

On the Staphylinidae of the Greek island Ikaría, with supplementary notes on the fauna of Samos (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae)

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Abstract

A field trip to the Greek islands Ikaría and Samos conducted in spring 2017 yielded a total of 1266 adult specimens belonging to 106 species of Staphylinidae. Nine species, eight of them island endemics, are described and illustrated: *Geostiba (Tropogastrosipalia) perdita* ASSING sp.n. (Ikaría) of the Aleocharinae, *Amauonyx assingi* BRACHAT sp.n. (Ikaría), *Euplectus meybohmi* BRACHAT sp.n. (Samos), *Faronus icariensis* BRACHAT sp.n. (Ikaría), *Paratychnus kerkisicus* BRACHAT sp.n. (Samos: Oros Kerkis), and *Tychus icariensis* BRACHAT sp.n. (Ikaría) of the Pselaphinae, and *Euconnus (Tetramelus) ambelosicus* MEYBOHM sp.n. (Samos: Oros Ambelos), *E. (T.) samius* MEYBOHM sp.n. (Samos; Turkey: Aydın: Dilek Dağı), and *E. (T.) kerkisicus* MEYBOHM sp.n. (Samos: Oros Kerkis) of the Scydmaeninae. One species, *Thinobius micros* FAUVEL, 1871, is reported from Greece for the first time. A comprehensive and updated list of the named and unnamed species currently known from Ikaría and Samos is provided. Numerous described species are reported from Ikaría for the first time and 19 species are newly recorded from Samos. The known staphylinid fauna of Samos currently includes 157 species, that of Ikaría 70 species. Endemic species account for 11 % of the total fauna in Samos (17 species; seven of Pselaphinae, two of Aleocharinae, five of Scydmaeninae, and three of Paederinae) and 10 % in Ikaría (seven species; four of Pselaphinae, one of Aleocharinae, and two of Scydmaeninae). Six of the endemic species from Samos (three of Pselaphinae and three of Scydmaeninae) and two endemic species from Ikaría (Scydmaeninae) are unnamed. Approximately half of the species recorded from Ikaría are not known from Samos. The diversity of the Ikarian fauna is greatest in the central (oldest) part of the island.

Key words: Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Palaearctic Region, East Mediterranean, Greece, Aegean Islands, Ikaría, Samos, taxonomy, new species, diversity, endemism, new records, species list.

Introduction

The Greek island Ikaría belongs to the North Aegean Islands and, together with Samos, forms the northern limit of the Southern Sporades. With an area of approximately 255 km², it has slightly more than half the size of Samos, from which it is separated by approximately 19 km. The island is nearly 40 km long, with a maximal width of nearly nine km. For nearly all of its length, it is traversed by the Atheras range, whose highest peaks are more than 1000 m of altitude. Like Samos, Lesbos, Chios, Kos, and Rhodos, Ikaría has been separated from the Anatolian mainland only since the end of the last glacial period (TRIANSTIS & MYLONAS 2009). While the western half of the island is formed out of Tertiary granite and granodiorite, most of the eastern parts are characterized by gneiss. The central part features the oldest rock types, Upper Palaeozoic green schist and phyllite. As many as 829 species of vascular plants are known from the island, 15 of which have been recorded only from Ikaría (CHRISTODOULAKIS 1996). The north of the island has extensive forests, predominantly pine forests in the western half and deciduous forests (*Quercus ilex*, *Arbutus* sp., etc.) in the central and eastern parts. At high elevations of the Atheras range, phrygana predominates, which may be very sparse particularly in the drier west of the island; in moist places *Crataegus monogyna* is present and may be moderately dense. Although there are springs, streams, and reservoirs especially in the north of Ikaría, its habitat diversity is generally significantly lower than that of Samos.

According to SCHÜLKE & SMETANA (2015), 3160 species and subspecies of Staphylinidae are known from Greece. The staphylinid faunas of several larger East Mediterranean islands (Crete, Cyprus, Rhodos, Lesbos, Samos, Chios, Karpathos, Kos) have been addressed recently. For more details regarding species numbers, numbers of endemic species, and other island-related aspects of these islands see ASSING (2013a–b, 2015a–c, 2016a–b, 2017a) and ASSING & WUNDERLE (2001). Recent additions to the faunas of Lesbos and Cyprus were provided by ASSING (2017b, c).

The Staphylinidae of Ikaría have never been studied comprehensively. All that is known are scattered records in the literature, nearly all of them in taxonomic revisions treating taxa on a broader scale. A search yielded records of only 13 species: *Metopsia assingi* ZERCHE, 1998, *Bythinus icariensis* BESUCHET, 1964, *Anotylus chypeonitens* (PANDELLÉ, 1867), *Anaulacaspis nigra* (GRAVENHORST, 1802), *Oxypoda attenuata* MULSANT & REY, 1853, *Pronomaea picea* HEER, 1841, *Habrocerus pisidicus* KORGE, 1971, *Stenus maculiger* WEISE, 1875, *Leptomastax simonis* STUSSINER, 1881, *Medon caricus* FAGEL, 1970, *M. dilutus pythionissa* (SAULCY, 1865), *M. lydicus* BORDONI, 1980, *Othius lapidicola* MÄRKEL & KIESENWETTER, 1848 (ASSING 2004b, 2005b, 2006a, b, 2007, 2008, 2009b, 2012, 2016c, BESUCHET 1964, SCHÜLKE 2012). Only one of these species, *Bythinus icariensis*, is endemic to Ikaría.

The staphylinid fauna of Samos was addressed by ASSING (2009a, 2015c). Including some recent additions (ASSING 2016b, 2017a), it is composed of 140 species, 18 of them endemic to the island. The endemics belong to the Pselaphinae (seven species, five of them undescribed), Aleocharinae (two species), Scydmaeninae (six species, all of them undescribed), and Paederinae (three species). Thus, Samos hosts a greater number of endemics than any of the other Aegean islands close to the Turkish coast, including Rhodos, an island nearly three times its size. Except for Lesbos (201 species), the same applies to overall diversity. While overall diversity may be explained by habitat diversity and the vicinity to the Turkish coast, the remarkable number of island endemics is most likely related to the presence of two formidable mountains ranges (Oros Kerkis, Oros Ambelos) with summits reaching 1443 and 1153 m, respectively.

In April 2017, a field trip to Ikaría and Samos was conducted, aiming at a first assessment of the staphylinid fauna of the former and a further exploration of staphylinid fauna of the latter island.

The descriptions of the Pselaphinae and Scydmaeninae are authored exclusively by Volker Brachat and Heinrich Meybohm, respectively.

Material and methods

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

BMNH	Natural History Museum, London, UK (M.V.L. Barclay, R.G. Booth)
MHNG	Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Genève, Switzerland (G. Cuccodoro)
MNB	Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin, Germany (J. Frisch, M. Schülke)
NHMW	Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, Austria (H. Schillhammer)
cAss	author's private collection
cBra	private collection Volker Brachat, Geretsried, Germany
cFel	private collection Benedikt Feldmann, Münster, Germany
cMey	private collection Heinrich Meybohm, Großhansdorf, Germany
cPut	private collection Volker Puthz, Schlitz, Germany

The Pselaphinae and Scydmaeninae are all deposited in cBra and cMey, respectively. Reference material of the remaining species is deposited in MNB, cFel, and cAss.

The morphological studies were conducted using a Stemi SV 11 microscope (Zeiss Germany) and a Jenalab compound microscope (Carl Zeiss Jena). The images were created using a digital camera (Nikon Coolpix 995) and a photographing device constructed by Arved Lompe (Nienburg) and CombineZ software (Aleocharinae), or with photo equipment of the CeNak (Centrum für Naturkunde der Universität Hamburg) (Pselaphinae, Scydmaeninae). The maps were created using MapCreator 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 clypeus (without ante-clypeus) (Aleocharinae) or from the anterior margin of the frons (Pselaphinae, Scydmaeninae) to the posterior constriction of the head, elytral length at the suture from the apex of the scutellum to the posterior margin of the elytra, and the length of (the median lobe 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

General results

During the field trip in 2017 various habitats across most of Ikaria (Fig. 1) and Samos were sampled. In all, 1266 specimens belonging to 106 species were collected (Tab. 1). One species, *Thinobius micros* FAUVEL, 1871, is recorded from Greece for the first time. The currently known staphylinid fauna of Samos is composed of 157 species, 19 of them newly recorded. The fauna includes as many as 17 endemic species, seven of Pselaphinae, two of Aleocharinae, five of Scydmaeninae, and three of Paederinae. Three of the endemic species of Pselaphinae are unnamed (male unknown) and two are newly described. *Bythinus simplicipalpis* BRACHAT, 2016, a species previously regarded as endemic to Lesbos, is now known also from Samos. One of the two endemic species of Aleocharinae, *Oxypoda kerkisica* ASSING, 2015, is evidently locally endemic to Oros Kerkis, whereas the other, *Geostiba plicipennis* ASSING, 2015, a species previously known only from Oros Ambelos, is now known also from Oros Kerkis. Two of the five endemic species of Scydmaeninae, both locally endemic, are newly described, the remainder is still unnamed. The distribution of an additional newly described species, *Euconnus samius*, is confined to Samos and the nearby Dilek Dağı (Turkey: Aydın province). One of the three endemic species of Paederinae, *Leptobium samium* ASSING, 2009, is distributed across most of the island, whereas the other two, *Sunius geiseri* ASSING, 2009 and *S. ambelolicus* ASSING, 2015, are locally endemic to the Kerkis and Ambelos ranges, respectively.

Compared to Samos, the diversity of the Staphylinidae of Ikaria is rather low. Including the Pselaphinae and Scydmaeninae collected in Ikaria in 2003 and communicated to me by Volker Brachat and Heinrich Meybohm, respectively, as well as previous literature records, the known fauna is now composed of 70 species. Overall diversity is thus similar to that of Karpathos. Despite the vicinity of Ikaria to Samos, its staphylinid fauna appears to be remarkably different. Approximately half of the species (36 species, 29 of them widespread and seven endemic) have not been recorded from Samos. Seven species, four of Pselaphinae, one of Aleocharinae, and two of Scydmaeninae, are endemic to the island. Four of these species, three of Pselaphinae and one of Aleocharinae, are newly described, one species of Pselaphinae was described previously, and the two species of Scydmaeninae are unnamed.

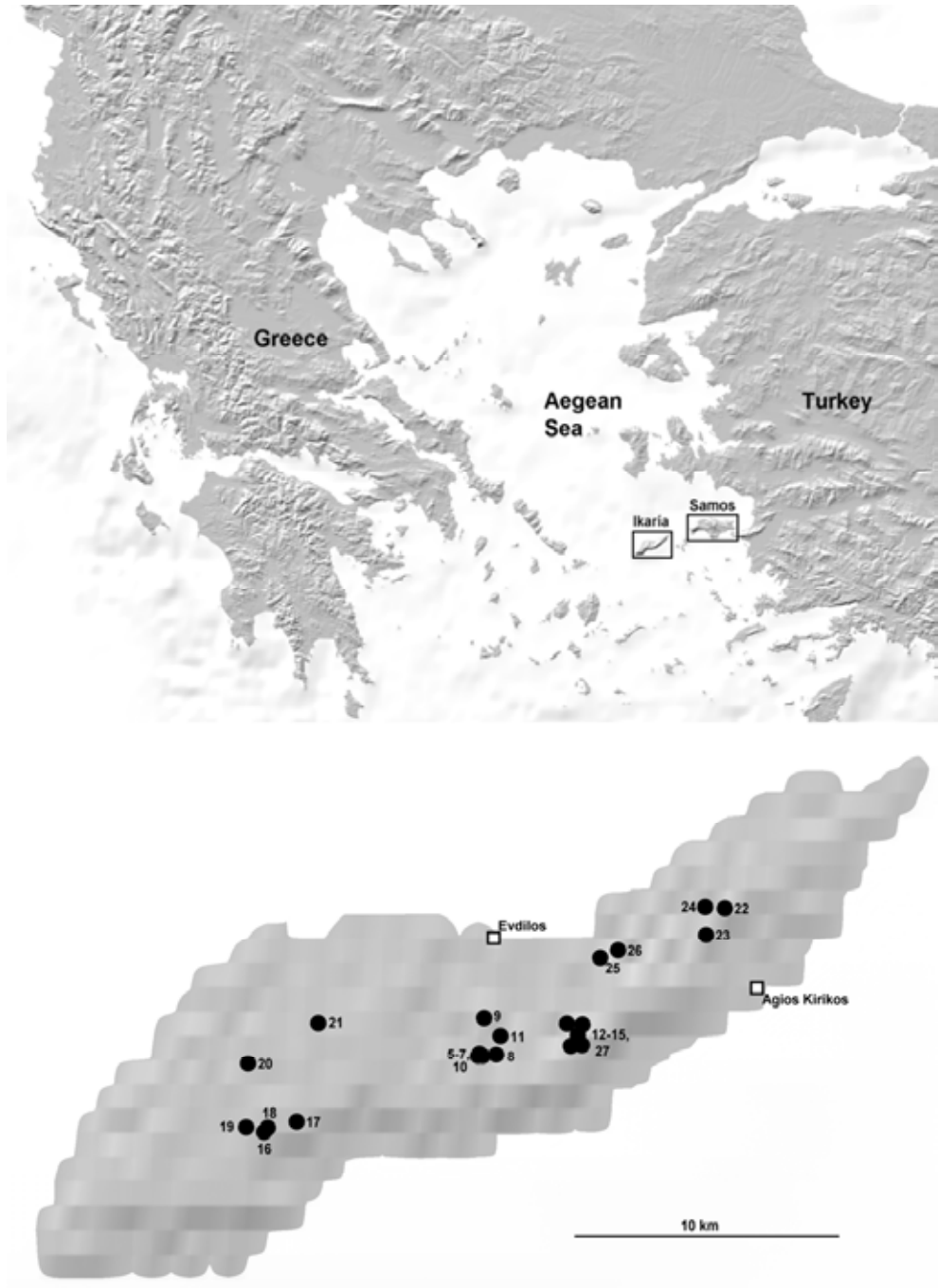


Fig. 1: Geographic position of Icaria and Samos (above) and sample plots of the 2017 field trip in Icaria (below). Plots where no Staphylinidae were found are omitted. The numbers correspond to the sample numbers in Tab. 1.

The diversity of the Ikarian staphylinid fauna is clearly greatest in the central (oldest) part of the island. The majority of the widespread and all of the endemic species were recorded from the region to the south and southeast of Evidilos (especially in the north slopes of Atheras range).

Tab. 1: Staphylinidae recorded from Ikaría and Samos. The number of specimens is given in parentheses behind the sample number. The species are listed by subfamily and sorted alphabetically within sub-families. Abbreviations: I: Ikaría; S: Samos; E: endemic; nr: new record (from Samos).

Sample data (all leg. Assing): **Ikaría**: **5**: S Evidilos, pass env., 37°35'N, 26°10'E, 610 m, track margin, under stones, 10.IV.2017; **6**: S Evidilos, pass env., 37°35'N, 26°10'E, 600 m, N-slope with *Crataegus monogyna*, phrygana, and fern, litter and roots sifted, 10.IV.2017; **6a**: same data as 6, but under stones; **6b**: same data as 6a, but 13.IV.2017; **7**: S Evidilos, pass env., 37°35'N, 26°10'E, 570 m, pasture margin with *Crataegus monogyna*, litter and roots sifted, 10.IV.2017; **8**: S Evidilos, pass env., 37°35'N, 26°11'E, 500 m, ravine with forest composed of *Platanus orientalis*, *Quercus ilex*, and *Crataegus monogyna*, litter sifted, 10.IV.2017; **9**: S Evidilos, Akamatra, 37°36'N, 26°10'E, 440 m, pasture, under stones, 10.IV.2017; **9a**: same data as 9, but 13.IV.2017; **10**: S Evidilos, pass env., 37°35'N, 26°10'E, 600 m, flood debris sifted, 10.IV.2017; **11**: SE Evidilos, E Akamatra, 37°36'N, 26°11'E, 370 m, stream valley with *Platanus* gallery forest, litter sifted, 10.IV.2017; **11a**: same data as 11, but track margin; **12**: SE Evidilos, S Arethousa, 37°36'N, 26°13'E, 920 m, N-slope with sparse phrygana, cushion plants sifted, 11.IV.2017; **12a**: same data as 12, but under stones; **12b**: same data as 12, but 14.IV.2017; **13**: SE Evidilos, S Arethousa, 37°36'N, 26°13'E, 880 m, dung sifted and under stones, 11.IV.2017; **14**: SE Evidilos, S Arethousa, 37°36'N, 26°13'E, 780 m, debris and grass beneath *Crataegus monogyna* near small stream sifted, 11.IV.2017; **14a**: same data as 14, but 14.IV.2017; **15**: SE Evidilos, S Arethousa, 37°36'N, 26°13'E, 670 m, *Arbutus* forest margin, moist litter sifted, 11.IV.2017; **16**: NE Pezi, 37°34'N, 26°05'E, 860 m, grazed plateau, fern litter and roots sifted, 12.IV.2017; **17**: NE Pezi, 37°34'N, 26°06'E, 870 m, plateau, dry slope with sparse phrygana, litter of cushion plants sifted, 12.IV.2017; **18**: NE Pezi, 37°34'N, 26°05'E, 860 m, plateau, stream bank, fine gravel floated, 12.IV.2017; **19**: NE Pezi, 37°34'N, 26°04'E, 860 m, plateau, N-slope with *Crataegus monogyna* and ferns, litter and roots near stream sifted, 12.IV.2017; **20**: NNE Pezi, Prof. Ilias, 37°35'N, 26°04'E, 570 m, stream valley, litter and ivy beneath *Arbutus* sifted, 12.IV.2017; **20a**: same data as 20, but stream bank, fine gravel floated; **21**: WSW Frandato, 37°36'N, 26°06'E, 520 m, reservoir, moist leaf litter on bank sifted, 12.IV.2017; **22**: N Agios Kirikos, 37°38'N, 26°17'E, 850 m, rocky N-slope with sparse grassy vegetation, under stones, 13.IV.2017; **23**: N Agios Kirikos, 37°38'N, 26°16'E, 790 m, N-slope with dense *Erica* and *Arbutus* vegetation, litter sifted, 13.IV.2017; **24**: S Monikampi, 37°38'N, 26°16'E, 560 m, *Arbutus* forest, litter sifted, 13.IV.2017; **25**: S Karavostamo, 37°37'N, 26°13'E, 360 m, pine forest with undergrowth, litter sifted, 13.IV.2017; **26**: SE Karavostamo, 37°38'N, 26°14'E, 180 m, stream valley, *Platanus* litter sifted, 14.IV.2017; **27**: SE Evidilos, 37°36'N, 26°13'E, 810 m, moist debris and grass beneath *Crataegus monogyna* near small stream sifted, 14.IV.2017.

Samos: **1**: Oros Kerkis: NE-slope, 37°44'N, 26°39'E, 930 m, under stones, 7.IV.2017; **2**: Oros Kerkis: Prof. Ilias env., 37°44'N, 26°38'E, 1210 m, litter of *Quercus ilex*, *Juniperus* sp., and grass roots sifted, 7.IV.2017; **3**: Oros Kerkis: Prof. Ilias env., 37°44'N, 26°38'E, 1210 m, phrygana, litter and grass roots near cushion plants sifted, 7.IV.2017; **4**: SSW Agios Konstantinos, Oros Ambelos: N-slope, 37°47'N, 26°49'E, 940 m, grassy clearing with *Quercus ilex*, under stones, 8.IV.2017; **4a**: same data as 4, but litter beneath old pine tree sifted; **4b**: same data as 4, but litter and grass beneath *Quercus ilex* sifted; **4c**: same data as 4, but 15.IV.2017; **4d**: same data as 4, but litter and grass beneath *Quercus ilex* sifted, 15.IV.2017; **4e**: same data as 4, but pine litter sifted, 15.IV.2017; **28**: Oros Kerkis: N-slope, 37°45'N 26°39'E, 640 m, pine forest, litter and roots sifted, 16.IV.2017; **29**: Oros Kerkis: N-slope, 37°44'N 26°39'E, 800 m, mixed *Pinus* and *Quercus ilex* forest, litter and roots sifted, 16.IV.2017; **30**: Oros Kerkis: NW-slope, NE Kalithea, track to Agios Dimitrias, 37°45'N, 26°37'E, 630 m, stream valley with very old *Platanus orientalis* and old *Pinus*, litter near *Platanus* trunks sifted, 16.IV.2017; **31**: SSW Agios Konstantinos, Oros Ambelos: N-slope, 37°47'N, 26°48'E, 830 m, litter beneath *Castanea* sifted, 17.IV.2017; **32**: SSW Agios Konstantinos, Oros Ambelos: N-slope, 37°47'N, 26°48'E, 900 m, under stone, 17.IV.2017; **32a**: same data as 32, litter of *Quercus ilex* and roots sifted; **33**: SSW Agios Konstantinos, Oros Ambelos: N-slope, 37°47'N, 26°48'E, 840 m, litter near trunk of old *Platanus orientalis* sifted, 17.IV.2017; **34**: SSW Agios Konstantinos, Oros Ambelos: N-slope, 37°48'N, 26°48'E, 550 m, dry stream valley with bushes and old *Platanus* trunk, litter sifted, 17.IV.2017; **34a**: same data as 34, but soil washed.

Previous records: articles are abbreviated as follows: A04a = ASSING (2004a); A04b = ASSING (2004b); A04c = ASSING (2004c); A04d = ASSING (2004d); A05a = ASSING (2005a); A05b = ASSING (2005b); A06a = ASSING (2006a); A06b = ASSING (2006b); A07 = ASSING (2007); A08 = ASSING (2008); A09a = ASSING (2009a); A09b = ASSING (2009b); A09c = ASSING (2009c); A12 = ASSING (2012); A14 = ASSING (2014); A15c = ASSING (2015c); A16b = ASSING (2016b); A16c = ASSING (2016c); A17a = ASSING (2017a); B64 = BESUCHET (1964); B78 =

BESUCHET (1978); B08 = BESUCHET (2008); C94 = CASTELLINI (1994); K05 = KAPP (2005); P08 = PUTHZ (2008); S12 = SCHÜLKE (2012); PC = Palaearctic Catalogue (SCHÜLKE & SMETANA 2015); Z90 = ZERCHE (1990).

Footnotes: 1) recorded as *Philorinum sordidum* (STEPHENS, 1834) (misidentification); 2) reported as *Aleochara hamulata* ASSING, 2009 by ASSING (2015c), synonymized with *A. rambouseki* by ASSING (2017d); 3) currently known only from Samos, but unlikely to be endemic; 4) working name from Vladimir Gusarov's ongoing revision of *Mocyta* MULSANT & REY, 1874.

Species	I	S	Sample plots (Ikaria)	Sample plots (Samos)	Previous records
<i>Omalinae</i>					
<i>Boreaphilus velox</i> (HEER, 1839)		X		3(1), 4e(1)	A15c, Z90
<i>Omalium cinnamomeum</i> KRAATZ, 1857	X	nr	14(1), 27(1)	4b(1), 4d(3), 29(1), 30(1)	
<i>Omalium rhodicum</i> ZANETTI & ASSING, 2013	X		14(2)		
<i>Omalium rugatum</i> MULSANT & REY, 1880		nr		31(2)	
<i>Philorinum hopfgarteni</i> EPPELSHEIM, 1892		X			A15c ¹⁾
<i>Proteininae</i>					
<i>Metopsia assingi</i> ZERCHE, 1998	X	X	6(1)		A09b, A15c
<i>Proteinus atomarius</i> ERICHSON, 1840	X	X	14(1)		
<i>Proteinus utriarius</i> ASSING, 2004	X	X	7(1), 14(22), 14a(52)	2(1), 4d(3), 29(1)	A15c
<i>Micropeplinae</i>					
<i>Micropeplus fulvus</i> ERICHSON, 1840		X		4a(4)	A15c
<i>Micropeplus staphylinoides</i> (MARSHAM, 1802)	X	X	6(2), 7(3), 8(1)		A15c
<i>Pselaphinae</i>					
<i>Amauronyx assingi</i> BRACHAT sp.n.	E		8(4)		
<i>Biblopectus parvulus</i> BESUCHET, 1975		X			A15c, PC
<i>Brachygluta spinicoxis fuchsii</i> (PAGANETTI-HUMMLER, 1899)		X			A15c
<i>Bryaxis anatolicus</i> (SAULCY, 1878)		X		2(13), 29(3), 30(7)	A15c
<i>Bryaxis pumilus</i> BEKCHIEV & BRACHAT, 2015		X			A15c
<i>Bythinus icariensis</i> BESUCHET, 1964	E				B64
<i>Bythinus simplicipalpis</i> BRACHAT, 2016		nr		30(2)	
<i>Claviger</i> sp. (undescribed)		E		32(1)	A15c
<i>Euplectus meyhohmi</i> BRACHAT sp.n.		E			A15c
<i>Faronus distinctus</i> BESUCHET, 1999		X		4a(1)	A15c, PC
<i>Faronus icariensis</i> BRACHAT sp.n.	E		6(4), 8(1), 12b(1), 14(1)		
<i>Namunia cavernicola</i> BESUCHET, 1978		E			A15c, B78
<i>Paramaurops</i> sp.n. (♀) (undescribed)		E			A15c
<i>Paratychnus kerkisicus</i> BRACHAT sp.n.		E			A15c
<i>Paratychnus mendax</i> (KIESENWETTER, 1858)		nr			
<i>Tribatus creticus</i> REITTER, 1884		X			A15c, PC
<i>Trimium caucasicum</i> KOLENATI, 1846		X			A15c, PC
<i>Trimium</i> sp.n. (♀) (undescribed)		E		4a(1)	
<i>Tychobythinus brachati</i> BESUCHET, 2008		E			A15c, B08
<i>Tychus anatolicus</i> BESUCHET, 1964		X			A15c
<i>Tychus icariensis</i> BRACHAT sp.n.	E		6(1)		
<i>Phloeocharinae</i>					
<i>Phloeocharis longipennis</i> FAUVEL, 1875		X			A04c, A15c
<i>Tachyporinae</i>					
<i>Bryoporus multipunctus</i> HAMPE, 1867		X			A15c
<i>Lordithon bimaculatus</i> (SCHRANK, 1798)		X			A15c
<i>Mycetoporus confinis</i> REY, 1883		X		4d(3)	A15c
<i>Mycetoporus ignidorsum</i> EPPELSHEIM, 1880		X		2(1)	A15c
<i>Mycetoporus imperialis</i> BERNHAUER, 1902	X	X	14(2), 14a(1), 27(2)		A15c
<i>Mycetoporus macrocephalus</i> BERNHAUER, 1917		X		4b(2), 4d(2)	
<i>Mycetoporus monticola</i> FOWLER, 1888		X			A15c
<i>Mycetoporus reichel</i> (PANDELLÉ, 1869)	X	X	6a(1), 27(1)		A15c
<i>Mycetoporus simillimus</i> FAGEL, 1965		X	6(4), 7(4), 14(2), 25(1)	2(4), 4d(25), 29(1)	A15c
<i>Sepedophilus immaculatus</i> (STEPHENS, 1832)		X		4e(1)	A15c
<i>Sepedophilus obtusus</i> (LUZE, 1902)		X			A15c
<i>Sepedophilus testaceus</i> (FABRICIUS, 1792)		X			A15c

Species	I	S	Sample plots (Ikaria)	Sample plots (Samos)	Previous records
<i>Tachyporus abner</i> SAULCY, 1865		X			A15c
<i>Tachyporus caucasicus</i> KOLENATI, 1846		X			A15c
<i>Tachyporus nitidulus</i> (FABRICIUS, 1781)	X	X	14(1)	4d(1)	A15c
H a b r o c e r i n a e					
<i>Habrocerus pisidicus</i> KORGE, 1971	X	X	11(1), 14(4), 14a(1), 20(1), 26(1), 27(1)	4a(2), 30(1), 33(1), 34(1)	A08, A15c
A l e o c h a r i n a e					
<i>Acrotona muscorum</i> (BRISOUT, 1860)		nr		4e(1)	
<i>Aleochara cf. conviva</i> EPPELSHEIM, 1890		X			A15c
<i>Aleochara haematoptera</i> KRAATZ, 1858		X			A17a
<i>Aleochara rambouseki</i> LIKOVSKÝ, 1981 ²⁾		X		4d(1)	A15c
<i>Alevonota gracilentia</i> (ERICHSON, 1839)	X		14a(1)		
<i>Alevonota rufotestacea</i> (KRAATZ, 1856)	X	X	8(1)	4d(1), 34a(2)	A15c
<i>Aloconota aegaea</i> ASSING, 2016		X			A15c, A16b
<i>Aloconota samia</i> ASSING, 2016 ³⁾		X			A15c, A16b
<i>Anaulacaspis nigra</i> (GRAVENHORST, 1802)	X				A16c
<i>Atheta aeneicollis</i> (SHARP, 1869)	X	X	8(1), 14(3), 14a(6), 15(5), 27(2)	28(3)	A15c
<i>Atheta luctuosa</i> (MULSANT & REY, 1853)	X		6(2), 7(1), 12(2), 14(2), 18(1)		
<i>Atheta speculum</i> (KRAATZ, 1856)		X			A15c
<i>Atheta trinitata</i> (KRAATZ, 1856)	X	nr	12(1)	2(1), 4b(1), 33(1)	
<i>Atheta (Microdota) sp. (♀)</i>		nr		3(1)	
<i>Atheta (Mocyta) pulchra</i> (KRAATZ, 1856)		nr		2(1), 4d(1), 29(1)	
<i>Atheta (Mocyta) sp. 3⁴⁾</i>		X		4a(6), 4b(2), 4d(3), 4e(1)	
<i>Atheta (Mocyta) sp. 6⁴⁾</i>	X		14(6), 14a(2), 27(2)		
<i>Brundinia meridionalis</i> (MULSANT & REY, 1853)		X			A15c
<i>Cousya defecta</i> (MULSANT & REY, 1875)		nr		2(1)	
<i>Cypha spathulata</i> ASSING, 2007		nr		30(1)	
<i>Cypha cf. tarsalis</i> (LUZE, 1902) (♀)		X		4b(1)	A15c
<i>Dinusa cretica</i> ASSING, 2013		nr		1(1)	
<i>Enalodroma hepatica</i> (ERICHSON, 1839)	X		16(1), 19(1)		
<i>Falagrioma thoracica</i> (STEPHENS, 1832)		X	12(1)		
<i>Geostiba maxiana</i> (TIKHOMIROVA, 1973)	X	X	6(5), 6a(1), 8(4), 12(1), 12b(2), 19(2)	4a(8), 4b(4), 4d(34)	A15c
<i>Geostiba oertzeni</i> (EPPELSHEIM, 1888)		X		2(2), 30(14), 31(1), 33(4), 34(2), 34a(1)	A15c
<i>Geostiba perdita</i> ASSING sp.n.	E		12(14), 12a(6), 12b(7), 14(71), 14a(38), 27(5)		
<i>Geostiba plicipennis</i> ASSING, 2015		E		4a(4), 4b(1), 4d(9), 29(10)	A15c
<i>Homoeusa sp.</i>	X		14(1), 27(1)		
<i>Hydrosmecta sp.</i>	X		18(8)		
<i>Ischnoglossa turcica</i> WUNDERLE, 1992		X			A09b, A15c
<i>Leptusa samia</i> ASSING, 2004		X		4a(1), 4d(1)	A04a, A15c
<i>Lioglutia longiuscula</i> (GRAVENHORST, 1802)	X	X	14(3), 14a(18)	2(1), 4e(1),	A15c
<i>Maurachelia roubali</i> (LOHSE, 1970)		X			A15c
<i>Myllaena intermedia</i> ERICHSON, 1837		X			A15c
<i>Myrmecopora convexula</i> ASSING, 1997	X	X	6a(2), 6b(1), 9(1)	1(2)	A15c
<i>Ocalea brachyptera</i> FAGEL, 1971		nr		4e(1)	
<i>Ocalea sp. (♀)</i>	X		14(2), 14a(1)		
<i>Oligota pumilio</i> KIESENWETTER, 1858		X			A15c
<i>Oxypoda acutissima</i> ASSING, 2006		X		4d(2), 32a(1)	A15c
<i>Oxypoda attenuata</i> MULSANT & REY, 1853	X		6(1), 7(3), 12(19), 12a(1), 12b(41), 14(3), 14a(3), 27(3)		A06a, A12
<i>Oxypoda flavicornis</i> KRAATZ, 1856		X			A15c
<i>Oxypoda formosa</i> KRAATZ, 1856	X		14(2)		
<i>Oxypoda haemorrhoea</i> (MANNERHEIM, 1830)	X		9(1), 12b(1)		
<i>Oxypoda kerkisica</i> ASSING, 2015		E		3(1)	A15c
<i>Oxypoda libanotica</i> FAGEL, 1965	X	nr	14(1), 17(1), 19(2), 27(1)	4d(8)	A15c

Species	I	S	Sample plots (Ikaria)	Sample plots (Samos)	Previous records
<i>Oxyptoda lurida</i> WOLLASTON, 1857	X	X	7(1), 12(5), 12b(1), 14(1), 25(1), 27(1)	4a(1), 4b(1), 4d(1), 29(1)	A15c
<i>Oxyptoda</i> cf. <i>nova</i> BERNHAUER, 1902	X	X	7(1), 14(5), 14a(3), 15(10), 20(2), 23(12), 24(1)	2(1), 4a(13), 4b(5), 4d(20), 4e(7), 30(1), 31(1)	A15c
<i>Oxyptoda scheerpeltziana</i> (FAGEL, 1968)		X			A15c
<i>Oxyptoda turcica</i> ZERCHE, 1999		nr		4d(1)	
<i>Oxyptoda vicina</i> KRAATZ, 1858	X	X	8(1), 12(2)		A15c
<i>Piochardia reitteri</i> (WASMANN, 1894)		nr		4(7), 4d(7)	
<i>Pronomaea picea</i> HEER, 1841	X		19(1)		A07
<i>Pseudosemiris kaufmanni</i> (EPELSHEIM, 1887)		X			A04b, A15c
<i>Taxicera moczarskii</i> (BERNHAEUER, 1914)		X			A15c, K05
<i>Tetralaucopora longitarsis</i> (ERICHSON, 1839)		X			A17a
O x y t e l i n a e					
<i>Anotylus clypeonitens</i> (PANDELLÉ, 1867)	X				S12
<i>Anotylus complanatus</i> (ERICHSON, 1839)	X		13(3)		
<i>Anotylus inustus</i> (GRAVENHORST, 1806)	X	X	5(1), 6(10), 12(13), 12a(2), 12b(2), 13(74), 14(11), 14a(5), 18(1), 20(1), 23(1), 24(1), 27(3)	2(17), 4(1), 4a(6), 4b(6), 4c(1), 4d(10)	A15c
<i>Anotylus sculpturatus</i> (GRAVENHORST, 1806)	X		13(8), 14a(1)		
<i>Carpelimum corticinum</i> (GRAVENHORST, 1806)	X		21(1)		
<i>Carpelimum</i> sp. (♀)		X			A15c
<i>Bledius frisius</i> LOHSE, 1978		X			A15c, A17a
<i>Bledius furcatus</i> (OLIVIER, 1811)		X			A15c, A17a
<i>Bledius unicornis</i> (GERMAR, 1825)		X			A15c, A17a
<i>Planeustomus cephalotes</i> (ERICHSON, 1840)		nr			
<i>Platystethus spinosus</i> ERICHSON, 1840		X			A15c
<i>Thinobius micros</i> FAUVEL, 1871	X		20a(1)		
S t e n i a e					
<i>Stenus aceris</i> STEPHENS, 1833	X	X	6(2), 7(1), 14(1), 14a(1), 27(1)	28(3)	A15c
<i>Stenus assequens assequens</i> REY, 1884	X		27(1)		
<i>Stenus brunnipes lepidus</i> WEISE, 1875	X	X			A15c
<i>Stenus capitulatus</i> ASSING, 1995	X		22(1)		
<i>Stenus glacialis</i> HEER, 1839		X		4d(1)	A15c, P08
<i>Stenus hospes</i> ERICHSON, 1840		X			A15c
<i>Stenus maculiger</i> WEISE, 1875	X	X			A06b, A15c, A17a
<i>Stenus ochropus</i> KIESENWETTER, 1858	X		12(1)		
<i>Stenus parciior</i> BERNHAUER, 1929		X			A15c
<i>Stenus turbulentus</i> BONDROIT, 1912	X	X	27(1)	4a(1), 28(6), 29(1)	A15c
<i>Stenus turcicus</i> BERNHAUER, 1912		X			A15c
S c y d m a e n i a e					
<i>Cephennium (Phennecium)</i> sp. 1 (undescribed)		E			A15c
<i>Cephennium (Phennecium)</i> sp. 2 (undescribed)		E			A15c
<i>Cephennium (Phennecium)</i> sp. 3 (undescribed)	E		7(1)		
<i>Chevolatia</i> sp. (♀)		X			A15c
<i>Euconnus (Euconnus)</i> sp. (undescribed)		X			A15c
<i>Euconnus (Psomophus) intrusus</i> (SCHAUM, 1844)		X			A15c
<i>Euconnus (Tetramelus) ambelosisicus</i> MEYBOHM sp.n.		E			A15c
<i>Euconnus (Tetramelus) kerkisicus</i> MEYBOHM sp.n.		E			A15c
<i>Euconnus (Tetramelus) samius</i> MEYBOHM sp.n.		X		30(1), 34a(1)	A15c
<i>Eutheia</i> sp.		X			A15c
<i>Leptomastax simonis</i> STUSSINER, 1881	X	X		4d(1), 28(1)	A15c, C94
<i>Scydmorephes</i> sp. 1 (undescribed)		X		3(5)	A15c
<i>Scydmorephes</i> sp. 2 (♀) (undescribed)	E		14(1)		
<i>Stenichnus</i> sp. 1 (undescribed)		X			A15c
<i>Stenichnus</i> sp. 2 (undescribed)		E			A15c
<i>Stenichnus</i> sp. 3		X			A15c

Species	I	S	Sample plots (Ikaria)	Sample plots (Samos)	Previous records
<i>Pseudopsisinae</i>					
<i>Pseudopsis sulcata</i> NEWMAN, 1834		X			A15c
<i>Paederinae</i>					
<i>Astenus bimaculatus</i> (ERICHSON, 1840)		X			A15c
<i>Astenus procerus</i> (GRAVENHORST, 1806)		X			A15c
<i>Astenus thoracicus</i> (BAUDI DI SELVE, 1857)		X			A15c
<i>Domene stilicina</i> (ERICHSON, 1840)		X			A15c, A17a
<i>Leptobium gracile</i> (GRAVENHORST, 1802)		X			A05a, A15c
<i>Leptobium samium</i> ASSING, 2009		E		4(2), 4b(1), 4d(2)	A09a, A15c
<i>Lobrathium rugipenne</i> (HOCHHUTH, 1851)		X			A15c
<i>Medon caricus</i> FAGEL, 1970	X				A04d
<i>Medon dilutus pythomissa</i> (SAULCY, 1865)	X	X	14(2), 15(2), 23(4), 25(2), 27(1)	4d(2), 33(1)	A04d, A15c
<i>Medon fuscus</i> (MANNERHEIM, 1830)		X			A15c
<i>Medon lydicus</i> BORDONI, 1980	X	X	7(1), 8(3), 10(1), 11(3), 14a(2), 15(1), 20(18), 26(4), 27(4)	4a(5), 4e(1), 28(1), 30(1), 31(1), 33(1)	A04d, A09c, A15c
<i>Medon maronitus</i> (SAULCY, 1865)		X			A04d, A15c
<i>Medon semiobscurus</i> (FAUVEL, 1875)		X		4d(1), 28(29), 33(7), 34(1)	A04d, A09c, A15c
<i>Medon subfuscus</i> FAGEL, 1969		X			A15c
<i>Ochthephilum brevipenne</i> (MULSANT & REY, 1861)		X			A15c
<i>Paederus littoralis</i> GRAVENHORST, 1802		X			A15c
<i>Rugilus lesbius</i> ASSING, 2005		X			A14, A15c
<i>Scopaeus haemusensis</i> FRISCH, 1997		X			A15c
<i>Sunius ambelosicus</i> ASSING, 2015		E		4(8), 4a(3), 4b(2), 4d(1)	A15c
<i>Sunius geiseri</i> ASSING, 2009		E			A09a, A15c
<i>Staphylininae</i>					
<i>Astrapaeus ulmi</i> (ROSSI, 1790)		X			A15c
<i>Erichsonius subopacus</i> (HOCHHUTH, 1851)	X	X	21(26)		A15c
<i>Gabrius astutooides</i> (STRAND, 1946)		X			A15c
<i>Gabrius nigriritulus</i> (GRAVENHORST, 1802) (♀)		X			A15c
<i>Gabrius subnigriritulus</i> JOY, 1913		X	27(4)		
<i>Gyrohypnus angustatus</i> STEPHENS, 1833		X	14a(1)		
<i>Gyrohypnus fracticornis</i> (MÜLLER, 1776)		X	14(5), 14a(9), 27(2)		
<i>Heterothops minutus</i> WOLLASTON, 1860		X		4b(1)	A15c
<i>Ocyptus mus</i> (BRULLÉ, 1832)	X	X	11a(1), 14a(2), 15(1)	31(1)	A15c
<i>Orthidus cribratus cribratus</i> (ERICHSON, 1840)		X			A15c
<i>Othius laeviusculus</i> STEPHENS, 1833		nr		4b(1)	
<i>Othius lapidicola</i> MÄRKEL & KIESENWETTER, 1848	X	X	6(1), 7(3), 12(2), 14a(2), 15(2), 23(2), 27(1)	4d(1)	A05b, A15c
<i>Philonthus concinnus</i> (GRAVENHORST, 1802)		X			A15c
<i>Philonthus juvenilis</i> PEYRON, 1858	X		14a(1), 27(10)		
<i>Philonthus quisquiliarius</i> (GYLLENHAL, 1810)		X			A17a
<i>Quedius curtidens</i> SMETANA, 1967		nr		4b(1), 4d(2)	
<i>Quedius fissus</i> GRIDELLI, 1938	X		14(1)		
<i>Quedius cf. hellenicus</i> ASSING, 2017 (♀)		nr		28(1)	
<i>Quedius job</i> COIFFAIT, 1963		X			A17a
<i>Quedius nemoralis</i> BAUDI DI SELVE, 1848	X	X	7(1), 8(3), 12(2), 12b(2), 14a(5), 16(5), 23(3), 27(1)	4d(2), 28(2), 31(1)	A15c
<i>Quedius nivicola</i> KIESENWETTER, 1858	X	X	20(1)	4d(1)	A15c
<i>Quedius pseudonigriceps</i> REITTER, 1909		X		4a(1), 4b(1), 31(1)	A15c
<i>Quedius rugosipennis</i> FAGEL, 1969		X			A15c
<i>Quedius scintillans</i> (GRAVENHORST, 1806)		X			A15c
<i>Quedius semiaeneus</i> (STEPHENS, 1833)	X	X	27(1)		A15c
<i>Quedius umbrinus</i> ERICHSON, 1839	X	X	14a(1), 27(2)		A15c
<i>Xantholinus audrasi</i> COIFFAIT, 1956	X		19(1)		
<i>Xantholinus chiosicus</i> ASSING, 2015		X		4a(2), 4b(1), 4e(1)	A15c
<i>Xantholinus rufipennis</i> ERICHSON, 1839		X			A15c, A17a
<i>Xantholinus varnensis</i> COIFFAIT, 1972		X			A15c

Notes on some species

Omalius rhodicum ZANETTI & ASSING, 2013

COMMENT: Originally described from Rhodos based on a unique male (ZANETTI & ASSING 2013), this species was subsequently recorded from Crete, again based on a unique male (ASSING 2015a), and from Lesbos (ASSING 2016b). The two specimens listed in Tab. 1, a male and a female, represent the first record from Ikaría. At present, this species is known only from islands.

Paratychnus mendax (KIESENWETTER, 1858)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **SAMOS**: 2 exs.: Psili Amos, 37°43'N, 26°59'E, 0–10 m, 17.–25.IV.2003, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cBra).

COMMENT: This species is widespread in the East Mediterranean region, from Albania to Turkey. The above specimens represent the first record from Samos.

Mycetoporus macrocephalus BERNHAUER, 1917

COMMENT: This species appears to be remarkably rare. The original description is based on an unspecified number of syntypes from Corfu and South Italy (BERNHAUER 1917). SCHÜLKE (2008) designated a lectotype from “Corfu”, treated the specific identity of the female paralectotypes from South Italy as tentative, and reported an additional specimen from Kahramanmaraş, Turkey. Since then, M. Schülke (pers. comm.) has seen only two further specimens from two Greek localities, one from Zakynthos and one from the Pelopónnisos. The specimens from Samos represent the first records from the Aegean Islands.

Dinusa cretica ASSING, 2013

COMMENT: Like all other species of the genus, *D. cretica* is a myrmecophile associated with ants of the genus *Messor* FOREL, 1890. Originally described from Crete (ASSING 2013a), the species was subsequently recorded also from Karpathos (ASSING 2016a). The specimen collected in Samos is a female, so that its identification must be considered somewhat tentative. In external characters and the shape of the spermatheca, however, it is identical to material from Crete and Karpathos.

Geostiba plicipennis ASSING, 2015

COMMENT: The record from sample plot 29 in Oros Kerkis (Samos) reveals that *G. plicipennis* is not a local endemic of Oros Ambelos, as tentatively assumed earlier (ASSING 2015c), but an island endemic.

Homoeusa sp.

COMMENT: The oxypodine genus *Homoeusa* KRAATZ, 1856 requires taxonomic revision. Identification at the species level is currently not possible. *Homoeusa* species are thought to be myrmecophilous, but are often found outside ant nests. The same is true of the two specimens listed in Tab. 1.

Hydrosmecta sp.

COMMENT: *Hydrosmecta* THOMSON, 1858, too, is in a state of taxonomic confusion. Only the species recorded from France have been subject to a recent revision (TRONQUET 2016). The specimens from Ikaría (Tab. 1), all of them females, are not conspecific with any of the species figured by TRONQUET (2016).

***Ocalea brachyptera* FAGEL, 1971**

COMMENT: Originally described from Ulu Dağ (Turkey: Bursa), *O. brachyptera* was subsequently reported also from the Greek island Chios (ASSING 2015b, 2016b). The specimen listed in Tab. 1, a male, represents the first record from Samos and the second record from Greece.

***Oxypoda kerkisica* ASSING, 2015**

COMMENT: This micropterous species has been collected only at higher elevations in Oros Kerkis, suggesting that it is a local endemic of this mountain.

***Piochardia reitteri* (WASMANN, 1894)**

COMMENT: *Piochardia reitteri* is a myrmecophile associated with *Cataglyphis nodus* (BRULLÉ, 1833). The species is widespread from the Balkans to the Caucasus and the Middle East, but found only on rare occasions. In Greece, it had been recorded only from one locality in Thessalía and one in Lesbos (ASSING 1999, 2016b). The specimens listed in Tab. 1, all of which were collected from the same *Cataglyphis* nest, represent the first record from Samos and the third record from Greece.

***Planeustomus cephalotes* (ERICHSON, 1840)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **SAMOS**: 3 exs.: Psili Amos, 37°42'N, 26°59'E, 1 m, swept from reed in the evening, 1.V.2003, leg. Meybohm & Brachat (cAss).

COMMENT: This species is widespread in the Mediterranean region. The above specimens represent a new record from Samos.

***Thinobius micros* FAUVEL, 1871**

COMMENT: According to SCHÜLKE & SMETANA (2015), *T. micros* was previously known from Austria, France, Italy, and Algeria. The specimen from Ikaría (Tab. 1), a male, represents the first record from Greece.

***Stenus aceris* STEPHENS, 1833**

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED: **IKARÍA**: 1 ♂: 3 km E Raches, 31.V.1979, leg. Malicky (cPut).

COMMENT: The above previously unpublished record was communicated by Volker Puthz.

***Stenus brunnipes lepidus* WEISE, 1875**

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED: **IKARÍA**: 1 ex.: locality not specified (cPut).

COMMENT: The above previously unpublished record was communicated by Volker Puthz.

***Stenus capitulatus* ASSING, 1995**

COMMENT: Originally described based on a unique male from the Pelopónnisos (ASSING 1995), this myrmecophile associated with ants of the genus *Messor*, was subsequently also reported from Turkey (ASSING 2004c, 2013c). The specimen from Ikaría (Tab. 1), a male, was collected from a nest of *Messor* sp. and represents the second record from Greece.

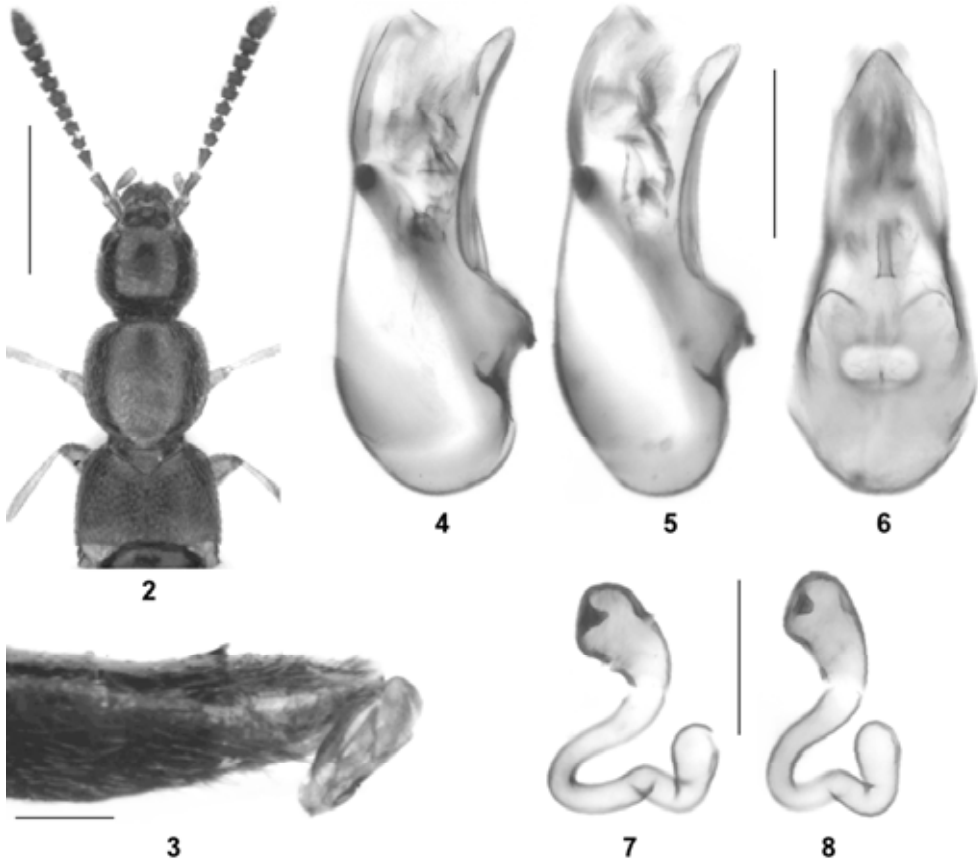
***Quedius curtidens* SMETANA, 1967**

COMMENT: *Quedius curtidens* was originally described based on a unique male from Adana province, central southern Anatolia. This species had not been re-recorded for half a century, until a recent study revealed that it is widespread in Turkey, the Middle East, and the Greek island Kos (ASSING 2017a). The specimens in Tab. 1 represent the first record from Samos and

the second record from Greece. For a map showing the previously known distribution see ASSING (2017a).

***Quedius cf. hellenicus* ASSING, 2017**

COMMENT: A recent revision revealed that what had been treated as *Quedius coloratus* FAUVEL, 1875 in fact represents a group of at least five closely related species with allo- or parapatric distributions (ASSING 2017b). Based on external characters, particularly the punctuation pattern of the head and the shape of tergite X, the female from Samos is clearly not conspecific with *Q. coloratus* (Middle East, northwards to central southern Anatolia), *Q. spiculatus* ASSING, 2017 (North Anatolia), or *Q. hebes* ASSING, 2017 (South and Southwest Anatolia). It is identical to two females recorded from Lesbos and possibly conspecific with *Q. hellenicus* ASSING, 2017, a species with male-based records known only from mainland Greece and the Pelopónnisos. Males from Lesbos or Samos would be required to clarify the specific identity of the females.



Figs. 2–8: *Geostiba perditata*: 2) male forebody in dorsal view (holotype); 3) apical portion of male abdomen in lateral view (holotype); 4–6) median lobe of aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view; 7–8) spermatheca. Scale bars: 2: 0.5 mm; 3: 0.2 mm; 4–8: 0.1 mm.



Figs. 9 (above) and 10 (below): 9) Type locality of *Geostiba perdita* (sample plots 14 and 14a); in all, 109 specimens were found in this locality; 10) Sample plots 12–12b (peak region of Atheras range), where 27 specimens of *G. perdita* were collected in total.

***Quedius nivicola* KIESENWETTER, 1858**

COMMENT: Although rather widespread in the East Mediterranean region, from Greece to the Middle East, *Q. nivicola* is found only on rare occasions, suggesting that it lives in a subterranean habitat (ASSING 2016d).

Descriptions of new species***Geostiba (Tropogastrosipalia) perdita* ASSING sp.n. (Figs. 2–10)**

TYPE MATERIAL: **Holotype** ♂: "GREECE: Ikaría [14], SE Evdilos, 37°35'46"N, 26°12'51"E, 780 m, debris & grass sifted, 11.IV.2017, V. Assing | Holotypus ♂ *Geostiba perdita* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2017" (cAss). **Paratypes**: 35 ♂♂, 36 ♀♀: same data as holotype; 17 ♂♂, 21 ♀♀: same data as holotype, but "[14a] ... 14.IV.2017" (cAss); 6 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀: "GREECE: Ikaría [12], SE Evdilos, 37°35'34"N, 26°12'57"E, 920 m, cushion plants sifted, 11.IV.2017, V. Assing"; 3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀: "GREECE: Ikaría [12a], SE Evdilos, 37°35'34"N, 26°12'57"E, 920 m, under stones, 11.IV.2017, V. Assing"; 4 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀: "GREECE: Ikaría [12b], SE Evdilos, 37°35'34"N, 26°12'57"E, 920 m, cushion plants sifted, 14.IV.2017, V. Assing"; 4 ♂♂, 1 ♀: "GREECE: Ikaría [27], SE Evdilos, 37°35'59"N, 26°12'58"E, 810 m, debris & grass sifted, 14.IV.2017, V. Assing". The paratypes are deposited in cAss, cFel, BMNH, MHNG, MNB, and NHMW.

ETYMOLOGY: The specific epithet is the past participle of the Latin verb *perdere* (to lose) and alludes to the complete absence of a cristal process.

DESCRIPTION: Body length 2.2–2.9 mm; length of forebody 0.9–1.2 mm. Coloration variable: head dark-brown to black; pronotum reddish-brown to blackish-brown; elytra pale-brown to dark-brown; abdomen blackish, with the anterior segments and segments VIII–X sometimes slightly paler; legs yellowish; antennae brown to dark-brown, with the basal two antennomeres often slightly paler.

Head (Fig. 2) approximately as broad as long, dilated behind eyes; punctation extremely fine, barely noticeable; interstices with shallow microreticulation. Eyes small, approximately half as long as postocular region in dorsal view.

Pronotum (Fig. 2) with weakly pronounced sexual dimorphism; punctation and microsculpture similar to those of head.

Elytra (Fig. 2) with weakly pronounced sexual dimorphism; punctation more distinct than that of head and pronotum; interstices with indistinct to distinct microsculpture. Hind wings completely reduced.

Abdomen broader than elytra; anterior segments without sexual dimorphism; punctation very fine, moderately dense on anterior and rather sparse on posterior tergites; interstices with shallow microsculpture; posterior margin of tergite VII with or without a very narrow rudiment of a palisade fringe; posterior margin of tergite VIII convex, without evident sexual dimorphism.

Large ♂: pronotum (Fig. 2) weakly oblong, posterior margin strongly convex; elytra (Fig. 2) with weakly granulate punctation, otherwise unmodified; abdominal tergite VII (Fig. 3) with very short postero-median process; median lobe of aedeagus (Figs. 4–6) approximately 0.27–0.28 mm long, without cristal process.

♀: pronotum approximately as broad as long or weakly transverse, posterior margin broadly convex, in the middle truncate; elytra with fine, non-granulate punctation; spermatheca (Figs. 7–8) not distinctive.

INTRASPECIFIC VARIATION: As in other species of the subgenus *Tropogastrosipalia* SCHEERPELTZ, 1951, the male secondary sexual characters may be reduced to various extents, sometimes completely absent in smaller males.

COMPARATIVE NOTES: *Geostiba perdita* is distinguished from all its consubgenera by the complete absence of a cristal process of the aedeagus (unique). In addition, it is characterized by the weakly pronounced sexual dimorphism of the head and pronotum, unmodified male anterior tergites, and by the small and indistinct postero-median process of the male tergite VII. From its geographically closest congener, *G. plicipennis* from Samos, it is readily separated by the absence of distinct lateral folds on the male elytra alone.

DISTRIBUTION AND NATURAL HISTORY: *Geostiba perdita* is endemic to Ikaría, where it was found only in the central parts of the island, on the north slope of the Atheras range to the southeast of Evdilos. It is the second species of the subgenus to be recorded from an island. Most of the type specimens were sifted from grass roots and debris beneath *Crataegus monogyna* near streams (Fig. 9), some also from dry litter, moss, and grass roots around cushion plants (Fig. 10). Only six out of a total of 141 specimens were found under stones. The altitudes range from 780 to 920 m.

***Amauronyx assingi* BRACHAT sp.n. (Figs. 11, 18)**

TYPE MATERIAL: **Holotype** ♂: "GREECE: Ikaría [8], S Evdilos, pass env., 37°35'22"N, 26°10'43"E, 500 m, sifted, 10.IV.2017, V. Assing | *Amauronyx assingi* spec. nov. ♂ det. Brachat 5.2017" (cBra). **Paratypes**: 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀: same data as holotype (cBra).

ETYMOLOGY: This species is dedicated to Volker Assing, the collector of the type series.

DESCRIPTION: Body length 1.85–1.90 mm. Body reddish-brown and glossy, with legs and palpi slightly paler; pubescence yellowish and nearly depressed, with scattered slightly longer and more erect setae.

Head weakly transverse, 0.34 mm long and 0.36 mm broad; dorsal surface with median sulcus extending to anterior margin.

Elytra transverse, 0.46 mm long and 0.64 mm broad; humeral angles obsolete; with short and distinct discal sulcus not extending to middle of elytron. Hind wings completely reduced.

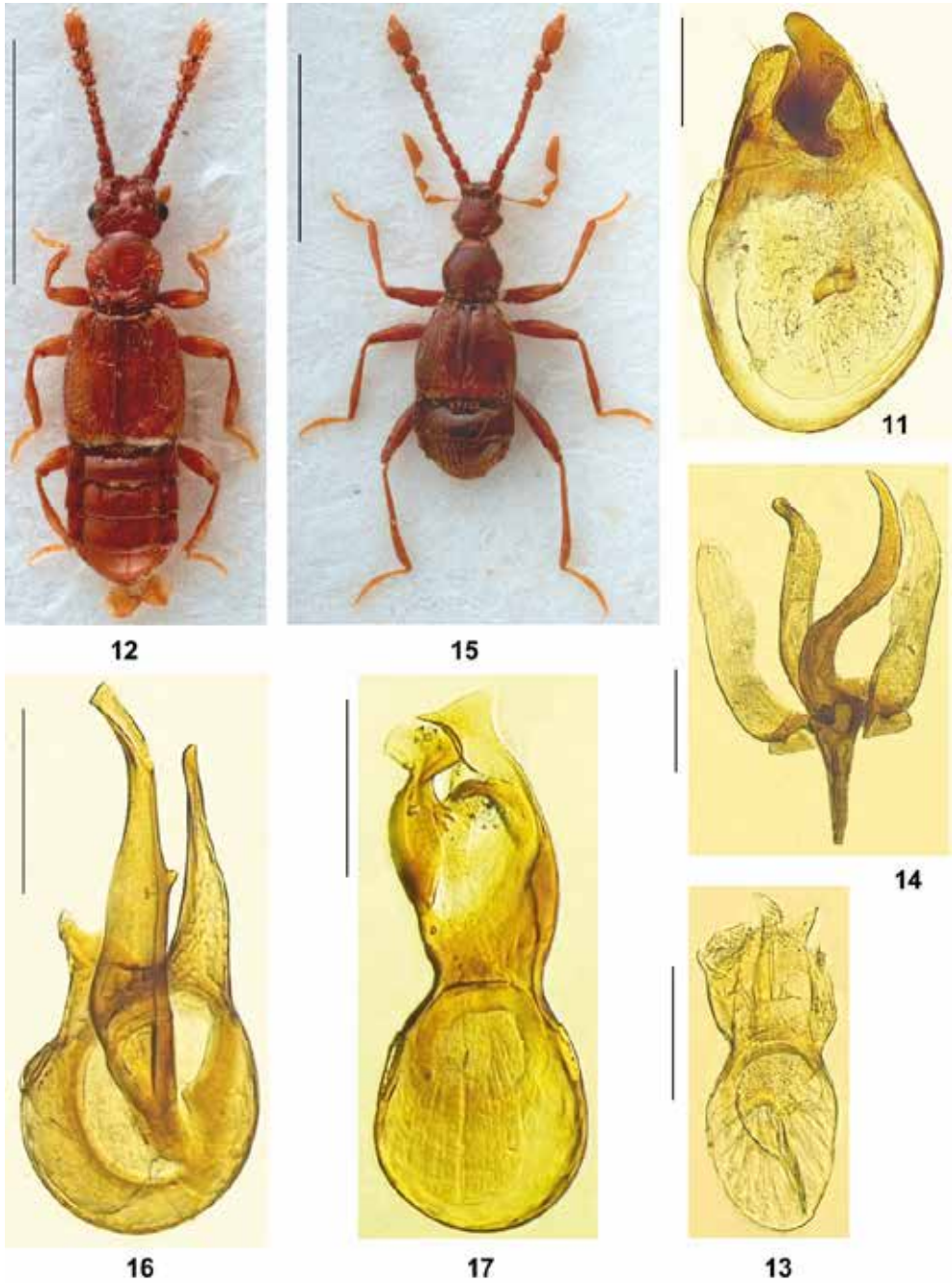
Abdomen: tergite IV longer than the combined length of tergites V and VI, with two diverging medio-basal keels extending for about one-fourth of the length of tergite IV; area between and including these keels nearly half the breadth of tergite.

♂: eyes larger, composed of 14–17 ommatidia; mesotibiae preapically with a small spine; aedeagus (Fig. 11) 0.34 mm long, with large and oval basal capsule; right paramere slightly shorter than left paramere (dorsal view), each with two apical setae; internal structures composed of three sclerites, a large bisinuate sclerite apically extending beyond apices of parameres and two small triangularly acute sclerites partly concealed by the large sclerite in dorsal view.

♀: eyes smaller, composed of eleven ommatidia.

COMPARATIVE NOTES: *Amauronyx assingi* is most similar to *A. coiffaiti* KARAMAN, 1969 (Greece: Evvoia), *A. paganetti* BLATTNÝ & BLATTNÝ, 1916 (Greece: Crete), and *A. euphratae* (SAULCY, 1874) (Israel, Lebanon). It is reliably distinguished from these species only by the completely different shapes of the internal structures of the aedeagus.

DISTRIBUTION AND NATURAL HISTORY: The type locality (Fig. 18) is situated near the pass to the south of Evdilos, Ikaría, at an altitude of 500 m. The specimens were sifted from leaf litter in a ravine with a forest composed of *Platanus*, *Quercus*, and *Crataegus monogyna*.



Figs. 11–17: *Amauronyx assingi* (11); *Euplectus meybohmi* (12–13); *Faronus icariensis* (14); *Paratyclus kerkisicus* (15–16), and *Tychus icariensis* (17): 11, 13, 14, 16, 17) aedeagus in dorsal view; 12, 15) habitus. Scale bars: 12, 15: 1.0 mm; 11, 13, 14, 17: 0.1 mm.



Fig. 18: Type locality of *Amauronyx assingi*.

***Euplectus meybohmi* BRACHAT sp.n. (Figs. 12–13)**

TYPE MATERIAL: **Holotype** ♂: “GR – Samos unterhalb Manolates ca. 300 m; ‘Nachtigallental’ N37°47'15" E26°49'34" 29.IV.2003 leg. Meybohm/Brachat | *Euplectus meybohmi* spec. nov. ♂ det. Brachat 5.2017” (cBra).

ETYMOLOGY: This species is dedicated to Heinrich Meybohm, a dear friend and companion on innumerable field trips.

DESCRIPTION: Body length 1.65 mm. Habitus as in Fig. 12. Body pale reddish-brown and glossy, with fine, short, and depressed pubescence.

Head distinctly transverse, 0.24 mm long and 0.33 mm broad; intra-ocular pits deep; frons anteriorly between the antennal insertions with a deep median sulcus extending to anterior margin. Eyes large and strongly convex, approximately as long as temples in dorsal view. Antenna 0.7 mm long, with a large club composed of antennomeres IX–XI; antennomeres I and II transverse and distinctly broader than antennomeres III–VIII; antennomere IX much broader than antennomeres III–VIII (male secondary sexual character?); combined length of antennomeres III–VIII shorter than club; antennomere III weakly oblong; antennomeres IV–VIII transverse; antennomere XI twice as long as broad and as long as the combined length of antennomeres IX and X.

Pronotum weakly transverse, 0.31 mm long and 0.33 mm broad, as broad as head.

Elytra with pronounced humeral angles and each with three basal pits, slightly longer than broad, 0.54 mm long and 0.50 mm broad; discal sulcus one-third as long as length of elytron. Meta-ventrite with fine, posteriorly slightly dilated median sulcus. Hind wings present.

Abdomen as long as elytra; tergites IV and V basally with two keels separated by a transverse impression with short pubescence, these keels extending for little more than half the length of tergite IV and slightly less than half the length of tergite V.

♂: mesotibiae preapically with a small spine; sternite VI with a small median pit near posterior margin; aedeagus 0.25 mm long and shaped as in Fig. 13.

COMPARATIVE NOTES: Externally, *Euplectus meyhohmi* is characterized particularly by the deep median sulcus on the frons and the long antennomere XI. *Euplectus oligops* PEYERIMHOFF, 1915 from Algeria, which too has a deep median sulcus on the frons, is distinguished from the new species by larger body size (2 mm) and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

DISTRIBUTION AND NATURAL HISTORY: The type locality is situated near Manolates in the north of Samos at an altitude of 300 m. The holotype was sifted from dead branches and leaves at a forest margin.

***Faronus icariensis* BRACHAT sp.n.** (Figs. 9, 10, 14, 18)

TYPE MATERIAL: **Holotype** ♂: "GR – Ikaria; westl. Arministis; Nas; N37°37'03" E26°03'46"; 10–100 m; 26.IV.2003; leg. Meybohm/Brachat | *Faronus icariensis* spec. nov. ♂ det. Brachat 5.2017" (cBra). **Paratypes**: 12 ♂♂, 16 ♀♀: same data as holotype; 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀: "GR – Ikaria; Dafni; N37°36'54" E26°10'14", ca. 230 m; 27.IV.2003; leg. Meybohm/Brachat"; 2 ♀♀: "GR – Ikaria; Steli; N37°35'04" E26°09'44", ca. 290 m 27.IV.2003; leg. Meybohm/Brachat"; 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀: "GREECE: Ikaria [6], S Evdilos, pass env., 37°35'23"N, 26°10'17"E, 600 m, sifted, 10.IV.2017, V. Assing"; 1 ♂: "GREECE: Ikaria [8], S Evdilos, pass env., 37°35'22"N, 26°10'43"E, 500 m, sifted, 10.IV.2017, V. Assing"; 1 ♀: "GREECE: Ikaria [12b], SE Evdilos, 37°35'34"N, 26°12'57"E, 920 m, cushion plants sifted, 14.IV.2017, V. Assing"; 1 ♂: "GREECE: Ikaria [14], SE Evdilos, 37°35'46"N, 26°12'51"E, 780 m, debris & grass sifted, 11.IV.2017, V. Assing" (all paratypes in cBra).

ETYMOLOGY: The specific epithet is derived from Icaria, the Latin name of the island where this species is evidently endemic.

DESCRIPTION: Body length 1.5–1.7 mm. Body pale reddish-brown and glossy.

Head distinctly transverse, 0.24 mm long and 0.32 mm broad; temples angularly projecting. Eyes large, longer than temples in dorsal view. Antenna of moderate length; antennomeres I nearly twice as long as broad, II weakly oblong, III orbicular, distinctly smaller than II and IV, IV–VII orbicular, VIII weakly transverse, IX and X distinctly transverse, and XI of oval shape, slightly shorter than the combined length of IX and X.

Elytra very short and distinctly transverse, 0.28–0.32 mm long and 0.40–0.46 mm broad, each usually with two, rarely with three basal pits; humeral angles obsolete. Hind wings completely reduced.

Abdomen with weakly convex tergites; paratergites distinctly bent upwards (cross-section).

♂: all femora weakly dilated and with a small preapical spine; aedeagus (Fig. 14) 0.32–0.35 mm long; eyes larger, composed of 14–17 ommatidia; mesotibiae preapically with a small spine; aedeagus 0.34 mm long, with large and oval basal capsule; right paramere slightly longer than left paramere (dorsal view), both with two apical setae; median lobe divided into two long and sinuate lobes apically extending beyond apices of parameres, both lobes without appendages; left lobe (dorsal view) apically bent ventrad.

COMPARATIVE NOTES: *Faronus icariensis* is distinguished from *F. distinctus*, which too is micropterous and which is distributed in Southwest Turkey and neighbouring Aegean Islands

(Rhodos, Kos, Samos), by shorter elytra and the less intricate structure of the median lobe of the aedeagus.

DISTRIBUTION AND NATURAL HISTORY: The specimens were collected in several localities in the northwestern and central parts of Ikaria; the altitudes range from near sea-level to 920 m. The material collected in 2017 was sifted from leaf litter, debris, and roots of grass and herbs in a ravine with mixed deciduous forest (Fig. 18), in dry phrygana (Fig. 10), as well as beneath *Crataegus monogyna* in a stream valley (Fig. 9) and at the margin of a pasture.

***Paratyclus kerkisicus* BRACHAT sp.n.** (Figs. 15–16)

TYPE MATERIAL: **Holotype** ♂: “Greece: Samos [2+1], SW Karlovasi, Oros Kerkis: NE-slope, 670 m, 37°44'14"N, 26°39'04"E, 27.III.2014, V. Assing | *Paratyclus kerkisicus* spec. nov. ♂ det. Brachat 5.2017” (cBra).

ETYMOLOGY: The specific epithet is derived from Oros Kerkis, the mountain where this species was discovered.

DESCRIPTION: Body length 1.5 mm. Habitus as in Fig. 15. Body pale reddish-brown, glossy, with sparse semi-erect pubescence, and with scattered longer setae.

Head slightly longer than broad. Eyes reduced, with approximately five ommatidia, shorter than the convex temples in dorsal view. Antenna long (1.0 mm); all antennomeres oblong, except antennomere VIII; club composed of antennomere IX–X, slightly longer than the combined length of antennomeres III–VIII; antennomere XI elongate, slightly longer than the combined length of IX and X. Maxillary palpus 0.55 mm long; palpomere IV nearly four times as long as broad.

Pronotum weakly oblong, 0.34 mm long and 0.32 mm broad, distinctly longer and broader than head; at base with a small median and two lateral pits on either side, and with a large lateral ante-basal pit on either side.

Elytra distinctly transverse, 0.46 mm long and 0.56 mm broad, each with two basal pits; humeral angles obsolete; discal sulcus extending for half the length of elytron. Metaventrite with weak postero-median impression. Hind wings completely reduced. Legs slender and with unmodified tibiae; profemur without tubercles.

Abdomen shorter than elytra, 0.40 mm long; tergite IV large, as long as the combined length of V and VI, basally with two short median keels separated by a tomented transverse impression; area between and including these keels nearly half the width of tergite; anterior angles of tergite IV tomented.

♂: mesotrochanter ventrally with a long spine; aedeagus 0.30 mm long and shaped as in Fig. 16.

COMPARATIVE NOTES: The genus *Paratyclus* BESUCHET, 1960 is represented in the East Mediterranean region by three named species, *P. appendiculatus* (SAHLBERG, 1908), *P. minutissimus* BESUCHET, 1960, and *P. mendax*. The former two species, both of them unwinged, are much smaller (1.05 and 0.95 mm, respectively) than *P. kerkisicus*. *Paratyclus mendax*, which has been recorded also from Samos, is of dark-brown coloration, winged, and has large eyes. The new species is additionally distinguished from all of them by the shape of the aedeagus.

DISTRIBUTION AND NATURAL HISTORY: The type locality is situated on the northeastern slopes of Oros Kerkis, western Samos, at an altitude of 670 m. The holotype was sifted from litter and grass roots in a calcareous grassy stream valley with scattered oak and pine trees.

***Tychus icariensis* BRACHAT sp.n.** (Fig. 17)

TYPE MATERIAL: **Holotype** ♂: “GR – Ikaria, Steli; ca. 290 m; N37°35'42" E26°9'44"; 27.IV.2003 leg. Meybohm/Brachat | *Tychus icariensis* spec. nov. ♂ det. Brachat 5.2017” (cBra). **Paratypes**: 1 ♂ [aedeagus lost], 5 ♀ ♀: same data as holotype (cBra); 1 ♀: “GREECE: Ikaria [6], S Evidilos, pass env., 37°35'23"N, 26°10'17"E, 600 m, sifted, 10.IV.2017, V. Assing” (cBra).

ETYMOLOGY: The specific epithet is derived from Icaria, the Latin name of the island where this species is endemic.

DESCRIPTION: Body length 1.3–1.4 mm. Body pale-brown and glossy, with sparse pubescence and scattered longer erect setae.

Head weakly oblong, 0.25 mm long and 0.22 mm broad; antennal insertions separated by a narrow sulcus; frons with a pair of small lateral teeth and two pits between eyes. Eyes small and weakly protruding from lateral contours of head. Antenna 0.70 mm long, with distinct club composed of antennomeres IX–XI; antennomeres I twice as long as broad, II distinctly oblong, III–VII approximately as long as broad, VIII transverse, IX–X approximately as long as broad, and XI as long as the combined length of IX and X. Maxillary palpomere IV short, slightly less than twice as long as broad.

Pronotum weakly transverse, 0.26–0.28 mm long and 0.30–0.32 mm broad, distinctly broader than head; near base with a median and one lateral pit on either side.

Elytra transverse, 0.34–0.36 mm long and 0.50–0.54 mm broad, each with two basal pits; discal sulcus distinct and extending for slightly more than half the length of elytron; humeral angles obsolete; punctation sparse and fine. Hind wings completely reduced. Legs long and slender; tibiae unmodified; mesotrochanter with distinct ventral spine.

Abdomen: tergite IV much longer than the following tergites, basally with two very short keels; area between these keels with short dense pubescence; area between and including the keels about one-third as broad as tergite; sternites unmodified.

♂: eyes larger, composed of ten ommatidia; tergite VII large, longer than tergite V, distinctly convex in cross-section, near base and on either side of middle depressed, basally with a minute median tubercle; aedeagus 0.30 mm long and shaped as in Fig. 17.

♀: eyes smaller, composed of 2–4 ommatidia; metatibia with long and thin apical spine.

COMPARATIVE NOTES: *Tychus icariensis* is reliably distinguished from the otherwise highly similar *T. lesbis* BRACHAT, 2016 (Lesbos) only by the modifications of the male tergite VII and by the shape of the aedeagus.

DISTRIBUTION AND NATURAL HISTORY: This species is currently known from two localities in Central Ikaria (altitudes: 290 and 600 m). The specimens from the type locality were sifted from litter beneath bushes on a grassy slope. The female collected in 2017 was sifted from litter and grass roots in vegetation composed of *Crataegus monogyna*, fern, and phrygana at an altitude of 600 m.

***Euconus* THOMSON, 1859, subgenus *Tetramelus* MOTSCHULSKY, 1869**

COMMENT: The three species of *Euconus* described below are so similar in external characters that the individual descriptions are preceded by a description of shared character conditions.

DESCRIPTION OF SHARED CHARACTERS: Coloration uniformly pale reddish-brown, with the appendages slightly paler. Pubescence rather sparse, directed posteriad, sub-erect, and bent towards body. Punctation of head and pronotum very fine, that of elytra fine.

Head broadest across the minute eyes, weakly oblong, 0.85 times as broad as pronotum; lateral contours smoothly curved from the eyes to the posterior constriction. Eyes rudimentary, composed of approximately four ommatidia, and only partially pigmented; diameter approximately one-tenth of head width. Antenna with distinct four-jointed club.

Pronotum 1.1–1.2 times as long as broad, broadest slightly anterior to middle, more strongly tapering anteriorly than posteriorly; basally with four large pits of equal size separated from each other by approximately their diameter; basal keel absent.

Elytra broadly oval, broadest in the middle, smoothly convex in cross-section; each elytron with two clearly separated basal pits, the external one larger and laterally delimited by a short edge, the internal one delimited by an oblique edge directed towards suture. Hind wings completely reduced. Femora dilated in distal halves; profemora more strongly dilated than meso- and meta-femora, in male more so than in female. Protibia smoothly curved distally, without sexual dimorphism. Metaventricle in male with a large and shallow median impression, this impression not delimited by elevations, in female weakly convex (cross-section).

Aedeagus nearly symmetrical and of similar general morphology (Figs. 20, 22, 26).

COMPARATIVE NOTES: The three species described below share the characteristic morphology of the aedeagus (nearly symmetrical, ventral process emarginate, dorsal plate with wing-like lateral dilatation and projecting from the lateral contours of the aedeagus, two large sclerites projecting from basal capsule) only with *Euconnus kerpensis* MEYBOHM, 2016 from Karpathos and two undescribed species from Rhodos and Crete, respectively. An aedeagus of similar morphology is known neither from species of the Greek mainland nor from species of Turkey, except for one species from Dilek Dağı (see below), suggesting that these six species are closely related.

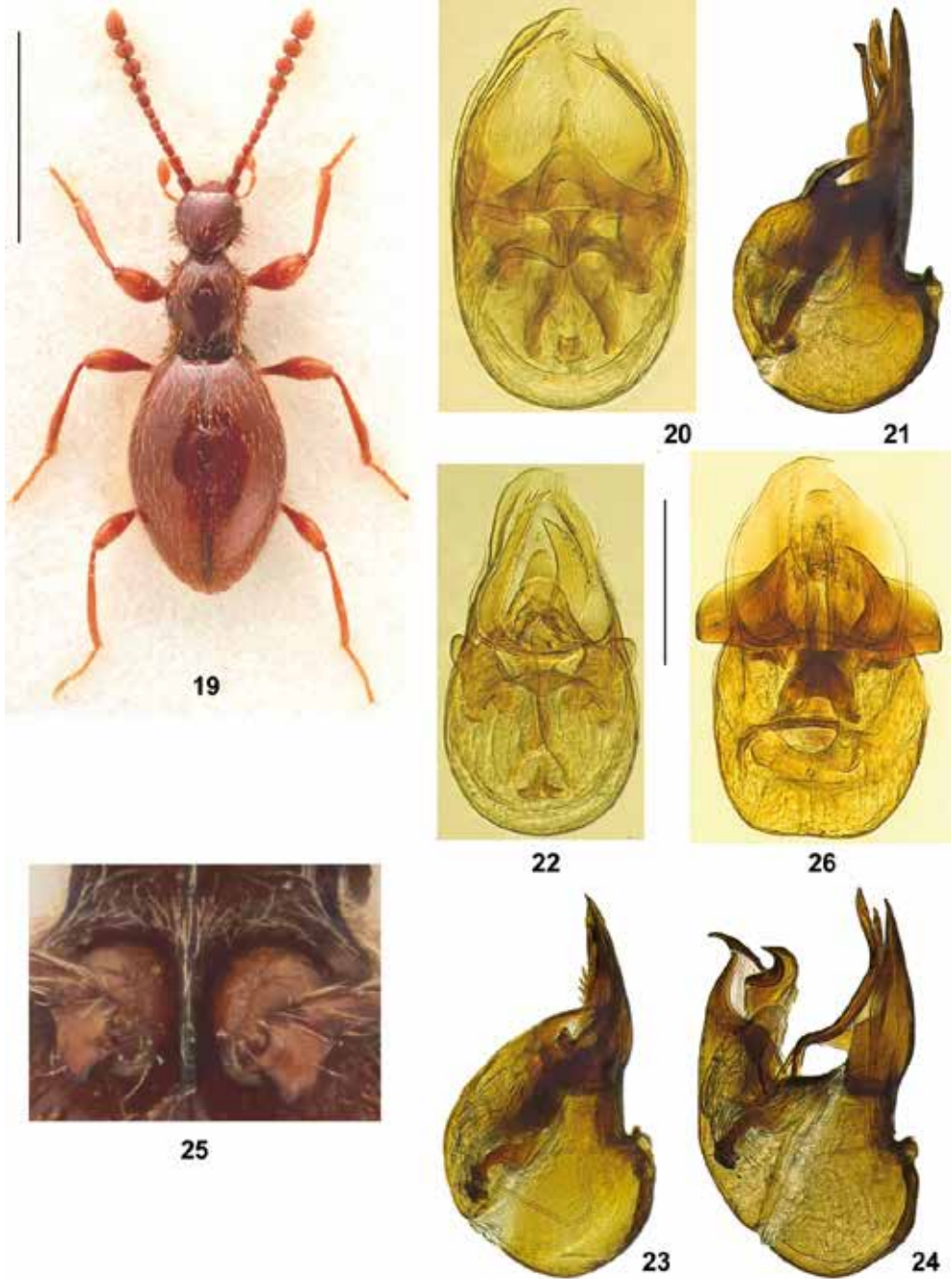
***Euconnus (Tetramelus) ambelosicus* MEYBOHM sp.n.** (Figs. 19–21)

TYPE MATERIAL: **Holotype** ♂: “GR Samos Platanakia 50–200m N37°47' E26°50' | leg. 21.4.2003 Brachat & Meybohm Nachtigallental | *Euc.* (*Tetramelus*) *ambelosicus* m. Meybohm 2017 det. | Holotypus” (cMey). **Paratypes**: 6 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀: same data as holotype (cMey); 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀: “GR Samos Platanakia Nachtigallental 100 m N37°47' E26°50' 29.4.2003 Brachat & Meybohm” (cMey); 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀: “GR Samos Umg. Agh. Konstantinos Nachtigallental 60–160 m N37°47'03 E26°50'15 21/29.4.2003 Brachat & Meybohm” (cMey); 3 ♂♂: “Greece: Samos [19+1], SE Agios Konstantinos, 37°46'37"N 26°48'53"E, 790 m, forest litter, 2.IV.2014, V. Assing” (cMey); 1 ♂: “Greece: Samos [15+1], Or. Ambelos, NE Pirgos 37°44'39"N 26°50'29"E, 1000 m, sifted, 1.IV.2014, V. Assing” (cMey); 1 ♂, 1 ♀: “GR Samos ca. 6 km westl. Pirgos ca. 430 m N37°43'24" E26°45'52" 24.4.2003 Brachat & Meybohm” (cMey).

ETYMOLOGY: The specific epithet is an adjective derived from Oros Ambelos.

DESCRIPTION: Body length sexually dimorphic, 1.65–1.75 mm (♂♂) and 1.72–1.77 mm (♀♀), respectively. Habitus as in Fig. 19. Head approximately 0.28 mm broad, slightly longer than broad, postero-medially bulging and distinctly projecting beyond posterior constriction. Eyes partially pigmented in male and without pigmentation in female. Antenna 0.8 mm long; antennomeres II slightly more than twice as long as broad, III–VI cylindrical and slightly less than twice as long as broad, V broader than IV and VI, VII intermediate between VI and VIII, VIII–X 1.6–1.7 times as broad as long, and XI as long as the combined length of IX and X.

Pronotum slightly more than 1.1 times as long as broad. Elytra 0.64–0.68 mm (♂♂) and 0.70–0.74 mm (♀♀) broad, respectively.



Figs. 19–26: *Euconnus ambeloticus* (19–21); *E. samius* (22–24); and *E. kerkisicus* (25–26): 19) habitus; 20–24, 26) aedeagus in ventral and in lateral view; 25) male mesotrochanter. Scale bars: 19: 1.0 mm; 20–24, 26: 0.2 mm; 25 without scale.

♂: mesotrochanter unmodified; aedeagus (Figs. 20–21) 0.49–0.50 mm long; ventral process (dorsal view) convexly tapering from base, weakly bent apically in lateral view, with conspicuous microsetae scattered on either side of middle, lateral emargination deep; large sclerites of equal width, apically with 1–3 small teeth (longer sclerite with fewer teeth); dorsal plate apico-medially broadly flattened, with triangular extension, lateral wing-shaped parts small, weakly projecting from lateral contours of capsule; parameres with two apical and two lateral setae. For additional details see Figs. 20–21.

COMPARATIVE NOTES: *Euconnus ambelosicus* is characterized particularly by the morphology of the aedeagus. It is additionally distinguished from *E. samius* by larger body size and from *E. kerkisicus* by much more slender antennae and an unmodified male mesotrochanter.

DISTRIBUTION AND NATURAL HISTORY: This species is endemic to the Ambelos range and its environs in Central Samos. It was recorded as “*Euconnus (Tetramelus)* sp.n. 2” by ASSING (2015c). The altitudes range from between 50 and 100 to 1000 m. The specimens collected in 2014 were sifted from litter and roots of grass and herbs around *Quercus ilex* bushes on a calcareous stony north slope (1000 m) and from litter of *Quercus ilex* and old *Platanus* on a rocky north slope (790 m).

***Euconnus (Tetramelus) samius* MEYBOHM sp.n. (Figs. 22–24)**

TYPE MATERIAL: **Holotype** ♂: “GR Samos Kosmadei 600 m N37°44' E26°38' | leg. 30.4.2003 Brachat & Meybohm vor dem Felspfad zur Höhle Kakoperato | *Eucon. (Tetramelus) samius* m. Meybohm 2017 det. | Holotypus” (cMey). **Paratypes**: 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀: same data as holotype; 1 ♀: “GR Samos Platanakia Nachtigallental 100 m N37°47' E26°50' 29.4.2003 Brachat & Meybohm”; 1 ♂: “GR Samos Umg. Agh. Konstantinos Nachtigallental 60–160 m N37°47'03 E26°50'15 21/29.4.2003 Brachat & Meybohm”; 2 ♂♂: “GR Samos 3 km südl. Samos 100 m N37°43' E26°58' Platanenstreu 20.4.2003 Brachat & Meybohm”; 1 ♀: “GR Umgeb. Samos ca. 100 m N37°43'39 E26°58'21 20.4.2003 Brachat & Meybohm”; 2 ♂♂: “GR Samos Kosmadei 640 m N37°45' E26°38' Streu am Nordhang unter Weißdorn 1.5.2003 Brachat & Meybohm”; 2 ♀♀: “GR Samos Potami 20 m N37°47' E26°40' im Schluchtwald 22.4.2003 Brachat & Meybohm”; 1 ♂: “GREECE: Samos [34a], Oros Ambelos: N-slope, 37°47'32"N, 26°48'28"E, 550 m, soil washing, 17.IV.2017, V. Assing”; 1 ♀: “Greece: Samos [2+1], SW Karlovasi, Oros Kerkis: NE-slope, 670 m, 37°44'14"N, 26°39'04"E, 27.III.2014, V. Assing”; 5 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀: “Greece: Samos [16+1], Oros Kerkis: NW-slope, E Kalitheia, 37°44'36"N, 26°37'02"E, 580 m, 1.IV.2014, V. Assing”; 1 ♂: “GREECE: Samos [30], Oros Kerkis, NW-slope, 37°44'35"N, 26°37'02"E, 630 m, *Platanus* sifted, 16.IV.2017, V. Assing”; 1 ♀: “Greece: Samos [28a+1], Oros Kerkis: Prof. Ilias, 37°43'28"N, 26°38'02"E, 1210 m, sifted, 3.IV.2014, V. Assing” (all paratypes in cMey).

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL NOT INCLUDED IN THE TYPE SERIES: **TURKEY**: 1 ♂, 1 ♀: Aydın, Dilek Dağı, S Güzelçamlı, 37°40'56"N, 27°13'36"E, 440 m, 28.IV.2006, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cMey); 6 ♀♀: Aydın, Dilek Dağı, S Güzelçamlı, 37°41'26"N, 27°13'43"E, 410 m, 28.IV.2006, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cMey).

COMMENT: The material from Dilek Dağı (Turkey) is distinguished from the type material by longer and more slender antennae, but otherwise identical, which is why it is regarded as conspecific, but not included in the type series nevertheless.

ETYMOLOGY: The specific epithet is an adjective derived from Samos.

DESCRIPTION: Body length 1.25–1.35 mm, without sexual dimorphism. Head approximately 0.21 mm broad, slightly longer than broad, postero-medially bulging and slightly projecting beyond posterior constriction. Eyes partially pigmented in male and without pigmentation in female. Antenna approximately 0.62 mm (♂♂) and 0.52 mm (♀♀) long, respectively; antennomeres II slightly less than twice as long as broad, III–VI cylindrical and as long as broad, V broader than IV and VI, VII intermediate between VI and VIII, VIII–X twice as broad as long, and XI as long as the combined length of IX and X.

Pronotum nearly 1.2 times as long as broad. Elytra approximately 0.50 mm broad, without sexual dimorphism.

♂: mesotrochanter unmodified; aedeagus (Figs. 22–24) 0.44–0.45 mm long; ventral process (dorsal view) convexly tapering from base, in the middle emarginate, in lateral view straight in basal portion and convexly curved apically, without microsetae on either side of middle; large sclerites not situated symmetrically beside each other, but partly concealing each other, longer sclerite more slender than the shorter one, apically with three teeth, shorter one with seven teeth; dorsal plate medially broadly rounded, with large and broad extension, lateral wing-shaped parts of moderate size, distinctly projecting from lateral contours of capsule; parameres each with two apical and one lateral setae. For additional details see Figs. 22–24.

COMPARATIVE NOTES: *Euconnus samius* is by far the smallest of the three *Tetramelus* species known from Samos. In addition, it is externally distinguished from the other two con-subgenera by short antennae with antennomeres III–V only as long as broad.

DISTRIBUTION AND NATURAL HISTORY: The distribution is confined to Samos and the nearby Dilek Dağı (Turkey: Aydın province). It was recorded as “*Euconnus (Tetramelus)* sp.n. 1” by ASSING (2015c). The altitudes range from approximately 100 to 1210 m. The specimens collected in 2014 and 2017 were sifted from litter, debris, and roots of grass and herbs in various habitats: in a stream valley with old *Platanus orientalis*, in phrygana, and in a grassy stream valley with scattered pine trees and *Quercus ilex*. One specimen was washed from soil in a dry stream valley with bushes, near a dead *Platanus* trunk.

***Euconnus (Tetramelus) kerkisicus* MEYBOHM sp.n.** (Figs. 25–26)

TYPE MATERIAL: **Holotype** ♂: “Greece: Samos [16+1], Oros Kerkis: NW-slope, E Kalithea, 37°44'36"N, 26°37'02"E, 580 m, 1.IV.2014, V. Assing | *Euc. (Tetramelus) kerkisicus* m. Meybohm 2017 det. | Holotypus” (cMey). **Paratypes**: 2 ♀♀: same data as holotype (cMey); 1 ♂: “GR Samos s/w Kosmadei ca. 560 m N37°45'26" E26°39'31" 30.4./1.5.2003 Brachat & Meybohm” (cMey); 1 ♂: “GR Samos Potami 20 m N37°47'E26°40' im Schluchtwald 22.4.2003 Brachat & Meybohm” (cMey).

ETYMOLOGY: The specific epithet is an adjective derived from Oros Kerkis.

DESCRIPTION: Body length 1.60–1.70 mm (♂♂) and 1.65–1.73 mm (♀♀). Head approximately 0.26 mm broad, 1.1 times as long as broad, postero-medially bulging and distinctly projecting beyond posterior constriction. Eyes partially pigmented in male and without pigmentation in female. Antenna 0.75–0.85 mm long; antennomeres II twice as long as broad, III–V cylindrical and weakly oblong, V broader than IV and VI, VI as long as broad, VII intermediate between VI and VIII, VIII–X nearly twice as broad as long, and XI as long as the combined length of IX and X.

Pronotum nearly 1.2 times as long as broad. Elytra 0.60–0.68 mm (♂♂) and 0.68–0.71 mm (♀♀) broad, respectively.

♂: mesotrochanter with flat and apically acute posterior extension (Fig. 25); aedeagus (Fig. 26) 0.46–0.47 mm long; ventral process (dorsal view) nearly straight and only indistinctly tapering from base, on either side of middle with a series of microsetae, these series parallel; ventral contours of ventral process in lateral view basally concave and in the middle convex; large sclerites apically bent to the emarginate sides, the shorter sclerite with two acute teeth, the longer one with a trifid tooth; dorsal plate apically weakly extended, broadly truncate, and with weak emargination, lateral wing-shaped parts large, distinctly projecting beyond lateral contours of capsule; parameres only with two apical and one lateral setae. For additional details see Fig. 26.

COMPARATIVE NOTES: Externally, *E. kerkisicus* is distinguished from *E. samius* by larger body size, from *E. ambelosicus* by shorter antennae, and from both by the modified male mesotrochanter.

DISTRIBUTION AND NATURAL HISTORY: This species is endemic to the Kerkis range, western Samos. It was recorded as “*Euconnus (Tetramelus)* sp.n. 3” and “*E. (T.)* sp.n. 4” by ASSING (2015c). The altitudes range from between 20 to 560 m. The specimens from the type locality were sifted from litter in a stream valley with very old *Platanus orientalis*.

Zusammenfassung

Eine im Frühjahr 2017 auf den griechischen Inseln Samos und Ikaría durchgeführte Forschungsreise erbrachte insgesamt 1266 Staphyliniden aus 106 Arten. Neun Arten, davon acht Inselendemiten, werden beschrieben: *Geostiba (Tropogastrosipalia) perdit*a ASSING sp.n. (Ikaría) aus der Unterfamilie Aleocharinae, *Amauronyx assingi* BRACHAT sp.n. (Ikaría), *Euplectus meybohmi* BRACHAT sp.n. (Samos), *Faronus icariensis* BRACHAT sp.n. (Ikaría), *Paratychnus kerkisicus* BRACHAT sp.n. (Samos: Oros Kerkis) und *Tychus icariensis* BRACHAT sp.n. (Ikaría) (Pselaphinae) sowie *Euconnus (Tetramelus) ambelosicus* MEYBOHM sp.n. (Samos: Oros Ambelos), *E. (T.) samius* MEYBOHM sp.n. (Samos; Türkei: Aydın: Dilek Dağı) und *E. (T.) kerkisicus* MEYBOHM sp.n. (Samos: Oros Kerkis) (Scydmaeninae). Eine Art wird erstmals aus Griechenland nachgewiesen. Eine aktualisierte Checkliste der derzeit von Ikaría und Samos bekannten Staphylinidenarten wird erstellt. Zahlreiche Arten werden erstmals von Ikaría, 19 erstmals von Samos nachgewiesen. Die Staphylinidenfauna von Samos umfasst 157, die von Ikaría 70 Arten. Endemiten erreichen auf Samos 11 % der Gesamtdiversität (17 Arten; sieben Pselaphinae, zwei Aleocharinae, fünf Scydmaeninae und drei Paederinae); auf Ikaría machen sie 10 % der Fauna aus (sieben Arten; vier Pselaphinae, eine Aleocharinae und zwei Scydmaeninae). Sechs der Inselendemiten von Samos (drei Pselaphinae und drei Scydmaeninae) und zwei von Ikaría (Scydmaeninae) sind noch unbeschrieben. Etwa die Hälfte der von Ikaría bekannten Arten ist von Samos nicht nachgewiesen. Die Diversität der Fauna von Ikaría ist im zentralen (ältesten) Teil der Insel am höchsten.

Acknowledgements

The following taxa were confirmed or identified by other specialists: Pselaphinae (Volker Brachat, Geretsried); Scydmaeninae (Heinrich Meybohm, Großhansdorf); *Mycetoporus confinis*, *M. ignidorsum*, *M. macrocephalus*, *Thinobius minor* (Michael Schülke, Berlin); *Atheta (Microdota)* sp. (Jürgen Vogel, Görlitz); *Atheta (Mocyta)* spp. (Vladimir Gusarov, Oslo); *Stenus assequens* (Volker Puthz, Schlitz). Volker Puthz provided additional records of two *Stenus* species from Ikaría. Volker Brachat and Heinrich Meybohm provided descriptions of Pselaphinae and Scydmaeninae. Thure Dalsgaard (CeNak, University of Hamburg) assisted with the photographs of Pselaphinae and Scydmaeninae. Benedikt Feldmann (Münster) proof-read the manuscript.

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