

New book:

Longhorn beetles in Sweden – changes in distribution and abundance over the last two hundred years. Authors: Anders Lindhe, Tobias Jeppsson & Bengt Ehnström. Published in May 2011. 270 pages. It is a special-issue of the journal Entomologisk Tidskrift vol 131 (4). ISSN 0013-886x.

Based on 57000 records of longhorn beetles (Cerambycidae), the distribution and population levels over the last 200 years of all 118 species of longhorn beetles in Sweden are analysed. Data were gathered from 1400 insect collectors and published records. Special attention is drawn to the trends of the species, and whether increases or decreases can be attributed to changes in land use. Several new innovative methods are used to account for the probable biases that occur with records from natural history collections. In the first part of the book the strength and weaknesses are of the data and analyses presented thoroughly. After that each species is presented with population trend and distribution trends presented graphically (see below). Finally, the overall conclusions of the study are drawn. As an Appendix, phenologic data of the species are presented.

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Anders Lindhe, Tobias Jeppsson & Bengt Ehnström

Ent. Tidskr. 131 (2010)

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Distribution and abundance of longhorn beetles in Sweden

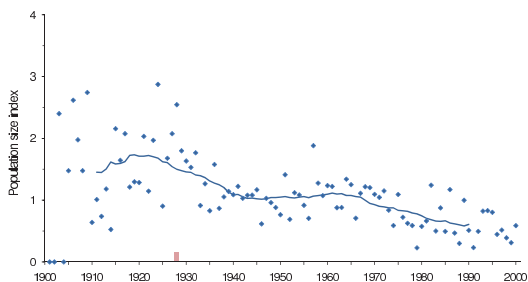


Callidium violaceum, Blåhjon

Biology: Length 8-16 mm. Larvae develop for at least two years under attached bark of dry, dead conifers, mostly spruce, often construction timber and fuel-wood with remnant bark, and pupate in the wood. Occupation continues as long as there is intact dry bark left. Sometimes found in dry conifers in the forest. Adults often found on indoor fuel-wood.

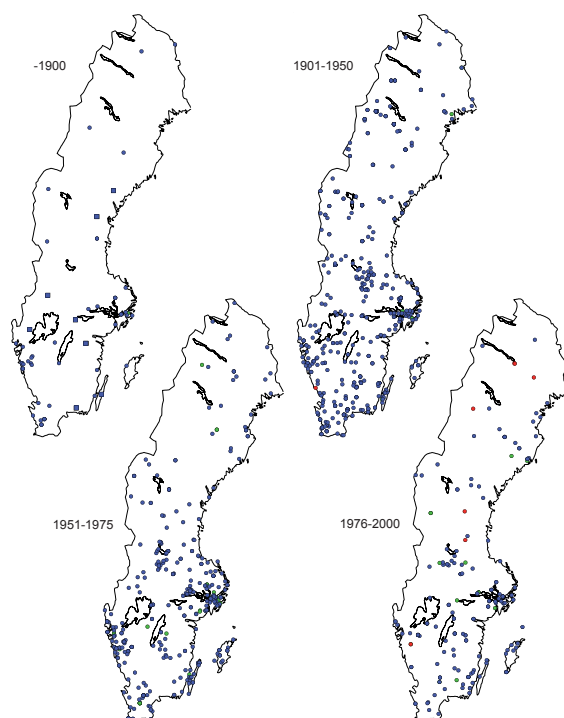
Literature: Payk. (1800): fairly common, in houses; Gyll. (1827): common in wood of pine and spruce, especially in houses; Zett. (1840): scattered, Sk-Lpl; Thom. (1866): common in coniferous forests, often in new timber houses; Aur. (1917): common, Sk-Lpl; HEB. (1947): 1 p.; Lind. (1967): common, Sk-Lpl, especially in new timber houses; FES. (1989): common and widespread in all Scandinavia; Ehms. (2007): widespread but decreasing.

Distribution: Spread with transported timber and found in most of Europe (except France, Italy and the Iberian peninsula), east to Korea and Japan, and in North America.



Trend: The maps indicate that the overall distribution of *Callidium violaceum* has remained the same for the last two hundred years. Population size indices are significantly (***) lower in the late compared to the early 20th century, in spite of a considerable increase in species' sta-

tus compared to the 1947 catalogue. Thus, while *Callidium violaceum* is still a widespread and fairly common species, its abundance probably decreased considerably all over Sweden during the 20th century, more so than the slope of the curve suggests.



Callidium violaceum, Blåhjon



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