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New species and records of Staphylinidae from Turkey II

(Insecta: Coleoptera: Staphylinidae)

With 56 figures and 1 map

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Summary

Seven species of Staphylinidae from Turkey are described and illustrated: *Nototthecta pisidica* sp. n., *Liogluta akiana* sp. n., *Acrotona concamerata* sp. n., *Chaetosogonocephus adventicius* sp. n., *Derocala brachati* sp. n., *Cousya crocea* sp. n., and *Oxypoda* (*Deropoda*) *schminkei* sp. n. Their distributions are mapped. The following synonymy is proposed: *Deropoda* BERNHAUER, 1902 = *Baptopoda* BERNHAUER, 1902, syn. n. Additional records of various rare or lesser known species are presented, among them seven first records from Turkey. *Megaloscapa punctipennis* (KRAATZ) is reported from Turkey and from Greece for the second and first time, respectively.

Key words

Coleoptera - Staphylinidae - Turkey - taxonomy - new species - new synonymy - new records

Zusammenfassung

Sieben bisher nur aus der Türkei bekannte Staphylinidenarten werden beschrieben: *Nototthecta pisidica* sp. n., *Liogluta akiana* sp. n., *Acrotona concamerata* sp. n., *Chaetosogonocephus adventicius* sp. n., *Derocala brachati* sp. n., *Cousya crocea* sp. n. und *Oxypoda* (*Deropoda*) *schminkei* sp. n. Habitus und Differentialmerkmale werden abgebildet; die zurzeit bekannten Verbreitungsgebiete werden anhand einer Karte dargestellt. Eine Synonymisierung wird vorgenommen: *Deropoda* BERNHAUER, 1902 = *Baptopoda* BERNHAUER, 1902, syn. n. Für eine Reihe seltener und wenig bekannter Arten werden Nachweise gemeldet, darunter sieben Erstnachweise für die Türkei sowie ein Zweit- und ein Erstnachweis von *Megaloscapa punctipennis* (KRAATZ) aus der Türkei bzw. aus Griechenland.

1. Introduction

Compared to other regions of the Western Palaearctic region, the staphylinid fauna of Turkey must be considered relatively poorly studied, but in the past few years numerous taxa have been revised, species have been described, and various species have been reported from Turkey (see ASSING (2003a) and references therein). Nevertheless, whenever new material becomes available, especially material collected by sifting soil and leaf litter in mountainous regions, chances are that further undescribed species are discovered.

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The present paper is the second part of a series naming and describing new species especially of genera whose Turkish representatives have not been revised as a whole. In addition, new distribution data are reported especially of rarely recorded species and of species whose presence in Turkey was previously unknown or doubtful.

2. Material and measurements

The material treated in the present paper is deposited in the following public and private collections:

NHMW	Naturhistorisches Museum Wien (H. Schillhammer)
cAss	author´s private collection
cGol	private collection V. Gollkowski, Oelsnitz
cVog	private collection J. Vogel, Görlitz
cWun	private collection P. Wunderle, Mönchengladbach

The measurements of head length, elytral length, length of metatibia, and body length are given as follows: head length: from anterior margin of clypeus to posterior margin of head; elytral length: from apex of scutellum to elytral hind margin; length of metatibia: external aspect; body length: from apex of mandibles to apex of abdomen.

3. New species and records from Turkey

Mimopinophilus zarudnyi (SEMENOV)

Material examined: 1 ♂, Antalya, 15 km NE Manavgat, plain of Karpuzcay river, 50 m, 7.XI.2001, leg. Luckow (cAss).

The species was previously known from Iran and from the Caucasus region (COIFFAIT, 1978). It is here recorded from Turkey for the first time.

Rugilus arabs (SAULCY)

Material examined: 18 exs., E Osmaniye, 1200 - 1700m, VI.1968, leg. Schubert; 1 ex., Osmaniye, 1200m, VI.1967, leg. Schubert (NHMW, cAss).

The species was originally described from Israel and previously only once recorded from Turkey by ROUGEMONT (1988), who reported it from Tokat in northern Anatolia.

Achenium picinum FAUVEL

Material examined: 2 exs., Adana, Osmaniye, 300m, VI.1968, leg. Schubert; 2 exs., Adana, Ceyhan, 12.-24.V.1965, leg. Schubert; 1 ex., Gaziantep, 26 km S Gaziantep, 27.IV.1966 (NHMW, cAss).

Achenium picinum has become known only from Turkey (COIFFAIT, 1982).

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Micrillus libanicus COIFFAIT

Material examined: 17 exs., Adana, Osmaniye, 300m, VI.1968, leg. Schubert; 3 exs., Adana, VI.1934, leg. Neubert (NHMW, cAss).

The species was previously known only from Lebanon (COIFFAIT, 1982).

Micrillus turcicus COIFFAIT

Material examined: 3 exs., Mersin, Çamliyayla, 1800m, V.1963, leg. Schubert; 3 exs., Çamliyayla, 10.V.-3.VI.1963, leg. Schubert; 1 ex., Kahraman Maras, Elbistan, 26.V.-6.VI.1965, leg. Schubert (MHMW, cAss).

According to COIFFAIT (1982), *M. turcicus* was previously known only from northeastern Anatolia.

Myllaena masoni MATTHEWS

Material examined: 37 exs., Muğla, SE Köycegiz, 36°57N, 28°44E, 10 m, flood-plain forest, 28.III.2002, leg. Assing, Wunderle (cAss, cWun); 12 exs. [all teneral], Muğla, N Fethiye, Çalis, 36°40N, 29°06E, 10 m, bank of stream, 1.X.2002, leg. Assing (cAss).

Myllaena masoni was previously known from England (apparently only from the type locality) and Norway (KEVAN, 1968; LUNDBERG, 1995); rather recently it was reported also from Germany and Italy (HOLLNAICHER & WUNDERLE, 1987; LOHSE, 1987; ZANETTI, 1995). The species is here recorded from Turkey for the first time.

Silusa areolata REITTER

Material examined: 39 exs., Ordu, Akkuş, VII.1971, leg. Schubert; 1 ex., Artvin, Borçka, 1.-3.VI.1960, leg. Schubert; 2 ex., Trabzon, Maçka, 1000m, VII.1971, leg. Schubert; 2 exs., Artvin, Cifteköprü near Hopa, VII.1977, leg. Schubert (NHMW, cAss).

Only recently, *Silusa areolata* was recorded from Turkey (Artvin) for the first time (ASSING, 2002). It is here reported also from the provinces Ordu and Trabzon in northeastern Anatolia.

Megaloscapa punctipennis (KRAATZ)

Material examined: 1 ex., Mersin, Çamliyayla, 1800m, V.1963, leg. Schubert (NHMW).

The species had only once been recorded from Turkey by VOGEL (1980), who reports it from the Alem Dağ near Istanbul (northwestern Turkey). The specimen indicated above shows that *M. punctipennis* is apparently widespread in Turkey. I use this opportunity to report a first record from Greece: 1 ex., Pelopónnisos, Erimanthos, above Kalendzi, 37°57N, 21°47E, 27.III.1997, leg. Assing (cAss).

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Nototheca pisidica sp. n. (Figs. 1-8, Map 1)

Type material:

Holotype ♂ [left antenna teratological; with 9 antennomeres]: TR - S-Anatolia, env. Beysehir, Kurucuova -> Yesildag, 1100m, 15.V.2000, leg. Brachat / Holotypus ♂ *Nototheca pisidica* sp. n. det. V. Assing (cAss).

Description:

3.2 mm. Facies as in Fig. 1. Head blackish, pronotum dark brown, elytra light brown; abdomen blackish with light brown apex; legs testaceous; antennae light brown.

Head distinctly wedge-shaped, i. e. dilated posteriorly, and transverse, almost 1.3 times as wide as long; eyes relatively large, but weakly prominent, in dorsal view lightly longer than temples; integument with pronounced microreticulation; puncturation extremely fine, barely noticeable (Fig. 2). Antennae: antennomere III distinctly longer than I and II; IV - X gradually increasing in width, all weakly transverse, of almost quadrate to subquadrangular shape, i. e. not distinctly conical; XI longer than the combined length of IX and X (Fig. 2).

Pronotum 1.5 times as wide as long and approximately 1.3 times as wide as head; maximum width anterior to middle; in the middle with extensive and rather deep impression (possibly a male secondary sexual character), increasing in depth and width posteriad; posterior margin broadly convex; pubescence of midline and on either side of midline predominantly directed posteriad; microreticulation pronounced; puncturation more distinct than that of head (Fig. 2).

Elytra distinctly wider and at suture slightly shorter than pronotum; surface also with distinct microsculpture, but with somewhat more shine than head and pronotum (Fig. 1). Hind wings fully developed. Legs not particularly slender; metatarsus 0.75 times the length of metatibia; first and second metatarsomeres approximately of equal length.

Abdomen relatively wide, approximately as wide as elytra (Fig. 1); maximal width at segments IV/V; dorsal surface with shallow microsculpture and consequently much more pronounced shine than forebody; puncturation fine and relatively sparse; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe.

♂: posterior margin of tergite VII serrate and with pronounced lateral denticles (Fig. 3); sternite VIII longer than the corresponding tergite and distinctly convex posteriorly; median lobe of aedeagus and apical lobe of paramere as in Figs. 4-7.

♀: unknown.

Etymology: The name (Lat., adj.) is derived from the ancient name of the region where the type locality is situated.

Comparative notes:

Nototheca pisidica is readily distinguished from other species of the genus by the distinctive morphology of the aedeagus. In addition, it is separated from *N. flavipes* (GRAVENHORST) and *N. confusa* (MÄRKEL) by the wedge-shaped head, the less conical and less contiguous antennomeres, the flatter, anteriorly much less strongly narrowed, and in the middle dis-

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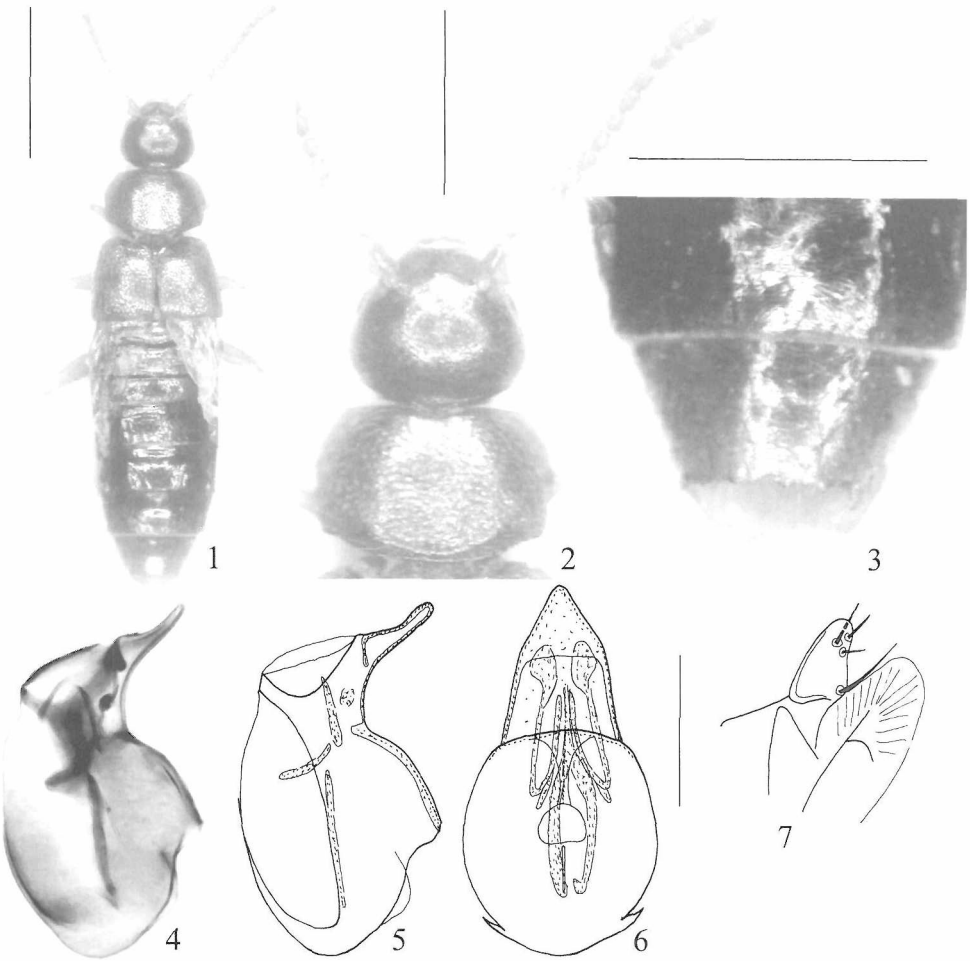

Figs. 1-7: *Nototheca pisidica* sp. n.: habitus (**1**); head and pronotum (**2**); male tergite VIII (**3**); median lobe of aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view (**4-6**); apical lobe of paramere (**7**). Scale bars: 1: 1.0 mm; 2-3: 0.5 mm; 4-6: 0.2 mm; 7: 0.1 mm.

tinctly impressed pronotum, the much shorter elytra, and the different morphology of the male tergite VIII. From *N. laevicollis* (MULSANT & REY), it is additionally distinguished by a less strongly wedge-shaped head, much shorter and less slender antennae (in *N. laevicollis* antennomeres IV - VII are distinctly oblong), the much more pronounced microsculpture and weaker shine of the forebody, the distinctly impressed pronotum, the much shorter tarsi, and the shorter (in relation to sternite VIII) male tergite VIII with a more strongly serrate posterior margin. The new species is most similar to *N. inflata* (FAUVEL), but readily separated from that species by the more transverse head, the more slender antennae (in *N. inflata*, antennomeres VI - X are distinctly transverse), the much more distinct microsculpture of the forebody, and by the presence of a pronounced impression on the (male?) pronotum.

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Map 1: Known distributions of *Notothecta pisidica* sp. n. (large open square), *Liogluta akiana* sp. n. (small black square), *Acrotona concamerata* sp. n. (open circles), *Chaetosogonocephus adventicius* sp. n. (filled circles), *Derocala brachati* sp. n. (large black square), and *Cousya crocea* sp. n. (small open squares) in southern Anatolia.

Distribution and bionomics:

The species is known from the type locality in Konya province (Map 1). Bionomic data are not available.

Liogluta akiana sp. n. (Figs. 8-18, Map 1)

Type material:

Holotype ♂: TR - Muğla, 2230m, 13, 70km NE Fethiye, Seki, above Temel, n. snow, 36°43´44N, 29°34´26E, 11.VII.2002, V. Assing / Holotypus ♂ *Liogluta akiana* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2003 (cAss). Paratypes: 13♂♂, 2♀♀: same data as holotype (cAss, cVog, cWun); 1♂, 5♀♀: TR - Muğla, 2225m, 7, 70km NE Fethiye, Seki, above Temel, n. snow, 36°44´07N, 29°36´43E, 8.VII.2002, V. Assing (cAss).

Description:

3.1 - 4.0 mm. Habitus as in Fig. 8. Head (including antennae), pronotum, elytra, and abdomen black; elytra usually with a weak metallic hue; femora and tibiae dark brown; tarsi light brown.

Head approximately as wide as long; eyes approximately as long as postocular region in dorsal view; dorsal surface with shallow, but distinct microreticulation and with some shine; puncturation distinct and relatively sparse, depth and width of punctures rather variable (Fig. 9). Antennae slender; antennomeres II and III of equal length; IV weakly oblong, V approximately as wide as long to weakly transverse; VI - X increasingly transverse and of gradually increasing width; X less than 1.5 times as wide as long; XI almost as long as the combined length of IX and X.

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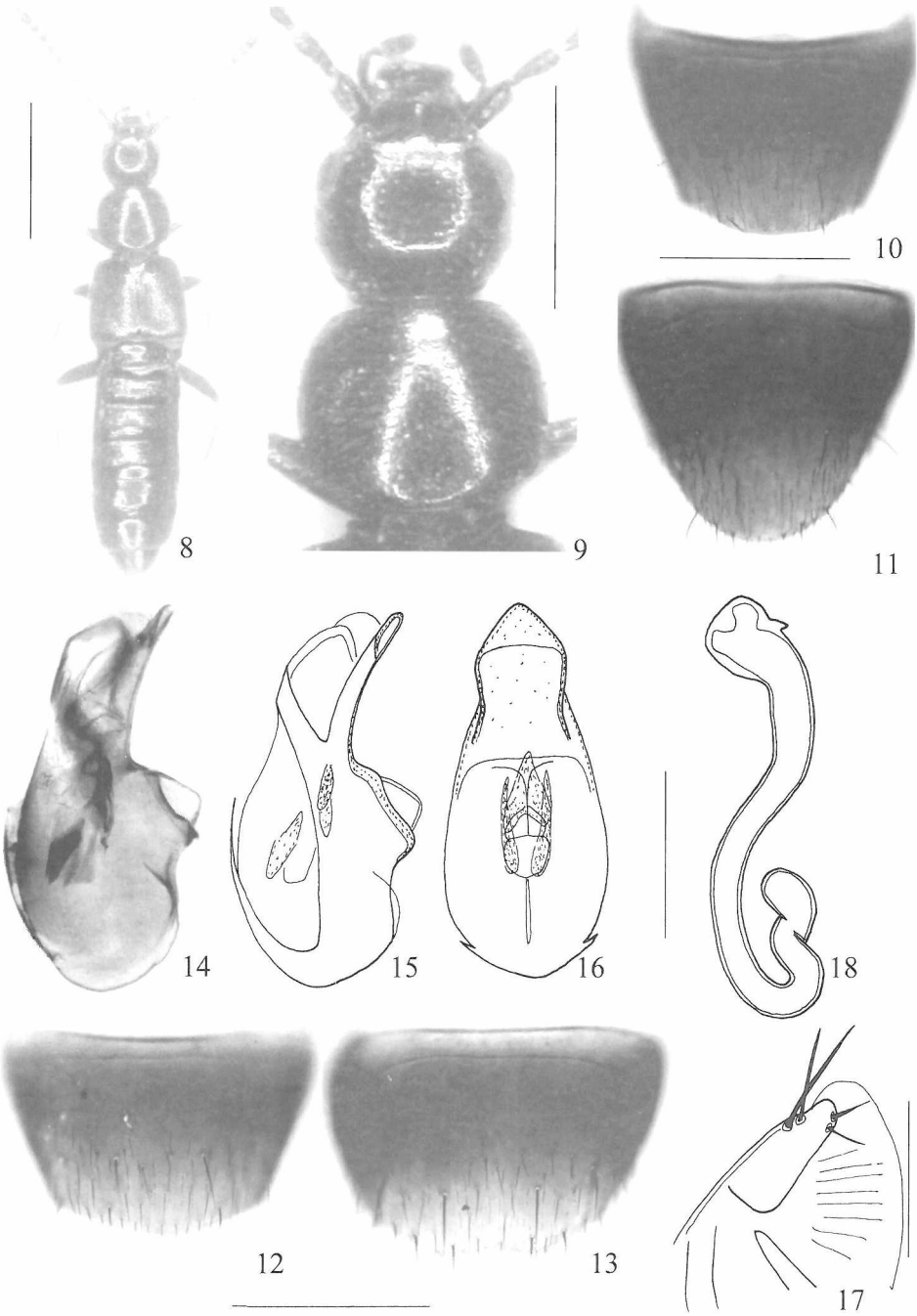

Figs. 8-18: *Liogluta akiana* sp. n.: habitus (**8**); head and pronotum (**9**); male tergite VIII (**10**); male sternite VIII (**11**); female tergite VIII (**12**); female sternite VIII (**13**); median lobe of aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view (**14-16**); apical lobe of paramere (**17**); spermatheca (**18**). Scale bars: 8: 1.0 mm; 9-13: 0.5 mm; 14-16: 0.2 mm; 17-18: 0.1 mm.

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Pronotum approximately 1.2 times as wide as head and 1.2 times as wide as long; maximal width in anterior half; microsculpture similar to that of head; puncturation finer than that of head; pubescence directed caudad along median line (Fig. 9).

Elytra 1.30 - 1.35 times as wide and - at suture - approximately as long as pronotum; microsculpture more pronounced and puncturation denser than those of head and pronotum. Hind wings fully developed. First and second metatarsomeres of equal length.

Abdomen distinctly narrower than elytra, subparallel, widest at segments V/VI (Fig. 8); microsculpture shallow, but distinct, composed of transverse striae on anterior and of transverse meshes on posterior tergites; puncturation distinct and relatively sparse, decreasing in density from anterior to posterior tergites; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe.

♂: posterior margin of tergite VIII almost truncate in the middle Fig. 10); sternite VIII longer than tergite VIII, its posterior margin strongly convex (Fig. 11); median lobe of aedeagus and apical lobe of paramere as in Figs. 14-17.

♀: posterior margin of tergite VIII convex (Fig. 12); sternite VIII of similar length as tergite VIII, its posterior margin with modified marginal setae and in the middle concave (Fig. 13); spermatheca as in Fig. 18.

Etymology: The name (Lat., adj.) is derived from Akdağlar, the mountain range where the type locality is situated.

Comparative notes:

Liogluta akiana is distinguished from all its congeners especially by the primary and secondary sexual characters, from most species of the genus additionally by its small size combined with the dark coloration. In general appearance it somewhat resembles a small specimen of *L. alpestris* (HEER), from which it is, however, distinguished by shorter legs, especially shorter tarsi, the shorter elytra, and by the sexual characters.

Distribution and bionomics:

The new species is known only from the Akdağlar (E-Muğla, at the border to Antalya) in southwestern Anatolia (Map 1), where it was collected under stones and sifted from debris and roots of shrubs near the edge of snowfields at altitudes above 2200 m.

Acrotona concamerata sp. n. (Figs. 19-27, Map 1)

Type material:

Holotype ♂: TR - Muğla, 16, 1710m, Gölgeli Dağları, 20 km NE Köyceğiz, above Ağla, 37°03´40N, 28°43´30E, 6.X.2002, V. Assing / Holotypus ♂ *Acrotona concamerata* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2003 (cAss). Paratypes: 4♂♂, 10♀♀: same data as holotype (cAss, cWun); 1♂, 1♀: same data, but 18, 1690m, 37°02´54N, 28°49´24E (cAss).

Description:

2.2 - 2.8 mm. Habitus as in Fig. 19. Whole body, except for the brown legs, blackish.

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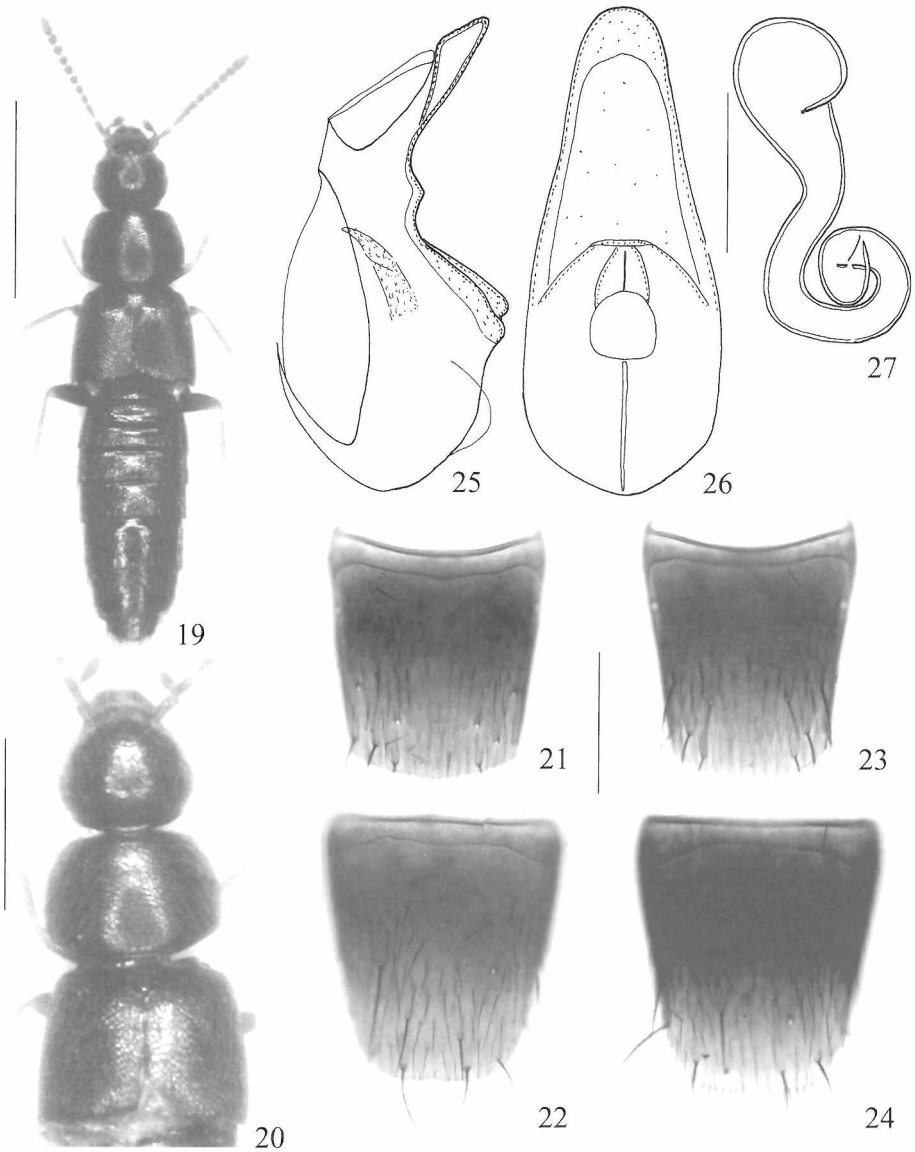

Figs. 19-27: *Acrotona concamerata* sp. n.: habitus (**19**); forebody (**20**); male tergite VIII (**21**); male sternite VIII (**22**); female tergite VIII (**23**); female sternite VIII (**24**); median lobe of aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view (**25-26**); spermatheca (**27**). Scale bars: 19: 1.0 mm; 20: 0.5 mm; 21 - 24: 0.2 mm; 25-27: 0.1 mm.

Head wedge-shaped, i. e. distinctly dilated behind eyes, weakly transverse (Figs. 19-20); microsculpture shallow, but distinct; puncturation extremely fine, barely noticeable; eyes weakly prominent, almost as long as postocular region in dorsal view (Fig. 20). Antennae not distinctive; antennomeres I - III oblong and of subequal length; IV about as wide as long; V - X of increasing width and increasingly transverse; X about 1.5 times as wide as long; XI approximately as long as the combined length of IX and X.

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Pronotum 1.3 - 1.4 times as wide as long and 1.25 - 1.35 times as wide as head; punctuation slightly denser and more distinct than that of head; microsculpture shallow (Fig. 20); pubescence directed caudad along midline and diagonally latero-caudad in lateral parts.

Elytra at suture slightly shorter than pronotum (Fig. 20); puncturation more distinct than that of pronotum. Hind wings fully developed. Metatarsi relatively long and slender, metatarsomere I much longer than II, almost as long as the combined length of II and III. Median seta of meso- and metatibia inconspicuous, shorter than tibial width.

Abdomen distinctly tapering posteriad (Fig. 19); puncturation fine and rather dense on anterior tergites, much sparser on posterior tergites; tergite VIII without appreciable sexual dimorphism (Figs. 21, 23).

♂: sternite VIII somewhat longer than tergite VIII, posteriorly almost truncate, and with thin marginal setae (Fig. 22); median lobe of aedeagus of highly distinctive shape, in lateral view at base of ventral process angulate (Figs. 25-26).

♀: sternite VIII of similar shape as in ♂, but with long and stout marginal setae (Fig. 24); spermatheca as in Fig. 27.

Etymology: The name (Lat., adj.: bulging) refers to the distinctive angulate base of the ventral process of the aedeagus.

Comparative notes:

In the morphology of the legs (short tibial seta, long first metatarsomere), pubescence pattern (of head and pronotum), size, and relative size of pronotum, *Acrotona concamerata* is similar to *A. obfuscata* (GRAVENHORST) and *A. pygmaea* (GRAVENHORST). From both species, it is readily distinguished by the much shorter and narrower antennae, the much darker coloration, the smaller size, and the shorter tibiae. In addition it is separated from these, as well as from all other congeners by the morphology of the primary sexual characters, especially the distinctive shape (lateral view!) of the median lobe of the aedeagus.

Distribution and bionomics:

Acrotona concamerata is currently known only from the Gölgeli Dağları, Muğla, in southwestern Anatolia (Map 1), where it was found at an altitude of approximately 1700 m. Most of the types were sifted from grass roots below shrubs in the vicinity of a lake shore.

Chaetosogonocephus adventicius sp. n. (Figs. 28-37, Map 1)

Type material:

Holotype ♀: N36°21´ E032°56´, Türkei Umg. Anamur, Abanoz, 1240m, Meybohm 19.5.2000 / Holotypus ♀ *Chaetogonocephus adventicius* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2003 (cAss). Paratypes: 1♀: TR - Denizli, 1245m, 10, ca. 50 km N Fethiye, S Çameli, *Q. ilex* litter, 36°58´55N, 29°16´15E, 09.VII.2002, V. Assing (cAss); 1♀: TR - Mersin, 24, 433m, Ciftehan - Camliyayla, *Carpinus* litter, 37°08´42N, 34°44´29E, 5.V.2002, Meybohm (cAss); 1♂: Türkei, Provinz Antalya: 15km NE Stadt Manavgat, Flußaue des Karpuzcay (50mNN), 07.XI.2001, leg. D. Luckow (cGol).

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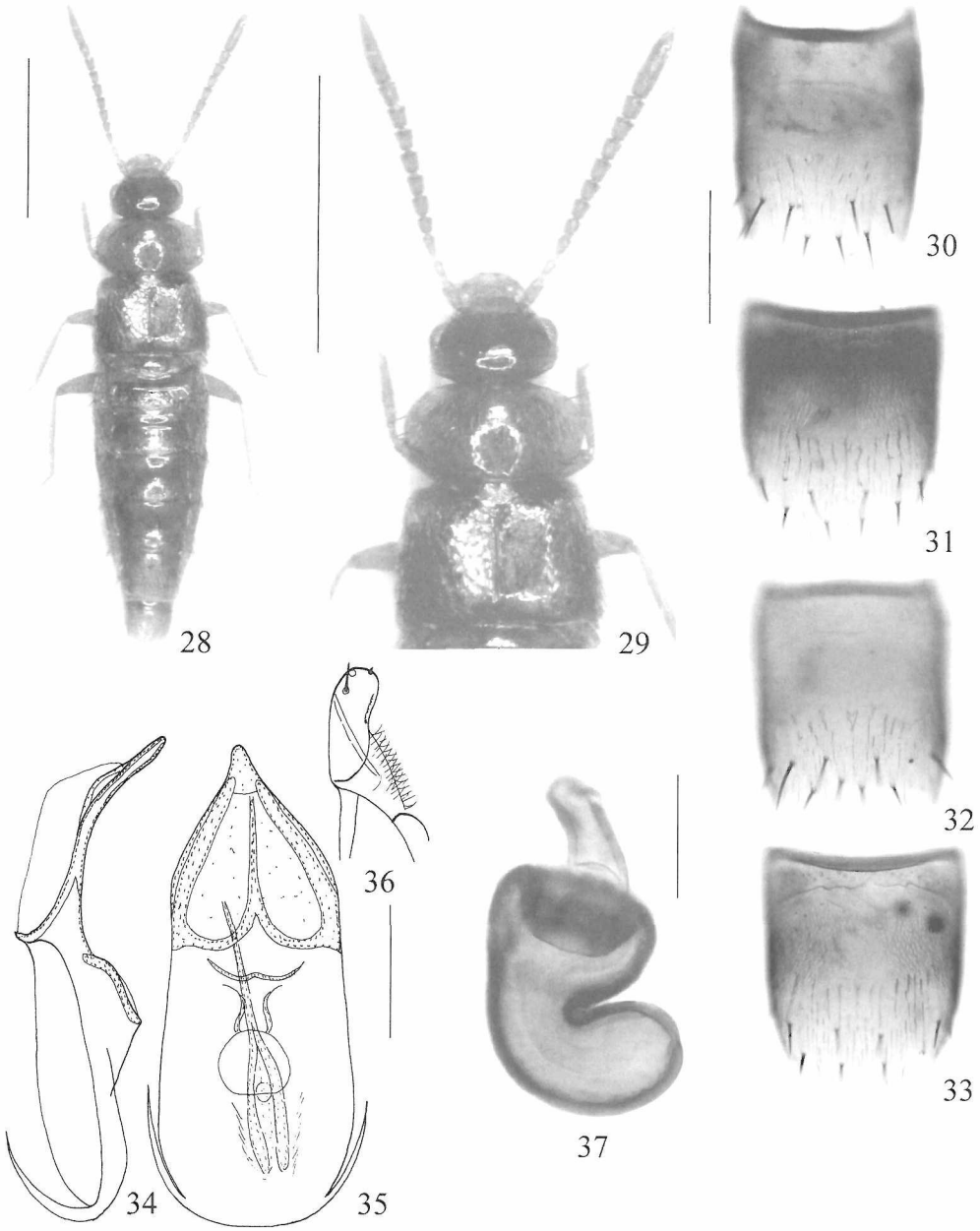

Figs. 28-37: *Chaetosogonocephus adventicius* sp. n.: habitus (**28**); forebody (**29**); male tergite VIII (**30**); male sternite VIII (**31**); female tergite VIII (**32**); female sternite VIII (**33**); median lobe of aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view (**34-35**); apical lobe of paramere (**36**); spermatheca (**37**). Scale bars: 28-29: 1.0 mm; 30-33: 0.2 mm; 34-36: 0.1 mm; 37: 0.05 mm.

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Description:

2.7 - 3.3 mm. Facies as in Fig. 28. Whole body more or less uniformly reddish yellow, with the head occasionally slightly darker. Lateral margins of pronotum, posterior margins of tergites III - VI, posterior halves of tergites VII - VIII, and paratergites with conspicuously long stout black setae.

Head distinctly transverse; posterior margin convex; eyes large and prominent, more than twice the length of postocular region in dorsal view; integument shining, without microsculpture, and with sparse fine puncturation. Antenna long and relatively massive, resembling that of some species of *Callicerus* GRAVENHORST; antennomeres IV - X weakly transverse to weakly oblong; XI extremely long, almost as long as the combined length of the four preceding antennomeres (Fig. 29).

Pronotum 1.3 - 1.4 times as wide as head and 1.6 - 1.7 times as wide as long; anterior and posterior angles rounded; puncturation sparse, more distinct than that of head; integument shining, without microsculpture; pubescence whitish, semi-erect, directed caudad in central region, weakly diagonally latero-caudad in latera region, and transversely laterad at posterior margin (Fig. 29).

Elytra about 1.1 times as wide as pronotum and at suture approximately as long as pronotum; shining, without microsculpture; puncturation similar to that of pronotum (Fig. 29). Hind wings fully developed. Legs relatively long and slender; metatarsus about 0.75 times as long as metatibia; all metatarsomeres distinctly oblong, metatarsomere I only slightly longer than II.

Abdomen widest at segment III, distinctly tapering posteriad (Fig. 28); tergites III and IV with shallow, V with indistinct, and VI - VIII without anterior impressions; anterior part of tergites without puncturation; density of puncturation gradually decreasing from tergite III to tergite VII; tergites III - VI without microsculpture and shining; posterior ¾ of tergites VII and VIII with distinct dense longitudinal microstriae and almost completely matt; segment VII much longer than preceding segments; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe.

♂: tergite VIII as in Fig. 30, its posterior margin distinctly convex; sternite VIII of similar shape as tergite VIII (Fig. 31); median lobe of aedeagus dorso-ventrally depressed (Figs. 34-35); apical lobe of paramere as in Fig. 36.

♀: posterior margins of tergite and sternite VIII weakly convex (Figs. 32-33); spermatheca of highly distinctive morphology (Fig. 37).

Etymology: The name (Lat., adj.: foreign, introduced) refers to the fact that the species is probably not native in the Western Palaearctic region.

Systematics and comparative notes:

According to PACE (pers. comm.), who studied one of the paratypes, the species belongs to the genus *Chaetosogonocephus* PACE, 1986 of the Lomechusini, which was previously known only from the Oriental region. This, the fact that there are no close relatives in the Western Palaearctic region, as well as the absence of earlier records suggest that *C. adventicius* has reached Turkey from the Oriental region rather recently. Two species were previously attributed to the genus, *C. rougemonti* PACE and *C. chinensis* PACE (PACE, 1986, 1998). From both species, *C. adventicius* is readily distinguished especially by the extremely long antennomere XI and by the completely different shape of the spermatheca.

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Distribution and bionomics:

Chaetosogonocephus adventicius has been collected in four localities in southern Anatolia (Map 1). One of the types was sifted from leaf litter in a *Quercus ilex* forest, another one from leaf litter of *Carpinus* sp.

***Derocala brachati* sp. n.** (Figs. 38-40, Map 1)

Type material:

Holotype ♀: N36°59´ E030°28´, T Umg. Antalya, Termessos, 700-850m, 21.4.2001, Meybohm/Brachat / Holotypus ♀ *Derocala brachati* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2003 (cAss).

Description:

3.8 mm. Facies as in Fig. 38. Whole body rufous, except for the infuscate vertex of head, the abdominal segment VI, and the anterior half of tergite VII.

Head about as wide as long; integument with sparse fine puncturation and with distinct microreticulation; eyes relatively large and prominent, approximately as long as the postocular region in dorsal view. Antenna long and slender; antennomeres I - III distinctly oblong and of subequal length; IV - X of cylindrical shape; IV small and about as wide as long, much shorter than the following joints; V - X indistinctly oblong; XI approximately as long as the combined length of IX and X (Fig. 39).

Pronotum 1.3 times as wide as head and 1.25 times as wide as long, maximal width in the middle, more strongly tapering anteriad than posteriad; posterior angles obtuse, but well-marked; hypomera visible in lateral view; puncturation sparse and very fine, finer than that of head, barely noticeable; pubescence directed caudad along median line and diagonally latero-caudad in lateral areas (Fig. 39).

Elytra 1.35 times as wide and at suture slightly longer than pronotum; posterior margin near posterior external angles distinctly sinuate; puncturation relatively coarse and dense, much coarser and denser than that of head; interstices narrower than diameter of punctures and with distinct microsculpture (Fig. 39). Hind wings fully developed. Legs of moderate length, metatarsus 0.75 times the length of metatibia; metatarsomere I slightly longer than the combined length of II and III, but shorter than the combined length of II - IV.

Abdomen distinctly narrower than elytra, widest at base and gradually (but weakly) tapering towards apex; tergites III - V anteriorly with transverse impression of moderate depth, tergite VI without such impression; puncturation rather fine, denser on anterior than on posterior tergites; microsculpture indistinct or absent; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe.

♀: posterior margins of tergite and sternite VIII convex; spermatheca as in Fig. 40.

Etymology: The species is dedicated to one of the collectors of the holotype, Volker Brachat (Geretsried), to whom I am most grateful for the generous gift of his staphylinid by-catches from Turkey.

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Systematics and comparative notes:

Several Western Palaearctic species have been attributed to *Derocala* MULSANT & REY, three from North Africa (PEYERIMHOFF, 1949), *D. ulyxis* (EPPELSHEIM) from Greece (type locality: Zante), *D. lucida* TRONQUET from Corsica, and the relatively widespread European species *D. rugatipennis* KRAATZ. The species from North Africa and *D. ulyxis* have not been revised recently, so their systematic status is somewhat uncertain. From all these species, *D. brachati* is distinguished as follows:

The species from North Africa have an abdomen with a very dense and fine puncturation and are all smaller (less than 2.0 - 3.5 mm) (PEYERIMHOFF, 1949).

Derocala ulyxis has shorter and apically distinctly incrassate antennae with strongly transverse preapical antennomeres; in addition it has a strongly transverse pronotum (about twice as wide as long), which is of similar width as the elytra (EPPELSHEIM, 1888).

Derocala lucida has a pronotum of similar shape as that of *D. brachati*, but the head is wider, the antennae are less slender and more strongly incrassate apically, the elytra are longer in relation to the pronotum, and the spermatheca is of different shape (different shape of capsule, much larger cuticular intrusion of the capsule, and a duct forming a "U", not a circle) (TRONQUET, 1999).

Derocala rugatipennis (holotype examined) has a less vivid coloration, distinctly less slender and more massive antennae, a larger head (in relation to pronotum), elytra with less pronounced microsculpture, a longer first metatarsomere (about as long as the combined length of the three following tarsomeres), and a much coarser and denser puncturation of the abdomen. The spermatheca is most likely to be of different shape, too, but I have not yet seen a female of this species with an undamaged spermatheca.

Distribution and bionomics:

Derocala brachati is known only from one locality in Antalya, southwestern Turkey (Map 1), where it was collected at an altitude of 700 - 850 m.

Cousya crocea sp. n. (Figs. 41-51, Map 1)

Type material:

Holotype ♂: TR - Muğla, No. 20, SE Fethiye, Baba Dağ, above Ovacik, 1170m, 36°32´47N, 29°10´52E, 30.III.2002 / Holotypus ♂ *Cousya crocea* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2003 (cAss).

Paratypes: 1 ♂, 1 ♀: same data as holotype (cAss); 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀: same data, but leg. Wunderle (cWun); 4 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀: TR - Mersin, road Silifke -> Gülnar, 1015m, No. 9, 36°20´38N, 33°35´06E, *Quercus* litter, 27.12.2000, V. Assing (cAss); 4 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀: same data, but P. Wunderle (cWun).

Figs. 38-51: *Derocala brachati* sp. n. (Figs. 38-40) and *Cousya crocea* sp. n. (Figs. 41-51): habitus (**38, 41** [large specimen from Muğla], **42** [small specimen from Mersin]); forebody (**39**); posterior half of female tergite VIII (**43**); male sternite VIII (44); female sternite VIII (**45**); median lobe of aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view (**46-47**); apical lobe of paramere in two different aspects (**48-49**); spermatheca (**40, 50, 51**). Scale bars: 38, 39, 41, 42: 1.0 mm; 43-45: 0.2 mm; 40, 46-51: 0.1 mm.

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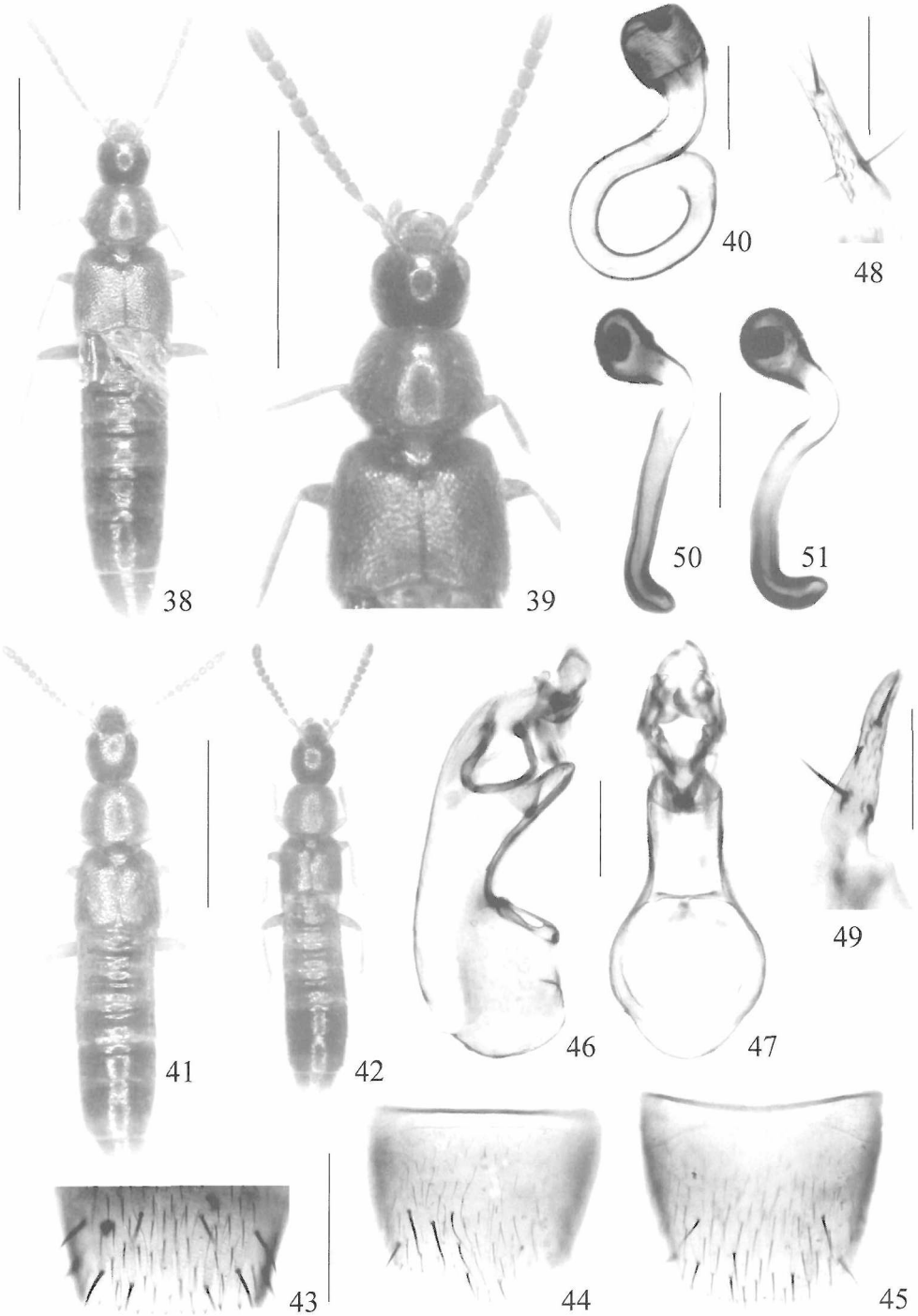

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Description:

Very variable species, 2.1 - 2.8 mm; habitus as in Figs. 41-42. Bicoloured: head brown to dark brown, with the anterior parts (mouthparts, frons) slightly lighter; pronotum and elytra yellowish to light brown, more or less distinctly lighter than head; abdomen yellowish to light brown, with the central area of tergite VI and the anterior 3/5 of tergite VII infuscate; legs testaceous; antenna brown, with the basal 3 antennomeres lighter.

Head oblong, approximately 1.15 times as long as wide; eyes relatively large, but of variable size, in dorsal view ranging from 0.65 (smaller specimens) to 0.90 times (larger specimens) the length of postgenae; postgenae in dorsal view smoothly curved towards posterior margin, posterior angles obsolete; dorsal surface with distinct microsculpture; puncturation rather sparse, fine, and very shallow, barely noticeable. Antennae distinctly incrassate apically; antennomeres II and III oblong, III usually slightly shorter than II; IV distinctly transverse; IV - X of increasing width; X 1.5 - 1.9 times as wide as long; XI almost as long as the combined length of IX and X (Figs. 41-42).

Pronotum of variable size and shape, 1.22 - 1.33 times as wide as head and 1.05 - 1.17 times as wide as long; maximal width approximately in the middle; posterior angles obtuse; microsculpture similar to that of head; puncturation denser and, at least in larger specimens, more distinct than that of head.

Elytra of variable size, slightly to distinctly wider than pronotum and at suture 0.85 - 1.00 times as long as pronotum; puncturation fine, usually difficult to see in the pronounced microsculpture. Hind wings present. Metatarsus of variable length, but on average rather long, 0.73 - 0.83 times the length of metatibia; metatarsomere I as long as or shorter than the combined length of II and III.

Abdomen subparallel; microsculpture present everywhere; puncturation very fine and sparse; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe; posterior margin of tergite VIII weakly convex (Fig. 43).

♂: posterior margin of sternite VIII distinctly pointed in the middle (Fig. 44); median lobe of aedeagus and apical lobe of paramere as in Figs. 46-49.

♀: posterior margin of sternite VIII weakly concave in the middle, with modified stout marginal setae (Fig. 45); spermatheca as in Figs. 50-51.

Etymology: The name (Lat., adj.: yellow) refers to the distinctive light coloration of the species.

Systematics and comparative notes:

From other Eastern Mediterranean species of the genus, *C. crocea* is readily distinguished by its light coloration (somewhat similar to that of some species of the subgenus *Myctodrepa* THOMSON of the genus *Oxypoda* MANNERHEIM), by its small size, and by the sexual characters. Coloration, all size-related parameters, and other external characters - especially body size, eye size, shape of antennomeres, puncturation, shape and relative size of pronotum and elytra, length of metatarsus and first metatarsomere - are subject to enormous intraspecific variation. Smaller specimens (Fig. 42) tend to have a lighter coloration, smaller eyes, more transverse preapical antennomeres, a smaller and less transverse pronotum, a finer puncturation on the pronotum, shorter and narrower elytra, a shorter metatarsus and first metatarsomere, and also a somewhat smaller median lobe of the aedeagus than larger specimens (Fig. 41).

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Distribution and bionomics:

Cousya crocea is known from two localities in southwestern and central southern Anatolia (Muğla, Mersin), where it was collected by sifting oak and pine litter at altitudes of 1015 and 1170 m (Map 1).

Oxypoda (Deropoda) schminkei **sp. n.** (Figs. 52-56)

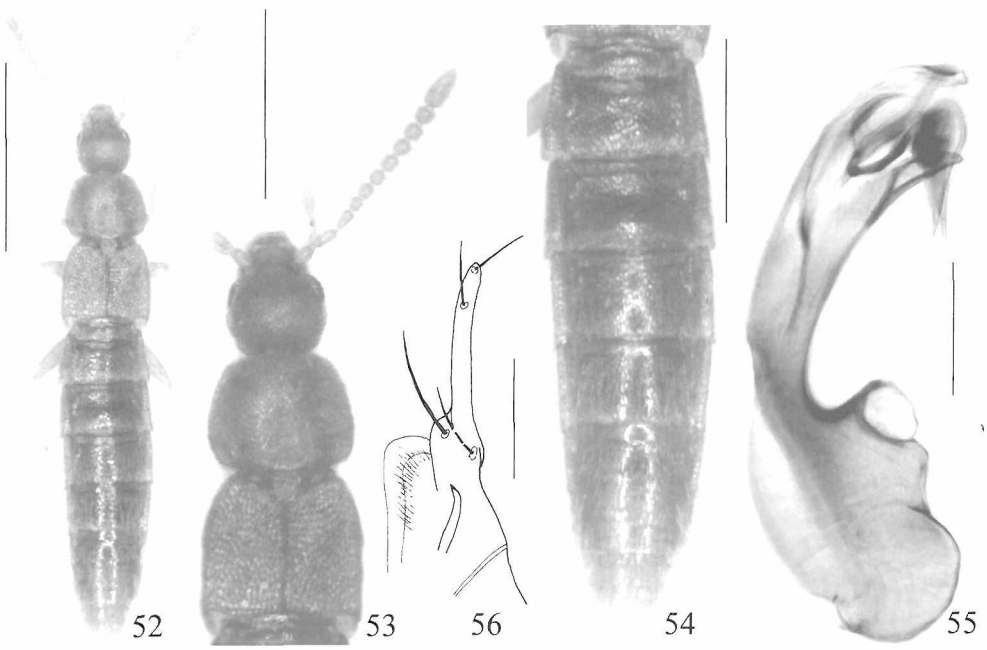
Type material:

Holotype ♂: TR - Muğla, No. 20, SE Fethiye, Baba Dağ, above Ovacik, 1170m, 36°32´47N, 29°10´52E, 30.III.2002, V. Assing / Holotypus ♂ *Oxypoda schminkei* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2003 (cAss).

Description:

2.9 mm; habitus as in Fig. 52. Whole body yellowish brown, with the middle of abdominal tergite VI indistinctly infuscate and the appendages testaceous.

Head oblong, approximately 1.1 times as long as wide; eyes in dorsal view almost as long as the postgenae; puncturation very dense and distinct, but shallow. Antenna with antennomere I relatively short, about 1.5 times as long as wide; II and III of subequal length, longer than I, and approximately twice as long as wide; IV weakly transverse; V - X of increasing width and increasingly transverse; X about 1.5 times as wide as long; XI slightly longer than the combined length of the two preceding antennomeres (Fig. 53). Maxillary palpi very long, more slender than in *O. amicta*.



Figs. 52-56: *Oxypoda schminkei* sp. n.: habitus (**52**); forebody (**53**); abdomen (**54**); median lobe of aedeagus in lateral view (**55**); apical lobe of paramere (**56**). Scale bars: 52: 1.0 mm; 53-54: 0.5 mm; 55-56: 0.1 mm.

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Pronotum almost 1.5 times as wides as head and about 1.20 times as wide as long; more strongly narrowed anteriorly than posteriorly; posterior angles obtuse; puncturation dense, coarse, and rather ill-defined (Fig. 53).

Elytra depressed, laterally neither angled nor with longitudinal impression; 1.1 times as wide and at suture slightly more than 0.8 times as long as pronotum; anterior angles completely obsolete; puncturation dense and granulose (Fig. 53). Hind wings reduced. Tarsi rather long and slender; metatarsus almost 0.9 times as long as metatibia; metatarsomere I about as long as the combined length of II -IV.

Abdomen about as wide as elytra, widest at segments IV - V; anterior tergites without distinct anterior impressions; puncturation on anterior tergites dense and distinct, on posterior tergites sparser and finer; posterior margin of tergite VII only with barely noticeable rudiment of palisade fringe (Fig. 54).

♂: posterior margin of sternite VIII strongly convex, almost pointed; median lobe of aedeagus and apical lobe of paramere as in Figs. 55-56.

♀: unknown.

Etymology: This species is dedicated to Prof. Dr. Horst Kurt Schminke, Oldenburg, as an expression of my gratitude for his understanding and appreciation of my work, as well as for his contribution to the general promotion of biosystematics.

Systematics and comparative notes:

Based on its external morphology, *O. schminkei* would have to be attributed to the subgenus *Baptopoda* BERNHAUER. However, an examination of *Oxypoda amicta* FAUVEL (type species of *Deropoda*), *O. magnicollis* FAUVEL (type species of *Baptopoda*), *O. arabs* FAUVEL, *O. mutata* SHARP, *O. spaethi* BERNHAUER, *O. magnicollis* FAUVEL, and *O. andalusica* ASSING (all of them previously attributed to either *Deropoda* or *Baptopoda*) revealed the following: As pointed out earlier (ASSING, 2003b), the characters distinguishing the two subgenera (especially the dorsally flattened and laterally more or less angled elytra) are evidently related to the reduction of the wings in the species currently attributed to *Baptopoda* and there are transitions between the condition typically found in *Deropoda* on the one hand and *Baptopoda* on the other. In other respects - many external characters and even the genitalia - they are highly similar and no evidence was found suggesting that they should belong to two distinct clades. Moreover, the species share various evident synapomorphies, i. e. the more of less elongated maxillary palpi (independently evolved also in some other subgenera of *Oxypoda*), the characteristic puncturation of the head, pronotum, and elytra, and the (near) absence of deep anterior impressions on the anterior abdominal tergites. Finally, the doubtlessly synapomorphic morphology and position of the eyes (eyes large and somewhat moved to the dorsal face of the head) in *O. arabs* (previously attributed to *Deropoda*; elytra of the "*Deropoda* condition") and in *O. magnicollis* (type species of *Baptopoda*) leaves little doubt that these two species are adelphotaxa. Therefore, the following synonymy is here proposed: *Deropoda* BERNHAUER, 1902 = *Baptopoda* BERNHAUER, 1902, syn. n.

From all other brachypterous species of *Deropoda*, *O. schminkei* is distinguished especially by its light coloration (head not infuscate, preapical abdominal segments only indistinctly infuscate), the oblong head, the smaller eyes, the slender pronotum, the morphology of the elytra (laterally neither with carinae nor with impressions), and by the shape of the aedea-

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gus. The only other species of *Deropoda* described from the Eastern Mediterranean region with relatively small eyes (i. e. not conspicuously large, not much longer than postgenae in dorsal view) are *O. graeca* KRAATZ and *O. leonhardi* BERNHAUER (both from Greece), which are readily distinguished from *O. schminkei* by the distinctly transverse head alone.

Distribution and bionomics:

The new species is known only from the Baba Dağ near Fethiye (Muğla) in southwestern Anatolia, where it was sifted from leaf litter of a mixed forest (pine, cedar, holm oak) at an altitude of about 1200 m.

Oxypoda (Deropoda) mutata SHARP

Material examined: 3 exs., Muğla, 20 km NNE Fethiye, 36°47N, 29°11E, 970 m, oak forest in northern exposure, 27.III.2002, leg. Assing, Wunderle (cAss, cWun).

The species is here reported from Turkey for the first time.

Thiasophila angulata (ERICHSON)

Material examined: 1 ex., Sinop, Cangal-Ayancik, V.1962, leg. Schubert (NHMW).

HORION (1967) reports the species from the Balkans, but did not know any records from Turkey.

Thiasophila canaliculata MULSANT & REY

Material examined: 28 exs., Kastamonu, Ilğaz Dağı, 17.-21.VI.1960, leg. Schubert (NHMW, cAss).

According to HORION (1967), *T. canaliculata* has been recorded from the Caucasus region, but was previously unknown from Turkey.

Aleochara subtumida HOCHHUTH

Material examined: 4 exs., N-Anatolia, S Ayancik, 6.-12.VII.1973, leg. Schubert; 1 ex., Tatvan, 1900m, 20.V.1969, leg. Schubert (NHMW, cAss).

The species was repeatedly recorded from the Caucasus region (e. g. BERNHAUER 1901), but, to my knowledge, previously unknown from Turkey.

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I am most grateful to Volker Gollkowski (Oelsnitz), Harald Schillhammer (NHMW), Paul Wunderle (Mönchengladbach), and Lothar Zerche (Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Eberswalde) for the loan of material treated in the present paper. Benedikt Feldmann (Münster) proof-read the manuscript.

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Besprechung

ZUR STRASSEN, R.: **Die terebranten Thysanopteren Europas und des Mittelmeer-Gebietes.** - Keltern: Goecke & Evers, 2003. - 277 S., zahlr. Abb. (Die Tierwelt Deutschlands; 74. Teil) ISBN 3-931374-58-0.

Die Etablierung von Modellorganismen in der modernen Biologie und die immer stärkere Beschäftigung mit den fundamentalen genetischen Mechanismen lebender Systeme hat zwangsläufig finanzielle Mittel kanalisiert und taxonomische Forschung in den letzten Jahrzehnten drastisch reduziert. In einer Zeit der taxonomischen Renaissance und der leicht zu spürenden Bestrebungen, beide Forschungsrichtungen Erfolg versprechend zu bündeln, erscheint das vorliegende Buch nicht gerade als glücklicher Wurf.

Verwirrend, zumindest für die Zitierung, sind zwei unterschiedliche Titel dieser Neuerscheinung, da auf Seite 3 der oben genannte Titel noch um das „Mittelmeer-Gebiet" erweitert wird. Bemerkenswert ist auch, dass es nun neben den 1979 von G. Schliephake erschienenen 66. Teil der Tierwelt Deutschlands unter dem Titel „Thysanoptera, Fransenflügler" zusätzlich diesen 74. Teil in der gleichen Reihe zur Unterordnung Terebrantia gibt.

Neu und lobenswert ist die nach einem Viertel Jahrhundert gelungene Erweiterung der Bestimmungstabellen auf fast 400 Arten und somit der gerechtfertigte Anspruch auf die Bearbeitung der terebranten Thysanoptera-Fauna Europas. Leider finden die tubuliferen Thysanoptera im Gegensatz zum 66. Teil des „DAHLS" keine Berücksichtigung.

Aufgrund der quantitativen Verteilung des Buchinhaltes erkennt man, dass der Autor vor allem Wert auf den äußerst detaillierten, dichotomen Bestimmungsweg legt. Die Kapitel „Allgemeine Anmerkungen", „Körpergestalt, Glossar" und „Geographie, Chorologie" werden auf nur 6 Seiten abgehandelt und sind bereits in ihrer Gliederung zumindest ungewöhnlich.

Aus der Sicht einer universitären Lehr- und Forschungseinrichtung verschenkt das Werk erhebliche didaktische Möglichkeiten. So erfährt der interessierte Leser nichts über die Biologie, über phylogenetische Beziehungen, ontogenetische Stadien bzw. Schad- und Virusvektorstatus sowie Insektizidresistenz mancher in den Tabellen aufgenommenen Arten.

Genau mit diesem Hintergrund hätte man die Notwendigkeit taxonomischen Mühens verdeutlichen und die Zukunftsträchtigkeit derartiger systematischer Forschung im Rahmen der angewandten Entomologie unterstreichen können.

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