

**Contribution to the knowledge of the *Quediina*
(Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Staphylinini) of China.
Part 45. Genus *Quedius* Stephens, 1829.
Subgenus *Microsaurus* Dejean, 1833. Section 21**

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Abstract. The paper is dealing with *Quedius (Microsaurus) kiangsiensis* Bernhauer, 1916 and with the misidentification of this species by Smetana (1995). The type material of *Quedius kiangsiensis* was studied, the lectotype is designated and the species is redescribed based on the lectotype. The misidentified specimens from Fujian are described as a new species *Quedius kuatumensis* sp. nov.

INTRODUCTION

Quedius (Microsaurus) kiangsiensis was described as a new species by Bernhauer (1916) from unknown number of specimens from “Kiangsi”. Scheerpeltz (1933), for unknown reasons, listed it as a variety of *Q. simulans* Sharp, 1874 occurring in Japan. Gridelli (1924) redescribed the species based on one male specimen from the original series in Bernhauer’s collection. By misinterpreting Gridelli’s description I incorrectly assigned specimens from Fujian to *Q. kiangsiensis*, redescribed the species based on these specimens (Smetana, 1995) and included the misidentified species in the key to Chinese *Microsaurus* (Smetana, 2001).

Recently I had the opportunity to study the specimens of the original series of *Q. kiangsiensis* from the Bernhauer collection (Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago). As a result of this study, I am in the following redescribing *Q. kiangsiensis* and declaring the specimens from Fujian, misidentified as *Q. kiangsiensis* in Smetana (1995) as a new species.

RESULTS

***Quedius (Microsaurus) kiangsiensis* Bernhauer, 1916
(Figs 1-5)**

kiangsiensis Bernhauer, 1916: 32 (*Quedius*; description); Gridelli, 1924: 28 (*Quedius*; subgenus *Microsaurus*; redescription); Scheerpeltz, 1933: 1462 (*Quedius*; subgenus *Microsaurus*; variety of *simulans*; catalogue); Herman, 2001: 3178 (*Quedius*; subgenus *Microsaurus*; catalogue)

Type locality. China, Kiangsi (=Jiangxi).

Type specimens. The original series of this species in the Bernhauer collection housed in the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Illinois, contains two specimens. They are labelled as follows: Spec. No 1 (male): “Kiangsi China / Kiangsiensis Bernh. Typus. Bang-Haas. [Bernhauer’s handwriting on yellowish paper] / Chicago NHMus M. Bernhauer Collection”. Spec. No. 2 (male): “Kiangsi China / Kiangsiensis Bernh. Cotypus. Bang-Haas. [Bernhauer’s handwriting on yellowish paper] / Chicago NHMus M. Bernhauer Collection”. Both specimens were dissected and remounted on a plate, with tergum and sternum 8, the genital segment and the aedoeagus mounted on the plate with the beetle. Specimen No. 1 is complete, specimen No. 2 is missing right antenna except for two basal segments and both hind legs.

The two specimens of the original series are not conspecific: the second specimen belongs to *Quedius (Microsaurus) klapperichi* Smetana, 1996. The first male specimen is hereby designated as the lectotype of *Quedius kiangsiensis*. The label “Lectotype *Quedius kiangsiensis* Bernhauer A. Smetana des. 2013” has been attached to it. The second specimen was labelled “*Quedius (Microsaurus) klapperichi* Smetana A. Smetana det. 2013”.

Description. Entirely black, maxillary and labial palpi piceous, antennae and legs black, legs with somewhat paler tarsi. Head of rounded quadrangular shape, slightly wider than long (ratio 1.14), with posterior angles entirely indistinct; eyes moderately large and convex, tempora about as long as eyes from above; no additional setiferous punctures between anterior frontal punctures; posterior frontal puncture separated from posteriomedial margin of eye by distance somewhat larger than diameter of puncture, two fine punctures between it and posterior margin of head; temporal puncture situated somewhat closer to posterior margin of head than to posterior margin of eye; tempora with a few fine punctures; surface of head with very dense, extremely fine microsculpture of transverse waves with intermixed micropunctulae. Antenna short, somewhat incrassate toward apex, third segment longer than second (ratio 1.6), segment 4 slightly wider than long, following segments becoming gradually more robust and more distinctly wider than long, last segment about as long as two preceding segments combined. Pronotum slightly wider than long (ratio 1.15), widest at about posterior third, distinctly narrowed anteriorly, with lateral margins continuously arcuate with broadly rounded base, transversely convex, lateral portions vaguely explanate in posterior third; dorsal rows each with three punctures, sublateral rows each with two punctures, posterior puncture situated slightly before level of large lateral puncture; microsculpture similar to that on head, but still finer and to some extent rudimentary, without intermixed micropunctulae. Scutellum sparsely punctuate, with rudimentary, extremely fine microsculpture. Elytra moderately long, at base somewhat narrower than pronotum at widest point, at suture about as long as, at sides longer than pronotum at midline (ratio 1.18); punctation moderately coarse and dense, transverse interspaces between punctures about as large as diameters of punctures, pubescence fine, black; surface between punctures without microsculpture. Wings fully developed. Abdomen with tergum 7 (fifth visible) with distinct whitish apical seam of palisade fringe; first visible tergum with small impunctate area in middle; punctation of terga much finer than that on elytra, moderately dense, evenly covering each tergum; pubescence black; surface between punctures with excessively fine microsculpture of transverse striae.

Male. First four segments of front tarsus markedly dilated (details not available). Sternum 8 with 2 long setae on each side, with moderately wide and deep triangular medioapical emargination, small triangular area before emargination flattened and smooth. Genital segment with tergum 10 narrow, with narrowly arcuate apex, setose as in Fig. 1; sternum 9 narrow, with narrow, long basal portion, apical portion slightly emarginate apically (Fig. 2). Aedoeagus (Figs 3-5) narrow and elongate, median lobe with rather long apical portion with

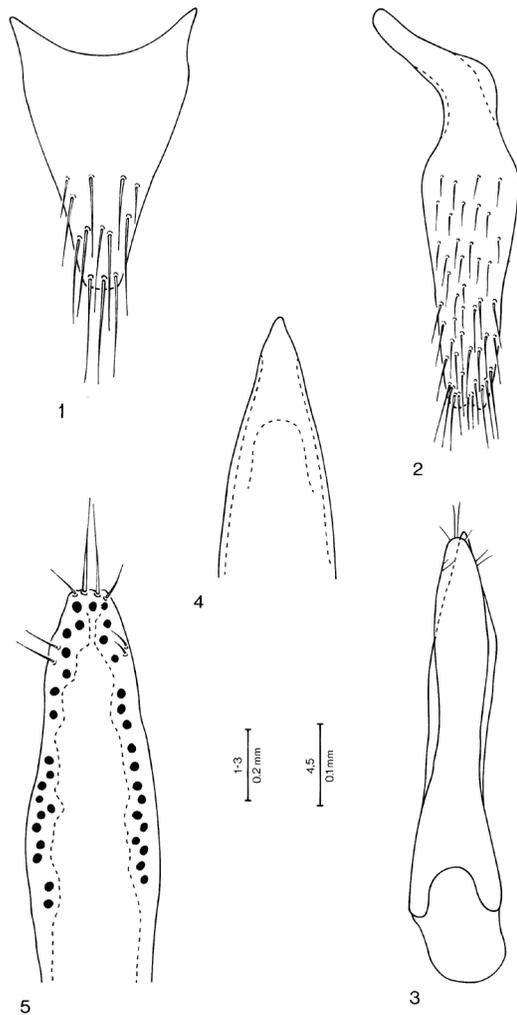


Fig. 6: *Quedius kuatunensis* sp. nov.: habitus. (Scale = 1 mm).

Figs 1-5: *Quedius kiangsiensis* Bernhauer, 1916: 1- tergum 10 of male genital segment; 2- sternum 9 of male genital segment; 3- aedeagus, ventral view; 4- apical portion of median lobe; 5- apical portion of ventral side of paramere with sensory peg setae.

acute apex; paramere quite narrow and elongate, with narrowly subtruncate apex not quite reaching apex of median lobe; four apical setae, medial pair markedly longer than lateral pair, similar pair of setae at each lateral margin below apex; sensory peg setae on underside of paramere numerous, forming a long, somewhat irregular row along each lateral margin (Fig. 5).

Female unknown.

Length 7.0 mm.

Geographical distribution. *Quedius kiangsiensis* is at present known from an unknown location in the province of Jiangxi.

Bionomics. Nothing is known about the habitat requirements of this species.

Recognition. *Quedius kiangsiensis* is in general habitus and coloration similar to *Q. kubani* Smetana, 1996, but it differs, in addition to the different aedeagus, by the more sparsely punctate elytra, by the presence of small impunctate area in the middle of first visible abdominal tergum, and by the markedly sparser punctuation of abdominal terga. The aedeagus of *Q. kiangsiensis* is quite similar to that of *Q. klapperichi*, but it differs by the apical portion of median lobe narrower and longer, with acute apex, and by the apex of paramere not quite reaching apex of median lobe (Figs 3-4).

***Quedius (Microsaurus) kuatunensis* sp. nov.**

(Figs 4-10 in Smetana, 1995: 237)

kiangsiensis Smetana, 1995: 236 (*Quedius*; subgenus *Microsaurus*; misidentification, nec *Quedius kiangsiensis* Bernhauer, 1916); Smetana, 2001: 195 (*Quedius*; subgenus *Microsaurus*; characters in key; misidentification, nec *Quedius kiangsiensis* Bernhauer, 1916); Smetana, 2004: 659 (*Quedius*; subgenus *Microsaurus*; catalogue; misidentification, nec *Quedius kiangsiensis* Bernhauer, 1916)

Type locality. China, Fujian, Kuatun.

Type material. Holotype (♂): China: "KUATUN FUKIEN China 23. 5. 46 (TSCHUNG SEN.). Allotype (♀): China: same label as holotype. Holotype and allotype in the Smetana collection, Ottawa, Canada, to be eventually deposited at the Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Genève, Switzerland. Paratypes: remaining three specimens listed in Smetana, 1995:239.

Description. Refer to the description in Smetana, 1995: 236-239, and Figs. 4-10.

Geographical distribution. *Quedius kuatunensis* is at present known only from the type locality Kuatun in northern Fujian.

Bionomics. Nothing is known about the habitat requirements of this species.

Recognition. *Quedius kuatunensis* may be best recognized among the species with punctuate scutellum, in addition to the sexual characters, particularly by the shape of the aedeagus; by the rather robust body form; the short and robust antennae distinctly incrassate toward apex with segments 4-10 distinctly transverse, gradually becoming slightly asymmetrical, with medial portion more extended and by the appendages dark brunneous to piceobrunneous.

Etymology. The specific epithet is the Latinized adjective derived from the name of the type locality Kuatun.

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