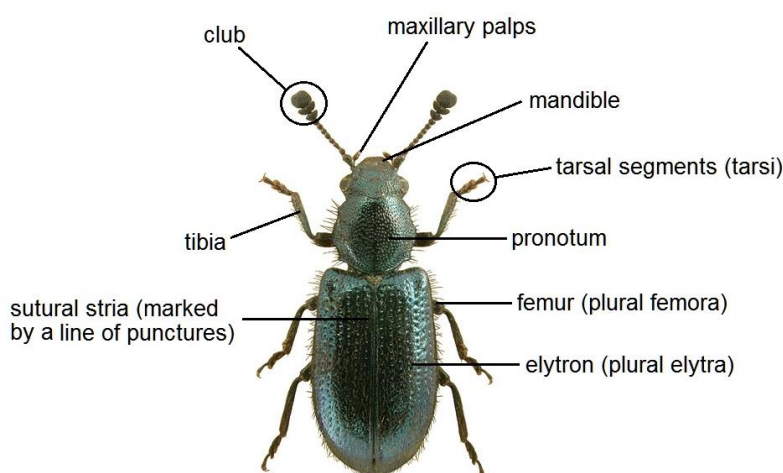


# Family Cleridae

## References

This key combines information from two sources. Firstly my translation of Arved Lompe's German key (2010) derived from the work of Gerstmeier. The original can be found at <http://www.coleo-net.de/coleo/texte/cleridae.htm>. The translation is reproduced here with the kind permission of Dr Arved Lompe. Secondly I have adapted and updated information from Joy (1932) *A Practical Handbook of British Beetles*.



## Checklist of species

From the Checklist of Beetles of the British Isles, 2012 edition, edited by A. G. Duff, (available at [www.coleopterist.org.uk/checklist.htm](http://www.coleopterist.org.uk/checklist.htm)). This lists 14 species in 10 genera. Some of these have not been recorded for over a century and are presumed extinct.

### Subfamily TILLINAE

Genus **TILLUS** Olivier, 1790

***elongatus*** (Linnaeus, 1758)

Genus **TILLOIDEA** Laporte, 1833

***unifasciata*** (Fabricius, 1787)

### Subfamily CLERINAE

Genus **OPILO** Latreille, 1802

***mollis*** (Linnaeus, 1758)

Genus **THANASIMUS** Latreille, 1806

***femoralis*** (Zetterstedt, 1838)

***formicarius*** (Linnaeus, 1758)

Genus **TRICHODES** Herbst, 1792

***alvearius*** (Fabricius, 1792)

***apiarius*** (Linnaeus, 1758)

### Subfamily TARSOSTENINAE

Genus **PARATILLUS** Gorham, 1878

***carus*** (Newman, 1840)

Genus **TARSOSTENUS** Spinola, 1844

***univittatus*** (Rossi, 1792)

### Subfamily KORYNETINAE

Genus **KORYNETES** Herbst, 1792

***caeruleus*** (De Geer, 1775)

Genus **NECROBIA** Olivier, 1795

***ruficollis*** (Fabricius, 1775)

***rufipes*** (De Geer, 1775)

***violacea*** (Linnaeus, 1758)

### Subfamily THANEROCLERINAE

Genus **THANEROCLERUS** Lefebvre, 1838

***buqueti*** (Lefebvre, 1835)

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## Key to the British species of family Cleridae

- 1 All tarsi with at least the third segment clearly lobed on the underside. Mandibles without a notch towards the base. ....2

Middle and hind tarsi with slender segments which are not lobed; last segment long. Front tarsi compact with segments 1-4 broad. Mandibles with a deep notch towards the base. Subfamily Thaneroclerinae. ....

..... ***Thaneroclerus buqueti***

An introduced species, likely to exist in transient populations. Image from the Australian PaDIL website [www.padil.gov.au](http://www.padil.gov.au).



2 Fourth segment of the tarsi more or less as long as the third segment. Pronotum without a border at the side. ....3

Fourth segment of the tarsi very small, concealed within the lobes of the third segment. Pronotum more or less clearly bordered at the sides. ....9



- 3 Head (including the eyes) no broader than the pronotum. First segment of the tarsi visible from above, about the same size as the second segment. Subfamily Tillinae. ....4  
Under the thorax, the sockets into which the front legs fit are completely separate from one another (front coxal cavities closed).

Head (including the eyes) sometimes broader than the pronotum. First segment of the tarsi concealed under the second segment, so not visible from above. Subfamily Clerinae. ....5  
Under the thorax, the sockets into which the front legs fit are at least partly united with one another (front coxal cavities almost closed or open)



- 4 Rows of punctures on the elytra extend to near the tip although they do become generally finer. Elytra uniformly black (rarely with two whitish patches). Pronotum in males black (in rare cases the base may be red) and in females red. Antennae distinctly toothed from the fourth segment. Length 6-9 mm. ....

..... ***Tillus elongates***

Local species with most records south of Yorkshire.



Rows of punctures restricted to the reddish area at the base of the elytra, not extending to the yellow transverse band behind the middle. Pronotum black. Antennae slightly toothed on the last segments. Length 4-7 mm. ....

..... ***Tilloidea unifasciatus***

Not recorded in Britain since the 19<sup>th</sup> century and presumed extinct.



- 5 Labial and maxillary palps with the last segment large and hatchet-shaped. Femora long and slender, only weakly broadening towards the tip. Eyes clearly projecting, usually with large facets. Elytra with the rows of punctures extending at least to half way. General appearance more elongate. ....

..... ***Opilo mollis***

Nationally scarce with records in the southern half of England and Welsh borders. The maxillary palps are the outer pair (as labelled on the front page); the labial palps are the inner pair.



Only the labial palps have the last segment hatchet-shaped; the maxillary palps are slender. ....6



6 Antennae broadening gently to the tip. Elytra always with the sutural stria distinct to the rear. Genus *Thanasimus*.  
.....7



Antennae with a large, upside-down conical, 3-segmented club with the segments closely attached; last segment sheared off at the tip and in males produced into a short point. Elytra with the sutural striae fading.

Genus *Trichodes*. .....8

Both species of this genus have not been recorded since the 19<sup>th</sup> century and are probably extinct.



- 7 Viewed from below, the front section of the thorax and the abdomen are red while the rear section of the thorax is black. Antennae and legs paler in colour. Base of the elytra with a broader red-brown band touching the narrow white band or with at most an indistinct darker shade separating them. Length 6-7 mm. ....

..... ***Thanasimus femoralis***

Nationally rare; most records from Scotland



Whole underside uniformly reddish. Antennae black for the most part. Legs usually completely black except for the reddish brown tarsi. The front red-brown band is comparatively narrow and is separated from the white band by a distinct black band. Length 7–10 mm. ....

..... ***Thanasimus formicarius***

In very rare cases the antennae may be completely or partly red. Relatively common and widespread.

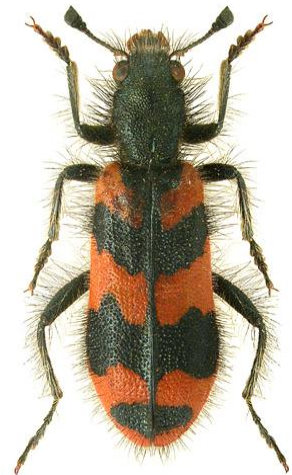




8 Pronotum finely punctured. ....  
..... *Trichodes apiarius*



Pronotum with coarse and robust punctures. ....  
..... *Trichodes alvearius*



9 Border along the sides of the pronotum indistinct. Eyes deeply incised. General appearance more elongate. Elytra with a whitish cross band a little beyond half-way. Subfamily Tarsosteninae. ....10



Border along the sides of the pronotum clear. Eyes not deeply incised. General appearance broader. Elytra without a whitish cross band, being uniformly dark or with the front quarter reddish-brown. Subfamily Korynetinae. ....11



10 Dark-brown to black species except for a white band across the elytra just beyond half way. Femora black. ....  
..... ***Tarsostenus univittatus***

Not recorded in Britain since the 19<sup>th</sup> century, presumed extinct. Illustration © J Reibnitz.



Head, pronotum and sometimes the tips of elytra orange-brown; elytra broadly darkened at the base with a comparatively narrow white band just beyond half way with a dark band behind it (which may continue to the tips of the elytra). Femora orange-brown. ....

..... ***Paratillus carus***

An introduced species from Australia, having established populations in the wild in Britain. Illustration © J Reibnitz.



11 Head, pronotum and elytra uniformly black, blue-black or greenish-black. ....12

Pronotum and front part of elytra orange brown, contrasting with the blue-black colour of the head and the rest of the elytra. ....

..... ***Necrobius ruficollis***

Scattered records in the southern half of England.



12 All of the legs and the basal half of the antennae brown contrasting with the dark body. Punctures on the elytra less distinct. ....

..... ***Necrobius rufipes***

Scattered records in the southern half of England.



At least the tibia and femora dark, the same colour as the pronotum and elytra.

.....13



13 Club of the antennae formed of three segments that do not differ greatly in their size. Tarsi and intermediate segments of the antennae brown, contrasting with the dark tibiae. ....

..... ***Korynetes caeruleus***

Nationally scarce with most records towards the south and east of England.



Club of the antennae with the last segment significantly larger than the other two which are distinctly broader than long. Legs with the tarsi and antennae darkened, differing little in colour from the tibiae. ....

..... ***Necrobius violacea***

Most recorded species of the genus; widely distributed.

