. Bense U. and Sanchez A.; 1 ex., Oberentfelden AG, 20.VII.2015, leg. and det. Bense U.; 1 ex., Mörel-Filet VS, 23.V.-13.VI.2019, leg. and coll. Sanchez A.; 1 ex., Densbüren AG, 29.IV.-13.V.2020, leg. Kanton Aargau, det. Bense U.; 1 ex., Schinznach AG, 29.IV.-13.V.2020, leg. Kanton Aargau, det. Bense U.; 2 ex., Veltheim AG, 18.V.2020, 27.V.2020, leg. Kanton Aargau, det. Bense U. and Frei A.; 1 ex., Densbüren AG, 27.V.-10.VI.2020, leg. Kanton Aargau, det. Bense U.; 1 ex., Martigny-Combe VS, 25.IV.-8.V.2025, leg. and coll. Chittaro Y.

Comment. In the Palaearctic region, *Cryptolestes corticinus* is found mainly in eastern and northern countries (Belarus, the Czech Republic, Finland, Greece, Lithuania, Norway, Russia, Poland, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey) (Węgrzynowicz 2007b). In countries bordering Switzerland, it is widely distributed in France (MNHN and OFB 2003–2025) and Germany (Bleich et al. 2025).

In Austria, it has been recorded at least in Tyrol (Kofler 2011; Degasperi et al. 2014), while in Italy, it is present in the submountainous regions in the northeast of the country (Ratti 2000). This species develops under the bark of various coniferous trees. It is very secretive, and most Swiss specimens were caught using interception traps. This is the first time this species has been reported in Switzerland.

C84) [*Cryptolestes fractipennis* Motschulsky, 1845]

Examined material. [3,4,6,8)]1 ex., Alpes, Follaterres [Follatères], leg. and coll. Maerky C., MHNG.

Comment. This species is known only from Azerbaijan, Italy, France, the Caucasus, and North Africa (Węgrzynowicz 2007b). In France, it is found only on the Atlantic and Mediterranean coasts, including Corsica (Moncoutier 2014b), whereas in Italy, it has been recorded in all regions (Ratti and Nardi 2011). The larva develops under the bark of coniferous trees (*Pinus* spp., *Pinus pinaster* Aiton in France; Moncoutier 2014b) or deciduous trees (*Quercus* spp., *Castanea sativa* Mill., *Populus* spp., *Prunus* spp., *Salix* spp., *Ulmus* spp.) (Ratti and Nardi 2011), where it hunts in galleries made by bark beetles such as *Crypturgus pusillus* (Gyllenhal, 1813), *Hylurgus ligniperda* (Fabricius, 1792), and *Orthotomicus erosus* (Wollaston, 1857) (Ratti 2000). *Cryptolestes fractipennis* is not part of the Swiss fauna: The only labeled specimen from Switzerland originates from the problematic collection of Charles Maerky and is therefore unreliable (Monnerat et al. 2015).

C85) [*Cryptolestes pusillus* (Schönherr, 1817)]

Examined material. [8)]4 ex., St. Gallen, Bayer AG, leg. Anonymous, MHNG; [3,4,6)]1 ex., Jura, Bern, leg. Poncy E., coll. Maerky C., MHNG; [3,4,6)]1 ex., Alpes, Champéry, 7.VI., leg. and coll. Maerky C., MHNG; [8)]1 ex., Lausanne, 12.IV.1912, leg. Gaud A., det. Karner M., NATUREUM:DZ; [8)]2 ex., Luzern Stadt, VII.1944, leg. Pochon H., MHNG; [8)]3 ex., Thun, XI.1948, leg. and coll. Linder A., ETHZ; [8)]1 ex., Zürich, 18.VIII.1950, leg. and coll. Allenspach V., NMB; [8)]1 ex., Soleure, 14.II.1955, leg. and coll. Scherler P., NMBE; [8)]33 ex., Genève (Genf) [silos du Port-Franc], 10.XII.1968, leg. Scherler P., coll. Scherler P. and Allenspach V., NMBE and NMB; [8)]2 ex., Genève, 9.XII.1974, leg. Anonymous, det. Karner M., MHNG; [8)]4 ex., Onex, 21.VI.1975, 4.VI.1982, leg. Besuchet C., MHNG; [8)]1 ex., Onex, 10.IX.1978, leg. and coll. Dirickx H., MHNG; [8)]32 ex., Genève, 20.XI.1983, leg. Besuchet C., det. Karner M., MHNG; [8)]2 ex., Zürich, in Vorrätten, leg. Voss A., det. Sauter W., MHNG; [8)]18 ex., Genève, Servette, 25.XI.1988, XII.1988, 22.II.1989, leg. Steffen J., MHNG;[8)]1 ex., Avully, VII.-VIII.1994, leg. Besuchet C., det. Karner M., MHNG.

Published data. [8)]Büren [Büren an der Aare] by Rätzer A. (Rätzer 1888); [8)]Gegend von Schaffhausen by Stierlin G. (Stierlin 1906).

Comment. *Cryptolestes pusillus* originated in tropical and subtropical regions, but it has become cosmopolitan (Ratti and Nardi 2011). In the Palaearctic region, it has been reported in many countries (Ratti and Nardi 2011). The species is considered almost exclusively synanthropic in Italy, although it is suspected that it breeds in the wild in some regions today (Ratti 2000). In Switzerland, it has been found regularly since the early 1900s. According to the information available on the labels, it has frequently been found in foodstuffs (e.g., pasta, powdered milk, and dog food). As there is no evidence of the species developing in the wild in Switzerland, it is not currently included in the Swiss list.

C86) *Cryptolestes spartii* (Curtis, 1834)

Examined material. 10 ex., Chiasso, leg. and coll. Fontana P., MCSN; [3,4,6)]1 ex., Jura argovien, leg. and coll. Maerky C., MHNG; [3,4,6)]1 ex., Genève, Bellerive, 15.V., leg. and coll. Maerky C., MHNG; [3,4,6)]1 ex., Genève, Jussy, 14.VI., leg. and coll. Maerky C., MHNG; [3,4,6)]1 ex., Genève, Aïre, 15.VI., leg. and coll. Maerky C., MHNG; [3,4,6)]1 ex., Jura bernois, 16.VI., leg. and coll. Maerky C., MHNG; [3,4,6)]1 ex., Genève, Carouge, 2.VII., leg. and coll. Maerky C., MHNG; 1 ex., Veyrier, Crevins, 17.V.1939, leg. and coll. Demole W., MHNG; 1 ex., Kt. TI, Mendrisio, V.1939, leg. and coll. Lautner J., NMB; 1 ex., Buchillon, 29.II.1948, leg. and coll. Besuchet C., NATUREUM:DZ; 16 ex., Gandria, leg. and coll. Besuchet C., NATUREUM:DZ; 3 ex., L'Allondon, 27.VI.1954, leg. and coll. Scherler P., det. Linder A., NMBE; 3 ex., London [L'Allondon], 27.VI.1954, leg. Besuchet C., NATUREUM:DZ; 1 ex., s/Sagno, 18.IX.1955, leg. Besuchet C., NATUREUM:DZ; 6 ex., Generoso, B-Vista [Bellavista], 11.VII.1960, leg. and coll. Scherler P., NMBE; 2 ex., Generoso, VII.1960, leg. and coll. Linder A., ETHZ; 1 ex., Breno, 14.VII.1964, leg. and coll. Scherler P., NMBE; 1 ex., Rancate, 4.IX.1966, leg. and coll. Scherler P., NMBE; 6 ex., Caviano, 10.VII.1975, VIII.1975, leg. Besuchet C., MHNG; 1 ex., F. de Finges, I.1976, leg. Besuchet C., det. Karner M., MHNG; 17 ex., Stalden VS, 4.IV.2003, 19.VI.2003, 13.VIII.2003, 12.IX.2003, 23.IV.2004, 10.V.2004, leg. WSL, det. Zahradnik P.; 7 ex., Salgesch VS, 13.VIII.2003, 21.XI.2003, 23.IV.2004, 14.IX.2004, 1.IV.2005, leg. WSL, det. Zahradnik P.

Published data. [1)]Oberstrass bei Zürich, 3.VI.1863, [1)] südlich von Bassensdorf, 1856 by Dietrich K. (Dietrich 1865); [1)]Basel by Anonymous (Stierlin 1900); [1)]Chiasso, Tannino by Fontana P. (Fontana 1947); [1)]Sargans, II.1964 and [1)]Uttwil, Weiherareal, XI.1964 by Hugentobler H. (Hugentobler 1966); SZ [Switzerland] by Anonymous (Węgrzynowicz 2007b).

Comment. In Europe, *Cryptolestes spartii* is found in Azerbaijan, the Azores, Belgium, the Czech Republic, France, Great Britain, Germany, Italy, Spain, Ukraine, and the Caucasus (Węgrzynowicz 2007b). In France, it is found throughout the country, including Corsica (Moncoutier 2014b). It is also found throughout Italy (Ratti

and Nardi 2011). This saproxylic and predatory species develops under the bark of dead wood from Genisteae (*Cytisus scoparius* (L.) Link and *Spartium junceum* L.), where it hunts bark beetles (e.g., *Phloeophthorus rhododactylus* (Marsham, 1802) or *Hypoborus ficus* Erichson, 1836) in their galleries (Ratti and Nardi 2011; Moncoutier 2014b). It also develops under the bark of many deciduous trees (e.g., *Fraxinus* spp. L., *Populus* spp., *Ulmus* spp., or *Alnus* spp.) or conifers (*Pinus* spp.), always on the lookout for bark beetles and occasionally Bostrichidae (Ratti 2000). In Switzerland, it has been found in the north and south of the country. However, data from after the 2000s exist only for Valais, where several specimens were caught using interception traps.

C87) [*Cryptolestes turcicus* (Grouvelle, 1876)]

Examined material. [3,4,6)]1 ex., Zürich?, 1974, leg. Anonymous, det. Karner M., MHNG; 1 ex., Oberwil, 6.X.1977, leg. Anonymous, det. Karner M., MHNG; 8)6 ex., Basel, VI.1982, leg. Vögtlin R., NMB.

Published data. [2)]Chiasso, Tannino by Fontana P. (Fontana 1947); [8)]SZ [Switzerland] by Anonymous (Węgrzynowicz 2007b).

Comment. *Cryptolestes turcicus* is a cosmopolitan, synanthropic, and psychophagous species that is regularly found in mills, flour, and other cereal residues (Ratti 2000; Moncoutier 2014b). In Switzerland, the species has occasionally been found in the north of the country. The origin of the specimen from Zurich is uncertain, as the locality label is marked with a question mark. The specimens from Oberwil and Basel were most likely found in homes, as these are urban areas, and it is unlikely that they were found in the wild. The specimens cited from Chiasso (Fontana 1947) were found to be *Placonotus testaceus*. Currently, the species is not considered established in Switzerland and is not included in the Swiss list.

C88) *Laemophloeus kraussi* Ganglbauer, 1897

Examined material. 1 ex., Genève, Versoix, V., leg. and coll. Toumayeff G., det. Linder A. MHNG; 6 ex., Mormont, 6.VI.1959, leg. and coll. Scherler P., NMBE; 2 ex., Veyrier, 13.X.1960, leg. and coll. Rappo J., det. Karner M., MHNG; 3 ex., Curio, 3.VI.1962, leg. Besuchet C., MHNG; 1 ex., Tägerwilen TG, 29.VII.2016, leg., det. and coll. Löderbusch W.; 1 ex., Horgen ZH, 16.V.2018, leg. WSL, det. Szallies A.; 1 ex., Milvignes NE, 17.IV.2019, leg., det. and coll. Vallat A.; 3 ex., Trélex VD, 12.VI.2019, leg. WSL, det. Szallies A.; 1 ex., Veltheim AG, 29.IV.-13.V.2020, leg. Kanton Aargau, det. Bense U.; 1 ex., Rheinau ZH, 5.V.2021, leg. and det. Frei A.; 1 ex., Prangins VD, 28.V.2021, leg., det. and coll. Breitenmoser S.; 2 ex., Bachs ZH, 31.V.2021, leg. and det. Frei A.; 1 ex., Terre di Pedemonte TI, 2.-17.V.2022, leg. Frey D., MCSN; 3 ex., Freienstein-Teufen ZH, 10.V.2023, leg. and det. Frei A.

Published data. SZ [Switzerland] by Anonymous (Węgrzynowicz 2007b).

Comment. *Laemophloeus kraussi* is a Central European species, present in all countries bordering Switzerland (Węgrzynowicz 2007b). In France, it has been recorded from the northern half of the country (Moncoutier 2014b). It is rare in Italy, where it has been found in the western Alps, the Apennines, and Campania (Biscaccianti et al. 2008). In Germany, where the species is considered endangered (Esser 2021), it is distributed mainly in the southern regions. In Switzerland, the species was found only in a few localities in the cantons of Geneva, Vaud, and Ticino until the 2010s. Since then, the increasing use of traps has considerably expanded the number of records and clarified its distribution in the north of the country. The species develops under the bark of various deciduous trees, including *Quercus* spp., *Fagus sylvatica*, *Ulmus* spp., *Betula* spp. (Ratti 2000), and even *Castanea sativa* (Biscaccianti et al. 2008), as also evidenced by specimens collected by Besuchet C. in Ticino in 1962.

C89) *Laemophloeus muticus* (Fabricius, 1781)

Fig. 1M

Examined material. 1 ex., Ilanz, 1.VII.1971, leg. Pochon H., NMBE; 2 ex., Valendas, VII.1971, leg. and coll. Linder A., ETHZ; 1 ex., Sumvitg GR, 30.III.-26.IV.2015, leg. and coll. Chittaro Y.; 1 ex., Acquarossa TI, 30.V.-13.VI.2022, leg. Frey D., MCSN; 1 ex., Castel San Pietro TI, 27.VI.-12.VII.2022, leg. Frey D., MCSN; 1 ex., Faido TI, 12.-27.VI.2022, leg. Frey D., MCSN; 1 ex., Castel San Pietro TI, 1.-15.VI.2022, leg. Frey D., coll. Sanchez A.; 1 ex., Terre di Pedemonre TI, 27.VI.-12.VII.2022, leg. Frey D., MCSN; 1 ex., Terre di Pedemonre TI, 12.-26.VII.2022, leg. Frey D., coll. Sanchez A.

Published data. Chiasso, Tannino by Fontana P. (Fontana 1947); SZ [Switzerland] by Anonymous (Węgrzynowicz 2007b); 1 ex., Sumvitg (GR), 890 m, 30.3.-26.4.2015, leg., det. and coll. Chittaro Y. (Chittaro and Sanchez 2017).

Comment. *Laemophloeus muticus* is a species distributed in Central and Northern Europe, but it seems to be more common in the north of the continent (Węgrzynowicz 2007b). In Central Europe, the species is extremely rare, with highly isolated and often relictual populations (Ratti 2000). In France, it is known only from sporadic observations, mainly in the northern half of the country (Moncoutier 2014b). In Italy, it is marginal and appears to be present only in the northeast of the country (Ratti 2000). In Germany, it is known only from a few isolated localities, meaning that its red list status could not be evaluated (Esser 2021). In Switzerland, it has been found only very rarely, in the south of the country (Ticino) and in the Vorderrhein valley in Graubünden, two regions to which the species appears to be restricted. This species has extremely high ecological requirements and is considered a relict of primeval forests in Europe (Eckelt et al. 2017), with its larvae developing on lignicolous fungi (*Daldinia tuberosa* (Scop.) J. Schröt.), which grow mainly on *Betula* spp. and *Alnus* spp., but also on *Quercus* spp., *Ulmus* spp., or *Pyrus* spp. (Ratti 2000; Bouget et al. 2019).

C90) [*Laemophloeus nigricollis* Lucas, 1849]

Examined material. [3,4,6,8)]2 ex., Alpes, Champéry, 7.VIII., leg. Maerky C., MHNG; [3,4,6,8)]2 ex., Alpes, Forclaz, 3.VIII., leg. Maerky C., MHNG; [4,6,8)]2 ex., La Sarraz, VI.1959, VI.1965, leg. and coll. Linder A., ETHZ.

Published data. [8)]SZ [Switzerland] by Anonymous (Węgrzynowicz 2007b).

Comment. *Laemophloeus nigricollis* is a Mediterranean species known from Belgium, France, Georgia, Greece, Italy, the Balkan Peninsula, and the Caucasus (Węgrzynowicz 2007b). In France, it is found only along the Mediterranean coast, in the southwest, and in Corsica (Duhazé and Royaud 2018), while in Italy, it is found only in the Mediterranean region, with a few records in neighboring regions (Ratti and Nardi 2011). Despite the presence of several "Swiss" specimens in collections, the species is not currently included in the Swiss list. The specimens from Champéry and La Forclaz belong to a problematic collection that should not be considered (Monnerat et al. 2015). The two specimens from La Sarraz undoubtedly resulted from an accidental introduction, given the general distribution of the species. This mycophagous species is associated with ascomycetes (Dajoz 1981; Duhazé and Royaud 2018), which grow under the bark of cork oak (*Quercus suber* L.) and *Eucalyptus* spp. L'Hér., at least in France (Moncoutier 2014b; Duhazé and Royaud 2018).

C91) *Lathropus sepicola* (Müller, 1821)

Fig. 1N

Examined material. [3,4,6)]1 ex., Alpes, Alliaz, 21.VII., leg. and coll. Maerky C., MHNG; 1 ex., Peney, leg. Anonymous, det. Karner M., MHNG; 3 ex., Peney, leg. Anonymous, coll. Bugnion E., NATUREUM:DZ; 1 ex., Vaud, Villeneuve, 31.V.1945, leg. and coll. Pochon H., MHNF; 3 ex., Villeneuve, 25.V.1946, leg. von Peez A., MCB; 3 ex., Villeneuve, V.1946, leg. and coll. Linder A., ETHZ; 3 ex., L'Allondon, 27.VI.1954, leg. and coll. Scherler P., NMBE; 58 ex., London [L'Allondon], 27.VI.1954, leg. Besuchet C., MHNG, NATUREUM:DZ; 1 ex., Genf, VI.1954, leg. and coll. Linder A., ETHZ; 5 ex., L'Allondon, leg. and coll. Scherler P., NMBE; 1 ex., Peney, VII.1964, leg. Anonymous, MHNG; 1 ex., s/Baltschieder, 10.VII.1974, leg. and coll. Scherler P., NMBE; 1 ex., Chancy, La Laire, 13.VII.1987, leg. and det. Besuchet C., MHNG; 1 ex., Moulin Vert, VI.-VII.1991, leg. Besuchet C., MHNG; 1 ex., Charrot, VI.-VII.1994, leg. Besuchet C., det. Karner M., MHNG; 1 ex., Val-de-Ruz NE, 12.VI.2019, leg. HAFL, det. and coll. Szallies A.; 2 ex., Safiental GR, 27.V.2020, 7.VII.2020, leg. Huber B., det. Szallies A., BNM.

Published data. [1)]Siders, 1861 by von Kiesenwetter H. (Kiesenwetter 1861); [1)]Genf by Tournier H. (Stierlin and Gautard 1867); SZ [Switzerland] by Anonymous (Węgrzynowicz 2007b).

Comment. *Lathropus sepicola* is a rare species despite being widely distributed across the Palaearctic region. It has been recorded in Austria, Belarus, the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Italy, Russia, Poland, Slovakia, Switzerland, and Ukraine (Węgrzynowicz 2007b). Regarding the countries bordering Switzerland, it is found almost everywhere in France (Moncoutier 2014b). In Germany, it has been recorded in the east, south, and southwest of the country (Köhler and Köhler 2009), and it is not considered to be under threat (Esser 2021). In Austria, it is considered rare and endangered (Jäch 1994). In Italy, it is cited from Toscana, Puglia, and Sardegna (Ratti and Nardi 2011). In Switzerland, the species is also very rare. Historically known mainly from the Geneva and Valais regions, it had not been found for almost 30 years until several specimens were collected using canopy interception traps in the east of the country and emergence traps in the north. In Switzerland, historical specimens were found on elm and alder trees. This saproxylic species develops under the dry bark of various hardwood species, mainly elms, as well as oaks and various fruit trees (*Prunus* spp., *Malus* spp. Mill., *Pyrus* spp.) (Köhler and Köhler 2009; Moncoutier 2014b; Bouget et al. 2019). Furthermore, larvae and adults appear to feed on the fruiting bodies of *Diplodia melaena* Lév. under *Ulmus* spp. bark (Uliana 2003), particularly in the galleries of various Curculionidae Scolytinae, such as *Scolytus multistriatus* (Marsham, 1802), *Pteleobius vittatus* (Fabricius, 1787), and *P. kraatzi* (Eichoff, 1864) (Lefkovitch 1959).

C92) *Notolaemus castaneus* (Erichson, 1845)

Examined material. 1 ex., Genève, leg. Poncy E., det. Karner M., MHNG; [3,4,6)]2 ex., Genève, Versoix, 7.VI., 10.VII., leg. and coll. Maerky M., MHNG; 1 ex., Chiasso, 16.VI.1939, leg. and coll. Fontana P., MCSN; 1 ex., Chiasso, VI.1939, leg. and coll. Linder A., ETHZ; 2 ex., Bisbino, 14.VII.1960, 10.VIII.1966, leg. and coll. Scherler P., NMBE; 1 ex., 25.VII.1981, Mte San Giorgio, leg. and coll. Scherler P., NMBE; 1 ex., s/Sagno, 26.VI.1985, leg. and coll. Scherler P., NMBE; 3 ex., Corsier, V.-VII.1991, leg. Besuchet C., MHNG; 3 ex., Astano, 3.VII.1991, leg. and coll. Scherler P., NMBE; 1 ex., Losone TI, 13.-27. VII.2017, leg. Pollini L., MCSN; 2 ex., Signy-Avenex VD, 7.IX.2019, leg., det. and coll. Breitenmoser S.; 1 ex., Riva San Vitale TI, 5.VII.2022, leg. and coll. Chittaro Y.

Published data. Chiasso, [1)]VII.-VIII.1930 and VI.-VIII.1939 by Fontana P. (Linder 1946); Chiasso, Tannino by Fontana P. (Fontana 1947); SZ [Switzerland] by Anonymous (Węgrzynowicz 2007b).

Comment. *Notolaemus castaneus* is a species with a discontinuous distribution across the Palaearctic region. It is present in Austria, the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Italy, Poland, Slovakia, Sweden, and Switzerland (Węgrzynowicz 2007b). Among the countries bordering Switzerland, it is present in central, meridional, and eastern France and in the Pyrenees (Moncoutier 2014b), while it is likely present in all Italian regions and islands

(Ratti 2000). In Germany, it is very rare, and its red list status could not be assessed (Esser 2021). In Switzerland, *Notolaemus castaneus* is extremely rare and is known only from very scarce data in Ticino and the Lake Geneva basin (in the cantons of Geneva and Vaud). The species grows under the bark of various deciduous species, including *Quercus* spp., *Fagus* spp., *Betula* spp., *Castanea* spp., and *Corylus* spp. (Ratti 2000).

C93) *Monotoma quadricollis* Aubé, 1837

Examined material. 5 ex., Chiasso, T. [Tannino], 1.VI., V.1928, 25.VI.1928, 17.VI.1929, 25.V.1930, leg. and coll. Fontana P., MCSN; 1 ex., Chiasso, 20.IV.1927, 2.VIII.1928, leg. and coll. Fontana P., MCSN; 1 ex., Sierre VS, 21.IV.-18.V.2020, leg. and coll. Sanchez A.; 1 ex, Val-de-Ruz NE, 29.IV.-25.V.2020, leg. Juillerat L., det. and coll. Vallat A.; 1 ex., Dardagny GE, 12.V.2022, leg. and coll. Sanchez A.; 1 ♂, Grandson VD, 14.V.-6.VI.2024, 25.VI.-16.VII.2024, leg. Pétremand G., coll. Sanchez A.; 1 ♂, 3 ♀, Dardagny GE, 17.V.2024, leg. and coll. Chittaro Y.; 2 ♂, 1 ex., Val Mara TI, 29.IV.2025, leg. and coll. Sanchez A. and Chittaro Y.; 3 ♂, 2 ♀, 1 ex., Presinge GE, 11.IV.2025, 20.V.2025, leg. and coll. Sanchez A. and Chittaro Y.; 3 ♂, Yverdon-les-Bains VD, 14.IV.-15.V.2025, leg. Pétremand G., coll. Sanchez A.

Published data. [1)]Genf by Tournier H. and [1)]Kant. Waadt [Canton de Vaud] by Venetz I. (Stierlin and Gautard 1867); [1)]Grabs im Rheinthal by Anonymous (Stierlin 1900); Chiasso, Tannino by Fontana P. (Fontana 1947); SZ [Switzerland] by Anonymous (Jelínek 2007).

Comment. *Monotoma quadricollis* is a fairly widespread species throughout Europe and is known in all countries bordering Switzerland (Jelínek, 2007). However, its population is likely underestimated throughout its range because of possible confusion with *M. bicolor* (e.g., Vorst 1999; Bouget 2014), a species to which it is morphologically very similar and with which it sometimes coexists. Nevertheless, *M. quadricollis* appears to be rarer than *M. bicolor* (Vorst 1999). In Switzerland, all recent specimens have been checked, but a few *M. quadricollis* specimens may remain in Swiss museum collections among the specimens of *M. bicolor*. *Monotoma quadricollis*, like *M. bicolor* and other species of the genus *Monotoma*, develops in decaying plant matter, hay, or manure and is considered synanthropic in Central Europe (Vorst 1999).

C94) [*Monotoma quadrifoveolata* Aubé, 1837]

Examined material. [3,4,6)]1 ex., Suisse, Aarberg, 8.VIII., leg. and coll. Maerky C., MHNG; [8)]1 ex., Suisse, Vaud, Morges, av. Forel, 12.XI.1989, leg. Steffen J., det. Karner M., MHNG.

Published data. [1)]Schaffhausen by Anonymous (Stierlin 1900); [8)]SZ [Switzerland] by Anonymous (Jelínek 2007).

Comment. *Monotoma quadrifoveolata* is a cosmopolitan species that is widely distributed throughout the Palaearctic region (Jelínek 2007). It develops in decomposing plant matter such as compost and hay (Peacock 1977). In Switzerland, the species has been recorded only on a single occasion, in a dwelling located in the municipality of Morges (Vaud). In the absence of a specimen caught in the wild in Switzerland, the species is not considered to be part of the Swiss fauna.

C95) *Monotoma testacea* Motschulsky, 1845

Examined material. [3,4,6)]2 ex., Genève, Bellerive, 15.V., leg. and coll. Maerky C., MHNG; [3,4,6)]1 ex., Genève, Hermance, 6.VII., leg. and coll. Maerky C., MHNG; 4 ex., Suisse, Vaud, La Sauge, 21.VI.1953, leg. Besuchet C., det. Karner M., MHNG; 1 ex., Malagnou, 13.VI.1954, leg. and coll. Rehfous M., MHNG.

Comment. This species can be considered subcosmopolitan, with a presence in numerous countries within the Palaearctic region (Jelínek 2007). In France, it is present predominantly north of the Loire (in the Paris basin and in the northeast quarter), with sporadic occurrences reported south of the Loire (Bouget 2014). In Switzerland, only two reliable records attest to its presence in the country: in a park in the city of Geneva (on a mushroom: *Trametes gibbosa* (Pers.:Fr.) Fr.) and on the shores of Lake Neuchâtel (collected by sifting old hay). *Monotoma testacea* has been observed to develop in decomposing plant matter, such as compost and hay (Peacock 1977).

C96) *Rhizophagus* (*Eurhizophagus*) *grandis* (Gyllenhal, 1827)

Examined material. 2 ex., Forêts de Berne, leg. Barbey, MHNG; 4 ex., Schaffhausen, Randen, leg. and coll. Böschenstein A., NMSH; 1 ex., Schaff. [Schaffhausen], leg. Anonymous, det. Besuchet C., MHNG; [3,4,6)]1 ex., Schaffhausen, leg. Täschler M., coll. Linder A., ETHZ; 1 ex., Davos, Laret, 19.X.1938, leg. Wolf J. P., ETHZ; 1 ex., Breil/Brigels GR, 8.-27.VI.2013, leg. and coll. Huber B., det. Büche B.; 1 ex., Val-de-Ruz NE, 31.V.2017, leg. WSL, det. Szallies A.; 1 ex., Densbüren AG, 27.V.-10.VI.2020, leg. Kanton AG, det. Bense U.; 1 ex., Ennetbürgen NW, 18.VI.2021, leg., det. and coll. Graf R.; 1 ex., Trient VS, 27.VI.2021, leg. and coll. Sanchez A.; 1 ex., Oberhof AG, 12.-26.V.2022, leg. Kanton AG, det. Bense U.; 1 ex., Baden AG, 23.VI.-7.VII.2022, leg. Kanton AG, det. Bense U.; 1 ex., Lavizzara TI, 27.VII.-9.VIII.2022, leg. Frey D., MCSN; 1 ex., Lavizzara TI, 5.-24.VIII.2022, leg. Frey D., coll. Sanchez A.

Published data. [1)]Bex by de Gautard V. (Stierlin and Gautard 1867); [1)]Chandolin by Favre E. (Favre 1890); [1)] Genf and Schaffhausen by Anonymous (Stierlin 1900); [1)] Bosco V. M. [Bosco Gurin], VI.1915 by Fontana P. (Fontana 1947); SZ [Switzerland] by Anonymous (Jelínek 2007).

Comment. *Rhizophagus grandis* is a species widely distributed in the Palaearctic region (Jelínek 2007). Once considered very rare in Central Europe, it has become

much more common since the 1980s and its use in the biological control of *Dendroctonus micans* (Kugelann, 1794) (Coleoptera, Curculionidae, Scolytinae), a probably Siberian bark beetle that has rapidly spread westward with the expansion of artificial spruce plantations (*Picea abies*) (Grégoire et al. 1986). This geographical spread is confirmed not only in France (Bouget 2014) but also in Switzerland: It was known only from three stations until 1938. Following a period of no further mention until 2017, the species is now regularly found throughout the country, although it is still localized. It is also hypothesized that the species will profit from global warming in the coming years, as this will weaken spruce trees, benefiting *Dendroctonus micans*.

C97) *Rhizophagus* (*Rhizophagus*) *oblongicollis* Blatch & Horner, 1892

Fig. 1O

Examined material. 1 ♀, Presinge GE, 6.-20.V.2025, leg. and coll. Chittaro Y.

Comment. *Rhizophagus oblongicollis* is a rare species known from Azerbaijan, the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Italy, and Sweden (Jelínek 2007). In France, it is very rare and localized, and it seems limited to the Seine Basin (Fontainbleau, Vincennes) (Bouget 2014; Barnouin et al. 2021). In Germany, it is widely distributed (Bleich et al. 2025) and appears to be expanding, and its threat status has not been assessed (Esser 2021). It appears to be associated only with old *Quercus* spp. (Kovalenko and Nikitsky 2013; Barnouin et al. 2021), as evidenced by its first record in Switzerland: A single specimen was captured in 2025 by an interception trap placed on a centuries-old oak tree.

C98) [*Cryptamorpha desjardinsii* (Guérin-Méneville, 1844)]

Examined material. [8)]1 ex., Châtelaine, 13.XI.1953, leg. and coll. Simonet J., det. Karner M., MHNG.

Published data. [8)]SZ [Switzerland] by Anonymous (Halstead et al. 2007).

Comment. *Cryptamorpha desjardinsii* is a species that is probably native to Australia. It develops in a variety of plants but also in various types of decomposing organic matter (Brown et al. 2012). The species has been reported in many European countries, albeit invariably within a synanthropic context (Hájek et al. 2021). In Switzerland, one specimen was found in a district of the city of Geneva in 1953, with no further information as to the circumstances of its discovery. As it is an exclusively synanthropic species in Europe, it is not considered to be part of the Swiss fauna.

C99) *Psammoecus trimaculatus* Motschulsky, 1858

Examined material. 1 ex., Locarno TI, 25.II.2023, leg. and coll. Wartmann S.

Comment. *Psammoecus trimaculatus* is a species native to Asia, but it is now found in many parts of the world (Thomas and Yamamoto 2007; Karner 2012). It was first found in Europe in the Caucasus in 2014 (Kovalev 2016), before being detected in northern Italy (Lombardy) in 2018 (Mola and Yoshida 2019) and in France in 2023 (Géry 2023). In 2023, a specimen was collected in a wetland in Ticino by sifting through the litter at the foot of a *Populus tremula* L. Although the species has been imported in the past, it is likely that it now forms a population in the wild in this nature reserve or at least survives the winter in Switzerland (as evidenced by a capture on February 25, 2023), which is why the species is considered to belong to the fauna of Switzerland. This is the first time this species has been reported in Switzerland.

C100) *Airaphilus elongatus* (Gyllenhal, 1813)

Fig. 1P

Examined material. 12 ex., Agno, 11.X., leg. Anonymous, MHNG; 1 ex., Agno, X., leg. Anonymous, MHNG; 5 ex., Agno, leg. Anonymous, MHNG, NMB; 6 ex., Fully, leg. and coll. Favre E., HGSB; [3,4,6)]2 ex., Genève, leg. Frey-Gessner E., coll. Maerky C., MHNG; [3,4,6)]1 ex., Genève, Carouge, 1.V., leg. and coll. Maerky C., MHNG; [3,4,6)]1 ex., Genève, Sionnet, 2.V., leg. and coll. Maerky C., MHNG; 8 ex., Martigny, leg. and coll. Linder A., ETHZ; 6 ex., Martigny, leg. Anonymous, coll. Favre E., HGSB; 6 ex., Martigny, leg. Anonymous, MHNF; 2 ex., Peney, leg. Anonymous, det. Karner M., MHNG; 6 ex., Sierre, leg. and coll. Favre E., HGSB; 4 ex., Sion, leg. Favre E., MHNG; [3,4,6)]1 ex., Suisse, leg. Melly A., coll. Maerky C., MHNG; [3,4,6)]2 ex., Tessin, leg. and coll. Huguenin G., ETHZ; 1 ex., Cointrin, 1.XII.1921, leg. and coll. Simonet J., MHNG; 1 ex., Gampelen, IV.1942, leg. and coll. Linder A., ETHZ; 2 ex., Brig, VII.1944, leg. and coll. Linder A., ETHZ; 1 ex., Les Grangettes, 12.V.1957, leg. and coll. Scherler P., NMBE; 1 ex., Chavannes-de-Bogis, VIII.1961, leg. and coll. Toumayeff G., MHNG; 1 ex., Russin, 3.VI.1983, leg. and coll. Scherler P., NMBE; 6 ex., Eich, Visp, 12.IX.1984, 18.IV.1987, leg. Besuchet C., MHNG; 2 ex., Vionnaz, 11.IV.1989, leg. Besuchet C., MHNG; 1 ex., Savièse, Binii, 13.V.1992, leg. and det. Johnson C., MAMU; 1 ex., Hérémence VS, 19.-26.V.2014, leg. Lischer L., Entomologisches Institut Bern; 1 ex., Yvonand VD, 3.V.2021, leg. and coll. Chittaro Y.; 3 ex., Tägerwilen TG, 24.II.2022, leg., det. and coll. Lischer L.; 1 ex., Riehen BS, 8.III.2024, leg., det. and coll. Lischer L.; 1 ex., Cudrefin VD, 26.III.-1.V.2025, leg. Jaunin C., coll. Sanchez A.

Published data. Genf by Chevrier F. and Tournier H. and Sion by Bugnion E. (Stierlin and Gautard 1867); Agno by Frey-Gessner E. and Siders by Anonymous (Stierlin 1883); Fully, Martigny, Sion and Sion, Rhône by Favre E. (Favre 1890); Tessin and Wallis by Anonymous (Stierlin 1900); SZ [Switzerland] by Anonymous (Halstead et al. 2007).

Comment. *Airaphilus elongatus* is widely distributed throughout Europe, but it is absent from England

(Halstead et al. 2007). In Italy, it is present in almost all regions (Ratti and Nardi 2011), as it is in France (Moncoutier 2014c). In Germany, it is widely distributed but seems to be more common in the south of the country (Bleich et al. 2025). In Switzerland, it is also widely distributed but remains sporadic. The ecology of *Airaphilus elongatus* has been described in detail by Ratti and Nardi (2011). It lives in marshes, large sedge swamps, peat bogs, and, more rarely, reed beds. Adults are present throughout the year and can be found on the ground, under cut grass or moss, and at the base of *Carex* spp. and trees; it occurs more rarely under bark or in mushrooms.

C101) [*Airaphilus filiformis* Rosenhauer, 1856]

Examined material. [3,4,6,8)]1 ex., Genève, Bernex, 16.V., leg. and coll. Maerky C., MHNG.

Published data. [1,8)]SZ [Switzerland] by Anonymous (Halstead et al. 2007).

Comment. This species is endemic to Spain and was erroneously mentioned in the Palaearctic catalog as being present in Switzerland, probably on the basis of a specimen labeled from Geneva that is held at the MHNG. However, the specimen originates from the highly problematic collection of Charles Maerky (Monnerat et al. 2015) and, as such, cannot be considered. This species is not present in Switzerland.

C102) *Airaphilus perangustus* Lindberg, 1943

Examined material. 1 ex., Suisse, Valais, Zermatt, Stafelalp, 27.IX.1961, leg. Besuchet C., det. Karner M., MHNG.

Published data. SZ [Switzerland] by Anonymous (Halstead et al. 2007).

Comment. *Airaphilus perangustus* is a species that is extremely localized in the Palaearctic region. It is known only from Finland, Poland, Switzerland, and, more recently, the Czech Republic (Hauck et al. 2021) and Estonia (Süda 2016). In Poland and Finland, it is known only from the sand dunes along the Baltic coast, while in the Czech Republic, several specimens have been caught in pitfall traps placed in an occasionally flooded salt marsh (Hauck et al. 2021). The unique Swiss specimen was found at an altitude between 2,000 and 2,300 m in the Zermatt region, which is situated in the core of the Alps. Regrettably, the labels provide no information regarding the circumstances of this extraordinary discovery. The extant literature indicates that the species inhabits coastal dunes, particularly those covered with *Phalaris arundinacea* L., which is not consistent with the environment in which the Swiss specimen was found (Mapa Bioróżnorodności 2025).

C103) [*Nausibius clavicornis* (Kugelann, 1794)]

Published data. [8)]SZ [Switzerland] by Anonymous (Halstead et al. 2007).

Comment. *Nausibius clavicornis* is a species of Neotropical origin that has now become cosmopolitan, with reports from numerous European countries (Halstead et al. 2007). It develops in various subcortical habitats, as well as in a variety of stored products (rice, dried apples, sugar, etc.) (Thomas 1993). The species has been cited as present in Switzerland in the Palaearctic catalog (Halstead et al. 2007), but no specimen has been found in the museum and private collections inspected. This species does not belong to the fauna of Switzerland.

C104) *Silvanus recticollis* Reitter, 1876

Examined material. 4 ex., Trélex, Sous Les Allévays, 19.III.-11.IV.2020, 7.V.-1.VI.2020, 4.-31.VII.2020, leg. and coll. Breitenmoser S.; 1 ex., Eiken AG, 9.VIII.2025, leg., det. and coll. Straumann T.

Published data. 4 ex., Trélex (VD), Les Allévays-Mains de Gingins, 503330/142366, 614 m, 19.III.-11.IV.2020, 7.V.-1.VI.2020, 4.-31.VII.2020, leg. and coll. Breitenmoser S. (Breitenmoser et al. 2022).

Comment. The discovery and situation of this species in Switzerland have been described in detail by Breitenmoser et al. (2022). In 2025, the species was found in northern Switzerland by using a light trap.

Discussion

This annotated list aligns with other syntheses on various beetle families published in recent years (e.g., Cosandey et al. 2024; Chittaro et al. 2025). It thus contributes to improving the overall understanding of the Swiss beetle fauna. Occurrence maps for the species retained as part of the Swiss fauna are available on the info fauna map server (www.infofauna.ch; https://lepus.infofauna.ch/carto). All the data have been transmitted to GBIF, thereby enhancing the global understanding of biodiversity.

According to our results, a total of 112 species belonging to the superfamily Coccinelloidea and 71 species of Cucujoidea are part of the Swiss fauna. The number of species per family is distributed as follows (with the number in parentheses and the families in alphabetical order, without distinction of superfamilies): Alexiidae (4), Bothrideridae (1), Cerylonidae (6), Cucujidae (2), Endomychidae (13), Erotylidae (15), Laemophloeidae (15), Latridiidae (77), Monotomidae (22), Phloeostichidae (1), Silvanidae (13), Sphindidae (3), and Teredidae (11).

Fourteen species are recorded here for the first time in Switzerland (in alphabetical order by family and species): *Triplax collaris*, *T. elongata* (Erotylidae), *Cryptolestes corticinus* (Laemophloeidae), *Corticaria alleni*, *C. interstitialis*, *C. orbicollis*, *Corticarina cavicollis*, *Latridius brevicollis*, *Melanophthalma algirina*, *M. parvicollis*, *M. rhenana* (Latridiidae), *Rhizophagus oblongicollis* (Monotomidae), *Psammoecus trimaculatus* (Silvanidae), and *Teredus opacus* (Teredidae). Five species (*Cartodere satelles*, *Corticaria corsica*, *Cryptolestes capensis*, *C. fractipennis*, *Migneauxia crassiuscula*) had never been reported in Switzerland before, but they are

not considered native despite the presence of specimens in collections. Meanwhile, 18 species mentioned from Switzerland in the past have been removed from the species list or considered doubtful. The reasons for exclusion from the Swiss list are provided in the comments for each species.

An analysis of the situation of the Latridiidae reveals how much our understanding has evolved over the past few decades. Kiener (1983) and Johnson et al. (1988) listed 51 and 60 native species, respectively. According to the current work, the Swiss fauna now comprises 76 species, including the genus *Migneauxia*, which was not included by Kiener (1983) or Johnson et al. (1988). The majority of the newly documented species were discovered in Switzerland (e.g., *Corticaria alleni*, *C. interstitialis*, *C. lambiana*, *C. cavicollis*, *Melanophthalma algirina*, *M. parvicollis*) or were described after the publication of the preceding lists (e.g., *Melanophthalma rhenana*, *M. rispini*). Other species (e.g., *Corticaria bella*, *C. orbicollis*) are not represented by specimens deposited in the MHNG but only by specimens in other museums, which were not examined by Johnson et al. (1988), as specified by themselves. Johnson et al. (1988) also omitted certain species whose specimens exist in the MHNG collections, such as *Corticaria foveola*, a species that was mentioned by Kiener (1983). Finally, some species retained by Kiener (1983) and Johnson et al. (1988) (e.g., *Stephostethus lardarius*) have been excluded because the "Swiss" specimens belong to problematic collections, which have meanwhile been discarded (Monnerat et al. 2015).

Switzerland is home to several species with highly localized distributions. This phenomenon is particularly evident in the genus *Anommatus*, which includes several species known only from Switzerland and Italy (*A. besucheti*, *A. dentatus*, *A. scherleri*), as well as a species apparently restricted to Switzerland (*A. ticinensis*). However, as Vit (1984) already pointed out, a comprehensive revision of all Swiss *Anommatus* is still needed, especially given the high level of endemism within this genus. As with other members of the genus, and with endogenous fauna in general, targeted research using suitable sampling techniques is essential for clarifying the distribution patterns of these species in Switzerland.

While several species have only recently been discovered in Switzerland (e.g., *Triplax collaris*, *Rhizophagus oblongicollis*), it is likely that some newly identified species in neighboring countries are also present in Switzerland. This is the case, for example, for *Rhizophagus atticus* Tozer, 1968, which was confirmed in France only in 2025 (Barnouin et al. 2025). Although the species is widely distributed throughout France, no specimens have yet been found in Switzerland; it may, however, also be present there.

In the future, other species could be found in Switzerland, especially cosmopolitan species introduced in Europe for biological control or southern species that may benefit from global warming to extend their distribution to the north.

Acknowledgments

We wish to acknowledge Besuchet Claude (1930–2020), who gathered numerous Swiss specimens identified or verified by European specialists during his work on the Catalogue of Swiss Coleoptera, a project that unfortunately remained unfinished.

We are also grateful to the curators and collection managers of Swiss museums for their repeated and warm welcome over the past years, as well as to all active coleopterists whose expertise has deepened our understanding of the distribution of these species in Switzerland.

Our thanks further go to everyone who provided valuable information on one or more of the species discussed here (in alphabetical order): Bouget Christophe, Bouyon Hervé, Esser Jens, Prudek Pavel, Rücker Wolfgang, and Szallies Alexander.

We additionally thank Szallies Alexander for sharing some of his images, and Borer Matthias for granting us permission to use the NMB's photographic material.

Finally, we are grateful to Petrakieva Polina, Żyła Dagmara, Bouget Christophe and Rose Olivier for the critical review of the manuscript.

References

Andersen J, Olberg S, Haugen L (2000) Saproxylic beetles (Coleoptera) of Troms and western Finnmark, northern Norway with exceptional distribution in Fennoscandia. Norwegian Journal of Entomology 47: 29–40.

Audisio P, Baviera C, Carpaneto GM, Biscaccianti AB, Battistoni A, Teofili C, Rondinini C (2014) Lista Rossa IUCN dei Coleotteri saproxilici Italiani. Comitato Italiani IUCN e Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Tutela delta Territorio e del Mare, Roma.

Barnouin T, Vincent A, Soldati F (2025) *Rhizophagus atticus* Tozer, 1968 in France: synonymy with *R. diaboli* Dodelin, 2021, distribution and ecology (Coleoptera: Monotomidae). Zootaxa 5691(2): 329–340. https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.5691.2.7

Barnouin T, Bourdonné A, Étienne S, Madary J, Micas L, Soldati F, Van Meer C, Perez C, Ponel P (2021) Sur quelques Coléoptères saproxyliques remarquables ou nouveaux pour la France métropolitaine. L'Entomologiste 77(5): 303–318.

Basset Y (1985) Les peuplements d'Arthropodes sur *Pinus mugo* Turra dans les tourbières du Haut-Jura neuchâtelois. Bulletin de la Société neuchâteloise des Sciences naturelles 108: 63–76.

Biscaccianti A, Audisio P, Monguzzi R (2008) Aggiornamenti sulla distribuzione di *Cucujus cinnaberinus* e altri Cucujoidea (Coleoptera: Nitidulidae, Cucujidae, Laemophloeidae). Bollettino Associazione Romana di Entomologia 63: 47–57.

Bleich O, Gürlich S, Köhler F (2025) Verzeichnis und Verbreitungsatlas der Käfer Deutschlands. World Wide Web electronic publication. http://www.colkat.de/de/fhl/ [07.05.2025]

Borowiec L, Dąbrowska A (1997) *Corticaria interstitialis* MANNAERHEIM, 1844 (Coleoptera. Latridiidae), gatunek nowy dla fauny Polski. Wiadomości Entomologiczne 15(4): 225–226.

Borowski J, Piętka J, Byk A (2010) *Euplectus infirmus* Raffray, 1910 (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae) and *Corticaria pineti* Lohse, 1960

(Coleoptera: Latridiidae) - two new beetles for Polish fauna. Wiadomości Entomologiczne 29(3): 210–211.

Bouget C (2014) Monotomidae [486–487]. In: Tronquet M (Ed) Catalogue des Coléoptères de France. Association Roussillonnaise d'Entomologie, Perpignan, 1052 pp.

Bouget C, Vincent R (2008) Les Latridiidae de la faune de France continentale et de Corse: mise à jour de la clé des genres et du catalogue des espèces (Coleoptera, Cucujoidea). Bulletin de la Société entomologique de France 113(1): 101–120. https://doi.org/10.3406/bsef.2008.16508

Bouget C, Brustel H, Noblecourt T, Zagatti P (2019) Les Coléoptères saproxyliques de France. Catalogue écologique illustré. Muséum national d'histoire naturelle, Paris, (Patrimoines naturels 79), 744 pp.

Bouyon H (2014) Erotylidae [498–499]. In: Tronquet M (Ed.) Catalogue des Coléoptères de France. Association Roussillonnaise d'Entomologie, Perpignan, 1052 pp.

Bouyon H, Brustel H (2014) *Symbiotes armatus* Reitter, 1881, espèce nouvelle pour la faune de France (Coleoptera, Endomychidae). Bulletin de la Société entomologique de France 119: 433–435.

Breitenmoser S, Sanchez A, Chittaro Y (2022) Première mention de *Silvanus recticollis* Reitter, 1876 (Coleoptera: Silvanidae) en Suisse. Entomo Helvetica 15: 171–174.

Brown SDJ, Marris JWM, Leschen RAB (2012) Review of New Zealand *Cryptamorpha* (Coleoptera: Silvanidae), with a description of a new species from the Three Kings Islands. New Zealand Entomologist 35: 29–38. https://doi.org/10.1080/00779962.2012.649706

Burakowski B, Mrocskowski M, Stefańska J (1986) Chrząszcze Coleoptera. Cucujoidea, część 2. Katalog Fauny Polski, tom 14. Warszawa, Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, 278 pp.

Brustel H (2014a) Bothrideridae [499–500]. In: Tronquet M (Ed.) Catalogue des Coléoptères de France. Association Roussillonnaise d'Entomologie, Perpignan, 1052 pp.

Brustel H (2014b) Cucujidae [489]. In: Tronquet M (Ed.) Catalogue des Coléoptères de France. Association Roussillonnaise d'Entomologie, Perpignan, 1052 pp.

Brustel H (2014c) Endomychidae [502–503]. In: Tronquet M (Ed.) Catalogue des Coléoptères de France. Association Roussillonnaise d'Entomologie, Perpignan, 1052 pp.

Caflisch JL (1894) Beiträge zu einem Verzeichnisse der Insecten-Fauna Graubündens von Dr. E. Killias. IV: Coleopteren. Supplement/Beilage zu Jahresbericht der Naturforschenden Gesellschaft Graubündens, 275 pp.

Callot H (2012) Coléoptères endogés du Jardin botanique de l'Université de Strasbourg. *Anommatus reitteri* Ganglbauer, 1899 espèce nouvelle pour la faune de France (Coleoptera Bothrideridae). L'Entomologiste 68(2): 7–78.

Callot H (2015) *Combocerus glaber* (Schaller, 1783) toujours présent en Alsace (Coleoptera Erotylidae). L'Entomologiste 71(1): 47–48.

Chittaro Y, Sanchez A (2017) À propos de quelques Coléoptères rares ou nouveaux pour la Suisse. Entomo Helvetica 10: 39–47.

Chittaro Y, Sanchez A (2018) *Limoniscus violaceus* (P. W. J. Müller, 1821), *Anitys rubens* (J. J. Hoffmann, 1803) et *Philothermus evanescens* (Reitter, 1876), trois Coléoptères "reliques de forêts primaires" nouveaux pour la Suisse. Entomo Helvetica 11: 9–15.

Chittaro Y, Sanchez A, Birnstiel E, Cosandey V (2025) Annotated checklist of the Byrrhoidea and Dryopoidea of Switzerland (Coleoptera). Revue suisse de Zoologie 131(1): 79–99. https://doi.org/10.35929/rsz.0141

Cosandey V, Chittaro Y, Sanchez A (2024) An updated checklist of the Hydradephaga of Switzerland (Coleoptera). Alpine Entomology 8: 87–119. https://doi.org/10.3897/alpento.8.124813

Courtin O, Perez C, Bouget C (2017) Les *Sphaerosoma* de France: découverte de 3 nouvelles espèces et description de *S. vercorense* n. sp. (Coleoptera –Alexiidae). L'Entomologiste 73(3): 155–169.

Dajoz R (1973) Nouveaux Coleoptères Colydiidae d'Europe et de Turquie. L'Entomologiste 29(4-5): 146–156.

Dajoz R (1976) Les Coléoptères Cerylonidae. Étude des espèces de la faune paléarctique. Bulletin du Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle 360: 249–281. https://doi.org/10.5962/p.281389

Dajoz R (1981) Note sur les Coléoptères d'un champignon Ascomycète de Tunisie. L'Entomologiste 37: 203–211.

Degasperi G, Eckelt E, Kahlen M, Klarica J, Kopf T, Lederwasch M, Schatz I, Schied J (2014) Bemerkenswerte Funde aus der Käferwelt Tirols (Coleoptera), Beiträge zur Entomofaunistik 14: 61–86.

Delgado JA, Palma RL (2023) A revision of the genus *Cholovocera* Victor, 1838 (Coleoptera: Endomychidae). European Journal of Taxonomy 906: 1–71. https://doi.org/10.5852/ejt.2023.906.2329

Dietrich K (1865) Beitrag zur Kenntniss der Insekten-Fauna des Kantons Zürich. Käfer. Neue Denkschriften der allgemeinen schweizerischen Gesellschaft für die gesamten Naturwissenschaften 21: 1–240.

Dodelin B (2011) A propos des Cerylonidae de France et nouvelle découverte de *Philothermus evanescens* (Reitter) en Rhône-Alpes (Coleoptera). Bulletin mensuel de la Société linnéenne de Lyon 80(3–4): 53–59. https://doi.org/10.3406/linly.2011.13802

Dodelin B (2012) Note sur *Oxylaemus variolosus*, *O. cylindricus* et *Bothrideres bipunctatus* (Coleoptera Bothrideridae) en région Rhône-Alpes. Bulletin mensuel de la Société linnéenne de Lyon 81(1): 35–36. https://doi.org/10.3406/linly.2012.13819

Dodelin B, Saurat R (2014) Nouvelles données pour *Triplax collaris* (Schaller) et *T. aenea* (Schaller) en Rhône-Alpes (Coleoptera, Erotylidae). Bulletin mensuel de la Société linnéenne de Lyon 83(1–2): 49–51. https://doi.org/10.3406/linly.2014.13902

Dodelin B, Calmont B (2021) Liste Rouge des coléoptères saproxyliques de la région Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes. DREAL Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes, Lyon, 79 pp. [+ Tableur]

Dreger F, Köhler F, Schulz U, Taeger T (2002) Neu- und Wiederfunde für die Käferfauna Brandenburgs im Rahmen von Biodiversitätsuntersuchungen in Kiefernwäldern (Col.). Entomologische Nachrichten und Berichte 46(2): 130–132.

Duhazé B, Royaud A (2018) Observation de *Laemophloeus nigricollis* P.H. Lucas, 1846 dans la Réserve Naturelle Nationale du Courant d'Huchet (Landes, 40) et répartition de l'espèce en France (Coleoptera Laemophloeidae). Bulletin de la Société Linneenne de Bordeaux, 153, nouv. série 46(1): 65–70.

Eckelt A, Müller J, Bense U, Brustel H, Bussler H, Chittaro Y, Cizek L, Frei A, Holzer E, Kadej M, Kahlen M, Köhler F, Möller G, Mühle H, Sanchez A, Schaffrath U, Schmidl J, Smolis A, Szallies A, Németh T, Wurst C, Thorn S, Christensen RHB, Seibold S (2017) "Primeval forest relict beetles" of Central Europe: A set of 168 umbrella species for the protection of primeval forest remnants. Journal of Insect Conservation 22: 15–28. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10841-017-0028-6

Eiser R (1998) Rote Liste der Käfer (Coleoptera) (Bearbeitungsstand 1997). In: Binot M, Bless R, Boye P, Gruttke H, Pretscher P (Bearb.): Rote Liste gefährdeter Tiere Deutschlands. Schriftenreihe für Landschaftspflege und Naturschutz, Bonn-Bad Godesberg 55: 168–230.

Esser J (2016) Über die Identität von *Cryptophilus integer* (HEER, 1841) (Coleoptera: Erotylidae). Entomologische Nachrichten und Berichte 60(3/4): 213–218.

Esser J (2017) Was ist *Typhaea angusta* ROSENHAUER, 1856 (Coleoptera)? Entomologische Nachrichten und Berichte 61(3/4): 177–179.

Esser J (2021) Rote Liste und Gesamtartenliste der „Clavicornia" (Coleoptera: Cucujoidea) Deutschlands. In: Ries M, Balzer S, Gruttke H, Haupt H, Hofbauer N, Ludwig G, Matzke-Hajek G (Eds) Rote Liste gefährdeter Tiere, Pflanzen und Pilze Deutschlands, Band 5: Wirbellose Tiere (Teil 3). Münster (Landwirtschaftsverlag). Naturschutz und Biologische Vielfalt 70(5): 127–161.

Favre E (1890) Faune des coléoptères du Valais et des régions limitrophes. Zürcher et Furrer, 448 pp.

Focarile A (2003) Ecologia e faunistica degli insetti (particolarmente Coleotteri) nell'ecosistema alluviale della Val Bavona (Ticino, Svizzera). Rapporto Fondazione Valle Bavona, Cavergno, 85 pp.

Fontana P (1947) Contribuzione alla Fauna coleotterologica ticinese. Bollettino della Società ticinese di scienza naturali 42: 16–94.

Franc V (2001) Beetles of the family Erotylidae (Coleoptera) in the slovakian fauna. Acta Zoologica Universitatis Comenianae 44: 63–69.

Fuchs L (2015) Découverte de *Symbiotes armatus* Reitter, 1881 dans les Hautes-Vosges gréseuses (Coleoptera Endomychidae). L'Entomologiste 71(4): 271–272.

Fuessly JC (1775) Verzeichnis der ihm bekannten schweizerischen Insekten mit einer ausgemahlten Kupfertafel, nebst der Ankündigung eines neuen Insekten Werks. Zürich und Wintherthur, Heinrich Steiner und Companie, 62 pp. https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.title.65772

Géry C (2023) Nouveau pour la faune française :première capture de *Psammoecus trimaculatus* Motschulsky, 1858 (Coleoptera, Cucujoidea, Silvanidae). Le Coléoptériste 26(2): 111–112.

Grégoire JC, Merlin J, Jaffuel R, Denis P, Lafont P, Schvester D (1986) Elevage à petite et moyenne échelle du prédateur *Rhizophagus grandis* Gyll. en vue de la lutte biologique contre *Dendroctonus micans* Kug. Revue forestière française 38(5): 457–464. https://doi.org/10.4267/2042/25676

Guéorguiev B, Zaemdzhikova G, Glogov P, Guéorguiev A (2023) New and rare species of Cryptophagidae, Latridiidae and Mycetophagidae (Insecta: Coleoptera) for the fauna of Bulgaria. Historia naturalis bulgarica 45: 179–186.

Gutowski JM, Sućko K, Borowski J, Kubisz D, Mazur MA, Melke A, Mokrzycki T, Plewa R, Żmihorski M (2020) Post-fire beetle succession in biodiversity hotspot: Białowieża Primeval Forest. Forest Ecology and Management 461: 117893. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foreco.2020.117893

Hájek J, Habátek P, Janošek J (2021) The occurrence of an adventive silvan flat bark beetle *Cryptamorpha desjardinsii* (Coleoptera: Silvanidae) in a tropical house at the Prague ZOO. Klapalekiana 57: 97–10.

Halstead DGH, Löbl I, Jelínek J (2007) Silvanidae. In: Löbl I, Smetana A (Eds) Catalogue of Palaearctic Coleoptera (Vol. 4). Elateroidea, Derodontoidea, Bostrichoidea, Lymexyloidea, Cleroidea, Cucujoidea. Apollo Books, Stentrup, 496–501.

Handschin E (1963) Die Coleopteren des schweizerischen Nationalparkes und seiner Umgebung. Ergebnisse der wissenschaftlichen Untersuchungen im schweizerischen Nationalpark. Band VIII. Lüdin, Liestal, 302 pp.

Hauck D, Dembický L, Nakládal O (2021) Faunistic records from the Czech Republic - 502. Coleoptera: Silvanidae, Scraptiidae. Klapalekiana 57(1–2): 151–152.

Heer O (1841) Fauna coleopterorum helvetica. Pars 1. Turici: Impensis Orelii, Fuesslini et Sociorum, 652 pp.

Herger P, Germann C (2017) Käfer aus Lichtfallenfängen in Conthey (VS) und in Seseglio (TI) (Coleoptera). Entomo Helvetica 10: 87–92.

Holzer E (2015) Erstnachweise und Wiederfunde für die Käferfauna der Steiermark (XIV) (Coleoptera). Joannea Zoologie 14: 89–112.

Holzer E, Aurenhammer S, Friess T, Zimmermann P, Holzinger WE (2021) Xylobionte Käfer als Biodiversitäts-Indikatoren der Wälder im Nationalpark Gesäuse (Steiermark, Österreich) (Coleoptera). Koleopterologische Rundschau 91: 239–278.

Horion A (1960) Faunistik der mitteleuropäischen Käfer, Band VII: Clavicornia 1. Überlingen-Bodensee, 346 pp.

Horion A (1961) Faunistik der Mitteleuropäischen Käfer. Band VIII: Clavicornia, Teredilia, Coccinellidae. Überlingen-Bodensee, 375 pp.

Huber B, Päivi G, Büche B (2019) Vielfalt der Totholzkäferfauna in obersubalpinen Lärchen-Arvenwäldern im Avers (Graubünden). Entomo Helvetica 12: 11–128.

Hugentobler H (1966) Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Käfer der Nordostschweiz. Naturwissenschaftlichen Gesellschaft St. Gallen, 248 pp.

Jäch MA (1994) Rote Liste der gefährdeten Käfer Österreichs (Coleoptera). In: Gepp J (Ed.) Rote Listen gefährdeter Tiere Österreichs. Grüne Reihe des Bundesministeriums für Umwelt, Jugend und Familie, Band 2, Styria, Graz: 107–200.

Jelínek J (2007) Monotomidae [491–495]. In: Löbl I, Smetana A (Eds) Catalogue of Palaearctic Coleoptera (Vol. 4). Elateroidea, Derodontoidea, Bostrichoidea, Lymexyloidea, Cleroidea, Cucujoidea. Apollo Books, Stentrup, 935 pp.

Johnson C (2007) Family Latridiidae. In: Löbl I, Smetana A (Eds) Catalogue of Palaearctic Coleoptera (Vol. 4). Elateroidea, Derodontoidea, Bostrichoidea, Lymexyloidea, Cleroidea, Cucujoidea. Apollo Books, Stentrup, 635–648.

Johnson C, Rücker HW, Löbl I (1988) Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Latridiidae (Coleoptera) der Schweiz. Mitteilungen der Entomologischen Gesellschaft Basel 38(4): 113–123.

Karner M (2012) A revision of African *Psammoecus* (Coleoptera, Silvanidae) and descriptions of two new species from the collection of the Musée royal de l'Afrique centrale. European Journal of Taxonomy 17: 1–31. http://dx.doi.org/10.5852/ejt.2012.17

Kiener S (1983) Beitrag zur Faunistik der Lathridiidae der Schweiz (Coleoptera, Lathridiidae). Mitteilungen der Entomologischen Gesellschaft Basel 33: 55–60.

Kiesenwetter H (1861) Eine entomologische Excursion in das Wallis und nach dem Monte Rosa im Sommer 1861. Berliner Entomologische Zeitschrift 5: 360–395.

Klimaszewski J, Langor DW, Hammond HEJ, Pelletier G, Bousquet Y, Bourdone C, Webster RP, Borowiec L, Scudder GGE, Majka CG (2015) Synopsis of adventive species of Coleoptera (Insecta) recorded from Canada. Part 3: Cucujoidea. Pensoft, Sofia-Moscow, 272 pp.

Kofler A (2011) Zur Kenntnis der Käferfauna Osttirols Teil X: (Coleoptera: Clavicornia, Byturidae bis Cisidae). Carinthia II 201/121: 495–542.

Köhler J, Köhler F (2009) *Anthaxia candens* (Panzer, 1789) und *Lathropus sepicola* (Müller, 1821) – Wiederfunde für das nördliche Rheinland auf alten Streuobstwiesen (Col., Buprestidae, Laemophloeidae). Mitteilungen der Arbeitsgemeinschaft Rheinischer Koleopterologen (Bonn) 19(1–4): 13–19.

Kovalenko YN, Nikitsky NB (2013) New to Russia and interesting frnds of xylophilous beetles (Coleoptera) in the middle russian forest-steppe zone. Bulletin of Moscow Society of Naturalists, Biological Series 118(2): 20–26.

Kovalev AV (2016) New records of adventive species of Corylophidae and Silvanidae (Coleoptera: Cucujoidea) from the Western Caucasus. Zoosystematica Rossica 25(2): 273–276. https://doi.org/10.31610/zsr/2016.25.2.273

Lefkovitch LP (1959) A revision of the European Laemophloeinae (Coleoptera: Cucujidae). Transactions of the Royal entomological Society of London 111(5): 95–118. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2311.1959.tb02278.x

Linder A (1946) 2. Beitrag zur Coleopteren-Fauna der Schweiz. Mitteilungen der Schweizerischen Entomologischen Gesellschaft 20(2): 197–207.

Linder A (1953) 3. Beitrag zur Coleopteren-Fauna der Schweiz. Mitteilungen der Schweizerischen Entomologischen Gesellschaft 26: 63–71.

Linder A (1967) Nachtrag zum Verzeichnis der Bündner Coleopteren von Dr. E. Killias. Jahresbericht der Naturforschenden Gesellschaft Graubünden 93: 78–108.

Linder A (1968) 4. Beitrag zur Coleopteren-Fauna der Schweiz. Mitteilungen der Schweizerischen Entomologischen Gesellschaft 41(1-4): 211–232.

Lundkvist H (2009) *Euaesthetus superlatus* Peyerimhoff, 1937 (Staphylinidae) och *Corticarina alemannica* Schiller, 1984 (Latridiidae) två för Norden nya skalbaggsarter. Entomologisk tidskrift 130(3–4): 141–144.

Mapa Bioróżnorodności (2025) Krajowa Sieć Informacji o Bioróżnorodności. [WWW document]. http://baza.biomap.pl [Accessed 14 march 2025]

Míka P (2021) Short faunistic notes – new records. *Melanophthalma rispini* Rücker & Johnson, 2007 from Bohemia and *Migneauxia lederi* Reitter, 1875 from Moravia (Coleoptera: Latridiidae). Studies and Reports Taxonomical Series 17(2): 461–462.

MNHN, OFB [Ed] (2003–2025) Inventaire national du patrimoine naturel (INPN). https://inpn.mnhn.fr [Le 13 mai 2025]

Mola L, Yoshida T (2019) *Psammoecus trimaculatus* Motschulsky, 1858, new to the Italian fauna (Cucujoidea: Silvanidae). Fragmenta entomologica 51(1): 47–50. https://doi.org/10.4081/fe.2019.341

Moncoutier B (2014a) Cerylonidae [501]. In: Tronquet M (Ed.) Catalogue des Coléoptères de France. Association Roussillonnaise d'Entomologie, Perpignan, 1052 pp.

Moncoutier B (2014b) Laemophloeidae [489–490]. In: Tronquet M (Ed.) Catalogue des Coléoptères de France. Association Roussillonnaise d'Entomologie, Perpignan, 1052 pp.

Moncoutier B (2014c) Silvanidae [488–489]. In: Tronquet M (Ed.) Catalogue des Coléoptères de France. Association Roussillonnaise d'Entomologie, Perpignan, 1052 pp.

Moncoutier B (2018) *Corticarina cavicollis* (Coleoptera, Latridiidae) espèce nouvelle pour la faune de France et observations diverses sur la faune de Corse. Le Coléoptériste 21(1): 16–17.

Monnerat C, Chittaro Y, Sanchez A, Gonseth Y (2015) Critères et procédure d'élaboration de listes taxonomiques nationales: le cas des Buprestidae, Cerambycidae, Lucanidae et Cetoniidae (Coleoptera) de Suisse. Mitteilungen der Schweizerischen Entomologischen Gesellschaft 88: 155–172.

Peacock ER (1977) Coleoptera Rhizophagidae. Handbooks for the Identification of British Insects. Vol. V. Royal Entomological Society of London, London, 19 pp.

Plewa R, Greń C, Borowski J (2024) Drugie stanowisko Migneauxia lederi REITTER, 1875 (Coleoptera: Latridiidae). Polsce Wiadomości Entomologiczne 43: 3–4. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10517739

Plewa R, Dziuk A, Rutkiewicz A, Jaworski T (2024) Wymiecinkowate (Coleoptera: Latridiidae) Puszczy Noteckiej. In Acta entomologica silesiana (Vol. 32, Numéro online001, p. 1-11). Zenodo. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10512726

Ratti E (2000) Note faunistiche ed ecologiche sui cucuidi italiani (Coleoptera Cucujidae). Bollettino del Museo Civico di Storia naturale di Venezia, 50(1999): 103–129.

Ratti E, Nardi G (2011) Silvanidae, Cucujidae e Laemophloeidae di Sardegna: catalogo provvisorio (Coleoptera: Cucujoidea). Conservazione habitat invertebrati 5: 461–492.

Rätzer A (1888) Nachträge zur Fauna coleopterorum Helvetiae besonderes aus dem Gebiete des berner Seelandes, des Jura und der Walliseralpen. Mitteilungen der Schweizerischen Entomologischen Gesellschaft 8: 20–42.

Reike HP (2013) On the status of *Dienerella vincenti* Johnson, 2007 and *Dienerella elongata* (Curtis, 1830) (Coleoptera, Latridiidae). Latridiidae 10: 5–8.

Reike HP (2018) *Melanophthalma fuscipennis* (Mannerheim, 1844) neu für Bulgarien (Coleoptera, Latridiidae). Folia Latridiidae et Merophysiidae 1: 39–40.

Reike HP, Junker EA (2002) *Dienerella argus* (Reitter, 1884): Erstnachweis für Bayern (Insecta, Coleoptera, Latridiidae). Nachrichtenblatt der bayerischen Entomologen 51(1/2): 21–25.

Reike HP, Jäkel A, Ratschker UM (2002) Erstnachweise von vier Käferarten in Sachsen (Col., Latridiidae, Elateridae). Entomologische Nachrichten und Berichte 46(2): 127–128.

Reike HP, Liepold K (2004) Latridiidae aus dem Bayerischen Wald (Coleoptera, Latridiidae). Entomologische Blätter für Biologie und Systematik der Käfer 100(1): 29–46.

Reike HP, Ratschker UM, Nicolai V, Jäkel A (2005) Moderkäferzönosen (Col., Latridiidae) in ostdeutschen Kiefernwäldern. Entomologische Nachrichten und Berichte 49(3–4): 207–214.

Renner K (2011) Über die artenreiche Käferfauna der Senne in Westfalen und des angrenzenden Lippischen Waldes. Berichte des Naturwissenschaftlichen Verein für Bielefeld und Umgegend 50: 167–210.

Robertson JA, Ślipiński A, Moulton M, Shockley FW, Giorgi A, Lord NP, Mckenna DD, Tomaszewska W, Forrester J, Miller KB, Whiting MF, Mchugh JV (2015) Phylogeny and classification of Cucujoidea and the recognition of a new superfamily Coccinelloidea (Coleoptera: Cucujiformia). Systematic Entomology 40: 745–778. https://doi.org/10.1111/syen.12138

Rose O (2010) *Corticaria pineti* Lohse, 1960, espèce nouvelle pour la France, découverte dans les Vosges (Coleoptera Latridiidae). L'Entomologiste 66(2): 91–93.

Rose O (2017) *Corticaria polypori* J.R. Salhberg, 1900 et *C. thomasi* Reike, 2010, espèces nouvelles pour la faune de France (Coleoptera Latridiidae). L'Entomologiste 73(2): 117–119.

Rose O, Vincent R (2014a) Latridiidae [514–517]. In: Tronquet M (Ed.) Catalogue des Coléoptères de France. Association Roussillonnaise d'Entomologie, Perpignan, 1052 pp.

Rose O, Vincent R (2014b) Latridiidae de la faune de France continentale et de Corse: mise à jour du catalogue des espèces (Coleoptera, Cucujoidea). Bulletin de la Société entomologique de France 119: 67–71. https://doi.org/10.3406/bsef.2014.2565

Rücker HW (2016) Une nouvelle espèce de *Latridius* du groupe *minutus* en France (Coleoptera, Latridiidae). Latridiidae & Merophysiinae 021: 3–7.

Rücker HW (2018) Latridiidae und Merophysiidae der West-Paläarktis. Selbstverlag Wolfgang H. Rücker, Neuwied, 676 pp.

Rücker HW (2020) Latridiidae und Merophysiidae der West-Paläarktis. 2. Auflage. Selbstverlag Wolfgang H. Rücker, Germany, Neuwied, 748 pp.

Rücker HW, Johnson C (2007) Revision of Melanophthalma taurica (MANNERHEIM, 1844) species-group and description of three new species. (Coleoptera: Latridiidae). Latridiidae 5: 11–24.

Rücker HW, Löbl I (2007) Endomychidae Merophysiinae [557–568]. In: Löbl I, Smetana A (Eds) Catalogue of Palaearctic Coleoptera (Vol. 4). Elateroidea, Derodontoidea, Bostrichoidea, Lymexyloidea, Cleroidea, Cucujoidea. Apollo Books, Stentrup, 935 pp.

Ruta R, Jałoszyński P, Sienkiewicz P, Konwerski S (2011) Erotylidae (Insecta, Coleoptera) of Poland – problematic taxa, updated keys and new records. ZooKeys 134: 1–13. https://doi.org/10.3897/zookeys.134.1673

Ruta R, Orzechowski R, Banach D (2024) New data on the occurrence of *Leiestes seminiger* (Gyllenhal, 1808) (Coleoptera: Endomychidae) in western Poland. Wiadomości Entomologiczne 43, online 20N: 40–42. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.13801531

Sainte-Claire-Deville J (1935) Catalogue raisonné des Coléoptères de France. L'Abeille, journal d'entomologie, Paris, 466 pp.

Salvato G, Uliana M (2016) Prime segnalazione di *Cartodere* (*Aridius*) *bifasciata* (Reitter, 1877) in Italia (Insecta, Coleoptera, Latridiidae). Natura Bresciana, Annali Del Museo Civico Di Storia Naturale Di Brescia 40: 145–146.

Sanchez A, Chittaro Y (2016) *Triplax scutellaris* Charpentier, 1825 et *Triplax lacordairii* Crotch, 1870, deux Erotylidae (Coleoptera) rares confirmés pour la faune de Suisse. Entomo Helvetica 9: 143–146.

Sanchez A, Chittaro Y (2022) Annotated checklist of the Coccinellidae (Coleoptera, Coccinelloidea) of Switzerland. Alpine Entomology 6: 111–127. https://doi.org/10.3897/alpento.6.89476

Sanchez A, Chittaro Y, Gonseth Y (2018) Préférences écologiques des coléoptères saproxyliques emblématiques de Suisse. Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Forstwesen 169(3): 158–165. https://doi.org/10.3188/szf.2018.0158

Scherler P (1981) Notes coléoptérologiques. Bulletin Romand d'Entomologie 1: 17–22.

Scherler P (1992) JORLOG, études entomologique des parcelles 06, 38, 39, 40, 41 et 42. Echantillonnage des Coléoptères. Bulletin Romand d'Entomogie 10: 59–80.

Scherler P, Sekaly V, Toumayeff G (1989) Coléoptères de la réserve du Bois de Chênes, dans la région de Ferreyres-Moiry. Bulletin Romand d›Entomologie 7: 11–29.

Schuh R, Stürzenbaum K (2014) Bemerkenswerte Käferfunde (Coleoptera) aus dem Nationalpark Donau-Auen, Niederösterreich. Beiträge zur Entomofaunistik 14: 87–100.

Schillhammer H, Schuh R (2004) Bemerkenswerte Käferfunde aus Österreich (XII) (Coleoptera). Koleopterologische Rundschau 74: 443–445.

Shockley FW, Tomaszewska KW (2007) First larval description for *Symbiotes gibberosus* (Lucas) (Coleoptera: Endomychidae). Annales Zoologici 57(4): 751–755. https://doi.org/10.3161/000345407783741953

Shockley FW, Tomaszewska KW, McHugh JV (2009) An Annotated checklist of the Handsome Fungus Beetles of the World (Coleoptera: Cucujoidea: Endomychidae). Zootaxa 1999: 1–113. https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.1999.1.1

Ślipiński A (2007a) Bothrideridae [548–552]. In: Löbl I, Smetana A (Eds) Catalogue of Palaearctic Coleoptera (Vol. 4). Elateroidea, Derodontoidea, Bostrichoidea, Lymexyloidea, Cleroidea, Cucujoidea. Apollo Books, Stentrup, 935 pp.

Ślipiński A (2007b) Cerylonidae [552–554]. In: Löbl I, Smetana A (Eds) Catalogue of Palaearctic Coleoptera (Vol. 4). Elateroidea, Derodontoidea, Bostrichoidea, Lymexyloidea, Cleroidea, Cucujoidea. Apollo Books, Stentrup, 935 pp.

SLU Artdatabanken (2025a) Artfakta: *Enicmus atriceps*. https://artfakta.se/taxa/105695 [2025-04-17]

SLU Artdatabanken (2025b) *Artfakta*: *Enicmus fungicola*. https://artfakta.se/taxa/105692 [2025-07-08]

Stierlin G (1883) Zweiter Nachtrag zur Fauna coleopterorum helvetica. Neue Denkschriften der schweizerischen Gesellschaft für die gesammten Naturwissenschaften 8(3): 1–98.

Stierlin G (1900) Fauna coleopterorum helvetica. Die Käfer-Fauna der Schweiz nach der analytischen Methode. I. Theil. Bolli & Böcherer, Schaffhausen, 667 pp.

Stierlin G (1906) Coleopteren-Fauna der Gegend von Schaffhausen. Mitteilungen der Schweizerischen Entomologischen Gesellschaft 11: 167–220.

Stierlin G, Gautard VV (1867) Fauna coleopterorum helvetica. Die Käfer-Fauna der Schweiz. Schaffhausen und Vevey, 372 pp.

Süda I (2016) New woodland beetle species (Coleoptera) in Estonian fauna. 2. Forestry Studies, Metsanduslikud Uurimused 64: 51–69.

Telnov D (2025) *Dacne notata*. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2025: e.T157802A274184795. [Accessed on 16 October 2025] https://doi.org/10.2305/iucn.uk.2025-2.rlts.t157802a274184795.en

Temreshev II (2021) First record of *Lycoperdina succincta* (Linnaeus, 1767) (Coleoptera, Endomychidae) from Kazakhstan. Acta Biologica Sibirica 7: 441–450. https://doi.org/10.3897/abs.7.e77663

Temreshev II (2024) First records of two *Triplax* species (Coleoptera, Erotylidae) from Kazakhstan. Acta Biologica Sibirica 10: 1075–1086. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.13859514

Thomas MC (1993) The flat bark beetles of Florida (Coleoptera: Silvanidae, Passandridae, and Laemophloeidae). Arthropoda of Florida and Neighbouring Lands. Vol. 15. Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Gainesville, Florida, 101 pp.

Thomas MC, Yamamoto PT (2007) New records of Old World Silvanidae in the New World (Coleoptera: Cucujoidea). Coleopterists Bulletin 61: 612–613.

Tomaszewska WK (2007a) Alexiidae [555–556]. In: Löbl I, Smetana A (Eds) Catalogue of Palaearctic Coleoptera (Vol. 4). Elateroidea, Derodontoidea, Bostrichoidea, Lymexyloidea, Cleroidea, Cucujoidea. Apollo Books, Stentrup, 935 pp.

Tomaszewska WK (2007b) Endomychidae (the remaining subfamilies) [559–568]. In: Löbl I, Smetana A (Eds) Catalogue of Palaearctic Coleoptera (Vol. 4). Elateroidea, Derodontoidea, Bostrichoidea, Lymexyloidea, Cleroidea, Cucujoidea. Apollo Books, Stentrup, 935 pp.

Tykarski P, Munteanu N, Istrate P, Tezcan S, Putchkov A (2010) *Dacne notata*. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. https://doi.org/10.2305/iucn.uk.2010-1.rlts.t157802a5149490.en

Uliana M (2003) *Lathropus sepicola* (Ph. W. Müller, 1821): osservazioni bio-etologiche e descrizione degli stadi preimmaginali (Coleoptera Cucujidae Laemophloeinae). Bollettino del Museo civico di Storia naturale di Venezia 54: 71–85.

Vit S (1984) Problèmes posés par la détermination et la classification de trois *Anommatus* nouveaux pour la faune suisse, trouvés au nord des Alpes (Coleoptera, Colydiidae). Bulletin romand d'entomologie 2: 97–109.

Vorst O (1999) *Monotoma quadricollis* AUBÉ, an overlooked species (Coleoptera: Monotomidae). Koleopterologische Rundschau 69: 153–156.

Węgrzynowicz P (2007a) Erotylidae [531–546]. In: Löbl I, Smetana A (Eds) Catalogue of Palaearctic Coleoptera (Vol. 4). Elateroidea, Derodontoidea, Bostrichoidea, Lymexyloidea, Cleroidea, Cucujoidea. Apollo Books, Stentrup, 935 pp.

Węgrzynowicz P (2007b) Laemophloeidae [503–506]. In: Löbl I, Smetana A (Eds) Catalogue of Palaearctic Coleoptera (Vol. 4). Elateroidea, Derodontoidea, Bostrichoidea, Lymexyloidea, Cleroidea, Cucujoidea. Apollo Books, Stentrup, 935 pp.

Węgrzynowicz P, Byk A (2014) *Tritoma subbasalis* (Reitter) (Coleoptera: Erotylidae) in Poland. The Coleopterists Bulletin 68(3): 619–623. https://doi.org/10.1649/072.068.0328

Welti A (1998) Totholzabhängige Käfer (Coleoptera) und Totholzangebot im Sihlwald (Kt. Zürich). Diplomarbeit, Universität Zürich, 61 pp.

Wiezik M (2013) Správa z výskumu saproxylických druhov chrobákov vybraných chr.nených území európskeho významu. Záverecná správa pre Správu CHKO BR Polana, Zvolen, 5 pp.

Wiezik M, Kunca V, Wieziková A (2015) Mass occurrence of relict beetle species *Endecatomus reticulatus* (Herbst, 1973) and *Leiestes seminiger* (Gyllenhal, 1808) associated with rare saproxylic fungi. Matthis Belivs University Proceedings,5 (Suppl. 2): 83–91.