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On the Staphylinidae of Turkey

VII. Five new species and additional records

(Coleoptera: Staphylinidae)

V. ASSING

Abstract

Five species of Staphylinidae (Coleoptera) from Turkey are described and illustrated: *Astenus (Eurysunius) sultanicus* sp.n. (Konya), and *Domene miranda* sp.n. (Kastamonu) of the Paederinae, as well as *Brachida hatayana* sp.n. (Hatay), *Liogluta falcata* sp.n. (Kastamonu), and *Atheta (Anopleta) esuriens* sp.n. (Adana) of the Aleocharinae. A new synonymy is proposed: *Atheta (Ceritaxa) testaceipes* (HEER, 1839) = *A. asiaeminoris* PACE, 2008, syn.n. The preoccupied name *Oxypoda meybohmi* ASSING, 2009 is replaced with *O. meybohiana* nom.n. Additional records of 73 species are reported, among them 17 first records from Turkey and two from Israel. Numerous new province records are reported.

Key words: Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Paederinae, Aleocharinae, Turkey, Israel, new species, new synonymy, additional records, taxonomy, distribution.

Introduction

The published staphylinid inventory of Turkey previously comprised some 1600 species (ASSING 2009a). A significant addition to this figure has probably resulted from the recent inclusion of the former family Scydmaenidae in the Staphylinidae (GREBENNIKOV & NEWTON 2009). Still, numerous additional described and undescribed species are being discovered practically every year (ASSING 2009a).

The present paper is the seventh contribution to the Turkish staphylinid fauna providing descriptions and records of species from miscellaneous subfamilies and genera. Since the latest instalment (ASSING 2009a), additional material has become available from three field trips to southern (V. Brachat & H. Meybohm, April 2009; H. Meybohm, May 2009) and northern Turkey (P. Wunderle & V. Assing, March/April 2009), as well as from various other sources. An examination of this material, in total more than 300 species and approximately 5000 specimens, yielded not only numerous records of zoogeographic interest, among them 17 first records from Turkish territory, but also a considerable number of species new to science, five of which are described in the present contribution.

Below, only a selection of the examined material is listed. The focus is on records of species that a) were previously unknown from Turkey, b) have rarely been reported from Turkey, c) are generally rarely found, d) have been recorded from Turkey, but without specification of locality, or e) have restricted distributions. Material of the genera *Luzea* BLACKWELDER, 1952, *Medon* STEPHENS, 1833, *Leptobium* CASEY, 1905, *Lathrobium* GRAVENHORST, 1802, *Tetartopeus* CZWALINA, 1888, *Leptusa* KRAATZ, 1856, *Geostiba* THOMSON, 1858, *Alevonota* THOMSON, 1858, and *Aleochara* GRAVENHORST, 1802 has been – or will be – treated separately (e.g., ASSING 2009b, d–h, in press).

Material and methods

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

cApf	private collection W. Apfel, Eisenach
cAss	author's private collection
cFel	private collection B. Feldmann, Münster
cSch	private collection M. Schülke, Berlin
cWun	private collection P. Wunderle, Mönchengladbach
IRSNB	Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique (Y. Gérard)
MHNG	Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Genève (G. Cuccodoro)
MNHUB	Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt Universität, Berlin (J. Frisch, J. Willers)
NHMW	Naturhistorisches Museum Wien (H. Schillhammer)
NMP	National Museum of Natural History, Praha (J. Hájek)

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

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

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

Descriptions of new species and additional records

The distribution data given below are based on SMETANA (2004), unless indicated otherwise.

Dasycerus crenatus MOTSCHULSKY, 1839

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Sinop:** 1 ex., ca. 30 km S Ayancık, Çangal Dağı, 41°49'N, 34°39'E, 920 m, beech forest, sifted, 1.IV.2009, leg. Assing (cAss); 5 exs., ca. 30 km S Ayancık, Çangal Dağı, 41°48'N, 34°37'E, 360 m, moist sycamore forest with rocks, sifted, 1.IV.2009, leg. Assing (cAss). **Ordu:** 1 ex., road Ünye-Akkuş, 18 km NE Akkuş, 40°56'N, 37°07'E, 920 m, mixed deciduous forest (predominantly *Fagus*), litter sifted, 14.VII.2008, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex. [det. Schülke], 25 km S Ordu, S Kabaduz, 40°49'N, 37°54'E, 990 m, mixed forest with alder, spruce, bramble, ivy, 30.VII.2006, leg. Schülke (cSch). **Giresun:** 1 ex. [det. Schülke], ca. 30 km S Giresun, 40°36'N, 38°27'E, 1250 m, spruce forest with *Rhododendron*, sifted, 29.VII.2006, leg. Schülke (cSch); 1 ex. [det. Schülke], ca. 30 km S Giresun, 40°35'N, 38°27'E, 1350 m, spruce forest with *Rhododendron*, 29.VII.2006, leg. Schülke (cSch). **Gümüşhane:** 3 exs., ca. 50 km SW Trabzon, NE Kürtün, 40°44'N, 39°13'E, 1430 m, spruce forest with *Rhododendron*, near stream, sifted, 27.VII.2006, leg. Assing (cAss). **Trabzon:** 3 exs., ca. 50 km S Trabzon, 20 km S Maçka, Altındere Milli Park, 40°40'N, 39°40'E, 1560 m, spruce forest with *Rhododendron*, sifted, 26.VII.2006, leg. Assing (cAss). **Rize:** 1 ex., 30 km ESE Rize, S Kaptanpaşa, 40°57'N, 40°46'E, 690 m, mixed forest with beech, alder, chestnut, spruce, *Rhododendron*, bramble, sifted, 2.VIII.2006, leg. Assing (cAss).

The known distribution of *D. crenatus* is confined to the Caucasus region and Turkey (HERMAN 2001). The only Turkish province indicated by ANLAŞ (2009) is İzmir, although this species was reported from Istanbul, Bolu, Zonguldak, Kastamonu, Sinop, Ordu, Rize, Artvin, and Kars by LÖBL (1977) and LÖBL & CALAME (1996).

Micropeplus staphylinoides (MARSHAM, 1802)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Sinop:** 2 exs., 15 km SW Sinop, S Kılıçlı, 41°57'N, 35°02'E, 80 m, grassy road margin, grass between shrubs, sifted, 3.IV.2009, leg. Assing (cAss). **Kahramanmaraş:** 6 exs., 20 km SW

Hopurlu, 37°29'N, 36°48'E, 520 m, 27.IV.2004, leg. Besuchet (cAss, cFel). **Gaziantep**: 3 exs., W Birecik, 37°03'N, 37°51'E, 440 m, 24.IV.2004, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 4 exs., Birecik env., Euphrat river, 37°01'N, 37°58'E, 340 m, 24.IV.2004, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss). **Urfa**: 13 exs., N Birecik, eastern bank of Euphrat river, 37°04'N, 37°58'E, 360 m, 24.IV.2004, leg. Besuchet, Brachat & Meybohm (cAss, cFel).

The above specimens represent the first record from Turkey.

Micropeplus marietti JACQUELIN DU VAL, 1857

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY**: **Aksaray**: 5 exs., Ihlara valley, 38°16'N, 34°17'E, 1180 m, 22.V.2009, leg. Meybohm (cAss).

This species is widespread, but rather rare, in Europe and has been recorded also from Turkmenistan. The above specimens represent the first record from Turkey.

Pseudopsis sulcata NEWMAN, 1834

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY**: **Kastamonu**: 1 ex., 40 km NW Kastamonu, Ballıdağ geç., 41°34'N, 33°20'E, 1270 m, mixed forest (fir, pine, beech), litter sifted, 9.IV.2009, leg. Assing (cAss). **Giresun**: 17 exs., ca. 40 km S Giresun, N Kümbet, 40°34'N, 38°26'E, 1520 m, spruce forest with *Rhododendron*, 29.VII.2006, leg. Assing (cAss); 2 exs., 40 km S Giresun, Şehitler Geç., 40°34'N, 38°27'E, 1790 m, spruce forest with *Rhododendron*, litter sifted, 23.VII.2009, leg. Assing (cAss). **Gümüşhane**: 5 exs., ca. 50 km SW Trabzon, NE Kürtün, 40°44'N, 39°13'E, 1430 m, spruce forest with *Rhododendron*, near stream, sifted, 27.VII.2006, leg. Assing (cAss); 7 exs., ca. 50 km SW Trabzon, NE Kürtün, 40°42'N, 39°15'E, 1750 m, spruce forest with *Rhododendron*, sifted, 27.VII.2006, leg. Assing & Schülke (cAss, cSch). **Trabzon**: 129 exs., ca. 50 km S Trabzon, 20 km S Maçka, Altındere Milli Park, 40°40'N, 39°40'E, 1560 m, spruce forest with *Rhododendron*, sifted, 26.VII.2006, leg. Assing & Schülke (cAss, cSch); 1 ex., ca. 50 km S Of, S Uzungöl, 40°36'N, 40°18'E, 1870 m, spruce forest, 4.VIII.2006, leg. Schülke (cSch). **Rize**: 12 exs., 50 km SSE Rize, W Sivrikaya, 40°41'N, 40°39'E, 2050 m, natural fir forest, litter and dead wood, 1.VIII.2006, leg. Assing & Schülke (cAss, cSch); 2 exs., ca. 50 km S Ardeşen, Çat, 40°52'N, 40°56'E, 1240 m, alder forest, sifted, 3.VIII.2006, leg. Assing (cAss); 2 exs., 32 km SSE Ardeşen, SE Ayder, 40°56'N, 41°09'E, 1730 m, mixed forest (*Alnus*, *Picea*) with undergrowth (*Rhododendron*, *Rubus*), sifted, 10.VII.2008, leg. Assing (cAss).

In Turkey, this widespread Holo-Mediterranean species has been recorded only from the north, from Artvin, Rize, and Trabzon westwards to Kastamonu (ZERCHE 1992).

Metopsia similis ZERCHE, 1998

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY**: **Sinop**: 3 exs., 15 km SW Sinop, S Kılıçlı, 41°57'N, 35°02'E, 80 m, grassy road margin, grass between shrubs, sifted, 3.IV.2009, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex., ca. 35 km SSE Ayancık, Çangal Dağı, 41°46'N, 34°43'E, 720 m, pasture, grass and litter beneath shrubs, sifted, 4.IV.2009, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex., ca. 40 km SSE Ayancık, Çangal Dağı, 41°43'N, 34°44'E, 790 m, fir forest, litter and moss sifted, 4.IV.2009, leg. Assing (cAss).

In Turkey, *M. similis* was previously known only from Samsun and Artvin provinces (ASSING 2009a). Some of the above specimens are teneral.

Megarthritis prosseni SCHATZMAYR, 1904

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY**: **Sinop**: 12 exs., 15 km SW Sinop, S Kılıçlı, 41°57'N, 35°02'E, 80 m, grassy road margin, donkey dung, sifted, 3.IV.2009, leg. Assing (cAss).

Megarthritis prosseni has a trans-Palaearctic distribution, but was previously unknown from Turkey.

***Proteinus brachypterus* (FABRICIUS, 1792)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: TURKEY: Sinop: 1 ex., SSW Sinop, 41°43'N, 34°55'E, 660 m, oak forest, sifted, 29.III.2009, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex., ca. 22 km S Sinop, N Lala, 41°53'21"N, 35°03'21"E, 160 m, oak and laurel forest with undergrowth, sifted, 31.III.2009, leg. Assing (cAss); 2 exs., ca. 30 km S Ayancık, Çangal Dağı, 41°45'N, 34°39'E, 1060 m, fir forest with beech, sifted, 1.IV.2009, leg. Assing (cAss); 2 exs., ca. 30 km S Ayancık, Çangal Dağı, 41°47'N, 34°40'E, 820 m, beech forest, sifted, 1.IV.2009, leg. Assing (cAss); 7 exs., ca. 30 km S Ayancık, Çangal Dağı, 41°49'N, 34°39'E, 920 m, beech forest, sifted, 1.IV.2009, leg. Assing (cAss); 15 exs., ca. 30 km S Ayancık, Çangal Dağı, 41°48'N, 34°37'E, 360 m, moist sycamore forest with rocks, sifted, 1.IV.2009, leg. Assing (cAss); 4 exs., 35 km SW Sinop, 41°54'N, 34°54'E, 325 m, chestnut forest, stream bank, sifted, 1.IV.2009, leg. Assing (cAss); 2 exs., 20 km SW Ayancık, 41°50'N, 34°24'E, 895 m, fir and beech forest with *Rhododendron*, sifted, 2.IV.2009, leg. Assing (cAss); 5 exs., 20 km SW Ayancık, 41°49'N, 34°25'E, 1010 m, fir and beech forest with *Rhododendron*, sifted, 2.IV.2009, leg. Assing (cAss); 2 exs., ca. 35 km SSE Ayancık, Çangal Dağı, 41°46'N, 34°43'E, 720 m, beech forest with undergrowth, litter between rocks sifted, 4.IV.2009, leg. Assing (cAss). **Kastamonu:** 4 exs., 30 km E Taşköprü, SE Hanönü, 41°36'N, 34°33'E, 860 m, mixed pine and oak forest, litter and soil between stones, sifted, 29.III.2009, leg. Assing (cAss); 5 exs., 40 km NW Kastamonu, Balıldağ geçidi, 41°34'N, 33°20'E, 1270 m, mixed forest (fir, pine, beech), litter sifted, 7.&9.IV.2009, leg. Assing (cAss). **Giresun:** 1 ex., ca. 30 km S Giresun, 40°35'N, 38°27'E, 1350 m, spruce forest with *Rhododendron*, 29.VII.2006, leg. Assing (cAss). **Trabzon:** 1 ex. [det. Schülke], ca. 50 km S Trabzon, 20 km S Maçka, Altındere Milli Park, 40°41'N, 39°39'E, 1650 m, spruce forest with *Rhododendron*, sifted, 26.VII.2006, leg. Schülke (cSch). **Rize:** 111 exs., 50 km SSE Rize, W Sivrikaya, 40°41'N, 40°39'E, 2050 m, natural fir forest, litter and dead wood, 1.VIII.2006, leg. Assing & Schülke (cAss, cSch). **Adana:** 1 ex., Eyüplü, 37°57'N, 36°06'E, 1550 m, 17.IV.2009, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss). **Kahramanmaraş:** 2 exs., Çınarınar, 37°40'N, 36°35'E, 960 m, 11.IV.2009, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss). **Osmaniye:** 5 exs., 15 km E Osmaniye, NW Yarpuz, 37°04'N, 36°26'E, 920 m, stream bank, alder litter, 6.IV.2004, leg. Assing (cAss). **Hatay:** 1 ex., Kızıldağ, Madenli, 36°25'01"N, 36°06'40"E, 1120 m, 11.IV.2009, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

Although *P. brachypterus* is not uncommon in Turkey and present both in the north and in the south, not a single specified locality was previously known (ANLAŞ 2009).

***Proteinus ovalis* STEPHENS, 1834**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: TURKEY: Samsun: 5 exs., 9 km WNW Bafra, 41°35'N, 35°50'E, 55 m, mixed deciduous forest with oak, *Hedera* and *Rubus* undergrowth, 30.III.2009, leg. Assing (cAss). **Antalya:** 1 ex., Olimpos, NW Ovacık, 36°39'N, 30°25'E, 1255 m, 12.IV.2008, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 1 ex., Alanya-Taşkent, Karapınar, 36°37'N, 32°25'N, 1090 m, 25.IV.2008, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss). **Isparta:** 5 exs., Davraz Tepe, skiing resort, 37°47'N, 30°45'E, 1700–2000 m, 16.IV.2008, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss). **Konya:** 2 exs., Sultan Dağları, SW Sultandağı, 38°31'N, 31°12'E, 1300 m, 16.IV.2008, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 2 exs., Sultan Dağları, SW Deştigin, 38°01'N, 31°36'E, 1600 m, 20.IV.2008, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 1 ex., Taşkent, direction Balcılar, 36°55'N, 32°30'E, 1550 m, 21.IV.2008, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss). **Karaman:** 1 ex., Ermenek-Gülünar, Moca geçidi, 36°32'N, 33°00'E, 1420 m, 21.IV.2008, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss). **Adana:** 3 exs., Eyüplü, 37°57'N, 36°06'E, 1550 m, 20.IV.2009, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss). **Kahramanmaraş:** 1 ex., ca. 20 km SW Kahramanmaraş, 37°28'N, 36°49'E, 560 m, N-slope with oak; sifted grass roots and leaf litter, 17.III.2005, leg. Assing (cAss); 2 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. Assing & Wunderle (cAss, cWun); 2 ex. [det. Wunderle], ca. 20 km ESE Kahramanmaraş, Elmalar, 37°31'28"N, 37°02'53"E, 650 m, litter and grass beneath *Q. ilex*, 25.III.2005, leg. Wunderle (cWun); 1 ex., Ahır Dağı, 11 km NE Kahramanmaraş, 37°41'N, 36°02'E, 1580 m, N-slope, shrub litter and roots sifted, 11.IV.2004, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex., Ahır Dağı, 27 km ENE Kahramanmaraş, 37°42'N, 37°13'E, 1400 m, N-slope with old cedar and *Juniperus*, 11.IV.2004, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex. [det. Schülke], 34 km SW Kahramanmaraş, 37°23'N, 36°41'E, 1070 m, shrub litter and roots sifted, 12.IV.2004, leg. Schülke (cSch); 2 exs., pass N Tekir, S Göksun, 1400–1550 m, 37°57'N, 36°34'E, 26.IV.2004, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 19 exs., 30 km W Başkonuş Yaylası, 37°34'N, 36°34'E, 1270 m, 28.IV.2004, leg. Besuchet (cAss). **Osmaniye:** 1 ex., 13 km E Osmaniye, NW Yarpuz, 37°08'N, 36°25'E, 930 m, beech and sycamore forest, 6.IV.2004, leg. Assing (cAss); 2 exs., 10 km E Osmaniye, NW Yarpuz, 37°05'N, 36°22'E, 900 m, mixed oak and beech forest, 6.IV.2004, leg. Assing (cAss); 7 exs., SE Osmaniye, Zorkum, 36°58'N, 36°22'E, 1670 m, 29.IV.2004, leg. Besuchet (cAss). **Gaziantep:** 1 ex., Kartal Dağı, 39 km WNW Gaziantep, 37°11'N, 36°59'E, 1110 m, N-slope with oak, sifted roots, 9.IV.2004, leg. Assing (cAss); 2 exs., Kartal Dağı, 30 km WNW Gaziantep, 37°10'N, 37°04'E, 1200 m, N-slope with oak, sifted roots, 9.IV.2004, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex., Kartal Dağı, 28 km WNW Gaziantep, 37°10'N, 37°06'E, 1100 m, N-slope with oak, sifted roots, 9.IV.2004, leg. Assing (cAss); 2 exs., Kartal

Dağı, 25 km WNW Gaziantep, 37°11'N, 37°08'E, 1070 m, N-slope with oak, sifted roots, 9.IV.2004, leg. Assing (cAss). **Hatay:** 1 ex., Kızıldağ, Madenli, 36°25'N, 36°07'E, 1120 m, 11.IV.2009, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 2 exs., Şenköy, 36°02'N, 36°07'E, 900 m, 13.IV.2009, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 8 exs., Şenköy, 36°02'N, 36°07'E, 920 m, 13.IV.2009, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 1 ex., Nur Dağları, 8 km SE Iskenderun, 4 km NE Belen, 36°31'N, 36°14'E, 1130 m, pasture, under stones and sifted from grass, 4.IV.2004, leg. Assing (cAss); 5 exs., 9 km SE Iskenderun, 6 km NE Belen, 36°32'N, 36°15'E, 1480 m, edge of snowfield, under stones and sifted, 4.IV.2004, leg. Assing & Schülke (cAss, cSch); 1 ex., Nur Dağları, 9 km SE Iskenderun, 5 km NE Belen, 36°31'N, 36°15'E, 1240 m, mixed oak and beech forest, 4.IV.2004, leg. Assing (cAss); 2 exs., 19 km S Antakya, SW Şenköy, 36°02'N, 36°07'E, 920 m, oak and laurel litter, 5.IV.2004, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex., Ziyaret Dağı, W Sungur, 35°00'N, 36°05'E, 760 m, 21.IV.2004, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss). **Adıyaman:** 2 exs., ca. 50 km NE Adıyaman, ca. 5 km N Sincik, intersection to Serince, 38°03'N, 38°36'E, 1520 m, N-slope with *Quercus*, *Pinus*, *Cedrus*, sifted, 23.III.2005, leg. Assing & Wunderle (cAss, cWun); 2 exs., ca. 50 km NE Adıyaman, ca. 5 km N Sincik, intersection to Serince, 38°03'N, 38°36'E, 1470 m, N-slope with oak, sifted, partly near snow, 23.III.2005, leg. Assing & Wunderle (cAss, cWun); 1 ex. [det. Wunderle], ca. 50 km NE Adıyaman, Nemrut Dağı, 8 km NE Narince, 37°55'N, 38°49'E, 870 m, N-slope with rocks and oak, sifted, 24.III.2005, leg. Wunderle (cWun).

Proteinus ovalis is common in Turkey and probably present everywhere. ANLAŞ & TEZCAN (2008) knew only two localities in Manisa and Izmir provinces.

Proteinus utrarius ASSING, 2004

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Sinop:** 1 ex., SSW Sinop, 41°43'N, 34°55'E, 660 m, oak forest, sifted, 29.III.2009, leg. Assing (cAss). **Izmir:** 1 ex., Boz Dağlar, above Bozdağ, road to skiing resort, 38°21'N, 28°06'E, 1480 m, N-slope with grass and stones, sifted, 3.IV.2006, leg. Assing (cAss); 4 exs., ca. 5 km S Tire, 38°03'N, 27°45'E, 990 m, N-slope, pasture with shrubs and stones, sifted and under stones, 9.IV.2006, leg. Assing & Wunderle (cAss, cWun); 4 exs., ca. 25 km NE Aydın, WSW Hamamköy, Murtat Dağı, 38°01'N, 27°57'E, 1230 m, N-slope with scattered old oak, sifted grass and oak litter, under stones, 9.IV.2006, leg. Assing & Wunderle (cAss, cWun); 1 ex., ca. 25 km NE Aydın, WSW Hamamköy, Murtat Dağı, 38°01'N, 27°57'E, 1330 m, N-slope with scattered old oak, sifted grass and oak litter, 9.IV.2006, leg. Assing (cAss); 4 exs., Bozdağ, 38°20'N, 28°06'E, 1300–1560 m, 21.IV.2006, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss). **Aydın:** 4 exs., ca. 15 km NNE Aydın, Imambaba Tepesi, 37°57'N, 27°54'E, below peak, 1600 m, edge of pine forest with grass, shrubs, sifted and under stones, 5.IV.2006, leg. Assing & Wunderle (cAss, cWun); 7 exs., 25 km SSW Çine, Gökbek Dağı, N-slope at peak, 37°28'N, 28°00'E, 1420 m, litter of pine and grass sifted, 6.IV.2006, leg. Assing & Wunderle (cAss, cWun); 3 exs., ca. 20 km NE Kuyucak, Bayrak Tepe, 38°00'N, 28°35'E, 1480 m, N-slope, grass roots and pine litter sifted, 7.IV.2006, leg. Assing & Wunderle (cAss, cWun); 1 ex. [det. Wunderle], ca. 15 km NNE Aydın, Imambaba Tepesi, 37°56'N, 27°54'E, 1480 m, under stones, 5.IV.2006, leg. Wunderle (cWun); 1 ex. [det. Wunderle], ca. 15 km NNE Aydın, Imambaba Tepesi, 37°57'N, 27°54'E, 1530 m, pine forest, pine litter near snow sifted, 5.IV.2006, leg. Wunderle (cWun); 2 exs., Paşayaylası, 37°57'N, 27°54'E, 1460 m, 20.IV.2006, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss). **Denizli:** 4 exs., ca. 35 km SE Kale, above Alpa, 37°11'N, 29°05'E, 1340 m, N-slope with old cedar, grass roots and cedar litter sifted, 13.IV.2006, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex. [det. Wunderle], ca. 60 km E Muğla, S Kale, 37°23'N, 28°54'E, 1240 m, N-slope, pasture with cedar and stones on limestone, under stones, 11.IV.2006, leg. Wunderle (cWun). **Antalya:** 5 exs., 25 km ESE Alanya, 36°32'N, 32°16'E, 900 m, litter of deciduous trees and shrubs, and grass roots sifted, 23.XII.2006, leg. Assing (cAss); 3 exs., 40 km E Alanya, 36°29'N, 32°23'E, 1530–1600 m, pine litter and grass sifted, 23.XII.2006, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex., 35 km NNE Alanya, NE Gündoğmuş, Osman Dağı, 36°50'N, 32°04'E, 1480 m, stony meadow, grass sifted and under stones, 25.XII.2006, leg. Assing (cAss). **Karaman:** 2 exs., Ermenek, valley S Kazanlı, 36°29'N, 32°51'E, 1390 m, 22.IV.2008, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss). **Adana:** 1 ex., Eyüplü, 37°57'N, 36°06'E, 1550 m, 17.IV.2009, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss). **Kahramanmaraş:** 1 ex., Çimen Dağı, Karadere, 37°30'N, 36°38'E, 500 m, 22.IV.2007, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 1 ex., ca. 50 km W Kahramanmaraş, 8 km SSE Andırın, Umg. Toplar, 37°35'N, 36°25'E, 1240 m, beech and oak litter, 19.III.2005, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex. [det. Wunderle], ca. 70 km WNW Kahramanmaraş, N Andırın n, NE Çokak, 37°45'N, 36°21'E, 1540 m, pine and oak litter with grass, sifted, 26.III.2005, leg. Wunderle (cWun).

This recently described species is apparently common everywhere in Turkey; however, it has not yet been reported from the northeast. In Turkey, it was previously known from Muğla, Antalya, Mersin, Kahramanmaraş, Osmaniye, Gaziantep, and Hatay (ASSING 2004c); ANLAŞ & TEZCAN (2008) reported a record from Izmir.

***Proteinus atomarius* ERICHSON, 1840**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Hatay:** 1 ex., Kizildag, SE Arsuz, 36°21'03"N, 35°57'02"E, 445 m, 10.IV.2009, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

In Turkey, *P. atomarius* was previously known only from Düzce province (KORGE 1971).

***Anthobium melanocephalum* (ILLIGER, 1794)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Kastamonu:** 2 exs., 40 km NW Kastamonu, Ballıdağ geç., 41°34'N, 33°20'E, 1270 m, mixed forest (fir, pine, beech), litter sifted, 7.IV.2009, leg. Assing (cAss).

Anthobium melanocephalum is widespread in the Western Palaearctic region and apparently a Ponto-Mediterranean element. In Turkey, it was previously known only from Antalya province (ASSING 2004b). ANLAŞ (2009) erroneously reports the species from Adana and Adıyaman based on ASSING (2006), who, however, recorded *A. atrocephalum* (GYLLENHAL, 1827) from these provinces. The latter species was omitted in the checklist by ANLAŞ (2009).

***Anthobium hamatum* (LUZE, 1905)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Sinop:** 3 exs., ca. 30 km S Ayancık, Çangal Dağı, 41°45'N, 34°39'E, 1060 m, fir forest with beech, sifted, 1.IV.2009, leg. Assing (cAss); 2 exs., ca. 30 km S Ayancık, Çangal Dağı, 41°49'N, 34°39'E, 920 m, beech forest, sifted, 1.IV.2009, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex., 20 km SW Ayancık, 41°50'N, 34°24'E, 895 m, fir and beech forest with *Rhododendron*, sifted, 2.IV.2009, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex., 30 km NNE Boyabat, Dıranaz geç., 41°38'N, 34°52'E, calcareous grassland, beech and willow litter, grass roots, sifted, 5.IV.2009, leg. Assing (cFel). **Trabzon:** 1 ex., Trabzon, ca. 50 km S Trabzon, 20 km S Maçka, Altindere Milli Park, 40°40'N, 39°40'E, 1560 m, spruce forest with *Rhododendron*, sifted, 26.VII.2006, leg. Assing (cAss). **Rize:** 1 ex., 50 km SSE Rize, W Sivrikaya, 40°41'N, 40°39'E, 2050 m, natural *Abies* forest, litter and dead wood sifted, 1.VIII.2006, leg. Assing (cAss).

This species was previously known only from Georgia and Armenia (HERMAN 2001, LUZE 1905, SMETANA 2004). The above specimens represent the first records from Turkey.

***Lesteva punctata* ERICHSON, 1839**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Ordu:** 1 ex., 75 km S Ordu, 34 km SSE Gökkyöy, W Mesudiye, 40°25'N, 37°47'E, 1520 m, beech forest, moist litter near small stream sifted, 14.VII.2008, leg. Assing (cAss). **Hatay:** 1 ex., Nur Dağları, E Dörtöl, 36°51'N, 36°17'E, 300 m, 20.IV.2009, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

In Turkey, *L. punctata* was previously known only from Istanbul and Mersin provinces (HORION 1963, SMETANA 1967).

***Coryphoides anatolicus* (FAGEL, 1971)**

TYPE MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Holotype** ♂: "Anatolie occ., Uludagh (7), 2000-2200 m, VI.1970, G. Fagel / G. Fagel det., anaticum n. sp. / R. I. Sc. N. B., I. G. 24885 / Type / Coryphium / Coryphoides anatolicus (Fagel, 1971), Zerche det. 1988" (IRSNB). **Paratypes:** 13 ♀♀: "Anatolie occ., Uludagh (9), 1800-1900 m, VI.1970, G. Fagel / G. Fagel det., anaticum n. sp. / R. I. Sc. N. B., I. G. 24885 / Paratype" (IRSNB).

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Sinop:** 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, 30 km NNE Boyabat, Dıranaz geç., exit SE tunnel, 41°38'N, 34°52'E, calcareous grassland, beech and willow litter, grass roots, sifted, 6.IV.2009, leg. Assing (cAss).

Previously, only the type material of *C. anatolicus* from the Uludağ in Bursa province was known. A comparison of the recently collected material from Sinop with the types revealed

significant differences neither in the external nor in the male sexual characters, despite the remarkable distance from the type locality, suggesting that the material from both localities is conspecific and that the species is probably widespread in northwestern Anatolia.

Aploderus magniceps ASSING, 2007

MATERIAL EXAMINED: TURKEY: Sinop: 2 exs., 25 km S Sinop, W Lala, 41°53'N, 35°02'E, 240 m, oak forest with undergrowth, sifted, 31.III.2009, leg. Assing (cAss); 2 exs., ca. 22 km S Sinop, N Lala, 41°53'N, 35°03'E, 160 m, oak and laurel forest with undergrowth, sifted, 31.III.2009, leg. Assing (cAss); 4 exs., ca. 30 km S Ayancık, Çangal Dağı, 41°49'N, 34°39'E, 920 m, beech forest, sifted, 1.IV.2009, leg. Assing & Wunderle (cAss); 2 exs., ca. 35 km SW Sinop, 41°54'N, 34°54'E, 325 m, chestnut forest, stream bank, sifted, 1.IV.2009, leg. Assing & Wunderle (cAss, cWun); 8 exs., 30 km SW Sinop, 7 km NW Erfelek, 41°58'N, 34°50'E, 65 m, mixed deciduous forest (*Carpinus*, *Quercus*, *Laurus*), sifted, 2.IV.2009, leg. Assing (cAss); 4 exs., 15 km SW Sinop, S Kılıçlı, 41°57'N, 35°02'E, 80 m, grassy road margin, grass between shrubs, sifted, 3.IV.2009, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex., ca. 40 km SSE Ayancık, Çangal Dağı, 41°43'N, 34°44'E, 790 m, fir forest, litter and moss sifted, 4.IV.2009, leg. Wunderle (cAss).

The original description of this recently described species is based on four type specimens from Lala near Sinop (ASSING 2007b). The above material suggests that the species is not uncommon in Sinop province. It was collected in various biotopes, mostly forests (fir, oak, laurel), by sifting moist and/or deep leaf litter and grass roots at altitudes of 65–920 m. In most of the above localities, larvae were found together with the adult beetles. Part of the specimens are teneral.

Carpelimus gusarovi GILDENKOV, 1997

MATERIAL EXAMINED: TURKEY: Samsun: 2 exs., 15 km NW Bafra, Karaboğaz Gölü, 41°40'49"N, 35°48'16"E, 0 m, beach, flood debris, sifted, 30.III.2009, leg. Assing (cAss).

This species was only recently reported from Turkey (Tokat and Amasya provinces) for the first time (ASSING 2009a).

Anotylus schatzmayri KOCH, 1937

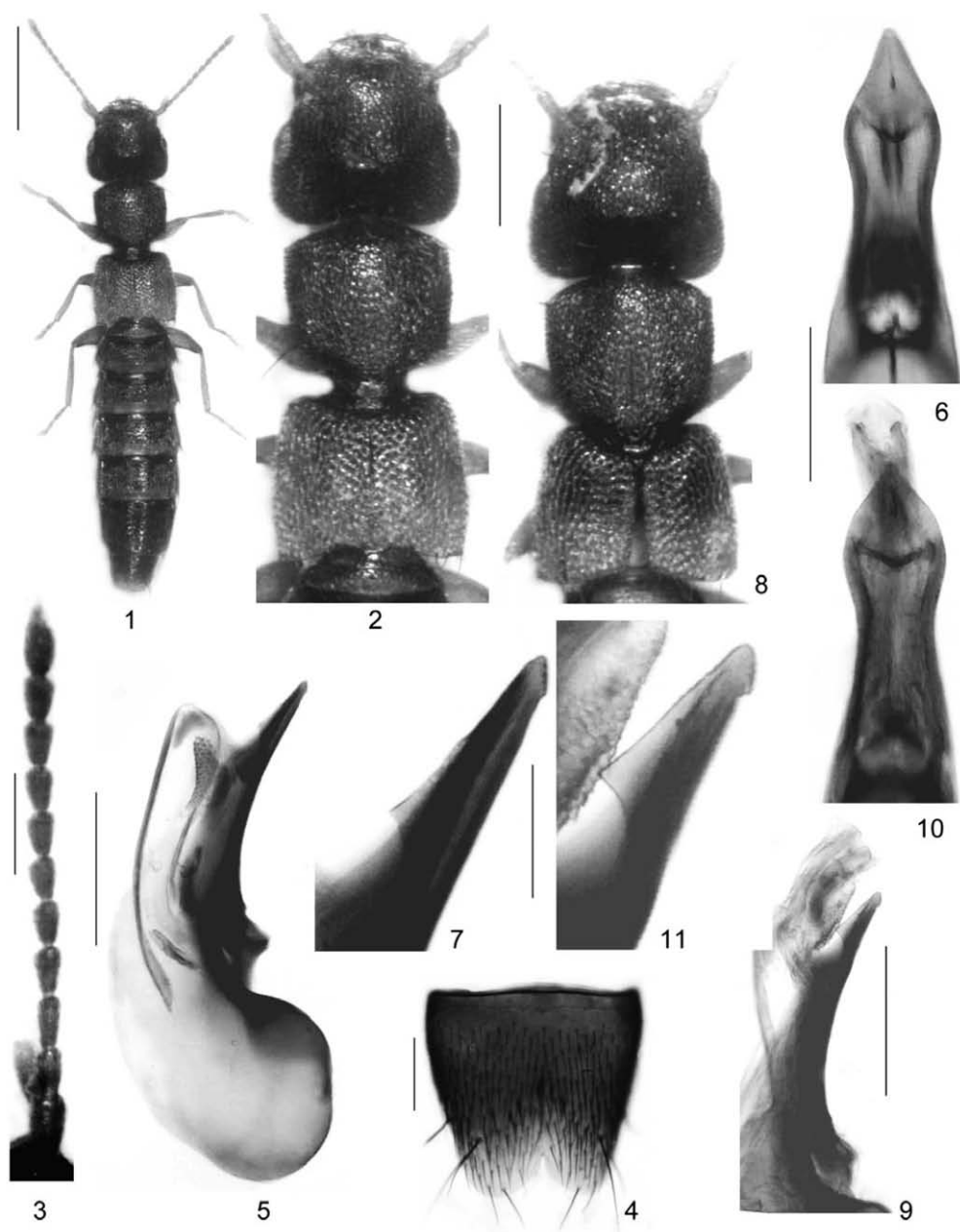
MATERIAL EXAMINED: TURKEY: Kahramanmaraş: 34 exs. [det. Schülke], ca. 25 km SW Kahramanmaraş, near Yeşilyöre, 37°27'N, 36°47'E, 600 m, E-slope with oak and *Juniperus*, sifted, 18.III.2005, leg. Assing & Wunderle (cAss, cSch, cWun).

According to SMETANA (2004), this species was previously known only from Israel, Lebanon, and “Südost-Europa”. The above specimens represent the first record from Turkey.

Stenus medus PUTHZ, 1981

MATERIAL EXAMINED: TURKEY: Kastamonu: 1 ♂, 1 ♀ [det. Puthz], 40 km N Kastamonu, S Kayneak geçidi, 41°42'N, 33°41'E, 1250 m, calcareous slope, under stones, 10.IV.2009, leg. Assing (cAss). **Erzurum:** 1 ♂ [det. Puthz], Palandöken Dağı, 2200 m, 21.VI.1973, leg. Schubert (NHMW). **Kars:** 1 ♂ [det. Puthz], Doğruyol, Çıldır Gölü, 2000 m, 14.VI.1986, leg. Besuchet, Löbl & Burckhardt (MHNG).

This species has been reported from Azerbaijan, Armenia, Georgia, Iran, and the Turkish province Kars, without specified locality (PUTHZ 1981, SMETANA 2004). The above specimens from Kastamonu significantly extend the distribution westwards. They were collected from a nest of *Messor* sp. under a stone.



Figs. 1–11: *Astenus paphlagonicus*: male from the environs of Tosya, Kastamonu (1–7) and holotype (8–11). 1) habitus; 2, 8) forebody; 3) antenna; 4) male sternite VIII; 5) aedeagus in lateral view; 6, 10) ventral process of aedeagus in ventral view; 7, 11) apex of ventral process of aedeagus in lateral view. Scale bars: 1: 1.0 mm; 2, 8: 0.5 mm; 3–6, 9–10: 0.2 mm; 7, 11: 0.05 mm.

***Stenus cautus* ERICHSON, 1839**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Samsun:** 5 exs., 15 km NW Bafra, Karaboğaz Gölü, 41°41'N, 35°48'E, 0 m, beach, flood debris, sifted, 30.III.2009, leg. Assing (cAss).

In Turkey, this widespread, but rare species was previously known only from Erzurum province (PUTHZ 1966).

***Stenus nurdaghensis* ASSING, 2003**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Hatay:** 5 exs., Kızıldağ, SE Arsuz, 36°21'N, 35°57'E, 445 m, 10.IV.2009, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 8 exs., Kızıldağ, SE Arsuz, 36°21'N, 35°58'E, 680 m, 10.IV.2009, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 4 exs., Kızıldağ, Teknepinar, 36°11'N, 35°59'E, 400 m, 14.IV.2009, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 1 ex., Kızıldağ, W Teknepinar, Çamlıyayla, 36°13'N, 35°57'E, 360 m, 14.IV.2009, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

The distribution of *S. nurdaghensis* is confined to Hatay province (ASSING 2003, 2004b).

***Oedichirus simoni* EPELSHEIM, 1889**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Mersin:** 1 ex., Çamlıyayla, IV.1976, leg. Schubert (NHMW). **Hatay:** 1 ex., Kızıldağ, Teknepinar, 36°12'N, 35°58'E, 360 m, 14.IV.2009, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

In Turkey, this rare species has become known only from Adana, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, and Mersin provinces in central southern Anatolia (ASSING 2004b, 2006).

***Procirrus saulcyi* FAUVEL, 1873**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Hatay:** 2 exs., Kızıldağ, SE Arsuz, 36°21'N, 35°57'E, 445 m, 10.IV.2009, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 1 ex., Soğukoluk, 36°30'N, 36°09'E, 800 m, 12.IV.2009, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

The distribution of *P. saulcyi* is confined to the Middle East northwards to central southern Anatolia (ASSING 2004b).

***Uncopaederus signiventris* (SMETANA, 1962)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Kastamonu:** 1 ex., 30 km SE Inebolu, Hasan Dağı, S Yarılgöz geç., 41°46'N, 34°03'E 1370 m, calcareous slope, under stone, 10.IV.2009, leg. Assing (cAss).

The above specimen shows that *U. signiventris* is not endemic to the Ilgaz Dağı (Kastamonu), the only previously known locality of this species (KORGE 1969, SMETANA 1962).

***Astenus (Eurysunius) paphlagonicus* ASSING 2002
(Figs. 1–11)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Kastamonu:** 1 ex., 25 km SE Tosya, Geçmiş Dağı, 40°56'N, 34°12'E, 1580 m, pasture, in nest of *Tetramorium* sp., 8.IV.2009, leg. Assing (cAss). **Bolu:** 2 exs., 31 km SSE Bolu, 40°28'N, 31°49'E, 1340 m, calcareous pasture, in nests of *Tetramorium* sp., 28.III.2010, leg. Assing (cAss); 2 exs., same data, but 31.III.2010 (cAss); 1 ex., 51 km SE Bolu, 40°20'N, 31°56'E, 1620 m, below snowfield, in nest of *Tetramorium* sp., 28.III.2010, V. Assing (cAss).

In order to clarify the identity of the above material, the holotype of *A. paphlagonicus* was re-examined. The recently found specimens are distinguished from the holotype by uniformly yellowish elytra (holotype: infusate anteriorly and laterally), as well as by slightly different

shape of the apex of the aedeagus. However, no additional distinguishing characters were found and the type locality is separated from the Geçmiş Dağı only by some 50 km, so that these differences are attributed to intra- rather than interspecific variation. More material is required to confirm this conclusion. For illustrations of the male from the environs of Tosya and the holotype see Figs. 1–7 and Figs. 8–11, respectively.

The species, which was previously represented only by the holotype and known only from the type locality in Kastamonu, is reported from Bolu for the first time. The locality in the Geçmiş Dağı is identical to the type locality of *Geostiba gecmisica* ASSING, 2009 and illustrated in ASSING (2009b). All the specimens listed above were collected in nests of the *Tetramorium* sp. (Formicidae).

***Astenus (Eurysunius) sultanicus* sp.n.**
(Figs. 12–19)

TYPES: **Holotype** ♂: “N38°15'22 E31°24'05 (19), TR Konya Sultan Dag, s Cankurtaran 1800 m, Brachat & Meybohm, 17.4.2008 / Holotypus ♂ *Astenus sultanicus* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2009” (cAss).

DESCRIPTION: Body length 3.9 mm (abdomen not fully extended). Habitus broad and compact (Fig. 12). Coloration: head, pronotum, and abdomen blackish, with the posterior margins of the abdominal segments narrowly reddish; elytra yellowish, with the anterior margin and the scutellar area narrowly, diffusely, and weakly infuscate; legs, except for the yellowish tarsi, and antennae reddish.

Head (Fig. 13) 1.30 times as wide as long (length measured from anterior margin of clypeus); punctuation coarse, dense, and areolate; eyes relatively small (Fig. 15) approximately 0.7 times as long as postocular region. Antennae (Fig. 14) slender, approximately 1.1 mm long; antennomere III approximately 2.5 times as long as broad; IV–X approximately 1.5 times as long as broad.

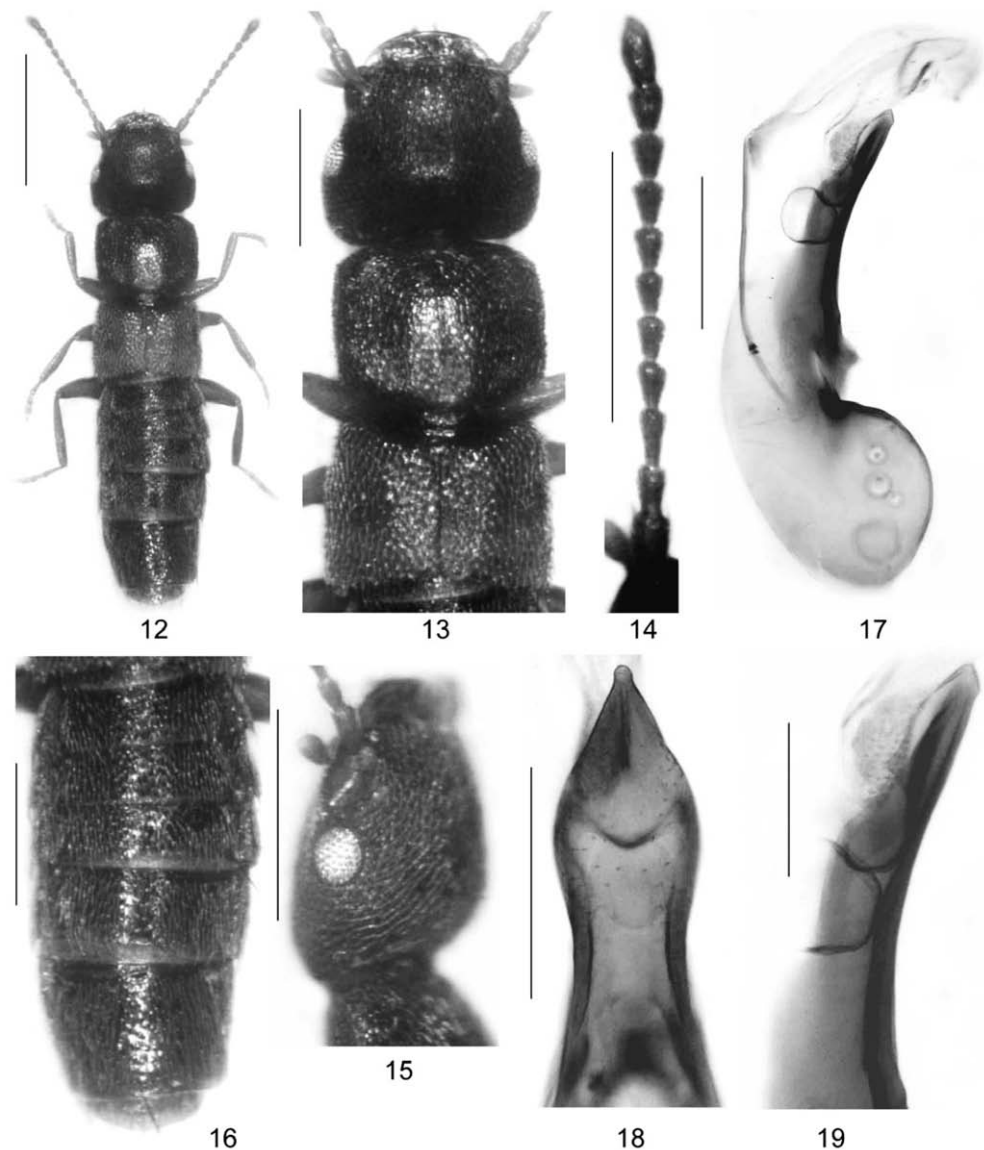
Pronotum relatively large and of transversely rectangular shape (Fig. 13), 1.19 times as wide as long and as broad as head; widest at anterior angles, but lateral margins almost parallel, only indistinctly converging posteriad; anterior and posterior angles marked, each with a long seta of approximately 0.7–0.8 times the length of lateral margin; posterior margin distinctly convex; dorsal surface laterally somewhat impressed and in the middle somewhat bulging, punctuation somewhat coarser than that of head.

Elytra of transversely rectangular shape and short, 0.63 times as long, and 1.05 times as wide as pronotum; posterior margin near postero-lateral angles with three long blackish-brown setae, in addition to the normal golden depressed pubescence; punctuation moderately dense and distinctly granulose, interstices on average approximately as wide as diameter of punctures (Fig. 13). Hind wings reduced.

Abdomen broad and short, approximately as wide as combined width of elytra, widest at segment V (Fig. 16); segments III–VI strongly transverse, tergites III–IV 2.3 (tergite VI) to 2.9 (tergite III) times as wide as long (width measured without paratergites); punctuation well-defined, that of tergite III very dense, that of tergites IV–VII decreasing in density posteriad; interstices glossy and without microsculpture, on tergite III narrower than diameter of punctures, on tergite VII on average slightly broader than diameter of punctures; pubescence gray and decumbent; posterior margin of tergite VII with narrow rudiment of a palisade fringe.

♂: sternite VII without appreciable modifications; sternite VIII of similar shape as that of *A. gecmisicus*; aedeagus as in Figs. 17–19.

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



Figs. 12–19: *Astenus sultanicus*, holotype. 12) habitus; 13) forebody; 14) antenna; 15) head in lateral view; 16) abdomen; 17) aedeagus in lateral view; 18) ventral process of aedeagus in ventral view; 19) apex of ventral process of aedeagus in lateral view. Scale bars: 12: 1.0 mm; 13–16: 0.5 mm; 17–18: 0.2 mm; 19: 0.1 mm.

COMPARATIVE NOTES: Using the key to the Turkish *Eurysunius* REITTER species in ASSING (2002), *Astenus sultanicus* would key out at couplet 3, together with *A. sexsetosus* ASSING, 2002 from Kayseri. From this species, *A. sultanicus* is readily distinguished by the presence of only two long setae on either side of the pronotum (*A. sexsetosus*: three setae), the broader as well as

more transverse pronotum (*A. sexsetosus*: 0.93–0.96 times as broad as head, 1.10–1.14 times as wide as long, and distinctly narrower than elytra), the almost straight lateral margins of the pronotum (*A. sexsetosus*: sinuate in posterior half), the much denser punctuation of the pronotum, the fewer dark long setae at the posterior margin of the elytra (*A. sexsetosus*: approximately 8 setae), the broader abdomen, and the shape of the aedeagus. It is separated from its geographically closest consubgener, *A. occiduus* ASSING, 2007 from Aydın and Denizli, by the much broader body, more slender antennae (*A. occiduus*: antennomere X not longer than broad or very weakly oblong), a much broader, more transverse and laterally more strongly and more extensively depressed pronotum, much larger punctures on head and pronotum, the extensively yellowish coloration of the elytra (*A. occiduus*: distinctly bicoloured, with the anterior 2/3–3/4 blackish and the posterior 1/4–1/3 yellowish), the much broader abdomen with much more transverse tergites III–VI, and by the shape of the aedeagus. For illustrations of *A. sexsetosus* and *A. occiduus* see ASSING (2002, 2007c).

DISTRIBUTION AND BIONOMICS: The type locality is situated in the Sultan Dağları, Konya province, southwestern Anatolia. The holotype was found under a stone on a sparsely vegetated slope (Meybohm, pers. comm.).

***Lobrathium schillhammeri* ASSING & SCHÜLKE, 2002**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Adıyaman:** 1 ♂, Nemrut Dağı, 1000–1800 m, 13.–15.V.1997, leg. Sama (MNHUB).

This recently described species was previously known only from the vicinity of Halfeti in Şanlıurfa province (ASSING & SCHÜLKE 2002). The above specimen represents the first record from Adıyaman province.

***Domene miranda* sp.n. (Figs. 20–27)**

TYPES: **Holotype** ♀: “TR [36] - Kastamonu, 40 km NW Kastamonu, 41°42'05"N, 33°28'17"E, 1090 m, calcareous slope, 9.IV.2009, V. Assing / Holotypus ♀ *Domene miranda* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2009” (cAss).

DESCRIPTION: Body length 10.2 mm. Habitus as in Fig. 20. Coloration: body, including appendages, almost uniformly reddish brown, with abdominal segments III–VI slightly.

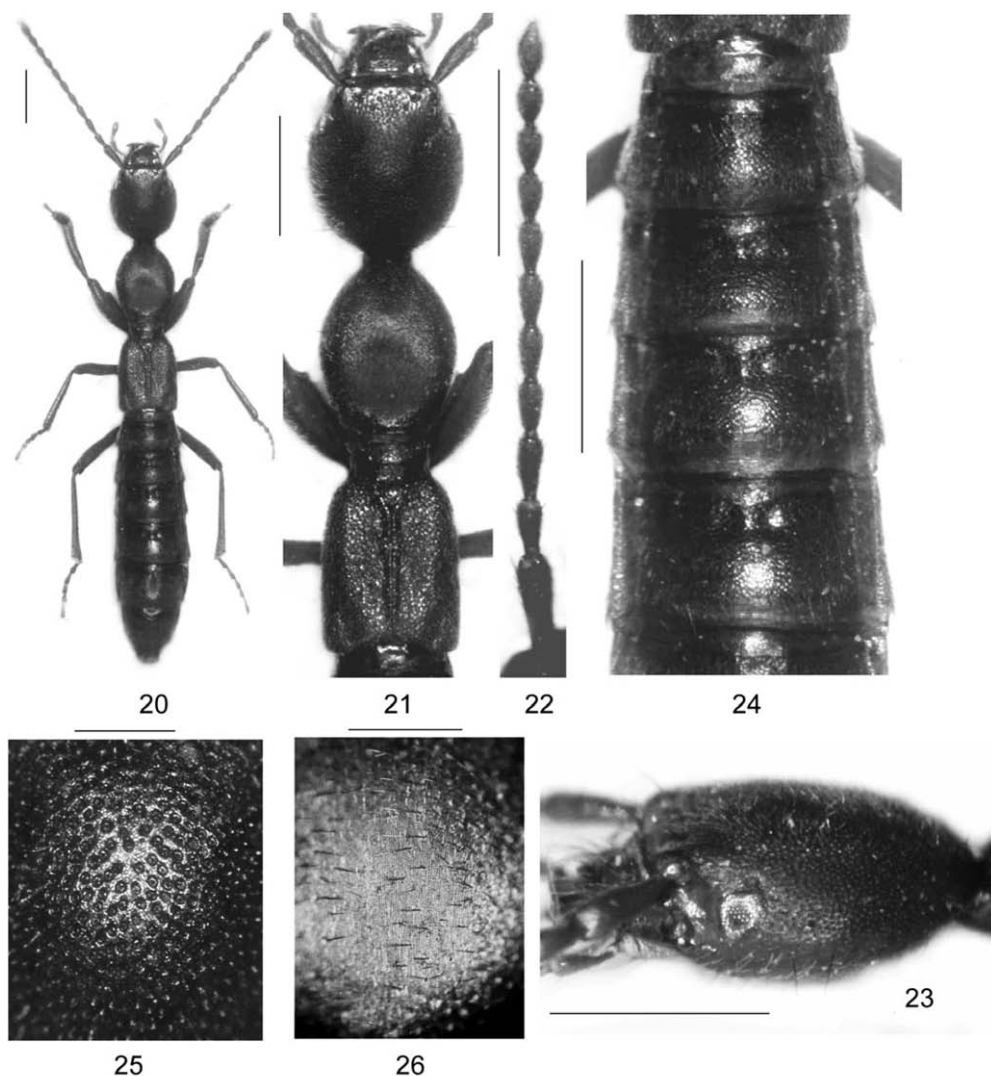
Head of ovoid shape, 1.2 times as long as wide (Fig. 21); punctuation moderately fine, well-defined, and very dense; interstices with fine microsculpture, reduced to narrow ridges (Fig. 25). Eyes small, 0.25 times as long as postocular region in lateral view, with pigmentation and composed of approximately 50 ommatidia (Fig. 23). Antennae long and slender (Fig. 22), 3.4 mm long, all antennomeres distinctly longer than broad; antennomere X approximately 1.5 times as long as broad.

Pronotum 1.29 times as long as wide and 0.9 times as wide as head, widest in anterior half (Fig. 21); punctuation very fine and moderately dense; punctuation in median dorsal area practically invisible owing to pronounced, fine, longitudinally microstriate microsculpture rendering the pronotal surface opaque (Fig. 26); microsculpture and punctuation of mid-line not different from those of lateral areas.

Elytra as wide as, and at suture 0.72 times as long as pronotum; disc on either side of suture longitudinally and extensively impressed, suture distinctly elevated; punctuation very coarse, dense, and confluent (Fig. 21). Hind wings reduced. Legs long and slender; metatibia 1.75 mm, metatarsus 1.2 mm long; metatarsus 0.7 times as long as metatibia.

Abdomen 1.25 times as wide as elytra, widest at segments VI/VII; tergites IV–VI anteriorly with pair of subcircular impressions (Fig. 24); punctation very dense and fine; microsculpture distinct on tergites III–VI, somewhat shallower on tergites VII–VIII; posterior margin of tergite VII without palisade fringe; posterior margin of sternite VIII strongly convex.

ETYMOLOGY: The specific epithet (Latin, adjective: admirable) alludes to the remarkable appearance of this beetle.



Figs. 20–26: *Domene miranda*, holotype. 20) habitus; 21) forebody; 22) antenna; 23) head in lateral view; 24) abdominal segments III–VI; 25) median dorsal area of head; 26) postero-median dorsal portion of pronotum. Scale bars: 20–24: 1.0 mm; 25–26: 0.2 mm.

COMPARATIVE NOTES: *Domene miranda* is the first microphthalmous representative of the genus to become known from Turkey. The geographically closest microphthalmous congeners are *D. behnei* ZERCHE, 2008 from the Greek island Kérkira (Corfu) and *D. giachinoi* ASSING, 2007 from Ipiros, northern Greece. Both species are readily distinguished from *D. miranda* based on conspicuous external characters alone. In *D. behnei*, the coloration is almost uniformly pale reddish, the eyes are distinctly smaller (approximately 0.15 times as long as postocular region in lateral view), the antennae are more slender (preapical antennomeres more than twice as long as wide), the pronotum is more shiny and less distinctly microsculptured, the elytra are less coarsely punctate and not impressed, and the abdominal tergites IV–VI lack the anterior impressions. In *D. giachinoi*, the head lacks microsculpture and is distinctly glossy, the eyes are reduced to minute, barely visible rudiments without ommatidia, the antennae are more slender (antennomere X approximately twice as long as wide), the pronotum is glossy, without distinct microsculpture, the pronotal punctation is well-defined everywhere, the elytra are depressed as a whole (i.e., the suture is not distinctly elevated), the legs are longer (length of metatibia: 2.05 mm), and the abdominal tergites IV–VI lack the anterior impressions. For illustrations of *D. behnei* and *D. giachinoi* see ZERCHE (2008) and ASSING (2007d), respectively.

DISTRIBUTION AND BIONOMICS: The type locality is situated in the Karyatağı Dağı to the northwest of Kastamonu, Kastamonu province, northern Anatolia. The holotype was collected in a partly flooded (from melting snow) calcareous pasture under a stone, at an altitude of 1090 m (Fig. 27).



Fig. 27: Type locality of *Domene miranda* (photograph: Paul Wunderle).

***Stenistoderus cephalotes* (KRAATZ, 1858)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Sinop:** 10 exs., 15 km SW Sinop, S Kılıçlı, 41°57'N, 35°02'E, 80 m, grassy road margin, grass between shrubs, sifted, 3.IV.2009, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex., ca. 30 km SSE Ayancık, Çangal Dağı, 41°50'N, 34°42'E, 350 m, pasture, under stones, 4.IV.2009, leg. Assing (cAss).

According to ASSING (2007a), *S. cephalotes* is widespread in Turkey but was previously unknown from Sinop.

***Leptacinus nigerrimus* COIFFAIT, 1971**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Sinop:** 3 exs., 30 km NNE Boyabat, Dıranaz geçidi, exit SE tunnel, 41°38'N, 34°52'E, calcareous grassland, under stones, 5.IV.2009, leg. Assing (cAss). **Kastamonu:** 1 ex., 25 km SE Tosya, Domkayatepe geçidi., 40°56'N, 34°14'E, 1600 m, partly flooded loamy meadow and road margin, under stones, 6.IV.2009, leg. Assing (cAss).

In Turkey, this species was previously known only from Muğla and Rize provinces (ASSING 2007a).

***Xantholinus osellai* BORDONI, 1976**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Sinop:** 2 exs., 25 km S Sinop, W Lala, 41°44'N, 35°01'E, 215 m, oak forest with undergrowth, sifted, 31.III.2009, leg. Assing (cAss); 2 exs., 25 km S Sinop, W Lala, 41°53'N, 35°02'E, 240 m, oak forest with undergrowth, sifted, 31.III.2009, leg. Assing (cAss); 30 exs., ca. 30 km S Ayancık, Çangal Dağı, 41°45'N, 34°39'E, 1060 m, fir forest with beech, sifted, 1.IV.2009, leg. Assing (cAss); 2 exs., ca. 30 km S Ayancık, Çangal Dağı, 41°49'N, 34°39'E, 920 m, beech forest, sifted, 1.IV.2009, leg. Assing (cAss); 4 exs., ca. 30 km S Ayancık, Çangal Dağı, 41°48'N, 34°37'E, 360 m, moist sycamore forest with rocks, sifted, 1.IV.2009, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex., 20 km SW Ayancık, 41°50'N, 34°24'E, 895 m, fir and beech forest with *Rhododendron*, sifted, 2.IV.2009, leg. Assing (cAss); 8 exs., 20 km SW Ayancık, 41°49'N, 34°25'E, 1010 m, fir and beech forest with *Rhododendron*, sifted, 2.IV.2009, leg. Assing (cAss); 5 exs., ca. 35 km SSE Ayancık, Çangal Dağı, 41°46'N, 34°43'E, 720 m, beech forest with undergrowth, litter between rocks sifted, 4.IV.2009, leg. Assing (cAss); 4 exs., ca. 40 km SSE Ayancık, Çangal Dağı, 41°43'N, 34°44'E, 790 m, fir forest, litter and moss sifted, 4.IV.2009, leg. Assing (cAss); 3 exs., 30 km NNE Boyabat, Dıranaz geçidi, exit SE tunnel, 41°38'N, 34°52'E, calcareous grassland, beech and willow litter, grass roots, sifted, 5.IV.2009, leg. Assing (cAss). **Kastamonu:** 23 exs., 40 km NW Kastamonu, Ballıdağ geçidi., 41°34'N, 33°20'E, 1270 m, mixed forest (fir, pine, beech), litter sifted, 7.&9.IV.2009, leg. Assing (cAss, cFel).

Previously, *X. osellai* was known only from few localities in Sinop and Bolu provinces. As can be inferred from the new records, the species is rather common in the region, particularly in forest biotopes, where it was the only *Xantholinus* species found. The above specimens from Kastamonu represent a new province record.

***Xantholinus multispinosus* ASSING, 2007**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Isparta:** 1 ex., Barla Dağı [38°03'N, 40°42'E], 29.IV.1992, leg. Dvořák (NMP).

This recently described species was previously known only from Mersin province (ASSING 2007a).

***Gabrius piliger* MULSANT & REY, 1876**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Sinop:** 15 exs., 15 km SW Sinop, S Kılıçlı, 41°57'N, 35°02'E, 80 m, grassy road margin, donkey dung, sifted, 3.IV.2009, leg. Assing (cAss).

The only previous Turkish record of this species (as *G. stipes* SHARP) was based on a female from Konya (SMETANA 1953).

***Gabrius latro* JOY, 1913**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Samsun:** 1 ex., 15 km NW Bafra, Karaboğaz Gölü, 41°41'N, 35°48'E, 0 m, beach, flood debris, sifted, 30.III.2009, leg. Assing (cAss).

In Turkey, this species was previously known only from Istanbul and Adıyaman provinces (ANLAŞ 2009, SMETANA 1977).

***Gabrius suffragani* JOY, 1913**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Samsun:** 7 exs., 15 km NW Bafra, Karaboğaz Gölü, 41°41'N, 35°48'E, 0 m, beach, flood debris, sifted, 30.III.2009, leg. Assing (cAss).

The only previous Turkish record is from Samsun, where KORGE (1971) found the species on a sandy beach, too.

***Gabrius femoralis* (HOCHHUTH, 1851)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Kastamonu:** 1 ex., 15 km N Tosya, Ilgaz geçidi, 41°08'N, 34°04'E, 1660 m, fir forest with pine, litter near snow sifted, 6.IV.2009, leg. Assing (cAss).

In Turkey, *G. femoralis* was previously known from Antalya, Düzce, and Giresun provinces (ASSING 2004b, KORGE 1971, SMETANA 1977).

***Philonthus coprophilus* JARRIGE, 1949**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Sinop:** 3 exs., 15 km SW Sinop, S Kılıçlı, 41°57'N, 35°02'E, 80 m, grassy road margin, donkey dung, sifted, 3.IV.2009, leg. Assing (cAss).

In Turkey, *P. coprophilus* was previously known only from Erzurum province (ASSING 2007c).

***Philonthus varians* (PAYKULL, 1789)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Sinop:** 15 exs., 15 km SW Sinop, S Kılıçlı, 41°57'N, 35°02'E, 80 m, grassy road margin, donkey dung, sifted, 3.IV.2009, leg. Assing (cAss).

Previously, only uncertain records of *P. varians* were known from Turkey.

***Philonthus salinus* KIESENWETTER, 1844**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Samsun:** 1 ex., 15 km NW Bafra, Karaboğaz Gölü, 41°40'N, 35°49'E, 0 m, swampy meadow with *Juncus*, 30.III.2009, leg. Assing (cAss); 5 exs., 15 km NW Bafra, Karaboğaz Gölü, 41°41'N, 35°48'E, 0 m, beach, flood debris, sifted, 30.III.2009, leg. Assing (cAss).

The only previous Turkish record is from Manyas Gölü in Balıkesir (COIFFAIT 1974).

Ocypus manceps SMETANA, 1965

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Sinop**: 5 exs., 30 km NNE Boyabat, Dıranaz geçidi, exit SE tunnel, 41°38'N, 34°52'E, calcareous grassland, under stones, 5.IV.2009, leg. Assing (cAss). **Kastamonu**: 2 exs., 45 km NW Kastamonu, Kasım, 41°36'N, 33°19'E, 840 m, meadow near stream, under stones, 7.IV.2009, leg. Assing (cAss).

The distribution of *O. manceps* is confined to northwestern and northern Anatolia, eastwards to Giresun (SMETANA 1965a, b). The specimens from Sinop represent a new province record.

Ischnosoma meybohmii SCHÜLKE, 2003

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Adana**: 2 exs., Kozan-Feke, 37°41'N, 35°51'E, 775 m, 16.IV.2009, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 1 ex., Kozan-Mansurlu, 37°35'N, 35°30'E, 500 m, 18.IV.2009, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

The distribution of this recently described species is confined to Adana and Osmaniye (SCHÜLKE 2003, 2007).

Cypha spathulata ASSING, 2007

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Kastamonu**: 2 exs., 40 km NW Kastamonu, NE Azdavay, W Yeşilpınar, 41°42'N, 33°28'E, 1090 m, calcareous slope, grass and moss sifted, 9.IV.2009, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

The above specimens represent the first record of *C. spathulata* from northern Anatolia. In Turkey, it was previously known from the west (Manisa) and from the south (Mersin, Kahramanmaraş, Osmaniye, Hatay) (ASSING 2007c, 2009a).

Cypha tenebricosa ASSING, 2004

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Adana**: 3 exs., Eyüplü, 37°57'N, 36°06'E, 1550 m, 17.IV.2009, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

The known distribution of *C. tenebricosa* is confined to southwestern and southern Anatolia (ASSING 2004b, 2006).

Cypha laeviuscula (MANNERHEIM, 1830)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Nevşehir**: 2 exs., Mustafapaşa, Monastir valley, 39°34'N, 34°54'E, 11.V.2009, leg. Meybohm (cAss); 2 exs., Mustafapaşa, Uzengi valley, 38°34'N, 34°52'E, 1140 m, 11.V.2009, leg. Meybohm (cAss).

In Turkey, *C. laeviuscula* was previously recorded from Gaziantep and Hatay (ASSING 2004b).

Brachida hatayana sp.n. (Figs. 28–32)

TYPES: **Holotype** ♂: “N36°21'47 E035°56'27, TR Hatay, Kizildag, SE Arsuz, 230 m, 10.4.2009, Brachat & Meybohm (3) / Holotypus ♂ *Brachida hatayana* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2009” (cAss). **Paratype** ♀: same data as holotype (cAss).

DESCRIPTION: Body length 2.3–2.5 mm. Habitus as in Fig. 28. Coloration: head reddish to reddish-brown, with the posterior dorsal portion somewhat infusate; pronotum and elytra reddish to reddish-brown; abdomen blackish, with segments III–V and apex reddish to reddish-brown; legs pale reddish; antennae yellowish, with antennomeres VII–XI gradually infusate.

Head 1.10–1.15 times as wide as long; punctation irregularly spaced and moderately coarse; median dorsal portion impunctate; interstices glossy, without microsculpture (Fig. 29); posterior

portion of head with shallow microsculpture. Eyes large and convex, distinctly longer than postocular region in dorsal view. Antennae with antennomere IV weakly oblong, V weakly transverse, VI–IX of increasing width and increasingly transverse.

Pronotum (Fig. 29) 1.5 times as wide as long and approximately 1.4 times as wide as head; maximal width at posterior angles; posterior angles rounded, weakly marked; punctation similar to that of head or slightly coarser; interstices glossy and without microsculpture; pubescence long, pale, and suberect.

Elytra approximately 0.75–0.80 times as long as pronotum (Fig. 29); punctation coarse and moderately dense; interstices with very shallow microreticulation, at least partly as wide as diameter of punctures; pubescence long, pale, and suberect.

Abdomen approximately 1.1 times as wide as elytra, widest at segment IV (Fig. 28); punctation very sparse and fine; all tergites with distinct fine microreticulation; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe.

♂: elytra with circular smooth tubercle in posterior sutural angle; tergite VIII with small, smooth, subcircular median tubercle, posterior margin with pronounced tooth-like projections at posterior angles and near this projection with an additional small dent, between these dents strongly concave (Fig. 32); median lobe of aedeagus as in Fig. 30.

♀: spermatheca as in Fig. 31.

ETYMOLOGY: The name (adjective) is derived from Hatay, the province where the type locality is situated.

COMPARATIVE NOTES: Only two species of *Brachida* MULSANT & REY, 1872 have been reported from the Western Palaearctic region, the widespread *B. exigua* (HEER, 1839) and *B. kraatzii* (HOCHHUTH, 1872); the identity of the latter, which was originally described in the genus *Encephalus* STEPHENS, 1832, is doubtful. The new species is distinguished from *B. exigua* particularly by slightly smaller size, more slender habitus (head and pronotum less transverse), paler coloration (*B. exigua*: body uniformly blackish), as well as by the different morphology of the aedeagus and the spermatheca.

DISTRIBUTION AND BIONOMICS: The type locality is situated in the Kızıldağ, western Hatay province, in central southern Anatolia. The two specimens were collected by sifting grass roots and leaf litter beneath shrubs on previously cultivated grassland at an altitude of 230 m.

Gyrophana joi joi WENDELER, 1924

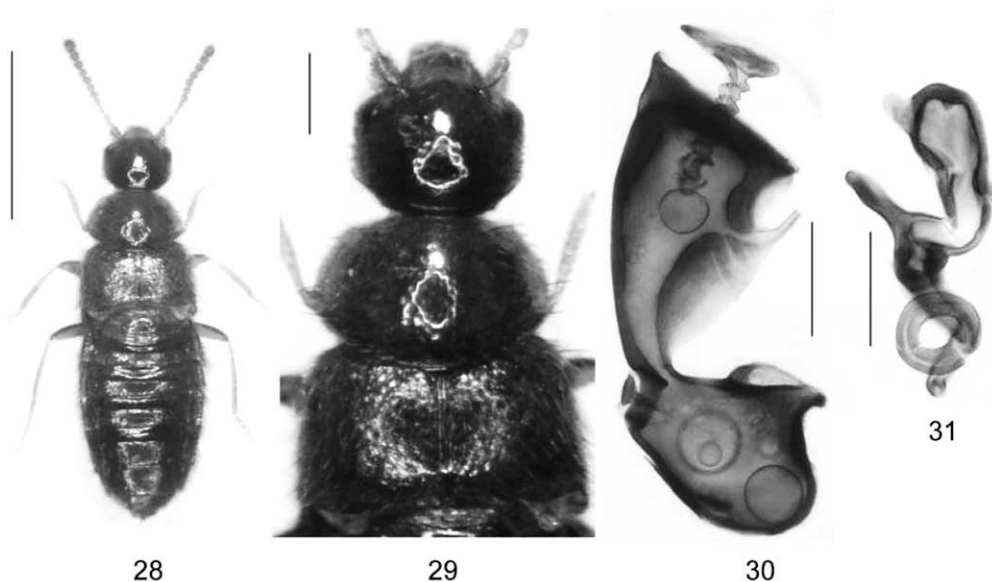
MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Bursa:** 1 ex., Uludağ, Baraklı env., 27.VII.–3.VIII.2000, leg. Smatana (cAss). **Sinop:** 1 ex., ca. 30 km S Ayancık, Çangal Dağı, 41°48'N, 34°37'E, 360 m, moist sycamore forest with rocks, sifted, 1.IV.2009, leg. Wunderle (cWun).

In Turkey, this species had only once been recorded from Düzce province (KORGE 1971).

Cordalia obscura (GRAVENHORST, 1802)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Sinop:** 1 ex., 15 km SW Sinop, S Kılıçlı, 41°57'N, 35°02'E, 80 m, grassy road margin, grass between shrubs, sifted, 3.IV.2009, leg. Assing (cAss). **Antalya:** 1 ex., 5 km NW Gündoğmus, 36°49'N, 31°58'E, 930 m, 27.V.2006, leg. Skale (cApf). **Mersin:** 1 ex., Çamlıyayla, 1200 m, V.1967, leg. Schubert (cAss); 1 ex., Silifke, 28.IV.–5.V.1965, leg. Schubert (NHMW). **ISRAEL:** 4 exs., Upper Galilee, Jordan river, 32°54'N, 35°37'E, ~200 m, 5.III.2009, leg. Starke (cFel, cAss).

In Turkey, the widespread *C. obscura* was previously known only from Zonguldak province (ASSING 2007c). The above specimens from Israel represent a new country record.



Figs. 28–31: *Brachida hatayana*. 28) habitus; 29) forebody; 30) median lobe of aedeagus in lateral view; 31) spermatheca. Scale bars: 28: 1.0 mm; 29: 0.2 mm; 30: 0.1 mm; 31: 0.05 mm.

***Aloconota planifrons* (WATERHOUSE, 1863)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Kastamonu:** 1 ex., 12 km SE Tosya, 41°00'N, 34°09'E, 520 m, pasture with shrubs, under stones, 8.IV.2009, leg. Assing (cAss).

The above specimen represents the first record from Turkey.

***Brundinia meridionalis* (MULSANT & REY, 1853)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Samsun:** 7 exs., 15 km NW Bafra, Karaboğaz Gölü, 41°41'N, 35°48'E, 0 m, beach, flood debris, sifted, 30.III.2009, leg. Assing (cAss, cFel).

The above specimens represent the first record from Turkey.

***Lyprocorrhe anceps* (ERICHSON, 1837)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Kastamonu:** 11 exs., 20 km SE Tosya, 40°58'N, 34°12'E, 1400 m, pine forest, *Formica* nest, 8.IV.2009, leg. Assing (cAss).

This myrmecophile has a trans-Palaearctic distribution, but was previously unknown from Turkey.

***Liohluta alpestris* (GRAVENHORST, 1802)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Sinop:** 2 exs., 30 km NNE Boyabat, Dıranaz geçidi, 41°38'N, 34°52'E, calcareous grassland, under stones, 5.IV.2009, leg. Assing (cAss).

This species was only recently reported from Turkey (Gümüşhane, Rize) for the first time (ASSING 2007c).

***Liogluta microptera* THOMSON, 1867**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Sinop:** 1 ex., ca. 30 km S Ayancık, Çangal Dağı, 41°49'N, 34°39'E, 920 m, beech forest, sifted, 1.IV.2009, leg. Assing (cAss). **Kastamonu:** 1 ex., 40 km NW Kastamonu, Ballıdağ geç., 41°34'N, 33°20'E, 1270 m, mixed forest (fir, pine, beech), litter sifted, 9.IV.2009, leg. Assing (cAss).

In Turkey, *L. microptera* was previously known only from Artvin and Rize provinces (ASSING 2007c).

***Liogluta longiuscula* (GRAVENHORST, 1802)**

Liogluta longiuscula is one of the most common species of Staphylinidae in Turkey. It was reported only from Istanbul and Manisa by ANLAŞ (2009). In order to avoid listing the collection data of thousands of specimens, only the provinces, from where material was seen, are given: Sinop, Samsun, Amasya, Ordu, Izmir, Manisa, Aydın, Denizli, Muğla, Antalya, Isparta, Konya, Karaman, Mersin, Adana, Kahramanmaraş, Osmaniye, Hatay, Gaziantep, Adıyaman.

***Liogluta wankai* (BERNHAEUER, 1908)**

This species was originally described from Bosnia-Herzegovina and subsequently also reported from Italy. ANLAŞ (2009) erroneously gives the distribution in Turkey as “not cited”. *Liogluta perparca*, a junior synonym of *L. wankai* (which, too, is missing in the checklist), was described from material collected by Bodemeyer in the “Goek Dagh” (BERNHAEUER 1936), now the Gök Dağ in Kocaeli.

***Liogluta falcata* sp.n.
(Figs. 33–38)**

TYPES: **Holotype** ♂: “TR [30] - Kastamonu, 40 km NW Kastamonu, 41°34'04"N, 33°20'22"E, 1270 m, mixed forest, 7.IV.2009, V. Assing / Holotypus ♂ *Liogluta falcata* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2009” (cAss). **Paratypes:** 5 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀: “TR [12] - Kastamonu, ca. 65 km W Kastamonu, 15 km W Eflani, 1010 m, 41°28'38"N, 33°08'44"E, 25.III.2010, V. Assing” (cAss).

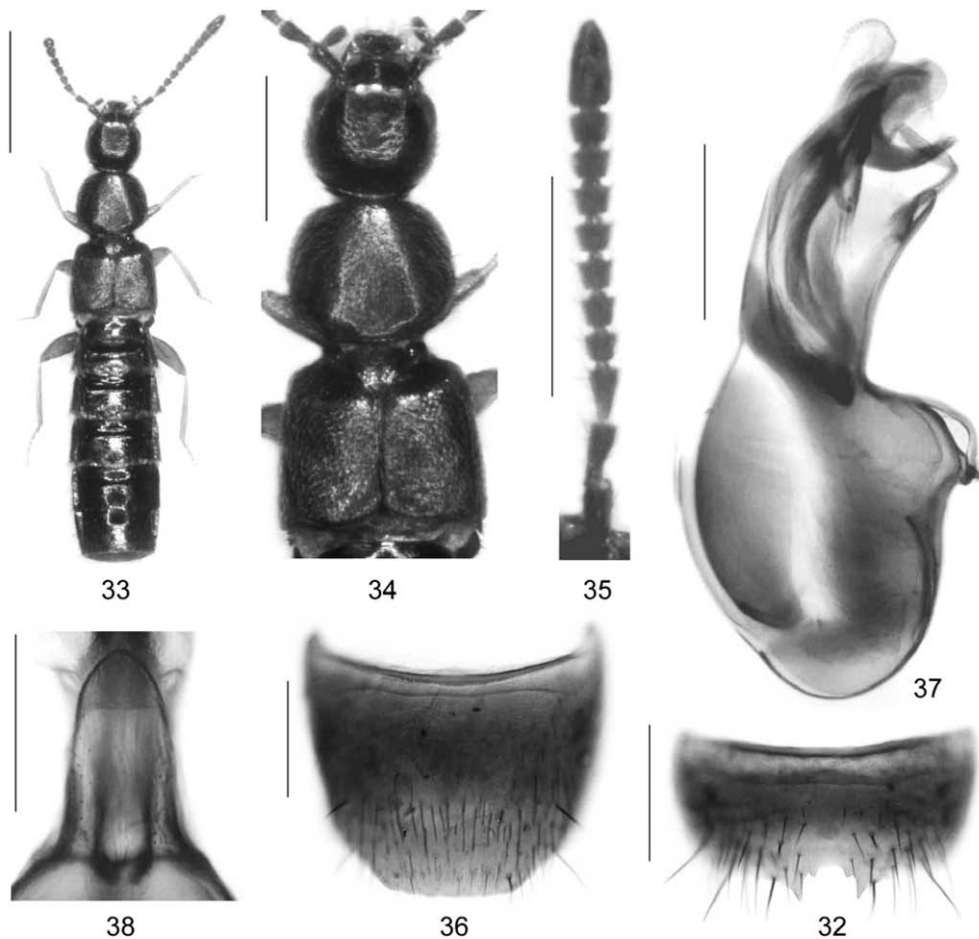
DESCRIPTION: Body length 4.0 mm. Habitus as in Fig. 33. Coloration: head and abdomen blackish, with the apex of the abdomen slightly paler; pronotum and elytra dark-brown; legs yellowish-brown; antennae blackish-brown.

Head approximately as wide as long, maximal width behind eyes; punctation sparse and shallow; median dorsal area impunctate; whole surface with pronounced microreticulation. Eyes moderately large, shorter than postocular region in dorsal view (Fig. 34). Antennae long and slender, weakly incrassate apically; preapical antennomeres weakly transverse; antennomere XI elongate, almost as long as the combined length of VIII–X (Fig. 35).

Pronotum (Fig. 34) 1.15 times as wide as long and approximately 1.25 times as wide as head; maximal width slightly before middle; pubescence of midline directed caudad; punctation fine and moderately dense, barely visible in the pronounced microreticulation.

Elytra 0.85 times as long as pronotum (Fig. 35); punctation fine and dense, barely visible in the pronounced microreticulation. Hind wings fully developed.

Abdomen approximately as wide as elytra, widest at segment VI; punctuation of tergites III–V fine and moderately sparse, that of tergites VI–VII very fine and extremely sparse (anterior 2/3 almost impunctate); microsculpture of tergites III–V shallow and transverse, that of tergites VI–VII pronounced and isodiametric; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe.



Figs. 32–38: *Brachida hatayana* (32) and *Liogluta falcata* (33–38). 32, 36) male tergite VIII; 33) habitus; 34) forebody; 35) antenna; 37) median lobe of aedeagus in lateral view; 38) ventral process of median lobe of aedeagus in ventral view. Scale bars: 33: 1.0 mm; 34–35: 0.5 mm; 32, 36–38: 0.2 mm.

♂: tergite VIII posteriorly truncate, neither crenulate nor dentate (Fig. 36); sternite VIII posteriorly strongly convex; median lobe of aedeagus as in Figs. 37–38, with falciform apical internal structures.

♀: tergite VIII with broadly convex posterior margin; posterior margin of sternite VIII convex, in the middle not concave; spermathecal capsule with very short proximal portion.

The paratypes became available several months after the submission of the manuscript, which is why the female sexual characters are only described and not figured. The illustrations will be provided in a subsequent contribution.

ETYMOLOGY: The name (Latin, adjective: falciform) alludes to the characteristic shape of the internal structures of the aedeagus.

COMPARATIVE NOTES: This species is separated from all its congeners particularly by the characteristic morphology of the aedeagus. Five species of *Liogluta* THOMSON, 1858 were previously known from Turkey: *L. longiuscula*, *L. alpestris*, *L. microptera*, *L. wankai* (BERNHAEUER, 1908), and *L. akiana* ASSING, 2004. From these species, *L. falcata* is additionally separated as follows:

from the widespread and common *L. longiuscula* by the different coloration (*L. longiuscula*: head, pronotum, and abdomen black; elytra bicoloured; legs dark-brown), the much smaller and less convex eyes (*L. longiuscula*: eyes much longer than postocular region and strongly convex; head widest across eyes), the shorter antennae, the much more pronounced microsculpture of the forebody, much shorter elytra, shorter metatarsi, different microsculpture and punctuation of the abdomen, and the different shape of the male tergite VIII (*L. longiuscula*: obtusely angled in the middle).

from *L. alpestris* by the different coloration (*L. alpestris*: body uniformly blackish; legs brown to dark-brown), distinctly smaller size, much more pronounced microsculpture of the forebody, shorter and less massive antennae, slightly smaller eyes, much shorter elytra, and differently microsculptured and punctured abdomen;

from the similarly coloured *L. microptera* by shorter and less massive antennae, much less distinct punctuation and much more pronounced microreticulation of the forebody, the smaller eyes (*L. microptera*: eyes somewhat longer than postocular region in dorsal view), much shorter elytra, and the differently microsculptured and punctured abdomen;

from *L. wankai* (Bosnia-Herzegovina, Italy, Turkey), by different coloration (*L. wankai*: body blackish with yellowish elytra), much smaller eyes (*L. wankai*: eyes longer than postocular region in dorsal view), the much more pronounced microreticulation of the forebody, and much shorter elytra;

from *L. akiana* by different coloration (*L. akiana*: body blackish; legs with at least the femora dark-brown), the more oblong antennomere XI, slightly smaller eyes, the much more pronounced microreticulation of the forebody, and the posteriorly distinctly truncate male tergite VIII. For illustrations of *L. akiana* see ASSING (2004a).

The comparison with *L. wankai* is based on the original descriptions of *L. wankai* and its junior synonym *L. perparca* (BERNHAEUER 1908, 1936).

DISTRIBUTION AND BIONOMICS: The type specimens were collected in two localities in Kastamonu province, northern Anatolia. The holotype was sifted from the leaf litter of a mixed forest (beech, fir, pine) at an altitude of 1270 m, the paratypes from the leaf litter of an oak forest at an altitude of 1010 m.

Atheta (Microdota) atricolor (SHARP, 1869)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY:** **Kastamonu:** 5 exs., 25 km NW Kastamonu, E Daday, 41°29'N, 33°37'E, 870 m, pine forest, stable dung, sifted, 7.IV.2009, leg. Assing (cAss).

Atheta atricolor is listed for Turkey by SMETANA (2004), but I have been unable to find the primary record.

Atheta (Microdota) subtilis (SCRIBA, 1866)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Kastamonu:** 1 ex., 15 km N Tosya, Ilgaz geçidi, 41°08'N, 34°04'E, 1660 m, fir forest with pine, litter near snow sifted, 6.IV.2009, leg. Assing (cAss).

This species was only recently reported from Turkey (Rize, Trabzon) for the first time (ASSING 2007c).

Atheta (Microdota) inquinula (GRAVENHORST, 1802)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Sinop:** 1 ex., 15 km SW Sinop, S Kılıçlı, 41°57'N, 35°02'E, 80 m, grassy road margin, donkey dung, sifted, 3.IV.2009, leg. Assing (cAss).

Atheta inquinula, a widespread species in the Western Palaearctic region and Middle Asia, was recently attributed to the genus *Eurodotina* PACE, 2004 (PACE 2004). This placement, however, requires revision. The above specimen represents the first record of this minute aleocharine from Turkey.

Atheta (Microdota) benickiella BRUNDIN, 1948

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Sinop:** 1 ex., ca. 28 km S Sinop, S Lala, 41°53'N, 35°03'E, 150 m, oak and laurel forest with undergrowth, sifted, 31.III.2009, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex., 15 km SW Sinop, S Kılıçlı, 41°57'N, 35°02'E, 80 m, grazed oak forest with laurel, sifted, 3.IV.2009, leg. Assing (cAss). **Kastamonu:** 3 exs., 15 km N Tosya, Ilgaz geçidi, 41°08'N, 34°04'E, 1660 m, fir forest with pine, litter near snow sifted, 6.IV.2009, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex., 25 km SE Tosya, Domkayatepe geçidi, 40°56'N, 34°14'E, 1600 m, pine forest with grass and *Juniperus*, litter and grass sifted, 6.IV.2009, leg. Assing (cAss); 11 exs., 40 km NW Kastamonu, Ballıdağ geçidi, 41°34'N, 33°20'E, 1270 m, mixed forest (fir, pine, beech), litter sifted, 7.&9.IV.2009, leg. Assing (cAss). **Sivas:** 2 exs., 19 km W Suşehri, Karabay geçidi, 40°10'N, 37°52'E, 1800 m, mixed deciduous forest (*Quercus*, *Fagus*, *Acer*), litter sifted, 17.VII.2008, leg. Assing (cAss). **Samsun:** 2 ex., 33 km SW Samsun, road KavakAsarcık, 7 km SE Kavak, 41°03'N, 36°07'E, 470 m, *Quercus-Carpinus* forest, litter sifted, 20.VII.2008, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex., 41 km W Samsun, 27 km S Bafra, 41°19'N, 35°51'E, 220 m, stream valley, *Fagus* forest with scattered *Alnus*, litter sifted, 21.VII.2008, leg. Assing (cAss). **Ordu:** 4 exs., 75 km S Ordu, 34 km SSE Gök köy, W Mesudiye, 40°25'N, 37°47'E, 1520 m, beech forest, moist litter near small stream sifted, 14.VII.2008, leg. Assing (cAss); 3 exs., road Ünye-Akkuş, 18 km NE Akkuş, 40°56'N, 37°07'E, 920 m, mixed deciduous forest (predominantly *Fagus*), litter sifted, 15.VII.2008, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex. [det. Schülke], 25 km S Ordu, S Kabadüz, 40°49'N, 37°54'E, 990 m, mixed forest with alder, spruce, bramble, ivy, 30.VII.2006, leg. Schülke (cSch). **Giresun:** 1 ex., ca. 40 km S Giresun, N Kümbet, 40°34'N, 38°26'E, 1520 m, spruce forest with *Rhododendron*, 29.VII.2006, leg. Assing (cAss). **Gümüşhane:** 9 exs. [det. Schülke], ca. 25 km SW Gümüşhane, Tersundağı geçidi, 40°18'N, 39°18'E, 2070 m, N-slope, spruce forest, litter and dead wood sifted, 24.VII.2006, leg. Schülke (cSch); 10 exs. [det. Schülke], ca. 50 km SW Trabzon, NE Kürtün, 40°42'N, 39°15'E, 1750 m, spruce forest with *Rhododendron*, sifted, 27.VII.2006, leg. Schülke (cSch). **Rize:** 1 ex., 50 km SSE Rize, S Çamlık, 40°43'N, 40°38'E, 1380 m, alder forest, sifted, 1.VIII.2006, leg. Assing (cAss). **Adana:** 8 exs., SE Osmaniye, Zorkum, 36°58'N, 36°22'E, 1670 m, 29.IV.2004, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss). **Kahramanmaraş:** 27 exs., 30 km W Başkonuş Yaylası, 37°34'N, 36°34'E, 1270 m, 28.IV.2004, leg. Besuchet (cAss).

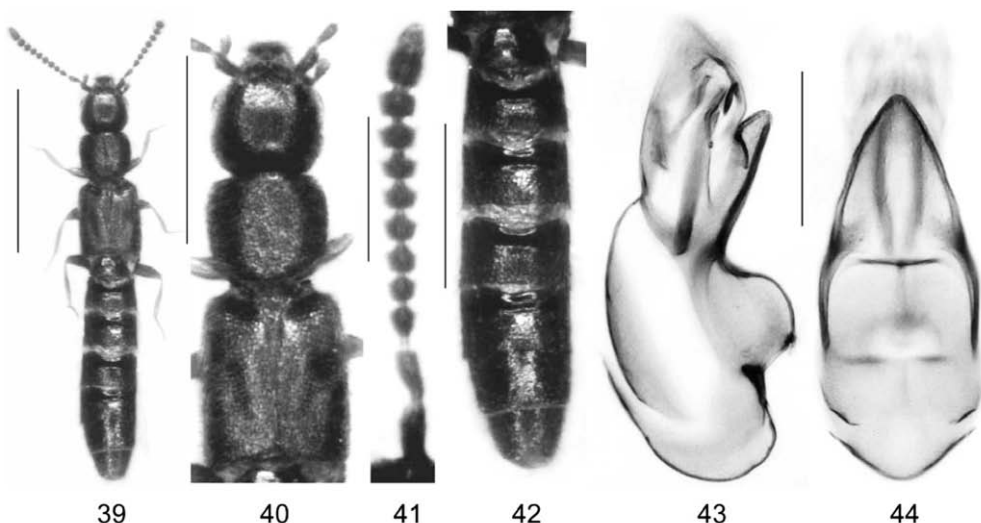
Atheta benickiella is listed for Turkey by SMETANA (2004), but I have been unable to trace the primary record(s).

Atheta (Anopleta) esuriens sp.n.
(Figs. 39–44)

TYPES: **Holotype** ♂: "N37°40'39 E035°51'07, TR Adana Kozan-Feke, 775 m, 16.4.2009, Brachat & Meybohm (17) / Holotypus ♂ *Atheta esuriens* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2009" (cAss).

DESCRIPTION: Body length 2.5 mm (abdomen fully extended). Habitus slender (Fig. 39). Coloration: head, pronotum, and abdomen blackish-brown, elytra slightly paler; legs yellowish brown with brown femora; antennae dark-brown.

Head of subquadrate shape, weakly transverse, 1.05 times as wide as long, maximal width across eyes; punctation extremely fine, barely noticeable in the pronounced microreticulation. Eyes large and distinctly convex, somewhat longer than postocular region in dorsal view (Fig. 40). Antenna with antennomere III strongly dilated apically, less than 1.5 times as long as wide, IV moderately transverse, V–X of increasing width and increasingly transverse, X almost twice as wide as long (Fig. 41).



Figs. 39–44: *Atheta esuriens*. 39) habitus; 40) forebody; 41) antenna; 42) abdomen; 43–44) median lobe of aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view. Scale bars: 39: 1.0 mm; 40, 42: 0.5 mm; 41: 0.2 mm; 43–44: 0.1 mm.

Pronotum small in relation to head (Fig. 40), 1.13 times as wide as long and 1.07 times as wide as head; maximal width in anterior half; pubescence directed anteriorad in anterior half of midline, posteriorad in posterior half of midline, and transversely laterad in lateral portion of disc; punctation and microsculpture similar to those of abdomen.

Elytra conspicuously long, 1.15 times as long as pronotum (Fig. 40); surface weakly, longitudinally elevated on either side of suture in anterior half (i.e., suture somewhat impressed); disc of each elytron with indistinct longitudinal impression approximately in the middle; punctation slightly more, microsculpture slightly less distinct than that of pronotum; pubescence depressed, directed almost transversely laterad.

Abdomen long and slender, narrower than elytra, subparallel, widest at segment VI; tergites III–VI with anterior impression, with moderately dense and moderately fine, indistinctly granulate punctation, with rather shallow microsculpture and some shine; tergites VII–VIII with more pronounced microreticulation, less shiny, and with rather sparse punctation; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe (Fig. 42).

♂: tergite VIII posteriorly weakly concave; sternite VIII somewhat longer than (and projecting beyond) tergite VIII, its posterior margin rather strongly convex; median lobe of aedeagus as in Figs. 43–44.

♀: unknown.

ETYMOLOGY: The name is the present participle derived from the Latin verb *esurire* (to starve) and alludes to the slender habitus of this species.

COMPARATIVE NOTES: In external characters, *A. esuriens* is similar particularly to *A. puberula* SHARP, 1869. The latter species is currently attributed to the subgenus *Anopleta* MULSANT & REY, 1874, a taxon of doubtful status and possibly synonymous with *Microdota* MULSANT & REY, 1873. The new species is distinguished from *A. puberula* by distinctly smaller size, even more slender habitus, much more pronounced microreticulation of the forebody, the less transverse head, the distinctly smaller eyes, the less transverse pronotum, the longer elytra, the less shiny abdomen, the smooth posterior margin of the male tergite VIII (*A. puberula*: weakly crenulate), the shorter and posteriorly less strongly convex male sternite VIII, as well as by the morphology of the aedeagus. For illustrations of the median lobe of the aedeagus of *A. puberula* see BENICK & LOHSE (1974).

DISTRIBUTION AND BIONOMICS: The type locality is situated in Adana province, central southern Anatolia. The holotype was sifted from litter and grass beneath shrubs near a stream at an altitude of 775 m (Meybohm, pers. comm.).

Atheta (Ceritaxa) testaceipes (HEER, 1839)

Atheta (Ceritaxa) asiaeminoris PACE, 2008: 140; **syn.n.**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Kahramanmaraş**: 8 exs., Imalı, 37°21'N, 36°44'E, 850 m, 21.IV.2009, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

According to the original description of *A. asiaeminoris*, which is based on a single male from "Türkei, distr. Alanya, 25 km E Beldibi", the species is distinguished from *A. testaceipes* only by the presence of additional small lateral dents at the posterior margin of the male tergite VIII (PACE 2008). However, the presence of such dents is highly variable in *A. testaceipes*; I have even seen specimens which are asymmetric in this respect, with additional dents on one side of the posterior margin of tergite VIII and without such dents on the other. The aedeagus and the external characters illustrated by PACE (2008) are identical to those of *A. testaceipes*. Therefore, there is little doubt that the holotype of *A. asiaeminoris* is conspecific with this species, which has repeatedly been reported also from southern Turkey (ASSING 2007c, 2009a); hence the synonymy proposed above.

Atheta (Coprothassa) melanaria (MANNERHEIM, 1830)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Sinop**: 7 exs., 15 km SW Sinop, S Kılıçlı, 41°57'N, 35°02'E, 80 m, grassy road margin, donkey dung, sifted, 3.IV.2009, leg. Assing (cAss).

This widespread trans-Palaearctic species was only recently reported from Turkey (Istanbul, Sinop, Samsun, Mersin, Kahramanmaraş) for the first time (ASSING 2009a).

Atheta (Datomicra) sordidula (ERICHSON, 1837)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Sinop**: 1 ex., ca. 22 km S Sinop, N Lala, 41°53'N, 35°03'E, 160 m, oak and laurel forest with undergrowth, sifted, 31.III.2009, leg. Assing (cAss); 31 exs., 15 km SW Sinop, S Kılıçlı, 41°57'N, 35°02'E, 80 m, grassy road margin, donkey dung, sifted, 3.IV.2009, leg. Assing (cAss).

Atheta sordidula is listed for Turkey by SMETANA (2004), but primary records with specified localities were unknown.

***Atheta (Atheta) hypnorum* (KIESENWETTER, 1850)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Sinop:** 6 exs., 25 km S Sinop, W Lala, 41°53'N, 35°02'E, 240 m, oak forest with undergrowth, sifted, 31.III.2009, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex., 15 km SW Sinop, S Kılıçlı, 41°57'N, 35°02'E, 80 m, grazed oak forest with laurel, sifted, 3.IV.2009, leg. Assing (cAss).

In Turkey, this species was previously known only from Gümüşhane (ASSING 2007c).

***Atheta (Atheta) triangulum* (KRAATZ, 1856)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Mersin:** 1 ex., N Silifke, 23 km N Silifke, 36°32'N, 33°56'E, 970 m, 18.IV.2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss). **Osmaniye:** 1 ex., NE Kadirli, Torlar near Andırın, 37°33'N, 36°26'E, 1110 m, 30.IV.2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss). **Kahramanmaraş:** 2 exs., İmalı, 37°21'N, 36°44'E, 850 m, 21.IV.2009, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 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). **Hatay:** 1 ex., 10 km S Iskenderun, W Soğukoluk, 36°29'N, 36°09'E, 760 m, ruderal pine forest with oak, 4.IV.2004, leg. Assing (cAss).

In Turkey, this widespread species had been recorded only from Izmir province (ANLAŞ 2009).

***Atheta (Atheta) aeneicollis* (SHARP, 1869)**

Atheta aeneicollis is widespread in the Western Palaearctic region and also listed for Turkey by SMETANA (2004). However, according to ANLAŞ (2009), specified localities were unknown. Since this species is very common in Turkey and in order to avoid a long list of localities, only the provinces from where material was seen are given: Sinop, Ordu, Izmir, Manisa, Aydın, Muğla, Antalya, Niğde, Aksaray, Nevşehir, Karaman, Mersin, Adana, Osmaniye, Kahramanmaraş, Hatay.

***Atheta (Chaetida) longicornis* (GRAVENHORST, 1802)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Sinop:** 7 exs., 15 km SW Sinop, S Kılıçlı, 41°57'N, 35°02'E, 80 m, grassy road margin, donkey dung, sifted, 3.IV.2009, leg. Assing (cAss). **Rize:** 1 ex., 40 km SSE Rize, 7 km E İkizdere, 40°47'N, 40°38'E, 1030 m, mixed forest with chestnut, alder, *Rhododendron*, sifted, 31.VII.2006, leg. Assing (cAss).

Atheta longicornis is listed for Turkey by SMETANA (2004), but, according to ANLAŞ (2009), specified localities were unknown.

***Atheta (Dimetrota) putrida* (KRAATZ, 1856)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Sinop:** 5 exs., 30 km NNE Boyabat, Dıranaz geçidi, 41°38'06"N, 34°52'29"E, calcareous grassland, beech and willow litter, grass roots, sifted, 5.IV.2009, leg. Assing (cAss). **Kastamonu:** 1 ex., 15 km N Tosya, Ilgaz geçidi, 41°08'N, 34°04'E, 1660 m, fir forest with pine, litter near snow sifted, 6.IV.2009, leg. Assing (cAss).

This species is widespread in Europe, eastwards to Azerbaijan. The above specimens represent the first records from Turkey.

***Atheta (Dimetrota) cauta* (GRAVENHORST, 1802)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Sinop:** 27 exs., 15 km SW Sinop, S Kılıçlı, 41°57'N, 35°02'E, 80 m, grassy road margin, donkey dung, sifted, 3.IV.2009, leg. Assing (cAss).

Atheta cauta has a trans-Palaeartic distribution, but was previously unknown from Turkey.

***Atheta (Dimetrota) atramentaria* (GYLLENHAL, 1810)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Sinop:** 1 ex., 15 km SW Sinop, S Kılıçlı, 41°57'N, 35°02'E, 80 m, grassy road margin, donkey dung, sifted, 3.IV.2009, leg. Assing (cAss).

Atheta atramentaria is listed for Turkey by SMETANA (2004), but, according to ANLAŞ (2009), specified localities were unknown.

***Atheta nigrifula* (GRAVENHORST, 1802)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Sinop:** 1 ex., 30 km SW Sinop, 7 km NW Erfelek, 41°58'N, 34°50'E, 65 m, mixed deciduous forest (*Carpinus*, *Quercus*, *Laurus*), sifted, 2.IV.2009, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex., 15 km SW Sinop, S Kılıçlı, 41°57'N, 35°02'E, 90 m, oak forest, sifted, 3.IV.2009, leg. Assing (cAss).

In Turkey, *A. nigrifula* was previously known only from the northeastern provinces Erzurum, Trabzon, and Gümüşhane (ASSING 2007c).

***Atheta alepensis* TRONQUET, 2008**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Hatay:** 1 ex., S Şenköy, 36°01'N, 36°07'E, 750 m, 21.IV.2004, leg. Besuchet (cAss); 4 exs., 25 km S Şenköy, 36°02'N, 36°07'E, 910 m, edge of meadow, sifted, 26.IV.2002, leg. Meybohm (cAss); 1 ex., 25 km S Şenköy, 36°01'N, 36°07'E, 900 m, laurel litter, sifted, 27.IV.2002, leg. Meybohm (cAss); 1 ex., 25 km S Şenköy, 36°01'N, 36°07'E, 900 m, laurel litter, sifted, 27.IV.2002, leg. Meybohm (cAss); 2 exs., Şenköy, 36°02'N, 36°07'E, 920 m, 13.IV.2009, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 1 ex., Kızıldağ, Teknepinar, 36°11'N, 35°59'E, 400 m, 13.IV.2009, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss). **Gaziantep:** 1 ex., 33 km E Osmaniye, NE Nurdagi geç., 37°08'N, 36°37'E, 1520 m, NW slope with oak and beech, under stones and sifted roots, 8.IV.2004, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex., Kartal Dağı, 39 km WNW Gaziantep, 37°11'N, 36°59'E, 1110 m, N-slope with oak, roots sifted, 9.IV.2004, leg. Assing (cAss); 2 exs., Kartal Dağı, 30 km WNW Gaziantep, 37°10'N, 37°04'E, 1200 m, N-slope with oak, roots sifted, 9.IV.2004, leg. Assing (cAss); 2 exs., Kartal Dağı, 28 km WNW Gaziantep, 37°10'N, 37°06'E, 1100 m, N-slope with oak, roots sifted, 9.IV.2004, leg. Assing (cAss); 6 exs., Kartal Dağı, 25 km WNW Gaziantep, 37°11'N, 37°08'E, 1070 m, N-slope with oak, roots sifted, 9.IV.2004, leg. Assing (cAss). **ISRAEL:** 1 ex., Hermon, Har Khavushit, 33°18'N, 35°48'E, 2000 m, 23.IV.2006, leg. Aßmann (cFel).

Atheta alepensis, a close relative of *A. trinotata* (KRAATZ, 1856), was previously known only from Lebanon (TRONQUET 2008). The above specimens represent the first records from Turkey and Israel.

***Atheta ravilla* (ERICHSON, 1839)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Kastamonu:** 1 ex., 20 km SE Tosya, 40°58'N, 34°12'E, 1400 m, pine forest, *Formica* nest, 8.IV.2009, leg. Assing (cAss).

The previously known distribution includes most of Europe and North Africa, eastwards to Georgia and Azerbaijan. The above specimen represents the first record from Turkey.

***Atheta laticollis* (STEPHENS, 1832)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Samsun:** 2 exs., 9 km WNW Bafra, 41°35'23"N, 35°50'12"E, 55 m, mixed deciduous forest with oak, *Hedera* and *Rubus* undergrowth, 30.III.2009, leg. Assing (cAss). **Sinop:** 1 ex., ca. 22 km S Sinop, N Lala, 41°53'N, 35°03'E, 160 m, oak and laurel forest with undergrowth, sifted, 31.III.2009, leg. Assing (cAss).

Atheta laticollis is widespread and common in the Palaearctic region, but was previously unknown from Turkey.

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

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Sinop:** 1 ex., 15 km SW Sinop, S Kılıçlı, 41°57'N, 35°02'E, 80 m, grassy road margin, donkey dung, sifted, 3.IV.2009, leg. Assing (cAss).

In Turkey, this widespread, but rather rare species was previously known only from Kahramanmaraş (ASSING 2006).

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

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Sinop:** 99 exs., 15 km SW Sinop, S Kılıçlı, 41°57'N, 35°02'E, 80 m, grassy road margin, donkey dung, sifted, 3.IV.2009, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex., 25 km S Sinop, W Lala, 41°44'N, 35°01'E, 215 m, oak forest with undergrowth, sifted, 31.III.2009, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex., 25 km S Sinop, W Lala, 41°53'N, 35°02'E, 240 m, oak forest with undergrowth, sifted, 31.III.2009, leg. Assing (cAss). **Kastamonu:** 2 exs., 40 km NW Kastamonu, NE Azdavay, W Yeşilpınar, 41°42'N, 33°28'E, 1090 m, calcareous slope, grass and moss sifted, 9.IV.2009, leg. Assing (cAss). **Samsun:** 1 ex., 15 km NW Bafra, Karaboğaz Gölü, 41°41'N, 35°48'E, 0 m, beach, flood debris, sifted, 30.III.2009, leg. Assing (cAss).

In Turkey, *A. muscorum* was previously reported from Erzurum, Izmir, and Kahramanmaraş provinces (ASSING 2006, 2007c).

***Zyras haworthi* (STEPHENS, 1832)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Sinop:** 3 exs., S Sinop, Lala, 20.V.1976, leg. Besuchet & Löbl (cAss). **Rize:** 1 ex., 17 km S Ardeşen, 41°03'N, 41°01'E, 350 m, stream bank, leaf litter sifted, 10.VII.2008, leg. Assing (cAss). **Antalya:** 1 ex., 5 km NE Gazipaşa, 36°17'N, 32°22'E, 50 m, 24.IV.2008, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss). **Mersin:** 2 exs., road to Arslanköy, 5 km SE Aladağ, 36°55'N, 34°32'E, 700 m, 2.&10.V.2005, leg. Besuchet, Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

This species is widespread in North Africa and Europe, eastwards to Georgia and Azerbaijan. The above specimens represent the first records from Turkey.

***Pella similis* (MÄRKEL, 1845)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Sinop:** 2 exs., 15 km SW Sinop, S Kılıçlı, 41°57'N, 35°02'E, 80 m, grassy road margin, sifted, 3.IV.2009, leg. Assing & Wunderle (cAss, cWun). **Kastamonu:** 1 ex., 25 km SE Tosya, Domkayatepe geçidi, 40°56'N, 34°14'E, 1600 m, partly flooded loamy meadow and road margin, under stones, 6.IV.2009, leg. Assing (cAss).

In Turkey, *P. similis* has been recorded from Sinop, Kastamonu, Karaman, and Kahramanmaraş provinces (ASSING 2004b, 2006, 2008, 2009c, MARUYAMA 2006).

***Pella lugens* (GRAVENHORST, 1802)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Sinop:** 1 ex., ca. 30 km S Ayancık, Çangal Dağı, 41°49'N, 34°39'E, 920 m, beech forest, sifted, 1.IV.2009, leg. Assing (cAss).

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

***Stichoglossa semirufa* (GRAVENHORST, 1802)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Sinop:** 1 ex., ca. 30 km S Ayancık, Çangal Dağı, 41°49'N, 34°39'E, 920 m, beech forest, sifted, 1.IV.2009, leg. Wunderle (cWun); 1 ex., 20 km SW Ayancık, 41°49'N, 34°25'E, 1010 m, fir and beech forest with *Rhododendron*, sifted, 2.IV.2009, leg. Assing (cAss).

The above specimens represent the first record of this rarely found species from Turkey.

***Oxypoda meybohmiana* nom.n.**

Oxypoda meybohmi ASSING, 2009: 160 f.; preoccupied.

Alfred F. Newton (Chicago) kindly drew my attention to the primary homonymy of *Oxypoda meybohmi* ASSING, 2009. The name is preoccupied by *O. (Baeglena) meybohmi* ZERCHE, 1996, a species endemic to Tenerife (Canary Islands). Therefore, the junior homonym is replaced with *O. meybohmiana* nom.n.

***Aleochara (Heterochara) salina* FAUVEL, 1885**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Kayseri:** 2 exs., Yeşilhisar, Soğanlı, 38°20'N, 34°58'E, under stones, 12.V.2009, leg. Meybohm (cAss).

This species was previously known only from southern France (TRONQUET 2009). The above specimens considerably extend its distribution and represent the first record from Turkey. They were not collected in a saline habitat, but on a road margin with rocks and grass.

Zusammenfassung

Fünf Arten werden aus der Türkei beschrieben und abgebildet: *Astenus (Eurysumius) sultanicus* sp.n. (Konya) und *Domene miranda* sp.n. (Kastamonu) aus der Unterfamilie Paederinae sowie die Aleocharinen *Brachida hatayana* sp.n. (Hatay), *Liogluta falcata* sp.n. (Kastamonu) und *Atheta (Anopleta) esuriens* sp.n. (Adana). Folgende Synonymisierung wird vorgenommen: *Atheta (Ceritaxa) testaceipes* (HEER, 1839) = *A. asiaeminoris* PACE, 2008, syn.n. Der präokkupierte Name *Oxypoda meybohmi* ASSING, 2009 wird durch *O. meybohmiana* nom.n. ersetzt. Weitere Nachweise von 73 Arten werden gemeldet, darunter 17 Erstnachweise aus der Türkei, zwei aus Israel sowie zahlreiche neue Provinznachweise.

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Dr. Volker ASSING

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

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