

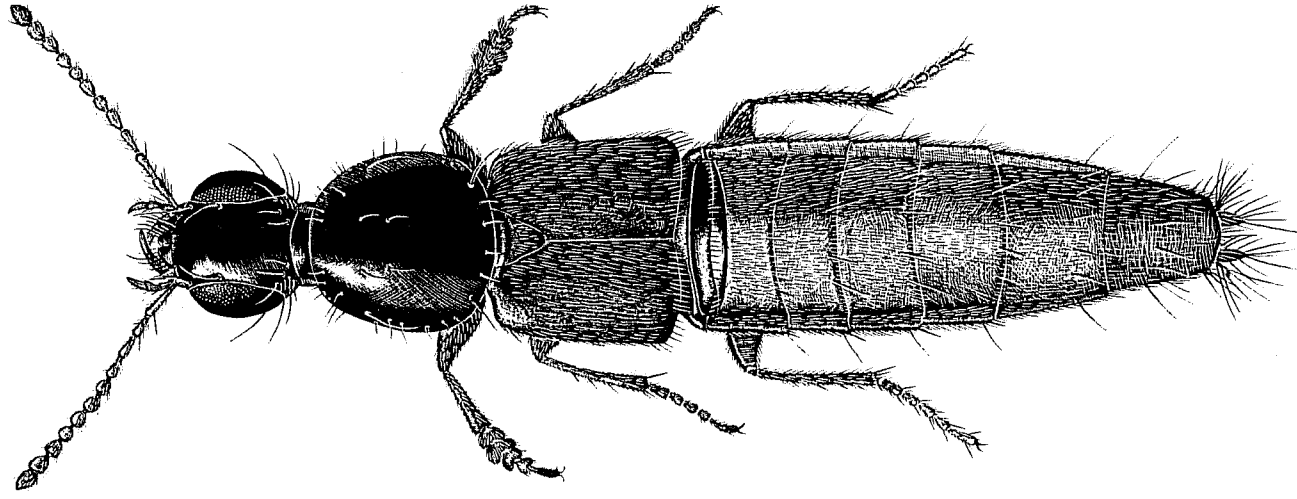
J. KUZICKA - HSGIKRUPIC, PP. 131-133, IN:

Catalogue of Palearctic Coleoptera

Volume 2

Hydrophiloidea - Histeroidea - Staphylinoidea

Edited by
I. LÖBL & A. SMETANA



Quedius (Raphirus) fuvicollis (Stephens, 1832)

Apollo Books
Stenstrup, 2004

942 pp.

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Apollo Books
Kirkeby Sand 19
DK-5771 Stenstrup
Denmark
Telephone + 45 62 26 37 37
Telefax + 45 62 26 37 80
E-mail: apollobooks@vip.cybercity.dk
Web site: www.apollobooks.com

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Asia includes Sinai and the Arabian Peninsula (including Socotra), Turkey east of the Bosphorus, the Middle East and Central Asian countries, Russia east of the main ridge of the Ural mountains, Korea, Japan (including Ryūkyū Retto and the Japanese Pacific Islands), the entire People's Republic of China, Taiwan, Bhutan, Nepal, North India along the base of the Himalaya (Arunachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh), Jammu & Kashmir and all of Pakistan. Thus, India is the only state for which the strict political boundaries are not respected. Large parts of Uttar Pradesh south of Nepal are overpopulated plains. Information on Coleoptera from this North Indian state is based almost exclusively on the Himalayan districts lying west of Nepal, which are in the present state Uttaranchal.

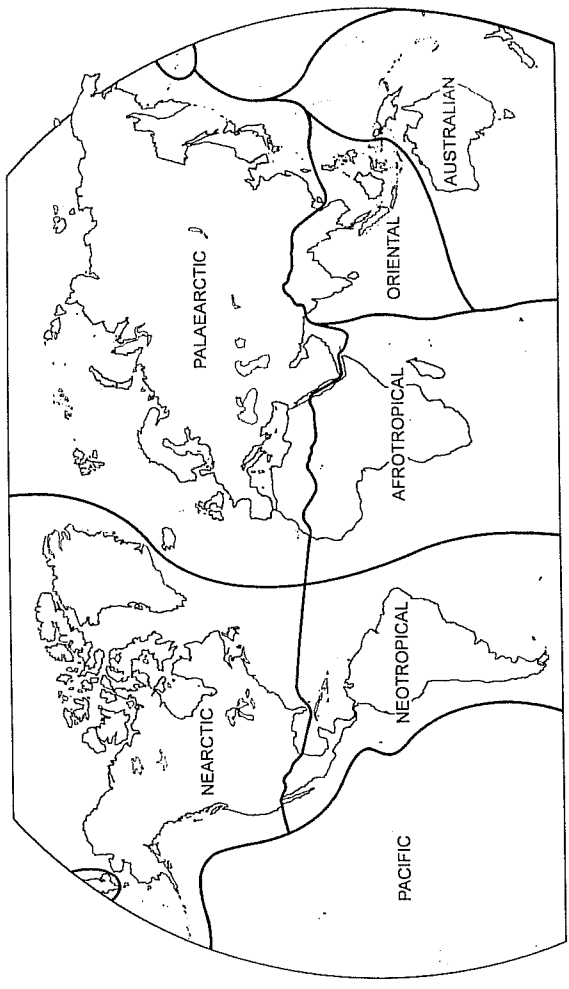
The second level of the geographic information is provided by two-letter symbols for countries, major areas of Russia, China and the North Indian states, and by three-letter symbols for provinces of China and for Taiwan (see Table 1, Maps 2 and 3).

The symbols are arranged in alphabetical order within the first-level subdivision. Some, usually older, distributional records cannot be accommodated within the structure of the Catalogue (e.g., Arabia, Caucasus, Himalaya[s], North India, Siberia). Such information is given in quotation marks (e.g., "Caucasus") behind the last symbol of the respective first-level symbol. The symbol RU for Russia, the symbol CH for the People's Republic of China, as well as the seven two letter symbols for China's major regions are used only in the absence of more detailed geographical information.

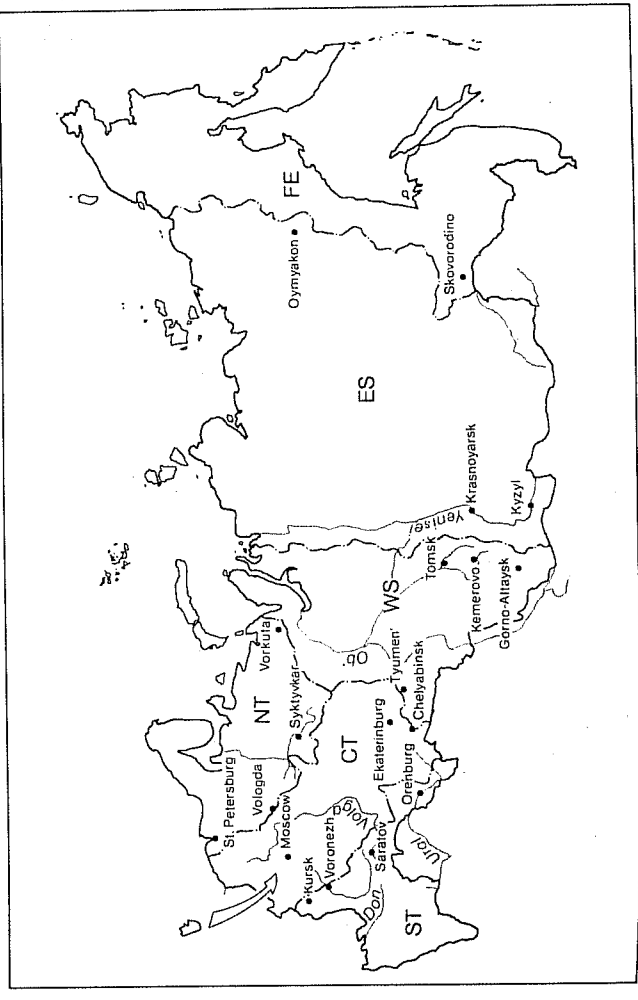
In general, the published distributional information is based on both identified material in collections and on published records, scattered in an enormous number of taxonomic and faunistic papers that are virtually impossible to review in their entirety. Revisions of collections reveal a high proportion of misidentifications, attaining 40% of specimens in some large museums. The degree of identification reliability and of the records derived from the identification, is a function of faunal diversity and quality of systematic revisions. Thus, the reliability in general increases from south to north and from poorly studied groups to "popular" groups. At present, a number of modern catalogues or check-lists, covering the beetle faunas of many European and some extra-European countries or archipelagos, are available. The use of data contained in these and other faunistic works is left to the discretion of the authors who may also add unpublished information available to them. The second-level geographic information is not necessarily exhaustive, it should rather be considered as a base for future faunal research.

The third-level geographic information concerns species and subspecies with restricted distribution. Taxa of this category may be strict endemites, or taxa comparatively widely distributed in one area but restricted in another area. For example, the distributional record of a species widely distributed in North Africa with isolated occurrence on Pantelleria would appear as follows: **E: IT (Pantelleria) N: AG MO TU**. The third-level information is facultative. It is given in parentheses after the respective second-level symbol. The official language of the respective state is used for records in languages using the Latin alphabet, or it is transliterated from the Cyrillic alphabet. Records in languages using non-Latin or Cyrillic characters (e.g. Chinese or Japanese pictographs) are translated into English, and the translated geographical terms are spelled as closely as possible to those used in the Times Atlas®, or in other well-known sources. Detailed geographical information may refer to natural geographical features such as islands, mountains, lakes, valleys, caves, or to administrative entities, such as districts.

The extralimital distribution of some Palearctic species is indicated by three letter symbols in bold, cosmopolitan species by the symbol **COS**, all located at the end of the respective geographical information (see Table 1). Introductions are indicated by the letter "i" (e.g. **Ei: GB**). The extralimital regions for the needs of the Catalogue are defined as follows (see Map 1): Nearctic (**NAR**): north of Mexico; Neotropical (**NTR**): south of the United States; Afrotropical (**AFR**): south of the North African states included in the Palearctic Region; Oriental (**ORR**): areas south of China and Taiwan, areas south of the Himalaya in India, the Philippines, Malaysia and Indonesia south to the Lydekker line; Australian (**AUR**): south of the Lydekker line, Pacific.



Map 1: The limits of the geographical Regions as defined for the purpose of this Catalogue



Map 2: Subdivisions of Russia.

The main reasons for inclusion of these areas are as follows:

1. Old records of "Arabia" and "China" may pertain to any states on the Arabian Peninsula and to Jordan, or to any part of the People's Republic of China, respectively.
2. Recent field work in the Himalaya and in the mountains of mainland China and Taiwan provides evidence of altitudinal faunal transition in Coleoptera, as well as in other insect groups. While subtropical climate with dominant Oriental taxa prevails at low elevations, significant faunal changes are found already at elevations of 1-500 m, and almost "pure Palaearctic" taxa are present at elevations of 2500 m and above. Thus, it appears illusory to draw simple biogeographical frontiers in any of these parts of the world.
3. The Catalogue includes more information. This is an obvious advantage in the absence of modern catalogues covering the Afrotropical and Oriental regions.

The Catalogue of Palaearctic Coleoptera is published in a number of independent volumes, each having its own Reference section and Index. The taxonomic, geographical and bibliographical information in this volume is presented in a similar way as in the first Volume, with a few formal, mostly minor changes. The only notable change concerns recent political subdivisions. The North Indian state Uttar Pradesh was subdivided into two states, Uttaranchal (west of Nepal) and Uttar Pradesh (south of Nepal). The symbol UP is retained for both states, but the bulk of the data recorded under UP comes in fact from Uttaranchal. The relatively small, southeastern part of the Chinese Province of Sichuan was given a provincial status, forming the new Province of Chongqing. Obviously, some of the older records from "Sichuan" may in fact pertain to Chongqing.

The present volume treats the polyphagous series Staphyliniformia. It includes the superfamilies Hydrophiloidae, Histeroidea and Staphylinoidae, following at superfamily level M. Hansen's phylogeny published in 1997. As in the first volume, the adopted arrangement of families and subfamilies within the superfamilies is consistent with J. F. Lawrence & A. F. Newton's 1995 classification. The volume includes about 35,500 names of taxa and 7827 primary references.

The Hydrophiloidae part of the Catalogue was extracted from M. Hansen's 1999 *World Catalogue of Insects, Volume 2*. The text was modified by one of the Editors (I. L.) to fit the format of this Catalogue, and completed by data published subsequently. In addition, several colleagues reviewed and/or completed parts of the text (see Acknowledgements). Doubtful taxonomic data, marked by a question mark in M. Hansen's original file, were properly treated. Many of them were nomina dubia or doubtful assignments; they were indicated as such in the Catalogue.

The Editors adopted the policy that the gap between the publication date of each volume of the Catalogue and the date of the corresponding entry deadline should not exceed three years. While the first volume contains all available genus-group and species-group names in Archostemata, Myxophaga and Adephaga published before January 1, 2000, the present volume includes all available Staphyliniformia names published before January 1, 2002.

The first volume of the Catalogue was not provided with an index of the species-group names for practical reasons associated with the printing and bookbinding costs. Therefore, electronic versions of species-group names indexes for both Volume 1 and Volume 2 are available on web sites of the Apollo Books (www.apollobooks.com) and of the Muséum d'histoire naturelle in Geneva (www.ville-ge.ch/musinfo/mhng).

The Editors were repeatedly asked to make the Catalogue available electronically, either as an online interactive database, or as CD-Rom. After careful consideration they decided to publish the work only in book form for the following reasons: Information in taxonomy, unlike that in most other biological fields, remains useful for extremely long periods of time, extending over centuries. Taxonomic work deals commonly with sources published throughout the 19th and 20th centuries and often earlier. Consequently, catalogues that summarize taxonomic work are consulted over a very long period of time. The simple, although often ignored, reason for the durability of taxonomic data is in the fact that taxonomy provides the language indispensable for unambiguous conveyance of biological information. The bulk of correctly recorded data in Catalogues remains informative even under a continuous inflow of additional new taxa, and even if the assignments and ranks of taxa and the validity or invalidity of names are changing, and the known distributions of species become gradually more precise. It is therefore necessary to insure access to taxonomic work, including Catalogues, not only in spatial but also in temporal dimensions. Experience shows that printed texts may remain available for centuries, while life expectancy of electronic information is unknown. Ideally, works like this Catalogue, should be available in both print- and electronic formats; however, the real world is not ideal and the production of printed Catalogues is associated with considerable costs. The consequence of providing low-cost online or CD-Rom editions would have a serious negative economic impact on the production of printed version. We believe that under the globally inadequate institutional interest for the needs of taxonomy, the livelihood of those who are willing to accept the commercially hazardous production of printed taxonomic publications, should be protected. We advocate the growth and continuation of taxonomy, not its demise.

TAXONOMIC INFORMATION

The present Catalogue includes all available names, both valid and invalid, of extant beetle taxa described before January 1, 2002 and known to occur in the Palaearctic Region, as it is defined below. The higher classification, from suborder down to subfamily, is based on the work of Lawrence & Newton (1995): *Families and subfamilies of Coleoptera (with selected genera, notes, references and data on family-group names)*. However, the classification proposed in this work is not taken as dogma, and changes are accepted when considered well founded. All taxa below subfamily level are arranged alphabetically within the higher taxon and the synonyms follow the respective valid name alphabetically.

Extinct taxa, names rejected by the ICZN, misspellings, misidentifications and other nomina nuda are not included in the Catalogue. Similarly, all infraspecific names, such as those established as "morphia", "natio", or "race", "subvariety" and "aberration", or proposed as variety and form of a subspecies or another variety, and names published, e.g., as *A-us b-us c-us*, but specified in the text that they are actually proposed for a "natio" or "race", etc., are not considered subspecific and are therefore excluded from the Catalogue. Names proposed as varieties and forms before 1961 are included, if deemed subspecific under the provisions of the ICZN, Article 45.6. Unjustified emendations may be included.

The currently valid names of the family-group taxa include the name of the author and the year of the publication. Their synonyms are not listed.

The names of the genus-group taxa are given with the name of the author, and the year and page of publication. The page given is the page where the name and the actual description of the taxon is printed. The type species of all genus-group names are given in their original combination. If the type species is currently regarded as a junior synonym, the valid senior synonym is given in brackets in its original combination.

The names of the species-group taxa are given with the name of the author, and the year and page of publication. The page given is the page where the name and the actual description of the taxon is printed. For species-group taxa subsequently transferred to another genus, the name of the original genus is given in parentheses, following the page of publication.

Some authors (e.g., V. Apfelbeck, H. John) published the same description twice, or even more times, in separate papers. Such publication produces, de facto, primary homonyms and objective synonyms. The first publication in such cases is referred to as indicated above, followed by the mark =, the year and first page of the subsequent description/s in square brackets. This is particularly important for taxa that are erroneously associated with their junior description.

The following symbols, all given in square brackets following the page of publication, or the original combination when applicable, are used for taxonomic information: HN for homonyms, RN for replacement names, NO for nomina obliata, NP for nomina protecta, DA for doubtful assignment, and EA for erroneous assignment.

Taxa considered incertae sedis and nomina dubia are listed separately at the end of the nearest applicable taxon. Taxonomic and nomenclatorial acts published after December 31, 2001 are considered only when they concern taxa described on or before that date.

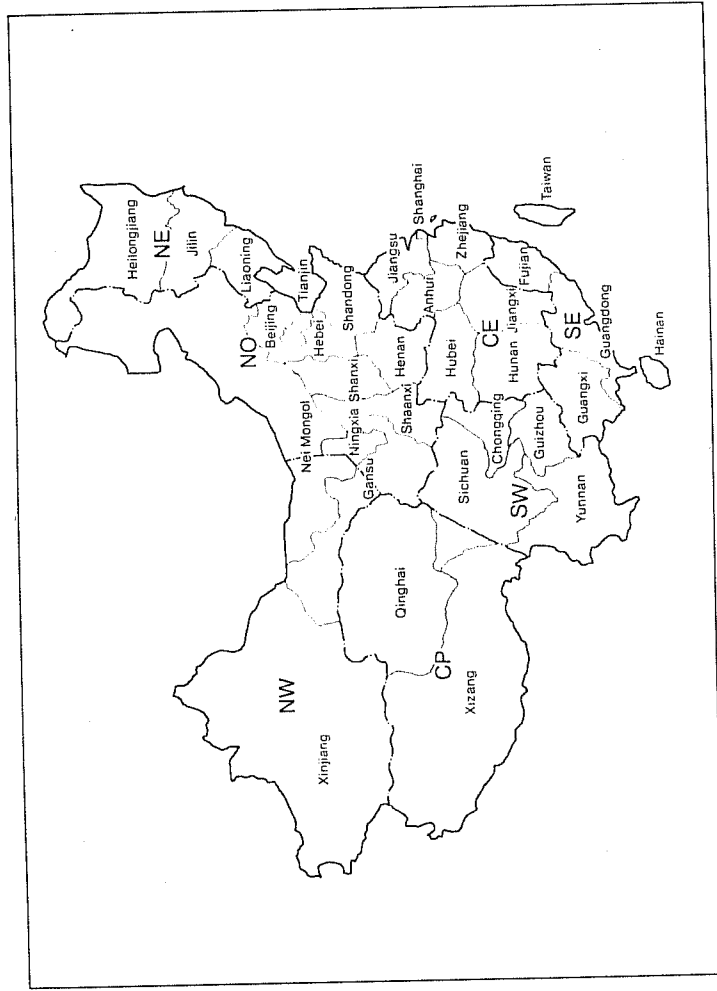
DISTRIBUTIONAL INFORMATION

The limits of the Palaearctic region, as those of other biogeographical regions, are arbitrarily defined (Map 1). For practical reasons, the boundaries of the Palaearctic Region, as they were established for the Catalogue (see above), usually follow national boundaries. The region includes Europe, Africa north of the Sahara, and Asia except for the part that is arbitrarily defined as belonging to the Oriental Region.

For each species and subspecies an outline of its present distribution is given. Fossil records are not considered. The information is given by means of symbols, presented at three levels.

The first level is the subdivision of the Palaearctic Region into three main parts, Europe (letter E, bold), North Africa (letter N, bold) and Asia (letter A, bold).

Europe includes the Azores, Iceland and Turkey west of the Bosphorus. The eastern boundaries are a matter of controversy. In the Catalogue, Europe includes Russia west of the main ridge of the Ural mountains, the Permisk Oblast, Bashkortostan Republic and Orenburskaya Oblast, and the small part of Kazakhstan west of the Ural River. It includes the Caucasian republics of Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan. The south-eastern boundaries are the political boundaries of the Asian part of Turkey, Iran, Kazakhstan, and the Caspian and Black seas. North Africa includes Morocco (incl. Western Sahara), Algeria, Tunisia, Libya and Egypt west of the Suez Canal, and the Canary and Madeira islands.



Map 3. Subdivisions and provinces of the People's Republic of China

Table 1: GEOGRAPHICAL SYMBOLS

E	Europe	GR	Greece (incl. Kriti)
AB	Azerbaijan	HU	Hungary
AL	Albania	IC	Iceland
AN	Andorra	IR	Ireland
AR	Armenia	IT	Italy (incl. Sardinia, Sicily, San Marino)
AU	Austria	KZ	Kazakhstan
AZ	Azores	LA	Latvia
BE	Belgium	LS	Liechtenstein
BH	Bosnia Herzegovina	LT	Lithuania
BU	Bulgaria	LU	Luxembourg
BY	Belarus	MA	Malta
CR	Croatia	MC	Macedonia
CT	Russia: Central European Territory	MD	Moldavia
CZ	Czech Republic	NL	The Netherlands
DE	Denmark	NR	Norway
EN	Estonia	NT	Russia: North European Territory
FA	Faeroe Islands	PL	Poland
FI	Finland	PT	Portugal
FR	France (incl. Corsica, Monaco)	RO	Romania
GB	Great Britain (incl. Channel Islands)	RU	Russia
GE	Germany	SK	Slovakia
GG	Georgia	SL	Slovenia

SP	Spain (incl. Gibraltar)	SY	Syria
SR	Svalbard (Spitzbergen)	TD	Tajikistan
ST	Russia: South European Territory	TM	Turkmenistan
SV	Sweden	TR	Turkey
SZ	Switzerland	UP	India: Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh
TR	Turkey	UZ	Uzbekistan
UK	Ukraine	WP	China: Western Plateau
YU	Yugoslavia (Serbia, Montenegro)	WS	Russia: west Siberia
		YE	Yemen (incl. Socotra)

North Africa

N	North Africa	AG	Algeria
AG	Algeria	CI	Canary Islands
CI	Canary Islands	EG	Egypt
EG	Egypt	LB	Libya
LB	Libya	MO	Morocco (incl. Western Sahara)
MO	Morocco (incl. Western Sahara)	MR	Madeira Archipelago
MR	Madeira Archipelago	TU	Tunisia

Asia

A	Asia	AE	Arab Emirates
AE	Arab Emirates	AF	Afghanistan
AF	Afghanistan	AP	India: Anunachal Pradesh
AP	India: Anunachal Pradesh	BA	Bahrain
BA	Bahrain	BT	Bhutan
BT	Bhutan	CE	China: Central Territory
CE	China: Central Territory	CH	China
CH	China	CY	Cyprus
CY	Cyprus	ES	Russia: East Siberia
ES	Russia: East Siberia	FE	Russia: Far East
FE	Russia: Far East	HP	India: Himachal Pradesh
HP	India: Himachal Pradesh	IN	Iran
IN	Iran	IQ	Iraq
IQ	Iraq	IS	Israel
IS	Israel	JA	Japan
JA	Japan	JO	Jordan
JO	Jordan	KA	India: Kashmir
KA	India: Kashmir	KI	Kyrgyzstan
KI	Kyrgyzstan	KU	Kuwait
KU	Kuwait	KZ	Kazakhstan
KZ	Kazakhstan	LE	Lebanon
LE	Lebanon	MG	Mongolia
MG	Mongolia	NP	Nepal
NP	Nepal	NE	China: Northeast Territory
NE	China: Northeast Territory	NC	North Korea
NC	North Korea	NO	China: Northern Territory
NO	China: Northern Territory	NW	China: Northwest Territory
NW	China: Northwest Territory	OM	Oman
OM	Oman	PA	Pakistan
PA	Pakistan	QA	Qatar (incl. United Arab Emirates)
QA	Qatar (incl. United Arab Emirates)	RU	Russia
RU	Russia	SA	Saudi Arabia
SA	Saudi Arabia	SC	South Korea
SC	South Korea	SD	India: Sikkim, Darjeeling District
SD	India: Sikkim, Darjeeling District	SE	China: Southeastern Territory (incl. Macao, Hongkong)
SE	China: Southeastern Territory (incl. Macao, Hongkong)	SI	Egypt: Sinai
SI	Egypt: Sinai	SW	China: Southwestern Territory
SW	China: Southwestern Territory		

CHINA: PROVINCES, AUTONOMOUS REGIONS OR MUNICIPALITIES, AND TAIWAN

AHN	Anhui (Anhuiwei)
BEI	Beijing (Peking or Peiping)
CHQ	Chongqing
FUJ	Fujian (Fukien)
GAN	Gansu (Kansu)
GUA	Guandong (Kwantung)
GUI	Guizhou (Kweichow)
GUX	Guangxi (Kwangsi)
HAI	Hainan
HEB	Hebei (Hopoh)
HEI	Heilongjiang (Heilungkiang)
HEN	Henan (Honana)
HKG	Hongkong
HUB	Hubei (Hupeh)
HUN	Hunan
JIA	Jiangsu (Kiangsu)
JIL	Jilin (Kirin)
JIX	Jiangxi (Kiangsi)
LIA	Liaoning
MAC	Macao
NIN	Ningxia (Ningsia)
NMO	Net Mongol (Inner Mongolia)
QIN	Qinghai (Tsinghai)
SCH	Sichuan (Szechwan)
SHA	Shaanxi (Shensi)
SHG	Shanghai
SHN	Shandong (Shantung)
SHX	Shanxi (Shansi)
TAI	Taiwan (Formosa)
TJA	Tianjin (Tientsin)
XIN	Xinjiang (Sinkiang)
XIZ	Xizang (Tibet)
YUN	Yunnan
ZHE	Zhejiang (Chekiang)

WORLD ZOOGEOGRAPHICAL REGIONS:

AFR	Afrotropical Region
AUR	Australian Region
NAR	Nearctic Region
NTR	Neotropical Region
ORR	Oriental Region

COORDINATORS OF THIS VOLUME

Ivan Löbl, Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Geneva, Switzerland
 Aleš Smetana, Biodiversity: Systematic entomology, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Ottawa, Canada

AUTHORS

- superfamily HYDROPHILOIDEA Latreille, 1802
 family HELOPHORIDAE Leach, 1815
 family EPIMETOPIDAE Zaitzev, 1908
 family GEORISSIDAE Laporte, 1840
 family HYDROCHIDAE Thomson, 1859
 family SPERCHIDAE Erichson, 1837
 family HYDROPHILIDAE Latreille, 1802
 superfamily HISTEROIDEA Gyllenhal, 1802
 family SPHAERITIDAE Shuckard, 1839
 family SYNTHELIDAE Lewis, 1882
 family HISTERIDAE Gyllenhal, 1808
 superfamily STAPHYLINOIDEA Latreille, 1802
 family HYDRAENIDAE Mulsant, 1844
 family PTILIIDAE Erichson, 1845 / Motschulsky, 1845
 family AGYRTIDAE Thomson, 1859
 family LEIODIDAE Fleming, 1821
 family SCYDMAENIDAE Leach, 1815
 subfamily Scydmaeninae Leach, 1815
 tribe Cephennitini Reitter, 1882
 tribe Chevrolatini Reitter, 1882
 tribe Euthetini Casey, 1897
 tribe Cyrtoscydmimi L. W. Schaufuss, 1889
 tribe Scydmaenini Leach, 1815
 subfamily Mastiginae Fleming, 1821
 family SILPHIDAE Latreille, 1807
 family STAPHYLINIDAE Latreille, 1802
 subfamily Omaliinae MacLeay, 1825
 subfamily Proteininae Erichson, 1839
 subfamily Micropeplinae Leach, 1815
 subfamily Dasycerinae Reitter, 1887
 subfamily Pselaphinae Latreille, 1802
 subfamily Phleocharinae Erichson, 1839
 subfamily Olisthaerinae Thomson, 1858
 subfamily Tachyporinae MacLeay, 1825
 subfamily Trichophyinae Thomson, 1858
 subfamily Habrocerinae Mulsant & Rey, 1877
 subfamily Aleocharinae Fleming, 1821
 subfamily Trigonurinae Reiche, 1865
 subfamily Apaticinae Fauvel, 1895
 subfamily Scaphidiinae Latreille, 1807
 subfamily Piestinae Erichson, 1839
 subfamily Osorinae Erichson, 1839
 subfamily Oxytelinae Fleming, 1821
 subfamily Oxyporinae Fleming, 1821
 subfamily Megalopsinae Leng, 1920
 subfamily Steninae MacLeay, 1825
 subfamily Eucasthinae Thomson, 1859
 subfamily Leptotyphlinae Fauvel, 1874
 subfamily Pseudopsinae Ganglbauer, 1895
 subfamily Paederinae Fleming, 1821
 subfamily Staphylininae Latreille, 1802

MAILING AND E-MAIL ADDRESSES OF THE AUTHORS

BESUCHET Claude, Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Case postale 6434, CH-1211 Geneva, Switzerland.
 DAVIES Anthony, Biodiversity: Systematic entomology, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Ottawa, Canada. E-mail: daviesa@agr.gc.ca
 †HANSEN Michael, Zoologisk Museum, Universitetsparken 15, DK-2100 København, Denmark.
 JÄCH Manfred A., Naturhistorisches Museum, Burggring 7, A-1014 Wien, Austria. E-mail: manfred.jaech@nhm.wien.ac.at
 JOHNSON Colin, The Manchester Museum, The University, Manchester M13 9PL, UK. E-mail: colin.johnson@man.ac.uk
 LÖBL Ivan, Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Case postale 6434, CH-1211 Geneva 6, Switzerland. E-mail: ivan.lobl@imhm.ville-ge.ch
 MAZUR Sławomir, Department of Forest Protection and Ecology, WAU, Rakowiecka 26/30, 02-528 Warszawa, Poland. E-mail: mazur@delta.sggw.waw.pl
 PERREAU Michel, Université Paris 7, Place Jussieu 2, F-75251 Cedex 05, France. E-mail: perreau@ccr.jussieu.fr
 RŮŽICKA Jan, Department of Ecology, Faculty of Forestry, Czech Agricultural University, CZ-16521 Praha 6, Czech Republic. E-mail: ruzicka@fte.czu.cz
 SCHNEIDER Jan, Lipová 15, CZ 120 00 Praha 2, Czech Republic.
 SMETANA Aleš, Biodiversity: Systematic entomology, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Ottawa, Canada. E-mail: smetanaa@agr.gc.ca
 VÍT Stanislav, rue de Poterie 26, 1211 Geneva, Switzerland. E-mail: stanislav.vit@edu.ge.ch

ERRATA FOR VOLUME I

Noteridae

- A. N. Nilsson
 p. 33: *Canthydrus diophtalmus* (Reiche & Sauley, 1855): add N: TU AFR
 p. 34: *Canthydrus lactabilis* (Walker, 1858): delete AFR
 p. 34: *Canthydrus lucuosus* (Aubé, 1838): add A: IQ SA SY
 p. 34: *Canthydrus nitidulus* Sharp, 1882: add ORR; add synonym *bifasciatus* Régimbart, 1889b: 148
 p. 34: *Canthydrus notula* (Erichson, 1843): add AFR
 p. 34: *Neohydrocoptus angolensis* (Peschet, 1925): delete, Palaearctic records represent *N. jaechi*
 p. 34: *Neohydrocoptus jaechi* (Wewalka, 1989): add: N: EG A: SI
 Dytiscidae
 A. N. Nilsson
 p. 37: *Agabus labiatus* (Brahm, 1791): change year to 1790
 p. 40: *Agabus nebulosus* (Forster, 1771): add synonym *humeralis* Audinet-Serville, 1821: 96 (*Dytiscus*)
 p. 41: *Ilybius balkei* (Fery & Nilsson, 1993): add original genus (*Agabus*)
 p. 42: *Ilybius erichsoni* (Gemminger & Harold, 1868): add original genus (*Agabus*)
 p. 43: *Ilybius subtilis* (Erichson, 1837): add original genus (*Agabus*)
 p. 45: *Meladema lanio* (Fabricius, 1775), synonym *Colymbetes lonvei* Gray, 1832: change year to 1831
 p. 48: *Acilius canaliculatus* (Nicolai, 1822), synonym *Dytiscus sulcipennis* Zetterstedt, 1824: change author to C. R. Sahlberg, 1824: 157
 p. 51: *Dytiscus circumflexus* Fabricius, 1801, synonym *Dytiscus dubius* Audinet-Serville, 1830: 90: change year to 1821
 p. 52: *Dytiscus marginalis* Linnaeus, 1758, synonym *Dytiscus circumductus* Audinet-Serville, 1830: 90: change year to 1821
 p. 55: *Bidessus complicatus* Sharp, 1904: add: AFR
 p. 55: *Bidessus tiragalloi* Sanfilippo, 1978: format as synonym of *B. muelleri* A. Zimmermann, 1927
 p. 58: *Deronectes opatrinus* (Germar, 1824): add synonym *siphoides* Ponza, 1805: 82 (*Dytiscus*)
 p. 59: *Graptodytes pietrii* Normand, 1933: delete European record
 p. 60: *Graptodytes veterator veterator* (Zimmermann, 1918): add [NP], add synonym *monteagrinus* Schaufuss, 1882: 559 (*Hydroporus*) [NO]
 p. 61: *Hydroporus dobrogeanus* Lenirtea, 1962: change author to Ieniștea
 p. 62: *Hydroporus lucasi* Reiche, 1866: add [NP], add synonym *perplexus* Schaum, 1847: 39 [RN] [NO]
 p. 63: *Hydroporus planus* (Fabricius, 1781): change year to 1782 (as p. 501 is in the Appendix to Vol. 2)

genus *Actinopteryx* A. Matthews, 1872: 148 type species *Trichopteryx fucicola* Allibert, 1844
fucicola Allibert, 1844a: 52 (*Trichopteryx*) E: AZ DE FR GB GR IR IT MA NL SP ST SV UK YU N: CIEG MO
 TU A: CY IS SI YE AFR NAR NTR

dilatocollis Motschulsky, 1869a: 181 (*Acratrichis*)
litoralis Motschulsky, 1869a: 181 (*Acratrichis*)
marina Motschulsky, 1845c: 525 (*Ptilium*)
maritima Motschulsky, 1869a: 181 (*Acratrichis*)
mollis Haliday, 1855: 123 (*Trichopteryx*)

parallela Britten, 1926a: 51 A: HEB JA AUR ORR

kubotai Waltz, 1984: 255 [RN] (*Acratrichis*)

longipennis Kubota, 1943: 5 [HN] (*Acratrichis*)

reflexa Britten, 1926a: 50 A: SI YE AFR AUR

acuminata Britten, 1926c: 91

torreassoi Rosskothen, 1937: 198

tribe Nephantini Portevin, 1929

genus *Baeocera* Thomson, 1859: 62 type species *Trichopteryx litoralis* Thomson, 1855 (= *Ptilium variolosum*
 Mulsant & Rey, 1861)

japonica A. Matthews, 1884: 81 (*Trichopteryx*) E: AU CT CZ DE GE HU NR FI SV A: JA

parvula Johnson, 1986: 81 A: NP ORR

vaga Johnson, 1986: 82 A: NP ORR

variolosum Mulsant & Rey, 1861d: 187 (*Ptilium*) E: AU BE BY CZ DE FI FR GB GE IR IT LT NL NR NT PL SV
 SZ A: JA

litoralis Thomson, 1855b: 336 [HN] (*Trichopteryx*)

silbermanni Wencker, 1866: 128 (*Trichopteryx*)

thomsoni Sharp, 1866a: 230 [RN] (*Trichopteryx*)

genus *Nephantes* Thomson, 1859: 62 type species *Trichopteryx abbreviatella* Heer, 1841 (= *Trichopteryx titan*
 Newman, 1834)

Etachys A. Matthews, 1860: 7066 [RN] type species *Trichopteryx abbreviatella* Heer, 1841 (= *Trichopteryx titan* Newman,
 1834)

Titan A. Matthews, 1858b: 6108 type species *Trichopteryx abbreviatella* Heer, 1841 (= *Trichopteryx titan* Newman, 1834)

Zamenhofia Vuillet, 1911b: 219 type species *Zamenhofia marchali* Vuillet, 1911

euphorbicola Israelson, 1976: 232 N: CI

titan Newman, 1834: 201 (*Trichopteryx*) E: AU AZ CR CT CZ DE FI FR GB GE HU IR IT LA LS LT NL NR NT

PL PT RO SK SL SP SV SZ UK N: AG CI MO MR TU NAR

abbreviatella Heer, 1841: 375 (*Trichopteryx*)

curta Allibert, 1844a: 52 (*Trichopteryx*)

genus *Smierus* A. Matthews, 1872: 59 type species *Ptilium filicorne* Fairmaire & Laboulbène, 1855

filicorne Fairmaire & Laboulbène, 1855: 338 (*Ptilium*) E: AU BH CR CT CZ DE FI FR GB GE HU IT LUN LN NR
 NT PL SK SL SV SZ UK NAR NTR

cinerascens Motschulsky, 1869a: 184 (*Miterus*)

rivalis Motschulsky, 1869a: 176 (*Acratrichis*)

family AGYRTIDAE Thomson, 1859

subfamily *Necrophilinae* Newton, 1997

genus *Necrophilus* Latreille, 1829: 500 type species *Silpha subterranea* Dahl, 1807

Necrophilus Gistel, 1834b: 147 type species *Silpha subterranea* Dahl, 1807

Paranecrophilus Shibata, 1969: 47 type species *Paranecrophilus nomurai* Shibata, 1969

Pseudosilpha Schawaller, 1978a: 103 type species *Pseudosilpha roderi* Schawaller, 1978

nomurai Shibata, 1969: 48 (*Paranecrophilus*) A: JA (Ryukyū Retto: Amami Ōshima, Tokuno shima)

roderi Schawaller, 1978a: 104 (*Pseudosilpha*) A: BT

rupinensis Schawaller, 1986: 314 A: NP

subterranea Dahl, 1807: 363 (*Silpha*) E: AU CR CZ FR GE IT PL RO SK SL SP SZ UK

novosadi Mlynarski, 1984: 527

obscoena Wollaston, 1857: 35 (*Acratrichis*)

opacina Rey, 1889a: 4 (*Trichopteryx*)

ovata Motschulsky, 1869a: 175 (*Acratrichis*)

porteri Brèthes, 1915: 15 (*Acratrichis*)

poweri A. Matthews, 1872: 118 (*Trichopteryx*)

pubescens Rey, 1889a: 4 (*Trichopteryx*)

pulla Flach, 1889: 523 (*Trichopteryx*)

reivi Csiki, 1911a: 59 [RN]

subnitens Rey, 1889a: 4 (*Trichopteryx*)

waerhousii A. Matthews, 1866: 244 (*Trichopteryx*)

setosa Johnson, 1988: 269 A: HKG ORR

silvatica Rosskothen, 1935: 171 E: AU CT DE FI GB GE LS NL NR NT PL SV SZ A: MG NAR

sitkaensis Motschulsky, 1845c: 526 (*Ptilium*) E: AU BE CR CT DE EN FI FR GB GE HU IR LA LS NL NR NT

PL SV SZ

sjobergi Sundt, 1958: 268 E: CT FI NR NT SV A: ES MG WS

soror Flach, 1889: 520 (*Trichopteryx*) E: AB GG A: IN

sirandii Sundt, 1958: 269 E: AU CT DE FI GB GE IR NR NT SV

suecica Sundt, 1958: 272 E: DE NR SV

thoracica Waltz, 1988: 272 (*Ptilium*) E: AU AZ BE BY CT CZ DE FI FR GB GE GR HU IR IT LA LS NL NR NT

PL PT RO RU SK SL SP SV ST SZ UK YU "Caucasus" N: AG CIEG MO MR TU A: CH CY ES HEI IN JA JO

MG SY TR YE NAR

alpina Allibert, 1844a: 52 (*Trichopteryx*)

anthracina A. Matthews, 1865a: 35 (*Trichopteryx*)

attenuata Gillmeister, 1845: 49 (*Trichopteryx*)

brevicornis Motschulsky, 1869a: 174 (*Acratrichis*)

caucasica Kolenati, 1846b: 56 (*Ptilium*)

convexiuscula Motschulsky, 1851a: 250 (*Acratrichis*)

punctatissima Motschulsky, 1869a: 178 [DA] (*Acratrichis*)

quadrata Motschulsky, 1845c: 530 (*Ptilium*)

rufipennis Motschulsky, 1869a: 179 (*Acratrichis*)

subaenea Motschulsky, 1869a: 179 (*Acratrichis*)

umbriola Wollaston, 1854: 108 N: MR (*Acratrichis*)

vollans Motschulsky, 1845c: 529 (*Ptilium*) E: AU FI FR LS NR NT PL SV SZ A: ES MG WS NAR

fennica Renkonen, 1939b: 197

nidissima Allibert, 1847: 196 [DA] (*Trichopteryx*)

williamsi Johnson, nom. nov. N: MR

fasciolaris Wollaston, 1854: 108 [HN] (*Acratrichis*)

wollastoni A. Matthews, 1865c: 248 (*Trichopteryx*) N: CI

championis A. Matthews, 1878a: 64 (*Trichopteryx*)

erolchii A. Matthews, 1865c: 248 (*Trichopteryx*)

subgenus *Ctenopteryx* Flach, 1889: 517 type species *Trichopteryx grandicollis* Mannerheim, 1844

Macedonaldium M. Abdullah & A. Abdullah, 1967: 78 type species *Macedonaldium fangi* M. Abdullah & A. Abdullah, 1967

grandicollis Mannerheim, 1844a: 181 (*Trichopteryx*) E: AR AU BE BU BY CR CT CZ DE EN FI FR GB GE GG

GR HU IR IT LA LS LT LU NL NT PL PT RO SK SL SP ST SV SZ UK YU N: AG MO TU A: ES HEI HP IN

JA KA MG NMO NP PA SD UP AUR NAR

lata Motschulsky, 1845c: 527 [HN] (*Ptilium*)

plumigera Lermina, 1792: 46 [DA] (*Oparrum*)

santahelena Johnson, 1972a: 94 E: AZ FR GB PT SZ N: CI MR AFR

subgenus *Flachiana* Sundt, 1969: 50 type species *Acratrichis kubotai* Sundt, 1969

curtifians Nietner, 1856: 527 (*Trichopteryx*) A: HUB JA AFR ORR

brunnea Britten, 1926c: 91

imamura Nietner, 1856: 527 (*Trichopteryx*)

errata Sundt, 1969: 51 A: JA

kubotai Sundt, 1969: 50 A: JA TAI

lewisi A. Matthews, 1884: 79 (*Trichopteryx*) A: JA

similaris Sundt, 1969: 52 A: JA

yazakii Sundt, 1969: 52 A: JA NP SCH

saisumani Yazaki, 1925: 22 [DA]

- subfamily **Agyrtinae** Thomson, 1859
- genus Agyrtes Frölich, 1799**: 15 type species *Mycetophagus castaneus* Fabricius, 1793
- subgenus Agyrtes Frölich, 1799**: 15 type species *Mycetophagus castaneus* Fabricius, 1793
- alutaceus* Reitter, 1901c: 102. A: TR
- castaneus* Fabricius, 1793: 499 (*Mycetophagus*) E: CT CZ FR GE GR HU IT LUNL PL RO SK ST SZ UK A: IN JO TR
- spinipes* Panzer, 1794d: no. 20 (*Mycetophagus*)
- vespertinus* Frölich, 1799: 18
- ferrugineus* Solsky, 1874: 220. A: KI KZ TD UZ
- rufus* Reitter, 1895a: 150
- subgenus Agyrtecanus** Reitter, 1901e: 102 type species *Agyrtes bicolor* Laporte, 1840
- Lendinus* Casey, 1924: 184 type species *Lendinus politus* Casey, 1924 (*Agyrtes longulus* (J. L. LeConte, 1859))
- bicolor** Laporte, 1840b: 7. E: AU BE CZ DE FR HU IT NL PL RO SK SV
- noh-ehi* Hlisenkovský, 1964p: 275
- kashimirensis* Schawaller, 1979b: 399. A: KA
- sichuanensis* Schawaller, 1999: 714. A: SCH
- genus Ecanis** Stephens, 1839: 133 type species *Tritoma glabra* Fabricius, 1787
- Hadrumb* Thomson, 1859: 57 type species *Tritoma glabra* Fabricius, 1787
- glaber* Fabricius, 1787: 44 (*Tritoma*) E: FI SV A: ES
- genus Ipeletes** Reitter, 1885a: 90 type species: *Hadrumb latissima* Reitter, 1884
- Brachyoma* Portevin, 1919: 218 [HN] type species *Brachyoma curium* Portevin, 1914
- Necrophiloides* Champion, 1923a: 49 type species *Necrophilus castaneicolor* Champion, 1923
- Pelates* Horn, 1880: 244 [HN] type species *Necrophilus latus* Mannerheim, 1852
- Pelatinus* Cockerell, 1906: 240 [RN] type species *Necrophilus latus* Mannerheim, 1852
- Sphaeroloma* Portevin, 1905b: 422 type species *Sphaeroloma sikkimensis* Portevin, 1905
- castaneicolor* Champion, 1923a: 48 (*Necrophilus*) A: NP SD
- curtus* Portevin, 1919: 218. A: JA (Honsüh)
- himalajanus* Schawaller, 1979a: 230. A: HP
- indicus* Hlisenkovský, 1963c: 314 (*Necrophiloides*) A: NP SCH ORR
- latissimus* Reitter, 1884c: 55 (*Hadrumb*) E: GR (Pelopónnisos)
- ruficollis* Fairmaire, 1895: cix. A: TR
- sikkimensis* Portevin, 1905b: 422 (*Sphaeroloma*) A: FUJ NP SD UP YUN ORR
- sinensis* Portevin, 1919: 219 (*Brachyoma*)
- striatipennis* Lewis, 1893b: 356 (*Pelates*) A: JA (Honsüh)
- calathoides* Portevin, 1905b: 421 (*Pteroloma*)
- yamauchii* Nakane, 1988: 3
- genus Lyrosoma** Mannerheim, 1853: 174 type species *Pteroloma pallidum* Eschscholtz, 1829
- opacum* Mannerheim, 1853: 175. A: FE (Kuril'skiye Ostrova) NAR
- snowi* Lewis, 1893b: 355
- tripartitum* Lewis, 1893b: 354
- pallidum** Eschscholtz, 1829: 7 (*Pteroloma*) A: FE (Kamchatka, Kuril'skiye Ostrova) JA (Honsüh, Hokkaido)
- chujoi* Mroczkowski, 1959: 49
- turapense* Hlisenkovský, 1964d: 40
- ovipenne* Lewis, 1893b: 355
- saturale* Lewis, 1893b: 355
- subfamily **Pterolomatinae** Thomson, 1862
- genus Apteroloma** Hatch, 1927: 12 type species *Necrophilus tenuicornis* J. L. LeConte, 1859
- Alloloma* A. Semenov, 1932: 339 type species *Pteroloma saltaei* A. Matthews, 1888
- Garytes* Mroczkowski, 1966: 434 type species *Garytes coreanus* Mroczkowski, 1966 (*Apteroloma kozlovi* A. Semenov & Znojko, 1932)
- Pterolarica* Hlisenkovský, 1968a: 113 type species *Pterolarica kashimirensis* Hlisenkovský, 1968
- anglorossicum* A. Semenov, 1891: 297 (*Pteroloma*) A: AF KA KI PA TD TM UZ
- janikovskii* A. Semenov & Znojko, 1932: 340
- klapperichti* Hlisenkovský, 1964c: 27 (*Pteroloma*)

- davidis* Fairmaire, 1891: cxcii (*Pteroloma*) A: SCH
- discicollis* Lewis, 1893b: 356 (*Pteroloma*) A: JA (Honsüh)
- discicollis kinkiense* Nakane, 1988: 2. A: JA (Honsüh)
- discicollis kyushuense* Nakane, 1988: 2. A: JA (Kyūshū)
- dolpoense* Schawaller, 1978b: 173 (*Pteroloma*) A: NP
- gibbum* Champion, 1923a: 49 (*Necrophilus*) A: NP UP
- latum* Schawaller, 1978b: 172 (*Pteroloma*)
- harmandi* Portevin, 1903b: 334 (*Pteroloma*) A: HP NP PA SD
- heinzii* Schawaller, 1991: 14. A: AF KA PA
- kashimirensis* Hlisenkovský, 1968a: 113 (*Pterolarica*) A: HP KA
- kozlovi* A. Semenov & Znojko, 1932: 341. A: BEI FE HEB NC QIN SC SHA SHX
- coreanus* Mroczkowski, 1966: 434 (*Garytes*)
- longulum* Schawaller, 1979a: 226 (*Pteroloma*) A: PA
- neelumense* Schawaller, 1991: 16. A: PA
- potanini* A. Semenov, 1893: 338 (*Pteroloma*) A: GAN HEB HUB SCH QIN
- qinligense* Rougemont, 2001b: 351. A: SHA
- rosii* Portevin, 1907b: 252 (*Pteroloma*) A: KA PA
- sillemi* Jeannel, 1935: 285. A: KI PA
- turkestanicum* A. Semenov, 1893: 340 (*Pteroloma*) A: PA TD TM
- genus Pteroloma** Gyllenhal, 1827: 418 type species *Harpalus forsstromii* Gyllenhal, 1810
- Adolus* Fischer von Waldheim, 1828: 242 type species *Adolus brunneus* Fischer von Waldheim, 1828 (= *Pteroloma forsstromii* (Gyllenhal, 1810))
- Holacnemis* Schilling, 1829: 93 type species *Holacnemis gravenhorstii* Schilling, 1829 (= *Pteroloma forsstromii* (Gyllenhal, 1810))
- alaicum* Nikolajev, 1989: 298. A: ES KZ WS
- forsstromii** Gyllenhal, 1810: 111 (*Harpalus*) E: AU CT CZ EN FI GE HU NR NT PL SK SV UK A: ES FE MG NC
- brunneus* Fischer von Waldheim, 1828: 243 (*Adolus*) [RN]
- gravenhorstii* Schilling, 1829: 93 (*Holacnemis*)
- koehleri* Van Dyke, 1928: 25. A: JA (Honsüh, Kyūshū) SC
- gotoi* Nakane, 1955: 29 (*Apteroloma*)
- japonica* Hlisenkovský, 1963a: 80
- magnifica* Hlisenkovský, 1963a: 80
- plutenkoi* Růžicka & Schneider, 1995: 111 (*Apteroloma*) A: FE (Primorye)
- rufovittatum* Nakane, 1955: 30 (*Apteroloma*) A: JA (Honsüh, Kyūshū, Shikoku)
- miranda* Hlisenkovský, 1963a: 78
- sibiricum* Székessy, 1935: 175. A: ES FE JA (Hokkaido) MG WS
- incertae sedis**, Agyrtidae
- Agyrtes pilosus* Motschulsky, 1845a: 51. A: WS (Irtysh)
- Necrophilus picipes* Motschulsky, 1845a: 52. A: ES (Transbaikalia: "Daourie")
- family **LEIODIDAE** Fleming, 1821
- subfamily **Catopocerinae** Hatch, 1927
- tribe **Catopocerini** Hatch, 1927
- genus Catopocerus** Motschulsky, 1869c: 351 type species *Catopocerus politus* Motschulsky, 1869
- Homoosoma* Austin, 1880: 16 type species *Catops cryptophagoides* Mannerheim, 1852
- Phiodites* Horn, 1880: 248 type species *Catops cryptophagoides* Mannerheim, 1852
- Typhletoides* Hatch, 1935: 116 type species *Typhletoides subterraneus* Hatch, 1935
- kozalovi* Perkovsky, 1989a: 85. A: FE
- genus Perkovskitus** Lafer, 1989: 318 type species *Perkovskitus ussuriensis* Lafer, 1989
- ussuriensis* Lafer, 1989: 318. A: FE