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Critical check-list of the Polish Chrysomeloidea, excluding Cerambycidae (Coleoptera: Phytophaga)

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ABSTRACT. Critical list of Polish species of the superfamily Chrysomeloidea (except Cerambycidae) is presented. At the moment 493 unquestionable species are known from recent borders of Poland, although few of them are known from the old records only, and its occurrence should be confirmed by new material. All doubtful taxa recorded till now from Poland are commented. The important recent changes in nomenclature of several species are also recorded.

Key words: entomology, zoogeography, Coleoptera, Chrysomeloidea, Poland.

INTRODUCTION

The superfamily Chrysomeloidea in Poland is one of the best studied within Coleoptera Polyphaga. Its distribution was summarized in the fundamental Katalog Fauny Polski – Catalogus Faunae Poloniae (BURAKOWSKI, MROCZKOWSKI, STEFAŃSKA 1989, 1990, 1991, 2000). Morphology and biology with a key to genera and species were published in Keys to the Identification of Polish Insects (WARCHAŁOWSKI 1971, 1973, 1978; BOROWIEC 1980) and in the series Fauna of Poland (WARCHAŁOWSKI 1985, 1991, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1998, 2000; BOROWIEC 1988).

Although several taxa were excluded from the Polish fauna in the Catalogus Faunae Poloniae, in the volume 6 of the Catalogue of Palaearctic Coleoptera (LÖBL and SMETANA ed. 2010) many of those have been cited again as belonging to the fauna of Poland. Probably authors of some chapters of the Palaearctic catalogue ignored an important fact of Polish borders being changed after the Second World War. Many species recorded from Poland by ŁOMNICKI (1913) in his classical work do not occur within the current borders of the country (especially many thermophilous species distributed in Podolia region, now located in western Ukraine). Thus, we decided to compile all available data and create a critical check list of Polish Chrysomeloidea with comments on all doubtful or incredible species and comments to the most important nomenclatural changes. Unfortunately, the majority of important Polish collections housed in the Zoological Museum in Warsaw and also German collections from the western part of Poland were destroyed during the II World War, and we have no way of revising materials of some authors that published the most controversial faunistic data, e.g., A. KELCH, F. L. LENTZ, F. OSTERLOFF, or S. TENENBAUM, whose collection only partly survived the war.

METHODS AND CONVENTIONS

The species listed below are arranged in families, subfamilies and tribes. The order of higher categories are arranged after Catalogue of Palaearctic Coleoptera, also nomenclature for species level were used after the catalogue. All taxa of species level recorded from Poland within genera are arranged alphabetically. Species certainly recorded from Poland are marked with “+”, doubtful and incredible records are marked with “-”. Superscript numbers that are given after the names are references to the comments chapter.

The abbreviation CPC was used for the Catalogue of Polish Coleoptera, published in the series Catalogus Faunae Poloniae (BURAKOWSKI, MROCZKOWSKI, STEFAŃSKA 1989, 1990, 1991, 2000).

CHECK-LIST OF POLISH CHRYSOMELOIDEA EXCEPT CERAMBYCIDAE

Family: MEGALOPODIDAE LATREILLE, 1802

genus: *Zeugophora* KUNZE, 1818

- + *flavicollis* (MARSHAM, 1802)
- + *frontalis* SUFFRIAN, 1840
- + *scutellaris* SUFFRIAN, 1840
- + *subspinosa* (FABRICIUS, 1781)
- + *turneri* POWER, 1863

Family: ORSODACNINAE THOMSON, 1859**genus: *Orsodacne* LATREILLE, 1802**

- + *cerasi* (LINNAEUS, 1758)
- + *humeralis* (LATREILLE, 1804)

Family: CHRYSOMELIDAE LATREILLE, 1802Subfamily: **Bruchinae** LATREILLE, 1802

Tribe: Amblycerini BRIDWELL, 1932

genus: *Spermophagus* SCHOENHERR, 1833

- + *calystegiae* (LUKJANOVITCH et TER-MINASSIAN, 1957)
- + *sericeus* (GEOFFROY, 1785)

genus: *Zabrotes* HORN, 1885

- + *subfasciatus* (BOHEMAN, 1833)¹

Tribe: Bruchini LATREILLE, 1802

genus: *Acanthoscelides* SCHILSKY, 1905

- + *obtectus* (SAY, 1831)

genus: *Bruchidius* SCHILSKY, 1905

- + *bimaculatus* (OLIVIER, 1795)²
- + *cisti* (FABRICIUS, 1775)
- + *corsicus* (BAUDI DI SELVE, 1890)
- *dispar* (GYLLENHAL, 1833)³
- + *imbricornis* (PANZER, 1795)
- *incarnatus* (BOHEMAN, 1833)⁴
- *lividimanus* (GYLLENHAL, 1833)⁵
- + *marginalis* (FABRICIUS, 1776)
- *nanus* (GERMAR, 1824)⁶
- *pusillus* (GERMAR, 1824)⁷
- *quinqueguttatus* (OLIVIER, 1795)⁸
- + *seminarius* (LINNAEUS, 1767)
- + *unicolor* (OLIVIER, 1795)

- + *varius* (OLIVIER, 1795)⁹
- + *villosus* (FABRICIUS, 1792)¹⁰

genus: *Bruchus* LINNAEUS, 1767

- + *affinis* FRÖLICH, 1799
- + *atomarius* (LINNAEUS, 1760)
- + *brachialis* FÄHRAEUS, 1839
- + *ervi* FRÖLICH, 1799¹¹
- + *lentis* FRÖLICH, 1799¹²
- + *loti* PAYKULL, 1800
- + *luteicornis* ILLIGER, 1794
- + *occidentalis* LUKJANOVITCH ET TER-MINASSIAN, 1957¹³
- *perezi* KRAATZ, 1868¹⁴
- + *pisorum* (LINNAEUS, 1758)
- + *rufimanus* BOHEMAN, 1833
- + *rufipes* HERBST, 1783
- *signaticornis* GYLLENHAL, 1833¹⁵
- + *viciae* OLIVIER, 1795

Subfamily: **Donaciinae** KIRBY, 1837

Tribe: Donaciini KIRBY, 1837

genus: *Donacia* FABRICIUS, 1775

- *antiqua* KUNZE, 1818¹⁶
- + *aquatica* (LINNAEUS, 1758)
- + *bicolora* ZSCHACH, 1788
- + *brevicornis* AHRENS, 1810
- + *brevitarsis* THOMSON, 1884
- + *cinerea* HERBST, 1784
- + *clavipes* FABRICIUS, 1792
- + *crassipes* FABRICIUS, 1775
- + *dentata* HOPPE, 1795
- + *impressa* PAYKULL, 1799
- + *malinovskyi* AHRENS, 1810
- + *marginata* HOPPE, 1795
- + *obscura* GYLLENHAL, 1813
- *polita* KUNZE, 1818¹⁷
- + *semicuprea* PANZER, 1796
- + *simplex* FABRICIUS, 1775
- + *sparganii* AHRENS, 1810

- + *thalassina* GERMAR, 1811
- + *tomentosa* AHRENS, 1810
- + *versicolorea* (BRAHM, 1790)
- + *vulgaris* ZSCHACH, 1788

Tribe: Haemoniini S.-H. CHEN, 1941

genus: *Macrolea* SAMOUELLE, 1819

- + *appendiculata* (PANZER, 1794)
- + *mutica* (FABRICIUS, 1792)¹⁸

Tribe: Plateumarini BÖVING, 1922

genus: *Plateumaris* THOMSON, 1859

- + *braccata* (SCOPOLI, 1772)
- + *consimilis* (SCHRANK, 1781)
- + *rustica* (KUNZE, 1818)¹⁹
- + *sericea* (LINNAEUS, 1760)²⁰

Subfamily: **Criocerinae** LATREILLE, 1804

genus: *Crioceris* GEOFFROY, 1762

- + *asparagi* (LINNAEUS, 1758)
- + *duodecimpunctata* (LINNAEUS, 1758)
- + *quatuordecimpunctata* (SCOPOLI, 1763)
- + *quinquepunctata* (SCOPOLI, 1763)²¹

genus: *Lema* FABRICIUS, 1798

- + *cyanella* (LINNAEUS, 1758)

genus: *Lilioceris* REITTER, 1913

- + *lilii* (SCOPOLI, 1763)
- + *merdigera* (LINNAEUS, 1758)

genus: *Oulema* DES GOZIS, 1886

- + *duftschmidi* (REDTENBACHER, 1874)
- + *erichsonii* (SUFFRIAN, 1841)

- + *gallaeciana* (HEYDEN, 1870)
- + *melanopus* (LINNAEUS, 1758)
- *rufocyanea* (SUFFRIAN, 1847)²²
- + *septentrionis* (WEISE, 1880)
- + *tristis* (HERBST, 1786)

Subfamily: **Cassidinae** GYLLENHAL, 1813

Tribe: Cassidini GYLLENHAL, 1813

genus: *Cassida* LINNAEUS, 1758

- + *atrata* FABRICIUS, 1787
- + *aurora* WEISE, 1907²³
- + *azurea* FABRICIUS, 1801
- + *bergeali* BORDY, 1995
- + *berolinensis* SUFFRIAN, 1844
- + *canaliculata* LAICHARTING, 1781
- + *denticollis* SUFFRIAN, 1844
- + *ferruginea* GOEZE, 1777
- + *flaveola* THUNBERG, 1794
- + *hemisphaerica* HERBST, 1799
- + *leucanthemi* BORDY, 1995
- + *lineola* CREUTZER, 1799
- + *margaritacea* SCHALLER, 1783
- + *murraea* LINNAEUS, 1767
- + *nebulosa* LINNAEUS, 1758
- + *nobilis* LINNAEUS, 1758
- + *pannonica* SUFFRIAN, 1844
- + *panzeri* WEISE, 1907
- + *prasina* ILLIGER, 1798
- + *rubiginosa* MÜLLER, 1776
- + *rufovirens* SUFFRIAN, 1844
- + *sanguinolenta* MÜLLER, 1776
- + *sanguinosa* SUFFRIAN, 1844
- + *seladonia* GYLLENHAL, 1827
- + *stigmatica* SUFFRIAN, 1844
- + *subreticulata* SUFFRIAN, 1844
- + *vibex* LINNAEUS, 1767
- + *viridis* LINNAEUS, 1758
- + *vittata* VILLERS, 1789

genus: *Hypocassida* WEISE, 1893

+ *subferruginea* (SCHRANK, 1776)

genus: *Pilemostoma* DESBROCHERS DES LOGES, 1891

+ *fastuosa* (SCHALLER, 1783)

Tribe: Hispini GYLLENHAL, 1813

genus: *Hispa* LINNAEUS, 1767

+ *atra* LINNAEUS, 1767

Subfamily: **Chrysomelinae** LATREILLE, 1802

Tribe: Chrysomelini LATREILLE, 1802

genus: *Chrysomela* LINNAEUS, 1758

+ *collaris* LINNAEUS, 1758

+ *cuprea* FABRICIUS, 1775

+ *lapponica* LINNAEUS, 1758

+ *populi* LINNAEUS, 1758

+ *saliceti* WEISE, 1884

+ *tremula* FABRICIUS, 1787

+ *vigintipunctata* (SCOPOLI, 1763)

genus: *Plagiodera* CHEVROLAT, 1836

+ *versicolora* (LAICHARTING, 1781)

genus: *Plagiosterna* MOTSCHULSKY, 1860

+ *aenea* (LINNAEUS, 1758)

genus: *Phratora* CHEVROLAT, 1836

+ *vulgatissima* (LINNAEUS, 1758)

+ *atrovirens* (CORNELIUS, 1857)

+ *laticollis* (SUFFRIAN, 1851)

+ *tibialis* (SUFFRIAN, 1851)

+ *vitellinae* (LINNAEUS, 1758)

genus: *Gastrophysa* CHEVROLAT, 1836

- + *polygoni* (LINNAEUS, 1758)
- + *viridula* (DE GEER, 1775)

genus: *Neophaedon* JAKOBSON, 1901

- + *pyritosus* (ROSSI, 1792)
- + *segnis* (WEISE, 1884)

genus: *Phaedon* LATREILLE, 1829

- + *armoraciae* (LINNAEUS, 1758)
- + *cochleariae* (FABRICIUS, 1792)
- + *concinus* STEPHENS, 1834
- + *laevigatus* (DUFTSCHMID, 1825)

genus: *Prasocuris* LATREILLE, 1802

- + *glabra* (HERBST, 1783)
- + *hannoveriana* (FABRICIUS, 1775)
- + *junci* (BRAHM, 1790)
- + *marginella* (LINNAEUS, 1758)
- + *phellandrii* (LINNAEUS, 1758)

Tribe: Doryphorini MOTSCHULSKY, 1860

genus: *Chrysolina* MOTSCHULSKY, 1860

- *americana* (LINNAEUS, 1758)²⁴
- + *analisis* (LINNAEUS, 1767)
- *asclepiadis* (VILLA et VILLA, 1833)²⁵
- *bankii* (FABRICIUS, 1775)²⁶
- *besseri* (KRYNICKI, 1832)²⁷
- + *brunsvicensis* (GRAVENHORST, 1807)
- + *carnifex* (FABRICIUS, 1792)
- + *carpathica* (FUSS, 1856)
- + *cerealis* (LINNAEUS, 1767)
- *chalcites* (GERMAR, 1824)²⁸
- + *coerulans* (SCRIBA, 1791)
- *crassimargo* (GERMAR, 1824)²⁹
- + *cuprina* (DUFTSCHMID, 1825)
- *didymata* (SCRIBA, 1791)³⁰

- + *fastuosa* (SCOPOLI, 1763)
- + *fimbrialis* (KÜSTER, 1845)³¹
- *fuliginosa* (OLIVIER, 1807)³²
- + *geminata* (PAYKULL, 1799)
- + *globipennis* (SUFFRIAN, 1851)
- *globosa* (PANZER, 1803)³³
- + *graminis* (LINNAEUS, 1758)
- + *gypsophilae* (KÜSTER, 1845)
- + *hemoptera* (LINNAEUS, 1758)
- + *herbacea* (DUFTSCHMID, 1825)
- + *hyperici* (FORSTER, 1771)
- + *kuesteri* (HELLIESEN, 1912)
- *lapidaria* BECHYNÉ, 1950³⁴
- + *lichenis* (RICHTER, 1820)
- + *limbata* (FABRICIUS, 1775)
- + *marcasitica* (GERMAR, 1824)
- + *marginata* (LINNAEUS, 1758)
- *morio* (KRYNICKI, 1832)³⁵
- *olivieri* (BEDEL, 1892)³⁶
- + *oricalcia* (MÜLLER, 1776)
- + *polita* (LINNAEUS, 1758)
- + *pseudolurida* ROUBAL, 1917³⁷
- + *purpurascens* (GERMAR, 1822)
- + *rufa* (DUFTSCHMID, 1825)
- *salviae* (GERMAR, 1824)³⁸
- + *sanguinolenta* (LINNAEUS, 1758)
- + *schneideri* (WEISE, 1882)
- + *staphylaea* (LINNAEUS, 1758)
- + *sturmi* (WESTHOFF, 1882)
- + *umbratilis* (WEISE, 1887)
- + *varians* (SCHALLER, 1783)
- *vernalis* (BRULLÉ, 1832)³⁹

genus: *Oreina* CHEVROLAT, 1836

- + *alpestris* (SCHUMMEL, 1844)
- *auricollis* STIERLIN, 1887⁴⁰
- + *bifrons* (FABRICIUS, 1792)
- + *cacaliae* (SCHRANK, 1785)
- + *caerulea* (OLIVIER, 1790)
- *elongata* (SUFFRIAN, 1851)⁴¹
- *gloriosa* (FABRICIUS, 1781)⁴¹
- + *intricata* (GERMAR, 1824)

- *liturata* (SCOPOLI, 1763)⁴¹
- + *plagiata* (SUFFRIAN, 1861)
- *speciosa* (LINNAEUS, 1767)⁴¹
- + *speciosissima* (SCOPOLI, 1763)
- + *virgulata* (GERMAR, 1824)
- + *viridis* (DUFTSCHMID, 1825)

genus: *Leptinotarsa* CHEVROLAT, 1836

- + *decemlineata* (SAY, 1824)

Tribe: Entomoscelini REITTER, 1913

genus: *Colaphellus* WEISE, 1916

- + *sophiae* (SCHALLER, 1783)

genus: *Entomoscelis* CHEVROLAT, 1836

- + *adonidis* PALLAS, 1771
- *sacra* (LINNAEUS, 1758)⁴²

genus: *Sclerophaedon* WEISE, 1882

- + *carniolicus* (GERMAR, 1824)
- + *carpathicus* (WEISE, 1875)

Tribe: Goniocetenini MOTSCHULSKY, 1860

genus: *Goniocetena* CHEVROLAT, 1836

- *arctica* (MANNERHEIM, 1853)⁴³
- + *decemnotata* (MARSHAM, 1802)
- + *flavicornis* (SUFFRIAN, 1851)
- + *fornicata* (BRÜGGEMANN, 1783)
- + *intermedia* (HELLIESEN, 1913)
- + *interposita* (FRANZ et PALMÉN, 1950)
- *kaufmanni* (MILLER, 1881)⁴⁴
- + *linnaeana* (SCHRANK, 1781)
- + *olivacea* (FORSTER, 1771)
- + *pallida* (LINNAEUS, 1758)
- + *quinquepunctata* (FABRICIUS, 1787)
- + *viminalis* (LINNAEUS, 1758)

Tribe: Timarchini MOTSCHULSKY, 1860

genus: *Timarcha* LATREILLE, 1829

- + *goettingensis* (LINNAEUS, 1758)
- + *metallica* (LAICHARTING, 1781)
- + *rugulosa* HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1838
- *tenebricosa* (FABRICIUS, 1775)⁴⁵

Subfamily: **Galerucinae** LATREILLE, 1802

Tribe: Galerucini LATREILLE, 1802

genus: *Galeruca* GEOFFROY, 1762

- + *dahli* (JOANNIS, 1865)
- + *interrupta* (ILLIGER, 1802)
- + *laticollis* (SAHLBERG, 1838)
- *littoralis* (FABRICIUS, 1787)⁴⁶
- + *melanocephala* (PONZA, 1805)
- + *pomoniae* (SCOPOLI, 1763)
- + *tanacetii* (LINNAEUS, 1758)

genus: *Galerucella* CROTCH, 1873

- + *aquatica* GEOFFROY, 1785⁴⁷
- + *calmariensis* (LINNAEUS, 1767)
- + *grisea* (JOANNIS, 1865)
- *kersteni* LOHSE, 1989⁴⁷
- + *lineola* (FABRICIUS, 1781)
- + *nymphaeae* (LINNAEUS, 1758)⁴⁷
- + *pusilla* (DUFTSCHMID, 1825)
- *sagittariae* GYLLENHAL, 1813⁴⁷
- + *tenella* (LINNAEUS, 1760)

genus: *Lochmaea* WEISE, 1883

- + *caprea* (LINNAEUS, 1758)
- + *crataegi* (FORSTER, 1771)
- + *suturalis* (THOMSON, 1866)

genus: *Pyrrhalta* JOANNIS, 1865

- + *viburni* (PAYKULL, 1799)

genus: *Xanthogaleruca* LABOISSIÈRE, 1934

+ *luteola* (MÜLLER, 1766)

Tribe: Hylaspini CHAPUIS, 1875

genus: *Agelastica* CHEVROLAT, 1836

+ *alni* (LINNAEUS, 1758)

genus: *Sermylassa* REITTER, 1913

+ *halensis* (LINNAEUS, 1767)

Tribe: Luperini GISTEL, 1848

genus: *Diabrotica* CHEVROLAT, 1836

+ *virgifera* LE CONTE, 1868⁴⁸

genus: *Calomicrus* DILLWYN, 1829

+ *circumfusus* (MARSHAM, 1802)

+ *pinicola* (DUFTSCHMID, 1825)

genus: *Euluperus* WEISE, 1886

+ *xanthopus* (DUFTSCHMID, 1825)

genus: *Luperus* GEOFFROY, 1762

+ *flavipes* (LINNAEUS, 1767)

+ *longicornis* (FABRICIUS, 1781)

+ *luperus* (SULZER, 1776)

– *saxonicus* (GMELIN, 1790)⁴⁹

+ *viridipennis* GERMAR, 1824

+ *xanthopoda* (SCHRANK, 1781)

genus: *Phyllobrotica* CHEVROLAT, 1836

– *adusta* (CREUTZER, 1799)⁵⁰

+ *quadrimaculata* (LINNAEUS, 1758)

Subfamily: **Alticinae** NEWMAN, 1835

genus: *Altica* GEOFFROY, 1762

- + *aenescens* (WEISE, 1888)
- *ampelophaga* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1858)⁵¹
- + *brevicollis* Foudras, 1861
- *carduorum* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1858)⁵²
- + *carinthiaca* (WEISE, 1888)
- + *cornivorax* KRÁL, 1969
- + *helianthemii* (ALLARD, 1859)
- + *impressicollis* (REICHE, 1862)
- + *longicollis* (ALLARD, 1860)
- + *lythri* AUBÉ, 1843
- + *oleracea* (LINNAEUS, 1758)
- + *palustris* (WEISE, 1888)
- + *quercetorum* Foudras, 1861
- + *tamaricis* SCHRANK, 1785

genus: *Aphthona* CHEVROLAT, 1836

- + *abdominalis* (DUFTSCHMID, 1825)
- + *atrocaerulea* (STEPHENS, 1831)
- *aeneomicans* ALLARD, 1875⁵³
- + *atrovirens* (FÖRSTER, 1849)
- + *beckeri* JAKOBSON, 1896
- + *cyparissiae* (KOCH, 1803)
- + *czwalinai* WEISE, 1888
- + *erichsoni* (ZETTERSTEDT, 1838)
- + *euphorbiae* (SCHRANK, 1781)
- *flaviceps* ALLARD, 1859⁵⁴
- + *herbigrada* (CURTIS, 1837)
- + *lacertosa* ROSENHAUER, 1847
- + *lutescens* (GYLLENHAL, 1813)
- *nigriceps* (REDTENBACHER, 1842)⁵⁵
- + *nigriscutis* Foudras, 1860
- + *nonstriata* (GOEZE, 1777)
- + *ovata* Foudras, 1861
- + *pallida* (BACH, 1859)
- + *placida* (KUTSCHERA, 1864)
- + *pygmaea* (KUTSCHERA, 1861)
- *semicyanea* ALLARD, 1859⁵⁶
- + *stussineri* WEISE, 1888

- + *venustula* (KUTSCHERA, 1861)
- + *violacea* (KOCH, 1803)

genus: *Apteropeda* CHEVROLAT, 1836

- + *globosa* (ILLIGER, 1794)
- + *orbiculata* (MARSHAM, 1802)
- + *splendida* ALLARD, 1860

genus: *Argopus* FISCHER VON WALDHEIM, 1824

- + *ahrensii* (GERMAR, 1817)
- + *nigritarsis* (GEBLER, 1823)

genus: *Batophila* FOUDRAS, 1860

- + *fallax* WEISE, 1888
- + *rubi* (PAYKULL, 1799)

genus: *Chaetocnema* STEPHENS, 1831

- + *aerosa* (LETZNER, 1847)
- + *arida* FOUDRAS, 1860
- + *aridula* (GYLLENHAL, 1827)
- + *chlorophana* (DUFTSCHMID, 1825)⁵⁷
- + *compressa* (LETZNER, 1847)
- + *concinna* (MARSHAM, 1802)
- + *confusa* (BOHEMAN, 1851)
- + *hortensis* (GEOFFROY, 1785)
- + *mannerheimii* (GYLLENHAL, 1827)
- + *obesa* (BOIELDIEU, 1859)
- + *picipes* STEPHENS, 1831
- + *procerula* (ROSENHAUER, 1856)
- + *sahlbergii* (GYLLENHAL, 1827)
- *scheffleri* (KUTSCHERA, 1864)⁵⁸
- + *semicoerulea* (KOCH, 1803)
- + *subcoerulea* (KUTSCHERA, 1864)
- + *tibialis* (ILLIGER, 1807)

genus: *Crepidodera* CHEVROLAT, 1836

- + *aurata* (MARSHAM, 1802)
- + *aurea* (GEOFFROY, 1785)

- + *fulvicornis* (FABRICIUS, 1792)
- + *lamina* (BEDEL, 1901)
- + *nitidula* (LINNAEUS, 1758)
- + *plutus* (LATREILLE, 1804)

genus: *Derocrepis* WEISE, 1886

- + *rufipes* (LINNAEUS, 1758)

genus: *Dibolia* LATREILLE, 1829

- *carpathica* (WEISE, 1893)⁵⁹
- + *cryptocephala* (KOCH, 1803)
- + *cynoglossi* (KOCH, 1803)
- + *depressiuscula* (LETZNER, 1847)
- + *foersteri* BACH, 1859
- + *occultans* (KOCH, 1803)
- + *rugulosa* REDTENBACHER, 1849
- + *femoralis* REDTENBACHER, 1849
- + *schillingii* (LETZNER, 1847)
- *timida* (ILLIGER, 1807)⁶⁰

genus: *Epitrix* Foudras, 1861

- + *atropae* Foudras, 1861
- *intermedia* Foudras, 1861⁶¹
- + *pubescens* (KOCH, 1803)

genus: *Hermaphysa* Foudras, 1860

- + *mercurialis* (FABRICIUS, 1792)

genus: *Hippuriphila* Foudras, 1861

- + *modeeri* (LINNAEUS, 1760)

genus: *Longitarsus* LATREILLE, 1829

- + *absynthii* KUTSCHERA, 1862
- *aeneicollis* (FALDERMANN, 1862)⁶²
- *aeruginosus* (Foudras, 1860)⁶³
- + *anchusae* (PAYKULL, 1799)
- + *apicalis* (BECK, 1817)

- + *atricillus* (LINNAEUS, 1760)⁶⁴
- + *ballotae* (MARSHAM, 1802)
- + *brunneus* (DUFTSCHMID, 1825)
- + *callidus* WARCHAŁOWSKI, 1967
- *cerinthes* (SCHRANK, 1798)⁶⁵
- + *curtus* (ALLARD, 1861)
- *dorsalis* (FABRICIUS, 1781)⁶⁶
- + *echii* (KOCH, 1803)
- + *exoletus* (LINNAEUS, 1758)
- + *ferrugineus* (FOUDRAS, 1860)
- + *foudrasi* WEISE, 1893
- + *fulgens* (FOUDRAS, 1860)
- + *fuscoaeneus* REDTENBACHER, 1849
- + *ganglbaueri* HEIKERTINGER, 1912
- + *gracilis* KUTSCHERA, 1864
- + *holsaticus* (LINNAEUS, 1758)
- + *jacobaeae* (WATERHOUSE, 1858)
- + *kutscherai* (RYE, 1872)
- *languidus* KUTSCHERA, 1863⁶⁷
- + *lewisii* (BALY, 1874)
- + *linnaei* (DUFTSCHMID, 1825)
- + *longipennis* KUTSCHERA, 1863
- + *longiseta* WEISE, 1889
- + *luridus* (SCOPOLI, 1763)
- + *lycopi* (FOUDRAS, 1860)
- + *medvedevi* SHAPIRO, 1956
- + *melanocephalus* (DE GEER, 1775)
- *membranaceus* (FOUDRAS, 1860)⁶⁸
- + *minimus* KUTSCHERA, 1864
- *minusculus* (FOUDRAS, 1860)⁶⁹
- + *monticola* KUTSCHERA, 1864
- + *nanus* (FOUDRAS, 1860)⁷⁰
- + *nasturtii* (FABRICIUS, 1792)
- + *niger* (KOCH, 1803)
- + *nigerrimus* (GYLLENHAL, 1827)
- + *nigrofasciatus* (GOEZE, 1777)
- + *noricus* LEONARDI, 1976
- + *obliteratus* (ROSENHAUER, 1847)
- + *ochroleucus* (MARSHAM, 1802)
- + *pallidicornis* KUTSCHERA, 1863
- + *parvulus* (PAYKULL, 1799)
- + *pellucidus* (FOUDRAS, 1860)
- + *pinguis* WEISE, 1888

- + *pratensis* (PANZER, 1794)
- + *pulmonariae* WEISE, 1893
- + *quadriguttatus* (PONTOPPIDAN, 1763)
- *rectilineatus* (FOUDRAS, 1860)⁷¹
- + *reichei* (ALLARD, 1860)
- + *rubellus* (FOUDRAS, 1860)
- + *rubiginosus* (FOUDRAS, 1860)
- + *salviae* GRUEV, 1975
- *scutellaris* (MULSANT et REY, 1874)⁷²
- + *substriatus* KUTSCHERA, 1864
- + *succineus* (FOUDRAS, 1860)
- + *suturellus* (DUFTSCHMID, 1825)
- + *symphyti* HEIKERTINGER, 1912
- + *tabidus* (FABRICIUS, 1775)
- + *weisei* GUILLEBEAU, 1895

genus: *Lythraria* BEDEL, 1897

- + *salicariae* (PAYKULL, 1800)

genus: *Mantura* STEPHENS, 1831

- *ambigua* (KUTSCHERA, 1862)⁷³
- + *chrysanthemi* (KOCH, 1803)
- *obtusata* (GYLLENHAL, 1813)⁷³
- + *pallidicornis* (WALTL, 1839)⁷³
- + *rustica* (LINNAEUS, 1767)

genus: *Minota* KUTSCHERA, 1859

- + *carpathica* HEIKERTINGER, 1912
- + *obesa* (WALTL, 1839)

genus: *Mniophila* STEPHENS, 1831

- + *bosnica* APFELBECK, 1914
- + *muscorum* (KOCH, 1803)

genus: *Neocrepidodera* HEIKERTINGER, 1911

- + *brevicollis* (DANIEL, 1900)
- *corpulenta* (KUTSCHERA, 1860)⁷⁴
- + *cyanescens* (DUFTSCHMID, 1825)

- *cyanipennis* (KUTSCHERA, 1860)⁷⁵
- + *femorata* (GYLLENHAL, 1813)
- + *ferruginea* (SCOPOLI, 1763)
- *interpunctata* (MOTSCHULSKY, 1859)⁷⁶
- + *motschulskii* KONSTANTINOV, 1991⁷⁷
- + *nigritula* (GYLLENHAL, 1813)
- + *transsilvanica* (FUSS, 1864)
- + *transversa* (MARSHAM, 1802)

genus: *Ochrosis* Foudras, 1861

- + *ventralis* (ILLIGER, 1807)

genus: *Orestia* Chevrolat, 1836

- + *aubei* ALLARD, 1859
- + *carpathica* REITTER, 1879

genus: *Phyllotreta* Chevrolat, 1836

- *acutecarinata* HEIKERTINGER, 1941⁷⁸
- + *armoraciae* (KOCH, 1803)
- + *astrachanica* LOPATIN, 1977
- + *atra* (FABRICIUS, 1775)
- *austriaca* HEIKERTINGER, 1909⁷⁹
- + *christinae* HEIKERTINGER, 1941
- + *cruciferae* (GOEZE, 1777)
- *dacica* HEIKERTINGER, 1941⁸⁰
- + *diademata* Foudras, 1860
- + *dilatata* THOMSON, 1866
- + *exclamationis* (THUNBERG, 1784)
- + *flexuosa* (ILLIGER, 1794)
- + *hochetlingeri* FLEISCHER, 1917
- + *nemorum* (LINNAEUS, 1758)
- + *nigripes* (FABRICIUS, 1775)
- + *nodicornis* (MARSHAM, 1802)
- + *ochripes* (CURTIS, 1837)
- *procera* (REDTENBACHER, 1849)⁸¹
- + *punctulata* (MARSHAM, 1802)⁸²
- + *striolata* (ILLIGER, 1803)⁸³
- + *tetrastigma* (COMOLLI, 1837)
- + *undulata* (KUTSCHERA, 1860)
- + *vittula* (REDTENBACHER, 1849)

genus: *Podagric* CHEVROLAT, 1836

- + *fuscicornis* (LINNAEUS, 1767)
- + *malvae* (ILLIGER, 1807)⁸⁴

genus: *Psylliodes* LATREILLE, 1829

- + *affinis* (PAYKULL, 1799)
- + *attenuata* (KOCH, 1803)
- + *brisouti* BEDEL, 1898
- + *chalcomera* (ILLIGER, 1807)
- + *chrysocephala* (LINNAEUS, 1758)
- + *circumdata* (REDTENBACHER, 1842)
- + *cucullata* (ILLIGER, 1807)
- + *cuprea* (KOCH, 1803)
- + *cupreata* (DUFTSCHMID, 1825)
- + *dulcamarae* (KOCH, 1803)
- + *frivaldszkyi* WEISE, 1888
- *fusiformis* (ILLIGER, 1807)⁸⁵
- + *glabra* (DUFTSCHMID, 1825)
- + *hyoscyami* (LINNAEUS, 1758)
- *instabilis* FODRAS, 1860⁸⁶
- + *isatidis* HEIKERTINGER, 1913⁸⁷
- *kiesenwetteri* KUTSCHERA, 1864⁸⁸
- + *laticollis* KUTSCHERA, 1864
- + *luteola* (MÜLLER, 1776)
- + *marcida* (ILLIGER, 1807)
- + *napi* (FABRICIUS, 1792)
- + *picina* (MARSHAM, 1802)
- *pyritosa* KUTSCHERA, 1864⁸⁹
- + *subaenea* KUTSCHERA, 1864
- + *thlaspis* FODRAS, 1860
- + *tricolor* WEISE, 1888⁹⁰

genus: *Sphaeroderma* STEPHENS, 1831

- + *rubidum* (GRAELLS, 1858)
- + *testaceum* (FABRICIUS, 1775)

Subfamily: **Lamprosomatinae** LACORDAIRE, 1848

genus: *Oomorphus* CURTIS, 1831

- + *concolor* (STURM, 1807)

Subfamily: **Cryptocephalinae** GYLLENHAL, 1813

Tribe: Clytrini KIRBY, 1837

genus: ***Cheilotoma*** CHEVROLAT, 1836

+ *musciformis* (GOEZE, 1777)

genus: ***Clytra*** LAICHARTING, 1781

+ *laeviuscula* RATZEBURG, 1837

+ *quadripunctata* (LINNAEUS, 1758)

genus: ***Coptocephala*** CHEVROLAT, 1836

– *chalybaea* (GERMAR, 1824)⁹¹

+ *rubicunda* (LAICHARTING, 1781)

– *scopolina* (LINNAEUS, 1767)⁹²

+ *unifasciata* (SCOPOLI, 1763)

genus: ***Labidostomis*** CHEVROLAT, 1836

– *cyanicornis* (GERMAR, 1822)⁹³

+ *humeralis* (SCHNEIDER, 1792)

+ *longimana* (LINNAEUS, 1760)

+ *lucida* (GERMAR, 1824)⁹⁴

– *lusitanica* (GERMAR, 1824)⁹⁵

– *pallidipennis* (GEBLER, 1830)⁹⁶

+ *tridentata* (LINNAEUS, 1758)

genus: ***Lachnaia*** CHEVROLAT, 1836

+ *sexpunctata* (SCOPOLI, 1763)⁹⁷

genus: ***Smaragdina*** CHEVROLAT, 1836

+ *affinis* (ILLIGER, 1794)

+ *aurita* (LINNAEUS, 1767)

– *diversipes* (LETZNER, 1840)⁹⁸

+ *flavicollis* (CHARPENTIER, 1825)

+ *salicina* (SCOPOLI, 1763)

– *xanthaspis* (GERMAR, 1824)⁹⁹

Tribe: Cryptocephalini GYLLENHAL, 1813

genus: *Cryptocephalus* GEOFFROY, 1762

- + *androgyne* MARSEUL, 1875
- + *anticus* SUFFRIAN, 1848
- *apicalis* GEBLER, 1830¹⁰⁰
- + *aureolus* SUFFRIAN, 1847
- + *bameuli* DUHALDEBORDE, 1999
- + *biguttatus* (SCOPOLI, 1763)
- + *bilineatus* (LINNAEUS, 1767)
- *bimaculatus* FABRICIUS, 1781¹⁰¹
- + *bipunctatus* (LINNAEUS, 1758)
- *bohemijs* DRAPIEZ, 1819¹⁰²
- + *carpathicus* FRIVALDSZKY, 1883
- + *chrysopus* GMELIN, 1790
- + *connexus* OLIVIER, 1807
- + *cordiger* (LINNAEUS, 1758)
- + *coryli* (LINNAEUS, 1758)
- + *decemmaculatus* (LINNAEUS, 1758)
- + *distinguendus* SCHNEIDER, 1792
- + *elegantulus* GRAVENHORST, 1807
- *elongatus* GERMAR, 1824¹⁰³
- + *exiguus* SCHNEIDER, 1792
- + *flavipes* FABRICIUS, 1781
- + *frenatus* LAICHARTING, 1781
- + *frontalis* MARSHAM, 1802
- + *fulvus* (GOEZE, 1777)
- + *hypochoeridis* (LINNAEUS, 1758)
- + *imperialis* LAICHARTING, 1781
- + *janthinus* GERMAR, 1824
- + *labiatus* (LINNAEUS, 1760)
- + *laetus* FABRICIUS, 1792
- *laevicollis* GEBLER, 1830¹⁰⁴
- + *macellus* SUFFRIAN, 1860
- + *marginatus* FABRICIUS, 1781
- + *moraei* (LINNAEUS, 1758)
- + *nitidulus* FABRICIUS, 1787
- + *nitidus* (LINNAEUS, 1758)
- + *ocellatus* DRAPIEZ, 1819
- + *ochroleucus* FAIRMAIRE, 1859
- + *octomaculatus* ROSSI, 1790
- + *octopunctatus* (SCOPOLI, 1763)

- + *pallifrons* GYLLENHAL, 1813
- + *parvulus* MÜLLER, 1776
- + *pini* (LINNAEUS, 1758)
- + *populi* SUFFRIAN, 1848
- *primarius* HAROLD, 1872¹⁰⁵
- + *punctiger* PAYKULL, 1799
- + *pusillus* FABRICIUS, 1777
- + *pygmaeus* FABRICIUS, 1792¹⁰⁶
- + *quadriguttatus* RICHTER, 1820
- *quadripunctatus* OLIVIER, 1808¹⁰⁷
- + *quadripustulatus* GYLLENHAL, 1813
- + *querceti* SUFFRIAN, 1848
- *quindecimnotatus* SUFFRIAN, 1854¹⁰⁸
- + *quinquepunctatus* (SCOPOLI, 1763)
- + *rufipes* (GOEZE, 1777)
- *rugicollis* OLIVIER, 1791¹⁰⁹
- + *saliceti* ZEBE, 1855
- + *schaefferi* SCHRANK, 1789¹¹⁰
- + *sericeus* (LINNAEUS, 1758)
- + *sexpunctatus* (LINNAEUS, 1758)
- + *signatifrons* SUFFRIAN, 1847
- + *solivagus* LEONARDI et SASSI, 2001
- + *strigosus* GERMAR, 1824
- + *transcaucasicus* JACOBSON, 1898
- + *variegatus* FABRICIUS, 1781
- *villosulus* SUFFRIAN, 1847¹¹¹
- + *violaceus* LAICHARTING, 1781
- + *virens* SUFFRIAN, 1847
- + *vittatus* FABRICIUS, 1775

genus: *Pachybrachis* CHEVROLAT, 1836

- + *fimbriolatus* (SUFFRIAN, 1848)
- + *hieroglyphicus* (LAICHARTING, 1781)
- + *hippophaes* (SUFFRIAN, 1848)
- + *picus* (WEISE, 1882)¹¹²
- + *sinuatus* (MULSANT et REY, 1859)
- + *tesselatus* (OLIVIER, 1791)

Subfamily: **Eumolpinae** HOPE, 1840

Tribe: Bromiini CHAPUIS, 1874

genus: *Bromius* CHEVROLAT, 1836

+ *obscurus* (LINNAEUS, 1758)

genus: *Pachnephorus* CHEVROLAT, 1836

+ *pilosus* (ROSSI, 1790)

+ *tesellatus* (DUFTSCHMID, 1825)

– *villosus* (DUFTSCHMID, 1825)¹¹³

Tribe: Eumolpini HOPE, 1840

genus: *Chrysochus* CHEVROLAT, 1836

+ *asclepiadeus* (PALLAS, 1773)

COMMENTS

¹Recorded only as occasional pest of stored products in warm warehouses.

²Two old records from Nizina Mazowiecka Lowland (OSTERLOFF 1882) and “Silesia” (KUHN 1912) were questionable but recently the species has been collected on Wyżyna Lubelska Upland (NIEDOJAD in press).

³The only Polish record from Pojezierze Pomorskie Lakeland: Szczecin (KAMIŃSKI 1972) based on introduced specimen.

⁴The only record from Wyżyna Krakowsko-Wieluńska Upland: Kraków (KAMIŃSKI 1968) based on a single introduced specimen.

⁵Recorded generally from “Silesia” but the record based on REITTER’s (1870) note on specimens collected in the Ostravica Valley outside current Polish borders (now located in Moravia, Czech Republic).

⁶Recorded generally from “Silesia” in the 19th Century but not included into the list of Silesian Coleoptera by GERHARDT (1910). Based on confirmed distribution in generally warm regions of southern Europe and the southern parts of Central Europe its occurrence in recent borders of Poland is doubtful.

⁷The name *Bruchidius pusillus* (GERM.) for many years was treated as a synonym of *Bruchidius seminarius* (L.), and thus records from Poland – “Poland” (under the name *Bruchidius pusillus* a. *picipes*; ŁOMNICKI 1913) and from Nizina Wielkopolsko-Kujawska Lowland (under the name *Bruchidius pusillus* v. *seminarius*; SZULCZEWSKI 1922) probably concern *B. seminarius*. The name *Bruchidius pusillus* was restored from synonymy of *B. seminarius* and recent records from neighboring countries suggest probability of the occurrence of *B. pusillus* in southern Poland but no specimens of true *B. pusillus* exist in Polish collections.

⁸Recorded generally from “Silesia” by BAUDI (1887). Occurrence of this Eastern Mediterranean species in Central Europe is doubtful.

⁹The specific status of *Bruchidius varius* (OLIVIER) is still uncertain. Because the type specimen was lost, further authors probably misinterpreted this taxon. ANTON (2010) in the Catalogue of Palaearctic Coleoptera used the name *B. varius* for records from Central Europe under the name *Bruchidius martinezi* (true *Bruchidius martinezi* (ALLARD) occurs only in the western part of the Mediterranean Subregion), including record from Poland, and we accepted his decision.

¹⁰All records from Poland used the synonymic name *Bruchidus ater* (MARSHAM, 1802).

¹¹It was few times introduced to Poland and formed populations that survived in nature for a short period but probably is not an established component of Polish fauna.

¹²See note 11.

- ¹³Recorded from Poland under the name *Bruchus sibiricus* GERMAR, 1824 because it was first described as its subspecies, but recently raised to full species status.
- ¹⁴The only record from Lower Silesia (GERHARD 1891) was not credible. The species is distributed only in the western part of the Mediterranean Subregion.
- ¹⁵Few times introduced to Poland but it never formed lasting outdoor populations.
- ¹⁶All records from Poland concern *Donacia brevitarsis* THOMSON, 1884.
- ¹⁷Recorded from Roztocze (TENENBAUM 1913) but this record is not credible. The species is distributed in southern Europe north to Hungary.
- ¹⁸The only records are from 19th Century and recent occurrence in Polish part of Baltic Sea needs confirmation.
- ¹⁹With *Plateumaris affinis* (KUNZE, 1818) as its synonym.
- ²⁰With *Plateumaris discolor* (PANZER, 1794) as its synonym.
- ²¹Records from Poland are from 19th Century and beginning of 20th Century and its occurrence in Poland needs confirmation.
- ²²The only record from the Baltic Sea Coast (LENTZ 1879) is doubtful, although its occurrence in southern Poland is possible due to recent records from Germany and the Czech Republic.
- ²³The only record from Nizina Sandomierska Lowland (RYBIŃSKI 1903) was questionable, but recently collected in two localities in southeastern Poland (NIEDOJAD, in press).
- ²⁴Recorded generally from "Poland" and "Silesia" but due to the Mediterranean distribution the records are not credible.
- ²⁵Two old records from Poland under the name *Ch. aurichalcea* are doubtful and its occurrence in Poland should be confirmed. After recent revision true *Ch. aurichalcea* (MANNERHEIM, 1825) is an Eastern Palaearctic species and populations from central Europe belong to *Ch. asclepiadis* (VILLA et VILLA, 1833).
- ²⁶The only record from Kotlina Nowotarska (OSTERLOFF 1884) are absolutely not credible due to the Mediterranean distribution of this species.
- ²⁷Recorded generally from "Galicia" (NOWICKI 1865), probably from regions now located in western Ukraine.
- ²⁸Recorded from the Pieniny Mts. (TENENBAUM 1925) probably due to misidentification of *Ch. oricalcia* (MÜLLER). The nearest confirmed localities are in Hungary and central Ukraine.
- ²⁹Because of nomenclatural chaos in the subgenus *Colaphoptera* MOTSCHULSKY, 1860 this species was recorded from Poland under three names: *Chrysolina crassimargo*, *Ch. globosa* and *Ch. purpurascens*. Polish specimens belong only to the nominotypical subspecies *Chrysolina purpurascens purpurascens* (GERMAR, 1822).
- ³⁰Recorded in the 19th Century from several localities in southwestern Poland but due to the recent distribution of this species they probably based on misidentifications with other species of the subgenus *Hypericia* BEDEL, 1892. The closest to the Polish border recent localities are in Hungary.
- ³¹Recorded in the 19th Century from the Beskid Zachodni Mts. (WACHTL 1870) probably by misidentification. Never confirmed in recent time and the localities closest to the Polish border are placed in Moravia and Slovakia.
- ³²The only Polish record from the Beskid Zachodni Mts. (PAWŁOWSKI 1967) is doubtful and should be confirmed by recent material.
- ³³See note 29.
- ³⁴The name was synonymized with *Chrysolina rufa squalida* SUFFRIAN, 1851.
- ³⁵The only Polish record from Nizina Mazowiecka Lowland (OSTERLOFF 1884) is not credible. Valid name of this taxon is *Chrysolina susterai* BECHYNÉ, 1950 and the closest recent localities to the Polish border are in Slovakia.
- ³⁶Records from Poland based on misinterpretation of distribution of subspecies of *Ch. globipennis-olivieri* complex. Polish specimens belong only to *Chrysolina globipennis globipennis* SUFFRIAN, 1851.
- ³⁷All records of *Chrysolina reitteri* in Poland should be transferred to this taxon. The true *Ch. reitteri* WEISE, 1884 occurs only in Georgia.
- ³⁸Recorded under the name *Chrysomela salviae* from two localities in Roztocze (FEJFER 1924), but its occurrence in Poland is doubtful due to the known distribution of this species. The closest localities are situated in southern Slovakia. According to WĘGRZECKI (1963) there is no evidence material in FEJFER's collection concerning this species.

- ³⁹The only Polish record from the Beskid Zachodni Mts. (WACHTL 1870) is not credible due to the Mediterranean distribution of this species.
- ⁴⁰Recorded several times under names *Chrysomela* or *Chrysochloa* or *Orina tristis* and *Chrysomela* or *Oreina* or *Orina luctuosa* and in the CPC under the synonymic name *Oreina bidentata* BONTEMS, 1981, but all records are based on misinterpretation of taxa of the subgenus *Allorina* WEISE, 1902. According to the newest revisions the subgenus comprises four species. Three of them, including *O. auricollis*, have small distribution ranges restricted to the mountain regions of France, Italy, Austria and Switzerland. The only more widespread species is *Oreina caerulea* (OLIVIER, 1790), and all Polish records of *O. auricollis* should be referred to this species.
- ⁴¹High variability, as well as taxonomic and nomenclatural chaos within the genus *Oreina* CHEVROLAT resulted in records from Poland of four species distributed only in mountains outside the Sudetes and the Polish Carpathians. All the records are not credible and refer to other species but due to the lack of voucher materials their re-interpretation is impossible.
- ⁴²Due to high variability and misinterpretation of host preferences in the genus *Entomoscelis*, *E. sacra* was incorrectly recorded from the northern part of Central Europe. Its northern border of distribution range probably reaches only Hungary and southern Slovakia. The only Polish record from Wyzyna Lubelska Upland (KUNTZE 1936) probably concerns *E. adonidis*.
- ⁴³Recorded twice from Poland and generally from "Prussia" under the homonymic name *G. affinis* (GYLLENHAL) and the synonymic name *G. decaspilota* (ACHARD). The species has Arctic distribution and its occurrence in Poland is doubtful.
- ⁴⁴Recorded from the Tatra Mts. and generally from "Silesia" by WEISE (1903). This species occurs only in the Alps and Polish records are based probably on misidentification of melanistic forms of *G. flavicornis* (Suffr.)
- ⁴⁵The only Polish record from the Beskid Zachodni Mts. (RENDSCHMIDT 1842) is not credible since the confirmed distribution of this species having northern border of the range in southern Slovakia and western Ukraine.
- ⁴⁶The only general record from "Silesia" (WEIGEL 1806) is incredible due to the recent distribution of this species restricted to the eastern part of the Mediterranean Subregion.
- ⁴⁷Taxonomy and specific status of taxa from *Galerucella nymphaeae* group is still under discussion. In the Catalogue of Palaearctic Coleoptera all of them were listed as synonyms of *G. nymphaeae* (L.) but our observations on morphology and host preferences in Poland suggest the occurrence at least two species. We preserve the name *G. nymphaeae* (L.) for the larger and darker form feeding on Nymphaeaceae and the oldest name *G. aquaticae* for smaller and paler form feeding on Polygonaceae and treat *G. sagittariae* and *G. kersteni* as the provisional synonyms of *G. aquaticae*.
- ⁴⁸First records of this tramp species from Poland were published in 2006 (SAHAJDAK et al. 2006).
- ⁴⁹There are many records of this enigmatic species from Poland but in our opinion the name of this species should be treated as a synonym of *L. xanthopoda* (SCHR.).
- ⁵⁰The only record from the Beskid Zachodni Mts. (LETZNER 1871) has never been confirmed. The northern border of its distribution range reaches the southern Czech Republic and Slovakia and its occurrence in Poland is doubtful.
- ⁵¹Recorded several times from Poland but due to its Mediterranean distribution all the records are not credible.
- ⁵²The only record from Roztocze Upland (FEJFER 1924) has never been confirmed. Although the species was recorded from Slovakia and Podolia Region in western Ukraine, its occurrence in Poland is doubtful due to the ecological preferences.
- ⁵³Recorded from Poland for the first time from two southern regions (WARCHALOWSKI's authorized data in BURAKOWSKI et al. 1991) but in the Catalogue of Palaearctic Coleoptera the distribution range of this species is restricted to the Mediterranean Subregion. Therefore Polish material needs verification.
- ⁵⁴The only record from vicinity of Przemyśl of the Beskid Wschodni Mts. (TRELLA 1930) was questionable due to the lack of voucher specimens in Trella's collection. The localities of this species closest to the Polish border are situated in southern Slovakia and Podolia Region in western Ukraine.
- ⁵⁵Three Polish records from 19th Century are not credible due to the Mediterranean distribution of this species. Probably misidentified with *Aphthona lutescens* (GYLL.).
- ⁵⁶Recorded generally from "Galicia" but from localities placed outside the current borders of Poland (Podolia Region in the western Ukraine).

- ⁵⁷Recorded from Warsaw of Nizina Mazowiecka Lowland (OSTERLOFF 1884) and generally from southern Poland. Record from Warsaw is not credible due to the known distribution of this species. Recently recorded from Bieszczady Mountains (SZOŁTYS 2008).
- ⁵⁸Recorded generally from "Carpathians" and "Odra Valley" but its occurrence in Poland is doubtful. The closest confirmed localities are in Hungary.
- ⁵⁹Recorded generally from "Poland" and "Carpathians" but from regions now located in Ukraine.
- ⁶⁰The only general record from Poland (HEIKERTINGER and CŠIKI 1940) concerns area now located in western Ukraine.
- ⁶¹Recorded generally from "Poland" (ŁOMNICKI 1913) but from regions now placed in western Ukraine.
- ⁶²Although it was recorded from six Polish zoogeographical regions its occurrence in Poland is doubtful and probably based on misidentifications. The closest confirmed localities are in Slovakia.
- ⁶³Recorded from three localities but due to its known distribution in southern Europe and habitat preferences all records are not credible.
- ⁶⁴*Longitarsus canescens* (FOUDRAS 1860) noted in CPC is now the synonym of *L. ballotae* (MARSH.).
- ⁶⁵Recorded from several localities but all records are doubtful due to the lack of voucher material. Presence of its host plant in Poland, and many confirmed records in the Czech Republic and Slovakia suggest probability of occurrence on xerothermic habitats in southern Poland.
- ⁶⁶Recorded from Białowieża Forest and generally from "Silesia" but due to its distribution in western Europe and northwestern Africa both records are incredible.
- ⁶⁷Recorded generally from "Poland" (HEIKERTINGER and CŠIKI 1940) but from regions now located in Ukraine.
- ⁶⁸Polish records from the 19th Century are not credible and the only recent record from Lower Silesia (BOROWIEC 1978) was based on misidentified specimens of *Longitarsus callidus* WARCH.
- ⁶⁹Few records from Poland are doubtful due to the lack of voucher material. The closest certain localities are in the southern Czech Republic and Slovakia.
- ⁷⁰*Longitarsus cerinus* FODRAS, 1860 noted in CPC is now a synonym of *L. nanus*. Its occurrence in Poland needs confirmation due to the lack of evidence material.
- ⁷¹Recorded generally from "Poland" (ŁOMNICKI 1913) but from regions now located in Ukraine.
- ⁷²According to the recent revision of *L. pratensis* group, all records of *L. scutellaris* from Poland concern *L. lewisii* BALY.
- ⁷³As result of the recent revision the name *M. obtusata* (GYLL.) is now the senior synonym of *M. ambigua* (KUTSCHERA, 1862) and all earlier records of *M. obtusata* from Poland concern *M. pallidicornis* (WALT.). *Mantura obtusata* sensu novo was recorded from a single locality in Lower Silesia (LETZNER 1871) but due to its distribution now known to be exclusively in western Europe, this record is not credible.
- ⁷⁴General record from "Carpathians" (ŁOMNICKI 1913) covers an area now located in Ukraine.
- ⁷⁵Few records from Poland are not credible due to the recent distribution restricted to the Alps and the eastern and southern Carpathians.
- ⁷⁶A few earlier records from Poland based of misinterpretation of *Neocrepidodera motschulskii* KONST.
- ⁷⁷Recorded from Poland under the name *N. sublaevis* (MOTSCH.) but recent revision of types showed that true *N. sublaevis* occurs only in Eastern Palaearctic and for that reason for European populations the name *Neocrepidodera motschulskii* KONST has been proposed.
- ⁷⁸Records from southeastern part of Poland (HEIKERTINGER 1941) concern area now located in Ukraine.
- ⁷⁹The only general record from Poland (HEIKERTINGER and CŠIKI 1940) concerns area now located in Ukraine.
- ⁸⁰General records from southern part of Poland (HEIKERTINGER 1941) concern area now located in Ukraine.
- ⁸¹The only general records from "Silesia" (GERHARDT 1870) has never been confirmed, although its occurrence in Poland is possible due to the confirmed localities in Germany, the Czech Republic and Slovakia close to Polish border.
- ⁸²In CPC recorded under the synonymic name *P. aerea* (ALLARD, 1859).
- ⁸³In CPC recorded under the homonymic name *P. vittata* (FABRICIUS, 1801).
- ⁸⁴Recorded from several localities but records at least from central and northern Poland are not credible. Its occurrence in Poland needs confirmation due to the lack of voucher material.
- ⁸⁵The Polish records from Nizina Mazowiecka Lowland (OSTERLOFF 1884) are not credible due to the Mediterranean distribution of this species.

- ⁸⁶Recorded generally from “Poland”, “Silesia” and “Carpathians” but from areas located now outside current borders of Poland.
- ⁸⁷Recorded recently from the Pieniny Mts. (ŚCIBIOR 2010).
- ⁸⁸The only general records from “Silesia” (ŁOMNICKI 1913) under synonymic name *Psylliodes latifrons* WEISE, 1888 is not credible due to the Mediterranean distribution of this species.
- ⁸⁹Recorded from a few localities in Lower Silesia and Sudetes, but all the records are not credible due to the confirmed distribution only in southern Europe.
- ⁹⁰In CPC recorded under the synonymic name *P. sophiae* HEIKERTINGER, 1914.
- ⁹¹The only Polish record from Nizina Mazowiecka Lowland (OSTERLOFF 1884) is probably based on mislabeled specimen.
- ⁹²Recent revision showed that *Coptocephala scopolina* is distributed only in the Mediterranean area and southern Europe north to Austria. Records from western Poland concern misidentifications of *C. rubicunda rubicunda* (LAICH.) and records from southeastern Poland concern *C. rubicunda rossica* MEDVEDEV, 1977.
- ⁹³Recorded from two localities in the 19th Century and at the beginning of the 20th Century generally from Nizina Mazowiecka Lowland but not confirmed in more than 80 years. Its occurrence in Poland is doubtful and the closest confirmed localities are in Moravia and southern Slovakia.
- ⁹⁴Although it was recorded from several localities, there are no voucher material in Polish collections and its occurrence in our country needs confirmation by recent records.
- ⁹⁵Single record from Nizina Wielkopolsko-Kujawska Lowland (OSTERLOFF 1884) is not credible. The species is distributed only in the western part of the Mediterranean Subregion.
- ⁹⁶The record from a single locality in Upper Silesia (KELCH 1852) probably represents misidentification. The closest confirmed localities are in Moravia and southern Slovakia.
- ⁹⁷All Polish records from four regions were based on material collected in the 19th Century and due to the lack of voucher material its occurrence in Poland should be confirmed by modern records.
- ⁹⁸Two old records from Silesian from the 19th Century are questionable. Records from the Karkonosze Mts. of the Western Sudetes concern localities now located in the Czech Republic and according to these records occurrence of this species in the Polish Sudetes is possible.
- ⁹⁹The only old record from the Beskid Zachodni Mts. (WACHTL 1870) is questionable, the closest localities are in Podolia Region of the western Ukraine and in southern Slovakia.
- ¹⁰⁰Old general records from “Galicia” (NOWICKI 1864) concern localities now in Podolia Region of western Ukraine.
- ¹⁰¹The only old general record from “Silesia” (SEIDLITZ 1891) is not credible due to the western Mediterranean distribution of this species.
- ¹⁰²The only old record from Upper Silesia (OSTERLOFF 1884) is not credible due to the Pannonian distribution of this species.
- ¹⁰³Old general records from “Poland” (ŁOMNICKI 1913) concern localities now in Podolia Region in western Ukraine.
- ¹⁰⁴The only old general record from “Prussia” (SEIDLITZ 1891) is not credible. The closest localities are situated in Moravia and in the southern Slovakia.
- ¹⁰⁵The only old general record from “Prussia” (SCHILSKY 1909) is not credible due to western European distribution of this species.
- ¹⁰⁶Including *Cryptocephalus vittula* SUFFRIAN, 1848 as its synonym.
- ¹⁰⁷Old records from Upper Silesia and Eastern Sudetes are incredible due to western European distribution of this species.
- ¹⁰⁸The only old record from Pojezierze Mazurskie Lakeland (JAKOBSON 1905) is not credible. The species occurs only in East Siberia.
- ¹⁰⁹The only old general record from “Silesia” (OSTERLOFF 1884) is not credible due to the Mediterranean distribution of this species.
- ¹¹⁰Known only from two records from the 19th Century from Lower and Upper Silesia. Its occurrence in Poland should be confirmed by recent material.
- ¹¹¹The only general record from “Silesia” (SCHILSKY 1888) based on specimens collected outside current border of Poland, although close localities in the Czech Republic suggest probability of its occurrence also in southwestern Poland.

¹¹²Recorded from single locality in Nizina Sandomierska Lowland (RYBIŃSKI 1897) but due to the lack of voucher material its occurrence in Poland should be confirmed by recent material.

¹¹³The only record from Nizina Mazowiecka Lowland (OSTERLOFF 1884) is not credible. The closest localities are in the southern Czech Republic, southern Slovakia and Podolia Region in western Ukraine.

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