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Updated checklist of Slovakian leaf-beetles (Coleoptera: Orsodacnidae, Megalopodidae, Chrysomelidae), with comments on the occurrence of some species

Aktualizovaný seznam mandelinek Slovenska (Coleoptera: Orsodacnidae, Megalopodidae, Chrysomelidae) s komentářem k výskytu některých druhů

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Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, Slovakia, faunistics, confirmed occurrence, corrected records

Abstract. An updated check-list of Slovakian leaf-beetles is presented. Altogether two species of Orsodacnidae, three species of Megalopodidae, and 567 species of Chrysomelidae are confirmed in Slovakia. The occurrence of further 23 species/subspecies is listed as doubtful in Slovakia. The following species or subspecies: *Labidostomis axillaris* (Lacordaire, 1848), *Cryptocephalus aureolus* Suffrian, 1847, *C. distinguendus* Schneider, 1792, *C. variegatus* Fabricius, 1782, *Prasocuris hannoveriana* (Fabricius, 1775), *Chrysolina asclepiadis bohemica* (Müller, 1948), *Oreina alpestris bannatica* (Suffrian, 1851), *Euluperus xanthopus xanthopus* (Duftschmid, 1825), *Galeruca interrupta* (Illiger, 1802), *G. jucunda* (Faldermann, 1837), *Luperus saxonicus* (Gmelin, 1790), *Apteropeda orbiculata* (Marsham, 1802), and *A. splendida* Allard, 1860 are verified as occurring in Slovakia.

The following Chrysomelidae species or subspecies are excluded from the fauna of Slovakia based on absence of any voucher specimens, or reexamination of relevant material or known distributional area: *Bruchidius astragali* (Boheman, 1829), *Labidostomis lucida* (Germar, 1823), *Smaragdina diversipes* (Letzner, 1840), *Cryptocephalus macellus* Suffrian, 1860, *C. marginellus* Olivier, 1792, *C. trimaculatus* Rossi, 1790, *Pachybrachis flexuosus* Weise, 1882, *P. hippophaes* Suffrian, 1848, *P. pallidulus* Suffrian, 1851, *Floricola ulema* (Germar, 1813), *Gonioctena holdhausi* (Leeder, 1950), *G. kaufmanni* (Miller, 1881), *Chrysolina salviae salviae* (C. R. Sahlberg, 1823), *Ch. fuliginosa galii* (Weise, 1884), *Ch. cerealis cerealis* (Linnaeus, 1767), *Ch. purpurascens crassimargo* (Germar, 1824), *Oreina plagiata pennina* (Binaghi, 1938), *Sclerophaedon orbicularis* (Suffrian, 1851), *Galerucella grisescens* (Joannis, 1865), *Longitarsus aeruginosus aeruginosus* (Foudras, 1860), *Neocrepidodera cyanipennis* (Kutschera, 1860), *N. puncticollis* (Reitter, 1879), *Phyllotreta erysimi erysimi* Weise, 1900, *Psylliodes fusiformis* (Illiger, 1807), and *P. pyritosa* Kutschera, 1864.

Diagnostic characters are provided for *Labidostomis axillaris* (Lacordaire, 1848), *L. lucida* (Germar, 1823), *Cryptocephalus sericeus* (Linnaeus, 1758) species-group, European species of *Sclerophaedon* Weise, 1882, *Luperus saxonicus* (Gmelin, 1790), and *L. xanthopoda* (Schrank, 1781). Some Chrysomelidae records published from Slovakia are corrected.

INTRODUCTION

The study of the family Chrysomelidae has a long tradition in the former Czechoslovakia, and research on Slovakian chrysomelids has always been connected with Czech entomologists. The first comprehensive outline of Chrysomelidae species occurring in Slovakia is an annotated list by Roubal (1941), who also accumulated most reports of previous authors, not all of which are plausible. Many records from Roubal (1941) were corrected by Havelka (1964, 1965).

In the period after the World War II, the knowledge on Slovakian leaf-beetles was extended particularly thanks to the work of Bechyně (e.g. 1946, 1947a, 1949), Král (e.g. 1948a, 1948b, 1954, 1965, 1969) and Strejček starting from the 1970s (e.g. 1976, 1991).

Many smaller faunistic contributions have also been published during the past thirty years (e.g. Benedikt 2014, Benedikt & Mantič 2006, Bezděk 2003, Bezděk & Zúber 2001, Čížek 1995, Čížek & Fornůsek 2000, Čížek et al. 1995, 2006, 2009, Durmek 1990, Kantner & Ouda 2003, Muránsky 1999, Ouda 2011, Ouda et al. 2019, Steinhübel & Holecová 2019, Zúber 1997, 2005, 2007, Zúber & Novák 2001). Chrysomelidae material from Slovakia was also included in some larger taxonomical revisions of various genera or species-groups (e.g. Leonardi & Sassi 2001, Kippenberg 2008, Sassi 2011, Bezděk & Baselga 2015). Surprisingly, four species of Alticini were recently described as new to science from Slovakia (Čížek 2003, 2007, 2019, Döberl 2004). Published sources were used to compile the check-lists of Chrysomelidae of the Czech Republic and Slovakia (Strejček 1993a, Zahradník 2017).

One of the most prolific authors publishing on Slovakian beetle fauna is O. Majzlan, who, with colleagues, published numerous regional faunistic papers (Vidlička & Kalúz 2020). His papers occasionally include species of Coleoptera recorded for the first time from Slovakia, but often without annotating comments. I have examined parts of Majzlan's collection deposited in SMOPAJ and SNM, and they contain a surprisingly high proportion of misidentified specimens. Thus, I am cautious of Majzlan's records, and whenever possible I have verified the occurrence of the respective taxa in Slovakia based on additional sources. Some of the Majzlan's records are corrected in the present paper based on re-examination of the actual specimens.

Despite intensive collecting and the existence of numerous faunistic papers, both recent checklists of Slovakian Chrysomelidae (Strejček 1993a, Zahradník 2017) include mistakes and unverified records. Revised and updated checklists are available for Slovakian Orsodacnidae, Megalopodidae, Donaciinae and Criocerinae (Bezděk & Mlejnek 2016), Cassidinae (Sekerka 2010), Bruchinae (Strejček 2012, Říha & Bezděk 2015) and Galerucinae: Alticini (Čížek 2006, Čížek & Doguet 2008); however, a comprehensive and updated checklist reflecting recent taxonomical changes has been missing.

METHODS

The nomenclature follows the Palearctic catalogue (Löbl & Smetana 2010). The arrangement of the subfamily Chrysomelinae and of *Cryptocephalus sericeus* (Linnaeus, 1758) species-group follow Bieńkowski (2019), Petitpierre (2019) and Sassi (2011, 2014). The synonyms are listed only if they were mentioned in entomological literature related to Slovakia. For full list of synonyms see Löbl & Smetana (2010). The species historically reported but subsequently excluded from the fauna of Slovakia are listed in square brackets and accompanied with appropriate comments. Other species are annotated where necessary.

The list shows the occurrence of Orsodacnidae, Megalopodidae and Chrysomelidae species in Slovakia before 1960 and after 1960 using the following symbols:

- ● – occurrence confirmed after 1960
- ○ – occurrence confirmed before 1960
- ?●, ?○ – uncertain occurrence in Slovakia
- ●i, ○i – introduced species, established in natural environment
- ●(i), ○(i) – introduced species, not established in natural environment, only in stored products etc.

ACRONYMS OF PROTECTED AREAS

NNR – National Nature Reserve
NP – National Park
NR – Nature Reserve
PLA – Protected Lanscape Area

ACRONYMS OF COLLECTIONS

JBBC – Jan Bezděk collection, Brno, Czech Republic
JNTC – Jiří Nežerka collection, Třinec, Czech Republic
JSOC – Jiří Stanovský collection, Ostrava, Czech Republic
JVJC – Jiří Voříšek collection, Jirkov, Czech Republic
LENC – Ladislav Ernest collection, Nymburk, Czech Republic
MMB – Moravské zemské muzeum, Brno, Czech Republic (Petr Baňař)
MZBC – Miroslav Zúber collection, Bradlec, Czech Republic
NMPC – Národní muzeum, Praha, Czech Republic (Lukáš Sekerka, Jiří Hájek)
OSTM – Ostravské muzeum, Ostrava, Czech Republic (Jiří Vávra)
RSBC – Richard Szopa collection, Bystřice nad Olší, Czech Republic
SBPC – Stanislav Benedikt collection, Plzeň, Czech Republic
SMOPAJ – Slovenské múzeum ochrany prírody a jaskyniarstva, Liptovský Mikuláš, Slovakia (Martin Vecko)
SNM – Slovenské národné múzeum, Bratislava, Slovakia (Vladimír Janský)
VBPC – Václav Benedikt collection, Plzeň, Czech Republic

UPDATED CHECKLIST

ORSODACNIDAE (2 species)

Orsodacninae

Orsodacne Latreille, 1802
cerasi (Linnaeus, 1758) ●
= *cantharoidis* (Fabricius, 1775)
= *duftschmidi* Weise, 1891
= *glabrata* (Panzer, 1795)
= *lacordairei* Pic, 1913
= *limbata* Olivier, 1808
= *melanura* (Fabricius, 1792)
humeralis Latreille, 1804 ●
= *coerulescens* Duftschmid, 1825
= *lineola* (Panzer, 1795)
= *mespili* Lacordaire, 1845
= *nigricollis* (Olivier, 1808)
= *nigriceps* Latreille, 1807
= *ruficollis* Pic, 1894

MEGALOPODIDAE (3 species)

Zeugophorinae

Zeugophora Kunze, 1818
flavicollis (Marsham, 1802) ●
scutellaris Suffrian, 1840 ●
subspinosa (Fabricius, 1781) ●

CHRYSOMELIDAE (567 species)

Bruchinae (43 species)

Amblycerini: Spermophagina

Spermophagus Schoenherr, 1833
= *Euspermophagus* Zacher, 1930

calystegiae (Lukjanovitch et Ter-Minassian, 1957)	●	
sericeus (Geoffroy, 1785) = *cardui* (Boheman, 1829)	●	

Zabrotes Horn, 1885

subfasciatus (Boheman, 1833)	●(i)	

Bruchini: Acanthoscelidina

Acanthoscelides Schilsky, 1905

obtectus (Say, 1831)	●(i)	
pallidipennis (Motschulsky, 1874) = *tarnawskii* Borowiec, 1980	●i	

Bruchidius Schilsky, 1905
= *Sparteus* Bridwell, 1946

[*annulicornis* (Allard, 1868)]		Note 1
[*astragali* (Boheman, 1829)]		Note 2
canus (Germar, 1823)	●	Note 3
cinerascens (Gyllenhal, 1833)	●	
cisti (Fabricius, 1775) = *debilis* (Gyllenhal, 1833)	●	
dispar (Gyllenhal, 1833)	●	
foveolatus (Gyllenhal, 1833)	●	
imbricornis (Panzer, 1795)	●	
lividimanus (Gyllenhal, 1833) = *velaris* (Fåhraeus, 1839)	●	Note 4
marginalis (Fabricius, 1776)	●	
cf. *martinezi* (Allard, 1868)	●	Note 5
mulsanti (Brisout de Barneville, 1863)	●	
nanus (Germar, 1823)	?○	
olivaceus (Germar, 1823)	●	
pauper (Boheman, 1829) = *corsicus* (Baudi di Selve, 1890)	●	
picipes (Germar, 1823)	●	
[*poupillieri* (Allard, 1868)]		Note 6
pusillus (Germar, 1823)	●	
seminarius (Linnaeus, 1767) = *femoralis* (Gyllenhal, 1833)	●	
sericatus (Germar, 1823)	●	

siliquastri Delobel, 2007	●i	
unicolor (Olivier, 1800)	●	
varipes (Boheman, 1839)	●	Note 7
varius (Olivier, 1800)	●	
villosus (Fabricius, 1792) = *ater* (Marsham, 1802) = *fasciatus* (Olivier, 1800) = *pubescens* (Germar, 1823)	●	
Callosobruchus Pic, 1902		
chinensis (Linnaeus, 1758)	●(i)	
maculatus (Fabricius, 1775)	●(i)	
Megabruchidius Borowiec, 1984		
dorsalis (Fåhraeus, 1839)	●i	
tonkineus (Pic, 1904)	●i	
Bruchini: Bruchina		
Bruchus Linnaeus, 1767 = *Acanthobruchus* Yus Ramos, 1978 = *Bruchoides* Yus Ramos, 1978		
affinis Frölich, 1799	●	
atomarius (Linnaeus, 1760)	●	
brachialis Fåhraeus, 1839	●	
emarginatus Allard, 1868	?●	
ervi Frölich, 1799 = *sertatus* Illiger, 1805	●(i)	
laticollis Boheman, 1833	?●	
lentis Frölich, 1799	●i	
loti Paykull, 1800	●	
luteicornis Illiger, 1794	●	
occidentalis Lukjanovitch et Ter-Minassian, 1957	●	
pisorum (Linnaeus, 1758) = *pisi* Linnaeus, 1767	●i	
rufimanus Boheman, 1833	●i	
rufipes Herbst, 1783 = *nubilus* Boheman, 1833	●	
signaticornis Gyllenhal, 1833 = *pallidicornis* Boheman, 1833	?●(i)	Note 8
venustus Fåhraeus, 1839	●	
viciae Olivier, 1800	●	
Donaciinae (23 species)		
Donaciini		
Donacia Fabricius, 1775		
Arundonacia Kippenberg, 2015		
clavipes clavipes Fabricius, 1792 = *menyanthis* Fabricius, 1801	●	

Brevidonacia Kippenberg, 2015
semicuprea Panzer, 1796 ●

Crassodonacia Kippenberg, 2015
[*polita* Kunze, 1818] Note 9

Donacia Fabricius, 1775
crassipes Fabricius, 1775 ●

Donaciella Reitter, 1920
tomentosa Ahrens, 1810 ●

Donacocia Gistel, 1856
= *Donaciomima* Medvedev, 1973
bicolora bicolora Zschach, 1788 ●
= *collaris* Panzer, 1795
= *sagittariae* Fabricius, 1792
brevicornis Ahrens, 1810 ●
= *platysterna* Thomson, 1866
brevitarsis Thomson, 1884 ○
cinerea Herbst, 1784 ●
= *hydrochaeridis* Fabricius, 1801
= *hydrocharis* Fabricius, 1792
impressa Paykull, 1798 ●
marginata Hoppe, 1795 ●
= *lemnae* Fabricius, 1801
= *limbata* Panzer, 1796
= *unicolor* Westhoff, 1882
= *vittata* Panzer, 1796
obscura Gyllenhal, 1813 ●
simplex Fabricius, 1775 ●
= *linearis* Hoppe, 1795
= *sanguinea* Westhoff, 1882
thalassina thalassina Germar, 1811 ●
= *porphyrogenita* Westhoff, 1882
vulgaris vulgaris Zschach, 1788 ●
= *typhae* Ahrens, 1810

Flavodonacia Kippenberg, 2015
[*fennica* (Paykull, 1800)] Note 10
malinovskyi Ahrens, 1810 ●
= *arundinis* Ahrens, 1810

Mergodonacia Kippenberg, 2015
versicolorea (Brahm, 1790) ●
= *bidens* Olivier, 1791
= *cincta* Germar, 1810

Smaragdonia Kippenberg, 2015
dentata Hoppe, 1795 ●

Sotaiana Kippenberg, 2015
aquatica (Linnaeus, 1758) ●
= *dentipes* Fabricius, 1792
sparganii sparganii Ahrens, 1810 ?○

Haemoniini

Macroplea Samouelle, 1819
= *Haemonia* Dejean, 1821
appendiculata (Panzer, 1794) ○
= *equiseti* (Fabricius, 1798)

Plateumarini

Plateumaris Thomson, 1859
Euplateumaris Iablokoff-Khnzorian, 1966
sericea sericea (Linnaeus, 1760) ●
= *armata* (Paykull, 1798)
= *discolor* (Panzer, 1795)
= *festucae* (Fabricius, 1792)
= *kratochvili* Bechyně, 1945
= *micans* (Panzer, 1795)
= *nymphaeae* (Fabricius, 1792)
= *tenebricosa* Westhoff, 1882
= *violacea* (Hoppe, 1795)

Plateumaris Thomson, 1859
= *Juliusina* Reitter, 1920
bracata (Scopoli, 1772) ●
= *abdominalis* (Olivier, 1800)
= *nigra* (Fabricius, 1792)
consimilis (Schrank, 1781) ●
= *variabilis* (Kunze, 1818)
rustica (Kunze, 1818) ●
= *affinis* (Kunze, 1818)

Criocerinae (14 species)

Criocerini

Crioceris Geoffroy, 1762
asparagi (Linnaeus, 1758) ●
= *anticeconjuncta* Pic, 1900
= *apiceconjuncta* Pic, 1900
= *incrucifera* Pic, 1900

= *linnaei* Pic, 1895
= *pupillata* (Ahrens, 1812)
= *quadripunctata* Schuster, 1905
= *schusteri* Heyden, 1906

duodecimpunctata (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	
= *augustoduni* Pic, 1916		
[*macilenta* Weise, 1881]		Note 11
quatuordecimpunctata (Scopoli, 1763)	●	
= *russica* Pic, 1916		
quinquepunctata (Scopoli, 1763)	●	

Lilioceris Reitter, 1913

lilii (Scopoli, 1763)	●	
merdigera (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	
= *brunnea* (Fabricius, 1792)		
= *rufipes* (Herbst, 1783)		

Lemini

Lema Fabricius, 1798
Lema Fabricius, 1798

cyanella (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	
= *puncticollis* Curtis, 1830		

Oulema Des Gozis, 1886

duftschmidi (Redtenbacher, 1874)	●	
= *cyanipennis* (Duftschmid, 1825)		
erichsonii (Suffrian, 1841)	●	
= *lipperti* (Gredler, 1866)		
melanopus (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	
= *atrata* (Waltl, 1835)		
obscura (Stephens, 1831)	●	Note 12
= *gallaeciana* (Heyden, 1870)		
= *nigra* (Delherm, 1885)		
rufocyanea (Suffrian, 1847)	●	
septentrionis (Weise, 1880)	○	
tristis (Herbst, 1786)	●	
= *flavipes* (Suffrian, 1841)		

Cassidinae (33 species)

Cassidini

Cassida Linnaeus, 1758
= *Betacassis* Steinhausen, 2002
= *Cassidula* Weise, 1889
= *Cassidulella* Strand, 1928
= *Lordiconia* Reitter, 1926

= *Mionycha* Weise, 1891
= *Mionychella* Spaeth, 1952
= *Odontionycha* Weise, 1891
= *Pseudocassida* Desbrochers des Loges, 1891
= *Pseudocassis* Steinhausen, 2002

atrata Fabricius, 1787	●	
aurora Weise, 1907	●	Note 13
azurea Fabricius, 1801	●	
= *lucida* Suffrian, 1844		
= *ornata* Creutzer, 1799		
bergeali Bordy, 1996	●	
berolinensis Suffrian, 1844	●	
canaliculata Laicharting, 1781	●	
= *austriaca* Fabricius, 1792		
denticollis Suffrian, 1844	●	
ferruginea Goeze, 1777	●	
= *thoracica* Geoffroy, 1785		
flaveola Thunberg, 1794	●	
= *obsoleta* Illiger, 1798		
hemisphaerica Herbst, 1799	●	
inquinata Brullé, 1833	?●	Note 14
leucanthemi Bordy, 1995	●	
lineola Creutzer, 1799	●	
margaritacea Schaller, 1783	●	
murraea murraea Linnaeus, 1767	●	
nebulosa Linnaeus, 1758	●	
nobilis Linnaeus, 1758	●	
= *splendidula* Marsham, 1802		
pannonica Suffrian, 1844	●	
panzeri Weise, 1907	●	
= *thoracica* Panzer, 1796		
prasina Illiger, 1798	●	
= *chloris* Suffrian, 1844		
rubiginosa rubiginosa Müller, 1776	●	
rufovirens Suffrian, 1844	●	
sanguinolenta Müller, 1776	●	
sanguinosa Suffrian, 1844	●	
seladonia Gyllenhal, 1827	●	
stigmatica Suffrian, 1844	●	
subreticulata Suffrian, 1844	●	
vibex Linnaeus, 1767	●	
= *discoidea* Weise, 1893		
viridis Linnaeus, 1758	●	
= *equestris* Fabricius, 1787		
vittata Villers, 1789	●	
= *oblonga* Illiger, 1798		

Hypocassida Weise, 1893
cornea (Marseul, 1868) ●
subferruginea (Schrank, 1776) ●
= *ferruginea* (Fabricius, 1781)
= *sobrina* (Weise, 1893)

Pilemostoma Desbrochers des Loges, 1891
fastuosum (Schaller, 1783) ●
= *nigrinum* (Weise, 1893)
= *vittatum* (Fabricius, 1798)

Hispini

Dicladispa Gestro, 1897
[*testacea* (Linnaeus, 1767)] Note 15

Hispa Linnaeus, 1767
= *Hispella* Chapuis, 1875
atra Linnaeus, 1767 ●

Chrysomelinae (96 species)

Chrysomelini

Chrysomela Linnaeus, 1758
= *Lina* Latreille, 1829
= *Melasoma* Stephens, 1831
= *Microdera* Stephens, 1839
= *Pachylina* Medvedev et Chernov, 1969
= *Strickerus* Lucas, 1920
collaris collaris Linnaeus, 1758 ●
= *geniculata* Duftschmid, 1825
cuprea Fabricius, 1775 ●
lapponica Linnaeus, 1758 ●
= *bulgarensis* Schrank, 1781
populi Linnaeus, 1758 ●
saliceti saliceti (Weise, 1884) ●
tremula tremula Fabricius, 1787 ●
= *longicollis* Suffrian, 1851
vigintipunctata vigintipunctata (Scopoli, 1763) ●
= *miniata* (Auel, 1909)

Plagiodera Chevrolat, 1836
versicolora (Laicharting, 1781) ●

Plagiosterna Motschulsky, 1860
= *Linaeidea* Motschulsky, 1860

aenea aenea (Linnaeus, 1758) = *bicolor* (Schilsky, 1908)	●	
Gastrophysa Chevrolat, 1836		
Gastrophysa Chevrolat, 1836 = *Gastroidea* Agassiz, 1846		
polygoni polygoni (Linnaeus, 1758) = *ruficollis* (Fabricius, 1775)	●	
viridula viridula (DeGeer, 1775) = *raphani* (Herbst, 1783)	●	
Phratora Chevrolat, 1836		
Chaetoceroides Strand, 1935 = *Chaetocera* Weise, 1884 = *Chaeroceta* Mroczkowski, 1990		
vulgatissima (Linnaeus, 1758) = *aestiva* (Weise, 1884) = *obscura* (Weise, 1884)	●	
Phratora Chevrolat, 1836 = *Phyllodecta* Kirby, 1837		
atrovirens (Cornelius, 1857)	?●	Note 16
laticollis (Suffrian, 1851)	●	
tibialis tibialis (Suffrian, 1851) = *cornelii* (Weise, 1882) = *viennensis* (Weise, 1882)	●	
vitellinae (Linnaeus, 1758) = *brevicollis* Motschulsky, 1860 = *nigrica* Motschulsky, 1860	●	
Neophaedon Jakobson, 1901		
pyritosus (Rossi, 1792) = *coerulescens* (Weise, 1900) = *graminis* (Panzer, 1799)	●	Note 17
segnis (Weise, 1884) = *obscurus* (Weise, 1884) = *tatrensis* (Marseul, 1889) = *tatricus* (Weise, 1916)	●	
Phaedon Latreille, 1829		
Phaedon Latreille, 1829		
armoraciae (Linnaeus, 1758) = *betulae* Küster, 1846	●	
cochleariae cochleariae (Fabricius, 1792) = *hederae* (Suffrian, 1851) = *neglectus* (Sahlberg, 1838) = *obesus* Weise, 1884	●	
laevigatus laevigatus (Duftschmid, 1825) = *gramicus* (Duftschmid, 1825) = *sabulicola* (Suffrian, 1851) = *violaceus* Weise, 1884	●	

Prasocuris Latreille, 1802		
Hydrothassa Thomson, 1859		
glabra (Herbst, 1783)	●	
= *aucta* (Fabricius, 1787)		
hannoveriana (Fabricius, 1775)	●	Note 18
= *calthae* (Weise, 1883)		
marginella marginella (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	
Prasocuris Latreille, 1802		
junci (Brahm, 1790)	●	
= *atra* (Duftschmid, 1825)		
= *beccabungae* (Illiger, 1794)		
phellandrii (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	
Chrysolina Motschulsky, 1860		
Allochrysolina Bechyně, 1950		
[*fuliginosa galii* (Weise, 1884)]		Note 19
Anopachys Motschulsky, 1860		
= *Allohypericia* Bechyně, 1950		
asclepiadis bohemica (Müller, 1948)	●	Note 20
eurina (Frivaldszky, 1883)	●	
= *perplexa* (Breit, 1920)		
[*relucens* (Rosenhauer, 1847)]		Note 21
Bittotaenia Motschulsky, 1860		
[*salviae salviae* (C. R. Sahlberg, 1823)]		Note 22
Chalcoidea Motschulsky, 1860		
= *Craspeda* Motschulsky, 1860		
analis (Linnaeus, 1767)	●	
= *lomata* (Herbst, 1783)		
carnifex carnifex (Fabricius, 1792)	●	
marginata marginata (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	
= *cinctella* (Gyllenhal, 1827)		
Chrysolina Motschulsky, 1860		
[*rufa crassicollis* (Suffrian, 1851)]		Note 23
rufa squalida (Suffrian, 1851)	●	
= *dahli* (Suffrian, 1851)		
= *diminuta* Bechyně, 1950		
= *lapidaria* Bechyně, 1950		
= *opulenta* (Suffrian, 1851)		
= *staphylaeoides* Bechyně, 1950		
= *sulcicollis* Gerhardt, 1911		
staphylaea staphylaea (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	

Chrysomorpha Motschulsky, 1860		
[*cerealis cerealis* (Linnaeus, 1767)]		Note 24
cerealis mixta (Küster, 1844)	●	
= *alternans* (Panzer, 1799)		
= *plorans* Bechyně, 1948		
Colaphodes Motschulsky, 1860		
haemoptera (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	
Colaphoptera Motschulsky, 1860		
[*globosa globosa* (Panzer, 1803)]		Note 25
[*purpurascens crassimargo* (Germar, 1823)]		Note 26
purpurascens purpurascens (Germar, 1822)	●	
Colaphosoma Motschulsky, 1860		
sturmi sturmi (Westhoff, 1882)	●	
= *diversipes* (Bedel, 1892)		
= *goettingensis* (Linnaeus, 1760)		
Cyrtochrysolina Kippenberg, 1994		
marcasitica turgida (Weise, 1882)	●	
Erythrochrysa Bechyně, 1950		
polita polita (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	
= *kafkana* (Reitter, 1898)		
= *menthae* (Schrank, 1776)		
Euchrysolina Bechyně, 1950		
= *Chrysomela* Motschulsky, 1860		
graminis graminis (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	
= *fulgida* (Fabricius, 1801)		
Fasta Petitpierre et Alonso-Zarazaga, 2019		
fastuosa fastuosa (Scopoli, 1763)	●	
Heliostola Motschulsky, 1860		
carpathica gabrieli (Weise, 1903)	●	
lichenis moraviaca (Weise, 1882)	●	
schneideri Weise, 1882	●	
Hypericia Bedel, 1899		
[*brunsvicensis* (Gravenhorst, 1807)]		Note 27
cuprina (Duftschmid, 1825)	●	
didymata (Scriba, 1791)	●	
geminata (Paykull, 1798)	●	
hyperici (Forster, 1771)	●	
= *ambigua* (Weise, 1884)		
= *fucata* (Fabricius, 1781)		
= *gemellata* (Geoffroy, 1785)		
[*quadrigemina quadrigemina* (Suffrian, 1851)]		Note 28

Minckia Strand, 1935
= *Hoplosoma* Motschulsky, 1860
= *Sulcicollis* Sahlberg, 1913
chalcites (Germar, 1823) ●
oricalcia (Müller, 1776) ●
= *laevicollis* (Olivier, 1807)
= *lamina* (Fabricius, 1792)
rufoaenea (Suffrian, 1851) ●

Ovosoma Motschulsky, 1860
susterai Bechyně, 1950 ●
= *morio* (Krynicki, 1832)

Ovostoma Motschulsky, 1860
olivieri euminuta Bechyně, 1950 ●
olivieri globipennis (Suffrian, 1851) ●
olivieri olivieri (Bedel, 1892) ●
= *slovaca* Bechyně, 1946

Sphaerochrysolina Kippenberg, 2010
umbratilis (Weise, 1887) ●
= *olivacea* (Suffrian, 1851)

Sphaeromela Bedel, 1899
varians (Schaller, 1783) ●
= *aethiops* (Fabricius, 1792)
= *centaura* (Herbst, 1783)
= *havelkai* Bechyně, 1949
= *pratensis* (Weise, 1884)

Stichoptera Motschulsky, 1860
= *Ovomorpha* Motschulsky, 1860
gypsophilae (Küster, 1845) ●
kuesteri kuesteri (Helliesen, 1912) ●
rossia (Illiger, 1802) ●
sanguinolenta (Linnaeus, 1758) ●
= *marginalis* (Duftschmid, 1825)
= *richteri* (Roubal, 1934)

Synerga Weise, 1900
= *Chrysonotum* Sahlberg, 1913
= *Menthastriella* Bechyně, 1950
coerulans coerulans (Scriba, 1791) ●
= *olivaceonigra* (Fleischer, 1892)
= *violacea* (Panzer, 1797)
herbacea (Duftschmid, 1825) ●
= *croatica* (Weise, 1884)
= *menthastri* (Suffrian, 1851)
= *resplendens* (Suffrian, 1855)

Taeniosticha Motschulsky, 1860
[*pseudolurida lineata* Bechyně, 1952] Note 29
= *pseudolurida pappi* (Bourdonné, 2008)
pseudolurida pseudolurida (Roubal, 1917) ● Note 29
= *lurida* (Linnaeus, 1767)
[*reitteri* (Weise, 1884)] Note 29

Threnosoma Motschulsky, 1860
fimbrialis fimbrialis (Küster, 1845) ●
= *molluginis* (Redtenbacher, 1849)

Zeugotaenia Motschulsky, 1860
limbata limbata (Fabricius, 1775) ●
= *findeli* (Suffrian, 1851)
= *kavani* Bechyně, 1950

Oreina Chevrolat, 1836
Allorina Weise, 1902
[*auricollis* Stierlin, 1887] Note 30
= *bidentata* Bontems, 1981
caerulea (Olivier, 1791) ●
= *gaertneri* (Weise, 1894)
= *luctuosa* (Olivier, 1807)
= *nigritula* (Weise, 1894)
= *rugulosa* (Suffrian, 1851)

Chrysochloa Hope, 1840
= *Alpaeixena* Motschulsky, 1860
cacaliae senecionis (Schummel, 1844) ●
= *cyanipennis* (Weise, 1884)
= *fraudulenta* (Weise, 1884)
= *lissahorensis* (Weise, 1886)
speciosissima fuscoaenea (Schummel, 1844) ●
= *carpathica* Kraatz, 1859
= *ignita* (Letzner, 1852)
= *letzneri* (Weise, 1883)
= *nigrescens* (Letzner, 1852)
= *schummeli* (Weise, 1884)
= *silesiaca* (Weise, 1884)
= *violacea* (Letzner, 1852)

Intricatorina Kühnelt, 1985
intricata intricata (Germar, 1823) ●
= *amethystina* (Weise, 1883)
= *seminigra* (Weise, 1883)

Oreina Chevrolat, 1836
= *Dlochrysa* Motschulsky, 1860
= *Fastuolina* Warchałowski, 1993

= *Orina* Agassiz, 1846
= *Romalorina* Weise, 1906

alpestris alpestris (Schummel, 1844)	●	
= *bicolora* (Weise, 1883)		
= *fontinalis* (Weise, 1883)		
= *moesta* (Weise, 1883)		
= *olivacea* (Weise, 1883)		
= *punctatissima* (Suffrian, 1851)		
= *rivularis* (Weise, 1883)		
= *stejskali* Bechyně, 1958		
= *umbrosa* (Weise, 1884)		
alpestris bannatica (Suffrian, 1851)	●	Note 31
= *anthrisci* (Weise, 1900)		
= *polonina* Bechyně, 1958		
bifrons heterocera (Reitter, 1917)	●	
= *obenbergeri* (Marchand, 1939)		
[*gloriosa* (Fabricius, 1781)]		Note 32
viridis merkli (Weise, 1884)	●	
= *transsylvanica* (Weise, 1884)		
Protorina Weise, 1894		
[*plagiata pennina* (Binaghi, 1938)]		Note 33
plagiata plagiata (Suffrian, 1861)	●	
= *distinctissima* Ulanowski, 1886		
= *dorsalis* (Weise, 1887)		
= *rufipes* (Weise, 1894)		
retenta tatrica Kippenberg, 2008	●	
Virgulatorina Kühnelt, 1985		
virgulata praefica (Weise, 1884)	●	
Leptinotarsa Chevrolat, 1836		
decemlineata (Say, 1824)	●i	
Colaphellus Weise, 1916		
= *Colaphus* Redtenbacher, 1845		
sophiae sophiae (Schaller, 1783)	●	
Entomoscelis Chevrolat, 1836		
adonidis (Pallas, 1771)	●	
dorsalis dorsalis (Fabricius, 1777)	●	Note 34
[*sacra* (Linnaeus, 1758)]		Note 34
[*suturalis* Weise, 1882]		Note 34
Sclerophaedon Weise, 1882		
Sclerophaedon Weise, 1882		
= *Phaedon* Motschulsky, 1860		
carniolicus (Germar, 1823)	●	
= *transsilvanicus* Fuss, 1861		

carpathicus Weise, 1875	●	Note 35
[*orbicularis* (Suffrian, 1851)]		Note 36

Gonioctena Chevrolat, 1836
Gonioctena Chevrolat, 1836
= *Phytodecta* Kirby, 1837

decemnotata (Marsham, 1802)	●	
= *fulvipes* (Duftschmid, 1825)		
= *rufipes* (DeGeer, 1775)		
= *sexpunctata* (Fabricius, 1787)		
flavicornis flavicornis (Suffrian, 1851)	●	
[*holdhausi* (Leeder, 1950)]		Note 37
[*kaufmanni* (Miller, 1881)]		Note 38
linnaeana linnaeana (Schrank, 1781)	●	
= *bohemica* (Achard, 1924)		
= *decastigma* (Duftschmid, 1825)		
= *kraatzi* (Westhoff, 1882)		
= *nigricollis* (Westhoff, 1882)		
= *satanas* (Westhoff, 1882)		
= *tibialis* (Duftschmid, 1825)		
= *triandrae* (Suffrian, 1851)		
viminalis viminalis (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	
= *baaderi* (Panzer, 1794)		
= *bicolor* (Kraatz, 1879)		
= *cincta* (Weise, 1884)		
= *decempunctata* (Linnaeus, 1758)		

Goniomena Motschulsky, 1860

dispar (Paykull, 1798)	●	Note 39
= *aucupariae* (Jakobson, 1901)		
= *flavicollis* (Duftschmid, 1825)		
= *nigriventris* (Penecke, 1898)		
= *obscura* (Grimmer, 1841)		
= *padi* (Penecke, 1898)		
= *quinquepunctata* (Fabricius, 1787)		
= *unicolor* (Weise, 1884)		
intermedia (Helliesen, 1913)	●	
interposita (Franz et Palmén, 1950)	●	
pallida (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	
= *carpathica* (Bechyně, 1948)		
= *borealis* (Weise, 1884)		
= *frontalis* (Olivier, 1807)		
= *nigricolor* (Bechyně, 1948)		
= *sudetica* (Bechyně, 1948)		
= *vulgaris* (Bechyně, 1948)		

Spartomena Reitter, 1913
= *Spartiophila* Küster, 1848

fornicata Brüggemann, 1873	●	
= *innotata* (Weise, 1884)		
= *sexpunctata* (Küster, 1848)		

Spartophila Stephens, 1834		
olivacea (Forster, 1771)	○ ?●	Note 40
= *flavicans* (Fabricius, 1787)		
= *litura* (Fabricius, 1775)		

Timarchini

Timarcha Samouelle, 1819		
Metallotimarcha Motschulsky, 1860		
[*gibba* (Hagenbach, 1825)]		Note 41
metallica (Laicharting, 1781)	●	
= *splendens* Matzek, 1843		
Timarcha Samouelle, 1819		
= *Timarchostoma* Motschulsky, 1860		
goettingensis goettingensis (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	
= *angusticollis* (Duftschmid, 1825)		
= *coriaria* (Laicharting, 1781)		
= *violaceonigra* (DeGeer, 1775)		
goettingensis carpathica Bechyně, 1946	●	
pratensis (Duftschmid, 1825)	?●	Note 42
rugulosa lomnickii Miller, 1867	?●	Note 43
rugulosa stichai Bechyně, 1947	?●	Note 43
tenebricosa (Fabricius, 1775)	●	
= *moravica* Bechyně, 1945		
= *submontana* Bechyně, 1945		

Galerucinae (261 species)

Alticini

Altica Geoffroy, 1762		
= *Graptodera* Chevrolat, 1836		
aenescens Weise, 1888	●	Note 44
brevicollis Foudras, 1860	●	Note 45
= *chamaenerii* Lindberg, 1926		
= *coryletorum* Král, 1964		
carduorum Guérin-Méneville, 1858	●	
= *cirsii* Israelson, 1956		
cornivorax Král, 1969	●	
helianthemi (Allard, 1859)	●	
= *montana* Foudras, 1860		
= *pusilla* Duftschmid, 1825		
impressicollis (Reiche, 1862)	●	
lythri Aubé, 1843	●	
oleracea (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	Note 46
= *breddini* Mohr, 1958		
= *lugubris* Weise, 1888		
= *nobilis* Weise, 1888		

palustris Weise, 1888	●	
quercetorum Foudras, 1860	●	Note 47
= *saliceti* Weise, 1888		
tamaricis tamaricis Schrank, 1785	●	
= *consobrina* Duftschmid, 1825		
= *erucae* (Fabricius, 1792)		
Aphthona Chevrolat, 1836		
abdominalis (Duftschmid, 1825)	●	
[*aeneomicans* Allard, 1875]		Note 48
atrocaerulea (Stephens, 1831)	●	
= *cyanella* (Redtenbacher, 1848)		
atrovirens (Förster, 1849)	●	
beckeri Jakobson, 1896	●	
cyparissiae (Koch, 1803)	●	
czwalinai Weise, 1888	●	
[*erichsoni* (Zetterstedt, 1837)]		Note 49
euphorbiae (Schrank, 1781)	●	
= *orientalis* Roubal, 1936		
= *pieninensis* Heikertinger, 1940		
flava Guillebeau, 1894	●	
flaviceps Allard, 1859	●	
franzi Heikertinger, 1944	●	
herbigrada (Curtis, 1837)	●	
lacertosa Rosenhauer, 1847	●	
lutescens (Gyllenhal, 1813)	●	
nigriceps (Redtenbacher, 1842)	●	
nigriscutis Foudras, 1860	●	
nonstriata (Goeze, 1777)	●	
= *asthmatica* Weise, 1888		
= *coerulea* (Geoffroy, 1785)		
= *pseudacori* (Marsham, 1802)		
ovata Foudras, 1860	●	
pallida (Bach, 1855)	●	
= *geranii* Weise, 1892		
placida Kutschera, 1864	●	
pygmaea (Kutschera, 1861)	●	
= *nigella* Kutschera, 1861		
rugipennis Ogloblin, 1927	●	
semicyanea Allard, 1859	●	
[*stussineri* Weise, 1888]		Note 50
tatrica Čížek, 2019	●	
venustula Kutschera, 1861	●	
violacea (Koch, 1803)	●	
Apteropeda Chevrolat, 1836		
globosa (Illiger, 1794)	?●	Note 51

orbiculata (Marsham, 1802) = *ciliata* (Olivier, 1808) = *coerulans* Weise, 1893 = *graminis* (Koch, 1803)	●	Note 52
splendida Allard, 1860	●	Note 53
Argopus Fischer von Waldheim, 1824 = *Dicherosis* Foudras, 1860		
ahrensii (Germar, 1817) = *hemisphaericus* (Duftschmid, 1825)	●	
bicolor Fischer von Waldheim, 1824	●	
nigritarsis (Gebler, 1823)	●	
Batophila Foudras, 1860		
[*aerata* (Marsham, 1802)]		Note 54
fallax Weise, 1888	?●	Note 55
rubi (Paykull, 1798)	●	
Chaetocnema Stephens, 1831 = *Exorhina* Weise, 1886 = *Plectroscelis* Chevrolat, 1836 = *Tlanoma* Motschulsky, 1845		
aerosa (Letzner, 1847)	●	
arenacea (Allard, 1860)	●	
arida Foudras, 1860	●	
aridula (Gyllenhal, 1827)	●	
breviuscula (Faldermann, 1837)	●	
chlorophana (Duftschmid, 1825) = *laeta* Weise, 1886	●	
compressa (Letzner, 1847)	●	
concinna (Marsham, 1802) = *dentipes* (Koch, 1803)	●	
conducta (Motschulsky, 1838)	●	
confusa (Boheman, 1851)	●	Note 56
hortensis (Geoffroy, 1785) = *aridella* (Paykull, 1798)	●	
major (Jacquelin du Val, 1853)	●	
mannerheimii (Gyllenhal, 1827)	●	
obesa (Boieldieu, 1859) = *meridionalis* Foudras, 1860	●	
picipes Stephens, 1831 = *heikertingeri* Lyubishchev, 1963 = *laevicollis* (Thomson, 1866)	●	
procerula (Rosenhauer, 1856)	●	
sahlbergii (Gyllenhal, 1827)	●	
scheffleri (Kutschera, 1864)	?●	Note 57

semicoerulea (Koch, 1803)	●	
= *saliceti* Weise, 1886		
subcoerulea (Kutschera, 1864)	●	
tibialis (Illiger, 1807)	●	
Crepidodera Chevrolat, 1836		
= *Chalcoides* Foudras, 1860		
aurata (Marsham, 1802)	●	
= *pulchella* (Stephens, 1835)		
aurea (Geoffroy, 1785)	●	
= *cyanea* (Marsham, 1802)		
= *laeta* (Weise, 1886)		
= *splendens* (Weise, 1886)		
fulvicornis (Fabricius, 1792)	●	
= *jucunda* (Weise, 1886)		
= *picicornis* (Weise, 1886)		
= *smaragdina* (Foudras, 1860)		
lamina (Bedel, 1901)	●	
= *aeruginosa* (Weise, 1886)		
= *cuprea* (Weise, 1886)		
= *metallica* (Duftschmid, 1825)		
= *sapphirina* (Weise, 1886)		
[*nigricoxis* Allard, 1878]		Note 58
nitidula (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	
plutus (Latreille, 1804)	●	
= *chloris* (Foudras, 1860)		
Derocrepis Weise, 1886		
rufipes (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	
Dibolia Latreille, 1829		
Dibolia Latreille, 1829		
cryptocephala (Koch, 1803)	●	
cynoglossi (Koch, 1803)	●	
depressiuscula Letzner, 1847	●	
foersteri Bach, 1858	●	
occultans (Koch, 1803)	●	
oudai Čížek, 2007	●	
rugulosa Redtenbacher, 1848	●	
timida (Illiger, 1807)	●	
Petalopus Motschulsky, 1845		
= *Eudibolia* Iablokoff-Khnzorian, 1968		
carpathica Weise, 1893	●	
femoralis femoralis Redtenbacher, 1848	●	
= *peregrina* Weise, 1893		
metallica (Motschulsky, 1845)	●	
= *schillingii* Letzner, 1847		

Epitrix Foudras, 1860
= *Epithrix* Bedel, 1897

atropae Foudras, 1860 = *nigritula* Weise, 1886 = *quadrimaculata* Weise, 1886	●	
[*caucasica* Heikertinger, 1950]	●	Note 59
intermedia Foudras, 1860	●	Note 59
pubescens (Koch, 1803)	●	

Hermaeophaga Foudras, 1860
Hermaeophaga Foudras, 1860

mercurialis (Fabricius, 1792)	●	

Hippuriphila Foudras, 1860

modeeri (Linnaeus, 1760) = *bimaculata* Weise, 1886	●	

Longitarsus Latreille, 1829
Longitarsus Latreille, 1829
= *Teinodactyla* Chevrolat, 1836
= *Thyamis* Stephens, 1831

absynthii Kutschera, 1862	●	
aeneicollis (Faldermann, 1837) = *suturalis* (Marsham, 1802)	●	Note 60
[*aeruginosus aeruginosus* (Foudras, 1860)]		Note 61
albineus (Foudras, 1860)	●	Note 62
apicalis (Beck, 1817)	●	
atricillus (Linnaeus, 1760) = *suturalis* (Duftschmid, 1825)	●	
ballotae (Marsham, 1802) = *canescens* (Foudras, 1860) = *caligans* Král, 1945	●	
bertii Leonardi, 1973	●	
brisouti Heikertinger, 1912	●	
brunneus (Duftschmid, 1825) = *picinus* Weise, 1888	●	
callidus Warchałowski, 1967	●	
celticus Leonardi, 1975	●	
cerinthes (Schrank, 1798) = *nervosus* Wollaston, 1854 = *pectoralis* (Foudras, 1860)	●	
cizeki Döberl, 2004	●	
curtus (Allard, 1861) = *viduus* (Allard, 1866)	●	
echii (Koch, 1803) = *tibialis* (Duftschmid, 1825)	●	
exsoletus exsoletus (Linnaeus, 1758) = *arctulus* Weise, 1893 = *femoralis* (Marsham, 1802) = *rufulus* (Foudras, 1860	●	Note 63

ferrugineus (Foudras, 1860) = *waterhousei* Kutschera, 1864	●	
foudrasi Weise, 1893	●	
fulgens (Foudras, 1860)	●	
ganglbaueri ganglbaueri Heikertinger, 1912	●	
gracilis Kutschera, 1864	●	
helvolus Kutschera, 1864	●	
holsaticus (Linnaeus, 1758) = *seriepunctatus* Roubal, 1943	●	
jacobaeae (Waterhouse, 1861)	●	
juncicola (Foudras, 1860)	●	
kutscherai (Rye, 1872) = *atriceps* Kutschera, 1864	●	
languidus Kutschera, 1863	●	
lateripunctatus personatus Weise, 1893	●	
lewisii (Baly, 1874)	●	
linnaei (Duftschmid, 1825)	●	
longipennis Kutschera, 1863	●	
longiseta Weise, 1889	●	
luridus luridus (Scopoli, 1763) = *nigricans* Weise, 1888 = *quadrisignatus* (Duftschmid, 1825)	●	
lycopi (Foudras, 1860)	●	
medvedevi Shapiro, 1956	●	
melanocephalus (DeGeer, 1775) = *piciceps* (Stephens, 1831)	●	
[*membranaceus* (Foudras, 1860)]		Note 64
minimus Kutschera, 1864	●	
minusculus (Foudras, 1860)	●	
monticola Kutschera, 1864	●	
nanus (Foudras, 1860)	●	
nasturtii (Fabricius, 1792)	●	
niger (Koch, 1803)	●	
nigrofasciatus nigrofasciatus (Goeze, 1777) = *lateralis* (Illiger, 1807) = *patruelis* (Allard, 1866)	●	
nimrodi Furth, 1980	●	
noricus Leonardi, 1976	●	
obliteratoides Gruev, 1973	●	
obliteratus (Rosenhauer, 1847)	●	
ochroleucus ochroleucus (Marsham, 1802)	●	Note 65
pallidicornis Kutschera, 1863 = *hubenthali* Wanka, 1917	●	
parvulus (Paykull, 1798)	●	

pellucidus (Foudras, 1860)	●	
pratensis (Panzer, 1794) = *collaris* (Stephens, 1831) = *pusillus* (Gyllenhal, 1813)	●	
pulmonariae Weise, 1893	●	
quadriguttatus (Pontoppidan, 1763) = *quadripustulatus* (Fabricius, 1775)	●	
rectilineatus (Foudras, 1860)	?●	Note 66
reichei (Allard, 1860)	●	
rubellus (Foudras, 1860)	?●	Note 67
rubiginosus (Foudras, 1860)	●	
salviae Gruev, 1975	●	
scrobipennis Heikertinger, 1913	●	
scutellaris (Mulsant et Rey, 1874)	●	
strigicollis Wollaston, 1864 = *bombycinus* Mohr, 1962 = *fowleri* Allen, 1967	●	Note 68
substriatus Kutschera, 1864 = *abdominalis* (Allard, 1860)	●	
succineus (Foudras, 1860)	●	
suturellus (Duftschmid, 1825) = *paludosus* Weise, 1893 = *thoracicus* (Stephens, 1831)	●	
symphyti Heikertinger, 1912	●	
tabidus (Fabricius, 1775) = *dorsalis* (Rossi, 1792) = *sisymbrii* (Fabricius, 1792) = *thapsi* (Marsham, 1802) = *verbasci* (Panzer, 1794) = *vulgaris* Weise, 1893	●	
tristis Weise, 1888 = *pannonicus* Kaszab, 1962	●	
Testergus Weise, 1893		
anchusae (Paykull, 1798) = *punctatissimus* Foudras, 1860	●	
fuscoaeneus fuscoaeneus Redtenbacher, 1848	●	Note 69
[*fuscoaeneus polonicus* Warchałowski, 1967]		Note 70
pinguis Weise, 1888	●	
***Luperomorpha* Weise, 1887**		
xanthodera (Fairmaire, 1888)	?●	
***Lythraria* Bedel, 1897**		
salicariae (Paykull, 1800)	●	

Mantura Stephens, 1831
Mantura Stephens, 1831
= *Balanomorpha* Chevrolat, 1836

chrysanthemi chrysanthemi (Koch, 1803)	●	
mathewsii (Curtis, 1833)	●	
[*obtusata* (Gyllenhal, 1813)]		Note 71
pallidicornis (Waltl, 1839)	●	
rustica (Linnaeus, 1767)	●	
= *suturalis* Weise, 1886		

Minota Kutschera, 1859
Minota Kutschera, 1859
= *Hypnophila* Foudras, 1860

carpathica Heikertinger, 1912	●	
halmae (Apfelbeck, 1906)	●	
obesa (Waltl, 1839)	●	

Mniophila Stephens, 1831

muscorum (Koch, 1803)	●	
= *wroblewskii* Wankowicz, 1881		

Neocrepidodera Heikertinger, 1911
= *Asiorestia* Jakobson, 1926

brevicollis (Daniel, 1904)	●	Note 72
corpulenta (Kutschera, 1860)	?○	Note 73
crassicornis (Faldermann, 1837)	●	
cyanescens cyanescens (Duftschmid, 1825)	●	
= *tatrica* (Reitter, 1914)		
[*cyanipennis* (Kutschera, 1860)]		Note 74
femorata (Gyllenhal, 1813)	●	
= *infuscipes* (Foudras, 1860)		
= *kossmanni* (Gerhardt, 1904)		
ferruginea (Scopoli, 1763)	●	
melanostoma (Redtenbacher, 1849)	○	
motschulskii (Konstantinov, 1991)	●	
nigritula (Gyllenhal, 1813)	●	
= *impressa* (Waltl, 1839)		
= *marani* (Roubal, 1939)		
[*puncticollis* (Reitter, 1879)]		Note 75
[*sublaevis* (Motschulsky, 1859)]		Note 76
transsilvanica (Fuss, 1864)	●	
transversa (Marsham, 1802)	●	

Ochrosis Foudras, 1860

ventralis (Illiger, 1807)	●	

Orestia Chevrolat, 1836

aubei Allard, 1860	●	
= *arcuata* Miller, 1868		
carpathica Reitter, 1879	●	

Phyllotreta Chevrolat, 1836

= *Orchestris* Kirby, 1837

acutecarinata Heikertinger, 1941	●	
armoraciae (Koch, 1803)	●	
astrachanica Lopatin, 1977	●	
atra (Fabricius, 1775)	●	
austriaca austriaca Heikertinger, 1909	●	
[*balcanica* Heikertinger, 1909]		Note 77
christinae Heikertinger, 1941	●	
cruciferae (Goeze, 1777)	●	
= *obscurella* (Illiger, 1807)		
diademata Foudras, 1860	●	
dilatata Thomson, 1866	●	
[*erysimi erysimi* Weise, 1900]		Note 78
exclamationis (Thunberg, 1784)	●	
= *brassicae* (Fabricius, 1787)		
flexuosa (Illiger, 1794)	●	Note 79
fornuseki Čížek, 2003	●	
hochetlingeri Fleischer, 1917	●	
judaea Pic, 1901	●	
nemorum (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	
nigripes nigripes (Fabricius, 1775)	●	
= *lepidii* (Koch, 1803)		
nodicornis (Marsham, 1802)	●	
= *antennata* (Koch, 1803)		
ochripes (Curtis, 1837)	●	
= *cruciata* Weise, 1888		
= *excisa* (Redtenbacher, 1848)		
procera (Redtenbacher, 1848)	●	
punctulata (Marsham, 1802)	●	Note 80
= *aerea* Allard, 1859		
scheuchi Heikertinger, 1941	●	
striolata (Fabricius, 1803)	●	
= *sinuata* (Redtenbacher, 1848)		
= *vittata* (Fabricius, 1801)		
tetrastigma (Comolli, 1837)	●	
undulata Kutschera, 1860	●	
vittula (Redtenbacher, 1848)	●	

Podagrica Chevrolat, 1836

fuscicornis (Linnaeus, 1767)	●	
malvae malvae (Illiger, 1807)	●	

menetriesii (Faldermann, 1837) = *discedens* (Boieldieu, 1859)	●	
Psylliodes Latreille, 1829		
Psylliodes Latreille, 1829 = *Macrocnema* Weise, 1888		
aerea Foudras, 1860 = *austriaca* Heikertinger, 1911	●	
affinis (Paykull, 1798)	●	
attenuata (Koch, 1803) = *picicornis* (Stephens, 1831)	●	
brisouti Bedel, 1898	●	
chalcomera (Illiger, 1807)	●	
chrysocephala chrysocephala (Linnaeus, 1758) = *anglica* (Fabricius, 1787) = *cyanoptera* (Illiger, 1807) = *kunzei* Foudras, 1860 = *rufilabris* Allard, 1860	●	
circumdata (Redtenbacher, 1842)	●	
cucullata (Illiger, 1807)	○	Note 81
cuprea (Koch, 1803) = *obscura* (Duftschmid, 1825)	●	
cupreata (Duftschmid, 1825)	?●	Note 82
dulcamarae (Koch, 1803)	●	
frivaldszkyi Weise, 1888	●	
[*fusiformis* (Illiger, 1807)]		Note 83
glabra (Duftschmid, 1825)	?●	Note 84
hyoscyami (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	
illyrica Leonardi et Gruev, 1993	●	
instabilis Foudras, 1860	●	
isatidis Heikertinger, 1913	●	
laticollis Kutschera, 1864 = *weberi* Lohse, 1955	●	Note 85
luteola (Müller, 1776) = *propinqua* Redtenbacher, 1848	?●	Note 86
napi (Fabricius, 1792) = *flavicornis* Weise, 1883	●	
picina (Marsham, 1802) = *picea* Redtenbacher, 1848 = *rufilabris* (Koch, 1803)	●	
[*pyritosa* Kutschera, 1864]		Note 87
subaenea subaenea Kutschera, 1864	●	
thlaspis Foudras, 1860	●	
toelgi Heikertinger, 1914	●	
tricolor Weise, 1888 = *sophiae* Heikertinger, 1914 = *nigricapilla* Král, 1945	●	
vindobonensis Heikertinger, 1914	?●	Note 88

Semicnema Weise, 1888
reitteri reitteri Weise, 1888 ●

Sphaeroderma Stephens, 1831
rubidum (Graells, 1858) ●
testaceum (Fabricius, 1775) ●
= *cardui* (Gyllenhal, 1827)

Galerucini

Galeruca Geoffroy, 1762
Galeruca Geoffroy, 1762
= *Adimonia* Laicharting, 1781
dahlii dahlii (Joannis, 1865) ●
interrupta (Illiger, 1802) ● Note 89
jucunda (Faldermann, 1837) ● Note 90
= *circumdata* (Duftschmid, 1825)
= *florentina* (Redtenbacher, 1848)
laticollis (Sahlberg, 1838) ●
= *villae* (Comoli, 1837)
pomonae pomonae (Scopoli, 1763) ●
= *rustica* (Schaller, 1783)
tanaceti tanaceti (Linnaeus, 1758) ●

Emarhopa Weise, 1886
rufa Germar, 1823 ●

Haptoscelis Weise, 1886
melanocephala (Ponza, 1805) ●

Galerucella Crotch, 1873
Galerucella Crotch, 1873
= *Hydrogaleruca* Laboissière, 1922
[*grisescens* (Joannis, 1865)] Note 91
nymphaeae (Linnaeus, 1758) ●
= *aquatica* (Geoffroy, 1785)
= *fergussoni* Fowler, 1910
= *kerstensi* Lohse, 1989
= *sagittariae* (Gyllenhal, 1813)

Neogalerucella Chûjô, 1962
calmariensis (Linnaeus, 1767) ●
= *lythri* (Gyllenhal, 1813)
lineola lineola (Fabricius, 1781) ●
pusilla (Duftschmid, 1825) ●
tenella (Linnaeus, 1760) ●

Lochmaea Weise, 1883
= *Lochmaeata* Strand, 1935

caprea (Linnaeus, 1758) = *cribrata* (Solsky, 1872)	●	
crataegi (Forster, 1771) = *binotata* (Duftschmid, 1825) = *sanguinea* (Fabricius, 1775)	●	
suturalis (Thomson, 1866)	●	
Pyrrhalta Joannis, 1865		
viburni (Paykull, 1798)	●	
Xanthogaleruca Laboissière, 1934		
luteola (Müller, 1766)	●	
Hylaspini		
Agelastica Chevrolat, 1836		
alni alni (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	
Sermylassa Reitter, 1913 = *Sermyla* Chapuis, 1875		
halensis (Linnaeus, 1767)	●	
Luperini		
Calomicrus Dillwyn, 1829		
circumfusus (Marsham, 1802) = *nigrofasciatus* (Weise, 1886)	●	
Euluperus Weise, 1886		
pinicola (Duftschmid, 1825) = *silvestris* (Weise, 1886)	●	Note 92
xanthopus xanthopus (Duftschmid, 1825)	○	Note 93
Diabrotica Chevrolat, 1836		
virgifera virgifera LeConte, 1868	●i	
Luperus Geoffroy, 1762		
flavipes flavipes (Linnaeus, 1767)	●	
longicornis (Fabricius, 1781)	●	
luperus (Sulzer, 1776) = *dispar* (Redtenbacher, 1874) = *niger* Goeze, 1777 = *rufipes* Goeze, 1777	●	
saxonicus (Gmelin, 1790) = *rufipes* (Fabricius, 1787)	○ ?●	Note 94
viridipennis Germar, 1823 = *varicollis* Weise, 1886	●	
xanthopoda (Schrank, 1781)	●	

Phyllobrotica Chevrolat, 1836
adusta adusta (Creutzer, 1799) ●
quadrimaculata (Linnaeus, 1758) ●

Lamprosomatinae (1 species)

Lamprosomatini

Oomorphus Curtis, 1831
Oomorphus Curtis, 1831
= *Lamprosoma* Jacquelin du Val, 1867
concolor (Sturm, 1807) ●
= *kolbei* (Scholz, 1926)

Cryptocephalinae (91 species)

Clytrini

Cheilotoma Chevrolat, 1836
Cheilotoma Chevrolat, 1836
erythrostoma erythrostoma Faldermann, 1837 ●
musciformis musciformis (Goeze, 1777) ●
= *bucephala* (Schaller, 1783)

Clytra Chevrolat, 1836
Clytra Chevrolat, 1836
= *Clythra* Fabricius, 1798
appendicina Lacordaire, 1848 ●
laeviuscula (Ratzeburg, 1837) ●
= *connexa* (Fricken, 1888)
quadripunctata quadripunctata (Linnaeus, 1758) ●
= *quadrisignata* Märkel, 1841

Coptocephala Chevrolat, 1836
chalybaea chalybaea (Germar, 1823) ●
rubicunda rubicunda (Laicharting, 1781) ●
= *tetradyma* Küster, 1845
[*scopolina scopolina* (Linnaeus, 1767)] Note 95
unifasciata unifasciata (Scopoli, 1763) ●
= *fallax* Weise, 1887

Labidostomis Chevrolat, 1836
Labidostomis Chevrolat, 1836
axillaris (Lacordaire, 1848) ● Note 96
cyanicornis (Germar, 1822) ●
humeralis (Schneider, 1792) ●

lepida Lefèvre, 1872 ●
longimana (Linnaeus, 1760) ●
[*lucida* (Germar, 1823)] Note 96
pallidipennis (Gebler, 1829) ●
tridentata (Linnaeus, 1758) ●
= *leithneri* Redtenbacher, 1874

Lachnaia Chevrolat, 1836
Lachnaia Chevrolat, 1836
= *Lachnaea* Agassiz, 1846
sexpunctata (Scopoli, 1763) ●
= *longipes* (Fabricius, 1775)

[***Macrolenes*** Chevrolat, 1836]
[*dentipes* (Olivier, 1808)] Note 97
[= *ruficollis* (Fabricius, 1792)]

Smaragdina Chevrolat, 1836
= *Calyptorhina* Lacordaire, 1848
= *Cyaniris* Chevrolat, 1836
= *Monrosia* Medvedev, 1971
affinis affinis (Illiger, 1794) ●
aurita aurita (Linnaeus, 1767) ●
[*concolor concolor* (Fabricius, 1792)] Note 98
[*diversipes* (Letzner, 1840)] Note 99
flavicollis (Charpentier, 1825) ●
salicina (Scopoli, 1763) ●
= *cyanea* (Fabricius, 1775)
xanthaspis (Germar, 1823) ●

Tituboea Lacordaire, 1848
macropus (Illiger, 1800) ●

Cryptocephalini: Cryptocephalina

Cryptocephalus Geoffroy, 1762
Asionus Lopatin, 1988
= *Asiopus* Lopatin, 1965
apicalis Gebler, 1829 ●
gamma Herrich-Schäffer, 1835 ●
quatuordecimmaculatus Schneider, 1792 ●
= *coloratus* Fabricius, 1798
= *pilleri* Schrank, 1789

Burlinius Lopatin, 1965
bilineatus (Linnaeus, 1767) ●
= *armeniacus* (Faldermann, 1837)
= *bisbilineatus* Pic, 1904

carpathicus Frivaldszky, 1883	●	
chrysopus Gmelin, 1790	●	
= *huebneri* Fabricius, 1792		
connexus Olivier, 1807	●	
= *subconnexus* Weise, 1882		
elegantulus Gravenhorst, 1807	●	
= *tesselatus* Germar, 1813		
exiguus exiguus Schneider, 1792	●	
= *wasastjernii* Gyllenhal, 1827		
frontalis Marsham, 1802	●	
fulvus fulvus (Goeze, 1777)	●	
labiatus (Linnaeus, 1760)	●	
= *digrammus* Suffrian, 1848		
= *exilis* Stephens, 1831		
[*macellus* Suffrian, 1860]		Note 100
ocellatus ocellatus Drapiez, 1819	●	
= *geminus* Gyllenhal, 1827		
ochroleucus ochroleucus Fairmaire, 1859	○	
pallifrons Gyllenhal, 1813	●	
= *pallidifrons* Clavareau, 1913		
planifrons Weise, 1882	●	
populi Suffrian, 1848	●	
punctiger Paykull, 1798	●	
= *reticulaticollis* Roubal, 1929		
pusillus Fabricius, 1777	●	
= *gracilis* Stephens, 1834		
= *minutus* (Herbst, 1783)		
= *marshami* Weise, 1882		
= *viduus* Weise, 1889		
pygmaeus vittula Suffrian, 1848	●	
= *amaenus* Drapiez, 1819		
= *orientalis* Weise, 1882		
querceti Suffrian, 1848	●	
rufipes (Goeze, 1777)	?●	Note 101
= *gracilis* Fabricius, 1792		
= *minutus* Fabricius, 1792		
saliceti Zebe, 1855	●	
strigosus Germar, 1823	●	
Cryptocephalus Geoffroy, 1762		
= *Chrysocryptocephalus* Steinhausen, 2007		
androgyne androgyne Marseul, 1875	?●	Note 102
= *coerulescens* Sahlberg, 1839		
= *flavilabris* Gyllenhal, 1813		
anticus Suffrian, 1848	●	
= *octacosmus* Bedel, 1891		
= *octoguttatus* Schneider, 1792		
= *oneratus* Weise, 1882		
= *sexpustulatus* Rossi, 1790		

aureolus Suffrian, 1847	●	Note 103
bameuli Duhaldeborde, 1999	●	
[*bimaculatus* Fabricius, 1781]		Note 104
cordiger (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	
decemmaculatus (Linnaeus, 1758) = *bothnicus* (Linnaeus, 1758) = *decempunctatus* (Linnaeus, 1760) = *ornatus* Herbst, 1783	●	
distinguendus Schneider, 1792	●	Note 105
elongatus Germar, 1823	●	
flavipes Fabricius, 1781 = *nigrescens* Gradl, 1881 = *obscuripes* Weise, 1893	●	
frenatus Laicharting, 1781 = *fabricii* Weise, 1882 = *flavescens* Schneider, 1792	●	
gridellii Burlini, 1950	●	
hypochaeridis (Linnaeus, 1758) = *frigidus* Jakobson, 1901 = *purpurascens* Jakobson, 1897	●	
janthinus Germar, 1823	●	
laetus Fabricius, 1792	●	
marginatus Fabricius, 1781 = *terminatus* Germar, 1823	●	
[*marginellus* Olivier, 1792]		Note 106
moraei (Linnaeus, 1758) = *arquatus* Weise, 1882 = *bivittatus* Gyllenhal, 1813 = *vittiger* Marseul, 1875	●	
nitidulus Fabricius, 1787	●	
nitidus (Linnaeus, 1758) = *nitens* (Linnaeus, 1760)	●	
octomaculatus Rossi, 1790	●	
octopunctatus octopunctatus (Scopoli, 1763) = *colmarensis* Pic, 1918 = *variabilis* Schneider, 1791 = *viturati* Pic, 1903	●	
parvulus Müller, 1776 = *flavilabris* Fabricius, 1787 = *fulcratus* Germar, 1823 = *nitens* Rossi, 1792	●	
quadriguttatus Richter, 1820	●	
quadripustulatus Gyllenhal, 1813 = *aethiops* Weise, 1882 = *rhaeticus* Stierlin, 1863	●	
quinquepunctatus (Scopoli, 1763) = *interruptus* Suffrian, 1847 = *signatus* Laicharting, 1781	●	
sericeus (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	

= *pratorum* Suffrian, 1847
= *purpureicolor* Pic, 1914
sexpunctatus sexpunctatus (Linnaeus, 1758) ●
= *pictus* Suffrian, 1847
= *separandus* Suffrian, 1847
= *subnigrofasciatus* Pic, 1918
= *thoracicus* Weise, 1881
signatifrons Suffrian, 1847 ●
solivagus Leonardi et Sassi, 2001 ●
transcaucasicus Jakobson, 1898 ●
= *illyricus* Franz, 1949
= *monticola* Breit, 1918
transiens Franz, 1949 ●
variegatus Fabricius, 1782 ○ Note 107
violaceus violaceus Laicharting, 1781 ●
= *smaragdinus* Suffrian, 1847
virens Suffrian, 1847 ●
vittatus Fabricius, 1775 ●
= *negligens* Weise, 1882
= *optatus* Weise, 1898

Disopus Chevrolat, 1836
= *Taxaris* Gistel, 1848
pini pini (Linnaeus, 1758) ●
= *abietis* Suffrian, 1847

Homalopus Chevrolat, 1837
= *Heterichnus* Warchałowski, 1991
coryli (Linnaeus, 1758) ●
= *temesiensis* Suffrian, 1847

Lamellosus Tomov, 1979
laevicollis Gebler, 1829 ●
= *viennensis* Weise, 1881

Pertuisanus Bourdonné et Doguet, 2017
biguttatus (Scopoli, 1763) ●
= *bipustulatus* Fabricius, 1775
bipunctatus bipunctatus (Linnaeus, 1758) ●
= *clericus* Seidlitz, 1891b: 763
= *lineola* Fabricius, 1792
= *quadrinotatus* Herrich-Schäffer, 1835
= *sanguinolentus* (Scopoli, 1763)
= *thomsoni* Weise, 1881
imperialis Laicharting, 1781 ●
= *bistripunctatus* Germar, 1823
[*trimaculatus* Rossi, 1790] Note 108

Protophysus Chevrolat, 1836
= *Proctophysus* Redtenbacher, 1845
schaefferi schaefferi Schrank, 1789 ●
= *gynaecoides* Roubal, 1942
= *lobatus* Fabricius, 1792
villosulus Suffrian, 1847 ●

Cryptocephalini: Pachybrachina

Pachybrachis Chevrolat, 1836
Pachybrachis Chevrolat, 1836
= *Pachybrachys* Redtenbacher, 1845
fimbriolatus Suffrian, 1848 ●
[*flexuosus* Weise, 1882] Note 109
hieroglyphicus (Laicharting, 1781) ●
= *histrio* (Fabricius, 1781)
= *ictericus* Weise, 1882
= *tristis* (Laicharting, 1781)
[*hippophaes* Suffrian, 1848] Note 110
picus Weise, 1882 ●
sinuatus Mulsant et Rey, 1859 ●
= *haliciensis* Miller, 1868: 29
= *rufimanus* Weise, 1882
[*pallidulus* Suffrian, 1851] Note 111
= *suturalis* Weise, 1882
tesselatus tesselatus (Olivier, 1792) ●
= *bisignatus* Redtenbacher, 1848
= *histrio* (Olivier, 1792)

Eumolpinae (5 species)

Adoxini

Bromius Chevrolat, 1836
= *Adoxus* Kirby, 1837
= *Eumolpus* Kugelann, 1798
obscurus (Linnaeus, 1758) ●
= *villosulus* (Schrank, 1781)
= *vitis* (Fabricius, 1775)
= *weisei* (Heyden, 1883)

Pachnephorus Chevrolat, 1836
Pachnephorus Chevrolat, 1836
pilosus (Rossi, 1790) ●
= *arenarius* (Panzer, 1797)
tessellatus (Duftschmid, 1825) ●
villosus (Duftschmid, 1825) ●

Eumolpini

Chrysochus Chevrolat, 1836
asclepiadeus (Pallas, 1773) •
= *praetiosus* (Fabricius, 1792)

Eumolpinae incertae sedis

Floricola Gistel, 1848
= *Eupales* Lefèvre, 1885
[*ulema* (Germar, 1813)] Note 112

COMMENTS ON SELECTED SPECIES

1 *Bruchidius annulicornis* (Allard, 1868)
Comments. Roubal (1941) mentioned an old record by Brancsik of *Bruchidius annulicornis* from Trenčín. Strejček (1993a) excluded it from the fauna of Slovakia because its occurrence in Slovakia does not correspond with its geographical distribution.

2 *Bruchidius astragali* (Boheman, 1829)
Comments. The records from Slovakia (Benedikt & Mantič 2006, Majzlan & Vidlička 2016) refer to *B. varipes* (see note 7). Consequently, *B. astragali* is excluded from the fauna of Slovakia.

3 *Bruchidius canus* (Germar, 1823)
Comments. *Bruchidius canus* is often treated as synonym of *B. cisti* (Fabricius, 1775) (e.g. Anton 2010). Here I follow the opinion of Strejček (2012) who considered *Bruchidius canus* to be a distinct species different from *B. cisti*.

4 *Bruchidius lividimanus* (Gyllenhal, 1833)
Material examined. Slovakia occ., Čeladince env. (7475), Hrdovická NR, on *Cytisus scoparius*, 21.v.2017, 8 spec. + several hundreds observed, S. Benedikt leg. et det. (SBPC).
Comments. Up to now, only two specimens of *Bruchidius lividimanus* have been reported from Zobor hill near Nitra (Strejček 1990, 1991). Additional record from Slovakia.

5 *Bruchidius* cf. *martinezi* (Allard, 1868)
Comments. Based on Anton (1999, 2010) true *Bruchidius martinezi* is distributed in western Mediterranean. Central European populations were temporarily named "*Bruchidius* sp. prope *varius*" (e.g. Anton 2001, György & Merkl 2005). This taxon was reported from Slovakia by Strejček (1976, 1991) (in the first paper under the name *B. femoralis* (Gyllenhal, 1833)). Due to the unclear taxonomy of central European populations it is here listed as *Bruchidius* cf. *martinezi*.

6 *Bruchidius poupillieri* (Allard, 1868)
Comments. *Bruchidius poupillieri* was listed several times from Slovakia (Anton 2001, 2010, Zahradník 2017), however, those data refer to *Bruchidius canus* (Strejček 2012, see also note 3).

7 *Bruchidius varipes* (Boheman, 1839)
Comments. *Bruchidius varipes* was published twice from Slovakia under the name *B. astragali* (Boheman, 1829) (see Benedikt & Mantič 2006, Majzlan & Vidlička 2016). Based on the study of the type material, Anton (1998, 1999, 2010) considered *B. astragali* as distributed in Bulgaria, Ukraine, South of European part of Russia and Kazakhstan, and identified central European populations as *B. varipes*.

8 *Bruchus signaticornis* Gyllenhal, 1833
Comments. *Bruchus signaticornis* develops in the seeds of *Lens exculenta*. Strejček (1990) mentioned this species from households and stored products in the entire former Czechoslovakia. However, Strejček (2012) listed only a doubtful occurrence in Slovakia before 1950. The only recent record from Iža-Bokroš salt marsh by Majzlan (2018b) is very probably based on a misidentified specimen. At the moment I treat the occurrence of *Bruchus signaticornis* in Slovakia as uncertain.

9 *Donacia* (*Crassodonacia*) *polita* Kunze, 1818
Comments. Mediterranean species. The only historical specimen with the locality "Slovakia" is considered to be mislabelled (Mlejnek & Křivan 2016).

10 *Donacia* (*Flavodonacia*) *fennica* (Paykull, 1800)
Comments. Northern Palaearctic species (Silfverberg 2010). *Donacia fennica* was published by Roubal (1941), however, Havelka (1964) excluded it from the fauna of Slovakia.

11 *Crioceris macilenta* Weise, 1881
Comments. Roubal (1941) mentioned an old record by Károly Kelecsényi without detailed data. *Crioceris macilenta* is a Mediterranean species (Bezděk & Schmitt 2017) the occurrence of which in Slovakia is highly improbable. It was not listed from Slovakia in any subsequent catalogues (e.g. Strejček 1993a, Bezděk & Schmitt 2017, Zahradník 2017).

12 *Oulema obscura* (Stephens, 1831)
Comments. In the past frequently used name *Oulema gallaeciana* has been recently replaced by oldest available name *O. obscura*. Detailed taxonomic information was provided by Cox (2000) and Bezděk & Schmitt (2017).

13 *Cassida aurora* Weise, 1907
Material examined. Slovakia centr. mer., Cerová vrchovina PLA, Šiatorská Bukovinka, Šiator (7885), 18.vi.2020, 1 spec., J. Bezděk leg. et det. (JBBC).
Comments. The record from Bučany (Majzlan 2012a) is doubtful. The recent occurrence of *Cassida aurora* in Slovakia was announced without precise data by Sekerka (2010). All recent specimens known to me were collected in Cerová vrchovina highland (Kopecký et al. 2015, present record).

14 *Cassida inquinata* Brullé, 1833
Misidentified material examined. Slovakia occ. mer., Pered [= Tešedíkovo, Šaľa distr.] (7873), 1 ♀, without the name of collector (MMB) [misidentification = *Cassida rufovirens* Suffrian, 1844, L. Sekerka det.].

Comments. One old specimen from V. Zoufal collection (MMB) was repeatedly reported from Slovakia (Fleischer 1927–1930, Laco 1931, Roubal 1941, Sekerka 2004). The specimen was re-identified and pertains to immature specimen of *C. rufovirens* (see Sekerka 2010). Majzlan (2019a) reported one specimen of *C. inquinata* from a salt marsh near Veľké Kosihy. The relevant specimen was not examined. Because *C. inquinata* is often misidentified in the collections, I consider Majzlan's record uncertain and I list its occurrence in Slovakia with a question mark.

15 *Dicladispa testacea* (Linnaeus, 1767)
Comments. Mediterranean *Dicladispa testacea* was reported from Dubnica nad Váhom by Brancsik (1908). This record was subsequently repeated by Roubal (1941) and doubted in the checklists by Strejček (1993a) and Zahradník (2017). *Dicladispa testacea* was excluded from the fauna of Slovakia by Sekerka (2010).

16 *Phratora* (*Phratora*) *atrovirens* (Cornelius, 1857)
Material examined. Slovakia bor. or., Tarnov, Hrabské (6692), 7.vi.1986, 1 ♂, J. Cunev leg. et det. (SNM) [published by Majzlan & Cunev (1988), misidentification = *Phratora laticollis* (Suffrian, 1851), J. Bezděk det.].
Comments. Palaearctic species which disappeared from the central European countries in past 50 years. It was published from Slovakia by Brancsik (1906), Barabás (1979), Majzlan & Cunev (1988) and Cunev (1999b). The specimen referring to Majzlan & Cunev (1988) was misidentified (see above). To date I was not able to find any Slovakian specimen that would belong to this species and thus, it is indicated with a question mark in the checklist.

17 *Neophaedon pyritosus* (Rossi, 1792)
Material examined. Slovakia mer., Kamenín (8177), 27.v.1962, 1 ♂, O. Voříšek leg., J. Voříšek det., J. Bezděk rev. (JVJC); Slovakia or., Somotor (7696), 25.v.1965, 1 spec., L. Daněk leg., M. Zúber det. (MZBC); Slovakia or., Somotor (7696), 17.v.2019, 1 spec., J. Stanovský leg., J. Bezděk det. (JSOC).
Comments. Roubal (1941) reported *Neophaedon pyritosus* from various localities as not a rare species. Unfortunately, this species has disappeared from the former Czechoslovakia in the 1960s. In 2019 it was rediscovered in eastern Slovakia.

18 *Prasocuris* (*Hydrothassa*) *hannoveriana* (Fabricius, 1775)
Material examined. Slovakia bor. or., Regetovka, Regetovské rašelinisko bog (6593), 27.vii.2018, 1 spec., J. Bezděk det.
Comments. *Prasocuris hannoveriana* is distributed in the northern part of the Palaearctic Region with a relict occurrence in France (Pyrenees) and Switzerland (Kippenberg 2010). Stanovský & Mantič (2014) speculated the southernmost border of its range in central Europe along northern margin of the Carpathians. The only Slovakian record known to me was published by Stobiecki (1883) from the Babia góra Mt. on the border of Slovakia and Poland and was repeated by Roubal (1941). However, most likely Stobiecki's material was collected on the northern slopes of Babia góra Mt., situated in Poland. Both Strejček (1993a) and Zahradník (2017) listed *P. hannoveriana* from Slovakia without any formal data. Therefore, the record given above (Fig. 2) is first reliable specimen from Slovakia and confirms its occurrence in the country.

19 *Chrysolina* (*Allochrysolina*) *fuliginosa galii* (Weise, 1884)

Material examined (all misidentifications). Slovakia bor.: Važec, Krivošova lúka (6985), 3.vi.1998, 1 spec., O. Majzlan leg. (SMOPAJ); Važec (6985), 3.viii.1997, 1 spec., L. Procházková leg. (SMOPAJ); Západné Tatry, Jalovec, Sivý vrch (6783), 1300–1700 m, 12.vii.1993, 1 spec., P. Gajdoš leg. (SMOPAJ). [All specimens were published by Majzlan et al. (2000b) and Majzlan & Rychlík (2002) and pertain to *Chrysolina varians* (Schaller, 1783), J. Bezděk det.].

Comments. *Chrysolina fuliginosa galii* is a western European subspecies with easternmost confirmed occurrence in Křivoklátsko PLA in central Bohemia (Bechyně 1949). Old records from Poland are considered erroneous (Borowiec et al. 2011). It was published three times from Slovakia (Majzlan et al. 2000b, Majzlan & Rychlík 2002, Majzlan 2015a). I re-examined respective specimens and all pertain to *Chrysolina varians* (Schaller, 1783). Thus, *Chrysolina fuliginosa galii* is excluded from the fauna of Slovakia.

20 *Chrysolina* (*Anopachys*) *asclepiadis bohemica* (Müller, 1948)

Material examined. Slovakia mer.: Slovenský kras, Plešivec (7488), 6.vii.1980, 1 ♂, J. Voříšek leg. et det., J. Bezděk rev. (JVJC); Slovenský kras, Plešivec – Vidová (7488), 14.vii.1992, 5 spec., M. Zúber leg. et det. (MZBC); Slovenský kras, Plešivec – Slavec (7488), 14.vii.1992, 5 spec., M. Zúber leg. et det. (MZBC); Slovakia or.: Zádiel (7391), 24.vii.1989, 4 spec., 2.vii.1990, 3 spec., L. Mikulenka leg., M. Zúber det. (MZBC); Zádiel (7391), 1.vii.1991, 3 spec., M. Zúber leg. et det. (MZBC); Slovakia centr., Muráňská planina (7286), 30.ix.2006, 6 spec., J. Pelikán leg., M. Zúber det. (MZBC). All the specimens from MZBC were collected on *Vincetoxicum hirundinaria*.

Comments. The only published record from Slovakia known to me was from Barabás & Bežo (1978), who used material of this subspecies from Slovak Karst NP for cytological studies (under the name *Chrysolina aurichalcea* Mannerheim, 1825). The deposition of voucher specimen(s) is unknown to me. However, the specimens presented here confirm the occurrence of *Chrysolina asclepiadis bohemica* in Slovakia.

21 *Chrysolina* (*Anopachys*) *relucens* (Rosenhauer, 1847)

Comments. *Chrysolina relucens* is distributed in Austria, Italy and some parts of Russia (the White Sea shore, Siberia and Far East) (Kippenberg 2010). The occurrence in the Alps is interpreted as a relict of glacial epoch (Bieńkowski 1997). Roubal (1941) published *Chrysolina relucens* from Plešivec but Havelka (1965) treated this record as erroneous.

22 *Chrysolina* (*Bittotaenia*) *salviae salviae* (C. R. Sahlberg, 1823)

Comments. *Chrysolina salviae salviae* is distributed in southeastern Europe, Turkey, Caucasus and the Near East (Kippenberg 2010). The only Slovakian record from Tovarníky (Nitra District) was published by Kuthy (1918) and repeated by Roubal (1941). Havelka (1965) explicitly excluded it from Slovakian fauna but Strejček (1993a) and Zahradník (2017) listed it again (although with a question mark in the checklist by Strejček). I concur with Havelka (1965) that the occurrence of *Chrysolina salviae salviae* in Slovakia is improbable and exclude it from the fauna of Slovakia.

23 *Chrysolina* (*Chrysolina*) *rufa crassicollis* (Suffrian, 1851)
Comments. *Chrysolina rufa crassicollis* is distributed in Bulgaria and Romania (Kippenberg 2017). The record from Dobšiná (Fleischer 1927–1930) very probably refers to *Ch. rufa squalida*. The subspecies *C. r. crassicollis* was not listed from Slovakia in any subsequent catalogues (e.g. Strejček 1993a, Kippenberg 2010, Zahradník 2017).

24 *Chrysolina* (*Chrysomorpha*) *cerealis cerealis* (Linnaeus, 1767)
Material examined. Slovakia centr. mer., Šivětice (7487), v.1966, 1 ♀, F. Hajný leg., S. Benedikt det. (SNM) [misidentification = *Chrysolina cerealis mixta* (Küster, 1844), J. Bezděk rev.].
Comments. The status of subspecies in *Chrysolina cerealis* was recently revised by Bieńkowski (2019). *Chrysolina cerealis cerealis* was listed as present in Slovakia in the Palaearctic Catalogue (Kippenberg 2010). However, the only Slovakian record of *Chrysolina cerealis cerealis* known to me was published by Benedikt (2014). The voucher specimen was re-examined and pertains to *Chrysolina cerealis mixta*. Consequently, *Chrysolina cerealis cerealis* is removed from the fauna of Slovakia.

25 *Chrysolina* (*Colaphoptera*) *globosa globosa* (Panzer, 1803)
Comments. *Chrysolina globosa globosa* is distributed in Austria, Germany and the southwestern part of the Czech Republic (Kippenberg 2010, 2017). Roubal (1941) published *Ch. globosa globosa* from Ďumbier (Nízké Tatry Mts.) but Havelka (1965) already treated this record as erroneous.

26 *Chrysolina* (*Colaphoptera*) *purpurascens crassimargo* (Germar, 1824)
Comments. Based on the recent revision of European species of the subgenus *Colaphoptera* Motschulsky, 1860 published by Kippenberg (2017), *Chrysolina purpurascens crassimargo* is distributed in Austria, Germany, southern Bohemia and Switzerland while from Slovakia was reported only the nominotypical subspecies. Therefore, I consider Slovakian records of *Ch. purpurascens crassimargo* published by Brancsik (1906), Roubal (1941), Korbel (1974), Korbel & Valenčík (1981) and Majzlan (1998, 2015b) as misidentifications and exclude it from the fauna of Slovakia.

27 *Chrysolina* (*Hypericia*) *brunsvicensis* (Gravenhorst, 1807)
Comments. Historical records from Slovakia were summarized by Roubal (1941). I concur with Havelka (1965) who treated those records not plausible and excluded *Ch. brunsvicensis* from the fauna of Slovakia.

28 *Chrysolina* (*Hypericia*) *quadrigemina quadrigemina* (Suffrian, 1851)
Comments. *Chrysolina* (*Hypericia*) *quadrigemina quadrigemina* is a Mediterranean species (Kippenberg 2010) the occurrence of which in Slovakia is improbable. Historical records from Slovakia summarized by Roubal (1941) refer to misidentified specimens of *Ch. cuprina* (see Havelka 1965).

29 *Chrysolina* (*Taeniosticha*) *pseudolurida pseudolurida* (Roubal, 1917)
Comments. From Slovakia it has been reported under the names *Chrysolina lurida* (Linnaeus, 1767), *Ch. reitteri* (Weise, 1884), *Ch. reitteri lineata* Bechyně, 1952, and *Ch. pseudolurida*



Figs 1–2. Habitus in dorsal view. 1 – *Oreina alpestris bannatica* (Suffrian, 1851), male, body length 9.7 mm; 2 – *Prasocuris hannoveriana* (Fabricius, 1775), female, body length 4.3 mm.
Obr. 1–2. Habitus v dorzálním pohledu. 1 – *Oreina alpestris bannatica* (Suffrian, 1851), samec, délka těla 9,7 mm; 2 – *Prasocuris hannoveriana* (Fabricius, 1775), samice, délka těla 4,3 mm.

pappi (Bourdonné, 2008) (see Roubal 1941, Čížek et al. 1995, Bezděk & Zúber 2001, Kippenberg 2010, Majzlan 2018a). The current species concept follows Bieńkowski (2019).

30 *Oreina* (*Allorina*) *auricollis* Stierlin, 1887
Comments. *Oreina auricollis* is an Alpine species (Kippenberg 2010) the occurrence of which in Slovakia is improbable. It was listed as *O. bidentata* Bontems, 1981 with a question mark from Slovakia by Strejček (1993a). However, Zahradník (2017) excluded it from the fauna of Slovakia.

31 *Oreina* (*Oreina*) *alpestris bannatica* (Suffrian, 1851)
Material examined. Slovakia or., Nová Sedlica (6901), 11.vii.1988, 1 ♂ 1 ♀, M. Zúber leg. et det., J. Bezděk rev. (MZBC).
Comments. Both Strejček (1993a, under the name *O. alpestris polonina* Bechyně, 1958) and Zahradník (2017) listed this subspecies from Slovakia, however, I do not know about existence

of any specimens. The material from Slovakia was not found in Strejček's collection (now in NMPC). Therefore, the occurence of this subspecies in Slovakia is confirmed based on herein reported specimens (Fig. 1). They are violet, covered with fine punctures and thus more lustrous and their elytra are more elongate in comparison with other subspecies what is in agreement with the description (Bechyně 1958, Warchałowski 1993). Confirmed occurrence in Slovakia.

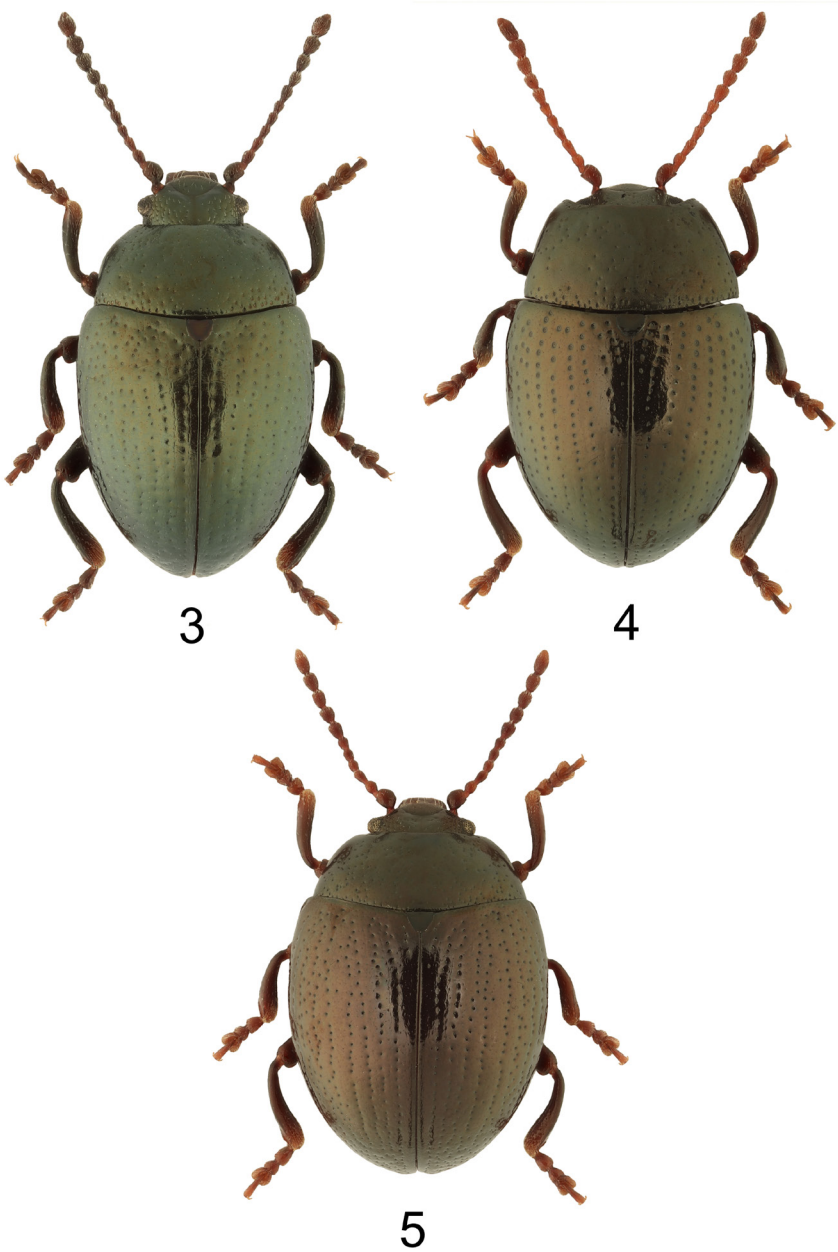
32 *Oreina* (*Oreina*) *gloriosa* (Fabricius, 1781)
Comments. *Oreina gloriosa* is an Alpine species (Kippenberg 2010) the occurrence of which in Slovakia is improbable. Historical records were summarized by Roubal (1941) but undoubtedly all records were misidentifications. *Oreina gloriosa* was not listed from Slovakia in subsequent catalogues (Strejček 1993a, Kippenberg 2010, Zahradník 2017).

33 *Oreina* (*Protorina*) *plagiata pennina* (Binaghi, 1938)
Material examined. Slovakia bor., Tatranská Lomnica, Studené doliny NNR (6887), 14.vi.2009, 1 ♀, O. Majzlan leg. et det. (SMOPAJ) [misidentification = *Oreina plagiata plagiata* (Suffrian, 1861), J. Bezděk det.].
Comments. Majzlan (2015a) published this endemic Italian subspecies from Podbanské-Červené vrchy Hills in Tatra Mts. I was not able to trace the voucher specimens, however, it is quite improbable that this Italian subspecies known only from Piemonte and Valle d'Aosta regions (Kippenberg 2008) would occur also in the west Carpathians as subspecies of *Oreina* are quite restricted regarding their distribution, often to a single mountain system. It is evident that Majzlan (2015a) confused his specimen(s) either with nominotypical subspecies or with *O. retenta tatrica* Kippenberg, 2008 which really occurs in the Tatra Mts. This opinion is supported by the existence of another female deposited in SMOPAJ and identified by O. Majzlan as ssp. *pennina* but belonging to the nominotypical subspecies. *Oreina plagiata pennina* is excluded from the fauna of Slovakia.

34 *Entomoscelis dorsalis dorsalis* (Fabricius, 1777)
Comments. All records of *Entomoscelis sacra* (Linnaeus, 1758) (e.g. Fleischer 1927–1930, Roubal 1941, Strejček 1993a) and *E. suturalis* Weise, 1882 (Bunalski & Przewoźny 2001) from Slovakia refer to *E. dorsalis*. For taxonomical details see Kippenberg & Mikhailov (2020).

35 *Sclerophaedon carpathicus* Weise, 1875
Material examined. Slovakia or., Nová Sedlica (6901), 1962, 1 ♂, 3 unsexed spec., A. Olexa leg., J. Bezděk det. (NMPC).
Comments. The specimens from the localities Cígelka (Majzlan & Cunev 1988) and Jalovec – Sivý hill (Majzlan & Rychlík 2002, Majzlan 2015a) deposited in SMOPAJ were re-examined and pertain to *Sclerophaedon carniolicus*; however, the exact label data were accidentally not recorded. The occurrence of *S. carpathicus* in Slovakia is confirmed in Poloniny NP (Strejček 1976, present study).

36 *Sclerophaedon orbicularis* (Suffrian, 1851)
Comments. *Sclerophaedon orbicularis* is a species distributed in the Alps and reaches central Germany (Rheinheimer & Hassler 2018) but was also reported from the Czech Republic (Strejček 1993a, Zahradník 2017), Slovakia (Majzlan 1998, 2011a, 2015a) and Ukraine



Figs 3–5. *Sclerophaedon* spp. Habitus in dorsal view. 3 – *Sclerophaedon carniolicus* (Germar, 1823), body length 3.8 mm; 4 – *S. carpathicus* Weise, 1875, body length 4.2 mm; 5 – *S. orbicularis* (Suffrian, 1851), body length 3.7 mm. Obr. 3–5. *Sclerophaedon* spp. Habitus v dorzálním pohledu. 3 – *Sclerophaedon carniolicus* (Germar, 1823), délka těla 3,8 mm; 4 – *S. carpathicus* Weise, 1875, délka těla 4,2 mm; 5 – *S. orbicularis* (Suffrian, 1851), délka těla 3,7 mm.

(Brovdij 1977). All specimens from Slovakia from various collections were confused with *S. carniolicus* (Germar, 1823), thus I exclude *S. orbicularis* from the fauna of Slovakia. The species was not confirmed in the Czech Republic either (J. Bezděk, unpubl. data) and its occurrence in Ukraine is also highly doubtful. The European *Sclerophaedon* species (Figs 3–5) can be identified using following key (Warchałowski 2003, modified).

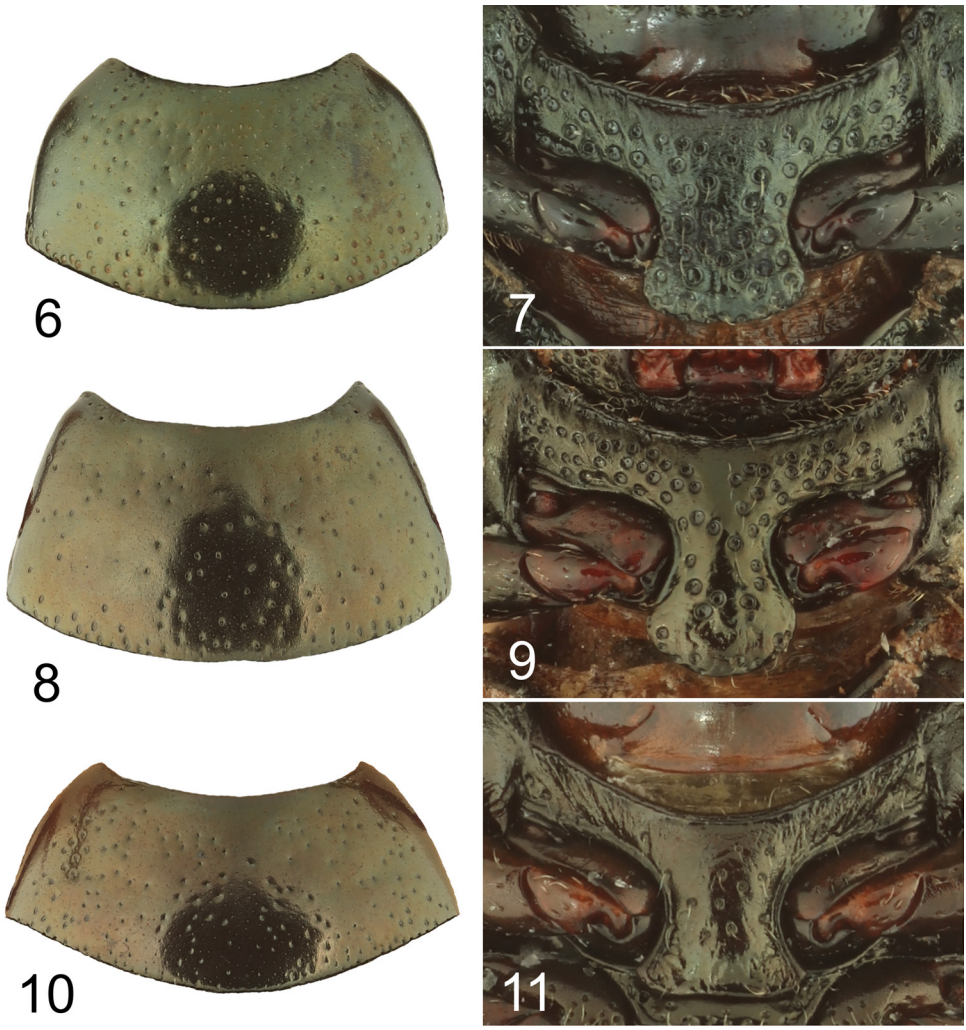
Table 1. Distinguishing characters of European *Sclerophaedon* species
Tabulka 1. Znaky odlišující evropské druhy rodu *Sclerophaedon*

Characters/species	***S. carniolicus***	***S. carpathicus***	***S. orbicularis***
Shape of pronotum	twice as broad as long, with lateral margins regularly rounded (Fig. 6)	less than twice as broad as long, with lateral margins more or less straight, rounded in anterior quarter (Fig. 8)	more than twice as broad as long (Fig. 10)
Surface of prosternum	entire prosternum covered with large punctures (Fig. 7)	entire prosternum covered with large punctures (Fig. 9)	finely punctate on process only (Fig. 11)
Posterior margin of prosternum	less convex (Fig. 7)	semicircular (Fig. 9)	almost straight (Fig. 11)
Shape of body	more elongate (Fig. 3)	more elongate (Fig. 4)	more rounded (Fig. 5)
Body length	3.2–4.3 mm	3.7–5.0 mm	3.5–4.0 mm

37 *Gonioctena* (*Gonioctena*) *holdhausi* (Leeder, 1950)
Material examined. Slovakia mer., Hrušov (7489), 26.v.1980, 1 ♀, O. Majzlan leg. et det. (SMOPAJ) [published by Majzlan & Rychlík (1993a), misidentification = *Gonioctena linnaeana* (Schrank, 1781), J. Bezděk det.].
Comments. *Gonioctena holdhausi* is distributed in the Alps: Austria, Germany, Italy, Slovenia and Switzerland (Kippenberg 2010, Cho 2016). Majzlan & Rychlík (1993a) published this species from Zádiel in Slovakian Karst. I examined the voucher specimen, deposited in SMOPAJ, which is actually a female of *G. linnaeana*. The specimen was collected in Hrušov (locality No. 6) and not in Zádiel (locality No. 7), which I consider to be a mistake in the original publication. Cho (2016) confused Slovakia and Slovenia, thus his records from "Julischen Alpen" refer to Slovenia. Hence, *G. holdhausi* is excluded from the fauna of Slovakia.

38 *Gonioctena* (*Gonioctena*) *kaufmanni* (Miller, 1881)
Comments. *Gonioctena kaufmanni* was reported from Tatra Mts. by Weise (1903). This record was subsequently repeated by Roubal (1941). Korbel (1974) also mentioned the occurrence of *G. kaufmanni* on willows in High Tatra Mts. but it is not clear if he had any specimens at disposal. The occurrence in Slovakia was doubted in both recent checklists of Czech and Slovak Coleoptera (Strejček 1993a, Zahradník 2017). *Gonioctena kaufmanni* is an Alpine species distributed in Austria, Italy and Slovenia (Kippenberg 2010, Cho 2016) and its occurrence in Slovakia is highly improbable. Therefore, I consider Weise's (1903) record erroneous and I exclude *G. kaufmanni* from the Slovakian fauna.

39 *Gonioctena* (*Goniomena*) *dispar* (Paykull, 1798)
Comments. The name used until recently, *Gonioctena quinquepunctata* (Fabricius, 1787) is a homonym and was replaced by oldest available name *G. dispar*. For taxonomical details see Petitpierre & Alonso-Zarazaga (2019).



Figs 6–11. *Sclerophaedon* spp. 6–7 – *S. carniolicus* (Germar, 1823): 6 – pronotum, 7 – prosternum; 8–9 – *S. carpathicus* Weise, 1875: 8 – pronotum, 9 – prosternum; 10–11 – *S. orbicularis* (Suffrian, 1851): 10 – pronotum, 11 – prosternum.
Obr. 6–11. *Sclerophaedon* spp. 6–7 – *S. carniolicus* (Germar, 1823): 6 – štít, 7 – předohruď; 8–9 – *S. carpathicus* Weise, 1875: 8 – štít, 9 – předohruď; 10–11 – *S. orbicularis* (Suffrian, 1851): 10 – štít, 11 – předohruď.

40 *Gonioctena* (*Spartophila*) *olivacea* (Forster, 1771)

Comments. The occurrence of *Gonioctena olivacea* in Slovakia before 1960 was confirmed by Stanovský & Zúber (1997). Majzlan & Rychlík (1992) published it from the Ponitrie PLA but the deposition of voucher specimens is unknown to me. The recent occurrence in Slovakia was left with a question mark.

41 *Timarcha* (*Metallotimarcha*) *gibba* (Hagenbach, 1825)

Comments. Southern European species (Gómez-Zurita & Kippenberg 2010) the occurrence of which in Slovakia is highly improbable. Central European records including Fleischer's (1927–1930) record from Tatra Mts. very probably refer to larger specimens of *T. metallica*.

42 *Timarcha* (*Timarcha*) *pratensis* (Duftschmid, 1825)

Material examined (all misidentifications). Slovakia occ. mer.: Nesvady, Liščie diery NR (8074), 20.ix.2000, 1 ♂, O. Majzlan leg. (SMOPAJ) [published by Majzlan et al. (2000a)]; Bratislava, Dunaj (7769–7869), 2.v.1975, 1 spec., E. Jendek leg. (SMOPAJ); Bratislava, Vlčie hrdlo (7869), 29.viii.1980, 1 ♂, O. Majzlan leg. (SMOPAJ); Bratislava, Vlčie hrdlo (7869), 22.ix.1981, 1 ♂, O. Majzlan leg. (SMOPAJ); Šur [Šúr NNR] (7769), 18.vi.1981, 1 spec., I. Rychlík leg. (SNM). All the specimens were identified by O. Majzlan as *T. pratensis* but pertain to *T. tenebricosa*.

Comments. The concept of this species badly needs a taxonomic revision. It was described from "Dalmatien" and recorded from most of southern and central European countries (Kippenberg 2010). From Slovakia *T. pratensis* was published by the following authors: Brancsik (1910), Roubal (1941), Majzlan (2005, 2007, 2010, 2017a), Majzlan & Fedor (2003), Majzlan & Rychlík (1986), Majzlan & Kropilová (2001), Majzlan et al. (2000a). I examined five specimens identified by O. Majzlan as *T. pratensis* and all of them belong to *T. tenebricosa*. In my opinion the occurrence of *T. pratensis* in Slovakia cannot be excluded but there is a need of the verification alongside the taxonomic revision, thus I left it in the checklist with a question mark.

43 *Timarcha* (*Timarcha*) *rugulosa lomnickii* Miller, 1867 and *T.* (*T.*) *rugulosa stichai* Bechyně, 1947

Comments. Currently, five subspecies of *Timarcha rugulosa* are recognised (Kippenberg 2010). However, the subspecific arrangement and the distribution of subspecies need a complex revision. *Timarcha rugulosa globata* Fairmaire et Allard, 1873 and *T. rugulosa sinaiana* Bechyně, 1947 are endemic to Romania. Kippenberg (2010) catalogued *Timarcha rugulosa rugulosa* Herrich-Schäffer, 1838 from all countries in the Carpathian Basin but I concur with Warchałowski (2003) who restricted nominotypical subspecies to Moldavia and southeast Carpathians. *Timarcha rugulosa lomnickii* was described from Ukraine (Miller 1867) and later recorded also from eastern Poland (e.g. Pietrykowska 2002) and Romania (Kippenberg 2010). *Timarcha rugulosa stichai* was described from southern Ukraine (Bechyně 1947b) and later reported from Slovakia without precise data (Bechyně 1948). Kippenberg (2010) catalogued *Timarcha rugulosa stichai* also from Poland what I speculate to be a confusion and the specimen originated from the modern day territory of Ukraine.

There are only several literature records of *T. rugulosa* from Slovakia. Bolkay (1907) reported *T. rugulosa* from Rimavská Sobota and Kuthy (1918) *T. rugulosa lomnickii* from Kriváň. Both of these records are not plausible. Roubal (1941) did not examine any other material from Slovakia. Bechyně (1948) listed Slovakia in distribution of *T. rugulosa stichai* but without locality data. Recently, Majzlan (2017a) published *T. rugulosa* from the locality close to the Danube River; however, this record is most likely erroneous and belong to some other species as *T. rugulosa* is a submonate species. To date I was not able to find any specimen of *T. rugulosa* from Slovakia. On the other hand, the occurrence of *T. rugulosa lomnickii*

or *T. rugulosa stichai* in eastern Slovakia cannot be excluded, therefore both subspecies are listed with a question mark.

Timarcha rugulosa lomnickii and *T. rugulosa stichai* differ from the nominotypical subspecies in lateral pronotal margin with deeper concavity near posterior angles (indistinct concavity in nominotypical subspecies). *Timarcha rugulosa lomnickii* has elytral interstices distinctly convex contrary to flat interstices in *T. rugulosa stichai*.

44 *Altica aenescens* Weise, 1888
Comments. First record from Slovakia (Abrod NNR) was mentioned in the report from the entomological research conducted in Záhorie by Čížek et al. (2009).

45 *Altica brevicollis* Foudras, 1860
Comments. I follow Gruev & Döberl (1997) and Čížek & Doguet (2008) who treat *A. brevicollis coryletorum* as junior synonym of nominotypical species.

46 *Altica oleracea* (Linnaeus, 1758)
Comments. I follow Čížek & Doguet (2008) and Suenaga (2020) who treat *A. oleracea breddini* as junior synonym of nominotypical species.

47 *Altica quercetorum* Foudras, 1860
Comments. I follow Čížek & Doguet (2008) and Heinig & Schöller (2017) who treat *A. quercetorum saliceti* as junior synonym of nominotypical species.

48 *Aphthona aeneomicans* Allard, 1875
Comments. Roubal (1936) described *Aphthona aeneomicans orientalis* Roubal, 1936 from Pieniny. Based on this description, Strejček (1993a) listed *A. aeneomicans* from Slovakia. However, *A. aeneomicans orientalis* was synonymized with *A. euphorbiae* by Bergeal & Čížek (2003). Consequently, *A. aeneomicans* does not belong to the fauna of Slovakia (Čížek 2006).

49 *Aphthona erichsoni* (Zetterstedt, 1837)
Comments. Nothern Palaearctic species (Döberl 2010). Roubal (1941) mentioned old record of *Aphthona erichsoni* from Sväty Jur and treated it as not plausible. Havelka (1965) excluded it from the fauna of Slovakia.

50 *Aphthona stussineri* Weise, 1888
Comments. Čížek (2006) mentioned that *Aphthona stussineri* was recorded also from Slovakia based on misidentified material but I do not know any published specimens from Slovakia. Roubal (1941) repeated the record from Marmaros published by Heikertinger (1912) placed in modern day Ukraine.

51 *Apteropeda globosa* (Illiger, 1794)
Comments. Roubal (1941) only repeated an old record by Brancsik (1907) from the Trenčín Region. The second record was published by Majzlan (2016e) from Strážovské vrchy. At the moment neither records can be verified, and I list this species with a question mark.

52 *Apteropeda orbiculata* (Marsham, 1802)
Material examined. Slovakia occ.: Trenčín (7174), 18.vii.1929, 5 spec., Čepelák leg., M. Zúber det. (JNTC); Trenčín (7174), without date of collecting, 1 spec., Čepelák leg., J. Král det. (NMPC), same data, 4 spec., M. Zúber det. (MZBC); same data, 9 spec., M. Zúber det. (JNTC); Strážovské vrchy, Závada pod Čiernym vrchom, Závady valley (7176), 19.v.2015, 1 spec., S. Benedikt leg., P. Boža det. (VBPC). Slovakia occ. mer., Nesvady – Liščie Diery (8074), viii.2000, 1 spec., O. Majzlan leg. et det. (SMOPAJ) [published by Majzlan et al. (2000a), misidentification = *Aphthona semicyanea* Allard, 1859, J. Bezděk det.].
Comments. There are only a few published records of *Apteropeda orbiculata* from Slovakia. Roubal (1941) cited some old unverified records from Košice and Trenčín. Kožíšek & Majzlan (1985b) published *A. orbiculata* from the Ponitrie PLA but the deposition of voucher specimens is unknown to me. Finally, the record of *A. orbiculata* published by Majzlan et al. (2000a) from sandy localities in southern Slovakia is erroneous and belongs to *Aphthona semicyanea*. The only verified specimens from Slovakia known to me are undated specimen from Trenčín and recently collected specimen from Strážovské Hills.

53 *Apteropeda splendida* Allard, 1860
Material examined. Slovakia occ.: Modra (7669), without date of collecting, 1 spec., J. Roubal leg. et det. (SNM); Sitno, Holík Hill (7579), 29.vi.1935, 1 spec., J. Roubal leg. et det. (SNM); Slovaki bor., Nízke Tatry Mts., Ďumbier Mt. (7083), 15.vii.1927, 1 spec., J. Roubal leg. et det. (SNM); Slovakia mer., Muránská planina NP, Machnatá dolina valley (7285), sifting, 4.vi.2006, 1 spec., R. Szopa leg., P. Boža det. (RSBC).
Comments. This very rare species was reported from Slovakia by Roubal (1937), Roubal (1941) and Kvasničák & Drdúl (2004). Roubal's specimens deposited in SNM are correctly identified. The recent occurrence in Slovakia is confirmed by above mentioned specimen from Muránská planina NP.

54 *Batophila aerata* (Marsham, 1802)
Comments. Roubal (1941) mentioned unverified record of *Batophila aerata* from Bratislava. Strejček (1993a) listed it from Slovakia with a question mark. Čížek (2006) excluded it from the fauna of Slovakia.

55 *Batophila fallax* Weise, 1888
Comments. *Batophila fallax* was collected in Hungary, several kilometres from the border with Slovakia and its occurrence in Slovakia is expected (Čížek & Fornůsek 2000, Čížek 2006).

56 *Chaetocnema confusa* (Boheman, 1851)
Material examined. Slovakia occ. mer., Kameničná – Balvany (8174), viii.2000, 1 spec., O. Majzlan leg. et det. (SMOPAJ) [published by Majzlan et al. (2000a), misidentification = *Chaetocnema aridula* (Gyllenhal, 1827), J. Bezděk det.].
Comments. The record of *Chaetocnema confusa* published by Majzlan et al. (2000a) is erroneous and pertains to *Ch. aridula* (Gyllenhal, 1827). The occurrence of *Ch. confusa* in Slovakia was confirmed in several publications, e.g. Čížek et al. (1995) or Čížek (2006).

57 *Chaetocnema scheffleri* (Kutschera, 1864)
Comments. From Slovakia I know only two published records by Majzlan & Rychlík (1986) and Durmek (1990) from Danubian lowland. Gruev & Döberl (2005) excluded *Ch. scheffleri* from the fauna of Slovakia, however, based on Čížek (2006), the occurrence in Slovakia is probable due to confirmed occurrence in Hungary.

58 *Crepidodera nigricoxis* Allard, 1878
Comments. Gruev & Döberl (1997) and Gruev & Tomov (1998) listed *Crepidodera nigricoxis* from Slovakia without any precise data. Gruev & Döberl (2005) and Čížek (2006) treated this report erroneous and excluded it from the fauna of Slovakia.

59 *Epitrix caucasica* Heikertinger, 1950 and *E. intermedia* Foudras, 1860
Comments. First record of *E. intermedia* from Slovakia (Piechov) was published by Brancsik (1910) however this record is not plausible (Roubal 1941). Král (1948b) published *E. intermedia* from Parkan. From an unknown reason Strejček (1993a) listed *E. caucasica* (Heikertinger, 1950) instead of *E. intermedia*. Zahradník (2017) explicitly deleted *E. caucasica* and listed *E. intermedia* again. Recently, occurence of *E. intermedia* was confirmed in Patince (Ouda et al. 2019). *Epitrix caucasica* is not included in the list of Slovakian Chrysomelidae.

60 *Longitarsus* (*Longitarsus*) *aeneicollis* (Faldermann, 1837)
Comments. For a long time only three specimens collected in Štúrovo were known from Slovakia (Král 1954). Recently it was confirmed in Chľaba and Kamenica nad Hronom (Ouda et al. 2019).

61 *Longitarsus* (*Longitarsus*) *aeruginosus aeruginosus* (Foudras, 1860)
Material examined. Slovakia centr., Pravenec (7177), 1.viii.1993, 1 spec., 23.–29.viii.1993, 1 spec., 6.–12.ix.1993, 1 spec., 12.–19.ix.1993, 2 spec., 27.ix.–3.x.1993, 1 spec., O. Majzlan leg. et det. (SNM) [published by Majzlan (1996), misidentification = *Longitarsus symphyti* Heikertinger, 1912, J. Bezděk det.].
Comments. *Longitarsus aeruginosus* occurs in southern and western Europe (Döberl 2010). The only Slovakian record was published by Majzlan (1996) from Pravenec in central Slovakia. However, the series of voucher specimens deposited in SNM pertains to *L. symphyti*. Consequently, *Longitarsus aeruginosus* is excluded from the fauna of Slovakia.

62 *Longitarsus* (*Longitarsus*) *albineus* (Foudras, 1860)
Comments. Both Strejček (1993a) and Zahradník (2017) listed *L. albineus* from Slovakia but without formal records. The species was confirmed by Ouda et al. (2019) from the salt marsh Mostová near Veľké Kosihy.

63 *Longitarsus* (*Longitarsus*) *exsoletus exsoletus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
Comments. From Slovakia *L. exsoletus rufulus* was published by Havelka (1965) from Štúrovo and Majzlan (2020) from Strážovské vrchy hills. Also Strejček (1993a) and Zahradník (2017) listed *L. exsoletus rufulus* from Slovakia in their checklists. However, the status of *Longitarsus exsoletus rufulus* is unclear (Gruev & Döberl 2005). Doguet (1994) was not sure if it should be classified as subspecies or as infrasubspecific variety. Döberl (2010) treated it

as subspecies with Mediterranean distribution. Here I follow Warchałowski (1996), Gruev & Döberl (1997), Čížek (2006) and Čížek & Doguet (2008) who classified this taxon as synonym of nominotypical species.

64 *Longitarsus* (*Longitarsus*) *membranaceus* (Foudras, 1860)
Comments. All previous records of *Longitarsus membranaceus* from Slovakia (e.g. Brancsik 1908, Roubal 1941, Havelka 1965, Majzlan et al. 1987, Majzlan 1990, Muránsky 1999) refer to *L. helvolus* (see Čížek & Fornůsek 2000, Gruev & Döberl 2005, Čížek 2006).

65 *Longitarsus* (*Longitarsus*) *ochroleucus ochroleucus* (Marsham, 1802)
Comments. Roubal (1941) disputed historical records from Slovakia. The occurence of this species was confirmed by Král (1948b) who collected it near Štúrovo. Recent records by Muránsky (1999) and Majzlan (2010) are uncertain and should be re-examined. A new verified record was published by Ouda et al. (2019) from Modrany – Suchý vrch.

66 *Longitarsus* (*Longitarsus*) *rectilineatus* (Foudras, 1860)
Material examined. Slovakia occ., Nitra, Zobor hill (7674), 20.vii.1980, 1 ♀, O. Majzlan leg. et det. (SMOPAJ) [published by Majzlan & Rychlík (1985), misidentification = *Longitarsus parvulus* (Paykull, 1798), J. Bezděk det.].
Comments. I know only four published records from Slovakia. Majzlan & Rychlík (1985) reported it from Zoborské vrchy Hills but the voucher specimen pertains to *Longitarsus parvulus*. Muránsky (1999) published this species from the inundaceous area of the Danube River. Additional two records are from the Tatra Mts. (Majzlan et al. 2000b, Majzlan 2015a). All these records are doubful and the occurrence of *L. rectilineatus* in Slovakia needs verification.

67 *Longitarsus* (*Longitarsus*) *rubellus* (Foudras, 1860)
Material examined. Slovakia occ., Bolešov-Piechov (7074), 1 ♂, J. Laco leg. et det. (SNM) [published by Roubal (1941), misidentification = *Longitarsus brunneus* (Duftschmid, 1825), J. Bezděk det.].
Comments. Roubal (1941) published *L. rubellus* from Bolešov-Piechov and from the Nízké Tatry Mts. I traced the specimen from Bolešov-Piechov in SNM, which is in fact male of *L. brunneus*. The specimen(s) from the Nízke Tatry Mts. were not found in Roubal's collection in SNM. Recent record from Vtáčnik by Majzlan (2019b) is questionable and should be verified. At the moment the presence of this species in Slovakia must be considered as unverified and hence it is listed with a question mark.

68 *Longitarsus* (*Longitarsus*) *strigicollis* Wollaston, 1864
Comments. Strejček (1993a) listed *L. fowleri* Allen, 1967 from Slovakia. Recently, Cox (2015) synonymized *L. fowleri* with *L. strigicollis*.

69 *Longitarsus* (*Testergus*) *fuscoaeneus fuscoaeneus* Redtenbacher, 1848
Comments. This species was reported from Piechov (Brancsik 1910) and Biskupice (Roubal 1941). Recently, it was reported from Kamenica nad Hronom (Ouda et al. 2019).

70 *Longitarsus* (*Testergus*) *fuscoaeneus polonicus* Warchałowski, 1967
Comments. *Longitarsus fuscoaeneus polonicus* was listed from Slovakia with a question mark by Strejček (1993a). The occurrence in Slovakia was treated erroneous by Gruev & Döberl (1997) what was followed in all subsequent catalogues and checklists (Čížek 2006, Čížek & Doguet 2008, Döberl 2010, Zahradník 2017).

71 *Mantura obtusata* (Gyllenhal, 1813)
Comments. All previous records of *M. obtusata* from Central Europe refer to *M. pallidicornis* (for taxonomical details see Wanntorp 2008). From Slovakia *M. obtusata* was published for example by Roubal (1941), Čížek (2006), Čížek et al. (2009), Ouda et al. (2013), or Majzlan & Igondová (2014).

72 *Neocrepidodera brevicollis* (Daniel, 1904)
Comments. There are only two records from Slovakia: Štúrovo (Král 1954) and Červený rybník NNR near Lakšárská Nová Ves (Čížek et al. 2009).

73 *Neocrepidodera corpulenta* (Kutschera, 1860)
Comments. *Neocrepidodera corpulenta* is South European species distributed predominantly in the Alps and southern Carpathians (Čížek 2006, Kippenberg 2010). Roubal (1941) published from Vihorlat, however, voucher specimens are absent from Roubal's collection in SNM (Čížek 2006). This species is left in the checklist with a question mark.

74 *Neocrepidodera cyanipennis* (Kutschera, 1860)
Material examined. Slovakia bor., Západné Tatry Mts., Jalovec, Sivý vrch (6783), 1300–1700 m, 26.x.1993, 1 ♂, P. Gajdoš leg., O. Majzlan det. (SMOPAJ) [misidentification = *Neocrepidodera cyanescens* (Duftschmid, 1825), J. Bezděk det.].
Comments. *Neocrepidodera cyanipennis* is an alpine species known from Austria, France, Italy, Romania, Slovenia and Switzerland (Döberl 2010) the occurrence of which in Slovakia is highly improbable. It was published twice from Slovakia but I was not able to trace respective voucher specimens. Majzlan (1991) reported it from the High Tatra Mts. under the name "*Crepidodera cyanipennis* (Dft.)". Because this species was described by Kutschera, I speculate that the record in Majzlan (1991) is a simple mistake and should refer to *Neocrepidodera cyanescens* (Duftschmid, 1825). Majzlan (2015b) recorded it from the Poloniny NP under the name "*N. cyanipennis* (Reitter, 1897)". Also this record is provided with wrong authorship and I consider it erroneous. Moreover, in SMOPAJ I found an additional male identified as *N. cyanipennis* by O. Majzlan which proved to be the dark form of *N. cyanescens* (see above). *Neocrepidodera cyanipennis* is therefore excluded from the fauna of Slovakia.

75 *Neocrepidodera puncticollis* (Reitter, 1879)
Comments. *Neocrepidodera puncticollis* is known from Romania and Ukraine (Döberl 2010). Heikertinger (1950) synonymized *Orestia alpina* ssp. *marani* Roubal, 1939 described from the High Tatra Mts. with *Neocrepidodera puncticollis*. Based on this synonymy *N. puncticollis* was catalogued as a representative of the Slovakian fauna (Strejček 1993a, Döberl 2010, Zahradník 2017). However, Warchałowski (1998) already doubted its occurrence in Slovakia. The primary type specimen of *Orestia alpina* ssp. *marani* was examined and synonymized with

N. nigritula by Čížek (2006). Two years later, Čížek & Doguet (2008) explicitly excluded *N. puncticollis* from the fauna of Slovakia. I also consider the last published record by Majzlan (2015a) from High Tatra Mts. erroneous. *Neocrepidodera puncticollis* is excluded from the fauna of Slovakia.

76 *Neocrepidodera sublaevis* (Motschulsky, 1859)
Comments. All previous records of *Neocrepidodera sublaevis* from Slovakia (e.g. Roubal 1941, Majzlan 1991, 2015a, 2015b, Majzlan & Rychlík 1985, Majzlan et al. 2000b) refer to *N. motschulskii*. For taxonomical details see Konstantinov (1991).

77 *Phyllotreta balcanica* Heikertinger, 1909
Comments. Warchałowski (1995) listed *P. balcanica* from Slovakia based on erroneous reference to Král (1948a). This mistake was corrected by Gruev & Döberl (2005) and *P. balcanica* does not belong to fauna of Slovakia.

78 *Phyllotreta erysimi erysimi* Weise, 1900
Material examined. Slovakia occ., Nitra, Zobor Hill (7674), 18.iv.1980, 1 ♂, O. Majzlan leg. et det. (SMOPAJ); Slovakia mer. occ., Číčov (8272), 3.vii.1984, 1 ♂, O. Majzlan leg. et det. (SMOPAJ) [misidentifications = both specimens are *Phyllotreta vittula* Redtenbacher, 1848, J. Bezděk det.].
Comments. *Phyllotreta erysimi* is widely distributed in southeastern Europe, southern Russia, Turkey, Caucasus, Middle Asia, Near East and Mongolia (Döberl 2010). Majzlan (1990, 1993) published this species from Slovakia (Malé Karpaty Mts. and alluvial forest along the Danube River). The voucher specimens were not traced in SMOPAJ and SNM. On the other hand, I examined two additional specimens identified as *Phyllotreta erysimi* by O. Majzlan but both were misidentified and represent males of *Phyllotreta vittula*. Because the occurrence of *P. erysimi* in Slovakia is geographically improbable I exclude it from the fauna of Slovakia.

79 *Phyllotreta flexuosa* (Illiger, 1794)
Material examined. Slovakia bor.: Západné Tatry Mts., Stoly Hill (6785), 1700–1956 m, 22.vi.2017, 1 spec., S. Benedikt leg., P. Boža det. (VBPC); Rabča (6582), 22.vii.1992, 1 spec., J. Cunev leg., M. Zúber det. (MZBC); Oravská Polhora (6482), 3.vi.1994, 1 spec., J. Cunev leg., M. Zúber det. (MZBC).
Comments. I did not examine any voucher material refering to recently published records from Slovakia (Cunev 1999b, Majzlan 1991, 1995, 2011b, 2015a, 2019b, Majzlan & Rychlík 1993b). However, the recent occurrence in Slovakia is verified by the above mentioned specimens.

80 *Phyllotreta punctulata* (Marsham, 1802)
Comments. I know only three published records from Slovakia. Brancsik (1907) listed it from Piechov and Roubal (1941) from Petržalka. Král (1948a) published the specimen from Trenčín deposited in NMPC but the voucher specimen was not traced there. Čížek (2006) did not examine any Czech and Slovakian specimens. Čížek & Doguet (2008) explicitly deleted the question mark for Slovakia but they did not provide any faunistic data.

81 *Psylliodes* (*Psylliodes*) *cucullata* (Illiger, 1807)
Material examined. Slovakia bor.: Nízké Tatry Mts., Donovaly (7181), 10.viii.1950, 1 ♂ 1 ♀, J. Král leg. et det. (NMPC); Remata (7278), vii.1958, 2 ♂♂ 1 ♀, without collector's name, J Bezděk det. (NMPC); Vysoké Tatry Mts., Vyšné Hágy (6886), without date of collecting, 1 spec., J. Roubal leg. et det. (SNM); Oravský Podzámok (6782), without date of collecting, 1 spec., J. Roubal leg. et det. (SNM); Pieniny (6688), without date of collecting, 1 spec., J. Roubal leg. et det. (SNM); Slovakia centr., Zvolen (7480), 31.vii.1932, 1 spec., J. Roubal leg. et det. (SNM).
Comments. Roubal (1936, 1941) published this species from Oravská Magura, Nízké Tatry and Pieniny and I confirm the correct identification based on the specimens deposited in SNM. Above mentioned specimens deposited in NMPC were already published by Nadein (2007). Two records published after 1960, Šustek & Hornychová (1983) from southwestern Slovakia and Drdul (1992) from Jurský Šúr, are uncertain and need verification.

82 *Psylliodes* (*Psylliodes*) *cupreata* (Duftschmid, 1825)
Material examined. Slovakia occ. mer., Číčov (8272), 2.vi.1983, 1 ♀, O. Majzlan leg. et det. (SMOPAJ) [misidentification = *P. napi* (Fabricius, 1792), J. Bezděk det.].
Comments. The record of *Psylliodes cupreata* published by Majzlan (1988) is erroneous and pertains to *P. napi*. *Psylliodes cupreata* is probably extinct in many European countries (Čížek 2006). Additional recent records from Slovakia published by Majzlan (1995, 2007, 2012b, 2016b, 2016d), Majzlan & Igondová (2014) and Muránsky (1999) are uncertain and should be verified. Therefore, I leave this species with a question mark in the checklist.

83 *Psylliodes* (*Psylliodes*) *fusiformis* (Illiger, 1807)
Material examined. Slovakia occ., Záhorská nížina lowland, Abrod NNR (7467), 31.vii.1982, 1 spec., O. Majzlan leg. et det. (SMOPAJ) [published by Majzlan et al. (1987), misidentification = *Psylliodes reitteri reitteri* Weise, 1888, J. Bezděk det.].
Comments. Majzlan et al. (1987) published this Mediterranean species from Abrod NNR in western Slovakia. The voucher specimen deposited in SMOPAJ pertains to *P. reitteri reitteri*. Consequently, *P. fusiformis* is excluded from the fauna of Slovakia.

84 *Psylliodes* (*Psylliodes*) *glabra* (Duftschmid, 1825)
Material examined. Slovakia bor.: Velká Fatry Mts., Križna Mt. (7180), without date of collecting, 1 spec., J. Roubal leg. (SNM); Nízke Tatry Mts., Ďumbier Mt. (7083), without date of collecting, 1 spec., J. Roubal leg. (SNM); Nízke Tatry Mts., 5.vii.1927, 1 spec., J. Roubal leg. et det. (SNM); Nízke Tatry Mts., vii.1928, 1 spec., J. Roubal leg. et det. (SNM) [all specimens were identified by J. Roubal as *Psylliodes glabra*, misidentifications = *P. frivaldszkyi* Weise, 1888, J. Bezděk det.]; Západné Tatry Mts., Jalovec, Sivý vrch (6783), 1300–1700 m, various dates in 1993, 9 spec., P. Gajdoš leg., O. Majzlan det. (SMOPAJ) [misidentification = *P. frivaldszkyi* Weise, 1888, J. Bezděk det.].
Comments. Old records were disputed by Roubal (1941). The records published by Majzlan & Rychlík (2002) and Majzlan (2015a) are erroneous and pertain to *P. frivaldszkyi*. Additional records by Korbel (1974) and Majzlan (2015b) are questionable and should be verified. Therefore the occurence of *P. glabra* in Slovakia is uncertain and the species is denoted with a question mark in the present checklist.

85 *Psylliodes* (*Psylliodes*) *laticollis* Kutschera, 1864
Material examined. Slovakia occ. mer., Lakšárska Nová Ves, Bahno – Zelienka (7469), 13.vi.1997, 1 ♀, O. Majzlan leg. et det., J. Bezděk rev. (SMOPAJ). Slovakia occ., Zoborská lesostep NNR (7674), 28.vi.2001, 1 ♀, O. Majzlan leg. et det. (SMOPAJ) [misidentification = *P. instabilis* Foudras, 1860, J. Bezděk det.].
Comments. The first record of *Psylliodes laticollis* from Slovakia was published under the name of its synonym *P. weberi* by Majzlan (1999a) from Lakšárska Nová Ves. I examined one female deposited in SMOPAJ and I can confirm the correct identification. However, the additional record published by Majzlan & Ambros (2004) is erroneous, based on the re-examination of voucher specimen and pertains to *P. instabilis*.

86 *Psylliodes* (*Psylliodes*) *luteola* (Müller, 1776)
Material examined. Slovakia occ. mer., Trstená, Kráľovská lúka (8070), 12.x.1992, 1 ♂, O. Majzlan leg. et det. (SMOPAJ) [published by Majzlan (1993), misidentification = *P. picina* (Marsham, 1802), J. Bezděk det.].
Comments. The record published by Majzlan (1993) is erroneous and pertains to *P. picina*. *Psylliodes luteola* disappeared from many European countries (Čížek 2006). Additional recent records from Slovakia published by Durmek (1990), Majzlan (1999b), Majzlan & Durmek (1988), Majzlan & Rychlík (1986), Majzlan et al. (1987, 1999), Muránsky (1999) and Vondřejc & Vondřejcová (1988) need verification. As I do not know any confirmed specimen the occurrence of *P. luteola* in Slovakia is denoted with a question mark.

87 *Psylliodes* (*Psylliodes*) *pyritosa* Kutschera, 1864
Material examined. Slovakia occ., Žibrica (7674), 11.vi.1981, 1 ♀, O. Majzlan leg. et det. (SNM) [published by Majzlan & Rychlík (1985), misidentification = *Psylliodes cuprea* (Koch, 1803), J. Bezděk det.].
Comments. Mediterranean species the occurrence of which in Slovakia is improbable. Roubal (1941) published *P. pyritosa* from Parkan but he was evidently unsure of the identification ("maybe new form or even new species"). The voucher specimens were not examined. Majzlan & Rychlík (1985) recorded it from two localities in Zoborské vrchy (Žibrica and Pohranice). One voucher specimen (teneral female) from Žibrica, deposited in SNM, pertains to *P. cuprea*. Consequently, *Psylliodes pyritosa* is excluded from the fauna of Slovakia.

88 *Psylliodes* (*Psylliodes*) *vindobonensis* Heikertinger, 1914
Material examined. Slovakia mer., Slovakian Karst, Silica, 20.v.1983, 3 spec., T. Kožíšek leg. (SMOPAJ); Slovakia mer., Pieniny, 27.v.1988, 1 ♀, T. Jaszay leg. (SMOPAJ); Slovakia occ., Nitra, 25.viii.1979, 1 ♀, O. Majzlan leg. (SNM) [all the specimens were identified as *Psylliodes vindobonensis* by O. Majzlan and actually refer to another *Psylliodes* species].
Comments. The species was recorded from Slovakia by Roubal (1926, 1938a, 1941), Majzlan & Rychlík (1985), Majzlan et al. (2005). Čížek (2006) did not examine any specimens from Slovakia. The voucher specimens refering to above mentioned publications should be re-examined. The specimens identified by O. Majzlan deposited in SMOPAJ and SNM pertain to another *Psylliodes* species. At the moment I treat the occurrence of *Psylliodes vindobonensis* in Slovakia as not confirmed and it is denoted with a question mark in the checklist.



Figs 12–13. Habitus in dorsal view. 12 – *Galeruca interrupta* (Illiger, 1802), male, body length 8.2 mm; 13 – *Euluperus xanthopus xanthopus* (Duftschmid, 1825), male, body length 5.1 mm.
Obr. 12–13. Habitus v dorzálním pohledu. 12 – *Galeruca interrupta* (Illiger, 1802), samec, délka těla 8,2 mm; 13 – *Euluperus xanthopus xanthopus* (Duftschmid, 1825), samec, délka těla 5,1 mm.

89 *Galeruca* (*Galeruca*) *interrupta* (Illiger, 1802)
Material examined. Slovakia mer. occ., Malacky, 10.x.1982, 1 ♂, K. Orszulik leg., J. Stanovský det., J. Bezděk rev. (JSOC).
Comments. Beenen (2006) revised the *Galeruca interrupta* species-complex and recognized two European species, *G. interrupta* and *G. jucunda* (Faldermann, 1837). Therefore, published records from Slovakia (Roubal 1938a, 1941, Havelka 1965, Vondřejc & Vondřejcová 1987) needs to be revised. The above mentioned specimen (Fig. 12) published already by Čížek et al. (1995) confirms the occurrence of *G. interrupta* in Slovakia.

90 *Galeruca* (*Galeruca*) *jucunda* (Faldermann, 1837)
Material examined. Slovakia mer.: Domica (7588), 12.v.1968, 1 spec., M. Slovák leg., I. Rychlík det. (SNM); Plášťovce (7879), 5.vi.1994, 1 spec., S. Urban leg., M. Zúber det., J. Bezděk rev. (MZBC); Plešivec (7488), 27.v.1935, 1 ♀, B. Štícha leg., J. Bezděk det. (NMPC); Plešivec (7488), 29.v.1959, 1 ♀, Kučera leg., J. Bezděk det. (NMPC); Slovakia occ. mer., Kamenica nad Hronom (8178), 29.v.1952, 1 ♀, J. Skřivan leg., J. Bezděk det. (NMPC); Slovakia or., Streda nad Bodrogom (7696), 30.v.1959, 1 ♂, Kučera leg., J. Bezděk det. (NMPC).

Table 2. Distinguishing characters of *Luperus saxonicus* and *L. xanthopoda*
Tabulka 2. Znaky odlišující druhy *Luperus saxonicus* a *L. xanthopoda*

Character/species	***L. saxonicus***	***L. xanthopoda***
Male antennae length	ca. 0.9 times as long as body (Fig. 14)	ca. as long as body (Fig. 15)
Male antennomeres III-XI	shorter, ca. 4.0 times as long as wide (Fig. 16)	longer, ca. 5.5 times as long as wide (Fig. 17)
Coloration of antennae	antennomeres VI–XI black with yellow base (Fig. 16)	antennomeres VI–XI completely black (Fig. 17)
Shape of pronotum	ca. 1.55 times as wide as long	ca. 1.4 times as long
Male protarsomeres	tarsomeres I wider (Fig. 18)	tarsomeres I narrower (Fig. 19)
Aedeagus	in lateral view almost straight, with shortly hooked apex (Fig. 20)	in lateral view distinctly bent, with wider hook at apex (Fig. 21)

Comments. Roubal (1941) published *Galeruca jucunda* from Štúrovo and Plešivec under the name *G. circumdata* (Duftschmid, 1825). The occurrence in Slovakia is confirmed by above mentioned specimens identified based on the revision of the *Galeruca interrupta* complex (Beenen 2006).

91 *Galerucella* (*Galerucella*) *grisescens* (Joannis, 1865)
Comments. Widely distributed Palaearctic species (Beenen 2010). In Europe *Galerucella grisescens* is confirmed in seaside countries. I consider the records by Fleischer (1927–1930) and Cunev (1991) as misidentifications with another *Galerucella* species and I exclude this species from the fauna of Slovakia.

92 *Euluperus pinicola* (Duftschmid, 1825)
Comments. This species, many decades classified in the genus *Calomicrus*, was transferred to *Euluperus* by Vela (2018).

93 *Euluperus xanthopus xanthopus* (Duftschmid, 1825)
Material examined. Slovakia mer., Kamenica nad Hronom (8178), 20.v.1935, 1 ♂, B. Štícha leg., J. Havelka det., J. Bezděk rev. (LENC).
Comments. Predominantly eastern and southeastern European species but its occurrence in many countries requires verification due to frequent misidentifications. After 1950 it was published from various places in Slovakia by Majzlan & Rychlík (1997b), Cunev (1999a), Majzlan & Cunev (2008), and Majzlan (2009, 2016a). I am suspicious about the correctness of those identifications because all the specimens in the Cunev collection (now in SNM) belong to *Luperus xanthopoda* (Schrank, 1781) and there is no voucher specimen in large part of Majzlan's collection in SMOPAJ. The only verified record from Slovakia known to me is a male from Kamenica nad Hronom (Fig. 13) published by Havelka (1965) and deposited in LENC.

94 *Luperus saxonicus* (Gmelin, 1790)
Material examined. Slovakia bor., Vysoké Tatry Mts., without date of collecting, 1 ♂, Pfeffer leg., J. Bezděk det. (NMPC); Slovakia mer. occ., Bratislava (77–7968–69), without date of collecting, 1 ♂, O. Kavan leg., J. Bezděk det. (NMPC).



Figs 14–15. Habitus in dorsal view. 14 – *Luperus saxonicus* (Gmelin, 1790), male, body length 4.6 mm; 13 – *L. xanthopoda* (Schrank, 1781), male, body length 4.8 mm.
Obr. 14–15. Habitus v dorzálním pohledu. 14 – *Luperus saxonicus* (Gmelin, 1790), samec, délka těla 4,6 mm; 13 – *L. xanthopoda* (Schrank, 1781), samec, délka těla 4,8 mm.



Figs 16–21. *Luperus* spp. 16–17 – male antenna: 16 – *Luperus saxonicus* (Gmelin, 1790), 17 – *L. xanthopoda* (Schrank, 1781); 18–19 – male protarsus: 18 – *L. saxonicus*, 19 – *L. xanthopoda*; 20–21 – aedeagus in lateral view: 20 – *L. saxonicus*, 21 – *L. xanthopoda*. Scale 1 mm for Figs 20–21.
Obr. 16–21. *Luperus* spp. 16–17 – tykadlo, samec: 16 – *Luperus saxonicus* (Gmelin, 1790), 17 – *L. xanthopoda* (Schrank, 1781); 18–19 – samec, přední chodidlo: 18 – *L. saxonicus*, 19 – *L. xanthopoda*; 20–21 – aedeagus v bočním pohledu: 20 – *L. saxonicus*, 21 – *L. xanthopoda*. Měřítko 1 mm pro obr. 20–21.

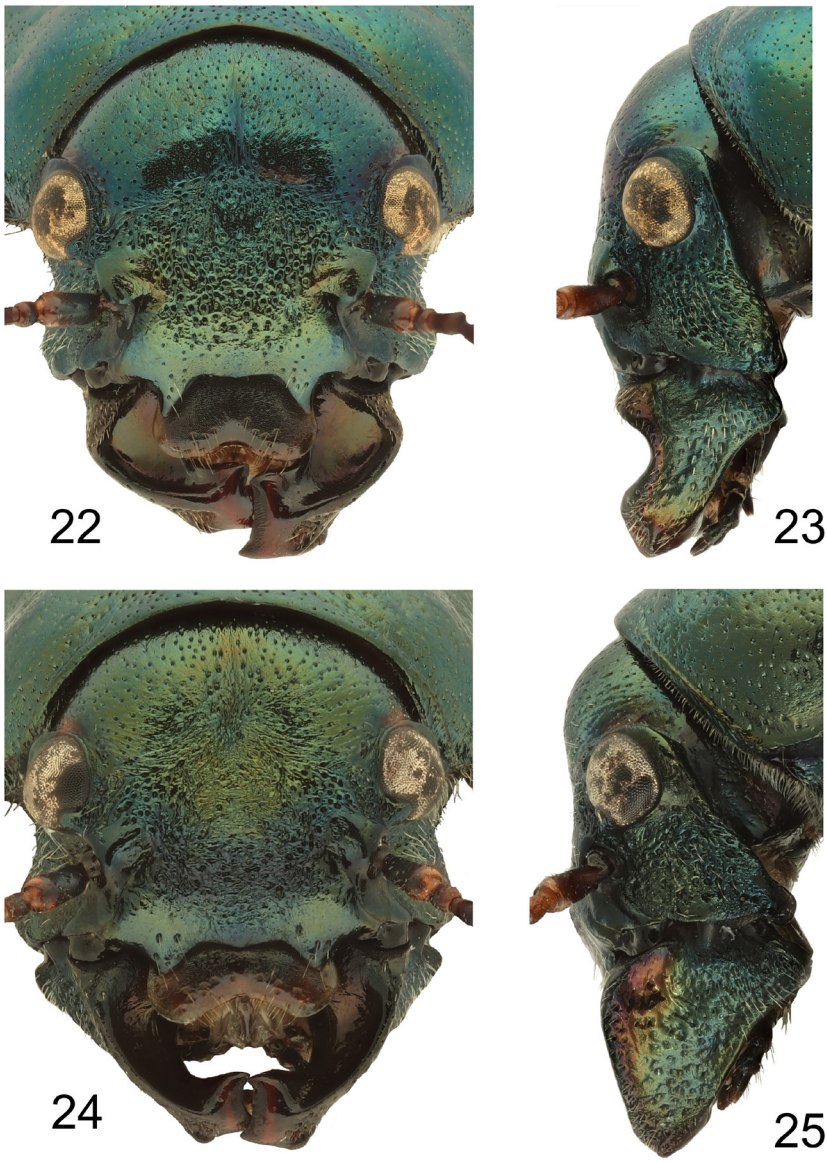
Comments. Poorly known species often considered as a synonym of *Luperus xanthopoda* (Schrank, 1781). To date reliably known only from Germany and Poland (Beenen 2010, Rheinheimer & Hassler 2018), Czech Republic (J. Bezděk, unpubl. data). Roubal (1941) and Majzlan & Rýchlik (1997b) reported it from Slovakia however, I was not able to locate the voucher specimens. The occurrence in Slovakia is confirmed based on two historical males deposited in NMPC. The occurrence after 1960 was left with a question mark in present checklist. Most likely, *L. saxonicus* occurs also in surrounding countries as the specimens are often identified as *L. xanthopoda.*

95 *Coptocephala scopolina scopolina* (Linnaeus, 1767)
Comments. Previous records of this species from Slovakia (e.g. Brancsik 1910, Roubal 1941) refer to *C. rubicunda* (see Strejček 1993b).

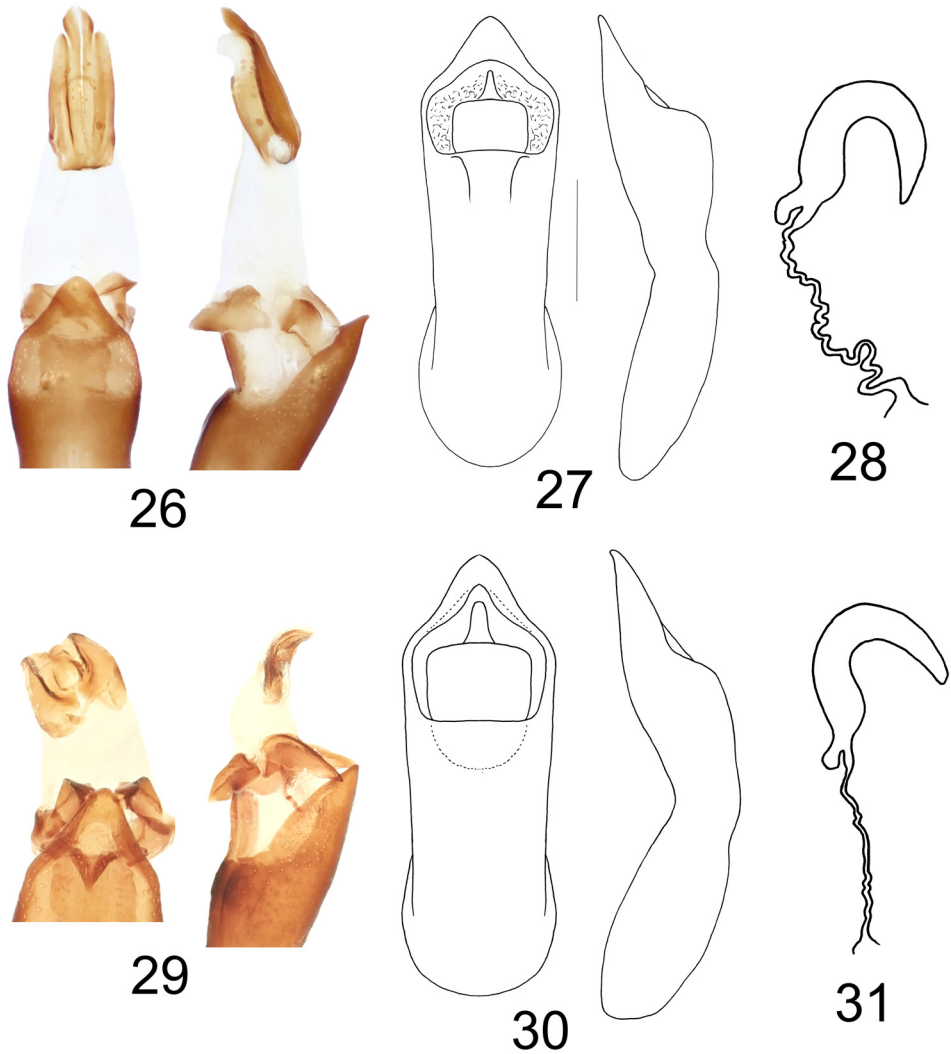
96 *Labidostomis axillaris* (Lacordaire, 1848) and *L. lucida* (Germar, 1823)
Material examined of *L. axillaris*. Slovakia mer.: Plášťovce (7879), 28.–30.v.1989, 10 ♂♂ 5 ♀♀, D. Boukal leg., J. Bezděk det. (JBBC); Plášťovce (7879), 14.vii.1995, 8 spec., M. Zúber leg. et det. (MZBC); Kamenný Most near Hron River (8178), 13.vi.1991, 2 spec., 4.vii.1991, 3 spec., M. Zúber leg. et det. (MZBC); Gombasek (7488), 3.vii.1990, 2 spec., M. Zúber leg. et det. (MZBC); Kamenica nad Hronom (8178), 17.vi.1993, 9 spec., M. Zúber leg. et det. (MZBC); Štúrovo (8178), 19.vi.1995, 5 spec., M. Zúber leg. et det. (MZBC). Slovakia or., Tarbucka (7696), 11.vii.1995, 6 spec., M. Zúber leg. et det. (MZBC). All specimens from MZBC were collected on the flowers of *Dorycnium germanicum*.
Comments. In the past, *Labidostomis axillaris* was mentioned in the literature either as subspecies, variety, aberration or synonym of *L. lucida* (Germar, 1823). Regalin (1981) recognized these two taxa as distinct species and provided morphological characters to distinguish them. Nevertheless, many subsequent authors did not accept this opinion or simply did not distinguish them. As a consequence of this confusion distribution of the two species is unclear. For example, in the two last checklists of beetles of the Czech Republic and Slovakia was *L. lucida axillaris* listed from Bohemia, Moravia and Slovakia (Strejček 1993a) while Zahradník (2017) listed *L. axillaris* from Bohemia and Moravia, and *L. lucida* from Slovakia.

Labidostomis axillaris is confirmed in following Central European countries: Austria (Kofler 2011), Czech Republic (J. Bezděk, unpubl. data), Slovakia (present paper), Poland (Warchałowski 1985), Germany (Hassler & Rheinheimer 2018) and Hungary (Vig 2002). On the other hand *L. lucida* is South European species known from Italy (Regalin 1981), France (Debreuil 2010), Spain, Switzerland (J. Bezděk, unpubl. data), with northern confirmed occurrence in Austria (Kofler 2011). In Slovakia, only *L. axillaris* is confirmed while *L. lucida* has to be excluded from the fauna of Slovakia.

It is also necessary to mention the unsatisfactorily resolved identity of *L. lucida*. Germar (1823) described it from the collection of Philipp Wilbrand Jacob Müller with the type locality "Germania". Unfortunately, only fragments of Müller collection survived in Pfalzmuseum für Naturkunde (Bad Dürkheim, Germany) and the type material of *L. lucida* has to be treated as lost (see Niehuis 2011). The situation is complicated by the fact that there is no specimen of *L. lucida* in the current sense from Germany that could be usefully designated as a neotype.



Figs 22–25. *Labidostomis* spp. 22–23 – male head of *Labidostomis axillaris* (Lacordaire, 1848): 22 – frontal view, 23 – lateral view; 24–25 – male head of *L. lucida* (Germar, 1823): 24 – frontal view, 25 – lateral view. Not to scale.
Obr. 22–25. *Labidostomis* spp. 22–23 – hlava samce *Labidostomis axillaris* (Lacordaire, 1848): 22 – pohled zepředu, 23 – boční pohled; 24–25 – hlava samce *L. lucida* (Germar, 1823): 24 – pohled zepředu, 25 – boční pohled. Bez měřítka.



Figs 26–31. *Labidostomis* spp. 26–28 – *Labidostomis axillaris* (Lacordaire, 1848): 26 – internal sclerite of aedeagus in ventral and lateral views, 27 – aedeagus in dorsal and lateral views, 28 – spermatheca; 29–31 – *L. lucida* (Germar, 1823): 29 – internal sclerite of aedeagus in ventral and lateral views, 30 – aedeagus in dorsal and lateral views, 31 – spermatheca. Figs 28 and 31 redrawn from Regalin (1981). Not to scale.
Obr. 26–31. *Labidostomis* spp. 26–28 – *Labidostomis axillaris* (Lacordaire, 1848): 26 – vnitřní sklerit aedeagu ve spodním a bočním pohledu, 27 – aedeagus ve svrchním a bočním pohledu, 28 – spermatéka; 29–31 – *L. lucida* (Germar, 1823): 29 – vnitřní sklerit aedeagu ve spodním a bočním pohledu, 30 – aedeagus ve svrchním a bočním pohledu, 31 – spermatéka. Obr. 28 a 31 převzaty z práce Regalina (1981). Bez měřítka.

Table 3. Distinguishing characters of *Labidostomis axillaris* and *L. lucida*
Tabulka 3. Znaky odlišující druhy *Labidostomis axillaris* a *L. lucida*

Character/species	***L. axillaris***	***L. lucida***
Pronotum	usually strongly lustrous, covered with very small punctures	moderately lustrous, covered with larger punctures
Male mandibles	transversely excavated (Fig. 22), dorsal margin in lateral view deeply emarginated (Fig. 23)	moderately excavated (Fig. 24), dorsal margin in lateral view straight (Fig. 25)
Aedeagus in lateral view	apical half wider	apical half narrower
Ejaculatory guide of aedeagus	large, elongate (Figs. 26)	small (Figs. 29)
Spermatheca	spermathecal duct with ca 15 simple coils (Figs. 28)	spermathecal duct slightly shorter, with several indistinct coils (Figs. 31)

97 *Macrolenes dentipes* (Olivier, 1808)
Comments. Mediterranean species (Regalin & Medvedev 2010) the occurrence of which in Slovakia is very improbable. From Slovakia it was published by Roubal (1938a) from Devín and Plešivec and Hanzlík (1962) from Kamenica nad Hronom. The voucher specimens from those publications were not traced. To date I did not examine any correctly identified specimens of *Macrolenes dentipes* from Central Europe, however, the females *Macrolenes dentipes* are often misidentified with females of *Coptocephala* spp. *Macrolenes dentipes* was not listed from Slovakia in subsequent catalogues and checklists (Roubal 1941, Strejček 1993a, Regalin & Medvedev 2010, Zahradník 2017).

98 *Smaragdina concolor concolor* (Fabricius, 1792)
Comments. Southern and southwestern European species (Regalin & Medvedev 2010) the occurrence of which in Slovakia is improbable. Undoubtedly, the only record from Slovakia (Brancsik 1906) is erroneous. *Smaragdina concolor concolor* was not listed from Slovakia in subsequent catalogues and checklists (Strejček 1993a, Regalin & Medvedev 2010, Zahradník 2017).

99 *Smaragdina diversipes* (Letzner, 1840)
Comments. *Smaragdina diversipes* is an alpine species known from Austria, France, Germany, Spain, Switzerland and the Czech Republic (Hrubý Jeseník Mts.) (Regalin & Medvedev 2010) and is associated with *Polygonum bistorta* (Warchałowski 1991). The only record from Slovakia was published by Roubal (1941) from Banská Bystrica. There is no specimen identified as *S. diversipes* in the Roubal's collection deposited in SNM but there are several darker coloured specimens from Banská Bystrica correctly identified as *S. flavicollis*. I assume, that these are the original specimens published as *S. diversipes* and the species is excluded from the fauna of Slovakia as there is no other record nor any other specimen known to me.

100 *Cryptocephalus* (*Burlinius*) *macellus* Suffrian, 1860
Material examined. Slovakia occ. mer.: Bučany (7572), Malaise trap, 10.vi.2011, 1 ♂ 1 ♀, O. Majzlan leg. et det. (SMOPAJ) [published by Majzlan (2012a), misidentification = *C. populi* Suffrian, 1848, J. Bezděk det.]; Senec, Sv. Martin (7770), Quercetum, 26.viii.2008, 1 ♀, O. Majzlan leg. et det. (SMOPAJ) [published by Majzlan (2012b), misidentification = *C. pusillus* Fabricius, 1777, J. Bezděk det.].

Comments. *Cryptocephalus macellus* is widely distributed in southern Europe, North Africa, Turkey and Near East (Lopatin et al. 2010). It was reported repeatedly from Slovakia (Fleischer 1927–1930; Roubal 1941, Vondřejc & Vondřejcová 1988, Cunev 2006, Majzlan 2008, 2009, 2012a, 2012b, Majzlan & Majzlan 2011, Majzlan & Cunev 2008, Majzlan & Rychlík 1986, 1999, Muránsky 1999), however, all examined specimens in OSTM (Vondřejc collection), SNM (Roubal and Cunev collections) and SMOPAJ (large part of the Majzlan collection) are misidentified and refer to *C. fulvus* Goeze, 1777, *C. pusillus* or *C. populi* respectively. At the moment I do not know any actual specimen of *C. macellus* from Slovakia and thus I exclude it from the fauna of Slovakia.

101 *Cryptocephalus* (*Burlinius*) *rufipes* (Goeze, 1777)

Material examined. Slovakia occ., Záhorská nížina, Abrod (7467), 31.vii.1982, 1 ♀, O. Majzlan leg. et det. (SMOPAJ) [published by Majzlan et al. (1987), misidentification = *C. pusillus* Fabricius, 1777, J. Bezděk det.].

Comments. Very rare European species, which is often confused in collections with *Cryptocephalus pusillus* Fabricius, 1777. The above mentioned record published by Majzlan et al. (1987) is erroneous, based on re-examination of the voucher specimen. Additional records published by Cunev (2006), Korbel (1967), Korbel & Valenčík (1974), Kožíšek & Majzlan (1985a), Majzlan (1990, 2010, 2014, 2016c), Majzlan & Fedor (2009), Majzlan & Rýchlik (1997a), Majzlan & Vidlička (2016) and Muránsky (1999) are also uncertain and should be verified. At the moment I do not know any verified specimen from Slovakia, thus, occurrence of *Cryptocephalus rufipes* in Slovakia is denoted with a question mark.

102 *Cryptocephalus* (*Cryptocephalus*) *androgyne androgyne* Marseul, 1875

Material examined. Slovakia occ. mer.: Jurský Šúr NNR (7769), Alnetum, 6.vii.2008, 1 ♂, O. Majzlan leg. et det. (SMOPAJ); Jurský Šúr NNR (7769), Alnetum, 18.v.2009, 2 ♀♀, O. Majzlan leg. et det. (SMOPAJ) [published by Majzlan (2010), misidentifications = *C. parvulus* Müller, 1776, J. Bezděk det.]; Lakšárska Nová Ves, Bahno – Zelienka (7469), 20.vi.1997, 1 ♀, A. Masárová leg., O. Majzlan det. (SMOPAJ) [published by Majzlan et al. (1998), misidentification = *C. parvulus* Müller, 1776, J. Bezděk det.].

Comments. There are only a few literature records of this species from Slovakia (all published under the name *C. coerulescens*): Fleischer (1927–1930), Roubal (1941), Majzlan & Rychlík (1986), Majzlan et al. (1998), Cunev (2002) and Majzlan (2010). Fleischer (1927–1930) and Roubal (1941) mentioned unverified record by J. Laco from Jurský Šúr. The specimens published by Majzlan et al. (1998) and Majzlan (2010) were misidentified and refer to *C. parvulus* (see material examined above). The material published by Majzlan & Rychlík (1986) and Cunev (2002) was not traced. However, the occurrence *C. androgyne androgyne* in Slovakia is possible, and denoted with a question mark.

103 *Cryptocephalus* (*Cryptocephalus*) *aureolus* Suffrian, 1847

Material examined. Slovakia bor., Malá Fatra Mts., Štefanová, Horné diery (6780), 10.vii.2002, 1 ♂, J. Kovář leg., J. Bezděk det. (JBBC).

Comments. Sassi (2011) revised *Cryptocephalus aureolus* complex and defined two European species, *C. aureolus* and *C. transcaucasicus* Jacobson, 1898. Sassi (2011) examined only material of *C. transcaucasicus* from Slovakia and the occurrence of *C. aureolus* thus remained

unclear. Zahradník (2017) listed both *C. aureolus* and *C. transcaucasicus* present in Slovakia but without any faunistic data. The occurence of *C. aureolus* in Slovakia is confirmed by the specimen presented above. A study of extensive material is necessary to delimit distribution of both species in Slovakia. The central European species of the *C. sericeus* (Linnaeus, 1758) species-group can be identified based on the following key (Sassi 2014, modified).

Table 4. Distinguishing characters of *Cryptocephalus sericeus* species-group
Tabulka 4. Znaky odlišující druhy skupiny *Cryptocephalus sericeus*

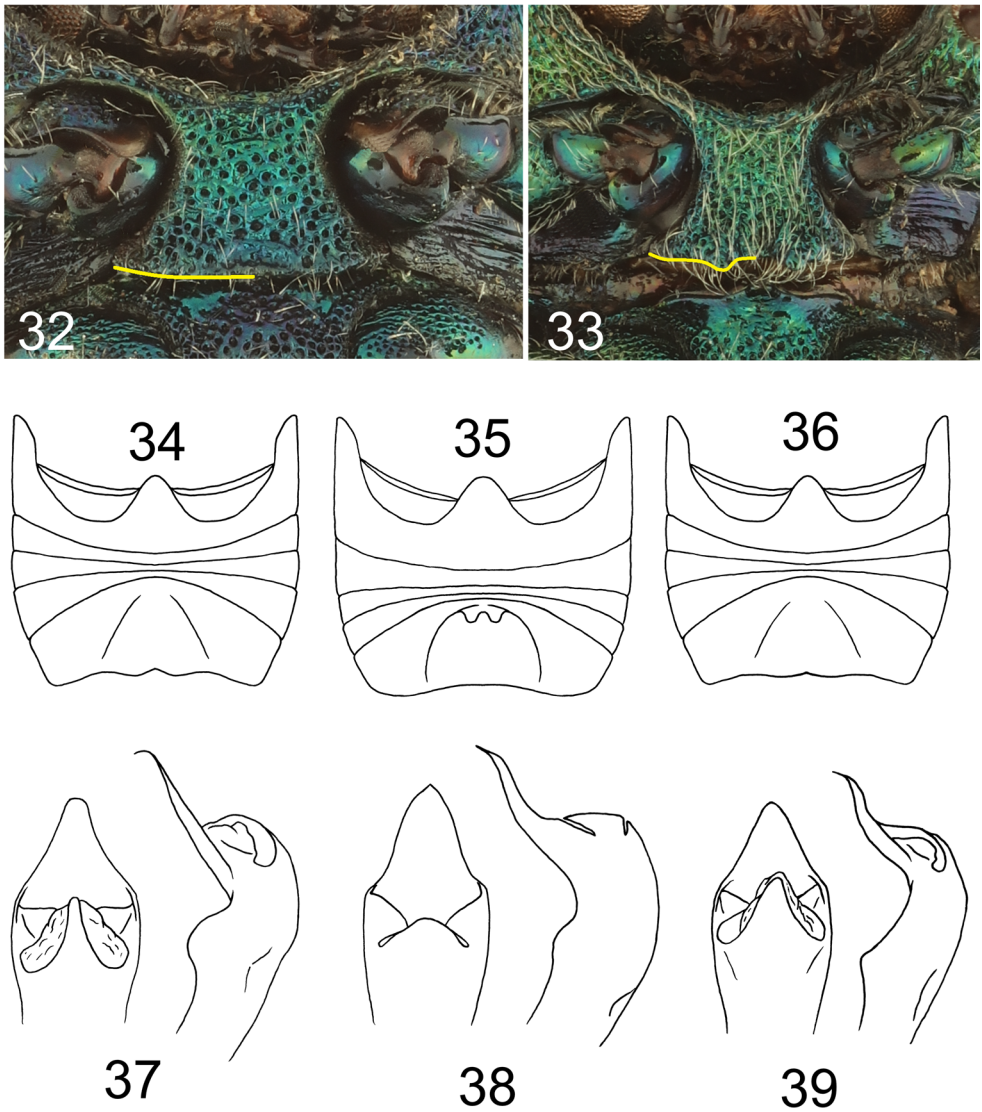
Character/species	***C. aureolus***	***C. sericeus***	***C. transcaucasicus***
Posterior margin of prosternum	straight or only slightly concave (Fig. 32)	two short and pointed denticles (Fig. 33)	straight or only slightly concave (Fig. 32)
Male anal sternite	without bilobate lamella situated anterior to anal pit (Fig. 34)	with bilobate lamella situated anterior to anal pit (Fig. 35)	without bilobate lamella situated anterior to anal pit (Fig. 36)
Posterior margin of last abdominal ventrite in male	with distinct notch (Fig. 34)	without notch (Fig. 35)	with feeble notch (Fig. 36)
Apex of aedeagus	more elongate, almost straight in lateral view (Fig. 37)	more elongate, sinuate in lateral view (Fig. 38)	shorter, sinuate in lateral view (Fig. 39)

104 *Cryptocephalus* (*Cryptocephalus*) *bimaculatus* Fabricius, 1781
Comments. Western Mediterranean species (Lopatin et al. 2010) the occurrence of which in Slovakia is improbable. Brancsik's (1910) record from Piechov, repeated by Roubal (1941), is undoubtedly erroneous. *Cryptocephalus bimaculatus* was not listed from Slovakia in subsequent catalogues and checklists (Strejček 1993a, Regalin & Medvedev 2010, Zahradník 2017).

105 *Cryptocephalus* (*Cryptocephalus*) *distinguendus* Schneider, 1792
Material examined. Slovakia mer. occ., Malacky district, Studienka (7468), 25.v.2000, 1 ♀, J. Cunev leg. et det., J. Bezděk rev. (SNM).
Comments. Only two published old records are known to me from Slovakia: vicinity of Trenčín (Brancsik 1906) and Malacky (Roubal 1941). The record above confirms recent occurrence of *Cryptocephalus distinguendus* in Slovakia.

106 *Cryptocephalus* (*Cryptocephalus*) *marginellus* Olivier, 1792
Comments. Muránsky (1999) published it from Bratislava-Kopáč and I was not able to trace the voucher specimen. This species is distributed in France and Switzerland (Sassi 2001a). Probably the name was either confused or misidentified with *C. marginatus* Fabricius, 1781. Occurrence of *C. marginellus* in Slovakia is highly improbable and thus the species is excluded.

107 *Cryptocephalus* (*Cryptocephalus*) *variegatus* Fabricius, 1782
Material examined. Slovakia occ., Žilina, Považský úval (6778–6878), without date of collecting, 1 ♂, J. Havelka leg. et det., J. Bezděk rev. (LENC).
Comments. Strejček (1993a) and Zahradník (2017) listed *Cryptocephalus variegatus* from Slovakia but without providing any reference. No other record of this species from Slovakia



Figs 32–39. *Cryptocephalus* spp. 32–33 – prosternum: 32 – *Cryptocephalus aureolus* Suffrian, 1847, 33 – *C. sericeus* (Linnaeus, 1758); 34–36 – male abdomen: 34 – *C. aureolus*, 35 – *C. sericeus*, 36 – *C. transcaucasicus* Jacobson, 1898; 37–39 – aedeagus in dorsal and lateral views: 37 – *C. aureolus*, 38 – *C. sericeus*, 39 – *C. transcaucasicus*. Figs 34–39 redrawn and modified from Sassi (2001b, 2011, 2014). Not to scale.

Obr. 32–39. *Cryptocephalus* spp. 32–33 – předohruď: 32 – *Cryptocephalus aureolus* Suffrian, 1847, 33 – *C. sericeus* (Linnaeus, 1758); 34–36 – zadeček samce: 34 – *C. aureolus*, 35 – *C. sericeus*, 36 – *C. transcaucasicus* Jacobson, 1898; 37–39 – aedeagus ve svrchním a bočním pohledu: 37 – *C. aureolus*, 38 – *C. sericeus*, 39 – *C. transcaucasicus*. Obr. 34–39 převzaty a upraveny z prací Sassiho (2001b, 2011, 2014). Bez měřítka.

is known to me. The occurence in Slovakia presented here is based on above mentioned specimen, which was collected probably in 1960's and represents the only voucher of this species from Slovakia.

108 *Cryptocephalus* (*Pertuisanus*) *trimaculatus* Rossi, 1790

Comments. *Cryptocephalus trimaculatus* is distributed in southern Europe, Turkey, Near East and Egypt (Lopatin et al. 2010). This species was historically reported from most of central European countries but all examined specimens were misidentified and belong to *C. imperialis* Laicharting, 1781. The northernmost confirmed record of *C. trimaculatus* is from Szakállhögyész in the Tolna Region in southern Hungary (Vig 2002) collected at the beginning of the 20th century.

Roubal (1941) mentioned old records by Károly Kelecsényi from the Nitra District, but in one of his earlier publications he treated Kelecsényi's data as not always plausible (Roubal 1930). The occurence of *C. trimaculatus* in Slovakia was uncritically adopted in the checklists by Strejček (1993a) and Zahradník (2017) probably based on Roubal's (1941) catalogue. Majzlan et al. (2005) published *C. trimaculatus* from Devínská kobyla and Devínská lesostep near Bratislava. I consider this record erroneous although I did not examine the original voucher specimen but I found one specimen of *C. imperialis* from Devínská kobyla in SNM. Therefore, *C. trimaculatus* is excluded from the fauna of Slovakia.

109 *Pachybrachis flexuosus* Weise, 1882

Comments. *Pachybrachis flexuosus* is a South European species (Schöller et al. 2010). In the checklist of Czechoslovakian beetles, Strejček (1993a) listed *Pachybrachis flexuosus* from Slovakia based on a specimen from the collection of Roman Farion (Strejček 2017, pers. comm.). Subsequently, the occurrence in Slovakia was adopted in the checklist by Zahradník (2017). The voucher specimen was re-identified and it is a melanic specimen of *P. hieroglyphicus* (R. Farion 2017, pers. comm.), thus, *Pachybrachis flexuosus* is excluded from the fauna of Slovakia.

110 *Pachybrachis hippophaes* Suffrian, 1848

Comments. This species is distributed in the Alps. The occurrence in Central European countries was based on misidentified specimens (e.g. J. Bezděk, unpubl. data., Vig 2009). It was reported several times from Slovakia (old records were summarized by Roubal (1941)). Barabás (1978) did not trace any specimen and disputed its occurrence in Slovakia. Strejček (1993a) and Zahradník (2017) were probably not aware of Barabás' paper and listed *P. hippophaes* from Slovakia again. The occurrence of this species in Slovakia is highly improbable and it is excluded from the fauna of Slovakia.

111 *Pachybrachis pallidulus* Suffrian, 1851

Comments. Roubal (1938b, 1941) published *Pachybrachis pallidulus* from Královo nad Tisou (modern day Korolevo in Ukraine) and Roubal (1941) also mentioned old unverified records by Karoly Kelecsenyi from the Nitra District. Strejček (1993a) and Zahradník (2017) probably followed Roubal's (1941) catalogue and listed *P. pallidulus* from Slovakia. However, occurence its in Slovakia was already excluded by Barabás (1978). I have reexamined specimens of *P. pallidulus* in the Roubal's collection (deposited in SNM) and they actualy belong

to *P. hieroglyphicus*. Hence I concur with Barabás and exclude *P. pallidulus* from the fauna of Slovakia. *Pachybrachis pallidulus* does not occur in the Czech Republic (J. Bezděk, unpubl. data), Hungary (Vig 2009), and Austria (Geiser 2004), too. The presence of *P. pallidulus* in Ukraine is also very doubtful.

112 *Floricola ulema* (Germar, 1813)

Comments. This species is known from southeastern Europe and Turkey with northernmost records from central Hungary. Roubal (1938a, 1941) mentioned old doubtful records from Bratislava. Strejček (1993a) and Zahradník (2017) uncritically followed Roubal's catalogue and listed *F. ulema* as present in Slovakia. Because there are no relevant specimens, *F. ulema* is excluded from the fauna of Slovakia.

RESULTS

Altogether two species of Orsodacnidae, three species of Megalopodidae, and 567 species of Chrysomelidae are confirmed in Slovakia. Species representation by families and subfamilies is shown in Table 5.

Table 5. Species numbers from different families and subfamilies of Chrysomelidae s. lato, known from Slovakia.
Tabulka 5. Počty druhů jednotlivých čeledí a podčeledí v rámci nadčeledi Chrysomelidae s. lato, které jsou známé ze Slovenska

Orsodacnidae	**2**
Megalopodidae	**3**
Bruchinae	43
Donaciinae	23
Criocerinae	14
Cassidinae	33
Chrysomelinae	96
Galerucinae	261
Lamprosomatinae	1
Cryptocephalinae	91
Eumolpinae	5
Chrysomelidae	**567**
CHRYSOMELIDAE s. lato	**572**

The total of 572 species of Chrysomelidae s. lato is similar to neighboring countries: Czech Republic with 548 species (J. Bezděk, unpubl. data), Poland with 493 species (Borowiec et al. 2011), Austria with 527 species (Geiser 2004), and Hungary with 667 species (Rozner 1996). In comparison to the fauna of the Czech Republic, Poland, and Austria, the number of species in Slovakia is slightly higher; mainly due to thermophilous species of Pannonian origin reaching southern Slovakia.

Occurrence of additional 23 species is uncertain in Slovakia and these are denoted with a question mark in the present checklist. Some of these species were reported from Slovakia historically and their occurrence is possible, but no voucher material could be traced

(e.g. *Timarcha rugulosa*, *Apteropeda globosa*, *Longitarsus rectilineatus*, *L. rubellus*). Other species are often misidentified in the collections and I did not find any correctly identified specimens (e.g. *Cassida inquinata*, *Phratora atrovirens*, *Cryptocephalus rufipes*). The occurrence of *Batophila fallax* and *Chaetocnema scheffleri* in Slovakia is expected because they are known in Hungary (Čížek 2006). Moreover, *Batophila fallax* was collected in Esztergom ca. 5 km from the borders with Slovakia (Čížek & Fornůsek 2000). A special case is *Timarcha pratensis,* with its taxonomically unresolved concept of individual nominal taxa.

The Slovakian chrysomelid fauna includes nine introduced species established in the natural environment. Except for the well known pests *Diabrotica virgifera virgifera* and *Leptinotarsa decemlineata*, the remainder belong to the subfamily Bruchinae. An additional six species of Bruchinae were introduced but not established, and are occasionally imported with seeds. Further, the invasive Chinese alticine *Luperomorpha xanthodera* (Fairmaire, 1888) has been reported from many European countries (except Scandinavia) including almost all countries neighbouring Slovakia: Austria (Geiser 2011), Czech Republic (Ernest 2013), Hungary (Bodor 2011), and Poland (Kozłowski & Legutowska 2014). This polyphagous species feeds on inflorescence of various ornamental plants (e.g. *Nerium* spp., many Lamiaceae, Rosaceae, Asteraceae etc.) and confirmation of its presence in Slovakia is only a matter of time; therefore the species is listed in the present checklist and denoted with a question mark. The spreading of *L. xanthodera* from south-western Europe to north-eastern countries is expected in the next 30 years (Ianella et al. 2020). Majzlan (2017b) speculated that another invasive galerucine species, *Ophraella communa* LeSage, 1986, will be recorded sooner or later in Slovakia. It feeds on the widely distributed invasive Common Ragweed *Ambrosia artemisiifolia* occuring already in Slovakia. Based on ecological modelling conducted by Ianella et al. (2019) *O. communa* will probably spread to the Central Europe in the future. However, *O. communa* has so far only been reported from Italy, Switzerland and Croatia (Müller-Schärer et al. 2014, Zadravec et al. 2019), therefore I decided not to include it in the present checklist.

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SOUHRN

Aktualizovaný seznam slovenských mandelinek (Chrysomelidae s. lato) zahrnuje celkem 572 druhů: dva druhy čeledi Orsodacnidae, tři druhy čeledi Megalopodidae a 567 druhů čeledi Chrysomelidae. Celkový počet druhů rámcově odpovídá okolním zemím (Česká republika 548 druhů, Polsko 493 druhů, Rakousko 527 druhů a Maďarsko 667 druhů). Výskyt dalších 23 druhů na Slovensku vyžaduje potvrzení. Tyto druhy jsou v checklistu uvedeny s otazníkem.

Výskyt následujících druhů či poddruhů na Slovensku je potvrzen na základě studia dokladových exemplářů: *Labidostomis axillaris* (Lacordaire, 1848), *Cryptocephalus aureolus* Suffrian, 1847, *C. distinguendus* Schneider, 1792, *C. variegatus* Fabricius, 1782, *Prasocuris hannoveriana* (Fabricius, 1775), *Chrysolina asclepiadis bohemica* (Müller, 1948), *Oreina alpestris bannatica* (Suffrian, 1851), *Euluperus xanthopus xanthopus* (Duftschmid, 1825), *Galeruca interrupta* (Illiger, 1802), *G. jucunda* (Faldermann, 1837), *Luperus saxonicus* (Gmelin, 1790), *Apteropeda orbiculata* (Marsham, 1802), *A. splendida* Allard, 1860.

Následující druhy či poddruhy jsou vyřazeny z fauny Slovenska z důvodu chybějících dokladových exemplářů, chybné determinace nebo je jejich výskyt nepravděpodobný z geografického hlediska: *Bruchidius astragali* (Boheman, 1829), *Labidostomis lucida* (Germar, 1823), *Smaragdina diversipes* (Letzner, 1840), *Cryptocephalus macellus* Suffrian, 1860, *C. marginellus* Olivier, 1792, *C. trimaculatus* Rossi, 1790, *Pachybrachis flexuosus* Weise, 1882, *P. hippophaes* Suffrian, 1848, *P. pallidulus* Suffrian, 1851, *Floricola ulema* (Germar, 1813), *Gonioctena holdhausi* (Leeder, 1950), *G. kaufmanni* (Miller, 1881), *Chrysolina salviae salviae* (C. R. Sahlberg, 1823), *Ch. fuliginosa galii* (Weise, 1884), *Ch. cerealis cerealis* (Linnaeus, 1767), *Ch. purpurascens crassimargo* (Germar, 1824), *Oreina plagiata pennina* (Binaghi, 1938), *Sclerophaedon orbicularis* (Suffrian, 1851), *Galerucella grisescens* (Joannis, 1865), *Longitarsus aeruginosus aeruginosus* (Foudras, 1860), *Neocrepidodera cyanipennis* (Kutschera, 1860), *N. puncticollis* (Reitter, 1879), *Phyllotreta erysimi erysimi* Weise, 1900, *Psylliodes fusiformis* (Illiger, 1807) a *P. pyritosa* Kutschera, 1864.

Určovací znaky jsou detailně uvedeny pro *Labidostomis axillaris* (Lacordaire, 1848), *L. lucida* (Germar, 1823), komplex druhů *Cryptocephalus sericeus* (Linnaeus, 1758), evropské druhy rodu *Sclerophaedon* Weise, 1882, a pro *Luperus saxonicus* (Gmelin, 1790) a *L. xanthopoda* (Schrank, 1781). Některé faunistické údaje publikované v nedávné době jsou opraveny na základě studia relevantního dokladového materiálu.

ZE ŽIVOTA HMYZU

► Které ploštice mají na svém jídelníčku ryby a žáby?

► S jakým druhem nosorožíka se u nás už nesetkáme?

► Která slunéčka se živí okusováním jedovatých rostlin?

Opovědi na tyto otázky a mnoho dalších zajímavostí ze světa hmyzu najdete na Instagramu a Facebooku ČSE!

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