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Review of the genus *Sableta* Casey, 1910 (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Aleocharinae: Athetini)

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Abstract

The status of the athetine aleocharine genus *Sableta* Casey, 1910, and its previously included species, is reviewed. *Sableta* and *Sa. infulata* Casey, 1910, the single species remaining in the genus after others are reassigned, are described and illustrations of habitus, structural and genitalic features are provided. All species previously placed in *Sableta* are assigned to appropriate taxonomic categories. *Sableta curata* Casey, 1910 is transferred to *Acrotona* Thomson, 1859; *Silusida nanella* Casey, 1906, *Sableta flaviventris* Casey, 1910, *Sa. longiclava* Casey, 1910, *Sa. immunis* Casey, 1910 and *Sa. remissa* Casey, 1910 are transferred to *Atheta* Thomson, 1858. *Homalota flaveola* Melsheimer, 1844 is placed in synonymy with *Hoplandria lateralis* (Melsheimer, 1844) (Hoplandriini) and *Sableta ornator* Casey, 1910 is placed in synonymy with *Atheta nanella* (Casey, 1906). Synonymy of *Sableta beatula* Casey, 1910 and *Atheta nanella* (Casey, 1906) is confirmed.

Key words: Staphylinidae, Aleocharinae, Athetini, *Sableta*, taxonomy, nomenclature

Introduction

Casey (1910) described the genus *Sableta* to include a number of species of athetine aleocharines of light coloration, with moderately separated mesocoxae, a relatively short mesosternal process that does not reach the middle of the coxae, a relatively long metasternal process, and a very short isthmus between the meso- and metasternal processes. He included within it 3 newly described subgenera. Only *Sa. infulata* Casey, 1910, the type species of *Sableta* by original designation, remained in the nominotypical subgenus. The three subgenera were *Canastota* (originally designated type, *Sa. canadensis* Casey, 1910) which included 7 species; *Anatheta* (originally designated type, *Sa. planulicollis* Casey,

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1910) which included 2 species; and *Taxicerella* (originally designated type *Sa. remissa* Casey, 1910) which included 2 species, one of which, *Sa. immunis* Casey, 1910 was assigned to this subgenus only provisionally. Casey (1911) described another subgenus of *Sableta*, *Fusalia*, containing the single species *Sa. brittoni* Casey, 1911. Casey (1911) also reassigned *Silusida nanella* Casey, 1906 to *Sableta* (*Canastota*) and synonymized *Sableta* (*Canastota*) *beatula* Casey, 1910 with *Sa. nanella* (Casey, 1906).

Fenyes (1920) treated *Sableta* as a subgenus of *Atheta* Thomson, 1858, and synonymized with the first name all of the subgenera that Casey had previously described in *Sableta*. Fenyes (1920) accepted the synonymy of *Sableta nanella* and *Sa. beatula*, proposed by Casey (1911), and transferred *Homalota flaveola* Melsheimer, 1844 (placed in *Sableta* (*Canastota*) by Casey (1910)) to the subgenus *Microdota* Mulsant and Rey,1873, of the genus *Atheta*. He retained in *Sableta* all other species placed there by Casey (1910, 1911).

Seevers (1978) recognized that the species placed in *Sableta* by Casey (1910) represented a heterogeneous assemblage of species. Consequently, he recognized *Canastota*, *Anatheta* and *Fusalia* as genera separate from *Sableta*, and placed *Taxicerella* Casey as a junior synonym of *Datomicra* Mulsant and Rey, 1874. He retained only *Sa. infulata* in *Sableta*. Ashe (2000) accepted Seevers' classification.

Ashe and Gusarov (2003) reviewed the genus *Anatheta* and found it to be distinct from *Sableta*. They also characterized and provided illustrations of structural features of *Anatheta*, and assigned 2 species to it: *Anatheta planulicollis* (Casey, 1910) and *An. surrufa* (Casey, 1911) (originally described as *Metaxya surrufa*). Ashe and Gusarov (2003) also showed the *Sableta canadensis* (the type species *of Sableta* (*Canastota*)) was a junior synonym of *Silusida marginella* (Casey, 1894), making *Canastota* a junior synonym of *Silusida* Casey, 1906. Further, Gusarov (2003b) shows that *Sableta* (*Fusalia*) *brittoni* Casey, 1911 is a senior synonym of *Thamiaraea lira* Hoebeke, 1988, and *Sableta* (*Canastota*) *phrenetica* Casey, 1910 is a junior synonym of *Atheta ventricosa* Bernhauer, 1907. However, there is no comprehensive modern treatment of *Sableta*. This paper reviews the status of *Sableta*, gives a full characterization of the genus and its single valid species, and provides the current taxonomic assignment for all species that have been previously included in *Sableta*.

We follow the terminology accepted in the taxonomy of Aleocharinae (Sawada 1970, 1972 (particularly for pores and setae of the labium); Seevers 1978; Ashe 2000). Additional terms used to refer to some setae and pores of the epipharynx were introduced by Gusarov (2003a). A discussion of the terms applied to the parts of the internal sac of the aedeagus can be found in Gusarov (2002). To avoid the controversy on what side of the aedeagus should be called ventral (Gusarov 2002), we refer to the side of aedeagus bearing the basal orifice as parameral. The spermathecal gland is shown on the drawings solely to illustrate the gland position in relation to other parts of spermatheca.

Depositories

FMNH – Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, United States (Dr. A.F. Newton)
KSEM – Snow Entomological Collection, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas, United States (Dr. J.S. Ashe)
MCZ – Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, United States (Dr. Ph.D. Perkins)
NMNH – National Museum of Natural History, Washington, DC, United States (Dr. T.L. Erwin)
ZMUN – Natural History Museum, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway (Dr. V.I. Gusarov)

Sableta Casey, 1910

(Figs. 1–26)

Sableta Casey, 1910: 107 (type species, *Sableta infulata* Casey, 1910, p. 107–108, fixed by Casey (1910, p.108) by original designation; as a genus in subtribe Athetina Casey, 1910 (spelled as Athetae); including subgenera *Canastota* Casey, 1910, *Anatheta* Casey, 1910, and *Taxicerella* Casey, 1910).
Sableta: Casey, 1911: 144 (as valid genus in subtribe Athetina (spelled as Athetae); including subgenus *Fusalia* Casey, 1911).
Sableta: Fenyes, 1920: 221 (as a valid subgenus of *Atheta*; *Canastota*, *Anatheta*, *Taxicerella* and *Fusalia* as synonyms of *Sableta*).
Sableta: Bernhauer & Scheerpeltz, 1926: 666 (as valid subgenus of *Atheta*; *Canastota*, *Anatheta*, *Taxicerella* and *Fusalia* as synonyms of *Sableta*).
Sableta: Moore & Legner, 1975: 353 (as valid subgenus of *Atheta*; *Canastota*, *Anatheta*, *Taxicerella* and *Fusalia* as synonyms of *Sableta*).
Sableta: Seevers, 1978: 103 (as valid genus in subtribe Dimetrotina Seevers, 1978).
Sableta: Ashe, 2000: 370 (as valid genus in subtribe Dimetrotina Seevers, 1978).

Diagnosis. *Sableta* differs from other genera of Athetini in having a distinctive body color (Fig. 1); large eyes; transverse antennal segments 8–10; the ligula in the apical half split into two lobes; a transverse pronotum; hypomera fully visible in lateral view; pronotal setation of type V (Benick & Lohse 1974); mesocoxae moderately separated; the mesothoracic process broad (Fig. 12); the posterior margin of the elytra near posterolateral angle only faintly sinuate; the distinct shape of the male tergum 8 (Fig. 14); a broad (tube-like) athetine bridge of the aedeagus (Fig. 19, AB); and the medial lamellae of the internal sac present (Figs. 21–23, 25–26).

Description. Known species 2.0–2.2 mm in length. Color of known species distinctive; head and pronotum light to medium brown, elytra dark brown with antero-lateral angles flavate to light brown; abdomen flavate with segment VI black to dark brown and tergum VIII black to dark brown except for lighter flavate band on base and baso-lateral areas (see details in description of *Sa. infulata* below) (Fig. 1).

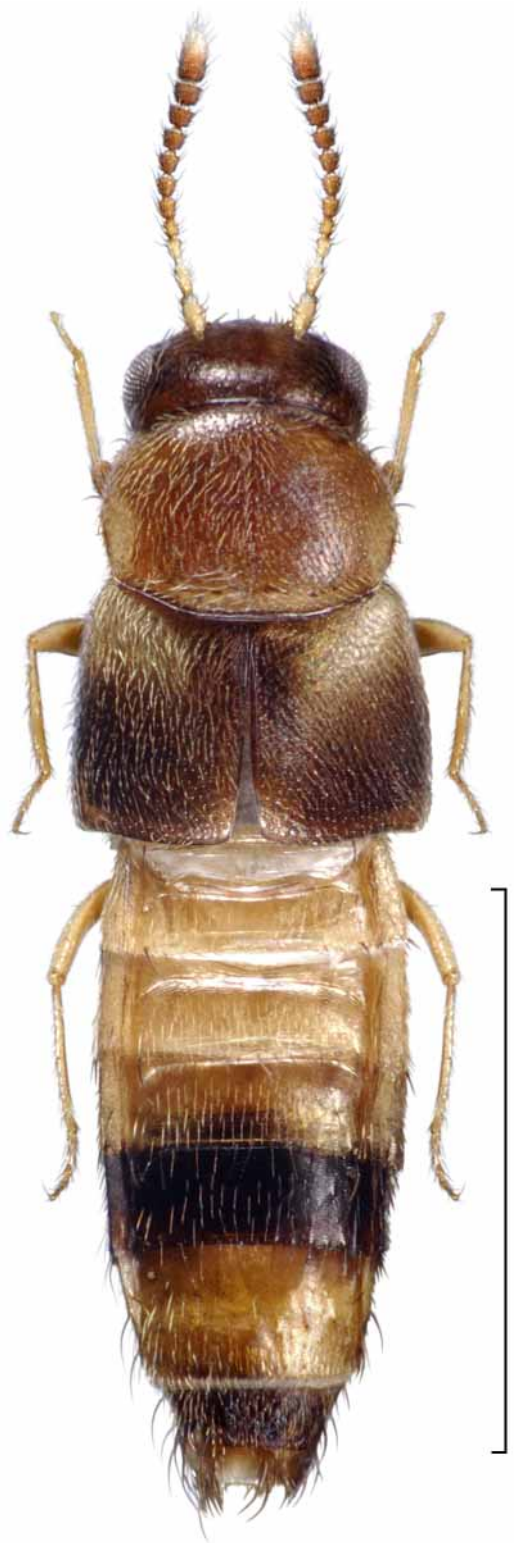
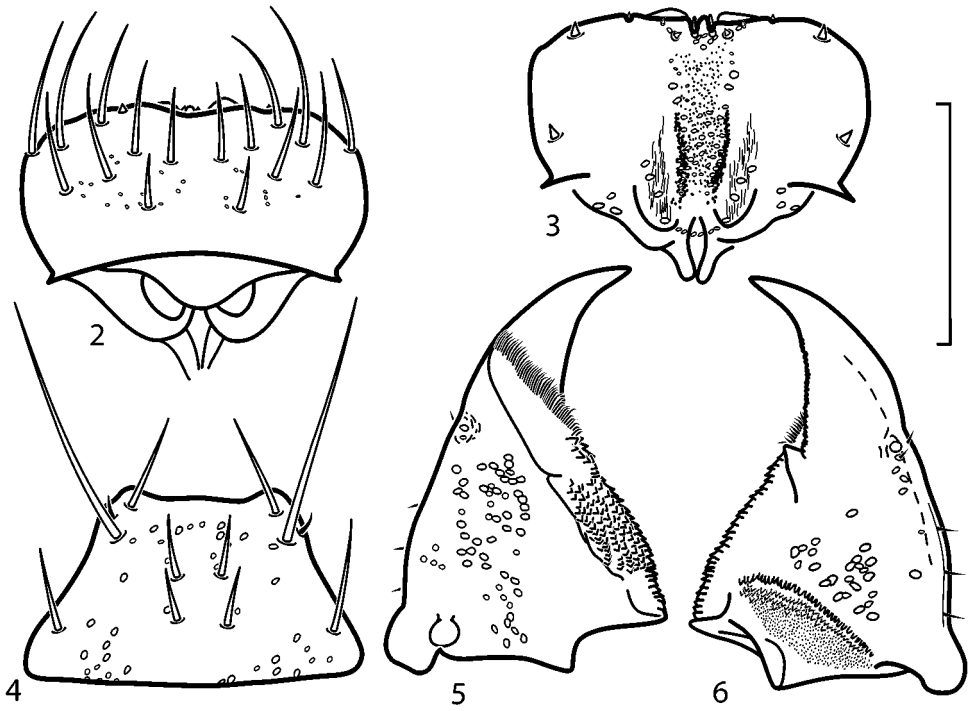


FIGURE 1. *Sableta infulata* Casey, habitus. Scale bar 1 mm.

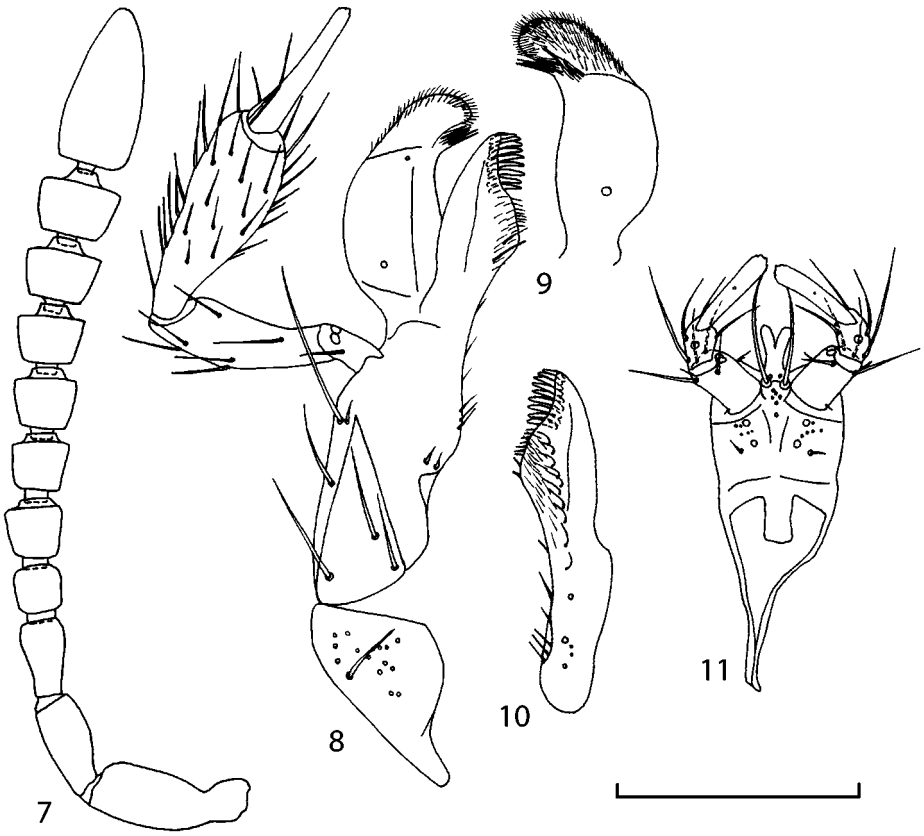
Head: Ovoid in dorsal aspect, about 1.3 times as wide as long; temples rounded behind eyes. Eyes large, about 2 times as long as temples behind eyes. Neck absent. Setae on frons directed medially and postero-medially. Infraorbital carina complete or fading just before maxillary insertions in a few specimens. Antenna (Fig. 7) moderately long, reaching basal ¼ of elytra when extended posteriorly; antennal article 3 shorter than article 2, articles 8–10 transverse, last article longer than articles 9 and 10 combined.



FIGURES 2–6. *Sableta infulata* Casey. 2 — labrum, dorsal aspect; 3 — epipharynx, adoral aspect; 4 — mentum; 5 — right mandible, ventral aspect; 6 — right mandible, dorsal aspect. Scale bar 0.1 mm.

Mouthparts: Labrum as in Fig. 2. Epipharynx as in Fig. 3; sensilla *a* very short or absent; with 3 pairs of marginal setae; anterolateral group with 3 pores, lateral row with 4 pores, posterolateral group with 3–4 pores, medial field with 47–58 pores, transverse row with 6 pores, 1–2 medial proximal pores and no lateral proximal pores. Mandibles as in Figs. 5–6, "velvety patch" in dorsal molar area with 2–3 transverse rows of small denticles along distal border and scattered minute spinules more basally; right mandible with a small medial tooth. Maxilla as in Figs. 8–10; galea only slightly projecting beyond apex of lacinia, apical lobe of galea covered with numerous fine and short setae (Figs. 8–9); lacinia (Figs. 8, 10) with single row of 9 spines in apical third, numerous setae in middle

third. Labium as in Figs. 4, 11; ligula about as long as labial palpus article 1, split into 2 lobes in apical half; prementum with medial area narrow, with 6 pseudopores, with two distal setae present, bases close, separated by about width of one setal pore; lateral areas each with 2 real pores, 1 setose pore and 5–7 pseudopores; labial palpi 3-articled, with setae α and γ present, article 2 about 0.5 times length of article 1, article 3 about 1.2 times length of article 1.

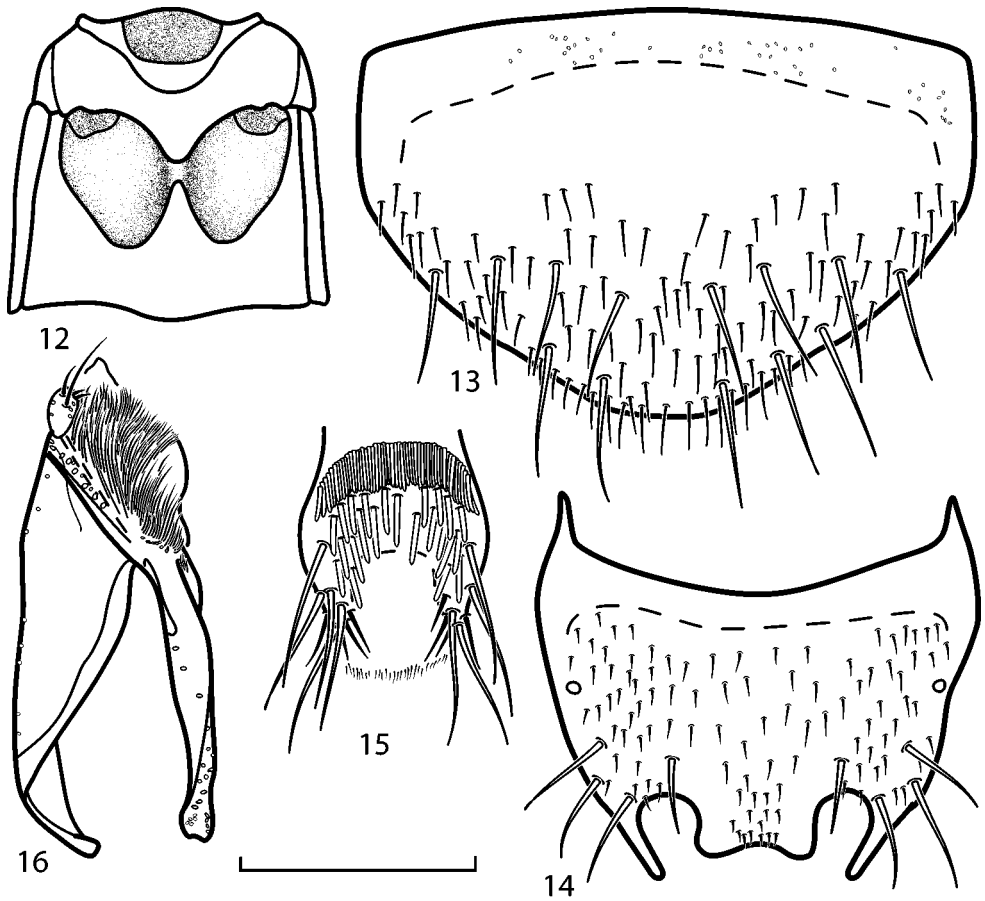


FIGURES 7–11. *Sableta infulata* Casey. 7 — right antenna; 8 — right maxilla, ventral aspect; 9 — right galea, dorsal aspect; 10 — right lacinia, dorsal aspect; 11 — prementum. Scale bar 0.1 mm (8–11), 0.2 mm (7).

Pronotum moderately transverse, 1.3–1.4 times as wide as long in known species; slightly wider in anterior third than basally; convex dorsally in cross section; antero-lateral angles rounded, anterior margin straight; postero-lateral angles obtusely rounded, posterior margin rounded; microsetae directed posteriorly in midline and postero-laterally on sides (Type V; Benick & Lohse 1974); macrosetae black, long and strong, 2 on lateral margins, 1 in posterior angle and two at anterior margin near anterior angles. Hypomera fully visible in lateral view.

Elytra at suture subequal to length of pronotum; postero-lateral margins only faintly sinuate; with one strong and long humeral macroseta and two shorter lateral macrosetae. Wings fully developed.

Legs with tarsal segmentation 4-5-5; anterior tarsi with article 1 shorter than article 2. Middle and hind tarsi with article 1 slightly shorter than 2, articles 2–4 subequal in length, article 5 about as long as 3 and 4 together; with single empodial seta between tarsal claws, about ½ length of tarsal claws. Mesocoxae separated by moderately broad meso- and metasternal processes (Fig. 12). Mesosternal process broadly rounded apically, extended about 0.4 times length of coxae; isthmus between meso- and metasternal processes short, only slightly depressed below plane of processes; ratio of mesosternal process:isthmus:metasternal process = 3:1:3.



FIGURES 12–16. *Sableta infulata* Casey. 12 — meso- and metathorax, ventral aspect; 13 — male abdominal sternum VIII; 14 — male abdominal tergum VIII; 15 — abdominal tergum X; 16 — paramere. Scale bar 0.2 mm (13–16), 0.4 mm (12).

Abdomen: Sides of abdomen parallel in basal half and converging from segment VI to rounded apex. Each of terga III–VII longer in midline than the respective more anterior tergum. Terga III–V with moderate transverse basal impressions. Tergum VII with white apical fringe. Tergum X with basal semicircular transverse row of densely arranged, flattened setae (Fig. 15).

Secondary sexual features: Males of known species with prominent secondary features on abdominal tergum VIII (see details in description of *Sa. infulata* below, Fig. 14).

Type species. *Sableta infulata* Casey, 1910, by original designation. Casey did not specifically state in his description of *Sableta* that *Sa. infulata* was the type species of *Sableta*; however, while designating the type species of *Noverota* Casey, 1910 in the same paper, Casey stated (1910, p. 90): "The first species may be regarded as the type, as in all other cases where the type is not specifically named".

Habitat. Found on lignicolous gilled and polypore mushrooms.

Distribution. The single described species, *Sa. infulata*, is widely distributed in the eastern United States. We have also seen a number of undescribed species of *Sableta* from Neotropical regions of Mexico, Central America and South America.

***Sableta infulata* Casey, 1910**
(Figs. 1–26)

Sableta (*s. str.*) *infulata* Casey, 1910: 107.
Atheta (*Sableta*) *infulata*: Fenyes, 1920: 221 (as valid species).
Atheta (*Sableta*) *infulata*: Bernhauer & Scheerpeltz, 1926: 666 (as valid species).
Atheta (*Sableta*) *infulata*: Moore & Legner, 1975: 363 (as valid species).
Sableta infulata: Seevers, 1978: 261 (as valid species).
Sableta infulata: Ashe, 2000: 370 (as valid species).

Holotype: Male, with labels as follows: "Miss.[issippi, Vicksburg]"; hand written label "*Sableta infulata* Csy."; red label "TYPE USNM 39134"; "Casey bequest 1925"; "Holotypus, *Sableta infulata* Casey, V. I. Gusarov rev. 2000" (NMNH). The apical abdominal segments of the holotype are dissected; the permanent preparation of the dissected segments and genitalia are preserved in dimethylhydantoin formaldehyde resin on a slide pinned beneath the beetle. Casey (1910, p. 108) states specifically that he only has a single specimen of this species; that specimen is therefore the holotype.

Additional material. UNITED STATES: Illinois: Jackson Co: 4.0 mi E Grand Tower, 24 October 1982, J. S. Ashe, ex *Bjerkendera* sp. (2 KSEM, in alcohol); **Indiana:** "Smith Sta.[tion]", 22 August 1942, C. H. Seevers, ex fungus (♂ FMNH); **Kansas:** Douglas Co.: Bridenthal Ecological Preserve, 3.2 mi N. Baldwin City, 270 m, 12 October 1996, ex fungus-covered logs (4 KSEM); same locality and collector, 18 October 1995, ex *Pleurotus* sp. (3 KSEM); same locality, date and collector, ex *Grifola frondosa* (22 KSEM, in alcohol); same locality, 18 September 1999, V. I. Gusarov (3♀♀, ZMUN); **Michigan:**

Berrien Co.: Warren Woods, 3.2 km E Lakeview, 6 October 1982, J. S. Ashe, ex *Ischnoderma fulginosum* (4 KSEM); **North Carolina:** Montgomery Co.: Uwharrie Nat'l. Forest, 7.7 km W. Uwharrie Forest Rd 576, near Badin Lake, 17 August 1989, J. S. and A. K. Ashe, ex *Pleurotus ostreatus* (10, 2 on microslides, KSEM); same locality, date and collectors, ex *Laetiporus sulfureus* (1 KSEM); Rockingham Co.: Reidsville, 19 August 1989, J. S. Ashe, ex misc. mushrooms (1 KSEM); **South Carolina:** undetermined locality and date, 1990, G. Moulton (1 KSEM); **Tennessee:** Sevier Co.: Great Smoky Mtns. Natl. Pk., Metcalf Bottoms Picnic Area, 546 m, 35.68089°N, 83.64945°W, 18 July 2003, J. S. Ashe, # GSMNP1A03 021, ex *Daedalea* sp. (2 KSEM, in alcohol); Great Smoky Mtns. Natl. Pk., Laurel Falls Old Growth Forest, 1006 m, 35.68070°N, 83.860455°W, 19 July 2003, J. S. Ashe, # GSMNP1A03 031, ex *Ganoderma tsugae* (4 KSEM, in alcohol); Great Smoky Mtns. Natl. Pk., Greenbrier Area, Porter's Creek Trail,762 m, 35.67864°N, 83.89842°W, 20 July 2003, J. S. Ashe, # GSMNP1A03 032, ex *Pleurotus ostreatus* (6, KSEM, in alcohol).

Diagnosis. *Sableta infulata* is the only described species remaining in the genus *Sableta*. It is similar to examined undescribed species of *Sableta* in the body proportions and color but differs in the shape of the genitalia.

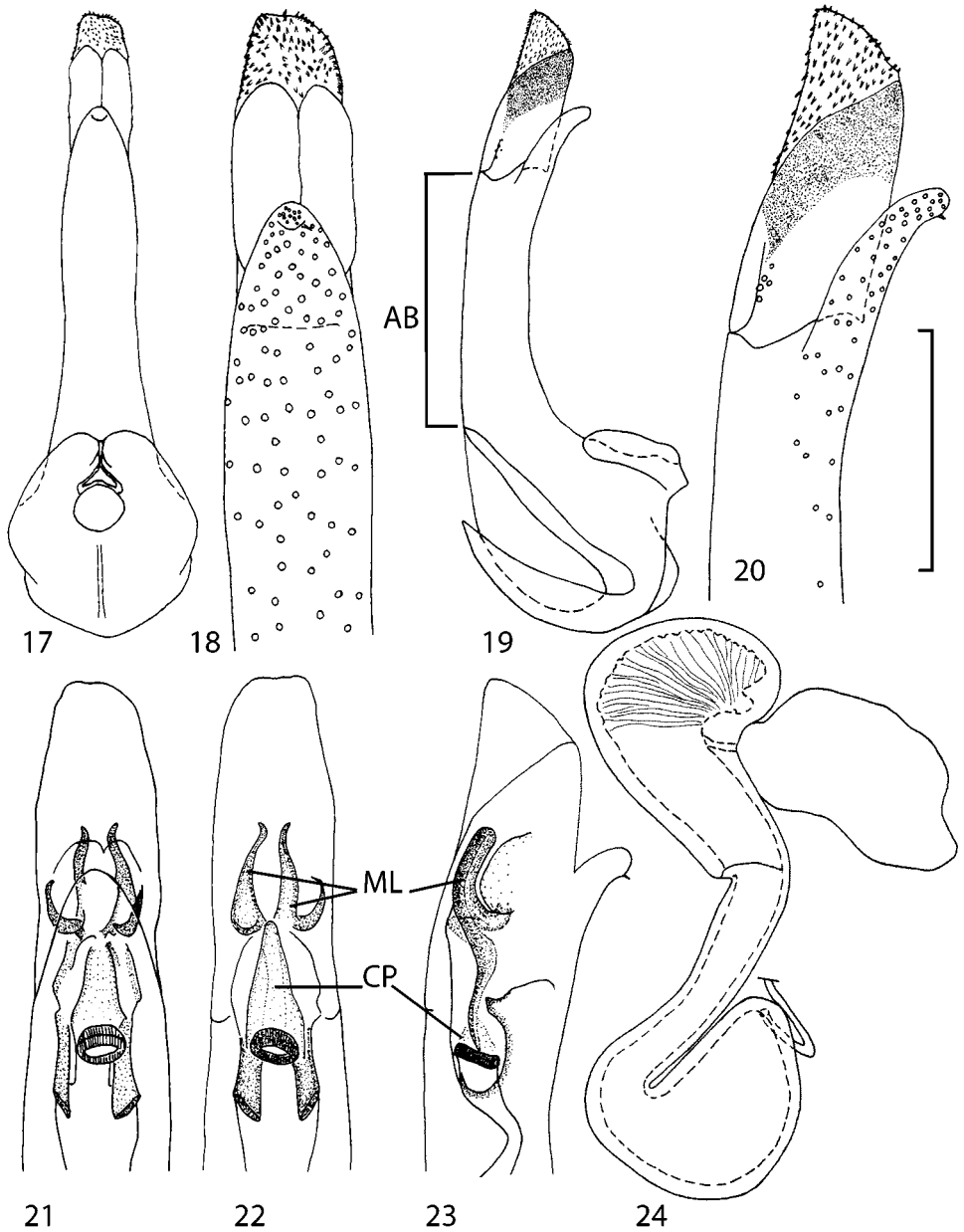
Description. Length 2.0–2.2 mm. Color pattern distinctive (Fig. 1); head light brown to brown, slightly darker than pronotum in most specimens; antenna light brown to brown; pronotum light brown to brown; elytra dark brown to blackish with outer basal angles flavate to light brown, dark brown to blackish color extended along suture to scutellum in most, extent of light color on external basal angles varying among specimens, from limited to external basal angles in some, up to ½ of elytra light in others (most with about 1/3 of elytra with flavate/light brown color); mesosternum light brown to flavate; metasternum dark brown, some specimens with extreme antero-lateral angles and apical margin light brown to flavate; abdomen flavate, tergum V with middle of apical margin clouded with brown in some specimens, segment VI black to dark brown with middle of sternum VI lighter in color than tergum VI in most specimens, tergum VIII black to dark brown (medium brown in a few specimens) with base and baso-lateral areas flavate; sternum VIII flavate to light brown with apical margin darker brown in some specimens; lateral processes of tergum IX brown in some specimens. Integument moderately glossy.

Antenna (Fig. 7) with article 4 subquadrate, articles 5–6 subquadrate or slightly transverse, 7 slightly transverse, 8–10 transverse, article 11 longer than articles 9 and 10 combined. Head, pronotum and elytra with inconspicuous, weakly reticulate to obsolete reticulate microsculpture; with fine punctation, distance between punctures equal to 1–2 times their diameter.

Abdominal terga III–VIII with fine transverse microsculpture; distance between punctures equal to 2–4 times their diameter on terga III–V and 3–6 times on terga VI–VII.

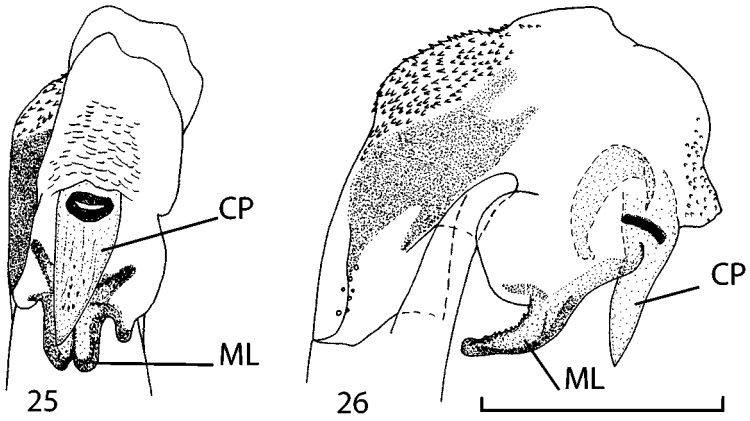
Secondary sexual characteristics: Male with very small tubercle in middle of tergum VII near posterior margin, tubercle reduced or absent in a few; posterior margin of tergum

VIII with a strong spine on each side and a broad, subtruncate lobe medially, apex of medial lobe broadly and shallowly emarginate (Fig. 14). Posterior margin of male sternum VIII slightly produced into broad triangular lobe (Fig. 13).



FIGURES 17–24. *Sableta infulata* Casey. 17 — aedeagus, median lobe with retracted internal sac, parameral aspect; 18 — apex of median lobe, parameral aspect; 19 — median lobe with retracted internal sac, lateral aspect; 20 — apex of median lobe, lateral aspect; 21 — apex of median lobe with retracted internal sac, parameral aspect; 22 — apex of median lobe with retracted internal sac, abparameral aspect; 23 — apex of median lobe with retracted internal sac, lateral aspect; 24 — spermatheca. AB — athetine bridge; CP — copulatory piece; ML — medial lamellae. Scale bar 0.1 mm (18, 20–24), 0.2 mm (17, 19).

Aedeagus: Paramere as in Fig. 16. Median lobe as in Figs. 17–23, 25–26, long and tubular, athetine bridge broad and completely fused (Fig. 19, AB) so that apical lobe forms a long sclerotized tube. Copulatory piece (Figs. 22, 25–26) elongate and weakly sclerotized. Medial lamellae as in Figs. 21–23, 25–26.



FIGURES 25–26. *Sableta infulata* Casey. 25 — apex of median lobe with everted internal sac, parameral aspect; 26 — apex of median lobe with everted internal sac, lateral aspect. CP — copulatory piece; ML — medial lamellae. Scale bar 0.1 mm.

Spermatheca: As in Fig. 24; distal end of spermatheca bent towards spermathecal gland.

Habitat. Adults are found on lignicolous gilled and polypore mushrooms. We have seen specimens collected from *Pleurotus ostreatus*, *Bjerkendera* sp., *Ischnoderma fulginosum*, *Laetiporus sulfureus*, *Grifola frondosa*, *Ganoderma tsugae*, *Daedalea* sp., undetermined rotting polypore mushrooms and fungus-covered logs. Fungal names were taken from specimen labels. The larval habitat is not known.

Distribution. *Sableta infulata* is widely distributed in the eastern United States. We have seen specimens from Michigan, Illinois, Kansas, Indiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Mississippi.

Discussion

We agree with Seevers (1978) that in Casey's (1910, 1911) interpretation, *Sableta* is an artificial assemblage of unrelated species. Our examination of the types of the species placed in *Sableta* by Casey revealed that none of them is related to *Sa. infulata*, the type species of the genus. We follow Seevers and exclude these species from *Sableta*.

Seevers raised *Canastota* Casey, 1910 to the rank of genus and retained there all species placed there by Casey. However, Ashe and Gusarov (2003) synonymized *Sableta canadensis*, the type species of *Canastota*, with *Silusida marginella* (Casey, 1894), a member of the tribe Homalotini Heer, 1839. Therefore, the name *Canastota* Casey, 1910 became a junior synonym of *Silusida* Casey, 1906. All other species assigned to *Canastota* by Casey (1910, 1911) and Seevers (1978), belong to different genera of the tribe Athetini Casey, 1910. Based on our examination of the types, Table 1 lists the correct placement of these former members of *Canastota*, as well as all other species considered by Casey as members of *Sableta.*

The species transferred here to *Atheta* (Table 1) are not assigned to subgenera. As currently understood, *Atheta* is a very large group, usually divided into a number of subgenera (*e.g.*, Benick & Lohse 1974). The limits and definitions of *Atheta* and its included subgenera represent the most difficult problem still remaining in the North American athetine aleocharines. Because *Atheta* still needs complete revision, we are accepting for the time being a broad concept of *Atheta*, without subgeneric divisions. While we are certain that the taxa we assign to *Atheta* fit the current broad concept of that genus, we recognize that substantial modification of the generic limits of *Atheta* will certainly occur with complete revision, and this may result in reassignment of these taxa.

The status of *Homalota flaveola* Melsheimer, 1844

Homalota flaveola Melsheimer, 1844 was assigned to *Sableta* (*Canastota*) by Casey (1910, p. 109) and subsequently transferred to *Atheta* (*Microdota*) by Fenyes (1920, p. 187). To clarify the status of this species we examined three Melsheimer specimens deposited in MCZ and labeled as *Homalota flaveola*: specimen # 1: ♂, "U.[nited] S.[tates]", "Melsh.[eimer]", "*flaveola* Melsh.", red rectangle, "*flaveola*"; specimen # 2: ♂, "U. S.", "Melsh.", "*flaveola*"; specimen # 3: ♀, "U. S.", "Melsh.", "*flaveola*". All three are conspecific with *Hoplandria lateralis* (Melsheimer, 1844), a well known and widespread species (see Genier, 1989). Unfortunately, none of the three specimens can be considered as the type of *Homalota flaveola*. When describing the antennae of the single type of *Homalota flaveola*, Melsheimer (1844) states that they have the "basal joint only remaining, which is testaceous". In specimen # 1 one antenna is complete and another has 5 articles remaining; specimens # 2 and # 3 have both antennae completely intact. Despite the fact that these specimens are not the types of *Homalota flaveola* they fit well the original description (Melsheimer 1844) and bear labels with Melsheimer's name. Therefore, we have no doubts that the three examined specimens adequately document Melsheimer's concept of the species and we feel confident to place *Homalota flaveola* in synonymy with *Hoplandria lateralis*.

TABLE 1. Original combination and current taxonomic assignment of species previously placed in *Sableta* by Casey (1910, 1911).

Original Citation	Current Assignment	Reference for Current Assignment
Sableta (*Canastota*) *beatula* Casey, 1910, p. 109	Junior synonym of *Atheta nanella* (Casey, 1906)	Casey (1911, p. 144) recognized *Sableta beatula* as a junior synonym of *Sableta* (*Canastota*) *nanella* (Casey, 1906). The synonymy is confirmed in this paper but the species is placed in *Atheta*
Sableta (*Fusalia*) *brittoni* Casey, 1911, p. 145	*Thamiaraea brittoni* (Casey, 1911). Senior synonym of *Thamiaraea lira* Hoebeke, 1988	Gusarov 2003b
Sableta (*Canastota*) *canadensis* Casey, 1910, p. 108	Junior synonym of *Silusida marginella* (Casey, 1894)	Ashe and Gusarov 2003
Sableta (*Anatheta*) *curata* Casey, 1910, p. 112	*Acrotona curata* (Casey, 1910)	This paper
Homalota flaveola Melsheimer, 1844, p. 30	Junior synonym of *Hoplandria lateralis* (Melsheimer, 1844)	New synonymy. This paper
Sableta (*Canastota*) *flaviventris* Casey, 1910, p. 111	*Atheta flaviventris* (Casey, 1911)	This paper
Sableta (*Taxicerella*) *immunis* Casey, 1910, p. 114	*Atheta immunis* (Casey, 1910)	This paper
Sableta (*s. str.*) *infulata* Casey, 1910, p. 107	*Sableta infulata* Casey, 1910	Seevers 1978. This paper
Sableta (*Canastota) longiclava* Casey, 1910, p. 111	*Atheta longiclava* (Casey, 1910)	This paper
Silusida nanella Casey, 1906, p. 271	*Atheta nanella* (Casey, 1906)	Transferred to *Sableta* (*Canastota*) by Casey (1911, p. 144). Placed in *Atheta* in this paper
Sableta (*Canastota*) *ornator* Casey, 1910, p. 110	Junior synonym of *Atheta nanella* (Casey, 1906)	New synonymy. This paper
Sableta (*Canastota*) *phrenetica* Casey, 1910, p. 111	Junior synonym of *Atheta ventricosa* Bernhauer, 1907	Gusarov 2003b
Sableta (*Anatheta*) *planulicollis* Casey, 1910, p. 112	*Anatheta planulicollis* (Casey, 1910)	Ashe and Gusarov 2003
Sableta (*Taxicerella*) *remissa* Casey, 1910, p. 113	*Atheta remissa* (Casey, 1910)	This paper

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