



The occurrence of Tenebrionidae (Coleoptera) in Poland based on the largest national museum collections

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Abstract: The paper presents the results of a study on the tenebrionid beetles (more than 10,500 specimens belonging to 78 species) collected in Poland and preserved in the following national zoological collections: Institute of Systematics and Evolution of Animals PAS, Cracow (ISEA), Museum and Institute of Zoology PAS, Warsaw (MIZ) and Upper Silesian Museum, Bytom (USMB). The occurrence of 14 rarely recorded species is confirmed. The presence of 14 studied species on the „Polish Red List of Endangered Animals” and „Polish Red Data Book of Animals” is recorded. The common species, *Isomira murina* (L.), as a senior synonym of *I. semiflava* (KÜST.), should be excluded from the „Polish Red List of Endangered Animals”. Two species should be excluded from Polish fauna because of an erroneous determination: *Pedinus helopioides* AHR. as *Crypticus quisquilius* (L.), and *Isomira icteropa* (KÜST.) as *Isomira murina* (L.). New distributional data on the occurrence on Catalogus faunae Poloniae regions is given for 44 species. *Centorus elongatus* (HERBST), *Cryphaeus cornutus* (FISH.) and *Nalassus convexus* (COM.) are recorded from Poland, but not included in Polish fauna.

Key words: Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae, new records, faunistic data, Poland, museum collections.



FRAGMENTA FAUNISTICA 53 (1): 97–115, 2010
PL ISSN 0015-9301 © MUSEUM AND INSTITUTE OF ZOOLOGY PAS

Scope and applicability of information stored in natural history collections – a case study based on the largest museum collections of Tenebrionidae (Coleoptera) in Poland

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Abstract: Collections of specimens in museums of natural history constitute very rich sources of information, containing data that can be analyzed in many ways and answer various types of questions. The aim of this article was to analyze the data content of three big collections of specimens of darkling beetles (Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae) and to show possible uses of different types of analysis with a specific focus to GIS-based methods. The source material was analyzed with regard to collections, species and collecting persons, using a number of aspects, both as summaries and spatial distribution analyses, such as counts of records, species, specimen localities, UTM squares, collection dates.

Key words: Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae, specimen labels, natural history collections, faunistics, spatial analysis, UTM squares, Poland