



The Korean species of the genus *Thinodromus* Kraatz (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Oxytelinae)

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ABSTRACT

A taxonomic study of the genus *Thinodromus* Kraatz in Korea is presented. Four species are recognized, two of which are new to Korea: *Thinodromus* (*T.*) *bernhaueri* (Klima) and *T.* (*T.*) *deceptor* (Sharp). Males of *Thinodromus* (*T.*) *deceptor* (Sharp) are described for the first time. A key, illustrations of the habitus, and line drawings of diagnostic characters are provided.

Key words: Taxonomy, Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Oxytelinae, *Thinodromus*, Korea

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Thinodromus* Kraatz, 1857 contains 98 species over the world. Thirty nine species of the genus are recorded in the Palaearctic region (Herman 2001, Smetana 2004). Gildenkov (2000, 2000a, 2000b, 2003) reviewed the Palaearctic *Thinodromus* species. Five *Thinodromus* species have been reported from Japan (Gildenkov 2001, 2003, Smetana 2004). In Korea, two *Thinodromus* species have been recorded (Yuh *et al.* 1985, Kim *et al.* 1994, Gildenkov 2000, Cho & Ahn 2001).

Members of *Thinodromus* are usually found under stones near streams, but some species occur in leaf litters. They are characterized by combination of the following features: body flattened dorso-ventrally, epistomal suture present, gular sutures confluent, maxillary palpomere 4 acicular, transverse curved groove present along basal part of pronotum, tarsal formula 5-5-5, basal three tarsomeres closely associated, abdominal sternite II well developed, tergite VII with posterior margin fimbriate, tergites II–VI each with two pairs of paratergites (Herman 1970, Makranczy 2006).

In this paper, we report four *Thinodromus* species, two of which are identified for the first time in Korea: *T.* (*T.*) *bernhaueri* (Klima, 1904) and *T.* (*T.*) *deceptor* (Sharp, 1889). Males of *T.* (*T.*) *deceptor* are described for the first time. A key, illustrations of the habitus, and line drawings of diagnostic characters are provided.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Specimens for this study have been mainly collected manually with aspirator from under stones near streams. Occasionally specimens were collected by sifting from leaf litters and by Flight Intercept Traps (FIT). All photographs have been made with a Nikon D100 digital SLR camera in combination with 60 mm macro lens and a set of extension tube. Subsequent processing was done in Adobe Photoshop 6.0. Preparation of permanent microscopic slides was performed using the techniques described by Hanley and Ashe (2003) and Makranczy (2006). The subgeneric system follows Smetana (2004), while the terminology follows Herman