

OXYTELINAE (COLEOPTERA: STAPHYLINIDAE) FROM THE AGGTELEK NATIONAL PARK

By

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Locality and collecting data of 40 species of Oxytelinae (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae) are presented from the Aggtelek National Park (NE Hungary) with short notes on their distribution, rarity and habitat preference.

The exact number of oxytelines from Hungary is not yet known because of the confusion around the identity of some problematic species. For comparison, species numbers of the subfamily recorded from Hungary and from some other national parks are: Hungary 98 (Makranczy, unpublished), Hortobágy NP 35 (Tóth 1981), Kiskunság NP 56 (Ádám 1987), Bükk NP 42 (Ádám 1996), Aggtelek NP 40 (present paper).

Since no significant collection had been made in the area, all the specimens discussed were collected by the staff of the Hungarian Natural History Museum and all are deposited there. The majority of the investigated material was collected between 1987 and 1994 by Ottó Merkl, Győző Szél, László Ádám and Attila Podlussány. All identifications were made by the author. Data of collecting methods and plant associations – when available – are given with the species names and locations. Rarity and distribution of the species are often indicated, although the author would like to warn that literature data often prove to have been based on misidentifications, therefore unreliable.

In general, the members of Oxytelinae are frequently attracted to light. Genera like *Planeustomus*, *Anotylus*, *Bledius* and *Carpelimus* are known to be good fliers, and they often swarm during sunset hours and fly to walls, plants near light. Successful collecting of several species require specific methods, thus, the number of species recorded from an area largely depend on the variety of the methods used in collecting. Many species that inhabit dung of various mammals are often associated with specific mammal species. Others live in all kinds of wet, decaying plant material. With few exceptions they all need the neighbourhood of water (ponds, streams, swamps).

It should also be noted, that in some cases safe identification is only possible for males (i. e. females not complied with males cannot be identified). Such species are noted with asterisk (*) after their names - this means that only part of the available material could be determined.

LIST OF SPECIES

Deleaster dichrous (Gravenhorst, 1802) — Jósvafő: Lófej-völgy (1); Szin: Szelcepuszta (1); Szögliget: Ménes-völgy (1); Aggtelek: Baradla-kemping (1). V-VI. — In *Waldsteinio-Quercu-Carpinetum*, *Aegopodio-Alnetum subcarpaticum* associations, from fungus-attacked

tree, singled near water and attracted to light. A typical summer species (but rare), most frequently found in hills, near water.

Manda mandibularis (Gyllenhal, 1827) — Szin: Szelcepuszta (1). VI. — Attracted to light. Usually found near water, but mostly in plains (rare in hilly areas).

Coprophilus striatulus (Fabricius, 1792) — Szin: Szelcepuszta (1); Szögliget: Ménes-völgy (1); Bódvaszilas: Meteor Cave (1). V-VIII. — In *Cirsio-Festucetum pratensis*, *Aegopodio-Alnetum subcarpaticum* associations, twilight netting, from beneath stones, also found inside a cave. Relatively rare species, frequently found in caves and cellars.

Aploderus caelatus (Gravenhorst, 1802) — Aggtelek: Vörös-tó (2); Jósvalfő: Szelce-völgy (1). IV-X. — In *Cynodonto-Festucetum pseudovinae*, *Cirsio-Festucetum pratensis* associations, singling and from cattle dung. Widespread species, but not too common.

Oxytelus sculptus Gravenhorst, 1806 — Szin: Szelcepuszta (1); Szendrő: meadows near stream Bódva (2); Jósvalfő: cattle-shed (1). V-IX. — In *Cirsio-Festucetum pratensis*, *Bidentii-Calystegietum* associations, from cattle dung, twilight netting and sifting. Widespread but only occasionally found in larger quantities. All *Oxytelus* species are most frequently found in wet, decaying plant material or animal dung.

Oxytelus migrator Fauvel, 1904 — Szendrő: meadows near stream Bódva (3). IX. — In *Bidentii-Calystegietum* association, from cattle dung. In Hungary, this introduced species has so far been reported from Kétegyháza, Békés County, only.

Oxytelus laqueatus (Marsham, 1802) — Jósvalfő: Gerge-bérc (1); Szögliget: Ménes-völgy (1); Szin: Szelcepuszta (1). IV-VIII. — In *Cirsio-Festucetum pratensis*, *Aegopodio-Alnetum subcarpaticum* associations, from horse dung, sweep-netting and attracted to light. Widespread species, although not very common, frequently collected in mountainous areas.

Oxytelus piceus (Linnaeus, 1767) — Aggtelek: Ménes-völgy (3); Jósvalfő: Gerge-bérc (9), Tohonya-bérc (1), Tohonya-forrás (1), Lófej-völgy (5); Szin: Szelcepuszta (11), Kuhogy (1); Szendrő: meadows near stream Bódva (4); Szinpetri: Kopolya-völgy (2); Szőlőszárd: Vaskapu (2). IV-X. — In *Cirsio-Festucetum pratensis*, *Ranunculetum repentis*, *Cynodonto-Festucetum pseudovinae*, *Bidentii-Calystegietum* associations, from deer, boar, horse and cattle dung, from sheep droppings and attracted to light. A common and widespread species.

Anotylus insecatus (Gravenhorst, 1806) — Aggtelek: Ménes-völgy (3); Szögliget: Ménes-völgy (1), Derenk (1); Jósvalfő: Szelce-völgy (1); Szin: Szelcepuszta (1), Hangyás-tető (1); Kelemér: Szörnyű-völgy (1). IV-VII. — In *Aegopodio-Alnetum subcarpaticum*, *Cirsio-Festucetum pratensis*, *Filipendulo-Geranium palustris*, *Cynodonto-Festucetum pseudovinae* associations, from sheep droppings, sweep-netting, sifted from trash, singling. Often found under decaying plant material (as most of the following *Anotylus* species), but not too common.

Anotylus rugifrons (Hochhuth, 1849) — Komjáti: Lótusz-forrás (3). V. — In *Carici acutiformis-Alnetum* association, treading near water. A widespread but rare species.

Anotylus rugosus (Fabricius, 1775) — Aggtelek: Baradla-kemping (19); Szin: Kuhogy (8), Szelcepuszta (3), Patkós-völgy (1); Komjáti: Lótusz-forrás (2), Pasnyag-forrás (4); Jósvalfő: Lófej-forrás (1); Szögliget: Ménes-völgy (1); Szendrő: meadows near stream Bódva (5). IV-IX. — In *Lolio-Potentilletum anserinae*, *Cirsio-Festucetum pratensis*, *Aegopodio-Alnetum subcarpaticum*, *Carici acutiformis-Alnetum*, *Bidentii-Calystegietum* associations, from cattle dung, sweep-netting, twilight netting, pitfall trapping, treading near water and at light. Extremely common, everywhere.

Anotylus mutator (Lohse, 1963) * — Aggtelek: Ménes-völgy (58), Patkós-oldal (5), Vörös-tó (3), Szár-hegy (2), Haragistya (1), Baradla-barlang (1); Szin: Őzes-bérc (7), Szelcepuszta (19), Patkós-völgy (2); Jósvalfő: Nagy-oldal (12), Szelce-völgy (3), Fertős-tető (2); Szögliget: Ménes-völgy (8), Derenk (3), Patkós-völgy (2); Perkupa: Telekes-völgy (2); Martonyi: Bükk-völgy (1); Szendrő: Közép-hegy (1). III-X. — In *Aegopodio-Alnetum subcarpaticum*,

Waldsteinio-Quercu-Carpinetum, *Lolio-potentilletum anserinae*, *Melittidi-Fagetum*, *Waldsteinio-Quercu-Carpinetum*, *Cirsio-Festucetum pratensis*, *Pulsatillo-Festucetum rupicolae*, *Filipendulo-Seranium palustris*, *Rubo-Prunetum spinosae*, *Piceetum abietis cultum*, *Quercetum tatraeae-cerris*, *Juncetum effusi*, *Cynodonto-Festucetum pseudovinae* associations. Collected from dead bird, from horse and cattle dung, from wet gravel, from under stones and bark, from fermenting fruits and by sifting, sweep-netting, beating, treading the ground near water, singling, and also in pitfall traps. Characteristically mountainous species – not found on plains where it is substituted by the closely related *A. sculpturatus* (Gravenhorst)). This taxon may prove to be a junior synonym of *Anotylus hybridus* (Eppelsheim). An examination of specimens from the type locality of *A. hybridus* ("Caucasus") revealed identical male genital structures and secondary sexual characters. Sculpturation of head and pronotum are different between the specimens from Hungary and Eppelsheim's specimens from the Caucasus – the high variability of such characters are long known in other *Anotylus* species – and coloration is also somewhat different (the ones from the Caucasus are lighter). Examination of type specimens and more material from other areas will be necessary. Although it is noted in the introduction that identification of the species marked with * is only possible for males, in this case all specimens collected in the area clearly belong to one species, therefore all the females were included in the listing.

Anotylus nitidulus (Gravenhorst, 1802) — Jósavfő: Gerge-bérc (13), Szelce-völgy (1), Lófej-völgy (3), Tengersizem (3); Aggtelek: Baradla-kemping (44), Ménes-völgy (1); Szin: Szelcepuszta (7), Kuhogy (2), Ózes-bérc (4); Szendrő: meadows near stream Bódva (5). IV-IX. — In *Cirsio-Festucetum pratensis*, *Bidenti-Calystegietum*, *Melittidi-Fagetum*, *Cynodonto-Festucetum pseudovinae*, *Waldsteinio-Quercu-Carpinetum*, *Aegopodio-Alnetum subcarpaticum*, *Lolio-potentilletum anserinae* associations, collected from cattle and horse dung, from rotten, fermenting fruits, by sweep-netting, twilight netting, sifting and singling; specimens also attracted to light. Widespread, common species. Usually found in animal dung or decaying plant materials.

Anotylus complanatus (Erichson, 1839) — Jósavfő: Tohonya-bérc (3), Nagy-Tohonya-borrás (1); Aggtelek: Ménes-völgy (3). V-IX. — In *Cirsio-Festucetum pratensis*, *Ranunculetum repentis*, *Aegopodio-Alnetum subcarpaticum* associations, from cattle, boar and deer dung. Widespread but quite rare species. Usually collected from animal dung.

Anotylus clypeonitens (Pandellé, 1867) — Szin: Ózes-bérc (4), Szelcepuszta (1); Szögliget: Patkós-völgy (1). V-VIII. — In *Melittidi-Fagetum*, *Waldsteinio-Quercu-Carpinetum*, *Aegopodio-Alnetum subcarpaticum* associations, from pitfall traps, from horse dung and by sifting. Quite rare; similarly to the next species, they live in wet, decomposing plant material, but are often found by sweep-netting.

Anotylus speculifrons (Kraatz, 1858) — Szin: Kuhogy (1). IV. — In *Lolio-potentilletum anserinae* association, by twilight netting. Widespread species but very rare.

Anotylus pumilus (Erichson, 1839) * — Jósavfő: Szelce-völgy (1); Aggtelek: Almás-völgy (1). V-VII. — In *Cirsio-Festucetum pratensis*, *Cynodonto-Festucetum pseudovinae* associations, from sheep droppings and by sweep-netting. Rare; as well as the next species, it is most frequently collected from rotting animal dung.

Anotylus affinis (Czwalina, 1870) * — Szin: Szelcepuszta (7); Jósavfő: Lófej-völgy (4), Nagy-oldal (1). IV-IX. — In *Cirsio-Festucetum pratensis*, *Cynodonto-Festucetum pseudovinae*, *Pulsatillo-Festucetum rupicolae* associations, from cattle dung and by sweep-netting. Rare species.

Anotylus saulcyi (Pandellé, 1867) * — Aggtelek: Vörös-tó (42). V. — In *Cynodonto-Festucetum pseudovinae* association, from souslik hole. Extremely rare it inhabits dung of various small mammals and can only be successfully collected from such habitats.

Waldsteinio-Quercu-Carpinetum, *Lolio-potentilletum anserinae*, *Melittidi-Fagetum*, *Waldsteinio-Quercu-Carpinetum*, *Cirsio-Festucetum pratensis*, *Pulsatillo-Festucetum rupicolae*, *Filipendulo-Ranunculetum palustris*, *Rubo-Prunetum spinosae*, *Piceetum abietis cultum*, *Quercetumetraeae-cerris*, *Juncetum effusi*, *Cynodonto-Festucetum pseudovinae* associations. Collected from dead bird, from horse and cattle dung, from wet gravel, from under stones and bark, from fermenting fruits and by sifting, sweep-netting, beating, treading the ground near water, singling, and also in pitfall traps. Characteristically mountainous species – not found on plains (where it is substituted by the closely related *A. sculpturatus* (Gravenhorst)). This taxon may prove to be a junior synonym of *Anotylus hybridus* (Eppelsheim). An examination of specimens from the type locality of *A. hybridus* (“Caucasus”) revealed identical male genital structures and secondary sexual characters. Sculpturation of head and pronotum are different between the specimens from Hungary and Eppelsheim’s specimens from the Caucasus – the high variability of such characters are long known in other *Anotylus* species – and coloration is also somewhat different (the ones from the Caucasus are lighter). Examination of type specimens and more material from other areas will be necessary. Although it is noted in the introduction that identification of the species marked with * is only possible for males, in this case all specimens collected in the area clearly belong to one species, therefore all the females were included in the listing.

Anotylus nitidulus (Gravenhorst, 1802) — Jósvafő: Gerge-bérc (13), Szelce-völgy (1), Lófej-völgy (3), Tengersizem (3); Aggtelek: Baradla-kemping (44), Ménes-völgy (1); Szin: Szelcepuszta (7), Kuhogy (2), Ózes-bérc (4); Szendrő: meadows near stream Bódva (5). IV-IX. — In *Cirsio-Festucetum pratensis*, *Bidenti-Calystegietum*, *Melittidi-Fagetum*, *Cynodonto-Festucetum pseudovinae*, *Waldsteinio-Quercu-Carpinetum*, *Aegopodio-Alnetum subcarpaticum*, *Lolio-potentilletum anserinae* associations, collected from cattle and horse dung, from rotten, fermenting fruits, by sweep-netting, twilight netting, sifting and singling; specimens also attracted to light. Widespread, common species. Usually found in animal dung or decaying plant materials.

Anotylus complanatus (Erichson, 1839) — Jósvafő: Tohonya-bérc (3), Nagy-Tohonyaforrás (1); Aggtelek: Ménes-völgy (3). V-IX. — In *Cirsio-Festucetum pratensis*, *Ranunculetum repentis*, *Aegopodio-Alnetum subcarpaticum* associations, from cattle, boar and deer dung. Widespread but quite rare species. Usually collected from animal dung.

Anotylus clypeonitens (Pandellé, 1867) — Szin: Ózes-bérc (4), Szelcepuszta (1); Szögliget: Patkós-völgy (1). V-VIII. — In *Melittidi-Fagetum*, *Waldsteinio-Quercu-Carpinetum*, *Aegopodio-Alnetum subcarpaticum* associations, from pitfall traps, from horse dung and by sifting. Quite rare; similarly to the next species, they live in wet, decomposing plant material, but are often found by sweep-netting.

Anotylus speculifrons (Kraatz, 1858) — Szin: Kuhogy (1). IV. — In *Lolio-potentilletum-anserinae* association, by twilight netting. Widespread species but very rare.

Anotylus pumilus (Erichson, 1839) * — Jósvafő: Szelce-völgy (1); Aggtelek: Almás-völgy (1). V-VII. — In *Cirsio-Festucetum pratensis*, *Cynodonto-Festucetum pseudovinae* associations, from sheep droppings and by sweep-netting. Rare; as well as the next species, it is most frequently collected from rotting animal dung.

Anotylus affinis (Czwalina, 1870) * — Szin: Szelcepuszta (7); Jósvafő: Lófej-völgy (4), Nagy-oldal (1). IV-IX. — In *Cirsio-Festucetum pratensis*, *Cynodonto-Festucetum pseudovinae*, *Pulsatillo-Festucetum rupicolae* associations, from cattle dung and by sweep-netting. Rare species.

Anotylus saulcyi (Pandellé, 1867) * — Aggtelek: Vörös-tó (42). V. — In *Cynodonto-Festucetum pseudovinae* association, from souslik hole. Extremely rare it inhabits dung of various small mammals and can only be successfully collected from such habitats.

Anotylus tetracarinatus (Block, 1799) — Jósavfő: Tengersizem (25), Gerge-bérc (5), Szelce-völgy (6), Lófej-völgy (1), Hosszú-völgy (1), Nagy-oldal (1); Szin: Ózes-bérc (1), Szelcepuszta (16); Varbóc: Bokány-tető (3); Aggtelek: Ménes-völgy (3), Baradla-kemping (3); Komjáti: Lótusz-forrás (1), Pasnyag-forrás (1); Szögliget, Patkós-völgy (2); Perkupa: Telekes-völgy (1); Trizs: Eresztvény-tető (1). IV-VIII. — In *Waldsteinio-Quercus-Carpinetum*, *Cirsio-Festucetum pratensis*, *Piceetum abietis cultum*, *Alismato-Eleocharidetum*, *Rubo-Prunetum spinosae*, *Pulsatillo-Festucetum rupicolae*, *Melittidi-Fagetum*, *Aegopodio-Alnetum subcarpaticum*, *Cynodonto-Festucetum pseudovinae*, *Carici acutiformis-Alnetum*, *Lolio-potentilletum anserinae*, *Quercetum petraeae-cerris* associations, from rotten, fermenting fruits, from cattle and horse dung, by beating, treading the ground near water, sweep-netting, twilight netting, sifting from litter; found in pitfall traps and flew to light. An extremely common species. At sunset hours they swarm in huge numbers and often fly to light, walls and even into human eyes.

Anotylus tetratoma (Czwalina, 1870) — Szin: Ózes-bérc (14), Szelcepuszta (5); Jósavfő: Tengersizem (6), Nagy-oldal (1), Szelce-völgy (1); Aggtelek: Ménes-völgy (1); Szinpetri: Kopolya-tető (1). IV-VIII. — In *Melittidi-Fagetum*, *Waldsteinio-Quercus-Carpinetum*, *Cirsio-Festucetum pratensis*, *Aegopodio-Alnetum subcarpaticum*, *Cynodonto-Festucetum pseudovinae*, *Pulsatillo-Festucetum rupicolae*, *Piceetum abietis cultum* associations, from horse dung, from rotten, fermenting fruits and by sweep-netting, twilight netting, beating; also attracted to light. This species much is rarer than the previous one.

Platystethus arenarius (Fourcroy, 1785) — Szin: Szelcepuszta (19); Jósavfő: Gerge-bérc (4), Lófej-völgy (4); Szögliget: Ménes-völgy (1); Szőlőszardó: Vaskapu (1). VI-IX. — In *Cirsio-Festucetum pratensis*, *Cynodonto-Festucetum pseudovinae* and *Aegopodio-Alnetum subcarpaticum* associations, from cattle and horse dung, sweep-netting and singling. Characteristic inhabitant of dung of mammals, in mountainous regions as well as on plains. (The other species of this genus that occur in the studied area are all found near or under plant debris in wet habitats.) Specimens caught in flight, too.

Platystethus cornutus (Gravenhorst, 1802) * — Szalonna: Bódva (stream) (23); Jósavfő: Szelce-völgy (2); Szögliget: Derenk (2); Aggtelek: Vörös-tó (2); Perkupa: Telekes-völgy (1). V-IX. — In *Eleocharidi-Caricetum bohemicae*, *Cirsio-Festucetum pratensis*, *Filipendulo-Geranietum palustris*, *Typhetum latifoliae* and *Aegopodio-Alnetum subcarpaticum* associations, from leaf sheath of *Typha*, by treading the ground near water and sweep-netting. In wet habitats; digs burrows like some *Bledius* species. Commonly found.

Platystethus alutaceus C. G. Thomson, 1861 — Aggtelek: Vörös-tó (1). IV. — In *Typhetum angustifoliae* association, by treading near water. Relatively frequent species in the Transdanubian areas. In the north-east part of the country it has only scattered records.

Platystethus capito Heer, 1839 — Perkupa: Telekes-völgy (1); Jósavfő: Szelce-völgy (1); Tornakápolna: Kecskékút-völgy (1); Aggtelek: Baradla-barlang (1). V-X. — In *Filipendulo-Geranietum palustris*, *Cirsio-Festucetum pratensis* and *Waldsteinio-Quercus-Carpinetum* associations, from wet gravel and by sweep-netting. Mountainous species; rarely found on plains. Not common.

Platystethus nitens (C. R. Sahlberg, 1832) — Szalonna: Bódva (stream) (23); Aggtelek: Ménes-völgy (1); Jósavfő: Lófej-völgy (1), Nagy-oldal (1); Komjáti: Pasnyag-forrás (1). IV-VII. — In *Eleocharidi-Caricetum bohemicae*, *Aegopodio-Alnetum subcarpaticum*, *Waldsteinio-Quercus-Carpinetum*, *Carici acutiformis-Alnetum*, *Pulsatillo-Festucetum rupicolae* associations, from fungus-infected tree, by treading the ground near water, sweep-netting and singling. Widespread species, frequent in the area.

Bledius gallicus (Gravenhorst, 1806) — Aggtelek: Baradla-kemping (12); Szin: Szelcepuszta (4), Kuhogy (2); Szalonna: Bódva (stream) (1); Perkupa: Telekes-völgy (1). IV-VII. — In *Lolio-*

Potentilletum anserinae, *Eleocharidi-Caricetum bohemicae*, *Aegopodio-Alnetum subcarpaticum* associations, by twilight netting, treading the ground near water, also attracted to light. Common and widespread species. Unlike many other *Bledius* species, it does not require the neighbourhood of surface waters, abundant on wet pastures, etc. as well.

Bledius cribricollis Heer, 1839 — Aggtelek: Baradla-kemping (1). VI. — Attracted to light. Quite rare. Known from several but scattered localities within the Carpathian Basin.

Bledius nanus Erichson, 1840 — Szalonna: Bódva (stream) (1). VII. — In *Eleocharidi-Caricetum bohemicae* association, by treading at stream. It is rarely collected in hills: most of the known records are from plains.

Carpelimum rivularis (Motschulsky, 1860) * — Perkupa: Telekes-völgy (14); Aggtelek: Vörös-tó (23), Ménes-völgy (1); Szalonna: Bódva (stream) (1); Jósvalfő: Szelce-völgy (1); Szin: Szelcepuszta (1); Komjáti: Lótusz-forrás (1), Pasnyag-forrás (1); Szögliget: Derenk (2). IV-IX. — In *Aegopodio-Alnetum subcarpaticum*, *Typhetum latifoliae*, *Typhetum angustifoliae*, *Juncetum effusi*, *Eleocharidi-Caricetum bohemicae*, *Carici acutiformis-Alnetum* associations, from leaf sheath of *Typha*, by treading the ground near water, netting in water and singling; also attracted to light. Of the similar species, this is the most common species in the Carpathian Basin. Known from virtually every localities.

Carpelimum bilineatus (Stephens, 1834) * — Szalonna: Bódva (stream) (1); Komjáti: Lótusz-forrás (1), Pasnyag-forrás (4). V-VII. — In *Eleocharidi-Caricetum bohemicae* and *Carici acutiformis-Alnetum* associations, by treading the ground near water (4). This is not a common species. Known from quite some localities, but turns up usually in small numbers. Specimens occur together with *C. rivularis* Motschulsky.

Carpelimum obesus (Kiesenwetter, 1844) — Szalonna: Bódva (stream) (15); Aggtelek: Vörös-tó (5), Baradla-kemping (1); Perkupa: Telekes-völgy (4); Szögliget: Derenk (2); Jósvalfő: Szelce-völgy (1); Szin: Szelcepuszta (2); Komjáti: Lótusz-forrás (1). V-VII. — In *Eleocharidi-Caricetum bohemicae*, *Typhetum latifoliae*, *Aegopodio-Alnetum subcarpaticum*, *Alismato-Eleocharidetum*, *Veronico-Glycerietum plicatae* associations, from water plants, by treading the ground near water and also attracted to light. A widespread, common species, found in many habitats. Frequently attracted to light.

Carpelimum fuliginosus (Gravenhorst, 1802) — Szalonna: Bódva (stream) (1). VII. — In *Eleocharidi-Caricetum bohemicae* association, by treading at stream (1). Rare; has only scattered records in Hungary.

Carpelimum lindrothi (Palm, 1942) — Szendrő: meadows near stream Bódva (1) Aggtelek: Vörös-tó (6) Szögliget: Patkós-völgy (1) Szin: Szelcepuszta (1). V-IX. — In *Bidenticalystegietum*, *Juncetum effusi* and *Cirsio-Festucetum pratensis* associations, from cattle dung, by treading near water and attracted to light. Frequently found; usually near water.

Carpelimum impressus (Boisduval et Lacordaire, 1835) — Komjáti: Lótusz-forrás (1). V. — In *Carici acutiformis-Alnetum* association, by treading the ground near water. Widespread, but not a common species. Found at many localities near swamps, surface waters.

Carpelimum elongatulus (Erichson, 1839) — Komjáti: Lótusz-forrás (1). V. — In *Carici acutiformis-Alnetum* association, treading near water. Widespread; usually found in forests, under rotting leaf-litter, plant debris, etc.

Carpelimum corticinus (Gravenhorst, 1806) — Perkupa: Telekes-völgy (5); Aggtelek: Ménes-völgy (4), Vörös-tó (2), Patkós-forrás (1), Baradla-kemping (1); Szögliget: Ménes-völgy (1), Derenk (2). V-IX. — In *Aegopodio-Alnetum subcarpaticum*, *Waldsteinio-Quercocarpinetum*, *Filipendulo-Geranium palustris*, *Typhetum latifoliae* and *Cynodonto-Festucetum pseudovinae* associations, from leaf sheath of *Typha*, by treading near water, sweep-netting and singling. Common, widespread species.

Carpelimus subtilicornis (Roubal, 1946) — Komjáti: Pasnyag-forrás (10), Lótusz-forrás (1); Szalonna: Bódva (stream) (1); Szin: Szelcepuszta (1). V-VIII. — In *Carici acutiformis-Alnetum* and *Eleocharidi-Caricetum bohemicae* associations, by treading the ground near water and attracted to light. Rarer than the previous species; found mainly near surface waters.

Carpelimus pusillus (Gravenhorst, 1802) — Szalonna: Bódva (stream) (1); Jósvaló: Tengersizem (1); Szin: Szelcepuszta (1). V-VIII. — In *Eleocharidi-Caricetum bohemicae* and *Waldsteinio-Quercu-Carpinetum* associations, from rotten, fermenting fruits, by treading the ground near water and attracted to light. Quite rare, mostly in hills.

Thinobius ciliatus Kiesenwetter, 1844 — Szalonna: Bódva (stream) (1). VII. — In *Eleocharidi-Caricetum bohemicae* association, by treading at stream. Widespread in Central Europe, but relatively rarely collected. Requires fresh water and found in sandy, gravelly spots.

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