

## Contributions to the Knowledge of the Quediina (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Staphylinini) of China

Part 4. Genus *Quedius* STEPHENS, 1829.  
Subgenus *Raphirus* STEPHENS, 1829. Section 1

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**Abstract** Taxonomic and faunistic data on the species of the genus *Quedius*, subgenus *Raphirus*, from the People's Republic of China are provided. *Quedius aereipennis* BERNHAUER, 1929 and *Q. kalganensis* BERNHAUER, 1933 are redescribed, *Q. wanyan* (Qinghai) and *Q. caelestis* (Yunnan and Sichuan) are described as new. Lectotype is designated for *Quedius aereipennis*.

This is the fourth paper of the series of papers dealing with the Quediina of the People's Republic of China. It deals with some species of the subgenus *Raphirus* STEPHENS, 1829.

Very few species of the subgenus *Raphirus* were described from China until now. Two of them, *Q. maculiventris* BERNHAUER, 1934 and *Q. ornativentris* BERNHAUER, 1934 were recently redescribed (SMETANA, 1990, 1995) and two additional species, *Quedius aereipennis* BERNHAUER, 1929 and *Q. kalganensis* BERNHAUER, 1933 are redescribed in this paper. One of the two remaining described species, *Q. chinensis* BERNHAUER, 1915 was redescribed by GRIDELLI (1924, 149), and the second one, *Q. reitteri* BERNHAUER, 1933, will be dealt with in my next paper on the subgenus *Raphirus*.

Two species are described as new in this paper: *Q. wanyan*, similar to *Q. kalganensis*, from a specimen from Qinghai, and *Q. caelestis*, belonging to the *Gardneri* Group, from specimens from Yunnan and Sichuan. The lectotype is designated for *Q. aereipennis*.

### *Quedius (Raphirus) aereipennis* BERNHAUER

(Figs. 1–5)

*Quedius aereipennis* BERNHAUER, 1929, 111.

*Description.* Piceous-black, pronotum and elytra slightly paler, piceous-

black; head and pronotum with feeble, elytra with appreciable metallic lustre; abdomen slightly iridescent; maxillary and labial palpi, antennae and legs testaceous-brunneous, medial faces of middle and hind tibiae darkened. Head rounded, wider than long (ratio 1.23); eyes very large and convex, tempora considerably shorter than eyes seen from above (ratio 0.15); no additional setiferous punctures between anterior frontal punctures; posterior frontal puncture touching postero-medial margin of eye, one setiferous puncture between it and posterior margin of head; temporal puncture touching posterior margin of eye; surface with fine, dense microsculpture of transverse and oblique waves, becoming irregular on clypeus. Antenna moderately long, segments 2 and 3 subequal in length, segments 4–7 longer than wide, gradually becoming shorter, segments 8–10 about as long as wide, last segment as long as two preceding segments combined. Pronotum as long as wide, widest at about posterior third, moderately narrowed anteriorly, broadly rounded at base, moderately transversely convex; dorsal rows each with three punctures; sublateral rows each with two punctures, posterior puncture situated before level of large lateral puncture; surface with microsculpture finer and denser than that on head. Scutellum with very fine microsculpture of transverse waves, with numerous punctures on apical half. Elytra moderately long, at base slightly narrower than pronotum at widest point, vaguely widened posteriorly, at suture vaguely shorter (ratio 0.93), at sides vaguely longer than pronotum at midline (ratio 1.11); punctation very fine, dense, transverse interspaces between punctures mostly slightly larger than diameters of punctures; surface between punctures without microsculpture; pubescence piceous. Wings fully developed. Abdomen with tergite 7 (fifth visible) with whitish apical seam of palisade fringe; punctation of abdominal tergites about same as that on elytra, becoming distinctly sparser toward apex of each tergite, and, in general, particularly toward apex of abdomen, but not leaving appreciable areas along apex of each tergite impunctate; pubescence piceous, each tergite on either lateral portion with a patch of denser, paler hairs; surface between punctures with exceedingly dense and fine microsculpture of transverse striae.

**Male.** First four segments of front tarsus moderately dilated, sub-bilobed, each densely covered with modified pale setae ventrally; segment two vaguely narrower than apex of tibia (ratio 0.90); segment four narrower than preceding segments. Sternite 8 with five long setae on each side; with moderately wide and deep, obtusely triangular medio-apical emargination, small triangular area before emargination flattened and smooth (Fig. 1). Genital segment with tergite 10 rather narrow basally, markedly narrowed toward narrowly arcuate apex, with numerous long setae near apex (Fig. 2); sternite 9 narrow, with basal portion slender, strongly asymmetrical, subacute apically, without differentiated apical or subapical setae (Fig. 3). Aedoeagus (Figs. 4, 5) narrow and elongate; median lobe almost evenly narrowed toward subacute apex, in lateral view with minute tooth on face adjacent to paramere. Paramere narrow, elongate, with apical portion spindle-shaped,

narrower than apical portion of median lobe and distinctly not reaching apex of median lobe; four fine setae at apex, medial pair longer than lateral pair, two similar setae at each lateral margin below apex; underside of paramere with sensory peg setae forming two very long, irregular longitudinal rows, each with 16 or 18 peg setae; internal sac without larger sclerotized structures.

Female. Unknown.

Length 6.0 mm.

*Type material.* BERNHAUER (1929, 111) described the species from at least two specimens collected by WALKER at "Da-laen-saen bei Nong-po". I was able to study one male specimen deposited in the BERNHAUER collection at the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Illinois. It is labelled as follows: "Da-laen-saen. nr. Nong-po. Walker coll."/"Q861"/"93-18."/"*Quedius aereipennis* Brh. Cotyp"/"aereipennis Bernh. Cotypus"/"Chicago NHMus M. Bernhauer Collection". The specimen is missing the entire right middle leg and the tarsi of both hind legs. It was dissected, and sternite 8, the genital segment and the aedeagus were mounted into Canada balsam on a transparent plate attached to the pin with the beetle. The specimen is hereby designated as the lectotype of *Q. aereipennis*; the label "Lectotype *Quedius aereipennis* Bernhauer A. Smetana des. 1995" has been attached to it.

*Geographical distribution.* *Quedius aereipennis* is at present known only from the type locality, which is believed to be in the province of Zhejiang near Ningbo.

*Bionomics.* Nothing is known about the collection circumstances of the species.

*Recognition and comparison.* *Quedius aereipennis* is similar to *Q. maculiventris* BERNHAUER, 1934, known at present from Sichuan and Taiwan. It differs by the large and more robust body form and by the male sexual characters, particularly by the wider and shallower medio-apical emargination of sternite 8, and by the differently shaped aedeagus with the median lobe not appreciably dilated anteriorly before the apex and with the rows of sensory peg setae on the underside of the paramere more numerous (Figs. 4, 5 and figs. 104, 106 in SMETANA, 1995, 72).

### *Quedius (Raphirus) kalganensis* BERNHAUER

(Fig. 6)

*Quedius kalganensis* BERNHAUER, 1933, 41.

*Description.* Dark brownish-piceous with piceous-black head, apical margins of visible abdominal tergites 5 and 6 indefinitely paler; abdomen iridescent; maxillary and labial palpi and antennae rufo-testaceous, legs rufo-brunneous. Head of rounded quadrangular shape, wider than long (ratio 1.20), narrowed posteriad behind eyes, posterior angles entirely obsolete; eyes large, moderately

convex, tempora considerably shorter than eyes seen from above (ratio 0.38); no additional setiferous punctures between anterior frontal punctures; posterior frontal puncture separated from postero-medial margin of eye by distance about equal to diameter of puncture, one puncture between it and posterior margin of head; temporal puncture separated from posterior margin of eye by distance slightly larger than diameter of puncture; tempora with some very fine punctures; surface of head with dense and very fine microsculpture of transverse waves with some longitudinal junctions, becoming submeshed on small area in middle of frons. Antenna rather slender, moderately long, only inconspicuously widened toward apex; segment 3 longer than segment 2 (ratio 1.32), segments 4–7 longer than wide, gradually becoming shorter, segments 8–10 about as long as wide, last segment as long as two preceding segments combined. Pronotum slightly wider than long (ratio 1.12), widest at about posterior third, markedly narrowed anteriorly, with lateral margins continuously arcuate with broadly rounded base, transversely convex, lateral portions not explanate; dorsal rows each with three punctures; sublateral rows each with two punctures, posterior puncture situated considerably before level of large lateral puncture; microsculpture of transverse and oblique waves about as fine as that on pronotum, but indistinctly denser, gradually changing into somewhat elongate meshes on latero-apical areas. Scutellum impunctate, with fine microsculpture of transverse waves. Elytra fairly short, at base distinctly narrower than pronotum at widest point, scarcely widened posteriorly, at suture distinctly (ratio 0.78), at sides scarcely (ratio 0.91) shorter than pronotum at midline; punctation and pubescence fairly fine and dense, transverse interspaces between punctures mostly about as large as diameters of punctures; pubescence brownish-piceous; surface between punctures without microsculpture. Wings fully developed. Abdomen with tergite 7 (fifth visible) bearing whitish apical seam of palisade fringe; punctation and pubescence of abdominal tergites about equally dense, but somewhat finer than that on elytra, gradually becoming slightly sparser toward apex of each tergite and in general toward apex of abdomen; pubescence brownish-piceous; surface between punctures with exceedingly dense and fine microsculpture of transverse striae.

*Female.* First four segments of front tarsus dilated, slightly sub-bilobed, each densely covered with modified pale setae ventrally; segment two narrower than apex of tibia (ratio 0.78); segment four narrower than preceding segments. Genital segment with tergite 10 small, moderately narrowed toward subarcuate, medially narrowly emarginate apical margin, with two apical and one subapical seta at each side of emargination, narrowly, inconspicuously pigmented along midline in front of emargination (Fig. 6).

*Male.* Unknown.

Length 8.0 mm.

*Type material.* BERNHAUER (1933, 41) described the species from one female from “Kalgan”. The holotype, deposited in the Field Museum of Natural History,

Chicago, Illinois, is labelled as follows: "Kalgan"/"296."/"Mongolei don. Dr. G. Hauser"/"Kalganensis Brnh. Typ.un."/"kalganensis Bernh. Typus unic."/"Chicago NH Mus. M. Bernhauer Collection". The specimen is in perfect shape. It was dissected and the genital segment, with tergite 10 separated, was mounted in Canada balsam on a transparent plate, and attached to the pin with the beetle.

*Geographical distribution.* *Quedius kalganensis* is presently known only from the type locality in the Hebei Province.

*Bionomics.* Nothing is known about the collection circumstances of the holotype.

*Recognition and comments.* BERNHAUER (*l.c.*) assigned *Q. kalganensis* to the "ochropterus-Gruppe" and compared it with *Q. sturanyi* GANGLBAUER, 1895, known from the eastern Alps in Europe. It is difficult to speculate on the relationships of *Q. kalganensis*, since only one female specimen is known at present; but it is very likely that the habitual similarity of *Q. kalganensis* with the species of the European "ochropterus-Gruppe" is merely a convergence and that the species, together with *Q. wanyan*, is a member of a different species-group that evolved in eastern Asia. *Quedius kalganensis* and *Q. wanyan* are presently the only two large species of the subgenus *Raphirus* known from China with the impunctate scutellum and the habitus of species near *Q. ochropterus* ERICHSON, 1840.

The type locality "Kalgan" was also known as "Chang-chia-k'ou" and is currently known as Zhangjiakou, a town about 200 km NW of Beijing. The handwritten label "Mongolei don. Dr. G. Hauser", attached to the holotype, is misleading.

### *Quedius (Raphirus) wanyan* sp. nov.

(Fig. 7)

*Description.* In all characters very similar to *Q. kalganensis*, but different as follows: black, elytra reddish-brown, with large, black common spot leaving wide lateral portion and narrow medio-apical portion of apical margin pale, abdomen piceous-black, apical margins of abdominal tergites somewhat paler, narrowly so on first two visible tergites, but paler portion gradually becoming wider toward abdominal apex, paler color extended almost over apical third on sixth visible tergite; head and pronotum slightly, abdomen distinctly iridescent; maxillary and labial palpi testaceous, antennae with three basal segments rufo-testaceous, remaining segments dark brunneous, except last segment indefinitely paler; legs rufo-brunneous with vaguely paler tarsi, medial faces of hind femora inconspicuously darkened. Head wider, more distinctly wider than long (ratio 1.24); eyes more convex and relatively larger, tempora even more distinctly shorter than eyes seen from above (ratio 0.28); posterior frontal puncture and temporal puncture almost touching postero-medial, respective posterior, margin of eye; microsculpture finer and denser, becoming to great extent finely meshed on anterior

half of head. Antenna similar, but slightly more robust, with segment 3 more distinctly longer than segment 2 (ratio 1.41). Pronotum more distinctly wider than long (ratio 1.17), widest near hind margin. Elytra slightly longer, at suture vaguely shorter (ratio 0.93), at sides as long as pronotum at midline.

Female. First four segments of front tarsus not appreciably different from those of *Q. kalganensis*. Genital segment with tergite 10 rather narrow, slightly pigmented medio-apically, markedly narrowed toward narrowly arcuate apex, with several subapical setae (Fig. 7).

Male. Unknown.

Length 8.0 mm.

*Type material.* Holotype (female): China: "China (Qinghai) Qinghai-Nanshan ca. 32 km nw. Caka 3700–3800 m (Wan Yan Tong Bu) 7/10. VII. 1993 Heinz leg.". In the SMETANA collection, Ottawa, Canada.

*Geographical distribution.* *Quedius wanyan* is at present known only from the type locality in eastern Qinghai, west of Qinghai Lake, known also as Koko-Nor Lake in the past.

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

*Recognition and comments.* *Quedius wanyan* may be easily distinguished from *Q. kalganensis*, in addition to the shape of tergite 10 of the female genital segment, by the coloration and some additional differences mentioned above.

The coloration of the body of *Q. wanyan* is remarkably similar to that of *Q. dubius fimbriatus* ERICHSON, 1840 from middle Europe, but the latter species differs abundantly in several other characters.

*Etymology.* The specific epithet is a portion of the name of the type locality, in apposition.

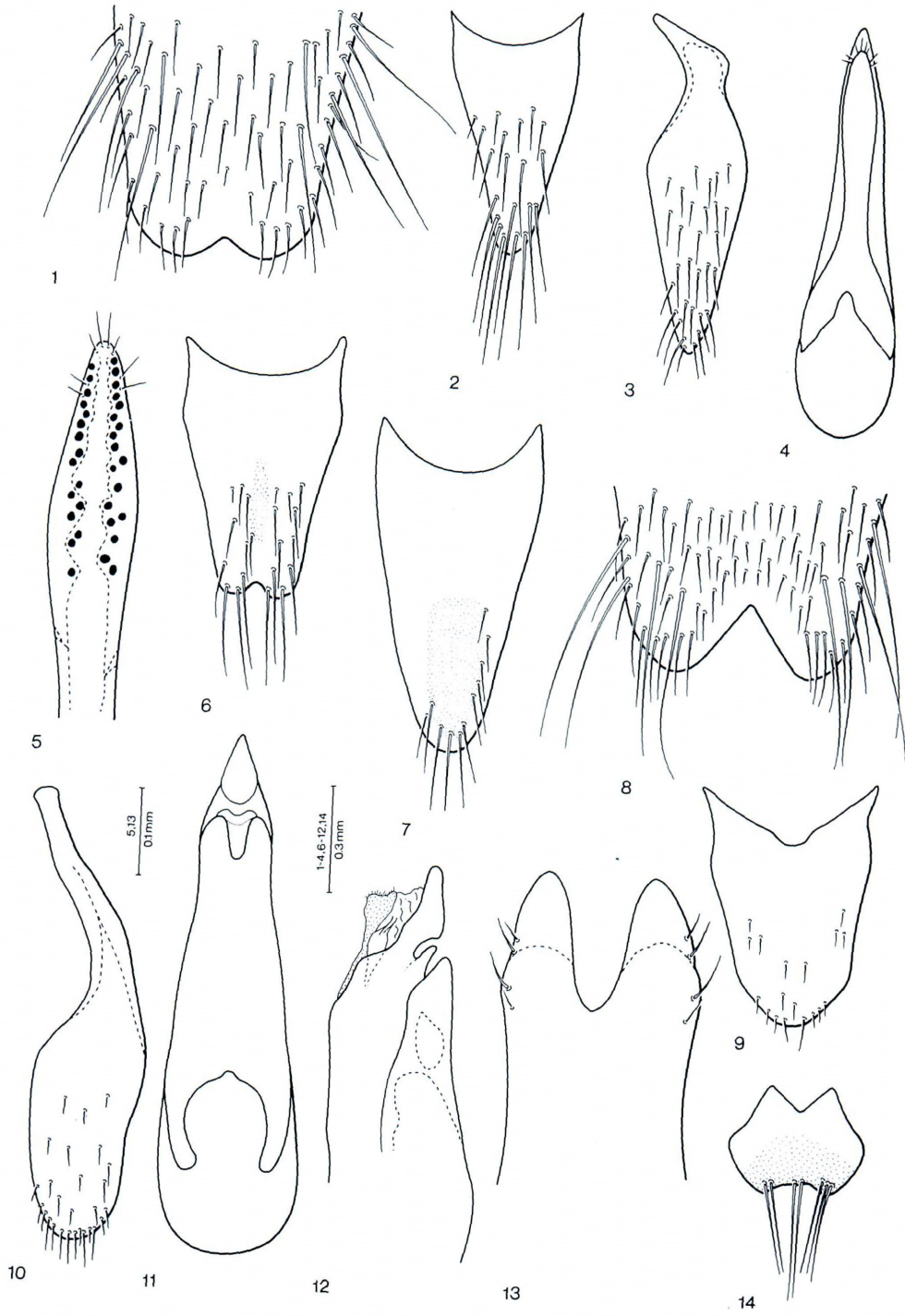
### *Quedius (Raphirus) caelestis* sp. nov.

(Figs. 8–14)

*Description.* Black, elytra bright greenish-blue or blue; head and pronotum feebly, abdomen distinctly, iridescent; maxillary and labial palpi piceous, antennae brownish with first segment piceous, legs piceous with paler tarsi. Head of rounded shape, somewhat wider than long (ratio 1.12), strongly narrowed posteriad behind eyes, posterior angles entirely obsolete; with three irregular impressions, one in

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Figs. 1–14. — 1–5. *Quedius aereipennis*: 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 kalganensis*: tergite 10 of female genital segment. — 7. *Quedius wanyan*: tergite 10 of female genital segment. — 8–14. *Quedius caelestis*: 8, apical portion of male sternite 8; 9, tergite 10 of male genital segment; 10, sternite 9 of male genital segment; 11, aedeagus, ventral view; 12, apical portion of aedeagus, lateral view; 13, apical portion of underside of paramere; 14, tergite 10 of female genital segment.



middle of frons and another one postero-laterad of it on each side; eyes rather large and convex, tempora markedly shorter than eyes seen from above (ratio 0.55); no additional setiferous punctures between anterior frontal punctures; posterior frontal puncture situated close to postero-medial margin of eye, separated from it by distance about equal to diameter of puncture, two punctures between it and posterior margin of head; temporal puncture situated slightly closer to posterior margin of eye than to posterior margin of head; tempora with a few very fine punctures; surface of head with very fine and dense microsculpture of transverse striae. Antenna slender, moderately long, segment 3 somewhat narrower and usually vaguely longer than segment 2, segment 4 distinctly, segment 5 slightly longer than wide, following segments gradually becoming shorter, outer segments 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, markedly narrowed anteriorly, with lateral margins continuously arcuate with broadly rounded base, transversely convex, lateral portions not explanate; dorsal rows converging posteriorly, each with three punctures; sublateral rows each with two punctures, posterior puncture situated behind level of large lateral puncture; microsculpture similar to that on head but still denser. Scutellum large, with variable number of fine to moderately coarse punctures (at least two fine punctures present in middle), surface with fine and dense microsculpture of transverse waves. Elytra long, at base about as long as pronotum at widest point, widened posteriorly, at suture distinctly (ratio 1.22), at sides considerably (ratio 1.45) longer than pronotum at midline; punctation and pubescence moderately fine, rather sparse, transverse interspaces between punctures mostly two to three times as large as diameters of punctures; pubescence piceous; surface between punctures without microsculpture. Wings fully developed. Abdomen with tergite 7 (fifth visible) bearing distinct whitish apical seam of palisade fringe; first three visible tergites markedly impressed at base, each impression rather coarsely and deeply punctate, divided by obtusely elevated medial keel, remainder of tergal surface with only scattered, very fine punctures, middle portions of first two visible tergites extensively impunctate; fourth visible tergite similar to preceding three tergites, but basal impression only moderate and less coarsely punctate, with medial keel only slightly developed, remainder of tergite evenly, very finely punctate, without impunctate middle portion; visible tergites five and six very finely and rather sparsely, evenly punctate; pubescence piceous; surface between punctures with exceedingly dense and fine microsculpture of transverse striae. Middle and hind legs thin and long, with very long tarsi, last segments with long and strong claws; middle tarsus slightly longer than middle tibia, hind tarsus about as long as hind tibia, last segment of hind tarsus considerably longer than first segment.

**Male.** First four segments of front tarsus considerably dilated, sub-bilobed, each densely covered with modified, very long pale setae ventrally: segment two distinctly wider than apex of tibia (ratio 1.24); segment four narrower than



preceding segments. Tergite 8 with apical margin slightly, subangulately prolonged medially. Sternite 8 with four long setae on each side; with wide and very deep, sharply triangular medio-apical emargination, small triangular area before emargination flattened and smooth (Fig. 8). Genital segment with tergite 10 small, markedly narrowed toward narrowly arcuate apex, with setation quite reduced (Fig. 9); sternite 9 very long, with extremely narrow and elongate, slightly S-shaped basal portion, apical portion slightly asymmetrical, arcuate apically, with minute setae at apical margin (Fig. 10). Aedoeagus (Figs. 11–13) quite characteristic. Median lobe constricted at about apical third and then narrowed into subacute, basally sharply delimited apical portion; face adjacent to paramere with a large, markedly pigmented (black), transverse lamella, slightly emarginate medio-apically. Paramere quite large, enveloping median lobe to great extent, with delimited, almost parallel-sided, markedly pigmented (black) apical portion, apically divided into two short and stout branches separated at base by obtuse arc; apices of branches reaching to about apical margin of transverse lamella of median lobe; underside without sensory peg setae, but each branch with two pairs of minute setae posteriorly at lateral margin; internal sac without larger sclerotized structures.

Female. First four segments of front tarsus similar to those of male, but somewhat less dilated; segment two less distinctly wider than apex of tibia (ratio 1.16). Tergite 8 with apical margin evenly arcuate. Genital segment with tergite 10 highly modified, of transverse hexagonal shape, broadly, arcuately emarginate apically, with two very long setae in middle of emargination, and with two or three similar setae at lateral edge of emargination on each side (Fig. 14).

Length 5.8–6.7 mm.

*Type material.* Holotype (male) and allotype (female): China: “CHINA Yunnan 1993 50 km N Lijiang, 24.–29.6. Yulongshan Nat. Res. leg. E. Jendek & O. Sausa”. In the Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien, Austria.

Paratypes: China: [Yunnan]: same data as holotype, 3♂♂, 4♀♀, in the Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien, in the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, Japan, and in the SMETANA collection, Ottawa, Canada; Lijiang, 1,800 m, 25.53N; 100.18E, 23.6.–21.7. 1992, S. BECVAR, 2♀♀ in the Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien, and in the SMETANA collection, Ottawa; Yulongxueshan NP near Baishui, ca. 30 km N Lijiang, 2,900–3,200 m, 7.–11.7. 1994, SCHILLHAMMER, 3♂♂ in the Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien, and in the SMETANA collection, Ottawa; Yulongxueshan NP, cca 40 km Lijiang, Heishui, ca. 3,000 m, 13.7. 1994, leg. JI, 2♂♂, 1♀, in the Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien; Heishui, 35 km N Lijiang, 27.13N; 100.19E, 1.–19.7. 1992, S. BECVAR, 2♂♂, 1♀, in the Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien, and in the SMETANA collection, Ottawa; 30 km N Lijiang, 3,000 m, 3. VII. 1990, L. and M. BOČÁK, 1♂ in the Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel, Switzerland. [Sichuan]: Mt. Emei, 2,800 m, 15.–16. VII. 1990, L. and M. BOČÁK, 1♂ in the Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel.

*Geographical distribution.* *Quedius caelestis* is at present known only from northwestern Yunnan and from Emei Shan in Sichuan.

*Bionomics.* No details are known about the collection circumstances of the specimens of the original series.

*Recognition, comparison and comments.* *Quedius caelestis* is a member of the *gardneri*-Group (SMETANA, 1988, 295) and shares all the character states of the group with *Q. gardneri* CAMERON, 1932, the only species of the group until now. The monophyly of the group is supported by several synapomorphies, particularly by the markedly, transversely impressed bases of abdominal tergites 3–6, each with longitudinal medial keel (less developed on tergite 6), and by the development of the paramere of the aedoeagus, which is very large, enveloping most of the median lobe, and is divided apically into two variably long branches, each of them lacking any sensory peg setae. As I already previously mentioned, it may be necessary to erect a separate taxon for the members of the *gardneri* Group. However, I prefer to postpone this until the completion of a revision (in preparation) of the world generic level taxa of the tribe Staphylinini.

*Quedius caelestis* is a very distinctive species that may be confused only with *Q. gardneri*; but both species differ in the male sexual characters, particularly by the shapes of the aedoeagi (Figs. 11–13 and figs. 233–235 in SMETANA, 1988, 428), and by some external characters, such as the impunctate scutellum in *Q. gardneri*, or the uniformly piceous pubescence on the elytra and on the abdomen in *Q. caelestis* (in *Q. gardneri* the pubescence of the elytra is yellowish, and the pubescence of the abdominal tergites is piceous, with intermixed, sparse yellowish hairs).

*Etymology.* The specific epithet is the Latin adjective *caelestis*, -e (pertaining to heaven, heavenly). It refers to the appearance of the species, particularly to the bright blue elytra.

### Acknowledgments

The original draft of this paper was reviewed by two of my colleagues, Dr. D. E. BOUSQUET and Mr. A. DAVIES, at the Centre for Land and Biological Resources Research, Ottawa. Their comments eventually led to the improvement of the paper. Mr. Go SATO, from the same establishment, carefully finished all line drawings. Their help is gratefully acknowledged.

### 要 約

A. SMETANA : 中国産ツヤムネハネカクシ亜族に関する知見. 4. ツヤムネハネカクシ属 *Raphirus* 亜属の1. — 中国産ツヤムネハネカクシ属のうち, *Raphirus* 亜属の2種を再記載し, 青海省と云南および四川省からそれぞれ1新種を, *Q. (R.) wanyan* および *Q. (R.) caelestis* と命名して記載した.

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*Elytra*, Tokyo, **24** (1): 59–60, May 15, 1996

## 刊 行 物 紹 介

## Fauna of New Zealand, Ko te Aitanga Pepeke o Aotearoa

南太平洋に浮かぶ島国ニュージーランド(NZ)。怪鳥モア(絶滅種)や巨大昆虫ウエタが生息するこの島は、独自の生物相をもつ地域として知られている。約8000万年前に Gondwana 大陸から孤立した NZ には、コウモリ以外の哺乳類は生息せず、代わりに鳥類が独自の進化をとげてキーウィやモアが現れるほどに多様化した。さらに食植性の大型鳥類が繁栄したことで、植物までもが葉を食べられないように、枝の間に細かく葉を飾るような独特な形態に進化した。このよく知られた事実からも、NZ が独自の生物の進化を進展させた、生物地理学的に興味深い地域であることに、異論を唱える研究者はいない。また、日本と NZ とは、同じ太平洋の周縁にある温帯の国として共通点も多い。分類にたずさわる研究者であれば、扱っている分類群が地球の反対側でどのような進化を遂げたのか、興味のあるところであろう。

そんな魅力のある NZ の節足動物相を、学術的なモノグラフ・シリーズとして出版しているのが、ここに紹介する「Fauna of New Zealand (FNZ)」である。FNZ は、NZ 最大の昆虫研究機関である NZAC (The New Zealand Arthropod Collection) を統轄する Manaaki Whenua-Landcare