

Anidorus sanguinolentus (Kiesenwetter, 1861) (Aderidae) new to Britain

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In June 2020 we found a single female specimen (Fig. 1) of this aderid at a site near Gravesend in Kent (TQ610757, VC 16 West Kent). The specimen was beaten from an area of hawthorn-dominated scrub surrounded by reedbed and marshy grassland. CU provisionally identified the beetle as *Anidorus sanguinolentus* (Kiesenwetter), a rather unmistakable aderid, and this was later confirmed by Dmitry Telnov via Max Barclay (both Natural History Museum, London). This represents a new genus and species to the UK fauna.



Fig. 1 The single female specimen of *Anidorus sanguinolentus* found in Kent in 2020.

Anidorus sanguinolentus is a small beetle (2.1-2.6 mm in length) of southern Europe and the Middle East. The species appears to be spreading rapidly into central and northern Europe (Troukens *et al.*, 2019). In Belgium, the first record was a single specimen from a light trap in Anderlecht in June 2015. In the spring of 2019, another four specimens were collected in Belgium (Fig. 2). The first of these was in March from a nature reserve in Gouy-lez-Piéton (Hainaut province) and the remaining three specimens were found in a botanical garden in Auderghem between April and June 2019 (Troukens *et al.*, 2019). In April 2016 and May 2019 this species was also discovered in the Alsace region of France (Troukens *et al.*, 2019). In Europe it is now known from Belgium, Portugal, Spain, France, Italy, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Austria (Nardi, 2020).



Fig. 2 *Anidorus sanguinolentus* female (left) and male (right). Specimens recently found in Belgium (images by David Ignace).

On the whole, little is known about the ecology of the Aderidae. They are usually found by tapping the foliage of coniferous trees, under loose bark, in wood mould from tree cavities and by sifting out soil litter (Gompel & Barrau, 2002). *A. sanguinolentus* is no exception. The specimens recorded from northern Europe so far have been found in a light trap, leaf litter, among *Prunus domestica* foliage, a window trap placed in the hollow of a cherry tree *Prunus avium* and by sifting wood mould. These captures indicate a possible association with dead/decaying wood, but this is conjectural.

The genus *Anidorus* is distinguished from *Aderus* Stephens and *Euglenes* Westwood species by the long temples, which, behind the eyes, are almost as long as the diameter of the eye (Fig. 3). *A. sanguinolentus* differs from its congener, *A. nigrinus* Germar, in the colour of the pronotum which is reddish brown in *A. sanguinolentus* and black in *A. nigrinus*.

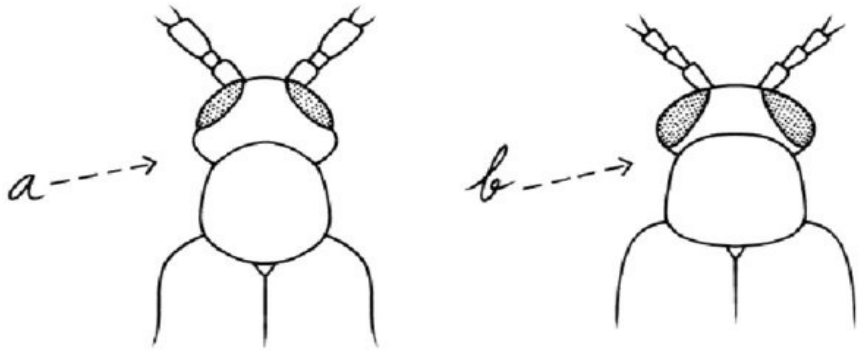


Fig. 3 Differentiating *Anidorus* spp. (a) from *Euglenes* spp. (b): temple length. Used with permission from Troukens *et al.* (2019).

References

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***Ennearthron cornutum* (Gyllenhal) (Ciidae) new to Cornwall**

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A single male *Ennearthron cornutum* (Gyllenhal) was reared from some old brackets of the fungus *Inonotus radiatus* found on a dead standing alder trunk alongside a tributary stream of the River Tamar in Sheba Wood, Stoke Climsland on 22 October 2020 (SX3773, VC 2). This is the first record for Cornwall. The site lies within the bounds of the former medieval deer park of Carrybullock although all semblances to old parkland have long gone, being replaced by intensive agriculture and forestry.

Acknowledgement

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