Communication

# Review of the Korean Species of the Genus Edaphus Motschulsky (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae) with Description of Four New Species ${ }^{\dagger}$ 

Ui-Joung Byeon ${ }^{1}$, Sun-Jae Park ${ }^{2}$, Seung-Gyu Lee ${ }^{2}$ and Jong-Seok Park ${ }^{1, *}$<br>1 Chungbuk National University Insect Collection, Department of Biological Sciences and Biotechnology, Chungbuk National University, 1 Chungdae-ro, Seowon-gu, Cheongju-si 28644, Korea; dmlwjd1081@naver.com<br>2 Animal Resources Division, National Institute of Biological Resources, Incheon 22689, Korea; sun1763@korea.kr (S.-J.P.); jspdi84@korea.kr (S.-G.L.)<br>* Correspondence: jpark16@cbnu.ac.kr; Tel.: +82-43-261-3162<br>$\dagger$ This published work and the nomenclatural acts it contains have been registered in ZooBank, the online registration system for the ICZN (International Code of Zoological Nomenclature). The LSID (Life Science Identifier) for this publication areurn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:A18EFE6E-6C9C-452E-9D66-A2ADE542265F; urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:04ABFB7F-1FD9-41F4-9A00-4D57967FF01D; urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:27C44602-0385-4D6E-B97A-2C7B01ADEF06; urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:3D059C28-88D7-4740-9996-99978DD3AC96.

Citation: Byeon, U.-J.; Park, S.-J.; Lee, S.-G.; Park, J.-S. Review of the Korean Species of the Genus Edaphus Motschulsky (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae) with Description of Four New Species. Insects 2022, 13, 362. https://doi.org/10.3390/ insects13040362

Academic Editor: Chenyang Cai

Received: 22 March 2022
Accepted: 6 April 2022
Published: 7 April 2022
Publisher's Note: MDPI stays neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.


Copyright: © 2022 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland. This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (https:// creativecommons.org/licenses/by/ 4.0/).

Simple Summary: Four new species, Edaphus haenamensis sp.n., E. odaesanensis sp.n., E. suyuensis sp.n., and E. ulsanensis sp.n., are described in the Korean Peninsula. Additional two species, E. koreanus and $E$. lederi, are redescribed, and the latter species is recorded for the first time from Korea.


#### Abstract

The cosmopolitan euaesthetine genus, Edaphus Motschulsky, 1857, with about 90 Palaearctic species, was formerly known by a single species, E. koreanus Puthz, 2011, of which 2 specimens were collected in the southern part of the Korean Peninsula. In this paper, the knowledge of the Korean Edaphus fauna is expanded to include six species, including four described here based on a rich material collected in recent years. A key to all six species of Korean Edaphus, illustration of the habitus and diagnostic characters, and a distribution map are provided.


Keywords: beetle; new species; palaearctic; taxonomy; South Korea

## 1. Introduction

The genus Edaphus Motschulsky, 1857 [1], is the largest genus of Euaesthetinae Thomson, 1859 [2], including about 600 species in the world [3,4]. More than half of the species are distributed in the Palaearctic and Oriental regions, and about 100 species are distributed in the Neotropical region, as well as the Afrotropical region [3]. Approximately 55 species have been recorded in Japan, but a single species, E. koreanus Puthz, 2011 [5], was recorded in the southern part of the Korean Peninsula [5,6]. During a revisionary study of the Korean Edaphus species based on 110 specimens, 4 new species and 1 additional, so far unrecorded species, were recognized. This is the first revisionary study of the Korean Edaphus, increasing the number of species identified in the Korean Peninsula to six.

## 2. Materials and Methods

All specimens were collected using sifting, mushroom window trap, flight intercept trap and lindgren funnel methods. At least a one specimen of each species was fully dissected to observe the male genitalia and other detailed features. These permanent microscopic slides were prepared using the method described by Hanley and Ashe [7]. The terminology and nomenclature were presented using the description by Chandler [8] and

Puthz [3]. Numbering of abdominal sclerites indicated the morphological segment. The specimens were observed using a Leica M80 and MD 1000 LED optical microscope, and the images were generated using Las version 4.12 and Zerene stacker. The map of Korea was based on an image from SimpleMappr [9], which was subsequently modified to add locality marks. Specimen label data for holotypes were transcribed verbatim. Data for other specimens were standardized for consistency.

Holotypes of all species described herein are deposited in the National Institute of Biological Resources (NIBR, Incheon, Republic of Korea). Paratypes and voucher specimens are deposited in CBNUIC (Chungbuk National University Insect Collection, Cheongju, Republic of Korea) and NIBR (National Institute of Biological Resources, Incheon, Republic of Korea), indicated parenthetically. The following abbreviations were used (Figure 1):


Figure 1. Abbreviation of morphological character: DE-distance between eyes; dlbc-distance of the latero-basal carinae of the pronotum; EL-greatest length of elytra; EW-greatest width of elytra; G-gena; HW-width of head; LE-length of eyes; LG-length of genae; LT-length of temples; mbc-medio-basal carina of the pronotum; mbct3-medio-basal carina of tergite III; PL-length of pronotum; PW-width of pronotum; T-temple.

## 3. Results

## Genus Edaphus Motschulsky, 1857

Edaphellus Fauvel, 1878: 220 [10]
Edaphus LeConte, 1861: 67 [11]
Hawkeswoodedaphus Makhan, 2007: 1 [12]
Microphthartus Blattny, 1925: 185 [13]
Rhenanus Wusthoff, 1935: 48 [14]
Tetratarsus Schaufuss, 1877a: 24 [15]
Tetrameres Schaufuss, 1877b: 460 [16]
Type species. Edaphus nitidus Motschulsky, 1857: 7 [1]
Diagnosis. Body with sparsely puncture, shining (Figures 2A, 3A, 4A, 5A, 6A and 7A). Head with deep dorsal foveae between eyes (Figures 2B, 3B, 4B, 5B, 6B and 7B); filiform antennae with 11 antennomere, 2 - or 3-jointed club at the apex (Figures $2 \mathrm{~K}, 3 \mathrm{~K}, 4 \mathrm{~K}, 5 \mathrm{~K}, 6 \mathrm{~K}$ and 7 K ); mandibles small and thin (Figures 2N, 3N, 4N, 5N, 6N and 7N); labrum with crenulated margin (Figures $2 \mathrm{M}, 3 \mathrm{M}, 4 \mathrm{M}, 5 \mathrm{M}, 6 \mathrm{M}$ and 7 M ); maxillary palp with 4 palpomeres, IV extremely small (Figures 2L, 3L, 4L, 5L, 6L and 7L). Tarsal formula 4-4-4 (Figure 2H-J, Figure 3H-J, Figure 4H-J, Figure 5H-J, Figure 6H-J and Figure 7H-J). First visible abdominal tergite with medio-basal carina and 1 pair of paratergites (Figures 2F, 3F, 4F, 5F, 6F and 7F).


Figure 2. Male habitus of Edaphus haenamensis sp.n.: (A) dorsal view; (B) head; (C) pronotum; (D) elytra; I meso and metasternum; (F) abdominal tergites; (G) abdominal sternites; (H) fore leg; (I) middle leg; (J) hind leg; (K) antenna; (L) maxillary palp; (M) labrum; (N) mandibles. Scale bars: $(\mathbf{A})=1 \mathrm{~mm} ;(\mathbf{B}-\mathbf{K})=0.3 \mathrm{~mm} ;(\mathbf{L}-\mathbf{N})=0.1 \mathrm{~mm}$.


Figure 3. Male habitus of Edaphus odaesanensis sp.n.: (A) dorsal view; (B) head; (C) pronotum; (D) elytra; (E) meso and metasternum; (F) abdominal tergites; (G) abdominal sternites; (H) fore leg; (I) middle leg; (J) hind leg; (K) antenna; (L) maxillary palp; (M) labrum; (N) mandibles. Scale bars: $(\mathbf{A})=1 \mathrm{~mm} ;(\mathbf{B}-\mathbf{K})=0.3 \mathrm{~mm} ;(\mathbf{L}-\mathbf{N})=0.1 \mathrm{~mm}$.


Figure 4. Male habitus of Edaphus suyuensis sp.n.: (A) dorsal view; (B) head; (C) pronotum; (D) elytra; (E) meso and metasternum; (F) abdominal tergites; (G) abdominal sternites; (H) fore leg; (I) middle leg; (J) hind leg; (K) antenna; (L) maxillary palp; (M) labrum; (N) mandibles. Scale bars: (A) $=1 \mathrm{~mm}$; $(\mathbf{B}-\mathbf{K})=0.3 \mathrm{~mm} ;(\mathbf{L}-\mathbf{N})=0.1 \mathrm{~mm}$.


Figure 5. Male habitus of Edaphus ulsanensis sp.n.: (A) dorsal view; (B) head; (C) pronotum; (D) elytra; (E) meso and metasternum; (F) abdominal tergites; (G) abdominal sternites; (H) fore leg; (I) middle leg; (J) hind leg; (K) antennae; (L) maxillary palp; (M) labrum; (N) mandible. Scale bars: (A) = 1 mm ; $(\mathbf{B}-\mathbf{K})=0.3 \mathrm{~mm} ;(\mathbf{L}-\mathbf{N})=0.1 \mathrm{~mm}$.


Figure 6. Male habitus of Edaphus lederi Eppelsheim: (A) dorsal view; (B) head; (C) pronotum; (D) elytra; (E) meso and metasternum; (F) abdominal tergites; (G) abdominal sternites; (H) fore leg; (I) middle leg; (J) hind leg; (K) antenna; (L) maxillary palp; (M) labrum; (N) mandibles. Scale bars: $(\mathbf{A})=1 \mathrm{~mm} ;(\mathbf{B}-\mathbf{K})=0.3 \mathrm{~mm} ;(\mathbf{L}-\mathbf{N})=0.1 \mathrm{~mm}$.


Figure 7. Adult of Edaphus koreanus Puthz: (A) dorsal view; (B) head; (C) pronotum; (D) elytra; (E) meso and metasternum; (F) abdominal tergites; (G) abdominal sternites; (H) fore leg; (I) middle leg; (J) hind leg; (K) antenna; (L) maxillary palp; (M) labrum; (N) mandibles. Scale bars: (A) $=1 \mathrm{~mm}$; $(\mathbf{B}-\mathbf{J})=0.3 \mathrm{~mm} ;(\mathbf{K}-\mathbf{N})=0.1 \mathrm{~mm}$.

Distribution. Palaearctic, Oriental, Afrotropical, Australian, Nearctic, Neotropical, Pacific

## Edaphus haenamensis Byeon, Park, Lee, and Park sp.n.

(Figures 2, 8A, 9A and 10)


Figure 8. Abdominal sternite VIII of male: (A) Edaphus haenamensis sp.n.; (B) E. odaesanensis sp.n.; (C) E. suyuensis sp.n.; (D) E. ulsanensis sp.n.; (E) E. lederi; (F) E. koreanus. Scale bars: (A-F) $=0.1 \mathrm{~mm}$.


Figure 9. Genitalia of male: (A) Edaphus haenamensis sp.n.; (B) E. odaesanensis sp.n.; (C) E. suyuensis sp.n.; (D) E. ulsanensis sp.n.; (E) E. lederi; (F) E. koreanus. Scale bars: (A-F) $=0.1 \mathrm{~mm}$.

$\bigcirc$
—
Figure 10. Collection localities in South Korea: Edaphus haenamensis sp.n. (circle); E. odaesanensis sp.n. (triangle); E. suyuensis sp.n. (square); E. ulsanensis sp.n. (reverse triangle); E. lederi (diamond); E. koreanus (pentagon).

 myeon, Haenam-gun, 19V2019, $34^{\circ} 29^{\prime} 42.7^{\prime \prime}$ N $126^{\circ} 37^{\prime} 38.8^{\prime \prime}$ E, 147 m, Sifting, Leaf litter and Deadwood debris J.-W. Kang". Paratypes. Jeonnam: $10^{\prime} 2 \not 2 \%\left(10^{\prime}\right.$ slide mounted, CBNUIC),
same data as holotype; $10^{x} 29 q\left(10^{x}\right.$ genitalia dissected and mounted in Euparal on plastic card, CBNUIC), Sinan-gun, Heuksan-myeon, Ye-ri, Mt. Chliac, 18 IV 2021, $34^{\circ} 40^{\prime} 39.3^{\prime \prime}$ N $125^{\circ} 26^{\prime} 22.2^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{E}, 116 \mathrm{~m}$, sifting pine tree debris, J.-W. Kang; $10^{\prime}$ ( $10^{\prime}$ genitalia dissected and mounted in Euparal on plastic card, CBNUIC), Wando-gun, Bogil-myeon, Buhwangri, $25 \mathrm{~V} 2021,34^{\circ} 14^{\prime} 82.0^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N} 126^{\circ} 54^{\prime} 72.0^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{E}, 76 \mathrm{~m}$, sifting leaf litter and soil, J.-W. Seo; $1 \sigma^{7}$ ( $1 \sigma^{7}$ genitalia dissected and mounted in Euparal on plastic card, CBNUIC), Yeongamgun, Haksan-myeon, Hakgye-ri, 19 V 2019, $34^{\circ} 40^{\prime} 44.9^{\prime \prime}$ N $126^{\circ} 37^{\prime} 10.9^{\prime \prime}$ E, 160 m , sifting mushroom and leaf litter and plant root under rock in bamboo forest, S.-H. Choi, U.-J. Byeon; Jeonbuk: $1 o^{x} 1 q\left(10^{x}\right.$ genitalia dissected and mounted in Euparal on plastic card, CBNUIC), Gunsan-si, Seongsan-myeon, Yeobang-ri, 03 VIII 2021, $36^{\circ} 00^{\prime} 38.1^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N} 126^{\circ} 47^{\prime} 00.9^{\prime \prime}$ E, 175 m , sifting soil and leaf litter, J.-W. Kang, J.-W. Kim; $5 \sigma^{x} 0^{x} 2$ 完 $\circ\left(10^{x}\right.$ genitalia dissected and mounted in Euparal on plastic card, CBNUIC), Iksan-si, Samgi-myeon, Seongnam-ri, 03 VIII 2021, $36^{\circ} 02^{\prime} 07.4^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N} 127^{\circ} 01^{\prime} 54.3^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{E}, 244 \mathrm{~m}$, sifting soil and leaf litter, U.-J. Byeon, M.-H. Song, J.-W. Seo; $120^{\text {º }} 0^{\top} 7$ 웅, Yeondong-ri, 03 VIII 2021, $36^{\circ} 01^{\prime} 58.1^{\prime \prime}$ N $127^{\circ} 02^{\prime} 11.6^{\prime \prime}$ E, 346 m , sifting soil and leaf litter, U.-J. Byeon, M.-H. Song, J.-W. Seo; Chungbuk: 1q, Danyang-gun, Danyang-eup, Dangdong-ri 23-1, 22 V 2020, $36^{\circ} 55^{\prime} 38.9^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N} 128^{\circ} 22^{\prime} 30.9^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{E}$, 348 m , sifting leaf litter and soil, T.-Y. Jang, Y.-J. Choi; $10^{2} 19\left(10^{2}\right.$ slide mounted, CBNUIC), Danyangsimgok-ri, 22 V 2020, $36^{\circ} 57^{\prime} 22.0^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N} 128^{\circ} 20^{\prime} 40.4^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{E}, 225 \mathrm{~m}$, sifting leaf litter and soil, U.-J. Byeon; $10^{\top} 1$ ( (19slide mounted, CBNUIC), Simgok-ri 330, 22 V 2020, sifting leaf litter and soil, U.-J. Byeon; $10^{\prime \prime}$, Yangbangsan-gil, 21 V 2020, $36^{\circ} 58^{\prime} 14.2^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N} 128^{\circ} 22^{\prime} 57.6^{\prime \prime}$ E, 585 m , sifting leaf litter and soil, Y.-J. Choi, U.-J. Byeon; $1 \sigma^{7}\left(1 \sigma^{x}\right.$ genitalia dissected and mounted in Euparal on plastic card, CBNUIC), Goesan-gun, Yeonpung-myeon, Galgeumri, $30 \mathrm{~V} 2021,36^{\circ} 78^{\prime} 57.0^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N} 127^{\circ} 96^{\prime} 32.6^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{E}, 295 \mathrm{~m}$, sifting leaf litter and soil, J.-W. Seo; $20^{7} 0^{\prime}\left(10^{\top}\right.$ genitalia dissected and mounted in Euparal on plastic card, CBNUIC), Boeun-gun, Songnisan-myeon, Biryongdongwan-ro, 22 VII 2021, $36^{\circ} 29^{\prime} 37.0^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N} 127^{\circ} 51^{\prime} 12.0^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{E}, 280 \mathrm{~m}$, sifting leaf litter \& soil, Y.-J. Choi, J.-W. Kim; 10', Cheongju-si, Seowon-gu, Chungdae-ro, 17 VI 2021, $36^{\circ} 37^{\prime} 43.9^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N} 127^{\circ} 27^{\prime} 18.8^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{E}, 70 \mathrm{~m}$, sifting leaf litter and soil, M.-H. Song, J.-I. Shin; 1오, Cheongwon-gu, Bui-myeon, Hwasang-ri, 16 VI 2020, $36^{\circ} 44^{\prime} 08.0^{\prime \prime}$ N $127^{\circ} 29^{\prime} 01.4^{\prime \prime}$ E, 38 m , sifting dead herbal stem and soil, T.-Y. Jang; $10^{\prime \prime} 1 \%\left(10^{7}\right.$ genitalia dissected and mounted in Euparal on plastic card, CBNUIC), Jecheon-si, Hansu-myeon, Songgye-ri, 09 VI $2021,36^{\circ} 52^{\prime} 53.3^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N} 128^{\circ} 05^{\prime} 13.8^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{E}, 292 \mathrm{~m}$, sifting leaf litter and soil and root, M.-H. Song, J.-I. Shin; Chungnam: $20^{\pi} 0^{\pi}\left(10^{\pi}\right.$ slide mounted, CBNUIC), Boryeong-si, Seongju-myeon, Seongju-ri, 26 V 2018, 327 m, sifting leaf litter, Y.-J. Choi; Daejeon Metropolitan City: $10^{7}\left(1 \sigma^{x}\right.$ genitalia dissected and mounted in Euparal on plastic card, CNUIC), Yuseong-gu, Eoeun-dong, Chungnam National University, 27 V 2002, sifting, J.-S. Park, J.-H. Choi; Gyeonggi: $2 \sigma^{\pi} 0^{\top}\left(10^{7}\right.$ genitalia dissected and mounted in Euparal on plastic card, CBNUIC), Paju-si, Gwagtan-myeon, Yeongjang-ri, 15 V 2021, $37^{\circ} 45^{\prime} 06.0^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N} 126^{\circ} 54^{\prime} 56.0^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{E}, 190 \mathrm{~m}$, sifting leaf litter and soil, J.-W. Seo; 1q, Yangju-si, Jangheung-myeon, Uldae-ri, 09 VII $2019,37^{\circ} 42^{\prime} 45.0^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N} 126^{\circ} 59^{\prime} 10.0^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{E}, 170 \mathrm{~m}$, sifting leaf and deadwood debris near stream, Y.-J. Choi, T.-Y. Jang; Gangwon: $10^{7}\left(10^{\pi}\right.$ genitalia dissected and mounted in Euparal on plastic card, CBNUIC), Gangneung-si, Gangdong-myeon, Dangyeong-ro, 13 VII 2021, $37^{\circ} 40^{\prime} 14.4^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N} 128^{\circ} 55^{\prime} 05.7^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{E}, 172 \mathrm{~m}$, sifting leaf litter and soil near stream, M.-H. Song; $10^{\prime \prime}\left(10^{\pi}\right.$ genitalia dissected and mounted in Euparal on plastic card, CBNUIC), Pyeongchanggun, Jinbu-myeon, Odaesan-ro, $08 \mathrm{~V} 2021,37^{\circ} 43^{\prime} 42.2^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N} 128^{\circ} 35^{\prime} 48.0^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{E}, 666 \mathrm{~m}$, sifting soil and leaf litter and deadwood, J.-W. Seo; Gyeongbuk: $20^{\pi} 0^{\pi}\left(10^{\pi}\right.$ genitalia dissected and mounted in Euparal on plastic card, CBNUIC), Cheongdo-gun, Unmun-myeon, Seojiri, 02 VII 2021, $35^{\circ} 45^{\prime} 18.9^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N} 128^{\circ} 56^{\prime} 41.5^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{E}, 251 \mathrm{~m}$, sifting leaf litter and soil, M.-H. Song, U.-J. Byeon, J.-I. Shin; $20^{7} 0^{7}$, Gyeongsan-si, Yongseong-myeon, Buil-ri, 02 VII 2021, $35^{\circ} 47^{\prime} 35.3^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N} 128^{\circ} 55^{\prime} 30.4^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{E}, 406 \mathrm{~m}$, sifting leaf litter and soil, M.-H. Song, U.-J. Byeon, J.-I. Shin; Gyeongnam: $50^{7} 0^{7}$ (1 $0^{7}$ genitalia dissected and mounted in Euparal on plastic card, CBNUIC), Changyeong-gun, Yueo-myeon, Daedae-ri, 06 X 2021, $35^{\circ} 33^{\prime} 13.0^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N} 128^{\circ} 25^{\prime} 24.0^{\prime \prime}$ E, 20 m , sifting soil and herb debris, Y.-J. Choi, J.-I. Shin; Jeju: 10T, Seoguipo-si, 1100-ro, 791, Georinsaseum platform, 20 VII 2021, J.-S. Oh, J.-W. Son, W.-W. Kim, S.-W. Yun; 10³99, Sanghyo-dong, Donnaeko-ro, 26 IX 2021, $33^{\circ} 17^{\prime} 59.8^{\prime \prime}$ N $126^{\circ} 34^{\prime} 59.3^{\prime \prime}$ E, 269 m , sifting
soil and leaf litter near waterfall, J.-W. Kang, U.-J. Byeon, T.-Y. Jang; 20º $0^{\text {r }} 399\left(10^{\text {r }}\right.$ genitalia dissected and mounted in Euparal on plastic card, CBNUIC), sifting soil and leaf litter, J.-W. Kang, U.-J. Byeon; $10^{\prime \prime}$, Namwon-eup, Hannam-ri, 27 IX 2021, $33^{\circ} 20^{\prime} 56.9^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N} 126^{\circ} 40^{\prime} 39.4^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{E}$, 402 m , sifting deadwood debris, J.-W. Kang, U.-J. Byeon, T.-Y. Jang; $30^{7}$, Sumang-ri, 27 IX $2021,33^{\circ} 20^{\prime} 47.1^{\prime \prime}$ N $126^{\circ} 40^{\prime} 36.4^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{E}, 322 \mathrm{~m}$, sifting soil and leaf litter, J.-W. Kang, U.-J. Byeon; $20^{\prime \prime} 0^{\prime \prime}, 516$-ro, 26 VIII 2021, $33^{\circ} 19^{\prime} 57.9^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N} 126^{\circ} 36^{\prime} 25.2^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{E}, 504 \mathrm{~m}$, sifting soil and deadwood, J.-W. Kang, J.-W. Kim, J.-I. Shin; Ulsan Metropolitan City: 1o (1o genitalia dissected and mounted in Euparal on plastic card, CBNUIC), Ulju-gun, Sangbuk-myeon, Deungeog-ri, 28 VI 2021, $35^{\circ} 33^{\prime} 10.5^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N} 129^{\circ} 03^{\prime} 56.2^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{E}, 353 \mathrm{~m}$, sifting leaf litter and soil, J.-W. Kang.

Diagnosis. This species can be distinguished from other Edaphus species by the following combination of characters: body reddish brown (Figure 2A); temples of head prominent (Figure 2B, arrow); antennomere $X$ wider than length (width:length $=6.7: 3.9$, unit: 0.0085 mm ), XI as long as it is wide (width:length $=6.7: 7.1$, unit: 0.0085 mm ) (Figure 2K); pronotum with six medio-basal foveae (Figure 2C), medio-basal carina about twice longer than the medio-basal carina of tergite III (mbc:mbct3 $=9.2: 4.8$, unit: 0.0085 mm ); elytron with three basal elytral foveae (Figure 2D); median lobe of male aedeagus 2.3 times longer than wide, paramere long seta twice longer than short seta (Figure 9A).

Description. Proportional measurements of habitus: HW: 29.9; DE: 18.4; LE: 8.1; LG: 24.8; LT: 28.1; PL: 30.6; PW: 34.7; dlbc: 22.5; EL: 36.5; EW: 43.8; mbc: 9.2; mbct3: 4.8 (unit: 0.0085 mm ). Body length $1.2-1.7 \mathrm{~mm}$ (forebody length: 0.75 mm ).

Head rectangular, vertex expanded, eyes convex (Figure 2B). Antennae bearing from edge of frons, I elongate, II-IV subrectangular, V-VI subquadrate, VII-IX trapezoid, X-XI club form (Figure 2K). Maxillary palpomeres I-II elongate, III longest (Figure 2L). Labrum with 7 teeth and 10 to 20 setae (Figure 2M). Mandible falciform and with two setae and eight teeth at mid-level (Figure 2N).

Pronotum wider than head (head:pronotum $=29.9: 34.7$, unit: 0.0085 mm ) and wider anteriorly and with lateral basal carina and medio-basal carina (Figure 2C). Mesosternum with lateral mesocoxal foveae, basisternum with longitudinal carina and transverse carina (Figure 2E). Elytra wider than pronotum (elytra:pronotum $=43.8: 34.7$, unit: 0.0085 mm ), elytron with basal elytral sulcus, distinct subhumeral elytral fovea and sulcus (Figure 2D).

Abdominal sternite III with basolateral foveae and short median longitudinal carina, III longest, IV-VII similar length (Figure 2G). Male abdominal sternite IX exposed on VIII, female not, VIII deeply emarginated posteriorly. Abdominal tergites III-VII with basolateral foveae (Figure 2F).

Aedeagus as in Figure 9A and internal sacs of median lobe movable.
Distribution. South Korea (Figure 10: circle).
Etymology. This species is named after the type locality, Haenam-gun, Jeonnam Province.

Habitat. Specimens of E. haenamensis sp.n. were collected by sifting leaf litter and soil in the forest.

## Edaphus odaesanensis Byeon, Park, Lee, and Park sp.n.

(Figures 3, 8B, 9B and 10)
Type Material. $\left(\mathrm{n}=4,4 \sigma^{\pi} \sigma^{\pi}\right)$, $4 \sigma^{\pi} \sigma^{\pi}\left(3 \sigma^{\pi} \sigma^{\pi}\right.$, genitalia dissected; $1 \sigma^{\pi}$, slide mounted). Holotype. $10^{7}$ ( $10^{\pi}$ genitalia dissected and mounted in Euparal on plastic card), "KOREA: Gangwon prov. Pyeongchang, Jinbu, Mt. Odae, Sangwonsa, 21 IV ~ 18 V 2002, S J Park, C W Shin, ex FIT". Paratypes. Gangwon: $20^{\pi} 0^{x}\left(10^{x}\right.$ genitalia dissected and mounted in Euparal on plastic card, $10^{7}$ slide mounted, CNUIC), Pyeongchang-gun, Jinbu- myeon, Mt. Odaesan, sangwonsa temple, 18 VI 2004, S.-J. Park, ex FIT; Jeonbuk: $10^{x}$ (10 genitalia dissected and mounted in Euparal on plastic card), Sinan-gun, Heksan-myeon, Gageo Island, Mt. Doksilsan, 13 VIII 2021, $34^{\circ} 04^{\prime} 51.9^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N} 125^{\circ} 06^{\prime} 22.7^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{E}, 514 \mathrm{~m}$, sifting soil \& leaf litter, J.-W. Seo.

Diagnosis. This species can be distinguished from other Edaphus species by the following combination of characters: body reddish brown, abdomen dark brown (Figure 3A); temples of head oblique (Figure 3B); antennomere $X$ as long as wide (width:length = 5.6:5.3,
unit: 0.0085 mm ), XI longer than wide (width:length $=5.6: 7.9$, unit: 0.0085 mm ) (Figure 3K); pronotum with six medio-basal foveae (Figure 3C), medio-basal carina approximately 2.6 times longer than medio-basal carina of tergite III (mbc:mbct3 $=9.4: 3.5$, unit: 0.0085 mm ); elytron with one basal elytral fovea (Figure 3D); median lobe of male aedeagus 2.5 times longer than wide, paramere long seta twice longer than short seta (Figure 9B).

Description. Proportional measurements of habitus: HW: 30.0; DE: 18.7; LE: 8.6; LG: 22.6; LT: 26.2; PL: 29.1; PW: 33.4; dlbc: 20.6; EL: 42.4; EW: 46.4; mbc: 9.4; mbct3: 3.5 (unit: 0.0085 mm ). Body length $1.0-1.3 \mathrm{~mm}$ (forebody length: 0.72 mm ).

Head rectangular, vertex expanded, eyes convex (Figure 3B). Antennae bearing from edge of frons, I-II elongate, III-VI subrectangular, VII subquadrate, VIII-IX trapezoid, X-XI club form (Figure 3K). Maxillary palpomeres I-II elongate, III longest (Figure 3L). Labrum with seven teeth and ten setae (Figure 3M). Mandible falciform and with two setae and seven teeth at mid-level (Figure 3N).

Pronotum wider than head (head:pronotum $=30.0: 33.4$, unit: 0.0085 mm ) and wider anteriorly and with lateral basal carina and medio-basal carina (Figure 3C). Mesosternum with lateral mesocoxal foveae, basisternum with longitudinal carina and transverse carina (Figure 3E). Elytra wider than pronotum (elytra:pronotum $=46.4: 33.4$, unit: 0.0085 mm ), elytron with basal elytral sulcus, distinct subhumeral elytral fovea and sulcus (Figure 3D).

Abdominal sternite III with basolateral foveae and short median longitudinal carina, III longest, IV-VII similar length (Figure 3G). Male abdominal sternite IX exposed on VIII, female unknown, VIII deeply emarginated posteriorly. Abdominal tergites III-VII with basolateral foveae (Figure 3F).

Aedeagus as in Figure 9B and internal sacs of median lobe movable.
Distribution. South Korea (Figure 10: triangle).
Etymology. This species is named after the type locality, Mt. Odae, Gangwon Province.
Habitat. Specimens of E. odaesanensis sp.n. were collected by flight intercept trap (FIT) and sifting of leaf litter and soil in the forest.

## Edaphus suyuensis Byeon, Park, Lee, and Park sp.n.

(Figures 4, 8C, 9C and 10)
Type Material. ( $\mathrm{n}=7,4 \sigma^{7} \sigma^{\prime} 3 \neq q$ ), $4 \sigma^{7} \sigma^{\prime} 3 q \not q\left(1 \sigma^{7}\right.$, genitalia dissected; $2 \sigma^{\prime} \sigma^{7} 1 q$, slide mounted; $1 \sigma^{\prime} 2 \circ 9$, dried). Holotype. $1 \sigma^{\prime}\left(1 \sigma^{x}\right.$ genitalia dissected and mounted in Euparal on plastic card), "Korea: Seoul Suyu-dong, Gangbuk-gu, 07VII2019, $37^{\circ} 38^{\prime} 13.0^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N} 126^{\circ} 59^{\prime} 41.0^{\prime \prime}$ E, 280 m, Sifting, Leaf litter, T.-Y. Jang". Paratypes. Seoul: $10^{r} 19\left(10^{r}\right.$ slide mounted, CBNUIC), same data as holotype; Chungbuk: 1 ㅇ, Cheongju-si, Seowon-gu, Gaesin-dong, 27 IV21 V 2021, $36^{\circ} 37^{\prime} 42.2^{\prime \prime}$ N $127^{\circ} 27^{\prime} 14.1^{\prime \prime}$ E, 69 m, MWT (Mushroom Window Trap), T.-Y. Jang; $1 o^{\prime} 19\left(1 \sigma^{\prime} 1\right.$ qs slide mounted, CBNUIC), Chungdae-ro, 20 IV 2020, $36^{\circ} 37^{\prime} 43.5^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N} 127^{\circ} 27^{\prime} 16.7^{\prime \prime}$ $\mathrm{E}, 75 \mathrm{~m}$, sifting soil and leaf litter and deadwood, T.-Y. Jang; $10^{\prime \prime}, 14 \mathrm{~V} 2020,36^{\circ} 37^{\prime} 46.5^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N}$ $127^{\circ} 27^{\prime} 39.1^{\prime \prime}$ E, 72 m , sifting soil and leaf litter, T.-Y. Jang, U.-J. Byeon, Y.-D. Choi.

Diagnosis. This species can be distinguished from other Edaphus species by the following combination of characters: body reddish brown (Figure 4A); temples of head prominent (Figure 4 B , arrow); antennomere $X$ wider than long (width:length $=5.2: 4.2$, unit: 0.0085 mm ), XI longer than wide (width:length $=5.5: 6.8$, unit: 0.0085 mm ) (Figure 4 K ); pronotum with six basal foveae (Figure 4C), medio-basal carina 1.3 times longer than medio-basal carina of tergite III (mbc:mbct3 $=8.2: 5.9$, unit: 0.0085 mm ); elytron with three elytral foveae (Figure 4D); median lobe of male aedeagus twice longer than wide; paramere long seta about 1.3 times longer than short seta (Figure 9C).

Description. Proportional measurements of habitus: HW: 25.8; DE: 16.2; LE: 8.1; LG: 19.2; LT: 23.3; PL: 26.2; PW: 28.6; dlbc: 17.2; EL: 39.3; EW: 47.1; mbc: 8.2; mbct3: 5.9 (unit: 0.0085 mm ). Body length $1.0-1.3 \mathrm{~mm}$ (forebody length: 0.67 mm ).

Head rectangular, vertex expanded, eyes convex (Figure 4A). Antennae bearing from edge of frons, I-II elongate, III-VI subrectangular, VII subquadrate, VIII-IX trapezoid, X-XI club form (Figure 4K). Maxillary palpomeres I-II elongate, III longest (Figure 4L). Labrum with 7 teeth and 10 setae (Figure 4 M ). Mandible falciform and with two setae and nine teeth at mid-level (Figure 4N).

Pronotum wider than head (head:pronotum $=25.8: 28.6$, unit: 0.0085 mm ) and wider anteriorly and with lateral basal carina and medio-basal carina (Figure 4C). Mesosternum with lateral mesocoxal foveae, basisternum with longitudinal carina and transverse carina (Figure 4E). Elytra wider than pronotum (elytra:pronotum $=47.1: 28.6$, unit: 0.0085 mm ), elytron with basal elytral sulcus, distinct subhumeral elytral fovea and sulcus (Figure 4D).

Abdominal sternite III with basolateral foveae and median longitudinal carina, III longest, IV-VII similar length (Figure 4G). Male abdominal sternite IX exposed on VIII, female not, VIII deeply emarginated posteriorly. Abdominal tergites III-VII with basolateral foveae (Figure 4F).

Aedeagus as in Figure 9C and internal sacs of median lobe movable.
Distribution. South Korea (Figure 10: square).
Etymology. This species is named after the type locality, Suyu-dong, Seoul.
Habitat. Specimens of E. suyuensis were collected by sifting of leaf litter and soil in the forest, mushroom window trap (MWT) also used.

## Edaphus ulsanensis Byeon, Park, Lee, and Park sp.n.

(Figures 5, 8D, 9D and 10)
Type Material. $\left(\mathrm{n}=1,1 \sigma^{7}\right)$, $1 \sigma^{7}\left(1 \sigma^{7}\right.$, slide mounted). Holotype. $10^{7}$ ( $10^{7}$ slide mounted), "Korea: Ulsan Metropolitan City, Deungeog-ri, Sangbuk-myeon, Ulju-gun, 28VI2021, $35^{\circ} 33^{\prime} 09.5^{\prime \prime}$ N $129^{\circ} 03^{\prime} 56.3^{\prime \prime}$ E, 386 m, Sifting, Soil and Leaf litter, J.-W. Kang".

Diagnosis. This species can be distinguished from other Edaphus species by the following combination of characters: body bright reddish brown (Figure 5A); temples of head oblique (Figure 5B); antennomere $X$ wider than long (width:length $=5.6: 5.1$, unit: 0.0085 mm ), XI longer than wide (width:length $=5.8: 7.8$, unit: 0.0085 mm ) (Figure 5 K ); pronotum with six basal foveae (Figure 5C); medio-basal carina about 1.6 times longer than medio-basal carina of tergite III (mbc:mbct3 $=9.4: 5.6$, unit: 0.0085 mm ); elytron with one basal elytral fovea (Figure 5D); median lobe of male aedeagus 2.3 times longer than wide, paramere long seta 1.3 times longer than short seta (Figure 9D).

Description. Proportional measurements of habitus: HW: 29.4; DE: 20.0; LE: 8.2; LG: 21.2; LT: 25.9; PL: 28.2; PW: 34.1; dlbc: 20.2; EL: 43.5; EW: 44.2; mbc: 9.4; mbct3: 5.6 (unit: 0.0085 mm ). Body length $1.1-1.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ (forebody length: 0.74 mm ).

Head rectangular, vertex expanded, eyes convex (Figure 5B). Antennae bearing from edge of frons, I-II elongate, III-VI subrectangular, VII subquadrate, VIII-IX trapezoid, X-XI club form (Figure 5K). Maxillary palpomeres I-II elongate, III longest (Figure 5L). Labrum with 7 teeth and 10 setae (Figure 5M). Mandible falciform and with two setae and eight teeth at mid-level (Figure 5N).

Pronotum wider than head (head:pronotum $=29.4: 34.1$, unit: 0.0085 mm ) and wider anteriorly and with lateral basal carina and medio-basal carina (Figure 5C). Mesosternum with lateral mesocoxal foveae, basisternum with longitudinal carina and transverse carina (Figure 5E). Elytra wider than pronotum (elytra:pronotum $=44.2: 34.1$, unit: 0.0085 mm ), elytron with basal elytral sulcus, distinct subhumeral elytral fovea and sulcus (Figure 5D).

Abdominal sternite III with basolateral foveae and median longitudinal carina, III longest, IV-VII similar length (Figure 5G). Male abdominal sternite IX exposed on VIII, female unknown, VIII deeply emarginated posteriorly. Abdominal tergites III-VII with basolateral foveae (Figure 5F).

Aedeagus as in Figure 9D and internal sacs of median lobe movable.
Distribution. South Korea (Figure 10: reverse triangle).
Etymology. This species is named after the type locality, Ulsan Metropolitan City.
Habitat. Specimen of E. ulsanensis sp.n. was collected by sifting of leaf litter and soil.
Edaphus lederi Eppelsheim, 1878 [17]
(Figures 6, 8E, 9E and 10)


$2021,33^{\circ} 25^{\prime} 47.6^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N} 126^{\circ} 42^{\prime} 03.1^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{E}, 389 \mathrm{~m}$, sifting reed near horse ranches, J.-W. Kang, U.-J. Byeon, T.-Y. Jang.

Diagnosis. This species can be distinguished from other Edaphus species by the following combination of characters: body dark brown (Figure 6A); temples of head prominent (Figure 6B, arrow); antennomere $X$ wider than long (width:length $=4.8: 3.1$, unit: 0.0085 mm ), XI longer than wide (width:length $=4.4: 5.4$, unit: 0.0085 mm ) (Figure 6K); pronotum with six basal foveae (Figure 6C); medio-basal carina about 1.2 times longer than medio-basal carina of tergite III (mbc:mbct3 $=7.1: 5.8$, unit: 0.0085 mm ); elytron with three basal elytral foveae (Figure 6D); median lobe of male 2.3 times longer than wide; paramere with two setae, long seta two times longer than short seta (Figure 9E).

Redescription. Proportional measurements of habitus: HW: 24.7; DE: 15.3; LE: 6.8; LG: 18.7; LT: 22.8; PL: 23.5; PW: 28.2; dlbc: 17.6; EL: 36.5; EW: 38.8; mbc: 7.1; mbct3: 5.8 (unit: 0.0085 mm ). Body length $1.0-1.2 \mathrm{~mm}$. (forebody length: 0.64 mm ).

Head rectangular, vertex expanded, eyes convex (Figure 6B). Antennae bearing from edge of frons, I elongate, II-V subrectangular, VI subquadrate, VII-IX trapezoid, X-XI club form (Figure 6K). Maxillary palpomeres I-II elongate, III longest (Figure 6L). Labrum with 7 teeth and 20 setae (Figure 6M). Mandible falciform and with two setae and seven teeth at mid-level (Figure 6N).

Pronotum wider than head (head:pronotum $=24.7: 28.2$, unit: 0.0085 mm ) and wider anteriorly and with lateral basal carina and medio-basal carina (Figure 6C). Mesosternum with lateral mesocoxal foveae, basisternum with longitudinal carina and transverse carina (Figure 6E). Elytra wider than pronotum (elytra:pronotum $=38.8: 28.2$, unit: 0.0085 mm ), elytron with basal elytral sulcus and distinct subhumeral elytral fovea and sulcus (Figure 6D).

Abdominal sternite III with basolateral foveae and short median longitudinal carina, III longest, IV-VI similar length (Figure 6G). Male abdominal sternite IX exposed on VIII, female not, VIII deeply emarginated posteriorly. Abdominal tergites III-VII with basolateral foveae (Figure 6F).

Aedeagus as in Figure 9E and internal sacs of median lobe movable.
Distribution. South Korea (Figure 10: Diamond).
Habitat. Specimens of E. lederi were collected by sifting of soil and reed litter near horse ranches.

Edaphus koreanus Puthz, 2011
(Figures 7, 8F, 9F and 10)
Edaphus koreanus Puthz, 2011: 26
 mounted; 3 와, dried). Chungbuk: $10^{\prime 1} 19\left(10^{\prime \prime}\right.$ genitalia dissected and mounted in Euparal on plastic card, CBNUIC), Jecheon-si, Hansu-myeon, Songgye-ri, 25 V 2021, $36^{\circ} 52^{\prime} 53.1^{\prime \prime}$ $\mathrm{N} 128^{\circ} 05^{\prime} 09.6^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{E}, 284 \mathrm{~m}$, sifting leaf litter and soil, J.-W. Kang, Y.-J. Choi, M.-H. Song; $19\left(\right.$ CBNUIC ), $36^{\circ} 52^{\prime} 33.2^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N} 128^{\circ} 05^{\prime} 08.6^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{E}, 236 \mathrm{~m}$, sifting leaf litter and soil, J.-W. Kang, Y.-J. Choi, M.-H. Song; 1 (CBNUIC), 28 V 2020, $36^{\circ} 52^{\prime} 53.0^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N} 128^{\circ} 05^{\prime} 08.0^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{E}, 243 \mathrm{~m}$, sifting leaf litter and soil, M.-H. Song, U.-J. Byeon; Gangwon: $10^{\top}\left(10^{7}\right.$ genitalia dissected and mounted in Euparal on plastic card, CBNUIC), Jeongseon-gun, Bukpyeong-myeon, Sukam-ri, 21 VIII $2019,37^{\circ} 29^{\prime} 43.0^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N} 128^{\circ} 34^{\prime} 58.0^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{E}, 453 \mathrm{~m}$, sifting leaf litter and soil near stream, M.-S. Jang, J.-Y. Kang, U.-J. Byeon; Jeonbuk: $10^{\nrightarrow}$ ( $10^{\neq}$slide mounted, CBNUIC), Jinan-gun, 19-26 VI 2015, Lindgren funnel.

Diagnosis. This species can be distinguished from other Edaphus species by the following combination of characters: body reddish brown (Figure 7A); temples of head oblique (Figure 7B); antennomere X wider than long (width:length $=5.8: 3.8$, unit: 0.0085 mm ), XI longer than wide (width:length $=5.9: 7.1$, unit: 0.0085 mm ) (Figure 7 K ); pronotum with six basal foveae (Figure 7C), medio-basal carina about 2.3 times longer than medio-basal carina of tergite III (mbc:mbct3 $=14.1: 5.9$, unit: 0.0085 mm ); elytron with four basal elytral foveae (Figure 7D); median lobe of male aedeagus twice longer than wide, paramere long seta 1.6 times longer than short seta (Figure 9F).

Redescription. Proportional measurements of habitus: HW: 27.1; DE: 18.8; LE: 7.1; LG: 21.2; LT: 24.7; PL: 30.6; PW: 32.9; dlbc: 21.2; EL: 40.0; EW: 49.4; mbc: 14.1; mbct3: 5.9 (unit: 0.0085 mm ). Body length 1.1-1.3 mm. (forebody length: 0.71 mm ).

Head rectangular, vertex expanded, eyes convex (Figure 7B). Antennae bearing from edge of frons, I elongate, II subrectangular, III-VI similar length, VII subqudrate, VIII-IX trapezoid, X-XI club form (Figure 7K). Maxillary palpomeres I-II elongate, III longest (Figure 7L). Labrum with seven teeth and ten setae (Figure 7M). Mandible falciform and with two setae and seven teeth at mid-level (Figure 7N).

Pronotum wider than head (head:pronotum $=27.1: 32.9$, unit: 0.0085 mm ) and wider anteriorly and with lateral basal carina and medio-basal carina (Figure 7C). Mesosternum with lateral mesocoxal foveae, basisternum with longitudinal carina and transverse carina (Figure 7E). Elytra wider than pronotum (elytra:pronotum $=49.4: 32.9$, unit: 0.0085 mm ), elytron with basal elytral sulcus, distinct subhumeral elytral fovea and sulcus (Figure 7D).

Abdominal sternite III with basolateral foveae and short median longitudinal carina, III longest, IV-VII similar length (Figure 7G). Male abdominal sternite IX exposed on VIII, female not, VIII deeply emarginated posteriorly. Abdominal tergites III-IX with basolateral foveae (Figure 7F).

Aedeagus as in Figure 9F and internal sacs of median lobe movable.
Distribution. South Korea (Figure 10: pentagon).
Habitat. Specimens of E. koreanus were collected by sifting of leaf litter and soil in the forest, Lindgren funnel also used.

## Key to Korean species of the genus Edaphus Motschulsky

Temples somewhat bulging (Figures 2B, 4B and 6B).................................................................. 2

- Temples more or less straight, oblique (Figures 3B, 5B and 7B)................................................... 4

HW widest; forebody length more than 0.70 mm
E. haenamensis sp. n.

HW narrow; forebody length less than 0.70 mm .
.. 3
Body color reddish brown, aedeagus (Figures 4A and 9C)................................E. suyuensis sp. n.
Body color dark brown, aedeagus (Figures 6A and 9E)
E. lederi (Eppelsheim, 1878)
mbc less than twice as long as mbct3.
E. ulsanensis sp. n.
mbc more than twice as long as mbct3
Long mbc; abdomen reddish brown; aedeagus (Figure 9D).
E. koreanus (Puthz, 2011)

Short mbc; abdomen dark brown; aedeagus (Figure 9B)
E. odaesanensis sp. n.

## 4. Discussion

Species of the genus Edaphus are difficult to distinguish from each other. The main external diagnostic characters in this genus are the head shape, antennomeres X-XI shape, medio-basal fovea, mbc (medio-basal carina of the pronotum), and mbct3 (medio-basal carina of tergite III). The shape of abdominal sternites VIII and IX in males are used as the the main identification characters, as well as the aedeagus. The bionomics in this genus are poorly known, but most specimens were found in wet leaf litter and the upper layer of soil, sampled by sifting, and occasionally collected by soil-washing, flight intercept traps, etc. As regards the Korean fauna, because of their cryptic habits, more Edaphus species are expected to be found in the future.

## 5. Conclusions

This genus has approximately 600 species worldwide. Most species are distributed in the Oriental region. Previously, a single species was recorded in South Korea. In this study, four new species (Edaphus haenamensis sp.n., E. odaesanensis sp.n., E. suyuensis sp.n., and E. ulsanensis sp.n.) and one unrecorded species (E. lederi) were recorded in Korea fauna.

Author Contributions: Conceptualization, S.-J.P., S.-G.L. and J.-S.P.; visualization, U.-J.B.; funding acquisition, S.-J.P.; methodology, S.-G.L. and J.-S.P.; project administration, J.-S.P.; validation, J.-S.P.; writing-original draft, U.-J.B.; writing-review and editing, S.-J.P. and S.-G.L. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

Funding: This work was supported by a grant from the National Institute of Biological Resources (NIBR), funded by the Ministry of Environment (MOE) of the South Korea (NIBR202102111 and NIBR202130202).

Institutional Review Board Statement: Not applicable.
Informed Consent Statement: Not applicable.
Data Availability Statement: This published work have been registered in ZooBank, the online registration system for the ICZN (International Code of Zoological Nomenclature).

Acknowledgments: We thank Yeon-Jae Choi, Min-Sang Jang, Jun-Young Kang, Ji-Won Kang, Su-Ho Choi, Tae-Young Jang, Ji-Wook Kim, Min-Ho Song, and Joong-In Shin, who helped collect specimens in the field, and Puthz for his assistance in identification confirmed.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interest or personal relationship that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

## References

1. Motschulsky, V. Voyages. Lettres de M. de Motschulsky a M. Menetries. Etudes Entomol. 1857, 5, 1-38.
2. Thomson, C.G. Skandinaviens Coleoptera, Synoptiskt Bearbetade, Tom I; Berlingska Boktryckeriet: Lund, Sweden, 1859; pp. 1-290.
3. Puthz, V. Review of the New World Edaphus MOTSCHULSKY (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae) 120th Contribution to the Knowledge of Euaesthetinae. Linz. Biol. Beiträge 2014, 46, 799-827.
4. Clarke, D.J. Systematics, Natural History, and Evolution of the Saw-Lipped Rove Beetles (Euaesthetinae): Progress and Prospects for Future Research. In Biology of Rove Beetles (Staphylinidae). Life history, Evolution, Ecology and Distribution; Betz, O., Irmler, U., Klimaszewski, J., Eds.; Springer: Cham, Switzerland, 2018; pp. 81-114.
5. Puthz, V. Neue and alte Euaesthetinen (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae) 108. Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Euaesthetinen. Z. Arb. Oesterreichischer Entomol. 2011, 63, 13-31.
6. Ahn, K.J.; Cho, Y.B.; Kim, Y.H.; Yoo, I.S.; Newton, A.F. Checklist of the Staphylinidae (Coleoptera) in Korea. J. Asia-Pac. Biodivers. 2017, 10, 279-336. [CrossRef]
7. Hanley, R.S.; Ashe, J.S. Techniques for dissecting adult aleocharine beetles (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae). Bullentin Entomol. Res. 2003, 93, 11-18. [CrossRef] [PubMed]
8. Chandler, D.S. Systematics. In Biology, Morphology, and Systematics of the Ant-Like Litter Beetle Gen Era of Australia (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Pselaphinae); Chandler, D.S., Ed.; Memoirs on Entomology International: Durham, NC, USA, 2001; pp. 42-43.
9. Simplemappr. 2010. An Online Tool to Produce Publication-Quality Point Maps. Available online: http:/ /www.simplemappr.net (accessed on 18 June 2021).
10. Fauvel, A. Les staphylinides des Moluques et de Ia Nouvelle Guinee. Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova 1878, 12, 171-315.
11. LeConte, J.L. Classification of the Coleoptera of North America. Part I; Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections: Washington, DC, USA, 1861; pp. xxiv+214.
12. Makhan, D. Hawkeswoodedaphus gen. nov. from South America (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Euaesthetinae). Calodema Suppl. Pap. 2007, 54, 1-7.
13. Blattny, C. Revision der Pselaphiden der Collection Helfer. Sb. Entomol. Oddel. Nar. Mus. V Praze 1925, 3, 179-222.
14. Wusthoff, W. Rhenanus rosskotheni n. g., n. sp. Entomol. Bl. 1935, 31, 48-51.
15. Schaufuss, L.W. Pselaphiden Siam's; Ferdinand Thomass and Dresden: Dresden, Germany, 1877; pp. 1-25.
16. Schaufuss, L.W. Ueber Pselaphidengattungen. Nunquam Otiosus 1877, 2, 450-460.
17. Eppelsheim, E. Staphylinidae. In Beiträge zur Kenntnis der Kaukasischen Käferfauna; Schneider, O., Leder, H., Eds.; Verhandlungen des Naturforschenden Vereines: Brünn, Czechoslovakia, 1878; pp. 90-131.
