

## THEORETICAL ASPECTS ABOUT ROVE BEETLES FAUNA (*COLEOPTERA, STAPHYLINIDAE*) EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

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### ABSTRACT

The theoretical basis of studying the fauna of rove beetles (fam. *Staphylinidae*) from 12 european countries including the Republic of Moldova was faunal lists from different periods of research: Romania (1996), Russia (2006), Belarus (1996), Czech Republic (1993), Germany (2007), Great Britain (2007-2008), Belgium (2007), Switzerland (2009), Italy (2003), Hungary (2001) and Turkey (2009). The results presented in the paper framing 23 subfamilies (*Omalinae, Micropeplinae, Dasyserinae, Pselaphinae, Phloeocharinae, Olisthaerinae, Trichophyinae, Proteininae, Tachyporinae, Habrocerinae, Aleocharinae, Trigonurinae, Osoriinae, Oxytelinae, Piestinae, Scaphidiinae, Euaesthetinae, Leptotyphlinae, Pseudopsinae, Oxyporinae, Steninae, Paederinae* and *Staphylininae*), 454 genres, over 15500 species. Countries with rich diversity of rove beetles (fam. *Staphylinidae*), whose number exceeds 1 000 species are: Russia (2257 species), Italy (2383), Germany (1866), Turkey (1600), Switzerland (1421), Romania (1240), Czech Republic (1383) and Great Britain (1033 species). Countries with lower numerical rove beetles (fam. *Staphylinidae*) are: Belgium (973 species), Belarus (666), Hungary (399), Republic of Moldova (296 species).

**Key words:** subfamily *Staphylinidae*, faunistical lists, european countries, faunal diversity, species.

### Introduction

The rove beetles (fam. *Staphylinidae*) over the years is categorized as primary study matrix group in the scientific area from Republic of Moldova, became important not only systematic structure, faunistic and ecological which possesses but through accumulated numerical density in different follow-up period. Rich density population observed in various biotopes of the country, derive perpetuating completing the entomological information base with statistical data and fauna. From these conclusive aspects, the group of rove beetles study constitutes attractive target for amateur, students, master and PhD students, researchers. Annually, in different countries, are organized conferences with specific topics of representatives the family *Staphylinidae*, of which theoretical and practical subjects possess application character. From foreign scientific literature, we find that rove beetles staphylinids study in other countries possess a developed character in the faunal biodiversity and statistical structures. The curiosity of knowledge of more aspects about rove beetles other countries manifested a theoretical particularization with highlighting species from several European countries. Thereby, in this paper is shown fauna of rove beetles from 12 countries with the inclusion of Republic of Moldova. Based on study faunal lists thereof, in the table below it is

performed and presented the calculation of subfamilies, genera and species for each country in part.

### Materials and methods

**Materials:** faunistic lists of selected countries from different years: I – Republic of Moldova (data from study period: 2007-2011), II – Romania (2004), III – Russia (2006), IV – Belarus (1996), V – Czech Republic (1993), VI – Germany (2007), VII – Great Britain (2007-2008), VIII – Belgium (2007), IX – Switzerland (2009), X – Italy (2003), XI – Hungary (2001) și XII – Turkey (2009).

**Methods:** mathematical and statistical calculations Excel, comparison fauna rove beetles staphylinids of Moldova with European countries in the analytical report, creating the initial database with the selection of species, genera, subfamilies for each country in part.

### Results and discussion

Through studying rove beetles staphylinids fauna of the 12 European countries mentioned in the paper and numerical comparison thereof, we observe similarities and differences: the number of species, genera and subfamilies. The total components outcomes of the analytical study is highlighted by 15 517 species, 454 genera, 23 subfamilies. În tabelul 1, pentru fiecare țară este specificat numeric faunistic a stafilinidelor. In Table 1, for each country

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is specified faunistic number of rove beetles staphylinids.

(I) Republic of Moldova (MD): 296 species, 92 genera, 10 subfamilies: Staphylininae – 123 species, Aleocharinae – 52, Oxytelinae – 36, Paederinae – 32, Tachyporinae – 25, Steninae – 17, Omaliinae – 8, Proteininae – 1, Habrocerinae – 1, Oxyporinae – 1 species.

(II) Romania (RO): are cited 1240 species, 252 genera, 21 subfamilies: Aleocharinae – 379 species, Staphylininae – 242, Omaliinae – 109, Oxytelinae – 108, Pselaphinae – 98, Steninae – 94, Tachyporinae – 87, Paederinae – 83, Proteininae – 11, Scaphidiinae – 7, Micropeplinae – 6, Euaesthetinae – 5, Oxyporinae – 3, Phloeocharinae, Olisthaerinae, Trichophyinae, Habrocerinae, Osoriinae, Piestinae, Leptotyphlinae and Pseudopsinae – have 1 species.

(III) Russia (RU): 2257 species, 321 genera, 22 subfamilies: Aleocharinae – 659 species, Staphylininae – 432, Steninae – 224, Tachyporinae – 190, Pselaphinae – 186, Paederinae – 177, Oxytelinae – 176, Omaliinae – 123, Scaphidiinae – 28, Proteininae – 13, Micropeplinae – 12, Euaesthetinae – 12, Oxyporinae – 8. Subfamilies with a modest number of species (of 1-3) there are: Dasycerinae – 3, Habrocerinae – 3, Osoriinae – 3, Phloeocharinae – 2, Olisthaerinae – 2, Trichophyinae – 1, Trigonurinae – 1, Piestinae – 1 and Pseudopsinae – 1.

(IV) Belarus (BY): the number of rove beetles staphylinids is 666 species, 168 genera, 16 subfamilies. The maximum number of species are in Aleocharinae (225 species) then decreasing below Staphylininae – 151, Steninae – 64, Oxytelinae – 50, Paederinae – 35, Omaliinae – 31, Micropeplinae – 2, Pselaphinae – 23, Proteininae – 6, Tachyporinae – 61, Scaphidiinae – 10, Oxyporinae – 3, Euaesthetinae – 2 and minimal (1 specie) from subfamilies Phloeocharinae, Olisthaerinae and Habrocerinae.

(V) Czech Republic (CZ): the total of rove beetles staphylinids selected from the faunal list of country is 1383 species, 264 genera, 21 subfamilies. The most important is subfamily Aleocharinae including 505 species, followed by Staphylininae – 233 species, Oxytelinae – 126, Omaliinae – 112, Steninae – 99, Pselaphinae – 92, Tachyporinae – 87, Paederinae – 85, Proteininae – 13, Scaphidiinae – 11, Micropeplinae – 6, Euaesthetinae – 4, Oxyporinae – 2, Dasycerinae – 1, Phloeocharinae – 1, Olisthaerinae – 1, Trichophyinae – 1, Habrocerinae – 1, Osoriinae – 1, Piestinae – 1, Pseudopsinae – 1 species. In the rove beetles staphylinids faunal list of this countries are not

records for two subfamilies: Trigonurinae and Leptotyphlinae.

(VI) Germany (DE): have been enumerate 1866 species, 288 genera, 22 subfamilies [3]. More numerous are rove beetles staphylinids from subfam. Aleocharinae (752 species) and subfam. Staphylininae (294 species). In the decrease follows subfamilies: Oxytelinae – 176, Omaliinae – 174, Paederinae – 108, Steninae – 119, Tachyporinae – 112, Pselaphinae – 76, Proteininae – 16, Scaphidiinae – 11, Micropeplinae – 9, Euaesthetinae – 4, Oxyporinae – 3, Dasycerinae – 2, Piestinae – 2, Olisthaerinae – 2, Phloeocharinae – 1, Trichophyinae – 1, Habrocerinae – 1, Osoriinae – 1, Leptotyphlinae – 1, Pseudopsinae – 1 species.

(VII) Great Britain (GB): lista faunistică a acestei țări studiate include the faunal list of this one studied countries include 1033 species, 233 genera, 18 subfamilies din totalul general de 23 subfamiliile încadrate în studiu of the overall total of 23 subfamilies assigned to study [5]. Thereby the number of species in the 18 subfamilies are: Aleocharinae into 430 species, number which is considered dominant subfamily, Staphylininae – 175 and Oxytelinae – 89 species. With a smaller number of species, compared with the above, following subfamilies: Steninae – 73, Omaliinae – 68, Tachyporinae – 64, Pselaphinae – 53, Paederinae – 51, Proteininae – 11, Micropeplinae – 5, Scaphidiinae – 5, Euaesthetinae – 3, Phloeocharinae – 1, Trichophyinae – 1, Habrocerinae – 1, Piestinae – 1, Oxyporinae – 1, Pseudopsinae – 1. In the faunal list of this country are not registered representatives of five subfamilies: Dasycerinae, Olisthaerinae, Osoriinae, Trigonurinae and Leptotyphlinae.

(VIII) Belgium (BE): based fauna includes 973 species, 204 genera from 14 subfamilies [8]. These are: Aleocharinae – 389, Staphylininae – 190, Oxytelinae – 85, Steninae – 79, Omaliinae – 77, Tachyporinae – 69, Paederinae – 66, Proteininae – 9, Euaesthetinae – 3, Oxyporinae – 2, Habrocerinae – 1, Phloeocharinae – 1, Trichophyinae – 1 and Osoriinae – 1. În lista faunistică pentru Belgia nu sunt reflectate înregistrări pentru 9 subfamiliile. In the Belgium faunal list are not reflected records for nine subfamilies: Micropeplinae, Dasycerinae, Pselaphinae, Olisthaerinae, Trigonurinae, Piestinae, Scaphidiinae, Leptotyphlinae and Pseudopsinae.

(IX) Switzerland (CH): the rove beetles staphylinids list in this country enumerate 1421 species, 247 genera, 22 subfamilies [6]. After the number of subfamilies which possess, Elveția can be positioned in the ranking of countries rich faunistic. The following are the number of species of the 22 subfamilies: Aleocharinae – 562, Staphylininae –

249, Omaliinae – 142, Oxytelinae – 117, Tachyporinae – 101, Steninae – 100, Paederinae – 96, Proteininae – 15, Scaphidiinae – 10, Micropeplinae – 7, Euaesthetinae – 5, Leptotyphlinae – 3 specii. By 2 species are from subfamilies: Pselaphinae, Phloeocharinae, Olisthaerinae, Oxyporinae. The remaining subfamilies (Dasycerinae, Trichophyinae, Habrocerinae, Trigonurinae, Osoriinae, Piestinae) includes only one species.

(X) Italy (IT): 2383 species, 299 genera, 19 subfamilies [10]. Of the 12 countries included in the study, Italy embraces the largest number of species of rove beetles. Accounting species of subfamilies based on the fauna list of Italy, framing the following structure: Aleocharinae – 940, Staphylininae – 374, Paederinae – 227, Omaliinae – 214, Oxytelinae – 171, Steninae – 171, Tachyporinae – 117, Leptotyphlinae – 110, Euaesthetinae – 20, Proteininae – 16, Osoriinae – 10, Phloeocharinae – 3, Habrocerinae – 2, Piestinae – 2,

Oxyporinae – 2, Olisthaerinae – 1, Trichophyinae – 1, Trigonurinae – 1, Pseudopsinae – 1.

(XI) Hungary (HU): – 399 species, 124 genera, 18 subfamilies [7]. Aleocharinae – 107, Staphylininae – 92, Paederinae – 43, Tachyporinae – 40, Steninae – 33, Oxytelinae – 32, Omaliinae – 29, Proteininae – 6, Scaphidiinae – 4, Micropeplinae și Euaesthetinae – câte 3, Dasycerinae, Phloeocharinae, Trichophyinae, Habrocerinae, Osoriinae, Pseudopsinae și Oxyporinae by 1 species.

(XII) In Turkey (TR) the number of rove beetles staphylinids is 600 species, 254 genera, 22 subfamilies: Aleocharinae – with 470 species, Staphylininae – 346, Paederinae – 193, Pselaphinae – 166, Steninae – 119, Oxytelinae – 93, Omaliinae – 80, Tachyporinae – 79, Proteininae – 11, Scaphidiinae – 10, Leptotyphlinae – 7, Euaesthetinae and Habrocerinae – by 4 species, Micropeplinae, Osoriinae and Phloeocharinae – by 3, Trichophyinae, Trigonurinae and Oxyporinae – by 2, Dasycerinae, Piestinae, Pseudopsinae – by 1 species [2].

**Table 1** - Number of species and genera of the rove beetles (family Staphylinidae) in some European countries.

Nr. a/o	Genre	Countries											
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
<b>I. Subfamily Omaliinae</b>													
1	<i>Acidota</i>	1	2	4	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	1	2
2	<i>Amphichroum</i>	–	2	1	–	1	2	–	–	2	2	–	–
3	<i>Anthobium</i>	1	4	7	1	4	4	2	3	4	5	2	5
4	<i>Anthophagus</i>	1	12	7	2	10	17	2	4	14	29	–	2
5	<i>Arpedium</i>	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	1	1	1	1	–
6	<i>Deliphrosoma</i>	–	1	2	–	1	2	–	–	2	4	–	8
7	<i>Eucnecosum</i>	–	1	–	1	1	2	1	–	2	2	–	–
8	<i>Geodromicus</i>	–	5	–	–	5	6	2	1	4	6	–	9
9	<i>Hygrogeus</i>	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–
10	<i>Lesteva</i>	–	3	6	–	7	12	6	6	13	18	2	8
11	<i>Mannerheimia</i>	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	2	3	–	1
12	<i>Olophrum</i>	–	5	9	4	7	10	4	4	5	4	2	2
13	<i>Phyllodrepoidea</i>	–	1	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	1	–	–
14	<i>Deliphrum</i>	–	–	–	1	2	2	1	–	2	2	–	–
15	<i>Philorinum</i>	–	2	1	–	1	1	1	1	1	2	–	1
16	<i>Porrhodites</i>	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
17	<i>Orochares</i>	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	–
18	<i>Trichodromeus</i>	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
19	<i>Hyponothrus</i>	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20	<i>Coryphiodes</i>	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
21	<i>Coryphiomorpha</i>	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
22	<i>Coryphium</i>	–	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	3	4	–	2
23	<i>Boreaphilus</i>	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	1	3	–	1
24	<i>Eudectus</i>	–	1	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	–	–
25	<i>Niphetodes</i>	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
26	<i>Pareudectus</i>	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
27	<i>Eusphalerum</i>	–	23	29	3	20	40	6	16	34	65	6	15
28	<i>Brachygnathellus</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
29	<i>Acrolocha</i>	1	2	5	–	3	4	1	3	3	5	3	1
30	<i>Acrulia</i>	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	1	1	1	1	–
31	<i>Carcinocephalus</i>	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
32	<i>Dialycera</i>	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
33	<i>Hapalaraea</i>	–	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	–
34	<i>Hypopycna</i>	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–
35	<i>Micralymma</i>	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
36	<i>Omalius</i>	3	11	13	3	14	21	13	12	14	18	4	15
37	<i>Phloeonomus</i>	–	4	5	5	5	6	4	5	5	5	3	1
38	<i>Phloeostiba</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
39	<i>Phyllodrepa</i>	–	7	10	4	8	7	9	6	6	12	1	3
40	<i>Dropephylla</i>	–	–	–	–	6	7	–	2	5	–	–	–
41	<i>Pycnoglypta</i>	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
42	<i>Redtenbacher</i>	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
43	<i>Xylodromus</i>	–	5	5	1	4	4	3	4	4	4	–	1

44	<i>Xylostiba</i>	-	2	1	-	2	2	2	2	2	2	-	-
45	<i>Hadrognathus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-
46	<i>Paraphloeostiba</i>	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
<b>2. Subfamily Micropeplinae</b>													
47	<i>Arrhenopeplus</i>	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
48	<i>Micropeplus</i>	-	6	10	2	6	9	4	-	7	-	3	2
49	<i>Pseudokalissus</i>	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>3. Subfamily Dasycerinae</b>													
50	<i>Dasycerus</i>	-	-	3	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	1	1
<b>4. Subfamily Pselaphinae</b>													
51	<i>Octomicrus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
52	<i>Seracamaurops</i>	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
53	<i>Basitrodes</i>	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
54	<i>Batriscenellus</i>	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	<i>Batrisodes</i>	-	6	15	2	5	-	3	-	-	-	-	4
56	<i>Batrissus</i>	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
57	<i>Bergrothia</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
58	<i>Brachygluta</i>	-	9	11	1	7	17	7	-	1	-	-	21
59	<i>Fagniezia</i>	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
60	<i>Reichenbachia</i>	-	1	3	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	1
61	<i>Rybaxis</i>	-	-	4	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	3
62	<i>Tremissus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
63	<i>Tribatus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
64	<i>Trissemus</i>	-	1	6	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	5
65	<i>Brvaxis</i>	-	20	32	5	15	-	3	-	-	-	-	36
66	<i>Bythinus</i>	-	7	3	1	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	5
67	<i>Tychobythinus</i>	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
68	<i>Paratyichus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
69	<i>Claviger</i>	-	4	3	1	3	3	2	-	-	-	-	9
70	<i>Heyden</i>	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
71	<i>Ctenisodes</i>	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
72	<i>Ctenistes</i>	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1
73	<i>Enopstomus</i>	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
74	<i>Sognorus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
75	<i>Euplectus</i>	-	14	22	3	15	24	15	-	-	-	-	8
76	<i>Pseudoplectus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
77	<i>Protamaurops</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
78	<i>Forinus</i>	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
79	<i>Labropectus</i>	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
80	<i>Leptoplectus</i>	-	-	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
81	<i>Plectophloeus</i>	-	5	6	1	9	-	2	-	-	-	-	4
82	<i>Scotoplectus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
83	<i>Ramussia</i>	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
84	<i>Tiliactus</i>	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
85	<i>Afropselaphus</i>	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
86	<i>Pselaphaulax</i>	-	1	2	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
87	<i>Pselaphus</i>	-	2	5	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	3
88	<i>Tyraphus</i>	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
89	<i>Pygoxyon</i>	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
90	<i>Bibloporus</i>	-	3	7	1	4	4	2	-	-	-	-	1
91	<i>Kuriporus</i>	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
92	<i>Piptoncus</i>	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
93	<i>Biblopectus</i>	-	3	4	1	8	9	6	-	-	-	-	13
94	<i>Namunia</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
95	<i>Panaphantus</i>	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
96	<i>Amaronyx</i>	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
97	<i>Trichonyx</i>	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
98	<i>Saulcyella</i>	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
99	<i>Trimium</i>	-	5	3	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
100	<i>Zibus</i>	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
101	<i>Delenda</i>	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
102	<i>Tainochus</i>	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
103	<i>Tychus</i>	-	4	14	-	2	5	2	-	-	-	-	26
104	<i>Chennium</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
105	<i>Centrophthalmus</i>	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
106	<i>Ctenisomorphus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
107	<i>Lasinus</i>	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
108	<i>Tyrodes</i>	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
109	<i>Tyrus</i>	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
110	<i>Mayetia</i>	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
111	<i>Pselaphogenius</i>	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
112	<i>Chennium</i>	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
113	<i>Centrotoma</i>	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
114	<i>Decumarrelus</i>	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
115	<i>Faronus</i>	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
<b>5. Subfamily Phloeocharinae</b>													
116	<i>Charhyphus</i>	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
117	<i>Phloeocharis</i>	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	3
<b>6. Subfamily Olisthaerinae</b>													
118	<i>Olisthaerus</i>	-	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	2	1	-	-
<b>7. Subfamily Trichophyinae</b>													
119	<i>Trichophya</i>	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
<b>8. Subfamily Proteininae</b>													
120	<i>Megarthus</i>	1	4	6	4	6	7	5	4	7	7	1	2
121	<i>Metopsia</i>	-	1	2	-	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	2
122	<i>Proteinus</i>	-	6	5	2	6	7	5	4	6	7	4	7

9. Subfamily Tachyporinae													
123	<i>Derops</i>	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
124	<i>Bolitobius</i>	-	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	-	2
125	<i>Bryophacis</i>	-	-	5	-	3	3	2	2	4	5	-	2
126	<i>Bryoporus</i>	-	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2
127	<i>Carpacis</i>	-	1	2	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	-
128	<i>Ischomosoma</i>	1	2	10	3	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	9
129	<i>Lordithon</i>	4	8	23	6	8	9	4	5	8	8	5	7
130	<i>Mycetoporus</i>	4	27	31	10	22	31	13	12	31	34	8	17
131	<i>Parabolitobius</i>	1	2	3	1	-	2	1	1	2	3	1	2
132	<i>Cilea</i>	1	1	2	-	1	2	1	1	1	1	-	1
133	<i>Coproporus</i>	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1
134	<i>Lamprinodes</i>	-	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	3	-	1
135	<i>Lamprinus</i>	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	-
136	<i>Nitidotachinus</i>	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
137	<i>Sepedophilus</i>	4	8	16	7	10	13	9	8	12	15	7	11
138	<i>Tachinus</i>	4	15	46	15	18	19	14	14	15	20	5	14
139	<i>Tachyporus</i>	6	15	36	14	17	21	14	17	18	19	9	10
10. Subfamily Habrocerinae													
140	<i>Habrocerus</i>	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	4
11. Subfamily Aleocharinae													
141	<i>Aleochara</i>	10	26	59	13	27	51	28	24	39	54	7	45
142	<i>Megalogastrina</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
143	<i>Ptochardia</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
144	<i>Tinotus</i>	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1
145	<i>Acrotoma</i>	-	8	20	7	9	13	11	8	12	15	1	9
146	<i>Alaobia</i>	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-
147	<i>Alevonota</i>	-	2	3	-	4	-	4	2	3	7	1	4
148	<i>Alianta</i>	-	1	2	-	1	1	1	1	1	3	-	-
149	<i>Aloconota</i>	1	5	12	1	14	18	12	10	14	19	1	6
150	<i>Alpinia</i>	-	2	1	-	2	4	-	-	1	4	-	-
151	<i>Anaulacaspis</i>	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
152	<i>Amidobia</i>	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	-
153	<i>Amischa</i>	-	3	4	3	4	10	5	6	8	9	-	6
154	<i>Atheta</i>	6	91	162	56	131	189	120	102	149	165	24	66
155	<i>Benick</i>	-	-	12	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
156	<i>Boreostiba</i>	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
157	<i>Boreophilia</i>	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
158	<i>Brundinia</i>	-	-	1	-	1	2	2	2	2	2	-	-
159	<i>Callicerus</i>	-	1	1	-	2	2	2	2	2	6	-	1
160	<i>Dadobia</i>	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-
161	<i>Cadaverota</i>	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
162	<i>Bellatheta</i>	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
163	<i>Dinaraea</i>	1	4	6	4	4	4	-	4	4	4	3	-
164	<i>Dochmonota</i>	-	1	2	-	2	2	-	2	1	1	-	-
165	<i>Emmelostiba</i>	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
166	<i>Enalodroma</i>	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-
167	<i>Geostiba</i>	1	4	11	1	1	7	1	1	2	75	1	68
168	<i>Halobrecta</i>	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	2	-	2	-	1
169	<i>Hydromecta</i>	-	3	4	-	12	28	5	1	15	23	-	-
170	<i>Liogluta</i>	1	5	13	5	7	8	5	6	8	15	2	5
171	<i>Lundbergia</i>	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
172	<i>Lypoglossa</i>	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
173	<i>Lyprocorrhe</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-
174	<i>Nehemitropia</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
175	<i>Neohilara</i>	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	-
176	<i>Notothecta</i>	-	2	2	-	2	2	2	2	2	5	1	1
177	<i>Ousipalia</i>	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	1
178	<i>Pachnida</i>	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	-
179	<i>Trichiusa</i>	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	-
180	<i>Thamiaraea</i>	-	2	-	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	-	-
181	<i>Paranopleta</i>	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	-
182	<i>Plataraea</i>	-	4	1	1	4	6	1	2	4	4	-	1
183	<i>Platyola</i>	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	1
184	<i>Actocharina</i>	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
185	<i>Pycnota</i>	-	1	-	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	-	1
186	<i>Psammotiba</i>	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
187	<i>Pseudoleptusa</i>	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
188	<i>Pseudosemiris</i>	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
189	<i>Schistoglossa</i>	-	1	5	2	4	7	5	3	3	3	1	-
190	<i>Taxicera</i>	-	1	-	-	3	4	-	2	4	5	-	1
191	<i>Tomoglossa</i>	-	1	2	-	1	3	-	1	1	1	-	1
192	<i>Trichomicra</i>	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
193	<i>Tropimenelectron</i>	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
194	<i>Thamiarea</i>	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
195	<i>Autalia</i>	2	3	4	2	4	4	4	3	4	4	-	5
196	<i>Deinopsis</i>	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
197	<i>Matthews</i>	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
198	<i>Anaulacaspis</i>	-	1	2	1	1	2	-	1	1	-	-	5
199	<i>Borboropora</i>	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	1	-	-
200	<i>Bohemellina</i>	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-
201	<i>Cordalia</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
202	<i>Falagria</i>	3	3	4	2	1	3	2	2	3	7	2	3
203	<i>Falagrioma</i>	1	1	2	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1
204	<i>Myrmecocephalus</i>	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-
205	<i>Myrmecopora</i>	-	2	2	-	-	2	4	-	-	6	-	12

206	<i>Gymnusa</i>	1	-	5	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	-	1
207	<i>Bolitochara</i>	1	6	5	4	6	6	5	5	5	7	3	3
208	<i>Caloderina</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
209	<i>Brachida</i>	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-
210	<i>Euryusa</i>	-	4	2	2	5	6	2	2	3	4	-	1
211	<i>Paraleptusa</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
212	<i>Leptusa</i>	1	13	19	3	11	36	4	3	34	168	2	26
213	<i>Phymatura</i>	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
214	<i>Pleurotobia</i>	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
215	<i>Pseudotyphlopasilia</i>	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
216	<i>Rhopalocerina</i>	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-
217	<i>Pseudomicrodota</i>	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
218	<i>Thecturota</i>	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	-
219	<i>Megaloscapa</i>	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	1
220	<i>Coenonica</i>	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
221	<i>Encephalus</i>	-	1	3	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-
222	<i>Gyrophaena</i>	3	15	28	17	25	27	20	19	23	23	5	10
223	<i>Heterota</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
224	<i>Rhopalocerina</i>	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
225	<i>Homalota</i>	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	-
226	<i>Anomognathus</i>	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	-	1
227	<i>Cyphea</i>	-	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-
228	<i>Silusa</i>	-	2	5	-	2	2	1	2	2	2	-	1
229	<i>Actocharis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
230	<i>Tachyusida</i>	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
231	<i>Hygronoma</i>	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-
232	<i>Cypa</i>	1	4	9	1	8	14	10	8	9	16	2	4
233	<i>Holobus</i>	1	2	2	-	2	2	2	2	2	2	-	-
234	<i>Oligota</i>	1	3	6	3	7	10	7	6	7	8	2	7
235	<i>Chaetosogonocephus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
236	<i>Amblopusa</i>	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
237	<i>Liparocephalus</i>	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
238	<i>Paramblopusa</i>	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
239	<i>Lomechusa</i>	-	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	5	-	-
240	<i>Lomechusoides</i>	-	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	-	-
241	<i>Drusilla</i>	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	9
242	<i>Myrmoecia</i>	-	1	1	-	3	3	1	1	1	5	-	4
243	<i>Pella</i>	-	-	18	-	3	10	-	-	7	-	-	11
244	<i>Pelochromonia</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
245	<i>Peltodonia</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
246	<i>Turcizyras</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
247	<i>Zyras</i>	2	12	6	7	10	3	8	9	3	15	3	-
248	<i>Myllaena</i>	-	5	7	4	8	10	10	9	8	10	2	5
249	<i>Diplota</i>	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	2	-	-
250	<i>Dinarda</i>	-	2	3	1	1	4	4	4	2	1	-	-
251	<i>Homoecusa</i>	-	1	2	-	1	2	1	1	1	2	-	1
252	<i>Apimela</i>	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	1	2	-	-
253	<i>Meotica</i>	-	2	3	3	5	9	5	5	5	10	2	3
254	<i>Ocyusida</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
255	<i>Acrostiba</i>	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
256	<i>Amarochara</i>	-	2	2	1	3	3	3	3	3	5	-	4
257	<i>Blepharhymenus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	3	-	-
258	<i>Calodera</i>	-	4	8	1	6	10	7	4	6	6	-	2
259	<i>Tetralaucopora</i>	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	3	-	-	-
260	<i>Tectusa</i>	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	1	1	-	1
261	<i>Chilomorpha</i>	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
262	<i>Cephalocousya</i>	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
263	<i>Chanoma</i>	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
264	<i>Crataraea</i>	-	1	2	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	-
265	<i>Devia</i>	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	-
266	<i>Dexiogyia</i>	-	1	1	1	1	2	-	-	2	-	1	-
267	<i>Haploglossa</i>	-	4	5	5	5	6	5	5	5	6	3	1
268	<i>Pseudocalea</i>	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	3
269	<i>Hygropora</i>	-	-	2	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	-
270	<i>Hygropetrophila</i>	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
271	<i>Derocala</i>	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	2
272	<i>Dimusa</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
273	<i>Ilyobates</i>	2	3	4	2	3	5	3	3	4	2	2	1
274	<i>Ischnoglossa</i>	-	1	2	-	1	3	2	2	1	1	1	3
275	<i>Dexiogyia</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
276	<i>Ityocara</i>	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
277	<i>Mniusa</i>	-	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-
278	<i>Ocalea</i>	1	4	6	1	4	6	4	4	5	9	2	8
279	<i>Ocyusa</i>	-	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	6	1	-
280	<i>Deubelia</i>	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
281	<i>Cousya</i>	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	2	-	-	4
282	<i>Oxypoda</i>	4	38	44	20	44	58	29	25	46	61	11	56
283	<i>Maurachelia</i>	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	-
284	<i>Parocalea</i>	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
285	<i>Parocysa</i>	-	2	3	1	2	-	2	1	-	5	2	1
286	<i>Pentanota</i>	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
287	<i>Euryalea</i>	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	2	2	-	1
288	<i>Phlaeopora</i>	-	5	6	3	5	7	5	4	5	5	3	2
289	<i>Porocallus</i>	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
290	<i>Poromniusa</i>	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	1	-	1	2
291	<i>Pyroglossa</i>	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

292	<i>Thiasophila</i>	-	1	6	3	4	6	2	2	5	4	1	2
293	<i>Euryymniusa</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
294	<i>Zoosetha</i>	-	1	1	-	1	4	-	-	2	2	-	2
295	<i>Pediculota</i>	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
296	<i>Brachyusa</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-
297	<i>Dacrila</i>	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	-	-
298	<i>Dasygnypeta</i>	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-
299	<i>Gnypeta</i>	-	3	9	1	4	4	4	3	4	5	1	1
300	<i>Ischnopoda</i>	2	1	2	1	3	4	2	2	3	5	2	2
301	<i>Tachyusa</i>	-	7	7	3	7	9	4	6	5	7	-	7
302	<i>Thinonoma</i>	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
303	<i>Rhopalotella</i>	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
304	<i>Stichoglossa</i>	-	1	-	-	1	2	1	1	1	2	-	-
305	<i>Phytosus</i>	-	1	2	-	-	3	3	3	-	3	-	1
306	<i>Arena</i>	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-
307	<i>Placusa</i>	-	6	7	6	6	7	4	5	7	6	2	-
308	<i>Pronomaea</i>	-	1	2	1	2	2	-	2	2	2	-	3
<b>12. Subfamily Trigonurinae</b>													
309	<i>Trigonurus</i>	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
<b>13. Subfamily Osoriinae</b>													
310	<i>Bacillopsis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
311	<i>Cylindropsis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
312	<i>Eleusis</i>	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
313	<i>Geomitopsis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
314	<i>Leptotyphlopsis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
315	<i>Osorius</i>	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
316	<i>Thoracophorus</i>	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	-
<b>14. Subfamily Oxytelinae</b>													
317	<i>Coprophilus</i>	3	1	5	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	2	1
318	<i>Deleaster</i>	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1
319	<i>Euphania</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
320	<i>Syntomium</i>	-	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-
321	<i>Anotylus</i>	6	17	26	10	20	23	13	14	16	20	7	13
322	<i>Oxytelus</i>	3	5	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	3	3
323	<i>Platystethus</i>	4	9	12	5	7	10	7	8	9	12	3	11
324	<i>Aploderus</i>	-	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	6
325	<i>Bledius</i>	6	26	55	17	37	49	26	24	32	53	5	20
326	<i>Carpelimus</i>	11	23	30	9	21	30	18	20	24	31	8	22
327	<i>Manda</i>	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-
328	<i>Ochtheophilus</i>	-	6	7	-	5	14	4	4	8	10	-	1
329	<i>Planeustomus</i>	2	3	2	-	3	3	2	2	1	7	1	4
330	<i>Teropalpus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
331	<i>Thinobius</i>	-	7	17	-	17	29	7	-	12	20	1	4
332	<i>Thinodromus</i>	-	6	10	-	3	5	1	3	5	5	-	7
<b>15. Subfamily Piestinae</b>													
333	<i>Siagonium</i>	-	1	1	-	1	2	1	-	1	2	-	1
<b>16. Subfamily Scaphidiinae</b>													
334	<i>Cyparium</i>	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
335	<i>Scaphium</i>	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	1
336	<i>Scaphidium</i>	-	1	2	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	1
337	<i>Baeocera</i>	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
338	<i>Caryoscapa</i>	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
339	<i>Pseudobironium</i>	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
340	<i>Scaphisoma</i>	-	4	16	8	8	9	3	-	8	-	2	7
341	<i>Scaphobaocera</i>	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>17. Subfamily Euaesthetinae</b>													
342	<i>Edaphus</i>	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1
343	<i>Euaesthetus</i>	-	4	10	2	4	4	3	3	4	3	3	1
344	<i>Euaesthetotyphlus</i>	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
345	<i>Octavius</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	2
<b>18. Subfamily Leptotyphlinae</b>													
346	<i>Apheliotyphlus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
347	<i>Allotyphlus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	3
348	<i>Banatotyphlus</i>	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
349	<i>Cephalotyphlus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
350	<i>Cyrtotyphlus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
351	<i>Entomocutia</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	-
352	<i>Kenotyphlus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
353	<i>Gynotyphlus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	1
354	<i>Megatyphlus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
355	<i>Metrottyphlus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	-	-
356	<i>Mesotyphlus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
357	<i>Leptotyphlus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	46	-	-
358	<i>Neocyrtotyphlus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
<b>19. Subfamily Pseudopsinae</b>													
359	<i>Pseudopsis</i>	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	1
<b>20. Subfamily Oxyporinae</b>													
360	<i>Oxyporus</i>	1	3	5	3	2	3	1	2	2	2	1	2
361	<i>Pseudoxyporus</i>	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>21. Subfamily Steninae</b>													
362	<i>Dianous</i>	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	4
363	<i>Stenus</i>	17	93	223	63	98	118	72	78	99	170	33	115
<b>22. Subfamily Paederinae</b>													
364	<i>Astenus</i>	3	6	11	4	6	12	4	6	11	23	3	18
365	<i>Nazeris</i>	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
366	<i>Homaetarsus</i>	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

367	<i>Ochtheophilum</i>	1	1	3	1	2	2	1	2	3	5	2	3
368	<i>Leptobium</i>	1	1	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	5	–	13
369	<i>Scotonomus</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	–	–
370	<i>Achenium</i>	2	3	9	1	2	2	2	2	2	13	1	8
371	<i>Domene</i>	–	1	3	–	1	1	–	–	1	2	–	1
372	<i>Lathrobium</i>	9	22	52	12	16	22	12	14	16	43	8	16
373	<i>Lobrathium</i>	–	1	9	1	1	2	1	1	1	7	–	9
374	<i>Pseudolathra</i>	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	4
375	<i>Pseudobium</i>	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	2	–	4
376	<i>Micrillus</i>	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1
377	<i>Platydomene</i>	–	4	2	–	4	5	–	1	5	6	1	1
378	<i>Scymbalium</i>	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	–	1
379	<i>Tetartopeus</i>	1	6	14	2	5	7	–	4	6	5	2	3
380	<i>Throbalium</i>	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
381	<i>Hypomedon</i>	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–
382	<i>Isocheilus</i>	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
383	<i>Lithocharis</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
384	<i>Luzea</i>	2	1	4	1	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3
385	<i>Medon</i>	–	6	8	–	9	9	7	6	7	18	3	20
386	<i>Pseudomedon</i>	–	2	2	–	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	3
387	<i>Sunius</i>	2	2	6	–	3	4	3	3	2	6	2	24
388	<i>Lobopaederus</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
389	<i>Paederidus</i>	–	2	4	–	2	2	1	2	2	2	–	2
390	<i>Paederus</i>	3	9	10	4	8	8	4	5	10	9	8	7
391	<i>Uncopaederus</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
392	<i>Micranops</i>	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
393	<i>Scopaeus</i>	3	9	11	2	11	13	5	7	12	24	4	32
394	<i>Rugilus</i>	5	6	10	7	8	8	6	8	9	11	4	9
395	<i>Mimopinophilus</i>	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
396	<i>Oedichirus</i>	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
397	<i>Procirus</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
<b>23. Subfamily Staphylininae</b>													
398	<i>Abemus</i>	1	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	1
399	<i>Atrecus</i>	1	3	4	3	3	3	1	1	3	4	1	2
400	<i>Diachus</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
401	<i>Orthius</i>	1	10	16	4	7	10	5	4	6	7	3	8
402	<i>Platyprosopus</i>	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
403	<i>Belonuchus</i>	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
404	<i>Bisnius</i>	6	8	21	7	4	14	9	5	11	9	3	7
405	<i>Caflus</i>	–	1	4	–	–	1	1	1	–	3	–	1
406	<i>Orthidus</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
407	<i>Erichsonius</i>	1	1	4	1	3	4	3	3	4	3	1	4
408	<i>Gabrius</i>	7	16	36	13	19	26	12	12	19	23	6	28
409	<i>Gabronthus</i>	1	–	3	–	2	2	1	1	1	2	–	2
410	<i>Jurecekea</i>	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
411	<i>Neobisnius</i>	1	3	3	1	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4
412	<i>Philonthus</i>	40	65	108	47	60	68	45	52	61	76	25	62
413	<i>Phucobius</i>	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
414	<i>Rabigus</i>	–	–	4	2	2	2	1	2	2	3	–	6
415	<i>Remus</i>	–	1	2	–	–	2	1	–	–	2	–	2
416	<i>Hesperus</i>	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	–	–
417	<i>Acylophorus</i>	–	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	–	3
418	<i>Astrapaeus</i>	1	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	1	–	1
419	<i>Euryporus</i>	–	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	–	–
420	<i>Heinzia</i>	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
421	<i>Heterothops</i>	2	4	14	4	7	8	5	5	4	5	2	7
422	<i>Korgella</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
423	<i>Indoquedius</i>	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
424	<i>Quedius</i>	19	57	72	30	55	70	42	46	58	91	17	76
425	<i>Velleius</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	–	1
426	<i>Velleiopsis</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
427	<i>Creophilus</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
428	<i>Dinothenarus</i>	–	1	5	1	3	3	1	2	2	3	–	4
429	<i>Emus</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	–	1
430	<i>Hadropinus</i>	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
431	<i>Liusus</i>	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
432	<i>Ocypus</i>	7	16	22	8	13	18	6	9	17	33	7	35
433	<i>Ontholestes</i>	3	3	7	2	3	3	2	2	3	4	–	1
434	<i>Physetops</i>	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
435	<i>Platydracus</i>	4	5	13	4	5	5	3	5	5	5	2	5
436	<i>Staphylinus</i>	2	4	3	3	3	4	3	3	4	3	2	3
437	<i>Tasgius</i>	6	6	14	1	5	8	6	7	8	13	3	15
438	<i>Atamygnathus</i>	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	1	2	–	–
439	<i>Algon</i>	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
440	<i>Allolinus</i>	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
441	<i>Gauropterus</i>	1	1	3	–	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
442	<i>Gyrophypus</i>	3	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	2	4
443	<i>Hypogyra</i>	–	1	3	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	1	1
444	<i>Lepidophallus</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
445	<i>Leptacinus</i>	3	3	10	4	5	5	4	5	5	7	3	6
446	<i>Megalinus</i>	1	1	4	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	–	3
447	<i>Nudobius</i>	–	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	–	3
448	<i>Phacophallus</i>	1	–	1	–	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
449	<i>Stenistoderus</i>	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	2

450	<i>Vulda</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	4
451	<i>Xantholinus</i>	6	17	19	5	10	11	6	7	11	27	5	33
452	<i>Leptophius</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
453	<i>Zeteotomus</i>	-	1	3	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	1
454	<i>Caecolinus</i>	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>1240</b>	<b>2257</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>1383</b>	<b>1866</b>	<b>1033</b>	<b>973</b>	<b>1421</b>	<b>2383</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>1600</b>

Nota: I – RM; II – RO; III – RU; IV – BY; V – CZ; VI – DE; VII – GB; VIII – BE; IX – CH; X – IT; XI – HU; XII – TR.

Numeric picture of rove beetles (*Staphylinidae*) from European countries, within a potentially rich fauna. As a result of accounting, countries whose rove beetles *staphylinids* number exceeds 2000 species are: Russia (2 257) și Italy (2 383). Countries with exceeded over 1000 species are: Germany (1 866), Turkey (1 600), Switzerland (1 421), Czech Republic (1 383), Romania (1 240), Great Britain (1 033). Number of rove beetles *staphylinids* less than 1000 belong to the following countries: Belgium (973), Belarus (666), Hungary (399) and Republic of Moldova (296).

After *number of genres*, the top of countries is presented as follows: Russia (321), Italy (299), Germany (288), Czech Republic (264), Turkey (254), Romania (252), Switzerland (247), Great Britain (233), Belgium (204), Belarus (168), Hungary (124), Republic of Moldova (92). After *dominant subfamilies* positioning is initiated by: Russia (22), Germany (22), Turkey (22), followed by: Czech Republic (21), Romania (21), Italy (19), Great Britain (18), Hungary (18), Belarus (16) and completed with: Switzerland (14), Belgium (14) and Republic of Moldova (10).

### Conclusions

1. Faunal diversity of rove beetles (fam. *Staphylinidae*) from 12 European countries analyzed, is characterized by a large number of species, genera and subfamilies: 1) MD – 296/92/10; 2) RO – 1240/252/21; 3) RU – 2257/321/22; 4) BY – 666/168/16; 5) CZ – 1383/264/21; 6) DE – 1866/288/22; 7) GB – 1033/233/18; 8) BE – 973/204/14; 9) CH – 1421/247/22; 10) IT – 2383/299/19; 11) HU – 399/124/18; 12) TR – 1600/124/18.

2. The overall result lists 454 genera, 15 517 species, 23 subfamilies (*Omalinae*, *Micropeplinae*, *Dasycerinae*, *Pselaphinae*, *Phloeocharinae*, *Olisthaerinae*, *Trichophyinae*, *Proteininae*, *Tachyporinae*, *Habrocerinae*, *Aleocharinae*, *Trigonurinae*, *Osoriinae*, *Oxytelinae*, *Piestinae*, *Scaphidiinae*, *Euaesthetinae*, *Leptotyphlinae*, *Pseudopsinae*, *Oxyporinae*, *Steninae*, *Paederinae*, *Staphylininae*).

### Rezumat

Baza teoretică a studierii faunei stafilinidelor din 12 țări europene inclusiv Republica Moldova a constituit listele faunistice din diferite perioade de cercetare: România (1996), Rusia (2006), Belarus (1996), Cehia (1993), Germania (2007), Marea Britanie (2007-2008), Belgia (2007), Elveția (2009), Italia (2003), Ungaria (2001) și Turcia (2009). Rezultatele prezentate în lucrare încadrează 23 subfamiliile (*Omalinae*, *Micropeplinae*, *Dasycerinae*, *Pselaphinae*, *Phloeocharinae*, *Olisthaerinae*, *Trichophyinae*, *Proteininae*, *Tachyporinae*, *Habrocerinae*, *Aleocharinae*, *Trigonurinae*, *Osoriinae*, *Oxytelinae*, *Piestinae*, *Scaphidiinae*, *Euaesthetinae*, *Leptotyphlinae*, *Pseudopsinae*, *Oxyporinae*, *Steninae*, *Paederinae* și *Staphylininae*), 454 genuri, peste 15500 specii. Țările cu diversitate stafilinică bogată, al căror număr depășește peste 1000 specii sunt: Rusia (2257 specii), Italia (2383), Germania (1866), Turcia (1600), Elveția (1421), România (1240), Cehia (1383) și Marea Britanie (1033 specii). Țările cu numericul mai scăzut de stafilinide sunt: Belgia (973 specii), Belarus (666), Ungaria (399), Republica Moldova (296).

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