

UK Saproxylic Beetles

Compiled by Dr Ross Piper

Sources

- Alexander KNA (2002). The invertebrates of living and decaying timber in Britain & Ireland: A provisional annotated checklist (ENRR467)
- UK Beetles: <https://www.ukbeetles.co.uk/>
- NBN Atlas: <https://nbnatlas.org/>
- Hackston M. Keys for the identification of British Coleoptera. <https://sites.google.com/site/mikesinsectkeys/>
- Unwin DM (1984). A Key to the Families of British Beetles. Field Studies Council 166
- Udo Schmidt's images: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/30703260@N08/>
- Lech Borowiec's images: https://baza.biomap.pl/en/taxon/order-coleoptera/photos_tx/tr/y
- KV Makarov's images: <https://www.zin.ru/Animalia/Coleoptera/eng/>

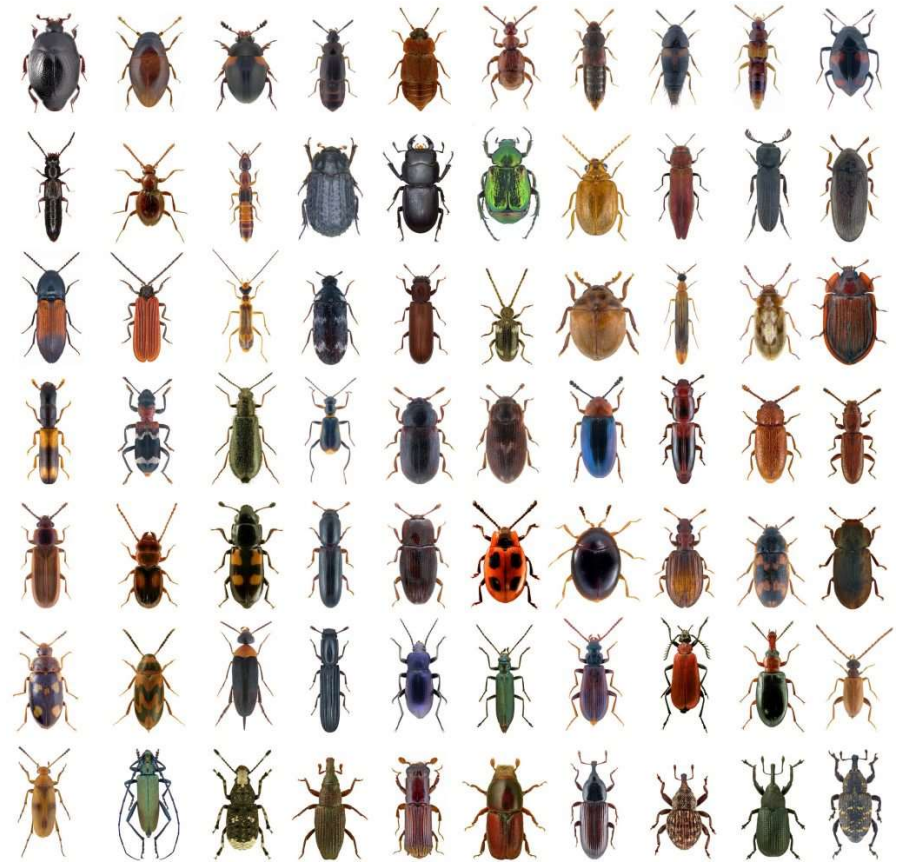
Introduction

Beetles, beetles, beetles. I love beetles and one of the best places to look for these animals is in and around deadwood. This often overlooked habitat positively bristles with a splendid variety of these insects.

In the UK, about 650 beetle species from 53 families are associated with deadwood. This image shows at least one species from each family. None of them are to scale. Images courtesy of Udo Schmidt and Lech Borowiec.

In the UK, where insect diversity is relatively meagre, 650 beetle species representing 53 families depend on deadwood. Some feed on the wood itself, but many depend on the varied fungi that feed on the wood or the fine wood mold that accumulates in the rot cavities of standing trees. Still more are hunters, feeding on the species that nibble the wood and fungi. There are even some that are free-loaders in the nests of ants and wasps that make their nests in dead and decaying trees.

These species and their habitat are ripe for discovery too. On the whole, the biology of saproxylic beetles is very poorly known. Exactly where they live, what they eat and who eats them is often mystery. The first step in answering some of these questions is being able to find them and reliably identify them.



In the UK, about 650 beetle species from 53 families are associated with deadwood. This image shows at least one species from each family. None of them are to scale. Images courtesy of Udo Schmidt and Lech Borowiec.

Beetles and woody material go back a long way, probably to the very beginnings of this group of insects. The first beetles may have sought refuge in woody material that fell into freshwater and from there they evolved to exploit this resource. Much of the extraordinary beetle diversity we see today is rooted in this habitat. Indeed, a large proportion of living beetle families are associated with woody material for most of their life cycle.

Two very ancient families of beetles that are still with us today – the Cupedidae and Ommatidae – are associated with deadwood. Neither of these families are found in the UK, but they give us a glimpse of what the earliest beetles may have looked like and how they lived. These extant beetles share many similarities with the oldest known beetle, *Coleopsis archaica*, [which was described in 2013 from the earliest Permian of Germany.](#)

For more information take a look at this recent paper on [the evolution and genomic basis of beetle diversity.](#)



Left – Cupedidae (*Tenomerga cinerea*). Image by [Wisconsin Insect Research Collection](#)

Middle – Ommatidae (*Omma stanleyi*). Image by [Cai and Huang 2016](#)

Right – Reconstruction of *Coleopsis archaica* gen. et sp. nov. (Tshekardocoleidae), holotype, ZfB 3315. A, part, body, dorsal; B, part, ventral. Image from Kirejtshuk et al 2013.

With all of this in mind, the tragic thing is that this hyper-diverse and fascinating habitat is often overlooked, even destroyed. Standing dead trees are chopped down and branches and trunks on the ground are often cleared away, chipped or burned or stacked in neat piles.

Recently, I've been using interception traps to study these insects in more detail. The [design](#) for these traps was kindly supplied by [Adrian Dutton](#) who also gave me some tips for putting them together. These traps are superb because they can be left in situ for a month at a time and you can sample the beetle species without destroying the habitat. Many of these species are very difficult to find otherwise. The larval stage may be spent in more-or-less inaccessible microhabitats and the adults may be very short-lived.



Left: Interception trap. Beetles and other insects fly into the transparent acrylic vanes and fall into the collecting bottle that is filled with preservative.

Middle: An interception trap on a standing dead beech.

Right: Cleaned June-July sample from the trap shown in the middle photo. Debris and other arthropods have been removed. Letters indicate the following: Ec – *Eucnemis capucina*; Lm – *Laemophloeus monilis*; Ts – *Trichonyx sulcicollis*; Ar – *Ampedus rufipennis*; Ln – *Lymexylon navale*; SS – *Stictoleptura scutellata*; Pc – *Platypus cylindrus* (many specimens in this sample).

The extraordinary diversity of beetles in this habitat can make identification a bit of a challenge, so I've assembled photos and other details for most of the saproxylic beetles we have in the UK. There are some missing photos and details below, but I'll add these when I get hold of them.

Beneath each photo is the scientific name, a size range, the number of records for that species from the NBN Atlas and copyright holder of the image. The number of NBN records gives you an indication of how common/well recorded the species is.

A good number of species are almost impossible to mistake for anything else, but there are also many that are very tricky to identify and for these the only way to be sure is to use a microscope and the relevant key. [Mike Hackston's key's](#) are a good place to start.

Most of the images below were taken by Udo Schmidt who has a superb [Flickr](#) site (images free to use under a [CC BY-SA 2.0 licence](#)) and Lech Borowiec. Lech's similarly superb images can be found on the impressive [Biodiversity Map](#) site. Dr Keith Alexander put together the list of saproxylic beetles.

The ecological information I've included is from [The invertebrates of living and decaying timber in Britain & Ireland: A provisional annotated checklist \(ENRR467\)](#) by Dr Keith Alexander and the superb [UK Beetles](#) site. Both of these resources are full of useful information.

Remember that there's still masses to find out about the lives of every species here, so get out there and start filling in the gaps.

Histeridae

Tarsi 5,5,5 simple. Antennae clubbed.

The saproxylic species range in size from 0.9mm to 9mm. Some are tricky to identify. [Key](#)

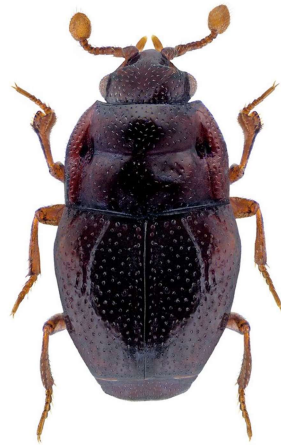
Predatory, especially on larvae of other deadwood insects, also mites and springtails.



Abraeus granulum 1.2-1.5mm
92 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Abraeus perpusillus 1.0-1.5mm
505 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Plegaderus dissectus 1.0-1.5mm
311 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Plegaderus vulneratus 1.9-2.0mm
62 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



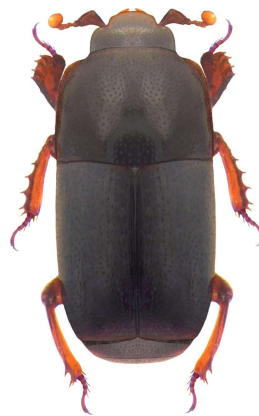
Acritus homoeopathicus 0.9mm -1.0mm
22 NBN (KV Makarov)



Acritus nigricornis 1.0mm
44 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Aeletes atomarius 1.0mm
62 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Teretrius fabricii 2.0-2.5mm
8 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Gnathoncus buyssoni 3.1-3.2mm
41 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Gnathoncus communis 3.0 mm
31 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Gnathoncus nannetensis 2.5-4.0mm
96 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



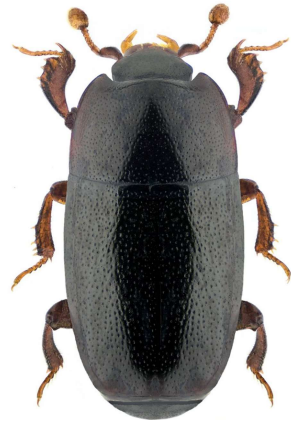
Gnathoncus rotundatus 1.8-3.0mm
40 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Dendrophilus punctatus 2.8-3.2mm
85 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Paromalus flavicornis 1.5-2.2mm
762 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Paromalus parallelepipedus 1.5mm -2.2mm
7 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Epierus comptus 3.5mm
1 NBN (KV Makarov)



Margarinotus merdarius 6.0-7.0mm
171 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Hololepta plana 8.0-9.0mm
2 NBN (Udo Schmidt)

Ptiliidae

Tarsi simple. Antennae clubbed.

The saproxylic species range in size from 0.5mm to 1.3mm. Can be extremely hard to identify to species even with a key. [Key](#).

Mould-feeders, living between the bark and sapwood of dead trees, where conditions are slightly moist and mouldy. Photos and details are missing for a few of the species. These will be added when I get hold of them.



Nossidium pilosellum 1.15-1.3mm
108 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Ptenidium formicetorum 0.8mm
62 NBN (KV Makarov)



Ptenidium gressneri 0.9mm
102 NBN (Udo Schmidt)

Ptenidium laevigatum 0.9mm
168 NBN



Ptenidium turgidum 0.9mm -1.05mm
26 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Ptilolum caledonicum ??mm
?? NBN



Ptinella aptera 0.6-0.8mm
138 NBN (Udo Schmidt)

Ptinella cavelli ??mm
73 NBN



Ptinella denticollis ??mm
57 NBN (Lech Borowiec)

Ptinella errabunda ??mm
228 NBN

Ptinella limbata ??mm
5 NBN

Ptinella taylorae ??mm
5 NBN



Pteryx suturalis 0.75-0.85mm
127 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Acrotrichis montandonii 0.7-0.8mm
87 NBN (Udo Schmidt)

Leiodidae

Tarsi 5,5,5 or 5,5,4 or 5,3,3 or 4,3,3. Antennae clubbed or filiform. The saproxylic species range in size from 2.0mm to 4.0mm. [Key](#).

Some species feed on carrion, others on subterranean fungi or on slime fungi (Myxomycetes) on dead wood. All species of *Anisotoma* have an obligate association with slime fungi, with adults and larvae feeding on the spores. Species of *Agathidium* are most likely primarily associated with slime fungi but the evidence is less clear.



Anisotoma castanea 3.2-3.8mm
14 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Anisotoma glabra 3-0-4.0mm
17 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Anisotoma humeralis 2.7-4.0mm
687 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Anisotoma orbicularis 2.0-3.0mm
105 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Amphicyllis globus 2.5mm -3.0mm
100 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Agathidium arcticum 2.0-2.5mm
7 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Agathidium confusum 2.5mm
17 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Agathidium marginatum 2.0-2.3mm
68 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Agathidium nigrinum 3.0mm
135 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Agathidium nigripenne 2.0-2.7mm
187 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Agathidium pisanum 2.8mm
1 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Agathidium rotundatum 1.9mm
109 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



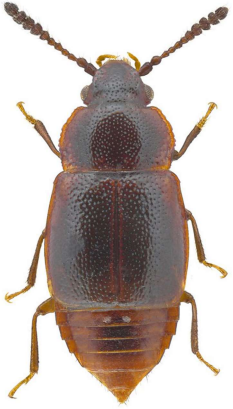
Agathidium varians 2.5-3.0mm
207 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Nemadus colonoides 1.5-2.0mm
69 NBN (Udo Schmidt)

Staphylinidae: Omaliinae

The saproxylic species range in size from 2.0mm to 5.0mm. Generally tricky to identify to species. [Key](#).



Acrulia inflata 2.0-2.5mm
152 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Phyllodrepa nigra 3.0-3.5mm
1 NBN (Udo Schmidt)

Dropephylla devillei ??mm
88 NBN

Dropephylla gracilicornis ??mm
61 NBN

Dropephylla heeri ??mm
2 NBN



Dropephylla ioptera 2.5-3.0mm
288 NBN (Udo Schmidt)

Dropephylla vilis ??mm
311 NBN

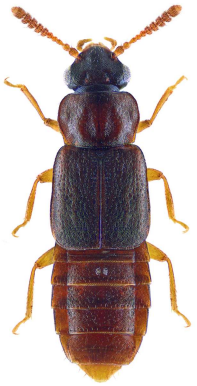
Dropephylla koltzei 2.0-2.5mm
13 NBN



Hapalareae pygmaea 2.2-3.0mm
125 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Hypopycna rufula 2.0-2.5 mm
17 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Phloeonomus punctipennis 1.7-2.0mm
413 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Phloeonomus pusillus 1.7-2.0mm
85 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Phloeostiba lapponica 2.0-2.5mm
2 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Phloeostiba plana 2.5-3.0mm
75 NBN (Udo Schmidt)

Xylostiba bosnica ??mm
7 NBN



Xylostiba monilicornis 3.0mm
30 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Xylodromus testaceus 2.0-3.0mm
6 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Phyllodrepoidea crenata 4.5-5.0mm
55 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Coryphium angusticolle 2.5-3.0mm
157 NBN (Udo Schmidt)

Staphylinidae: Proteininae

The saproxylic species ranges in size from 2.5mm to 3.0mm. Only 1 saproxylic species in the UK. [Key](#).

Consistently associated with decaying fungi, including beefsteak *Fistulina hepatica*.



Megarthus hemipterus 2.5mm
13 NBN (Lech Borowiec)

Staphylinidae: Pselaphinae

The saproxylic species range in size from <1mm to 3.0mm.

Many of these are tiny, but identification to genus is fairly straightforward. [Key](#). The genus *Euplectus* contains several, morphologically very similar species.

Predatory, particularly on mites; a number associated with deadwood. Some are associated with ants that make their nests in dead and decaying wood. Exactly what they do in these nests is poorly known.



Bibloporus bicolor 1.2-1.4mm
160 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Bibloporus minutus ??mm
89 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Trichonyx sulcicollis 2.5-3.0mm
23 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Euplectus bescidicus ??mm
NBN (Lech Borowiec)

5



Euplectus bonvouloiri ??mm
13 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Euplectus brunneus ??mm
5 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Euplectus karstenii 1.3mm
156 NBN (Lech Borowiec)

Euplectus kirbii 1.0-2.0mm
116 NBN



Euplectus mutator ??mm
12 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Euplectus nanus 1.5mm
24 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Euplectus piceus ??mm
174 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Euplectus punctatus 1.4-1.6mm
23 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Euplectus tholini 1.5mm
11 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



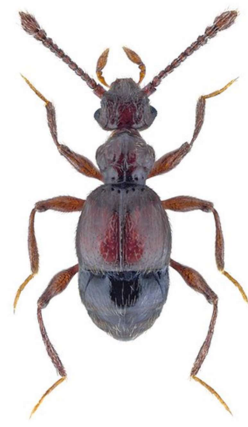
Plectophloeus nitidus 1.2-1.5mm
33 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Batrisodes adnexus 2.0-2.2mm
10 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Batrisodes delaporti 2.2-2.5mm
7 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Batrisodes venustus 2.0-2.2mm
69 NBN (Lech Borowiec)

Staphylinidae: Phloeocharinae

The saproxylic species ranges in size from 0.8mm to 1.0mm. Only 1 saproxylic species in the UK.

Amongst debris under beech *Fagus* bark, in moss on trees, on bracket fungi especially *Daedaleopsis confragrosa* on *Salix*, etc.



Phloeocharis subtilissima 0.8-1.0mm
150 NBN (Udo Schmidt)

Staphylinidae: Tachyporinae

The saproxylic species range in size from 2.0mm to 6.0mm. Identification can be tricky. See the *Käfer Europas* [Key](#)



Sepedophilus bipunctatus 2.0-2.8mm
89 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Sepedophilus littoreus 4.0-5.0mm
62 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Sepedophilus testaceus 3.5-4.5mm
258 NBN (Käfer Europas)



Tachinus bipustulatus 5.0-6.0mm
22 NBN (Udo Schmidt)

Staphylinidae: Aleocharinae

The saproxylic species range in size from 1.5mm to 5.0mm.

Nightmare. A huge group of beetles with lots of similar genera, many of which with lots of morphologically very similar species. See Mike Hackston's ongoing [keys](#) to this sub-family. Other keys can be found online. Photos and details are missing for many of the species. These will be added when I get hold of them.



Phloeopora corticalis 2.5mm
48 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Phloeopora scribeae ??mm
11 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Phloeopora testacea 2.5mm -3.0mm
201 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Stichoglossa semirufa 3.0-3.3mm
3 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Ischnoglossa obscura 2.5-2.9mm
8 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Ischnoglossa prolixa 2.6-3.2mm
100 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Ischnoglossa turcica ??mm
? NBN

Dexiogygia corticina 2.3-2.9mm
31 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Haploglossa gentilis 3.0-4.0mm
52 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Haploglossa marginalis 3.0-3.5mm
14 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Haploglossa villosula 2.5-3.5mm
108 NBN (Lech Borowiec)

Cypha aprilis ??mm
2 NBN

Cypha seminulum 2.5mm -3.0mm
41 NBN



Leptusa fumida 3.2mm
626 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Leptusa norvegica ??mm
22 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Leptusa pulchella 2.7-3.2mm
122 NBN (Udo Schmidt)

Leptusa ruficollis ??mm
172 NBN



Euryusa optabilis 3.5mm
15 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Euryusa sinuata ??mm
11 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Tachyusida gracilis ??mm
4 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Bolitochara mulsanti ??mm
16 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Bolitochara obliqua 3.2-4.0mm
314 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Bolitochara pulchra 3.5mm -4.5mm
11 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Bolitochara tecta (lucida) ??mm
156 NBN (Lech Borowiec)

Gyrophaena bihamata ??mm
58 NBN

Gyrophaena congrua ??mm
25 NBN

Gyrophaena fasciata ??mm
125 NBN



Gyrophaena gentilis ??mm
120 NBN (Lech Borowiec)

Gyrophaena hanseni ??mm
20 NBN

Gyrophaena joyi ??mm
62 NBN

Gyrophaena joyioides ??mm
66 NBN

Gyrophaena lucidula ??mm
31 NBN

Gyrophaena manca ??mm
138 NBN



Gyrophaena minima ??mm
63 NBN

Gyrophaena munsteri 2.0-2.4mm
17 NBN (Udo Schmidt)

Gyrophaena nana ??mm
44 NBN

Gyrophaena poweri ??mm
15 NBN

Gyrophaena pseudonana ??mm
1 NBN



Gyrophaena affinis 1.8-2.3mm
148 NBN (Udo Schmidt)

Gyrophaena pulchella ??mm
14 NBN

Gyrophaena rousi ??mm
?? NBN

Gyrophaena transversalis ??mm
?? NBN

Gyrophaena strictula ??mm
53 NBN



Agaricochara latissima 1.5-2.0mm
171 NBN (Oskar Gran)



Homalota plana 2.5-3.0mm
163 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Anomognathus cuspidatus 1.5-1.8mm
181 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Cyphea curtula ??mm
?? NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Silusa rubiginosa 3.0-3.8mm
12 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Placusa depressa ??mm
25 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Placusa pumilio 1.5-2.0mm
85 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Placusa tachyporoides ??mm
52 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Dinaraea aequata 3.0-3.8mm
316 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Dinaraea linearis ??mm
75 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Dadobia immersa 1.5-2.0mm
65 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Atheta basicornis ??mm
67 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Atheta boletophila ??mm
11 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Atheta (Cadaverota) hansseni ??mm
?? NBN



Atheta liturata ??mm
164 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Atheta pallidicornis ??mm
77 NBN (Lech Borowiec)

Atheta subglabra ??mm
?? NBN



Thamiaraea cinnamomea 4.0-5.0mm
64 NBN (Udo Schmidt)

Thamiaraea hospita ??mm
22 NBN

Dinaraea linearis ??mm
75 NBN

Dadobia immersa 1.5-2.0mm
65 NBN

Atheta basicornis ??mm
67 NBN

Atheta boletophila ??mm
11 NBN

Atheta (Cadaverota) hansseni ??mm
?? NBN

Atheta liturata ??mm
164 NBN

Staphylinidae: Scaphidiinae

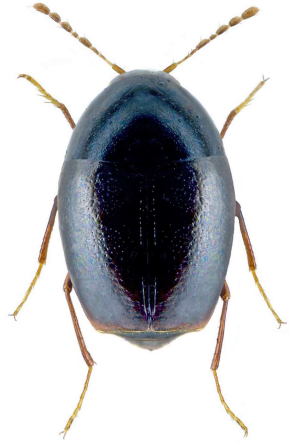
The saproxylic species range in size from 1.8mm to 6.5mm.

Distinctive and very pleasing beetles. The genus *Scaphisoma* can be a little bit tricky. [Key](#).

Associated with fungoid wood, fleshy and bracket.



Scaphidium quadrimaculatum 5.0-6.5mm
737 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Scaphisoma agaricinum 1.8mm
339 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Scaphisoma assimile ??mm
4 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Scaphisoma balcanicum ??mm
?? NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Scaphisoma boleti 1.9mm
227 NBN (Udo Schmidt)

Staphylinidae: Piestinae

A single a distinctive saproxylic species that ranges in size from 4.5mm to 5.0mm.

Under moist bark on various broad-leaved trees, especially elm *Ulmus*;
saprophagous



Siagonium quadricorne 4.5-5.0mm
265 NBN (Udo Schmidt)

Staphylinidae: Scydmaeninae

The saproxylic species range in size from 0.9mm to 1.5mm. Fairly distinctive, but tiny beetles. Tricky to identify to species. [Key](#).

Predatory on mites, in moist situations.



Eutheia formicetorum ??mm
16 NBN



Eutheia linearis 1.15-1.35mm
5 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Euthiconus conicollis 1.0-1.15mm
311 NBN (Udo Schmidt)

Neuraphes praeteritus ??mm
17 NBN



Stenichnus bicolor ??mm
116 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Stenichnus godarti 1.0mm
43 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Microscydmus minimus ??mm
26 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Microscydmus nanus 0.9mm
49 NBN (Udo Schmidt)

Euconnus pragensis ??mm
7 NBN



Scydmaenus rufus ??mm
38 NBN (Lech Borowiec)

Staphylinidae: Staphylininae

The saproxylic species range in size from 1.9mm to 24.0mm.

Some very distinctive genera and species, but some tricky ones. [Key](#) for some species. Other keys can be found online.



Atrecus affinis 5.5-9.5mm
705 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Nudobius lentus 7.0-8.0mm
125 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Hypnogyra angularis ??mm
73 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Quedius brevicornis ??mm
40 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Quedius lyszkowskii ??mm
?? NBN



Quedius maurus ??mm
137 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Quedius microps 4.5-5.0mm
95 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Quedius scitus ??mm
242 NBN (Lech Borowiec)

Quedius truncicola 11.0-12.0mm
109 NBN



Quedius xanthopus 7.0-10.0mm
141 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Velleius dilatatus 15.0-24.0mm
28 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Quedius plagiatus 6.5-8.5mm
65 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Bisnius subuliformis ??mm
51 NBN (Lech Borowiec)

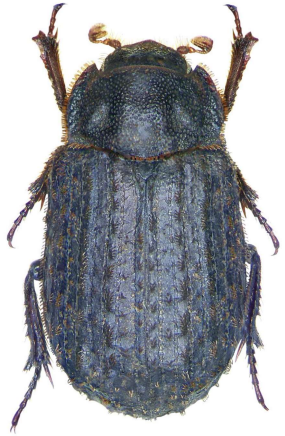


Gabrius splendidulus 4.5-6.0mm
759 NBN (Udo Schmidt)

Trogidae

Tarsi 5,5,5 simple. Antennae with lamellate club. A single a distinctive saproxylic species that ranges in size from 5.0mm to 8.0mm.

Adults and larvae occur in bird nests, especially those in hollow trees e.g. owl nests that contain pellets and animal detritus. Adults may be attracted to light, carrion or old bones. See [UK Beetles](#) for more information.



Trox scaber 5-0-8.0mm
160 NBN (Udo Schmidt)

Lucanidae

Tarsi 5,5,5 simple. Antennae with lamellate club. Three large (12.0mm to 70.0mm), unmistakable species. Female *Lucanus* look superficially similar to *Dorcus*.

See [UK Beetles](#) for lots more information on the Lucanidae generally and the UK species.



Sinodendron cylindricum 12.0-16.0mm
1,308 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Dorcus parallelipedus 20.0-32.0mm
1,639 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Lucanus cervus 20.0-70.0mm
51,444 NBN

Scarabaeidae

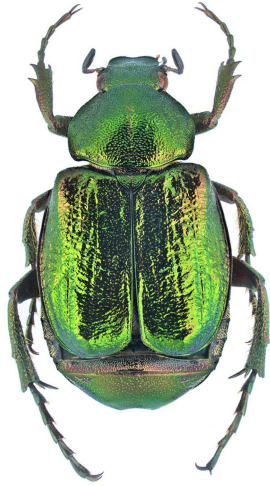
Tarsi 5,5,5 simple. Antennae with lamellate club. Four small to large (3.5mm to 22.0mm), unmistakable species.

S. mendax (Blackburn) was introduced accidentally from Australia and is now established in the southeast. It has been reported from *Dorcus* and *Sinodendron* burrows and from under bark

See [UK Beetles](#) for more information on the Cetoniinae, the sub-family to which the other saproxylic species belong.



Saproscites mendax 3.6mm
37 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Gnorimus nobilis 15.0-18.0mm
786 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Gnorimus variabilis 17.0-22.0mm
15 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Trichius fasciatus 9.0-12.0mm
483 NBN (Udo Schmidt)

Scirtidae

Tarsi 5,5,5 with some bilobed segments. Antennae filiform. A single, fairly distinctive species that ranges in size from 3.5mm to 4.8mm.

Develops in water-logged hollows in old trees, especially beech *Fagus*, and including hollows amongst roots; larvae aquatic, feed on detritus from dead leaves; adults active fliers, short-lived.



Prionocyphon serricornis 3.5-4.8mm
510 NBN (Udo Schmidt)

Buprestidae

Tarsi 5,5,5 with some bilobed segments. Antennae filiform. A very distinctive family coveted by beetle botherers the world over. 4.0mm to 10mm for the UK saproxylic species. Use a [Key](#) as *Agilus* species can be tricky to identify.

Eggs are usually placed in small groups among the bark etc. and hatch within a week or two. Young larvae feed in the cambium for a while before entering the xylem. There are between three and seven instars and the adults leave a distinctive 'D'-shaped emergence hole. Adults of many species feed on pollen or leaves and may be restricted to the host but are often independent of this, thus many species can be sampled at flowers or by sweeping suitable foliage. More information at [UK Beetles](#).



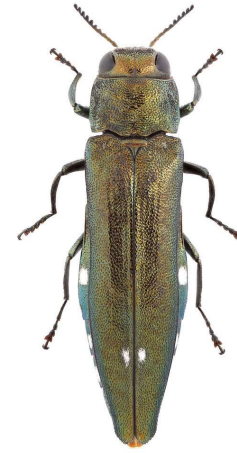
Melanophila acuminata 8.0-10.0mm
77 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



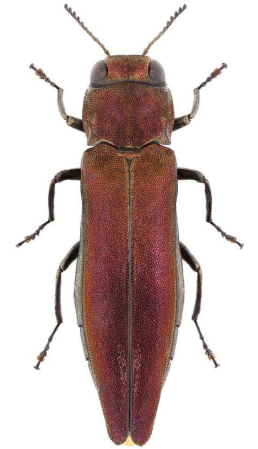
Agrilus angustulus 4.0-6.5mm
327 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Agrilus laticornis 4.0-6.5mm
867 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Agrilus biguttatus 9.0mm -11.0mm
465 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Agrilus sinuatus 4.5-10.0mm
548 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Agrilus viridis 6.0-9.0mm
112 NBN (Udo Schmidt)

Eucnemidae

Tarsi 5,5,5 simple. Antennae filiform. Can be mistaken for small click beetles 3.0mm to 9.0mm. Fairly distinctive species when you've established they're not clickers. [Key](#).

Little is known about the biology of these beetles and with the exception of *Melasis buprestoides* they are rarely encountered. The larvae occur in a variety of habitats associated with trees e.g. among decaying wood in stumps, branches or logs etc. where they are thought to feed upon slime mould and mycelia etc. See [UK Beetles](#) for more information.



Microrhagus pygmaeus 3.5-6.0mm
115 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Epiphanis cornutus 4.0-6.2mm
44 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Hylis cariniceps 4.0-6.5mm
4 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Hylis olexai 3.0-5.0mm
34 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Melasis buprestoides 6.0mm -9.0mm
300 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Eucnemis capucina 4.3-6.5mm
27 NBN (Udo Schmidt)

Throscidae

Tarsi 5,5,5 simple. Antennae clubbed. A single, saproxylic species 2.5-3.3mm. [Key](#)

Little is known about the biology of these beetles. The larvae of the one saproxylic species from the UK develop under dead bark and in wood mould, probably mainly on *Quercus* (Alexander 2002). See [UK Beetles](#) for more information on this family.



Aulonothroscus brevicollis 2.5-3.3mm
106 NBN (Udo Schmidt)

Elateridae

Tarsi 5,5,5 simple. Antennae filiform. A very distinctive family. The saproxylic species range in size from 5.0mm to 18.0mm. Some are fairly easy to identify to species, but the genus *Ampedus* can be very tricky. [Key](#).

The larvae of these beetles feed on wood or other saproxylic insects. The majority of species develop over two years. See [UK Beetles](#) for more information.



Lacon querceus 9.0-12.0mm
9 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Ampedus balteatus 7.5-10.0mm
550 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Ampedus cardinalis 12-0-15.5mm
54 NBN (John Hallmén)



Ampedus cinnabarinus 12.0mm -14.5mm
108 NBN (John Hallmén)



Ampedus elongatulus 7.0-8.5mm
102 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Ampedus nigerrimus 8.0-10.0mm
6 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Ampedus nigrinus 7.0-8.0mm
51 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Ampedus pomorum 9.0-12mm
74 NBN (John Hallmén)



Ampedus quercicola 9.0-11.0 mm
135 NBN (Ivo Jeniš)



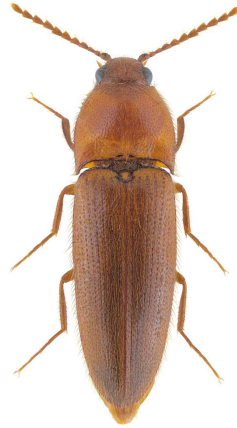
Ampedus rufipennis 8.0-10.0mm
92 NBN (John Hallmén)



Ampedus sanguinolentus 9.0-11.5mm
128 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Ampedus tristis 7.0-9.0mm
1 NBN (John Hallmén)



Brachygonus ruficeps 5-0-6.5mm
3 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Ischnodes sanguinicollis 8.5mm -11.0mm
52 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Elater ferrugineus 17.0-24.0mm
74 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Megapenthes lugens 7.5-10.5mm
21 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Procaerus tibialis 7.0-10.0mm
105 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Melanotus castanipes 13.0-19mm
228 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Melanotus villosus 12.0-18.0 mm
1,018 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Limoniscus violaceus 10.0-11.0mm
1 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Denticollis linearis 9.0-12.5mm
1,523 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Diacanthous undulatus 12.5-19.0mm
4 NBN (John Hallmén)



Stenagostus rhombeus 15.0-21.0mm
598 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Calambus bipustulatus 8.5mm -11.0mm
105 NBN (Udo Schmidt)

Lycidae

Tarsi 5,5,5 with some bilobed segments. Antennae filiform. A small, distinctive group of beetles. They range in size from 5.0mm to 13.0mm. [Key](#).

Adults generally have a short season and are rarely encountered. The diet of most is unknown but it is thought that larvae feed on microorganisms or the metabolic products of fungi within the host material, they are variously quoted in the literature as feeding on slime moulds, fungi, fermenting plant juices or that they may be predaceous. Adults are variously quoted as predaceous or as pollen, nectar honeydew or sap feeders and short-lived species may not feed at all. See [UK Beetles](#) for more information.



Platycis minutus 5.0-10.0mm
580 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Erotides cosnardi 7.0-8.0mm
16 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Pyropterus nigroruber 7.5-10.0mm
187 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Dictyopectera aurora 8.0-13.0mm
94 NBN (Udo Schmidt)

Cantharidae

Tarsi 5,5,5 with some bilobed segments. Antennae filiform. The squishiest of beetles. The saproxylic species are between 2.0mm and 7.0mm.

Many *Malthodes* species, which are tricky to identify. [Key](#).

Larvae of Malthininae probably all develop in decaying branchwood or heartwood.



Malthinus balteatus 3.0-4.0mm
484 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Malthinus flaveolus 5.0-6.0mm
1,691 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Malthinus frontalis 5.0-6.0mm
515 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Malthinus seriepunctatus 4-0-7.0mm
1,264 NBN (Piezo)



Malthodes crassicornis 2.3-2.8mm
95 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Malthodes dispar 4.0-5.0mm
506 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Malthodes fibulatus ??mm
229 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Malthodes flavoguttatus 3.5-5.0mm
441 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Malthodes fuscus ??mm
588 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Malthodes guttifer 3.0-4.0 mm
376 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Malthodes marginatus 4.0-5.5mm
376 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Malthodes maurus ??mm
89 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Malthodes minimus 3.3-4.0mm
1,947 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Malthodes mysticus 3.5-5.0mm
713 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



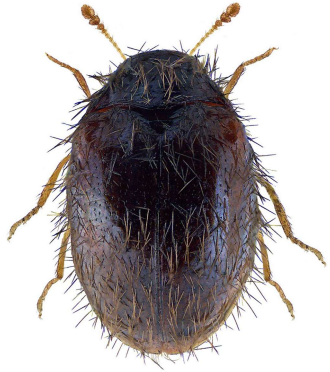
Malthodes pumilus 2.5-3.0mm
486 NBN (Lech Borowiec)

Dermestidae

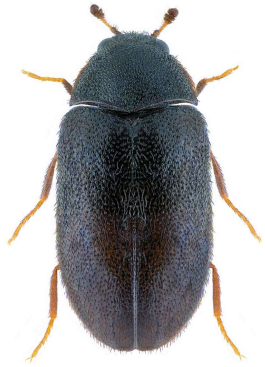
Tarsi 5,5,5, but may look like 5,5,4. Antennae with club. Four saproxylic UK species 1.5mm to 6.0mm.

Fairly straightforward to identify if specimens are in good condition. [Key](#).

The larvae of these species live in the crevices beneath dead bark on the trunks of large old living oak *Quercus* trees, or under the dry loose bark of dead standing oaks, where they are associated with the webs of the larger bark-frequenting spiders. They feed on the remains of insects eaten and left over by the spiders; and pupate within the larval skin, which splits along the back, and affords some protection.



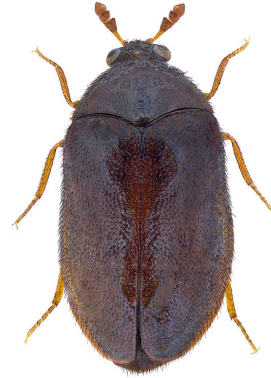
Trinodes hirtus 1.5-2.5mm
43 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Globicornis rufitarsis 2.2-3.2mm
9 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Megatoma undata 4.0-6.0mm
203 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Ctesias serra 3.8-5.0mm
742 NBN (Udo Schmidt)

Bostrichidae

Tarsi 5,5,5 simple. Antennae clubbed. 2.5mm to 7.0mm. [Key](#).

Developing in dead, hard timber continuously until interior reduced to powder. See [UK Beetles](#) for more information on this family and the two species included here.



Lyctus brunneus 5.0-7.0mm
47 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Lyctus linearis 2.5-5.5mm
36 NBN (Udo Schmidt)

Ptinidae

Tarsi 5,5,5 simple. Antennae filiform or pectinate. 1.7mm to 9.0mm.

A varied family and some species have extreme sexual dimorphism. [Key](#).

More information on this family at [UK Beetles](#).



Hedobia imperialis 3.5-5.5mm
375 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Ptinus lichenum (male) 5.0-6.0mm
11 NBN (Fred Chevillot)



Ptinus palliatus 6.0mm
18 NBN (Jean de la Quenouille)



Ptinus sexpunctatus 2.8-4.2mm
122 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Male



Female

Ptinus subpilosus 2.0-2.8mm
48 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Grynobius planus 4.0-6.0mm
409 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



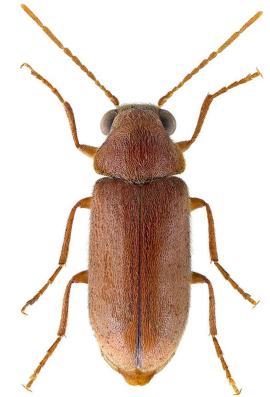
Dryophilus pusillus 1.7-2.5mm
216 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



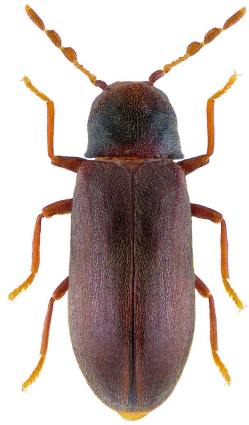
Ochina ptinoides 2.5-3.8mm
374 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Xestobium rufovillosum 5.0-9.0mm
381 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Ernobius mollis 2.8-6.2mm
163 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Ernobius nigrinus ??mm
20 NBN (XX)



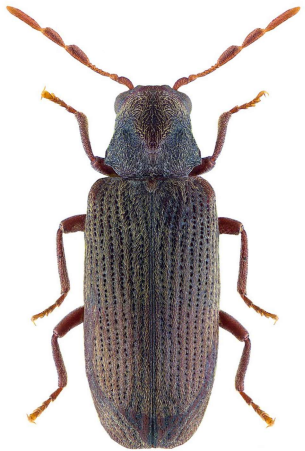
Gastrallus immarginatus 2.0-2.5mm
32 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Hemicoelus fulvicornis 4.4mm
797 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



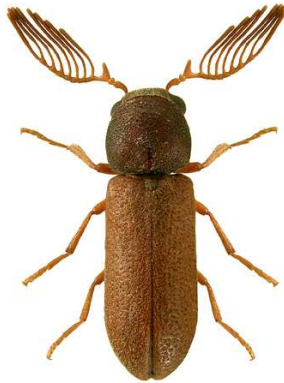
Anobium inexpectatum 3.0mm
161 NBN (Piezo)



Anobium punctatum 2.5-5.0mm
923 NBN (US)



Hadrobregmus denticollis 4.5-6.0mm
72 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Male



Female

Ptilinus pectinicornis 3.5-5.5mm
809 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Xyletinus longitarsis 3.7-4.5mm
28 NBN (Udo Schmidt)

Dorcatoma ambjoerni ??mm
4 NBN (??)



Dorcatoma chrysolina 1.7-2.5mm
278 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Dorcatoma dresdensis 3.5mm
28 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Dorcatoma flavicornis 1.5-2.4mm
203 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Dorcatoma substriata 1.7.2.3mm
77 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



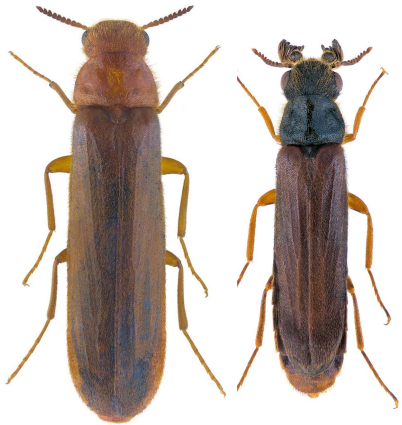
Anitys rubens 2.2-2.8mm
100 NBN (Udo Schmidt)

Lymexylidae

Tarsi 5,5,5 simple. Antennae filiform or serrate. 6.0mm to 16.0mm.

Very distinctive beetles and easy to identify to species, although there is extreme sexual dimorphism and they can vary hugely in size.

Very interesting biology as they 'farm' fungi (*Endomyces hylecoeti* for *Hylocetus dermestoides*) in tunnels in dead and decaying wood. Often large aggregations of the larvae in suitable habitat, which give away their presence by the accumulation of piles of wood dust beneath the burrow entrances. I've written more about these [here](#).



Female

Male

Hylecoetus dermestoides 6.0-15.0mm
364 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Female

Male

Lymexylon navale 7.0-16.0mm
93 NBN (Udo Schmidt)

Phloiophilidae

Tarsi 5,5,5 simple. Antennae clubbed. 2.5mm to 3.3mm.

A single, fairly distinctive species.

An autumn species, developing in fungus *Phlebia merismoides*, which grows on the bark of dead boughs and branches of various broad-leaved trees and shrubs.



Phloiophilus edwardsii 2.5-3.3mm
154 NBN (Udo Schmidt)

Trogositidae

Tarsi 5,5,5 simple. Antennae clubbed or expanded. 4.0mm to 7.0mm.

Distinctive beetles and fairly easy to identify to species.

Nemozoma elongatum is a predator that occurs under bark and in the galleries of bark beetles.

Ostoma ferrugineum adults occur from April to June or a little later, they are fungivores, occurring under bark on dead trunks of large Pines that are infested with the bracket fungus *Phaeolus schweinitzii*. The larvae feed on decaying wood and fungi in Scot's Pine with extensive rotten xylem infested with *Phaeolus* or *Fomitopsis pinicola*.

Thymalus limbatus generally occurs in long-established deciduous woodland where adults live under bark near to the larval host material and larvae live among or under bark or within fruiting bodies of various polypore basidiocarps where they consume mycelia and spores. See [UK Beetles](#) for more information.



Nemozoma elongatum 4.0-6.0mm
16 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Ostoma ferrugineum 6.0mm
6 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Thymalus limbatus 5.0-7.0mm
181 NBN (Udo Schmidt)

Cleridae

Tarsi 5,5,5 or 4,4,4, but always with some bilobed segments. Antennae expanded or clubbed.

Distinctive beetles and fairly easy to identify to species, although the two *Thanasimus* species are very similar. [Key](#).

Generally feed both as adults and larvae on insects both within the wood and on the surface. The primary prey are ptinids and scolytids. Adult clerids generally feed on other beetles while the larvae feed on other larvae, wandering the galleries to do so. Some larvae are voracious feeders able to consume several times their own body weight daily. More information at [UK Beetles](#).



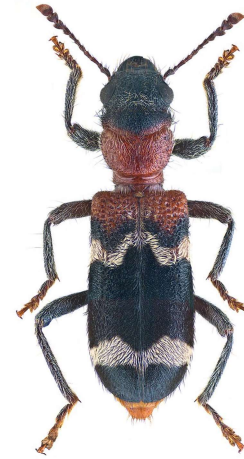
Tillus elongatus 6.0-10.0mm
257 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Opilo mollis 8.5-13.0mm
150 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Thanasimus femoralis 6.0-7.5mm
7 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Thanasimus formicarius 7.0-10.0mm
494 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



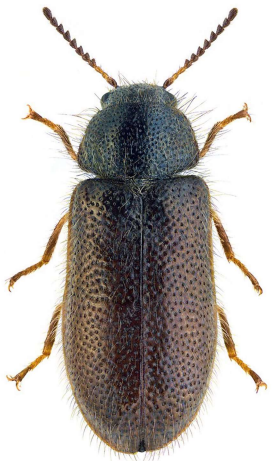
Korynetes caeruleus 3.5-7.0mm
108 NBN (Udo Schmidt)

Dasytidae

Tarsi 5,5,5 simple. Antennae filiform or serrate. 3.5mm to 5.2mm.

The genus *Dasytes* can be tricky. [Key](#).

Larvae predatory, some associated with dead timber, although in some cases perhaps only as a pupation site. See [UK Beetles](#) for more information.



Aplocnemus impressus 4.0-5.0mm
47 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Aplocnemus nigricornis 4.0-4.8mm
49 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Dasytes aeratus 4.0-5.2mm
867 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Dasytes niger 3.5-4.5mm
39 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



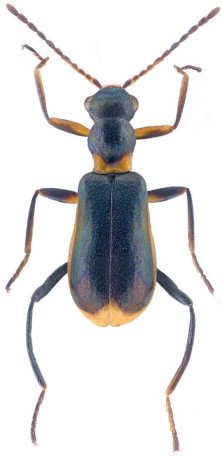
Dasytes plumbeus 3.5-4.6mm
179 NBN (Udo Schmidt)

Malachiidae

Tarsi 5,5,5 simple, sometimes lobed. Antennae filiform or serrate.

Can be tricky to identify. [Key](#).

The larvae can be among dead wood or under bark where they inhabit galleries and predate other insects, although some species only use deadwood as a pupation site. See [UK Beetles](#).



Sphinginus lobatus 2.2-3.0mm
3 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



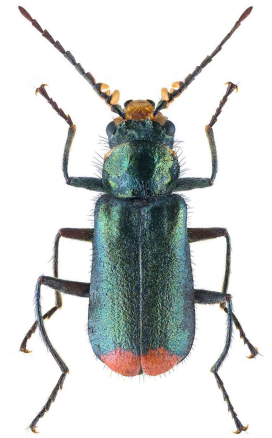
Hypebaeus flavipes 2.0-2.5mm
12 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Axinotarsus marginalis 2.0-3.0mm
242 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Axinotarsus ruficollis 2.0-3.5mm
75 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Malachius bipustulatus 5.5-6.0mm
3,064 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Anthocomus fasciatus 3.0-3.5mm
203 NBN (Udo Schmidt)

Sphindidae

Tarsi 4,4,4 simple. Antennae clubbed. 1.2mm to 2.0mm.

So far as is known all species are associated with slime mould sporocarps, both adults and larvae feed upon spores and fruiting-body tissues and all stages generally remain near to or within the host, although during dispersal adults may be found in a variety of situations, and during the winter may remain under bark or among wood debris or leaf litter. See [UK Beetles](#).



Sphindus dubius 1.8-2.0mm
181 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Aspidiphorus orbiculatus 1.2-1.5mm
268 NBN (Udo Schmidt)

Biphyllidae

Tarsi 4,4,4 simple. Antennae clubbed. 3.0mm to 4.4mm.

Two similar species. [key](#).

Biphyllus lunatus is usually associated with the fungus *Daldinia concentrica*, which grows mainly on ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and much less often on other broadleaf trees such as alder (*Alnus*) and birch (*Betula*), adults occur year-round and are rarely seen away from the fungus and so may be under-recorded.

Diplocoelus fagi occurs in deciduous woodland and wooded parkland and gardens etc, and is associated with various fungi on a range of trees; more especially oaks, maples, lime and elm but also many others. Adults are nocturnal and usually occur in the vicinity of fungus, they are present year-round although they never seem to peak in numbers.

See [UK Beetles](#) for more information.



Biphyllus lunatus 3.0-3.3mm
407 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Diplocoelus fagi 4.4mm
278 NBN (Udo Schmidt)

Erotylidae

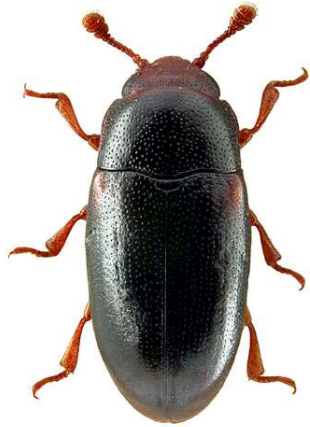
Tarsi 5,5,5 or 4,4,4 with some bilobed segments. Antennae clubbed or filiform. 2.2mm to 6.5mm.

A fairly distinctive family. See Mike Hackston's [key](#).

Adults and larvae of most species feed on the fruiting bodies of various fungi. A wide range of wood decay fungi are utilized, from agaricoles to polyporales, but each erotylid species seems to be specific to a certain group. Development is usually rapid in these often ephemeral food sources and the larval stage passes quickly; two weeks from egg to pupa is not uncommon. See [UK Beetles](#) for more.



Dacne bipustulata 2.5-3.3mm
554 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Dacne rufifrons 2.2-3.0mm
278 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Triplax aenea 3.3-4.3mm
412 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Triplax lacordairii 2.7-4.5mm
30 NBN (Udo Schmidt)

Triplax russica 4.5-6.5mm
198 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Triplax scutellaris 4.5-5.5mm
4 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Tritoma bipustulata 4.5-6.0mm
72 NBN (Udo Schmidt)

Monotomidae

Tarsi 4,4,4, sometimes lobed. Antennae clubbed. 2.3mm to 5.5mm. [Key](#).

Larvae feed on larvae of other small beetles, including certain scolytid bark beetles; in damp conditions where there is mould or sap. See [UK Beetles](#) for more information.



Rhizophagus cribratus 3.5mm
92 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Rhizophagus (Cyanostolus) aeneus 2.3-3.3mm
31 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Rhizophagus depressus 2.8-4.0mm
139 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Rhizophagus bipustulatus 2.3-3.5mm
768 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



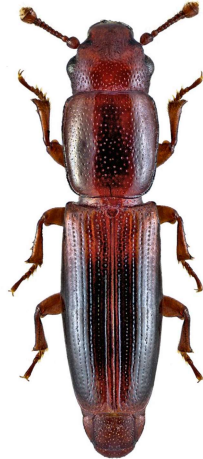
Rhizophagus dispar 3.0-4.0mm
1,100 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Rhizophagus fenestralis 2.8mm
10 NBN (JH Yvynec)



Rhizophagus ferrugineus 3.5-4.0mm
248 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Rhizophagus nitidulus 3.5-4.3mm
261 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Rhizophagus oblongicollis 3.7-4.5mm
23 NBN (František Houška)



Rhizophagus grandis 4.5-5.5mm
?? NBN – non-native (Lech Borowiec)



Rhizophagus perforatus 2.5-3.5mm
182 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Rhizophagus picipes 3.0-4.1mm
43 NBN (Lech Borowiec)

Cryptophagidae

Tarsi 5,5,5 or 5,5,4 simple or 4,4,4 with some bilobed segments. Antennae clubbed. 1.5mm to 4.1mm.

Several very similar species here. [Key](#).

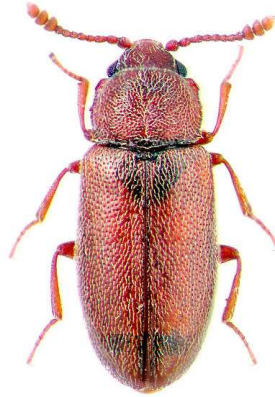
Generally associated with decaying vegetable matter infested with fungal growth upon which the larvae feed. *Atomaria* live among mouldy vegetation or, less often, among fungi on trees, in dry dung or under bark. Many species of *Cryptophagus* may also be found under bark. See [UK Beetles](#) for more information.



Henoticus serratus 2.0-2.3mm
125 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Cryptophagus confusus 3.0-4.1mm
8 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Cryptophagus corticinus 2.7mm
1 NBN (Kirill Makarov)



Cryptophagus dentatus 1.9-2.9mm
364 NBN (Udo Schmidt)

Cryptophagus falcozi 1.6-2.0mm
1 NBN (??)

Cryptophagus insulicola (acuminatus) 2.0-3.0mm
12 NBN (??)

Cryptophagus intermedius 2.0-2.1mm
9 NBN (??)

Cryptophagus labilis 1.8-2.5mm
35 NBN (??)



Cryptophagus micaceus 1.9-2.7mm
22 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Cryptophagus parallelus (angustus) 1.9-2.3mm
13 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Cryptophagus ruficornis 2.0-2.6mm
105 NBN (??)



Cryptophagus scanicus 1.8-2.8mm
308 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Micrambe bimaculata 1.8-2.3mm
2 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



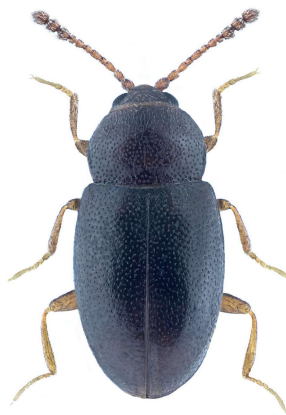
Atomaria badia 1.75-2.1mm
7 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Atomaria lohsei 1.5-1.8mm
26 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Atomaria longicornis ??mm
17 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Atomaria morio 1.7-2.0mm
26 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Atomaria pulchra ??mm
220 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Atomaria puncticollis 1.6-1.8mm
15 NBN (Lech Borowiec)

Silvanidae

Tarsi 4,4,4 with some bilobed segments. Antennae clubbed. 2.4mm to 7.0mm.

Fairly distinctive beetles, but the *Silvanus* species are all quite similar. [Key](#).

Larvae predators on other insect larvae beneath bark on deadwood. See [UK Beetles](#) for more information.



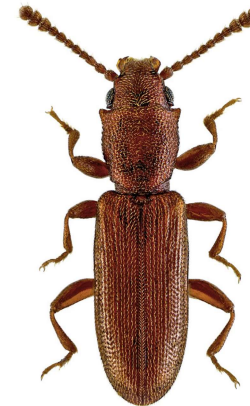
Uleiota planatus 4.5-5.5mm
112 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



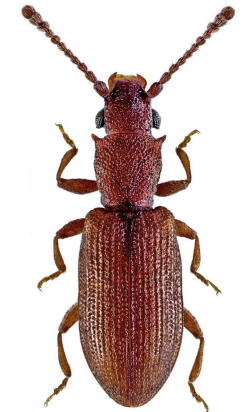
Dendrophagus crenatus 6.0-7.0mm
8 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Silvanus bidentatus 2.8-3.4mm
50 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Silvanus unidentatus 2.4-2.8mm
329 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Silvanoprus fagi 2.4-2.9mm
6 NBN (Udo Schmidt)

Cucujidae

Tarsi 4,4,3 or 5,5,4 or 5,5,5. Antennae filiform or clubbed. 1.8mm to 4.5mm.

Two very similar species. [Key](#).

Adults generally occur in groups and both species may be found together. The larvae are predacious while the adults are thought to be mostly fungivorous. Adults are crepuscular and nocturnal and fly well, they may be found at sap, fungus and mould on standing timber and logs. See [UK Beetles](#) for more information.



Pediacus depressus 3.5-4.5mm
44 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Pediacus dermestoides 1.8-2.8mm
629 NBN (Udo Schmidt)

Laemophloeidae

Tarsi 4,4,3 or 5,5,4 or 5,5,5. Antennae filiform. 1.5mm to 4.5mm.

Distinctive beetles. [Key](#).

Occur under the bark of both deciduous and coniferous trees, and are thought to be fungivores although some occur in the galleries of other bark beetles and are predaceous. The larvae of some *Cryptolestes* species are unique among insects in having prosternal silk glands with which they spin a cocoon. See [UK Beetles](#) for more information.



Laemophloeus monilis 2.5-4.5mm
21 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Cryptolestes duplicatus 1.5-2.1mm
23 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Cryptolestes ferrugineus 2.3mm
169 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Notolaemus unifasciatus 1.6-2.3mm
58 NBN (Udo Schmidt)

Nitidulidae

Tarsi 4,4,4 usually with bilobed segments. Antennae clubbed. 1.75mm to 8.0mm.

The genus *Epuraea* will make you weep into your weak lemon drink. Lots of very similar species in this genus. *Glischrochilus* can be tricky too. [Keys](#).

A number of species are attracted to sap flows, especially during fermentation; at freshly cut stumps, sickly trees attacked by bark beetles and *Hylecoetus*, as well as exudations caused by the wood-boring larva of the goat moth *Cossus*.



Epuraea aestiva 2.5-3.5mm
858 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Epuraea angustula 2.0-3.0mm
53 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Epuraea biguttata 3.5mm
421 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Epuraea distincta 2.7mm
58 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Epuraea fuscicollis 1.75-2.1mm
41 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Epuraea guttata 2.6-4.4mm
37 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Epuraea limbata 2.0-2.8mm
59 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Epuraea longula 2.3-3.3mm
40 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



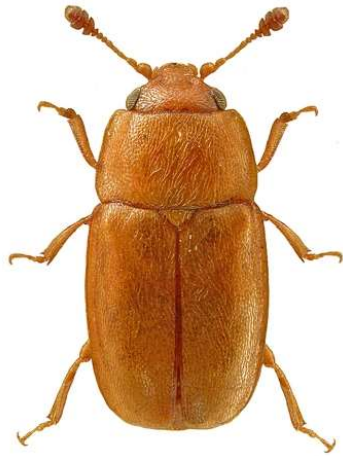
Epuraea marseuli 2.5-3.6mm
162 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Epuraea melina 2.5-4.0mm
103 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Epuraea neglecta 2.0-3.0mm
5 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Epuraea pallescens (floreana) 2.0-2.5mm
135 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Epuraea rufomarginata ??mm
46 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Epuraea silacea ??mm
126 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Epuraea terminalis 3.5mm
28 NBN (KV Makarov)



Epuraea thoracica 2.6-4.4mm
15 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



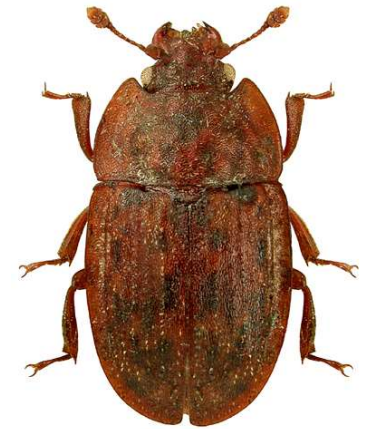
Epuraea variegata 2.0-3.2mm
1 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Carpophilus sexpustulatus 2.0-3.5mm
91 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Soronia grisea 5.3mm
249 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Soronia punctatissima 4.1-7.4mm
140 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Cryptarcha strigata 3.2-4.4mm
140 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Cryptarcha undata 2.0-3.2mm
55 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Pityophagus ferrugineus 4.0-6.0mm
83 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Glischrochilus hortensis 4.0-7.0mm
908 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Glischrochilus quadriguttatus 3.2-6.0mm
238 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Glischrochilus quadripunctatus 4.0-8.0mm
61 NBN (Lech Borowiec)

Bothrideridae

Tarsi 4,4,4 simple. Antennae clubbed. 2.8 to 4.5mm.

All dark, elongate often-shining species. [Key](#).

Very little is known of their biology but both adults and larvae generally occur in the same situations. Thought to be subterranean – associated with roots and tubers. Some occur among the surface soil beneath damp logs etc. See [UK Beetles](#) for more information.



Teredus cylindricus 3.5-4.5mm
74 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Oxylaemus cylindricus 2.8-3.4mm
2 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Oxylaemus variolosus 3.0-3.8mm
9 NBN (Udo Schmidt)

Cerylonidae

Tarsi 3,3,3 or 4,4,4 simple. Antennae clubbed. 1.7mm to 2.6mm.

Three very similar species. [Key](#).

Under bark on both coniferous and broad-leaved trees in all stages of decay including fallen branches and decaying logs in just about any situation where both adults and larvae are thought to feed on fungal hyphae and spores etc. and slime-moulds. See [UK Beetles](#) for more information.



Cerylon fagi 2.1-2.6mm
94 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Cerylon ferrugineum 1.7-2.1mm
1,635 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Cerylon histeroides 1.8-2.3mm
764 NBN (Udo Schmidt)

Endomychidae

Tarsi 4,4,4 simple or 3,3,3 with some segments bilobed. Antennae clubbed or filiform. 1.5mm to 6.5mm.

Two similar species and one other, very distinctive species. [Key](#) for the two tricky species.

Both adults and larvae may feed upon large fruiting bodies, graze smaller ones or consume mycelia, some feed on spores and some have been observed feeding upon lichens. See [UK Beetles](#) for more information.



Symbiotes latus 1.9-2.1mm
48 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Mycetaea subterranea 1.5-1.8mm
275 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Endomychus coccineus 4.0-6.5mm
507 NBN (Udo Schmidt)

Corylophidae

Tarsi simple. Antennae clubbed. 0.6mm to 1.0mm.

Two tiny, easily overlooked beetles.

It is thought that all corylophids are fungivores both as larvae and adults, feeding and developing on hyphae and spores of a wide range of species but mostly *Deuteromycetes* and *Ascomycetes* in habitats rich in decaying organic matter e.g. leaf-litter and compost or under bark and among decaying wood. See [UK Beetles](#) for more information.



Orthoperus aequalis 0.63-0.77mm
22 NBN (??)



Orthoperus corticalis 0.8-0.99mm
11 NBN (Udo Schmidt)

Latridiidae

Tarsi 3,3,3 simple. Antennae clubbed. 1.3mm to 2.6mm.

Small and tricky with lots of similar looking species. [Key](#).

So far as is known both larvae and adults of all species feed exclusively on fungi. Most are associated with various fungi; *Phycomycetes*, *Deuteromycetes* and *Ascomycetes*, and some e.g. *Enicmus* feed on the spores of *Myxomycetes*. On the whole, their biology is very poorly known. See [UK Beetles](#) for more information.



Stephostethus allernans 2.4-2.6mm
13 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



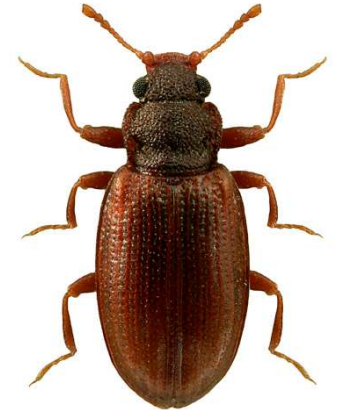
Cartodere constricta 1.5-1.7mm
40 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Latridius consimilis 1.6-2.2mm
81 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Enicmus brevicornis 1.5-2.0mm
250 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Enicmus fungicola 1.5-2.2mm
45 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Enicmus rugosus 1.2-1.8mm
160 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Enicmus testaceus 1.5-2.2mm
230 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Corticaria alleni 1.5-1.8mm
75 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Corticaria fagi 1.6-1.7mm
6 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Corticaria longicollis 1.3-1.5mm
10 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Corticaria polypori 1.5-1.8mm
?? NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Corticaria rubripes 1.8-2.0mm
13 NBN (Udo Schmidt)

Mycetophagidae

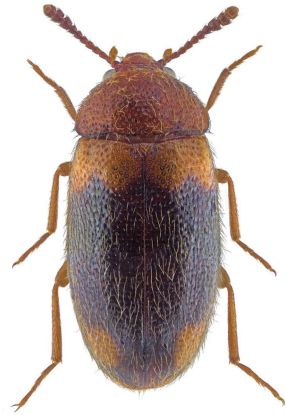
Tarsi 4,4,4 simple. Antennae clubbed or filiform. 2.2mm to 6.0mm.

[Key](#) for the tricky species.

The larvae and adults of almost all species feed on the fruiting bodies of various fungi developing on trees and fallen timber, many undergo their entire life-cycle within such fungi and vary large populations may develop although they are rarely seen by day, careful searching by night will often reveal the adults in crevices around the fungi or even on the surface, and on warm and humid nights they may disperse across the surface of logs etc and are easily spotted. See [UK Beetles](#) for more information.



Pseudotriphyllus suturalis 2.2-2.5mm
13 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Triphyllus bicolor 3.5-4.0mm
226 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Litargus connexus 2.4-2.8mm
515 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Mycetophagus atomarius 4.0-4.5mm
250 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Mycetophagus multipunctatus 4.2-4.5mm
332 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Mycetophagus piceus 4.0-4.5mm
312 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Mycetophagus populi 4.0-4.5mm
22 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Mycetophagus quadriguttatus 3.5-4.0mm
45 NBN (F Chevillat)



Mycetophagus quadripustulatus 5.0-6.0mm
792 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Eulagius filicornis 3.8mm
6 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



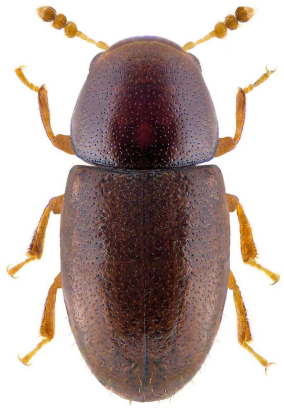
Typhaea stercorea 2.5-3.0mm
351 NBN (Udo Schmidt)

Ciidae

Tarsi 3,3,3 or 4,4,4 simple. Antennae clubbed. 1.2mm to 4.0mm

Nondescript brown or black beetles and difficult to identify with the exception of a couple of species. [Key](#). Even with the key I find these very hard.

Associated with the fruiting bodies of a wide range of saproxylic fungi, mostly *Polyporaceae* but also *Corticaceae* and others; they are not generally found on terrestrial forms as the fruiting bodies tend to be soft and short-lived. Adults may sometimes be found beneath bark without any obvious fungal association but this is not common and most species are rather specific regarding host choice although a few are more general, and many species of fungi have a specific ciid fauna associated with them. See [UK Beetles](#) for more information.



Octotemnus glabriculus 1.5-1.8mm
437 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Rhopalodontus perforatus 1.8-2.2mm
11 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



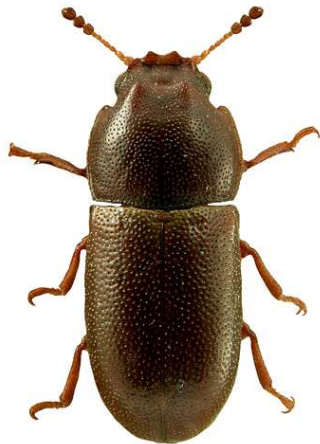
Sulcacis nitidus (affinis) 1.7mm
61 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Strigocis bicornis 1.2-1.5mm
31 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Orthocis alni 1.8-2.9mm
258 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Orthocis coluber 2.0-2.5mm
9 NBN (??)



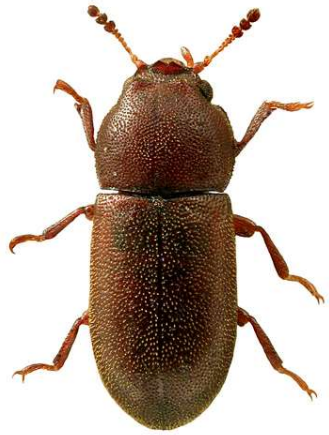
Cis boleti 2.8-4.0mm
833 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



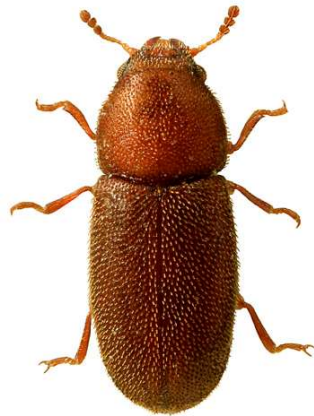
Cis castaneus (nitidus) 1.5-2.1mm
410 NBN (Udo Schmidt)

Cis bilamellatus 1.5-2.0mm
1,144 NBN ()

Cis bidentatus ??mm
307 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Cis dentatus 1.8-2.8mm
8 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Cis fagi 1.3-1.9mm
159 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



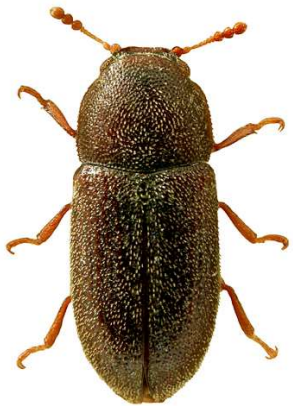
Cis festivus 1.9-2.5mm
291 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Cis jacquemarti 2.0mm
17 NBN (KV Makarov)



Cis lineatocribratus 1.5-2.0mm
9 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Cis micans (hispidus) 2.0-2.5mm
53 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



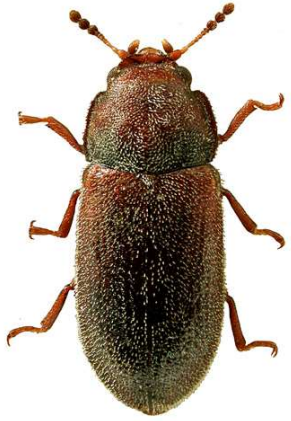
Cis punctulatus 2.2-2.8mm
20 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Cis pygmaeus ??mm
187 NBN ()

Cis submicans 2.3-2.8mm
833 NBN (Lech Borowiec)

Cis vestitus ??mm
449 NBN ()



Cis villosulus (setiger) 1.5-3.2mm
133 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Ennearthron cornutum 1.4-2.0mm
156 NBN (Udo Schmidt)

Tetratomidae

Tarsi 5,5,4 simple. Antennae clubbed. 3.2mm to 6.0mm.

This family itself is very difficult to define as many of the species are superficially very similar to those of several other tenebrionoid families, more particularly the Melandryidae, Mycetophagidae, Scaptiidae and Tenebrionidae.

Both Adults and larvae are thought to be fungivores, feeding and developing on the fruiting bodies of wood-rotting Hymenomycete fungi but more especially Polyporaceae and Tricholomataceae, adults feed on the surface while larvae burrow through the tissues. See [UK Beetles](#) for ore information.



Tetratoma ancora 3.2mm
75 NBN (John Hallmén)



Tetratoma desmarestii 3.5-4.2mm
71 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Tetratoma fungorum 4.0-4.5mm
462 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



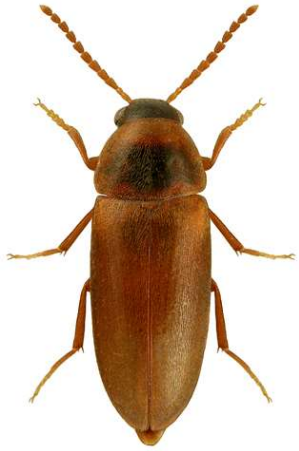
Hallomenus binotatus 3.5-6.0mm
160 NBN (Udo Schmidt)

Melandryidae

Tarsi 5,5,4 with some bilobed segments or 5,5,4 or 4,4,4 simple. Antennae filiform. 2.5mm to 16.0mm.

This is a tricky family with several species that look superficially like representatives of other beetle families. [Key](#).

The majority of species live in and around bark crevices, under loose bark, in decaying wood or in fungi. The majority of species are nocturnal and, while a few adults will sometimes visit flowers in bright sunshine, in general members of the family are seldom seen. The larvae of most species live within the dead wood of stumps or fallen timber and feed on invasive fungi although a few species feed directly in the fruiting bodies of tree fungi. See [UK Beetles](#) for more information.



Abdera affinis 2.5-3.5mm
1 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Abdera biflexuosa 2.5-3.5mm
215 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



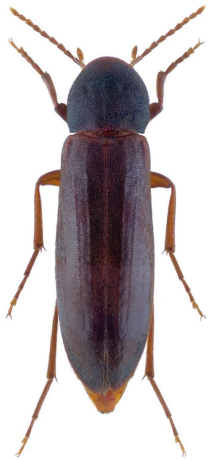
Abdera flexuosa 4.2mm
94 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



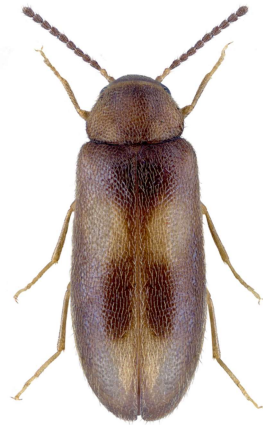
Abdera quadrifasciata 2.5-4.0mm
125 NBN (Cédric Alonso)



Anisoxya fuscula 2.5-4.0mm
116 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Phloiotrya vaudoueri 6.0-12.0mm
132 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



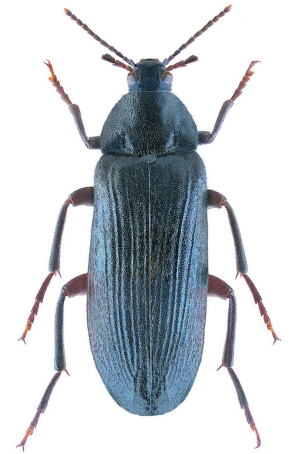
Wanachia (Abdera) triguttata 2.0-3.0mm
10 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Hypulus quercinus 4.0-6.0mm
38 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Melandrya barbata 10.0-12.0mm
8 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Melandrya caraboides 10.0-16.0mm
293 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Orchesia micans 4.3mm
235 NBN (KV Makarov)



Abdera biflexuosa 2.5-3.75mm
238 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



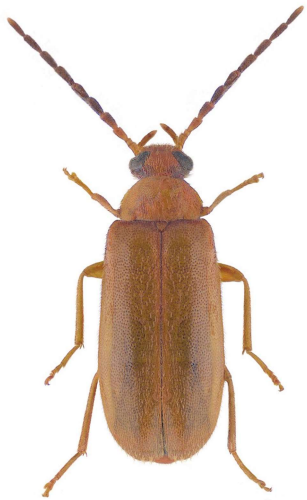
Orchesia undulata 4.0-5.0mm
620 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Xylita laevigata 6.5-10.0mm
4 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Zilora ferruginea 6.5mm
11 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Conopalpus testaceus 5.0-7.0mm
327 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Osphya bipunctata 5.0-11.0mm
72 NBN (Udo Schmidt)

Mordellidae

Tarsi 5,5,4 simple. Antennae filiform. 2.7mm to 8.5mm.

The smaller members of this family can be mistaken for the Scaptiidae (see below). Generally difficult to identify to species. [Key](#).

For a long time some species were thought to prey on other insects but there is no convincing evidence that either larvae or adults are predatory; adults are known to feed on pollen and possibly other flower parts, and some species are rarely found away from flowers. The larvae of the saproxylic species are known from fungi and decaying wood. See [UK Beetles](#) for more information.



Tomoxia bucephala 5.5-8.5mm
153 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Mordellistena neuwaldeggiana 2.7-4.0mm
184 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Mordellistena variegata 3.5-4.5mm
133 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Mordellochroa abdominalis 4.5-6.0mm
339 NBN (Udo Schmidt)

Zopheridae

Tarsi 4,4,4 or 3,3,3 simple (rarely 5,4,4). Antennae clubbed. 2.5mm to 7.0mm.

There are a couple of species in this family that can't really be mistaken for anything else, but the genus *Synchita* is tricky.

Adults and larvae of Colydiini generally are known to be predatory on sub-cortical larvae and eggs etc. as well as being fungivorous in the early larval stages. See [UK Beetles](#) for more information.



Pycnomerus fuliginosus 4.0-5.0mm
92 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



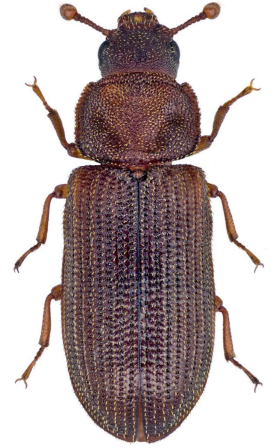
Colydiium elongatum 5.0-7.0mm
55 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Aulonium trisulcus 4.5-7.0mm
42 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Synchita humeralis 2.5-4.0mm
118 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Synchita separanda 3.3-5.1mm
41 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Synchita (Cicones) undata 2.5-3.5mm
45 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Synchita (Cicones) variegata 2.8-3.5mm
90 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Bitoma crenata 2.6-3.5mm
956 NBN (Udo Schmidt)

Tenebrionidae

Tarsi 5,5,4 usually simple (front tarsi may be bilobed). Antennae filiform or clubbed.

A varied bunch in form and lifestyle with several species that can be mistaken as members of other families. [Key](#). See [UK Beetles](#) for more information.



Bolitophagus reticulatus 6.0-7.5mm
23 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Nalassus laevioctostriatus 7.0-11.0mm
1,252 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Helops caeruleus 15.0-16.0mm
119 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Palorus subdepressus 2.5-3.0mm
12 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Tenebrio molitor 12.5-18.0mm
213 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Tribolium castaneum 2.3-4.4mm
52 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Uloma culinaris 2.0-3.0mm
1 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



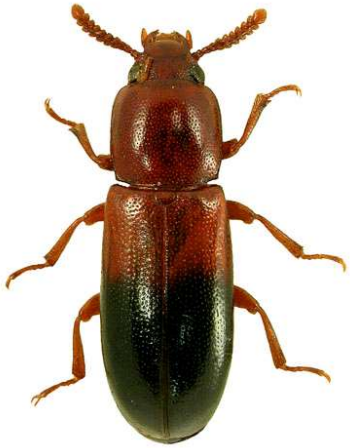
Diaperis boleti 7.0-8.0mm
109 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



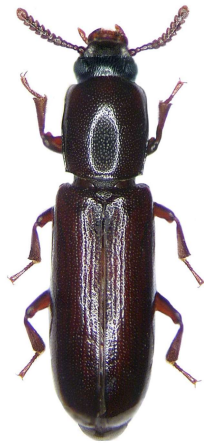
Pentaphyllus testaceus 1.5-2.0mm
?? NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Platydema violaceum 6.0-8.5mm
6 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



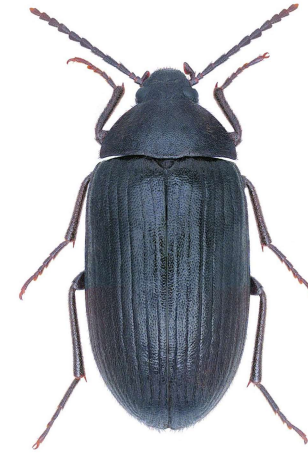
Corticeus bicolor 3.5-4.0mm
121 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Corticeus unicolor 5.0-7.0mm
126 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



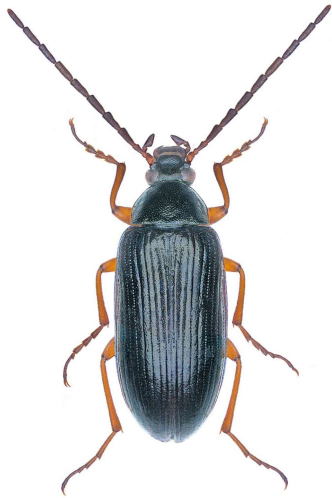
Scaphidema metallicum 4.0-5.0mm
301 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



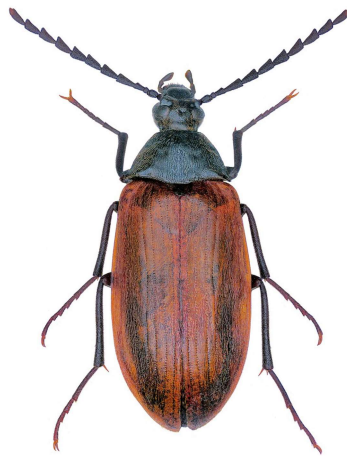
Prionychus ater 12.0-14.0mm
356 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Prionychus melanarius 10.0-12.5mm
84 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Gonodera luperus 6.5-9.0mm
202 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Pseudocistela ceramboides 10.0-12.0mm
136 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Mycetochara humeralis 4.0-6.5mm
94 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Eledona agricola 2.5-4.0mm
465 NBN (Udo Schmidt)

Oedemeridae

Tarsi 5,5,4 with some bilobed segments. Antennae filiform. 6.0mm to 18.0mm.

Conspicuous beetles although some of them can be tricky to identify to species. [Key](#).

Generally, the ecology of these beetles is poorly known. The saproxylic species lay eggs under bark or among decaying wood. The larvae emerge from the deadwood, drop to the ground and burrow into the soil to complete their life-cycle feeding on roots. See [UK Beetles](#) for more information.



Ischnomera caerulea 6.0-9.5mm
58 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



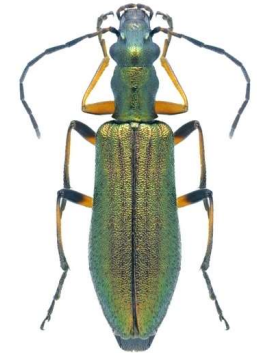
Ischnomera cinerascens 6.0-10.0mm
27 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Ischnomera cyanea 6.0-10.0mm
539 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Ischnomera sanguinicollis 8.0-12.0mm
135 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Chrysanthia geniculata (nigricornis) 6.0-8.0mm
0 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



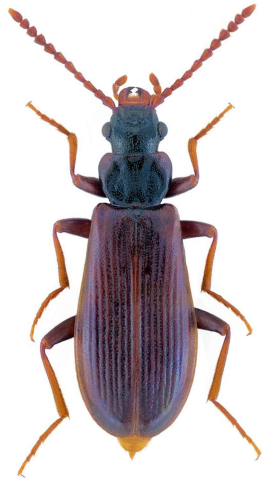
Oedemera femoralis 13.0-18.0mm
207 NBN (Lech Borowiec)

Pythidae

Tarsi 5,5,4 simple. Antennae filiform. 7.5mm to 16.0mm.

A single, large species that could be mistaken for a tenebrionid.

Under fungoid bark on dead pine *Pinus*. Little is known about their ecology. The larvae are variously reported as predatory, xylophagous or detritivores. See [UK Beetles](#) for more information.



Pytho depressus 7.5-16.0mm
13 NBN (Udo Schmidt)

Pyrochroidae

Tarsi 5,5,4 simple. Antennae filiform. 7.0mm to 20.0mm.

Large, conspicuous and unmistakable. [Key](#).

Eggs are laid in small batches and the unmistakable larvae will develop in groups under bark feeding upon decaying bark, dead insects and their excrement and microorganisms living in among the detritus although at high densities they are known to become cannibalistic. Larvae develop over several years and in habitats where host material is abundant and the beetles become common there may be larvae of several generations present under a single area of bark. Adults are predatory, feeding on a variety of small insects etc. among foliage or on flowers and they will also consume pollen. See [UK Beetles](#) for more information.



Pyrochroa coccinea 14.0-20.0mm
1,014 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Pyrochroa serraticornis 10.0-14.0mm
2,376 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Male

Female

Schizotus pectinicornis 7.0-9.0mm
51 NBN (Lech Borowiec)

Salpingidae

Tarsi 5,5,4 hind tarsi simple. Antennae filiform. 1.5mm to 4.5mm.

A family with some species that can be mistaken for representatives of other families. [Key](#).

Mainly live under bark on deadwood, though some in small branches and twigs, where adult and larva prey on other insects. See [UK beetles](#) for more information.



Lissodema cursor 2.5-3.6mm
?? NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Lissodema denticolle 1.75-3.0mm
283 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Rabocerus foveolatus 3.0-4.0mm
21 NBN (John Hallmén)



Rabocerus gabrieli 3.75-4.0mm
44 NBN (John Hallmén)



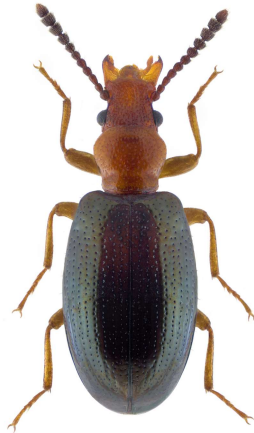
Sphaeriestes castaneus 3.0-3.3mm
181 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Sphaeriestes reyi 2.5-3.5mm
39 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Sphaeriestes stockmanni (ater) 2.5-3.5mm
0 NBN (John Hallmén)



Vincenzellus ruficollis 3.3-4.5mm
455 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Salpingus planirostris 1.5-2.0mm
1,529 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



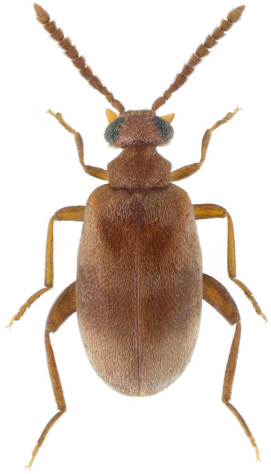
Salpingus ruficollis 3.3-4.5mm
353 NBN (Lech Borowiec)

Aderidae

Tarsi 4,4,4 (may look like 4,4,3) with some weakly bilobed segments. Antennae filiform. 1.5mm to 3.0mm.

A small group of small beetles. See the [key](#), although if you get to this family the species are easy to separate.

Larvae in decaying wood, particularly in red-rot. See [UK Beetles](#) for more information.



Aderus populneus 1.8-2.3mm
135 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Euglenes oculatus 2.3-3.0mm
487 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Vanonus brevicornis 1.5-2.5mm
8 NBN (Udo Schmidt)

Scraptiidae

Tarsi 4,4,4 simple or 5,5,4 with some bilobed segments. Antennae filiform. 2.3mm to 4.0mm.

I find these hard to identify, but take a look at Mike Hackston's [key](#) and have a crack.

Develop in rotten wood (soft decaying xylem in old Oak, Beech and Hawthorne etc.). Adults fairly indiscriminately on flowers and sometimes on foliage. See [UK Beetles](#) for more information.



Scaptia fuscula 2.3-2.8mm
11 NBN (Lech Borowiec)

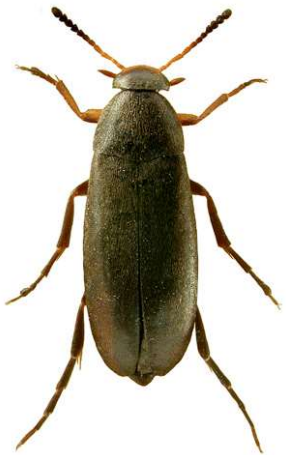
Scaptia testacea ??mm
63 NBN (??)



Anaspis costai ??mm
138 NBN (UK Beetles)



Anaspis fasciata 2.75-3.5mm
806 NBN (UK Beetles)



Anaspis frontalis 2.8-4.0mm
1,173 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Anaspis garneysi 3.25-4.0mm
486 NBN (UK Beetles)



Anaspis lurida ??mm
185 NBN (UK Beetles)



Anaspis maculate 2.75-3.75mm
2,851 NBN (US)



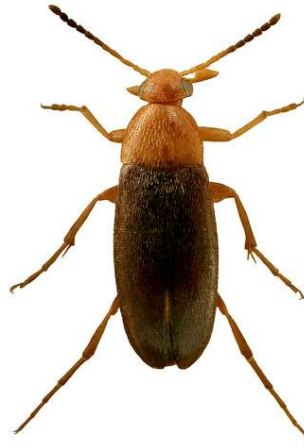
Anaspis pulicaria 2.25-3.25mm
573 NBN (UK Beetles)



Anaspis regimbarti 3.0-3.75mm
1,192 NBN (UK Beetles)



Anaspis rufilabris 3.25-4.0mm
769 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Anaspis thoracica 3.0-4.0mm
198 NBN (Lech Borowiec)

Cerambycidae

Tarsi 4,4,4 with some bilobed segments. Antennae long and filiform. 2.5mm to 45.0mm.

Among the most adored of beetles. Often big and conspicuous, most of the species in this family are associated with dead wood. Most are easy to identify, but there's considerable variation in many species, so check a [key](#) if you're not sure.

The larvae develop within all parts of the host; leaves, twigs and branches, seeds, trunks and roots. Most species take between one and three years to complete the life-cycle although in warmer climates this may be complete in two or three months. Typically, the females oviposit in damaged wood, bark-crevices or in the soil around the roots or in fallen timber and the larvae emerge after a week or two and immediately begin to feed upon the host material, either among the softer cambium or by boring into stems. Some bore directly into roots or into the soft xylem of decaying logs etc., as they grow they bore deeper into the wood producing often characteristic tunnels, but in general they remain near the surface. See [UK Beetles](#) for more information.



Prionus coriarius 18.0-45.0mm
482 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Rhagium bifasciatum 12.0-22.0mm
2,781 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



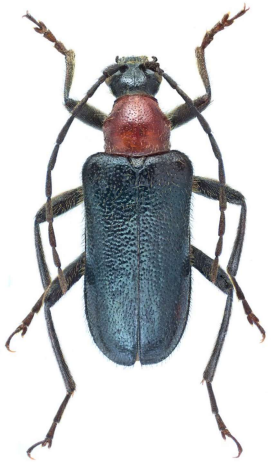
Rhagium inquisitor 10.0-21.0mm
309 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Rhagium mordax 13.0-22.0mm
2,496 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Stenocorus meridianus 15.0-25.0mm
1,508 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Dinoptera collaris 7.0-9.0mm
36 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Grammoptera abdominalis 6.0-9.0mm
182 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Grammoptera ruficornis 4.5-7.0mm
6,710 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Grammoptera ustulata 6.0-8.0mm
110 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



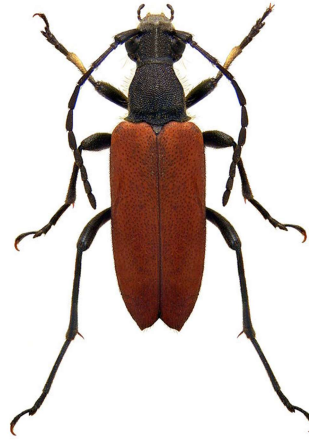
Podostrangalia revestita 8.0-15.0mm
48 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Leptura aurulenta 14.0-20.0mm
187 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Leptura quadrifasciata 11.0-20.0mm
1,911 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



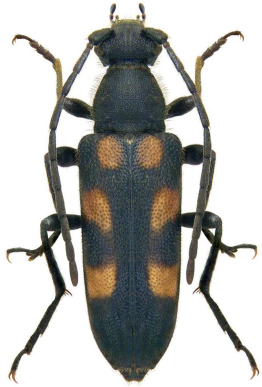
Anastrangalia sanguinolenta 9.0-13.0mm
69 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Stictoleptura scutellata 12.0-21.0mm
336 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Paracorymbia fulva 9.0-14.0mm
184 NBN (M.Hoskovec)



Anoplodera sexguttata 9.0-13.0mm
184 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Judolia sexmaculata 7.0-10.5mm
55 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Pachytodes cerambyciformis 7.0-12.0mm
1,339 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Alosterna tabacicolor 6.0-9.5mm
1,445 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Rutpela maculata 13.0-20.0mm
6,680 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Stenurella melanura 6.0-10.0mm
1,843 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



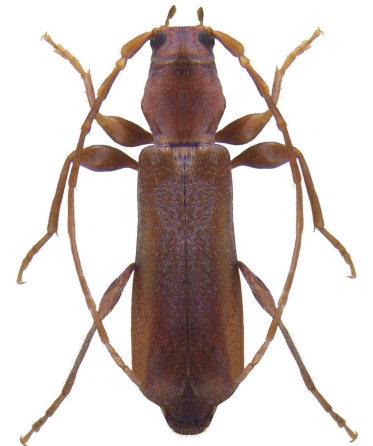
Stenurella nigra 6.0-9.0mm
157 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Asemum striatum 8.0-23.0mm
479 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Arhopalus rusticus 10.0-30.0mm
516 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Gracilia minuta 2.5-7.0mm
161 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Obrium cantharinum 5.0-10.0mm
16 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Glaphyra umbellatarum 5.0-8.0mm
189 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Molorchus minor 6.0-16.0mm
357 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Aromia moschata 13.0-34.0mm
770 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Pyrrhidium sanguineum 6.0-15.0mm
254 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Phymatodes testaceus 8.0-16.0mm
831 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Poecilium alni 4.0-7.0mm
339 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Clytus arietis 7.0-14.0mm
4,822 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Anaglyptus mysticus 6.0-14.0mm
1,320 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Mesosa nebulosa 9.0-15.0mm
175 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Lamia textor 14.0-32.0mm
38 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Pogonocherus caroli 5.0-8.0mm
?? NBN (P Zagatta)



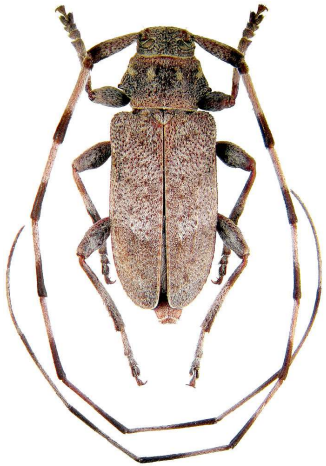
Pogonocherus fasciculatus 5.0-8.0mm
96 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Pogonocherus hispidulus 5.0-9.0mm
791 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Pogonocherus hispidus 4.0-6.0mm
1,130 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Acanthocinus aedilis 12.0-20.0mm
209 NBN (KV Makarov)



Leiopus linnei 6.0-10.0mm
6 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Leiopus nebulosus 6.0-10.0mm
1,838 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Saperda carcharias 20.0-28.0mm
157 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Saperda scalaris 11.0-19.0mm
242 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Stenostola dubia 10.0-13.0mm
404 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Tetrops praeustus 3.0-6.0mm
1,171 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Tetrops starkii 3.0-6.0mm
9 NBN (Lech Borowiec)

Anthribidae

Tarsi 4,4,4 with some bilobed segments. Antennae filiform or clubbed. 1.7mm to 13.0mm.

A small, very distinctive group. Fairly straightforward to separate the species. Here's a [key](#).

Most species are fungivores both as adults and larvae, either consuming fruiting bodies directly or living among decaying vegetation and feeding upon associated mycelia and hyphae; larvae generally live within decaying trunks, branches or stems of a wide range of both Angiosperms and Gymnosperms and rely on associated fungi to reduce the plant tissue to food that can be consumed. See [UK Beetles](#) for more information.



Pseudeuparius sepicola 4.0-5.0mm
28 NBN (KV Makarov)



Platyrrhinus resinosus 7.0-13.0mm
577 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Platystomos albinus 7.0-10.0mm
250 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Dissoleucas niveirostris 2.0-4.0mm
16 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Choragus sheppardi 1.7-2.4mm
66 NBN (Udo Schmidt)

Curculionidae: Dryophthorinae

One very rare and distinctive species. 3.0-4.0mm.

At interface of hard oak *Quercus* timber with red-rot, also in beech *Fagus*, and often associated with the ant *Lasius brunneus*. The larvae are thought to be wood-feeders, but the biology of this species is poorly known. See [UK Beetles](#) for more information.



Dryophthorus corticalis 3.0-4.0mm
15 NBN (Lech Borowiec)

Curculionidae: Platypodinae

One, distinctive species that seems to be becoming more common. 5.0mm to 7.0mm.

Strongly attracted to smell of fermenting sap, arriving at freshly split or felled timber; male appears first and bores into a crack or crevice, female arriving later and entering tunnel; both emerge to mate, then female continues boring, producing white & splintery bore-dust, and eggs laid in main tunnels; larval period 1 year normally, and graze on lining of tunnel which is composed of small fragments of wood on which the fungal growth occurs; adults and larvae in galleries extending deep into heartwood, feeding on fungi cultured in borings; mainly oak *Quercus*, but also beech *Fagus* and other broad-leaved trees. Widespread in southern England and Wales, but absent from far south-west. See [UK Beetles](#) for more information.



Platypus cylindricus 5.0-7.0mm
253 NBN (Udo Schmidt)

Curculionidae: Scolytinae

A diverse group, many of which can be a challenge to identify. 1.1mm to 6.5mm.

Species feeding on wood (xylem) and/or phloem are usually restricted to one or a few hosts, whereas those which carry their own symbiotic fungi which break down the xylem (ambrosia beetles) may colonize a larger range of hosts. Many species have been imported in timber and some have become established. A number are more strictly phytophagous, their larvae feeding in the still living inner bark of stressed or moribund stems or branches, but these have been included in the list nonetheless. See [UK Beetles](#) for more information.



Hylastes ater 3.5-5mm
210 NBN



Hylastes brunneus 3.5-4.5mm
50 NBN



Hylastes opacus 3.5-4.5mm
104 NBN



Hylurgops palliatus 2.3-3.4mm
227 NBN



Hylesinus crenatus 4-6mm
142 NBN



Hylesinus taranio (oleiperda) 2.5-3mm
149 NBN



Hylesinus varius 3.3mm



Hylesinus wachtii orni 3.3mm



Kissophagus vicinus 2-2.4mm



Tomicus minor 3.2-5mm



Tomicus piniperda 3.5-4.8mm



Hylastes ater 3.5-5mm
210 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Hylastes brunneus 3.5-4.5mm
50 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Hylastes opacus 3.5-4.5mm
104 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Hylurgops palliatus 2.3-3.4mm
227 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Hylesinus crenatus 4-6mm
142 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Hylesinus taranio (oleiperda) 2.5-3mm
149 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Hylesinus varius 3.3mm
365 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Hylesinus wachtii orni 3.3mm
41 NBN



Kissophagus vicinus 2.0-2.4mm
93 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Tomicus minor 3.2-5mm
3 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Tomicus piniperda 3.5-4.8mm
302 NBN (Udo Schmidt)

Pteleobius vittatus 1.8-2.3mm
56 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



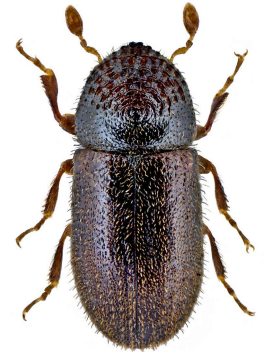
Pityophthorus lichtensteinii ??mm
1 NBN



Ernoporicus caucasicus ??mm
130 NBN



Ernoporus tiliae 1.1-1.5mm
39 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Trypophloeus binodulus 1.8mm
8 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Dryocoetes alni 2mm
37 NBN



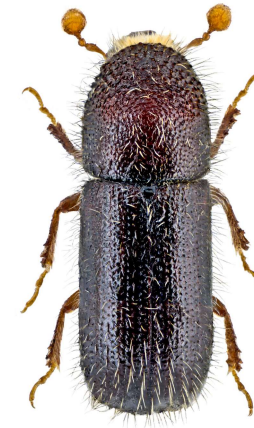
Dryocoetes autogaphus ??mm
105 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Dryocoetes villosus 2.3-3.5mm
655 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Lymantor coryli 1.8-2.2mm
11 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



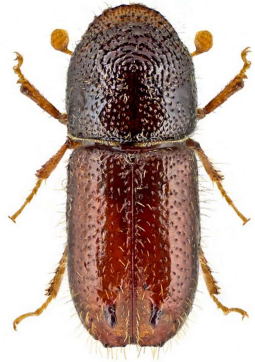
Taphrorychus bicolor 1.6-2.5mm
105 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Ips acuminatus 2.2-3.5mm
18 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Orthotomicus suturalis 2.5-3.2mm
16 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



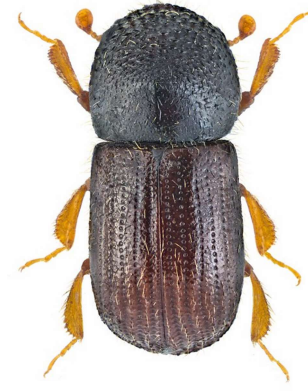
Pityogenes bidentatus 2.2-2.8mm
144 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Pityogenes quadridens 2.0mm
13 NBN



Pityogenes trepanatus 2.0mm
26 NBN



Anisandrus dispar 3.2-3.6mm
115 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Scolytus scolytus 3.2-5.5mm
179 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Scolytus intricatus 2.5-3.5mm
680 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Scolytus laevis 3.0mm
8 NBN



Scolytus mali 3-4mm
84 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Scolytus multistriatus 2.2-2.3mm
145 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Scolytus ratzeburgi 4.5-6.5mm
26 NBN (KV Makarov)



Scolytus rugulosus 1.8-2.5mm
152 NBN



Xyleborinus saxesini 2-2.4mm
189 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Xyleborus dryographus 1.8-2.7mm
80 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Trypodendron domesticum 3.1-3.8mm
462 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Trypodendron lineatum 3-3.4mm
54 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Trypodendron signatum 3-4mm
132 NBN (Udo Schmidt)

Curculionidae: Cossoninae

A distinctive sub-family of weevils. 2.5mm to 9.0mm.

Associated with decaying trees and fallen timber, often where fungus infestations are present, where the larvae develop as they bore through damp wood. See [UK Beetles](#) for more information.



Cossonus parallelepipedus 4.5-6.3mm
54 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



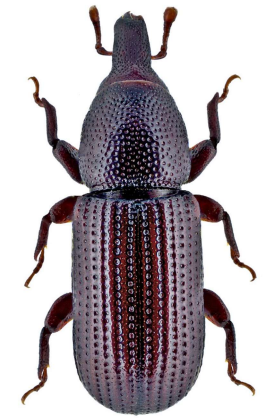
Cossonus linearis 4.0-6.0mm
37 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Rhopalomesites tardyi 5.0-9.0mm
148 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Pseudophloeophagus truncorum 2.9-4.0mm
38 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Stereocorynes truncorum 2.5-3.0mm
58 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Euophryum confine 3.0-4.5mm
1,319 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Phloeophagus lignarius 2.8-3.5mm
269 NBN (Udo Schmidt)

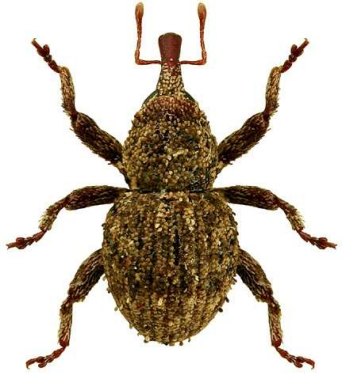


Rhyncolus ater 3.0-4.5mm
20 NBN (Udo Schmidt)

Curculionidae: Cryptorhynchinae

Distinctive beetles in this habitat, but the species can be hard to separate. 2.0mm to 3.6mm. Here's a [key](#)

Little is known of their biology but breeding is thought to occur in the spring with larvae developing in the bark on twigs and small branches and producing new-generation adults in the autumn. See [UK Beetles](#) for more information.



Acalles misellus 2.0-3.0mm
362 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Acalles ptinoides 2.0-3.0mm
396 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Kyklioacalles roboris 2.5-3.6mm
163 NBN (Udo Schmidt)

Curculionidae: Mesoptiliinae

A distinctive sub-family, but several, very similar species which can be tricky to separate 2.4mm to 6.2mm. Here's a [key](#).

These beetles have a short season during late spring and early summer, eggs are laid in or below bark and larvae mine beneath the bark or in the xylem, pupation occurs in the tunnels and adults remain in the wood, often in numbers in tightly packed borings. Several species are widespread and common and should soon be found by beating etc. See [UK Beetles](#) for more information.



Magdalis armigera 3.0-4.5mm
308 NBN (KV Makarov)



Cossonus linearis 3.1-4.1mm
72 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Magdalis carbonaria 3.1-6.2mm
131 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Magdalis cerasi 2.4-4.2mm
219 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Magdalis duplicate 2.8-5.0mm
10 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Magdalis phlegmatica 3.1-6.1mm
19 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Magdalis ruficornis 2.4-3.8mm
206 NBN (S Krejčík)

Curculionidae: Molytinae

Large, distinctive species in this sub-family. 2.8mm to 13.0mm. The two *Pissodes* species are similar.

In conifer plantations, *Hylobius abietis* feed on the phloem and browse the bark of stems and lateral shoots of seedlings, which can lead to the deformation or death of trees. The larvae feed on tissues of the inner bark and the cambium of pine stumps. *Pissodes* spp. are associated with pine woodland where the larvae develop in dead wood or cones. *Trachodes* adults are associated with various deciduous trees, particularly oaks, where they occur under bark or among nearby leaf-litter. Larvae develop among damp decaying wood. See [UK Beetles](#) for more information.



Hylobius abietis 7.5-13.0mm
525 NBN (Udo Schmidt)



Pissodes castaneus 5.5-7.0mm
163 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Pissodes pini 6.2-8.5mm
84 NBN (Lech Borowiec)



Trachodes hispidus 2.8-3.6mm
121 NBN (Udo Schmidt)