

# On the Staphylinidae of Turkey VIII. Eleven new species, two new synonymies, a new combination, and additional records (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae)

V. ASSING

## Abstract

Eleven species of Staphylinidae (Coleoptera) from Turkey are described and illustrated: *Astenus (Eurysunius) brachati* sp.n. (Bursa), *Xantholinus (Helicophallus) faginus* sp.n. (Zonguldak), *Liogluta alyoshai* sp.n. (Gümüshane, Rize), *Atheta (Philhygra) monstruosa* sp.n. (Kastamonu, Çankırı), *A. (Paralpinia) anatolica* sp.n. (Bolu, Kastamonu, Muğla), *A. meybohmi* sp.n. (Balıkesir; Cyprus), *A. (Dimetrota) extensa* sp.n. (Rize), *Platyola truncata* sp.n. (Mersin), *Meotica hamata* sp.n. (Bolu), *Aleochara (Rheochara) spermophili* sp.n. (Antalya, Muğla) und *A. (R.) rosei* sp.n. (Antalya). *Xantholinus (Helicophallus) ilgazensis* COIFFAIT, 1966 is redescribed.

Two synonymies and a new combination are proposed: *Gyrophaena hanseni* STRAND, 1946 = *G. spoliata* ASSING, 2009, syn.n.; *Oxyopoda ferruginea* ERICHSON, 1839 = *O. filiformis* REDTENBACHER, 1849, syn.n.; *Tectusa uludaghensis* (FAGEL, 1971), comb.n. (ex *Derocala* MULSANT & REY, 1875). A lectotype is designated for *Oxyopoda filiformis*.

The sexual characters of *Amischa filum* MULSANT & REY, 1870, *Liogluta falcata* ASSING, 2010, *Oxyopoda ferruginea*, and *Zoosetha mersina* ASSING, 2004 are illustrated.

Additional records of 85 species are reported, among them 18 new country records from Turkey and one from Bosnia-Herzegovina. *Atheta (Paralpinia) schneideri* (EPELSHEIM, 1899) and *Aleochara (Rheochara) spadicea* (ERICHSON, 1837) are removed from the list of Turkish Staphylinidae.

**Key words:** Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Turkey, Cyprus, Bosnia-Herzegovina, new species, new synonymies, new combination, lectotype designation, additional records, taxonomy, distribution.

## Introduction

The present paper is the eighth contribution to the Turkish staphylinid fauna providing descriptions and records of species from miscellaneous subfamilies and genera. Since the latest instalment (ASSING 2010a), additional material has become available primarily from two field trips to northern and northwestern Turkey conducted by Volker Brachat (Geretsried) and Heinrich Meybohm (Großhansdorf) in April 2010 and by the author in March 2010, as well as from several public and private collections. An examination of this material, in total approximately 300 species and 3000 specimens, yielded not only numerous records of zoogeographic interest, among them 18 new country records from Turkish territory, but also eleven species new to science.

The species of genera such as *Tetartopeus* CZWALINA, 1888, *Leptobium* CASEY, 1905, *Sunius* STEPHENS, 1829, *Othius* STEPHENS, 1829, *Alevonota* THOMSON, 1858, and *Geostiba* THOMSON, 1858 have been – or will be – treated in separate revisionary contributions covering the western or the entire Palaearctic Region.

Owing to the comparatively short history and small number of taxonomic and zoogeographic studies with a special focus on the Staphylinidae of Turkey, rather little is known about the fauna of this country. Some Staphylinidae, such as *Anotylus inustus* (GRAVENHORST, 1806), *Tachyporus nitidulus* (FABRICIUS, 1981), and *Liogluta longiuscula* (GRAVENHORST, 1802), were listed only from five, eight, and two provinces, respectively, in a recent checklist (ANLAŞ 2009). In fact, they are so common in Turkey that they could be recorded not only from every province without great effort, but probably also from every square kilometre, including urban regions and lakes (on the wing). Easily, hundreds of new province records of common and widespread species could be provided, which, however, would significantly expand this paper without really contributing to the understanding of the zoogeography of the Turkish staphylinid fauna or of the distributions of these species. Instead, the emphasis is placed upon a) species that have never, very rarely, or only doubtfully been reported from Turkey, b) species that are rarely found throughout their ranges, c) species with restricted distributions (endemics), and d) more widespread species whose general ranges require clarification.

### Material and methods

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

EMSDU	Entomological museum, Suleyman Demirel University, Isparta (via N. Jansson and B. Feldmann)
MHNG	Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Genève (G. Cuccodoro)
MNHUB	Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität Berlin (J. Frisch, J. Willers)
NHMD	Natural History Museum of Denmark, University of Copenhagen, Zoological Museum (A. Solodovnikov)
NHMW	Naturhistorisches Museum Wien (H. Schillhammer)
cAnl	private collection Sinan Anlaş, Turgutlu
cAss	author's private collection
cFel	private collection Benedikt Feldmann, Münster
cJan	private collection Nicklas Jansson, Motala
cMak	private collection György Makranczy, Budapest
cÖzd	private collection Senem Özdemir, Ankara
cRos	private collection Armin Rose, Berne-Weserdeich
cSch	private collection Michael Schülke, Berlin
cWun	private collection Paul Wunderle, Mönchengladbach
cZan	private collection Adriano Zanetti, Verona

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

Head length was measured from the anterior margin of the clypeus to the posterior margin of the head (Aleocharinae) or from the anterior margin of the frons (other Staphylinidae), elytral 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 parameral side of (the median lobe of) the aedeagus is referred to as the ventral, the opposite side as the dorsal aspect. In *Xantholinus* DEJEAN, 1821, the portion of the aedeagus close to the opening of the capsule is termed the distal, the other end the proximal portion.

### Descriptions of new species and additional faunistic data

The distribution data given below are based on SMETANA (2004), unless indicated otherwise. The species are ordered by systematic groups (subfamilies, tribes, etc.).

***Phloeocharis subtilissima* MANNERHEIM, 1830**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Bursa:** 1 ex., Karaorman, 39°54'49"N, 28°28'26"E, 440 m, 15.IV.2010, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 1 ex., Devecikonağı, 39°49'N, 28°27'E, 800 m, 16.IV.2010, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

COMMENT: This species is widespread in Europe, but was previously unknown from Turkey.

***Eusphalerum primulae* (STEPHENS, 1834)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Bolu:** 5 exs. [det. Zanetti], 7 km S Bolu, 40°40'N, 31°38'E, 930 m, oak forest, sifted, 29.III.2010, leg. Assing (cAss); 3 exs., 7 km S Bolu, 40°40'N, 31°38'E, 950 m, oak & beech forest, leaf litter sifted, 31.III.2010, leg. Assing (cAss). **Kastamonu:** 1 ex. [det. Zanetti], 45 km NW Kastamonu, 5 km NW Ađlı, 41°42'N, 33°30'E, margin of calcareous fir forest with interspersed pine trees, litter and moss sifted, 25.III.2010, leg. Assing (cAss).

COMMENT: *Eusphalerum primulae* is widespread from Turkey to the Baltic countries, the British Isles, and France. In Turkey, it was previously known only from Bolu (ZANETTI 1993).

***Eusphalerum sorbi* (GYLLENHAL, 1810)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Bursa:** 1 ex. [det. Zanetti], Sođukpınar, 40°05'N, 29°05'E, 1220 m, 18.IV.2010, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

COMMENT: In Turkey, the widespread *E. sorbi* was previously known from Bolu, Karabük, Kastamonu, Sinop, and Samsun (ZANETTI 1993).

***Phloeonomus punctipennis* THOMSON, 1867**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Kastamonu:** 1 ex. [det. Zanetti], 48 km SW Kastamonu, ca. 30 km S Araç, 41°07'N, 33°20'E, 1690 m, fir forest, under bark of fir trunks, 24.III.2010, leg. Assing (cAss).

COMMENT: This species is widespread, but was previously unknown from Turkey.

***Phloeostiba plana* (PAYKULL, 1792)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Çanakkale:** 1 ex., Kaz Dađı, Ayazma, 39°45'N, 26°54'E, 440 m, 11.IV.2010, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

COMMENT: The distribution of *P. plana* ranges from western Europe to Japan. The above specimen represents the first record from Turkey.

***Dropephylla cyprensis* JÁSZAY & HLAVÁČ, 2006**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Balıkesir:** 1 ex. [det. Zanetti], Kurucam Tepe, 39°41'N, 27°10'E, 740 m, 13.IV.2010, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

COMMENT: This species was previously known only from Cyprus (JÁSZAY & HLAVÁČ 2006). The above specimen represents the first record from Turkey.

***Dropephylla caucasica* (KOLENATI, 1846)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Aksaray:** 2 exs. [det. Zanetti], İhlara valley, 38°16'N, 34°17'E, 1180 m, 22.V.2009, leg. Meybohm (cAss).

COMMENT: This species was reported from Ankara ("Kleinasien (Angora)") by LUZE (1906), but not indicated for Turkey by JÁSZAY & HLAVÁČ (2006).

***Dialycera aspera* (EPPELSHEIM, 1889)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Bursa:** 3 exs. [det. Zanetti], Soğukpınar, 40°05'N, 29°05'E, 1220 m, 18.IV.2010, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss, cZan).

COMMENT: *Dialycera aspera* was previously known only from Syria (HERMAN 2001). The above specimens represent the first record from Turkey.

***Omalium assingi* ZANETTI, 2002**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Kastamonu:** 1 ex., 37 km SE Kastamonu, 15 km N Tosya, Ilgaz geçidi, 41°07'43"N, 34°04'11"E, 1660 m, mixed fir and pine forest, under bark of pine trunk, 23.III.2010, leg. Assing (cAss).

COMMENT: This species was previously known only from southern, western, and eastern Anatolia (ASSING 2007c, ZANETTI 2002); for a distribution map see ASSING (2004b). The above specimen represents the first record from northern Anatolia.

***Omalium turcicum* SMETANA, 1967**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: İzmir:** 1 ex., İzmir, Bozdağ, 38°20'N, 28°06'E, 1300–1560 m, 19.IV.2006, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss). **Bolu:** 1 ex., 7 km S Bolu, 40°40'N, 31°38'E, 930 m, oak forest, sifted, 29.III.2010, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex., 7 km S Bolu, 40°40'N, 31°38'E, 950 m, oak & beech forest, leaf litter sifted, 31.III.2010, leg. Assing (cAss). **Ordu:** 1 ex., 15 km S Gölköy, Harçbeli geçidi, 40°35'N, 37°38'E, 1610 m, beech forest with rhododendron, litter and mushrooms sifted, 22.VII.2008, leg. Assing (cAss). **Sivas:** 1 ex., Sivas, 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). **Rize:** 10 exs., ca. 40 km SSW Hopa, source of Çağlayan river, ca. 41°06'N, 41°22'E, 2700–2900 m, 25.VI.1998, leg. Solodovnikov (cAss). **Erzurum:** 1 ex., 35–40 km NW Tortum, Mescit Dağları, ca. 40°30'N, 41°17'E, 2600 m, 19.VI.1998, leg. Solodovnikov (cAss).

COMMENT: According to SMETANA (1967) and ZANETTI (2002), *O. turcicum* was previously unknown from any of the provinces listed above.

***Omalium littorale* KRAATZ, 1857**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Çankırı:** 2 exs., 67 km SW Kastamonu, 10 km NNW Kurşunlu, 40°56'N, 33°17'E, 1650 m, grass roots beneath small pine trees sifted, 24.III.2010, leg. Assing (cAss).

COMMENT: These specimens represent the first record from northwestern Anatolia (ASSING 2004b, ZANETTI 2002).

***Acidota cruentata* MANNERHEIM, 1830**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Kastamonu:** 1 ex., 45 km NW Kastamonu, 5 km NW Ağılı, 41°44'N, 33°30'E, margin of calcareous fir forest with interspersed pine trees, litter and moss sifted, 22.III.2010, leg. Assing (cAss).

COMMENT: The wing-dimorphic *A. cruentata* has a trans-Palaearctic distribution (HERMAN 2001), but is collected rather rarely. The above specimen belongs to the winged morph and represents the first record from Turkey.

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

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Karabük:** 1 ex., pass W Eskipazar, 40°57'44"N, 33°24'02"E, 1450 m, fir forest, litter sifted, 26.III.2010, leg. Assing (cAss); 5 exs., pass W Eskipazar, 40°58'N, 33°23'E, 1400 m, beech forest, litter sifted, 26.III.2010, leg. Assing (cAss). **Balıkesir:** 1 ex., Kurucam Tepe, 39°41'N, 27°10'E, 740 m, 13.IV.2010, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss). **Çankırı:** 6 exs., 67 km SW Kastamonu, 10 km NNW Kurşunlu, 40°56'N, 33°17'E, 1650 m, grass roots beneath small pine trees sifted, 24.III.2010, leg. Assing (cAss).

**Kastamonu:** 1 ex., 45 km NW Kastamonu, 5 km NW Ağlı, 41°44'N, 33°30'E, margin of calcareous fir forest with interspersed pine trees, litter and moss sifted, 22.III.2010, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex., 27 km SE Kastamonu, NW Ilgaz geçidi, 41°12'N, 33°58'E, 1480 m, fir forest near stream, litter and moss sifted, 23.III.2010, leg. Assing (cAss); 4 exs., 37 km SE Kastamonu, 15 km N Tosya, Ilgaz geçidi, 41°08'N, 34°04'E, 1660 m, mixed fir and pine forest, litter sifted, 23.III.2010, leg. Assing (cAss); 3 exs., same data, but litter under pine trunk sifted (cAss); 1 ex., 40 km NW Kastamonu, Ballıdağ geçidi, 41°34'N, 33°20'E, 1270 m, mixed forest (fir, pine, beech), litter sifted, 9.IV.2009, leg. Wunderle (cWun).

COMMENT: In Turkey, *A. melanocephalum* was previously known only from Antalya and Kastamonu provinces (ASSING 2010a).

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

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Karabük:** 1 ex., pass W Eskipazar, 40°58'N, 33°23'E, 1400 m, beech forest, litter sifted, 26.III.2010, leg. Assing (cAss). **Kastamonu:** 1 ex., 37 km SE Kastamonu, 15 km N Tosya, Ilgaz geçidi, 41°08'N, 34°04'E, 1660 m, mixed fir and pine forest, litter sifted, 23.III.2010, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex., 25 km SE Tosya, Domkayatepe geçidi, 40°56'N, 34°14'E, 1600 m, pine forest with grass and juniper, litter and grass sifted, 6.IV.2009, leg. Wunderle (cWun). **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. Wunderle (cWun); 4 exs., ca. 30 km S Ayancık, Çangal Dağı, 41°47'N, 34°40'E, 820 m, beech forest, sifted, 1.IV.2009, leg. Wunderle (cWun); 2 exs., 20 km SW Ayancık, 41°49'N, 34°25'E, 1010 m, fir and beech forest with rhododendron, sifted, 2.IV.2009, leg. Wunderle (cWun).

COMMENT: The previously known distribution in Turkey was confined to Sinop, Trabzon, and Rize, from where this species was reported for the first time only recently (ASSING 2010a).

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

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Bolu:** 1 ex., 26 km S Bolu, N Seben, 40°29'N, 31°36'E, 1410 m, grassy slope with scattered pine trees, under stones, 27.III.2010, leg. Assing (cAss). **Karabük:** 4 exs., pass W Eskipazar, 40°58'N, 33°23'E, 1400 m, beech forest, litter sifted, 26.III.2010, leg. Assing (cAss). **Kastamonu:** 1 ex., 45 km NW Kastamonu, 5 km NW Ağlı, 41°44'N, 33°30'E, margin of calcareous fir forest with interspersed pine trees, litter and moss sifted, 22.III.2010, leg. Assing (cAss); 4 exs., 27 km SE Kastamonu, NW Ilgaz geçidi, 41°12'N, 33°58'E, 1480 m, fir forest near stream, litter and moss sifted, 23.III.2010, leg. Assing (cAss); 7 exs., 37 km SE Kastamonu, 15 km N Tosya, Ilgaz geçidi, 41°08'N, 34°04'E, 1660 m, mixed fir and pine forest, litter sifted, 23.III.2010, leg. Assing (cAss); 3 exs., same data, but litter under pine trunk sifted (cAss); 1 ex., same data, but under bark of pine trunk (cAss); 1 ex., ca. 65 km W Kastamonu, 15 km W Eflani, 41°29'N, 33°09'E, 1010 m, oak forest, litter sifted, 25.III.2010, leg. Assing (cAss).

COMMENT: In Turkey, this widespread species had been recorded only from central southern Anatolia (Adana and Adiyaman) (ASSING 2006a).

### *Coryphoides anaticus* (FAGEL, 1971)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Bolu:** 6 exs., Bolu, 12 km S Bolu, 40°37'N, 31°37'E, 1490 m, fir forest with scattered pine trees, litter sifted, 27.III.2010, leg. Assing (cAss).

COMMENT: *Coryphoides anaticus* was previously known only from the type locality (Uludağ, Bursa province) and from an additional locality in Sinop (ASSING 2010a).

### *Coprophilus piceus* (SOLSKY, 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. Wunderle (cWun). **Niğde:** 1 ex., Taşpınar, entrance of Ground Squirrel (*Spermophilus*) burrow, 10.IV.1966 (cAss). **Antalya:** 1 ex. [det. Wunderle], 35 km S Elmalı, 1200 m, 24.V.1991, leg. Gillerfors (cWun); 1 ex., S Elmalı, 1200 m, 21.–28.V.1991, leg. Rydh (cWun).

COMMENT: The previously known distribution of *C. piceus* ranged from the Caucasus region and the Balkans to Central Europe. The above specimens represent the first records from Turkey.

***Aploderus schweigeri* (SMETANA, 1967)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Zonguldak:** 3 exs., ca. 15 km W Devrek, 41°14'N, 31°52'E beech forest with rhododendron undergrowth, litter sifted, 26.III.2010, leg. Assing (cAss).

COMMENT: This remarkable microphthalmous species has been found only in Bolu and Zonguldak provinces and was last collected approximately 35 years ago (ASSING 2007b).

***Aploderus lydicus* ASSING, 2007**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Bursa:** 6 exs., Samanlı Dağları, 40°28'N, 29°49'E, 780 m, 19.IV.2010, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss). **Manisa:** 1 ex., Alaşehir, Karadağ, 1.IV.2006, leg. Anlaş (cAnl).

COMMENT: *Aploderus lydicus* was originally described from three localities in İzmir and Aydın (ASSING 2007c) and subsequently also reported from Konya (ASSING 2009a).

***Thinodromus renominatus* HERMAN, 1970**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Kastamonu:** 3 exs. [det. Gildenkov, based on photos of the habitus and the aedeagus], 45 km NW Kastamonu, 5 km NW Ağlı, 41°43'51"N, 33°29'53"E, stream bank, floated, 22.III.2010, leg. Assing (cAss).

COMMENT: *Thinodromus renominatus* was originally described under the primary homonym *Trogophloeus glabricollis* by BERNHAUER (1914), based on a single specimen from "Kleinasien (Biledjik, ...)", today Bilecik in northwestern Anatolia. According to Gildenkov (pers. comm.), the male sexual characters were unknown.

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

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Bolu:** 7 km S Bolu, 40°40'N, 31°38'E, 930 m, oak forest, sifted, 29.III.2010, leg. Assing (cAss).

COMMENT: This common species has a trans-Palaeartic distribution, but had not been reported from Turkey before.

***Ochtheophilus omalinus* (ERICHSON, 1840)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Antalya:** 16 exs. [det. Makranczy], Güneycık, bank of Karpuz river, 600 m, debris sifted, 4.I.1991, leg. Assing (cAss).

COMMENT: *Ochtheophilus omalinus* was only recently reported from Turkey (Antalya) for the first time (ANLAŞ & ROSE 2009a).

***Ochtheophilus lenkoranus* (SCHEERPELTZ, 1950)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Antalya:** 2 exs. [det. Makranczy], Güneycık, bank of Karpuz river, 600 m, debris sifted, 4.I.1991, leg. Assing (cAss); 16 exs. [det. Makranczy], Yaylaalan, 900 m, stream bank, debris sifted, 31.XII.1990, leg. Assing (cAss, cMak).

COMMENT: Like the preceding species, *O. lenkoranus* was only recently reported from Turkey (Antalya) for the first time (ANLAŞ & ROSE 2009a).

***Ochtheophilus praepositus* MULSANT & REY, 1878**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Antalya:** 7 exs. [det. Makranczy], Güneycık, bank of Karpuz river, 600 m, debris sifted, 4.I.1991, leg. Assing (cAss).

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

***Ochtheophilus venustulus* (ROSENHAUER, 1856)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Antalya:** 5 exs. [det. Makranczy], Manavgat env., Kızılot, bank of Karpuz river, 0–50 m, debris sifted, 2.I.1991, leg. Assing (cAss).

COMMENT: These specimens represent a new country record.

***Ochtheophilus andalusiacus* (FAGEL, 1957)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Antalya:** 25 exs. [det. Makranczy], SSW Antalya, Çıralı, 36°25'N, 30°28'E, stream bank, floated, 4.IV.2002, leg. Assing & Wunderle (cAss).

COMMENT: ANLAŞ & ROSE (2009a) recently reported *O. andalusiacus* from Turkey (Antalya) for the first time.

***Anotylus insecatus* (GRAVENHORST, 1806)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Ankara:** 2 exs., 57.5 km SE Bolu, ca. 20 km N Beypazarı, 40°18'N, 31°59'E, 1540 m, wet fallow near shallow pond, under stones, 28.III.2010, leg. Assing (cAss). **Aksaray:** 1 ex., Hasan Vulkan, 38°08'N, 34°10'E, 3200 m, near peak, 1.VI.2007, leg. Marggi & Huber (cFel).

COMMENT: These specimens represent the first records of this Holarctic species from Turkey.

***Oxytelus laqueatus* (MARSHAM, 1802)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Kastamonu:** 1 ex., 27 km SE Kastamonu, NW Ilgaz geçidi, 41°12'N, 33°58'E, 1480 m, fir forest near stream, litter and moss sifted, 23.III.2010, leg. Assing (cAss).

COMMENT: This common and widespread species had been reported from Turkey (Rize) only once before (ASSING 2007c).

***Stenus prometheus* PUTHZ, 1967**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Kastamonu:** 3 exs. [det. Puthz], 48 km SW Kastamonu, ca. 30 km S Araç, 41°07'N, 33°20'E, 1690 m, fir forest, under bark of fir trunks, 24.III.2010, leg. Assing (cAss).

COMMENT: *Stenus prometheus* is confined to high-altitude habitats. It is rare, but widespread from Spain to the Caucasus region. In Turkey, it was previously known from Kars, Sivas, and Bolu (PUTHZ 2003). Remarkably, the specimens above were found under fir bark, a rather unusual habitat for this species.

***Stenus incibratus* PUTHZ, 1981**

TYPE MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Holotype** ♂: “Turquie, Konya, Sertavul Geçidi, 1500-1600 m, 28.IV.78, Besuchet Löbl / ♂ Holotypus / *Stenus incibratus* nov. spec., det. V. Puthz 1980” (MHNG).

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Bolu:** 3 exs., 31 km SSE Bolu, 40°28'N, 31°49'E, 1340 m, calcareous grassy slope, under stones, 28.III.2010, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex., same data, but 31.III.2010 (cAss); 1 ex., Bolu, 29 km S Bolu, 40°29'N, 31°42'E, 1370 m, grassy slope near stream, under stones, 29.III.2010, leg. Assing (cAss).

COMMENT: The elytral punctation of the additional material is somewhat denser, but since no additional differences were found, the specimens are regarded as conspecific with the holotype. The aedeagi are identical. The above specimens from Bolu represent the first records since the original description, which is based on a single male from “Konya: Sertavul Geçidi” (PUTHZ 1981). The type locality is somewhat contradictory, since the Sertavul geçidi is not in Konya, but at the border between Karaman and Mersin. All the specimens from Bolu were found in nests of *Messor* sp. (Hymenoptera: Formicidae: Myrmicinae), suggesting that *S. incibratus* is myrmecophilous. On no occasion was more than one individual found per ant nest.

***Stenus medus* PUTHZ, 1981**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Antalya:** 1 ♀, Antalya, 70 km NE Fethiye, Gülübeli Geçidi, 36°50'N, 29°46'E, 1525 m, 29.III.2002, leg. Assing (cAss).

COMMENT: In Turkey, this rare species was previously known only from Kars and Kastamonu (ASSING 2010a, PUTHZ 1981). Like *S. incibratus*, it is apparently associated with harvester ants.

***Stenus similis* (HERBST, 1874)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Kastamonu:** 1 ex., ca. 50 km W Kastamonu, road Daday – Eflani, 41°27'N, 33°20'E, 1000 m, stream valley, litter under shrubs sifted, 25.III.2010, leg. Assing (cAss).

COMMENT: From Turkey, only old records (“Caramania” and “Tarsous”) were known (FAUVEL 1873, PEYRON 1858).

***Astenus (Astenus) cribrellus* (BAUDI DI SELVE, 1870)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Kastamonu:** 16 exs., 40 km NW Kastamonu, NE Azdavay, W Yeşilpınar, 41°42'N, 33°28'E, 1090 m, calcareous slope and flooded field, under stones, 9.IV.2009, leg. Assing (cAss).

COMMENT: This rare species has vaguely been reported from Turkey by COIFFAIT (1960) based on a female labelled “Turquie”. The above specimens were collected at the margin of a flooded field under a large stone, suggesting that *A. cribrellus* lives in a cryptic subterranean habitat. The locality was revisited one year later, but not a single specimen was found.

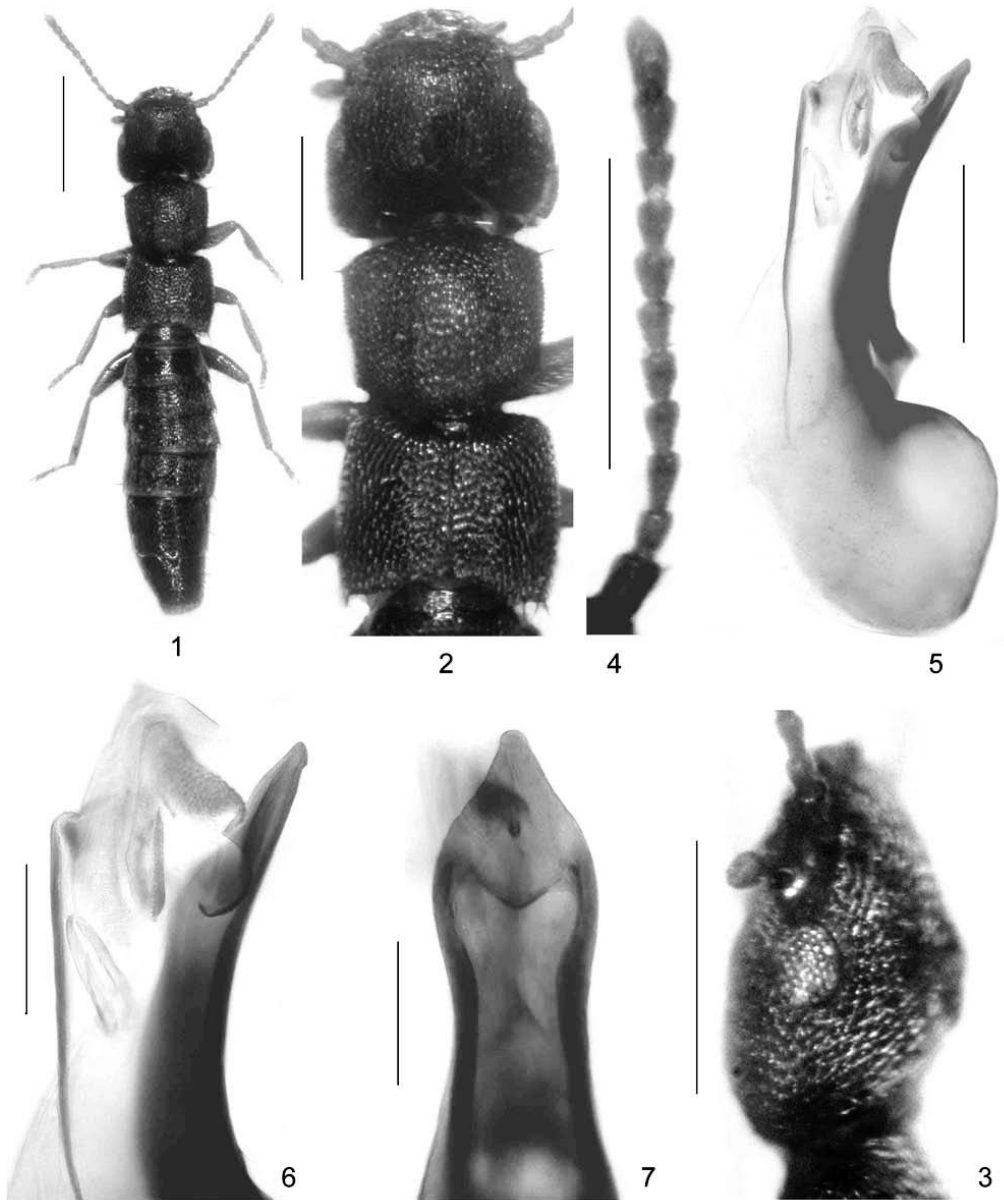
***Astenus (Eurysunius) brachati* sp.n.**  
(Figs. 1–7)

TYPE MATERIAL: **Holotype** ♂ [with worker of *Tetramorium* sp. attached to the pin]: “TR - Bursa (21), Uludağ [Uludağ]; 1429 m, N40°6'47,5; E29°4'10,1, 17.IV.2010, leg. Meybohm & Brachat / Holotypus ♂ *Astenus brachati* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2010” (cAss).

DESCRIPTION: Body length 4.6 mm (abdomen fully extended). Habitus as in Fig. 1. Coloration: body blackish, with posterior margins of elytra narrowly yellowish; legs reddish-brown, with the femora slightly darker.

Head (Fig. 2) with very dense, coarse, and areolate punctation, matt; interstices reduced to narrow ridges. Eyes (Fig. 3) relatively small, distinctly shorter than postocular region in dorsal view. Antennae (Fig. 4) moderately slender, approximately 1.1 mm long; antennomere III approximately twice as long as broad; IV–X almost 1.5 times as long as broad.





Figs. 1–7: *Astenus brachati*, holotype: 1) habitus; 2) forebody; 3) head in lateral view; 4) antenna; 5) aedeagus in lateral view; 6) apical portion of aedeagus in lateral view; 7) ventral process of aedeagus in ventral view. Scale bars: 1: 1.0 mm; 2–4: 0.5 mm; 5: 0.2 mm; 6–7: 0.1 mm.

Pronotum (Fig. 2) very weakly transverse, 1.05 times as wide as long and approximately 0.85 times as wide as head; widest at anterior angles, distinctly narrowed posteriorly; anterior and posterior angles marked, each with long seta (broken off in holotype, length therefore uncertain); posterior margin distinctly convex; dorsal surface without pronounced impressions, only very weakly depressed on either side of middle in posterior half; punctation similar to that of head.

Elytra of transversely rectangular shape and short, 0.65 times as long, and 1.08 times as wide as pronotum (Fig. 2); posterior margin near postero-lateral angles with three long blackish-brown setae, in addition to the normal golden depressed pubescence; punctuation very dense and distinctly granulose, interstices distinctly narrower than diameter of punctures. Hind wings reduced.

Abdomen relatively slender, approximately as wide as combined width of elytra, widest at segments V–VI; segments III–VI moderately transverse, tergites III–V approximately twice as wide as long; punctuation well-defined and dense, that of tergite III very dense, that of tergites IV–VII decreasing in density posteriorly; interstices glossy and without microsculpture, on tergite III narrower than diameter of punctures, on tergites VI–VIII on average broader than diameter of punctures; pubescence gray and decumbent; posterior margin of tergite VII with very narrow rudiment of a palisade fringe.

♂: sternite VII without appreciable modifications; posterior incision of sternite VIII of similar shape as in other Turkish consubgenera; aedeagus as in Figs. 5–7.

ETYMOLOGY: The species is dedicated to Volker Brachat, who collected the holotype and to whom I am grateful for the constant supply of staphylinid material from Turkey.

COMPARATIVE NOTES: Using the key to the Turkish myrmecophilous *Eurysunius* species in ASSING (2002), *A. brachati* would key out at couplet 3, together with *A. paphlagonicus* ASSING, 2002 (Kastamonu, Bolu), the only species with similar pronotal shape and similar punctuation on the head and pronotum. From this species, *A. brachati* is readily distinguished by the completely different coloration (*A. paphlagonicus*: elytra yellowish, at most very narrowly infusate anteriorly; legs and antennae yellowish-red), the somewhat less slender antennae, and by the shape of the aedeagus.

Two species, *A. occiduus* ASSING, 2007 (Aydın, Denizli, İzmir) and *A. sultanicus* ASSING, 2010 (Konya), were described recently and are not included in the key in ASSING (2002). From the former, *A. brachati* is distinguished by the different coloration (*A. occiduus*: elytra posteriorly broadly yellowish; legs and antennae bright reddish), the much coarser, denser, and more distinctly areolate punctuation of head and pronotum, the more slender pronotum and the less transverse elytra, as well as by the shape of the aedeagus. It is separated from *A. sultanicus* by the different coloration (*A. sultanicus*: elytra yellowish, with the anterior margin and the scutellar region weakly and narrowly infusate; legs and antennae reddish), by the much more slender habitus and the much more slender pronotum (*A. sultanicus*: pronotum approximately 1.2 times as wide as long), and by the different shape of the aedeagus. For illustrations of the habitus and the male sexual characters of the myrmecophilous *Eurysunius* species known from Turkey see ASSING (2002, 2007c, 2010a).

DISTRIBUTION AND BIONOMICS: The species is currently known only from the Uludağ, Bursa province, where the holotype was collected at an altitude of approximately 1430 m. It was discovered in a nest of *Tetramorium* sp. (Hymenoptera: Formicidae: Myrmicinae), which confirms previous observations suggesting that myrmecophilous *Eurysunius* are exclusively associated with *Tetramorium*.

### *Lathrobium paphlagonicum* ASSING, 2001

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Kastamonu:** 1 ♀, Kastamonu, ca. 50 km W Kastamonu, road Daday – Eflani, 41°27'N, 33°20'E, 1000 m, stream valley, litter under shrubs sifted, 25.III.2010, leg. Assing (cAss).

COMMENT: The known distribution of the microphthalmous *L. paphlagonicum* is confined to Sinop and adjacent parts of Kastamonu (ASSING 2001, 2009b). Since the above specimen is a female, the identification is not certain.

***Lathrobium bodemeyeri* BERNHAUER, 1903**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Bolu:** 4 exs., 7 km S Bolu, 40°40'N, 31°38'E, 930 m, oak forest, sifted, 29.III.2010, leg. Assing (cAss). **Zonguldak:** 1 ♀, ca. 15 km W Devrek, 41°14'N, 31°52'E beech forest with rhododendron undergrowth, litter sifted, 26.III.2010, leg. Assing (cAss).

COMMENT: Like the preceding species, *L. bodemeyeri* is microphthalmous, but more widespread in northwestern Anatolia (ASSING 2001, 2004b).

***Lathrobium laevipenne* ASSING, 2001**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Bursa:** 1 ♀, Karaorman, 39°54'N, 28°28'E, 550 m, 15.IV.2010, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

COMMENT: *Lathrobium laevipenne* has only once been reported from Turkey (Giresun) by KORGE (1971).

***Lathrobium longulum* GRAVENHORST, 1802**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Kastamonu:** 5 exs., 40 km NW Kastamonu, NE Azdavay, W Yeşilpınar, 41°42'N, 33°28'E, 1090 m, flooded field, under stones, 22.III.2010, leg. Assing (cAss).

COMMENT: In Turkey, this trans-Palaearctic species was previously known only from Eskişehir (ASSING 2008, KOCH 1937).

***Rugilus subtilis* (ERICHSON, 1840)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Kastamonu:** 1 ex., 45 km NW Kastamonu, 5 km NW Ağıl, 41°44'N, 33°30'E, margin of calcareous fir forest with interspersed pine trees, litter and moss sifted, 22.III.2010, leg. Assing (cAss).

COMMENT: In Turkey, *R. subtilis* had been reported only from Ankara (ASSING 2007c, 2008).

***Rugilus rufipes* GERMAR, 1836**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Bolu:** 3 exs., 7 km S Bolu, 40°40'N, 31°38'E, 930 m, oak forest, sifted, 29.III.2010, leg. Assing (cAss); 3 exs., 7 km S Bolu, 40°40'N, 31°38'E, 950 m, oak & beech forest, leaf litter sifted, 31.III.2010, leg. Assing (cAss).

COMMENT: Until recently, *R. rufipes* had been confounded with the similar *R. lesbius* ASSING, 2005, which was originally described from Lesbos, but later recorded also from western Anatolia (ASSING 2007c). Previous records of *R. rufipes* from Anatolia therefore require confirmation.

***Leptacinus nigerrimus* COIFFAIT, 1971**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Bolu:** 1 ex., 26 km S Bolu, N Seben, 40°29'N, 31°36'E, 1410 m, grassy slope with scattered pine trees, under stones, 27.III.2010, leg. Assing (cAss). **Kastamonu:** 1 ex., ca. 65 km W Kastamonu, 20 km W Eflani, 41°28'N, 33°13'E, 1090 m, calcareous arable land, under stones, 25.III.2010, leg. Assing (cAss).

COMMENT: In Turkey, this species was previously known only from Muğla, Kastamonu, Sinop, and Rize provinces (ASSING 2007a, 2010a).

***Xantholinus (Typhlolinus) osellai* BORDONI, 1976**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Karabük:** 5 exs., pass W Eskipazar, 40°58'N, 33°23'E, 1400 m, beech forest, litter sifted, 26.III.2010, leg. Assing (cAss). **Kastamonu:** 4 exs., 45 km NW Kastamonu, 5 km NW Ağıl, 41°44'N, 33°30'E, margin of calcareous fir forest with interspersed pine trees, litter and moss sifted, 22.III.2010,

leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex., ca. 50 km W Kastamonu, road Daday – Eflani, 41°27'N, 33°20'E, 1000 m, stream valley, litter under shrubs sifted, 25.III.2010, leg. Assing (cAss).

COMMENT: The known distribution of this forest species is confined to northern Anatolia. It occurs from Bolu in the west to Sinop in the east (ASSING 2010a). The specimens from Karabük represent a new province record.

***Xantholinus (Xantholinus) dvoraki* COIFFAIT, 1956**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Kastamonu:** 1 ex., ca. 50 km W Kastamonu, road Daday – Eflani, 41°27'N, 33°20'E, 1000 m, stream valley, litter under shrubs sifted, 25.III.2010, leg. Assing (cAss).

COMMENT: *Xantholinus dvoraki* had been attributed to the subgenus *Meneidophallus* BORDONI, 1999, until this subgeneric name was synonymized with *Xantholinus* DEJEAN, 1821 (ASSING 2008). In Turkey, this species was previously known only from Bolu (GUSAROV 2002).

***Xantholinus (Helicophallus) ilgazensis* COIFFAIT, 1966**  
(Figs. 8–13)

TYPE MATERIAL EXAMINED: **Holotype** ♂ [aedeagus mounted on separate slide]: “Ilgaz-Gebirge, As. m. sept. V.63, lg. Schweiger / Zone der Hochsteppen mit Juniperus nanus, 2000-2300 m / Préparation microscopique / Holotype / X. (Helicophallus) ilgazensis Coiff., H. Coiffait det. 1865” (MHNG). **Paratypes:** 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀: same data as holotype (MHNG); 1 ♀: same data, but “Zone der Abies bornmülleriana, 1800-2000 m” (MHNG).

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Bolu:** 3 ♂♂: 12 km S Bolu, 40°37'N, 31°37'E, 1490 m, fir forest, sifted, 27.III.2010, leg. Assing (cAss).

COMMENT: The original description is based on the holotype and seven paratypes (three males and four females) from “Monts Ilgaz, 2000-2300 m. (Turquie d’Asie), Dr. Schweiger leg.” (COIFFAIT 1966). The holotype and four paratypes were located in the MHNG, where the Schweiger collection is now deposited.

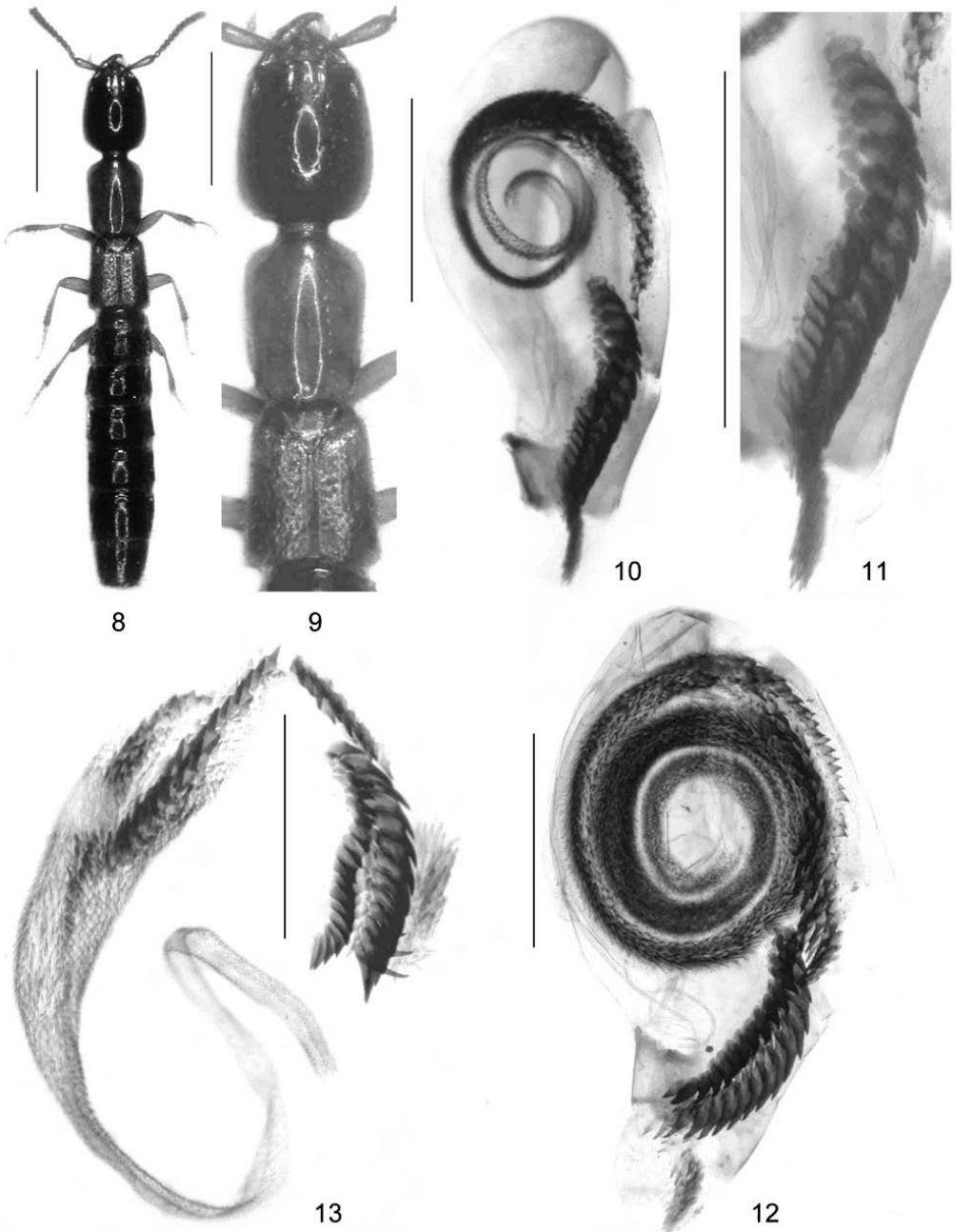
REDESCRIPTION: Body length 9.0–9.5 mm (abdomen fully extended). Habitus as in Fig. 8. Coloration: head blackish-brown to black; uniformly reddish to blackish-brown with reddish margins; elytra reddish; abdomen blackish-brown; legs reddish; antennae dark-brown, with the basal 2–3 antennomeres dark-reddish.

Head (Fig. 9) of ovoid shape, distinctly dilated posteriad, 1.15–1.25 times as long as broad; frontal furrows very shallow; punctation fine and sparse; interstices of median dorsal surface without distinct microsculpture; shallow microsculpture present only in posterior and lateral portions of head. Eyes small, approximately 1/6–1/5 the length of postocular region in dorsal view. Antenna with antennomere X nearly twice as wide as long.

Pronotum (Fig. 9) 1.38–1.45 times as long as broad; lateral margins slightly sinuate behind middle in dorsal view; dorsal series composed of approximately 10 punctures; microsculpture absent.

Elytra short, approximately 0.55 times as long as pronotum; punctation rather coarse, but shallow. Hind wings reduced.

Abdomen somewhat broader than combined width of elytra; punctation fine and sparse; interstices with distinct transverse microsculpture; posterior margin of tergite VII without palisade fringe.



Figs. 8–13: *Xantholinus ilgazensis*: 8) habitus; 9) forebody; 10) aedeagus in lateral view; 11) proximal portion of internal structures of aedeagus in lateral view; 12) aedeagus of holotype in squeeze preparation; 13) internal structures of aedeagus in squeeze preparation.

Scale bars: 8: 2.0 mm; 9: 1.0 mm; 10–12: 0.5 mm; 13: 0.2 mm.

♂: tergite and sternite VIII with very weakly convex posterior margins and with fringe of long marginal setae; aedeagus approximately 1.4 mm long, distally with two series of strongly sclerotized spines, one of them short and composed of 15–20 large and stout spines and the other long with approximately 50 shorter spines (Figs. 10–13).

COMPARATIVE NOTES: According to ASSING (2007a), nine species of the subgenus *Helicophallus* have been recorded from Turkey, all of them with restricted distributions. The geographically closest consubgener is *X. chersonesicus* ASSING, 2007 from Çanakkale, from which *X. ilgazensis* differs in the smaller eyes (*X. chersonesicus*: eyes almost 1/3 the length of postocular region), the differently shaped head (*X. chersonesicus*: head very weakly widened posteriorly), the shorter and more slender elytra, and by the completely different internal structures of the aedeagus. For illustrations of *X. chersonesicus* see ASSING (2007a: figs. 94–97).

DISTRIBUTION AND BIONOMICS: This species was previously known only from the type locality in the Ilgaz Dağları. The new record considerably expands the distribution to the west. The types were collected in an alpine steppe with *Juniperus* and in a fir forest at altitudes of 1800–2300 m. The additional specimens were sifted from the forest floor of a fir forest at an altitude of 1490 m.

***Xantholinus (Helicophallus) faginus* sp.n.**  
(Figs. 14–19)

TYPE MATERIAL: **Holotype** ♂: “TR [15] - Zonguldak, ca. 15 km W Devrek, 41°13'45"N, 31°51'45"E, beech forest w. *Rhodod.*, 26.III.2010, V. Assing / Holotypus ♂ *Xantholinus faginus* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2010” (cAss).  
**Paratypes**: 2 ♀ ♀: same data as holotype (cAss).

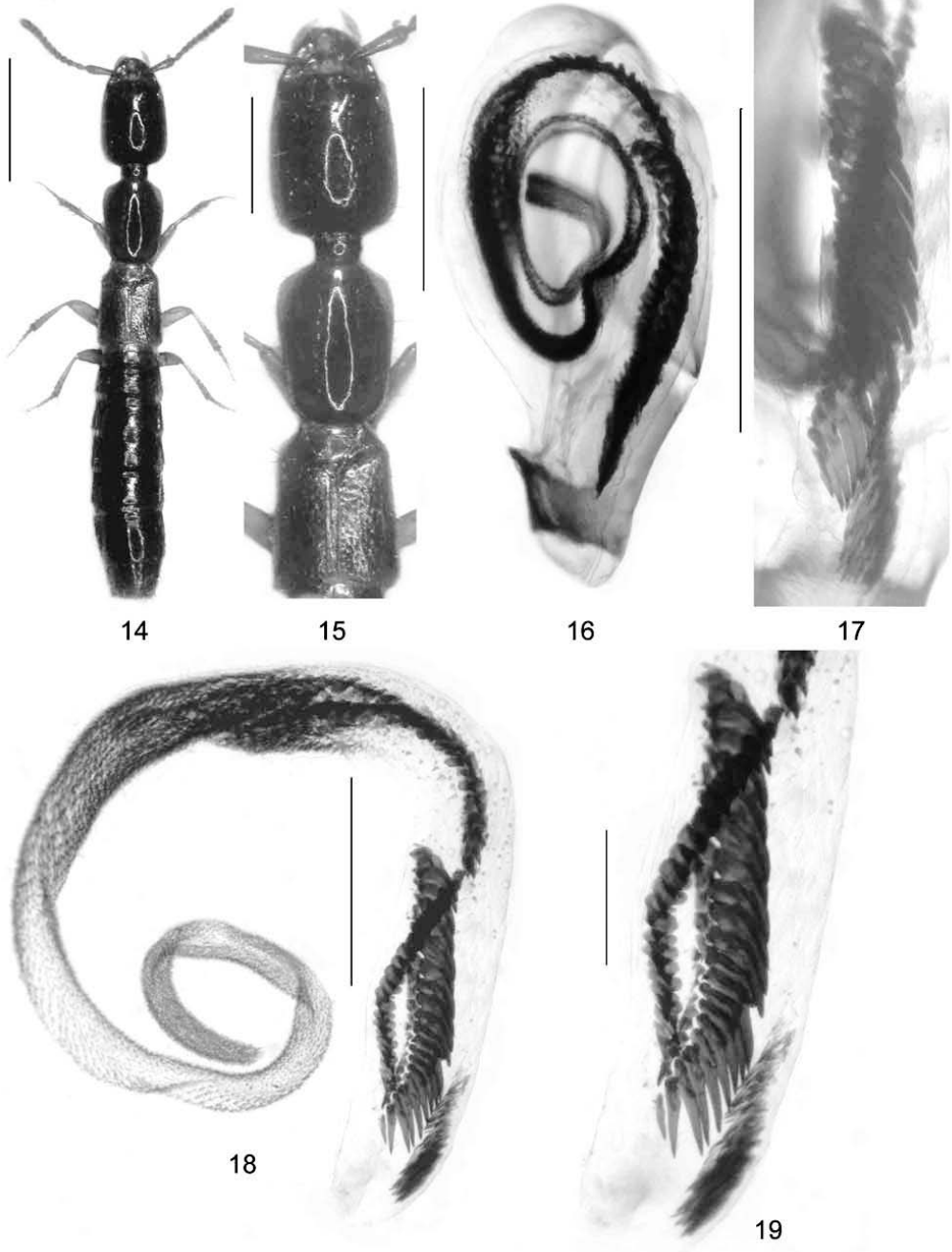
DESCRIPTION: Body length 8.7–9.3 mm (abdomen fully extended). Habitus as in Fig. 14. External characters as in *X. ilgazensis*, except for the slightly shorter elytra, which are 0.57–0.60 times as long as pronotum (Fig. 15). Reliably distinguished only by the internal structures of the aedeagus.

♂: aedeagus approximately 1.4 mm long, distally with two series of strongly sclerotized spines, one of them short and composed of approximately 25 long spines and the other long with approximately 50 short spines (Figs. 16–19).

ETYMOLOGY: The specific epithet (Latin, adjective) is derived from the noun *fagus* (beech) and refers to the habitat where the species was discovered.

COMPARATIVE NOTES: *Xantholinus faginus* is distinguished from the similar *X. ilgazensis* by the morphology of the series of spines in the aedeagus. In *X. faginus*, the short series is longer and composed of more numerous and – especially proximally – more slender spines; the long series is composed of shorter spines (compare Figs. 10–13, 16–19). Based on the males of *X. ilgazensis* examined, these differences appear to be constant. However, more material from other localities is needed to verify – or reject – the hypothesis that the observed differences are an expression of inter- rather than intraspecific variation. The habitats where *X. ilgazensis* and *X. faginus* were found are completely different.

DISTRIBUTION AND BIONOMICS: The type locality is situated approximately 30 km to the south of Zonguldak, Zonguldak province, in northwestern Anatolia. The specimens were sifted from leaf litter between roots of rhododendron in a beech forest at an altitude of 700 m.



Figs. 14–19: *Xantholinus faginus* (holotype): 14) habitus; 15) forebody; 16) aedeagus in lateral view; 17) proximal portion of internal structures of aedeagus in dorsal view; 18) internal structures of aedeagus in squeeze preparation; 19) distal portion of internal structures of aedeagus in squeeze preparation. Scale bars: 14: 2.0 mm; 15: 1.0 mm; 16–18: 0.5 mm; 19: 0.2 mm.

***Bisnius reitteri* (EPELSHEIM, 1889)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Bursa** 1 ♂, Samanlı Dağları, 40°30'41"N, 29°49'50"E, 720 m, 19.IV.2010, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

COMMENT: This species was previously known from Georgia, southern Russia, and northern Anatolia (Bolu, Giresun) (SMETANA 1977). The above record expands the distribution even further to the west, which is somewhat remarkable considering that *B. reitteri* is evidently a Caucasian element.

***Ocybus brenskei* REITTER, 1884**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Antalya:** 1 ♀, Manavgat env., 1200 m, 1.I.1991, leg. Assing (cAss). **Isparta:** 1 ♂, Gölcük, pitfall trap, 9.X.2008, leg. Aslan (cAnl); 1 ♂, Gölcük, pitfall trap, 23.X.2008, leg. Janoshvili (cAss); 1 ♀, Davraz Tepe, S Büyük Gökeli, 37°51'N, 30°44'E, 1250 m, 16.IV.2008, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss). **Konya:** 2 ♂♂, Çamlık, 20.IV.–2.V.2001, leg. Smatana (cSch). **Adana:** 1 ♀, Eyüplü, 37°57'N, 36°06'E, 1550 m, 17.IV.2009, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss). **GREECE:** 1 ♂, Levkas, Karia env., Meganoros, 800 m, sifted, 25.IX.1993, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ♀, Pieria, 45 km WSW Katerini, Stená Pétras, 700–900 m, 12.V.1996, leg. Schulz & Vock (cAss); 1 ♂, Pelopónnisos, Kalávrita, 1200 m, fir forest, 21.IX.2004, leg. Schmalfluss (cAss); 1 ♂, Pelopónnisos, Patras env., Kalogria, 30.III.1988, leg. Schmidt (cAss). **BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA:** 1 ♀, Jahorina, 1800 m, 7.V.1990, leg. Renner (cAss).

COMMENT: According to SMETANA (2004), *O. brenskei* has been reported from Albania, Greece, Macedonia, and France. There is, however, little doubt that the record from France is based on a misidentification. The above specimens from Turkey and Bosnia-Herzegovina represent new country records. The aedeagi of the two males from Isparta are somewhat smaller than in the specimens from the Balkans, but otherwise no significant differences were observed.

***Ocybus manceps* SMETANA, 1965**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Çankırı:** 4 exs., 67 km SW Kastamonu, 10 km NNW Kurşunlu, 40°56'N, 33°15'E, 1560 m, under stones near large snowfield, 24.III.2010, leg. Assing (cAss). **Sinop:** 4 exs., 30 km NNE Boyabat, Diranaz geçidi, exit SE tunnel, 41°38'N, 34°52'E, calcareous grassland, under stones, 5.IV.2009, leg. Wunderle (cWun).

COMMENT: The distribution of *O. manceps* is confined to northwestern and northern Anatolia, eastwards to Giresun (SMETANA 1965a–b, 1968a–b). The above specimens from Çankırı represent a new province record.

***Tasgius melanarius* (HEER, 1839)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Kastamonu:** 1 ♂, 48 km SW Kastamonu, ca. 25 km S Araç, 41°08'N, 33°19'E, 1490 m, pasture near stream, under stones, 24.III.2010, leg. Assing (cAss).

COMMENT: The only previous Turkish record is based on a female from Trabzon (SMETANA 1968a).

***Korgella variabilis* (KORGE, 1971)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Trabzon:** 1 ex., ca. 50 km S Of, S Uzungöl, 40°36'N, 40°17'E, 2050 m, gravel, ferns sifted, 4.VIII.2006, leg. Assing (cAss). **Artvin:** 2 exs., Borçka, Otingo, 6.VIII.1986, leg. Feldmann (cFel).

COMMENT: This remarkable species is endemic to northeastern Anatolia. Previously, only very few specimens had become known from Trabzon, Rize, and Erzurum provinces (GUSAROV & KOVAL 2002).



***Quedius boluensis* KORGE, 1971**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Bolu:** 1 ex., 7 km S Bolu, 40°40'N, 31°38'E, 930 m, oak forest, sifted, 29.III.2010, leg. Assing (cAss). **Zonguldak:** 2 exs., Zonguldak, ca. 15 km W Devrek, 41°14'N, 31°52'E, 700 m, beech forest with rhododendron undergrowth, litter sifted, 26.III.2010, leg. Assing (cAss).

COMMENT: This species was originally described from Bolu and later also reported from other northern Anatolian provinces, eastwards to Giresun (SOLODOVNIKOV 2004, 2005).

***Quedius acuminatus* HOCHHUTH, 1849**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Bursa:** 2 exs., Samanlı Dağları, 40°32'N, 29°52'E, 740 m, 20.IV.2010, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

COMMENT: In Turkey, *Quedius acuminatus* was previously known from Giresun, Trabzon, and Antalya (ANLAŞ & ROSE 2009b, COIFFAIT 1978, KORGE 1964).

***Mycetoporus rufescens* (STEPHENS, 1832)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Karabük:** 1 ex., pass W Eskipazar, 40°58'N, 33°24'E, 1450 m, fir forest, litter sifted, 26.III.2010, leg. Assing (cAss).

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

***Mycetoporus imperialis* BERNHAUER, 1902**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Ankara:** 1 ex., 58 km SE Bolu, ca. 20 km N Beypazarı, 40°18'N, 31°59'E, 1540 m, pasture, grass and moss under small trees sifted, 25.III.2010, leg. Assing (cAss). **Kastamonu:** 1 ex., ca. 65 km W Kastamonu, 15 km W Eflani, 41°29'N, 33°09'E, 1010 m, oak forest, litter sifted, 25.III.2010, leg. Assing (cAss).

COMMENT: This species is widespread and common in Turkey, but had not been recorded from there. The locality data of material collected in Gümüşhane, Samsun, Aydın, Muğla, Burdur, Antalya, Adana, Kahramanmaraş, and Hatay until 2009 will be reported by M. Schülke (in prep.).

***Cypha spathulata* ASSING, 2007**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Çanakkale:** 2 exs., Kaz Dağı, Ayazma, 39°45'N, 26°54'E, 440 m, 11.IV.2009, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss). **Bursa:** 2 exs., Karaorman, 39°54'N, 28°28'E, 550 m, 15.IV.2009, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

COMMENT: In Turkey, this species was previously known only from southern and western Anatolia.

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

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Kastamonu:** 1 ex., 27 km SE Kastamonu, NW Ilgaz geçidi, 41°12'N, 33°58'E, 1480 m, fir forest near stream, litter and moss sifted, 23.III.2010, leg. Assing (cAss). **Sinop:** 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. Wunderle (cWun); 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. Wunderle (cWun); 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. Wunderle (cWun).

COMMENT: In Turkey, the widespread *C. longicornis* had been recorded only from Samsun.

***Holobus apicatus* (ERICHSON, 1837)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Bursa:** 1 ex., Uludağ, 40°08'N, 29°02'E, 1030 m, 17.IV.2009, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

COMMENT: This species is widespread in Europe, but had not been recorded from Turkey.

***Holobus flavicornis* (LACORDAIRE, 1835)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Bursa:** 2 exs., Soğukpınar, 40°05'N, 29°05'E, 1220 m, 18.IV.2009, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

COMMENT: This species was only recently reported from Turkey (Sivas) for the first time (ASSING 2009a).

***Gyrophaena bihamata* THOMSON, 1867**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Bolu:** 1 ex., 7 km S Bolu, 40°40'N, 31°38'E, 950 m, oak and beech forest, leaf litter sifted, 31.III.2010, leg. Assing (cAss).

COMMENT: According to SMETANA (2004), *G. bihamata* has been reported from Turkey, but I am not aware of the primary record(s).

***Gyrophaena gentilis* ERICHSON, 1839**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Bolu:** 1 ex., 7 km S Bolu, 40°40'N, 31°38'E, 930 m, oak forest, sifted, 29.III.2010, leg. Assing (cAss).

COMMENT: The distribution of *G. gentilis* ranges from West Europe to East Siberia. In Turkey, it was previously known only from northeastern Anatolia (ASSING 2007c).

***Gyrophaena munsteri* STRAND, 1935**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Bursa:** 2 exs., Karaorman, 39°55'N, 28°28'E, 440 m, 15.IV.2010, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

COMMENT: The above first record from Turkey is far outside the previously known distribution of *G. munsteri*, which ranged from Italy and southeastern Central Europe to France, the British Isles, Scandinavia, and the Baltic.

***Gyrophaena hanseni* STRAND, 1946**

*Gyrophaena spoliata* ASSING, 2009a: 146 ff.; **syn.n.**

TYPE MATERIAL EXAMINED:

*Gyrophaena hanseni*: **Syntype** ♂: "Typus / hanseni Strand / Dyrehaven, 21.9.44 / Dania. Coll. Victor Hansen" (NHMD).

*Gyrophaena spoliata*: see ASSING (2009a).

COMMENT: An examination of the above syntype of *G. hanseni* (widespread in Europe) revealed that it is conspecific with the holotype of *G. spoliata*, described from Samsun and Sinop.

***Leptusa (Neopisalia) confinis* PACE, 1982**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Bursa:** 9 exs., Karaorman, 39°55'N, 28°28'E, 440 m, 15.IV.2010, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 1 ex., Karaorman, 39°54'N, 28°28'E, 550 m, 15.IV.2010, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss). **Bahkesir:** 5 exs., Kaz Dağı, Ayazma, 39°45'N, 26°51'E, 500 m, 11.IV.2010, leg. Brachat & Meybohm

(cAss). **Zonguldak**: 1 ex., ca. 15 km W Devrek, 41°14'N, 31°52'E, 700 m, beech forest with rhododendron undergrowth, litter sifted, 26.III.2010, leg. Assing (cAss).

COMMENT: The distribution of *L. confinis* is confined to northwestern Turkey eastwards to Samsun. The specimens from Bursa and Balıkesir represent new province records. Note that the symbols in the distribution map in ASSING (2009c: Map 1) are confused: the filled circles refer to *L. confinis* and the open circles to *L. diecki* PACE.

### *Leptusa (Stictopisalia) merkli* BERNHAUER, 1900

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: İstanbul**: 2 exs., Belgrad Ormanı, 41°13'N, 28°58'E, 130 m, 8.IV.2010, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss). **Bursa**: 11 exs., Karaorman, 39°55'N, 28°28'E, 440 m, 15.IV.2010, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 10 exs., Karaorman, 39°54'N, 28°28'E, 550 m, 15.IV.2010, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 3 exs., Devecikonağı, 39°49'N, 28°27'E, 800 m, 16.IV.2010, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 2 exs., Devecikonağı, 39°50'N, 28°26'E, 640 m 16.IV.2010, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 1 ex., Uludağ, 40°08'N, 29°02'E, 1030 m, 17.IV.2010, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 1 ex., Soğukpınar, 40°05'N, 29°05'E, 1220 m, 18.IV.2010, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 2 exs., Samanlı Dağları, 40°28'N, 29°49'E, 780 m, 19.IV.2010, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 1 ex., Samanlı Dağları, 40°32'N, 29°52'E, 740 m, 20.IV.2010, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 7 exs., Elmalı, 40°31'N, 29°54'E, 1000 m, 20.IV.2010, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

COMMENT: The distribution of *L. merkli* is confined to northwestern Turkey (İstanbul, Kocaeli, Sakarya, Bursa) (ASSING 2009c), where it is apparently rather common.

### *Leptusa (Stictopisalia) flagellulifera* ASSING, 2009

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Bolu**: 1 ex., 12 km S Bolu, 40°37'N, 31°37'E, 1490 m, fir forest with scattered pine trees, litter sifted, 27.III.2010, leg. Assing (cAss); 12 exs., 7 km S Bolu, 40°40'N, 31°38'E, 930 m, oak forest, sifted, 29.III.2010, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex., 7 km S Bolu, 40°40'N, 31°38'E, 950 m, oak and beech forest, leaf litter sifted, 31.III.2010, leg. Assing (cAss). **Zonguldak**: 1 ex., ca. 15 km W Devrek, 41°14'N, 31°52'E, 700 m, beech forest with rhododendron undergrowth, litter sifted, 26.III.2010, leg. Assing (cAss). **Karabük**: 2 exs., pass W Eskipazar, 40°58'N, 33°23'E, 1400 m, beech forest, litter sifted, 26.III.2010, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex., pass W Eskipazar, 40°58'N, 33°24'E, 1450 m, fir forest, litter sifted, 26.III.2010, leg. Assing (cAss). **Kastamonu**: 2 exs., 27 km SE Kastamonu, NW Ilgaz geçidi, 41°12'N, 33°58'E, 1480 m, fir forest near stream, litter and moss sifted, 23.III.2010, leg. Assing (cAss); 16 exs., 37 km SE Kastamonu, 15 km N Tosya, Ilgaz geçidi, 41°08'N, 34°04'E, 1660 m, mixed fir and pine forest, under bark of pine trunk, 23.III.2010, leg. Assing (cAss); 5 exs., same data, but sifted from litter under pine trunk (cAss); 4 exs., 48 km SW Kastamonu, ca. 30 km S Araç, 41°07'N, 33°20'E, 1690 m, fir forest, under bark of fir trunks, 24.III.2010, leg. Assing (cAss).

COMMENT: This species was described from Kastamonu (ASSING 2009c). The above records considerably expand the known distribution towards the west.

### *Leptusa (Dysleptusa) fuliginosa* (AUBÉ, 1850)

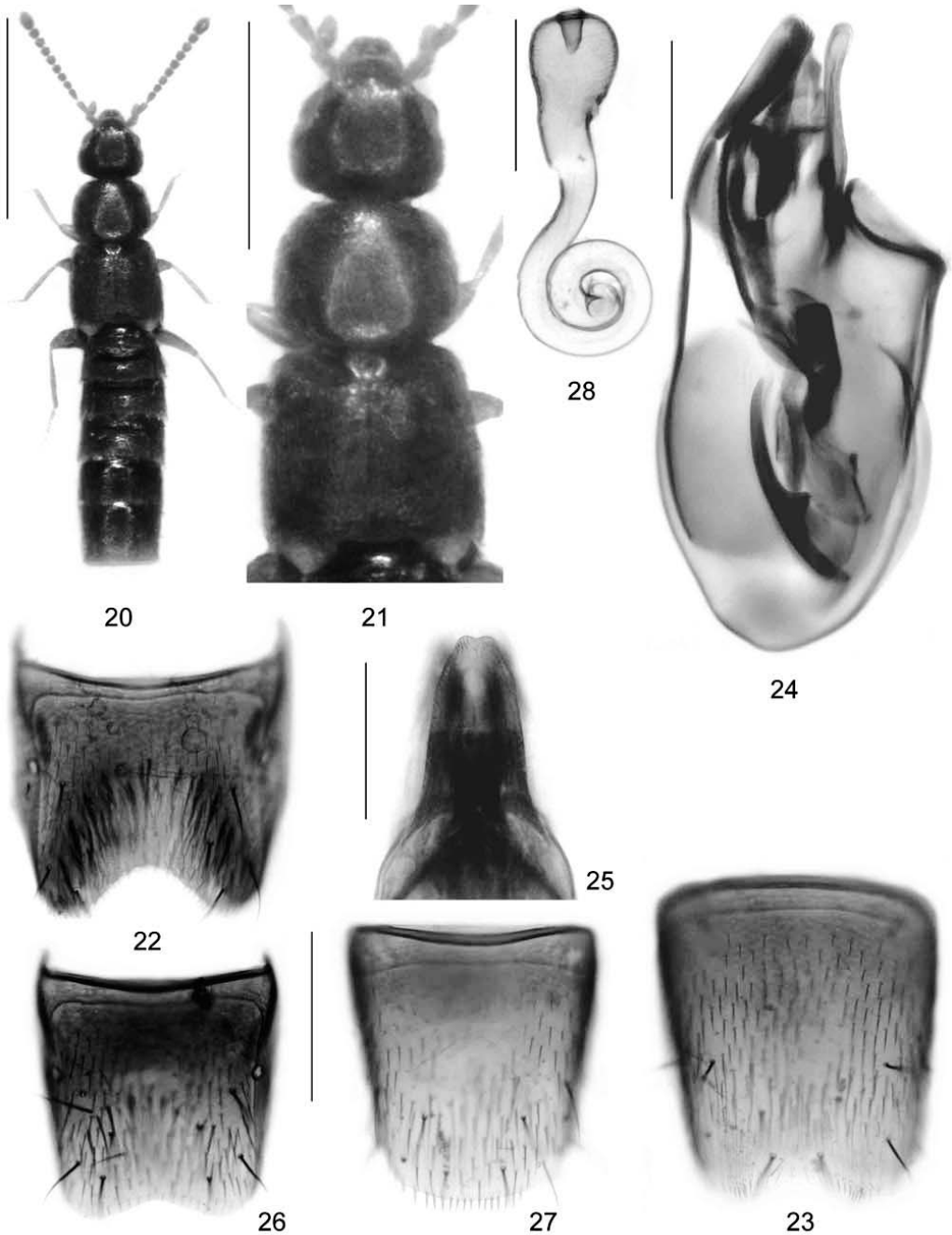
MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Kastamonu**: 24 exs., 48 km SW Kastamonu, ca. 30 km S Araç, 41°07'N, 33°20'E, 1690 m, fir forest, under bark of fir trunks, 24.III.2010, leg. Assing (cAss, cFel).

COMMENT: In Turkey, this rare species is confined to the north, from Bolu in the west to Artvin in the east (ASSING 2009c).

### *Bolitochara bella* MÄRKEL, 1844

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Çanakkale**: 1 ex., Kaz Dağı, Ayazma, 39°45'N, 26°54'E, 440 m, 11.IV.2010, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

COMMENT: HORION (1967) reported this species from "Kleinasien", but did not specify locality details.



Figs. 20–28: *Amischa filum*: 20) habitus; 21) forebody; 22) male tergite VIII; 23) male sternite VIII; 24) median lobe of aedeagus in lateral view; 25) ventral process of median lobe of aedeagus in ventral view; 26) female tergite VIII; 27) female sternite VIII; 28) spermatheca.

Scale bars: 20: 1.0 mm; 21: 0.5 mm; 22–23, 26–27: 0.2 mm; 24–25, 28: 0.1 mm.

***Aloconota insecta* (THOMSON, 1856)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Kastamonu:** 3 exs., 27 km SE Kastamonu, NW Ilgaz geçidi, 41°12'N, 33°58'E, 1480 m, fir forest near stream, litter and moss sifted, 23.III.2010, leg. Assing (cAss).

COMMENT: *Aloconota insecta* has a trans-Palaearctic distribution, but was previously unknown from Turkey.

***Amischa filum* MULSANT & REY, 1870**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Kastamonu:** 3 exs., 45 km NW Kastamonu, 41°42'N, 33°28'E, 1090 m, calcareous slope, 22.III.2010, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex., 40 km NW Kastamonu, 41°34'N, 33°20'E, 1270 m, mixed forest, 9.IV.2009, leg. Assing (cAss). **Samsun:** 2 exs., 9 km WNW Bafra, 41°35'N, 35°50'E, 55 m, mixed deciduous forest, 30.III.2009, leg. Assing & Wunderle (cAss, cWun). **Isparta:** 16 exs., 10 km SE Sütçüler, 37°25'N, 31°02'E, 1520 m, calcareous slope, grass roots sifted, 26.IV.2011, leg. Assing & Wunderle (cAss, cFel, cWun). **Antalya:** 1 ex., Manavgat env., 4.I.1991, leg. Assing (cAss).

COMMENT: The currently known distribution of *A. filum* is discontinuous. The species has been recorded from several countries in West and Central Europe, where it is apparently very rare, as well as from Turkey and the Greek island Lesbos (ASSING 2005, 2006a, 2009a); it is unknown from Italy and the Balkans (SMETANA 2004). In Turkey, it was previously known from Muğla, Isparta, Mersin, and Kahramanmaraş. The external and sexual characters of this poorly known species are illustrated in Figs. 20–28.

***Notothecta flavipes* (GRAVENHORST, 1805)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Kastamonu:** 1 ex., 37 km SE Kastamonu, 15 km N Tosya, Ilgaz geçidi, 41°08'N, 34°04'E, 1660 m, *Formica* nest sifted, 23.III.2010, leg. Assing (cAss).

COMMENT: The distribution of *N. flavipes* ranges from West Europe to East Siberia. The above specimen represents the first record from Turkey.

***Liogluta akiana* ASSING, 2004**

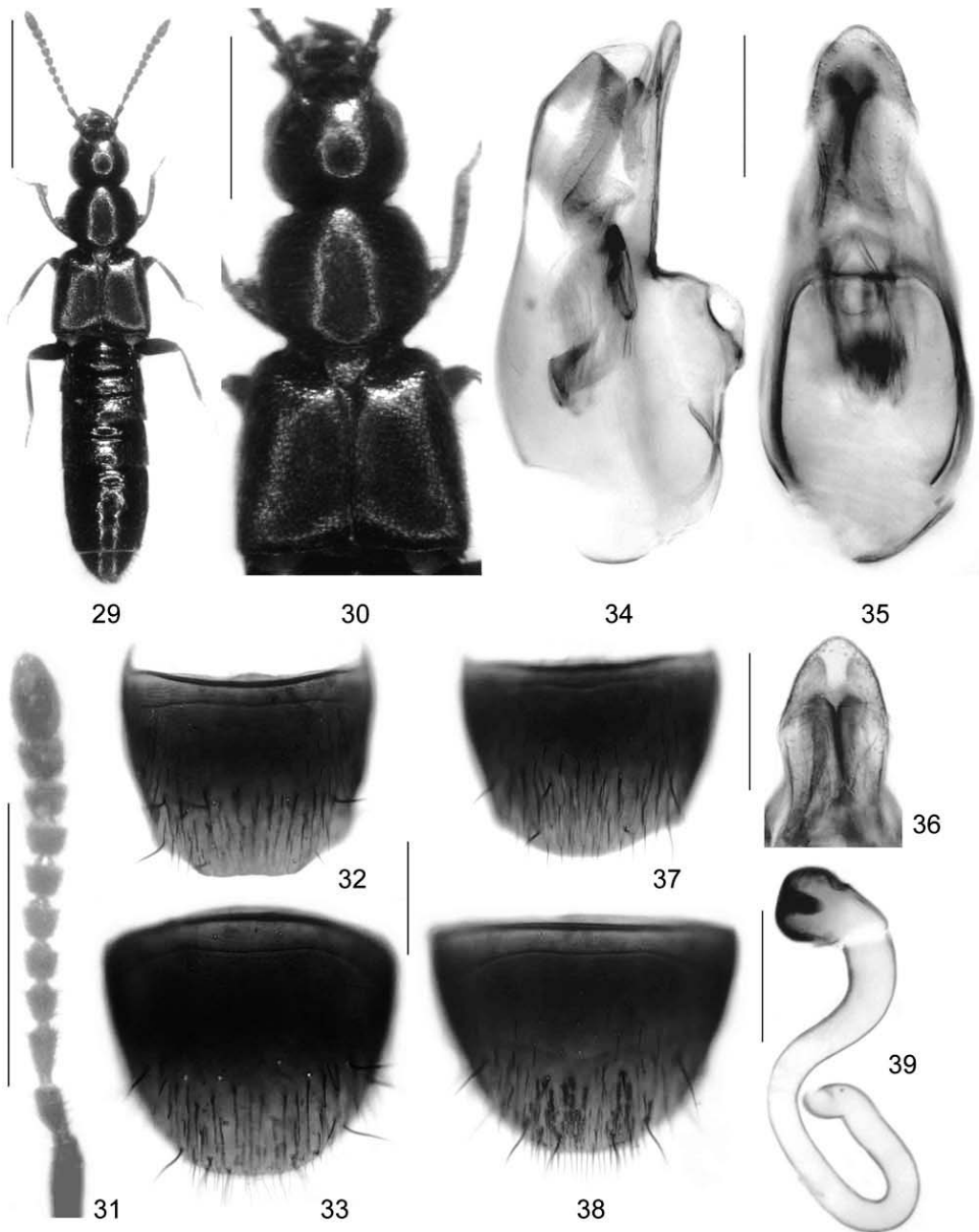
MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Bolu:** 1 ex., 7 km S Bolu, 40°40'N, 31°38'E, 930 m, oak forest, sifted, 29.III.2010, leg. Assing (cAss). **Ankara:** 1 ex., 58 km SE Bolu, ca. 20 km N Beypazarı, 40°18'N, 31°59'E, 1540 m, pasture, grass and moss under small trees sifted, 28.III.2010, leg. Assing (cAss). **Çankırı:** 2 exs., 67 km SW Kastamonu, 10 km NNW Kurşunlu, 40°56'N, 33°15'E, 1560 m, under stones near large snowfield, 24.III.2010, leg. Assing (cAss).

COMMENT: This species was originally described from Muğla and subsequently also reported from Kahramanmaraş (ASSING 2006a).

***Liogluta falcata* ASSING, 2010  
(Figs. 42–44)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Kastamonu:** 2 exs., 30 km SE Inebolu, Hasan Dağı, S Yarılgöz geçidi, 41°46'N, 34°03'E, 1370 m, calcareous slope, under stones, 10.IV.2009, leg. Wunderle (cWun).

COMMENT: The description of *L. falcata* was originally based on a single male. However, several months after the manuscript had been submitted, additional material, including females, became available. These specimens were included as paratypes and the female sexual characters were described, but not figured (ASSING 2010a). The female tergite VIII, sternite VIII, and the spermatheca are illustrated in Figs. 42–44.



Figs. 29–39: *Liogluta alyoshai*: 29) habitus; 30) forebody; 31) antenna; 32) male tergite VIII; 33) male sternite VIII; 34–35) median lobe of aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view; 36) ventral process of median lobe of aedeagus in ventral view; 37) female tergite VIII; 38) female sternite VIII; 39) spermatheca. Scale bars: 29: 1.0 mm; 30–31: 0.5 mm; 32–33, 37–38: 0.2 mm; 34–36, 39: 0.1 mm.

***Liogluta alyoshai* sp.n.**

(Figs. 29–41)

TYPE MATERIAL: **Holotype** ♂: “TR. - Gümüşhane, ca. 50 km SW Trabzon, 2500 m, Zigana Geç., ca. 40°37N, 39°26E, 11.VI.1998, Solodovnikov / Holotypus ♂ *Liogluta alyoshai* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2010” (cAss). **Paratypes**: 16 exs: same data as holotype (NHMD, cAss); 1 ♂: “TR [5a] - Rize, ca. 50 km SSE Rize, Ovitdağı Geç., 2510 m, sifted, 40°37'31N, 40°45'27E, 25.VII.2006, V. Assing” (cAss); 1 ♂, 1 ♀: “TR [7a] - Rize, ca. 50 km SSE Rize, Ovitdağı Geç., 2850 m, sifted [recte: under stones], 40°37N, 40°47E, 25.VII.2006, V. Assing” (cAss).

DESCRIPTION: Body length 2.4–3.6 mm. Habitus as in Fig. 29. Coloration: body uniformly blackish; legs, except for the slightly paler tarsi, and antennae blackish-brown.

Head weakly transverse, 1.05–1.10 times as wide as long, not widened behind eyes; punctuation sparse and with sexual dimorphism; microsculpture variable, but usually distinct. Eyes large, approximately as long as postocular region from posterior margin of eyes to posterior carina in dorsal view (Fig. 30). Antennae long and slender, weakly incrassate apically; preapical antennomeres weakly transverse; antennomere XI slightly more than twice as long as combined length of IX–X (Fig. 31).

Pronotum (Fig. 30) approximately 1.15 times as wide as long and 1.20 times as wide as head; maximal width slightly before middle; pubescence of midline directed caudad; punctuation, except for the four somewhat coarser dorsal punctures, very fine and moderately dense, barely visible in the pronounced microreticulation.

Elytra approximately as long as pronotum (Fig. 30); punctuation fine (but somewhat less so than that of pronotum) and dense, barely visible in the pronounced microreticulation (Fig. 40). Hind wings fully developed.

Abdomen subparallel-sided and distinctly narrower than elytra; punctuation of tergites III–V fine and moderately sparse, that of tergites VI–VII very fine and extremely sparse; microsculpture of all tergites composed of short transverse meshes (Fig. 41); posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe.

♂: punctuation of head shallow and fine, but noticeable; tergite VIII with posterior margin truncate in the middle, neither crenulate nor dentate (Fig. 32); sternite VIII posteriorly strongly convex, somewhat longer than tergite VIII (Fig. 33); median lobe of aedeagus as in Figs. 34–36.

♀: punctuation of head extremely fine, barely noticeable in the microreticulation; tergite VIII with convex posterior margin (Fig. 37); sternite VIII with posterior margin less strongly convex than in male, near posterior margin with row of long marginal setae (Fig. 38); spermatheca as in Fig. 39.

ETYMOLOGY: The species is dedicated to Alexey (Alyosha) Solodovnikov (NHMD), who collected most of the type specimens.

COMPARATIVE NOTES: This species is separated from all its congeners particularly by the morphology of the aedeagus and the spermatheca. Six species of *Liogluta* THOMSON, 1858 were previously known from Turkey: *L. akiana* ASSING, 2004, *L. alpestris* (HEER, 1839), *L. falcata* ASSING, 2010, *L. longiuscula* (GRAVENHORST, 1802), *L. microptera* THOMSON, 1867, and *L. wankai* (BERNHAEUER, 1908). Among them, the new species resembles the similarly coloured and similarly small *L. akiana*, but can be distinguished from it by the more pronounced microsculpture of the forebody, the on average longer elytra, the posteriorly broadly truncate male tergite VIII, the shape of the female sternite VIII (*L. akiana*: posterior margin concave in the middle), the more slender ventral process (ventral aspect) and less pronounced crista apicalis of the aedeagus, and by the differently shaped, shorter and stouter proximal portion of the spermathecal capsule. From the remaining five species, *L. alyoshai* is additionally separated as follows:

from the widespread and common *L. longiuscula* by the different coloration (*L. longiuscula*: elytra yellowish with infuscate anterior margins), the smaller and less convex eyes (*L. longiuscula*: eyes much longer than postocular region and strongly convex; head widest across eyes), the shorter antennae, the more slender pronotum, shorter and narrower elytra, shorter metatarsi, different microsculpture and punctuation of the abdomen, the different shape and punctuation of the male tergite VIII (*L. longiuscula*: obtusely angled in the middle and with granulate punctuation), and the shape of the female sternite VIII (*L. longiuscula*: posterior margin concave in the middle);

from the similarly coloured *L. alpestris* by smaller size, more slender habitus, as well as by finer punctuation and more pronounced microreticulation of the head and pronotum;

from *L. microptera* by the different coloration (*L. microptera*: elytra reddish to reddish-brown; legs pale-brown), shorter and less massive antennae, less distinct punctuation and more pronounced microreticulation of the forebody, the smaller eyes (*L. microptera*: eyes somewhat longer than postocular region in dorsal view), the more slender, less convex, and 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), smaller eyes (*L. wankai*: eyes longer than postocular region in dorsal view), and the more pronounced microreticulation of the forebody;

from *L. falcata* by different coloration (*L. falcata*: pronotum and elytra dark-brown, legs pale-brown), the more pronounced microsculpture of the forebody, the longer elytra (*L. falcata*: elytra distinctly shorter than pronotum), the shape of the male tergite VIII (*L. falcata*: posterior margin not truncate), and by the posteriorly more convex female tergite VIII.

For illustrations of the genitalia of *L. longiuscula*, *L. microptera* (= *L. oblongiuscula*), and *L. alpestris* (all of them under *Atheta*) see STRAND & VIK (1964), for figures of *L. akiana* and *L. falcata* ASSING (2004a, 2010a) and Figs. 42–44. 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 Gümüşhane and Rize provinces. They were sifted from grass and moss and found under stones at altitudes of 2500–2850 m. One of the dissected females from Gümüşhane had a mature egg in the ovaries; one of the males from Rize is slightly teneral.

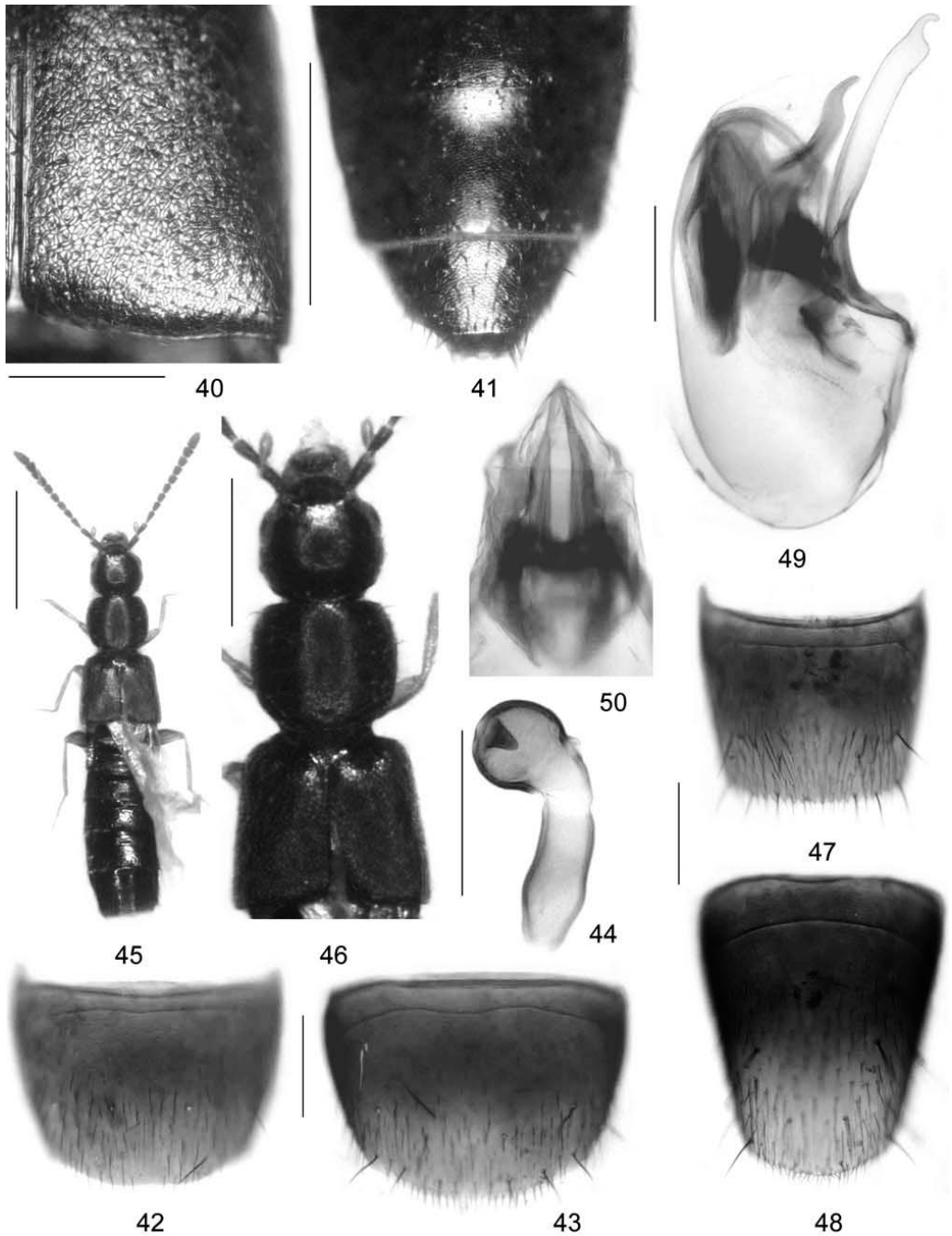
***Atheta (Philhygra) monstrosa* sp.n.**  
(Figs. 45–50)

**TYPE MATERIAL:** **Holotype** ♂: “TR [5] - Kastamonu, 48 km SW Kastamonu, S Araç, 41°08'13"N, 33°18'52"E, 1490 m, 24.III.2010, V. Assing / Holotypus ♂ *Atheta monstrosa* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2010” (cAss). **Paratype** ♂ [identification based on a photograph of the median lobe of the aedeagus]: “TR. - Çankırı, Ilgaz Road, pine forest entrance, 1702 m, 41°03'17N, 33°44'23E, 30.VI.2010, leg. Y. Turan” (cÖzd).

**DESCRIPTION:** Body length 3.6 mm. Habitus as in Fig. 45. Coloration: Forebody blackish-brown; abdomen blackish with posterior portion of segment VIII and segments IX–X paler; legs dark-yellowish; antennae blackish-brown.

Head as wide as long; punctuation moderately dense and extremely fine, barely noticeable in the pronounced microreticulation. Eyes large, approximately as long as postocular region from posterior margin of eyes to posterior carina in dorsal view (Fig. 46). Antennae 1.2 mm long and slender, weakly incrassate apically; preapical antennomeres indistinctly transverse.





Figs. 40–50: *Liogluta alyoshai* (40–41), *L. falcata* (42–44), and *Atheta monstruosa*, holotype (45–50): 40) posterior portion of right elytron; 41) apex of abdomen; 42) female tergite VIII; 43) female sternite VIII; 44) spermatheca; 45) habitus; 46) forebody; 47) male tergite VIII; 48) male sternite VIII; 49) median lobe of aedeagus in lateral view; 50) internal structures of aedeagus in ventral view.

Scale bars: 45: 1.0 mm; 41, 46: 0.5 mm; 40, 42–43, 47–48: 0.2 mm; 44, 49–50: 0.1 mm.

Pronotum (Fig. 46) 1.13 times as wide as long and 1.15 times as wide as head; maximal width in anterior half; pubescence of midline directed cephalad; punctation and microreticulation similar to those of head.

Elytra approximately as long as pronotum (Fig. 46); punctation dense and fine (but somewhat less so than that of pronotum). Hind wings fully developed.

Abdomen distinctly narrower than elytra; punctation of anterior tergites moderately dense, that of posterior tergites very sparse; interstices with shallow microsculpture; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe.

♂: tergite VIII transverse and with weakly convex posterior margin (Fig. 47); sternite VIII oblong, much longer than tergite VIII, posterior margin convex (Fig. 48); median lobe of aedeagus as in Figs. 49–50.

♀: unknown.

ETYMOLOGY: The specific epithet (Latin, adjective: strange, monstrous) alludes to the fact that BRUNDIN (1944) regarded this species as a monstrosity of *A. elongatula* (GRAVENHORST, 1802).

COMPARATIVE NOTES: Based on external and aedeagal characters, *Atheta monstrosa* is closely related to *A. elongatula* and its allies (*A. laevigata* (HOCHHUTH, 1849), *A. cretica* BRUNDIN, 1944, *A. balcanicola* SCHEERPELTZ, 1968). It is reliably distinguished from all of them only by the morphology of the median lobe of the aedeagus, particularly the shape of the sclerotized apical internal structures. For illustrations of the sexual characters of *A. elongatula*, *A. laevigata* (as *A. elongatula transcaucasica* BRUNDIN, 1944), *A. cretica*, and *A. balcanicola* (as *A. elongatula balcanica* BRUNDIN, 1944) see BRUNDIN (1944).

DISTRIBUTION AND BIONOMICS: The type specimens were collected in two localities in Kastamonu and Çankırı provinces, northern Anatolia. BRUNDIN (1944: fig. 105) illustrates the aedeagus of a specimen from Portugal, suggesting that the species is widespread in the Mediterranean Region. The holotype was found under a stone in a pasture near a stream at an altitude of 1490 m, the paratype in a pine forest at an altitude of 1700 m.

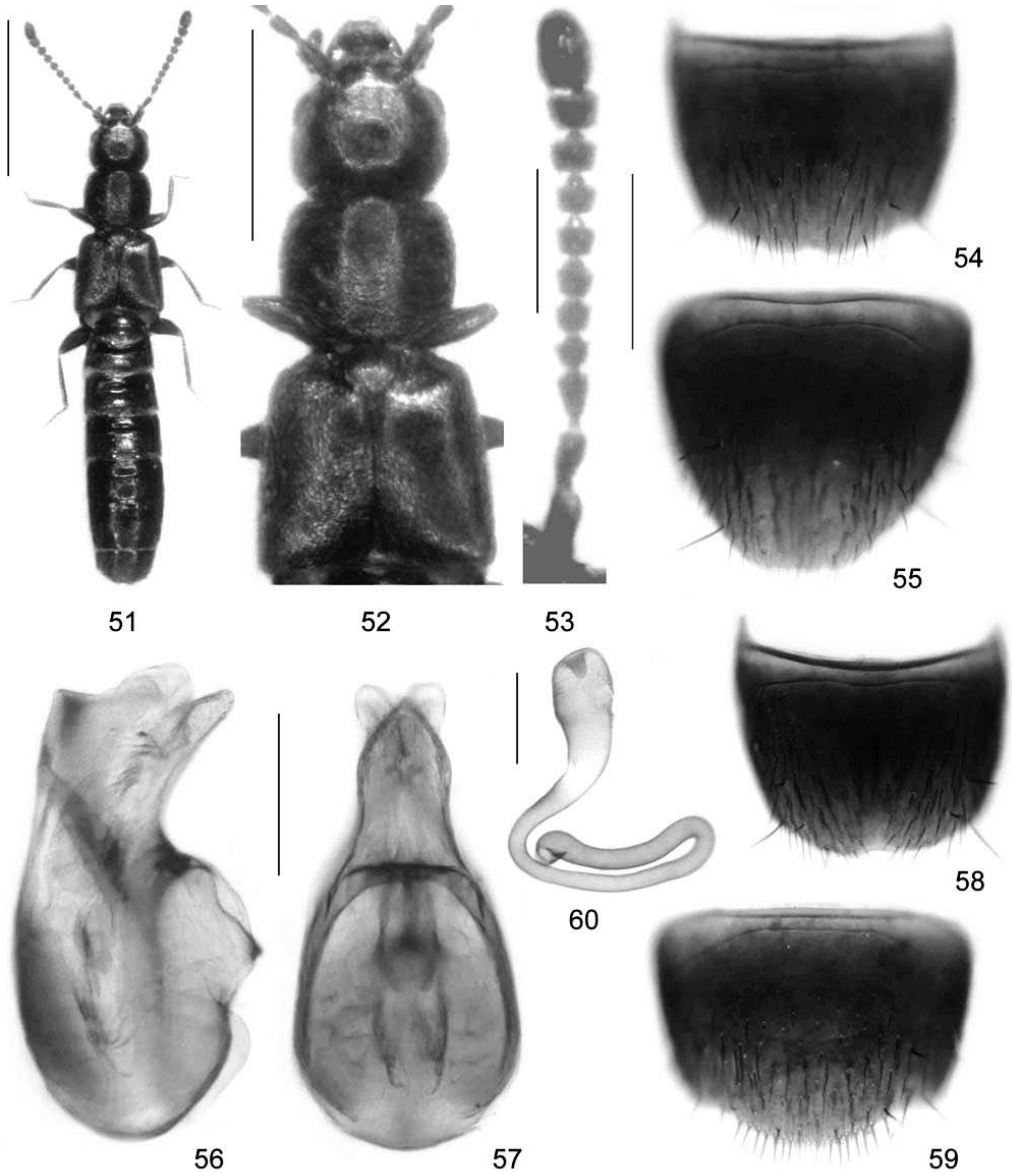
### *Atheta (Philhygra) palustris* (KIESENWETTER, 1844)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Bursa:** 1 ex., Kocayayla, 39°56'15"N, 29°16'25"E, 1200 m, 18.IV.2010, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

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

### *Atheta (Paralpinia) anatolica* sp.n. (Figs. 51–60, 69)

TYPE MATERIAL: **Holotype** ♂: "TR [16] - Bolu, 26 km S Bolu, N Seben, 1410 m, 40°29'30"N, 31°35'45"E, grassy slope, u. stones, 27.III.2010, V. Assing / Holotypus ♂ *Atheta anatolica* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2010" (cAss). **Paratypes:** 1 ♀: same data as holotype (cAss); 4 ♀♀: "TR [16a] - Bolu, 26 km S Bolu, N Seben, 1410 m, 40°29'30"N, 31°35'45"E, grassy slope, sifted, 27.III.2010, V. Assing" (cAss); 1 ♂: "TR [4c] - Kastamonu, 15 km N Tosya, Ilgaz geç., 41°9'43"N, 34°04'11"E, 1660 m, 23.III.2010, V. Assing" (cAss); 1 ♀: "TR [6] - Kastamonu, 48 km SW Kastamonu, 41°07'27"N, 33°19'31"E, 1690 m, 24.III.2010, V. Assing" (cAss); 2 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀: "TR - Muğla, 2230 m, 13, 70 km NE Fethiye, Seki above Temel, n. snow, 36°44'07N, 29°36'43E, 8.VII.2002, V. Assing" (cAss); 11 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀: "TR - Muğla, 2225 m, 7, 70 km NE Fethiye, Seki above Temel, n. snow, 36°43'44N, 29°34'26E, 11.VII.2002, V. Assing" (cAss, cWun).



Figs. 51–60: *Atheta anatolica* (54–57: holotype): 51) habitus; 52) forebody; 53) antenna; 54) male tergite VIII; 55) male sternite VIII; 56–57) median lobe of aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view; 58) female tergite VIII; 59) female sternite VIII; 60) spermatheca.

Scale bars: 51: 1.0 mm; 52: 0.5 mm; 53–55, 58–59: 0.2 mm; 56–57, 60: 0.1 mm.

**DESCRIPTION:** Body length 2.5–3.2 mm. Habitus as in Fig. 51. Coloration: body uniformly black; legs blackish with brownish tarsi; antennae blackish.

Head approximately 1.1 times as wide as long; punctation moderately dense and extremely fine, barely noticeable in the pronounced microreticulation. Eyes moderately large, slightly shorter than postocular region from posterior margin of eyes to posterior carina in dorsal view (Fig. 52).

Antennae approximately 0.8 mm long, moderately incrassate apically; preapical antennomeres approximately 1.5 times as wide as long (Fig. 53).

Pronotum (Fig. 52) approximately 1.2 times as wide as long and 1.15 times as wide as head; maximal width slightly before middle; pubescence of midline directed cephalad; punctuation and microreticulation similar to those of head.

Elytra of somewhat variable length, 0.93–1.05 times as long as pronotum (Fig. 52); punctuation dense and fine; microreticulation even more pronounced than that of head and pronotum (Fig. 52). Hind wings fully developed.

Abdomen distinctly narrower than elytra; punctuation of anterior tergites moderately dense, that of posterior tergites very sparse; interstices on anterior tergites with rather shallow, those on posterior tergites with pronounced microreticulation predominantly composed of isodiametric meshes (Fig. 69); posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe.

♂: posterior margin of tergite VIII convex, in the middle weakly concave (Fig. 54); sternite VIII distinctly longer than tergite VIII, posterior margin in the middle truncate (Fig. 55); median lobe of aedeagus as in Figs. 56–57.

♀: tergite VIII of similar shape as in male (Fig. 58); posterior margin of sternite VIII in the middle convexly produced and with row of rather long marginal setae (Fig. 59); spermatheca as in Fig. 60.

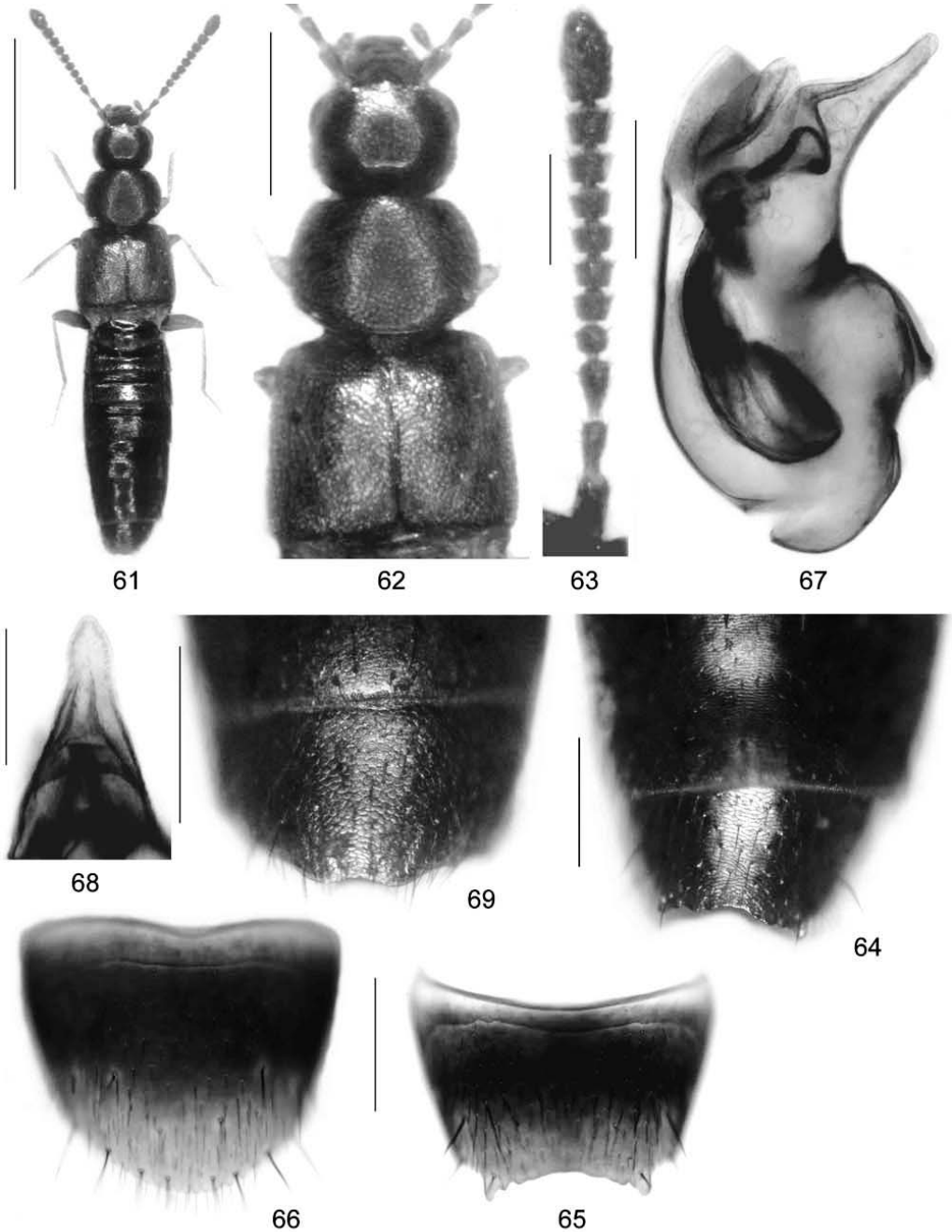
ETYMOLOGY: The name (adjective) is derived from Anatolia.

COMPARATIVE NOTES: According to SMETANA (2004), five species of the subgenus *Paralpinia* BENICK, 1974 are currently known, two of them from Bosnia-Herzegovina, one from Greece, one from Mongolia, and one, *A. schneideri* (EPPELSHEIM, 1889), which is widespread from Georgia to Spain. No species of the subgenus have been recorded from Turkey. *Atheta anatolica* is reliably distinguished from its consubgenera based on the male primary and secondary sexual characters, from *A. schneideri* only by the apically shorter, less slender (lateral view), and less gradually narrowed (ventral view) ventral process of the aedeagus (Vogel, pers. comm.). For illustrations of the sexual characters of *A. trebinjensis* BRUNDIN, 1940 and *A. hercegovinensis* BERNHAUER, 1899 see BRUNDIN (1940).

DISTRIBUTION AND BIONOMICS: The specimens were collected in three localities in Bolu and Kastamonu, northern Turkey, and in one locality in Muğla, southwestern Anatolia; for a photograph of the type locality see ASSING (2010b: fig. 6). The specimens from Bolu were found under stones and sifted from grass roots, moss, and litter beneath shrubs on a grassy slope at an altitude of approximately 1400 m, together with *Atheta (Parameotica) epirotica* (see below) and *Geostiba devia* ASSING, 2010. The female paratype from Kastamonu was sifted from bark of fir trunks in a fir forest at an altitude of 1690 m, the male paratype from Kastamonu was sifted from a *Formica* nest at an altitude of 1660 m. The specimens from Muğla were collected under stones and sifted from grass roots and debris near snow fields at an altitude of approximately 2230 m. One of the dissected females from Bolu had a mature egg in the ovaries.

### ***Atheta (Paralpinia) schneideri* (EPPELSHEIM, 1899)**

According to ANLAŞ (2009) and SMETANA (2004), *A. schneideri* has been reported from Turkey. This record is apparently based on BENICK (1943), who reports the species from “Kleinasien, Bos Dagħ bei Drama”. This frequently misinterpreted locality, however, the Falakró, is a mountain situated in northeastern Greece and not in Asia Minor. Consequently, *A. schneideri* is deleted from the list of Turkish Staphylinidae.



Figs. 61–69: *Atheta meyhohmi* (61–68; 61–64, 67–68: holotype) and *A. anatolica* (69): 61) habitus; 62) forebody; 63) antenna; 64) male abdominal segments VI–VII; 65) male sternite VIII; 66) male sternite VIII; 67) median lobe of aedeagus in lateral view; 68) ventral process of aedeagus in ventral view; 69) female abdominal segments VI–VII.

Scale bars: 61: 1.0 mm; 62: 0.5 mm; 63–66, 69: 0.2 mm; 67–68: 0.1 mm.

***Atheta (Parameotica) epirotica* (BENICK, 1981)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Bolu:** 8 exs., 26 km S Bolu, N Seben, 40°29'N, 31°36'E, 1410 m, grassy slope with scattered pine trees, grass, moss, and shrub litter sifted, 27.III.2010, leg. Assing (cAss). **Ankara:** 2 exs., 58 km SE Bolu, ca. 20 km N Beypazari, 40°18'N, 31°59'E, 1540 m, pasture, grass and moss under small trees sifted, 27.III.2010, leg. Assing (cAss).

COMMENT: This rare species has been reported from Greece and Turkey, where it was known only from one specimen collected near Ankara (ASSING 2007c).

***Atheta meybohmi* sp.n.**

(Figs. 61–68, 99–101)

TYPE MATERIAL: **Holotype** ♂: “N39°41'09 E27°09'33 (12), TR Balikesir, 13.4.2010, Kurucam Tepe, 740 m, leg. Brachat & Meybohm / Holotypus ♂ *Atheta meybohmi* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2010” (cAss). **Paratypes:** 1 ♂ [slightly teneral]: same data as holotype (cAss); 1 ♂: “Cyprus - Troodos-Geb., Caledonian Falls, 1300 m, Streugesiebe, 05.IV.1005, Assing” (cAss); 1 ♀: “Cyprus - Olympos, N-Hang, 1900 m, Streugesiebe, 10.IV.1995, Assing” (cAss); 2 ♀♀: “Cyprus - Troodos-Geb., Cedar Valley -> Tripilos, 1000–1360 m, 23.IV.95, Sprick & Baur” (cAss).

DESCRIPTION: Body length 3.2–3.7 mm. Habitus as in Fig. 61. Coloration: head, pronotum, and abdomen blackish-brown; elytra yellowish-brown, with the scutellar region and the posterolateral angles indistinctly infuscate; legs yellowish; antennae blackish-brown.

Head approximately 1.1 times as wide as long; punctation dense and extremely fine, barely noticeable in the pronounced microreticulation. Eyes large, somewhat longer than postocular region from posterior margin of eyes to posterior carina in dorsal view (Fig. 62). Antennae approximately 1.0 mm long, moderately incrassate apically; preapical antennomeres nearly 1.5 times as wide as long (Fig. 63).

Pronotum (Fig. 62) approximately 1.35 times as wide as long and 1.20–1.25 times as wide as head; maximal width slightly before middle; pubescence of midline directed caudad in posterior 4/5 and cephalad in anterior 1/5; punctation and microreticulation similar to those of head, but punctation slightly more distinct.

Elytra approximately 1.15 times as long as pronotum (Fig. 62); punctation dense and fine; microreticulation and punctation slightly more distinct than those of head and pronotum (Fig. 62). Hind wings fully developed.

Abdomen distinctly narrower than elytra; punctation of anterior tergites moderately dense, that of posterior tergites very sparse; interstices with transverse microreticulation (Fig. 64); posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe.

♂: posterior margin of tergite VIII laterally with distinct tooth-like process, between these processes concave and laterally slightly crenulate (Fig. 65); sternite VIII longer than tergite VIII, posterior margin strongly convex (Fig. 66); median lobe of aedeagus with ventral process of highly distinctive shape in lateral view (Figs. 67–68).

♀: posterior margin of tergite VIII weakly concave (Fig. 99); posterior margin of sternite VIII obtusely angled in the middle (Fig. 100); spermatheca as in Fig. 101.

ETYMOLOGY: The species is dedicated to Heinrich Meybohm, Großhansdorf, specialist of Scydmaeninae, who collected the two type specimens from Turkey.

COMPARATIVE NOTES: Based on the external, as well as on the male sexual characters, *A. meybohmi* is closely related to *A. trinotata* (KRAATZ, 1856) and its allies. Its aedeagus is particularly similar to that of *A. alepensis* TRONQUET, 2008, which was originally described from Syria and subsequently also recorded from central southern Anatolia (Hatay, Gaziantep) (ASSING 2010a, TRONQUET 2008) and to that of *A. burlei* TRONQUET, 1999, which was originally

described from southern France and subsequently also reported from southern Spain and Italy (TRONQUET 1999, 2008). The new species is distinguished from *A. alepensis* and *A. burlei* by the different shape of the ventral process of the aedeagus, from *A. alepensis* additionally by the different coloration (*A. alepensis*: elytra yellowish, more strongly contrasting with the blackish-brown head and pronotum), the shape of the male tergite VIII (*A. alepensis*: posterior margin distinctly dentate between the long postero-lateral processes), the more slender ventral process of the aedeagus (lateral view), the internal structures of the aedeagus, and by the shape of the spermatheca. For illustrations of *A. alepensis* and *A. burlei* see TRONQUET (2008). Remarkably, the ventral process of the aedeagus somewhat resembles that of *Notothecta pisidica* ASSING, 2004, evidently a result of convergent evolution.

**DISTRIBUTION AND BIONOMICS:** The type specimens were collected in one locality in the west of Balıkesir province, northwestern Anatolia, and in three localities in Cyprus, suggesting that the species is much more widespread than currently known. The Turkish specimens were sifted from litter beneath shrubs on a grassy slope at an altitude of 740 m (Meybohm, pers. comm.). Two of the paratypes from Cyprus were sifted from oak and pine litter in a stream valley and from pine and alder litter on a north slope at altitudes of 1300 and 1900 m. The paratype from Turkey is slightly teneral.

#### *Atheta britanniae* BERNHAUER & SCHEERPELTZ, 1926

**MATERIAL EXAMINED:** **TURKEY:** İstanbul: 2 exs., Belgrad Ormanı, 41°13'N, 28°58'E, 130 m, 8.IV.2010, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

**COMMENT:** In Turkey, *A. britanniae* has been recorded only from the northeast (ASSING 2007c).

#### *Atheta (Dimetrota) extensa* sp.n. (Figs. 70–76)

**TYPE MATERIAL:** **Holotype** ♂: “TR. - Rize, ca. 30 km SW Hopa, Çağlayan D. river valley, 1800-1900 m, ca. 41°09'N, 41°22'E, 26.VI.1998, Solodovnikov / Holotypus ♂ *Atheta extensa* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2010” (cAss).

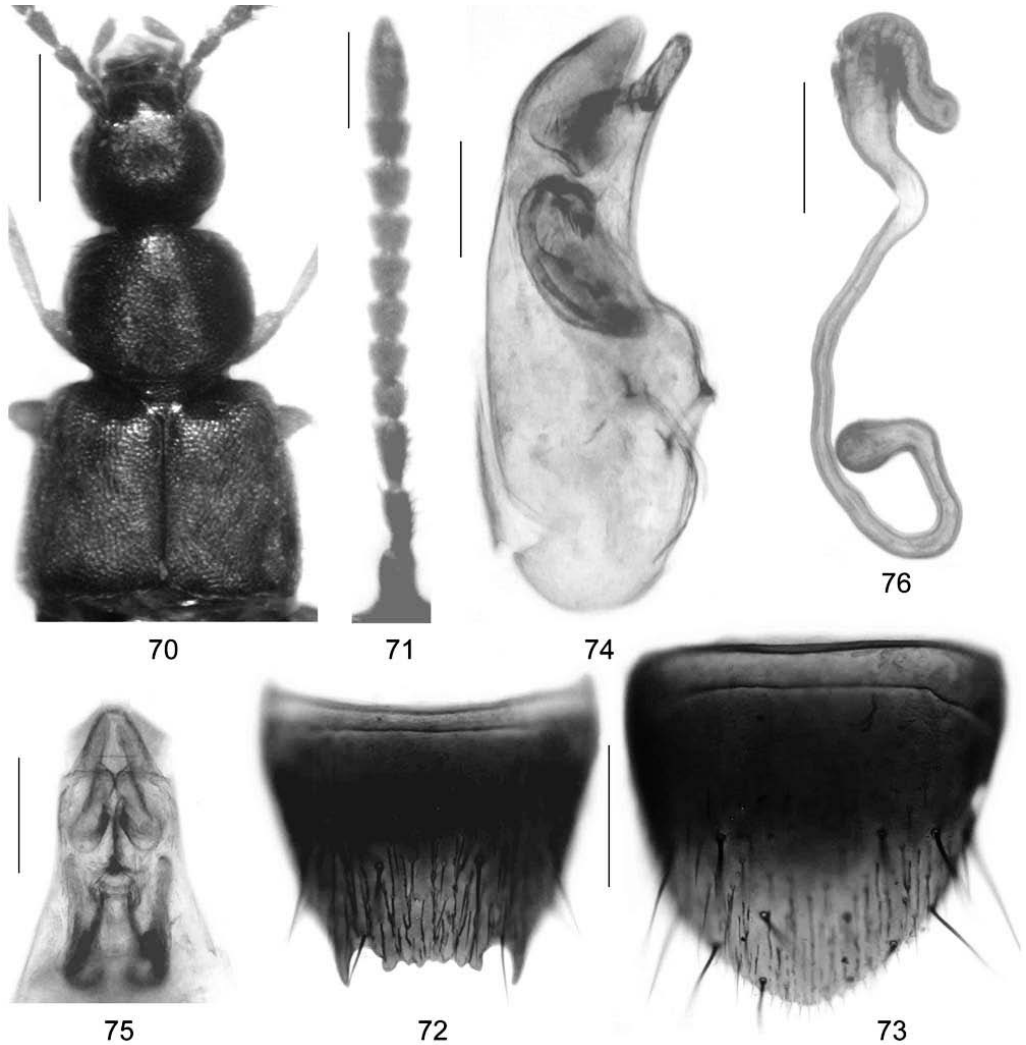
**Paratypes:** 1 ♂, 1 ♀: same data as holotype (cAss).

**DESCRIPTION:** Body length 4.0–4.5 mm. Coloration: head, pronotum, and abdomen blackish; elytra dark-yellowish, with the scutellar region and the suture infuscate; legs yellowish, with the femora occasionally somewhat darker; antennae blackish-brown.

Head weakly transverse, approximately 1.05 times as wide as long; punctuation dense and very fine, barely noticeable in the pronounced microreticulation. Eyes large, somewhat longer than postocular region from posterior margin of eyes to posterior carina in dorsal view (Fig. 70). Antennae 1.2–1.3 mm long, slender; preapical antennomeres very indistinctly transverse (Fig. 71).

Pronotum (Fig. 70) 1.20–1.25 times as wide as long and 1.20–1.25 times as wide as head; maximal width slightly before middle; pubescence of midline directed cephalad; punctuation rasp-like, more distinct than that of head; interstices with pronounced microreticulation, matt.

Elytra approximately 1.05 times as long as pronotum, large, at posterior margin 1.4–1.5 times as wide as pronotum, and somewhat dilated posteriad; punctuation extremely dense and somewhat granulose. Hind wings fully developed. Median seta on meso- and metatibia longer than width of tibia.



Figs. 70–76: *Atheta extensa*: 70) forebody; 71) antenna; 72) male tergite VIII; 73) male sternite VIII; 74) median lobe of aedeagus in lateral view; 75) apical portion of median lobe of aedeagus in ventral view; 76) spermatheca. Scale bars: 70: 0.5 mm; 71–73: 0.2 mm; 74–76: 0.1 mm.

Abdomen distinctly narrower than elytra; punctuation of anterior tergites moderately dense, that of posterior tergites very sparse; interstices with transverse microreticulation; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe.

♂: posterior margin of tergite VIII laterally with distinct tooth-like process, between these processes truncate and distinctly serrulate (Fig. 72); sternite VIII longer than tergite VIII, posterior margin strongly convex (Fig. 73); median lobe of aedeagus as in Figs. 74–75.

♀: posterior margins of tergite VIII and sternite VIII broadly convex; spermatheca of highly distinctive morphology (Fig. 76).



ETYMOLOGY: The specific epithet (Latin, adjective: stretched) refers to the conspicuously long proximal portion of the spermathecal capsule.

COMPARATIVE NOTES: *Atheta extensa* is reliably distinguished from other *Dimetrota* species particularly by the characteristic shape of the male tergite VIII, the morphology of the aedeagus, and by the remarkable shape of the spermatheca. For illustrations of the genitalia of West Palaearctic *Dimetrota* see BRUNDIN (1954).

DISTRIBUTION AND BIONOMICS: The type locality is situated in the northeast of Rize province, northeastern Anatolia. There is little doubt that this species is capable of flight, suggesting that it is probably widespread at least in the western Caucasus region. The specimens were collected at an altitude of 1800–1900 m.

***Acrotona benicki* (ALLEN, 1940)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Bursa:** Samanlı Dağları, 40°32'N, 29°52'E, 740 m, 20.IV.2010, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

COMMENT: *Acrotona benicki* is widespread in the west Palaearctic Region eastwards to Kazakhstan, but was unknown from Turkey.

***Platyola balcanica* SCHEERPELTZ, 1958**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: İstanbul:** 2 exs., Belgrad Ormanı, 41°13'N, 28°58'E, 130 m, 8.IV.2010, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

COMMENT: In Turkey, *P. balcanica*, a rarely found species with a Ponto-Mediterranean distribution, had been recorded only from Kahramanmaraş (ASSING 2009d).

***Platyola truncata* sp.n.**

(Figs. 77–82)

TYPE MATERIAL: **Holotype** ♂: “Turkey, Mersin, 40 km N. Gülnar, N 36°30'22,5; E 33°07'43,3; Köseco-banlı/Tasdüstü, W-trap 20, Hollow Quercus, 2006-06-24, Nicklas Jansson/Mustafa Avcı / Holotypus ♂ *Platyola truncata* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2010” (cAss). **Paratypes:** 1 ♂, 1 ♀: same data, but “2006-08-26” (EMSDU, cJan); 1 ♀: same data, but “2006-07-26” (cAss).

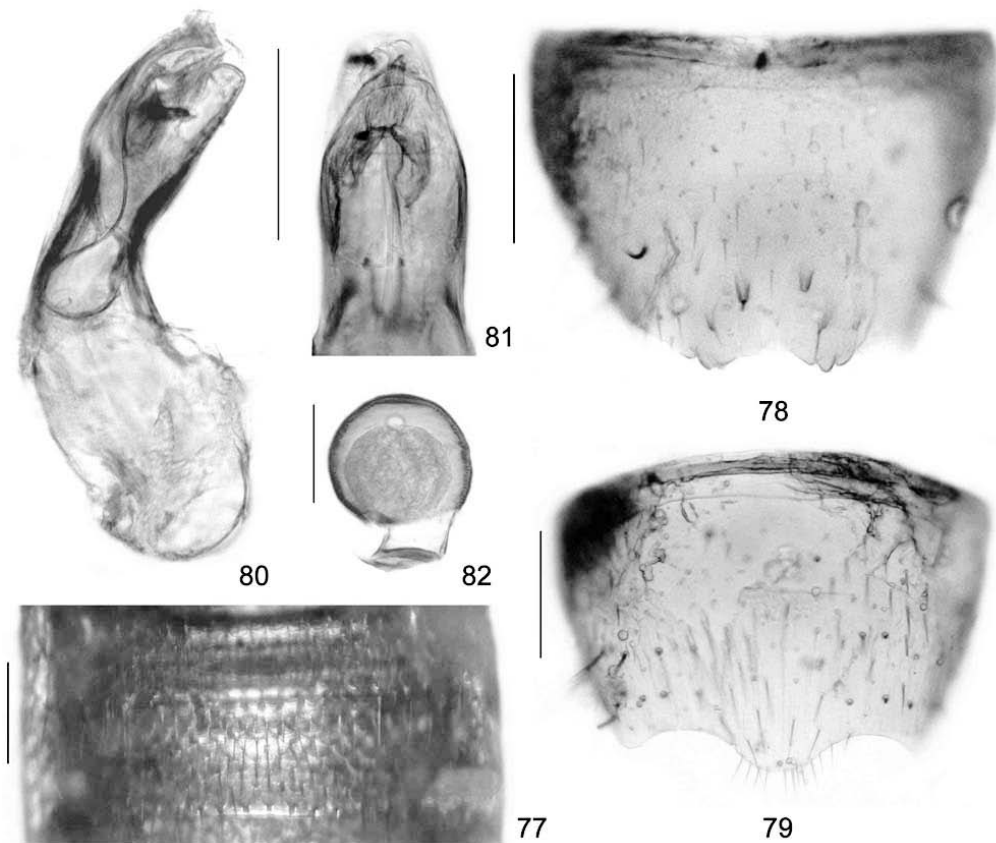
DESCRIPTION: Body length 1.6–1.8 mm. Coloration: body reddish to pale reddish-brown, head sometimes slightly darker and abdominal segments V–VI occasionally weakly infuscate; legs and antennae reddish-yellow.

Head transverse, approximately 1.2 times as wide as long, widest across eyes; punctuation dense and shallow; interstices with fine microsculpture. Eyes large, distinctly longer than postocular region in dorsal view. Antennae short, approximately 0.45 mm long, and strongly incrassate apically; antennomere IV weakly transverse; V–X of increasing width and increasingly transverse; X more than twice as wide as long.

Pronotum strongly transverse, approximately 1.7 times as wide as long and 1.35–1.40 times as wide as head, widest at posterior margin; punctuation and microsculpture similar to those of head.

Elytra approximately as long as, and only slightly wider than pronotum; punctuation dense, distinctly coarser than that of head and pronotum. Hind wings fully developed. Metatarsomere I distinctly longer than II.

Abdomen slightly narrower than elytra, approximately as wide as pronotum; microsculpture and punctuation similar to those of other species of the genus (Fig. 77).



Figs. 77–82: *Platyola truncata*: 77) tergite V; 78) male tergite VIII; 79) male sternite VIII; 80) median lobe of aedeagus in lateral view; 81) ventral process of aedeagus in ventral view; 82) spermatheca. Scale bars: 77–81: 0.1 mm; 82: 0.05 mm.

♂: tergite VIII with small tubercles, posterior margin serrate (Fig. 78); posterior margin of sternite VIII strongly produced in the middle (Fig. 79); aedeagus slender in lateral view; ventral process rather broad in ventral view; internal sac with moderately long flagellum (Figs. 80–81).

♀: posterior margin of sternite VIII concave in the middle; posterior margin of sternite VIII weakly produced; spermatheca as in Fig. 82.

ETYMOLOGY: The specific epithet (Latin, adjective) refers to the truncate proximal portion of the spermathecal capsule.

COMPARATIVE NOTES: Two species of *Platyola* MULSANT & REY, 1875 were previously known from Turkey and adjacent regions: the widespread *P. balcanica* and the anophthalmous *P. caeca* ASSING, 2006, a species known only from the type locality in Kahramanmaraş. The new species is readily distinguished from both of them by smaller average body size, much larger eyes, different head shape (*P. balcanica* and *P. caeca*: head widest behind eyes), shorter and apically more strongly incrassate antennae, as well as by the secondary sexual characters and also by the completely different shape of the genitalia (aedeagus of *P. caeca* unknown). It is additionally separated from *P. caeca* by the much more transverse and differently shaped

pronotum (*P. caeca*: maximal width in or slightly before middle), the longer and broader elytra, the fully developed hind wings (*P. caeca*: hind wings completely reduced), and the shorter legs. For illustrations of *P. balcanica* and *P. caeca* see ASSING (2006a, 2009d).

**DISTRIBUTION AND BIONOMICS:** The type locality is situated in Mersin province, southern Anatolia. The specimens were collected with a window trap near or in a hollow oak tree during the period from June to August.

***Meotica hamata* sp.n.**  
(Figs. 83–90)

**TYPE MATERIAL:** **Holotype** ♂: “TR [26] - Bolu, 7 km S Bolu, 40°40'10"N, 31°37'58"E, 950 m, oak & beech forest, 31.III.2010, V. Assing / Holotypus ♂ *Meotica hamata* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2010” (cAss).

**DESCRIPTION:** Body length 2.3 mm. Habitus as in Fig. 83. Coloration: body dark-brown; apex of abdomen (posterior margin of segment VII; segments VIII–X) yellowish; legs pale reddish; antennae reddish, apically gradually infusate.

Head (Fig. 84) approximately as wide as long; punctation moderately dense and extremely fine, barely noticeable in the pronounced microreticulation. Eyes not projecting from lateral contours of head, small, approximately 1/3 the length of postocular region from posterior margin of eyes to posterior carina in dorsal view. Antenna approximately 0.6 mm long, distinctly incrassate apically; preapical antennomeres approximately twice as wide as long (Fig. 85).

Pronotum (Fig. 84) approximately 1.2 times as wide as long and 1.1 times as wide as head; maximal width in anterior half; punctation and microreticulation similar to those of head.

Elytra short, approximately 0.85 times as long as pronotum (Fig. 84); punctation dense and fine, but more distinct than that of head and pronotum; microreticulation shallow, less pronounced than that of head and pronotum.

Abdomen slightly broader than elytra, widest at segment VII; punctation fine and dense, slightly sparser on posterior than on anterior tergites; interstices with distinct, but shallow microreticulation; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe.

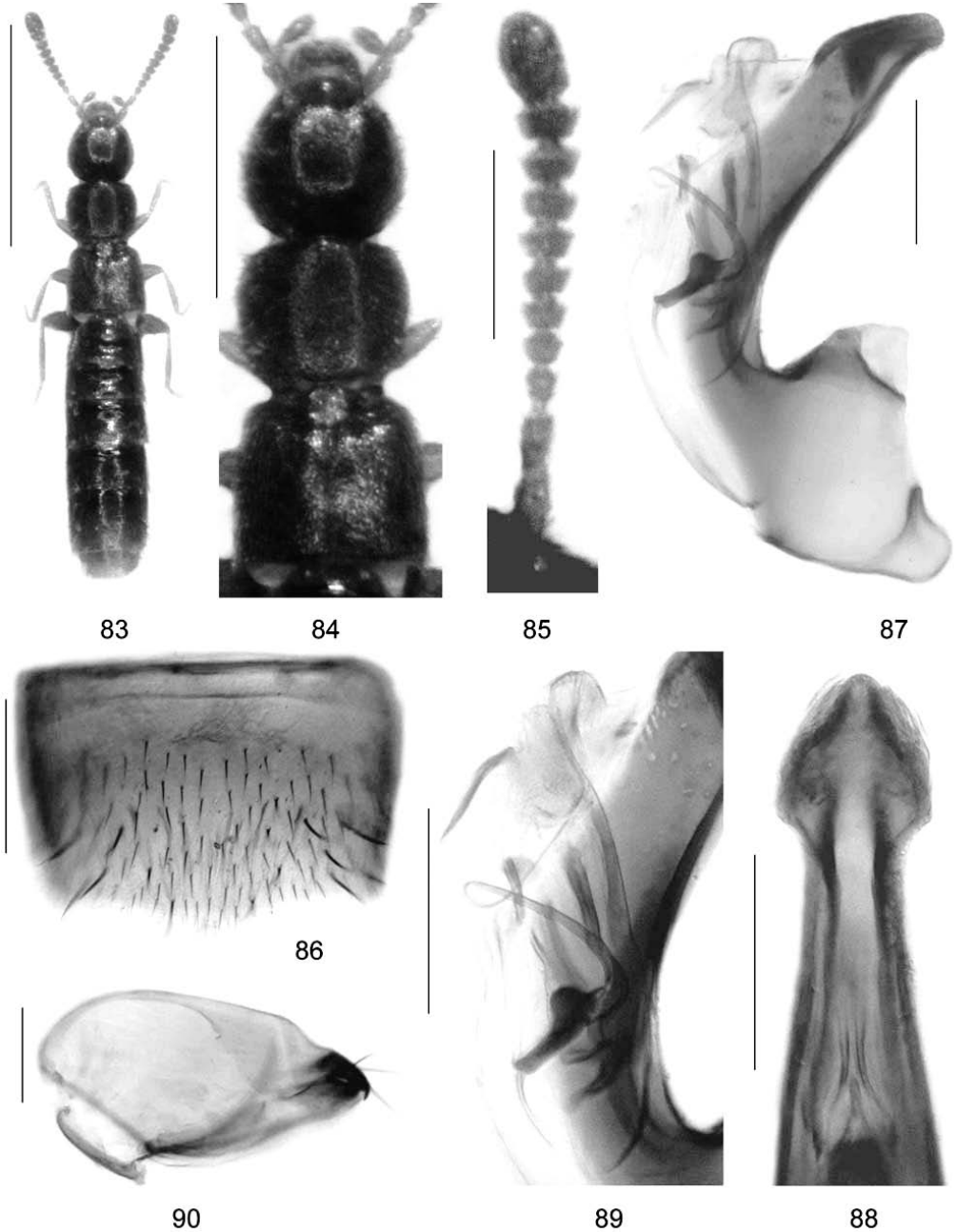
♂: posterior margin of tergite VIII truncate; sternite VIII distinctly transverse, posterior margin narrowly semi-membranous, obtusely angled in middle (Fig. 86); median lobe of aedeagus with ventral process and internal structures of highly distinctive shapes (Figs. 87–89); apical lobe of paramere blackish (Fig. 90).

♀: unknown.

**ETYMOLOGY:** The specific epithet is an adjective derived from the Latin noun hamus (fishing-rod) and alludes to the shape of one of the internal structures of the aedeagus.

**COMPARATIVE NOTES:** Three species of *Meotica* MULSANT & REY, 1873 have been recorded from Turkey: *M. decolor* ASSING, 2004, *M. subnigra* ASSING, 2006, and *M. truncata* ASSING, 2004, all of them from southern Anatolia. The new species is readily distinguished from all of them by the shape of the male sternite VIII and particularly by the conspicuous morphology of the median lobe of the aedeagus (shapes of the ventral process and the internal structures). For illustrations of the compared species see ASSING (2004b, 2006a).

**DISTRIBUTION AND BIONOMICS:** The type locality is situated to the south of Bolu, Bolu province, northwestern Anatolia. The holotype was sifted from leaf litter in a mixed beech and oak forest at an altitude of 950 m.



Figs. 83–90: *Meotica hamata* (holotype): 83) habitus; 84) forebody; 85) antenna; 86) male sternite VIII; 87) median lobe of aedeagus in lateral view; 88) ventral process of aedeagus in ventral view; 89) internal structures of aedeagus in lateral view; 90) paramere.

Scale bars: 83: 1.0 mm; 84: 0.5 mm; 85: 0.2 mm; 86–90: 0.1 mm.

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

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Edirne:** 1 ex., Kuru Dağı, 40°42'N, 26°46'E, 330 m, 10.IV.2010, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss). **Kastamonu:** 1 ex., 37 km SE Kastamonu, 15 km N Tosya, Ilgaz geçidi, 41°08'N, 34°04'E, 1660 m, mixed fir and pine forest, litter sifted, 23.III.2010, leg. Assing (cAss).

COMMENT: This species was only recently reported from Turkey (Mersin) for the first time (ASSING 2009a).

***Cousya schuelkei* ASSING, 2007**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Ankara:** 2 exs., 58 km SE Bolu, ca. 20 km N Beypazarı, 40°18'N, 31°59'E, 1540 m, pasture, grass and moss under small trees sifted, 28.III.2010, leg. Assing (cAss).

COMMENT: *Cousya schuelkei* was previously known only from the type locality in Rize (ASSING 2007c).

***Zoosetha mersina* ASSING, 2004**

(Figs. 91–98)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Çankırı:** 2 exs., 67 km SW Kastamonu, 10 km NNW Kurşunlu, 40°56'N, 33°15'E, 1520 m, roots of grass, herbs, and shrubs sifted, 24.III.2010, leg. Assing (cAss). **Kastamonu:** 1 ex., 48 km SW Kastamonu, S Araç, 41°07'N, 33°20'N, 1690 m, 24.III.2010, fir forest, under bark of fir trunks, 24.III.2010, leg. Assing (cAss).

COMMENT: Previously only the male holotype from Mersin was known (ASSING 2004b). Improved illustrations of the external and sexual characters, including the first illustrations of the spermatheca, are provided in Figs. 91–98.

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

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Ankara:** 3 exs., 58 km SE Bolu, ca. 20 km N Beypazarı, 40°18'N, 31°59'E, 1540 m, pasture, grass and moss under small trees sifted, 28.III.2010, leg. Assing (cAss). **Çankırı:** 1 ex., 67 km SW Kastamonu, 10 km NNW Kurşunlu, 40°56'N, 33°17'E, 1650 m, grass roots beneath small pine trees sifted, 24.III.2010, leg. Assing (cAss). **Kastamonu:** 3 exs., 37 km SE Kastamonu, 15 km N Tosya, Ilgaz geçidi, 41°08'N, 34°04'E, 1660 m, litter under pine trunk sifted, 23.III.2010, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex., Kastamonu, 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). **Osmaniye:** 1 ex., Nur Dağları, Zorkun, 36°58'N, 36°22'E, 1700–2000 m, 19.V.2009, leg. Meybohm (cAss). **Kahramanmaraş:** 2 exs., İmalı, 37°20'N, 36°42'E, 1050–1100 m, 22. IV.2009, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss). **Hatay:** 1 ex., Kızıldağ, Madenli, 36°25'N, 36°07'E, 1120 m, 11.IV.2009, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

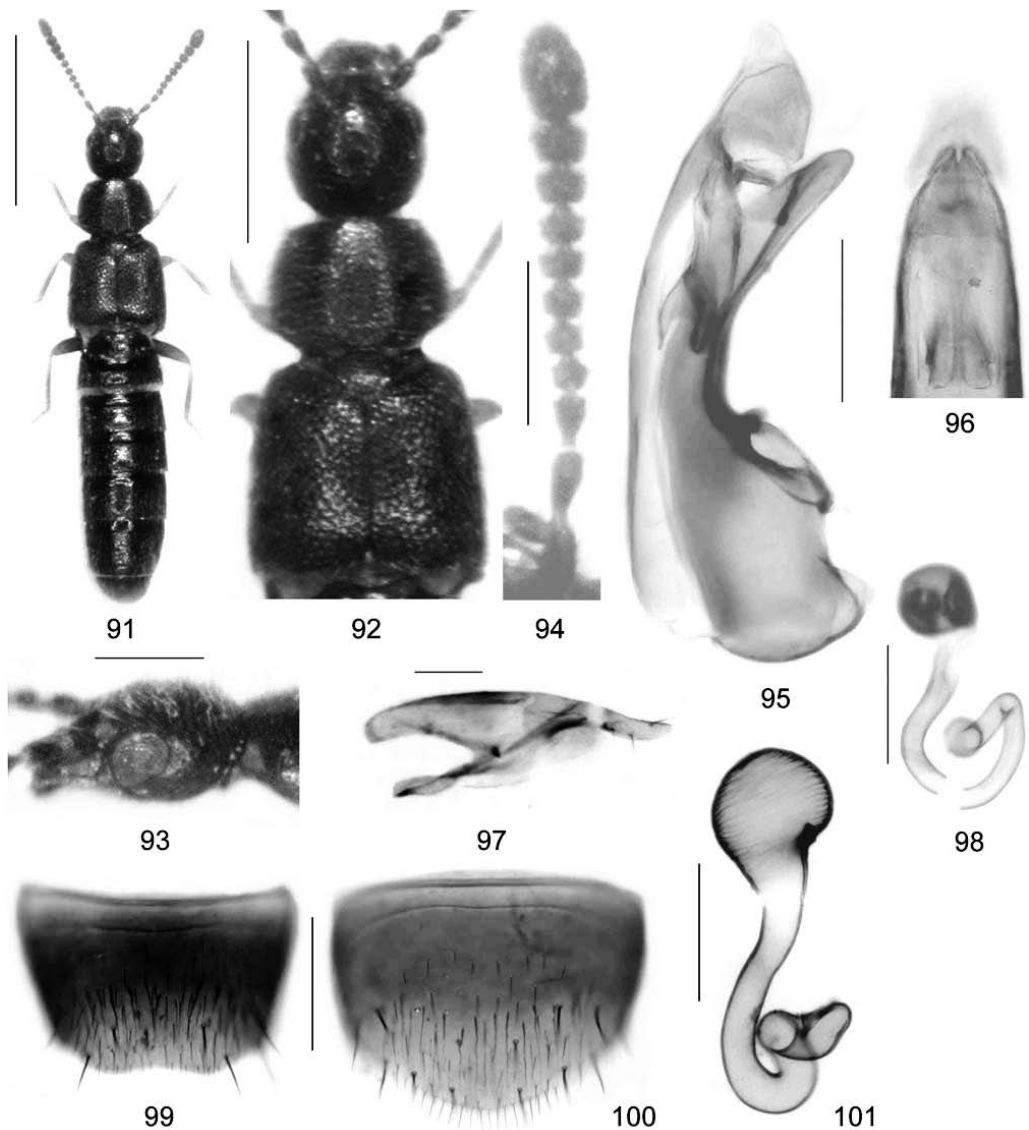
COMMENT: In Turkey, this rare species was previously known only from Muğla and Kahramanmaraş provinces (ASSING 2006a).

***Tectusa uludaghensis* (FAGEL, 1971), comb.n.**

*Oxyopoda* (*Derocala*) *uludaghensis* FAGEL, 1971: 135 ff.

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Bursa:** 2 ♀♀, Uludağ, 40°07'N, 29°05'E, 1480 m, 17.IV.2010, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

COMMENT: The original description of *Oxyopoda uludaghensis* is based on numerous specimens collected in the “Uludagh, 1800–1900 m” (FAGEL 1971). The above specimens are in perfect agreement with the descriptive details and the illustrations provided by FAGEL (1971). They represent the first record since the original description. Based on the external and sexual characters, this species belongs to *Tectusa* BERNHAUER, 1899.



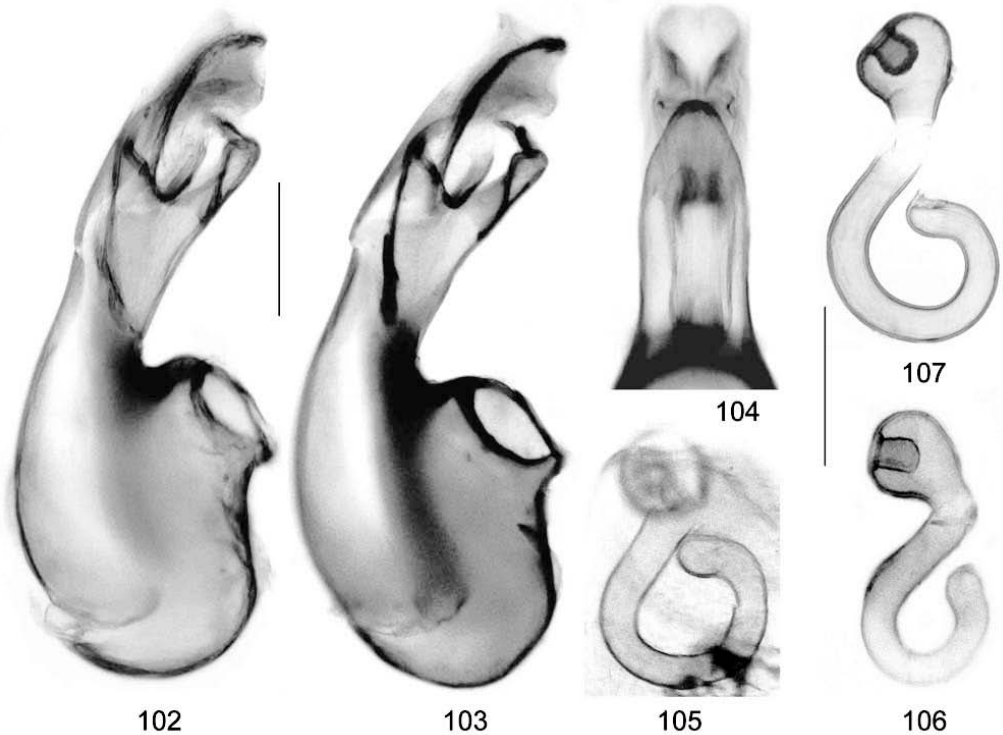
Figs. 91–101: *Zoosetha mersina* (91–98) and *Atheta meyhohmi* (99–101): 91 habitus; 92) forebody; 93) head in lateral view; 94) antenna; 95) median lobe of aedeagus in lateral view; 96) apex of ventral process of aedeagus in ventral view; 97) paramere; 98, 101) spermatheca; 99) female tergite VIII; 100) female sternite VIII. Scale bars: 91: 1.0 mm; 92: 0.5 mm; 93–94, 99–100: 0.2 mm; 95–98, 101: 0.1 mm.

***Oxypoda bimaculata* BAUDI DI SELVE, 1870**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Ankara:** 1 ex., 58 km SE Bolu, ca. 20 km N Beypazari, 40°18'N, 31°59'E, 1540 m, pasture, grass and moss under small trees sifted, 28.III.2010, leg. Assing (cAss). **Kastamonu:** 1 ex., 45 km NW Kastamonu, 5 km NW Ađlı, 41°44'N, 33°30'E, margin of calcareous fir forest with interspersed pine trees, litter and moss sifted, 22.III.2010, leg. Assing (cAss); 8 exs., 45 km NW Kastamonu, Kasim, 41°36'N,

33°19'E, 840 m, meadow near stream, under stones, 7.IV.2009, leg. Assing & Wunderle (cAss, cWun); 1 ex., 40 km NW Kastamonu, NE Azdavay, W Yeşilpınar, 41°42'N, 33°28'E, 1090 m, calcareous slope and flooded field, under stones, 9.IV.2010, leg. Assing (cAss). **Sinop:** 2 exs. 30 km NNE Boyabat, Dıranaz geçidi, exit SE tunnel, 41°38'N, 34°52'E, calcareous grassland, under stones, 5.IV.2009, leg. Wunderle (cWun). **Isparta:** 1 ex., Sütcüler, NE Kesmeköy, 37°28'N, 31°16'E, 1000 m, 14.IV.2008, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 1 ex., Sultan Dağları, S Cankurtaran, 38°15'N, 31°24'E, 1800 m, 17.IV.2008, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

COMMENT: In Turkey, the previously known distribution of this East Mediterranean species was confined to central southern Anatolia (Adana, Kahramanmaraş) (ASSING 2004b, 2006a, 2007e).



Figs. 102–107: *Oxypoda ferruginea*: 102–103) aedeagus (102: lectotype of *O. filiformis*; 103: male from Kastamonu); 104) ventral process of median lobe of aedeagus in ventral view (lectotype of *O. filiformis*); 105–107) spermatheca (105: lectotype of *O. ferruginea*; 106: paralectotype of *O. ferruginea*; 107: paralectotype of *O. filiformis*). Scale bars: 0.1 mm.

***Oxypoda ferruginea* ERICHSON, 1839**  
(Figs. 102–107)

*Oxypoda ferruginea* ERICHSON 1839: 147 f.

*Oxypoda filiformis* REDTENBACHER 1849: 667; **syn.n.**

TYPE MATERIAL EXAMINED:

*Oxypoda ferruginea*: **Lectotype** ♀: “Germania, 1-Nr. 5533 / Zool. Mus. Berlin / Lectotypus *Oxypoda ferruginea* Erichson, 1840, Zerche desg. 1993” (MNHUB). **Paralectotype** ♀: “ferruginea Er., Germ. / 5533 / = fuscula Rey,

sec. Bernhauer / *Oxypoda ferruginea* Er. / Typus / Zool. Mus. Berlin / Paralectotypus *Oxypoda ferruginea* Erichson, 1840, Zerche desig. 1993" (MNHUB).

*Oxypoda filiformis*: **Lectotype** ♂ (by present designation): "134 / Lectotypus ♂ *Oxypoda filiformis* Redtenbacher, desig. V. Assing 2010" (NHMW). **Paralectotype** ♀: same data as lectotype (NHMW).

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Kastamonu**: 8 exs., 48 km SW Kastamonu, ca. 25 km S Araç, 41°08'N, 33°19'E, 1490 m, pasture near stream, under stones, 24.III.2010, leg. Assing (cAss). **Antalya**: 3 exs., 70 km NE Fethiye, Gülübeli Geçidi, 36°50'N, 29°46'E, 1525 m, grassland, under stones and sifted from grass roots, 29.III.2002, leg. Assing & Wunderle (cAss, cWun).

COMMENT: The original description of *O. ferruginea* is based on an unspecified number of syntypes from "Germania" (ERICHSON 1839).

*Oxypoda filiformis* was described from an unspecified number of specimens from Austria collected "unter Baumrinde" (REDTENBACHER 1849). Two syntypes, a male and a female, were located in the collections of the NHMW. The male is designated as the lectotype. Both type specimens are conspecific with the type material of *O. ferruginea*.

The species is wing-dimorphic; the morph with reduced hind wings and shorter elytra is apparently more common than the fully winged morph. Moreover, *O. ferruginea* is rather variable in size, coloration, and the shape of the proximal portion of the spermatheca (Figs. 105–107). The shape and internal structures of the aedeagus, however, are highly distinctive (Figs. 102–104).

In Turkey, *O. ferruginea* was previously recorded from one locality in Ankara province (ASSING 2007c, 2007e) and, as *O. filiformis*, from Antalya (ANLAŞ & ROSE 2011).

### *Oxypoda lesbia* ASSING, 2005

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Bolu**: 1 ex., 26 km S Bolu, N Seben, 40°29'N, 31°36'E, 1410 m, grassy slope with scattered pine trees, grass, moss, and shrub litter sifted, 27.III.2010, leg. Assing (cAss). **Kastamonu**: 2 exs., 25 km SE Tosya, 40°56'N, 34°12'E, 1580 m, pasture with stones, under stones near snow, 8.IV.2009, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex., 40 km NW Kastamonu, NE Azdavay, W Yeşilpınar, 41°42'N, 33°28'E, 1090 m, calcareous slope and flooded field, under stones, 9.IV.2009, leg. Assing (cAss).

COMMENT: *Oxypoda lesbia* was originally described from the Greek island Lesbos and subsequently reported also from central Greece and western Anatolia (ASSING 2006b, 2007e). The above specimens represent the first records from northern Anatolia.

### *Megalogastria cingulata* (EPELSHEIM, 1889)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: İstanbul**: 2 exs., Belgrad Ormanı, 41°13'N, 28°58'E, 130 m, 8.IV.2010, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss). **Tekirdağ**: 1 ex., Isiklar Dağı, 40°51'N, 27°26'E, 140 m, 9.IV.2010, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 3 exs., Isiklar Dağı, 40°50'N, 27°25'E, 320 m, 9.IV.2010, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss). **Bursa**: 1 ex., Samanlı Dağları, 40°32'N, 29°52'E, 740 m, 20.IV.2010, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

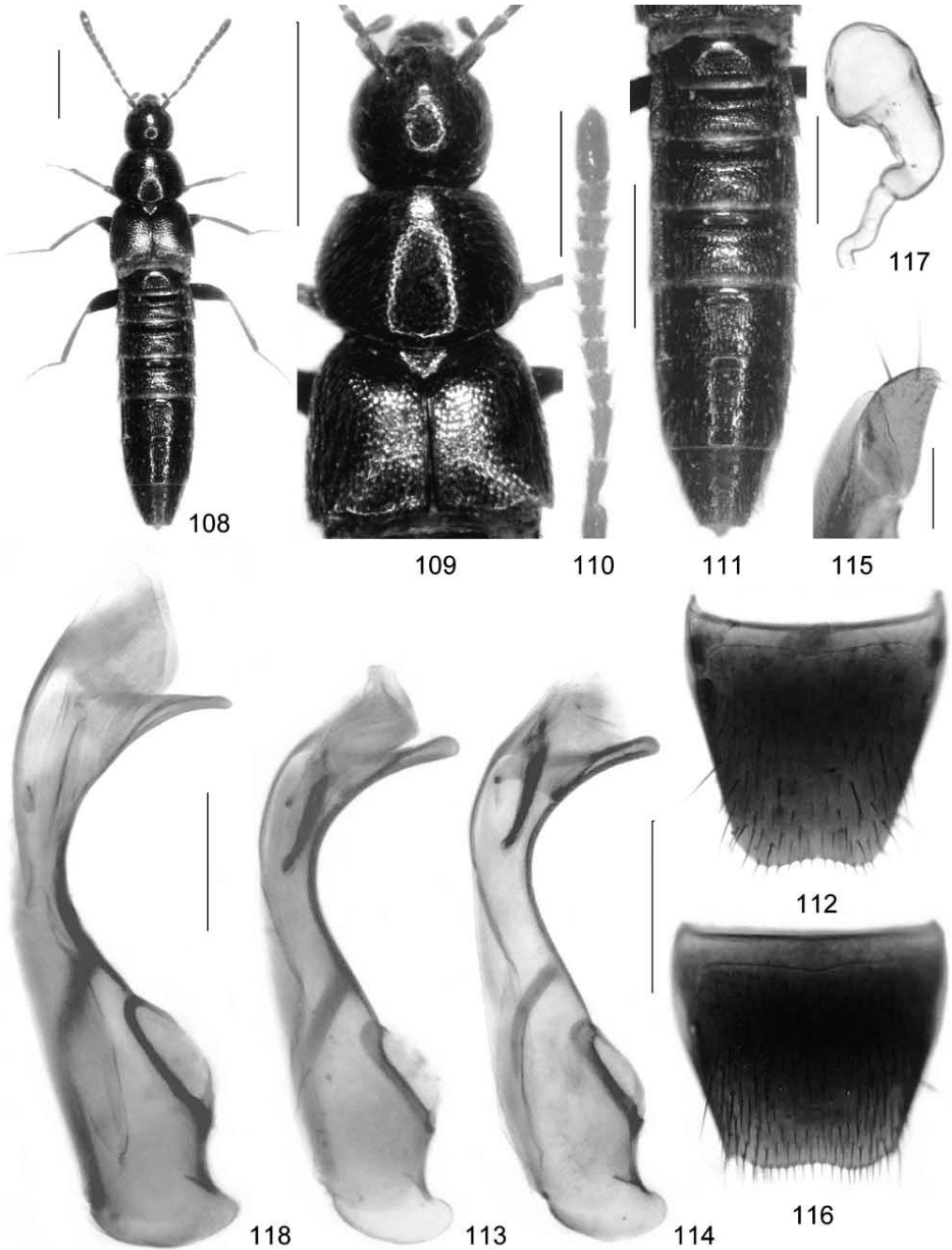
COMMENT: The distribution of *M. cingulata* is confined to northwestern and western Turkey (ASSING 2007c, 2007d).

### *Aleochara (Rheochara) leptocera* EPELSHEIM, 1889

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **TURKEY: Karaman**: 1 ex., 40 km N Gülnar, Köseçobanlı – Taşdüştü, 36°30'N, 33°08'E, pitfall trap in hollow oak tree, 24.VI.2006, leg. Jansson & Coskun (cAss).

COMMENT: In Turkey, this rare species was previously known only from Kahramanmaraş (ASSING 2007d, 2009e).





Figs. 108–118: *Aleochara spermophili* (108–117; 108–111, 113: holotype) and *A. spadicea* (118): 108) habitus; 109) forebody; 110) antenna; 111) abdomen; 112) male tergite VIII; 113–114, 118) median lobe of aedeagus in lateral view; 115) apical lobe of paramere; 116) female tergite VIII; 117) spermatheca. Scale bars: 108–109, 111: 1.0 mm; 110, 112, 116: 0.5 mm; 113–114, 118: 0.2 mm; 115, 117: 0.1 mm.

***Aleochara (Rheochara) spermophili* sp.n.**  
(Figs. 108–117, 127–128)

*Aleochara spadicea*: ASSING 2007d; misidentification.

TYPE MATERIAL: **Holotype** ♂: “S-Türkei: Region Antalya, Saklikent, 011) Südost-Hang mit Schneefeldern [southeast slope with snow fields], a) Nest von [of] *Spermophilus* [sic] *xanthopyrmnus* gesiebt [sifted], 18.III.2002, leg. Bellmann / Koordinaten [coordinates] (WGS 84): N 36°50'24,8", E 30°19'53,7", 1905 m / Holotypus ♂ *Aleochara spermophili* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2010” (cAss). **Paratypes**: 9 exs.: same data as holotype (cRos, cAss); 1 ex.: “TR - Muğla, 7, 1935 m, 60 km NE Fethiye, Temel -> Girdev Gölü, grass, 36°44'26N, 29°28'34E, 3.X.2002, V. Assing” (cAss).

DESCRIPTION: Size variable, body length 3.9–6.8 mm. Habitus slender (Fig. 108). Coloration: head and abdomen black; pronotum blackish-brown to black; elytra blackish-brown, with the posterior margin narrowly paler; legs reddish-brown, with the femora darker; antennae dark-brown to blackish-brown; preapical maxillary palpomere blackish-brown to blackish.

Head (Fig. 109) weakly oblong (small specimens) to weakly transverse (large specimens); punctuation fine and sparse; interstices with micropunctuation, otherwise without microsculpture; eyes weakly convex, approximately as long as (small specimens), or slightly shorter than (large specimens) postocular portion in dorsal view. Maxillary palpus slender, preapical palpomere approximately three times as long as broad. Antenna slender, 1.2–1.9 mm long; preapical antennomeres weakly transverse (Fig. 110).

Pronotum (Fig. 109) weakly to moderately transverse, 1.2–1.3 times as wide as long and approximately 1.3 times as wide as head, widest approximately in the middle; posterior angles weakly marked, almost obsolete; punctuation variable, very fine and sparse (small specimens) to distinct and moderately dense (large specimens); interstices without microsculpture.

Elytra (Fig. 109) approximately 0.8 times as long as pronotum; posterior margin weakly sinuate near postero-lateral angles; punctuation dense, distinctly more so than that of pronotum, and defined; interstices without microsculpture. Mesoventrite without median carina. Legs very slender. Metatarsus longer than metatibia. Metatarsomere I elongate, longer than the combined length of II and III, sometimes almost as long as the combined length of II–IV.

Abdomen subparallel (Fig. 111), segments III–VI of subequal width; tergites III–V with rather shallow, VI with very shallow anterior impressions; punctuation of tergites III–VI dense, particularly in anterior portion, that of tergites VII and VIII sparse; tergites VII–VIII and posterior portion of segment VI with extremely shallow transverse microsculpture visible only at high magnification, remainder of tergal surfaces without microsculpture; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe.

♂: posterior margin of tergite VIII with sparse stout marginal setae, broadly and shallowly concave (Fig. 112); sternite VIII strongly and acutely produced posteriorly (Fig. 127); median lobe of aedeagus slender and strongly arched in lateral view (Figs. 113–114); apical lobe of paramere short (Fig. 115).

♀: posterior margin of sternite VIII with row of stout marginal setae, weakly concave in the middle (Fig. 128); posterior margin of sternite VIII convex; spermatheca as in Fig. 117.

ETYMOLOGY: The specific epithet (Latin, genitive of the generic name *Spermophilus*) refers to the assumed association with Ground Squirrel nests.

COMPARATIVE NOTES: Based on external characters (slender habitus, long legs, etc.) and particularly on the similarly derived morphology of the aedeagus (strongly curved in lateral view; shape of internal structures), *A. spermophili* is closely related to *A. spadicea* (ERICHSON, 1837). It is distinguished from this species by the darker coloration particularly of the elytra, the legs, the antennae, and the maxillary palpi (*A. spadicea*: elytra reddish to brown; antennae

reddish-brown; legs and maxillary palpi reddish), by the on average longer elytra, the somewhat denser punctation of the abdomen, the posteriorly more acutely produced male sternite VIII, as well as by the primary sexual characters. In *A. spadicea*, the median lobe of the aedeagus is more strongly arched and apically more acute in lateral view, and the internal structures are less strongly sclerotized (Fig. 118); moreover, the spermathecal capsule is of slightly different shape. In *A. leptocera*, the only other consubgener whose presence in Turkey (central southern Anatolia) has been confirmed, the elytra are black, the antennae and maxillary palpi are shorter, the eyes are larger (slightly longer than postocular region), the legs are darker (femora blackish, tibiae blackish-brown to blackish with reddish bases), the punctation of the pronotum is finer, the punctation of the abdomen is distinctly sparser, the posterior margin of tergite VIII is smooth in both sexes, and the primary sexual characters are of completely different morphology. For illustrations of *A. leptocera* see ASSING (2007d, 2009e).

**DISTRIBUTION AND BIONOMICS:** This species is currently known from two localities in Muğla and Antalya, southwestern Anatolia. The material from Antalya was sifted from the nest of a Ground Squirrel, probably *Spermophilus xanthopyrmnus* (BENNETT, 1835), at an altitude of approximately 1900 m. The specimen from Muğla was sifted from grass roots in a pasture at an altitude of 1935 m.

The only previous record of *A. spadicea* from Turkey (ASSING 2007d) refers to *A. spermophili*, so that the presence of *A. spadicea* in Turkey is unconfirmed.

***Aleochara (Rheochara) rosei* sp.n.**  
(Figs. 119–126)

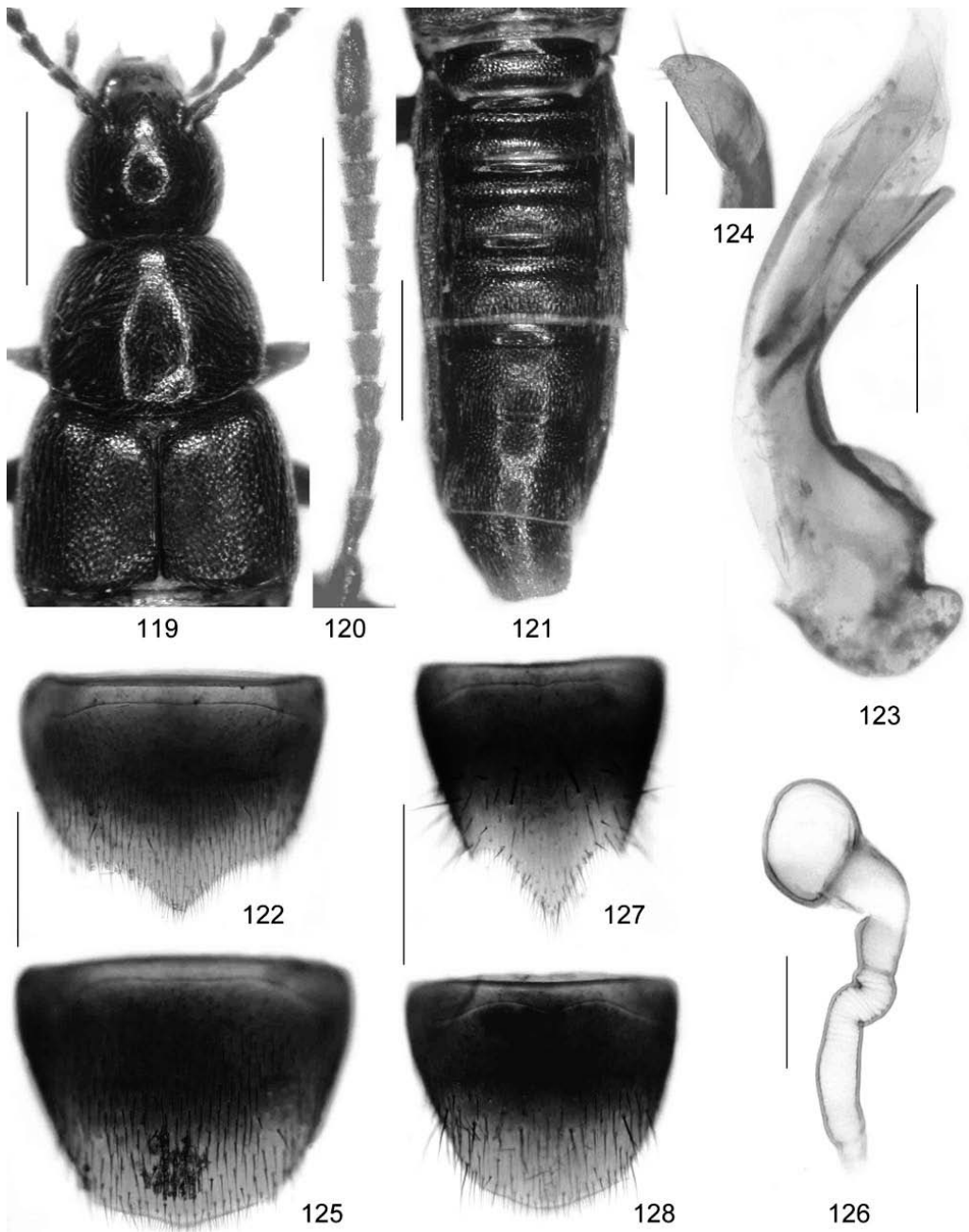
**TYPE MATERIAL:** **Holotype** ♂: “S-Türkei: Region Antalya, Saklikent, 011) Südost-Hang mit Schneefeldern [southeast slope with snow fields], a) Nest von [of] *Spermophilus* [sic] *xanthopyrmnus* gesiebt [sifted], 18.III.2002, leg. Bellmann / Koordinaten [coordinates] (WGS 84): N 36°50'24,8", E 30°19'53,7", 1905 m / Holotypus ♂ *Aleochara spermophili* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2010” (cAss). **Paratypes:** 8 exs.: same data as holotype (cRos, cAss).

**DESCRIPTION:** Size variable, body length 5.0–8.3 mm. Coloration: head, pronotum, and abdomen blackish, with the abdominal apex (segments IX–X and posterior 1/4 of segment VIII) reddish; elytra dark-reddish, with the anterior margin, the scutellar region, and mostly also the lateral margins more or less extensively infuscate; legs reddish-brown to dark-brown; antennae blackish-brown to blackish; preapical maxillary palpomere dark-brown with reddish apex.

Head (Fig. 119) approximately as wide as long; punctation moderately dense and moderately fine; interstices with micropunctation and with very shallow, in median dorsal portion almost obsolete microsculpture; eyes weakly convex, at most as long as postocular portion in dorsal view. Maxillary palpus slender, preapical palpomere at least three times as long as broad. Antenna slender, 1.6–2.2 mm long; preapical antennomeres approximately as long as broad; antennomere XI approximately as long as the combined length of IX and X (Fig. 120).

Pronotum (Fig. 119) weakly to moderately transverse, 1.20–1.25 times as wide as long and 1.3–1.5 times as wide as head, widest approximately in the middle; posterior angles obtusely marked; punctation rather dense and moderately fine; interstices on average narrower than diameter of punctures, with micropunctation, otherwise without microsculpture.

Elytra (Fig. 119) usually 0.75–0.80 times as long as pronotum; posterior margin weakly sinuate near postero-lateral angles; punctation distinctly coarser than that of pronotum and dense; interstices much narrower than diameter of punctures and usually with distinct transverse microsculpture. Mesoventrite anteriorly with very short rudiment of a median carina. Legs very slender. Metatarsus longer than metatibia. Metatarsomere I elongate, longer than the combined length of II and III, but shorter than the combined length of II–IV.



Figs. 119–128: *Aleochara rosei* (119–126; 119–124: holotype) and *A. spermophili* (127–128): 119) forebody; 120) antenna; 121) abdomen; 122, 127) male sternite VIII; 123) median lobe of aedeagus in lateral view; 124) apical lobe of paramere; 125, 128) female sternite VIII; 126) spermatheca. Scale bars: 119, 121: 1.0 mm; 120, 122, 125, 127–128: 0.5 mm; 123: 0.2 mm; 124, 126: 0.1 mm.

Abdomen (Fig. 121) with segments III–VI of subequal width; tergites III–V with rather shallow anterior impressions; punctation of tergites III–VI conspicuously dense, that of tergites VII and VIII sparser; interstices on anterior tergites with or without extremely shallow, on posterior tergites with more distinct microsculpture; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe; tergite VIII without appreciable sexual dimorphism, in both sexes with weakly convex to weakly concave posterior margin.

♂: sternite VIII moderately produced posteriorly (Fig. 122); median lobe of aedeagus with ventral process straight in lateral view (Fig. 123); apical lobe of paramere short (Fig. 124).

♀: posterior margin of sternite VIII convex or very weakly, obtusely angled in the middle, and with very dense fringe of short marginal setae (Fig. 125); spermatheca as in Fig. 126.

ETYMOLOGY: The species is dedicated to Armin Rose, who takes a special interest in the ecology and faunistics of the Staphylinidae in northern Germany and who, together with Axel Bellmann (Bremen), collected the types of *A. rosei*, as well as most of the types of *A. spermophili*.

COMPARATIVE NOTES: Based on the slender habitus and the long legs, *A. rosei* is placed in *Rheochara* MULSANT & REY, 1875, a subgenus whose systematic status requires revision. The species is readily distinguished from other consubgenera known from Turkey by the coloration (particularly of the elytra), the larger average size, the dense punctation (particularly of the pronotum and abdomen), the shape of the male sternite VIII, as well as by the primary sexual characters (shapes of the median lobe of the aedeagus and of the spermatheca). For illustrations of geographically close *Rheochara* species see Figs. 108–118 and ASSING (2007d, 2009e).

DISTRIBUTION AND BIONOMICS: *Aleochara rosei* is known only from the type locality in Antalya province, southwestern Anatolia, where the specimens were sifted from the nest of a Ground Squirrel, probably *Spermophilus xanthoprimum* (BENNETT, 1835), together with *A. spermophili* at an altitude of approximately 1900 m.

### Zusammenfassung

Elf Arten werden aus der nördlichen und westlichen Türkei beschrieben und abgebildet: *Astenus (Eurysunius) brachati* sp.n. (Türkei: Bursa), *Xantholinus (Helicophallus) faginus* sp.n. (Türkei: Zonguldak), *Liogluta alyoshai* sp.n. (Türkei: Gümüşhane, Rize), *Atheta (Philhygra) monstruosa* sp.n. (Türkei: Kastamonu, Çankırı), *A. (Paralpinia) anatolica* sp.n. (Türkei: Bolu, Kastamonu, Muğla), *A. meybohmi* sp.n. (Türkei: Balıkesir; Zypern), *A. (Dimetrotia) extensa* sp.n. (Türkei: Rize), *Platyola truncata* sp.n. (Türkei: Rize), *Meotica hamata* sp.n. (Türkei: Bolu), *Aleochara (Rheochara) spermophili* sp.n. (Türkei: Antalya, Muğla) und *A. (R.) rosei* sp.n. (Türkei: Antalya). *Xantholinus (Helicophallus) ilgazensis* COIFFAIT, 1966 wird redeskribiert. Zwei Namen werden synonymisiert; für eine Art ändert sich die Gattungszugehörigkeit: *Gyrophaena hanseni* STRAND, 1946 = *G. spoliata* ASSING, 2009, syn.n.; *Oxypoda ferruginea* ERICHSON, 1839 = *O. filiformis* REDTENBACHER, 1849, syn.n.; *Tectusa uludaghensis* (FAGEL, 1971), comb.n. (ex *Derocala* MULSANT & REY, 1875). Für *Oxypoda filiformis* wird ein Lectotypus designiert. Die Geschlechtsmerkmale von *Amischa filum* MULSANT & REY, 1870, *Liogluta falcata* ASSING, 2010, *Zoosetha mersina* ASSING, 2004 und *Oxypoda ferruginea* werden abgebildet. Von 85 Arten werden weitere Nachweise gemeldet, darunter 18 Erstnachweise aus der Türkei und einer aus Bosnien-Herzegowina. Für *Atheta (Paralpinia) schneideri* (EPPELSHEIM, 1899) und *Aleochara (Rheochara) spadicea* (ERICHSON, 1837) liegen derzeit keine gesicherten Nachweise aus der Türkei vor.

### Acknowledgements

I am indebted to the colleagues indicated in the material section for the loan of material under their care. Special thanks go to Volker Brachat and Heinrich Meybohm for the continuous supply of most interesting material of Staphylinidae collected during their field trips to Turkey, as well as to Nicklas Jansson (Linköping) for the generous gift of the holotype of *Platyola truncata* and of the single specimen of *Aleochara leptocera*. Nicklas Jansson and Benedikt Feldmann made the material of *Platyola truncata* available to me. Senem Özdemir (Ankara) sent a photo of the paratype of *Atheta monstruosa*. Volker Puthz (Schlitz) and Jürgen Vogel (Görlitz) assisted with the identification of some *Stenus* and Athetini species, respectively. Sergey Glotov (Lugansk), drew my attention to the type material of *Gyrophaena hanseni* in Copenhagen and the possible synonymy with *G. spoliata*. Benedikt Feldmann proof-read the manuscript.

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Dr. Volker ASSING

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

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