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## On the Staphylinidae of Rhodes, Greece (Insecta: Coleoptera)

V. ASSING

**Abstract:** A study of 1346 specimens of Staphylinidae collected in the Greek island Rhodes in April 2012 and March 2013 yielded at least 69 species, among them several undescribed species and two first records from Greece. *Myrmecopora* (*Myrmecopora*) *rhodica* ASSING nov.sp. (associated with *Messor* sp.), *Astenus* (*Eurysunius*) *rhodicus* ASSING nov.sp. (associated with *Tetramorium* sp.), *Sunius rhodicus* ASSING nov.sp. (belonging to the *S. seminiger* group), and *Omalium rhodicum* ZANETTI & ASSING nov.sp. (closely allied to *O. henroti* COIFFAIT 1976) are described and illustrated. A list of the species collected in 2012 and 2013, and an annotated checklist of the Staphylinidae recorded from Rhodes are provided. The known staphylinid fauna of Rhodes includes at least 130 species. Thirteen of these species, three of them undescribed, are currently known only from Rhodes and probably endemic. Thus, the diversity both of endemic and widespread Staphylinidae of Rhodes is significantly lower than that of Crete and Cyprus.

**Key words:** Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Palaearctic region, East Mediterranean, Greece, Rhodes, taxonomy, new species, diversity, endemism, myrmecophily, new records, annotated checklist.

### Introduction

Covering an area of approximately 1,400 square kilometres, the Greek island Rhodes (Greek: Ródos) is the largest of the Dodecanese islands. It is situated in the eastern Aegean Sea, close to the coast of southwestern Turkey (Muğla), from which it is separated by a distance of only about 18 km. The only mountain with an elevation greater than 1,000 m is the Attaviros (1,216 m) in the central west of the island.

While Corsica, Sardinia, and Sicily have had a long tradition of entomological research including also the Staphylinidae, the staphylinid faunas of other Mediterranean islands have received relatively little attention. Recent and more comprehensive faunistic studies focusing on the Staphylinidae exist only for Cyprus (ASSING & WUNDERLE 2001) and Crete (ASSING 2013a). Among the larger East Mediterranean islands, Crete hosts the greatest diversity of island endemics, most likely owing to its isolated geographic situation for more than five million years, its size, and its topology (presence of several high mountain ranges separated by deep valleys). As many as 63 endemic species and subspecies have been recorded from this island (ASSING 2013a). According to the Palaearctic Catalogue (LÖBL & SMETANA 2004) and an update of this catalogue (SCHÜLKE unpubl.),

310 species, including 26 island endemics have been reported from Cyprus, which has only two major mountain ranges, one of them (Kyrenia) just exceeding an altitude of 1,000 m and the other (Troodos) reaching nearly 2000 m. While the staphylinid fauna of Crete is affiliated with those of both mainland Greece and Turkey, the fauna of Cyprus is linked to those of southern Anatolia and the Middle East (ASSING 2013a; ASSING & WUNDERLE 2001).

For various reasons the diversity of the Staphylinidae of Rhodes can be expected to be significantly poorer, at least as far as endemic species are concerned, than that of Crete or Cyprus. The island is distinctly smaller, close to the Turkish mainland (thus allowing for frequent colonization events and gene flow at least of flying species), and only features a single mountain range exceeding 1,000 m of altitude. Still, it has been believed to host endemic taxa by several authors if this can be inferred from the specific epithets: *Aphaenostemmus rhodicus* ASSING 2006; *Atheta rhodiensis* SCHEERPELTZ 1963 (status doubtful); *Geostiba rhodiensis* PACE 1983; *Kenotyphlus rhodiensis* COIFFAIT 1973; *Medon rhodicus* FRANZ 1987 (now a junior synonym of *M. lydicus* BORDONI 1980); *Medon rhodiensis* SCHEERPELTZ 1963 (now a junior synonym of *M. semiobscurus* (FAUVEL 1875)); *Othius rhodicus* COIFFAIT 1976 (now a junior synonym of *O. lapidicola* MÄRKEL & KIESENWETTER 1848); *Quedius rhodicus* COIFFAIT 1976 (probably a junior synonym of *Q. nemoralis* BAUDI DI SELVE 1848); *Euconnus rhodensis* FRANZ 1966; *Scydmorephes rhodensis* (FRANZ 1966); *Tychus rhodensis* SABELLA et al. 1998. Three of these species, *Euconnus rhodensis*, *Scydmorephes rhodensis*, and the endogean *Kenotyphlus rhodiensis*, can reliably be considered true island endemics. The others are either widespread (*Medon lydicus*, *M. rhodiensis*, *Othius lapidicola*, *Quedius nemoralis*), have been reported also from southern Anatolia (*Aphaenostemmus rhodicus*, *Geostiba rhodiensis*, *Tychus rhodensis*) (ASSING 2006e, 2013c), or are of doubtful status (*Atheta rhodiensis*). The only other described species that have been reported exclusively from Rhodes are *Scopaeus schusteri* SCHEERPELTZ 1965 (SCHEERPELTZ 1965), *Euconnus dodecanicus* FRANZ 1966, and *E. oblitus* FRANZ 1972. According to FRISCH (1994) and MEYBOHM (pers. comm.), respectively, they are endemic to the island.

The only previous faunistic articles specifically dealing with the Staphylinidae of Rhodes are three papers by SCHEERPELTZ (1961, 1963, 1964), who lists 20, 16, and 29 species, respectively. Several of these records, however, are evidently based on misidentifications. The three species described by SCHEERPELTZ (1963) are either junior synonyms (*Medon rhodiensis*, *Sipalia mandli*) of widespread species or of doubtful status (*Atheta rhodiensis*). COIFFAIT (1976) treated four Greek islands, among them Rhodes. FRANZ (1966, 1972) studied the Scydmaeninae of Rhodes and the adjacent parts of southwestern Anatolia. Other literature records from Rhodes are included in more comprehensive revisionary studies or keys covering a wider geographic scope.

The present paper is primarily based on material collected during two field trips, one of them conducted by Heinrich Meybohm (Großhansdorf) in April 2012. Partly inspired by a female of an undescribed, evidently locally endemic species of the *Sunius seminiger* group discovered during this excursion, another field trip was conducted by the author in March 2013, which not only yielded numerous additional specimens of this species, but also of at least three undescribed Staphylinidae, two of them myrmecophilous, as well as several records of zoogeographic interest.

## Material and measurements

The material treated in this study is deposited in the following public and private collections:

- AMNH ..... American Museum of Natural History, New York (L.H. Herman)  
 BMNH ..... The Natural History Museum, London (R. Booth)  
 IRSNB..... Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Bruxelles (Y. Gérard)  
 MHNG ..... Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Genève (G. Cuccodoro)  
 MNHUB..... Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität, Berlin (J. Frisch)  
 NHMB ..... Naturhistorisches Museum Basel (M. Geiser, I. Zürcher)  
 NHMW ..... Naturhistorisches Museum Wien (H. Schillhammer)  
 OÖLL..... Oberösterreichisches Landesmuseum Linz (F. Gusenleitner)  
 cAss..... author's private collection  
 cBra..... private collection Volker Brachat, Geretsried  
 cFel ..... private collection Benedikt Feldmann, Münster  
 cMey ..... private collection Heinrich Meybohm, Großhansdorf  
 cSch..... private collection Michael Schülke, Berlin  
 cWun..... private collection Paul Wunderle, Mönchengladbach

The Pselaphinae and Scydmaeninae are all deposited in cBra and cMey, respectively. Reference material of the remaining species is deposited in cAss. The less rare species are represented also in the MNHUB.

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. The map was created using MapCreator 2.0 (primap) software.

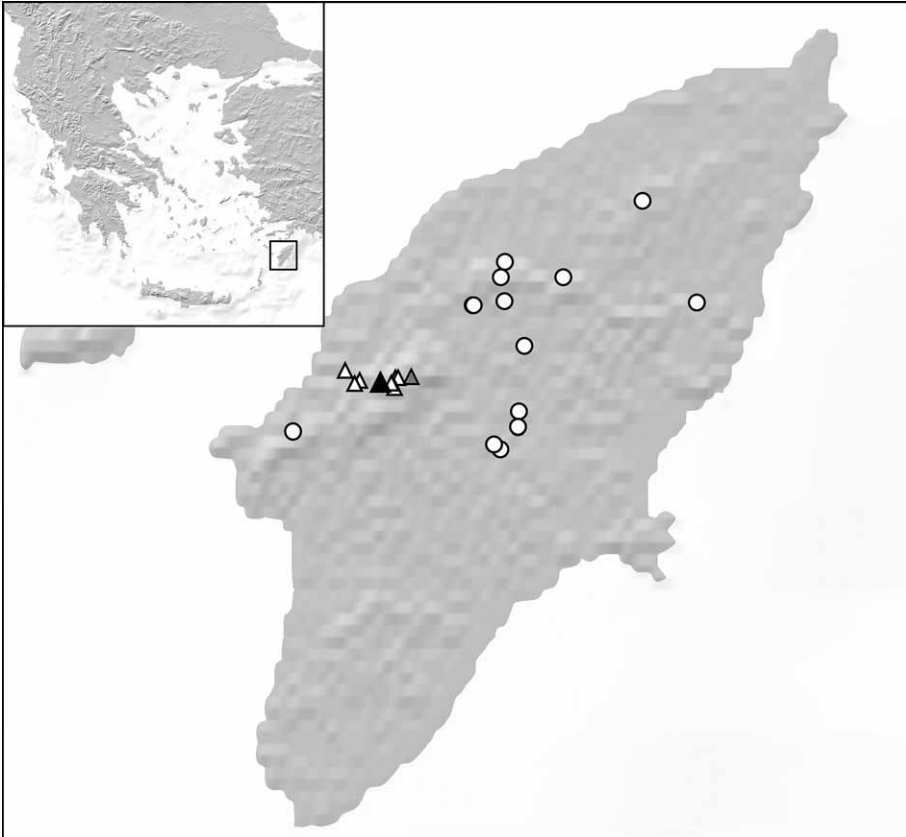
If not stated otherwise (see description of *Omalium rhodicum*), body length was measured from the anterior margin of the mandibles (in resting position) to the abdominal apex, the length of the forebody from the anterior margin of the mandibles (in resting position) to the posterior margin of the elytra, head length along the middle from the anterior margin of the frons (Paederinae) or from the anterior margin of the clypeus (Aleocharinae) to the posterior margin of the head, head width including eyes, elytral length at the suture from the apex of the scutellum to the posterior margin of the elytra, and the length of the aedeagus from the apex of the ventral process to the base of the aedeagal capsule. The "parameral" side (i.e., the side where the sperm duct enters) is referred to as the ventral, the opposite side as the dorsal aspect.

The measurements in the descriptions of *Myrmecopora rhodica* and *Omalium rhodicum* are abbreviated as follows: AL = length of antenna; EL = length of elytra; HL = head length; HW = head width; PL = length of pronotum; PW = width of pronotum; TaL = length of metatarsus; TiL = length of metatibia; T1L = length of metatarsomere I; T23L = combined length of metatarsomeres II and III:

## Results

In all, 1346 specimens of Staphylinidae belonging to at least 69 species were examined; 1229 of them were collected in 2013 and 117 in 2012. The Pselaphinae and

Scydmaeninae were identified by Volker Brachat and Heinrich Meybohm, respectively; *Tachyporus abner* was determined by Michael Schülke. It was not possible to reliably attach a name to some of the species either because they are undescribed (*Bryaxis* nov.sp.; *Cephennium* nov.sp.; *Euconnus* nov.sp.), because they were represented only by females (*Dinusa* sp., *Astenus* cf. *procerus*), or because the respective (sub-)genera are unrevised and currently in a state of taxonomic confusion (*Cousya* sp., *Atheta* (*Mocyta*) spp., *Oxytoda* (*Baeoglena*) sp.). Four species are newly described, and two records represent first records from Greece.



**Map 1:** Geographic position of Rhodes (upper left corner) and sample plots in Rhodes (plots where no Staphylinidae were found are omitted; triangles: localities on Attaviros mountain; black triangle: type locality of *Myrmecopora rhodica* nov.sp., *Astenus rhodicus* nov.sp., and *Sunius rhodicus* nov.sp.; grey triangle: type locality of *Omalium rhodicum* nov.sp.; circles: other localities).

**Tab. 1:** Staphylinidae collected in Rhodes in April, 2012 (leg. Meybohm; locality numbers 1-9; Pselaphinae and Scydmaeninae not listed) and in March, 2013 (leg. Assing; locality numbers 10-24). In the localities column, the number of specimens is given in parentheses behind the locality number.

**Localities:** **1:** Agios Nikolaos, Fountoukli, 36°16'27"N, 27°59'51"E, 320 m, 3.IV.2012; **2:** Profitis Ilias, 36°16'27"N, 27°56'35"E, 720 m, 3.IV.2012; **3:** Epta Piges, 36°15'22"N, 28°06'50"E, 70 m, 3.IV.2012; **3a:** same data, but 6.IV.2012; **4:** 4 km W Apollona, 36°15'16"N, 27°55'07"E, 320 m,

5.IV.2012; **5**: Attaviros, 36°12'14"N, 27°51'04"E, 1000 m, 5.IV.2012; **6**: 2 km W Apollona, 36°15'26"N, 27°56'46"E, 320 m, 5.IV.2012; **7**: Laerma, 36°09'11"N, 27°56'33"E, 260 m, beneath *Mastix*, 7.IV.2012; **8**: Laerma, 36°09'24"N, 27°56'14"E, 240 m, leaf litter, 7.IV.2012; **9**: Salakos spring, 36°17'05"N, 27°56'48"E, 100 m, 8.IV.2012; **10**: 5 km WSW Embonas, 36°12'32"N, 27°48'27"E, 420 m, arable land, under stones, 17.III.2013; **11**: 5 km SW Embonas, Attaviros, 36°12'06"N, 27°49'12"E, 600 m, calcareous pasture, under stones, 7.III.2013; **12**: 4 km SW Embonas, Attaviros, 36°12'02"N, 27°50'17"E, 820 m, stony grassland, under stones, 17.III.2013; **12a**: same data, but grass and herb roots sifted; **12b**: same data as 12, but 18.III.2013; **12c**: same data as 12a, but 840m, goat dung sifted; **12d**: same data as 12, but 19.III.2013; **12e**: same data as 12, but 20.III.2013; **12f**: same data as 12, but 22.III.2013; **12g**: same data as 12, but 23.III.2013; **12h**: same data as 12, but 24.III.2013; **13**: 5 km SW Embonas, Attaviros, 36°11'59"N, 27°48'56"E, 580 m, pine forest, litter sifted, 17.III.2013; **14**: WSW Embonas, 36°15'16"N, 27°55'09"E, 340 m, moist and deep stream valley with *Acer* and other deciduous trees and bushes, moist leaf litter sifted, 17.III.2013; **15**: 3 km SW Embonas, Attaviros, 36°12'14"N, 27°51'12"E, 1030 m, stream valley, grass and litter under old oak trees sifted, 18.III.2013; **16**: 3 km SW Embonas, Attaviros, 36°11'48"N, 27°51'02"E, 1000 m, margin of pista, under stones, 18.III.2013, leg. Assing; **17**: 3 km SW Embonas, Attaviros, 36°12'00"N, 27°50'51"E, 960 m, grassy slope near margin of pista, roots of grass and herbs sifted, 18.III.2013; **18**: 2 km NE Laerma, 36°10'46"N, 27°57'32"E, 140 m, olive grove, under stones, 19.III.2013, 19.III.2013; **19**: 7 km NNE Laerma, 36°13'33"N, 27°57'48"E, 140 m, old pine forest with undergrowth, moist litter sifted, 19.III.2013; **20**: 1.5 km NE Laerma, 36°10'08"N, 27°57'28"E, 125 m, moist grassland, under stones, 20.III.2013; **21**: N Monolithos, Akramitis, 36°09'56"N, 27°45'43"E, 300 m, pine forest with undergrowth, litter sifted, 21.III.2013; **22**: NW Psinthos, Petaloudes, 36°19'40"N, 28°04'00"E, 320 m, pine forest with undergrowth, litter sifted, 21.III.2013; **23**: 4 km SW Embonas, Attaviros, 36°12'16"N, 27°51'54"E, 1030 m, pasture with scattered old *Quercus ilex*, litter and roots of grass and herbs under oak trees sifted, 22.III.2013; **24**: 4 km SW Embonas, Attaviros, 36°12'16"N, 27°51'54"E, 1030 m, pasture with scattered old *Quercus ilex*, under stones, 23.III.2013.

Species	Localities
<b>Omaliiinae</b>	
<i>Dialycera aspera</i> (EPPELSHEIM 1889)	15(1)
<i>Omaliium rhodicum</i> ZANETTI & ASSING nov.sp.	23(1)
<i>Omaliium rugatum</i> MULSANT & REY 1880	4(1), 5(2), 15(14), 17(7), 23(134)
<b>Proteininae</b>	
<i>Metopsia assingi</i> ZERCHE 1998	7(1), 8(8), 13(3), 14(1), 21(1)
<i>Proteinus utriarius</i> ASSING 2004	5(2), 15(12), 17(1), 23(45)
<b>Micropeplinae</b>	
<i>Micropeplus fulvus</i> ERICHSON 1840	4(1)
<i>Micropeplus staphylinoides</i> (MARSHAM 1802)	7(1), 8(1)
<b>Pselaphinae</b>	
<i>Bryaxis</i> nov.sp.	14(28)
<i>Faronus distinctus</i> BESUCHET 1999	12g(1), 17(1)
<i>Namunia myrmecophila</i> REITTER 1884	12b(1)
<i>Tribatus creticus</i> REITTER 1884	12d(1)
<i>Tychus rhodensis</i> SABELLA et al. 1998	14(1)
<b>Tachyporinae</b>	
<i>Lordithon thoracicus</i> (FABRICIUS 1777)	5(1)
<i>Mycetoporus</i> cf. <i>simillimus</i> FAGEL 1965	1(1), 5(2), 7(1), 8(1), 9(1), 12a(4), 13(1), 15(7), 23(79)
<i>Tachyporus nitidulus</i> (FABRICIUS 1781)	18(1), 11(1), 15(1), 17(2), 23(3)
<i>Tachyporus abner</i> SAULCY 1865	12a(1), 12d(1)

Species	Localities
<b>Habrocerinae</b>	
<i>Habrocerus pisidicus</i> KORGE 1971	4(3), 6(1), 8(1), 14(42)
<b>Aleocharinae</b>	
<i>Alevonota libanotica</i> (FAGEL 1965)	13(15)
<i>Atheta aegra</i> (HEER 1841)	12d(1)
<i>Atheta aeneicollis</i> (SHARP 1869)	8(1)
<i>Atheta meybohmi</i> ASSING 2011	23(1)
<i>Atheta trinotata</i> (KRAATZ 1856)	5(5), 15(3), 23(4)
<i>Atheta</i> ( <i>Mocyta</i> ) spp.	4(3), 7(11), 8(3), 13(1), 17(1), 23(1)
<i>Cousya</i> sp.	5(1), 7(1), 12a(1), 24(2)
<i>Dinusa</i> sp. (♀)	12(1)
<i>Geostiba lucens</i> (BENICK 1970)	7(5), 12h(2)
<i>Geostiba oertzeni</i> (EPPELSHEIM 1888)	12(5), 12b(21), 12d(21), 12e(11), 12f(2), 12g(16), 12h(9), 13(12), 15(3), 24(4)
<i>Geostiba rhodiensis</i> PACE 1983	1(2), 2(1), 22(1)
<i>Liogluta longiuscula</i> (GRAVENHORST 1802)	12g(1), 15(9), 17(5), 23(92)
<i>Myrmecopora rhodica</i> ASSING nov.sp.	12(4), 12b(3)
<i>Oligota pusillima</i> (GRAVENHORST 1806)	12d(1)
<i>Oxypoda bimaculata</i> BAUDI DI SELVE 1870	24(1)
<i>Oxypoda exoleta</i> ERICHSON 1839	7(1)
<i>Oxypoda lesbia</i> ASSING 2005	12d(1)
<i>Oxypoda obscuricollis</i> ASSING 2007	19(1)
<i>Oxypoda</i> ( <i>Baeoglana</i> ) sp.	5(1)
<b>Oxytelinae</b>	
<i>Anotylus complanatus</i> (ERICHSON 1839) (♀)	12c(1)
<i>Anotylus inustus</i> (GRAVENHORST 1806)	7(2), 11(1), 12c(14), 12g(1), 12h(82), 23(1)
<i>Anotylus sculpturatus</i> (GRAVENHORST 1806)	12c(5)
<b>Steninae</b>	
<i>Stenus aceris</i> STEPHENS 1833	14(1), 22(1)
<i>Stenus glacialis</i> HEER 1839	4(1)
<i>Stenus hospes</i> ERICHSON 1840	11(1)
<i>Stenus subaeneus</i> ERICHSON 1840	5(4)
<i>Stenus turbulentus</i> BONDROIT 1912	1(2), 13(8), 14(3), 21(4), 22(1)
<b>Scydmaeninae</b>	
<i>Cephennium</i> nov.sp.	13(1)
<i>Euconnus dodecanicus</i> FRANZ 1966	14(2), 17(1)
<i>Euconnus rhodensis</i> FRANZ 1966	14(2)
<i>Euconnus</i> nov.sp.	21(2)
<i>Scydmaenus menozzii</i> FRANZ 1966	18(7)
<i>Scydmorephes rhodensis</i> (FRANZ 1966)	13(1), 14(1)
<b>Paederinae</b>	
<i>Astenus</i> cf. <i>procerus</i> (GRAVENHORST 1806) (♀)	12h(1)

Species	Localities
<i>Astenus thoracicus</i> (BAUDI DI SELVE 1857)	2(1), 12(1), 12a(1), 12b(2), 12d(1), 12e(1), 12g(4), 12h(2), 18(1)
<i>Astenus rhodicus</i> ASSING nov.sp.	12(1), 12b(2), 12d(1), 12g(1), 12h(1)
<i>Domene stilicina</i> (ERICHSON 1840)	18(15), 20(1)
<i>Medon dilutus pythonissa</i> (SAULCY 1865)	7(1), 8(4), 9(1)
<i>Medon impar</i> ASSING 2004	1(2), 3a(1), 6(1), 14(1)
<i>Medon lydicus</i> BORDONI 1980	4(6), 6(1), 14(25)
<i>Medon semiobscurus</i> (FAUVEL 1875)	1(1), 3(1), 4(8), 8(5), 9(1), 13(1), 14(13), 19(1), 21(3)
<i>Micranops pilicornis</i> (BAUDI DI SELVE 1870)	8(1)
<i>Micrillus testaceus</i> (ERICHSON 1840)	11(1)
<i>Sunius rhodicus</i> ASSING nov.sp.	4(1), 11(1), 12(2), 12b(17), 12d(56), 12e(26), 12f(6), 12g(80), 12h(102), 24(3)
<b>Staphylininae</b>	
<i>Ocypus curtipennis</i> MOTSCHULSKY 1849	2(1), 12d(4), 16(1)
<i>Ocypus orientis</i> SMETANA & DAVIES 2000	12h(1)
<i>Othius lapidicola</i> MÄRKEL & KIESENWETTER 1848	15(3), 17(1), 23(6)
<i>Quedius cinctus</i> (PAYKULL 1790)	4(1)
<i>Quedius fissus</i> GRIDELLI 1938	4(1)
<i>Quedius humeralis</i> STEPHENS 1832	5(4), 7(1), 11(1)
<i>Quedius nemoralis</i> BAUDI DI SELVE 1848	12b(1), 13(1), 19(3), 21(5), 22(12), 23(1)
<i>Xantholinus varnensis</i> COIFFAIT 1972	11(1), 12d(1), 12h(1), 23(1)

### Notes on some species

#### *Mycetoporus cf. simillimus* FAGEL 1965

**C o m m e n t :** According to SCHÜLKE (pers. comm.), who studied five paratypes of *M. simillimus*, the material is composed of at least two species and it has not been possible to locate the holotype. Two of the three male paratypes are conspecific with the material from Rhodes.

#### *Atheta meybohmi* ASSING 2011

**C o m m e n t :** This recently described species was previously known from one locality in northwestern Anatolia (Balıkesir) and three localities in Cyprus (ASSING 2011b). The specimen from Rhodes represents the first record from Greece.

#### *Dinusa* sp.

**C o m m e n t :** Eleven species of *Dinusa* SAULCY 1865 have been described (ASSING 2013a). All of them are distributed in the East Mediterranean, associated with ants of the genus *Messor* FOREL 1890, and extremely rare. The specimen from Rhodes was collected

in the same nest as the type material of *Myrmecopora rhodica* nov.sp. It may represent an undescribed species, but since it is a female, a description does not seem advisable.

***Oxypoda obscuricollis* ASSING 2007**

**C o m m e n t :** This species was previously known only from three localities in Isparta, Mersin, and Kahramanmaraş, Turkey (ASSING 2013b). The specimen from Rhodes represents the first record from Greece.

**Descriptions of new species**

***Myrmecopora (Myrmecopora) rhodica* ASSING nov.sp. (Figs 1-6, 34)**

**T y p e m a t e r i a l :** Holotype ♂: "GREECE - Rhodos [3], 4 km SW Embonas, Attaviros, 36°12'02"N, 27°50'17"E, 820 m, 17.III.2013, V. Assing / Holotypus ♂ *Myrmecopora rhodica* sp.n. det. V. Assing 2013" (cAss). Paratypes: 1 ♂, 2 ♀ ♀: same data as holotype (cAss); 3 ♀ ♀: "GREECE - Rhodos [3b], 4 km SW Embonas, Attaviros, 36°12'02"N, 27°50'17"E, 820 m, 18.III.2013, V. Assing" (cAss). All type specimens have a worker of black *Messor* sp. attached to the pin.

**E t y m o l o g y :** The specific epithet (adjective) is derived from Rhodos, the Latin name of the island where the species was discovered.

**D e s c r i p t i o n :** Measurements (in mm) and ratios (range, arithmetic mean; n=7): TL: 3.24-3.80, 3.56; AL: 1.238-1.314, 1.286; HL: 0.453-0.468, 0.459; HW: 0.529-0.589, 0.552; PL: 0.483-0.529, 0.499; PW: 0.574-0.657, 0.604; EL: 0.453-0.513, 0.464; TiL: 0.680-0.740, 0.701; TaL: 0.604-0.664, 0.639; T1L: 0.242-0.272, 0.255; T23L: 0.181-0.211, 0.197; HW/HL: 1.17-1.26, 1.20; PW/PL: 1.19-1.24, 1.21; PW/HW: 1.06-1.14, 1.09; EL/PL: 0.88-0.97, 0.93; TaL/TiL: 0.89-0.96, 0.91; T1L/T23L: 1.21-1.42, 1.29.

Male habitus as in Fig. 1. Coloration: head blackish-brown; pronotum brown; abdomen blackish-brown, with segments III-IV and apex slightly paler; legs and antennae reddish.

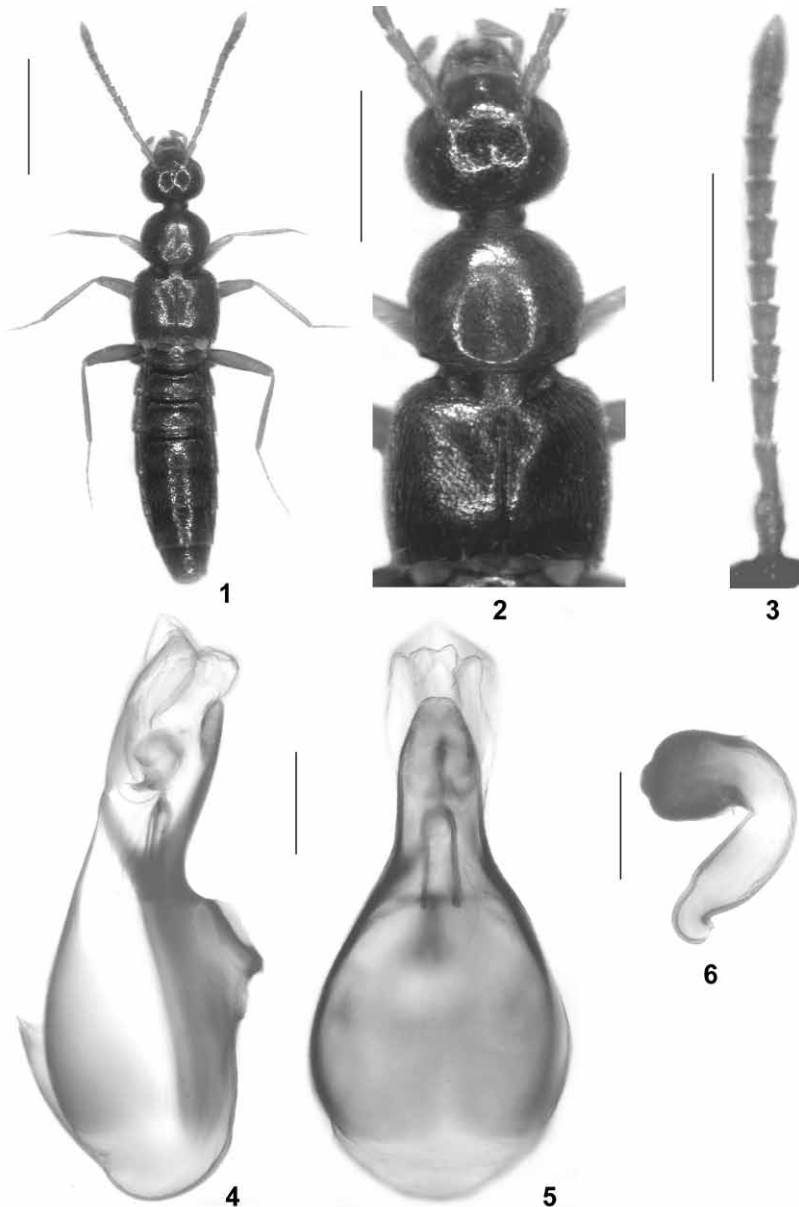
Head (Fig. 2) with extremely fine, barely noticeable punctation; interstices without microsculpture. Eyes as long as, or slightly longer than postocular region in dorsal view. Antennae long and slender (Fig. 3).

Pronotum (Fig. 2) distinctly transverse (see ratio PW/PW) and broader than head (see ratio PW/HW); posterior angles marked; punctation fine, but in most specimens slightly more distinct than that of head.

Elytra (Fig. 2) shorter than pronotum (see ratio EL/PL) and distinctly broader than pronotum; punctation fine, but more distinct than that of head and pronotum. Legs long and slender (see measurements); metatarsomere I elongated, approximately as long as the combined length of II-IV.

Abdomen narrower than elytra; punctation fine but distinct, dense on tergites III-IV, somewhat less dense on tergites V-VII.





**Figs 1-6:** *Myrmecopora rhodica* nov.sp.: (1) male habitus; (2) male forebody; (3) antenna; (4-5) median lobe of aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view; (6) spermatheca. Scale bars: 1: 1.0 mm; 2-3: 0.5 mm; 4-6: 0.1 mm.

♂: head dorsally with shallow impression posteriorly; middle of pronotum very shallowly, indistinctly impressed; posterior margin of sternite VIII broadly convex; median lobe of aedeagus approximately 0.5 mm long and shaped as in Figs 4-5; velum of condylite not distinctly elongated.

♀: head without impression; posterior margin of sternite VIII weakly convex; spermatheca shaped as in Fig. 6.

**Comparative notes:** The subgenus *Myrmecopora* SAULCY 1865 previously included eleven species, all of them associated with ants of the genus *Messor* and distributed in the East Mediterranean, from the Balkans and Crete in the west to the Middle East in the east (ASSING 1997a, 2001a, 2004c, 2013a). *Myrmecopora rhodica* differs from its geographically closest consubgenera, all of which are associated with bicoloured *Messor* species, as follows:

from *M. wunderlei* ASSING 1997 (southwestern Anatolia) by the less slender antennae, the much broader habitus, and particularly the much more transverse pronotum (*M. wunderlei*: PW/PL: 1.00-1.13, mean: 1.05; PW/HW 1.03-1.08, mean: 1.05);

from *M. pygmaea* (SACHSE 1852) (Balkans) by less slender antennae (*M. pygmaea*: antennomeres IV-X approximately twice as long as broad or nearly so), a broader pronotum (*M. pygmaea*: PW: 0.483-0.619, mean: 0.563), the less pronounced impression on the male pronotum, the on average longer elytra, and the relatively shorter ventral process of the aedeagus;

from *M. hilfi* SCHEERPELTZ 1972 (southwestern Anatolia; type material re-examined and directly compared with *M. rhodica*) by shorter antennae (*M. hilfi*: 1.36-1.43 mm), smaller size (*M. hilfi*: length of forebody 1.65-1.70 mm), the more slender body, the less transverse head (*M. hilfi*: HW/HW: 1.26-1.36), the more slender pronotum (*M. hilfi*: PW/PL: 1.27-1.29), the weakly pronounced sexual dimorphism of the head, the indistinct sexual dimorphism of the pronotum (*M. hilfi*: male pronotum with broad and distinct impression in the middle), the relatively shorter ventral process of the median lobe of the aedeagus, and the shorter velum of the condylite of the paramere;

from *M. convexula* ASSING 1997 (western Anatolia) by larger size (no overlap in most size-related parameters), the sexual dimorphism of the head and pronotum (absent in *M. convexula*), the much longer metatarsi, and the larger aedeagus (*M. convexula*: 0.45 mm).

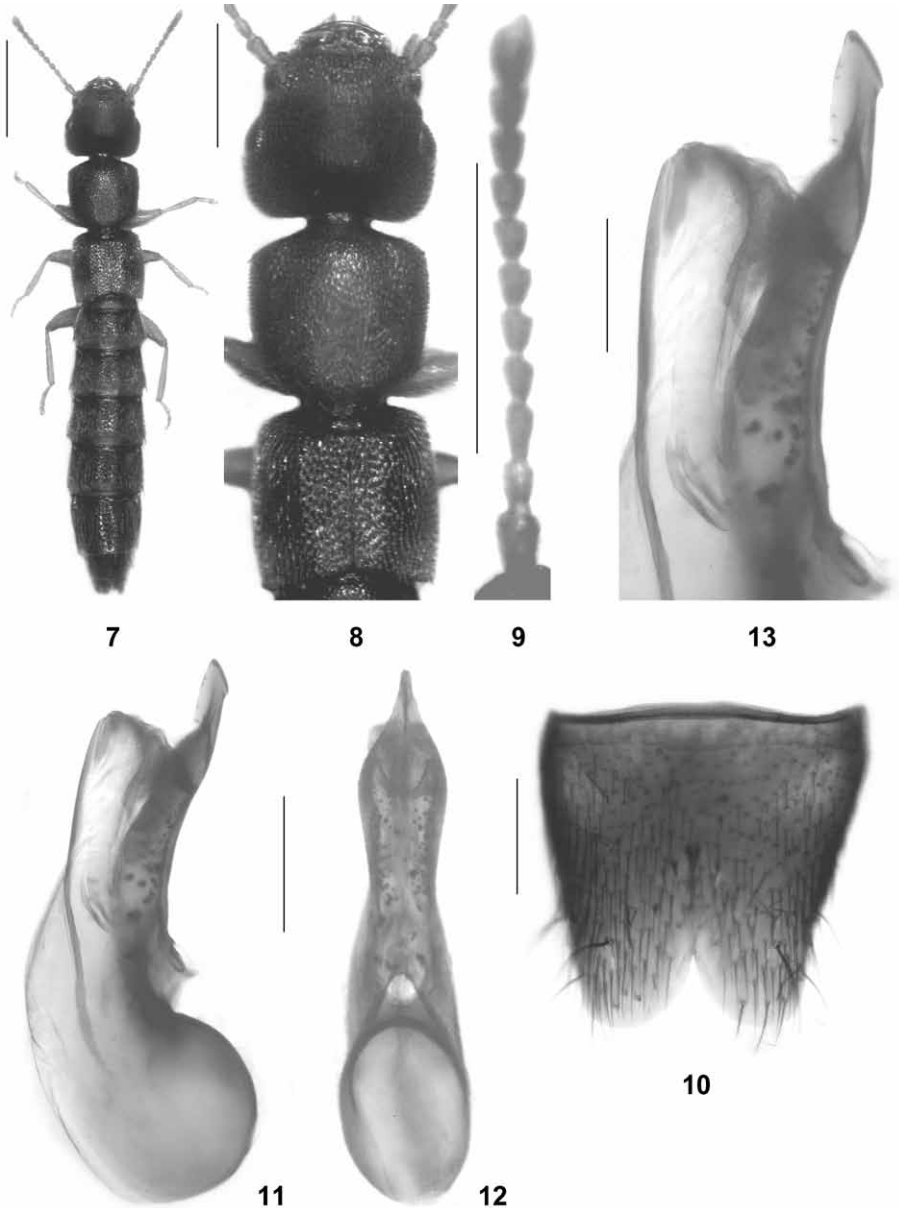
For illustrations and measurements of the compared species see ASSING (1997a).

**Distribution and natural history:** All the specimens were collected from the same nest of a black *Messor* sp. (Formicidae) on the Attaviros in a stony grassland at an altitude of 830 m (Fig. 34), together with a female of a probably undescribed species of *Dinusa* SAULCY 1865. The type locality is identical to that of *Sunius rhodicus* nov.sp. and *Astenus rhodicus* nov.sp.

***Astenus (Eurysunius) rhodicus* ASSING nov.sp. (Figs 7-13, 34-35)**

**Type material:** **Holotype** ♂: "GREECE - Rhodos [3g], 4 km SW Embonas, Attaviros, 36°12'02"N, 27°50'17"E, 820 m, 23.III.2013, V. Assing / Holotypus ♂ *Astenus rhodicus* sp.n. det. V. Assing 2013" (cAss). **Paratypes:** 1 ♂: "GREECE - Rhodos [3], 4 km SW Embonas, Attaviros, 36°12'02"N, 27°50'17"E, 820 m, 17.III.2013, V. Assing" (cAss); 1 ♂, 1 ♀: "GREECE - Rhodos [3b], 4 km SW Embonas, Attaviros, 36°12'02"N, 27°50'17"E, 820 m, 18.III.2013, V. Assing" (cAss); 1 ♂: "GREECE - Rhodos [3d], 4 km SW Embonas, Attaviros, 36°12'02"N, 27°50'17"E, 820 m, 19.III.2013, V. Assing" (cAss); 1 ♂: "GREECE - Rhodos [3h], 4 km SW Embonas, Attaviros, 36°12'02"N, 27°50'17"E, 820 m, 24.III.2013, V. Assing" (cAss). All type specimens have four workers of a brown *Tetramorium* sp. attached to the pin.

**Etymology:** The name (adjective) is derived from Rhodos, the Latin name of the island where the species was discovered.



**Figs 7-13:** *Astenus rhodicus* nov.sp.: (7) habitus; (8) forebody; (9) antenna; (10) male sternite VIII; (11-12) aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view; (13) apical portion of aedeagus in lateral view. Scale bars: 7: 1.0 mm; 8-9: 0.5 mm; 10-12: 0.2 mm; 13: 0.1 mm.

**Description:** Body length 4.9-5.5 mm; length of forebody 2.1-2.2 mm. Habitus as in Fig. 7. Coloration: body blackish-brown to black, posterior 1/6-1/5 of the elytra yellowish, the yellowish marking extending cephalad along suture nearly to the middle of the suture; legs and antennae reddish.

Head (Fig. 8) approximately 1.3 times as broad as long; posterior margin of head distinctly, that of frons shallowly concave; punctuation dense, relatively fine, areolate, and rather shallow; interstices reduced to narrow ridges; surface matt. Eyes approximately as long as postocular region in dorsal view. Antennae (Fig. 9) short, approximately 1.0 mm long; antennomeres IV-X approximately as long as broad to weakly transverse.

Pronotum (Fig. 8) approximately as long as broad and approximately 0.9 times as broad as head, posteriorly distinctly tapering; dorsal surface smoothly convex in cross-section, without distinct impressions, except for a small median impression posteriorly; anterior and posterior angles each with a dark seta of approximately half the length of lateral margin; punctuation somewhat coarser than than of head.

Elytra (Fig. 8) approximately 0.65 times as long as pronotum; punctuation distinctly granulose; surface somewhat more shiny than that of head and pronotum. Hind wings completely reduced.

Abdomen approximately as broad as elytra or slightly broader; punctuation distinct and rather dense; interstices without microsculpture and glossy; posterior margin of tergite VII with narrow rudiment of a palisade fringe.

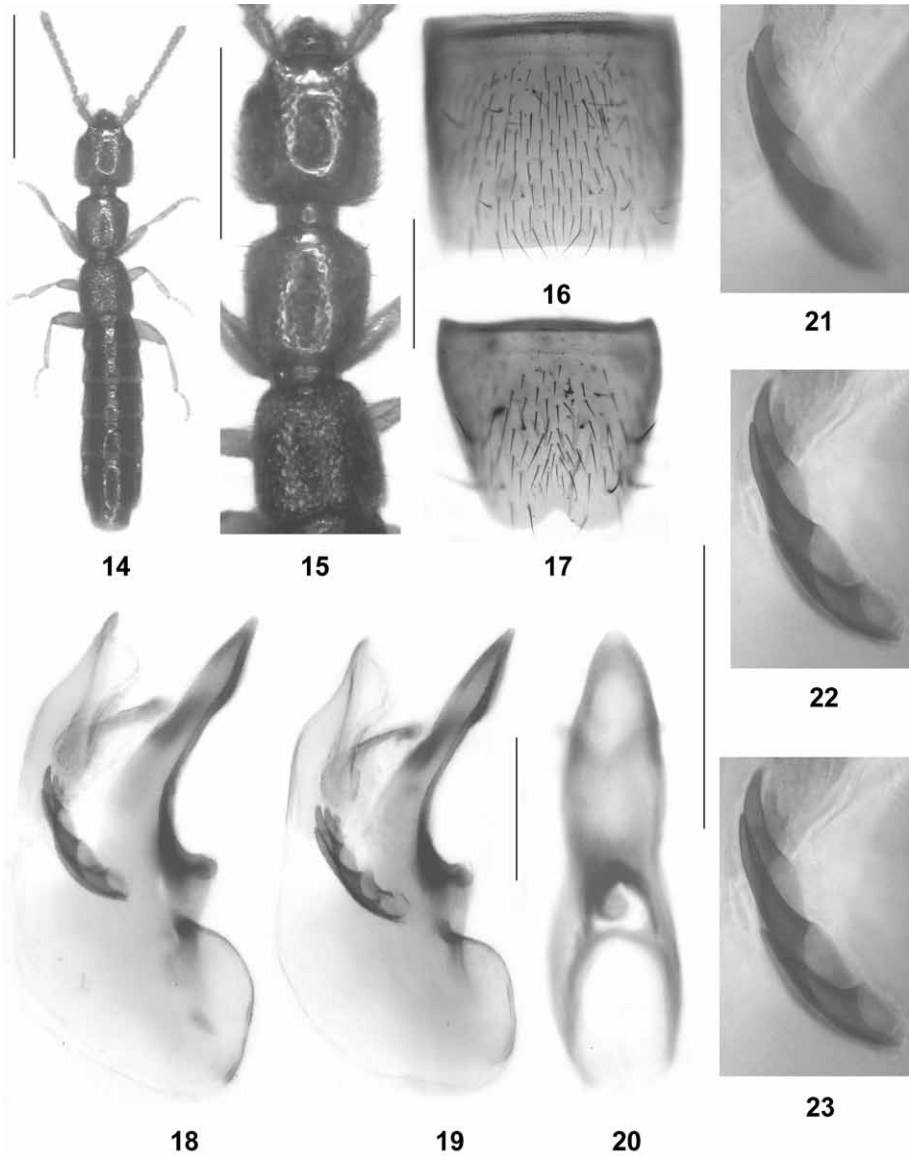
♂: sternite VIII (Fig. 10) with anteriorly acute posterior excision; aedeagus (Figs 11-13) approximately 0.72 mm long; ventral process apically of distinctive shape.

**Comparative notes:** *Astenus rhodicus* is readily distinguished from other consubgenera particularly by the distinctive shape of the apex of the ventral process of the aedeagus. In the key to the Turkish and Caucasian myrmecophilous species of the subgenus *Eurysunius* REITTER 1909 (ASSING 2002), it would key out together with *A. bicoloratus* ASSING 2002 from Ordu, from which it differs by the much less transverse pronotum alone. In fact, the only other geographically close myrmecophilous *Eurysunius* whose pronotum is not distinctly transverse is *A. brachati* ASSING 2011 from Bursa, which, in addition to the differently shaped aedeagus, is distinguished from *A. rhodicus* by the more slender antennae and the different coloration alone (*A. brachati*: antennomeres IV-X nearly 1.5 times as long as broad; posterior margins of the elytra very narrowly yellowish). For illustrations of *A. brachati* see ASSING (2011a).

**Distribution and natural history:** The type locality is identical to that of *Myrmecopora rhodica* (see above) (Figs 34-35). The specimens were all collected from nests of a brown species of *Tetramorium* MAYR 1855 (Formicidae).

### ***Sunius rhodicus* ASSING nov.sp. (Figs 14-35)**

**Type material:** Holotype ♂: "GREECE - Rhodos [3d], 4 km SW Embonas, Attaviros, 36°12'02"N, 27°50'17"E, 820 m, 19.III.2013, V. Assing / Holotypus ♂ *Sunius rhodicus* sp.n. det. V. Assing 2013" (cAss). **Paratypes:** 14♂♂, 41♀♀: same data as holotype; 2♀♀: "GREECE - Rhodos [3], 4 km SW Embonas, Attaviros, 36°12'02"N, 27°50'17"E, 820 m, 17.III.2013, V. Assing"; 5♂♂, 12♀♀: "GREECE - Rhodos [3b], 4 km SW Embonas, Attaviros, 36°12'02"N, 27°50'17"E, 820 m, 18.III.2013, V. Assing"; 5♂♂, 21♀♀: "GREECE - Rhodos [3e], 4 km SW Embonas, Attaviros, 36°12'02"N, 27°50'17"E, 820 m, 20.III.2013, V. Assing"; 1♂, 5♀♀: "GREECE - Rhodos [3f], 4 km SW Embonas, Attaviros, 36°12'02"N, 27°50'17"E, 820 m, 22.III.2013, V. Assing"; 15♂♂, 65♀♀: "GREECE - Rhodos [3g], 4 km SW Embonas, Attaviros, 36°12'02"N, 27°50'17"E, 820 m, 23.III.2013, V. Assing"; 28♂♂, 47♀♀: "GREECE - Rhodos [3h], 4 km SW Embonas, Attaviros, 36°12'02"N, 27°50'17"E, 820 m, 24.III.2013, V. Assing"; 1♀: "GREECE - Rhodos [2], 5 km SW Embonas, Attaviros, 36°12'06"N, 27°49'12"E, 600 m, 17.III.2013, V. Assing"; 3♀♀: "GREECE - Rhodos [14a] 4 km SW Embonas, Attaviros, 36°12'16"N, 27°51'54"E, 1030 m, 23.III.2013, V. Assing"; 1♀: GR Rhodos, Attaviros, 36°12'14"N,



**Figs 14-23:** *Sunius rhodicus* nov.sp.: (14) habitus; (15) forebody; (16) male sternite VII; (17) male sternite VIII; (18-20) aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view; (21-23) internal structures of aedeagus in lateral view. Scale bars: 14: 1.0 mm; 15: 0.5 mm; 16-17: 0.2 mm; 18-23: 0.1 mm.

27°51'04"E, 1000 m, 5.IV.2012, leg. Meybohm. The paratypes are deposited in AMNH, BMNH, IRSNB, MHNG, MNHUB, NHMB, NHMW, OÖLL, cAss, cFel, cSch, cWun.

**E t y m o l o g y :** The name (adjective) is derived from Rhodos, the Latin name of the island where the species was discovered.

**Description:** Body length 2.5-3.2 mm; length of forebody 1.3-1.5 mm. Habitus as in Fig. 14. Coloration: forebody bright reddish; abdomen blackish-brown to black with paler apex; legs and antennae yellowish.

Head (Fig. 15) 1.05-1.10 times as long as broad; punctation sparse and moderately coarse; interstices without microsculpture, broader than diameter of punctures. Eyes approximately half as long as postocular region in dorsal view.

Pronotum (Fig. 15) approximately 1.1 times as long as broad and approximately 0.9 times as broad as head; punctation similar to that of head, but distinctly denser.

Elytra (Fig. 15) approximately 0.7 times as long as pronotum; punctation dense and ill-defined. Hind wings completely reduced.

Abdomen slightly broader than elytra; punctation fine and sparse; posterior margin of tergite VII without palisade fringe.

♂: sternite VII (Fig. 16) not distinctly modified; sternite VIII (Fig. 17) with small posterior excision, in the middle with somewhat denser setae, but without tubercle, otherwise unmodified; aedeagus (Figs 18-20) approximately 0.33 mm long; ventral process strongly curved in lateral view; internal sac with series composed of three larger spines and one very small spine (Figs 21-23).

**Comparative notes:** As can be inferred from the external and male sexual characters, *S. rhodicus* belongs to the *S. seminiger* group, which comprises numerous micropterous and locally endemic species distributed in the Mediterranean (ASSING 2008a). In the key to the Palaearctic species of the genus in ASSING (2011c), *S. rhodicus* would key out at couplet 66 (go to couplet 51 at couplet 47), together with *S. fortispinosus* ASSING 2006 (western Anatolia: Aydın Dağları) and *S. sexspinosus* ASSING 2006 (southwestern Anatolia: environs of Muğla). The new species is reliably distinguished from both of them only by the morphology of the aedeagus, above all by the long and more slender, subapically not dentate ventral process (lateral view), and by the internal structures (spines more numerous, more massive, and longer in *S. fortispinosus* and *S. sexspinosus*). For illustrations of *S. fortispinosus* and *S. sexspinosus* see ASSING (2006c).

**Distribution and natural history:** The species is probably endemic to the Attaviros, where it was found at altitudes of 600-1030 m. It was particularly common in the type locality (288 specimens), which is identical to that of *Myrmecopora rhodica* and *Astenus rhodicus* (Figs 34-35). The specimens were exclusively collected from under stones. The sex ratio is strongly biased in favour of females. Only 69 (23.5 %) of the specimens are males.

***Omalium rhodicum* ZANETTI & ASSING nov.sp.** (Figs 24-29)

**Type material:** Holotype ♂: "GREECE - Rhodos [14], 4 km SW Embonas, Attaviros, 36°12'16"N, 27°51'54"E, 1030 m, 22.III.2013, V. Assing / *Omalium rhodicum* Zanetti & Assing, 2013 / Holotypus" (cAss).

**Etymology:** The name (adjective) is derived from Rhodos, the Latin name of the island where the species was discovered.

**Description:** Habitus as in Fig. 24. Measurements of holotype: body length (with extended abdomen) 4.3 mm; head width 0.64 mm; head length from clypeus to neck 0.44 mm; width of pronotum 0.81 mm; length of pronotum 0.61 mm; length of

elytra from humeral angles to apex 1.11 mm; width of elytra 1.11 mm; length from anterior margin of clypeus to posterior margin of elytra 2.33 mm.

Coloration: head blackish-brown; pronotum dark-brown, slightly paler than head, with posterior margin and posterior two thirds of lateral margins yellowish-brown; elytra brown with a yellowish area near humeral angles extending posteriad almost to middle of lateral margin; abdomen brown, posterior margin of tergite VII and apical third of tergite VIII yellowish; antennae with antennomere I brown with yellowish apex, II and III yellowish, partially brown, IV yellowish, V yellowish-brown, and VI-XI brown; mouthparts yellowish, with apical maxillary palpomere somewhat darkened at apex; legs entirely yellowish.

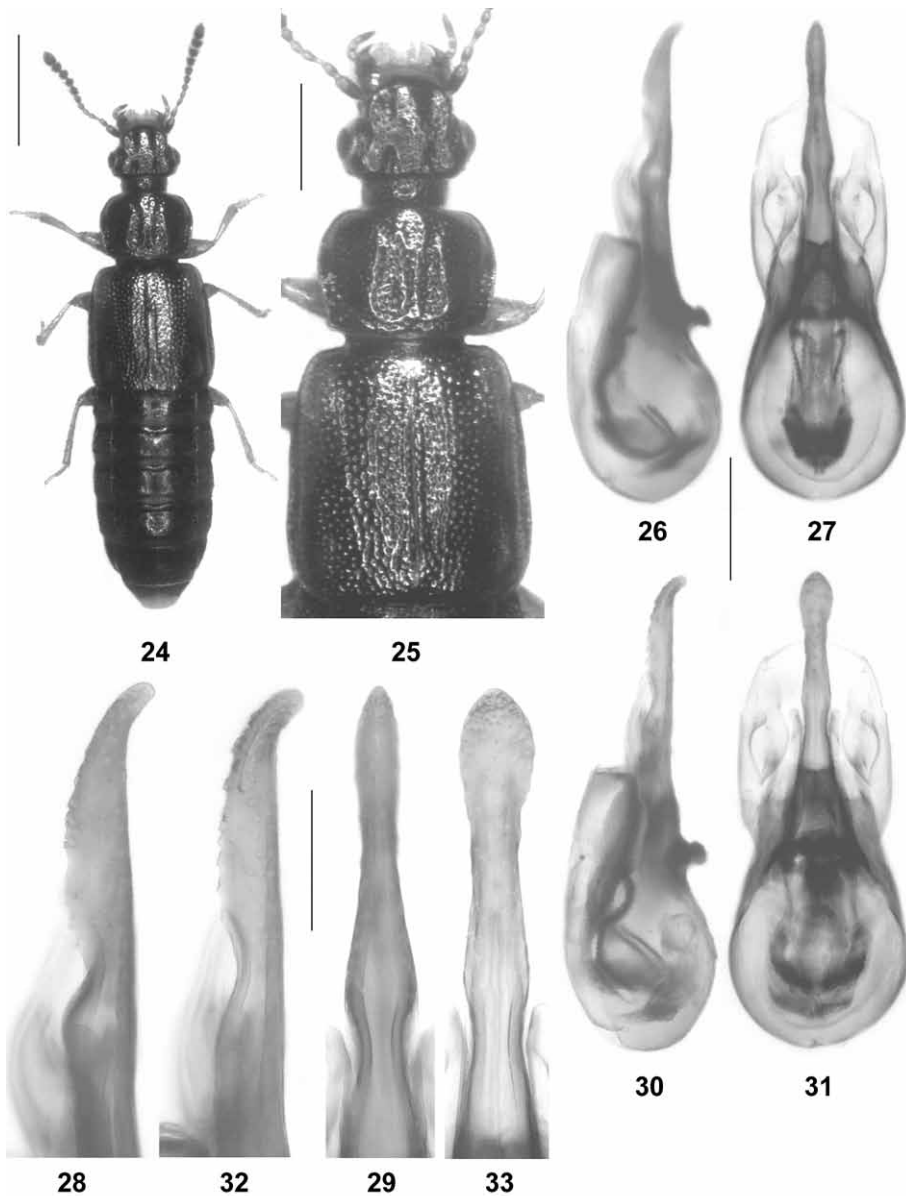
Head (Fig. 25) transverse (HW/HL: 1.45); temporal angles somewhat rounded; clypeus with obsolete microsculpture and almost impunctate; remainder of dorsal surface of head with irregular punctation; punctation sparser anteriorly, denser on vertex and between ocelli; subantennal impressions wide and deep, with dense punctation, laterally delimited by two arched elevations; ante-ocellar pits deep and wide; ocelli distinct, yellowish, separated by a distance shorter than that between ocellum and eye; neck densely punctured and with weak microsculpture. Eyes large, much longer than temples, prominent, without infraorbital carina. Antenna gradually incrassate; antennomere I elongated and oval; II ovoid; III twice as long as wide; IV-V subquadrate; VI-X of increasing width and increasingly transverse; X nearly twice as wide as long; XI longer than broad and conical in apical half.

Pronotum (Fig. 25) transverse (PW/PW: 1.3) and 1.3 times as broad as head, widest in anterior half; anterior angles very obtuse, but not entirely rounded; hind angles marked, obtuse; punctation moderately dense; interstices somewhat wider than diameter of punctures, without microsculpture; pair of discal impressions deep, somewhat arched, located in the middle of pronotum; lateral margins with large depressions near posterior angles.

Elytra (Fig. 25) 1.8 times as long (measured from humeral angles) and 1.4 times as broad as pronotum; punctation moderately coarse, tending to form irregular striae in discal area, weakly confluent near postero-lateral angles; interstices without microsculpture. Legs with spines on the external side in distal two thirds and distal half of the meso- and metatibia, respectively.

♂: aedeagus as in Figs 26-29.

**C o m p a r a t i v e n o t e s :** *Omalius rhodicum* belongs to a group of three closely related species, which are mainly distributed in islands of the Mediterranean sea. This group includes *O. doderoi* ZANETTI 1980 (Sardinia), *O. espanoli* JARRIGE 1952 (Majorca), and *O. henroti* COIFFAIT 1976 (Cyprus, southern Turkey) (ZANETTI 1980); the latter species was reported from southern Turkey (Mersin) based on a female by ASSING (2006f). Both *O. espanoli* and *O. doderoi* were collected in caves, whereas *O. henroti* has been sifted from leaf litter of forests at altitudes of 1060-1250 m (ASSING 2006f; ASSING & WUNDERLE 2001). The habitus of these species is similar to that of *O. rivulare* (PAYKULL 1789), which is why they are included in the *rivulare* group in ZANETTI (1987, 2002). The only characters distinguishing them from *O. rhodicum* are the finer punctation, the coloration of the elytra, and the shape of the aedeagus. In *O. henroti* and *O. espanoli*, the elytra are yellowish, each with a brown apical spot of triangular shape. In *O. doderoi*, they are yellowish-brown, paler near the humeral angles, diffusely darkened in distal half, the dark coloration reaching the suture, but not the posterior margin and the



**Figs 24-33:** *Omalium rhodicum* nov.sp. (24-29) and *O. henroti* COIFFAIT from Cyprus (30-33): (24) habitus; (25) forebody; (26-27, 30-31) aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view; (28-29, 32-33) apical portion of median lobe of aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view. Scale bars: 24: 1.0 mm; 25: 0.5 mm; 26-27, 30-31: 0.2 mm; 28-29, 32-33: 0.1 mm.

postero-lateral angles. The general morphology of the aedeagus of the species allied to *O. henroti* (male sexual characters of *O. espanoli* unknown) is distinctive, with a long and



slender, apically more or less enlarged median median lobe (see ZANETTI 1980). The median lobe of *O. rhodicum* is similar to that of *O. henroti*, but distinctly more slender. The aedeagus of a male of *O. henroti* from Cyprus is illustrated in Figs 30-33.

**C o m m e n t :** The female recorded as *O. rivulare* from a beach near Monolithos, Rhodes, by SCHEERPELTZ (1961) may belong to *O. rhodicum*, but it seems more likely that it refers to *O. riparium impar* MULSANT & REY 1861. The specimen was looked for, but not found, in the Scheerpeltz collection at the NHMW.



**Fig. 34:** Type locality of *Myrmecopora rhodica* nov.sp., *Astenus rhodicus* nov.sp., and *Sunius rhodicus* nov.sp. (Attaviros, 830 m).



**Fig. 35:** Type locality of *Myrmecopora rhodica* nov.sp., *Astenus rhodicus* nov.sp., and *Sunius rhodicus* nov.sp. (Attaviros, 830 m): locality where 288 specimens of *Sunius rhodicus* were found.

**Distribution and natural history:** The holotype was collected in the Attaviros by sifting litter and grass roots in a pasture with scattered old *Quercus ilex* at an altitude of 1030 m, together with 134 specimens of *O. rugatum* MULSANT & REY 1880.

### Preliminary checklist of the Staphylinidae of Rhodes

The checklist below is most likely incomplete; there may be additional records in articles not found while researching the literature. Only primary records are included. Three records of Pselaphinae in LÖBL & BESUCHET (2004) represent primary records, based on BESUCHET (unpublished). Except for the doubtful *Atheta rhodiensis*, the - described and undescribed - species that have been recorded exclusively from Rhodes are marked with an asterisk (\*). The endemic species of Pselaphinae and Scydmaeninae were categorized as such by BRACHAT (pers. comm.) and MEYBOHM (pers. comm), respectively.

**Additional comments:** *Atheta rhodiensis* was originally attributed to the subgenus *Acrotona* THOMSON 1859, which is currently treated as a distinct genus (SMETANA 2004). However, according to the original description, the species is closely related to species of *Mocyta* MULSANT & REY 1874, subgenus of *Atheta* THOMSON 1858, so that the valid combination is *Atheta rhodiensis*, not *Acrotona rhodiensis* as indicated in SMETANA (2004). *Mocyta* species are currently in a state of complete taxonomic confusion, so that the taxonomic status of *A. rhodiensis* is highly doubtful.

The female-based record of *Mycetoporus splendens* (MARSHAM 1802) by SCHEERPELTZ (1961) is omitted from the checklist. The name is now a junior synonym of *M. nigricollis* STEPHENS 1835. Since, before 2000, several species had been confounded under this name, which are reliably distinguished only based on the male sexual characters (SCHÜLKE & KOCIAN 2000), the specific identity of the record remains unclear. It does not seem unlikely that it refers to *M. glaber* (SPERK 1835), which is widespread and the most common species of the group in the East Mediterranean.

**Footnotes:** **1)** as *M. rhodiensis* SCHEERPELTZ 1963 (synonym); **2)** as "*Q. rufipes* ERICHSON" [recte GRAVENHORST 1802] (synonym); **3)** as *H. capillaricornis* (misidentification); **4)** as *Sipalia mandli* SCHEERPELTZ 1963 (synonym); **5)** probably misidentified; **6)** species of doubtful status; **7)** identification doubtful; **8)** as *S. brunripes* STEPHENS 1832; material revised by PUTHZ (pers. comm.); **9)** misidentified as *S. elegans* ROSENHAUER 1856; revised by PUTHZ (pers. comm.); **10)** listed as *A. longelytratus* PALM 1936, but probably misidentified; **11)** as *M. piceus* (KRAATZ 1858) (misidentification); **12)** as *Xantholinus relucens* GRAVENHORST 1806; possibly misidentified and referring to *M. scutellaris* (FAUVEL 1900); **13)** as *Xantholinus graecus* KRAATZ 1858 (misidentification); **14)** as *Staphylinus gridellii* J. MÜLLER 1924 (synonym); **15)** as *Atheta sordida* (MARSHAM 1802) (synonym); **16)** as *Medon rhodicum*[sic] FRANZ 1987 (synonym); **17)** as *O. rhodicus* COIFFAIT 1976 (synonym); **18)** as *X. graecus* KRAATZ 1858 (misidentification); **19)** as *S. gridellii* COIFFAIT 1976 (synonym); **20)** as *Atheta glaberima* [sic] BENICK 1981 (synonym); **21)** as *P. ochropus* (GRAVENHORST 1802) (synonym); **22)** cited as *P. brachypterus* (FABRICIUS 1792), but probably referring to *P. utriarius*; **23)** cited as *O. sericeicollis* (MÉNÉTRIÉS 1832), but probably misidentified and referring to *O. orientis*; **24)** doubtful status; **25)** originally described as *Scydmaenus myrmecophilus* (preoccupied) by MENOZZI (1941).

**References:** A01b = ASSING (2001b); A03 = ASSING (2003); A04a = ASSING (2004a); A04b = ASSING (2004b); A05a = ASSING (2005a); A05b = ASSING (2005b); A06a = ASSING (2006a); A06b = ASSING (2006b); A06d = ASSING (2006d); A07a = ASSING (2007a); A07b = Assing (2007b); A07c = Assing (2007c); A07d = Assing (2007d); A08b = ASSING (2008b); A08c = ASSING (2008c); A08d = ASSING (2008d); A09 = ASSING (2009); A10a = ASSING (2010a); A10b = ASSING (2010b); A11a = ASSING (2011a); A97a = ASSING (1997a); A97b = ASSING (1997b); A99a = ASSING (1999a); A99b = ASSING (1999b); App = ASSING (present paper); AW96 = ASSING & WUNDERLE (1996); B81 = BENICK (1981); Bo08 = BORDONI (2008); Bo73 = BORDONI (1973); Brup = BRACHAT (unpublished); C73 = COIFFAIT (1973); C74 = COIFFAIT (1974); C76 = COIFFAIT (1976); F66 = FRANZ (1966); F72 = FRANZ (1972); F87 = FRANZ (1987); Fr94 = FRISCH (1994); Fra02 = FRISCH et al. (2002); H65 = HORION (1965); K37 = KOCH (1937); LB04 = LÖBL & BESUCHET (2004); M08 = MEYBOHM (2008); Me41 = MENOZZI (1941); P83 = PACE (1983); Pu68 = PUTHZ (1968); Pup = PUTHZ (unpublished; pers. comm.); S61 = SCHEERPELTZ (1961); S63 = SCHEERPELTZ (1963); S64 = SCHEERPELTZ (1964); S65 = SCHEERPELTZ (1965); Sa98 = SABELLA et al. (1998); Sa04 = SABELLA et al. (2004); Sü12 = SCHÜLKE (2012); Sü95 = SCHÜLKE (1995); Süup = SCHÜLKE (unpublished).

Species	References
<b>Omaliinae</b>	
<i>Aphaenostemmus rhodicus</i> ASSING 2006	A06a
<i>Dialycera aspera</i> (EPELSHEIM 1889)	App
* <i>Omalius rhodicum</i> ZANETTI & ASSING nov.sp.	App
<i>Omalius rivulare</i> (PAYKULL 1789)	S61
<i>Omalius rugatum</i> MULSANT & REY 1880	App
<b>Proteininae</b>	
<i>Metopsia assingi</i> ZERCHE 1998	A09, App
<i>Proteinus atomarius</i> ERICHSON 1840	C76
<i>Proteinus utriarius</i> ASSING 2004	App, A04b, C76 <sup>22</sup>
<b>Micropeplinae</b>	
<i>Micropeplus fulvus</i> ERICHSON 1840	App
<i>Micropeplus staphylinoides</i> (MARSHAM 1802)	App
<b>Pselaphinae</b>	
<i>Brachygluta cavernosa</i> (SAULCY 1876)	Sa04
* <i>Bryaxis</i> nov.sp.	App
<i>Faronus distinctus</i> BESUCHET 1999	App, LB04
<i>Namunia myrmecophila</i> REITTER 1884	App
<i>Reichenbachia chevrieri</i> (AUBÉ 1844)	Brup
<i>Tribatus creticus</i> REITTER 1884	App, LB04
<i>Trimium libani</i> J. SAHLBERG 1908	LB04
<i>Tychus rhodensis</i> SABELLA et al. 1998	App, Sa98
<b>Tachyporinae</b>	
<i>Lordithon thoracicus</i> (FABRICIUS 1777)	App
<i>Mycetoporus ignidorsum</i> EPELSHEIM, 1880	Süup

Species	References
<i>Mycetoporus reichei</i> (PANDELLÉ, 1869)	Süup
<i>Mycetoporus</i> cf. <i>simillimus</i> FAGEL 1965	App
<i>Parabolitobius inclinans</i> (GRAVENHORST, 1806)	Süup
<i>Sepedophilus immaculatus</i> (STEPHENS 1832)	S64
<i>Tachyporus hypnorum</i> (FABRICIUS 1775)	S64
<i>Tachyporus nitidulus</i> (FABRICIUS 1781)	App, C76, S63, S64
<i>Tachyporus abner</i> SAULCY 1865	App
<i>Tachyporus caucasicus</i> KOLENATI 1846	Sü95
<b>Habrocerinae</b>	
<i>Habrocerus cyprensis</i> ASSING & WUNDERLE 1995	AW96
<i>Habrocerus pisidicus</i> KORGE 1971	A08d, App, S63 <sup>3</sup>
<b>Aleocharinae</b>	
<i>Aleochara bipustulata</i> (LINNAEUS 1760)	C76, S64
<i>Aleochara laticornis</i> KRAATZ 1856	C76
<i>Aleochara maculipennis</i> BAUDI DI SELVE 1857	A11a
<i>Aleochara tristis</i> (GRAVENHORST 1802)	S64
<i>Alevonota libanotica</i> (FAGEL 1965)	App
<i>Aloconota sulcifrons</i> (STEPHENS 1832)	C76
<i>Atheta aegra</i> (HEER 1841)	App
<i>Atheta aeneicollis</i> (SHARP 1869)	App
<i>Atheta clientula</i> (ERICHSON 1839)	C76 <sup>5</sup> , S61 <sup>5</sup> , S63 <sup>5</sup>
<i>Atheta coriaria</i> (KRAATZ 1856)	S61
<i>Atheta longicornis</i> (GRAVENHORST 1802)	C76
<i>Atheta meyoohmi</i> ASSING 2011	App
<i>Atheta rhodiensis</i> SCHEERPELTZ 1963	C76 <sup>6</sup> , S63 <sup>6</sup> , S64 <sup>6</sup>
<i>Atheta trinotata</i> (KRAATZ 1856)	App, S63
<i>Atheta</i> ( <i>Mocyta</i> ) spp.	App
<i>Cousya</i> sp.	App
<i>Dinusa</i> sp. (♀)	App
<i>Geostiba lucens</i> (BENICK 1970)	App, B81 <sup>20</sup>
<i>Geostiba oertzeni</i> (EPELSHEIM 1888)	A99b, A01b, A03, App, S63 <sup>4</sup>
<i>Geostiba rhodiensis</i> PACE 1983	A03, App, P83
<i>Liogluta longiuscula</i> (GRAVENHORST 1802)	App
<i>Myrmecopora fugax</i> (ERICHSON 1839)	A04c, A97a, S61, S63
<i>Myrmecopora laesa</i> (ERICHSON 1839)	A97a
* <i>Myrmecopora rhodica</i> ASSING nov.sp.	App
<i>Nehemitropia lividipennis</i> (MANNERHEIM 1830)	S61 <sup>15</sup> , S64 <sup>15</sup>
<i>Oligota pusillima</i> (GRAVENHORST 1806)	App
<i>Oxypoda bimaculata</i> BAUDI DI SELVE 1870	App
<i>Oxypoda exoleta</i> ERICHSON 1839	App
<i>Oxypoda lesbia</i> ASSING 2005	App
<i>Oxypoda obscuricollis</i> ASSING 2007	App
<i>Oxypoda</i> ( <i>Baeoglena</i> ) sp.	App
<b>Oxytelinae</b>	
<i>Bledius bicornis</i> (GERMAR 1823)	S61

Species	References
<i>Bledius spectabilis</i> (KRAATZ 1857)	S64 <sup>7</sup>
<i>Bledius unicornis</i> (GERMAR 1825)	S64
<i>Anotylus clypeonitens</i> (PANDELLÉ 1867)	C76, S61, Sü12
<i>Anotylus complanatus</i> (ERICHSON 1839) (♀)	App, S61
<i>Anotylus inustus</i> (GRAVENHORST 1806)	App, S61
<i>Anotylus sculpturatus</i> (GRAVENHORST 1806)	App
<i>Anotylus tetracarinatus</i> (BLOCK 1799)	S64 <sup>7</sup>
<i>Platystethus nitens</i> (SAHLBERG 1832)	S64
<b>Steninae</b>	
<i>Stenus aceris</i> STEPHENS 1833	App, Pup
<i>Stenus assequens assequens</i> REY 1884	Pup
<i>Stenus brunnipes lepidus</i> WEISE 1875	P68, S64 <sup>8</sup>
<i>Stenus glacialis</i> HEER 1839	App,
<i>Stenus guttula</i> MÜLLER 1821	App, S61
<i>Stenus hospes</i> ERICHSON 1840	App, Pup
<i>Stenus impressus</i> GERMAR 1824	S61
<i>Stenus maculiger</i> WEISE 1875	A06d
<i>Stenus subaeneus</i> ERICHSON 1840	App, Pup
<i>Stenus turbulentus</i> BONDROIT 1912	App, S63, S64 <sup>9</sup>
<b>Scydmaeninae</b>	
* <i>Cephennium</i> nov.sp.	App
* <i>Euconnus dodecanicus</i> FRANZ 1966	App, F66
* <i>Euconnus oblitus</i> FRANZ 1972	F72
* <i>Euconnus rhodensis</i> FRANZ 1966	App, F66
* <i>Euconnus</i> nov.sp.	App
<i>Scydmaenus menozzii</i> <sup>25</sup> FRANZ 1966	App, F66, Me41
* <i>Scydmorephes rhodensis</i> (FRANZ 1966)	App, F66, M08
<b>Leptotyphlinae</b>	
* <i>Kenotyphlus rhodiensis</i> COIFFAIT 1973	C73
<b>Paederinae</b>	
<i>Achenium debile</i> ERICHSON 1840	A10a, K37
<i>Achenium picinum</i> FAUVEL 1875	A10a
<i>Astenus</i> cf. <i>procerus</i> (GRAVENHORST 1806) (♀)	App
<i>Astenus thoracicus</i> (BAUDI DI SELVE 1857)	App, S64 <sup>10</sup>
* <i>Astenus rhodicus</i> ASSING nov.sp.	App
<i>Domene stilicina</i> (ERICHSON 1840)	App, S61, S64
<i>Leptobium gracile</i> (GRAVENHORST 1802)	A05
<i>Lobrathium rugipenne</i> (HOCHHUTH 1851)	A07b
<i>Medon dilutus pythonissa</i> (SAULCY 1865)	A04a, App, C76
<i>Medon impar</i> ASSING 2004	A04a, A07a, App
<i>Medon lydicus</i> BORDONI 1980	A04a, A06b, A07a, App, F87 <sup>16</sup>
<i>Medon maronitus</i> (SAULCY 1865)	A04a, A07a
<i>Medon semiobscurus</i> (FAUVEL 1875)	A04a, A07c, App, C76 <sup>1</sup> , S63 <sup>1</sup> , S64 <sup>11</sup>
<i>Micranops pilicornis</i> (BAUDI DI SELVE 1870)	App
<i>Micrillus testaceus</i> (ERICHSON 1840)	A08c, App

Species	References
* <i>Scopaeus schusteri</i> Scheerpeltz 1965	C76 <sup>19</sup> , Fr04, Fra02, S65
* <i>Sunius rhodicus</i> ASSING nov.sp.	App
<b>Staphylininae</b>	
<i>Bisnius fimetarius</i> (GRAVENHORST 1802)	S64
<i>Bisnius sordidus</i> (GRAVENHORST 1802)	S61, S63, S64
<i>Dinothenarus flavocephalus</i> (GOEZE 1777)	H65
<i>Megalinus glabratus</i> (GRAVENHORST 1802)	S61 <sup>12</sup> , S64 <sup>12</sup>
<i>Megalinus scutellaris</i> (FAUVEL 1900)	A07d, Bo08
<i>Ocypus curtipennis</i> MOTSCHULSKY 1849	App, S61 <sup>13</sup> , S64 <sup>13</sup>
<i>Ocypus mus</i> (BRULLE 1832)	S63, S64
<i>Ocypus orientis</i> SMETANA & DAVIES 2000	App, C74 <sup>23</sup> , S63, S64
<i>Othius laeviusculus</i> STEPHENS 1833	A97b, A05b, A10b, S61
<i>Othius lapidicola</i> MÄRKEL & KIESENWETTER 1848	A97b, A99a, A05b, App, C76 <sup>17</sup>
<i>Phacophallus parumpunctatus</i> (GYLLENHAL 1827)	S63
<i>Philonthus concinnus</i> (GRAVENHORST 1802)	C76 <sup>21</sup> , S64
<i>Philonthus cruentatus</i> (GMELIN 1790)	C67, S64
<i>Philonthus ebeninus</i> (GRAVENHORST 1802)	S64
<i>Quedius acuminatus phenicius</i> COIFFAIT 1967	C76 <sup>24</sup>
<i>Quedius cinctus</i> (PAYKULL 1790)	C76, S61
<i>Quedius fissus</i> GRIDELLI 1938	App, C76
<i>Quedius humeralis</i> STEPHENS 1832	App
<i>Quedius lateralis</i> GRAVENHORST 1802	S61
<i>Quedius levicollis</i> (BRULLE 1832)	S63, S64
<i>Quedius nemoralis</i> BAUDI DI SELVE 1848	App, C76, S63, S64
<i>Quedius scintillans</i> (GRAVENHORST 1806)	S61
<i>Quedius semiobscurus</i> (MARSHAM 1802)	C76, S63 <sup>2</sup>
<i>Xantholinus rufipennis</i> ERICHSON	A07d, S61
<i>Xantholinus varnensis</i> COIFFAIT 1972	App, A07d <sup>18</sup> , A08b, BS64 <sup>13</sup>

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### Zusammenfassung

Die Bearbeitung von insgesamt 1346 auf der griechischen Insel Rhodos im April 2012 und im März 2013 gesammelten Staphyliniden ergab mindestens 69 Arten, darunter mehrere unbeschriebene Arten und zwei Erstnachweise für Griechenland. *Myrmecopora* (*Myrmecopora*) *rhodica* ASSING nov.sp. (Gast bei *Messor* sp.), *Astenus* (*Eurysonius*) *rhodicus* ASSING nov.sp.

(Gast bei *Tetramorium* sp.), *Sunius rhodicus* ASSING nov.sp. (aus der *S. seminiger*-Gruppe) und *Omalium rhodicum* ZANETTI & ASSING nov.sp. (nah verwandt mit *O. henroti* COIFFAIT 1976) werden beschrieben und abgebildet. Eine Liste der in 2012 und 2013 gesammelten Arten und ein annotierter Katalog der bislang von Rhodos nachgewiesenen Staphyliniden werden erstellt. Die derzeit von Rhodos bekannte Staphylinidenfauna umfasst mindestens 130 Arten. Dreizehn dieser Arten, drei davon unbeschrieben, sind nur von Rhodos bekannt und dort vermutlich endemisch. Die Diversität sowohl der endemischen als auch der weitverbreiteten Staphyliniden auf Rhodos ist damit deutlich geringer als auf Kreta und Zypern.

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Author's address:

Dr. Volker ASSING

Gabelsbergerstr. 2

D-30163 Hannover, Germany

E-mail: vassing.hann@t-online.de