

## Contribution to the knowledge of minute brown scavenger beetles (Coleoptera: Latridiidae) from Belarus

### К познанию скрытников (Coleoptera: Latridiidae) Беларуси

S.V. Saluk  
С.В. Салук

Scientific-practical center of the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus for biological resources, Akademicheskaya Str. 27, Minsk 220072, Belarus. E-mail: ssaluk@yandex.by

Научно-практический центр НАН РБ по биоресурсам, ул. Академическая, 27, Минск 220072, Беларусь.

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КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Coleoptera, Latridiidae, новые виды, восстановленный вид, распространение.

**ABSTRACT.** Two new species of Latridiidae (Corticariinae) are described from Berezinsky Biosphere Reserve: *Corticaria lukashuki* **sp.n.** and *C. rogneda* **sp.n.** *C. porochini* C. Johnson, 2007 **sp.rest.** is reestablished from the synonymy of *C. aphictoides* Reitter, 1898. For the species: *Dienerella ruficollis* (Marsham, 1802), *Enicmus alutaceus* Reitter, 1885, *Latridius gemellatus* Mannerheim, 1844, *Corticaria foveola* (Beck, 1817), *C. interstitialis* Mannerheim, 1844 for the first time the localities are listed. *Corticaria orbicollis* Mannerheim, 1853 is excluded from the list of Belarusian Latridiidae, new localities are given for some rare species are.

**РЕЗЮМЕ.** Два новых для науки вида скрытников (Latridiidae: Corticariinae) описаны с территории Березинского биосферного заповедника: *Corticaria lukashuki* **sp.n.** и *C. rogneda* **sp.n.** Для пяти видов: *Dienerella ruficollis* (Marsham, 1802), *Enicmus alutaceus* Reitter, 1885, *Latridius gemellatus* Mannerheim, 1844, *Corticaria foveola* (Beck, 1817), *C. interstitialis* Mannerheim, 1844, впервые приведен локалитет, *C. orbicollis* Mannerheim, 1853 исключена из списка фауны жесткокрылых Беларуси, приведены новые локалитеты, для нескольких редких и малоизвестных видов. *C. porochini* C. Johnson, 2007 **stat. rest.** восстановлена из синонимов *C. aphictoides* Reitter, 1898.

### Introduction

The last publication on the Cucujoidea of Belarus [Tsinkevich, 2005] contains information about 51 species of Latridiidae. Two following papers [Tsinkevich et al., 2005, Tsinkevich, 2007] added to this list additional two species.

During the last years I have accumulated substantial material on Belarusian latridiids. This material is used here to describe two new species, list geographic localities for the first time and add new localities for several uncommon species, correct some wrong identification

records and also to reestablish the status of one synonymized species as valid.

Holotypes of the new species are deposited in the collection of the National Museum Natural History University of Oslo (Norway), paratypes and other material is kept in author's private collection.

### Result and discussion

Family Latridiidae Erichson, 1842

Subfamily Latridiinae Erichson, 1842

*Dienerella (Cartoderema) ruficollis* (Marsham, 1802)

**MATERIAL.** 3 ex., Minsk Area, Molodechno Distr., Maksimovka vill. env., in a haystack, 20.vi.1990, S. Saluk leg.

**NOTES.** Recorded for Belarus for the first time. Report of this species for Vitebsk Area [Solodovnikov, 1999] is based on the wrong identification [Tsinkevich, 2000].

**DISTRIBUTION.** Subcosmopolite [Johnson, 2007].

*Enicmus alutaceus* Reitter, 1885

**MATERIAL.** 1 ♂, Minsk Distr., Priluki vill., potatoes, 3.vii.1987, O. Aleksandrovich leg.

**NOTES.** First exact location for the species, previously it was reported for Belarus only [Saluk, 1995].

**DISTRIBUTION.** Europe: Romania, Belarus, Russia (South European Territory); Asia: Turkey, Iran, Kazakhstan, Western Siberia, Eastern Siberia, Mongolia, Russian Far East [Saluk, 1995; Johnson, 2007].

*Enicmus atriceps* Hansen, 1962

**MATERIAL.** 21 ex.: 3ex., Vitebsk Area, Berezinsky Biosphere Reserve, Domzheritsy forestry, comb. 284a, spruce forest (*Piceetum oxalidosum*), trunk traps on spruce stumps, 1.iv.–3.v.2014, A.O. Lukashuk lgt.; 8 ex., the same place, but 3.v.–2.vi.2014; 4 ex., the same place, but 2.vi.–1.vii.2014; 6 ex., the same place, but 1.vii.–4.viii.2014.

**NOTES.** The species was recorded previously for south-eastern Belarus from Gomel Area, Mozyr town env. [Tsinkevich, 2007]. The new location expand north-eastern borders of the species range.

**DISTRIBUTION.** Europe: Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Switzerland [Johnson, 2007].



Fig. 1. *Corticaria lukashuki* sp.n.: paratypus, male, habitus. Scale bar: 0.5 mm.

Рис. 1. *Corticaria lukashuki* sp.n.: паратип, самец, внешний вид. Масштаб — 0,5 мм.

*Enicmus planipennis* Strand, 1940

MATERIAL. 7 ex.: 3 ex., Vitebsk Area, Berezinsky Biosphere Reserve, Kraytsy forestry, comb. 473, spruce forest (*Piceetum oxalidosum*), trunk traps, 2.v.–3.vi.2014, A.O. Lukashuk lgt.; 1 ex., 4 km S from Vitebsk, mixed forest, in the bark of living pine, 16.i.1994, I.A. Solodovnikov lgt.; 1 ex., the same place, but 30.xi.1994; 1 ex., the same place, but 2.i.1995; 1 ex., the same place, but 21.ii.1995.

NOTES. The species was recorded from Berezinsky Biosphere Reserve [Saluk, 1991]. The record of this species for the Belarusian part of Bialoweza Primeval Forest [Tsinkevich, 1998, Tsinkevich et al., 2005] should be attributed to *Enicmus rugosus* (Herbst, 1790).

DISTRIBUTION. Europe: Austria, Belarus, Czech Republic, Finland, Germany, Latvia, Norway, Russia (Central and North European Territory), Sweden, Switzerland [Johnson, 2007, Bukejs et al., 2013].

*Enicmus testaceus* (Stephens, 1830)

MATERIAL. 9 ex.: 2 ex., Vitebsk Area, Berezinsky Biosphere Reserve, Domzheritsy forestry, comb. 284a, spruce forest (*Piceetum oxalidosum*), trunk traps on spruce stumps, 3.v.–2.vi.2014, A.O. Lukashuk lgt.; the same place, 2 ex., but, 2.vi.–1.vii.2014; 5 ex., the same place, but 1.vii.–4.viii.2014.

NOTES. The species is more common in southern and western parts of Belarus, once a single specimen was recorded from Vitebsk env. [Solodovnikov, 1999], however, I have not seen this specimen.

DISTRIBUTION. Widely distributed in Europe, North Africa (Algeria, Canary Islands), Asia (Iran) [Johnson, 2007], also common in Caucasus [Saluk, unpublished].

*Latridius gemellatus* Mannerheim, 1844

*nidicola* (Palm, 1944)

MATERIAL. 2 ex., Vitebsk Area, Miorskiy Distr., State Sanctuary "Elnya", Elnianskiy ostrov vall., in *Vespa crabro* nest, 8.v.1997, I.A. Solodovnikov & A.G. Sushko lgt.

NOTES. Recorded for Belarus for the first time. Previous record for Belarus [Johnson, 2007] is based on wrong interpretation of the "Catalogue of Coleoptera of Belarus" [Aleksandrovich et al., 1999].

DISTRIBUTION. Europe: Austria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland [Johnson, 2007], Latvia [Bukejs et al., 2013].

## Subfamily Corticariinae Curtis, 1829

*Corticaria foveola* (Beck, 1817)

MATERIAL. 2 ex., 5 km S from Vitebsk, mixed forest, in the pine bark, 22.ii.1991, I.A. Solodovnikov lgt.

NOTES. Recorded for Belarus for the first time.

DISTRIBUTION. Europe (including Central and North Territory of Russia), Asia: Turkey, Russian Far East [Johnson, 2007].

*Corticaria interstitialis* Mannerheim, 1844

MATERIAL. 2 ex.: 1 female, Vitebsk Area, Berezinsky Biosphere Reserve, Savskiy Bor vill. env., comb. 435, pine forest (*Pinetum pleuroziosum*). 1 ex., Berezinsky Biosphere Reserve, Kraytsy forestry, dead part at the base of a pine tree, 17.iv.2002, S. Saluk lgt., 1 ♂, Berezinsky Biosphere Reserve, Kraytsy forestry, comb. 473, spruce forest (*Piceetum oxalidosum*), trunk traps, 30.vi.–3.viii.2014, A.O. Lukashuk lgt.

NOTES. Recorded for Belarus for the first time.

DISTRIBUTION. Europe: Czech Republic, Finland, Germany, Norway, The Netherlands, Poland, Russia (Central European Territory), Sweden [Johnson, 2007].

*Corticaria lateritia* Mannerheim, 1844

MATERIAL. 10 ex.: 9 ex., Vitebsk Area, Berezinsky Biosphere Reserve, Savskiy Bor vill. env., comb. 435, pine forest (*Pinetum pleuroziosum*), in bark of dry pine tree, with fruiting bodies of *Fomitopsis pinicola*, 15–18.x.1995, S.Saluk, A.Lukashuk lgt.; 1 ex., Vitebsk Area, Gorodok Distr., Rudnya vill. env., mixed forest, in bark of dry pine tree infested with wood-destroying fungi, 15.iv.2010, S.Saluk lgt.

NOTES. Was recorded from Belarusian part of Bialoweza Primeval Forest [Tsinkevich et al., 2005].

DISTRIBUTION. Europe (including Central and North European Territory of Russia), Asia: Russian Far East [Johnson, 2007, Saluk, 1992].

*Corticaria lukashuki* sp.n.

Figs 1–4

TYPE MATERIAL. 10 ex.: Holotype: ♂, Vitebsk Area, Berezinsky Biosphere Reserve, Savskiy Bor vill. env., comb. 435, pine forest (*Pinetum oxalidosum*), in bark of dry pine with fruiting bodies of *Fomitopsis pinicola*, 15–18.x.1995, S. Saluk, A. Lukashuk lgt.; Paratypes: 3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, the same place; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, the same place, but wetland pine forest (*Pinetum ledoso-sphagnosum*), under the bark of dead pine tree, 15.iv.1988, A. Lukashuk lgt.

DESCRIPTION. Body length 1.35–1.58 mm, moderately elongated, covered with slightly curved, oppressed, pale setae of moderate length (Fig. 1), head breadth 0.29–0.35 mm, pronotal breadth 0.40–0.47 mm, elytral breadth 0.55–0.63 mm, antennae length 0.45–0.50 mm.

Body yellowish-red (young adults) to brown, legs yellowish-red to reddish-brown, tarsi and antennae yellowish-red.

Head 1.60–1.75 times as broad as long, with netted microsculpture, with fine and sparsely distributed punctures, which are dense and coarse in basal part; temples rather short, obtuse angled, equal approximately 1/4 of eye diameter; antennal structure as in Fig. 2.

Pronotum 1.21–1.25 times as broad as long, broadest around middle, moderately curved, denticles of lateral side vary from fine, even and somewhat weakened to distinct and sharpened, are more prominent in basal third; postmedian depression moderately developed, shallow; lateral impressions vary in shape and development; punctation of lateral sides dense and coarse, intervals are usually smaller than puncture diameters; punctation of disc sparser, distance between punctures usually larger than their diameter; disc covered with rather sparse, short, oppressed, slightly curved setae.

Elytra moderately long, 1.50–1.63 time as long as wide, 2.52–2.75 time longer than pronotum, weakly oval, broadest near the middle, flattened, shiny; punctation uneven: striae at the base are set very close together, with large, dense, uneven, shallow, in some places double punctures, strongly weakened behind the middle; interstriae narrow, with uneven large shallow punctures, often striae and interserial punctation appears intermingled. Hind wings fully developed.

Male: Pro- and mesotibia on apices with small ventral tooth, first protarsomere weakly widened. Aedeagus as in Figs 3–4.

ETYMOLOGY. Named in honour of my old friend, staff entomologist of the Berezinsky Biosphere Reserve Aleksander O. Lukashuk, who made this surprising discovery.

NOTES. Habitus, body, eye and temple sizes, pronotum shape, color and shine and to somewhat extent elytral sculpture of the new species resemble those of *Corticaria inconspicua* Wollaston, 1860. However, it can be diagnosed by the following characters: more flattened elytra with more parallel lateral sides and widely rounded apices, larger and denser punctation of the elytral basal area, shorter and oppressed elytral rand and different shape of male genitalia; also, these



Figs 2–4. *Corticaria lukashuki* sp.n.: 2 — antenna; 3 — 4 aedeagus (3 — lateral view; 4 — dorsal view). Scale bars: 0.1 mm.  
Рис. 2–4. *Corticaria lukashuki* sp.n.: 2 — антенна; 3 — 4 эдеагус (3 — сбоку; 4 — сверху). Масштаб: 0,1 мм.

species have different habits. It should be noted that large specimens of new species (as in Fig.1) resemble *Corticaria alleni* C.Johnson 1974, which also has similar biology. *C. alleni* can be recognized by the following characters: much larger, 1.58–1.97 mm, more elongate, elytral length 1.70–1.76 times higher than width of combined elytra and 2.8–3.0 time as long as pronotum, elytral striae with small, distinct, moderately dense punctures, distinct intrestriae regular, small, sparse punctures and different shape of aedeagus.

It seem worth of noting that the dead tree, where the type series of *C. lukashuki* was collected, also yielded four extra species of *Corticaria* on the same collecting event, *C. alleni*, *C. polypori* Sahlberg, 1900, *C. lateritia*, *C. longicollis* (Zetstetstedt, 1838).

*Corticaria orbicollis* Mannerheim, 1853

NOTES. Original record of this species from Berezinsky Biosphere Reserve [Saluk, 1991], as well as all later citations [Aleksandrovich et al., 1999; Tsinkevich, 2004, 2005; Johnson, 2007] should be attributed to *C. lukashuki* sp.n., which has somewhat similar aedeagus shape.

*C. orbicollis* is not know fromn Belarus now and so should be excluded from the checklist of Belarusian Latridiidae, although its discovery in north-eastern part of Belarus seems to me quite possible.

*Corticaria porochini* C. Johnson, 2007 **stat. rest.**

MATERIAL. 4ex., Vitebsk. Area, Berezinsky Biosphere Reserve, Domzheritsy forestry, Chistik vall., comb. 313, wetland birch forest (*P.-Betuletum caricoso-sphagnosum*), in a haystack, 10.ix.1994, S. Saluk, V. Rosenzweig lgt.

NOTES. Was recorded from Vitebsk Area [Solodovnikov, 1999].

Recently this species was synonymized with *Corticaria aphictoides* Reitter, 1898 [Rücker, 2013]. This nomenclature act was based exclusively on the *C. aphictoides* description, since the holotype was not found in Hungarian Natural History Museum (Budapest) at the moment. The holotype was rediscovered recently, and I have studied it (Fig. 5). The specimens has the following labels: “Mongolia bor. Reitter [printed] / *C. aphictoides* m. 1897 [handwritten, probably by

E. Reitter] / Urga [handwritten] / leg. Willberg [handwritten] / Holotypus [white label with red border, printed] / *Corticaria aphictoides* Reitter 1898 [handwritten]”.



Fig. 5. *Corticaria aphictoides* Reitter, holotype female.  
Рис. 5. *Corticaria aphictoides* Reitter, голотип, самка.

Rücker [2013] reproduced the original description of *C. aphictoides*, which correspond precisely with the holotype features. It seems worth of citing a few characters from this description: « .. kastanienbraun, Flügeldecken schwarz, Fühler und Beine gelbbrot.», «Kopf ... zwischen den Fühlern mit 2 seichten Eindrücken.», «Flügeldecken ... fein und dicht punktiert ... nicht gestreift, nur ein Nathstreif eingedrückt».

Following are important diagnostic characters for both species of concern. *C. aphictoides*: head and pronotum reddish-brown, elytra blackish with brownish tone basally and apically, tibia and antennae unicolorous, yellowish-red; head between antennae with two distinct depressions; elytra with small, dense, irregular punctures, striae indistinct, only longitudinal sutural depression with small, even punctures.



Fig. 6 . *Corticarina rogneda* sp.n.: holotypus, male, habitus. Scale bar: 0.5 mm.

Рис. 6 . *Corticarina rogneda* sp.n.: голотип, самец, внешний вид. Масштаб: 0,5 мм.

*C. porochini*: normally head, pronotum and elytra black; tibia and tarsi (except claw tarsomere) and antennae (fifth to fourth antennomeres) yellowish-red, claw tarsomere and 5–11th antennomeres reddish-brown; head between antennae with oth depressions; elytra with distinct striae, interstriae wide, with small, sparse, even punctures.

*C. aphictoides* belongs to the “pubescens” group, characterized primarily by uneven, irregular elytral punctuation, in terms of setation (short, fine, sparse and oppressed) it is close to *Corticaria dentiventris* Poppius, 1903, *C. kabakovi* Saluk, 1992, *C. magadanica* Tsinkevich, 2001. Weak shoulder knobs of oval, convex elytra suggest it is a montane flightless species. It was collected near Ulaanbaator (‘Urga’ is its old name) and most probably is local endemic species. Its closest relative seems to be *C. magadanica*, a montane flightless species as well, with smaller and more elongate body, smaller elytral punctures and paler antennae and legs.

Among the species I am familiar with, *C. porochini* is apparently the closest relative of *C. amurensis* Reitter, 1879, similarly looking species, which can be distinguished by paler, yellowish-red body color, wider pronotum, less regular elytral punctuation and aedeagus shape, being apparently a vicariant species inhabiting lower Amur River basins and Primorky Territory of Russian Far East [Saluk, 2009].

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic [Rücker, 2013].

*Corticarina rogneda* sp.n.

Figs 6–9

TYPE MATERIAL. 3 ex.: Holotype: ♂, Minsk Area, Borisov Distr., Berezinsky Biosphere Reserve, Palik forestry, Uvyazok vall., mixed forest, in leaf litter, 3.v.1987, S. Saluk lgt.; Paratype: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, the same place.

DESCRIPTION. Body length 1.30–1.44 mm, moderately elongated (Fig. 6); head breadth including eyes 0.30–0.34 mm; pronotal breadth 0.40–0.50 mm; elytral breadth 0.55–0.63 mm; antennal length 0.43–0.46 mm. Colour reddish-brown (young beetles) to dark brown; legs yellowish-red to reddish-brown; antennae yellowish basally (first three antennomeres) and reddish apically.

Head transverse, with netted microsulpture, distinct and sparsely distributed punctures. Temples short, distinct, their length equals to size of two eye facets, with fine erect setae apically. Antennal structure as in Fig. 7.

Pronotum 1.29–1.36 times as broad as long, lateral sides moderately curved, broadest around the middle, lateral sides finely, and almost uniformly crenulate; postmedian depressions moderately developed, lateral impressions variable, rounded or transverse; surface weakly shining, with rather deep netted microsulpture, punctures rather coarse, moderately dense, elongate, two times longer than wide, become more circular laterally.

Elytra elongate oval, 2.63–2.88 times as long as pronotum and 1.58–1.60 times as long as wide; lateral sides moderately curved; broadest around middle. Elytral striae rather strongly punctate in basal part, intervals between striae equal or slightly larger their diameters; interstriae shiny, slightly wider than striae, finely, sparsely punctured. Elytral pubescens slightly curved, rather long (0.06–0.07 mm).

Male: anterior tibial tooth small, inconspicuous, situated ventrally, at approximately apical third. Aedeagus as in Figs 8–9.

ETYMOLOGY. Named in honour of legendary Rogneda, the X century Duchess of the Polotsk Principality, on the historic lands of which the Berezinsky Biosphere Reserve is situated.

NOTES. Among European *Corticarina*, this small species resembles *Corticarina lambiana* (Sarp, 1910), at the first glance. Both occur sympatrically, have similar body sizes, however, *C. lambiana* is paler (reddish-brown), its pronotum has coarse and dense punctuation, with intervals much smaller the diameters of punctures and elytra are clearly oval, 1.29–1.31 times longer than wide.

*Corticarina parvula* (Mannerheim, 1844) is also similar to the new species in habitus, body, leg and antennal coloration, but *C. parvula* is larger on average (1.38–1.53 mm), has a transverse pronotum (1.14–1.30 times as long as wide), its elytra are relatively longer (2.75–3.07 times as long as pronotum) and somewhat more oval-shaped (1.46–1.54 times longer than wide). All three mentioned species have also differently shaped aedeagi.



Figs 7–9. *Corticarina rogneda* sp.n.: 7 — antenna; 8–9 — aedeagus (8 — ventral view; 9 — lateral view). Scale bars: 0.1 mm.  
Рис. 7–9. *Corticarina rogneda* sp.n.: 7 — антенна; 8–9 — эдеагус (8 — снизу; 9 — сбоку). Масштаб: 0,1 мм.

So, considering the the results of this study, current diversity of Latridiidae in Belarus stands at 58 species.

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