

On the Staphylinidae of Turkey

VI. Thirteen new species and additional records (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae)

V. ASSING

Abstract

Thirteen species are described from Turkey: *Aleochara (Ceranota) simplicicornis* sp.n. (Ordu, Erzurum), *Aploderus transversicollis* sp.n. (Samsun), *Atheta (Parameotica) soganlica* sp.n. (Trabzon), *Borboropora myrmecophila* sp.n. (Antalya), *Gabrius pravus* sp.n. (Samsun), *Gyrophaena ciliciana* sp.n. (Adana), *G. cultellata* sp.n. (Samsun), *G. spoliata* sp.n. (Samsun), *Ochtheophilum hamatum* sp.n. (Muğla), *Oxyopoda meybohmi* sp.n. (Kahramanmaraş), *O. miricornis* (Kahramanmaraş), *Stenus (Hemistenus) abstrusus* sp.n. (Gümüşhane, Giresun, Trabzon), and *S. (H.) abrasus* sp.n. (Rize). The sexual characters of several additional species are illustrated. *Aleochara caloderoides* ASSING, 2007 is attributed to the subgenus *Ceranota* STEPHENS, 1839. The preoccupied name *Atheta akiensis* ASSING, 2006 is replaced with *Atheta albomontis* nom.n. A lectotype is designated for *Lathrobium decipiens* CZWALINA, 1888, a preoccupied senior synonym of *Tetartopeus czwalinai* (JAKOBSON, 1909); its habitus and aedeagus are illustrated. A total of 39 species are recorded from Turkey for the first time, one of them, also for Morocco, Kyrgyzstan, Iran, and various European countries. Numerous new province records are reported. The distributions of five species are mapped.

Key words: Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Turkey, new species, replacement name, lectotype designation, additional records, taxonomy, distribution.

Introduction

According to SMETANA (2004), an updated version of this catalogue (Schülke, unpubl.), and ASSING (2007c), more than 1500 species of Staphylinidae are currently known from Turkey. Although this may already seem to be enormous, the true diversity of staphylinids in Turkey is undoubtedly considerably higher. Firstly, this conclusion is based on a comparison with better studied European countries. The known staphylinid fauna of Germany, for instance, includes more than 1600 (sub-)species, but should be expected to be much less diverse than that of Turkey in view of its zoogeographic situation and geological history (e.g., effects of glaciation). Italy, on the other hand, a Mediterranean country like Turkey, but zoogeographically less diverse, hosts more than 2700 (sub-)species of Staphylinidae. Secondly, until recently, the Turkish staphylinid fauna had received comparatively little attention, as is reflected by the rather small number of taxonomic and faunistic articles specifically dealing with the Staphylinidae of Turkey and published before 2000. Thirdly, more than 300 species have been described, and hundreds of described and mostly widespread species have been newly reported from Turkey only in the past decade.

The present paper is the sixth contribution to the Turkish staphylinid fauna providing descriptions and records of species from various subfamilies and genera. Species of comprehensively revised tribes and genera such as *Aploderus* STEPHENS, 1833, *Sunius* STEPHENS, 1829, *Medon* STEPHENS, 1833, *Leptobium* CASEY, 1905, *Lathrobium* GRAVENHORST, 1802, Xantholinini, *Leptusa* KRAATZ, 1856, *Myrmecopora* SAULCY, 1865, *Geostiba* THOMSON, 1858,

Oxypoda MANNERHEIM, 1830, Aleocharini and numerous others have been treated separately (see, e.g., ASSING 2004c, 2005b–c, 2006b, d, 2007a–b, e–j, and references cited therein).

Since the last instalment (ASSING 2007c), additional material has become available from four field trips to southwestern Turkey (V. Assing, December 2006), central southern Turkey (V. Brachat and H. Meybohm, April/May 2007), southwestern Turkey (V. Brachat and H. Meybohm, April 2008), and northeastern Turkey (M. Schülke and V. Assing, July 2008), as well as from various other sources. An examination of this material, in total approximately 7000 specimens, yielded not only numerous records of zoogeographic interest, among them 39 first records for the Turkish territory, but also a considerable number of species new to science, 13 of which are described below.

Material and methods

The material referred to below is deposited in the following public and private collections:

| | |
|------|--|
| BMNH | The Natural History Museum, London (R. Booth) |
| cAnl | private collection S. Anlaş, Turgutlu |
| cApf | private collection W. Apfel, Eisenach |
| cAss | author's private collection |
| cFel | private collection B. Feldmann, Münster |
| cPut | private collection V. Puthz, Schlitz |
| cSch | private collection M. Schülke, Berlin |
| cVav | private collection J. Vávra, Ostrava-Krásné Pole |
| cVog | private collection J. Vogel, Görlitz |
| cWun | private collection P. Wunderle, Mönchengladbach |
| cZan | private collection A. Zanetti, Verona |
| EMET | Entomology Museum, Erzurum (E. Yildirim) |
| NMW | Naturhistorisches Museum Wien (H. Schillhammer) |

The morphological studies were conducted using a Stemi SV 11 microscope (Zeiss Germany) and a Jenalab compound microscope (Carl Zeiss Jena) with a drawing tube. For the photographs a digital camera (Nikon Coolpix 995) was used.

Head length was measured from the anterior margin of the clypeus to the posterior margin of the head, elytra length along the suture from the apex of the scutellum to the posterior elytral margin, and aedeagus length from the apex of the ventral process to the base of the aedeagal capsule.

The maps were generated using the online generic mapping tool (GMT) of the Geomar website at www.aquarius.ifm-geomar.de/omc.

Distribution data are based on SMETANA (2004), unless indicated otherwise.

Metopsia similis ZERCHE, 1998 (Fig. 1)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY:** Samsun: 2 exs., 33 km SW Samsun, road Kavak-Asarcık, 7 km SE Kavak, 41°03'N, 36°07'E, 470 m, *Quercus-Carpinus* forest, litter sifted, 20.VII.2008, leg. Assing & Schülke (cAss, cSch).

COMMENT: In Turkey, the distribution of *M. similis* is confined to the north (Fig. 1). ZERCHE (1998) reported only one Turkish record from Artvin.

***Metopsia assingi* ZERCHE, 1998**

(Fig. 1)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY:** **Aydın:** 1 ex., Dilek Dağı, Kanyon, 37°41'N, 27°10'E, 50 m, *Platanus* litter, 29.III.2006, leg. Meybohm (cAss); 2 exs., Dilek Dağı, S Kanyon, 37°40'N, 27°11'E, 670 m, 17.IV.2006, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 1 ex., Dilek Dağı, 37°41'N, 27°09'E, 13 m, 27.IV.2006, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 3 exs., Yatağan-Bozdoğan, 37°38'N, 28°19'E, 590 m, 19.IV.2006, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss). **Muğla:** 1 ex., Labranda, 37°25'N, 27°49'E, 550–660 m, 18.IV.2006, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 1 ex., N Marmaris, 36°59'N, 28°17'E, 65 m, flood plain forest, dry *Platanus* litter sifted, 5.VII.2002, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex., Muğla env., Köyceğiz, 36°50'N, 28°42'E, flood plain forest, 29.IV.2001, leg. Meybohm (cAss); 1 ex., Muğla env., Toparlar, 36°59'N, 28°39'E, flood plain forest, 29.IV.2001, leg. Meybohm (cAss); 2 exs., Muğla env., Çetibeli, 36°58'N, 28°17'E, 30 m, flood plain forest, 30.IV.2001, leg. Meybohm (cAss); 1 ex., Muğla env., Bayır, 37°16'N, 28°10'E, 400 m, 1.V.2001, leg. Meybohm (cAss); 1 ex., Muğla env., Bayır, 37°15'N, 28°09'E, 450 m, 1.V.2001, leg. Meybohm (cAss); 6 exs., Fethiye env., Kayaköy, 36°34'N, 29°06'E, 280 m, 27.IV.2001, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 4 exs., Fethiye env., Kadyanda, 36°43'N, 29°14'E, 850 m, 28.IV.2001, leg. Meybohm (cAss). **Antalya:** 1 ex., E Kumluca, 36°22'N, 30°22'E, 385 m, stream valley, 3.IV.2002, leg. Assing (cAss); 2 exs., Köprü valley, Çaltepe, 37°18'N, 31°11'E, 540 m, 13.IV.2008, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 2 exs., Antalya env., Termessos, 36°59'N, 30°28'E, 700 m, 21.IV.2001, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 1 ex., 5 km NE Gazipaşa, 36°17'N, 32°22'E, 50 m, 24.IV.2008, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 2 exs., Alanya – Taşkent, 30 km from Alanya, 36°32'N, 32°04'N, 1140 m, 25.IV.2008, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 2 exs., N Alanya, Gündoğmuş env., 36°49'N, 32°02'E, 1100 m, 24.IV.2008, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 2 exs., 35 km NNE Alanya, NE Gündoğmuş, Osman Dağı, 36°50'N, 32°04'E, 1480 m, stony meadow, grass sifted and under stones, 25.XII.2006, leg. Assing (cAss); 2 exs., N Anamur, 36°12'N, 32°53'E, 800 m, 17.V.2000, leg. Meybohm (cAss). **Mersin:** 4 exs., ca. 30 km NNW Tarsus, E Çamlıyayla, 37°09'N, 34°44'E, litter of walnut, *Quercus ilex*, etc. sifted, 26.XII.2000, leg. Assing (cAss); 2 exs., Ciftehan – Çamlıyayla, 37°09'N, 34°44'E, 430 m, *Carpinus* litter, 5.V.2002, leg. Meybohm (cAss); 4 exs., road to Arslanköy, 5 km SE Aladağ, 36°55'N, 34°32'E, 700 m, 2.V.2004, leg. Besuchet, Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 10 exs., road to Arslanköy, Aladağ, 36°56'N, 34°30'E, 830 m, 2.&10.V.2004, leg. Besuchet (cAss). **Kahramanmaraş:** 1 ex., Cimen Dağı, Karadere, 37°30'N, 36°38'E, 500 m, 21.IV.2007, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 1 ex., 5 km S Süleymanlı, 37°50'N, 36°49'E, 690 m, 29.IV.2007, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 2 exs., ca. 25 km SW Kahramanmaraş, near Yeşilyöre, 37°27'N, 36°47'E, 600 m, E-slope with oak and *Juniperus*; sifted, 18.III.2005, leg. Assing & Wunderle (cAss, cWun); 3 exs., ca. 30 km SSW Kahramanmaraş, Uzunsöğüt, 37°24'N, 36°48'E, 660 m, calcareous slope with grass, moss, shrubs, 20.III.2005, leg. Assing & Wunderle (cAss, cWun); 25 exs., 20 km SW Hopurlu, 37°29'N, 36°48'E, 520 m, 27.IV.2004, leg. Besuchet, Brachat & Meybohm (cAss). **Osmaniye:** 3 exs., N Bahçe, Bekdemir, 37°15'N, 36°36'E, 900 m, 21.IV.2007, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 2 exs., Karatepe, 37°17'N, 36°14'E, 1.V.2002, leg. Meybohm (cAss). **Antakya:** 3 exs., 17 km W Antakya, NW Teknepinar, 36°11'N, 35°59'E, 410 m, pine forest with oak and shrubs, 3.IV.2004, leg. Assing & Schülke (cAss, cSch); 6 exs., NW Teknepinar, 36°11'N, 35°59'E, 380 m, 28.IV.2002, leg. Meybohm (cAss); 1 ex., 8 km SE Iskenderun, 4 km NE Belen, 36°31'N, 36°14'E, 1130 m, pasture, under stones and sifted from grass, 4.IV.2004, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex., 10 km S Iskenderun, W Soğukoluk, 36°29'N, 36°09'E, 760 m, ruderal pine forest with oak, 4.IV.2004, leg. Schülke (cSch); 5 exs., S Iskenderun, Soğukoluk, 36°30'N, 36°10'E, 800 m, 29.IV.2002, leg. Meybohm (cAss); 1 ex., 9 km SE Iskenderun, 5 km NE Belen, 36°31'N, 36°15'E, 1240 m, mixed oak and beech forest, 4.IV.2004, leg. Schülke (cSch); 1 ex., Ziyaret Dağı, W Şenköy, 36°01'N, 36°07'E, 750 m, 21.IV.2004, leg. Besuchet (cAss); 1 ex., 25 km S Şenköy, 36°01'N, 36°07'E, 700 m, laurel litter, 27.IV.2002, leg. Meybohm (cAss); 2 exs., Ziyaret Dağı, N Yayladağı, 35°55'N, 36°03'E, 440 m, 22.IV.2004, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss). **Gaziantep:** 2 exs., N Birecik, 37°03'N, 37°58'E, 360 m, 24.IV.2004, leg. Besuchet (cAss). **GREECE:** **Ikaria:** 7 exs., Steli, 37°36'N, 26°10'E, 290 m, grassy slope, under shrubs, 27.IV.2003, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss). **Samos:** 5 exs., Platanakia, 37°47'N, 26°50'E, 50–200 m, 21.IV.2003, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 1 ex., Kosmadei, 37°45'N, 26°38'E, 640 m, *Crataegus* litter, 1.V.2003, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss). **Rhodos:** 1 ex., Arhipolis, valley to Platania, 200 m, 14.IV.1999, leg. Meybohm (cAss).

COMMENT: The distribution of *M. assingi* ranges from the Egean islands Lesbos, Samos (first record), Ikaria (first record), and Rhodos, across western and southern Anatolia, and Cyprus, to Lebanon and Israel (ASSING 2005a, ASSING & WUNDERLE 2001, ZERCHE 1998). In Turkey, it is not uncommon in western and southern Anatolia (Fig. 1), where it has become known from the western provinces eastwards to Gaziantep (material examined; ZERCHE 1998). ANLAŞ & TEZCAN (2008) only indicate the provinces Izmir and Antalya in their checklist, although the original description is also based on material from Sakarya, Manisa, Isparta, Muğla, Mersin, Adana, and Antakya (ZERCHE 1998).

Eusphalerum amplipenne COIFFAIT, 1978

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Rize:** 1 ex. [det. Zanetti], 50 km SSE Rize, W Sivrikaya, 40°41'N, 40°39'E, 2050 m, natural fir forest, litter and dead wood, 1.VIII.2006, leg. Assing (cAss).

COMMENT: The known distribution of *E. amplipenne* is confined to Turkey.

Eusphalerum bergi KIRSHENBLAT, 1959

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Trabzon:** 3 exs. [det. Zanetti], ca. 50 km S Of, S Uzungöl, 40°36'N, 40°18'E, 1870 m, spruce forest, 4.VIII.2006, leg. Assing (cAss, cZan). **Rize:** 2 exs. [det. Zanetti], ca. 30 km SW Hopa, Çağlayan Dere river valley, ca. 41°09'N, 41°22'E, 1000 m, forest, 26.VI.1998, leg. Solodovnikov (cAss, cZan).

COMMENT: The species was previously known only from Georgia. The above specimens represent the first records from Turkey.

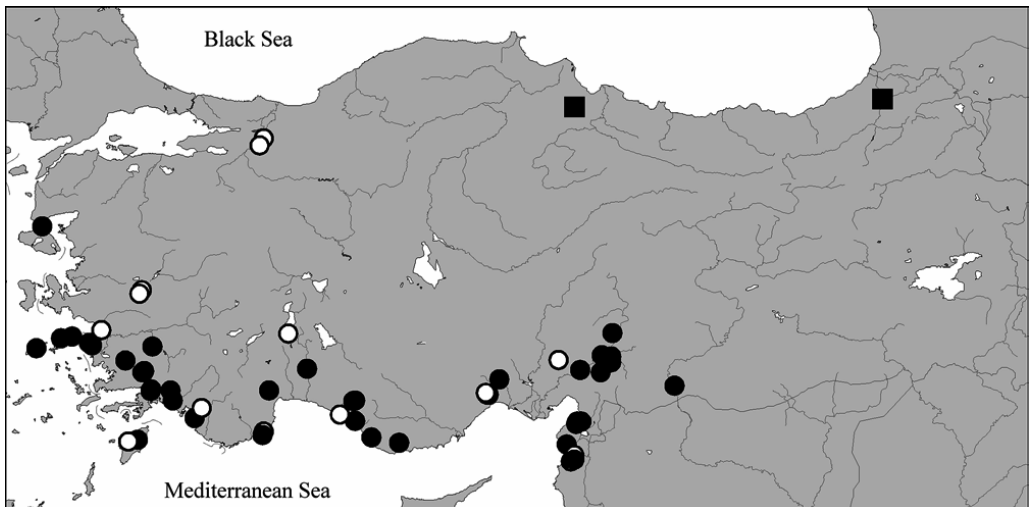


Fig. 1: Distribution of *Metopsia* species in Turkey and adjacent Egean islands: *M. similis* (squares) and *M. assingi* (black circles: examined records; white circles: literature data).

Eusphalerum celsum (LUZE, 1910)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Erzurum:** 1 ex. [det. Zanetti], 50 km NW Tortum, Çoruh River valley, ca. 40°40'N, 41°15'E, 800 m, 21.VI.1998, leg. Solodovnikov (cAss).

COMMENT: The distribution of this species includes the Balkans, Turkey, and the western Caucasus region.

Eusphalerum fidele (LUZE, 1910)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Rize:** 3 exs. [det. Zanetti], ca. 30 km SW Hopa, Çağlayan Dere river valley, ca. 41°09'N, 41°22'E, 1000 m, forest, 26.VI.1998, leg. Solodovnikov (cAss, cZan). **Erzurum:** 2 exs., 40 km NW Tortum, Mescit Dağları, ca. 40°36'N, 41°23'E, 1800 m, pine forest, 21.VI.1998, leg. Solodovnikov (cAss); 1 ex., 35 km NW Tortum, Mescit Dağları, ca. 40°30'N, 41°25'E, 2100 m, poplar forest, 18.VI.1998, leg. Solodovnikov (cAss).

COMMENT: *Eusphalerum fidele* was previously known only from Armenia; the above specimens represent the first records from Turkey.

***Eusphalerum sareptanum* (EPPELSHEIM, 1878)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Trabzon:** 1 ex. [det. Zanetti], ca. 50 km S Of, S Uzungöl, 40°36'N, 40°18'E, 1870 m, spruce forest, 4.VIII.2006, leg. Assing (cAss). **Rize:** 3 exs. [det. Zanetti], ca. 30 km SW Hopa, Çağlayan Dere river valley, ca. 41°09'N, 41°22'E, 1000 m, forest, 26.VI.1998, leg. Solodovnikov (cAss).

COMMENT: The distribution of *E. sareptanum* is confined to the Caucasus region, including the Russian South European territory, Georgia, Armenia, and northeastern Anatolia.

***Eusphalerum sahlbergi* (LUZE, 1910)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Kahramanmaraş:** 1 ex. [det. Zanetti], Andırın, road to Geben, 37°39'N, 36°26'E, 1500 m, 27.IV.2007, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

COMMENT: This species was previously known only from Lebanon. The above specimen represents the first record from Turkey.

***Omalium schuberti* ZANETTI, 2002**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Osmaniye:** 5 exs., Nurdağı Geçidi, 1250–1450 m, 10.V.2005, leg. Vávra (cVav, cAss).

COMMENT: The known distribution of *O. schuberti* is confined to Turkey. The species was previously recorded from Sinop, Antalya, Mersin, Adana, and Gaziantep provinces (ASSING 2004b, 2006a, ZANETTI 2002).

***Olophrum puncticolle* EPPELSHEIM, 1880**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Kastamonu:** 1 ex., Akçaçam, road between Ağlı and Azdavay, 41°41'N, 33°24'E, 910 m, calcareous stream in open area, 26.IV.2006, leg. Ribera (cAss).

COMMENT: The species has a Ponto-Mediterranean distribution ranging from Syria to the southeast of Central Europe (ZANETTI 2008). In Turkey, it had been reported from Gaziantep (ASSING 2004b).

***Anthobium anaticum* EPPELSHEIM, 1880**

(Fig. 2)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Izmir:** 3 exs., Boz Dağlar, above Bozdağ, road to ski resort, 38°21'N, 28°06'E, 1480 m, N-slope with grass and stones, sifted, 3.IV.2006, leg. Assing & Wunderle (cAss, cWun); 3 exs., Boz Dağlar, above Bozdağ, road to ski resort, 38°21'N, 28°07'E, 1500 m, N-slope, *Alnus* and *Salix* litter sifted, 3.IV.2006, leg. Assing (cAss); 2 exs., Bozdağ, 30.V.2003, leg. Smatana (cSch). **Aydın:** 2 exs., Dilek Dağı, S Kanyon, 37°40'N, 27°11'E, 670 m, 17.IV.2006, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 1 ex., ca. 20 km NE Kuyucak, Bayrak Tepe, 37°58'N, 28°33'E, 850 m, N-slope, oak litter and grass sifted, 7.IV.2006, leg. Assing (cAss). **Antalya:** 1 ex., 45 km NE Manavgat, NE Akseki, Imrasan Geçidi, 37°06'N, 31°48'E, 1400 m, meadow, grass roots and fir litter sifted, 26.XII.2006, leg. Assing (cAss); 6 exs., Bademli Geçidi, 1400 m, 8.–9.VI.2003, leg. Smatana (cSch). **Konya:** 1 ex., Sultan Dağları, Deştiğin, 38°03'N, 31°38'E, 1540 m, 20.IV.2008, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 1 ex., Seydişehir Ferzen Magara, 1400 m, 5.–6.VI.2003, leg. Smatana (cSch). **Samsun:** 1 ex., 31 km NE Havza, 41°12'N, 35°52'E, 670 m, *Fagus* forest, litter sifted, 19.VII.2008, leg. Schülke (cSch). **Ordu:** 2 exs., 34 km SSE Gök köy, W Mesudiye, 40°26'N, 37°47'E, 1520 m, *Fagus* forest, moist litter near small stream sifted, 14.VII.2008, leg. Schülke (cSch). **Giresun:** 2 exs., Giresun, ca. 40 km SSW Giresun, 40°36'N, 38°37'E, 1140 m, litter of

hazelnut, *Rhododendron*, spruce, 29.VII.2008, leg. Assing (cAss). **Gümüşhane**: 2 exs., ca. 80 km SW Trabzon, Zigana pass, 40°37'N, 39°24'E, 2050 m, roots of grass, moss, and shrubs sifted, 23.VII.2006, leg. Schülke (cSch); 1 ex., ca. 25 km SW Gümüşhane, Tersundağı Geçidi, 40°18'N, 39°18'E, 2070 m, spruce forest, litter and dead wood sifted, 24.VII.2006, leg. Schülke (cSch). **Rize**: 2 exs., 32 km SSE Ardeşen, SE Ayder, 40°56'N, 41°09'E, 1730 m, mixed forest (*Alnus*, *Picea*) with undergrowth (*Rhododendron*, *Rubus*), sifted, 10.VII.2008, leg. Assing (cAss). **Sivas**: 5 exs., 19 km W Suşehri, Karabay Geçidi, 40°10'N, 37°52'E, 1800 m, mixed deciduous forest (*Quercus*, *Fagus*, *Acer*), litter sifted, 17.VII.2008, leg. Assing (cAss). **Bitlis**: 2 exs., Kuştaşı, 1600–1900 m, 15.V.2005, leg. Vávra (cVav, cAss). **Kahramanmaraş**: 1 ex., Başkonuş Yaylası, 37°34'N, 36°34'E, 1250 m, 24.IV.2007, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss). **Osmaniye**: 1 ex., N Bahçe, Bekdemir, 37°15'N, 36°36'E, 900 m, 21.IV.2007, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss). **IRAQ**: 2 exs. [det. Feldmann], N Mosul, Al-Amadiya, 37°05'N, 43°30'E, 1200 m, 28.IV.2007, leg. Reuter (cFel, cAss).

COMMENT: The previously known distribution of *A. anatolicum* was confined to Turkey, where the species was recorded from Bolu, Izmir, Mersin, Adana, Kahramanmaraş, and Gaziantep provinces (ASSING 2004b, 2006a). The above specimens from Iraq represent the first record from outside Turkish territory. The distribution of the species is illustrated in Fig. 2.

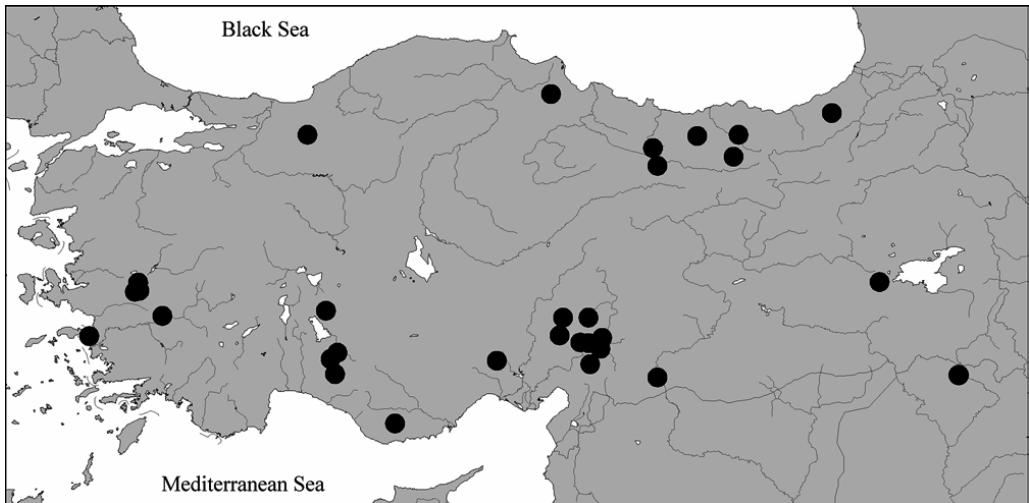


Fig. 2: Distribution of *Anthobium anatolicum* in Turkey, based on examined records.

Anthophagus schneideri EPPELSHEIM, 1878

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY**: **Gümüşhane**: 3 exs. [det. Zanetti/Schülke], ca. 80 km SW Trabzon, Zigana Geçidi, 40°37'N, 39°24'E, 2050 m, roots of grass, moss, and shrubs sifted, 23.VII.2006, leg. Assing & Schülke (cAss, cSch). **Rize**: 6 exs. [det. Zanetti/Schülke], 60 km SSE Rize, Ovitdağı Geçidi, 40°38'N, 40°45'E, 2510 m, N-slope, sifted moss and grass near rocks, 25.VII.2006, leg. Assing & Schülke (cAss, cSch); 2 exs. [det. Zanetti], 50 km SSE Rize, W Sivrikaya, 40°41'N, 40°39'E, 2050 m, natural fir forest, litter and dead wood, 1.VIII.2006, leg. Assing (cAss, cZan). **Erzurum**: 2 exs. [det. Zanetti], 50 km NW Tortum, Çoruh River valley, ca. 40°40'N, 41°15'E, 800 m, 21.VI.1998, leg. Solodovnikov (cAss).

COMMENT: The species was previously known only from Georgia, Azerbaijan, and Armenia. The above specimens represent the first records from Turkey.

***Anthophagus angusticollis roubali* KOCH, 1934**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Ordu:** 1 ex., 15 km S Gököy, Harçbeli Geçidi, 40°35'N, 37°38'E, 1610 m, *Fagus* forest with *Rhododendron*, litter and mushrooms sifted, 27.VII.2008, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex. [det. Schülke], 15 km S Ordu, Kabaduz, 990 m, mixed forest, 40°49'N, 37°54'E, 30.VII.2006, leg. Schülke (cSch); 1 ex. [det. Schülke], 34 km SSE Gököy, W Mesudiye, 40°25'N, 37°47'E, 1520 m, *Fagus* forest, moist litter near small stream sifted, 14.VII.2008, leg. Schülke (cSch). **Rize:** 1 ex. [det. Zanetti], 40 km SSE Rize, 7 km E İkizdere, 40°47'N, 40°38'E, 1030 m, mixed forest with chestnut, alder, *Rhododendron*, sifted, 31.VII.2006, leg. Assing (cAss); 2 exs., 32 km SSE Ardeşen, SE Ayder, 40°54'N, 41°09'E, 1730 m, mixed forest, sifted, 10.VII.2008, leg. Schülke (cSch).

COMMENT: This subspecies was previously recorded from the western Caucasus region, but was unknown from Turkey.

***Coprophilus piceus* (SOLSKY, 1866)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Niğde:** 2 exs., Taspınar, burrows of *Citellus* sp., 10.IV.1966 (NMW, cAss).

COMMENT: The above specimens represent the first record of this nidicolous species from Turkey.

***Anotylus bernhaueri* (GANGLBAUER, 1898)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Hakkari:** 1 ex., Yüksekova, burrows of *Citellus* sp., 26.V.1966 (NMW).

COMMENT: This rarely collected species has been recorded from parts of Central and Southeast Europe, as well as from Kazakhstan. The above specimen represents the first record from Turkey.

***Anotylus fairmairei* (PANDELLÉ, 1867)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Trabzon:** 1 ex., ca. 50 km S Of, S Uzungöl, 40°36'N, 40°17'E, 2050 m, moss and roots of grass and herbs near rocks, sifted, 4.VIII.2006, leg. Assing (cAss).

COMMENT: This species is distributed from western Europe to Mongolia, but was unknown from Turkey.

***Aploderus lydicus* ASSING, 2007**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Konya:** 10 exs., Konya, Sultan Dağları, SW Sultandağı, 38°31'N, 31°12'E, 1300 m, 18.IV.2008, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 23 exs., Sultan Dağları, SW Sultandağı, 38°30'N, 31°12'E, 1730 m, 19.IV.2008, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

COMMENT: This recently described species was previously recorded only from three localities in Izmir and Aydın provinces (ASSING 2007c). The above records considerably expand the known distribution eastwards.

***Aploderus transversicollis* sp.n.
(Figs. 3–10)**

TYPES: **Holotype** ♂: "TR [26] - Samsun, 33 km SW Samsun, 7 km SE Kavak, 41°03'04"N, 36°06'33"E, 470 m, 20.VII.2008, V. Assing / Holotypus ♂ *Aploderus transversicollis* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2008" (cAss). **Paratypes:** 1 ♂, 1 ♀: same data as holotype (cAss); 10 exs.: same data, but leg. Schülke (cSch, cAss).

DESCRIPTION: Body length 3.0–4.0 mm. Habitus as in Fig. 4. Coloration: body almost uniformly reddish-yellow to yellowish-brown, with anterior part of frons somewhat infusate; legs pale yellowish; antennae dark yellowish.



Fig. 3: Type locality of *Aploderus transversicollis*.

Head (Fig. 5) without appreciable sexual dimorphism; posteriorly with very fine and short median furrow; dorsal surface antero-laterally with impressions, these impressions distinctly microreticulate and almost matt; median dorsal area with very shallow microsculpture and rather glossy; lateral parts of head with pronounced microreticulation; punctuation sparse and extremely fine, barely noticeable; eyes strongly reduced, approximately 1/4 the length of postgenae in dorsal view, and composed of approximately 10 ommatidia. Antenna as in Fig. 6.

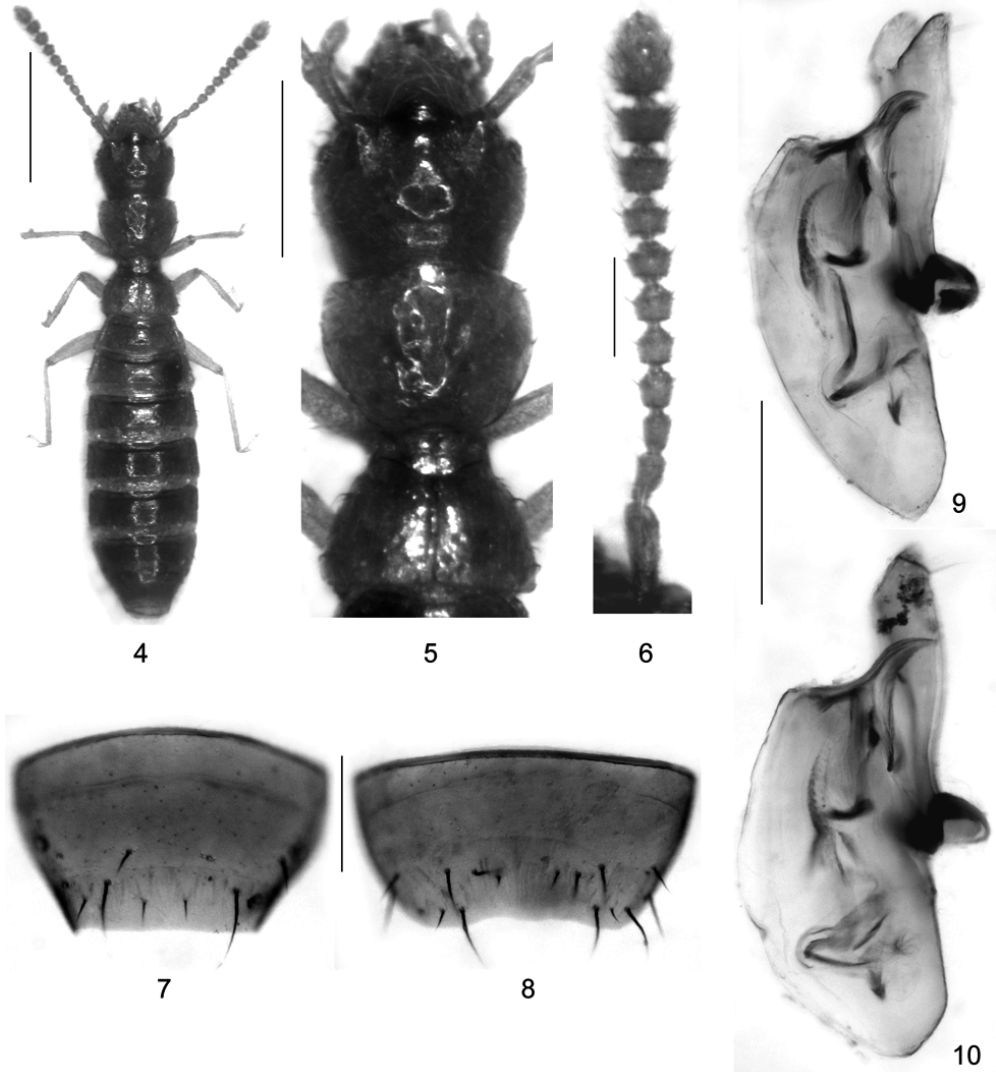
Pronotum strongly transverse, 1.30–1.35 times as wide as long and 1.00–1.08 times as wide as head (Fig. 5); strongly tapering posteriorly, posterior margin little more than half as long as anterior margin; posterior angles rounded, weakly marked; on either side of the broadly impunctate midline with somewhat irregular, not very dense, rather coarse, but partly ill-defined punctuation; surface with extremely shallow, almost obsolete microsculpture and glossy.

Elytra distinctly reduced, without humeral angles, posteriorly distinctly dilated, only 0.60–0.65 as long, and at posterior margin approximately as wide as pronotum (Fig. 5); surface with – often somewhat irregular – punctuation of variable density, size, and depth; microsculpture very shallow, but more distinct than that of pronotum. Scutellum very finely margined and with very shallow microsculpture. Hind wings completely reduced.

Abdomen large in relation to forebody (Fig. 4), 1.40–1.45 times as wide as elytra at posterior margin, widest at segments V–VII, distinctly tapering anteriorly and posteriorly; all tergites with shallow, but distinct microreticulation and with very sparse and very fine punctuation; posterior margin of tergite VII without palisade fringe, in the middle weakly concave and with comb-like structure.

♂: sternite VII unmodified; tergite VIII moderately transverse and with truncate posterior margin (Fig. 7); sternite VIII strongly transverse, more than twice as wide as long; posterior margin of

sternite VIII in the middle broadly concave and weakly bisinuate, with three submarginal setae on either side, one seta at posterior angles, and a row of approximately eight long setae at some distance from posterior margin (Fig. 8); aedeagus (Figs. 9–10) relatively small, approximately 0.50 mm from base of median lobe to apex of parameres, length of median lobe approximately 0.40 mm; paramere short (approximately 0.30 mm) and stout.



Figs. 4–10: *Aploderus transversicollis*; 4) ♂ habitus; 5) ♂ forebody; 6) antenna; 7) ♂ tergite VIII; 8) ♂ sternite VIII; 9–10) aedeagus (lateral view) of holotype (9) and paratype (10). Scale bars: 4: 1.0 mm; 5: 0.5 mm; 6–10: 0.2 mm.

ETYMOLOGY: The name (Latin, adjective) refers to the transverse pronotum, a character distinguishing the new species from its most similar congeners.

COMPARATIVE NOTES: In the key to the Turkish *Aploderus* species in ASSING (2007b), *A. transversicollis* would key out at couplet 3, together with *A. schweigeri* (SMETANA, 1967) (Bolu, Zonguldak) and *A. capitulatus* ASSING, 2007 (Trabzon). The new species is distinguished from the former by the finer median furrow on the head, the absence of a sexual dimorphism of the head (in *A. schweigeri* weakly pronounced), the more transverse and posteriorly more strongly tapering pronotum (*A. schweigeri*: < 1.30 times as wide as long, posterior margin much more than half as long as anterior margin), the shallowly microsculptured, glossy, and finely margined scutellum (*A. schweigeri*: with pronounced margins and pronounced microsculpture, matt), the more finely reticulate microsculpture of the abdomen, the shape and chaetotaxy of the male sternite VIII (*A. schweigeri*: posteriorly more distinctly concave and with only one transverse row of setae), the more strongly bent apices of the median lobe of the aedeagus, as well as by the apically obliquely truncate parameres (*A. schweigeri*: transversely truncate). *Aploderus transversicollis* differs from *A. capitulatus* by the extremely shallow microsculpture of the median dorsal area of the head (*A. capitulatus*: microreticulation distinct everywhere, antero-lateral impressions weakly defined and with microreticulation barely more distinct than that of median dorsal area), by the presence of a fine posterior median furrow on the head (in *A. capitulatus* practically obsolete), by the much more transverse and posteriorly much more strongly tapering pronotum, by the broader impunctate midline of the pronotum, by the posteriorly more shallowly concave male sternite VIII, by the larger aedeagus (*A. capitulatus*: 0.6 mm from base of median lobe to apices of parameres), by the apically more strongly oblique parameres, as well as by the internal structures of the aedeagus.

The geographically closest species of the *A. schweigeri* group is *A. magniceps* ASSING, 2007 from Sinop, which is readily distinguished from *A. transversicollis* by the pronounced sexual dimorphism of the head, larger body size, a pronounced median furrow on the head, the more transverse and posteriorly less strongly tapering pronotum, the distinct microreticulation of the scutellum, as well as by the different male sexual characters. For illustrations of the habitus and the male sexual characters of *A. magniceps*, *A. capitulatus*, and *A. schweigeri* see ASSING (2007b).

DISTRIBUTION AND BIONOMICS: The type locality is situated in Samsun province, northeastern Anatolia. The specimens were sifted from deep leaf litter at the margin of a mixed *Quercus-Carpinus* forest at an altitude of 470 m (Fig. 2).

***Syntomium aeneum* (MÜLLER, 1821)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Ordu:** 1 ex., road Ünye – Akkuş, 18 km NE Akkuş, 40°56'03"N, 37°06'47"E, 920 m, mixed deciduous forest (predominantly *Fagus*), litter sifted, 15.VII.2008, leg. Assing (cAss).

COMMENT: *Syntomium aeneum* is widespread in Europe, except for the Iberian peninsula. The species is here reported from Turkey for the first time.

***Carpelimus gusarovi* GILDENKOV, 1997**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Tokat:** 4 exs., 31 km ENE Tokat, Almuş, 40°22'N, 36°55'E, 810 m, muddy shore of reservoir, 16.VII.2008, leg. Assing (cAss). **Amasya:** 6 exs., 4 km SW Taşova, 40°45'N, 36°18', 300 m, bank of Yeşilirmak River, in mud and sand, 17.VII.2008, leg. Assing (cAss).

COMMENT: The previously known distribution ranged from the Russian South European territory to the Netherlands. The above specimens represent the first records from Turkey.

***Carpelimus elongatulus* (ERICHSON, 1839)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Samsun:** 1 ex., 41 km W Samsun, 27 km S Bafra, 41°19'N, 35°51'E, 220 m, stream valley, *Fagus* forest with scattered *Alnus*, litter sifted, 21.VII.2008, leg. Assing (cAss).

COMMENT: This widespread and common trans-Palaeartic species is here reported from Turkey for the first time.

***Oxytelus migrator* FAUVEL, 1904**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Samsun:** 1 ex. [general], 20 km S Samsun, NE Asarcık, 41°07'N, 36°17'E, 840 m, *Quercus-Carpinus* forest with *Rhododendron*, litter sifted, 20.VII.2008, leg. Assing (cAss).

COMMENT: The above specimen represents the first record of this widespread adventive species from Turkey.

***Platystethus alutaceus* THOMSON, 1861**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Ordu:** 1 ex., ca. 60 km S Ordu, 18 km SSE Gököy, 40°32'N, 37°41'E, 970 m, river bank, 14.VII.2008, leg. Assing (cAss).

COMMENT: This species has a trans-Palaeartic distribution, but was previously unknown from Turkey.

***Platystethus capito* HEER, 1839**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Samsun:** 1 ex., 31 km NE Havza, 41°12'N, 35°52'E, 670 m, *Fagus* forest, litter sifted, 19.VII.2008, leg. Assing (cAss); 7 exs., 41 km W Samsun, 27 km S Bafra, 41°19'N, 35°51'E, 220 m, stream valley, *Fagus* forest with scattered *Alnus*, litter sifted, 21.VII.2008, leg. Assing (cAss). **Amasya:** 1 ex., Karaömer Dağı, 23 km NE Amasya, Aktaş env., 40°47'N, 36°02'E, 1180 m, moist slope with grass and *Juncus*, 18.VII.2008, leg. Schülke (cSch).

COMMENT: In Turkey, this widespread Palaeartic species was previously recorded from Ankara and Çankırı provinces (COIFFAIT 1978, SMETANA 1967).

***Bledius subterraneus* ERICHSON, 1839**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Rize:** 2 exs., 17 km S Ardeşen, 41°02'44"N, 41°01'30"E, 350 m, stream bank, 10.VII.2008, leg. Assing (cAss).

COMMENT: This widespread species was only recently reported from Turkey (Trabzon) for the first time (ASSING 2007c).

***Stenus (Stenus) bosnicus* BERNHAUER, 1909**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Kastamonu:** 2 exs. [det. Feldmann], Ilgaz Dağı, 3.VI.1991, leg. Skoupý (cFel). **Ordu:** 9 exs., ca. 60 km S Ordu, 18 km SSE Gököy, 40°32'N, 37°41'E, 970 m, river bank, 14.VII.2008, leg. Assing & Schülke (cAss, cSch).

COMMENT: This rare species has a Ponto-Mediterranean distribution. In Turkey, it was previously known only from the Bolu Dağları (KORGE 1964).

***Stenus (Stenus) nodipes* PUTHZ, 1972**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Amasya:** 1 ex., Karaömer Dağı, 23 km NE Amasya, Aktaş env., 40°47'N, 36°02'E, 1180 m, moist slope with grass and *Juncus*, under stones and stream bank, 18.VII.2008, leg. Assing (cAss).

COMMENT: The known distribution of this species is remarkably discontinuous. According to HERMAN (2001), it has been reported from Sardinia, Macedonia, Bulgaria, and Turkey. The only previous Turkish record is from Kızılcahamam (Ankara), the type locality of the junior synonym *S. korgei manegordensis* PUTHZ, 1981.

***Stenus (Stenus) distortus* ASSING, 2006**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Amasya:** 1 ex., Karaömer Dağı, 23 km NE Amasya, Aktaş env., 40°47'N, 36°02'E, 1180 m, moist slope with grass and *Juncus*, under stones and stream bank, 18.VII.2008, leg. Assing (cAss).

COMMENT: This recently described species was previously known from the Turkish provinces Gümüşhane, Trabzon, Malatya, Bingöl/Diyarbakır, and Niğde (ASSING 2006c, 2007c).

***Stenus (Stenus) alienigenus* PUTHZ, 1964**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Amasya:** 22 exs., Karaömer Dağı, 23 km NE Amasya, Aktaş env., 40°47'N, 36°02'E, 1180 m, moist slope with grass and *Juncus*, under stones and stream bank, 18.VII.2008, leg. Assing & Schülke (cAss, cSch).

COMMENT: *Stenus alienigenus* had been regarded as a subspecies of *S. mendicus* ERICHSON, 1840 until PUTHZ (2006) recently argued that it represents a distinct species. It was previously known only from the Middle East (Syria, Lebanon, Israel) and is here reported from Turkey for the first time.

***Stenus (Stenus) denticulatus* EPELSHEIM, 1890**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Samsun:** 5 exs., 41 km W Samsun, 27 km S Bafra, 41°19'N, 35°51'E, 220 m, stream valley, *Fagus* forest with scattered *Alnus*, litter sifted, 21.VII.2008, leg. Assing (cAss). **Rize:** 1 ex. [det. Puthz], Ayder, Kaçkar Dağı, 2000 m, 27.VII.1987, leg. Reuter (cFel).

COMMENT: The distribution of this species is confined to the Caucasus region. The only previously known record from Turkey is based on a single female from Borçka (PUTHZ 1970).

***Stenus (Stenus) incanus* ERICHSON, 1839**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Amasya:** 1 ex. [det. Puthz], Karaömer Dağı, 22 km NE Amasya, WNW Aktaş, 40°48'N, 35°59'E, 1200 m, river bank, floated from gravel, 18.VII.2008, leg. Schülke (cSch).

COMMENT: This species is widespread in the western Palaearctic Region, but was only once recorded from Turkey by KORGE (1971), who reported it from Bayburt province.

***Stenus (Stenus) trapezippennis* PUTHZ, 1981**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Rize:** 1 ex. [det. Puthz], 32 km SSE Ardeşen, SE Ayder, 40°56'N, 41°09'E, 1730 m, mixed forest (*Alnus*, *Picea*) with undergrowth (*Rhododendron*, *Rubus*), sifted, 10.VII.2008, leg. Schülke (cSch).

COMMENT: In Turkey, *S. trapezippennis* has been reported only from Rize province (ASSING 2007c, PUTHZ 1981).

***Stenus (Hemistenus) bey* PUTHZ, 2008**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Rize:** 1 ex., 25 km S Pazar, 40°58'N, 40°52'E, 670 m, moist mixed forest (*Picea*, *Castanea*, *Rhododendron*), litter sifted, 11.VII.2008, leg. Assing (cAss).

COMMENT: This recently described local endemic had become known only from four localities in Rize province (PUTHZ 2001).

***Stenus (Hemistenus) impolitus* PUTHZ, 1981**
(Figs. 11, 30)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Giresun:** 1 ex., ca. 40 km S Giresun, N Kümbet, 40°34'N, 38°26'E, 1520 m, spruce forest with *Rhododendron*, 27.VII.2006, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex., ca. 35 km S Giresun, 40°36'N, 38°27'E, 1250 m, spruce forest with *Rhododendron*, sifted, 29.VII.2006, leg. Assing (cAss). **Gümüşhane:** 1 ex., ca. 50 km SW Trabzon, NE Kürtün, 40°44'N, 39°13'E, 1430 m, spruce forest with *Rhododendron*, near stream, sifted, 27.VII.2006, leg. Assing (cAss); 2 exs., ca. 50 km SW Trabzon, NE Kürtün, 40°42'N, 39°15'E, 1750 m, spruce forest with *Rhododendron*, sifted, 27.VII.2006, leg. Assing & Schülke (cAss, cSch). **Trabzon:** 4 exs., ca. 50 km S Trabzon, 20 km S Maçka, Altindere Milli Park, 40°40'N, 39°40'E, 1560 m, spruce forest with *Rhododendron*, sifted, 26.VII.2006, leg. Assing & Schülke (cAss, cSch). **Rize:** 7 exs., 50 km SSE Rize, W Sivrikaya, 40°41'N, 40°39'E, 2050 m, natural *Abies* forest, litter and dead wood, 1.VIII.2006, leg. Assing & Schülke (cAss, cSch); 4 exs., ca. 50 km S Ardeşen, Çat, 40°52'N, 40°56'E, 1240 m, *Alnus* forest, sifted, 3.VIII.2006, leg. Assing & Schülke (cAss, cSch).

COMMENT: Previously, only the three type specimens from Trabzon were known (PUTHZ 1981). The currently known distribution is mapped in Fig. 11. The spermatheca is illustrated in Fig. 30 for the first time.

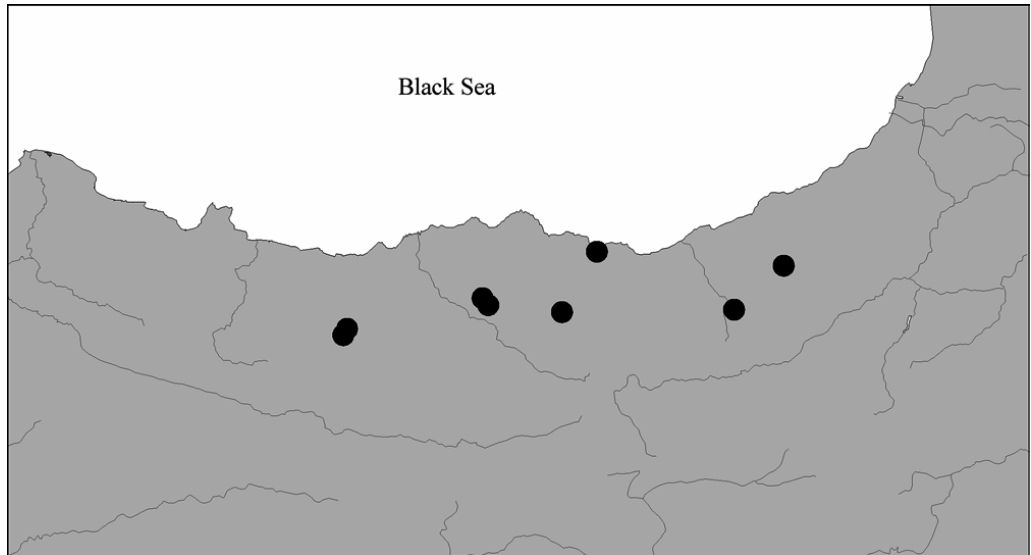


Fig. 11: Distribution of *Stenus impolitus* in northern Turkey.

***Stenus (Hemistenus) rousi* HROMÁDKA, 1978**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Rize:** 5 exs., 25 km S Pazar, 40°58'N, 40°52'E, 670 m, moist mixed forest (*Picea*, *Castanea*, *Rhododendron*), litter sifted, 11.VII.2008, leg. Assing & Schülke (cAss, cSch); 3 exs., 32 km SSE

Ardeşen, SE Ayder, 40°56'N, 41°09'E, 1730 m, mixed forest (*Alnus*, *Picea*) with undergrowth (*Rhododendron*, *Rubus*), sifted, 10.VII.2008, leg. Assing & Schülke (cAss, cSch); 4 exs., 17 km S Ardeşen, 41°03'N, 41°02'E, 350 m, stream bank, leaf litter sifted, 10.VII.2008, leg. Assing & Schülke (cAss, cSch); 7 exs., 40 km SSE Rize, 4 km E İkizdere, 40°47'N, 40°36'E, 750 m, mixed forest with chestnut, alder, beech, *Rhododendron*, sifted, 31.VII.2006, leg. Assing & Schülke (cAss, cSch); 8 exs., 40 km SSE Rize, 7 km E İkizdere, 40°47'N, 40°38'E, 1030 m, mixed forest with chestnut, alder, *Rhododendron*, sifted, 31.VII.2006, leg. Assing & Schülke (cAss, cSch); 17 exs., 30 km ESE Rize, S Kaptanpaşa, 40°57'N, 40°47'E, 690 m, mixed forest with beech, alder, chestnut, spruce, *Rhododendron*, bramble, sifted, 2.&5.VIII.2006, leg. Assing & Schülke (cAss, cSch); 6 exs., ca. 25 km S Ardeşen, 41°00'N, 40°59'E, 830 m, mixed forest with *Rhododendron*, 3.VIII.2006, leg. Assing & Schülke (cAss, cSch); 9 exs., ca. 30 km S Ardeşen, 40°56'N, 40°58'E, 750 m, moist forest with boxwood and *Rhododendron*, sifted, 3.VIII.2006, leg. Assing & Schülke (cAss, cSch).

COMMENT: The distribution of *S. rousi* is confined to Georgia and northern Anatolia. In Turkey, it had been known from Artvin, Rize, and Bolu provinces (PUTHZ 1983). However, in view of the new distribution data of this and other locally endemic species the record from Bolu appears rather doubtful.

Stenus (Hemistenus) ponticus FAGEL, 1967

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Ordu:** 1 ex., road Ünye – Akkuş, 18 km NE Akkuş, 40°56'N, 37°07'E, 920 m, mixed deciduous forest (predominantly *Fagus*), litter sifted, 13.VII.2008, leg. Assing (cAss); 39 exs., 25 km S Ordu, S Kabaduz, 40°49'N, 37°54'E, 990 m, mixed forest with alder, spruce, bramble, ivy, 30.VII.2006, leg. Assing & Schülke (cAss, cSch); 2 exs., ca. 30 km SW Ordu, 1 km NE Gököy, 40°43'N, 37°37'E, 1050 m, *Fagus* forest with *Rhododendron* and *Ilex* undergrowth, sifted, 13.VII.2008, leg. Schülke (cSch); 2 exs., 11 km W Gököy, 40°41'N, 37°30'E, 1040 m, wet stream valley, *Carpinus* & *Rhododendron* litter, moist litter near stream bank sifted, 22.VII.2008, leg. Schülke (cSch). **Giresun:** 4 exs., ca. 30 km S Giresun, 40°36'N, 38°27'E, 1250 m, spruce forest with *Rhododendron*, sifted, 29.VII.2006, leg. Assing & Schülke (cAss, cSch); 1 ex., ca. 30 km S Giresun, 40°39'N, 38°27'E, 830 m, beech & hazelnut forest, sifted, 28.VII.2006, leg. Schülke (cSch); 1 ex., ca. 40 km S Giresun, N Kümbet, 40°34'N, 38°26'E, 1520 m, spruce forest with *Rhododendron*, 29.VII.2008, leg. Schülke (cSch). **Gümüşhane:** 8 exs., ca. 50 km SW Trabzon, NE Kürtün, 40°44'N, 39°13'E, 1430 m, spruce forest with *Rhododendron*, near stream, sifted, 27.VII.2006, leg. Assing & Schülke (cAss, cSch); 2 exs., ca. 30 km S Giresun, 40°36'N, 38°27'E, 1250 m, spruce forest with *Rhododendron*, sifted, 29.VII.2006, leg. Assing (cAss). **Rize:** 4 exs., 40 km SSE Rize, 4 km E İkizdere, 40°47'N, 40°36'E, 750 m, mixed forest with chestnut, alder, beech, *Rhododendron*, sifted, 31.VII.2006, leg. Assing & Schülke (cAss, cSch); 1 ex., same data, but 31.VIII.2006 (cAss); 34 exs., 30 km ESE Rize, S Kaptanpaşa, 40°57'N, 40°47'E, 690 m, mixed forest with beech, alder, chestnut, spruce, *Rhododendron*, bramble, sifted, 2.&5.VIII.2006, leg. Assing & Schülke (cAss, cSch); 2 exs., 30 km SE Rize, 40°54'N, 40°46'E, 900 m, stream bank, *Rhododendron* litter, 2.VIII.2006, leg. Assing (cAss); 2 exs., 30 km SE Rize, 40°54'N, 40°46'E, 860 m, mixed forest, *Rhododendron* litter, 2.VIII.2006, leg. Schülke (cSch); 9 exs., ca. 25 km S Ardeşen, 41°00'N, 40°59'E, 830 m, mixed forest with *Rhododendron*, 3.VIII.2006, leg. Assing & Schülke (cAss, cSch); 2 exs., ca. 30 km S Ardeşen, 40°56'N, 40°58'E, 750 m, moist forest with boxwood and *Rhododendron*, sifted, 3.VIII.2006, leg. Assing & Schülke (cAss, cSch); 1 ex., ca. 50 km S Ardeşen, Çat, 40°52'N, 40°56'E, 1240 m, *Alnus* forest, sifted, 3.VIII.2006, leg. Schülke (cSch); 1 ex., 25 km S Pazar, 40°58'N, 40°52'E, 670 m, moist mixed forest (*Picea*, *Castanea*, *Rhododendron*), litter sifted, 11.VII.2008, leg. Schülke (cSch).

COMMENT: This species was originally described from Rize and subsequently also recorded from Ordu province (COIFFAIT 1978, HERMAN 2001).

Stenus (Hemistenus) iniquicollis PUTHZ, 2001

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Rize:** 4 ♀♀, 25 km S Pazar, 40°58'N, 40°52'E, 670 m, moist mixed forest (*Picea*, *Castanea*, *Rhododendron*), litter sifted, 11.VII.2008, leg. Assing & Schülke (cAss, cSch); 1 ♀, ca. 25 km S Ardeşen, 41°00'N, 40°59'E, 830 m, mixed forest with *Rhododendron*, 3.VIII.2006, leg. Schülke (cSch); 1 ♀, 32 km SSE Ardeşen, SE Ayder, 40°55'35"N, 41°08'56"E, 1730 m, mixed forest (*Alnus*, *Picea*) with undergrowth (*Rhododendron*, *Rubus*), sifted, 10.VII.2008, leg. Schülke (cSch).

COMMENT: This local endemic is apparently very rare. Previously, only the two female type specimens from "Rize" were known (PUTHZ 2001). All specimens known so far are females.

***Stenus (Hemistenus) osellai* PUTHZ, 1981**
(Figs. 12, 22–24, 28–29)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: TURKEY: Ordu: 12 exs., ca. 30 km SW Ordu, 1 km NE Gököy, 40°43'N, 37°37'E, 1050 m, *Fagus* forest with *Rhododendron* and *Ilex* undergrowth, sifted, 13.VII.2008, leg. Assing & Schülke (cAss, cSch); 14 exs., road Ünye – Akkuş, 18 km NE Akkuş, 40°56'N, 37°07'E, 920 m, mixed deciduous forest (predominantly *Fagus*), litter sifted, 13.VII.2008, leg. Assing & Schülke (cAss, cSch); 5 exs., 11 km W Gököy, 40°41'N, 37°30'E, 1040 m, wet stream valley, *Carpinus* forest with *Rhododendron*, moist litter near stream bank sifted, 22.VII.2008, leg. Assing & Schülke (cAss, cSch); 28 exs., 15 km S Gököy, Harçbeli Geçidi, 40°35'N, 37°38'E, 1610 m, *Fagus* forest with *Rhododendron*, litter sifted, 22.VII.2008, leg. Assing & Schülke (cAss, cSch).

COMMENT: This local endemic was previously known only from the type locality (Gürgentepe Geçidi, Ordu) (PUTHZ 1981). The currently known distribution is mapped in Fig. 12. For illustrations of the aedeagus, the male sternite IX, and the spermatheca see Figs. 22–24 and 28–29.

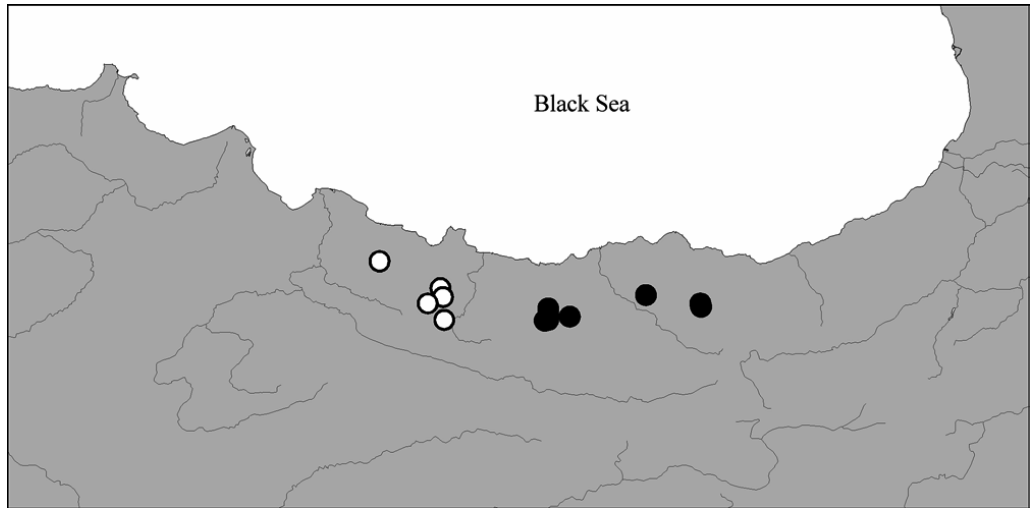
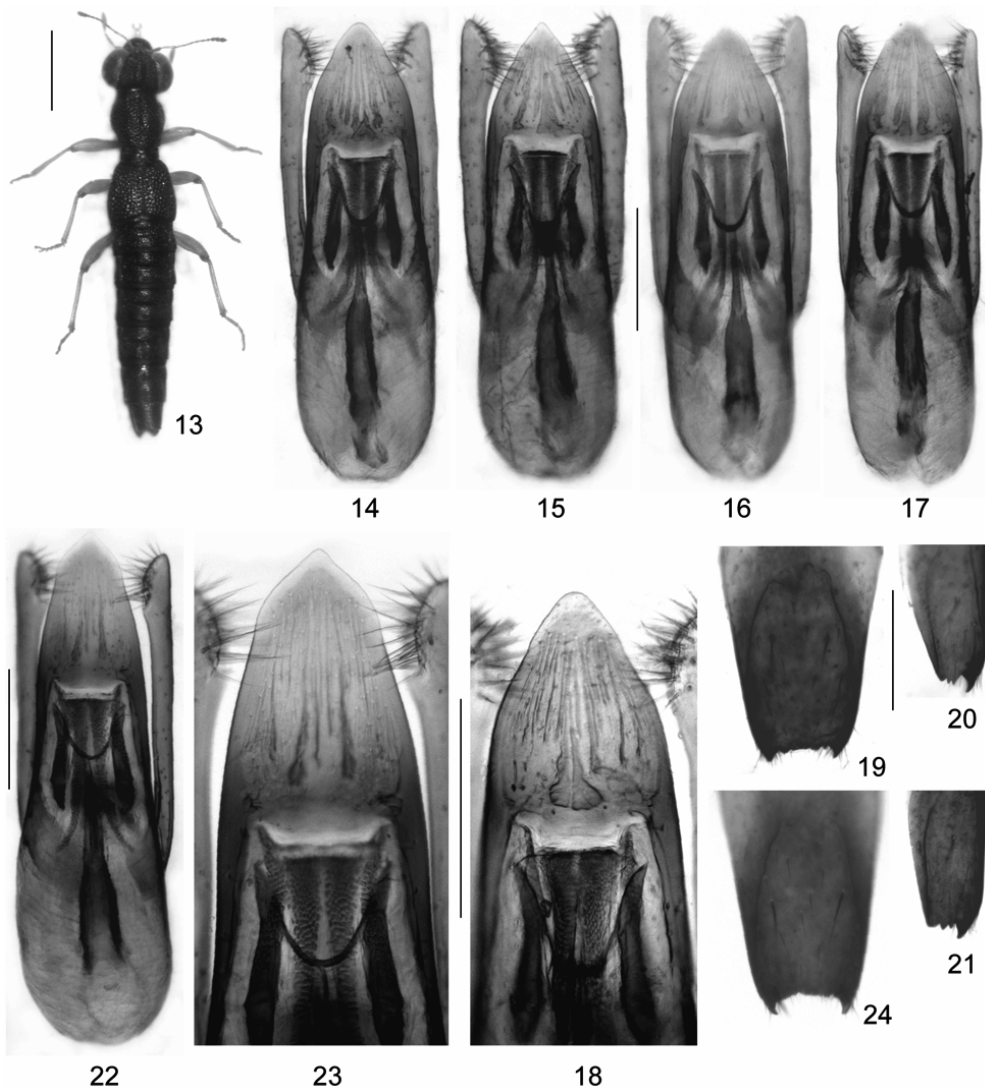


Fig. 12: Distributions of *Stenus osellai* (white circles) and *S. abstrusus* (black circles) in northern Turkey.

***Stenus (Hemistenus) abstrusus* sp.n.**
(Figs. 12–21, 25–27)

TYPES: Holotype ♂: “TR [11] - Gümüşhane, ca. 50 km SW Trabzon, NE Kürtün, 1430 m, 40°43'42"N, 39°12'54"E, 1430 m, 27.VII.2006, V. Assing / Holotypus ♂ *Stenus abstrusus* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2008” (cAss).
Paratypes: 18 ♂♂, 21 ♀♀: same data as holotype (cAss); 14 ♂♂, 9 ♀♀, 4 exs.: same data, but leg. Schülke (cPut, cSch); 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀: “TR [19] - Giresun, ca. 35 km S Giresun, 1350 m, spruce forest, *Rhodod.*, 40°35'09"N, 38°26'44"E, 29.VII.2006, V. Assing” (cAss); 1 ♂, 1 ♀: same data, but leg. Schülke (cSch); 2 ♂♂: “TR [20] - Giresun, ca. 40 km S Giresun, N Kümbet, 1520 m, 40°34'19"N, 38°26'00"E, 29.VII.2006, M. Schülke” (cSch, cAss); 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀: “TR - [18], Giresun, ca. 35 km S Giresun, 1250 m, spruce forest, *Rhodod.*, 40°35'45"N, 38°26'57"E, 29.VII.2006, V. Assing” (cAss); 1 ♀: same data, but leg. Schülke (cSch); 8 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀: “TR - [16], Giresun, ca. 30 km S Giresun, 830 m, beech & hazelnut forest, 40°39'01"N, 38°27'08"E, 28.VII.2006, V. Assing” (cAss); 1 ♀, 5 exs.: same data, but leg. Schülke (cPut, cSch); 4 ♂♂, 1 ♀: “TR - [21], Giresun, ca. 40 km SSW Giresun, 1140 m, mixed forest, 40°35'58"N, 38°36'36"E [longitude probably incorrect], 29.VII.2006, V. Assing” (cAss); 1 ♂, 1 ♀: same data, but leg. Schülke (cSch); 1 ♀: “TR [10] - Trabzon, ca. 40 km S Trabzon, Altindere Milli Park, 1650 m, 40°40'42"N, 39°39'25"E, 26.VII.2006, V. Assing” (cAss); 1 ♀: same data, but leg. Schülke (cSch); 1 ♂, 1 ♀: “TR [9] - Trabzon, ca. 40 km S Trabzon, Altindere Milli Park, 1560 m, 40°39'46"N, 39°40'08"E, 26.VII.2006, Schülke” (cSch, cAss).

DESCRIPTION: Size subject to considerable variation; body length 4.0–5.4 mm. Habitus as in Fig. 13. Coloration: body blackish, without metallic hue; legs and antennae dark yellowish, apical antennomeres and apices of femora usually slightly infusate.



Figs. 13–24: *Stenus abstrusus* (13–21) and *S. osellai* (22–24). 13) habitus; 14–17, 22) aedeagus in dorsal view; 18, 23) apical portion of aedeagus in dorsal view; 19, 24) posterior portion of ♂ sternite IX; 20–21) posterior portion of ♀ sternite IX (valvifer). Scale bars: 13: 1.0 mm; 14–24: 0.2 mm.

Head with median part distinctly elevated and distinctly delimited by furrows; punctuation of median part of variable density, but usually sparse, that of lateral areas dense, with the interstices distinctly narrower than diameter of punctures; interstices of median elevation glossy, with or without very shallow microsculpture; interstices of lateral dorsal areas with subdued luster and with more distinct microsculpture.

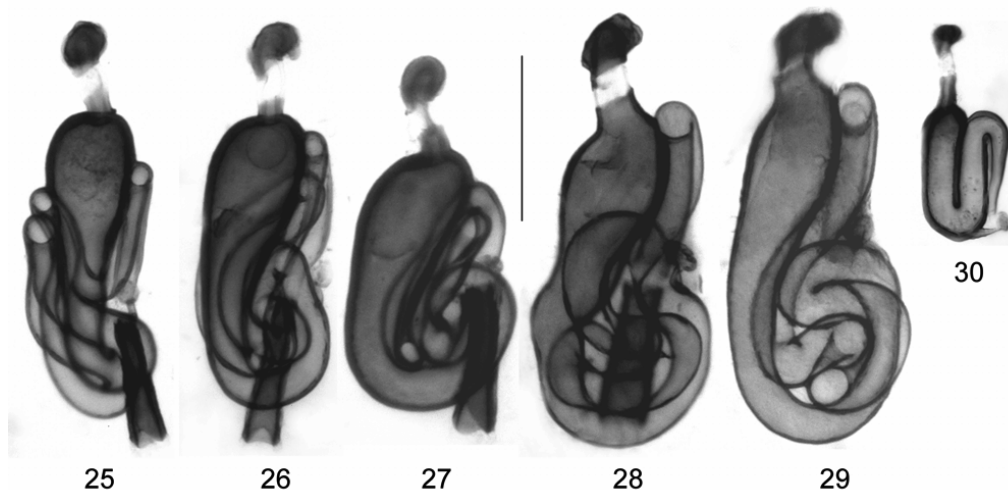
Pronotum approximately as wide as long and 0.8 times as wide as head across eyes; usually with more or less pronounced oblong median impression; punctuation dense and coarse, interstices distinctly narrower than diameter of punctures and with shallow microsculpture.

Elytra approximately 0.8 times as long and, at posterior margin, 1.25 times as wide as pronotum, distinctly dilated posteriad; humeral angles almost obsolete; in anterior half usually with more or less pronounced transverse impression; punctuation as coarse and dense as that of pronotum or even coarser and denser; interstices with shallow microsculpture and subdued luster. Hind wings completely reduced.

Abdomen widest at segment III, gradually tapering posteriad; tergites III–V with distinct, tergite VI with shallow anterior impression; punctuation of anterior tergites coarse and dense, that of posterior tergites distinctly finer and sparser; tergites III–V with shallow, tergites VI–VIII with distinct microreticulation; posterior margin of tergite VII with narrow palisade fringe.

♂: sternite VIII posteriorly with deep V-shaped excision; posterior margin of sternite IX truncate and weakly serrate, posterior angles moderately dentate (Fig. 19); aedeagus as in Figs. 14–18.

♀: sternite IX (valvifer) as in Figs. 20–21; spermatheca as in Figs. 25–27.



Figs. 25–30: *Stenus abstrusus* (25–27), *S. osellai* (28–29), and *S. impolitus* (30): spermathecae. Scale bar: 0.2 mm.

ETYMOLOGY: The name (Latin, past participle of the verb *abstrudere*: to hide, to conceal) alludes to the fact that this species had not been discovered earlier, although it does not appear to be very rare in northeastern Anatolia, and that I had mistaken them as *S. osellai*, until I saw true *S. osellai* from Ordu in the material collected in 2008.

COMPARATIVE NOTES: In external and sexual characters, the new species is highly similar to *S. osellai*, presumably its vicariant sister species. It is reliably distinguished from *S. osellai* only based on the sexual characters, in particular by the slightly smaller size of the aedeagus, the distinctly broader and shorter apical portion of the median lobe of the aedeagus, the less strongly dentate posterior angles of the male sternite IX, and by the shape of the spermatheca. For comparison, the aedeagus and spermatheca of *S. osellai* are illustrated in Figs. 22–23, 28–29.

In the also similar – and occasionally syntopic – *S. impolitus*, the forebody (especially the elytra) is less coarsely punctate, the elytra are not transversely impressed anteriorly (but shallow lateral impressions may be present), and the primary and sexual characters are of completely different morphology. For illustrations of the aedeagus and spermatheca of *S. impolitus* see PUTHZ (1981) and Fig. 30, respectively.

DISTRIBUTION AND BIONOMICS: The new species is known from several localities in Giresun and Gümüşhane provinces. Based on the available evidence, the distribution is adjacent to that of *S. osellai*, which has become known only from Ordu (Fig. 12). The type specimens were collected from the leaf litter of various types of moist coniferous and deciduous forests (spruce, beech, hazelnut), usually with *Rhododendron* undergrowth, at altitudes of 830–1430 m.

Stenus (Hemistenus) cilicianus ASSING, 2003

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY:** **Antalya:** 1 ex., Alanya – Taşkent, 30 km from Alanya, 36°32'N, 32°04'N, 1140 m, 25.IV.2008, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 5 exs., N Alanya, 5 km W Gündoğmus, 36°49'N, 31°57'E, 980 m, 26.IV.2008, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

COMMENT: This locally endemic species has become known only from the environs of Alanya (ASSING 2003). The above specimens represent the first records since the original description.

Stenus (Hemistenus) abrasus sp.n. (Figs. 114–121)

TYPES: **Holotype** ♂: “TR [1] - Rize, 32 km SSE Ardeşen, SE Ayder, 1730 m, mixed forest, 40°55'35"N, 41°08'56"E, 10.VII.2008, Schülke / Holotypus ♂ *Stenus abrasus* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2008” (cAss). **Paratypes:** 1 ♂, 4 ♀♀: same data as holotype (cSch, cPut); 3 ♀♀: same data as holotype, but leg. Assing (cAss).

DESCRIPTION: Small species; body length 2.6–3.2 mm. Habitus as in Fig. 114. Coloration: body blackish, without metallic hue; legs dark reddish brown, apices of femora weakly infusate; antennae dark brown.

Head with median part distinctly elevated and distinctly delimited by furrows (Fig. 115); punctuation coarse and dense, with interstices distinctly narrower than diameter of punctures; median elevation smooth in middle, without distinct microsculpture; ridge-like interstices in lateral areas with shallow microsculpture.

Pronotum (Fig. 115) approximately 1.05 times as wide as long and 0.8 times as wide as head across eyes; usually with more or less pronounced oblong median furrow; punctuation conspicuously dense and coarse, similar to that of lateral areas of head.

Elytra approximately 0.75 times as long and, at posterior margin, 1.25 times as wide as pronotum, distinctly dilated posteriad (Fig. 115); humeral angles weakly marked; near humeral angles with impression; punctuation approximately as coarse and dense as that of pronotum; interstices with or without very shallow microsculpture. Hind wings completely reduced. Legs and antennae rather short.

Abdomen widest at segment III, gradually tapering posteriad (Fig. 114); paratergites, particularly those of segments III–V, pronounced, distinctly separated from tergites, and with almost horizontal (i.e., not oblique) dorsal surfaces; tergites III–V with rather shallow anterior impression; punctuation of tergite III rather coarse and dense, punctuation of tergites IV–VII gradually finer and sparser; microsculpture shallow; posterior margin of tergite VII without palisade fringe.

♂: posterior excision of sternite VIII shallow, weakly concave; posterior margin of sternite IX truncate and weakly serrate, posterior angles not dentate (Fig. 116); aedeagus as in Figs. 117–119.

♀: sternite IX (valvifer) as in Fig. 120; spermatheca as in Fig. 121.

ETYMOLOGY: The name (Latin, past participle of the verb *abradere*: to cut off, to rub off) alludes to the absence of a tooth-like processes at the posterior angles of the male sternite IX.

COMPARATIVE NOTES: In external characters, the new species is highly similar to *S. lederi* EPPELSHEIM, 1878 from the Caucasus region. Both species, however, are readily separated by the morphology of the paratergites (in *S. lederi* much narrower and with distinctly oblique dorsal surfaces) and by the primary and secondary sexual characters. In *S. abrasus*, the posterior excision of the male sternite VIII is slightly shallower, the male sternite IX is posteriorly non-dentate (*S. lederi*: posterior angles with distinct tooth-like processes; see Fig. 122), the aedeagus is more slender and has a more acute and longer apical portion (*S. lederi*: see Figs. 123–124), the internal structures of the aedeagus are of different shape (*S. lederi*: Fig. 125), the posterior margin of the female sternite IX is of different shape (*S. lederi*: Fig. 126), and the spermatheca has a shorter and wider duct (*S. lederi*: Fig. 127).

From all other Turkish species currently attributed to the subgenus *Hemistenus*, *S. abrasus* is easily distinguished by its habitus, i.e., its small size, the stout body, the conspicuously coarse punctuation, and the short appendages.

DISTRIBUTION AND BIONOMICS: The type locality is situated in Rize province, north-eastern Anatolia. The type specimens were sifted from leaf litter in *Rubus* vegetation in a mixed forest at an altitude of 1730 m.

Stenus (Hemistenus) subditus L. BENICK, 1920

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Rize:** 1 ex., ca. 30 km SW Hopa, Çağlayan Dere river valley, ca. 41°09'N, 41°22'E, 1800–1900 m, 26.VI.1998, leg. Solodovnikov (cAss); 2 exs. [det. Puthz], 50 km SSE Rize, S Çamlık, 40°43'N, 40°38'E, 1380 m, *Alnus* forest, sifted, 1.VIII.2006, leg. Schülke (cSch); 3 exs. [det. Puthz], 32 km SSE Ardeşen, SE Ayder, 40°56'N, 41°09'E, 1730 m, mixed forest (*Alnus*, *Picea*) with undergrowth (*Rhododendron*, *Rubus*), sifted, 10.VII.2008, leg. Schülke (cSch, cAss, cPut).

COMMENT: This species is listed in SMETANA (2004) based on data provided by Volker Puthz, but records specifying Turkish localities had never been published (Puthz, pers. comm.). The distribution of *S. subditus* is confined to the Caucasus region.

Ctenomastax kiesenwetteri KRAATZ, 1870

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Isparta:** 1 ex., Sütçüler, NE Kesmeköy, 37°28'N, 31°16'E, 1000 m, 14.IV.2008, leg. Brachet & Meybohm (cAss).

COMMENT: The genus *Ctenomastax* KRAATZ, 1870 currently includes seven species, all of them extremely rare. *Ctenomastax kiesenwetteri* is the most widespread representative of the genus and had been recorded from the Iberian Peninsula, northwestern Africa, Greece, Cyprus, and Tajikistan (PUTHZ 1988). Both the genus and the species are reported from Turkey for the first time.

Rugilus arabs (SAULCY, 1865)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Amasya:** 3 exs., Sakarat Dağı, 8.5 km E Amasya, 40°40'N, 35°56'E, 1060 m, stream bank, sifted from moist leaves, 18.VII.2008, leg. Assing & Schülke (cAss, cSch).

COMMENT: The known distribution of this species is confined to the Middle East (Israel, Lebanon) and Turkey, where it had previously been recorded from few localities in the central south (Adana, Mersin, Gaziantep) and one locality in Tokat (ASSING 2004b).

***Rugilus maltzevi* GUSAROV, 1991**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Antalya:** 1 ex., Köprü valley, Çaltepe, 37°19'N, 31°11'E, 430 m, 14.IV.2008, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

COMMENT: This species had only been reported from the Ukraine and from three localities in southern Anatolia (Antalya and Konya provinces) (ASSING 2006a).

***Tetartopeus czwalinai* (JAKOBSON, 1909)**
(Figs. 128–131)

Lathrobium decipiens CZWALINA, 1888: 353; primary homonym.

Lathrobium czwalinai JAKOBSON, 1909: 492; replacement name.

Lathrobium czwalinai BERNHAUER & SCHUBERT, 1912: 258; replacement name, primary homonym.

TYPE MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Lectotype** ♂, by present designation: “scutellare Er. Smyrna 9/4 72. Dr. Plason. / sp 3 / Type der Zeichnung Czw / c. Epplesh. Steind. d. / decipiens Czwal. Deut. ent. Zeit. 1888. p. 353. / Typus / Lectotypus ♂ *Lathrobium decipiens* Czwalina, desig. V. Assing 2008 / *Tetartopeus czwalinai* (Jakobson), det. V. Assing 2008” (NMW). This specimen was dissected prior to present study, abdominal segments VIII–X missing.

COMMENT: The original description of *Lathrobium decipiens* is based on an unspecified number of males (“kein ♀ gesehen”) from “Smyrna, in coll. Eppelsheim” (CZWALINA 1888). The name is a primary homonym of *Lathrobium decipiens* REICHE, 1861 (now a synonym of *Pseudolathra lusitanica* (ERICHSON, 1840), and was subsequently replaced with the nomen novum *L. czwalinai* by JAKOBSON (1909) and again by BERNHAUER & SCHUBERT (1912). The single male specimen located in the Eppelsheim collection is designated as the lectotype.

This species has become known only from the type locality (Izmir, western Turkey). Remarkably, it was indicated from “Syrien” by BERNHAUER & SCHUBERT (1912) and from “Asie centrale” by COIFFAIT (1982). The habitus and the aedeagus of the lectotype are illustrated in Figs. 128–131.

***Tetartopeus rufonitidus* (REITTER, 1909)**

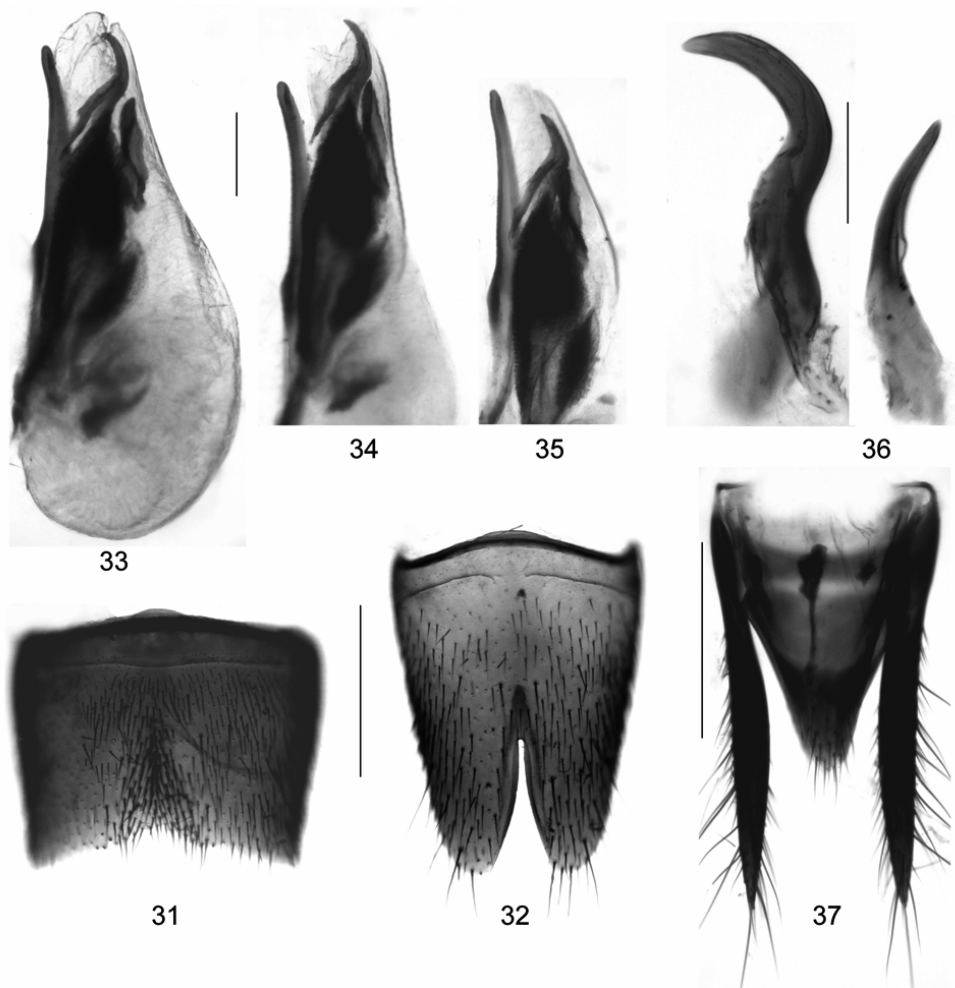
MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Çanakkale:** 1 ex., 25 km S Kumkale, Beşik Koyu [“Besika Bay”, ca. 39°49'N, 26°10'E], leg. Walker (BMNH).

COMMENT: This species is newly recorded from Turkey.

***Ochthephilum hamatum* sp.n.**
(Figs. 31–37)

TYPES: **Holotype** ♂: “TR - Muğla, No. 14, SE Köyceğiz, 10 m, flood-plain wood, 36°56'50"N, 28°43'56"E, 28.III.2002, V. Assing / Holotypus ♂ *Ochthephilum hamatum* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2008” (cAss). **Paratypes:** 4 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀: same data as holotype (cAss, cFel); 2 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀: same data, but leg. Wunderle (cWun, cAss); 6 ♀♀: “TR - Muğla, No. 15, Köyceğiz Gölü, 10 m, flood debris sifted, 36°55'19"N, 28°42'14"E, 28.III.2002, V. Assing” (cAss); 1 ♀: “TR - Muğla, No. 13, SE Dalaman, 10 m, flood-plain wood, 36°47'02"N, 28°50'03"E, 28.III.2002, V. Assing” (cAss).

DESCRIPTION: Body length 7.0–8.5 mm. Coloration: body blackish; legs yellowish to yellowish-brown to brown; antennae of variable coloration, uniformly reddish or more or less extensively infusate.



Figs. 31–37: *Ochtheophilum hamatum*. 31) ♂ sternite VII; 32) ♂ sternite VIII; 33) aedeagus in lateral view; 34–35) apical portion of aedeagus in lateral view; 36) apical internal structures of aedeagus; 37) female terminalia. Scale bars: 31–32, 37: 0.5 mm; 33–35: 0.2 mm; 36: 0.1 mm.

Shape and punctation of head and pronotum as in *O. collare* (REITTER, 1884), without microsculpture. Elytra polymorphic, in short-winged specimens 0.75 times as long and 1.15 times as wide as pronotum, in long-winged specimens 0.95 times as long and 1.35 times as wide as pronotum, with intermediate conditions; hind wings in brachypterous specimens slightly longer than elytra, in macropterous specimens fully developed and reaching beyond posterior margin of tergite VI. Abdominal segments III–VII as in *O. collare*.

♂: sternite VII with modified black pubescence in median portion, posterior margin distinctly concave (Fig. 31); sternite VIII posteriorly deeply and narrowly incised (Fig. 32); aedeagus

(Figs. 33–35) rather large, approximately 1.10–1.18 mm long, of similar general morphology as in *O. collare*, but with two apical internal structures of different shape: the larger structure strongly bent, almost hook-like, the smaller structure slender and almost straight (Fig. 36).

♀: posterior margin of tergite VIII with more or less pronounced concave excision; posterior margin of sternite VIII broadly and weakly convex; segments IX–X as in Fig. 37.

ETYMOLOGY: The name (Latin, adjective: hook-shaped) refers to the distinctive shape of the larger of the two apical internal structures of the aedeagus.

COMPARATIVE NOTES: Almost all *Ochtheophilum* species can be reliably identified only by the morphology of the aedeagus, particularly the shape of the internal structures. An examination of material of *O. collare* from various regions in southern, central, and eastern Europe revealed some intraspecific variation of the apical internal structures, but the larger of them is, at most, slightly curved. Also, *O. collare* is of smaller average size, its aedeagus is on average smaller and has a broader ventral process. The new species is distinguished from *O. turkestanicum* (KORGE, 1968), which was collected together with *O. hamatum* on two occasions, especially by the different shape of the apical internal structures (*O. turkestanicum*: larger structure also hook-like, but much more slender and with conspicuous broad base) and by the different coloration (*O. turkestanicum*: coloration usually paler, at least pronotum more or less reddish to reddish brown, body only exceptionally uniformly blackish).

DISTRIBUTION AND BIONOMICS: *Ochtheophilum hamatum* is currently known from three localities in southwestern Anatolia. The types were collected by sifting litter of flood plain forests and flood debris at a lake shore slightly above sea-level (ca. 10 m).

Gauropterus sanguinipes REITTER, 1889

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Manisa:** 1 ex., Demirci, Ören, 16.VI.2006, leg. Anlaş (cAnl). **Bitlis:** 1 ex., S Bitlis, Baykan, Bitlis Çayı, 800 m, river bank, 11.VII.2005, leg. Schnitter (cApf).

COMMENT: The distribution of *G. sanguinipes* is confined to the Caucasus region, Turkey, Cyprus, and Iran. In Turkey, it was previously known from Kastamonu, Isparta, Bilecik, and Konya provinces (ASSING 2007a).

Gauropterus sanguinipennis (KOLENATI, 1846)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Bitlis:** 2 exs., S Bitlis, Baykan, Bitlis Çayı, 800 m, river bank, 11.VII.2005, leg. Schnitter (cApf, cAss). **Erzurum:** 1 ex., Catal Elma Senkaya, 2200 m, 26.IX.2000, leg. Kesdek (EMET); 1 ex., Horasan – Merkez, 26.IX.2000, leg. Kesdek (EMET).

COMMENT: The distribution of this species ranges from Greece to Middle Asia. In Turkey, it has been recorded from numerous provinces (ASSING 2007a).

Hypnogyra angularis (GANGLBAUER, 1895)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Çanakkale:** 1 ex., 25 km S Kumkale, Beşik Koyu [“Besika Bay”, ca. 39°49'N, 26°10'E], leg. Walker (BMNH).

COMMENT: In Turkey, this species was previously known only from Istanbul province (ASSING 2007a).

Xantholinus marasicus ASSING, 2007

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Antakya:** 1 ex., Dörtyol, 36°30'N, 35°08'E, 1300 m, 8.VII.2007, leg. Gramov & Koç (cAss).

COMMENT: This recently described species was previously known only from the type locality in Kahramanmaraş (ASSING 2007a).

Xantholinus (Xantholinus) audrasi COIFFAIT, 1956

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Manisa:** 1 ex., Turgutlu, Sivrice, 8.VI.2006 (cAnl). **Samsun:** 2 exs., 26 km NNE Havza, 41°11'N, 35°46'E, 800 m, *Quercus-Carpinus* forest, litter sifted, 19.VII.2008, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex., 31 km NE Havza, 41°12'N, 35°52'E, 670 m, *Fagus* forest, litter sifted, 19.VII.2008, leg. Assing (cAss); 3 exs., 33 km SW Samsun, road Kavak – Asarcık, 7 km SE Kavak, 41°03'N, 36°07'E, 470 m, *Quercus-Carpinus* forest, litter sifted, 20.VII.2008, leg. Assing & Schülke (cAss, cSch); 2 exs., 40 km W Samsun, 41°16'N, 35°52'E, 890 m, *Fagus* forest, litter sifted, 21.VII.2008, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex., 21 km NNE Havza, 41°09'N, 35°45'E, 950 m, *Quercus-Carpinus* forest, litter and moss sifted, 19.VII.2008, leg. Schülke (cAss). **Amasya:** 21 exs., Sakarat Dağı, 8.5 km E Amasya, 40°40'N, 35°56'E, 1060 m, stream bank, under stones and sifted from grass roots and moist leaf litter, 18.VII.2008, leg. Assing & Schülke (cAss, cSch). **Tokat:** 1 ex., 16 km ENE Tokat, 40°22'N, 36°44'E, 915 m, mixed deciduous forest (predominantly *Quercus*), moist litter sifted, 16.VII.2008, leg. Schülke (cSch); 1 ex., 7 km NE Tokat, 40°21'N, 36°38'E, 600 m, flood plain forest (predominantly *Alnus*), litter sifted, 16.VII.2008, leg. Schülke (cAss). **Ordu:** 1 ex., ca. 60 km S Ordu, 18 km SSE Gököy, 40°32'N, 37°41'E, 970 m, N-slope with bushes and small trees, dry litter sifted, 14.VII.2008, leg. Assing (cAss); 2 exs., road Ünye – Akkuş, 18 km NE Akkuş, 40°56'N, 37°07'E, 920 m, mixed deciduous forest (predominantly *Fagus*), litter sifted, 15.VII.2008 (cAss). **Ardahan:** 1 ex., Posof, Aşıkzülal, 1960 m, 26.VII.2005, leg. Kesdik (EMET). **Erzurum:** 1 ex., Esendere Köyü, 14.V.2001, leg. Kesdek (EMET). **Kars:** 2 exs., Sankami [?], 2100 m, 9.X.1998, leg. Gültekin (EMET, cAss).

COMMENT: In Turkey, *X. audrasi* is the most widespread and common representative of the subgenus *Xantholinus* DEJEAN, 1821, but it was previously unknown from Manisa, Samsun, Amasya, Tokat, Ardahan, Erzurum, and Kars provinces (ASSING 2007a).

Xantholinus (Xantholinus) coiffaiti FRANZ, 1966

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Samsun:** 1 ex., 41 km W Samsun, 27 km S Bafra, 41°19'N, 35°51'E, 220 m, stream valley, *Fagus* forest with scattered *Alnus*, litter sifted, 21.VII.2008, leg. Assing (cAss).

COMMENT: This Ponto-Mediterranean species was only recently reported from Turkey (Istanbul) for the first time (ASSING 2007a).

Xantholinus (Typhlolinus) grandespinosus ASSING, 2006

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Samsun:** 5 exs. [partly teneral], 41 km W Samsun, 27 km S Bafra, 41°19'N, 35°51'E, 220 m, stream valley, *Fagus* forest with scattered *Alnus*, litter sifted, 21.VII.2008, leg. Assing & Schülke (cAss, cSch); 3 exs. [partly teneral], 33 km SW Samsun, road Kavak – Asarcık, 7 km SE Kavak, 41°03'N, 36°07'E, 470 m, *Quercus-Carpinus* forest, litter sifted, 20.VII.2008, leg. Schülke (cSch). **Ordu:** 1 ex., road Ünye – Akkuş, 18 km NE Akkuş, 40°56'N, 37°07'E, 920 m, mixed deciduous forest (predominantly *Fagus*), litter sifted, 15.VII.2008, leg. Schülke (cAss).

COMMENT: This recently described species has become known only from few localities in Amasya, Ordu, and Samsun provinces (ASSING 2007a). Some of the above specimens are teneral.

***Rabigus tenuis* (FABRICIUS, 1793)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Amasya:** 1 ex., 4 km SW Taşova, 40°45'N, 36°18', 300 m, bank of Yeşilirmak River, in mud and sand, 17.VII.2008, leg. Assing (cAss).

COMMENT: This specimen represents the first record of this trans-Palaearctic species from Turkey.

***Rabigus ocaleoides* (SAHLBERG, 1908)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Amasya:** 1 ex., 4 km SW Taşova, 40°45'N, 36°18', 300 m, bank of Yeşilirmak River, in mud and sand, 17.VII.2008, leg. Assing (cAss).

COMMENT: In Turkey, this species was previously known only from the south (ASSING 2006a, COIFFAIT 1974).

***Gabrius anatolicus* SMETANA, 1953**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Konya:** 1 ex., Korualan – Geynebeli Geçidi, W Hadım, 36°59', 32°21'E, 1600 m, 20.IV.2008, leg. Brachet & Meybohm (cAss); 4 exs., Taşkent, road to Balçılar, 36°55'N, 32°30'E, 1550 m, 21.IV.2008, leg. Brachet & Meybohm (cAss).

COMMENT: This rare species was previously known only from the type locality (“Yeniköy, Toros”) and from one locality in Izmir province (ASSING 2007c).

***Gabrius tornus* JOY, 1913**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Sivas:** 1 ex., 19 km W Suşehri, Karabay Geçidi, 40°10'N, 37°52'E, 1800 m, mixed deciduous forest (*Quercus*, *Fagus*, *Acer*), litter sifted, 17.VII.2008, leg. Assing (cAss).

COMMENT: *Gabrius tornus* had previously been recorded from Georgia, Iran, and Kazakhstan. The above male represents the first record from Turkey.

***Gabrius pravus* sp.n.
(Figs. 38–43)**

TYPES: **Holotype** ♂: “TR [30] - Samsun, 41 km W Samsun, 27 km S Bafra, 41°18'55"N, 35°50'51"E, 220 m, 21.VII.2008, V. Assing / Holotypus ♂ *Gabrius pravus* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2008” (cAss). **Paratypes:** 2 ♀ ♀: same data as holotype (cAss).

DESCRIPTION: Body length 4.9–5.8 mm. Habitus as in Fig. 38. Coloration: body blackish; legs yellowish-brown to brown; antennae blackish, with antennomeres I–II slightly paler.

Head weakly oblong; dorsal surface rather glossy, with distinct, but shallow microsculpture; eyes noticeably shorter than postocular region.

Pronotum approximately 1.25 times as long as wide and slightly wider than head; discal rows each composed of 1+5 punctures; microsculpture shallow and transverse.

Elytra at suture approximately 0.65 times as long as pronotum, distinctly widened posteriorly; punctuation moderately coarse and dense; interstices on average narrower than punctures, glossy, with very shallow, barely noticeable microsculpture.

Abdomen approximately as wide as elytra at posterior margin; punctuation moderately fine and dense, almost as dense on posterior as on anterior tergites; microsculpture extremely shallow, barely noticeable.

♂: sternite VIII posteriorly with deeply and narrowly V-shaped excision; aedeagus remarkably asymmetric and with apex of distinctive shape (Figs. 39–43).



Figs. 38–43: *Gabrius pravus*; 38) habitus of holotype; 39–41) aedeagus in dorsal, ventral, and in lateral view; 42–43) apex of aedeagus in dorsal and in lateral view. Scale bars: 38: 1.0 mm; 39–43: 0.1 mm.

ETYMOLOGY: The name (Latin, adjective: askew, contorted) alludes to the remarkably asymmetric aedeagus.

COMPARATIVE NOTES: Based on the external and sexual characters, *G. pravus* undoubtedly belongs to the *G. nigrutilus* group. Owing to the external resemblance with other species of this group, *G. pravus* can be distinguished only by the distinctive morphology of the aedeagus. For illustrations of the male sexual characters of other species of the *G. nigrutilus* group see COIFFAIT (1974) and SMETANA (1960).

COMMENT: Since no males of other species were found in the type locality and no significant external differences were observed, the two females collected together with the male are designated as paratypes.

DISTRIBUTION AND BIONOMICS: The type locality is situated to the south of Bafra, Samsun province, northeastern Anatolia. As can be inferred from the distribution of closely related congeners, this species is probably widespread in northern Turkey and possibly also in the Caucasus region. The type specimens were collected by sifting moist leaf litter in a beech forest, not far from a stream, at an altitude of 220 m.

Abemus chloropterus (PANZER, 1796)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY:** **Osmaniye:** 1 ex., Kaypak – Yarpuz, 37°06'N, 36°27'E, 990 m, 3.V.2007, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

COMMENT: This widespread, but rare species was recently reported from Turkey (Mersin) for the first time (ASSING 2004b).

***Quedius semiaeneus* STEPHENS, 1833**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Samsun:** 1 ex., 33 km SW Samsun, road Kavak – Asarcık, 7 km SE Kavak, 41°03'N, 36°07'E, 470 m, *Quercus-Carpinus* forest, litter sifted, 20.VII.2008, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex., 41 km W Samsun, 27 km S Bafra, 41°19'N, 35°51'E, 220 m, stream valley, *Fagus* forest with scattered *Alnus*, litter sifted, 21.VII.2008, leg. Assing (cAss).

COMMENT: This widespread and common western Palaearctic species is here reported from Turkey for the first time.

***Cypha longicornis* (PAYKULL, 1800)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Samsun:** 14 exs., 26 km NNE Havza, 41°11'N, 35°46'E, 800 m, *Quercus-Carpinus* forest, litter sifted, 19.VII.2008, leg. Assing & Schülke (cAss, cSch); 1 ex., 21 km NNE Havza, 41°09'N, 35°45'E, 950 m, *Quercus-Carpinus* forest, litter and moss sifted, 19.VII.2008, leg. Schülke (cSch); 2 exs., 31 km NE Havza, 41°12'N, 35°52'E, 670 m, *Fagus* forest, litter sifted, 19.VII.2008, leg. Assing (cAss); 12 exs., 33 km SW Samsun, road Kavak – Asarcık, 7 km SE Kavak, 41°03'N, 36°07'E, 470 m, *Quercus-Carpinus* forest, litter sifted, 20.VII.2008, leg. Assing & Schülke (cAss, cSch); 11 exs., 41 km W Samsun, 27 km S Bafra, 41°19'N, 35°51'E, 220 m, stream valley, *Fagus* forest with scattered *Alnus*, litter sifted, 21.VII.2008, leg. Assing & Schülke (cAss, cSch).

COMMENT: This species is widespread and rather common in the western Palaearctic Region, but was previously unknown from Turkey.

***Cypha laeviuscula* (MANNERHEIM, 1830)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Samsun:** 1 ex., 26 km NNE Havza, 41°11'N, 35°46'E, 800 m, *Quercus-Carpinus* forest, litter sifted, 19.VII.2008, leg. Assing (cAss). **Aydin:** 1 ex., ca. 20 km NE Kuyucak, Bayrak Tepe, 38°00'N, 28°35'E, 1480 m, N-slope, grass roots and pine litter sifted, 7.IV.2006, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex., ca. 10 km WSW Karacasu, Karıncalı Dağı, 37°42'N, 28°34'E, 1230 m, N-slope, grass roots and litter of shrubs sifted, under stones, 7.IV.2006, leg. Assing (cAss). **Konya:** 1 ex., Sultan Dağları, SW Sultandağı, 38°30'N, 31°12'E, 1600–1950 m, 18.IV.2008, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

COMMENT: In Turkey, *C. laeviuscula* was previously known only from the southern provinces Gaziantep and Antakya (ASSING 2004b).

***Cypha tenebricosa* ASSING, 2004**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Antalya:** 1 ex., Olimpos, NW Ovacık, 36°39'N, 30°25'E, 1255 m, 18.IV.2008, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 2 exs., 5 km NE Gazipaşa, 36°17'N, 32°22'E, 50 m, 25.IV.2008, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss). **Osmaniye:** 3 exs., N Bahçe, Bekdemir, 37°16'N, 36°36'E, 1200 m, 21.IV.2007, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss). **Kahramanmaraş:** 2 exs., 5 km S Tufanbeyli, 38°12'N, 36°12'E, 1400 m, 28.IV.2007, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

COMMENT: This species was previously known from the Turkish provinces Denizli, Mersin, Adana, and Kahramanmaraş (ASSING 2006a).

***Cypha spathulata* ASSING, 2007**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Antalya:** 1 ex., Alanya – Taşkent, Karapınar, 36°37'N, 32°25'E, 1090 m, 25.IV.2008, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss). **Osmaniye:** 1 ex., N Bahçe, Bekdemir, 37°16'N, 36°36'E, 1200 m,

21.IV.2007, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 1 ex., Kaypak – Yarpuz, 37°07'N, 36°27'E, 880 m, 3.V.2007, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

COMMENT: This recently described species is widespread in the Mediterranean, from the Iberian Peninsula to Turkey, where it had been recorded from Manisa, Mersin, Osmaniye, Kahramanmaraş, and Antakya provinces (ASSING 2007c).

Oligota brachati ASSING, 2006

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Osmaniye:** 1 ex., Kaypak – Yarpuz, 37°06'N, 36°26'E, 1370 m, 3.V.2007, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

COMMENT: This specimen represents the first record since the original description, which is based on specimens from Kahramanmaraş (ASSING 2006a).

Holobus flavicornis (LACORDAIRE, 1835)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Sivas:** 1 ♀, 19 km W Suşehri, Karabay Geçidi, 40°10'N, 37°52'E, 1800 m, mixed deciduous forest, litter sifted, 17.VII.2008, leg. Schülke (cSch).

COMMENT: This specimen represents the first record of this widespread western Palaearctic species from Turkey.

Gyrophaena anatolica ASSING, 2004

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Adiyaman:** 1 ex., Azaplı Gölü, Gölbaşı, lake shore, 17.V.2005, leg. Vávra (cVav).

COMMENT: The above specimen represents the first record since the original description, which is based on two males from Gaziantep (ASSING 2004b).

Gyrophaena minima ERICHSON, 1837

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Ordu:** 1 ex., road Ünye – Akkuş, 18 km NE Akkuş, 40°56'N, 37°07'E, 920 m, mixed deciduous forest (predominantly *Fagus*), litter sifted, 15.VII.2008, leg. Assing (cAss).

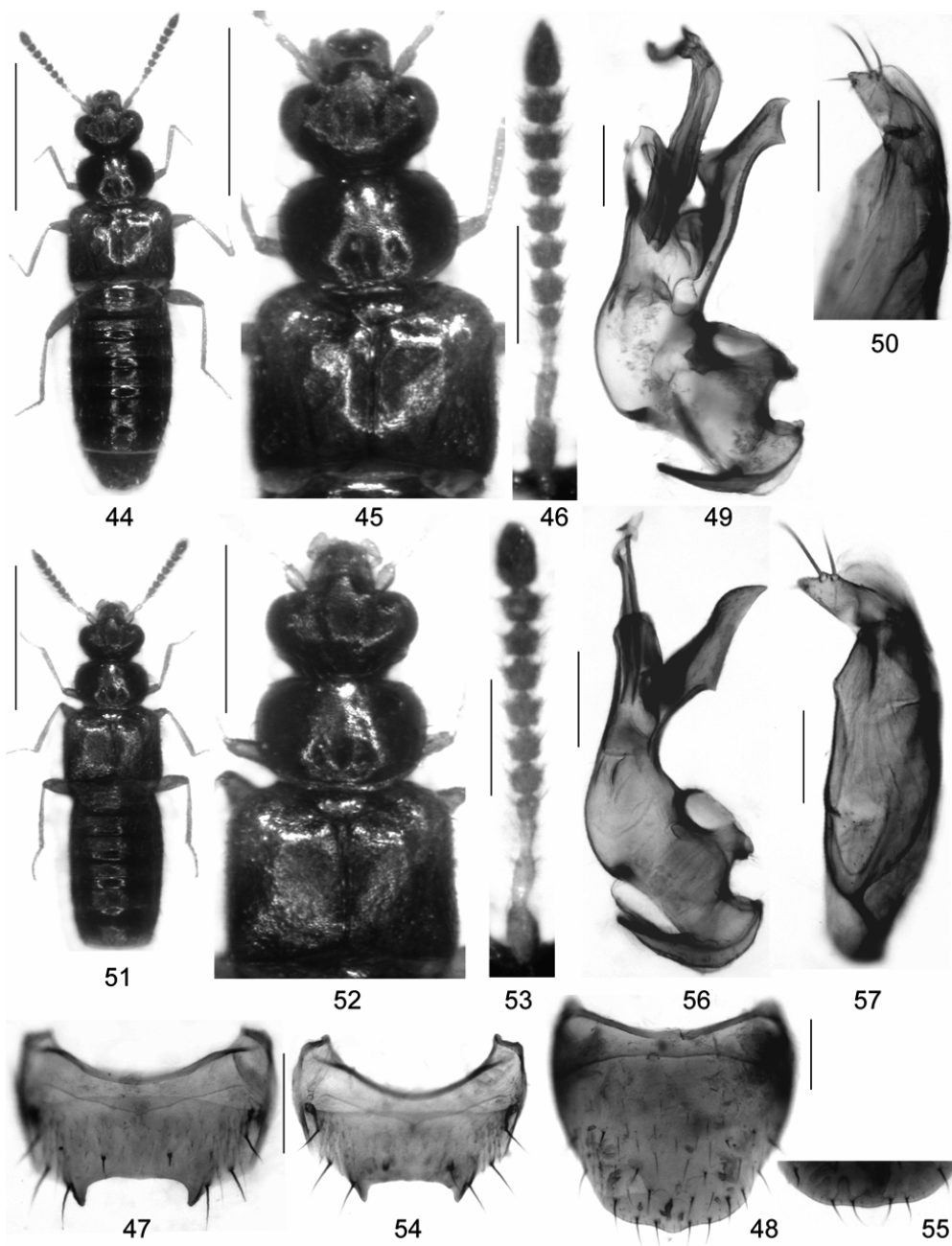
COMMENT: This widespread trans-Palaearctic species was previously unknown from Turkey.

Gyrophaena ciliciana sp.n. (Figs. 44–50)

TYPES: **Holotype** ♂: “N37°40'39 E35°51'07 (13), TR Adana Kozan – Feke, 775 m, 27 km von Kozan, Brachat & Meybohm, 25.4.2007 / Holotypus ♂ *Gyrophaena ciliciana* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2008” (cAss). **Paratypes:** 1 ♂ same data as holotype (cAss); 1 ♂, 2 ♀ ♀: same data as holotype, but 16.IV.2009 (cAss); 1 ♂, 1 ♀: “N37°35'25 E035°39'08, Türkei, Adana, Kozan – Mansurlu, 500 m, 18.4.2009, Brachat & Meybohm (21)” (cAss).

DESCRIPTION: Body length 2.0–3.0 mm. Habitus as in Fig. 44. Coloration: head blackish-brown; pronotum dark-brown with slightly paler margins; elytra yellowish, with the scutellar region and the postero-lateral angles somewhat infuscate; abdomen reddish with segments V–VII infuscate; legs yellowish; antennae with antennomeres I–III pale yellowish and IV–XI gradually infuscate.

Head (Fig. 45) approximately 1.5 times as wide as long; dorsal surface with pronounced microreticulation and with very sparse, large, shallow punctures; median dorsal area impunctate.



Figs. 44–57: *Gyrophaena ciliciana* (44–50) and *G. cultellata* (51–57); 44, 51) ♂ habitus; 45, 52) ♂ forebody; 46, 53) antenna; 47, 54) ♂ tergite VIII; 48) ♂ sternite VIII; 49, 56) median lobe of aedeagus in lateral view; 50) apical portion of paramere; 57) paramere; 55) posterior margin of ♂ sternite VIII. Scale bars: 44, 51: 1.0 mm; 45, 52: 0.5 mm; 46–48, 53–55: 0.2 mm; 49–50, 56–57: 0.1 mm.

Antennomeres I–III elongate; IV small and weakly transverse; V much larger than IV and weakly transverse; V–X of weakly and gradually increasing width; X approximately 1.5 times as wide as long (Fig. 46).

Pronotum (Fig. 45) 1.55 times as wide as long and 1.15 times as wide as head; maximal width in anterior half; posterior angles rounded, weakly marked; on either side of midline with large puncture in posterior half and additionally with 3–4 finer punctures; lateral areas, except for margins, without macropunctures, only with sparse and barely visible micropunctuation; microsculpture similar to that of head.

Elytra approximately 1.4 times as wide, and at suture approximately 1.15 times as long as pronotum (Fig. 45); punctation fine, sparse, and barely visible in the pronounced microreticulation.

Abdomen slightly narrower than elytra; all tergites with distinct microreticulation and with sparse fine punctation.

♂: tergite VII near posterior margin with six small setiferous granula; posterior margin of tergite VIII with stout process on either side (Fig. 47); sternite VIII weakly transverse, its posterior margin almost truncate, in the middle indistinctly convex, and with two long setae on either side of middle (Fig. 48); posterior margin of tergite X with pair of pronounced processes; median lobe of aedeagus of distinctive morphology (Fig. 49); paramere as in Fig. 50.

ETYMOLOGY: The name (adjective) is derived from Cilicia, the ancient name of the region where the type locality is situated.

COMPARATIVE NOTES: As can be inferred from the similar external morphology, the similarly derived modifications of the male tergites VII, VIII, and X, the derived shape and chaetotaxy of the male sternite VIII, as well as from the similar general morphology of the median lobe of the aedeagus and the paramere, the new species is closely allied to *G. anatolica* and *G. cultellata* (see the following section). It is readily separated from both species only by the distinctive shape of the median lobe of the aedeagus. For illustrations of the sexual and external characters of *G. anatolica*, and of the aedeagi of most other western Palaearctic congeners see ASSING (2007b) and WÜSTHOFF (1937), respectively.

DISTRIBUTION AND BIONOMICS: This species is currently known only from two localities near Kozan, Adana province, central southern Anatolia. The type specimens were sifted from leaf litter beneath shrubs at altitudes of 500 and 775 m in April.

***Gyrophaena cultellata* sp.n.**
(Figs. 51–57)

TYPES: **Holotype** ♂: “TR [30] - Samsun, 41 km W Samsun, 27 km S Bafra, 41°18'55"N, 35°50'51"E, 220 m, 21.VII.2008, V. Assing / Holotypus ♂ *Gyrophaena cultellata* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2008” (cAss). **Paratype** ♂: same data as holotype, but leg. Schülke (cSch).

DESCRIPTION: Body length 2.5–2.6 mm. Habitus as in Fig. 51. Coloration: head blackish-brown; pronotum dark-brown; elytra yellowish, with the scutellar region and the postero-lateral angles somewhat infuscate; abdomen dark-brown with reddish apex (segments VIII–X); legs pale yellow; antennae with antennomeres I–III pale yellowish, IV pale reddish, V–XI gradually infuscate, XI brown.

Head (Fig. 52) approximately 1.5 times as wide as long; dorsal surface with pronounced microreticulation and with very sparse, large, but very shallow punctures; median dorsal area impunctate. Antennae with antennomeres I–III elongate; IV small and weakly transverse; V much larger than IV and moderately transverse; V–X of weakly and gradually increasing width; X approximately 1.5 times as wide as long (Fig. 53).

Pronotum (Fig. 52) 1.55 times as wide as long and 1.15 times as wide as head; maximal width in anterior half; posterior angles rounded, weakly marked; on either side of midline with somewhat irregular row of approximately five punctures; lateral areas, except for margins, without macropunctuation, only with sparse and barely visible micropunctuation; microsculpture similar to that of head.

Elytra approximately 1.35 times as wide, and at suture approximately 1.1 times as long as pronotum (Fig. 52); punctuation fine, sparse, and barely visible in the pronounced microreticulation.

Abdomen almost as wide as elytra; all tergites with distinct microreticulation and with sparse fine punctuation.

♂: tergite VII near posterior margin with distinct suboval setiferous granula; posterior margin of tergite VIII with stout process on either side (Fig. 54); sternite VIII weakly transverse, its posterior margin almost truncate, in the middle indistinctly convex, and with two long setae on either side of middle (Fig. 55); posterior margin of tergite X with pair of pronounced processes; median lobe of aedeagus of distinctive morphology (Fig. 56); paramere as in Fig. 57.

ETYMOLOGY: The name (Latin, adjective: shaped like a knife) alludes to the shape of the ventral process of the aedeagus.

COMPARATIVE NOTES: As can be inferred from the similar external morphology, the similarly derived modifications of the male tergites VII, VIII, and X, the derived shape and chaetotaxy of the male sternite VIII, as well as from the similar general morphology of the median lobe of the aedeagus and the paramere, the new species is closely allied to *G. anatolica* and *G. ciliciana*. It is readily separated from both species by the distinctive shape of the median lobe of the aedeagus, additionally also by the slightly darker coloration of the abdomen, the shallower, more irregular, and less defined punctuation of the pronotum, and by the more pronounced granula at the posterior margin of the male tergite VII. For illustrations of the sexual and external characters of *G. anatolica*, and of the aedeagi of most other western Palaearctic congeners see ASSING (2004b) and WÜSTHOFF (1937), respectively.

DISTRIBUTION AND BIONOMICS: The type locality is situated to the south of Bafra, Samsun province, northern Anatolia. The type specimens were collected by sifting moist leaf litter in a beech forest, not far from a stream, at an altitude of 220 m.

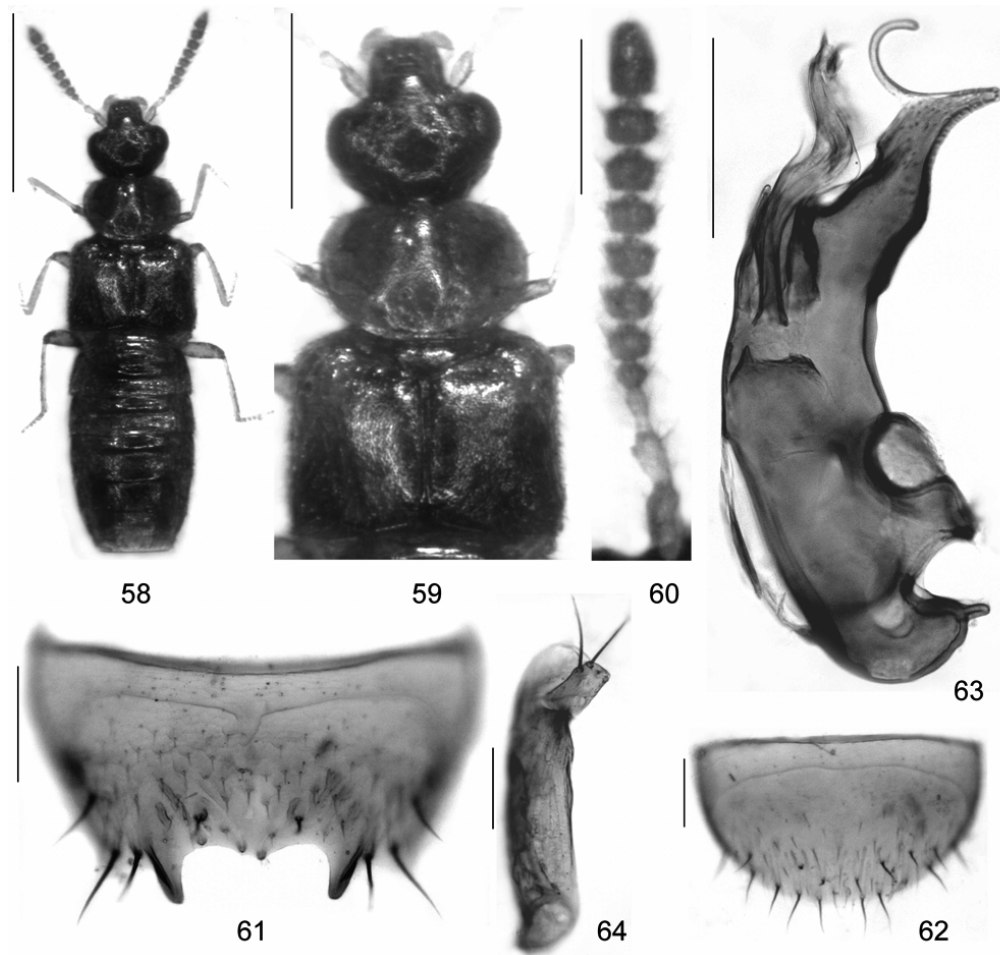
***Gyrophæna spoliata* sp.n.**
(Figs. 58–64)

TYPES: **Holotype** ♂: “TR [30] - Samsun, 41 km W Samsun, 27 km S Bafra, 41°18'55"N, 35°50'51"E, 220 m, 21.VII.2008, V. Assing / Holotypus ♂ *Gyrophæna spoliata* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2008” (cAss). **Paratypes**: 1 ♂: “TR [11] - Sinop, ca. 22 km S Sinop, N Lala, 41°53'21"N, 35°03'21"E, 160 m, oak & laurel for. 31.III.2009, V. Assing” (cAss); 1 ♂: “TR [20] - Sinop, 30 km SW Sinop, 41°58'03"N, 34°50'12"E, 65 m, mixed deciduous forest, 2.IV.2009, V. Assing” (cAss); 1 ♀: “TR [10] - Sinop, 25 km S Sinop, W Lala, 41°53'15"N, 35°01'45"E, 240 m, oak forest, 31.III.2009, V. Assing” (cAss).

DESCRIPTION: Body length 2.1–2.8 mm. Habitus as in Fig. 58. Coloration: head dark-brown; pronotum yellowish-brown; elytra yellowish, with scutellar region and postero-lateral angles somewhat infuscate; abdomen reddish, with segment VI and the anterior half of segment VII infuscate; legs pale yellow; antennae with antennomeres I–III pale yellowish, IV–XI yellowish brown to brown, apically gradually and very weakly infuscate.

Head (Fig. 59) approximately 1.4 times as wide as long; dorsal surface with pronounced microreticulation and on either side of middle with moderately dense, coarse, well-defined punctuation; median dorsal area impunctate. Antennae with antennomeres I–III elongate; IV small

and weakly transverse; V much larger than IV and distinctly transverse; V–X of weakly and gradually increasing width; X almost twice as wide as long (Fig. 60).



Figs. 58–64: *Gyrophaena spoliata*; 58) ♂ habitus; 59) ♂ forebody; 60) antenna; 61) ♂ tergite VIII; 62) ♂ sternite VIII; 63) median lobe of aedeagus in lateral view; 64) paramere. Scale bars: 58: 1.0 mm; 59: 0.5 mm; 60: 0.2 mm; 61–64: 0.1 mm.

Pronotum (Fig. 59) 1.55 times as wide as long and 1.2 times as wide as head; maximal width in anterior half; posterior angles rounded, practically obsolete; on either side of midline with rather large puncture in posterior half and with somewhat irregular row of 4–5 additional punctures; lateral areas, except for margins, without macropunctuation, only with sparse and barely visible micropunctuation; microsculpture similar to that of head.

Elytra approximately 1.3 times as wide, and at suture approximately as long as pronotum (Fig. 59); punctuation fine, sparse, and barely visible in the pronounced microreticulation.

Abdomen almost as wide as elytra; all tergites with distinct microreticulation and with sparse fine punctuation.

♂: tergite VII near posterior margin with six setiferous granula; posterior margin of tergite VIII with stout process on either side, in the middle somewhat convex, with very short or almost completely without processes (Fig. 61); sternite VIII strongly transverse, its posterior margin broadly convex (Fig. 62); tergite X unmodified; median lobe of aedeagus of distinctive morphology, with pronounced basal excavation (Fig. 63); paramere as in Fig. 64.

ETYMOLOGY: The name (Latin, adjective: robbed) alludes to the reduced length of the median processes of the male tergite VIII.

COMPARATIVE NOTES: Based on the similar morphology of the male primary and secondary sexual characters, *G. spoliata* is undoubtedly closely related to *G. minima* and allied species (*G. congrua* ERICHSON, 1837, *G. munsteri* STRAND, 1935, *G. hanseni* STRAND, 1946, etc.). It is reliably distinguished from these species by the shape of the male sternite VIII (relatively short and stout lateral processes of posterior margin, more or less reduced median processes) and by the shape of the median lobe of the aedeagus, particularly by the pronounced basal excavation and by the basal projection below this excavation (lateral view). For illustrations of the aedeagi of *G. minima* and allied species see STRAND (1935, 1946) and WÜSTHOFF (1937).

DISTRIBUTION AND BIONOMICS: The type locality is identical to that of *G. cultellata* (see previous section). This species is known only from Samsun and Sinop provinces in northern Anatolia. The type specimens were sifted from the leaf litter in a beech forest, an oak forest, and in mixed oak and laurel forests at low altitudes (65–240 m).



Fig. 65: Type locality of *Gabrius pravus*, *Gyrophana cultellata*, and *G. spoliata*.

***Deinopsis erosa* (STEPHENS, 1832)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Ordu:** 1 ex., Ünye, VIII.1971, leg. Schubert (NMW).

COMMENT: This trans-Palaeartic species was unknown from Turkey.

***Silusa rubra* ERICHSON, 1839**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Sinop:** 2 exs., Çangal Dağı, 7.–15.VI.1960, leg. Schubert (NMW, cAss).

COMMENT: These two specimens represent the first record from Turkey.

***Silusa areolata* REITTER, 1888**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Ordu:** 1 ex., ca. 30 km SW Ordu, 1 km NE Gököy, 40°43'N, 37°37'E, 1050 m, *Fagus* forest with *Rhododendron* and *Ilex* undergrowth, sifted, 13.VII.2008, leg. Assing (cAss); 4 exs., road Ünye – Akkuş, 18 km NE Akkuş, 40°56'N, 37°07'E, 920 m, mixed deciduous forest (predominantly *Fagus*), litter sifted, 15.VII.2008, leg. Assing & Schülke (cAss, cFel, cSch); 1 ex., 11 km W Gököy, 40°41'N, 37°30'E, 1040 m, wet stream valley, *Carpinus* forest with *Rhododendron*, moist litter near stream bank sifted, 22.VII.2008, leg. Assing (cAss); 5 exs., 15 km S Gököy, Harçbeli Geçidi, 40°35'N, 37°38'E, 1610 m, *Fagus* forest with *Rhododendron*, litter and mushrooms sifted, 22.VII.2008, leg. Assing & Schülke (cAss, cSch). **Rize:** 1 ex., 25 km S Pazar, 40°58'N, 40°52'E, 670 m, moist mixed forest (*Picea*, *Castanea*, *Rhododendron*), litter sifted, 11.VII.2008, leg. Assing (cAss).

COMMENT: This species was originally described from the Caucasus and recently also recorded from the Turkish provinces Ordu, Trabzon, and Artvin (ASSING 2002b, 2004a).

***Anomognathus cuspidatus* (ERICHSON, 1839)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Konya:** 1 ex., Akşehir env., Sultan Dağları, 15.IV.1960, leg. Petrowitz & Ressler (NMW); 1 ex., Akşehir env., Sultan Dağları, 4.V.1960, leg. Petrowitz & Ressler (cAss). **Bitlis:** 1 ex., S Tatvan, 1700–2000 m, leg. Schubert (cAss). **Locality ambiguous:** 1 ex., Yenice – Karabük, V.1962, leg. Schubert (NMW).

COMMENT: *Anomognathus cuspidatus* was previously unknown from Turkey.

***Anomognathus tricuspis* (EPPELSHEIM, 1884)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Mersin:** 1 ex., Çamlıyayla, 10.V.–3.VI.1963, leg. Schubert (cAss); 1 ex., Çamlıyayla, leg. Schubert (NMW).

COMMENT: This species was only recently reported from Turkey (Adana) for the first time (ASSING 2006a).

***Euryusa anatolica* ASSING 2002**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Rize:** 1 ex., 32 km SSE Ardeşen, SE Ayder, 40°56'N, 41°09'E, 1730 m, mixed forest (*Alnus*, *Picea*) with undergrowth (*Rhododendron*, *Rubus*), sifted, 10.VII.2008, leg. Assing (cAss).

COMMENT: This recently described species was previously known only from Artvin and Bitlis (ASSING 2002b, 2003).

***Bolitochara reyi* SHARP, 1875**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Bolu:** 1 ex., Bolu, 13.VIII.1975, leg. Schubert (cAss). **Kastamonu:** 1 ex., Ilgaz Dağı, 14.VIII.1974, leg. Schubert (NMW). **Sinop:** 1 ex., Çangal Dağı, 16.–26.V.1957, leg. Schubert (cAss).

Trabzon: 22 exs., Maçka, 1000 m, VII.1971, leg. Schubert (NMW, cAss). **Artvin:** 1 ex., Şavşat, Yalnızçam Geçidi, 1800–2000 m, 20.VI.1999, leg. Lackner (cAss); 6 exs., Borçka, 1500–1700 m, VII.1971, leg. Schubert (NMW, cAss).

COMMENT: The above specimens represent the first records from Turkey.

Myrmecopora effeminata ASSING, 2004

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY:** **Bitlis:** 2 exs., Hizan env., 10.VI.1987, leg. Schönmann & Schillhammer (NMW, cAss). **Adana:** 2 exs., Kozan – Feke, 25 km from Kozan, 37°35'N, 35°50'E, 395 m, 25.IV.2007, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 1 ex., SW Hasandede Geçidi, SW Kayadibi, 37°28'N, 35°20'E, 1170 m, 26.IV.2007, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss). **Kahramanmaraş:** 1 ex., 25 km SW Kahramanmaraş, Yeşilyöre, 37°26'N, 36°45'E, 800 m, 23.IV.2007, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 10 exs., Andırın – Geben, 11 km from Geben, 37°42'N, 36°27'E, 1320 m, 27.IV.2007, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 6 exs., Andırın – Geben, 12.5 km from Andırın, 37°39'N, 36°26'E, 1500 m, 27.IV.2007, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss). **Osmaniye:** 1 ex., 7 km E Erzin, 36°58'N, 36°16'E, 600–650 m, 4.V.2007, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 1 ex., Erzin – Zorkun, 36°59'N, 36°19'E, 1240 m, 5.V.2007, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 1 ex., Erzin – Zorkun, 36°59'N, 36°18'E, 930 m, 5.V.2007, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

COMMENT: The species is rather common in central southern Anatolia and has also been recorded from Iran (ASSING 2006a, 2007d); for a distribution map see ASSING (2007d). It was previously unknown from Bitlis province.

Myrmecopora wunderlei ASSING, 1997

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY:** **Isparta:** 5 exs., Sütçüler, NE Keşmeköy, 37°28'N, 31°16'E, 1000 m, 14.IV.2008, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

COMMENT: This myrmecophile was previously known from Antalya and Mersin provinces; for a distribution map see ASSING (2001).

Myrmecopora virilis ASSING, 2004

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY:** **Kahramanmaraş:** 1 ex., 20 km SW Kahramanmaraş, Dadağlı, 37°20'N, 36°47'E, 675 m, 23.IV.2007, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss). **Osmaniye:** 3 exs., Nurdağı Geçidi, 1250–1450 m, 10.V.2005, leg. Vávra (cVav, cAss). **Mardin:** 3 exs., Mardin env., Hop Geçidi, 1150 m, nest of *Messor* sp., 5.30–7.00 a.m., 14.V.2005, leg. Vávra (cVav, cAss). **Adıyaman:** 2 exs., Gölbaşı, Yumanklıcerit, 11.III.2007 (cAnl, cAss).

COMMENT: The above specimens represent the first records since the original description, which is based on two specimens from Osmaniye (ASSING 2004c).

Cordalia anatolica ASSING, 2001

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY:** **Isparta:** 2 exs., Kovada Gölü, 37°38'N, 30°52'E, 890 m, *Platanus* litter, 15.IV.2007, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

COMMENT: This species has become known only from the Turkish provinces Isparta and Antalya, as well as from the Greek island Lesbos (ASSING 2003, 2005a).

Falagrioma thoracica (STEPHENS, 1832)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY:** **Samsun:** 28 exs., 41 km W Samsun, 27 km S Bafra, 41°19'N, 35°51'E, 220 m, stream valley, *Fagus* forest with scattered *Alnus*, litter sifted, 21.VII.2008, leg. Assing & Schülke (cAss, cSch). **Ordu:** 1 ex., Akkuş, VI.1972, leg. Schubert (NMW). **Trabzon:** 2 exs., Hamsiköy, VII.1975, leg. Schubert (NMW).

Osmaniye: 4 exs., E Osmaniye, 1200–1700 m, VI.1968, leg. Schubert (NMW, cAss). **Muş:** 1 ex., Muş, 1800 m, VII.1968, leg. Schubert (NMW). **Van:** 7 exs., E Van Lake, 1800–2200 m, VI.1968, leg. Schubert (NMW, cAss).

COMMENT: In Turkey, this species was previously known only from Bolu province (ASSING 2007c).

***Borboropora myrmecophila* sp.n.**

(Figs. 66–70)

TYPES: **Holotype** ♂ [with worker of *Lasius alienus* group attached to the pin]: “N36°31'44" E32°14'04" (37), TR Antalya Alanya-Taskent, 30 km von Alanya, 1140 m, Brachat & Meybohm 25.4.2008 / Holotypus ♂ *Borboropora myrmecophila* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2008” (cAss).

DESCRIPTION: Body length 3.2 mm. Habitus as in Fig. 66. Coloration: head blackish; pronotum, elytra, and abdomen dark-brown; legs brown with yellowish tarsi; antennae blackish-brown, with basal antennomeres only indistinctly paler.

Head (Fig. 67) approximately 1.15 times as wide as long; frons with very shallow impression and indistinct median furrow; dorsal surface with moderately dense, rather coarse, and well-defined punctation; interstices without microsculpture and glossy, in lateral dorsal areas narrower, in median dorsal area slightly wider than diameter of punctures; eyes large, approximately as long as postocular region in dorsal view. Antennae with antennomeres I–III elongate; III almost as long as II; IV approximately as wide as long; V weakly transverse; VI–X gradually increasing in width, increasingly transverse; X approximately 1.5 times as wide as long; XI slightly shorter than the combined length of IX and X (Fig. 58).

Pronotum (Fig. 67) approximately 1.05 times as long as wide and 0.85 times as wide as head; maximal width across anterior angles, distinctly tapering posteriad; midline with very shallow furrow; punctation dense, fine, and distinct; interstices much narrower than punctures, without microsculpture.

Elytra approximately as long and 1.4 times as wide as pronotum (Fig. 67); punctation similar to that of pronotum. Hind wings fully developed. Metatarsomere I approximately as long as combined length of metatarsomeres II–IV.

Abdomen subparallel-sided, widest at segments V–VI, approximately 0.85 times as wide as elytra; tergites III–V with rather deep, tergite VI with slightly shallower anterior impression; punctation fine and moderately dense; posterior tergites with shallow microsculpture.

♂: posterior margin of tergite VIII weakly convex and with short microsetae; sternite VIII somewhat longer than tergite VIII, its posterior margin convex; median lobe of aedeagus 0.48 mm long, ventral process curved in lateral view, at base of ventral process with pair of pronounced carinae (visible both in lateral and in ventral view) (Figs. 69–70).

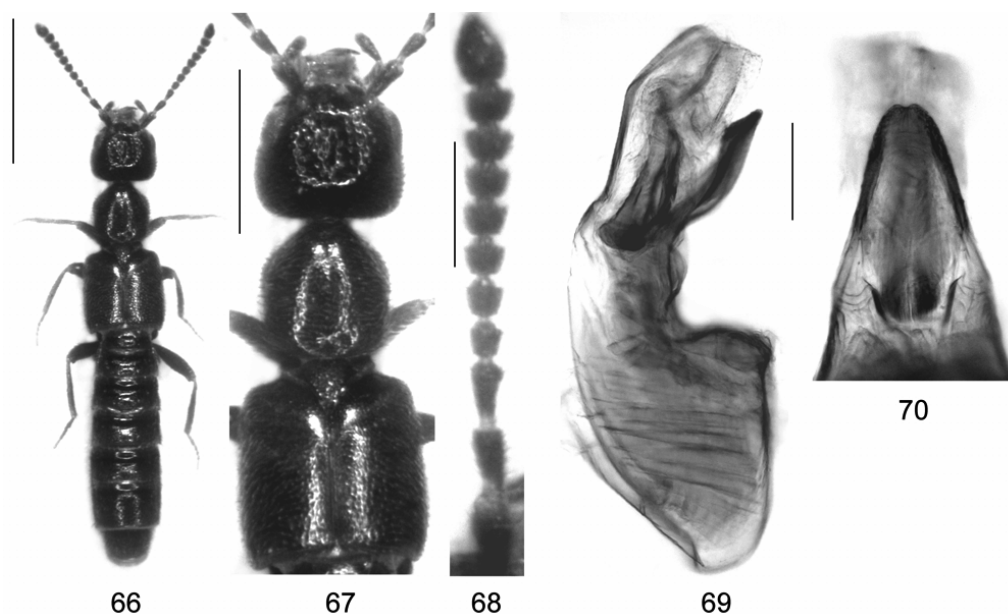
♀: unknown.

ETYMOLOGY: The name alludes to the fact that the holotype was collected from an ant nest.

COMPARATIVE NOTES: In the West Palaearctic Region, the genus *Borboropora* KRAATZ, 1862 previously included only two species, *B. kraatzii* FUSS, 1862 and *B. reitteri* (WEISE, 1877). The new species is distinguished from both species by the shape and size of the aedeagus, as well as by the dark coloration, from the former additionally by the much less pronounced median furrow on the head, the larger eyes (in *B. kraatzii* shorter than postocular region), the longer and more slender antennae (*B. kraatzii*: antennomeres VI–X twice as wide as long or nearly so), the coarse and more defined punctation of the whole forebody, as well as by the longer and more convex elytra. It additionally differs from *B. reitteri* by the much sparser punctation of the head (*B. reitteri*: punctation similarly coarse, but extremely dense, interstices reduced to narrow

ridges) and the pronotum (*B. reitteri*: interstices distinctly narrower than diameter of punctures), the absence of a distinct median furrow on the head (in *B. reitteri* sharp and clear-cut, extending along anterior half of dorsal surface), the slightly shorter and less massive antennae with slightly more transverse antennomeres VI–X, as well as by the slightly smaller (in relation to head and elytra) and more slender pronotum (*B. reitteri*: weakly transverse).

DISTRIBUTION AND BIONOMICS: The type locality is situated to the east of Alanya, eastern Antalya province, southern Turkey. The holotype was collected from the nest of an ant species of the *Lasius alienus* group in a fir forest at an altitude of 1140 m. It is uncertain whether *Borboropora myrmecophila* is regularly associated with ants. The true habitat of the two other *Borboropora* species is cryptic, probably subterranean. Only two records of *B. reitteri* from Romania and the Czech Republic have been published. More records exist for the more widespread *B. kraatzii*, which has been found mostly on carrion and dung (HORION 1967), but also in *Formica* nests (WELCH 1968).



Figs. 66–70: *Borboropora myrmecophila*; 66) habitus; 67) forebody; 68) antenna; 69) median lobe of aedeagus in lateral view; 70) apical portion of median lobe of aedeagus in ventral view. Scale bars: 66: 1.0 mm; 67: 0.5 mm; 68: 0.2 mm; 69–70: 0.1 mm.

Gnypeta rubrior TOTTENHAM, 1939

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY:** **Tokat:** 35 exs., 31 km ENE Tokat, Almuş, 40°22'N, 36°55'E, 810 m, muddy shore of reservoir, 16.VII.2008, leg. Assing & Schülke (cAss, cFel, cSch); 12 exs., 19 km ENE Tokat, 40°22'N, 36°46'E, 950 m, stream bank, 16.VII.2008, leg. Assing & Schülke (cAss, cSch). **Amasya:** 5 exs., Karaömer Dağı, 23 km NE Amasya, Aktaş env., 40°47'N, 36°02'E, 1180 m, moist slope with grass and *Juncus*, under stones and stream bank, 18.VII.2008, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex., Sakarat Dağı, 8.5 km E Amasya, 40°40'N, 35°56'E, 1060 m, stream bank, grassy patch, sifted and under stones, 18.VII.2008, leg. Schülke (cSch). **IRAN:** 1 ex., Azarbaijan, NW Tabriz, river bank, 14.X.2000, leg. Atamehr (cAss). **KYRGYZSTAN:** 3 exs., Zalal – Abad, Urum-Bashy valley, 41°16', 73°34'E, 1800 m, 24.–25.VII.2003, leg. Schmidt (cAss). **BULGARIA:** 2 exs., Burgas, Nesebâr, beach, 15.–17.VII.1987, leg. Arnold (cAss). **BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA:** 2 exs., Kraljeva – Mostre, car-

net, 5.V.1990, leg. Wunderle (cAss). **CROATIA:** 1 ex., Istria, 1 km E Marušići, 45°25'N, 13°44'E, dolina, in moss, 24.VI.1981, leg. Puthz (cAss). **SPAIN:** 1 ex., Andalucía, Sierra Nevada, Pampaneira, 1000 m, 1.VIII.1991, leg. Sprick (cAss); 1 ex., Cáceres, S Brozas, Arroya de Jumadiel, 20.VI.1991, leg. Wrase (cAss); 13 exs., Andalucía, Sevilla, Lora del Rio, bank of Guadalquivir River, III.2000, leg. Aßmann (cFel). **PORTUGAL:** 1 ex., Bragança, light source, 3.VI.1986, leg. Hozman (cAss). **MOROCCO:** 1 ex., Gorges du Todra, 17.VIII.1979, leg. Fontain (cAss).

COMMENT: *Gnypeta rubrior* is evidently much more widespread than previously known. It is here reported from Turkey, Iran, Kyrgyzstan, Bulgaria, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Spain, Portugal, and Morocco for the first time.

Tachyusa coarctatoides PAŠNIK, 2006

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Ordu:** 19 exs., ca. 60 km S Ordu, 18 km SSE Gököy, 40°32'19"N, 37°41'05"E, 970 m, river bank, 14.VII.2008, leg. Assing & Schülke (cAss, cFel, cSch).

COMMENT: This recently described species was previously known from Southeast Europe northwards to Austria and Germany. The above specimens represent the first record from Turkey.

Dacrila fallax KRAATZ, 1856

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Isparta:** 1 ex., Kovada Gölü, 37°38'N, 30°52'E, 910 m, lake shore, 15.IV.2008, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

COMMENT: The previously known distribution of *Dacrila fallax* includes Italy, as well as North, West, and Central Europe. The above specimen represents the first record of this species from Turkey, suggesting that the species may be a Ponto-Mediterranean element.

Taxicera deplanata (GRAVENHORST, 1802)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Amasya:** 25 exs., Karaömer Dağı, 22 km NE Amasya, WNW Aktaş, 40°48'N, 35°59'E, 1200 m, river bank, floated from gravel, 18.VII.2008, leg. Assing (cAss, cFel).

COMMENT: *Taxicera deplanata* was recently reported from Turkey (Trabzon) for the first time (ASSING 2007c).

Amischa nigrofusca (STEPHENS, 1832)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Sinop:** 1 ex., Çangal Dağı, 16.–26.V.1957, leg. Schubert (NMW). **Samsun:** 8 exs., 21 km NNE Havza, 41°09'N, 35°45'E, 950 m, *Quercus-Carpinus* forest, litter and moss sifted, 19.VII.2008, leg. Assing (cAss).

COMMENT: This species was previously unknown from Turkey.

Amischa filum (MULSANT & REY, 1870)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Isparta:** 5 exs., Kovada Gölü, 37°38'N, 30°52'E, 910 m, lake shore, 15.IV.2008, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss). **Mersin:** 2 exs., Çamlıyayla, IV.1976, leg. Schubert (NMW, cAss).

COMMENT: *Amischa filum* was only recently reported from Turkey (Muğla, Mersin, Kahramanmaraş) for the first time (ASSING 2006a).

***Amischa forcipata* MULSANT & REY, 1870**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY:** **Amasya:** 1 ex., Sakarat Dağı, 8.5 km E Amasya, 40°40'N, 35°56'E, 1060 m, stream bank, sifted from moist leaves, 18.VII.2008, leg. Assing (cAss). **Tokat:** 2 exs., 31 km ENE Tokat, Almuş, 40°22'N, 36°55'E, 810 m, muddy shore of reservoir, 16.VII.2008, leg. Assing (cAss). **Isparta:** 1 ex., Kovada Gölü, 37°38'N, 30°52'E, 910 m, lake shore, 15.IV.2008, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

COMMENT: This widespread species was recently reported from Turkey (Izmir) for the first time (ASSING 2007c).

***Amischa bifoveolata* (MANNERHEIM, 1830)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY:** **Samsun:** 2 exs., 40 km W Samsun, 41°16'N, 35°52'E, 890 m, *Fagus* forest, litter sifted, 21.VII.2008, leg. Assing (cAss).

COMMENT: The above specimens represent the second record from Turkey. The species was recently recorded from Ordu and Artvin (ASSING 2007c).

***Dinaraea aequata* (ERICHSON, 1837)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY:** **Bitlis:** 1 ex., Bitlis, 1800 m, 28.V.1969, leg. Schubert (NMW).

COMMENT: This widespread species is newly recorded from Turkish territory.

***Dinaraea angustula* (GYLLENHAL, 1810)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY:** **Erzurum:** 1 ex., Palandöken Dağı, 2300 m, 21.VI.1973, leg. Schubert (NMW).

COMMENT: The above specimen represents the first record from Turkey.

***Enalodroma hepatica* (ERICHSON, 1839)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY:** **Bitlis:** 1 ex., Tatvan, 1900 m, 20.V.1969, leg. Schubert (NMW).

COMMENT: This widespread species was previously unknown from Turkey.

***Atheta (Philhygra) elongatula* (GRAVENHORST, 1802)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY:** **Amasya:** 1 ex., Sakarat Dağı, 8.5 km E Amasya, 40°40'N, 35°56'E, 1060 m, stream bank, sifted from moist leaves, 18.VII.2008, leg. Assing (cAss).

COMMENT: *Atheta elongatula* has a trans-Palaeartic distribution, but had not been reported from Turkey.

***Atheta (Dilacra) luteipes* (ERICHSON, 1837)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY:** **Isparta:** 1 ex., Isparta, Sultan Dağları, W Cankurtaran, 38°15'N, 31°23'E, 1550 m, 17.IV.2008, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

COMMENT: The previously known distribution ranges from western Europe to Middle Asia. This species is here reported from Turkey for the first time.

***Atheta (Parameotica) albomontis* nom.n.**

Atheta (Parameotica) akiensis ASSING 2006a: 247, preocc.; **syn.n.**

COMMENT: *Atheta akiensis* ASSING, 2006 was described from material collected on the Ak Dağlar, Muğla. The name is a junior primary homonym of *Atheta (Eubadura) akiensis* SAWADA, 1990 from Japan and here replaced with *A. albomontis* nom.n. The new name is composed of the Latin adjective albus (white) and the genitive of the Latin noun mons (mountain) and refers to the type locality of the species (Ak Dağlar = White Mountain).

***Atheta (Parameotica) soganlica* sp.n.**
(Figs. 71–82)

TYPES: **Holotype** ♂: “TR [34] - Trabzon, ca. 40 km S Of, S Uzungöl, 2050 m, grass, moss sift., 40°35'57"N, 40°16'56"E, 4.VIII.2006, V. Assing / Holotypus ♂ *Atheta soganlica* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2008” (cAss). **Paratypes** 3 ♂♂, 10 ♀♀: same data as holotype (cAss); 5 exs.: same data as holotype, but leg. Schülke (cSch); 1 ♂, 1 ♀: “TR [34a] - Trabzon, ca. 40 km S Of, S Uzungöl, 2050 m, gravel, fern sift., 40°35'57"N, 40°16'56"E, 4.VIII.2006, V. Assing” (cAss); 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀: “TR [35] - Trabzon, ca. 40 km S Of, S Uzungöl, 2280 m, grass & herbs, 40°36'N, 40°16'E, 4.VIII.2006, V. Assing” (cAss, cVog).

DESCRIPTION: Body length 2.1–2.6 mm. Habitus as in Fig. 71. Coloration: body blackish; legs pale brown; antennae blackish brown to blackish.

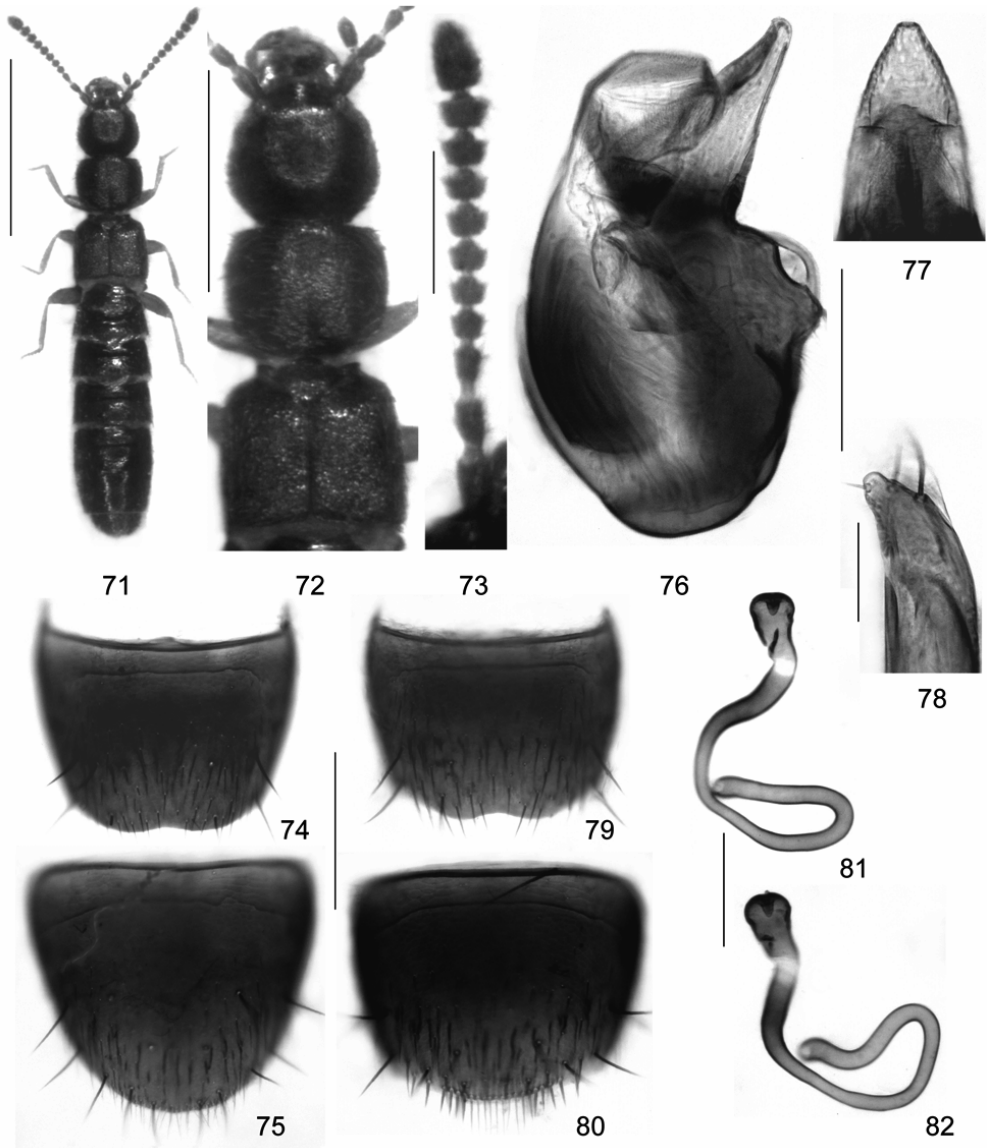
Head (Fig. 72) approximately 1.05–1.10 times as wide as long, widened posteriorly; median dorsal area occasionally shallowly impressed, especially in males; dorsal surface with pronounced microreticulation, almost matt; punctation moderately sparse and fine, barely noticeable; eyes weakly projecting from lateral contours of head, distinctly shorter than postocular region in dorsal view. Antenna moderately incrassate apically; antennomere III almost as long as II; IV approximately as long as wide; V–X of gradually increasing width and increasingly transverse; X almost twice as wide as long (Fig. 73).

Pronotum approximately 1.1 times as wide as head and 1.25 times as wide as long, widest in anterior half (Fig. 72); posterior angles weakly marked; mid-line more or less distinctly narrowly impressed; surface with pronounced microreticulation, almost matt; punctation fine, somewhat denser than that of pronotum; pubescence of midline directed posteriorly, sometimes anteriorly near anterior margin, and transversely laterad to diagonally postero-laterad in lateral areas.

Elytra short, approximately 0.75 times as long and 1.1 times as wide as pronotum (Fig. 72); microsculpture present and distinct, but shallower than that of head and pronotum; punctation more distinct than that of head and pronotum. Hind wings reduced.

Abdomen approximately as wide as elytra, widest at segment VI (Fig. 71); tergites with distinct, but shallow microsculpture, more glossy than forebody; punctation fine, moderately sparse on anterior tergites and very sparse on posterior tergites; posterior margin of tergite VII with narrow palisade fringe; posterior margin of tergite VIII concave in the middle in both sexes (Figs. 74, 79).

♂: sternite VIII longer than tergite VIII, its posterior margin strongly convex (Fig. 75); median lobe of aedeagus with ventral process of distinctive shape, especially in lateral view (Figs. 76–77); apical lobe of paramere as in Fig. 78.



Figs. 71–82: *Atheta soganlica*; 71) habitus; 72) forebody; 73) antenna; 74) male tergite VIII; 75) male sternite VIII; 76) median lobe of aedeagus in lateral view; 77) apical portion of median lobe of aedeagus in ventral view; 78) apical lobe of paramere; 79) female tergite VIII; 80) female sternite VIII; 81–82) spermatheca. Scale bars: 71: 1.0 mm; 72: 0.5 mm; 73–75, 79–80: 0.2 mm; 76–77, 81–82: 0.1 mm; 78: 0.05 mm.

♀: posterior margin of sternite VIII moderately convex (Fig. 80); spermatheca with long and slender duct (Figs. 81–82).

ETYMOLOGY: The name (adjective) is derived from the name of the mountain range where the type locality is situated.

COMPARATIVE NOTES: The subgenus *Parameotica* GANGLBAUER, 1895 currently includes ten species, three of which have been recorded from Turkey: *Atheta epirotica* BENICK, 1981 (Greece; Turkey: Ankara), *A. turcica* BENICK, 1981 (Turkey: Burdur, Istanbul), and *A. albomontis* nom.n. (Turkey: Muğla). *Atheta soganlica* is distinguished from all of them by the morphology of the median lobe of the aedeagus, particularly the ventral process, and by the shape of the spermatheca, especially the much longer and more slender duct. In addition, it is separated from *A. albomontis* by the posteriorly widened head, the distinctly smaller eyes, the much shorter elytra, the reduced hind wings, the shape of the posterior margin of tergite VIII (in *A. albomontis* at most very indistinctly concave in the middle), and the shape of the posterior margin of the female sternite VIII (in *A. albomontis* distinctly concave in the middle). *Atheta epirotica* also differs from the new species by the relatively smaller, less broad, and posteriorly not distinctly dilated head, larger eyes (almost as long as postocular region), longer and more slender antennae with less transverse preapical antennomeres, distinctly denser punctation of the head and pronotum, the absence of a furrow along the middle of the pronotum, the distinctly longer elytra, fully developed hind wings, and the shape of the posterior margin of tergite VIII (in the middle not distinctly concave). For illustrations of the genitalia of *A. epirotica*, *A. turcica*, and *A. albomontis* see BENICK (1981) and ASSING (2006a, 2007c).

DISTRIBUTION AND BIONOMICS: The type locality is situated in the eastern part of the Soğanlı Dağları, Trabzon province, near the pass between Of and Bayburt. The specimens were collected by sifting roots of grass and herbs, moss, gravel, and fern litter, mostly near rocks, at altitudes of 2050 and 2280 m.

Atheta (Ceritaxa) testaceipes (HEER, 1839)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY:** **Kahramanmaraş:** 4 exs., 30 km SSW Kahramanmaraş, Uzunsöğüt, 37°24'N, 36°48'E, 530 m, 2.V.2007, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 1 ex., Andırın – Geben, 12.5 km from Andırın, 37°39'N, 36°26'E, 1500 m, 2.V.2007, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

COMMENT: This species was only recently reported from Turkey (Kahramanmaraş) for the first time (ASSING 2007c).

Atheta (Coprothassa) melanaria (MANNERHEIM, 1830)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY:** **Istanbul:** 4 exs., “Belgrader Wald”, 1.–7.VII.1954, leg. Schubert (NMW, cAss). **Sinop:** 1 ex., Ayancık, 25.V.1957, leg. Schubert (NMW). **Samsun:** 1 ex., 41 km W Samsun, 27 km S Bafra, 41°19'N, 35°51'E, 220 m, stream valley, *Fagus* forest with scattered *Alnus*, litter sifted, 21.VII.2008, leg. Assing (cAss). **Mersin:** 2 exs., Çamlıyayla, 10.–12.VI.1965, leg. Schubert (NMW, cAss); 1 ex., Çamlıyayla, VI.1962, leg. Schubert (NMW). **Kahramanmaraş:** 2 exs., Elbistan, Nurhak, 2000 m, 29.V.1966, leg. Schubert (NMW, cAss).

COMMENT: This species has a trans-Palaeartic distribution, but was unknown from Turkey.

Acrotona obfuscata (GRAVENHORST, 1802)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY:** **Istanbul:** 1 ex., Yalova, V.1969, leg. Schubert (NMW).

COMMENT: This species was only recently recorded from Turkey (Kahramanmaraş) for the first time (ASSING 2006a).

Acrotona parens (MULSANT & REY, 1852)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY:** **Samsun:** 1 ex., 31 km NE Havza, 41°12'N, 35°52'E, 670 m, *Fagus* forest, litter sifted, 19.VII.2008, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex., 33 km SW Samsun, road Kavak – Asarcık, 7 km SE Kavak,

41°03'N, 36°07'E, 470 m, *Quercus-Carpinus* forest, litter sifted, 20.VII.2008, leg. Assing (cAss). **Ordu:** 4 exs., road Ünye – Akkuş, 18 km NE Akkuş, 40°56'N, 37°07'E, 920 m, mixed deciduous forest (predominantly *Fagus*), litter sifted, 15.VII.2008, leg. Assing & Schülke (cAss, cSch). **Tokat:** 1 ex., 16 km ENE Tokat, 40°22'N, 36°44'E, 915 m, mixed deciduous forest (predominantly *Quercus*), moist litter sifted, 16.VII.2008, leg. Schülke (cSch). **Konya:** 1 ex., Sultan Dağları, Deştigin, 38°03'N, 31°38'E, 1540 m, 20.IV.2008, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

COMMENT: The known distribution of *A. parens* ranges from western Europe to Kazakhstan. The above specimens represent the first records from Turkey.

Alevonota gracilenta (ERICHSON, 1839)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Isparta:** 1 ex., Davraz Tepe, S Büyükgökçeli, 37°51'N, 30°44'E, 1250 m, 16.IV.2008, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

COMMENT: According to a recent revision, the only previous Turkish records are from Rize and Mersin (ASSING & WUNDERLE 2008).

Ischnoglossa turcica WUNDERLE, 1992

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Kastamonu:** 1 ex., Ilgaz Dağı, 14.VIII.1974, leg. Schubert (cAss). **Trabzon:** 1 ex., Maçka, 1000 m, VI.1971, leg. Schubert (NMW). **Artvin:** 1 ex., Borçka, 1500 m, VI.1972, leg. Schubert (NMW). **Muğla:** 2 exs., Toparlar, 36°59'N, 28°39'E, floodplain forest, 29.IV.2001, leg. Meybohm (cAss); 2 exs., Çetibeli/Marmaris, 1.V.1975, leg. Besuchet & Löbl (cAss). **Antalya:** 1 ex., 15 km S Kemer, 36°30'N, 30°29'E, 60 m, 24.IV.2001, leg. Meybohm (cAss). **Mersin:** 1 ex., Anamur env., Uçarı, 18.IV.2004, leg. Esser (cAss); 2 exs., Çamlıyayla, 10.V.–3.VI.1963, leg. Schubert (NMW, cAss); 1 ex., Çamlıyayla, VI.1962, leg. Schubert (NMW). **Adana:** 2 exs., Karatepe, 37°17'N, 36°14'E, 200 m, laurisilva, 24.IV.–1.V.2002, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss). **Antakya:** 3 exs., Iskenderun, Soğukoluk, 36°30'N, 36°10'E, 800 m, 29.IV.2002, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss). **GREECE:** 8 exs., Samos, N Psili Amos, 37°43'N, 26°59'E, 90 m, 19.IV.2003, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

COMMENT: The distribution of *I. turcica* is remarkably discontinuous. It has been recorded from Turkey (Antalya) (WUNDERLE 1992), Cyprus (ASSING & WUNDERLE 2001), and England (OWEN 1994). The specimens from Samos represent the first record from Greece.

Crataraea suturalis (MANNERHEIM, 1830)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Mersin:** 1 ex., Çamlıyayla, 10.V.–3.VI.1963, leg. Schubert (NMW).

COMMENT: The species is widespread in Europe and North Africa, but was previously unknown from Turkey.

Zoosetha furcillata ASSING, 2004

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Mersin:** 1 ex., Çamlıyayla, 10.V.–3.VI.1963, leg. Schubert (NMW).

COMMENT: This recently described species was previously known only from Gaziantep (ASSING 2004b).

Amarochara umbrosa (ERICHSON, 1837)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Samsun:** 1 ex., 31 km NE Havza, 41°12'09"N, 35°51'51"E, 670 m, *Fagus* forest, litter sifted, 19.VII.2008, leg. Assing (cAss). **Amasya:** 1 ex., Amasya, 19.VI.1966, leg. Ressler (NMW). **Mersin:** 1 ex., Çamlıyayla, 10.V.–3.VI.1963, leg. Schubert (cAss). **Van:** 1 ex., Başkale, 5.VI.1987, leg. Schönmann & Schillhammer (NMW).

COMMENT: According to a recent revision, *A. umbrosa* has a trans-Palaeartic distribution, but had not been recorded from Turkey (ASSING 2002a).

***Calodera ligula* ASSING, 1996**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Elazığ:** 1 ex., between Elazığ and Erganlı, Hazar gölü, 14.V.1966 (NMW).

COMMENT: In Turkey, this species was previously known only from Mersin (ASSING 2006a).

***Meotica decolor* ASSING, 2004**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Gaziantep:** 1 ex., Nur Dağları, Hasanbeyli, 1000–1150 m, 14.IV.1966 (NMW).

COMMENT: This species was previously known from Adana, Kahramanmaraş, and Antakya provinces (ASSING 2004b, 2006a).

***Dexiogyia corticina* (ERICHSON, 1837)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Mersin:** 1 ex., Çamlıyayla, 10.V.–3.VI.1963, leg. Schubert (NMW).

COMMENT: This specimen represents the first record from Turkey.

***Derocala brachati* ASSING, 2004**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Kahramanmaraş:** 1 ex., Çimen Dağı, Büyüksır, 37°29'N, 36°39'E, 1020 m, 1.V.2007, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

COMMENT: This species is evidently very rare. Previously, only two specimens from Antalya and Gaziantep were known (ASSING 2004a, b).

***Oxypoda wankai* BERNHAUER, 1936**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Niğde:** 1 ex., Taspınar, burrows of *Citellus* sp., 10.IV.1966 (cAss). **Gaziantep:** 1 ex., Burc near Gaziantep, 29.IV.1966 (NMW). **Mardin:** 1 ex., Mardin env., Hop Geçidi, 1150 m, small caves, 12.V.2005, leg. Vávra (cVav).

COMMENT: In Turkey, this species had been recorded from Antakya, Gaziantep, and Urfa (ASSING 2006b, 2007e).

***Oxypoda disiuncta* ASSING, 2006**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Van:** 1 ex., between Van and Özalp, burrows of *Citellus* sp., 27.V.1966 (NMW).

COMMENT: This species was previously known from the Turkish provinces Kahramanmaraş, Antakya, and Gaziantep (ASSING 2006b, 2007e).

***Oxypoda scheerpeltziana* (FAGEL, 1968)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Antalya/Konya:** 8 exs., 15 km NE Akseki, Alaçabel pass, 1820 m, 18.IX.2005, leg. Schuh (cAss). **Kahramanmaraş:** 2 exs., 30 km SSW Kahramanmaraş, Uzunsöğüt, 37°24'N, 36°48'E, 530 m, 2.V.2007, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

COMMENT: In Turkey, *O. scheerpeltziana* was previously known from Mersin, Kahramanmaraş, and Adıyaman provinces (ASSING 2006b, 2007e).

Oxypoda acutissima ASSING, 2006

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Sivas:** 4 exs., 19 km W Şuşehri, Karabay Geçidi, 40°10'N, 37°52'E, 1800 m, mixed deciduous forest (*Quercus*, *Fagus*, *Acer*), litter sifted, 17.VII.2008, leg. Assing (cAss). **Ardahan:** 1 ex. [det. Feldmann], Göle, 15.VI.2007, leg. Reuter (cFel).

COMMENT: *Oxypoda acutissima* has become known only from Turkey, where it is not common, but apparently widespread. Previous records are from Antalya, Aydın, and Bitlis (ASSING 2007e). The above specimens represent the first record from northern Anatolia.

Oxypoda fissa ASSING, 2006

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Isparta:** 1 ex., 7 km S Gedikli, 1000 m, 14.V.2000, leg. Brachat (cAss).

COMMENT: This recently described species was previously known from Muğla, Konya, Mersin, and Gümüşhane provinces (ASSING 2006b, 2007e).

Oxypoda ahirica ASSING, 2006

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Kahramanmaraş:** 1 ex., Başkonuş Yaylası, 37°33'N, 36°35'E, 1550 m, 24.IV.2007, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

COMMENT: This species was previously known only from the type locality, the Ahır Dağı near Kahramanmaraş (ASSING 2006b).

Oxypoda obscuricollis ASSING, 2006

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Kahramanmaraş:** 1 ex., Başkonuş Yaylası, 37°34'B, 36°34'E, 1250 m, 24.IV.2007, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

COMMENT: Like the preceding species, *O. obscuricollis* was previously known only from the type locality, Çamlıyayla in Mersin province (ASSING 2006b).

Oxypoda pontica ASSING, 2007

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Trabzon:** 4 exs., 60 km S Of, Soğanlı Geçidi, N-side, 40°32'N, 40°14'E, 2250 m, grass roots, moss, etc. near rocks sifted, 12.VII.2008, leg. Assing & Schülke (cAss, cSch); 6 exs., 46 km S Of, Soğanlı Geçidi, N-side, 40°32'N, 40°14'E, 2150 m, snowfield near stream, grass roots, fern, etc. sifted, 12.VII.2008, leg. Assing (cAss, cSch).

COMMENT: This recently described species was previously known only from the Ovitdağı Geçidi in Rize (ASSING 2007e). It has been collected at altitudes of 2150–2940 m.

Oxypoda meybohmi sp.n.

(Figs. 83–93)

TYPES: **Holotype** ♂: “N38°11'40 E36°12'11 (24), TR Kahramanmaraş, Tufanbeyli 5 km S, 1400 m, Brachat & Meybohm, 28.4.2007 / Holotypus ♂ *Oxypoda meybohmi* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2008” (cAss). **Paratypes** 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀: same data as holotype (cAss).

DESCRIPTION: Body length 2.3–2.8 mm. Habitus as in Fig. 83. Coloration: head dark-brown to blackish-brown; pronotum brown; elytra reddish-brown, slightly paler than pronotum; abdomen reddish brown, segment VI and anterior half of segment VII infusate; legs reddish-yellow; antennae brown, basal 1–3 antennomeres somewhat paler.

Head (Fig. 84) approximately as wide as long; punctation fine, shallow, and rather dense; dorsal surface with shallow, but distinct microreticulation; eyes approximately as long as postocular region in dorsal view. Maxillary palpus with penultimate joint elongate, approximately 3.5 times as long as wide. Antenna moderately incrassate apically; antennomere III slightly shorter than II; IV weakly transverse; V–X gradually increasing in width and increasingly transverse; X less than twice, but more than 1.5 times as wide as long; XI slightly longer than combined length of IX and X (Fig. 85).

Pronotum rather convex, approximately 1.35–1.40 times as wide as head and 1.20–1.25 times as wide as long (Fig. 84); posterior angles weakly marked; punctation fine and dense, denser than that of head; surface with pronounced microreticulation.

Elytra approximately as long and 1.15 times as wide as pronotum (Fig. 84); punctation fine, but more distinct than that of pronotum; microsculpture indistinct. Hind wings present.

Abdomen approximately as wide as elytra, widest at segment V (Fig. 86), segments VI–VIII gradually tapering; punctation fine, very dense on anterior tergites and slightly less dense on posterior tergites; microsculpture present, but shallow; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe; tergite VIII oblong and with strongly convex posterior margin in both sexes (Fig. 88).

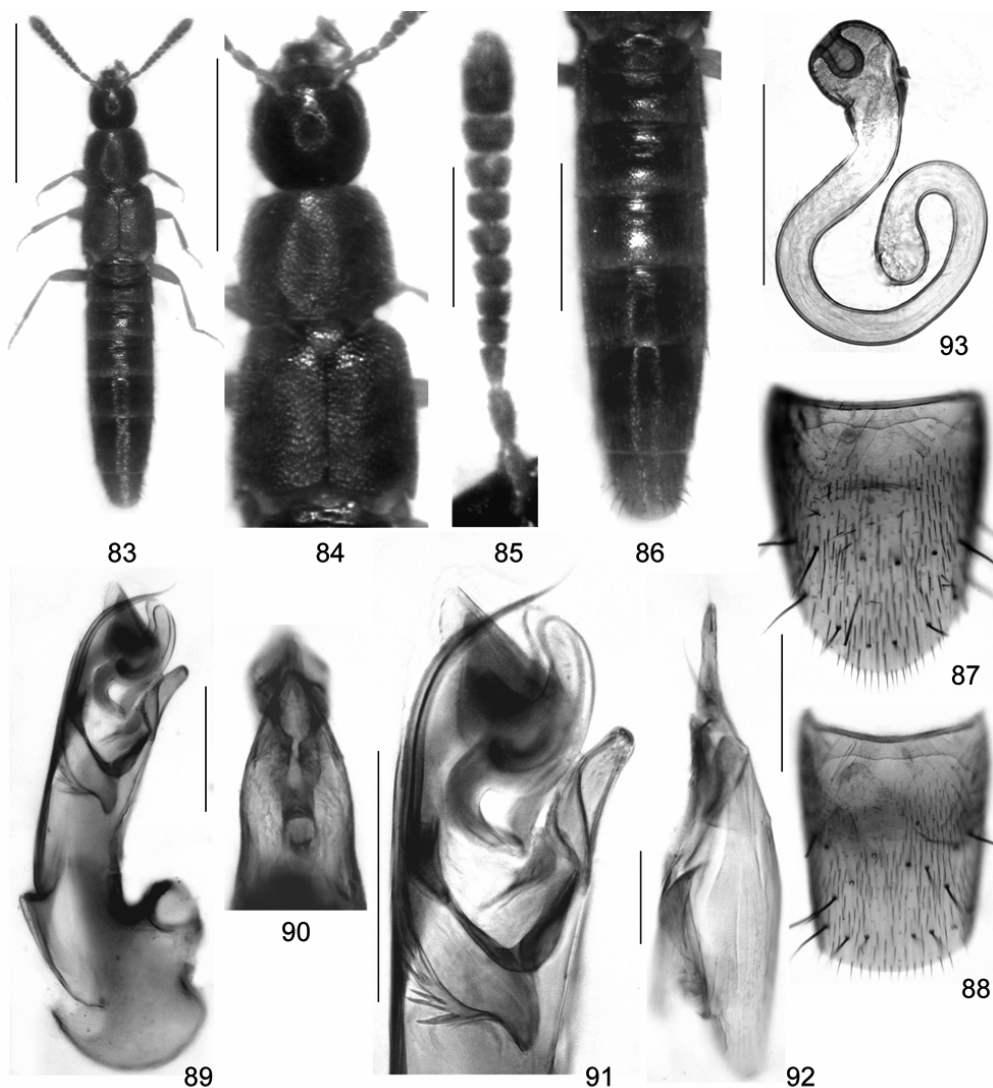
♂: sternite VIII oblong and with strongly convex posterior margin (Fig. 87); median lobe of aedeagus of distinctive morphology, especially in lateral view (Figs. 89–91); paramere with moderately long apical lobe (Fig. 92).

♀: posterior margin of sternite VIII weakly convex in the middle; spermatheca shaped as in Fig. 93.

ETYMOLOGY: This species is dedicated to Heinrich Meybohm, Großhansdorf, who collected the type specimens while looking for Scydmaenidae.

COMPARATIVE NOTES: Based on external and sexual characters, *O. meybohmi* is closely related to *O. flavicornis* KRAATZ, 1856 and allied species. It is distinguished from all of them particularly by the shape and internal structures of the aedeagus, from most of them also by the shape of the spermatheca. A reliable separation from the externally highly similar and geographically close *O. flavocaudata* ASSING, 2006, whose known distribution is confined to southwestern Anatolia from Muğla to Mersin, is only possible based on the primary sexual characters (shape and internal structures of the aedeagus, longer spermathecal duct). The new species is distinguished from *O. flavicornis* also by the apically less strongly incrassate antennae and from *O. biformis* ASSING, 2006, whose internal aedeagal structures are somewhat similar and which too occurs in central southern Anatolia, by larger eyes, a less transverse pronotum, longer elytra, by the shape of the apical portion of the ventral process of the aedeagus, and by the stouter and shorter duct of the spermatheca. For illustrations of the external and sexual characters of *O. flavocaudata* and *O. biformis* see ASSING (2006a, b).

DISTRIBUTION AND BIONOMICS: The type locality is situated to the south of Tufanbeyli in the north of Adana province (not Kahramanmaraş as indicated on the labels), where the specimens were sifted from grass and litter beneath shrubs at an altitude of 1400 m (Meybohm, pers. comm.).



Figs. 83–93: *Oxypoda meybohmi*; 83) habitus; 84) forebody; 85) antenna; 86) abdomen; 87) male sternite VIII; 88) male tergite VIII; 89) median lobe of aedeagus in lateral view; 90) apical portion of median lobe of aedeagus in ventral view; 91) apical portion of median lobe of aedeagus in lateral view; 92) paramere; 93) spermatheca. Scale bars: 83: 1.0 mm; 84, 86: 0.5 mm; 85, 87–88: 0.2 mm; 89–93: 0.1 mm.

***Oxypoda miricornis* sp.n.**
(Figs. 94–102)

TYPES: **Holotype** ♂: “N38°12'13 E36°03'0 (22), TR Kahramanmaras, Gezbeli Gec. 7 km E, 1620 m, 28.IV.2007, leg. Meybohm & Brachat / Holotypus ♂ *Oxypoda miricornis* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2008” (cAss). **Paratype** ♂: same data as holotype (cAss).

DESCRIPTION: Body length 2.5–2.8 mm. Habitus as in Fig. 94. Coloration: head blackish brown; pronotum brown; elytra yellowish; abdomen brown to dark-brown, with the apex (posterior margin of segment VII, segments VIII–X) yellowish; legs and antennae yellowish.

Head (Fig. 95) 1.05–1.10 times as wide as long; punctation fine, shallow, and rather dense; dorsal surface with shallow, but distinct microreticulation; eyes slightly longer than postocular region in dorsal view. Maxillary palpus with penultimate joint broad, distinctly broader than palpomere II, slightly more than twice as long as wide. Antenna of distinctive morphology, remarkably long (in relation to body) and massive; antennomere III almost as long as II and of distinctly conical shape; IV approximately 1.5 times as wide as long; V weakly transverse, distinctly longer and less transverse than IV; V–X weakly transverse and weakly increasing in width; X distinctly less than 1.5 times as wide as long; XI remarkably long, approximately as long as the combined length of VIII–X (Fig. 96).

Pronotum weakly convex, approximately 1.3 times as wide as head and 1.3 times as wide as long (Fig. 95); posterior angles weakly marked; punctation and microsculpture similar to those of head, or punctation slightly more distinct; prosternal epimera very narrowly visible in lateral view.

Elytra approximately 0.85–0.90 times as long and 1.05 times as wide as pronotum (Fig. 95); punctation very dense and finely granulose; microsculpture indistinct. Hind wings present. Metatarsomere I approximately as long as combined length of II–IV or nearly so.

Abdomen approximately 0.9 times as wide as elytra; segments III–V of subequal width, segments VI–VIII weakly tapering; punctation fine and very dense, slightly sparser and somewhat finer on posterior than on anterior tergites; microsculpture indistinct; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe; posterior margin of tergite VIII convex.

♂: sternite VIII with strongly convex posterior margin; median lobe of aedeagus of distinctive morphology, both in ventral and in lateral view, ventral process apically shallowly bifid (Figs. 98–101); paramere with conspicuously long apical lobe (Fig. 102).

♀: unknown.

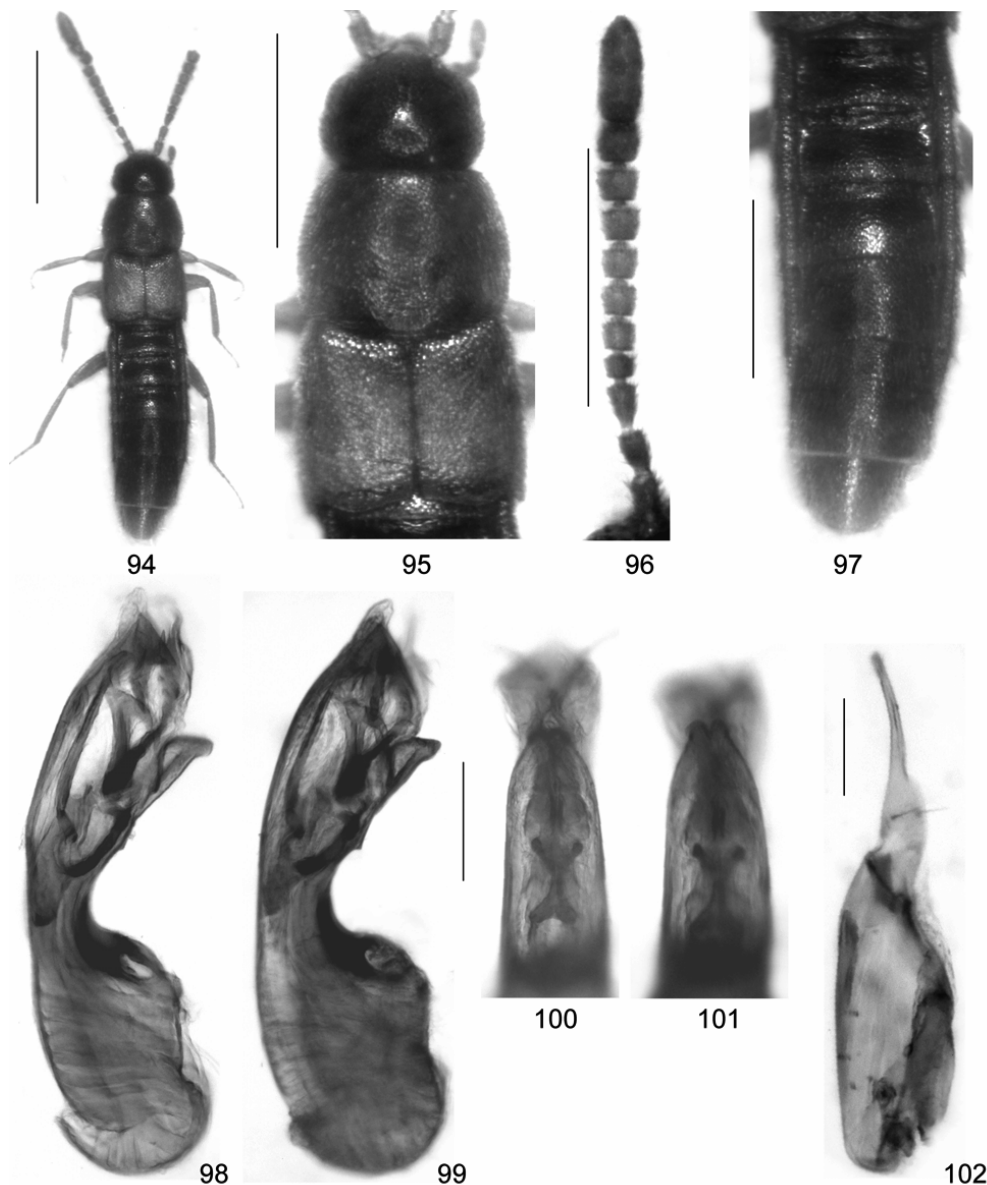
ETYMOLOGY: The name (Latin, adjective) is composed of *mirus* (conspicuous, remarkable) and *cornus* (horn, antenna) and refers to the distinctive antennae.

COMPARATIVE NOTES: The new species is readily distinguished from all other congeners known from Turkey particularly by the conspicuous morphology and coloration of the antennae, which are somewhat similar to those of some species of *Derocala* MULSANT & REY, 1875, as well as by the highly distinctive shape of the aedeagus. The shape of the antennae and the general morphology of the aedeagus bear a certain resemblance to those of *O. brachati* ASSING, 2004 (Mersin) and *O. schuelkei* ASSING, 2004 (Antakya) of the subgenus *Deropoda* BERNHAUER, 1902. For illustrations of the external and sexual characters of these species see ASSING (2004b).

DISTRIBUTION AND BIONOMICS: The type locality is situated near the Gezbeli Geçidi in the north of Adana province (not Kahramanmaraş as indicated on the labels), where the specimens were found under stones in a field margin at an altitude of 1620 m (Meybohm, pers. comm.).

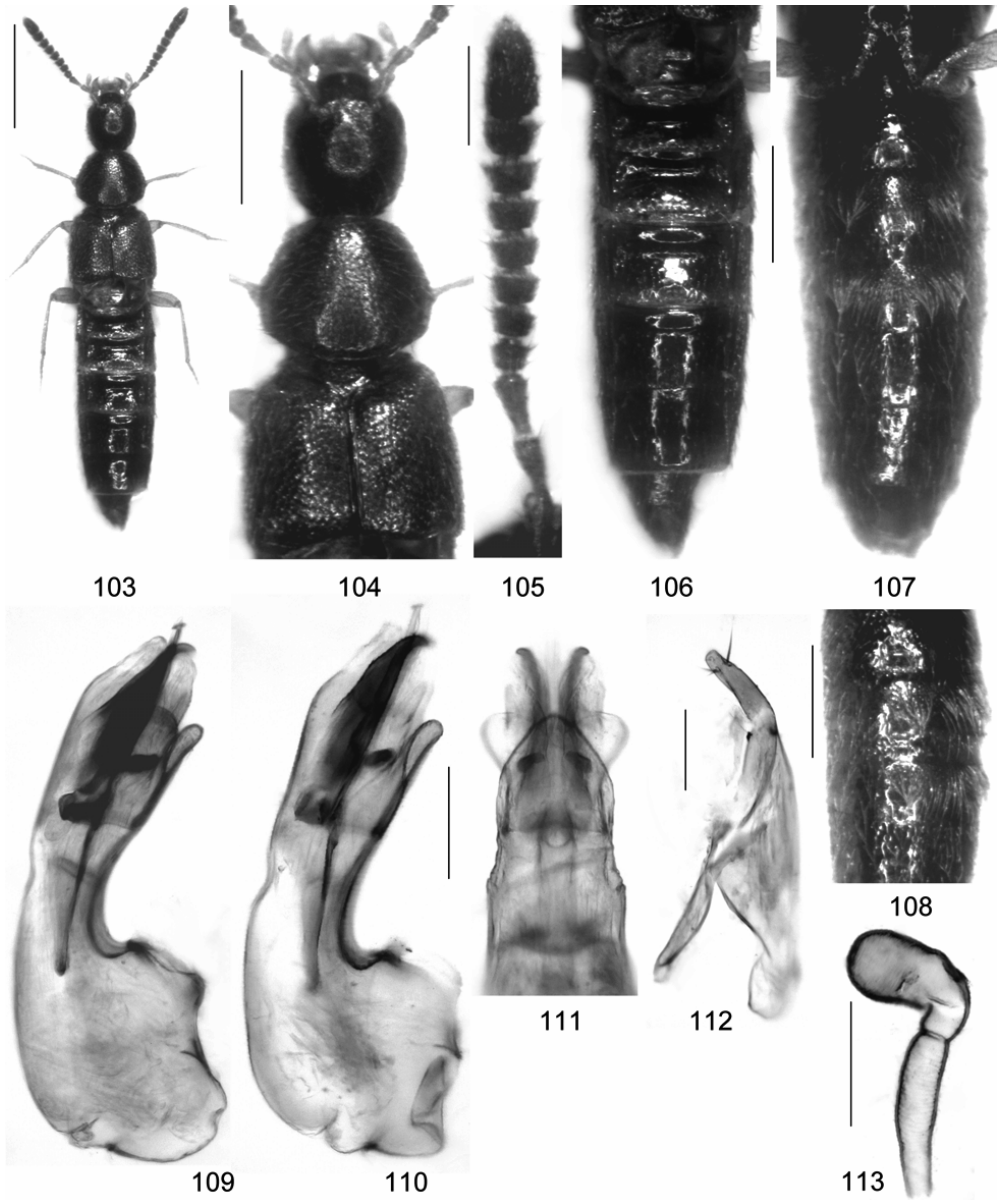
Piochardia reitteri (WASMANN, 1894)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Kahramanmaraş:** 3 exs., 25 km SE Kahramanmaraş, Kartal, 37°32'N, 37°05'E, nest of *Cataglyphis nodus*, 30.IV.2007, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

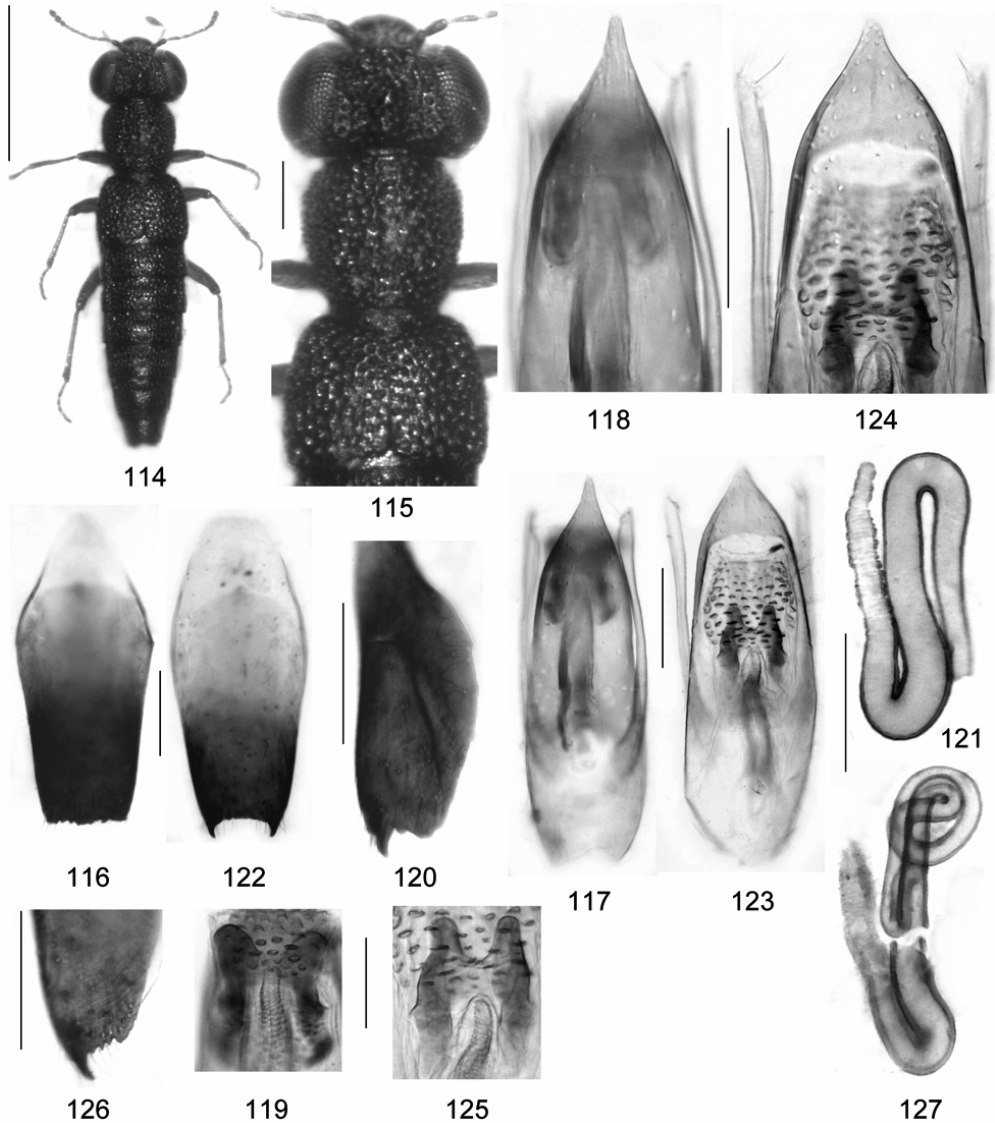


Figs. 94–102: *Oxypoda miricornis*; 94) habitus; 95) forebody; 96) antenna; 97) abdomen; 98–99) median lobe of aedeagus in lateral view; 100–101) apical portion of median lobe of aedeagus in ventral view; 102) paramere. Scale bars: 94: 1.0 mm; 95–97: 0.5 mm; 98–102: 0.1 mm.

COMMENT: In Turkey, this myrmecophile was previously known only from the environs of Izmir and from Antakya province (ASSING 2004b). It was omitted in the catalogue of Turkish Aleocharini in ASSING (2007f).



Figs. 103–113: *Aleochara simplicicornis*; 103) habitus; 104) forebody; 105) antenna; 106) male abdomen in dorsal view; 107) male abdomen in ventral view; 108) male abdominal sternites IV–V in latero-ventral view; 109–110) median lobe of aedeagus in lateral view; 111) apical portion of median lobe of aedeagus in ventral view; 112) paramere; 113) spermatheca. Scale bars: 103: 1.0 mm; 104, 106–108: 0.5 mm; 105: 0.2 mm; 109–113: 0.1 mm.



Figs. 114–127: *Stenus abrasus* (114–121) and *S. lederi* (122–127); 114) habitus; 115) forebody; 116, 122) ♂ sternite IX; 117, 123) aedeagus; 118, 124) apical portion of aedeagus; 119, 125) sclerotised internal structures of aedeagus; 120) ♀ sternite IX (valvifer); 121, 127) spermatheca; 126) posterior portion of ♀ sternite IX. Scale bars: 114: 1.0 mm; 115: 0.2 mm; 116–118, 120–124, 126–127: 0.1 mm; 119, 125: 0.05 mm.

***Pseudocalea angulata* (EPPELSHEIM, 1880)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY:** Konya: 1 ex., Sultan Dağları, SW Sultandağı, 38°30'N, 31°12'E, 1730 m, in nest of *Formica cf. cunicularia*, 29.IV.2008, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

COMMENT: In Turkey, this rare species with a remarkably variable aedeagus was previously known only from Istanbul and Mersin provinces (ASSING 2007f). The specimen examined was collected from the nest of ants of the *Formica fusca* group.

Aleochara (Xenochara) honesta LIKOVSKÝ, 1973

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Trabzon:** 1 ex., 46 km S Of, Soğanlı Geçidi, N-side, 40°32'N, 40°14'E, 2150 m, snowfield near stream, under stones, 12.VII.2008, leg. Assing (cAss).

COMMENT: *Aleochara honesta* was recently reported from Turkey (Gümüşhane, Rize, Artvin) for the first time (ASSING 2007c). The above specimen represents the first record from Trabzon province.

Aleochara (Ceranota) simplicicornis sp.n.
(Figs. 103–113)

TYPES: **Holotype** ♂: “TR [10] - Ordu, 34 km SSE Gölköy, W Mesudiye, 40°25'30"N, 37°47'29"E, 1520 m, 14.VII.2008, V. Assing / Holotypus ♂ *Aleochara simplicicornis* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2008” (cAss). **Paratypes** 1 ♂: “Turkey, Ispir near Erzurum, 15.-22.VI.2007, leg. C. Reuter” (cFel); 1 ♀: “Turkey - Ordu, Ünye, VII.1972, leg. Schubert” (NMW).

DESCRIPTION: Body length 3.9–4.4 mm. Habitus as in Fig. 103. Coloration: head blackish; pronotum brown; elytra yellowish-brown, with scutellar region and postero-lateral angles indistinctly infusate; abdomen reddish-brown, with segments VI–VII distinctly infusate and with middle of tergites IV–V indistinctly infusate; legs yellowish; antennae dark-brown, with antennomeres I–II and base of III reddish-yellow.

Head (Fig. 104) oblong, 1.10–1.15 times as long as wide; punctuation fine and moderately sparse; integument with distinct microreticulation, almost matt; eyes weakly projecting from lateral contours of head, slightly shorter than postocular region in dorsal view. Maxillary palpus with palpomere III elongate, approximately 3.5 times as long as wide; palpomere IV broad-based and elongate, including pseudosegment approximately 4/4–4/5 the length of III. Antenna relatively short; antennomeres I–II of subequal length; III slightly longer than II; IV weakly transverse; V–X distinctly transverse and gradually increasing in width; X slightly more than 1.5 times as wide as long; XI slightly longer than combined length of IX and X (Fig. 105).

Pronotum moderately transverse, 1.15–1.20 times as wide as long and 1.35–1.40 times as wide as head; more strongly tapering cranially than caudad, i.e., posterior margin broader than anterior margin; anterior angles strongly bent ventrad, not visible when viewed from above; posterior angles obtusely marked; punctuation much denser and more distinct than on head; interstices with pronounced microsculpture and subdued luster (Fig. 104); prosternal epimera not visible in lateral view.

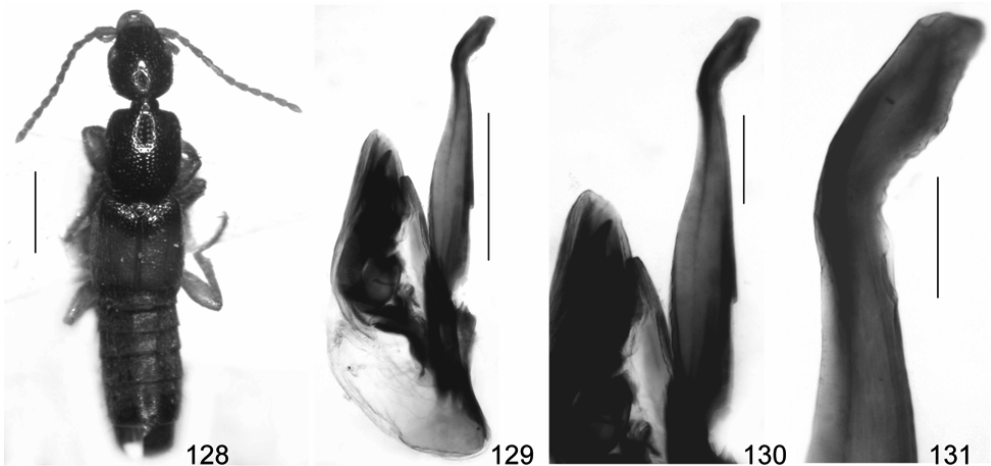
Elytra 0.90–0.95 times as long, and 1.25–1.30 times as wide as pronotum (Fig. 104); punctuation dense, much more distinct than on head and pronotum; interstices without or with very indistinct microsculpture. Hind wings present. Mesoventricle anteriorly with short rudiment of median carina. Metatarsomere I as long as the combined length of II–IV or nearly so.

Abdomen approximately 0.9 times as wide as elytra (Fig. 103); segments III–V of subequal width, segments VI–VIII weakly tapering (Fig. 106); punctuation sparse and fine, that of anterior impressions of tergites III–V very fine and very sparse; tergites III–VI without distinct microsculpture and glossy; tergites VII–VIII with shallow, but distinct microsculpture; tergite VIII posteriorly strongly convex.

♂: tergites III, IV, and VII unmodified (Fig. 106); sternites IV and V in anterior half with long yellowish pubescence and distinct microsculpture, but without impressions (Figs. 107–108); posterior margin of sternite VIII distinctly pointed posteriorly; median lobe of aedeagus approximately 0.4 mm long, slender, and with internal structures of distinctive shape (Figs. 109–111); paramere as in Fig. 112.

♀: sternite VIII broadly convex; spermatheca relatively slender and with rather long capsule (Fig. 113).

ETYMOLOGY: The name (Latin, adjective: with simple, unmodified antennae) refers to one of the characters distinguishing this species from its most similar congener.



Figs. 128–131: *Tetartopeus czwalinai*, lectotype; 128) habitus; 129) aedeagus in lateral view; 130) ventral process of aedeagus in lateral view; 131) apex of ventral process of aedeagus in lateral view. Scale bars: 128: 1.0 mm; 129: 0.5 mm; 130: 0.2 mm; 131: 0.1 mm.

COMPARATIVE NOTES: Based on the morphology of the aedeagus and on the modifications of the male sternites IV and V, *A. simplicicornis* belongs to the subgenus *Ceranota* STEPHENS, 1839. The same is true of its most similar congener, *A. caloderoides* ASSING, 2007 (Mersin), whose subgeneric affiliations were previously unclear and which is here transferred to *Ceranota*. Both species are similar in habitus, size, coloration, the absence of modifications on the male tergites III–IV and VII, and the presence of long yellowish pubescence on the male sternites IV–V. The new species is distinguished from *A. caloderoides* by shorter antennae, the pronounced microsculpture on the head and pronotum (*A. caloderoides*: head and pronotum without distinct microsculpture), the smaller and more slender pronotum (*A. caloderoides*: > 1.2 times as wide as long and 1.50–1.55 times as wide as head), as well as by the smaller aedeagus (*A. caloderoides*: 0.45–0.50 mm long) with shorter, broader (lateral view), and less curved (ventral view) apical sclerotised structures in the internal sac. It is separated from the similarly small *A. bodemeyeri* BERNHAUER, 1900 (northwestern Anatolia), whose male sexual characters are unknown, by the darker coloration of the pronotum, elytra, and antennae, the pronounced microsculpture on the head and pronotum, the relatively smaller and more slender pronotum, and the finer and sparser punctuation of the anterior impressions of the abdominal tergites III–V. For illustrations of the external and sexual characters of *A. caloderoides* and *A. bodemeyeri* see ASSING (2007f).

DISTRIBUTION AND BIONOMICS: The species has become known from three localities in Ordu and Erzurum provinces, northeastern Anatolia. The holotype was sifted from moist litter near a small temporary stream in a beech forest at an altitude of 1520 m.

Zusammenfassung

Dreizehn Arten werden aus der Türkei beschrieben: *Aploderus transversicollis* sp.n. (Samsun), *Stenus (Hemistenus) abstrusus* sp.n. (Gümüşhane, Giresun, Trabzon), *S. (H.) abrasus* sp.n. (Rize), *Ochtheophilum hamatum* sp.n. (Muğla), *Gabrius pravus* sp.n. (Samsun), *Gyrophæna ciliciæna* sp.n. (Adana), *G. cultellata* sp.n. (Samsun), *G. spoliata* sp.n. (Samsun), *Borboropora myrmecophila* sp.n. (Antalya), *Atheta (Paramæotica) soganlica* sp.n. (Trabzon), *Oxyopoda meybohmi* sp.n. (Kahramanmaraş), *O. miricornis* (Kahramanmaraş), *Aleochara (Ceranota) simplicicornis* sp.n. (Ordu, Erzurum). Die Sexualmerkmale einiger weiterer Arten werden abgebildet. *Aleochara caloderoides* ASSING, 2007 wird in die Untergattung *Ceranota* STEPHENS, 1839 gestellt. Das primäre Homonym *Atheta akiensis* ASSING, 2006 wird durch *Atheta albomontis* nom.n. ersetzt. Für *Lathrobium decipiens* CZWALINA, 1888, ein präokkupiertes Synonym von *Tetartopeus czwalinai* (JAKOBSON, 1909), wird ein Lectotypus designiert; sein Habitus und sein Aedoeagus werden abgebildet. Insgesamt 39 Arten werden erstmals für die Türkei nachgewiesen, davon eine auch aus Marokko, Kirgistan, Iran und mehreren europäischen Ländern. Zahlreiche neue Provinznachweise werden gemeldet. Die Verbreitung von fünf Arten wird anhand von Verbreitungskarten illustriert.

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Dr. Volker ASSING

Gabelsbergerstr. 2, D – 30163 Hannover, Germany (vassing.hann@t-online.de)

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