

Annotated checklist of the Carabidae (Coleoptera) of the Socotra Archipelago

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Abstract. The extensive material of Carabidae collected during expeditions to the Socotra Archipelago between 1999 and 2010 was studied. A total of 50 carabid species-group taxa were recognised, of which 42 were identified at species level, while eight morpho-species remain unnamed. Four species appear to be endemic to the island; 30 species are recorded here for Socotra for the first time. The majority of the Carabidae fauna of Socotra consists of species occurring in Africa and on the Arabian Peninsula. One species is cosmopolitan.

Key words. Coleoptera, Carabidae, new records, Yemen, Socotra

Introduction

Socotra is the collective name for a small archipelago off the coast of Yemen, consisting of the islands of Socotra, Abd el Kuri, Samha and Darsa (the so-called Brothers) and the rocks Jazirat, Sabuniya and Ka'l Fir'awn, together sitting on the Socotra Platform that is a part of the Somali Block. This Somali Block was probably a part of the Afro-Arabian continent during the Paleogene. Since the Oligocene-Miocene, some 30 million years ago, the Arabian Plate began drifting away from the African Plate. About 15 million years later the Sheba Ridge's development from the Indian Ocean into the Gulf of Aden was instrumental in accelerating the drifting of Socotra away from its original position close to today's Oman. Parts of Socotra's Hagher mountains have probably always remained above sea level. During the ongoing isolation from the African-Arabian continent, which coincided with alternating periods of wet and dry climates and changes in sea-level, the biota of the archipelago has brought forth strange and typical insular life forms (CHEUNG & DE VANTIER 2006). Today the climate is dominated by the southwest and northeast monsoons, resulting in a tropical semi-arid climate with scarce rainfall (WRANIK 2003).

According to WRANIK (2003) the island Socotra can be divided into three main zones:

1. The coastal plains in the south with a width of up to six kilometers and those in the north which are less wide. Estuaries and extensive sand dunes have developed at certain localities.
2. The limestone plateau which has been elevated up to 700 meters, probably during the early Eocene. Here deep sheltered valleys, fissures and caves are present.
3. The Hagher mountains, which reach 1530 meters. They are composed of granit and are interspersed with fertile valleys.

The first detailed scientific biological survey of the island of Socotra was made in 1880 by Sir Isaac Bayley Balfour, who collected 565 species of flowering plants in a period of 48 days. Based on this collection 206 endemic species were described in his Botany of Socotra (BALFOUR 1888). WATERHOUSE (1881) published 24 beetles collected by Balfour, and newly described an endemic carabid beetle: *Tetragonoderus flavovittatus*. GAHAN (1903) mentioned four identified species of Carabidae and one unidentified species. CASSOLA & WRANIK (1998) discovered a new endemic cicindelid beetle from Socotra: *Socotrana labroturrita*, and CASSOLA & POHL (2004) described the female of this extraordinary species. WRANIK (2003) depicted 21 species of Carabidae of which only nine were named in the text. In recent years two species were added to the list of known Carabidae from Socotra: *Tachyura ferrugata* (Reitter, 1895) published by KOPECKÝ (2009) and an endemic Socotran species *Lebia farkaci*, described by KIRSCHENHOFER (2010). OBYDOV & SALDAITIS (2010) treated the Socotran population of *Calosoma chlorostictum* Dejean, 1831 as an endemic subspecies, *C. chlorostictum ivinskisi*, which was put to its synonymy by FARKAČ & HÄCKEL (2012).

In this publication we present an updated checklist of the Carabidae of the Socotra Archipelago which is mainly based on a number of expeditions, that were made from 1999 to 2010. Most of the material dealt with here, was collected during two Dutch expeditions in 2009 and 2010, and by numerous Czech expeditions from 1999 to 2010, predominantly within the framework of the international development-aid given by the Czech Republic to the Republic of Yemen, and by several other individual researching visits to Socotra. Only one of these trips visited also other islands of the archipelago and only one species has been collected there – *Glycia* cf. *spencei* (Gistel, 1838) on Abd el Kuri.

The total number of Carabidae taxa from the Socotra Archipelago that are currently known is 52, among which 50 species of Carabidae are dealt with here. Not all material has as yet been identified at the species level or even at the genus level and therefore only 42 species will be discussed here.

Four species are endemic in the archipelago and another 30 taxa are recorded from Socotra for the first time.

Material and methods

Locality data is recorded verbatim from the data labels in the list of material examined. In general, for practical reasons we have followed the Palaearctic catalogue (LÖBL & SMETANA 2003) for the genus level and species names, except for the subtribe of Tachyina Motschulsky, 1864. Here we follow SCIÁKY & VIGNA TAGLIANTI (2003) who propose a new classification of

some genera and subgenera based on the work of a large number of specialists and abundant material from numerous museums and their own collections. The specimens included in this study are deposited in the following institutional and private collections:

- CULS Czech University of Life Sciences, Faculty of Forestry and Wood Sciences, Prague, Czech Republic (Jan Farkač);
 DWCB David W. Wrase collection, Berlin, Germany;
 HLMD Hessisches Landesmuseum Darmstadt, Germany (Sabine Wamser);
 IBCD Ingo Brunk collection, Dresden, Germany;
 IRSB Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique, Brussels, Belgium (Alain Drumont);
 JFCP Jan Farkač collection, Prague, Czech Republic;
 LTCV Luca Toledano collection, Verona, Italy;
 MHCH Martin Häckel collection, Hostivice, Czech Republic;
 MRAC Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren, Belgium (Marc De Meyer);
 NHMW Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, Austria (Erich Kirschenhofer collection);
 NMPC Národní muzeum, Prague, Czech Republic (Jiří Hájek);
 OHCP Oldřich Hovorka collection, Prague, Czech Republic;
 PBCP Petr Bulirsch collection, Prague, Czech Republic;
 PLFG Pietro Lo Cascio and Flavia Gritta collection, Lipari, Messina, Italy;
 PVCP Petr Votruba collection, Prague, Czech Republic;
 RFBE Ron F. F. L. Felix collection, Berkel Enschoot, The Netherlands;
 TKHK Tomáš Kopecný collection, Hradec Králové, Czech Republic;
 ZSMD Zoologische Staatssammlung, München, Germany (Michael Balke).

List of recorded species

BRACHININAE

Brachinus (Aploa) nobilis Dejean, 1831

Material examined (13 spec.). YEMEN: SOCOTRA ISLAND: Diksam plateau, Diksam lake, 1000 m a.s.l., 12°31'23"N, 53°57'12"E, 12.v.2004, 12 spec., lgt. A. Reiter, det. D. W. Wrase (JFCP, NMPC, DWCB); Wadi Ayaft, 12°36'39.1"N, 53°58'44.8"E, 26.x.2010, 1 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE).

Diagnosis. Body length 11.0–15.0 mm. Dorsum yellow, elytra with black spots: near the scutellum along the suture till 2/5 of elytra, two rounded subhumeral spots along the sides and a subapical transverse zigzag band.

Collection circumstances. The specimen from Wadi Ayaft was found between stones on the bank of a pool in the wadi.

Distribution. This steppe species is known from Africa (from the Sahara to the Cape Province) in a discontinuous distribution on each side of the equatorial zone. It is also known from the Middle East and from mainland Yemen. Mentioned from Socotra Island by WRANIK (2003).

Pheropsophus (Stenaptinus) hilaris sobrinus (Dejean, 1826)

Material examined (39 spec.). YEMEN: SOCOTRA ISLAND: W Socotra, 6.–24.ix.1999, 4 spec., lgt. V. Bejček & K. Šťastný, det. D. W. Wrase (DWCB, JFCP); Wadi Zeweef, Homhil plain, 320–640 m a.s.l., 7.–8.ii.1999, 12°35'N, 54°18'E, 6 spec., lgt. H. Pohl, det. M. Persohn (HLMD); Homhill, 12°34'13"N, 54°18'32"E, 29.x.2000, 1 spec., lgt. H. Pohl, det. M. Persohn (HLMD); Wadi Faar, 12.433N, 54.195E, 69 m a.s.l., 1.iv.2001, 1 spec., lgt. V. Bejček &

K. Šťastný, det. J. Farkač (JFCP); Kam village, 10 km E Hadibo, 12°33'42"N, 54°07'05"E, 60 m a.s.l., 5.v.2004, 2 spec., lgt. A. Reiter, det. J. Farkač (NMPC, JFCP); Suq village, 6 km NE Hadibo, 12°39'59"N, 54°03'40"E, 12 m a.s.l., 7.v.2004, 5 spec., lgt. A. Reiter, det. J. Farkač (NMPC, JFCP); Ridah (Mômi), 12°32'40.3"N, 54°17'41.1"E, 24.ii.2009, 18 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Lagoon Sirhin, 12°40'09.4"N, 54°02'07.7"E, 27.ii.2009, 1 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Mômi plateau, Wadi Teida, 12°31'36.5"N, 4°14'52.8"E, 297 m. a.s.l., 02.xi.2010, 1 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE).

Diagnosis. Body length 13.0–16.0 mm. Head yellow, pronotum yellow, sometimes with black margin at base and apex. Elytra with round median yellow spots and apex with yellow border. Shape and extension of median spots vary. Legs completely yellow.

Comments on classification. Already recorded from Socotra by GAHAN (1903) as *Pheropsophus sobrinus*. ANDREWES (1930) mentioned *Pheropsophus hilaris* var. *sobrinus* from Socotra. WRANIK (2003) mentioned the species as *Pheropsophus africanus* Arrow, 1901.

Pheropsophus hilaris and its pale form *sobrinus*, both described from India, should be characterised by pale epipleura with fine tubercles, but almost always without visible setae. On the other hand, *P. africanus* should be recognised by its almost entirely black epipleura with always more or less distinctive seta-bearing tubercles. However, we have studied extensive material of all three taxa from Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Iran and India and found that most of characteristics mentioned by other authors, like colour of pronotum and prosternum and the shape and extension of the median elytral spots, are highly variable among populations. The Socotran specimens mostly have more or less yellow epipleura with fine tubercles, but always without setae and thus we tentatively assigne them to *P. hilaris sobrinus*. According to D. W. Wrase and J. Hrdlička (pers. comm. 2012) the whole group is in urgent need of comprehensive taxonomic revision.

Collection circumstances. More than 10 specimens were observed underneath stones near Wadi Shimi (Mômi), 12°32'10.5"N, 54°14'44.0"E, 25.ii.2009. They were usually collected near water underneath stones, and especially during the night abundantly running on swampy grassy banks (Ridah, Mômi).

Distribution. *Pheropsophus hilaris sobrinus* is an Asian subspecies, known from India, Sri Lanka, Taiwan and also from Pakistan and Nepal (J. Hrdlička, pers. comm. 2012).

CARABINAE

Calosoma (Calosoma) chlorostictum chlorostictum Dejean, 1831

Material examined (10 spec.). YEMEN; SOCOTRA ISLAND: Hadiboh village and environments, 12°36'57"N, 54°01'01"E, 20.x.–1.xi.2000, 3 spec., lgt. H. Pohl, det. M. Persohn (as *C. chlorostictum ivinskisi* Obydov & Saldaitis, 2010) (HLMD); near Hadiboh, 11.i.2010, 1 spec., lgt. Saldaitis, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (IRSB); top of Ayheft valley, 17.i.2010, 3 spec., lgt. Saldaitis, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (IRSB); sand dunes near Irisseyl location, 17.i.2010, 1 spec., lgt. Saldaitis, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (IRSB); Adhoh di Melhoh, 12°34'19.9"N, 54°02'49.0"E, 31.x.2010, 2 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE).

Diagnosis. Body length 23.0–24.5 mm. Black with bronze lustre. Pronotum wide, convex, coarsely punctured, basal fovea deep. Elytra short-oval, greatest width behind middle, rather convex, shoulders prominent. Elytral sculpture triploid, homodynamous, intervals moderately convex.

Comments on classification. GAHAN (1903) mentioned *Calosoma rugosum* (DeGeer, 1783) from Socotra, a synonym of *Calosoma chlorostictum chlorostictum*. OBYDOV & SALDAITIS

(2010) treat the Socotran population as the subspecies *C. chlorostictum ivinskisi*. The status of the latter is discussed by FARKAČ & HÄCKEL (2012).

Collection circumstances. The specimens from Adhoh di Melhoh were found underneath stones near a low stony wall.

Distribution. Widely distributed in eastern and southern Africa, from Egypt to Cape Province, also on the Arabian and Yemen mainland.

CICINDELINAE

Cicindelini

Calomera aulica aulica (Dejean, 1831)

Material examined (57 spec.). YEMEN: SOCOTRA ISLAND: Neet, x.2000, 30 spec., lgt. V. Bejček & K. Šťastný, det. P. Votruba (JFCP, CULS, PVCP); Qariyah, lagoon, 12°38'N, 54°12'E, 4.ii.1999, 4 spec., lgt. H. Pohl, det. F. Cassola (HLMD); Noked, Farmihin, near beach, 12°24'41"N, 54°13'35"E, 24.–25.x.2000, 2 spec., lgt. & det. H. Pohl (HLMD); Lagoon Qaryah, 12°32'22.7"N, 54°17'38.5"E, 24.ii.2009, 2 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Shuab location coast line, mangroves, 23.iii.2009, 10 spec., lgt. Saldaitis, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (IRSB); Gubbah di-Net, 12°28'52.9"N, 53°23'07.4"E, 2 m a.s.l., 28.x.2010, 8 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Deham, beach, 4.xi.2010, 1 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE).

Diagnosis. Body length 8.0–15.0 mm (11.0–13.5 mm in Socotran specimens). Elytra dark coppery bronze with well developed spots, mostly united, elytral sides rounded, suture purple and with more or less purple triangle between basal spots of humeral lunula. The specimens from the Qaryah Lagoon lack purple triangle.

Comments on classification. MANDL (1959) described the subspecies *Calomera aulica cupraria* from Obock (Djibouti), which is 9.0–11.0 mm long, with a differently shaped pronotum and clearer spots on elytra compared to the nominate subspecies. Colour is light coppery-red with reddish golden suture. According to LORENZ (2005), *C. a. cupraria* is a synonym of *C. a. aulica*. PUCHKOV & MATALIN (2003) mention only the nominate subspecies from Yemen.

Collection circumstances. An additional one specimen was observed on the beach near our campsite north of Qalansiya, 28.ii.2009. In 2010, the species was very abundant at light in mangrove-bushes, near an open saltmarsh in Gubbah di-Net. In Deham several specimens were seen around a pool on the beach.

Distribution. The species was mentioned from Socotra by WRANIK (2003) and has a vast distribution from Cape Verde and southern Europe through North Africa and the Arabian Peninsula to Iraq, Iran, India and Pakistan.

Myriochila (Myriochila) melancholica melancholica (Fabricius, 1798)

Material examined (56 spec.). YEMEN: SOCOTRA ISLAND: Hadibu, 12.652N, 54.024E, 10 m a.s.l., 11.–23.xi.2000, 2 spec., lgt. V. Bejček & K. Šťastný, det. P. Votruba (JFCP, CULS); Lahas, 12.646N, 54.091E, 69 m a.s.l., 17.–18.xi.2000, 3 spec., lgt. V. Bejček & K. Šťastný, det. P. Votruba (JFCP, CULS, PVCP); Homhil, 12.587N, 54.302E, 330 m a.s.l., 20.–21.xi.2000, 3 spec., lgt. V. Bejček & K. Šťastný, det. P. Votruba (JFCP, CULS, PVCP); Hadibo village & environments, 12°39'N, 54°01'E, 2.–26.ii.1999, 1 spec., lgt. H. Pohl, det. F. Cassola (HLMD); Dijoub, environment cave, 12°23'05"N, 54°00'56"E, 90 m a.s.l., 24.x.2000, 9 spec., lgt. H. Pohl, det. H. Pohl (HLMD); Noked, Farmihin, near beach, 12°24'41"N, 54°13'35"E, 24.–25.x.2000, 2 spec., lgt. H. Pohl, det. H. Pohl (HLMD); Wadi di-Negehen, 12°38'33.0"N, 54°03'18.5"E, 20.ii.2009, 1 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Wadi Ayhaft, river, 12°36'49.1"N, 53°59'26.4"E, 22.ii.2009, 1 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Lagoon Qadhub, 12°38'55.0"N, 53°57'14.0"E,

23.ii.2009, 1 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Lagoon Qaryah, 12°32.378'N, 54°17.642'E, 24.ii.2009, 1 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Ridah (Mômi), 12°32'40.3"N, 54°17'41.1"E, 24.ii.2009, 1 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Wadi Shiliyin (Mômi), 12°32'10.5"N, 54°14'44.0"E, 25.ii.2009, 1 spec., lgt. R. Ketelaars, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Noked beach, south of Dejub-cave, camp, 12°20'43.58"N, 54°01'12.49"E, 02.iii.2009, 1 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Haghier Mts, Ayheft valley, 20.iii.2009, 4 spec., lgt. Saldaitis, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (IRSB); top of Diksam valley, 22.iii.2009, 7 spec., lgt. Saldaitis, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (IRSB); Shuab location, coast line, mangroves, 24.iii.2009, 5 spec., lgt. Saldaitis, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (IRSB); Ayheft valley, 12.i.2010, lgt. Saldaitis, 8 spec., det. R.F.F.L. Felix (IRSB); Wadi di-Negehen, 12°36'55.58"N, 54°03'48.28"E, 25.10.2010, 2 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Wadi Ayhaft, river, 12°36'21.7"N, 53°59'33.9"E, 26.x.2010, 2 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Gubbah di-Net, 12°28'52.9"N, 53°23'07.4"E, 2 m a.s.l., 28.x.2010, 1 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE).

Diagnosis. Body length: 9.0–12.0 mm. Head, pronotum and elytra coppery green or brown, sides of pronotum setose. Whole underside heavily covered with white setae.

Collection circumstances. The species was collected in large numbers in many sites on the island, both on banks of freshwater and on sea-shores. Also observed on the Nojid beach, south of Dejub cave, 12°20'43.58"N, 54°01'12.49"E, 2.iii.2009. In Wadi Shiliyin (Mômi), the beetles were seen running on algae covering the water.

Distribution. This species has a wide distribution ranging from the Mediterranean, most of Africa, the Middle East, and Central Asia to India. Mentioned by WRANIK (2003) for Socotra.

Dromicini

Socotrana labroturrita Cassola & Wranik, 1998

Material examined (11 spec.). YEMEN: SOCOTRA ISLAND: near Suq, E of Hadiboh, approximately 12°26'N, 54°01'E, 28.x.2000, 4 spec., lgt. H. Pohl, det. F. Cassola (HLMD); same data, 1 spec., lgt. A. van Harten, det. H. Pohl (HLMD); Suq, 2.xi.2010, 5 spec., lgt. R.F.F.L. Felix, R.P.W.H. Felix, J. Bouwman & R. Ketelaars, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE, IBCD); Shahab area, Baa village environment, ca. 12°32.5'N 54°10.4'E, 215 m, 9.xi.2010, 1 torso found under stone, leg. & det. J. Hájek (NMPC).

Diagnosis. Body length 9.5–10.0 mm. Slender, long-legged, elytra bluish black, each with a narrow yellowish spot along lateral margin from shoulder to apex. A very extraordinary cicindelid beetle; placed by CASSOLA & WRANIK (1998) close to the African genera *Dromica* Dejean, 1826 and *Euryarthron* Guérin-Ménéville, 1849.

Collection circumstances. In both February/March 2009 and October/November 2010 the species was often unsuccessfully searched for at the places mentioned by CASSOLA & WRANIK (1998) and CASSOLA & POHL (2004). Finally, it was found at dawn near Suq village. The beetles were extremely rapid and always in hiding underneath stones. The following evening no specimens were found at the same location although circumstances seemed similar.

Distribution. A species endemic to Socotra Island.

HARPALINAE

Abacetini

Abacetus (Astigis) cf. quadrisignatus Chaudoir, 1876

(Fig. 1)

Material examined (1 spec.). YEMEN: SOCOTRA ISLAND: Hadiboh env., 12°65'02"N [sic!], 54°02'04"E, 10–100 m a.s.l., 21.xi.–12.xii.2003, 1 spec., lgt. D. Král, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (NMPC).

Diagnosis. (Fig. 1). Body length 9.5–10.0 mm. Head, pronotum and elytra shiny piceous brown. Antennae testaceous, legs and mouthparts yellow. Base of pronotum coarsely punctured between basal furrows. Each elytron with testaceous subhumeral spot and yellow subapical spot, that sometimes tends to divide. Elytral microsculpture fine and transverse.

Comments on classification. The status of the material from Socotra is not certain. It seems to be very similar to *Abacetus quadripustulatus* (Peyron, 1858), mentioned from Albania, Egypt, Turkey, Syria, Saudi Arabia and Yemen, but no specimens were examined. STRANEO (1961) characterised *A. quadripustulatus* as follows: “Lati del pronoto non o pochissimo sinuate all’indietro, di modo che gli angoli basali risultano sempre nettamente ottusi”. This characterization fits exactly specimens of *A. quadrisignatus* from Eritrea and Ethiopia, and also the material from Socotra and mainland Yemen. *Abacetus quadrisignatus* is not yet known from Yemen. Also the short description of PEYRON (1858) of *A. quadripustulatus* fits both species. Maybe *A. quadripustulatus* and *A. quadrisignatus* are synonyms, or both species occur in mainland Yemen.

Distribution. Ethiopia and Eritrea. **First record from Socotra Island.**

Chlaeniini

Chlaenius (Chlaeniellus) laeviplaga laeviplaga Chaudoir, 1876

(Fig. 2)

Material examined (33 spec.). YEMEN: SOCOTRA ISLAND: Wadi di-Negehen, 12°38'33.0"N, 54°03'18.5"E, 20.ii.2009, 9 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Wadi Ayhaft, river, 12°36'49.1"N, 53°59'26.4"E, 22.ii.2009, 3 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Ridah (Mômi), 12°32'40.3"N, 54°17'41.1"E, 24.ii.2009, 8 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Wadi Mathif, 12°27'28.38"N, 54°18'22.32"E, 20.vi.2009, 1 spec., lgt. V. Hula, det. Kirschenhofer (as *Chlaenius (Chlaeniellus) obscurus* Klug, 1832) (NMPC); Wadi di-Negehen, 12°36'55.58"N, 54°03'48.28"E, 25.x.2010, 4 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Wadi Ayhaft, 12°38.5'N, 53°58.9'E, 200 m, 7.–8.xi.2010, 4 spec., lgt. P. Hlaváč, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (NMPC); same data, 2 spec., lgt. Jiří Hájek, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (NMPC); Rokeeb environment, 12°35.154'N, 54°09.358'E, 600 m, 6.–8.ii.2001, lgt. V. Neumann, 2 spec., det. E. Kirschenhofer (DWCB).

Diagnosis. Body length 11.0–13.0 mm. Head and pronotum metallic green. Basal half of pronotum and along median stria up to three quarters heavily and coarsely punctured. Lateral margins of pronotum sinuate, base oblique towards obtuse posterior angles. Elytra blackish green with dense yellow pubescence. Lateral margins narrowly and apex broadly yellow. Legs and antennomeres I–III yellow, rest of antennae yellowish brown.

One specimen was erroneously identified by E. Kirschenhofer as *Chlaenius (Chlaeniellus) obscurus* Klug, 1832. This species does not have a broadly yellow apex of the elytra (Figs. 2–3).

Comments on classification. MANDL (1980) described *Chlaenius laeviplaga saudiarabicus*, which differs from the nominate form in having the lateral margins of the pronotum straight to the posterior angles, instead of clearly sinuate and with the apical yellow spot reaching much more forward towards base of elytra, along the sides up to one third or more of the length of the elytra. The specimens from Socotra do not fit the description of this subspecies.

Collection circumstances. This species was rather abundant at Wadi Di-Negehen and Ridah (Mômi) in a pasture along the wadi, where many more specimens were seen but not collected.

The specimens from environments of Rokeeb were found, partly submerged, on algae in a watering hole.

Distribution. Known from East Africa, mainland Yemen and the United Arab Emirates. **First record from Socotra Island.**

Chlaenius (Pachydinodes) conformis Dejean, 1831

Material examined (23 spec.). YEMEN: SOCOTRA ISLAND: Wadi Zeweef, Homhil, 12°35'N, 54°18'E, 320–640 m a.s.l., 7.–8.ii.1999, 1 spec., lgt. H. Pohl, det. M. Hartmann (HLMD); Ayhaft, 12.ii.2000, 2 spec., lgt. V. Bejček & K. Štátný, det. E. Kirschenhofer (EKCP, JFCP); Homhil (light), 12°34'13"N, 54°18'32"E, 29.x.2000, 1 spec., lgt. H. Pohl, det. M. Persohn (HLMD); Wadi Arher, Faka spring, 12°33'03"N, 54°27'36"E, 5 m a.s.l., 19.v.2004, 6 spec., lgt. A. Reiter, det. J. Farkač (JFCP, NMPC); Qalansiyah env., Khayrha mts., N slopes, 12°38'50"N, 53°27'45"E, 85–592 m a.s.l., 9.–10.xii.2003, 2 spec., lgt. & det. J. Farkač (JFCP); Wadi Zerik, Diksam, 12°30'09.1"N, 53°59'24.2"E, 21.ii.2009, 1 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Wadi Ayhaft, camp, 12°36'58.7"N, 53°59'30.6"E, 22.ii.2009, 1 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Ridah (Mômi), 12°32'40.3"N, 54°17'41.1"E, 24.ii.2009, 1 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Wadi Dilish, 12°31'48.8"N, 53°59'08.5"E, 26.ii.2009, 3 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Adhoh di Melhoh, 12°34'19.9"N, 54°02'49.0"E, 31.x.2010, 3 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); on the way from Wadi di-Negehen to Adhoh di Melhoh, 31.x.2010, 2 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE).

Diagnosis. Body length 12.5–14.0 mm. Head and pronotum metallic green, scarcely punctured, but heavily and coarsely punctured in basal furrows. Posterior angles rounded, lateral margin evenly curved. Elytra green, with dense yellow pubescence. Apex with virgule-like markings. Legs and antennomeres I–III yellow, rest of antennae brown.

Collection circumstances. The specimens were collected near water, but they were never abundant.

Distribution. Mentioned from West, Central and East Africa and mainland Yemen. Mentioned for Socotra by GAHAN (1903).

Chlaenius (Pachydinodes) sokotranus Csiki, 1931

Material examined (135 spec.). YEMEN: SOCOTRA ISLAND: E Socotra, 6.–24.ix.1999, 2 spec., lgt. V. Bejček & K. Štátný, det. J. Farkač (JFCP); S Socotra, 6.–24.ix.1999, 8 spec., lgt. V. Bejček & K. Štátný, det. E. Kirschenhofer (JFCP, DWCB, CULS); Dexam, Scant, 12.553N, 54.007E, 1170 m a.s.l., 6.–24.ix.1999, 1 spec., lgt. V. Bejček & K. Štátný, det. J. Farkač (CULS); Hadiboh, 6.–24.ix.1999, 4 spec., lgt. V. Bejček & K. Štátný, det. E. Kirschenhofer (JFCP); Deneghen, 12.617N 54.084E, 108 m a.s.l., 19.–20.ii.2000, 1 spec., lgt. V. Bejček & K. Štátný, det. J. Farkač (CULS); Ayhaft, 22.ii.2000, 2 spec., lgt. V. Bejček & K. Štátný, det. J. Farkač (JFCP, CULS); Dixam, 3.–6.iii.2000, 2 spec., lgt. V. Bejček & K. Štátný, det. J. Farkač (JFCP, CULS); Firmihin, 12.474N, 54.015E, 530 m a.s.l., x.2000, 5 spec., lgt. V. Bejček & K. Štátný, det. J. Farkač (JFCP, CULS); Haghier, 12.575N, 54.022E, 1502 m a.s.l., 4.–8.x.2000, 6 spec., lgt. V. Bejček & K. Štátný, det. J. Farkač (JFCP, CULS); Diksam, camp, 12°31,401'N, 53°57,204'E, 26.–27.x.2000, 1 spec., lgt. H. Pohl, det. M. Persohn (HLMD); Hadiboh, near Suq, 12°26'N, 54°01'E, 28.x.2000, 2 spec., lgt. H. Pohl, det. M. Persohn (HLMD); Homhil, 12°34'13"N, 54°18'32"E, 29.x.2000, 1 spec., lgt. H. Pohl, det. M. Persohn (HLMD); Wadi Danegan, 12°36'59"N, 54°03'48"E, 60 m a.s.l., 30.x.2000, lgt. H. Pohl, det. M. Persohn (HLMN); Ayhaft, 3.xi.2000, 7 spec., lgt. V. Bejček & K. Štátný, det. J. Farkač (JFCP, CULS); Lahas, 12.646N, 54.091E, 69 m a.s.l., 17.–18.xi.2000, 2 spec., lgt. V. Bejček & K. Štátný, det. J. Farkač (JFCP, CULS); Homhil, 12.587N, 54.302E, 330 m a.s.l., 20.–21.xi.2000, 7 spec., lgt. V. Bejček & K. Štátný, det. J. Farkač (JFCP, CULS); Wadi Faar, 3.xii.2002, 5 spec., lgt. V. Bejček & K. Štátný, det. J. Farkač (JFCP, CULS); Qalansiyah environment, Khayrha mountains, N slopes, 12°38'50"N, 53°27'45"E, 85–592 m a.s.l., 9.–10.xii.2003, 25 spec., lgt. & det. J. Farkač (JFCP, CULS, OHCP); Wadi Ayhaft, 12°36'38"N, 53°48'49"E, 190 m a.s.l., 24.–26.xi.2003, 12 spec., lgt. P. Kabátek, det. J. Farkač (JFCP, CULS); Wadi Ireeh, Noked Plain, 12°23'11"N, 53°59'47"E, 95 m

a.s.l., 6.–7.xii.2003, 6 spec., lgt. & det. J. Farkač (JFCP); Firmihin area, Dixam plateau, 12°47'40"N, 54°01'53"E, 428 m a.s.l., 3.xii.2003, 2 spec., lgt. P. Kabátek, det. J. Farkač (JFCP); the same data, 2 spec., lgt. J. Farkač; Wadi Esgego, Dixam plateau, 12°28'09"N, 54°00'36"E, 300 m a.s.l., 2.–3.xii.2003, 1 spec., lgt. & det. J. Farkač (JFCP); Qualansiah environment, Ditwah (lagoon), 12°41'42"N, 53°30'08"E, 23 m a.s.l., 9.–10.xii.2003; 1 spec., lgt. & det. J. Farkač (JFCP); Wadi Deneghen, 12°36'55"N, 54°03'49"E, 85 m a.s.l., 27.xi.2003, 3 spec., lgt. & det. J. Farkač (JFCP); Ayheft valley, 22.xi.2008, 3 spec., lgt. Saldaitiene & Saldaitis, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (IRSB); Wadi Ayhaft, camp, 12°36'58.7"N, 53°59'30.6"E, 22.ii.2009, at light, 1 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Hadiboh plain, 12°39'14.97"N, 54°03'02.68"E, 23.ix.2009, 1 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Ridah (Mômi), 12°32'40.3"N, 54°17'41.1"E, 24.ii.2009, at light, 1 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); guesthouse Hadiboh, 12°38'55.79"N, 54°00'46.79"E, 21.ii.2009, at light, 1 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); near Hadiboh, 11.i.2010, 1 spec., lgt. Saldaitis, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (IRSB); Ayheft valley, 12.i.2010, 2 spec., lgt. Saldaitis, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (IRSB); Wadi Kam, 13.i.2010, 1 spec., lgt. Saldaitis, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (IRSB); Wadi Difaroh, south side, 15.i.2010, 1 spec., lgt. Saldaitis, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (IRSB); top of Ayheft valley, 17.i.2010, 2 spec., lgt. Saldaitis, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (IRSB); sand dunes near Irisseyal loc., 18.i.2010, 2 spec., lgt. Saldaitis, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (IRSB); Adhoh di Melhoh, 12°34'19.9"N, 54°02'49.0"E, 31.x.2010, 2 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Wadi Ayaft, 265 m a.s.l., 12°36'21.7"N, 53°59'33.9"E, 26.x.2010, 5 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Mômi plateau, 12°32'40.7"N, 54°21'27.0"E, 505 m a.s.l., 2.xi.2010, 1 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Wadi di-Negehen, 12°36'55.58"N, 54°03'48.28"E, 25.x.2010, 1 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Mômi (Nit), 12°27.414'N, 53°17.487'E, 600 m a.s.l., 29/30.i.2001, 1 spec., lgt. V. Neumann, det. D.W. Wrase (DWCB).

Diagnosis. Body length 12.5–13.0 mm. Head and pronotum black, shiny, sparsely and finely punctured. Lateral margins of pronotum and elytra with weak violet lustre. Elytra black, dull. Intervals on both sides along striae with irregular rows of punctures and pubescence. Antennomere I red underneath, rest of antennae black. Legs black.

Comments on classification. The species was described by GAHAN (1903) as *Chlaenius melancholicus*, preoccupied by *Chlaenius melancholicus* Laferté-Sénéctère, 1851. CSIKI (1931) proposed a new substitute name *C. sokotranus*.

Collection circumstances. In 2010, this species was very common everywhere. The specimens at Mômi (Nit) were collected in a highland on rocky soil free of vegetation. Several specimens were collected at light in various habitats.

Distribution. A species endemic to Socotra Island.

Chlaenius (Chlaeniostenodes) cherensis Kirschenhofer, 1999

(Fig. 5)

Material examined (113 spec.). YEMEN: SOCOTRA ISLAND: Diksam plateau (light), 12°32'N, 53°59'E, 1020 m a.s.l., 22.–24.ii.1999, 1 spec., lgt. H. Pohl, det. E. Kirschenhofer (as *Chlaenius canariensis seminitidus*) (HLMD); Diksam plateau, Diksam lake, 12°31'23"N, 53°57'12"E, 1000 m a.s.l., 12.v.2004, 1 spec., A. Reiter lgt., det. J. Farkač (JFCP); Dixam plateau, Wadi Zeeriq, 12°31'08"N, 53°59'09"E, 750 m a.s.l., 3.xii.2003, 2 spec., lgt. D. Král, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (NMPC); Wadi Ireeh, Noked Plain, 12°23'11"N, 53°59'47"E, 95 m a.s.l., 6.–7.xii.2003, 48 spec., lgt. & det. J. Farkač (JFCP, CULS, OHCP); same data, 4 spec., lgt. D. Král, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (NMPC); Qalansiyah env., Khayrha mts., N slopes, 12°38'50"N, 53°27'45"E, 85–592 m a.s.l., 9.–10.xii.2003, 12 spec., lgt. & det. J. Farkač (JFCP); Homhil protected area, 12°34'27"N, 54°18'32"E, 364 m a.s.l., 28.–29.xi.2003, 1 spec., lgt. & det. J. Farkač (JFCP); Wadi Ayhaft, 12°36'38"N, 53°48'49"E, 190 m a.s.l., 24.–26.xi.2003, 3 spec., lgt. P. Kabátek, det. J. Farkač (JFCP); Dixam plateau, Firmihin area, 12°47'40"N, 54°01'53"E, 428 m a.s.l., 3.xii.2003, 2 spec., lgt. P. Kabátek, det. J. Farkač (JFCP, CULS); Wadi Esgego, Dixam plateau, 12°28'09"N, 54°00'36"E, 300 m a.s.l., 2.–3.xii.2003, 2 spec., lgt. P. Kabátek, det. J. Farkač (JFCP, CULS); same data, 6 spec., J. Farkač lgt.; same data, 2 spec., lgt. D. Král, det. R.F.F.L. Felix; Ayheft valley, 22.xi.2008, 10 spec., lgt. Saldaitiene & Saldaitis, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (IRSB); Wadi Zerik, Diksam, 12°30'09.1"N, 53°59'24.2"E, 21.ii.2009, 1 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L.

Felix (RFBE); Wadi Mathif, 12°27'28.38"N, 54°18'22.32"E, 20.vi.2009, 1 spec., lgt. V. Hula, det. Kirschenhofer (as *C. canariensis seminitidus*) (NMPC); Wadi Zerik, Diksam, 12°29'28.4"N, 53°59'25.5"E, 641 m a.s.l., 6.xi.2010, 5 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Deiqub cave, 10.vi.2010, 1 spec., lgt. V. Hula & J. Niedobová, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (NMPC); Wadi Diforrha, north side, 19.x.2010, 1 spec., lgt. Saldaitis, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (IRSB); Wadi Ayhaft, 12°36'37.1"N, 53°58'44.8"E, 26.x.2010, 2 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Al Haghier Mts., Wadi Madar, 12°33.2'N, 54°00.4'E, 1180–1230 m, 12.–14.xi.2010, 1 spec., lgt. Jiří Hájek, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (NMPC); Wadi Ayhaft, 12°38.5'N, 53°58.9'E, 200 m a.s.l., 7.–8.xi.2010, 2 spec., lgt. P. Hlaváč, det. R. F. F. L. Felix, (NMPC); same data, 1 spec., lgt. J. Bezděk; same data, 4 spec., lgt. Jiří Hájek, all det. R.F.F.L. Felix (NMPC).

Diagnosis. Body length 12.0–14.0 mm. Head and pronotum metallic green. Pronotum rather scarcely punctured, lateral margins sinuate, posterior angles shortly rounded. Elytra bluish black, rather densely, but coarsely punctured, with yellow pubescence. Legs and antennomeres I–III yellow, rest of antennae dark.

Comments on classification. KIRSCHENHOFER (1999) described this taxon as a subspecies of *Chlaenius (Nectochlaenius) canariensis* Dejean, 1831. Subsequently, KIRSCHENHOFER (2008) synonymized *Nectochlaenius* Antoine, 1961 with *ChlaeniosTENODES* Basilewsky 1950 and raised *Ch. cherensis* to the rank of a species, however without his motivation to do so. Specimens from Socotra exactly fit the description of KIRSCHENHOFER (1999). Elytral intervals are more convex than in *Chlaenius (ChlaeniosTENOIDES) canariensis seminitidus* (Dejean, 1831) (Figs. 4–5), known also from mainland Yemen. However, KIRSCHENHOFER (2008) also published *C. c. seminitidus* from Socotra. We have studied two specimens identified as *C. c. seminitidus* by Kirschenhofer, but they agree in all characteristics with *C. cherensis*. As we are not aware of any specimen of true *C. c. seminitidus* from Socotra, we exclude this taxon from the list of Socotran Carabidae.

Collection circumstances. Associated with streams and riverbeds. Frequently found under stones or running on riverbanks at night. Some specimens were collected in and near the entrance of a little cave in Wadi Zerik, between stones near the water.

Distribution. KIRSCHENHOFER (1999) described this taxon as a subspecies of *C. canariensis* Dejean, 1831 from Eritrea and Sudan. Mentioned from Socotra Island by WRANIK (2003).

Cyclosomini

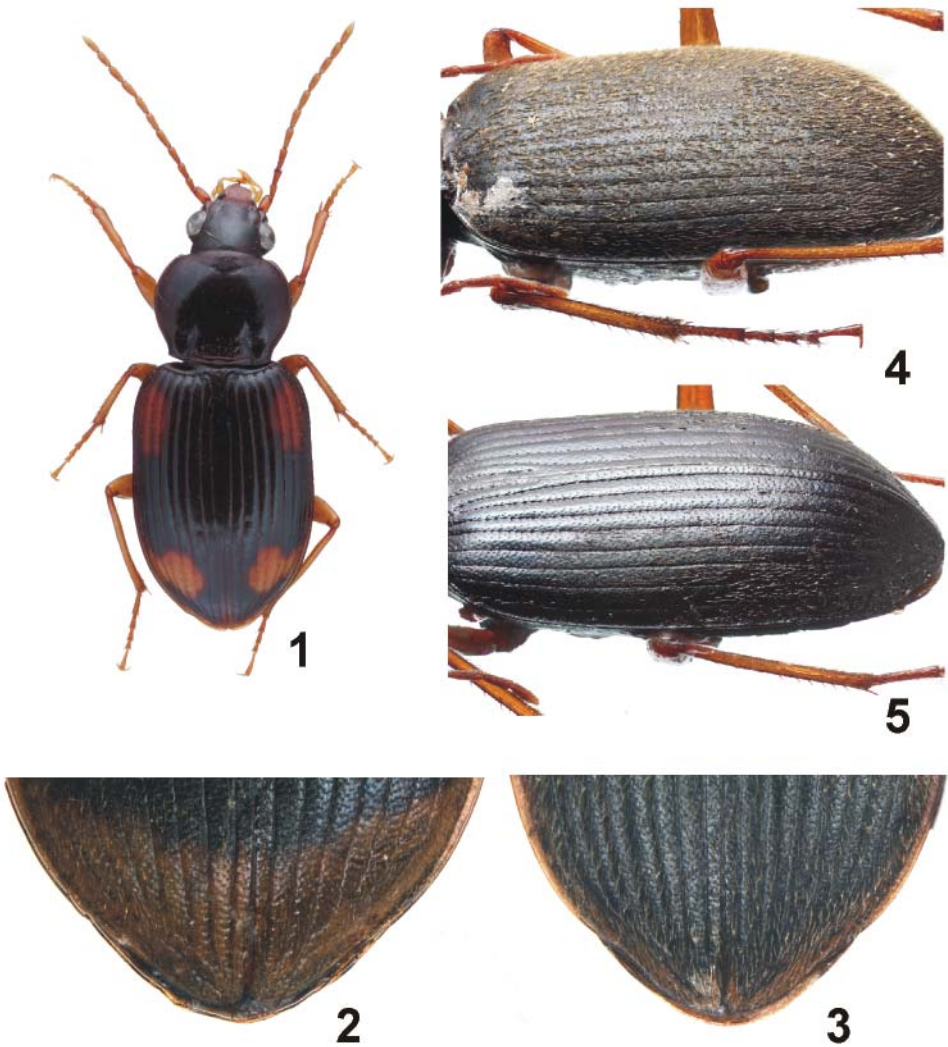
Masoreus orientalis orientalis Dejean, 1828

Material examined (3 spec.). YEMEN: SOCOTRA ISLAND: Homhil plateau, 12°34'N, 54°18'E, 540 m a.s.l., 8.ii.1999, 1 spec., lgt. H. Pohl, det. M. Persohn (HLMD); Diksam plateau, Firmihin area, 12°47'40"N, 54°01'53"E, 428 m a.s.l., 3.xii.2003, 2 spec., lgt. J. Farkač, det. D. W. Wrase (DWCB, JFCP).

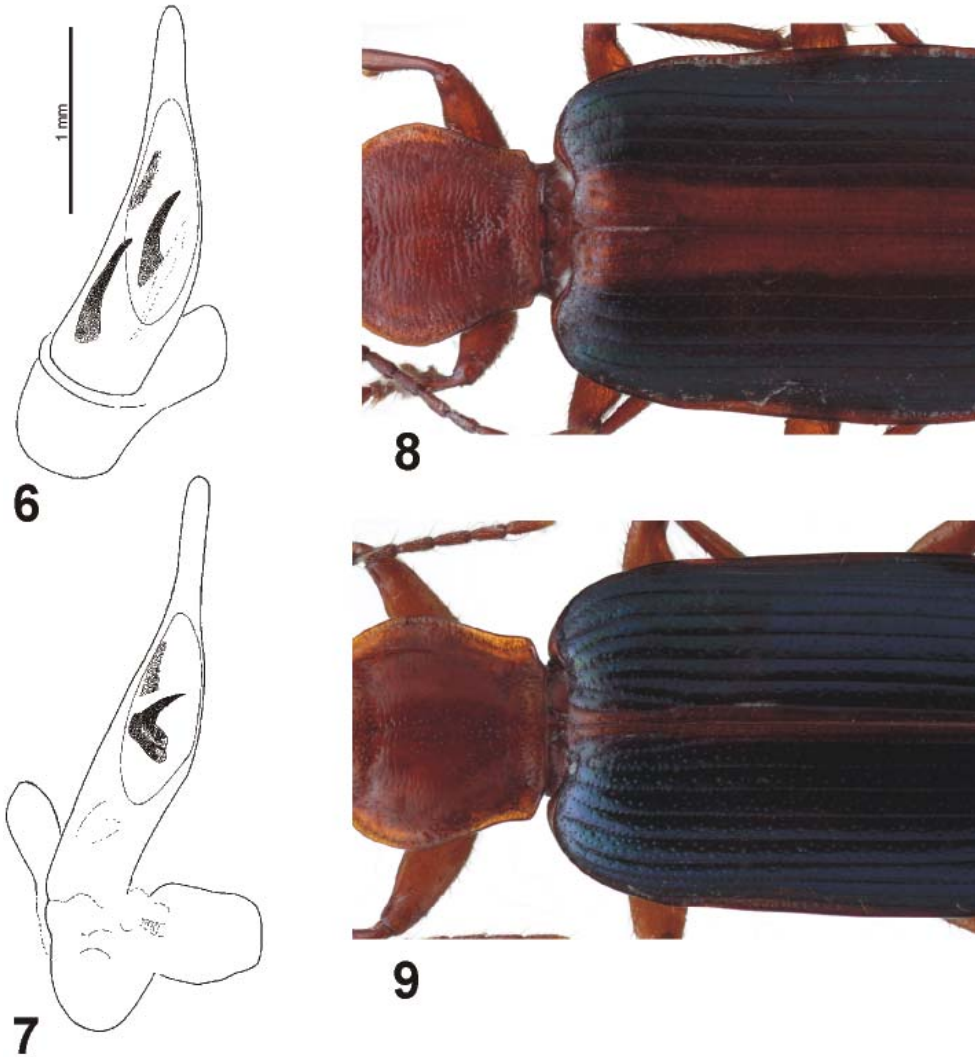
Diagnosis. Body length 7.0–8.0 mm. Uniformly piceous black. Protibiae with longitudinal furrow. Elytral striae superficial, but distinct. The genus *Masoreus* Dejean, 1821 differs from the genus *Anaulacus* Macleay, 1825 (with subgenus *AepHnidius* Macleay, 1825) in missing the long spine on the outer side of meta- and mesotibiae.

Collection circumstances. The specimen from Homhil was collected in the hilly pastures east of the plateau.

Distribution. Egypt, Middle East, India; also mentioned from Morocco and Nepal (D.W. Wrase, pers. comm. 2012). **First record from Socotra Island.**



Figs. 1–5. 1 – *Abacetus (Astigis) quadrisignatus* Chaudoir, 1876 (Socotra, Hadiboh env); 2 – *Chlaenius (Chlaeniellus) laeviplaga laeviplaga* Chaudoir, 1856 (Socotra, Wadi Mathif), elytra with extended yellow apex; 3 – *Ch. (Chlaeniellus) obscurus* Klug, 1832 (Yemen, Wadi Maytam), elytra narrowly yellow bordered; 4 – *Ch. (Chlaeniosstenus) canariensis seminitidus* (Dejean, 1831) (Yemen, Beni Mansour env); elytra dull, with flat intervals, finely punctured; 5 – *Ch. (Chlaeniosstenus) cherensis* Kirschenhofer, 1999 (Socotra, Wadi Ayhaft), elytra shiny, intervals convex, more coarsely punctured. Photos: 1, 4–5 Tim Faasen; 2–3 Ron F.F.L. Felix.



Figs. 6–9. 6 – *Harpalus* (*Cryptophonus*) *agnatus* Reiche, 1849 (Socotra, Homhil), apex of median lobe more convex and internal sac with two spines; 7 – *H. (C.) tenebrosus* Dejean, 1820 (France, Alpes, Col des Lèques), median lobe of aedeagus parallel-sided and internal sac with one spine; 8 – *Glycia spencei* (Gistel, 1838) (Turkmenistan, Mary); 9 – *Glycia* cf. *spencei* (Socotra, Qaareh waterfall). Drawings: Ron F.F.L. Felix. Photos: Tim Faasen.

***Tetragonoderus flavovittatus* Waterhouse, 1881**

Material examined (86 spec.). YEMEN: SOCOTRA ISLAND: Homhil plateau, 12°34'N, 54°19'E, 540 m a.s.l., 9.ii.1999, 7 spec., lgt. H. Pohl, det. W. Lorenz (HLMD); Kilisan, 12°29.136'N, 54°19.715'E, 12.ii.1999, 2 spec., lgt. K. van Damme, det. M. Persohn (HLMD); S Socotra, 6.–24.ix.1999, 6 spec., lgt. V. Bejček & K. Šťastný, det. J. Farkač (CULS, DWCB); Ayhaft, 12.ii.2000, 3 spec., lgt. V. Bejček & K. Šťastný, det. J. Farkač (CULS); Noged, 12.318N, 53.678E, 250 m a.s.l., 27.ii.–1.iii.2000, 1 spec., lgt. V. Bejček & K. Šťastný, det. J. Farkač (JFCP); Shuab, 10.iii.2000, 1 spec., lgt. V. Bejček & K. Šťastný, det. J. Farkač (CULS); Noged, Farmihin, 12°24'41"N, 54°13'35"E, 0 m a.s.l., 24.–25.x.2000, 1 spec., lgt. H. Pohl, det. M. Persohn (HLMD); Noged, Farmihin, Steroh, wadi, 12°24'26"N, 54°08'40"E, 24.x.2000, 5 spec., lgt. A. van Harten, det. M. Persohn (HLMD); Noged, 12.318N, 53.678E, 250 m a.s.l., 12.–13.xi.2000, 3 spec., lgt. V. Bejček & K. Šťastný, det. J. Farkač (CULS); Qaariah vill. env., 12°38'05"N, 54°12'39"E, 11 m a.s.l., 28.xi.2003, 1 spec., lgt. P. Kabátek, det. J. Farkač (JFCP); Hadiboh, 10–100 m a.s.l., 21.xi.–12.xii.2003, 3 spec., lgt. P. Kabátek, det. J. Farkač (JFCP, CULS); the same data, 1 spec., lgt. J. Farkač (JFCP); Dixam plateau, Firmihin area, 12°47'40"N, 54°01'53"E, 428 m a.s.l., 3.xii.2003, 6 spec., lgt. & det. J. Farkač (JFCP, CULS); the same data, 3 spec., lgt. P. Kabátek; Wadi Esgego, Dixam plateau, 12°28'09"N, 54°00'36"E, 300 m a.s.l., 2.–3.xii.2003, 2 spec., lgt. & det. J. Farkač (JFCP, CULS); Homhil protected area, 12°34'27"N, 54°18'32"E, 364 m a.s.l., 28.–29.xi.2003, 3 spec., lgt. & det. J. Farkač (JFCP); Qaareh (waterfall), Noged plain, 12°20'10"N, 53°37'56"E, 57 m a.s.l., 5.–6.xii.2003, 1 spec., lgt. & det. J. Farkač (JFCP); Wadi Ayhaft, 12°36'38"N, 53°48'49"E, 190 m a.s.l., 24.–26.xi.2003, 3 spec., lgt. & det. J. Farkač (JFCP); east of Hadiboh, near Suq, approximately 12°26'N, 54°01'E, 28.x.2000, 1 spec., lgt. & det. H. Pohl (HLMD); Hadiboh, village and environment, 12°36'57"N, 54°01'01"E, 20.x.–1.xi.2000, 11 spec., lgt. H. Pohl, det. M. Persohn (HLMD); Wadi Di-Negehen, 12°38'33.0"N, 54°03'18.5"E, 20.ii.2009, 1 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Lagoon Qaryah, 12°32'22.7"N, 54°17'38.5"E, 24.ii.2009, 1 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Hadiboh plaine, 12°39'14.97"N, 54°03'02.68"E, 23.ii.2009, 4 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Deyup cave environment, 16.vi.2009, 1 spec., lgt. V. Hula, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (NMPC); Wadi Difarroha, south side, 15.i.2010, 1 spec., lgt. Saldaitis, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (IRSB); Wadi Ayeft, 20.i.2010, 1 spec., lgt. Saldaitis, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (IRSB); Wadi Ayaft, 12°36'21.7"N, 53°59'33.9"E, 265 m a.s.l., 26.x.2010, 6 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Mōmi plateau, 12°32'40.7"N, 54°21'27.0"E, 505 m a.s.l., 2.xi.2010, 4 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Wadi Fa'rroh, Nogid, 250 m a.s.l., 12°26.464'N, 54°09.327'E, 15/16.ii.2001, 4 spec., lgt. V. Neumann, det. D.W. Wrase (DWCB).

Diagnosis. Body length 7.3–8.3 mm. Dorsal surface black, smooth and shiny. Elytra with yellow markings consisting of two divided patches on each elytron. Antennae and legs pale with darker femora.

Comments on classification. *Tetragonoderus flavovittatus* is similar to *T. quadrum* (Fabricius, 1792) from Yemen mainland which has a narrower pronotum. In *T. flavovittatus* the aedeagus has four large internal spines while in *T. quadrum* there are six much smaller spines.

Collection circumstances. The specimens from Wadi Fa'rroh, Nogid, collected by V. Neumann were found in dry shrub land. In 2009 and 2010 the species was found in similar environments on plains (near Hadiboh, Wadi Ayhaft, and other places), in the day underneath stones and at night running on the soil.

Distribution. A species endemic to Socotra Island.

Harpalini

***Amblystomus orpheus* (Laferté-Sénéctère, 1853)**

Material examined (199 spec.). YEMEN: SOCOTRA ISLAND: Adho Dimelho, 12°34'N, 54°02'E, 940 m a.s.l., 3.ii.1999, 1 spec., lgt. H. Pohl, det. W. Lorenz (HLMD); Homhil, 12°34'N, 54°19'E, 540 m a.s.l., 9.ii.1999, 1 spec., lgt. H. Pohl, det. W. Lorenz (HLMD); E Socotra, 6.–24.iv.1999, 2 spec., lgt. V. Bejček & K. Šťastný, det. S. Facchini (JFCP); Dixam, 3.–6.iii.2000, 1 spec., lgt. V. Bejček & K. Šťastný, det. J. Farkač (JFCP); Ayhaft,

15.iii.2000, 1 spec., lgt. V. Bejček & K. Šťastný, det. J. Farkač (JFCP); Noged, 12.318N, 53.678E, 250 m a.s.l., 27.ii.–1.iii.2000, 1 spec., lgt. V. Bejček & K. Šťastný, det. J. Farkač (JFCP); Shuab, 10.iii.2000, 1 spec., lgt. V. Bejček & K. Šťastný, det. J. Farkač (JFCP); Firmihin, 12.474N, 54.015E, 530 m a.s.l., x.2000, 3 spec., lgt. V. Bejček & K. Šťastný, det. J. Farkač (JFCP, CULS); Diksam, camp, 12°31.401'N, 53°57.204'E, 26.–27.x.2000, 3 spec., lgt. H. Pohl, det. M. Persohn (HLMD); same data, 2 spec., lgt. A. van Harten, det. M. Persohn (HLMD); Homhil, 12°34'13"N, 54°18'32"E, 29.x.2000, 3 spec., lgt. H. Pohl, det. M. Persohn (HLMD); Hadiboh, near Suq, 12°26'N, 54°01'E, 28.x.2000, 1 spec., lgt. H. Pohl, det. M. Persohn (HLMD); Hadibo, village and environment, 12°36'57"N, 54°01'01"E, 20.x.–1.xi.2000, 12 spec., lgt. H. Pohl, det. M. Persohn (HLMD); Shibon, 12°46'79"N, 54°00'23"E, 16.xi.2000, 4 spec., lgt. V. Bejček & K. Šťastný, det. J. Farkač (JFCP, CULS); Noghed Moghar, 31.iii.2001, 4 spec., lgt. V. Bejček & K. Šťastný, det. J. Farkač (JFCP, CULS); Zerik, 25.–27.iii.2001, 3 spec., lgt. V. Bejček & K. Šťastný, det. J. Farkač (JFCP, CULS); Diksam plateau, Diksam lake, 12°31'23"N, 53°57'12"E, 1000 m a.s.l., 12.v.2004, 4 spec., lgt. A. Reiter, det. O. Hovorka (JFCP, NMPC); Marshim cave, Diksam plateau, 12°30'32"N, 53°56'19"E, 970 m a.s.l., 9.v.2004, 2 spec., lgt. A. Reiter, det. J. Farkač (JFCP); Wadi Esgego, Dixam plateau, 12°28'09"N, 54°00'36"E, 300 m a.s.l., 2.–3.xii.2003, 45 spec., lgt. & det. J. Farkač (JFCP, CULS); Hadiboh environment, 12°65'02"N [sic!], 54°02'04"E, 10–100 m a.s.l., 21.xi.–12.xii.2003, 17 spec., lgt. P. Kabátek, det. J. Farkač (JFCP, CULS); same data, 2 spec., det. O. Hovorka (JFCP, OHCP); Qalansiyah environment, Khayrha mountains, N slopes, 12°38'50"N, 53°27'45"E, 85–592 m a.s.l., 9.–10.xii.2003, 5 spec., lgt. P. Kabátek, det. J. Farkač (JFCP, CULS); same data, 1 spec., det. O. Hovorka (CULS); same data, 14 spec., J. Farkač lgt. (CULS); Dixam plateau, Firmihin area, 12°47'40"N, 54°01'53"E, 428 m a.s.l., 3.xii.2003, 4 spec., lgt. P. Kabátek, det. J. Farkač (JFCP, CULS); same data, 1 spec., det. O. Hovorka (CULS); Qaareh (waterfall), Noged plain, 12°20'10"N, 53°37'56"E, 57 m a.s.l., 5.–6.xii.2003, 3 spec., lgt. & det. J. Farkač (JFCP, CULS); same data, 2 spec., lgt. P. Kabátek; Homhil protected area, 12°34'27"N, 54°18'32"E, 364 m a.s.l., 28.–29.xi.2003, 1 spec., lgt. & det. J. Farkač (JFCP); same data, 1 spec., lgt. P. Kabátek; Hadiboh env., 12°65'02"N [sic!], 54°02'04"E, 10–100 m a.s.l., 21.xi.–12.xii.2003, 1 spec., lgt. P. Kabátek, det. J. Farkač (JFCP); Wadi Esgego, Dixam plateau, 12°28'09"N, 54°00'36"E, 300 m a.s.l., 2.–3.xii.2003, 1 spec., lgt. & det. J. Farkač (JFCP); Wadi Ayhaft, 24.–26.xi.2003, 12°36'38"N, 53°48'49"E, 190 m a.s.l., 1 spec., lgt. P. Kabátek, det. J. Farkač (JFCP); same data, 4 spec., lgt. J. Farkač (JFCP); Wadi Ayaft, 12°36'38"N, 53°58'49"E, 190 m a.s.l., 24.–26.xi.2003, 1 spec., lgt. D. Král, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (NMPC); Wadi Zeeriq, 12°31'08"N, 53°39'09"E, 750 m a.s.l., 3.xii.2003, 1 spec., lgt. D. Král, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (NMPC); Noged plaine, Qaareh (waterfall), 12°20'10"N, 53°37'56"E, 75 m a.s.l., 5.–6.xii.2003, 3 spec., lgt. D. Král, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (NMPC); plain south of airport, 12°35'32.6"N, 53°49'07.8"E, 21.ii.2009, 25 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Homhil, 23.–24.ii.2009, 1 spec., lgt. P. Lo Cascio & F. Gritta, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (PLFG); cenote Ghubbah, 12°39'44.5"N, 53°38'21.2"E, 28.ii.2009, 9 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Wadi Ayeft, 28.ii.–1.iii.2009, 1 spec., lgt. P. Lo Cascio & F. Gritta, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (PLFG); Firmihin, 400–500 m a.s.l., 12°28'27"N, 54°00'54"E, 6.–7.ii.2010, 1 spec., lgt. L. Purchart & J. Vybíral, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (NMPC); Homhil area, 400–510 m a.s.l., 9.–10.ii.2010, 1 spec., lgt. L. Purchart & J. Vybíral, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (NMPC); Wadi Ayaft, 12°36'21.7"N, 53°59'33.9"E, 265 m a.s.l., 26.x.2010, 1 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); on the way from Wadi di-Negehen to Adhoh di Melhoh, 31.x.2010, 2 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Rokeeb environment, 12°35.154'N, 54°09.358'E, 600 m a.s.l., 6.–8.ii.2001, lgt., V. Neumann, 2 spec., det. D.W. Wrase (DWCB).

Diagnosis. Body length 3.5–4.5 mm. Dorsum lustrous, black, with distinct isodiametric microsculpture and sharply delimited pale lyra-shaped marking on elytra. Only three inner striae distinct. The specimens from Socotra are very similar to those from mainland Yemen and United Arab Emirates, but differ in the following aspects:

– Little variation in form of the lyre-shaped marking in the Socotran specimens. In almost all cases the longitudinal part of the marking is slender, only 1 interval wide (the 4th), in a few cases somewhat wider with part of the 3rd and part of the 5th interval. In specimens from the mainland the variation is much greater: mostly 1.5 interval (4th with parts of 5th and 3rd), in many cases 2 intervals (3rd and 4th) and sometimes even 3 intervals (5th, 4th and 3rd interval).

– The specimens from Socotra are shinier having a more superficial microsculpture. This characteristic is only obvious when the specimens from both populations are compared together.

Collection circumstances. In 2009, this species was very abundant on the northern coastal plain, underneath stones in a rather dry habitat.

Distribution. From West and East Africa and Arabia. **First record from Socotra Island.**

Amblystomus somalicus Basilewsky, 1948

Material examined (2 spec.). YEMEN: SOCOTRA ISLAND: Hadiboh environment, 12°36'57"N, 54°01'01"E, 20.x.–I.xi.2000, 1 spec., lgt. H. Pohl, det. M. Persohn (HLMD); Diksam plateau, 12°31'24"N, 53°58'29"E, 5.ii.2010, 1 spec., lgt. L. Purchart & J. Vybiral, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (NMPC).

Diagnosis. Body length 2.5–3.0 mm. Head and pronotum rather shiny black, elytra more reddish-brown. Legs reddish with blackish femora. Antennae brown with antennomeres I–II lighter.

Comments on classification. *Amblystomus somalicus* resembles *A. aeneolus* Chaudoir, 1876, known from Somalia, Yemen, Kenya and Madagascar. *Amblystomus aeneolus* is mostly larger, posterior pronotal angles are more broadly rounded, elytral striae are fine and clearly incised, antennomeres I–II are dark.

Distribution. Known from Somalia. **First record from Socotra Island.**

Crasodactylus punctatus Guérin-Ménéville, 1847

Material examined (22 spec.). YEMEN: SOCOTRA ISLAND: Firmihin, 12.474N, 54.015E, 530 m a.s.l., 23.–24.ii.2000, 5 spec., lgt. V. Bejček & K. Šťastný, det. D. W. Wrase (JFCP, DWCB); Firmihin, 12.474N, 54.015E, 530 m a.s.l., x.2000, 1 spec., lgt. V. Bejček & K. Šťastný, det. D. W. Wrase (CULS); Zerik, 25.–27.iii.2001, 3 spec., lgt. V. Bejček & K. Šťastný, det. D. W. Wrase (JFCP, DWCB); east of Hadiboh, near Suq, approximately 12°26'N, 54°01'E, 28.x.2000, 1 spec., lgt. H. Pohl, det. M. Persohn (HLMD); Diksam, Skant, 12°28'31.6"N, 54°00'04.7"E, 26.ii.2009, 1 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Wadi Mathif, 12°27'28.38"N, 54°18'22.32"E, 20.vi.2009, 1 spec., lgt. V. Hula, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (NMPC); Skant area, 12°34'33"N, 54°01'31"E, 1300–1500 m a.s.l., 31.i.–1.ii.2010, 3 spec., lgt. L. Purchart, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (NMPC); Al Haghier Mountains, Skant Mountain environment, 12°34.6'N, 54°01.5'E, 1450 m a.s.l., 12.–13.xi.2010, 3 spec., lgt. J. Hájek, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (NMPC); Diksam, 12°30.492'N, 54°00.29'E, 20.i.2001, 4 spec., lgt. V. Neumann, det. D.W. Wrase (DWCB).

Diagnosis. Body length 9.2–10.0 mm. Black, femora brown, tibiae and antennae red. Head and pronotum coarsely and scarcely punctured. Pronotum transverse with completely rounded posterior angles. Borders of intervals on both sides with dense row of punctures and pubescence.

Collection circumstance. The specimens from Diksam were collected in plant material on granite covered with *Dracaena cinnabari* Balf. f. (Asparagaceae). Others, from Skant, were found under stones or running on a grassy clearing surrounded by montane evergreen woodland.

Distribution. Known from Algeria to India, Kenya, Uganda, Somalia. **First record from Socotra Island.**

***Harpalus (Cryptophonus) agnatus* Reiche, 1849**

(Fig. 6)

Material examined (45 spec.). YEMEN: SOCOTRA ISLAND: Path up to Homhil, 12°35.450'N, 54°18.815'E, 7.ii.1999, 1 spec., lgt. K. van Damme, det. D. W. Wrase (as *Harpalus (H.) asphaltinus* Roth, 1851) (HLMD); Wadi Zeweef, Homhil plateau, 12°35'N, 54°18'E, 320–640 m a.s.l., 7.–8.ii.1999, 6 spec., lgt. H. Pohl, det. M. Persohn (as *H. asphaltinus*) (HLMD); Homhil, plateau, 12°34'N, 54°19'E, 540 m a.s.l., 9.ii.1999, 10 spec., lgt. H. Pohl, det. Ludewig & M. Persohn (as *H. asphaltinus*) (HLMD); Kilisan, 12°29.136'N, 54°19.715'E, 12.ii.1999, 4 spec., lgt. K. van Damme, det. M. Persohn (as *H. asphaltinus*); Ayhaft, 3.xi.2000, 2 spec., det. D. W. Wrase (as *Harpalus tenebrosus*) (JFCP); Diksam plateau, Diksam lake, 12°31'23"N, 53°57'12"E, 1000 m a.s.l., 12.v.2004, 1 spec., A. Reiter lgt., det. D. W. Wrase (as *H. tenebrosus*) (JFCP); Hadiboh environment, 12°65'02"N [sic!], 54°02'04"E, 10–100 m a.s.l., 21.xi.–12.xii.2003, 1 spec., lgt. J. Farkač, det. D. W. Wrase (as *H. tenebrosus*) (CULS); Dixam plateau, Wadi Zeeriq, 12°31'08"N, 53°59'09"E, 750 m a.s.l., 3.xii.2003, 4 spec., lgt. D. Král, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (NMPC); Homhil area, 12°34'27"N, 54°18'32"E, 400–510 m a.s.l., 28.–29.ii.2003, 1 spec., lgt. David Král, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (NMPC); Homhil, 23.–24.ii.2009, 3 spec., lgt. P. Lo Cascio & F. Grita, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (NMPC); Hoq cave, 12°35'15.83"N, 54°21'16.26"E, 4.iii.2009, 1 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Diksam plateau, Bidehor, Digeila cave environment, 12°30'31"N, 53°56'18"E, 920 m a.s.l., 8.ii.2010, 3 spec., lgt. L. Purchart & J. Vybíral, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (NMPC); Homhil area, 12°34'25"N, 54°18'53"E, 400–510 m a.s.l., 9.–10.ii.2010, 2 spec., lgt. L. Purchart & J. Vybíral, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (NMPC). Hill/meadow E. Homhil plaine, 12°34'N, 54°19'E, 540m a.s.l., 9.ii.1999, lgt. H. Pohl, 2 spec., det. D.W. Wrase (DWCB); Rokeeb environment, 12°35.154'N, 54°09.358'E, 600 m a.s.l., 6.–8.ii.2001, lgt. V. Neumann, 4 spec., det. D.W. Wrase (DWCB).

Diagnosis. Body length 9.0–11.5 mm. Black, antennomere I yellow, antennomere II reddish, rest of antenna dark. Femora black, meso- and metatibiae and tarsi red. Pronotum almost quadrate, lateral margins curved, posterior angles shortly rounded, base finely punctured. Third stria of elytra with subapical pore; scutellar pores present. Abdominal sternites without additional setae or pubescence.

Comments on classification. David Wrase originally identified some specimens as *H. tenebrosus* Dejean, 1829, but after investigating the internal sac of the aedeagus, he informed us that these identifications were incorrect and should be *H. agnatus*. It is extremely difficult to separate *H. agnatus* from *H. tenebrosus* based on external morphological characteristics. The apex of the aedeagus is much shorter and less parallel in *H. agnatus* compared to *H. tenebrosus*. Moreover, *H. agnatus* has two large teeth in the internal sac, while *H. tenebrosus* has only one (Figs. 6, 7). *Harpalus tenebrosus* should have a bluish lustre, but according to ANTOINE (1957) this does not apply to Moroccan specimens. The lateral margins of the pronotum should be straighter towards the posterior angles in *H. tenebrosus*, but it is often difficult to recognize this character. Because all males from Socotra have a shorter and less parallel apex of the aedeagus and two spines in the internal sac, we assigned them to *H. agnatus*.

Collection circumstances. The specimens from the environments of Rokeeb were found in dry, stony shrubland.

Distribution. Known from Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia and Yemen mainland. **First record from Socotra Island.**

Perigonini

***Perigona (Trechicus) nigriceps* (Dejean, 1831)**

Material examined (17 spec.). YEMEN: SOCOTRA ISLAND: Wadi Ayhaft, camp, 12°36'58.7"N, 53°59'30.6"E, 22.ii.2009, at light, 7 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Wadi Ayhaft, 12°36'21.7"N, 53°59'33.9"E, 265 m a.s.l., 26.x.2010, 1 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Ridah (Mómi), 12°32'40.3"N, 54°17'41.1"E, 24.ii.2009,

1 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Wadi Ayaft, 28.ii.–1.iii.2009, 1 spec., lgt. P. Lo Cascio & F. Grita, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (PLFG); Zemhon area, 12°30'38"N, 54°06'39"E, 270–350 m a.s.l., 3.–4.ii.2010, 3 spec., lgt. L. Purchart & J. Vybíral, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (NMPC); Firmihin, 12°28'27"N, 54°00'54"E, 400–500 m a.s.l., at light, 6.–7.ii.2010, 2 spec., lgt. L. Purchart & J. Vybíral, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (NMPC); Dixam plateau, Firmihin (Dracaena forest), 12°28.8'N, 54°01.1'E, 15.–16.xi.2010, 2 spec., lgt. J. Bezděk, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (NMPC).

Diagnosis. Body length 2.4–3.2 mm. Brownish yellow, apex of elytra and suture darker, head black. Head, labrum and anterior part of pronotum with very fine isodiametric sculpture. Antennae short, antennomeres pearl necklace-like. Pronotum transverse, with strongly rounded edges. Elytra with very finely golden-yellow pilosity, but glabrous in middle, striae very fine.

Distribution. Cosmopolitan. Known from many countries in Europe, Africa, North America and Asia. **First record from Socotra Island.**

Lebiini

Platytarus faminii faminii (Dejean, 1826)

Material examined (1 ex.). YEMEN: SOCOTRA ISLAND: Gubbah di-Net, 12°28'52"N, 53°23'07.4"E, 2 m a.s.l., 28.x.2010, 1 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE).

Diagnosis. Body length 7.0–8.0 mm. Brown, head with longitudinally furrowed frons. Elytra more or less parallel-sided, with shoulder keel.

Collection circumstances. The specimen was collected at light in a saltmarsh.

Distribution. Mediterranean region, the Middle East and Africa. **First record from Socotra Island.**

Glycia cf. spencei (Gistel, 1838)

(Fig. 9)

Material examined (159 spec.). YEMEN: SOCOTRA ISLAND: Hadibo, village and environment, 12°39'N, 54°01'E, 2.–26.ii.1999, 1 spec., lgt. H. Pohl, det. M. Persohn (as *Lipostratia cf. laeviceps*) (HLMD); Noged, Farmihin, near beach, 12°24'41"N, 54°13'35"E, 0 m a.s.l., 33 spec., lgt. H. Pohl, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (4 spec.) & M. Persohn (29 spec.) (as *L. cf. laeviceps*) (HLMD, RFBE); S Socotra, 6.–24.ix.1999, 1 spec., lgt. V. Bejček & K. Šťastný, det. O. Hovorka (JFCP); Firmihin, 12.474N, 54.015E, 530 m a.s.l., 23.–24.ii.2000, 1 spec., lgt. V. Bejček & K. Šťastný, det. O. Hovorka (JFCP); Hadibo, village and environment, 12°36'57"N, 54°01'01"E, 20.x.–1.xi.2000, 1 spec., lgt. H. Pohl, det. M. Persohn (as *L. cf. laeviceps*) (HLMD); Firmihin, 12.474N, 50.015E, 530 m a.s.l., x.2000, 2 spec., lgt. V. Bejček & K. Šťastný, det. O. Hovorka (JFCP); Noged, 12.318N, 53.678E, 250 m a.s.l., 27.ii.–1.iii.2000, 1 spec., lgt. V. Bejček & K. Šťastný, det. O. Hovorka (JFCP); Wadi Faar, 12.433N, 54.195E, 69 m a.s.l., 1.iv.2001, 7 spec., lgt. V. Bejček & K. Šťastný, det. O. Hovorka (JFCP, OHCP); Hadiboh, 21.xi.–12.xii.2003, 1 spec., lgt. P. Kabátek, det. O. Hovorka (JFCP); Wadi Ayhaft, 12°36'38"N, 53°48'49"E, 190 m a.s.l., 24.–26.xi.2003, 9 spec., lgt. P. Kabátek, det. O. Hovorka (CULS, JFCP); Wadi Ireeh, Noged plain, 12°23'11"N, 53°59'47"E, 95 m a.s.l., 6.–7.xii.2003, 5 spec., lgt. J. Farkač, det. O. Hovorka (JFCP); same data, 1 spec., lgt. D. Král (JFCP); Qualansiyah environment, Khayrha mountains, N slopes, 12°38'50"N, 53°27'45"E, 85–592 m a.s.l., 9.–10.xii.2003, 3 spec., lgt. J. Farkač, det. O. Hovorka (JFCP, CULS); same data, 3 spec., lgt. P. Kabátek (JFCP, CULS); same data, 1 spec., lgt. D. Král (JFCP, CULS); Qalansiyah, Ditwah (lagoon), 12°41'42"N, 53°30'08"E, 23 m a.s.l., 9.xii.2003, 1 spec., lgt. D. Král, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (NMPC); 1 spec., Hadiboh environment, 12°65'02"N [sic!], 54°02'04"E, 10–100 m a.s.l., 21.xi.–12.xii.2003, 1 spec., lgt. P. Kabátek, det. O. Hovorka (JFCP, CULS); same data, 2 spec., lgt. D. Král (JFCP, CULS); Homhil protected area, 12°34'27"N, 54°18'32"E, 364 m a.s.l., 28.–29.xi.2003, 1 spec., lgt. J. Farkač, det. O. Hovorka (JFCP); Noged plain, Qaareh (waterfall), 12°20'10"N, 53°37'56"E, 57 m a.s.l., 5.–6.xii.2003, 21 spec., lgt. J. Farkač, det. O. Hovorka (JFCP, CULS, OHCP);

same data, 1 spec., lgt. P. Kabátek (JFCP); Nogged plain, Qaareh (waterfall), 57 m a.s.l., 5.–6.xii.2003, 1 spec., lgt. D. Král, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (NMPC); Qalansiyah environment, 12°41'N, 53°29'E, 22.ii.2008, 6 spec., lgt. Saldaitis, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (IRSB); hills near Hadiboh, 29.ii.2008, 2 spec., lgt. Saldaitis, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (IRSB); Wadi Ayheft, 28.ii.–1.iii.2009, 2 spec., lgt. P. Lo Cascio & F. Grita, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (PLFG); 30 km E from Qalansya, 6.iii.2008, 1 spec., lgt. Saldaitis, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (IRSB); Ayheft valley, 20.xi.2008, 1 spec., lgt. Saldaitiene & Saldaitis, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (IRSB); guesthouse Hadiboh, 12°38'55.79"N, 54°00'46.79"E, 21.ii.2009, 2 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Wadi Momi, 12°32'40.3"N, 54°17'41.1"E, 24.ii.2009, 2 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Shuab location coast line, mangroves, 24.iii.2009, 1 spec., lgt. Saldaitis, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (IRSB); near Hadiboh, 11.i.2010, 1 spec., lgt. Saldaitis, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (IRSB); Wadi Difarhoa, south side, 15.i.2010, 1 spec., lgt. Saldaitis, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (IRSB); Firmihin plateau, 400–500 m a.s.l., 12°28'46"N, 54°00'89"E, 2 spec., lgt. V. Hula & Niedobová J., det. R.F.F.L. Felix (NMPC); Noged, Farmihin, near beach, 0 m a.s.l., 12°24'41"N, 54°13'35"E, 24.–25.x.2010, 1 spec., lgt. H. Pohl, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (HLMD); Noged plain, Qaareh (waterfall), 57 m a.s.l., 12°21.9'N, 54°05.3'E, 10.–11.xi.2010, 15 spec., lgt. J. Farkač, det. O. Hovorka (NMPC); Hadiboh, Tai Socotra hotel, 16.xi.2010, 1 spec., lgt. J. Bezdek, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (NMPC). **ABD EL KURI:** Towanie village, 12°10'N, 52°13'E, 23.–27.ii.2008, 23 spec., lgt. Saldaitis, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (IRSB).

Diagnosis. Body length 7.5–10.0 mm. Head, pronotum, legs and antennomeres I–III red, rest of antennae, apex of tibiae and tarsomeres a little darker, elytra blue green, first interval red to elytral midlength and then darker to apex. Head and pronotum superficially and finely punctured. Tarsomere IV of fore and middle legs not strongly dilated.

Comments on classification. Some of the specimens were erroneously identified as *Lipostratia* cf. *laeviceps* Basilewsky, 1864. According to KIRSCHENHOFER (1994), *Lipostratia* Chaudoir, 1872 has a strongly incised protarsomere IV, while *Glycia* Chaudoir, 1842 has these tarsomeres far less incised. We studied a paratype of *Lipostratia laeviceps*, which has far less incised tarsomere IV as in other *Lipostratia*. Both in *Glycia* cf. *spencei* and the paratype of *Lipostratia laeviceps*, the head and pronotum are scarcely and finely punctured, while in *Lipostratia distinguenda* (Fairmaire, 1886) and *Lipostratia dichroa* (Chaudoir, 1848), the head and pronotum are coarsely and more densely punctured. However, there are some clear differences between the paratype of *Lipostratia laeviceps* and *Glycia* cf. *spencei*: the first has no reddish suture and the first intervals are flat, while the latter has reddish suture and the first intervals are convex.

Although this species looks like *G. spencei*, there are some differences: *G. spencei* has 2 or 3 intervals red, very rarely only 1 interval is red (KIRSCHENHOFER 1994), while all specimens from Socotra have the basal half of the first interval reddish only, the posterior half being darker. Moreover in *G. spencei* head and pronotum are more coarsely and densely punctured (Figs. 8, 9). However, the aedeagus is similar in both taxa, including the sclerotized structures in the inner sac. The Socotran population may represent a separate (sub)species. The *Callida* spec. mentioned by WRANIK (2003) probably refers to *Glycia* cf. *spencei* or *Lipostratia distinguenda*.

Collecting circumstances. All specimens were collected at light

Distribution. Mediterranean region and from the Middle East to Pakistan. **First record from Socotra Island.**

Lipostratia distinguenda (Fairmaire, 1886)

Material examined (89 spec.). YEMEN: SOCOTRA ISLAND: Deneghen, 12.617N 54.084E, 108 m a.s.l., 19.–20.ii.2000, 1 spec., lgt. V. Bejček & K. Štátný, det. O. Hovorka (JFCP); Ayhaft, 22.ii.2000, 2 spec., lgt. V. Bejček & K. Štátný, det. O. Hovorka (JFCP, CULS); Goeeh, 12°32'25"N, 54°10'22"E, 240 m a.s.l., 23.x.2000, 1 spec., lgt. A. van Harten, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (as *Lipostratia dichroa* (Chaudoir, 1848)) (HLMD); Homhil, 12°34'13"N, 54°18'32"E,

29.x.2000, 1 spec., lgt. H. Pohl, det. M. Persohn (as *L. cf. dichroa*); Wadi Ayhaft, 12°36'38"N, 53°48'49"E, 190 m a.s.l., 24.–26.xi.2003, 23 spec., lgt. J. Farkač, det. O. Hovorka (JFCP, CULS, OHCP); same data, 1 spec., lgt. J. Farkač (JFCP); Qalansiyah environment, Khayrha mountains, N slopes, 12°38'50"N, 53°27'45"E, 85–592 m a.s.l., 9.–10.xii.2003, 2 spec., lgt. J. Farkač, det. O. Hovorka (JFCP); same data, 1 spec., lgt. P. Kabátek (JFCP); Hadiboh, 10–100 m a.s.l., 21.xi.–12.xii.2003, 3 spec., lgt. P. Kabátek, det. O. Hovorka (JFCP, CULS); Qaareh (waterfall), Noged plain, 12°20'10"N, 53°37'56"E, 57 m a.s.l., 5.–6.xii.2003, 1 spec., lgt. J. Farkač, det. O. Hovorka (JFCP); W Socotra, 6.–24.ix.1999, 1 spec., lgt. V. Bejček & K. Šťastný, det. O. Hovorka (JFCP); Wadi Ireeh, Noged plain, 12°23'11"N, 53°59'47"E, 95 m a.s.l., 6.–7.xii.2003, 1 spec., lgt. J. Farkač, det. O. Hovorka (JFCP); Qaariah village environment, 12°38'05"N, 54°12'39"E, 11 m a.s.l., 28.xi.2003, 1 spec., lgt. P. Kabátek, det. O. Hovorka (JFCP); Ayheft valley, 11.xi.2008, 14 spec., lgt. Saldaitiene & Saldaitis, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (IRSB); Wadi Ayhaft, camp, 12°36'58.7"N, 53°59'30.6"E, at light, 22.ii.2009, 2 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); guesthouse Hadiboh, 12°38'55.79"N, 54°00'46.79"E, at light, 27.ii.2009, 1 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Haghier Mts., Ayheft valley, 20.iii.2009, 3 spec., lgt. Saldaitis, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (IRSB); Shuab location coast line, mangroves, 24.iii.2009, 1 spec., lgt. Saldaitis, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (IRSB); near Hadiboh, 11.i.2010, 11 spec., lgt. Saldaitis, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (IRSB); Ayheft valley, 12.i.2010, 2 spec., lgt. Saldaitis, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (IRSB); Wadi Kam, 13.i.2010, 1 spec., lgt. Saldaitis, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (IRSB); top of Ayheft valley, 17.i.2010, 2 spec., lgt. Saldaitis, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (IRSB); Wadi Difarroha, north side, 19.i.2010, 4 spec., lgt. Saldaitis, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (IRSB); Zemhon area, 12°30'58"N, 54°06'39"E, 270–350 m a.s.l., 3.–4.ii.2010, 4 spec., lgt. L. Purchart & J. Vybiral, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (NMPC); Dg-isvu valley, 12°28.444'N 54°08.596'E, 2.vi.2010, 2 spec., lgt. V. Hula & Niedobová J., det. R.F.F.L. Felix (NMPC); Zemhon area, 12°20'58"N, 54°08'39"E, 270–300 m a.s.l., 3 spec., lgt. V. Hula, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (NMPC).

Diagnosis. Body length 8.5–9.5 mm. Head, pronotum, legs and antennomeres I–III red, rest of antennae, apex of tibiae and tarsomeres slightly darker, elytra bluish violet. Head and pronotum with deep and sharp punctures. Epipleura from humerus coloured reddish to black or bluish black on apex. Pro- and mesotarsomere IV strongly dilated.

Comments on classification. Some specimens were initially identified as *Lipostratia cf. dichroa* (Chaudoir, 1848). It is very difficult to distinguish *L. distinguenda* from *L. dichroa*, known from Senegal and Somalia. According to BASILEWSKY (1960), the pronotum of *L. dichroa* is laterally more regularly rounded, epipleura red and knees less obviously darker.

We studied specimens of both *L. dichroa* and *L. distinguenda* and compared them with the types by Basilewsky. In *L. distinguenda*, the epipleura are red in the basal two thirds, turning black rather suddenly in the apical third. The first two ventrites are red, growing darker towards the end to dark red brown or black. In *L. dichroa*, the epipleura are totally red, the first two ventrites are red, becoming dark reddish brown towards the apex, but with vague light lateral spots. In both specimens the knees and tarsi were very slightly darker than the tibiae. BRITTON (1948) mentioned *L. dichroa* also from Yemen (Aden) and Socotra, but BASILEWSKY (1960) did not examine the respective specimens and questioned these records.

Collecting circumstances. All specimens were collected at light.

Distribution. South and East Africa. **First record from Socotra Island.**

Lebia farkaci Kirschenhofer, 2010

Material examined (15 spec.). YEMEN: SOCOTRA ISLAND: Hadiboh, 10–100 m a.s.l., 21.xi.–12.xii.2003, 5 spec., lgt. & det. J. Farkač (JFCP); Hadiboh env., 12°65'02"N [sic!], 54°02'04"E, 10–100 m a.s.l., 21.xi.–12.xii.2003, 1 spec., lgt. D. Král, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (NMPC); Ayheft valley, 12.i.2010, 1 spec., lgt. Saldaitis, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (IRSB); Zemhon area, 12°20'58"N, 54°08'39"E, 270–350 m a.s.l., 7 spec., lgt. V. Hula, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (NMPC); Wadi Ayaft, 12°36'21.7"N, 53°59'33.9"E, 265 m a.s.l., 26.x.2010, at light, 1 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE).

Diagnosis. Body length 6.5–7.5 mm. Head and pronotum yellow, elytra yellow, with large black spot near scutellum, via first interval connected with black posterior half of elytra and small vague subapical pale spot; appendages yellow. Head coarsely punctured, pronotum heavily wrinkled.

Distribution. A species endemic to Socotra Island.

Trichis pallida Klug, 1832

Material examined (17 spec.). YEMEN: SOCOTRA ISLAND: Neet, 8.–9.iii.2000, 2 spec., lgt. V. Bejček & K. Štátný, det. D. W. Wrase (JFCP, DWCB); same data, 4 spec., det. O. Hovorka (JFCP, OHCP); Neet, x.2000, 1 spec., lgt. V. Bejček & K. Štátný, det. O. Hovorka (JFCP); Shuab location coast line, mangroves, 24.iii.2009, 1 spec., lgt. Saldaitis, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (IRSB); Gubbah di-Net, 12°28'52.9"N, 53°23'07.4"E, 2 m a.s.l., 28.x.2010, at light, 9 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE).

Diagnosis. Body length 6.0–8.0 mm. Head and pronotum brown, base testaceous, elytra yellow, in posterior half with two brown transverse zigzag bands, elytra parallel-sided. Head, pronotum and elytra covered with short, yellow, erect pubescence; appendages yellow.

Distribution. Egypt, Israel and United Arab Emirates. **First record from Socotra Island.**

SCARITINAE

Dyschiriini

Dyschirius (Dyschiriodes) auriculatus (Wollaston, 1867)

Material examined (2 spec.). YEMEN: SOCOTRA ISLAND: Gubbah di-Net, 12°28'52.9"N, 53°23'07.4"E, 2 m a.s.l., 28.x.2010, at light, 2 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (revid. by P. Bulirsch) (RFBE).

Diagnosis. Body length 3.9–5.0 mm. Almost black, shiny. Pronotum longer than wide, elytra parallel-sided. Frontoclypeal suture V-shaped. Two apical and three humeral pores on elytra.

Comments on classification. According to FEDORENKO (1996) the specimens from Socotra belong to the subspecies *Dyschirius auriculatus smithi* Kult, 1954, described from Erytrea, with the pronotum and elytra slightly shorter than in the nominate form. According to P. Bulirsch (pers. comm., 2012), the subspecies is probably a synonym of the nominate subspecies.

Collection circumstances. Both specimens were collected at light in a saltmarsh.

Distribution. Known from Africa, Saudi Arabia and mainland Yemen. **First record from Socotra Island.**

Dyschirius (Dyschiriodes) hessei Kult, 1954

Material examined (1 spec.). YEMEN: SOCOTRA ISLAND: dune Hayft (Nogget), 22.ii.2009, 1 spec., lgt. P. Lo Cascio & F. Grita, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (revid. by P. Bulirsch) (PLFG).

Diagnosis. Body length 2.9 mm. Yellowish brown, dull, covered with strong microsculpture. Frontoclypeal suture V-shaped. Frons with three keels. Pronotum longer than wide, with entire lateral border.

Collection circumstances. Only a single specimen was collected at light in an open sand dune area covered with shrubs at 250–300 m a.s.l.

Distribution. Ethiopia and mainland Yemen. **First record from Socotra Island.**

***Dyschirius (Dyschiriodes) zanzibaricus* Chaudoir, 1878**

Material examined (31 spec.). YEMEN: SOCOTRA ISLAND: Wadi Faar, 12.433N, 54.195E, 69 m a.s.l., 1.iv.2001, 1 spec., lgt. V. Bejček & K. Šťastný, det. P. Bulirsch (PBCP); Zeeriq, Dixam plateau, 12°31'08"N, 53°59'09"E, 3.xii.2003, 1 spec., lgt. P. Kabátek, det. P. Bulirsch (JFCP); NW Qalansiya, inside village, wadi, 1403969N, 769884E, 5 m a.s.l., 21.ii.2008, 4 spec., lgt. I. Brunk, det. Bulirsch (IBCD, PBCP); Ridah (Mômi), 12°32'40.3"N, 54°17'41.1"E, 24.ii.2009, 11 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Wadi Ayheft, 28.ii.–1.iii.2009, 1 spec., lgt. P. Lo Cascio & F. Grita, det. P. Bulirsch (PLFG); Wadi Zerik, 12°29'28.4"N, 53°59'25.5"E, 641 m a.s.l., 5.xi.2010, 5 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Gubbah di-Net, 12°28'52.9"N, 53°23'07.4"E, 2 m a.s.l., 28.x.2010, 8 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE).

Diagnosis. Body length 2.9–3.5 mm. Shiny black with a faint greenish lustre. Antennae reddish brown, legs brown.

Collection circumstances. Found on the banks of wadis in gravel.

Distribution. From Cape Verde and Senegal to Eastern Africa, known also from mainland Yemen and Saudi Arabia. **First record from Socotra Island.**

Scaritini

***Distichus (Distichus) pachycerus* Chaudoir, 1880**

Material examined (4 spec.). YEMEN: SOCOTRA ISLAND: Neet, 8.–9.iii.2000, 1 spec., lgt. V. Bejček & K. Šťastný, det. P. Bulirsch, (PBCP); Lagoon Deham, 12°36'57"N, 53°51'21"E, 21.ii.2009, 2 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Gubbah di-Net, 12°28'52.9"N, 53°23'07.4"E, 2 m a.s.l., 28.x.2010, 1 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE).

Diagnosis. Body length 11.5–12.0 mm. Black, shiny. Base of antennae reddish, darker towards end. Legs black, tarsomeres red. Forehead smooth, basal part of head and basal half of pronotum punctured. Three setae in third stria, additional one seta in apical part of fourth interval.

Collection circumstances. Both specimens collected in 2009 were found underneath small stones between marine vegetation on clayish substrate. One specimen was found dead. The specimen in Gubbah di-Net was found walking on open patch in mangrove bushes in a saltmarsh.

Distribution. Known from Africa and Saudi Arabia. **First record from Socotra Island.**

***Scarites (Parallelomorphus) terricola aethiopicus* Bänninger, 1933**

Material examined (67 spec.). YEMEN: SOCOTRA ISLAND: W Socotra, 6.–24.ix.1999, 1 spec., lgt. V. Bejček & K. Šťastný, det. P. Bulirsch (JFCP); Calanthia, 29.–30.iii.2001, 1 spec., lgt. V. Bejček & K. Šťastný, det. P. Bulirsch (JFCP); Wadi Faar, 12.433N, 54.195E, 69 m a.s.l., 1.iv.2001, 1 spec., lgt. V. Bejček & K. Šťastný, det. P. Bulirsch (PBCP); Qalansiyah environment, Khayrha mountains, N slopes, 12°38'50"N, 53°27'45"E, 85–592 m a.s.l., 9.–10.xii.2003, 1 spec., lgt. J. Farkač, det. P. Bulirsch (JFCP); Kam village, 10 km E Hadibo, 60 m a.s.l., 12°33'42"N, 54°07'05"E, 5.v.2004, 3 spec., lgt. A. Reiter, det. P. Bulirsch (JFCP, NMPC, PBCP); Qalansiyah environment, Ditwah (lagoon), 12°41'42"N, 53°30'08"E, 23 m a.s.l., 9.xii.2003, 1 spec., lgt. D. Král, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (NMPC); NW Qalansiya, inside village, wadi, 1403969N, 769884E, 5 m a.s.l., 21.ii.2008, 41 spec., lgt. & det. I. Brunk (revid. by Wrase) (IBCD, PBCP, DWCB); Ridah (Mômi), 12°32'40.3"N, 54°17'41.1"E, 24.ii.2009, 2 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Wadi Shiliyin (Mômi), 12°32'10.5"N, 54°14'44.0"E, 25.ii.2009, 2 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Lagoon Sirhin, 12°40'09.4"N, 54°02'07.7"E, 27.ii.2009, 3 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Qalansiyah, 12°41'47.5"N, 53°29'02.8"E, 28.ii.2009, 6 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Qaysah near Qalansiyah, south bank of the wadi at the skirt of the forest, 12°40'13.7"N, 53°28'02.0"E, 28.ii.2009, 2 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Mômi plateau, Wadi Teida, 12°31'36.5"N, 54°14'42.8"E, 297 m a.s.l., 2.ii.2009, 1 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Haghier Mountains., Ayheft valley, 20.iii.2009, 1 spec., lgt. Saldaitis, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (IRSB); Wadi Difarroha, south side, 15.i.2010, 1 spec., lgt. Saldaitis, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (IRSB).

Diagnosis. Body length 15.0–19.0 mm. Black. Third interval of elytra with first puncture sometimes lacking. Striae towards apex weaker, more or less vanishing. Head smooth in middle, wrinkled along eyes. Pronotum strongly transverse, lateral margins weakly rounded. Outer furrow of mandible almost always with one or two longitudinal keels, or smooth in basal part (BÄNNINGER 1938).

Collection circumstances. In Ridah (Mômi) the specimens were collected in a pasture alongside the wadi, north of the road. Rather abundant at sandy sites.

Distribution. This subspecies is known from Sardinia (Italy), Algeria, Egypt, Sinai, Israel, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, the United Arab Emirates and Oman. **First record from Socotra Island.**

TRECHINAE

Bembidiini

Bembidion (Ocydromus) atlanticum megaspilum (Walker, 1871)

Material examined (92 spec.). YEMEN: SOCOTRA ISLAND: Hoq, path to the cave in dense vegetation, 12°36'N, 54°21'E, 50–320 m a.s.l., 5.–6.ii.1999, 3 spec., lgt. H. Pohl, det. G. Müller-Motzfeld (HLMD, ZSMD); Road along the coast, valley with wadi, grown over with *Ficus*, *Adenium* and *Croton*, 12°38'N, 54°09'E, 2 spec., lgt. H. Pohl, det. G. Müller-Motzfeld (HLMD, ZSMD); Ayhaft, 12.ii.2000, 1 spec., lgt. V. Bejček & K. Šťastný, det. L. Toledano (JFCP); Shuab, 10.iii.2000, 1 spec., lgt. V. Bejček & K. Šťastný, det. L. Toledano (CULS); Ayhaft, 15.iii.2000, 3 spec., lgt. V. Bejček & K. Šťastný, det. L. Toledano (JFCP, LTCV); Homhil protected area, 28.–29.xi.2003, 12°34'27"N, 54°18'32"E, 364 m a.s.l., 1 spec., lgt. & det. J. Farkač (JFCP); same data, 2 spec., lgt. D. Král, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (NMPC); Hadiboh, 10–100 m a.s.l., 21.xi.–12.xii.2003, 1 spec., lgt. & det. J. Farkač (JFCP); Wadi Esgego, Diksam plateau, 12°28'09"N, 54°00'36"E, 300 m a.s.l., 2.–3.xii.2003, 2 spec., lgt. D. Král, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (NMPC); same data, 1 spec., lgt. Kabátek (NMPC); Wadi Zeeriq, 12°31'08"N, 53°39'09"E, 750 m a.s.l., 3.xii.2003, 1 spec., lgt. D. Král, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (NMPC); Wadi di-Negehen, 12°38'33.0"N, 54°03'18.5"E, 20.ii.2009, 2 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Wadi Zerik, Diksam, 12°30'09.1"N, 53°59'24.2"E, 21.ii.2009, 23 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Wadi Ayhaft, camp, 12°36'58.7"N, 53°59'30.6"E, 22.ii.2009, at light, 1 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Ridah (Mômi), 12°32'40.3"N, 54°17'41.1"E, 24.ii.2009, 9 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); coastal dunes NE, 25.ii.2009, 1 spec., lgt. P. Lo Cascio & F. Grita, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (PLFG); Dejub cave, 12°23'05.73"N, 54°00'56.46"E, 2.iii.2009, 1 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Wadi Irih, 12°27'05.5"N, 54°09'16.6"E, 3.iii.2009, 1 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Zemhon area, 12°20'58"N, 54°08'39"E, 270–350 m a.s.l., 3.–4.ii.2010, 3 spec., lgt. L. Purchart & J. Vybíral, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (NMPC); Firmihin, 12°28'27"N, 54°00'54"E, 400–500 m a.s.l., 6.–7.ii.2010, 5 spec., lgt. L. Purchart & J. Vybíral, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (NMPC); Zemhon area, 12°20'58"N, 54°08'39"E, 270–300 m a.s.l., 16.–17.vi.2010, 1 spec., lgt. V. Hula & Niedobová J., det. R.F.F.L. Felix (NMPC); same data but at light, 16 spec.; Wadi di-Negehen, 12°36'55.58"N, 54°03'48.28"E, 25.x.2010, 6 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Wadi Ayaft, 12°36'41.1"N, 53°58'05.9"E, 171 m a.s.l., 26.x.2010, 4 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Wadi Ayaft, 12°36'21.7"N, 53°59'33.9"E, 265 m a.s.l., 26.x.2010, 1 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Firmihin, *Dracaena* forest, 12°28'27"N, 54°18'32"E, 490 m a.s.l., 15.–16.xi.2010, 1 spec., lgt. J. Hájek, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (NMPC).

Diagnosis. Body length (4.6)5.5–6.0 mm. Head with short temples, punctured, eyes strongly protruding. Apex of elytra pale. Striae not reaching elytral apex. Pronotum almost without microsculpture. In *B. a. atlanticum* Wollaston, 1854, dark cross-like pattern of elytra distinct, antennae apically darker.

Comments on classification. The subspecies *B. a. megaspilum* differs from *B. a. atlanticum* in having the antennae totally light or only very weakly infuscate. All Socotran specimens have a dark appearance with black cross-like elytral pattern and dark red humeral spots; antennae weakly infuscate from antennomere IV or V. The length is usually 5.5–6.0 mm,

but one specimen from Wadi di-Negehen is very small (4.6 mm) with almost impunctate head and very distinctly darkened antennae. According to L. Toledano (pers. comm. 2011) it nevertheless belongs to *B. a. megaspilum*.

Collection circumstances. The species was only very abundant in Wadi Zerik, in gravel bank in the middle of the wadi, near a cave, about 200 m south of the road. The specimen found in the Dejub cave was found at the entrance in the dusk in a humid place.

Distribution. *Bembidion atlanticum* s.l. is mentioned from Eastern Europe, the Sahara region, the Middle East, basin of the Black Sea to Central Asia. The subspecies *B. a. megaspilum* is known from the southern and eastern Mediterranean, northern Sahara and the Middle East.

First record from Socotra Island.

Polyderis gilvus (Schaum, 1863)

Material examined (27 spec.). YEMEN: SOCOTRA ISLAND: Wadi Ayhaft, camp, 12°36'58.7"N, 53°59'30.6"E, 22.ii.2009, at light, 1 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Adhoh di-Melhoh, 12°34'19.9"N, 54°02'49.0"E, 31.x.2010, at light, 26 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE). Some of these specimens were re-identified by Jacques Coulon.

Diagnosis. Body length 2.0–2.5 mm. Uniformly yellow. Pronotum transverse, lateral margins strongly sinuate, posterior angles sharp. Each elytron with two distinct striae, third stria vague, remaining striae invisible.

Distribution. Known from Yemen, eastern Africa and Madagascar. **First record from Socotra Island.**

Paratachys quadrillum Schaum, 1860

Material examined (11 spec.). YEMEN: SOCOTRA ISLAND: NW Qalansiyah, Shouab, coast, mangroves, dry grass, 1391759N, 760830E, 21.ii.2008, 1 spec., lgt. I. Brunk, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (IBCD); NW Qalansiyah, inside village, wadi, mostly dry grass, 1403969N, 769884E, 21.ii.2008, 1 spec., lgt. I. Brunk, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (IBCD); Gubbah di-Net, 12°28'52.9"N, 53°27'07.4"E, 2 m a.s.l., 28.x.2010, at light, 9 spec., lgt. R.Felix, det. J. Coulon (RFBE).

Diagnosis. Body length 2.6–2.8 mm. Black, with two reddish spots on each elytron: basal spot rather large and elongate, apical spot more rounded. Pronotum subconvex, sides somewhat oblique, posterior angles obtuse and rounded. Elytra with stria I reaching apex, stria II moderately impressed, stria III slightly impressed, stria IV visible, striae V–VII obsolete, stria VIII deeply impressed but widely interrupted in middle.

Comments on classification. SCIAKY & VIGNA TAGLIANTI (2003) consider *Paratachys* Casey, 1918 a valid genus based on differences in the recurrent stria and the eighth stria, with *Polyderus* Motschulsky, 1862 and *Tachys* Dejean, 1821.

Distribution. Known from Iran, North Korea, Thailand, China, Africa and Oriental Region. **First record from Socotra Island.**

Sphaerotachys conspicuus (Schaum, 1863)

Material examined (4 spec.). YEMEN: SOCOTRA ISLAND: Wadi Esgego, Dixam plateau, 12°28'09"N, 54°00'36"E, 300 m a.s.l., 2.–3.xii.2003, 2 spec., lgt. P. Kabátek, det. T. Kopecký (JFCP); Zemhon area, 12°20.58'N, 54°08.39'E, 270–250m a.s.l., at light, 16.–17.vi.2010, 1 spec., lgt. V. Hula, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (NMPC); Aloove area, Hassan village environment, 12°31.2'N, 54°07.4'E, 221 m a.s.l., 10.xi.2010, 1 spec., lgt. P. Hlaváč, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (NMPC).

Diagnosis. Body length 3.3–3.6 mm. Pale reddish-brown, sides of elytra paler than the disc, appendages testaceous. Pronotum and elytra without microsculpture. Elytra with only three visible striae: first impressed throughout its length; second impressed, reaching neither base nor apex; third faintly impressed between two setiferous punctures on third interval. Striae I and II faintly punctured in basal half.

Comments on classification. BRUNEAU DE MIRÉ (1963) synonymized *Tachyphanes sudanensis* Schatzmayr & Koch 1934 with *T. conspicuus* Schaum 1863. SCIACKY & VIGNA TAGLIANTI (2003) treated *Sphaerotachys* Müller, 1926, *Tachyphanes* Jeannel, 1946 and *Nototachys* Al-luau, 1930, as a single genus *Sphaerotachys*, based on the constant position and structure of the eighth stria, although they are heterogeneous in other characteristics. Further study is needed and both *Tachyphanes* and *Nototachys* might become valid subgenera.

Distribution. *Sphaerotachys conspicuus* is a species with a vast distribution in Africa and the Arabian Peninsula. **First record from Socotra Island.**

Sphaerotachys lucasii (Jacquelin du Val, 1852)

Material examined (126 spec.). YEMEN: SOCOTRA ISLAND: Diksam plateau (pitfall), 12°32'N, 53°59'E, 1020 m a.s.l., 24.ii.1999, 9 spec., lgt. H. Pohl, det. Lorenz (1 spec. R.F.F.L. Felix revid) (HLMD); Diksam plateau (light), same data, 6 spec., lgt. H. Pohl, det. Lorenz (1 spec. R.F.F.L. Felix revid) (HLMD); Dixam plateau, Sirhin area, 12°31'08"N, 53°59'09"E, 812 m a.s.l., 1.–2.xii.2003, 37 spec., lgt. J. Farkač, det. T. Kopecký (JFCP, TKHK, CULS); Wadi di-Negehen, 12°38'33.0"N, 54°03'18.5"E, 20.ii.2009, 1 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Wadi Zerik, Diksam, 12°30'09.1"N, 53°59'24.2"E, 21.ii.2009, 2 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Lagoon Sirhin, 12°40'09.4"N, 54°02'07.7"E, 27.ii.2009, 11 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Wadi di-Negehen, 12°36'55.58"N, 54°03'48.28"E, 25.x.2010, 1 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Adhoh di Melhoh, 12°34'31.2"N, 54°02'53.8"E, 903 m a.s.l., 31.x.2010, 51 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Wadi Zerik, 12°29'28.4"N, 53°59'25.5"E, 641 m a.s.l., 5.xi.2010, 6 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Al Haghier Mt.s, Wadi Madar, 12°33.2'N, 54°00.4'E, 12.–14.xi.2010, 1 spec., lgt. L. Purchart, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (NMPC); same data, 1 spec., lgt. J. Bezděk (NMPC).

Diagnosis. Body length 2.0–2.8 mm. Shiny black. Elytra with two round subapical spots, with three striae, remaining striae indistinct. Pronotum shortly sinuate, posterior angles rectangular, sharp, with carina. Legs and antennomere I yellow, rest of antennomeres black. The species is rather variable in colour: four specimens from Sirhin Lagoon have more or less reduced humeral spots. Three specimens from Adhoh di Melhoh have no spots.

Comments on classification. *Sphaerotachys lucasii* (former *Tachyura* (*T.*) *lucasi*) is very similar to *S. germanus* (Chaudoir 1876) (former *T. (T.) germanus*), which is larger and rounder and has no subapical spots, and to *S. emellen* (Bruneau de Miré, 1990) from West Africa, which has no microsculpture and apices of its antennae are almost white.

Collection circumstances. The specimens from Adhoh di Melhoh were found near a spring in a boggy pasture near a small wadi. In Diksam (1999) they were collected in a dense *Juncus*-field. Others were collected at light or by pitfall trap.

Distribution. Distributed in intertropical Africa from the southern Mediterranean to the Cape, and from western Africa to Arabia and Iraq. **First record from Socotra Island.**

Sphaerotachys pseudocomptus (G. Müller, 1942)

Material examined (31 spec.). YEMEN: SOCOTRA ISLAND: Homhil, hills and pasture east of plateau, 12°34'N, 54°19'E, 540 m a.s.l., 9.ii.1999, 2 spec., lgt. H. Pohl, det. Lorenz (HLMD); Diksam, camp, 12°31.401'N, 53°57.204'E,

26.–27.x.2000, 10 spec., lgt. H. Pohl, det. M. Persohn (HLMD); Wadi Danegan, 12°36'59"N, 54°03'48"E, 90 m a.s.l., 30.x.2000, 3 spec., lgt. A. van Harten, det. M. Persohn (HLMD); Wadi Danegan, same data, pitfall, 1 spec., lgt. A. van Harten & H. Pohl, det. M. Persohn, (HLMD); Hadibo, village and environment, 12°36'57"N, 54°01'01"E, 1.xi.2000, 2 spec., lgt. A. van Harten, det. M. Persohn (HLMD); Homhil, 12.587N, 54.302E, 330 m a.s.l., 20.–21.xi.2000, 1 spec., lgt. V. Bejček & K. Šťastný, det. T. Kopecký (JFCP); Firmihin, 12.474N, 50.015E, 530 m a.s.l., x.2000, 1 spec., lgt. V. Bejček & K. Šťastný, det. T. Kopecký (JFCP); Homhil protected area, 12°34'27"N, 54°18'32"E, 364 m a.s.l., 28.–29.xi.2003, 2 spec., lgt. J. Farkač, det. T. Kopecký (JFCP); Wadi Ayhaft, 12°36'38"N, 53°48'49"E, 190 m a.s.l., 24.–26.xi.2003, 1 spec., lgt. J. Farkač, det. T. Kopecký (JFCP); Dixam plateau, Sirhin area, 12°31'08"N, 53°59'09"E, 812 m a.s.l., 1.–2.xii.2003, 1 spec., lgt. J. Farkač, det. T. Kopecký (JFCP); same data, 1 spec., lgt. P. Kabátek (JFCP); Wadi Ayaft, 12°36'38"N, 53°58'49"E, 190 m a.s.l., 24.–26.xi.2003, 1 spec., lgt. D. Král, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (NMPC); Homhil protected area, 12°34'27"N, 54°18'32"E, 364 m a.s.l., 28.–29.xi.2003, 1 spec., lgt. Kabátek, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (NMPC); Hadiboh env., 12°65'02"N [sic!], 54°02'04"E, 10–100 m a.s.l., 21.xi.–12.xii.2003, 1 spec., lgt. Kabátek, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (NMPC); plain south of airport, 12°35'32.6"N, 53°49'07.8"E, 21.ii.2009, 1 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Wadi Ayaft, 12°36'39.1"N, 53°58'44.8"E, 26.x.2010, 1 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE).

Diagnosis. Body length 2.5–2.8 mm. Black, with two testaceous spots on each elytron; shiny, without any microsculpture. Elytra with one dorsal stria each. Sides of pronotum very oblique, posterior angles dentiform and prominent.

Comments on classification. *Sphaerotachys pseudocomptus* (former *Tachyura* (*Nototachys*) *pseudocompta*) is very similar to *S. comptus* (Andrewes, 1935) (former *Tachyura* (*Nototachys*) *compta*). Although BASILEWSKY (1948) synonymized both taxa, BRUNEAU DE MIRÉ (1963) separated them again. The specimens from Socotra are identical with a specimen compared by Basilewsky with the type of *S. pseudocomptus* from Somalia deposited in MRAC. Basilewsky re-identified this specimen again as *S. pseudocomptus*. *Sphaerotachys comptus* is an Asian species and differs from *S. pseudocomptus* in having simple frontal furrows instead of double ones, head narrower, eyes less protruding, pronotum less contracted and elytral spots different.

Distribution. Kenya, Somalia. **First record from Socotra Island.**

Sphaerotachys tetraspilus variabilis (Chaudoir, 1876)

Material examined (2 spec.). YEMEN: SOCOTRA ISLAND: Nogged plain (sand dunes), Sharet Halma village, 12°21.9'N, 54°05.3'E, 10.–11.xi.2010, 2 spec., lgt. J. Bezděk, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (NMPC).

Diagnosis. Body length 2.5–3.2 mm. Elytra with four pale spots, sometimes united in longitudinal band extending from third to eighth interval, but not reaching apex. Antennae yellowish, with basal antennomeres paler. Legs yellow. Elytra with three impunctured striae, stria VIII complete. Head with distinct transverse stria separating clypeus from frons, surface without microsculpture, frontal furrows superficial and parallel. Basal impressions on pronotum without small deep punctures.

Comments on classification. *Sphaerotachys tetraspilus variabilis* is the former *Elaphropus* (*Tachyura*) *tetraspilus variabilis*, or *Tachyura* (*T.*) *tetraspila variabilis*. BRUNEAU DE MIRÉ (1952) treated *T. variabilis* as a species closely related to *T. tetraspilus* (Solsky, 1874) from Turkestan, but the latter can be distinguished by smaller eyes, wider base of pronotum, and lateral margins of pronotum not sinuate before posterior angles. Later, BRUNEAU DE MIRÉ (1990) doubted the validity of *Elaphropus* (*Tachyura*) *variabilis* because it is difficult to separate it from *E. (T.) tetraspilus*. The paratype of *T. variabilis* deposited in MRAC, was studied.

Distribution. Distributed in semidesert areas of tropical and intertropical Africa and Asia, eastwards to India and Pakistan. According to SCHATZMAYR (1936) not found in Egypt, although it occurs in Syria. **First record from Socotra Island.**

***Tachys torretassoi* Schatzmayr & Koch, 1934**

Material examined (37 spec.). YEMEN: SOCOTRA ISLAND: Gubbah di Net, 12°28'52.9"N, 53°23'07.4"E, 2 m a.s.l., 28.x.2010, 36 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Adhoh di Melhoh, 12°34'19.9"N, 54°02'49.0"E, 31.x.2010, 1 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE). Some of these specimens were re-identified by Jacques Coulon.

Diagnosis. Body length 2.3–3.0 mm. Yellow, head, pronotum and elytra with large transverse dark spot in middle, scutellum and apex reddish. Eyes large and rather convex. Lateral margins of pronotum slightly sinuate towards base, posterior margin straight, posterior angles right and pointed. Elytra parallel-sided.

Collection circumstances. All specimens were collected at light

Distribution. Egypt and United Arab Emirates. **First record from Socotra Island.**

***Tachyura (Amaurotachys) nigrolimbata nigrolimbata* (Péringuey, 1908)**

Material examined (67 spec.). YEMEN: SOCOTRA ISLAND: Wadi Kesso, 1.iv.2001, 1 spec., lgt. V. Bejček & K. Štátný, det. T. Kopecký (JFCP); Dixam plateau, Sirhin area, 12°31'08"N, 53°59'09"E, 812 m a.s.l., 1.–2.xii.2003, 6 spec., lgt. J. Farkač, det. T. Kopecký (JFCP); Wadi Esgego, Dixam plateau, 12°28'09"N, 54°00'36"E, 300 m a.s.l., 2.–3.xii.2003, 1 spec., lgt. P. Kabátek, det. T. Kopecký (JFCP); Ayheft valley, 20.i.2003, 1 spec., lgt. D. Král, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (NMPC); Wadi Daerhu, east of Diksam plateau, fresh water, 1383855N, 175060E, 20.ii.2008, 1 spec., lgt. I. Brunk, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (IBCD); Wadi di-Negehen, 12°38'33.0"N, 54°03'18.5"E, 20.ii.2009, 9 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Ridah (Mômi), 12°32'40.3"N, 54°17'41.1"E, 24.ii.2009, 8 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Wadi Mahaba, 12°38'53.2"N, 54°08'56.3"E, 25.ii.2009, 14 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Qalansiyah, 12°41'47.5"N, 53°29'02.8"E, 28.ii.2009, 25 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Ayeft valley, 20.i.2010, 1 spec., lgt. Saldaitis, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (IRSB).

Diagnosis. Body length 1.8–2.0 mm. Head black, pronotum dark brown, elytra dull brownish yellow with indistinct brownish borders and more indistinct brownish marking halfway along elytra. Frontal furrows shallow. Elytra with three shallow striae, remaining striae almost invisible.

Comments on classification. Rather similar to *T. grandicollis* (Chaudoir, 1846) which is known from Caucasus, the Middle East, Arabia and North Africa, with elytra of same colour as pronotum. According to BRUNEAU DE MIRÉ (1963) *T. nigrolimbata* is smaller and shorter than *T. grandicollis*, with paler elytra, and with frontal furrows shallower.

Collection circumstances. In 2009 all specimens were collected on the banks of the wadis, near the water.

Distribution. Known from Africa south of the Sahara, Madagascar, Morocco and Egypt. **First record from Socotra Island.**

***Tachyura (Tachyura) biblis* (Britton, 1948)**

Material examined (2 spec.). YEMEN: SOCOTRA ISLAND: NW Qalansiya, inside village, wadi, 1403969N, 769884E, 5 m a.s.l., 21.ii.2008, 1 spec., lgt. I. Brunk, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (IBCD); Wadi di-Negehen, 12°38'33.0"N, 54°03'18.5"E, 20.ii.2009, 1 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE).

Diagnosis. Body length 1.9–2.4 mm. Completely yellow. Eyes large. Pronotum and elytra convex. Sides of pronotum almost straight, hardly sinuate near posterior angles, which are obtuse but sharp. Elytra with four distinct punctured striae; striae V and VI indistinct.

Comments on classification. Although KOPECKÝ (2003) treated *T. biblis* as a synonym of *T. emeritus* (Péringuey, 1898), BRUNEAU DE MIRÉ (1964, 1990) considered this synonymy incorrect due to the fact that BRITTON (1948) has mixed both species among the type series of *T. biblis*. This is confirmed by examination of two paratypes of *T. biblis* from ‘Western Aden Protectorate’. One paratype refers to the true *T. biblis* and the second to *T. emeritus*. *Tachyura biblis* is larger than *T. emeritus*, almost always more than 2 mm (1.9–2.4 mm), with large prominent eyes; diameter of eye larger than length of clypeus. Temples almost absent. Pronotum transverse, hardly narrowing backwards. Elytral striae superficial, outer striae indistinct, intervals almost flat.

Collection circumstances. The specimen from Qalansyia was found under a stone in dry grassland.

Distribution. This species has a vast subdesertic distribution in Africa. Known also from the United Arab Emirates. **First record from Socotra Island.**

Tachyura (Tachyura) ferrugata (Reitter, 1895)

Material examined (218 spec.). YEMEN: SOCOTRA ISLAND: Hoq, from coast till cave entrance, 12°36'N, 54°21'E, 50–350 m a.s.l., 5.–6.ii.1999, 1 spec., lgt. H. Pohl, det. T. Kopecký (HLMD); Ayhaft, 15.iii.2000, 6 spec., lgt. V. Bejček & K. Šťastný, det. J. Farkač (JFCP, TKHK); Wadi Faar, 12.333N, 54.195E, 69 m a.s.l., 1.iv.2001, 1 spec., lgt. V. Bejček & K. Šťastný, det. T. Kopecký (as *T. ceylanica*); Noghed Moghar, 31.iii.2001, 1 spec., lgt. V. Bejček & K. Šťastný, det. T. Kopecký (JFCP); Dixam plateau, Sirhin area, 12°31'08"N, 53°59'09"E, 812 m a.s.l., 1.–2.xii.2003, 21 spec., lgt. J. Farkač, det. T. Kopecký (JFCP, TKHK, CULS, OHCP); Qaareh (waterfall), Noged plain, 12°20'10"N, 53°37'56"E, 57 m a.s.l., 5.–6.xii.2003, 10 spec., lgt. J. Farkač, det. T. Kopecký (JFCP, TKHK, CULS); same data, 2 spec., lgt. P. Kabátek, det. T. Kopecký (JFCP); Homhil protected area, 12°34'27"N, 54°18'32"E, 364 m a.s.l., 28.–29.xi.2003, 2 spec., lgt. P. Kabátek, det. T. Kopecký (JFCP); Wadi Esgego, Dixam plateau, 12°28'09"N, 54°00'36"E, 300 m a.s.l., 2.–3.xii.2003, 1 spec., lgt. J. Farkač, det. T. Kopecký (JFCP); same data, 1 spec., lgt. P. Kabátek, det. T. Kopecký (JFCP); Zeeriq, Dixam plateau, 12°31'08"N, 53°59'09"E, 3.xii.2003, 1 spec., lgt. P. Kabátek, det. T. Kopecký (JFCP); Wadi Esgego, Diksam plateau, 12°28'09"N, 54°00'36"E, 300 m a.s.l., 2.–3.xii.2003, 1 spec., lgt. D. Král, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (NMPC); Noged plain, Qaareh (waterfall), 12°20'10"N, 53°37'56"E, 57 m a.s.l., 5.–6.xii.2003, 7 spec., lgt. D. Král, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (NMPC); hills near Hadiboh, 23.ii.2008, 2 spec., lgt. Saldaitis, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (IRSB); Wadi Zerik, Diksam, 12°30'09.1"N, 53°59'24.2"E, 21.ii.2009, 7 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Wadi Ayhaft, camp, 12°36'58.7"N, 53°59'30.6"E, at light, 22.ii.09, 45 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Wadi Irih, 12°27'05.5"N, 54°09'16.6"E, 3.iii.2009, 1 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Wadi Ayefit, 28.ii.–1.iii.2009, 3 spec., lgt. P. Lo Cascio & F. Grita, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (PLFG); Hoq cave, 12°35'15.83"N, 54°21'16.26"E, 4.iii.2009, 62 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Zemhon area, 12°30'38"N, 54°06'39"E, 270–350 m a.s.l., at light, 3.–4.ii.2010, 18 spec., lgt. L. Purchart & J. Vybíral, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (NMPC); Wadi Irih, 12°27'05.5"N, 54°09'16.6"E, 3.iii.2010, 1 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Wadi Ayaft, 12°36'41.1"N, 53°58'05.9"E, 171 m a.s.l., 26.x.2010, 3 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Wadi Ayaft, 12°36'39.1"N, 53°58'44.8"E, 26.x.2010, 7 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Adhoh di-Melhoh, 12°34'31.2"N, 54°02'53.8"E, 903 m a.s.l., 31.x.2010, 1 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); path from Wadi di-Negehen to Adhoh di-Melhoh, 31.x.2010, 1 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Firmihin (*Dracaena* forest), 12°28.6'N, 54°01.1'E, 490 m a.s.l., 15.–16.xi.2010, 2 spec., lgt. J. Hájek, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (NMPC); same data, 1 spec., lgt. P. Hlaváč, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (NMPC); same data, 2 spec., lgt. J. Bezděk, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (NMPC); same data, 6 spec., lgt. L. Purchart, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (NMPC); Aloove aerea, Hassan village environment, 12°31.2'N, 54°07.4'E, 221 m a.s.l., 9.–10.xi.2010, 2 spec., lgt. J. Bezděk, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (NMPC).

Diagnosis. Body length 2.2–2.8 mm. Head and pronotum shiny yellow-red. Elytra yellow, with more or less diamond-shaped brown spot reaching lateral margins, and with five punctured striae – striae VI and VII hardly visible. Antennae and legs yellow. Colour variability: apical spots very light and yellow in some specimens, while humeral spots are darker and more reddish; dark pattern can be reduced or almost indistinct. In some specimens stria VI, although much weaker, clearly visible; or striae much weaker from stria V onwards.

Comments on classification. One specimen was erroneously identified as *T. ceylanica*, which is smaller, with different shape of pronotum, and elytra with only three distinctly visible striae, the remaining striae obsolete (T. Kopecký, pers. comm. 2012).

Collection circumstances. The specimens collected in Hoq cave were found at dusk at the entrance in gravel at moist places. Others were collected at light.

Distribution. Mentioned from Greece, Turkey and Syria. Recorded from Socotra by KOPECKÝ (2009).

Pogonini

Sirdenus (Syrdenopsis) grayii (Wollaston, 1862)

Material examined (2 spec.). YEMEN: SOCOTRA ISLAND: Ba'a village env., 12°32'19"N, 54°10'41"E, 5.xii.2003, 234 m a.s.l., lgt. P. Kabátek, det. D. W. Wrase (JFCP); Gubbah di-Net, 12°28'52.9"N, 53°23'07.4"E, 2 m a.s.l., 28.x.2010, 1 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE).

Diagnosis. Body length 4.5–5.5 mm. Body parallel-sided, flat. Head, pronotum and elytral suture brownish yellow, elytra yellow, parallel. Appendices yellow. Head including eyes distinctly narrower than pronotum. Frontal furrows not reaching anterior supraorbital puncture. Base of pronotum coarsely punctured and distinctly narrower than base of elytra.

Collection circumstances. Collected at light in a saltmarsh.

Distribution. Italy, Spain, Cyprus, Iraq, Turkmenistan, Turkey, Africa. **First record from Socotra Island.**

Trechini

Perileptus (Perileptus) stierlini Putzeys, 1870

Material examined (17 spec.). YEMEN: SOCOTRA ISLAND: Goeeh, 12°32'25"N, 54°10'22"E, 240 m. a.s.l., 23.x.2000, 6 spec., lgt. A. van Harten, det. M. Baehr (HLMD); Wadi Esgego, Diksam plateau, 12°28'09"N, 54°00'36"E, 300 m a.s.l., 2.–3.xii.2003, 3 spec., lgt. D. Král, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (NMPC); Wadi Di-Negehen, 12°38'33.0"N, 54°03'18.5"E, 20.ii.2009, 1 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Wadi Zerik, Diksam, 12°30'09.1"N, 53°49'27.8"E, 21.ii.2009, 2 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Wadi Mahaba, 12°38'53.2"N, 54°08'56.3"E, 25.ii.2009, 4 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Qalansiyah, 12°41'47.5"N, 53°29'02.8"E, 28.ii.2009, 1 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Hoq cave, 12°35'15.83"N, 54°21'16.26"E, 4.iii.2009, 1 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Zemhon area, 12°30'58"N, 54°06'39"E, 270–350 m a.s.l., 3.–4.ii.2010, 1 spec., lgt. L. Purchart & J. Vybíral, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (NMPC); Wadi Ayaft, 12°36'39.1"N, 53°58'44.8"E, 26.x.2010, 3 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Wadi Ayaft, 12°36.5'N, 53°58.9'E, 200 m a.s.l., 7.–8.xi.2010, 1 spec., lgt. Jiří Hájek, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (NMPC).

Diagnosis. Body length 2.3–2.7 mm. Head and pronotum reddish yellow, elytra more brownish yellow, slightly darker towards apex. Tooth on labrum indistinct or lacking. Antennomeres I–III yellow, rest of antennae somewhat darker, short. Elytra covered with setae in rows, obviously

scarcer than in *P. testaceus* Putzeys, 1870. Elytral stria deep, with large punctures.

Comments on classification. *Perileptus stierlini* is a very small, completely testaceous species. It is similar to *Perileptus rutilus* Schaum, 1886, which has larger eyes (five times as long as the temples; in *P. stierlini* only three times as long as the temples) and elytral punctures much more vague and superficial.

Collection circumstances. The specimen from Hoq cave was found among *P. cf. testaceus* and *Tachyura ferrugata* at dusk, at the entrance under gravel. Those from Wadi Ayhaft were collected at light.

Distribution. Known from Egypt, Sinai, Israel and Yemen. **First record from Socotra Island.**

Perileptus (Pyrrotachys) cf. testaceus Putzeys, 1870

Material examined (124 spec.). YEMEN: SOCOTRA ISLAND: Wadi Esgego, Diksam plateau, 12°28'09"N, 54°00'36"E, 300 m a.s.l., 2.–3.xii.2003, 5 spec., lgt. D. Král, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (NMPC); Wadi Zeeriq, 12°31'08"N, 53°39'09"E, 750 m a.s.l., 3.xii.2003, 3 spec., lgt. D. Král, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (NMPC); Arher, NE-coast, dunes, fresh water, 1388419N, ~224191E, 50 m a.s.l., 18.–19.ii.2008, 1 spec., lgt. & det. I. Brunk (not collected); Wadi Daerhu, east of Diksam plateau, 13838N, ~175060E, ~300 m a.s.l., 20.ii.2008, 2 spec., lgt. & det. I. Brunk (IBCD); Ayheft valley, 22.xi.2008, 1 spec., lgt. Saldaitiene & Saldaitis, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (IRSB); Wadi di-Negehen, 12°38'33.0"N, 54°03'18.5"E, 20.ii.2009, 6 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Wadi Zerik, Diksam, 12°30'09.1"N, 53°59'24.2"E, 21.ii.2009, 4 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Wadi Ayhaft, camp, 12°36'58.7"N, 53°59'30.6"E, 22.ii.2009, at light, 42 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Wadi Ayhaft, river, 12°36'49.1"N, 53°59'26.4"E, 22.ii.2009, 1 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Ridah (Mômi), 12°32'40.3"N, 54°17'41.1"E, 24.ii.2009, at light, 19 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Wadi Irih, 12°27'05.5"N, 54°09'16.6"E, 3.iii.2009, 12 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Hoq cave, 12°35'15.83"N, 54°21'16.26"E, 4.iii.2009, 2 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Diksam canyon, 23.iii.2009, 1 spec., lgt. Saldaitis, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (IRSB); Ayeft valley, 20.i.2010, 1 spec., lgt. Saldaitis, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (IRSB); Zemhon area, 12°30'38"N, 54°06'39"E, 270–350 m a.s.l., 3.–4.ii.2010, 12 spec., lgt. L. Purchart & J. Vybíral, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (NMPC); Wadi di-Negehen, 12°36'55.58"N, 54°03'48.28"E, 25.x.2010, 3 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Wadi Ayaft, 12°36'41.1"N, 53°58'05.9"E, 171 m a.s.l., 26.x.2010, 3 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Wadi Ayaft, 12°36'21.7"N, 53°59'33.9"E, 265 m a.s.l., 26.x.2010, 3 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Wadi Ayaft, 12°36'39.1"N, 53°58'44.8"E, 26.x.2010, 2 spec., lgt. & det. R.F.F.L. Felix (RFBE); Wadi Ayaft, 12°36.5'N 53°58.9'E, 200 m a.s.l., 7.–8.xi.2010, 1 spec., lgt. J. Hájek, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (NMPC); Dixam plateau, Firmihin (*Dracaena* forest), 12°28.6'N, 54°01.1'E, 490 m a.s.l., 15.–16.xi.2010, 1 spec., lgt. L. Purchart, det. R.F.F.L. Felix (NMPC).

Diagnosis. Body length 2.8–3.9 mm. Completely testaceous. Frontal furrows shallower than in *Perileptus areolatus* (Creuzer, 1799). Median tooth on labrum obvious. Pronotum shorter, at base less sinuate, lateral margins of pronotum rounded before posterior angles, surface with more distinct microsculpture. Elytral striae visible. Antennae and legs rather long.

Comments on classification. A species very variable in length. It is possible that the material consists of more than one species.

Collection circumstances. The specimens from Hoq cave were collected among *Tachyura ferrugata* under gravel at dusk at the entrance. Those from Wadi Ayhaft were collected at light and those from Wadi di Negehen and Wadi Zerik were found in the gravel of the river bank.

Distribution. Known from Oman, Yemen, the United Arab Emirates and North and East Africa. **First record from Socotra Island.**

Discussion

Up till now, the Socotran fauna of Carabidae contains one endemic genus *Socotrana*, and at least four endemic species: *Socotrana labroturrita*, *Tetragonoderus flavovittatus*, *Lebia farkaci* and *Chlaenius (Pachydinodes) sokotranus*. This number will probably be increased after identifying all the material.

Apart from the species still to be identified, further 30 taxa are new to Socotra since WRANIK (2003): *Abacetus (Astigis) cf. quadrisignatus*, *Chlaenius (Chlaeniellus) laeviplaga laeviplaga*, *Masoreus orientalis orientalis*, *Amblystomus orpheus*, *A. somalicus*, *Crasodactylus punctatus*, *Harpalus agnatus*, *Perigona (Trechicus) nigriceps*, *Platytarus faminii faminii*, *Glycia cf. spencei*, *Lipostratia distinguenda*, *Trichis pallida*, *Dyschirius (Dyschiriodes) auriculatus*, *D. (Dyschiriodes) hessei*, *D. (Dyschiriodes) zanzibaricus*, *Distichus pachycerus*, *Scarites (Parallelomorphus) terricola aethiopicus*, *Bembidion (Ocydromus) atlanticum megaspilum*, *Polyderus gilvus*, *Paratachys quadrum*, *Tachys torretassoi*, *Tachyura (Amaurotachys) nigrolimbata nigrolimbata*, *T. (Tachyura) biblis*, *Sphaerotachys conspicuus*, *S. lucasii*, *S. pseudocomptus*, *S. tetraspilus variabilis*, *Sirdenus (Syrdenopsis) grayi*, *Perileptus (P.) stierlini* and *P. (Pyrrotachys) cf. testaceus*.

The only two species mentioned and pictured by WRANIK (2003), which were not collected during the expeditions from 2000 till 2010, are *Zuphium* sp. and *Pogonistes* sp.

The taxa *Calleida* sp. (GAHAN 1903) and *Callida* sp. (WRANIK 2003) probably belong to *Lipostratia distinguenda* and/or *Glycia cf. spencei*.

The Pogonini and Pterostichini (the latter depicted in WRANIK (2003) as ‘*Orthomus* sp.’) are not yet identified at the genus level. They are probably new to science and thus also endemic to Socotra. These species are not discussed in this paper and will be dealt with later.

We have not yet been able to identify the members of genera *Tachys* Dejean, 1821 (one species), *Apristus* Chaudoir, 1846 (one species), *Lebia* Latreille, 1802 (one species), *Metadromius* Bedel, 1907 (one species) and *Microlestes* Schmidt-Göbel, 1846 (two species) at the species level and they are not discussed in this paper. The *Lebia* species is probably new to science.

Some species dealt with in the present study were identified with some doubts and their status is unclear: *Abacetus cf. quadrisignatus*, *Glycia cf. spencei* and *Perileptus cf. testaceus*.

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