

- Windsor; with some account of its history in Britain. *Entomologist's Rec. J. Var.* 85: 12-14.
- Bily, S., 1982. The Buprestidae (Coleoptera) of Fennoscandia and Denmark. *Fauna ent. scand.* 10: 73.
- Buck, F.D., 1952. Some Coleopterous records from Hampstead Heath. *Entomologist's Gaz.* 3: 101-103.
- Fowler, W.W., 1890. *The Coleoptera of the British Islands.* 4: 70. London.
- Levy, B., 1977. Coleoptera, Buprestidae. *Handbk Ident. Br. Insects* 5 (1b): 4
- Stephens, J.F., 1839. *A manual of British Coleoptera:* 173. London.
- 

PARATILLUS CARUS NEWMAN (COL. CLERIDAE) IN THE OPEN AT WINDSOR. — This Australian clerid was first detected in Britain in 1933 in timber imported from Tasmania (Fisher, 1944 *Entomologist's mon. Mag.* 80:132) and practically all of the subsequent British records have been of its occurrence in or near wood-yards, (or at least in built-up areas), usually in the company of *Lyctus* spp. on which it is parasitic. In view of this, it is perhaps of interest to record its occurrence in the open in Windsor Great Park where, on 2:vii:86, I found a specimen on some freshly cut oak logs under a somewhat blighted old oak tree. There were a few specimens of *Epursa* spp. on the cut surface of the logs but I could see no trace of *Lyctus* spp. on the logs or the tree from which the logs had arisen or on nearby oak trees.

This would appear to be the first definite record of the beetle at Windsor. Donisthorpe (1944 *Entomologist's mon. Mag.* 80: 161) wrote that a beetle found in his study at Putney in 1933 and initially identified as *Denops albofasciatus* Charp. (Donisthorpe 1933 *Ent. Rec.* 45: 164) was in fact an example of *P. carus*. He suggested that the source of the beetle had been oak logs, sticks or oak panelling which he had brought to the house from Windsor. In his original note, however, he stated that *Lyctus brunneus* had been "breeding in a dressing table in the room which is now my study." which makes the source of his specimen somewhat uncertain.

The explanation for the presence of this beetle in the open at Windsor is not at present obvious. Both *Lyctus brunneus* Steph. and *L. canaliculatus* Goeze have been recorded from the Windsor area (see Donisthorpe 1939 *Entomologist's mon. Mag.* 74:77) and both species have been taken there by my friend Mr. A. A. Allen. He tells me, however, that he has not come across either species at Windsor for many years nor have I come across it there in repeated visits during the past 8 years. Although *Lyctus* spp. seem to prefer milled timber, they have been noted at Windsor in boughs and stumps of oak and elm and I know of an old oak tree in Richmond Park which



has been infested with *L. brunneus* for many years. The latter infestation, however, is not obvious and there could well be similar infestation of trees in Windsor Great Park near where I found the example of *P. carus* even though I did not find them.

I thank Mr. A. R. Wiseman, Deputy Ranger for permission to study beetles at Windsor and Mrs. S. Garnett of the Nature Conservancy Council for arranging this. Mr. Ted Green kindly drew my attention to the logs. J. A. OWEN, 8 Kingsdown Road, Epsom, Surrey KT17 3PU.

CIS PUNCTULATUS GYLLENHAL (COLEOPTERA: CISIDAE): A NORTHERN SPECIES ESTABLISHED IN SUFFOLK — Allen (1937, *Entomologist's Rec. J. Var.*, 49: 60-61) reported taking "about half a dozen" *C. punctulatus* "in small dry Polypori (probably *P. abietinus*) on the trunk of a dead standing pine" at Swanley Wood near Farningham, North Kent, in 1933. To my knowledge, this remains the only previously published record south of Cumberland.

*C. punctulatus* was beaten in numbers from the branches of a recently fallen Corsican Pine, *Pinus nigra* var. *maritima* (Ait.) Melville on Lower Hollesley Common, East Suffolk, on the southern edge of the extensive conifer area of Rendlesham Forest, on 25th July, 1981. The "needles" of the tree, though brown, were still quite firmly attached and the large number of beetles indicated local breeding. I thank Mr. C. Johnson for confirming my identification of *C. punctulatus*. H. MENDEL, The Museum, High Street, Ipswich IP1 3QH.

SOME NOTABLE DEADWOOD ASSOCIATED COLEOPTERA FROM N. SOMERSET. — A short visit to N. Somerset in October, 1986, produced a number of interesting dead wood associated beetles. Large old willow pollards along field boundaries at Walton Moor (ST 432728) on the 17th contained the rare *Anisoxya fuscata* (Illig.) and larvae of *Stenagostus villosus* (Fourcr.). Dr. I. F. G. McLean swept the rare *Tetratoma desmaresti* Latr. in an adjacent poplar plantation. The same day in Long Wood, Cheddar (ST 4855) produced *Mycetophagus atomarius* (F.) in a collapsed beech pollard. The mature oaks of Great Breech Wood (ST 5031) on the 18th contained the rare *Rhizophagus nitidulus* (F.), as well as *Bitoma crenata* (F.), *Pediacus dermestoides* (F.), *Cerylon ferrugineum* Steph. and *Paromalus flavicornis* (Herbst). Four of these species — *S. villosus*, *T. desmaresti*, *R. nitidulus* and *B. crenata* — are additions to W. A. Wilson's *Coleoptera of Somerset* (Somersetshire Arch. Nat. Hist. Soc., 1958). K. N. A. ALEXANDER, 22 Cecily Hill, Cirencester, Glos. GL7 2EF.





Owen, J. A. 1987. "Paratillus carus Newman (Col. Cleridae) in the open at Windsor." *The entomologist's record and journal of variation* 99, 155–156.

**View This Item Online:** <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/95141>

**Permalink:** <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/197499>

**Holding Institution**

Harvard University, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Ernst Mayr Library

**Sponsored by**

Harvard University, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Ernst Mayr Library

**Copyright & Reuse**

Copyright Status: In copyright. Digitized with the permission of the rights holder.

Rights Holder: Amateur Entomologists' Society

License: <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/>

Rights: <https://biodiversitylibrary.org/permissions>

This document was created from content at the **Biodiversity Heritage Library**, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org>.