

**New records of carrion beetles (Coleoptera: Silphidae)
from Bangladesh, India and Nepal**

**Nové údaje o mrchožroutovitých broucích (Coleoptera: Silphidae)
z Bangladěše, Indie a Nepálu**

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Abstract. Interesting distributional records of carrion beetles (Coleoptera: Silphidae) from Bangladesh, India and Nepal are provided and discussed. First records are presented of the following species from the respective states/union territories: *Necrophila (Calosilpha) ioptera* (Kollar et L. Redtenbacher, 1844) (Bangladesh), *Necrophila (Deutosilpha) rufithorax* (Wiedemann, 1823) (India: Andhra Pradesh, Assam and Tamil Nadu), *Nicrophorus (Nicrophorus) nepalensis* Hope, 1831 (India: Manipur), *Thanatophilus pilosus* (Jakovlev, 1889) (Nepal) and *T. roborowskyi* (Jakovlev, 1887) (India: Jammu and Kashmir). The first precise records are given for *T. dentiger* (A. P. Semenov, 1890) (India: Jammu and Kashmir) and *T. minutus* Kraatz, 1876 (Nepal); both species have been listed from the respective states (but without more detailed localities) in the 2015 edition of the Catalogue of Palaearctic Coleoptera, Volume 2.

INTRODUCTION

Carrion beetles (Coleoptera: Silphidae) are a relatively small group of staphylinoid beetles, with around 187 extant described species (Newton 2021), divided into two subfamilies, Nicrophorinae and Silphinae (Sikes 2008). Forty species of Nicrophorinae and 63 species of Silphinae are known from Eastern Palaearctic Region (Růžička 2015), in a broad sense including the whole of southern China and the southern slopes of the Himalayas, as treated by Löbl & Löbl (2015). However, information on detailed distribution of many species is not available. This is also true for the relatively rich fauna distributed along the Himalayas and in adjacent Oriental Region, especially for many species of Silphinae.

Some older publications containing distributional data on carrion beetles in India are summarized by Růžička & Schneider (2002), Růžička et al. (2011), Bala & Singh (2017) and Singh & Bala (2019). Records from Nepal were summarized by Schawaller (2003) and supplemented by Nishikawa & Sikes (2008). Distributional data from this region for two subgenera of *Necrophila* Kirby et Spence, 1828, *Calosilpha* Portevin, 1920 and *Deutosilpha* Portevin, 1920, are covered in the taxonomic revisions of the two groups (Růžička & Schneider 2011, Růžička et al. 2015).

During routine identification and revision of carrion beetles, I came across some additional interesting records of Silphidae from this region (both recently collected and historical) in many public museums and private collections. In the present paper, I am presenting these records for two species of Nicrophorinae and 11 species of Silphinae, including several first state records.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The material examined is deposited in the following collections (with curator names in brackets):

- BMNH – Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom (Maxwell V. L. Barclay)
- CMNH – The Carnegie Museum of Natural History, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, U.S.A. (R. L. Davidson)
- CASC – California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, California, U.S.A. (D. H. Kavanaugh)
- HNHM – Magyar Természettudományi Múzeum, Budapest, Hungary (O. Merkl)
- IRSNB – Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique, Bruxelles, Belgium (W. Dekoninck, A. Drumont)
- JHAC – private collection of Jiří Háva, Únětice u Prahy, Czech Republic
- JRUC – private collection of Jan Růžička, Praha, Czech Republic
- KORC – private collection of Kamil Orszulik, Frýdek-Místek, Czech Republic
- LUC – Department of Ecology, Faculty of Agriculture & Life Sciences, Lincoln University, Canterbury, New Zealand (R. M. Emberson)
- NMPC – National Museum, Praha, Czech Republic (J. Hájek)
- SMNS – Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, Germany (A. Faille, W. Schawaller)
- SMTD – Staatliches Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden, Germany (O. Jäger)
- ZMH – Zoologisches Institut und Zoologisches Museum der Universität Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany (M. Seidel)
- ZSM – Zoologische Staatssammlung München, München, Germany (M. Balke).

All material was identified or reviewed by Jan Růžička. Nomenclature follows Růžička (2015, 2017).

For *Nicrophila (Deutosilpha) rufithorax*, I also use four records from iNaturalist (2021). The identification were reviewed, based on the attached photographs. These data are used also in the distribution map.

Distributional maps for two species were produced and edited in ESRI ArcMap 10.7 of ArcGIS Desktop 10.7 suite. For map layers, free levels 0–1 data from Global Administrative Areas (<http://www.gadm.org>, ver. 2.8) were combined with Natural Earth (<https://www.naturalearthdata.com/downloads/10m-raster-data/10m-cross-blend-hypso/>, 1:10m Cross Blended Hypso with Relief, Water, Drains, and Ocean Bottom) (for Figs 1 and 3) or with World Hillshade (<https://www.arcgis.com/home/item.html?id=1b243539f4514b6ba35e7d995890db1d>), which has better resolution on a more local scale (for Fig. 2).

RESULTS

Nicrophorinae

Nicrophorus (Nicrophorus) nepalensis Hope, 1831

Material examined. **India:** Himachal Pradesh State: Kulu [= Kullu env.], Katrain [ca. 32°08'N 077°07'E], without date [but before 1947], ex coll. Prof. Noeske, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (SMTD); Manipur State: Ukhrul District, Shirui Kashong, 12.1258°N 094.4364°E, 9.–11.iv.2017, Z. Faltýnek Fric & Jatishwor Irungbam Singh leg., 2 ♀♀ (NMPC); West Bengal State: Kurseong [ca. 26°53'N 088°17'E], without date, ex coll. Madon, 1 ♀ (IRSNB). **Nepal:** Gandaki Province: Ganesh Himal, above Godlang [ca. 28°10'N 085°17'E], 3050 m, 14.x.1995, M. Fibiger leg., 1 ♀ (ZSM); Birethanti – Banthati [= Banthanti Lodge, ca. 28°23'N 083°44'E], 1300–2350 m, 30.vii.1996, N. Esser leg., 2 ♂♂ (ZSM); Banthati – Phalante [= Phalate, ca. 28°26'N 083°41'E], 2250–2850 m, 31.vii.1996, N. Esser leg., 1 ♂ (ZSM); Ghasa – Koketani [= Kokethanti, ca. 28°40'N 083°36'E], 2050–2600 m, 3.viii.1996, N. Esser leg., 1 ♀ (ZSM); Pokhara Manaslu env., Yak Kharka – Dharapani [ca. 28°36'N 084°26'E], 2000–2800, 22.iv.2015, K. Orszulik leg., 1 ♀ (KORC).

Distribution. Widely distributed in Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Japan (Ryukyu Islands), Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam (Sikes et al. 2006, Nishikawa & Sikes 2008, Růžička 2015). From India, reported from Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Uttarakhand and West Bengal (summarized in Růžička et al. (2011), Bala & Singh (2017) and Singh & Bala (2019)). First record from India: Manipur State.

Nicrophorus (Nicrophorus) vestigator Herschel, 1807

Material examined. India: Jammu and Kashmir Union Territory: Aru, NE Pahalgam [ca. 34°01'N 075°19'E], 8.–15.viii.2007, C. Reuter leg., 1 ♀ (SMNS).

Distribution. Species widely distributed in Western Palaearctic Region, in Central Asia known from India, Pakistan and Russia (East and West Siberia) (Růžička 2015). From India reported only from a single record from Kashmir: “Lal Pani” (not located) by Schawaller (1982). Additional record from India: Jammu and Kashmir.

Silphinae

Aclypea turkestanica (Ballion, 1871)

Material examined. India: Jammu and Kashmir Union Territory: Liddar Valley, 2 km W Lid-darwatt [= Liderwat, ca. 34°10'N 075°14'E], 3050 m, 15.v.1986, P. Syrett & R. M. Emberson leg., under rocks, 2 ♂♂ (LUC); Aru env., Lidderwat, 30.vi.1987, P. Buickerood leg., 3 ♂♂ (CASC); same data, 1 ♂ (JRUC).

Distribution. Species known from Afghanistan, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and China (Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region) (Růžička 2015). From India reported only from Jammu and Kashmir by Schawaller (1996) and Růžička & Schneider (2002).

Necrophila (Calosilpha) cyaniventris (Motschulsky, 1870)

Material examined. India: Uttarakhand State: Bhimtal [ca. 29°21'N 079°34'E], without date [but before 1977], F. Smetacek leg., 1 ♀ (ZMH).

Distribution. Species widely distributed in Cambodia, southern China, India, Laos, Myanmar, Nepal, Thailand and Vietnam (Růžička et al. 2015). In India, known from Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Punjab, Sikkim, Uttarakhand and West Bengal (Bharti & Singh 2003, Růžička et al. 2015, Singh & Bala 2019).

Necrophila (Calosilpha) ioptera (Kollar et L. Redtenbacher, 1844)

Material examined. Bangladesh: Sylhet [= Jalalabad, ca. 24°54'N 091°52'E], without date [but before 1863], 63.47*, ex coll. Bowring, 1 spec. (BMNH).

Distribution. Species known from India, Nepal, Pakistan, and one imprecisely located record from China (“Thibet”) (Růžička 2015, Singh & Bala 2019). First record from Bangladesh.

Necrophila (Deutosilpha) rufithorax (Wiedemann, 1823)

Material examined. India: Assam State: Lower Assam, Misamari [ca. 26°01'N 093°51'E], v.1943, without collector's name, 1 ♀ (CMNH); Meghalaya State: Khasi Hills, Umsau [= Umsaw, ca. 25°45'N 091°52'E], 12.xii.1956, D.[eutsche] Indien Exp., Nr. 1371, 1 ♀ (ZMH); Tamil Nadu State: Madras [= Chennai, ca. 13°05'N 080°16'E], 1909, Herre leg., 1 ♀ (ZMH); Uttarakhand State: Dehra Dun [= Dehradun, ca. 30°19'N 078°02'E], v.1942, K. Benner leg., 1 ♀ (ZMH); same data, but vii.1942, 1 ♂ (ZMH); same data, but vi.1944, 1 ♂ (ZHM); same data, but x.1944, 1 ♂ (ZMH); same data, but vii.1946, 1 ♂ (ZMH); same data, but viii.1946, 1 ♂ (ZMH).

iNaturalist records. India: Andhra Pradesh: Chittoor env., Mamanduru, 79.465688°N 13.744217°E, 14.xi.2020, Rajabandi observ. (<https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/64839998>); Chhattisgarh state: Purnapani, 82.6278°N 19.863223°E,

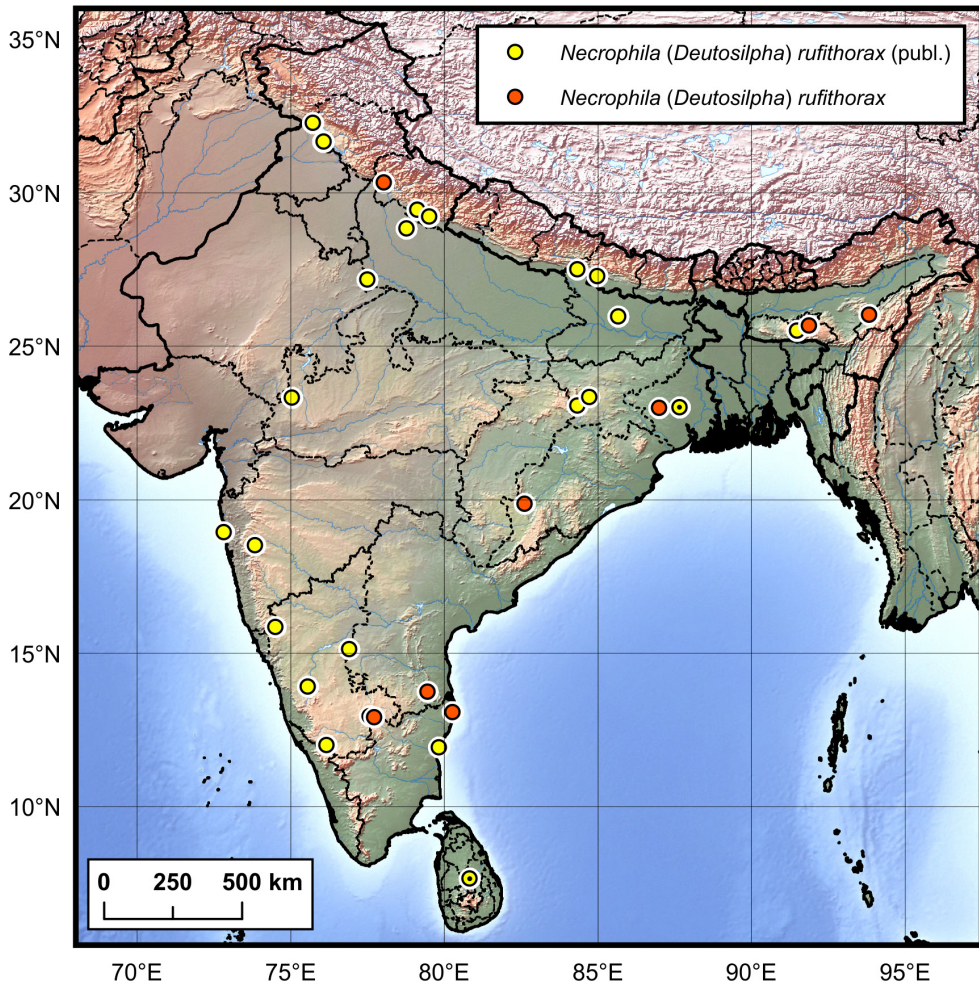


Fig. 1. Known distribution of *Necrophila (Deutosilpha) rufithorax* (Wiedemann, 1823). Published records (according to Růžička & Schneider 2011, Růžička et al. 2011 and Bala & Singh 2017) are indicated as yellow circles, new records as orange circles. Imprecisely localised records from India: West Bengal and Sri Lanka are state centroids only. Obr. 1. Známé rozšíření druhu *Necrophila (Deutosilpha) rufithorax* (Wiedemann, 1823). Publikované údaje (Růžička & Schneider 2011, Růžička et al. 2011 a Bala & Singh 2017) jsou značené jako žlutá kolečka, nové údaje jako oranžová kolečka. Obecné údaje z Indie: Západního Bengálska a ze Šrí Lanky reprezentují jen centroidy obou států.

10.xi.2019, Rudrasinghnidhi observ. (<https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/35523248>); Karnataka state: Bangalore, 77.71461°N 12.91465°E, 18.x.2020, Davidoarman observ. (<https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/62018048>); West Bengal: Kuldiha, 87.000686°N 22.991423°E, 16.xii.2020, aniruddha_singhamahapatra observ. (<https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/66648088>).

Distribution. Species known from India, Nepal and one old, imprecise record from Sri Lanka (Růžička & Schneider 2011, Růžička 2015). In India, the species is widely distributed, reported

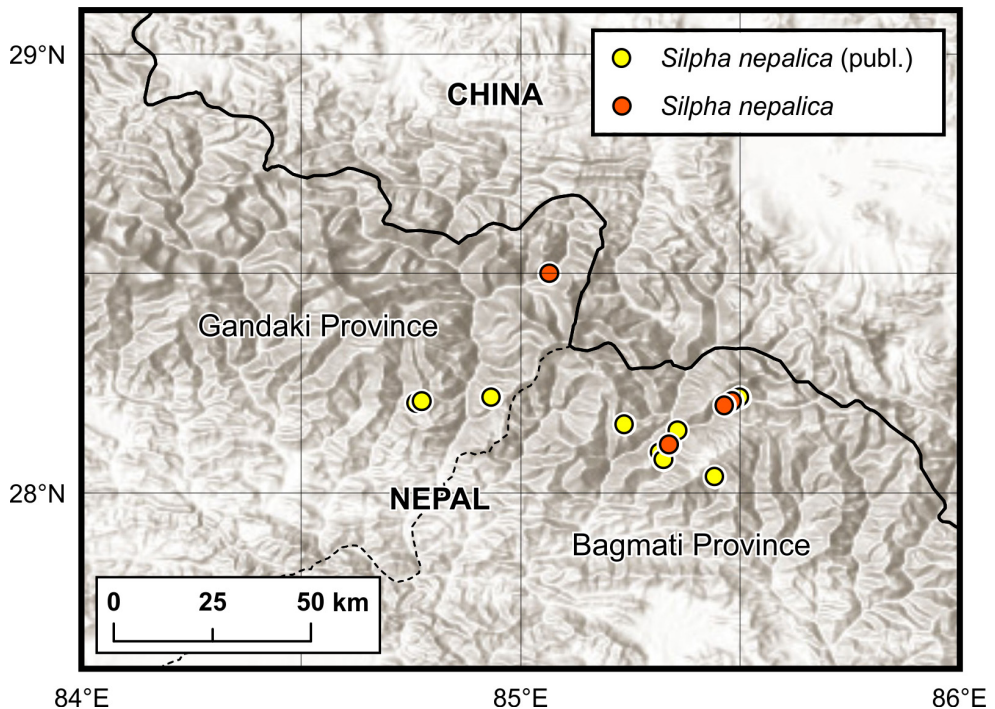


Fig. 2. Known distribution of *Silpha nepalica* Emetz et Schawaller, 1975. Published records (according to Schawaller 1982, 2003, Nishikawa & Sikes 2008) are indicated as yellow circles, new records as orange circles.
 Obr. 2. Známe rozšíření druhu *Silpha nepalica* Emetz et Schawaller, 1975. Publikované údaje (Schawaller 1982, 2003, Nishikawa & Sikes 2008) jsou značeny jako žlutá kolečka, nové údaje jako oranžová kolečka.

from Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Punjab, Rajasthan, Union Territory of Puducherry, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal (Růžička & Schneider 2011, Růžička et al. 2011, Bala & Singh 2017). The above listed material and iNaturalist records represent the first records from India: Andhra Pradesh, Assam and Tamil Nadu States. The record from Assam represents the easternmost known locality of *N. rufithorax*, extending the known range of the species about 220 km to the East (Fig. 1). The species is widely distributed in lowlands across India south of the Himalayan range (Fig. 1).

Silpha nepalica Emetz et Schawaller, 1975

Material examined. Nepal: **Bagmati Province:** Rasuwa District, Shing Gumba above Dhunche [= Sing Gumpa, ca. 28°06.6'N 85°20.3'E], 3300–3400 m, 15.iv.1985, A. Smetana leg., 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (JHAC); Langtang Nat. Park, Sing Gumpa, 3300 m, 7.–9.vi.1990, S. Bílý leg., 1 ♂ (JRUC); Langtang, Syng Gumpa [= Sing Gumpa], 3300 m, 12.v.1996, J. Šafanda leg., 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (JHAC); Rasuwa District, Langtang Nat. Park, Sing Gumpa, 3300–3600 m, 16.v.–20.v.2001, M. Pejcha leg., 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ (JRUC); Langtang Nat. Park, Langtang [= Langtang Trek, ca. 28°12.5'N 85°29.0'E], 3300 m, 11.v.1988, S. Bílý leg., 2 ♂♂ (JHAC); same data, 3 ♂♂,

2 ♀♀ (JRUC); Langtang Nat. Park, Langtang, Ghora Tabela [= Ghoda Tabela, ca. 28°11.9'N 085°27.3'E], 3000 m, 13.v.1988, S. Bílý leg., 1 ♂ (JRUC); Gandaki Province: Manaslu env., Tsum Valley, Ngakyu Leru [ca. 28°30'N 085°04'E], 2500–3000 m, 12.iv.2015, K. Orszulik leg., 1 ♀ (KORC); same data, 1 ♀ (JRUC).

List of published, georeferenced records. Nepal: Bagmati Province: Gosaingund, Syng Gyang, 3200 m [= near Gosainkund Lekh, Syng Gyang monastery, ca. 28°04.5'N 085°19.6'E] (Schawaller 1982); Gosaingund, road to Syng Gyang, 2400–2600 m [ca. 28°05.5'N 085°19.1'E] (Schawaller 1982); Rasuwa District, Syabru, 2200–3350 m [ca. 28°08.5'N 085°21.5'E] (Schawaller 1982); Rasuwa District, Chandan Bari, 3350–4250 m [ca. 28°06.6'N 085°20.5'E] (Schawaller 1982); Rasuwa District, Kyangin, 3400 m [= Kyanjin Gomba env., ca. 28°13.0'N 085°30.0'E] (Schawaller 1982); Rasuwa District, Langtang, 3350–3400 m [ca. 28°13.0'N 085°30.0'E] (Schawaller 1982); Syng Gomba, 3200 m [= Sing Gomba, ca. 28°06.6'N 085°20.3'E] (Nishikawa & Sikes 2008); Gosainkund Lekh, Bagmati [ca. 28°02.2'N 085°26.6'E] (Nishikawa & Sikes 2008). Gandaki Province: Ganesh Himal, Gothan, 3100 m [= Godam, ca. 28°09.4'N 085°14.2'E] (Schawaller 2003); SW Ganesh Himal, Abuthum Lekh, upper Keronja, 2300–3200 m [ca. 28°13'N 084°56'E] (Schawaller 2003); Manaslu, Gupche Danda, 2930 m [Laparak env., ca. 28°12.5'N 084°46.5'E] (Schawaller 2003); Manaslu, Barpak, upper Khorlak, 2720 m [ca. 28°12.3'N 084°45.8'E] (Schawaller 2003).

Distribution. Species endemic to Nepal (Růžička 2015), and restricted to upper part of Trisuli Valley, Langtang National Park and Ganesh mountain range (Schawaller 1982, 2003, Nishikawa & Sikes 2008). Additional record of this species from Gorkha District: upper Tsum Valley (Fig. 2).

Silpha obscura obscura Linnaeus, 1758

Material examined. India: Jammu and Kashmir Union Territory: Anantnag District, Aru [ca. 34°05'N 075°16'E], 8.–15.viii.2007, C. Reuter leg., 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ (HNHM); same data, 1 ♂ (JRUC); Ganderbal District, Naranag [ca. 34°19'N 74°57'E], 16.–18.viii.2007, C. Reuter leg., 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (SMNS).

Distribution. Species widely distributed in Western Palaearctic Region (Růžička 2015). In India known from Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh, these records form the south-eastern limits of the distribution range of *S. obscura obscura* (Růžička & Schneider 2011).

Thanatophilus dentiger (A. P. Semenov, 1890)

Material examined. India: Jammu and Kashmir Union Territory: Aru, NE Pahalgam [ca. 34°01'N 075°19'E], 8.–15.viii.2007, C. Reuter leg., 2 ♀♀ (SMNS). **Nepal:** Gandaki Province: Manaslu env., Samdo – Dharmasala [ca. 28°39–42'N 084°37–38'E], 3800–4500 m, 20.iv.2015, K. Orszulik leg., 5 ♂♂, 14 ♀♀ (KORC); same data, 3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ (JRUC).

Distribution. Species distributed in China, India, Nepal and Pakistan (Růžička 2015), with an uncertain record from Tajikistan (Nikolaev & Kozminykh 2002). In India, reported from Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, and Uttarakhand (Růžička & Schneider 2002, Růžička et al. 2011, Růžička 2015). The record “KA” for Jammu and Kashmir (without more detailed locality) in Růžička (2015) was based on the above listed material. First precise record from India: Jammu and Kashmir.

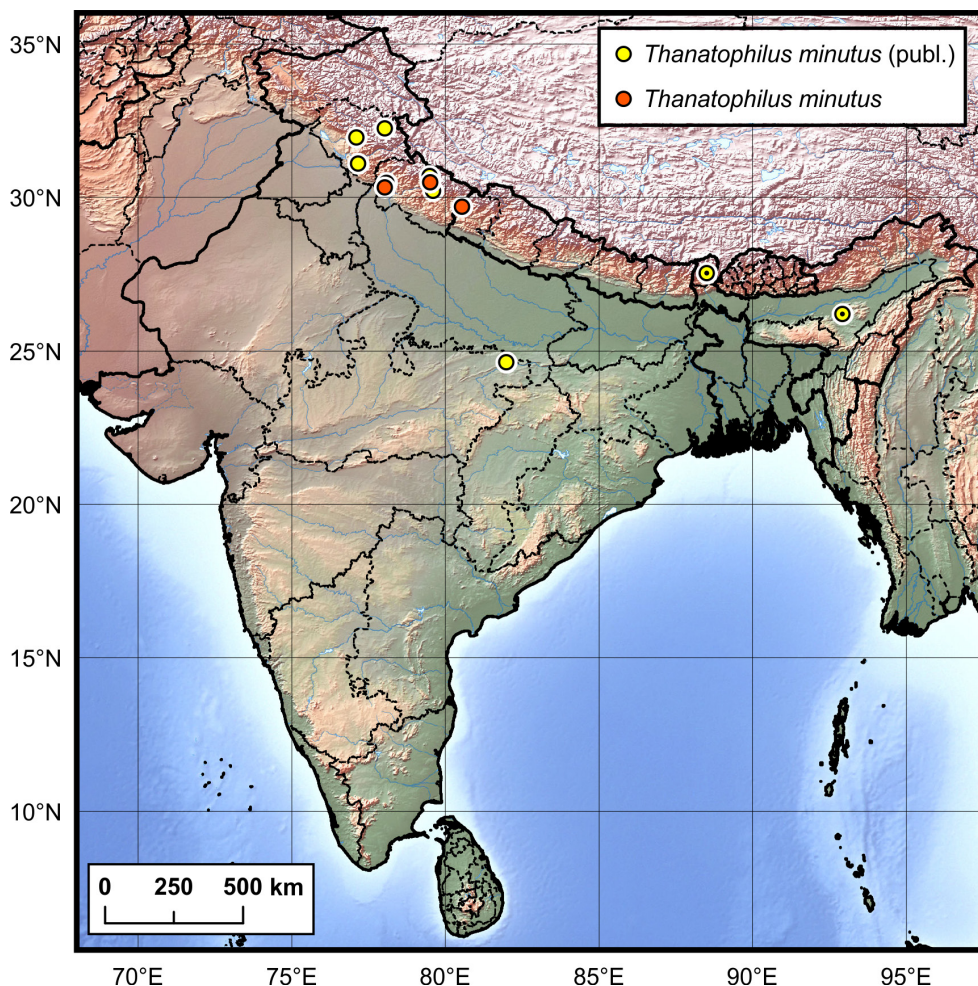


Fig. 3. Known distribution of *Thanatophilus minutus* Kraatz, 1876 in India and Nepal. Published records (according to Růžička et al. 2011, Bala & Singh 2017 and Singh & Bala 2019) are indicated as yellow circles, new records as orange circles. Imprecisely localised records from Sikkim and Assam are state centroids only.

Obr. 3. Známe rozšíření druhu *Thanatophilus minutus* Kraatz, 1876 v Indii a Nepálu. Publikované údaje (shrnuté v Růžička et al. 2011, Bala & Singh 2017 a Singh & Bala 2019) jsou značeny jako žlutá kolečka, nové údaje jako oranžová kolečka. Obecné údaje ze Sikkimu a Asámu reprezentují jen centroidy obou států.

Thanatophilus minutus Kraatz, 1876

Material examined. India: Uttarakhand State: Himalaya, Molta [ca. 30°29.0'N 079°31.2'E], 3000 m, 16.v.1956, D.[eutsche] Indien Exp., Nr. 940, 4 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀ (ZMH); same data, 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ (JRUC); same locality, 20.v.1956, D.[eutsche] Indien Exp., Nr. 961, 1 ♂ (ZMH); Dehra Dun [= Dehradun, ca. 30°19'N 078°02'E], ix. 1944, K. Benner leg., 1 ♂ (ZMH); same data, but v.1945, 1 ♂ (ZMH); same data, but x.1945, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (ZMH). **Nepal:** Sudurpashchim Province: Gikuleschwor env. [= Gokuleshwor, ca. 29°41'N 080°33'E], 16.–24.iv.2015, E. Kučera leg., 1 ♂ (JHAC).

Distribution. Species distributed in Afghanistan, China, Nepal and India (Růžička 2015). In India, reported from Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Sikkim and Uttarakhand (Růžička et al. 2011, Bala & Singh 2017, Singh & Bala 2019). The species is mostly distributed in mountainous habitats along the Himalayan range (Fig. 2). The record “NP” for Nepal (without more detailed locality) in Růžička (2015) was based on the above listed material. First precise record from Nepal.

Thanatophilus pilosus (Jakovlev, 1889)

Material examined. Nepal: Gandaki Province: Manaslu env., Samdo – Dharmasala [ca. 28°39–42'N 084°37–38'E], 3800–4500 m, 20.iv.2015, K. Orszulik leg., 1 ♂ (JRUC).

Distribution. Species reported so far only from China (Růžička 2015). First record from Nepal.

Thanatophilus porrectus (A. P. Semenov, 1890)

Material examined. India: Jammu and Kashmir Union Territory: Ladakh, N side Longmaru La, Indus to Marka Valley [= Marhka valley, ca. 33°57'N 077°18'E], 10.vi.1986, 4500 m, P. Syrett & R. M. Emberson leg., under ibex skull, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (LUC).

Distribution. Species widely distributed in Afghanistan, Armenia, China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Russia, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan (Růžička 2015). In India, reported from only a single locality from Jammu and Kashmir (Růžička et al. 2011).

Thanatophilus roborowskyi (Jakovlev, 1887)

Material examined. India: Jammu and Kashmir Union Territory: Ladakh, Tso Kar Lake [ca. 33°18'N 078°00'E], 4550 m, 19.viii.2016, K. Orszulik leg., 1 ♂ (JRUC); same data, 1 ♀ (KORC); Sikkim: “Sikkim”, 1904, Tibet Exped., No. 1905-172., H. J. Walton leg., 1 ♀ (BMNH).

Distribution. Species distributed in China and India (Růžička 2015). In India, only one old record is available from “Sikkim” (“SD”, Růžička 2015). First record from India: Jammu and Kashmir State.

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SOUHRN

Článek shrnuje zajímavé údaje o rozšíření mrchožroutovitých brouků (Coleoptera: Silphidae) z Bangladéše, Indie a Nepálu. Tyto druhy jsou uváděny poprvé z následujících států: *Necrophila (Calosilpha) ioptera* (Kollar et L. Redtenbacher, 1844) (Bangladéš), *Necrophila (Deutosilpha) rufithorax* (Wiedemann, 1823) (Indie: státy Ándhrapradéš, Ásám a Tamilnádu), *Nicrophorus (Nicrophorus) nepalensis* Hope, 1831 (Indie: stát Manipur), *Thanatophilus pilosus* (Jakovlev, 1889) (Nepál) a *T. roborowskyi* (Jakovlev, 1887) (Indie: svazové teritorium Džammú a Kašmír). První konkrétní údaje jsou uvedeny pro druhy *T. dentiger* (A. P. Semenov, 1890) (Indie: svazové teritorium Džammú a Kašmír) a *T. minutus* Kraatz, 1876 (Nepál); oba druhy byly uvedeny z těchto území v Katalogu palearktických brouků (Růžička 2015) bez konkrétních údajů.

Populační genetika nosorožíka kapucínka. Nový projekt Národního muzea.

Víš, kde
mě
najít?



Více o projektu se dočtete zde:
<http://bit.ly/oryctes-nasicornis>



Ve zkratce:

Existuje v ČR endemický poddruh *Oryctes nasicornis*
ondrejanus?

Pro zodpovězení této otázky bude stěžejní nacytat
čerstvý materiál kapucínek napříč Českou republikou a
okolními státy.

**Pokud víte o stabilní populaci kapucínku na zmíněném
území, neváhejte se ozvat na níže uvedený kontakt.**

Data umíme získat z dospělců, kukel i larev. Larvy si
navíc můžeme dochovat.

Brouk je chráněn zákonem, přímý sběr nedoporučujeme, pokud nemáte příslušná povolení.

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