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## Review of the genus *Omosita* Erichson (Coleoptera: Nitidulidae: Nitidulinae) in Korean fauna, with key to the Palearctic species



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### ABSTRACT

The genus *Omosita* Erichson, 1843, which includes the sap beetle, Nitidulidae, is reviewed from Korea. Two species, *Omosita colon* (Linnaeus, 1758) and *O. japonica* (Reitter, 1874) are previously known from Korea, one species, *O. discoidea* Fabricius, is first recorded from Korea. A key to species from Korea and adjacent areas, re-descriptions, biology, illustrations of both males and females of the genus *Omosita* are provided. Some new distributional information for the range of *Omosita colon*, *O. depressa* (Linnaeus, 1758) and *O. discoidea* is included.

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### Introduction

The genus *Omosita* Erichson, 1843 (Nitidulidae: Nitidulinae: Nitidulini: Nitidula-complex) is small group of sap beetles, with a peculiar habitat (Kirejtshuk, 2008). These tiny sap beetles are mostly necrophagous in both active stages of ontogenesis, larva and adult, feeding on the carrion or cartilage of animals in different ecological circumstances and is widely spread in the Holarctic (Parsons, 1943; Kurochkin, 2009; Zinchenko, 2011; Matuszewski et al., 2013; etc.). Necrophagy is a distinct feeding habit within Nitidulidae since only two genera are necrophagous (*Omosita* and *Nitidula* Linnaeus, 1757). Some reports that the larvae of *Omosita* spp. have been found on decomposed human bodies (DiZinno et al., 2002). Some species of the genus *Omosita* also gather in decaying fruits (Hisamatsu, 1985; Kurochkin, 2009; etc.).

Until now, only two species of six Palearctic congeners have been previously reported in Korea. Though some species of family Nitidulidae have been reported in the Korean peninsula, none of them included the genus *Omosita* Erichson. In 1994, two species, *Omosita japonica* Reitter, 1874 and *Omosita colon* (Linnaeus, 1758) were reported in the catalogue of insect fauna in Korea without detailed data. (ESK/KSAE, 1994;

Paek et al., 2010). The current studies supported the mentioned records of these two species and revealed an additional species of the genus: *Omosita discoidea* Fabricius, 1775.

In this study, a key to species diagnosis from Korea and adjacent regions is provided. We also provide re-descriptions, illustrations of male and female genitalia of the genus *Omosita* Erichson from Korea.

### Materials and methods

All Korean samples in this study were deposited in the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, Seoul National University (CALS, SNU), Seoul, Korea and National Academy of Agricultural Science (NAAS). Besides, many specimens of this genus were studied from different scientific collections and some of them, which are important for the present consideration, are included in this paper. Most of the specimens were preserved in dry condition, while some were preserved in 99% alcohol. Photographs of dorsal and ventral habitus were captured with a Canon digital camera (70d, MP-E 65 mm f/2.8 1–5× Macro lens mounted).

To examine the male and female genitalia, the specimens were relaxed in distilled water for two hours. Then, the genitalia were separated from the last abdomen segment using a hooked pin, without removing the abdomen. Separated genitalia were placed into a 10% KOH solution in room temperature for four hours. For the illustration of genital structures, Leica DM 400B with Spot Insight™ (Model No. 14.2 Color Mosaic) was used.

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**Abbreviations of geographical areas:** CB (Chungcheongbuk-do), CN (Chungcheongnam-do), GB (Gyeongsangbuk-do), GG (Gyeonggi-do), GN (Gyeongsangnam-do), GW (Gangwon-do), IC (Incheon Metropolitan City), JB (Jeollabuk-do), JN (Jeollanam-do), JJ (Jeju-do) SC (Seoul City), CALS (College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, Seoul National University), NAAS (National Academy of Agricultural Science).

### Systematic accounts

Order Coleoptera

Family Nitidulidae Latreille, 1802

Subfamily Nitidulinae Latreille, 1802

Tribe Nitidulini Erichson, 1843

Genus *Omosita* Erichson, 1843

*Saprobia* Ganglbauer, 1899: 489.

*Scatocharis* Gistel, 1856: 362.

Type species: *Silpha depressa* Linnaeus, 1758.

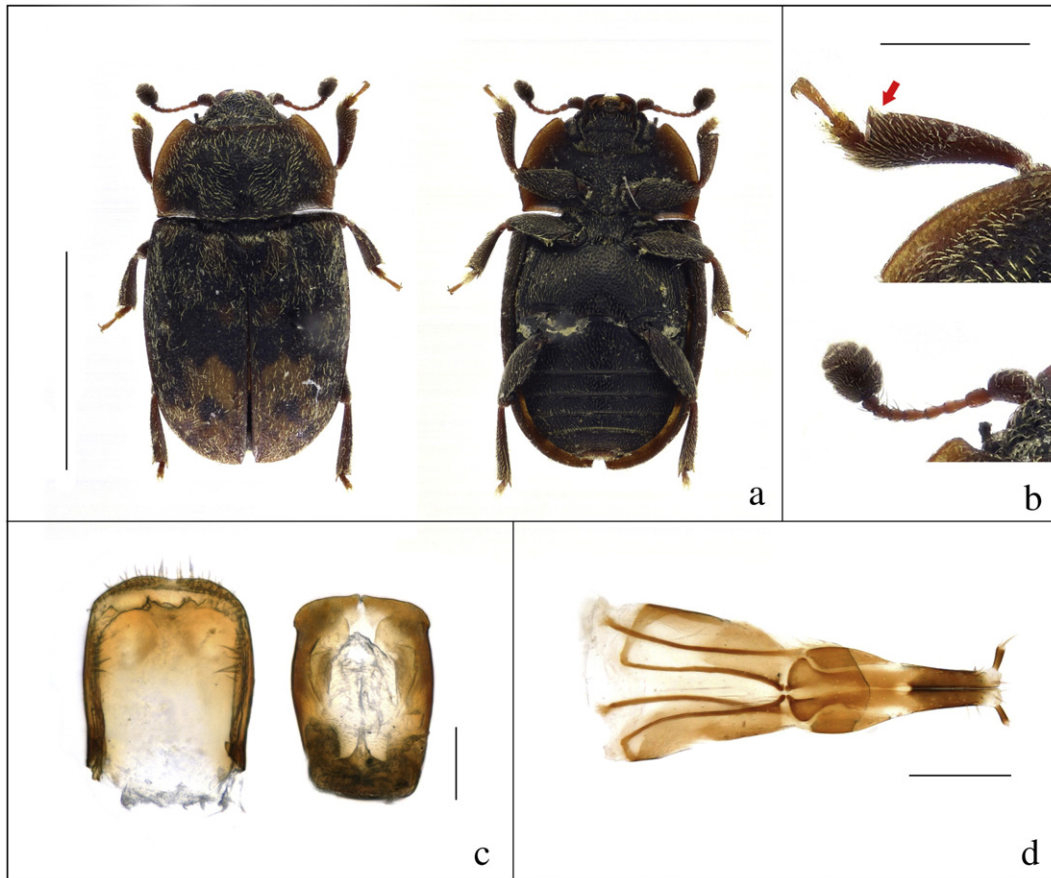
### Diagnosis

Body oblong oval, moderately convex dorsally and ventrally; dark coloured and frequently with light pattern on elytra. Dorsum moderately finely and sparsely punctured, moderately conspicuously and diffusely pubescent. Pronotum with comparatively widely subexplanate or explanate sides, border along posterior edge, distinct top of posterior angles and oval paramedian depressions at base. Pronotal and elytral sides not ciliate. Prosternal process comparatively wide and somewhat

widened at subtruncate apex. All coxae widely separated; distance between procoxae greater than width of tibiae.

**Key to the Palearctic species of the genus *Omosita*** (based on key proposed by Kirejtshuk, 1992 and Jelínek, 1999)

1. Antennal club subquadrangular to subtriangular and usually shorter than wide, its ultimate antennomere wider than penultimate one or both subequal in width; elytra subtruncate to separately rounded at apices and with sides gently sloping, with adsutural lines nearly reaching scutellum; pronotum with 3 pairs of paramedian oval depressions separated its disc from explanate sides; ventral surface of head with a distinct transverse furrow behind mentum. 2.8–4.2 mm. East Europe, West Siberia, Russian Far East, Sakhalin, Kuriles, Japan, Korea, East China (including Sichuan and Fujian). Fig. 2a, 2b . . . . . *O. japonica* Reitter, 1874
  - Antennal club suboval and usually longer than wide, its ultimate antennomere narrower than penultimate one; elytra conjointly subacute or rounded at apices, with adsutural lines different; disc of pronotum isolated by other structures; ventral surface of head behind mentum at most shallowly depressed and without transverse furrow behind mentum. . . . . 2
2. Pronotal disc sharply isolated from explanate sides by distinct arcuate furrows; pronotal and elytral sides widely explanate; elytral apices conjointly subacute . . . . . 3
  - Pronotal disc not clearly isolated or isolated from explanate elytral sides only by weak arcuate depressions; pronotal and elytral sides widely explanate; elytral apices separately rounded . . . . . 4
3. Explanate sides of elytra narrower than antennal club; in general, lighter (brownish); tegmen and penis trunk about 1.5 times as long



**Fig. 1.** *Omosita colon*. (a) Left, dorsal habitus; right, ventral habitus (scale bar: 2 mm); (b) upper, protibia and protarsus, dorsal view; lower, antenna, dorsal view; red arrow, incision at apex of protibia (scale bar: 0.5 mm); (c) male genitalia—left, tegmen, ventral view; right, penis trunk, dorsal view (scale bar: 0.1 mm); (d) female genitalia—ovipositor, ventral view (scale bar: 0.2 mm).

as wide and with rounded apical angles. China (Gansu). 2.8–3.9 mm.

..... *O. smetanai* Jelínek, 1999

- Explanate sides of elytra wider than antennal club; in general, darker (prevailing dark brown to blackish pigmentation); tegmen and penis trunk about twice as long as wide and with distinct apical angles. Europa, Near East, Kazakhstan, Siberia, Russian Far East (including Sakhalin: “env. Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, flood-plain mixed forest, 15.5.(?198)7, M.A. Kukorosov” (Zoological Institute of Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg)), Mongolia. 2.0–5.0 mm... *O. depressa* (Linnaeus, 1758)

4. Elytra with adsutural lines nearly reaching at most the middle of elytra; elytra with lightened spots of various pattern at scutellum, but lateral and distal parts more or less dark; pronotal sides widely explanate. 2.0–3.8 mm. Europe, Siberia, Near East, Turkey, Kazakhstan, Middle Asia, Iran, Russian Far East, Korea, Japan. China, India, South Africa, Nearctics and Neotropics. Fig. 3a, 3b. .... *O. discoidea* (Fabricius, 1775).

- Elytra with adsutural lines nearly reaching nearly reaching scutellum; elytra with lightened spots of various pattern at apices, but at scutellum only with small spots; pronotal sides narrowly explanate. Europe, Siberia, Near East, Kazakhstan, Middle Asia, Russian Far East, Korea, Japan, China; Nearctics, Australia. 2.0–3.9 mm. Fig. 1a, 1b. .... *O. colon* (Linnaeus, 1758)

*Omosita colon* (Linnaeus, 1758) (Figs. 1a–d, 4a)

*Silpha colon* Linnaeus, 1758: 362

*Nitidula bipartita* Trost, 1801: 18

*Nitidula haemorrhoidalis* Fabricius, 1777: 216

*Omosita viana* Gistel, 1857: 57

#### Comments

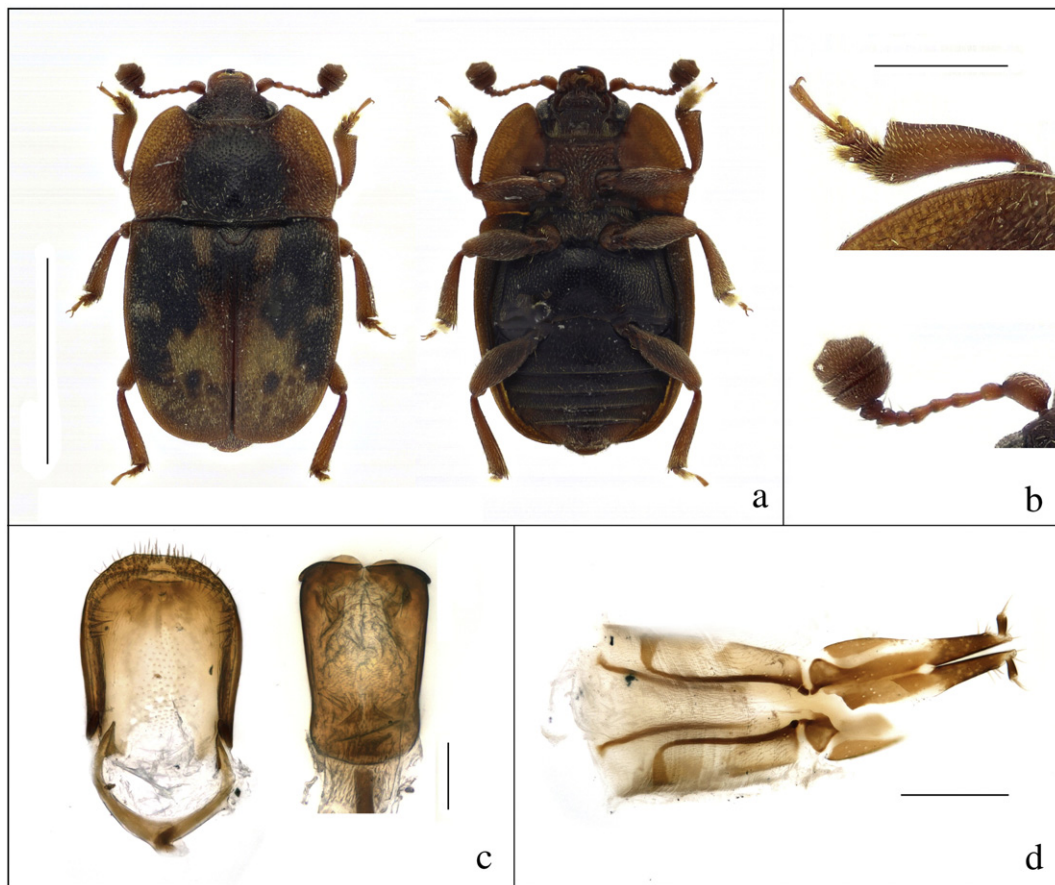
Length, 2.0–3.9 mm; width, 1.0–2.1 mm. Antennae, dark brown, longer than head width (including eyes). Antennal grooves distinct. Antennal club approximately 1/4 of total length and about 1.5 times as long as wide. Pronotum black and sometimes testaceous at sides; moderately transverse and about 1.7 times as wide as long. Metaventrite elytra black with lighter pattern in distal half, usually slightly longer than wide combined, with apices somewhat rounded and leaving uncovered some parts of the pygidium. Legs dark brown, protibia with outer sub-apical angle somewhat projecting.

#### Male genitalia, female ovipositor

Tegmen and penis trunk moderately sclerotized. Tegmen thumb-like, simple, round at apex and with a small median excision. Penis trunk somewhat rectangular or jar-like, anterior angles somewhat laterally projecting, shallowly incised in the middle of apex. Female ovipositor moderately long and weakly sclerotized.

#### Specimens examined

**GB:** 1 ex (CALs), Cheongsong-gun, 27.iv.1994. (?); **GG:** 2 exx (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 27.iv.1983, Y.I. Lee; 1 ex (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 10.vi.1983, S.B. Ahn; 1♂ (CALs), Suwon-si, 2.iv.1985, K.J. Hong; 1 ex (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 14.iv.1986, J.H. Yoo; 3 exx (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 8.vii.1986, W.H. Paik; 1 ex (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 20.iii.1989, S.B. Ahn; 1 ex (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 29.iii.1989, K.J. Hong; 1 ex (NAAS), Goyang-si 16.vi.1989, S.H. Lee; 1♂ (CALs), Suwon-si, 1.vi.1990, K.U.



**Fig. 2.** *Omosita japonica*. (a) Left, dorsal habitus; right, ventral habitus (scale bar: 2 mm); (b) upper, protibia and protarsus, dorsal view; lower, antenna, dorsal view (scale bar: 0.5 mm); (c) male genitalia—left, tegmen; ventral view; right, penis trunk, dorsal view (scale bar: 0.1 mm); (d) female genitalia—ovipositor, ventral view (scale bar: 0.2 mm).



Chun; 1 ex (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 26–30.vi.1993, R.G.O.; 1 ex (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 30.vii.1997; 1 ex (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 14.vi.1999, J.Y. Choi; 1 ex (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 12.iv.2000, M.O. Yeom; 2 exx (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 24.vi.2005; 1 ex, Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 25.vi.2005; 2 exx (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 5.vii.2005; 2 exx (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 6.vii.2005; 2 exx (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 7.vii.2005; 1 ex (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 18.vii.2005; 3 exx (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 21.vii.2005; 1 ex (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 27.vii.2005; 2 exx (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 15–17.vii.2005; 1 ex (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 5.viii.2005; 1 ex (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 23.vi.2006; 3 exx (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 24–26.vi.2006; 3 exx (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 24–26.vi.2006; 1 ex (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 3.vii.2006; 2 exx (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 3.vii.2006; 1 ex (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 9.vii.2006; 2 exx (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 24.vii.2006; 3 exx (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 30–31.vii.2006; 1 ex (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 16.viii.2006; 3 exx (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 23.viii.2006; 2 exx (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 23.viii.2006; 1 ex (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 11.ix.2007; 1 ex (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 26–27.v.2007; 3 exx (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 21.vi.2007; 3 exx (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 25.vi.2007; 3 exx (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 25.vi.2007; 1 ex (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 16–18.vi.2007; 1 ex (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 25–27.vi.2007; 6 exx (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 9–10.vi.2007; 1 ex (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 6.vii.2007; 1 ex (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 10.vii.2007; 1 ex (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 10.vii.2007; 1 ex (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 16.vii.2007; 2 exx (NAAS), Seodun-

dong, Suwon-si, 14–15.vii.2007; 3 exx (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 23.vi.2008; 12 exx (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 23.vi.2008; 1 ex (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 7.vii.2008; 1 ex (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 25.vii.2008; 1 ex (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 4–5.vii.2008. **GN:** 1 ♀ (CALS), Mt. jiri, 23.vi.1993, S.W. Park; 1 ♀ (CALS), Mt. Geumoh, Geumnam-myeon, Hadong-gun, 16.ix.1994, J.G. Jung. **GW:** 2 exx (CALS), Wondongjae-ro, Yeongwol-gun, 3.x.2014, Seunghyun Lee; 1 ex (NAAS), Samcheok-si 26–30.vi.1993, R.G.O.; 1 ex (NAAS), Hongcheon-gun, 13.v.1996, J.Y. Choi; 1 ex (NAAS), Hongcheon-gun, 12.v.2006, J.Y. Choi. **IC:** 1 ♂ (CALS), Ongjin-gun, Deokjuk-myeon, Gureop-ri, 25.iv.2014, S.I. Park. **JB:** 1 ex (CALS), Mt. Nejang, Jeungeup-si, 6.xi.1999, S.I. Kim; 1 ex (NAAS), Jeonju-si, 20.x.2007, J.Y. Choi. **JN:** 1 ex (CALS), Gwangyang-si, Ongnyong-myeon, Chusan-ri, 23.iv.1991, DJK. **SW:** 1 ♂ (CALS), Seoul-si, 24.ix.1985, C.M. Kim. Additional specimens: Australia: 2 (Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago), “Australia, N S Wales.”

#### Remarks

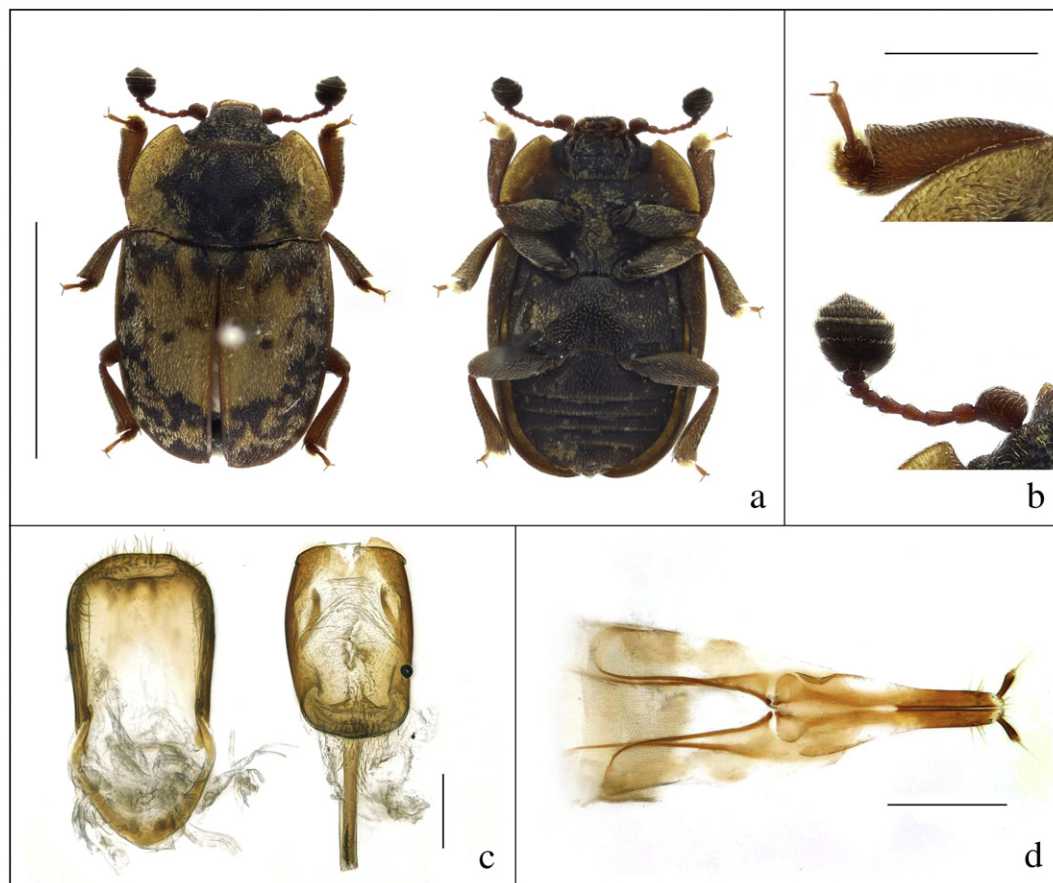
One specimen was collected on the dried carrion of *Neophocaena phocaenoides* (G. Cuvier, 1829) on the seashore with *O. japonica* (Fig. 5b). Some were found on the decaying fruits and vegetables together with *O. discoidea* (Fig. 5a).

*Omosita japonica* Reitter, 1874 (Figs. 2a–d, 4b)

*Omosita japonica* Reitter, 1874: 510.

#### Description

Length, 2.9–4.2 mm; width, 1.3–2.2 mm. Head black, wider than long. Antennae dark brown, longer than the width of head (including eyes). Antennal grooves not much distinct. Antennal club slightly more



**Fig. 3.** *Omosita discoidea*. (a) Left: dorsal habitus; right, ventral habitus (scale bar: 2 mm); (b) upper, protibia and protarsus, dorsal view; lower, antenna, dorsal view (scale bar: 0.5 mm); (c) male genitalia—left, tegmen, ventral view; right, penis trunk, dorsal view (scale bar: 0.1 mm); (d) female genitalia—ovipositor, ventral view (scale bar: 0.2 mm).

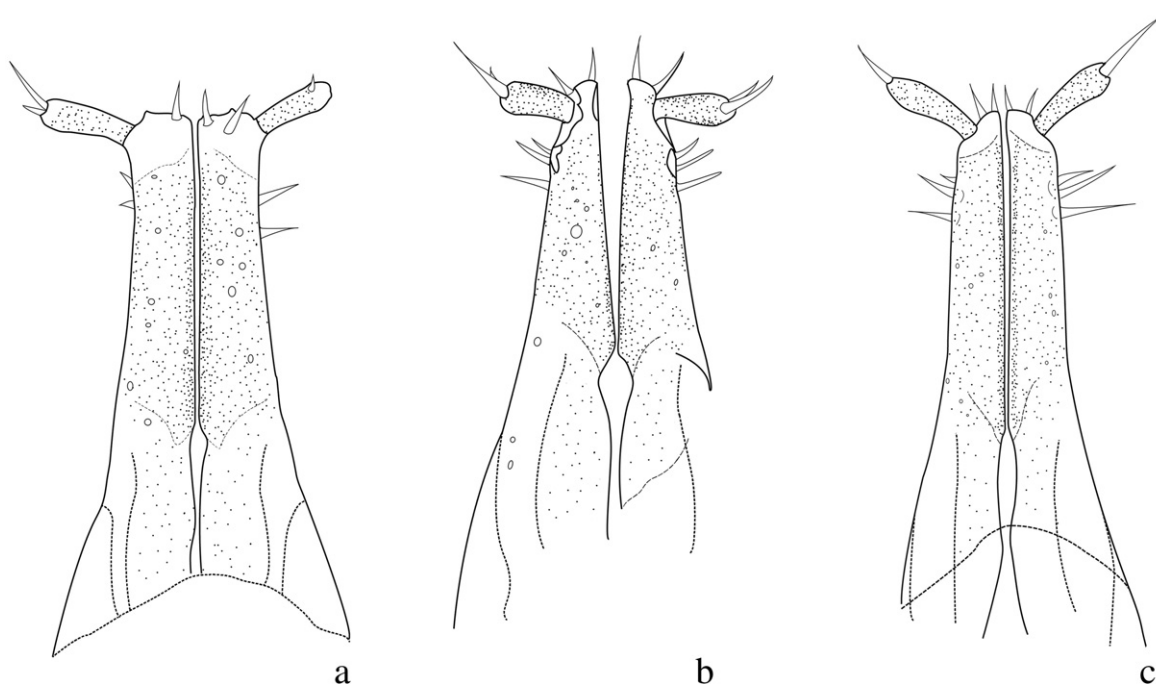


Fig. 4. Apex of ovipositor of *Omosita* species, ventral view. (a) *O. colon*; (b) *O. japonica*; (c) *O. discoidea* (scale bar: 0.1 mm).

than 1/4 of total length, slightly longer than wide. Pronotum less than a half black on the center, more than a half testaceous on the lateral margin. Pronotum transverse and about 1.7 times as broad as long, very widely explanate at sides. Elytra about as long as wide combined, usually with transverse testaceous pattern behind the middle, apices separately rounded, leaving most part of pygidium uncovered. Legs testaceous.

#### Male genitalia, female ovipositor

Tegmen and penis trunk moderately sclerotized. Tegmen thumb-like, simple, round at apex in ventral view. Penis trunk slightly widened at apex and with lateral apical angles slightly projecting, shallowly incised in the middle apex. Female ovipositor moderately long and weakly sclerotized.

#### Specimens examined

**CB**: 3 exx (NAAS), Mt. Worak, Hansu-myeon, Jecheon-si, 24.v.1985, W.H. Paik. **CN**: 1 ex (NAAS), Gongju-si, 19.vii.1992; 1 ex (NAAS), Gongju-si, 6–10.vii.1992, R.G.O.; 1 ex (NAAS), Nonsan-si, 11–15.viii.1993, R.G.O.; 1 ex (NAAS), Nonsan-si, 26–31.viii.1993, R.G.O.

**GB**: 1 ex (NAAS), Dodong-ri, Ulleung-eup, Ulleung-gun, 10.viii.2006, G.S. Lee. **GG**: 2 exx (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 9.viii.1982, C.H. Ryu; 1 ex (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 10.vi.1983, O.J. IM; 1 ex (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 20.vii.1983, W.H. Paik; 1 ex (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 29.viii.1984, W.H. Paik; 1 ex (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 31.x.1984, W.H. Paik; 1 ♂ (CALS), Suwon-si, 2.iv.1985, K.J. Hong; 2 exx (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 14.vii.1990, S.D. Lee; 1 ex (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 13.vi.1993; 2 exx (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 13.vii.1993; 1 ex (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 20.vii.1994; 1 ex (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 20.vii.1994, J.Y. Choi; 2 exx (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 30.vii.1994, J.Y. Choi; 1 ex (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 25.vi.1995; 1 ex (NAAS), Pocheon-si, 18.ix.1996; 2 exx (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 16.vii.1996, S.K. Lee; 1 ex (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 14.viii.1996; 1 ex (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 8.ix.1997; 2 exx (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 30.vii.1997; 1 ex (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 11.ix.1998; 3 exx (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 11.ix.1998; 1 ex (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 12.ix.1998; 5 exx (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 5–6.ix.1998; 2 exx (NAAS), Taehwa, Sanglim-ri, Deokcheon-myeon, Gwangju-si, 5.viii.1998, J.B. Jeon; 1 ex (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 8.viii.1998; 1 ex (NAAS), Seodun-



Fig. 5. Habitat of *Omosita* species. (a) decaying fruits and vegetables (Wondongjae-ro, Yeongwol-gun, GW); (b) Dried carrion of *Neophocaena phocaenoides* (Gureop-ri, Deokjuk-myeon, Ongjin-gun, IC).



dong, Suwon-si, 21.viii.1998; 1 ex (NAAS), Seokcheon-ri, Baegam-myeon, Yongin-si, 1.vii.2000, G.M. Kwon, M.H. Lee; 3 exx (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 19.vii.2000; 1 ex (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 16–17.ix.2005; 3 exx (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 7.vii.2005; 1 ex (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 18.vii.2005; 1 ex (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 19.vii.2005; 1 ex (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 2.viii.2005; 1 ex (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 17.viii.2005; 3 exx (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 10.x.2005; 2 exx (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 14.ix.2006; 1 ex (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 24–26.vi.2006; 1 ex (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 3.vii.2006; 1 ex (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 9.vii.2006; 2 exx (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 29.vii.2006; 1 ex (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 30–31.vii.2006; 1 ex (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 23.viii.2006; 1 ex (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 24.viii.2006; 1 ex (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 6.x.2006; 1 ex (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 11.ix.2007; 2 exx (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 9–10.vi.2007; 1 ex (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 10.vii.2007; 4 exx (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 10.vii.2007; 1 ex (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 19.vii.2007; 1 ex (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 14–15.vii.2007; 1 ex (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 16–17.vii.2007; 2 exx (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 25–27.vii.2007; 1 ex (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 25–27.vii.2007; 1 ex (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 4–5.vii.2007; 3 exx (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 6–7.vii.2007; 1 ex (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 25.vi.2008; 1 ♀ (CALS), Mt. Taehwa, Sanglim-ri, Deokcheon-myeon, Gwangju-si, 16.vi.2013. **IC**: 1 ♂ (CALS), Ongjin-gun, Deokjuk-myeon, Gureop-ri, 25.iv.2014, S.I. Park. **JJ**: 1 ex (NAAS), Seogwipo-si, 10.iii.1986, G.S. Lee. **SC**: 1 ex (NAAS), Seoul, 15.vii.1993, R.G.O.

#### Remarks

One specimen was collected on the dried carrion of the finless porpoise *Neophocaena phocaenoides* on the seashore of Gureop Island with *O. colon* (Fig. 5b). In addition to the characters in the key to species, *Omosita japonica* is also distinct among congeners by its very distinct median line on the metaventre.

*Omosita discoidea* (Fabricius, 1775) (Figs. 3a–d, 4c)  
*Nitidula cincta* Heer, 1841: 396.

#### Description

Length, 2.0–3.8 mm; width, 1.1–1.9 mm. Antennae dark brown, longer than head wide (including eyes). Antennal grooves distinct. Antennal club more than 1/4 of total length and about slightly longer than wide. Pronotum black in the middle, reddish at sides. Pronotum transverse and about 1.8 times as wide as long, widely explanate. Metaventre with a feeble median line. Elytra about as long as wide combined, with reddish pattern in anterior 2/3, apices somewhat rounded and leaving pygidium partly uncovered. Legs reddish.

#### Male genitalia, female ovipositor

Tegmen and penis trunk moderately sclerotized. Tegmen thumb-like, simple, round at apex in ventral view. Penis trunk jar-like, anterior margin of each side projected. Female ovipositor moderately long and weakly sclerotized.

#### Specimens examined

**GB**: 53 ex (NAAS), Ulleung-gun, 6.vi.1985, W.H. Paik. **GG**: 1 ex (CALS), Anyang, 22.v.1990, E.T. Kim; 1 ex (NAAS), Seodun-dong, Suwon-si, 20.iii.1993, S.B. Ahn. **GW**: 2 ♂, 1 ♀, 7 exx (CALS), Wondongjae-ro, Yeongwol-gun, 3.x.2014, Seunghyun Lee. **JJ**: 2 exx (NAAS), Seogwipo-si, 2.i.1986, G.S. Lee; 1 ex (NAAS), Aewol-mup, Jeju-si 4.vi.1998, J.Y. Choi. Additional specimens: India: 1 ex (Museum für Naturkunde an der Humboldt-Universität, Berlin), “Ind. bor., Melly”, “8511”; 1 (Natural History Museum in London) - “Batkot, Ranikhet,

India, H.C.”; “H.G. Champion Coll...”; South Africa: 1 (Natural History Museum in London), “De Vilder”, “S. Afrika”; 1 (Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm), “De Vilder”, “S. Afrika”).

#### Remarks

Some individuals were found on decaying fruits and vegetables with *O. colon* (Fig. 5a). *O. discoidea* was found on dry carrion, bones, hides, fungi, and in decaying vegetation.

#### Distribution of the species of *Omosita* in Korea

*Omosita* spp. occur from January to October, but are most abundant from June to September (*O. colon*: 86% (99/115), *O. japonica*: 88% (83/94), *O. discoidea*: 74% (196/264)). They are attracted by dead corpses of animals, ripened fruits and light traps. *Omosita* spp. seem to be distributed almost everywhere around the country. They were found on mountains, fields, near villages and seashores. No specimen of *Omosita colon* was found from Jeju Province (Southern island), but it is thought that this species may be found there with further investigation.

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