

Two New Species of the Genus *Quedius* STEPHENS, 1829
(Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Staphylinini, Quediina)
from Northern Vietnam¹⁾

Aleš SMETANA

Eastern Cereal and Oilseed Research Centre, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada,
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0C6, Canada

Abstract Two new species of the genus *Quedius* from northern Vietnam are described and illustrated: *Quedius (Microsaurus) zeuxis* and *Quedius (Raphirus) xeno*, both from the Hoang Lien Son Mountains on the borders between Lao Cai and Lai Chau Provinces. The relationships of the two species are discussed.

Introduction

The following paper deals with two species of the genus *Quedius* STEPHENS, 1829, collected in northern Vietnam by Dr. Shun-Ichi UÉNO in 1994. Both were taken in the mountains near the Chinese border (Yunnan).

The first species, *Quedius (Microsaurus) zeuxis* sp. nov. belongs to the *Placidus* Group of species (SMETANA, 1995, 49) with representatives occurring in the Himalaya, in China (Yunnan and Sichuan), and in Taiwan. The second species, *Quedius (Raphirus) xeno* sp. nov. belongs to the *Multipunctatus* Group of species (SMETANA, 1995, 98) with representatives occurring in the Himalaya, Japan and in Taiwan. The relationships of the two species within their species-groups are briefly discussed.

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

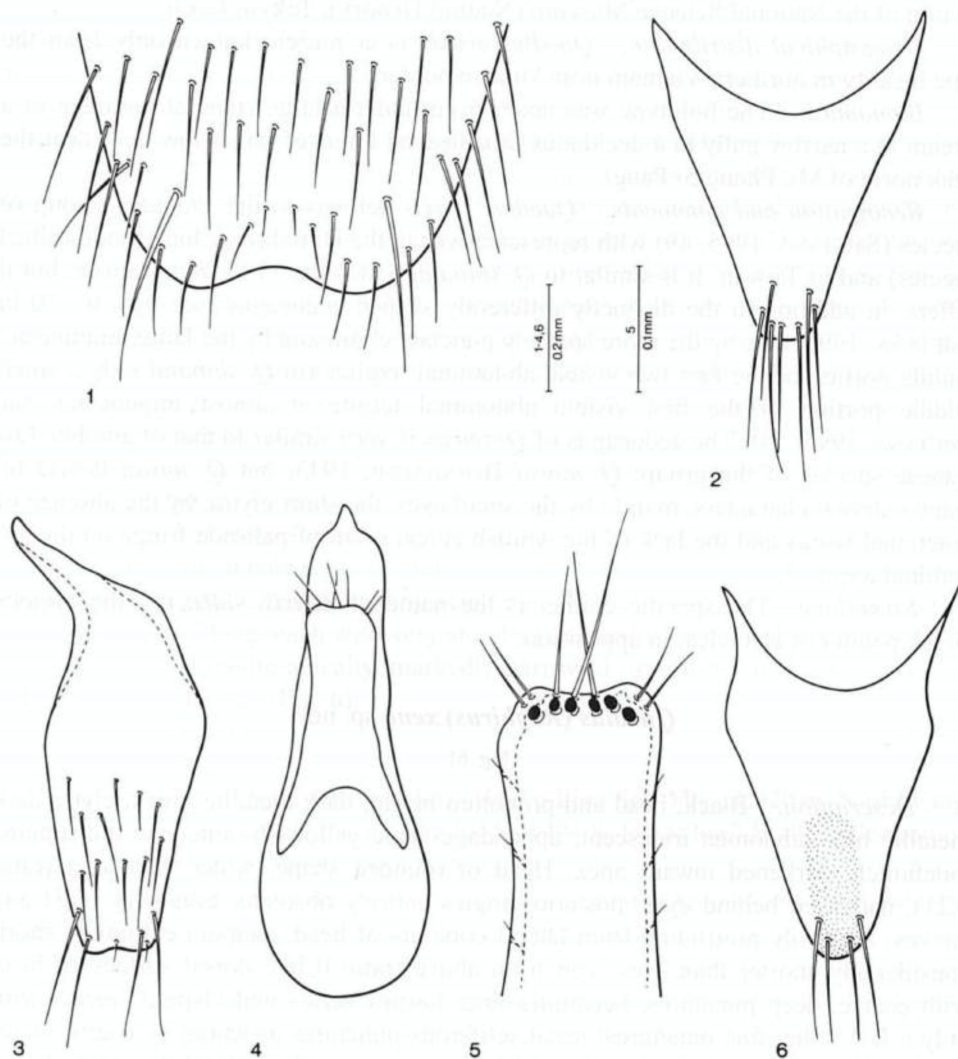
(Figs. 1–5)

Description. Piceous with paler pronotum, lateral and apical margins of abdominal tergites indefinitely, inconspicuously paler; head and pronotum indefinitely, abdomen appreciably iridescent. Mouthparts, palpi and legs rufo-brunneous, antennae piceous with first three segments rufo-brunneous. Head of rounded shape, slightly wider than long (ratio 1.13), with posterior angles entirely obsolete, only indistinctly narrowed posteriad behind eyes, neck therefore rather wide; eyes rather large, moderately convex, tempora distinctly shorter than eyes seen from above (ratio 0.41); no ad-

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ditional setiferous punctures between anterior frontal punctures; posterior frontal puncture and temporal puncture both situated close to posterior margin of eye, separated from it by distance about equal to diameter of puncture; two fine punctures (one missing on left side) between posterior frontal puncture and posterior margin of head; tempora impunctate; surface of head with very fine and dense microsculpture of transverse waves with scattered micropunctulation. Antenna short, moderately widened toward apex, segment 3 vaguely longer than segment 2, segment 4 slightly longer than wide, segment 5 about as long as wide, following segments wider than long, gradually becoming wider, last segment about as long as two preceding segments combined. Pronotum somewhat wider than long (ratio 1.11), widest at about posterior third, distinctly narrowed anteriorly, with lateral margins continuously arcuate with broadly rounded base, transversely convex, lateral portions not explanate: dorsal rows each with three fine punctures; sublateral rows each reduced to one puncture near anterior margin of pronotum; microsculpture similar to that on head but still denser. Scutellum impunctate, without appreciable microsculpture. Elytra moderately long, at base somewhat narrower than pronotum at widest point, not appreciably dilated posteriorly, at suture slightly shorter (ratio 0.86), at sides about as long as pronotum at midline; punctation and pubescence fine and rather sparse, becoming coarser toward lateral margin of each elytron, transverse interspaces between punctures usually at least twice as large as diameters of punctures; each elytron with three inconspicuous, irregular longitudinal rows of two to four coarser punctures bearing longer setae; pubescence piceous; surface between punctures without microsculpture. Wings fully developed. Abdomen with tergite 7 (fifth visible) bearing distinct whitish apical seam of palisade fringe; large middle portions of first two visible tergites impunctate, smooth, remaining tergites with fine and sparse punctation almost evenly covering surface of each tergite; pubescence piceous; surface between punctures with excessively fine and dense microsculpture of transverse striae.

Male. First four segments of front tarsus markedly dilated, sub-bilobed, each densely covered with modified pale setae ventrally; segment two about as wide as apex of tibia; segment four narrower than preceding segments. Sternite 8 with one large seta on each side; with moderately wide, rather shallow, subarcuate medio-apical emargination, small triangular area before emargination flattened and smooth (Fig. 1). Genital segment with tergite 10 markedly narrowed toward subarcuate apex, with several rather long setae at and near apical margin (Fig. 2); sternite 9 with narrow, elongate basal portion, apical portion rather wide, subemarginate apically, with two subapical setae at each side (Fig. 3). Aedoeagus (Figs. 4, 5) small; median lobe with lateral margins slightly bisinuate, suddenly narrowed into quite narrow, short apical portion with subacute apex, in lateral view with minute tooth on face adjacent to paramere. Paramere short and rather stout, by far not reaching apex of median lobe, gradually dilated anteriorly and then narrowed toward shallowly sinuate apex; three strong setae at apex and two weaker setae at each lateral margin just below apex; underside of paramere with six sensory peg setae forming an arc along apical margin; internal sac without



Figs. 1-6. — 1-5. *Quedius zeuxis*; 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. — 6. *Quedius xeno*; tergite 10 of female genital segment.

larger sclerotized structures.

Female. Unknown.

Length: 5.7 mm.

Type material. Holotype (male): Vietnam: "Hoang Lien Son Mts., 1,840 m, N of Phang Si Pang"/"Lao Cai Prov., N VIETNAM 10-X-1994 S. UENO leg." In the col-

lection of the National Science Museum (Natural History), Tokyo, Japan.

Geographical distribution. *Quedius zeuxis* is at present known only from the type locality in northern Vietnam near Yunnan border.

Bionomics. The holotype was taken from under a large stone at the edge of a stream in a narrow gully in a deciduous broadleaved forest of rather low trees near the peak north of Mt. Phang Si Pang.

Recognition and comments. *Quedius zeuxis* belongs to the *Placidus* Group of species (SMETANA, 1995, 49) with representatives in the Himalaya, China (undescribed species) and in Taiwan. It is similar to *Q. shibatai* SMETANA, 1995 from Taiwan, but it differs, in addition to the distinctly differently shaped aedoeagus (see figs. 67–70 in SMETANA, 1995, 61), by the more sparsely punctate elytra and by the large, impunctate middle portion of the first two visible abdominal tergites (in *Q. shibatai* only a small middle portion of the first visible abdominal tergite is almost impunctate, see SMETANA, 1995, 54). The aedoeagus of *Q. zeuxis* is very similar to that of another Taiwanese species of the group: *Q. miwai* BERNHAUER, 1943, but *Q. miwai* differs by many external characters, mainly by the small eyes, the short elytra, by the absence of functional wings and the lack of the whitish apical seam of palisade fringe on the abdominal tergite 7.

Etymology. The specific epithet is the name of *Zeuxis*, *-idis*, m., the famous Greek painter of Heraclea, in apposition.

Quedius (Raphirus) xeno sp. nov.

(Fig. 6)

Description. Black, head and pronotum bright, dark metallic green, elytra dark metallic blue, abdomen iridescent; appendages pale yellowish, antennae indistinctly, indefinitely darkened toward apex. Head of rounded shape, wider than long (ratio 1.21), narrowed behind eyes, posterior angles entirely obsolete; eyes very large and convex, markedly protruding from lateral contours of head, tempora extremely short, considerably shorter than eyes seen from above (ratio 0.18); dorsal surface of head with coarse, deep punctures, becoming finer toward vertex and clypeus, vertex with only a few rather fine punctures; usual setiferous punctures obscured by coarse punctures and traceable only by presence of long setae; posterior frontal puncture almost touching postero-medial margin of eye; surface of head with fine and moderately dense microsculpture of transverse and oblique waves with numerous longitudinal junctions, becoming almost meshed on a small area on frons. Antenna moderately long, only slightly widened toward apex, segment 3 indefinitely longer than segment 2, segments 4–8 longer than wide, gradually becoming shorter, segments 9 and 10 about as long as wide, last segment as long as two preceding segments combined. Pronotum about as long as wide, widest at about posterior third, broadly rounded basally, distinctly narrowed anteriorly, transversely convex, lateral portions not explanate; dorsal rows each with about eight coarse punctures, forming in general an irregular row con-

vex toward pronotal midline; sublateral rows each expanded into irregular group of seven to nine punctures; some considerably finer punctures scattered among coarse punctures; surface of pronotum with fine and moderately dense microsculpture of transverse waves. Scutellum impunctate, with extremely fine microsculpture of rudimentary waves. Elytra rather long, at base about as wide as pronotum at widest point, only slightly widened posteriad, both at suture and at sides longer than pronotum at midline (corresponding ratios 1.18 and 1.28); punctation coarse and dense, slightly asperate, almost confluent and forming transverse rugae toward posterior margin, inflexed portion of each elytron finely and sparsely punctate, more densely so on middle portion; pubescence yellowish-golden; surface between punctures without microsculpture. Wings fully developed. Abdomen with tergite 7 (fifth visible) with distinct whitish apical seam of palisade fringe; punctation of abdominal tergites very fine and sparse; pubescence fine, black, but each tergite with sparse patch of golden and whitish-yellow (laterally) pubescence on each side, and visible tergites 1–4 with sparse golden pubescence at posterior margin; surface between punctures with very fine and dense microsculpture of transverse striae.

Female. First four segments of front tarsus markedly dilated, sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally; segment two about as wide as apex of tibia; segment four narrower than preceding segments. Genital segment with second gonocoxites narrow and long, each with very small stylus bearing one long, strong seta; tergite 10 pigmented medio-apically, markedly narrowed toward narrowly arcuate apex, with two subapical setae (Fig. 6).

Male. Unknown.

Length: 6.6 mm.

Type material. Holotype (female): "Hoang Lien Son Mts., 1,920 m, N of Phang Si Pang"/"Lai Chau Prov. N VIETNAM 12-X-1994 S. UENO leg." In the collection of the National Science Museum, Tokyo, Japan.

Geographical distribution. *Quedius xeno* is at present known only from the type locality in northern Vietnam near the China border (Yunnan).

Bionomics. The holotype was found in a habitat characterized by rather low trees intermixed with arrow-bamboo. It was taken from a pile of stones near a seepage.

Recognition, comparisons and comments. *Quedius xeno* belongs to the *Multipunctatus* Group of species (SMETANA, 1995, 98) with representatives in the Himalaya, Japan and Taiwan. It differs from all of them by the much more numerous punctures on the head and to a lesser extent also on the pronotum. In these characters it is to some extent intermediate between the members of the *Multipunctatus* Group and those of the *Intricatus* Group (SMETANA, 1995, 103). However, the members of the *Intricatus* Group differ by several characters listed in the Monophyly paragraph in SMETANA (*l. c.*); the most conspicuous of these characters is the presence of tufts of golden-red-dish tomentose pubescence at the apical margin of the first visible abdominal tergite.

The metallic dark blue appearance of the elytra may be artificial. It is possible that the surface of the elytra is normally dark metallic green, just like that of the head and

pronotum.

Etymology. The specific epithet is the name of *Xeno*, *-onis*, m., an Epicurean philosopher, a native of Athens, active in the fifth and early fourth centuries BC, in apposition.

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要 約

A. SMETANA: 北ヴェトナム産ツヤムネハネカクシ属の2新種。——北ヴェトナム北西部のホアンリエンソン山地からツヤムネハネカクシ属の2新種を記載し、それぞれに *Quedius* (*Microssaurus*) *zeuxis* および *Q.* (*Raphirus*) *xeno* の新名を与えた。どちらの種も、ヒマラヤから中国南部を経て台湾まで（後者の場合は日本まで）分布する種群に属し、この山系の昆虫相の由来を示す証拠になる。

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