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Taxonomic and Faunistic Contributions to the Knowledge of Palaearctic Quediina (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Staphylinini)

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Abstract Taxonomic and faunistic data on Palaearctic Quediina, mainly on the species of the genus *Quedius*, are provided. *Quedius* (*Microsaurus*) *kalabi* is described and illustrated as new from specimens from Kyrgyzstan (Tian Shan); *Quedius* (*Quedionuchus*) *armipes* SHARP, 1889 is redescribed and illustrated from specimens from Kunashir Island; *Quedius* (*Distichalius*) *loebli* SMETANA, 1978 is placed in synonymy with *Q. fagelianus* COIFFAIT, 1967 (new synonymy); *Quedius* (*Raphirus*) *sparsutus* FAUVEL, 1875 and *Q.* (*Raphirus*) *lederi* BERNHAUER, 1902 are placed in synonymy with *Q. sublimbatus* MÄKLIN, 1853 (new synonymies); sexual characters, both male and female, are described and illustrated for *Quedius* (*Raphirus*) *walteri* KORGE, 1971 from north-eastern Anatolia.

The present paper is the first of a series of papers intended to present results of my recent studies on the Palaearctic members of the subtribe Quediina.

The specimens mentioned in the paper are deposited in several collections and the abbreviations used in the text, when referring to these collections, are as follows:

ASCC (A. Smetana collection, Ottawa, Canada)
NHNG (Muséum d'Histoire naturelle, Genève, Switzerland)
MKCC (M. Kocián collection, Praha, Czech Republic)

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

(Figs. 1–6)

Entirely, including appendages, rufo-testaceous, elytra and abdomen becoming inconspicuously paler toward apex. Head of obtusely quadrangular shape, about as long as wide, parallel-sided behind eyes, posterior angles broadly arcuate; eyes very small and flat, not protruding from lateral contours of head, tempora about 2.5 as long as eyes seen from above (ratio 2.46); no additional setiferous punctures between anterior frontal punctures; posterior frontal puncture and temporal puncture both situated much closer to posterior margin of head than to posterior margin of eye; two small setiferous punctures between posterior frontal puncture and posterior margin

of head; tempora with some fine punctures posteriorly; surface of head with very fine and dense microsculpture of mostly transverse waves and with scattered micropunctulation. Antenna rather short, segment 3 distinctly longer than segment 2, segments 4 and 5 as long as wide, segments 6–10 wider than long, gradually becoming shorter and wider, segment 10 distinctly transverse, last segment about as long as two preceding segments combined. Pronotum slightly wider than long (ratio 1.14), basal margin broadly rounded, lateral margins distinctly, slightly arcuately narrowed anteriad; dorsal rows each with two fine punctures; sublateral rows each with two punctures, posterior puncture situated slightly before level of large lateral puncture; surface of pronotum with microsculpture similar to that of head, micropunctulation indistinct to entirely obsolete. Scutellum impunctate, surface with very dense and fine microsculpture of transverse lines. Elytra short, at base narrower than pronotum at widest point, inconspicuously widened posteriad, at suture distinctly (ratio 1.28), at sides slightly (ratio 1.12) shorter than pronotum at midline; punctation fine, moderately dense, vaguely asperate, transverse interspaces between punctures mostly about 2.5 as large as diameters of punctures; pubescence brownish; surface between punctures with very fine and rather dense micropunctulation. Wings reduced to non-functional stumps. Abdomen with tergite 7 (fifth visible) lacking whitish apical fringe of palisade setae; punctation and pubescence of tergites slightly finer and denser than that on elytra, punctation simple, evenly covering tergites, gradually becoming vaguely sparser toward apex of abdomen; surface between punctures with exceedingly fine and dense microsculpture of transverse striae.

Male. First four segments of front tarsus strongly dilated, sub-bilobed, each densely covered with modified pale setae ventrally; segment two vaguely wider than apex of tibia (ratio 1.10); segment four narrower than preceding segments. Sternite 8 with two strong setae at each side; with moderately wide, shallow, subangulate medio-apical emargination, small triangular area before emargination flattened (Fig. 1). Genital segment with tergite 10 strongly narrowed toward subtruncate apex, with two strong apical setae and with numerous finer, variably long setae on apical portion (Fig. 2); sternite 9 subemarginate apically, densely setose, with three stronger lateral setae in front of apical margin (Fig. 3). Aedoeagus (Figs. 4–5) small; median lobe with short apical portion with narrowly arcuate to obtusely triangular apex bearing minute tooth on face adjacent to paramere just below apex. Paramere large, covering most of median lobe, gradually dilated anteriad and then narrowed into narrowly emarginate apex not quite reaching apex of median lobe; two fine apical setae on each side of medial emargination, two similar setae at each lateral margin quite below apex; underside of paramere with one irregular group of sensory peg setae close to apical margin on each side of medial emargination, each with seven or eight peg setae, and with one irregular, lateral, group of six sensory peg setae on each side around widest point of paramere. Internal sac without larger sclerotized structures.

Female. First four segments of front tarsus similar to those of male, but distinctly less dilated and with less numerous modified pale setae ventrally; segment

two vaguely narrower than apex of tibia (ratio 0.92). Genital segment with tergite 10 short and wide, distinctly pigmented medio-apically, markedly narrowed toward subacute apex, with numerous unequally long setae at anterior margin and on apical portion (Fig. 6).

Length 8.5–9.3 mm.

Type material. Holotype (male): [Kyrgyzstan]: "SU – Tien Shan NE part of Terskey Ala Too ridge 3000–3600 m". In the collection of the Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien, Austria.

Allotype (female): [Kyrgyzstan]: "SU – Tien-Schan Mts, – 3000–3500 m NO part of Terskey Ala Too ridge JETY-OGUZ, – 20 km SW From Przewalsk J. Kaláb leg. 23.–30. 6. 1989"/"QUEDIUS (Microsaurus) sp. n. ♀". In the Smetana collection, Ottawa, Canada.

Paratype (male): same data as holotype. In the Smetana collection, Ottawa, Canada.

Geographical distribution. *Quedius kalabi* is at present known only from the type locality on the northwestern slopes of the Terskey Alatau Khrebet of the Tian Shan massive in Kyrgyzstan.

Bionomics. Nothing is known about the collection circumstances of the specimens. Based on the pale general coloration of both the body and the appendages, and on the very small size of the eyes, it seems probable that *Q. kalabi* occurs in subterranean burrows of some animal, probably a rodent.

Recognition and comparisons. *Quedius kalabi* may be rather easily recognized by the combination of both the external characters, and the male and female sexual characters. It is to some extent similar to *Q. dui* SMETANA, 1989 from Punjab (Himachal Pradesh) with which it shares the positions of both the posterior frontal and temporal punctures, and the general shape of the aedoeagus; however, *Q. dui* differs, in addition to the male sexual characters, including the differences on the median lobe and on the paramere of the aedoeagus (see figs. 25 and 27 in SMETANA, 1989, and Figs. 4–5), by the presence of only two punctures in each of the dorsal rows on the pronotum, by the stouter form and darker coloration, etc.

Etymology. Patronymic. The species was named in honor of Mr. J. KALÁB, Jinacovice, Czech Republic, who collected the allotype.

Quedius (*Microsaurus*) *tenellus* (GRAVENHORST)

Staphylinus tenellus GRAVENHORST, 1806, 54.
Quedius tenellus: COIFFAIT, 1978, 168.

New records. [Rossia]: Buryat rep. Baikal. Bolsaja Ceremsana, 460 m, 20 ~ 25–VII–92, M. TRYZNA (ASCC, MKCC) 2.

Comments. This is a northern species, widely distributed from Fennoskandia eastward through Siberia to the Lake Baikal area and to northern Mongolia (SMETANA, 1967, 215).

Quedius (Distichalius) fagelianus COIFFAIT

Quedius (Microsaurus) fagelianus COIFFAIT, 1967, 391; 1978, 180.
Quedius (Distichalius) loebli SMETANA, 1978, 121 (*syn. nov.*).

New record. [Lebanon]: Hasroun près de Becharré, 1,500 m, 3–IV–75, C. BESUCHET (MHNG) 1.

Comments. *Quedius fagelianus* is at present known from Lebanon and Israel.

COIFFAIT (l.c.) assigned this species to the subgenus *Microsaurus*. He suggested that it is related to the species of the "groupe de *Q. lateralis*", particularly to *Q. fissus*, based on the fact that the apical portion of the median lobe in *Q. fissus* is also divided into two branches, although not as deeply as in *Q. fagelianus*. Subsequently, he established a separate monotypic "groupe de *Q. fagelianus*" for it, within *Microsaurus* (COIFFAIT, 1978, 180).

The character state of the divided apical portion of the median lobe apparently developed independently at least twice within *Quedius*. It appears rarely, except it is frequent in the species of some Asiatic species-groups of the subgenus *Distichalius* (see SMETANA, 1995). I have little doubt that *Q. fagelianus* belongs to the taxon that is at present recognized as the subgenus *Distichalius*, based both on the external characters (elytral punctation) and the apically divided median lobe of the aedoeagus.

I have not studied the type specimens of *Q. fagelianus*; however, there is little doubt that the name *Q. loebli* is a junior synonym of *Q. fagelianus* (new synonymy).

Quedius (Quedionuchus) armipes (SHARP)

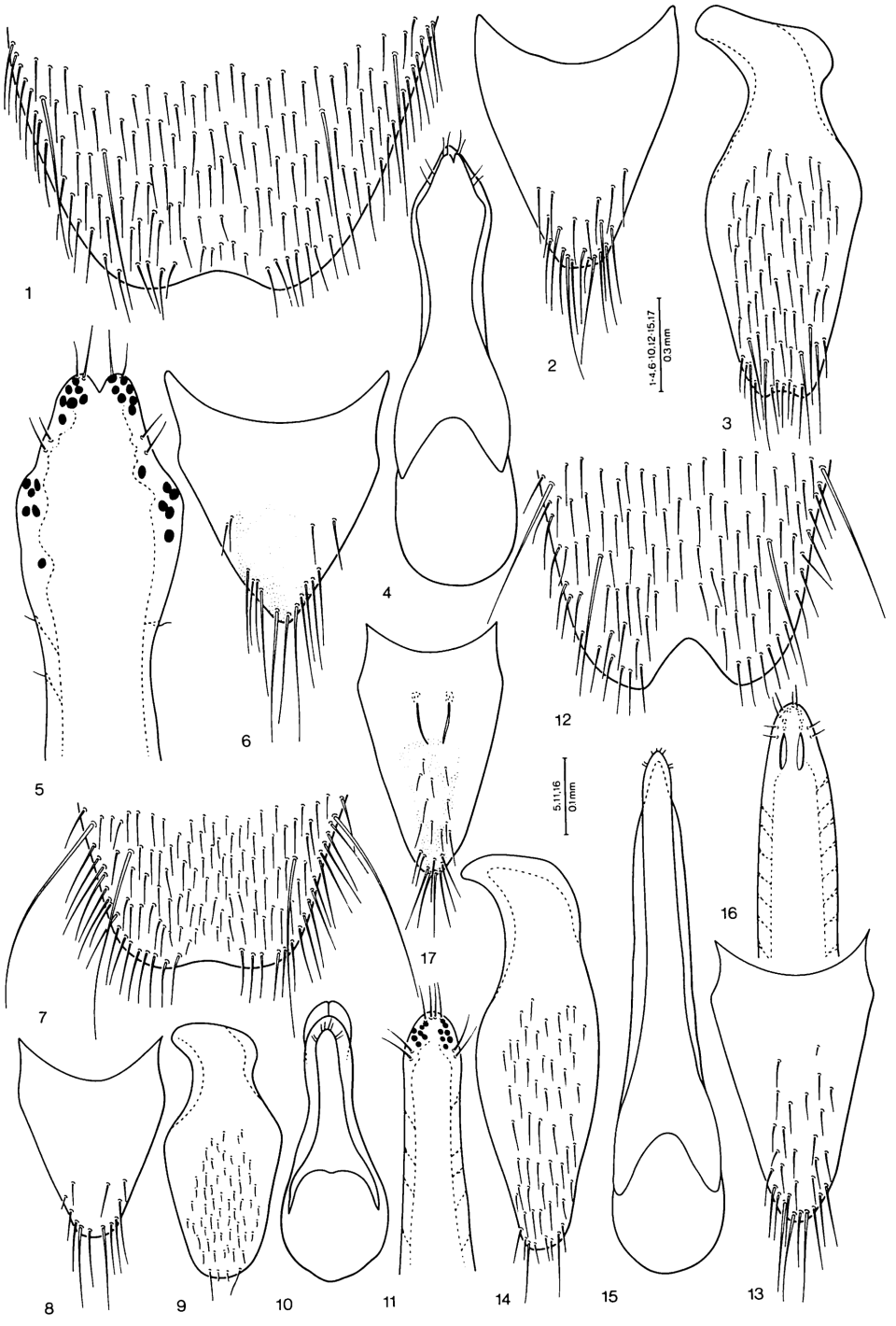
Quedionuchus armipes SHARP, 1889, 34.
Quedius armipes: BERNHAUER & SCHUBERT, 1916, 419; ADACHI, 1957, 179.

New records. [Rossia]: Kunashir, three different localities in the vicinity of Mendeleevo, 13–IX–72, 18–IV– and 22–V–77, POTOTSKAYA (ASCC) 3.

Comments. The species has never been adequately described; therefore a detailed description is given below.

Description. Piceous with black head, apical margins of abdominal tergites and apex of abdomen usually inconspicuously paler; maxillary and labial palpi testaceo-brunneous, antennae brunneo-piceous or brunneous with first three segments darkened; legs brunneous with paler tarsi, medial faces of middle and hind femora piceous-black. Head of rounded quadrangular shape, distinctly wider than long (ratio 1.30),

Fig. 1–17. — 1–6. *Quedius kalabi*: 1, apical portion of male sternite 8; 2, tergite 10 of male genital segment; 3, sternite 9 of male genital segment; 4, aedoeagus, ventral view; 5, apical portion of underside of paramere; 6, tergite 10 of female genital segment. — 7–11. *Quedius armipes*: 7, apical portion of male sternite 8; 8, tergite 10 of male genital segment; 9, sternite 9 of male genital segment; 10, aedoeagus, ventral view; 11, apical portion of underside of paramere. — 12–17. *Quedius walteri*: 12, apical portion of male sternite 8; 13, tergite 10 of male genital segment; 14, sternite 9 of male genital segment; 15, aedoeagus, ventral view; 16, apical portion of underside of paramere; 17, tergite 10 of female genital segment.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slightly narrowed behind eyes, posterior angles obtusely rounded; with distinct transverse impression between eyes; eyes small, only slightly convex; tempora markedly longer than eyes seen from above (ratio 1.33); no additional setiferous punctures between anterior frontal punctures; posterior frontal puncture situated close to posterior margin of head, two additional setiferous punctures mediad of it; temporal puncture situated somewhat closer to posterior margin of head than to posterior margin of eye, one additional setiferous puncture between it and posterior margin of eye; surface of head with very fine and dense microsculpture of transverse striae, with interspersed micropunctulation. Antenna short, segment 3 somewhat longer than segment 2, segment 4 about as long as wide, segment 5 slightly, segments 6–10 distinctly transverse, last segment shorter than two preceding segments combined. Scutellum impunctate, with extremely fine microsculpture of transverse striae with intermixed micropunctulation. Pronotum slightly wider than long (ratio 1.10), widest at about middle, moderately rounded basally, only slightly transversely convex, about equally narrowed both anteriad and posteriad, lateral margins each flattened to inconspicuously concave posteriorly; dorsal rows each with three punctures; sublateral rows each with only one puncture near anterior margin; microsculpture on pronotum similar to that on head but interspersed micropunctulation finer. Elytra moderately long, flat, at base about as wide as pronotum at widest point, hardly widened posteriad, at suture slightly (ratio 1.20), at sides distinctly (ratio 1.30) longer than pronotum at midline. Each elytron with punctation limited to two irregular, longitudinal rows of punctures, one close to suture, other at about lateral third; with slight longitudinal impression along suture; with several spine-like setae on humerus and with one humeral and two lateral long setae; surface slightly, irregularly wrinkled, with dense and fine, submeshed microsculpture gradually becoming more superficial toward elytral apex. Wings fully developed. Abdomen with tergite 7 (fifth visible) bearing whitish apical seam of palisade fringe; punctation of abdominal tergites fine and moderately dense, becoming somewhat sparser toward apex of each tergite and in general toward apex of abdomen, first visible tergite with sparse and extremely fine punctation on middle area; pubescence piceous; surface between punctures with exceedingly dense and fine microsculpture of transverse striae. Ventro-medial margin of hind femora expanded, except near apex, expanded portion with numerous, strong, spine-like black setae.

Male. First four segments of front tarsus moderately dilated, subbilobed, each densely covered with modified pale setae ventrally; segment two narrower than apex of tibia (ratio 0.80); segment four somewhat narrower than preceding segments. Sternite 8 with two long setae on each side; with rather narrow and shallow, arcuate medio-apical emargination, small triangular area before emargination flattened and smooth (Fig. 7). Genital segment with tergite 10 small, strongly narrowed toward arcuate apex, with two long and several shorter setae at apical margin, and with several small setae in front of them (Fig. 8); sternite 9 short and wide, with arcuate apex, densely setose and with two minute apical setae (Fig. 9). Aedoeagus (Figs. 10–11) small, short and wide; median lobe with apex subarcuate, with two latero-apical sclerites, apical

portion with small tooth on face adjacent to paramere. Paramere not quite reaching apex of median lobe, narrow, subparallel-sided with arcuate apex; four fine setae at apex and two similar setae at each lateral margin below apex; sensory peg setae on underside of paramere arranged into two irregular apical groups, each with six or seven peg setae. Internal sac simple, without larger sclerotized structures.

Female. First four segments of front tarsus similar to those of male, but slightly less dilated.

Tergite 10 of the genital segment was severely damaged in the only female available; it cannot be described or illustrated.

Length 7.9–8.8 mm.

Geographical distribution. *Quedius armipes* is at present known from the Japanese Islands of Kyushu and Honshu (SHIBATA, 1984, 130) and from Kunashir, the southernmost island of the Kuril Islands.

Bionomics. Collection circumstances of the specimens are not known, but it is assumed that they were taken from under the bark of trees.

Quedius (Raphirus) walteri KORGE

(Figs. 12–17)

Quedius walteri KORGE, 1971, 44; COIFFAIT, 1978, 182.

New records. [Turcia]: "Turk.-Rize 7. '76, Vallée d.l. Firtina 1400 m; Vít lgt." (ACSS) 1; Borcka, Balikli Dagi, 14–VI–92, M. JANATA (ASCC, MKCC) 2.

Comments. The species was until now known only from the two female specimens, collected at Ilica in the valley of Ardesen (Kackar-Daglari). The two new records seem to indicate that the species is widely distributed in the mountains of northeastern Anatolia.

KORGE (1971, 44) discussed the difficulty he had with the subgeneric assignment of this species. He eventually chose to place it tentatively in the subgenus *Microsaurus*, but pointed out that it may actually belong to the subgenus *Sauridus* (recently considered as a junior synonym of *Raphirus* — see *e.g.* SMETANA, 1988, 183). Both the characters on the aedoeagus and the external characters, particularly the presence of only one additional setiferous puncture between the posterior frontal puncture and the posterior margin of the head (see SMETANA, 1988, 183) leave little doubt that *Q. walteri* belongs to the subgenus *Raphirus* (see above).

The species was described in detail by KORGE (1971, 44) and therefore only the male and female sexual characters, including those on the genital segments, are added here.

Male. First four segments of front tarsus strongly dilated, sub-bilobed, each very 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 wide and deep, obtusely triangular medio-apical emargination, small triangular area before emargination slightly flattened and smooth (Fig. 12). Genital segment with tergite 10

fairly narrow and elongate, narrowly arcuate apically, with two stronger apical setae, and with additional weaker setae at apical margin and on apical portion (Fig. 13); sternite 9 as in Fig. 14, with subarcuate apex bearing two apical setae. Aedoeagus (Figs. 15–16) very narrow and elongate; median lobe narrowed into subacute apex, with small tooth just below apex on face adjacent to paramere; paramere narrow and very elongate, almost parallel-sided with narrowly obtuse apex, slightly exceeding apex of median lobe, narrower than median lobe except covering very apex of median lobe anteriorly; four extremely small setae at apex and two similar setae at each lateral margin below apex; underside of paramere without sensory peg setae, but with two short, longitudinal medial carinae just below apex; internal sac simple, without larger sclerotized structures.

Female. First four segments of front tarsus similar to those of male, but somewhat less dilated; segment two slightly narrower than apex of tibia (ratio 0.85). Genital segment with tergite 10 quite distinctive, narrowed toward narrowly arcuate apex, with middle portion longitudinally elevated, elevated portion with two fine longitudinal carinae at base; narrow medio-apical portion pigmented; with five apical setae and with some additional setae on apical portion (Fig. 17).

The configuration of both the apical portion of the paramere of the aedoeagus (lacking sensory peg setae, but bearing two longitudinal carinae) and tergite 10 of the female genital segment (middle portion elevated and provided with two basal longitudinal carinae) are unique features of this species.

Quedius (*Raphirus*) *transsylvanicus* WEISE

Quedius transsylvanicus WEISE, 1875, 356; SMETANA, 1962, 139.

New record. [Ukraina]: Zakarpatskij reg., Kvasy env., 23–VII–92, O. HOVORKA (MKCC) 1.

Comments. This is an endemic species of the northeastern Carpathians, particularly of the Czernahora massive. Only very few recent records are known.

Quedius (*Raphirus*) *novus* EPPELSHEIM

Quedius novus EPPELSHEIM, 1892, 331; COIFFAIT, 1963, 389.

New records. [Uzbekistan]: Zeravanskij chr., Aman Kutan, 1,250 m, 9–VI–89, O. HOVORKA (ASCC) 1; Zaamin. zapovednik, 15–VI–90, J. MAREK (ASCC. MKCC) 6.

Comments. *Quedius novus* seems to be widely distributed in the mountainous areas of Central Asia, but very few recent records are known at present.

Quedius (*Raphirus*) *sublimbatus* MÄKLIN

Quedius sublimbatus MÄKLIN, 1853, 190; SMETANA, 1971, 219.
Quedius sparsutus FAUVEL, 1875, XXXIV; GRIDELLI, 1922, 124; 1924, 124; COIFFAIT, 1978, 250 (*syn. nov.*).

Quedius lederi BERNHAUER, 1902, 699; GRIDELLI, 1922, 129; 1924, 124 (nec COIFFAIT, 1967) (*syn. nov.*).
Quedius arcticus MUNSTER, 1920, 57; SMETANA, 1965, 47.
Quedius wuorentausi BERNHAUER, 1927, 96; SMETANA, 1971, 220.

New record. [Rossia]: Buryat rep. Baikal. Bolsaja Ceremsana, 460 m, 20 ~ 25–VII–92, M. TRYZNA (MKCC) 1.

Comments. This is a circumpolar species, widely distributed throughout the northern portions of Eurasia and North America (see SMETANA, 1967, 217 for a distributional map).

Due to this wide distribution, the species was named many times, based on specimens from both the Palaearctic and Nearctic Regions. Some of the synonymy was presented already by SMETANA (1965, 47, *Q. arcticus*; 1971, 220, *Q. wuorentausi* and some additional names based on Nearctic specimens), but COIFFAIT (1967, 417; 1978, 205) still recognized *Q. arcticus* as a valid species and never even mentioned *Q. sublimbatus*.

Quedius sparsutus. FAUVEL (1975, XXXIV) described the species from specimens from the Lake Baikal area ("Région du Baïkal, Irkutsk, en julliet et septembre (*Radde*)". I have not seen the original specimens. However, based on COIFFAIT's redescription and illustrations of the aedoeagus (1978, 115, fig. 46 D–F; 250) of the species (COIFFAIT used FAUVEL's original specimens for the redescription), there is no serious doubt that the name *Q. sparsutus* is a junior synonym of *Q. sublimbatus*.

Quedius lederi. BERNHAUER (1902, 699) described the species from a single specimen from the Lake Baikal area ("ein im Baikalgebiete aufgefundenes Exemplar (Bang-Haas)"). The female holotype at the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, is labelled as follows: dark blue square label/"Baikal Bang-Haas"/"Lederi Rtt."/"Lederi Brh. leg. Leder Type."/"Chicago NH Mus M. Bernhauer Collection". The specimen does not specifically differ from the specimens of *Q. sublimbatus*; the name *Q. lederi* is a junior synonym of *Q. sublimbatus*. My corresponding determination label has been attached to the holotype.

There seems to be some confusion concerning the identity of the holotype of *Q. lederi*. GRIDELLI (1924, 124) cited under *Q. sparsutus* "Lago Baical, Tun kun, Sajan (Bang-Haas); un esemplare ♂ comunicatomi da Bernhauer, (tipo del *Lederi*)". The holotype (see above) is actually a female, with different labels, so the specimen sent by BERNHAUER to GRIDELLI could not have been the actual "type". But since both specimens obviously belong to the same taxon, the confusion does not affect the nomenclature. COIFFAIT (1978, 205) repeats the data given by GRIDELLI (l.c.) as the type locality for *Q. lederi* in his sense (= *Q. jenisseensis*, see below).

Quedius (*Raphirus*) *jenisseensis* (J. SAHLBERG)

Raphirus jenisseensis J. SAHLBERG, 1880, 72.
Quedius jenisseensis: GRIDELLI, 1924, 167; SMETANA, 1976, 24.
Quedius lederi: COIFFAIT, 1967, 417; 1978, 205 (nec BERNHAUER, 1902, 699).

New records. [Rossia]: Buryat rep. Baikal. Bolsaja Ceremsana, 460 m, 20 ~ 25–VII–92, M. TRYZNA (ASCC, MKCC) 8; Primorskij Kraj, 5 km E Kraskino, 13 ~ 16–VII–92, D. BOUKAL (ASCC, MKCC) 3.

Comments. *Quedius jenisseensis* was until now known only from northern Siberia, from about the Kanin Peninsula in the west to the Lena river basin in the east (SMETANA, 1976, 25). The new records presented, extend the distributional range considerably southward. The record from near Kraskino is of particular interest, since the locality is in the extreme southwestern portion of the Primorskij Kraj, near the border with China and North Korea.

COIFFAIT (1967, 417; 1978, 205) redescribed the species under the name *Q. lederi* BERNHAUER, 1902. He stated that *Q. lederi* is a species quite distinct from *Q. sparsutus* FAUVEL, 1875 and not a synonym of the latter, as proposed by GRIDELLI (1922, 129; 1924, 124) and followed by all subsequent authors. It is not known what specimens COIFFAIT used for the redescription. See also comments section under *Q. sublimbatus*.

Quedius (Raphirus) fellmani (ZETTERSTEDT)

Staphylinus fellmani ZETTERSTEDT, 1838, 62.
Quedius fellmani: SMETANA, 1971, 233.

New record. [Rossia]: Southern Kamchatka: "Mutnovski-Vulkan", 26–VII–91, R. PREDEL (MSCC) 1.

Comments. This is the second record of this northern circumpolar species from Kamchatka (see SMETANA, 1976, 28).

Velleiopsis marginiventris FAIRMAIRE

Velleiopsis marginiventris FAIRMAIRE, 1882, CLXIV; MARKOVITCH, 1915, 148–150; COIFFAIT, 1978, 288.

New record. [Turcia]: Anatolia bor., cca 7 km NW Köse, 1,700–2,000 m, 20–VII–76, W. HEINZ (ASCC) 1.

Comments. Very few records of this very rare, spectacular species are known. It is at present known from Bulgaria and from Asia Minor.

The collection circumstances of this specimen are unfortunately not known, except that it has been taken in a mixed *Quercus-Populus* forest. The two original specimens of this species were found on a cliff among climbing vines ("sur la falaise, dans un sentier au milieu des vignes", FAIRMAIRE, 1882, CLXV) near Varna, Bulgaria. I suspect that the species may live in subterranean galleries of an animal, or in nests of social Hymenoptera.

Velleiopsis marginiventris (the type species of the genus) agrees in general habitus and particularly in the quite characteristic configuration of the antenna with the Nearctic species of *Megaquedius* CASEY, 1915. It is possible that *Velleiopsis* and *Megaquedius* in fact represent one taxon that may be a member of the old Tertiary fauna. This has to be confirmed by a comprehensive study of the supraspecific taxa

of the Quediina.

Acknowledgements

The holotype of *Quedius lederi* from the BERNHAUER collection has been made available to me by Dr. A. F. NEWTON, JR., Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Illinois. His assistance is gratefully acknowledged. I also thank Dr. D. E. BRIGHT and A. DAVIES from the Biological Resources Division, CLBRR, Ottawa, for their criticisms of the manuscript, and Mr. Go SATO for finishing all drawings.

要　約

A. SMETANA：旧北区産ツヤムネハネカクシ亜族に関する分類学的ならびに生物地理学的知見．——ツヤムネハネカクシ亜族のうち，とくにツヤムネハネカクシ属について，若干の知見をまとめた．キルギスタンから新種*Quedius* (*Microsaurus*) *kalabi*を記載し，千島の国後島産の材料に基づいて*Q.* (*Quedionuchus*) *armipes*を再記載した．また，*Q.* (*Raphirus*) *walteri*の雌雄生殖器を記載図示し，他のみっつを同物異名として整理した．

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