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Research Article

NOTES ON THE SUBFAMILY PAEDERINAE OF EDİRNE PROVINCE IN TÜRKİYE. A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *Lathrobium* Gravenhorst, 1802 WITH NEW AND ADDITIONAL RECORDS (INSECTA: COLEOPTERA: STAPHYLINIDAE)

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Abstract: In this study, as a result of field studies conducted in Edirne province in the Marmara Region of Türkiye between March 2021 and June 2022, totally 18 species in 11 genera belonging to the subfamily Paederinae (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae) were recorded. Field studies were conducted from different localities in Edirne Province by using aspirator and sifter methods. A new species of the genus *Lathrobiuum* Gravenhorst, 1802 *Lathrobium gocmeni* sp. n. (Edirne, Enez) is described illusturated and distinguished from congeners. *Astenus thoracicus* (Baudi di Selve, 1857), *A. procerus* (Gravenhorst, 1806), *Lobrathium rugipenne* (Hochhuth, 1851), *Medon fusculus* (Mannerheim, 1830), *Micrillus testaceus* (Erichson, 1840), *Paederus littoralis*, Gravenhorst, 1802, and *Scopaeus gracilis* (Sperk, 1835) from Thrace, and *Lathrobium fulvipenne* Gravenhorst, 1806 are reported for the first time from the Marmara Region. In addition, all 18 species except for *Achenium propontiacum* Bordoni, 2009 and *Scopaeus laevigatus* (Gyllenhal, 1827) were recorded for the first time from Edirne province.

Özet: Bu çalışmada, Mart 2021 ve Haziran 2022 tarihleri arasında Marmara Bölgesi'nde bulunan Edirne ilinde gerçekleştirilen arazi çalışmaları sonucunda Paederinae (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae) alt familyasından 11 cinse dahil toplam 18 tür kaydedilmiştir. Arazi çalışmaları Edirne İlindeki farklı lokalitelerde, aspiratör ve toprak eleme yöntemleri kullanılarak elde edilmiştir. Araştırma sonucunda, *Lathrobiuum* Gravenhorst, 1802 cinsine ait bir yeni türün, *Lathrobium gocmeni* sp. n. (Edirne, Enez) deskripsiyonu yapılmış, şekillendirilmiş ve benzer türlerden ayrımı gösterilmiştir. *Astenus thoracicus* (Baudi di Selve, 1857), *A. procerus* (Gravenhorst, 1806), *Lobrathium rugipenne* (Hochhuth, 1851), *Medon fusculus* (Mannerheim, 1830), *Micrillus testaceus* (Erichson, 1840), *Paederus littoralis* Gravenhorst, 1802 ve *Scopaeus gracilis* (Sperk, 1835) türleri Trakya Bölgesi'nden ve *Lathrobium fulvipenne* Gravenhorst, 1806 türü ise Marmara Bölgesi'nden ilk kez rapor edilmiştir. Ayrıca, kaydedilen 18 türden, *Achenium propontiacum* Bordoni, 2009 ve *Scopaeus laevigatus* (Gyllenhal, 1827) türleri dışındaki türler Edirne İli'nden ilk defa bildirilmiştir.

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Introduction

The family Staphylinidae is the richest family of the order Coleoptera with approximately 64,000 described species in the world (Irmler *et al.* 2018), of which more than 2,000 species are known in Türkiye (Anlaş 2009: updated). The Staphylinidae comprises 33 subfamily in the world, 23 of them occur in Turkey (Anlaş, 2009, Grebennikov & Newton, 2009). Paederinae is the fourth largest subfamily of the family with about 7,000 species (Herman 2001, Thayer 2005). The Paederinae fauna of Türkiye is represented with 271 species (Anlaş 2009: updated).

The members of Paederinae are spread over a wide variety of habitats, but mostly they can be found on the edges of wetlands such as streams, lakes, dams and marshes, in forests and surrounding habitats, in mountainous areas and alpine meadows, in agricultural areas, caves, and in the nests of mammals and ants. They can be found abundantly especially in humus soil. Some species are important for medical and public health. Most species of the subfamily are predators of other invertebrates.

Despite the fact that the Turkish fauna of the subfamily Paederinae has been well-studied in recent years, some regions of Türkiye have yet not been studied thoroughly. During the period of 2020-2022, the second author realized a research project focusing on the biodiversity and biogeography of Paederinae in the Marmara and Blacksea Regions in Türkiye, which were still poorly investigated.

Within the framework of this project, the Paederinae fauna of Edirne province in Marmara Region was studied within the scope of the master's thesis of the second author, The Paederinae fauna of Edirne province has been poorly studied so far and only four species (*Achenium propontiacum* (Bordoni, 2009), *Medon brunneus* (Erichson, 1839), *Tetartopeus scutellaris* (Nordmann, 1837) and *Scopaeus laevigatus* (Gyllenhal, 1827) have been recorded (Frisch 1999, Anlaş 2009, 2015a, Assing 2010).

Field trips in the province were carried out and a large number of Paederinae specimens were collected providing new and additional records for the study region. Also, a new species was described.

Materials and Methods

The material of the study was obtained during field trips between March 2021-June 2022 in Edirne province in the Marmara region of Türkiye. The specimens were collected using aspirator and sifter methods. The material was brought to laboratory and examined under a Stemi 508 microscope (Zeiss Germany). The photographs of the specimens were obtained using a digital camera (Zeiss Axiocam 208). and edited with Helicon Focus v. 6, and Corel Draw v. X7. Classification and nomenclature of Paederinae suggested by Schülke & Smetana (2015) was followed during the study. The material is deposited in the collection of the Alaşehir Zoological Museum, Manisa (AZMM) of Manisa Celal Bayar University.

Body length was measured from the anterior margin of the mandibles to the abdominal apex, head length from the anterior margin of the clypeus to the neck, the length of pronotum along the median line, the length of elytra from the apex of the scutellum to the posterior margin of the elytra (at the suture), and the length of the aedeagus from the apex of the ventral process to the base of the bulbus.

Results

Taxonomy

Family Staphylinidae Latreille

Subfamily Paederinae Fleming

Tribe Paederini Fleming

Subtribe Lathrobiina Laporte

Genus *Lathrobium* Gravenhorst

Lathrobium gocmeni sp. n. (Figs 1a-g)

http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:22877B86-2DD5-4993-9CFE-1B2DA6B7951F

Type Material: Holotype: TÜRKİYE: ♂, "TR. Edirne province, Enez 5 km E, 40°44'18"N, 26°08'36"E, 155 m, leg. Anlaş & Kacar / Holotypus ♂, *Lathrobium gocmeni* sp. n. det. E. Z. Kacar & S. Anlaş 2022" (AZMM). Paratypes: 11♂♂, 10♀♀, same data as holotype (AZMM). 1♀, Enez, Hisarlı 2 km SE, 40°43'39"N, 26°11'21"E, 336 m, 10.IV.2021, leg. Örgel, Kacar & Çelik. Holotype and all paratypes with additional red printed label (AZMM).

Description: Habitus as in Fig. 1a. Body 6.7-6.9 mm long. Coloration: whole body uniformly black, antennae reddish brown and legs yellowish brown.

Head transverse, approximately 1.1 times as wide as long, strongly narrowed posteriorly (Figs 1a-b); integument of dorsal surface without microreticulation; punctuation non-umbilicate and dense, but slightly denser and larger in lateral than that in the middle area; pubescence brownish and sparse. Eyes relatively small, in dorsal view shorter than postocular region, weakly projecting from lateral outline of head. Antennae 2.14-2.23 mm long; antennomere III distinctly longer than II, antennomeres IV-X longer than width or as wide as long; antennomere XI almost twice as long as wide.

Pronotum oblong, 1.2-1.3 times as long as wide and approximately 0.90-0.95 times as wide as head, slightly narrowed posteriorly (Figs 1a-b); punctuation similar to that of head, but denser and well-defined to that of head, medial line impunctate, pubescence blackish brown and sparse; microsculpture absent;

Elytra shorter than pronotum, widened posteriad, approximately 1.20-1.25 times as wide as pronotum (Figs. 1a-b), at suture about 0.75 times as long as pronotum; punctuation not granulose, slightly finer, and denser than that of pronotum and head; microsculpture absent; pubescence brown. Hind wings reduced.

Abdomen slightly wider than elytra, approximately 1.05-1.10 times as wide as elytra (Fig. 1a); punctuation moderately dense and well-defined; all tergites with distinct microsculpture, composed of dense and fine transverse meshes and striae; pubescence yellowish brown and sparse; posterior margin of tergite VII without palisade fringe.

♂: sternite VII in posterior median area slightly depressed and with modified dark and short setae, posterior margin weakly concave (Fig. 1c); posterior margin of sternite VIII slightly convex, with a conspicuous cluster of dark setae (Fig. 1d); aedeagus approximately 0.8 mm long (Figs 1e-g), symmetrical, flattened apically in ventral view, ventral process long and stout, slightly narrowed apically in lateral view.

Comparative notes: This new species can be distinguished from the geographically closest congeners (*L. fulvipenne* (Gravenhorst, 1806); *L. laevipenne* Heer, 1839; *L. wunderlei* Assing & Schülke, 2000; *L. vorasensis* Assing & Wunderle, 2001 and *L. olympicum* Assing, 2004) by different shapes of the male primary and secondary sexual characters. It differs from these species by the completely different morphology of the aedeagus and the following features:

- from *L. fulvipenne* (widespread in the Palearctic Region and also it is known from Edirne province) and *L. laevipenne* (widespread in the Palearctic Region and also occurs in Thrace) by the different coloration of the body (*L. fulvipenne*: posterior margin of elytra more or less yellowish brown or reddish brown; *L. laevipenne*: elytra reddish), the smaller eyes, the much more transverse head, the different shape of head (*L. fulvipenne* and *L. laevipenne*: head slightly narrowed posteriorly), and by the completely different shape of the male sternite VII and sternite VIII.

- from *L. wunderlei* (Greece: Pieria Öri), *L. vorasensis* (Greece: Voras Oros) and *L. olympicum* (Greece: Olympos range) by the different coloration of the body (*L. wunderlei*, *L. vorasensis* and *L. olympicum*: coloration of the body uniformly rufous to yellowish brown), the larger body (*L. wunderlei*: 4.5-5.4 mm; *L. vorasensis*: 5.5-5.7 mm; *L. olympicum*: 5.02-5.14 mm), the larger eyes, the much more transverse head (*L. wunderlei*, *L. vorasensis* and *L. olympicum*: head weakly oblong), the denser punctuation of the forebody, and by the different shape of the male sternite VII and sternite VIII. For descriptions and illustrations of *L. wunderlei*, *L. vorasensis* and *L. olympicum* see Assing & Schülke (2000), Assing & Wunderle (2001) and Assing (2004b).

Etymology: The new species is dedicated to the memory of the late Dr. Bayram Göçmen, known specialist in Herpetology.

Distribution and bionomics: The species was found at two localities from Edirne (Enez) province in Northwestern Türkiye. The type specimens were collected under stones in two grassland areas at altitudes of 155-336 m.

Faunistic Records

Subtribe Astenina Hatch

Genus Astenus Dejean

Astenus procerus (Gravenhorst, 1806)

Material examined: 1♂, 28.IV.2022, Edirne, Enez, Gala Lake National Park, 40°46'16"N, 26°14'04"E, 7 m, leg. Kacar & Çelik.

Distribution in the world: According to Schülke & Smetana (2015) and Anlaş (2020a), *Astenus procerus* is widespread in the western Palearctic Region and Middle Asia. The species is common and widespread in Türkiye (Anlaş 2009, 2020a). The species is recorded from Thrace Region in Türkiye for the first time.

Astenus thoracicus (Baudi di Selve, 1857)

Material examined: 1♂, 1♀, 16.III.2021, Edirne, Enez 5 km E, 40°44'45"N, 26°08'57"E, 155 m, leg. Anlaş & Kacar. 3♂♂, 5♀♀, 10.IV.2021, Enez, Hisarlı 2 km SE, 40°43'39"N, 26°11'21"E, 336 m, leg. Örgel, Kacar & Çelik. 1♂, 1♀, 10.IV.2021, Enez, Şehitler 3 km S, 40°42'41"N, 26°17'05"E, 200 m, leg. Örgel, Kacar & Çelik.

Distribution: According to Anlaş (2020a), *Astenus thoracicus* is known from Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Canary Islands, Cyprus, Georgia, Greece, Iran, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, South European territory of Russia, Syria, Türkiye. and Uzbekistan.This species is widely distributed in Türkiye (Anlaş 2009, 2020a). The species is here reported from Thrace Region in Türkiye for the first time.

Subtribe Dolicaonina Casey

Genus *Leptobium* Casey

Leptobium gracile (Gravenhorst, 1802)

Material examined: 1♂, 1♀, 10.IV.2021, Edirne, Enez, Şehitler 3 km S, 40°42'41"N, 26°17'05"E, 200 m, leg. Örgel, Kacar & Çelik. 2♂♂, 4♀♀, 05.XI.2021, Enez, Çandır 6 km NW, 40°45'47"N, 26°11'55"E, 5 m, leg. Kacar & Çelik.

Distribution: *Leptobium gracile* is known from Canary Islands to Central Asia (Assing 2005, Schülke & Smetana 2015, Anlaş 2017). This species is very common and widespread in Türkiye (Anlaş 2022b)

Leptobium thracicum Anlaş & Örgel, 2021

Material examined: 1♀, 05.VI.2021, Edirne, Enez, Şehitler 3 km W, 40°41'46"N, 26°19'28"E, 50 m, leg. Kacar & Çelik. 6♂, 1♀, 28.IV.2022, Enez 4 km E, 40°43'56"N, 26°08'03"E, 180 m, leg. Kacar & Çelik. 1♂, 2♀, 28.IV.2022, Enez, Hisarlı 2 km SE, 40°43'39"N, 26°11'21"E, 336 m, leg. Kacar & Çelik. 1♂, 1♀, 28.IV.2022, Enez, Şehitler 3 km S, 40°42'41"N, 26°17'05"E, 200 m, leg. Kacar & Çelik. 1♀, 28.IV.2022, Enez, Gala Lake National Park, 40°46'16"N, 26°14'04"E, 7 m, leg. Kacar & Çelik.

Distribution: The recently described species is only known from Ganos (Işıklar) Mountain in Tekirdağ province (Anlaş & Örgel 2021). The above specimens represent the first records since the original description.

Subtribe Lathrobiina Laporte

Genus *Achenium* Leach

Achenium propontiacum Bordoni, 2009

Material examined: 1♂, 2♀♀, 05.XI.2021, Edirne, Enez, Çandır 6 km NW, 40°45'47"N, 26°11'55"E, 5 m, leg. Kacar & Çelik. 1♂, 1♀, 28.IV.2022, Enez, Gala Lake National Park, 40°46'16"N, 26°14'04"E, 7 m, leg. Kacar & Çelik.

Distribution: *Achenium propontiacum* is distributed in Balkans, Türkiye and Ukraine (Schülke & Smetana 2015). The species is known from Ankara, Balıkesir, Çankırı, Edirne, Erzurum, Eskişehir, Istanbul, Kastamonu, Kırklareli, Kocaeli, Samsun, Sinop, Tekirdağ provinces in Türkiye (Assing 2010, Ayan & Anlaş 2020).

Achenium scimbaliodes Koch, 1937

Material examined: 1♂, 10.IV.2021, Edirne, Enez, Şehitler 3 km S, 40°42'41"N, 26°17'05"E, 200 m, leg. Örgel, Kacar & Çelik. 1♂, 1♀, 28.IV.2022, Enez, Gala Lake National Park, 40°46'16"N, 26°14'04"E, 7 m, leg. Kacar & Çelik.

Distribution: *Achenium scimbaloides* occurs in Bulgaria, Greece and Türkiye (Schülke & Smetana 2015). The species is distributed in Adana, Afyonkarahisar,

Aksaray, Ankara, Aydın, Bayburt, Çanakkale, Çankırı, Denizli, Eskişehir, Gümüşhane, Izmir, Karaman, Kırıkkale, Kütahya, Manisa, Muğla, Niğde, Tunceli, Uşak, Yozgat provinces of Türkiye (Assing 2010, Ayan & Anlaş 2020).

Genus *Lathrobium* Gravenhorst

Lathrobium fulvipenne (Gravenhorst, 1806)

Material examined: 2♀♀, 10.IV.2021, Edirne, Enez, Hisarlı 2 km SE, 40°43'39"N, 26°11'21"E, 336 m, leg. Örgel, Kacar & Çelik. 1♀, 28.IV.2022, Enez, Gala Lake National Park, 40°46'16"N, 26°14'04"E, 7 m, leg. Kacar & Çelik.

Distribution: *Lathrobium fulvipenne* is widespread in Europe and Asia, and it is also known from the Nearctic Region. It is distributed in Ankara, Eskişehir, Giresun, Gümüşhane, Kars, Kastamonu, Ordu. (Anlaş 2009, 2013, Sert *et al*. 2013, Altın & Yağmur 2018). The species is recorded for the first time from the Marmara Region in Türkiye.

Genus *Lobrathium* Mulsant & Rey

Lobrathium rugipenne (Hochhuth, 1851)

Material examined: 4♀♀, 10.IV.2021, Edirne province, Enez, Işıklı 2 km NW, 40°43'38"N, 26°17'45"E, 37 m, leg. Örgel, Kacar & Çelik. 2♂♂, 2♀♀, 05.VI.2021, Enez, Hisarlı 2 km N, 40°42'18"N, 26°13'01"E, 78 m, leg. Kacar & Çelik. 3♂♂, 2♀♀, 05.VI.2021, Enez, Yazır 2 km SE, 40°42'31"N, 26°13'16"E, 218 m, leg. Kacar & Çelik. 1♂, 28.IV.2022, Enez, Gala Lake National Park, 40°46'16"N, 26°14'04"E, 7 m, leg. Kacar & Çelik. 1♂, 3♀♀, 23.VI.2022, Enez, Yazır 3 km SE, 40º41'38"N, 26º12'26"E, 133 m, leg. Anlaş, Kacar & Çelik.

Distribution: *Lobrathium rugipenne* is distributed from the southern Balkans to the Caucasus Region and Türkiye (Schülke & Smetana 2015). It is widespread and common in Türkiye (Anlaş 2020c). The species is here reported from Thrace Region in Türkiye for the first time.

Genus *Micrillus* Raffray

Micrillus testaceus (Erichson, 1840)

Material examined: 1♂, 10.IV.2021, Edirne province, Enez, Şehitler 3 km S, 40°42'41"N, 26°17'05"E, 200 m, leg. Örgel, Kacar & Çelik. 2♂, 6♀, 05.XI.2021, Enez, Çandır 6 km NW, 40°45'47"N, 26°11'55"E, 5 m, leg. Kacar & Çelik. 2♂, 3♀, 28.IV.2022, Enez, Gala Lake National Park, 40°46'16"N, 26°14'04"E, 7 m, leg. Kacar & Çelik.

Distribution: *Micrillus testaceus* is known from Iran, Middle Asia, Middle East, North Africa, southern and south eastern Europe,and Türkiye (Assing 2013a, Schülke & Smetana 2015). It is widespread in Türkiye (Anlaş 2009, Örgel & Anlaş 2016, Assing 2018, Yaman *et al*. 2020). The species is recorded from the Thrace Region in Türkiye for the first time

Genus *Scimbalium* Erichson

Scimbalium anale (Nordmann, 1837)

Material examined: 4♂♂, 5♀♀, 16.III.2021, Edirne, Enez 5 km E, 40°44'45"N, 26°08'57"E, 155 m, leg. Anlaş & Kacar. 1♂, 4♀♀, 10.IV.2021, Enez, Hisarlı 2 km SE, 40°43'39"N, 26°11'21"E, 336 m, leg. Örgel, Kacar & Çelik. 2♂♂, 2♀♀, 10.IV.2021, Enez, Şehitler 3 km S, 40°42'41"N, 26°17'05"E, 200 m, leg. Örgel, Kacar & Çelik.

Distribution: *Scimbalium anale* is distributed in Cyprus, Europe, Iran, Middle Asia, Middle East, and Türkiye (Schülke & Smetana 2015). The species is known from Ankara, Antalya, Bingöl, Bolu, Bursa, Çankırı, Diyarbakır, Elazığ, Giresun, Isparta, Istanbul, Izmir, Karaman, Kastamonu, Kırıkkale, Kütahya, Manisa, Muğla, Niğde, Sinop in Türkiye (Anlaş 2009, Assing 2013a, Yaman *et al*. 2020).

Subtribe Medonina Casey

Genus *Medon* Stephens

Medon dilutus pythonissa (Saulcy, 1865)

Material examined: 1♂, 07.VI.2021, Edirne, Lalapaşa, Küçünlü 2 km NW, 41°55'27"N, 26°47'27"E, 275 m, leg. Kacar & Çelik. 5♀♀, 05.VI.2021, Enez, Yazır 3 km SW, 40°42'22"N, 26°15'42"E, 218 m, leg. Kacar & Çelik.

Distribution: *Medon dilutus pythonissa* is known from Armenia, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Georgia, Greece, Macedonia, Middle East, south European territory of Russia, Türkiye and Ukraine. (Assing 2004a, Schülke & Smetana 2015). This subspecies is widespread and common in Türkiye (Örgel *et al*. 2020).

Medon fusculus (Mannerheim, 1830)

Material examined: 1♂, 07.VI.2021, Edirne, Keşan, Koruklu 4 km SE, 40°40'06"N, 26°23'07"E, 150 m, leg. Kacar & Çelik. 1♂, 3♀♀, 05.VI.2021, Edirne, Enez, Yazır 3 km E, 40°41'47"N, 26°12'25"E, 73 m, leg. Kacar & Çelik. 2♂♂, 4♀♀, 07.VI.2021, Edirne, Uzunköprü, Kavacık 4 km W, 41°11'43"N, 26°42'50"E, 87 m, leg. Kacar & Çelik. 1♂, 2♀♀, 23.VI.2022, Enez, Yazır 3 km SE, 40º41'38"N, 26º12'26"E, 133 m, leg. Anlaş, Kacar & Çelik.

Distribution: *Medon fusculus* is known from Britain, Central and southern Europe, Middle East and Türkiye. (Assing 2013b, Schülke & Smetana 2015). It is widespread and common in Türkiye (Örgel *et al*. 2020). The species is recorded from Thrace Region in Türkiye for the first time.

Medon lydicus Bordoni, 1980

Material examined: 2♂♂, 4♀♀, 06.VI.2021, Edirne, Keşan, Kocaali 3 km W, 40°40'03"N, 26°22'20"E, 87 m, leg. Kacar & Çelik

Distribution: *Medon lydicus* is distributed from the Aegean Sea islands Rhodes, Samos, Ikaria, Lesbos, and western Anatolia, and it is known from Bulgaria (Assing 2013b, Schülke & Smetana 2015). It occurs in Aydın, Balıkesir, Bursa, Denizli, Eskişehir, İzmir, Kırklareli, Manisa, Muğla, Uşak provinces in Türkiye (Anlaş 2015b, Örgel *et.* al. 2020).

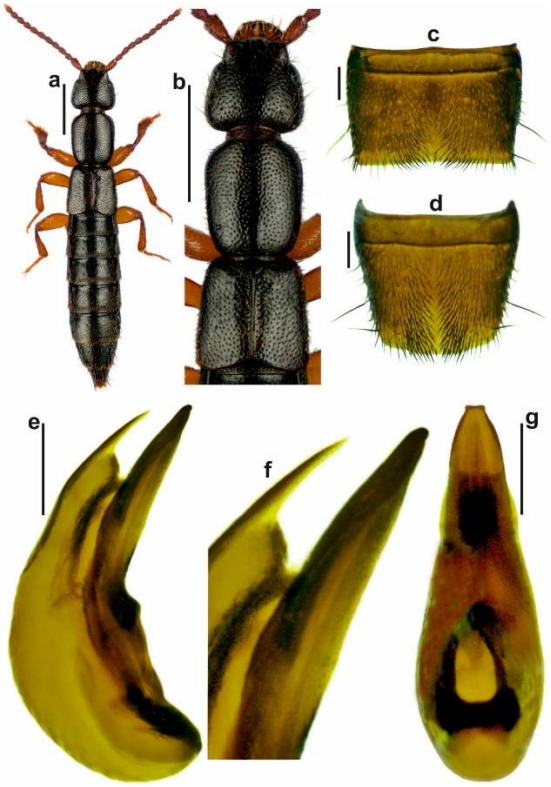

Fig. 1. Some morphological details of *Lathrobium gocmeni* sp. n. **a.** habitus, **b.** forebody, **c.** male sternite VII, **d.** male sternite VIII, **e, f**. aedeagus, lateral view, **g**. aedeagus, ventral view. Scale bars: 1 mm (a-b), 0.2 mm (c-g).

Subtribe Paederina Fleming

Genus *Paederus* Fabricius

Paederus fuscipes Curtis, 1826

Material examined: 2♀♀, 10.IV.2021, Edirne, Enez, Işıklı 2 km NW, 40°43'38"N, 26°17'45"E, 37 m, leg. Örgel, Kacar & Çelik. 1♀, 28.IV.2022, Enez, Gala Lake National Park, 40°46'16"N, 26°14'04"E, 7 m, leg. Kacar & Çelik.

Distribution: According to Schülke & Smetana (2015), this species is widespread and common in the Palearctic Region. This species is widespread and common in Türkiye (Anlaş 2018).

Paederus littoralis Gravenhorst, 1802

Material examined: 1♀, 05.VI.2021, Edirne, Enez, Hisarlı 2 km N, 40°42'18"N, 26°13'01"E, 78 m, leg. Kacar & Çelik. 1♀, 07.VI.2021, Edirne, Uzunköprü, Kavacık, 41°11'14"N, 26°40'58"E, 68 m, leg. Kacar & Çelik. 1♂, 07.VI.2021, Edirne, Lalapaşa, Küçünlü 3 km NW, 41°55'23"N, 26°47'26"E, 75 m, leg. Kacar & Çelik.

Distribution: *Paederus littoralis* is widespread in Algeria, Cyprus, Europe, Iran, Western Siberia and Türkiye (Schülke & Smetana 2015). According to Anlaş (2018), it is widespread and common in Türkiye. The species is here reported from Thrace Region in Türkiye for the first time.

Subtribe Scopaeina Mulsant & Rey

Genus *Scopaeus* Erichson

Scopaeus gracilis (Sperk, 1835)

Material examined: 1♀, 05.VI.2021, Edirne, Enez, Yazır 2 km SE, 40°42'31"N, 26°13'16"E, 218 m, leg. Kacar & Çelik.

Distribution: *Scopaeus gracilis* occurs in the western Palearctic Region from Anatolia, the Canary Islands, the Caucasus, Iran, southern Central, south and West Europe Northwest Africa, and also it is known from Afrotropical Region (Anlaş & Frisch 2014, Schülke & Smetana 2015). The species is recorded from Thrace Region in Türkiye for the first time.

Scopaeus laevigatus (Gyllenhal, 1827)

Material examined: 3♀♀, 07.VI.2021, Edirne, Lalapaşa, Küçünlü 3 km NW, 41°55'23"N, 26°47'26"E, 75 m, leg. Kacar & Çelik.

Distribution: *Scopaeus laevigatus* is widely distributed in China, Middle Asia and in the western Palearctic Region. (Schülke & Smetana 2015). According to Frisch (2010), the species is widespread in Anatolia except for the coastal regions of South Anatolia east of Antalya and the southeast.

Discussion

Prior to this study, only four species of Paederinae have been known from Edirne Province. These are

Achenium propontiacum (Bordoni, 2009), *Medon brunneus* (Erichson, 1839), *Tetartopeus scutellaris* (Nordmann, 1837) and *Scopaeus laevigatus* (Gyllenhal, 1827). Among these species, *A. propontiacum* and *S. laevigatus* were recorded again in this area, but the other two were not found.

According to Schülke & Smetana (2015), *T. scutellaris* is distributed in eastern and southern Europe (including Greece and Bulgaria) and Türkiye. This species was recorded from the Turkish-Greek border (Ipsala, bank of Meriç river) by Anlaş (2015a). The reason why *T. scutellaris* could not be found in the study area is because the probable distribution of this species may have ended around the Turkish-Greek border.

Medon brunneus is known from Türkiye, southern and southeastern Europe. This species is very common and widespread in the western Türkiye (Assing 2004a, Anlaş 2015b), especially in Kırklareli (İğneada) from Thrace. This species was recorded from the Turkish-Greek border (Ipsala, bank of Meriç river) (Anlaş 2015b). The reason why this species could not be recorded again in the study area may be its rarity or habitat damage. In fact, a large part of Edirne Province consists of agricultural areas that have lost their naturalness. In any case, no specimens of Paederinae were found in the study area, except for Enez and a few localities. Another important reason may be that the study area changes very rapidly seasonally and gets arid.

The genus *Lathrobium* Gravenhorst is a large genus in the subfamily Paederinae, with more than 600 species in the Palearctic Region (Schülke and Smetana 2015, Anlaş 2020b). Twenty species of the genus have been recorded so far from Türkiye, ten of them are known to be endemic (Anlaş 2022a). Including the new species described herein, the subgenus is now represented in Türkiye by 21 species, of which 11 are endemic.

Thanks to its climatic and geographical diversity, Türkiye is almost a continent in terms of both floristic and faunistic aspects. However, Türkiye's biodiversity has not been fully revealed yet. In particular, the insect fauna of Türkiye is little known except for a few groups. The family Staphylinidae, which is the largest family of beetles, has been started to be intensively studied especially in recent years. Paederinae is the fourth largest subfamily of the family Staphylinidae. While Paederinae fauna of Türkiye had 130 species as of 1999, this number increased to 192 in 2009 and to 258 species in 2019, which doubled compared to 1999. As of 2022, Paederinae fauna of Türkiye includes 271 species, with 137 of these species are endemic to Türkiye (50.5 % of Turkish fauna). It is thought that both the number of species and endemic species will increase in future with further detailed studies on the Paederinae fauna of Türkiye.

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Ethics Committee Approval: Since the article does not contain any studies with human or animal subject, its approval to the ethics committee was not required.

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