

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

Part 23. Genus *Strouhalium* SCHEERPELTZ, 1962. Section 4.
Genus *Pseudorientis* WATANABE, 1970. Section 2

Aleš SMETANA

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

Abstract Additional distributional and habitat data on *Strouhalium sichuanense* are provided. A new species of the genus *Pseudorientis*, *P. rotundiceps*, is described and illustrated from specimens collected recently on Daba Shan in Hubei and Shaanxi. Additional taxonomic and habitat data are provided for *Pseudorientis gongga*.

This paper deals mainly with two species of the genus *Pseudorientis* WATANABE, 1970. Some additional taxonomic and habitat data are provided for *P. gongga* SMETANA, 1995 b, and a new species, *P. rotundiceps*, is described and illustrated from specimens taken recently on Daba Shan in Hubei and Shaanxi. The first contribution to the knowledge of the genus *Pseudorientis* of mainland China is the one mentioned in Part 7 of my “Contributions” (SMETANA, 1996, 225). There is also a brief contribution to the knowledge of *Strouhalium sichuanense* SMETANA, 1995 a.

Strouhalium sichuanense SMETANA

Strouhalium sichuanense SMETANA, 1995 a, 135.

New records. China: [Sichuan]: Ya’an Pref., Tianquan Co., E Erlang Shan Pass, 2900 m, 9 km SE Luding, 29°52’N 102°18’E, 20.–22. VI. 1999 D. W. Wrase leg., 10♂♂, 8♀♀; same, M. Schülke leg., 1♂, 2♀♀. In the SCHÜLKE (Berlin) and SMETANA (Ottawa) collections.

Comments. The shape of the apex of the apical portion of the paramere varies slightly, from narrowly obtuse to sharp.

The specimens bear the following habitat data: “brook bank” (those collected by WRASE) and “Bachufer, Moos+Schotter” (those collected by SCHÜLKE).

***Pseudorientis gongga* SMETANA**

(Fig. 1)

Pseudorientis gongga SMETANA, 1995 b, 344.

New records. China: [Sichuan]: Gongga Shan, Hailuogou, above Camp 3, 3050 m, 29°35'N 102°00'E, 6. VII. 96, A. Smetana [C52], 1 ♂, 1 ♀, in the SMETANA collection, Ottawa.

Comments. These two specimens were collected near the collecting site of the holotype, which until now was the only known representative of the species. Both specimens were taken by sifting moss, rotting bark and wood of large fallen trees.

The number of punctures in dorsal rows on the pronotum varies in this species. The holotype of the species has seven punctures in each row (see SMETANA, 1995 b, 344), each of the two above specimens has six punctures in each dorsal row.

The female of this species was not known, therefore its description follows:

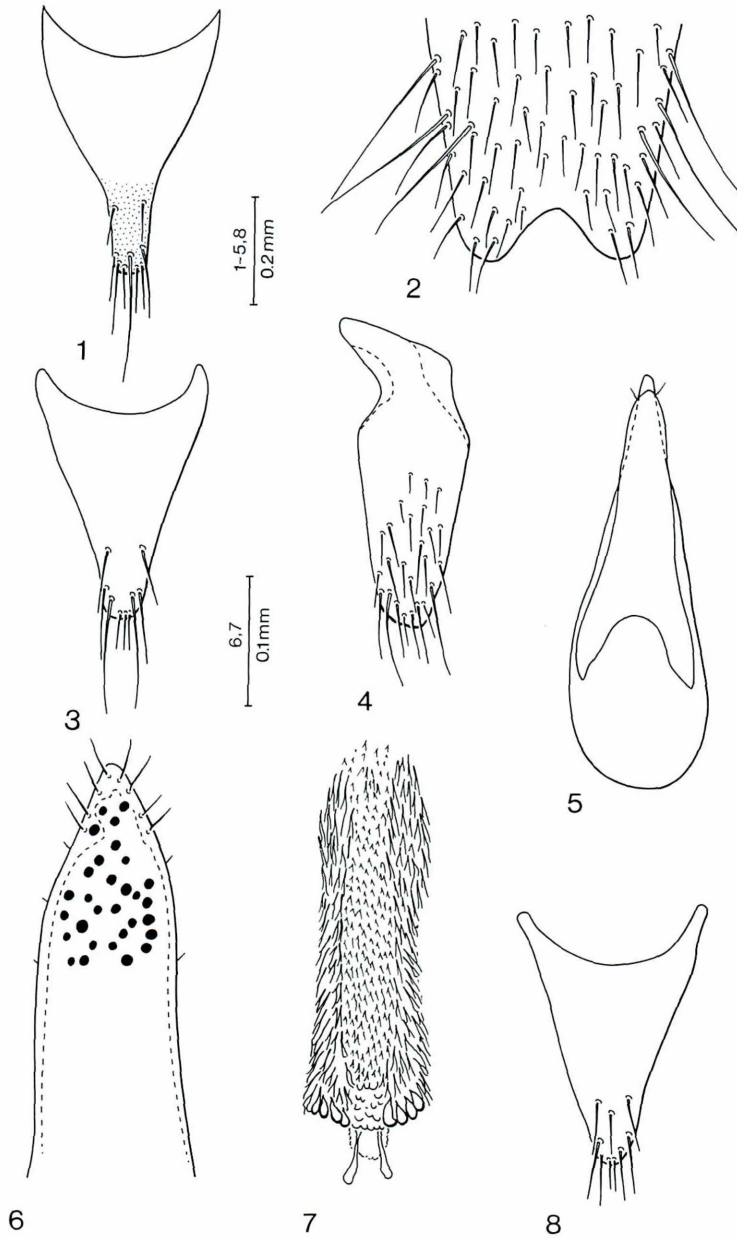
Female. First four segments of front tarsus hardly dilated, not sub-bilobed. Genital segment with tergite 10 of characteristic shape, with distinctly differentiated, pigmented, subparallel-sided apical portion with five unequal, in general fine, apical setae and two markedly longer and stronger setae in front of them (Fig. 1).

***Pseudorientis rotundiceps* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 2–8)

Description. Piceous black, pronotum sometimes vaguely paler, with elytral suture and apical margins of abdominal tergites and apex of abdomen paler, scutellum in most specimens also somewhat paler; mouthparts, antennae and legs testaceo-yellowish, antennae inconspicuously darkened toward apex, medial faces of middle and hind tibiae vaguely darkened in most specimens.

Head of rounded shape, slightly wider than long (ratio 1.16), markedly narrowed posteriad behind eyes, posterior angles entirely rounded and indistinct; eyes moderately long and convex, tempora about as long as eyes from above; two additional punctures between anterior frontal punctures; posterior frontal puncture situated midway between posteromedial margin of eye and posterior margin of head, or slightly closer to posteromedial margin of eye, two punctures behind posterior frontal puncture at posterior margin of head; temporal puncture situated slightly closer to posterior margin of eye than to posterior margin of head; surface of head with extremely fine and superficial microsculpture of mostly rudimentary transverse waves with tendency to form rudimentary meshes on frons and clypeus. Antenna relatively robust, moderately long, segment 2 slightly longer than segment 3 (ratio 1.20), segment 4 vaguely longer than wide, segment 5 as long as wide, segments 6–10 wider than long, gradually becoming shorter and wider, segments 9 and 10 markedly transverse, last segment about as long as two preceding segments combined. Pronotum moderately wider than long (ratio 1.20), widest at about posterior third, distinctly narrowed anteriorly, disc markedly trans-



Figs. 1-8. — 1. *Pseudorientis gongga*: tergite 10 of female genital segment. — Figs. 2-8. *Pseudorientis rotundiceps*: 2, apical portion of male sternite 8; 3, tergite 10 of male genital segment; 4, sternite 9 of male genital segment; 5, aedeagus, ventral view; 6, apical portion of underside of paramere; 7, internal sac of aedeagus; 8, tergite 10 of female genital segment.

versely convex; dorsal rows mostly slightly irregular, each with four punctures, occasionally one puncture missing or additional puncture present, usually unilaterally; sub-lateral rows well developed, each with three or four punctures, posterior puncture situated far behind level of large lateral puncture; surface with microsculpture similar to that on head, but even more rudimentary and hardly detectable in some specimens. Scutellum impunctate, with hardly detectable, rudimentary microsculpture. Elytra moderately long, at base slightly narrower than pronotum at widest point, widened posteriad, at suture vaguely (ratio 1.09), at sides slightly longer (ratio 1.21) than pronotum at midline; punctation fine and sparse, slightly asperate, transverse interspaces between punctures mostly three times diameter of punctures or more, especially toward apical elytral margin; pubescence piceous; surface between punctures without microsculpture, but with some microscopical irregularities. Wings fully developed. Abdomen with tergite 7 (fifth visible) with fine whitish apical seam of palisade fringe, punctation and pubescence of abdominal tergites finer than that on elytra, sparse, becoming gradually sparser toward apex of each tergite, and in general toward apex of abdomen; surface between punctures without detectable microsculpture.

Male. First four segments of front tarsus markedly dilated, sub-bilobed, each covered with pale modified setae ventrally; segment 2 about as wide as apex of tibia; segment 4 narrower than preceding segments, vaguely sub-bilobed. Segment 8 with three long setae on each side; with wide and moderately deep, obtusely triangular medioapical emargination (Fig. 2). Genital segment with tergite 10 narrowed into sub-parallel-sided apical portion with arcuate apex, with two rather long subapical setae and some additional shorter setae, as in Fig. 3; sternite 9 with short basal portion, apical portion with subtruncate apex, bearing numerous setae, as in Fig. 4. Aedoeagus (Figs. 5–7) in general rather small and wide; median lobe, slightly, evenly tapering anteriorly, in about apical third more suddenly narrowed into subacute anterior portion. Paramere parallel-sided in middle portion, anteriorly markedly narrowed into subacute apex not reaching apex of median lobe; four minute setae at apex and two similar setae at each lateral margin below apex; underside of apical portion with numerous, irregularly placed sensory peg setae, number of setae varying from 18 to 29; internal sac with a large central sclerite, as in Fig. 7.

Female. First four segments of front tarsus hardly dilated, not sub-bilobed. Genital segment of characteristic shape, with slightly differentiated, not appreciably pigmented apical portion bearing unequal setae situated as in Fig. 8.

Length 3.9–4.2 mm.

Type material. Holotype (male): China: “CHINA: W-Hubei Daba Shan crk valley 11 km NW Muyuping 31°30'N “/'”110°22'E 1960 m 18. VII. 2001 A. Smetana [C109]”.

Allotype (female): China: “CHINA: W-Hubei Daba Shan pass E of Mt. Da Shennongjia 12 km “/'”NW Muyuping 31°30'N 110°21'E 2050 m 19. 7. 01 A. Smetana [C112]”.

Both holotype and allotype in the SMETANA collection, Ottawa.

Paratypes: China: [Hubei]: same data as holotype, 1 ♂, in the SMETANA collection; same data as allotype, but 1950 m, 16. VII. 2001, leg. M. Schülke [CO1–13], 1 ♂, in the SCHÜLKE collection, Berlin; same data as allotype, but 1950 m, 16.–22. VII. 2001, Wrase (13), 2 ♀, in the SCHÜLKE collection; same data as holotype, but 18. VII. 2001, Wrase (17), 1 ♂ 1 ♀, in the SCHÜLKE collection; W-Hubei, Daba Shan, mountain range NE Muyuping, pass 12 km Muyuping, N-slope, 31°32'N 110°26'E, 2380 m, 17. VII. 2001, leg. M. Schülke [CO1–15], 1 ♂, 1 ♀, in the SCHÜLKE collection. [Shaanxi]: Daba Shan, mountain range N pass 22 km NW Zhengping, N-slope, 32°01'N 109°21'E, 2400 m, 13. VII. 2001, leg. M. Schülke [CO1–11], 1 ♂, 1 ♀, in the SCHÜLKE and SMETANA collections.

Geographical distribution. *Pseudorientis rotundiceps* is at present known only from Daba Shan in western Hubei and southern Shaanxi.

Bionomics. The specimens coded [C109] and [C112] were taken in mixed deciduous forests by sifting rotting wood and bark, including underlying various debris on the ground under them. The other specimens bear labels indicating sifting various debris, leaf litter and moss on wet areas of the forest floor, sometimes along small creeks. The specimens collected by WRASE, with the date 16.–22. VII. 2001 were taken from vinegar baited pitfall traps set in a mixed deciduous forest.

Recognition and comments. *Pseudorientis rotundiceps* shares with *P. gongga* the character state of the presence of the two additional punctures between the anterior frontal punctures on the head (see SMETANA, 1995 b, 345). However, it is easily discriminated by the on average larger and more robust body shape, by the wider and more rounded head with sides behind the eyes more markedly narrowed toward the neck, by the less numerous punctures in dorsal rows on the pronotum (usually four in each row, and no more than five punctures unilaterally in *P. rotundiceps*, as opposed to at least six, and occasionally up to eight unilaterally in *P. gongga*), by the somewhat longer and more sparsely punctate elytra, and by the male and female sexual differences (figs. 6–10 in SMETANA, 1995 b, 344, and Figs. 1–7).

One of the paratypes collected by SCHÜLKE and coded [CO 1–15] bears a determination label “*Pseudorientis gongga* ? det. M. Schülke 2001”.

Etymology. The specific epithet is composed of the Latin adjective *rotundus*, -a, -um (round) and the -iceps (from Latin *caput*, -itis, m [head]). It refers to the shape of the head of the species.

Acknowledgments

I thank my colleague A. DAVIES, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Research Branch, Ottawa, for the criticisms of the manuscript, and Mr. Go SATO from the same establishment for carefully finishing all 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. 23. *Strouhalium* 属の4とシノブツヤムネハネカクシ属の2. — *Strouhalium sichuanense* SMETANA を, 四川省西部の二郎山垭口から新たに記録した. また, シノブツヤムネハネカクシ属の, *Pseudorientis gongga* SMETANA の雌を初めて記載し, 同属の1新種 *P. rotundiceps* SMETANA を, 大巴山の湖北省側および陝西省側から記載した.

References

- SCHEERPELTZ, O., 1962. Eine neue Gattung und Art der Tribus Quediini (Col., Staphylinidae). *Annln. naturhist. Mus. Wien*, **65**: 259–272.
- SMETANA, A., 1995 a. Four new species of *Strouhalium* from Sichuan and Himalaya (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Quediina). *Klapalekiana*, **31**: 131–139.
- 1995 b. Two new species of *Pseudorientis* WATANABE (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Staphylinini, Quediina) from China. *Spec. Bull. Jpn. Soc. Coleopterol.*, (4): 341–346.
- 1996. Contributions to the knowledge of the Quediina (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Staphylinini) of China. Part 7. Genus *Quedius* STEPHENS, 1829. Subgenus *Raphirus* STEPHENS, 1829. Section 2. *Elytra, Tokyo*, **24**: 225–237.
- WATANABE, Y., 1970. Descriptions of a new genus and a new species of Quediini from Japan (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae). *Kontyû, Tokyo*, **38**: 70–74.