

Linzer biol. Beitr.	46/2	1133-1146	19.12.2014
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On the Staphylinidae of Turkey X. Two new species and additional records (Insecta: Coleoptera)

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Abstract: Recently collected material from Turkey, comprising nearly 700 specimens and approximately 130 species, as well as older material from the Korge collection (Berlin), which is now publicly accessible, is studied. Two species of Paederinae and Staphylininae are described and illustrated: *Lobrathium unidentatum* nov.sp. (Turkey: Hakkâri) and *Atanygnathus pullus* nov.sp. (Turkey: Adana; Greece: Pelopónnisos; Israel). Four species are reported from Turkey for the first time. The distributions of the newly described species are mapped.

Key words: Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Palaearctic region, Turkey, Greece, Israel, taxonomy, new species, new records, distribution map.

Introduction

The present paper is the tenth contribution to the Turkish staphylinid fauna providing descriptions and records of species belonging to miscellaneous subfamilies and genera. Since the latest instalment (ASSING 2013), additional material, in total nearly 700 specimens, has become available primarily from a field trip to northwestern Turkey conducted by Volker Brachat (Geretsried) and Heinrich Meybohm (Großhansdorf) in spring 2013, from collecting trips to some – mostly wetland – localities in Mersin and Adana provinces, central southern Anatolia, conducted by Walter Rossi (Aquila) in April 2013 and 2014, and from the collection of the late Horst Korge, now deposited in the Museum für Naturkunde in Berlin. The examined material included not only specimens representing new country and province records, but also three species new to science. Two of them are described below, the third species is described in a separate article on the genus *Tetartopeus* CZWALINA, 1888 (ASSING 2014). As in previous contributions, the Scaphidiinae, Pselaphinae, and Scydmaeninae are not treated in the present paper; species of the latter two subfamilies have been, or will be, studied by Volker Brachat and Heinrich Meybohm, respectively.

Material and measurements

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

MNHUB.....Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität, Berlin (J. Frisch, J. Willers)
 OÖLL.....Oberösterreichisches Landesmuseum, Linz (F. Gusenleitner)
 cAss.....author's private collection
 cFelprivate collection Benedikt Feldmann, Münster
 cSch.....private collection Michael Schülke, Berlin

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 Map-Creator 2.0 (primap) software.

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 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.

Results

Tab. 1: Staphylinidae (exclusive of Pselaphinae, Scydmaeninae, and Scaphidiinae) collected in Northwest Turkey in April and May 2014 (localities 1-28; leg. Brachet & Meybohm) and in Mersin/Adana in April 2013 and 2014 (localities 29-34; leg. Rossi & Kutlay). New country records are marked with an "X" in the "nr" [= new record] column. In the localities column, the number of specimens is given in parentheses behind the locality number. Within subfamilies, the genera and species are listed alphabetically.

The *Thinodromus* species were identified by Mikhail Gildenkov (Smolensk), *Stenus morio* and *S. asiaticus* by Volker Puthz (Schlitz), *Dropephylla koltzei* and *Eusphalerum sorbi* by Adriano Zanetti (Verona).

The material listed below is mostly deposited in MNHUB and cAss, some specimens also in cFel.

Localities: K o c a e l i : **1:** Kartepe, 40°39'N, 30°04'E, 1030 m, 22.IV.; **2:** Pazarçayır, 40°39'N, 30°03'E, 880 m, 24.IV. B o l u : **3:** 40 km W Mudurnu, 40°36'N, 30°58'E, 650 m, 23.IV.; **4:** 20 km W Mudurnu, 40°31'N, 31°05'E, 610 m, 23.IV.; **5:** Mudurnu, Vakıfaktaş, 40°26'N, 31°13'E, 1180-1220 m, 23.IV.; **6:** same data as 5, but 24.IV.; **7:** Mudurnu, Vakıfaktaş, pass, 40°26'N, 31°14'E, 1340 m, 24.IV.; **8:** Kartalkaya, 40°36'N, 31°48'E, 1820 m, 25.IV.; **9:** Kartalkaya, 40°37'N, 31°49'E, 1720 m, 25.IV.; **10:** Kartalkaya, 40°39'N, 31°47'E, 1560 m, 25.IV.; **11:** Kartalkaya, 40°42'N, 31°45'E, 1440 m, 25.IV.; **12:** Kartalkaya, 40°42'N, 31°46'E, 1400 m, 25.IV. K a s t a m o n u : **13:** Ilgaz Dağı, Ballık, 41°12'N, 33°48'E, 1040 m, 26.IV.; **14:** Ilgaz Dağı, Tüfekçi, 41°06'N, 33°44'E, 1380 m, 27.IV.; **15:** S Küre, 41°45'N, 33°42'E, 1060 m, 27.IV.; **16:** N Küre, 41°53'N, 33°42'E, 880 m, 27.IV.; **17:** N Küre, 41°53'N, 33°42'E, 880 m, 28.IV.; **18:** Ağıl, 41°41'N, 33°34'E, 1180 m, 28.IV.; **19:** Azdarvay, 41°38'N, 33°15'E, 800 m, 28.IV. K a r a b ü k : **20:** Safranbolu, 41°24'N, 32°27'E, 950 m, 29.IV.; **21:** 30 km S Devrek, 41°03'N, 32°04'E, 570 m, 4.V. B a r t i n : **22:** 3 km S Bahçeçik, 41°28'N, 32°26'E, 510 m, 30.IV. Z o n g u l d a k : **23:** W Çaycuma, 41°26'N, 32°00'E, 410 m, 1.V.; **24:** W Çaycuma, 41°26'N, 31°58'E, 570 m, 1.V.; **25:** Devrek, 41°14'N, 31°52'E, 660 m, 2.V.; **26:** Devrek, 41°13'N, 31°53'E, 590 m, 2.V.; **27:** same data as

26, but 3.V.; **28**: Devrek, 41°12'N, 31°54'E, 550 m, 3.V. M e r s i n : **29**: public park near Tarsus Baraji, 36°57'N, 34°54'E, 16.IV.2014. A d a n a : **30**: Eğlence Çayı, near Eğlence, 37°17'N, 35°17'E, 12.IV.2014; **31**: torrent near Nergizlik Baraji, ca. 37°19'N, 35°02'E, ca. 340 m, 16.IV.2014; **32**: river near Kuyuku, 37°12'N, 35°06'E, 16.IV.2014; **33**: Kapi env., Akiatan Gölü, 36°40'N, 35°11'E, 13.IV.2014; **34**: same data as 33, but 21.IV.2013.

Species	nr	Localities
Omaliinae		
<i>Anthobium abantense</i> (FAGEL, 1968)		5(2), 6(2), 11(2)
<i>Anthobium melanocephalum</i> (ILLIGER, 1794)		7(1)
<i>Dropephylla koltzei</i> JÁSZAY & HLAVÁČ, 2006	X	1(2)
<i>Eusphalerum caucasicum loebli</i> ZANETTI, 1993		18(1)
<i>Eusphalerum primulae</i> (STEPHENS, 1834)		6(1)
<i>Eusphalerum sorbi</i> (GYLLENHAL, 1810)		25(2)
<i>Omalius rivulare</i> (PAYKULL, 1789)		3(2), 27(1)
<i>Phyllodrepa floralis</i> (PAYKULL, 1789)		11(1)
Proteininae		
<i>Metopsia similis</i> ZERCHE, 1998		19(1), 28(3)
<i>Proteinus brachypterus</i> (FABRICIUS, 1792)		11(1)
<i>Proteinus ovalis</i> STEPHENS, 1834		27(3)
Tachyporinae		
<i>Bolitobius castaneus castaneus</i> (STEPHENS, 1832)		15(1)
<i>Ischnosoma longicorne</i> (MÄKLIN, 1837)		5(1), 28(1)
<i>Ischnosoma splendidum</i> (GRAVENHORST, 1806)		11(1), 16(2), 18(1)
<i>Lordithon lunulatus</i> (LINNAEUS, 1760)		3(3), 9(1), 14(2), 18(2)
<i>Lordithon thoracicus thoracicus</i> (FABRICIUS, 1777)		28(2)
<i>Lordithon trinotatus</i> (ERICHSON, 1839)		3(3), 5(1), 17(1), 28(2)
<i>Mycetoporus imperialis</i> BERNHAUER, 1902		5(1)
<i>Mycetoporus punctus</i> (GRAVENHORST, 1806)		1(1)
<i>Mycetoporus rufescens</i> (STEPHENS, 1832)		14(1), 27(1)
<i>Sepedophilus bipustulatus</i> (GRAVENHORST, 1802)		3(1)
<i>Sepedophilus immaculatus</i> (STEPHENS, 1832)		3(1), 15(2), 25(1)
<i>Sepedophilus obtusus</i> (LUZE, 1902)		13(1), 15(7)
<i>Sepedophilus testaceus</i> (FABRICIUS, 1793)		24(1), 25(1), 28(1)
<i>Tachyporus chrysomelinus</i> (LINNAEUS, 1758)		13(1)
<i>Tachyporus caucasicus</i> KOLENATI, 1846		29(3)
<i>Tachyporus hypnorum</i> (FABRICIUS, 1775)		13(1), 29(1)
<i>Tachyporus nitidulus</i> (FABRICIUS, 1781)		1(3), 7(1)
Habrocerinae		
<i>Habrocerus pisidicus</i> KORGE, 1971		5(1), 13(1), 19(1)

Species	nr	Localities
Aleocharinae		
<i>Aleochara verna</i> SAY, 1833		31(1)
<i>Alevonota rufotestacea</i> (KRAATZ, 1856)		24(1)
<i>Aloconota gregaria</i> (ERICHSON, 1839)		33(2)
<i>Aloconota</i> sp.		16(1)
<i>Atheta aeneicollis</i> (SHARP, 1869)		27(1)
<i>Atheta atramentaria</i> (GYLLENHAL, 1810)		13(1)
<i>Atheta benickiella</i> BRUNDIN, 1948		5(1), 13(2), 15(5), 24(1), 25(1)
<i>Atheta epirotica</i> BENICK, 1981		15(1)
<i>Atheta heymesii</i> HUBENTHAL, 1913	X	7(1)
<i>Atheta sodalis</i> (ERICHSON, 1837)		8(2), 9(1)
<i>Atheta</i> (<i>Microdota</i> ?) sp.		27(1)
<i>Autalia longicornis</i> SCHEERPELTZ, 1947		22(1)
<i>Bolitochara bella</i> MÄRKEL, 1844		13(3)
<i>Callicerus rigidicornis</i> (ERICHSON, 1839)		22(1)
<i>Cousya</i> sp.		27(1)
<i>Cypha tarsalis</i> (LUZE, 1902)		15(2)
<i>Cypha</i> sp. (♀)		5(1)
<i>Euryalea jordanica</i> (COIFFAIT, 1981)		29(1), 32(1)
<i>Geostiba heliophila</i> ASSING, 2009		19(1)
<i>Geostiba oertzeni</i> (EPELSHEIM, 1888)		4(4), 5(21), 6(3), 7(1), 13(1), 19(1)
<i>Geostiba uhligi</i> PACE, 1983		1(5), 2(5)
<i>Geostiba</i> (<i>Tropogastrosipalia</i>) sp.		24(2)
<i>Gyrophæna joyioides</i> WÜSTHOFF, 1937		13(1)
<i>Leptusa asiatica</i> BERNHAUER, 1909		5(1), 6(2), 8(12), 9(27), 11(3), 12(4), 13(1), 14(5), 21(1), 23(1), 25(6), 28(1)
<i>Leptusa confinis</i> PACE, 1982		17(1), 22(4), 24(3), 25(4), 28(16)
<i>Leptusa ionopolitana</i> PACE, 1972		17(3)
<i>Leptusa merkli</i> BERNHAUER, 1900		2(1)
<i>Liogluta granigera</i> (KIESENWETTER, 1850)		2(1)
<i>Liogluta longiuscula</i> (GRAVENHORST, 1802)		6(1), 7(1), 27(2)
<i>Myllaena kraatzii</i> SHARP, 1871		31(1), 32(2), 33(1)
<i>Nehemitropia lividipennis</i> (MANNERHEIM, 1830)		33(1)
<i>Ocalea ruficollis</i> EPELSHEIM, 1888		3(2), 27(1)
<i>Ocalea</i> sp.		2(1), 14(2), 15(1), 17(1), 18(1)
<i>Oxypoda acuminata</i> (STEPHENS, 1832)		14(1)
<i>Oxypoda alternans</i> (GRAVENHORST, 1802)		16(1)
<i>Oxypoda brevicornis</i> (STEPHENS, 1832)		25(1), 28(1)
<i>Oxypoda flavicornis</i> KRAATZ, 1856		5(1), 19(4)
<i>Oxypoda lurida</i> WOLLASTON, 1857		29(1), 30(1)
<i>Oxypoda</i> cf. <i>nova</i> BERNHAUER, 1902		8(2), 9(8), 13(1), 14(1), 15(1), 16(1), 17(6)

Species	nr	Localities
<i>Pella funesta</i> (GRAVENHORST, 1806)	X	22(2)
<i>Pella humeralis</i> (GRAVENHORST, 1802)		1(1), 9(1), 14(1), 22(3), 25(2)
<i>Pella laticollis</i> (MÄRKEL, 1844)		22(2)
<i>Pella lugens</i> (GRAVENHORST, 1802)		22(1)
<i>Phloeopora corticalis</i> (GRAVENHORST, 1802)		1(1)
<i>Tachyusa turcica</i> PAŠNIK, 2006		30(7), 31(2), 32(9)
<i>Tetralaucopora longitarsis</i> (ERICHSON, 1839)		30(1), 31(1), 32(9)
<i>Tetralaucopora rubicunda</i> (ERICHSON, 1837)		31(1)
Oxytelinae		
<i>Anotylus sculpturatus</i> (GRAVENHORST, 1806)		5(1), 12(1), 13(1)
<i>Anotylus tetracaratus</i> (BLOCK, 1799)		19(1)
<i>Aploderus schweigeri</i> (SMETANA, 1967)		17(1), 24(1)
<i>Carpelimus corticinus</i> (GRAVENHORST, 1806)		32(1)
<i>Carpelimus fuliginosus</i> (GRAVENHORST, 1802)		32(1)
<i>Platystethus nitens</i> (SAHLBERG, 1832)		4(1)
<i>Thinodromus bodemeyeri</i> (BERNHAEUER, 1902)		28(1)
<i>Thinodromus pilosellus</i> (EPPELSHEIM, 1890)		31(4)
Steninae		
<i>Stenus cf. asiaticus</i> BERNHAUER, 1940 (♀ ♀)		32(2)
<i>Stenus bithynicus</i> ASSING, 2013		1(2), 5(2), 6(2), 14(1), 26(1)
<i>Stenus coarcticollis</i> EPPELSHEIM, 1890		5(2), 6(1), 11(1), 12(1), 14(4), 22(1)
<i>Stenus impressus</i> GERMAR, 1824		26(1), 28(1)
<i>Stenus morio</i> GRAVENHORST, 1806		30(2), 31(1)
<i>Stenus subaeneus</i> ERICHSON, 1840		26(1), 27(4)
<i>Stenus turbulentus</i> BONDROIT, 1912		29(1), 32(1)
Paederinae		
<i>Astenus cf. gracilis</i> (PAYKULL, 1789) (♀)		14(1)
<i>Astenus paphlagonicus</i> ASSING, 2002		7(1)
<i>Homaeotarsus chaudoirii</i> HOCHHUTH, 1851		33(9)
<i>Lathrobium bodemeyeri</i> BERNHAUER, 1903		13(2), 22(1), 25(1), 27(1)
<i>Medon ferrugineus</i> (ERICHSON, 1840)		4(2), 5(1), 6(1), 7(1), 19(5)
<i>Medon fuscus</i> (MANNERHEIM, 1830)		22(6), 25(1), 27(1), 29(1)
<i>Micrillus testaceus</i> (ERICHSON, 1840)		30(1)
<i>Mimopinophilus zarudnyi</i> (SEMENOV, 1909)		30(9)
<i>Ochtheophilum turkestanicum</i> (KORGE, 1968)		30(8), 33(2), 34(22)
<i>Paederus fuscipes</i> CURTIS, 1826		30(6), 32(2)
<i>Paederus littoralis</i> GRAVENHORST, 1802		13(1), 30(1)
<i>Rugilus angustatus</i> (GEOFFROY, 1785)		19(1)
<i>Scopaeus laevigatus</i> (GYLLENHAL, 1827)		30(4), 31(1)
<i>Sunius melanocephalus</i> (FABRICIUS, 1792)		3(4), 6(1), 9(1), 10(1), 13(1), 14(1), 19(2), 20(1)
Staphylininae		
<i>Acylophorus asperipennis</i> SMETANA, 1967		30(26), 31(5), 32(19), 33(15), 34(13)

Species	nr	Localities
<i>Atanygnathus pullus</i> nov.sp.	X	30(11), 33(10), 34(8)
<i>Atrecus affinis</i> (PAYKULL, 1789)		9(2), 10(1), 20(1), 25(1)
<i>Diachus sulcatus</i> ASSING, 2003		19(2)
<i>Gauropterus sanguinipes</i> REITTER, 1889		30(1)
<i>Gabrius nigrutilus</i> (GRAVENHORST, 1802)		20(1)
<i>Gyrophypnus angustatus</i> STEPHENS, 1833		18(1)
<i>Megalinus flavocinctus</i> (HOCHHUTH, 1849)		29(1)
<i>Neobisnius procerulus</i> (GRAVENHORST, 1806)		30(1), 32(1)
<i>Othius laeviusculus</i> STEPHENS, 1833		1(1)
<i>Othius lapidicola</i> MÄRKEL & KIESENWETTER, 1848		9(1)
<i>Othius punctulatus</i> (GOEZE, 1777)		14(2), 15(1)
<i>Philonthus cognatus</i> STEPHENS, 1832		29(1)
<i>Philonthus nitidicollis</i> (LACORDAIRE, 1835)		29(2)
<i>Philonthus oblitus</i> JARRIGE, 1951	X	34(2)
<i>Philonthus quisquiliarius</i> (GYLLENHAL, 1810)		34(2)
<i>Quedius limbatus</i> (HEER, 1839)		9(1), 12(2), 14(1), 15(1), 19(1)
<i>Quedius nemoralis</i> BAUDI DI SELVE, 1848		5(1), 6(1), 12(1)
<i>Quedius pseudonigriceps</i> REITTER, 1909		2(2)
<i>Quedius umbrinus</i> ERICHSON, 1839		14(1)
<i>Stenistoderus cephalotes cephalotes</i> (KRAATZ, 1858)		30(1)
<i>Xantholinus ciliciae</i> BORDONI, 1971		30(1)
<i>Xantholinus graecus</i> KRAATZ, 1858		29(4)
<i>Xantholinus laevigatus</i> JACOBSEN, 1849		12(3)
<i>Xantholinus osellai</i> BORDONI, 1976		15(1), 15(3), 17(3), 18(2), 22(1)

***Dropephylla koltzei* JASZAY & HLAVAC, 2006**

C o m m e n t : This species was previously known only from North, West, and Central Europe, southeastwards to Hungary and the Czech Republic (JÁSZAY & HLAVÁČ 2006). The specimens from Kocaeli (Tab. 1) considerably expand the distribution towards the southeast and represent the first record from Turkey.

***Atheta heymesii* HUBENTHAL, 1913**

C o m m e n t : According to BENICK & LOHSE (1974), *A. heymesii* is lives in nests of moles and voles. Its known distribution ranges from the Caucasus region to France (SMETANA 2004). The female listed in Tab. 1 represents the first record from Turkey.

***Lomechusa paradoxa* (GRAVENHORST, 1806)**

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d : Turkey: 1 ex., Bolu, Gerece env., Civcan Dağı, 1600 m, 30.VIII.1967, leg. Heinz (MNHUB).

C o m m e n t : SMETANA (2004) did not list the widespread *L. paradoxa* for Turkey. It

was subsequently reported from there by HLAVÁČ (2005) without specifying any localities.

***Pella funesta* (GRAVENHORST, 1806)**

C o m m e n t : This myrmecophilous species is associated with the ant *Lasius fuliginosus* (LATREILLE, 1798). It is widespread in Europe, from the Caucasus region to France, and has been reported also from Algeria (SMETANA 2004). The specimens listed in Tab. 1 represent the first record from Turkey.

***Stenus bithynicus* ASSING, 2013**

C o m m e n t : The additional records listed in Tab. 1 suggest that this very recently described species is not uncommon and rather widespread in northwestern Anatolia. For a map illustrating the previously known distribution see ASSING (2013).

***Philonthus oblitus* JARRIGE, 1951**

C o m m e n t : *Philonthus oblitus* is widespread in the Mediterranean, from Morocco to Israel (SMETANA 2004), but records are rare. The specimens from Adana (Tab. 1) represent the first record from Turkey.

***Lobrathium unidentatum* nov.sp. (Figs 1-6, Map 1)**

T y p e m a t e r i a l : Holotype ♂ [teneral]: "Anatolia or., Heinz leg. / 1400 m; Karakole bei Hakkâri (Ufer d. gr. Zap), 14.VIII.1969 / Holotypus ♂ *Lobrathium unidentatum* sp.n. det. V. Assing 2014" (MNHUB). Paratypes: 1♂ [ventral process of aedeagus missing], 2♀♀ [teneral]: same data as holotype (MNHUB, cAss).

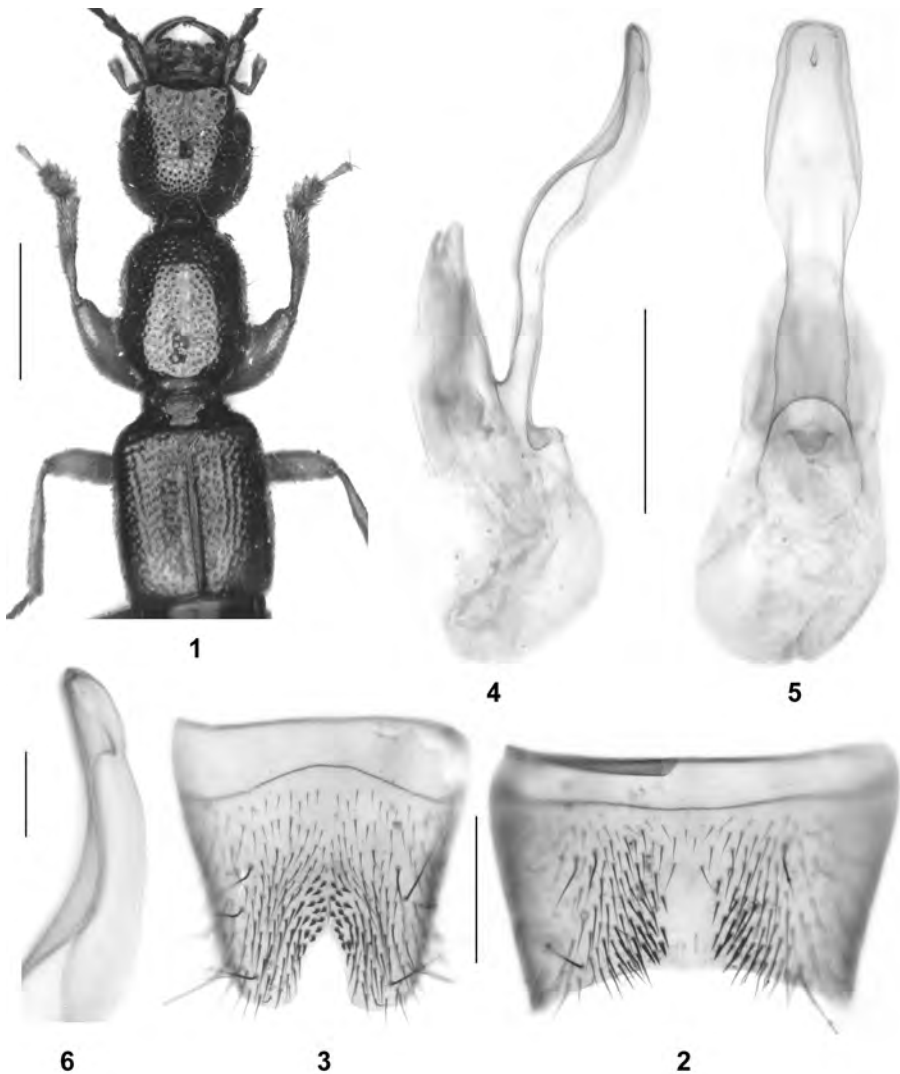
E t y m o l o g y : The specific epithet (Latin, adjective: with one tooth) alludes to the subapically dentate ventral process of the aedeagus.

D e s c r i p t i o n : Body length 8.0-8.7 mm; length of forebody 4.6-5.1 mm. Coloration: forebody brown, with the posterior third of the elytra reddish-yellow; abdomen blackish-brown with dark-reddish apex; forelegs reddish, mid- and hindlegs yellowish-red; antennae dark reddish.

Head (Fig. 1) approximately 1.05 times as long as broad; posterior angles broadly convex, weakly marked; moderately coarse, dense in lateral and posterior dorsal portions, with the interstices on average much narrower than diameter of punctures, sparser in median and anterior dorsal portions. Eyes of somewhat variable size, 0.30-0.45 times as long as distance from posterior margin of eye to neck. Antennae slender, approximately 3 mm long; all antennomeres distinctly oblong; antennomere X approximately 1.5 times as long as broad.

Pronotum (Fig. 1) 1.20-1.25 times as long as broad and approximately 0.95 times as broad as head; punctation similar to that of head or slightly coarser, less dense than that of head in lateral and posterior dorsal portions; impunctate midline moderately broad.

Elytra (Fig. 1) 0.93-0.98 times as long as pronotum; punctation very dense, not, or only indistinctly seriate. Hind wings present. Protarsomeres I-IV without sexual dimorphism.



Figs 1-6: *Lobrathium unidentatum* nov.sp.: (1) forebody; (2) male sternite VII; (3) male sternite VIII; (4-5) aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view; (6) apical portion of ventral process of aedeagus in lateral view. Scale bars: 1: 1.0 mm; 2-5: 0.5 mm; 6: 0.1 mm.

Abdomen approximately as broad as elytra; punctation fine and rather dense; interstices with fine transverse microsculpture; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe.

♂: sternite VII (Fig. 2) strongly transverse, along middle shallowly impressed and broadly without pubescence, with a cluster of numerous moderately modified stouter black setae on either side of middle in posterior portion, posterior margin broadly concave, in the middle with weakly convex projection; sternite VIII (Fig. 3) approximately as long as broad, anteriorly with short and sparse, and posteriorly with long and dense

pubescence, in posterior median portion with oblong impression, this impression with approximately 30 strongly modified short and stout black setae, posterior excision nearly V-shaped, approximately 0.25 times as deep as length of sternite; aedeagus (Figs 4-5) approximately 1.6 mm long; ventral process very long and slender, bisinuate in lateral view, and subapically with a tooth-like projection (Fig. 6) in the middle (ventral view).

Comparative notes: Nine species of *Lobrathium* MULSANT & REY, 1878 were previously known from Turkey: *L. frater* (KORGE, 1971), *L. heinzi* (KORGE, 1971), *L. trapezuntis* (BORDONI, 1973), *L. rugipenne* (HOCHHUTH, 1851), *L. ciliciae* BORDONI, 1980, *L. pravum* ASSING & SCHÜLKE, 2002, *L. schillhammeri* ASSING & SCHÜLKE, 2002, *L. wunderlei* ASSING, 2006, and *L. yagmuri* ASSING, 2007. Except for the widespread *L. rugipenne*, whose distribution ranges from the Balkans across Turkey to the Caucasus region, all these species have restricted distributions. *Lobrathium unidentatum* is distinguished from all of them particularly by the shape of the ventral process of the aedeagus and also, though less conspicuously, by the shapes and chaetotaxy of the male sternites VII and VIII. In addition, it differs from them as follows:

from *L. frater*, *L. heinzi*, and *L. trapezuntis*, all of which were originally assigned to *Lathrobium* GRAVENHORST, 1802, subgenus *Ponthrobium* KORGE, 1981, subsequently moved to *Lobrathium*, and which are locally endemic in northeastern Anatolia, by distinctly smaller size, a less robust body, and the bicoloured elytra;

from *L. rugipenne* by distinctly smaller eyes, on average paler coloration of the forebody, and slightly shorter elytra;

from *L. ciliciae* by distinctly larger size, more slender antennae (*L. ciliciae*: preapical antennomeres very weakly oblong), as well as longer and broader elytra;

from *L. pravum* by somewhat smaller eyes, paler coloration, longer and more slender antennae (*L. pravum*: length < 2.5 mm);

from *L. schillhammeri* by distinctly larger size, paler coloration, the coloration of the elytra (*L. schillhammeri*: elytra posteriorly with an orange spot not reaching suture and lateral margins), less convex eyes, and shorter antennae (*L. schillhammeri*: length < 2.5 mm);

from *L. wunderlei* by distinctly larger size, paler coloration of the forebody, and distinctly longer and more slender antennae (*L. wunderlei*: length of antennae approximately 2.3 mm);

from *L. yagmuri* by slightly larger size, paler coloration of the forebody, smaller eyes, distinctly longer and more slender antennae (*L. yagmuri*: length of antennae < 2.5 mm).

The geographically close *L. reuteri* ASSING, 2008 from Iraq differs from *L. unidentatum* by much smaller body size (length of forebody approximately 3.5 mm) and by the completely different male sexual characters. For illustrations of the sexual characters of the compared species see COIFFAIT (1982), ASSING (2004, 2006, 2007, 2008), and ASSING & SCHÜLKE (2002).

Distribution and natural history: The type locality is situated in Hakkâri province in the very southeast of Turkey, not far from the border with Iraq. The partly teneral specimens were collected on a river bank at an altitude of 1400 m.

***Atanygnathus pullus* nov.sp.** (Figs 8-10, 14, Map 1)

Type material: Holotype ♂: "TR - Adana, Eglence Çayı near Eglence, 37°17'N, 35°17'E, 12.IV.2014, Rossi & Kutlay / Holotypus ♂ *Atanygnathus pullus* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2014" (cAss). **Paratypes:** 6♂♂, 4♀♀: same data as holotype (cAss, MNHUB, OÖLL); 9♂♂, 1♀, TR - Adana, Kapi env., Akiatan Gölü, 36°40'N, 35°11'E, 13.IV.2014, Rossi & Kutlay (cAss, cFel); 3♂♂, 5♀♀: same data as before, but 21.IV.2013 (cAss, MNHUB); 1♂: "GR - Pelopónnisos, Patras env., swamp, 23.III.1985, leg. Sprick" (cAss); 1♀: same data as before, but 27.III.1985 (cAss); 1♂: "Israel (North distr.), Upper Galilee, N. shore of Sea of Galilee, -200 m, Kfar Nakhum (Capernaum), 32°53.011'N, 035°34.707'E (shore with stones and gravel), 22.IV.2006 D.W. Wrase [4]" (cSch).

E t y m o l o g y: The specific epithet (Latin, adjective: dark-coloured) alludes to the blackish coloration of the body, the external character readily distinguishing this species from the similar *A. terminalis*.

D e s c r i p t i o n: Body length 4.5-6.0 mm; length of forebody 2.0-2.3 mm. Coloration: body black (except for the narrowly reddish posterior margins of the abdominal segments), with the pronotum rarely slightly paler blackish-brown; legs blackish-brown to blackish, with the tibial bases often slightly paler, the protarsi reddish, and tarsomeres IV of the meso- and metatarsi yellowish to reddish; antennae blackish-brown to blackish, with antennomere I reddish-brown to dark-brown; palpi dark-yellowish to pale-reddish.

Head with sparse, barely noticeable micropunctures and with very shallow, nearly obsolete microsculpture visible only at higher magnification, laterally with three long setae on either side, one at posterior dorsal margin, one in the middle of dorsal margin, and one at anterior dorsal margin of eye. Eyes slightly longer than postocular portion in dorsal view. Antenna 1.3-1.5 mm long; antennomeres IV-X distinctly oblong; IV approximately twice as long as broad; X approximately 1.5 times as long as broad.

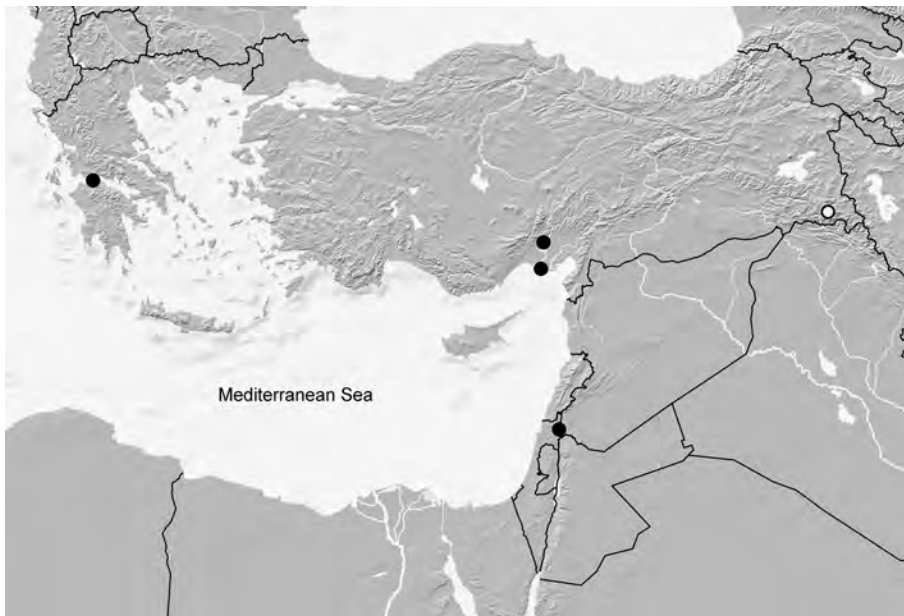
Pronotum approximately 1.2 times as broad as long and 1.7 times as broad as head; disc with a median pair of dorsal punctures separated from each other by a distance slightly less than the distance between punctures and anterior margin; microsculpture absent.

Elytra approximately 0.7 times as long as pronotum, distinctly dilated posteriad; punctuation dense and distinct; interstices without microsculpture. Hind wings fully developed.

Abdomen with tergites III-IV densely punctate; tergites V-VIII anteriorly densely and posteriorly sparsely punctate; interstices with fine transverse microsculpture visible only at higher magnification; posterior margin of tergite VIII with palisade fringe.

♂: sternite VIII (Fig. 7) strongly oblong and with strongly concave posterior emargination; aedeagus (Figs 8-10) approximately 0.8 mm long; ventral process apically slender and narrowly convex in ventral view.

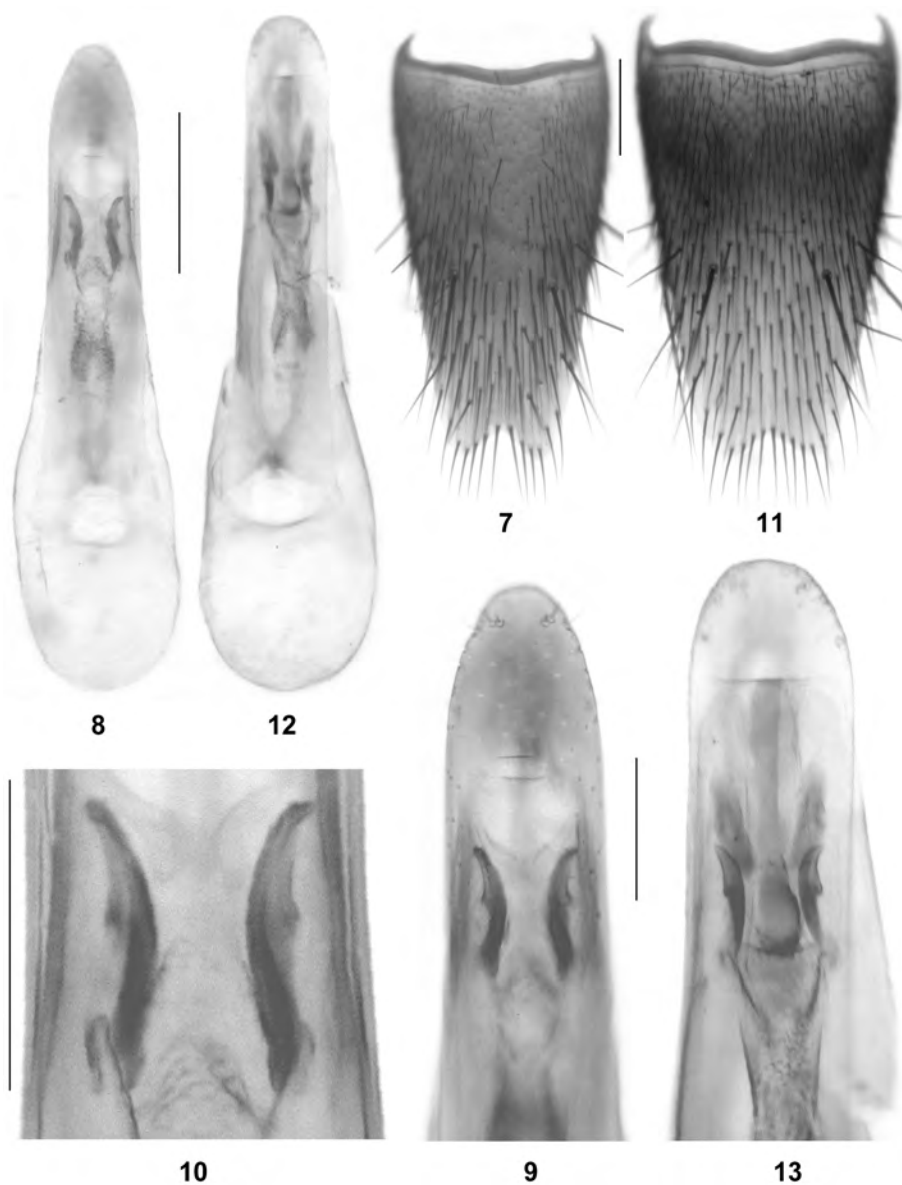
C o m p a r a t i v e n o t e s: According to HERMAN (2001), the genus *Atanygnathus* JAKOBSON, 1909 contains 45 species. Only nine species have been recorded from the Palaearctic region, two of them from the West Palaearctic and eight from the East Palaearctic, with one species known from both subregions (SMETANA 2004). The two species reported from the West Palaearctic are the widespread *A. terminalis* (ERICHSON, 1839), whose distribution ranges from France to Japan, and *A. varicornis* (WOLLASTON, 1867), which is known from North Africa and southern Italy. *Atanygnathus pullus* is readily distinguished from both species primarily by its distinctly darker coloration and by the differently shaped aedeagus. In *A. terminalis*, the pronotum is brown to dark-brown with the margins and the posterior portion more or less distinctly and more or less extensively reddish, the elytra are blackish-brown to blackish (usually distinctly darker than the



Map 1: Distributions of *Lobrathium unidentatum* nov.sp. (open circle) and *Atanygnathus pullus* nov.sp. (filled circles).

pronotum) with the posterior margins narrowly bright yellowish, the posterior portions of tergites VII and VIII are extensively reddish, the legs are yellowish-brown to brown with the distal halves of the meso- and metatibiae more or less distinctly darker, the elytra are more densely punctate, the male sternite VIII (Fig. 11) is less deeply excised posteriorly, the ventral process of the aedeagus is apically more broadly rounded in ventral view (Figs 12-13), and the internal structures are of different shape. In *A. varicornis*, the body is of generally paler coloration, the pronotum is reddish-yellow, the apical antennomeres are yellowish-red, and the ventral process of the aedeagus is apically more acute. For illustrations of the aedeagus of *A. varicornis* see COIFFAIT (1978).

Distribution and natural history: *Atanygnathus pullus* is evidently widespread in the East Mediterranean, its known distribution ranging from southern Greece across southern Anatolia to Israel. The specimens were collected in various wetland habitats (river bank, lakeshores, swamp) at low altitudes. The type locality is illustrated in Fig. 14.



Figs 7-13: *Atanygnathus pullus* nov.sp. (7-10) and *A. terminalis* (ERICHSON) (11-13): (7, 11) male sternite VIII; (8, 12) aedeagus in ventral view; (9, 13) apical portion of aedeagus in ventral view; (10) internal structures of aedeagus in ventral view. Scale bars: 7-8, 11-12: 0.2 mm; 9-10, 13: 0.1 mm.



Fig. 14: Type locality of *Atanygnathus pullus* nov.sp. in Adana (photo: Walter Rossi).

Acknowledgements

I am indebted to Heinrich Meybohm (Großhansdorf), Volker Brachat (Geretsried), and Walter Rossi (Aquila) for the generous gift of Staphylinidae from Turkey, as well as to Mikhail Gildenkov (Smolensk), Volker Puthz (Schlitz), and Adriano Zanetti (Verona) for the identification of some species of *Thinodromus*, *Stenus*, *Eusphalerum* and *Dropephylla*, respectively. Benedikt Feldmann (Münster) proof-read the manuscript.

Zusammenfassung

In 2013 und 2014 in der Türkei gesammelte Staphyliniden, insgesamt fast 700 Individuen in etwa 130 Arten, sowie älteres Material aus der nunmehr öffentlich zugänglichen Korge-Sammlung (Berlin) wurden untersucht. Zwei Arten der Paederinae und der Staphylininae werden beschrieben und abgebildet: *Lobrathium unidentatum* nov.sp. (Türkei: Hakkâri) und *Atanygnathus pullus* nov.sp. (Türkei: Adana; Griechenland: Peloponnes; Israel). Fünf Arten werden erstmals aus der Türkei nachgewiesen. Die Verbreitung der beiden neu beschriebenen Arten wird anhand einer Verbreitungskarte illustriert.

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Zeitschrift/Journal: [Linzer biologische Beiträge](#)

Jahr/Year: 2014

Band/Volume: [0046_2](#)

Autor(en)/Author(s): Assing Volker

Artikel/Article: [On the Staphylinidae of Turkey X. Two new species and additional records \(Insecta: Coleoptera\) 1133-1146](#)