

***Quedius (Raphirus) ornaticauda*, a new species from Myanmar
(Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Staphylininae: Quediina)**

Aleš SMETANA

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Biodiversity, Central Experimental Farm,
K. W. Neatby Bldg., Ottawa ON K1A 0C6, Canada.
e-mail: ales.smetana@agr.gc.ca

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Abstract. *Quedius ornaticauda* sp.n. a new species of the *intricatus*-species group of the subgenus *Raphirus* of the genus *Quedius* from Myanmar is described and illustrated.

INTRODUCTION

During the study of the Chinese species of the *intricatus*-species group, an additional new species from Myanmar was discovered. The purpose of this paper is to describe this new species and compare it to other species of the group.

DESCRIPTION

***Quedius (Raphirus) ornaticauda* sp. n.**
(Figs 1-6)

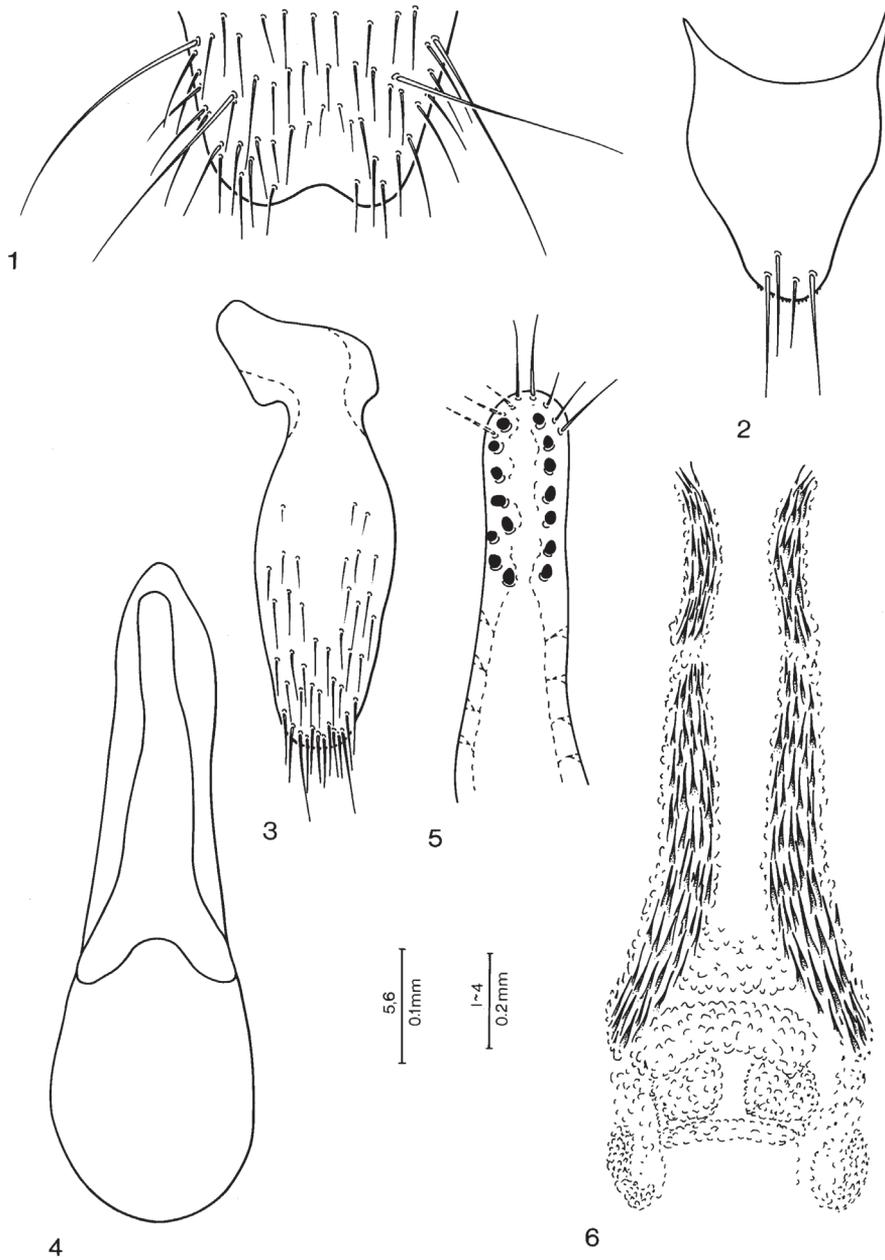
Type material. Holotype (♂): "MYANMAR: Shan State ca. 45 km N Aungban 21°16.08'N 96°29.84'E, 28.v.2002, ca. 1290 m (MBS 76)". In the collection of the Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien, Austria.

Description. Shiny, head and pronotum black, with irregularities and deep punctures, variably bright emerald green, elytra dark metallic bluish-black, abdomen black, dorsal surface markedly iridescent; maxillary and labial palpi piceous, antennae piceous, first segment pale yellow with apical third piceous-black, segments 2 and 3 piceous-black, except for pale bases. Head rounded, wider than long (ratio 1.17); eyes very large and convex, tempora considerably shorter than eyes seen from above (ratio 0.14); dorsal surface of head with coarse, dense irregular punctation, punctures becoming larger and deeper toward posterior margin; clypeus, except for narrow area along anterior margin, densely punctate, small area on vertex impunctate; punctation in general obscuring usual setiferous punctures that can only be traced by presence of long setae; surface between punctures with hardly

visible, rudimentary submeshed microsculpture. Antenna moderately long, segment 3 longer than segment 2 (ratio 1.30), segments 4-7 longer than wide, gradually becoming shorter, segments 8-10 about as long as wide, last segment about as long as two preceding segments combined. Pronotum vaguely wider than long (ratio 1.08), widest at about middle, slightly more narrowed anteriorly than posteriorly, with lateral margins continuously arcuate with broadly rounded base; transversely convex, lateral portions hardly explanate posteriorly; dorsal rows irregular, each with 9 or 10 deep, pit-like punctures, each row expanding in a group of punctures posteriorly, lateral portions each with a group of 9 or 10 punctures connected posteriorly to group of punctures at end of each dorsal row, and with fine, sparse punctation on area behind anterior angles of pronotum, punctures there bearing whitish hairs; surface of pronotum with microsculpture similar to that on head. Elytra relatively long, at base about as wide as pronotum at widest point, at suture longer (ratio 1.17), at sides markedly longer (ratio 1.34) than pronotum at midline; each elytron with narrow, smooth, slightly elevated strip along suture; punctation quite coarse and deep, dense, on disc forming distinct, mostly transverse rugae, deflexed portion of each elytron with irregular, fine and sparse, simple punctation, each puncture bearing whitish hair, pubescence on disc of each elytron mixed, darker hairs intermixed with whitish ones, particularly on lateral portion of each elytron; surface between punctures without appreciable microsculpture. Wings fully developed. Abdomen with tergite 7 (fifth visible) bearing distinct, whitish apical seam of palisade setae; punctation of abdominal tergites very fine, moderately dense, becoming slightly sparser toward apex of each tergite, and in general toward apex of abdomen; first visible tergite with a small area bearing golden-reddish tomentose pubescence on each lateral portion; pubescence dark on middle portion, with some yellowish-white hairs on both lateral portions of each tergite; surface between punctures with extremely dense, relatively coarse microsculpture of transverse waves, surface therefore appearing rather dull.

Male. First four segments of front tarsus markedly dilated, each densely covered with long, modified pale setae ventrally; segment 2 wider than apex of tibia (ratio 1.20); segment 4 narrower than preceding segments. Sternite 7 with middle portion of apical margin inconspicuously flattened. Sternite 8 with two long setae on each side, with moderately wide and deep, obtusely triangular medioapical emargination, small triangular area before emargination flattened and smooth (Fig. 1). Genital segment with tergite 10 as in Fig. 2, with fimbriate apex and with four setae in front of it; sternite 9 as in Fig. 3, apex of apical portion obtusely rounded, with two slightly differentiated apical setae. Aedoeagus (Figs 4-6) moderately large, median lobe subparallel-sided in middle portion, anteriorly narrowed into apical portion with narrowly arcuate apex. Paramere elongate, distinctly asymmetrical, attenuate into narrow apical portion with arcuate apex, apex distinctly not reaching apex of median lobe; with two apical setae, and with three unequally long setae at each margin below apex (see Recognition and comments); underside of paramere with sensory peg setae forming longitudinal row of eight (left) and seven (right) peg setae along each lateral margin of apical portion; internal sac with a pair of short, and a pair of long spinose structures (Fig. 6). Length 5.0 mm.

Female. Unknown.



Figs 1-6. *Quedius ornaticauda* sp. n.: 1- apical portion of male sternite 8; 2- tergite 10 of male genital segment; 3- sternite 9 of male genital segment; 4- aedeagus, ventral view; 5- apical portion of underside of paramere with sensory peg setae; 6- internal sac.

Geographical distribution. *Quedius ornaticauda* is at present known only from the type locality in Shan State in middle Myanmar.

Bionomics. Nothing is known about the collecting circumstances of the holotype.

Recognition and comments. *Quedius ornaticauda* differs, together with *Q. barbarossa* Smetana, 2002, from all species of the *intricatus*- species group, by the presence of the two spots of golden-reddish tomentose pubescence on the first visible abdominal tergite. The two species are quite similar but *Q. ornaticauda* differs from *Q. barbarossa* as follows: size smaller, punctuation of head in general denser and coarser, especially on clypeus; punctuation of pronotum similar to that of *Q. barbarossa*, but punctures markedly more numerous; two spots of golden-reddish tomentose pubescence on first visible abdominal tergite markedly smaller and not connected with each other along apical margin of tergite, as it is the case in almost all specimens of *Q. barbarossa*; microsculpture on surface of abdominal tergites distinctly denser and coarser, surface therefore appearing markedly duller; aedeagus similar to that of *Q. barbarossa*, but smaller, apical portion of median lobe with subacute apex, paramere more asymmetrical and of somewhat different shape, apex of paramere distinctly not reaching apex of median lobe (exceeding apex of median lobe in *Q. barbarossa*), sensory peg setae on underside of paramere less numerous; internal sac with different sclerites (Fig. 6).

The three setae at left margin of the paramere below the apex are missing, but they were originally present, as documented by the presence of their insertion points.

Etymology. The specific epithet is a combination of the Latin adjective *ornatus*, *-a*, *-um* (decorated), and the noun *cauda*, *-ae*, *f* (in this case the abdomen), noun in apposition. It refers to the presence of the two spots of golden-reddish tomentose pubescence on the first visible abdominal tergite.

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