

Original paper

Beetles on Stamps

Žuželky na pečatech

Vít KABOUREK¹

Keywords: Coleoptera, Cicindelinae, Carabinae, philately, stamps, postal history, world

Abstract: A short history of Coleoptera shown on stamps is given. All sets featuring beetles published since 1948, when Chile issued the first three stamps with *Chiasognathus grantii* (Lucanidae), are presented up to the 1960s. The general part is followed by a systematic review of the species shown on the stamps. A comprehensive list of stamps with beetles of the subfamilies Cicindelinae and Carabinae is provided and these stamps are illustrated.

Abstrakcijsny: Jest podan kratki opis istorije Coleopter na markach. Vsechny sostavy marek sodržajici žuželky od roku 1948, kda byly izpustiny prve tri marki s *Chiasognathus grantii* (Lucanidae) v Čile, aždo 60. lat 20. stoletje. Generalna část' paperu jest podan sistematičny izkazanje odrod na markach. Kompletny pregled Cicindelinae a Carabinae iz čeľade Carabidae s obrazky jest sostaven.

¹ Email: vit@kabourek.cz
CZECH REPUBLIC

1 INTRODUCTION

Anyone acquainted with the beauty of collecting postal stamps will eventually need to decide what types of stamps to collect. There are many options, each of them with their own set of charms and complications. Postal stamps focusing on nature, such as different members of the global fauna and flora, are interesting to most beginners in philately. However, many different natural history stamps have been published throughout the years, and collectors may find it necessary to specialise.

When I decided to start collecting postal stamps with beetles, around the year 1980, obtaining them was fairly easy. At the time, about 120 series of stamps with beetles were published around the world. Many of them could be purchased cheaply at philatelic exchange days, fewer were very expensive, and a small fraction was almost impossible to obtain at all. The cheaper series were interesting to collect, while the price was usually open to negotiation in the case of the more expensive sets. Since there were not many stamps with beetles, I also began collecting counter sheets, envelopes, full covers and postmarks with beetles.

During the early 1980s, I was able to keep pace with postal organisations that were publishing stamps with beetles. From about 1982, I had no time for philately. In 1992, when I finally resumed my philatelic activities, I was surprised to see that during the past ten years, the number of stamps with beetles published was so great it would be very hard to catch up. The philatelic market had also changed: stamp series that I formerly considered expensive would now seem cheap.

I was especially surprised by the great inflation of postal stamp at the time. Apparently, many were published just to be collected by philatelists. The postal qualities of some stamps seemed very doubtful. When some of these new series were produced, they already had postmarks printed over them. Many prestigious postal stamp catalogues did not even mention these types of stamps.

Given this market change, I started evaluating postal stamps in a different manner than I did before. I began focusing on artistic and technical qualities, level of realism, and on whether the given species lives in the country of publication.

Many of the stamps in my collection pose a number of unanswered questions. In the present article, I will focus on some interesting tales and speculations related to postal stamps and other philatelic material with beetles and try to resolve some of them. Note that the experience described herein comes from a Central-European collector and so some of the details on stamp rarity may not apply in other regions.

2 THE FIRST STAMP WITH BEETLES

Insects (including beetles) have not been pictured on stamps for nearly as long as some larger animals. The first postal stamp picturing a beetle was released in 1948 in Chile. It bears the bizarre Lucanid beetle, *Chiasognathus granti*¹. Other stamps published as part of this series also pictured a mantis and a single Lepidopteran. The upper part of the stamps reads “Centenario del Libro de Gay 1844-1944” (The 100th Anniversary of the Publication of the Natural History of Chile by Claudio Gay) (Fig. 1).

The natural historian Claudio Gay Mouret (1800-1873) was born in France; he studied in Paris and then dedicated the rest of his life mainly to botany. He left for Chile in 1828 and between the years 1830 and 1834 led a scientific expedition. Gay became the Director of the National Museum of Natural History of Chile and collected there until 1842. He published his findings in the 30-volume work “Historia Física y Política de Chile”². The first edition was released in 1844 in Paris. The 1948 stamp collection pictured 25 different animal and plant taxa, including the beetle *C. granti*, that were collected during his expedition. The stamps were published in different colours and in three different face values to commemorate the centenary of the publication of the first volume of Gay's monumental work. It is without a doubt that Gay's work³ certainly deserved this form of recognition.

The stag beetle, *C. granti*, re-appeared on Chilean postal stamps once again in 1987 and 1995 (Fig. 2). Given that *C. granti* is the most common, best known, and most bizarre of all the members of the genus *Chiasognathus*, it seems almost certain that it will continue to resurface as a motif on more postal stamps in the future.



Fig. 1: The first stamps with beetles published in 1948 in Chile.

Obr. 1: Prva markova serija s žuželkami vydana roku 1948 v Čile.



Fig. 2: Chilean postal stamps from 1987 and 1995 with *Chiasognathus granti*.

Obr. 2: Čilske marky z roku 1987 a 1995 s *Chiasognathus granti*.

3 THE MID-20th CENTURY

During the mid-20th Century, stamp designers around the world first began to pay attention to beetles. This section focuses on postal stamps with beetles published during the 1950s and 1960s.

3.1 Europe

Since 1915, Switzerland had released series of surtax postal stamps. Four stamps with beetles were published in the years 1952, 1953, 1956, and 1957 (Fig. 3). The stamps depict large, extravagant, and well-known species: the seven-spot ladybird (*Coccinella septempunctata*), the long-horned beetle (*Purpuricenus kaehleri*), the ground beetle (*Chaetocarabus intricatus*), and the rose chafer (*Cetonia aurata*). All the insects are drawn in a simplified manner. As a result, *C. intricatus* looks more like a weevil than a Carabid beetle. It is interesting to note, that used stamps from these series are generally more expensive than unused ones. This is mainly because the Swiss beetle series gained more popularity among collectors than the general public. The vast majority of these Swiss stamps have never been used but are on offer in various philatelic shops and on philatelic exchange days.

In 1954, Hungary published a series of airmail stamps that pictured insects. Of the 10 stamps in the series, two depict either a wasp or a cricket, but the rest depict beetles (Fig. 4). As per usual, the stamps show large and aesthetically attractive species, except for two weevils and one ground beetle. These three stamps are especially interesting, since the insects depicted are pests. Apart from the basic series, the stamps were also published imperforated. The price of the imperforated series is over a double of the price of the perforated stamps.

Yugoslavia first published a stamp with a beetle in 1954. This single stamp pictures the prominent ground beetle, *Carabus gigas*. Since then, this species has appeared on stamps of many world countries. The first day cover (i.e. an envelope or card with a stamp that is cancelled on the day of release) for this stamp is highly valued and seldom appears at philatelic exchange days. It is interesting to note, that the stamp was published in two variants. One variant had the overprint “STT VUJNA” and was meant for Trieste (Zone B), a region under Yugoslav control at the time.

In 1955, Czechoslovakia became another of the first countries in the world to publish a stamp with a beetle. A single stamp with a stylised stag beetle (*Lucanus cervus*) was released with the denomination of 0.30 Kčs (approximately 0.04 USD). The stamp became very popular and was used primarily to stamp postcards. It is still abundantly offered at philatelic meetings today.

Romania published a series of four stamps with insect pests in 1956. Two stamps picture beetles: one with the Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata*) and another with the cockchafer (*Melolontha melolontha*). Each stamp was published in two colours with the same nominal value. It is possible, that during printing, the colour ran out, the printers were unable to produce a colour of the same shade, and so they used an entirely different colour for the second part of the series.



Fig. 3: The ground beetle (*Chaetocarabus intricatus*) on postal stamps published in Switzerland during the 1950s.

Obr. 3: Žuželka *Chaetocarabus intricatus* na švejcarských poštovných markach z 50. lat 20. stoletje.



Fig. 4: The Hungarian postal stamp series featuring insects from 1954.

Obr. 4: Madjarska seria poštovných marek s žuželkami z roku 1954.

France regularly publishes stamps that commemorate significant people. One stamp from 1956 pictures Jean-Henri Casimir Fabre (1823-1915) observing a butterfly under a magnifying glass. The stamp also shows other insects that Fabre studied. Among those depicted is a dung beetle (*Scarabaeus* sp.) of the genus rolling a ball of dung. Fabre was known for closely observing insect behaviour in field for whole hours. He published several books that were later translated into the major world languages. A similarly designed stamp depicting Fabre was published in 1973 in Monaco to commemorate the 150th anniversary of his birth.

Other stamps, apart from those discussed above, released between 1953 and 1969 around the world are listed in Table 1.

Tab. 1: Postal stamps with beetles published between 1953 and 1969 around the world.

Tab. 1: Poštovne marky s žuželkami izdane medži laty 1953 a 1969 vo svete.

Africa			Asia		
Country	Year	No. of stamps with beetles	Country	Year	No. of stamps with beetles
Central African Republic	1962	12	Bhutan	1969	3
Equatorial Guinea	1953	2	China - Taiwan	1958	2
Fernando Pó	1965	1	Iran	1964	1
Guinea-Bissau	1953	9	Laos	1968	5
Ifni	1964	2	North Korea	1963	4
Madagascar	1966	3	Papua New Guinea	1967	4
Mali	1967	1	South Korea	1965	1
Mauritania	1969	1		1966	1
Río Muni	1965	2	Western New Guinea	1961	4
Togo	1955	1			
Europe			North America		
Country	Year	No. of stamps with beetles	Country	Year	No. of stamps with beetles
Albania	1963	4	Cuba	1962	3
Austria	1967	1			
Bulgaria	1964	2	South America		
	1968	4	Country	Year	No. of stamps with beetles
Czechoslovakia	1962	6	Venezuela	1968	2
East Germany	1963	1			
	1968	6			
Poland	1961	4			
Romania	1964	2			
Soviet Union	1968	1			
Yugoslavia	1966	6			

All these stamps and many of those published in the 1970s are now considered to represent the golden age of beetle philately. Luckily, many of them are still available for purchase for reasonable sums of money. The only exceptions to this rule are the stamps from Trieste (Zone B), Guinea-Bissau, and to a lesser extent also the stamps from Togo, Venezuela, Bhutan, and Taiwan. Obtaining these stamps requires more luck and also sufficient financial resources.

The stamps from the Soviet Union and Iran present quite a different story. Although most stamp catalogues list them as relatively cheap, in reality they are rarely available for sale at philatelic meetings. I personally obtained these stamps merely coincidentally from my trade partners in the former Soviet Union and Iran.

The next section provides a systematic overview of postal stamps picturing members of the family Carabidae.

4 CARABIDAE ON POSTAL STAMPS

Together with tiger beetles (Cicindelinae), jewel beetles (Buprestidae), and scarab beetles (Scarabaeidae), ground beetles (Carabidae) are among the beetle families most commonly portrayed on stamps.

4.1 Cicindelinae

I discuss tiger beetles together with ground beetles, because in recent taxonomical studies, Cicindelinae are now treated as a subfamily of Carabidae, based on their larval morphology⁴.

At many times, it is necessary to check the identity of the beetles depicted on the stamps. When assigning scientific names to the beetles depicted on stamps, conventional methods used by taxonomists with dead specimens cannot be applied. Generally, I discussed their identity with specialists on the respective families. The names written on the stamps themselves are often incorrect, erroneous, or outdated. Some detail on the species identity could be obtained from certain stamp catalogues. I then compared the beetles on the stamps with specimens in entomological collections. Finally, it was necessary to verify whether the species really lived in the given country. The beetles depicted on some stamps are stylised so heavily that sometimes, they can only be identified to the family level. Therefore, it is inevitable that not all Latin names of the insects listed herein are correct.

An alphabetic overview of tiger beetles on stamps is given below^{5,6}.

Abroscelis tenuipes (Dejean, 1826)



The name written on the stamp is misspelled.

Cicindela (Sophiodela) chinensis chinensis (Geer, 1774)



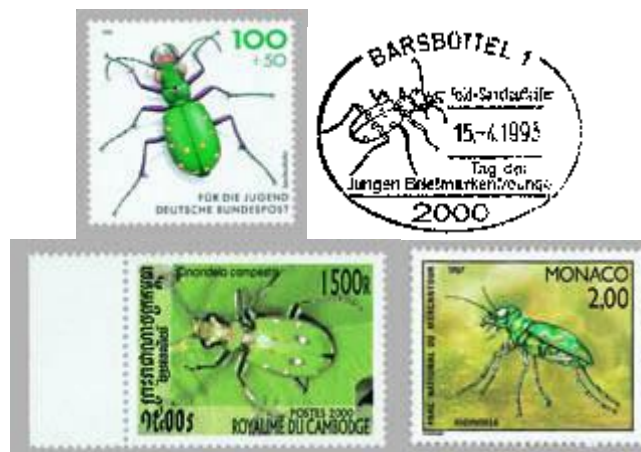
The stamp reads "*Cicindela japonica*", which is a subspecies of *C. (S.) chinensis japonica*. It is more likely that the pictured species is in fact *C. c. chinensis*, since unlike the former, it occurs in Vietnam.

Cicindela (Sophiodela) chinensis flammifera (Horn, 1920)



I assume that the stamps picture the subspecies *C. (S.) c. flammifera*, because the taxon is distributed throughout the Korean peninsula, where both of these stamps were published. More stamps with this species were released in 1991 in Mongolia even though the species does not occur there.

Cicindela campestris campestris Linnaeus, 1758





The most common tiger beetle on European stamps. Many of these stamps remain in use until today. *C. campestris* is so popular among European philatelists, that it was even used on a German rubber stamp in 1993.

***Cicindela campestris pontica* Fischer, 1825**



The identity of the species seems highly probable, given the fact that the species occurs in Turkey and is depicted very clearly.

***Cicindela hybrida albanica* Apfelbeck, 1909**



The artistic impression of the species is not very precise; however, the identity seems likely since the species occurs in Albania.

***Cicindela sylvicola* (Dejean, 1922)**



The picture is rather unclear very specious. The stamp claims to picture *C. sylvicola*.

Cicindela sylvatica Linnaeus, 1758



The picture is too small, simplified, and the text on the stamp seems suspicious. The identity of the beetle can only be assumed from the markings on the elytra. It is also not clear, whether the postal stamp is official. The rubber stamp is very rare but presents the only authentic depiction of the wood tiger beetle in philately.

Cosmodela aurulenta juxtata (Acciavatti et Pearson, 1989)



The beetle probably belongs to the subspecies *C. a. juxtata*, given its occurrence in Vietnam.

Cratohaerea brunet (Gory, 1833)



A very well printed old stamp. The series was published in 1953 and is hard to obtain. The species identity is given on the stamp.

Chaetodera andriana (Alluaud, 1900)



When I first began collecting postal stamps, this was one of the most common beetle stamps in Central Europe. Presumably, it still is today. The name given on the stamp seems correct, based on the beetle's appearance.

Chaetodera regalis (Dejean, 1831)



The species names on both stamps seem sound.

Lophyridia lunulata (Fabricius, 1781)



The name *C. barbara* given on the stamp is a synonym for *Lophyridia lunulata*. The artistic depiction does not allow for any further speculations.

Megacephala bocandei bocandei Guérin, 1848



The species name seems most likely correct given its occurrence in Ghana.

Megacephala regalis catenulata Basilewsky, 1966



Species name probably correct. Most stamps from this high-quality series are very hard to obtain today.

Myriochile (Monelica) dumolinii (Dejean, 1831)



Without the kind help of Mr. Jiří Moravec I would probably never be able to identify this Carabid from Niger.

Neocollyris fuscitarsis (Schmidt-Goebel, 1846)



Identifying beetles of the genus *Neocollyris* is extremely challenging. The species name given above remains a mere guess based on the fact that *N. fuscitarsis* occurs in Vietnam.

Ropaloteres petiti (Guérin, 1847)



Although the picture of the beetle is rather simplified, there is no reason to disbelieve in the species name provided on the stamp.

4.2 Carabinae

Large Carabid beetles truly can be considered nature's most perfect decorations, and as such, they have become a popular subject of many stamp collections.

The genera *Aplothorax*, *Calosoma*, *Callisthenes*, and *Carabus* belong to the tribe Carabini, subfamily Carabinae. Large Carabids are frequently pictured on stamps from around the world, mainly on those from Europe.

The only representative of the genus *Aplothorax* – *A. burchelli* – is endemic to the South Atlantic Saint Helena Island. It was first collected by the natural historian and traveller William J. Burchell (1782-1863) who mainly focused on the study of plants. His zoological collections from Saint Helena were exhibited in the Oxford University Museum of Natural History. Upon examining the collections, George R. Waterhouse (1810-1888) described the species *A. burchelli* as one of the most remarkable taxa inhabiting the island. The species was later collected between 1815 and 1821 when Napoleon Bonaparte was exiled on Saint Helena. Napoleon's imprisonment attracted many visitors and overseers, many of which were keen natural historians. Some of them brought specimens of the beetle back with them and these are now deposited in several museums across Europe. *A. burchelli* was last collected in 1967. It was not recorded during subsequent searches of the island in 1988 and 1993. It is believed that the beetle has fallen victim to environmental changes, namely to the expansion of cocoa plantations and introductions of exotic predators^{7,8}.

Caterpillar hunters (genus *Calosma*) are distributed throughout the whole world. As of now, about 120 species have been described, mainly from the Holarctic region. The forest caterpillar hunter (*C. sycophanta*) is the most abundant on postal stamps. *C. sycophanta* is a predaceous beetle. The imagines as well as larvae actively run on tall vegetation including shrubs and large trees. As such, it has gained widespread reputation as an efficient biological control agent. In 1869, the gypsy moth (*Lymantria dispar*) was accidentally introduced to America by an incautious butterfly breeder. In the next 20 years, the gypsy moth spread rapidly throughout the territory. Attempts were made to control the pest by introducing about 20 parasitic hymenopterans. After prior experience with the forest caterpillar hunter, *C. sycophanta* was introduced to North America in 1910. The introduction was a massive success and greatly contributed to controlling pest moths in New England.

The genus *Callisthenes* is closely related to the abovementioned genus. In a broader sense, it is used to describe about 40 species distributed throughout Europe, Central Asia and the Western North America⁹. Some authors treat it as a sub-genus of *Calosma*, thereby the names on some of the stamps. For example, a Mongolian stamp from 1972 reads "*Calosma fisheri*" despite referring to the genus *Callisthenes*. This beetle is very common in Mongolia. It is well known for the beautiful punctures on its elytra, while most other species of the genus are generally black or brown, resembling some large darkling beetles.

Beetles of the genus *Carabus* are large and very aesthetically attractive. Most species of the genus *Carabus* are nocturnal. During the day, they hide beneath pieces of rock, wood, leaves or under bark, mainly in humid biotopes. After dusk the beetles search for food, and in the morning they return to their refuges. They are only active during the day if the weather is cold and rainy, because high humidity and low temperatures bear resemblance to night conditions. Only a few species are active during warm days. These predatory beetles prey on other invertebrates. They act as natural enemies of snails, caterpillars and other pests. However, Carabids are threatened by the use of pesticides. Given their economic and educational value, they are legally protected in many countries of the world. The genus *Carabus* is distributed throughout the Palearctic region but is popular on stamps from around the world. Approximately 108 subgenera are known with over 700 species and countless subspecies. In the present work, I have followed the systematics described in Březina (1994)¹⁰. In the following list, I give the subgenera names of beetles of the genus *Carabus* for easier orientation. I only give the names of subspecies that are respected by the majority of authors and where relevant to the postal stamps.

Ground beetles of the genus *Cychrus* belong to the tribe Cychrini. Although their body shape looks similar to the beetles of the tribe Carabini, they have an elongated head and mandibulae that developed as an adaptation to very specific feeding habits. They feed on terrestrial snails that are protected with a strong shell. Beetles of the genus *Cychrus* are distributed throughout the northern hemisphere, mainly in forested areas. *C. caraboides*, the most common European Cychrid, was pictured on an East German stamp from 1968.

An alphabetic overview of beetles of the subfamily Carabinae on stamps is given below.

Aplothorax burchelli Waterhouse, 1842



Thanks to this stamp, the largest beetle of Saint Helena became well known even among amateur entomologists around the world.

Calosoma sycophanta (Linnaeus, 1758)



The forest caterpillar hunter (*C. sycophanta*) is common on postal stamps. However, on most of the stamps, the beetle is drawn in a way that makes it hard to recognise. This shows how vital it is to print species names on

stamps. However, it is obviously impossible to avoid errors. An unofficial stamp from Karelia is labelled as “*Melasoma populi*” which happens to be a leaf beetle, not a Carabid. In a Somalian stamp series, the species names of “*C. sycophanta*” and “*C. inquisitor*” were interchanged.

Calosoma inquisitor (Linnaeus, 1758)

As far as I know, *C. inquisitor* never appeared separately on a postal stamp. It was only printed as a decoration on a sheet with the Somalian stamp of *C. sycophanta*, as seen in the preceding picture.

Calosoma scrutator (Fabricius, 1775)



According to the American entomologist Eric van den Berghe, the species most likely pictured on the stamp above is *C. scrutator*. Although the shape of the beetle's body is unrealistic, it has a similar colour and geographical distribution.

Calosoma splendidum Dejean, 1831



A caterpillar hunter typical of the Caribbean.

Callisthenes fisheri Fisher, 1842



The stamp largely corresponds to the reality, only the colour of the punctures is slightly inexact.

Carabus (Carabus) granulatus (Linnaeus, 1758)



Most beetles on rubber stamps cannot be identified adequately. Luckily, the German postal service rigorously lists the species names on all their products.

Carabus (Eucarabus) arvensis Herbst, 1784



Although the picture is rather stylised, it still resembles the beetle.

Carabus (Morphocarabus) scheidleri Panzer, 1799



The beetle pictured on the lower part of this stamp is probably *C. (M.) scheidleri*. However, this is pure speculation and I do not have any further information about the identity of the beetle. Curiously, neither of the Carabids pictured on the stamp occur in the United Arab Emirates.

Carabus (Archicarabus) nemoralis Müller, 1764



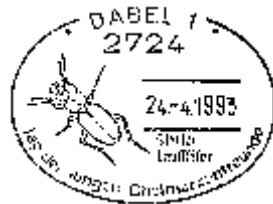
In here, the only information hinting on the identity of the beetle is the text on the stamp itself.

Carabus (Autocarabus) auratus Linnaeus, 1761



The picture corresponds to the name printed on the stamp.

Carabus (Phricocarbus) glabratus Paykull, 1790



It is interesting to note that German designers of rubber stamps always pictured species that had not previously been used on postal stamps.

Carabus (Platycarabus) fabricii malachiticus Thomson, 1875



This beetle is endemic to mountain ranges within Romania and Ukraine.

Carabus (Chaetocarabus) intricatus Linnaeus, 1761



In 1956, *C. (C.) intricatus* was the first large Carabid to be pictured on postal stamps. In 1962, a stamp with this beetle was published in Czechoslovakia, this time the beetle was drawn much more realistically (see the picture above).

Carabus (Coptolabrus) lafossei coelestis Stewart, 1845

Although the stamp was published in Mongolia, the beetle does not occur in there.

Carabus (Acoptolabrus) constricticollis Kraatz, 1886



These stamps from both South Korea (left) and Russia (right) are very realistic.

Carabus (Acoptolabrus) lopatini Morawitz, 1886



This Russian stamp is very realistic.

Carabus (Damaster) blaptoides Kollar, 1836



According to some authors, *C. (D.) blaptoides* is the largest Japanese insect. The form pictured on the stamp occurs in the northern regions of Honshu Island.

Carabus (Megodontus) schoenherri Fisher, 1822



This stamp became one of the symbols of the 13th International Congress of Entomology held in Moscow in 1968.

Carabus (Megodontus) violaceus Linnaeus, 1758



This is a very realistic Polish stamp from 1961.

Carabus (Megodontus) violaceus purpurascens Fabricius, 1787



Given the elytra striae, it can be assumed that the beetle pictured belongs to the *purpurascens* subspecies.

Carabus (Procerus) gigas Creutzer, 1799



Carabus (Procerus) scabrosus Olivier, 1795



Carabus (Procerus) scabrosus caucasicus Adams, 1817



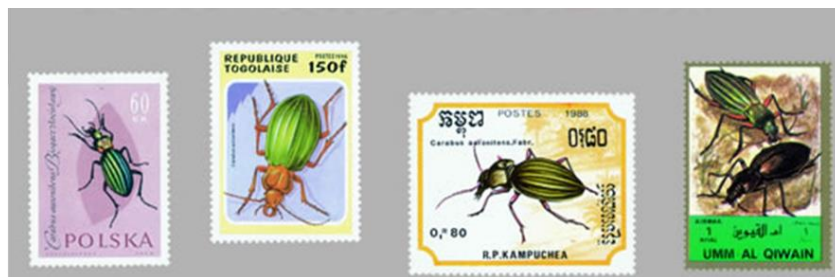
Beetles of the subgenus *Procerus* are large and majestic and thus are popular on postal stamps throughout the world.

Carabus (Procerus) scabrosus tauricus Bonelli, 1811



This species, whose name is indicated on the stamp, does not occur in Vietnam. It remains unknown why this non-native Carabid was pictured on a Vietnamese stamp, especially when there are many other attractive beetles native to the country.

Carabus (Chrysocarabus) auronitens Fabricius, 1792



This is a very popular species on postal stamps. Due to its golden colour, it is depicted on stamps across the world, even in countries where it does not occur. From all the stamps shown above it is only native to Poland (far left). However, on some of the other stamps the beetle is very hard to recognise.

Carabus (Chrysocarabus) solieri Dejean, 1826



This stamp is from Monaco, 1987.

Carabus (Chrysotribax) hispanus Fabricius, 1787



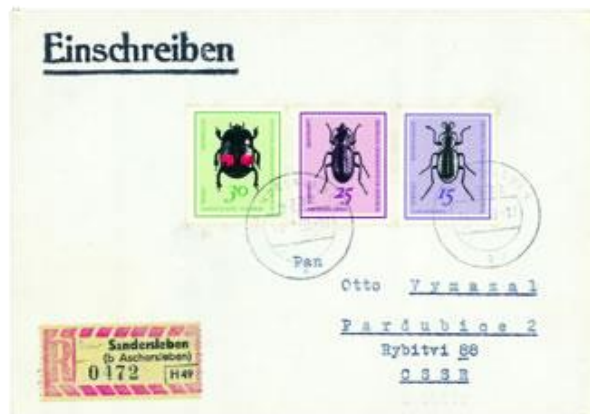
Although this stamp is designed realistically, the species does not occur in the Lesser Antilles.

Carabus sp.



In some cases, the beetles on the stamps hardly resemble Carabids at all. Their names are inaccurate and the pictures unrealistic, making identification to the species level impossible.

Cychrus caraboides (Linnaeus, 1758)



On this stamp, the beetle seems too robust for a Cychrid. If the stamp did not include its name, it would be almost certainly impossible to identify.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to thank the deceased Prof. Karel Hůrka, as well as Mr. Jiří Moravec and Prof. Jiří Zidek, for their kind help with identification of the beetles on the stamps and for providing valuable comments that greatly improved the manuscript.

REFERENCES

- ¹ MIZUNUMA, T., NAGAI, S. The Lucanid Beetles of the World. Mushi-sha, 1997, p. 1-337.
- ² Biography of Claudio Gay Mouret: <http://icarito.tercera.cl/biografias/1831-1861/bios/gay.htm>
- ³ A part of the colour tables published in Gay's *Historia Física y Política de Chile*. <http://www.bcn.cl/pags/exposi/cont/pags/20001129185942.html>
- ⁴ LAWRENCE, J. F., NEWTON, JR. A. F. Families and subfamilies of Coleoptera (with selected genera, notes, references and data on family-group names). In: Pakaluk, J., Ślipiński, S. A. (eds) *Biology, Phylogeny, and Classification of Coleoptera. Papers Celebrating the 80th Birthday of Roy A. Crowson*. Warszawa: Muzeum i Instytut Zoologii PAN, 1995, p. 779-1006.
- ⁵ HŮRKA, K. Carabidae České a Slovenské republiky [Carabidae of the Czech and Slovak Republics]. Zlín: Kabourek, 1996, p. 1-565.
- ⁶ WIESNER, J. Verzeichnis der Sandlaufkäfer der Welt [Checklist of the tiger beetles of the world (Coleoptera, Cicindelidae)]. Keltern: Verlag Erna Bauer, 1992, p.1-364.
- ⁷ Biography of William J. Burchell: <http://www.oum.ox.ac.uk/zoocolls/burchell/burhome.htm>
- ⁸ BASILEWSKY, P., BENOIT P. L. G. Historique de la prospection et de l'étude de la faune de Sainte-Helene [History of the Study of the Fauna of Saint Helena]. In: BASILEWSKY, P., BENOIT P. L. G. *La faune terrestre de l'île de Sainte-Hélène, première partie* [The Terrestrial Fauna of Saint Helena, First Part]. Tarvuren: Royal Museum of Central Africa, 1970, p. 47-59.
- ⁹ OBYDOV, D. Révision du genre Callisthenes [Revision of the genus Callisthenes]. *Megallenes*, 2002, p. 1-128.
- ¹⁰ BŘEZINA, B. The check-list of the genus Carabus (Coleoptera: Carabidae). *Klapalekiana* 30(1-2), p. 1-164, 1994.