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Monograph of the Staphylinidae of Crete (Greece). Part I. Diversity and endemism (Insecta: Coleoptera)

With 10 figures and 4 tables

Volker Assing [1]

[1] Gabelsbergerstraße 2, 30163 Hannover, Germany. – vassing.hann@t-online.de

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Abstract

With a geological history of long isolation, fragmentation, partial submersion, and subsequent rising, characterized by a remarkable diversity in topology, geology, and habitats, and the fifth-largest island of the Mediterranean, Crete has provided an ideal setting for speciation and developing a unique and diverse Staphylinidae fauna. Although beginning already in the middle of the 19th century, the exploration of this fauna gained momentum only recently. Based on a critical revision of literature data, on material collected during several recent field trips, and on additional previously unpublished records, a checklist of the Staphylinidae of Crete is compiled, including as many as 397 named species, with 115 of them reported from the island for the first time and with 48 new species described in the second part of the monograph. Additional unidentified and unnamed species, as well as species doubtfully or erroneously recorded from Crete are listed separately. The systematic, zoogeographic, and ecological composition of the Staphylinidae fauna is characterized with a special focus on the endemics. The latter are represented by 111 named and at least ten unnamed species, account for nearly one-third of the fauna, and mainly belong to the subfamilies Aleocharinae, Scydmaeninae, Pselaphinae, Paederinae, Leptotyphlinae, Staphylininae, and Omaliinae. More than half of them are even locally endemic. The genera with the greatest number of endemic species are *Cephennium* Müller & Kunze, 1822 of the Scydmaeninae (twelve named species) and *Geostiba* Thomson, 1858 of the Aleocharinae (nine named species). More than two-thirds of the endemic species are epigeic inhabitants of forests, bush and shrub habitats, grassland, and wetlands, approximately one-fourth is confined to deeper soil strata or endogean, and 8 % are myrmephilous. Slightly more than half (59 species; 53 %) of the endemics are most likely the result of in-situ radiation (18 lineages), the remainder of vicariance with mainland species. A comparison with other Mediterranean islands revealed that (a) total diversity of the Cretan fauna is significantly greater than that of other East Mediterranean islands except Corfu, but much lower than that of Corsica, Sardinia, and Sicily, (b) regarding the number of endemic species Crete ranks third behind Corsica and Sardinia, and (c) the rate of endemism is greater in Crete than in any other Mediterranean island. Explanations for the observed differences in the diversity and composition of the faunas of the islands are discussed. *Stichoglossa graeca* Bernhauer, 1905, a species of which previously only the lectotype was known, is redescribed and illustrated. Six synonymies are proposed and one name is revalidated: *Phloeocharis longipennis* Fauvel, 1875 = *P. hummleri* Bernhauer, 1915, syn. nov.; *Phytosus balticus* Kraatz, 1859 = *P. holtzi* Bernhauer, 1935, syn. nov.; *Atheta nigra* (Kraatz, 1856) = *A. biroi* Scheerpeltz, 1964, syn. nov.; *Domene stilicina* (Erichson, 1840) = *D. lohseiana* Bordoni, 1977, syn. nov.; *Oedichirus rubronotatus* Pic, 1903, revalidated = *O. reitteri* Bernhauer, 1908, syn. nov.; *Pseudolathra quadricollis* (Fauvel, 1875) = *P. cretensis* Bordoni, 1986, syn. nov. A lectotype is designated for *Stichoglossa graeca* Bernhauer, 1905. Two species are reported from Greece for the first time.

Key words

Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Palaearctic region, Mediterranean region, Greece, Crete, diversity, zoogeography, endemism, island biogeography, speciation, taxonomy, new synonymies, revalidation, lectotype designation, new records, redescription, checklist

Zusammenfassung

Mit ihrer durch lange Isolation sowie durch Zeiten teilweiser Fragmentierung, Submersion und nachfolgender Hebung gekennzeichneten geologischen Vergangenheit, ihrer bemerkenswerten topologischen, geologischen und ökologischen Diversität und ihrer Größe bot die griechische Insel Kreta ideale Voraussetzungen für Speziationsprozesse und die Entwicklung einer einzigartigen und reichhaltigen Staphylinidenfauna. Die Erforschung dieser Fauna begann zwar bereits in der Mitte des 19. Jahrhunderts, ihre gezielte und systematische Erfassung erfolgte jedoch erst in den vergangenen sieben Jahren. Auf der Grundlage einer kritischen Auswertung von Literaturmeldungen, der Ergebnisse mehrerer Forschungsreisen und weiterer bislang unveröffentlichter Nachweise wird eine Checkliste der Staphyliniden erstellt. Insgesamt 397 benannte Arten sind derzeit von Kreta bekannt, von denen 115 erstmals von der Insel nachgewiesen werden; insgesamt 48 Arten, davon 47 endemisch, werden im zweiten Teil der Monografie neu beschrieben. Weitere unidentifizierte und unbenannte Arten sowie irrtümlich oder zweifelhaft von Kreta gemeldete Arten werden separat aufgelistet. Die systematische, zoogeographische und ökologische Zusammensetzung der Staphylinidenfauna Kretas wird charakterisiert. Einen Schwerpunkt bilden dabei die Endemiten, die mit 111 benannten und mindestens zehn unbenannten Arten vertreten sind, insgesamt fast ein Drittel der Gesamtdiversität ausmachen und vor allem zu den Unterfamilien Aleocharinae, Scydmaeninae, Pselaphinae, Paederinae, Leptotyphlinae, Staphylininae und Omaliinae gehören. Mehr als die Hälfte dieser Arten ist auf Kreta lokalendemisch. Die Gattungen mit den meisten Endemiten sind *Cephennium* Müller & Kunze, 1822 der Scydmaeninae (zwölf benannte Arten) and *Geostiba* Thomson, 1858 der Aleocharinae (neun Arten). Bei über zwei Dritteln der Endemiten handelt es sich um epigäische Bewohner von Wald-, Busch-, Strauch-, Gras- und Feuchtbiotopen. Etwa ein Viertel lebt in tieferen Bodenschichten oder ist endogäisch und 8 % sind mit Ameisen assoziiert. Etwas mehr als die Hälfte der Endemiten (59 Arten; 53 %) bilden nach derzeitigem Kenntnisstand 18 monophyletische Gruppen und sind damit offenbar das Ergebnis von Radiationsprozessen auf der Insel, während sich die übrigen Arten durch Vikarianz mit Arten des Festlands herausgebildet haben. Ein Vergleich mit anderen Mittelmeerinseln ergab, dass (a) die Gesamtdiversität der Fauna Kretas die anderer Inseln der östlichen Mittelmeerraums außer Korfu klar übertrifft, andererseits aber deutlich geringer ist als die Korsikas, Sardiniens und Siziliens, (b) Kreta hinsichtlich der Diversität endemischer Arten nur von Korsika und Sardinien übertroffen wird, und dass (c) der Anteil der Endemiten an der Gesamtdiversität auf Kreta höher ist als auf allen anderen Mittelmeerinseln. Erklärungen für die beobachteten Unterschiede in der Zusammensetzung und Diversität der Inseln werden diskutiert. *Stichoglossa graeca* Bernhauer, 1905, von der zuvor nur der Lectotypus bekannt war, wird beschrieben und abgebildet. Sechs Namen werden synonymisiert, einer revalidiert: *Phloeocharis longipennis* Fauvel, 1875 = *P. hummleri* Bernhauer, 1915, syn. nov.; *Phytosus balticus* Kraatz, 1859 = *P. holtzi* Bernhauer, 1935, syn. nov.; *Atheta nigra* (Kraatz, 1856) = *A. biroi* Scheerpeltz, 1964, syn. nov.; *Domene stilicina* (Erichson, 1840) = *D. lohseiana* Bordoni, 1977, syn. nov.; *Oedichirus rubronotatus* Pic, 1903, revalidiert = *O. reitteri* Bernhauer, 1908, syn. nov.; *Pseudolathra quadricollis* (Fauvel, 1875) = *P. cretensis* Bordoni, 1986, syn. nov. Für *Stichoglossa graeca* Bernhauer, 1905 wird ein Lectotypus designiert. Zwei Arten werden erstmals aus Griechenland nachgewiesen.

Schlüsselwörter

Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Paläarktis, Mittelmeerregion, Griechenland, Kreta, Diversität, Zoogeographie, Inselbiogeographie, Endemismus, Speziation, Taxonomie, neue Synonyme, Revalidierung, Redeskription, Lectotypendesignation, Checkliste, Erstnachweise

1. Introduction

As has been shown in several previous studies, the Staphylinidae fauna of Crete is charactized by a remarkable degree of endemism (Assing 2013a, 2015a, 2018c), much more so than the faunas of any of the other East Mediterranean islands. Explanations are found in its topology, its geographic isolation, and in its geological past.

With an area of approximately 8,340 km^2 and a west-east extension of about 260 km, Crete is the fifth-largest island of the Mediterranean Sea. The nearest distance from the peninsulas in the northwest to the southernmost tip of the Pelopónnisos is approximately 100 km, that from the northeast to the nearest parts of mainland Turkey nearly 200 km, to the southernmost tip of the Greek island Rhodos about 150 km, and from the south coast to the

coast of Libya nearly 300 km. Moreover, Crete features numerous mountain ranges, the four major ones being the Lefka Ori in the west, Psiloritis in the centre, and the Dikti range in the east, all of them with several peaks of significantly more than 2,000 m, and the Orno Thriptis in the extreme east. Not only do these mountains ranges guarantee a constant supply of water and moisture from precipitation during the cold and rainy seasons and from melting snow during the warm seasons, they also provide for a remarkable diversity of vegetation covers and microclimates owing to the presence of a wide range of elevations, orientations, and exposures.

Crete has had a history of tremendous changes in size, fragmentation, submergence, and uplift brought about by two major forces, tectonism and eustatism. As a result of the movement and subduction of the African under the Eurasian plate the region now including the Balkans, Crete, and Asia Minor rose to form a joint land mass. Crete subsequently separated from this land mass approximately eight million years ago. Originally forming an archipelago of several low islands, Crete underwent a series of events of partial submersion and subsequent rising, and eventually rose during a period of approximately three million years until it roughly received its present shape and topology. The geological transformations occurring during its geological history have also resulted in an enormous diversity of rock formations on the island (Jolivet & Brun 2010, Perissoratis & Conispoliatis 2003, Triantis & Mylonas 2009). Hence, the geological history together with the topology and the isolation provided for an ideal setting for speciation.

Owing to its long-term isolation and topological heterogeneity, Crete hosts numerous endemic plants and animals. The endemic flora and fauna is composed of three types of endemics: so-called palaeo-endemics (i.e., species that differentiated prior to the splitting of the Aegean land mass and survived only in Crete, e.g., the monotypical plant genus *Petromarula*), endemics that evolved as a result of vicariance after the separation from the mainland, and species formed owing to in-situ radiation on the island (Cellinese et al. 2009, Triantis & Mylonas 2009). Unsurprinsingly, endemism is particularly high in poor dispersers, e.g. land snails (~ 50 %) and isopods (~ 30 %), whereas that of good dispersers such as birds or dragonflies is zero or nearly so (Triantis & Mylonas 2009). In a study of Campanulaceae, Cellinese et al. (2009) found that the Cretan endemics, which account for 50 % of the total diversity on the island, do not form a monophyletic group, but are scattered across the campanuloid clade. They conclude that most lineages form remnants of an older continental fauna, with only one clade representing the result of in-situ radiation and another one having arrived by dispersal. According to Triantis & Mylonas (2009), the fauna of eastern Crete is less diverse and more disharmonic than that of western and central Crete.

Despite its relatively easy accessibility for European entomomologists and its long tradition as a touristic destination, the Staphylinidae of Crete had been studied only sporadically until very recently. The first (individual) species of Staphylinidae were described or reported from Crete in the second half of the 19th century (Kraatz 1857, 1858a, b, Reitter 1885), and Heyden (1884) was the first to provide a list of beetles containing also Staphylinidae (eleven species) collected in spring 1883. Shortly afterwards, Oertzen (1887) compiled a more comprehensive account of the beetles "Griechenlands und Cretas". Sahlberg (1903) then published a list of beetles, among them 25 species of Staphylinidae, collected in Crete during a one-week excursion in March, 1899. Several years later, Blattný & Blattný (1916) provided a list of Pselaphinae and Scydmaeninae collected in Crete. Additional, but again individual species were reported in the first half of the 20th century by Brundin (1944), Bernhauer (1915, 1935, 1939); Lokay (1913, 1921), Mařan (1935), and Scheerpeltz (1936). The number of articles containing records of species significantly increased during the period from 1950 to 2012, the vast majority of them representing either taxonomic revisions or synopses of individual genera, tribes, or subfamilies, or taxonomic studies covering more extensive geographic units such as the Mediterranean or the West Palaearctic (see references listed in the checklist of this monograph). Only few articles specifically dealt with the fauna of Crete, most of them containing descriptions of individual species. The only contribution treating a larger number of species is that by Scheerpeltz (1964), who published a list of 71 identified and two unidentified species collected by L. Biró in 1906. Since 2013, however, numerous species have been recorded from Crete, based on the results of several field trips to Crete, and a first account of the endogean fauna was provided (Assing 2013a, 2015a, 2018c). These three articles alone contain descriptions of 18 species, 17 of them endemic.

The increase in knowledge of the endemic Staphylinidae fauna of Crete since the second half of the 19th century somewhat resembles that of exponential growth (Fig. 1). Up until some twenty years ago, only relatively few endemic species had been known from Crete. Nearly 30 years after the beginning of the exploration of the Cretan Staphylinidae fauna, Reitter (1885) was the first to describe endemics, two species of Pselaphinae, from the island. Approximately 30 years later, four additional species, all of them belonging to the Pselaphinae and Scydmaeninae, were added by Blattný & Blattný (1916). Nearly thirty years passed before Brundin (1944) described an endemic species of *Atheta* Thomson, 1858. Karaman (1955) and Lohse & Steel (1961) subsequently added one endemic species of *Tychus* Leach, 1817 and three of *Lesteva* Latreille, 1797, respectively, raising the number of Cretan endemics to eleven. Six species were then added in the 1970s by Henri Coiffait (four species), Herbert Franz, and Volker Puthz (one species each). There were no further additions in the 1980s. In the 1990s, eight endemics were described by Roberto Pace (two species), Johannes Frisch, Lothar

Zerche (one species each), and the author (four species). Thus, at the end of 1999, a total of 26 endemic species was known from the island. This figure was raised to 47 in the following decade, with 21 species described by Claude Besuchet, Arnaldo Bordoni, Giorgio Sabella (one species each), Heinrich Meybohm (three species), and the author (14 species, two of them co-authored by Paul Wunderle). Another 18 endemics were added only very recently (Assing 2013a, 2015a, 2018c-d), so that, prior to the present monograph, 64 endemic species of Staphylinidae had been recorded from Crete, more than twice as many as are known from the larger East Mediterranean island Cyprus.

It should be noted that several species described from the island and originally considered endemic were subsequently shown to be more widespread or synonyms of widespread species. Such species are not included in the count. Also, to allow for better readability, subspecies are treated as species for the purpose of this section.

Since the previous contributions (Assing 2013a, 2015a), which are mainly based on three field trips conducted by the author in 2012, 2013, and 2014, one of them together with Thomas Forcke and one with Paul Wunderle (Mönchengladbach), five additional field trips to Crete have been conducted, three by the author in winter 2017/2018, spring 2018, and winter 2018/19, and two by Volker Brachat (Geretsried) and Heinrich Meybohm (Großhansdorf) in spring 2018 and spring 2019. One of the objectives of the present study is to present the results of these field trips, which together yielded 5330 specimens. In addition, unpublished material from several earlier expeditions and other sources is included. Based on these sources and a critical evaluation of literature data, a list of the Staphylinidae of Crete is compiled, allowing for a first comprehensive assessment of the fauna of Crete with a particular focus on the endemic fauna.

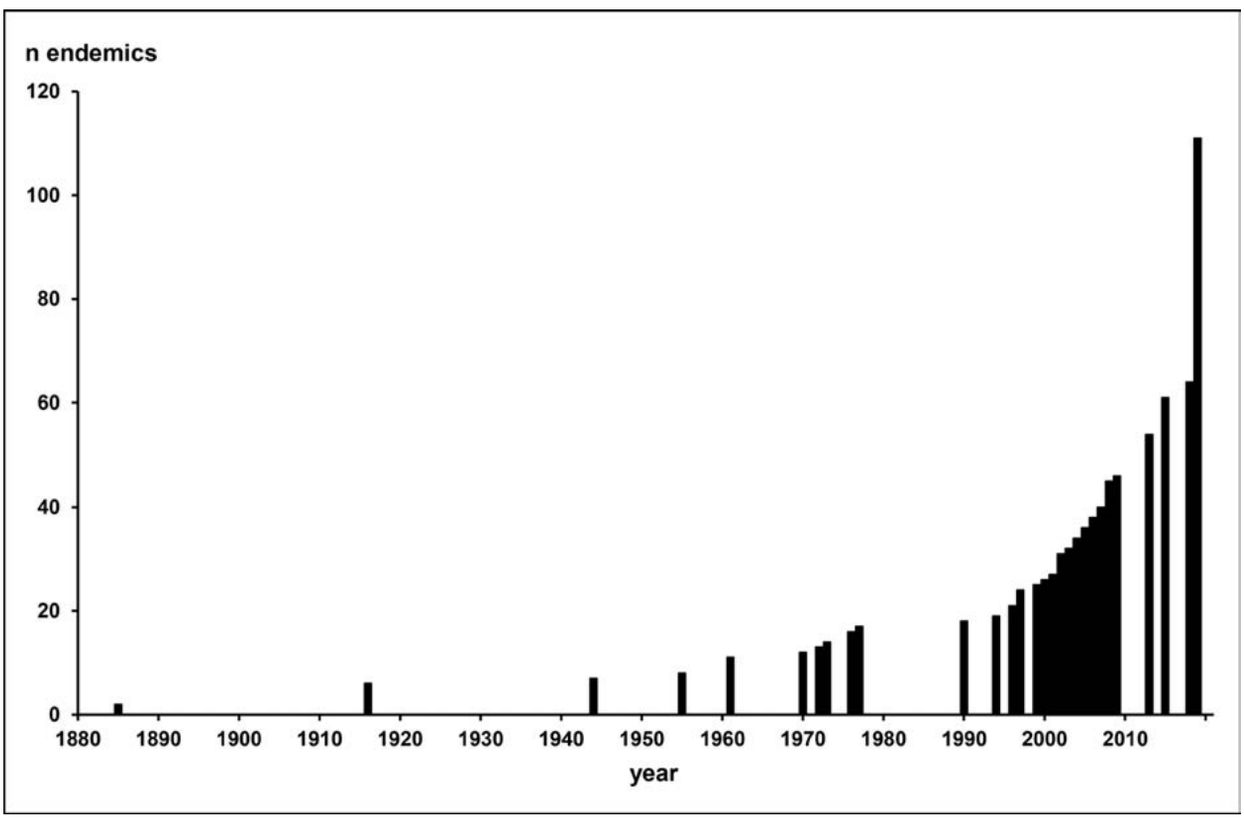


Fig. 1: Cumulative number of named endemic species recorded from Crete from 1880 to 2019.

The descriptions of 48 new species, 47 of them endemic, are provided in the second part of the monograph (Assing et al. 2019).

2. Material and methods

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

BMNH	The Natural History Museum, London
FMNH	Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago
MHNG	Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Genève (I. Löbl, G. Cuccodoro)
MNB	Museum für Naturkunde Berlin (J. Frisch, M. Schülke)
NHMB	Naturhistorisches Museum Basel (C. Germann)
NHMW	Naturhistorisches Museum Wien (H. Schillhammer)
SDEI	Senckenberg Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Müncheberg (L. Behne)

SMF	Senckenberg-Museum, Frankfurt
SMNS	Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart (coll. Puthz)
SNM	Slovak National Museum, Bratislava
ZMUC	Zoological Museum, University of Copenhagen
cAss	author´s private collection
cBor	private collection Arnaldo Bordoni, Firenze
cBra	private collection Volker Brachat, Geretsried
cFel	private collection Benedikt Feldmann, Münster
cIrm	private collection Ulrich Irmler, Kiel
cMat	private collection Jan Matějíček, Hradec Králové
cMey	private collection Heinrich Meybohm, Großhansdorf
cWun	private collection Paul Wunderle, Mönchengladbach

The Pselaphinae and Scydmaeninae (except *Cephennium* spp.) are deposited in cBra and cMey, respectively. Reference material of the remaining material is deposited in cAss, cFel, cWun, and MNB, if not indicated otherwise.

The morphological studies were conducted using a Stemi SV 11 microscope (Zeiss), a Discovery V12 microscope (Zeiss), and a Jenalab compound microscope (Carl Zeiss Jena). The images were created using digital cameras (Nikon Coolpix 995, Axiocam ERc 5s), Labscope, and Picolay stacking software.

Body length was measured from the anterior margin of the mandibles (in resting position) to the abdominal apex, the length of the forebody from the anterior margin of the mandibles (in resting position) to the posterior margin of the elytra, head length along the middle from the anterior margin of the clypeus (without ante-clypeus), elytral length at the suture from the apex of the scutellum to the posterior margin of the elytra, and the length of the median lobe of the aedeagus from the apex of the ventral process to the base of the aedeagal capsule. The "parameral" side (i.e., the side where the sperm duct enters) is referred to as the ventral, the opposite side as the dorsal aspect.

The material accumulated during the field trips from 2017 to 2019 was collected by sifting litter, grass roots, and moss in various habitats, by turning stones, washing gravel of stream banks, and washing soil. The material examined or communicated from other sources was primarily sifted or hand-collected. The specimens made available by Pier Mauro Giachino and Dante Vailati were caught with subterranean pitfall traps.

Collecting conducted by Volker Brachat, Heinrich Meybohm, and the author mainly focused on habitats where chances of finding endemic species were greatest, i.e., forests and bushland of various kinds and at various altitudes, partly near permanent or temporary streams, as well as high-altitude shrub habitats and grasslands. In addition, the fauna of stream banks and occasionally also that of dung, grass heaps, and beach debris was studied.

3. Results

3.1 Diversity and faunal composition

The field trips conducted since 2017, a study of previously unpublished material from other previous field trips, and records communicated by various colleagues yielded a total of 281 named (Tab. 1) and at least 21 unnamed species (Tab. 2), the latter represented exclusively by females or belonging to taxa that are currently in taxonomic confusion. Including the new species described in the second part of the monograph (Assing et al. 2019), 115 named species are reported from Crete for the first time. Based on newly examined material and reliable previous records, the Staphylinidae fauna is currently composed of 397 named and at least 21 unnamed species. Previous literature records of more than 50 species are erroneous or are considered doubtful for various reasons (Tab. 4); these species are omitted from the list of Cretan Staphylinidae (Tab. 1). As many as 48 species, 47 of them endemic, are newly described in the second part of the monograph, and six names are synonymized (see section 3.10).

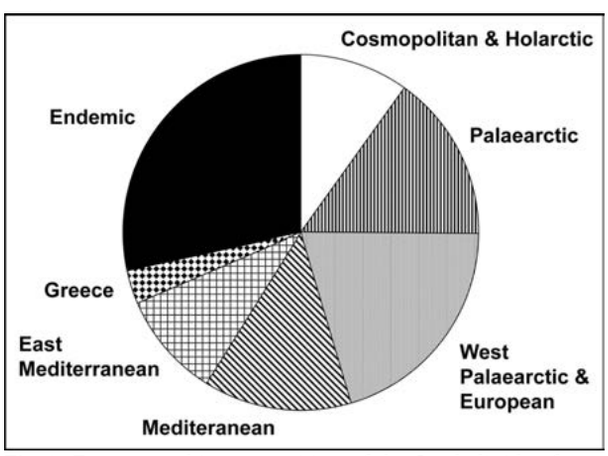


Fig. 2: Zoogeographic composition of the Staphylinidae fauna of Crete (only named species).

Considering that numerous species have been recorded only once, that various microhabitats which are known to host numerous specialized Staphylinidae species (e.g., nests of mammals and birds, mushrooms, bark of dead trees, compost, etc.) have not, or not thoroughly, been studied, and in view of the methodology used it can be assumed that the known fauna is still somewhat incomplete. A substantial number of species may still be added particularly through methods suitable for collecting flying insects (flight interception traps, car-nets) and for Staphylinidae with a subterranean reproduction habitat and short seasonal epigeic dispersal periods (pitfall traps).

Nearly half of the named species recorded from Crete are widespread, with Cosmopolitan and Holarctic elements accounting for approximately 10 %, species with trans-Palaearctic distributions for 15 %, and West Palaearctic and European elements for 20 % of the fauna. Another

23 % are widespread Mediterranean species, with 10 % confined to the East Mediterranean region. Twelve species (3 %) have been recorded only from Greece, five of them exclusively from Aegean islands. Remarkably, nearly one-third of the fauna is endemic (Fig. 2). For more details on the composition of the endemic fauna see section 3.6.

Few, evidently adventive species appear to have arrived on the island only recently, e.g., *Leptomastax bipunctata* and *Stenus turbulentus*. The former is distributed in Turkey and the Balkans, but known from only one locality in West Crete. The latter is widespread and common in the East Mediterranean, but had never been recorded from Crete until 2018, when it was collected in several localities. It seems most unlikely that a common inhabitant of the litter layer like *S. turbulentus* should have been overlooked on previous field trips.

3.2 Checklist of the Staphylinidae of Crete

The below checklist summarizes the Staphylinidae recorded from Crete, based on unpublished results of various previous field trips and on reliable previously published records. In the localities column, the number of specimens is given in parentheses behind the locality number. Previous literature records are mostly scattered in articles without specific focus on the fauna of Crete and consequently bound to be somewhat incomplete, despite considerable efforts at searching the relevant literature. Literature records that are at least likely to be based on misidentification, old records of species that are reliably identified only based on an examination of the primary sexual characters, records of "species" that were subsequently discovered to represent two or more species, or records that are doubful for other reasons are omitted and listed separately in Tab. 3. For Pselaphinae, Steninae, and Scydmaeninae, such omissions are based on Brachat (pers. comm.), Puthz (pers. comm.), and Meybohm (pers. comm.), respectively. Unnamed (unidentified and undescribed) species are listed in Tab. 2.

Tab. 1: Checklist of the named Staphylinidae recorded from Crete. Details on the localities/samples and the references are provided at the end of the checklist. – Explanation of symbols: * endemic to Crete (island endemic); ** locally endemic (i.e., restricted to individual mountains or regions in Crete); # taxonomic and zoogeographic status unclear.

Species	Localities/samples	References
Omaliinae		
Acidota cruentata Mannerheim, 1830	110(1)	A13a
Anthobium atrocephalum (Gyllenhal, 1827)	137(2)	A13a
**Boreaphilus fuelscheri* Zerche, 1990	4(1), 109a(2), 119(1), 123(3), 128(1), 134(1), 136(1), 180(1)	A02, A13a, A15a, Z90
***Boreaphilus meybohmi* Assing, 2002	135(1), 137(1), 138(2), 172(1), 182(1)	A02, A15a
Boreaphilus velox (Heer, 1839)		A15a, Z90
Deliphrosoma fratellum (Rottenberg, 1874)		A15a, Z91
Dropephylla cretica Jaszay & Hlaváč, 2006	106(3)	JH06
Hypopycna rufula (Erichson, 1840)	194(1)	
Lesteva brondeeli Lohse & Steel, 1961		LS61, P79
**Lesteva longoelytrata cretica* Lohse & Steel, 1961	88(4), 90(2)	A15a, C76, Kz58b [57], LS61, O87, P79
**Lesteva nitidicollis* Lohse & Steel, 1961		LS61, P79
**Lesteva szekessyi* Lohse & Steel, 1961		LS61
Omalium cinnamomeum Kraatz, 1857	180(1), 182(1), 47(1), 58(48), 64(1), 73(1), 78(1), 95a(1), 108(2), 119(2). 128(1), 136a(1), 144(1), 147(1), 156(1), 176(1); 195(2), 202(8), 203(9), 204(1), 205(18), 206(4)	A13a, A15a, O87
Omalium excavatum Stephens, 1834	41a(1), 121(1), 134(1), 136(1), 139(5), 205(1), 211(1), 216(5)	A13a, A15a, C76
Omalium riparium impar Mulsant & Rey, 1861		Sa03
Omalium rhodicum Assing & Zanetti, 2013		A15a

Species	Localities/samples	References
Omalium rivulare (Paykull, 1789)	144(1), 211(1)	
Omalium rugatum Mulsant & Rey, 1880	4(1), 180(1), 202(1)	A13a, A15a
P r o t e i n i n a e		
Megarthrus bellevoyei Saulcy, 1862		A13a, Ho63
Megarthrus denticollis (Beck, 1817)	219(1)	
Megarthrus depressus (Paykull, 1789)	34(1), 43(1), 76(2), 134(3)	
Megarthrus prosseni Schatzmayr, 1904	180(1)	
Metopsia similis Zerche, 1998	141(6), 144(1), 169(2), 180(2)	
Proteinus atomarius Erichson, 1840	41a(2), 76(1), 152(1), 150(3), 154(1), 167(1), 168(1), 169(1), 193(2)	A15a
**Proteinus creticus* Assing, 2004	28(3), 41a(7), 62(1), 122(3), 123(6), 124(1), 131(6), 134(2), 138(2), 147(1), 149(4), 153(1), 159(1), 161(3), 165(1), 170(1), 175(2), 180(1), 193(1), 211(2), 214(1)	A04b, A13a, A15a
Proteinus ovalis Stephens, 1834	160(1), 161(4)	A13a, A15a
M i c r o p e p l i n a e		
Micropeplus fulvus Erichson, 1840	74(1), 192(1)	
Micropeplus porcatus (Paykull, 1789)		Kz58b, O87
Micropeplus staphylinoides (Marsham, 1802)	145(1), 166(2), 168(1), 180(3)	O87
P s e l a p h i n a e		
***Afropselaphus assingi* Brachat, 2019	171(2)	ABM19
***Afropselaphus diktianus* Brachat, 2019		ABM19
***Afropselaphus dornfeldae* Brachat, 2019		ABM19
***Afropselaphus thripticus* Brachat, 2019	5(1)	ABM19
***Amauronyx askifouicus* Brachat, 2019	70(5)	ABM19
***Amauronyx chanianus* Brachat, 2019	53(1), 53a(1)	ABM19
***Amauronyx occidens* Brachat, 2019	96(3), 97(2)	ABM19
***Amauronyx paganettii* Blattný & Blattný, 1916	101(1)	BB16
**Batrisodes paganettii* Blattný & Blattný, 1916	130(1), 144(2), 149(4), 154(1), 157(1), 229(2), 231(2), 247(3)	BB16
Brachygluta cavernosa (Saulcy, 1876)	237(2)	A13a [7)], A15a, SBBB04
Brachygluta foveola (Motschulsky, 1840)		BB16 [64)], SBBB04
**Brachygluta gnosiaca* Besuchet, 2004		SBBB04
Brachygluta helferi longispina (Reitter, 1884)	234(1)	Kz86a, O87, SBBB04
Brachygluta ochanensis (Reitter, 1909)	123(1), 128(4), 136(1), 137(4), 164(29), 171(8), 172(11), 174(4), 177(4), 180(3), 233(1), 242(1), 245(2), 246(1), 251(1)	A13a, A15a
Brachygluta paludosa (Peyron, 1858)	232(1), 240(4)	SBBB04
Brachygluta tibialis (Aubé, 1844)	240(4), 243(1)	BB16, O87
Brachygluta xanthoptera (Reichenbach, 1816)	88(1), 89(2), 90(7), 229(1), 239(13), 249(7)	
Bryaxis bulbifer (Reichenbach, 1816)		BB16

Species	Localities/samples	References
****Bryaxis meybohmianus* Brachat, 2019	10(3), 36(3), 43(19), 52(2), 53(1), 54(2), 60(2), 67(1), 75(1), 78(1), 79(1), 80(1), 100(3), 135(6), 136(2), 137(2), 142(2), 144(6), 149(4), 151(1), 153(1), 168(3), 173(6), 175(1)	ABM19
**Bythinus creticus* Brachat, 2019		ABM19
**Claviger oertzeni* Reitter, 1885	248(9)	O87, R85
Ctenistes palpalis Reichenbach, 1816	120(1), 235(1), 245(2)	
Enoptostomus globulicornis (Motsch., 1851)	71(2), 235(4)	A15a
**Euplectus assingi* Brachat, 2019	13(2), 15(1), 17(3), 18(3), 85(1), 157(3)	ABM19
Euplectus karstenii (Reichenbach, 1816)		BB16
Euplectus kirbii kirbii Denny, 1825	238(1), 250(3)	BB16 [63)]
Euplectus signatus (Reichenbach, 1816)		BB16
Euplectus verticalis Reitter, 1884	254(1)	
***Faronus albimontium* Brachat, 2019	138(1), 174(3)	ABM19
***Faronus lefkamontium* Brachat, 2019		ABM19
***Faronus meybohmi* Brachat, 2019	32(1), 170(5), 171(3), 174(6), 175(2)	ABM19
Faronus parallelus Besuchet, 1958	180(7)	BB16 [77)]
Meliceria acanthifera (Reitter, 1884)	96a(2), 146(1), 236(1)	
Pselaphus acuminatus Motschulsky, 1835	243(1), 245(1)	Kz58a [62)], O87 [62)]
Pseudoplectus perplexus (Jacquelin du Val, 1854)	240(3)	BB16 [61)], Be55
Reichenbachia chevrieri (Aubé, 1844)	240(1), 243(3), 252(3)	Kz58a, O87
Rybaxis longicornis (Leach, 1817)	240(1)	Kz58a [60)], O87 [60)]
Tribatus creticus Reitter, 1884	38(1), 71(1), 120(1), 160(6)	A13a, A15a, O87,
Trissemus montanus (Saulcy, 1876)	255(5)	
***Tychus chanianus* Brachat, 2019	144(2)	ABM19
***Tychus creticus* Reitter, 1885		BB16, R85, Sa03, Sb02
Tychus dalmatinus Reitter, 1880	26(1), 243(1)	SBB98
***Tychus lagrecai* Sabella, 2002	159(1)	A13a [8)], A15a, Sb02
**Tychus reitterianus* Löbl, 1998	9(2), 12(1), 28(1), 40(1), 41a(2), 53a(5), 65(3), 69(2), 72(1), 73(1), 79(1), 85(6), 94(5), 95(2), 102(1), 123(3), 128(5), 130(3), 143(1), 144(4), 149(6), 151(2), 155(3), 157(4), 159(3), 160(1), 161(2), 162(3), 166(2), 167(2), 168(1), 171(2), 183(2), 191(1), 228(2), 230(2), 231(2), 241(1), 244(3), 246(2), 250(1), 253(1)	A13a, Ka55, Lö98, Sb02, SBB98
Tyrus peyroni Saulcy, 1874	248(1)	O87 [59)]
Phloeocharinae		
Phloeocharis longipennis Fauvel, 1875	127(2)	Br15 [69)], O87 [68)]
Tachyporinae		
Cilea silphoides (Linnaeus, 1767)		Sz64
Lordithon exoletus (Erichson, 1839)	41a(1), 96a(1), 159(1), 172(1), 193(1), 212(1)	Ho67, O87
Lordithon thoracicus (Fabricius, 1777)	142(1), 154(1)	

Species	Localities/samples	References
Mycetoporus baudueri Mulsant & Rey, 1875		A13a
Mycetoporus glaber glaber (Sperk, 1835)	64(1), 85(2), 114(1), 119(2), 142(1), 149(1), 164(1), 165(1)	
Mycetoporus ignidorsum Eppelsheim, 1880	5(1), 32(1), 123(2), 220(1)	A13a, A15a
Mycetoporus laticeps Fagel, 1965		Sc19
Mycetoporus nigricollis (Stephens, 1835)	203(8), 205(9), 207(6)	SK00
Mycetoporus reichei (Pandellé, 1869)	11(2), 32(1), 179(1), 209(1)	A15a
Mycetoporus silvaticus Iablokoff-Khnzorian, 1962		A13a [82)], A15a [82)]
Mycetoporus simillimus Fagel, 1965	28(3), 30(1), 34(1), 35(1), 44(1), 45(1), 53a(2), 73(1), 74(1), 80(3), 80a(1), 94a(6), 121(1), 123(1), 124(3), 129(2), 130(1), 133(2), 135(1), 136(1), 138(1), 140(1), 141(1), 142(1), 143(2), 144(1), 147(2), 150(2), 153(1), 158(1), 159(2), 165(9), 170(4), 172(1), 175(2), 183(2), 193(1)	A13a [1)], A15a [1)], Sc19
Parabolitobius inclinans (Gravenhorst, 1806)		O87
**Sepedophilus creticus* Schülke, 2019	112(1), 161(1), 220(2), 223(2)	ABM19, P80 [80)]
Sepedophilus immaculatus (Stephens, 1832)	41a(1), 68(1), 149(5), 150(2), 153(1), 164(1), 180(2)	C76, Sz64
Tachinus bonvouloiri Pandellé, 1869		A15a
Tachyporus abner Saulcy, 1865		A13a, A15a
Tachyporus caucasicus (Kolenati, 1846)	20(1), 23(2), 91(1), 92a(1), 99(1), 100(2),	A13a, C80 [54)], O87 [36)]
Tachyporus hypnorum (Fabricius, 1757)	95(1), 195(2), 201(2), 205(1), 206(6), 223(1)	A13a, Kz58a, O87, Sz64
Tachyporus nitidulus (Fabricius, 1781)	95(1), 95a(2), 96a(1), 104(1), 108(1), 109b(1), 110(7), 111(2), 112(7), 113(1), 118(1), 119(4), 120(2), 125(1), 161(2), 165(1), 170(1), 171(1), 187(2), 195(2), 201(2), 205(1), 206(1)	A13a, A15a, C76, Kz58a [55)], O87, Sz64
Habrocerinae		
Habrocerus pisidicus Korge, 1971	41a(5), 42(10), 49(1), 53a(3), 55(1), 65(3), 81(1), 92a(1), 93(22), 94(1), 104(1), 105(3), 124(1), 129(1), 149(4), 153(1), 154(1), 160(6), 162(3), 173(2), 195(4), 201(29)	A08b, A13a, AW95, O87 [35)]
Aleocharinae		
Acrotona nigerrima (Aubé, 1850)	75a(1)	
Acrotona parvula (Mannerheim, 1830)	75a(46), 76(16)	
Aleochara albopila (Mulsant & Rey, 1852)	199(1)	
Aleochara bipustulata (Linnaeus, 1760)	75a(1)	A13a, C76, Sz64
Aleochara crassa Baudi di Selve, 1848		Sz64
Aleochara curtula (Goeze, 1777)		Sz64
Aleochara grisea Kraatz, 1856		A95
Aleochara haematoptera Kraatz, 1858	196(1), 219(2)	
Aleochara intricata Mannerheim, 1830		Sz64

Species	Localities/samples	References
Aleochara laticornis Kraatz, 1856	28(1)	C76
Aleochara milleri Kraatz, 1862		Sz64
Aleochara moesta Gravenhorst, 1802	76(1)	Sz64
Aleochara puberula Klug, 1832		Sz64
Aleochara tristis Gravenhorst, 1806		Kz58a, O87, Sz64
**Alevonota cretica* Assing & Wunderle, 2008	3(2), 81(1), 95(5), 96(1), 125(1), 159(1), 160(3), 163(1), 169(1), 174(1), 181(1)	A15a, AW08
**Aloconota brachyptera* Assing, 2013		A13a, A15a
Aloconota gregaria (Erichson, 1839)	120(1)	He84, O87
**Aloconota minoica* Pace, 2002	89(1), 90(2)	A13a, Pa02
Aloconota planifrons (Waterhouse, 1863)	88(1)	
Aloconota subgrandis (Brundin, 1954)	18a(3), 36a(1), 68(1), 154(1)	
**Amischa cretica* Assing, 2019	3(1), 175(10)	A13a [74)], ABM19
Amischa forcipata (Mulsant & Rey, 1873)	94a(2)	
Atheta aeneicollis (Sharp, 1869)	8(1), 18a(14), 23(1), 25(2), 34(1), 35(1), 37(1), 41(4), 41a(24), 42(4), 47(1), 50(2), 51(1), 53(1), 53a(5), 57(1), 61(1), 62(1), 67(2), 68(1), 70(1), 72(1), 74(4), 74a(1), 76(5), 80(1), 80a(2), 82(1), 84(4), 93(18), 95a(2), 97(1), 99(2), 103(1), 105(1), 109b(2), 118(1), 121(8), 122(2), 123(3), 124(2), 128(1), 129(2), 131(3), 133(1), 140(1), 142(2), 144(5), 145(1), 147(7), 149(5), 150(1), 151(1), 155(1), 158(5), 159(4), 163(1), 164(2), 166(3), 167(2), 169(2), 170(5), 171(2), 176(1), 177(4), 181(1), 195(10), 201(4), 203(2), 204(10), 206(19), 218(1)	A13a, A15a, Sa03 [47)]
Atheta amicula (Stephens, 1832)	41a(1), 75a(1), 76(19), 90(1), 121(1), 166(1)	A13a, A15a, O87
Atheta atramentaria (Gyllenhal, 1810)	75a(31)	
Atheta atricolor (Sharp, 1869)	75a(1), 76(1)	
Atheta coriaria (Kraatz, 1856)		O87, Sa03
**Atheta cretica* Brundin, 1944	90(4)	A13a, A15a, Bn44, Kz58a [34)], O87 [34)]
**Atheta digitalis* Assing, 2019	135(2)	ABM19
Atheta fimorum (Brisout, 1860)	75a(3)	
Atheta fossiceps Scheerpletz, 1964	27(2)	Sz64
Atheta inquinula (Gravenhorst, 1802)		Sa03, Sz64
Atheta longicornis (Gravenhorst, 1802)	75a(6), 76(57)	Sz64
Atheta luctuosa (Mulsant & Rey, 1853)		A15a
Atheta mucronata (Kraatz, 1859)	169(1)	
Atheta nigra (Kraatz, 1856)	76(14)	A06, A13a, A15a, Sz64 [70)]
Atheta oblita (Erichson, 1839)	177(1)	A13a
Atheta occulta (Erichson, 1837)		A13a [9)], A15a, O87
Atheta ravilla (Erichson, 1839)	76(3)	
Atheta sodalis (Erichson, 1837)		O87

Species	Localities/samples	References
Atheta triangulum (Kraatz, 1856)		O87, Sa03
Atheta trinotata (Kraatz, 1856)	128(1), 165(2), 216(1)	
***Bellatheta albimontis* Assing, 2015**	32(12), 182(2)	A15a
***Bellatheta idana* Assing, 2015**		A15a
Bolitochara obliqua Erichson, 1837	96a(23), 102(1), 108a(4), 150(2), 167(1)	A14b, O87
Caloderina hierosolymitana (Saulcy, 1865)	112(1)	A15a, Sa03
Cordalia obscura (Gravenhorst, 1802)	75a(1), 76(11), 166(1), 208(1)	Sz64
***Cousya candica* Assing, 2019**	108(5), 126(1), 128(1)	ABM19
Cousya defecta (Mulsant & Rey, 1875)	176(1), 180(1), 210(1)	A18a
Cousya nigrata (Fairmaire & Laboulbène, 1856)	181(1), 205(1)	A18a
Cypha graeca Assing, 2004		A04b, A13a
Dinusa cretica Assing, 2013	27(1)	A13a, A15a
**Drusilla cretica* Assing, 2005	71(1), 139(1), 164(1), 174(1)	A05b, A13a, A15a
Falagria caesa Erichson, 1837	76(2)	Kz58a [23)], O87 [23)], Sz64 [23)]
***Geostiba albimontis* Assing, 2007**	52(1), 53(1), 72(3), 165(8), 170(23)	A07d
***Geostiba diktiana* Assing, 2013**		A13a
***Geostiba exsecta* Assing, 1999**	161(9)	A99, A13a
***Geostiba icaria* Pace, 1996**	144(1), 184(1)	A99, A01, A15a, P96
***Geostiba idaea* Pace, 1996**	23(1), 133(1), 134(22),	A99, A15a, P96
***Geostiba inexsecta* Assing, 2019**	103(1), 104(11)	ABM19
***Geostiba meybohmi* Assing, 2000**	7(1), 15(2), 28(2), 84(5), 108(81), 109a(28), 114(108), 119(125), 126(5), 127(4), 128(5), 159(1), 180(4), 181(3)	A00, A01, A13a
Geostiba oertzeni (Eppelsheim, 1888)	1(23), 2(22), 6(1), 9(1), 12(12), 13(3), 16(1), 17(74), 18(8), 19(9), 20(4), 22(1), 25(2), 30(8), 31(6), 32(160), 34(1), 36(7), 40(7), 41a(2), 44(11), 45(3), 50(2), 51(1), 62(65), 64(14), 67(26), 78(4), 79(5), 80(13), 80a(2), 81(1), 82(3), 85(1), 92b(2), 95(4), 97(4), 98(1), 103(2), 107(3), 109(2), 115(1), 129(4), 130(14), 131(3), 135(39), 136a(6), 137(4), 138(7), 144(1), 153(3), 157(28), 171(8), 172(10), 174(1), 182(60), 188(1), 190(5), 192(1)	A99, A01, A13a, A15a, P96 [26)]
***Geostiba paulexsecta* Assing, 2015**		A15a
***Geostiba thryptisensis* Assing, 2001**	4(1), 5(2), 6(3), 123(4), 131(1), 177(1), 178(3), 179(34)	A01, A13a
Gnypeta carbonaria (Mannerheim, 1830)	223(1)	
Gnypeta rubrior Tottenham, 1939	208(1), 223(1)	A06, C76 [29)]
Gyrophaena affinis (Mannerheim, 1830)	91(1), 92b(1)	
Halobrecta flavipes Thomson, 1861	199(1)	
Heterota plumbea (Waterhouse, 1858)	199(28)	
Hydrosmecta fluviatilis (Kraatz, 1854)	36a(1), 90(1)	A13a [67)], App
Hydrosmecta insularum Assing, 2019	88(75), 89(12), 90(85)	ABM19

Species	Localities/samples	References
Hydrosmecta longula (Heer, 1839)	88(13), 89(20), 90(100), 194(2), 196(4), 208(10)	A06, A13a [67)], A15a [67)], App
Ischnoglossa prolixa (Gravenhorst, 1802)		O87
Liogluta longiuscula (Gravenhorst, 1802)	30(3), 41a(1), 50(1), 62(4), 67(1), 68(1), 85(8), 89(32), 90(4), 119(1), 131(7), 133(4), 149(2), 154(1), 158(3), 160(4), 161(1), 165(1), 175(1), 176(1), 219(1)	A13a, A15a, C76, Sa03 [46)], Sz64
Meotica parasita Mulsant & Rey, 1873	18(1), 90(1), 94(2), 95(1), 166(1)	AV19
**Myllaena cretica* Assing, 2018	90(10)	A18d
Myllaena intermedia Erichson, 1837	36a(1), 94a(5), 166(1), 197(2), 219(1), 220(1)	
***Myrmecopora elisa* Assing, 1997	27(8), 29(3), 86(5), 120(7)	A97a, A13a, A15a
***Myrmecopora fornicata* Assing, 1997	56(4)	A97a, A15a
Myrmecopora fugax (Erichson, 1839)	76(1)	A97a
***Myrmecopora idana* Assing, 2013		A13a, A15a
Myrmecopora laesa (Erichson, 1839)		A97a, A15a
***Myrmecopora plana* Assing, 1997	71(1)	A97a, A15a
Myrmecopora sulcata (Kiesenwetter, 1850)		Sa03
***Myrmecopora thriptica* Assing, 2015		A13a [2)], A15a
Nehemitropia lividipennis (Mannerheim, 1830)	76(3), 220(1)	O87 [24)], Sz64 [24)]
**Ocalea cretica* Coiffait, 1976	199(16), 205(1)	A13a [3)], A15a, C76, Sz64 [3)]
Oligota muensteri Bernhauer, 1923	18(1), 84(1), 141(1), 180(6)	
Oligota parva Kraatz, 1862		Sz64
Oligota pumilio Kiesenwetter, 1858	51(1), 72(1), 82(1), 83(1), 135(1), 141(2), 164(1), 165(1), 166(4), 175(7), 191(1)	
Outachyusa raptoria (Wollaston, 1854)	219(1)	
Oxypoda bimaculata Baudi, 1870		A13a, A15a
**Oxypoda bimontium* Assing, 2019	90(1)	ABM19
Oxypoda brevicornis (Stephens, 1832)	36a(1), 149(1)	
Oxypoda carbonaria (Heer, 1841)		Kz58a [25)], Sz64 [25)]
***Oxypoda cretica* Assing, 2006	181(1)	A06, A13a
Oxypoda flavicornis Kraatz, 1856	108(4), 119(6)	
Oxypoda haemorrhoa (Mannerheim, 1830)	120(1)	A15a
***Oxypoda idana* Assing, 2013	206(1)	A13a
Oxypoda lesbia Assing, 2005		A13a[4)], A15a
Oxypoda lurida Wollaston, 1857	50(1), 75a(1), 141(2), 147(2), 161(1), 205(1),	A13a, A15a
Oxypoda rectacia Assing, 2019	44(1), 44a(1), 53a(2), 80(1), 94(4), 104(1), 105(1), 115(1), 136(1), 137(1), 139(1), 143(2), 144(4), 145(2), 147(1), 149(3), 153(2), 163(1), 172(2), 190(1)	A13a [75)], A15a [75)], A19a
**Oxypoda retunsa* Assing, 2019	53a(1), 62(1), 65(1), 122(1), 125(1), 147(1), 149(1), 171(1), 214(4)	A13a [81)], ABM19
Oxypoda subnitida Mulsant & Rey, 1875		A13a

Species	Localities/samples	References
Oxypoda vicina Kraatz, 1858	70(1), 96a(1), 192(1)	A15a
Phloeopora corticalis (Gravenhorst, 1802)	74a(1), 150(3)	
Phytosus balticus Kraatz, 1859		A15a, Br35 [58)]
Phytosus spinifer Curtis, 1838	199(16)	App, Sa03
**Pronomaea wunderlei* Assing, 2007	197(1)	A07c, Sz64 [22)]
Stichoglossa graeca Bernhauer, 1905	74a(1)	
Stichoglossa semirufa (Erichson, 1839)		Kz58a, O87
***Tectusa callicera* Assing, 2002	182(5), 187(1)	A02, A15a
***Tectusa diktiana* Assing, 2013		A13a, A15a
***Tectusa thriptica* Assing, 2013		A13a
**Typhlocyptus creticus* Assing, 2019	13(1), 18(1), 66(1), 67(53)	A18c [73)], ABM19
Zoosetha graeca Bernhauer, 1928	126(3), 127(5), 128(2)	
Zyras haworthi (Stephens, 1832)	40(1), 44(1), 78(1), 80(1), 96(1), 172(1), 173(1)	
Scaphidiinae		
Scaphisoma agaricinum (Linnaeus, 1758)	74a(1), 96a(1), 108a(1)	
Osoriinae		
***Geomitopsis cretica* Assing, 2019	106(3), 109(1)	ABM19
Oxytelinae		
Anotylus clypeonitens (Pandellé, 1867)		C76, He84 [44)], Ho63 [44)], Kz58b [44)], O87 [44)], Sc12
Anotylus complanatus (Erichson, 1839)	1(1), 30(1), 75a(444), 76(43)	A13a, C76, He84, O87, Sc09
Anotylus inustus (Gravenhorst, 1806)	27(1), 35(1), 45(1), 59(3), 70(1), 71(1), 73(1), 74(5), 75(1), 75a(32), 76(1), 79(2), 82(2), 83(1), 85(3), 90(3), 112(1), 123(1), 124(1), 125(1), 131(1), 144(1), 147(1), 149(2), 155(1), 162(1), 211(1)	A13a, A15a, Ho63, Kz58b, O87, Sa03
Anotylus nitidulus (Gravenhorst, 1802)	75a(12), 219(1)	
Anotylus sculpturatus (Gravenhorst, 1806)	28(1), 55(1), 67(1), 75a(287), 78(1), 151(1)	A13a, A15a, O87
Anotylus tetracarinatus (Block, 1799)	75a(7)	Kz58b, Sz64
Bledius bicornis (Germar, 1823)		Sa03
Bledius frisius Lohse, 1978		Sa03 [45)], Sc10
Bledius graellsi Fauvel, 1865	198(5)	
Bledius minor Mulsant & Rey, 1878	198(10), 257(4)	
Carpelimus alutaceus (Fauvel, 1898)		G15
Carpelimus bilineatus Stephens, 1834		G15
Carpelimus corticinus (Gravenhorst, 1806)	40(1), 88(8), 89(5), 90(15), 94a(3), 166(1), 198(8), 199(1), 208(1)	A13a, A15a, G15, O87, Sz64
Carpelimus despectus (Baudi di Selve, 1870)	89(1), 90(1)	
Carpelimus foveolatus foveolatus (Sahlberg, 1832)		Ho63, Kz58b, O87
Carpelimus gracilis (Mannerheim, 1830)		A13a
Carpelimus insularis (Kraatz, 1858)	198(1)	App, G15
Carpelimus nitidus (Baudi di Selve, 1870)	198(10)	

Species	Localities/samples	References
Carpelimus obesus (Kiesenwetter, 1844)	219(1)	
Carpelimus pusillus (Gravenhorst, 1802)	90(1)	G15
Carpelimus transversicollis (Scheerpeltz, 1947)	198(2)	App
Carpelimus troglodytes (Erichson, 1840)		G15
Ochthephilus venustulus (Rosenhauer, 1856)	36a(2), 90(1)	A13a, Ma14
Oxytelus laqueatus (Marsham, 1802)		Sa03
Oxytelus sculptus Gravenhorst, 1806		O87
Planeustomus cephalotes (Erichson, 1840)		Kz57, O87
Planeustomus elegantulus (Kraatz, 1857)		Kz58b, O87
Platystethus alutaceus Thomson, 1861		A16
Platystethus degener Mulsant & Rey, 1878	90(1), 219(2)	A15a, O87 [43)]
Platystethus nitens (C.R. Sahlberg, 1832)	90(1)	A15a
Platystethus spinosus Erichson, 1840	88(1)	He84, Ho63, O87
Thinodromus bodemeyeri (Bernhauer, 1902)	90(1)	
Steninae		
Stenus aceris Stephens, 1833	41a(2), 122(1), 141(1), 142(1), 147(2), 150(1), 169(3), 177(1), 179(1), 180(1), 191(1), 204(2)	A15a, Ho63, O87
**Stenus ariadne* Puthz, 1977		P77
Stenus assequens Rey, 1884		App
Stenus brunnipes lepidus Weise, 1875	198(1)	Kz58b [52)], P68
Stenus ganglbaueri Bernhauer, 1905		App
Stenus hospes Erichson, 1840	223(3)	A13a [10)], A15a, Sa03
Stenus languidus Erichson, 1840		O87, Ho63, Kz58b, P72a
Stenus ochropus Kiesenwetter, 1858	28(1), 32(3), 64(1), 108(1), 109a(1), 109b(1), 119(1), 135(8), 136(2), 159(1), 170(1), 171(2), 172(2), 174(3), 182(1), 203(7), 206(5)	A13a, A15a, O87, P71 [33)], Sa03
Stenus ossium Stephens, 1833		P72b
Stenus pallitarsis Stephens, 1833		App, Ho63, O87
Stenus parcior Bernhauer, 1929		A13a, A15a, P08
Stenus picipes Stephens, 1833	197(32)	App
Stenus subaeneus Erichson, 1840	30(1), 133(3), 134(2), 135(1), 140(2), 141(1)	A13a, A15a, O87, Kz58b
Stenus turbulentus Bondroit, 1912	121(1), 122(2), 123(1), 129(1)	
Euaesthetinae		
Edaphus dissimilis (Aubé, 1863)		Sz36
Scydmaeninae		
***Cephennium arcuatum* Assing, 2019	24(1), 26(1)	ABM19
***Cephennium chanianum* Assing, 2019	36(1), 43(1), 46(1), 49(1), 54(1), 149(1), 168(1)	ABM19
***Cephennium curvatum* Assing, 2019	2(1)	ABM19
***Cephennium fortespinosum* Assing, 2019	155(1), 106(3)	ABM19
***Cephennium hamulatum* Assing, 2019	13(1), 14(9), 125(4)	ABM19

Species	Localities/samples	References
****Cephennium idanum** Assing, 2019	21(2), 105(1), 162(2)	ABM19
****Cephennium latius** Assing, 2019	105(1)	ABM19
****Cephennium meybohmi** Assing, 2019	168(1)	ABM19
****Cephennium selenanum** Assing, 2019	28(1), 84(1)	ABM19
****Cephennium selinonum** Assing, 2019	79(1)	ABM19
****Cephennium sinuosum** Assing, 2019	18(1), 20(7), 25(1)	ABM19
****Cephennium thripticum** Assing, 2019	6(1)	ABM19
Euconnus intrusus intrusus (Schaum, 1844)		Kz58a, O87
****Euconnus zakrius** Meybohm, 2019	106(16), 155(14)	ABM19
Eutheia formicetorum Reitter, 1882	85(1), 148(1)	BB16
#Eutheia paganettii Franz, 1971		BB16[66], Fz71
Leptomastax bipunctata Reitter, 1881		App
***Leptomastax cretica** Meybohm, 2019	128(3), 135(2), 136(2), 136a(1), 167(1), 171(1), 174(9)	A13a [71], A15a [71], ABM19, Ca96 [71]
****Leptomastax thryptica** Meybohm, 2019		ABM19
Scydmaenus menozzii Franz, 1966 [65]		A13a
***Scydmoraphes fuelscheri** Meybohm, 2008	28(1), 54(1), 73(1), 130(1), 144(1), 145(1), 149(3), 168(1)	M08
***Scydmoraphes minotauri** Meybohm, 2008	128(1), 162(3)	A13a, M08
***Scydmoraphes ziegleri** Meybohm, 2008	1(2), 8(1), 11(1), 15(2), 17(1), 61(1), 106(1), 155(3), 157(4), 159(1)	ABM19, M08
***Stenichnus aegialioides** Meybohm, 2019	44a(2), 102(1), 105(1), 115(1), 128(1), 147(1), 149(1), 151(1), 162(2), 167(3), 168(2), 175(1)	ABM19, BB16 [78], O87 [78]
***Stenichnus basimpressus** Blattný & Blattný, 1916	129(14), 135(1), 136a(1), 138(1), 138(4), 161(2), 165(9), 167(1)	BB16
***Stenichnus brachati** Meybohm, 2019	11(2), 110(1), 111(2), 119(3), 123(1), 128(2), 135(1), 136(1), 154(1), 157(2), 159(2), 161(7), 164(10), 170(1), 171(1)	ABM19
Stenichnus creticus Blattný & Blattný, 1916	112(5), 133(1), 134(1), 161(1)	A13a, BB16
****Stenichnus hummleri** Blattný & Blattný, 1916	92b(1), 151(3), 152(2), 153(1)	BB16
****Stenichnus orientalis** Meybohm, 2019	155(3), 158(1)	ABM19
Leptotyphlinae		
****Allotyphlus candicus** Assing, 2018	12(2), 16(2), 17(7), 18(1)	A18c
****Allotyphlus foedatus** Assing, 2019	34(26), 35(2), 36(22), 37(24), 38(6), 40(14), 46(1), 50(1), 51(1), 53(3), 54(8), 55(2), 57(2), 59(1), 67(2), 72(1), 74(1), 79(1), 81(1), 91(2), 92(1), 92a(12), 92b(1), 95(1), 100(4)	ABM19
****Cretotyphlus chanianus** Assing, 2019	36(1), 100(2)	ABM19
****Cretotyphlus hamatus** Assing, 2019	9(2), 85(1), 119(1)	A18c [76], ABM19
****Cretotyphlus idanus** Assing, 2019	105(3)	ABM19
****Kenotyphlus creticus** Assing, 2018	25(7)	A18c

Species	Localities/samples	References
****Kenotyphlus virgatus* Assing, 2019	40(2), 43(5), 46(18), 47(1), 69(2), 60(5), 73(1)	ABM19
P s e u d o p s i n a e		
Pseudopsis sulcata Newman, 1834		Z88
P a e d e r i n a e		
Achenium depressum (Gravenhorst, 1802)	120(1)	A10b, O87 [39)], Sz64
Astenus lyonessius (Joy, 1908)	139(1)	A13a, A15a, O87 [42)],
****Astenus minos* Assing, 2003	31(2), 33(1)	A03a, A15a
Astenus procerus (Gravenhorst, 1806)		A13a, A15a, O87, Sz64
Astenus thoracicus (Baudi di Selve, 1857)	63(1), 71(2), 95a(2), 120(4), 159(9), 161(1), 163(2), 181(1), 220(3), 221(2)	A13a, A15a, O87
****Astenus thripticus* Assing, 2013		A13a, A15a
Domene stilicina (Erichson, 1840)	71(1)	A13a, A15a, App, Bo77 [31)], C76, Kz58a, O87, Sz64
Hypomedon debilicornis (Wollaston, 1857)	76(1)	
**Leptobium creticum* Coiffait, 1973	15(1), 21(2), 24(2), 26(1), 28(3), 34(1), 37(1), 71(1), 101(1), 103(1), 105(4), 119(2), 120(1), 125(1), 126(1), 127(1), 154(1), 160(2), 162(3), 164(1), 171(1), 179(1), 203(1), 204(1), 215(2), 220(3), 221(1)	A05a, A09a, A09b, A13a, A15a, A17a, Bo84 [30)], O87 [38], C73, Sz64 [12)]
Leptobium gracile (Gravenhorst, 1802)		A05a, A09a, He84, Kz58a, O87, Sz64
****Leptobium thryptisense* Assing, 2005	4(1), 107(1), 123(1), 129(1), 179(1)	A05a, A13a, App
Lithocharis ochracea (Gravenhorst, 1802)	76(3)	
**Lobrathium candicum* Bordoni, 2009		A07b [21)], A12, A14a, A15a, Bo09, C76 [21)]
Luzea graeca Kraatz, 1857		A10a
**Medon beroni* Coiffait, 1970	18a(1), 39(1), 41a(22), 60(1), 68(1), 93(12), 100(2), 144(6), 149(10), 154(4), 156(1), 184(2)	A04a, C70, C76, O87 [40)]
Medon brunneus (Erichson, 1839)		A04a, Sz64
**Medon cerrutii* Coiffait, 1976	10(1), 17a(1), 41(6), 41a(5), 53a(2), 67(3), 73(1), 78(1), 80a(3), 93(3), 94a(1), 103(1), 121(1), 128(2), 129(2), 130(4), 141(2), 142(5), 143(3, 144(3), 145(7), 147(1), 149(3), 150(3), 151(3), 154(1), 156(1), 157(4), 164(2), 168(1), 169(3), 172(4), 184(2), 185(4), 186(2), 188(1), 189(5), 190(7), 191(1), 195(8), 200(4), 206(2)	A04a, C76
Medon dilutus pythonissa (Saulcy, 1865)	5(1), 18(2), 21(3), 32(5), 41(1), 61(1), 67(3), 80(1), 93(1), 105(1), 119(1), 121(1), 122(1), 123(1), 129(2), 141(1), 142(2), 143(1), 144(2), 145(2), 149(1), 150(3), 162(2), 164(1), 174(1), 183(1), 190(1), 191(2), 192(2), 193(1), 195(3), 206(14), 207(7), 213(22), 220(1)	A04a, A07e, A13a, A13c, A15a, A18b
Medon maronitus (Saulcy, 1865)	93(1), 154(1)	

Species	Localities/samples	References
Medon pocofer (Peyron, 1858)		O87
Medon rufiventris (Nordmann, 1837)	108a(1)	A04a, A18b
Micranops pilicornis (Saulcy, 1870)		Fr97, Fr10
Micrillus testaceus (Erichson, 1840)		A08a
Ochthephilum turkestanicum (Korge, 1968)		A09c, A15a [48)]
Paederus fuscipes fuscipes (Curtis, 1826)	166(1), 219(3)	A15a, Kz58a [56)], O87, Sz64
Paederus littoralis Gravenhorst, 1802 [27]		App, Sz64
Platydomene picipes picipes (Erichson, 1840)	90(1)	A13a, Kz58a, O87
**Pseudobium creticum* Assing, 2019	90(8)	A15a [79)], ABM19
**Pseudolathra quadricollis* (Fauvel, 1875)	94(3), 166(1)	Bo86 [83)]
Pseudomedon obscurellus (Erichson, 1840)	91(1), 94(14)	A08d, A09d, Sz64
Rugilus orbiculatus (Paykull, 1789)	77(15), 223(1)	O87, Sa03, Sz64
Scopaeus creticus Frisch, 1994	90(2), 171(2)	Fr94, Fr99b
Scopaeus debilis Hochhuth, 1851		Fr99a
Scopaeus gracilis (Sperk, 1835)	90(3)	Fr98
**Scopaeus muehlei* Frisch, 1994	94a(4)	A13a, Fr94
***Sunius diktianus* Assing, 2013	24(1), 112(1)	A13a
Sunius fallax (Lokay, 1919)	3(1), 71(5), 87(1), 94a(2), 111(1), 112(9), 112(3), 120(3), 136(1), 166(4), 167(1), 171(3), 175(2), 201(10), 222(7), 223(1)	A08c, A08e, A13a, A15a, A15b, He84 [41)], O87 [41)]
***Sunius thripticus* Assing, 2015	19(1), 131(1)	A15a
Throbalium dividuum dividuum (Erichson, 1840)		Kz58a, O87
Staphylininae		
Bisnius cephalotes (Gravenhorst, 1802)		O87
Bisnius sordidus (Gravenhorst, 1802)	76(22), 211(1), 216(1), 217(1)	O87, Sz64
Cafius xantholoma (Gravenhorst, 1806)	257a(1)	Sa03
Erichsonius cinerascens (Gravenhorst, 1802)	197(1)	
**Gabrius candicus* Assing, 2019	94a(18), 166(8)	ABM19
Gabrius nigritulus (Gravenhorst, 1802)	194(1), 200(2), 219(2)	A13a, He84, O87, Sz64
Gabronthus maritimus (Motschulsky, 1858)	75a(1), 76(83), 222(1)	
Gauropterus fulgidus (Fabricius, 1787)		He84, Kz58a, O87, Sz64
Gauropterus sanguinipennis (Kolenati, 1846)		Kz57, Kz58a, O87
Gyrohypnus angustatus Stephens, 1833	41a(14), 42(1), 93(1), 154(1)	A03c, A07a, A15a
Gyrohypnus fracticornis (Müller, 1776)		App, O87 [49)], Sz64
Gyrohypnus punctulatus (Paykull, 1789)	41a(1)	
Heterothops dissimilis (Gravenhorst, 1802)	94a(1), 219(3), 222(2), 223(3)	A13a [72)], A15a [72)]
Leptacinus batychrus (Gyllenhal, 1827)	76(1)	He84, O87
Leptacinus intermedius Donisthorpe, 1936	76(2)	
Megalinus flavocinctus (Hochhuth, 1849)		A07a, Bo76, Bo07, Bo14, Kz58a [13)], O87 [13)], Sz64 [13)]
Neobisnius lathrobioides (Baudi di Selve, 1848)	90(1), 200(1)	O87 [37)], Sz64 [16)]
Neobisnius procerulus (Gravenhorst, 1806)	94a(1)	

Species	Localities/samples	References
Ocypus mus (Brullé, 1832)	216(1)	A13a, A15a, Ho65, O87
Ocypus olens (O. Müller, 1764)		A13a, A15a, He84, Ho65, Kz58a, O87
Ocypus sericeicollis (Ménétriés, 1832)	225(1), 227(3)	A13a[6)], A5
Ocypus simulator (Eppelsheim, 1878)		Sa03
Othius laeviusculus Stephens, 1833	111(1), 120(2), 179(1)	A03b, A08f, A10c, A13a, A13b, A15a, C76, Ho58, O87, Sz64
Othius lapidicola Märkel & Kiesenwetter, 1848	6(1), 30(1), 42(2), 108(2), 109(2), 109a(1), 114(2), 115(2), 119(1), 123(1), 129(2), 172(1), 199(10), 202(11), 203(13), 206(1)	A97b, A03b, A08f, A13a, A13b, A15a
Phacophallus parumpunctatus (Gyllenhal, 1827)	75a(1)	
Philonthus concinnus (Gravenhorst, 1802)	76(2)	A15a, O87, Sz64
Philonthus corruscus (Gravenhorst, 1802)	224(1)	
Philonthus debilis (Gravenhorst, 1802)	76(1)	
Philonthus discoideus (Gravenhorst, 1802)		Sz64
Philonthus ebeninus (Gravenhorst, 1802)		Kz58a
Philonthus heterodoxus Mulsant & Rey, 1876	256(1)	
Philonthus intermedius (Lacordaire, 1835)		A15a, Kz58a, O87, Sz64
Philonthus longicornis (Paykull, 1800)	76(2)	O87
Philonthus nitidicollis (Lacordaire, 1835)	71(1)	A13a, A15a, O87[17)], Sz64[17)]
Philonthus parvicornis (Gravenhorst, 1802)		Kz58a[51)]
Philonthus quisquiliarius (Gyllenhal, 1810)	89(1), 198(4), 219(2), 223(2)	A13a
Philonthus rufimanus Heer, 1839	219(2)	A13a, Ho65, Kz58a, O87, Sa03, Sz64
Philonthus splendens (Fabricius, 1792)		Kz58a, O87
Philonthus varians (Paykull, 1789)	76(9), 220(1)	O87
Philonthus ventralis (Gravenhorst, 1802)	76(1)	
Quedius abietum Kiesenwetter, 1858		A07f, O87, Sz64
Quedius cinctus (Paykull, 1790)	68(1), 75a(4)	A15a, C76, Ly21, Mn35, O87, Sz64
Quedius cruentus (Olivier, 1795)	225(1), 226(1)	Ly13, Mn35
Quedius fulgidus (Fabricius, 1793)		Mn35
Quedius humeralis Stephens, 1832	160(1), 179(1)	A13a, A15a, C76[28)], Sz64
Quedius levicollis (Brullé, 1832)	214(1)	A15a, C76[27)], Ho65[27)], Mn35[27)], O87[27)], Sz64[18)]
Quedius nemoralis Baudi di Selve, 1848	41a(1), 73(1), 74(1), 82(1), 83(1), 108(3), 109a(2), 114(1), 118(1), 119(6), 123(3), 126(2), 128(1), 131(1), 133(3), 144(1), 147(1), 153(1), 157(1), 158(1), 165(1), 169(1), 171(1), 184(1), 193(2), 195(3), 201(10), 202(3), 203(4), 204(2), 206(2), 209(1), 214(1)	A13a, A15a, C76[11)],
**Quedius praecisus* Assing, 2015	62(2)	A15a
Quedius scintillans (Gravenhorst, 1806)	41a(1), 76(16)	A15a, C76, Sz64

Species	Localities/samples	References
Quedius semiaeneus (Stephens, 1833)		Sz64
Quedius semiobscurus (Marsham, 1802)	41a(1)	A13a, Sz64 [19)]
**Quedius sigwalti* Coiffait, 1972	18a(2), 41a(4), 42(1), 67(1), 68(2), 74a(2), 110(1), 150(1), 153(1), 195(2), 197(13), 200(2), 215(1), 223(5)	A13a [5)], A15a, C72
Remus filum (Kiesenwetter, 1849)	199(3), 257a(1)	Sa03
Remus pruinosus (Erichson, 1840)	199(10)	Sa03
Remus sericeus Holme, 1837	257a(1)	Sa03
Stenistoderus cephalotes (Kraatz, 1858)	94(1)	A07a
Stenistoderus nothus (Erichson, 1839)		He84, O87
**Xantholinus creticus* Assing, 2006	66(1), 94(1)	A06, A07a, A17b
**Xantholinus erinaceus* Assing, 2015		A07a [20)], A15a, Bo07 [32)], Bo16 [32)], Bo17 [32)], Kz58a [32)], O87 [32)], Sz64 [14)]
**Xantholinus minos* Assing, 2008	39(1), 41a(1), 76(2)	A07a [15)], A08d, A13a, A15a, A17b, Bo75 [50)], Bo07 [15)], Bo16, Kz58a [5)], O87 [15)], Sz64 [15)]

Localities/samples:
December–January 2017/2018, leg. Assing: **1**: ca 20 km E Agios Nikolaos, SW Lastros, 35°08'14"N, 25°53'53"E, 340 m, (temporary) stream valley with *Quercus ilex*, *Q.* sp., olive trees, etc., soil washing, 24.XII.2017; **2**: ca 20 km E Agios Nikolaos, SW Sfaka, 35°09'00"N, 25°55'26"E, 320 m, dry stream valley with *Quercus ilex* and olive trees, soil washing, 24.XII.2017; **3**: Orno Thriptis, E Thripti, 35°05'34"N, 25°52'41"E, 970 m, moist meadow, under stones, 25.XII.2017; **4**: Orno Thriptis, near peak, 35°04'54"N, 25°52'49"E, 1270 m, phrygana, litter, moss, and soil sifted, 25.XII.2017; **5**: Orno Thriptis, SE Thripti, 35°05'16"N, 25°52'58"E, 1130 m, rocky slope with *Quercus ilex*, litter, roots, moss, and soil sifted, 25.XII.2017; **6**: same data as 5, but soil washing; **7**: 10 km WNW Agios Nikolaos, 35°13'12"N, 25°36'12"E, 390 m, dry stream valley with *Quercus ilex*, soil washing, 26.XII.2017; **8**: 11 km WNW Agios Nikolaos, 35°12'56"N, 25°35'51"E, 520 m, margin of *Quercus ilex* forest, soil washing, 26.XII.2017; **9**: NE Lassithi Plateau, 35°12'45"N, 25°31'53"E, 850 m, dry ruderal stream valley with old *Platanus*, soil washing, 26.XII.2017; **10**: NE Lassithi Plateau, 35°11'00"N, 25°30'53"E, 860 m, *Quercus ilex* forest, soil washing, 26.XII.2017; **11**: W Kritsa, road to Katharo Plateau, 35°09'41"N, 25°38'21"E, 450 m, dry stream valley with *Quercus ilex*, gravelly soil, soil washing; **12**: W Kritsa, road to Katharo Plateau, 35°09'11"N, 25°35'20"E, 1050 m, rocky slope with very old *Quercus ilex*, soil washing, partly under snow, 27.XII.2017; **13**: S Kritsa, 35°08'47"N, 25°38'24"E, 400 m, dry stream valley with *Quercus ilex*, soil washing, 27.XII.2017; **14**: S Kritsa, 35°08'44"N, 25°38'29"E, 420 m, dry rocky stream valley with *Quercus ilex*, soil washing, 27.XII.2017; **15**: S Kritsa, SW Kroustas, 35°07'02"N, 25°38'14"E, 760 m, rocky slope with *Quercus ilex* and bushes, soil washing, 27.XII.2017; **16**: S Kritsa, SW Kroustas, 35°06'40"N, 25°37'31"E, 960 m, forest with old *Quercus ilex* on rocky slope, soil washing, 27.XII.2017; **17**: SW Sitia, Kimouriotis, 35°10'40"N, 26°03'00"E, 110 m, stream valley with *Platanus* and rich undergrowth, soil washing, 28.XII.2017; **17a**: same data as 17, but litter sifted; **18**: SW Sitia, NW Makrigialos, 35°03'31"N, 25°56'49"E, 70 m, valley with small temporary stream, with *Platanus*, bushes, undergrowth, and reed, soil washing, 30.XII.2017; **18a**: same data as 18, but moist *Platanus* litter near small temporary stream sifted; **19**: SW Sitia, N Stavrochori, 35°05'13"N, 25°56'45"E, 280 m, dry stream valley with *Platanus*, olive trees, and rich undergrowth, soil washing, 30.XII.2017; **20**: SW Sitia, W Achladia, 35°09'45"N, 26°02'26"E, 270 m, dry stream valley with old oak, other deciduous trees, and undergrowth, soil washing, 30.XII.2017; **21**: Psiloritis, NE Livadia, 35°18'56"N, 24°49'07"E, 440 m, stream valley with *Platanus*, *Quercus* sp., and undergrowth, soil washing, 31.XII.2017; **22**: Psiloritis, NE Livadia, 35°18'52"N, 24°48'44"E, 470 m, NW slope with *Quercus ilex*, other deciduous trees, and bushes, soil washing, 31.XII.2017; **23**: Psiloritis, SE Garazo, Omala, 35°20'11"N, 24°47'42"E, 290 m, dry ruderal stream valley, soil washing beneath *Platanus*, 31.XII.2017; **24**: SW Malia, SW Gonies, Ambelos gorge, 35°12'38"N, 25°26'42"E, 510 m, steep rocky slope with *Quercus ilex*, soil washing, 1.I.2018; **25**: SW Malia, Gonies env., 35°14'43"N, 25°25'34"E, 220 m, arable land and pastures, spot with very old *Quercus* sp. with undergrowth, soil washing, 1.I.2018; **26**: SW Malia, Gonies env., 35°14'09"N, 25°26'37"E, 290 m, dry ruderal stream valley with *Platanus*, olive trees, and undergrowth, soil washing, 1.I.2018; **27**: Dikti Oros, S Lassithi Plateau, Limnakaro, 35°08'09"N, 25°28'59"E, 1170 m, *Messor* nest,1.I.2018; **28**: SE Malia, Selena Oros, 35°14'40"N, 25°31'03"E, 880 m, calcareous N-slope with *Quercus ilex*, litter, roots, and moss sifted, 2.I.2018; **29**: SE Malia, Selena Oros, 35°15'24"N, 25°32'04"E, 700 m, calcareous plateau, *Messor* nest, 2.I.2018.

March 2018, leg. Assing: 30: Lefka Ori, Kallergi Refuge, 35°19'19"N, 23°55'46"E, 1600 m, litter and grass under shrubs sifted, 17.III.2018; **31**: Lefka Ori, E Kallergi Refuge, 35°19'32"N, 23°57'02"E, 1440 m, small sandy plateau with grass and stones, under stones, 17.III.2018; **32**: Lefka Ori, E Kallergi Refuge, 35°19'38"N, 23°57'10"E, 1450 m, N-slope with phrygana, bushes, shrubs, and fern, litter and grass beneath bushes and shrubs sifted, 17.III.2018; **33**: Lefka Ori, NE Kallergi Refuge 35°19'45"N, 23°57'08"E, 1410 m, grassy track margin, under stones, 17.III.2018; **34**: SW Chania, W Lakki, 35°23'37"N, 23°55'08"E, 600 m, soil washing near old *Platanus orientalis*, 17.III.2018; **35**: S Chania N Theriso, 35°24'52"N, 23°59'14"E, 610 m, rocky stream valley, soil washing near old *Platanus orientalis* on slope, 17.III.2018; **36**: SW Chania, Mavros stream valley, S Chliaro, 35°24'10"N, 23°53'53"E, 290 m, near stream bank, soil near old *Platanus orientalis* sifted, 18.III.2018; **36a**: same data, but stream bank, gravel floated; **37**: SW Chania, Mavros stream valley, SW Chliaro, 35°23'42"N, 23°54'04"E, 400 m, slope with old chestnut and *Rubus*, soil floated, 18.III.2018; **38**: SW Chania, Mavros stream valley, SW Chliaro, 35°23'27"N, 23°54'07"E, 470 m, soil washing near *Platanus orientalis*, 18.III.2018; **39**: SW Chania, Mavros stream valley, SW Chliaro, 35°23'59"N, 23°53'59"E, 320 m, litter near stream bank sifted, 18.III.2018; **40**: SW Chania, Mavros stream valley, SW Chliaro, 35°23'56"N, 23°53'46"E, 380 m, slope with cherry orchard and very old chestnut, soil washing, 18.III.2018; **41**: SW Chania, Mavros stream valley, 35°23'48"N, 23°53'40"E, 410 m, dark stream valley with old chestnut, stony soil washed, 18.III.2018; **41a**: same data, but deep moist layers of chestnut litter between stones sifted; **42**: SW Chania, S Alikianos, 35°25'29"N, 23°55'18"E, 90 m, stream bank, moist litter sifted, 18.III.2018; **43**: S Kissamos, Aikirgianis, 35°25'45"N, 23°40'36"E, 290 m, narrow steep stream valley with *Platanus orientalis*, soil washing near stream, 19.III.2018; **44**: S Kissamos, NE Sirikari, 35°24'48"N, 23°39'04"E, 500 m, moist slope with very old chestnut, ferns, etc., soil washing, 19.III.2018; **44a**: same data, but dead chestnut tree sifted; **45**: S Kissamos, NE Sirikari, 35°24'45"N, 23°39'00"E, 500 m,stream valley with old chestnut, soil washing near stream, 19.III.2018; **46**: S Kissamos, NE Sirikari, 35°24'44"N, 23°38'36"E, 500 m, stream valley with old *Platanus orientalis*, soil washing near stream, 19.III.2018; **47**: S Kissamos, W Sirikari, 35°24'28"N, 23°37'37"E, 470 m, old *Platanus orientalis*, soil washing, 19.III.2018; **48**: S Kissamos, W Sirikari, 35°24'22"N, 23°37'33"E, 500 m, pasture with very old chestnut trees, soil washing near old tree, 19.III.2018; **49**: S Kissamos, W Sirikari, 35°24'32"N, 23°37'37"E, 500 m, pasture with old chestnut trees, soil washing near tree, 19.III.2018; **50**: SW Chania, WSW Chliaro, 35°24'26"N, 23°53'15"E, 210 m, forest margin, soil washing beneath very old chestnut tree, 20.III.2018; **51**: SW Chania, W Prases, 35°22'33"N, 23°49'25"E, 650 m, pasture with old chestnut and *Platanus orientalis*, soil washing, 20.III.2018; **52**: SW Chania, SW Prases, 35°21'45"N, 23°48'59"E, 800 m, slope with very old *Platanus orientalis*, soil washing under deep layers of *Platanus* litter, 20.III.2018; **53**: SW Chania, SW Prases, 35°21'32"N, 23°49'28"E, 740 m, steep stream valley with very old *Platanus orientalis*, soil washing, 20.III.2018; **53a**: same data, but litter sifted; **54**: SW Chania, SW Prases, 35°21'43"N, 23°49'24"E, 640 m, steep stream valley with old *Platanus orientalis*, soil washing, 20.III.2018; **55**: SW Chania, SW Prases, 35°21'43"N, 23°49'28"E, 650 m, margin of pasture, soil washing near old *Platanus orientalis*, 20.III.2018; **56**: S Kissamos, N Archontico, 35°20'18"N, 23°39'52"E, 760 m, pasture,under stones, 21.III.2018; **57**: S Kissamos, Archontico, 35°19'25"N, 23°39'11"E, 580 m, steep stream valley with *Castanea sativa*, *Platanus orientalis*, and *Quercus ilex*, soil washing, 21.III.2018; **58**: S Kissamos, Archontico, 35°18'55"N, 23°38'47"E 530 m, beaten from inflorescences of Rosaceae (tree), 21.III.2018; **59**: S Kissamos, Strovles, 35°21'47"N, 23°40'24"E, 470 m, slope with very old chestnut, grass, and herbs, soil washing, 21.III.2018; **60**: S Kissamos, NE Elos, 35°22'04"N, 23°38'19"E, 460 m, stream valley, soil washing near old *Platanus* and *Castanea* (relatively dry soil), 21.III.2018; **61**: S Kissamos, Elos, 35°21'49"N, 23°38'18"E, 500 m, ruderal habitat with very old chestnut, herbs, and fern, soil washing, 21.III.2018; **62**: Lefka Ori, E Kallergi Refuge, 35°19'38"N, 23°57'02"E, 1460 m, slope with phrygana and bushes, litter and grass roots sifted, 22.III.2018; **63**: Lefka Ori, Kallergi Refuge, 35°19'22"N, 23°55'53"E, 1560 m, sandy plateau with grass, under stones, 22.III.2018; **64**: Lefka Ori, W Kallergi Refuge, 35°19'06"N, 23°55'15"E, 1220 m, dry stream valley with *Acer*, litter and roots of grass and herbs sifted, 22.III.2018; **65**: SW Chania, SW Prases, 35°21'30"N, 23°49'40"E, 820 m, slope with *Platanus*, other trees, and fern, litter and roots sifted, 22.III.2018; **66**: SW Chania, S Nteres, 35°24'00"N, 23°51'00"E 360 m, stream valley with old chestnut and undergrowth (fern, herbs), soil washing, 22.III.2018; **67**: SW Chania, S Nteres, 35°24'15"N, 23°50'58"E, 330 m, slope with very old chestnut, fern, and herbs, soil washing, 22.III.2018; **68**: SW Chania, S Nteres, 35°24'12"N, 23°50'58"E, 350 m, bottom of vertical road margin with trickling water, wet leaves sifted, 22.III.2018; **69**: S Vrises, Askifou, 35°17'25"N, 24°10'40"E, 710 m, pasture, soil washing beneath very old oak tree, 23.III.2018; **70**: SW Vrises, Askifou → Asigonia, 35°14'14"N, 24°14'11"E, 740 m, N-slope at margin of pasture, soil washing between rocks near old *Quercus ilex*, 23.III.2018; **71**: SW Asigonia, Kallikratis, 35°14'18"N, 24°15'44"E, 720 m, margin of arable land, under stones, 23.III.2018; **72**: S Asigonia, E Kallikratis, 35°14'58"N, 24°16'38"E, 770 m, margin of pasture with fern, soil washing soil washing near old *Platanus orientalis*, 23.III.2018; **73**: Asigonia, 35°16'08"N, 24°16'55"E, 380 m, steep road margin, soil washing near old oak tree, 23.III.2018; **74**: SW Chania, S Nteres, 35°24'48"N, 23°50'46"E, 280 m, steep stream valley with very old chestnut trees, soil washing, 24.III.2018; **74a**: same data, but under bark of dead chestnut trees; **75**: SW Chania, N Nteres, 35°27'40"N, 23°50'19"E, 170 m, stream valley with old chestnut trees and fern undergrowth, soil washing, 24.III.2018; **75a**: same data, but road margin, horse dung sifted; **76**: W Chania, SW Maleme, 35°30'16"N, 23°49'06"E, 30 m, arable land, grass heap with dung sifted, 24.III.2018; **77**: WSW Chania, SW Voukolies, 35°27'01"N, 23°46'39"E, 300 m, old oak tree at margin of olive grove, soil washing,

25.III.2018; **78**: N Kandanos, Floris, 35°22'56"N, 23°44'00"E, 590 m, slope with old chestnut trees and fern and herb undergrowth, soil washing, 25.III.2018; **79**: E Kandanos, Anisaraki, 35°19'53"N, 23°45'34"E, 560 m, very old *Platanus orientalis* at margin of olive grove, ruderal habitat below house, soil washing, 25.III.2018; **80**: SE Kandanos, 35°19'18"N, 23°45'41"E, 690 m, slope with various deciduous trees and herb and fern undergrowth, soil washing beneath old oak tree, 25.III.2018; **80a**: same data, but oak litter sifted; **81**: SE Kandanos, 35°19'17"N, 23°45'33"E, 670 m, slope with various deciduous trees and herb and fern undergrowth, soil washing near old oak tree, 25.III.2018; **82**: Psiloritis, S Livadia, road to Mygerou refuge, 35°17'44"N, 24°48'10"E, 710 m, relatively dry pasture with single old oak tree, soil washing, 26.III.2018; **83**: Psiloritis, S Livadia, road to Mygerou refuge, 35°17'17"N, 24°47'51"E, 820 m, slope with very old oak trees, shrubs, and grass, soil washing, 26.III.2018; **84**: SE Malia, Selena Oros, 35°14'40"N, 25°31'03"E, 880 m, calcareous N-slope with *Quercus ilex*, soil washing, 26.III.2018; **85**: NE Lassithi Plateau, 35°12'45"N, 25°31'53"E, 850 m, dry ruderal stream valley with old *Platanus*, soil washing, 27.III.2018; **86**: Dikti Oros, S Lassithi Plateau, Limnakaro, 35°08'09"N, 25°28'58"E, 1160 m, *Messor* nest, 27.III.2018; **87**: Dikti Oros, Limnakaro, 35°08'40"N, 25°28'53"E, 1130 m, under stone, 27.III.2018; **88**: WSW Agios Nikolaos, Katharo plateau, 35°08'19"N, 25°33'36"E, 1100 m, stream bank with gravel, 27.III.2018; **89**: WSW Agios Nikolaos, Katharo plateau, 35°08'48"N, 25°33'33"E, 1090 m, stream bank with gravel, 27.III.2018; **90**: WSW Agios Nikolaos, Katharo plateau, 35°08'14"N, 25°34'15"E, 1110 m, stream bank with gravel, 28.III.2018.

December–January 2018/2019, leg. Assing: 91: SW Chania, WSW Lakki, 35°23'54"N, 23°54'47"E, 430 m, stream valley with *Platanus* and with *Rubus* and Ivy undergrowth, soil washing, 22.XII.2018; **92**: SW Chania, WSW Lakki, 35°23'53"N, 23°54'38"E, 390 m, stream valley, slope with *Platanus* and very old *Quercus ilex*, soil washing, 22.XII.2018; **92a**: same data, but near *Platanus* near stream; **92b**: same data, but very old chestnut on slope near road; **93**: SW Chania, Mavros stream valley, 35°23'48"N, 23°53'40"E, 410 m, dark stream valley with old chestnut, deep moist layers of chestnut litter between stones sifted, 22.XII.2018; **94**: S Kissamos, NW Elos, Limni, 35°22'16"N, 23°37'55"E, 580 m, margin of artificial pond with old *Platanus*, soil washing, 23.XII.2018; **94a**: same data, but debris and herb roots near pond sifted; **95**: S Kissamos, above Elos, 35°21'33"N, 23°38'21"E, 580 m, moist slope with old chestnut, soil washing, 23.XII.2018; **95a**: same data, but grass roots sifted; **96**: S Kissamos, above Elos, 35°21'33"N, 23°38'17"E, 560 m, moist stony slope with very old chestnut, very stony soil, soil washing, 23.XII.2018; **96a**: same data, but bark of dead chestnut sifted; **97**: NW Kandanos, Strovles, 35°22'03"N, 23°40'07"E, 410 m, stream valley with old chestnut and grass undergrowth, soil washing, 23.XII.2018; **98**: NW Kandanos, Milonou, 35°22'10"N, 23°42'28"E, 480 m, ruderal slope with old chestnut, soil washing, 23.XII.2018; **99**: SW Chania, S Nteres, 35°24'00"N, 23°51'00"E, 360 m, stream valley with old chestnut and undergrowth (fern, herbs), soil washing, 24.XII.2018; **100**: SW Chania, Mavros stream valley, S Chliaro, 35°24'10"N, 23°53'53"E, 290 m, near stream bank, soil under old *Platanus orientalis* sifted, 25.XII.2018; **101**: SW Chania, S Nteres, 35°24'15"N, 23°50'58"E, 330 m, slope with very old chestnut, fern, and herbs, soil washing, 25.XIII.2018; **102**: ESE Rethimno, S Roupes, 35°19'26"N, 24°38'53"E, 400 m, stream valley with *Platanus*, soil washing, 26.XII.2018; **103**: ESE Rethimno, S Arkadi Monastery, 35°17'51"N, 24°38'08"E, 520 m, calcareous pasture with old oak trees, soil washing, 26.XII.2018; **104**: ESE Rethimno, W Arkadi Monastery, 35°18'30"N, 24°36'43"E, 500 m, gallery forest with *Quercus*, *Alnus*, etc., soil washing near stream, 26.XII.2018; **105**: Psiloritis, NE Livadia, 35°18'56"N, 24°49'07"E, 440 m, stream valley with *Platanus*, *Quercus* sp., and undergrowth, soil washing, 26.XII.2018; **106**: Zakros, 35°06'57"N, 26°13'10"E, 190 m, dry stream valley with *Platanus*, soil washing, 27.XII.2018; **107**: WSW Sitia, E Messa Mouliana, 35°09'39"N, 25°58'36"E, 350 m, ruderal slope with oak, olive, and shrubs, soil washing, 27.XII.2018; **108**: S Kritsa, SW Kroustas, 35°07'03"N, 25°38'10"E, 780 m, forest with old *Pinus* and *Quercus ilex*, litter sifted, 28.XII.2018; **108a**: same data, but pine bark sifted; **109**: S Kritsa, SW Kroustas, 35°07'01"N, 25°37'55"E, 810 m, forest margin with old *Pinus* and *Quercus ilex*, soil washing near old pine tree, 28.XII.2018; **109a**: same data, but litter sifted, mostly near old pine tree; **109b**: same data, but mushrooms sifted; **110**: WSW Agios Nikolaos, Katharo plateau, 35°08'14"N, 25°34'25"E, 1140 m, ruderal slope with chestnut and *Rubus* undergrowth, litter and grass roots sifted and floated, 29.XII.2018; **111**: WSW Agios Nikolaos, Katharo plateau, 35°08'13"N, 25°34'16"E, 1110 m, moist ruderal slope, under stones, 29.XII.2018; **112**: WSW Agios Nikolaos, Katharo plateau, 35°07'58"N, 25°34'33"E, 1160 m, arable land, under stones, 29.XII.2018; **113**: WSW Agios Nikolaos, Katharo plateau, 35°09'02"N, 25°33'17"E, 1090 m, arable land, under stones, 29.XII.2018; **114**: S Kritsa, SW Kroustas, 35°06'40"N, 25°37'31"E, 960 m, rocky slope with old *Quercus ilex* forest, litter sifted, 30.XII.2018; **115**: NE Lassithi Plateau, 35°12'45"N, 25°31'53"E, 850 m, dry ruderal stream valley with old *Platanus*, soil washing, 30.XIII.2018; **116**: ENE Kastelli, 35°12'30"N, 25°23'17"E, 470 m, slope with olive, oak trees, and ivy undergrowth, soil washing near oak trees, 30.XII.2018; **117**: ENE Kastelli, 35°12'35"N, 25°22'12"E, 600 m, oak trees between olive orchards, soil washing, 30.XII.2018; **118**: E Kastelli, 35°12'27"N, 25°20'57"E, 360 m, stream valley with oak and *Platanus*, and with *Rubus* and herb undergrowth, soil washing, 30.XII.2018; **119**: S Kritsa, SW Kroustas, 35°07'03"N, 25°38'10"E, 780 m, forest with old *Pinus* and *Quercus ilex*, litter sifted, 31.XII.2018; **120**: WSW Agios Nikolaos, Katharo plateau, 35°08'59"N, 25°34'33"E, 1200 m, margin of stony arable land and road margin, under stones, 1.I.2019.

March 2018, leg. Brachat & Meybohm: 121: Thripti, 35°04'39"N, 25°50'17"E, 580 m, stream valley with *Platanus orientalis*, litter sifted, 10.III.2018; **122**: Thripti, 35°05'17"N, 25°51'54"E, 880 m, arable land, litter sifted, 10.III.2018; **123**: Thripti, 35°05'09"N, 25°52'10"E, 1040 m, litter sifted, 10.III.2018; **124**: Lassithi, S Kritsa, 35°08'55"N, 25°38'18"E,

380 m, litter in dry stream bed sifted, 11.III.2018; **125**: Lassithi, S Kritsa, 35°08'45"N, 25°38'30"E, 390 m, stream valley with *Quercus ilex*, 11.III.2018; **126**: Lassithi, SW Kroustas, 35°07'03"N, 25°38'10"E, 770 m, margin of oak and pine forest, litter sifted, 11.III.2018; **127**: Lassithi, SW Kroustas, 35°07'03"N, 25°38'10"E, 770 m, margin of oak and pine forest, litter sifted, 12.III.2018; **128**: Lassithi, SW Kroustas, 35°07'02"N, 25°37'55"E, 800 m, *Quercus ilex* forest, litter sifted, 12.III.2018; **129**: Sfaka, 35°08'55"N, 25°55'27"E, 360 m, litter sifted, 13.III.2018; **130**: Kimouriotis, 35°10'40"N, 26°03'00"E, 110 m, stream bank with *Platanus orientalis*, litter sifted, 13.III.2018; **131**: Thripti, 35°05'18"N, 25°52'57"E, 1110 m, Quercus ilex with shrubs, litter sifted, 14.III.2018; **132**: Thripti, 35°04'32"N, 25°50'26"E, 630 m, dry stream valley with *Platanus orientalis*, 14.III.2018; **133**: Psiloritis, road from Anogia to Nida Plateau, 35°15'40"N, 24°53'12"E, 1180 m, litter sifted, 15.III.2018; **134**: Psiloritis, Nida Plateau, 35°12'18"N, 24°50'04"E, 1380 m, litter sifted, 15.III.2018; **135**: Lefka Ori, Omalos Plateau, 35°19'10"N, 23°54'46"E, 1110 m, litter sifted, 16.III.2018; **135a**: same data, but 18.III.2018; **136**: Lefka Ori, Omalos Plateau, 35°19'23"N, 23°51'59"E, 1100 m, litter sifted, 17.III.2018; **137**: Lefka Ori, Omalos Plateau, 35°19'28"N, 23°53'06"E, 1060 m, litter sifted, 17.III.2018; **138**: Lefka Ori, Omalos Plateau, 35°19'08"N, 23°55'10"E, 1200 m, valley with *Acer* sp., litter sifted, 17.III.2018; **139**: Lefka Ori, Omalos Plateau, 35°20'57"N, 23°54'29"E, 1030 m, cave entrance, 18.III.2018; **140**: Lefka Ori, Omalos Plateau, 35°21'24"N, 23°54'45"E, 1120 m, litter sifted, 18.III.2018; **141**: Meskla, 35°25'41"N, 23°56'46"E, 100 m, stream bank with *Arundo donax*, litter sifted, 19.III.2018; **142**: Meskla–Zouvra, 35°23'54"N, 23°57'34"E, 230 m, 19.III.2018; **143**: E Nea Roumata, 35°24'26"N, 23°53'15"E, 210 m, 20.III.2018; **144**: W Prases, 35°22'26"N, 23°49'54"E, 490 m, moist stream valley, litter sifted, 20.III.2018; **145**: Prases, 35°22'47"N, 23°50'45"E, 540 m, 20.III.2018; **146**: Elos, 35°21'32"N, 23°38'22"E, 590 m, arable land with old chestnut trees, litter sifted, 21.III.2018; **147**: Elos, 35°21'21"N, 23°38'21"E, 610 m, arable land with old chestnut trees, litter sifted, 21.III.2018; **148**: Strovles, 35°22'17"N, 23°40'03"E, 380 m, litter of *Platanus orientalis* sifted, 21.III.2018; **149**: 10 km W Omalos, Prases, 35°21'31"N, 23°49'29"E, 760 m, N-slope with *Erica arborea*, *Arbutus* sp., and *Platanus orientalis*, litter sifted, partly near rotting tree trunk, 22.III.2018; **150**: Nteres, 35°24'50"N, 23°50'47"E, 285 m, dry stream valleys with chestnut trees, litter sifted, 23.III.2018; **151**: Nteres, 35°25'07"N, 23°50'54"E, 210 m, litter of *Platanus orientalis* sifted, 23.III.2018; **152**: Nteres, 35°25'48"N, 23°50'37"E, 200 m, litter of *Platanus orientalis* sifted, 23.III.2018; **153**: Nteres, 35°24'33"N, 23°50'55"E, 280 m, litter of *Platanus orientalis* sifted, 23.III.2018; **154**: Lassithi, Gonies, 35°14'09"N, 25°26'38"E, 270 m, litter in ditch sifted, 24.III.2018.

March 2019, leg. Brachat & Meybohm: 155: Ano Zakros, 35°06'57"N, 26°13'10"E, 190 m, stream valley, leaf litter sifted and soil–washing, 14.III.2019; **156**: Zakros, 35°06'54"N, 26°12'42"E, 260 m, spring, *Platanus* litter sifted, 14.III.2019; **157**: Kimouriotis, 35°10'40"N, 26°03'00"E, 110 m, stream valley with *Platanus orientalis*, litter sifted and soil washing, 15.III.2019; **158**: Lassithi, S Kritsa, 35°08'45"N, 25°38'30"E, 390 m, *Quercus ilex* litter sifted, 16.III.2019; **159**: Lassithi, SW Kroustas, 35°07'02"N, 25°37'55"E, 800 m, *Quercus ilex* litter sifted, soil washing, and under stones, 16.III.2019; **160**: Psiloritis, NE Sisarcha, 35°18'04"N, 24°54'47"E, 570 m, stream bank with *Platanus orientalis*, litter sifted and soil washing, 17.III.2019; **161**: Psiloritis, Anogia–Psiloritis, 35°15'22"N, 24°53'04"E, 1200 m, *Quercus ilex*, *Acer*, and *Berberis* litter sifted, 17.III.2019; **162**: Psiloritis, NE Livadia, 35°18'56"N, 24°49'07"E, 440 m, stream bank with *Platanus orientalis*, litter sifted and soil washing, 18.III.2019; **163**: Psiloritis, S Livadia, 35°17'19"N, 24°47'52"E, 810 m, litter of old oak trees sifted, 18.III.2019; **164**: S Vrisses, 35°21'42"N, 24°11'46"E, 130 m, olive grove with *Ceratonia*, litter sifted, 19.III.2019; **165**: E Impros, 35°15'15"N, 24°11'28"E, 1210 m, *Berberis* litter sifted, 19.III.2019; **166**: Limni, 35°22'17"N, 23°37'57"E, 590 m, margin of artificial pond, sifted, 20.III.2019; **167**: Louchi, 35°21'56"N, 23°37'16"E, 550 m, arable land with chestnut and olives, litter and bark sifted, 20.III.2019; **168**: W Karanos, 35°23'54"N, 23°54'38"E, 440 m, stream valley, *Platanus orientalis* litter sifted and soil washing, 21.III.2019; **169**: S Vrisses, 35°21'42"N, 24°11'46"E, 130 m, olive grove with *Ceratonia*, litter sifted, 22.III.2019; **170**: Impros, 35°14'36"N, 24°09'50"E, 780 m, rocky north slope with herbs, litter sifted, 22.III.2019; **171**: E Omalos, 35°19'07"N, 23°54'46"E, 1080 m, *Berberis* litter sifted, 23.III.2019; **172**: E Omalos, 35°19'18"N, 23°54'50"E, 1060 m, *Berberis* litter sifted, 23.III.2019; **173**: S Nteres, 35°24'01"N, 23°51'01"E, 340 m, stream bank with *Platanus orientalis*, litter sifted and soil washing, 24.III.2019; **174**: E Omalos, 35°19'07"N, 23°54'46"E, 1080 m, *Berberis* litter sifted, 25.III.2019; **175**: S Omalos, 35°19'22"N, 23°53'33"E, 1050 m, *Berberis* litter sifted, 25.III.2019; **176**: SW Omalos, 35°18'45"N, 23°51'23"E, 1180 m, litter sifted, 25.III.2019.

March 2001, leg. Meybohm: **177**: Orno Thriptis, 35°05'N, 25°52'E, 900 m, 8.III.2001; **178**: Orno Thriptis, 35°05'N, 25°52'E, 1000 m, 8.III.2001; **179:** Orno Thriptis, 35°05'N, 25°52'E, 1000 m, 11.III.2001; **180**: Dikti Oros, Selakano, 35°05'N, 25°32'E, 850 m, 9.III.2001; **181**: Lassithi Plateau, Selia Afhin, 35°11N, 25°31'E, 1000 m, 10.III.2001; **182**: Omalos Plateau, 35°19'E, 23°54'E, 1150–1480 m, 13.III.2001; **183**: Prases, 35°21'N, 23°49'E, 800 m, 13.III.2001; **184**: Prases, 35°22'N, 23°50'E, 550 m, 14.III.2001; **185**: Nea Roumata, 35°23'N, 23°51'E, 290 m, 14.III.2001; **186**: Nea Roumata, 35°24'N, 23°52'E, 310 m, 14.III.2001; **187**: Omalos Plateau, 35°19'N, 23°51'E, 1100 m, 14.III.2001; **188**: Elos, 35°21'N, 23°38'E, 625 m, 15.III.2001; **189**: Sfinari, 35°24'N, 23°35'E, 240 m, 15.III.2001; **190**: Kakodiki, 35°17'N, 23°47'E, 310 m, 16.III.2001; **191**: Kandamos, 35°20'N, 23°44'E, 420 m, 16.III.2001; **192**: Kakopetros, 35°25'N, 23°45'E, 500 m, 16.III.2001; **193**: Rethimnon, Armeni, 35°17'N, 24°28'E, oak forest, 17.III.2001.

October 1991, leg. Wunderle: 194: SW Chania, Nteres env., 400 m, stream bank, sifted, 5.X.1991; *195*: same data, 13.X.1991; **196**: same data, but floated, 10.X.1991; **197**: Nteres env., 500 m, stream bank, floated and sifted from moss and debris, 13.X.1991; **198**: E Chania, estuary, debris on sandy beach sifted, 6.X.199; **199**: W Chania, beach, debris

and seaweed on sand sifted, 7.X.1991; **200**: Vathi env., 350 m, spring with moist leaf litter, sifted, 7.X.1991; **201**: Elos env., 300 m, chestnut litter sifted, 7.X.1991; **202**: Omalos plateau, 1200 m, plant debris between rocks sifted, 8.X.1991; **203**: Omalos plateau, 1200 m, debris between rocks sifted, 13.X.1991; **204**: Psilorithis, Axos env., 500 m, macchia, litter sifted, 10.X.1991; **205**: Nida plateau, 1550 m, phrygana, litter sifted, 10.X.1991; **206**: SW Chania, Prases, 700 m, pine litter sifted, 13.X.1991; **207**: Rethimnon, Koxare env., 500 m, *Quercus ilex* forest, 16.X.1991; **208**: Preveli, coast, stream bank floated and tree fungi sifted, 16.X.1991.

2016–2018, leg. Giachino & Vailati, subterranean pitfall traps: 209: Chania, road Seli Koulouridiana, 35°20'52"N, 23°49'14"E, 730 m, VI.2016–VI.2018; **210**: Chania, Kares, Agios Paulos valley, 35°21'52"N, 24°04'30"E, 960 m, VI.2016–VI.2018; **211**: Chania, Amoudhari, Tavri Refuge env., 35°17'32"N, 24°09'25"E, 1250 m,VI.2016–VI.2018; **212**: Chania, Kares, Agios Paulos valley, 35°22'11"N, 24°04'39"E, 880 m, VI.2016–VI.2018; **213**: Hiraklion, Kamarakli–Hainospilios, 35°18'21"N, 24°55'33"E, 550 m, VI.2016–VI.2018; **214**: Hiraklion, Abelakia Oros, Rouvas Forest, 35°09'52"N, 24°55'36"E, 1030 m, VI.2016–VI.2018; **215**: Hiraklion, Abelakia Oros, Diplori, 35°09'30"N, 24°56'11"E, 1320 m, VI.2016–VI.2018; **216**: Rethimno, Kourouna near Amigdalo, 35°14'48"N, 24°48'56"E, 1190 m, VI.2016–VI.2018; **217**: Hiraklion, Skotino–Spilaio Ag. Paraskevi, 35°18'07"N, 25°17'39"E, 230 m, VI.2016–VI.2018; **218**: Chania, Trouli Oros, 35°18'49"N, 23°51'19"E, 990 m, VI.2016–VI.2018.

2018, leg. Matějíček: 219: Amari Dam Reservoir, 35°16'N, 24°34'E, 2.VI.2018; **220**: Lasithi Plateau, 35°09'59.5"N, 25°31'27.9"E, 25.VIII.–5.IX.2018; **221**: Avrakontes env., 35°09'N, 25°29'E, 25.VIII.–5.IX.2018; **222**: Adelianos Kampos, 35°22'N, 24°33'E, at light, 30.V.–6.VI.2018; **223**: Kourtalioti Canyon, 35°12'N, 24°28'E, on sand near stream, 30.V.2018.

October 2009, leg. Fouqué: 224: 35°18'N, 24°30'E, 520 m, 9.X.2009; **225**: Omalos plateau, 35°20'N, 23°54'E, 1050 m, 5.X.2009; **226**: Nida plateau, 35°12'N, 24'50'E, 1350 m, 11.X.2009; **227**: Nida to Psiloritis, 1500–2000 m, 8.X.2009.

1979–2000, various collectors: 228: Zakros, 19.IX.1979, leg. Fülscher; **229**: Zakros, 29.V.1980, leg. Brachat; **230**: Ano Zakros, 20.III.1986, leg. Meybohm; **231**: Kato Horio, 200 m, 14.IV.2000, leg. Meybohm; **232**: Itanos, 19.III.1986, leg. Meybohm; **233**: Dikti range, Selakano, 35°05'N, 25°33'E, 1000 m, 18.IV.2000, leg. Meybohm; **234**: Heraklion, NW Kasteliana, 3.IV.1980, leg. Brachat; **235**: Heraklion, Pefkos env., 5.IV.1983, leg. Brachat & Dörnfeld; **236**: Rethimno, Garazo env., 25.V.1980, leg. Brachat; **237**: Rethimno, Anogia, 25.V.1980, leg. Brachat; **238**: Rethimno, Anogia – Ideon Antron, 25–27.V.1980, leg. Brachat; **239**: Rethimno, Petres river, gravel bank, 29.V.1981, leg. Mühle; **240**: Chania, Gulf of Georgiopoulioli, 23–24.V.1980, leg. Brachat; **241**: Chania, Vrises, 19.V.1980, leg. Brachat; **242**: Chania, Vrises env., 19.III.1983, leg. Brachat & Dörnfeld; **243**: Chania, Kalives env., Kiliaris river, 23.V.1980, leg. Brachat; **244**: Rethimno, Spili env., Dariviana, 3.IV.1982, leg. Brachat & Dörnfeld; **245**: Chania, Omalos plateau, 21–22.V.1980, leg. Brachat; **246**: Chania, Omalos plateau, 24.III.1986, leg. Meybohm; **247**: Chania, Omalos–Samaria, 20.V.1980, leg. Brachat; **248**: Chania, Samaria Gorge, 28.III.1983, leg. Brachat & Dörnfeld; **249**: Chania, Samaria Gorge, 2–4.VI.1981, leg. Mühle; **250**: Chania, Sfinari–Kampos, 27.III.1983, leg. Brachat & Dörnfeld; **251**: Chania, Skaloti env., 31.III.1983, leg. Brachat & Dörnfeld; **252**: Lassithi, Lithines env., 30.V.1980, leg. Brachat; **253**: Chania, Elos, env., 25.III.1986, leg. Meybohm; **254**: Chania, Lakk–Phrunes, IV.1986, leg. Franz; **255**: Heraklion, Vôri (Phaistos), 26.VII.1979, leg. Senglet (MHNG); **256**: West Crete, Kournas lake, lake shore, 10.VI.2002, leg. Feldmann (cFel); **257**: West Crete, Georgioupoli, beach, IV.1997, leg. Feldmann (cFel); **257a**: same data, but VI.2002 (cFel).

References:

A95 = Assing (1995); A97a = Assing (1997a); A97b = Assing (1997b); A99 = Assing (1999); A00 = Assing (2000); A01 = Assing (2001); A02 = Assing (2002); A03a = Assing (2003a); A03b = Assing (2003b); A03c = Assing (2003c); A04a = Assing (2004a); A04b = Assing (2004b); A05a = Assing (2005a); A05b = Assing (2005b); A06 = Assing (2006); A07a = Assing (2007a); A07b = Assing (2007b); A07c = Assing (2007c); A07d = Assing (2007d); A07e = Assing (2007e); A07f = Assing (2007f); A08a = Assing (2008a); A08b = Assing (2008b); A08c = Assing (2008c); A08d = Assing (2008d); A08e = Assing (2008e); A08f = Assing (2008f); A09a = Assing (2009a); A09b = Assing (2009b); A09c = Assing (2009c); A09d = Assing (2009d); A10a = Assing (2010a); A10b = Assing (2010b); A10c = Assing (2010c); A12 = Assing (2012); A13a = Assing (2013a); A13b = Assing (2013b); A13c = Assing (2013c); A14a = Assing (2014a); A14b = Assing (2014b); A15a = Assing (2015a); A15b = Assing (2015b); A17a = Assing (2017a); A17b = Assing (2017b); A18a = Assing (2018a); A18b = Assing (2018b); A18c = Assing (2018c); A18d = Assing (2018d); A19a = Assing (2019a); App = Assing (present paper); AV19 = Assing & Vogel (2019); AW95 = Assing & Wunderle (1995); AW08 = Assing & Wunderle (2008); BB16 = Blattný & Blattný (1916); Be55 = Besuchet (1955); Bn44 = Brundin (1944); Bo75 = Bordoni (1975); Bo76 = Bordoni (1976); Bo77 = Bordoni (1977); Bo84 = Bordoni (1984); Bo86 = Bordoni (1986); Bo07 = Bordoni (2007); Bo09 = Bordoni (2009); Bo14 = Bordoni (2014); Bo16 = Bordoni (2016); Bo17 = Bordoni (2017); Br15 = Bernhauer (1915); Br35 = Bernhauer (1935); Br39 = Bernhauer (1939); C70 = Coiffait (1970); C72 = Coiffait (1972); C73 = Coiffait (1973); C76 = Coiffait (1976); C80 = Coiffait (1980); Ca96 = Castellini (1996); Cu17 = Cuccodoro (2017); F51 = Fagel (1951); Fr94 = Frisch (1994); Fr97 = Frisch (1997); Fr98 = Frisch (1998); Fr99a = Frisch (1999a); Fr99b = Frisch (1999b); Fr10 = Frisch (2010); Fz71 = Franz (1971); G15 = Gildenkov (2015); He84 = Heyden (1884); Ho63 =

Horion (1963); Ho65 = Horion (1965); Ho67 = Horion (1967); JH06 = Jaszay & Hlaváč (2006); Ka55 = Karaman (1955); Ko36 = Koch (1936); Kz57 = Kraatz (1857); Kz58a = Kraatz (1858a); Kz58b = Kraatz (1858b); Lö98 = Löbl (1998); LS = Lohse & Steel (1961); Ly13 = Lokay (1913); Ly21 = Lokay (1921); M08 = Meybohm (2008); Ma14 = Makranczy (2014); Mn35 = Maňan (1935); O87 = Oertzen (1887); P68 = Puthz (1968); P71 = Puthz (1971); P72a = Puthz (1972a); P72b = Puthz (1972b); P77 = Puthz (1977); P79 = Puthz (1979); P80 = Puthz (1980); P08 = Puthz (2008); Pa96 = Pace (1996); Pa02 = Pace (2002); Pi03 = Pic (1903); R85 = Reitter (1885); Sa03 = Sahlberg (1903); Sb02 = Sabella (2002); SBB98 = Sabella et al. (1998); SBBB04 = Sabella et al. (2004); Sc09 = Schülke (2009); Sc10 = Schülke (2010); Sc12 = Schülke (2012); Sc19 = Schülke (2019); SK00 = Schülke & Kocian (2000); SS15 = Schülke & Smetana (2015); Sz36 = Scheerpeltz (1936); Sz64 = Scheerpeltz (1964); Z88 = Zerche (1988); Z90 = Zerche (1990); Z91 = Zerche (1991).

Footnotes: [1)] Reported as *Mycetoporus* sp. aff. *bosnicus* Luze, 1901. [2)] Reported as *Myrmecopora* sp. [3)] Reported as *Ocalea badia* Erichson, 1837. [4)] Reported as *Oxypoda (brachyptera* group) sp. [5)] Reported as *Quedius umbrinus* Erichson, 1839. [6)] Reported as *Ocypus picipennis* (Fabricius, 1792). [7)] Reported as *Brachygluta* sp. n. [8)] Cited as *Tychus* sp. n. [9)] Reported as *Atheta* sp. [10)] Reported as *Stenus* cf. *cordatoides* Puthz, 1972. [11)] Reported as *Quedius candicus* Coiffait, 1976 (synonym). [12)] Reported as *Dolicaon venustus* Baudi, 1848 (misidentification; see A05). [13)] Reported as *Xantholinus relucens* (Gravenhorst, 1806) (misinterpretation). [14)] Reported as *Xantholinus piochardi* Coiffait, 1956, synonym of *X. rufipennis* Erichson, 1839. [15)] Reported as *X. graecus* Kraatz, 1858. [16)] Reported as *Neobisnius cerrutii* Gridelli, 1943 (synonym). [17)] Reported as *Philonthus bimaculatus* (Gravenhorst, 1802) (synonym). [18)] The record of *Quedius pallipes* Lucas, 1846 probably refers to *Q. levicollis* (misidentification). [19)] Reported as *Quedius rufipes* (Gravenhorst, 1802) (synonym). [20)] Reported as *Xantholinus rufipennis* Erichson, 1839. [21)] Reported as *Lobrathium apicale* (Baudi di Selve, 1857). [22)] Reported as *Pronomaea rostrata* (Erichson, 1837). [23)] Reported as *Falagria sulcata* (Paykull, 1780). [24)] Reported as *Atheta (Coprothassa) sordida* (Marsham, 1802) or *Homalota sordida*, respectively. [25)] Reported as *Oxypoda sericea* Heer, 1839 (synonym). [26)] Reported as *Geostiba minoica* Pace, 1996 (synonym). [27)] Reported as *Quedius tristis* (Gravenhorst). [28)] Reported as *Quedius candicus* Coiffait, 1976 (synonym). [29)] The record of *G. ripicola* (Kiesenwetter, 1844) most likely refers to *G. rubrior*. [30)] Reported as *Leptobium minos* Bordoni, 1984 (synonym). [31)] Reported as *Domene losheianum* [sic] Bordoni, 1977 (synonym). [32)] Record of *Xantholinus rufipennis* Erichson, 1839 probably based on a misidentification and referring to this species. [33)] Reported as *Stenus cres* Puthz, 1971 (synonym). [34)] The record of *Atheta elongatula* (Gravenhorst, 1802) probably refers to this species. [35)] The record of *Habrocerus capillaricornis* (Gravenhorst, 1806) most likely refers to this species. [36)] Reported as *Tachyporus discus* Reiche & Saulcy, 1856. [37)] The record of *Neobisnius procerulus* (Gravenhorst, 1802) most likely refers to this species. [38)] Reported as *Leptobium melanocephalum* (Reiche & Saulcy, 1856). [39)] Reported as *Achenium levantinum* Reitter, 1884 (synonym). [40)] The record of *Medon fusculus* (Mannerheim, 1830) most likely refers to this species. [41)] The record of *Sunius melanocephalus* (Fabricius, 1792)) most likely refers to this species. [42)] The record of *Astenus angustatus* (Paykull, 1789) most likely refers to this species. [43)] The record of *Platystethus cornutus* "Gyll." most likely refers to this species. [44)] The record of *Anotylus speculifrons* (Kraatz, 1857) most likely refers to this species. [45)] The record of *Bledius tricornis* (Herbst, 1784) most likely refers to this species. [46)] Reported as *Liogluta vicina* (Stephens, 1832) (synonym). [47)] Reported as *Atheta pertyi* (Heer, 1839) (misinterpreted name). [48)] The female-based record of *Ochthephilum collare* (Reitter 1884) probably refers to this species. [49)] Reported as *Gyrohypnus punctulatus* (Paykull, 1789) (misinterpretation). [50)] Reported as *Xantholinus graecus calcidicus* Bordoni, 1973. [51)] Reported as *Philonthus agilis* (Gravenhorst, 1806) (synonym). [52)] Reported as *Stenus unicolor* Erichson, 1840 (synonym). [53)] Reported as *Stenus rusticus* Erichson, 1840 (synonym). [54)] Reported as *Tachyporus cerrutii* Coiffait, 1980 (synonym). [55)] Reported as *Tachyporus brunneus* (Fabricius, 1793) (synonym). [56)] Reported as *Paederus longipennis* Erichson, 1839 (synonym). [57)] Reported as *Lesteva maura* Erichson, 1840. [58)] Reported as *Phytosus holtzi* Bernhauer, 1935 (synonym). [59)] Reported as *Tyrus mucronatus* (Panzer, 1803). [60)] Reported as *Bryaxis sanguinea*. [61)] The record of *Bibloplectus ambiguus* (Reichenbach, 1816) probably refers to this species. [62)] The record of *Pselaphus heisei* Herbst, 1791 probably refers to this species. [63)] Reported as *Euplectus revelierei* Reitter, 1884 (synonym). [64)] Reported as *Brachygluta schuppelii* (Aubé, 1844) (synonym). [65)] Listed only for Rhodos in Schülke & Smetana (2015), but recorded from Crete by Assing (2013a). [66)] Reported as *Eutheia schaumii* Kiesenwetter, 1858 (misidentification). [67)] Reported as *Hydrosmecta* sp. [68)] Reported as *Phloeocharis subtilissima* Mannerheim, 1830 (misidentification). [69)] Reported as *Phloeocharis hummleri* Bernhauer, 1915 (synonym); [70)] Reported as *Atheta biroi* Scheerpeltz, 1964 (synonym). [71)] Reported as *Leptomastax bisetosa* Reitter, 1884. [072)] Reported as *Heterothops minutus* Wollaston, 1860 (misidentification). [73)] Reported as *Typhlocyptus pandellei* Saulcy, 1878. [74)] Reported as *Amischa* sp. [75)] Reported as *Oxypoda* (*Baeoglena*) sp. [76)] Reported as *Gynotyphlus* sp. n. [77)] Reported as *Faronus lafertei* Aubé, 1844 (misidentification) (Brachat pers. comm.). [78)] Previous records of *Stenichnus aegialius* (Reitter, 1884) most likely refer to this species. [79)] Reported as *Pseudobium hellenicum* Assing, 2006. [80)] The record of *Sepedophilus nigripennis* (Stephens, 1832) most likely refers to this species. [81)] Reported as *Oxypoda formosa* Kraatz, 1856. [82)] Reported as *Mycetoporus dispersus* Schülke & Kocian, 2000 (synonym). [83)] Reported as *Pseudolathra cretensis* Bordoni, 1986 (synonym).

3.3 Unidentified and unnamed species

A reliable identification at the species level was not possible for some of the recently collected material because it was represented by females only or because the respective taxon is currently in a state of taxonomic confusion (*Hydrosmecta* Thomson, 1858, *Microdota* Mulsant & Rey, 1873, *Mocyta* Mulsant & Rey, 1874). Some species are undoubtedly undescribed, but remain unnamed for want of males.

Tab. 2: Unidentified and unnamed species.

Species	Localities/Samples	References
Pselaphinae		
**Afropselaphus* ≥ 2 spp. (♀)	92(1), 125(2), 138(1), 158(1), 175(1)	A13a, A15a, App
Amauronyx sp. (♀)	83(1), 84(1)	
Bryaxis sp. (female)	85(1)	
**Euplectus* sp. n. 1 (♀)	66(1), 105(1)	
**Euplectus* sp. n. 2 (♀)	92b(1)	
**Faronus* sp. (♀)	136a(1), 137(1)	
Aleocharinae		
Atheta (Ceritaxa) sp. (♀)	15(1), 212(1)	
Atheta (*Microdota*) sp.	136(1)	A13a
***Cousya* sp. n. (♀)		App
Cypha sp. (♀)	187(1)	
Hydrosmecta sp. 1	88(1), 90(2)	A13a
Hydrosmecta sp. 2	89(1), 90(8)	A15a
Hydrosmecta sp. 3		A15a
**Leptusa* sp. n. (♀)	41a(1), 84(1)	
Mocyta ≥ 2 spp.	1(1), 8(1), 9(1), 18a(5), 19(1), 23(1), 39(1), 41(1), 41a(5), 42(4), 48(1), 50(3), 53a(1), 56(1), 68(21), 62(2), 67(2), 74(1), 75(2), 82(4), 93(1), 95(1), 95a(50), 97(5), 103(2), 115(1), 121(10), 123(1), 124(3), 126(1), 128(1), 129(13), 130(1), 131(1), 135(1), 139(1), 141(1), 142(10), 143(4), j144(2), 147(5), 149(3), 150(11), 153(11), 154(8), 157(1), 159(1), 160(2), 161(1), 162(1), 164(7), 165(7), 166(21), 167(10), 168(8), 169(6), 170(15), 171(1), 172(2), 175(1), 219(2), 220(2), 222(6), 223(2)	A13a, A15a
Myllaena sp.		App
Oxypoda (*Thliboptera*) sp. (♀)	170(1)	
Scydmaeninae		
***Cephennium* spp. (♀)	2(1), 128(1)	ABM19
***Leptomastax* sp. n. (♀)	159(1)	

3.4 Records of doubtful status

Species reported from Crete in older articles are considered doubtful or erroneous under the following conditions:

a) a revision of reference material proved the record to be erroneous;

b) records of species with restricted distributions whose presence in Crete would be unlikely;

c) records of species of taxonomically difficult groups that can be identified only based on an examination of the genitalia (e.g., *Aloconota* spp., *Atheta* spp.), which was not common practice at the time of the publication of a record;

d) records of species belonging to groups in which additional similar species were described after the publication of a record;

e) records of species of taxonomically difficult groups (especially Aleocharinae) whose reliable identification would have required the expertise of a specialist of the respective taxon;

f) records of species based on misinterpreted (type) localities.

The following records with names of doubtful identity were omitted from both Tab. 1 and Tab. 3: "*Megarthrus affinis* Mill.", "*Mycetoporus nanus* Er.", "*Mycetoporus splendens* Marsh.", "*Phloeopora reptans* Grav.", "*Scopaeus microphthalmus* Fauv. i. l.", "*Philonthus agilis* Grav.", "*Quedius ochripennis* v. *variabilis* Rey" (all Oertzen 1887), "*Mycetoporus nanus* Er.", "*Oxytelus depressus* Grav." (both Sahlberg 1903), *Ocypus micropterus* Brullé (Kraatz 1858a), "*Oxytelus depressus* Grav." (Kraatz 1858b).

Tab. 3: Species erroneously or doubtfully recorded from Crete.

Species	References
Omalinae	
Omalium allardii Fairmaire & Brisout, 1859	Ho63, O87
Pselaphinae	
Articerodes syriacus (Saulcy, 1865)	Pi03
Bibloplectus ambiguus (Reichenbach, 1816)	BB16
Brachygluta lefebvrei lefebvrei (Aubé, 1833)	Kz58a, O87
Bryaxis puncticollis (Denny, 1825)	BB16
Trimium zoufali Krauss, 1900	BB16
Tachyporinae	
Mycetoporus angularis Mulsant & Rey, 1853	Ho67, C76
Sepedophilus pedicularius (Gravenhorst, 1802)	O87
Aleocharinae	
Aleochara crassicornis Lacordaire, 1835	Sz64
Aloconota cambrica (Wollaston, 1855)	Sa03
Aloconota insecta (Thomson, 1856)	O87
Aloconota sulcifrons (Stephens, 1832)	C76
Atheta basicornis (Mulsant & Rey, 1852)	Sa03
Atheta corvina (Thomson, 1856)	O87
Atheta crassicornis (Fabricius, 1792)	C76
Atheta mortuorum (Thomson, 1867)	Sa03
Atheta (*Mocyta*) *clientula* (Erichson, 1839)	C76, Kz58a, Sz64
Atheta (*Mocyta*) *fungi* (Gravenhorst, 1806)	He84, Sz64
Atheta (*Mocyta*) *orbata* (Erichson, 1837)	Sz64
Atheta (*Mocyta*) *pulchra* (Kraatz, 1856)	O87
Atheta (*Mocyta*) *rhodiensis* Scheerpletz, 1963	Sz64
Cypha apicalis (Brisout de Barneville, 1863)	Sz64
Myllaena graeca Kraatz, 1858	A18d, Kz58a, O87
Ocalea puncticollis Mulsant & Rey, 1875	O87
Oligota inflata (Mannerheim, 1830)	O87
Placusa pumilio (Gravenhorst, 1802)	O87
Oxytelinae	
Anotylus schatzmayri (Koch, 1937)	Br39
Carpelimus parvulus (Mulsant & Rey, 1861)	O87
Ochthephilus aureus (Fauvel, 1871)	F51, Ho63
Steninae	
Stenus cyaneus Baudi di Selve, 1848	O87
Stenus morio Gravenhorst, 1806	O87
Stenus nanus Stephens, 1833	O87
Scydmaeninae	
Leptocharis creticus (Pic, 1903)	Pi03
Paederinae	
Astenus bimaculatus (Erichson, 1840)	Sz64
Astenus immaculatus Stephens, 1833	Sz64
Astenus melanurus (Küster, 1853)	Sz64
Oedichirus rubronotatus Pic, 1903	App, Pi03
Oedichirus terminatus Erichson, 1843	Ko36
Pseudobium labile (Erichson, 1840)	Kz58a, O87
Sunius bicolor (Olivier, 1795)	Sz64
Staphylininae	
Gabrius trossulus (Nordmann, 1837)	Kz58a, O87
Leptacinus pusillus (Stephens, 1833)	Sz64
Leptacinus sulcifrons (Stephens, 1833)	Sz64
Ocypus aeneocephalus (De Geer, 1774)	He84, O87
Quedius coxalis Kraatz, 1858	O87
Quedius fulgidus creticus Mařan, 1935	Mn35
Quedius fuliginosus (Gravenhorst, 1802)	Kz58a, O87
Quedius plancus Erichson, 1840	O87
Quedius suturalis Kiesenwetter, 1845	O87
Xantholinus rufipes Lucas, 1846	Bo14

3.5 Ecology

The known fauna is primarily composed of species inhabiting the leaf litter and upper layers of the soil in terrestrial habitats (forests, bushland, phrygana, grassland, etc.) at altitudes from near sea-level to approximately 2000 m; these alone account for approximately 47 % of the diversity (Fig. 3). Another 18.5 % and 4.5 % are contributed by wetland (inhabitants of stream banks, pond margins, etc.) and coastal species (inhabitants of seaweed, debris, sand,

and gravel on beaches), respectively. Species inhabiting various decaying matter (dung, compost, carrion, etc.) account for 17 % of the fauna, while corticolous (< 2 %) and fungicolous elements (1 %) are evidently underrepresented. Endogean species (2 %) and species inhabiting deep soil layers, but not strictly endogean (5 %), which are mostly anophthalmous or microphthalmous and practically exclusively collected by soil washing, together make up approximately 7 % of the diversity. Fifteen species (4 %) are associated with ants of the genera *Messor* Forel, 1890, *Tetramorium* Mayr, 1855, and *Lasius* Fabricius, 1804. For more details regarding the ecological composition of the endemic fauna see section 3.6.

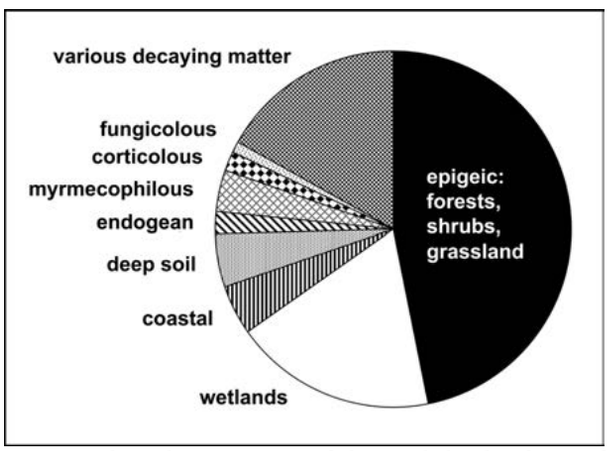


Fig. 3: Ecological composition of the Staphylinidae fauna of Crete (named species).

3.6 Endemic fauna

Based on currently available evidence, as many as 111 of the named and at least ten of the unnamed species are endemic to Crete. Thus, the endemics account for nearly 30 % of the total diversity and the rate of endemism is higher than in any other Mediterranean island (see section 3.7).

Most of the named endemic species belong to the Aleocharinae (35 species; 31.5 %), Scydmaeninae (23; 21 %), and Pselaphinae (20; 18 %), these three subfamilies alone accounting for nearly two-thirds of the endemic fauna of Crete (Fig. 4). Other subfamilies with substantial numbers of endemics (all of them named) are the Paederinae (11 species; 10 %), followed by the Leptotyphlinae (seven species; 6 %), the Staphylinidae (six species; 5.5 %), and the Omaliinae (five species; 4.5 %). The remaining four species (3 %) belong to the Proteininae, Tachyporinae, Osoriinae, and Steninae (one species each).

The genera including the greatest number of endemics are *Cephennium* Müller & Kunze, 1822 of the Scydmaeninae (twelve named species), *Geostiba* Thomson, 1858 of the Aleocharinae (nine named species, all of them in the subgenus *Sipalotricha* Scheerpeltz, 1931), *Afropselaphus* Jeannel, 1950 of the Pselaphinae (four named and at least two unnamed), *Myrmecopora* Saulcy, 1865 of the Aleocharinae (five named species, all of them in the nominal subgenus), *Stenichnus* Thomson, 1859 of the Scydmaeninae (five named species), and *Amauronyx* Reitter, 1882 and *Tychus* Leach, 1817 of the Pselaphinae (each with four named species).

Nearly half (49.5 %) of the named endemic species are inhabitants of the litter layer and upper soil strata of forests, as well as bush-, shrub-, and grasslands at lower and intermediate altitudes (Fig. 5). Seven (6.3 %) species are confined to open habitats at higher altitudes (usually 1300 m or higher); most of them were exclusively found at margins of snow fields. Fourteen wetland species (inhabitants of stream banks, pond margins, swamps, etc.) account for 12.6 % of the named endemic fauna.

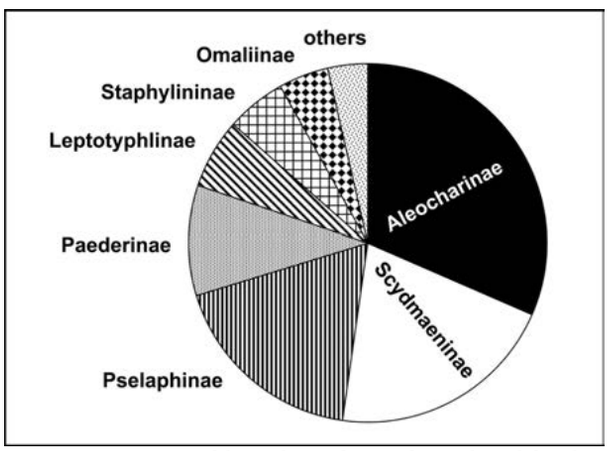


Fig. 4: Composition of the endemic fauna of Crete by subfamilies (named species).

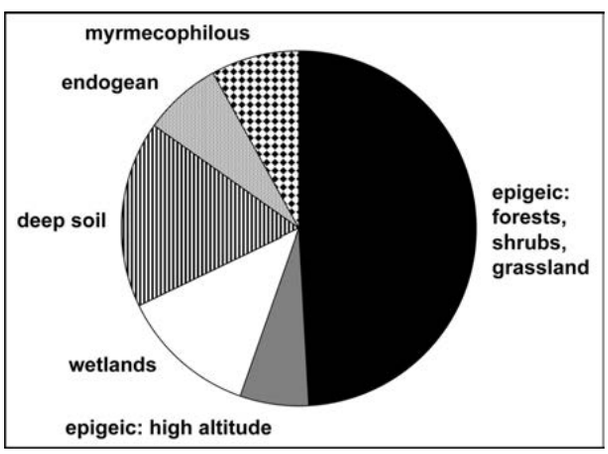


Fig. 5: Ecological composition of the endemic fauna of Crete (named species).

Nine species (8 %) are associated with ants of the genera *Messor* (five species), *Tetramorium* (two species), and *Lasius* (two species). Approximately one-fourth (24.3 %) of the endemic species are either endogean (8 species; 7.2 %) or inhabitants of deeper soil layers (19 species; 17.1 %) and were found exclusively (endogean) or almost exclusively by soil washing.

More than half of the named endemic fauna (67 species; 60 %) can be considered local endemics. The distributions of these species are confined to the extreme west of Crete (three species), the Lefka Ori and envi-

rons (20 species), most of the western portion of Crete (including the Lefka Ori and the extreme west) (four species), the Psiloritis range (ten species), the Dikti range and environs (including Selena Oros) (14 species), the Thripti range and environs (ten species), the extreme east of Crete (environs of Sitia and Zakros) (four species), or most of the eastern portion of Crete eastwards to Dikti Oros (two species).

3.7 Evolution of the endemic fauna

In principle, two major speciation scenarios can be assumed to explain the remarkable diversity of Cretan endemics. One of them is vicariance with mainland species, i.e., a separation of gene pools either resulting from Crete losing its connection to the mainland more than five million years ago or resulting from colonization events and subsequent speciation since then. Molecular studies and a fairly accurate molecular clock would be required to decide which of these two options are realized. The second principle speciation scenario is in-situ radiation on the island, resulting in monophyletic groups of endemic species. In fact, based on morphological characters, as many as 18 such monophyletic lineages representing a total of 59 (53 %) of the named species were identified in five subfamilies and 17 genera: *Afropselaphus*, *Amauronyx*, *Faronus* Aubé, 1844, and *Tychus* of the Pselaphinae (each with one lineage including three species), *Bellatheta* Roubal, 1928 (one lineage, two species), *Geostiba* (one lineage, nine species), *Myrmecopora* (one lineage, five species associated with *Messor* spp.), *Oxypoda* Mannerheim, 1830 (one lineage, two species), and *Tectusa* Bernhauer, 1899 (one lineage, three species) of the Aleocharinae, *Cephennium* (two lineages with six and five species, respectively) and *Stenichnus* (one lineage, two species) of the Scydmaeninae, *Cretotyphlus* Assing, 2019 (one lineage, three species), *Allotyphlus* Coiffait, 1955 (one lineage, two species), and *Kenotyplus* Coiffait, 1957 (one lineage, two species) of the Leptotyphlinae, *Astenus* Dejean, 1833 (one lineage, two species associated with *Tetramorium* spp.), *Leptobium* Casey, 1905 (one lineage, two species), and *Sunius* Stephens, 1829 (one lineage, two species) of the Paederinae. The remaining 53 (47 %) named endemics have their closest relatives on the mainland (Greece, Turkey) and/or other East Mediterranean islands and are evidently the result of vicariance with these species, e.g., *Sepedophilus creticus* with *S. nigripennis* (Stephens, 1832), *Atheta cretica* with other species of the *A. elongatula* group, *Drusilla cretica* with *D. meridiana* (Fauvel, 1900) and *D. taygetana* Assing, 2005, *Pronomaea wunderlei* with *P. picea* Heer, 1841, *Medon beroni* with other species of the *M. fusculus* group, *M. cerrutii* with other species of the *M. petrochilosi* group, *Pseudobium creticum* with *P. hellenicum* Assing, 2006, *Quedius sigwalti* with *Q. umbrinus* Erichson, 1839, *Xantholinus erinaceus* with *X. rufipennis* Erichson, 1839, and *X. minos* with *X. graecus* Kraatz, 1858.

3.8 Comparison with other Mediterranean islands

A meaningful assessment of the fauna of Crete also requires a comparison with the faunas of other Mediterranean islands. Nine islands were selected: the four islands of similar (Corsica, Cyprus) or significantly larger size (Sardinia, Sicily), the best studied Ionian island (Corfu), and four Aegean islands (Rhodos, Lesbos, Samos, Karpathos) (Tab. 4). The Staphylinidae of the Aegean islands Chios, Ikaría, and Kos have been studied, too (Assing 2015d, 2016b, 2017d), but are too small and poor in diversity to serve as meaningful reference.

In short, the geological history relevant for the diversities and endemism of the islands shown in Tab. 4 may be characterized as follows:

According to recent evidence, Cyprus is an oceanic island, whose major uplift took place since the miocene and which never had a real land bridge to the mainland (Hadjisterkotis 2012). Corfu and the Aegean islands Samos and Lesbos have been separated from the mainland only since the pleistocene (Assing 2016b, 2017c, Triantis & Mylonas 2009), whereas the last connection of Rhodos and Karpathos to the mainland dates back to the pliocene (Assing 2013d, 2016a, Triantis & Mylonas 2009). Corsica and Sardinia are situated on the same microplate and were once part of what is the northeastern Iberian Peninsula today. There are two main hypotheses on the time of the separation of the Corsica-Sardinia microplate from the Iberian plate and the history that followed. According to the traditional scenario, the separation began in the Oligocene, there never was a land bridge since, and the disjunction of the two islands started 15 million years ago and was completed nine million years before present. A more recent hypothesis suggests that the Corsica-Sardinia microplate broke away from the Iberian plate 20–24 million years ago and remained connected to Paleo-Europe by a land-bridge (to what is the Maritime Alps and the Ligurian Apennines today) until the Pliocene (approximately 5 million years before present) (Ketmaier et al. 2006). Thus, irrespective of which of the two scenarios is favoured, it can be assumed that Corsica and Sardinia have been separated from the Iberian mainland for at least 20 million years and that the endemic flora and fauna primarily derived from that present at the time of the separation from the Iberian plate. (It should be noted that neither of the two hypotheses outlined above plausibly explains the distribution of the paederine genus *Scotonomus* Fauvel, 1873, which exclusively includes blind endogean species and whose distribution is confined to Sardinia and the Central Apennines.) Unlike Corsica and Sardinia, Sicily had a land-bridge connection to Calabria during the pleistocene glacial maxima (Antonioli et al. 2012).

A comparison of the diversities of the staphylinid faunas of the Mediterranean islands is somewhat problematic, since they greatly differ regarding the time and intensity of entomological study. Corsica, Sardinia, and Sicily

have frequently been visited by numerous entomologists and have even had researchers living on these islands. In the East Mediterranean, only Corfu can be considered fairly well studied. Other East Mediterranean islands, by contrast, had received only little attention until very recently. It follows that there is considerable bias owing to different study intensities particularly regarding the figures for total species diversity. Without doubt, the number of Staphylinidae species known from these islands (including Crete) could still be increased significantly by sampling habitats such as decaying matter of all kinds (compost, dung, rotting wood, etc.), nests of subterranean mammals and birds, mushrooms, etc., as well as by using additional methods such as flight-interception traps and pitfall traps. So far, the focus has been on the endemic epigeic fauna and sampling mainly relied on sifting, hand-collecting (turning stones), floating (riparian habitats), and soil-washing (Crete only). On the other hand, the sampling bias is much less pronounced when considering the endemic faunas of the compared islands, at least the epigeic endemic faunas. Several Aegean islands are known to host some additional undescribed species of Pselaphinae and Scydmaeninae and a few species may still be discovered in the future, but this is unlikely to have a significant impact on the general trends shown in Tab. 4.

Unsurprisingly, overall diversity of the Cretan fauna is significantly greater than that of the much smaller Aegean islands (Tab. 4). Yet, the difference is not as great as could be expected based on area alone. The known fauna of Lesbos, for instance, an island with an area of approximately one-fifth of that of Crete, is composed of 201 species and that of Samos, an island with an area of only one-twentieth of that of Crete, includes 157 named plus additional unnamed species. Unlike Crete, however, Lesbos and Samos were connected to the Anatolian mainland during the latest pleistocene glacial maxima and are separated from the nearest mainland by narrow straits only a few kilometres wide, which do not form an effective barrier for flying insects and thus allow for frequent and continuous colonization from the mainland. The greater diversity of the Cretan fauna in comparison to that of the larger Cyprus, despite the greater distance to the mainland, may be explained by the significantly greater topological diversity of Crete, the much richer endemic fauna, and the assumption that Cyprus is an oceanic island. On the other hand, the Staphylinidae fauna of Crete is significantly less diverse than the faunas of the three similarly large or much larger Mediterranean islands Corsica, Sardinia, and Sicily. To some extent, this can be attributed to the sampling bias mentioned above.

The current fauna of Sicily and particularly those of the geological old Corsica and Sardinia can be assumed to be largely composed of elements originating from the original faunas at the time of separation from the mainland. In addition, Sicily is separated from the South Italian mainland only by the narrow Strait of Messina and has had a land connection even in the late pleistocene. Crete, on the other hand, has had a volatile history of partial submergence and uplift since its separation from the mainland, suggesting that much of its present-day non-endemic fauna is the result of colonization. Considering its isolated geographic position, it can be assumed that the sea separating it from the mainland forms an effective barrier particularly for species with low dispersal power and successful colonization events are rather unlikely.

The lower total diversity of the Cretan fauna compared to that of the much smaller Ionian island Corfu, too, is primarily explained by the degree and history of isolation. Corfu had a land connection to the mainland during the last glacial maximum and is today separated from it by only few kilometres. It addition, this island is characterized by remarkable habitat diversity including extensive wetlands, has frequently been visited by entomologists, and has been studied with a variety of methods.

A comparison of the endemic fauna of the islands reveals that endemic species are not only significantly more numerous, but also form a much larger proportion of total diversity (nearly one-third) in Crete than in other East Mediterranean islands. The larger Cyprus hosts less than one-fourth as many endemics, which account for only 8.3 % of its total diversity. This discrepancy may be explained by the oceanic origin of Cyprus, its shorter distance to the mainland, and by the topology: Cyprus only has one major mountain range (Troodos) in the west and a significantly lower mountain chain (highest elevation at little more than 1,000 m) in the northeast, conditions rendering in-situ radiation less likely. Despite its much greater total diversity, the fauna of Corfu includes only few endemic species, all of them either hypo- or endogean. The other East Mediterranean islands shown in Tab. 4 are all significantly smaller and, except for Karpathos, separated from the Turkish mainland only by very narrow straits. The relatively high proportions of endemics in the faunas of the small islands Samos and Karpathos can be explained by the presence of two major mountains (Samos) and geographic isolation (Karpathos).

The diversity of the endemic fauna of Crete clearly exceeds that of the three times larger Sicily, which is primarily explained by geological history of Sicily and its vicinity to the mainland. Moreover, Sicily has had a long history of intense cultivation by humans, suggesting that part of its original endemic fauna may now be extinct.

A comparison with the faunas of Corsica and Sardinia, on the other hand, reveals that they host significantly more endemic species than Crete. True, these islands have had a long history of entomological field work and have been subject to more intense sampling than Crete, but it seems unlikely that, even with increased efforts, the number of endemic species known from Crete will ever add up to 140 (Sardinia), let alone 186 (Corsica). Nevertheless, the relative representation of endemics in the Staphylinidae

fauna of Crete is significantly greater than in Sardinia (23 %) and Corsica (24 %). It seems noteworthy that the endogean fauna accounts for more than half of the endemic fauna in Corsica and for nearly half (40 %) in Sardinia, as opposed to only approximately 7 % in Crete. The pronounced north-south gradient in the diversity of the endogean fauna from Corsica to Sicily is remarkable, but wanting a convincing explanation. In any case, the presence of a speciose endogean fauna in Corsica and Sardinia would support the hypothesis that the faunas of these islands are largely composed of elements originating from the original fauna at the time of the separation from the mainland rather than from colonization. Regarding the epigeic endemic fauna, Crete is clearly more diverse than Corsica, more diverse even than the three times larger Sardinia.

Tab. 4: Total diversity and endemism of the Staphylinidae of Crete and selected other Mediterranean islands.
Figures for islands other than Crete are based on
a) Schülke & Smetana (2015) including additions up to the end of 2017: Cyprus; endemics of Corsica, Sardinia, and Sicily;
b) Assing (2013d, 2017d): Rhodos; Assing (2016a): Karpathos; Assing (2016b): Lesbos; Assing (2017c, d): Samos; Assing et al. (2018): Corfu (unnamed species neglected);
c) Ciceroni et al. (1995), Angelini et al. (1995), Zanetti (2011), Assing (2014c): total diversity of Sardinia and Sicily (doubtful records neglected);
d) Tronquet et al. (2014) and Tronquet (pers. comm.): total diversity of Corsica.
The species total given for the islands is exclusively based on named species. Endogean species include all Leptotyphlinae and Osoriinae, as well as all Mayetia Mulsant & Rey, 1875 (Pselaphinae), Octavius Fauvel, 1873 (Euaesthetinae), and Scotonomus Fauvel, 1873 (Paederinae). Species whose habitat (endogean or epigeic) is transitional or uncertain (e.g., *Cephennium* spp., *Typhlocyptus* Saulcy, 1878) and possibly endogean species of taxa other than those mentioned above are treated as epigeic.

	Crete	Cyprus	Corfu	Samos	Lesbos	Rhodos	Karpathos	Corsica	Sardinia	Sicily
area (km2)	8,336	9,251	585	477	1,633	1,408	302	8,680	24,090	25,426
distance to mainland (km)	100	~65	3	3	11	21	93	~80	~200	3
species total	397	326	446	157	201 [1)]	134 [1)]	69 [1)]	~785	615	605
endemics										
no. species	111	27	7 [2)]	17 [1)]	11 [1)]	11 [1)]	9 [1)]	186	140	80
% species total	28	8.3	1.6	10.8	5.5	8.5	13	24	22.8	13.2
endogean	8	-	6	-	-	1	-	106	56	4
non-endogean	103	27	1	17	11	10	9	80	84	76
undescribed	≥10	-	-	6	2	3	3	-	-	-
Omaliinae	5	2						7	3	4
Proteininae	1	1						1		1
Pselaphinae	20	5	3	7	7	1	2	50	43	25
Phloeocharinae								1	1	
Tachyporinae	1							1		2
Aleocharinae	35		2	2		1	1	19	12	17
Scaphidiinae									1	1
Osoriinae	1							4	3	2
Oxytelinae		1	2						2	1
Steninae	1	2						1		
Euaesthetinae								13	4	
Scydmaeninae	23	3	2	5	3	6	5	17	16	9
Leptotyphlinae	7		6			1		68	24	2
Pseudopsinae		1								
Paederinae	11	8	1	3	1	2	1	3	30	7
Staphylininae	6	4	1					1	1	9

Footnotes: [1)] Named and unnamed species; [2)] 10 addititional species are currently known only from Corfu, but of doubtful status or unlikely to be endemic.

3.9 Additional records

Myllaena cf. *graeca* Kraatz, 1858

Material examined: Greece: Crete: 2 ♂♂, "Creta", leg. v. Oertzen (NHMW).

The original description of *M. graeca* is based on an unspecified number of syntypes from "Zante (v. Kiesenwetter), Creta (Zebe)" (Kraatz 1858a). Both of the above specimens are teneral males. They belong to a species group that includes at least three species distinguishable only based on the shape of the spermatheca, or at least on mature specimens (Assing 2018d).

Stenus assequens Rey, 1884

Material examined: Greece: Crete: 1 ♂ [det. Puthz], Lassithi, 14.VII.1970, leg. Senglet (MHNG); 1 ♀, "Dedmation", leg. Cerruti (ZIUR); 1 ex. [det. Puthz], locality not specified, leg. Paganetti (NHMW).

Stenus ganglbaueri Bernhauer, 1905

Material examined: Greece: Crete: 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ [det. Puthz], Minotha, swamp, 29.III.1970, leg. Irmler (cIrm); 1 ♀ [det. Puthz], Samaria, gravel bank, 3.IV.1970, leg. Irmler (cIrm); 4 ♀♀ [det. Puthz], locality not specified (BMNH, SDEI).

Stenus pallitarsis Stephens, 1833

Material examined: **Greece: Crete**: 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀ [det. Puthz], Pirgos, 29.IV.1971, leg. Malicky (SMNS).

Stenus picipes picipes Stephens, 1833

Material examined: Greece: Crete: numerous specimens (number not specified) [det. Puthz], Moni Venius, 23.V.1977, leg. Malicky (SMNS); specimen number not specified [det. Puthz], numerous localities (MNB, SMF, SNM, ZMUC).

Leptomastax bipunctata Reitter, 1881

Material examined: Greece: Crete: 2 ♀♀ [det. Meybohm], Chania, S Vrises, 35°21'41"N, 24°11'44"E, 130 m, calcareous olive grove, 8.IV.2012, leg. Germann (NHMB).

Unlike the other *Leptomastax* species recorded from Crete, *L. bipunctata* is not endemic, its distribution including Turkey and the Balkans from the Pelopónnisos northwards to Croatia. It appears likely that the species was introduced to Crete recently, as is suggested by the local occurrence in Crete and by the observation that other non-endemic Scydmaeninae known from Crete are widespread in the island (Meybohm pers. comm.).

Paederus littoralis Gravenhorst, 1802

Material examined: Greece: Crete: 1 ♀, Kourna Lake, 25.II.1997, leg. Schmidt (cAss).

Gyrohypnus fracticornis (Müller, 1776)

Material examined: Greece: Crete: 1 ex., Rethimnon, Ideon Andron, 26.VI.1989, leg. Sama (MNB); 1 ex., Rethimnon, Idhi, Oros, 5 km S Anógia, 35°15'N, 24°52'E, 1150 m, 28.IV.1995, leg. Lange & Ziegler (SDEI).

3.10 Notes on some species

Cousya spec. nov.

Material examined: 1 ♀, Psiloritis, ca. 8 km SSW Zoniana, 35°13'45"N, 24°48'10"E, 1730 m, litter and soil near margins of snowfields sifted, 15.IV.2014, leg. Wunderle (cAss).

Comment: The above female clearly represents an undescribed species. A description is refrained from for want of males.

Lesteva brondeeli Lohse & Steel, 1961

This species was previously listed as an endemic of Crete (Assing 2013a, 2015a). However, Puthz (1979) recorded the species from Naxos, so that it can no longer be considered endemic.

Proteinus creticus Assing, 2004

This species was originally described from Crete, where it was repeatedly recorded again, partly in large numbers (Assing 2004b, 2013a, 2015a). The species was subsequently reported from West Anatolia (Anlaş & Tezcan 2008), but this record appears highly doubtful and requires confirmation. For the time being, *P. creticus* is considered an endemic of Crete.

Phloeocharis longipennis Fauvel, 1875

Phloeocharis subtilissima var. *hummleri* Bernhauer, 1915: 69; **syn. nov.**

Phloeocharis hummleri was originally described as a variety of *P. subtilissima*, based on an unspecified number

of syntypes from "Kreta" (Bernhauer 1915). According to the original description, it is distinguished from *P. subtilissima* only by longer elytra and the presence of a palisade fringe at the posterior margin of the abdominal tergite VII. Scheerpeltz (1931) regarded the taxon as a distinct species. An examination of recently collected material (including a male) from Crete, which is in perfect agreement with the original description of *P. hummleri*, revealed that it is conspecific with *P. longipennis* Fauvel, 1875. Since there is little doubt that the same is true of the type material of *P. hummleri*, this name is placed in synonymy with *P. longipennis*. The previously known distribution of *P. longipennis* ranged from the Greek Aegean islands Lesbos and Samos across Turkey to the Middle East (Lebanon, Syria, Israel) (Assing 2004c, 2005c, Schülke & Smetana 2015). The record of *P. hummleri* from Hungary by Tóth (1982) most likely refers to *P. subtilissima* Mannerheim, 1830.

Dinusa cretica Assing, 2013

This species had been considered an endemic of Crete (Assing 2013a, 2015a), until it was recently also discovered in Karpathos (Assing 2016a) and Samos (Assing 2017c).

Atheta (*Datomicra*) *nigra* (Kraatz, 1856)

Atheta (*Microdota*) *biroi* Scheerpeltz, 1964: 306 ff.; **syn. nov.**

The original description of *Atheta biroi* is based on "1 ♂, 1 ♀, Typen, 76 Ex., Paratypen" from "Herakleion" (Scheerpeltz 1964). According to Jürgen Vogel (Görlitz), who revised type specimens, this material is conspecific with the widespread and common *A. nigra*. Hence the synonymy proposed above.

Genus *Hydrosmecta* Thomson, 1858

This genus is currently in a state of taxonomic confusion. Some West Mediterranean species were recently revised and a synopsis of the species recorded from France was provided by Tronquet (2016). However, this article focuses on a regional fauna and does not include numerous additional described species reported from other regions of the West Palaearctic. *Hydrosmecta* species are typical inhabitants of gravel banks, usually of rivers and streams. They are active flyers and can consequently be assumed to be widespread.

As many as six species were recorded from Crete. Only two of them, *H. longula* and *H. fluviatilis*, were identified. A third species was tentatively determined as *H.* cf. *perpusilla*; this species was recorded also from Samothraki and a locality in Fokis, Greek mainland (unpublished). Only one of the three remaining species is conspicuous enough to rule out a previous description based on the diagnoses available in the literature and to justify a description (see *H. insularum* in part II of the monograph). The two other species (see Tab. 2) may be undescribed, but remain unnamed. Neither of them is endemic to Crete. *Hydrosmecta* sp. 1 (= *Hydrosmecta* sp. in Assing (2015a)) was collected also in two localities in Fthiotis and Fokis, Greek mainland, and *Hydrosmecta* sp. 2 in the Greek mainland (several localities) and Cyprus (unpublished records).

Hydrosmecta fluviatilis (Kraatz, 1854)

Material examined: Greece: Crete: 42 exs., ESE Perama, N Garazo, 35°21'05"N, 24°47'01"E, 130 m, stream bank, gravel floated, 4.IV.2012, leg. Assing (cAss). **Lesbos:** 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 14 km WNW Mytilini, S Lambou Mili, 39°07'51"N, 26°23'55"E, 50 m, stream bank, hand collected and floated from gravel, 20.III.2016, leg. Assing & Hetzel (cAss); 1 ♂, 6.5 km ENE Vatera, Stavros, Vourkos river, 39°02'21"N, 26°16'09"E, 50 m, river bank with gravel, 27.III.2016, leg. Assing & Hetzel (cAss). **Samothraki:** 2 ♂♂, W Lakkoma, 40°25'57"N, 25°30'54"E, 20 m, river bank, gravel floated, 9.IV.2019, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ♀, same data, but 16.IV.2019 (cAss); 1 ♂, SSE Ano Meria, 40°26'21"N, 25°41'39"E, 5 m, stream gravel floated, 14.IV.2019, leg. Assing (cAss); 22 ♂♂, 35 ♀♀, SE Ano Meria, 40°26'52"N, 25°41'46"E, 5 m, stream gravel floated, 14.IV.2019, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ♀, SE Kamariotissa, 40°26'48"N, 25°29'53"E, 40 m, bank of temporary stream, gravel floated, 16.IV.2019, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ♀, E Therma, 40°30'03"N, 25°37'00"E, 5 m, stream bank, gravel floated, 17.IV.2019, leg. Assing (cAss). **Mainland:** 10 exs., ca. 30 km SW Lamia, bank of Inachos river near Perivoli, 38°49'31"N, 22°04'58"E, 470 m, 5.IV.2001, leg. Assing & Wunderle (cAss); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Lamia env., Kamena Vourla, dry stream bed, 1.VIII.1987 (cAss). **Pelopónnisos:** 1 ♂, Sparta, stream bank, debris, 2.IV.1986, leg. Assing (cAss).

The above material from Crete was recorded as *Hydrosmecta* sp. by Assing (2013a), that from Lesbos as *Hydrosmecta* sp. 1 by Assing (2016b). According to Schülke & Smetana (2015), *H. fluviatilis* was previously unknown from Greece.

Hydrosmecta longula (Heer, 1839)

Material examined: Greece: Crete: 28 exs., ESE Perama, N Garazo, 35°21'05"N, 24°47'01"E, 130 m, stream bank, gravel floated, 4.IV.2012, leg. Assing (cAss); 23 exs., WSW Agios Nikolaos, Katharo plateau, 35°08'14"N, 25°34'15"E, 1110 m, stream bank with gravel, 11.IV.2014, leg. Assing (cAss).

The above material was recorded as *Hydrosmecta* sp. by Assing (2013a, 2015a).

Oligota muensteri Bernhauer, 1923

The material listed in Tab. 1 represents the first records from Greece.

Phytosus balticus Kraatz, 1859

Phytosus holtzi Bernhauer, 1935: 48; **syn. nov.**

Comment: According to the original description, which is based on a unique specimen from East Crete, the holotype is similar to *P. balticus*, but distinguished by larger body size, longer elytra, longer antennae, darker coloration, and some minor differences in the punctation and shine of the body (Bernhauer 1935). A comparison of specimens collected near Chania (West Crete) (Assing 2015a), which are in agreement with the characters indicated in the description of *P. holtzi*, with material of *P. balticus* from various regions in Europe yielded no evidence suggesting that they should represent distinct species. *Phytosus holtzi* has never been recorded again since its description. Moreover, the presence of an endemic coastal species in Crete would seem highly unlikely. These observations suggest that the holotype of *P. holtzi* is in fact a specimen of *P. balticus* of dark coloration and at the upper end of the size range of this species. Hence the synonymy proposed above.

Stichoglossa graeca Bernhauer, 1905
(Figs 6–10)

Stichoglossa graeca Bernhauer, 1905: 593 f.

Type material: Lectotype ♂, present designation: "Achaja / Lappa / Mir nicht bekannt ?, Genus ??! / *graeca* Brh. Typus / *graeca* Brh. det. Bernhauer / Chicago NHMus, M. Bernhauer Collection / Lectotypus ♂ *Stichoglossa graeca* Bernhauer, desig. V. Assing 2018" (FMNH).

Comment: The original description is based on an unspecified number of syntypes, among them at least one male, from "Griechenland, Achaja" (Bernhauer 1905). The single male syntype located in the Bernhauer collection at the FMNH is designated as the lectotype.

Redescription: Body length 2.3–2.5 mm; length of forebody 1.1–1.2 mm. Habitus as in Fig. 6. Coloration: head blackish-brown; pronotum bright reddish; elytra brown with the humeral angles and the postero-sutural portions diffusely yellowish; abdomen blackish with the anterior segments slightly paler and with the posterior portion of segment VII and all of segments VIII–X yellowish; legs yellowish; antennae dark-reddish with the basal two antennomeres slightly paler; maxillary palpi yellowish with palpomere III weakly infuscate.

Head (Fig. 7) approximately as broad as long; punctation rather sparse and very fine, barely visible in the pronounced microreticulation. Eyes moderately large, slightly shorter than postocular region in dorsal view. Antenna 0.65 mm long and distinctly incrassate apically; antennomeres IV distinctly transverse, V–X of increasing width and increasingly transverse, X approximately three times as broad as long, and XI of conical shape, slightly longer than the combined length of IX and X.

Pronotum (Fig. 7) 1.2 times as broad as long and 1.2 times as broad as head; posterior angles obtusely marked; punctation fine and moderately dense, barely visible in the pronounced microreticulation.

Elytra (Fig. 7) as long as pronotum; punctation dense, more distinct than that of head and pronotum; interstices with microsculpture, but glossy. Hind wings fully developed.

Abdomen narrower than elytra; anterior impressions of tergites III–V shallow; punctation dense and distinct on tergite III, gradually decreasing in density towards posterior tergites, sparse on tergite VII; interstices with shallow microsculpture and glossy; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe.

♂: tergite VII (Fig. 8) with small, but distinct median tubercle; tergite VIII (Fig. 8) with small median tubercle posteriorly, posterior margin concave and distinctly serrate; sternite VIII obtusely produced in the middle; median lobe of aedeagus (Figs 9–10) 0.23 mm long, with broad ventral process (ventral view) and with weakly sclerotized internal structures; parameres approximately 0.3 mm long and with rather large apical lobe.

♀: unknown.

Comparative notes: *Stichoglossa graeca* is distinguished from other West Palaearctic congeners by its slender (*Leptusa*-like) habitus, its coloration, and its small body size alone.

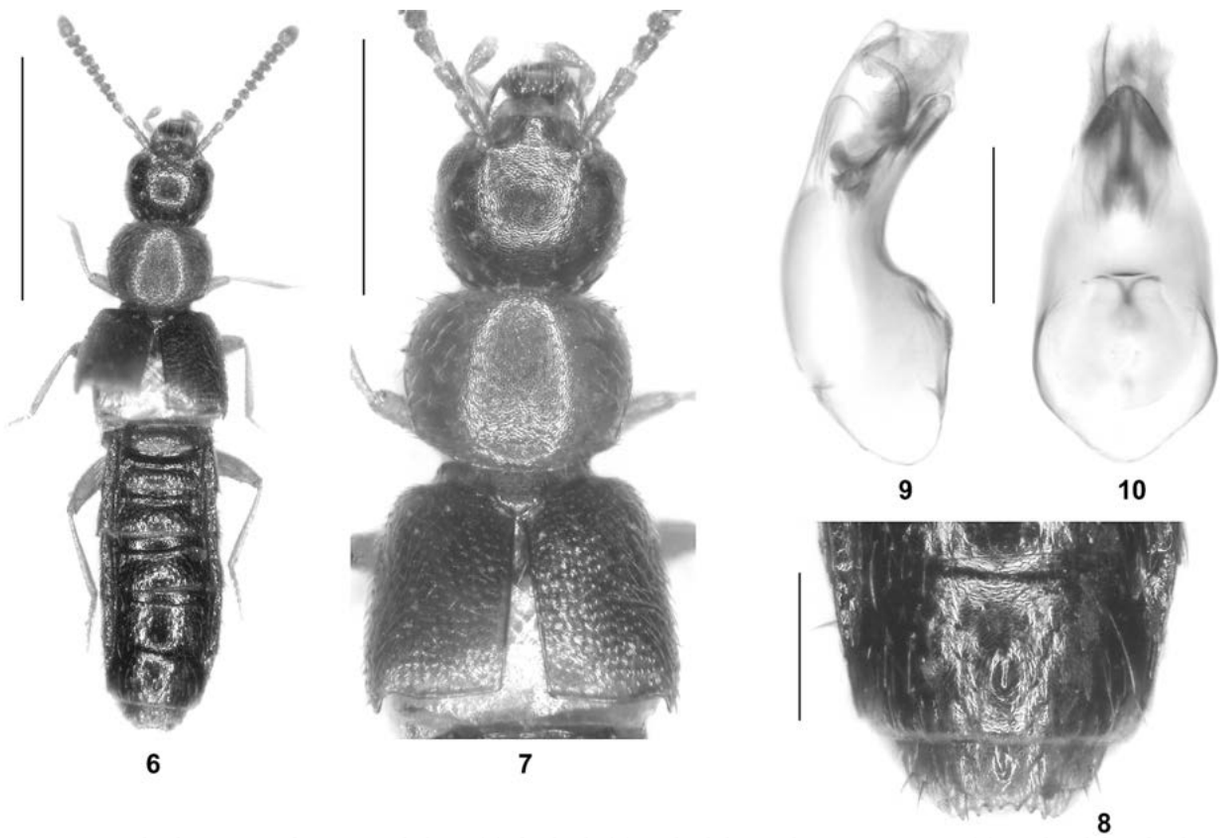
Distribution and natural history: The species was previously known only from the type locality in the north of the Pelopónnisos. The male from Crete (Tab. 1) represents the first record of this evidently very rare species since the original description. It was collected by sifting bark of dead chestnut trees at an altitude of 280 m.

Domene stilicina (Erichson, 1840)

Domene losheianum [sic] Bordoni, 1977: 148; **syn. nov.**

Type material examined: Holotype ♂ [teneral]: "Kreta, 19.5.70, Kamanes, leg. Irmler / Holotypus / *losheianum* [sic] n. sp., Det. A. Bordoni 1976" (cBor).

Comment: The original description of *D. lohseiana* (emendation of the erroneous original spelling *D.* "*losheianum*") is based on a unique male holotype from "Creta, Kamanes, G. A. Lohse leg [sic]" (Bordoni



Figs 6–10: *Stichoglossa graeca* from Crete: habitus (**6**); forebody (7); male abdominal tergites VII–VIII (**8**); median lobe of aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view (**9–10**). Scale bars: 6: 1.0 mm; 7: 0.5 mm; 8: 0.2 mm; 9–10: 0.1 mm.

1977). The true collector is U. Irmler, not G. A. Lohse as indicated by Bordoni (1977). The holotype was examined by Benedikt Feldmann (Münster), who observed that it is conspecific with *D. stilicina* (Feldmann e-mail 30.I.2018). The holotype is somewhat teneral, which explains why the aedeagus is deformed and the illustrations in Bordoni (1977) misleading.

Oedichirus rubronotatus Pic, 1903, revalidated

Oedichirus terminatus var. rubronotatus Pic, 1903: 145.
Oedichirus dimidiatus Reitter, 1906: 263 f.; preoccupied.
Oedichirus reitteri Bernhauer, 1908: 33; **syn. nov.**

Comment: The description of *O. rubronotatus*, a name originally made available as a variety of *O. terminatus* Erichson, 1843, is based on an unspecified number of syntypes from "Crête" (Pic 1903). The name was treated as infrasubspecific by Koch (1936) and subsequently regarded as a junior synonym of *O. terminatus* (Schülke & Smetana 2015). Hence, *O. terminatus* is indicated for Crete in recent catalogues (e.g., Schülke & Smetana 2015). According to Horn et al. (1990), the Pic collection is deposited in the natural history museum in Paris. Thus, owing to the current restrictive loan policy of this museum, the type material is inaccessible for scientific study.

The type material of *O. terminatus*, a species described from Angola, was recently revised by Assing (2019b). This revision revealed that, as was to be expected, *O. terminatus* is not conspecific with other *Oedichirus* species examined from the southern West Palaearctic region, so that the previously established synonymy with *O. rubronotatus* is most likely incorrect.

The original description of *O. dimidiatus* is based on two syntypes from "Zentral-Asien: Baldschuan" and "Kleinasien (Adana)" (Reitter 1906). Bernhauer (1906) noted that the name was preoccupied by *O. dimidiatus* Eppelsheim, 1890 and replaced it with the nomen novum *O. reitteri*. This species has been recorded from Turkey, Cyprus, Tajikistan, and Afghanistan.

Meybohm (2009) discovered that the type locality "Crête" in Pic (1903) does not refer to the Greek island Crete, but to a locality in the environs of Fethiye in the province Muğla, Southwest Turkey. Only two *Oedichirus* species have been recorded from Turkey, the macropterous *O. reitteri* and the micropterous *O. simoni* Eppelsheim, 1889. Of these, *O. rubronotatus* can only be conspecific with *O. reitteri* for several reasons. Pic (1903) states that the elytra are "largement marqués de roux à l'extrémité" (which is the case also in *O. reitteri*) and since he attributes *O. rubronotatus* to *O. terminatus*, it can be inferred that it is winged. *Oedichirus simoni*, however, has completely blackish (or blackish-blue) elytra, is micropterous, and its distribution is confined to the Middle East

(from central southern Turkey across Lebanon to Israel). Species of *Oedichirus* have never been recorded from Crete, despite extensive collecting activity.
These observations all lead to the conclusion that *O. reitteri* is in fact conspccific with, and consequently a junior synonym of, *O. rubronotatus*.

Pseudolathra quadricollis (Fauvel, 1875)

Pseudolathra cretense [sic] Bordoni, 1986: 387 f.; **nov. syn.**

Additional material examined.Turkey: 1 ♂, Osmaniye, 300 m, VI.1968, leg. Schubert (cAss). Cyprus: 1 ♂, Paphos, 6 km N Kedares, 20.VII.2018, leg. Balkenohl (cAss). Greece: Rhodos: 1 ♂, Kolimbia, Loutani river, 10 m, 14.IV.1994, leg. Frisch (cAss).

The original description of *P. cretensis* is based on a unique male holotype from "Creta, Knossos" deposited in the natural history museum in Prague (Bordoni 1986). This species has never been recorded again. An examination of the four specimens listed in Tab. 1, which are in perfect agreement with the illustrations and description provided by Bordoni (1986), revealed that they are conspecific with *P. quadricollis*, a species originally described from South Turkey and subsequently reported also from Cyprus, Syria, and Algeria (Schülke & Smetana 2015). Consequently, *P. cretensis* is placed in synonymy with *P. quadricollis*.

Heterothops dissimilis (Gravenhorst, 1802)

Comment: A revision of *Heterothops* material from the East Mediterranean revealed that the existing identification keys are highly erroneous and misleading. Specimens previously reported as *H. minutus* Wollaston, 1860 not only from Crete, but also from Samos, Ikaría, and Israel (Assing 2013a, 2015a, c, 2017c, Assing & Feldmann 2012) all belong to *H. dissimilis*. In fact, I have not seen a single specimen of *H. minutus* from the whole of the East Mediterranean region, nor from Central Europe.

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