

**A new species of *Korgella* Özdikmen, 2005 from China
(Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Staphylininae: Staphylinini: Quediina)**

Aleš SMETANA

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Central Experimental Farm
K. W. Neatby Building, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0C6, Canada
e-mail: ales.smetana@canada.ca

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Abstract. *Korgella nimbicola* sp. nov. is described, illustrated and compared based on a specimen from Sichuan, China.

INTRODUCTION

Korgella Özdikmen, 2005 is a small genus of six species with remarkable disjunct west-east distribution.. The western group contains two species: *K. variabilis* (Korge, 1971) from Turkey and *K. caucasica* (Gusarov & Koval, 2002) from the Caucasus. The eastern group is composed of four species, one in the Himalaya: *K. calculosa* (Smetana, 1995) and three in the mainland China, all occurring in Sichuan: *K. brezinai* (Smetana, 1995), *K. farkaci* (Smetana, 1995) and *K. sichuanensis* (Smetana, 1995). The new species *K. nimbicola* joins now the eastern group. All species of the eastern group occur in mountain ranges at elevations ranging from 1900 m to 4500 m and very little is known about their bionomics. Some specimens were taken crawling on wet ground and some on gravel banks of brooks.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

After dissection, the holotype was glued to a usual mounting plate. The dissected parts, in Canada balsam on two separate transparent plates, were attached to the pin with the specimen.

RESULTS

***Korgella nimbicola* sp. nov.**
(Figs. 1-5)

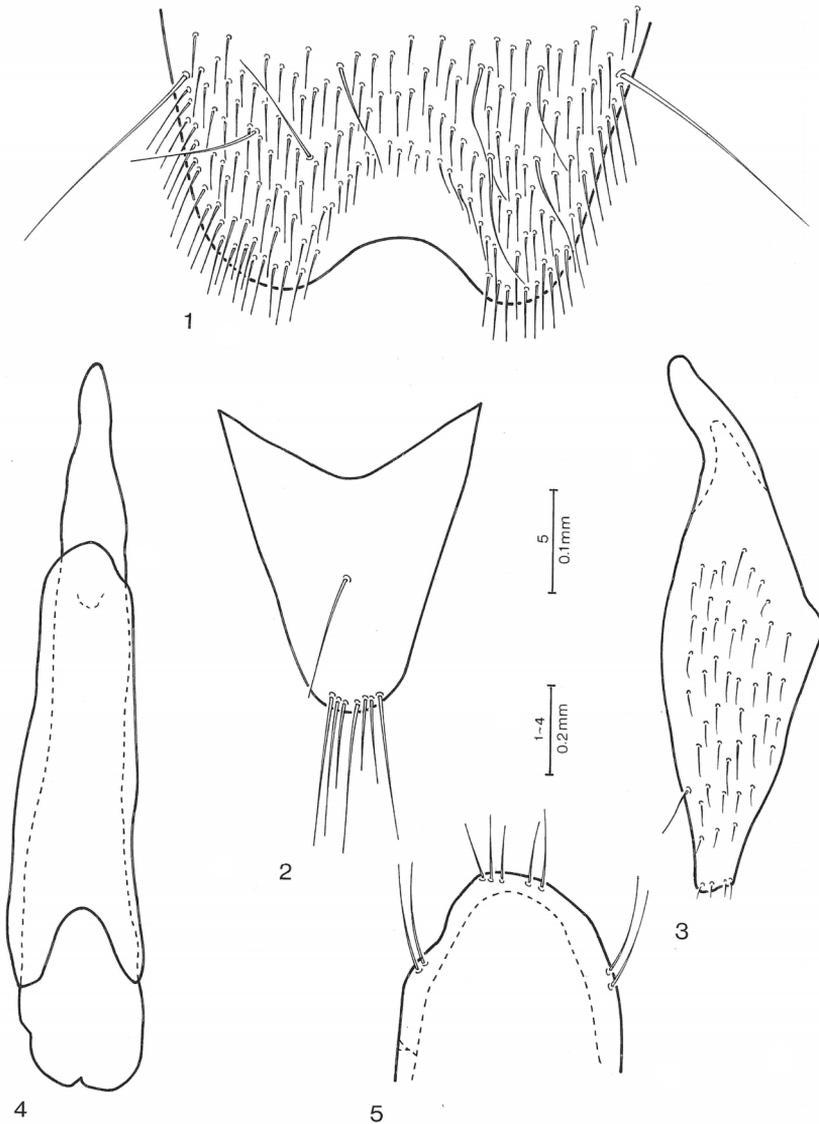
Type locality. CHINA: Sichuan, valley 8 km NW Shadexiang, N 29°42'15" E 101°19'51", 4250 m.

Type material. Holotype (♂): "China, W Sichuan, 22.6.2017 valley 8 km NW Shadexiang N 29°42'15" E 101° 19'51", 4250 m, lgt. M. Janata, R. Sehnal". Holotype deposited in the Canadian National Collection of Insects, Nematodes and Arachnids, Ottawa, Canada.

Diagnosis. Species different from all congeners, in addition to the quite characteristic aedeagus, by the black body coloration, by the characteristic punctation of the pronotum, by the flat, relatively short elytra, and by the absence of the apical fringe of palisade setae on tergite 7.

Description. Pitchy black with black head; maxillary and labial palpi dark brunneous, each with paler last segment; antennae piceous, with bases of segments 4-11 inconspicuously milky yellow, the milky yellow portion becoming gradually smaller toward the apex of antenna; front and middle legs dark brown, with tarsi and outer edges of tibiae and femora darkened, hind legs piceous black with paler tarsi. Head of rounded shape, about as long as wide, evenly narrowed behind eyes, with entirely rounded, obsolete posterior angles; eyes small, hardly protruding from lateral contours of head; tempora distinctly longer than eyes seen from above (ratio 1.60); anterior frontal puncture situated at antero-medial margin of eyes, posterior frontal puncture situated distinctly closer to posterior margin of eyes than to posterior margin of head, no puncture between it and posterior margin of head, temporal puncture situated markedly closer to posterior margin of eye than to posterior margin of head; tempora and posterior portion of head with rather fine and sparse punctation, gradually becoming finer and sparser anteriorly, all punctures with relatively long setae, frons with only a few scattered fine punctures and clypeus entirely inpunctate; surface of head with fine, mostly meshed microsculpture becoming finer and denser on frons and clypeus. Neck shiny, devoid of punctures and microsculpture. Antenna long and slender, filiform, segment 1 thicker than segments 2 and 3, segment 3 markedly longer than segment 2 (ratio 2.16), segments 4-10 distinctly longer than wide, gradually becoming slightly shorter toward apex of antenna, last segment markedly shorter than two preceding segments combined. Pronotum about as long as wide (although visually appearing slightly longer than wide), widest at about apical fourth, moderately transversely convex anteriorly but becoming gradually flatter toward posterior margin, from widest point markedly narrowed anteriorly, but moderately so posteriorly toward rounded base; lateral portions in posterior half narrowly explanate; dorsal and sublateral rows of punctures not apparent, instead anterior middle portion of pronotum with numerous fine punctures, the rest of middle portion toward posterior margin and anterior corners with extremely fine, scattered punctures, lateral portions largely inpunctate; surface with very fine, superficial microsculpture of oblique waves posteriorly, gradually changed into more or less meshed microsculpture antero-medially. Scutellum with a few punctures, surface with extremely fine microsculpture of oblique striae. Elytra flat, relatively short, at base narrower than pronotum at widest point, slightly widened posteriorly, at suture vaguely shorter (ratio 0.90), at sides as long as pronotum at midline; punctation very fine, moderately dense on surface with very fine, subgranulose microsculpture. Wings not studied. Abdomen with tergite 7 without a pale seam of palisade setae; second tergite (in front of the first fully visible tergite) with a few scattered, fine punctures; punctation of tergites very fine, moderately dense, evenly covering each tergite, gradually becoming sparser toward apex of abdomen, surface between punctures with excessively fine, rudimentary microsculpture.

Male. First four segments of front tarsus markedly dilated, sub-bilobed, each densely covered with tenent setae ventrally; segment two about as wide as apex of tibia, segment four



Figs. 1-5: *Korgella nimbicola* sp. nov.: 1- apical portion of male abdominal sternite 8; 2- tergite 10 of male genital segment; 3- sternite 9 of male genital segment; 4- aedeagus, parameral view; 5- underside of apical portion of paramere, lacking sensory peg setae.

narrower than preceding segments. Sternite 8 with five long setae on right and four on left side; with wide and rather deep, almost semicircular medioapical emargination, large area before emargination slightly flattened and smooth (Fig. 1). Genital segment with tergite 10 markedly narrowed to arcuate apex with several apical setae, otherwise asetose except for

one solitary, long seta (Fig. 2). Sternite 9 elongate with long, narrow basal portion; apical portion of characteristic shape, with apex narrowly, obliquely subtruncate, sparsely setose by short, fine setae, without any long apical setae, but with one long seta on left margin before apex (Fig. 3). Aedeagus (Figs. 4-5) narrow and elongate; median lobe slightly asymmetrical, anteriorly narrowed into narrow, apical portion with narrowly arcuate apex; with a tooth on face adjacent to paramere well below apex of paramere; paramere long and wide, covering about two thirds of median lobe, with slightly asymmetrical, wide apex; four fine, unequally long apical setae and two markedly longer setae at each lateral margin below apex; underside without sensory peg setae.

Length 8.3 mm.

Female unknown.

Geographical distribution. The species is at present known only from the type locality in central Sichuan.

Bionomics. Nothing is known about the collecting circumstances of the holotype, except that it was taken at a high elevation of 4250 m, therefore likely above the tree line.

Comments. The holotype is missing the four outer segments of left antenna.

Etymology. The specific epithet is the Latin noun *nimbicola*, -ae, m (the one who lives high up in the clouds) in apposition. It refers to the occurrence of the species at high mountain elevation.

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