

The *Dorcatoma* Herbst, 1792 (Coleoptera: Anobiidae) species of Estonia

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The collection specimens of the genus *Dorcatoma* Herbst, 1792 were revised for Estonia. A substantial part of the material was reared from fruiting bodies of bracket fungi. Seven species of the genus are found in the country. Five of them, *D. flavicornis* F., *D. substriata* Hummel, *D. punctulata* Mulsnat & Rey, *D. robusta* Strand and *D. lomnickii* Rtt. are new for Estonia, the last also being new for the Northern Europe and Eastern Baltic regions. Data on the ecology and distribution of the species in Estonia are presented. Comments are given on the systematics and geographical distribution of *D. lomnickii* and *D. obrita* Logv.

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1. Introduction

The genus *Dorcatoma* Herbst, 1792 comprises over 70 species worldwide (Borowski 1999). The genus is poorly investigated even in Europe, mainly because of the morphological similarities and secretive habits of adult beetles. Therefore, it is not surprising that new *Dorcatoma* species have recently been described from Europe (Baranowski 1985, Zahradnik 1993a), and that entomologists are still arguing about the synonymy of several species (e.g. Borowski 1999). Presently, only two species, *D. chrysomelina* Sturm, 1837 and *D. dresdensis* Herbst, 1792 have been reported from Estonia (Szeliga-Mierzeyewski 1942, Miländer 1993, 1999), while eight species in all are known from Northern Europe and the Baltic countries (Silfverberg 1992, Jonsell 1998). Considering the general distribution of *Dorcatoma* species, one

would suspect that widespread European species, such as *D. robusta* or *D. punctulata*, might simply have been overlooked in Estonia. With this concern in mind, we planned to study the material of this genus available in Estonia. Since the material in collections was relatively scanty, we also reared out beetles from fruiting bodies of bracket fungi collected in the field. This study resulted in the discovery of five species new for Estonia, making the total number of *Dorcatoma* species seven. Distribution maps are given for all species found in Estonia.

2. Material and methods

We examined material from the collections of the Institute of Zoology and Botany (Tartu), including the collection of J. Mieländer; the Estonian Museum of Natural History (Tallinn), including the collection of V. Soo; the Zoologi-

cal Museum of Tartu University (Tartu); the Institute of Plant Protection (Tartu) and the Forest Research Institute (Tartu), as well as the private collections of the authors and those of G. Miländer, U. Roosileht and H. Õunap.

The bulk of material studied was reared from dead fruiting bodies of *Fomes fomentarius*, *Phellinus igniarius*, *Phellinus nigricans*, *Phellinus cinereus*, *Phellinus tremulae*, *Phellinus populicola*, *Fomitopsis pinicola*, *Inonotus radiatus*, *Inonotus rheades* and *Ganoderma applanatum*. The fruiting bodies were collected in early spring or late autumn. They were placed into a light-tight box supplied with a small transparent window in the upper part that can be used for hatched beetles attracted to light (photoeclector). A hole was made in the window and through this hole a transparent jar for collecting beetles was attached to the box with the aid of a short plastic tube. Emerged beetles crawled up towards the light and into the jar. The rearing boxes were kept at room temperature or in an unheated room, where temperatures were several degrees higher than outdoor temperatures. We did not, therefore, record the date of hatching. The dates given in the material list for each species refer to the dates of collecting of fungi. A few specimens were collected in the nature from bracket fungi, or were caught occasionally while sweeping the forest vegetation with a net. A few specimens were reared from red wood rot taken from trees infested with *Laetiporus sulphureus*.

The distribution maps were prepared using the UTM 10 × 10-km grid system.

3. Results and discussion

An annotated list of *Dorcatoma* species found in Estonia is presented below. Species reported for the first time from the territory are denoted by an asterisk (*).

**Dorcatoma flavicornis* (Fabricius, 1792)

Material. Saaremaa Island, Kuressaare, Loode oak grove, 19.VII.1998, 2 ♂, 1 ♀, V. Nagirnyi.

Distribution and ecology. *D. flavicornis* is rare in Estonia, found in only one locality (Fig. 1a). The specimens were beaten from dead oak branches lying on the ground under oak trees.

Dorcatoma chrysomelina Sturm, 1837

Literature. Szeliga-Mierzeyewski (1942).

Material. Ösel, Parrasmetsa (= Saaremaa Island, Parasmetsa), 26.VII.1933, 1, Mierzeyewski

(Szeliga-Mierzeyewski 1942); Rakvere, Vinni, from dry oak rot, 4.VII.1965, 8, V. Soo; Laanemetsa 4 km SW, *Laetiporus sulphureus* on willow, 30.VII.1996, 1, I. Süda; Saaremaa Island, Kuressaare, Loode oak grove, *Laetiporus sulphureus* on oak, 20.VII.1997, 1, I. Süda; Saaremaa Island, Kuressaare, Loode oak grove, *Laetiporus sulphureus* on oak, 19.VII.1998, 1, V. Nagirnyi; Saaremaa Island, Viidumäe Nature Reserve, Audaku 3 km N, reared from oak rot, 16.VI.2001, 9, I. Süda; Saaremaa Island, Kuressaare, Loode oak grove, from oak rot, 5.VII.2001, 3, I. Süda.

Distribution and ecology. In spite of the fact that *D. chrysomelina* is the first *Dorcatoma* species reported from Estonia, it is one of the rarest species in our fauna, found in five localities only (Fig. 1b). It was found on oaks and once on a willow with red rot caused by the fungus *Laetiporus sulphureus*.

**Dorcatoma substriata* Hummel, 1829

= *D. serra* (Panzer, 1795 nec Fabricius, 1792) (Silfverberg 1992)

Material. Soontaga, reared from *Fomes fomentarius* on birch, 26.V.1995, 1 ♂, I. Süda; Soontaga 2 km NW, reared from *Inonotus radiatus* on alder, 7.V.1999, 4 ♂, 1 ♀, I. Süda.

Distribution and ecology. *D. substriata* is a rare species in Estonia, known from two localities only (Fig. 1c). It was reared from *Inonotus radiatus* and *Fomes fomentarius*. To our knowledge, *D. substriata* has not been reared from *Fomes fomentarius* before. This is also true for Sweden, where 811 fruiting bodies of *F. fomentarius* have been analysed (Jonsell 1998). Up to now, *D. substriata* has been found on five fungal species, all belonging to the genus *Inonotus* (Koch 1989, Jonsell 1998, Nikitsky *et al.* 1998). On the other hand, it is the species *Dorcatoma minor* Zahradník, 1993, habitually highly similar to *D. substriata*, which is known to breed in *Fomes fomentarius* (Jonsell 1998; Borowski 1999). Bearing all this in mind, we checked a preparation of the genitalia of the Estonian specimen reared from *F. fomentarius*. The result, however, confirmed that the specimen under discussion belongs to *D. substriata*.

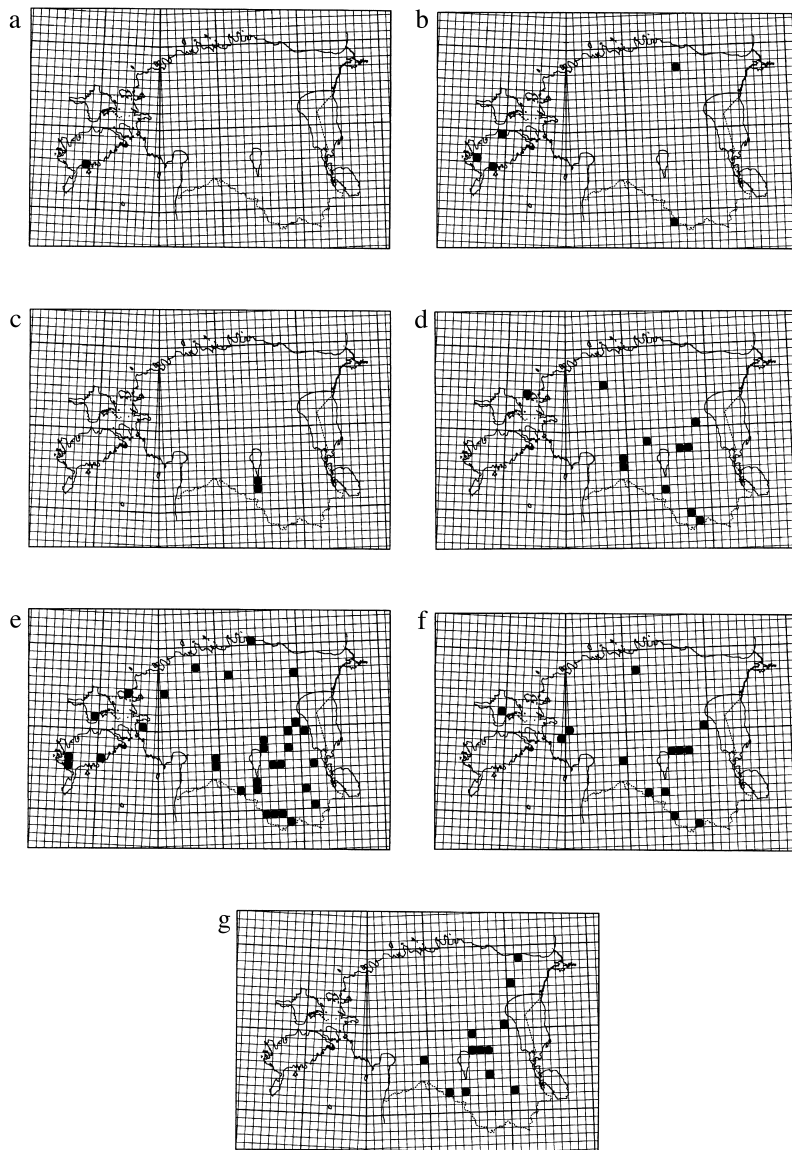


Fig. 1. The distribution maps of *Dorcatoma* species in Estonia. — a. *D. flavicornis*. — b. *D. chrysomelina*. — c. *D. substriata*. — d. *D. punctulata*. — e. *D. dresdensis*. — f. *D. robusta*. — g. *D. lomnickii*.

****Dorcatoma punctulata* Mulsant & Rey, 1864**

Material. Lohu, mixed forest margin, from grass, 19.VII.1960, 1, V. Soo; Kanaküla, mixed forest, from grass, 17.VI.1964, 1, V. Soo; Krabi, Seveli, clearing, rotten birch, 21.VI.1967, 1, V. Soo; Viljandi, Aimla, clearing, from grass, 29.VI.1971, 1, V. Soo; Vormsi Island, Suuremõisa 1 km S, birch stump, polypore fungus, 8.VI.1993, 1, G. Miländer (Miländer 1999, as *D. dresdensis*); Kanaküla, 9.VII.1993, 1, U. Roosileht; Soontaga, reared from *Fomitopsis pinicola* on birch, 26.V.1995, 3, I. Süda;

Tartu, Tiksoja, reared from *F. pinicola*, 17.IV.1999, 2, V. Nagirnyi; Soontaga, reared from *F. pinicola* on spruce stub, 7.V.1999, 13, I. Süda; Valmaotsa 4 km S, reared from *F. pinicola* on a pine stump, 25.V.1999, 3, I. Süda; Kaugjärvi lake shore, reared from *F. pinicola* on birch, 12.VI.1999, 3, I. Süda; Jõemõisa lake shore, reared from *F. pinicola* on lime, 22.IV.2001, 8, I. Süda.

Distribution and ecology. *D. punctulata* is a relatively common species in Estonia, spread all over the territory (Fig. 1d). Reared only from *Fomitopsis pinicola* on spruce, pine, birch and lime.

***Dorcatoma dresdensis* Herbst, 1792**

Literature. Miländer (1993), Miländer (1999).

Material. Võsu, Esku, VII.1931, 1, Vannary; Aegviidu, Mustjõe, fungus on rotten birch, 27.VI.1947, 1, V. Soo; Tohkri, 6.VI.1949, 1, J. Mieländer; Risti, Metsa, woodland, from grass, 6.VII.1952, 1, V. Soo; Krabi, Seveli, 3.VI.1960, 5, J. Mieländer; Risti, Metsa, woodland, dry aspen, 30.VII.1961, 1, V. Soo; Hiiumaa Island, Jausa, 22.VI.1972, 1, J. Mieländer; Kanaküla, Riimaru, clearing margin, from grass, 11.VII.1977, 1, V. Soo; Järvselja, under spruce bark, dead, 7.V.1984, 1, I. Süda; Risti, Metsa, 15.VI.1984, 2, U. Roosileht; Järvselja, 8.VI.1985, 1, U. Roosileht; Kanaküla, from grass, 21.VII.1992, 1, U. Roosileht; Tartu, Kõrveküla, *Phellinus igniarius* on willow, 2.VI.1993, 8, V. Nagirnyi; Tallinn, Tammetalu, 5.VI.1993, 2, U. Roosileht; Vormsi Island, Hullo 1.5 km E, fungus on birch, 5.VI.1993, 1, G. Miländer; Kanaküla, 25.VI.1993, 1, U. Roosileht; Tartu, Kõrveküla, *Phellinus igniarius* on willow, 28.VI.1993, 1, V. Nagirnyi; Kõmsi, Salevere, reared from *Fomes fomentarius* on birch, 8.VI.1994, 9, H. Õunap; Taagepera 6 km S, reared from *Fomes fomentarius* on birch, 26.IV.1995, 2, I. Süda; Viisjaagu lake shore, reared from *Phellinus igniarius* on willow, 1.V.1995, 1, I. Süda; Soontaga, reared from *Fomes fomentarius* on birch, 26.V.1995, 2, I. Süda; Himma, Sika, reared from *Ganoderma applanatum* on lime, 29.V.1995, 154, I. Süda; Puhja, Saare, reared from *Fomes fomentarius* on birch, 23.VI.1996, 2, V. Nagirnyi; Saaremaa Island, Kõljala, swept from bushes, 15.VI.1998, 1, I. Süda; Elva, Peedu, 24.VI.1998, 1, V. Nagirnyi; Alam-Pedja Nature Reserve, Selli, reared from *Inonotus rheades* on aspen, 22.IV.1999, 5, I. Süda; Tartu, Maramaa, reared from *Phellinus tremulae* on aspen, 24.IV.1999, 2, I. Süda; Tartu, Maramaa, reared from *Phellinus cinereus* on birch, 24.IV.1999, 4, I. Süda; Tartu, Maramaa, reared from *Fomes fomentarius* on alder, 24.IV.1999, 3, I. Süda; Tartu, Maramaa, reared from *Inonotus radiatus* on alder, 24.IV.1999, 3, I. Süda; Soontaga 2 km NW, reared from *Inonotus radiatus* on alder, 7.V.1999, 9, I. Süda; Alam-Pedja Nature Reserve, Utsali, reared from *Phellinus tremulae* on aspen, 3.VI.1999, 5, I. Süda; Kaugjärvi lake shore, reared from *Phellinus nigricans* on birch, 12.VI.1999, 4, I. Süda;

Koobassaare 4 km E, from *Phellinus nigricans* on birch, 13.VI.1999, 1, I. Süda; Koikküla, *Fomes fomentarius* on birch stub, 14.VI.1999, 1, I. Süda; Alam-Pedja Nature Reserve, Nõmmeotsa, *Inonotus radiatus* on alder, 20.VI.1999, 3, I. Süda; Luke, park, *Ganoderma applanatum* on willow, 24.VI.1999, 2, I. Süda; Riimaru 2 km N, reared from *Phellinus tremulae* on aspen, 7.V.2000, 7, I. Süda; Kaiu lake shore, reared from *Phellinus nigricans* on birch, 22.IV.2001, 47, I. Süda; Pataste 4 km N, reared from *Phellinus igniarius* on willow, 22.IV.2001, 4, V. Nagirnyi; Vaitka, Koiva woodland, *Phellinus igniarius* on willow, 6.VI.2001, 1, I. Süda; Vaitka, Koiva woodland, reared from *Phellinus igniarius* on willow, 6.VI.2001, 2, I. Süda; Järvselja virgin forest, reared from *Phellinus nigricans* on birch, 9.VI.2001, 12, B. Ehnström; Tudu 5 km NE, reared from *Phellinus tremulae* on aspen, 10.VI.2001, 4, I. Süda; Tudu 5 km NE, reared from *Phellinus nigricans* on birch, 10.VI.2001, 3, I. Süda; Saaremaa Island, Viidumäe Nature Reserve, Mäebe, reared from *Phellinus nigricans* on birch, 14.VI.2001, 1, I. Süda; Saaremaa Island, Viidumäe Nature Reserve, Kivesselja, reared from *Inonotus radiatus* on alder, 14.VI.2001, 2, I. Süda; Saaremaa Island, Viidumäe Nature Reserve, Mäebe, reared from *Inonotus radiatus* on hazel, 15.VI.2001, 3, I. Süda; Padakõrve 1 km N, reared from *Phellinus populicola* on aspen, 29.VI.2001, 5, H. Õunap; Nõo 2 km SE, *Phellinus igniarius* on willow, 12.VII.2001, 2, I. Süda.

Distribution and ecology. *D. dresdensis* is the most common species in Estonia, spread all over the territory (Fig. 1e). It is a polyphagous species reared in Estonia from *Fomes fomentarius* on birch and alder, from *Phellinus igniarius* on willow, from *Phellinus tremulae* and *Phellinus populicola* on aspen, from *Phellinus cinereus* on birch, from *Inonotus radiatus* on alder and hazel, from *Inonotus rheades* on aspen and from *Ganoderma applanatum* on lime.

****Dorcatoma robusta* Strand, 1938**

Material. Aegviidu, Mustjõe, fungus on rotten birch, 27.VI.1947, 1, V. Soo; Aegviidu, Mustjõe, fungous birch, 9.VI.1948, 1, V. Soo; Krabi, Seveli, 1.VI.1960, 1, J. Mieländer; Krabi, Seveli, 3.VI.1960, 1, J. Mieländer; Krabi, Seveli, 4.VI.1960, 1, J.

Mieländer; Krabi, Seveli, 8.VI.1960, 2, J. Mieländer; Hiiumaa Island, Männamaa, 13.VI.1969, 2, J. Mieländer (Mieländer 1993, as *D. dresdensis*); Oidrema, 8.VII.1974, 2, J. Mieländer; Karinõmme, Tarva, *Fomes fomentarius* on birch stub, 16.VII.1985, 1, I. Süda; Kanaküla, 9.VII.1993, 1, U. Roosileht; Taagepera 6 km S, reared from *Fomes fomentarius* on birch, 26.IV.1995, 13, I. Süda; Soontaga, reared from *Fomes fomentarius* on birch, 26.V.1995, 2, I. Süda; Vorbuse 1.5 km SW, reared from *Fomes fomentarius* on birch, 11.V.1996, 8, I. Süda; Koikküla, *Fomes fomentarius* on birch stub, 2.VII.1997, 2, I. Süda; Laeva, Kärevere, reared from *Fomes fomentarius*, 1.XI.1998, 100, V. Nagirnyi; Palupõhja, reared from *Fomes fomentarius* on birch, 15.V.1999, 4, V. Nagirnyi; Kaiu lake shore, reared from *Fomes fomentarius* on birch, 22.IV.2001, 11, V. Nagirnyi; Koikküla, reared from *Fomes fomentarius* on birch, 2.VI.2001, 2, I. Süda.

Distribution and ecology. *D. robusta* was described as late as in 1938 and remained unknown to Estonian collectors for a relatively long time. It is often confused with *D. dresdensis*, as the two species are morphologically similar. All the material of this species, preserved in older collections, was identified as *D. dresdensis*. *D. robusta* is quite a common species in Estonia, spread all over the territory (Fig. 1f). All the reared specimens originated invariably from *Fomes fomentarius* on birch. This confirms that *D. robusta* is a monophagous species (Palm 1959, Jonsell 1999).

**Dorcatoma lomnickii* Reitter, 1903

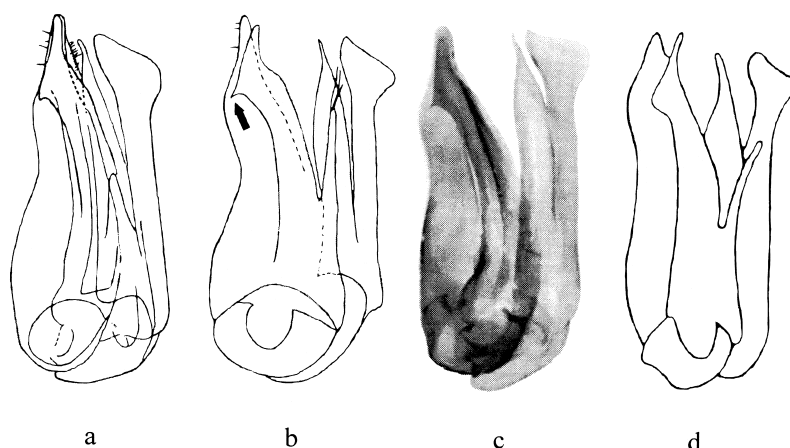
Material. Kanaküla, 25.VI.1993, 1, U. Roosileht; Taagepera 6 km S, reared from *Fomes fomentarius* on birch, 26.IV.1995, 4, I. Süda; Soontaga, reared from *Fomes fomentarius* on birch, 26.V.1995, 6, I. Süda; Himma, Sika, reared from *Ganoderma applanatum* on lime, 29.V.1995, 8, I. Süda; Vorbuse 1.5 km SW, reared from *Fomes fomentarius* on birch, 11.V.1996, 8, I. Süda; Laeva, Kärevere, reared from *Fomes fomentarius*, 1.XI.1998, 4, V. Nagirnyi; Ontika, reared from *Fomes fomentarius* on birch, 17.IV.1999, 13, I. Süda; Soontaga, reared from *Fomes fomentarius* on alder, 7.V.1999, 11, I. Süda; Puurmani, Jürikäla, reared from *Fomes fomentarius* on al-

der, 14.V.1999, 25, I. Süda; Puhja, Saare, reared from *Fomes fomentarius* on birch, 10.III.2001, 5, V. Nagirnyi; Kaiu lake shore, reared from *Fomes fomentarius* on birch, 22.IV.2001, 1, I. Süda; Pangodi 2 km SE, reared from *Fomes fomentarius* on birch, 19.V.2001, 8, I. Süda; Tudu, Oonurme 4.5 km E, reared from *Fomes fomentarius* on birch, 10.VI.2001, 4, I. Süda.

Distribution and ecology. In Estonia, *D. lomnickii* is a relatively common species found in the eastern part of the territory (Fig. 1g). Analysis of known localities revealed that unlike the other species, *D. lomnickii* prefers moist forests. It is reared mainly from *Fomes fomentarius* on birch and alder, sometimes together with *D. dresdensis* or *D. robusta*. On one single occasion it was also reared from *Ganoderma applanatum* on lime.

Remarks on systematics. *D. lomnickii* has been described by Reitter (1903) on the basis of three specimens collected in the vicinity of Minsk (present Byelorussia). Only a few specimens of this species have been found since its description. It has been included in the checklist of Slovakian Anobiidae (Zahradnik 1993b). Only three female specimens have been reported from the European part of the former Soviet Union (Logvinovskij 1980, 1985). Males were stated to be unknown. *D. lomnickii* has been included in several keys to European beetles, based mainly on Reitter's original description but without indication of new finds (Dominik 1955, Lohse 1968). Baranowski (1985) studied Reitter's type series of *D. lomnickii* in the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest and published the first drawings of male genitalia after two syntype specimens had been identified as male (Fig. 2a). He also presented a very sophisticated and detailed identification key to Central and North-European species, including *D. lomnickii*. No additional specimens were indicated besides a type series. Recently, *D. lomnickii* has been reported as a new species for Poland on the basis of finds in several localities (Borowski 1999). Borowski produced a subgeneric division as well as compiled an interesting identification key based on new characteristics for Central European *Dorcatoma* species. In the same paper, a drawing of the male genitalia (Fig. 2b) differs slightly from the one drawn by Baranowski (1985). For comparison, we have produced a photographic image of typical male genitalia taken

Fig. 2. Male genitalia of *D. lomnickii* (a–c) and *D. obtrita* (d). — a. Type series after Baranowski (1985). — b. Poland, after Borowski (1999). — c. Estonia. — d. After Logvinovskij (1980).



from Estonian specimens (Fig. 2c). Both undoubtedly confirm that the beetles collected in Estonia belong to the species *D. lomnickii*.

The distribution of *D. lomnickii* is not yet clear. Borowski (1999) treated *D. obtrita* Logvinovskij, 1980, a species described from the Russian Far East (Logvinovskij 1980), as a synonym of *D. lomnickii* without indicating any plausible reasons for synonymizing. In the same study, *D. lomnickii* is named a Siberian species with its distribution extending as far west as Poland. This seems doubtful for several reasons. The known material of *D. obtrita* is confined to the area of the Russian Far East. There are no indications of the occurrence of this species over the huge territory from the Khabarovsk region in the Far East to the Central European part of Russia. On the other hand, reliable easternmost finds of *D. lomnickii* have been reported from the Bryansk and Kirov districts in European Russia (Logvinovskij 1985).

The original description indicates several explicit characteristics for distinguishing *D. obtrita* from *D. lomnickii*; however, it appears to be too brief and schematic. These characteristics are a gold-coloured and shiny pubescence and a relatively sparse punctuation of the elytra. Moreover, the male genitalia of *D. lomnickii* display a distinctive feature (arrow in Fig. 2b) which is very stable and can hardly be overlooked. On the drawing of the genitalia of *D. obtrita* (Fig. 2d, reproduced from Logvinovskij 1980, 1985), this feature is lacking altogether. In our opinion, making a judgement on the synonymy of *D. obtrita* and *D. lomnickii* requires further research. The type

material of *D. obtrita*, as well as the distribution of both species, are yet to be examined.

The finds in Estonia are the northernmost ones for *D. lomnickii*. The species is new not only for Estonia but also for the Baltic countries and Northern Europe. Taking into account the finds of *D. lomnickii* in Byelorussia, Poland and Estonia, the occurrence of this species in Lithuania and Latvia seems to be highly probable.

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