

## DISTRIBUTION PATTERNS OF IBERIAN CARABIDAE (INSECTA, COLEOPTERA)

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### ABSTRACT

We have categorised the 1336 species and subspecies of the Iberian Peninsula according to the chorotype classification proposed by Vigna Taglianti *et al.* (1992), modified by the addition of new chorotypes. The Iberian Peninsula is noticeable among the different European and Circum-Mediterranean regions by the high proportion of endemic taxa (43.1%). The old age and stability of the northern half, the extreme position of the Peninsula within the Eurasian continent, alpine tectonics and abundance of caves are among the factors that have probably contributed to the origin of a distinctive fauna. Taxa with a large distribution pattern are predominant at a regional scale; the proportion of endemic taxa increases to the North and in mountain regions; Mediterranean elements are more frequent in the South whereas European elements increase in the northern half. Adaptation to a Mediterranean climatic regime and dispersal are two of the factors causing these patterns. The Peninsula is poor in Afrotropical elements, probably because of the strong isolation derived from the Sahara Desert. The Balearic Islands have high proportions of widely distributed and Mediterranean taxa, what suggests a main role of dispersal in the colonisation of the archipelago. The proportion of endemic taxa in Mallorca (7.8%) is intermediate between that of Sardinia and Sicily; in spite of a relatively long isolation, the Balearic Islands are small in size and moderately rich in caves, what explains that most endemic taxa are found in the lowlands.

**Keywords:** Carabidae, Iberian Peninsula, Balearic Islands, distribution, chorotypes.

### RESUMEN

#### Patrones de distribución de los Carabidae ibéricos (Insecta, Coleoptera)

Se han categorizado las 1336 especies y subespecies de la fauna ibérica de Carabidae, usando los corotipos propuestos por Vigna Taglianti *et al.* (1992), los cuales se han completado con algunos otros adicionales. La Península Ibérica destaca entre las diversas regiones europeas y circunmediterráneas por la elevada proporción de elementos endémicos (43,1%). La antigüedad y estabilidad de la mitad norte peninsular, el aislamiento de la región, los plegamientos alpinos y la abundancia de cuevas, son factores que probablemente han contribuido a su singularidad faunística. Los elementos de amplia distribución predominan a la escala regional; las proporciones de endemismos son mayores hacia el Norte y en las zonas de montaña; la de los elementos mediterráneos se incrementa hacia el Sur, al contrario de lo que ocurre con los elementos europeos. La adaptación al régimen climático mediterráneo y la dispersión son dos de los factores que probablemente causan estos patrones. La Península es pobre en elementos afrotropicales, posiblemente debido al aislamiento causado por la barrera natural del Sahara. Las Islas Baleares tienen altas proporciones de elementos de amplia distribución y mediterráneos, lo que sugiere el papel relevante de la dispersión en la colonización de las islas. La proporción de endemismos de Mallorca (7,8%) es intermedia entre la de Cerdeña y Sicilia; a pesar de su aislamiento las Baleares son de tamaño pequeño y tienen un abundancia moderada de medios favorables para la especiación, como ocurre con las cuevas, lo que explica que la mayoría de los endemismos se encuentren en zonas abiertas de baja altitud.

**Palabras clave:** Carabidae, Península Ibérica, Islas Baleares, distribución, corotipos.

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## Introduction

The present distribution of species is usually the result of complex interactions between adaptation to particular conditions, power of dispersal and colonisation, history, and chance. The use of chorotypes for characterising in a single word such a complex sequence of events, is useful in terms of economy but may be more interesting for revealing a common process that influenced the distribution of whole floras and faunas, as it is the case of the biotic interchange that followed the connection between the Americas after the closure of the Panama Isthmus, 1,9 million years ago (Marshall, 1988), or the occurrence of vicariant events after the separation between the Iberian Peninsula and North Africa about 5.5 million years ago (López-Martínez, 1989; Rogl & Steininger, 1983).

The development of categories for characterising the species distribution has not yet reached a wide consensus and hence these categories may vary significantly depending on the author consulted. Thus, the meaning of the category "West Palearctic" is not the same in the recent books of Hárka (1996) and Turin (2000). This is also found in papers dealing with the Iberian carabid fauna (Novoa *et al.*, 1989 and 1996 versus Andújar *et al.*, 2000).

Italian researchers attained a valuable consensus on the categorisation of chorotypes (Vigna Taglianti *et al.*, 1992), after a deep discussion that took into account the distribution patterns of different types of animals (most of them insects). We have selected the chorotypes put forward in that paper as a starting point for developing the geographic categorisation of the Iberian carabid fauna. The goals of this paper are to: 1) Present an updated catalogue of the Iberian carabid fauna categorised into chorotypes that follow the criteria postulated by Vigna Taglianti *et al.* (1992); 2) Make this catalogue accessible through Internet to anyone working with the geographic distribution of Iberian Carabidae; 3) Keep the catalogue actualised with the collaboration of researchers, by adding, deleting or correcting the categories of the chorotypes. This actualisation includes also changes concerning the taxa and their nomenclature, and the distribution data in the Iberian Peninsula and the Balearic Islands as well. This basic information may be used to build up more complex databases, to develop regional or local studies starting on a basic knowledge, etc.

## Methods

### SPECIES LIST

The list of species of the Iberian Peninsula and the Balearic Islands (Table 1) follows the ordination of the new catalogue of Iberian Carabidae (Serrano, 2003). It includes 1161 species. The need of describing the distribution of taxa in the different natural regions of the Iberian Peninsula (see below) justifies the consideration of subspecies for those polytypic species. Therefore, the total number of categorised taxa included in the analyses of the faunistic composition of the natural regions is 1336 species and subspecies. For each taxon of the list it is indicated the code corresponding to its chorotype.

### SOURCES OF DISTRIBUTION DATA

The new catalogue of Iberian Carabidae (Serrano, 2003) includes detailed information for species with a restricted area (often endemic to mountains, caves, etc.), but only offers a general indication of the distribution of taxa which are widely distributed. For assessing the presence of each taxon in the natural regions of Iberia, we have made an exhaustive search of any paper having distributional information. This makes a long bibliographic list (more than 530 references) that will be also available in the Internet page of the Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales, or upon request to us. These data have been completed with the inclusion of our personal records not yet published. Data of authors have been reinterpreted according to the systematics used in the new catalogue, particularly those ones of old papers based on past nomenclatural criteria. The finding of old names is possible by searching them in the species list, as most used synonyms are also mentioned.

### CRITERIA FOR CATEGORISING THE CHOROTYPES

The species with a large distribution range have been categorised according to the criteria put forward by Vigna Taglianti *et al.* (1992) (Table 1). Eight new chorotypes have been added to the list when the distribution pattern of species does not fit the initial list. These new categories are:

- **Turano South Mediterranean.** This distribution includes the Turanian region and the southern half of the Mediterranean basin, with a western limit in Andalusia and (or) southeast Spain. The distribution of *Megacephala euphratica* is an example of this pattern. Code number **1.14**.
- **The Alpine** chorotype refers to orophilous species that occupy the Pyrenees (and sometimes the

Table 1.— Chorotypes used in this work based on the criteria proposed by Vigna Taglianti *et al.* (1992).

Table 1.— Corotipos usados en el presente trabajo basados en los criterios propuestos por Vigna Taglianti *et al.* (1992).

Code	Acronym	Distribution range
0.01	COSM	Cosmopolitan
1.01	HOLA	Holarctic
1.02	PALE	Palearctic
1.03	WPAL	West-Palearctic
1.04	ASER	Asiatic-European
1.05	SIER	Siberian-European
1.06	CAEM	Centralasiatic-European-Mediterranean
1.07	CAER	Centralasiatic-European
1.08	CAME	Centralasiatic-Mediterranean
1.09	TEUM	Turanian-European-Mediterranean
1.10	TUER	Turanian-European
1.11	TUME	Turanian-Mediterranean
1.12	EUME	European-Mediterranean
1.14	TSER	Turanian-South European
2.01	EURP	European
2.03	CEUR	Central-European
2.04	SOER	South-European
2.05	WEUR	West-European
2.07	ALPI	Alpine
3.01	MEDT	Mediterranean
3.02	WMED	West-Mediterranean
3.04	NAFR	North-African
3.05	MESI	Mediterranean-Sindian
3.06	ATLA	Atlantic Litoral
3.07	NOME	North-Mediterranean Litoral
4.01	AIME	Afrotropic-Indo-Mediterranean
4.02	AFME	Afrotropic-Mediterranean
4.03	INME	Indo-Mediterranean
5.04	SASI	Saharian-Sindian
6.00	ENDE	Endemic
6.01	BERI	Betic-Riffian
6.02	LION	Lioniguric
6.03	IBMG	Ibero-Maghrebian
6.04	CAPR	Catalonian Provencale

Cantabric Mountains too) and one or more of the following mountains: the Alps, the Central Massif, the Apennines, the Carpathian Mountains, etc. *Nebria rufescens* is a good example of this chorotype. In some cases, these species are also found up to Scandinavia and North America. Code number **2.07**.

- **Northern Mediterranean littoral.** This category is applied to species of the northern Mediterranean seashore. Species of Southern Europe not restricted to the sea border and with a wide altitudinal range have been already classified into the 2.04 chorotype. *Pogonus meridionalis* and *P. riparius* have this geographic pattern. Code number **3.07**.

- **The Atlantic** chorotype is applied to species inhabiting the littoral and sublittoral zones between Morocco and the English Channel. *Aepopsis robinii* and *Cillenus lateralis* are examples of this chorotype. Code number **3.06**.

Taxa exclusive of the whole Peninsula (including the Pyrenees) or restricted to one or more of its natural regions are considered as the “endemic” chorotype. Vigna Taglianti *et al.* (1992) also considered subendemic taxa. In the case of the Iberian Peninsula these taxa should be broadly considered as Western Mediterranean elements, but their present distribution restricted to the Iberian Peninsula and either southern France or northern Morocco, is perhaps suggesting recent vicariant or dispersal events at a regional scale. Categories for these taxa are:

- **Betic-Riffian** species occupy the mountains of the south Iberian Peninsula and the Rif Mountains of northern Morocco. In some cases the distribution range includes the Sistema Central in Iberia or the northern part of the Atlas Mountains. *Bembidion schmidti* and *Penetretus temporalis* have this pattern. Code number **6.01**.
- **Lioniguric** species are also orophilous taxa that are found in the mountain arch made up the Catalonian Chain and the Alps Maritimes between France and Italy. Occasionally the distribution range may extend southwards. *Aptinus pyrenaeus* is an example of this pattern. Code number **6.02**.
- **Iberian-Maghrebine** elements are taxa occupying the southern half of Iberia and North Morocco, extending farther to North Algeria and Tunisia in some cases. The altitudinal range of taxa is large but most of them prefer the lowlands. *Elaphrus lheriti* and *Siagona dejeani* are examples of this chorotype. Code number **6.03**.
- **Catalonian-Provencale** elements are equivalent to lioniguric elements but always prefer the lowlands, and are therefore found between south France and the Mediterranean coast of Catalonia, sometimes extending their range farther into the Iberian Peninsula or along littoral and sublittoral regions towards the South. *Poecilus laevigatus* has this distribution pattern. Code number **6.04**.

The complete list of chorotypes used in this work is indicated in the Table 1. We have omitted the chorotypes indicated by Vigna Taglianti *et al.* (1992) without representatives in the Iberian Peninsula.

Table 2.— Total number of species of Carabidae and percentages of chorotypes (in brackets) recorded for the Iberian Peninsula, its natural regions and each of the Balearic Islands. Acronym of chorotypes as in table 1. IBP Iberian Peninsula, COS Southernmost Cone, PEN Penibetic Chains, ALM Almeria Plain, BET Betic Chains and River Guadalquivir Basin, ALG Algarve, SME South Meseta, MUR Murcia Plain, VAL Valencia Plain, POR litoral of Portugal, CEN Central Chains, SIB South Iberian Chain, EBR River Ebro Basin, NIB North Iberian Chain, NME North Meseta, GAL Galician-Douro region, LEO Mountains of Leon, CTB Cantabrian Mountains, BAC Basque Country, PYR Pyrenees, CAT Catalonia, IBZ Ibiza, MAL Mallorca, MEN Minorca.

Code	Acronym	IBP	COS	PEN	ALM	BET	ALG	SME	MUR	VAL	POR	CEN	SIB	EBR	NIB	NME
	COSM	3 (0,3)	2 (0,6)	1 (0,3)	0	2 (0,5)	3 (1,6)	3 (0,7)	2 (0,8)	1 (0,6)	3 (1,2)	1 (0,3)	1 (0,3)	1 (0,5)	2 (0,7)	1 (0,3)
1.01	HOLA	8 (0,7)	1 (0,3)	2 (0,6)	0	3 (0,7)	0	5 (1,1)	0	1 (0,6)	3 (1,2)	5 (1,3)	4 (1,3)	3 (1,4)	6 (2,0)	5 (1,6)
1.02	PALE	23 (2,0)	14 (4,1)	15 (4,5)	107,1	17 (4,2)	13 (7,0)	18 (4,1)	15 (6,0)	11 (6,1)	10 (4,0)	17 (4,3)	15 (4,8)	16 (7,7)	16 (5,4)	16 (5,2)
1.03	WPAL	21 (1,8)	11 (3,2)	13 (3,9)	7 (5,0)	14 (3,5)	6 (3,2)	19 (4,3)	10 (4,0)	9 (5,0)	11 (4,4)	17 (4,3)	15 (4,8)	11 (5,3)	16 (5,4)	18 (5,8)
1.04	ASER	29 (2,5)	2 (0,6)	2 (0,6)	1 (0,7)	7 (1,7)	0	9 (2,0)	3 (1,2)	1 (0,6)	2 (0,8)	13 (3,3)	11 (3,5)	7 (3,4)	13 (4,4)	14 (4,5)
1.05	SIER	58 (5,0)	7 (2,1)	6 (1,8)	3 (2,1)	8 (2,0)	3 (1,6)	16 (3,6)	4 (1,6)	4 (2,2)	9 (3,6)	20 (5,0)	16 (5,1)	10 (4,8)	18 (6,1)	20 (6,5)
1.06	CAEM	10 (0,9)	7 (2,1)	3 (0,9)	1 (0,7)	7 (1,7)	2 (1,1)	10 (2,3)	6 (2,4)	3 (1,7)	3 (1,2)	5 (1,3)	3 (1,0)	5 (2,4)	4 (1,3)	5 (1,6)
1.07	CAER	19 (1,6)	1 (0,3)	1 (0,3)	0	6 (1,5)	3 (1,6)	6 (1,4)	3 (1,2)	3 (1,7)	5 (2,0)	9 (2,3)	8 (2,6)	6 (2,9)	10 (3,4)	4 (1,3)
1.08	CAME	5 (0,4)	3 (0,9)	1 (0,3)	2 (1,4)	3 (0,7)	2 (1,1)	5 (1,1)	4 (1,6)	3 (1,7)	3 (1,2)	3 (0,8)	2 (0,6)	3 (1,4)	2 (0,7)	2 (0,6)
1.09	TEUM	19 (1,6)	13 (3,8)	10 (3,0)	6 (4,3)	17 (4,2)	7 (3,8)	15 (3,4)	12 (4,8)	7 (3,9)	11 (4,4)	14 (3,5)	11 (3,5)	11 (5,3)	13 (4,4)	13 (4,2)
1.10	TUER	20 (1,7)	6 (1,8)	2 (0,6)	1 (0,7)	9 (2,2)	1 (0,5)	13 (2,9)	3 (1,2)	5 (2,8)	6 (2,4)	8 (2,0)	11 (3,5)	5 (2,4)	6 (2,0)	9 (2,9)
1.11	TUME	24 (2,1)	10 (2,9)	8 (2,4)	7 (5,0)	17 (4,2)	6 (3,2)	19 (4,3)	12 (4,8)	5 (2,8)	7 (2,8)	10 (2,5)	5 (1,6)	7 (3,4)	4 (1,3)	6 (1,9)
1.12	EUME	27 (2,3)	19 (5,6)	17 (5,0)	8 (5,7)	23 (5,7)	11 (5,9)	25 (5,7)	18 (7,2)	18 (10,1)	21 (8,4)	22 (5,5)	19 (6,1)	16 (7,7)	18 (6,1)	17 (5,5)
1.14	TSER	11 (0,9)	3 (0,9)	5 (1,5)	4 (2,9)	4 (1,0)	2 (1,1)	7 (1,6)	5 (2,0)	5 (2,8)	2 (0,8)	2 (0,5)	5 (1,6)	4 (1,9)	3 (1,0)	4 (1,3)
2.01	EURP	63 (5,4)	9 (2,6)	7 (2,1)	2 (1,4)	16 (4,0)	7 (3,8)	20 (4,5)	8 (3,2)	7 (3,9)	12 (4,8)	25 (6,3)	22 (7,1)	11 (5,3)	25 (8,4)	24 (7,8)
2.03	CEUR	3 (0,2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.04	SOER	25 (2,2)	7 (2,1)	7 (2,1)	4 (2,9)	11 (2,7)	4 (2,2)	12 (2,7)	7 (2,4)	5 (2,8)	5 (2,0)	12 (3,0)	14 (4,5)	10 (4,8)	13 (4,4)	9 (2,9)
2.05	WEUR	21 (1,8)	3 (0,9)	5 (1,5)	1 (0,7)	9 (2,2)	1 (0,5)	3 (0,7)	3 (1,2)	5 (2,8)	4 (1,6)	11 (2,8)	10 (3,2)	4 (1,9)	8 (2,7)	9 (2,9)
2.07	ALPI	15 (1,3)	0	2 (0,6)	0	0	0	1 (0,2)	0	1 (0,6)	0	3 (0,8)	2 (0,6)	0	3 (1,0)	2 (0,6)
3.01	MEDT	64 (5,5)	48 (14,1)	32 (9,5)	24 (17,1)	42 (10,4)	28 (15,1)	50 (11,3)	39 (15,6)	27 (15,1)	26 (10,4)	26 (6,5)	20 (6,4)	21 (10,1)	18 (6,1)	24 (7,8)
3.02	WMED	96 (8,1)	70 (20,6)	63 (18,7)	21 (15,0)	66 (16,4)	31 (16,7)	63 (14,3)	43 (17,2)	32 (17,9)	38 (15,1)	40 (10,1)	41 (13,1)	25 (12,0)	24 (8,1)	38 (12,3)
3.04	NAFR	8 (0,7)	6 (1,8)	1 (0,3)	1 (0,7)	4 (1,0)	4 (2,2)	4 (0,9)	6 (2,4)	3 (1,7)	1 (0,4)	0	1 (0,3)	2 (1,0)	0	1 (0,3)
3.05	MESI	1 (0,1)	0	1 (0,3)	1 (0,7)	0	0	1 (0,2)	1 (0,4)	1 (0,6)	0	0	1 (0,3)	1 (0,5)	0	0
3.06	ATLA	5 (0,4)	2 (0,6)	1 (0,3)	0	0	1 (0,5)	1 (0,2)	0	0	3 (1,2)	0	0	0	0	1 (0,3)
3.07	NOME	4 (0,3)	2 (0,6)	2 (0,6)	2 (1,4)	1 (0,2)	2 (1,1)	2 (0,5)	3 (1,2)	3 (1,7)	0	0	0	0	0	1 (0,3)
4.01	AIME	1 (0,1)	1 (0,3)	1 (0,3)	1 (0,7)	1 (0,2)	1 (0,5)	1 (0,2)	1 (0,4)	1 (0,6)	0	0	1 (0,3)	0	0	0
4.02	AFME	10 (0,9)	8 (2,4)	5 (1,5)	3 (2,1)	4 (1,0)	4 (2,2)	6 (1,4)	1 (0,4)	3 (1,7)	3 (1,2)	2 (0,5)	3 (1,0)	3 (1,4)	2 (0,7)	1 (0,3)
4.03	INME	1 (0,1)	1 (0,3)	0	0	0	1 (0,5)	1 (0,2)	1 (0,4)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.04	SASI	3 (0,3)	1 (0,3)	2 (0,6)	1 (0,7)	1 (0,2)	1 (0,5)	1 (0,2)	1 (0,4)	1 (0,6)	0	0	1 (0,3)	1 (0,5)	0	0
6.00	ENDE	500 (43,1)	41 (12,1)	90 (26,7)	19 (13,6)	76 (18,9)	29 (15,6)	78 (17,7)	18 (7,2)	11 (6,1)	49 (19,5)	115 (28,9)	55 (17,6)	18 (8,7)	67 (22,6)	54 (17,5)
6.01	BERI	6 (0,5)	2 (0,6)	5 (1,5)	0	4 (1,0)	0	2 (0,5)	0	0	0	2 (0,5)	2 (0,6)	0	0	0
6.02	LION	3 (0,3)	0	1 (0,3)	0	2 (0,5)	0	1 (0,2)	1 (0,4)	0	0	0	2 (0,6)	0	0	0
6.03	IBMG	51 (4,4)	40 (11,8)	21 (6,2)	9 (6,4)	27 (6,7)	13 (7,0)	23 (5,2)	14 (5,6)	2 (1,1)	14 (5,6)	15 (3,8)	8 (2,6)	4 (1,9)	3 (1,0)	10 (3,2)
6.04	CAPR	7 (0,6)	0	1 (0,3)	1 (0,7)	2 (0,5)	0	1 (0,2)	2 (0,8)	1 (0,6)	0	1 (0,3)	3 (1,0)	3 (1,4)	3 (1,0)	1 (0,3)
total		1161	340	337	140	403	186	441	250	179	251	398	312	208	297	309



Fig. 1.— Map of the natural regions of the Iberian Peninsula and the Balearic Islands considered in this paper.

Fig. 1.— Mapa de las regiones naturales de la Península Ibérica e Islas Baleares utilizadas en este estudio.

Tabla 2.— Número total de especies de Carabidae y porcentajes de corotipos (entre paréntesis) encontradas en la Península Ibérica, sus regiones naturales y las Islas Baleares. Acrónimos de los corotipos igual que en la Tabla 1. IBP Península Ibérica, COS Cono Sur, PEN Cadenas Penibéticas, ALM Planicie de Almería, BET Cadenas Béticas y cuenca del río Guadalquivir, ALG Algarve, SME Meseta Sur, MUR Planicie de Murcia, VAL Planicie de Valencia, POR litoral de Portugal, CEN Sistema Central, SIB Cadena Sudibérica, EBR Cuenca del Ebro, NIB Cadena Noribérica, NME Meseta Norte, GAL Región Galaico-Dórica, LEO Montes de León, CTB Cordillera Cantábrica, BAC País Vasco, PYR Pirineos, CAT Cataluña, IBZ Ibiza, MAL Mallorca, MEN Menorca.

Code	Acronym	SIB 1 (0,3)	EBR 1 (0,5)	NIB 2 (0,7)	NME 1 (0,3)	GAL 0	LEO 1 (0,4)	CTB 1 (0,3)	BAC 1 (0,4)	PYR 1 (0,2)	CAT 2 (0,5)	IBZ 1 (1,2)	MAL 1 (0,6)	MEN 1 (0,8)
0.01	COSM	4 (1,3)	3 (1,4)	6 (2,0)	5 (1,6)	6 (1,7)	3 (1,3)	6 (1,8)	7 (2,5)	6 (1,3)	7 (1,7)	0	1 (0,6)	0
1.01	HOLA	15 (4,8)	16 (7,7)	16 (5,4)	16 (5,2)	15 (4,2)	10 (4,3)	13 (3,9)	19 (6,7)	16 (3,6)	19 (4,6)	2 (0,4)	12 (6,7)	9 (7,2)
1.02	PALE	15 (4,8)	11 (5,3)	16 (5,4)	18 (5,8)	12 (3,4)	6 (2,6)	11 (3,3)	12 (4,3)	14 (3,1)	20 (4,8)	5 (6,0)	6 (3,4)	3 (2,4)
1.03	WPAL	11 (3,5)	7 (3,4)	13 (4,4)	14 (4,5)	19 (5,4)	15 (6,4)	18 (5,4)	16 (5,7)	25 (5,6)	19 (4,6)	1 (1,2)	2 (1,1)	2 (1,6)
1.04	ASER	16 (5,1)	10 (4,8)	18 (6,1)	20 (6,5)	27 (7,6)	17 (7,3)	31 (9,4)	28 (9,9)	38 (8,5)	19 (4,6)	4 (4,8)	8 (4,5)	6 (4,8)
1.05	SIER	5 (2,4)	4 (1,3)	5 (1,6)	5 (1,4)	3 (1,3)	2 (0,6)	3 (1,1)	4 (0,9)	9 (2,2)	2 (0,4)	4 (2,2)	4 (3,2)	
1.06	CAEM	8 (2,6)	6 (2,9)	10 (3,4)	4 (1,3)	10 (2,8)	6 (2,6)	6 (1,8)	7 (2,5)	12 (2,7)	14 (3,4)	2 (0,4)	4 (2,2)	2 (1,6)
1.07	CAER	2 (0,6)	3 (1,4)	2 (0,7)	2 (0,6)	1 (0,3)	0	1 (0,3)	1 (0,4)	1 (0,2)	5 (1,2)	3 (3,6)	4 (2,2)	4 (3,2)
1.08	CAME	11 (3,5)	11 (5,3)	13 (4,4)	13 (4,2)	13 (3,7)	9 (3,9)	9 (2,7)	13 (4,6)	10 (2,2)	16 (3,9)	6 (7,2)	10 (5,6)	9 (7,2)
1.09	TEUM	11 (3,5)	5 (2,4)	6 (2,0)	9 (2,9)	8 (2,3)	2 (0,9)	5 (1,5)	8 (2,8)	9 (2,0)	9 (2,2)	1 (1,2)	3 (1,7)	0
1.10	TUER	10 (3,2)	7 (3,4)	4 (1,3)	6 (1,9)	6 (1,7)	5 (2,1)	3 (0,9)	4 (1,4)	5 (1,1)	15 (3,6)	4 (4,8)	6 (3,4)	3 (2,4)
1.11	EUME	5 (1,6)	16 (7,7)	18 (6,1)	17 (5,5)	22 (6,2)	14 (6,0)	17 (5,1)	19 (6,7)	16 (3,6)	24 (5,8)	9 (10,8)	16 (8,9)	12 (9,6)
1.12	TSER	2 (0,6)	4 (1,9)	3 (1,0)	4 (1,3)	2 (0,6)	3 (1,3)	1 (0,3)	0	2 (0,4)	7 (1,7)	3 (3,6)	2 (1,1)	2 (1,6)
2.01	EURP	22 (7,1)	11 (5,3)	25 (8,4)	24 (7,8)	29 (8,2)	20 (8,6)	35 (10,6)	30 (10,6)	38 (8,5)	28 (6,8)	3 (3,6)	5 (2,8)	5 (4,0)
2.03	CEUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 (0,4)	1 (0,2)	1 (0,2)	0	0	0
2.04	SOER	14 (4,5)	10 (4,8)	13 (4,4)	9 (2,9)	13 (3,7)	8 (3,4)	10 (3,0)	9 (3,2)	12 (2,7)	16 (3,9)	3 (3,6)	7 (3,9)	4 (3,2)
2.05	WEUR	2 (0,6)	4 (1,9)	8 (2,7)	9 (2,9)	9 (2,5)	6 (2,6)	10 (3,0)	12 (4,3)	16 (3,6)	15 (3,6)	0	1 (0,6)	1 (0,8)
2.07	ALPI	0	0	3 (1,0)	2 (0,6)	1 (0,3)	2 (0,9)	8 (2,4)	1 (0,4)	15 (3,4)	6 (1,5)	0	0	0
3.01	MEDT	20 (6,4)	21 (10,1)	18 (6,1)	24 (7,8)	18 (5,1)	6 (2,6)	7 (2,1)	9 (3,2)	11 (2,5)	30 (7,3)	13 (15,7)	31 (17,3)	21 (16,8)
3.02	WMED	41 (13,1)	25 (12,0)	24 (8,1)	38 (12,3)	30 (8,5)	17 (7,3)	21 (6,3)	20 (7,1)	24 (5,4)	50 (12,1)	12 (14,5)	24 (13,4)	17 (13,6)
3.04	NAFR	1 (0,3)	2 (1,0)	0	1 (0,3)	1 (0,3)	0	0	0	0	2 (0,5)	1 (1,2)	2 (1,1)	2 (1,6)
3.05	MESI	1 (0,3)	1 (0,5)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 (0,2)	0	1 (0,6)	0
3.06	ATLA	0	0	0	1 (0,3)	4 (1,1)	0	2 (0,6)	3 (1,1)	0	0	0	0	0
3.07	NOME	0	0	0	1 (0,3)	2 (0,6)	0	0	0	0	3 (0,7)	0	2 (1,1)	2 (1,6)
4.01	AIME	1 (0,3)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 (0,2)	1 (1,2)	1 (0,6)	1 (0,8)
4.02	AFME	3 (1,0)	3 (1,4)	2 (0,7)	1 (0,3)	2 (0,6)	1 (0,4)	1 (0,3)	1 (0,4)	1 (0,2)	6 (1,5)	3 (3,6)	6 (3,4)	5 (4,0)
4.03	INME	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.04	SASI	1 (0,3)	1 (0,5)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 (0,2)	0	2 (1,1)	0
6.00	ENDE	55 (17,6)	18 (8,7)	67 (22,6)	54 (17,5)	91 (21,7)	76 (32,6)	112 (33,8)	54 (19,1)	162 (36,4)	58 (14,0)	3 (3,6)	14 (7,8)	7 (5,6)
6.01	BERI	2 (0,6)	0	0	0	1 (0,3)	0	0	0	0	1 (0,2)	0	0	0
6.02	LION	2 (0,6)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 (0,4)	2 (0,4)	1 (0,2)	0	0	0
6.03	IBMG	8 (2,6)	4 (1,9)	3 (1,0)	10 (3,2)	7 (2,0)	3 (1,3)	1 (0,3)	3 (1,1)	0	2 (0,5)	1 (1,2)	4 (2,2)	3 (2,4)
6.04	CAPR	3 (1,0)	3 (1,4)	3 (1,0)	1 (0,3)	0	0	0	4 (0,9)	6 (1,5)	0	0	0	0
total		312	208	297	309	354	233	331	282	445	413	83	179	125

#### THE NATURAL REGIONS OF THE IBERIAN PENINSULA AND THE BALEARIC ISLANDS

In order to analyse the geographic patterns at a regional scale the Iberian Peninsula has been divided into 22 natural regions, most of which were proposed by Jeanne in his catalogues of Iberian Carabidae (Jeanne, 1965-1978; Jeanne & Zaballos, 1986; Zaballos & Jeanne, 1994). To these regions it is added the three Balearic Islands (Fig. 1). Natural barriers and climatic conditions are the main factors that characterise the peninsular regions, but such division is only tentative and should be probably corrected when detailed faunistic analyses are carried out. We have added the Algarve as a distinct region, and have also differentiated the Penibetic from the Betic Mountains. The Sistema Central is

considered as a unit (following Jeanne's ideas) but perhaps should be better divided into an East group (from the NE extreme to Guadarrama mountains), a Central group including the sierras of Gredos, Béjar and Gata, and a western group including the Sierra de la Estrela in Portugal. Localities of species records situated in the border of these natural regions have been usually assigned to only one of them, based on altitude and predominant vegetation.

#### Results

The chorotype of all species and subspecies of Iberian Carabidae is indicated in the Appendix. A full version of this Appendix that includes the pre-

Table 3.— Supraspecific taxa of Iberian carabid beetles with a high percentage of endemic species. Only taxa including 10 species or more are listed.

Tabla 3.— Taxones supraespecíficos de Carabidae ibéricos con un porcentaje elevado de endemismos. Sólo figuran aquellos que tienen 10 o más especies.

Tribe	Subtribe or genus	ratio endemic /total no. species, and total no. of species of the taxon
Carabini	<i>Carabus</i>	79.3%, 29 species
Nebriini	<i>Leistus</i>	56.3%, 16 species
Nebriini	<i>Nebria</i>	63.2%, 19 species
Trechini	the whole tribe	91.8%, 97 species
Bembidiini	<i>Anillina</i>	100%, 82 species
Pterostichini	<i>Molopina</i>	93.3%, 15 species
Pterostichini	<i>Cryobius</i>	94.1%, 17 species
Pterostichini	<i>Pterostichus</i>	44.4%, 27 species
Zabronini	<i>Zabrus</i>	93.3%, 30 species
Sphodrini	<i>Platyderus</i>	95.7%, 46 species
Sphodrini	<i>Calathus</i>	60.9%, 23 species
Sphodrini	<i>Laemostenus</i>	81.3%, 16 species
Lebiini	<i>Trymosternus</i>	100%, 10 species
Lebiini	<i>Cymindis</i>	46.2%, 13 species
Brachinini	<i>Brachinus</i>	45.5%, 22 species

sence of each taxon in the natural regions of the Iberian Peninsula will be available in an Internet page developed by the Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales (Madrid). Table 2 is directly derived from that complete Appendix. The number of taxa and percentages for the Iberian Peninsula and Balearic Islands as a whole, is referred to 1161 species (subspecies are not considered). However, and for the reasons indicated above, we have considered also the subspecies level (1336 taxa) to determine the faunistic composition of the natural regions of Iberia.

#### THE IBERIAN PENINSULA AND THE BALEARIC ISLANDS

Endemic taxa make up the most frequent chorotype of the Iberian Carabidae (500 species, 43.1%). If subendemic chorotypes represented by 67 species (5.8%) are added to the endemic taxa the percentage increases to 48.9%.

Chorotypes corresponding to large distributional ranges (i.e., those with code numbers 0 and 1) are found in 277 species (23.9%), whereas Mediterranean chorotypes (code number 2) are third in importance as they correspond to 176 species (15.2%).

The endemic taxa are not randomly distributed within all tribes found in the Peninsula, but concentrated in particular supraspecific groups (Table 3). Orophiles and endogeous species make up the bulk

of the endemic species, but some of them have a present distribution range limited to lowlands, as it happens in the genera *Broscus*, *Percus*, *Poecilus*, and *Platyderus*. The endemic taxa represent in some cases lineages exclusive of the Peninsula (*Dalyat*, *Apoduvalius*, *Henrotius*, *Galiciotyphlates*, *Ildobates*, etc.), but most frequently are lineages living in a larger area with a more or less pronounced rate of speciation in Iberia. Some particular species are perhaps the Iberian counterpart of European or North African species (*Harpalus wagneri*, *Calathus granatensis*). The Balearic Islands have a low number of endemic species, most of which are cave dwellers, but there are also endemic species and subspecies inhabiting the lowlands (genera *Cicindela*, *Orthomus*, *Platyderus*).

#### THE NATURAL REGIONS OF THE IBERIAN PENINSULA

The number of species and subspecies varies notably between natural regions of the Iberian Peninsula (Table 2). Lowest species richness is found in the Balearic Islands, whereas the Pyrenees, the South Meseta, Catalonia, the Betic Region and the Sistema Central, are the regions with the highest numbers of recorded species. Both natural and sampling factors seem to account for these results.

In most regions, the species with a large distribution range (distribution codes 0 + 1) predomina-

te, with percentages between 40-50%. These chorotypes are more frequent in the northern half of the Peninsula and the Balearic Islands. European chorotypes (code number 2) are also more frequent in the North, always more than 10%. In the South and the islands their frequency decreases below 10%.

Mediterranean chorotypes (code number 3) have higher frequencies in the South, with percentages always higher than 25%, whereas in the North their frequency decreases to 20% or less. In the Balearic Islands they make the second main group of chorotypes (more than 30%).

Endemic taxa show the highest frequencies in the mountains: Pyrenees (36.4%), Cantabrian Mountains (33.8%), Mountains of León (32.6%), the Central Chains (28.9%) and Penibetic Mountains (26.7). This chorotype is found in low percentages in the islands, the coastal Mediterranean lowlands (Almería, Murcia, Valencia), and the Ebro Basin. Of the subendemic chorotypes only the ibero-maghrebine category makes up a significant percentage in the southern half of the Peninsula, as its frequency decreases in a SW-NE direction becoming lower than 5% towards the Central Chains and NE Mediterranean regions (Valencia and Catalonia).

## Discussion

### DISTRIBUTION PATTERNS IN THE IBERIAN PENINSULA

The high proportion of endemic taxa is the most remarkable pattern of the Peninsula. This high percentage is also found in Anatolia (Casale & Vigna Taglianti, 1999: 41.1% of 1086 species) whereas in the Italian Peninsula is somewhat lower, about 30% (of about 1350 species; Vigna Taglianti & Casale, pers. com.). Other Mediterranean areas as Bulgaria have much lower proportions of endemic species, about 10% (total no. of species 741), according to the data indicated by Guéorguiev & Guéorguiev (1995). If subendemic taxa are added the proportion of taxa almost exclusive of the Peninsula is close to 50%.

These results agree with the hypothesis put forward by Oosterbroek & Arntzen (1992), who stated that the Iberian Peninsula has been a major centre for the origin of the Mediterranean biota since the Oligocene period. The northern half of the Peninsula (except for the river Ebro Basin) corresponds to the emerged lands since the Palaeozoic period, and thus it is not surprising that includes regions (Galicia, Cantabrian Mountains, Northern Meseta, Pyrenees, etc.) with the higher proportions

of endemic elements. The southern half of the Peninsula has a recent development since the Upper Miocene (10 MY), when the western microplates between Europe and Africa became incorporated to the Iberian Meseta (Rogl & Steininger, 1983). Thus, age seems to be related to the lower amount of endemic elements in the Southern Meseta, the Betic and Penibetic Mountains, or the coastal regions (littoral of Portugal, Valencia, Murcia, etc.). The recent finding of *Dalyat mirabilis* in a cave of Almería (SE Spain), is demonstrative of the survival of an interesting paleoendemism in a stable and protected refugee. This species belongs to the tribe Promecognathini, which extant representatives are found in South Africa and North America.

In addition to age, other factors have probably influenced the high number of Iberian endemics, as are alpine tectonics and cave speciation. Mountain regions are very rich in endemic taxa. Active allopatric speciation has been favoured by the particular conditions of geographic isolation sheltered by the transversal orientation of most Iberian chains, particularly during the alternation of cold and warm periods of the late Cenozoic. The high altitudes of these chains also favours the formation of new species adapted to the different biotic and abiotic conditions that can be found from the lowlands to the 2000-3300 m range. In particular, the Pyrenees not only have favoured the formation of a rich endemic fauna but have also acted as a barrier for the dispersal of European elements into the Peninsula, thus increasing the isolation derived from its westernmost position into the Eurasian plate. The other transversal chains are not completely isolated due to the particular orientation of the Sistema Ibérico, which connects the northern chains with the Sistema Central and the NE Betic chains to the South. This fact explains the occurrence of endemic species and subspecies, which have a European origin in the Sistema Central, Sierra Nevada and the Sistema Ibérico as well. Conversely, some Betic or ibero-maghrebine taxa have possibly reached northern parts of Iberian using this pathway (Andújar *et al.*, 2000). Another effect of the orientation and connections of Iberian mountains is the formation of species rings that occupy two or more massifs, as it happens in genera like *Nebria*, *Calathus* and *Zabrus* (Ortuño, 2002).

As expected, the influence of European lineages is better appreciated in the North, where taxa such as *Carabus*, *Leistus*, *Nebria*, *Cryobius*, *Pterostichus*, *Steropus*, etc., have originated many endemisms. On the contrary, Mediterranean and subtropical lineages are well represented in the South, as it happens with

the genera *Styracoderus*, *Orthomus*, *Zabrus*, *Platyderus*, *Calathus*, *Laemostenus*, *Parophonus*, *Trymosternus* and *Brachinus* among others.

Taxa endemic to caves have speciated in most Iberian chains due the occurrence of many carbonate soils, except for the Galician-Douro region, the Sistema Central and Sierra Nevada, in which granitic soils are predominant. Some of the cave-dwellers taxa probably have an ancient origin, i.e., they are paleoendemisms. The northern half of the Iberian Peninsula has old massifs connected to the Eurasian plate since the separation of Laurasia and Gondwana, that allowed for the origin of lineages exclusive to the Peninsula, as are *Iberodytes*, *Aphoenops*, *Apoduvalius*, *Geotrechus*, *Hydraphaenops*, *Hydrotrechus*, *Iberotrechus*, *Hypotyphlus*, *Microtyphlus*, *Speleotyphlus*, *Troglorites*, *Anchomenidius*, and *Galiciotyphlates*.

The southern half has some cave endemics that are probably of recent origin (as discussed below), as it happens with the pterostichine genus *Tinautius*. Other species may represent much older lineages, which have survived the extensive changes that happened since the Oligocene. In addition to *Dalyat mirabilis*, there are some other paleoendemisms such as *Ildobates neboti* (Zuphiini or Galeritini).

A second group of endemic geophiles is made up by species of the genera *Typhlocharis*, *Geocharis*, *Oscadytes*, *Microtyphlus*, etc. (and perhaps *Zariquieya*) inhabiting the soil at a moderate depth, that can be collected under large stones after a rainy season. Ortúñoz has rightly showed (2002) that this “superficial underground environment” (Juberthie *et al.*, 1980) has a particular and very rich fauna, which has become well known in the last decade.

The endemic taxa are concentrated in particular lineages, as shown by the results of Table 2. Although most of these lineages are not exclusive of the Iberian Peninsula, this region shows a distinctive feature because most of the species are true endemisms not shared with other European regions. Peney *et al.* (2003) already pointed out this distinctness of the Iberian Peninsula in the case of the genus *Carabus*, as 23 out of the 29 species of this genus are exclusive of Iberia. This is more evident in the case of the genera *Trechus*, *Cryobius*, *Zabrus*, *Platyderus*, *Laemostenus* and *Trymosternus*. These findings agree with the hypothesis that the Iberian Peninsula has been a major centre of speciation for Mesozoic and early Cenozoic carabid lineages existing in the western side of the Eurasian plate.

The other groups of chorotypes are (in a decreasing proportion) that one representing taxa with large distribution areas (codes 0 + 1, 23.9%), the

Mediterranean (code number 3, 15.2%), and the Europeans (10.9%). Their patterns are best considered by analysing the natural regions of the Peninsula (see below). The influence of Afrotopical (code number 4) and Saharan (code number 5) chorotypes in the Iberian Peninsula is very low, and only the afro-Mediterranean taxa (10 species) are relatively well represented. This finding suggests that the Peninsula has a typical Palearctic fauna with a poor influence from the Ethiopic and the Oriental regions.

#### DISTRIBUTION PATTERNS SHOWN BY THE NATURAL REGIONS OF IBERIA AND THE BALEARIC ISLANDS

A first inspection of the chorotype composition of each region shows that the species with a large distributional area, i.e., those with code numbers starting with 0 and 1, make up the highest percentage in the northern half of the Peninsula, and are only slightly overcome in some of the southern regions by the Mediterranean chorotypes (code number 3). This is a clear effect of a change in geographic scale in comparison with the whole Peninsula, as widely distributed taxa are shared by most Iberian regions whereas endemic or European taxa are more restricted to particular regions.

Mediterranean chorotypes show the highest percentages in the southern half of Iberia and the Balearic Islands. The northern Meseta and the Ebro Basin are also rich in these chorotypes, a fact that suggests that they are better adapted to the environmental conditions associated to the Mediterranean climate. Conversely, the European chorotypes (code number 2) are more frequent in the northern regions. This finding is probably due to both dispersal and adaptation to local conditions.

The percentage of endemic elements is clearly higher in the mountainous areas of the northern half, for the reasons discussed above. In the South, they are better represented in the Penibetic and Betic regions, due to the development of altitudinal gradients and the abundance of cave environments. When subendemic taxa are taken into consideration (mostly the ibero-maghrebine elements), the percentages increase notably in most southern regions, a fact that is probably related to an active faunal interchange between South Iberia and North Africa.

The patterns shown by the regions may change in the future because not all of them have been equally sampled. For example, the Cono Sur is a small area between the provinces of Cadiz and Malaga, which has been sampled by many investigators since the last 40 years, what explains the high number of recorded species. Catalonia, the Pyrenees, the

Basque country, the Galician-Douro region, the Sistema Central and Murcia are among the regions better sampled. Almería, the Algarve, the Penibetic and Betic regions, both Mesetas and the Mountains of Leon are not yet sufficiently known. Andújar *et al.* (2000) already showed that the Penibetic region and the South Iberian chains were not probably adequately sampled, after estimating the expected number of species for some mountainous areas of Iberia with the Mac Arthur & Wilson's (1967) formula. The sampling effect is not only appreciated in that the species number is lower than expected for a given area, but also in that common or widely distributed species tend to be more easily recorded.

The Balearic Islands show a higher percentage of chorotypes with higher dispersal ability, that is, those ones with code number 0 and 1. Mediterranean elements are only one third, a fact that suggest that dispersal instead adaptation to local conditions, has been the main factor for explaining the colonisation of the islands. The number of taxa exclusive to the islands is low, only 13 in Mallorca, 7 in Minorca and 3 in Ibiza. Most of them are lowland species, as cave dwellers are four in Mallorca and one in Minorca. Mallorca is probably the better-sampled island, whereas Ibiza has possibly a richer fauna not yet well known. The results of Mallorca are relatively similar to those found in Sardinia (Casale & Vigna Taglianti, 1995). In this last island there are 349 carabid species, of which 53 (12.3%) are endemic elements (7.8% in Mallorca), a third (36.7%) is due to Mediterranean chorotypes and a slightly higher percentage (37.0%) is due to chorotypes denoting a wider distribution. It is probably that the high mountains of Sardinia and its well-developed system of caves offer many suitable places for the formation of endemic species. Also, the difference in size (Mallorca has 3640 km<sup>2</sup> whereas Sardinia has 24089 km<sup>2</sup>) is probably influencing the amount of endemic taxa. In Sicily the Mediterranean elements predominate (45.2%, 178 species of a total of 394: Vigna Taglianti *et al.*, 2002), whereas the percentage of species with a wider distribution pattern decreases to 29.7%. The percentage of endemic elements is low (4%). Vigna Taglianti *et al.* (2002) postulated that Pleistocene glaciations forced southwards the most termophilous species of the Apennine Peninsula, thus increasing the number of species better adapted to Mediterranean environments. The low number of endemisms is perhaps due to the lesser isolation of Sicily that has acted as a bridge between the Italian Peninsula and North Africa.

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**Appendix.**— List of Iberian Carabidae categorised by the chorotypes indicated in Table 1. The asterisk is used in polytypic species for denoting the subspecies with the most inclusive chorotype. This last one has been selected to calculate the distribution percentages of the Iberian Peninsula as a whole.

**Appendix.**— Relación de Carávidos Ibéricos con indicación de su corotipo, de acuerdo con las categorías señaladas en la Tabla 1. El asterisco se utiliza en las especies polípticas para indicar la subespecie que tiene el corotipo más inclusivo. Este último es el que se ha empleado para calcular los porcentajes que tienen los distintos corotipos en la península Ibérica, considerada ésta como un todo.

DISTR.	CODE	Species	DISTR.	CODE	Species
		Subfamily CICINDELINAE			Subfamily OMOPHRONINAE
		Tribe Cicindelini			Tribe Omophronini
		Subtribe Cicindelina			8.1. Omophron (Omophron) limbatum (Fabricius 1776)
		1.1. Cephalota (Cassolaia) maura maura (Linne 1758)			8.2. Omophron (Phrator) variegatum variegatum Olivier 1811
WMED	3.02	1.2. Cephalota (Cephalota) hispanica (Gory 1833)			
ENDE	6.00	1.3. Cephalota (Taeniodia) circumdata imperialis Klug 1834			
NAFR	3.04	1.4. Cephalota (Taeniodia) deserticoloides (Codina 1931)			
NAFR	3.04	1.5. Cephalota (Taeniodia) litorea goudotii Dejean 1829			
WMED	3.02	2.1. Cicindela (Calomera) littoralis littoralis Fabricius 1787 *	EUME	1.12	9.1. Calosoma (Calosoma) inquisitor inquisitor (Linnaeus 1758)
SOER	2.04	Cicindela (Calomera) littoralis nemoralis Olivier 1790	CAEM	1.06	9.2. Calosoma (Calosoma) syrophantica (Vaucler de Lapouge 1908)
ENDE	6.00	2.2. Cicindela (Cicindela) campestris balearica Sydow 1934	SASI	5.04	9.3. Calosoma (Campharia) olivieri Dejean 1831
WPAL	1.03	Cicindela (Cicindela) campestris campestris Linne 1758 *	WPAL	1.03	9.4. Calosoma (Camphalia) madeirensis (Fabricius 1775)
IBMG	6.03	Cicindela (Cicindela) campestris atlantis Mardi 1944	EURP	2.01	10.1. Carabus (Archicarabus) nemoralis prasinolinctus Heyden 1880
EURP	2.01	2.3. Cicindela (Cicindela) hybrida pseudoriparia Mardi 1935 *	ENDE	6.00	10.2. Carabus (Archicarabus) pseudomonticola Vaucler de Lapouge 1908
EURP	2.01	Cicindela (Cicindela) hybrida riparia Latreille & Dejean 1822	ENDE	6.00	10.3. Carabus (Archicarabus) steuartii Deyrolle 1852
ENDE	6.00	2.4. Cicindela (Cicindela) ibérica Mardi 1935	ASER	1.04	10.4. Carabus (Carabus) granulatus granulatus Linnaeus 1758
ENDE	6.00	2.5. Cicindela (Cicindela) lagunensis Gautier des Cottés 1872	CEUR	2.08	10.5. Carabus (Chaeocarabus) intricatus Linnaeus 1761
ENDE	6.00	2.6. Cicindela (Cicindela) lusitanica lusitanica Mardi 1935 *	CEUR	2.03	10.6. Carabus (Chrysocarabus) autonensis punctatocaurus Germar 1826
ENDE	6.00	Cicindela (Cicindela) lusitanica silvaticoides W. Horn 1937	ENDE	6.00	10.7. Carabus (Chrysocarabus) lineatus estrelanus J. Serrano 2003
WMED	3.02	2.7. Cicindela (Cicindela) maroccana maroccana Fabricius 1801 *	ENDE	6.00	Carabus (Chrysocarabus) lineatus lateralis Chevrolat 1840
WMED	3.02	Cicindela (Cicindela) maroccana maroccana Roeschke 1891	ENDE	6.00	Carabus (Chrysocarabus) lineatus lineatus Dejean 1826 *
ENDE	6.00	2.8. Cicindela (Cicindela) sylvatica reiseri Mardi 1970	ENDE	6.00	Carabus (Chrysocarabus) lineatus sahnianus C. Böllvar 1922
WMED	3.02	3.1. Cylindera (Ciendina) trisignata stictifrons (Horn 1891)	ENDE	6.00	Carabus (Chrysocarabus) rutilans perigitus Reitter 1896
MEDT	3.01	Cylindera (Ciendina) trisignata trisignata Dejean 1822 *	ENDE	6.00	Carabus (Chrysocarabus) rutilans rutilans Dejean 1826 *
WEUR	2.05	3.2. Cylindera (Cylinder) germanica germanica (Gory 1833)	ENDE	6.00	Carabus (Chrysocarabus) splendens Olivier 1790
CAPR	6.04	3.3. Cylindera (Cylinder) pallidosa (Dufour 1820)	ENDE	6.00	Carabus (Chrysocarabus) galicianus Gory 1839
MEDT	3.01	4.1. Lophyra (Lophyra) flexuosa flexuosa (Fabricius 1787)	ENDE	6.00	10.11. Carabus (Eucarabus) deyrollei Gory 1839
TSER	1.14	5.1. Myriochila (Myriochila) melanochlora melanochlora (Fabricius 1798)	ENDE	6.00	10.12. Carabus (Inopachus) auriculatus auriculatus Putzys 1872 *
AIME	4.01	5.1. Myriochila (Myriochila) melanocephala melanocephala (Fabricius 1798)	ENDE	6.00	Carabus (Inopachus) auriculatus ubinensis (Puiseux 1935)
		Tribe Cicindelini	ENDE	6.00	10.13. Carabus (Inopachus) pyreneus costulus Géhin 1885
		Subtribe Megacephalina	ENDE	6.00	Carabus (Macrohorax) rugosus celtibericus Germar 1824
		6.1. Megacephala (Grammognatha) euphratica euphratica Dejean 1822	ENDE	6.00	10.16. Carabus (Megodonitus) pyrenaicus asturensis Born 1925
		Subfamily PAUSSINAE	ENDE	6.00	Carabus (Megodonitus) violaceus auctivalicus Kraatz 1879
		Tribe Paussini	ENDE	6.00	Carabus (Megodonitus) violaceus ibericus (Jeanne 1976)
WMED	3.02	7.1. Paussus (Flagellopaussus) favieri Fairmaire 1851	ENDE	6.00	Carabus (Mesocarabus) violaceus (Flagellopaussus) dufourii Dejean 1831

Species	CODE	CODE	Species
Carabus (Mesocarabus) usitanicus usitanicus Ganglbauer 1886	ENDF	AIPI	14.1. <i>Nebria</i> (Boreonehra) <i>rufescens</i> (Ström 1768)
Carabus (Mesocarabus) usitanicus baguenai Breuning 1926	ENDF	ALPI	2.07 14.2. <i>Nebria</i> (Eunébra) <i>jochischii</i> Strüm 1815 *
Carabus (Mesocarabus) usitanicus bolyvari Breuning 1926	ENDE	ALPI	2.07 14.2. <i>Nebria</i> (Eunébra) <i>jochischii</i> Strüm 1815 *
Carabus (Mesocarabus) usitanicus brevis Dejean 1826	ENDE	ENDE	6.00 <i>Nebria</i> (Eunébra) <i>orientis</i> Breit 1914
Carabus (Mesocarabus) usitanicus complanatus Dejean 1826	ENDE	ENDE	6.00 <i>Nebria</i> (Eunébra) <i>jochischii</i> bolivari Jeanne 1966
Carabus (Mesocarabus) usitanicus usitanicus Dejean 1826	ENDE	ALPI	6.00 <i>Nebria</i> (Eunébra) <i>pilicornis</i> (Fabricius 1801)
Carabus (Mesocarabus) usitanicus usitanicus atus Dejean 1826	ENDE	WMED	2.07 14.3. <i>Nebria</i> (Eunébra) <i>pilicornis</i> (Fabricius 1801)
Carabus (Mesocarabus) usitanicus usitanicus Dejean 1826	ENDE	ENDE	3.02 14.4. <i>Nebria</i> (Nebria) <i>andalusica</i> Rambur 1837
Carabus (Mesocarabus) usitanicus usitanicus Dejean 1826	ENDE	ENDE	14.5. <i>Nebria</i> (Nebria) <i>andarenis</i> C. Bolívar 1923
Carabus (Mesocarabus) usitanicus usitanicus Fabricius 1810 *	ENDE	ENDE	14.6. <i>Nebria</i> (Nebria) <i>sturiensis</i> Bruneau de Miré 1964
Carabus (Mesocarabus) usitanicus usitanicus trubuccanus Fairmaire 1885	ENDE	ENDE	14.7. <i>Nebria</i> (Nebria) <i>belloti</i> Franz 1954
Carabus (Mesocarabus) usitanicus usitanicus Vaucher de Lapouge 1924	ENDE	SIER	1.05 14.8. <i>Nebria</i> (Nebria) <i>brevicollis</i> (Fabricius 1792)
Carabus (Mesocarabus) usitanicus usitanicus Vaucher de Lapouge 1840	ENDE	ENDE	14.9. <i>Nebria</i> (Nebria) <i>lafresnayei</i> cantabrica Bruneau de Miré 1964
Carabus (Mesocarabus) usitanicus usitanicus Vaucher de Lapouge 1826 *	ENDE	ENDE	Nebris (Nebria) <i>lafresnayei</i> ferruginea Pic 1903
Carabus (Mesocarabus) usitanicus usitanicus Vaucher de Lapouge 1826	ENDE	ENDE	Nebris (Nebria) <i>lafresnayei</i> lafresnayei Audinet-Serville 1821 *
Carabus (Mesocarabus) usitanicus usitanicus Haury 1885	ENDE	ENDE	14.10. <i>Nebria</i> (Nebria) <i>benensis</i> Assmann, Wrase & Zaballoz 2000
Carabus (Mesocarabus) usitanicus usitanicus Vaucher de Lapouge 1924	ENDE	ENDE	14.11. <i>Nebria</i> (Nebria) <i>pazii</i> Seidlitz 1867
Carabus (Mesocarabus) usitanicus usitanicus Vaucher de Lapouge 1924	ENDE	ENDE	14.12. <i>Nebria</i> (Nebria) <i>oliveri</i> Dejean 1826
Carabus (Mesocarabus) macrocephalus macrocephalus mordeni Breuning 1926	ENDE	EURP	14.13. <i>Nebria</i> (Nebria) <i>salina</i> Fairmaire & Laboulbène 1856
Carabus (Mesocarabus) macrocephalus mordeni Breuning 1926	ENDE	ENDE	14.14. <i>Nebria</i> (Nebria) <i>sobrina</i> sinuata Bruneau de Miré 1964
Carabus (Oreocarabus) problematicus planiusculus Barthé 1924	ENDE	ENDE	14.15. <i>Nebria</i> (Nebria) <i>sobrina</i> Schaufuss 1862 *
Carabus (Oreocarabus) problematicus planiusculus Barthé 1924	ENDE	ENDE	Nebris (Nebria) <i>sobrina</i> ubinensis Bruneau de Miré 1964
Carabus (Oreocarabus) problematicus pseudostictatus Vaucher de Lapouge 1924 *	ENDE	ENDE	14.16. <i>Nebria</i> (Nebria) <i>urbionensis</i> Arribalzaga 1991
Carabus (Oreocarabus) problematicus pseudostictatus Vaucher de Lapouge 1924 *	ENDE	ENDE	14.17. <i>Nebria</i> (Nebria) <i>vullefroyi</i> Chaudoir 1866
Carabus (Oreocarabus) amplipennis amplipennis Vaucher de Lapouge 1966	ENDE	BERI	14.18. <i>Nebria</i> (?) rubricunda Quenstedt 1806
Carabus (Oreocarabus) amplipennis amplipennis Vaucher de Lapouge 1966	ENDE	ENDE	14.19. <i>Nebria</i> (?) vanvolkenburghi Putzeys 1874
Carabus (Oreocarabus) amplipennis amplipennis Vaucher de Lapouge 1966	ENDE	TRIB Notophilini	Trib Notophilini
Carabus (Oreocarabus) amplipennis amplipennis Vaucher de Lapouge 1966	ENDE	EURP	15.1. <i>Notophilus</i> aesthuans Motschulsky 1864
Carabus (Oreocarabus) amplipennis amplipennis Vaucher de Lapouge 1966	ENDE	SIER	15.2. <i>Notophilus</i> aquaticus (Linnaeus 1758)
Carabus (Oreocarabus) amplipennis amplipennis Vaucher de Lapouge 1966	ENDE	SIER	15.3. <i>Notophilus</i> biguttatus (Fabricius 1779)
Carabus (Oreocarabus) amplipennis amplipennis Vaucher de Lapouge 1966	ENDE	WMED	15.4. <i>Notophilus</i> genitatus Dejean & Boisduval 1830
Carabus (Rhabdotocarabus) melanochilus costatus Germar 1824 *	ENDF	SIER	1.05 15.5. <i>Notophilus</i> gemmifly Fauvel 1863
Carabus (Rhabdotocarabus) melanochilus costatus Germar 1824 *	ENDF	WMED	3.02 15.6. <i>Notophilus</i> marginatus Géné 1839
Carabus (Rhabdotocarabus) melanochilus submeridionalis Breuning 1975	ENDF	SIER	1.05 15.7. <i>Notophilus</i> pallistris (Dütschmid 1812)
Carabus (Trachyphus) auratus auratus Linnaeus 1761	WEUR	WMED	3.02 15.8. <i>Notophilus quadrupunctatus</i> Dejean 1826
Carabus (Trachyphus) canaliculatus Charpentier 1825	WEUR	SIER	1.05 15.9. <i>Notophilus rufipes</i> Curtis 1829
Carabus (Trachyphus) cristifrons Spence 1823	WEUR	MEDT	3.01 15.10. <i>Notophilus substriatus</i> Waterhouse 1833
Carabus (Trachyphus) convexus pyrenaicus Csiki 1927	ENDE		Subfamily ELAPHRINAE
Tribe Cychnini			Tribe Elaphrini
Subtribe Cychnina			1.05
11.1. Cychnus caraboides caraboides (Linnaeus 1756)	EURP		15.11. <i>Notophilus</i> aesthuans Motschulsky 1864
11.2. Cychnus dufouri Chaudoir 1869	ENDF		15.12. <i>Notophilus</i> aquaticus (Linnaeus 1758)
11.3. Cychnus spinicollis ibericus Jeanne 1976	ENDF		1.05
Cychnus spinicollis spinicollis Dufour 1820 *	ENDF		15.13. <i>Notophilus</i> biguttatus (Fabricius 1779)
Subfamily NEBRINAE			3.02
Tribe Nebrinii			15.14. <i>Notophilus</i> genitatus Dejean 1826
12.1. Eurynebia complanata (Linnaeus 1767)	ENDF		1.05
Leistus (Leistus) crenatus Fairmaire 1855	ENDF	HOLA	17.1. <i>Loricera pilicornis</i> (Fabricius 1775)
Leistus (Leistus) crenatus Fairmaire 1855	ENDF	IBMG	6.03
Leistus (Leistus) crenatus Fairmaire 1855	ENDF	SIER	1.05
Leistus (Leistus) crenatus Fairmaire 1855	ENDF	ENDE	6.00
Leistus (Leistus) crenatus Fairmaire 1855	WMED		Subfamily LORICINAE
Leistus (Leistus) crenatus Fairmaire 1855	EURP		Tribe Loricinii
Leistus (Leistus) crenatus Fairmaire 1855	EUME		17.2. <i>Loricera pilicornis</i> (Fabricius 1775)
Leistus (Leistus) crenatus Fairmaire 1855	ENDE		1.01
Leistus (Leistus) crenatus Fairmaire 1855	ALPI		17.3. <i>Sagona dejeani</i> Rambur 1837
Leistus (Leistus) crenatus Fairmaire 1855	ENDF		1.05
Leistus (Leistus) crenatus Fairmaire 1855	WMED		18.2. <i>Sagona europaea</i> Dejean 1826
Leistus (Leistus) crenatus Fairmaire 1855	CAPR		6.03
Leistus (Leistus) crenatus Fairmaire 1855	ENDF		18.3. <i>Sagona jenissensis</i> Dejean 1826
Leistus (Leistus) crenatus Fairmaire 1855	WEUR		

DISTR.	CODE	Species	CODE	Species
		Subfamily PROMECOGNATHINAE		
		Tribe Dalyatini	MEDT	271.1. <i>Scarites (Paralaelomorphus) laevigatus</i> Fabricius 1792
ENDE	6.00	19.1. <i>Dalyatimribilis</i> Mateu 2002	CAME	272. <i>Scarites (Paralaelomorphus) tenuicola</i> Bonelli 1813
		Subfamily SCARITINAE	WMED	273. <i>Scarites (Scaliphontes) buparius</i> (Forster 1771)
		Tribe Clivinini	WMED	274. <i>Scarites (Scaliphontes) cyclops</i> Crotch 1871
TUER	1.10	20.1. <i>Clivina (Clivina) collaris sanguinea</i> Dejean 1825	TUME	275. <i>Scarites (Scarites) procenus eurus</i> Fischer 1831
HOLA	1.01	20.2. <i>Clivina (Clivina) fossor fessor</i> (Limaenus 1758)	WMED	276. <i>Scarites (Scarites) impressus</i> Dejean 1831
TUME	1.11	20.3. <i>Clivina (Clivina) ypsilon</i> Dejean 1829		
ENDE	6.00	21.1. <i>Iberodrytes ramiroi</i> Jeannel 1949		
		Tribe Dyschirini		Subfamily RHYSODINAE Laporte de Castelnau 1840
ENDE	6.00	22.1. <i>Reicheia (Catalanoidea) bellesia</i> (Laggar 1971)		Tribe Rhysodini
ENDE	6.00	22.2. <i>Reicheia (Reicheia) balearica</i> Espaillot 1974		Subfamily BROSCINAE Hope 1838
ENDE	6.00	22.3. <i>Reicheia (Reicheia) lucifuga</i> Saulcy 1862		Tribe Broscini
ENDE	6.00	22.4. <i>Reicheia (Typhloreicheia) nevesi</i> Jeannel 1957		Tribe Broscini
ENDE	6.00	22.5. <i>Reicheia (Typhloreicheia) zoiae</i> (Sciaky 1989)		Tribe Broscini
		Tribe Dyschirini		EURP
ASER	1.04	23.1. <i>Dyschiriodes (Dyschiriodes) aeneus aeneus</i> (Dejean 1825)	WMED	29.1. <i>Brosicus cephalotes</i> (Linnaeus 1758)
TEUM	1.09	23.2. <i>Dyschiriodes (Dyschiriodes) agnusticollis</i> (Putzeys 1844)	TUME	29.2. <i>Brosicus insularis</i> Piochard de la Brûlerie 1867
NAFR	3.04	23.3. <i>Dyschiriodes (Dyschiriodes) angusticollis</i> (Putzeys 1866)	AFME	29.3. <i>Brosicus rufus</i> (Rossi 1790)
TSER	1.14	23.4. <i>Dyschiriodes (Dyschiriodes) apicalis</i> (Putzeys 1846)		
MESI	3.05	23.5. <i>Dyschiriodes (Dyschiriodes) auriculatus</i> (Wollaston 1867)		
SASI	5.04	23.6. <i>Dyschiriodes (Dyschiriodes) cylindricus</i> (Putzeys 1866)		
CAER	1.07	23.7. <i>Dyschiriodes (Dyschiriodes) cylindricus</i> (Dejean 1825)	HOLA	31.1. <i>Nomius pygmaeus</i> (Dejean 1831)
TUME	1.11	23.8. <i>Dyschiriodes (Dyschiriodes) chalybeus</i> (Putzeys 1846)		
MEDT	3.01	23.9. <i>Dyschiriodes (Dyschiriodes) longipennis</i> (Putzeys 1866)		
WMED	3.02	23.10. <i>Dyschiriodes (Dyschiriodes) luticola</i> (Ligny 1873)		
MEDT	3.01	23.11. <i>Dyschiriodes (Dyschiriodes) macroderus breiti</i> (G. Müller 1922)		
MEDT	3.01	23.12. <i>Dyschiriodes (Dyschiriodes) minutus</i> (Dejean 1825)	ATLA	32.1. <i>Aepopsis robinii</i> (Robinson 1849)
WMED	3.02	23.13. <i>Dyschiriodes (Dyschiriodes) punctatus</i> (Dejean 1825)		
CAEM	1.06	23.14. <i>Dyschiriodes (Dyschiriodes) salinus</i> (Putzeys 1846)	ENDE	33.1. <i>Aepus gallicaeus</i> (Jeanne 1926)
NAFR	3.04	23.15. <i>Dyschiriodes (Dyschiriodes) subcylindricus</i> (Motschulsky 1849)		
IBMG	6.03	23.16. <i>Dyschiriodes (Eudyschiriodes) antonaei</i> (Putzeys 1846)		
WMED	3.02	23.17. <i>Dyschiriodes (Eudyschiriodes) fulvipes</i> (Dejean 1825)*	EUME	34.1. <i>Perileptus (Perileptus) areolatus</i> (Creutzer 1799)
WMED	3.02	23.18. <i>Dyschiriodes (Eudyschiriodes) gracilis</i> (Fedorenko 1996)	ENDE	34.2. <i>Perileptus (Perileptus) barbarea</i> (Ottó 1991)
ENDE	1.04	23.19. <i>Dyschiriodes (Eudyschiriodes) globosus</i> (Herrich 1783)		
ASER		23.20. <i>Dyschiriodes (Eudyschiriodes) importunus</i> (Putzeys 1866)		
WEUR	2.05	23.21. <i>Dyschiriodes (Eudyschiriodes) semistriatus</i> (Dejean 1825)		
MEDT	3.01	23.22. <i>Dyschiriodes (Paradyschiriodes) parallelus</i> (Putzeys 1846)		
SOER	2.04	23.23. <i>Dyschiriodes (Paradyschiriodes) substratus</i> (Putzeys 1846)		
WMED	3.02	24.1. <i>Dyschirius numidicus</i> (Putzeys 1846)		
EURP	2.01	24.2. <i>Dyschirius thoracicus</i> (Putzeys 1790)		
ENDE	6.00	25.1. <i>Reicheioides (Iberoides) microphthalmus assmanni</i> Balkenohl 1999		
ENDE	6.00	Reicheioides (Iberoides) microphthalmus microphthalmus (Heyden 1870)*		
		Tribe Scartitini		
	4.02	26.1. <i>Distichus (Distichus) planus</i> (Bonelli 1813)		
AFME				

	<b>Species</b>	<b>CODE</b>	<b>DISTR.</b>	<b>CODE</b>	<b>DISTR.</b>
	36.1. <i>Apodivalius</i> ( <i>Apodivalius</i> ) <i>aphaenopsisianus</i> Espanol & F. Vives 1983	ENDE	ENDE	Trechus ( <i>Trechus</i> ) <i>bordoi occidentalis</i> Colas & A. Gaudin 1935	
	36.2. <i>Apodivalius</i> ( <i>Apodivalius</i> ) <i>asturiensis</i> Salgado 1991	ENDE	ENDE	Trechus ( <i>Trechus</i> ) <i>bordoi velutinus</i> Coas & A. Gaudin 1935	
	36.3. <i>Apodivalius</i> ( <i>Apodivalius</i> ) <i>champagnati</i> Salgado 1991	ENDE	ENDE	44.13. <i>Trechus</i> ( <i>Trechus</i> ) <i>breuili</i> Jeannel 1913	
	36.4. <i>Apodivalius</i> ( <i>Apodivalius</i> ) <i>drescoi</i> Jeannel 1953	ENDE	ENDE	44.14. <i>Trechus</i> ( <i>Trechus</i> ) <i>carrilloi</i> Toribio & Rodriguez 1997	
	36.5. <i>Apodivalius</i> ( <i>Apodivalius</i> ) <i>espanoli</i> Salgado 1996	ENDE	ENDE	44.15. <i>Trechus</i> ( <i>Trechus</i> ) <i>ceballosi</i> Matou 1953	
	36.6. <i>Apodivalius</i> ( <i>Apodivalius</i> ) <i>franzi</i> Salgado 1998	ENDE	ENDE	44.16. <i>Trechus</i> ( <i>Trechus</i> ) <i>comasi</i> Hernando 2002	
	36.7. <i>Apodivalius</i> ( <i>Apodivalius</i> ) <i>lecoqi</i> Dauviv 1991	ENDE	ATLA	44.17. <i>Trechus</i> ( <i>Trechus</i> ) <i>cuniculorum</i> Mégouignon 1921	
	36.8. <i>Apodivalius</i> ( <i>Apodivalius</i> ) <i>laioni</i> Salgado 1993	ENDE	ENDE	44.18. <i>Trechus</i> ( <i>Trechus</i> ) <i>leckii</i> Putzeys 1860	
	36.9. <i>Apodivalius</i> ( <i>Apodivalius</i> ) <i>negri</i> Jeannel 1953	ENDE	ENDE	44.19. <i>Trechus</i> ( <i>Trechus</i> ) <i>kiesenwetteri</i> 1851	
	36.10. <i>Apodivalius</i> ( <i>Apodivalius</i> ) <i>purroyi</i> galicianus Salgado 1993	ENDE	ENDE	44.20. <i>Trechus</i> ( <i>Trechus</i> ) <i>disstrictus</i> aragonicus Jeannel 1931 *	
	Apodivalius ( <i>Apodivalius</i> ) <i>purroyi</i> purroyi Salgado 1987 *	ENDE	ENDE	44.20. <i>Trechus</i> ( <i>Trechus</i> ) <i>distinctus</i> colasiensis Mateu 1952	
	36.11. <i>Apodivalius</i> ( <i>Apodivalius</i> ) <i>salgadoi</i> Carabajal Garcia-Carrillo & Rodriguez-Fernandez 2002	ENDE	ENDE	Trechus ( <i>Trechus</i> ) <i>listinctus negrei</i> Mateu 1950	
	36.12. <i>Apodivalius</i> ( <i>Apodivalius</i> ) <i>seriae</i> E. Vives 1976	ENDE	ENDE	44.21. <i>Trechus</i> ( <i>Trechus</i> ) <i>escalerae</i> Abille 1903	
	36.13. <i>Apodivalius</i> ( <i>Trichopodivalius</i> ) <i>albenicae</i> Espanol 1971	ENDE	ENDE	44.22. <i>Trechus</i> ( <i>Trechus</i> ) <i>fulvus</i> andalusiacus Jeannel 1927	
	36.14. <i>Apodivalius</i> ( <i>Trichopodivalius</i> ) <i>leonensis</i> Salgado & Ortíñu 1998	ENDE	WEUR	Trechus ( <i>Trechus</i> ) <i>cephalotes</i> Putzeys 1870	
				Trechus ( <i>Trechus</i> ) <i>fulvus</i> <i>fulvus</i> Dejean 1831 *	
				Trechus ( <i>Trechus</i> ) <i>fulvus</i> <i>nevadensis</i> Jeannel 1967	
				Trechus ( <i>Trechus</i> ) <i>fulvus</i> <i>primigenius</i> Jeannel 1920	
				Trechus ( <i>Trechus</i> ) <i>fulvus</i> <i>trogloches</i> Jeannel 1920	
				Trechus ( <i>Trechus</i> ) <i>fulvus</i> <i>veneris</i> Jeannel 1920	
				44.23. <i>Trechus</i> ( <i>Trechus</i> ) <i>gallaceus</i> Jeannel 1921	
				44.24. <i>Trechus</i> ( <i>Trechus</i> ) <i>gloriosus</i> Jeanne 1970	
				44.25. <i>Trechus</i> ( <i>Trechus</i> ) <i>grenieri</i> <i>aulensis</i> Aubry 1981 *	
				Trechus ( <i>Trechus</i> ) <i>grenieri</i> <i>rufi</i> Colas & A. Gaudin 1935	
				Trechus ( <i>Trechus</i> ) <i>grenieri</i> <i>uhagani</i> Crotch 1869	
				44.26. <i>Trechus</i> ( <i>Trechus</i> ) <i>jeannei</i> Seaby 1988	
				44.27. <i>Trechus</i> ( <i>Trechus</i> ) <i>kricheloffii</i> Wagner 1913	
				44.28. <i>Trechus</i> ( <i>Trechus</i> ) <i>lalemantii</i> Fairmaire 1858	
				44.29. <i>Trechus</i> ( <i>Trechus</i> ) <i>atebricola</i> <i>aranensis</i> Jeannel 1921 *	
				Trechus ( <i>Trechus</i> ) <i>latebricola</i> <i>pinguis</i> Kiese 1922	
				44.30. <i>Trechus</i> ( <i>Trechus</i> ) <i>istanicus</i> Bonet Dupré 1850	
				44.31. <i>Trechus</i> ( <i>Trechus</i> ) <i>machadoi</i> Jeannel 1941	
				44.32. <i>Trechus</i> ( <i>Trechus</i> ) <i>marcilaci</i> Pham 1987	
				44.33. <i>Trechus</i> ( <i>Trechus</i> ) <i>martinezii</i> Jeannel 1927	
				44.34. <i>Trechus</i> ( <i>Trechus</i> ) <i>meregalli</i> Casale 1981	
				44.35. <i>Trechus</i> ( <i>Trechus</i> ) <i>naranjii</i> Bonet Dupré 1991	
				44.36. <i>Trechus</i> ( <i>Trechus</i> ) <i>obusus</i> <i>asturicus</i> Jeannel 1921	
				EUME	1.12
				Trechus ( <i>Trechus</i> ) <i>obusus</i> <i>obusoides</i> Jeannel 1927 *	
				ENDE	6.00
				Trechus ( <i>Trechus</i> ) <i>obutus</i> <i>renati</i> Jeannel 1922	
				ENDE	6.00
				44.37. <i>Trechus</i> ( <i>Trechus</i> ) <i>ortizi</i> Espanol 1970	
				ENDE	6.00
				44.38. <i>Trechus</i> ( <i>Trechus</i> ) <i>peginai</i> Toribio 1992	
				ENDE	6.00
				44.39. <i>Trechus</i> ( <i>Trechus</i> ) <i>pecoudi</i> <i>pecoudi</i> Colas & A. Gaudin 1935 *	
				ENDE	6.00
				Trechus ( <i>Trechus</i> ) <i>pecoudi</i> <i>trilobet</i> Coiffait 1952	
				ENDE	6.00
				Trechus ( <i>Trechus</i> ) <i>pecoudi</i> <i>varandi</i> Coiffait 1952	
				ENDE	6.00
				44.41. <i>Trechus</i> ( <i>Trechus</i> ) <i>pejenneti</i> Rosenauer 1856	
				ENDE	6.00
				44.42. <i>Trechus</i> ( <i>Trechus</i> ) <i>pyrenaicus</i> Jeannel 1972 *	
				ENDE	6.00
				Trechus ( <i>Trechus</i> ) <i>pyrenaicus</i> <i>cautitensis</i> Jeanne 1970	
				ENDE	6.00
				Trechus ( <i>Trechus</i> ) <i>pyrenaicus</i> <i>puligaleensis</i> Jeanne 1976	
				PALE	1.02
				44.43. <i>Trechus</i> ( <i>Trechus</i> ) <i>quadristriatus</i> (Schrank 1781)	
				ENDE	6.00
				44.44. <i>Trechus</i> ( <i>Trechus</i> ) <i>trifolii</i> Deljan 1831	
				ENDE	6.00
				44.45. <i>Trechus</i> ( <i>Trechus</i> ) <i>saxicola</i> desbordesia A. Gaudin 1935	
				ENDE	6.00
				Trechus ( <i>Trechus</i> ) <i>saxicola</i> <i>toribii</i> Putzeys 1870 *	
				ENDE	6.00
				44.46. <i>Trechus</i> ( <i>Trechus</i> ) <i>schaufussi</i> <i>iglavensis</i> Jeanne 1985	
				ENDE	6.00
				Trechus ( <i>Trechus</i> ) <i>schaufussi</i> <i>bejanensis</i> Jeannel 1927	
				ENDE	6.00

DISTR.	CODE	Species	CODE	Species
ENDE	6.00	Trechus (Trechus) schaufussi oscensis A. Gaudin 1935	ENDE	6.00 51.6. Microtyphlus schaumi (Saulcy 1863)
ENDE	6.00	Trechus (Trechus) schaufussi oscensis Jeanne 1985	ENDE	6.00 51.7. Microtyphlus serratusis Coffrait 1958
ENDE	6.00	Trechus (Trechus) schaufussi pandelii Putzeys 1870*	ENDE	6.00 51.8. Microtyphlus toressalai Coffrait 1958
ENDE	6.00	Trechus (Trechus) schaufussi schaufussi Putzeys 1870*	ENDE	6.00 51.9. Microtyphlus exarsti Zariquey 1919
ENDE	6.00	Trechus (Trechus) schaufussi vivipes Jeanne 1976	ENDE	6.00 51.10. Microtyphlus zariquey C. Bolívar 1916
ENDE	6.00	44.47. Trechus (Trechus) sharpi Jeanne 1921	ENDE	6.00 52.1. Speleotyphlus aurouxii (Español 1966)
ENDE	6.00	44.48. Trechus (Trechus) suturalis Putzeys 1870	ENDE	6.00 52.2. Speleotyphlus comasi J. Vives, O. Escrivá & E. Vives 2002
ENDE	6.00	44.49. Trechus (Trechus) tingitanus tingitanus Putzeys 1870	ENDE	6.00 52.3. Speleotyphlus fadriquei Españo 1999
EURP	2.01	Subtribe Trechodinae Jeanne 1926	ENDE	6.00 52.4. Speleotyphlus usmerti (Español 1971)
		45.1. Thalassophilus brevili J. Vives, O. Escrivá & E. Vives 2002	ENDE	6.00 52.5. Speleotyphlus virgili J. Vives, O. Escrivá & E. Vives 2002
		45.2. Thalassophilus longiconis (Sturm 1825)	ENDE	
		Tribe Bembidini Stephens 1827	ENDE	6.00 53.1. Typhlocharis aguirrei Zaballos & Banda 2001
		Subtribe Aniliina Jeanne 1937	ENDE	6.00 53.2. Typhlocharis algarvensis Coffrait 1971
		46.1. Anilus convexus Saulcy 1864	ENDE	6.00 53.3. Typhlocharis armata Coffrait 1968
ENDE	6.00	47.1. Aphaeonotyphlus alegrei Español & Comas 1985	ENDE	6.00 53.4. Typhlocharis aliena Zaballos & Ruiz-Tapiador 1997
ENDE	6.00	48.1. Geocharis amitorum Zaballos 1997	ENDE	6.00 53.5. Typhlocharis beatica Ehlers 1883
ENDE	6.00	48.2. Geocharis bolei A. Serrano & Aguilar 2001	ENDE	6.00 53.6. Typhlocharis belaeiae Zaballos 1983
ENDE	6.00	48.3. Geocharis cordubensis (Dieck 1869)	ENDE	6.00 53.7. Typhlocharis belaeiae Vigna-Taglianti 1972
ENDE	6.00	48.4. Geocharis estremozensis Serrano & Aguilar 2003	ENDE	6.00 53.8. Typhlocharis besucheti Vigna-Taglianti 1972
ENDE	6.00	48.5. Geocharis facilis Zaballos & Jeanne 1987	ENDE	6.00 53.9. Typhlocharis bullaqueensis Zaballos & Ruiz-Tapiador 1997
ENDE	6.00	48.6. Geocharis femoralis Coffrait 1969	ENDE	6.00 53.10.1. Typhlocharis camenae Zaballos & Ruiz-Tapiador 1994
ENDE	6.00	48.7. Geocharis grandolensis A. Serrano & Aguilar 2000	ENDE	6.00 53.11.1. Typhlocharis canariensis Zaballos 1989
ENDE	6.00	48.8. Geocharis ibonensis Zaballos 1990	ENDE	6.00 53.12. Typhlocharis diecki Ehlers 1883
ENDE	6.00	48.9. Geocharis julianae Zaballos 1989	ENDE	6.00 53.13. Typhlocharis fumayensis Zaballos & Banda 2002
ENDE	6.00	48.10. Geocharis korbi (Ganglbauer 1900)	ENDE	6.00 53.14. Typhlocharis estrella Zaballos & Ruiz-Tapiador 1997
ENDE	6.00	48.11. Geocharis leoni Zaballos 1998	ENDE	6.00 53.15. Typhlocharis fanceoli Magrini 2000
ENDE	6.00	48.12. Geocharis monfortensis A. Serrano & Aguilar 2003	ENDE	6.00 53.16. Typhlocharis fannoseae Zaballos & Ruiz-Tapiador 1997
ENDE	6.00	48.13. Geocharis mosaeteus A. Serrano & Aguilar 2001	ENDE	6.00 53.17. Typhlocharis fayulae Zaballos & Banda 2001
ENDE	6.00	48.14. Geocharis olipensis (Schatzmayr 1936)	ENDE	6.00 53.18. Typhlocharis gomesvallesi Serrano & Aguilar 2002
ENDE	6.00	48.15. Geocharis portalegrensis A. Serrano & Aguilar 2001	ENDE	6.00 53.19. Typhlocharis gomezi Zaballos 1991
ENDE	6.00	48.16. Geocharis ruitztaipacioni Zaballos 1987	ENDE	6.00 53.20. Typhlocharis nilekei Zaballos & Fairinos 1995
ENDE	6.00	48.17. Geocharis sacaroi Serrano & Aguilar 2003	ENDE	6.00 53.21. Typhlocharis intermedia Zaballos 1986
ENDE	6.00	48.18. Geocharis saldanha A. Serrano & Aguilar 2001	ENDE	6.00 53.22. Typhlocharis jaenaei Zaballos 1989
ENDE	6.00	48.19. Geocharis submersus Serrano & Aguilar 2003	ENDE	6.00 53.23. Typhlocharis laureniti Magrini 2000
ENDE	6.00	49.1. Hypotyphlus andorranus Español & Comas 1984	ENDE	6.00 53.24. Typhlocharis matritensis Zaballos & Banda 2001
ENDE	6.00	49.2. Hypotyphlus giadarramus Ehlers 1883	ENDE	6.00 53.25. Typhlocharis milleraria Zaballos & Banda 2001
ENDE	6.00	49.3. Hypotyphlus huelei Ortuño 1997	ENDE	6.00 53.26. Typhlocharis monastica Zaballos & Wräse 1998
ENDE	6.00	49.4. Hypotyphlus lidaea Hernando & Fresneda 1993	ENDE	6.00 53.27. Typhlocharis navaricensis Zaballos & Wräse 1998
ENDE	6.00	49.5. Hypotyphlus navaricus (Coffrait 1968)	ENDE	6.00 53.28. Typhlocharis auterolei Novoa & Jeanne 1979
ENDE	6.00	49.6. Hypotyphlus pandelii (Saulcy 1867)	ENDE	6.00 53.29. Typhlocharis pacensis Zaballos & Jeanne 1987
ENDE	6.00	49.7. Hypotyphlus ribagorzanus C. Bolívar 1919	ENDE	6.00 53.30. Typhlocharis beregrina Zaballos & Wräse 1998
ENDE	6.00	49.8. Hypotyphlus solitarius Español 1971	ENDE	6.00 53.31. Typhlocharis portilloi Zaballos 1991
ENDE	6.00	50.1. Iberanillus vinyasi Español 1971	ENDE	6.00 53.32. Typhlocharis navaricensis Coffrait 1968
			WMED	3.02 Subtribe Tachyna Motschulsky 1862
			TEUM	1.09 54.1. Elaphropus (Elaphropus) globulus (Dejean 1831)
			MEDT	3.01 54.2. Elaphropus (Sphaerotachys) hoemorrhoidalis (Ponza 1805)
			WMED	3.02 54.3. E. (Tachyura) curvimanus (Wolaston 1854)
				54.4. Elaphropus (Tachyura) ferrea Koppeck_2003 (nr)

CODE	Species	CODE	Species
DISTR. MEDT	54.5. Elaphropus (Tachyura) lucasi (Jacquin du Val 1852)	1.14	60.25. Bembidion (Emphanes) laplagata plaga Claudioir 1850
EUME WEUR	54.6. Elaphropus (Tachyura) parvulus (Dejean 1831)	1.03	60.26. Bembidion (Emphanes) minimum (Fabricius 1792)
ENDE	54.7. Elaphropus (Tachyura) sexstipatus (Dütschmid 1812)	4.02	60.27. Bembidion (Emphanes) nonannum Dejean 1831
SOER	54.8. Elaphropus (Tachyura) walkeriensis dubia (Mafet 1952)*	1.03	60.28. Bembidion (Emphanes) tenellum tenellum Erichson 1837
MEDT	Elaphropus (Tachyura) walkeriensis Sharp 1913*	6.00	60.29. Bembidion (Emphanes) transversum (G. Müller 1918)
EUME	55.1. Lymnastis gallaeus Picard de la Brûlerie 1875	2.04	60.30. Bembidion (Euperyphus) eques Sturm 1825
CAME	56.1. Porochrysobiuscatus (Nicolaï 1822)	1.12	60.31. Bembidion (Euperyphus) flavitarse Dejean 1831
TUER	57.1. Tachys (Paratachys) bistrigatus (Dütschmid 1812)	1.08	60.32. Bembidion (Euperyphus) lipicola Dürour 1820
WMMED	57.2. Tachys (Paratachys) fulvicollis (Dejean 1831)	1.10	60.33. Bembidion (Euperyphus) scapulae oblongum Dejean 1831
PALF	57.3. Tachys (Paratachys) lusiosus Antoine 1943	3.02	60.34. Bembidion (Eupetodromus) dentatum (Thunberg 1787)
MEDT	57.4. Tachys (Paratachys) micros (Fischer 1828)	1.02	60.35. Bembidion (Lymnaeum) aequile Bedel 1879
CAEM	57.5. Tachys (Polyderis) algiricus Lucas 1848	3.01	60.36. Bembidion (Metallicina) lampros (Herbst 1784)
MEDT	57.6. Tachys (Tachys) dimediatus dimediatus Motschulsky 1849	1.06	60.37. Bembidion (Metallina) propinquus (Stephani 1828)
HOLA	57.7. Tachys (Tachys) scutellaris Stephens 1828	3.01	60.38. Bembidion (Neia) ambugia Dejean 1831
WMMED	57.8. Tachys (Tachys) tetraphacus Bedel 1896	6.01	60.39. Bembidion (Neia) callosus subconneXum De Monte 1953
SOER	58.1. Tachya (Tachya) nana (Gyllenhal 1810)	1.01	60.40. Bembidion (Nephra) genei Küster 1847
SIER	Subtribe Bembidiina		60.41. Bembidion (Nephra) grisvardi (Dewally 1949)
ENDE	60.00. Asaphidion caraboides splendidum (Heyden 1870)		60.42. Bembidion (Nephra) iocardi Piochard della Brûlerie 1867
WMMED	60.01. Asaphidion curtae curta (Heyden 1870)		60.43. Bembidion (Nephra) schmidtii laudia Antonei 1925*
SOER	60.02. Asaphidion cyanome cyanoche (Pandelle 1867)		Bembidion (Nephra) schmidtii pseudocallosus P. Meyer 1949
SIER	60.03. Asaphidion pallipes (Dütschmid 1812)		Bembidion (Nephra) schmidti epiphium (Marsham 1802)
MEDT	60.04. Asaphidion rossii (Schaub 1857)		60.44. Bembidion (Notaphemphanes) varium (Oliver 1795)
MEDT	60.05. Asaphidion stierlini (Heyden 1880)		60.45. Bembidion (Notaphus) varium (Panzer 1800)
WMMED	60.06. Asaphidion tauricum (Heyden 1870)		60.46. Bembidion (Ocydromus) decorum decorum (Panzer 1800)
SOER	60.07. Asaphidion humerale Sturm 1825		60.47. Bembidion (Ocydromus) sicutum certans Neolitzky 1918
SIER	60.08. Bembidion quadrifasciatum angustense Wagner 1926		Bembidion (Ocydromus) sicutum brevitarsis Neolitzky 1930
MEDT	60.09. Bembidion quadrifasciatum quadripustulatum Linnaeus 1761*		60.48. Bembidion (Ocydromus) siulium siulum Dejean 1831*
MEDT	60.10. Bembidion quadrifasciatum quadripustulatum Audinet-Serville 1821		Bembidion (Ocydromus) siulium winkleri Neolitzky 1943
EURL	60.11. Bembidion quadrifasciatum quadripustulatum Humerale Sturm 1825		60.49. Bembidion (Ocyturus) maroccanum Antonei 1928
ENDE	60.12. Bembidion (Bembidion) etiolitzkyi ascendersis K. Daniel 1902		60.50. Bembidion (Ocyturus) praestans fauvei Ganglbauer 1892
HOLA	60.13. Bembidion (Bembidion) etiolitzkyi atrocaeruleum Stephens 1828		60.51. Bembidion (Odontium) foraminosum Sturm 1825
WMMED	60.14. Bembidion (Bembidion) etiolitzkyi buonghihoi K. Daniel 1902		60.52. Bembidion (Odontium) stratum (Fabricius 1792)
SIER	60.15. Bembidion (Bembidion) etiolitzkyi complanatum Heer 1837		60.53. Bembidion (Omopertyphus) hypocrita dejeani Dejean 1831
ENDE	60.16. Bembidion (Bembidion) etiolitzkyi quadrifasciatum Heer 1837		60.54. Bembidion (Omopertyphus) strictum (Schuler 1962)
ENDE	60.17. Bembidion (Bembidion) etiolitzkyi longipes K. Daniel 1902		60.55. Bembidion (Pteryphantes) antennatum Müller-Motzfeld
SIER	60.18. Bembidion (Bembidion) etiolitzkyi longipes (K. Daniel 1902)		60.56. Bembidion (Pteryphantes) monicolamonticola Sturm 1825
ENDE	60.19. Bembidion (Bembidion) etiolitzkyi gredosanum (Jeanne 1974)		60.57. Bembidion (Pteryphantes) antennatum Putzeys 1845
ALPI	60.20. Bembidion (Bembidion) etiolitzkyi leonense Jeanne & Müller-Motzfeld 1982		60.58. Bembidion (Pteryphantes) cruciatum Dejean 1831
ALPI	60.21. Bembidion (Bembidion) etiolitzkyi clarkii (Davidson 1849)		60.59. Bembidion (Pteryphantes) septentrionalis Crotch 1869
EURL	60.22. Bembidion (Bembidion) fumigatum (Dütschmid 1812)		60.60. Bembidion (Pteryphantes) caligatum Jeanne & Müller-Motzfeld
ENDE	60.23. Bembidion (Bembidion) etiolitzkyi longipes (K. Daniel 1902)		60.61. Bembidion (Pteryphantes) monticolamonticola Sturm 1825
ALPI	60.24. Bembidion (Bembidion) etiolitzkyi longipes (K. Daniel 1902)		60.62. Bembidion (Pteryphantes) andreae (Fabricius 1797)
ENDE	60.25. Bembidion (Bembidion) etiolitzkyi longipes (K. Daniel 1902)		60.63. Bembidion (Pteryphantes) cruciatum Dejean 1831
SIER	60.26. Bembidion (Bembidion) etiolitzkyi longipes (K. Daniel 1902)		60.64. Bembidion (Pteryphantes) septentrionalis Crotch 1869
WMMED	60.27. Bembidion (Bembidion) etiolitzkyi longipes (K. Daniel 1902)		60.65. Bembidion (Pteryphantes) hispanicum Dejean 1831
ATLA	60.28. Bembidion (Bembidion) etiolitzkyi longipes (K. Daniel 1902)		60.66. Bembidion (Pteryphantes) maritimum Iustinianum Putzeys 1845
HOLA	60.29. Bembidion (Bembidion) etiolitzkyi longipes (K. Daniel 1902)		60.67. Bembidion (Pteryphantes) tetracolum Say 1823
WPAL	60.30. Bembidion (Bembidion) etiolitzkyi longipes (K. Daniel 1902)		60.68. Bembidion (Philocotus) antonei Puel 1935
EUME	60.31. Bembidion (Bembidion) etiolitzkyi longipes (K. Daniel 1902)		60.69. Bembidion (Philocotus) biguttatum (Fabricius 1779)
SIER	60.32. Bembidion (Bembidion) etiolitzkyi longipes (K. Daniel 1902)		60.70. Bembidion (Philocotus) antonei Putzeys 1914
SIER	60.33. Bembidion (Bembidion) etiolitzkyi longipes (K. Daniel 1902)		60.71. Bembidion (Philocotus) gadaramense Gadifer des Cottes 1818
SIER	60.34. Bembidion (Bembidion) etiolitzkyi longipes (K. Daniel 1902)		60.72. Bembidion (Philocotus) guttula (Fabricius 1792)
SIER	60.35. Bembidion (Bembidion) etiolitzkyi longipes (K. Daniel 1902)		60.73. Bembidion (Philocotus) intricatus (Geoffroy 1797)
SIER	60.36. Bembidion (Bembidion) etiolitzkyi longipes (K. Daniel 1902)		60.74. Bembidion (Philocotus) irregularis (Geoffroy 1797)
SIER	60.37. Bembidion (Bembidion) etiolitzkyi longipes (K. Daniel 1902)		60.75. Bembidion (Philocotus) mammarenei Sanlheri 1827

DISTR.	CODE	Species
WMED		Subfamily PATROBINAE Kirby 1837
MEDT		Tribe Patrobini
IBMG		66.11. Patrobus atrorufus (Strom 1768)
EURP	SIER	6.05. Penetretus andalusicus (Reitter 1896)
WMED	ENDE	6.00. Penetretus imitator Zamotajlov' 1990
MEDT	ENDE	6.00. Penetretus nebridioides (Villefrroy 1866)
SIER	ENDE	6.00. Penetretus rufipennis (Dejean 1828)
ENDE	WMED	6.01. Penetretus temporalis Bedel 1909
ELME	BERI	6.01. Penetretus temporalis Bedel 1909
WEUR		Subfamily PTEROSTICHINAE Bonelli 1810
WMED		Tribe Pterostichini Bonelli 1810
SOER		Subtribe Molopina Bonelli 1810
ENDE	EURP	68.1. Abax parallelipipedus (Piller & Mitterpacher 1783)
ALPI	ENDE	68.1. Abax parallelipipedus (Piller & Mitterpacher 1783)
EURP	ENDE	68.2. Abax pyrenaicus Jeanneli Ortuño & Arribas 1992
CÆR	ENDE	68.2. Abax pyrenaicus Kirschhoferi Wrase 1985
ALPI	ENDE	Abax pyrenaicus pyrenaicus (Dejean 1828)*
ENDE	ENDE	Abax pyrenaicus spinicollis (Dejean 1828)*
ENDE	ENDE	69.11. Henrotius jordai (Reitter 1914)
ENDE	ENDE	69.11. Henrotius rovral Legar 1975
ENDE	ENDE	70.1. Molopidius spinicollis (Dejean 1828)
IBMG	ENDE	ENDE
ALPI	ENDE	71.1. Oscadutes rovral Legar 1975
ENDE	ENDE	72.1. Percus espagnoli Lagar 1965
MEDT	ENDE	72.2. Percus (Percus) pilicatus (Dejean 1828)
SIER	ENDE	72.3. Percus (Pseudopercus) guirao Pérez-Arcas 1869
ASER	ENDE	72.4. Percus (Pseudopercus) patruelis (Dufour 1820)
WMED	ENDE	72.5. Percus (Pseudopercus) politus (Dejean 1831)
MEDT	ENDE	72.6. Percus (Pseudopercus) stutius (Dufour 1820)
WPAL	ENDE	ENDE
ATLA	3.06	61.1. Cillenus lateralis Samouelle 1819
ENDE	ENDE	73.1. Syracoderus atramentarius (Rosenhauer 1856)
ENDE	ENDE	73.2. Syracoderus azarae (Pérez-Arcas 1872)
UME	ENDE	73.3. Syracoderus matthezi (Villefrroy 1873)
EURP	ENDE	ENDE
IBMG	ENDE	74.1. Zarriqueyiatrogloides (Jeannel 1924)
WPAL	ENDE	ENDE
ATLA	3.06	Subtribe Pterostichina
WMED	3.02	Tribe Pogonini Laporte de Castelnau 1834
WMED	3.02	63.1. Pogonistes gracilis (Dejean 1828)
		63.2. Pogonistes testaceus testaceus (Dejean 1828)
IBMG	3.03	64.1. Pogonus (Calopogonus) smaragdinus Walt 1835
NOME	3.07	64.2. Pogonus (Pogonoidius) meridionalis Dejean 1828
WMED	3.02	64.3. Pogonus (Pogonus) chalceus viridianus Dejean 1828
MEDT	3.01	64.4. Pogonus (Pogonus) glivipes Dejean 1828
ELME	1.12	64.5. Pogonus (Pogonus) littoralis (Duffischmid 1812)
WPAL	1.03	64.6. Pogonus (Pogonus) luridipennis (Germar 1822)
WMED	3.02	64.7. Pogonus (Pogonus) pallidipennis Dejean 1828
NOME	3.07	64.8. Pogonus (Papton) riparius Dejean 1828
WMED	3.02	65.1. Stenodus (Stenodus) filiformis (Dejean 1828)
SASI	5.04	65.2. Stenodus (Syndenopsis) grayii (Wollaston 1862)

CODE	Species	CODE	Species
DISTR.		DISTR.	
ENDE	<i>Cryobius amoenus</i> pecoudi (Jeanne 1947)	TSFR	81.1. <i>Pierostichus (Agitor) cursor</i> (Dejean 1824)
ENDE	<i>Cryobius amoenus</i> tempei (Jeanne 1947)	PALE	81.2. <i>Pierostichus (Agitor) vernalis</i> (Panzer 1796)
ENDE	77.5. <i>Cryobius aralarensis</i> (Matau 1945)	SIER	81.3. <i>Pierostichus (Bothriopterus) oblongopunctatus</i> (Fabricius 1787)
ENDE	77.6. <i>Cryobius cantabricus cantabricus</i> (Schaufuss 1862)*	SIER	81.4. <i>Pierostichus (Bothriopterus) quadrioveolatus</i> Leitner 1852
ENDE	<i>Cryobius cantabricus lesoufii</i> (Jeanne 1937)	ENDE	81.5. <i>Pierostichus (Iberophilus) brevipennis</i> Chevrolat 1840*
ENDE	<i>Cryobius cantabricus pellegrenii</i> (Assmann 1998)	ENDE	<i>Pierostichus (Iberophilus) brevipennis</i> Souuse Vuilletroy 1868
ENDE	<i>Cryobius cantabricus vasconicus</i> (Aubry 1963)	ENDE	81.6. <i>Pierostichus (Iberophilus) brevipennis</i> Souuse Vuilletroy 1868
ENDE	77.7. <i>Cryobius colasi</i> (Jeanne 1937)	ENDE	81.7. <i>Pierostichus (Liane) astriculus</i> (Jeanne 1966)
ENDE	77.8. <i>Cryobius championensis</i> championensis (Coffrait 1952)	ENDE	81.8. <i>Pierostichus (Liane) drescoi</i> biologe Jeanne 1964
ENDE	77.9. <i>Cryobius ehleri</i> (Heyden 1881)	ENDE	81.9. <i>Pierostichus (Liane) drescoi</i> drescoi Jeanne 1957*
ENDE	77.10. <i>Cryobius espanoli</i> (J. E. Vives 1977)	ENDE	<i>Pierostichus (Liane) elaeocarpus</i> (Jeanne 1991)
ENDE	77.11. <i>Cryobius glacialis</i> (Barneville 1863)	ENDE	81.10. <i>Pierostichus (Liane) orthonotus</i> (Ortuño 1991)
ENDE	77.12. <i>Cryobius infimus</i> cangieuensis (Jeanne 1937)	ENDE	81.11. <i>Pierostichus (Liane) paulinii</i> Vuilletroy 1868
ENDE	<i>Cryobius infimum</i> hustachianus (Piel 1936)	ENDE	81.12. <i>Pierostichus (Morphosoma) melanurus</i> (Illiger 1798)
ENDE	<i>Cryobius infimus</i> infimus (Chaudoir 1888)*	ENDE	81.13. <i>Pierostichus (Oreophilus) cantabriensis</i> (Chaudoir 1868)
ENDE	77.13. <i>Cryobius nemoralis</i> cellibericus (Graells 1851)*	ENDE	81.14. <i>Pierostichus (Oreophilus) paulinii</i> Vuilletroy 1868
ENDE	<i>Cryobius nemoralis</i> nemoralis (Graells 1851)*	ENDE	81.15. <i>Pierostichus (Oreophilus) paulinii paulinii</i> Vuilletroy 1868*
SOER	77.14. <i>Cryobius pannorum</i> (Heyden 1880)	ENDE	81.16. <i>Pierostichus (Oreophilus) paulinii vanvozemeli</i> Putzeys 1874
ENDE	77.15. <i>Cryobius parvulus</i> (Dejean 1828)	ENDE	81.17. <i>Pierostichus (Phonus) diligens</i> (Sturm 1824)
ENDE	77.16. <i>Cryobius pusillus sagittalis</i> (Jeanne 1937)	ENDE	81.18. <i>Pierostichus (Phonus) persii</i> Novoa 1979
ENDE	<i>Cryobius pusillus sinistrus</i> (Jeanne 1947)	PALE	81.19. <i>Pierostichus (Phonus) strenuus</i> (Panzer 1797)
ENDE	77.17. <i>Cryobius sublässi</i> (Ortuño & Zaballos 1992)	ENDE	81.20. <i>Pierostichus (Phatyma) niger</i> nihei (Schaller 1783)
ENDE	78.1. <i>Orthomus audiby</i> Jeanne 1974	SIER	81.21. <i>Pierostichus (Pseudomaseus) gracilis</i> (Dejean 1828)
ENDE	78.2. <i>Orthomus balearicus</i> (Piochard de la Brûlerie 1867)	EURP	81.22. <i>Pierostichus (Pseudomaseus) atrithracinus antithracinus</i> (Illiger 1798)
MEDT	78.3. <i>Orthomus barbarus</i> barbarus (Dejean 1828)*	ENDE	81.23. <i>Pierostichus (Pseudomaseus) minor</i> Gyllenhal (1827)
ENDE	Orthomus barbarus formenterae (Brait 1933)	PALE	81.24. <i>Pierostichus (Pseudomaseus) nigrita</i> (Paykull 1790)
ENDE	Orthomus barbarus penitentius Matau & Colas 1954	EURP	81.25. <i>Pierostichus (Pseudomaseus) rhaeticus</i> Heer 1837
ENDE	78.4. <i>Orthomus hispanicus</i> (Dujour 1828)	ENDE	81.26. <i>Pierostichus (Pterostichus) cristatus</i> albéricus Jeanne 1985
IBMG	78.5. <i>Orthomus maroccanus</i> Chaudoir 1873	ENDE	<i>Pierostichus (Pterostichus) cristatus</i> cristatus (Dufour 1820)*
ENDE	78.6. <i>Orthomus perezi</i> (Martinez 1873)	ENDE	<i>Pierostichus (Pterostichus) tedytanianus</i> Jacobson 1907
ENDE	78.7. <i>Orthomus planidorsis</i> (Fairmaire 1871)	ENDE	<i>Pierostichus (Pterostichus) cristatus</i> montsenicus Jeanne 1985
ENDE	78.8. <i>Orthomus veloxissimus</i> andalusiacus Matau 1957	ENDE	81.27. <i>Pierostichus (Pterostichus) cristaetus</i> Fairmaire & Laboulbène 1854
ENDE	Orthomus velociissimus pardoi Matau 1957	ENDE	
ENDE	Orthomus velociissimus velocissimus (Wall 1835)*	ENDE	
EURP	79.1. <i>Pedistolongicollis</i> (Dufitschmid 1812)	WMED	
ENDE	80.1. <i>Poecilus (Carenostylus) purpurascens</i> (Dejean 1828)	ENDE	
ENDE	80.2. <i>Poecilus (Coelipus) crenulatus</i> crenulatus (Dejean 1828)	ENDE	
EURP	80.3. <i>Poecilus (Macrocoelius) kugelanni</i> (Panzer 1797)	ENDE	
ENDE	80.4. <i>Poecilus (Macrocoelius) lepidus</i> schatzmayri Jeanne 1980	ENDE	
CAPR	80.5. <i>Poecilus (Macrocoelius) seniceus</i> catalonicus Jeanne 1980 *	ENDE	
ENDE	<i>Poecilus (Macrocoelius) seirios</i> transpyrenaicus Breit 1933	IDMG	
IBMG	80.6. <i>Poecilus (Parapedius) decipiens</i> (Wall 1835)	ENDE	
SIER	80.7. <i>Poecilus (Poecilus) cupreus</i> (Linnaeus 1758)	ENDE	
SOER	80.8. <i>Poecilus (Poecilus) cursonis</i> (Dejean 1828)	ENDE	
ENDE	80.9. <i>Poecilus (Poecilus) prasininctus</i> Csiki 1930	WEUR	
WMED	80.10. <i>Poecilus (Poecilus) quadricollis</i> (Dejean 1828)	ENDE	
SIER	80.11. <i>Poecilus (Poecilus) versicolor</i> (Sturm 1824)	EURP	
IBMG	80.12. <i>Poecilus (Poecilus) tyrrenicus</i> Csiki 1930, nr	2.01	
CAPR	80.13. <i>Poecilus (Sogines) levigatus</i> (Dufour 1820)	ENDE	
ENDE	80.14. <i>Poecilus (Sogines) zabalosi</i> Jeanne & Ruiz-Tapador 1995	ENDE	
		ENDE	84.1. <i>Tinautius exilis</i> Mateu 2001

DISTR.	CODE	Species	CODE	Species
ENDE	6.00	84.2. <i>Trauttiustroglophilus</i> Mateu 1997	ENDE	86.48. <i>Amara (Leironotus) albarracina</i> (Hieke 1984)
ENDE	6.00	85.1. <i>Troglorites brevilitibuli</i> Jeannel 1919 *	ENDE	86.49. <i>Amara (Leironotus) glabratula</i> Dejean 1828
ENDE	6.00	<i>Troglorites brevili mendizabali</i> Jeannel 1921	ENDE	86.50. <i>Amara (Leironotus) oopatra</i> (Pützey's 1866)
MEDT	3.01	86.1. <i>Amara (Acorus) metallescens</i> (Zimmermann 1831)	ENDE	86.51. <i>Amara (Leironotus) rotundicollis</i> (Schafffuss 1862)
PALE	1.02	86.2. <i>Amara (Acorus) aenea</i> (Dejean 1774)	ENDE	86.52. <i>Amara (Leirus) hispanicus</i> (Vives 1971)
EUME	1.12	86.3. <i>Amara (Amara) antithobia</i> A. & J. B. Villa 1833	ENDE	86.53. <i>Amara (Leirus) pyrenaicus</i> Dejean 1828
ASER	1.04	86.4. <i>Amara (Amara) communis</i> (Panzer 1790)	ENDE	86.54. <i>Amara (Leirus) puncticollis</i> Dejean 1828
CAER	1.07	86.5. <i>Amara (Amara) convexior</i> Stephens 1828	ASER	86.55. <i>Amara (Paracelica) querins</i> Schönherr 1806)
CAER	1.07	86.6. <i>Amara (Amara) curta</i> Dejean 1828	ASER	86.56. <i>Amara (Paracelica) tufacea</i> Dejean 1828
HOLA	1.01	86.7. <i>Amara (Amara) eurynotata</i> (Panzer 1797)	VMED	86.57. <i>Amara (Paracelica) tufacea</i> Dejean 1828
PALE	1.02	86.8. <i>Amara (Amara) famelica</i> Zimmermann 1832	TUME	86.58. <i>Amara (Pericosia) equestrus</i> (Dütschmid 1812) *
ASER	1.04	86.9. <i>Amara (Amara) familiaris</i> (Dütschmid 1812)	ASER	<i>Amara (Pericosia) equestrus</i> zaborides Dejean 1828
TEUM	1.09	86.10. <i>Amara (Amara) lucida</i> (Dütschmid 1812)	WEUR	86.59. <i>Amara (Pericosia) concinna</i> Zimmermann 1832
ASER	1.04	86.11. <i>Amara (Amara) lunicollis</i> Schiøtze 1837	EURP	86.60. <i>Amara (Zezea) floralis</i> Gaubl 1844
EURP	2.01	86.12. <i>Amara (Amara) montivaga</i> Sturm 1825	CAPR	86.61. <i>Amara (Zezea) fulvipes</i> Audinet-Serville 1821
SIER	1.05	86.13. <i>Amara (Amara) nigricornis</i> Thomson 1857	SOER	86.62. <i>Amara (Zezea) kultii</i> Fassat 1947
SIER	1.05	86.14. <i>Amara (Amara) nitida</i> Sturm 1825	MEDT	86.63. <i>Amara (Zezea) plebeja</i> (Gyllenhal 1810)
ASER	1.04	86.15. <i>Amara (Amara) ovala</i> (Fabricius 1792)	ASER	86.64. <i>Amara (Zezea) strenua</i> Zimmermann 1832
TSER	1.14	86.16. <i>Amara (Amara) proxima</i> Pützey's 1866	VMED	86.65. <i>Amara (Zezea) tricuspidata</i> Dejean 1831
PALE	1.02	86.17. <i>Amara (Amara) simillima</i> (Gyllenhal 1810)	EURP	86.66. <i>Amara (Zezea) tenuis</i> Zimmermann 1832
VMED	3.02	86.18. <i>Amara (Amara) subconverxa</i> Pützey's 1865	CAER	86.67. <i>Amara (Zezea) tricuspidata</i> Dejean 1831
ASER	1.04	86.19. <i>Amara (Amara) tibialis</i> (Paykul 1798)	ASER	87.1. <i>Zabrus (Epomidozabrus) flavangulus</i> Chevrolat 1840
NAFR	3.04	86.20. <i>Amara (Amathitis) rufescens</i> (Dejean 1829)	ENDE	88.2. <i>Zabrus (Epomidozabrus) humeralis</i> Uhagon 1904
ASER	1.04	86.21. <i>Amara (Bradytus) apicaria</i> (Paykul 1790)	ENDE	88.3. <i>Zabrus (Epomidozabrus) imateu</i> Novoa 1980
ASER	1.04	86.22. <i>Amara (Bradytus) consularis</i> (Dütschmid 1812)	ENDE	88.4. <i>Zabrus (Euryzabrus) pinguis</i> Dejean 1831
TUER	1.10	86.23. <i>Amara (Bradytus) crenata</i> Dejean 1828	ENDE	88.5. <i>Zabrus (Iberozabrus) ambiguus</i> Rambur 1837
SIER	1.05	86.24. <i>Amara (Bradytus) tuva</i> (O. F. Müller 1776)	ENDE	88.6. <i>Zabrus (Iberozabrus) angustatus</i> Rambur 1838
WMED	3.02	86.25. <i>Amara (Campiocerella) cornuta</i> Dejean 1828	ENDE	88.7. <i>Zabrus (Iberozabrus) caneranus</i> Arribas 1984
ENDE	6.00	86.26. <i>Amara (Campiocerella) arcuata</i> arcuata (Pützey's 1866) *	ENDE	88.8. <i>Zabrus (Iberozabrus) castrol Martínez</i> 1873
ENDE	6.00	<i>Amara (Campiocerella) arcuata castulana</i> Hieke 1983	ENDE	88.9. <i>Zabrus (Iberozabrus) coiffaiti</i> Jeanne 1970
ENDE	6.00	86.27. <i>Amara (Campiocerella) barcelonensis</i> Hieke 1983	ENDE	88.10. <i>Zabrus (Iberozabrus) consanguineus</i> Chevrolat 1855
WMED	3.02	86.28. <i>Amara (Campiocerella) brevis</i> Dejean 1828	ENDE	88.11. <i>Zabrus (Iberozabrus) curtulus</i> (Audinet-Serville 1821) *
BERI	6.01	86.29. <i>Amara (Campiocerella) cornuta</i> (Pützey's 1866)	ENDE	88.12. <i>Zabrus (Iberozabrus) eserensis</i> C. Bolívar 1918
WMED	3.02	86.30. <i>Amara (Campiocerella) cotti</i> (Coty) Coquerel 1859	ENDE	88.13. <i>Zabrus (Iberozabrus) curtulus</i> (Audinet-Serville 1821) *
WEUR	2.05	86.31. <i>Amara (Campiocerella) eximia</i> Dejean 1828	ENDE	88.14. <i>Zabrus (Iberozabrus) galicianus</i> Jeanne 1970
ENDE	6.00	86.32. <i>Amara (Campiocerella) gracilula</i> gracilula Rosenhauer 1856 *	ENDE	88.15. <i>Zabrus (Iberozabrus) gibbulus</i> Jeanne 1985
ENDE	6.00	<i>Amara (Campiocerella) testudinea</i> Pützey's 1865	ENDE	88.16. <i>Zabrus (Iberozabrus) gravis</i> Dejean 1828
ENDE	6.00	86.33. <i>Amara (Campiocerella) malacensis</i> Hieke 1983	ENDE	88.17. <i>Zabrus (Iberozabrus) inflatus</i> Dejean 1828
IBMG	6.03	86.34. <i>Amara (Campiocerella) rotundata</i> Dejean 1828	ENDE	88.18. <i>Zabrus (Iberozabrus) marginicollis</i> Dejean 1828
SOER	2.04	86.35. <i>Amara (Celia) arenaria</i> (Pützey's 1865)	ENDE	88.19. <i>Zabrus (Iberozabrus) seiditzi</i> Schaum 1873
ENDE	6.03	86.36. <i>Amara (Celia) atlantis</i> Antoine 1925	ENDE	88.20. <i>Zabrus (Iberozabrus) obesus</i> (Audinet-Serville 1821)
CAER	1.07	86.37. <i>Amara (Celia) bifrons</i> (Gyllenhal 1810)	ENDE	88.21. <i>Zabrus (Iberozabrus) rotundatus</i> Rambur 1838
SIER	1.05	86.38. <i>Amara (Celia) brunneus</i> (Gyllenhal 1810)	ENDE	88.22. <i>Zabrus (Iberozabrus) seiditzi</i> laurae Toribio 1864
EURP	2.01	86.39. <i>Amara (Celia) cursians</i> Zimmermann 1831	ENDE	88.23. <i>Zabrus (Iberozabrus) seiditzi</i> Schaum 1864 *
ASER	1.04	86.40. <i>Amara (Celia) erratica</i> (Dütschmid 1812)	ENDE	88.24. <i>Zabrus (Iberozabrus) theveneti</i> Chevrolat 1874
WMED	3.02	86.41. <i>Amara (Celia) fervida</i> Coquerel 1858	ENDE	88.25. <i>Zabrus (Iberozabrus) urbanensis</i> Jeanne 1970
WPAL	1.03	86.42. <i>Amara (Celia) fusca</i> Dejean 1828	ENDE	88.26. <i>Zabrus (Iberozabrus) vasconicus</i> Uhgón 1904
PALE	1.02	86.43. <i>Amara (Celia) ingenua</i> (Dütschmid 1812)		
MEDT	3.01	86.44. <i>Amara (Celia) montana</i> Dejean 1828		
SIER	1.05	86.45. <i>Amara (Celia) municipalis</i> (Dütschmid 1812)		
SIER	1.05	86.46. <i>Amara (Celia) sahlbergi</i> (Sahlberg 1827)		
MEDT	3.01	86.47. <i>Amara (Celia) sollicita</i> Partel 1888		

DISTR.	CODE	Species	CODE	Species
ENDF	6.00	88.27. <i>Zabrus (Platyzabrus) constictulus</i> Graells 1858	ENDF	98.8. <i>Platyderus (Platyderus) brevii</i> Jeannel 1921
ENDE	6.00	88.28. <i>Zabrus (Platyzabrus) pécoudi</i> Colla 1942	ENDE	98.9. <i>Platyderus (Platyderus) coiffaiti</i> Jeanne 1986
SCER	2.04	88.29. <i>Zabrus (Zabrus) ignavus</i> Ignavus Csiki 1907	ENDE	98.10. <i>Platyderus (Platyderus) cryptica</i> Jeanne 1996
EURP	2.01	88.30. <i>Zabrus (Zabrus) tenebrioides</i> tenebrioides (Goeze 1777)	ENDE	98.11. <i>Platyderus (Platyderus) dejeani</i> Jeanne 1996
		Subfamily PIATYNINAE Bonelli 1810	WEUR	98.12. <i>Platyderus (Platyderus) depressus</i> (Audinet-Serville 1821)
		Tribe Platynini	ENDE	98.13. <i>Platyderus (Platyderus) derotensis</i> agar 1964
		89.1. <i>Agonum (Agonum) afrum</i> (Dufschmid 1812)	ENDE	98.14. <i>Platyderus (Platyderus) emblemata</i> Marseul 1869
EURP	2.01	89.2. <i>Agonum (Agonum) alpestre</i> (Herb 1837)	ENDE	98.15. <i>Platyderus (Platyderus) espanoli</i> Mateu 1952
ALPI	2.07	89.3. <i>Agonum (Agonum) hypocrita</i> (Apfelbeck 1904)	ENDE	98.16. <i>Platyderus (Platyderus) formenterae</i> Jeanne 1988
EURP	2.01	89.4. <i>Agonum (Agonum) lugens</i> (Dufschmid 1812)	ENDE	98.17. <i>Platyderus (Platyderus) gallicus</i> Jeanne 1970
WFAL	1.03	89.5. <i>Agonum (Agonum) marginatum</i> (Linnaeus 1758)	VMED	98.18. <i>Platyderus (Platyderus) gregarius</i> Reiche 1861
EUME	1.12	89.6. <i>Agonum (Agonum) monachum</i> (Dufschmid 1812)	ENDE	98.19. <i>Platyderus (Platyderus) incertans</i> Mateu 1982
SIER	1.05	89.7. <i>Agonum (Agonum) muelleri</i> (Herbst 1784)	ENDE	98.20. <i>Platyderus (Platyderus) jeanlei</i> Zaballos 1990
TEUM	1.09	89.8. <i>Agonum (Agonum) nigrum</i> Dejean 1828	ENDE	98.21. <i>Platyderus (Platyderus) juncoi</i> Jeanne 1986
VMED	3.02	89.9. <i>Agonum (Agonum) numidicum</i> Lucas 1849	ENDE	98.22. <i>Platyderus (Platyderus) lusitanicus</i> Jeanne 1996
SCER	2.04	89.10. <i>Agonum (Agonum) permostatum</i> Puel 1938	ENDE	98.23. <i>Platyderus (Platyderus) lusitanicus lusitanicus</i> Dejean 1828*
SIER	1.05	89.11. <i>Agonum (Agonum) sexpunctatum</i> (Linnaeus 1758)	ENDE	98.24. <i>Platyderus (Platyderus) majoricus</i> Jeanne 1988
SIER	1.05	89.12. <i>Agonum (Agonum) viduum</i> (Panzer 1797)	ENDE	98.25. <i>Platyderus (Platyderus) moncayensis</i> Jeanne 1985
CAER	1.07	89.13. <i>Agonum (Agonum) vindicium</i> (Cupreaeum (Goede 1777))	ENDE	98.26. <i>Platyderus (Platyderus) montanus</i> Graells 1851
SIER	1.05	89.14. <i>Agonum (Eupholius) fuliginosus</i> (Panzer 1809)	ENDE	98.27. <i>Platyderus (Platyderus) ornatus</i> Kirby 1892
PALE	1.02	89.15. <i>Agonum (Eupholius) gracile</i> Sturm 1824	ENDE	98.28. <i>Platyderus (Platyderus) portalegrei</i> Vuillefroy 1868
HOLA	1.01	89.16. <i>Agonum (Eupholius) thoreyi</i> thoreyi Dejean 1828	ENDE	98.29. <i>Platyderus (Platyderus) pyrenaicus</i> Tempere 1947
ALPI	2.07	90.1. <i>Achonomenus (Achonomenus) cyaneus</i> Dejean 1828	ENDE	98.30. <i>Platyderus (Platyderus) quadricollis</i> Chaudoir 1866
PALE	1.02	90.2. <i>Achonomenus (Achonomenus) dorsalis</i> (Pontoppidan 1763)	ENDE	98.31. <i>Platyderus (Platyderus) robustoides</i> Jeanne 1996
SCER	2.04	91.1. <i>Atranus tuficollis</i> (Gautier des Cottes 1857)	ENDE	98.32. <i>Platyderus (Platyderus) scolyki</i> Jeanne 1996
VMED	3.02	92.1. <i>Cardionera genet</i> Bassi 1834	ENDE	98.33. <i>Platyderus (Platyderus) rotundatus</i> Chaudoir 1866
ENDE	6.00	93.1. <i>Gallicolyphotes weberi</i> Assmann 1999	ENDE	98.34. <i>Platyderus (Platyderus) ruizi</i> Jeanne 1996
		Subtribe Atranopsinae Baehr 1982	ENDE	98.35. <i>Platyderus (Platyderus) saezii</i> Vuillefroy 1868
VMED	3.02	94.1. <i>Olisthopus elongatus</i> Wollaston 1859	ENDE	98.36. <i>Platyderus (Platyderus) salmantinus</i> Jeanne 1996
MEDT	3.01	94.2. <i>Olisthopus tuscatus</i> Dejean 1828	ENDE	98.37. <i>Platyderus (Platyderus) skoupi</i> Jeanne 1996
IBMG	6.03	94.3. <i>Olisthopus hispanicus</i> Dejean 1828	ENDE	98.38. <i>Platyderus (Platyderus) spoleatus</i> Cobos 1961
EURP	2.01	94.4. <i>Olisthopus rotundatus</i> (Paykull 1798)	ENDE	98.39. <i>Platyderus (Platyderus) subcrenatus</i> Chaudoir 1866
SIER	1.05	94.5. <i>Olisthopus sturmi</i> (Dufschmid 1812)	ENDE	98.40. <i>Platyderus (Platyderus) testaceus</i> Rambur 1837
SIER	1.05	95.1. <i>Oxypselaphus obscurus</i> (Herbst 1784)	ENDE	98.41. <i>Platyderus (Platyderus) torressai</i> Jeanne 1996
EUME	1.12	96.1. <i>Paranchus albipes</i> (Fabricius 1792)	ENDE	98.42. <i>Platyderus (Platyderus) troglodytes</i> Schaufuss 1862
EURP	2.01	97.1. <i>Platynus (Batenus) livens</i> (Gyllenhal 1810)	ENDE	98.43. <i>Platyderus (Platyderus) varian's</i> Schaufuss 1862
ASER	1.04	97.2. <i>Platynus (Platynus) assimilis</i> (Paykull 1790)	ENDE	98.44. <i>Platyderus (Platyderus) vivesi</i> Jeanne 1986
		Tribe Sphodrinae Clairville 1806	ENDE	98.45. <i>Platyderus (Platyderus) vulleroyi</i> Dieck 1870
		Subtribe Atranopsinae Baehr 1982	ENDE	98.46. <i>Platyderus (Platyderus) vulleroyi</i> Dieck 1870
ENDE	6.00	98.1. <i>Platyderus (Platyderus) agrestis</i> Jeanne 1985	SOER	Subtribe Calathinae Laporte de Castelnau 1834
ENDE	6.00	98.2. <i>Platyderus (Platyderus) altamirensis</i> Cobos 1961	ENDE	99.1. <i>Calathus (Bedolinus) circumseptus</i> Germar 1824
ENDE	6.00	98.3. <i>Platyderus (Platyderus) algericus</i> Jeanne 1985	ENDE	99.2. <i>Calathus (Calathus) baeticus</i> baeticus Rambur 1837*
ENDE	6.00	98.4. <i>Platyderus (Platyderus) asturiensis</i> Jedlicka 1958	ENDE	Calathus (Calathus) hispanicus Gautier des Cottes 1866*
ENDE	6.00	98.5. <i>Platyderus (Platyderus) balcanicus</i> Jeanne 1970	ENDE	99.3. <i>Calathus (Calathus) brevis</i> Gautier des Cottes 1866
ENDE	6.00	98.6. <i>Platyderus (Platyderus) barbaricus</i> Jeanne 1996	ENDE	99.4. <i>Calathus (Calathus) hispanicus</i> Gautier des Cottes 1866
ENDE	6.00	98.7. <i>Platyderus (Platyderus) beceanoensis</i> Jeanne 1970	ENDE	99.5. <i>Calathus (Calathus) minutus</i> Gautier des Cottes 1866
			ENDE	99.6. <i>Calathus (Calathus) maderensis</i> Negre 1966
			ENDE	99.7. <i>Calathus (Calathus) malacensis</i> Negre 1966
			ENDE	99.8. <i>Calathus (Calathus) mirabilis</i> Negre 1966
			ENDE	99.9. <i>Calathus (Calathus) mirei</i> Negre 1966
			ENDE	99.10. <i>Calathus (Calathus) moralesi</i> Negre 1966
			ENDE	99.11. <i>Calathus (Calathus) oradeae</i> Negre 1966



DISTR.	CODE	Species	CODE	Species
ENDE	6.00	118.3. <i>Achinopus</i> ( <i>Achinopus</i> ) <i>jeannei</i> F. & J. Vives 1989	ENDE	6.00 121.40. <i>Harpalus</i> ( <i>Lichenoderus</i> ) <i>chobautianus</i> Lutshnik 1922
SOER	2.04	118.4. <i>Achinopus</i> ( <i>Achinopus</i> ) <i>pilipes</i> Olivier 1795	ENDE	6.00 121.41. <i>Harpalus</i> ( <i>Lichenoderus</i> ) <i>franzi</i> Matou 1954
ENDE	6.00	118.5. <i>Achinopus</i> ( <i>Achinopus</i> ) <i>pilipes</i> bajetii J. & E. Vives 1989	ENDE	6.00 121.42. <i>Harpalus</i> ( <i>Typestrisharpalus</i> ) <i>bonyoiloiri</i> Vuillefroy 1866
ENDE	6.00	<i>Achinopus</i> ( <i>Achinopus</i> ) <i>pilipes</i> pilipes Plochard de la Brûlerie 1867*	ENDE	6.00 121.43. <i>Harpalus</i> ( <i>Typestrisharpalus</i> ) <i>punctatipennis</i> Rambur 1838
IBMG	6.03	118.6. <i>Achinopus</i> ( <i>Acmaeata</i> ) <i>hardyi</i> Schaum 1863	IBMG	6.03 118.7. <i>Achinopus</i> ( <i>Oedematus</i> ) <i>guttulosus</i> Burquet 1840
IBMG	6.03		WPAL	1.03 122.1. <i>Ophonus</i> ( <i>Hesperiophonus</i> ) <i>azureus</i> (Fabricius 1755)
ENDE			TUER	1.10 122.2. <i>Ophonus</i> ( <i>Hesperiophonus</i> ) <i>citrinellus</i> (Dejean 1829)
ENDE			IBMG	6.03 122.3. <i>Ophonus</i> ( <i>Hesperiophonus</i> ) <i>longicollis</i> (Rambur 1838)
SOER			WMED	3.02 122.4. <i>Ophonus</i> ( <i>Hesperiophonus</i> ) <i>jumillo</i> (Dejean 1829)
ENDE			WMED	3.02 122.5. <i>Ophonus</i> ( <i>Hesperiophonus</i> ) <i>rotundatus</i> Dejean 1829
ENDE			TUER	1.10 122.6. <i>Ophonus</i> ( <i>Hesperiophonus</i> ) <i>similis</i> (Dejean 1829)
CAEM			TEUM	1.09 122.7. <i>Ophonus</i> ( <i>Hesperiophonus</i> ) <i>subquadratus</i> (Dejean 1829)
CAEM			MEDT	3.01 122.8. <i>Ophonus</i> ( <i>Inscopiphonus</i> ) <i>incisus</i> (Dejean 1829)
CAEM			SOER	2.04 122.9. <i>Ophonus</i> ( <i>Metaphonus</i> ) <i>brevicollis</i> (Audinet-Serville 1821)
CAEM			CAEM	1.06 122.10. <i>Ophonus</i> ( <i>Metaphonus</i> ) <i>cordatus</i> (Dufschmid 1812)
CAEM			IBMG	6.03 122.11. <i>Ophonus</i> ( <i>Metaphonus</i> ) <i>cunii</i> Fairmaire 1880
CAEM			WMED	3.02 122.12. <i>Ophonus</i> ( <i>Metaphonus</i> ) <i>ferrugatus</i> (Reitter 1902)
ENDE			TUER	1.10 122.13. <i>Ophonus</i> ( <i>Metaphonus</i> ) <i>meleii</i> (Heer 1837)
ASER	1.04	121.2. <i>Cryptophonus</i> <i>litigiosus</i> ( <i>Cryptophonus</i> ) <i>litigiosus</i> (Dejean 1829)	CAER	1.07 122.14. <i>Ophonus</i> ( <i>Metaphonus</i> ) <i>nitidulus</i> Stephens 1828
EURP	2.01	119.2. <i>Cryptophonus</i> <i>litigiosus</i> ( <i>Cryptophonus</i> ) <i>litigiosus</i> (Dejean 1829)	EURP	2.01 122.15. <i>Ophonus</i> ( <i>Metaphonus</i> ) <i>parallelus</i> (Dejean 1829)
WMED	3.02	119.3. <i>Cryptophonus</i> <i>litigiosus</i> ( <i>Cryptophonus</i> ) <i>litigiosus</i> (Dejean 1829)	TEUM	1.09 122.16. <i>Ophonus</i> ( <i>Metaphonus</i> ) <i>puncticeps</i> Stephens 1828
ASER	1.04	121.4. <i>Cryptophonus</i> <i>litigiosus</i> ( <i>Cryptophonus</i> ) <i>litigiosus</i> (Dejean 1829)	SIER	1.05 122.17. <i>Ophonus</i> ( <i>Metaphonus</i> ) <i>puncticollis</i> (Paykull 1788)
EURP	2.01	121.5. <i>Cryptophonus</i> <i>litigiosus</i> ( <i>Cryptophonus</i> ) <i>litigiosus</i> (Dejean 1829)	TEUM	1.09 122.18. <i>Ophonus</i> ( <i>Metaphonus</i> ) <i>nubifarius</i> (Fabricius 1792)
ENDE	6.00	121.6. <i>Cryptophonus</i> <i>litigiosus</i> ( <i>Cryptophonus</i> ) <i>litigiosus</i> (Dejean 1829)	WMED	3.02 122.19. <i>Ophonus</i> ( <i>Metaphonus</i> ) <i>rupicola</i> (Sturm 1818)
WEUR	2.05	121.7. <i>Cryptophonus</i> <i>litigiosus</i> ( <i>Cryptophonus</i> ) <i>litigiosus</i> (Dejean 1829)	EURP	2.01 122.20. <i>Ophonus</i> ( <i>Metaphonus</i> ) <i>sahbergianus</i> Lutshnik 1922
LION	2.05	121.8. <i>Cryptophonus</i> <i>litigiosus</i> ( <i>Cryptophonus</i> ) <i>litigiosus</i> (Dejean 1829)	EURP	2.01 122.21. <i>Ophonus</i> ( <i>Metaphonus</i> ) <i>schaubergianus</i> Piej 1937
SOER	2.04	121.9. <i>Cryptophonus</i> <i>litigiosus</i> ( <i>Cryptophonus</i> ) <i>litigiosus</i> (Dejean 1829)	MEDT	3.01 122.22. <i>Ophonus</i> ( <i>Metaphonus</i> ) <i>subinnotatus</i> Rey 1886
WEUR	2.05	121.10. <i>Cryptophonus</i> <i>litigiosus</i> ( <i>Cryptophonus</i> ) <i>litigiosus</i> (Dejean 1829)	MEDT	3.01 122.23. <i>Ophonus</i> ( <i>Metaphonus</i> ) <i>xaxarsi</i> Schauberg 1928
PALE	1.02	121.11. <i>Cryptophonus</i> <i>litigiosus</i> ( <i>Cryptophonus</i> ) <i>litigiosus</i> (Dejean 1829)	WMED	3.02 122.24. <i>Ophonus</i> ( <i>Metaphonus</i> ) <i>aristatus</i> Lutshnik 1922
ENDE	6.00	121.12. <i>Cryptophonus</i> <i>litigiosus</i> ( <i>Cryptophonus</i> ) <i>litigiosus</i> (Dejean 1829)	EUME	1.12 122.25. <i>Ophonus</i> ( <i>Opodus</i> ) <i>opacus</i> (Dejean 1829)
TUME	1.11	121.13. <i>Cryptophonus</i> <i>litigiosus</i> ( <i>Cryptophonus</i> ) <i>litigiosus</i> (Dejean 1829)	TUER	1.10 122.26. <i>Ophonus</i> ( <i>Opodus</i> ) <i>opacus</i> (Dejean 1829)
EURP	2.01	121.14. <i>Cryptophonus</i> <i>litigiosus</i> ( <i>Cryptophonus</i> ) <i>litigiosus</i> (Dejean 1829)	WMED	3.02 122.27. <i>Ophonus</i> ( <i>Opodus</i> ) <i>opacus</i> (Dejean 1831)
WFAL	1.03	121.15. <i>Cryptophonus</i> <i>litigiosus</i> ( <i>Cryptophonus</i> ) <i>litigiosus</i> (Dejean 1829)	TUER	1.10 122.28. <i>Ophonus</i> ( <i>Opodus</i> ) <i>quadricollis</i> (Dejean 1796)
IBMG	6.03	121.16. <i>Cryptophonus</i> <i>litigiosus</i> ( <i>Cryptophonus</i> ) <i>litigiosus</i> (Dejean 1829)	SIER	1.05 122.29. <i>Ophonus</i> ( <i>Opodus</i> ) <i>sabulicola</i> (Panzer 1796)
ASER	1.04	121.17. <i>Cryptophonus</i> <i>litigiosus</i> ( <i>Cryptophonus</i> ) <i>litigiosus</i> (Dejean 1829)	TUME	1.11 123.1. <i>Pangus</i> <i>scaritoides</i> (Sturm 1818)
IBMG	6.03	121.18. <i>Cryptophonus</i> <i>litigiosus</i> ( <i>Cryptophonus</i> ) <i>litigiosus</i> (Dejean 1829)	TUME	1.11 124.1. <i>Parophonus</i> ( <i>Opomonomus</i> ) <i>hirsutulus</i> (Dejean 1829)
ASER	1.04	121.19. <i>Cryptophonus</i> <i>litigiosus</i> ( <i>Cryptophonus</i> ) <i>litigiosus</i> (Dejean 1829)	IBMG	6.03 124.2. <i>Parophonus</i> ( <i>Opomonomus</i> ) <i>antonii</i> (Schauberg 1932)
IBMG	6.03	121.20. <i>Cryptophonus</i> <i>litigiosus</i> ( <i>Cryptophonus</i> ) <i>litigiosus</i> (Dejean 1829)	ENDE	6.00 124.3. <i>Parophonus</i> ( <i>Opomonomus</i> ) <i>hespericus</i> Jeanne 1985
ASER	1.04	121.21. <i>Cryptophonus</i> <i>litigiosus</i> ( <i>Cryptophonus</i> ) <i>litigiosus</i> (Dejean 1829)	WMED	3.02 124.4. <i>Parophonus</i> ( <i>Opomonomus</i> ) <i>hispanus</i> (Rambur 1838)
ASER	1.04	121.22. <i>Cryptophonus</i> <i>litigiosus</i> ( <i>Cryptophonus</i> ) <i>litigiosus</i> (Dejean 1829)	ENDE	6.00 124.5. <i>Parophonus</i> ( <i>Opomonomus</i> ) <i>ibericus</i> Zaballos & García-Múñez 1991
ASER	1.04	121.23. <i>Cryptophonus</i> <i>litigiosus</i> ( <i>Cryptophonus</i> ) <i>litigiosus</i> (Dejean 1829)	SOER	2.04 124.6. <i>Parophonus</i> ( <i>Opomonomus</i> ) <i>magulicornis</i> (Dufschmid 1812)
ASER	1.04	121.24. <i>Cryptophonus</i> <i>litigiosus</i> ( <i>Cryptophonus</i> ) <i>litigiosus</i> (Dejean 1829)	TUER	1.10 124.7. <i>Parophonus</i> ( <i>Opomonomus</i> ) <i>mendax</i> (Rossi 1790)
EURP	2.01	121.25. <i>Cryptophonus</i> <i>litigiosus</i> ( <i>Cryptophonus</i> ) <i>litigiosus</i> (Dejean 1829)	SIER	1.05 125.1. <i>Pseudodophonus</i> ( <i>Platus</i> ) <i>calceatus</i> (Dufschmid 1812)
ENDE	6.00	121.26. <i>Cryptophonus</i> <i>litigiosus</i> ( <i>Cryptophonus</i> ) <i>litigiosus</i> (Dejean 1829)	PALE	1.02 125.2. <i>Pseudodophonus</i> ( <i>Platus</i> ) <i>griseus</i> (Panzer 1797)
IBMG	6.03	121.27. <i>Cryptophonus</i> <i>litigiosus</i> ( <i>Cryptophonus</i> ) <i>litigiosus</i> (Dejean 1829)	PALE	1.02 125.3. <i>Pseudodophonus</i> ( <i>Platus</i> ) <i>luteipes</i> (DeGeer 1774)
CAER	1.07	121.28. <i>Cryptophonus</i> <i>litigiosus</i> ( <i>Cryptophonus</i> ) <i>litigiosus</i> (Dejean 1829)		
MEDT	3.01	121.29. <i>Cryptophonus</i> <i>litigiosus</i> ( <i>Cryptophonus</i> ) <i>litigiosus</i> (Dejean 1829)		
TUER	1.10	121.30. <i>Cryptophonus</i> <i>litigiosus</i> ( <i>Cryptophonus</i> ) <i>litigiosus</i> (Dejean 1829)		
ASER	1.04	121.31. <i>Cryptophonus</i> <i>litigiosus</i> ( <i>Cryptophonus</i> ) <i>litigiosus</i> (Dejean 1829)		
ASER	1.04	121.32. <i>Cryptophonus</i> <i>litigiosus</i> ( <i>Cryptophonus</i> ) <i>litigiosus</i> (Dejean 1829)		
CAEM	1.06	121.33. <i>Cryptophonus</i> <i>litigiosus</i> ( <i>Cryptophonus</i> ) <i>litigiosus</i> (Dejean 1824*)		
WMED	3.02	121.34. <i>Cryptophonus</i> <i>litigiosus</i> ( <i>Cryptophonus</i> ) <i>litigiosus</i> (Dejean 1824*)		
CAER	1.07	121.35. <i>Cryptophonus</i> <i>litigiosus</i> ( <i>Cryptophonus</i> ) <i>litigiosus</i> (Dejean 1824*)		
SIER	1.05	121.36. <i>Cryptophonus</i> <i>litigiosus</i> ( <i>Cryptophonus</i> ) <i>litigiosus</i> (Dejean 1824*)		
WMED	3.02	121.37. <i>Cryptophonus</i> <i>litigiosus</i> ( <i>Cryptophonus</i> ) <i>litigiosus</i> (Dejean 1824*)		
EURP	2.01	121.38. <i>Cryptophonus</i> <i>litigiosus</i> ( <i>Cryptophonus</i> ) <i>litigiosus</i> (Dejean 1824*)		
ENDE	6.00	121.39. <i>Cryptophonus</i> <i>litigiosus</i> ( <i>Cryptophonus</i> ) <i>litigiosus</i> (Dejean 1824*)		
ASER	1.04			

DISTR.	CODE	Species	CODE	Species
EUME	1.12	Subtribe Stenolophina Kirby 1837	2.01	136.6. Badister (Trimorphus) sodalis (Dufschmid 1812)
IBMG	6.03	128.1. Acupalpus brunneipes (Sturm 1825)	ENDE	6.00
EUME	1.12	128.3. Acupalpus cantabricus Pochard de Brûlencie 1867	ENDE	6.00
CAEM	1.06	128.3. Acupalpus dubius Schilsky 1888	ENDE	6.00
CAER	1.07	128.4. Acupalpus elegans (Dejean 1829)	ENDE	6.00
IBMG	6.03	128.5. Acupalpus flavicollis (Sturm 1825)	ENDE	6.00
TEUM	1.09	128.6. Acupalpus ibericus Jaeger 1988	ENDE	6.00
TEUM	1.09	128.7. Acupalpus luteatus (Dufschmid 1812)	ENDE	6.00
SIER	1.05	128.8. Acupalpus maculatus (Schaum 1860)	SIER	1.05
MEDT	3.01	128.9. Acupalpus menditanus (Linnaeus 1767)	ENDE	6.00
WMED	3.02	128.10. Acupalpus notatus Mulsant et Rey 1871	VMED	3.02
ASER	1.04	128.11. Acupalpus ovireta Reitter 1884	WMED	3.02
WMED	3.02	128.12. Acupalpus parvus Sturm (1825)		
WPAL	1.02	128.13. Acupalpus (Anyclostoma) mediterraneus Csiki 1932	AFME	4.02
NOME	3.07	129.2. Anthracus quaternensis (Reitter 1884)	IBMG	6.03
IBMG	6.03	130.1. Bradyceillus (Bradyceillus) brevirufus Normand 1945	TUER	1.10
SIER	1.05	130.2. Bradyceillus (Bradyceillus) caucasicus (Chaudor 1846)	PALE	1.02
MEDT	3.01	130.3. Bradyceillus (Bradyceillus) distinctus (Dejean 1829)		
EUME	1.12	130.4. Bradyceillus (Bradyceillus) harpalinus (Audinet-Serville 1821)		
WMED	3.02	130.5. Bradyceillus (Bradyceillus) iustianicus (Dejean 1829)	CAEM	1.06
ATLA	3.06	130.6. Bradyceillus (Bradyceillus) sharpi Joy 1912		
TEUM	1.09	130.7. Bradyceillus (Bradyceillus) verbasii (Dufschmid 1812)		
EURP	2.01	130.8. Bradyceillus (Tetraplatypus) ruficollis (Stephens 1828)		
EURP	2.01	131.1. Dicheirotrichus (Dicheirotrichus) gustavi Crotch 1871	SIER	1.05
MEDT	3.01	131.2. Dicheirotrichus (Dicheirotrichus) obscurus (Dejean 1829)	EURP	2.01
MEDT	3.01	131.3. Dicheirotrichus (Dicheirotrichus) pallidus (Dejean 1829)	SIER	1.05
MEDT	3.01	131.4. Dicheirotrichus (Pelagophilus) puncticollis Bedel 1899	SIER	1.05
TEUM	1.09	132.1. Egadromia marginatum (Dejean 1829)	PALE	1.02
WMED	3.02	133.1. Stenolophus abdominalis abdominalis (Gené 1836)	WMED	3.02
CAER	1.07	133.2. Stenolophus discophorus (Fischer 1823)	TUME	1.11
WPAL	1.03	133.3. Stenolophus mixtus (Herbst 1784)	ENDE	6.00
ENDE	6.00	133.4. Stenolophus paulinorum Heyden 1891	IBMG	6.03
CAME	1.08	133.5. Stenolophus proximus Dejean 1829	IBMG	6.03
EUME	1.12	133.6. Stenolophus krimshiranus Stephens 1828	IBMG	6.03
TEUM	1.09	133.7. Stenolophus teutonus (Schrank 1781)		
LION	6.02	134.1. Trichocellus godarti (Jacquet 1882)	ENDE	6.00
		Subfamily LICININAE Bonelli 1810	TUME	1.11
		Tribe Lichini	ENDE	6.00
		Subtribe Diacella La porte de Castelnau 1834	ENDE	6.00
NAFR	3.04	135.1. Diplocheila (Isorembus) aegyptiacus Dejean 1831	ENDE	6.00
EUME	1.12	136.1. Badister (Badister) meridionalis Puel 1925	AFME	4.02
CAEM	1.06	136.2. Badister (Badister) unipustulatus Bonelli 1813		
SIER	1.05	136.4. Badister (Baudia) dilatatus Chaudor 1837		
EURP	2.01	136.5. Badister (Baudia) petalatus peliatulus (Panzer 1796)		
		Subfamily PANAGENINAE Bonelli 1810	EURP	2.01
		Tribe Panageini		
		143.1. Panageus bipustulatus (Fabricius 1775)		



DISTR.	CODE	Species	CODE	Species
EURP	2.01	160.2. <i>Paradromius (Paradromius) longiceps</i> (Dejean 1826)		Subfamily DRYPTINAE Bonelli 1810
ENDE	6.00	160.3. <i>Paradromius (Trichodromius) baeticus Negre 1958</i>		Tribe Dryptini
ENDE	6.00	160.4. <i>Paradromius (Trichodromius) espanoli J. &amp; E. Vives 1977</i>		169.1. <i>Drypa (Drypa) dentata</i> (Rossi 1790)
TUME	1.11	161.1. <i>Philonthus crucifer crucifer</i> (Lucas 1846)*	ENDE	169.2. <i>Drypa (Deserida) distincta</i> (Rossi 1792)
CAPR	6.04	<i>Philonthus crucifer confusus</i> Scialy 1991		Tribe Zuphini Bonelli 1810
WMED	3.02	161.2. <i>Philonthus insignis</i> (Lucas 1846)		170.1. <i>Ilobates neboti</i> Españo 1966
EUME	1.12	161.3. <i>Philonthus melanophthalmus</i> (Dejean 1825)		
ENDE	6.00	161.4. <i>Philonthus menzibhai</i> Mateu & Colas 1954	ENDE	
CAER	1.07	161.5. <i>Philonthus rotatus</i> (Stephens 1828)	IBMG	171.1. <i>Parazuphium baeticum</i> (K. & J. Daniel 1898)
ENDE	6.00	161.6. <i>Philonthus paucilobus</i> Wrase 1905	TUME	171.2. <i>Parazuphium chevrolatii</i> chevrolatii (Laporte de Castelnau 1833)
EUME	1.12	161.7. <i>Philonthus quadrifasciatus</i> (Dejean 1825)	TUME	171.3. <i>Parazuphium damascenum</i> danasicum (Fairmaire 1896)
WEUR	2.05	161.8. <i>Philonthus vectensis</i> (Rye 1873)	IBMG	171.4. <i>Parazuphium maroccanum</i> (Antoine 1963)
			ENDE	171.5. <i>Parazuphium ramtezi</i> J. & E. Vives 1976
			PALE	172.1. <i>Polistichus connexus</i> (Geoffroy 1785)
			TUME	172.2. <i>Polistichus fasciolatus</i> (Rossi 1790)
WPAL	1.03	Subtribe Lebiina	IBMG	173.1. <i>Zuphium numidicum</i> Lucas 1846
SIER	1.05	162.1. <i>Lebia (Lamprias) cyanocephalus</i> (Linnaeus 1758)	PALE	173.2. <i>Zuphium oleni</i> (Rossi 1790)
MEDT	3.01	162.2. <i>Lebia (Lamprias) chlorocephala</i> chlorocephala Hoffmann 1803		Subfamily BRACHININAE Bonelli 1810
WEUR	2.05	162.3. <i>Lebia (Lamprias) fulvicollis</i> fulvicollis (Fabricius 1792)		Tribe Brachinini
MEDT	3.01	162.4. <i>Lebia (Lamprias) pubipennis</i> Dufour 1820		174.1. <i>Aptinus (Aptinidius) displosor</i> (Dufour 1811)
PALE	1.02	162.5. <i>Lebia (Lamprias) crucimarginata</i> (Linnaeus 1758)		174.2. <i>Aptinus (Aptinidius) pyrenaicus</i> Pejean 1825
TUER	1.10	162.6. <i>Lebia (Lebia) marginata</i> (Geoffroy 1785)	ENDE	
TEUM	1.09	162.7. <i>Lebia (Lebia) scapularis</i> (Geoffroy 1785)	LION	
TUME	1.11	162.8. <i>Lebia (Lebia) trimaculata</i> Villiers 1799		
			ENDE	175.1. <i>Brachinus (Brachinoaptinus) albarraicus</i> albarraicus Wagner 1926*
			ENDE	<i>Brachinus (Brachinoaptinus) albarraicus</i> vivesi Jeanne 1985
			ENDE	175.2. <i>Brachinus (Brachinoaptinus) andalusiacus</i> Rambur 1837
			IBMG	175.3. <i>Brachinus (Brachinoaptinus) angustulus</i> (Dejean 1831)
			ENDE	175.4. <i>Brachinus (Brachinoaptinus) baeticus</i> Rambur 1837
			ENDE	175.5. <i>Brachinus (Brachinoaptinus) bellicosus</i> Dufour 1820
			ENDE	175.6. <i>Brachinus (Brachinoaptinus) oligae</i> Arribalzaga 1993
			ENDE	175.7. <i>Brachinus (Brachinoaptinus) patens</i> fonscolomatus Jedlicka 1958
			ENDE	<i>Brachinus (Brachinoaptinus) paleni</i> osculatus Mateu 1958
			ENDE	<i>Brachinus (Brachinoaptinus) pater</i> pater Puel 1938*
			ENDE	<i>Brachinus (Brachinoaptinus) pecoudi</i> navaricis Jeanne 1985
			ENDE	<i>Brachinus (Brachinoaptinus) peyroni</i> pueli 1925*
			ENDE	175.8. <i>Brachinus (Brachinoaptinus) testaceus</i> Rambur 1837
			ENDE	175.9. <i>Brachinus (Brachinoaptinus) testaceus</i> Rambur 1837
			WPAL	175.10. <i>Brachinus (Brachinus crepitans)</i> (Linnaeus 1768)
			ENDE	175.11. <i>Brachinus (Brachinus effans</i> Dejean 1831
			ENDE	175.12. <i>Brachinus (Brachinus elegans</i> Chaudor 1842
			MEDT	175.13. <i>Brachinus (Brachinus plagiatus</i> Raiche 1868
			TUME	175.14. <i>Brachinus (Brachynidius) bodemeyeri</i> Apfelbeck 1904
			ENDE	175.15. <i>Brachinus (Brachynidius) catalonicus</i> Jeanne 1988
			CAER	175.16. <i>Brachinus (Brachynidius) explodens</i> (Ditschmid 1812)
			ENDE	175.17. <i>Brachinus (Brachynidius) nigricornis</i> Gabler 1829
			MEDT	175.18. <i>Brachinus (Brachynidius) scolopeta</i> (Fabricius 1792)
			ENDE	175.19. <i>Brachinus (Brachynidius) viventris</i> Schaufuss 1862
			VMED	175.20. <i>Brachinus (Brachynidius) immaculicornis</i> Dejean 1826
			TUME	175.21. <i>Brachinus (Cnecostolus) exhalans</i> (Rossi 1792)
			VMED	175.22. <i>Brachinus (Dysbrachinus) humeralis</i> Ahrens 1812
			4.02	176.1. <i>Phenosphaenus (Stenatopus) hispanicus</i> Dejean 1823