

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

Part 9. Genus *Quedius* STEPHENS, 1829.
Subgenus *Microsaurus* DEJEAN, 1833. Section 7

Aleš SMETANA

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Research Branch,
Central Experimental Farm, K. W. Neatby Bldg.,
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0C6, Canada

Abstract Taxonomic and faunistic data on the species of the genus *Quedius*, subgenus *Microsaurus*, from the People's Republic of China are provided. Six species are described as new: *Q. schuelkei* (from Shaanxi), *Q. germanorum* (from Shaanxi), *Q. bohemosorum*, *Q. farkaci*, *Q. kabateki* and *Q. amicornum* (all from Yunnan). The females of *Q. haemon* SMETANA, 1995 b and *Q. emei* SMETANA, 1997 are described and illustrated for the first time. *Quedius bito* SMETANA, 1996 a and *Q. antoni* SMETANA, 1995 b are for the first time recorded from Yunnan, *Q. moeris* SMETANA, 1995 a and *Q. becvari* SMETANA, 1996 b from Sichuan.

Key words: Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, *Quedius*, China, new species, new distribution records.

When this series of papers was initiated, only six species of the subgenus *Microsaurus* were recorded from China. If the species described as new in this paper are included, this number rose incredibly to 42 species, and further undescribed species keep appearing. It was therefore necessary to establish a key to these species to facilitate the work. This preliminary key will be published in the next part of this series dealing with the subgenus *Microsaurus*, which will also include descriptions of additional, mostly new species, that are known to me at present.

By now I have been able to study the types of all the species previously described from the territory of the People's Republic of China, except for *Quedius przewalskii* REITTER, 1887. The type is not in REITTER's collection in the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest (MERKL, personal communication) and so far I failed to locate it elsewhere. The species is apparently close to the group of species including *Q. lamus*, *Q. moeris* and *Q. petilius* (SMETANA, 1995 a). It is possible that one of these three species is in fact identical with *Q. przewalskii*.

It was brought to my attention that *Q. lamus*, described in the above paper (SMETANA, 1995 a) falls in homonymy with *Quedius lama* COIFFAIT, 1982. However, these two specific epithets are two nouns in apposition (lama=Lamaist priest or monk;

lamus=Roman personal name [Lamus=founder of Formiae]; in addition, there is no Latin adjective *lamus*, -a, -um. These two names are obviously not of the same origin and meaning (see article 53 (c) (ii) of the Code) and therefore are not homonyms.

***Quedius (Microsaurus) bito* SMETANA**

Quedius bito SMETANA, 1996 a, 7.

New records. China: [Sichuan]: Gongga Shan, Hailuogou, above Camp 3, 3,200 m, 29°35'N 102°00'E, 7–VII–96 C54, coll. by A. SMETANA, J. FARKAČ & P. KABÁTEK, 13 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀; same data, but 3,100 m, 8–VII–96 C56, 1 ♀; Gongga Shan massive, upper Hailuogou valley, Camp 3, cca 3,100 m, 26–V~6–VI–1993, B. BŘEZINA, 1 ♂, all in the SMETANA collection. [Yunnan]: northern Yunnan, Xue Shan nr. Zhongdian, 3,900 m, 27°49'N 99°34'E, 25–VI–1996, C41, A. SMETANA, J. FARKAČ & P. KABÁTEK, 1 ♂ in the SMETANA collection.

Comments. This is the first record of this species from Yunnan.

Quedius bito seems to be frequent in the high montane coniferous forest on Gongga Shan in the upper Hailuogou valley at and above Camp 3. The long series of specimens was taken by sifting dead grass, old needles and other debris under accumulated branches of a felled *Abies* tree.

All specimens from Gongga Shan, as well as the specimen from Xue Shan, Yunnan, have the apex of the abdomen reddish-yellow. Two specimens from Gongga Shan have only two punctures on each side before the posterior margin of the head (all other specimens of this species have three punctures in this location, at least unilaterally).

***Quedius (Microsaurus) acco* SMETANA**

Quedius acco SMETANA, 1996 a, 4.

New record. China: [Sichuan]: Gongga Shan, Hailuogou valley, Lake above Camp 2, 2,750 m, 29°35'N 102°00'E, 5~9–VII–96 C59, coll. by A. SMETANA, J. FARKAČ & P. KABÁTEK, 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ in the SMETANA collection.

Comments. The specimens were collected, together with *Q. euryalus*, from pit-fall traps set in the mixed original forest around the lake.

***Quedius (Microsaurus) antoni* SMETANA**

Quedius antoni SMETANA, 1995 b, 233.

New records. China: [Sichuan]: Gongga Shan, Hailuogou valley, above Camp 3, 3,050 m, 29°35'N 102°00'E, 6–VII–96 C52, coll. by A. SMETANA, J. FARKAČ & P. KABÁTEK, 4 ♂♂, in the SMETANA collection; same, but 3,000 m C53 7 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀; Emei Shan, 3,000 m, 29°32'N 103°21'E, 17–VII–96 C64, coll. by A. SMETANA, J. FARKAČ & P. KABÁTEK. [Yunnan]: Xue Shan nr. Zhongdian, 4,000–4,100 m, 27°49'N 99°34'E,

23–VI–96 C36, coll. by A. SMETANA, J. FARKAČ & P. KABÁTEK, 2 ♂♂; same, but 3,900 m, 25–VI–96 C41, 8 ♂♂, all in the SMETANA collection.

Comments. The specimens from Gongga Shan were taken in an original *Abies* forest by sifting moist moss, fallen leaves and other debris under the dense undergrowth of deciduous bushes and rhododendrons (C52), and by sifting fallen rhododendron leaves and other debris on the sandy edges of a small creek (C53). The specimens from Emei Shan were taken in an original *Abies* forest by sifting forest floor debris and moss along an escarpment and old flood debris in a small, dry creek. The series of specimens from Xue Shan, Yunnan, were taken in a high montane, coniferous forest by sifting forest floor debris (C36) and at a lower elevation in a mixed forest (*Abies*, *Betula*, *Rhododendron*, etc.) by sifting leaf litter, various forest floor litter, and also moss on large standing trees (C41).

The shape of the apical portion of the paramere and the distance separating its apex from the apex of the median lobe varies to some extent.

This is the first record of this species from Yunnan.

Quedius (Microsaurus) haemon SMETANA

(Fig. 1)

Quedius haemon SMETANA, 1995 b, 239.

New record. China: [Sichuan]: Gongga Shan, Hailuogou valley, above Camp 3, 3,200 m, 29°35'N 102°00'N, 7–VII–96 C54, coll. by A. SMETANA, J. FARKAČ & P. KABÁTEK, 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, in the SMETANA collection.

Comments. The specimens were taken in an original *Abies* forest by sifting dead grass, old needles and other debris under accumulated branches of a felled *Abies* tree (together with *Q. bito*). The species was described from a single male taken on Gongga Shan in the same forest at a slightly lower elevation. The original description is hereby complemented with the female sexual characters:

Female. First four segments of front tarsus similar to those of male, but distinctly less dilated, segment two about as wide as apex of tibia. Genital segment with tergite 10 as in Fig. 1, rod-like apical portion somewhat longer than that of *Q. antoni*, but slightly shorter than that of *Q. epytus* (see figs. 14, 20 in SMETANA, 1995 b).

Quedius (Microsaurus) euryalus SMETANA

Quedius euryalus SMETANA, 1997, 52.

New record. China: [Sichuan]: Gongga Shan, Hailuogou valley, lake above Camp 2, 2,750 m, 29°35'N 102°00'E, 5~9–VII–96 C59, coll. by A. SMETANA, J. FARKAČ & P. KABÁTEK, 2 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀, in the SMETANA collection.

Comments. The specimens were collected, together with *Q. acco*, from pitfall traps set in the mixed original forest around the lake.

***Quedius (Microsaurus) ephialtes* SMETANA**

Quedius ephialtes SMETANA, 1997, 60.

New records. China: [Sichuan]: Gongga Shan, Hailuogou valley, above Camp 3, 3,000, 3,050 or 3,100 m, 29°35'N 102°00'E, 6~8-VII-96, C52, C53, C54, C56, coll. by A. SMETANA, J. FARKAČ & P. KABÁTEK, 11 ♂♂, 16 ♀♀, in the SMETANA collection, in the Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien, Austria and in the National Science Museum (Natural History), Tokyo, Japan.

Comments. The specimens were collected in habitats similar to those described previously (SMETANA, 1997, 63), but some were also taken by sifting fallen rhododendron leaves and other debris on sandy edges of a small creek, and by sifting dead grass and other debris accumulated under the branches of a felled *Abies* tree, together with *Q. bito*.

***Quedius (Microsaurus) euander* SMETANA**

Quedius euander SMETANA, 1997, 63.

New records. China: [Sichuan]: Gongga Shan, Hailuogou valley, above Camp 3, 3,000, 3,050 or 3,100 m, 29°35'N 102°00'E, 6~8-VII-96, C52, C53, C54, C56, coll. by A. SMETANA, J. FARKAČ & P. KABÁTEK, 10 ♂♂, 13 ♀♀, in the SMETANA collection, in the Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien, Austria and in the National Science Museum (Natural History), Tokyo, Japan.

Comments. The specimens were collected under the same circumstances as described for *Q. ephialtes*. The two species *Q. ephialtes* and *Q. euander* seem to be characteristic, fairly frequent species in various habitats in the coniferous forest above Camp 3 on the Gongga Shan.

Some of the specimens have an extra puncture (at least unilaterally) at the posterior margin of the head, in addition to the two usual punctures.

***Quedius (Microsaurus) emei* SMETANA**

(Fig. 2)

Quedius emei SMETANA, 1997, 67.

Comments. The species was originally described from a single male. However, a fairly long series of specimens, including females, was additionally collected by the author in the Emei Shan range in 1996. These specimens were added as paratypes to the holotype in the original description, but for technical reasons, it was impossible to also add the description of the female sexual characters. They are now described below.

Female. First four segments of front tarsus similar to those of male, but less dilated; segment two about as wide as apex of tibia. Genital segment with tergite 10 pigmented medio-apically, anteriorly abruptly narrowed into obtusely triangular apical

portion with two long setae at apical margin and numerous shorter setae in front of them (Fig. 2).

***Quedius (Microsaurus) moeris* SMETANA**

(Fig. 3)

Quedius moeris SMETANA, 1995 a, 241.

New record. China: [Sichuan]: pass 20 km S Quagca, 32°30'N 98°25'E, 4,100 m, 17~18-VII-95, J. TURNA leg., 1 ♂, 1 ♀, in the SMETANA collection; 25 km NW Serxü, "Seki Semie", 33°07'N 97°54'E, 3,600 m, 15-VII-95, J. TURNA leg., 1 ♀; Kangding-Xinduqiao pass 16 km W Kangding, 4,290 m, 15~17-VI-94, J. KALÁB, 1 ♀, both in the collection of the Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien, Austria.

Comments. *Quedius moeris* was described from a single male (see SMETANA, 1995, 241). The description is here complemented with the female sexual characters:

Female. First four segments of front tarsus similar to those of male, but distinctly less dilated; segment two somewhat narrower than apex of tibia (ratio 0.84). Genital segment with tergite 10 quite characteristically modified, with distinctly differentiated, pigmented, elongate-hexagonal apical portion, with several unequally long setae at apical margin, and with numerous short setae in front of them (Fig. 3).

The size range of this species: 10.4–12.0 mm.

The position of the posterior frontal puncture varies to some extent. In two of the above specimens, it is situated slightly closer to the posterior margin of the head, rather to the postero-medial margin of the eye.

These are the first records of this species from Sichuan.

***Quedius (Microsaurus) becvari* SMETANA**

Quedius becvari SMETANA, 1996 b, 119.

New record. China: [Sichuan]: Xiangcheng, 29°00'N 99°46'E, 2,700 m, 29-VI-96 C46, A. SMETANA, J. FARKAČ & P. KABÁTEK, 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, in the SMETANA collection.

Comment. The specimens were taken by sifting wet moss, leaf litter and other debris under dense deciduous bushes on a small seepage near a river.

This is the first record of this species from Sichuan (it was previously known from Yunnan)

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

(Figs. 4–11)

Description. In all external characters, including color of appendages and pubescence of elytra and abdomen, very similar to *Q. klapperichi* SMETANA, 1996 and different mainly by sexual characters, particularly those on aedeagus. Posterior frontal

puncture situated somewhat farther away from postero-medial margin of eye, distance separating it 2.5 to 3 times diameter of puncture. Temporal puncture situated in most specimens somewhat closer to posterior margin of head than to posterior margin of eye. Punctuation and pubescence of elytra and abdominal tergites on average denser.

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 two long setae on each side; with rather wide and deep, obtusely triangular, medio-apical emargination, not appreciably different from that of *Q. klapperichi*, small triangular area before emargination flattened and smooth (Fig. 4). Genital segment with tergite 10 not appreciably different from that of *Q. klapperichi* but with more numerous, longer setae (Fig. 5); sternite 9 similar, but somewhat smaller and narrower (Fig. 6). Aedoeagus (Figs. 7–10) narrow and elongate; median lobe parallel-sided in middle portion, slightly dilated at about apical third and then narrowed into triangular, apical portion with acute apex, with minute tooth on face adjacent to paramere. Paramere narrow and elongate, with long, narrow, parallel-sided middle portion, then slightly dilated into spindle-shaped apical portion, not entirely covering apical portion of median lobe and with its apex about reaching apex of median lobe; two fine setae at apex and one somewhat finer seta at each side just below apex, two fine setae at each lateral margin far below apex; underside of paramere with numerous sensory peg setae forming two dense, long irregular rows along each lateral margin, joined below apex; internal sac without larger sclerotized structures.

Female. First four segments of front tarsus similar to those of male, but less dilated; segment two slightly narrower than apex of tibia (ratio 0.90). Genital segment with tergite 10 similar to that of *Q. klapperichi*, but rod-like portion wider, shorter and rather narrowly triangular (Fig. 11).

Length 6.8–9.1 mm.

Type material. Holotype (male) and allotype (female): China: “China Shaanxi, Qin Ling Shan 109.16 E, 34.20 N Li Shan Mt. nr. Lintong 31 km E Xian 1000–1200 m, Dry Meadows & Forest 23./25.08.1995, leg. A. Pütz, sifted”. In the PÜTZ collection, Eisenhüttenstadt, Germany (to be eventually incorporated into the collection of the Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Eberswalde).

Paratypes: China: [Shaanxi]: same data as holotype, 1 ♂, 8 ♀♀ in the PÜTZ and SMETANA (Ottawa) collections; “China Shaanxi, Qin Ling Shan 110.06 E, 34.27 N Hua Shan Mt. N Valley 1200–1400 m 118 km E Xian, sifted 18./20.08.1995, leg A. Pütz [or M. Schülke]”, 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, in the PÜTZ (Eisenhüttenstadt) and SCHÜLKE (Berlin) collections; “China: Shaanxi 109.16 E, 34.20 N Li Shan nr. Lintong, 31 km E Xian 100–1200 m, Dry Forest, sifted 25.08.1995, leg. M. Schülke”, 1 ♂, 4 ♀♀, in the SCHÜLKE and SMETANA collections; “CHINA (Shaanxi) 109.16 E, 34.20 N/Li Shan nr. Lintong, 31 km E Xian, 1000–1200 m dry mount. meadow/for. 23./25.VIII.1995 Wrase”, 7 ♂♂, 17 ♀♀, in the SCHÜLKE and SMETANA collections and in the National Science Museum (Natural History), Tokyo, Japan.

Geographical distribution. *Quedius schuelkei* is at present known only from the type locality Qin Ling Shan in southern Shaanxi.

Bionomics. The specimens of the original series were apparently sifted from debris in a dry forest and on a dry mountain meadow, but no real details are known.

Recognition and variation. *Quedius schuelkei* is quite similar to *Q. klapperichi*, known from Wuyi Shan in Fujian, but it differs mainly by the distinctly different aedoeagus (see figs. 7–10 and figs. 22–24 in SMETANA, 1996).

Quedius schuelkei varies considerably in the size and in the body form. Some of the males of the original series are very large, with large head that is somewhat wider than long (ratio 1.12), with the eyes relatively small and with the tempora up to 1.23 as long as eyes seen from above; on the other hand, small males and particularly small females have the head narrower, only vaguely wider than long (ratio 1.07), with the eyes relatively large and with the tempora shorter than the eyes seen from above (ratio 0.88). The sublateral rows of punctures on the pronotum are somewhat unstable, each being composed of either two or three punctures, with the posterior puncture often situated at the level of the large lateral puncture.

Etymology. Patronymic, the species was named in honor of my friend, Mr. Michael SCHÜLKE, Berlin, Germany, one of the collectors of the specimens of the original series.

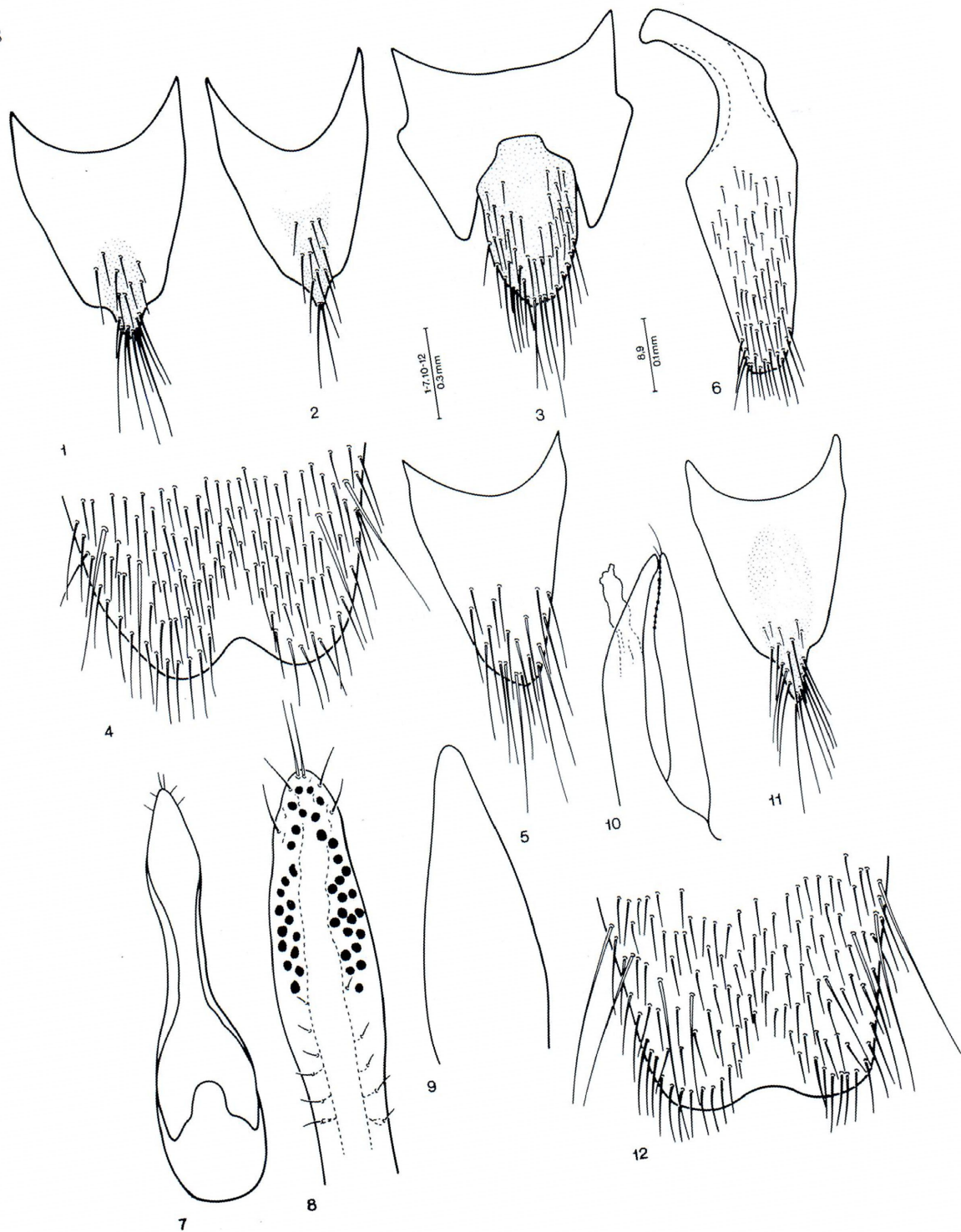
Quedius (Microsaurus) germanorum sp. nov.

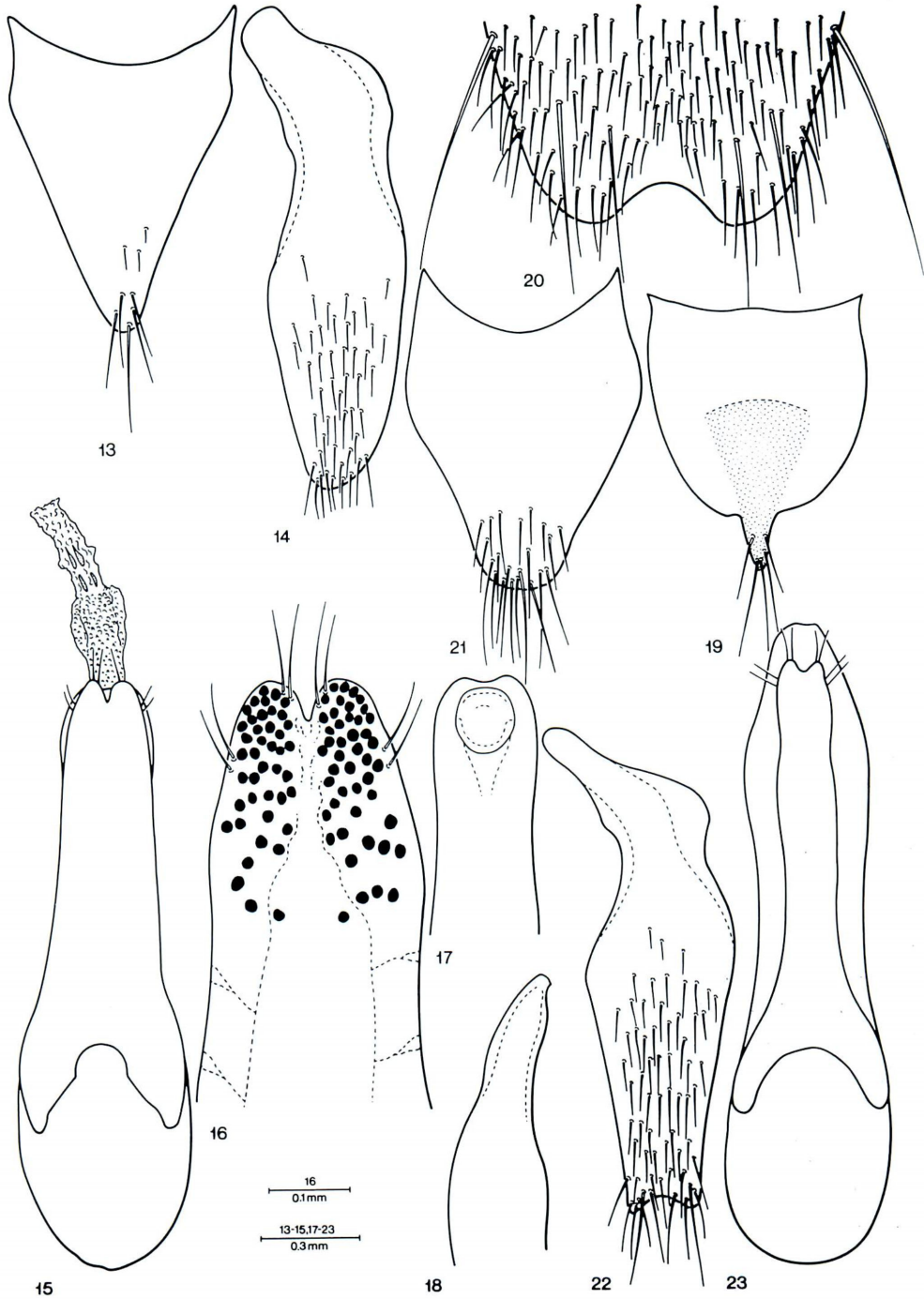
(Figs. 12–19)

Description. Piceous to piceous-black, pronotum usually to various extent slightly paler, particularly along basal and lateral margins, elytra often narrowly paler along suture and apical margin, sometimes to greater extent paler, abdominal tergites usually more or less paler at apical margin; maxillary and labial palpi testaceo-brunneous, antennae brunneo-piceous with first three segments more or less paler, at least partially, legs brunneo-piceous with somewhat paler tarsi, medial faces of middle and particularly hind tibiae darkened. Head of rounded quadrangular shape, about as long as wide to vaguely wider than long (ratio 1.08), posterior angles obsolete; eyes moder-

Figs. 1–12 (on p. 458). — 1. *Quedius haemon*: tergite 10 of female genital segment. — 2. *Quedius emei*: tergite 10 of female genital segment. — 3. *Quedius moeris*: tergite 10 of female genital segment. — 4–11. *Quedius schuelkei*: 4, apical portion of male sternite 8; 5, tergite 10 of male genital segment; 6, sternite 9 of male genital segment; 7, aedoeagus, ventral view; 8, apical portion of underside of paramere; 9, apical portion of median lobe; 10, apical portion of aedoeagus, lateral view. — 12. *Quedius germanorum*: apical portion of male sternite 8.

Figs. 13–23 (on p. 459). — 13–19. *Quedius germanorum*: 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, dorsal face of apical portion of median lobe; 18, apical portion of median lobe, lateral view; 19, tergite 10 of female genital segment. — 20–23. *Quedius bohemorum*: 20, apical portion of male sternite 8; 21, tergite 10 of male genital segment; 22, sternite 9 of male genital segment; 23, aedoeagus, ventral view.





ately large and convex, tempora distinctly shorter than eyes seen from above (ratio 0.62); no additional setiferous punctures between anterior frontal punctures; posterior frontal puncture situated rather close to postero-medial margin of eye, separated from it by distance usually slightly less than twice diameter of puncture, two punctures between it and posterior margin of head; one additional puncture between posterior frontal puncture and temporal puncture at posterior margin of eye; temporal puncture situated about midway between posterior margin of eye and posterior margin of head; tempora with some very fine punctures; surface of head with dense and fine microsculpture of transverse and oblique waves with intermixed, inconspicuous micro-punctulation. Antenna moderately long, segment 3 distinctly longer than segment 2 (ratio 1.40), following segments longer than wide, gradually becoming shorter, segments 9 and 10 about as long as wide, last segment slightly shorter than two preceding segments combined. Pronotum as long as wide to vaguely wider than long (ratio 1.08), widest at about posterior third, distinctly narrowed anteriorly, broadly rounded basally, transversely convex, lateral portions not explanate; dorsal rows each with three punctures; sublateral rows each with three punctures, posterior puncture situated distinctly behind level of large lateral puncture; microsculpture similar to that on head somewhat finer and denser. Scutellum impunctate, surface with very fine and dense microsculpture of transverse waves. Elytra moderately long, at base slightly narrower than pronotum at widest point, slightly widened posteriorly, at suture about as long as, at sides slightly longer than pronotum at midline (ratio 1.12); punctation and pubescence fine and dense, scarcely asperate, transverse interspaces between punctures slightly larger than diameters of punctures; pubescence piceous; surface between punctures without microsculpture. Wings fully developed. Abdomen with tergite 7 (fifth visible) bearing very fine whitish 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 toward apex of abdomen; pubescence piceous; surface between punctures with exceedingly dense and fine 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 slightly wider than apex of tibia (ratio 1.18); segment four narrower than preceding segments. Sternite 8 with four long setae on each side; with fairly wide but shallow, subarcuate medio-apical emargination, small triangular area before emargination flattened and smooth (Fig. 12). Genital segment with tergite 10 fairly large, narrowed into subacute apex, with only a few variably long setae at and near apex (Fig. 13); sternite 9 with basal and apical portions rather large and wide, apical portion with apex subtruncate to arcuate, without differentiated apical or subapical setae (Fig. 14). Aedoeagus (Figs. 15–18) large and robust, strongly sclerotized; median lobe subparallel-sided in middle portion, vaguely dilated into wide apical portion with subtruncate to subemarginate apical margin; with fine, arcuate transverse carina on face adjacent to paramere, appearing as small tooth in lateral view. Paramere large, robust, covering most of median lobe, slightly exceeding apex of median lobe, in general slightly narrowed toward apex bear-

ing narrow, medio-apical emargination; four very fine setae at apex (some of these setae often missing), two similar setae at each lateral margin below apex; sensory peg setae on underside of paramere very numerous, forming two irregular, longitudinal groups, peg setae of each group becoming distinctly denser toward apex of paramere; internal sac without larger sclerotized structures.

Female. First four segments of front tarsus similar to those of male, but distinctly less dilated; segment two about as wide as apex of tibia. Genital segment with tergite 10 markedly pigmented medio-apically, basal margin of pigmented portion sharply, arcuately delimited, tergite short and wide, abruptly narrowed into narrowly triangular apical portion with a few unequally long setae (Fig. 19).

Length 7.0–8.6 mm.

Type material. Holotype (male) and allotype (female): China: "China: Shaanxi, Qin Ling Shan 108.47 E, 33.51 N, Mountain W Pass at Autoroute km 70, 47 km S Xian 2500–2600 m, sifted 26.–27.08.1995, leg. A. Pütz. In the SCHÜLKE collection, Berlin, Germany (to be eventually incorporated into the collection of the Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Eberswalde).

Paratypes: China: [Shaanxi]: same data as holotype, but elevation 2,300–2,500 m and date 26~30–VIII–1995, 5 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, in the PÜTZ and SMETANA collections; same data as holotype, but elevation 2,300–2,500 m and date 26~30–VIII–1995, leg. M. SCHÜLKE, 6 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, in the SCHÜLKE and SMETANA collections, and in the National Science Museum (Natural History), Tokyo, Japan; same data as holotype, but elevation 2,300–2,500 m and date 26~27–VIII–1995, WRASE, 2 ♂♂, in the SCHÜLKE collection.

Geographical distribution. *Quedius germanorum* is at present known only from the type locality Qin Ling Shan in southern Shaanxi.

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

Recognition. *Quedius germanorum* is very well characterized by the chaetotaxy of both the head and pronotum, in combination with the distinctive shape of the aedeagus, as well as that of tergite 10 of the female genital segment.

Etymology. The specific epithet is the plural genitive of the noun Germani (Germans). It refers to the fact that the specimens of the original series were collected by three German coleopterists.

Quedius (Microsaurus) bohemosum sp. nov.

(Figs. 20–27)

Description. Piceous to piceous-black, elytra usually to variable extent more or less paler, or at least narrowly paler along suture and apical margin; head and pronotum slightly, abdomen distinctly iridescent; maxillary and labial palpi rufo-brunneous; antennae piceous with bases of first three segments rufous; legs piceous with paler tarsi. Head of rounded quadrangular shape, wider than long (ratio 1.31), distinctly narrowed behind eyes, posterior angles entirely obsolete, indistinct; eyes rather large and convex, tempora shorter than eyes seen from above (ratio 0.68); no additional setifer-

ous punctures between anterior frontal punctures; posterior frontal puncture and temporal puncture both situated close to margin of eye, separated from it by distance no more than slightly larger than diameter of puncture, two punctures between posterior frontal puncture and posterior margin of head situated close to posterior margin of head; tempora with numerous fine punctures; surface of head with extremely dense and fine microsculpture of transverse waves. Antenna moderately long, rather slender and only slightly widened toward apex, segment 3 longer than segment 2 (ratio 1.32), segments 4–6 slightly longer than wide, gradually becoming shorter, segments 7–10 about as long as wide, last segment shorter than two preceding segments combined. Pronotum voluminous, wider than long (ratio 1.17), widest at or just behind middle, markedly narrowed anteriorly, with lateral margins continuously arcuate with broadly rounded base; transversely convex, lateral portions slightly explanate posteriorly; dorsal rows each with three punctures, sublateral rows each with two punctures, posterior puncture situated before level of large lateral puncture; microsculpture similar to that on head. Scutellum impunctate, smooth, with extremely fine and dense microsculpture of transverse striae. Elytra fairly short, at base markedly narrower than pronotum at widest point (ratio 0.83), scarcely widened posteriorly; at suture somewhat shorter (ratio 0.82), at sides about as long as pronotum at midline; punctation and pubescence fine and dense, transverse interspaces between punctures mostly about as large as diameters of punctures; pubescence piceous-black; surface between punctures with variably developed, but mostly distinct, fine rugulose microsculpture becoming somewhat coarser toward apex of each elytron, elytra therefore appearing more or less dull. Wings not fully developed, each folded once under elytron and about twice as long as elytron when extended. Abdomen with tergite 7 (fifth visible) bearing fine whitish apical seam of palisade fringe; punctation and pubescence of abdominal tergites slightly finer and about equally dense as that on elytra, almost evenly covering surface of each tergite; tergite 3 (first visible) evenly punctate, without impunctate middle area; pubescence piceous-black; surface between punctures with exceedingly dense and fine microsculpture of transverse striae.

Male. First four segments of front tarsus considerably dilated, each densely covered with long, modified pale setae ventrally; segment two wider than apex of tibia (ratio 1.27); segment four narrower than preceding segments. Sternite 8 with three long setae on each side (rarely with two unilaterally); with wide and moderately deep, almost arcuate medio-apical emargination, small triangular area before emargination flattened and smooth (Fig. 20). Genital segment with tergite 10 rather short, markedly narrowed toward fairly wide, subarcuate apex, with numerous, unequally long setae at and near apical margin but without differentiated apical or subapical setae (Fig. 21); sternite 9 slightly emarginate medio-apically, without differentiated apical or subapical setae (Fig. 22). Aedoeagus (Figs. 23–25) large, elongate; median lobe slightly, evenly constricted in middle portion, at about apical third somewhat dilated and then narrowed into slightly asymmetrical apical portion with apex usually minutely notched medio-apically; apical portion of median lobe markedly excavated on side opposite to

paramere. Paramere very narrow and elongate, somewhat constricted at about apical fourth, with emarginate apex distinctly not reaching apex of median lobe; two setae at each side of apical emargination and two similar setae at each lateral margin below apex; underside of paramere without sensory peg setae. Internal sac without larger sclerotized structures.

Female. First four segments of front tarsus similar to those of male, but distinctly less dilated; segment two about as wide as apex of tibia. Genital segment with narrow, glabrous accessory sclerite bearing six long setae at apex (Fig. 26); tergite 10 wide, with angulately differentiated, minute, subacute apex, without differentiated apical or subapical setae (Fig. 27).

Length 8.1–9.7 mm.

Type material. Holotype (male) and allotype (female): China: “CHINA N Yunnan, Xue Shan nr. Zhongdian 4050 m 24.VI.1996 27°49N 99°34E C40”/“collected by A. Smetana, J. Farkač & P. Kabátek”. In the SMETANA collection, Ottawa, Canada.

Paratypes: China: [Yunnan]: same data as holotype, 2 ♂♂, in the SMETANA collection; same data as holotype, but 4,000–4,100 m, 23–VI–96 C36, 4 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, in the SMETANA collection and in the National Science Museum (Natural History), Tokyo, Japan; same data as holotype, but 4,050 m, 24–VI–1996 C38 or C39, 2 ♀♀; same data as holotype, but 3,900 m, 25–VI–1996 C41, 3 ♀♀; same data as holotype, but 4,000 m, 24–26–VI–1996 C42, 1 ♂, all in the SMETANA collection.

Geographical distribution. *Quedius bohemosum* is at present known only from the type locality in the mountain range Xue Shan in northern Yunnan; it may be endemic to this mountain range.

Bionomics. The specimens of the original series were taken in high montane coniferous forest with intermixed rhododendrons and birches by sifting layers of fallen rhododendron leaves and by sifting various forest floor debris, moss and pieces of rotting wood.

Recognition and comparisons. *Quedius bohemosum* belongs to the *Apicicornis* Group. Within the group, it shares the character state of the evenly punctate first visible abdominal tergite with *Q. chremes*, but it differs from it as follows: microsculpture on head and pronotum finer and denser, elytra shorter, median lobe of aedeagus with apex arcuate, usually minutely notched medio-apically, paramere of aedeagus somewhat constricted at about apical fourth and with emarginate apex (see figs. 20–22 in SMETANA, 1996 and Figs. 23–25), female genital segment with accessory sclerite (missing in *Q. chremes*).

The aedeagus of *Q. bohemosum* is in fact quite similar to that of *Q. bito*, but it differs in several details, particularly by the different proportions of the apical portion of the median lobe and the relation of the apex of the paramere to the apex of the median lobe (see fig. 13 in SMETANA, 1996 and Fig. 23). Of course, *Q. bito* also differs from *Q. bohemosum* in several external characters, such as the chaetotaxy of the head (three punctures behind the posterior frontal puncture at the posterior margin of the head), the longer elytra and the presence of the impunctate middle area on the first vis-

ible abdominal tergite.

Etymology. The specific epithet is the plural genitive of the noun *Bohemi* (Czechs). It refers to the fact that the original series of this species was collected by three Czech coleopterists.

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

(Figs. 28–34)

Description. Piceous to piceous-black with black head; pronotum along margins sometimes indefinitely paler; elytra often more or less, and to various extent, paler, sometimes almost entirely light brown; abdominal tergites rarely inconspicuously, indefinitely paler at apical margins; head and pronotum slightly, abdomen distinctly iridescent; maxillary and labial palpi testaceo-brunneous, antennae dark brunneous to brunneo-piceous with first three segments paler, legs brunneous with slightly paler tarsi, hind femora slightly, medial faces of middle and hind tibiae distinctly darkened. Head of rounded quadrangular shape, wider than long (ratio 1.22), markedly narrowed posteriad behind eyes, posterior angles obsolete; eyes large and convex, distinctly protruding from lateral contours of head, tempora much shorter than eyes seen from above (ratio 0.36); 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, situated close to posterior margin, one additional puncture between posterior frontal puncture and temporal puncture, situated at posterior margin of head; temporal puncture situated quite close to posterior margin of eye, separated from it by distance usually slightly less than diameter of puncture; tempora with some fine punctures; surface of head with fine and dense, superficial microsculpture of transverse waves. Antenna moderately long, slender, scarcely widened toward apex, segment 3 scarcely longer than segment 2, segments 4–7 longer than wide, gradually becoming shorter, segments 8–10 about as long as wide, last segment slightly shorter than preceding two segments combined. Pronotum wider than long (ratio 1.24), widest at about posterior third, slightly narrowed anteriad, 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 three punctures, posterior puncture situated markedly behind level of large lateral puncture; microsculpture similar to that on head but somewhat denser. Scutellum impunctate, with very fine and dense microsculpture of transverse waves. Elytra rather short, at base slightly narrower than pronotum at widest point, scarcely widened posteriad, at suture appreciably shorter (ratio 0.88), at sides scarcely shorter than pronotum at midline (ratio 0.95); punctuation and pubescence moderately fine and dense, transverse interspaces between punctures mostly somewhat larger than diameters of punctures; pubescence piceous; surface between punctures without microsculpture. Wings reduced, non-functional. Abdomen with tergite 7 (fifth visible) bearing very fine whitish apical seam of palisade

fringe; punctation and pubescence of abdominal tergites slightly finer than that on elytra, almost evenly covering each tergite, but in general becoming slightly sparser toward apex of abdomen; pubescence piceous; surface between punctures with excessively fine and dense microsculpture of transverse striae.

Male. First four segments of front tarsus strongly dilated, sub-bilobed, each densely covered with modified, long pale setae ventrally; segment two somewhat wider than apex of tibia (ratio 1.20); segment four narrower than preceding segments. Sternite 8 with six or seven long setae on each side; with inconspicuous, shallow arcuate medio-apical emargination, triangular area before emargination flattened and smooth (Fig. 28). Genital segment with tergite 10 fairly narrow, narrowly arcuate apically, with two weakly differentiated apical setae and numerous setae at and near apical margin (Fig. 29); sternite 9 with large basal portion, apical portion elongate, broadly arcuate apically, with four or five weakly differentiated subapical setae forming a transverse row (Fig. 30). Aedoeagus (Figs. 31–33) quite characteristic; median lobe markedly narrowed toward acute apex, slightly attenuate at about apical third, apex with distinct tooth on face adjacent to paramere. Paramere quite large, almost entirely covering median lobe, almost conically narrowed toward narrowly emarginate apex, apex slightly exceeding apex of median lobe, apical tooth of median lobe fitting into apical emargination of paramere; two fine setae on each side of emargination, two similar setae at each lateral margin below apex; underside of paramere with three or four sensory peg setae at each side of base of medio-apical emargination. Internal sac without larger sclerotized structures.

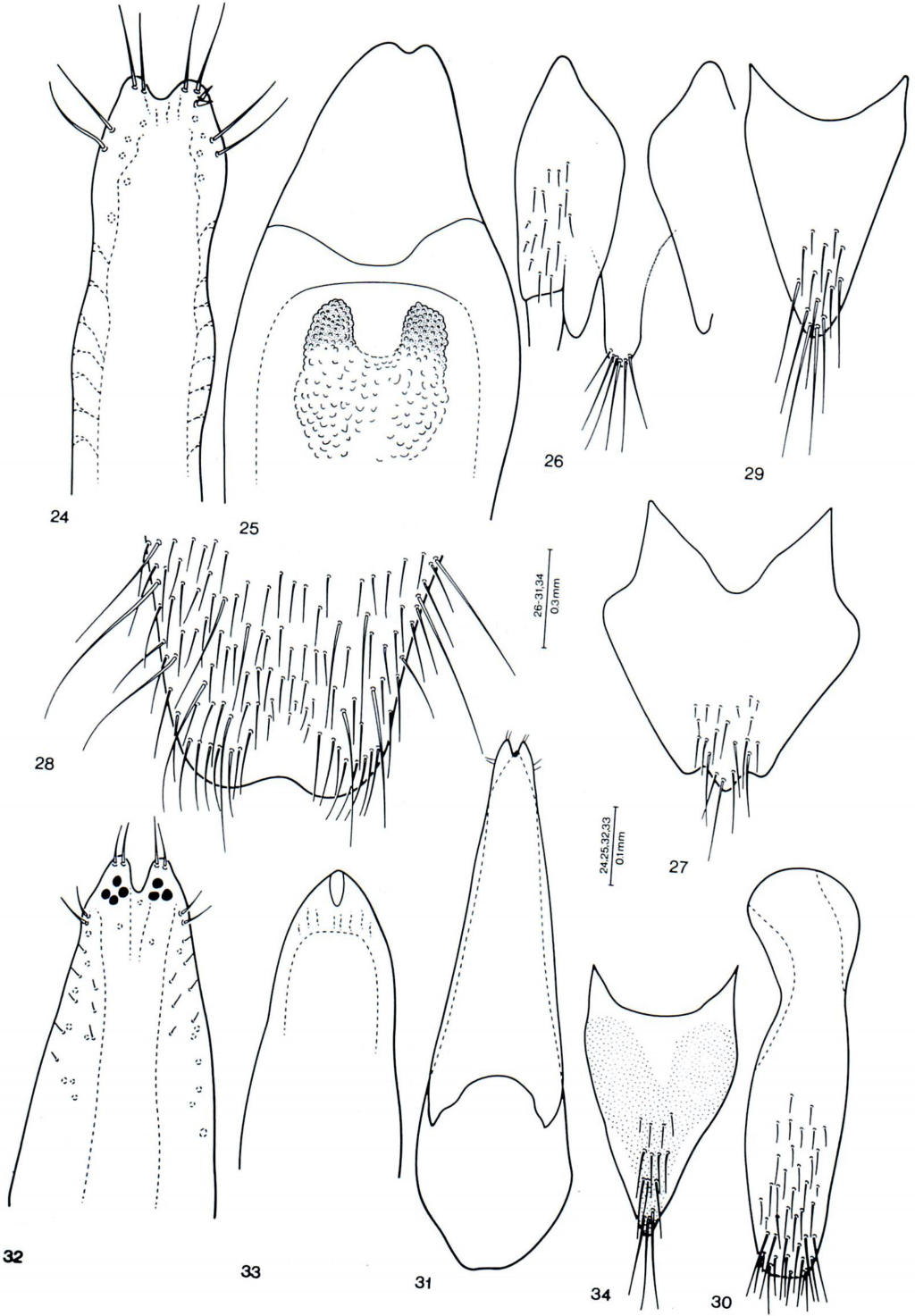
Female. First four segments of front tarsus similar to those of male, but distinctly less dilated; segment two about as wide as apex of tibia. Genital segment with tergite 10 extensively pigmented, strongly narrowed toward acute apex, with three or four long setae near apex and with numerous additional short setae in front of them (Fig. 34).

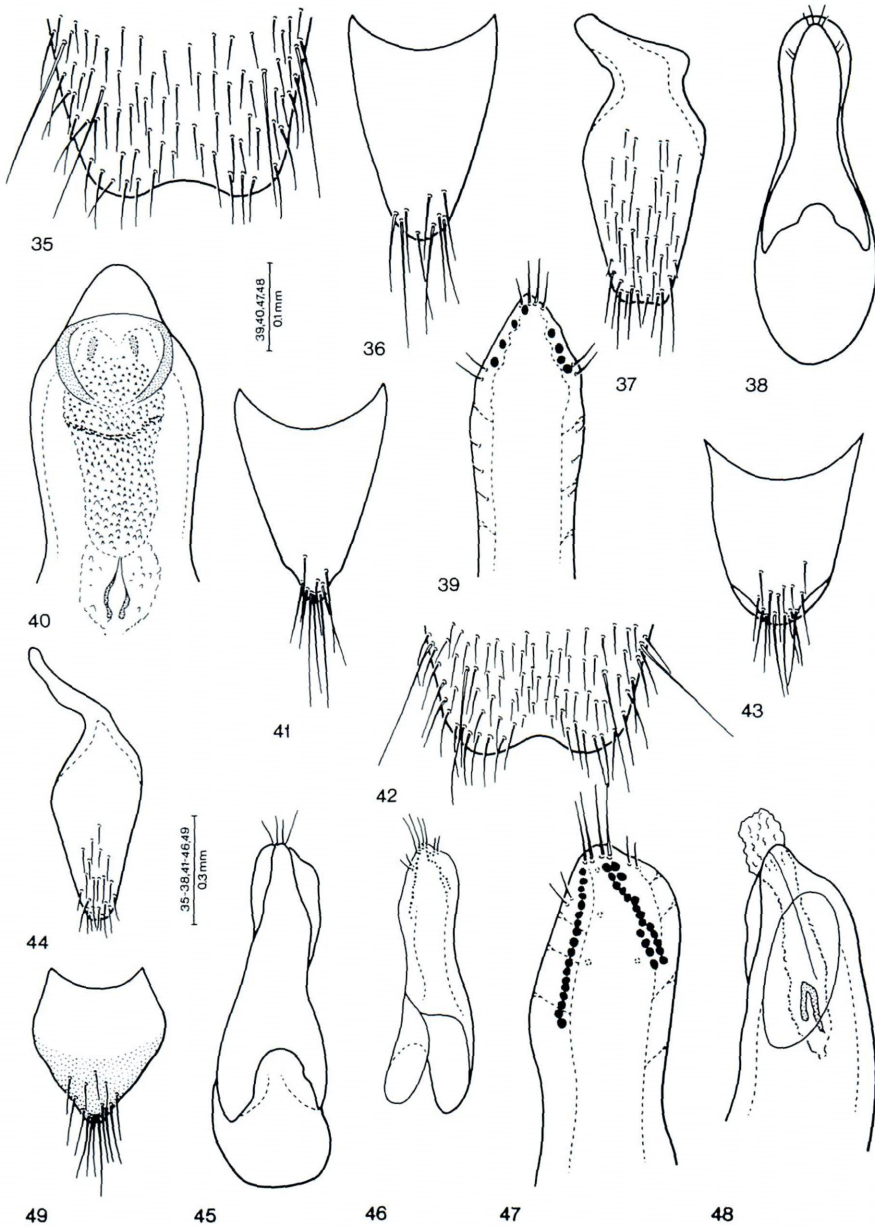
Length 7.0–7.8 mm.

Type material. Holotype (male) and allotype (female): China: “CHINA N Yunnan, Xue Shan nr. Zhongdian 4000–4100 m 23.VI.96 27°49' N 99°34' E C36”/“collected by A. Smetana, J. Farkač & P. Kabátek”. In the SMETANA collection, Ottawa, Canada.

Paratypes: China: [Yunnan]: same data as holotype, 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, in the SMETANA collection; same data as holotype, but 4,000 m and C37, in the SMETANA collection and the National Science Museum (Natural History), Tokyo, Japan; same data as holotype, but 4,050 m, 24–VI–1996 C39, 1 ♀; same data as holotype, but 3,900 m, 25–VI–1996

Figs. 24–34 (on p. 466). — 24–27. *Quedius bohemorum*: 24, apical portion of underside of paramere; 25, apical portion of median lobe with internal sac; 26, gonocoxites of female genital segment with accessory sclerite; 27, tergite 10 of female genital segment. — 28–34. *Quedius farkaci*: 28, apical portion of male sternite 8; 29, tergite 10 of male genital segment; 30, sternite 9 of male genital segment; 31, aedoeagus, ventral view; 32, apical portion of underside of paramere; 33, apical portion of median lobe, ventral view, paramere removed; 34, tergite 10 of female genital segment.





Figs. 35-49. — 35-41. *Quedius kabateki*: 35, apical portion of male sternite 8; 36, tergite 10 of male genital segment; 37, sternite 9 of male genital segment; 38, aedeagus, ventral view; 39, apical portion of underside of paramere; 40, apical portion of median lobe with internal sac; 41, tergite 10 of female genital segment. — 42-49. *Quedius amicorum*: 42, apical portion of male sternite 8; 43, tergite 10 of male genital segment; 44, sternite 9 of male genital segment; 45, aedeagus, ventral view; 46, underside of paramere; 47, apical portion of underside of paramere; 48, apical portion of median lobe with internal sac; 49, tergite 10 of female genital segment.

C41, 5 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, same data as holotype, but 4,000 m, 24~26-VI-1996 C42, 2 ♂♂; same data as holotype, but 3,800 m, 26-VI-1996 C43, 1 ♂, all in the SMETANA collection.

Geographical distribution. *Quedius farkaci* is at present known only from the type locality in the Xue Shan mountain range in northern Yunnan; it may be endemic to this mountain range.

Bionomics. The specimens of the original series were taken, mostly together with those of *Q. bohemosum*, in high montane coniferous forest with intermixed rhododendrons and birches by sifting layers of fallen rhododendron leaves and by sifting various floor debris, moss and pieces of rotting wood.

Recognition and comparisons. *Quedius farkaci* belongs to a group of species around *Q. euryalus* SMETANA, 1997. It is quite well characterized by the shape of the aedeagus and of tergite 10 of the female genital segment (Figs. 31, 34). The aedeagus of *Q. farkaci* is similar to that of *Q. euryalus*, but it differs distinctly in several details (see figs. 4–6 in SMETANA, 1997 and Figs. 31–33). In addition, *Q. euryalus* differs in several characters on both the male and female genital segments (figs. 2, 3, 7 in SMETANA, 1997 and Figs. 29, 30, 34) and is distinctly larger (8.4–10.2 mm).

Etymology. Patronymic, this new species is dedicated to my friend, Dr. J. FARKAČ, Prague, Czech Republic, who provided stimulating companionship during the 1996 field work in mainland China.

Quedius (Microsaurus) kabateki sp. nov.

(Figs. 35–41)

Description. Black, elytra testaceo-brunneous, apical margins of abdominal tergites and apex of abdomen vaguely, inconspicuously paler; head and pronotum scarcely, abdomen distinctly iridescent; maxillary and labial palpi piceo-brunneous, with last segments slightly paler apically, antennae piceous-black, base of segment 2 testaceo-rufous, legs piceous with distinctly paler tarsi, apices of tibiae slightly paler. Head of rounded quadrangular shape, slightly wider than long (ratio 1.25), narrowed posteriad behind eyes, posterior angles entirely obsolete; eyes large and convex, distinctly protruding from lateral contours of head, tempora distinctly shorter than eyes seen from above (ratio 0.69); no additional setiferous punctures between anterior frontal punctures; posterior frontal puncture situated closer to postero-medial margin of eye than to posterior margin of head, separated from it by distance about twice as large as diameter of puncture, one puncture between it and postero-medial margin of eye, situated at margin of eye; one or two punctures between posterior frontal puncture and anterior frontal puncture situated near medial margin of eye; two punctures between posterior frontal puncture and posterior margin of head; temporal puncture situated about midway between posterior margin of eye and posterior margin of head, one additional puncture between it and posterior margin of head; surface of head with fine and dense microsculpture of transverse waves, gradually becoming somewhat confused

on clypeus. Antenna moderately long, scarcely dilated toward apex, segment 3 slightly longer than segment 2 (ratio 1.16), segments 4 and 5 slightly longer than wide, segments 6 and 7 about as long as wide, segments 8–10 slightly wider than long, last segment about as long as two preceding segments combined. Pronotum about as long as wide, moderately narrowed anteriorly, widest at about middle, transversely convex, lateral portions not explanate, lateral margins somewhat flattened posteriorly, base broadly arcuate; dorsal rows each with three punctures; sublateral rows each with four punctures (rarely with only three punctures unilaterally), posterior puncture situated behind level of large lateral puncture; one additional setiferous puncture between each dorsal and sublateral row; microsculpture similar to that on head, but finer and denser. Scutellum impunctate, with very fine, dense microsculpture of transverse waves. Elytra relatively long, at base almost as wide as pronotum at widest point, scarcely widened posteriorly, at suture slightly (ratio 1.13), at sides distinctly longer than pronotum at midline (ratio 1.31); punctation and pubescence fine and dense, transverse interspaces between punctures mostly slightly larger than diameters of punctures; pubescence brownish; surface between punctures without microsculpture. Wings fully developed. Abdomen with tergite 7 (fifth visible) bearing fine whitish apical seam of palisade fringe; punctation and pubescence of abdominal tergites somewhat finer and sparser than that on elytra, becoming somewhat sparser toward apex of each tergite and in general toward apex of abdomen; pubescence piceous; surface between punctures with exceedingly dense and fine microsculpture of transverse striae.

Male. First four segments of front tarsus markedly dilated, sub-bilobed, each densely covered with modified pale setae ventrally; segment 2 scarcely wider than apex of tibia (ratio 1.1); segment 4 narrower than preceding segments. Sternite 8 with two long setae on each side, regular setation sparse and short; with rather wide, shallow, almost arcuate medio-apical emargination, short triangular area before emargination flattened and smooth (Fig. 35). Genital segment with tergite 10 with five or six unequally long setae at apical margin and with very few, fine setae in front of them (Fig. 36); sternite 9 in general short and wide, with very short basal portion, subemarginate or slightly emarginate apically, without appreciably differentiated apical or subapical setae (Fig. 37). Aedeagus (Figs. 38–40) short and wide; median lobe constricted around middle, anteriorly narrowed into short apical portion with narrowly arcuate apex, with two minute carinae on face adjacent to paramere; apical portion of median lobe on side opposite to paramere semicircularly excavated. Paramere short, with lancet-shaped apical portion with subacute apex, not quite reaching apex of median lobe; four minute setae at apex and two similar setae at each lateral margin far below apex; sensory peg setae on underside of paramere not numerous, forming a longitudinal row of three or four setae along each 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 2 about as wide as apex of tibia. Genital segment with tergite 10 narrowly triangular, with slightly differentiated apical portion with narrowly ar-

cuate apex, with several unequally long setae at apical margin and with a few short setae in front of them (Fig. 41).

Length 4.9–5.5 mm.

Type material. Holotype (male): China: “CHINA N Yunnan, Xue Shan nr. Zhongdian 4050 m 24–VI–1996 27°49N 99°34E C39”/“collected by A. Smetana, J. Farkač & P. Kabátek”. Allotype (female): China: [Yunnan]: same data as holotype, but 4000 m, 24–VI–1996 C42.

Both holotype and allotype in the SMETANA collection, Ottawa, Canada.

Paratypes: China: [Yunnan]: same data as holotype, 4♂♂, in the SMETANA collection and in the National Science Museum (Natural History), Tokyo, Japan; same data as holotype, but C40, 1♂ in the SMETANA collection.

Geographical distribution. *Quedius kabateki* is at present known only from the type locality in the Xue Shan range in northern Yunnan.

Bionomics. The specimens of the original series were taken, mostly together with those of *Q. bohemosum* and *Q. farkaci* in the high montane coniferous forest with intermixed rhododendrons and birches by sifting layers of fallen rhododendron leaves and by sifting various floor debris, moss and pieces of rotting wood.

Recognition. *Quedius kabateki* is a very distinctive species, due to its small size, combined with the coloration of the body (elytra) and the chaetotaxy on both the head and pronotum. It cannot be confused with any other Chinese species of the genus.

Etymology. Patronymic, the species is dedicated to my friend, Mr. Petr KABÁTEK, Praha, Czech Republic, a very knowledgeable cerambycidologist, whose company I enjoyed during the 1996 field work in China.

Quedius (Microsaurus) amicorum sp. nov.

(Figs. 42–49)

Description. Piceous to piceous-black with black head, pronotum with all margins variably paler, rarely almost entire pronotum rufo-brunneous, elytra brownish, each with disc often indefinitely darkened, apical margins of abdominal tergites and apex of abdomen variably paler; head and pronotum vaguely, abdomen more distinctly iridescent; maxillary and labial palpi pale testaceous, antennae with first three segments testaceous, gradually becoming piceous toward apex, legs testaceous to brunneo-testaceous, medial faces of middle and particularly hind tibiae variably darkened. Head rounded, slightly wider than long (ratio 1.12), distinctly narrowed posteriad behind eyes, posterior angles entirely rounded; eyes moderately large and convex, tempora markedly shorter than eyes seen from above (ratio 0.60); no additional setiferous punctures between anterior frontal punctures; posterior frontal puncture situated close to posterior 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 closer to posterior margin of eye than to posterior margin of head; tempora with a few fine punctures; surface of head with fine and dense microsculpture of trans-

verse waves. Antenna moderately long, only slightly incrassate toward apex, segment 3 scarcely longer than segment 2, segment four slightly longer than wide, segment 5 as long as wide, following segments increasingly wider than long, last segment about as long as preceding two segments combined. Pronotum slightly wider than long (ratio 1.12), widest at about posterior third, slightly more narrowed anteriorly than posteriorly, with lateral margins continuously arcuate with broadly arcuate base, transversely convex, lateral portions not explanate; dorsal rows each with three punctures; sublateral rows each with two punctures, posterior puncture situated before level of large lateral puncture; microsculpture similar to that on head, but somewhat denser. Scutellum impunctate, with very fine and dense microsculpture of transverse striae. Elytra moderately long, at base narrower than pronotum at widest point, no more than scarcely widened posteriorly, at suture in males scarcely longer (ratio 1.05), in females usually as long as, at sides in males appreciably longer (ratio 1.17) than pronotum at midline, in females variably less so; punctation and pubescence moderately coarse, dense, transverse interspaces between punctures mostly about as large as diameters of punctures; pubescence brown; surface between punctures without microsculpture. Wings somewhat reduced, probably non-functional. Abdomen with tergite 7 (fifth visible) with fine whitish apical seam of palisade fringe; punctation and pubescence of abdominal tergites finer and denser than that on elytra, about evenly covering each tergite, in general becoming slightly sparser toward apex of abdomen; pubescence brown; surface between punctures with exceedingly dense and fine 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 wider than apex of tibia (ratio 1.23); segment 4 narrower than preceding segments. Sternite 8 with two long setae on each side, regular setation very fine, sparse; with moderately wide, shallow, subarcuate medio-apical emargination, small triangular area before emargination flattened and smooth (Fig. 42). Genital segment with tergite 10 short and wide, broadly arcuate apically, with numerous setae at and near apical margin (Fig. 43); sternite 9 with basal portion conspicuously narrow and long, apical portion large and wide, arcuate apically, with two slightly differentiated subapical setae (Fig. 44). Aedoeagus (Figs. 45–48) with both median lobe and paramere distinctly asymmetrical; median lobe with short, asymmetrical apical portion, on face adjacent to paramere with long, oblique median carina. Paramere large, distinctly twisted and asymmetrical, curved toward left side of median lobe, with apex about reaching apex of median lobe; four fine setae at apex, two smaller setae at each lateral margin below apex; sensory peg setae on underside of paramere forming two unequal, unequally long, longitudinal lateral rows. Internal sac without larger sclerotized structures.

Female. First four segments of front tarsus similar to those of male, but distinctly less dilated; segment two about as wide as apex of tibia. Genital segment with tergite 10 short and wide, pigmented apically, markedly narrowed toward narrowly arcuate apex, with numerous setae at and near apical margin (Fig. 49).

Length 4.4–5.0 mm.

Type material. Holotype (male) and allotype (female): China: “CHINA N Yunnan, Xue Shan nr. Zhongdian 4050 m 24.VI.1996 27°49N 99°34E C39”/“collected by A. Smetana, J. Farkač & P. Kabátek”. In the SMETANA collection, Ottawa, Canada.

Paratypes: China: [Yunnan]: same data as holotype, 5 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ in the National Science Museum (Natural History), Tokyo, Japan, rest in the SMETANA collection; same data as holotype, but elevation 4,000–4,100 m, 23–VI–96, C36, 1 ♀; same data as holotype but C40, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; same data as holotype, but elevation 3,900 m, 25–VI–1996, C41, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, all in the SMETANA collection.

Geographical distribution. *Quedius amicorum* is at present known only from the type locality in the Xue Shan range in northern Yunnan.

Bionomics. Most specimens of the original series were taken by sifting moss, rotting bark and debris under it on a large, decaying *Abies* tree lying on the ground; some specimens were also taken, together with those of *Q. bohemorum*, *Q. farkaci* and *Q. kabateki*, in the high montane coniferous forest with intermixed rhododendrons and birches by sifting layers of fallen rhododendron leaves and by sifting various floor debris, moss and pieces of rotting wood.

Recognition and comments. *Quedius amicorum* is one of the smallest Chinese species of the subgenus *Microsaurus*. It is quite well characterized by the small size, the coloration and particularly by the quite unique, distinctly asymmetrical aedeagus (Figs. 45–48).

Etymology. The specific epithet is the plural genitive of the noun *amicus*, -i, m (friend). It refers to the fact that the original series of the species was collected by three Czech friends.

Acknowledgments

My colleagues Y. BOUSQUET and A. DAVIES, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Research Branch, Ottawa, reviewed the original draft of the manuscript and their comments eventually led to its improvement. Mr. Go SATO from the same establishment carefully finished the line drawings.

要 約

A. SMETANA: 中国産ツヤムネハネカクシ亜族に関する知見. 9. ツヤムネハネカクシ属 *Microsaurus* 亜属の7. — *Microsaurus* 亜属の2新種を中国の陝西省から, また4新種を雲南省から記載し, *Quedius schuelkei*, *Q. germanorum*, *Q. bohemorum*, *Q. farkaci*, *Q. kabateki* および *Q. amicorum* と命名した. さらに既知の2種の雌を初めて明らかにし, 他の4種の新しい産地を記録した.

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Elytra, Tokyo, **25** (2): 473–474, November 15, 1997

新 刊 紹 介

「浙江古田山昆虫和大型真菌」 朱 延安 (編). v+4+327 ページ ; 1995年4月発行. 浙江科学技术出版社, 杭州. [Insects and Macrofungi of Gutianshan, Zhejiang. Ed. ZHU Tingan. v+4+327 pp.; Apr. 1995. Zhejiang Kexuejishu Chubanshe, Hangzhou.]

中国やロシアで出版される印刷物のなかには、入手のきわめてむずかしいものが少なくない、とくに近年の中国では、単行本として出版される調査報告書のなかに新種の記載されることが多く、かなり重要な論文でも、うっかりしていると見逃しがちである。ここに紹介する「浙江古田山昆虫和大型真菌」は、その典型的な例のひとつで、わたし自身も、刊行を知ってから現物を手にするまでに、中国の友人の助けを借りてなお半年近い時間がかかった。

本書は、浙江省の西部、江西省との境界上に位置する白际山系の古田山自然保護区を、1992年から2年あまりかけて調査した成果の集大成である。内容は3部に分かれ、第1部が古田山の自然概況、第2部が昆虫相、第3部が大型真菌類にあてられている。第1部は、古田山自然概況と古田山昆虫区系の2論文で構成され、とくに前者は、わずか2ページの短いものでありながら、調査地の状況を把握するのにきわめて有用である。また、第3部は、全体の15パーセント弱を占めるに過ぎないが、その道の研究者には役立つ文献となるだろう。

これらに対して、昆虫類を扱った第2部は、全巻の8割強を占め、50名の著者の手になる55