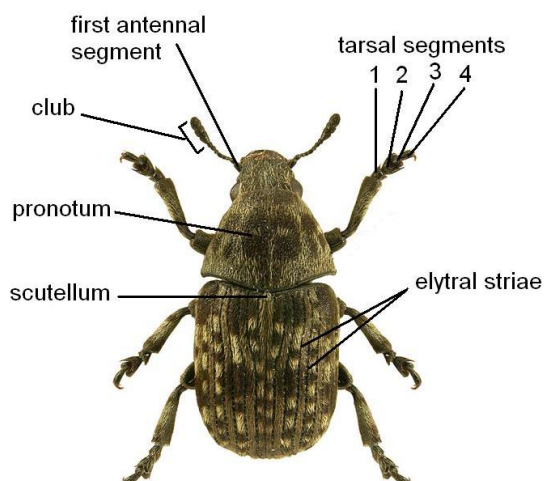


Family Anthribidae

Key adapted from my translation of Lompe (2014), <http://www.coleo-net.de/coleo/texte/anthribidae.htm> and reproduced here with permission of the author.



Checklist

From the Checklist of Beetles of the British Isles, 2012 edition, edited by A. G. Duff (available from www.coleopterist.org.uk/checklist.htm).

Subfamily ANTHRIBINAE Billberg, 1820

Genus **ANTHRIBUS** Geoffroy, 1762 664

fasciatus (Forster, 1771)

nebulosus (Forster, 1771)

Genus **DISSOLEUCAS** Jordan, 1925

niveirostris (Fabricius, 1798)

Genus **ENEDREYTES** Schönherr, 1839

sepicola (Fabricius, 1793)

Genus **PLATYRHINUS** Clairville, 1798

resinosus (Scopoli, 1763)

Genus **PLATYSTOMOS** Schneider, 1791

albinus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Subfamily CHORAGINAE Kirby, 1819

Genus **ARAECERUS** Schönherr, 1823

fasciculatus (De Geer, 1775)

Genus **CHORAGUS** Kirby, 1819

sheppardi Kirby, 1819

Subfamily URODONTINAE Thomson, C.G., 1859

Genus **BRUCHELA** Dejean, 1821

rufipes (Olivier, 1790)

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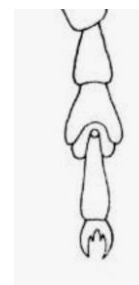


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Family Anthribidae

Key to British genera and species

- 1 Second segment of the tarsi forming lobes around the third segment. Elytra with distinct rows of punctures or striae and often with areas of differently-coloured scale-like hairs. Pronotum usually with a transverse ridge towards the base or the base itself is raised as a ridge. Base of the pronotum straight or gently curved with the hind angles rounded.[2](#)



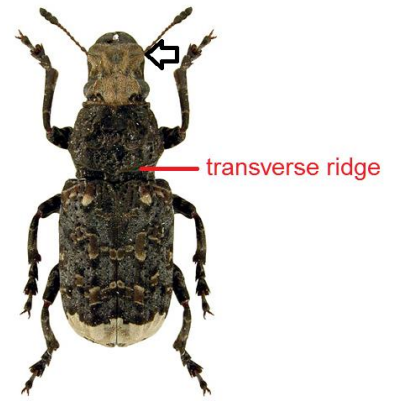
Second segment of the tarsi not forming lobes around the third segment. Striae on the elytra absent except for one. Scutellum covered by a broad central convex extension of the pronotum. Upper surface covered with uniformly coloured grey scale-like hairs. Subfamily **URODONTINAE**.

..... ***Bruchela rufipes***

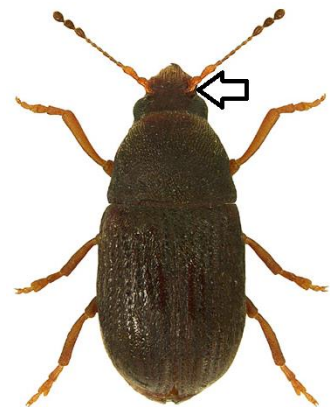
Associated with *Reseda lutea*, mainly from the eastern half of England from Kent northwards to South Yorkshire.



2¹ Antennae attached at the side of the head so that the base of the first segment and the groove into which it fits can only be seen by tilting the beetle. Pronotum with or without a transverse ridge; if present then it is a significant distance from the base of the pronotum. Larger species, length 2.5-13.0 mm. Species less than 5 mm. in length have the first segment of the tarsi no more than three times as long as wide – thus not adapted for jumping. Subfamily **ANTHRIBINAE**.3



Antennae attached on the top of the head so that the base of the first segment and the groove into which it fits are visible from above. Pronotum with or without a transverse ridge; if present then it is very close to the base of the pronotum. Smaller species, length 1.4-4.5 and if over 3.5 mm. then the first segment of the tarsi is more than three times longer than broad, adapted for jumping. Subfamily **CHORAGINAE**.8



3² Antennae gradually broadening towards the tip, thus without a sudden enlargement into a club. Length 7-13 mm. Patterning of brown or grey with black and white is distinctive - particularly note the row of three black spots on the pronotum. Male (on the left) with the antennae very long, about as long as the body.

..... ***Platystomos albinus***

Very local in England and Wales northwards to Lancashire, in old hazel hedges. August to October.



Antennae with a suddenly broadened tip (club).4



4³ Head and pronotum with irregular depressions. Length 11-14 mm. Sides of the pronotum noticeably curved, almost angled just beyond half way.

..... ***Platyrhinus resinosus***

England northwards to South Yorkshire; South Wales. In old fungi mainly on ash where the larvae feed on the fungus *Daldinia concentrica*.



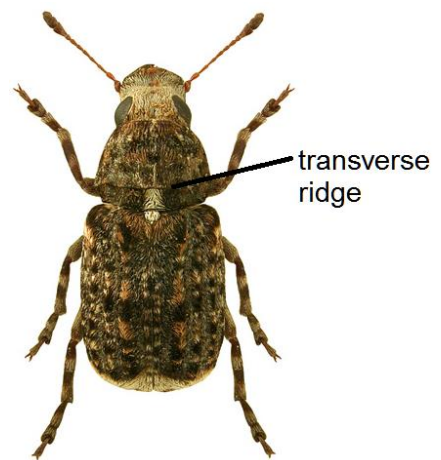
Head and pronotum without irregular depressions. Smaller species, length 2.5-4.5 mm.5



5⁴ Pronotum without a transverse ridge parallel to the base, although the actual base has a raised edge. Antennae relatively short. Length 2.5-4 mm. Genus *Anthribus*.6



Pronotum with a transverse ridge running parallel to the hind edge. Antennae relatively longer. Length 3-4.5 mm.7



6⁵ Sides of the pronotum tapering slightly from the base towards the front and then suddenly changing direction to curve around the front margin. Elytra reddish with patches of black and dirty white in between the striae.

..... ***Anthribus fasciatus***

England and Wales northwards to Cheshire and the Humber. Local



Sides of pronotum tapering from the base and thus the pronotum is more triangular in outline. Elytra brown with patches of darker and paler brown in between the striae.

..... ***Anthribus nebulosus***

Widely distributed but local in England and Wales northwards to the Solway Firth.



7⁵ Extension of the head in front of the eyes short, its length much shorter than its width at the base. Top of pronotum smooth; sides of pronotum suddenly narrowing close to the base. Elytra with a pattern of small darker markings in between the striae.

..... ***Dissoleucas niveirostris***

Very rare in England northwards to Leicestershire.



Extension of the head in front of the eyes longer, its length (measured from the front of the eyes to the tip) only a little less than the width in front of the eyes and broadening from the eyes to the base of the antennae. Top of the pronotum with two tufts of longer hairs. Sides of the pronotum more abruptly curving to the base beyond the transverse ridge. Elytra with some small darker markings but also with a large irregular marking just beyond half way.

..... ***Enedreytres sepicola***

Very rare in England and eastern Wales northwards to Leicestershire.



8² A dark coloured species living in woodland, associated with dead ivy. Pronotum with a transverse ridge very close to the base. Elytra with sparse hairs which do not form a pattern. First segment of the front tarsus much shorter than the remaining segments combined. Length 1.4-2.5 mm.

..... ***Choragus sheppardi***

Larvae feed in the rotten, fungus-infested ivy. Local and usually rare, but widely distributed in England and Wales northwards to Cumbria.



A paler species only found indoors as a pest of stored products. Pronotum without a transverse ridge but with the base itself slightly raised. Elytra with the hairs denser and irregular so that there are darker and lighter areas. First segment of the front tarsi as long as the rest of the segments combined (including the claws). Length 3.8-4.5 mm.

..... ***Araecerus fasciculatus***

Associated with humans, in warehouses, etc. Larvae in coffee and cocoa beans, nuts, etc. Various known as the cacao weevil, the coffee bean weevil, the coffee weevil or the nutmeg weevil. Rarely recorded these days due to improved control measures. Almost worldwide distribution.

