NOTES ON THE HISTERID BEETLES OF KOREA (COLEOPTERA: HISTERIDAE), WITH DESCRIPTION OF TWO NEW SPECIES AND REDESCRIPTION OF THREE SPECIES

By MASAHIRO OHARA and JONG-CHEOL PAIK

Abstract


Thirty-one species of histerid beetles collected from Korea are reported. Two of them, *Eblisia coreana* and *Hister coreanus*, are described as new species, and seven of the others, *Notodoma fungorum*, *Platusoma levisi*, *P. rasile*, *Hister distans*, *Zabromorphus punctulatus*, *Dendrophilus xavieri* and *Platylomalus viaticus*, are reported as new records for Korea. Three species, *Pachylister ceylanus pygidialis*, *Hister sedakovii* and *H. distans*, are redescribed, and illustrations of their male genitalia are provided for the first time. Keys to the subfamilies, tribes, genera and species of Korean histerid beetles are provided.

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INTRODUCTION

A total of 43 species of the family Histeridae have been previously recorded from Korea (Mazur, 1970; ESK & KSAE: The Entomological Society of Korea and The Korean Society of Applied Entomology, 1994). This paper reports on 31 histerid species from Korea; formally describing two of them, Eblisia coreana and Hister coreanus, as new species, and presenting seven of the others, Notodoma fungorum, Platysoma lewisi, P. vasile, Hister distans, Zabromorphus punctulatus, Dendrophilus xavieri and Platylomalus viaticus, as new records for Korea. Three previously recorded species, Pachylister ceylanus pygidialis, Hister sedakovii and H. distans, are redescribed, and illustrations are provided for their male genitalia and selected other features. In total 52 species of Histeridae are now known from Korea. Keys are provided for the subfamilies, tribes, genera and species of the Korean histerid beetles. The specimens examined were collected almost entirely by the junior author, J.-C. Paik and some of these collections have been deposited in the EHU (Systematic Entomology, Hokkaido University, Sapporo) and/or the NSMT (Natural Science Museum, Tokyo).

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ENUMERATION

FAMILY HISTERIDAE

Key to the subfamilies of the family Histeridae

1 (2) Elytra with costae. ................................................................. Onthophilinae
2 (1) Elytra without costa, usually with normal striae or punctures.
3 (6) Antennal grooves or cavities on prosternum transverse, occurring on anterior side, and usually closed beneath by the prosternal alae.
4 (5) Antennal scape expanded and strongly angulate. ....................... Hetaeriinae
5 (4) Antennal scape normal, neither expanded nor strongly angulate. ....... Histerinae
6 (3) Antennal grooves or cavities on prosternum longitudinal, usually situated next to prosternal keel, and open beneath.
7 (8) Prosternal lobe present. ......................................................... Dendrophilinae
8 (7) Prosternal lobe absent.
9 (10) Dorsal elytral stria absent, or sometimes represented by rather vague impressions. ........ Abraeinae
10 (9) Dorsal elytral stria present. .................................................. Saprininae
SUBFAMILY ONTHOPHILINAE

Genus *Onthophilus* Leach

Key to the Korean species of the genus *Onthophilus*

1 (2) Body small, 1.82–2.34 mm. Third pronotal costa complete, not divided. Third elytral costa extending entirely to the front margin of the elytron. .......................... *O. flavicornis* Lewis, 1884

2 (1) Body large, 3.60–4.68 mm. Third pronotal costa (middle costa) divided into anterior and posterior parts, and well developed. Basal end of third elytral costa just caudad of a deep transverse fossa. ........................................... *O. ostreatus* Lewis, 1879

*Onthophilus flavicornis* Lewis

*Onthophilus flavicornis* Lewis, 1884, 139; ESK & KSAE, 1994, 136 [Korea].

Distribution. Korea; Japan; Taiwan.

*Onthophilus ostreatus* Lewis

*Onthophilus ostreatus* Lewis, 1879, 78; Ōhara and Nakane, 1986, 5; Ōhara, 1994, 84; ESK & KSAE, 1994, 136 [Korea].

Material examined. Cheju-do: Kwaneumsa Temple, 29/ix/1990 (1 ex., ...)

Distribution. Korea; Japan; Continental China; Taiwan.

SUBFAMILY HISTERINAE

Key to the tribes of the subfamily Histerinae

1 (4) Tarsal groove of protibia "S"-shaped.

2 (3) Head porrect, horizontal in repose. .......................................................... Hololeptini

3 (2) Head vertical in repose. .......................................................... Platysomatini

4 (1) Tarsal groove of protibia straight.

5 (6) Anterior margin of mesosternum bisinuate, with a more or less distinct median projection which fits into basal margin of prosternum. ................................ Exosternini

6 (5) Anterior margin of mesosternum straight, truncate or emarginate, not bisinuate. ..........

.......................................................... Histerini

TRIBE EXOSTERNINI

Genus *Notodoma* Lacordaire


Distribution. Korea; Japan; Taiwan. New to Korea.
TRIBE HOLOLEPTINI

Genus Hololepta Paykull

Key to the Korean species of the genus Hololepta

1 (2) Anterior margin of prosternal lobe outwardly arcuate. Body (head excluded) larger, 7.3–8.7 mm. Large fovea present on anterior pronotal angle in male. — H. amurensis Reitter, 1879

2 (1) Anterior margin of prosternal lobe feebly emarginate. Body smaller, 5.7–7.0 mm.

3 (4) Pygidium densely covered with coarse punctures. —— H. depressa Lewis, 1884

4 (3) Pygidium without coarse punctures. —— H. plana (Sulzer, 1776)
**Hololepta (Hololepta) amurensis** Reitter

*Hololepta amurensis* Reitter, 1879, 213; Mazur, 1970, 60 [Korea].

*Hololepta (Hololepta) amurensis*: Ohara, 1991, 103; 1994, 91; ESK & KSAE, 1994, 137 [Korea].


**Distribution.** Korea; Japan; East Siberia; Primorskiy Kray; Continental China; Taiwan.

**Hololepta (Hololepta) depressa** Lewis

*Hololepta depressa* Lewis, 1884, 132; ESK & KSAE, 1994, 137 [Korea].


**Distribution.** Korea; Japan; Taiwan.

**Hololepta (Hololepta) plana** (Sulzer)

*Hister planus* Sulzer, 1776, 23.

*Hololepta plana*: Mazur, 1970, 60 [Korea]; ESK & KSAE, 1994, 137 [Korea].


**Distribution.** Korea; Europe; nearly the whole Palaeartic Region.

**TRIBE PLATYSOMATINI**

**Key to the genera of the tribe Platysomatini**

1 (2) Body oblong-oval or oblong. .............................................................. Genus *Platysoma* Leach

2 (1) Body oval. .............................................................. Genus *Eblisia* Lewis

**Genus Eblisia** Lewis

*Eblisia coreana* M. Ohara et Paik, sp. nov. (Fig. 2, 3)

Type material. Holotype. Male. Point-mounted; genitalia dissected; genitalia in balsam on one plastic slide; labeled as follows: 1. ”Korea, Gyeonggi-do: Kwangneung, 15/viiij1992 (J-C. Paik).” 2. ”No-9705, M. Ohara.” 3. ”Holo-type *Eblisia coreana* M. Ohara et Paik.” Paratype. One female; same data as holotype. The types are deposited in the collection of the Sunchon National Univ., Korea.

**Description.** Body oval, feebly depressed, black and shiny; tibiae and antennae reddish brown. Body length* (in mm; holotype, male/paratype, female), PPL 4.182/4.76, PEL 3.43/3.98, APW 1.09/1.19, PPW 2.38/2.82, PL 1.12/1.33, EL 2.35/2.69, EW 2.72/3.16, ProW 1.33/1.56, ProL 0.41/0.44, PyL 0.68/0.71, PTL 0.85/1.09, MSTL 0.97/1.05, MTTL 1.09/1.26.

Frontal stria of head (Fig. 2A) deeply impressed, crenated and complete. Head densely and finely punctate, the punctures separated by their own diameter. Mandible short, robust, acutely bent inwards.

**Prontal sides** (Fig. 2B) convergent apically and regularly, apical angle round.

*Abbreviations of biometric data are as follows: PPL, length between anterior angles of pronotum and apex of pygidium; PEL, length between anterior angle of pronotum and apices of elytra; APW, width between anterior angles of pronotum; PPW, width between posterior angles of pronotum; PL, length of pronotum in middle; EL, length of elytron along sutural line; EW, maximal width between outer margin of elytra; ProW, maximal width of propygidium; ProL, length of propygidium in mesial; PyL, length of pygidium; PTL, length of protibia; MSTL, length of mesotibia; MTTL, length of metatibia. The table reads: observed limits (mean ± standard error) number observaion.
Marginal pronotal stria complete laterally and absent anteriorly. Pronotal lateral stria complete, carinate laterally, strongly carinate on latero-basal two-thirds, and finely impressed and densely crenuated anteriorly. Disk sparsely covered with fine punctures that are separated by 2 to 3 times their diameter, and with coarse punctures on antero-lateral area that are separated by half to twice their diameter. Area along the basal margin with a row of coarse punctures, the punctures absent medially.

Epipleura with two epipleural and elytral marginal striae that are strongly sinuate and complete; disk densely covered with coarse punctures, and the punctures becoming rugose on apical half. External subhumeral stria (Fig. 2B) impressed on basal half. Internal subhumeral, and first to fourth dorsal striae, complete, the basal one-fourth slightly curved inwards; fifth dorsal stria on apical two-thirds; sutural stria present on medio-apical one-fourth; oblique humeral stria slightly impressed on basal one-fourth. Disk sparsely covered with fine punctures that are

separated by 2 to 5 times their diameter; a row of coarse punctures present along the apical margin of elytra.

Propygidium (Fig. 2C) with large and ocelloid punctures that are separated by 0.3 to 1 times their diameter and become sparser along margin; surface feebly depressed on lateral one-fourth. Pygidium coarsely and deeply punctate, the punctures irregularly separated by 0.3 to 1.5 times their diameter, and become finer apically.

Prosternal lobe (Fig. 2D) broad and convex medially, its anterior margin truncate, and the median portion nearly straight; marginal stria complete; disk of lobe densely covered with fine punctures that are separated by 1 to 3 times their diameter. Prosternal keel flat, the posterior margin straight; without carinal stria; lateral stria deeply impressed and diverse apically; disk of keel sparsely covered with fine punctures that are separated by 3 to 6 times their diameter. Anterior margin of mesosternum slightly emarginate; its marginal stria finely impressed and complete; a short stria present behind antero-lateral angle on each side; punctures of disk similar to that of prosternal keel. Meso-metasternal suture lightly impressed and

feebly angulated at middle. Lateral metasternal stria deeply impressed and carinate, oblique and posteriorly extended, its apical end attaining near metacoxa. Punctuation of intercoxal disk of metasternum similar to that of mesosternum. Lateral disk densely covered with large, round, shallow punctures, which are separated by 0.2 to 0.7 times their diameter.

Intercoxal disk of first abdominal sternum with punctuation similar to that of intercoxal disk of metasternum; 2 lateral striae present on each side, the inner complete and the outer present on apical half.

Protibia (Fig. 2E, F) with 4 denticles on outer margin, and a small denticle on apical margin. Mesotibiae with 4 denticles on outer margin, the apical most with 2 spines. Metatibiae with 3 spines on outer margin.

Male genitalia as shown in Fig. 3. Aedeagus slender, its sides convergent apically on apical half of parameres, and with projection on basal one-fourth on each dorso-lateral side; ratio of parameres length to basal piece length about 1.42.


Remarks. This new species is similar to *Eblisia satzumae* (Lewis) from Japan, but can be distinguished by the complete internal subhumeral stria of the elytra and by the different shape of the aedeagus of the male genitalia, which has a projection on each lateral side of the basal one-fourth of parameres.

**Genus Platysoma Leach**

Key to the Korean species of the genus *Platysoma*

1 (6) Body oblong-oval. Body as wide as length of sutural line of elytra.

2 (3) Body length 4.2 - 5.3 mm; prosternal process with carinal striae; lateral pronotal stria rather distant from the side margin. .................................................. *P. (P.) lewisi* Marseul, 1873

3 (2) Body length 2.13 - 3.8 mm; prosternal process without carinal striae; lateral pronotal stria rather close to the margin.

4 (5) Dorsal striae first to fourth complete. ....................... *P. (P.) deplanatum* (Gyllenhal, 1808)

5 (4) Dorsal striae first to third complete. ............................. *P. (P.) rasile* Lewis, 1884

6 (1) Body slender and narrower than length of sutural line of elytra. .............................

................................................................. Subgenus *Cylister* Cooman

................................................................. *P. (C.) lineicollis* Marseul, 1873

**Platysoma (Platysoma) lewisi** Marseul

*Platysoma lewisi* Marseul, 1873, 222.

*Platysoma (Platysoma) lewisi*: Ōhara, 1986, 97; 1994, 93.


Distribution. Korea; Japan; Continental China. New to Korea.

**Platysoma (Platysoma) rasile** Lewis (Fig. 13A)

*Platysoma rasile* Lewis, 1884, 134.

*Platysoma (Platysoma) rasile*: Ōhara, 1986, 104; 1994, 94.


Platysoma (Platysoma) deplanatum (Gyllenhal)

Hister deplanatum Gyllenhal, 1808, 85.

Platysoma sibiricum Reitter, 1879, 214; Mazur, 1970, 58 [Korea].

Platysoma (Platysoma) deplanatum: Ohara, 1986, 100; ESK & KSAE, 1994, 137 [Korea].

Distribution. Korea; East Siberia; Mongolia; Europe; Japan.

Platysoma (Cylister) lineicollis Marseul

Platysoma lineicollis Marseul, 1873, 223.

Platysoma (Cylister) lineicallis: Ohara, 1994, 105; ESK & KSAE, 1994, 137 [Korea].


Distribution. Korea; Japan; Taiwan.

TRIBE HISTERINI

Key to the genera of the tribe Histerini

1 (10) External subhumeral stria of elytra not complete.
2 (3) Anterior margin of labrum projected. ......................... Genus Pachylister Lewis

3 (2) Anterior margin of labrum nearly straight.
4 (7) Pronotum covered with large punctures.
5 (6) Elytra shiny, without large puncture. ......................... Genus Merohister Reitter

6 (5) Elytra densely covered with large and deep punctures. ........ Genus Zabromorphus Lewis

7 (4) Pronotum smooth, without large puncture.
8 (9) Pronotum with two lateral striae. .............................. Genus Hister Linnaeus

9 (8) Pronotum with a lateral stria. ................................. Genus Atholus Thomson

10 (1) External subhumeral stria of elytra complete. .............. Genus Margarinatus Marseul

Genus Pachylister Lewis

Key to the Korean species of the genus Pachylister

1 (2) First to third dorsal elytral striae complete; fourth dorsal stria usually absent, or sometimes rudimentarily impressed. Interspace between margin and lateral stria of pronotum not wide. Dorsal surface wholly shiny. ...................... P. ceylanus pygidialis (Lewis, 1906)

2 (1) First to fourth dorsal elytral striae complete; fifth dorsal stria shortened but always present. Interspace between margin and lateral stria of pronotum wide. Dorsal surface of pronotum shiny, but elytral not shiny. ........................ P. chinensis (Quensel, 1806)

Pachylister ceylanus pygidialis (Lewis) (Fig. 4, 5)

Pachylister pygidialis Lewis, 1906, 399.

Hister pygidialis: Jakobson, 1911, 643.


Pactolinus ceylanus pygidialis: Mazur, 1984, 180; ESK & KSAE, 1994, 137 [Korea].


Frontal stria of head (Fig. 4A) distinctly impressed and finely crenated, the middle of anterior portion slightly interrupted. Head regularly and finely punctate, the punctures separated by 3 to 5 times their diameter. Mandibles well developed. Anterior margin of labrum weakly angulated outwardly.

Pronotal sides (Fig. 4B) regularly arcuate and convergent apically. Apical angle obtusely angulate. Marginal pronotal stria complete laterally and broadly interrupted behind head. Outer lateral pronotal stria impressed on apical half. Inner lateral stria deeply impressed, carinated, abbreviated on basal one-eighth,
interrupted slightly behind apical angles, and broadly interrupted behind head. Disk of pronotum sparsely covered with fine punctures that are separated by 4 to 5 times their diameter; interstices among punctures clothed with alutaceous sculptures; a row consisting of coarse punctures present along posterior margin. Posterior margin of pronotum strongly sinuate and obtusely angulated posteriorly at middle.

Epipleural marginal stria complete and distinctly carinate ventrally; elytral marginal stria absent; disk of epipleural deeply excavated on posterior half and coarsely punctate. External subhumeral stria (Fig. 4B) present on posterior half. Oblique humeral stria lightly impressed on basal half. First to third dorsal striae deeply impressed and complete; fourth dorsal stria present on apical half; fifth rudimentary stria represented by few punctures on apical area. Surface of elytra clothed with alutaceous sculptures and finely punctate along suture; a narrow band along posterior margin clothed with strigose microsculpture.

Propygidium irregularly covered with fine and moderate sized punctures, the punctures separated by 1 to 5 times their diameter; disk wholly clothed with strigose ground microsculpture. Pygidium sparsely and coarsely punctate, the punctures

separated by 1 to 4 times their diameter and become denser apically; interstices among the coarse punctures irregularly and finely punctate; disk clothed with strigose ground microsculpture; posterior margin elevated; ventral area shiny and only clothed with fine punctures.

Anterior margin of prosternal lobe (Fig. 4C) round, the anterior portion nearly straight; marginal stria clearly and completely impressed and carinate; disk evenly covered with coarse punctures that are separated by 2 to 3 times their diameter and become sparser on middle. Prosternal keel narrow and without carinal stria; disk densely covered with coarse and large punctures on lateral area, and sparsely and moderately punctate on top of keel. Lateral stria deeply impressed and carinate.

Anterior margin of mesosternum (Fig. 4C) strongly emarginate at middle; marginal stria well impressed, carinate and interrupted medially; another short stria present behind each anterior angle; disk covered with alutaceous sculptures. Meso-metasternal suture lightly impressed, indistinct medially. Post-mesocoxal stria of metasternum extending along posterior margin of mesocoxa, and becoming distant from the margin, the outer end attaining at middle of metasternal-mesepimeral suture. Lateral metasternal stria clearly impressed and carinate, obliquely extended posteriorly, and united with oblique stria, that is carinate and inwardly extends from the middle of metasternal-metepisternal suture. Punctuation of intercoxal disk of metasternum similar to that of mesosternum. Anterolateral

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disk densely covered with shallow, large and setiferous punctures, the punctures becoming finer and sparser inwardly. Postero-lateral disk densely and coarsely punctate.

Intercoxal disk of first abdominal sternum with similar punctation to that of the intercoxal disk of mesosternum; lateral stria deeply impressed and complete.

Protibia (Fig. 4D, E) with 3 large denticles on outer margin, the apical most denticle with 2 spines. Meso- and metatibiae with 2 rows, each consisting of 10 to 13 stout spines. Profemoral stria complete and strongly carinate.

Male genitalia as shown in Fig. 5. Aedeagus of male genitalia slender; basal piece small; ratio of parameres length to basal piece about 5.5.


Distribution. Korea; Continental China (Yunnan); Himalaya.

Remarks. Pachylister ceylanus pygidialis may superficially resemble Hister congener and H. japonicus in general habits, but can be distinguished by the generic characters in the key.

Pachylister chinensis (Quensel)

Hister chinensis Quensel in Schöherr, 1806, 88.
Pachylister chinensis: Lewis, 1904, 146; ESK & KSAE, 1994, 137 [Korea].

Distribution. Korea; Taiwan; Continental China; eastern India; Oriental Region; Fiji; Samoa; Australia; Hawaii (introduced).

Genus Hister Linnaeus

Key to the Korean species of the genus Hister

1 (4) Subhumeral stria absent. Surface of mandible with coarse punctures.
2 (3) Body size larger, 4.49-5.27 mm. Fourth and fifth dorsal striae of elytra shorter, usually present on apical half and one-sixth, respectively. Aedeagus of male genitalia stout and short; ratio of parameres length to basal piece length about 2.81. ............................................. ..............................

................................................. H. sedakovii Marseul, 1861
3 (2) Body size a little smaller, 3.71-3.98 mm. Fourth and fifth dorsal striae of elytra longer, the fourth usually nearly complete, and the fifth present on apical half. Aedeagus of male genitalia slender; ratio of parameres length to basal piece length about 2.4. ............................................. ..............................

................................................. H. coreanus M. Ohara, sp. nov.
4 (1) Subhumeral stria present. Surface of mandible without coarse punctures.
5 (8) Ventral surface of profemur with a nearly complete stria.
6 (7) First and second dorsal striae of elytra complete. Lateral metasternal stria united with oblique stria that inwardly extends from the middle of the metasterna-metepisternal suture, the striae complete and strongly carinate. ............... H. japonicus Marseul, 1854
7 (6) First to third dorsal striae of elytra complete. Oblique stria that inwardly extends from the middle of the metasterna-metepisternal suture absent. ...... H. congener Schmidt, 1885
8 (5) Ventral surface of profemur with a short stria on apical one-third.
9 (10) Pronotal anterior margin emarginate, the median portion of the emargination outwardly arcuate. ................................................................. H. simplicisternus Lewis, 1879
10 (9) Pronotal anterior margin emarginate, the median portion not outwardly arcuate.
11 (14) Mandible without lateral keel, the surface convex. Body oval.
12 (13) Pygidium with fine punctures that are separated by their own diameter. ................................................................. H. unicolor leonhardi Bickhardt, 1910
13 (12) Pygidium densely covered with coarse punctures that are separated by 0.3 times their diameter to their own diameter. ......................... H. concalor Lewis, 1884
14 (11) Mandible with lateral keel, the surface depress. Body oblong-oval. ................................................................. H. distens Fischer von Waldheim, 1824
Table 1. Biometric data of *Hister sedakovii* Marseul.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>APW</td>
<td>1.22-1.36 (1.29±0.019)</td>
<td>1.26-1.46 (1.36±0.102)</td>
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<tr>
<td>PPW</td>
<td>2.62-2.89 (2.74±0.040)</td>
<td>2.79-3.23 (3.01±0.022)</td>
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<tr>
<td>PL</td>
<td>1.26-1.46 (1.35±0.030)</td>
<td>1.45-1.70 (1.58±0.119)</td>
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<tr>
<td>EL</td>
<td>2.14-2.31 (2.22±0.024)</td>
<td>2.14-2.55 (2.35±0.024)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EW</td>
<td>2.96-3.33 (3.11±0.051)</td>
<td>3.16-3.69 (3.40±0.238)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ProW</td>
<td>1.87-2.04 (1.98±0.023)</td>
<td>2.14-2.28 (2.21±0.068)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ProL</td>
<td>0.54-0.71 (0.64±0.027)</td>
<td>0.61-0.78 (0.69±0.085)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PyL</td>
<td>0.81-1.12 (0.99±0.040)</td>
<td>0.99-1.12 (1.05±0.068)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PTL</td>
<td>0.88-1.02 (0.93±0.018)</td>
<td>0.99-1.16 (1.07±0.085)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSTL</td>
<td>0.88-0.99 (0.95±0.015)</td>
<td>1.05 (1.05)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTTL</td>
<td>1.09-1.33 (1.21±0.031)</td>
<td>1.22-1.53 (1.37±0.015)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


*Hister sedakovi* (sic): ESK & KSAE, 1994, 137 [Korea].

*Hister czikanni* Csiki in Horvath, 1901, 106, synonymized by Lewis, 1903, 425.

*Hister falsus* var. *fraudator* Bickhardt, 1912, 291, synonymized by Bickhardt, 1917, 185.

Redescription. Body oblong-oval, feebly convex, black and shiny; tibiae and antennae reddish brown. Body length, PPL male 4.49-4.86 (4.58±0.048) 7, female 4.93-5.27 (5.1±0.17) 2, PEL male 3.67-4.05 (3.84±0.063) 7, female 3.74-4.66 (4.20±0.459) 2; width male 2.96-3.33 (3.11±0.051) 7, female 3.16-3.69 (3.40±0.238) 2. Biometric data given in Table 1.

Frontal stria complete and carinate, the anterior portion straight and the lateral portion angulate; supraorbital stria absent; disk flat, finely punctate, the punctures separated by 1 to 2 times their diameter, the interspace between the punctures covered with alutaceous microsculpture. Mandible with distinct carina on apicolateral side; disk depressed and coarsely punctate.

Pronotal sides (Fig. 6C, D) regularly curved and convergent apically; apical angle round. Marginal pronotal stria complete laterally and slightly interrupted anteriorly on median one-third to one-fifth. Outer lateral stria shortened on latero-basal one-fifth, and interrupted anteriorly on median three-fifths. Inner lateral stria complete, the median portion feebly crenated. Disk sparsely scattered with fine punctures, wholly covered with alutaceous microsculpture. A row of coarse punctures present along the posterior margin. Antescutellar area with a short longitudinal impression.

Epipleura of elytra excavated; marginal epipleural and marginal elytral striae well impressed and complete; subhumeral stria wanting; oblique humeral stria lightly impressed on basal third; first to third dorsal elytral striae complete, slightly abbreviated basally; the third slightly bent inwardly on basal half; fourth dorsal stria shortened on basal one-third; fifth dorsal stria variable, present on apical one-third to absent, usually present on apical one-sixth; sutural stria present on apical half. Disk of elytra sparsely covered with fine punctures, rarely with moderate punctures, that are separated by about 3 times their diameter.

Propygidium irregularly covered with large, round, shallow punctures that are
Fig. 6. A, B: *Hister coreanus* M. Ōhara, sp. nov. C, D: *Hister sedakovii* Marseul. A, C: Adult, pronotum and left elytron, dorsal view. B, D: Pronotum, oblique view.

separated by half to 4 times their diameter, the punctures becoming finer and sparser medially; interstices between the punctures sparsely and finely punctate. Pygidium convex, the anterior area flat; disk sparsely covered with coarse punctures on basal area, the punctures separated by 1 to 2.5 times their diameter and become sparser apically.

Anterior margin of prosternal lobe round; marginal stria complete, another short stria present laterally; disk of lobe convex medially and evenly covered with coarse punctures that are separated by 1 to 3 times their diameter. Prosternal keel convex; carinal stria absent; lateral stria completely impressed and strongly carinate; disk coarsely punctate along lateral stria.

Anterior margin of mesosternum feebly emarginate, its marginal stria distinctly impressed and carinate; another short stria present behind antero-lateral angle on each side; disk sparsely covered with fine punctures that are separated by 4 to 5 times their diameter. Meso-metasternal suture well impressed and slightly carinate. Lateral metasternal stria completely impressed and carinate, obliquely and posteriorly extended, and the apical end united with an oblique stria that inwardly extends from the middle of the metasterna-metepisternal suture; lateral disk densely covered with large, round, shallow and setiferous punctures that are separated by one-third to half their diameter. Post-mesocostral stria of metasternum well impressed along posterior of mesocoxa and become more distant from the margin laterally, the lateral portion nearly straight. Punctuation of intercoxal disk of metasternum similar to that of the intercoxal disk of mesosternum. Intercoxal disk of first abdominal sternum completely striate on each side, but the striae are usually slightly interrupted and bent at middle.

Protibia with 4 denticles on outer margin, the basal one small and apical one with 2 spinula. Meso- and metatibiae with 2 rows of 8 to 10 long and stout spinula on outer margin.

Male genitalia as shown in Fig. 8. Aedeagus short and stout; lateral sides of parameres straight on basal two-thirds, then a little divergent apically at apical one-third, thence strongly convergent on apical one-sixth; process on midline of ventral side well developed and strong; ratio of parameres length to basal piece length about 2.81.


Distribution. Korea; East Siberia; North China; Mongolia.

Remarks. H. sedakovii resembles H. coreanus; however, the large body size, the short fourth, fifth and sutural dorsal striae of elytra, and the shape of eighth sternum, spicule and aedeagus of the male genitalia of H. sedakovii will distinguish it from H. coreanus.

Hister coreanus M. Ohara, sp. nov. (Fig. 6, 9)

Description. Body oval, convex, black and shiny; tibiae and antennae reddish brown. Body length (holotype/paratype, male/paratype, female), PPL 3.88/3.71/3.98; PEL 3.30/3.33/3.43; APW 1.05/1.05/1.09; PPW 2.62/2.35/2.35; PL 1.36/1.29/1.26; EL 1.90/1.90/1.94; EW 2.65/2.72/2.75; ProW 1.53/1.56/1.67; ProL 0.61/0.58/0.58; PyL 0.78/0.85/0.85; PTL 0.82/0.88/0.95; MSTL 0.95/0.95/0.95; MTTL 1.05/1.16/1.05.

Frontal stria complete and carinate, the anterior portion nearly straight and the lateral portion angulate; supraorbital stria absent; disk flat, finely punctate, the
punctures separated by 1 to 2 times their diameter, the interspace between the punctures covered with alutaceous microsculpture. Mandible with distinct carina on apicolateral side; disk depressed and coarsely punctate.

Pronotal sides (Fig. 6A, B) regularly curved and convergent apically; apical angle round. Marginal pronotal stria complete laterally and slightly interrupted anteriorly on median one-fifth. Outer lateral stria well impressed laterally and shortened on basal one-fifth. Inner lateral stria complete, the median portion feebly crenated. Disk sparsely scattered with fine punctures. A row of coarse punctures present along the posterior margin. Antescutellar area with a short longitudinal impression.

Epipleura of elytra excavated; marginal epipleural and marginal elytral striae well impressed and complete; subhumeral stria wanting (Fig. 6A); oblique humeral stria lightly impressed on basal third; first to third dorsal elytral striae complete, slightly abbreviated basally; the third slightly bent inwardly on basal half; fourth dorsal stria shortened on basal one-eighth and sinuated at apical one-third; fifth dorsal stria present on apical half; sutural stria present on apical two-thirds. Disk of elytra sparsely covered with fine punctures that are separated by about 3 times their diameter.

Propygidium irregularly covered with large, round, shallow punctures that are separated by half to 4 times their diameter, the punctures becoming finer and sparser medially; interstices between the punctures sparsely and finely punctate. Pygidium convex, the anterior area flat; disk sparsely covered with coarse punctures on basal area, the punctures separated by 1 to 2.5 times their diameter and become sparser apically.

Anterior margin of prosternal lobe round; marginal stria complete, another short stria present laterally; disk of lobe convex medially and evenly covered with coarse punctures that are separated by 1 to 3 times their diameter. Prosternal keel convex; carinal stria absent; lateral stria completely impressed and strongly carinate; disk coarsely punctate along lateral stria.

Anterior margin of mesosternum feebly emarginate, its marginal stria distinctly impressed and carinate; another short stria present behind antero-lateral angle on each side; disk sparsely covered with fine punctures that are separated by 4 to 5 times their diameter. Meso-metasternal suture well impressed. Lateral metasternal stria completely impressed and carinate, obliquely and posteriorly extended, the apical end united with an oblique stria that inwardly extends from the middle of the metasterna-metepisternal suture; lateral disk densely covered with large, round and shallow punctures with long hairs, the punctures separated by 0.3 to 0.7 times their diameter and become smaller medio-posteriorly. Post-mesocoxal stria of metasternum well impressed along posterior of mesocoxa and become more distant from the margin laterally, the lateral portion nearly straight. Punctuation of intercoxal disk of metasternum similar to that of the intercoxal disk of mesosternum. Intercoxal disk of first abdominal sternum with complete stria laterally, the stria usually interrupted and bent at middle.

Protibia with 4 denticles on outer margin, the basal one small and apical one with 2 spinula. Meso- and metatibiae with 2 rows of 8 to 10 long and stout spinula on outer margin.

Male genitalia as shown in Fig. 9. Aedeagus slender; lateral sides of parameres
slight divergent apically, then strongly convergent at apical third of parameres; process on midline of ventral side weak; ratio of parameres length to basal piece length about 2.4.


Remarks. This new species is very similar to *H. sedakovii*. See also remarks of *sedakovii*.

**Hister simplicisternus** Lewis

*Hister simplicisternus* Lewis, 1879, 461; Ôhara, 1994, 123; ESK & KSAE, 1994, 137 [Korea].


Distribution. Korea; Japan.

**Hister unicolor leonhardi** Bickhardt

*Hister leonhardi* Bickhardt, 1910, 180.

*Hister unicolor leonhardi*: Mazur, 1984, 199; ESK & KSAE, 1994, 137 [Korea].

Distribution. Korea; Japan; East Siberia; Primorskiy Kray; Mongolia; North-eastern China.

*Hister concolor* Lewis

*Hister concolor* Lewis, 1884, 135; Ôhara and Lee, 1988, 96; ESK & KSAE, 1994, 137 [Korea].

Distribution. Korea; Japan; north-eastern China.

*Hister japonicus* Marseul


Distribution. Korea; Japan; Amurskiy Kray; China; Vietnam.

*Hister congener* Schmidt


Distribution. Korea; Japan; northern China; Primorskiy Kray; Taiwan.

*Hister distans* Fischer von Waldheim (Fig. 10, 11)

*Hister distans* Fischer von Waldheim, 1824, 205 [Siberia]; Marseul, 1857, 164; Schmidt, 1890b, 6; Jakobson, 1911, 644; Kryzhanovskij and Reichardt, 1976, 318.

*Hister atramentarius* Suffrian, 1855, 142.

*Hister dauricus* Marseul, 1861, 533.

Redescription. Male. Body oblong-oval, black and shiny; tibiae, tarsi and antennae dark reddish brown. Body length, PPL 7.54, PEL 6.00, APW 1.9, PPW 4.35, PL 1.93, EL 3.31, EW 5.04, ProW 3.20, ProL 1.00, PyL 1.24, PTL 1.70, MSTL 1.50, MTTL 1.80.

Frontal stria of head (Fig. 10A) complete, well impressed and carinate, the anterior portion straight; disk of head even and densely covered with coarse punctures that are separated by their own diameter. Mandible with distinct carina on lateral side; disk feebly depressed.

Pronotal sides (Fig. 10B) gradually convergent apically on basal five-sixths, the apical sixth strongly convergent. Apical angles acute. Marginal pronotal stria complete laterally and interrupted behind head. Outer lateral pronotal stria present on apical one-third and densely and finely crenate. Inner lateral stria complete and coarsely crenate, the anterior portion nearly straight. Disk of pronotum sparsely clothed with microscopic punctures that are separated by 5 to 10 times their diameter. Antescutellar area with a short longitudinal impression.

Epipleura of elytra feebly excavated. Marginal epipleural stria well impressed and carinate on apical half. Marginal elytral stria complete and carinate. External subhumeral stria deeply present on basal half, the posterior end united with the anterior end of internal subhumeral stria. Internal stria present on apical half and represented by coarse and deep punctures. Oblique humeral stria lightly impressed.
on basal one-third. First to third dorsal striae complete, deeply impressed and sparsely and coarsely crenate; fourth dorsal stria present on apical half; fifth dorsal stria on apical one-third; sutural stria on apical half and represented by a few coarse punctures on basal half. Disk of elytra evenly covered with fine punctures that are separated by 4 to 8 times their diameter.

Propygidium with large depression on each side; disk irregularly covered with large, round and deep punctures that are separated by 1 to 7 times their diameter, the punctures absent on middle of posterior margin; interspace between large punctures covered with fine punctures that are separated by 2 to 10 times their diameter (Fig. 10D). Pygidium densely covered with large punctures that are separated by about half of their diameter; apex of pygidium without coarse punctures; interspace between coarse punctures sparsely covered with fine punctures (Fig. 10E).

Anterior margin of prosternal lobe (Fig. 10F) round, its marginal stria complete

and carinate, the posterior ends deeply excavated; disk of lobe evenly and coarsely punctate, the punctures separated by about 3 times their diameter and become sparser medio-posteriorly; lateral sides of disk with longitudinal excavation. Prosternal keel without carinal stria, its disk sparsely covered with coarse punctures that are separated by 3 to 4 times their diameter. Lateral descending striae of keel complete and strongly carinate.

Anterior margin of mesosternum narrowly and strongly emarginate medially; marginal stria complete and carinate; another short stria present behind antero-lateral angle; punctation of disk similar to that of prosternal keel. Mesometasternal suture lightly but distinctly impressed and feebly angulated at middle. Post-mesocoaxal stria of metasternum strongly carinate along posterior margin of mesoscoxa, becoming more distant from the margin laterally. Lateral metasternal stria well impressed, carinate and extending posteriory and obliquely, the apical end attaining near apical one-third of metasternum, not united with an oblique stria that inwardly extends from the middle of the metasternal-mesepimeral suture; the oblique stria strongly carinate. Lateral disk of metasternum densely covered with large, round, shallow and setiferous punctures, the punctures becoming smaller medially. Punctuation of intercoxal disk of metasternum similar to that of intercoxal disk of mesosternum, the punctures becoming sparser medially. Intercoxal disk of first abdominal sternum completely striate on each side.

Protibiae with 4 teeth on outer margin, the basal one small and the apical with 2 spinula. Profemoral stria present on basal one-third. Meso- and metatibiae with 2 rows of long and stout spinula on outer margin.


Distribution. Korea; Mongolia; Continental China; Amurskiy; Khabarovskiy; Irkutsk; Buryat. New to Korea.

Genus Zabromorphus Lewis

*Zabromorphus punctulatus* (Wiedemann)

*Hister punctulatus* Wiedemann, 1819, 162.


Distribution. Korea; Japan; Taiwan; Indonesia; Java; Philippines. New to Korea.

Genus Merohister Reitter

*Merohister jekeli* (Marseul)


*Merohister jekeli*: Ohara, 1992a, 378; ESK & KSAE, 1994, 137 [Korea].


Distribution. Korea; Japan; Continental China; Primorskiy Kray; Sakhalin; Kuril Isles.; Taiwan; Philippines; India.

**Genus Atholus** Thomson

Key to the Korean species of the genus *Atholus*

1 (2) Elytra red maculate. ................................................. *A. bimaculatus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
2 (1) Elytra entirely black.

3 (4) Fifth elytral dorsal stria present on apical half. .............. *A. pirihtous* (Marseul, 1873)
4 (3) Fifth elytral dorsal stria nearly complete.

5 (6) Lateral disk of metasternum with long hairs. Anterior margin of prosternal lobe narrowly truncate on medium. Punctuation of propygidium even. .......... *A. depistor* (Marseul, 1873)
6 (5) Lateral disk of metasternum without hairs. Anterior margin of prosternal lobe round. Punctuation of pygidium becoming coarser basally. ................................................. *A. duodecimstriatus quatuordecimstriatus* (Gyllenhal, 1808)
Athalus bimaculatus (Linnaeus)

Hister bimaculatus Linnaeus, 1758, 358.
Peranus bimaculatus: Mazur, 1970, 60 [Korea].
Athalus bimaculatus: Ōhara, 1992c, 169.
Athalus (Athalus) bimaculatus: ESK & KSAE, 1994, 137 [Korea].
Distribtion. Korea; Japan; Europe; Holoarctic Region; Argentina (introduced); Chad (introduced); India; Thailand.

Athalus depistor (Marseul)

Hister depistor Marseul, 1873, 176.
Hister (Peranus) depistor: Reichard and Kryzhanovskij, 1964, 174 [Korea (Seoul)].
Peranus depistor: Mazur, 1970, 59 [Korea].
Athalus depistor: Ōhara, 1992c, 176.
Athalus (Athalus) depistor: ESK & KSAE, 1994, 137 [Korea].
Distribtion. Korea; Japan; Taiwan; southeastern China; Siberia; Primorskiy Kray.

Athalus pirithous (Marseul)

Hister pirithous Marseul, 1873, 224.
Athalus (Eualhalus) pirithous: ESK & KSAE, 1994, 137 [Korea].
Distribtion. Korea; Japan; Taiwan; Continental China; Primorskiy Kray; Vietnam.

Athalus duodecimstriatus quatuordecimstriatus (Gyllenhal)

Hister quatuordecimstriatus Gyllenhal, 1808, 83.
Athalus (Eualhalus) duodecimstriatus quatuordecimstriatus: ESK & KSAE, 1994, 137 [Korea].
Distribtion. Korea; Japan; Siberia; Mongolia; North Europe and Central Europe (at high altitudes); Continental China; Taiwan.

Genus Margarinotus Marseul

Key to the Korean species of the genus Margarinotus*

1 (8) Pronotum with two lateral pronotal striae. .......... Subgenus Ptomister Holber et Monnot
2 (7) Prosternal keel without carinal stria. Body larger, 5.0-9.2 mm.
3 (4) Lateral stria of metasternum united with oblique stria of metasternum. ......................

M. (P) agnatus (Lewis, 1884)

4 (3) Lateral stria of metasternum not united with oblique stria of metasternum.
5 (6) Outer lateral pronotal stria extending beyond basal end of inner one. ......................

M. (P) weymarni Wenzel, 1944

6 (5) Outer lateral pronotal stria not extending beyond basal end of inner one. ......................

M. (P) striola striola (C. R. Sahlberg, 1819)

*Margarinotus (Ptomister) reichardti Kryzhanovskij was erroneously recorded from Korea by Ōhara (1994: p. 141, line 9). This species has not been found in Korea.
7 (2) Prosternal keel with carinal stria. Body smaller, 4.0-4.5 mm. .............................................. M. (P.) sutus (Lewis, 1884)

8 (1) Pronotum with one lateral pronotal stria.

9 (12) Pronotal marginal stria short, usually present on apical area, at most attaining to half length of pronotum. Denticle of protibiae rather large. ...... Subgenus Paralister Bickhardt

10 (11) Propygidium and pygidium densely and finely punctate, the top of pygidium smooth. Elytra entirely black. .............................................................. M. (Pa.) koenigi (Schmidt, 1888)

11 (10) Propygidium evenly covered with coarse punctures; punctures of pygidium finer than the propygidial. Each elytron usually with large and obscure dark brown maculata, the maculata rarely occupied wholly except along sutural area; the elytra entirely sometime black or reddish brown. ........................................................................ M. (Pa.) purpurascens (Herbst, 1972)

12 (9) Pronotal marginal stria nearly complete, abbreviated only at the base. Protibiae with large denticles or numerous small ones. ........................................................................ Subgenus Grammostethus Lewis

Margarinotus (Paralister) koenigi Schmidt

Hister koenigi Schmidt, 1888, 189.

Margarinotus (Paralister) koenigi: ESK & KSAE, 1994, 137.
Distribution. Korea; Amurskiy Kray; Mongolia; northeastern China.

Margarinotus (Paralister) purpurascens (Herbst)

Hister purpurascens Herbst, 1792, 42.
Paralister purpurascens: Mazur, 1970, 59 [Korea].
Hister purpurascens ab. niger Schmidt, 1885b, 327.
Paralister purpurascens ab. niger: Mazur, 1970, 59 [Korea].

Margarinotus (Paralister) purpurascens: ESK & KSAE, 1994, 137 [Korea].
Distribution. Korea; Europe; Caucasus; Siberia; North America (introduced).

Margarinotus (Ptomister) striola striola (C. R. Sahlberg) (Fig. 12)

Hister striola C. R. Sahlberg, 1819, 25.


Margarinotus striolides Wenzel, 1944, 129.


Distribution. Korea; Japan; North Europe; Siberia; North Manchuria.

Remarks. Ohara (1989, 30) illustrated aedeagus of the male genitalia of this species. Other genital segments, namely eighth to tenth sterna and tergites, are here shown for the first time (Fig. 12).

Margarinotus (Ptomister) agnatus (Lewis)

Hister agnatus Lewis, 1884, 135.


Margarinotus (Ptomister) agnatus (sic): ESK & KSAE, 1994, 137 [Korea].

Distribution. Korea; Japan; Himalaya; North India.

Margarinotus (Ptomister) weymarni Wenzel

Margarinotus weymarni Wenzel, 1944, 127.

Margarinotus (Ptomister) weymarni: Ohara, 1989, 19; ESK & KSAE, 1994, 137 [Korea].


Distribution. Korea; Japan; north-eastern China; Khabarovskiy and Primorskiy Kray.

Margarinotus (Ptomister) brunneus (Fabricius)

\textit{Hister brunneus} Fabricius, 1775, 52.

\textit{Margarinotus (Ptomister) brunneus}: ESK & KSAE, 1994, 137 [Korea].

Distribution. Korea; Europe; Siberia; Caucasus; Turkey; Iran; U.S.A. (introduced).

Margarinotus (Ptomister) sutus (Lewis)

\textit{Hister sutus} Lewis, 1884, 136; Mazur, 1970, 59 [Korea].

\textit{Margarinotus (Ptomister) sutus}: Ohara, 1989, 34; ESK & KSAE, 1994, 137 [Korea].

Distribution. Korea; Japan.
Margarinotus (Grammostethus) niponicus (Lewis)

*Hister niponicus* Lewis, 1895, 188.

*Margarinotus (Grammostethus) niponicus*: Ōhara, 1989, 37; 1994, 142; ESK & KSAE, 1994, 137 [Korea].


Distribution. Korea; Japan; Taiwan; Continental China; Khabarovskiy and Primorskiy Krays.

**SUBFAMILY DENDROPHILINAE**

Key to the tribes of the subfamily Dendrophilinae


2 (3) Elytral disk with normal dorsal striae, which are well developed and parallel. Spinula of protibia large.

3 (2) Elytral disk punctate, without dorsal stria except for vague rudiments, these usually present basally and obliquely. Spinula of protibia small.

4 (1) Epistoma broad, trapezoid; frontal stria well developed and completely impressed behind labrum. Body oblong-oval, sometimes oval, and moderately convex. Basal piece of male aedeagus long, usually 3 times as long as parameres.

**TRIBE DENDROPHILINI**

Genus *Dendrophilus* Leach

*Dendrophilus (Dendrophilus) xavieri* Marseul

*Dendrophilus xavieri* Marseul, 1873, 221, 226.

*Dendrophilus (Dendrophilus) xavieri*: Ōhara, 1994, 149.

Material examined. Gyeonggi-do: Jinsen (= Incheon), 2/iv/1923 (1 male [NSMT-I-C-23234], Yuuki).

Distribution. Korea; Japan; Taiwan; East Siberia; introduced to England and North America. New to Korea.

**TRIBE BACANINI**

Genus *Bacanius* J. L. LeConte

*Bacanius (Bacanius) niponicus* Lewis

*Bacanius niponicus* Lewis, 1879, 461.

*Bacanius (Bacanius) niponicus*: ESK & KSAE, 1994, 136 [Korea].

Distribution. Korea; Japan; Taiwan.
TRIBE PAROMALINI

Key to the genera of the tribe Paromalini

1 (2) Elytra with normal dorsal striae. ...................................................... Genus Carcinops Marseul
2 (1) Elytra punctate, without normal dorsal striae except for vague rudiments. ........................

................................................................................................................................................ Genus Platylamalus Cooman

Genus Carcinops Marseul

Carcinops (Carcinops) pumilio (Erichson)

Paromalus pumilio Erichson, 1834, 169.
Carcinops pumilio: ESK & KSAE, 1994, 136 [Korea].
Material examined. Pyeonganbug-do: Taiyudong, 1925 (1 ex. [EHU], E. Gallois).
Distribution. Korea; near cosmopolitan.

Genus Platylamalus Cooman

Platylomalus viaticus (Lewis) (Fig. 13B)

Paromalus viaticus Lewis, 1892, 33.
Distribution. Korea; Japan; Taiwan; Khabarovskiy Kray. New to Korea.

Fig. 13. Spermathecae of female genitalia. A: Platsoma (Platsoma) rasile Lewis. B: Platylomalus viaticus (Lewis). C: Hypocacculus (Nessus) asticus (Lewis). Scale. A, B: 0.25 mm. C: 0.1 mm.
SUBFAMILY ABRAEINAEE

Genus Chaetabraeus Portevin

Chaetabraeus bonzicus (Marseul)

{Abraeus bonzicus Marseul, 1873, 226.
Chaetabraeus bonzicus: Ohara, 1994, 204.
Distribution. Korea; Japan; China; Taiwan; Ussuriyiskiy Kray.

SUBFAMILY SAPRININAE

Key to the genera of the subfamily Saprininae

1 (2) Surface of elytra impunctate. Prosternal keel strongly narrow. ................................................................. Genus Eopaclzylopus Reichardt
2 (1) Surface of elytra punctate posteriorly. Prosternal keel broad and flat at top.
3 (6) Prosternal keel with a pair of small foveae on apical one-third. Body length, 2.0-4.0 mm.
4 (5) Frontal disk of head with 1 or 2 transverse impressions, or with irregular transverse rugae; its anterior transverse margin strongly impressed and straight. ................................................................. Genus Hypocaccus Thomson
5 (4) Frontal disk of head usually with light punctation or weak rugae, without strongly transverse impression; its anterior transverse margin lightly impressed, usually partly arcuate, and sometimes interrupted. ......................................... Genus Hypocacculus Bickhardt
6 (3) Prosternal keel without small foveae. Body length, 4.6-8.6 mm. ................................................................. Genus Saprinus Erichson

Genus Saprinus Erichson

Six species of the genus have been recorded from Korea. We have no available material for this study. Hereinafter, only a list of the Korean species is provided.

Saprinus aeneolus Marseul

{Saprinus aeneolus Marseul, 1870, 111 [China: Shanghai]; ESK & KSAE, 1994, 136 [Korea].
Saprinus turkestanicus Schmidt in Heyden and Kraats, 1886, 185, synonymized by Dahlgren, 1967, 214.
Saprinus aeneus turkestanicus: Reichardt, 1941, 251.
Saprinus aeneolus turkestanicus: Mazur, 1976, 705.
Distribution. Korea; Asia Minor to China; North India; Himalaya.

Saprinus niponicus Dahlgren

{Saprinus niponicus Dahlgren, 1962, 245; Mazur, 1970, 57 [Korea]; ESK & KSAE, 1994, 136 [Korea].
Distribution. Korea; Japan; Primorskiy Kray.

Saprinus planiusculus Motschulsky

{Saprinus planiusculus Motschulsky, 1849, 97.
Saprinus cuspidatus Ihssen, 1949, 183; Mazur, 1970, 57 [Korea].
Distribution. Korea; whole Palaearctic Region.

Saprinus sedakovii Motschulsky

{Saprinus sedakovii Motschulsky, 1860, 131.
Saprinus aspernatus Marseul, 1862, 465, synonymized by Gemminger and Harold, 1868, 738.

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Saprinus sedakovi (sic) var. gelidus Reichardt, 1925, 112.
Distribution. Korea; Siberia; Tibet; Mongolia; Manchuria.

Saprinus semipunctatus (Fabricius)
Hister semipunctatus Fabricius, 1792, 73.
Saprinus semipunctatus: ESK & KSAE, 1994, 136 [Korea].
Distribution. Korea; Europe; Morocco; Egypt; Caucasus; Iran; West Siberia.

Saprinus splendens (Fabricius)
Hister splendens Fabricius, 1811, 53.
Saprinus splendens: ESK & KSAE, 1994, 136 [Korea].
Distribution. Korea; tropical Africa; Arabia; Kashmir; Afghanistan; Oriental Region; Japan; Australia.

Genus Hypocacculus Bickhardt

Hypocacculus (Nessus) asticus (Lewis) (Fig. 13C)
Saprinus asticus Lewis, 1911, 89.
Distribution. Korea; Japan.

Genus Hypocaccus Thomson

Key to the Korean species of the genus Hypocaccus

1  (2) Pronotum smooth, or finely punctate laterally. Meso-metasternal suture without crenate line. ................................. Subgenus Baeckmanniolus Reichardt
................................................................. H. (B.) varians (Schmidt, 1890)
2  (1) Pronotum coarsely punctate. Meso-metasternal suture with strong crenate line. ..............
 ................................................................. H. (H.) subaenus (Schmidt, 1890)
3  (4) Frontal disk of head densely covered with coarse rugae. Mesosternal marginal stria interrupted at middle. ................................. H. (H.) sinae (Marseul, 1862)
4  (3) Frontal disk of head with 1 or 2 transverse impressions. Mesosternal marginal stria complete.
5  (6) Surface of elytra smooth on basal half. ................................. H. (H.) lewisii (Schmidt, 1890)
6  (5) Surface of elytra coarsely punctate on basal half. ................................. H. (H.) lewisii (Schmidt, 1890)

Hypocaccus (Hypocaccus) lewisii (Schmidt)
Saprinus lewisii Schmidt, 1890a, 53.
Hypocaccus (Hypocaccus) lewisi (sic): ESK & KSAE, 1994, 136 [Korea].
Distribution. Korea; Japan; Kuril Islands; Primorskiy Kray; Sakhalin.

Hypocaccus (Hypocaccus) subaenus (Schmidt)
Saprinus subaenus Schmidt, 1890a, 53.
Hypocaccus (Hypocaccus) subaenus (sic): ESK & KSAE, 1994, 136 [Korea].
Distribution. Korea; Japan.
**Hypocaccus (Hypocaccus) sinae** (Marseul)

*Saprinus sinae* Marseul, 1862, 496.

*Hypocaccus (Hypocaccus) sinae*: Ōhara, 1994, 250; ESK & KSAE, 1994, 136 [Korea].


**Distribution.** Korea; Japan; China; Ussuriyskiy Kray; Sakhalin; Afganistan; Oriental Region; Australia.

**Hypocaccus (Baekmanniolus) varians varians** (Schmidt)

*Saprinus varians* Schmidt, 1890a, 55.

*Hypocaccus (Baekmanniolus) varians varians*: Ōhara, 1994, 258; ESK & KSAE, 1994, 136 [Korea].


**Distribution.** Korea; Japan; Continental China; Taiwan; Sakhalin; Vietnam; Philippines; Sri Lanka; Solomon Is.; Australia.

**Genus Eopachylopus** Reichardt

*Pachylopus ripae* Lewis, 1885, 469.


**Distribution.** Korea; Japan; Primorskiy Kray.

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