

The North Korean Aleocharinae (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae): diversity and biogeography

Grzegorz PAŚNIK

Received: 10 July, 2000

Accepted for publication: 3 Nov., 2000

PAŚNIKG. 2001. The North Korean Aleocharinae (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae): diversity and biogeography. *Acta zoologica cracoviensia*, 44(3): 185-234.

Abstract. The present paper deals with a collection of Aleocharinae from North Korea. The 125 species are treated concerning synonymy, distribution, comments and illustrations of morphological details. The 43 genera and 102 species are recorded from North Korea for the first time, and 22 species are described as new for science: *Brachida koreana* sp. n., *Gyrophæna koreana* sp. n., *G. sunanica* sp. n., *Hydrosmecta sogamensis* sp. n., *Aloconota koreana* sp. n., *Dinaræa koreana* sp. n., *Liogluta pyonganica* sp. n., *Acrotona suyangsani* sp. n., *A. paeksongricus* sp. n., *Atheta* (*Microdota*) *kangsonica* sp. n., *A. (Microdota) sogamensis* sp. n., *A. (Microdota) hamgyongsani* sp. n., *A. (Oreostiba) jangangsani* sp. n., *A. (Datomicra) pyongyangsani* sp. n., *A. (Dimetrota) myohyangsani* sp. n., *A. (Dimetrota) namphoensis* sp. n., *A. (Dimetrota) photaechnica* sp. n., *A. (Dimetrota) chagangensis* sp. n., *A. (Dimetrota) machonryongica* sp. n., *A. (s.str.) taesongsanensis* sp. n., *Blepharrhymenus koreanus* sp. n., *Ocalea koreana* sp. n. Biogeographical distribution of the North Korean Aleocharinae is briefly discussed. New combination is proposed for *Drusilla sibirica* (SCHEERPELTZ, 1956).

Key words: Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Aleocharinae, North Korea, systematics, biogeography.

Grzegorz PAŚNIK, Institute of Systematics and Evolution of Animals, Polish Academy of Sciences, Sławkowska 17, 31-016 Kraków, Poland;
E-mail: pasnik@isez.pan.krakow.pl

I. INTRODUCTION

The knowledge of the Aleocharinae fauna of the East Palaearctic and Oriental Regions is still superficial, the data are dispersed in various publications and in many cases they are not verified. Even, on this background Aleocharinae fauna of North Korea belongs to the one of the poorest known. In their checklist of Korean Staphylinidae, YUH et al. (1985) list only nine species of Aleocharinae from Korean Peninsula. Only one of them, *Atheta koreana* BERNHAUER, 1922 is recorded from North Korea.

The following contribution has been accomplished mainly on the base of material collected by the Zoological expeditions to the North Korea organized in the years 1971-1992 by the Institute of Systematics and Evolution of Animals of the Polish Academy of Science in Kraków (ISEA). This material was supplemented by additional specimens collected by staff members of the Museum and

Institute of Zoology of the Polish Academy of Sciences in Warszawa (MIZ) and the Hungarian Natural History Museum in Budapest (HMNH).

The studies material consists of nearly 1000 specimens belonging to 125 species in 43 genera, among which 102 species are recorded for the first time from North Korea and 22 are described as new for sciences. However, considering the size of the area and its environment diversity, this figure represents very likely a modest fraction of biodiversity of Aleocharinae in North Korea. The species compositions of the adjacent regions suggest that some additional genera may occur in Korea. So far the genera *Leptusa* KRAATZ, *Bolitochara* MANNERHEIM, *Gnypeta* THOMSON, *Taxicera* MULSANT et REY, *Plataraea* THOMSON, *Phloeopora* KRAATZ, *Ocalea* KRAATZ, *Calodera* MANNERHEIM, *Meotica* MULSANT et REY, *Apimela* MULSANT et REY and many other are unknown from Korea. Some genera recorded from Korea are represented there only by single, or very limited number of species.

A name of localities were assumed after TOMEK (1999).

A c k n o w l e d g e m e n t s. I would like to express my sincere thanks to Dr. Otto MERKL (Budapest) and Mr. Tomasz HUFLEJT (Warszawa) for lending a valuable material for this study.

II. BIOGEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS

The analysis of the present-day fauna of Aleocharinae does not allow well supported statements regarding distributional pattern and biogeography of North Korean Aleocharinae. There are still too many gaps in our knowledge of composition and distribution of Palaearctic and Oriental species, in particular in adjacent areas, such as China and Russian Far East. Therefore, the following statements are very tentative. Of the total number of 125 species treated in this paper, 22 are apparently endemic to Korea. The remaining 103 species can be categorised in seven main geographical elements.

1. The Cosmopolitan or subcosmopolitan element consists of species occurring also out of the Holarctic Region in various other regions and climatic zones. These species possess outstanding ecological resilience and are often introduced accidentally into new areas by humans. In North Korea this group consists only of 5 species: *Aloconota sulcifrons* (STEPHENS, 1832), *Nehemitropia sordida* (MARSHAM, 1802), *Atheta (Coprothassa) coriaria* (KRAATZ, 1856), *A. (Microdota) scrobicollis* (KRAATZ, 1859), *A. (Dimetrota) atramentaria* (GYLLENHAL, 1810).

2. The Holarctic element includes species occurring in temperate and subtropical parts of North America, Eurasia and North Africa. These species are associated with the taiga forests and represented in North Korea by 19 species: *Myllaena dubia* (GRAVENHORST, 1806), *Gyrophaena affinis* (SAHLBERG, 1834), *Homalota plana* (GYLLENHAL, 1810), *Boreophilina islandica* (KRAATZ, 1857), *Amischa cavifrons* (SHARP, 1869), *Alaobia sparreschneideri* (MUNSTER, 1922), *Boreostiba sibirica* (MÄKLIN, 1880), *Atheta (Philhygra) elongatula* (GRAVENHORST, 1802), *A. (Philhygra) palustris* (KIESENWETTER, 1844), *A. (Philhygra) polaris* (BERNHAEUER, 1900), *A. (Dimetrota) altaica* (BERNHAEUER, 1901), *A. (Dimetrota) munsteri* (BERNHAEUER, 1902), *A. (s.str.) euryptera* (STEPHENS, 1832), *A. (s.str.) graminicola* (GRAVENHORST, 1806), *Amarochara umbrosa* (ERICHSON, 1837), *Aleochara (Coprochara) verna* SAY, 1836, *A. (s.str.) curtula* (GOEZE, 1777), *A. (s.str.) lata* GRAVENHORST, 1802, *A. (Xenochara) tristis* GRAVENHORST, 1806.

3. The Palaearctic element consists of wide-range species which inhabit mixed forests in Eurasia. This group is quite numerous and consists of 15 species: *Placusa tachyporoides* (WALTZ, 1838), *Falagria sulcata* (PAYKULL, 1789), *Tachyusa coarctata* (ERICHSON, 1837), *Acrotoma fungi* (GRAVENHORST, 1806), *Atheta (Coprothassa) melanaria* (MANNERHEIM, 1830), *A. (Microdota) amicula* (STEPHENS, 1832), *A. (Microdota) mortuorum* (THOMSON, 1867), *A. (Datomicra) celata* (ERICHSON, 1837), *A. (Datomicra) nigra* (KRAATZ, 1858), *A. (Datomicra) sordidula* (ERICHSON, 1839), *A. (Dimetrota) nigripes* (THOMSON, 1856), *A. (Dimetrota) picipennis* (MANNERHEIM, 1843),

A. (Chaetida) longicornis (GRAVENHORST, 1802), *Parocyusa longitarsis* (ERICHSON, 1839), *Aleochara (Baryodma) intricata* (MANNERHEIM, 1830).

4. The Euro-Siberian element includes species, which are nearly uninterruptedly distributed on the whole territory of Siberia and Europe. Nineteen species in the studied material are considered to belong to this group: *Gyrophæna (Gyrophæna) bihamata* THOMSON, 1867, *Phymatura brevicollis* (KRAATZ, 1856), *Amidobia talpa* (HEER, 1841), *Megacrotona lateralis* (MANNERHEIM, 1830), *Dochmonota rudiventris* (EPPELSHEIM, 1886), *Geostiba circellaris* (GRAVENHORST, 1802), *Dinaraea arcana* (ERICHSON, 1839), *Liogluta granigera* (KIESENWETTER, 1850), *Acrotona aterrima* (GRAVENHORST, 1802), *A. setaria* (BRUNDIN, 1952), *Atheta (Microdota) palleola* (ERICHSON, 1837), *A. (Oreostiba) thulea* POPPIUS, 1909, *A. (Dimetrota) dwinensis* (POPPIUS, 1908), *A. (Dimetrota) latifemorata* BRUNDIN, 1940, *A. (Dimetrota) vega* (FENYES, 1920), *A. (s.str.) basicornis* (MULSANT & REY, 1852), *A. (s.str.) castanoptera* (MANNERHEIM, 1830), *Acrostiba borealis* THOMSON, 1861, *Ischnoglossa prolixa* (GRAVENHORST, 1802).

5. The East-Siberian element includes species associated with coniferous forest and widely distributed from Kamtschatka and Sakhalin to the Altai Mts, Transbaikal and Mongolia. There are only 6 species: *Liogluta infans* (EPPELSHEIM, 1893), *Atheta (Philhygra) homoeopyga* (EPPELSHEIM, 1893), *Drusilla sibirica* (SCHEERPELTZ, 1956), *Zyras (s.str.) sibiricus* BERNHAUER, 1914, *Thiasophila pexa* MOTSCHULSKY, 1860, *Emplenota puetzi* ASSING, 1995.

6. The Manchurian element includes species occurring in Northeast China, the Primorye and Ussuri Regions, Korea and Japan. These species inhabit mixed and deciduous forests, and form the most numerous group among North Korean Aleocharinae. In North Korea this group consists of 31 species: *Myllaena japonica* SHARP, 1888, *Coenonica lewisia* (SHARP, 1874), *Phymatura japonica* CAMERON, 1933, *Falagria sapida* SHARP, 1874, *Tachyusa hebeiensis* PACE, 1998, *T. orientis* (BERNHAEUER, 1938), *Schistoglossa yosiana* SAWADA, 1970, *Aloconota unica* (BERNHAEUER, 1907), *Notothecta chinkiangensis* (BERNHAEUER, 1938), *N. reitteriana* (BERNHAEUER, 1938), *Acrotona grata* (CAMERON, 1933), *A. lutulenta* (SHARP, 1888), *A. vivida* (SHARP, 1874), *Atheta (Philhygra) yokkaichiana* (BERNHAEUER, 1907), *A. (Psammotiba) jessoensis* (BRUNDIN, 1943), *A. (Microdota) formicetorum* BERNHAUER, 1907, *A. (Microdota) kobensis* CAMERON, 1933, *A. (Microdota) koreana* BERNHAUER, 1922, *A. (Microdota) silvatica* BERNHAUER, 1907, *A. (Microdota) subcrenulata* BERNHAUER, 1907, *A. (Datomicra) lewisiana* CAMERON, 1933, *A. (Dimetrota) weisei* (BERNHAEUER, 1907), *Zyras (s.str.) particornis* (SHARP, 1888), *Z. (s.str.) pictus* (SHARP, 1874), *Porocallus insignis* SHARP, 1888, *Oxypoda luridipennis* SHARP, 1888, *O. subrufa* SHARP, 1888, *Pseudoplandria sakuradanii* SAWADA, 1990, *Aleochara (s.str.) parens* (SHARP, 1874), *Emplenota fucicola* (SHARP, 1874), *Triochara zerchei* ASSING, 1995.

7. The Oriental element comprises species widely distributed in India, Indonesia, the southern China and adjacent islands, the Philippines and Taiwan. In North Korea this group is relatively poorly represented and consists of 8 species: *Coenonica absurda* PACE, 1998, *Stenomastax platygaster* (KRAATZ, 1859), *Acrotona suspiciosa* (MOTSCHULSKY, 1859), *A. vicaria* (KRAATZ, 1859), *Atheta (Microdota) nana* (KRAATZ, 1859), *A. (Datomicra) subsericans* CAMERON, 1939, *A. (Dimetrota) furtiva* CAMERON, 1939, *Pelioptera opaca* KRAATZ, 1857. Among them, *Stenomastax platygaster* (KR.), *Acrotona suspiciosa* (CAM.), *Atheta subsericans* Cam., *A. furtiva* (KR.) and *Pelioptera opaca* (FAUV.) are particularly interesting.

These species are widely distributed in the Oriental Region and reach its northern borders in southern China or in Taiwan. The records from North Korea represent their most northern known occurrence. Occurrence of these species in North Korea suggests that a significant number of other Oriental species could be found in the future in North Korea.

The analysis of diversity and geographical distribution of the North Korean Aleocharinae leads to following conclusions:

Present data show that the Aleocharinae fauna of the northern part of Korea is considerably complex and its elements join the Far-Eastern faunas of Aleocharinae. Biogeographically, the North Korean fauna is evidently separated from those of rest of Palaearctic. However, at present it is

very difficult to determine the transitional zone between Far-Eastern, Palaearctic and Oriental faunas. Probably, they overlap widely in different regions of Far East. The Aleocharinae fauna of North Korea consists for the most part of various northern elements, representing the bionome of taiga and mixed forests. In the fauna of this area evidently dominate Manchurian species (30,1%) (Table 1), abundant are also Euro-Siberian species (18,4%) and widely distributed in Holarctic (18,4%) or Palaearctic Regions (14,6%). The least abundant are species represented East-Siberian element (5,8), what is conditioned by our poor knowledge of the fauna of this region. Moreover, according to the present state of knowledge of distribution of Aleocharinae-species, it is very difficult to delineate the real ranges for many species. A relatively small number of Oriental species (7,8%) would probably increase with better exploration of faunas of Korea and adjacent areas.

Table 1

Number and percentage of geographical elements in the Aleocharinae fauna of the North Korea

Zoogeographical element	Number of species	%
Cosmopolitan or subcosmopolitan	5	4.9
Holarctic	19	18.4
Palaearctic	15	14.6
Euro-Siberian	19	18.4
East-Siberian	6	5.8
Manchurian	31	30.1
Oriental	8	7.8

The Korean Peninsula was part of the greatest forest fauna refugium in the east part of Palaearctic during the Pleistocene. In the postglacial period it became the dispersal centre for that fauna. During whole Tertiary and most of the Quaternary periods, took place in this region migrations in two directions. In warmer periods southern species migrated into north, and northern species succeeding into south in the cold periods. The Korean Peninsula is considered as one of the more important pathways in migration of species. The studies of the fauna of Korean Peninsula or even only its northern part are very important for explaining the genesis of local fauna as well as the origin of Palaearctic and Oriental species. The farther studies could increase our knowledge about faunas of this area.

III. LIST OF THE SPECIES

Myllaena dubia (GRAVENHORST, 1806)

Aleochara dubia GRAVENHORST, 1806: 173

Myllaena dubia: GANGLBAUER 1895: 319; LOHSE 1974: 17; PALM 1968: 12.

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, prov. Ryanggang, Namphothae, ix.1971, 4 exx, leg. J. PAWŁOWSKI (ISEA).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. The species is widely distributed in the Holarctic Region.

Myllaena japonica SHARP, 1888

Myllaena japonica SHARP, 1888: 377

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, prov. Kaesong, Kaesong, 14.vii.1981, 2 ♂♂, leg. A. SZEPTYCKI (ISEA).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. The species is known so far only from Japan.

Brachida koreana sp. n.

(Figs 1-2)

M a t e r i a l. Holotype, ♂: North Korea, prov. Kaesong, Kaesong, 5-8.vi.1974 (ISEA).

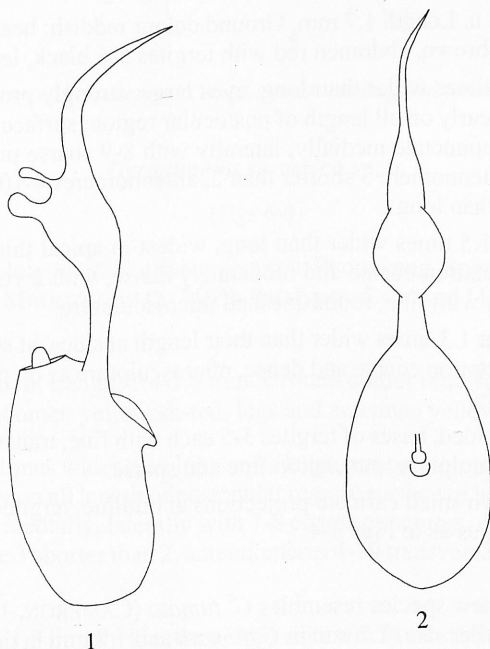
D e s c r i p t i o n. Length 2.1 mm. Body robust and convex; ground colour red, head reddish-brown, pronotum, elytra and abdomen red, tergites 6-7 black, legs and antennae red.

Head transverse, about 1.5 times wider than long, eyes large, strongly protruding from lateral contours of head, length of each seen from above subequal to that of postocular region; punctuation moderately coarse and dense, surface of head lacking microsculpture; Antennae as long as head and pronotum combined, antennomere 3 shorter than 2, antennomere 4 elongate, antennomeres 5-10 transverse, antennomere 10 about 1.5 times wider than long.

Pronotum transverse, 1.7 times wider than long, convex, widest at middle; punctuation fine and moderately dense, surface lacking microsculpture, pubescence directed obliquely posteriorly.

Elytra transverse, 1.6 times wider than their length at sides, at suture slightly longer than pronotum at midline; punctuation moderately fine and dense, surface with very fine, round-meshed microsculpture, pubescence directed obliquely posteriorly.

Abdomen subparallel-sided, bases of tergites 3-5 each with fine transverse impression; pubescence very long, yellow, punctuation fine and dense, diminishing on tergites 7 and 8.



Figs 1-2. *Brachida koreana* sp. n.: 1 – aedeagus in lateral view, 2 – aedeagus in ventral view.

Male. Aedeagus as in Figs 1-2.

Female unknown.

R e m a r k s. *Brachida koreana* sp. n. is very similar to *B. brevipennis* (BERNHAEUER, 1938b), from which it can be distinguished by its larger size, the surface of head and pronotum lacking microsculpture, the more distinct pronotal punctation and by the longer elytra.

***Gyrophæna (Gyrophæna) affinis* (SAHLBERG, 1834)**

Aleochara affinis SAHLBERG, 1834: 383

Gyrophæna (Gyrophæna) affinis: LOHSE 1974: 28; PALM 1968: 36.

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, prov. Hamgyong, Jonghen ad Dzuir, 25.v.1974, 3 exx. (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Kangwon, Kumgangsan Mts., 30.vi.1981, 4 exx., leg. A. SZEPTYCKI (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Pyongyang, Pyongyang, 7.vii.1981, 2 exx., leg. A. SZEPTYCKI (ISEA).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. Widespread species, occurring throughout the Holarctic Region.

***Gyrophæna (Gyrophæna) bihamata* THOMSON, 1867**

Gyrophæna (Gyrophæna) bihamata THOMSON, 1867b: 46; LOHSE 1974: 32; PALM 1968: 39.

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, prov. Pyongyang, Ryongaksan Mts., 29.v.1974, 4 exx. (ISEA).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. The species is common in Europe and Siberia; it is recorded also from North America.

***Gyrophæna koreana* sp. n.**

(Figs 3-5)

M a t e r i a l. Holotype, ♂: North Korea, prov. Chagang, Huichon & vicin., 1987, (ISEA).

D e s c r i p t i o n. Length 1.7 mm. Ground colour reddish; head blackish-brown, pronotum red, elytra yellowish-brown, abdomen red with tergites 5-6 black, legs and antennae yellow.

Head transverse, 1.8 times wider than long, eyes large, strongly protruding from lateral contours of head, extending nearly on all length of postocular region; surface of head with fine, round-meshed microsculpture, impunctate medially, laterally with 8-9 coarse punctures. Antennae short, widened towards apex, antennomere 3 shorter than 2, antennomeres 4-10 transverse, antennomere 10 about 1.5 times wider than long.

Pronotum transverse, 1.5 times wider than long, widest in apical third, arcuately narrowed to rounded hind angles; punctation coarse and moderately dense, with 2 very coarse subbasal punctures, surface of pronotum with fine, round-meshed microsculpture.

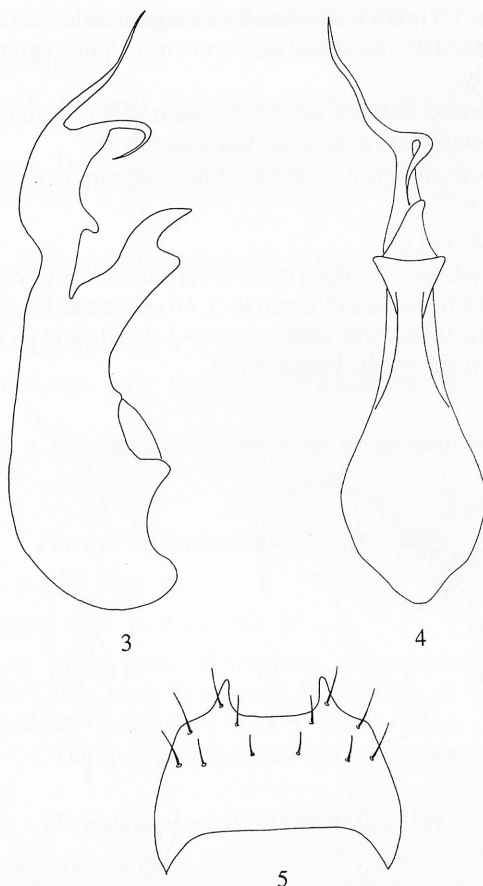
Elytra transverse, about 1.3 times wider than their length at sides, at suture slightly longer than pronotum at midline; punctation coarse and dense, microsculpture as on pronotum, pubescence directed obliquely posteriorly.

Abdomen subparallel-sided, bases of tergites 3-5 each with fine, transverse impression; surface with round-meshed microsculpture, punctation fine and sparse.

Male. Tergite 7 with two small carinate projections at midline, tergite 8 (Fig. 5) with two long, curved apical teeth; aedeagus as in Figs 3-4.

Female unknown.

R e m a r k s. The new species resembles *G. fumata* (CAMERON, 1933), from which it may be distinguished by its smaller size (2.2 mm in *G. fumata* and 1.8 mm in the new species), the more slender body, the coarser pronotal punctation, the more distinct punctation of elytra and by the tergite 7 with two carinate projections at midline (4 in *G. fumata*).



Figs 3-5. *Gyrophaena koreana* sp. n.: 3 – aedeagus in lateral view, 4 – aedeagus in ventral view, 5 – male tergite 8.

***Gyrophaena sunanica* sp. n.**

(Figs 6-9)

M a t e r i a l. Holotype, ♂: North Korea, prov. Pyongyang, Sogam, distr. Sunan, 2.ix.1970, leg. R. BIELAWSKI & M. MROCKOWSKI (MIZ); Paratypes: 5 ♂♂ and 11 ♀♀: same data as holotype (MIZ and ISEA).

D e s c r i p t i o n. Length 1.4-1.5 mm. Ground colour reddish-yellow; head brown, pronotum red, elytra and abdomen yellowish-red, legs and antennae yellow.

Head transverse, 1.5 times wider than long, eyes large, strongly protruding from lateral contours of head, extending nearly on all length of postocular region; surface of head with round-meshed microsculpture, impunctate medially, laterally with 7-8 coarse punctures. Antennae short, widened towards apex, antennomere 3 shorter than 2, antennomeres 4-10 transverse, antennomere 10 about 1.5 times wider than long.

Pronotum transverse, 1.8 times wider than long, widest in front of middle, arcuately narrowed to rounded hind angles; surface with round-meshed microsculpture, punctation coarse, with 4 coarser punctures on each sides.

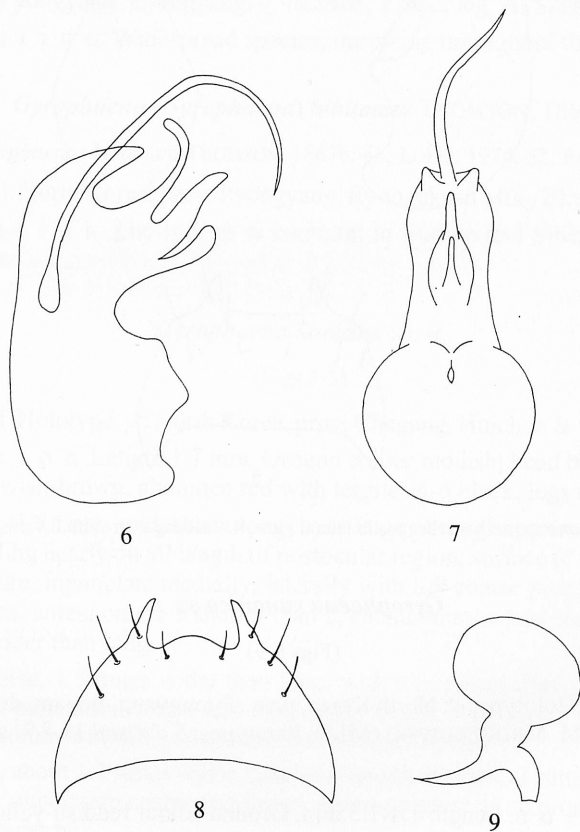
Elytra transverse, about 1.5 times wider than their length at sides, at suture longer than pronotum at midline; punctation moderately coarse and dense, microsculpture as on pronotum, pubescence directed obliquely posteriorly.

Abdomen subparallel-sided, bases of tergites 3-5 each with fine, transverse impression; surface with round-meshed microsculpture, punctation fine and sparse.

Male. Tergite 7 with two carinate projections at midline, tergite 8 (Fig. 8) with two long apical teeth; aedeagus as in Figs 6-7.

Female. Spermatheca as in Fig. 9.

R e m a r k s. *Gyrophæna sunanica* sp. n. is very similar to *G. biseriata* (CAMERON, 1933), from which it differs by its smaller size (2.0 mm in *G. biseriata* and 1.4-1.5 mm in the new species), the entirely yellow antennae (black with antennomeres 1-4 yellow in *G. biseriata*), the coarser pronotal and elytral punctation and by the longer elytra.



Figs 6-9. *Gyrophæna sunanica* sp. n.: 6 – aedeagus in lateral view, 7 – aedeagus in ventral view, 8 – male tergite 8, 9 – shape of spermatheca

Coenonica lewisia (SHARP, 1874)

Homalota lewisia SHARP, 1874: 14

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, prov. Pyongyang, Ryongaksan Mts., 29.v.1974, 5 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ (ISEA).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. The species is known so far only from Japan.

***Coenonica absurda* PACE, 1998**

Coenonica absurda PACE, 1998: 183

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, prov. Hamgyong, Susong-chon, 22.v.1974, 1 ♂, leg. A. SZEP-
TYCKI (ISEA).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. The species was recently described by PACE (1998) from Hong
Kong. The locality in North Korea is the second record of this species.

***Stenomastax platygaster* (KRAATZ, 1859)**

Homalota platygaster KRAATZ, 1859: 33

Stenomastax platygaster: CAMERON 1939: 177

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, prov. Kangwon, Kumgangsan Mts., 30.vi.1981, 2 ♂♂, leg. A.
SZEPTYCKI (ISEA).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. Oriental species, recorded so far from India, Vietnam, Sri Lanka,
Australia and Taiwan.

***Placusa tachyporoides* (WALTL, 1838)**

Aleochara tachyporoides WALTL, 1838: 268

Placusa tachyporoides: LOHSE 1974: 37; PALM 1968: 51

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, prov. Pyongyang, Ryongaksan, viii.1971, 1 ex, leg. J.
PAWŁOWSKI (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Pyongyang, Pyongyang, 16.v.1974, 1 ex (ISEA). North
Korea, prov. Pyongan, Waudu ad Nampho, 12.vi.1974, 3 exx (ISEA).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. The species is common and widespread in the Palearctic Region.

***Homalota plana* (GYLLENHAL, 1810)**

Aleochara plana GYLLENHAL, 1810: 402

Homalota plana: LOHSE 1974: 38; PALM 1968: 53

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, prov. Hwanghae, Cerjong, ix.1971, 4 exx, leg. J. PAWŁOWSKI
(ISEA); North Korea, prov. Ryanggang, Paekdusan, 1500 m, 27.vi.1988, 3 exx, leg. O. MERKL &
Gy. SZÉL (HMNH).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. The species is widely distributed in the Holarctic Region.

***Phymatura brevicollis* (KRAATZ, 1856)**

Bolitochara brevicollis KRAATZ, 1856: 40

Phymatura brevicollis: LOHSE 1974: 61; PALM 1968: 64

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, prov. Hwanghae, Suyangsan Mts., 2.vi.1974, 3 exx (ISEA);
North Korea, Prov. Pyongyang, Pyongyang, 19.v.1965, 2 exx, leg. M. MROCZKOWSKI & A. RIEDEL
(MIZ).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. This apparently rare species is known from Central and Northern
Europe and Siberia.

***Phymatura japonica* CAMERON, 1933**

Phymatura japonica CAMERON, 1933: 210

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, prov. Kangwon, Kumgangsan Mts., 16-18.vi.1974, 2 ♂♂ (ISEA).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. The species was known so far only from Japan.

Falagria sapida SHARP, 1874

Falagria sapida SHARP, 1874: 2; SCHEERPELTZ 1958: 38

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, prov. Kangwon, Kumgangsan Mts., 30.vi.1981, 1 ♂, leg. A. SZEPTYCKI (ISEA).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. The species was recorded so far only from Japan.

Falagria sulcata (PAYKULL, 1789)

Staphylinius sulcatus PAYKULL, 1789: 32

Falagria sulcata: LOHSE 1974: 67; PALM 1968: 77; SCHEERPELTZ 1958: 36; YOSHII & SAWADA 1976: 118

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, prov. Hamgyong, Chongjin, 21-25.v.1974, 3 exx (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Pyongan, Taesong-ho Lake, 13.vi.1974, 1 ex (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Pyongyang, Ryongaksan, viii.1971, 1 ex, leg. J. PAWŁOWSKI (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Hwanghae, Cerjong, ix.1971, 1 ex, leg. J. PAWŁOWSKI (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Pyongyang, Sogam, distr. Sunan, viii.1971, 1 ex, leg. J. PAWŁOWSKI (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Kangwon, Kumgangsan Mts., 16-18.vi.1974, 1 ex (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Kangwon, Kumgangsan Mts., 30.vi.1981, 2 exx, leg. A. SZEPTYCKI (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Kangwon, Wonsan, 15.vi.1974, 1 ex, (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Pyongan, Waudu ad Nampho, 12.vi.1974, 3 exx (ISEA); North Korea, Prov. Pyongyang, Pyongyang, 16.v.1974, 4 exx (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Pyongan, Waudu, 10.vii.1981, 1 ex, leg. A. SZEPTYCKI (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Hwanghae, Kwail, 18.vi.1981, 2 exx, leg. A. SZEPTYCKI (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Kangwon, Wonsan, 15-20.ix.1970, 32 exx, leg. R. BIELAWSKI & M. MROCZKOWSKI (MIZ); North Korea, prov. Hamgyong, Macon, 20 km NE ad Hamhung, 26.ix.1970, 1 ex, leg. R. BIELAWSKI & M. MROCZKOWSKI (MIZ); North Korea, prov. Ryanggang, Samjiyon, 1000 m, 30.vi.1988, 4 exx, leg. O. MERKL & Gy. SZÉL (HMNH); North Korea, prov. Kangwon, Kumgangsan Mts., Onjong-ri, 300 m, 25.x.1988, 1 ex, leg. Z. KORSOS & L. RONKAY (HMNH); North Korea, prov. Kangwon, Kumgangsan Mts., Onjong-ri, 400 m, 19.vi.1988, 1 ex, leg. O. MERKL & Gy. SZÉL (HMNH); North Korea, prov. Kangwon, Kumgangsan Mts., Okryudong, 19.vi.1988, 1 ex, leg. O. MERKL & Gy. SZÉL (HMNH).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. Palearctic species, occurring throughout Europe and Siberia to Japan.

Tachyusa coarctata ERICHSON, 1837

Tachyusa coarctata ERICHSON, 1837: 308; LOHSE 1974: 70; PALM 1968: 83

Ischnopoda coarctata: LOHSE 1989: 69

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, Prov. Pyongyang, Pyongyang, 21.vi.1974, 5 exx (ISEA); North Korea, Prov. Pyongyang, Pyongyang, 6.vii.1981, 1 ex, leg. A. SZEPTYCKI (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Hamgyong, Jangang-do, 24.ix-1.x.1991, 3 exx (ISEA).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. The species is common in the Palaearctic Region.

Tachyusa hebeiensis PACE, 1998

Tachyusa hebeiensis PACE, 1998

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, prov. Pyongan, Taesong-ho Lake, viii.1971, 1 ♂, leg. J. PAWŁOWSKI (ISEA)

D i s t r i b u t i o n. This species is known so far only from China.

***Tachyusa orientis* BERNHAUER, 1938**

Tachyusa orientis BERNHAUER, 1938a: 27

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, prov. Pyongyang, Sogam-Cosuji Lake, 30.v.1974, 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Pyongan, Waudu ad Nampho, 12.vi.1974, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (ISEA).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. The species is known so far from China and Japan.

***Schistoglossa yosiiana* SAWADA, 1970**

Schistoglossa yosiiana SAWADA, 1970: 44

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, prov. Kaesong, Kaesong, 15.vii.1981, 1 ♀, leg. A. SZEPTYCKI (ISEA).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. The species is known so far only from Japan.

***Boreophilia islandica* (KRAATZ, 1857)**

Homalota islandica KRAATZ, 1857b: 284

Atheta (Dimetrota) islandica: BRUNDIN 1953: 404

Boreophilia islandica: LOHSE et al. 1990: 153

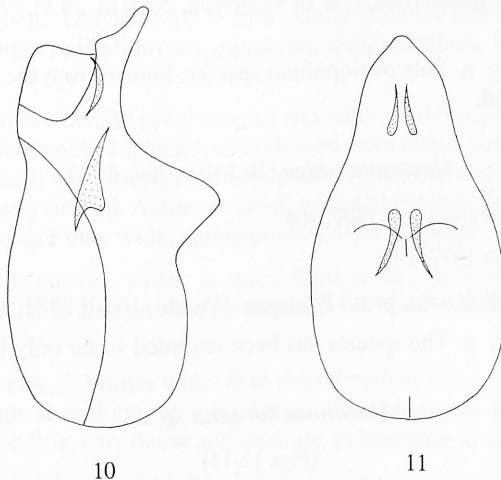
M a t e r i a l. North Korea, prov. Ryanggang, Namphothae, ix.1971, 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, leg. J. PAWŁOWSKI (ISEA).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. Holarctic species, known from Fennoscandia, northern Russia and North America.

***Hydrosmeeta sogamensis* sp. n.**

(Figs 10-11)

M a t e r i a l. Holotype, ♂: North Korea, prov. Pyongyang, Sogam-Cosuji Lake, distr. Sunan, viii.1971, leg. J. PAWŁOWSKI.



Figs 10-11. *Hydrosmeeta sogamensis* sp. n.: 10 – aedeagus in lateral view, 11 – aedeagus in ventral view.

Description. Length 1.8 mm. Body parallel-sided, moderately flattened and weakly shining; ground colour pitchy brown, head and pronotum brown, elytra brownish, abdomen blackish, legs yellow, antennae red.

Head large, subquadrate, eyes large, protruding from lateral contours of head, length of each seen from above subequal to that of postocular region, temples parallel-sided; hind angles rounded; surface of head with fine round-meshed microsculpture, punctation indistinct, fine and moderately dense, pubescence directed obliquely anteriorly. Antennae long, as long as length of head and pronotum combined, antennomere 3 shorter than 2, antennomeres 4-10 longer than wide.

Pronotum slightly transverse, about 1.2 times wider than long, widest in apical third, gradually narrowed to rounded hind angles, microsculpture fine, round-meshed, punctation very fine and moderately dense, slightly asperate, pubescence at midline directed anteriorly.

Elytra transverse, 1.2 times wider than their length at sides, at suture slightly longer than pronotum at midline (index 22:18), at sides distinctly longer than pronotum at midline (index 25:18); microsculpture similar to that on pronotum, punctation fine and moderately dense, slightly asperate, pubescence directed obliquely posteriorly.

Abdomen parallel-sided, bases of tergites 3-5 each with transverse impression, microsculpture round-meshed, punctation fine and dense.

Male. Aedeagus as in Figs 10-11.

Female unknown.

Remarks. *Hydrosmecta sogamensis* sp. n. is similar to *H. thinobioides* (KRAATZ, 1854), from which it may be distinguished by the paler antennae, the finer punctation of head and pronotum, the finer microsculpture of head and pronotum, the sparser punctation of abdomen and by the shape of the aedeagus.

Aloconota sulcifrons (STEPHENS, 1832)

Aleochara sulcifrons STEPHENS, 1832: 121

Aloconota sulcifrons: LOHSE 1974: 96; PALM 1970: 155

Material. North Korea, prov. Hamgyong, Jonghen ad Dzuyr, 25.v.1974, 2 ♂♂ (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Pyongan, Myohyangsan Mts., 1983, 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Ryanggang, 31 km on Paekdusan road, NW of Samjiyon, 2000 m, 28.vi.1988, 2 ♂♂, leg. O. MERKL & Gy. SZÉL (HMNH).

Distribution. Subcosmopolitan species, known from the Holarctic Region, India, Australia and New Zealand.

Aloconota unica (BERNHAEUER, 1907)

Atheta (Liogluta) unica BERNHAEUER, 1907: 409

Aloconota unica: SAWADA 1977: 203

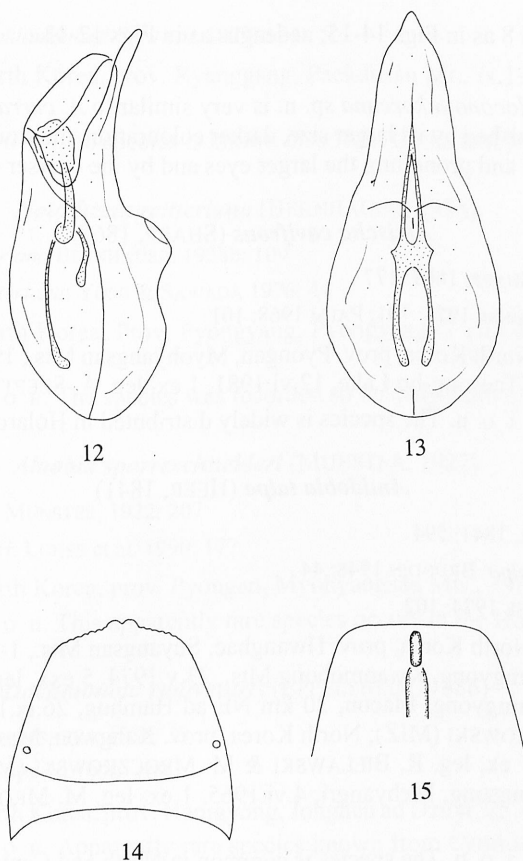
Material. North Korea, prov. Pyongan, Waudu, 10.vii.1981, 1 ♂, leg. A. SZEPTYCKI.

Distribution. The species has been recorded so far only from Japan.

Aloconota koreana sp. n.

(Figs 12-15)

Material. Holotype, ♂: North Korea, prov. Hamgyong, 2-6.x.1991 (ISEA). Paratypes, 1 ♂ and 1 ♀: same data as holotype (ISEA).



Figs 12-15. *Aloconota koreana* sp. n.: 12 – aedeagus in lateral view, 13 – aedeagus in ventral view, 14 – male tergite 8, 15 – male tergite 7.

Description. Length 5.3-5.4 mm. Body parallel-sided, convex, ground colour black, head black, pronotum reddish-brown, elytra red, abdomen black, legs reddish-yellow, antennae black.

Head semicircular, widest behind eyes, temples arcuately narrowed, eyes moderately large, protruding from lateral contours of head, length of each seen from above subequal to that of postocular region; surface of head with very strong microsculpture, punctuation indistinct, fine and sparse, pubescence directed obliquely inward. Antennae stout, widened towards apex, antennomere 3 shorter than 2, antennomere 4 longer than wide, antennomeres 5-10 quadrate.

Pronotum subquadrate, convex, widest in apical third, sides evenly narrowed to obtuse hind angles; microsculpture similar to that on head, punctuation fine and moderately dense, pubescence at midline directed posteriorly.

Elytra slightly transverse, 1.3 times wider than their length at sides, wider than pronotum, at suture as long as pronotum at midline, at sides longer than pronotum at midline; microsculpture round-meshed, punctuation fine, very dense and asperate, pubescence directed obliquely posteriorly.

Abdomen parallel-sided, bases of tergites 3-5 each with transverse impression, microsculpture consisting of irregular transverse waves, punctuation fine and moderately dense, diminishing on tergites 7 and 8.

Male. Tergite 7 and 8 as in Figs 14-15; aedeagus as in Figs 12-13.

Female unknown.

R e m a r k s. *Aloconota koreana* sp. n. is very similar to *A. currax* (KRAATZ, 1856), from which it can be distinguished by its larger size, darker colouration, the stouter antennae, the coarser microsculpture of head and pronotum, the larger eyes and by the coarser elytral punctation.

***Amischa cavifrons* (SHARP, 1869)**

Homalota cavifrons SHARP, 1869: 177

Amischa cavifrons: LOHSE 1974: 101; PALM 1968: 101

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, prov. Pyongan, Myohyangsan Mts., 1983, 4 exx (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Pyongan, Taesong-ho Lake, 12.vi.1981, 1 ex, leg. A. SZEPTYCKI (ISEA).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. The species is widely distributed in Holarctic Region.

***Amidobia talpa* (HEER, 1841)**

Homalota talpa HEER, 1841: 594

Atheta (Microdota) talpa: BRUNDIN 1948: 44

Amidobia talpa: LOHSE 1974: 102

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, prov. Hwanghae, Suyangsan Mts., 1-3.vi.1974, 6 exx (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Hamgyong, Kwanmobong Mts., 23.v.1974, 5 exx, leg. A. SZEPTYCKI (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Hamgyong, Macon, 20 km NE ad Hamhug, 26.ix.1970, 5 exx, leg. R. BIELAWSKI & M. MROCZKOWSKI (MIZ); North Korea, prov. Kangwon, Masingryong, 34 km NW ad Wonsan, 16.ix.1970, 1 ex, leg. R. BIELAWSKI & M. MROCZKOWSKI (MIZ); North Korea, prov. Hamgyong, distr. Kyongsong, Mehyangri, 4.vi.1965, 1 ex, leg. M. MROCZKOWSKI & A. RIEDEL (MIZ).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. The species is common in North and Central Europe. It is recorded also from Caucasus and Siberia.

***Megacrotona lateralis* (MANNERHEIM, 1830)**

Oxypoda lateralis MANNERHEIM, 1830: 484

Megacrotona lateralis: LOHSE 1974: 103

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, prov. Hamgyong, Susong-chon, 22.v.1974, 5 exx, leg. A. SZEPTYCKI (ISEA).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. The species occurs in Europe and Siberia.

***Nehemitropia sordida* (MARSHAM, 1802)**

Staphylinus sordidus MARSHAM, 1802: 514

Nehemitropia sordida: LOHSE 1974: 103

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, Prov. Pyongyang, Pyongyang, 16.v.1974, 4 exx (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Pyongan, Myohyangsan Mts., 21.v.1985, 2 exx, leg. A. VOJNITS & L. ZOMBORI (HMNH).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. Widespread cosmopolitan species.

***Notothecta chinkiangensis* (BERNHAEUER, 1938)**

Atheta (Coprothassa) chinkiangensis BERNHAUER, 1938b: 145

Atheta (Notothecta) chinkiangensis: SAWADA 1977: 184

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, prov. Ryanggang, Paekdusan Mt., ix.1971, 1 ♂, leg. A. SZEP-
TYCKI (ISEA).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. The species is known also from China and Japan.

***Notothecta reitteriana* (BERNHAEUER, 1938)**

Atheta (Acrotona) reitteriana BERNHAUER, 1938b: 109

Atheta (Notothecta) reitteriana: YOSII & SAWADA 1976: 44

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, Prov. Pyongyang, Pyongyang, 7.vii.1981, 1 ♂, leg. A. SZEP-
TYCKI (ISEA).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. The species was recorded so far only from China and Japan.

***Alaobia sparreschneideri* (MUNSTER, 1922)**

Atheta sparreschneideri MUNSTER, 1922: 207

Alaobia sparreschneideri: LOHSE et al. 1990: 177

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, prov. Pyongan, Myohyangsan Mts., 1983, 1 ♂ (ISEA).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. This apparently rare species occurs in the Holarctic Region.

***Dochmonota rudiventris* (EPPELSHEIM, 1886)**

Homalota rudiventris EPPELSHEIM, 1886: 35

Dochmonota rudiventris: PALM 1970: 169

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, prov. Hamgyong, Jonghen ad Dzuyr, 25.v.1974, 2 exx (ISEA).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. Apparently rare species known from Central and Northern Europe
and Siberia.

***Geostiba circellaris* (GRAVENHORST, 1802)**

Aleochara circellaris GRAVENHORST, 1802: 155

Geostiba circellaris: LOHSE 1974: 112; YOSII & SAWADA 1976: 110

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, prov. Kangwon, Kumgangsan Mts., 10.v.1981, 6 exx, leg. A.
SZEPTYCKI (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Pyongyang, Ryongaksan, 29.v.1974, 4 exx (ISEA); North
Korea, prov. Pyongyang, dist. Samsok, Taechonri, 22.v.1965, 6 exx, leg. M. MROCZKOWSKI & A.
RIEDEL (MIZ); North Korea, prov. Pyongan, Kudzang, 22.vi. 1965, 1 ex, leg. M. MROCZKOWSKI &
A. RIEDEL (MIZ); North Korea, prov. Pyongan, Nampho, 28.v.1965, 1 ex, leg. M. MROCZKOWSKI
& A. RIEDEL (MIZ).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. The species is widely distributed in Europe. It is recorded also from
Caucasus and Siberia.

***Dinaraea arcana* (ERICHSON, 1839)**

Homalota arcana ERICHSON, 1839: 93

Dinaraea arcana: LOHSE 1974: 115; PALM 1970: 172

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, prov. Pyongan, Myohyangsan Mts., 1983, 4 exx (ISEA); North
Korea, prov. Pyongyang, distr. Sunan, Sogam, viii.1971, 2 exx, leg. J. PAWŁOWSKI (ISEA).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. Apparently rare species, known from Central Europe, Scandinavia
and Siberia.

Dinaraea koreana sp. n.

(Figs 16-18)

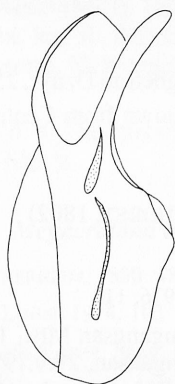
M a t e r i a l. Holotype, ♂: North Korea, prov. Hamgyong, Jonghen ad Dzuyr, 25.v.1974 (ISEA); Paratype, 2 ♂♂: same data as holotype (ISEA).

D e s c r i p t i o n. Length 4.2-4.4 mm. Body subparallel-sided, ground colour brown, head black, pronotum brown, elytra reddish-brown, abdomen brown with tergites 6-7 black, legs red, antennae brown with antennomeres 1-2 reddish.

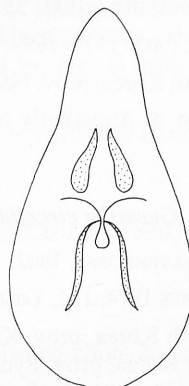
Head transverse, 1.2 times wider than long, narrower than pronotum, widest behind eyes, broadly impressed at midline, eyes moderately large, protruding from lateral contours of head, length of each seen from above 1.4 times shorter than postocular region, surface of head with round-meshed microsculpture, punctation moderately coarse and sparse, pubescence directed inward. Antennae long, widened towards apex, antennomere 3 longer than 2, antennomere 4 slightly longer than wide, antennomere 5 quadrate, antennomeres 6-10 transverse, antennomere 10 about 1.5 times wider than long.

Pronotum transverse, 1.3 times wider than long, weakly convex, widest in apical third, sides narrowed to obtuse hind angles, broadly impressed at midline; microsculpture round-meshed, punctation moderately fine and moderately dense, asperate, pubescence at midline directed posteriorly.

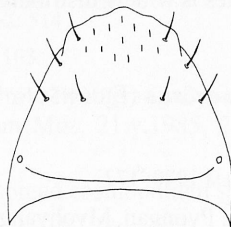
Elytra transverse, 1.4 times wider than their length at sides, slightly broader than pronotum, at suture as long as pronotum at midline; microsculpture similar to that on head, punctation coarse, dense and asperate, pubescence directed obliquely posteriorly.



16



17



18

Abdomen subparallel-sided, bases of tergites 3-5 each with transverse impression, microsculpture consisting of transverse waves, punctuation fine and moderately dense, diminishing on tergites 7 and 8.

Male. Tergite 8 as in Fig 18; aedeagus as in Figs 16-17.

Female unknown.

R e m a r k s. The new species is close to *Dinaraea angustula* (GYLLENHAL, 1810), from which it differs by its larger size, the coarser punctuation of head and pronotum, the pubescence of pronotum directed posteriorly, the coarser and sparser punctuation of elytra and by the shape of aedeagus.

***Liogluta granigera* (KIESENWETTER, 1850)**

Homalota granigera KIESENWETTER, 1850: 218

Liogluta granigera: LOHSE 1974: 121; PALM 1970: 176

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, prov. Ryanggang, Namphothae Mts., ix.1971, 4 exx, leg. J. PAWŁOWSKI (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Hamgyong, Chongjin, 21-25.v.1974, 3 exx (ISEA).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. This apparently common species occurs in Europa and Siberia.

***Liogluta infans* (EPPELSHEIM, 1893)**

Homalota infans EPPELSHEIM, 1893: 26

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, prov. Kangwon, Kungangsan Mts., 16-18.vi.1974, 2 ♂♂ (ISEA).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. This rare species is known so far only from the Transbaikal Region.

***Liogluta pyonganica* sp. n.**

(Figs 19-21)

M a t e r i a l. Holotype, ♂: North Korea, prov. Pyongan, Waudo, 10.vii.1981, leg. A. SZEP-
TYCKI (ISEA); Paratypes, 3 ♂♂ and 1 ♀: same data as holotype (ISEA).

D e s c r i p t i o n. Length 3.5-3.8 mm. Body parallel-sided, shining, ground colour black, elytra reddish-brown, legs red, antennae black.

Head subquadrate, widest behind eyes, temples arcuately narrowed to base, eyes large, protruding from lateral contours of head, length of each seen from above subequal to that of postocular region; microsculpture round-meshed, punctuation coarse and dense, pubescence directed obliquely inward. Antennae long, widened in width to apex, antennomeres 2 and 3 subequal in length, antennomere 4-5 elongate, antennomeres 6-10 quadrate or slightly transverse.

Pronotum transverse, 1.4 times wider than long, widest in apical third, sides evenly narrowed to obtuse hind angles; microsculpture round-meshed, punctuation moderately fine and moderately dense, pubescence at midline directed posteriorly.

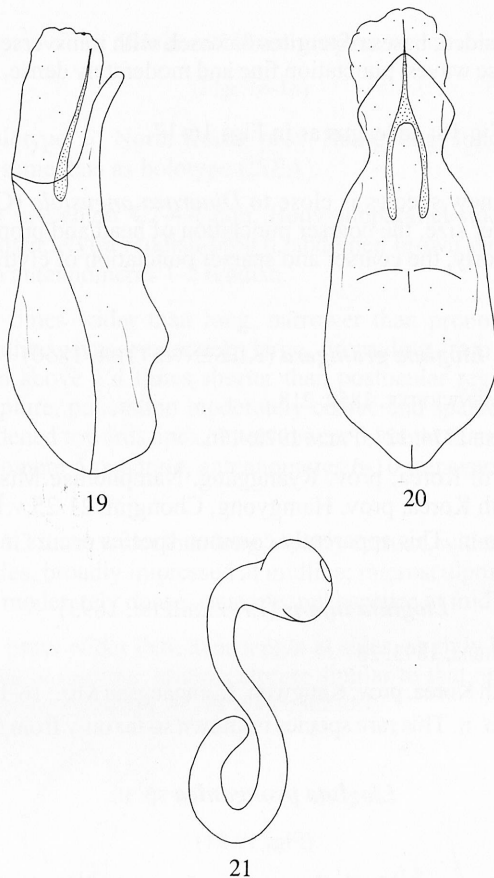
Elytra slightly transverse, 1.2 times wider than their length at sides, at suture as long as pronotum at midline, at sides longer than pronotum at midline; microsculpture round-meshed, punctuation fine and very dense, pubescence directed obliquely posteriorly.

Abdomen parallel-sided, bases of tergites 3-5 each with fine transverse impression, microsculpture consisting of transverse waves, punctuation fine and sparse.

Male. Aedeagus as in Figs 19-20.

Female. Spermatheca as in Fig. 21.

R e m a r k s. *Liogluta pyonganica* sp. n. is closely related to *L. oblongiuscula* SHARP, 1869, from which it can be distinguished by the coarser punctuation of head, the more transverse pronotum, the sparser pronotal punctuation, the finer and sparser abdominal punctuation and by the shape of aedeagus and spermatheca.



Figs 19-21. *Liogluta pyonganica* sp. n.: 19 – aedeagus in lateral view, 20 – aedeagus in ventral view, 21 – shape of spermatheca.

***Boreostiba sibirica* (MÄKLIN, 1880)**

Homalota sibirica MÄKLIN, 1880: 82

Atheta (Oreostiba) sibirica: BRUNDIN 1940a: 112

Boreostiba sibirica: LOHSE et al. 1990: 196

Atheta frigida SAHLBERG, 1880: 93

Atheta (Oreostiba) frigida: BRUNDIN 1940a: 115

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, prov. Hamgyong, Jangang-do, 24.ix-1.x.1991, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (ISEA).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. North Holarctic species, recorded so far from Scandinavia, Siberia, Far East and North America.

***Acrotona aterrima* (GRAVENHORST, 1802)**

Aleochara aterrima GRAVENHORST, 1802: 83

Atheta (Acrotona) aterrima: BRUNDIN 1952: 121; LOHSE 1974: 187; SAWADA 1976: 94

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, prov. Pyongan, Myohyangsan Mts., 1983, 5 exx (ISEA).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. The species is known from Europe, Caucasus and Siberia.

Acrotona fungi (GRAVENHORST, 1806)

Aleochara fungi GRAVENHORST, 1806: 157

Atheta (Acrotona) fungi: BRUNDIN 1952: 134

Atheta (Xenota) fungi: YOSII & SAWADA 1976: 23

Atheta (Mocyta) fungi: LOHSE 1974: 182

Acrotona fungi: PAŚNIK 1999: 356

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, prov. Pyongan, Myohyangsan Mts., 1983, 11 exx (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Hamgyong, Chongjin, 21-25.v.1974, 7 exx (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Hamgyong, Kwanmobong Mts., 23.v.1974, 5 exx, leg. A. SZEPTYCKI (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Hamgyong, Orang on Changyon Lake, 17.vi.1990, 1 ex, leg. E. CHUDZICKA, E. KIERYCH & R. PISARSKA (MIZ); North Korea, prov. Hamgyong, distr. Puryong, Chongjin, 1.vi.1965, 1 ex, leg. M. MROCZKOWSKI & A. RIEDEL (MIZ); North Korea, prov. Pyongyang, Mankyongdae, 3.ix.1970, 1 ex, leg. R. BIELAWSKI & M. MROCZKOWSKI (MIZ); North Korea, Prov. Pyongyang, Pyongyang, 13.vi.1965, 1 ex, leg. M. MROCZKOWSKI & A. RIEDEL (MIZ).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. Well known widespread species occurring throughout the Palearctic Region.

Acrotona grata (CAMERON, 1933)

Atheta (Acrotona) grata CAMERON, 1933: 216

Atheta (Xenota) grata: YOSII & SAWADA 1976: 24

Atheta (Acrotona) perbella: BRUNDIN 1952: 143

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, prov. Pyongyang, distr. Sunan, Sogam, viii.1971, 9 exx, leg. J. PAWŁOWSKI (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Pyongyang, Sogam-Cosuji Lake, 30.v.1974, 1 ex (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Hamgyong, Chongjin, 21-25.v.1974, 8 exx (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Kangwon, Kumgangsan Mts., 30.vi.1981, 4 exx, leg. A. SZEPTYCKI (ISEA); North Korea, Prov. Pyongyang, Pyongyang, 16.v.1974, 2 exx (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Pyongyang, Ryongaksan, 13.vi.1981, 2 exx, leg. A. SZEPTYCKI (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Pyongyang, Ryongaksan, 29.v.1974, 1 ex (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Pyongan, Myohyangsan, 25.vi.1981, 1 ex, leg. A. SZEPTYCKI (ISEA); North Korea, Prov. Pyongyang, Pyongyang, 30.vi.1991, 1 ex, leg. MEAZAROS & ZOMBORI (HNHM); North Korea, prov. Ryanggang, Paekdusan Mt., 1500 m, 27.vi.1988, 1 ex, leg. O. MERKL & Gy. SZÉL (HNHM); North Korea, prov. Pyongyang, Mankyongdae, 17.x.1987, 1 ex, leg. Z. KORSOS & L. RONKAY (HNHM).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. The species is known so far from Japan, Ussuri and Taiwan.

Acrotona lutulenta (SHARP, 1888)

Homalota lutulenta SHARP, 1888: 293

Acrotona (Acrotona) lutulenta: SAWADA 1977: 195

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, prov. Kangwon, Kumgangsan Mts., 10.v.1981, 6 exx, leg. A. SZEPTYCKI (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Pyongan, Taesongri Lake, 12.vi.1981, 2 exx, leg. A. SZEPTYCKI (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Hwanghae, Suyangsan Mts., 1-3.vi.1974, 1 ex (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Kaesong, Kaesong, 14.vii.1981, 1 ex, leg. A. SZEPTYCKI (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Hamgyong, Kwanmobong Mts., 23.v.1974, 1 ex, leg. A. SZEPTYCKI (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Pyongan, Myohyangsan Mts., 26.v.1991, 1 ex, leg. RONKAY & VOJNITS (HNHM).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. The species is widely distributed in Japan.

Acrotona setaria (BRUNDIN, 1952)

Atheta (*Acrotona*) *setaria* BRUNDIN, 1952: 124

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, prov. Pyongan, Myohyangsan Mts., 1983, 1 ♂ (ISEA).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. This rare species is known so far only from Turkmenia and Mongolia.

Acrotona suspiciosa (MOTSCHULSKY, 1859)

Homalota suspiciosa MOTSCHULSKY, 1859: 90

Atheta (*Acrotona*) *suspiciosa*: CAMERON 1939: 397

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, Hamgyong-pukto, 2-6.x.1991, 1 ♀ (ISEA).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. Oriental species, known from China, Sri Lanka and India.

Acrotona vicaria (KRAATZ, 1859)

Homalota vicaria KRAATZ, 1859: 38

Atheta (*Acrotona*) *vicaria*: CAMERON 1939: 396

Homalota inornata KRAATZ, 1859: 39

Atheta (*Acrotona*) *inornata*: CAMERON 1939: 406

Atheta (*Acrotona*) *taedia* CAMERON, 1933: 215; SAWADA 1977: 198

Atheta (*Acrotona*) *pseudoparens* CAMERON, 1933: 215; SAWADA 1977: 138

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, prov. Hwanghae, Cerjong, ix.1971, 1 ♂, leg. J. PAWŁOWSKI (ISEA).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. The species is distributed throughout India, Sri Lanka, Philippines, China and Japan.

Acrotona vivida (SHARP, 1874)

Homalota vivida SHARP, 1874: 15

Atheta (*Xenota*) *vivida*: SAWADA 1977: 175

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, prov. Kangwon, Kungangsan Mts., 1.vii.1981, 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, leg. A. SZEPTYCKI (ISEA).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. The species is widely distributed in Japan.

Acrotona suyangsani sp. n.

(Fig. 22)

M a t e r i a l. Holotype, ♀: North Korea, prov. Hwanghae, Suyangsan, 3.vi.1974, leg. A. SZEPTYCKI (ISEA).

D e s c r i p t i o n. Length 2.1 mm. Body convex, robust, fusiform, ground colour reddish, head brown, pronotum red, elytra yellowish-red, legs and antennae reddish-yellow.

Head transverse, 1.3 times wider than long, widest behind eyes, temples arcuately widened, eyes moderately large, protruding from lateral contours of head, length of each seen from above subequal to that of postocular region; surface of head lacking microsculpture, punctation fine and sparse, asperate, pubescence directed obliquely inward. Antennae short, antennomeres 2 and 3 subequal in length, antennomere 4 quadrate, antennomeres 5-10 transverse, antennomere 10 about 1.5 times wider than long.

Pronotum transverse, 1.3 times wider than long, strongly convex, widest nearly at middle, more strongly narrowed to apex than to base, sides gradually narrowed to obtuse hind angles; punctation fine and moderately dense, asperate, spaces between punctation without microsculpture, pubescence at midline directed posteriorly.

Elytra transverse, 1.6 times wider than their length at sides, slightly wider than pronotum, at suture shorter than pronotum at midline, at sides as long as pronotum at midline; punctation fine, dense and asperate, pubescence directed obliquely posteriorly.

Abdomen acuminate, bases of tergites 3-5 each with transverse impression, microsculpture consisting of irregular transverse waves, punctation moderately fine and moderately dense, diminishing on tergites 7 and 8.

Female. Tergite 8 with 4 + 4 setae; spermatheca as in Fig. 22.

Male unknown.

R e m a r k s. *Acrotona suyangsani* sp. n. is very similar to *A. lutulenta* (SHARP, 1888), from which it differs by the lighter colouration, the finer and sparser punctation of head and pronotum, the shorter antennae and by the shape of spermatheca.

Acrotona paeksongricus sp. n.

(Figs 23-24)

M a t e r i a l. Holotype, ♂: North Korea, prov. Hwanghae, Paeksongri, 11.vii.1981, leg. A. SZEPTYCKI (ISEA).

D e s c r i p t i o n. Length 2.3 mm. Body robust, convex, fusiform; ground colour black, elytra pitchy brown, antennae black with antennomeres 1-3 brown, legs reddish-yellow.

Head transverse, 1.3 times wider than long, convex, widest behind eyes, temples arcuately narrowed, eyes large, strongly protruding from lateral contours of head, length of each seen from above subequal to that of postocular region; surface of head with round-meshed microsculpture, punctation fine, dense and asperate, pubescence directed obliquely inward. Antennae stout, antennomeres 2 and 3 subequal in length, antennomeres 4-10 subquadrate.

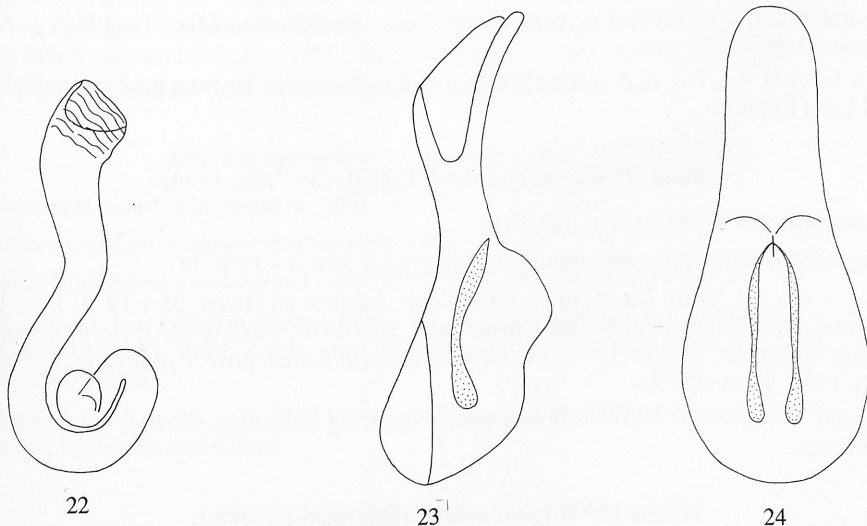


Fig. 22. *Acrotona suyangsani* sp. n.
— shape of spermatheca.

Figs 23-24. *Acrotona paeksongricus* sp. n.: 23 — aedeagus in lateral view, 24 — aedeagus in ventral view.

Pronotum transverse, 1.5 times wider than long, convex, widest nearly at middle, sides gradually narrowed to rounded hind angles with strong lateral setae; microsculpture round-meshed, punctuation fine, very dense and asperate, pubescence at midline directed posteriorly.

Elytra transverse, 1.5 times wider than long, at suture slightly shorter than pronotum at midline, at sides slightly longer than pronotum at midline; microsculpture similar to that on pronotum, punctuation fine and moderately dense, pubescence directed obliquely posteriorly.

Abdomen acuminate, bases of tergites 3-5 each with transverse impression, microsculpture round-meshed, punctuation fine and moderately dense, diminishing on tergites 7 and 8.

Male. Aedeagus as in Figs 23-24.

Female unknown.

R e m a r k s. *Acrotona paeksongricus* sp. n. is closely related to *A. suspiciosa* (MOTSCHULSKY, 1859), from which it can be distinguished by the stouter antennae, the more transverse pronotum, the coarser punctuation of head and pronotum, the shorter elytra and by the more narrowed abdomen.

***Atheta (Philhygra) elongatula* (GRAVENHORST, 1802)**

Homalota elongatula GRAVENHORST, 1802: 79

Atheta (Hygroecia) elongatula: BRUNDIN 1942: 225

Atheta (Philhygra) elongatula: LOHSE 1974: 145

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, Prov. Pyongyang, Pyongyang, 16.v.1974, 4 exx (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Kangwon, Kumgangsan Mts., 16-18.vi.1974, 3 exx (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Hwanghae, Kwail, 18.vi.1981, 2 exx, leg. A. SZEPTYCKI (ISEA).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. Widespread Holarctic species occurring in Europe, North Africa, Caucasus, Siberia and North America.

***Atheta (Philhygra) homoeopyga* (EPPELSHEIM, 1893)**

Homalota homoeopyga EPPELSHEIM, 1893: 30

Atheta (Hygroecia) homoeopyga: BRUNDIN 1942: 198

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, prov. Ryanggang, Namphothae Mts., 1.x.1971, 2 ♂♂, leg. J. PAWŁOWSKI (ISEA).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. A eastern Siberian species known so far from the Transbaikalia, Jenissej and Lena Regions.

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

Homalota palustris KIESENWETTER, 1844: 318

Atheta (Hygroecia) palustris: BRUNDIN 1942: 186; YOSII & SAWADA 1976: 29

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, prov. Hamgyong, Jonghen ad Dzuyr, 25.v.1974, 1 ex (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Pyongyang, Sogam-Cosuji Lake, 30.v.1974, 2 exx (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Hamgyong, Chongjin, 21-25.v.1974, 3 exx (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Pyongyang, Ryongaksan Mts., 29.v.1974, 4 exx (ISEA).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. Widespread species occurring in Europe, Siberia, North Africa and North America.

***Atheta (Philhygra) polaris* (BERNHAEUER, 1900)**

Atheta polaris BERNHAUER, 1900: 536

Atheta (Hygroecia) polaris: BRUNDIN 1942: 199

Atheta (Philhygra) polaris: LOHSE et al. 1990: 168

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, prov. Pyongyang, Ryongaksan Mts., 29.v.1974, 3 ♂♂ (ISEA).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. A Holarctic species known so far from Scandinavia, Siberia, Kamtschatka and North America.

***Atheta (Philhygra) yokkaichiana* (BERNHAEUER, 1907)**

Atheta (Metaxya) yokkaichiana, BERNHAUER, 1907: 410

Atheta (Hygroecia) yokkaichiana: BRUNDIN 1942: 189

Atheta (Philhygra) yokkaichiana: SAWADA 1977: 177

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, prov. Pyongyang, distr. Sunan, Sogam, viii.1971, 1 ♂, leg. J. PAWŁOWSKI (ISEA).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. The species was recorded so far only from Japan.

***Atheta (Psammotiba) jessoensis* (BRUNDIN, 1943)**

Atheta (Panalota) jessoensis BRUNDIN, 1943: 22

Atheta (Psammotiba) jessoensis: YOSII & SAWADA 1976: 84

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, prov. Hamgyong, Jonghen ad Dzuir, 25.v.1974, 38 exx (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Ryanggang, 31 km on Paekdusan, NW of Samjiyon, 2000 m, 28.vi.1988, 4 exx, leg. O. MERKL & Gy. SZÉL (HMNH).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. The species is known hitherto from Japan.

***Atheta (Coprothassa) coriaria* (KRAATZ, 1856)**

Homalota coriaria KRAATZ, 1856: 282

Atheta (s.str.) *coriaria*: GANGLBAUER 1895: 186; PALM 1970: 227

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, prov. Hwanghae, Cerjong, ix.1971, 5 exx, leg. J. PAWŁOWSKI (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Kangwon, Kumgangsán Mts., 16-18.vi.1974, 4 exx (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Pyongan, Waudó, 10.vii.1981, 2 exx, leg. A. SZEPTYCKI (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Pyongan, Myohyangsan Mts., 26.v.1991, 5 exx, leg. RONKAY & VOJNITS (HMNH).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. Widespread cosmopolitan species.

***Atheta (Coprothassa) melanaria* (MANNERHEIM, 1830)**

Oxypoda melanaria MANNERHEIM, 1830: 484

Atheta (Acrotona) melanaria: BRUNDIN 1952: 102

Atheta (Coprothassa) melanaria: LOHSE 1974: 179; YOSII & SAWADA 1976: 116

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, prov. Pyongyang, Ryongaksan, viii.1971, 4 exx, leg. J. PAWŁOWSKI (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Pyongyang, distr. Sunan, Sogam, viii.1971, 6 exx, leg. J. PAWŁOWSKI (ISEA).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. Well known and common species occurring also in Europe, Caucasus, Altai, Mongolia and China.

***Atheta (Microdota) amicula* (STEPHENS, 1832)**

Aleochara amicula STEPHENS, 1832: 132

Atheta (Microdota) amicula: LOHSE 1974: 163; BRUNDIN 1948: 32

Atheta (Amidobia) amacula: SAWADA 1974: 164

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, prov. Kaesong, Kaesong, 5-8.vi.1974, 6 exx (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Kangwon, Kumgangsan Mts., 16-18.vi.1974, 3 exx (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Chagang, Huichon & vicin, 1987, 4 exx (ISEA), North Korea, prov. Hamgyong, Tanchon & vicin, 1987, 2 exx (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Kangwon, Kumgangsan Mts., 9-14.x.1991, 3 exx (ISEA).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. The species is known from the Palaearctic Region.

***Atheta (Microdota) formicetorum* BERNHAUER, 1907**

Atheta (Microdota) formicetorum BERNHAUER, 1907: 400

Atheta (Amidobia) formicetorum: SAWADA 1974: 162

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, prov. Kangwon, Kumgangsan Mts., 9-14.x.1991, 1 ♀ (ISEA).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. The species is known so far only from Japan.

***Atheta (Microdota) kobensis* CAMERON, 1933**

Atheta (Microdota) kobensis CAMERON, 1933: 212

Atheta (Amidobia) kobensis: SAWADA 1974: 168

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, prov. Kangwon, Kumgangsan Mts., 1.vii.1981, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, leg. A. SZEPTYCKI (ISEA).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. This species has been recorded so far only from Japan.

***Atheta (Microdota) koreana* BERNHAUER, 1922**

Atheta (Microdota) koreana BERNHAUER, 1922: 128

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, prov. Hamgyong, Jonghen ad Dzuyr, 25.v.1974, 1 ♂ (ISEA).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. The species is known from Korea, Manchuria and Japan.

***Atheta (Microdota) mortuorum* (THOMSON, 1867)**

Homalota mortuorum THOMSON, 1867a: 281

Atheta (Microdota) mortuorum: BRUNDIN 1948: 42; PALM 1970: 192

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, prov. Kaesong, Kaesong, 5-8.vi.1974, 3 exx (ISEA); North Korea, Prov. Pyongyang, Pyongyang, 16.v.1974, 1 ex (ISEA).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. The species is common in the Palearctic Region.

***Atheta (Microdota) nana* (KRAATZ, 1859)**

Homalota nana KRAATZ, 1859: 36

Atheta (Datomicra) nana: CAMERON 1939: 387

Atheta (Microdota) nana: PACE 1990: 916

Atheta (Datomicra) kanagawana BERNHAUER, 1907: 399

Atheta (Badura) kanagawana: YOSII & SAWADA 1976: 37

Atheta (Microdota) vulgaris CAMERON, 1920: 259

Atheta (Acrotona) seticauda BERNHAUER, 1935: 12

Atheta (Datomicra) pseudosordidula CAMERON, 1944: 106

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, prov. Pyongan, Waudu ad Nampho, 12.vi.1974, 2 exx (ISEA).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. Widespread species occurring also in India, Sri Lanka, Singapore, Taiwan, Hong Kong, China and Japan.

***Atheta (Microdota) palleola* (ERICHSON, 1837)**

Homalota palleola ERICHSON 1837: 333

Atheta (Microdota) palleola: BRUNDIN 1948: 18; LOHSE 1974: 160

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, prov. Hwanghae, Suyangsan Mts., 1-3.vi.1974, 4 exx (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Pyongyang, Ryongaksan, viii.1971, 2 exx, leg. J. PAWŁOWSKI (ISEA).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. The species is known from Europe, Caucasus and Siberia.

***Atheta (Microdota) scrobicollis* (KRAATZ, 1859)**

Homalota scrobicollis KRAATZ, 1859: 31

Homalota inutilis KRAATZ, 1859: 35

Atheta (Microdota) inutilis: CAMERON 1939: 330

Atheta (Microdota) scrobicollis: PACE 1990: 915; SAWADA 1982: 150

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, prov. Hwanghae, Kwail, 18.vi.1981, 2 exx, leg. A. SZEPTYCKI (ISEA).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. Subcosmopolitan species known from Europe, Siberia, China, Japan India, Ceylon, and Singapore.

***Atheta (Microdota) silvatica* BERNHAUER, 1907**

Atheta (Microdota) silvatica BERNHAUER, 1907: 405

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, prov. Pyongan, Waudo ad Nampho, 12.vi.1974, 1 (ISEA).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. The species is known so far only from Japan.

***Atheta (Microdota) subcrenulata* BERNHAUER, 1907**

Atheta (Microdota) subcrenulata BERNHAUER, 1907: 403

Atheta (Amidobia) subcrenulata: SAWADA 1974: 166

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, prov. Hamgyong, Chongjin, 21-25.v.1974, 1 ♂ (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Hwanghae, Paeksongri, 15.vi.1981, 1 ♀, leg. A. SZEPTYCKI (ISEA).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. The species is widely distributed in Japan.

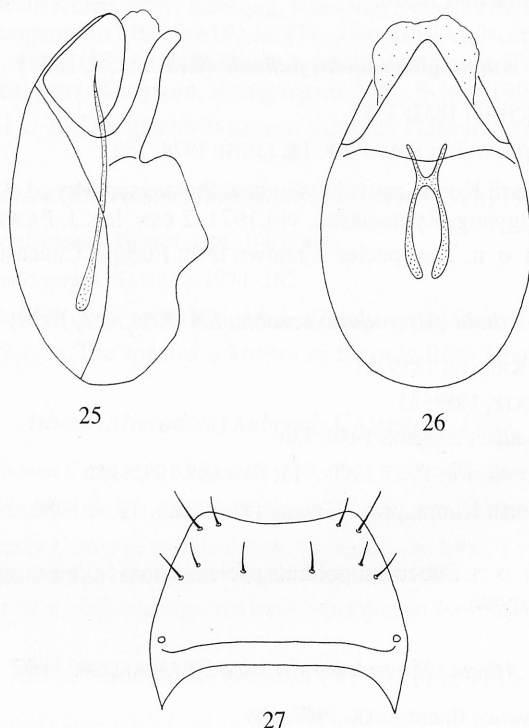
***Atheta (Microdota) kangsonica* sp. n.**

(Figs 25-27)

M a t e r i a l. Holotype, ♂: North Korea, prov. Pyongan, distr. Kangso, Taesong-ho Lake, viii.1971, leg. A. SZEPTYCKI (ISEA).

D e s c r i p t i o n. Length 2.5 mm. Body parallel-sided, ground colour black, elytra pitchy brown, legs red, antennae black.

Head transverse, 1.3 times wider than long, temples parallel-sided, hind angles rounded, eyes large, protruding from lateral contours of head, length of each seen from above subequal to that of postocular region; microsculpture round-meshed, punctation fine and moderately dense, slightly asperate, pubescence directed inward. Antennae widened towards apex, antennomere 3 shorter and slender than 2, antennomeres 4-10 increasingly transverse, antennomere 10 about 1.5 times wider than long.



Figs 25-27. *Atheta (Microdota) kangsonica* sp. n.: 25 – aedeagus in lateral view, 26 – aedeagus in ventral view, 27 – male tergite 8.

Pronotum transverse, 1.3 times wider than long, widest in apical third, sides slightly gradually narrowed to obtuse hind angles; microsculpture round-meshed, punctation fine, dense and asperate, pubescence at midline directed anteriorly.

Elytra slightly transverse, 1.2 times wider than long, at suture slightly longer than pronotum at midline, at sides distinctly longer than pronotum at midline, microsculpture as on pronotum, punctation fine, very dense and asperate, pubescence directed obliquely posteriorly.

Abdomen parallel-sided, bases of tergites 3-5 each with transverse impression, microsculpture round-meshed, punctation fine and sparse.

Male. Tergite 8 as in Fig. 27; aedeagus as in Figs 25-26.

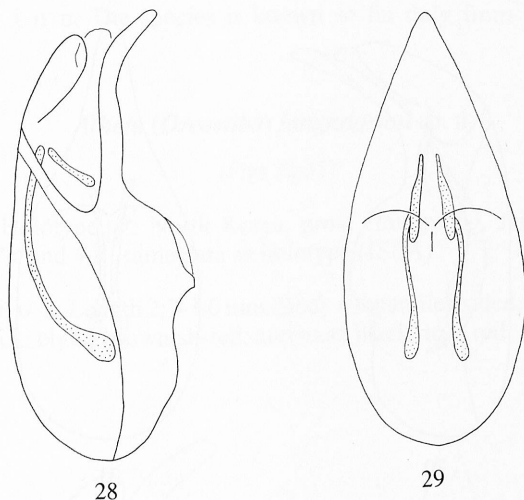
Female unknown.

R e m a r k s. *Atheta kangsonica* sp. n. is similar to *A. muris* (SAWADA, 1974) from which it can be distinguished by its larger size, the darker colouration, the larger eyes, the more distinct microsculpture of head and pronotum, the denser pronotal punctation and by the shape of aedeagus.

***Atheta (Microdota) sogamensis* sp.n.**

(Figs 28-29)

M a t e r i a l. Holotype, ♂: North Korea, prov. Pyongyang, distr. Sunan, Sogam, viii.1971, leg. J. PAWŁOWSKI (ISEA).



Figs 28-29. *Atheta (Microdota) sogamensis* sp. n.: 28 – aedeagus in lateral view, 29 – aedeagus in ventral view.

Description. Length 1.8 mm. Body parallel-sided, ground colour black, elytra reddish, legs red, antennae brown.

Head subquadrate, temples parallel-sided, hind angles rounded, eyes large, protruding from lateral contours of head, length of each seen from above subequal to that of postocular region; microsculpture round-meshed, punctation indistinct, fine and moderately dense, pubescence directed obliquely inward. Antennae widened towards apex, antennomere 3 shorter than 2, antennomeres 4-10 increasingly transverse, antennomere 10 about 2 times wider than long.

Pronotum transverse, 1.4 times wider than long, widest in apical third, sides gradually narrowed to rounded hind angles; microsculpture round-meshed, punctation fine, moderately dense and asperate, pubescence at midline directed anteriorly.

Elytra slightly transverse, 1.2 times wider than long, at suture slightly longer than pronotum at midline, at sides distinctly longer than pronotum at midline; microsculpture as on pronotum, punctation fine, dense and asperate, pubescence directed obliquely posteriorly.

Abdomen parallel-sided, bases of tergites 3-5 each with transverse impression, microsculpture consisting of irregular transverse waves, punctation fine and moderately dense, diminishing on tergites 7 and 8.

Male. Aedeagus as in Figs 28-29.

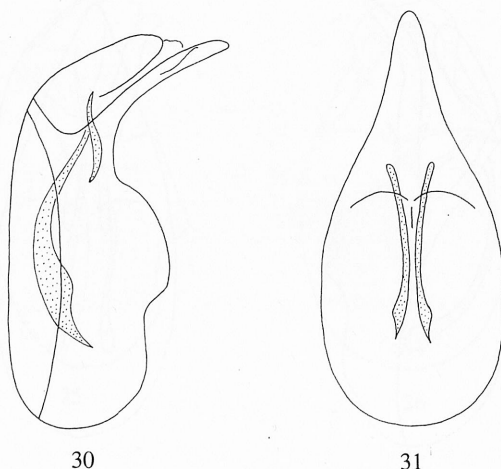
Female unknown.

Remarks. *Atheta sogamensis* sp. n. is closely related to *A. subtilis* (SCRIBA, 1866), from which it differs by the coarser punctation of head and pronotum, the more transverse pronotum, the longer elytra, the denser elytral punctation and by the shape of aedeagus.

***Atheta (Microdota) hamgyongsani* sp.n.**

(Figs 30-31)

Material. Holotype, ♂: North Korea, prov. Hamgyong, Chongjin, 2-6.x.1991 (ISEA).



Figs 30-31. *Atheta (Microdota) hamgyongsani* sp. n.: 30 – aedeagus in lateral view, 31 – aedeagus in ventral view.

Description. Length 1.5-1.6 mm. Body parallel-sided, ground colour pitchy brown, legs and antennae red.

Head transverse, 1.3 times wider than long, temples gradually narrowed to base, hind angles rounded, eyes small, weakly protruding from lateral contours of head, length of each seen from above about 2 times shorter than postocular region; microsculpture round-meshed, punctation indistinct, fine and sparse, pubescence directed inward. Antennae short, widened towards apex, antennomere 3 shorter and slender than 2, antennomeres 4-10 transverse, antennomere 10 about 3 times wider than long.

Pronotum transverse, 1.3 times wider than long, widest in apical third, sides gradually narrowed to rounded hind angles; microsculpture round-meshed, punctation fine and dense, asperate, pubescence at midline directed posteriorly.

Elytra transverse, 1.3 times wider than long, at suture as long as pronotum at midline, at sides slightly longer than pronotum at midline; microsculpture and punctation as on pronotum, pubescence directed posteriorly.

Abdomen parallel-sided, bases of tergites 3-5 each with fine transverse impression, microsculpture consisting of irregular transverse waves, punctation fine and sparse.

Male. Aedeagus as in Figs 30-31.

Female unknown.

Remarks. *Atheta hamgyongsani* sp. n. is similar to *A. amacula* (STEPHENS, 1832), from which it can be distinguished by the smaller eyes and longer temples, the pronotal pubescence directed posteriorly, the shorter elytra, the finer abdominal microsculpture and by the shape of aedeagus.

Atheta (Oreostiba) thulea POPPIUS, 1909

Atheta thulea POPPIUS, 1909: 25

Atheta (Oreostiba) thulea: BRUNDIN 1940a: 103

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, prov. Hamgyong, 2-6.x.1991, 1 ♂ (ISEA).

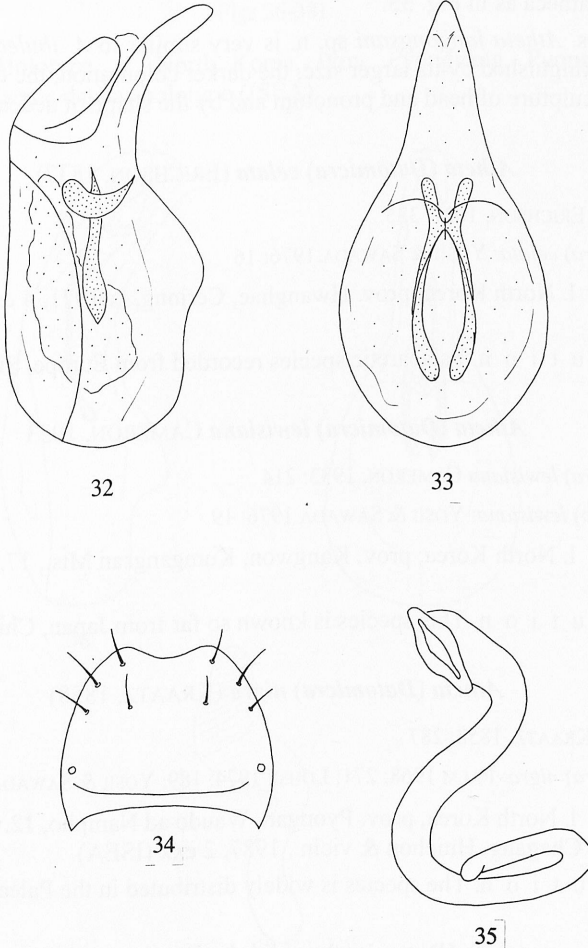
D i s t r i b u t i o n. The species is known so far only from the Kanin Peninsula and north-western Siberia.

***Atheta (Oreostiba) jangangsani* sp. n.**

(Figs 32-35)

M a t e r i a l. Holotype, ♂: North Korea, prov. Hamgyong, Jangang-do, 24.ix-1.x.1991 (ISEA); Paratype: 24♂♂ and ♀♀: same data as holotype (ISEA).

D e s c r i p t i o n. Length 2.7-3.0 mm. Body subparallel-sided, moderately convex, shining, ground colour black, elytra brownish-red, antennae black, legs red.



Figs 32-35. *Atheta (Oreostiba) jangangsani* sp. n.: 32 – aedeagus in lateral view, 33 – aedeagus in ventral view, 34 – male tergite 8, 35 – shape of spermatheca.

Head slightly transverse, 1.2 times wider than long, widest just behind eyes, temples gradually widened towards base, eyes moderately large, slightly protruding from lateral contours of head, length of each seen from above subequal to that of postocular region; microsculpture round-meshed, punctation indistinct, fine and moderately dense, pubescence directed obliquely inward. Antennae widened towards apex, antennomeres 2 and 3 subequal in length, antennomeres 4-7 quadrate, antennomeres 8-10 transverse, antennomere 10 about 1.5 times wider than long.

Pronotum slightly transverse, 1.2 times wider than long, widest in apical third, sides slightly gradually narrowed to obtuse hind angles; microsculpture round-meshed, punctation indistinct, fine, dense and slightly asperate, pubescence at midline directed anteriorly.

Elytra transverse, 1.4 times wider than their length at sides, at suture as long as pronotum at midline, at sides longer than pronotum at midline; microsculpture similar to that on pronotum, punctation moderately coarse, dense and asperate, pubescence directed obliquely posteriorly.

Abdomen subparallel-sided, bases of tergites 3-5 each with transverse impression, microsculpture round-meshed, punctation fine and sparse.

Male. Tergite 8 as in Fig. 34; aedeagus as in Figs 32-33.

Female. Spermatheca as in Fig. 35.

R e m a r k s. *Atheta jangangsani* sp. n. is very similar to *A. thulea* POPPIUS, 1909, from which it can be distinguished by its larger size, the darker colouration, the temples more widened, the coarser microsculpture of head and pronotum and by the shape of aedeagus and spermatheca.

Atheta (Datomicra) celata (ERICHSON, 1837)

Homalota celata ERICHSON, 1837: 335

Atheta (Datomicra) celata: YOSII & SAWADA 1976: 16

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, prov. Hwanghae, Cerjong, ix.1971, 4 exx, leg. J. PAWŁOWSKI (ISEA).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. Palearctic species recorded from Europe, Siberia and Mongolia.

Atheta (Datomicra) lewisiana CAMERON, 1933

Atheta (Datomicra) lewisiana CAMERON, 1933: 214

Atheta (Datostiba) lewisiana: YOSII & SAWADA 1976: 19

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, prov. Kangwon, Kumgangsan Mts., 17.vi.1974, 5 exx, leg. A. SZEPTYCKI (ISEA).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. This species is known so far from Japan, China and Java.

Atheta (Datomicra) nigra (KRAATZ, 1858)

Homalota nigra KRAATZ, 1858: 287

Atheta (Datomicra) nigra: PALM 1968: 271; LOHSE 1974: 189; YOSII & SAWADA 1976: 18

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, prov. Pyongan, Waudo ad Nampho, 12.vi.1974, 5 exx (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Chagang, Huichon & vicin., 1987, 2 exx (ISEA).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. The species is widely distributed in the Palearctic Region.

Atheta (Datomicra) sordidula (ERICHSON, 1839)

Homalota sordidula ERICHSON, 1839: 335

Atheta (Datomicra) sordidula: PALM 1968: 269; LOHSE 1974: 190

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, prov. Pyongyang, Ryongaksan, viii.1971, 2 exx, leg. J. PAWŁOWSKI (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Kangwon, Kumgangsan Mts., 16-18.vi.1974, 3 exx (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Kangwon, Kumgangsan Mts., 30.vi.1981, 2 exx, leg. A. SZEPTYCKI (ISEA).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. The species is common and widespread in the Palearctic Region.

***Atheta (Datomicra) subsericans* CAMERON, 1939**

Atheta (s.str.) *subsericans* CAMERON, 1939: 355

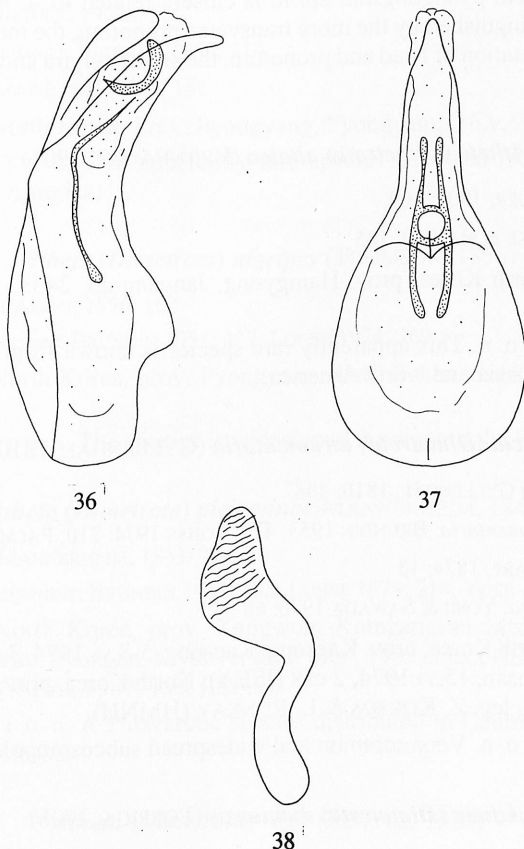
M a t e r i a l. North Korea, prov. Hwanghae, Suyangsan Mts., 2.vi.1974, 1 ♂ (ISEA).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. Oriental species recorded so far only from India and China.

***Atheta (Datomicra) pyongyangsani* sp. n.**

(Figs 36-38)

M a t e r i a l. Holotype, ♂: North Korea, Prov. Pyongyang, Pyongyang, 21.vi.1974 (ISEA); Paratype: 1 ♀: same data as holotype (ISEA).



Figs 36-38. *Atheta (Datomicra) pyongyangsani* sp. n.: 36 – aedeagus in lateral view, 37 – aedeagus in ventral view, 38 – shape of spermatheca.

Description. Length 1.9-2.1 mm. Body parallel-sided, moderately shining, ground colour black, elytra brown, legs yellowish-red, antennae dark brown.

Head transverse, 1.6 times wider than long, widest behind eyes, temples arcuately narrowed to base, hind angles rounded, eyes large, protruding from lateral contours of head, length of each seen from above longer than postocular region; microsculpture round-meshed, punctation moderately coarse, dense and asperate, pubescence directed obliquely anteriorly. Antennae widened towards apex, antennomere 3 shorter than 2, antennomeres 4-10 transverse, antennomere 10 about 2 times wider than long.

Pronotum transverse, 1.5 times wider than long, widest in apical third, sides gradually narrowed to obtuse hind angles, microsculpture round-meshed, punctation moderately coarse, dense and asperate, pubescence at midline directed anteriorly.

Elytra transverse, 1.4 times wider than long, at suture slightly longer than pronotum at midline, at sides distinctly longer than pronotum at midline, microsculpture as on pronotum, punctation moderately fine, dense and asperate, pubescence directed obliquely posteriorly.

Abdomen parallel-sided, bases of tergites 3-5 each with transverse impression, microsculpture consisting of irregular transverse waves, punctation fine and moderately dense, diminishing on tergites 7 and 8.

Male. Aedeagus as in Figs 36-37.

Female. Spermatheca as in Fig. 38.

Remarks. *Atheta pyongangsani* sp. n. is closely related to *A. nigra* (KRAATZ, 1858), from which it can be distinguished by the more transverse pronotum, the more transverse antennomere 10, the coarser punctation of head and pronotum, the shorter elytra and by the shape of aedeagus and spermatheca.

Atheta (Dimetrota) altaica (BERNHAEUER, 1901)

Atheta altaica BERNHAUER, 1901: 109

Dimetrota altaica: LOHSE et al. 1990: 185

Material. North Korea, prov. Hamgyong, Jangang-do, 24.ix.-1.x.1991, 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ (ISEA).

Distribution. This apparently rare species is known from northern Scandinavia, northern Russia, Central Asia and North America.

Atheta (Dimetrota) atramentaria (GYLLENHAL, 1810)

Aleochara atramentaria GYLLENHAL, 1810: 408

Atheta (Dimetrota) atramentaria: BRUNDIN 1953: 419; LOHSE 1974: 210; PALM 1970: 263

Homalota transfuga SHARP, 1874: 13

Atheta (Atheta) transfuga: YOSII & SAWADA 1976: 68

Material. North Korea, prov. Kaesong, Kaesong, 5-8.vi.1974, 3 exx (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Kangwon, Wonsan, 15.vi.1974, 2 exx (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Kangwon, Kumgangsan Mts., 21.x.1987, 1 ex, leg. Z. KORSOS & L. RONKAY (HMNH).

Distribution. Very common and widespread subcosmopolitic species.

Atheta (Dimetrota) dwinensis (POPPIUS, 1908)

Atheta dwinensis POPPIUS, 1908: 17

Atheta (Rhagocneme) dwinensis: PALM 1970: 277

Atheta (Dimetrota) dwinensis: BERNHAUER & SCHEERPELTZ 1926: 663

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, Prov. Pyongyang, Pyongyang, 6.vii.1981, 1 ♀, leg. A. SZEP-
TYCKI (ISEA).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. This apparently rare species is known so far only from northern Russia.

***Atheta (Dimetrota) furtiva* CAMERON, 1939**

Atheta (Dimetrota) furtiva CAMERON, 1939: 378

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, prov. Hamgyong, Chongjin, 21-25.v.1974, 2 exx (ISEA).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. Oriental species recorded so far from India and China.

***Atheta (Dimetrota) latifemorata* BRUNDIN, 1940**

Atheta (Dimetrota) latifemorata BRUNDIN, 1940b: 132; BRUNDIN 1953: 410

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, prov. Hamgyong, prov. Hamgyong, Pukdae, 1987, 1 ex (ISEA).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. This rare species is known so far only from northern Scandinavia, Transbaikalia and Mongolia.

***Atheta (Dimetrota) munsteri* (BERNHAUER, 1902)**

Atheta munsteri BERNHAUER, 1902a: 55

Atheta (Dimetrota) munsteri: BRUNDIN 1953: 414

Dimetrota munsteri: LOHSE et al. 1990: 188

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, Prov. Pyongyang, Pyongyang, 16.v.1974, 1 ♂ (ISEA).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. This apparently rare species has been recorded so far only from Scandinavia and North America.

***Atheta (Dimetrota) nigripes* (THOMSON, 1856)**

Homalota nigripes THOMSON, 1856: 102

Atheta (Dimetrota) nigripes: BRUNDIN 1953: 427; LOHSE 1974: 209

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, prov. Pyongyang, distr. Sunan, Sogam, viii.1971, 4 exx, leg.
J. PAWŁOWSKI (ISEA).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. The species is widespread throughout the Palaearctic Region.

***Atheta (Dimetrota) picipennis* (MANNERHEIM, 1843)**

Homalota picipennis MANNERHEIM, 1843: 224

Atheta (Dimetrota) picipennis: BRUNDIN 1953: 383; LOHSE 1974: 214; YOSH & SAWADA 1976: 62

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, prov. Kangwon, Kumgangsan Mts., 16-18.vi.1974, 2 exx (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Pyongan, Myohyangsan Mts., 1983, 2 exx (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Hamgyong, Tanchon & vicin., 1987, 1 ex (ISEA).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. A Palaearctic species distributed in Central and Northern Europe, Caucasus, Siberia and Alaska.

***Atheta (Dimetrota) vega* (FENYES, 1920)**

Atheta vega FENYES, 1920: 198

Atheta (Dimetrota) vega: BRUNDIN 1953: 417

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, prov. Kaesong, Kaesong, 14.vii.1981, 1 ♂, leg. A. SZEPTYCKI (ISEA).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. This poorly known and rare species has been recorded so far from Nowaja Semlja and Chukotka Peninsula.

***Atheta (Dimetrota) weisei* (BERNHAEUER, 1907)**

Atheta (s.str.) *weisei* BERNHAUER, 1907: 408

Atheta (Dimetrota) weisei: YOSII & SAWADA 1976: 64

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, prov. Hamgyong, Chongjin, 21-25.v.1974, 1 ♀ (ISEA).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. The species is known hitherto from Japan.

***Atheta (Dimetrota) myohyangsani* sp. n.**

(Fig. 39)

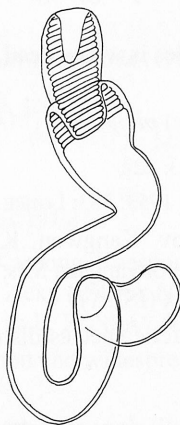
M a t e r i a l. Holotype, ♀: North Korea, prov. Pyongan, Myohyangsan Mts., 1983 (ISEA).

D e s c r i p t i o n. Length 3.4 mm. Body robust, subparallel-sided, ground colour black, head and pronotum black, elytra red, abdomen black with tergites 1-2 brownish-red, legs red, antennae brownish-red.

Head transverse, 1.3 times wider than long, widest behind eyes, temples gradually widened, eyes moderately large, protruding from lateral contours of head, length of each seen from above about subequal to that of postocular region; microsculpture round-meshed, punctation fine and sparse, pubescence directed obliquely inward. Antennae with antennomere 2 and 3 subequal in length, antennomere 4-5 quadrate, following antennomeres missing.

Pronotum slightly transverse, 1.2 times wider than long, widest in apical third, slightly gradually narrowed to obtuse hind angles; microsculpture strongly round-meshed, punctation fine, dense and asperate, pubescence at midline directed posteriorly.

Elytra transverse, 1.3 times wider than their length at sides, at suture as long as pronotum at midline, at sides longer than pronotum at midline; microsculpture and punctation similar to that on pronotum, pubescence directed obliquely posteriorly.



39

Abdomen subparallel-sided, bases of tergites 3-5 each with fine transverse impression, microsculpture consisting of transverse waves, punctation fine and moderately sparse, diminishing on tergites 7 and 8.

Female. Spermatheca as in Fig. 39.

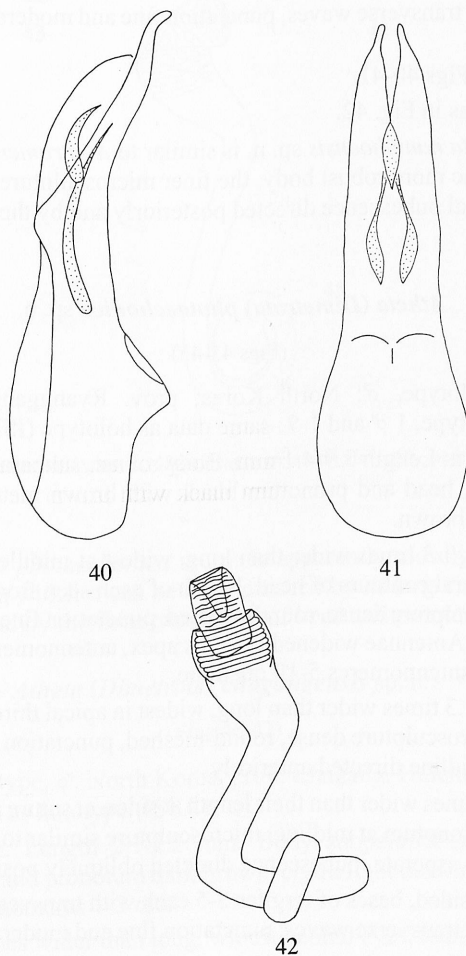
Male unknown.

R e m a r k s. In general appearance the new species resemble *A. subrugosa* (KIESENWETTER, 1848), from which it differs by the widened temples, the red elytra, the finer punctation of head and pronotum and by the pronotum more narrowed basally.

***Atheta (Dimetrotia) namphoensis* sp. n.**

(Figs 40-42)

M a t e r i a l. Holotype, ♂: North Korea, prov. Pyongan, Waudo ad Nampho, ix.1971 (ISEA). Paratypes, 1 ♂ and 1 ♀: same data as holotype (ISEA).



Figs 40-42. *Atheta (Dimetrotia) namphoensis* sp. n.: 40 – aedeagus in lateral view, 41 – aedeagus in ventral view, 42 – shape of spermatheca.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Length 3.0 mm. Body robust, convex, subparallel-sided, ground colour black, head, pronotum and abdomen black, elytra pitchy brown, antennae black with antennomeres 1-3 brown, legs red.

Head transverse, 1.4 times wider than long, widest just behind eyes, temples gradually narrowed to base, eyes large, protruding from lateral contours of head, length of each seen from above subequal to that of postocular region; microsculpture round-meshed, punctation indistinct, fine and sparse, pubescence directed obliquely inward. Antennae widened towards apex, antennomere 3 shorter than 2, antennomere 4 quadrate, antennomeres 5-10 transverse, antennomere 10 about 1.5 times wider than long.

Pronotum transverse, 1.3 times wider than long, widest in apical third, sides slightly gradually narrowed to obtuse hind angles; microsculpture round-meshed, punctation fine, moderately dense and asperate, pubescence at midline directed posteriorly.

Elytra transverse, 1.4 times wider than their length at sides, at suture as long as pronotum at midline, at sides longer than pronotum at midline; microsculpture similar to that on pronotum but finer, punctation moderately coarse and dense, asperate, pubescence directed obliquely posteriorly.

Abdomen subparallel-sided, bases of tergites 3-5 each with transverse impression, microsculpture consisting of irregular transverse waves, punctation fine and moderately sparse, diminishing on tergites 7 and 8.

Male. Aedeagus as in Figs 40-41.

Female. Spermatheca as in Fig. 42.

R e m a r k s. *Atheta namphoensis* sp. n. is similar to *A. atramentaria* (GYLLENHAL, 1810), from which it differs by the more robust body, the finer microsculpture of head and pronotum, the longer temples, the pronotal pubescence directed posteriorly and by the sparser abdominal punctation.

***Atheta (Dimetrota) photaechnica* sp. n.**

(Figs 43-45)

M a t e r i a l. Holotype, ♂: North Korea, prov. Ryanggang, Photae, viii.1971, leg. PAŹŁOWSKI (ISEA); Paratype, 1 ♂ and 1 ♀: same data as holotype (ISEA).

D e s c r i p t i o n. Length 3.9-4.1 mm. Body robust, subparallel-sided, moderately convex, ground colour black, head and pronotum black with brown metallic lustre, elytra reddish-brown, legs red, antennae brown.

Head large, transverse, 1.3 times wider than long, widest at middle of postocular region, eyes large, protruding from lateral contours of head, length of each seen from above subequal to that of postocular region, microsculpture dense, round-meshed, punctation fine and moderately sparse, pubescence directed inward. Antennae widened towards apex, antennomere 3 longer than 2, antennomere 4 longer than wide, antennomeres 5-10 quadrate.

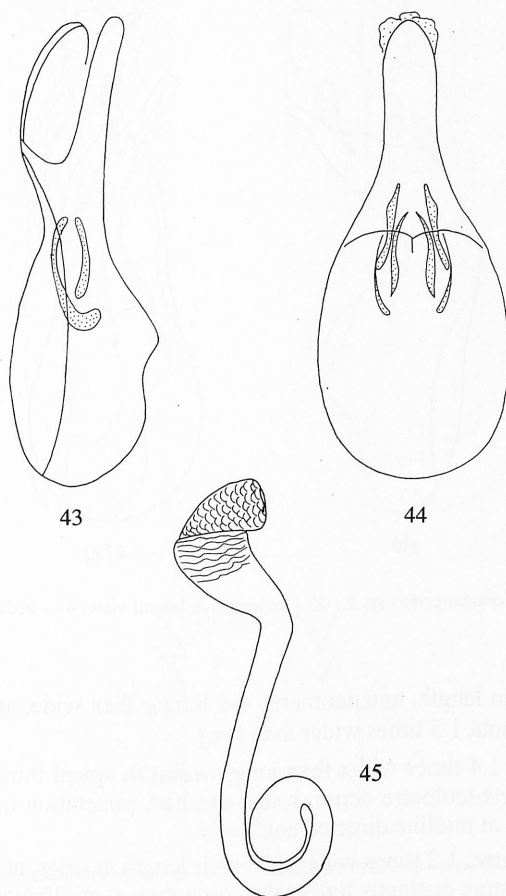
Pronotum transverse, 1.3 times wider than long, widest in apical third, sides gradually narrowed to obtuse hind angles; microsculpture dense, round-meshed, punctation fine, moderately dense and asperate, pubescence at midline directed anteriorly.

Elytra transverse, 1.4 times wider than their length at sides, at suture as long as pronotum at midline, at sides longer than pronotum at midline; microsculpture similar to that on pronotum but finer, punctation fine, dense and asperate, pubescence directed obliquely posteriorly.

Abdomen subparallel-sided, bases of tergites 3-5 each with transverse impression, microsculpture consisting of irregular transverse waves, punctation fine and moderately dense, diminishing on tergites 7 and 8.

Male. Aedeagus as in Figs 43-44.

Female. Spermatheca as in Fig. 45.



Figs 43-45. *Atheta (Dimetrota) photaeconica* sp. n.: 43- aedeagus in lateral view, 44 - aedeagus in ventral view, 45 - shape of spermatheca.

R e m a r k s. *Atheta photaeconica* sp. n. is apparently closely related to *A. picipennis* (MANNERHEIM, 1843), from which it can be distinguished by its larger size, the stouter antennae, the brown metallic lustre and by the finer punctation of head and pronotum.

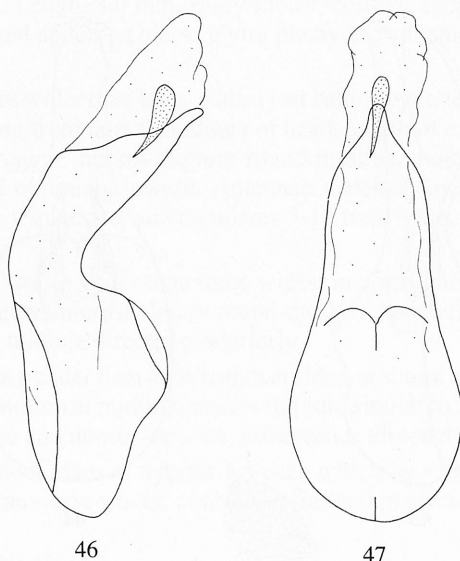
***Atheta (Dimetrota) chagangensis* sp. n.**

(Figs 46-47)

M a t e r i a l. Holotype, ♂: North Korea, prov. Chagang, Huichon & vicin., 1987 (ISEA). Paratypes: 3 ♂♂: same data as holotype (ISEA).

D e s c r i p t i o n. Length 2.1-2.2 mm. Body subparallel-sided, moderately convex, ground colour brown, head and pronotum dark brown, elytra light brown, abdomen black, legs red, antennae brown with antennomeres 1-3 red.

Head transverse, 1.3 times wider than long, widest behind eyes, temples gradually narrowed to base, eyes large, protruding from lateral contours of head, length of each seen from above 1.4 times longer than postocular region, microsculpture round-meshed, punctation moderately coarse and dense, pubescence directed obliquely anteriorly. Antennae slightly widened towards apex, antenno-



Figs 46-47. *Atheta (Dimetrota) chagangensis* sp. n.: 46 – aedeagus in lateral view, 47 – aedeagus in ventral view.

meres 2 and 3 subequal in length, antennomeres 4-6 longer than wide, antennomeres 7-10 transverse, antennomere 10 about 1.5 times wider than long.

Pronotum transverse, 1.4 times wider than long, widest in apical third, gradually narrowed to rounded hind angles; microsculpture dense, round-meshed, punctation moderately coarse, dense and asperate, pubescence at midline directed anteriorly.

Elytra slightly transverse, 1.2 times wider than their length at sides, at suture slightly longer as pronotum at midline, at suture distinctly longer than pronotum at midline; microsculpture similar to that on pronotum, punctation fine, dense and asperate, pubescence directed posteriorly.

Abdomen subparallel-sided, bases of tergites 3-5 each with transverse impression, microsculpture round-meshed, punctation fine and moderately dense, diminishing on tergites 7 and 8.

Male. Aedeagus as in Figs 46-47.

Female unknown.

R e m a r k s. *Atheta chagangensis* sp. n. is similar to *A. laevana* (MULSANT & REY, 1852), from which it differs by the shorter and paler antennae, the more transverse pronotum, the denser microsculpture of head and pronotum and by the shorter elytra.

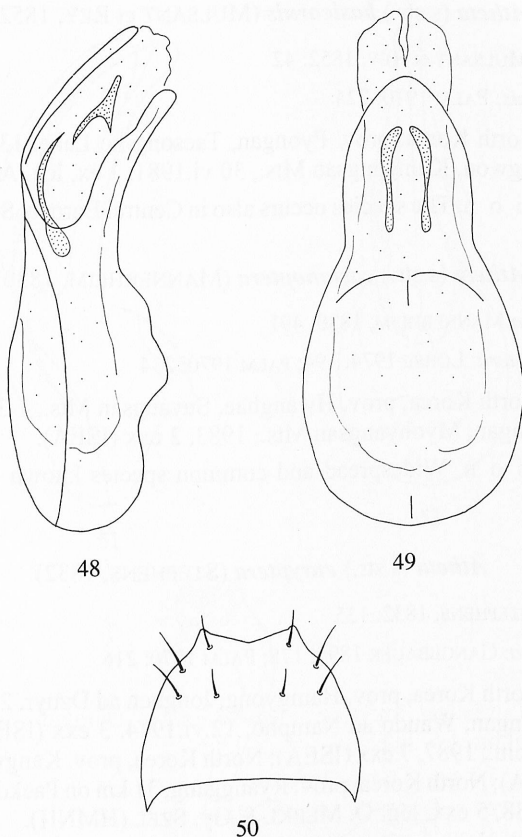
***Atheta (Dimetrota) machonryongica* sp. n.**

(Figs 48-50)

M a t e r i a l. Holotype, ♂: North Korea, prov. Hamgyong, Machonryong, 1987 (ISEA).

D e s c r i p t i o n. Length 2.6 mm. Body subparallel-sided, robust, convex, ground colour black, head and pronotum black with brown metallic lustre, elytra red, abdomen black, legs red, antennae brown.

Head transverse, 1.4 times wider than long, widest behind eyes, temples gradually narrowed to base, eyes large, protruding from lateral contours of head, length of each seen from above longer than postocular region; microsculpture dense, round-meshed, punctation fine and moderately



Figs 48-50. *Atheta (Dimetrotia) machonryongica* sp. n.: 48 – aedeagus in lateral view, 49 – aedeagus in ventral view, 50 – male tergite 8.

dense, pubescence directed obliquely anteriorly. Antennae widened towards apex, antennomeres 2 and 3 subequal in length, antennomere 4 quadrate, antennomeres 5-10 transverse, antennomere 10 about 1.5 times wider than long.

Pronotum transverse, 1.4 times wider than long, widest in apical third, sides gradually narrowed to obtuse hind angles; microsculpture dense, round-meshed, punctation fine, very dense and asperate, pubescence at midline directed anteriorly.

Elytra transverse, 1.4 times wider than their length at sides, at suture as long as pronotum at midline, at sides longer than pronotum at midline; microsculpture round-meshed, punctation fine and dense, slightly asperate, pubescence directed obliquely posteriorly.

Abdomen subparallel-sided, bases of tergites 3-5 each with transverse impression, microsculpture consisting of irregular transverse waves, punctation fine and moderately dense, diminishing on tergites 7 and 8.

Male. Tergite 8 as in Fig. 50; aedeagus as in Figs 48-49.

Female unknown.

Remarks. *Atheta machonryongica* sp. n. resemble *A. subrugosa* (KIESENWETTER, 1848), from which it can be distinguished by the brown metallic lustre of head and pronotum, the coarser microsculpture of head and pronotum, the paler elytra and by the denser abdominal punctation.

Atheta (s.str.) *basicornis* (MULSANT et REY, 1852)*Homalota basicornis* MULSANT et REY, 1852: 42*Atheta* (s.str.) *basicornis*: PALM 1970: 224

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, prov. Pyongan, Taesong-ho Lake, 13.vi.1974, 3 exx (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Kangwon, Kumgangsan Mts., 30.vi.1981, 1 ex, leg. A. SZEPTYCKI (ISEA).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. The species occurs also in Central Europa, Scandinavia and Siberia.

Atheta (s.str.) *castanoptera* (MANNERHEIM, 1830)*Homalota castanoptera* MANNERHEIM, 1830: 491*Atheta* (s.str.) *castanoptera*: LOHSE 1974: 194; PALM 1970: 234

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, prov. Hwanghae, Suyangsan Mts., 1-3.vi.1974, 4 exx (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Pyongan, Myohyangsan Mts., 1983, 2 exx (ISEA).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. Widespread and common species known from Europe, Caucasus and Siberia.

Atheta (s.str.) *euryptera* (STEPHENS, 1832)*Aleochara euryptera* STEPHENS, 1832: 135*Atheta* (s.str.) *euryptera*: GANGLBAUER 1895: 178; PALM 1970: 216

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, prov. Hamgyong, Jonghen ad Dzuыр, 25.v.1974, 5 exx (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Pyongan, Waudu ad Nampho, 12.vi.1974, 3 exx (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Chagang, Huichon & vicin., 1987, 7 exx (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Kangwon, Kumgangsan Mts., 9-14.x.1991, 2 exx (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Ryanggang, 31 km on Paekdusan road, NW od Samjiyon, 2000 m, 28.vi.1988, 5 exx, leg. O. MERKL & Gy. SZÉL (HMNH).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. A very common and widespread Holarctic species.

Atheta (s.str.) *graminicola* (GRAVENHORST, 1806)*Aleochara graminicola* GRAVENHORST, 1806: 176*Atheta* (s.str.) *graminicola*: LOHSE 1974: 195; PALM 1970: 230; YOSII & SAWADA 1976: 65

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, prov. Hwanghae, Kwail, 18.vi.1981, 1 ex, leg. A. SZEPTYCKI (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Hamgyong, Machonryong, 1987, 3 exx (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Hamgyong, Pukdae, 1987, 4 exx (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Kangwon, Wonsan, 15.ix.1970, 2 exx, leg. R. BIELAWSKI & M. MROCZKOWSKI (MIZ); North Korea, prov. Pyongyang, distr. Sunan, Sogam, 2.ix.1970, 1 ex, leg. R. BIELAWSKI & M. MROCZKOWSKI (MIZ).

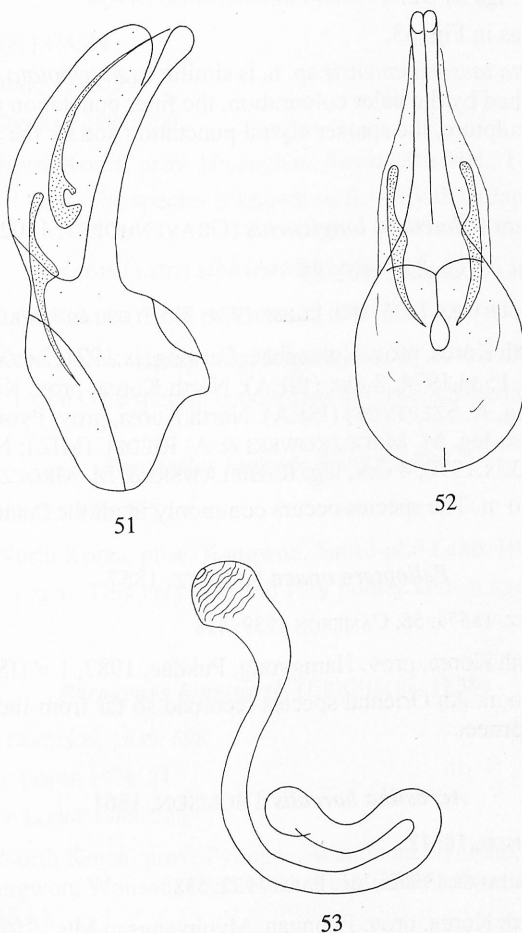
D i s t r i b u t i o n. The species is known from Central and North Europe, Caucasus, Siberia and North America.

Atheta (s.str.) *taesongsanensis* sp. n.

(Figs 51-53)

M a t e r i a l. Holotype, ♂: North Korea, prov. Pyongyang, Taesong-san Mts., 10.vi.1981, leg. Z. STEBNICKA (ISEA). Paratypes: 2 ♀♀: same data as holotype (ISEA).

D e s c r i p t i o n. Length 2.6-2.8 mm. Body subparallel-sided, convex, shining, ground colour reddish, head pitchy brown, pronotum and elytra red, abdomen reddish-brown, tergite 6 black, legs and antennae red.



Figs 51-53. *Atheta (s.str.) taesongsanensis* sp. n.: 51 – aedeagus in lateral view, 52 – aedeagus in ventral view, 53 – shape of spermatheca.

Head semicircular, widest behind eyes, temples gradually narrowed to base, eyes large, protruding from lateral contours of head, length of each seen from above subequal to that of postocular region; microsculpture round-meshed, punctation fine and moderately sparse, pubescence directed obliquely anteriorly. Antennae slightly widened towards apex, antennomeres 2 and 3 subequal in length, antennomere 4 quadrate, antennomeres 5-10 transverse, antennomere 10 about 1.5 times wider than long.

Pronotum transverse, 1.4 times wider than long, widest in apical third, sides gradually narrowed to obtuse hind angles; microsculpture fine, round-meshed, punctation fine and moderately dense, pubescence at midline directed posteriorly.

Elytra transverse, 1.5 times wider than their length at sides, at suture slightly longer than pronotum at midline, at sides distinctly longer than pronotum at midline; microsculpture as on pronotum, punctation fine, dense and asperate, pubescence directed obliquely posteriorly.

Abdomen subparallel-sided, bases of tergites 3-5 each with transverse impression, microsculpture consisting of irregular transverse waves, punctation fine and sparse.

Male. Aedeagus as in Figs 51-52.

Femals. Spermatheca as in Fig. 53.

R e m a r k s. *Atheta taesongsanensis* sp. n. is similar to *A. trinotata* (KRAATZ, 1856), from which it can be distinguished by the paler colouration, the finer punctation of head and pronotum, the finer pronotal microsculpture, the sparser elytral punctation and by the shape of aedeagus and spermatheca.

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

Aleochara longicornis GRAVENHORST, 1802: 87

Atheta longicornis: GANGLBAUER 1895: 160; LOHSE 1974: 215; YOSII & SAWADA 1976: 48

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, prov. Hwanghae, Cerjong, ix.1971, 2 exx (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Kangwon, Wonsan, 15.vi.1974, 3 exx (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Kangwon, Kumgangsan Mts., 30.vi.1981, 3 exx, leg. A. SZEPTYCKI (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Pyongyang, distr. Samsok, Taechonri, 22.v.1965, 1 ex, leg. M. MROCZKOWSKI & A. RIEDEL (MIZ); North Korea, prov. Pyongyang, Mankyongdae, 3.ix.1970, 4 exx, leg. R. BIELAWSKI & M. MROCZKOWSKI (MIZ).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. The species occurs commonly in all the Palaearctic Region.

***Pelioptera opaca* KRAATZ, 1857**

Pelioptera opaca KRAATZ, 1857a: 56; CAMERON 1939: 418

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, prov. Hamgyong, Pukdae, 1987, 1 ♂ (ISEA).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. An Oriental species recorded so far from India, Sri Lanka, Burma, China, Hong Kong and Borneo.

***Acrostiba borealis* THOMSON, 1861**

Acrostiba borealis THOMSON, 18: 12

Acrostiba borealis: BERNHAUER 1902b: 261; PALM 1972: 338

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, prov. Pyongan, Myohyangsan Mts., 1983, 2 ♂♂ (ISEA).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. This rare and poorly known species is known from Scandinavia and Baikal Region.

***Drusilla sibirica* (SCHEERPELTZ, 1956) comb. nov.**

Astilbus sibiricus SCHEERPELTZ, 1956: 272

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, Prov. Pyongyang, Pyongyang, 7.vii.1981, 2 ♀♀, leg. A. SZEPTYCKI (ISEA).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. The species is known so far only from the Transbaikial Region.

***Zyras* (s.str.) *particornis* (SHARP, 1888)**

Myrmedonia particornis SHARP, 1888: 290

Zyras (s.str.) *particornis*: DVORAK 1984: 191

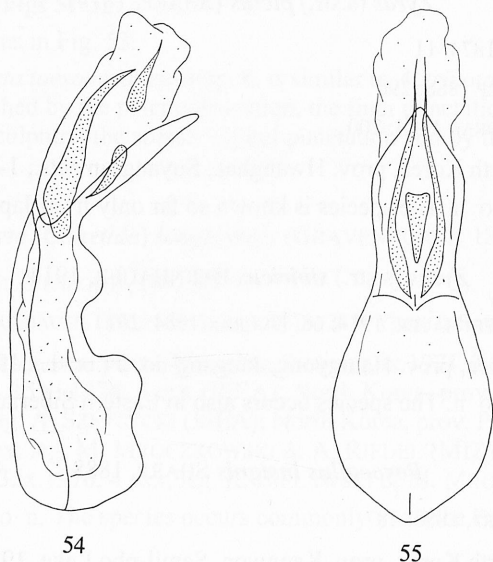
M a t e r i a l. Korea, prov. Pyongyang, Sogam-Cosudzi, 7.vii.1981, 1 ♀, leg. W. WEINER (ISEA).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. The species was recorded so far only from Japan and the Ussuri Region.

Zyras* (s.str.) *pictus* (SHARP, 1874)Ilyobates pictus* SHARP, 1874: 11*Myrmedonia picta*: SHARP 1888: 290*Zyras* (s.str.) *pictus*: DVORAK 1984: 200**M a t e r i a l.** North Korea, prov. Hwanghae, Suyangsan Mts., 1-3.vi.1974, 1 ♀ (ISEA).**D i s t r i b u t i o n.** The species is known so far only from Japan.***Zyras* (s.str.) *sibiricus* BERNHAUER, 1914***Zyras* (s.str.) *sibiricus* BERNHAUER, 1914: 68; DVORAK 1984: 201**M a t e r i a l.** Korea, prov. Hamgyong, Jangang-do, 24.ix.-1.x.1991, 1 ♂ (ISEA).**D i s t r i b u t i o n.** The species occurs also in Eastern Siberia.***Porocallus insignis* SHARP, 1888***Porocallus insignis* SHARP, 1888: 287**M a t e r i a l.** North Korea, prov. Kangwon, Samil-pho Lake, 19.vi.1974, 1 ♀ (ISEA).**D i s t r i b u t i o n.** This very rare and very poorly known species is known so far only from Japan.***Parocyusa longitarsis* (ERICHSON, 1839)***Calodera longitarsis* ERICHSON, 1839: 698*Chilopora longitarsis*: LOHSE 1974: 241*Parocyusa longitarsis*: LOHSE 1989: 226**M a t e r i a l.** North Korea, prov. Pyongan, Waudo ad Nampho, 12.vi.1974, 1 ex (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Kangwon, Wonsan, 15.vi.1974, 2 exx (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Hamgyong, Pukdae, 1987, 1 ex (ISEA).**D i s t r i b u t i o n.** The species is known from the Palearctic Region.***Amarochara umbrosa* (ERICHSON, 1837)***Calodera umbrosa* ERICHSON, 1837: 304*Amarochara umbrosa*: LOHSE 1974: 243; PALM 1972: 342**M a t e r i a l.** North Korea, prov. Pyongyang, Ryongaksan, viii.1971, 2 exx, leg. J. PAWŁOWSKI (ISEA).**D i s t r i b u t i o n.** The species is apparently common in the Palearctic Region.***Blepharrhymenus koreanus* sp. n.**

(Figs 54-55)

M a t e r i a l. Holotype, ♂: North Korea, prov. Kangwon, Kumgangsan Mts., 29.vi.1981, leg. A. SZEPTYCKI (ISEA).**D e s c r i p t i o n.** Length 2.8 mm. Body elongate, parallel-sided, ground colour pitchy black, elytra pitchy brown, abdomen brownish-red, antennae reddish-brown with antennomeres 1-3 red, legs red.



Figs 54-55. *Blepharrhymenus koreanus* sp. n.: 54 – aedeagus in lateral view, 55 – aedeagus in ventral view.

Head semicircular, widest behind eyes, temples gradually narrowed to base, eyes small, slightly protruding from lateral contours of head, length of each seen from above 1.5 times shorter than postocular region; punctation very coarse and dense, pubescence fine, directed obliquely anteriorly. Antennae slightly widened towards apex, antennomere 3 shorter than 2, antennomeres 4-5 elongate, antennomeres 6-10 subquadrate.

Pronotum subquadrate, widest in apical third, sides gradually narrowed to obtuse hind angles; punctation coarse and very dense, pubescence at midline directed anteriorly.

Elytra slightly transverse, 1.2 times wider than their length at sides, at suture as long as pronotum at midline, at sides longer than pronotum at midline; punctation moderately coarse and moderately dense, pubescence directed obliquely posteriorly.

Abdomen constricted at base, bases of tergites 3-6 each with transverse impression, punctation fine and moderately sparse.

Male. Aedeagus as in Figs 54-55.

Female unknown.

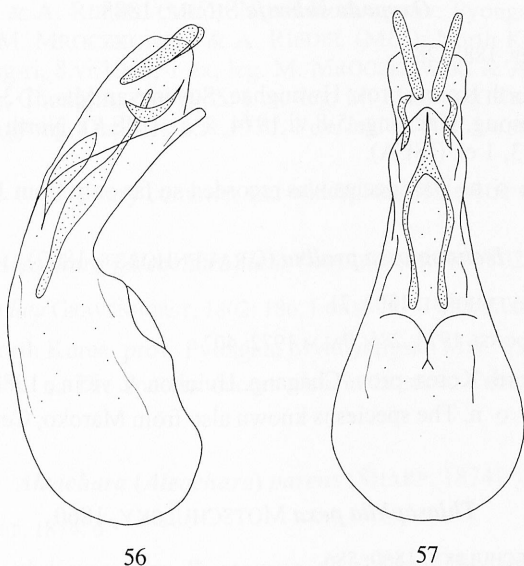
R e m a r k s. *Blepharrhymenus koreanus* sp. n. is similar to *Blepharrhymenus chinensis* BERNHAUER, 1939, from which it can be readily distinguished by the shorter antennomere 3, the coarser punctation of head and elytra, the shorter elytra and by the bases of tergites 3-6 each with transverse impression.

Ocalea koreana sp. n.

(Figs 56-57)

M a t e r i a l. Holotype, ♂: North Korea, prov. Pyongan, Myohyangsan Mts., 1983 (ISEA).

D e s c r i p t i o n. Length 4.9 mm. Body parallel-sided, convex, shining, ground colour black, elytra red, antennae brown, with antennomeres 1-3 red, legs red.



Figs 56-57. *Ocalea koreana* sp. n.: 56 – aedeagus in lateral view, 57 – aedeagus in ventral view.

Head semicircular, widest behind eyes, temples gradually narrowed to base, eyes moderately large, protruding from lateral contours of head, length of each seen from above about 2 times shorter than postocular region; punctuation moderately coarse and dense, pubescence directed obliquely anteriorly. Antennae long, widened towards apex, antennomeres 2 and 3 subequal in length, antennomere 4 elongate, antennomeres 5-10 sugquadrate.

Pronotum subquadrate, widest in apical third, sides evenly narrowed to obtuse hind angles; punctuation moderately coarse and moderately dense, pubescence at midline directed posteriorly.

Elytra slightly transverse, 1.2 times wider than their length at sides, at suture as long as pronotum at midline, at sides distinctly longer than pronotum at midline; punctuation moderately fine, dense and asperate, pubescence directed obliquely posteriorly.

Abdomen parallel-sided, bases of tergites 3-6 each with transverse impression, punctuation fine and moderately dense.

Male. Aedeagus as in Figs 56-57.

Remarks. *Ocalea koreana* sp. n. is distinguishable from the other Palaearctic species of *Ocalea* by the tergite 6 impressed transversely. In general appearance the new species is similar to *O. rivularis* MILLER, 1852, from which it can be readily distinguished by the stouter antennae, the coarser punctuation of head and pronotum and by the denser elytral punctuation.

Oxypoda luridipennis SHARP, 1888

Oxypoda luridipennis SHARP, 1888: 285

Material. North Korea, prov. Hwanghae, Suyangsan Mts., 1-3.vi.1974, 1 ex (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Ryanggang, Photae, viii.1971, 1 ex, leg. J. PAWŁOWSKI (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Ryanggang, Namphothae Mts., 2 exx, leg. J. PAWŁOWSKI (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Ryanggang, distr. Pochon, Karim-chon, ix.1971, 4 exx, leg. J. PAWŁOWSKI (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Hamgyong, Kwanmobong Mts., 23.v.1974, 1 ex (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Pyongan, Myohyangsan Mts., 1983, 1 ex (ISEA).

Distribution. The species was known so far only from Japan.

Oxypoda subrufa SHARP, 1888

Oxypoda subrufa SHARP, 1888: 285

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, prov. Hwanghae, Suyangsan Mts., 1-3.vi.1974, 6 exx (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Kaesong, Kaesong, 5-8.vi.1974, 1 ex (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Pyongan, Myohyangsan Mts., 1983, 1 ex (ISEA).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. The species was recorded so far only from Japan.

Ischnoglossa prolixa (GRAVENHORST, 1802)

Aleochara prolixa GRAVENHORST, 1802: 71

Ischnoglossa prolixa: LOHSE 1974: 286; PALM 1972: 407

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, prov. Chagang, Huichon & vicin., 1987, 2 exx (ISEA).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. The species is known also from Maroko, Central and North Europa, Caucasus and Siberia.

Thiasophila pexa MOTSCHULSKY, 1860

Thiasophila pexa MOTSCHULSKY, 1860: 586

Thiasophila pexa: ZERCHE 1987: 93

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, distr. Sumchon, Jamosan, viii.1971, 1 ex, leg. J. PAWŁOWSKI (ISEA).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. The species was known so far from Transbaikal Region and Mongolia.

Pseudoplandria sakuradanii SAWADA, 1990

Pseudoplandria sakuradanii SAWADA, 1990: 548

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, prov. Hamgyong, Kwanmobong Mts., 23.v.1974, 7 exx, leg. A. SZEPTYCKI (ISEA).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. The species is known so far only from Japan.

Aleochara (Baryodma) intricata (MANNERHEIM, 1830)

Aleochara intricata MANNERHEIM, 1830: 480

Aleochara (Baryodma) intricata: LOHSE 1974: 296; PALM 1972: 428

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, prov. Hamgyong, Jonghen ad Dzuyr, 25.v.1974, 1 ex (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Hamgyong, Chongjin, 21-25.v.1974, 7 exx (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Chagang, Huichon & vicin., 1987, 1 ex (ISEA);

D i s t r i b u t i o n. The species is distributed in Palearctic Region.

Aleochara (Aleochara) curtula (GOEZE, 1777)

Staphylinus curtulus GOEZE, 1777: 730

Aleochara (Aleochara) curtula: LOHSE 1974: 295; KLIMASZEWSKI 1984: 76;

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, prov. Hamgyong, Pukdae, 1987, 1 ex (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Hwanghae, 1987, 1 ex (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Hamgyong, Machonryong, 1987, 1 ex (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Kaesong, Kaesong, 5-8.vi.1974, 1 ex (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Pyongan, Myohyangsan Mts., 1983, 1 ex (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Kangwon, Kumgangsan Mts., 9-14.x.1991, 1 ex (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Hamgyong, ad Changjin-ho Lake, 9.vi.1965, 19 exx,

leg. M. MROCZKOWSKI & A. RIEDEL (MIZ); North Korea, prov. Pyongan, Myohyangsan Mts., 18.vi.1965, 4 exx, leg. M. MROCZKOWSKI & A. RIEDEL (MIZ); North Korea, prov. Hamgyong, distr. Hongwon, Jonpong-ri, 8.vi.1965, 1 ex, leg. M. MROCZKOWSKI & A. RIEDEL (MIZ); North Korea, prov. Hamgyong, Chongjin, 2.vi.1965, 1 ex, leg. M. MROCZKOWSKI & A. RIEDEL (MIZ); North Korea, prov. Hamgyong, Onphori, 6.ix.1970, 1 ex, leg. R. BIELAWSKI & M. MROCZKOWSKI (MIZ).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. A very common and widespread Holarctic species.

***Aleochara (Aleochara) lata* GRAVENHORST, 1802**

Aleochara (Aleochara) lata GRAVENHORST, 1802: 186; LOHSE 1974: 295, KLIMASZEWSKI 1984: 78

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, prov. Pyongan, Myohyangsan Mts., 1983, 2 exx (ISEA).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. The species occurs also in Europe, Caucasus, Siberia and Nord America.

***Aleochara (Aleochara) parens* (SHARP, 1874)**

Aleochara parens SHARP, 1874: 6

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, prov. Pyongyang, distr. Sunan, Sogam, viii.1971, 1 ex, leg. J. PAWŁOWSKI (ISEA); North

Korea, prov. Chagang, Huichon & vicin., 1987, 1 ex (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Kangwon, Kumgangsan Mts., 16-18.vi.1974, 1 ex (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Hwanghae, Suyangsan Mts., 1-3.vi.1974, 5 exx (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Pyongyang, Ryongaksan, viii.1971, 1 ex, leg. J. PAWŁOWSKI (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Pyongan, Myohyangsan Mts., 1983, 1 ex (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Hamgyong, Tanchon & vicin., 1987, 1 ex (ISEA).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. The species is known so far only from Japan.

***Aleochara (Xenochara) tristis* GRAVENHORST, 1806**

Aleochara tristis GRAVENHORST, 1806: 170

Aleochara (Xenochara) tristis: KLIMASZEWSKI 1984: 37; LOHSE 1974: 296

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, prov. Pyongan, Waudo ad Nampho, 12.vi.1974, 3 exx (ISEA).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. The species is recorded also from Europe, northern Africa, Asia Minor, Caucasus, Siberia and North America.

***Aleochara (Coprochara) verna* SAY, 1836**

Aleochara verna SAY, 1936: 156

Aleochara (Coprochara) verna: KLIMASZEWSKI 1984: 22; LOHSE 1974: 303

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, Prov. Pyongyang, Pyongyang, 21.vi.1974, 2 exx (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Kangwon, Kumgangsan Mts., 16-18.vi.1974, 2 exx (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Pyongan, Waudo ad Nampho, 12.vi.1974, 1 ex (ISEA); North Korea, prov. Pyongan, Myohyangsan Mts., 11.x.1987, 2 exx, leg. Z. KORSOS & L. RONKAY (HMNH); North Korea, prov. Pyongan, Myohyangsan Mts., 21.v.1985, 1 ex, leg. A. VOJNITS & L. ZOMBORI (HMNH).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. A very common and widely distributed Holarctic species.

***Emplenota fucicola* (SHARP, 1874)**

Aleochara fucicola SHARP, 1874: 9

Emplenota fucicola: ASSING 1995: 223

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, prov. Hamgyong, Jonghen ad Dzuyr, 25.v.1974, 1 ♀ (ISEA).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. This species is known so far only from Japan.

Emplenota puetzi ASSING, 1995

Emplenota puetzi ASSING, 1995: 225

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, prov. Chagang, Huichon & vicin., 1987, 2 ♂♂ (ISEA).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. The species is widely distributed in the East Palearctic region, where it is recorded from Sakhalin, Kamtschatka and Primorskiy Kray.

Triochara zerchei ASSING, 1995

Triochara zerchei ASSING, 1995: 231

M a t e r i a l. North Korea, prov. Chagang, Huichon & vicin., 1987, 1 ♂ (ISEA).

D i s t r i b u t i o n. The species was known hitherto only from the type localities: Primorskiy Kray and Sakhalin.

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