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**On some species of *Oxypoda* MANNERHEIM from Turkey and adjacent regions  
(Insecta: Coleoptera: Staphylinidae, Aleocharinae)**

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**Abstract:** Based on a revision of types and non-type material, 22 species of *Oxypoda* MANNERHEIM from the Eastern Mediterranean are (re-)described and illustrated; 13 of them are new to science: *Oxypoda kartabensis* FAGEL 1965, *O. (Sphenoma) ziyaretica* sp.n. (Turkey: Antakya), *O. cristata* sp.n. (Turkey, Greece), *O. flavocaudata* sp.n. (Turkey: SW-Anatolia), *O. libanotica* FAGEL 1965, *O. judaea* SAULCY 1865, *O. cingulum* BERNHAUER 1902, *O. ahirica* sp.n. (Turkey: Kahramanmaraş), *O. (Thliboptera) antennata* BERNHAUER 1902, *O. (T.) ormana* FAGEL 1971, *O. (T.) micantoides* sp.n. (Turkey: S-Anatolia), *O. (T.) gladiatoria* sp.n. (Turkey: SW-Anatolia; Cyprus), *O. (T.) acutissima* sp.n. (Turkey: Antalya), *O. (T.) fissa* sp.n. (Turkey: SW-Anatolia), *O. (T.) infissa* sp.n. (Greece), *O. (T.) recta* sp.n. (Turkey: SW-Anatolia), *O. (T.) inermis* sp.n. (Turkey: S-Anatolia), *O. (T.) tenuilaminata* sp.n. (Turkey: Adana), *O. (T.) gaillardoti* SAULCY 1865, *O. (Oxypoda) collaris* SAULCY 1865, *O. (O.) longipes* MULSANT & REY 1861, and *O. disiuncta* sp.n. (Turkey: central southern Anatolia; Israel). The subgenus *Thliboptera* THOMSON 1859, previously a synonym of *Sphenoma* MANNERHEIM 1830, is revalidated. The following synonymies are proposed: *Oxypoda antennata* BERNHAUER 1902 = *O. lindbergi* SCHEERPELTZ 1958, syn.n., = *O. mysica* FAGEL 1971, syn.n.; *O. wankai* BERNHAUER 1936 = *O. laeviuscula* BERNHAUER 1936, syn.n., = *O. laeviuscula* TRONQUET 1998, syn.n. Lectotypes are designated for *O. judaea* SAULCY and *O. cingulum* BERNHAUER. In addition to the new species, several first records are reported from Turkey (5), Cyprus (1), Israel (2), and Greece (1). The distributions of 19 species are mapped.

**Key words:** Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Aleocharinae, *Oxypoda*, *Sphenoma*, *Thliboptera*, Palaearctic region, Eastern Mediterranean, Turkey, Greece, Cyprus, Israel, taxonomy, new species, new records, new synonymies, revalidation, lectotype designations.

### 1 Introduction

The genus *Oxypoda* MANNERHEIM is one of the most diverse genera of the Staphylinidae. According to the catalogue by LÖBL & SMETANA (2004), it is represented in the Palaearctic region by more than 360 species in 12 subgenera; 20 species are listed for Turkey. Thus, together with the seven species described and four additional species reported by ASSING (2004a, 2004b, in press), which are not included in the catalogue, 31 *Oxypoda* species were previously known from Turkish territory. For Germany, by com-

parison, whose *Oxyroda* fauna should be expected to be significantly less diverse than that of Turkey, as many as 47 species are listed by LÖBL & SMETANA (2004). These figures suggest that the currently known inventory of Turkish *Oxyroda* is far from complete and that numerous additional described and undescribed species remain to be discovered in the future.

Some of the subgenera – e. g. *Baeoglena* THOMSON, *Deropoda* BERNHAUER, *Oxyroda* MANNERHEIM, *Thliboptera* THOMSON (see discussion below) – are well-defined and based on evident synapomorphies. Some other subgenera, however, are weakly delimited and, in their current interpretation, probably either represent polyphyletic and/or paraphyletic taxa, or render other subgenera paraphyletic. This seems particularly true of *Atlantoxypoda* ZERCHE, *Bessopora* THOMSON, *Mycetodrepa* THOMSON, *Podoxya* MULSANT & REY, and *Sphenoma* MANNERHEIM. The distinction of these subgenera is based mainly on external characters such as the shape of the antennae, the length the third joint of the maxillary palpi, the shape of the abdomen, and the density of the abdominal puncturation, characters which may be subject to considerable variation even within groups of evidently closely related species. In view of the fact that a comprehensive phylogenetic treatment of the genus, which would be highly desirable under these circumstances, is at present neither available nor under way, a subgeneric assignment of species is often problematic. For this reason, only those species that are linked to the respective type species by evident synapomorphies are referred to a subgenus below.

## 2 Material and measurements

The material referred to in this study is deposited in the following public institutions and private collections:

IRSNB..... Institut royal des sciences naturelles, Bruxelles (D. Drugmand)  
 MNHNP..... Muséum national d'histoire naturelle, Paris (A. Taghavian)  
 MZL..... Museum of Zoology, Lund (R. Danielsson)  
 OÖLL..... Oberösterreichisches Landesmuseum (Biologiezentrum) Linz  
 cAss..... author's private collection  
 cFel ..... private collection B. Feldmann, Münster  
 cSch..... private collection M. Schülke, Berlin  
 cWun..... private collection P. Wunderle, Mönchengladbach

Head length and elytral length were measured from the anterior margin of the clypeus to the posterior margin of the head and from the apex of the scutellum to the elytral hind margin, respectively.

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

### 3. Species descriptions and records

#### *Oxypoda kartabensis* FAGEL 1965 (Figs 1-9, Map 1)

*Oxypoda (Podoxya) kartabensis* FAGEL 1965: 252 f.

**Type material examined:** Holotype ♀: Liban: Kartaba [34°06'N, 35°50'E], 1200-1400 m, V.1964 - G. Fagel / Type / G. Fagel det. O. (Podoxya) kartabaensis [sic] n. sp. (IRSNB). Paratypes: 15 exs. [3 exs. eaten by *Anthrenus*]; same data as holotype (IRSNB).

**Additional material examined:** **Cyprus:** 1 ex., NW-Troodos, Kalopanayotis, 600 m, stream bank, 6.IV.1995, leg. Assing (cAss); 7 exs., N-Troodos, near road B9, 1600 m, sifted leaf litter, 8.IV.1995, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex., N-Troodos, near road B9, 850 m, pine forest, sifted, 4.IV.1995, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex., Olympos, N-slope, 1900 m, sifted leaf litter, 1.IV.1995, leg. Assing (cAss); 20 exs., S Platres, Moniatas, creek valley, 700 m, sifted leaf litter, 2.-12.IV.1995, leg. Assing (cAss); 8 exs., Troodos, Caledonian Falls, 1300 m, 5.IV.1995, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex., Caledonian Falls, 15.III.1994, leg. Meybohm (cAss); 9 exs., Paphos forest, Kykkos, 1250 m, sifted leaf litter, 6.IV.1995, leg. Assing, Wunderle (cAss, cWun); 3 exs., Paphos fores, Kykkos-Pera Vasa, 800-1000 m, oak forest, 6.IV.1995, leg. Wunderle (cWun). **Israel:** 1 ex., Mt. Meron, 32°59'N, 35°27'E, 24.II.2005, leg. Starke (cAss). **Turkey, Gaziantep:** 6 exs., Kartal Dağı, 28 km WNW Gaziantep, 37°10'N, 37°06'E, 1100 m, 9.IV.2004, leg. Assing, Schülke (cAss, cSch); 58 exs. [predominantly teneral], Kartal Dağı, 25 km WNW Gaziantep, 37°11'N, 37°08'E, 1070 m, 9.IV.2004, leg. Assing, Schülke (cAss, cSch); 1 ex., 38 km WNW Gaziantep, Kartal Dağı, 1110 m, 37°11'N, 36°59'E, 9.IV.2004, leg. V. Assing (cAss); 14 exs., Kartal Dağı, E Isikli, 37°10'N, 37°13'E, 1100 m, 25.IV.2004, leg. Besuchet (cAss); 33 exs., Kartal Dağı, W Isikli, 37°08'N, 37°11'E, 1120 m, 25.IV.2004, leg. Besuchet, Brachat, Meybohm (cAss, cFel); 4 exs., Kartal Dağı, W Yamaçoba, 37°10'N, 37°05'E, 1200 m, 25.IV.2004, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss). **Kahramanmaraş:** 1 ex., Ahır Dağı, ca. 10 km WNW Kahramanmaraş, 37°39'N, 36°50'E, 815 m, 11.IV.2004, leg. Assing (cAss).

**Redescription:** Species of intermediate size, 3.5-4.5 mm. Habitus as in Fig. 1. Coloration: head dark brown to blackish; pronotum reddish brown to dark brown; elytra yellowish brown to brown; abdomen dark brown to blackish brown, with the margins of tergites III-VI, the posterior half or the posterior third of segment VII, and the following segments rufous; legs yellowish; antennae dark brown, with the basal 1-2 antennomeres yellowish.

Head with distinct microsculpture and fine puncturation; eyes moderately large, slightly shorter than postocular region in dorsal view (Fig. 2); antennae moderately incrassate, antennomere X less than twice as wide as long (Fig. 3); penultimate joint of maxillary palpus approximately three times as long as wide.

Pronotum moderately transverse; puncturation fine and dense; microsculpture similar to that of head. Elytra at suture almost as long as pronotum, similar in puncturation and microsculpture to pronotum (Fig. 2). Legs slender; metatarsomere I approximately as long as combined length of metatarsomeres II-IV. Abdomen widest at segment III, distinctly tapering posteriorly; puncturation and pubescence very fine and dense, integument with subdued satin shine.

♂: sternite VIII distinctly pointed posteriorly (Fig. 4); median lobe of aedeagus as in Figs 6-8.

♀: posterior margin of sternite VIII in the middle truncate to weakly concave (Fig. 5); spermatheca with duct of rather variable shape (Fig. 9).

**Comparative notes:** From other similar *Oxypoda* species, *O. kartabensis* is distinguished by the sexual characters. In general appearance (coloration, size,

proportion, puncturation), it somewhat resembles *O. lurida* WOLLASTON, which, however, is slightly smaller, of darker average coloration, and has longer maxillary palpi.

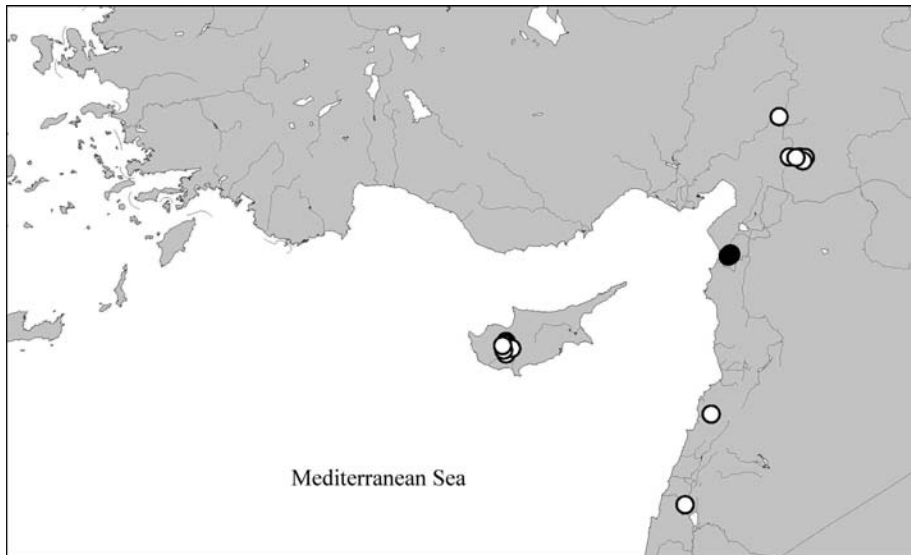
**Comments:** FAGEL (1965) attributed the species to the subgenus *Podoxya* MULSANT & REY. However, in view of the absence of a thorough phylogenetic study of the genus, the subgeneric affiliations of this species should be considered doubtful. The aedeagus illustrated by TRONQUET (1999) for *O. kartabensis* ("kartabaensis") clearly refers to a different species, possibly *O. vicina*.

**Distribution and bionomics:** *Oxypoda kartabensis* was previously known only from Lebanon; it is here reported from Cyprus, Turkey, and Israel for the first time (Map 1). In Cyprus, it is apparently the most common *Oxypoda* species. It was found mainly by sifting the leaf litter of various types of forests (oak, pine, alder, etc.). Numerous specimens collected in Turkey and Cyprus in the beginning of April are teneral. Remarkably, the Cyprus specimens were observed to display thanatosis when moved or touched.

***Oxypoda (Sphenoma) abdominalis* (MANNERHEIM 1830)**

**Additional material examined:** Turkey, **Izmir:** 4 exs., Izmir, Boz Dağlar, Bozdağ env., 1200 m, 30.V.2003, leg. Smatana (cSch, cAss). **Muğla:** 1ex., Muğla env., Toparlar, 36°59N, 28°29E, floodplain forest, 29.IV.2001, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

**Comments:** The species was recently reported from Turkey for the first time (ASSING in press). It has become known from Izmir, Muğla, and Niğde provinces.



**Map 1:** Distributions of *Oxypoda kartabensis* (open circles) and *O. ziyaretica* (filled circles), based on examined records.

***Oxypoda (Sphenoma) ziyaretica* sp.n.** (Figs 28-39, Map 1)

**Holotype** ♂: TR Antakya (3), Ziyaret Dag, W Sungur, 760 m, 35°59'34"N, 36°5'18"E, 21.4.2004,

leg. Brachat & Meybohm / Holotypus ♂ *Oxyopoda ziyaretica* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2005 (cAss).  
**Paratypes:** 4♂♂, 1♀: same data as holotype (cAss); 1♂: TR - Antakya, 8, 25 km S Şenköy, 914 m, edge of meadow, sifted, 36°01'58N, 36°07'11E, 26.IV.2002, Meybohm (cAss); 1♂, 4♀♀: TR - Antakya, 8a, 25 km S Şenköy, 900 m, sifted Laurus litter, 36°01N, 36°07E, 22.IV.2002, Meybohm (cAss, OÖLL); 3♂♂: TR - Antakya, 4, 25 km S Şenköy, 900-930 m, 36°01N, 36°07E, Meybohm & Brachat (cAss); 1♂, 2♀♀ [teneral]: TR - Antakya [13], 920 m, 19 km S Antakya, SW Şenköy, *Q. ilex* & laurel, 36°01'48N, 36°07'19E, 5.IV.2004, leg. V. Assing (cAss); 2 exs.: Turkey (Antakya), Ziyaret Dağı, 19 km S Antakya, SW Şenköy, 36°01'48"N, 36°07'19"E, 913 m, E-slope, oak & laurel shrubs, sifted, 5.IV.2004, leg. M. Schülke [T04-13] (cSch, cAss).

**Description:** 3.2-4.0 mm; habitus as in Fig. 28. Light-coloured species: head brown to dark brown; pronotum, elytra, and abdomen yellowish brown to reddish brown, with the central parts of tergites III-V, most of tergite VI, and the anterior half of tergite VII more or less distinctly infusate; legs yellowish; antennae brown, with the basal 3 antennomeres paler.

Head approximately as wide as long; puncturation dense, very fine, shallow, indistinct; microsculpture distinct (Fig. 29); eyes moderately large (Fig. 30), weakly projecting from lateral outline of head, distinctly shorter than postocular region in dorsal view. Antenna of moderate length, antennomere X approximately 1.5 times as wide as long (Fig. 31). Preapical joint of maxillary palpus slender, more than 3 times as long as wide.

Pronotum 1.40-1.50 times as wide as head and approximately 1.20-1.25 times as wide as long (Fig. 29); maximal width in or slightly behind middle; puncturation very dense, fine, but less so than that of head; microsculpture shallow, less distinct than that of head; surface with little shine.

Elytra slightly wider than pronotum and at suture approximately 0.8 times as long as pronotum; puncturation fine and dense, more distinct than that of pronotum; microsculpture indistinct; surface with more shine than pronotum. Hind wings of somewhat reduced length, but longer than elytra (in those specimens whose hind wings were examined). Legs moderately slender; metatarsomere I long, longer than combined length of metatarsomeres II-IV.

Abdomen at base approximately as wide as elytra or slightly narrower; widest at segments III/IV, segments V-VIII gradually tapering (Fig. 28); puncturation extremely fine and very dense, as dense on posterior as on anterior tergites; microsculpture shallow; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe.

♂: sternite VIII oblong, its posterior margin pointed in the middle (Figs 32-33); median lobe of aedeagus shaped as in Figs 36-37; apical lobe of paramere rather long, with short apical, long thin intermediate, and two long basal setae (Fig. 39).

♀: sternite VIII oblong, its posterior margin concave in the middle and with modified stout marginal setae (Figs 34-35); spermatheca as in Fig. 39.

**Etymology:** The name (Lat., adj.) is derived from the name of the mountain range, where the type localities are situated.

**Comparative notes:** From the similar *O. abdominalis* and *O. kartabensis*, the species is distinguished especially by the morphology of the primary sexual characters (large crista apicalis, shape of ventral process of aedeagus, shape of spermatheca). From the former, it is additionally separated by the more distinctly punctate pronotum, the somewhat more massive antennae, the slightly smaller eyes, and the usually less distinctly bicoloured body. From the latter, it is also distinguished by the slightly smaller eyes, the shorter elytra, and the shorter hind wings.

**Distribution and bionomics:** The species is currently known only from the Ziyaret Dağı in southern Antakya province, central southern Anatolia, not far from the Syrian border (Map 1). The types were sifted from the litter of shrubs (oak, laurel) at an altitude of 760-930 m. Three specimens collected in the beginning of April are teneral.

***Oxypoda carbonaria* (HEER 1841)**

**Additional material examined:** Turkey, **Kahramanmaraş:** 3 exs., 14 km SW Türkoğlu, 37°21'N, 36°44'E, 850 m, 19.IV.2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

**Comments:** According to LÖBL & SMETANA (2004), this species had been recorded from Turkey before. However, judging from the scarcity of records, it is apparently not very common in the region.

***Oxypoda cristata* sp.n. (Figs 17-27, Map 2)**

**Holotype** ♂: TR - Mersin, road Silifke -> Gülnar, 1015 m, No. 9, 36°20'38"N, 33°35'06"E, *Quercus* litter, 27.12.2000, V. Assing / Holotypus ♂ *Oxypoda cristata* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2005 (cAss).  
**Paratypes:** 1 ♀: same data as holotype, but leg. Wunderle (cWun); 1 ♀: TR - Muğla, No. 20, SE Fethiye, Baba Dağ, above Ovacık, 1170 m, 36°32'47"N, 29°10'52"E, 30.III.2000, V. Assing (cAss); 1 ♂: N37°16', E028°10', Türkei Umg. Muğla, Bayir, 400 m, Meybohm, 1.5.2001 (cAss); 1 ♂, 1 ♀: TR - Antalya, 12-, 1230 m, N Kalkan, Dumanlı Dağı, cedar-pine forest, pasture, 36°24'01"N, 29°25'53"E, 5.X.2002, V. Assing (cAss); 1 ♂: TR - Antalya, 1200 m, Umg. Manavgat, 12, 01.I.1991, Assing (cAss); 1 ♀: TR - Antalya, 150 m, Umg. Manavgat, Ges., 30.XII.1990, Assing (cAss); 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀: 1.1.-7.1.91, SW-TÜ, Akseki, Imrasan, 1500 m, Pinusstreu, leg. P. Wunderle (cWun); 5 exs., 1.1.-7.1.91, SW-TÜ, Umg. Akseki, 1000-1200 m, leg. P. Wunderle (cWun); 1 ♀: Türkei-Südküste, Umgeb.: Egirdir [sic], Kovada Nat. Park [Isparta: ca. 37°39'N, 30°52'E], 13.5.2000 Meybohm & Brachat (cAss); 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀: N36°21', E32°56'E, Türkei Umg. Anamur, Abanoz, 1240 m, Meybohm, 20.5.2000 (cAss); 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀: TR-Südküste, Str. Anamur-Ermenek, 8 km nach Abanoz, 1240 m, 19.-20.5.2000, Meybohm, Brachat (cAss); 1 ♂: TR [18] - Mersin, 16 km N Ermenek, N Anamur, 36°28'00"N, 32°50'45"E, 1420 m, 22.IV.2005, Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 1 ex.: TR [17] - Mersin, 2 km S Kazancı, N Anamur, 36°43'20"N, 32°55'35"E, 1580 m, 21.IV.2005, Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 1 ex.: TR [5] - Mersin, 1270 m, 33 km N Silifke, 36°36'07"N, 33°53'36"E, 18.IV.2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 1 ♀: TR [1] - Mersin, 1120 m, N Silifke, N Uzuncaburç, 36°34'47"N, 33°55'09"E, 17.IV.2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 1 ♀: TR - Mersin, 30 km NW Erdemli, S Yağda, 1310 m, 36°43'46"N, 34°03'00"E, *Abies* forest, No. 16, 29.12.2000, V. Assing (cAss); 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀: same data, but leg. Wunderle (cWun); 3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀: TR - Mersin, 30 km NW Erdemli, N Yağda, 1345 m, 36°43'48"N, 34°02'12"E, *Abies* forest, No. 17, 29.12.2000, V. Assing (cAss); 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀: same data, but leg. Wunderle (cWun); 1 ♀, 1 ex.: TR Mersin (42), road Silifke-Gülnar, 1000 m / 36°20'37"N, 33°35'17"E, (42) 6.5.2004, Brachat & Meybohm (cAss, cFel); 1 ♀: TR Mersin (43), road Silifke-Gülnar, 990 m / 36°20'57"N, 33°36'54"E, (43) 6.5.2004, Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 1 ♂, 1 ♀: TR Mersin (48), Güzeloluk-Erdemli, S Aydınlar, 1350 m / 36°44'59"N, 34°7'48"E, (48), 7.5.2004, Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 1 ♀: TR Mersin (46), Kirobasi-Güzeloluk, 14 km W Güz., 1430 m / 36°45'1"N, 33°57'51"E, (46) 8.5.2004, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 30 exs., TR - Mersin [46], Kirobasi-Güzeloluk, 1430 m, 36°45'01"N, 33°57'51"E, 7.-8.V.2004, Besuchet (cAss, cFel); 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀: TR Mersin (39), road to Güzeloluk, S Aydınlar, 1220 m / 36°43'10"N, 34°9'39"E, (39) 4.5.2004, Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀: TR - Mersin, 18, 1400 m, N Pozanti, Tekir, cedar wood, 4.V.2002, 37°18'N, 34°51'E, Meybohm & Brachat (cAss); 9 exs.: TR [36] - Adana, NE Kozan, Pınarbaşı-Eyüplü, 37°56'45"N, 36°06'22"E, 1560 m, 27.IV.2005, Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 1 ♂, 2 exs.: TR [44] - Osmaniye, 11 km NE Andırın, -> Geben, 37°38'42"N, 36°25'51"E, 1280 m, 3.V.2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 1 ♂: TR - Kahramanmaraş [4], 50 km W K.Maraş, 8 km SE Andırın, 1180 m, 37°34'49"N, 36°25'07"E, 19.III.2005, V. Assing (cAss); 1 ♂: same data, but [5], 1240 m, 37°34'54"N, 36°24'58"E (cAss); 1 ♂: same data, but [6], 1120 m, 37°33'17"N, 36°25'48" (cAss); 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀: TR - Kahramanmaraş, 70 km WNW K.Maraş, NE Çokak, 1120 m, [30], 37°44'39"N, 36°21'30"E, 26.III.2005, P. Wunderle (cWun); 1 ♂: TR - Kahramanmaraş [24], 30 km W Baskonus Yaylasi, 1270 m, leg. Brachat & Meybohm, 27.IV.2004, 37°33'58"N, 36°34'10"E (cAss); 6 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀: TR -

Kahramanmaraş [33], S Göksun, 1380 m, 50 km NW Kahramanmaraş, 37°56'48N, 36°34'05E, 10.IV.2004, leg. V. Assing (cAss); 1♂, 2♀: Turkey (Kahramanmaraş), 50 km NW Kahramanmaraş, 1360 m, 37°56'48"N, 36°34'05"E, NW-slope with snowfields, *Juniperus*, *Cedrus*, grass, bark, sifted, 10.IV.2004, leg. M. Schülke [T04-33] (cSch); 3♂♂, 5♀♀: TR - Kahramanmaraş [18], Pass N Tekir, S Göksun, 37°56'56N, 36°46E, 1400-1550 m, leg. Brachat & Meybohm, 26.IV.2004 (cAss); 1♂, 1♀: same data, but leg. Besuchet (cAss); 1♂, 2 exs., Turkey - (Kahramanmaraş), 50 km NW Kahramanmaraş, 1360 m, 37°56'48"N, 36°34'05"E, NW-slope with snowfields, *Juniperus*, *Cedrus*, bark, grass sifted, 10.IV.2004, leg. M. Schülke [T04-33] (cSch); 3♂♂, 1♀: TR - Kahramanmaraş [37], Ahr Dağı, 1400 m, 11 km ENE Kahramanmaraş, 37°42'07N, 36°13'38E, 11.IV.2004, leg. V. Assing (cAss); 1♂: Turkey (Kahramanmaraş), Ahr Dağı, 9 km ENE Kahramanmaraş, 37°38'19", 37°01'39"E, 1850 m, NE-slope with snow, small *Cedrus* and *Juniperus*, grass, sifted, 11.IV.2004, leg. M. Schülke [T04-35] (cSch); 1♀: Türkei: Kastamonu SE (Akkaya), Waldrand, 8.VII.1996, Bayer & Winkelmann (cAss); 1♂: GR-Makedonia, Bez.: Kavala, Mt. Falakron, s/o Volakas, 900-1150 m, 12.VI.2002, leg. Brachat (cAss).

**Description:** 2.4-3.0 mm. Usual coloration: blackish brown, with the pronotum, the elytra, the posterior margins of the abdominal segments, and the abdominal apex slightly paler, dark brown; legs light brown; antennae dark brown, with the basal 2-3 antennomeres somewhat paler; occasionally, the body may be of darker or of slightly paler coloration. Habitus as in Fig. 17.

Head approximately as wide as long; puncturation fine, shallow, indistinct; microsculpture shallow, but distinct (Fig. 18); eyes moderately large (Fig. 19), weakly projecting from lateral outline of head, slightly shorter than postocular region in dorsal view. Antenna as in Fig. 20, antennomere X approximately 1.5 times as wide as long. Preapical joint of maxillary palpus approximately twice as long as wide.

Pronotum 1.35-1.40 times as wide as head and approximately 1.30 times as wide as long (Fig. 18); maximal width in or slightly behind middle; puncturation fine, but less so than that of head, dense, and shallow; microsculpture shallow, but distinct; surface with little shine.

Elytra slightly wider than pronotum and at suture approximately as long as pronotum; puncturation fine and dense, usually slightly more distinct than that of pronotum; microsculpture distinct; surface mostly with somewhat more shine than pronotum. Hind wings fully developed. Legs moderately slender; metatarsomere I long, as long as or even longer than combined length of metatarsomeres II-IV.

Abdomen slightly narrower than elytra; widest at segments V/VI, segments VII-VIII weakly tapering (Fig. 17); puncturation extremely fine and very dense, slightly less dense on posterior than on anterior tergites; microsculpture shallow; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe.

♂: sternite VIII approximately as long as wide, its posterior margin pointed in the middle (Fig. 21); median lobe of aedeagus shaped as in Figs 23-25, ventral process distinctly angled in lateral view, internal structures of highly distinctive shape; apical lobe of paramere rather long, with short apical, long thin intermediate, and two long basal setae (Fig. 26).

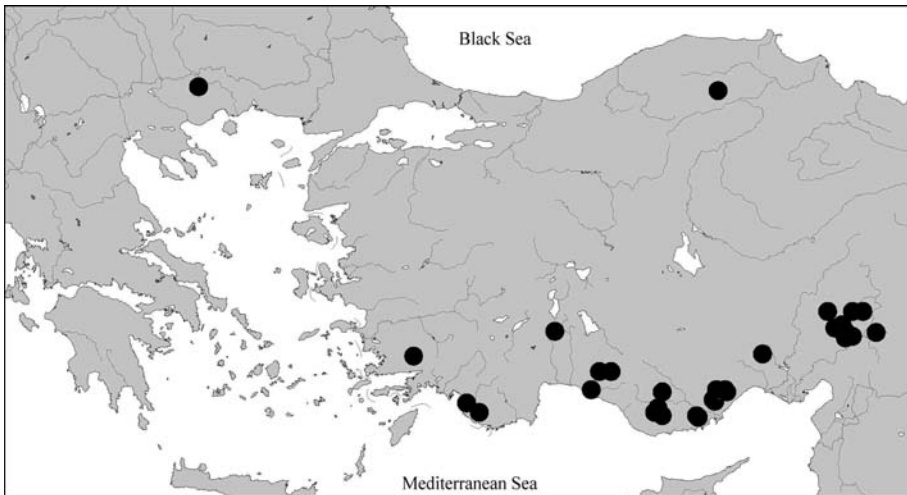
♀: sternite VIII transverse, its posterior margin broadly convex (Fig. 22); spermatheca as in Fig. 27.

**Etymology:** The name (Lat., adj.) refers to the resemblance of the subapical structures of the aedeagus with a cockscomb.

**Comparative notes:** Among the Eastern Mediterranean congeners, *Oxyroda cristata* is most similar and also most closely related to *O. moreatica*

SCHEERPELTZ from Greece, a conclusion suggested by the similarly derived morphology of the aedeagus. From this species, *O. cristata* is reliably distinguished only by the primary sexual characters, i. e. the distinctly angled ventral process and the internal structures of the aedeagus, as well as the shape of the spermatheca.

**Distribution and bionomics:** The known range of the species extends from northeastern Greece to central southern Anatolia. It is apparently not very rare in southern Anatolia from Muğla in the west to Kahramanmaraş in the east (Map 2). It was mostly sifted from leaf litter in various forested and unforestod biotopes, at a wide range of altitudes, from 150 m to 1850 m. A dissected female collected in July had a mature egg in the ovaries.



**Map 2:** Distribution of *Oxyroda cristata* in Greece and Turkey.

### *Oxyroda libanotica* FAGEL 1965 (Figs 40-52, 65-68, Map 3)

*Oxyroda libanotica* FAGEL 1965: 254 ff.

**Type material examined:** Holotype ♀ [specimen eaten by *Anthrenus* sp., only spermatheca left]: Liban: Kartaba, 1200-1400 m, V.1964 - G. Fagel / G. Fagel det. *O. (Podoxya) libanotica* n. sp. / Type (IRSNB).

**Additional material examined:** **Turkey, Izmir:** 2 exs., Boz Dağlar, SE Turgutlu, 38°24N, 27°53E, 800 m, cemetery, oak & shrubs, 24.XII.2005, V. Assing (cAss). **Muğla:** 4 exs., 30 km NNE Fethiye, Boncuk Dağı, Koru, 36°50N, 29°12E, 1140 m, 2.X.2002, V. Assing (cAss); 3 exs., 30 km NNE Fethiye, Boncuk Dağı, Koru, 36°51N, 29°14E, 1750 m, 2.X.2002, V. Assing (cAss); 1 ex., 20 km NNE Fethiye, 36°47N, 29°11E, 970 m, N-exp. oakwood, 27.III.2002, V. Assing (cAss); 6 exs., Muğla env., Cakmak, 37°11N, 28°37E, 800 m, 2.5.2001, leg. Meybohm (cAss). **Antalya:** 1 ex., Antalya env., Termessos, 36°59N, 30°28E, 700-850 m, 21.IV.2001, leg. Meybohm & Brachat (cAss); 1 ex., road Antalya-Saklikent, 1000 m, 11.V.2000, leg. Meybohm & Brachat (cAss); 1 ex., Akseki, Imrasan pass, 1500 m, pine litter, 1.-7.I.1991, leg. Wunderle (cWun). **Isparta:** 4 exs., Eğridir env., Kovada Gölü, 37°37N, 30°51E, 1000 m, leg. Meybohm, 13.V.2000 (cAss); 1 ex., S Eğridir, Kovada Gölü, 12.IV.1984, leg. Brachat (cSch). **Mersin:** 2 exs., N Anamur, 2 km S Kazancı, 36°43N, 32°56E, 1580 m, 21.IV.2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 5 exs., Güzeloluk-Erdemli, Aydınlar, 36°45N, 34°08E, 1350 m, 7.V.2004, leg. Besuchet, Brachat & Meybohm (cAss, cFel); 5 exs., Güzeloluk-Erdemli, S Aydınlar, 35°45N, 34°08E, 1380 m,



4.V.2004, leg. Besuchet, Meybohm & Brachat (cAss). **Kahramanmaraş**: 1 ex., pass N Tekir, S Göksun, 37°57N, 36°34E, 1400-1550 m, 26.IV.2004, leg. Besuchet (cAss); 3 exs., 30 km W Kahramanmaraş, Başkonuş Yaylası, 37°34N, 36°35E, 1500 m, 28.IV.2004, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 17 exs., W Kahramanmaraş, Başkonuş Yaylası, 37°34N, 36°35E, 1450 m, 5.V.2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 2 exs., W Kahramanmaraş, Başkonuş Yaylası, 37°34N, 36°34E, 1250 m, 5.V.2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 2 exs., ca. 35 km SW Kahramanmaraş, Doluca, 37°22N, 36°40E, 27.IV.2004, 1200 m, leg. Besuchet (cAss). **Antakya**: 2 exs., 19 km S Antakya, SW Şenköy, 36°02N, 36°07E, 880 m, N-exp. pasture, 5.IV.2004, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex., 19 km S Antakya, SW Şenköy, 36°02N, 36°07E, 920 m, *Q. ilex* & laurel, 5.IV.2004, leg. V. Assing (cAss); 1 ex., S Antakya, W Şenköy, 36°01N, 36°07E, 750 m, 21.IV.2004, leg. Besuchet (cAss). **Greece**: 1 ex., Fthiotis, 30 km W Lamia, W Kalithea, 38°53N, 22°04E, 900 m, *Abies*, 16.IV.2000, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex., Fthiotis, Oros Kallidromo, SSE Lamia, 38°44N, 22°32E, 1250 m, *Abies* wood, 7.IV.2001, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex., Pelopónnisos, Parnon, 1100-1450 m, *Abies*, 13.VI.1996, leg. Wunderle (cWun).

**C o m m e n t** : The holotype of *O. libanotica* was completely eaten by *Anthrenus* sp., except for the separately mounted spermatheca.

**R e d e s c r i p t i o n** : 3.0-3.8 mm; habitus as in Fig. 40. Coloration variable; usual coloration: head dark brown to blackish brown; pronotum and elytra brown; abdomen dark brown to blackish brown, with the posterior margins of segments III-VI, the posterior half of segment VII, and the abdominal apex ferruginous; legs yellowish to light-brown; antennae dark brown, with the basal 3 antennomeres paler; maxillary palpus brown. Often body darker, extensively blackish or blackish brown, or paler.

Head approximately as wide as long; puncturation very fine and rather dense; microsculpture shallow, but distinct; eyes moderately large, shorter than postocular region in dorsal view (Fig. 43). Antenna moderately long; antennomere IV usually approximately as wide as long; V weakly transverse; X less than twice as wide as long; XI in both sexes weakly constricted in the middle (Fig. 42). Penultimate joint of maxillary palpus elongated, approximately 3 times as long as wide or somewhat longer.

Pronotum of variable shape, about 1.40-1.55 times as wide as head and 1.20-1.30 times as wide as long (Fig. 41); maximal width slightly behind middle; puncturation fine and very dense, but of somewhat variable density, more or less distinct; microsculpture more or less distinct; surface with more or less reduced shine.

Elytra of variable length and width, slightly to distinctly wider than pronotum and at suture approximately as long as pronotum or shorter; puncturation similar to or more distinct than that of pronotum, fine and very dense; microsculpture indistinct. Hind wings fully developed. Legs slender; metatarsomere I longer than the combined length of metatarsomeres II-IV.

Abdomen distinctly narrower than elytra, gradually tapering posteriad; puncturation extremely dense and extremely fine, surface with reduced satin shine; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe.

♂: sternite VIII oblong, its posterior margin distinctly pointed in the middle (Fig. 44); median lobe of aedeagus shaped as in Figs 46-50, with small crista apicalis and with characteristic apical structures and short flagellum in internal sac; apical lobe of paramere very long, with one short apical and three long setae (Fig. 51).

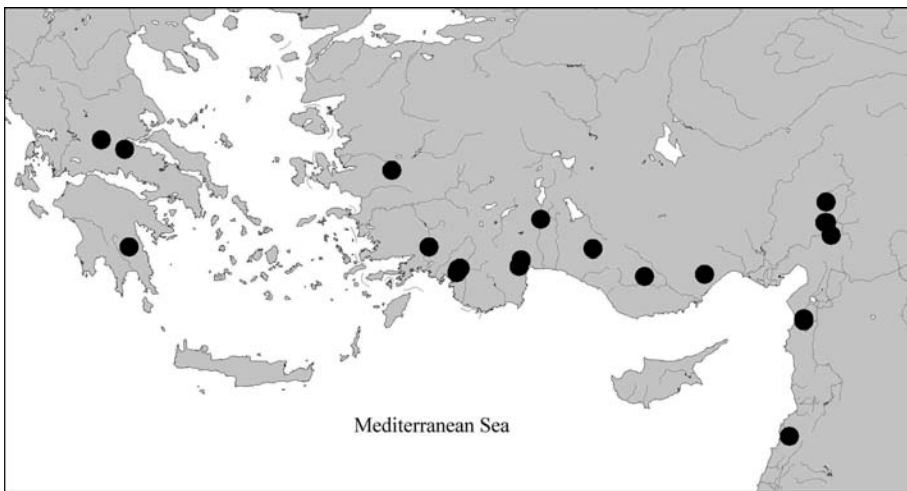
♀: sternite VIII oblong, its posterior margin convex and with weakly modified, relatively thin marginal setae (Fig. 45); spermatheca with duct of variable shape (Figs 52, 65-68).

**I n t r a s p e c i f i c v a r i a t i o n** : The species is extremely variable not only in

external characters such as the coloration, the puncturation (density, depth), microsculpture, and the relative size of elytra and pronotum, but also in the shape of the spermatheca (Figs 52, 65-68), even in specimens from the same locality (see Figs 65-66).

**Comparative notes:** Among the congeners known to occur in Turkey, the most similar congeners are *O. cristata* and *O. lurida*. From the former, the new species is separated especially by larger average body size, the more distinctly tapering abdomen, the often more pronounced puncturation of the pronotum, the longer metatarsomere I, and especially by the completely different morphology of the primary and secondary sexual characters. From the latter, it is readily distinguished by the less elongated third joint of the maxillary palpus. *Oxypoda libanotica* also very much resembles *O. brevicornis* STEPHENS, which is widespread in the Western Palaearctic region, but has not yet been recorded from Turkey. Owing to enormous intraspecific variation in both species, they are reliably distinguished only based on their primary sexual characters.

**Distribution and bionomics:** *Oxypoda libanotica*, which was previously known only from Lebanon, is here reported from Greece and Turkey for the first time. In southern Turkey, it has been recorded from Izmir in the west to Kahramanmaraş and Antakya in the east (Map 3). Most, if not all the types were sifted from leaf litter of deciduous trees, fir, and shrubs at a wide range of altitudes (700-1750 m).



**Map 3:** Distribution of *Oxypoda libanotica* in the Eastern Mediterranean, based on examined records.

***Oxypoda judaea* SAULCY 1865** (Figs 53-64, Map 4)

*Oxypoda judaea* SAULCY 1865: 634.

**Type material examined:** Lectotype ♂ [dissected prior to present study], here designated: Jerusalem / Ox. Judaea / Ox. judaea Scy. typi unici / Lectotype M. Tronquet déterm. 1998 / Muséum Paris Coll. Abeille de Perrin / Ocyusa [sic] judaea Saulcy M. Tronquet dét. 1998 / Lectotypus ♂ *Oxypoda judaea* Saulcy desig. V. Assing 2006 / *Oxypoda judaea* Saulcy det. V. Assing 2006 (MNHNP). Paralectotype ♀: Jerusalem, Ox. judaea / Ox. judaea Scy. typi unici (copia) / Paralectotype M. Tronquet déterm. 1998 / Muséum Paris Coll. Abeille de Perrin / Ocyusa [sic] judaea Saulcy M. Tronquet dét. 1998 / *Oxypoda judaea* Saulcy det. V. Assing 2006 (MNHNP).

**Additional material examined:** Turkey, Gaziantep: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Kartal Dağı, E Isikli, 37°10N, 37°13E, 1100 m, 25.IV.2004, leg. Besuchet (cAss).

**R e d e s c r i p t i o n :** 2.5-2.7 mm; habitus as in Fig. 53. Dark-coloured species: body blackish, with the posterior margins of the abdominal segments indistinctly paler; legs dark brown with yellowish to light-brown tarsi; antennae and maxillary palpi blackish.

Head weakly transverse; puncturation very fine and rather sparse; microsculpture shallow, but distinct; eyes large, clearly longer than postocular region in dorsal view. Antenna relatively short; antennomere IV weakly transverse; V distinctly transverse; X approximately twice as wide as long; XI in both sexes constricted in the middle (Fig. 55). Penultimate joint of maxillary palpus of moderate length, approximately 2.5 times as long as wide.

Pronotum about 1.4 times as wide as head and 1.4 times as wide as long (Fig. 54); maximal width in or slightly behind middle; puncturation moderately dense, shallow, and rather ill-defined; microsculpture distinct; surface with little shine.

Elytra 1.15-1.20 times as wide as pronotum and at suture approximately as long as pronotum; puncturation more distinct, more well-defined, and denser than that of pronotum; surface with distinct microreticulation and little shine (Fig. 54). Hind wings fully developed. Legs moderately slender; metatarsomere I approximately as long as the combined length of metatarsomeres II-IV.

Abdomen slightly narrower than elytra; segments III-VI of subequal width, apex weakly tapering; puncturation dense and distinct on all tergites, not distinctly sparser on tergite VIII than on tergite IV; punctures connected by microstriae forming rhomboid meshes (similar to some species of *Oligota*, *Placusa*, and *Aleochara*) (Fig. 56); posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe.

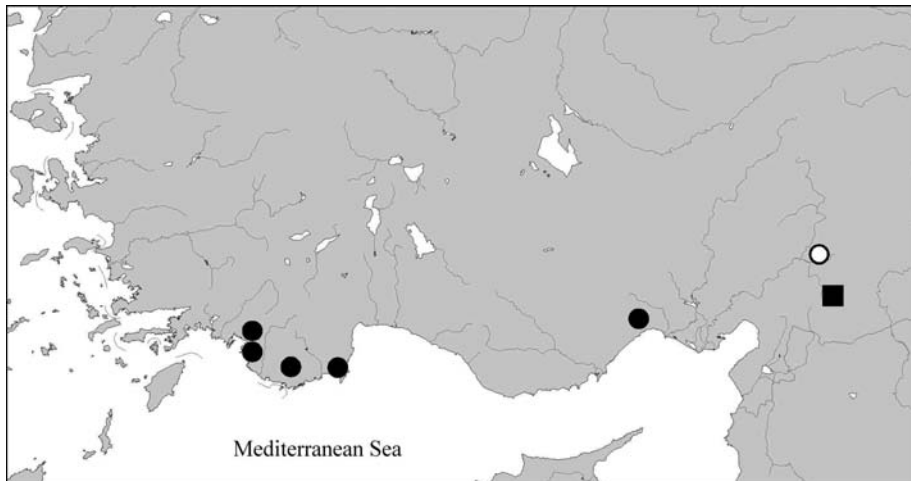
♂: sternite VIII transverse, its posterior margin distinctly pointed in the middle (Fig. 57); median lobe of aedeagus shaped as in Figs 59-62, with relatively long flagellum in internal sac; apical lobe of paramere rather short, with one short apical and three long setae (Fig. 63).

♀: sternite VIII distinctly transverse, its posterior margin broadly convex and with weakly modified stout marginal setae (Fig. 58); spermatheca with very long duct (Fig. 64).

**C o m m e n t s :** The original description of *O. judaea* is based on three syntypes from the surroundings of Jerusalem (SAULCY 1865). Two of these syntypes were found in the de Perrin collection in the MNHNP. They had been examined and dissected by M. Tronquet who apparently planned to designate a lectotype and transfer the species to the genus *Ocyusa* KRAATZ. The lectotype designation is here formally established.

**C o m p a r a t i v e n o t e s :** The species is readily separated from other congeners occurring in the Eastern Mediterranean especially by the distinctive microsculpture and puncturation of the abdomen, but also by the dark coloration and the sexual characters.

**D i s t r i b u t i o n a n d b i o n o m i c s :** The species was previously known from the surroundings of Jerusalem (SAULCY 1865) and from Azerbaijan (BERNHAEUER 1902). It is here reported from Turkey (Map 4) for the first time.



**Map 4:** Distributions of *Oxypoda judaea* (square), *O. flavocaudata* (filled circles), and *O. ahirica* (open circle) in southern Turkey.

***Oxypoda (Bessopora) cingulum* BERNHAUER 1902 (Figs 227-236)**

*Oxypoda cingulum* BERNHAUER, 1902: 173 f.

**Type material examined:** Lectotype ♂, here designated: corticina Er., Beirut Syr., leg. Appel, Mus. Kindob. [?] / 1024 / *Oxypoda cingulum* mihi n. sp. / *Oxyp. cingulum* Brh. det. Bernhauer / c. Eppsh. Steind. d. / Lectotypus ♂ *Oxypoda cingulum* Bernhauer desig. V. Assing 2006 / *Oxypoda cingulum* Bernhauer det. V. Assing 2006 (NHMW). Paralectotype ♀: *rugulosa* Kr. var., Syria, ded. Simon / 65 / 840 / *cingulum* Brh. Type, Syrien, Eppelsheim, Ggbl. / Chicago NHMus M. Bernhauer Collection (FMNH).

**Additional material examined:** 1 ♂: Appl 1878 I. Beirut (NHMW).

**D i a g n o s i s :** 2.8-3.2 mm; habitus as in Fig. 227. Highly similar to the evidently very closely related *O. hatayana* ASSING from central southern Anatolia (see descriptions in ASSING 2004b, in press), but distinguished as follows:

Body larger and more distinctly bicoloured: head dark brown to blackish, distinctly darker than the reddish or reddish-yellow pronotum. Punctuation of forebody denser and more distinct (especially on head and pronotum). Eyes larger (Fig. 229), only slightly shorter than postocular region in dorsal view. Antenna as in Fig. 230. Pronotum relatively larger, 1.35-1.45 times as wide as head. Elytra relatively longer, at suture 0.80-0.90 times as long as pronotum (Fig. 228). Metatarsomere I longer, as long as or even longer than the combined length of metatarsomeres II-IV. Abdomen with much denser and more distinct punctuation (Fig. 231); palisade fringe at posterior margin of tergite VII more distinct.

♂: sternite VIII as in Fig. 232; median lobe of aedeagus as in *O. hatayana* apically bifid (Fig. 234), but with relatively shorter and more strongly bent ventral process (lateral view), with less pronounced crista apicalis, and with internal structures of slightly different shape (Fig. 233); apical lobe of paramere as in *O. hatayana*.

♀: sternite VIII of similar shape as in *O. hatayana*, its posterior margin almost truncate, with distinctly modified stout marginal setae (Fig. 235); spermatheca of similar shape as in *O. hatayana* (Fig. 236).

**Comments:** The original description of *O. cingulum* is based on two syntypes from "Syrien ... ohne nähere Fundortsangabe" and from "Beirut" (BERNHAEUER 1902). The former is a female and deposited in the Bernhauer collection at the FMNH. The latter was found in the collections of the NHMW; it is a male and here designated as the lectotype.

**Comparative notes:** Among other Eastern Mediterranean congeners of intermediate size, the species is characterised especially by its coloration, its relatively long, apically weakly incrassate, pale reddish antennae (similar to that of *Derocala* species), the dense puncturation, the rather short elytra, the reduced hind wings, the dense puncturation of the abdomen, and by the morphology of the genitalia. *Oxypoda cingulum* belongs to the *O. brachyptera* group, as can be inferred from the shape and chaetotaxy of the apical lobe of the paramere and from the morphology of the median lobe of the aedeagus, especially the apically bifid ventral process. From most species of this group, *O. cingulum* is separated by larger size alone.

**Distribution:** The species is known only from the surroundings of Beyrouth, Lebanon. Recent records have, to my knowledge, not become known.

***Oxypoda flavocaudata* sp.n.** (Figs 69-78, Map 4)

**Holotype** ♂: TR - Antalya, No. 8, 20 km N Kas, S Karaovabeli pass, *Quercus*, 830 m, 36°23'12N, 29°42'34E, 26.III.2002, V. Assing / Holotypus ♂ *Oxypoda flavocaudata* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2005 (cAss). **Paratypes:** 5♂♂, 1♀: same data as holotype (cAss, OÖLL); 1♂, 4♀♀: same data, but leg. Wunderle (cWun, cAss); 1♂: TR - Antalya, No. 26, E Kumluca, 385 m, *Laurus*, *Platanus*, 36°21'50N, 30°22'27E, 3.IV.2002, V. Assing (cAss); 1♀: same data, but leg. Wunderle (cWun); 1♂, 2♀♀: TR - Muğla, No. 10, 20 km NNE Fethiye, N-exp. oakwood, 970 m, 36°47'28N, 29°11'29E, 27.III.2002, V. Assing (cAss); 1♀: TR - Muğla, No. 20, SE Fethiye, Baba Dağ, above Ovacik, 1170 m, 36°32'47N, 29°10'52E, 30.III.2000, V. Assing (cAss); 1♀: TR Mersin (33), road to Arslanköy, 5 km SE Aladag, 700 m / 36°54'45N, 34°31'44E (33), 2.5.2004, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

**Description:** Small species, 2.3-2.9 mm; habitus as in Fig. 69. Coloration: head blackish; pronotum and elytra brown to dark brown; abdomen dark brown (segments III-V) to blackish (segments VI-VII), with the posterior margins of the anterior segments, the posterior half or third of segment VII, and the following segments distinctly paler, reddish-yellow; legs reddish-yellow; maxillary palpi and antennae brown, with the basal 3-4 antennomeres yellowish to yellowish brown.

Head approximately as wide as long; puncturation very fine, barely noticeable; microsculpture shallow; eyes large, as long as or slightly shorter than postocular region in dorsal view (Fig. 70). Antenna rather short (Fig. 71); antennomere IV weakly transverse; V distinctly transverse; X approximately twice as wide as long; XI not distinctly constricted. Penultimate joint of maxillary palpus rather short, approximately twice as long as wide.

Pronotum about 1.35 times as wide as head and 1.35 times as wide as long (Fig. 70); maximal width behind middle; puncturation somewhat variable, often very fine, occasionally weakly granulose, moderately dense; microsculpture shallow and somewhat variable; surface with variable shine.

Elytra 1.15-1.20 times as wide as pronotum and at suture 1.0-1.1 times as long as pronotum; puncturation rather dense and fine, but more distinct than that of pronotum; surface without distinct microsculpture and with some shine (Fig. 70). Hind wings fully

developed. Legs moderately slender; metatarsomere I short, approximately as long as the combined length of metatarsomeres II-III or slightly longer.

Abdomen slightly narrower than elytra, maximal width at segments IV/V; puncturation and pubescence extremely fine and dense, barely noticeable; microsculpture distinct, less pronounced on tergite IV than on other tergites (Fig. 72); posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe.

♂: sternite VIII approximately as long as wide, its posterior margin weakly pointed in the middle (Fig. 73); median lobe of aedeagus shaped as in Figs 75-76, with subapical structures of distinctive shape in internal sac; apical lobe of paramere moderately long, with moderately long apical and three long subapical and basal setae (Fig. 77).

♀: sternite VIII transverse, its posterior margin broadly convex and with moderately stout marginal setae (Fig. 74); spermatheca with short duct (Fig. 78).

**E t y m o l o g y :** The name (Lat., adj.) refers to the light-coloured apex of the abdomen.

**C o m p a r a t i v e n o t e s :** The species is somewhat similar to *O. flavicornis* KRAATZ, quite possibly its adelphotaxon, as can be inferred from the similar external morphology and the sexual characters, especially the subapical structures of the aedeagus and the shape of the spermatheca. Both species are nevertheless easily distinguished: in *O. flavicaudata*, the antennae have less transverse preapical antennomeres, the pronotum is less convex in cross-section, more transverse, and less densely punctured, the elytra are less densely punctured, the median lobe of the aedeagus has a much smaller crista apicalis and two longer hook-like structures in the internal sac (in *O. flavicornis* only one shorter hook-like structure), the apical seta of the apical lobe of the paramere is much longer, and the spermatheca has a distinctly longer duct. According to LÖBL & SMETANA (2004), *O. flavicornis* has been recorded from Turkey, too, but I have seen no material of that species from there.

**D i s t r i b u t i o n a n d b i o n o m i c s :** The currently known distribution extends from Muğla to Mersin, southwestern Anatolia (Map 4). Most, if not all the specimens were sifted from leaf litter (oak, sycamore, laurel). The altitudes range from 380 to 1170 m.

***Oxypoda ahirica* sp.n.** (Figs 163-171, Map 4)

**H o l o t y p e** ♂: Turkey (Kahramanmaraş): Ahır Dağı, 9 km ENE Kahramanmaraş, pass, 37°38'19"N, 37°01'39"E, 1850 m, NE slope with snow, small *Cedrus* and *Juniperus*, grass, sifted, 11.IV.2004, leg. M. Schülke [T04-35] / Holotypus ♂ *Oxypoda ahirica* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2006 (cAss).

**D e s c r i p t i o n :** Small species, 2.9 mm; abdomen fully extended. Habitus as in Fig. 163. Coloration: head and pronotum light brown; elytra dark yellowish; abdomen dark brown, with the margins of segments III-VI, the posterior third of segment VII, and the following segments dark yellowish; legs yellowish; antennae brown.

Head weakly transverse, puncturation dense, very shallow, ill-defined, and barely noticeable; microsculpture shallow (Fig. 164); eyes relatively small (Fig. 165), slightly more than half the length of postocular region in dorsal view. Antenna with distinctly transverse antennomeres IV-X (Fig. 166).

Pronotum 1.2 times as wide as head and 1.3 times as wide as long (Fig. 164); maximal width approximately in the middle; puncturation dense, more distinct than that of head, somewhat asperate and ill-defined; microsculpture shallow. Penultimate joint of maxillary palpus about 3 times as long as wide.

Elytra slightly wider than pronotum and at suture 0.9 times as long as pronotum; puncturation rather dense and asperate, coarser than that of pronotum; surface without distinct microsculpture (Fig. 164). Hind wings of reduced length, protruding from under the elytra by about half their length when unfolded. Metatarsomere I of moderate length, slightly longer than the combined length of metatarsomeres II-III, but shorter than the combined length of II-IV.

Abdomen from segment III to VII subparallel, slightly narrower than elytra; puncturation fine, dense, and distinct on anterior tergites, very fine and sparse on posterior tergites; maximal width at segments IV/V; puncturation and pubescence extremely fine and dense, barely noticeable; microsculpture absent on anterior tergites, very shallow on posterior tergites; posterior margin of tergite VII with narrow palisade fringe.

♂: sternite VIII weakly oblong, its posterior margin strongly convex in the middle (Fig. 167); median lobe of aedeagus shaped as in Figs 168-170, with pronounced crista apicalis and crista proximalis, apically unincised ventral process, and with weakly sclerotised structures and a flagellum of moderate length in internal sac; apical lobe of paramere relatively short, with short fine apical and three long subapical and basal setae (Fig. 171).

♀: unknown.

**E t y m o l o g y :** The name (Lat., adj.) is derived from the name of the mountain where the type locality is situated.

**C o m p a r a t i v e n o t e s :** The only described species of similarly small size and with reduced hind wings known to occur in central southern Anatolia is the highly variable and wing-dimorphic *O. biformis* ASSING. Based on the similar morphology of the median lobe of the aedeagus, the paramere, and of on the similar external characters, both species are closely related. From *O. biformis*, the new species is distinguished by larger (in relation to pronotum) and more transverse head, the longer antennae with more strongly transverse antennomeres IV-X (especially antennomere IV), the more oblong third joint of the maxillary palpi, the more pronounced puncturation of the pronotum and the elytra, the sparser and more distinct puncturation of the abdomen, the more pronounced shine of the abdomen, and by the different morphology of the aedeagus, especially the longer and apically much more slender ventral process of the median lobe, the weakly pronounced internal structures, and the even more pronounced crista apicalis. From similar species of the *O. brachyptera* group from Greece, it is readily separated by the shorter apical lobe of the paramere and by the apically unincised ventral process of the aedeagus.

**D i s t r i b u t i o n a n d b i o n o m i c s :** The species is currently known only from one locality in the Ahır Dağı, Kahramanmaraş, central southern Anatolia (Map 4). The holotype was collected by sifting litter of small cedar, juniper, and grass on a dry slope with snow at an altitude of 1850 m.

**The eastern Mediterranean species of the subgenus *Thliboptera* THOMSON 1859, revalidated, with particular reference to the Turkish representatives**

The genus group name *Thliboptera* THOMSON (type species: *O. togata* ERICHSON) was previously treated as a junior synonym of the subgenus *Sphenoma* MANNERHEIM (type species: *O. abdominalis* (MANNERHEIM)) (LÖBL & SMETANA 2004). There is, however, some evidence that *O. abdominalis* and *O. togata* are only distantly related, despite some

external similarity (general body shape, fine and dense puncturation of the abdomen). Species of *Thliboptera* are characterised by some evident synapomorphies, above all a highly derived morphology of the aedeagus with a stout and strongly bent ventral process and with distinctly sclerotised structures in the internal sac. In addition, they share a similar morphology of the spermatheca, a usually posteriorly broadly rounded, at most weakly pointed male sternite VIII, intermediate to relatively large body size, a rather large pronotum, and relatively fine puncturation. Therefore, *Thliboptera* and *Sphenoma* are here treated as distinct subgenera.

In Turkey, the subgenus *Thliboptera* is represented by at least ten species (see below), all of them highly similar in external morphology. Only *O. antennata* and *O. speculoclara* ASSING are readily distinguished from other species of this subgenus by external characters alone, the former by its larger size and much longer and more slender antennae, the latter by its very shiny appearance. For illustrations of the genitalia of *O. speculoclara* see ASSING (2004b). For a reliable identification of the other Turkish representatives of *Thliboptera*, an examination of the male genitalia is usually essential. External characters and even the spermatheca are often subject to considerable intraspecific variation. An identification based on external characters and the female genitalia alone is further complicated by the fact that, firstly, often more than one species may occur in the same locality and, secondly, the distribution areas largely overlap. Therefore, in the material lists below, females are included only when males were available from the same localities or from their immediate vicinity.

The species treated below form two assemblages, one with a large aedeagus with long sclerotised structures in the internal sac, a more or less distinctly angled ventral process of the aedeagus (lateral view), a longer apical lobe of the paramere, a subquadrate tergite VIII and a more or less transverse sternite VIII in both sexes, a weakly convex posterior margin of the male sternite VIII, slightly longer and more massive antennae, usually with distinctly transverse preapical antennomeres, a weakly convex pronotum (cross-section), and a relatively sparse and weakly defined puncturation of head and pronotum. This group includes *O. micans* from Greece, and *O. micantoides*, *O. gladiatoria*, and *O. acutissima* from Turkey. The other species group is characterised by a smaller aedeagus with shorter sclerotised structures in the internal sac, a straight or weakly bent ventral process of the aedeagus, a usually shorter apical lobe of the paramere, a subquadrate or oblong tergite and sternite VIII, a more strongly convex posterior margin of the male sternite VIII, usually shorter and more slender antennae with the preapical antennomeres at most weakly transverse, a more strongly convex pronotum, and a dense and usually more distinct puncturation of head and pronotum. The latter group comprises *O. infissa* from Greece, as well as *O. antennata*, *O. ormana*, *O. speculoclara*, *O. fissa*, *O. recta*, *O. inermis*, and *O. tenuilaminata* from Turkey.

#### ***Oxypoda (Thliboptera) antennata* BERNHAUER 1902** (Figs 10-16, Map 5)

*Oxypoda (Sphenoma) antennata* BERNHAUER 1902: 184 f.

*Oxypoda (Oxypoda) lindbergi* SCHEERPELTZ 1958: 35 ff.; **syn.n.**

*Oxypoda (Sphenoma) mysica* FAGEL 1971: 137 ff.; **syn.n.**

##### **Type material examined:**

*O. lindbergi*: Holotype ♂: Voyage en Turquie, Dr. K. Lindberg, 56, Loc. Nr. 394 / Chamounis, tamisage de terre, 22.9. / Typus *Oxypoda lindbergi* O. Scheerpeltz / *Oxypoda lindbergi* nov. spec. / ZML. 1995, 338 / Holotypus *Oxypoda lindbergi* Scheerpeltz, V. Gusarov vid. 1995 / *Oxypoda lindbergi* Scheerp. ♂, V. Gusarov det. 1995 / *Oxypoda antennata* Bernhauer det. V. Assing 2006 (MZL).



*O. mysica*: **Paratypes**: 10 exs. [2 exs. eaten by *Anthrenus*]: Anatolie occ., Uludagh (5), 1800-1900 m, VI.1970, G. Fagel / Paratype / G. Fagel det. *mysica* n. sp. / *Oxypoda antennata* Bernhauer det. V. Assing 2006 (IRSNB).

**Additional material examined**: **Turkey, Antalya**: 1 ♂, S Elmalı, Çamkuyusu, 36°34N, 29°58E, 1300 m, 25.IV.2001, leg. Meybohm (cAss); 1 ♂, Saklikent, 1650-1900 m, 17.VI.1994, leg. Pütz (cAss). **Mersin**: 3 ♂ ♂, N Anamur, 31 km N Ermenek, 36°38N, 33°01E, 1770 m, 21.IV.2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 1 ♀: Anamur env., Abanoz, 36°21N, 32°56E, 1240 m, 20.V.2000, leg. Meybohm (cAss); 3 ♂ ♂, 3 exs., N Anamur, 16 km N Ermenek, 36°28N, 32°51E, 1420 m, 22.IV.2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, road to Güzeloluk, S Aydinlar, 36°45N, 34°08E, 1380 m, 4.V.2004, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 2 ♂ ♂, Güzeloluk-Erdemli, S Aydinlar, 36°45N, 34°08E, 1350 m, 7.V.2004, leg. Meybohm (cAss); 1 ♀, ca. 25 km NW Erdemli, 36°43N, 34°10E, 1150 m, *Quercus* litter, 29.XII.2000, leg. Wunderle (cWun); 1 ♂, 3 ♀ ♀, ca. 20 km WNW Mut, 36°41N, 33°36E, 1250 m, pine forest, 25.XII.2000, leg. Assing, Wunderle (cAss, cWun); 1 ♂, ca. 20 km WNW Mut, 36°49N, 33°19E, 1320 m, pine forest with *Quercus ilex*, 25.XII.2000, leg. Assing (cAss). **Adana**: 1 ♀, 25 km N Kozan, Kozan-Feke, 37°41N, 35°51E, 775 m, 26.IV.2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss). **Kahramanmaraş**: 1 ♀, 10 km N Andırın, Çökak, 37°39N, 36°21E, 1150 m, 1.-2.V.2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

**Description**: Rather large species, 4.7-6.2 mm. Habitus as in Fig. 10. Coloration variable: head dark blackish brown to blackish; pronotum castaneous to black; elytra reddish to blackish brown; abdomen dark brown to black, with the margins of the segments often paler; legs reddish yellow to light brown; antennae brown to dark brown, with the basal 3-4 antennomeres paler.

Head with distinct microsculpture and with relatively dense and fine, but distinct puncturation; eyes moderately large, approximately as long as postocular region in dorsal view (Fig. 11); antennae slender, all antennomeres oblong (Fig. 12); penultimate joint of maxillary palpus approximately three times as long as wide.

Pronotum relatively large and moderately transverse; puncturation slightly finer and denser than that of head; microsculpture shallower than that of head (Fig. 11). Elytra at suture approximately 0.8 times as long as pronotum (brachypterous morph) or approximately 0.9 times as long as pronotum (macropterous morph); puncturation dense and slightly asperate. Hind wings dimorphic; either of reduced length, weakly projecting from under elytral hind margins (Fig. 11), or fully developed. Legs slender; metatarsomere I approximately as long as combined length of metatarsomeres II-IV or even slightly longer. Abdomen widest at segments III/IV, slightly tapering posteriad; puncturation and pubescence very fine and dense; microsculpture indistinct or absent, interstices shining; posterior margin of tergite VII with narrow palisade fringe.

♂: tergite VIII approximately 1.15-1.20 times as long as wide, its posterior margin weakly concave in the middle; sternite VIII 1.10-1.15 times as long as wide, its posterior margin broadly convex (Fig. 13); median lobe of aedeagus as in Fig. 15.

♀: posterior margin of sternite VIII truncate; spermatheca as in Fig. 16.

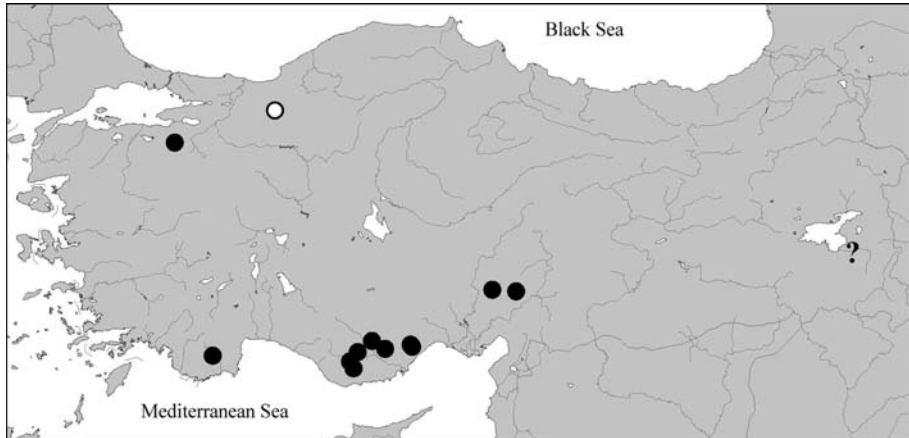
**Comparative notes**: From other Turkish species of *Thliboptera*, *O. antennata* is distinguished especially by the long antennae, its large size, its wing dimorphism, and the sexual characters, particularly the median lobe of the aedeagus and its subapical internal structures.

**Comments**: In the original description of *O. lindbergi*, which is based on a single holotype male, SCHEERPELTZ (1958) erroneously attributed the species to the subgenus *Oxypoda* MANNERHEIM, suggesting a closer relationship to *O. lividipennis* MANNERHEIM - now a synonym of *O. acuminata* (STEPHENS) - and *O. longipes* MULSANT & REY.

An examination of the type material of both *O. lindbergi* and *O. mysica* revealed that

they are doubtlessly conspecific. According to ZERCHE (in prep.), who studied type material both of *O. antennata* and of *O. mysica*, the latter is a junior synonym of the former. Consequently, both *O. mysica* and *O. lindbergi* are here placed in the synonymy of the senior name *O. antennata*.

**Distribution and bionomics:** The species is apparently rather widespread in Turkey (Map 5). It has been collected in the Uludağ and the Abant Dağı in northwestern Anatolia (FAGEL 1971), as well as in various localities in southern Turkey (Antalya, Mersin, Adana, Kahramanmaraş); queries aiming at an identification of the type locality of *O. lindbergi* ("Chamounis") were unsuccessful, but it should be situated in the Van lake area, since it was collected one day before Lindberg was in Van on the eastern shore of lake Van (SCHEERPELTZ 1958). Most, if not all of the examined specimens were sifted from forest leaf litter; the altitudes range from 1150 to 1900 m.



**Map 5:** Distribution of *Oxyroda antennata* in Turkey, based on examined (filled circles) and literature records (open circle). ?: unidentified type locality of the synonym *O. lindbergi* in the eastern Van lake area.

***Oxyroda (Thliboptera) ormana* FAGEL 1971 (Figs 157-162)**

*Oxyroda (Sphenoma) ormana* FAGEL 1971: 139 ff.

**Material examined:** Turkey: Bursa: 1♂, 2♀♀. Uludağ, 1900-2000 m, 12.V.1976, leg. Besuchet & Löbl (MHNG, cAss).

**D i a g n o s i s:** Species of intermediate size., 4.0-4.6 mm. Coloration: head and abdomen dark brown to blackish brown, with the margins of the abdominal segments and the apex of the abdomen paler; legs reddish brown; antennae brown, with the basal antennomeres paler.

Pronotum strongly convex in cross-section, rather large in relation to head, approximately 1.6 times as wide as head and 1.25 times as wide as long; puncturation fine and very dense.

Elytra rather short, at suture approximately 0.75 times as long as elytra; puncturation very dense and somewhat asperate; surface almost matt. Hind wings of reduced length. Metatarsomere I about as long as the combined length of II-IV.

Abdomen with dense and distinct puncturation; puncturation of tergite VII distinctly sparser than that of tergites III-V; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe; tergite VIII not distinctly transverse, its posterior margin in the middle weakly concave.

♂: sternite VIII approximately 1.15 times as long as wide, its posterior margin strongly convex (Fig. 157); median lobe of aedeagus with strongly bent ventral process in lateral view (Figs 159-160); apical lobe of paramere moderately long, basally somewhat dilated, and with relatively long apical seta (Fig. 161).

♀: sternite VIII approximately as long as wide, its posterior margin weakly convex (Fig. 158); spermatheca as in Fig. 162.

**Comparative notes:** The species is distinguished from other consubgenera occurring in Turkey especially by the morphology of the aedeagus. It is also characterised by the distinctly convex and relatively long pronotum (somewhat resembling that of *O. togata*), by the dense puncturation of the forebody, by the reduced hind wings, by the rather short and not very massive antennae, and by the strongly convex posterior margin of the male sternite VIII.

**Comments:** The original description of this species is based on a single holotype specimen from the Uludağ, where it was collected at an altitude of 1800-1900 m. The holotype was not seen, but considering that the above material was collected at or in the immediate vicinity of the type locality and that it is in good agreement with the morphological characters indicated in the original description, there is little doubt that the present interpretation is accurate.

**Distribution and bionomics:** The species has become known only from the Uludağ, Bursa, where it was collected at an altitude of 1800-1900 m (FAGEL 1971).

***Oxyptoda (Thliboptera) micantoides* sp.n.** (Figs 79-90, Map 6)

**Holotype** ♂: TR - Kahramanmaraş, 60 km SE K. Maraş, Gani Dağı, 950 m, [13], 37°29'42N, 37°24'50E, 21.III.2005, V. Assing / Holotypus ♂ *Oxyptoda micantoides* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2006 (cAss). **Paratypes:** 1♂, 4♀♀: same data as holotype (cAss); 1♀: same data, but leg. Wunderle (cWun); 3♀♀: TR - Kahramanmaraş [33], S Göksun, 1380 m, 50 km NW Kahramanmaraş, 37°56'48N, 36°34'05E, 10.IV.2004, leg. V. Assing (cAss); 2♀♀: same data, but leg. Schülke (cSch); 3♂♂, 4♀♀: TR - Kahramanmaraş [18], Pass N Tekir, S Göksun, 37°56'56N, 36°46E, 1400-1550 m, 26.IV.2004, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss, OÖLL); 1♂, 1♀: TR - Kahramanmaraş [37], Ahır Dağı, 1400 m, 11 km ENE Kahramanmaraş, 37°42'07N, 37°13'38E, 11.IV.2004, leg. V. Assing (cAss); 1♀: same data, but leg. Schülke (cSch); 1♀: Turkey (Kahramanmaraş), Ahır Dağı, 11 km NE Kahramanmaraş, 37°40'48N, 37°01'49E, 1580 m, N pass, N-slope with snow fields, *Cedrus* and *Juniperus*, grass, 11.IV.2004, leg. M. Schülke [T04-36] (cSch); 1♂: TR [47] - 30 km SSW Kahramanmaraş, 660 m, Uzunsöğüt, 4.V.2005, 37°23'45N, 36°48'05E, Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 1♂: TR - Kahramanmaraş [7], 50 km W K. Maraş, 8 km S Andırın, 1100 m, 37°33'27N, 36°25'54E, 19.III.2005, P. Wunderle (cWun); 1♀: TR - Kahramanmaraş [4], 50 km W K. Maraş, 8 km S Andırın, 1180 m, 37°34'49N, 36°25'07E, 19.III.2005, P. Wunderle (cWun); 1♂, 1♀: TR - Mersin 30 km NW Erdemli, S Yağda, 1310 m, 36°43'46N, 34°03'00E, *Abies* forest, No. 16, 29.12.2000, V. Assing (cAss); 1♂: TR - Mersin, 30 km NW Erdemli, N Yağda, 1345 m, 36°43'48N, 34°02'12E, *Abies* forest, No. 17, 29.12.2000, V. Assing (cAss); 1♀: TR Mersin [48], Güzeloluk-Erdemli, S Aydinlar, 1350 m / 36°44'59N, 34°7'48E, (48), 7.5.2004, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 1♀: same data, but leg. Besuchet (cAss); 1♂: TR - Mersin [38], road to Güzeloluk, S Aydinlar, 36°44'34N, 34°08E, 1380 m, 4.V.2004, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 5♂♂: TR Mersin, (39), road to Güzeloluk, S Aydinlar, 1220 m / 36°43'10N, 34°9'39E, (39) 4.5.2004, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 1♂, 2♀♀: TR Mersin, (40), road to Güzeloluk, S Aydinlar, 1110 m / 36°42'5N, 34°9'56E, (40) 4.5.2004, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 1♂ [teneral]: TR Mersin (46), Kirobasi-Güzeloluk, 14 km W Güz., 1430 m / 36°45'1N, 33°57'51E,

(46), 8.5.2004, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 4♂♂, 1♀, 2 exs.: TR - Mersin [46], Kirobasi-Güzeloluk, 1430 m, 7.-8.V.2005, 36°45'01N, 33°57'51E, Besuchet (cAss, cFel); 1♀: TR - Mersin, road Silifke -> Gülnar, 1015 m, No. 9, 36°20'38N, 33°35'06E, *Quercus* litter, 27.12.2000, V. Assing (cAss); 1♀: same data, but leg Wunderle (cAss); 1♂: TR - Mersin [42], Silifke-Gülnar, 1000 m, 36°20'37N, 33°35'17E, 6.V.2004, leg. Besuchet (cAss); 1♀: same data, but leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 1♂: TR - Antakya, 11, 383 m, Kizildag, NW Teknepinar, sifted, 36°11'17N, 35°58'57E, 28.IV.2002, Meybohm (cAss); 2♂♂, 1♀: TR - Adiyaman [24], 15 km N Adiyaman, 1220 m, 37°58'59N, 38°16'13E, 25.III.2005, P. Wunderle (cWun, cAss).

**Description:** 4.3-5.1 mm; habitus as in Fig. 79. Dark-coloured species: head and abdomen blackish, with the margins of the abdominal segments, the apex of the abdomen, and sometimes also the anterior abdominal tergites slightly paler; pronotum dark brown to blackish brown or blackish; elytra brown to dark brown; legs yellowish brown; antennae blackish brown, with the basal 2-3 antennomeres yellowish to yellowish brown.

Head weakly transverse; eyes large, at least as long as postocular region in dorsal view; puncturation very shallow, ill-defined, and moderately dense (Fig. 80). Antennae of moderate length; antennomere IV approximately as wide as long; V-X transverse and of increasing width; VIII and IX approximately 1.5 times as wide as long (Fig. 81).

Pronotum not very large; 1.40-1.50 times as wide as head and approximately 1.25 times as wide as long (Fig. 29); maximal width in or slightly behind middle; puncturation very shallow and ill-defined; microsculpture very shallow; surface rather shiny (Fig. 80).

Elytra approximately 1.2 times as wide as pronotum and at suture almost as long as pronotum; puncturation fine and dense, more distinct than that of pronotum; microsculpture shallow; surface with less shine than pronotum (Fig. 80). Hind wings fully developed. Legs moderately slender; metatarsomere I of somewhat variable length, usually approximately as long as the combined length of metatarsomeres II-IV.

Abdomen slightly narrower than elytra; widest at base, gradually tapering posteriad; puncturation not very dense, decreasing in density from tergite III to tergite VIII; relatively sparse on tergite VII; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe (Fig. 82); tergite VIII approximately as wide as long; posterior margin of tergite VIII weakly and smoothly convex, not concave in the middle (Fig. 83).

♂: sternite VIII transverse, its posterior margin broadly convex, not distinctly pointed (Fig. 84); median lobe of aedeagus of similar general morphology as that of *O. micans*, with distinctly bent ventral process in lateral view, with two pairs of very long and massive sclerotised structures, and with ventral flagellum-like structure shaped like a fishing hook basally (Fig. 86); apical lobe of paramere rather long and slender (Fig. 87).

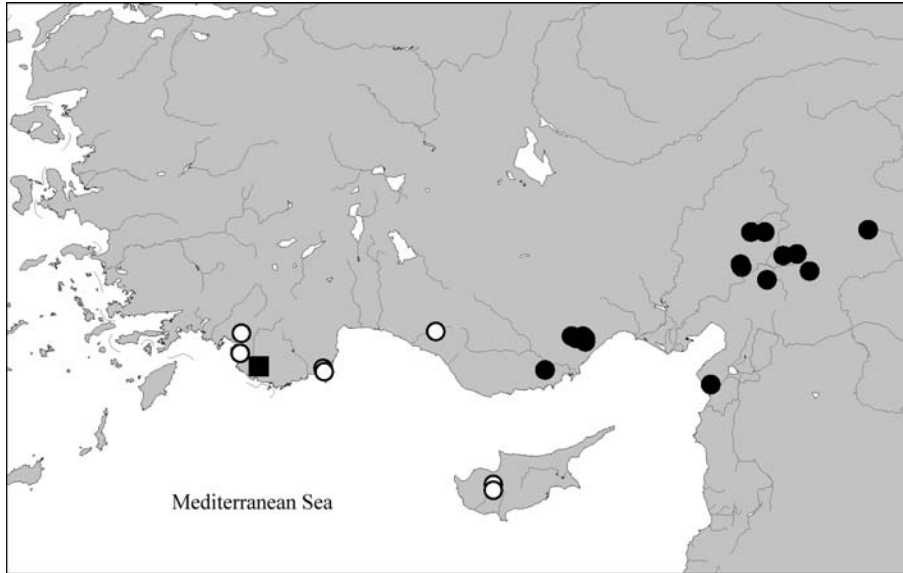
♀: sternite VIII approximately as wide as long, its posterior margin truncate in the middle (Fig. 85); spermatheca with relatively short duct (Figs 88-90).

**Etymology:** The name (Lat., adj.) refers to the similarity to *O. micans* from Greece.

**Comparative notes:** From all its Turkish consubgenera, *O. micantoides* is best distinguished by the distinctive morphology of the median lobe of the aedeagus; in addition, it is characterised by short antennae, a relatively small pronotum (in relation to head and elytra), the weakly pronounced and shallow puncturation of the pronotum, the rather sparse puncturation of the abdomen, the transverse and posteriorly broadly male sternite VIII, and the shape of the spermatheca. From *O. micans* from Greece, the new species is separated by the apically more slender and more acute ventral process of the median lobe of the aedeagus, by the different shape of the long internal structures in the

internal sac of the aedeagus, by the hook-like shape of the flagellum-like structure in the internal sac (in *O. micans* simply angled), by the more transverse, less convex (cross-section), and less distinctly microsculptured pronotum, and by the less densely punctured abdomen. For an illustration of the aedeagus of *O. micans* see Fig. 108.

**Distribution and bionomics:** The species was found in various localities in Mersin, Kahramanmaraş, Adiyaman, and Antakya provinces, central southern Anatolia (Map 6). The types were sifted from the litter of trees and shrubs at altitudes of 380-1580 m. In one locality in Mersin, it was collected together with *O. fissa* sp.n. (see below). One male collected in May is teneral.



**Map 6:** Distributions of the Turkish species of the *Oxyptoda micans* group: *O. micantoides* (filled circles), *O. gladiatoria* (open circles), and *O. acutissima* (square).

***Oxyptoda (Thliboptera) gladiatoria* sp.n.** (Figs 91-103, Map 6)

**Holotype** ♂: TR - Muğla, No. 10, 20 km NNE Fethiye, N-exp. oakwood, 970 m, 36°47'28N, 29°11'29E, 27.III.2002, V. Assing / Holotypus ♂ *Oxyptoda gladiatoria* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2006 (cAss). **Paratypes:** 5♂♂, 9♀♀: same data as holotype (cAss, cFel, OÖLL); 22 exs.: same data, but leg. Wunderle (cWun, cAss); 2♂♂: TR - Muğla, No. 21, SE Fethiye, Baba Dağ, above Ovacik, 680 m, 36°33'23N, 29°09'49E, 30.III.2002, V. Assing (cAss); 1 ex.: same data, but leg. Wunderle (cWun); 2♂♂, 1♀: TR - Antalya, No. 26, E Kumluca, 385 m, *Laurus, Platanus*, 36°21'50N, 30°22'27E, 3.IV.2002, V. Assing (cAss); 1 ex.: same data, but leg. Wunderle (cWun); 1♀: TR - Antalya, No. 27, E Kumluca, 385 m, stream bank, 36°21'50N, 30°22'27E, 3.IV.2002, V. Assing & P. Wunderle (cAss); 1♀: TR - Antalya, No. 5, E Kumluca, 385 m, *Laurus, Platanus*, 36°21'50N, 30°22'27E, 25.III.2002, V. Assing (cAss); 3 exs.: same data, but leg. Wunderle (cWun); 2 exs.: TR - Antalya, No. 4, E Kumluca, 335 m, grassland, under stones, 36°21'12N, 30°22'41E, 25.III.2002, P. Wunderle (cWun); 1♂: 1.1.-7.1.91, SW-TÜ, Umg. Gündogmus, 850-900 m, leg. P. Wunderle (cAss); 1♂: Cyprus - NW-Troodos, Kalopanayotis, 600 m, N-Hang, Streugesiebe, 1.IV.1995, Assing (cAss); 1♂, 3♀♀: Cyprus Troodos-Geb., Marathassa-Pedhoulas, Ayios Joannis, 600 m, 01.04.96, P. Wunderle (cWun, cAss).

**Description:** 4.5-5.5 mm. External characters as in *O. micantoides* (Figs 91-93, 100).

♂: sternite VIII weakly transverse, its posterior margin broadly convex (Fig. 101); median lobe of aedeagus very large, with angled ventral process (lateral view) and with two pairs of long flattened sclerotised structures in internal sac (Figs 94-96); apical lobe of paramere as in Fig. 103.

♀: sternite VIII transverse, its posterior margin truncate, sometimes indistinctly concave in the middle (Fig. 102); spermatheca of somewhat variable shape, with relatively large capsule and rather short duct (Figs 97-99).

**E t y m o l o g y :** The name (Lat., adj.) refers to the sword-like flatted structures in the internal sac of the aedeagus.

**C o m p a r a t i v e n o t e s :** From the highly similar *O. micantoides*, *O. gladiatoria* is distinguished only by the morphology of the aedeagus: the somewhat larger and flattened long sclerotised structures and the shape of the flagellum-like ventral structure in the internal sac, the larger crista apicalis, and the more slender and less strongly angled ventral process.

**D i s t r i b u t i o n a n d b i o n o m i c s :** The currently known distribution includes southwestern Anatolia (Muğla, Antalya) and Cyprus (Map 6). The vast majority of type specimens were sifted from the leaf litter of deciduous trees (oak, sycamore, laurel) at relatively low altitudes (335-970 m); some were found by turning stones in a pasture. One of the specimens collected in March is somewhat teneral.

***Oxypoda (Thliboptera) acutissima* sp.n.** (Figs 104-107, Map 6)

**H o l o t y p e** ♂: TR - Antalya, 12-, 1230 m, N Kalkan, Dumanlı Dağı, cedar-pine forest, pasture, 36°24'01E, 29°25'53E, 5.X.2002, V. Assing (cAss) / Holotypus ♂ *Oxypoda acutissima* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2006 (cAss).

**D e s c r i p t i o n :** Based on external characters indistinguishable from *O. micantoides* and *O. gladiatoria*.

♂: sternite VIII transverse, its posterior margin broadly and rather weakly convex; median lobe of aedeagus somewhat resembling that of *O. gladiatoria*, very large, with very acute ventral process (especially in lateral view), with pronounced crista apicalis, and with long two pairs of distinctly sclerotised structures in the internal sac (Figs 104-106); apical lobe of paramere as in Fig. 107.

♀: unknown

**E t y m o l o g y :** The name (Lat., adj.) refers to the very acute ventral process of the aedeagus.

**C o m p a r a t i v e n o t e s :** From the highly similar *O. micantoides* and *O. gladiatoria*, this species is reliably distinguished only by the morphology of the aedeagus, especially the shape of the long and very acute ventral process.

**D i s t r i b u t i o n a n d b i o n o m i c s :** The species is currently known only from one locality, the Dumanlı Dağı in the southwest of Antalya province (Map 6), where the holotype was found in a mixed pine and cedar forest at an altitude of approximately 1200 m, together with numerous specimens of *O. recta* (see below).

***Oxypoda (Thliboptera) fissa* sp.n.** (Figs 109-120, Map 7)

**H o l o t y p e** ♂: TR - Muğla, 4, 1750 m, 30 km NE Fethiye, Boncuk Dağı, Koru, 36°50'56N,

29°14'04E, 2.X.2002, V. Assing / Holotypus ♂ *Oxygoda fissa* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2006 (cAss).  
Paratypes: 3♂♂, 3♀♀, 3 exs.: TR - Mersin [46], Kirobasi-Güzeloluk, 1430 m, 7.-8.V.2005,  
 36°45'01N, 33°57'51E, Besuchet (cAss, cFel).

**Description**: 3.8-4.5 mm; habitus as in Fig. 109. Coloration as in *O. micantoides*.

Head as in *O. micantoides*, but relatively smaller and with more distinct puncturation (Fig. 110). Antennae shorter and much more slender than in *O. micantoides*; preapical antennomeres only weakly transverse (Fig. 111).

Pronotum strongly convex in cross-section, about 1.45 times as wide as head and approximately 1.25-1.30 times as wide as long; maximal width behind middle; puncturation very dense and rather distinct; microsculpture very shallow (Fig. 110).

Elytra approximately 1.10-1.15 times as wide as pronotum and at suture about 0.85 times as long as pronotum; puncturation moderately fine, distinct, and very dense, much more distinct and denser than that of pronotum; microsculpture indistinct (Fig. 110). Hind wings apparently fully developed. Legs moderately slender; metatarsomere I of somewhat variable length, usually slightly longer than the combined length of metatarsomeres II-III, sometimes longer and as long as the combined length of II-IV.

Abdomen distinctly narrower than elytra; widest at base, gradually tapering posteriad; puncturation on anterior tergites very dense, gradually decreasing in density posteriad, on tergite VII distinctly sparser than on tergites III-IV; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe (Fig. 112); tergite VIII about as wide as long or slightly oblong, its posterior margin smoothly convex to indistinctly truncate in the middle (Fig. 113).

♂: sternite VIII moderately oblong, its posterior margin strongly convex, not pointed (Fig. 114); median lobe of aedeagus as in Figs 115-117, without well-defined long sclerotised structures; ventral process apically bifid in ventral view; apical lobe of paramere as in Fig. 118.

♀: sternite VIII weakly oblong, its posterior margin convex; spermatheca somewhat variable, with relatively long and thin duct (Figs 119-120).

**Etymology**: The name (Lat., adj.: split) refers to the apically incised ventral process of the aedeagus.

**Comparative notes**: *Oxygoda fissa* is distinguished from the other Turkish species of *Thliboptera* especially by the morphology of the median lobe of the aedeagus, above all by the apically bifid ventral process of the aedeagus. In addition, it is characterised by relatively small size, the short and slender antennae, the strongly convex pronotum, the very densely punctate elytra, and by the relatively long duct of the spermatheca.

**Distribution and bionomics**: The species is known only from two localities in Mersin and Muğla (Map 7), where it was collected by sifting leaf litter at altitudes of 1430 and 1750 m.

#### ***Oxygoda (Thliboptera) infissa* sp.n. (Figs 121-131)**

Holotype ♂: GR. Thessalia [4], Ossa Oros, NE Spilia, 1450 m, N-slope, 39°48'27N, 22°40'45E, 22.VII.2004, V. Assing / Holotypus ♂ *Oxygoda infissa* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2006 (cAss).  
Paratypes: 1♀: same data as holotype (cAss); 2♀♀: GR. Evritania, Nr. 3, 15 km SSW Karpenisi, Mt. Kaliakouda, 1500 m, 38°48'12N, 21°46'08E, 14.IV.2000, V. Assing (cAss).

**Description**: Habitus as in Fig. 121. Based on external morphology, indistinguishable from *O. fissa* (Figs 122-125).

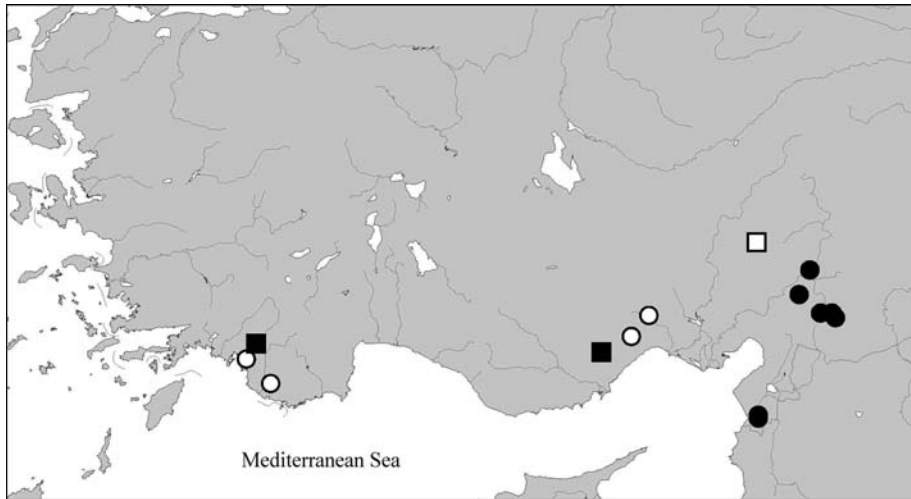
♂: sternite VIII distinctly oblong (Fig. 126); median lobe of aedeagus of similar general morphology as that of *O. fissa*, but with internal structures of slightly different shape and with apically unincised ventral process (Figs 128-129); apical lobe of paramere as in Fig. 130.

♀: sternite VIII approximately as wide as long, its posterior margin convex (Fig. 127); spermatheca similar to that of *O. fissa*, with rather long duct (Fig. 131).

**E t y m o l o g y :** The name (Lat., adj.: split) refers to the unincised ventral process of the aedeagus.

**C o m p a r a t i v e n o t e s :** The species is highly similar to and apparently the adelphotaxon of *O. fissa*, from which it is reliably separated only by the morphology of the median lobe of the aedeagus, especially by the apically unincised ventral process. From the only other dark Greek species of *Thliboptera*, *O. micans*, it is readily distinguished by the relatively smaller head, by the shorter and much more slender antennae, the more convex (cross-section) and more distinctly punctate pronotum, the more densely and distinctly punctate elytra, by the more oblong tergite and sternite VIII, by the completely different morphology of the aedeagus (see also Fig. 108), and by the longer duct of the spermatheca.

**D i s t r i b u t i o n a n d b i o n o m i c s :** The species is known only from the Ossa Oros, Thessalia, and from the Kaliakouda Oros, Evritania, Greece, where the types were sifted from litter of *Abies*, fern, and grass at altitudes of 1450 and 1500 m.



**Map 7:** Distributions of the Turkish species of the *Oxypoda fissa* group: *O. inermis* (filled circles), *O. recta* (open circles), *O. fissa* (filled squares), and *O. tenuilaminata* (open square).

***Oxypoda (Thliboptera) recta* sp.n.** (Figs 132-141, Map 7)

**Holotype** ♂: TR - Antalya, 12-, 1230 m, N Kalkan, Dumanlı Dağı, cedar-pine forest, pasture, 36°24'01E, 29°25'53E, 5.X.2002, V. Assing / Holotypus ♂ *Oxypoda recta* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2006 (cAss). **Paratypes:** 21 ♂♂, 15 ♀♀: same data as holotype (cAss, cFel, OÖLL); 1 ♂: TR - Muğla, 1, N Fethiye, Çalış, bank of stream, 10 m, 36°40N, 29°06E, 1.X.2002, V. Assing (cAss); 1 ♂, 1 ♀: TR [24] - Mersin, NW Tarsus, Çamlıyayla, 37°08'51N, 34°37'16E, 1190 m,



23./24.IV.2005, Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 1♂, 1♀: TR - Mersin [31], Findikpinari, 1090 m, 36°54'46N, 34°22'55E, 1.V.2004, leg. C. Besuchet (cAss); 1♂, 1♀: Turkey: Anatolia mer., Mersin: Arsanli, 15 km NW Erdemli, 11.-19.V.1994, leg. Hauck (cSch, cAss).

**Description:** 3.7-4.6 mm; external morphology as in *O. fissa* (Figs 132-134).

♂: sternite VIII distinctly oblong, its posterior margin strongly convex (Fig. 135); median lobe of aedeagus very distinctive, in lateral view with long, straight, and acute ventral process and with characteristic internal structures (Figs 137-138); apical lobe of paramere as in Fig. 139.

♀: sternite VIII oblong, its posterior margin convex (Fig. 136); spermatheca with rather long duct (Figs 140-141).

**Etymology:** The name (Lat., adj.: straight) refers to the shape of the ventral process of the aedeagus.

**Comparative notes:** From the highly similar *O. fissa*, this species is reliably distinguished only by the morphology of the median lobe of the aedeagus, especially the shape of the ventral process. *Oxypoda antennata*, whose aedeagus shows a faint resemblance to that of *O. recta*, is distinctly larger and has much longer antennae.

**Distribution and bionomics:** The known distribution ranges from Muğla in the West to Mersin in the east (Map 7). In the locality where the holotype was found, altogether 37 specimens were sifted from the litter of a mixed cedar and pine forest. The altitudes range from 10 to 1230 m. Two specimens collected in April are teneral.

***Oxypoda (Thliboptera) inermis* sp.n.** (Figs 142-150, Map 7)

**Holotype** ♂: TR - Kahramanmaraş [39], 34 km SW Kahramanmaraş, 37°22'57N, 36°40'42E, 1070 m, oak, shrubs, grass, 12.IV.2004, leg. V. Assing / Holotypus ♂ *Oxypoda inermis* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2006 (cAss). **Paratypes:** 2♂♂, 2♀♀: same data as holotype (cAss); 1♂, 2♀♀: same data, but leg. Schülke (cSch, cAss); 1♂ [teneral]: Turkey (Kahramanmaraş): Ahır Dağı, 10 km WNW Kahramanmaraş, 37°38'46N, 36°49'59E, 815 m, dry creek valley, *Quercus*, grass, sifted, 11.IV.2004, leg. M. Schülke [T04-34] (cSch); 1♂, 1♀: TR Gaziantep, Kartal Dag, 1120 m, 37°8'29N, 37°10'52E (16), 25.4.2004, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 3♂♂, 5♀♀: same data, but leg. Besuchet (cAss, cFel); 4♂♂, 2♀♀: TR - Gaziantep [29], 38 km WNW Gaziantep, Kartal Dağı, 1110 m, 37°10'38N, 36°58'49E, 9.IV.2004, leg. V. Assing (cAss); 3♂♂, 1♀, 1 ex.: Turkey (Gaziantep): Kartal Dağı, 38 km WNW Gaziantep, 37°10'38N, 36°58'49E, 1110 m, N-slope with *Quercus*, grass sifted, 9.IV.2004, leg. M. Schülke [T04-27] (cSch, cAss); 1♂: TR - Gaziantep [30], 25 km WNW Gaziantep, Kartal Dağı, 1070 m, 37°10'53N, 37°08'29E, 9.IV.2004, leg. V. Assing (cAss); 2♂♂, 2♀♀: Turkey (Gaziantep): Kartal Dağı, 25 km WNW Gaziantep, E Yamaçoba, 1070 m, 37°10'53N, 37°08'29E, N-slope, *Quercus*, grass, sifted, 9.IV.2004, leg. M. Schülke [T04-30] (cSch); 1♂, 1♀: TR Antakya (1), Ziyaret Dag, W Senköy, 750 m / 36°1'8"N, 36°7'19"E, 21.4.2004, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 1♂: same data, but leg. Besuchet (cAss); 1♀: TR - Antakya [12], 880 m, 19 km S Antakya, SW Şenköy, N-exp. pasture, 36°02'09N, 36°07'23E, 5.IV.2004, leg. V. Assing (cAss); 1♀: same data, but leg. Schülke (cSch).

**Description:** 3.7-4.4 mm; in external morphology highly similar to *O. fissa*, but distinguished as follows:

Head and pronotum with - on average - more distinct puncturation and more distinct microsculpture, integument less shiny. Pronotum on average slightly more transverse and less convex. Elytra with more pronounced puncturation (Fig. 142).

♂: sternite VIII weakly oblong, its posterior margin strongly convex (Fig. 143); median lobe of aedeagus of similar general morphology as in *O. fissa*, but ventral process more strongly bent, slightly longer, and apically not incised, crista apicalis smaller, and inter-

nal structures of different shape (Figs 145-147); apical lobe of paramere as in Fig. 148.

♀: sternite VIII weakly oblong, its posterior margin moderately convex (Fig. 144); spermatheca of very variable shape (Figs 149-150)).

**E t y m o l o g y :** The name (Lat., adj.: straight) refers to the weakly pronounced internal structures of the aedeagus.

**C o m p a r a t i v e n o t e s :** From the similar *O. fissa* and *O. recta*, the species is separated by the - on average - more distinct puncturation of the forebody, the slightly more transverse and less strongly convex pronotum, and by the morphology of the aedeagus.

**D i s t r i b u t i o n a n d b i o n o m i c s :** The species is known from several localities in Kahramanmaraş, Antakya, and Gaziantep, central southern Anatolia (Map 7). The holotype and the syntopic paratypes were sifted from litter of shrubs and from grass in a cultivated area; for a photograph of this locality see figure 1 in ASSING (2004c). The altitude of the type localities range from 750 to 1120 m. Some of the type specimens collected in April are teneral.

***Oxypoda (Thliboptera) tenuilaminata* sp.n.** (Figs 151-156, Map 7)

**H o l o t y p e ♂:** TR - TR [36] - Adana, NE Kozan, Pinarbaşı- Eyüplü, 37°56'45N, 36°06'22E, 1560 m, 27.IV.2005, Brachat & Meybohm / Holotypus ♂ *Oxypoda tenuilaminata* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2006 (cAss).

**D e s c r i p t i o n :** Based on external characters, indistinguishable from *O. inermis* (Figs 151-152).

♂: sternite VIII oblong, its posterior margin strongly convex (Fig. 153); median lobe of aedeagus of similar general morphology as in *O. inermis*, but ventral process much more slender in lateral view (Figs 154-155); apical lobe of paramere as in Fig. 156.

♀: unknown

**E t y m o l o g y :** The name (Lat., adj.: with thin plate) refers to the slender ventral process of the median lobe of the aedeagus.

**C o m p a r a t i v e n o t e s :** From the similar *O. fissa*, *O. recta*, and especially *O. inermis*, this species can be reliably separated only based on the morphology of the median lobe of the aedeagus, especially the shape of the ventral process.

**D i s t r i b u t i o n a n d b i o n o m i c s :** The type locality is situated in the north of Adana province (Map 7), central southern Anatolia, at an altitude of 1560 m.

***Oxypoda (Thliboptera) gaillardoti* SAULCY 1865** (Figs 221-225)

*Oxypoda gaillardoti* SAULCY 1865: 633 f.

**T y p e m a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d :** **H o l o t y p e ♀** [dissected prior to present study]: Aioun Moussa / Ox. Gaillardoti / Ox. Gaillardoti Scy. typ. unicus / Holotypus / Muséum Paris Coll. Abeille de Perrin / Oxypoda Gaillardoti Sauley M. Tronquet det. 1998 / *Oxypoda gaillardoti* Sauley det. V. Assing 2006 (MNHNP).

**D i a g n o s i s :** Relatively large species, slightly larger than *O. micantoides*; length of holotype 4.3 mm. Habitus as in Fig. 221. Coloration distinctive: head dark brown; pronotum dark reddish; elytra reddish yellow; abdomen blackish, with the posterior margins of segments III-VI, the posterior third of segment VII, and the following segments reddish; legs, antennae, and maxillary palpi reddish to reddish yellow.

Head with fine, shallow, and rather sparse puncturation; microsculpture shallow, integument with some shine; eyes somewhat shorter than postocular region in dorsal view (Fig. 222). Antenna as in Fig. 224.

Pronotum relatively strongly convex, approximately 1.25 times as wide as long and 1.45 times as wide as head; puncturation denser than that of head, but very shallow, indistinct; microsculpture shallow; surface rather shiny (Fig. 222).

Elytra at suture approximately 0.9 times as long as pronotum; puncturation much more distinct and denser than that of pronotum; microsculpture indistinct (Fig. 222). Hind wings fully developed. Metatarsomere I barely longer than the combined length of metatarsomeres II-III.

Abdomen almost as wide as elytra, widest at segments III/IV; puncturation fine, moderately dense on anterior tergites and rather sparse on tergite VII; microsculpture absent on anterior tergites, barely noticeable on tergite VII, and shallow on tergite VIII; surface very shiny; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe (Fig. 223).

♂: unknown.

♀: posterior margin of sternite VIII broadly convex, in the middle very weakly concave; spermatheca as in Fig. 225.

**Comparative notes:** Among the eastern Mediterranean representatives of *Thliboptera*, *O. gaillardoti* is readily recognised by its distinctive coloration alone.

**Comment:** The original description is based on "un seul individu" (SAULCY 1865).

**Distribution:** The species has become known only from the type locality in Jordan and - to my knowledge - has never been recorded again since its original description.

#### ***Oxypoda (Oxypoda) wankai* BERNHAUER 1936 (Map 8)**

*Oxypoda (Oxypoda) wankai* BERNHAUER 1936: 253 f.

*Oxypoda (Oxypoda) laeviuscula* BERNHAUER 1936: 253; **syn.n.**

*Oxypoda (Oxypoda) laeviuscula* TRONQUET 1998: 73 f.; **syn.n.**

**Type material examined:** Holotype ♂ [teneral, dissected prior to present study]: Mazedonien, Salonichi, don. Wanka / Wankai Bernh. Typus unic. / Chicago NHMus, M. Bernhauer Collection / *Oxypoda wankai* Bernhauer rev. V. Assing 2006 (FMNH).

**Additional material examined:** **Turkey:** **Gaziantep:** 5 exs., Kartal Dağı, W Isikli, 37°08N, 37°11E, 1120 m, 25.IV.2004, leg. Besuchet, Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 1 ex., N Birecik, 37°04N, 37°58E, 380 m, 24.IV.2004, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss). **Antakya:** 1 ex., Ziyaret Dağı, W Şenköy, 36°02N, 36°07E, 750 m, 21.IV.2004, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss). **Syria:** 1 ex., Samaan Qalaat, Simeons monastery, 28.IV.1996, leg. Sprick (cAss); 1 ex., Nubbol, orchard, 27.IV.1996, leg. Sprick (cAss).

**Comments:** BERNHAUER (1936) described *O. wankai* based on a single holotype male from Thessaloniki, Greece. In a footnote on the same page, he also described another similar species from "Kars-er-Rabbat" (Jordan), *O. laeviuscula* - a name omitted from the Palaearctic catalogue (LÖBL & SMETANA 2004). TRONQUET (1998) studied material from the Peyerimhoff collection and some additional specimens from Syria and Iran in the Fauvel collection, and, probably believing that the description of *O. laeviuscula* was invalid, described *O. laeviuscula* as a new species again. He designated a specimen from the Peyerimhoff collection, which was apparently collected together with the type material of *O. laeviuscula* BERNHAUER, as the holotype and the remaining specimens from the Fauvel and Peyerimhoff collections as paratypes. Shortly afterwards,

however, realising that *O. laeviuscula* BERNHAUER was a valid species, TRONQUET (1999) designated the holotype of *O. laeviuscula* TRONQUET as the lectotype and a female from the same locality as paralectotypes of *O. laeviuscula* BERNHAUER, without formally establishing the homonymic synonymy of the former with the latter. According to TRONQUET (pers. comm., January 2006), who also studied the holotype of *O. wankai*, the type material of *O. laeviuscula* is conspecific with *O. wankai*. A photograph of a type specimen of *O. laeviuscula* sent to me by Tronquet confirms this synonymy. Consequently, both *O. laeviuscula* BERNHAUER and *O. laeviuscula* TRONQUET are synonyms of *O. wankai* BERNHAUER (see synonymic list above).

**Distribution:** *Oxypoda wankai* is apparently very rare, but widespread (Map 8). It was previously known from Greece (Thessaloniki, holotype of *O. wankai*), Jordan, and Syria (TRONQUET 1999); the record from Syria is not indicated by LÖBL & SMETANA (2004). TRONQUET (1999) also reports the species from Iran based on two labels attached to a male from the Fauvel collection: 'Perse méridionale, ... (étiquette supplémentaire "Baku")'. However, these labels probably refer to two different specimens, one of them apparently given away by Fauvel without removing the label, since Baku is in Azerbaijan and not even close to southern Iran. In view of the uncertainty regarding this locality, the record is omitted from Map 8. *Oxypoda wankai* is here reported from Turkey (Gaziantep, Antakya) for the first time.



**Map 8:** Distribution of *Oxypoda wankai* in the Eastern Mediterranean region, based on revised (filled circles) and literature records (open circles). The doubtful literature records from "Perse meridionale" and "Baku" are omitted (see text).

***Oxyroda (Oxyroda) opaca* (GRAVENHORST 1802)**

**Additional material examined:** Turkey, Bursa: 1 ex., Uludağ, [locality illegible], 27.VII-3.VIII.2000, leg. Smatana (cAss).

**C o m m e n t s :** *Oxyroda opaca* had been recorded from Turkey before, but since the species had been confounded with *O. ignorata* until very recently, all the records before 1996 require revision.

***Oxyroda (Oxyroda) ignorata* ZERCHE 1996**

**Additional material examined:** Turkey, Konya: 5 exs., Seydişehir, 1400 m, 5.-6.VI.2003, leg. Smatana (cAss, cSch). **Osmaniye:** 6 exs., SE Osmaniye, Zorkum, 36°58N, 36°22E. 1670 m, 29.IV.2004, leg. Besuchet, Brachat & Meybohm (cAss). **Antakya:** 1 ex., 19 km S Antakya, SW Şenköy, 36°02N, 36°07E, 920 m, litter of *Quercus ilex* & laurel sifted, 5.IV.2004, leg. Assing (cAss).

**C o m m e n t s :** The species was previously known from Andorra, France, Switzerland, Austria, Italy, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Ukraine, Bulgaria, and Greece (BRANDSTETTER & KAPP 1998, ZERCHE 1996), although it is listed only for Austria, Bulgaria, Greece, and Switzerland by LÖBL & SMETANA (2004). The above specimens represent the first records from Turkey.

***Oxyroda (Oxyroda) vittata* MÄRKEL 1842**

**Additional material examined:** Turkey, Konya: 1 ex., Seydişehir, 1400 m, 5.-6.VI.2003, leg. Smatana (cSch). **Osmaniye:** 1 ex., SE Osmaniye, Zorkum, 36°58N, 36°22E. 1670 m, 29.IV.2004, leg. Besuchet (cAss).

**C o m m e n t s :** The species was only recently recorded from Turkey for the first time (ASSING in press).

***Oxyroda (Oxyroda) collaris* SAULCY 1865 (Figs 172-180, 207-213, 226, Map 9)**

*Oxyroda collaris* SAULCY 1865: 633.

**Type material examined:** Holotype ♀ [dissected prior to present study]: Jerusalem / Ox. collaris / Ox. collaris Scy Type unic. / Holotypus / Muséum Paris Coll. Abeille de Perrin / *Oxyroda collaris* Sauley holotype M. Tronquet dét. 1998 / *Oxyroda collaris* Sauley det. V. Assing 2006 (MNHN).

**Additional material examined:** see ASSING (2003, 2004b, in press).

**R e d e s c r i p t i o n :** 4.5-6.0 mm; habitus as in Fig. 172. Coloration: head blackish; pronotum dark brown to blackish; elytra pale yellowish brown, with the area near scutellum and often also the postero-lateral angles more or less extensively infuscate, dark brown to blackish, the central black spot forming an inverted triangle including the scutellum, antero-laterally extending to – but not including – humeral angles, and posteriorly usually extending along suture almost to posterior margin; dark spot in postero-lateral angles often indistinct or even absent; abdomen dark brown to blackish, with the posterior margins of the segments and the apex somewhat paler; legs yellowish brown, with the femora sometimes more or less extensively slightly infuscate; maxillary palpi brown; antennae dark brown.

Head 1.05-1.10 times as long as wide (Fig. 173); puncturation moderately dense and shallow; integument with distinct microreticulation; eyes large (Fig. 174), almost as long as postocular region in dorsal view. Antennae very long and slender (Fig. 175), all an-

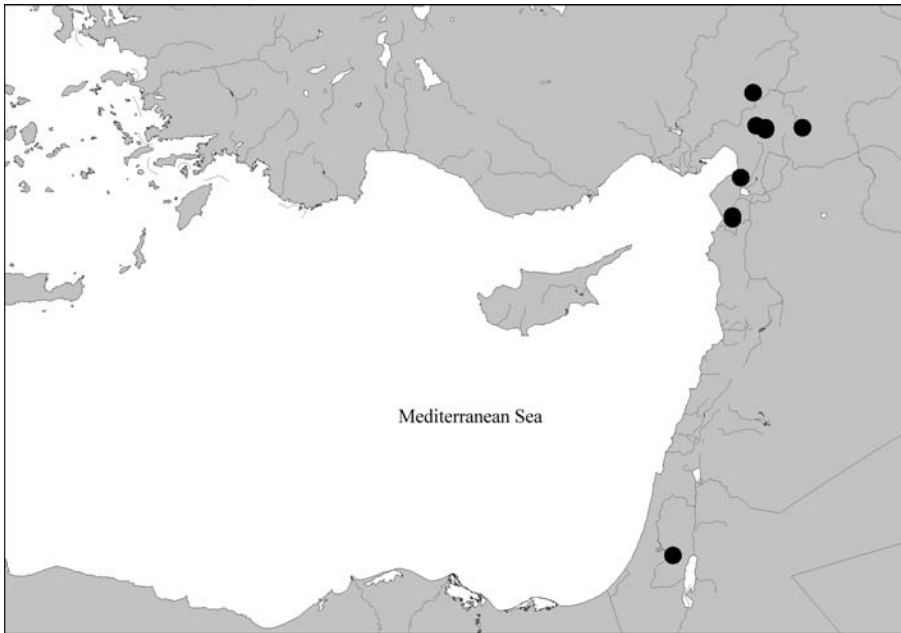
tennomeres longer than wide; antennomere XI with weakly pronounced sexual dimorphism, in ♂ usually about as long as the combined length of VIII-X, in ♀ usually slightly shorter.

Pronotum very slender, weakly transverse, approximately only 1.1 times as wide as long and 1.25-1.30 times as wide as head; maximal width in – or a short distance anterior to – middle; puncturation as shallow as that of head, but distinctly denser; microsculpture as pronounced as that of head (Fig. 173); hypomera distinctly visible in lateral view.

Elytra approximately 1.3 times as wide as pronotum and at suture as long as or slightly shorter than pronotum; puncturation very dense and sometimes weakly granulose, much coarser than that of pronotum; microsculpture indistinct (Fig. 173). Hind wings fully developed. Legs very slender; metatarsus slightly longer than metatibia; metatarsomere I approximately as long as the combined length of metatarsomeres II-IV.

Abdomen distinctly narrower than elytra; widest at segments III/IV, gradually tapering posteriorly; puncturation very fine and very dense, not noticeably sparser on tergite VII than on tergite III; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe (Fig. 112); tergite VIII weakly oblong, its posterior margin strongly convex (similar to Fig. 217), without sexual dimorphism.

♂: sternite VIII approximately as long as wide, its posterior margin distinctly projecting in the middle and sharply pointed (Figs 207-208); median lobe of aedeagus as in Figs 176-179, ventral process apically bifid in ventral view; apical lobe of paramere as in Fig. 209.



**Map 9:** Distribution of *Oxypoda collaris* in the eastern Mediterranean, based on examined records.

♀: sternite VIII approximately as long as wide, its posterior margin convex or indistinctly angled in the middle (Fig. 210); spermatheca somewhat variable (Figs 211-213, 226).

**Comparative notes:** *Oxypoda collaris* is distinguished from all its Western Palaearctic congeners by external characters alone, especially by the highly distinctive slender pronotum, as well as by the long and slender legs and antennae. In addition, it is separated from similar species of the subgenus *Oxypoda* by the morphology of the aedeagus. For more details on distinguishing characters separating it from similar syntopic species see the (re-)descriptions below.

**Distribution:** This distinctive species has become known only from the surroundings of Jerusalem (type locality), and from central southern Anatolia (Map 9). For details regarding the records from Turkey see ASSING (2003, 2004b, in press).

***Oxypoda (Oxypoda) disiuncta* sp.n.** (Figs 181-192, 214-216, Map 10)

**Holotype** ♂: TR - Antakya [10], 1480 m, 9 km SE Iskenderun, 6 km NE Belen, snowfield, 36°31'39N, 36°15'27E, 4.IV.2004, leg. V. Assing / Holotypus ♂ *Oxypoda disiuncta* sp.n. det. V. Assing 2006 (cAss). **Paratypes:** 1 ♀: TR - Antakya, 9, 25 km S Senköy, 901 m, sifted Laurus litter, 36°01'11N, 36°07'16E, 27.IV.2002, Meybohm (cAss); 1 ♂: TR - Antakya, 8a, 25 km S Senköy, 900 m, sifted Laurus litter, 36°01N, 36°07E, 27.IV.2002, Meybohm (cAss); 1 ♂: TR - Antakya, 8, 25 km S Senköy, 914 m, edge of meadow, sifted, 36°01'58N, 36°07'11E, 26.IV.2002, Meybohm (cAss); 1 ♀: Turkey (Antakya): Nur Dağl., 9 km SE Iskenderun, ca. 5 km NE Belen, N slope, oak & beech forest, sifted, 36°31'19N, 36°14'50E, 1240 m, 4.IV.2004, leg. M. Schülke [T04-11] (cSch); 1 ♂: TR - Gaziantep [29], 28 km WNW Gaziantep, Kartal Dağı, 1100 m, 37°10'11N, 37°06'28E, 9.IV.2004, leg. V. Assing (cAss); 1 ♂: TR Gaziantep (16), Kartal Dag, W Isikli, 1120 m / 37°8'29N, 37°10'52E (16), 25.4.2004, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 1 ♀ [teneral]: TR - Kahramanmaraş [36], Ahr Dağı, 1580 m, 11 km NE Kahramanmaraş, 37°40'48N, 37°01'49E, 11.IV.2004, leg. V. Assing (cAss); 2 ♂ ♂: Israel, Hermon, N 33°18,194', E 035°46,811', 18.IV.2005, leg. Aßmann (cFel, cAss).

**Description:** 4.2-5.5 mm; habitus as in Fig. 181. Similar to *O. collaris* (Figs 181-184), but distinguished as follows:

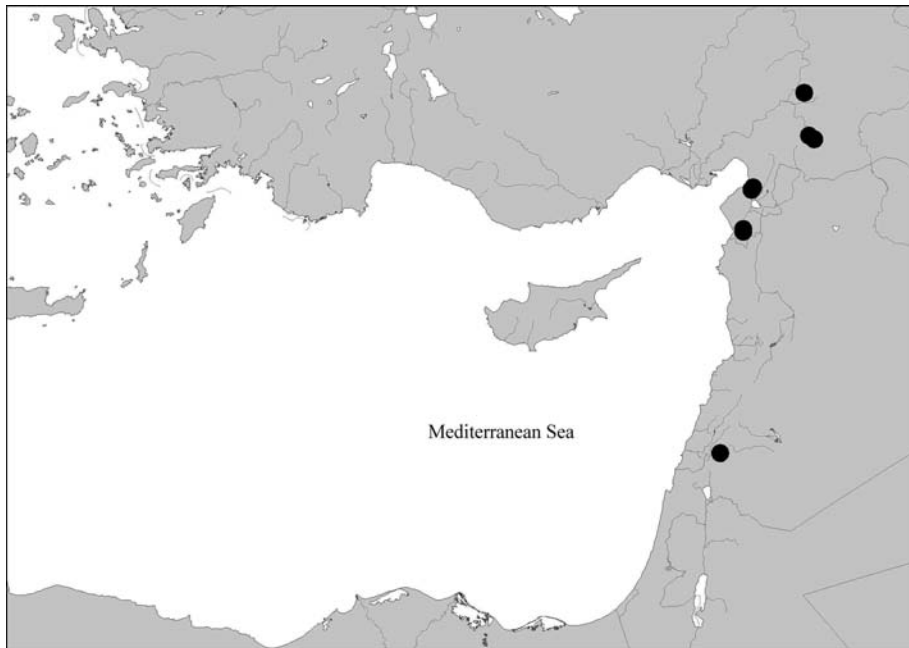
Coloration as in *O. collaris*, but maxillary palpi on average darker, usually dark brown to blackish brown, and elytra on average more extensively infusate near postero-lateral angles. Head of similar morphology as in *O. collaris*, but eyes usually slightly larger (Fig. 183), about as long as postocular region in dorsal view. Antennae slightly shorter (Fig. 184) and with shorter antennomere XI. Pronotum wider and more transverse, approximately 1.45 times as wide as head and 1.2 times as wide as long; anteriorly more strongly narrowed; hypomera narrowly visible in lateral view. Metatarsus approximately as long as metatibia; metatarsomere I shorter than combined length of II-IV.

♂: posterior margin of sternite VIII less sharply pointed (Fig. 214); median lobe of aedeagus as in Figs 185-190, ventral process split down to base (Fig. 190); apical lobe of paramere slightly shorter (Fig. 215).

♀: sternite VIII weakly oblong, its posterior margin as in *O. collaris* (Fig. 216); spermatheca similar to that of *O. collaris* (Figs 191-192).

**Etymology:** The name (Lat., adj.: separate) refers to the completely split ventral process of the aedeagus.

**Comparative notes:** Like the preceding species, *O. disiuncta* is separated from other West Palaearctic consubgenera by the relatively narrow pronotum, as well as by the long and slender antennae and legs, and by the morphology of the aedeagus.



**Map 10:** Distribution of *Oxyoda disiuncta* in the eastern Mediterranean.

**Distribution and bionomics:** This species is currently known only from one locality in Israel and from several localities in central southern Anatolia (Map 10). The type specimens were sifted from grass and from the litter of trees and shrubs at altitudes of 900-1580 m. One female collected in the beginning of April is teneral. In several localities, the species was found together with *O. collaris* or *O. longipes*.

***Oxyoda (Oxyoda) longipes* MULSANT & REY 1861** (Figs 193-202, 217-220, Map 11)

**Material examined:** **Turkey, Konya:** 4 exs., Seydişehir, 1400 m, 5.-6.VI.2003, leg. Lohaj, Smatana (cSch, cAss). **Mersin:** 1 ex., road Mut-Karaman, Sertavul Geç., 36°55N, 33°16E, 1570 m, 5.V.2004, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss). **Kahramanmaraş:** 1 ex., Ahır Dağı, 11 km NE Kahramanmaraş, 37°41N, 37°02E, 1580 m, N-slope with juniper, small cedar, and grass, sifted, 11.IV.2004, leg. Schülke (cSch). **Antakya:** 4 exs., 25 km S Şenköy, 36°02N, 36°07E, 914 m, edge of meadow, sifted, 26.IV.2002, leg. Meybohm (cAss). **Israel:** 2 exs., Mt. Hermon, 33°18N, 35°47E, 18.IV.2005, leg. Aßmann (cFel, cAss).

**Diagnosis:** 4.1-5.5 mm; habitus as in Fig. 193. External characters as in *O. collaris* (Figs 193-196), but distinguished as follows:

Coloration as in *O. collaris*, but pronotum and maxillary palpi on average darker, dark brown to blackish; legs on average darker, with the tibiae and tarsi brown, and the femora usually dark brown. Head more weakly oblong (Fig. 194); eyes (Fig. 195) approximately as long as postocular region in dorsal view. Antennae shorter (Fig. 196), antennomere XI in ♂ slightly longer than combined length of IX-X, in ♀ approximately as long as combined length of IX-X. Pronotum distinctly larger and more transverse, 1.60-1.65 times as wide as head and approximately 1.3 times as wide as long (Fig. 194);



maximal width behind middle and more strongly narrowed anteriorly; hypomera not visible in lateral view. Metatarsus approximately as long as metatibia; metatarsomere I of variable length, usually about as long as or slightly longer than combined length of II-III, rarely almost as long as the combined length of II-IV. Tergite VIII as in Fig. 217.

♂: posterior margin of sternite VIII projecting posteriad, but not sharply pointed (Figs 218-219); median lobe of aedeagus of highly variable size, 0.54-0.70 mm from apex of ventral process to base; on average larger than in *O. collaris*, with longer ventral process, with more pronounced crista apicalis, and with internal structures of different shape (Figs 197-204); apical lobe of paramere as in Fig. 205.

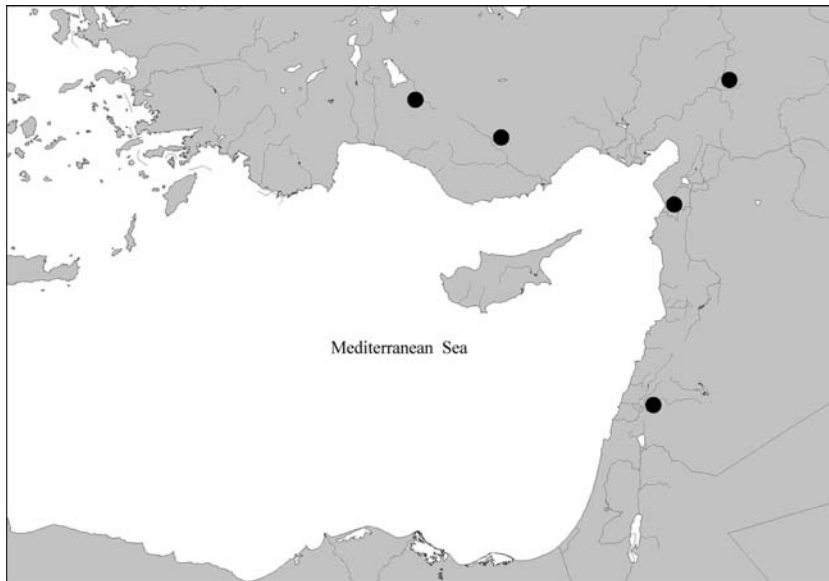
♀: sternite VIII weakly oblong, its posterior margin as in *O. collaris* (Fig. 220); spermatheca similar to that of *O. collaris* (Fig. 206).

**Intraspecific variation:** The species is subject to considerable intraspecific variation, which not only involves external characters such as size, coloration, the density of the puncturation, and the length of the tarsomeres, with the first metatarsomere occasionally almost as long as the combined length of metatarsomeres II-IV. Also, the size of the aedeagus (0.54-0.70 mm from apex of ventral process to base), the shape of the ventral process (straight to somewhat bent), and the shapes (length, etc.) of the internal structures are rather variable. This variability is so pronounced that the specimens from Turkey and Israel were at first believed to represent a distinct species. However, a comparison with material from various other regions in southern and central Europe revealed that variation is considerable even within populations and that there are no constant differences in the shape and internal structures of the aedeagus.

**Comparative notes:** From the similar and syntopic *O. disiuncta* and *O. collaris*, *O. longipes* is distinguished especially by the larger and more transverse pronotum, by the relatively longer metatarsomere I, the usually less extensively infusate elytra, and by the shape and internal structures of the aedeagus.

**Comments:** *Oxypoda fallaciosa*, whose original description is based on few specimens from Jerusalem (SAULCY 1865), is currently regarded as a synonym of *Nehemitropia lividipennis* (MANNERHEIM). Some details indicated in the original description, however, would suggest that this name is actually a synonym of *O. longipes*. SAULCY (1865) compares *O. fallaciosa* with *O. vittata* and *O. opaca* stating that it is of similar coloration and morphology (including size), that the metatarsi are longer, and the male sternite VII is triangularly prolonged posteriorly and in this respect similar to that of *O. opaca*. Type material was looked for, but not found in the Saulcy collection in the MNHN.

**Distribution:** *Oxypoda longipes* is widespread in Europe and has even been recorded from the Eastern Palaearctic region (LÖBL & SMETANA 2004). In the Middle East, it had previously been reported from Lebanon (BERNHAEUER 1902) and Turkey (ASSING 2004b). It is here reported from Israel for the first time (Map 11).



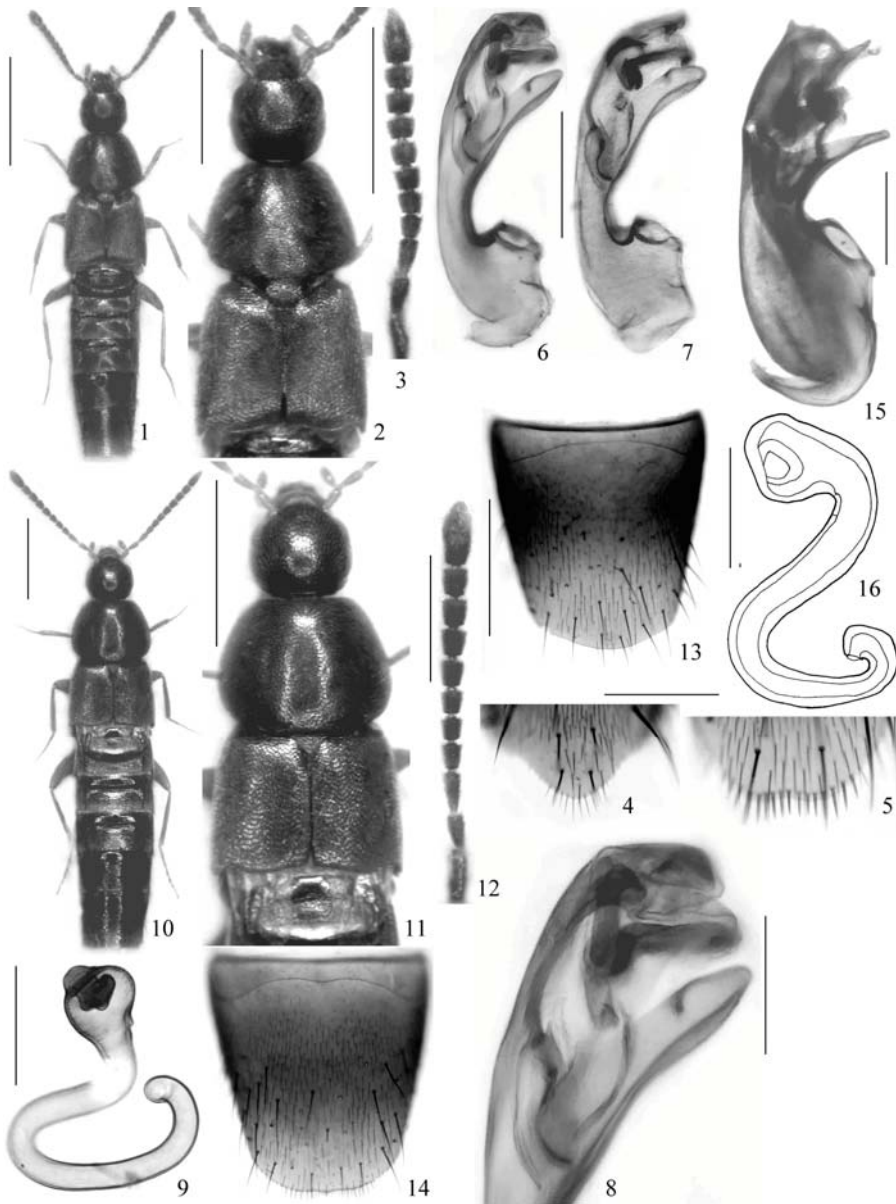
**Map 11:** Distribution of *Oxypoda longipes* in the eastern Mediterranean, based on examined records.

### Acknowledgements

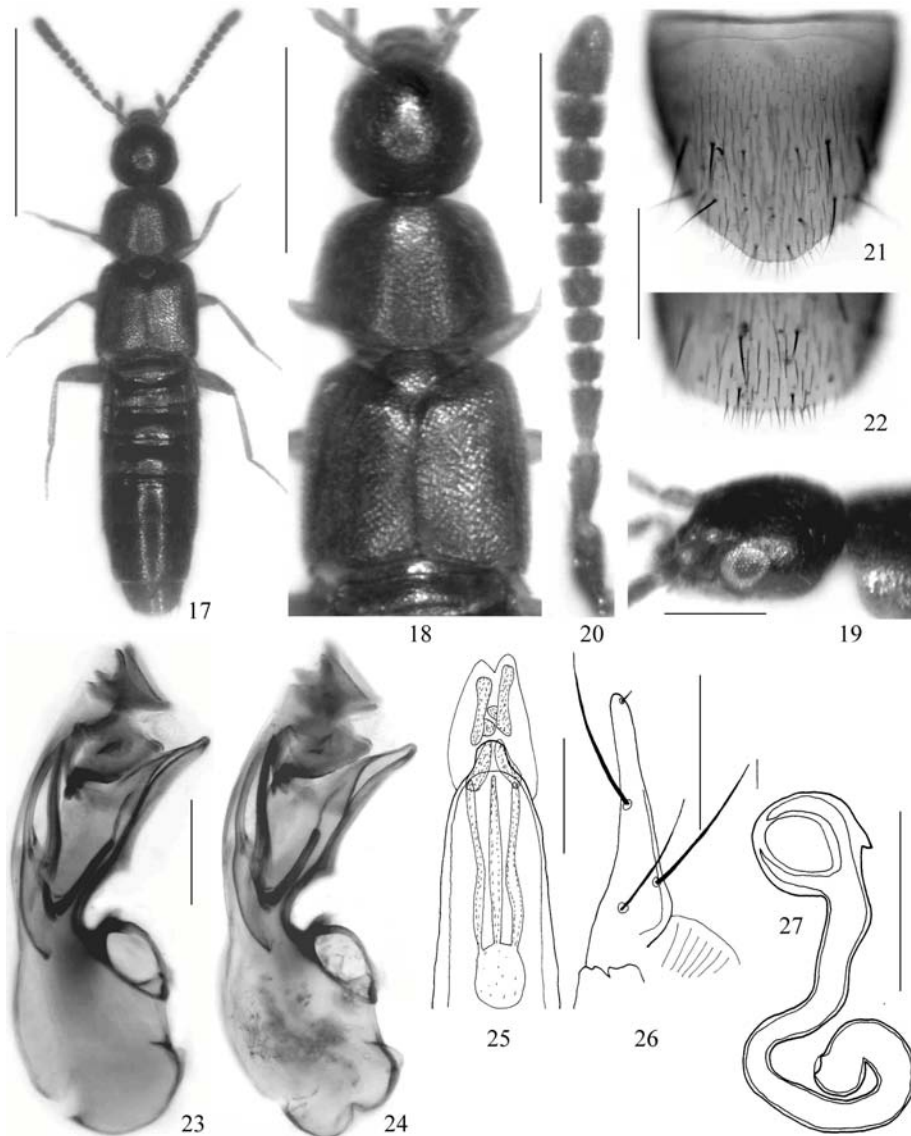
My thanks are extended to all the colleagues listed in the material section for the loan of material from the collections under their care. In addition, I am indebted to Michael Schülke for the generous gift of the holotype of *Oxypoda ahirica* and to Lothar Zerche for information on the identity of *Oxypoda antennata* BERNHAUER. Benedikt Feldmann kindly proof-read the manuscript.

### Zusammenfassung

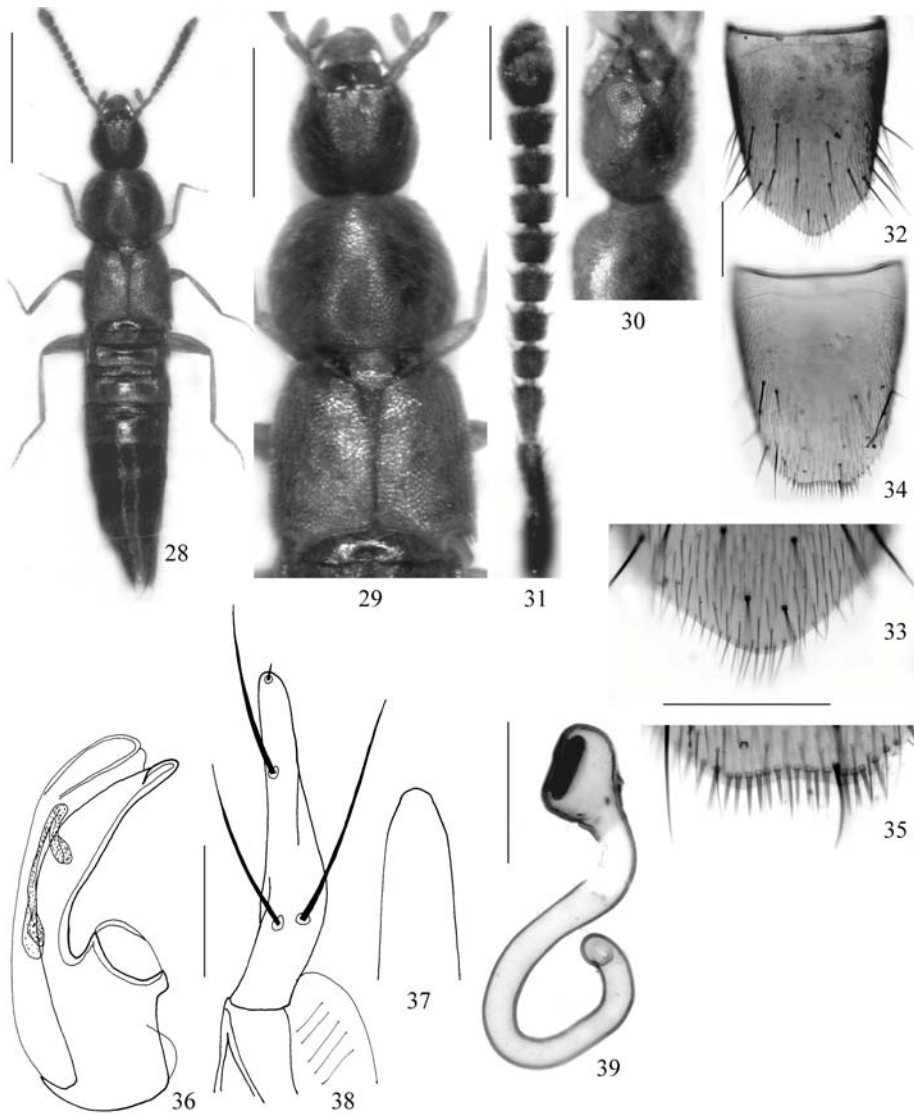
22 Arten der Gattung *Oxypoda* MANNERHEIM aus dem östlichen Mittelmeerraum werden beschrieben bzw. redeskribiert und abgebildet; davon sind 13 neu für die Wissenschaft: *Oxypoda kartabensis* FAGEL 1965, *O. (Sphenoma) ziyaretica* sp.n. (Türkei: Antakya), *O. cristata* sp.n. (Türkei, Griechenland), *O. flavocaudata* sp.n. (Türkei: SW-Anatolien), *O. libanotica* FAGEL 1965, *O. judaea* SAULCY 1865, *O. cingulum* BERNHAUER 1902, *O. ahirica* sp.n. (Türkei: Kahramanmaraş), *O. (Thliboptera) antennata* BERNHAUER 1902, *O. (T.) ormana* FAGEL 1971, *O. (T.) micantoides* sp.n. (Türkei: S-Anatolien), *O. (T.) gladiatoria* sp.n. (Türkei: SW-Anatolien; Zypern), *O. (T.) acutissima* sp.n. (Türkei: Antalya), *O. (T.) fissa* sp.n. (Türkei: SW-Anatolien), *O. (T.) infissa* sp.n. (Griechenland), *O. (T.) recta* sp.n. (Türkei: SW-Anatolien), *O. (T.) inermis* sp.n. (Türkei: S-Anatolien), *O. (T.) tenuilaminata* sp.n. (Türkei: Adana), *O. (T.) gaillardoti* SAULCY 1865, *O. (Oxypoda) collaris* SAULCY 1865, *O. (O.) longipes* MULSANT & REY 1861 und *O. disiuncta* sp.n. (Türkei: mittleres Südanatolien; Israel). Die Untergattung *Thliboptera* THOMSON 1859, bisher ein Synonym von *Sphenoma* MANNERHEIM 1830, wird revalidiert. Folgende Namen werden synonymisiert: *Oxypoda antennata* BERNHAUER 1902 = *O. lindbergi* SCHEERPELTZ 1958, syn.n., = *O. mysica* FAGEL 1971, syn.n.; *O. wankai* BERNHAUER 1936 = *O. laeviuscula* BERNHAUER 1936, syn.n., = *O. laeviuscula* TRONQUET 1998. Für *O. judaea* SAULCY und *O. cingulum* BERNHAUER werden Lectotypen designiert. Neben den neu beschriebenen Arten werden eine Reihe von Erstnachweisen aus der Türkei (5), von Zypern (1), aus Israel (2) und Griechenland (1) gemeldet. Für 19 Arten werden Verbreitungskarten erstellt.



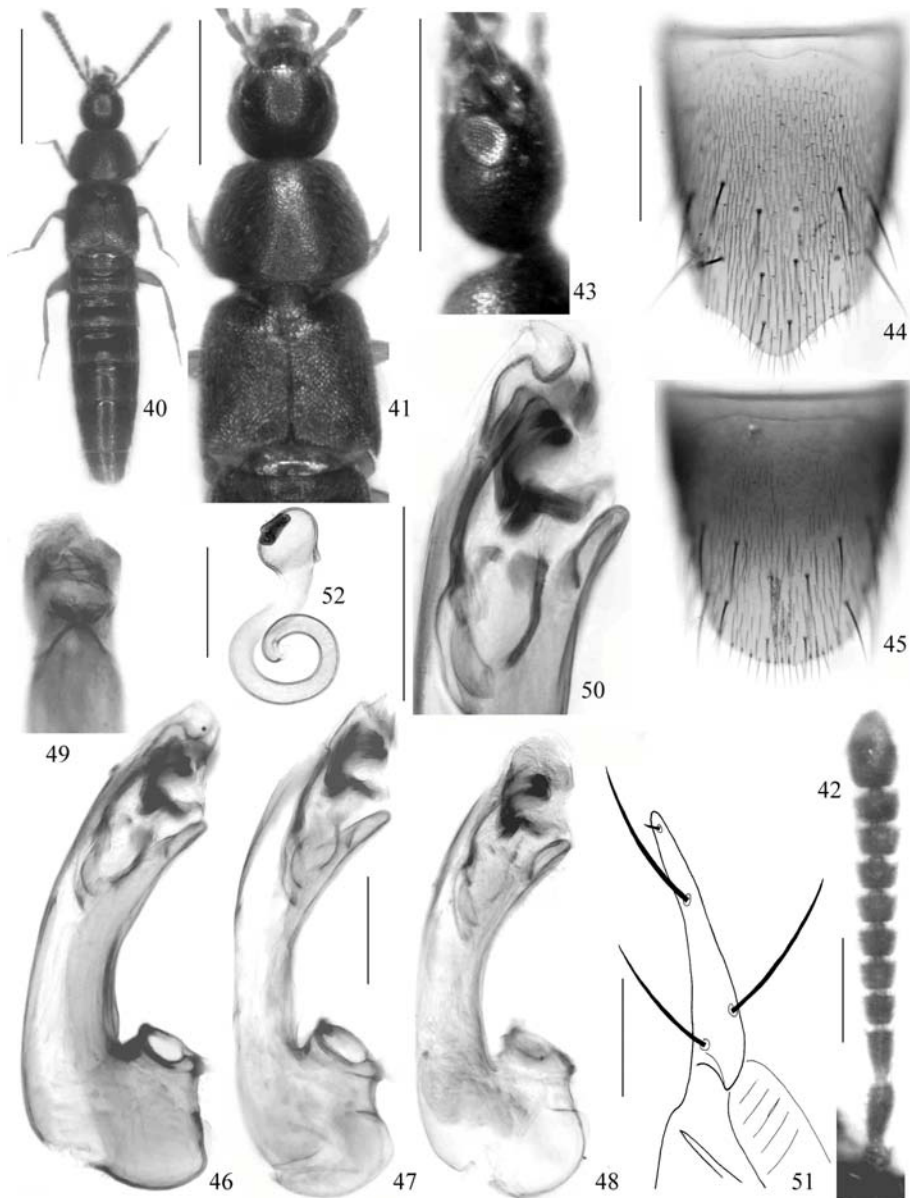
**Figs 1-16:** *Oxypoda kartabensis* FAGEL (1-9), paratypes (1-6, 8-9) and specimens from Cyprus (7), and *Oxypoda antennata* BERNHAUER (paratypes of *O. mysica* FAGEL) (10-16). (1, 10) habitus; (2, 11) forebody; (3, 12) antenna; (4) posterior margin of ♂ sternite VIII; (5) posterior margin of ♀ sternite VIII; (6-8, 15) median lobe of aedeagus in lateral view; (9, 16) spermatheca; (13) ♂ sternite VIII; (14) ♀ sternite VIII. Scale bars: 1, 10-11: 1.0 mm; 2-3, 12-14: 0.5 mm; 4-7, 15: 0.2 mm; 8, 9, 16: 0.1 mm.



**Figs 17-27:** *Oxyroda cristata* sp.n. (17) habitus; (18) forebody; (19) head in lateral view; (20) antenna; (21) ♂ sternite VIII; (22) posterior margin of ♀ sternite VIII; (23-24) median lobe of aedeagus in lateral view; (25) apical part of median lobe of aedeagus in ventral view; (26) apical lobe of paramere; (27) spermatheca. Scale bars: 17: 1.0 mm; 18: 0.5 mm; 19-22: 0.2 mm; 23-27: 0.1 mm.

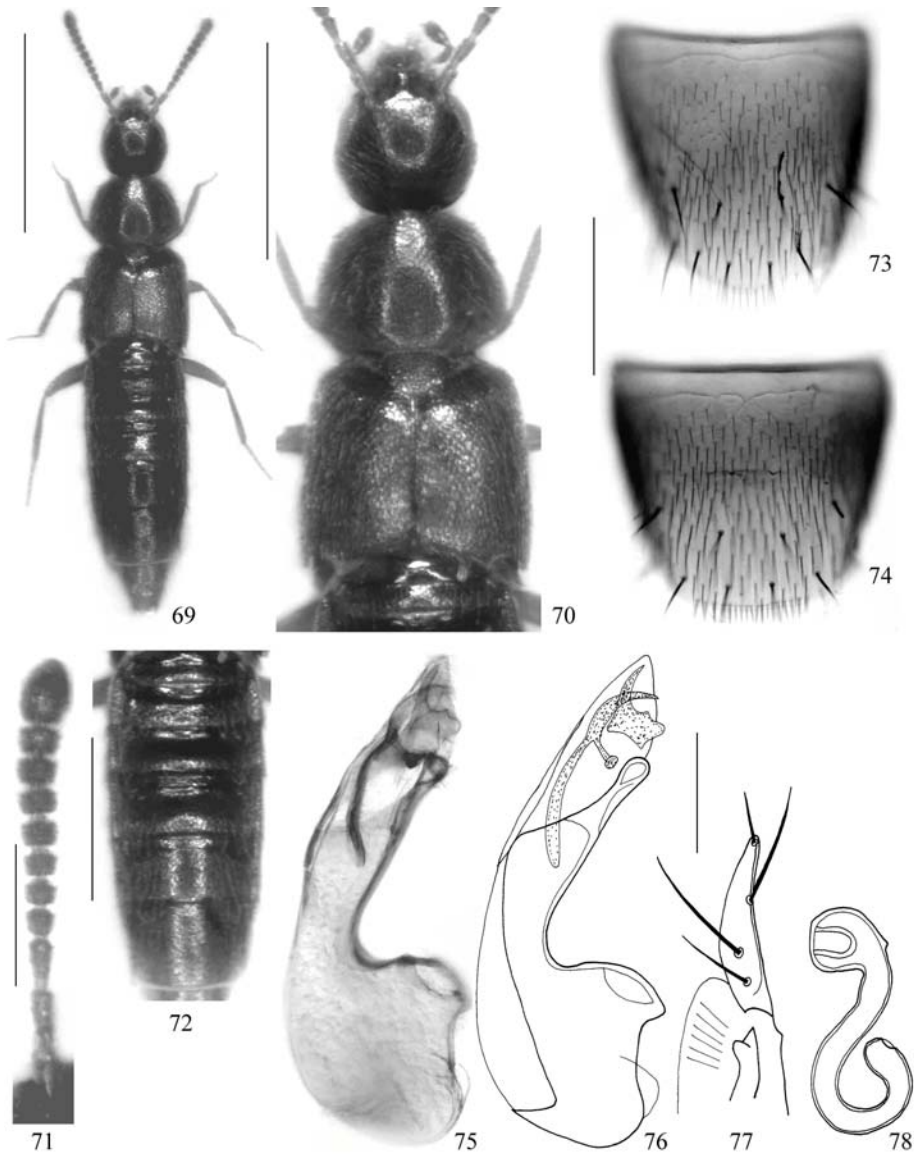


**Figs 28-39:** *Oxypoda ziyaretica* sp.n. (28) habitus; (29) forebody; (30) head in lateral view; (31) antenna; (32) ♂ sternite VIII; (33) posterior margin of ♂ sternite VIII; (34) ♀ sternite VIII; (35) posterior margin of ♀ sternite VIII; (36) median lobe of aedeagus in lateral view; (37) outline of apical part of median lobe of aedeagus in ventral view; (38) apical lobe of paramere; (39) spermatheca. Scale bars: 28: 1.0 mm; 29-30: 0.5 mm; 31-37: 0.2 mm; 38-39: 0.1 mm.



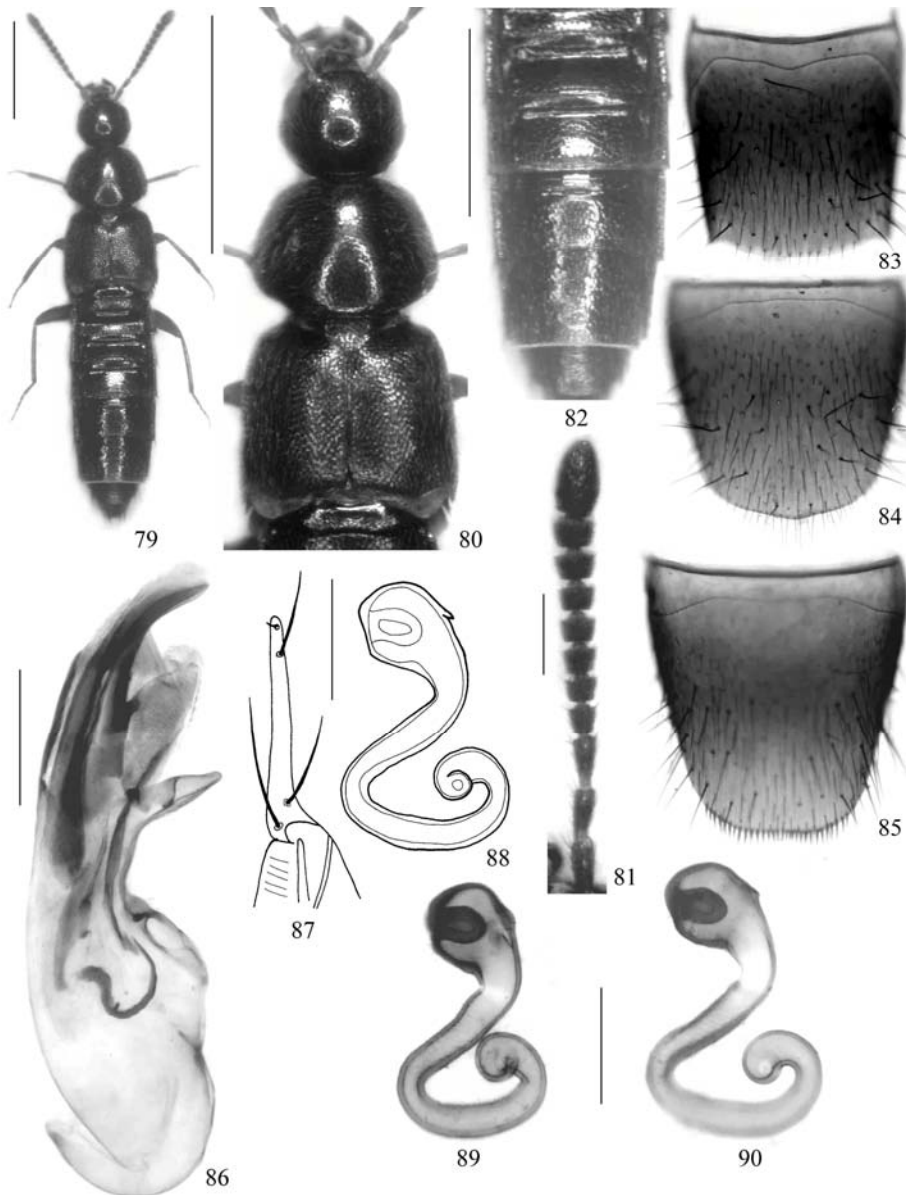
**Figs 40-52:** *Oxypoda libanotica* FAGEL. (40) habitus; (41) forebody; (42) antenna; (43) head in lateral view; (44) ♂ sternite VIII; (45) ♀ sternite VIII; (46-48) median lobe of aedeagus of ♂♂ from Turkey (46-47) and Greece (48) in lateral view; (49-50) apical part of median lobe of aedeagus in ventral and in lateral view; (51) apical lobe of paramere; (52) spermatheca. Scale bars: 40: 1.0 mm; 41, 43: 0.5 mm; 42, 44-45: 0.2 mm; 46-52: 0.1 mm.



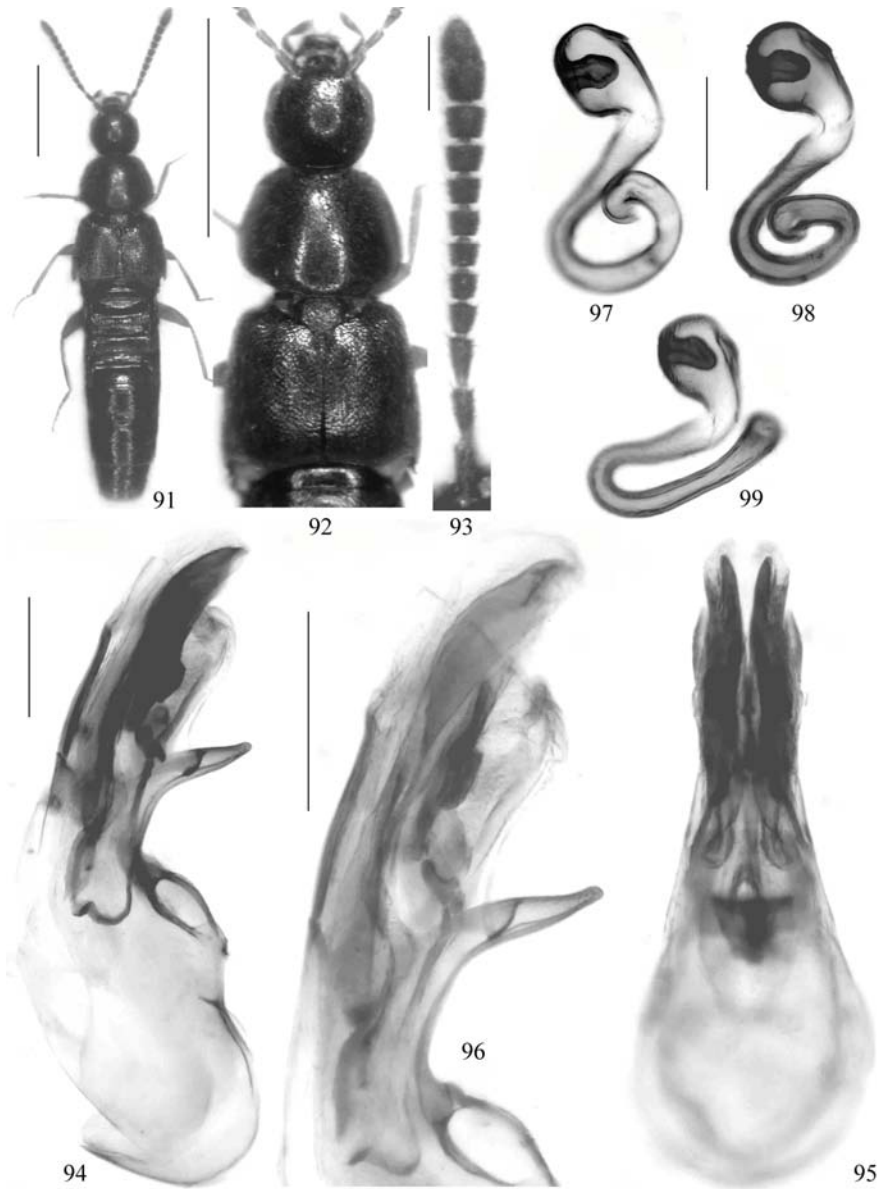


**Figs 69-78:** *Oxypoda flavocaudata* sp.n. (73, 75-77: holotype). (69) habitus; (70) forebody; (71) antenna; (72) anterior part of abdomen; (73) ♂ sternite VIII; (74) ♀ sternite VIII; (75-76) median lobe of aedeagus in lateral view; (77) apical lobe of paramere; (78) spermatheca. Scale bars: 69: 1.0 mm; 70, 72: 0.5 mm; 71, 73-74: 0.2 mm; 75-78: 0.1 mm.

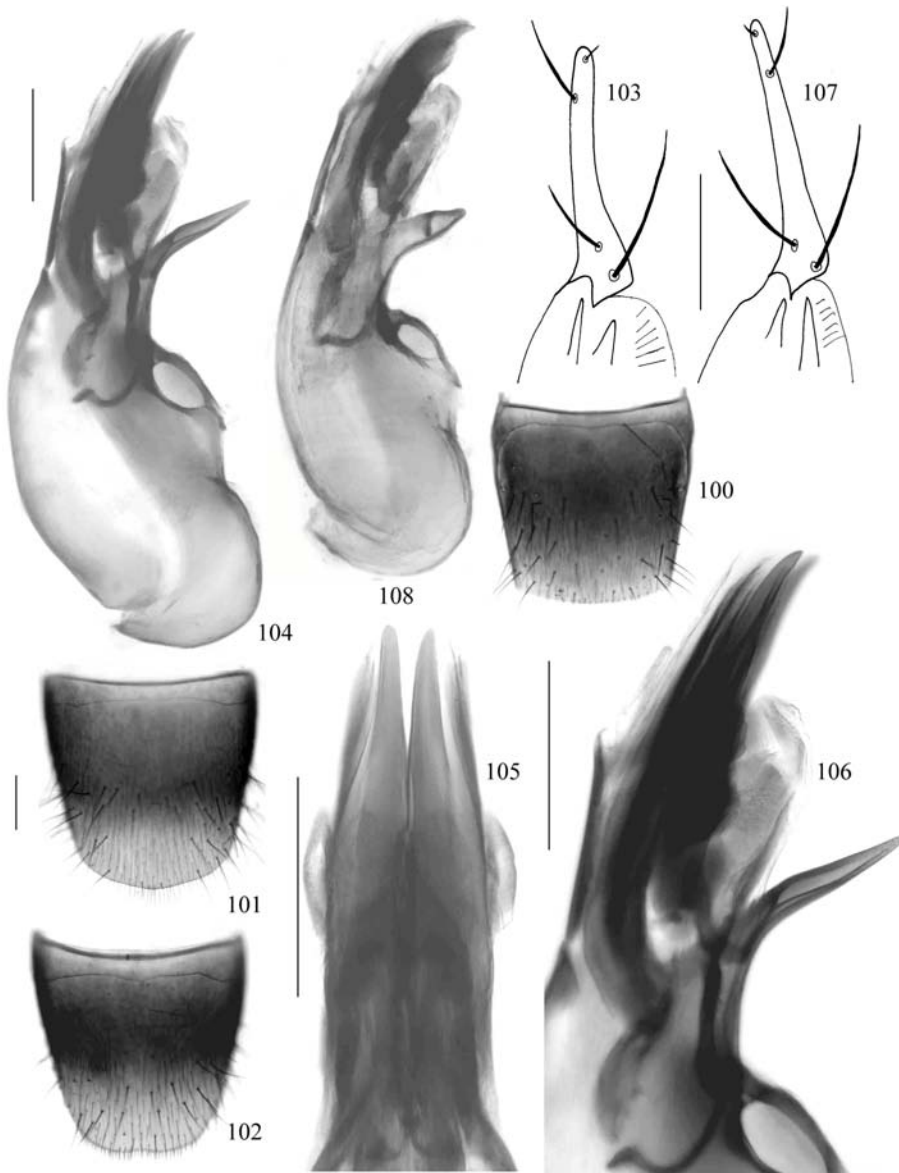




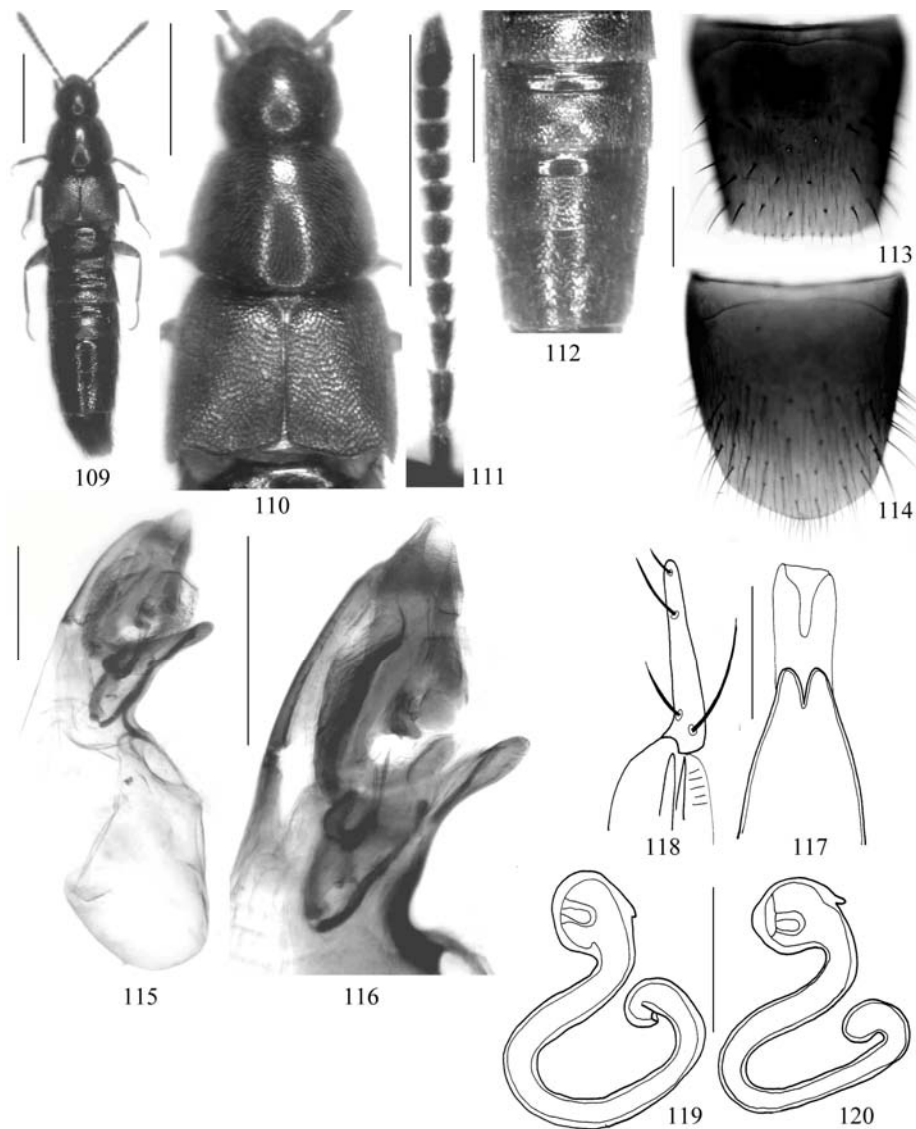
**Figs 79-90:** *Oxypoda micantoides* sp.n. (79) habitus; (80) forebody; (81) antenna; (82) posterior part of abdomen; (83) ♂ tergite VIII; (84) ♂ sternite VIII; (85) ♀ sternite VIII; (86) median lobe of aedeagus in lateral view; (87) apical lobe of paramere; (88-90) spermatheca. Scale bars: 79-80, 82: 1.0 mm; 81, 83-87: 0.2 mm; 88-90: 0.1 mm.



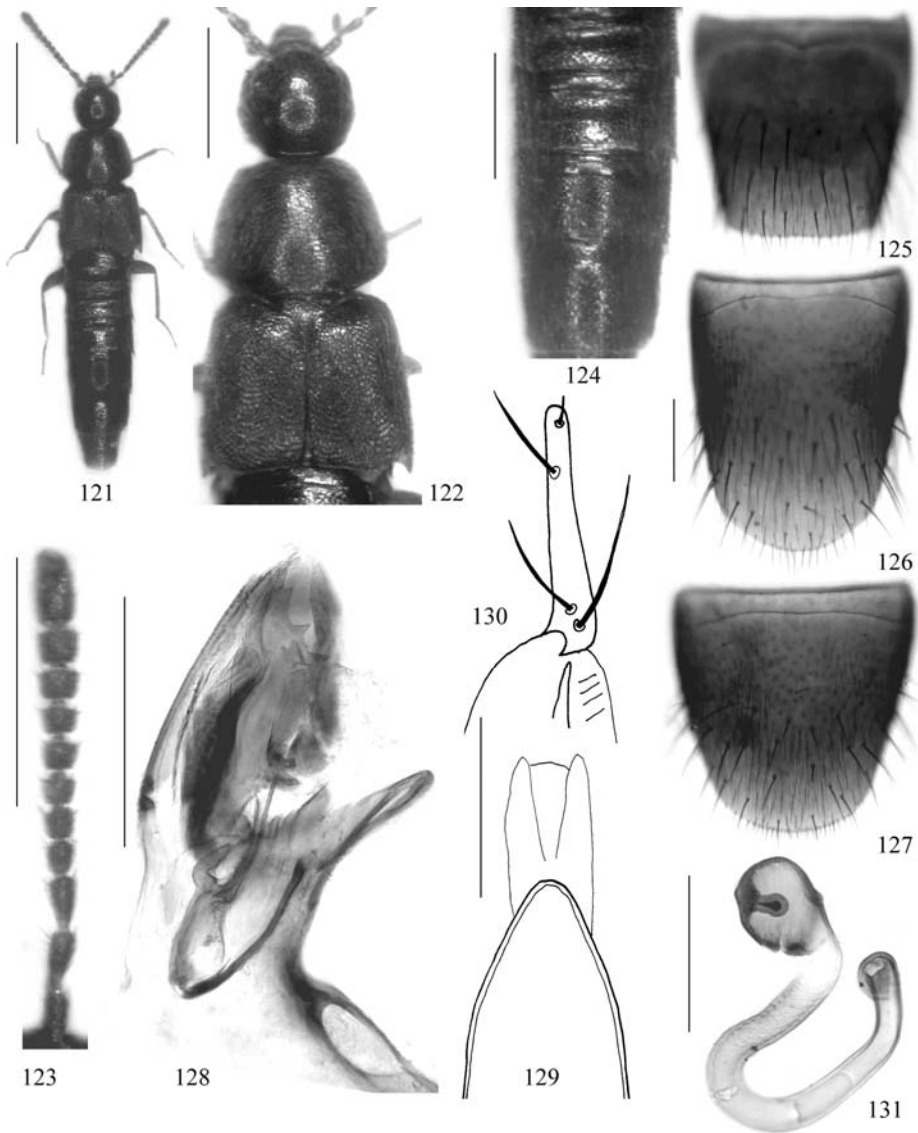
**Figs 91-99:** *Oxypoda gladiatoria* sp.n. (91) habitus; (92) forebody; (93) antenna; (94-95) median lobe of aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view; (96) apical part of median lobe of aedeagus in lateral view; (97-99) spermatheca. Scale bars: 91-92: 1.0 mm; 93-96: 0.2 mm; 97-99: 0.1 mm.



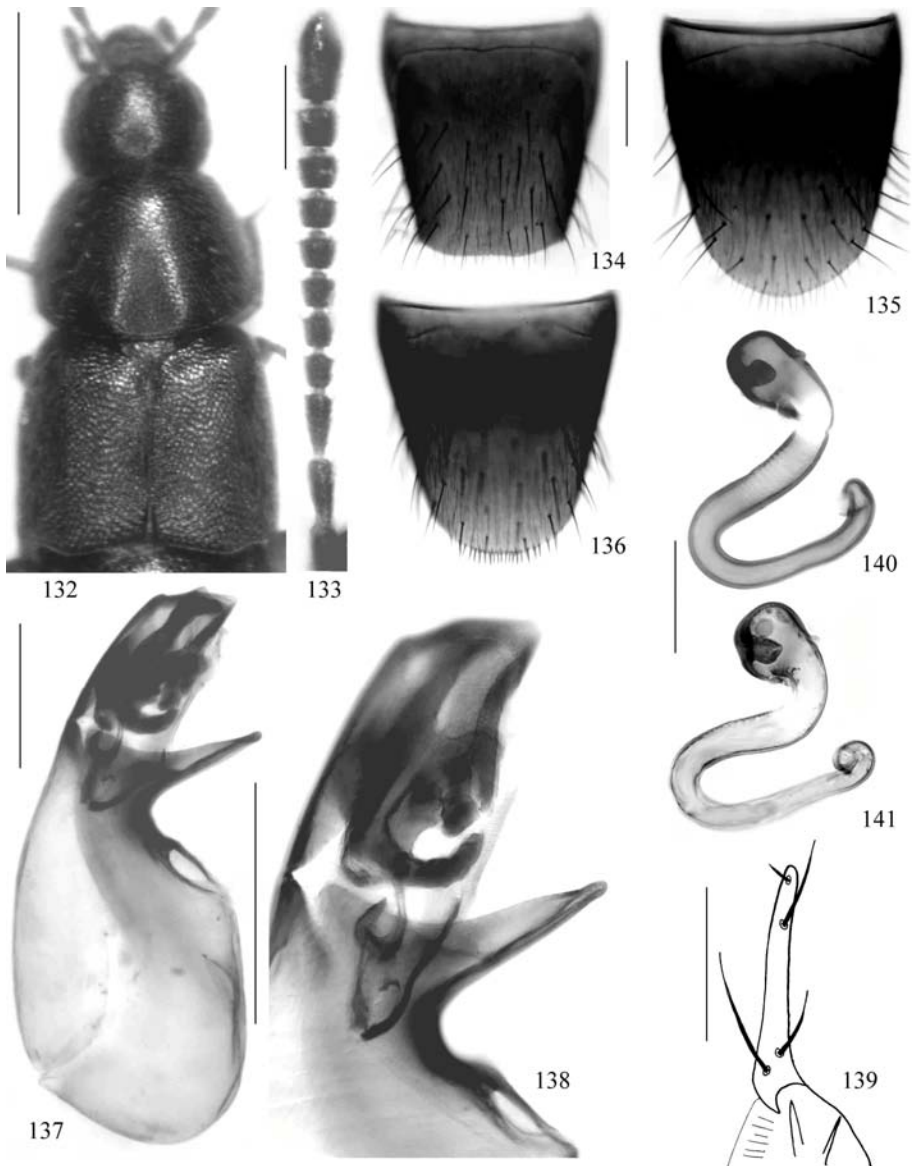
**Figs 100-108:** *Oxyptoda gladiatoria* sp.n. (**100-103**), *O. acutissima* sp.n. (**104-107**), and *O. micans* KRAATZ (**108**). (**100**) ♂ tergite VIII; (**101**) ♂ sternite VIII; (**102**) ♀ sternite VIII; (**103, 107**) apical lobe of paramere; (**104, 108**) median lobe of aedeagus in lateral view; (**105-106**) apical part of median lobe of aedeagus in ventral and in lateral view. Scale bars: 0.2 mm.



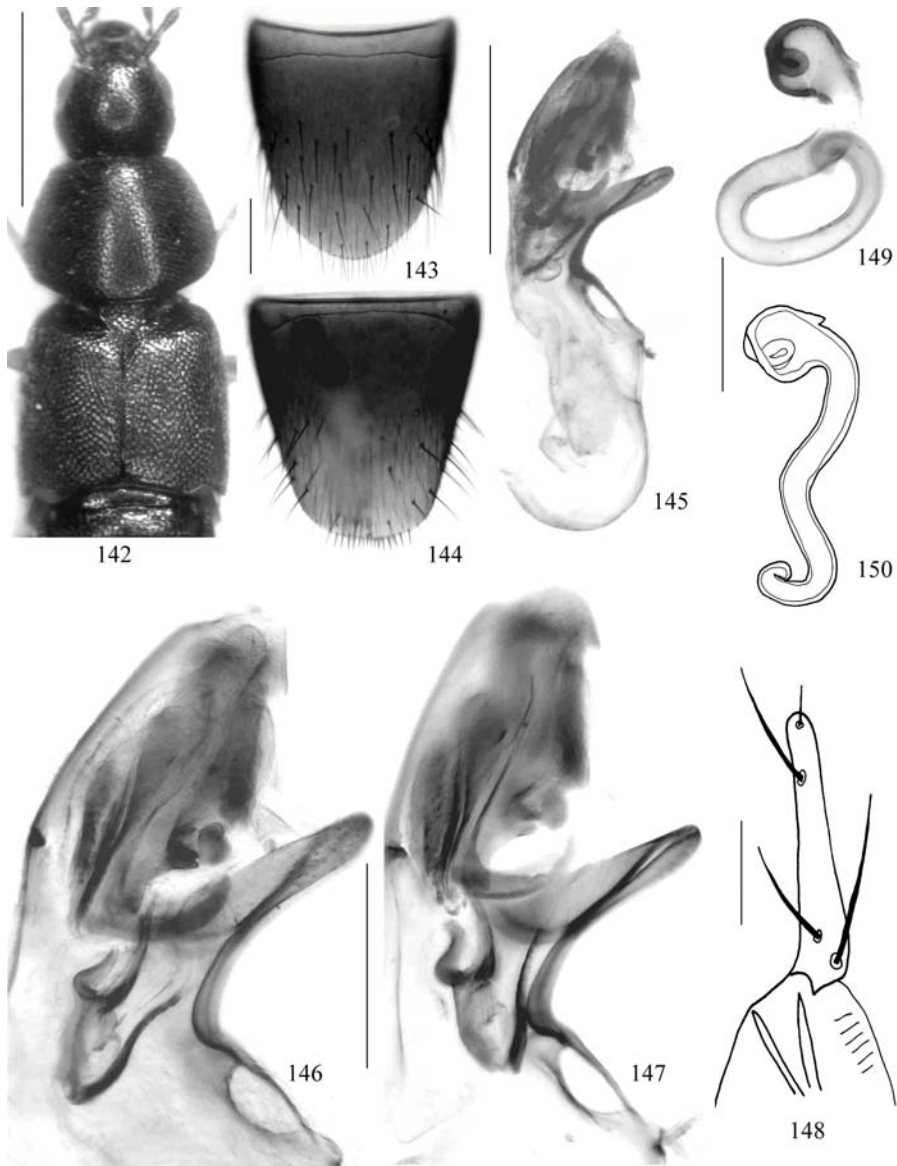
**Figs 109-120:** *Oxypoda fissa* sp.n. (109) habitus; (110) forebody; (111) antenna; (112) tergites IV-VII of abdomen; (113) ♀ tergite VIII; (114) ♂ sternite VIII; (115) median lobe of aedeagus in lateral view; (116) apical part of median lobe of aedeagus in lateral view; (117) outline of apical part of median lobe of aedeagus in ventral view; (118) apical lobe of paramere; (119-120) spermatheca. Scale bars: 109: 1.0 mm; 110-112: 0.5 mm; 113-118: 0.2 mm; 119-120: 0.1 mm.



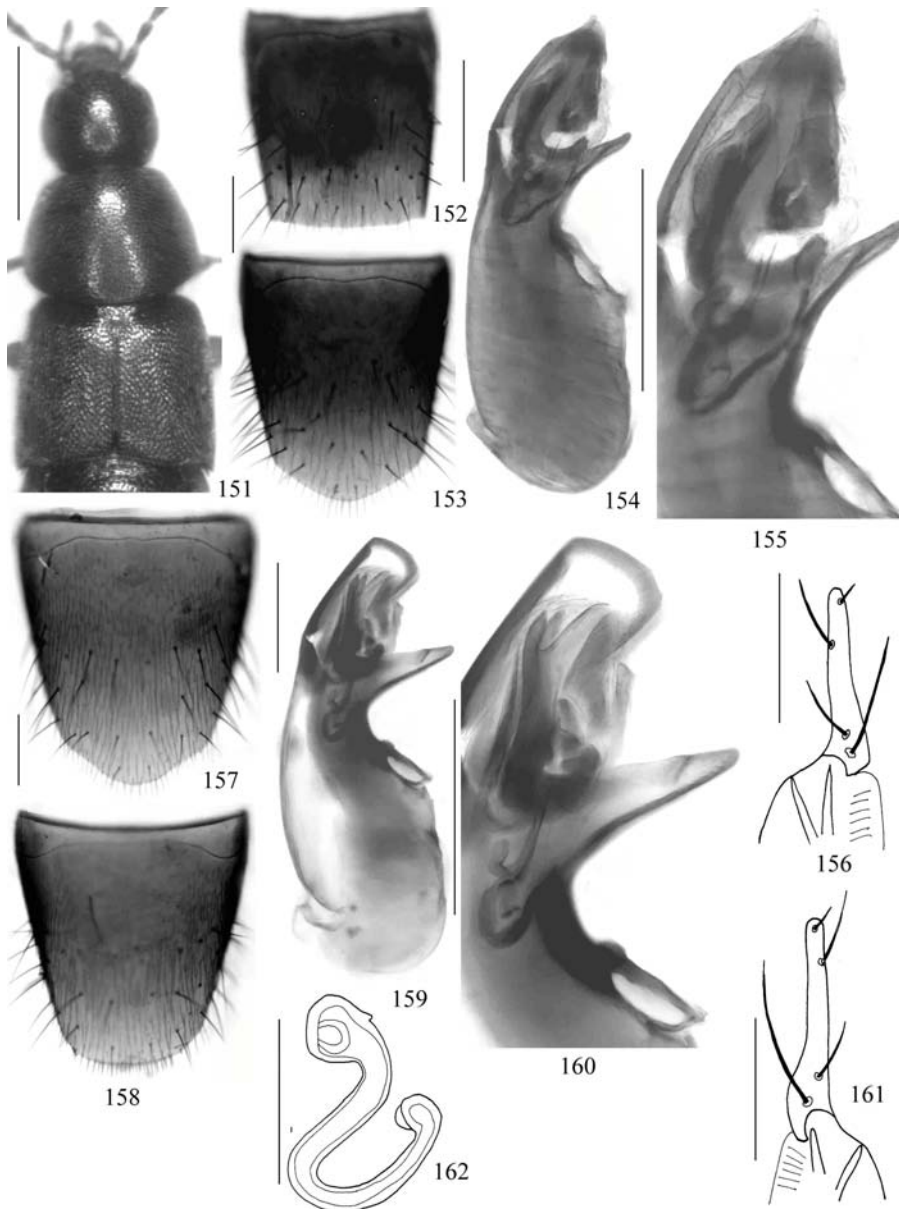
**Figs 121-131:** *Oxypoda infissa* sp.n. (121) habitus; (122) forebody; (123) antenna; (124) tergites IV-VII of abdomen; (125) ♀ tergite VIII; (126) ♂ sternite VIII; (127) ♀ sternite VIII; (128) apical part of median lobe of aedeagus in lateral view; (129) outline of apical part of median lobe of aedeagus in ventral view; (130) apical lobe of paramere; (131) spermatheca. Scale bars: 121: 1.0 mm; 122-124: 0.5 mm; 125-130: 0.2 mm; 131: 0.1 mm.



**Figs 132-141:** *Oxypoda recta* sp.n. (132) forebody; (133) antenna; (134) ♀ tergite VIII; (135) ♂ sternite VIII; (136) ♀ sternite VIII; (137) median lobe of aedeagus in lateral view; (138) apical part of median lobe of aedeagus in lateral view; (139) apical lobe of paramere; (140-141) spermatheca. Scale bars: 132: 0.5 mm; 133-139: 0.2 mm; 140-141: 0.1 mm.

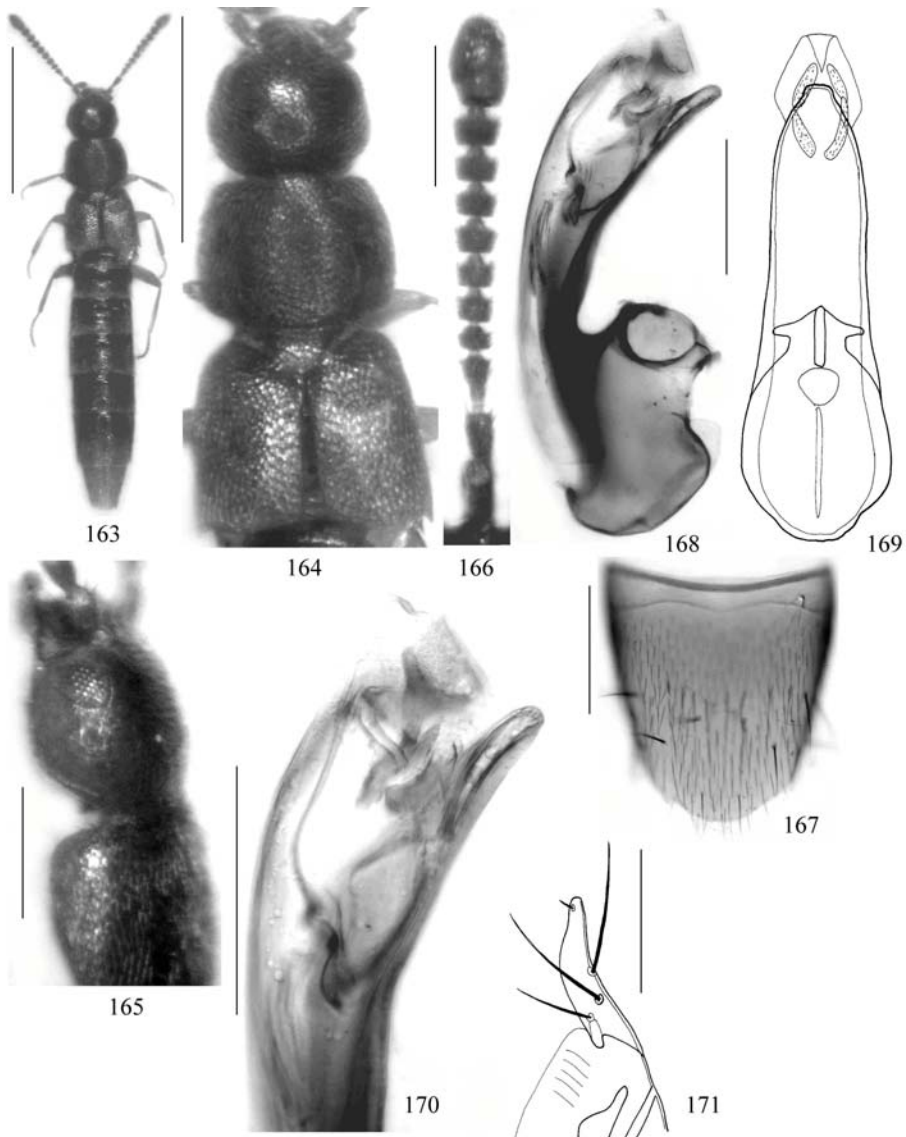


**Figs 142-150:** *Oxypoda inermis* sp.n. (142) forebody; (143) ♂ sternite VIII; (144) ♀ sternite VIII; (145) median lobe of aedeagus in lateral view; (146-147) apical part of median lobe of aedeagus in lateral view; (148) apical lobe of paramere; (149-150) spermathecae of females from Kahramanmaraş (149) and Gaziantep (150). Scale bars: 142: 0.5 mm; 143-145: 0.2 mm; 146-150: 0.1 mm.

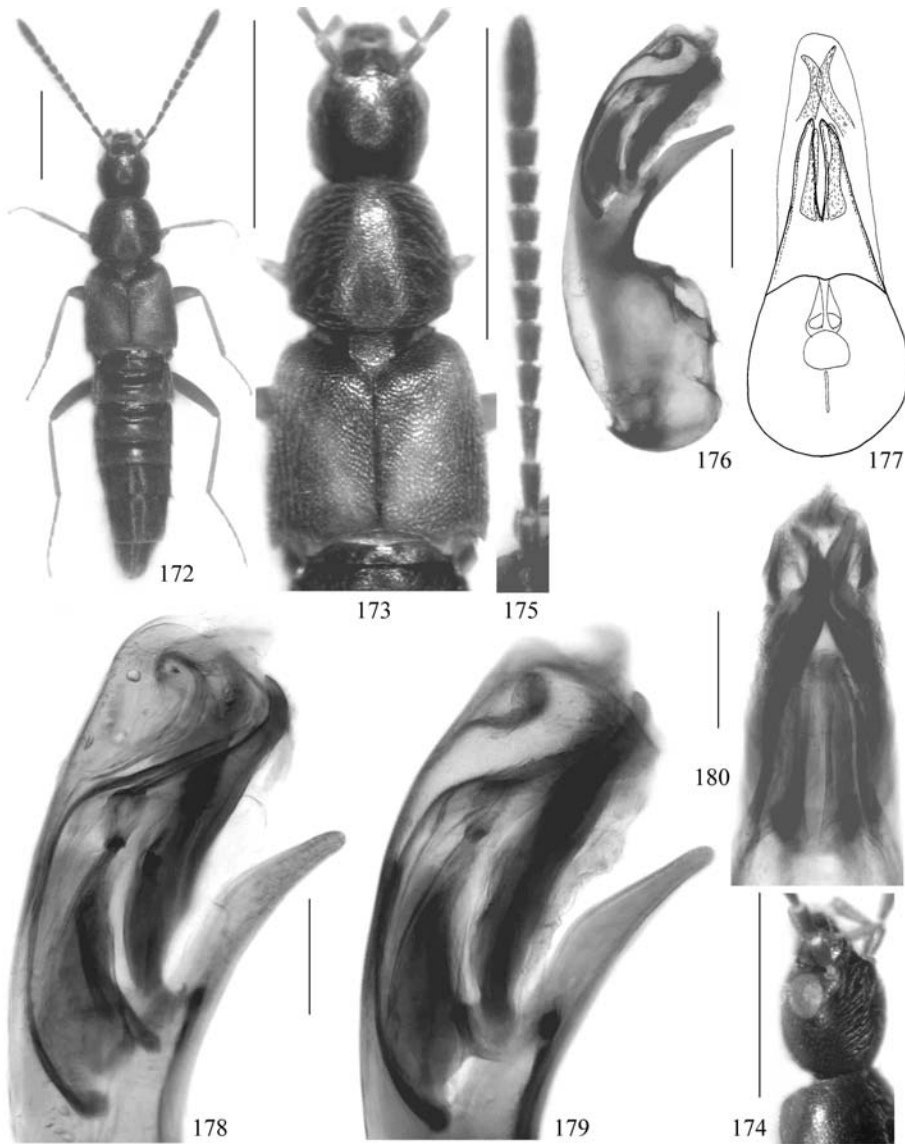


**Figs 151-162:** *Oxypoda tenuilaminata* sp.n. (151-156) and *O. ormana* FÄGEL (157-162). (151) forebody; (152) ♂ tergite VIII; (153, 157) ♂ sternite VIII; (154, 159) median lobe of aedeagus in lateral view; (155, 160) apical part of median lobe of aedeagus in lateral view; (156, 161) apical lobe of paramere; (158) ♀ sternite VIII; (162) spermatheca. Scale bars: 151: 0.5 mm; 152-162: 0.2 mm.

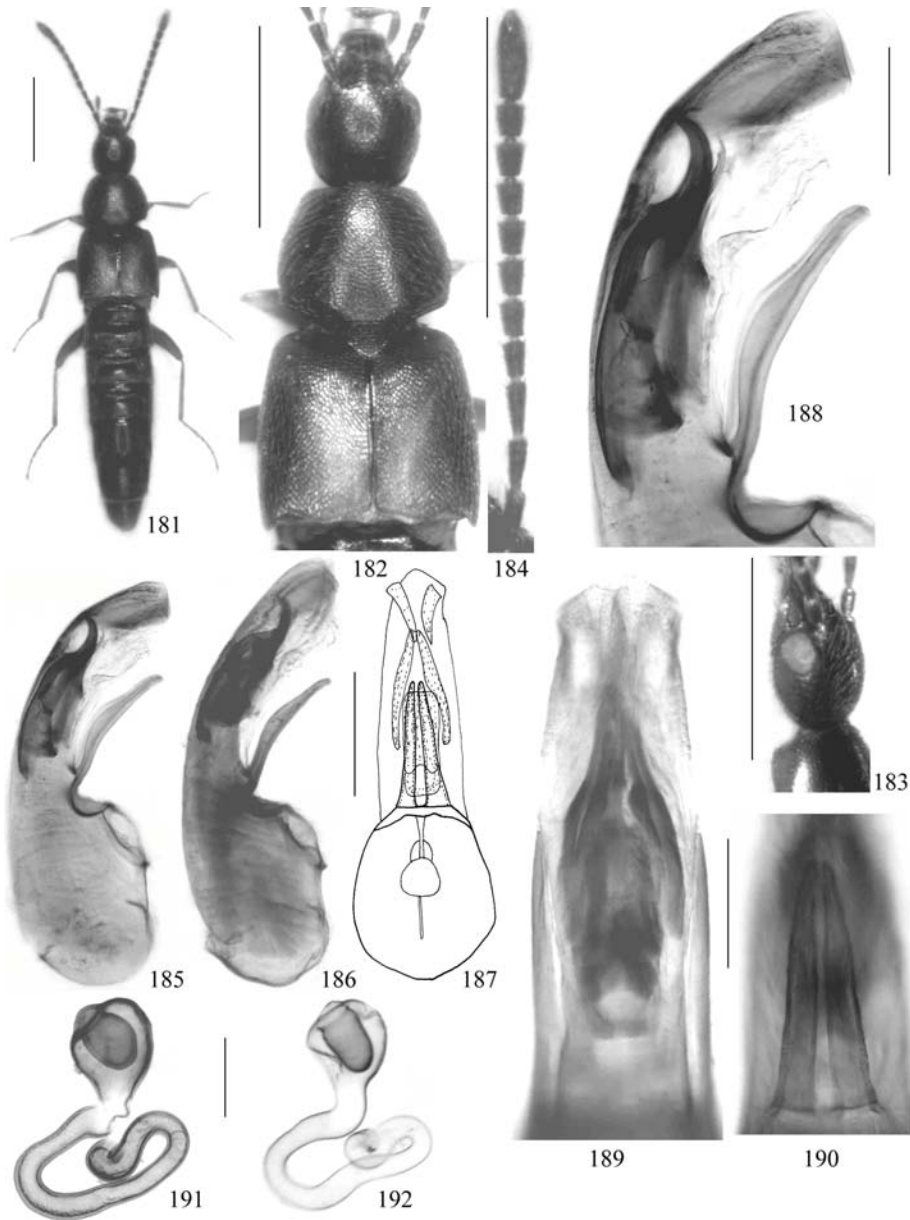




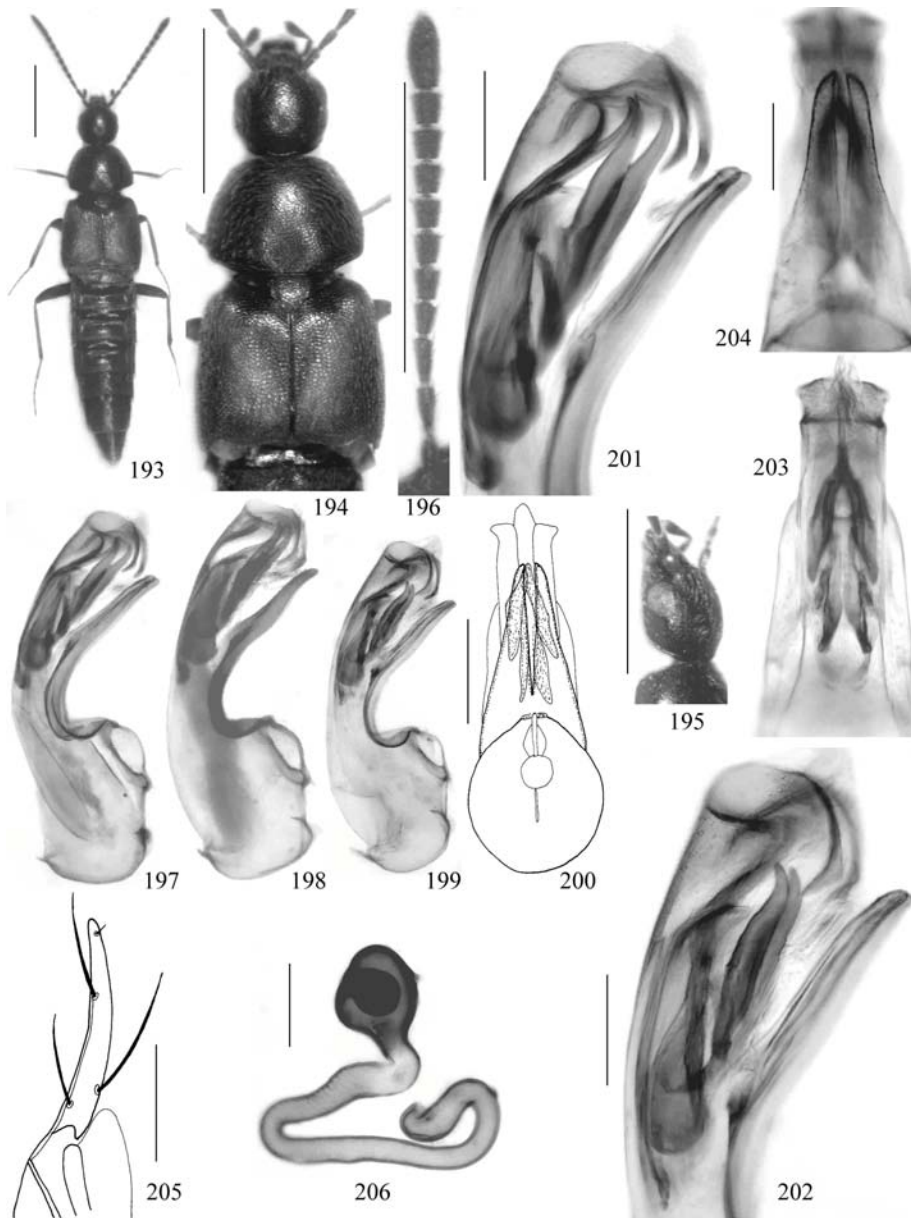
**Figs 163-171:** *Oxypoda ahirica* sp.n. (163) habitus; (164) forebody; (165) head in lateral view; (166) antenna; (167) ♂ sternite VIII; (168 -169) median lobe of aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view; (170) apical part of median lobe of aedeagus in lateral view; (171) apical lobe of paramere. Scale bars: 163: 1.0 mm; 164: 0.5 mm; 165-167: 0.2 mm; 168-171: 0.1 mm.



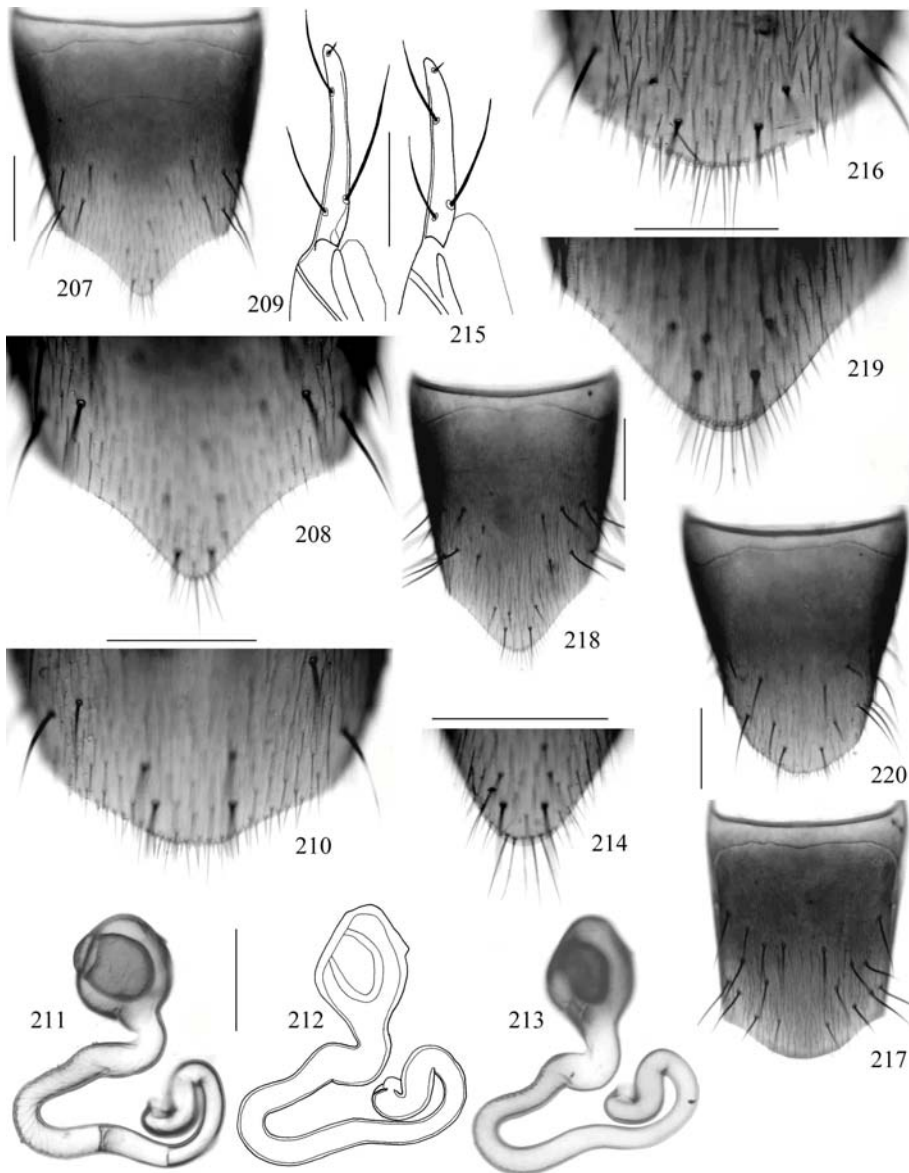
**Figs 172-180:** *Oxyptoda collaris* SAULCY. (172) habitus; (173) forebody; (174) head in lateral view; (175) male antenna; (176-177) median lobe of aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view; (178-180) apical part of median lobe of aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view. Scale bars: 172-175: 1.0 mm; 176-177: 0.2 mm; 178-180: 0.1 mm.



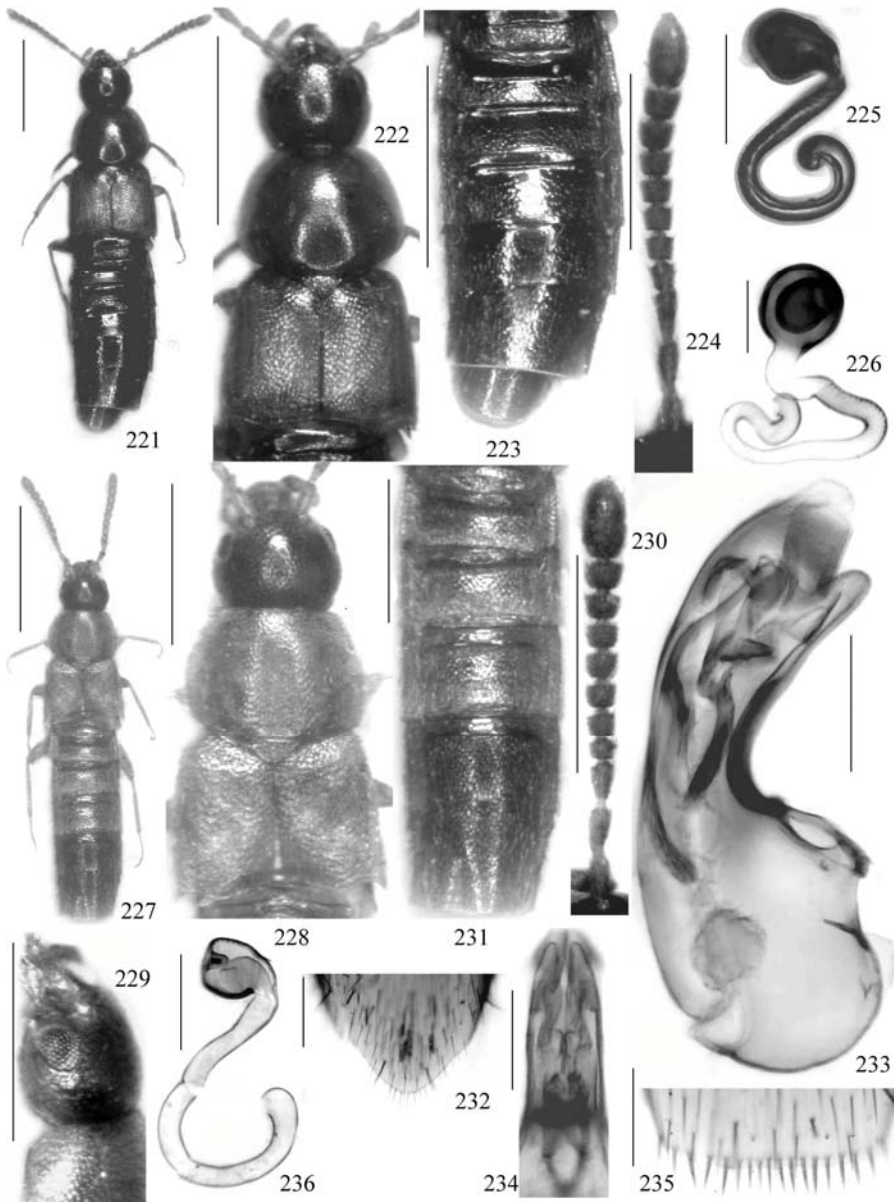
**Figs 181-192:** *Oxypoda disiuncta* sp.n. (181) habitus; (182) forebody; (183) head in lateral view; (184) male antenna; (185-187) median lobe of aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view; (188-189) apical part of median lobe of aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view; (190) ventral process of median lobe of aedeagus in ventral view; (191-192) spermathecae. Scale bars: 181-184: 1.0 mm; 185-187: 0.2 mm; 188-192: 0.1 mm.



**Figs 193-206:** *Oxypoda longipes* MULSANT & REY. (193) habitus; (194) forebody; (195) head in lateral view; (196) antenna; (197-200) median lobe of aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view; (201-203) apical part of median lobe of aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view; (204) ventral process of median lobe of aedeagus in ventral view; (205) apical lobe of paramere; (206) spermatheca. Scale bars: 193-196: 1.0 mm; 197-200: 0.2 mm; 201-206: 0.1 mm.



**Figs 207-220:** *Oxypoda collaris* SAULCY (207-213), *O. disiuncta* sp.n. (214-216), and *O. longipes* MULSANT & REY (217-220). (207, 218) ♂ sternite VIII; (208, 214, 219) posterior part of ♂ sternite VIII; (209, 215) apical lobe of paramere; (210, 216) posterior part of ♀ sternite VIII; (211-213) spermatheca; (217) ♂ tergite VIII; (220) ♀ sternite VIII. Scale bars: 0.2 mm.



**Figs 221-236:** *Oxypoda gaillardoti* SAULCY (holotype) (221-225), *O. collaris* SAULCY (holotype) (226), and *O. cingulum* BERNHAUER (227-236; 230, 232-234: lectotype). (221, 227) habitus; (222, 228) forebody; (223, 231) abdomen; (224, 230) antenna; (225-226, 236) spermatheca; (229) head in lateral view; (232) posterior part of ♂ sternite VIII; (233) median lobe of aedeagus in lateral view; (234) ventral process of aedeagus in ventral view; (235) posterior margin of ♀ sternite VIII. Scale bars: 221-223, 227: 1.0 mm; 224, 228-231: 0.5 mm; 225-226, 232-236: 0.1 mm.

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