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New species and records of Staphylinidae from Turkey IV, with six new synonymies (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae)

V. ASSING

Abstract

Based on an examination of recently collected material from Turkey, 15 species of Staphylinidae (Coleoptera) are described and illustrated: *Phloeocharis parvispinosa* sp.n. (Mersin), *Lobrathium wunderlei* sp.n. (Kahramanmaraş), *Xantholinus (Milichilinus) meybohmi* sp.n. (Kahramanmaraş), *X. (Typhlolinus) grandespinosus* sp.n. (Amasya), *Trichophya turcica* sp.n. (Kahramanmaraş), *Oligota brachati* sp.n. (Kahramanmaraş), *O. marasica* sp.n. (Kahramanmaraş), *Leptusa marasica* sp.n. (Kahramanmaraş), *Cordalia fortepunctata* sp.n. (Malatya, Kayseri, Adıyaman, Kahramanmaraş), *C. rosei* sp.n. (Antalya), *Platyola caeca* sp.n. (Kahramanmaraş), *Atheta (Parameotica) akiensis* sp.n. (Muğla), *Meotica subnigra* sp.n. (Kahramanmaraş), *Oxypoda (Deropoda?) nemrutica* sp.n. (Adıyaman), and *O. (Bessopora) bififormis* sp.n. (Kahramanmaraş). The habitus and sexual characters of *Aloconota mediterranea* (BENICK), *Atheta (Dimetrota) fuscicolor* BENICK, *Anomognathus tricuspis* (EPPELSHEIM), and the spermatheca of *Oxypoda hatayana* ASSING are illustrated. Six synonymies are established: *Luzea nigrifluta* (ERICHSON, 1840) = *L. graeca* (KRAATZ, 1857), syn.n.; *Xantholinus graecus* KRAATZ, 1858 = *X. varnensis* COIFFAIT, 1972, syn.n., = *X. pamphylicus* COIFFAIT, 1972, syn.n., = *Xantholinus gridellii carius* COIFFAIT, 1972, syn.n.; *Xantholinus laevigatus* JACOBSON, 1849 = *X. bythinicus* COIFFAIT, 1972, syn.n.; *Oxypoda vicina* KRAATZ, 1858 = *O. nivalis* FAGEL, 1965, syn.n. A lectotype is designated for *Thectura tricuspis* EPPELSHEIM. Various new records of zoogeographic interest are reported; 34 species are recorded from Turkey for the first time. The geographical distributions of 19 species are mapped.

Key words: Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Palaearctic region, Turkey, new species, new records, new synonymy, lectotype designation, taxonomy.

Introduction

Regarding its staphylinid fauna, Turkey is both one of the most diverse and, at the same time, one of the least studied regions in the Western Palaearctic region. It had received rather little attention until a few years ago, but has been addressed in a series of articles in the past five years. For instance, before 2000 only 15 species of *Geostiba* THOMSON, the staphylinid genus with the highest diversity of endemic species in Turkey, had been reported, whereas today 50 species are known from Turkish territory (ASSING 2005c, 2005d). For a more detailed discussion and more references see ASSING (2004b).

Like the preceding three contributions (ASSING 2003a, 2004a, 2004b), the present paper treats Staphylinidae of various subfamilies, exclusive of those genera that are dealt with in separate revisions. It is based mainly on material – altogether more than 2600 specimens – collected during two field trips to central southern Turkey in spring 2005, one of them organised by Volker Brachat (Geretsried) and Heinrich Meybohm (Stelle), and the other by Paul Wunderle (Mönchengladbach) and myself. In addition, some Staphylinidae collected during earlier excursion and material seen from the Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, the Muséum d'histoire naturelle Genève, and the collections of Jens Esser and Michael Schülke (both Berlin) are

treated. The material yielded 15 undescribed species, in addition to the nine new species of *Geostiba* and *Sunius* CURTIS described in separate papers, and numerous new records of zoogeographic interest, among them 27 first records from Turkish territory. This again demonstrates that our current knowledge of the species inventory of Turkey is far from complete and suggests that many additional species remain to be discovered in the future, also because vast areas in central, eastern, and northern Anatolia have not been studied thoroughly.

The new species and additional records of *Medon* STEPHENS, *Sunius*, and *Geostiba* collected in 2005 have been treated elsewhere (ASSING 2005d, 2005e, 2006).

Material, measurements, and maps

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

cAss	author's private collection
cEss	private collection J. Esser, Berlin
cFel	private collection B. Feldmann, Münster
cSch	private collection M. Schülke, Berlin
cVog	private collection J. Vogel, Görlitz
cWun	private collection P. Wunderle, Mönchengladbach
FMNH	Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago
IRSNB	Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Bruxelles (D. Drugmand)
MHNG	Muséum d'histoire naturelle Genève (G. Cuccodoro)
MNHN	Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris (A. Taghavian)
NHMW	Naturhistorisches Museum Wien (H. Schillhammer)

The following abbreviations are used for the measurements, which are given in mm: AL: length of antenna; HL: head length from anterior margin of clypeus to posterior margin of head; HW: head width (including eyes); PW: maximal width of pronotum; PL: length of pronotum along median line; EL: length of elytra from apex of scutellum to posterior margin; EW: combined width of elytra; AW: maximal width of abdomen; TiL: length of metatibia; TaL: length of metatarsus; ML: length of median lobe of aedeagus from apex of ventral process to base; TL: total length.

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

Phloeocharis longipennis FAUVEL, 1875

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Turkey, Adana:** 1 ex., road Kozan-Pinarbaşı, Saimbeyli-Eyüplü, 37°57'N, 36°06'E, 1560 m, 27.IV.2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

COMMENT: This species was only recently reported from Turkey for the first time; its distribution is mapped by ASSING (2004b).

Phloeocharis parvispinosa sp.n.

(Figs. 1–4)

Holotype ♂: "TR [24] – Mersin, NW Tarsus, Çamlıyayla, 37°08'51"N, 34°37'16"E, 1190 m, 23./24.IV.2005, Brachat & Meybohm / Holotypus ♂ *Phloeocharis parvispinosa* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2005" (cAss).

DESCRIPTION: Measurements (in mm) and ratios (holotype): AL: 0.50; HW: 0.33; PW: 0.45; PL: 0.33; EL: 0.32; EW: 0.47; AW: 0.45; TiL: 0.30; TaL: 0.18; ML: 0.44; TL: 1.95; PW/HW: 1.36; PW/PL: 1.36; EL/PL: 0.95; EW/PW: 1.03; AW/EW: 0.97; TiL/TaL: 1.67.

Habitus as in Fig. 1. Coloration similar to that of *Phloeocharis subtilissima* MANNERHEIM: head and pronotum brown; elytra reddish brown; abdomen blackish brown, with the posterior and lateral margins of segments III–VI, the posterior half segment VII, and segment VIII reddish; legs and antennae yellowish to reddish brown.

Head with distinct microreticulation, fine and shallow puncturation, and with long and not very dense pubescence; eyes almost as large as in *P. subtilissima*, distinctly protruding from lateral outline of head.

Pronotum distinctly transverse (see ratio PW/PL); microsculpture and puncturation similar to those of head; pubescence relatively sparse, weakly erect, not distinctly depressed.

Elytra approximately as long and as wide as pronotum (see ratios PW/PL and EL/PL); puncturation not very dense; microsculpture almost absent; surface with some shine. Hind wings reduced. Metatibia distinctly dilated distally.

Abdomen almost as wide as elytra (see ratio AW/EW); puncturation fine and not very dense; microsculpture shallow; posterior margin of tergite VII without palisade fringe.

♂: Protarsomeres II–IV ventrally each with two tufts of long setae; aedeagus with 4–5 small sclerotised spines in internal sac (Figs. 2–4).

ETYMOLOGY: The name (Lat., adj.) refers to the small spines in the internal sac of the aedeagus.

COMPARATIVE NOTES: Previously, only two *Phloeocharis* species were known from Turkey: *P. longipennis* FAUVEL and *P. spinosa* ASSING (ASSING 2004b). From the former, the new species is distinguished by the less dense puncturation and pubescence and the less pronounced microsculpture of the whole body, the less distinctly depressed pubescence, the more convex pronotum (cross-section), the shorter elytra, the reduced hind wings, the absence of a palisade fringe at the posterior margin of tergite VII, and by the fewer spines in the internal sac of the aedeagus. From the latter, which has become known only from Antakya, it is separated by the broader body, more transverse pronotum, longer elytra, more shining and less distinctly microsculptured abdomen, the distally more strongly dilated metatibia, the longer and more pronounced tufts of setae on the male protarsomeres, as well as by the smaller and fewer spines in the internal sac of the aedeagus. For illustrations of the habitus of *P. longipennis* and of the habitus and genitalia of *P. spinosa* see ASSING (2004). The widespread *P. subtilissima* has a more flattened body, denser and more depressed pubescence, more pronounced microsculpture (especially on the abdomen), fully developed hind wings, a palisade fringe at the posterior margin of the abdominal tergite VII, and an aedeagus without distinctly sclerotised spines in the internal sac.

DISTRIBUTION AND BIONOMICS: The type locality, known also as “Namrun”, is situated in eastern Mersin province, to the northwest of Tarsus, central southern Anatolia. It can be inferred from its morphology (body not distinctly flattened, pubescence not distinctly depressed, reduction of hind wings) that *P. parvispinosa* is probably not corticolous, but an inhabitant of soil and leaf litter.

Mannerheimia brevipennis (MOTSCHULSKY, 1860)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Turkey, Adiyaman:** 2 exs., 50 km NE Adiyaman, S Sincik, 38°01N, 38°37E, 1470 m, 23.III.2005, leg. Wunderle (cWun).

COMMENT: The first records from Turkey and a distribution map are provided by ASSING (2004b).

***Anthobium atrocephalum* (GYLLENHAL, 1827)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Turkey, Adıyaman:** 9 exs., 50 km NE Adıyaman, N Sincik, 38°03N, 38°36E, 1470 m, 23.III.2005, leg. Wunderle, Assing (cAss, cWun).

COMMENTS: Though widespread in the Palaearctic region, this species is apparently very rare in southern Turkey. Previously, it was once recorded from Adana (ASSING 2004b). It seems worth noting that the specimens from Adıyaman are much darker than material seen from other localities in the Western Palaearctic region.

***Anthobium fuscum* (ERICHSON, 1839)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Turkey, Adıyaman:** 1 ex., 50 km NE Adıyaman, N Sincik, 38°03N, 38°36E, 1470 m, 23.III.2005, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex., 50 km NW Adıyaman, Resadiye Geç., 37°59N, 38°00E, 1450 m, N-slope with grass, sifted, 25.III.2005, leg. Wunderle (cWun). **Adana:** 1 ex., road Kozan-Pinarbaşı, Saimbeyli-Eyüplü, 37°57N, 36°06E, 1560 m, 27.IV.2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

COMMENT: This species was only recently reported from Turkey for the first time (ASSING 2004b).

***Anthobium anatolicum* (FAGEL, 1968)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Turkey, İzmir:** 3 exs., Boz Dağları, 1200 m, 30.V.2003, leg. Smatana (cSch, cAss). **Kahramanmaraş:** 2 exs., ca. 50 km W Kahramanmaraş, 8 km SSE Andırın, Toplar env., 37°35N, 36°25E, 1240 m, beech and oak litter, 19.III.2005, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex., 51 km W Kahramanmaraş, Başkonuş Yaylası, 37°34N, 36°34E, 1250 m, 5.V.2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss). **Adana:** 6 exs., road Kozan-Pinarbaşı, Saimbeyli-Eyüplü, 37°57N, 36°06E, 1560 m, 27.IV.2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

COMMENT: So far, this species has become known only from Turkey. A distribution map is provided by ASSING (2004b).

***Omalium assingi* ZANETTI, 2002**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Turkey, Mersin:** 1 ex., 33 km N Silifke, 36°36N, 33°53E, 1270 m, 18.IV.2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 1 ex., N Anamur, road Ermenek-Karaman, 16 km N Ermenek, 36°43N, 32°56E, 1580 m, 21.IV.2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 8 exs., N Anamur, road Ermenek-Anamur, 2 km S Kazancı, 36°28N, 32°51E, 1420 m, 22.IV.2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss). **Adana:** 1 ex., road Imamoğlu-Karsanti, W Hassandede Geç., 37°30E, 35°23E, 1110 m, 28.IV.2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss). **Kahramanmaraş:** 1 ex., NE Kadirli, 12.5 km NE Andırın, 37°39N, 36°26E, 1500 m, 3.V.2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss). **Adıyaman:** 3 exs., 50 km NE Adıyaman, S Sincik, 38°01N, 38°37E, 1470 m, 23.III.2005, leg. Wunderle (cWun); 3 exs., ca. 50 km NE Adıyaman, ca. 5 km N Sincik, intersection to Serince, 38°03N, 38°36E, 1470 m, N-slope with *Quercus*, sifted, partly near snow, 23.III.2005, leg. Wunderle (cWun).

COMMENT: A distribution map for this recently described species is provided by Assing (2004b).

***Omalium henroti* COIFFAIT, 1976**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Turkey, Mersin:** 1 ex., Çamlıyayla env., 3 km W Sebil, 37°08N, 34°33E, 1060–1090 m, 24.IV.2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

COMMENT: This species was previously known only from Cyprus (ZANETTI 2002). It is here recorded from Turkey for the first time.

***Omalius oxyacanthae* GRAVENHORST, 1805**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Turkey, Mersin:** 1 ex., road Çamlıyayla-Gözne, 37°08N, 34°38E, 990 m, 24.IV.2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

COMMENT: ZANETTI (2002) indicates only a single Turkish locality for *O. oxyacanthae*: Bucak in Burdur province.

***Omalius schuberti* ZANETTI, 2002**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Turkey, Adana:** 2 exs., road Kozan-Pinarbaşı, Saimbeyli-Eyüplü, 37°56'45N, 36°06'22E, 1560 m, 27.IV.2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

COMMENT: A distribution map for this recently described species is provided by ASSING (2004b).

***Stenus providus* ERICHSON, 1839**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Turkey, Mersin:** 2 exs., N Silifke, 1 km W Kirobaşı, 36°44N, 33°51E, 1390 m, 30.IV.2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

COMMENT: This widespread species has been recorded from Turkey before, but appears to be somewhat rare.

***Stenus piscator* SAULCY, 1865**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Turkey, Kahramanmaraş:** 1 ex., ca. 50 km W Kahramanmaraş, 8 km SSE Andırın, Toplar, 37°35N, 36°25E, 1240 m, beech and oak litter, and on pasture under stones, 19.III.2005, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex., same data, but 37°33N, 36°26E, 1110 m, litter of beech, oak, and other deciduous trees (cAss); 5 exs., NE Kadirli, Toplar near Andırın, 37°33N, 36°26E, 1110 m, 30.IV.2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

COMMENT: In southern Anatolia, this species is apparently rather rare.

***Oedichirus simoni* EPELSHEIM, 1889**

(Fig. 149)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Turkey, Kahramanmaraş:** 1 ex., ca. 70 km WNW Kahramanmaraş, N Andırın, NE Çokak, 37°45N, 36°22E, 1540 m, pine and oak litter with grass, sifted, 26.III.2005, leg. Assing (cAss). **Mersin:** 1 ex., NW Tarsus, road Çamlıyayla-Gözne, 37°06N, 34°37E, 570–610 m, 25.IV.2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

COMMENT: The first records from Turkish territory (Adana, Antakya) and illustrations of the habitus and the male genitalia are provided by ASSING (2004b). The currently known distribution in Turkey is illustrated in Fig. 149.

***Pseudolathra boyadjiani* RAMBOUSEK, 1907**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Turkey, Kahramanmaraş:** 1 ex., ca. 50 km W Kahramanmaraş, 8 km SSE Andırın, Toplar, 37°33N, 36°26E, 1110 m, on pasture under stones, 19.III.2005, leg. Assing (cAss).

COMMENT: The species has become known only from Turkey, where it is apparently very rare.

***Leptobium assingi* BORDONI, 1994**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Turkey, Kahramanmaraş:** 4 exs., ca. 50 km W Kahramanmaraş, 8 km SSE Andırın, Toplar, 37°35N, 36°26E, 1240 m, beech and oak litter, and on pasture under stones, 19.III.2005, leg. Wunderle, Assing (cAss, cWun); 2 exs., same data, but 37°35N, 36°25E, 1180 m, edge of field, under stones and leaf litter of beech (cWun); 4 exs., same data, but 37°33N, 36°26E, 1110 m, on pasture under stones, 19.III.2005, leg. Assing (cAss); 4 exs., NE Kadirli, 11 km NE Andırın, 37°39N, 36°26E, 1280 m, 3.V.2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 1 ex., same data, but 12.5 km NE Andırın, 37°39N, 36°26E, 1500 m (cAss); 3 exs., 51 km W Kahramanmaraş, Başkonuş Yaylası, 37°33'56N, 36°33'37E, 1250 m, 5.V.2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

COMMENT: *Leptobium assingi* is endemic to central southern Anatolia; for a distribution map see Assing (2005a).

***Lobrathium wunderlei* sp.n.**

(Figs. 5–12, 96–97, 150)

Holotype ♂: “TR – Adıyaman [17], 50 km NE Adıyaman, N Sincik, 1520 m, 38°03'02N, 38°36'12E, 23.III.2005, P. Wunderle / Holotypus ♂ *Lobrathium wunderlei* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2005” (cAss). **Paratypes:** 1 ♀: “TR – Adıyaman [18], 50 km NE Adıyaman, N Sincik, 1470 m, 38°03'02N, 38°35'32E, 23.III.2005, P. Wunderle” (cWun); 1 ♂: “TR - Kahramanmaraş, 20 km ESE K.Maraş, Elmalar, 650 m, [27], 37°31'28N, 36°02'53E, 25.III.2005, P. Wunderle” (cWun); 1 ♀: “Kahramanmaraş [8], 30 km SSW K.Maraş, Uzunsöğüt, 660 m, 37°23'43N, 36°48'06E, 20.III.2005, V. Assing” (cAss).

DESCRIPTION: Measurements (in mm) and ratios (range; n=4): AL: 1.95–2.24; HL: 0.92–0.98; HW: 0.83–0.91; PW: 0.80–0.86; PL: 0.98–1.10; EL: 0.94–1.01; EW: 0.95–1.01; AW: 0.92–1.06; TiL: 0.85–0.95; TaL: 0.60–0.68; ML: 1.18–1.28; TL: 6.3–8.0; HL/HW: 1.05–1.11; PW/HW: 0.95–0.97; PW/PL: 0.78–0.82; EL/PL: 0.90–0.95; EW/PW: 1.14–1.18; AW/EW: 0.95–1.04; TiL/TaL: 1.24–1.55.

Facies of forebody as in Fig. 5. In general appearance similar to *L. schillhammeri* ASSING & SCHÜLKE. Coloration: Head and pronotum brown to blackish brown, with the head usually at least slightly darker than pronotum; elytra brown to blackish brown, posteriorly each with more or less distinctly delimited yellowish spot occupying approximately 1/4–1/3 of elytral area; abdomen blackish brown to black, segment VIII occasionally slightly paler; legs and antennae yellowish brown to reddish brown.

Head weakly oblong (see ratio HL/HW); microsculpture absent; puncturation distinct, in lateral areas very dense, in central area moderately dense; eyes moderately large, slightly more than half the length of postocular region in dorsal view; antennae of similar morphology as in *L. schillhammeri* (Fig. 5).

Pronotum slender and slightly narrower than head (see ratios PW/PL and PW/HW); puncturation similar to that of head, moderately dense, median line impunctate (Fig. 5).

Elytra moderately long, distinctly wider and at suture slightly shorter than pronotum (see ratios EW/PW and EL/PL). Puncturation denser and slightly coarser than that of pronotum; microsculpture absent. Hind wings present. Legs of similar morphology as in *L. schillhammeri*.

Abdomen approximately as wide as elytra (see ratio AW/EW); puncturation fine and dense; shallow microsculpture present; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe.

♂: sternite VI not distinctly modified; sternite VII posteriorly with triangular impression furnished with short thin black setae, the posterior margin concave, in the middle with small convexity (Fig. 8); posterior margin of tergite VIII moderately convex (Fig. 9); sternite VIII with extensive oblong median impression extending over posterior 2/3, furnished with a cluster of distinctly modified setae (Fig. 10); aedeagus shaped as in Figs. 6–7, 96–97.

♀: posterior margin of tergite VIII pointed (Fig. 11); sternite VIII oblong, its posterior margin convex, in the middle truncate to weakly concave (Fig. 12).

ETYMOLOGY: The species is dedicated to my friend and colleague Paul Wunderle, who collected most of the types.

COMPARATIVE NOTES: Besides *L. wunderlei*, four species of *Lobrathium* are known to occur in southern Anatolia: *L. rugipenne* (HOCHHUTH), *L. schillhammeri* ASSING & SCHÜLKE, *L. pravum* ASSING & SCHÜLKE, and *L. ciliciae* BORDONI. From all these species, *L. wunderlei* is distinguished by the male primary and secondary sexual characters, especially by the distinctive shape of the aedeagus. *Lobrathium pravum* is additionally separated from the new species by larger body size, relatively longer antennae, and longer elytra with much more extensive yellow spots occupying the posterior half of the elytral surface. *Lobrathium ciliciae* is smaller and has shorter elytra. *Lobrathium rugipenne* is larger, has larger eyes and longer elytra with more extensive reddish spots occupying the posterior half of the elytral surface. For illustrations of the genitalia of these species see ASSING (2004b) and ASSING & SCHÜLKE (2002).

DISTRIBUTION AND BIONOMICS: The new species was collected in four localities in Kahramanmaraş and Adıyaman (Fig. 150) by sifting leaf litter, grass, and moss under trees and shrubs at altitudes of 650–1520 m.

***Nazeris turcius* ASSING, 2001**
(Fig. 149)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Turkey, Mersin:** 1 ex., 23 km N Silifke, 36°32N, 33°56E, 970 m, 18.IV.2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss). **Antalya:** 1 ex., Saklikent, 22.IV.2004, leg. Esser (cAss).

COMMENT: This recently described species is now known from nine localities in southern Anatolia, from western Antalya to Antakya (Fig. 149); for more details see ASSING (2001, 2003a).

***Astenus assingi* BORDONI, 1994**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Turkey, Antalya:** 1 ex., Gazipaşa, 17.IV.1978, leg. Besuchet & Löbl (MHNG); 1 ex., Bakaran-Cevizli, 1400 m, 8.V.1978, leg. Besuchet & Löbl (cAss).

COMMENT: The above records represent the first records since the description of the species, which has become known only from Antalya province.

***Rugilus maltzevi* GUSAROV, 1991**
(Fig. 150)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Turkey, Konya:** 3 exs., Beyşehir, 1150 m, 7.V.1978, leg. Besuchet & Löbl (MHNG, cAss).

COMMENT: The species was previously known only from the Ukraine and from two localities in Antalya, Turkey (ASSING 2003a). The currently known distribution in Turkey is illustrated in Fig. 150.

***Luzea nigrifula* (ERICHSON, 1840)**

Lithocharis nigrifula ERICHSON, 1840: 625.
Lithocharis graeca KRAATZ, 1857: 717; **syn.n.**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Turkey, Antalya:** 2 exs., SW Akyazı, NE Belpinar pass, 36°22N, 29°30E, 870 m, grassland, 26.III.2002, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 exs., 70 km NE Fethiye, Gölübeli Geçik, 36°50N, 29°46E, 1525 m, 29.III.2002, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex., S Elmalı, Çamkuyusu, 1300 m, 25.IV.2001, leg. Meybohm (cAss); 1 ex., 2 km N Göltarla, 26.III.2001, leg. Rose (cAss); 2 exs., Manavgat env., 0–50 m, 5.I.1991, leg. Assing (cAss). **Mersin:** 3 exs., N Silifke, 1 km W Kirobaşı, 36°44N, 33°51E, 1390 m, 30.IV.2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss). **Adana:** 1 ex., Tekir, 1200 m, 4.V.1967, leg. Besuchet (cAss). **Kahramanmaraş:** 13 exs., ca. 50 km W Kahramanmaraş, 8 km SSE Andırın, Toplar, 37°33N, 36°26E, 1110 m, on pasture under stones, 19.III.2005, leg. Wunderle, Assing (cAss, cWun); 5 exs., NE Kadirli, Toplar near Andırın, 37°33N, 36°26E, 1110 m, 30.IV.2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 1 ex., NE Kadirli, 10 km N Andırın, road to Çokak, 37°39N, 36°21E, 1150 m, 1.V.2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 1 ex., ca. 60 km W Kahramanmaraş, N Andırın, 37°37N, 36°21E, 1120 m, bank of stream, flood debris, 26.III.2005, leg. Assing (cAss); 13 exs., ca. 20 km ESE Kahramanmaraş, Elmalar, 37°31N, 37°03E, 650 m, litter and grass below *Quercus ilex*, 21.&25.III.2005, leg. Wunderle, Assing (cAss, cWun); 3 exs., same data, but 37°32N, 37°05E, 820 m, *Quercus ilex* litter (cAss, cWun); 1 ex., Ahır Dağı, 27 km ENE Kahramanmaraş, 37°42'07N, 37°13'18E, 1400 m, N-slope with old cedar and juniper, 11.IV.2004, leg. Assing (cAss). **Kayseri:** 1 ex., 12 km W Develi, 1000 m, 10.V.1997, leg. Schulz, Vock & Sanetra (cAss). **Hakkâri:** 1 ex., Danin-Danin Geç., 31.V.–1.VI.1987, leg. Schönmann & Schillhammer (cAss).

COMMENTS: According to COIFFAIT (1984), *L. graeca* is distributed in the Eastern Mediterranean and distinguished from the Western Mediterranean *L. nigritula* (type locality: Sicily) by a more irregular and sparser puncturation of the head and by the longer lateral lobes of the aedeagus. A comparison of material from various localities distributed all over the Mediterranean (Portugal, Spain, Morocco, Tunisia, Italy (Lazio, Sardinia, Sicily), Malta, Greece, Turkey, Cyprus) revealed that, in fact, the specimens from the Western Mediterranean tend to have a denser and more evenly distributed puncturation on the pronotum than those from Greece, Turkey, and Cyprus. However, this difference is not constant; I have seen specimens from Morocco and the Iberian peninsula with rather sparse puncturation and material from Turkey with uniformly densely punctured forebody. No differences were found in the morphology of the aedeagus. These observations suggest that the observed differences in the puncturation of the forebody are an expression of clinal intraspecific variation and that, consequently, *L. graeca* should be regarded as a junior synonym of *L. nigritula*.

Xantholinus puthzi BORDONI, 1979

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Turkey, Antalya:** 1 ex., Saklikent, ski resort, 18.III.2002, leg. Esser (cAss). **Kahramanmaraş:** 2 exs., ca. 30 km SSW Kahramanmaraş, Uzunsöğüt, 37°24N, 36°48E, 660 m, 20.III.2005, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex., 20 km SW Kahramanmaraş, Hopurlu env., 37°28N, 36°49E, 560 m, 18.III.2005, leg. Wunderle (cWun).

COMMENT: Of all the *Xantholinus* species known from Turkey, the aedeagal morphology of the above specimens is closest to that illustrated by BORDONI (1979) for *X. puthzi*. In order to verify the identification, a loan of the holotype, which is deposited in the private collection of A. Bordini (Firenze) and which is the only male type specimen, was requested repeatedly, but unfortunately these requests were denied.

The records of *X. puthzi* in ASSING (2003a) are based on misidentifications and refer to *X. phenicius* COIFFAIT.

Xantholinus audrasi COIFFAIT, 1956

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Turkey, Muğla:** 2 exs., 30 km NNE Fethiye, Boncuk Dağı, Koru, 36°50N, 29°12E, 1140 m, 2.X.2002, leg. Assing (cAss). **Antalya:** 5 exs., N Kalkan, Dumanlı Dağı, 36°24N, 29°26E, 1230 m, cedar-pine-forest, pasture, 5.X.2002, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex., 20 km W Alanya, Incekum env., 21.V.2000, leg. Meybohm & Brachat (cAss). **Mersin:** 1 ex., Anamur, Nephelas, 18.IV.2004, leg. Esser (cAss).

COMMENT: The species was only recently recorded from Turkey for the first time (ASSING 2003a).

Xantholinus graecus KRAATZ, 1858

Xantholinus (Acanthophallus) varnensis COIFFAIT, 1972: 290 f.; **syn.n.**

Xantholinus (Acanthophallus) pamphylicus COIFFAIT, 1972: 291 f.; **syn.n.**

Xantholinus gridellii carius COIFFAIT, 1972: 250; **syn.n.**

TYPES EXAMINED: *X. varnensis*: **Holotype** ♂: “Bulgarie d. Varna, Staro Oriakovo, H. Coiffait, 13.X.1970 / Holotype / *X. (Acanthophallus) varnensis* H. Coiffait 1971 / *Xantholinus graecus* Kraatz det. V. Assing 2005” (MNHN). **Paratype** ♂: “Bulgarie d. Burgas, Cap Maslen Nos, H. Coiffait, 12.X.1970 / Paratype / *Xantholinus graecus* Kraatz det. V. Assing 2005” (MNHN).

X. pamphylicus: **Paratypes**: 1 ♂: “Anatolie mér., Antalya, V.1968, G. Fagel / Paratype / *X. (Acanthophallus) pamphylicus* H. Coiffait 1971 / *Xantholinus graecus* Kraatz det. V. Assing 2005” (MNHN); 1 ♀: “Anatolie mér., Alanya: Dim Irmak, VI.1968, G. Fagel / Allotype / *Xantholinus graecus* Kraatz det. V. Assing 2005” (MNHN).

X. gridellii carius: **Holotype**: ♂ [not dissected by Coiffait]: “♂ / Anatolia merid., Marmaris, V.1969, G. Fagel / Paratype [sic] / *X. (Acanthophallus) gridellii* ssp. *carius* H. Coiffait 1971 / *Xantholinus graecus* Kraatz det. V. Assing 2006” (MNHN).

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Turkey, Muğla**: 4 exs., SE Köyceğiz, 36°57N, 28°44E, 10 m, floodplain forest, 28.III.2002, leg. Assing & Wunderle (cAss, cWun). **Antalya**: 5 exs., Manavgat env., 0–50 m, 2.–3.I.1991, leg. Assing & Wunderle (cAss, cWun); 1 ex., N Kumluca, 460 m, 19.–26.V.1991, leg. Rydh (cWun); 3 exs., 22 km W Alanya, Avsallar near Incekum, 9.–23.V.1995, leg. Pütz (cAss); 3 exs., Saricinar Dağ, near Beklibi, 500 m 6.–18.VI.1994, leg. Pütz (cAss); 1 ex., Sağırın, Köprülü canyon [ca. 32°12N, 36°44E], 17.III.2002, leg. Esser (cAss); 1 ex., ca. 30 km NW Alanya, Alarahan, 20.III.1997, leg. Winkelmann (cSch); 1 ex., Killik env., Koca in mağara cave entrance, 780 m, 2.–4.VI.2003, leg. Lohaj (cSch). **Mersin**: 1 ex., Anamur, Cape Anamur, 18.IV.2004, leg. Esser (cAss); 10 exs., road to Arslanköy, 5 km SE Aladağ, 36°55N, 34°32E, 700 m, 2.&10.V.2004, leg. Besuchet, Brachat & Meybohm (cAss). **Adana**: 1 ex., 22 km N Kozan, S Eskiyeen Geç., 37°38N, 35°51E, 640 m, roadside, meadow, under stones and sifted roots, 7.IV.2004, leg. Assing (cAss). **Kahramanmaraş**: 2 exs., 20 km SW Kahramanmaraş, Hopurlu env., 37°28N, 36°49E, 560 m, 18.III.2005, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex., 22 km SW Kahramanmaraş, 37°27N, 36°47N, 600 m, floodplain forest, 12.IV.2004, leg. Schülke (cSch). **Gaziantep**: 1 ex., W Birecik, Belkis/Euphrat, 37°03N, 37°51E, 440 m, 27.IV.2004, leg. Besuchet, Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

COMMENTS: An examination of the type material of *X. varnensis* COIFFAIT, *X. pamphylicus* COIFFAIT, and *X. gridellii carius* COIFFAIT from the Coiffait collection revealed that the male primary and secondary sexual characters are within the range of intraspecific variation of *X. graecus*; hence the new synonymies proposed above. Remarkably, the original description is based on a “type” from “Marmaris, Anatolie méridionale, ..., G. Fagel leg.” (COIFFAIT 1972), but the Coiffait collection contains only a male labelled as paratype. There are two possible explanations: either this type is the holotype, but was mislabelled, or the holotype was returned to Fagel and COIFFAIT (1972) failed to mention the paratype in the original description. At any rate, if the latter is the case, the specimen was collected together with the holotype (same collection data) and it can be assumed that both specimens are conspecific. So far, the presence of *X. gridellii* COIFFAIT in Turkey has not been confirmed. BORDONI (1999) already synonymised *X. pamphylicus* with *X. varnensis*.

Xantholinus graecus is widespread in the Eastern Mediterranean region and also rather common in southern Anatolia.

Xantholinus laevigatus JACOBSON, 1849

Xantholinus (Acanthophallus) bythinicus COIFFAIT, 1972: 286 f.; **syn.n.**

Xantholinus (Acanthophallus) bithynicus: COIFFAIT, 1972: 243; misspelling.

Xantholinus bithynicus: COIFFAIT, 1972: 645; misspelling.

TYPES EXAMINED: **Paratypes:** 1 ♂: “Anatolie occid., Abant Dag., 1400–1550 m, V.1967 G. Fagel / Paratype / *X. (Acanthophallus) bithynicus* H. Coiffait 1971 / *Xantholinus graecus laevigatus* det. V. Assing 2005” (MNHN); 1 ♀: same data, but “Allotype” (MNHN).

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Turkey, Kastamonu:** 2 exs., Akkaya, edge of forest, 8.VII.1996, leg. Bayer & Winkelmann (cAss, cSch).

COMMENTS: In the work containing the original description of *Xantholinus bythinicus*, COIFFAIT (1972) used three different spellings (see above). Since the heading of the passage containing the morphological details gives “*bythinicus*”, this spelling is regarded as the correct original spelling. The type locality is the “Abant Dag, Anatolie occidentale”, not the Bolu Dağ, as indicated in SMETANA (2004). In the comparative notes below the original description, *X. bythinicus* is distinguished from *X. reitteri* COIFFAIT; there is no reference to *X. laevigatus*. As can be inferred from the details regarding the morphology of the distinctive male secondary sexual characters (“tergite du pygidium du ♂ brièvement échancré au milieu, le bord apical garni de chaque côté de longues soies obliquement dirigées vers la ligne médiane”) and especially the illustrations in COIFFAIT (1972: Figs. 95A, B), the types of *X. bythinicus* are doubtlessly conspecific with *X. laevigatus*; for comparison see COIFFAIT (1972: Figs. 93B, C). An examination of the two paratypes in the Coiffait collection confirmed this conclusion. Consequently, *X. bythinicus* is here placed in the synonymy of the senior name *X. laevigatus*.

***Xantholinus (Milichilinus) meybohmi* sp.n.**
(Figs. 13–15)

Holotype ♂: “TR [43] – Osmaniye, 10 km N Andırın, -> Çokak, 37°39'19N, 36°20'51E, 1150 m, 1/2.V.2005, Brachat & Meybohm / Holotypus ♂ *Xantholinus meybohmi* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2005” (cAss). **Paratypes:** 2 ♀♀: same data as holotype (cAss).

DESCRIPTION: Measurements (in mm) and ratios (range; n=3): HL: 1.10–1.33; HW: 0.98–1.13; PW: 0.89–1.03; PL: 1.28–1.43; EL: 0.86–0.95; EW: 1.07–1.22; AW: 1.06–1.18; TiL: 0.74–0.85; TaL: 0.63–0.71; ML (without parameres): 1.06; TL: 7.5–8.9; HL/HW: 1.17–1.23; PW/HW: 0.90–0.91; PW/PL: 0.69–0.72; EL/PL: 0.66–0.67; EW/PW: 1.18–1.20; AW/EW: 0.96–0.99; TiL/TaL: 1.17–1.24.

Facies as in Fig. 13. In general appearance similar to *X. decorus* ERICHSON. Distinguished from that species as follows:

Coloration distinctive: head blackish; pronotum bright reddish; elytra bicoloured, with the anterior 1/3–1/2 rufous and the posterior 1/2–1/3 more or less distinctly infusate; abdominal segments III–VI dark brown, apical segments rufous; legs and antennae rufous. Puncturation of whole body on average finer and sparser.

♂: tergite X similar to that of *X. decorus* (Fig. 15). Aedeagus, too, of similar shape, but dark internal tube of different morphology, not interrupted as in *X. decorus* (Fig. 14)

ETYMOLOGY: The species is dedicated to Heinrich Meybohm, to whom I am indebted for the gift of his remarkable material and who, together with Volker Brachat, collected the types.

COMPARATIVE NOTES: From the only other species currently attributed to the subgenus *Milichilinus* REITTER, *X. decorus*, the new species is readily separated by the conspicuous coloration alone. In *X. decorus*, the elytra are black, usually with a blue metallic hue, the anterior abdominal segments are reddish, and the apical abdominal segments are black. For comparison, the aedeagus of *X. decorus* is illustrated in Figs. 16–17.

DISTRIBUTION AND BIONOMICS: The type locality is situated some 50 km west of Kahramanmaraş. The type specimens were collected on a slope with *Carpinus* sp. at an altitude

of 1150 m. According to BRACHAT (pers. comm.), the specimens may have been sifted from dead wood and/or from the leaf litter.

***Xantholinus (Typhlolinus) grandespinosus* sp.n.**
(Figs. 18–24)

Holotype ♂: “Tasova - Ladik, 10.7., leg. Bayer & Winkelmann, TR centr. Amasya NE, 1998 / Holotypus ♂ *Xantholinus grandespinosus* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2005” (cAss).

DESCRIPTION: Measurements (in mm) and ratios (holotype): HL: 1.39; HW: 1.15; PW: 1.03; PL: 1.48; EL: 0.72; AW: 1.22; TiL: 0.86; TaL: 0.66; ML: 0.72; TL: 0.0; HL/HW: 1.21; PW/HW: 0.89; PW/PL: 0.69; EL/PL: 0.49; TiL/TaL: 1.30.

Facies as in Fig. 18. In general appearance similar to *X. ciliciae*, but distinctly larger. Coloration: body almost uniformly brown, with the head and the abdomen indistinctly darker; legs yellowish brown.

Head large in relation to pronotum and of ovoid shape (Fig. 19); puncturation sparse and not very coarse; lateral and posterior areas with shallow microsculpture, median dorsal area without or with barely noticeable microsculpture; eyes small, approximately 1/5 the length of postocular region in dorsal view.

Pronotum distinctly narrower than head (see ratio PW/HW and Fig. 19); dorsal rows composed of approximately 10 punctures; microsculpture in lateral areas shallow, along median line absent.

Elytra much shorter than pronotum (see ratio EL/PL and Fig. 19); puncturation rather coarse and dense, but ill-defined. Hind wings reduced.

Abdomen wider than forebody; puncturation fine and not very dense; microsculpture transverse; posterior margin of tergite VII without palisade fringe.

♂: posterior margin of tergite VIII with dense, very long, curved marginal setae; sternite VIII posteriorly convex; sternite IX and tergite X as in Figs. 20–21; aedeagus small in relation to body size, with very distinctive internal structures: 1 very massive and very long spine and 2–3 series of distinctly sclerotised spines of various sizes, some of them apically acute and distinctly curved (Figs. 22–24).

ETYMOLOGY: The name (Lat., adj.) refers to the presence of a very large and long spine in the internal sac of the aedeagus.

COMPARATIVE NOTES: The species is readily separated from all its congeners by the distinctive internal structures of the aedeagus. Based on external characters and especially the morphology of the aedeagus, in particular the very large spine, the species is apparently closely related to *X. osellai* BORDONI, whose description is based on a male from “Turchia, Draganaz gecidi” (BORDONI 1976), a locality I have been unable to identify. The aedeagus of this species, however, is characterised by the presence of a more slender and even longer large spine and only six small additional spines.

DISTRIBUTION AND BIONOMICS: The type locality is situated between Ladik and Taşova in the northeast of Amasya province, northern Anatolia. Bionomic data are not available.

***Bisnius piochardi* (FAUVEL, 1875)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Turkey, Kırşehir:** 1 ex. [det. Schülke], Cicekdağı, 5 km S Cicekdağı Geç., 1250 m, 39.34N, 34.23E, 16.VI.2002, leg. E. & P. Hajdaj (cSch).

COMMENT: *Bisnius piochardi* was described from Syria and later recorded from Turkey by COIFFAIT (1974) without locality specification.

***Philonthus spinipes* SHARP, 1874**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Turkey, Antalya:** 1 ex. [det. Schülke], Manavgat, 26.IV.–5.V.1995, leg. Schröder (cSch). **Mersin:** 1 ex., Cape Anamur, 18.IV.2004, leg. Esser (cAss).

COMMENT: This adventive species is here recorded from Turkey for the first time. For more details regarding the recent range expansion of this species see SCHÜLKE & UHLIG (1989).

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

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Turkey, Antalya:** 1 ex., 70 km NE Fethiye, Güllübeli Gecik, 36°50N, 29°46E, 1525 m, 29.III.2002, leg. Assing (cAss); 3 exs., Manavgat env., 0–50 m, 2.I.1991, leg. Assing (cAss). **Kahramanmaraş:** 3 exs., ca. 60 km W Kahramanmaraş, N Andırın, 37°37N, 36°21E, 1120 m, bank of stream, flood debris, 26.III.2005, leg. Assing (cAss).

COMMENT: Aside from Turkey, this species has become known from Albania, Macedonia, and Yugoslavia (SMETANA 2004).

***Gabrius amanensis* SCHILLHAMMER, 1990**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Turkey, Kahramanmaraş:** 3 exs., ca. 60 km W Kahramanmaraş, N Andırın, 37°45N, 36°21E, 1260 m, bank of stream, flood debris and *Platanus* litter, 26.III.2005, leg. Assing & Wunderle (cAss, cWun); 2 exs., NE Kadirli, 10 km N Andırın, road to Çokak, 37°39N, 36°21E, 1150 m, 1.–2.V.2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

COMMENT: Only three specimens from three localities in Kahramanmaraş and Adana were previously known (ASSING 2004b).

***Gabrius tokatensis* SMETANA, 1977**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Turkey, Kahramanmaraş:** 1 ex., ca. 60 km W Kahramanmaraş, N Andırın, 37°45N, 36°21E, 1260 m, bank of stream, flood debris and *Platanus* litter, 26.III.2005, leg. Wunderle (cWun). **Adıyaman:** 4 exs., ca. 15 km N Adıyaman, 37°59N, 38°16E, 1220 m, NE-slope with oak and grass, sifted, 25.III.2005, leg. Assing & Wunderle (cAss, cWun).

COMMENT: This species was previously known only from five localities in central northern and central southern Anatolia (ASSING 2004b).

***Gabrius toxotes* JOY, 1913**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Turkey, Muğla:** 3 exs., Gölgeli Dağları, 20 km NE Köyceğiz, above Ağla, 37°04N, 28°44E, 1710 m, 6.X.2002, leg. Assing (cAss); 7 exs., same data, but 37°03N, 28°49E, 1690 m (cAss).

COMMENT: This species is here recorded from Turkey for the first time.

***Quedius weiratheri* GRIDELLI, 1938**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Turkey, Konya:** 2 exs. [det. Schülke], Seydişehir Ferzen (Kuğlu) mağara (cave), 1400 m, 5.–6. VI. 2003, leg. Lohaj & Smetana (cSch).

COMMENT: This remarkable cave species is here re-recorded from the type locality.

***Trichophya pilicornis* (GYLLENHAL, 1810)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Turkey, Mersin:** 1 ex., road to Güzeloluk, S Aydinlar, 35°45N, 34°08E, 1380 m, 4.V.2004, leg. Besuchet, Brachat & Meybohm (cAss). **Kahramanmaraş:** 1 ex., ca. 60 km W Kahramanmaraş, 11 km NE Andirın, road to Geben, 37°39N, 36°26E, 1280 m, 3.V.2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

COMMENT: *Trichophya pilicornis* is widespread in the Palaearctic region, but apparently very rare in southern Turkey.

***Trichophya turcica* sp.n.**

(Figs. 25–29, 145)

Holotype ♂: “TR - Kahramanmaraş, 60 km W K. Maraş, N Andirın, 1120 m, [28], 37°36'43N, 36°20'31E, 26.III.2005, V. Assing / Holotypus ♂ *Trichophya turcica* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2005” (cAss).

DESCRIPTION: Measurements (in mm) and ratios (holotype): AL: 1.16; HL: 0.39; HW: 0.39; PW: 0.71; PL: 0.44; EL: 0.51; EW: 0.79; AW: 0.71; TiL: 0.56; TaL: 0.39; ML: 0.66; TL: 3.2; HL/HW: 0.79; PW/HW: 1.42; PW/PL: 1.62; EL/PL: 1.17; EW/PW: 1.11; AW/EW: 0.90; TiL/TaL: 1.42.

Habitus as in Fig. 25. In general appearance similar to *Trichophya pilicornis*, but distinguished as follows:

Coloration: head blackish; pronotum dark brown with paler margins; elytra dark brown, in posterior median area (i. e. on either side of posterior part of suture) paler, reddish brown; abdomen blackish brown, with apex (segments VIII and following) paler; legs and basal two antennomeres, yellowish brown; maxillary palpi and antennomeres III–XI testaceous.

Pronotum with very dense and somewhat granulose puncturation, especially in posterior median area. Elytra with dense and slightly granulose puncturation; surface with very weak shine (Fig. 26). Abdomen with fine and very dense puncturation; pubescence very dense.

♂: aedeagus highly distinctive, ventral process of median lobe in dorsal view with torsion and distinctly asymmetrical, in lateral view distinctly angled; parameres of subequal length (Figs. 27–29).

ETYMOLOGY: The name (Lat., adj.) refers to the fact that this species has become known only from Turkey.

COMPARATIVE NOTES: Only two species of *Trichophya* MANNERHEIM were previously known from the Western Palaearctic region, the widespread *T. pilicornis* and the Madeiran endemic *T. huttoni* WOLLASTON. From both species, *T. turcica* is readily separated by the distinctive morphology of the aedeagus. In *T. pilicornis*, the ventral process of the median lobe is much less asymmetrical (ventral view), not angled (lateral view), and reaches the apices of the parameres. For illustrations of the aedeagi of *T. pilicornis* and *T. huttoni* see the figures in ASSING (2003b). From *T. pilicornis*, which was recorded also from a locality very close to the type locality of *T. turcica* (see above), it is additionally distinguished by the paler coloration of the legs, antennae, and maxillary palpi, by the denser and more granulose puncturation of the elytra and especially of the pronotum, and by the denser pubescence of the abdomen.

DISTRIBUTION AND BIONOMICS: The type locality is located some 60 km west of Kahramanmaraş. The holotype was sifted from flood debris at the edge of a stream at an altitude of little more than 1100 m (Fig. 145).

***Mycetoporus punctus* (GRAVENHORST, 1806)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Turkey, Zonguldak:** 1 ex. [det. Schülke], Yenice, Karabük, V.1962, leg. Schubert (NHMW). **Gümüşhane:** 1 ex. [det. Schülke], Erzincan-Kelkit, 2100 m, 4.VI.1986, leg. Besuchet, Löbl & Burckhardt (MHNG). **Amasya:** 1 ex. [det. Schülke], Amasya-Ezinepazari, 22.V.1967, leg. Besuchet (MHNG). **Bolu:** 1 ex. [det. Schülke], Ömerler near Bolu, 800 m, 21.V.1976, leg. Besuchet & Löbl (MHNG); 1 ex. [det. Schülke], Bolu-Yeniçağa, 24.V.1967, 1000 m, leg. Besuchet (MHNG). **Artvin:** 1 ex. [det. Schülke], Borçka, 500 m, leg. Schubert (NHMW). **Bitlis:** 1 ex. [det. Schülke], Bitlis, 1800 m, 28.VI.1969, leg. Schubert (NHMW). **Adana:** 2 exs. [det. Schülke], E Osmaniye, 1200–1700 m, leg. Schubert (NHMW, cSch).

COMMENT: Although evidently rather widespread in northern and eastern Anatolia, this species had not been recorded from Turkey (SMETANA 2004).

***Sepedophilus bipustulatus* (GRAVENHORST, 1802)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Turkey, Bolu:** 2 exs. [det. Schülke], Mengen env., 700–800 m, 18.–20.VI.2003, leg. Lohaj & Smetana (cSch).

COMMENT: *Sepedophilus bipustulatus* has a ponto-Mediterranean distribution (SCHÜLKE pers. comm.); it is here recorded from Turkey for the first time.

***Sepedophilus littoreus* (LINNAEUS, 1758)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Turkey, Kars?:** 1 ex. [det. Schülke], Sarıkamış, 11.VI.1999, leg. Lackner (cSch).

COMMENT: This widespread trans-Palaearctic species had not been reported from Turkey before.

***Tachinus bonvouloiri* PANDELLÉ, 1869**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Turkey, Konya:** 1 ex. [det. Schülke], Akşehir, 19.IV.1960, leg. Petrovitz & Ressler (NHMW). **Gaziantep:** 6 exs., Kartal Dağı, 25 km WNW Gaziantep, E Yamaçoba, 1070 m, 37°11N, 37°08E, 9.IV.2004, leg. Schülke, Assing (cAss, cSch).

COMMENTS: *Tachinus bonvouloiri* has a holo-Mediterranean distribution (SCHÜLKE pers. comm.). The species had previously been reported from Lebanon (ULLRICH 1975) and Cyprus (ASSING & WUNDERLE 2001), but not from Turkey.

***Tachinus elongatus* GYLLENHAL, 1810**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Turkey, Artvin:** 2 exs. [det. Schülke], Borçka, 500 m, 4.–7.VI.1969, leg. Schubert (NHMW, cSch); 1 ex. [det. Schülke], Borçka, 1700 m, leg. Schubert (NHMW). **Kars:** 2 exs. [det. Schülke], mountain between Damal and Posof, 2400–2500 m, 13.VI.1986, leg. Besuchet, Löbl & Burckhardt (MHNG, cSch). **Trabzon:** 1 ex. [det. Schülke], Altindere Milli Park, Maçka, 1600 m, leg. Lackner (cSch). **Sinop:** 2 exs. [det. Schülke], Çangal Dağı, leg. Schubert (NHMW). **Kahramanmaraş:** 1 ex., ca. 60 km SE Kahramanmaraş, Gani Dağı, ca. 15 km ESE Pazarcik, 37°30N, 37°25E, 950 m, W-slope with oak and other deciduous trees, 21.III.2005, leg. Wunderle (cWun). **Adıyaman:** 2 exs., ca. 50 km NE Adıyaman, ca. 5 km N Sincik, intersection to Serince, 38°03N, 38°36E, 1470 m, N-slope with *Quercus*, sifted, partly near snow, 23.III.2005, leg. Wunderle (cWun, cAss); 1 ex., ca. 45 km NE Adıyaman, Nemrut Dağı, 4 km WNW Narince, 37°53N, 38°44E, 850 m, N-slope with oak and other deciduous trees, grass, sifted, 24.III.2005, leg. Wunderle (cWun).

COMMENT: This widespread Holarctic species is here reported from Turkey for the first time.

***Tachinus nigerrimus* SOLSKY, 1864**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Turkey, Kars:** 2 exs. [det. Schülke], mountain between Damal and Posof, 2400–2500 m, 13.VI.1986, leg. Besuchet, Löbl & Burckhardt (MHNG, cSch). **Kars?:** 1 ex. [det. Schülke], Sarıkamış, 11.VI.1999, leg. Lackner (cSch).

COMMENTS: *Tachinus nigerrimus* had previously been known from the Caucasus region between the western parts of the Caucasus Major and Armenia (HERMAN 2001). The species is here recorded from Turkey for the first time.

***Tachinus subterraneus* (LINNAEUS, 1758)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Turkey, Kars?:** 1 ex. [det. Schülke], Sarıkamış, 11.VI.1999, leg. Lackner (cSch); 2 exs. [det. Schülke], Şavşat, VI.1999, leg. Lackner (cSch).

COMMENTS: This widespread Palaearctic species was previously unknown from Turkey.

***Cypha squamipennis* (FAUVEL, 1902)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Turkey, Kahramanmaraş:** 1 ex., 70 km WNW Kahramanmaraş, N Andırın, NE Çokak, 37°45N, 36°22E, 1540 m, pine and oak litter with grass, sifted, 26.III.2005, leg. Wunderle (cWun); 1 ex., NE Kadirli, 11 km NE Andırın, road to Geben, 37°39N, 36°26E, 1280 m, 3.V.2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 51 km W Kahramanmaraş, Başkonuş Yaylası, 37°34N, 36°34E, 1250 m, 5.V.2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

COMMENT: *Cypha squamipennis* is widespread in the Mediterranean region. In Turkey, it had been recorded from Mersin and Adana provinces (ASSING 2004b).

***Cypha tenebricosa* ASSING, 2004**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Turkey, Adana:** 1 ex., road Imamoğlu-Karsanti, W Hassandede Geç., 37°30E, 35°23E, 1110 m, 28.IV.2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss). **Kahramanmaraş:** 1 ex., ca. 20 km SW Kahramanmaraş, 37°28N, 36°49E, 560 m, N-slope with oak; sifted grass roots and leaf litter, 18.III.2005, leg. Wunderle (cWun).

COMMENT: *Cypha tenebricosa* had been known only from Denizli and Mersin provinces (ASSING 2004b).

***Oligota pusillima* (GRAVENHORST, 1806)**
(Fig. 151)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Turkey, Mersin:** 1 ex., NW Tarsus, road Çamlıyayla – Gözne, 37°06N, 34°37E, 570–610 m, 25.IV.2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

COMMENT: Though widespread in the Western Palaearctic region, this species had not been recorded from Turkey before (Fig. 151).

***Oligota pumilio* (KIESENWETTER, 1858)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Turkey, Antalya:** 1 ex., Manavgat env., 0–50 m, 4.I.1991, leg. Assing (cAss). **Kahramanmaraş:** 1 ex., NE Kadirli, 10 km N Andırın, road to Çokak, 37°39N, 36°21E, 1150 m, 1.V.2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

COMMENT: This widespread species is here recorded from Turkey for the first time.

***Oligota anatolica* ASSING, 2003**

(Fig. 151)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Turkey, Mersin:** 1 ex., E Silifke, Narjikuyu, "Cennet Cöküğü", 36°27'N, 34°06'E, 130 m, 9.V.2004, leg. Besuchet, Brachat & Meybohm (cAss). **Kahramanmaraş:** 2 exs., ca. 50 km W Kahramanmaraş, 8 km SSE Andırın, Toplar env., 37°33'N, 36°26'E, 1110 m, litter of beech, oak, and other deciduous trees, and on pasture under stones, 19.III.2005, leg. Assing (cAss); 2 exs., same data, but 37°33'N, 36°25'E, 1060 m, pasture, under stones, leg. Wunderle (cWun); 1 ex., same data, but 37°33'N, 36°26'E, 1120 m, beech and oak litter, grass roots, sifted, leg. Wunderle (cWun); 2 exs., ca. 20 km ESE Kahramanmaraş, Elmalar, 37°33'N, 37°06'E, 740 m, pasture, *Juniperus* litter lifted, 21.III.2005, leg. Assing (cAss); 4 exs., ca. 60 km W Kahramanmaraş, N Andırın, 37°37'N, 36°21'E, 1120 m, bank of stream, flood debris, 26.III.2005, leg. Wunderle (cWun); 1 ex., S Kahramanmaraş, 14 km SW Türkoğlu, 37°21'N, 36°44'E, 850 m, dry SE-slope, 6.V.2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss). **Adıyaman:** 1 ex., ca. 50 km NE Adıyaman, Nemrut Dağı, 8 km N Narince, 37°56'N, 38°46'E, 1160 m, pasture, under stones, 24.III.2005, leg. Assing (cAss).

COMMENT: In Turkey, this species was previously known only from Denizli and Antalya provinces (ASSING 2003a); it was recently recorded also from Israel (KAPP 2004). The currently known distribution in Turkey is illustrated in Fig. 151.

***Oligota meybohmi* ASSING, 2003**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Turkey, Gaziantep:** 1 ex., Gaziantep, W Birecik, Belkis/Euphrat, 37°03'N, 37°52'E, 440 m, 24.IV.2004, leg. Besuchet, Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

COMMENT: This recently described species was previously known only from Antakya province (ASSING 2003a).

***Oligota brachati* sp.n.**

(Figs. 30–38, 152)

Holotype ♂: "TR - Kahramanmaraş, 14 km SW Türkoğlu, 37°21'06"N, 36°44'22"E, 850 m, 19.IV.2005, [52], Brachat & Meybohm / Holotypus ♂ *Oligota brachati* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2005" (cAss). **Paratypes:** 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀: same data as holotype (cAss).

DESCRIPTION: Measurements (in mm) and ratios (range; n=5): AL: 0.32–0.33; HW: 0.24–0.26; PW: 0.33–0.38; PL: 0.20–0.23; EL: 0.24–0.26; EW: 0.41–0.45; AW: 0.39–0.43; TiL: 0.24–0.26; TaL: 0.16–0.17; ML: 0.33; TL: 1.2–1.3; PW/HW: 1.38–1.47; PW/PL: 1.60–1.69; EL/PL: 1.07–1.23; EW/PW: 1.16–1.25; AW/EW: 0.90–0.98; TiL/TaL: 1.45–1.67.

Habitus as in Fig. 30. Light-coloured species, but coloration somewhat variable: head yellowish brown to dark brown; pronotum yellowish brown to brown; elytra yellowish brown to ferruginous; abdomen dark brown with paler tergal margins; posterior 2/3 of segment VII and following segments yellowish; legs and antennae yellowish brown, antennae apically sometimes weakly infusate.

Head with fully developed eyes; puncturation very fine, barely noticeable; microsculpture shallow, integument with some shine; antennae as in Fig. 31. Pronotum distinctly wider than head and strongly transverse (see ratios PW/HW and PW/PL); puncturation and microsculpture similar to those of head. Elytra relatively large (see ratios EL/PL and EW/PW); puncturation more distinct than that of head and pronotum; punctures connected by fine striae, giving the impression of wide rhomboid meshes; surface more shining than that of head and pronotum. Hind wings fully developed. Abdomen slightly narrower than elytra; punctures fine, connected by fine striae, giving the impression of rhomboid meshes; tergite VI slightly longer than IV and V, tergite VII slightly longer than VI; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe.

♂: posterior margins of tergite and sternite VIII weakly convex (Figs. 35–36); aedeagus of distinctive shape and with very distinctive internal structures (Figs. 32–34).

♀: posterior margin of tergite VIII weakly convex, that of sternite VIII distinctly convex, almost obtusely pointed (Figs. 37–38); spermatheca not sclerotised.

ETYMOLOGY: The species is dedicated to Volker Brachat, specialist of Pselaphinae, who collected types of this and several other species described in this paper and to whom I am most thankful for the gift of his highly interesting by-catches.

COMPARATIVE NOTES: From all its congeners, *O. brachati* is readily separated by the distinctive morphology of the aedeagus and its internal structures. The only similarly coloured species known to occur in southern Turkey is *O. meybohmi*, from which the new species is distinguished only by the male genitalia, the more extensively yellowish abdominal tergite VII, and the posteriorly more strongly convex female sternite VIII. For an illustration of the completely different aedeagus of *O. meybohmi* see ASSING (2003a). The other *Oligota* species recorded from southern Anatolia – *O. pumilio*, *O. pusillima*, and *O. anatolica* are of uniformly dark coloration and of more slender build.

DISTRIBUTION AND BIONOMICS: The type locality is situated in the area to the southwest of Kahramanmaraş (Fig. 152). The types were collected on a rather dry pasture at an altitude of 850 m, either by sifting debris under bushes or by digging out the subterranean parts of dead *Asphodelus* sp. and the surrounding soil (BRACHAT, pers. comm.).

***Oligota marasica* sp.n.**
(Figs. 39–45, 152)

Holotype ♂: “TR - Kahramanmaraş, 14 km SW Türkoğlu, 37°21'06N, 36°44'22E, 850 m, 19.IV.2005, [52], Brachat & Meybohm / Holotypus ♂ *Oligota marasica* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2005” (cAss).

DESCRIPTION: Measurements (in mm) and ratios (holotype): AL: 0.32; HW: 0.24; PW: 0.32; PL: 0.21; EL: 0.22; EW: 0.39; AW: 0.37; TiL: 0.23; TaL: 0.16; ML: 0.30; TL: 1.3; PW/HW: 1.31; PW/PL: 1.50; EL/PL: 1.04; EW/PW: 1.24; AW/EW: 0.94; TiL/TaL: 1.43.

Habitus as in Fig. 39. Coloration: body blackish, with the posterior margins of abdominal segments VII and VIII yellowish; legs testaceous; antennae with antennomeres I–VI testaceous and VII–X infusate.

Head with eyes of normal size; puncturation very fine and rather sparse; microsculpture shallow, integument with some shine; antennae with 3-jointed club, antennomeres VIII and IX approximately twice as wide as long (Fig. 44). Pronotum distinctly wider than head and moderately transverse (see ratios PW/HW and PW/PL); puncturation and microsculpture similar to those of head. Elytra moderately large (see ratios EL/PL and EW/PW); puncturation more distinct than that of head and pronotum; punctures connected by indistinct striae; surface more shining than that of head and pronotum. Hind wings apparently fully developed. Abdomen slightly narrower than elytra; punctures fine, on tergites III–V connected by fine striae, giving the impression of rhomboid meshes; tergite VI slightly longer than IV and V, tergite VII approximately as long as VI; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe.

♂: posterior margin of tergite VIII truncate, that of sternite VIII weakly convex (Fig. 45); aedeagus of distinctive shape and with rather large, sclerotised, wedge-shaped internal structure (Figs. 40–43).

♀: unknown.

ETYMOLOGY: The name (adj.) is derived from Maras, the ancient name of the province where the type locality is situated.

COMPARATIVE NOTES: From *Oligota pusillima*, *O. pumilio*, *O. anatolica*, and other dark-coloured species of relatively slender build, the new species is reliably distinguished only by the morphology of the aedeagus.

DISTRIBUTION AND BIONOMICS: The type locality is identical with that of *O. brachati* and is situated in the area to the southwest of Kahramanmaraş (Fig. 152). The holotype was collected on a rather dry pasture at an altitude of 850 m.

Gyrophaena joyioides WÜSTHOFF, 1937

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Turkey, Muğla:** 2 exs., SE Dalaman, 36°47N, 28°50E, 10m, floodplain forest, 28.III.2002, leg. Assing (cAss); 5 exs., SE Köyceğiz, 36°56'50N, 28°43'56E, 10m, floodplain forest, 18.III.2005, leg. Assing (cAss). **Kahramanmaraş:** 4 exs., 22 km SW Kahramanmaraş, 37°27N, 36°47E, 600 m, 6.IV.2005, leg. Assing, Schülke (cAss, cSch).

COMMENT: According to SMETANA (2004), *G. joyioides* was previously unknown from Turkey.

Anomognathus tricuspis (EPELSHEIM, 1884) (Figs. 46–52)

Thectura tricuspis EPELSHEIM, 1884: 43 f.

Lectotype ♀, here designated: “Morea / Morea Cumani Brenske / tricuspis Eppelsh. Deutsch. ent. Zeit. 1884, p. 43 / Collect. Eppelsh. / Typus / Lectotypus ♀ *Thectura tricuspis* Eppelsheim desig. V. Assing 2005 / *Anomognathus tricuspis* (Eppelsheim) det. V. Assing 2005” (NHMW). **Paralectotype** ♀: “Morea Cumani Brenske / Reitter 1883.III / Typus” (NHMW).

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Turkey, Adana:** 1 ex., road Kozan-Pinarbaşı, Saimbeyli-Eyüplü, 37°57N, 36°06E, 1560 m, 27.IV.2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

COMMENTS: The original description is based on few syntypes (“in wenigen Stücken”) from “Kumani auf Morea” and “ein männliches Stück von Feodosia” (EPELSHEIM 1884). In the Eppelsheim collection, four specimens were found, all of them with (curator) type labels attached to them. Two of them (labelled “Morea Cumani Brenske”) are syntypes, the remaining two, one labelled (“tricuspis mihi Sardinien Damry [?]”) and the other (“Gorki”), do not have type status. The syntype with more pronounced processes at the posterior margin of the abdominal tergite VIII is here designated as the lectotype. The lectotype designation is necessary in order to maintain taxonomic stability.

According to EPELSHEIM (1884), the abdominal tergite VIII is sexually dimorphic, in the male with distinct posterior processes and in the female with simply rounded posterior margin. A dissection of the material from the Eppelsheim collection, however, revealed that all the specimens with processes at the posterior margin of the abdominal tergite VIII are females and the only specimen without such processes from “Gorki” refers to *Homalota plana* (GYLLENHAL, 1810). The modifications of the abdominal tergite VIII are highly variable (Figs. 47–50), but probably not sexually dimorphic. The habitus of the forebody, the aedeagus, and the spermatheca are illustrated in Figs. 46, 51–52.

Anomognathus tricuspis is apparently very rare and was previously known only from Italy, Ukraine, and Greece. It is here recorded from Turkey for the first time.

***Leptusa taurica* ASSING, 2004**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Turkey, Kahramanmaraş:** 8 exs., 51 km W Kahramanmaraş, Başkonuş Yaylası, 37°34'N, 36°34'E, 1250 m, 5.V.2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

COMMENT: The above specimens of this recently described species were collected at the type locality, together with the following new species.

***Leptusa marasica* sp.n.**
(Figs. 53–66, 146, 152)

Holotype ♂: “TR - Kahramanmaraş, 70 km WNW K.Maraş, NE Cokak, 1120 m [30], 37°44'39N, 36°21'30E, 26.III.2005, V. Assing / Holotypus ♂ *Leptusa marasica* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2005” (cAss). **Paratypes:** 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀: “TR [44], Osmaniye [sic], 11 km NE Andırın, -> Geben, 37°38'42N, 36°25'51E, 1280 m, 3.V.2005, Brachat & Meybohm” (cAss); 1 ♀: “TR - Kahramanmaraş [5], 50 km W K.Maraş, 8 km SE Andırın, 1240 m, 37°34'54N, 36°24'58E, 19.III.2005, P. Wunderle” (cWun); 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀: “TR [50], 1250 m, W Kahramanmaraş, Başkonuş Yaylası, 5.V.2005, 37°33'56N, 36°33'37E, Brachat & Meybohm” (cAss).

DESCRIPTION: Measurements (in mm) and ratios (range; n=8): AL: 0.74–0.85; HL: 0.35–0.38; HW: 0.36–0.39; PW: 0.44–0.50; PL: 0.33–0.39; EL: 0.29–0.36; EW: 0.45–0.53; AW: 0.48–0.56; TiL: 0.39–0.50; TaL: 0.27–0.32; ML: 0.47–0.48; TL: 2.4–3.0; HL/HW: 0.92–1.00; PW/HW: 1.21–1.29; PW/PL: 1.23–1.36; EL/PL: 0.84–0.92; EW/PW: 1.03–1.09; AW/EW: 1.00–1.07; TiL/TaL: 1.35–1.61.

Habitus as in Fig. 54. Coloration of body rufous to brown, with abdominal segment VI and anterior half of segment VII infusate; head often slightly darker than pronotum and elytra; legs and antennae yellowish to reddish brown.

Head as wide as long or weakly transverse; eyes of moderate size, weakly protruding from lateral outline of head, and approximately half as long as postocular region in dorsal view (Fig. 56); integument with very fine puncturation and with moderately pronounced microsculpture. Antennae with antennomeres I–III of subequal length, IV approximately as wide as long, V–X of increasing width and increasingly transverse, and X less than twice as wide as long.

Pronotum distinctly wider than head and transverse (see ratios PW/HW and PW/PL); maximal width in anterior half; puncturation more distinct than that of head, but rather ill-defined; microsculpture moderately pronounced (Fig. 55).

Elytra moderately short and slightly wider than pronotum (see ratios EL/PL and EW/PW); puncturation much more distinct than that of pronotum and weakly granulate (Fig. 55). Hind wings reduced.

Abdomen as wide as or slightly wider than elytra (see ratio AW/EW); puncturation rather distinct and dense on anterior tergites, much finer and sparser on posterior tergites; microsculpture on tergites III–VI very shallow, almost obsolete, more pronounced on tergites VII–VIII; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe; tergites VII and VIII with sexual dimorphism.

♂: tergite VII with – sometimes weakly pronounced – short and weakly elevated median keel in posterior half; tergite VIII, too, with weakly pronounced oblong median elevation approximately in the middle (Fig. 57); sternite VIII longer than corresponding tergite and posteriorly pointed (Fig. 58); median lobe of aedeagus and apical lobe of paramere as in Figs. 61–66.

♀: posterior margin of tergite VIII as in Fig. 59; posterior margin of sternite VIII distinctly convex (Fig. 60); spermatheca as in Fig. 53.

ETYMOLOGY: The name (adj.) is derived from Maras, the ancient name of the province where the species was discovered.

COMPARATIVE NOTES: From all its congeners, *L. marasica* is distinguished especially by the morphology of the median lobe of the aedeagus. Two other species have become known from central southern Turkey: *L. (Neopisalia) nurdaghensis* ASSING from the Nur Dağları, apparently its closest relative, and *L. taurica* ASSING, which is of doubtful subgeneric affiliations and whose distribution at least partly overlaps with that of *L. marasica*. The new species is distinguished from *L. nurdaghensis* by the more pronounced posterior angles of the pronotum, the presence of a median keel on the male tergites VII and VIII, and by the morphology of the much larger median lobe of the aedeagus. From *L. taurica*, it is readily separated by much larger body size, more slender antennae with less transverse preapical antennomeres, larger eyes, much less pronounced microsculpture of the forebody, the longer elytra (in relation to pronotum), the distinctly less pronounced microsculpture, as well as coarser and denser puncturation on the anterior abdominal segments, and by the completely different morphology of the median lobe of the aedeagus and the apical lobe of the paramere. For illustrations of the genitalia of *L. nurdaghensis* and *L. taurica* see the figures in ASSING (2003a, 2004c).

DISTRIBUTION AND BIONOMICS: The species was found in several localities in the west of Kahramanmaraş province (Fig. 152). The type specimens were sifted from the leaf litter of forest habitats at intermediate altitudes (1120–1280 m). The locality where the holotype was found is illustrated in Fig. 146.

***Bolitochara laufferi* BERNHAUER, 1908**
(Fig. 155)

TYPE EXAMINED: **Lectotype** ♂: “Syria / Montes Amanus / obliqua var. v. Lauffer det. Bernhauer / Lauferi Brh. Typus / Chicago NHMus. M.Bernhauer Collection / Lectotypus ♂ *Bolitochara laufferi* Bernhauer V. Gusarov desig. 1993 / *Bolitochara laufferi* ♂ Bernhauer V.I. Gusarov det. 1993” (FMNH).

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Turkey, Adana:** 4 exs., road Kozan-Pinarbaşı, Saimbeyli-Eyüplü, 37°57N, 36°06E, 1560 m, 27.IV.2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss). **Kahramanmaraş:** 1 ex., NE Kadirli, 12.5 km NE Andırın, road to Geben, 37°39N, 36°26E, 1500 m, 3.V. 2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 1 ex., 51 km W Kahramanmaraş, Başkonuş Yaylası, 37°34N, 36°35E, 1450 m, 5.V.2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 1 ex., Başkonuş Yaylası, 37°34N, 36°34E, 1270 m, 27.IV.2004, leg. Besuchet (cAss); 7 exs., 50 km NW Kahramanmaraş, 37°57N, 36°34E, 1360 m, NW-slope with old cedar, sifted, 10.IV.2004, leg. Assing, Schülke (cAss, cSch). **Osmaniye:** 1 ex., SE Osmaniye, Zorkum, 36°58N, 36°22E, 29.IV.2004, leg. Besuchet (cAss).

COMMENTS: The lectotype was designated by GUSAROV (1995). *Bolitochara laufferi* had not been recorded from Turkey since its original description, which is based on syntypes from “Montes Amanus” (=Nur Dağları). The known distribution is confined to central southern Anatolia (Fig. 155).

***Myrmecopora effeminata* ASSING, 2004**
(Fig. 153)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Turkey, Kahramanmaraş:** 1 ex., ca. 20 km ESE Kahramanmaraş, Elmalar, 37°31N, 37°03E, 650 m, litter and grass below *Q. ilex*, 25.III.2005, leg. Assing (cAss); 21 exs., ca. 60 km W Kahramanmaraş, N Andırın, 37°45N, 36°21E, 1260 m, bank of stream, flood debris and *Platanus* litter, 26.III.2005, leg. Assing & Wunderle (cAss, cWun); 1 ex., ca. 70 km WNW Kahramanmaraş, N Andırın, NE Çökak, 37°45N, 36°22E, 1540 m, pine and oak litter with grass, sifted, 26.III.2005, leg. Wunderle (cWun); 1 ex., NE Kadirli, Toplar near Andırın, 37°33N, 36°26E, 30.IV.2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 7 exs., NE Kadirli, 10 km N Andırın, road to Çökak, 37°39N, 36°21E, 1150 m, 1.V.2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 1 ex., NE Kadirli, 11 km NE Andırın, road to Geben, 37°39N, 36°26E, 1280 m, 3.V. 2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 1 ex., NE Kadirli, 12.5 km NE Andırın, 37°39N, 36°26E, 1500 m, 3.V.2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss). **Adıyaman:** 1 ex., 50

km NE Adiyaman, S Sincik, 38°01N, 38°37E, 1330 m, N-slope with oak trees, grass, and shrubs 23.III.2005, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex., S Sincik, intersection to Yarpuzlu, 38°01N, 38°36E, 1280 m, *Quercus*, *Juniperus*, shrubs, sifted, 23.III.2005, leg. Wunderle (cWun); 1 ex., ca. 5 km N Sincik, 38°03N, 38°37E, 1320 m, under stones near stream, 23.III.2005, leg. Assing (cAss); 2 exs., ca. 50 km NE Adiyaman, Nemrut Dağı, 8 km NE Narince, 37°55N, 38°49E, 870 m, N-slope with rocks and oak, sifted, 24.III.2005, leg. Assing (cAss); 4 exs., ca. 15 km N Adiyaman, 37°59N, 38°16E, 1220 m, NE-slope with oak and grass, sifted, 25.III.2005, leg. Assing & Wunderle (cAss, cWun).

COMMENT: This recently described species has become known only from central southern Anatolia (Fig. 153), where it is apparently rather common.

***Cordalia fortepunctata* sp.n.**

(Figs. 67–76, 154)

Holotype ♂: “TR Kahramanmaraş (21), ca. 35 km SW, Doluca, 1280 m / 37°22'03N, 36°40'24E (21), 27.4.2004, leg. Brachat & Meybohm / Holotypus ♂ *Cordalia fortepunctata* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2005” (cAss). **Paratypes:** 1 ♂, 1 ♀: “TR - Kahramanmaraş [32], S Göksun, 1380 m, 50 km NW Kahramanmaraş, 37°56'23N, 36°33'30E, 10.IV.2004, leg. V. Assing” (cAss); 2 ♀♀: “TR - Kayseri [23], 87 km N Kozan, E Gezbeli Geç., 1730 m, near snow, 38°12'27N, 36°02'12E, 7.IV.2004, leg. V. Assing” (cAss); 1 ♀: “TR - Adiyaman [15], 50 km NE Adiyaman, S Sincik, 1330 m, 38°01'06N, 38°37'17E, 23.III.2005, V. Assing” (cAss); 1 ♀: “TR - Adiyaman [24], 15 km N Adiyaman, 1220 m, 37°58'59N, 38°16'13E, 25.III.2005, V. Assing” (cAss); 3 exs: same data, but leg. Wunderle (cWun); 1 ♂: “TR - Adiyaman [recte: Malatya] [25], 50 km NW Adiyaman, Reşadiye Geç., 1220 m, 37°58'58N, 38°00'01E, 25.III.2005, P. Wunderle” (cWun); 1 ♀: “TR Mersin (43), road Silifke-Gülнар, 990 m / 36°20'57N, 33°36'54E, (43), 6.5.2004, leg. Brachat & Meybohm” (cAss).

DESCRIPTION: Small species, 2.1–2.5 mm. Coloration: blackish brown, with the abdominal apex and sometimes also pronotum and elytra slightly paler; legs brown; antennae dark brown.

Habitus as in Fig. 67. Head approximately as long as wide; eyes almost as long as postocular region in dorsal view; puncturation extremely fine, barely noticeable; microsculpture absent; sexual dimorphism weakly pronounced. Antennae with antennomeres I–III of subequal length, IV weakly oblong; V–VI usually about as long as wide; VII–X of gradually increasing width and increasingly transverse; X approximately 1.5 times as wide as long; XI approximately as long as the combined length of IX and X (Fig. 69).

Pronotum without sexual dimorphism, cordiform, approximately as wide as head and weakly transverse; puncturation much more pronounced and much denser than that of head; pubescence suberect and very dense; median furrow weakly pronounced, almost obsolete; microsculpture absent (Fig. 68).

Elytra about 1.6 times as wide as pronotum and at suture slightly longer than pronotum; puncturation distinct, more well-defined than that of pronotum, and dense; interstices narrower than diameter of punctures; microsculpture absent (Fig. 68). Hind wings fully developed.

Abdomen slightly narrower than elytra, widest at segment V (Fig. 67); puncturation of tergite III very coarse and dense, that of tergites IV–VI distinct and dense, but less so than that of tergite III (Fig. 70); puncturation of tergite VII and VIII much sparser and less coarse; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe; tergite VIII as in Fig. 71, without sexual dimorphism.

♂: head posteriorly with weak median impression; posterior margin of sternite VIII obtusely angled; median lobe of aedeagus as in Figs. 72–74.

♀: head without impression; posterior margin of sternite VIII of weakly convex outline, in the middle indistinctly concave (Fig. 75); spermatheca as in Fig. 76.

ETYMOLOGY: The name (Lat., adj.: coarsely punctate) refers to the distinct puncturation of the forebody, which separates this species from the two other Western Palaearctic representatives of the genus.

COMPARATIVE NOTES: From all its congeners, *C. fort punctata* is distinguished especially by the morphology of the genitalia. The two other *Cordalia* species previously described from the Western Palaearctic region, *C. anatolica* ASSING from Anatolia and Lesbos and the widespread *C. obscura* (GRAVENHORST), are additionally separated from the new species by the much finer puncturation of the pronotum, the elytra, and the abdomen, by the paler coloration especially of the elytra and the legs (elytra light-brown to brown, legs yellowish brown), by the relatively larger pronotum (wider than head), and by the almost depressed pubescence of the head and the pronotum. Also, in *C. obscura*, the male head has a more pronounced impression, and the distinctly larger *C. anatolica* has a sexually dimorphic pronotum.

DISTRIBUTION AND BIONOMICS: The species was discovered in several localities in the following provinces, all of them in central southern Anatolia: Mersin, Kahramanmaraş, Kayseri, Malatya, and Adiyaman (Fig. 154). The type specimens were found in various habitats by sifting leaf litter, moss, and grass, and by turning stones at altitudes of 990–1730 m.

***Cordalia rosei* sp.n.**
(Figs. 98–103, 154)

Holotype ♂: “S-Türkei; Region Alanya, Karpuz-Ostufer [eastern bank of Karpuz river] südl. Taskesigi, 50 m, 18a, f) Gewächshaus-Grünkompost gesiebt [sifted from greenhouse compost], 17.III.2000, leg. Rose / Holotypus ♂ *Cordalia rosei* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2005” (cAss).

DESCRIPTION: Of similar size as *C. obscura*. Coloration: head blackish brown; pronotum brown; elytra yellowish brown; abdomen brown, with lateral and posterior margins of segments and apex (posterior half of segment VII and following segments) paler; legs yellowish; antennae light brown with the basal three antennomeres paler.

Habitus as in Fig. 98. Head transverse; eyes large, somewhat longer than postocular region in dorsal view; puncturation extremely fine, barely noticeable; microsculpture absent; sexual dimorphism pronounced. Antennae long and slender, preapical antennomeres only weakly transverse (Fig. 100).

Pronotum apparently with sexual dimorphism, cordiform, slightly wider than head and weakly transverse; puncturation very fine and sparse; pubescence not very dense, almost depressed, and predominantly directed transversely mediad; median furrow pronounced; microsculpture absent (Fig. 99).

Elytra about 1.6 times as wide as pronotum and at suture indistinctly longer than pronotum; puncturation fine, somewhat denser and more distinct than that of pronotum, interstices wider than diameter of punctures; microsculpture absent (Fig. 99). Hind wings fully developed.

Abdomen 0.85 times as wide as elytra, widest at segment V (Fig. 98); puncturation moderately dense, denser on anterior than on posterior tergites; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe; tergite VIII with distinctly concave posterior margin (Fig. 103).

♂: head posteriorly with extensive, but not very deep median impression; pronotum dorsally relatively flat, in the middle with extensive shallow impression and with pronounced median furrow (Fig. 99); posterior margin of sternite VIII obtusely angled; median lobe of aedeagus as in Figs. 101–102.

♀: unknown

ETYMOLOGY: The species is dedicated to Armin Rose, Wardenburg, who collected the holotype.

COMPARATIVE NOTES: Among its Western Palaearctic congeners, *C. rosei* is characterised especially by the long and slender antennae, the shape of the male pronotum, and by the morphology of the aedeagus. It is additionally separated from *C. fortepunctata* by paler coloration, much finer puncturation of pronotum, elytra, and abdomen, by much longer and more slender legs, and by a relatively larger pronotum. From *C. anatolica*, with which it shares a sexually dimorphic pronotum, it is also distinguished by much smaller size, paler coloration, less massive antennae, a more pronounced and more extensive impression on the male head, and a more distinctly flattened male pronotum with a more pronounced median line. Finally, from the similarly sized *C. obscura*, it is additionally separated by paler coloration (especially of the antennae and the pronotum), as well as by the presence of a distinct median furrow on the pronotum and by the pronounced sexual dimorphism of the pronotum.

DISTRIBUTION AND BIONOMICS: The type locality – south of Taşgesigi [approx. 36°45N, 31°37E] – is situated in the east of Antalya province (Fig. 154). The holotype was collected by sifting green hothouse compost at an altitude of only 50 m, suggesting that the species may be widespread.

***Aloconota mediterranea* (BENICK, 1941)**
(Figs. 77–80)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Turkey, Antalya:** 2 exs., Manavgat env., 900 m, 31.XII.1990, leg. Assing (cAss). **Kahramanmaraş:** 1 ex., 60 km W Kahramanmaraş, N Andırın, 37°45N, 36°21E, 1260 m, 26.III.2005, leg. Assing & Wunderle (cAss, cWun).

COMMENTS: To my knowledge, *A. mediterranea* was last recorded from Turkey in the original description by BENICK (1941), who reported one locality in northwestern Turkey. Among other species of the genus, it is characterised especially by the presence of a long flagellum in the internal sac of the aedeagus (Fig. 79) and by the shape of the spermatheca (Fig. 80). Its habitus and the male tergite VIII are illustrated in Figs. 77–78.

***Platyola caeca* sp.n.**
(Figs. 81–90, 155)

Holotype ♀: “TR - Kahramanmaraş, 14 km SW Türkoğlu, 37°21'06N, 36°44'22E, 850 m, 19.IV.2005, Brachat & Meybohm / Holotypus ♀ *Platyola caeca* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2005” (cAss). **Paratype:** 1 ♀: same data as holotype (cAss).

DESCRIPTION: Measurements (in mm) and ratios (range; n=2): AL: 0.66–0.68; HL: 0.33; HW: 0.33–0.34; PW: 0.42–0.44; PL: 0.33–0.34; EL: 0.26; EW: 0.48–0.49; AW: 0.48–0.50; TiL: 0.36–0.38; TaL: 0.26; TL: 2.2–2.5; HL/HW: 0.98–1.00; PW/HW: 1.27–1.29; PW/PL: 1.27–1.29; EL/PL: 0.76–0.77; EW/PW: 1.12–1.14; AW/EW: 1.00–1.02; TiL/TaL: 1.41–1.43.

Habitus as in Fig. 81. Coloration of whole body uniformly dark yellowish. Head approximately as long as wide; eyes completely reduced, not even rudiments visible (Fig. 83); puncturation extremely fine, barely noticeable; microsculpture shallow and fine, but distinct; ligula bifid in apical half. Antennae with antennomeres I–II of subequal length, III shorter than II; IV approximately as wide as long; V–X of increasing width and increasingly transverse; X strongly transverse, more than twice as wide as long (Fig. 84).

Pronotum relatively weakly convex in cross-section, distinctly transverse and wider than head, but less so than in other West Palaearctic species (see ratios PW/HW and PW/PL); maximal width in anterior half; puncturation fine, but more distinct than that of head and weakly granulose; microsculpture distinct (Fig. 82).

Elytra somewhat wider and at suture distinctly shorter than pronotum; puncturation much more pronounced and more distinctly granulose than that of pronotum; microsculpture indistinct (Fig. 82). Hind wings reduced. Metatarsus much shorter than metatibia; metatarsomere I longer than II, but shorter than the combined length of II and III.

Abdomen approximately as wide as elytra; puncturation fine and relatively sparse; punctures connected by fine striae thus forming rhomboid meshes (Fig. 85); posterior margin of tergite VII without palisade fringe.

♂: unknown.

♀: posterior margin of tergite VIII with row of long marginal setae, in the middle weakly concave (Fig. 86); posterior margin of sternite VIII in the middle obtusely angled (Fig. 87); spermatheca as in Figs. 88–90.

ETYMOLOGY: The name (Lat., adj.: blind) refers to the completely reduced eyes.

COMPARATIVE NOTES AND GENERIC ASSIGNMENT: From all its congeners, *P. caeca* is readily distinguished by the completely reduced eyes, the uniformly pale coloration, the reduced hind wings, the short elytra, and the shape of the spermatheca. From other Western Palearctic species it is additionally separated by the morphology of the pronotum (weakly convex in cross-section, moderately transverse, only slightly wider than head, and narrower than elytra).

Although so different from other *Platyola* species, *P. caeca* is here attributed to the genus based on the morphology of the mouthparts, which is similar to that of other congeners, the distinctly incrassate antennae with strongly transverse preapical antennomeres, and especially based on the characteristic microsculpture of the abdomen and the shape of the spermatheca.

DISTRIBUTION AND BIONOMICS: This remarkable species – the first anophthalmous endogean representative of the genus – was discovered in a dry grassland in the area to the southwest of Kahramanmaraş (Fig. 155). The types were collected by excavating the rotting subterranean parts of dead *Asphodelus* sp. and the surrounding soil (BRACHAT pers. comm.). They were found together with two other, probably undescribed species of *Platyola* with fully developed eyes; they are not described here, since they are each represented only by a single female.

Amischa filum (MULSANT & REY, 1870)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Turkey, Muğla:** 1 ex., 60 km Girdev Gölü, 36°42N, 29°38E, 1740m, moist pasture, under stone, 3.X.2002, leg. Assing (cAss). **Mersin:** 2 exs., N Silifke, 1 km W Kirobaşı, 36°44N, 33°51E, 1390 m, 30.IV.2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss). **Kahramanmaraş:** 10 exs., NE Kadirli, 10 km N Andırın, road to Çokak, 37°39N, 36°21E, 1150 m, 1.V.2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 1 ex., NE Kadirli, 12.5 km NE Andırın, 37°39N, 36°26E, 1500 m, 3.V.2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

COMMENT: According to SMETANA (2004), *A. filum* was previously unknown from Turkey.

Pycnota paradoxa (MULSANT & REY, 1874)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Turkey, Kahramanmaraş:** 1 ex., ca. 20 km ESE Kahramanmaraş, Elmalar, 37°31N, 37°03E, 650 m, litter and grass below *Quercus ilex*, 21.&25.III.2005, leg. Wunderle (cWun).

COMMENT: *Pycnota paradoxa* is not listed for Turkey by SMETANA (2004). It is here reported from Turkish territory for the first time.

***Liogluta akiana* ASSING, 2004**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Turkey, Kahramanmaraş:** 2 exs., ca. 70 km WNW Kahramanmaraş, N Andırın, NE Çökak, 37°45N, 36°22E, 1540 m, pine and oak litter with grass, sifted, 26.III.2005, leg. Wunderle (cWun).

COMMENT: This recently described species was previously known only from two localities in Muğla, southwestern Anatolia (ASSING 2004a).

***Atheta (Philhygra) volans* (SCRIBA, 1859)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Turkey, Mersin:** 2 exs., N Silifke, 1 km W Kirobaşı, 36°44N, 33°51E, 1390 m, 30.IV.2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

COMMENT: This is the first record of *A. volans* from Turkey.

***Atheta (Parameotica) akiensis* sp.n.
(Figs. 131–144)**

Holotype ♂: “TR - Muğla, 2225 m, 7, 70 km NE Fethiye, Seki, above Temel, n. snow, 36°44'07N, 29°23'43E, 8.VII.2002, V. Assing / Holotypus ♂ *Atheta akiensis* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2005” (cAss). **Paratypes:** 3 ♂♂, 10 ♀♀: same data as holotype (cAss, cVog, cWun).

2.0–2.3 mm; habitus as in Fig. 131. Coloration: head blackish; pronotum and elytra blackish brown; abdomen blackish, with segments III–V and abdominal apex indistinctly paler; legs dark brown to blackish brown; antennae blackish brown to black.

Head approximately 1.1 times as wide as long (Fig. 132); eyes large (Fig. 134), almost as long as postocular region, and distinctly projecting from lateral outline of head; puncturation very fine, barely noticeable; integument with pronounced microreticulation and matt. Antennae slender, preapical antennomeres weakly transverse; antennomere III distinctly shorter than II (Fig. 133).

Pronotum approximately 1.15 times as wide as head and 1.20–1.25 times as wide as long; maximal width in anterior half (Fig. 132); pubescence directed posteriad along midline and predominantly transversely laterad in lateral areas; puncturation fine, barely noticeable; microreticulation pronounced.

Elytra approximately 1.25 times as wide and at suture about as long as pronotum (Fig. 132); puncturation very fine and dense, barely noticeable; microreticulation pronounced, surface matt. Hind wings fully developed.

Abdomen approximately 0.9 times as wide as elytra; puncturation very fine, moderately dense on anterior and very sparse on posterior tergites; microsculpture distinct, but much less pronounced than that of forebody, predominantly composed of isodiametric meshes; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe.

♂: posterior margin of tergite VIII convex, in the middle indistinctly concave (Fig. 135); sternite VIII much longer than tergite VIII, its posterior margin broadly convex and narrowly semitransparent (Fig. 136); median lobe of aedeagus of distinctive morphology (Figs. 139–143).

♀: posterior margin of tergite VIII weakly concave (Fig. 137); sternite VIII transverse, its posterior margin distinctly concave in the middle (Fig. 138); spermatheca of somewhat variable shape (Fig. 144).

ETYMOLOGY: The name (Lat., adj.) is derived from Ak Dağlar, the name of the mountain range where the type locality is situated.

COMPARATIVE NOTES: From all other species of the subgenus *Parameotica* GANGLBAUER, *A. akiensis* is distinguished especially by the morphology of the median lobe of the aedeagus. From the similar and widespread *A. laticeps*, it is additionally separated by the darker coloration (especially of the legs and the antennae), by the smaller head, the more distinctly concave posterior margin of the female sternite VIII, and by the shape of the spermatheca.

DISTRIBUTION AND BIONOMICS: The type locality is situated in the Ak Dağlar, Muğla province, southwestern Anatolia. The specimens were collected in July by sifting plant debris near snowfields at an altitude of more than 2200 m.

***Atheta (Microdota) foveicollis* (KRAATZ, 1856)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Turkey, Kahramanmaraş:** 50 exs., NE Kadirli, 12.5 km NE Andırın, 37°39N, 36°26E, 1500 m, 3.V.2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss, cFel, cWun); 18 exs., 51 km W Kahramanmaraş, Başkonuş Yaylası, 37°34N, 36°34E, 1250 m, 5.V.2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss, cFel).

COMMENT: The species was previously unknown from Turkey (SMETANA 2004).

***Atheta (Microdota) luctuosa* (MULSANT & REY, 1853)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Turkey, Kahramanmaraş:** 1 ex., Ahır Dağı, 9 km ENE Kahramanmaraş, 37°38N, 36°02E, 1850 m, shrub and juniper litter, 11.IV.2004, leg. Assing (cAss). **Antakya:** 6 exs., Nur Dağları, 9 km SE Iskenderun, 6 km NE Belen, 36°32N, 36°15E, 1480 m, edge of snowfield, under stones and sifted, 4.IV.2004, leg. Assing (cAss).

COMMENT: This species is rather widespread in the Mediterranean, but apparently rather rare. According to SMETANA (2004), it had been recorded from Turkey before.

***Atheta (Traumoecia) flagellicornis* BENICK, 1967**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Turkey, Gaziantep:** 2 exs., Kartal Dağı, 28 km WNW Gaziantep, 37°10N, 37°06E, 1100 m, N-slope with oak, sifted, 9.IV.2004, leg. Assing (cAss). **Syria:** 7 exs., Deir-ez-Zor, swept from *Tamarix* sp., 24.IV.1996, leg. Sprick (cAss); 2 exs., NW Aleppo, Talajjar, lentil field, 29.IV.1996, leg. Sprick (cAss); 1 ex., Midanki, bank of Afrin river, 29.IV.1996, leg. Sprick (cAss).

COMMENT: *Atheta flagellicornis* was described from the surroundings of Ashkhabad and previously known only from Turkmenistan (BENICK 1967). It is here recorded from Turkey and Syria for the first time.

***Atheta (Ceritaxa) testaceipes* (HEER, 1839)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Turkey, Kahramanmaraş:** 3 exs., S Kahramanmaraş, 14 km SW Türkoğlu, 37°21N, 36°44E, 850 m, dry SE-slope, 6.V.2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

COMMENT: The species was previously unknown from Turkey (SMETANA 2004).

***Atheta harwoodi* WILLIAMS, 1930**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Turkey, Osmaniye:** 1 ex., 13 km E Osmaniye, NW Yarpuz, 37°08N, 36°25E, 930 m, beech and *Platanus* forest, 6.IV.2004, leg. Assing (cAss).

COMMENT: According to SMETANA (2004), *A. harwoodi* was previously unknown from Turkey.

***Atheta fimorum* (BRISOUT DE BARNEVILLE, 1860)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Turkey, Kahramanmaraş:** 2 exs., Kahramanmaraş, ca. 25 km SW Kahramanmaraş, near Yeşilyöre, 37°27N, 36°47E, 600 m, E-slope with oak and juniper, 18.III.2005, leg. Assing & Wunderle (cAss, cWun).

COMMENT: *Atheta fimorum* is not listed for Turkey by SMETANA (2004). It is here reported from Turkish territory for the first time.

***Atheta (Dimetrota) fuscicolor* BENICK, 1943
(Figs. 91–95)**

Atheta (Liogluta) fuscicolor BENICK, 1943: 10 f.

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Turkey, Adıyaman:** 6 exs., 50 km NE Adıyaman, N Sincik, 38°03N, 38°36E, 1470 m, 23.III.2005, leg. Wunderle (cAss, cWun).

COMMENTS: To my knowledge, this species has not been recorded again since its original description, which is based on three type specimens from the Baba Dağ (“Salbakos”) near Fethiye in Muğla, southwestern Anatolia (holotype, paratype), and from the Pirin range in western Bulgaria (one paratype) (BENICK 1943). The habitus, forebody, antenna, and the primary sexual characters are illustrated in Figs. 91–95.

***Acrotona exigua* (ERICHSON, 1837)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Turkey, Adıyaman:** 4 exs., ca. 5 km N Sincik, 38°03N, 38°37E, 1320 m, under stones near stream, 23.III.2005, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex., ca. 60 km W Kahramanmaraş, N Andırın, 37°37N, 36°21E, 1120 m, bank of stream, flood debris, 26.III.2005, leg. Assing & Wunderle (cAss).

COMMENT: According to SMETANA (2004), *A. exigua* was previously unknown from Turkey.

***Acrotona muscorum* (BRISOUT DE BARNEVILLE, 1860)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Turkey, Kahramanmaraş:** 1 ex., ca. 60 km W Kahramanmaraş, N Andırın, 37°45N, 36°21E, 1260 m, bank of stream, flood debris and *Platanus* litter, 26.III.2005, leg. Assing (cAss).

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

***Acrotona obfuscata* (GRAVENHORST, 1802)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Turkey, Kahramanmaraş:** 1 ex., ca. 60 km W Kahramanmaraş, N Andırın, 37°37N, 36°21E, 1120 m, bank of stream, flood debris, 26.III.2005, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex. [det. Wunderle], ca. 60 km W Kahramanmaraş, N Andırın, 37°45N, 36°21E, 1260 m, bank of stream, flood debris and *Platanus* litter, 26.III.2005, leg. Wunderle (cWun).

COMMENT: This is the first record of *A. obfuscata* from Turkey.

***Acrotona piceorufa* (MULSANT & REY, 1873)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Turkey, Osmaniye:** 3 exs., E Osmaniye, Yarpuz, 37°04N, 36°24E, 920 m, 30.IV.2004, leg. Besuchet, Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

COMMENT: *Acrotona piceorufa* was previously unknown from Turkey.

***Drusilla recta* ASSING, 2005**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Turkey, Mersin:** 1 ex., N Silifke, N Uzunçaburç, 36°35N, 33°55E, 1120 m, 17.IV.2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 7 exs., N Silifke, S Uzunçaburç, 36°33N, 33°56E, 1100 m, 17.IV.2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 2 exs., 23 km N Silifke, 36°32N, 33°56E, 970 m, 18.IV.2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

COMMENT: This recently described species has become known only from Mersin province and adjacent parts of Antalya and Konya (ASSING 2005b).

***Drusilla sinuosa* ASSING, 2005**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Turkey, Kahramanmaraş:** 2 exs., ca. 50 km W Kahramanmaraş, 8 km SSE Andırın, Toplar, 37°35N, 36°25E, 1240 m, beech and oak litter, and on pasture under stones, 19.III.2005, leg. Wunderle (cWun); 1 ex., same data, but 37°33N, 36°26E, 1120 m, beech and oak litter, grass roots, sifted, leg. Wunderle (cWun); 5 exs., same data, but 37°33N, 36°26E, 1110 m, litter of beech, oak, and other deciduous trees, leg. Assing & Wunderle (cAss, cWun).

COMMENT: *Drusilla sinuosa* was described only recently and has been recorded from several provinces in central southern Anatolia (ASSING 2005b).

***Drusilla canaliculata* (FABRICIUS, 1787)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Turkey, Kahramanmaraş:** 1 ex., NE Kadirli, 10 km N Andırın, road to Çokak, 37°39N, 36°21E, 1150 m, 1.V.2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

COMMENT: In central southern Anatolia, this widespread species had been recorded only once (ASSING 2005b).

***Myrmoecia libanensis* (PIC, 1901)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Turkey, Kahramanmaraş:** 11 exs., NE Kadirli, 10 km N Andırın, road to Çokak, 37°39N, 36°21E, 1150 m, 1.V.2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss, cWun).

COMMENTS: This species was previously known only from Lebanon and is here recorded from Turkey for the first time. The specimens indicated above were not found with ants, but sifted from leaf litter near the edge of a stream (MEYBOHM pers. comm.).

***Myrmoecia plicata* (ERICHSON, 1837)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Turkey, Muğla:** 2 exs., SE Fethiye, Baba Dağ, 36°33N, 29°12E, 1385 m, arable land, roots of grass and herbs sifted, 4.VII.2002, leg. Assing (cAss).

COMMENT: According to SMETANA (2004), this species had not been reported from Turkey.

***Pella similis* MERKEL, 1845**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Turkey, Sinop:** 1 ex., Lala near Sinop, 20.V.1976, leg. Besuchet & Löbl (MHNG). **Kahramanmaraş:** 1 ex., 51 km W Kahramanmaraş, Başkonuş Yaylası, 37°34N, 36°34E, 1250 m, 5.V.2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 1 ex., 51 km W Kahramanmaraş, Başkonuş Yaylası, 37°34N, 36°35E, 1450 m, 5.V.2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

COMMENT: *Pella similis* was only recently reported from Kahramanmaraş (ASSING 2004b).

***Chaetosogonocephus adventicius* ASSING, 2004**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Turkey, Mersin:** 2 exs., road Çamlıyayla-Gözne, 37°06N, 34°37E, 550 m, 24.IV.2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 1 ex., Çamlıyayla, 11.–26.V.1960, leg. Schubert (NHMW). **Bitlis:** 1 ex., Mutki, 1700 m, 25.V.1973, leg. Schubert (cAss).

COMMENT: This recently described species has become known only from southern Anatolia, from Denizli in the west to Bitlis in the east (ASSING 2004a, 2004b, and new material examined).

***Poromniusa procidua* (ERICHSON, 1837)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Turkey, Kahramanmaraş:** 3 exs., 51 km W Kahramanmaraş, Başkonuş Yaylası, 37°34N, 36°34E, 1250 m, 5.V.2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

COMMENT: *Poromniusa procidua* was reported from Turkey once before (ASSING 2003c), but this record is omitted in the Palearctic catalogue (SMETANA 2004).

***Calodera ligula* ASSING, 1996**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Turkey, Mersin:** 30 exs., Mersin, N Silifke, 1 km W Kirobaşı, 36°44N, 33°51E, 1390 m, 30.IV.2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

COMMENT: The species is rather widespread in the southeast of central Europe, in southern and southeastern Europe and has even been recorded from Middle Asia (ASSING 1996, 2003d). It is here recorded from Turkey for the first time.

***Meotica decolor* ASSING, 2004**
(Fig. 156)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Turkey, Adana:** 1 ex., road Imamoğlu-Karsanti, W Hassandede Geç., 37°30E, 35°23E, 1110 m, 28.IV.2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss). **Kahramanmaraş:** 2 exs., NE Kadirli, Toplar near Andırın, 37°33N, 36°26E, 1110 m, 30.IV.2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 2 exs., NE Kadirli, 10 km N Andırın, road to Çokak, 37°39N, 36°21E, 1150 m, 1.V.2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 5 exs., NE Kadirli, 12.5 km NE Andırın, 37°39N, 36°26E, 1500 m, 3.V.2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 2 exs., ca. 60 km W Kahramanmaraş, N Andırın, 37°37N, 36°21E, 1120 m, bank of stream, flood debris, 26.III.2005, leg. Wunderle (cWun); 2 exs., 34 km SW Kahramanmaraş, SW Doluca, 37°23N, 36°41E, 1070 m, shrub litter and grass roots sifted, 27.III.2005, leg. Wunderle (cWun).

COMMENT: *Meotica decolor* has become known from the Turkish provinces Adana, Kahramanmaraş, and Antakya (ASSING 2004b); the known distribution is illustrated in Fig. 156.

***Meotica truncata* ASSING, 2004**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Turkey, Mersin:** 1 ex., N Silifke, 1 km W Kirobaşı, 36°44N, 33°51E, 1390 m, 30.IV.2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss). **Kahramanmaraş:** 1 ex., NE Kadirli, 10 km N Andırın, road to Çokak, 37°39N, 36°21E, 1150 m, 1.V.2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

COMMENT: Previously, only the type specimens from Antalya had been known (ASSING 2004b).

***Meotica subnigra* sp.n.**
(Figs. 104–110, 145)

Holotype ♂: “TR - Kahramanmaraş, 60 km W K. Maraş, N Andırın, 1120 m, [28], 37°36'43N, 36°20'31E, 26.III.2005, V. Assing / Holotypus ♂ *Meotica subnigra* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2005” (cAss).

DESCRIPTION: Measurements (in mm) and ratios (holotype): AL: 0.57; HL: 0.27; HW: 0.27; PW: 0.30; PL: 0.27; EL: 0.29; EW: 0.38; AW: 0.33; TiL: 0.24; TaL: 0.15; ML: 0.30; TL: 2.15; HL/HW: 1.00; PW/HW: 1.11; PW/PL: 1.11; EL/PL: 1.06; EW/PW: 1.25; AW/EW: 0.88; TiL/TaL: 1.60.

Habitus as in Fig. 104. Dark-coloured species: Blackish, with the abdominal apex (posterior margin of segment VII and following segments) and legs yellowish brown; antennae dark brown, with antennomeres I–IV yellowish to dark yellowish. Head approximately as long as wide (Fig. 105); eyes relatively large (Fig. 106), slightly more than half the length of postocular region in dorsal view; puncturation extremely fine, barely noticeable; microsculpture distinct. Antennae with antennomeres V–X strongly transverse, X almost three times as wide as long (Fig. 107).

Pronotum relatively weakly transverse and slightly wider than head (see ratios PW/HW and PW/PL); maximal width in anterior half; puncturation and microsculpture similar to those of head.

Elytra distinctly wider and at suture slightly longer than pronotum (Fig. 105); puncturation very fine and dense, more distinct than that of head and pronotum; microsculpture very shallow. Hind wings fully developed.

Abdomen slender, widest at segment VII; puncturation moderately dense and fine on tergites III–V, very sparse and extremely fine on tergite VII; microsculpture shallow on tergites III–V, more pronounced on posterior tergites; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe.

♂: posterior margins of tergite and sternite VIII weakly convex; median lobe of aedeagus with long, distinctly bent, and apically acute ventral process (Figs. 108–110); apical lobe of paramere distinctly infusate.

♀: unknown.

ETYMOLOGY: The name (Lat., adj.: blackish) refers to the dark coloration of the body.

COMPARATIVE NOTES: From all its congeners, *M. subnigra* is separated by the distinctive morphology of the aedeagus. From the *Meotica* species known to occur in Turkey, it is additionally separated by its dark coloration, the more distinctly bicoloured antennae, the longer and more distinctly punctate elytra, the narrower head (in relation to pronotum), as well as by the secondary sexual characters.

DISTRIBUTION AND BIONOMICS: The type locality is situated in the west of Kahramanmaraş province. The holotype was collected by sifting flood debris on the bank of a stream (Fig. 145).

***Haploglossa villosula* (STEPHENS, 1832)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Turkey, Antalya:** 2 exs., S Hisar, 36°44N, 30°26E, 1120 m, litter of oak and hornbeam, 2.IV.2002, leg. Assing (cAss). **Kahramanmaraş:** 1 ex., 50 km NW Kahramanmaraş, 37°57N, 36°34E, 1360 m, NW-slope with old cedar, sifted, 10.IV.2004, leg. Assing (cAss).

COMMENT: According to SMETANA (2004), this species had not been reported from Turkey.

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

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Turkey, Izmir:** 2 exs., Boz Dağları, Boz dağ köy, 1200 m, plant litter, 30.V.–3.VI.2003, leg. Lohaj (cSch); 1 ex., same data, but 1500–1700 m (cSch); 3 exs., same locality, 1200 m, 30.V.2003, leg. Smetana (cSch, cAss). **Niğde:** 1 ex., ca. 60 km N Tarsus, 10 km N Pozanti, 37°30N, 34°49E, *Salix* floodplain forest, 26.XII.2000, leg. Assing (cAss).

COMMENT: According to SMETANA (2004), this widespread species was previously unknown from Turkey.

***Oxypoda speculoclara* ASSING, 2004**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Turkey, Mersin:** 1 ex., N Silifke, road Kirobaşı-Mut, 16 km S Mut, 36°40N, 33°35E, 1350 m, 19.IV.2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

COMMENT: This recently described species is currently known only from Mersin province.

***Oxypoda (Deropoda) bimaculata* BAUDI DI SELVE, 1870**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Turkey, Adana:** 1 ex., road Kozan-Pinarbaşı, Saimbeyli-Eyüplü, 37°57N, 36°06E, 1560 m, 27.IV.2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss). **Kahramanmaraş:** 1 ex., 34 km SW Kahramanmaraş, SW Doluca, 37°23N, 36°41E, 1070 m, shrub litter and grass roots sifted, 27.III.2005, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex., NE Kadirli, 11 km NE Andırın, road to Geben, 37°39N, 36°26E, 1280 m, 3.V.2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

COMMENT: This species is rather widespread in the Eastern Mediterranean region and was recently recorded also from Kahramanmaraş (ASSING 2004b).

***Oxypoda (Deropoda) mutata* SHARP, 1871**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Turkey, Adana:** 2 exs., road Kozan-Pinarbaşı, Saimbeyli-Eyüplü, 37°57N, 36°06E, 1560 m, 27.IV.2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss). **Kahramanmaraş:** 1 ex., ca. 60 km W Kahramanmaraş, 11 km NE Andırın, road to Geben, 37°39N, 36°26E, 1280 m, 3.V.2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 1 ex., 51 km W Kahramanmaraş, Başkonuş Yaylası, 37°34N, 36°35E, 1450 m, 5.V.2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

COMMENT: *Oxypoda mutata* was only recently recorded from Turkey for the first time (ASSING 2004a).

***Oxypoda (Deropoda) brachati* ASSING, 2004**

(Fig. 156)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Turkey, Mersin:** 1 ex., 38 km N Silifke, 36°38N, 33°52E, 1365 m, 18.IV.2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 2 exs., NW Tarsus, Çamlıyayla, 37°09N, 34°37E, 1190 m, 23./24.IV.2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

COMMENT: Previously, only one male from Mersin had become known (ASSING 2004b). All the above specimens are males, too. The known distribution of the species is illustrated in Fig. 156.

***Oxypoda (Deropoda?) nemrutica* sp.n.**

(Figs. 111–116, 147, 157)

Holotype ♀: “TR - Adıyaman, 50 km NE Adıyaman, S Sincik, 1330 m, 38°01'06N, 38°37'17E, 23.III.2005, V. Assing / Holotypus ♀ *Oxypoda nemrutica* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2005” (cAss).

DESCRIPTION: Measurements (in mm) and ratios (holotype): AL: 0.88; HL: 0.36; HW: 0.38; PW: 0.53; PL: 0.39; EL: 0.38; EW: 0.57; AW: 0.50; TiL: 0.38; TaL: 0.36; TL: 3.3; HL/HW: 0.96; PW/HW: 1.40; PW/PL: 1.35; EL/PL: 0.96; EW/PW: 1.09; AW/EW: 0.87; TiL/TaL: 1.04.

Habitus as in Fig. 111. Body almost uniformly rufous, except for the infuscated central area of abdominal tergite VI. Head approximately as long as wide; eyes of moderate size (Fig. 113), approximately half the length of postocular region in dorsal view, noticeably protruding from lateral contours of head; puncturation fine and relatively dense; microsculpture distinct. Antennae rather long and slender, preapical antennomeres transverse, but less than 1.5 times as wide as long (Fig. 115). Preapical joint of maxillary palpus approximately 2.5 times as long as wide.

Pronotum moderately transverse, distinctly convex in cross-section, and distinctly wider than head (see ratios PW/HW and PW/PL); maximal width just behind middle; puncturation dense and somewhat asperate; microsculpture indistinct (Fig. 112).

Elytra slightly wider than and at suture almost as long as pronotum; posterior margin distinctly sinuate near posterior angles; puncturation distinct, very dense, and somewhat asperate, more pronounced than that of pronotum (Fig. 112); microsculpture indistinct. Hind wings of reduced length, their apices just projecting from under the posterior margins of elytra. Metatarsus almost as long as metatibia; metatarsomere I very long, longer even than the combined length of II–IV.

Abdomen slender, widest at segments IV/V, gradually tapering from V–VIII (Fig. 111); puncturation distinct and almost granulate, very dense on tergites III–V and sparser on tergites VII–VIII (Fig. 114); microsculpture absent; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe.

♂: unknown.

♀: posterior margin of sternite VIII broadly convex and with long stout marginal setae; spermatheca with rather short duct of characteristic shape (Fig. 116).

ETYMOLOGY: The name (Lat., adj.) is derived from Nemrut Dağı, the name of the mountain range where the type locality is located.

COMPARATIVE NOTES AND SUBGENERIC ASSIGNMENT: This distinctive species is characterised by the combination of the almost uniformly rufous coloration, long and slender antennae, asperate puncturation of the pronotum and elytra, reduced hind wings, long metatarsus in relation to metatibia, very long metatarsomere I, and by the shape of the spermatheca. From *O. hatayana*, which is similar in size, coloration, and morphology of the antennae, it is distinguished by the smaller head (in relation to pronotum), the more convex, anteriorly more strongly tapering, and more strongly punctured pronotum, the much longer and more distinctly punctured elytra, the relatively longer metatarsus with a longer metatarsomere I, and by the completely different shape of the spermatheca. The species is tentatively assigned to *Deropoda* BERNHAUER, based on its external similarity to some species currently attributed to this subgenus, e.g. *O. mutata*. A male would be needed to confirm this subgeneric assignment.

DISTRIBUTION AND BIONOMICS: The type locality is situated in the Nemrut Dağı, Adıyaman (Map 9). The holotype was sifted from grass and the litter of oak trees and shrubs on a N-exposed slope (Fig. 147) at an altitude of 1330 m.

Oxypoda (Oypoda) collaris SAULCY, 1865

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Turkey, Kahramanmaraş:** 1 ex., ca. 50 km W Kahramanmaraş, 8 km SSE Andırın, Toplar, 37°33N, 36°26E, 1120 m, beech and oak litter, grass roots, sifted, 19.III.2005, leg. Assing (cAss). **Gaziantep:** 3 exs., 33 km E Osmaniye, NE Nurdagi Geç., 37°08N, 36°37E, 1520 m, NW slope with oak and beech,

under stones and sifted roots, 8.IV.2004, leg. Schülke (cSch, cAss); 1 ex., 32 km E Osmaniye, NE Nurdağı Geç., 37°07N, 36°37E, 1310 m, N-slope with shrubs, sifted roots, 8.IV.2004, leg. Schülke (cAss).

COMMENTS: In Turkey, this species was previously known only from the provinces Antakya and Gaziantep (ASSING 2003a, 2004b).

Oxypoda (Oxypoda) vittata MÄRKEL, 1842

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Turkey, Osmaniye:** 2 exs., SE Osmaniye, Zorkum, 36°58N, 36°22E, 1670 m, 29.IV.2004, leg. Besuchet, Brachat & Meybohm (cAss). **Kahramanmaraş:** 1 ex., 51 km W Kahramanmaraş, Başkonuş Yaylası, 37°34N, 36°35E, 1450 m, 5.V.2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

COMMENT: *Oxypoda vittata* had not been recorded from Turkish territory before (SMETANA 2004).

Oxypoda (Bessopora) hatayana ASSING, 2004

(Fig. 130, 157)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Turkey, Kahramanmaraş:** 4 exs., Kahramanmaraş, ca. 25 km SW Kahramanmaraş, near Yeşilyöre, 37°27N, 36°47E, 600 m, E-slope with oak and juniper, 18.&27.III.2005, leg. Assing & Wunderle (cAss, cWun).

COMMENTS: The species is now known from two localities in Antakya and Kahramanmaraş (Fig. 157). The spermatheca is illustrated in Fig. 130.

Oxypoda (Bessopora) cingulum BERNHAUER, 1902

Oxypoda cingulum BERNHAUER, 1902: 173 f.

TYPE EXAMINED: **Syntype** ♀: "rugulosa Kr. var., Syria, ded. Simon / 65 / 840 / cingulum Brh. Type, Syrien, Eppelsheim, Gglb. / Chicago NHMus M. Bernhauer Collection" (FMNH).

COMMENTS: The original description of *O. cingulum* is based on two syntypes from "Syrien ... ohne nähere Fundortsangabe" and from "Beirut" (BERNHAEUER 1902). Since the latter, which was not seen and which is apparently deposited in the NHMW, may be a male, a lectotype designation is here refrained from. The species is highly similar to *O. hatayana*, but distinguished by large body size, the dark head (distinctly darker than pronotum), the larger and more transverse pronotum, and by the denser puncturation especially of the pronotum and the abdomen.

Oxypoda (Bessopora) biformis sp.n.

(Figs. 117–129, 148, 157)

Holotype ♂: "TR - Kahramanmaraş [5], 50 km W K. Maraş, 8 km SE Andırın, 1240 m, [5], 37°34'54N, 36°24'58E, 19.III.2005, V. Assing / Holotypus ♂ *Oxypoda biformis* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2005" (cAss). **Paratypes:** 1 ♀: same data as holotype (cAss); 2 ♂♂: same data, but leg. Wunderle (cWun); 10 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀: same data as holotype, but "... [6] ... 1120 m, 37°33'17N, 36°25'48E" (cAss, IRSNB); 1 ♂, 1 ♀: same data, but leg. Wunderle (cWun); 2 ♂♂: same data as holotype, but "... [7] ... 1110 m, 37°33'27N, 36°25'54E ..." (cAss); 1 ♂, 1 ♀: same data, but leg. Wunderle (cWun); 3 ♀♀: same data, but "... [4] ... 1180 m, 37°34'49N, 36°25'07E, ... P. Wunderle (cWun); 1 ♀: "TR - Kahramanmaraş [28], 60 km W K. Maraş, N Andırın, 1120 m, 37°36'43N, 36°20'31E, 26.III.2005, P. Wunderle" (cWun); 1 ♂, 1 ex.: "TR [43] - Osmaniye, 10 km N Andırın, ->Çokak, , 37°39'19N, 36°20'51E, 1150 m, 1.-2.V.2005, Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 1 ♀: TR - Kahramanmaraş [24], 30 km W Başkonuş Yaylası, 1270 m, leg. Brachat & Meybohm, 27.IV.2004, 37°33'58N, 36°34'10E" (cAss); 6 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀ [3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ macropterous]: "TR - Kahramanmaraş [39], 34 km SW Kahramanmaraş, 37°22'57N, 36°40'42E, 1070 m, oak, shrubs, grass, 12.IV.2004, leg. V. Assing" (cAss); 5 exs. [3 macropterous], same data, but leg. Schülke (cSch, cAss); 1 ♀: "TR -

Kahramanmaraş, 35 km SW K.Maraş, SW Doluca, 1030 m, 37°23'17N, 36°40'55E, 27.III.2005, P. Wunderle" (cAss); 1 ex.: "Turkey (Kahramanmaraş), N Nur Dağları, 34 km SW Kahramanmaraş, 37°22'57"N, 36°40'42"E, 1070 m, NE slope with *Quercus*, *Pinus*, shrubs, grass, sifted, 12.IV.2004, leg. M. Schülke [T-04-39] (cSch); 1 ♀: "TR-Kahramanmaraş [18], pass N Tekir, S Göksun, 1400-1550 m, 37°56'56N, 36°34E. 26-OV-2004, Besuchet" (cAss); 1 ♀: "TR [9] - Mersin, 1060 m, N Silifke, Kirobasi-Mut, 36°43'27N, 33°39'59E, 19.IV.2005, Brachat & Meybohm" (cAss).

DESCRIPTION: Measurements (in mm) and ratios (range, arithmetic mean; n=15, only brachypterous morph): AL: 0.54–0.56, 0.55; HL: 0.29–0.32, 0.30; HW: 0.29–0.32, 0.30; PW: 0.36–0.41, 0.39; PL: 0.27–0.32, 0.30; EL: 0.22–0.26, 0.24; EW: 0.39–0.44, 0.41; AW: 0.38–0.44, 0.40; TiL: 0.26–0.29, 0.27; TaL: 0.21–0.23, 0.22; TL: 1.9–2.4, 2.2; HL/HW: 0.95–1.05, 1.00; PW/HW: 1.25–1.30, 1.28; PW/PL: 1.24–1.37, 1.30; EL/PL: 0.75–0.85, 0.79; EW/PW: 1.04–1.12, 1.07; AW/EW: 0.93–1.00, 0.98; TiL/TaL: 1.17–1.29, 1.21.

Small species (see measurements); habitus as in Fig. 117. Coloration variable; brachypterous morph: head dark brown to blackish; pronotum and elytra rufous to dark brown, usually distinctly paler than head; abdominal segments III–V rufous to dark brown, VI–VII dark brown to blackish, and posterior margin of segment VII and following segments rufous to brown; legs yellowish to light brown; antennae dark brown, with the basal 2–3 antennomeres at least slightly paler. Coloration of macropterous morph darker, pronotum and elytra blackish brown, only slightly paler than head.

Head posteriorly dilated (Fig. 118); eyes of moderate size (Fig. 119), only indistinctly protruding from lateral outline of head, approximately half the length of postocular region in dorsal view; puncturation dense and very fine, barely noticeable; microsculpture shallow, but distinct. Antennae rather short and distinctly incrassate apically; X almost twice as wide as long (Fig. 120). Penultimate joint of maxillary palpus approximately 2.5 times as long as wide.

Pronotum moderately transverse and of variable relative width (see ratios PW/HW and PW/PL); maximal width approximately in the middle; puncturation and microsculpture slightly more distinct than those of head (Fig. 118).

Elytra in brachypterous morph slightly wider and at suture distinctly shorter than pronotum, in macropterous morph almost as long as pronotum; puncturation dense and fine, but more distinct than that of pronotum; microsculpture indistinct (Fig. 118). Hind wing development dimorphic: in brachypterous morph of reduced length, with the apices just protruding from under the elytra; in macropterous morph fully developed. Legs rather short; metatarsomere I relatively short, approximately as long as the combined length of II and III.

Abdomen as wide as elytra or nearly so (brachypterous morph) or somewhat narrower (macropterous morph), lateral margins of segments III–VI subparallel, segments VII and following tapering (Fig. 117); puncturation very fine and dense, slightly sparser and finer on posterior than on anterior tergites; microsculpture rather distinct, surface almost matt; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe; tergite VIII without distinct sexual dimorphism, its posterior margin broadly convex in both sexes.

♂: posterior margin of sternite VIII in the middle obtusely pointed and with long thin marginal setae; median lobe of aedeagus of distinctive shape and with characteristic internal structures (Figs. 121–126); apical lobe of paramere as in Fig. 127.

♀: posterior margin of sternite VIII broadly convex and with long stout marginal setae; spermatheca with duct of somewhat variable shape (Figs. 128–129).

ETYMOLOGY: The name (Lat., adj.: dimorphic) refers to the dimorphism of the wings and the coloration.

COMPARATIVE NOTES: Among its congeners, the new species is characterised especially by the male sexual characters and by the following character combination: small size, usually bicoloured body (brachypterous morph), fine puncturation, short elytra (brachypterous morph), and reduced hind wings (brachypterous morph). In size and general appearance, the brachypterous morph is somewhat similar to *O. brachyptera* STEPHENS, from which it is externally distinguished especially by much finer puncturation. *Oxypoda ferruginea* ERICHSON and *O. filiformis* REDTENBACHER, too, are somewhat similar in general appearance and in the fine puncturation, but they are larger and have much longer elytra.

DISTRIBUTION AND BIONOMICS: The type localities are situated in Kahramanmaraş and Mersin provinces, central southern Anatolia (Fig. 157). Most of the types were collected by sifting grass roots, as well as oak and shrub litter near arable land. A locality where numerous (17) specimens were found is illustrated in Fig. 148. Macropterous beetles are apparently much rarer than the brachypterous morph. Among the type material, ten specimens are macropterous; almost all of them are from the same locality.

Oxypoda (Podoxya) vicina KRAATZ, 1858

Oxypoda nivalis FAGEL, 1965: 254 f.; **syn.n.**

TYPES EXAMINED: *O. nivalis*: **Holotype** ♂: "Liban: Lakkouk, 1500-1800 m, V.1964 - G. Fagel / G. Fagel det. *O. (Podoxya) nivalis* n. sp. / Type / *Oxypoda vicina* Kraatz det. V. Assing 2005" (IRSNB).

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Turkey, Mersin**: 3 exs., N Silifke, 1 km W Kirobaşı, 36°44N, 33°51E, 1390 m, 30.IV.2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 2 exs., NW Silifke, road Mut-Ermenek, 15 km before Ermenek, 36°37'42N, 33°01'10E, 1030 m, 20.IV.2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 1 ex., N Anamur, road Ermenek-Karaman, 31 km N Ermenek, 36°47'56N, 32°55'03E, 1770 m, 20.IV.2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 1 ex., N Anamur, road Ermenek-Karaman, 16 km N Ermenek, 36°43'20N, 32°55'35E, 1580 m, 20.IV.2004, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 2 exs., road Silifke-Gülnar, 36°21N, 33°35, 1000 m, 6.V.2004, leg. Besuchet, Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 3 exs., Güzeloluk-Erdemli, S Aydinlar, 35°45N, 34°08E, 1350 m, 7.-8.V.2004, leg. Besuchet, Brachat & Meybohm (cAss). **Adana**: 1 ex., 22 km N Kozan, S Eskiye Geç., 37°38N, 35°51E, 640 m, roadside, meadow, under stones and sifted roots, 7.IV.2004, leg. Assing (cAss). **Kahramanmaraş**: 3 exs., Ahır Dağı, 9 km ENE Kahramanmaraş, 37°38N, 36°02E, 1850 m, shrub and juniper litter, 11.IV.2004, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex., 34 km SW Kahramanmaraş, Doluca, 37°23N, 36°41E, 1070 m, shrub litter and roots sifted, 12.IV.2004, leg. Assing (cAss). **Gaziantep**: 1 ex., 33 km E Osmaniye, NE Nurdağı Geç., 37°08N, 36°37E, 1520 m, NW slope with oak and beech, under stones and sifted roots, 8.IV.2004, leg. Assing (cAss); 3 exs., Kartal Dağı, 30 km WNW Gaziantep, 37°10N, 37°04E, 1200 m, N-slope with oak, sifted roots, 9.IV.2004, leg. Assing, Schülke (cAss, cSch); 2 exs., Kartal Dağı, 28 km WNW Gaziantep, 37°10N, 37°06E, 1100 m, N-slope with oak, sifted roots, 9.IV.2004, leg. Assing (cAss).

COMMENTS: An examination of the holotype of *O. nivalis* (aedeagus dissected) revealed that it is conspecific with *O. vicina*; hence the synonymy indicated above.

Oxypoda vicina had been reported from Turkey before (SMETANA 2004). In central southern Anatolia, it is apparently rather common, especially in grassland habitats.

Aleochara bellonata KRÁSA, 1922

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Turkey, Kahramanmaraş**: 1 ex., S Kahramanmaraş, 14 km SW Türkoğlu, 37°21N, 36°44E, 850 m, dry SE-slope, 6.V.2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

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

***Aleochara inconspicua* AUBÉ, 1850**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Turkey, Muğla:** 2 exs., 70 km NE Fethiye, S Seki, above Temel, 36°44N, 29°34E, 2230 m, edge of snowfield, sifted and under stones, 11.VII.2002, leg. Assing (cAss). **Kahramanmaraş:** 1 ex., 34 km SW Kahramanmaraş, Doluca, 37°23N, 36°41E, 1070 m, shrub litter and roots sifted, 12.IV.2004, leg. Assing (cAss).

COMMENT: According to SMETANA (2004), this widespread species had not been reported from Turkey.

***Aleochara subtumida* (HOCHHUTH, 1849)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Turkey, Zonguldak:** 1 ex., Zonguldak, Amaçlar, 190 m, 17.–18.VI.2000, leg. Smetana (cSch).

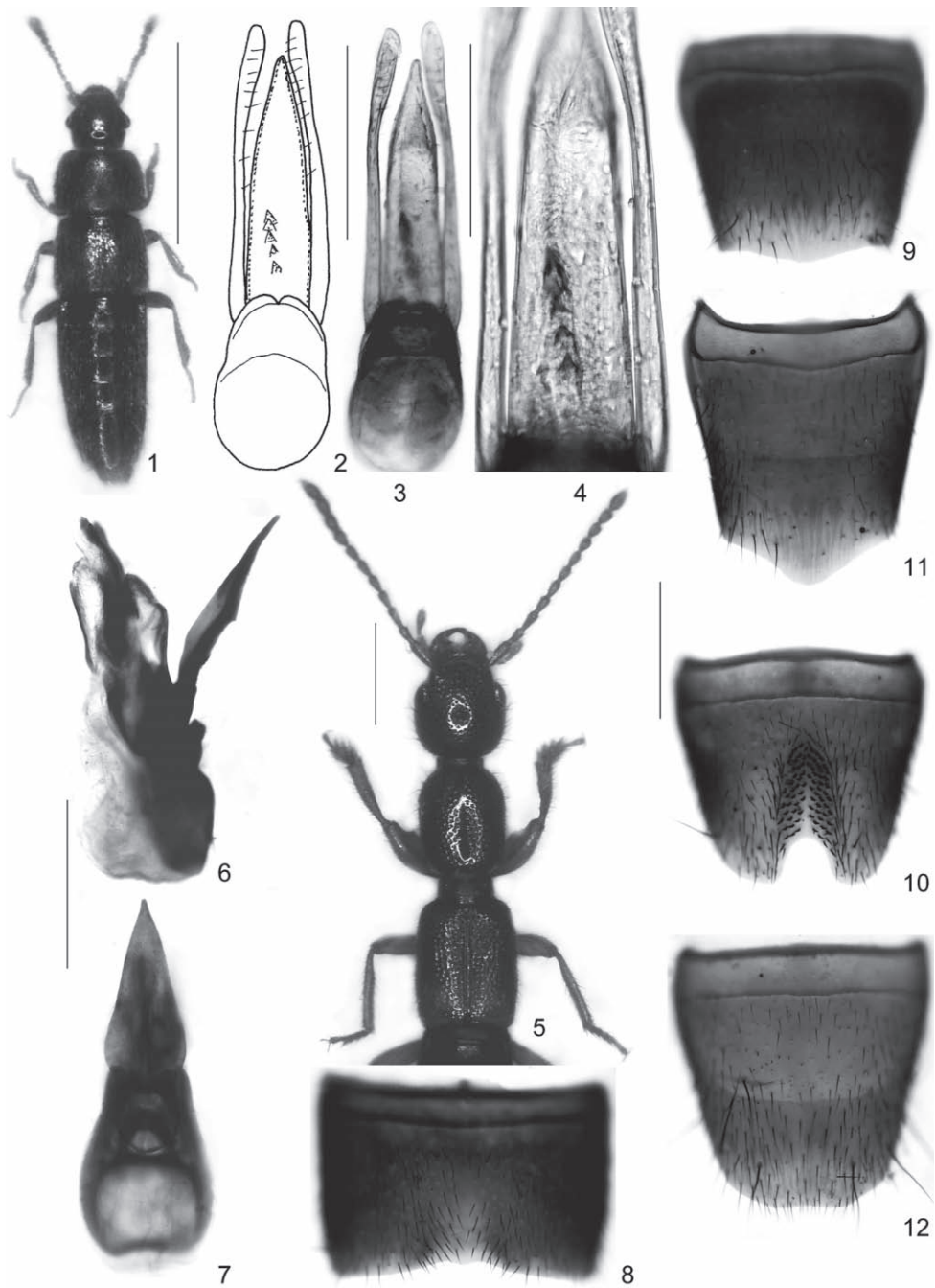
COMMENT: The species was only recently recorded from Turkey for the first time (ASSING 2004a).

Acknowledgements

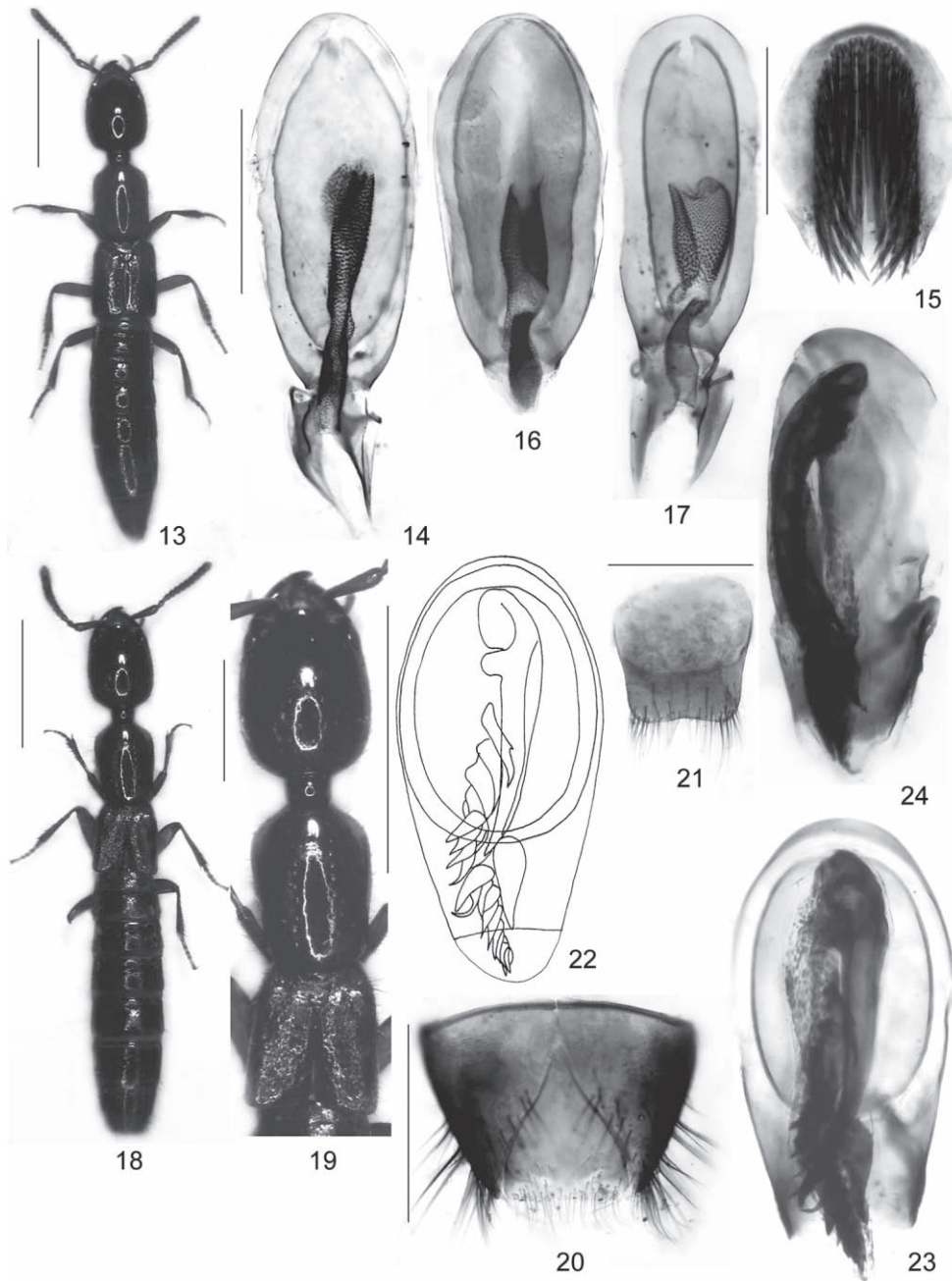
I am indebted to the colleagues listed in the material section for the loan of types and non-type material. My thanks are extended also to Paul Wunderle, Michael Schülke, and Armin Rose for the generous gift of the holotypes of *Lobrathium wunderlei*, *Xantholinus grandespinosus*, and *Cordalia rosei*, respectively. Jürgen Vogel, Görlitz, was of great help with the identification of and valuable comments on some Athetini (*Atheta*, *Aloconota*). Jean-Claude Lecoq, Santeny, kindly assisted in the arrangement of a loan of *Xantholinus* types from the Coiffait collection (MNHN). Michael Schülke contributed additional records, especially of tachyporine species. Paul Wunderle provided the habitat photographs. Benedikt Feldmann proof-read the manuscript.

Zusammenfassung

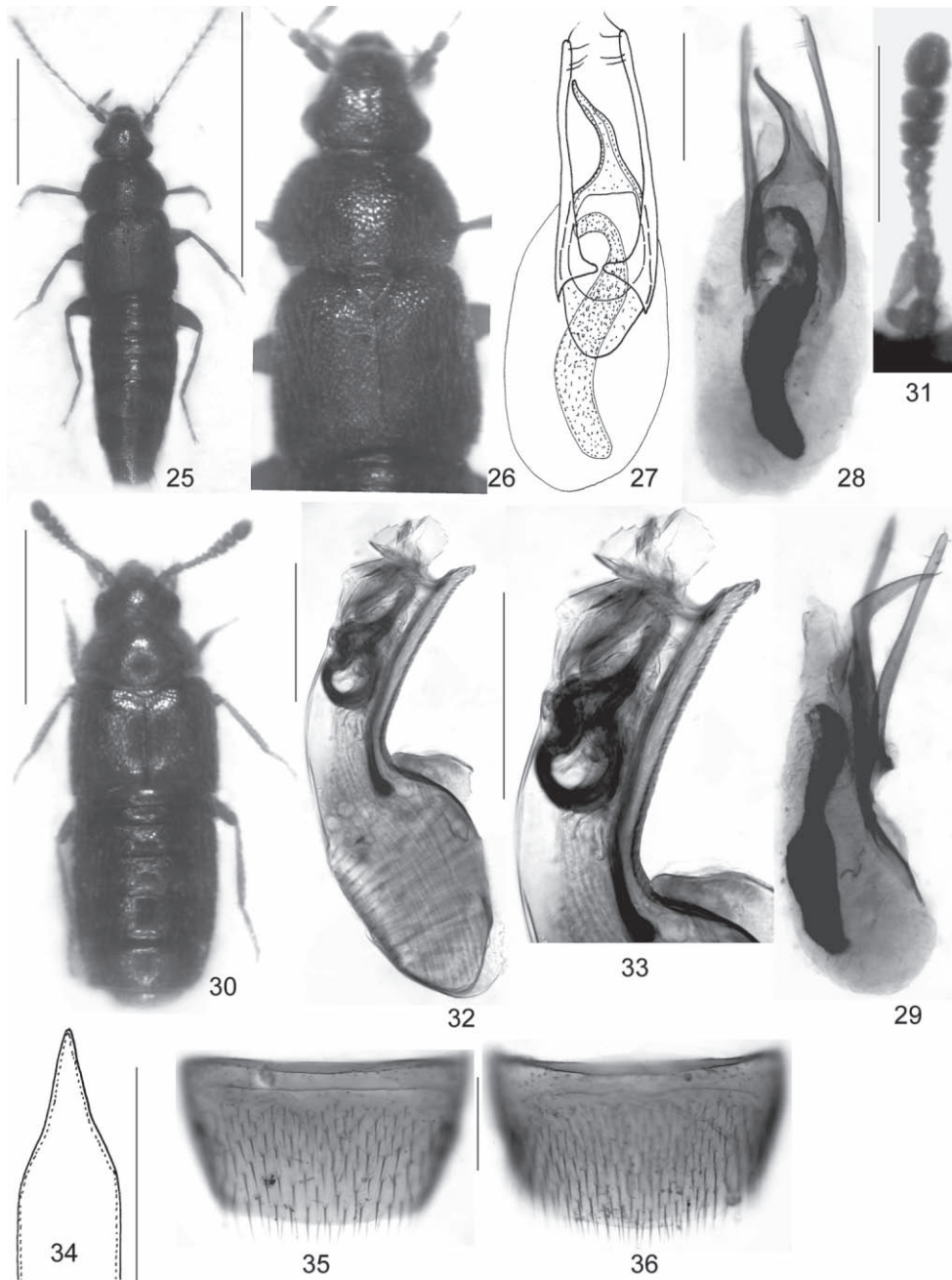
Insgesamt 15 Staphylinidenarten werden aus der Türkei beschrieben und abgebildet: *Phloeocharis parvispinosa* sp.n. (Mersin), *Lobrathium wunderlei* sp.n. (Kahramanmaraş), *Xantholinus (Milichilinus) meybohmi* sp.n. (Kahramanmaraş), *X. (Typhlolinus) grandespinosus* sp.n. (Amasya), *Trichophya turcica* sp.n. (Kahramanmaraş), *Oligota brachati* sp.n. (Kahramanmaraş), *O. marasica* sp.n. (Kahramanmaraş), *Leptusa marasica* sp.n. (Kahramanmaraş), *Cordalia fortepunctata* sp.n. (Malatya, Kayseri, Adiyaman, Kahramanmaraş), *C. rosei* sp.n. (Antalya), *Platyola caeca* sp.n. (Kahramanmaraş), *Atheta (Parameotica) akiensis* sp.n. (Muğla), *Meotica subnigra* sp.n. (Kahramanmaraş), *Oxypoda (Deropoda?) nemrutica* sp.n. (Adiyaman) und *O. (Bessopora) bififormis* sp.n. (Kahramanmaraş). Der Habitus und die Sexualmerkmale von *Aloconota mediterranea* (BENICK), *Atheta (Dimetrota) fuscicolor* BENICK, *Anomognathus tricuspis* (EPELSHEIM) und die Spermathek von *Oxypoda hatayana* ASSING werden abgebildet. Sechs Synonymisierungen werden vorgenommen: *Luzea nigrigula* (ERICHSON, 1840) = *L. graeca* (KRAATZ, 1857), syn.n.; *Xantholinus graecus* KRAATZ, 1858 = *X. varnensis* COIFFAIT, 1972, syn.n., = *X. pamphylicus* COIFFAIT, 1972, syn.n., = *X. gridellii carius* COIFFAIT, 1972, syn.n.; *Xantholinus laevigatus* JACOBSON, 1849 = *X. bythinicus* COIFFAIT, 1972, syn.n.; *Oxypoda vicina* KRAATZ, 1858 = *O. nivalis* FAGEL, 1965, syn.n. Für *Thectura tricuspis* EPELSHEIM wird ein Lectotypus designiert. Eine Reihe von zoogeographisch bemerkenswerten Funden wird gemeldet; 34 Arten werden erstmals aus der Türkei nachgewiesen. Für 19 Arten werden Verbreitungskarten erstellt.



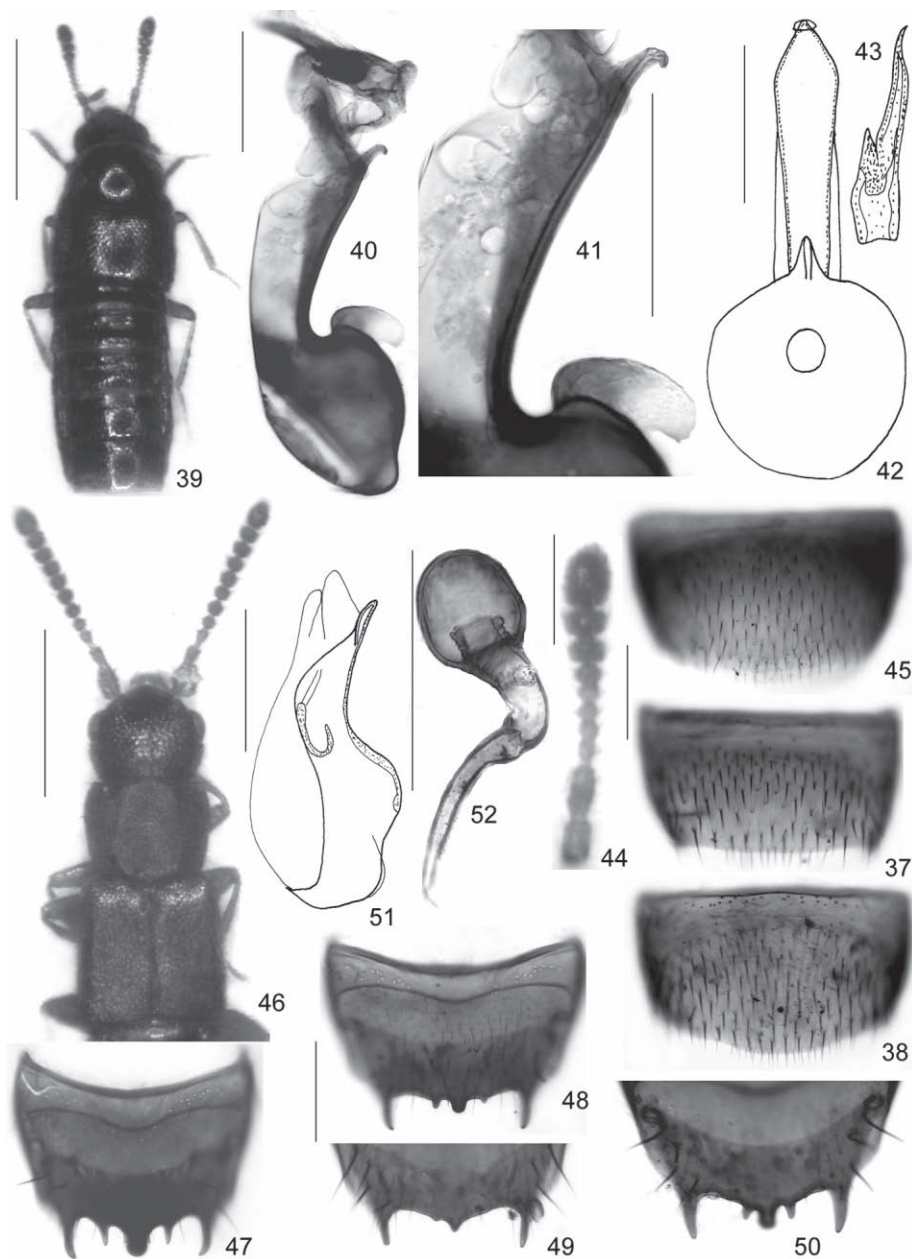
Figs. 1–12: *Phloeocharis parvispinosa* (1–4) and *Lobrathium wunderlei* (5–12). 1) habitus; 2–4, 6–7) aedeagus; 5), forebody; 8) ♂ sternite VII; 9) ♂ tergite VIII; 10) ♂ sternite VIII; 11) ♀ tergite VIII; 12) ♀ sternite VIII. Scale bars: 1, 5: 1.0 mm; 6–12: 0.5 mm; 2–3: 0.2 mm; 4: 0.1 mm.



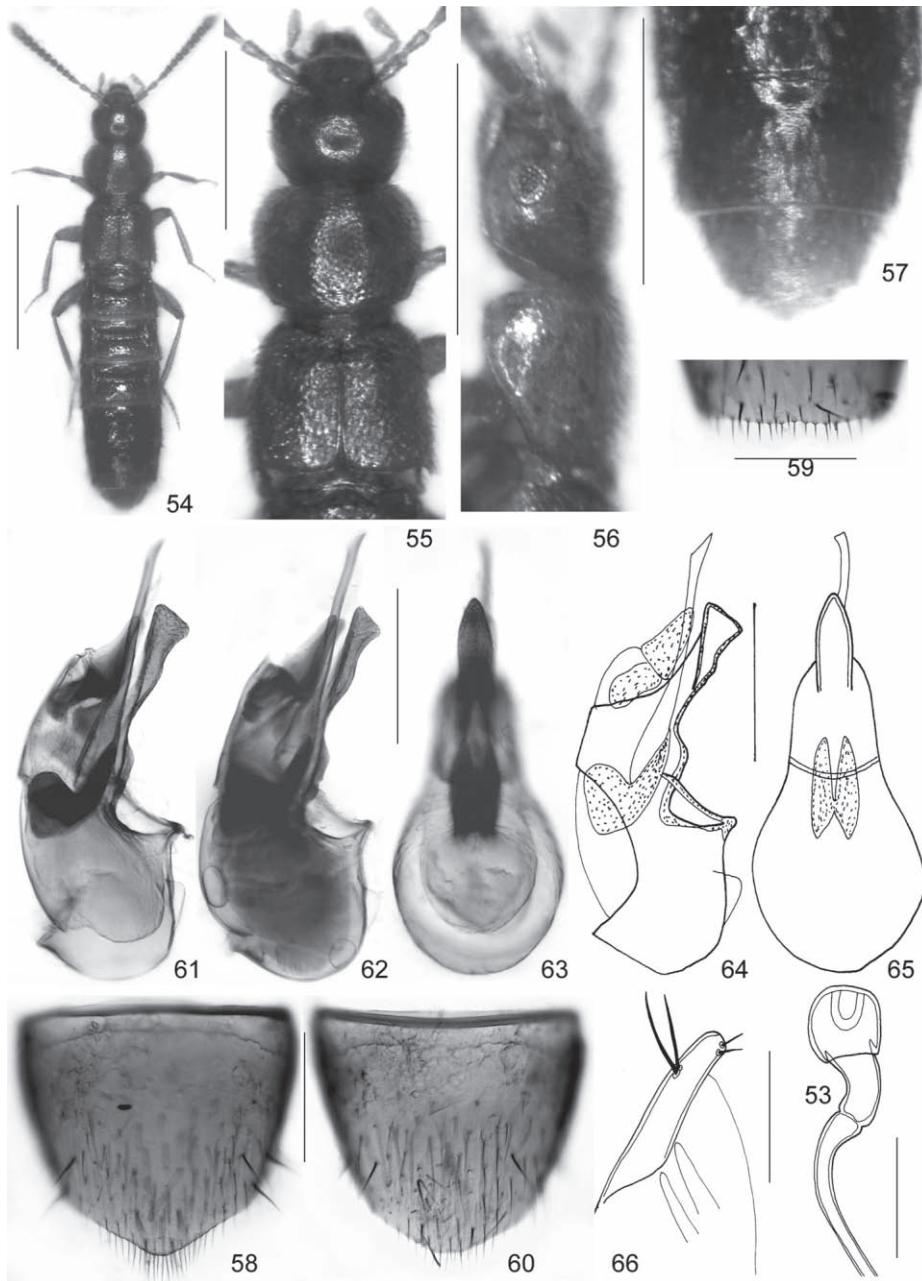
Figs. 13–24: *Xantholinus meybohmi* (13–15), *X. decorus* (16–17), and *X. grandespinosus* (18–24). 13, 18) habitus; 14–16, 22–24) aedeagus; 17) ♂ tergite X; 19) forebody; 20) ♂ tergites IX and X; 21) ♂ sternite IX. Scale bars: 13, 18: 2.0 mm; 14–17, 19–24: 0.5 mm.



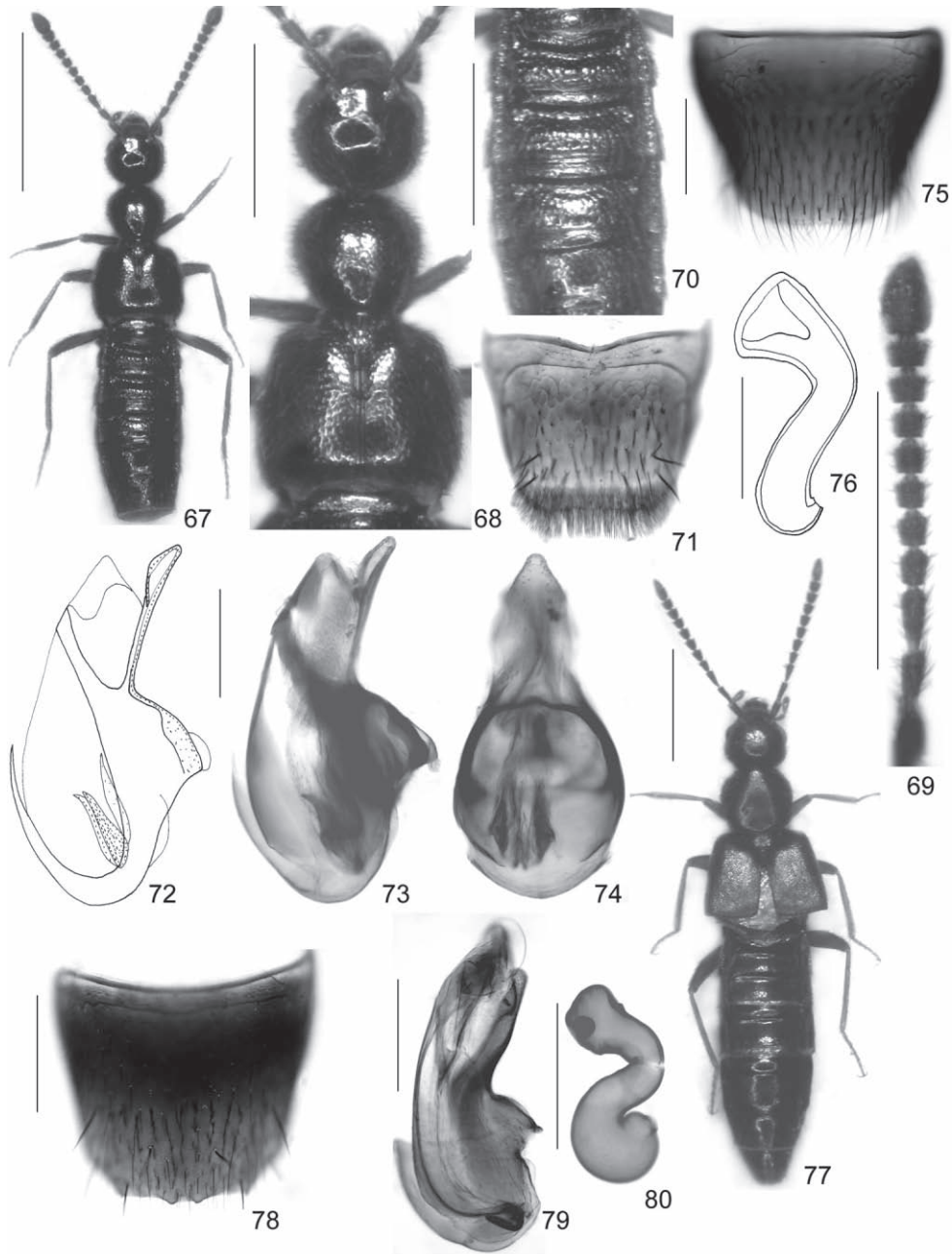
Figs. 25–36: *Trichophya turcica* (25–29) and *Oligota brachati* (30–36). 25, 30) habitus; 26) forebody; 27–29, 32) aedeagus; 31) antenna; 33) apical part of median lobe of aedeagus in lateral view; 34) outline of apical part of median lobe of aedeagus in ventral view; 35) ♂ tergite VIII; 36) ♂ sternite VIII. Scale bars: 25–26: 1.0 mm; 30: 0.5 mm; 27–29, 31: 0.2 mm; 32–36: 0.1 mm.



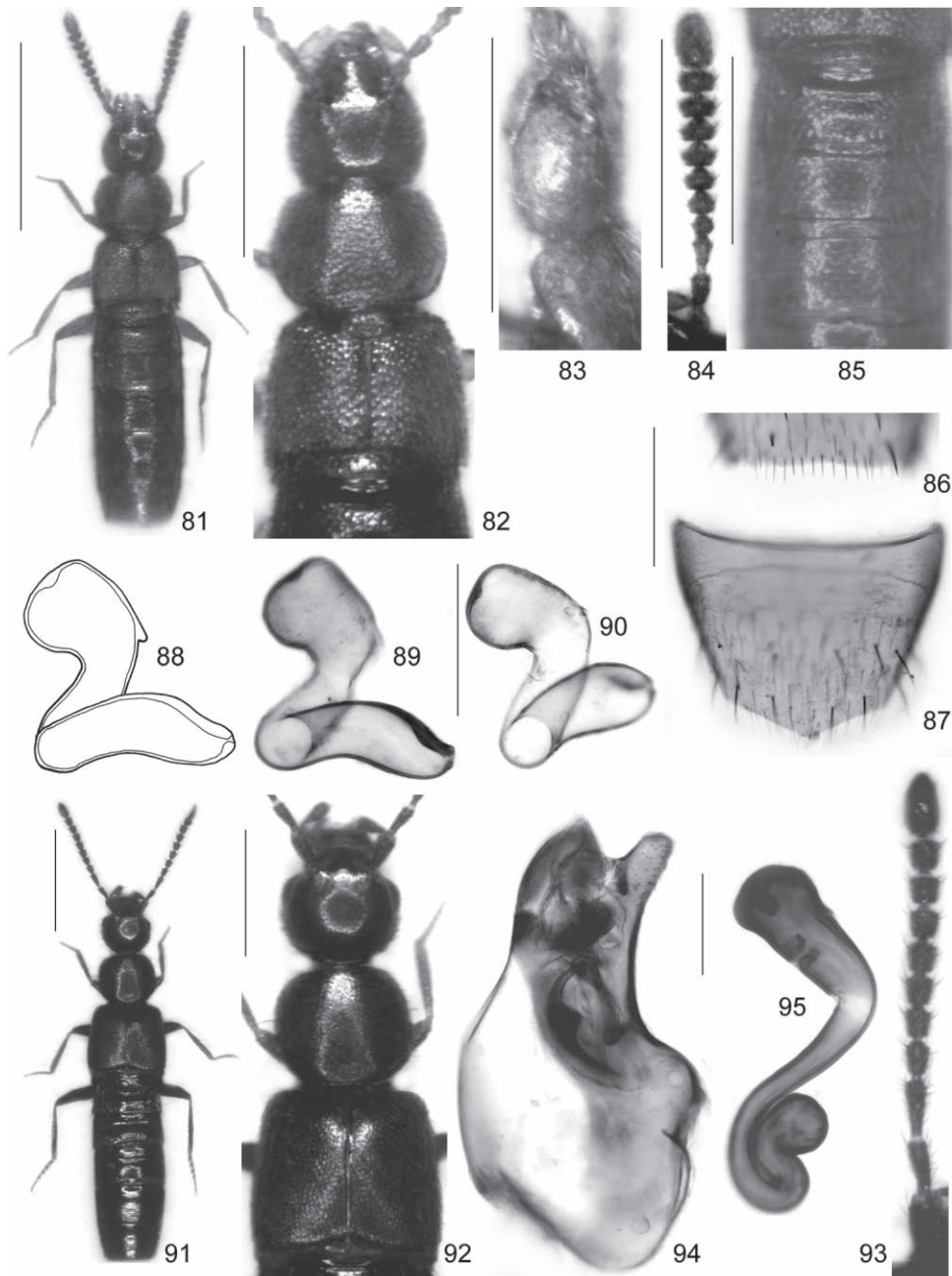
Figs. 37–52: *Oligota brachati* (37–38), *O. marasica* (39–45), and *Anomognathus tricuspis* (46–52). 37) ♀ tergite VIII; 38) ♀ sternite VIII; 39) ♀ habitus; 40, 51) median lobe of aedeagus in lateral view; 41) apical part of median lobe of aedeagus in lateral view; 42) median lobe of aedeagus in ventral view; 43) sclerotised internal structure of aedeagus in lateral view; 44) antenna; 45) ♂ sternite VIII; 46) forebody; 47–50) tergite VIII of ♂ from Turkey (47), lectotype (48), paralectotype (49), and of ♀ from Sardinia (50); 52) spermatheca of lectotype. Scale bars: 39, 46: 0.5 mm; 37–38, 40–45, 47–52: 0.1 mm.



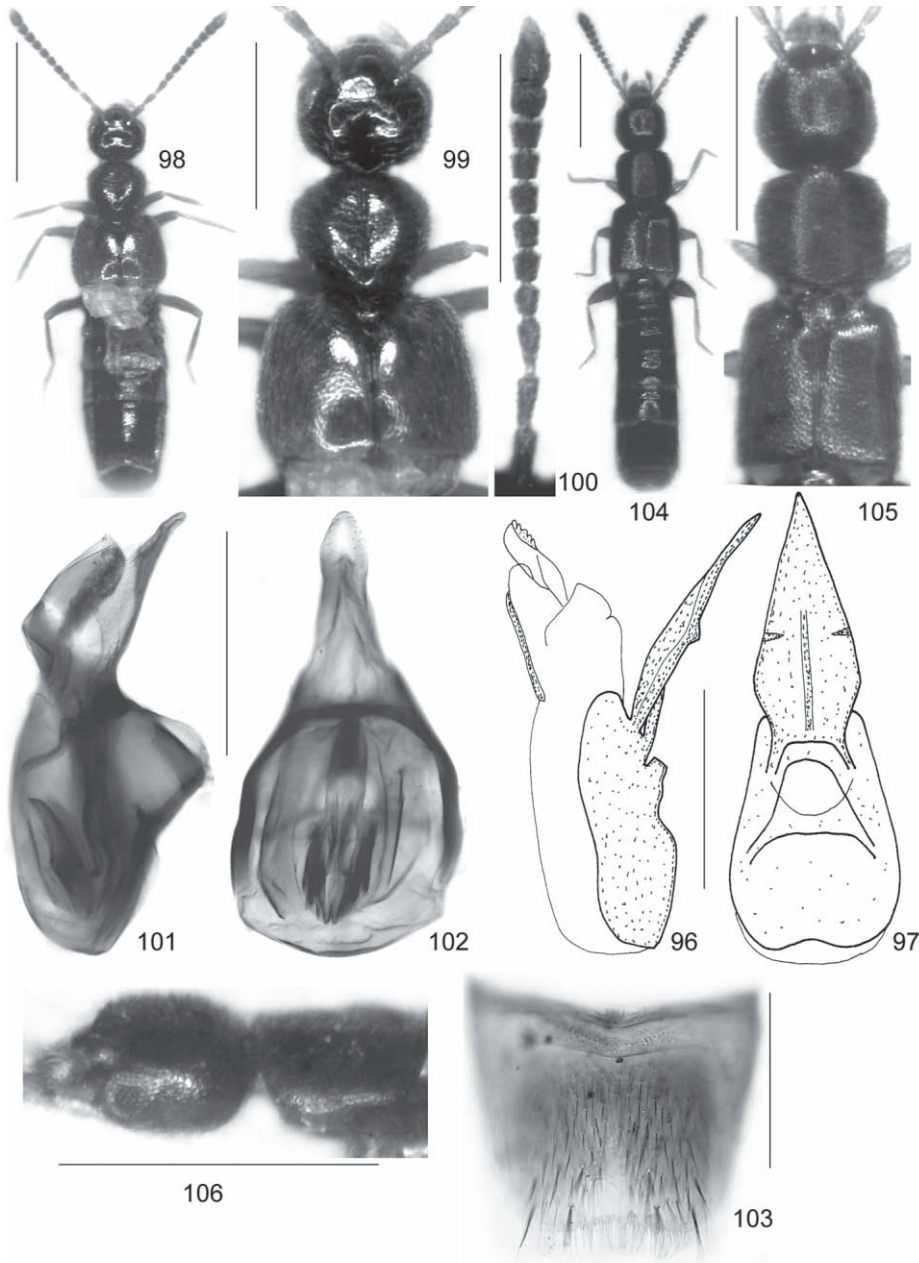
Figs. 53–66: *Leptusa marasica* (holotype: 55–57, 61, 63–66). 53) spermatheca; 54) habitus; 55) forebody; 56) head and pronotum in lateral view; 57) ♂ abdominal segments VII–VIII; 58) ♂ sternite VIII; 59) posterior margin of ♀ tergite VIII; 60) ♀ sternite VIII; 61–65) median lobe of aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view; 66) apical lobe of paramere. Scale bars: 54: 1.0 mm; 55–57: 0.5 mm; 58–65: 0.2 mm; 53, 66: 0.1 mm.



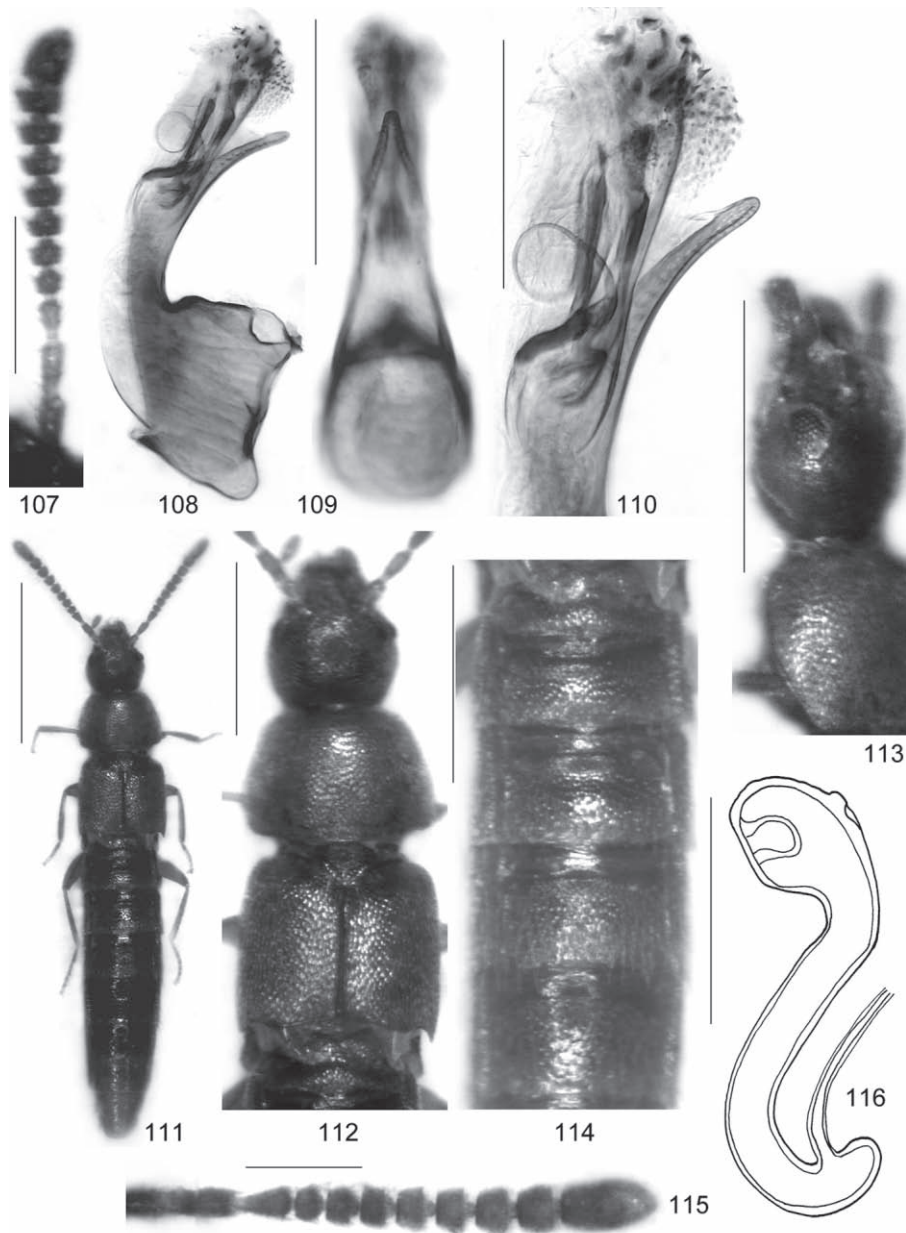
Figs. 67–80: *Cordalia fortepunctata* (67–76; 67–74: holotype) and *Aloconota mediterranea* (77–80). 67, 77) habitus; 68), forebody; 69) antenna; 70) abdominal segments III–VI; 71, 78) ♂ tergite VIII; 72–74, 79) median lobe of aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view; 75) ♀ sternite VIII; 76, 80) spermatheca. Scale bars: 67, 77: 1.0 mm, 68–70: 0.5 mm; 71, 75, 78–80: 0.2 mm; 72–74, 76: 0.1 mm.



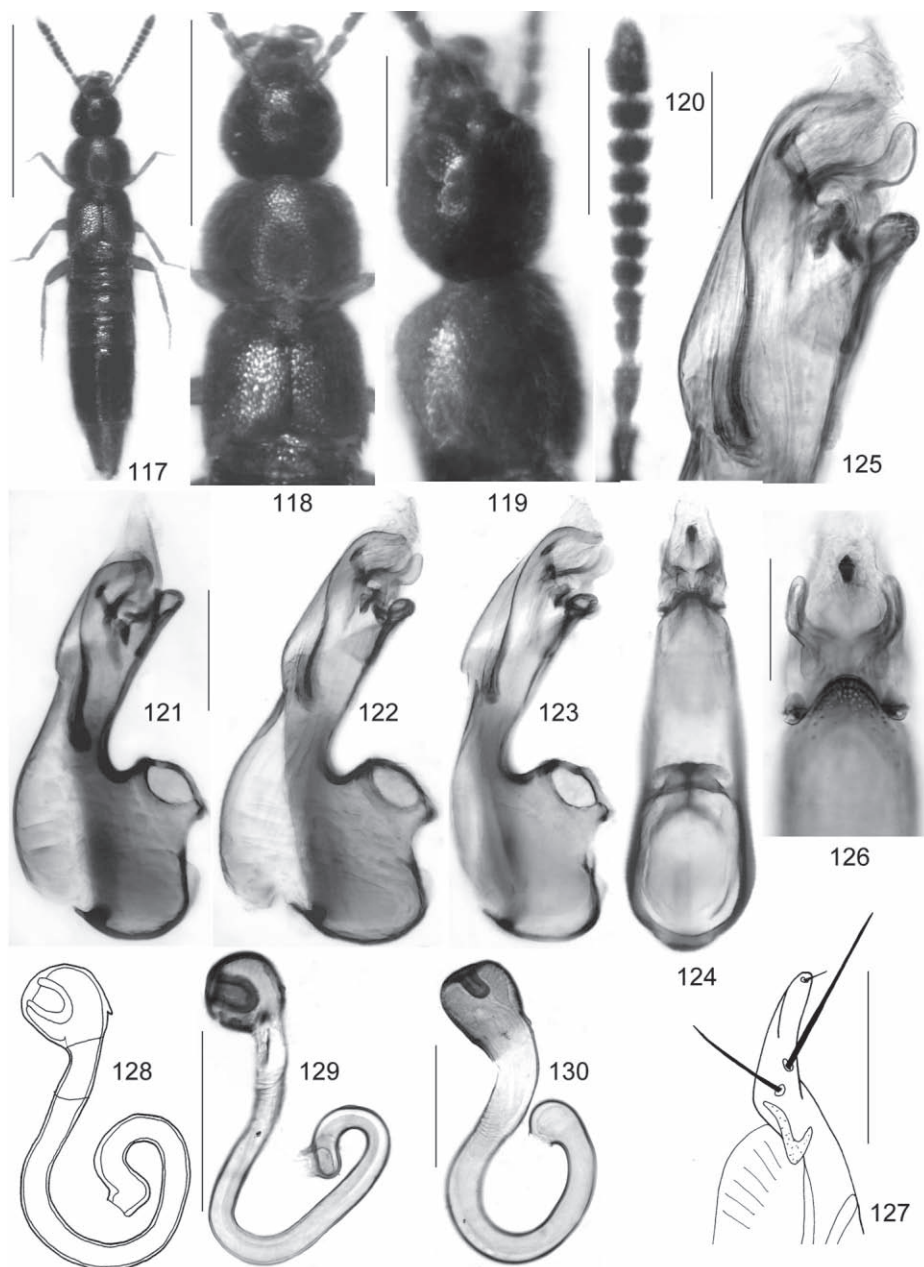
Figs. 81–95: *Platyola caeca* (81–90; 82–85, 90: holotype) and *Atheta fuscicornis* (91–95). 81, 91) habitus; 82, 92), forebody; 83) head in lateral view; 84, 93) antenna; 85) anterior part of abdomen; 86) posterior margin of ♀ tergite VIII; 87) ♀ sternite VIII; 88–90, 95) spermathecae; 94) median lobe of aedeagus in lateral view. Scale bars: 81, 91: 1.0 mm; 82–85, 92–93: 0.5 mm; 86–87: 0.2 mm; 88–90, 94–95: 0.1 mm.



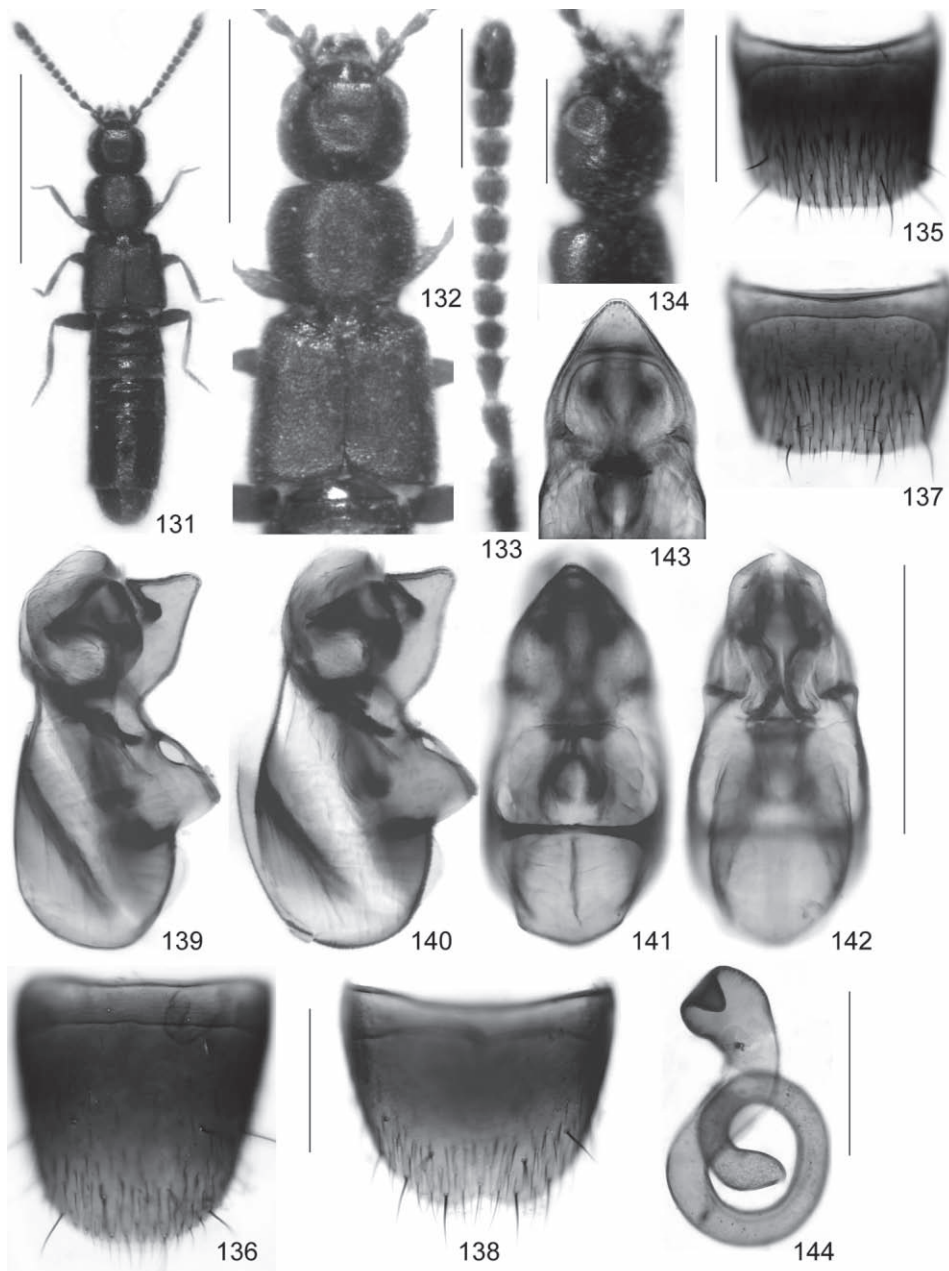
Figs. 96–106: *Lobrathium wunderlei* (96–97), *Cordalia rosei* (98–103), and *Meotica subnigra* (104–106). 96–97) aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view; 98, 104) habitus; 99, 105), forebody; 100) antenna; 101–102) median lobe of aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view; 103) tergite VIII; 105) head in lateral view. Scale bars: 98: 1.0 mm; 96–97, 99–100, 104–106: 0.5 mm; 101–103: 0.2 mm.



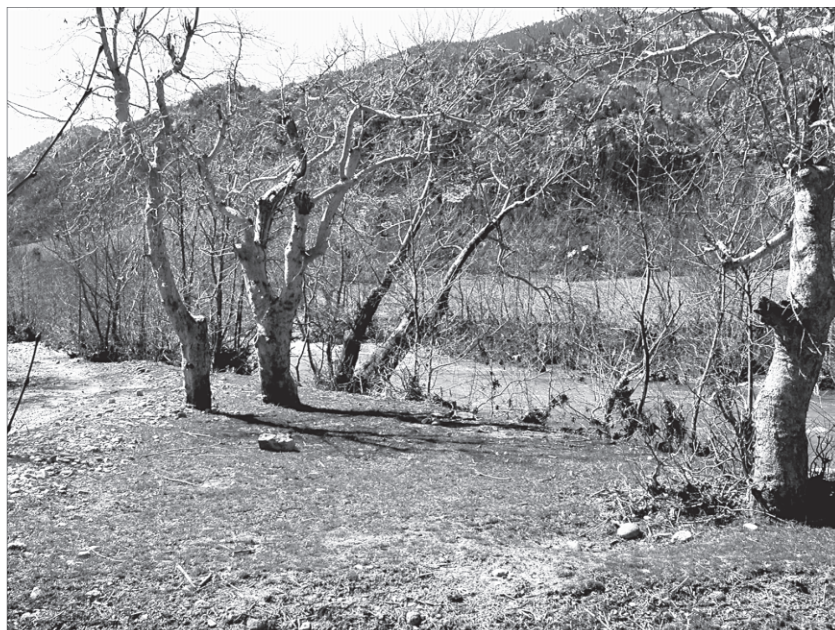
Figs. 107–116: *Meotica subnigra* (107–110) and *Oxypoda nemrutica* (111–116). 107, 115) antenna; 108–109) median lobe of aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view; 110) apical part of median lobe of aedeagus in lateral view; 111) habitus; 112) forebody; 113) head in lateral view; 114) abdominal segments III–VI; 116) spermatheca. Scale bars: 111: 1.0 mm; 112–114: 0.5 mm; 107–109, 115: 0.2 mm; 110, 116: 0.1 mm.



Figs. 117–130: *Oxypoda biformis* (117–129) and *Oxypoda hatayana* (130). 117) habitus; 118) forebody; 119) head in lateral view; 120) antenna; 121–124) median lobe of aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view; 125–126) apical part of median lobe of aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view; 127) apical lobe of paramere; 128–130) spermatheca. Scale bars: 117: 1.0 mm; 118: 0.5 mm; 119–120: 0.2 mm; 121–124, 127–130: 0.1 mm; 125–126: 0.05 mm.



Figs. 131–144: *Atheta akiensis* (131–134, 139, 141–142: holotype). 131) habitus; 132) forebody; 133) antenna; 134) head in lateral view; 135) ♂ tergite VIII; 136) ♂ sternite VIII; 137) ♀ tergite VIII; 138) ♀ sternite VIII; 139–142) median lobe of aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view; 143) apical part of median lobe of aedeagus in ventral view; 144) spermatheca. Scale bars: 131: 1.0 mm; 132: 0.5 mm; 133–143: 0.2 mm; 144: 0.1 mm.



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Fig. 145: Type locality of *Trichophya turcica* and *Meotica subnigra*.
Fig. 146: Locality where the holotype of *Leptusa marasica* was found.

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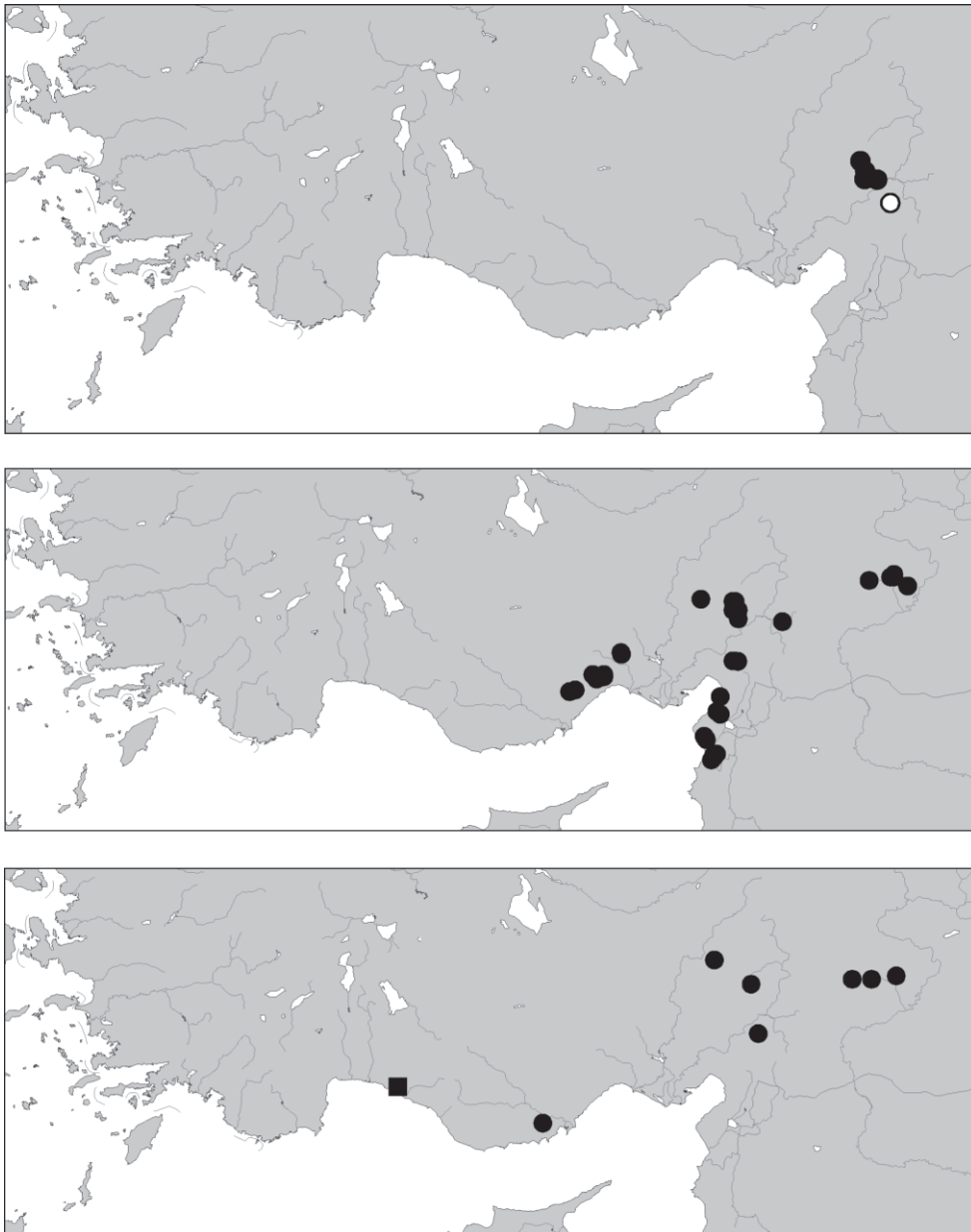


Fig. 147: Type locality of *Oxypoda nemrutica*.

Fig. 148: Locality where numerous type specimens of *Oxypoda biformis* were collected.



Figs. 149–151: Geographical distributions of 149 (above): *Oedichirus simoni* (white circles) and *Nazeris turcicus* (black circles) in Turkey, based on examined records; 150 (middle): *Lobrathium wunderlei* (white circles) and *Rugilus maltzevi* (black circles) in Turkey, based on examined records; 151 (below): *Oligota anatolica* (black circles) and *O. pusillima* (white circle) in Turkey, based on examined records.



Figs. 152–154: Geographical distributions of 152 (above): *Oligota brachati*, *O. marasica* (both: white circle) and *Leptusa marasica* (black circles) in Turkey, based on examined records; 153 (middle): *Myrmecopora effeminata* in southern Turkey, based on examined records; 154 (below): *Cordalia fortepunctata* (circles) and *C. rosei* (square) in southern Turkey.



Figs. 155–157: Geographical distributions of 155 (above): *Bolitochara lauferi* (black circles) and *Platyola caeca* (white circle) in southern Turkey, based on examined records; the type locality of *B. lauferi* ("Montes Amanus" [= Nur Dağları]) is very vague and omitted from the map; 156 (middle): *Meotica decolor* (black circles) and *Oxypoda brachati* (white circles) in southern Turkey, based on examined records; 157 (below): *Oxypoda biformis* (black circles), *O. hatayana* (white circles), and *O. nemrutica* (square) in Turkey, based on examined records.

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Dr. Volker ASSING

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

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