

Xyletinus tremulicola (Coleoptera, Anobiidae) found in Finland

Ilpo Rutanen

Rutanen, I. 1994: *Xyletinus tremulicola* (Coleoptera, Anobiidae) found in Finland. — Entomol. Fennica 5:201–202.

Xyletinus tremulicola Y. Kangas, described and hitherto known only from Sweden, is reported from Finland. The habitat and the most important diagnostic characters are described.

Rutanen, I., Finnish Environment Agency, P.O.Box 250, FIN-00101 Helsinki

Received 3 September 1993, accepted 30 January 1994

Xyletinus tremulicola was described from specimens found near Kalix in the province of Norrbotten, northern Sweden, in 1956 in the thick bark of dead trunks and stumps of aspen (*Populus tremula*) (Kangas 1958, Lundberg 1961). Since then this species has been found in four other provinces in Northern and Central Sweden, but never outside Sweden (Lundberg 1986, 1991). In spite of many efforts to find *X. tremulicola* in Finland the species has not been found here during the past 35 years.

Finally, in the summer of 1991, *X. tremulicola* was found in the ancient forest of Raatelammisalo, Savonranta (Sb), in eastern Finland (grid 27°E 690:60). The find was made with a window trap, which was placed close by a dead, standing, about 30 cm thick trunk of aspen with thick and dry, partly loosened bark with white fungus growth. The trunk was situated on the edge of a logged area on an open and warm slope. A total of nine individuals of *X. tremulicola* were caught, one during the period 15.6.–5.7. and the other eight during 5.–27.7. Other species of Coleoptera caught in the same trap were e.g. *Paromalus parallelepipedus* (Herbst) (Histeridae), *Ptilinus fuscus* Geoffroy (Anobiidae), *Triplax rufipes* (Fabricius) (Erotylidae), *Mycetophagus fulvicollis*



Fig. 1. *Xyletinus tremulicola*. Process of male genital bow.

Fabr. (Mycetophagidae) and *Mycetochara flavipes* (Fabricius) (Tenebrionidae).

X. tremulicola can be distinguished with certainty from the other species of the genus by the characteristic process of the genital bow of the male (Fig. 1). For external diagnostic characters a comparison with the determination keys to the Central European (Lohse 1969) and the Swedish species (Lundberg 1991) is useful.

In view of its ecological requirements, in Sweden *X. tremulicola* is considered a threatened species, category 2 (vulnerable) (Ehnström & Waldén 1986). Because of the strong decline of old, dead deciduous trees, especially aspens, in Finland, the situation of *X. tremulicola* in Finland should also be evaluated in the same way as in Sweden.

References

- Ehnström, B. & Waldén, H. W. 1986: Faunavård i skogsbruket – den lägre faunan. — Skogsstyrelsen. Jönköping. 352 pp.
- Kangas, Y. 1958: Weitere Beiträge zur Kenntnis der nordischen *Xyletinus*-Arten. — *Ann. Entomol. Fennici* 24: 28–34.
- Lohse, G. A. 1969: Familie Anobiidae. — In: Freude, H., Harde, K. W. & Lohse, G. A. (eds.), *Die Käfer Mitteleuropas* 8: 27–59.
- Lundberg, S. 1961: Bidrag till kännedom om svenska Coleoptera. 4. — *Entomol. Tidskr.* 82: 64–68.
- 1967: Bidrag till kännedom om svenska skalbaggar 10. — *Entomol. Tidskr.* 88: 80–81.
- 1986: *Catalogus Coleopterorum Sueciae*. — Entomologiska Föreningen. Stockholm. 155 pp.
- 1991: De svenska *Xyletinus*-arterna (Coleoptera, Anobiidae). — *Entomol. Tidskr.* 112: 101–105.