

# NORTHERN IRELAND SPECIES INVENTORIES

ROVE BEETLES (COLEOPTERA: STAPHYLINIDAE)

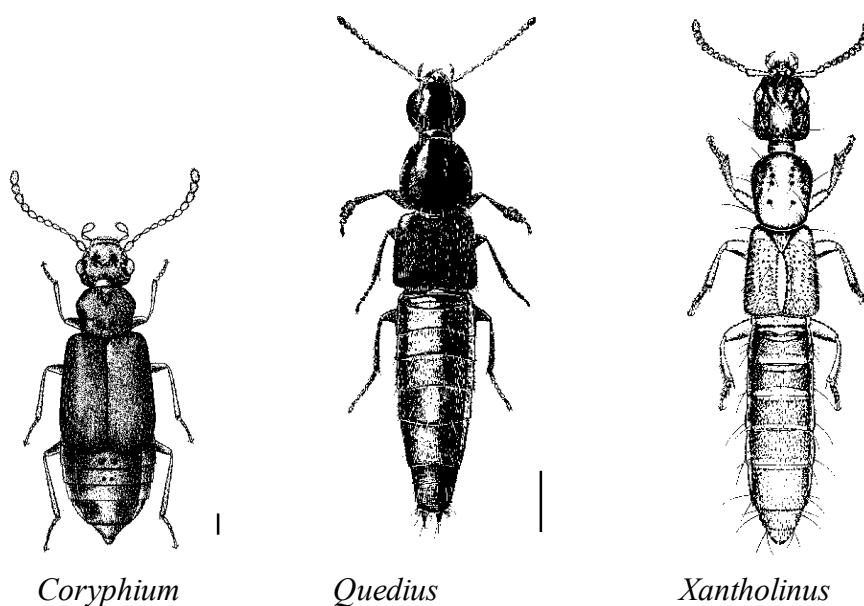
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## NORTHERN IRELAND SPECIES INVENTORIES

### ROVE BEETLES (COLEOPTERA: STAPHYLINIDAE)

This is one of a series of species inventories covering taxonomic or ecological groups of terrestrial and freshwater invertebrates of Northern Ireland. These reviews provide an inventory of the northern Irish fauna as currently known and for each of these species, a brief statement on its status in Northern Ireland. These statements will be used as the local species account in the **Recorder** database of **CEDaR**, The Northern Ireland environmental records centre.

The Staphylinidae or rove beetles comprise a large family of predominantly predacious insects of characteristic body form. Typically the wing cases are much abbreviated and the flexible abdominal segments are long and exposed. In appearance the larger species therefore resemble earwigs but without the claspers.



The British List comprises about 1000 species of which 628 are reliably reported from Ireland. The group is not as well studied in Ireland as Britain, however, so the current list of species is probably a sizeable underestimate of true biodiversity. The reason for their apparent lack of popularity with students of natural history lies with the very uniform body plan, strong similarity between large numbers of species and technical difficulty in separating them, usually requiring recourse to dissection of the male or female genitalia. In addition, the only modern works which deal with the complete European and British fauna are in German and British texts tend to be very out of date or fragmented as well as hard to come by. Specialists in the group are accordingly scarce with only two in the

whole of Ireland and not many more in Britain. Despite these disadvantages the multiplicity of species within the group provides an excellent basis for the study of comparative biodiversity within and between habitat types or between different sites. 'Staphs' are collectable in all months of the year by a variety of techniques including pitfall trapping (the most uniformly useful as these are mainly ground dwellers), sweeping vegetation, turning and sieving compost heaps, sieving accumulations of vegetable litter, bird's nests, or moss and grass tussocks, examining tree bark, herbivore dung and carrion or by the use of flight interception or pheromone traps. Many species have very specific habitat requirements and will serve as useful indicator species for specific niches or habitats.

A largish suite of species for instance is commensal (inquiline) with ants, and particularly the large, nest-forming wood ants *Formica* spp. The term myrmecophilous is sometimes used to describe these species. The *Formica aquilonia* colony at Annagarriff NNR, for instance, is almost certainly the only site in N. Ireland for the inquiline staphs *Oxypoda formiceticola*, *Quedius brevis*, *Thiasophila angulata* and others. Waterfall habitats contain many rare and specialised invertebrates of which *Dianous caerulescens*, *Stenus guynemeri* and *Quedius auricomus* are examples. These species seem to be confined to cold, spring-fed waters running off the Antrim plateau or to the Carboniferous limestone in Fermanagh. Pollution seems to destroy the fauna readily and recolonisation must be very slow. A small number of species including *Phyllo Drepa puberula* are associated with very specific forms of decaying organic matter, in this case occupied or recently vacated bird's nests. There is evidence that some specialised *Atheta* prefer nests of predatory birds such as sparrowhawks and buzzards, presumably for the decaying scraps of meat found in such places. Yet others (*Heterothops niger*) are confined to hirundine nests.

A very large group specialise in life among rotting vegetation. Details of their life histories are mostly not worked out but there are opportunities for predatory species (to predate fly larvae), for mould feeders and for less specialised fungivores, to name but a few. Species such as *Tachinus pallipes* and *T. humeralis* occur only in decaying fruit bodies of the larger fleshy fungi such as boletes in old woodland, the four *Lordithon* species occur in a variety of woodland fungi, both fresh and decayed, and the mould feeding *Oligota* will live in dried, dead fleshy fungi while the *Gyrophana* spp. specialise in decaying bracket fungi on forest trees. Some of these have become very restricted in distribution and rare due to a long term deterioration in their habitat e.g. *Gyrophana strictula* is confined to the oakwood bracket *Daedalea quercina*, itself now rare, and is recorded only from Powerscourt Demesne in Wicklow. Species such as this can give a clear indication of the value of woodland habitats in terms of the existence of continuous forest cover and perhaps which tree species were dominant within the recent historical

period. Old woodland faunas, once destroyed, may take hundreds of years to re-establish.

Many species of Staphylinidae occur in herbivore dung and while a number are common, some have declined or are rare for unknown reasons. Species found in dung within a particular area may reflect in part the degree of intensification in farming, the soil type (as some prefer light soils), and the continuity of occupation by grazing animals. A much larger group of species occurs in accumulations of rotting vegetable matter, some being found in both situations. These are currently very under-recorded and little is known of specific habitat preferences other than very general guidelines. One specialist sub-group within this are the thermophilic species, largely originating from warmer, southern climates, which rely on the heat generated from rotting vegetation for vital stages in their development. There are several recent additions to the fauna here including *Lithocharis nigriceps* and *Philonthus rectangulus*, and others which have been known for some time such as *Cilea silphoides*.

Other Staphylinidae occur only under rotting seaweed on marine beaches either preying on crustaceans and flies or feeding directly on vegetable matter. Two species, *Diglossa mersa* and *D. submarina*, can withstand immersion in saltwater for several hours. *Micralymma brevipenne* specialises in feeding on mites in crevices of slate and similar rocks in the upper tidal zones. Some species burrow in sandy substrata, particularly beetles of the genus *Bledius*, which feed on detritus and algae between the sand grains. These in turn are preyed upon by specialist ground beetles of the genus *Dyschirius*. A large group of species are riparian on shorelines, whether marine or freshwater. These as a group appear to have suffered particularly from river engineering and the general scarcity of natural streams with well-developed sand or gravel banks in Ireland. In marine habitats they are also under threat from disturbance by holiday-makers, particularly those equipped with beach buggies, and from mechanical beach-cleaning devices.

The main overall threat to Staphylinidae, as with most other animals, is habitat destruction, and the habitats most at risk are wetlands. Particular damage has been done to lowland raised bogs but very little is known of the natural complement of species within such habitats. There do not at present appear to be any Staphylinidae restricted to lowland raised bogs per se and therefore at risk from their destruction. Tyrphophilic species such as *Stenus brevipennis*, are just that - species associated with acid, humic ground conditions and occurring in a wide range of peatlands. It may be that further research will reveal species confined to specific peatland types but at present there is insufficient information to warrant far-reaching conclusions on this matter. On reading the following accounts it will become clear that a very large proportion of the Irish Staphylinidae have a restricted i.e. localised, distribution and many appear to be rare.

This is not entirely an artefact of under-recording and many species do appear to be genuinely rare and of restricted range. The inquilines associated with wood ants of the genus *Formica* are clearly restricted by the availability of hosts but many other species appear to be similarly localised and rare without such obvious reason.

The annotated list below serves to summarise the known records and habits of the various species in Ireland. In so doing it gives a more complete idea of the great variety of niche and habitat requirements exhibited by the group. It also serves to emphasise the pressing need for further study as the Staphylinidae have great potential for use in the assessment of biodiversity, particularly in northern wetland types.

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## SPECIES ACCOUNTS

### Micropeplinae

*Micropeplus caelatus* Erichson, 1839

A relict species confined to a few localities in coastal north-west Europe. Known as a subfossil from Britain but now extinct there. Recorded from Cloghane, Kerry by Joy and Tomlin (1909) but not refound recently at this locality.

*Micropeplus fulvus* Erichson, 1840

A fairly common species in riverine wetlands at the roots of grass. Also in composted vegetation such as abandoned big bales of grass or silage.

*Micropeplus porcatus* (Paykull, 1789)

Widespread but certainly not common at the roots of grass or in composted vegetation. Recently seen only from a pitfall trap at Large Park, Hillsborough, Down.

*Micropeplus staphylinoides* (Marsham, 1802)

Widespread but not common at the roots of grass or at carrion. Only two recent records for N. Ireland - on a sheep's skull at Acton, Armagh and in a pitfall trap at Large Park, Hillsborough, Down (RA).

*Micropeplus tessera* Curtis, 1828

A rare species and recorded only from the northern half of Ireland. Johnson and Halbert (1902) give records for Culmore, Derry, for Holywood, Down and for a marsh near Belfast (Haliday). Not recorded in recent years.

### **Proteininae**

*Metopsia retusa* (Stephens, 1834)

Widely distributed but relatively rare in grass and sedge litter and in moss on heaths. There are three recent records for N. Ireland: *Molinia* litter below Agnew's Hill, Antrim; Barnett's Park, Belfast, in sedge litter of a marsh; and in pitfall traps in a silage sward at Hillsborough, Down.

*Megarthus affinis* Miller, 1852

A scarce species recorded from several places in the south of Ireland. The only northern record is of a single specimen taken in a pitfall trap under parkland oak at Large Park, Hillsborough in 1992 (RA). May occur in rotting fungi sporadically in the north but certainly very rare.

*Megarthus denticollis* (Beck, 1817)

Widespread but fairly scarce in cow dung, composted vegetation, and occasionally at flowers.

*Megarthus depressus* (Paykull, 1789)

Widespread in cow dung but also in composted vegetation and very occasionally at flowers.

*Megarthus sinuatocollis* (Lacordaire, 1835)

Scarce but widespread in rotting fungi, under bark and in composted vegetation.

*Proteinus atomarius* Erichson, 1840

An old woodland species in Britain and likely to be very local in Ireland. Johnson and Halbert (1902) refer to a record of Hogan for Portmarnock, Dublin. This is still the only confirmed Irish record.

*Proteinus brachypterus* (Fabricius, 1792)

Widespread and abundant in a great variety of rotting fungi in well established woodland.

*Proteinus macropterus* (Gravenhorst, 1806)

Bullock (1935) gives the only Irish record of this species, for a site near Killarney, Kerry. There is no intrinsic reason why the species should not be found further north in Ireland but it is likely to be very local. Unlike the other species of this genus it is not found in decaying fungi but rather in moss in wet situations.

*Proteinus ovalis* Stephens, 1834

Widespread and fairly common in rotting fungi in woodland and less often at carrion or in moss.

### **Omalinae**

*Anthobium atrocephalum* (Gyllenhal, 1827)

Not as common in Ireland as in Britain and certainly much less common here than the very similar *A. unicolor*. A forest species, locally distributed in durable leaf litter, mostly in birch woods as at Annagarriff NNR, Armagh and Florida Manor, Down.

*Anthobium unicolor* (Marsham, 1802)

Widely distributed and very common in forest litter and in grass and sedge litter in fens and swamps.

*Olophrum fuscum* (Gravenhorst, 1806)

Widespread but very local and never found on high ground where it is replaced by the much more common *O. piceum*. Confined to low-lying raised bogs, valley fens, alder carr and peaty swamps. A good indicator of specific peatland types.

*Olophrum piceum* (Gyllenhal, 1810)

One of the commonest omaliines in Ireland and widespread in wet woodlands, peatlands and mountains throughout.

*Deliphrum tectum* (Paykull, 1789)

Hammond (1980) reports seeing material from Down and Antrim. Crawford (1934) took a specimen from the top of Collin Mountain, by sweeping. There is also a record for near Belfast in Johnson and Halbert (1902). A northern, hill species in Britain.

*Arpedium brachypterus* (Gravenhorst, 1802)

Confined to altitudes above 2000ft (700m) in eastern counties but at lesser altitudes in the west. Fairly common in moss or grass litter or at the roots of heather. Recorded recently from summits on several of the Mourne peaks (RA).

*Acidota crenata* (F., 1792)

Widespread but rare in moss or sedge litter, usually in marshy situations.

*Acidota cruentata* Mannerheim, 1830

Hammond (1980) gives a recent (1973) record of this species for Murlough NNR (coll. C. Reid), the only Irish report. Found in moss on light soils and widely distributed but very local in Britain.

*Phyllocladus crenata* (Gravenhorst, 1802)

Recorded by Bullock (1928) for near Killarney, but otherwise unknown in Ireland. A subcortical species of conifers, and confined to Scotland and the north of England in Britain.

*Lesteva hanseni* Lohse, 1953

Recorded as Irish by O'Mahony (1927) under the name *L. fontinalis*. Hammond (1980) says there are few but widespread Irish records. Found in moss by fast streams.

*Lesteva heeri* Fauvel, 1872

The commonest species of the genus in most areas, and abundant in wetland or peatland moss. Found from the tops of mountains down to interdrumlin and riverine fens, lake margins and bogs.

*Lesteva longoelytrata* (Goeze, 1777)

Widely distributed and sometimes common under stones on the banks of small streams, on sandy shorelines of Lough Neagh and in peatlands on high ground. Common in the central Mournes.

*Lesteva monticola* Kiesenwetter, 1847

Johnson and Halbert (1902) give two records for this species, from Lugnaquilla, Wicklow and Mount Brandon, Kerry. A high mountain species which is local in northern Britain but has not been recorded recently for Ireland. Could occur in the high Mournes.

*Lesteva pubescens* Mannerheim, 1830

Probably widespread and relatively common in areas with abundant waterfall mosses in mountain streams. It lives in swift-flowing, cold water with other waterfall fauna such as *Dianous coeruleus* and *Stenus guynemeri*.

*Lesteva punctata* Erichson, 1839

Johnson and Halbert (1902) give only one record (Foyle District, Buckle) for this species which does not appear to be as common in Ireland as the similar *L. pubescens*. Possibly overlooked.

*Geodromicus nigrita* (Müller, 1821)

A north-western species in Britain which has been recorded twice in Ireland, from a streambank near the top of Banagher Glen (Anderson in Hammond, 1980) and also reported by an English visitor (Tom Harrison, Reading) from a gravel streambank at Marble Arch, Fermanagh. Probably fairly widespread along sandy or gravelly streambanks in highland areas.

*Anthophagus alpinus* (Paykull, 1790)

A northern, high altitude species with a single, old record for Ireland. Champion (1875) took a single specimen on the summit of Slieve Donard, Down over one hundred years ago. Not seen since though searched for at this location (RA).

*Eusphalerum luteum* (Marsham, 1802)

Widely distributed but not common, at flowers. Johnson and Halbert (1902) record it from Ballycastle, Antrim and Narrow Water, Down. Recently seen on wood sage at Murlough NNR, Down and on umbels in Glenariff, Antrim (RA).

*Eusphalerum minutum* (Fabricius, 1792)

Common at yellow flowers in fenny or marshy places in low-lying localities.

*Eusphalerum primulae* (Stephens, 1834)

Hammond (1980) discounts an O'Mahony (1924) record for Dublin, which leaves only the Bangor, Down record of Johnson and Halbert (1902). Found at spring flowers, particularly primrose, but very local and elusive and not recorded recently. Local but not uncommon in the southern half of Britain.

*Acrulia inflata* (Gyllenhal, 1813)

A northern omaliine which has been recorded mainly from under bark on broad-leaved trees. Very rare in Britain, and only recorded once from Ireland - Bullock (1914) from Killarney.

*Phyllodrepa floralis* (Paykull, 1789)

Johnson and Halbert (1902) give records for Foyle District, Kilroot and Armagh. There are two recent records for N. Ireland, from Hillsborough and Ballyboley Forests. It is

mainly taken at hawthorn flowers in spring but there are records from compost. It appears to be entirely northern in Ireland, and while not rare, is very local in occurrence.

*Phyllodrepa puberula* Bernhauer, 1903

The only Irish record of this species is that of O'Mahony (1939) who took it from a bird's nest in the Dublin area. It is restricted to birds' nests, and since this habitat has been very little studied in Ireland, is probably less rare than appears at present.

*Dropephylla grandiloqua* (Luze, 1910) (= *devillei*)

Associated with the bark of dead or dying conifers and almost certainly an introduction of relatively recent date in Ireland. First found by Anderson (Hammond 1980) under bark of Scots pine on Cave Hill, Belfast, but subsequently recorded from Peatlands Park where it appears to be common. Widespread but rare in Britain and Europe.

*Dropephylla gracilicornis* (Fairmaire & Laboulbene, 1856)

Very similar to *Dropephylla grandiloqua* and like it found under bark, but exclusively on deciduous trees and therefore more likely to be native in Ireland. Added to the Irish List by Bullock (1932) from near Killarney, but there is a recent record for N. Ireland, under bark of oak in Lady Dixon Park, Belfast (RA).

*Dropephylla ioptera* (Stephens, 1834)

A fairly common and widespread species, usually recorded at flowers such as hawthorn in spring, but also occurring under bark of broad-leaved trees.

*Dropephylla vilis* (Erichson, 1840)

A widespread but local species under bark of dead or ailing broad-leaved or coniferous trees.

*Hapalaraea pygmaea* (Paykull, 1800)

A very rare species in Ireland with only a single specimen known, taken by Robert Templeton near Belfast (?Cranmore, Malone) in 1889. Usually taken under tree bark and less rare towards the south in Britain than elsewhere.

*Acrolocha sulculus* (Stephens, 1834)

A fairly widely distributed species (in Britain) of horse dung or composted vegetable matter. Johnson and Halbert (1902) give records for Armoy, Co. Antrim and for Galway. There are no recent records.

*Omalium allardi* Fairmaire & Brisout, 1859

Reported by Johnson and Halbert (1902) from Coolmore in Donegal and Armagh, in moss. Since taken at Shane's Castle, Antrim (Janson, 1924) and from several localities in the south of Ireland. No recent reports.

*Omalium caesum* Gravenhorst, 1806

Widespread but relatively scarce in moss and litter and also at carcasses. Reported from Down, Antrim, Derry and Armagh in N. Ireland.

*Omalium excavatum* Stephens, 1834

Widespread and fairly common in fermenting vegetable matter. Several recent reports include grass cuttings, hay and garden compost as habitats.

*Omalium exiguum* Gyllenhal, 1810

Added to the Irish List by Bullock (1928) from near Killarney. Very local and rare in Britain and not recorded from N. Ireland.

*Omalium italicum* Bernhauer, 1902

Added to the Irish List by Bullock (1928) from near Killarney but apparently much more widespread now than formerly. Recorded from four localities in N. Ireland recently, habitats varying from roots of grass and moss to rotting *Russula nigricans* in woodland.

*Omalium laeviusculum* Gyllenhal, 1827

Widespread and abundant along the coastline under damp, rotting seaweed. Recorded from saltmarshes as well as exposed rocky shores, and under various weeds, from *Ulva* to fucoids and *Ascophyllum*.

*Omalium oxyacanthae* Gravenhorst, 1806

Very rare in Ireland with only two records in Johnson and Halbert (1902), for Glenomeragh, Clare and Armagh. C. Reid took a single specimen from grass cuttings at Bangor, Down in 1973, but otherwise without recent records. Local but widely distributed in Britain.

*Omalium riparium* Thomson, 1856

A maritime species, usually recorded under seaweed along the strandline but also under carcasses and in other situations. Widespread and fairly common.

*Omalium rivulare* (Paykull, 1789)

The commonest species of the genus and found in a variety of niches including carcasses, decaying fungi and composted vegetation.

*Omalium rugatum* Mulsant & Rey, 1880

Added to the Irish List by Hammond (1980) who had seen recent Irish material from Bangor and Hilltown, Down and from Clontarf, Dublin. A recent segregate from *O. caesum* and likely to be widespread if rare in N. Ireland. Recent records include, under piled Douglas fir bark in Tollymore Park, Down, and in rotting big bale grass at Newforge Lane, Belfast (RA). Found in decaying vegetable matter, mostly in wooded areas.

*Omalium rugulipenne* Rye, 1864

Reputedly a very rare species in Britain but reliably reported from Dublin (Kemp, 1903) and Kerry (Tomlin and Joy, 1914) in Ireland and recently taken at Killard Point, Down (RA). A coastal species and found under rotting seaweed.

*Omalium septentrionis* Thomson, 1856

Added to the Irish List by Hammond (1980) on the basis of specimens taken at carrion on Lough Gill, Sligo. Said by this author to be widespread but local in Britain in wooded areas. May possibly occur in Fermanagh.

*Phloeonomus punctipennis* Thomson, 1867

Widespread and fairly common under bark of broad-leaved trees.

*Phloeonomus pusillus* (Gravenhorst, 1806)

Possibly less common than the very closely related *P. punctipennis*, but very widespread. Confined to bark habitats on conifers.

*Phloeostiba plana* (Paykull, 1792)

Hammond (1980) records this species from three localities in the vicinity of Killarney. The only previous published records are those of Nicholson (1917) for Balrath, Meath and Janson and Wyse (1924) for Glencar, Kerry. Possibly widespread but very local and rare and mainly found under bark of oak or beech, at sap or in the burrows of goat moth larvae. The goat moth is itself very local and mainly south-western in Ireland. *Phloeostiba* may possibly turn up in Fermanagh.

*Xylodromus concinnus* (Marsham, 1802)

Johnson and Halbert (1902) give four records for Co. Armagh and one for Co. Londonderry. Not recorded recently, but formerly widespread in Ireland, in hay, straw and other composted vegetable matter.

*Xylodromus depressus* (Gravenhorst, 1802)

As widely distributed but rarer than *X. concinnus* and in similar habitats. Johnson and Halbert (1902) give two N. Ireland records, for near Belfast and for Armagh.

*Micralymma marina* (Ström, 1783)

Widely distributed but very local on the coast and confined to areas of slate or other friable rock. Found in crevices around or below HWM with other members of the crevice fauna. Recent sites include stiff clay in Dundrum Inner Bay, near southern end, and rock fissures at Colliery Bay, Ballycastle (RA).

*Philorinum sordidum* (Stephens, 1834)

Ubiquitous and abundant at gorse flowers. One of the commonest Staphylinidae in our area but in a very restricted niche and therefore under-recorded. Nevertheless, certainly commoner in parts of Ireland than in Britain.

*Coryphium angusticolle* Stephens, 1834

Recorded by Johnson and Halbert (1902) from Culmore, Derry and the coast at Holywood, Down. Since taken at two localities in south Belfast (Cairnshill and Belvoir Park; coll RA) but likely to be very localised. An old forest species in Britain, found under the bark of trees and logs. The Belvoir Park specimen was taken under bark of a wind-thrown Scots pine in front of the RSPB Office at the Forest Centre.

#### **Piestinae**

*Siagonium quadricorne* Kirby, 1815

Very local in Ireland and probably confined to the southern half. There are records for Carlow and Leixlip (Hammond, 1980). Found under tree bark, either on cut logs or on branches.

#### **Phloeocharinae**

*Phloeocharis subtilissima* Mannerheim, 1830

Reported from Rea's Wood NNR, Antrim in the 1970s (C. Reid), under bark of alder. Halbert (1910) took the species at nearby Shane's Castle, but there are no other N. Ireland records. Very local in Britain, under bark of broad-leaved trees.

#### **Pseudopsinae**

*Pseudopsis sulcata* Newman, 1834

All three Irish records are attributable to A.H. Haliday who lived near Holywood, Down. The localities are, Lough Neagh, Avoca, Wicklow and Holywood, Down. Nothing is known of its habits in Ireland but in Britain it has been recorded from 'stack refuse'.

### Oxytelinae

*Deleaster dichrous* (Gravenhorst, 1802)

Johnson and Halbert (1902) give only a single, old record for Ireland (Hogan, 1854). Anderson (1982) gave the first modern Irish record, for Co Down, since when it has been found at a number of locations, mainly in the north of Ireland. Found in association with dead or composted leaves, usually on the banks of small streams, but also near silo pits (Anderson, 1987), and on Lough Neagh sandy beaches. The reason for the recent dramatic change in status is unknown but may be connected to global warming.

*Coprophilus striatulus* (Fabricius, 1792)

Regarded as common in Britain but certainly much rarer in Ireland. Johnson and Halbert (1902) give records only for sand pits at Holywood, Down, and for rejectamenta at Coolarkin Cave in Fermanagh. Recorded from a Lough Neagh beach near Toome in 1977 (Anderson, 1979c).

*Syntomium aeneum* (Müller, 1821)

Widespread but local in Ireland and recorded from Cave Hill, Antrim and Armagh by Johnson and Halbert (1902). There is only a single recent record, for mossy herbage on basalt scarps at Knockdhu, Antrim (RA). According to J & H rare in moss on old stumps.

*Bledius annae* Sharp, 1911

Widespread but very local on sandy/gravelly riverbanks and lakeshores where it constructs communal burrows. Recorded by Johnson and Halbert (1902) only from Ardara, Donegal but since taken at Rossnowlagh (Coolmore), Donegal by Johnson (1909) and from two sandy beaches on L. Neagh (Moyola Waterfoot and Rea's Wood NNR) by RA.

*Bledius atricapillus* (Germar, 1825)

Not recorded by Johnson and Halbert (1902) for N. Ireland but seen recently at Ballyhornan where a large colony occupied damp sand at the base of cliffs near a seepage, and at Portstewart dunes where a denuded back-dune with a seepage produced a small number of specimens.

*Bledius erraticus* Erichson, 1839

Recorded by Johnson and Halbert (1902) from Magilligan, Derry and Rosstown (Coolmore), Donegal; taken "commonly" from sandhills close to the shore. Probably rarer now than formerly. The only recent record is for sandy saltmarsh runnels on the Bann Estuary at Portstewart, Derry (RA).

*Bledius fergussoni* Joy, 1912

Probably the least local species of the genus, found colonially in damp sand of fore dunes or sandy saltmarsh runnels. Recorded recently from Murlough NNR, Down and along the north coast, at several localities, from Bushfoot dunes to Downhill, Magilligan.

*Bledius furcatus* (Olivier, 1811)

Recorded as Irish by Fowler (1888), from the North Bull and Howth, Dublin. It is very rare in south-east Britain and North Wales and unlikely to occur in N. Ireland.

*Bledius fuscipes* Rye, 1865

Recorded by Johnson and Halbert (1902) from Foyle District, Derry (Buckle); more recently from a sandy riverbank on the River Roe Estuary (RA). Probably locally common on sandy riverbanks in the north-west.

*Bledius gallicus* (Gravenhorst, 1806)

Johnson and Halbert (1902) reported this species from Maghera, L. Neagh and from a canalbank at Tynan (both Armagh) suggesting that the species is in the Blackwater River system. It has not been refound there but a colony was found in 1981 at the Umbra River estuary, Derry in damp, fine sand beside a freshwater pond in front of the fore dunes.

*Bledius germanicus* Wagner, 1935

Reported by Johnson and Halbert (1902) from Strangford Lough and Dundrum Bay, Down. Recently refound at Murlough NNR, Dundrum Inner Bay (RA) where it occupies galleries in stiff saltmarsh clay above HWM with a rich community of other specialist Coleoptera. Since recorded also from a small saltmarsh on the inner side of the Magheramorene spoil-heap, Larne Lough, Antrim (RA). For long unrecognised as a separate species from the Continental and south-east British *B. spectabilis* which prefers fine sand rather than clay, and has not been found in Ireland. The correct name for the species is *Bledius limicola* Tottenham as *germanicus* is a pre-occupied specific name. May be confined to north-west Europe or to the British Isles.

*Bledius longulus* Erichson, 1839

Recorded by Johnson and Halbert (1902) from Magilligan (Buckle) and recently seen at the Umbra River estuary, Magilligan and at White Rocks, Portrush. At the Umbra it

occurred singly in fine damp sand, but at White Rocks a large colony occupied a damp sandy-clay bank at the base of chalk cliffs. Very local but widespread in Britain.

*Bledius opacus* (Block, 1799)

Johnson and Halbert (1902) report this species from near Belfast (probably Kinnegar, Holywood as the collector was Haliday who lived nearby), and from Maghery, L. Neagh. The Kinnegar site is certainly gone and the species has not been seen despite recent searches at Maghery. The only recent record is of a specimen trapped in dry sand at Portstewart dunes. This may have come from the Bann Estuary nearby (RA).

*Bledius subniger* Schneider, 1900

There are two specimens collected by A.W. Stelfox at Magherabeg, Wicklow on 1 April 1928 in NMI (det. P.M. Hammond). This species is rare in southern Britain and unlikely to be present in N. Ireland.

*Bledius subterraneus* Erichson, 1839

Reported by Buckle (1900) for Magilligan, Derry but its centre of distribution in N. Ireland is on L. Neagh where it is abundant locally on sandy beaches. Also recorded from a sandy streambank in Banagher Glen, Derry (RA).

*Bledius unicornis* (Germar, 1825)

Added to the Irish List by Stelfox (1941) who discovered a colony at Portrane, Dublin. Probably not found in N. Ireland.

*Ochtheophilus aureus* (Fauvel, 1871)

Reported by Johnson and Halbert (1902) from Culmore, Derry, Cave Hill, Antrim and Coolarkin Cave, Fermanagh. Regarded as a cave species by these authors. Recently recorded from a collapsed streambank at Ess Bridge, on the Carey River, north Antrim by Lott (1991).

*Ochtheophilus omalinus* (Erichson, 1840)

There is only one Irish record in Johnson and Halbert (1902), for Bray, Wicklow. Recorded during a Survey of Specialist Biological Groups (EHS, 1989) at Marble Arch, Fermanagh, on riverine shingle, apparently the usual habitat. Also by RA on a sandy beach at Ballinderry Waterfoot, L. Neagh (internal report for EHS, 1996). Like the previous species very local in Britain and mainly recorded from the north and west.

*Thinodromus arcuatus* (Stephens, 1834)

Local but not rare in N. Ireland although Johnson and Halbert (1902) give records only for the south of Ireland. Recorded recently from a rocky streambank on the upper Glenarm River and from two sites on L. Neagh sandy beaches near Moyola Waterfoot (RA).

*Carpelimus bilineatus* Stephens, 1834

Widespread and fairly common on riverbanks and lakeshores.

*Carpelimus corticinus* (Gravenhorst, 1806)

Common on sandy/gravelly shorelines or riverbanks. Widespread on Lough Neagh sandy beaches.

*Carpelimus elongatulus* (Erichson, 1839)

Recorded by Johnson and Halbert (1902) from the Lagan Canal near Belfast and from Armagh. Not seen recently but probably widespread on waterlogged soils near water.

*Carpelimus fuliginosus* (Gravenhorst, 1802)

Recorded by Johnson and Halbert (1902) from Culmore in Derry and the Lagan Canal near Moira. Taken in 1982 from reed litter at Rea's Wood NNR (RA). Not rare.

*Carpelimus gracilis* (Mannerheim, 1830)

Taken by RA in flight in a garden at Newtownbreda village, Belfast. Otherwise known only from the R. Dodder in Dublin (Johnson and Halbert (1902)). Apparently rare both here and in Britain.

*Carpelimus impressus* (Boisduval & Lacordaire, 1835)

Added to the Irish List by Owen (1994) from marginal litter at Lough Gash, Co. Clare. Very local in Britain. Likely to be confined to the southern half of Ireland.

*Carpelimus obesus* (Kiesenwetter, 1844)

There are several specimens in NMI collected by Bullock in or around Killarney, Kerry in the 1950s (det RA). Notable, in wet places in south-east Britain and Yorkshire.

*Carpelimus pusillus* (Gravenhorst, 1802)

The only Irish record of this species is that given by Johnson and Halbert (1902) for the Dodder Banks, Dublin. The specimens relating to this record were apparently collected by A. H. Haliday.

*Carpelimus rivularis* (Motschulsky, 1860)

Very local on waterlogged soils near freshwater. Johnson and Halbert (1902) give records for Foyle District, Derry, Ballintoy, Antrim and Armagh. Recently recorded by Lott and Meharg (1989) from Carran Lough, Fermanagh.

*Thinobius bicolor* Joy, 1911

Taken by Buckle (1900) in the "Foyle District" and verified by Sharp (Johnson and Halbert, 1902). Otherwise unrecorded in Ireland and probably rare. It is northern and rare in Britain, and found on riverine gravels like others of the genus.

*Thinobius praetor* Smetana, 1959

Recorded as *Thinobius longipennis* by Johnson and Halbert (1902) from Foyle district (Buckle, 1900) and R. Dodder, Dublin. Now recognised as a complex of three species in Europe of which *T. praetor* and *T. crinifer* are known in Britain. The taxon to which Irish records may be referred is currently unknown. There are no recent records and like *T. bicolor*, the species of this complex prefer riverine gravels.

*Aploderus caelatus* (Gravenhorst, 1802)

Said by Johnson and Halbert (1902) to be common in Ulster. Unaccountably, there are no recent records from N. Ireland. Found in decaying vegetable matter or dung.

*Platystethus arenarius* (Fourcroy, 1785)

In a variety of waterside habitats as well as herbivore dung. Widespread and fairly common.

*Platystethus cornutus* (Gravenhorst, 1802)

Apparently confined to the south and west of Ireland and comparatively rare. It is unknown whether the older records are of this species or the closely allied *P. degener* (Hammond, 1971).

*Platystethus nodifrons* Mannerheim, 1830

Hammond (1971) notes that the record of Johnson (1905) of *Platystethus capito* from Rosses Point, Sligo in fact refers to the present species. It is widespread but rare in marshy, waterside situations. There are as yet no N. Ireland records but it should occur in Fermanagh.

*Anotylus complanatus* (Erichson, 1839)

Local, in decaying vegetation. Recorded by Johnson and Halbert (1902) from Foyle District, Derry and from Armagh. No recent records.

*Anotylus insecatus* (Gravenhorst, 1806)

Recorded by Bullock (1932) from decaying seaweed at Fenit, Kerry. No other records.

*Anotylus inustus* (Gravenhorst, 1806)

Widespread but scarce in herbivore dung. There is also a record for fox dung (RA; Drenagh, Limavady). Curiously, Johnson and Halbert (1902) do not record this species for N. Ireland.

*Anotylus maritimus* Thomson, 1861

Johnson and Halbert (1902) give only Foyle District, Derry (Buckle) as a N. Ireland site for this species. It has recently been found at Murlough NNR and Killard NNR, Down, at Umbra and Magilligan Point, Derry, and at Waterfoot, Antrim. The preferred habitat is under wood or dryish seaweed and litter on fine sand just above the strandline of sandy beaches. Clearly vulnerable to disturbance and restricted to more remote beaches.

*Anotylus nitidulus* (Gravenhorst, 1802)

Regarded as common by Johnson and Halbert (1902) but certainly not that now. Duff (1993) says "Very local; in carrion" for Somerset so probably not common in Britain either. There is a single recent N. Ireland record for damp sand near the Umbra, Magilligan (RA).

*Anotylus rugosus* (Fabricius, 1775)

Ubiquitous and abundant in damp waterside environments, in moss on montane heaths and occasionally under seaweed on the coast.

*Anotylus sculpturatus* (Gravenhorst, 1806)

Reputedly common in herbivore dung in Britain but apparently not found in that habitat in N. Ireland. Recent records are for carrion, or for waterside vegetation in saltmarshes. Johnson and Halbert (1902) list records for Belfast and Ballycastle, Antrim as well as Armagh. Recently seen in Belvoir Park, Belfast, Aghnadarragh Lough, Down and in saltmarsh at Ballykelly Level, Derry.

*Anotylus tetracarinatus* (Block, 1799)

Another reputedly common species with very few recent N. Ireland records. In Britain apparently in decaying grass or herbivore dung but not encountered in those habitats here. Occasionally encountered on the wing on sunny days.

*Oxytelus laqueatus* (Marsham, 1802)

Very common in herbivore dung, occasionally also hibernating under bark.

*Oxytelus sculptus* Gravenhorst, 1806

Local in damp litter near freshwater but almost always on sandy substrates in N. Ireland. There are two records for L. Neagh sandy beaches.

### Steninae

*Stenus aceris* Stephens, 1833

The only verified Irish record is for Sherkin Island, Cork (Moore, 1981), but its close resemblance to the very common *S. impressus* may have led to its being overlooked. Probably confined to the south and east. Southern in Britain.

*Stenus argus* Gravenhorst, 1806

Anderson (1984) refers to a female specimen collected by M.E. Bacchus near Craughwell, S. E. Galway in 1974 (fide P.M. Hammond). This is still the only verified Irish specimen. Likely to be very local and southern in Ireland.

*Stenus bifoveolatus* Gyllenhal, 1827

Widespread and common in tall vegetation at the margins of standing water. In oligotrophic as well as mesotrophic mires.

*Stenus bimaculatus* Gyllenhal, 1810

Local and uncommon in the wooded margins of eutrophic or mesotrophic mires or in alder carr at the margins of larger water bodies.

*Stenus binotatus* Ljungh, 1804

Widespread but uncommon on tall vegetation at the margins of freshwater. Mostly on sandy/stony lakeshores but also in muddy habitats. Rare on upland peat.

*Stenus boops* Ljungh, 1810

Widespread and common at the roots of vegetation or on bare sand or mud at the margins of freshwaters. Not in peaty or upland habitats.

*Stenus brevipennis* Thomson, 1851

Added to the Irish List by Anderson (1979b) from Cave Hill, Belfast. Stenotopic for mainly ombrotrophic peatlands in which it has now been found across Ireland (Anderson, 1984; J.A. Good pers.comm.). Usually found in moss on hummocks, particularly in raised bogs where it is often the only *Stenus* species present. A good indicator of undisturbed ombrotrophic peatlands, but rare in the wetter upland blanket peat types.

*Stenus brunnipes* Stephens, 1833

Widespread and abundant in drier habitats, usually found in grass tussocks or moss. Not in woodland or only in woodland edge habitats. Hibernates under bark of trees and in tussocks.

*Stenus canaliculatus* Gyllenhal, 1827

Local and uncommon on sandy/silty river and lake margins. Found sparingly on L. Neagh sandy beaches.

*Stenus carbonarius* Gyllenhal, 1827

Very local but may be abundant where it occurs. Confined to lowland fens and mesotrophic bog, more rarely on richly vegetated lakeshores.

*Stenus cicindeloides* (Schaller, 1783)

Widespread and fairly common at the roots of *Juncus* in wet pasture and also along grassy riverbanks and lakeshores. Apparently more common in the north in Ireland.

*Stenus clavicornis* (Scopoli, 1763)

Ubiquitous and abundant in wet or dry pastures, duneland and occasionally in upland semi-improved pasture.

*Stenus crassus* Stephens, 1833

Thermophilic, and confined to composted vegetation (uncommon) or to the fine sand beaches on L. Neagh (abundant).

*Stenus europaeus* Puthz, 1966

Very local in wooded bogs or wooded fens on lakeshores. A relic species and in decline in most areas. Recorded since 1970 from Rea's Wood NNR and Shane's Castle on L. Neagh, Antrim, from Long Point on L. Beg, Derry and from Ely Lodge, Lower L. Erne, Fermanagh. It is difficult to summarise the exact conditions required but eutrophic or calcareous fens with a wooded context appear necessary.

*Stenus exiguus* Erichson, 1840

Very local and rare in Ireland and confined to wet pasture. There are two recent records, for Inishteige, Upper L. Macnean, Fermanagh (Anderson, 1978) and Large Park, Hillsborough, Down. Possibly widespread but difficult to detect. Taken in a pitfall trap at Hillsborough in an unremarkable silage sward. Probably haunts the roots of short grass in pasture and, occasionally, heaps of cut grass.

*Stenus flavipes* Stephens, 1833

Widespread but local in leaf litter of wet woodland or fen carr, occasionally on open, mesotrophic bog. Rarely found near open water and usually at the roots of vegetation unlike others in subgenus *Hemistenus*.

*Stenus formicetorum* Mannerheim, 1843

Uncommon and very local in wooded fens as among tall fen vegetation. Records for littoral habitats or compost heaps often refer to another species (*S. crassus*). Unlike the very similar *S. crassus*, this species is not markedly thermophilic.

*Stenus fornicatus* Stephens, 1833

Local and rare in Ireland in fens and bogs. Recorded recently by Lott (1991) from Brackagh Moss NNR. Also known from sites in the south and centre.

*Stenus fulvicornis* Stephens, 1833

Widespread and common in moss and grass litter of rough grassland, roadsides and marshy places. Occasionally found on blanket bog.

*Stenus fuscipes* Gravenhorst, 1802

Very local but usually abundant where it occurs in undisturbed mesotrophic or eutrophic fens and boggy lakeshores. Recently seen at Castlecaulfield Bog, Tyrone, Brackagh Moss NNR, Armagh and Long Point, L. Beg, Derry.

*Stenus geniculatus* Gravenhorst, 1806

In Britain and elsewhere usually a species of dry grasslands. In N. Ireland mainly recorded from dryish summit moraine on mountains. Recorded from the summit of Slieve Donard, Down (RA) and from Garry Bog, Antrim (Lott, 1991).

*Stenus glacialis* Heer, 1839

A classic alpine species recorded only from the tops of high mountains in the British Isles and central Europe. There are several recent records for mountain summits in the south and west of Ireland, including Muckish Mountain in Donegal (Anderson, 1979a). May possibly occur in the Mourne above 2000ft but unlikely elsewhere in N. Ireland.

*Stenus guttula* Müller, 1821

Local but not rare in sandy or silty supralittoral environments on the coast. There are recent records for Kilkeel Beach and Minerstown, Tyrella, Down, for Bushfoot, Antrim and for Portstewart, Downhill and Umbra, Derry. Also occasionally found on sandy or chalky streambanks and quarries inland.

*Stenus guynemeri* du Val, 1850

Widespread but very local in waterfall moss of cold mountain streams or springs. In N. Ireland reported from only two localities: Port Obe, Cushendall, Antrim (Anderson, 1984) and Cargan Water, Antrim (Lott, 1991). Probably confined to cold springs running off base-rich strata in Antrim and Fermanagh.

*Stenus impressus* Germar, 1824

Possibly the most widespread of all Irish *Stenus*. Characteristic of mossy habitats in woodland but equally common in grass litter of unimproved grassland, heaths and dunes and extending to the summits of high mountains.

*Stenus incanus* Erichson, 1839

Included in the Irish List on the basis of specimens determined by P.M. Hammond (Nat. Hist. Museum) in the Hope Dept., Oxford. These were collected by Eugene O'Mahony at Clontarf, Dublin. A northern species in Britain which could occur in N. Ireland.

*Stenus incrassatus* Erichson, 1839

Local and rare. Halbert (1910) found it in sandy littoral habitats at Shane's Castle, L. Neagh but it has not been recorded on L. Neagh since. Anderson (1984) recorded it from limestone pavement on the shores of L. Scolban, Fermanagh. It has also recently been taken by sweeping in rough limestone pasture at Molly Mountain, Fermanagh. Possibly widespread but rare in limestone pasture or sandy littoral habitats.

*Stenus junco* (Paykull, 1789)

Abundant in all kinds of wet places except high altitude blanket peat.

*Stenus kiesenwetteri* Rosenhauer, 1856

Recorded by Owen (1994) from a fen in Glencar, Kerry but otherwise unknown in Ireland. Likely to be confined to the south-west and absent from N. Ireland.

*Stenus latifrons* Erichson, 1839

Common in very wet places, principally tall fen vegetation in mesotrophic or eutrophic mires. Climbs tall vegetation in these situations and often found hibernating in dead *Typha* stems.

*Stenus lustrator* Erichson, 1839

Found repeatedly in Brackagh Moss NNR (Anderson, 1984) but elsewhere very local and rare. Recently found also in riverine marshland at Barnett's Park, Belfast and in fen carr at Washing Bay, L. Neagh. A fenland species, not recorded from more ombrotrophic peats.

*Stenus melanarius* Stephens, 1833

Much rarer in Ireland than Britain. There are four records for N. Ireland: Foyle District, Derry (Buckle, 1900); Topped Mountain, Fermanagh (Anderson, 1984); L. Neagh sandy beach at Moyola Waterfoot (RA); and Derryleckagh Bog (Lott, 1991). With the exception of the L. Neagh beach, Irish habitats in which it has been found are mostly humic and poorly drained.

*Stenus ossium* Stephens, 1833

Scarce and confined to L. Neagh shores and the sea coast in N. Ireland. Found mainly in moss among grass or marram in dry, sandy places but occurs as a marine relict in the Quoile Pondage, Down.

*Stenus nanus* Stephens, 1833

Widespread and fairly common but never in numbers. Mostly in litter of rough pasture or in open littoral habitats such as L. Neagh sandy shorelines.

*Stenus nigritulus* Gyllenhal, 1827

There is a single male in NMI collected by Buckle at Shane's Castle, L. Neagh in 1902. Halbert (1910b) also took it in shoreline jetsam at this locality but recent searches have failed to re-find it. Recently taken (Anderson, 1987) from a turlough at Coole Park, S.E. Galway. Very rare and declining in littoral habitats. Also declining and possibly endangered in Britain.

*Stenus nitens* Stephens, 1833

Common at the roots of vegetation in very wet mires. Mainly found in fens or riverine mesotrophic or cutaway bogs; rarely in ombrotrophic mires. Much less rare in Ireland than Britain where it is almost confined to East Anglia.

*Stenus nitidiusculus* Stephens, 1833

Common in wet places generally, but typically on the leaves of *Iris* and *Juncus* in wet pasture.

*Stenus opticus* Gravenhorst, 1806

Recorded by O'Mahony (1929a) from Ballynahinch Lake on the basis of A.W. Stelfox material. Re-found there by Anderson (1987) in flooded calcareous boggy pasture but unknown elsewhere in Ireland. Rare (notable) in Britain.

*Stenus melanopus* (Marsham, 1802)

Like *S. crassus*, a thermophilic species and confined to compost heaps or sandy shorelines on L. Neagh. It is widespread and abundant on L. Neagh. Very rarely recorded elsewhere.

*Stenus pallitarsis* Stephens, 1833

Widespread and abundant in tall fen or waterside vegetation, typically running on the leaves of *Typha*, *Iris*, *Sparganium* or *Rumex hydrolapathum*.

*Stenus palposus* Zetterstedt, 1838

Confined to L. Neagh in the British Isles and found on only two fine sand beaches. The locality described by Johnson and Halbert (1902) was somewhere between Toome and the mouth of the Ballinderry River. Janson (1924) found the species at Shane's Castle, Antrim but it has not been re-found in this area. Anderson (1979c) found a colony east of Moyola Waterfoot near Toome, which may also have been the site referred to by Johnson and Halbert (1902). It has not been seen at this or other L. Neagh sites since 1983.

*Stenus palustris* Erichson, 1839

Recorded by Good (1989) from a *Phragmites* marsh at Finlough, Clonmacnoise, Offaly. South-eastern in Britain and unlikely to be widespread in Ireland.

*Stenus picipennis* Erichson, 1840

Very local but widespread around springs and flushes with low vegetation on limestone pasture or in dune slacks. Rarely abundant.

*Stenus picipes* Stephens, 1830

Widespread but rarely abundant in richer, lowland sites. Mainly recorded from grass and sedge litter along riverbanks and in dune slacks. Never found in ombrotrophic peatlands, unlike *S. brevipennis*, with which it has been confused in Continental literature.

*Stenus providedus* Erichson, 1839

Another grassland species which appears to be much rarer in Ireland than Britain. Easily confused with *S. clavicornis* which is very common in Ireland and occupies much the same habitats. Certainly recorded from Shane's Castle, Antrim and Killarney, Kerry but not seen recently except for a female from Barnett's Park, Belfast thought to be this species (RA).

*Stenus pubescens* Stephens, 1833

Locally common on tall marginal vegetation of lakes and rivers but much less so than the similar *S. pallitarsis*. Seemingly replaced by *S. umbratilis* in more exposed northern habitats.

*Stenus pusillus* Stephens, 1833

Widespread but scarce in mainly coastal grasslands. Recently taken at Cregagh Glen, Belfast and Large Park, Hillsborough, Down. Probably overlooked in its preferred habitat which appears to be short grass in pastures, but not common in Ireland.

*Stenus similis* (Herbst, 1784)

Common in relatively dry, open habitats, usually in grass litter. Found from summit moraine on mountains down to sea-level coastal grasslands.

*Stenus tarsalis* Ljungh, 1810

Widespread but local on tall vegetation along riverbanks and lakeshores.

*Stenus umbratilis* Casey, 1884

Widespread but local in tall marginal vegetation of lakes. Almost confined to larger lakes or to the more exposed western districts.

*Dianous coerulescens* (Gyllenhal, 1810)

Widespread but very local in waterfall moss in shaded glens. Probably occurs in all of the Antrim Glens. Also recorded from Holywood (Johnson and Halbert, 1902), and Crawfordsburn in Down and from Knockmany Glen, Tyrone and the River Roe at Dungiven, Derry.

### **Euasthetinae**

*Euaesthetus bipunctatus* (Ljungh, 1804)

Recorded only from Kenmare, Kerry (Halbert in Johnson and Halbert, 1902). Probably very local in Ireland.

*Euaesthetus laeviusculus* Mannerheim, 1844

Recorded from scattered localities in south-west Ireland. The only records for N. Ireland are from Cave Hill, Belfast where a colony was discovered in sphagnum in a small, wet depression on the summit (RA) and from shallow sphagnum pools on Upper Glenariff Mountain West (Lott, 1991), both Antrim.

*Euaesthetus ruficapillus* Lacordaire, 1835

Recorded by Johnson and Halbert (1902) from Armagh. Johnson (1906b) records it also from Summerhill, Fermanagh. Taken recently at Lennymore Bay, L. Neagh, Brackagh Moss NNR and Castlecaulfield Bog (RA). Apparently confined to fen carr or lakeshore carr woodland.

### **Paederinae**

*Paederus caligatus* Erichson, 1840

This species was added to the Irish List by Johnson (1906a) from Wexford. It is rare and southern in Britain so is very unlikely to occur in N. Ireland. The Irish *Paederus* are all showy insects with brilliantly metallic blue or green elytra and red pronota and anterior segments of the hindbody. They secrete a defense fluid containing paederin which can cause serious skin irritation and a form of dermatitis.

*Paederus fuscipes* Curtis, 1826

Said to be locally common in Ireland (Johnson and Halbert, 1902) but mainly in calcareous fens on the central plain. There is an old record for Ram's Island, L. Neagh but this may have been an error. There are no recent records for N. Ireland, although the related *P. riparius* has been taken on L. Neagh.

*Paederus littoralis* Gravenhorst, 1802

The only Irish record of this species is that of Halbert (1898) for Mote Park, Roscommon. Certainly much commoner in Britain.

*Paederus riparius* (L., 1758)

Johnson and Halbert (1902) describe this species as rare whereas it now appears to be relatively common in Ireland. There may be some confusion about identities between it and the closely related *P. fuscipes*. *P. riparius* is common in calcareous fens in the south of Ireland but there are also three recent records for L. Neagh where it may be widespread in lakeshore fens.

*Lathrobium angusticolle* Boisduval & Lacordaire, 1835

Recorded by Haliday from the banks of the River Dodder near Firhouse, Dublin (Johnson and Halbert, 1902). Probably local and rare in Ireland.

*Lathrobium brunnipes* (Fabricius, 1792)

Very common in grass litter and moss, both near freshwater and in woodland.

*Lathrobium elongatum* (L., 1767)

Very local but not rare in inter-drumlin fens in Down and Armagh. Also recorded from Namanfin Island on Lower L. Erne (RA). Local in Britain.

*Lathrobium fovulum* Stephens, 1833

Widespread but local in riverine fens, cutover bogs and raised bogs in the lowlands. Usually found in damp sphagnum. Rare in Britain.

*Lathrobium fulvipenne* (Gravenhorst, 1806)

Widespread and generally common in moss and litter near freshwater and in woodland. Probably not found at altitude as much as the superficially similar *L. geminum*. Some records of this species for mountain areas may relate to *L. geminum*.

*Lathrobium geminum* Kraatz, 1857

In grass tussocks and litter near freshwater but also under stones in mountain areas.

*Lathrobium impressum* Heer, 1841

Recorded by Johnson and Halbert (1902) from Belleisle, Fermanagh and by Halbert (1910b) from Shane's Castle, Antrim. Taken recently on three occasions from Rea's Wood NNR, L. Neagh where it seems to be common in a marshy lagoon. Otherwise only a single specimen from a sandy beach near Toome, L. Neagh. Likely to be very local in N. Ireland, in grass tussocks on lakeshores or in riverine fens.

*Lathrobium longulum* Gravenhorst, 1802

Recorded from Armagh and from Belleisle and Summerhill in Fermanagh by Johnson and Halbert (1902) and Johnson (1906b). Recently seen only in Rea's Wood NNR, L. Neagh (RA). Habitat requirements unknown.

*Lathrobium multipunctum* Gravenhorst, 1802

Mostly taken near the coast in Ireland and recorded by Johnson and Halbert (1902) only from Foyle District (Buckle) within N. Ireland. There is a 1970s record for Selk Island, south Down where a specimen was found under stones on a dry upper shore (RA).

*Lathrobium quadratum* (Paykull, 1789)

Confined to undisturbed wetlands, particularly riverine marshes and interdrumlin fen/bogs. Usually found in grass or sedge tussocks near standing water. Irish material has been dissected to see if the very similar *L. fennicum* occurs here, so far without positive result.

*Lathrobium ripicola* Czwalina, 1888

Added to the Irish List by Good (1990b) who took it by pitfall trapping arable land in Cork. Probably not in the north of Ireland but may have been overlooked due to a close resemblance to the common *L. fulvipenne*. There are also specimens in NMI collected by Bullock near Killarney, Kerry (det C. E. Tottenham).

*Lathrobium terminatum* Gravenhorst, 1802

Widespread but local in sphagnum moss on acid lakeshores, in interdrumlin fens, and in cutover bogs.

*Lathrobium zetterstedti* Rye, 1872

Recorded by Joy (1932) for Ulster and Munster. The records and localities are not specified but probably refer in the case of Ulster to Halbert's (1910b) record of "*L. punctatum*" for Shane's Castle, Antrim.

*Ochthephilum fracticorne* (Paykull, 1800)

Recorded by Johnson and Halbert (1902) from Armagh and from Belleisle in Fermanagh. Johnson (1906b) subsequently took the species at Summerhill, Fermanagh. Recently seen only in cutover bog at Brackaghreilly, Derry (RA) and at Brackagh Moss, Armagh and the Montiaghs, Antrim (Lott, 1991).

*Medon ripicola* (Kraatz, 1854)

Added to the Irish List by Bullock (1932) who took specimens at Fenit, Kerry. Probably southern in Ireland.

*Sunius melanocephalus* (Fabricius, 1792)

An old record (Power, 1878) is given by Johnson and Halbert (1902) for Waterford. Bullock (1914) also took this species, at Kilrush, Clare. There appear to be no recent records and it probably does not occur in the north of Ireland. Found in moss near the coast.

*Sunius propinquus* (Brisout, 1867)

Recorded by Haliday (1885) from near Belfast. The only recent record is for Ballyquintin Point where it was taken under stones on a raised beach (RA). Local and mainly coastal.

*Lithocharis nigriceps* Kraatz, 1859

A recent introduction from tropical Asia with strong synanthropic tendencies. Recorded from decaying grass under pine trees in Murlough House grounds, Down by C. Reid (UM Coll.). Possibly widespread.

*Lithocharis obsoleta* (von Nordmann, 1837)

Known in Ireland only from Dundrum, Dublin where Bullock took a single specimen in moss (Halbert, 1900).

*Lithocharis ochracea* (Gravenhorst, 1802)

Johnson and Halbert (1902) give records for Holywood, Down, for Armagh and Poyntzpass, Armagh, and for Belleisle, Fermanagh. Probably widespread in decaying grass etc.

*Scopaeus gracilis* (Sperk, 1835)

Recorded by Bullock (1932) from the Flesk River, Killarney, where it occurred on riverine gravel. Otherwise unrecorded and likely to be southern and rare.

*Scopaeus sulcicollis* (Stephens, 1833)

Bullock (1935) reported a single specimen of this species from his garden near Glencar, Kerry. Very local and rare on cultivated soils.

*Astenus lyonessius* (Joy, 1908)

Very local in damp litter or decaying grass. Johnson and Halbert (1902) describe it as common. It may be more frequent in the south of Ireland than the north on present records. Most recent records are for damp litter on sea cliffs or other maritime habitats.

*Rugilus erichsoni* (Fauvel, 1867)

Relatively common in a range of wetland habitats from sphagnum moss in cutover raised bogs to reed litter on limestone lakeshores.

*Rugilus geniculatus* (Erichson, 1839)

Included in the Irish List on the basis of a pers. comm. to Johnson and Halbert (1902) from J.J. Walker. The latter took specimens at Galway.

*Rugilus orbiculatus* (Paykull, 1789)

Fairly frequent in N. Ireland in decaying vegetation on roadsides or in pasture.

*Rugilus rufipes* Germar, 1835

Common in moss or decaying vegetation in grassland or along vegetated riverbanks and lakeshores.

*Rugilus similis* (Erichson, 1839)

Scarce but widespread in marginal litter of lakes and rivers. Recorded recently from the R. Lagan at Holm Terrace, Dromore (RA).

## **Staphylininae**

*Othius angustus* Stephens, 1833

A widespread and fairly common species of moss on dunes and heaths including *Rhacomitrium* heaths on mountains.

*Othius laeviusculus* Stephens, 1833

Recorded by Johnson and Halbert (1902) from Ballycastle and Portrush, Antrim. Probably very local in moss and damp litter in grassland. No recent records for N. Ireland.

*Othius myrmecophilus* Kiesenwetter, 1843

A montane species confined to moss and damp litter on hills. Reported by Johnson and Halbert (1902) from Armagh, Down, Fermanagh and Tyrone. Recently seen only at Brackaghreilly Bog near Magherafelt, Derry.

*Othius punctulatus* (Goeze, 1777)

A very common species found under stones and bark in a wide range of habitats.

*Atrecus affinis* (Paykull, 1789)

Very common under bark of fallen trees, particularly conifers.

*Leptacinus batychrus* (Gyllenhal, 1827)

Reported from Howth and Dundrum, Dublin by Johnson and Halbert (1902). In decaying vegetation: probably very local.

*Leptacinus pusillus* (Stephens, 1833)

Widespread but very local in decaying vegetable matter. Recorded by Johnson and Halbert (1902) from Belfast, Down and Belleisle, Fermanagh, but not seen in N. Ireland recently. There is a 1970s record for Bellantra Bridge on the Shannon in Co Leitrim (RA).

*Phacophallus parumpunctatus* (Gyllenhal, 1827)

Regarded as casual or an introduction in Britain. There is a single Irish record given in Hogan's (1854) Dublin List.

*Gauropterus fulgidus* (Fabricius, 1787)

Reported from Dundrum, Dublin by Johnson and Halbert (1902), by Bullock (1914) from Cork and by Halbert (1924) from Finglas, Dublin. Evidently a rare coastal species and probably confined to the southern half of Ireland.

*Gyrophypnus angustatus* Stephens, 1833

Widespread in decaying vegetation, also occasionally around decaying fungi in open woodland.

*Gyrophypnus fracticornis* (Müller, 1776)

Widespread and often common in decaying vegetation, more rarely in herbivore dung. Johnson and Halbert (1902) did not distinguish between the equally common *G. punctulatus* and the present species.

*Gyrophypnus punctulatus* (Paykull, 1789)

Widespread and common in decaying vegetation or in driftline litter of lakeshores. Common around L. Neagh. This and the similar *G. fracticornis* often occur together on L. Neagh beaches.

*Xantholinus glabratus* (Gravenhorst, 1802)

Widespread and fairly common, under stones and in decaying vegetation. Seemingly more frequent near the coast in N. Ireland.

*Xantholinus jarrigei* Coiffait, 1956

Local and uncommon, on or near the upper shore, around the coast. *Xantholinus tricolor* sensu Johnson and Halbert (1902) comprises two species, *X. tricolor* s.s. and the present species. *X. tricolor* s.s. is not confirmed as an Irish species but occurs in the south of England on light soils. *X. jarrigei* has been recorded since 1970 from Murlough NNR (C. Reid) and from Magheramorne, Larne Lough (RA) and is widespread but rare on British coasts.

*Xantholinus laevigatus* Jacobsen, 1849

This species (= *X. cribripennis* in Johnson and Halbert 1902) is recorded from Magilligan dunes, Derry and from Bunrana and Rossnowlough, Donegal (in J & H). A rare montane species in Europe with no recent Irish records.

*Xantholinus linearis* (Olivier, 1795)

Widespread and very common in moss and grass litter of open habitats.

*Xantholinus longiventris* Heer, 1839

Widespread but scarce in moss and grass litter, and in driftline debris of lakeshores. There are three records for L. Neagh beaches, two recent (Moyola and Ballinderry Waterfoots) and one older, for Shane's Castle (Janson 1924). Otherwise only known from pitfall traps at Hillsborough, Down.

*Neobisnius lathrobioides* (Baudi, 1848)

Recently recorded (1994/5) from a roadside at Magheramorne Quarry, Antrim by sweeping, and from under rubbish on a tip face at Duncastle Landfill Site, Derry. A recent

immigrant to Britain and Ireland with a preference for disturbed and synanthropic situations (Anderson in Nash et al., in press).

*Neobisnius procerulus* (Gravenhorst, 1806)

Recorded from the Mourne Mountains by Johnson and Halbert (1902) on the basis of specimens in the Haliday Collection. No recent records from Ireland; possibly extinct.

*Neobisnius villosulus* (Stephens, 1833)

Recorded in 1994 from Edenderry Weir, River Lagan (1984) and from Barnett's Park, Belfast nearby. A recent immigrant to Ireland found on riverbanks and under fungoid bark.

*Erichsonius cinerascens* (Gravenhorst, 1802)

Recorded by Johnson and Halbert (1902) from Foyle District, Derry (Buckle), Armagh and Lowry's Lough, Armagh. Probably widespread in sphagnum along lakeshores and in interdrumlin bogs. Recently recorded from Aughnadarragh L., Down and the Broadwater Canal and Montiaghs Moss NNR, Antrim.

*Philonthus addendus* Sharp, 1867

Widespread and not uncommon in Ireland. Recorded from all the counties in N. Ireland except Tyrone in Johnson and Halbert (1902). Recently recorded from decaying grass and silage in Down and Fermanagh. Like much of the fauna of decaying or composted vegetation, it is certainly under-recorded.

*Philonthus agilis* (Gravenhorst, 1806)

Added to the Irish list by Bonaparte Wyse (1913) from Rossbeigh, Kerry. Found in herbivore dung but probably very local. No other Irish records.

*Philonthus albipes* (Gravenhorst, 1802)

Reported by Johnson and Halbert (1902) from Belleisle, Fermanagh but clearly very localised and uncommon. There are recent records for Kilrea, Derry and for Moyola Waterfoot and Ballinderry Waterfoot on L. Neagh. The latter two relate to a very dark form of the species which keys to *Philonthus alpinus* in Freude et al. (1964). However, the aedeagus is certainly that of *P. albipes* and *P. alpinus* is not definitely recorded as Irish. On L. Neagh, found under litter on sandy beaches.

*Philonthus cephalotes* (Gravenhorst, 1802)

Recorded from Derry, Armagh and Fermanagh by Johnson and Halbert (1902) but not seen recently. Another compost species which has doubtless been under-recorded.

*Philonthus cognatus* Stephens, 1832

After *Philonthus laminatus* probably the commonest member of the genus. Found in moss, grass tussocks and composted vegetation in improved pasture through to woodland habitats.

*Philonthus concinnus* (Gravenhorst, 1802)

Another compost species but found in other habitats as well. It may have been included in Johnson and Halbert's (1902) concept of *P. ebeninus*, but was not recorded as a separate species by these authors. Recorded from Kerry by Bullock (1914) and Janson (1920). In N. Ireland recorded recently from Rowallane, Down, in decaying fungi, and from Hillsborough, in pitfall traps in a silage sward.

*Philonthus corvinus* Erichson, 1839

Only recorded from Scotstown, Monaghan in Johnson and Halbert (1902). Rare in the British Isles and Europe, but recorded recently by Lott and Meharg (1989) from Green Loughs, Fermanagh. Likely to be confined to sphagnum habitats on peat.

*Philonthus cruentatus* (Gmelin in L., 1790)

Recorded from near Belfast, Down and from Ballycastle, Antrim by Johnson and Halbert (1902), but not seen recently in N. Ireland. Usually in moss or grass tussocks.

*Philonthus debilis* (Gravenhorst, 1802)

Recorded by Johnson and Halbert (1902) from Belleisle, Fermanagh. Two recent records, for Bellantra Bridge, Roscommon and Inishteige, Upper L. Macnean, Fermanagh, in compost (RA). Very local and scarce in Somerset (Duff, 1993) in damp moss, and probably scarce in the rest of Britain.

*Philonthus decorus* (Gravenhorst, 1802)

Locally common in moss in woods and wetlands, and under stones.

*Philonthus discoideus* (Gravenhorst, 1802)

Another scarce species of grass heaps and decaying vegetation. Recorded by Johnson and Halbert (1902) from Armagh and Belleisle, Fermanagh. No recent records.

*Philonthus ebeninus* (Gravenhorst, 1802)

Very local, in carrion or dung. Johnson and Halbert's (1902) records probably refer in the main to *P. concinnus* which was not separated from *P. ebeninus* at that time. No recent records for N. Ireland.

*Philonthus fimetarius* (Gravenhorst, 1802)

Common in decaying vegetation and in driftline debris along the shorelines of lakes.

*Philonthus fumarius* (Gravenhorst, 1806)

A species of damp litter in fens and marshes. Recorded in 1976 from an alder trunk in carr at Rea's Wood NNR (RA). Johnson and Halbert (1902) give records for Armagh and Belleisle, Fermanagh.

*Philonthus furcifer* Renkonen, 1937

Very local in damp litter of marshes. Recorded in 1976 from Rea's Wood NNR and in 1992 from a saltmarsh at Sydenham, Down (RA). Not recorded from Britain but widespread but local in Ireland.

*Philonthus intermedius* (Lacordaire, 1835)

Similar in appearance to the ubiquitous *P. laminatus* and found in similar places, but less common.

*Philonthus jurgans* Tottenham, 1937

Very similar to the ubiquitous *P. varians* but there are slight external differences and the aedeagus is different. Collected in small numbers by E. F. Bullock (specimens in NMI, det RA) in the vicinity of Killarney, Kerry but otherwise unknown in Ireland. Widespread in Britain, although much less common than *P. varians*.

*Philonthus laminatus* (Creutzer, 1799)

Widespread and abundant in a variety of habitats, but mainly under stones in grassland and woods, and in decaying vegetable matter.

*Philonthus lepidus* (Gravenhorst, 1802)

Recorded by Johnson (1905) from Rosses Point, Sligo. Not seen since. Very local and rare on sandy soils near the coast in Britain.

*Philonthus longicornis* Stephens, 1832

Johnson and Halbert (1902) record this species from Belleisle, Fermanagh, and Johnson (1903) records it from Lough Shark, Down. Local in damp litter near freshwater with recent records for Co Down in N. Ireland.

*Philonthus mannerheimi* Fauvel, 1869

Recorded by Johnson and Halbert (1902) from Armagh, Belleisle, Fermanagh and Foyle District, Donegal (Buckle). Said to be local in flood refuse and moss on lake shores. A single female in pitfall trap by the demesne wall at Hillsborough, Down is the only recent record.. Widespread but rare (notable) in Britain.

*Philonthus marginatus* (Stroem, 1768)

Widespread and common in dung, carrion and at the roots of grass in farmland.

*Philonthus micans* (Gravenhorst, 1802)

There are several recent records for L. Neagh where it has been found in damp litter of shoreline marshes or (less typically) in driftline litter on sandy beaches. Johnson and Halbert (1902) give records for L. Neagh near Lurgan, Armagh. for Loughgilly, Armagh and for Belleisle, Fermanagh. Local, in wetland and riparian habitats.

*Philonthus micantoides* Benick & Lohse, 1956

Added to the Irish List by Good (1990a) on the basis of specimens in the Bullock Collection (NMI). These were originally collected by Bullock on the banks of the River Flesk at Killarney. Said to be rare in northern Europe, on riverbanks or lakeshores.

*Philonthus nigrata* (Gravenhorst, 1806)

Widespread in sphagnum and other moss of interdrumlin bogs, lakeshore mosses and other low-lying peaty environments.

*Philonthus nigriventris* Thomson, 1867

Taken by Bullock (1932) in grass on the golf links at Killarney, Kerry. Very little is known of its habits.

*Philonthus nitidicollis* (Lacordaire, 1835)

Added to the Irish List by Bullock (1930) from Kilbarrack, Dublin where it was found crawling on a pathway. No other records. Notable in Britain.

*Philonthus politus* (L., 1758)

Widespread at carrion, or in decaying vegetation.

*Philonthus puella* von Nordmann, 1837

Local in decaying vegetation and herbivore dung. Usually on sandy soils. Recorded by Johnson and Halbert (1902) from near Belfast, Down (Haliday), from Armagh and from Belleisle, Fermanagh. Recently taken in cow dung at Ballybriest, Tyrone in decaying vegetation at Caldragh Cemetery, Boa Island (RA), and in dung at Monawilkin, Fermanagh (Lott and Meharg, 1989).

*Philonthus punctus* (Gravenhorst, 1802)

Added to the Irish List by Lott and Bilton (1991) from under a dried algal mat at Lough Gash, Clare and from bare mud by a turlough at Coole Lough, S.E. Galway. These are

atypical habitats for a species which is coastal elsewhere in Europe, and, as pointed out by P.M. Hammond (NHM), may relate to a different species.

*Philonthus quisquiliarius* (Gyllenhal, 1810)

Locally frequent in marshes near the coast and also widespread on sandy beaches around L. Neagh.

*Philonthus rectangulus* Sharp, 1874

Reported from Ireland by Tottenham (1941). An introduction and fairly cosmopolitan in decaying vegetation. Likely to be restricted to synanthropic habitats such as grass cuttings or garden waste. No N. Ireland records.

*Philonthus rotundicollis* (Ménétries, 1832)

Recorded by Johnson and Halbert (1902) only from Ballycastle, Antrim (Tomlin). Recently taken from decaying fungi at Belvoir Park, Belfast. Scarce, in decaying vegetable matter.

*Philonthus sanguinolentus* (Gravenhorst, 1802)

Reported as common by Johnson and Halbert (1902) in decaying vegetation and herbivore dung. Recorded recently by Welch (1986) from horse dung at Greenmount, Antrim. Otherwise possibly overlooked.

*Philonthus sordidus* (Gravenhorst, 1802)

Recorded by Johnson and Halbert (1902) from Shane's Castle, Antrim and Foyle District, Donegal. A species of decaying vegetable matter but found recently in driftline debris on a L. Neagh sandy beach at Derrywarragh Island, Armagh (RA).

*Philonthus splendens* (Fabricius, 1792)

Widespread and fairly common in herbivore dung and driftline vegetation or debris on lakeshores and riverbanks.

*Philonthus succicola* Thomson, 1860

Taken by Lott and Meharg (1989) from a pitfall trap at Inisherik, Crom Castle, Fermanagh. This is the only recent record although it is given as widespread in N. Ireland by Johnson and Halbert (1902). Usually found in grass litter.

*Philonthus tenuicornis* Mulsant & Rey, 1853

Found in decaying vegetation in wooded areas. Widespread but local and recorded from Antrim, Armagh and Fermanagh by Johnson and Halbert (1902). Recently taken in pitfall

traps at Hillsborough, Down and from several Fermanagh localities (Caldragh Cemetery, Boa Island, Drumskinny and Boho).

*Philonthus umbratilis* (Gravenhorst, 1802)

Fairly widespread in damp litter near freshwater. Johnson and Halbert (1902) record it from Antrim, Armagh and Fermanagh. There is a recent record from pools subject to saline seepage at the end of Belfast City Airport runway (RA).

*Philonthus varians* (Paykull, 1789)

Widespread and fairly frequent in decaying vegetation, dung and grass tussocks.

*Philonthus varius* (Gyllenhal, 1810)

One of the most widespread and eurytopic species in the genus, particularly on agricultural land. Found in moss and grass tussocks in woodland as well as grassland.

*Philonthus ventralis* (Gravenhorst, 1802)

Locally distributed in decaying vegetation. Recorded by Johnson and Halbert (1902) from Lough Shark, Down, from Armagh and from Belleisle, Fermanagh.

*Gabronthus thermarum* (Aubé, 1850)

Johnson and Halbert (1902) record a single specimen collected by Haliday from a stack yard in Holywood, Down. Not otherwise recorded as Irish.

*Gabrius bishopi* Sharp, 1910

Added to the Irish List by Anderson (in Nash et al., in press) based on a male specimen taken in a pitfall trap on reclaimed peatland at Craigacat, Cushendun, Antrim. A female thought to be this species has recently been taken on a Lough Neagh beach at Traad Point (RA). Said by Duff (1993) to be an inhabitant of moss on the banks of rivers in Britain. Probably very local.

*Gabrius keysianus* Sharp, 1910

Added to the Irish List by Tomlin and Joy (1914) from Cloghane, Kerry. Not recognised elsewhere in Ireland and likely to be very local.

*Gabrius nigritulus* (Gravenhorst, 1802)

Like *G. pennatus*, widespread on sandy beaches around L. Neagh. Also found in moss and grass litter on agricultural land. Johnson and Halbert (1902) regarded this as the commonest Irish species of *Gabrius*.

*Gabrius osseticus* (Kolenati, 1846)

Recorded by Halbert (1910) from Shane's Castle, Antrim. Probably northern and western in Ireland and comparatively rare. widely distributed but rare (notable) in Britain, in flood refuse.

*Gabrius pennatus* Sharp, 1910

Common and widespread in moss and litter near freshwater. Occasional under driftline litter on sandy beaches of L. Neagh. Overlooked by Johnson and Halbert (1902) and added by Bullock (1928) to the Irish List.

*Gabrius piliger* Mulsant & Rey, 1876

Described as very rare by Bullock (1928) who added this species to the Irish List from Killarney, Kerry. There are no other Irish records.

*Gabrius splendidulus* (Gravenhorst, 1802)

Recorded by Johnson and Halbert (1902) from Glenbeigh, Kerry, under seaweed (Furlong, MS). Also by the National Trust Biological Survey Team at Mount Stewart, Down. Widely distributed but local, under bark, in Britain (Duff, 1993).

*Gabrius subnigritulus* (Reitter, 1909)

Widespread but not common, in tussocks in marshes and wet grassland. Added to the Irish List by Bullock (1928) from Kerry.

*Gabrius trossulus* (von Nordmann, 1837)

Very local in damp litter or moss of fens and cutover bog.

*Gabrius velox* Sharp, 1910

Added to the Irish List by Bullock (1930) from cow dung near Killarney, Kerry. Not otherwise recorded from Ireland and probably very local.

*Cafius fucicola* Curtis, 1830

There is an old record for Holywood Warren, Down, and a more recent one for Castle Island, Quoile Estuary (RA). Otherwise the species has a mainly southern distribution in Ireland, under seaweed on the tideline in estuarine habitats.

*Cafius sericeus* (Holme, 1837)

Johnson and Halbert (1902) report specimens of this species in the Buckle Collection, collected in Strangford Lough. There are no other records of this species in N. Ireland and it is only recorded between Down and Dublin on the east coast of Ireland.

*Cafius xantholoma* (Gravenhorst, 1806)

Widespread under seaweed in estuarine conditions on the Co. Down coast. Surprisingly, not recorded from Antrim or Derry, but possibly overlooked.

*Platydracus pubescens* (Degeer, 1774)

Another species recorded as common by Johnson and Halbert (1902) but localised and scarce today. There appear to be no recent records for N. Ireland.

*Ocypus aeneocephalus* (Degeer, 1774)

Confused with *Ocypus fortunatarum* (= *cupreus*) by Johnson and Halbert (1902). The latter is a southern species in Ireland and has not definitely been recorded from N. Ireland. The present species is widespread and fairly common under stones or in moss in drier grassland types including dunes.

*Ocypus ater* (Gravenhorst, 1802)

Widespread but local behind sandy marine foreshores, usually under stones in grassland. Widely recorded in the south and west of Ireland. In N. Ireland reported from Antrim and Down by Johnson and Halbert (1902) and taken in Murlough NNR by C. Reid (UM Coll.).

*Ocypus brunnipes* (Fabricius, 1781)

Widespread and fairly common in moss and grass tussocks in grassland and woodland edge habitats. Johnson and Halbert (1902) give only Cave Hill and Colin Glen, Antrim as localities in N. Ireland but recorded widely in recent years.

*Ocypus compressus* (Marsham, 1802)

Recorded by Johnson and Halbert (1902) from near Derry, and from Loughgilly, Armagh, despite which they describe it as local near the coast and usually under seaweed. It may be that another species, *O. globulifer* or *O. ater*, has been confused with the present species. The records should be checked. No verified recent records.

*Staphylinus dimidiaticornis* Gemminger, 1851

One of the largest and certainly the most handsome and easily recognised Irish staphylinid, with red elytra and shining gold patches of pubescence on the head and hindbody. Found commonly in Rea's Wood NNR, Antrim and at Long Point, L. Beg in the nineteen-seventies but not seen at all of late. Also widespread on lakeshores in Fermanagh, usually in moss in swamp/fen or lakeshore carr. Perhaps strongly decreasing.

*Staphylinus erythropterus* L., 1758

Found in similar habitats to *S. dimidiaticornis* and sometimes with it, but slightly smaller and less colourful. Also seemingly decreasing in frequency. Both species were regarded as

common by Johnson and Halbert (1902) but are local and rare now, in lakeshore swamps and riverine wetlands.

*Ocypus fortunatarum* Wollaston, 1871

Because of confusion of both *Ocypus aeneocephalus* and *O. fortunatarum* under the "*O. cupreus*" as recorded by Johnson and Halbert (1902), the true status of *O. fortunatarum* in particular, is difficult to interpret. Blair (1932) records both species as Irish.

*Ocypus globulifer* (Fourcroy, 1785)

This species and *O. melanarius* were confused under the name *O. morio* by Johnson and Halbert (1902). Of the two *O. globulifer*, despite the statement of Bullock (1935), is much the rarer in Ireland. Bullock (1935) recorded both species from Kerry. *O. globulifer* is largely coastal in N. Ireland but scarce. Recorded by the National Trust Biological Survey Team from Castle Ward, Down. There are also specimens from Murlough NNR in UM, coll. C. Reid.

*Ocypus melanarius* (Heer, 1839)

This segregate of the "*O. morio*" recorded by Johnson and Halbert (1902) is widespread and the commonest species of the genus in N. Ireland. Under stones and in moss in woodland; also under bark.

*Ocypus nero* (Faldermann, 1835)

Johnson and Halbert (1902) report never having seen an Irish example of this species. It was recorded in Haliday's MS from near Belfast and Hogan (1854) recorded it from Dublin. No recent records.

*Ocypus olens* (Müller, 1764)

Widespread and abundant in grassland, gardens and woodland, usually under stones or other large objects.

*Creophilus maxillosus* (L., 1758)

Plentiful in carrion on the sea coast, especially around seabird colonies, but much scarcer elsewhere. Recorded from carrion on L. Neagh beaches and probably found on sandy riverbanks and similar places inland.

*Ontholestes murinus* (L., 1758)

Scarce. Recorded by Johnson and Halbert (1902) from Belfast District and from Lowry's Lough, Armagh. Found in garden compost, farmyard manure and dung. Possibly commoner in the south and west. Recorded in the 1970s from Maghera, west Donegal, where it was in rotting fungus on the upper shore (RA).

*Ontholestes tessellatus* (Fourcroy, 1758)

More widespread in N. Ireland than *O. murinus* in farmyard manure, dung and compost. There are recent records for Down, Antrim and Derry and Johnson and Halbert (1902) quote records for Armagh and Fermanagh.

*Heterothops binotatus* (Gravenhorst, 1802)

Local but widespread along the coast, usually under decaying seaweed near high water mark in estuaries or sheltered shorelines. Recorded by Johnson and Halbert (1902) from Greencastle and Holywood, Down within N. Ireland. Recently reported from Ballykinler, Dundrum Inner Bay.

*Heterothops minutus* Wollaston, 1860

Reported by Johnson and Halbert (1902) from three Irish localities, including Foyle District, Donegal (Buckle). Not a maritime species like *H. binotatus*, but found mainly in decaying vegetable matter inland. P.M. Hammond (NHM) has shown that British Isles material of this species may conflate *H. dissimilis* (Grav.) with *H. minutus* Wollaston. So far only the latter is known from Ireland.

*Heterothops niger* Kraatz, 1868

Claassens (1964) added this species to the Irish List from sand martin's nests in Co. Cork.

*Heterothops praeivius* Erichson, 1839

Added to the Irish List by Bullock (1935) from garden refuse at Killarney, Kerry. A rare species of decaying vegetation.

*Quedius aridulus* Jansson, 1939

Only separated from *Quedius boops* in British literature comparatively recently and therefore overlooked (Nash et al., in press). Seemingly widespread in sandy places on the east coast of Ireland, including Murlough NNR where C. Reid took specimens in the 1970s (UM Coll.).

*Quedius auricomus* Kiesenwetter, 1850

The only Irish sites given by Johnson and Halbert (1902) are Marble Arch, Fermanagh and Glencar, Sligo. Nicholson (1913) took the species at Cabra Castle, Cavan but there are no recent records for Ireland. Confined to waterfall moss in areas of base-rich rocks.

*Quedius boopoides* Munster, 1923

Added to the Irish List by Lott and Foster (1990) from moss and litter in Scragh Bog, Westmeath. Probably more widespread than this single record suggests, in mesotrophic mires.

*Quedius boops* (Gravenhorst, 1802)

Widespread and common in moss, particularly sphagnum, in interdrumlin fens, raised bogs and upland peat.

*Quedius brevicornis* (Thomson, 1860)

The only Irish locality given by Johnson and Halbert (1902) is Waterford (Coll. Power). A species often found in bird's nests and for that reason probably overlooked in Ireland. No recent records.

*Quedius brevis* Erichson, 1840

Added to the Irish List by Bouskell (in Halbert, 1908) from wood ant nests near L. Caragh, Kerry. Apparently confined to wood ant nests and therefore likely to be very local in Ireland. Collingwood (1959) took this species from nests of *Formica aquilonia* at Annagarriff NNR, Armagh, the only N. Ireland record.

*Quedius cinctus* (Paykull, 1790)

Widespread but uncommon in composted vegetation and herbivore dung. Johnson and Halbert (1902) describe it as common in Ulster.

*Quedius cruentus* (Olivier, 1795)

Recorded by Johnson and Halbert (1902) from Murlough Bay, Antrim and from Loughgilly, Armagh. Taken recently in a pitfall trap set in a silage sward at Hillsborough, Down, and in moulding big bales of grass at Newforge Lane, Belfast. A fairly common species of decaying or composted vegetation.

*Quedius curtipennis* Bernhauer, 1908

Conflated until recently with the very similar *Quedius fuliginosus*. Widespread and very common but generally in more disturbed habitats than *Q. fuliginosus*. Typically under stones in a variety of grassland types.

*Quedius fulgidus* (F., 1792)

Recorded by Johnson and Halbert (1902) from Holywood, Down and from Armagh. Found in tree holes and in compost. Scarce, no recent records.

*Quedius fuliginosus* (Gravenhorst, 1802)

Equally widespread and common as *Q. curtipennis* but more often in native wetlands. Typically in sphagnum on cutover bog, interdrumlin fen and similar wetland types. Johnson and Halbert (1902) records may refer to this species or to *Q. curtipennis*.

*Quedius fulvicollis* (Stephens, 1833)

The only published record of this species in Ireland is that of Nicholson (1914) for Balrath, Meath. A north-western species in Europe, often associated with sphagnum on peat, and with montane habitats.

*Quedius fumatus* (Stephens, 1833)

Widespread but local, in moss and damp litter in wooded swamps or abandoned marshy fields. Recorded from Antrim, Armagh and Fermanagh by Johnson and Halbert (1902), more recently only from Antrim (RA; Lott, 1991).

*Quedius pallipes* Lucas, 1849

Recorded by Bullock from Rossbeigh, Kerry (in O'Mahony, 1929). A species of tidal litter and very local in Britain. No recent Irish records.

*Quedius humeralis* Stephens, 1832

Very local and scarce, under stones and in litter. First reported as Irish by Wollaston (1847) and later by Nicholson (1911a) from Co. Cavan. Also reported by O'Mahony from Killarney (coll. Bullock). No recent reports.

*Quedius invreae* Gridelli, 1924

Added to the Irish List by Anderson (Nash et. al. in press) from Tollymore Forest, Down. Found under stripped Douglas fir bark on a pathway. In Britain reported from underground mammal's nests, but two very similar species may have been conflated there (pers. comm. of P.M. Hammond).

*Quedius longicornis* Kraatz, 1857

Johnson and Halbert (1902) give a record for the River Suck, Mount Talbot, Roscommon on the banks of which a single specimen was taken by Dillon in 1898. A rare species of mammal nests in Britain.

*Quedius maurorufus* (Gravenhorst, 1806)

Fairly common in moss and damp litter in interdrumlin bogs and lakeshore marshes.

*Quedius mesomelinus* (Marsham, 1802)

A cosmopolitan species of decaying vegetation and carrion and fairly widespread in N. Ireland. Described as common by Johnson and Halbert (1902).

*Quedius molochinus* (Gravenhorst, 1806)

Widespread and eurytopic, occurring equally on montane heath and on lowland grass. Usually found in moss or under stones.

*Quedius nigriceps* Kraatz, 1857

Not recorded by Johnson and Halbert (1902) but taken by Nicholson (1910) at Balrath, Meath and by Halbert (1924) at Howth, Dublin. There is a recent record for Aghills Lough, West Cork where a specimen was taken in *Juncus* on an upland lakeshore (RA). The latter does not appear to be a typical habitat - elsewhere recorded mainly from sandy soils, sometimes under pine trees.

*Quedius nitipennis* (Stephens, 1833)

Said by Johnson and Halbert (1902) to be common in Ulster, but there is only one recent record, for Murlough NNR, Down (C. Reid). In Britain found in moss and damp litter near freshwater.

*Quedius picipes* (Mannerheim, 1830)

An autumn species, usually found in woodland moss or at plant roots. Much less common in Ireland than Britain and reported by Johnson and Halbert (1902) only from Ballycastle and Cave Hill, Antrim, within N. Ireland. Taken in a pitfall trap at Inisherik, Crom, Fermanagh by Lott and Meharg (1989).

*Quedius plagiatus* Mannerheim, 1843

Added to the Irish List by Janson (1920) from a decayed pine log at Torc Cascade, Killarney, Kerry. A montane species found under conifer bark on the Continent. Since found elsewhere in Kerry and in Cos Dublin and Cavan (O'Mahony, 1929). Lately recorded from under conifer bark in Powerscourt Demesne, Wicklow by Good (1995). Also by Keith Alexander in hanging oakwoods (unlocalised) in the Wicklow Hills. Could be in N.Ireland, but very rare.

*Quedius puncticollis* (Thomson, 1867)

Said by Johnson and Halbert (1902) to be frequent but recorded by them only from Foyle District, Derry, from Ballycastle, Antrim and from Marble Arch, Fermanagh. Probably local under bark in mixed woodland. Found recently under sycamore bark (1978 and 1993) near the Rath in Barnett's Park, Belfast. Reported as a species of mole's nests on the Continent.

*Quedius schatzmayri* Gridelli, 1922

Widespread and fairly common in moss and tussocks in grassland, including semi-improved grass. Overlooked as a separate species by early authors including Johnson and Halbert (1902).

*Quedius scintillans* (Gravenhorst, 1806)

Recorded by Buckle (1900) from carrion in Foyle District, Derry and by Johnson and Halbert (1902) from moss at Loughgilly, Armagh. Generally, a species of decaying vegetable matter and recorded recently from decaying big bale grass at Newforge, Belfast (RA). An additional record is that of Lott (1991) from earth banks at Ess Bridge, north Antrim.

*Quedius semiaeneus* (Stephens, 1833)

Recorded as common by Johnson and Halbert (1902) but scarcely that now. A species typical of damp litter near the coast. Taken recently from pitfall traps at Hillsborough, Down and by sweeping clifftop vegetation at Kilkeel beach (RA).

*Quedius semiobscurus* (Marsham, 1802)

Widespread but local in moss and litter in grassland, including coastal habitats.

*Quedius tristis* (Gravenhorst, 1802)

Primarily a species of a species of bare, stony places in pasture from the lowlands to high ground. Often common.

*Quedius umbrinus* Erichson, 1839

A local species of damp moss and litter on the banks of streams and rivers. Recorded by Johnson and Halbert (1902) from Ballycastle, Antrim and from Marble Arch, Fermanagh. Taken recently from sphagnum on the summit of Cave Hill, Belfast and from driftline debris on the Lower Bann at Portstewart, Derry (RA). Lott (1991) reports it from the upper Inver River, Glenariff, Antrim.

*Quedius ventralis* (Aragona, 1830)

There are two specimens in NMI collected by O'Mahony at Portmarnock, Dublin in 1925. A species usually associated with holes in trees.

## **Habrocerinae**

*Habrocerus capillaricornis* (Gravenhorst, 1806)

Johnson and Halbert (1902) give only a record of Buckle (1900) for an oat rick in Foyle District, Donegal. Recently taken under bark of a dead elm in Donard Park, Down (RA). Likely to be widespread but rare in damp tussocks and similar habitats in woodland.

### **Tachyporinae**

*Mycetoporus angularis* Mulsant & Rey, 1853

A montane species, confined to moss at relatively high altitudes. Recorded by Johnson and Halbert (1902) from Cave Hill, Antrim and Slieve Donard, Down. Recently recorded from the summit of Slieve Muck, Down, and from Muckish and Slieve League in Donegal (RA).

*Mycetoporus clavicornis* (Stephens, 1832)

Rare and local in Ireland, in moss on peatlands and often at altitude. Recorded by Johnson and Halbert (1902) from Foyle District, Donegal (Buckle) and from Galway. There are also a couple of older records for Kerry. Not recorded for N. Ireland but possibly overlooked.

*Mycetoporus despectus* Strand, 1969

Only described by Strand in 1969, this species may be conflated in Irish collections with either *M. lepidus* or *M. longulus*. A specimen in UM determined by P.M. Hammond was collected by C. Reid at Lennymore Bay, L. Neagh in 1976 (Nash et al., in press). This is so far the only Irish record. The specimen was taken from moss on sandy ground behind the shoreline of L. Neagh.

*Mycetoporus erichsonianus* Fagel, 1965

Almost certainly the species recorded by Johnson and Halbert (1902) under the name *M. nanus* Erichson, for which they give two N. Ireland records: Magilligan dunes, Derry (coll. Buckle) and Armagh. Recorded recently from loose sand in the fore dunes at Portstewart, Derry (RA). A species of sandy coastal soils.

*Mycetoporus lepidus* (Gravenhorst, 1802)

Recorded by Johnson and Halbert (1902) for Foyle District, Donegal but other records relate to the south and west of Ireland. A recent report from Hillsborough, Down, in pitfall traps set in a silage sward, requires confirmation as there are several closely related species with which confusion is possible. However, the habitat is right - agricultural land including arable.

*Mycetoporus longicornis* Mäklin, 1847

Added to the Irish List by Tomlin and Joy (1914) from Cloghane, Kerry. There are no other records. A species of moss in damp woods.

*Mycetoporus longulus* Mannerheim, 1830

Very local in Ireland, in moss and grass litter in open habitats. Johnson and Halbert (1902) quote a record for Armagh. There is a specimen in UM collected by C. Reid in the dunes at Murlough NNR, Down on 9 April 1972. Also taken in moss at Powerscourt, Wicklow by Good (1995).

*Mycetoporus nigricollis* Stephens, 1835

Like most members of the genus, this species is scarce and localised in Ireland. Johnson and Halbert (1902) give records for Lough Derg, Clare and Cork City. Found in damp moss in woods.

*Mycetoporus punctus* (Gravenhorst, 1806)

Added to the Irish List by Janson and Bonaparte Wyse (1924) from Lough Guitane near Killarney, Kerry. Likely to be very localised and rare in Ireland.

*Mycetoporus rufescens* (Stephens, 1832)

The only Irish record of this species is that of Johnson (in Johnson and Halbert 1902) for Armagh, Co. Armagh. A species associated with moss in woods.

*Mycetoporus splendidus* (Gravenhorst, 1806)

Widespread but local, in moss on light soils. Recorded recently from sandy ground at Lennymore Bay, L. Neagh and from dunes at Ballymastocker Bay, Donegal (RA).

*Lordithon exoletus* (Erichson, 1839)

Like all members of this genus, found in decaying woodland fungi. Possibly the most local species with only two recent records, for Mounthall demesne, East Donegal and Stormont Estate, Belfast (RA).

*Lordithon lunulatus* (L., 1761)

Local, in woodland fungi, but less rare than *M. exoletus*.

*Lordithon thoracicus* (F., 1777)

Widespread in fungi in woods.

*Lordithon trinotatus* (Erichson, 1839)

The commonest species of the genus, in a variety of woodland fungi in autumn.

*Bolitobius analis* (Fabricius, 1787)

Local, and usually occurring singly, in moss and grass litter in open habitats including agricultural land.

*Bolitobius cingulatus* (Mannerheim, 1830)

Possibly more widespread than *B. analis* in N. Ireland. Recorded by Johnson and Halbert (1902) only from Belleisle, Fermanagh but recorded recently from Hillsborough and Murlough NNR, Down and from Rea's Wood, Antrim. Found in moss in woods or under *Calluna* on heaths.

*Bolitobius inclinans* (Gravenhorst, 1806)

Very local in damp moss in woods and grassland. Added to the Irish List by O'Mahony (1932) from Maulin, Wicklow. This author also reported a Halbert specimen from Glencar, Kerry.

*Sepedophilus immaculatus* (Stephens, 1832)

Added to the Irish List by Tomlin and Joy (1914) from Cloghane, Kerry. Subsequently recorded by Janson (1920) from Sneem, Kerry and by Nicholson (1917) from Balrath, Meath. A species of damp litter in marshes, but evidently rare in Ireland. More widespread in Britain.

*Sepedophilus littoreus* (L., 1758)

Added to the Irish List by Anderson (1978) from a rotting beech stem at Toneduff Bridge on the R. Faughan, Derry. Since recorded from Portmore Lough, Antrim, Tollymore Forest, Down and from the shores of Upper Lough Macnean at Inishteige, Fermanagh. In damp litter in wooded wetlands or in rotting fungi on dead wood. Generally considered indicative of 'old wood' (*urwald*) conditions in Britain.

*Sepedophilus marshami* (Stephens, 1832)

Widespread but uncommon under stones and in moss and litter of woods and waste places on lighter or more alkaline soils. Commoner near the coast in N. Ireland.

*Sepedophilus nigripennis* (Stephens, 1832)

Widespread and common in grass litter of marshes and wet grasslands, including dune slack areas.

*Sepedophilus pedicularius* (Gravenhorst, 1802)

Included doubtfully in the list of Johnson and Halbert (1902) based on an old Hogan (1854) record for Dublin. Since recorded by Halbert (1910b) and Janson (1924) from

Shane's Castle, Antrim, and by Bullock (1914) and Janson (1920) from Killarney and Kenmare, Kerry respectively. Not refound despite recent searches, at Shane's Castle. Local and rare in Britain.

*Tachyporus atriceps* Stephens, 1832  
Widespread in moss and grass litter.

*Tachyporus chrysoelinus* (L., 1758)  
Widespread and abundant in moss and grass litter in grassland and woods.

*Tachyporus dispar* (Paykull, 1789)  
Recognised as a distinct segregate of *T. chrysoelinus* only recently. Widespread and frequent but less so than *T. chrysoelinus* with some restriction to unimproved grassland and marshes.

*Tachyporus formosus* Matthews, 1838  
There is some controversy, not yet settled, about the correctness of Irish records of this species. Johnson and Halbert (1902) quote a Haliday record for Belfast and there are several records for other parts of Ireland. Recently recorded from Sydenham, Hillsborough and Poyntzpass in Down, but an undescribed pallid variety of *T. obtusus* may be involved.

*Tachyporus hypnorum* (Fabricius, 1775)  
Widespread and abundant in moss and grass litter in woods and grassland.

*Tachyporus nitidulus* (Fabricius, 1781)  
Restricted to moss and litter on light soils and therefore mainly coastal in N. Ireland. Widespread along the coast and fairly frequent.

*Tachyporus obtusus* (L., 1767)  
Both the typical form and var. *nitidicollis* (which is in rare outside Ireland) are widespread and frequent in moss and grass litter in woods and grassland. Often taken hibernating under tree bark in winter.

*Tachyporus pallidus* Sharp, 1871  
Stenotopic for damp litter in marshes, carr, interdrumlin bogs and fens, but widespread and frequent in these situations. Inexplicably, Johnson and Halbert (1902) give only two records, for the southern counties. Much more common in Ireland than in Britain where it is localised and rare.

*Tachyporus pusillus* Gravenhorst, 1806

Widespread and frequent in moss and grass litter in woods and grassland. Abundant in driftline debris along Lough Neagh shorelines.

*Tachyporus solutus* Erichson, 1839

Widespread but scarce in N. Ireland, usually in grass litter in unimproved grassland. Johnson and Halbert (1902) describe it as "common", possibly based on its status in Britain.

*Tachyporus tersus* Erichson, 1839

Widespread but scarce in moss of bogs and fens as well as coastal dunes - there is a C. Reid record for Murlough NNR, Down, in soft sand, April 1975.

*Tachyporus transversalis* Gravenhorst, 1806

Widespread but rare in turloughs and alkaline fens. Nicholson (1914) added this species to the Irish List from Balrath, Meath. The only records from our area relate to single specimens collected at Green Loughs, Fermanagh in 1988 (RA) and Crolly Wood, West Donegal in 1976 (C. Reid). Rare also in Britain.

*Lamprinodes saginatus* (Gravenhorst, 1806)

The only N. Ireland record of this species quoted by Johnson and Halbert (1902) is an unreferenced Johnson record for Armagh. Taken by Welch (1986) beside a forest track in Trassey Plantation, Newcastle, Down, and by RA on a Lough Neagh sandy beach at Creagh Spit, Derry. Usually found in association with ants.

*Tachinus elongatus* Gyllenhal, 1810

A very local species in Ireland. Reported by Johnson and Halbert (1902) from Buncrana, Donegal and from Dublin and Wicklow. Taken recently in a pitfall trap near Big Dog in south Fermanagh by A. Cameron.

*Tachinus humeralis* Gravenhorst, 1802

Widespread and fairly common in rotting fungi in estate woodlands across N. Ireland. It is difficult to understand why Johnson and Halbert (1902) quote only one Irish record, for Maryborough, Laois. The only other Irish author to record this species is Bullock (1914) for Killarney.

*Tachinus laticollis* Gravenhorst, 1802

A widespread and common species in moss and forest litter, as well as decaying vegetation and carrion.

*Tachinus marginellus* (Fabricius, 1781)

Widespread and common in moss and grass litter, decaying vegetation and herbivore dung.

*Tachinus pallipes* (Gravenhorst, 1806)

Widespread in rotting fungi in woods. Not as frequent as *T. humeralis*, but like that species apparently under-recorded by Johnson and Halbert (1902) who reported only a record of Buckle (1900) for Foyle District, Derry. While common in N. Ireland, its status in the rest of Ireland is uncertain.

*Tachinus proximus* Kraatz, 1855

Added to the Irish List by Johnson and Halbert (1912) from the summit of Croaghmore, Mayo. Probably very local in Ireland but its precise habitat requirements are unknown. Crawford (1934) gives a record for Collin Mountain, Antrim, in fungus at the foot of a pine tree. Recorded in the 1970s from moss and grass litter on roadside banks at Colliery Bay, Ballycastle, Antrim and from a wall in Knockloughrim Wood, Derry (RA).

*Tachinus signatus* Gravenhorst, 1802

Widespread and very common in moss and grass litter and in herbivore dung.

*Tachinus subterraneus* (L., 1758)

Widespread, according to Johnson and Halbert (1902). Not very common and mostly recorded from composted vegetation in N. Ireland.

*Cilea siphoides* (L., 1767)

Widespread but scarce in hot, fermenting grass heaps. Possibly an introduction from the tropics. Johnson and Halbert (1902) give records for Belfast, Down, for Armagh and for Belleisle, Fermanagh. No recent records.

### **Aleocharinae**

*Gymnusa brevicollis* (Paykull, 1800)

Widespread but uncommon in flood refuse, moss and grass litter usually on peaty substrata. Recorded by Johnson and Halbert (1902) for Culmore, Derry (Buckle) and Mullinure, Armagh, by Johnson (1907) for Poyntzpass, Down and by Nicholson (1914) for Balrath, Meath. Recently taken by RA in *Molinia* litter of peat near Agnew's Hill, Antrim (RA) and by Lott (1991) from Brackagh Moss NNR, Armagh, and from Montiaghs Moss, Garry Bog and Lough Fadda, Antrim.

*Gymnusa variegata* Kiesenwetter, 1845

Recorded by Johnson and Halbert (1902) for Holywood, Down on the basis of a specimen in the Haliday Collection. Recently taken in moss under gorse on a peat bank at Crushybracken, mid Antrim (RA) and in an acidic flush on Slieve Donard (A.P. Foster, National Trust, 1992). Rare, in moss on wet blanket bog.

*Cypha laeviuscula* (Mannerheim, 1830)

Widespread but local in moss and under stones. Johnson and Halbert (1902) give a record for Ballycastle and more recently the species has been taken on the scarp face at Knochdhu north of Larne and in pasture at Ballykeel, Ballymena (RA). Allen (1976) gives a record of C. Reid for Murlough NNR, Down and it has been taken in pitfalls in silage swards at Hillsborough. Allen regards the species as scarce in southern Britain but less so in the north and west.

*Cypha longicornis* (Paykull, 1800)

Johnson and Halbert (1902) only give records for Waterford and "Ireland" (Haliday Coll.) so, unlike Britain, this species would appear to be scarce (or overlooked). There are no recent records. Local in Britain in moss and grass tussocks.

*Cypha ovulum* (Heer, 1839)

Undoubtedly a rare species both in Britain and in Ireland, found in damp moss. Johnson and Halbert (1902) record it from Foyle District, Donegal and from Armagh and Poyntzpass, Armagh. There appear to be no other records for N. Ireland.

*Cypha punctum* (Motschulsky, 1857)

According to Allen (1976) a very rare species in Britain and Europe. The same author introduced this species to the Irish List based on specimens of C. Reid collected in marram litter at Murlough NNR, Down. A male was collected by RA in grass litter at the base of Binevenagh, Derry in 1995, so it may be less rare in western parts of the British Isles..

*Cypha seminulum* (Erichson, 1839)

Recorded only for Foyle District, Donegal and for "Ireland" (Haliday Coll.) (Johnson and Halbert, 1902). Rare in Britain also and there remains a possibility that the above records refer to other species such as *C. punctum* rather than the true *C. seminulum* (Allen, 1976).

*Oligota apicata* Erichson, 1837

Added to the Irish List by Janson (1924) from Shane's Castle, Antrim. In Britain found in bracket fungi on trees - widespread but scarce.

*Oligota granaria* Erichson, 1837

Added to the Irish List by O'Farrell and Butler (1948) from damp debris on the floors of buildings in the docks area of Belfast. In Britain recorded from flour mills and granaries. Probably not native.

*Oligota inflata* (Mannerheim, 1830)

Associated with decaying vegetation including garden waste. Recorded by Johnson and Halbert (1902) from the Foyle District, Donegal and Derry and the Mourne Mountains, Down. Johnson (1907) took it at Poyntzpass, Armagh. Probably widespread but there are no recent records.

*Oligota parva* Kraatz, 1862

Williams (1980) gives an unlocalised Irish record and Anderson (1994) records the species from a round straw bale on the roadside outside Clough, Down. Widespread but uncommon in baled or composted vegetation in Britain.

*Oligota pumilio* Kiesenwetter, 1858

An *Oligota* taken from under a boulder in the flood zone of the Quoile River at Inch Abbey, Down (RA) in the 1970s has turned out to be this species (Nash et al. in press). Probably confused with *O. pusillima* by earlier workers. Local but widespread in Britain.

*Oligota punctulata* Heer, 1839

Recorded from Dublin, Wexford and Kerry by Johnson and Halbert (1902) and from Ballysadare, Sligo by Halbert (1904). Found in composted or decaying vegetation and probably occurs at least in Fermanagh within our area.

*Oligota pusillima* (Gravenhorst, 1806)

Not rare in decaying vegetable matter. Added to the Irish List by Bullock (1914) from moss collected in the Killarney District of Kerry. Recently taken in rotted sulphur tuft fungus on an old oak in Belvoir Estate, Belfast and in moulding big bale grass at Newforge Lane, Belfast (RA).

*Myllaena brevicornis* (Matthews, 1838)

Recorded by Johnson and Halbert (1902) from Armagh, from Foyle District, Derry and from Carr's Glen, Belfast. Lott (1991) took this species at Loughareema, Breen Bridge and the upper Inver River, Antrim, suggesting that it might have an association with peat over basalt. Also recorded from grass litter on mull soils at Colliery Bay, Ballycastle (RA). Very local, in moss and grass litter of acidic woods and peatlands.

*Myllaena dubia* (Gravenhorst, 1806)

Locally common in moss and tussocks in marshes and interdrumlin fen. Johnson and Halbert (1902) give only an Armagh record for N. Ireland, but there are a number of recent records. Found, for instance, at Brackagh Moss, Armagh and Montiaghs Moss, Antrim by Lott (1991).

*Myllaena gracilicornis* Fairmaire & Brisout, 1859

Bullock (1930) added this species to the Irish List from sphagnum in a small bog near Killarney, Kerry. No other Irish records.

*Myllaena gracilis* (Matthews, 1838)

Recorded by Johnson and Halbert (1912) from Westport, Mayo and O'Mahony gives a record for Killarney (Bullock). Recently reported from a stony Lough Neagh shore at Ballyronan (RA). Associated with damp litter in marshes.

*Myllaena infuscata* Kraatz, 1853

Added to the Irish List by Bullock (1914) from Killarney, Kerry. Recently reported from litter in a *Phragmites* swamp on the Bann at Somerset Forest, Derry (RA). Very local, in moss near freshwater, but possibly overlooked.

*Myllaena intermedia* Erichson, 1837

Recorded by Johnson and Halbert (1902) from Armagh and by Lott (1991) from a sphagnum flush on the Inver River, from Montiaghs Moss and from Garry Bog, all in Antrim.

*Myllaena kraatzi* Sharp, 1871

Added to the Irish List by Chaster (1903) from near Errisbeg, Roundstone, Galway. O'Mahony (1929) also quotes a Bullock record (no date) for Killarney, Kerry. Like the other species in the genus, found in moss in very wet peatlands and marshes.

*Myllaena minuta* (Gravenhorst, 1806)

Recorded for Armagh by Johnson and Halbert (1902) and by Lott (1991) for Derryleckagh Bog, Down and Brackagh Moss NNR, Armagh. There is a further recent record (RA) for grass litter on a riverbank in Somerset Forest, Derry. Local, in moss of marshes and bogs.

*Diglossa mersa* (Haliday, 1837)

Records quoted by Johnson and Halbert (1902) include Strangford Lough and Dundrum Bay, Down (Haliday). Janson (1924) also reported this species from Newcastle, Down.

Found around or below tidal limits on sandy or muddy shorelines under weed or at the sides of stones. Recorded recently from Reagh Island, Strangford Lough and the Bann Estuary at Portstewart, Derry (RA).

*Diglotta submarina* (Fairmaire & Laboulbene, 1856)

There are several Irish specimens in the Haliday Collection and in Mason's Collection, probably from the same source. Much rarer than *D. mersa* and possibly overlooked in Ireland, but in the same habitats. No recent records.

*Hygronoma dimidiata* (Gravenhorst, 1806)

The sole locality given for this species by Johnson and Halbert (1902) is Lowry's Lough, Armagh. Despite this the species is widespread in grass tussocks or on tall fen vegetation in interdrumlin fens, cutover bogs and lakeshore carr, probably throughout Ireland - certainly widespread in the north.

*Encephalus complicans* Stephens, 1832

Widespread but usually occurring singly in moss, flood refuse in marshes and in ant's nests. Often overlooked because of its ability to contract into the shape of a seed and remain motionless for long periods.

*Gyrophæna affinis* Mannerheim, 1830

Widespread in woodland fungi in autumn. Johnson and Halbert (1902) give a record for Clonbrock, Galway but the only literature record for N. Ireland is that of Janson (1924) for Shane's Castle, Antrim. Found recently at Hillsborough, Down, as well as Rea's Wood NNR and Barnett's Park, Antrim (RA). C. Reid took it at Bangor and Murlough NNR, Down.

*Gyrophæna bihamata* Thomson, 1867

Recorded by Bullock (1928) from fungi in the Killarney District of Kerry. There appear to be no other Irish records. Very local in southern Britain in woodland bracket fungi.

*Gyrophæna fasciata* (Marsham, 1802)

Recorded from Ballycastle, Antrim, from Armagh and from Belleisle, Fermanagh by Johnson and Halbert (1902). Janson (1924) also took it in Shane's Castle, Antrim. Also taken by C. Reid at Clondeboye, Down in 1972. Widespread but rare in autumn fungi.

*Gyrophæna gentilis* Erichson, 1839

Taken from woodland fungi near Ballycastle by Chaster (Johnson and Halbert, 1902) and in Shane's Castle by Halbert (1910). More recently, found in woodland fungi at Belvoir Forest, Belfast and at Hollymount NNR, Down (RA). Widespread but local in Britain.

*Gyrophæna joyi* Wendeler, 1924

There is a specimen of this species in UM collected by C. Reid at Clondeboye, Down in 1972. This is remarkable as the species is southern in Britain and rare. Could obviously occur elsewhere in Ireland, particularly in the south.

*Gyrophæna latissima* (Stephens, 1832)

Recorded from fungi at Killarney, Kerry by Bullock (1914) and from *Boletus* at Cloverhill, Cavan, by Nicholson (1915). C. Reid took specimens in bracket fungi (*Trametes*) at Clondeboye, Down, so possibly widespread if rare in Ireland.

*Gyrophæna minima* Erichson, 1837

Taken by Chaster at Ballycastle, Antrim and at Glencar, Sligo (Johnson and Halbert, 1902). There appear to be no other records for Ireland.

*Gyrophæna nana* (Paykull, 1800)

Added to the Irish List by Nicholson (1911) from Balrath, Meath. There are no other Irish records. Like others of the genus, found in woodland fungi.

*Gyrophæna poweri* Crotch, 1866

Bullock (1935) took this species in fungi at Ross Castle lakeside in Killarney, Kerry. There appear to be no other published records for Ireland. Very rare in south-east England.

*Gyrophæna pulchella* Heer, 1839

Nicholson (1914) found this species in fungi under pines at Balrath, Meath. Recently found in fungi under beech in Belvoir Forest, Belfast (RA). Possibly not as rare in Ireland as it appears to be in Britain.

*Gyrophæna strictula* Erichson, 1839

Added to the Irish List by Good (1991a) from *Daedalea quercina* bracket fungus in Powerscourt Demesne, Wicklow. Local in most of Britain on this fungus, so may be more widespread in Ireland than this record indicates.

*Homalota plana* (Gyllenhal, 1810)

Added to the Irish List by Bullock (1935) from under bark in the Deer Park at Killarney, Kerry. Taken under bark of broadleaf trees in Moreland's Meadow, Antrim and nearby Belvoir Forest, Down by RA (1993/4). Clearly widespread in Ireland but may be very local. Local in southern Britain under bark.

*Anomognathus cuspidatus* (Erichson, 1839)

Although only mentioned in the Supplementary List of Johnson and Halbert (1902) in a record for elm bark at Lucan, Dublin, this species is not rare in the north of Ireland and has been found recently at several sites in the Lagan Valley or around Belfast (RA). Under bark of broad-leaved trees. Widely distributed but local in Britain.

*Phytosus balticus* Kraatz, 1859

Widespread around the coast under tidal litter both in sandy bays and along rocky shorelines. Recent records include Murlough NNR and Killard Point, Down and Portstewart dunes, Derry.

*Phytosus nigriventris* (Chevrolat, 1843)

Recorded by Kemp (1903) from Baldoyle Strand, Dublin. Like *P. balticus* usually found under strandline litter or green seaweeds along sandy shorelines. pRDBK in BRitain.

*Phytosus spinifer* Curtis, 1838

Only recorded from south and east coasts of Ireland. In our area, only at Newcastle, Down (Champion, 1875); in litter along the strandline.

*Leptusa fumida* Kraatz, 1839

Common under bark of broad-leaved trees, at least in the greater Belfast area (RA). Johnson and Halbert (1902) record it from Belfast and Armagh. Widespread but local in Britain.

*Leptusa pulchella* (Mannerheim, 1830)

Johnson and Halbert (1902) quote a single Irish record for Murlough Bay, north Antrim. Widespread but local in Britain, under bark. Possibly widespread but scarce in Ireland.

*Heterota plumbea* (Waterhouse, 1858)

Recorded by Halbert (in O'Mahony, 1929) from Mulranny, west Mayo. Found very locally under litter on shingle beaches along the coast in Britain.

*Bolitochara lucida* (Gravenhorst, 1802)

Added to the Irish List by Stelfox (1924) from Glencullen, Dublin. This is the only Irish record so far. Very local in Britain on fungi or under fungoid bark.

*Bolitochara obliqua* Erichson, 1837

Common under fungoid bark of coniferous and broad-leaved trees in N. Ireland. Probably also elsewhere in Ireland. Common in Britain.

*Autalia impressa* (Olivier, 1795)

Abundant in decaying woodland fungi in the autumn. The very similar *A. longicornis* which is widespread but very local in Britain has been searched for, so far without success, in Ireland (RA).

*Autalia rivularis* (Gravenhorst, 1802)

Recorded from Down, Antrim and Armagh by Johnson and Halbert (1902) but not common in N. Ireland. In decaying vegetation rather than fungi.

*Cordalia obscura* (Gravenhorst, 1802)

Common and widespread along the coast as well as on Lough Neagh where it mainly occurs on sandy beaches. Found in driftline debris or rotting seaweed as well as decaying vegetation away from water.

*Falagria caesa* Erichson, 1837

Johnson and Halbert (1902) give records only for Belfast within N. Ireland. However, probably widespread if scarce here. Recorded recently from pitfall traps at Hillsborough, Down and from a Lough Neagh sandy beach near Ballinderry Waterfoot (RA). In decaying vegetation or driftline debris of lakeshores and riverbanks.

*Falagria thoracica* Stephens, 1832

Recorded from Magilligan dunes, Derry and from Ballycastle, Antrim by Johnson and Halbert (1902). Recent records include White Rocks, Antrim and Strand Lough, Down (RA). Apparently confined to sandy coastal habitats here but found inland near freshwater in other parts of the British Isles.

*Myrmecopora brevipes* Butler, 1909

Recorded by Bullock (1932) from Fenit, Kerry in rotting seaweed and shingle. Confined to sandy shores in the south-west of the British Isles.

*Myrmecopora sulcata* (Kiesenwetter, 1850)

Like *M. brevipes*, a coastal species found under seaweed and refuse along the strandline. Johnson and Halbert (1902) give records for Achill, Mayo and for Kenmare, Kerry but it is also recorded from near Toome on Lough Neagh by Halbert (1910b). The latter is the only inland record for Ireland and must be considered unusual. Sharp said of the specimen that it may represent a dwarf race of the species (!). Taken in 1981 from a sandy shoreline at Killard NNR, Down (RA). Evidently widespread, if local.

*Myrmecopora uvida* (Erichson, 1840)

Like the other two species of this genus, *M. uvida* is coastal and found under decaying seaweed etc. Johnson and Halbert (1902) record it only from Greystones, Wicklow.

*Tachyusa atra* (Gravenhorst, 1806)

Another species of sandy lakeshores, recorded by Johnson and Halbert (1902) from Foyle District, Derry, L. Neagh, Antrim, Moira, Down and Armagh and Poyntzpass, Armagh. Taken on the lakeshore at Rea's Wood NNR in 1976 (RA) and by other authors at sites in Fermanagh. Widespread.

*Tachyusa constricta* Erichson, 1837

Johnson and Halbert (1902) record this species from Foyle District and Rosstown, Donegal. Not recorded within N. Ireland but likely to occur here on muddy lakeshores or riverbanks.

*Tachyusa leucopus* (Marsham, 1802)

The sole Irish record of this species, given by Johnson and Halbert (1902), is for Foyle District, Derry (Buckle). Another riparian species which is very local in Britain.

*Tachyusa umbratica* Erichson, 1837

Added to the Irish List by Anderson (in Nash et al., in press) from a sandy Lough Neagh beach at Ballinderry Waterfoot. According to Duff (1993) found in caves on sandy riverbanks in Somerset. Rare and western in Britain.

*Gnypeta caerulea* (Sahlberg, 1831)

Added to the Irish List by Anderson (1978) from moss by the Linford Water, Upper Glenarm, Antrim. A species associated with moss on highland streambanks.

*Gnypeta carbonaria* (Mannerheim, 1830)

Recorded by Johnson and Halbert (1902) from Foyle District and Rosstown, Donegal. There are recent records for several sites on Lough Neagh (RA) and it was taken on the shores of Lower L. Macnean, Fermanagh by Lott and Meharg (1989). A species of sandy or silty shorelines and riverbanks. Widespread in Britain.

*Callicerus obscurus* Gravenhorst, 1802

Recorded from Foyle District, Derry and Holywood, Down by Johnson and Halbert (1902). In grass litter, often by streams in woods.

*Callicerus rigidicornis* (Erichson, 1839)

Added to the Irish List by Bullock (1914) from Killarney, Kerry. There are no other literature reports of its occurrence in Ireland. Similar in habits to *C. obscurus* but has a more southerly range in Europe.

*Schistoglossa aubei* (Brisout, 1860)

Taken from sedge litter on Derryleckagh Bog, Down by Lott (1991). This is the only Irish record. A relic species typical of undisturbed fen habitats and in Britain mostly confined to East Anglia where it has pRDBK status.

*Schistoglossa gemina* (Erichson, 1837)

Abundant on reeds at Portmore Lough, Antrim according to Halbert (1910) who added it to the Irish List. There appear to be no other published records. Local in Britain with a Notable status.

*Boreophilia eremita* (Rye, 1866)

Generally recorded from moss on high ground. Also reported from low-lying riverine fens (Lagan Meadows) and exposed north coast sites (Colliery Bay, Ballycastle).

*Dacrila fallax* (Kraatz, 1856)

Added to the Irish List by Owen (1995) from Ballyvergan Marsh, Cork. In bogs near the coast in Britain but almost confined to the south and very local.

*Hydrosmecta delicatula* (Sharp, 1869)

Added to the Irish List by Lott and Bilton (1991) from riverside shingle on the Failmore River, Mayo. pRDBK in Britain.

*Hydrosmecta eximia* (Sharp, 1869)

Added to the Irish List by Bullock (1932) from shingle on the Park River, Killarney, Kerry. Recorded recently from Moyola Waterfoot on Lough Neagh, under litter on a sandy beach (RA).

*Hydrosmecta fragilis* (Kraatz, 1854)

Recorded by Johnson and Halbert (1902) from Foyle District, Donegal (Buckle), R. Dodder, Dublin and Powerscourt, Wicklow, on stream banks. Local in similar habitats in Britain.

*Hydrosmecta thinobioides* (Kraatz, 1854)

Added to the Irish List by Bullock (1930) from a gravelly riverbank near Killarney, Kerry. Taken also by Lott and Bilton (1991) from the banks of the River Aherlow, Tipperary, so possibly widespread if scarce in the south of Ireland.

*Hydrosmectina septentrionum* Benick, 1969

Added to the Irish List by Bullock (1935) (as *H. subtilissima* Kraatz) from shingle on the Flesk River, Killarney, Kerry. A riverine shingle species and like others with these preferences, probably very localised and scarce in Ireland. Recorded in 1980 from Garryland Wood, S.E. Galway, on drying mud in a wooded turlough (RA).

*Aloconota cambrica* (Wollaston, 1855)

Recorded by Johnson and Halbert (1902) from Foyle District, Donegal (Buckle) and Bray, Wicklow. Recently seen on the banks of the Glendun River, Antrim (Lott, 1991) and in shingle on the Shimna River, Newcastle (RA). Probably widespread in riverine shingle.

*Aloconota currax* (Kraatz, 1856)

Widespread but local on shingle riverbanks. Recorded by Johnson and Halbert (1902) for Cave Hill, Antrim. More recently taken on the Shimna River, Newcastle (RA), and at Loughan, Garron Point, Antrim (Lott, 1991).

*Aloconota planifrons* Waterhouse, 1864

Added to the Irish List by Lott and Foster (1990) from flood refuse on the Aille River, Croaghribeg, Mayo. Likely to be very localised and rare. pRDBK in Britain.

*Aloconota gregaria* (Erichson, 1839)

Widespread and common in open habitats on riverbanks and lakeshores and in grassy compost elsewhere.

*Aloconota insecta* (Thomson, 1856)

Recorded by Johnson and Halbert (1902) from Loughgilly, Armagh, in moss and by Halbert (1910b) from the shore at Shane's Castle, L. Neagh. Recently seen on sandy foreshores at two sites on Lough Neagh - Moyola Waterfoot and Ballinderry Waterfoot (RA). Probably widespread if local, in riparian habitats.

*Aloconota sulcifrons* (Stephens, 1832)

Recorded by Johnson and Halbert (1902) from Dundrum, Dublin and by Bullock (1914) from Killarney, Kerry. Very local, in shingle or in flood refuse on rivers. Taken by Lott and Meharg (1989) from wet moss at Marble Arch and in a pitfall at Inisherik, Fermanagh. There are also less typical captures, swept off herbage in woods, by R. Nash (Belfast, Antrim), and by C. Reid (Bangor, Down).

*Aloconota longicollis* (Mulsant & Rey, 1852)

Added to the Irish List by Allen (1967) who re-examined the specimen of "*Homalota languida*" referred to by Johnson and Halbert (1902) and found it to be the present species. The specimen was taken by Halbert at Borris in Carlow.

*Amischa analis* (Gravenhorst, 1802)

Widespread and common in moss and grass tussocks, also lakeshores and wetlands generally.

*Amischa cavifrons* (Sharp, 1869)

Widespread but rare in moss of grasslands. Anderson (1978) recorded this species in error from Muckish Mountain, Donegal, but C. Reid took a small series from moss on the summit of Knock Dhu, north of Larne, Antrim. Good (1996) also records it from grassland at the Curragh, Kildare.

*Amischa decipiens* (Sharp, 1869)

Recorded as pitfall-trap captures on arable land in Co. Cork by Good and Giller (1990). Also taken in loose, dry sand of fore dunes at Portstewart, Derry (RA).

*Amischa soror* (Kraatz, 1856)

Local but not rare in moss and litter of heaths and lakeshores; possibly also in herbivore dung. Added to the Irish List by Good and Giller (1990) from pitfall traps on arable land in Co. Cork.

*Amidobia talpa* (Heer, 1841)

Added to the Irish List by Collingwood (1965) from *Formica aquilonia* nests at Annagarriff NNR, Armagh. A commensal with wood ants, so the above site is likely to be the only one in N. Ireland for this species.

*Nehemitropia sordida* (Marsham, 1802)

Common in moss and fungi according to Johnson and Halbert (1902). Common also in Britain.

*Notothecta flavipes* (Gravenhorst, 1806)

Added to the Irish List by Collingwood (1965) from *Formica aquilonia* nests at Annagarriff NNR, Armagh. This is probably the only locality for this rare inquiline in N. Ireland.

*Neohilara subterranea* (Mulsant & Rey, 1853)

There are specimens in UM collected by C. Reid at Murlough NNR in 1974, but the habitat was not noted. A rare species of sandy soils near the coast. It has pRDBK status in Britain.

*Dochmonota clancula* (Erichson, 1837)

Added to the Irish List by Lott and Bilton (1991) from Lough Gash, Clare. Scarce in Britain and Europe in moss and litter of marshes.

*Geostiba circellaris* (Gravenhorst, 1806)

Very common in moss and grass litter of both woodland and pastureland.

*Dinaraea aequata* (Erichson, 1837)

A bark species found on dead or dying broad-leaf wood. Overlooked by Johnson and Halbert (1902) and added to the Irish List by Bullock (1914) from Killarney, Kerry. Recorded recently only from Powerscourt demesne, Wicklow by Good (1995). Possibly southern in Ireland, though widespread in Britain.

*Dinaraea angustula* (Gyllenhal, 1810)

Added to the Irish List by Bullock (1935) but this record was later shown to be incorrect, the specimens being referable to *D. aequata* (Good, 1990c). Good (1990c) recorded the species new to Ireland from a pitfall trap in winter wheat at Ballycicshane, Cork. Unlike others of the genus, primarily an inhabitant of cultivated land.

*Dinaraea linearis* (Gravenhorst, 1802)

Added to the Irish List by Bullock (1914) from under bark of trees at Killarney, Kerry. Scarce in Ireland, less so in Britain.

*Dadobia immersa* (Erichson, 1837)

Added to the Irish List by Janson and Bonaparte Wyse (1924) from chippings of felled trees at Glencar, Kerry. Widespread in Britain so could occur farther north in Ireland.

*Plataraea brunnea* (Fabricius, 1798)

In Britain, local in moss and grass tussocks in wet grassland. Added to the Irish List by Crawford (1932) from his garden in Marlborough Park, Belfast. The only other record is for a sandy beach at Ballinderry Waterfoot, L. Neagh, June 1996 (RA).

*Lioghuta longiuscula* (Gravenhorst, 1802)

Described as common by Johnson and Halbert (1902). In damp decaying vegetation.

*Lioghuta nitidiuscula* (Sharp, 1869)

Known only from the record of Champion (in Johnson and Halbert, 1902) for Slieve Donard. In moss at high altitude in Britain.

*Liogluta nitidula* (Kraatz, 1856)

Recorded by Johnson and Halbert (1902) for Foyle District, Donegal on the basis of a Buckle specimen examined by Sharp. A rare northern species in Britain, in moss and litter.

*Liogluta oblongiuscula* (Sharp, 1869)

Recorded from Down and Armagh by Johnson and Halbert (1902). A species of moss beside streams on highland peat; widely distributed but local in Britain.

*Liogluta pagana* (Erichson, 1839)

Johnson and Halbert (1902) give records for Armagh (in moss) and "Ireland" (Holiday Collection). Found in association with ants in Britain.

*Atheta arctica* (Thomson, 1856)

Recorded from Slieve Donard by Champion (in Johnson and Halbert, 1902). Lott (1991) took this species by peat pools on Sallagh Braes, also on Glenariff Mountain West, Antrim. Possibly widespread on high, peaty ground in the north. Northern in Britain.

*Atheta debilis* (Erichson, 1837)

Found in flood refuse at Armagh (Johnson and Halbert, 1902) and by sweeping at Portmore Lough and Shane's castle, Antrim (Halbert, 1910).

*Atheta elongatula* (Gravenhorst, 1802)

Fairly widespread. Recorded by Johnson and Halbert (1902) from Holywood, Down and from Armagh and Newtownhamilton, Armagh. Also by Welch (1986) from reed debris at Rea's Wood NNR, and by Lott and Meharg (1989) from moss at Green Loughs, Fermanagh.

*Atheta gyllenhali* (Thomson, 1856)

Recorded as rare at Armagh by Johnson and Halbert (1902) and from only one other Irish locality (Mote Park, Roscommon). Certainly not common in Ireland but described as common in Britain by Joy (1932).

*Atheta hygrobica* (Thomson, 1856)

Added to the Irish List by Bullock (1932) with specimens collected in flood refuse near Killarney, Kerry. Ecology obscure.

*Atheta hygrotopora* (Kraatz, 1856)

Recorded by Johnson and Halbert (1902) from Foyle District, Donegal (Buckle) and from Armagh and Loughgilly, Armagh. Also taken by Sharp (1910) on the shores of L. Neagh near Lurgan, Armagh. Lott and Meharg (1989) record it from Cladagh Glen, Marble Arch, Fermanagh. Possibly widespread though rare in moss by streams.

*Atheta luridipennis* (Mannerheim, 1830)

Very local in shingle on streambanks. The only north of Ireland records are based on Buckle specimens labelled "Antrim and Down" (Johnson and Halbert, 1902). Not rare in Britain.

*Atheta malleus* Joy, 1913

Added to the Irish List by Tomlin and Joy (1914) from Clohane, Kerry. Recorded widely in south Fermanagh by Lott and Meharg (1989) from moss and stones on the shorelines of Lough Macnean Lower, Green Loughs, Glenereawan Lough and Carran Lough. Widespread though local in Britain.

*Atheta melanocera* (Thomson, 1856)

Added to the Irish List by Lott and Meharg (1989) from silty margins on Lough Macnean Lower and from storm debris on Upper Lough Erne near Lady Craigavon Bridge. Also taken on sandy beaches at Moyola Waterfoot and Ballinderry Waterfoot, west shore of Lough Neagh (RA). Possibly widespread if uncommon in open lakeshore habitats.

*Atheta obtusangula* Joy, 1913

Added to the Irish List by Bullock (1935) from a lakeside at Killarney, Kerry. Recorded recently from a sandy Lough Neagh beach at Ardmore, Armagh (RA). Local but widespread in Britain.

*Atheta palustris* (Kiesenwetter, 1844)

Included in the list of Johnson and Halbert (1902) on the basis of a collection made by Halbert at a Waterford saltmarsh. Subsequently recorded for Killarney by Bullock (1914) but there are no recent records.

*Atheta terminalis* (Gravenhorst, 1806)

Added to the Irish List by Bullock (1930) from flood refuse near Killarney, Kerry. There appear to be no more recent records.

*Atheta volans* (Scriba, 1859)

Described by Johnson and Halbert (1902) as "Common, especially in the west, where it is abundant on lake shores". There is a suspicion that a confusion of identities has occurred here and that the species which these authors were describing was the common (in Britain) *Atheta melanocera*, until very recently overlooked as an Irish species (Lott and Meharg, 1989). The latter authors failed to find the true *A. volans* on Fermanagh lakeshores but *A. melanocera* occurred in two places. There is a single, confirmed record for *A. volans* s.s. in our area, on a Lough Neagh sandy shore near Ardmore, Armagh, 1996 (RA).

*Atheta luteipes* (Erichson, 1837)

Recorded as rare from Armagh in Johnson and Halbert (1902). Recently taken by RA from Benvardin and Rea's Wood NNR, Antrim and from Brackagh Moss NNR and Moyrourkan Lough, Armagh. Seemingly widespread in sedge, *Typha*, and *Juncus* litter along riverbanks and lakeshores.

*Atheta vilis* (Erichson, 1837)

Added to the Irish List by Bullock (1928) from swampy ground near the lakeshore at Killarney, Kerry. Probably very local in Ireland.

*Atheta hepatica* (Erichson, 1839)

Taken by Buckle (1900) in Foyle District, Donegal and by Bullock (1914) near Killarney, Kerry. Very local in Britain in leaf litter of deciduous woods. Welch (1986) records it from Belvoir Park, Belfast, by general sweeping.

*Atheta fungivora* (Thomson, 1867)

Taken at Clonbrock, Galway by Dillon (Johnson and Halbert, 1902) but not otherwise recorded from Ireland. Widely distributed but rare in Britain in rotting fungi in the autumn.

*Atheta monticola* (Thomson, 1852)

Recorded from Dublin and Waterford by Johnson and Halbert (1902) and from Westport, Mayo by Johnson and Halbert (1912). Like others in subgenus *Bessobia*, chiefly found in rotting fungi in autumn.

*Atheta occulta* (Erichson, 1837)

Johnson and Halbert (1902) quote a doubtful record of Buckle for Foyle District, Donegal but Good (in litt.) has confirmed that Irish specimens of this species exist. Rare in Britain.

*Atheta divisa* (Maerkel, 1844)

The only Irish record given by Johnson and Halbert (1902) is a Power record for Waterford. Subsequently taken at Shane's Castle, Antrim by Halbert (1910). Recorded in Europe mainly from bird and animal nests, but rare.

*Atheta euryptera* (Stephens, 1832)

A species normally found under seaweed on the coast. Johnson and Halbert (1902) record it from Armagh, Galway and Glenomeragh, Clare. The Armagh record at least, seems unlikely. However, Tomlin and Joy (1914) took the species at Clohane, Kerry in a more appropriate locality.

*Atheta harwoodi* Williams, 1930

Added to the Irish List by Good (1995) from living *Meripilus giganteus* in Powerscourt Demesne, Wicklow. Mainly found in bird's nests and compost in Britain.

*Atheta nigricornis* (Thomson, 1852)

Janson (1914) took a single specimen of this species from fungi at Inisfallen, Killarney. Recorded by Good (1995) from fresh *Meripilus giganteus* in Powerscourt Demesne, Wicklow. Possibly widespread in fungi but overlooked.

*Atheta nigrifula* (Gravenhorst, 1802)

Added to the Irish List by Halbert (1907) from Lambay, Dublin. Generally distributed in fungi in Britain and Europe.

*Atheta corvina* (Thomson, 1856)

A common species in rotting fungi in autumn although there are few records in Johnson and Halbert (1902).

*Atheta amricula* (Stephens, 1832)

Johnson and Halbert (1902) only give records for Armagh and Clare but recent studies (Good, 1990; Lott and Meharg, 1989) suggest that it may be more widespread. Widespread but local in Britain in decaying grass (Duff, 1993).

*Atheta atricolor* (Sharp, 1869)

Recorded from Foyle District and Ardara, Donegal and from Armagh and Newtownhamilton, Armagh by Johnson and Halbert (1902). There are no recent records but it is probably widespread if local in moss and decaying vegetation.

*Atheta benickiella* Brundin, 1948

Added to the Irish List as *Atheta validiuscula* by Bullock (1928), from Killarney, Kerry. The British species of this name has since been shown to be different from the true

*validiuscula* and is now known as *A. benickiella*. Welch (1986) records this from *Clitocybe* fungus under *Picea* at Rea's Wood NNR.

*Atheta indubia* (Sharp, 1869)

Added to the Irish List by Bullock (1932) from flood refuse at Killarney and also Kenmare, Kerry.

*Atheta liliputana* (Brisout, 1860)

Added to the Irish List by Good (1994) from Pollardstown fen, Kildare. A rare north European species of fens and grassy marshes.

*Atheta subtilis* (Scriba, 1866)

Johnson and Halbert (1902) cite a specimen taken at Leenane, Galway which Sharp doubtfully referred to this species. Janson (1914) subsequently took specimens at Kenmare Demesne, Killarney.

*Atheta mortuorum* Thomson, 1867

Added to the Irish List by Johnson and Halbert (1912) from Croaghpatrick, Mayo and from Slieve Donard, Down. Bullock (1928) also took the species at Killarney. In moss at altitude. It has pRDBK status in Britain.

*Atheta testaceipes* (Heer, 1839)

There is a queried record for Lambay, Dublin given by O'Mahony (1929). The specimen was taken by Halbert and examined by Sharp who was unsure of its identity. However, since this is the only widespread species of *Atheta* subg. *Ceritaxa* in Britain and no others are known from Ireland, the record is probably correct.

*Atheta cadaverina* (Brisout, 1860)

Added to the Irish List by Bullock (1932) from fungi collected in the Killarney area, Kerry. The only recent record is of two specimens taken on a nearly fresh fox scat at Drenagh, Limavady, Derry (RA). Rare, chiefly at carrion, in Britain.

*Atheta gagatina* (Baudi, 1848)

Recorded by O'Mahony (1929) from Strangford Lough on the authority of Britten who had seen Buckle specimens from this area. No other records appear to have been published. A species of rotting fungi etc. and local in Britain.

*Atheta pallidicornis* (Thomson, 1856)

Recorded by Nicholson (1920) from Cloverhill, Cavan. A species of decaying fungi and rare in the British Isles.

*Atheta picipes* (Thomson, 1856)

Added to the Irish List by Halbert (1910) from Shane's Castle, Antrim. Recently taken by Good (1995) from both living and dead *Meripilus giganteus* in Powerscourt Demesne, Wicklow. There is a 1996 record for decaying sulphur tuft fungi in Barnett's Park, Belfast (RA).

*Atheta sodalis* (Erichson, 1837)

Johnson and Halbert (1902) refer to a record of Buckle (1900) for Culmore, Derry where this species was taken in a nest of *Bombus terrestris*. The only other record is for Derravarragh, Westmeath where it was found in fungi. Widespread but of obscure ecology in Britain.

*Atheta tibialis* (Heer, 1839)

The only published record is that of Champion (in Johnson and Halbert, 1902) for Slieve Donard, Down. A local northern and montane species in Britain..

*Atheta trinotata* (Kraatz, 1856)

Widespread and fairly common in decaying vegetation.

*Atheta amplicollis* (Mulsant & Rey, 1873)

Formerly confused within subgenus *Mocyta*, with *Atheta fungi* and related species. Easily the commonest species of *Mocyta* in north-west Europe and widespread in decaying vegetation, moss and leaf litter, at least in the north of Ireland. First referred to as an Irish species by Moore (1981) from Sherkin Island, Cork.

*Atheta clientula* (Erichson, 1839)

Recorded by Johnson and Halbert (1902) as a variety of *Atheta fungi* from Foyle District, Derry and from Armagh. Later recorded by Johnson from Poyntzpass, Armagh and from Summerhill, Fermanagh. Widespread but local in moss and damp grass litter.

*Atheta fungi* (Gravenhorst, 1806)

Widely confused with *Atheta (Mocyta) amplicollis* and therefore mistakenly described as the commonest species by Johnson and Halbert (1902). Widespread, nevertheless, in moss and grass litter.

*Atheta orbata* (Erichson, 1837)

Johnson and Halbert (1902) give a single N. Ireland record, for Newcastle, Down. Probably very local in damp litter near freshwater.

*Atheta aterrима* (Gravenhorst, 1802)

Recorded as common by Johnson and Halbert (1902). Found in herbivore dung and decaying grass.

*Atheta muscorum* (Brisout, 1860)

Recorded from Armagh by Johnson and Halbert (1902). There are no recent records. Local, in decaying vegetation.

*Atheta parvula* (Mannerheim, 1830)

Recorded from Armagh, in moss, by Johnson and Halbert (1902). Welch (1986) took the species in dung at Greenmount Agricultural College, Antrim.

*Atheta pygmaea* (Gravenhorst, 1802)

Recorded by Johnson and Halbert (1902) from Lowry's Lough, Armagh. No recent records. Found in decaying vegetation.

*Atheta sylvicola* (Kraatz, 1856)

Added to the Irish List from under decaying vegetation on the shores of L. Leane at Muckross, Killarney by Janson (1920). There appear to be no other Irish records.

*Atheta canescens* (Sharp, 1869)

Added to the Irish List by Bullock (1932) from moss near Killarney, Kerry. There appear to be no recent published records.

*Atheta celata* (Erichson, 1837)

Recorded by Johnson and Halbert (1902) from Foyle District, Donegal (Buckle) and Glenomeragh, Clare. Taken from decomposing *Meripilus giganteus* in Powerscourt Demesne, Wicklow by Good (1995). Also recorded by Lott (1991) from Glynn Lagoon, Larne Lough, Antrim.

*Atheta nigra* (Kraatz, 1856)

Recorded by Johnson and Halbert (1902) from Down, Donegal and Armagh. Local, in decaying vegetation.

*Atheta sordidula* (Erichson, 1837)

Added to the Irish List by Welch (1986) from horse dung at Greenmount Agricultural College, Antrim. Very local in Britain, in herbivore dung.

*Atheta zosteræ* (Thomson, 1856)

Added to the Irish List from sand martin's nests in Cork by Claassens (1964). Probably also widespread in lakeshore litter and decaying vegetation. Recent records for N. Ireland include that of Welch (1986) for reed litter in Rea's Wood NNR, and records of RA for Colliery Bay, Ballycastle and Lough Neagh sandy beaches at Toome and Moyola Waterfoot.

*Atheta aquatica* (Thomson, 1852)

Recorded from Armagh by Johnson and Halbert (1902) and from several other localities in the south of Ireland. Local, in grass heaps and tussocks.

*Atheta aquatilis* (Thomson, 1867)

Added to the Irish List by Lott (1991) from Lynn Lagoon, Larne Lough. In Europe, found in moss and vegetation near cold springs.

*Atheta brunneipennis* (Thomson, 1852)

Recorded from flood refuse in the Killarney District of Kerry by Bullock (1932). A boreomontane species in Britain and Europe.

*Atheta castanoptera* (Mannerheim, 1830)

Recorded from Foyle District, Donegal, from Belfast, Antrim and from Armagh and Loughgilly, Armagh by Johnson and Halbert (1902). Widespread and probably not uncommon in rotting fungi.

*Atheta graminicola* (Gravenhorst, 1806)

Widespread and fairly common in damp grass litter.

*Atheta hypnorum* (Kiesenwetter, 1850)

Added to the Irish List by Janson (1920) from the sandy shores of Lough Leane near Muckross, Kerry. Little is known of its specific habitat requirements.

*Atheta incognita* (Sharp, 1869)

Found by Bullock (1932) in fungi in the Killarney District of Kerry. Not otherwise recorded from Ireland and rare in Britain.

*Atheta pertyi* (Heer, 1839)

Added to the Irish List by Good (1991b) from *Cortinarius* fruiting bodies in Pollardstown Fen, Kildare. Associated with fungi and grass litter, locally, in Britain.

*Atheta triangulum* (Kraatz, 1856)

Recorded by Johnson and Halbert (1902) from Armagh, in flood refuse, and by Halbert (1907) from Lambay Island, Dublin. Good and Giller (1990) took this species in pitfall traps set in cereal fields in Co. Cork. Probably widespread but local in damp litter.

*Atheta xanthopus* (Thomson, 1856)

Johnson and Halbert (1902) refer only to a Buckle record for a site near Antrim, Co. Antrim. There appear to be no other published records. Apparently confined to sandy soils in Britain where it occurs in moss.

*Atheta basicornis* (Mulsant & Rey, 1852)

Added to the Irish List by Nicholson (1920) from Cloverhill, Cavan. Found sparingly, under fungoid tree bark, in Europe.

*Atheta coriaria* (Kraatz, 1856)

Recorded from Glenomeragh, Clare by David Sharp (Johnson and Halbert, 1902) in fungi, and from Killarney, Kerry by Janson (1920). A species of rotting vegetation and fungi.

*Atheta crassicornis* (Fabricius, 1792)

Added to the Irish List by Bullock (1932) from Killarney, Kerry, where it was found in fungi. Also occurs in decaying vegetation. Taken by Welch (1986) from a sap flow on *Tsuga heterophylla* at Castlewellan Arboretum, Down.

*Atheta fungicola* (Thomson, 1852)

An inhabitant of autumn fungi. Recorded by Johnson and Halbert (1902) from Belleisle, Fermanagh and several localities in the southern half of Ireland.

*Atheta intermedia* (Thomson, 1852)

Added to the Irish List by Janson (1914) from decaying vegetable matter on the lakeshore at Kenmare Demesne, Killarney. Ecology unknown.

*Atheta laticollis* (Stephens, 1832)

Widespread but local in decaying vegetable matter. Johnson and Halbert (1902) give records for Donegal, Antrim and Armagh. Welch (1986) took several specimens from cut grass at Rea's Wood NNR.

*Atheta pilicornis* (Thomson, 1852)

Found among dead leaves in woods by the Killarney Lakes, Kerry by Bullock (1932). Its habits are unknown and there are no other published Irish records.

*Atheta ravilla* (Erichson, 1839)

Johnson and Halbert (1902) quote records for Glenomeragh, Clare and for Waterford. More recently, taken by pitfall trap on arable land in Cork by Good and Giller (1990) and from decomposing sulphur tuft fungi in Barnett's Park, Belfast (RA).

*Atheta strandiella* Brundin, 1954

Added to the Irish List by Good (1992) from Clorhane near Clonmacnoise, Offaly, where it was taken at pork offal bait, and from Pollardstown Fen, Kildare where it occurred in *Cortinarius* fungus. Apparently attracted to carrion bait in very wet places and rare in Europe and the British Isles.

*Atheta atramentaria* (Gyllenhal, 1810)

Widespread and common in a variety of habitats from shoreline debris of lakes and rivers to herbivore dung.

*Atheta cauta* (Erichson, 1837)

Johnson and Halbert (1902) give a Power record for Waterford. Otherwise only known from a Tomlin and Joy (1914) record for Clohane, Kerry. Very local in decaying grass and herbivore dung.

*Atheta cinnamoptera* (Thomson, 1856)

Added to the Irish List by Bullock (1932) from wet moss in the Killarney area, Kerry. Taken also by Good (1995) from rotting *Meripilus giganteus* in Powerscourt Demesne, Wicklow.

*Atheta laevana* (Mulsant & Rey, 1852)

Added to the Irish List by Bullock (1932) from herbivore dung in the Killarney District of Kerry. The aleocharine fauna of dung is poorly known in Ireland so species such as *laevana* may be more widespread than appears at present. Rare in Britain.

*Atheta macrocera* (Thomson, 1856)

Added to the Irish List by Bullock (1932) from herbivore dung in the Killarney District of Kerry. Taken in sheep dung at Monawilkin, Fermanagh by Lott and Meharg (1989). Probably overlooked in this under-recorded niche.

*Atheta marcida* (Erichson, 1837)

Only recorded by Johnson and Halbert (1902) from Armagh but Johnson (1909) added Poyntzpass to the list with specimens taken in a bee hive. In Britain it occurs mainly in autumn fungi.

*Atheta nigripes* (Thomson, 1856)

Mostly recorded by Johnson and Halbert (1902) for counties in the south of Ireland, but Crawford (1934) took a specimen in the sandhills at Ballyliffin, Donegal. Recently Welch (1986) also took this species from horse dung at Greenmount Agricultural College, Antrim.

*Atheta picipennis* (Mannerheim, 1843)

Added to the Irish List by Cameron (1910) from Rathmullan, Donegal. Apparently an alpine and northern species in Europe. Rare and almost exclusively northern in Britain.

*Atheta setigera* (Sharp, 1869)

Added to the Irish List by Tomlin and Joy (1914) from Clohane, Kerry. More recently recorded from moss in Powerscourt Demesne, Wicklow by Good (1995). Widespread but local in Britain in moss and leaf litter in woods.

*Atheta longicornis* (Gravenhorst, 1802)

Widespread according to Johnson and Halbert (1902) with records for Armagh and Fermanagh in N. Ireland. Taken by sweeping at Bohil Forest NNR, Down and from horse dung at Greenmount College, Antrim by Welch (1986).

*Atheta marina* (Mulsant & Rey, 1853)

Added to the Irish List by Lott and Foster (1990) from *Puccinellia maritima* sward on the shore at Mornington, Meath.

*Atheta vestita* (Gravenhorst, 1806)

Widespread and relatively common along the coast under stones and seaweed.

*Alevonota rufotestacea* (Kraatz, 1856)

Recorded from Armagh and Galway by Johnson and Halbert (1902) and from Killarney, Kerry by Bullock (1914). Widespread but rare in Britain.

*Halobrecta algae* (Hardy, 1851)

Recorded by Johnson and Halbert (1902) for Foyle District, Derry (Buckle) and Achill, Mayo, and by Tomlin and Joy (1914) for Clohane, Kerry. A coastal species found under decaying seaweed etc. Recently taken by Owen (pers. comm.) at Annagh Bay, Mayo.

*Halobrecta flavipes* Thomson, 1861

Recorded from Magilligan dunes by Buckle (1900). Welch (1986) took specimens at Bath Lodge, Ballycastle Bay, Antrim, and C. Reid a single specimen at Cullintra, Down, under wood on the shoreline, December 1972. A coastal species, found under seaweed etc.

*Alianta incana* (Erichson, 1837)

Has a very similar distribution and habits to *Pachnida nigella*, occurring widely in winter between the leaves of dead *Typha* in a variety of wetland types.

*Pachnida nigella* (Erichson, 1837)

Added to the Irish List by Lott and Bilton (1991) from *Typha* at Lough Gur, Limerick. Overlooked in N. Ireland as regards published records but identified at Rea's Wood NNR, Antrim, Cunningburn Mill Dam, Down and Garvaghy Bog, Down, during the 1970s (RA). Since found at Farr's Bay NNR, Antrim and Inch, River Quoile, Down, in all localities overwintering between the leaves of dead *Typha*. Probably widespread and common.

*Thamiaraea hospita* (Maerker, 1844)

Added to the Irish List by Halbert (1910) from Lucan, Dublin. Mainly found at sap on willows exuding from the burrows of the goat moth *Cossonus*. As *Cossonus* is southern and western in Ireland, this species may not occur in N. Ireland.

*Drusilla canaliculata* (Fabricius, 1787)

Widespread and very common, especially along the coast or where ants are common. Often found in or near ants' nests.

*Zyras collaris* (Paykull, 1789)

Widespread but rare, in moss or flood refuse in marshy or boggy localities. Johnson and Halbert (1902) give records for Armagh and for Belleisle, Fermanagh. Recently seen in a marsh at Lennymore Bay, Lough Neagh, Antrim and in moss by a bog pool at Brackagh Moss NNR, Armagh (RA).

*Zyras limbatus* (Paykull, 1789)

There are only three Irish records to date, for Waterford (Power in Johnson and Halbert, 1902), for Killarney, Kerry (Bullock, 1914) and for Lough Guitane, Kerry (Janson and Bonaparte Wyse, 1924). Southern, in moss near ant's nests.

*Phloeopora testacea* (Mannerheim, 1830)

Recorded by Johnson and Halbert (1902) as Irish on the basis of specimens in the Haliday Collection, without data. Bullock (1914) recorded this species as common under bark at Killarney, Kerry. There are several records for N. Ireland, including bark of fallen alder in Barnett's Park and decaying fungi under beech in Belvoir Forest, both Belfast (RA). C. Reid also took the species at Bangor and at Murlough NNR, Down.

*Ilyobates nigricollis* (Paykull, 1800)

Two species are conflated in British authors' concept of *I. nigricollis*, *I. nigricollis* s.s. and the apparently more widespread *I. subopacus*. Irish material has, for the most part, not been examined to see which of these two are represented in Irish collections. A female specimen of *I. nigricollis* s.s. is, however, in the UM collected by C. Reid in Murlough NNR, Down, on a path in a sandy heath, February 1972 (det. P.M. Hammond). In Britain it occurs in leaf litter of woods.

*Ilyobates subopacus* Palm, 1935

Found at grass roots on arable land. May possibly occur in Irish collections under the name *I. nigricollis*.

*Calodera aethiops* (Gravenhorst, 1802)

Johnson and Halbert (1902) give a single record for Armagh, but Halbert (1910) recorded this species from Shane's Castle and Portmore, Antrim. There is a specimen collected by C. Reid in UM, collected along the Upper Glenarm River (Linford Water), Antrim on 16 April 1974. Not common in Ireland in moss and grass litter in wooded marshland, but widely distributed in Britain.

*Calodera nigrita* Mannerheim, 1830

A Johnson record for Armagh (Johnson and Halbert, 1902) appears to be the only Irish record of this species. Has similar habits to *C. aethiops*.

*Calodera protensa* Mannerheim, 1830

Added to the Irish List by Bullock (1928) from flood refuse on the Lower Lake at Killarney, Kerry. Very rare in Britain, in moss near freshwater.

*Calodera riparia* Erichson, 1837

Added to the Irish List by Nicholson (1920) from Cabra Castle, Cavan. Taken in 1977 from a dune slack marsh at the Umbra, Magilligan by RA. Rare in Britain in moss and litter of marshes.

*Chiloporata longitarsis* (Erichson, 1837)

Added to the Irish List by Lott (1991) from a streambank at Loughan, near Garron Point, Antrim. Fairly widespread in Britain.

*Ocalea latipennis* Sharp, 1870

Recorded by Johnson and Halbert (1902) from high ground near Newtownhamilton, Armagh. Rare and local on sand or shingle riverbanks in Britain. The above appears to be the only Irish record.

*Ocalea picata* (Stephens, 1832)

Recorded by Johnson and Halbert (1902) from Ballycastle, Antrim. More recently taken from moss on basalt near Skeagh Hill, Antrim (RA). In moss in damp places.

*Meotica apicalis* Benick, 1954

Recorded as *Homalota exilis* by Johnson and Halbert (1902) for Leenane, Galway, Borris, Carlow and Valentia, Kerry. Very local, in moss near streams.

*Meotica exilis* (Gravenhorst, 1806)

The true *M. exilis* (= *exilliformis*) was added to the Irish List from damp places near Killarney by Bullock (1930). There are no other records.

*Meotica exillima* Sharp, 1915

Given as Irish by Joy (1932), recorded from Ulster, but without other data.

*Deubelia picina* (Aubé, 1850)

Added to the Irish List by O'Mahony (1927) from marine foreshores at Raheny and Baldoyle, Dublin. Recorded recently by Lott and Bilton (1991) from Scragh Bog, Westmeath, and by Lott (1991) from Derryleckagh Bog, Down and Brackagh Moss NNR, Armagh. More typical of moss in cutover bogs and interdrumlin fens than marine habitats.

*Ocyusa hibernica* (Rye, 1876)

Described by E.C. Rye from a specimen taken by Champion (1875) on the summit of Slieve Donard, Down. Not recorded in Ireland since that date.

*Ocyusa maura* (Erichson, 1837)

Added to the Irish List by Bullock (1928) from woodland moss at Killarney, Kerry. Recently taken in moss at Lough Gur, Limerick by Lott and Bilton (1991). Local and rare in moss and tussocks in marshes.

*Mniusa incrassata* (Mulsant & Rey, 1852)

Recorded by Johnson and Halbert (1902) from the Lagan Canal and Cave Hill, Belfast, from Holywood, Down and from Armagh. In the 1970s recorded from Slieve Muck, Down, and Slieve League and Muckish Mountain, Donegal (RA). In the latter localities found in *Rhacomitrium* "heath" near the respective summits.

*Hygropora cunctans* (Erichson, 1837)

Added to the Irish List by Lott and Bilton (1991) from moss in short turf at Mullygollan Turlough, Roscommon. Likely to be very localised and rare in Ireland. It has pRDBK status in Britain.

*Oxypoda alternans* (Gravenhorst, 1802)

Widespread and common in decaying fungi in woods in the autumn.

*Oxypoda annularis* Mannerheim, 1830

Added to the Irish List by Anderson (in Nash et al., in press) from the top of a *Formica aquilonia* mound in Annagariff NNR, Armagh on 17 March 1993. Local in Britain and the Continent in woodland litter, but not showing any particular affinity for ant's nests.

*Oxypoda amoena* Fairmaire & Laboulbene, 1856

Added to the Irish List by O'Mahony (1929) based on a Bullock record for Killarney, Kerry. Recorded in 1980 from under broadleaf bark in Lady Dixon Park, Belfast (RA) and in 1974 from a pitfall in mixed woods at Murlough House, Down (C. Reid). Found widely but rarely in decaying vegetation in woods in Britain; notable.

*Oxypoda brachyptera* (Stephens, 1832)

Added to the Irish List on the basis of a Buckle specimen collected in Foyle District, Donegal and seen by Sharp (Johnson and Halbert, 1902). Good and Giller (1990) report getting this species in pitfall traps in silage fields at Castlemartyr in Co. Cork. Apparently prefers sandy substrates near the coast.

*Oxypoda elongatula* Aubé, 1850

Widespread and fairly common in moss and grass litter in marshes and fens.

*Oxypoda exoleta* Erichson, 1839

Johnson and Halbert (1902) record this species (as *O. waterhousei*) from Dundrum and North Bull, Dublin. Also taken at Baldoyle, Dublin by Kemp (in O'Mahony, 1929). The only recent record is that of Good and Giller (1990) for pitfalls in a winter wheat sward at Cahir, Cork. Lives in rabbit burrows near the coast.

*Oxypoda formiceticola* Maerkel, 1841

A myrmecophilous species added to the Irish List by Collingwood (1959) from nests of *Formica aquilonia* at Annagariff NNR, Armagh. This is almost certainly the only site for this species in N. Ireland.

*Oxypoda haemorrhoea* (Mannerheim, 1830)

Very local in Ireland, in fungi in woods, in wood ants' nests and in other situations. Johnson and Halbert (1902) give a record for Foyle District, Donegal and Collingwood (1959) for wood ants' nests at Annagarriff NNR, Armagh. Recently taken in driftline debris on a Lough Neagh beach near Ardmore, Armagh (RA).

*Oxypoda induta* Mulsant & Rey, 1861

Added to the Irish List by Bullock (1928) from flood refuse on the Lower Lake at Killarney, Kerry. No other records.

*Oxypoda lentula* Erichson, 1837

Included in an appendix to Johnson and Halbert's (1902) list on the basis of material in the Buckle Collection taken near Belfast. Apparently common in Britain but there are no other published Irish records.

*Oxypoda lividipennis* Mannerheim, 1830

Included in the Irish List on the basis of a record of Buckle (1900) for Foyle District, Donegal. Local in decaying vegetation or carrion in woods in Britain. May have been overlooked in Ireland.

*Oxypoda lurida* Wollaston, 1857

Added to the Irish List by Cameron (1937) from "Downderry", Ireland. Evidently locally common in the north with numerous ex. in UM collected by C. Reid from Murlough NNR and Bangor, Down and from Lennymore Bay, L. Neagh, Antrim.

*Oxypoda opaca* (Gravenhorst, 1802)

Widespread and fairly common in moss and litter in scrubland, marshes and lakeshores.

*Oxypoda procerula* Mannerheim, 1830

Added to the Irish List by Bullock (1935) from flood refuse at Castlemaine Harbour, Kerry, which seems the typical habitat. There is a specimen in UM collected by C. Reid in a wooded marsh at Ballyalloly Lough, Down, July 1975.

*Oxypoda sericea* Heer, 1839

The only Irish record of this species given in Johnson and Halbert (1902) is for Holywood, Down, in moss. C. Reid collected an example in grass cuttings at Bangor, Down on 13 September 1976 (det. P.M. Hammond). Described as local in Britain by Joy (1932).

*Oxypoda tirolensis* Gredler, 1863

Recorded by Champion from the summit of Slieve Donard, Down (Johnson and Halbert, 1902), and by Tomlin and Joy (1914) from Cloghane, Kerry. Lives in moss at high altitude and confined to the north and west in Britain.

*Oxypoda umbrata* (Gyllenhal, 1810)

Recorded by Johnson and Halbert (1902) from Armagh and from Foyle District, Donegal (Buckle). No recent N. Ireland records.

*Oxypoda vittata* Maerkel, 1842

Recorded by Johnson and Halbert (1902) from Ballyclare, Antrim on the basis of Buckle specimens in Fauvel's collection. Reportedly a myrmecophilous species.

*Ischnoglossa prolixa* (Gravenhorst, 1802)

Recorded by Johnson and Halbert (1902) from Clonbrock, Galway and Dundrum, Dublin. Good (1995) records it from under bark of broad-leaved trees at Powerscourt Demesne, Wicklow. Frequent under bark of broad-leaved trees in the greater Belfast area.

*Thiasophila angulata* (Erichson, 1837)

The only Irish record is that of Collingwood (1959) for nests of *Formica aquilonia* at Annagarriff NNR, Armagh. A myrmecophile and certainly very localised and rare in Ireland.

*Crataraea suturalis* (Mannerheim, 1830)

Halbert (1924) added this species to the Irish List from Glasnevin Botanical Gardens, Dublin. O'Mahony (1929) gives a Bullock record for Killarney, Kerry, but the species has not been seen elsewhere. Local in Britain, in grass heaps.

*Haploglossa nidicola* (Fairmaire, 1852)

An inhabitant of bird's nests, particularly those of colonial species such as sand martins. Recorded by Johnson and Halbert (1902) from sand martin's nests at Rosstown, Donegal and Killiney, Dublin. Other Irish records include Foyle District, Donegal (Buckle) and Lismore, Waterford. Probably widespread but much under-recorded because of its habitat.

*Haploglossa pulla* (Gyllenhal, 1827)

The only record given by Johnson and Halbert (1902) is for Mote Park, Roscommon. Typically found at carrion, particularly in or around bird's nests and probably under-recorded for this reason.

*Tinotus morion* (Gravenhorst, 1802)

Local, mainly on the coast, in grass litter and in dung. Johnson and Halbert (1902) give no records for N. Ireland, the nearest locality being Foyle District, Donegal (Buckle). Recent records are for grass cuttings on Ardglass Golf Course, Down (RA), and for dung at Greenmount Agricultural College, Antrim (Welch, 1986).

*Aleochara bilineata* Gyllenhal, 1810

Recorded by Johnson and Halbert (1902) from Rosstown, Donegal and Greenore and Bellurgan on Carlingford Lough. Recently seen at Moyola Waterfoot on Lough Neagh and at Greencastle on Carlingford Lough (RA). Found at carcasses, usually on sandy substrates on the coast.

*Aleochara bipustulata* (L., 1761)

Found in the same sorts of soils as *A. bilineata*, i.e. sandy ground near the coast or on Lough Neagh, but less local. British authors have conflated a total of three, possibly four, distinct species under the name *A. bipustulata*. However, all recent Irish specimens so far seen have been *A. bipustulata* s.s.

*Aleochara brevipennis* Gravenhorst, 1806

According to Johnson and Halbert (1902) this species is common in the south and west of Ireland but of rare occurrence elsewhere. They quote only Belleisle, Fermanagh as a N. Ireland locality. Halbert (1910) also took the species at Shane's Castle and there is a recent record for this locality (RA). Rare, in grass tussocks in marshes.

*Aleochara cuniculorum* Kraatz, 1858

Very local and rare, in or near rabbit burrows on the south and west coasts. Recorded from Rosslare dunes, Wexford (Johnson and Halbert, 1902) and Cloghane, Kerry (Tomlin and Joy, 1914). Widespread but local in Britain.

*Aleochara curtula* (Goeze, 1777)

Described as common by Johnson and Halbert (1902) but not that now, at least in N. Ireland. There are no recent records for this area. Exclusively in carrion.

*Aleochara funebris* Wollaston, 1864

The species referred to as *A. succicola* Thoms. in Johnson and Halbert (1902) conflates three species in the British Isles. Welch (1969) stated that of these only *A. sparsa* Heer and *A. funebris* Wollaston occurred in Ireland. The latter is said to be the more widespread of the two and would account for the epithet "common" used by J & H to describe *A. succicola*. Found in compost and damp bird's nests.

*Aleochara intricata* Mannerheim, 1830

Reported by Johnson and Halbert (1902) from Belfast, Antrim, from Stormont, Down and from Armagh. Local and rare in decaying grass and herbivore dung. No recent records.

*Aleochara lanuginosa* Gravenhorst, 1802

Widespread and common in herbivore dung, composted vegetation and at carrion.

*Aleochara moerens* Gyllenhal, 1827

Included in Johnson and Halbert's (1902) list on the basis of a record for Armagh. Recorded recently from under seaweed on Kilkeel beach (RA). A myrmecophilous species.

*Aleochara moesta* Gravenhorst, 1802

Inclusion of this species in the Irish List rests upon specimens taken by Halbert on Achill, Mayo in 1897 (Johnson and Halbert, 1902). A rare coprophilous species, pRDBK in Britain.

*Aleochara sparsa* Heer, 1839

Widespread but scarce in Ireland according to Welch (1969). A carrion species previously confused with the less rare *A. funebris* in Ireland (= *A. succicola*) in Johnson and Halbert, 1902). Apparently widespread. Recorded recently from sheep carrion on Scawt Hill, Antrim (RA).

*Aleochara villosa* Mannerheim, 1830

Added to the Irish List by Welch (1982) on the basis of specimens in the Bullock Collection, NMI, taken at Killarney, Kerry. Associated with compost and dung, including poultry waste from broiler rearing.

*Emplenota obscurella* (Gravenhorst, 1806)

Johnson and Halbert (1902) give records for Foyle District, Donegal and Belfast and Craigavad, Down. Recently taken at Murlough NNR and Downhill, Magilligan under driftline debris on sand (RA).

*Polystomota grisea* (Kraatz, 1856)

Recorded by Johnson and Halbert (1902) from Craigavad, Down which was their only N. Ireland record. Taken recently on a fine sand foreshore at Ballykinler, Down (RA). Probably very local and confined to sandy or muddy shorelines.

*Polystomota punctatella* (Motschulsky, 1858)

Reported from Ballycastle, Antrim and Newcastle, Down by Johnson and Halbert (1902) and by Algeo (1907) from Portrush, Antrim. A maritime species, found in strandline debris and seaweed on sandy shorelines. Local but widespread.

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## APPENDIX CHECKLIST OF IRISH STAPHYLINIDAE

+ denotes species recorded from N. Ireland; ? denotes unconfirmed record

### Micropeplinae

- Micropeplus caelatus* Erichson, 1839
- Micropeplus fulvus* Erichson, 1840 +
- Micropeplus porcatus* (Paykull, 1789) +
- Micropeplus staphylinoides* (Marsham, 1802) +
- Micropeplus tesserula* Curtis, 1828 +

### Proteininae

- Metopsia retusa* (Stephens, 1834) +

<i>Megarthus affinis</i> Miller, 1852	+
<i>Megarthus denticollis</i> (Beck, 1817)	+
<i>Megarthus depressus</i> (Paykull, 1789)	+
<i>Megarthus sinuatocollis</i> (Lacordaire, 1835)	+
<i>Proteinus atomarius</i> Erichson, 1840	
<i>Proteinus brachypterus</i> (Fabricius, 1792)	+
<i>Proteinus macropterus</i> (Gravenhorst, 1806)	
<i>Proteinus ovalis</i> Stephens, 1834	+

### **Omaliinae**

<i>Anthobium atrocephalum</i> (Gyllenhal, 1827)	+
<i>Anthobium unicolor</i> (Marsham, 1802)	+
<i>Olophrum fuscum</i> (Gravenhorst, 1806)	+
<i>Olophrum piceum</i> (Gyllenhal, 1810)	+
<i>Deliphrum tectum</i> (Paykull, 1789)	+
<i>Arpedium brachypterus</i> (Gravenhorst, 1802)	+
<i>Acidota crenata</i> (F., 1792)	+
<i>Acidota cruentata</i> Mannerheim, 1830	+
<i>Phyllodrepoidea crenata</i> (Gravenhorst, 1802)	
<i>Lesteva hanseni</i> Lohse, 1953	+
<i>Lesteva heeri</i> Fauvel, 1872	+
<i>Lesteva longoelytrata</i> (Goeze, 1777)	+
<i>Lesteva monticola</i> Kiesenwetter, 1847	
<i>Lesteva pubescens</i> Mannerheim, 1830	+
<i>Lesteva punctata</i> Erichson, 1839	?
<i>Geodromicus nigrata</i> (Müller, 1821)	+
<i>Anthophagus alpinus</i> (Paykull, 1790)	+
<i>Eusphalerum luteum</i> (Marsham, 1802)	+
<i>Eusphalerum minutum</i> (Fabricius, 1792)	+
<i>Eusphalerum primulae</i> (Stephens, 1834)	+
<i>Acrulia inflata</i> (Gyllenhal, 1813)	
<i>Phyllodrepa floralis</i> (Paykull, 1789)	+
<i>Phyllodrepa puberula</i> Bernhauer, 1903	
<i>Dropephylla grandiloqua</i> (Luze, 1910) (=devillei)	+
<i>Dropephylla gracilicornis</i> (Fairmaire & Laboulbene, 1856)	+
<i>Dropephylla ioptera</i> (Stephens, 1834)	+
<i>Dropephylla vilis</i> (Erichson, 1840)	+
<i>Hapalaraea pygmaea</i> (Paykull, 1800)	+
<i>Acrolocha sulculus</i> (Stephens, 1834)	+
<i>Omaliium allardi</i> Fairmaire & Brisout, 1859	+

<i>Omalium caesum</i> Gravenhorst, 1806	+
<i>Omalium excavatum</i> Stephens, 1834	+
<i>Omalium exiguum</i> Gyllenhal, 1810	
<i>Omalium italicum</i> Bernhauer, 1902	+
<i>Omalium laeviusculum</i> Gyllenhal, 1827	+
<i>Omalium oxyacanthae</i> Gravenhorst, 1806	+
<i>Omalium riparium</i> Thomson, 1856	+
<i>Omalium rivulare</i> (Paykull, 1789)	+
<i>Omalium rugatum</i> Mulsant & Rey, 1880	+
<i>Omalium rugulipenne</i> Rye, 1864	+
<i>Omalium septentrionis</i> Thomson, 1856	
<i>Phloeonomus punctipennis</i> Thomson, 1867	+
<i>Phloeonomus pusillus</i> (Gravenhorst, 1806)	+
<i>Phloeostiba plana</i> (Paykull, 1792)	
<i>Xylodromus concinnus</i> (Marsham, 1802)	+
<i>Xylodromus depressus</i> (Gravenhorst, 1802)	+
<i>Micralymma marina</i> (Ström, 1783)	+
<i>Philorinum sordidum</i> (Stephens, 1834)	+
<i>Coryphium angusticolle</i> Stephens, 1834	+

### **Piestinae**

*Siagonium quadricorne* Kirby, 1815

### **Phloeocharinae**

*Phloeocharis subtilissima* Mannerheim, 1830

### **Pseudopsinae**

*Pseudopsis sulcata* Newman, 1834

### **Oxytelinae**

*Deleaster dichrous* (Gravenhorst, 1802)

*Coprophilus striatulus* (Fabricius, 1792)

*Syntomium aeneum* (Müller, 1821)

*Bledius annae* Sharp, 1911

*Bledius atricapillus* (Germar, 1825)

*Bledius erraticus* Erichson, 1839

*Bledius fergussoni* Joy, 1912

*Bledius furcatus* (Olivier, 1811)

*Bledius fuscipes* Rye, 1865

*Bledius gallicus* (Gravenhorst, 1806)

<i>Bledius germanicus</i> Wagner, 1935	+
<i>Bledius longulus</i> Erichson, 1839	+
<i>Bledius opacus</i> (Block, 1799)	+
<i>Bledius subniger</i> Schneider, 1900	
<i>Bledius subterraneus</i> Erichson, 1839	+
<i>Bledius unicornis</i> (Germar, 1825)	
<i>Ochtheophilus aureus</i> (Fauvel, 1871)	+
<i>Ochtheophilus omalinus</i> (Erichson, 1840)	+
<i>Thinodromus arcuatus</i> (Stephens, 1834)	+
<i>Carpelimus bilineatus</i> Stephens, 1834	+
<i>Carpelimus corticinus</i> (Gravenhorst, 1806)	+
<i>Carpelimus elongatulus</i> (Erichson, 1839)	+
<i>Carpelimus fuliginosus</i> (Gravenhorst, 1802)	+
<i>Carpelimus gracilis</i> (Mannerheim, 1830)	+
<i>Carpelimus impressus</i> (Boisduval & Lacordaire, 1835)	
<i>Carpelimus obesus</i> (Kiesenwetter, 1844)	
<i>Carpelimus pusillus</i> (Gravenhorst, 1802)	
<i>Carpelimus rivularis</i> (Motschulsky, 1860)	+
<i>Thinobius bicolor</i> Joy, 1911	?
<i>Thinobius praetor</i> Smetana, 1959	?
<i>Aploderus caelatus</i> (Gravenhorst, 1802)	+
<i>Platystethus arenarius</i> (Fourcroy, 1785)	+
<i>Platystethus cornutus</i> (Gravenhorst, 1802)	
<i>Platystethus nodifrons</i> Mannerheim, 1830	
<i>Anotylus complanatus</i> (Erichson, 1839)	+
<i>Anotylus insecatus</i> (Gravenhorst, 1806)	
<i>Anotylus inustus</i> (Gravenhorst, 1806)	+
<i>Anotylus maritimus</i> Thomson, 1861	+
<i>Anotylus nitidulus</i> (Gravenhorst, 1802)	+
<i>Anotylus rugosus</i> (Fabricius, 1775)	+
<i>Anotylus sculpturatus</i> (Gravenhorst, 1806)	+
<i>Anotylus tetracarlinatus</i> (Block, 1799)	+
<i>Oxytelus laqueatus</i> (Marsham, 1802)	+
<i>Oxytelus sculptus</i> Gravenhorst, 1806	+

### **Steninae**

<i>Stenus aceris</i> Stephens, 1833	
<i>Stenus argus</i> Gravenhorst, 1806	
<i>Stenus bifoveolatus</i> Gyllenhal, 1827	+
<i>Stenus bimaculatus</i> Gyllenhal, 1810	+

<i>Stenus binotatus</i> Ljungh, 1804	+
<i>Stenus boops</i> Ljungh, 1810	+
<i>Stenus brevipennis</i> Thomson, 1851	+
<i>Stenus brunripes</i> Stephens, 1833	+
<i>Stenus canaliculatus</i> Gyllenhal, 1827	+
<i>Stenus carbonarius</i> Gyllenhal, 1827	+
<i>Stenus cicindeloides</i> (Schaller, 1783)	+
<i>Stenus clavicornis</i> (Scopoli, 1763)	+
<i>Stenus crassus</i> Stephens, 1833	+
<i>Stenus europaeus</i> Puthz, 1966	+
<i>Stenus exiguus</i> Erichson, 1840	+
<i>Stenus flavipes</i> Stephens, 1833	+
<i>Stenus formicetorum</i> Mannerheim, 1843	+
<i>Stenus fornicatus</i> Stephens, 1833	+
<i>Stenus fulvicornis</i> Stephens, 1833	+
<i>Stenus fuscipes</i> Gravenhorst, 1802	+
<i>Stenus geniculatus</i> Gravenhorst, 1806	+
<i>Stenus glacialis</i> Heer, 1839	
<i>Stenus guttula</i> Müller, 1821	+
<i>Stenus guynemeri</i> du Val, 1850	+
<i>Stenus impressus</i> Germar, 1824	+
<i>Stenus incanus</i> Erichson, 1839	
<i>Stenus incrassatus</i> Erichson, 1839	+
<i>Stenus junco</i> (Paykull, 1789)	+
<i>Stenus kiesenwetteri</i> Rosenhauer, 1856	
<i>Stenus latifrons</i> Erichson, 1839	+
<i>Stenus lustrator</i> Erichson, 1839	+
<i>Stenus melanarius</i> Stephens, 1833	+
<i>Stenus ossium</i> Stephens, 1833	+
<i>Stenus nanus</i> Stephens, 1833	+
<i>Stenus nigritulus</i> Gyllenhal, 1827	+
<i>Stenus nitens</i> Stephens, 1833	+
<i>Stenus nitidiusculus</i> Stephens, 1833	+
<i>Stenus opticus</i> Gravenhorst, 1806	
<i>Stenus melanopus</i> (Marsham, 1802)	+
<i>Stenus pallitarsis</i> Stephens, 1833	+
<i>Stenus palposus</i> Zetterstedt, 1838	+
<i>Stenus palustris</i> Erichson, 1839	
<i>Stenus picipennis</i> Erichson, 1840	+
<i>Stenus picipes</i> Stephens, 1830	+

<i>Stenus providus</i> Erichson, 1839	+
<i>Stenus pubescens</i> Stephens, 1833	+
<i>Stenus pusillus</i> Stephens, 1833	+
<i>Stenus similis</i> (Herbst, 1784)	+
<i>Stenus tarsalis</i> Ljungh, 1810	+
<i>Stenus umbratilis</i> Casey, 1884	+
<i>Dianous coerulescens</i> (Gyllenhal, 1810)	+

### **Euasthetinae**

<i>Euaesthetus bipunctatus</i> (Ljungh, 1804)	
<i>Euaesthetus laeviusculus</i> Mannerheim, 1844	+
<i>Euaesthetus ruficapillus</i> Lacordaire, 1835	+

### **Paederinae**

<i>Paederus caligatus</i> Erichson, 1840	
<i>Paederus fuscipes</i> Curtis, 1826	+
<i>Paederus littoralis</i> Gravenhorst, 1802	
<i>Paederus riparius</i> (L., 1758)	+
<i>Lathrobium angusticolle</i> Boisduval & Lacordaire, 1835	
<i>Lathrobium brunnipes</i> (Fabricius, 1792)	+
<i>Lathrobium elongatum</i> (L., 1767)	+
<i>Lathrobium fovulum</i> Stephens, 1833	+
<i>Lathrobium fulvipenne</i> (Gravenhorst, 1806)	+
<i>Lathrobium geminum</i> Kraatz, 1857	+
<i>Lathrobium impressum</i> Heer, 1841	+
<i>Lathrobium longulum</i> Gravenhorst, 1802	+
<i>Lathrobium multipunctum</i> Gravenhorst, 1802	+
<i>Lathrobium quadratum</i> (Paykull, 1789)	+
<i>Lathrobium ripicola</i> Czwalina, 1888	
<i>Lathrobium terminatum</i> Gravenhorst, 1802	+
<i>Lathrobium zetterstedti</i> Rye, 1872	+
<i>Ochtheophilum fracticorne</i> (Paykull, 1800)	+
<i>Medon ripicola</i> (Kraatz, 1854)	
<i>Sunius melanocephalus</i> (Fabricius, 1792)	
<i>Sunius propinquus</i> (Brisout, 1867)	+
<i>Lithocharis nigriceps</i> Kraatz, 1859	+
<i>Lithocharis obsoleta</i> (von Nordmann, 1837)	
<i>Lithocharis ochracea</i> (Gravenhorst, 1802)	+
<i>Scopaeus gracilis</i> (Sperk, 1835)	
<i>Scopaeus sulcicollis</i> (Stephens, 1833)	

<i>Astenus lyonessius</i> (Joy, 1908)	+
<i>Rugilus erichsoni</i> (Fauvel, 1867)	+
<i>Rugilus geniculatus</i> (Erichson, 1839)	
<i>Rugilus orbiculatus</i> (Paykull, 1789)	+
<i>Rugilus rufipes</i> Germar, 1835	+
<i>Rugilus similis</i> (Erichson, 1839)	+

### **Staphylininae**

<i>Othius angustus</i> Stephens, 1833	+
<i>Othius laeviusculus</i> Stephens, 1833	+
<i>Othius myrmecophilus</i> Kiesenwetter, 1843	+
<i>Othius punctulatus</i> (Goeze, 1777)	+
<i>Atrecus affinis</i> (Paykull, 1789)	+
<i>Leptacinus batychrus</i> (Gyllenhal, 1827)	
<i>Leptacinus pusillus</i> (Stephens, 1833)	+
<i>Phacophallus parumpunctatus</i> (Gyllenhal, 1827)	
<i>Gyrophypnus fulgidus</i> (Fabricius, 1787)	
<i>Gyrophypnus angustatus</i> Stephens, 1833	+
<i>Gyrophypnus fracticornis</i> (Müller, 1776)	+
<i>Gyrophypnus punctulatus</i> (Paykull, 1789)	+
<i>Xantholinus glabratus</i> (Gravenhorst, 1802)	+
<i>Xantholinus jarrigei</i> Coiffait, 1956	+
<i>Xantholinus laevigatus</i> Jacobsen, 1849	+
<i>Xantholinus linearis</i> (Olivier, 1795)	+
<i>Xantholinus longiventris</i> Heer, 1839	+
<i>Neobisnius lathrobioides</i> (Baudi, 1848)	+
<i>Neobisnius procerulus</i> (Gravenhorst, 1806)	+
<i>Neobisnius villosulus</i> (Stephens, 1833)	+
<i>Erichsonius cinerascens</i> (Gravenhorst, 1802)	+
<i>Philonthus addendus</i> Sharp, 1867	+
<i>Philonthus agilis</i> (Gravenhorst, 1806)	
<i>Philonthus albipes</i> (Gravenhorst, 1802)	+
<i>Philonthus cephalotes</i> (Gravenhorst, 1802)	+
<i>Philonthus cognatus</i> Stephens, 1832	+
<i>Philonthus concinnus</i> (Gravenhorst, 1802)	+
<i>Philonthus corvinus</i> Erichson, 1839	+
<i>Philonthus cruentatus</i> (Gmelin in L., 1790)	
<i>Philonthus debilis</i> (Gravenhorst, 1802)	+
<i>Philonthus decorus</i> (Gravenhorst, 1802)	+
<i>Philonthus discoideus</i> (Gravenhorst, 1802)	+

<i>Philonthus ebeninus</i> (Gravenhorst, 1802)	+
<i>Philonthus fimetarius</i> (Gravenhorst, 1802)	+
<i>Philonthus fumarius</i> (Gravenhorst, 1806)	+
<i>Philonthus furcifer</i> Renkonen, 1937	+
<i>Philonthus intermedius</i> (Lacordaire, 1835)	+
<i>Philonthus jurgans</i> Tottenham, 1937	
<i>Philonthus laminatus</i> (Creutzer, 1799)	+
<i>Philonthus lepidus</i> (Gravenhorst, 1802)	
<i>Philonthus longicornis</i> Stephens, 1832	+
<i>Philonthus mannerheimi</i> Fauvel, 1869	+
<i>Philonthus marginatus</i> (Stroem, 1768)	+
<i>Philonthus micans</i> (Gravenhorst, 1802)	+
<i>Philonthus micantoides</i> Benick & Lohse, 1956	
<i>Philonthus nigrita</i> (Gravenhorst, 1806)	+
<i>Philonthus nigriventris</i> Thomson, 1867	
<i>Philonthus nitidicollis</i> (Lacordaire, 1835)	
<i>Philonthus politus</i> (L., 1758)	+
<i>Philonthus puella</i> von Nordmann, 1837	+
<i>Philonthus punctus</i> (Gravenhorst, 1802)	
<i>Philonthus quisquiliarius</i> (Gyllenhal, 1810)	+
<i>Philonthus rectangulus</i> Sharp, 1874	
<i>Philonthus rotundicollis</i> (Ménétries, 1832)	+
<i>Philonthus sanguinolentus</i> (Gravenhorst, 1802)	+
<i>Philonthus sordidus</i> (Gravenhorst, 1802)	+
<i>Philonthus splendens</i> (Fabricius, 1792)	+
<i>Philonthus succicola</i> Thomson, 1860	+
<i>Philonthus tenuicornis</i> Mulsant & Rey, 1853	+
<i>Philonthus umbratilis</i> (Gravenhorst, 1802)	+
<i>Philonthus varians</i> (Paykull, 1789)	+
<i>Philonthus varius</i> (Gyllenhal, 1810)	+
<i>Philonthus ventralis</i> (Gravenhorst, 1802)	+
<i>Gabronthus thermarum</i> (Aubé, 1850)	+
<i>Gabrius bishopi</i> Sharp, 1910	+
<i>Gabrius keysianus</i> Sharp, 1910	
<i>Gabrius nigrutilus</i> (Gravenhorst, 1802)	+
<i>Gabrius osseticus</i> (Kolenati, 1846)	+
<i>Gabrius pennatus</i> Sharp, 1910	+
<i>Gabrius piliger</i> Mulsant & Rey, 1876	
<i>Gabrius splendidulus</i> (Gravenhorst, 1802)	+
<i>Gabrius subnigrutilus</i> (Reitter, 1909)	+

<i>Gabrius trossulus</i> (von Nordmann, 1837)	+
<i>Gabrius velox</i> Sharp, 1910	
<i>Cafius fucicola</i> Curtis, 1830	+
<i>Cafius sericeus</i> (Holme, 1837)	+
<i>Cafius xantholoma</i> (Gravenhorst, 1806)	+
<i>Platydracus pubescens</i> (Degeer, 1774)	+
<i>Ocypus aeneocephalus</i> (Degeer, 1774)	
<i>Ocypus ater</i> (Gravenhorst, 1802)	+
<i>Ocypus brunnipes</i> (Fabricius, 1781)	+
<i>Ocypus compressus</i> (Marsham, 1802)	+
<i>Staphylinus dimidiaticornis</i> Gemminger, 1851	+
<i>Staphylinus erythropterus</i> L., 1758	+
<i>Ocypus fortunatarum</i> Wollaston, 1871	?
<i>Ocypus globulifer</i> (Fourcroy, 1785)	+
<i>Ocypus melanarius</i> (Heer, 1839)	+
<i>Ocypus nero</i> (Faldermann, 1835)	?
<i>Ocypus olens</i> (Müller, 1764)	+
<i>Creophilus maxillosus</i> (L., 1758)	+
<i>Ontholestes murinus</i> (L., 1758)	+
<i>Ontholestes tessellatus</i> (Fourcroy, 1758)	+
<i>Heterothops binotatus</i> (Gravenhorst, 1802)	+
<i>Heterothops minutus</i> Wollaston, 1860	
<i>Heterothops niger</i> Kraatz, 1868	
<i>Heterothops praevius</i> Erichson, 1839	
<i>Quedius aridulus</i> Jansson, 1939	+
<i>Quedius auricomus</i> Kiesenwetter, 1850	+
<i>Quedius boopoides</i> Munster, 1923	
<i>Quedius boops</i> (Gravenhorst, 1802)	+
<i>Quedius brevicornis</i> (Thomson, 1860)	
<i>Quedius brevis</i> Erichson, 1840	+
<i>Quedius cinctus</i> (Paykull, 1790)	+
<i>Quedius cruentus</i> (Olivier, 1795)	+
<i>Quedius curtipennis</i> Bernhauer, 1908	+
<i>Quedius fulgidus</i> (F., 1792)	+
<i>Quedius fuliginosus</i> (Gravenhorst, 1802)	+
<i>Quedius fulvicollis</i> (Stephens, 1833)	
<i>Quedius fumatus</i> (Stephens, 1833)	+
<i>Quedius pallipes</i> Lucas, 1849	
<i>Quedius humeralis</i> Stephens, 1832	
<i>Quedius invreae</i> Gridelli, 1924	+

<i>Quedius longicornis</i> Kraatz, 1857	
<i>Quedius maurorufus</i> (Gravenhorst, 1806)	+
<i>Quedius mesomelinus</i> (Marsham, 1802)	+
<i>Quedius molochinus</i> (Gravenhorst, 1806)	+
<i>Quedius nigriceps</i> Kraatz, 1857	
<i>Quedius nitipennis</i> (Stephens, 1833)	+
<i>Quedius picipes</i> (Mannerheim, 1830)	+
<i>Quedius plagiatus</i> Mannerheim, 1843	
<i>Quedius puncticollis</i> (Thomson, 1867)	+
<i>Quedius schatzmayri</i> Gridelli, 1922	+
<i>Quedius scintillans</i> (Gravenhorst, 1806)	+
<i>Quedius semiaeneus</i> (Stephens, 1833)	+
<i>Quedius semiobscurus</i> (Marsham, 1802)	+
<i>Quedius tristis</i> (Gravenhorst, 1802)	+
<i>Quedius umbrinus</i> Erichson, 1839	+
<i>Quedius ventralis</i> (Aragona, 1830)	

### **Habrocerinae**

<i>Habrocerus capillaricornis</i> (Gravenhorst, 1806)	+
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### **Tachyporinae**

<i>Mycetoporus angularis</i> Mulsant & Rey, 1853	+
<i>Mycetoporus clavicornis</i> (Stephens, 1832)	
<i>Mycetoporus despectus</i> Strand, 1969	+
<i>Mycetoporus erichsonianus</i> Fagel, 1965	+
<i>Mycetoporus lepidus</i> (Gravenhorst, 1802)	?
<i>Mycetoporus longicornis</i> Mäklin, 1847	
<i>Mycetoporus longulus</i> Mannerheim, 1830	+
<i>Mycetoporus nigricollis</i> Stephens, 1835	
<i>Mycetoporus punctus</i> (Gravenhorst, 1806)	
<i>Mycetoporus rufescens</i> (Stephens, 1832)	+
<i>Mycetoporus splendidus</i> (Gravenhorst, 1806)	+
<i>Lordithon exoletus</i> (Erichson, 1839)	+
<i>Lordithon lunulatus</i> (L., 1761)	+
<i>Lordithon thoracicus</i> (F., 1777)	+
<i>Lordithon trinotatus</i> (Erichson, 1839)	+
<i>Bolitobius analis</i> (Fabricius, 1787)	+
<i>Bolitobius cingulatus</i> (Mannerheim, 1830)	+
<i>Bolitobius inclinans</i> (Gravenhorst, 1806)	
<i>Sepedophilus immaculatus</i> (Stephens, 1832)	

<i>Sepedophilus littoreus</i> (L., 1758)	+
<i>Sepedophilus marshami</i> (Stephens, 1832)	+
<i>Sepedophilus nigripennis</i> (Stephens, 1832)	+
<i>Sepedophilus pedicularius</i> (Gravenhorst, 1802)	?
<i>Tachyporus atriceps</i> Stephens, 1832	+
<i>Tachyporus chrysomelinus</i> (L., 1758)	+
<i>Tachyporus dispar</i> (Paykull, 1789)	+
<i>Tachyporus formosus</i> Matthews, 1838	+
<i>Tachyporus hypnorum</i> (Fabricius, 1775)	+
<i>Tachyporus nitidulus</i> (Fabricius, 1781)	+
<i>Tachyporus obtusus</i> (L., 1767)	+
<i>Tachyporus pallidus</i> Sharp, 1871	+
<i>Tachyporus pusillus</i> Gravenhorst, 1806	+
<i>Tachyporus solutus</i> Erichson, 1839	+
<i>Tachyporus tersus</i> Erichson, 1839	+
<i>Tachyporus transversalis</i> Gravenhorst, 1806	+
<i>Lamprinodes saginatus</i> (Gravenhorst, 1806)	+
<i>Tachinus elongatus</i> Gyllenhal, 1810	+
<i>Tachinus humeralis</i> Gravenhorst, 1802	+
<i>Tachinus laticollis</i> Gravenhorst, 1802	+
<i>Tachinus marginellus</i> (Fabricius, 1781)	+
<i>Tachinus pallipes</i> (Gravenhorst, 1806)	+
<i>Tachinus proximus</i> Kraatz, 1855	+
<i>Tachinus signatus</i> Gravenhorst, 1802	+
<i>Tachinus subterraneus</i> (L., 1758)	+
<i>Cilea siphoides</i> (L., 1767)	+

### **Aleocharinae**

<i>Gymnusa brevicollis</i> (Paykull, 1800)	+
<i>Gymnusa variegata</i> Kiesenwetter, 1845	+
<i>Cypha laeviuscula</i> (Mannerheim, 1830)	+
<i>Cypha longicornis</i> (Paykull, 1800)	
<i>Cypha ovulum</i> (Heer, 1839)	+
<i>Cypha punctum</i> (Motschulsky, 1857)	+
<i>Cypha seminulum</i> (Erichson, 1839)	
<i>Oligota apicata</i> Erichson, 1837	+
<i>Oligota granaria</i> Erichson, 1837	+
<i>Oligota inflata</i> (Mannerheim, 1830)	+
<i>Oligota parva</i> Kraatz, 1862	+
<i>Oligota pumilio</i> Kiesenwetter, 1858	+

<i>Oligota punctulata</i> Heer, 1839	
<i>Oligota pusillima</i> (Gravenhorst, 1806)	+
<i>Myllaena brevicornis</i> (Matthews, 1838)	+
<i>Myllaena dubia</i> (Gravenhorst, 1806)	+
<i>Myllaena gracilicornis</i> Fairmaire & Brisout, 1859	
<i>Myllaena gracilis</i> (Matthews, 1838)	+
<i>Myllaena infuscata</i> Kraatz, 1853	+
<i>Myllaena intermedia</i> Erichson, 1837	+
<i>Myllaena kraatzi</i> Sharp, 1871	
<i>Myllaena minuta</i> (Gravenhorst, 1806)	+
<i>Diglotta mersa</i> (Haliday, 1837)	+
<i>Diglotta submarina</i> (Fairmaire & Laboulbene, 1856)	
<i>Hygronoma dimidiata</i> (Gravenhorst, 1806)	+
<i>Encephalus complicans</i> Stephens, 1832	+
<i>Gyrophæna affinis</i> Mannerheim, 1830	+
<i>Gyrophæna bihamata</i> Thomson, 1867	
<i>Gyrophæna fasciata</i> (Marsham, 1802)	+
<i>Gyrophæna gentilis</i> Erichson, 1839	+
<i>Gyrophæna joyi</i> Wendeler, 1924	+
<i>Gyrophæna latissima</i> (Stephens, 1832)	+
<i>Gyrophæna minima</i> Erichson, 1837	+
<i>Gyrophæna nana</i> (Paykull, 1800)	
<i>Gyrophæna poweri</i> Crotch, 1866	
<i>Gyrophæna pulchella</i> Heer, 1839	+
<i>Gyrophæna strictula</i> Erichson, 1839	
<i>Homalota plana</i> (Gyllenhal, 1810)	+
<i>Anomognathus cuspidatus</i> (Erichson, 1839)	+
<i>Phytosus balticus</i> Kraatz, 1859	+
<i>Phytosus nigriventris</i> (Chevrolat, 1843)	
<i>Phytosus spinifer</i> Curtis, 1838	+
<i>Leptusa fumida</i> Kraatz, 1839	+
<i>Leptusa pulchella</i> (Mannerheim, 1830)	+
<i>Heterota plumbea</i> (Waterhouse, 1858)	
<i>Bolitochara lucida</i> (Gravenhorst, 1802)	
<i>Bolitochara obliqua</i> Erichson, 1837	+
<i>Autalia impressa</i> (Olivier, 1795)	+
<i>Autalia rivularis</i> (Gravenhorst, 1802)	+
<i>Cordalia obscura</i> (Gravenhorst, 1802)	+
<i>Falagria caesa</i> Erichson, 1837	+
<i>Falagria thoracica</i> Stephens, 1832	+

<i>Myrmecopora brevipes</i> Butler, 1909	
<i>Myrmecopora sulcata</i> (Kiesenwetter, 1850)	+
<i>Myrmecopora uvida</i> (Erichson, 1840)	
<i>Tachyusa atra</i> (Gravenhorst, 1806)	+
<i>Tachyusa constricta</i> Erichson, 1837	
<i>Tachyusa leucopus</i> (Marsham, 1802)	?
<i>Tachyusa umbratica</i> Erichson, 1837	+
<i>Gnypeta caerulea</i> (Sahlberg, 1831)	+
<i>Gnypeta carbonaria</i> (Mannerheim, 1830)	+
<i>Callicerus obscurus</i> Gravenhorst, 1802	+
<i>Callicerus rigidicornis</i> (Erichson, 1839)	
<i>Schistoglossa aubei</i> (Brisout, 1860)	+
<i>Schistoglossa gemina</i> (Erichson, 1837)	+
<i>Boreophilia eremita</i> (Rye, 1866)	+
<i>Dacrila fallax</i> (Kraatz, 1856)	
<i>Hydrosmeeta delicatula</i> (Sharp, 1869)	
<i>Hydrosmeeta eximia</i> (Sharp, 1869)	+
<i>Hydrosmeeta fragilis</i> (Kraatz, 1854)	?
<i>Hydrosmeeta thinobioides</i> (Kraatz, 1854)	
<i>Hydrosmeeta septentrionum</i> Benick, 1969	
<i>Aloconota cambrica</i> (Wollaston, 1855)	+
<i>Aloconota currax</i> (Kraatz, 1856)	+
<i>Aloconota planifrons</i> Waterhouse, 1864	
<i>Aloconota gregaria</i> (Erichson, 1839)	+
<i>Aloconota insecta</i> (Thomson, 1856)	+
<i>Aloconota sulcifrons</i> (Stephens, 1832)	+
<i>Aloconota longicollis</i> (Mulsant & Rey, 1852)	
<i>Amischa analis</i> (Gravenhorst, 1802)	+
<i>Amischa cavifrons</i> (Sharp, 1869)	+
<i>Amischa decipiens</i> (Sharp, 1869)	
<i>Amischa soror</i> (Kraatz, 1856)	
<i>Amidobia talpa</i> (Heer, 1841)	+
<i>Nehemitropia sordida</i> (Marsham, 1802)	+
<i>Notothecta flavipes</i> (Gravenhorst, 1806)	+
<i>Neohilara subterranea</i> (Mulsant & Rey, 1853)	+
<i>Dochmonota clancula</i> (Erichson, 1837)	
<i>Geostiba circellaris</i> (Gravenhorst, 1806)	+
<i>Dinaraea aequata</i> (Erichson, 1837)	
<i>Dinaraea angustula</i> (Gyllenhal, 1810)	
<i>Dinaraea linearis</i> (Gravenhorst, 1802)	

<i>Dadobia immersa</i> (Erichson, 1837)	
<i>Plataraea brunnea</i> (Fabricius, 1798)	+
<i>Liogluta longiuscula</i> (Gravenhorst, 1802)	+
<i>Liogluta nitidiuscula</i> (Sharp, 1869)	+
<i>Liogluta nitidula</i> (Kraatz, 1856)	
<i>Liogluta oblongiuscula</i> (Sharp, 1869)	+
<i>Liogluta pagana</i> (Erichson, 1839)	+
<i>Atheta arctica</i> (Thomson, 1856)	+
<i>Atheta debilis</i> (Erichson, 1837)	+
<i>Atheta elongatula</i> (Gravenhorst, 1802)	+
<i>Atheta gyllenhali</i> (Thomson, 1856)	+
<i>Atheta hygrobia</i> (Thomson, 1856)	
<i>Atheta hygrotopora</i> (Kraatz, 1856)	+
<i>Atheta luridipennis</i> (Mannerheim, 1830)	+
<i>Atheta malleus</i> Joy, 1913	+
<i>Atheta melanocera</i> (Thomson, 1856)	+
<i>Atheta obtusangula</i> Joy, 1913	+
<i>Atheta palustris</i> (Kiesenwetter, 1844)	
<i>Atheta terminalis</i> (Gravenhorst, 1806)	
<i>Atheta volans</i> (Scriba, 1859)	+
<i>Atheta luteipes</i> (Erichson, 1837)	+
<i>Atheta vilis</i> (Erichson, 1837)	
<i>Atheta hepatica</i> (Erichson, 1839)	+
<i>Atheta fungivora</i> (Thomson, 1867)	
<i>Atheta monticola</i> (Thomson, 1852)	
<i>Atheta occulta</i> (Erichson, 1837)	
<i>Atheta divisa</i> (Maerkel, 1844)	+
<i>Atheta euryptera</i> (Stephens, 1832)	?
<i>Atheta harwoodi</i> Williams, 1930	
<i>Atheta nigricornis</i> (Thomson, 1852)	
<i>Atheta nigrifula</i> (Gravenhorst, 1802)	
<i>Atheta corvina</i> (Thomson, 1856)	+
<i>Atheta amicula</i> (Stephens, 1832)	+
<i>Atheta atricolor</i> (Sharp, 1869)	+
<i>Atheta benickiella</i> Brundin, 1948	
<i>Atheta indubia</i> (Sharp, 1869)	
<i>Atheta liliputana</i> (Brisout, 1860)	
<i>Atheta subtilis</i> (Scriba, 1866)	
<i>Atheta mortuorum</i> Thomson, 1867	+
<i>Atheta testaceipes</i> (Heer, 1839)	

<i>Atheta cadaverina</i> (Brisout, 1860)	+
<i>Atheta gagatina</i> (Baudi, 1848)	+
<i>Atheta pallidicornis</i> (Thomson, 1856)	
<i>Atheta picipes</i> (Thomson, 1856)	+
<i>Atheta sodalis</i> (Erichson, 1837)	+
<i>Atheta tibialis</i> (Heer, 1839)	+
<i>Atheta trinotata</i> (Kraatz, 1856)	+
<i>Atheta amplicollis</i> (Mulsant & Rey, 1873)	+
<i>Atheta clientula</i> (Erichson, 1839)	+
<i>Atheta fungi</i> (Gravenhorst, 1806)	+
<i>Atheta orbata</i> (Erichson, 1837)	+
<i>Atheta aterrima</i> (Gravenhorst, 1802)	+
<i>Atheta muscorum</i> (Brisout, 1860)	+
<i>Atheta parvula</i> (Mannerheim, 1830)	+
<i>Atheta pygmaea</i> (Gravenhorst, 1802)	+
<i>Atheta sylvicola</i> (Kraatz, 1856)	
<i>Atheta canescens</i> (Sharp, 1869)	
<i>Atheta celata</i> (Erichson, 1837)	+
<i>Atheta nigra</i> (Kraatz, 1856)	+
<i>Atheta sordidula</i> (Erichson, 1837)	+
<i>Atheta zosteræ</i> (Thomson, 1856)	+
<i>Atheta aquatica</i> (Thomson, 1852)	+
<i>Atheta aquatilis</i> (Thomson, 1867)	+
<i>Atheta brunneipennis</i> (Thomson, 1852)	
<i>Atheta castanoptera</i> (Mannerheim, 1830)	+
<i>Atheta graminicola</i> (Gravenhorst, 1806)	+
<i>Atheta hypnorum</i> (Kiesenwetter, 1850)	
<i>Atheta incognita</i> (Sharp, 1869)	
<i>Atheta pertyi</i> (Heer, 1839)	
<i>Atheta triangulum</i> (Kraatz, 1856)	+
<i>Atheta xanthopus</i> (Thomson, 1856)	+
<i>Atheta basicornis</i> (Mulsant & Rey, 1852)	
<i>Atheta coriaria</i> (Kraatz, 1856)	
<i>Atheta crassicornis</i> (Fabricius, 1792)	+
<i>Atheta fungicola</i> (Thomson, 1852)	+
<i>Atheta intermedia</i> (Thomson, 1852)	
<i>Atheta laticollis</i> (Stephens, 1832)	+
<i>Atheta pilicornis</i> (Thomson, 1852)	
<i>Atheta ravilla</i> (Erichson, 1839)	+
<i>Atheta strandiella</i> Brundin, 1954	

<i>Atheta atramentaria</i> (Gyllenhal, 1810)	+
<i>Atheta cauta</i> (Erichson, 1837)	
<i>Atheta cinnamoptera</i> (Thomson, 1856)	
<i>Atheta laevana</i> (Mulsant & Rey, 1852)	
<i>Atheta macrocera</i> (Thomson, 1856)	+
<i>Atheta marcida</i> (Erichson, 1837)	+
<i>Atheta nigripes</i> (Thomson, 1856)	+
<i>Atheta picipennis</i> (Mannerheim, 1843)	
<i>Atheta setigera</i> (Sharp, 1869)	
<i>Atheta longicornis</i> (Gravenhorst, 1802)	+
<i>Atheta marina</i> (Mulsant & Rey, 1853)	
<i>Atheta vestita</i> (Gravenhorst, 1806)	+
<i>Alevonota rufotestacea</i> (Kraatz, 1856)	+
<i>Halobrecta algae</i> (Hardy, 1851)	+
<i>Halobrecta flavipes</i> Thomson, 1861	+
<i>Alianta incana</i> (Erichson, 1837)	+
<i>Pachnida nigella</i> (Erichson, 1837)	+
<i>Thamiaraea hospita</i> (Maerker, 1844)	
<i>Drusilla canaliculata</i> (Fabricius, 1787)	+
<i>Zyras collaris</i> (Paykull, 1789)	+
<i>Zyras limbatus</i> (Paykull, 1789)	
<i>Phloeopora testacea</i> (Mannerheim, 1830)	+
<i>Ilyobates nigricollis</i> (Paykull, 1800)	+
<i>Ilyobates subopacus</i> Palm, 1935	
<i>Calodera aethiops</i> (Gravenhorst, 1802)	+
<i>Calodera nigrata</i> Mannerheim, 1830	+
<i>Calodera protensa</i> Mannerheim, 1830	
<i>Calodera riparia</i> Erichson, 1837	+
<i>Chiloporata longitarsis</i> (Erichson, 1837)	+
<i>Ocalea latipennis</i> Sharp, 1870	+
<i>Ocalea picata</i> (Stephens, 1832)	+
<i>Meotica apicalis</i> Benick, 1954	
<i>Meotica exilis</i> (Gravenhorst, 1806)	
<i>Meotica exillima</i> Sharp, 1915	?
<i>Deubelia picina</i> (Aubé, 1850)	+
<i>Ocyusa hibernica</i> (Rye, 1876)	+
<i>Ocyusa maura</i> (Erichson, 1837)	
<i>Mniusa incrassata</i> (Mulsant & Rey, 1852)	+
<i>Hygropora cunctans</i> (Erichson, 1837)	
<i>Oxypoda alternans</i> (Gravenhorst, 1802)	+

<i>Oxypoda annularis</i> Mannerheim, 1830	+
<i>Oxypoda amoena</i> Fairmaire & Laboulbene, 1856	+
<i>Oxypoda brachyptera</i> (Stephens, 1832)	
<i>Oxypoda elongatula</i> Aubé, 1850	+
<i>Oxypoda exoleta</i> Erichson, 1839	
<i>Oxypoda formiceticola</i> Maerkel, 1841	+
<i>Oxypoda haemorrhoea</i> (Mannerheim, 1830)	+
<i>Oxypoda induta</i> Mulsant & Rey, 1861	
<i>Oxypoda lentula</i> Erichson, 1837	+
<i>Oxypoda lividipennis</i> Mannerheim, 1830	?
<i>Oxypoda lurida</i> Wollaston, 1857	+
<i>Oxypoda opaca</i> (Gravenhorst, 1802)	+
<i>Oxypoda procerula</i> Mannerheim, 1830	+
<i>Oxypoda sericea</i> Heer, 1839	+
<i>Oxypoda tirolensis</i> Gredler, 1863	+
<i>Oxypoda umbrata</i> (Gyllenhal, 1810)	+
<i>Oxypoda vittata</i> Maerkel, 1842	+
<i>Ischnoglossa prolixa</i> (Gravenhorst, 1802)	+
<i>Thiasophila angulata</i> (Erichson, 1837)	+
<i>Crataraea suturalis</i> (Mannerheim, 1830)	
<i>Haploglossa nidicola</i> (Fairmaire, 1852)	?
<i>Haploglossa pulla</i> (Gyllenhal, 1827)	
<i>Tinotus morion</i> (Gravenhorst, 1802)	+
<i>Aleochara bilineata</i> Gyllenhal, 1810	+
<i>Aleochara bipustulata</i> (L., 1761)	+
<i>Aleochara brevipennis</i> Gravenhorst, 1806	+
<i>Aleochara cuniculorum</i> Kraatz, 1858	
<i>Aleochara curtula</i> (Goeze, 1777)	+
<i>Aleochara funebris</i> Wollaston, 1864	+
<i>Aleochara intricata</i> Mannerheim, 1830	+
<i>Aleochara lanuginosa</i> Gravenhorst, 1802	+
<i>Aleochara moerens</i> Gyllenhal, 1827	+
<i>Aleochara moesta</i> Gravenhorst, 1802	
<i>Aleochara sparsa</i> Heer, 1839	+
<i>Aleochara villosa</i> Mannerheim, 1830	
<i>Emplenota obscurella</i> (Gravenhorst, 1806)	+
<i>Polystomota grisea</i> (Kraatz, 1856)	+
<i>Polystomota punctatella</i> (Motschulsky, 1858)	+