Contributions to the knowledge of the Quediina
(Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Staphylinini) of China.
Part 53. Genus Indoquedius BLACKWELDER, 1952. Section 2

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Abstract: The type material of Indoquedius juno (SHARP, 1874) and of its synonym Indoquedius aculeus ZHAO & ZHOU, 2010 has been studied and the details are made available here. Geographical distribution of I. juno is given. Indoquedius frater is described as new based on specimens from Yunnan. Indoquedius jendeki is for the first time recorded from Laos. Additional faunistic and bionomic data on some previously described species are presented.

Keywords: Coleoptera: Staphylinidae, Staphylininae, Staphylinini, Quediina, Indoquedius, type material, taxonomy, synonymy, new species, geographical distribution, mainland China, Palaearctic Region.

Introduction

This is the fifty-third of a series of papers dealing with the Quediina of People’s Republic of China. It deals with the species of the genus Indoquedius BLACKWELDER, 1952. It presents the results of the study of the type material of I. juno (SHARP, 1874) and its synonym Indoquedius aculeus ZHAO & ZHOU, 2010. A preliminary note of this synonymy was published recently. One new species: I. frater nov.sp. is described based on specimens from Yunnan. This brings the number of species of Indoquedius known to occur in mainland China to 16. New distributional data of several already described species are given.

Materials and methods

The acronyms used in the text when referring to the deposition of the specimens are as follows:
ASC .................Aleš Smetana collection, deposited at The National Museum of Nature and Science, Tsukuba, Japan
MSC .................Michael Schülke collection, Berlin, Germany
NMW .................Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien, Austria (H. Schillhammer)
SNUC .................Department of Biology, Shanghai Normal University, Shanghai, People’s Republic of China (J. Hu and L. Tang)
Results

**Indoquedius juno** SHARP, 1874

*juno* SHARP, 1874: 24 (*Quedius*; description); SHARP 1889: 29 (*Quedius*); BERNHAUER & SCHUBERT 1916: 425 (*Quedius*; catalogue); SCHEERPILTZ 1933: 1445 (*Quedius*; catalogue); KORGE 1963: 87 (*Quedius*; subgenus *Indoquedius*); NAKANE 1963: 94 (*Quedius*; characters; habitat); SMETANA 1988: 300 (*Indoquedius*); HERMAN 2001: 3080 (*Indoquedius*; catalogue); SMETANA 2004: 656 (*Indoquedius*; catalogue); ZHAO & ZHOU, 2010: 31 (*Indoquedius*; description); SMETANA 201a: (*Indoquedius*; synonym of *juno*).

**Type material.** *Quedius juno*. **Type locality.** Japan, Yamato.

**Holotype.** Female (by monotypy), in BMNH, labelled as follows: "HOLOTYPE *Quedius juno* Sharp, 1874: 24 det. R. G. Booth 2009*.

**Indoquedius aculeus** ZHAO & ZHOU, 2010

**Type locality.** China, Sichuan, Wolong, Wulidun, 2270 m.


**Distribution.** The species was until recently known only from Japan, but it was quite recently recorded without any details from the provinces Chongqing, Hebei, Hubei, Shaanxi and Sichuan of Peoples Republic of China, and from Russian Far East by SMETANA. Detailed records are presented here: **CHINA:** Chongqing: Chengkou Coun., East Daba Shan, lower Huang’an- Gou, 31°51.227N 109°.07.174E, 2039 m; Hu b e I: pass Chengde- Chifeng, 41°.6’N 118°.52’E, 3651.5, 2002, J. Turna leg., 19 spec. (ASC, NMW); Hebei: Daba Shan, creek valley 8 km NW Muinyuping, 31°29’N 110°.22’E, 1540 m, (edge of small creek), 18.VII.2001; [16], Wrase leg., 1 spec. (ASC); S env. Muinyuping, 31°45’N, 110°4’E, up to 1100 m, 15.-17.VI.2002, J. Turna leg., 1 spec. (NMW); Shaanxi: Qinling Shan, 6 km E Xianyangba, 1000-1300 m, 23-V. - 13.VI. 2000, C. Holzschuh leg., 2 spec. (ASC, NMW); Qinting Shan, pass on rd. Zhouzhi-Foping, 105 km SW Xi’an, N slope, 1700 m, 33°46’N 107°58’E, [C 01-02], M. Schülke leg., 2 spec. (MSC); Zhouzhi Coun., Houzhezi, Qinling, West Sangogli Gou, 33°50.613N 107°48.524E, 1336 m, 17.- 19.V.2008, Huang Hao & Xu Wang leg., 2 spec. (SNUC). **Sichuan.** Aba Tibet. Aut. Pref., Weizhou Co., Qiongtaisi Shan, Wolong valley, 40 km W Dujiangyan, 1500 m, 31°03’N 103°11’2E (brouk banka), 14.VII.1999, D. W. Wrase, 1 spec. (ASC); Russian Far East. "Sibiria or. Usurijskij r. S Dudovij Kaz. Skali 13. 5. 1985", 1 spec. (NMW); Benekovsky env., 10 km W or NW, 159-160 m, 1.-8.VII.2014, 43.17N 133.76 E, Jendek, Machalik, Soula leg., 1 spec. (ASC).
Comments. When describing *Indoquedius aculeus*, ZHAO & ZHOU (l.c.) failed to list all label data attached to the holotype specimen. They only provided those that are printed in bold under Type specimens above.

*Indoquedius frater* nov.sp. (Figs 1-6)

**Type locality.** China: Yunnan: SE Pingbian, 22° 54'31''N 103° 41'44''E, 2100 m.

**Type material.** Holotype (♂) and allotype (♀): CHINA: "CHINA [22a]- Yunnan, SE Pingbian, primary forest, 22° 54'31''N 103° 41'44''E, 2100 m, 28.VIII.2014 V. Assing". Holotype in ASC, allotype in VAC.

**Description.** Body entirely black; maxillary and labial palpi piceous-black, with last segment paler, antennae black, with last four segments milky white., legs black with paler tarsi. Head rounded, slightly wider than long (ratio 1.17); eyes very large and convex, tempora about half as long as eyes seen from above (ratio 0.50); two punctures along medial margin of each eye between anterior and posterior frontal punctures; posterior frontal puncture situated close to postero medi al margin of eye, separated from it by distance slightly shorter than diameter of puncture; one puncture between it and posterior margin of head; temporal puncture close to postero medi al margin of eye than to posterior margin of head, two fine punctures postero medi al of it, tempora impunctate; surface of head without microsculpture. Antenna long, hardly thickened toward apex, segment 3 markedly longer than segment 2 (ratio 1.57), following segments distinctly longer than wide but becoming gradually shorter toward antennal apex, last segment asymmetrically acuminate, slightly longer than preceding segment. Pronotum feebly wider than at midline long (ratio 1.11), broadly rounded at base, narrowed anteriad, transversely convex, lateral pronotal groove smooth, without microsculpture; dorsal rows each with three punctures, sublateral rows absent; large lateral puncture separated from lateral pronotal groove by distance about equal to diameter of puncture; anterior angles of pronotum impunctate; surface of pronotum without microsculpture. Scutellum large, coarsely and densely punctuate and setose. Elytra moderately long, at base slightly narrower than pronotum at widest point, at suture vaguely (ratio 1.08), at sides slightly (ratio 1.12) longer than pronotum at midline; punctuation coarse and dense, transverse interspaces between punctures shorter than diameters of punctures, surface between punctures without microsculpture. Wings fully developed. Abdomen with tergite 7 (fifth visible) with distinct whitish apical se am of palisade fringe; tergite 2 (in front of first fully visible tergite) impunctate; punctuation of abdominal tergites considerably finer than that on elytra, moderately dense, about evenly covering each tergite, but becoming gradually sparser toward apex of abdomen; pubescence black; surface between punctures with excessively fine microsculpture of transverse striae.

**Male.** First four segments of front tarsus markedly dilated, subbilobed, each densely covered with tenent setae ventrally; segment 2 wider than apex of tibia (ratio 1.21), segment 4 narrower than preceding segments. Sternite 8 with one long setae at each side, with inconspicuous, shallow, arcuate medioapical emargination, small triangular area before emargination flattened and smooth (Fig. 1). Genital segment with tergite 10 wide, markedly narrowed toward emarginated apex, setose as in Fig. 2; sternite 9 with short basal portion, apical portion deeply emarginated apically, with transparent "mirror" at each lateral margin, setose as in Fig. 3. Aedeagus (Figs. 4, 5) quite similar to that of *I. jendeki*, but markedly larger and more elongate, paramere markedly longer, particularly
the subparallelsided apical portion; internal sac similar to that of *I. jendeki*, but composed of much finer spine-like elements.

Female. First four segments of front tarsus markedly dilated, not appreciably different from those of male. Genital segment with tergite 10 wide, markedly narrowed toward deeply emarginate apex, sense as in Fig. 6.

Length 12.0-12.4 mm.

**Etymology.** The specific epithet is the Latin noun *frater*, -*tris* m (brother) in apposition. It denotes the close similarity of the species to *I. jendeki*.

**Geographical Distribution.** *Indoquedius frater* is at present known only from the type locality in southern Yunnan.

**Bionomics.** The two specimens of the original series were taken in a "primary forest", but no details are available.

**Recognition and comments.** *Indoquedius frater* is obviously closely related and similar to *I. jendeki*, as documented by the similar sclerites of both the male and female genital segments, and by the shape of the aedoeagus, but it may be externally easily distinguished by the uniformly deep black coloration of the body, by the more robust body shape, and by the coarser punctuation of both the elytra and abdominal tergites.

**Indoquedius klapperichi SMETANA, 2014**

*klapperichi* SMETANA, 2014: 178 (*Indoquedius*; description)

**New records.** CHINA: Yunnan: SE Pingbian, 22° 54'31"N 103° 41'44"E, 2100 m, 28.VII.2014, [CH 14-22a], M. Schlüke, 2 spec. (ASC, MSC); same, but V. Assing, 3 spec. (ASC, VAC).

**Comments.** The specimens were collected in a primary subtropical broadleaved forest by sifting forest floor litter.

These are the first records of *I. klapperichi* from Yunnan; the species was previously known only from the holotype taken in Fujian.

**Indoquedius bicoloris SMETANA, 2014**

*bicoloris* SMETANA, 2014: 184 (*Indoquedius*; description; habitat)

**New records.** CHINA: Yunnan: mt. W Xundian, 25° 34'44"N 10°3 09'17"E, 2200 m, 15.VIII.2014, [CH 14-08], M. Schlüke, 2 spec. (ASC, MSC); same, but V. Assing, 13 spec. (ASC, VAC).

Specimens were collected in a mixed forest with alder, pine and shrubs by sifting litter, twigs and roots. The species is at present known only from Yunnan.

**Quedius bicornutus ZHAO & ZHOU, 2010**

*bicornutus* ZHAO & ZHOU, 2010: 33 (*Indoquedius*; description); SMETANA 2014: 170 (*Indoquedius*; characters; male characters illustrated; faunal records: Shaanxi, Sichuan, Yunnan; habitat).

**New records.** CHINA: Yunnan: NE Kunming, 25° 09'07"N 102° 53'46"E, 2280 m, 11.VIII.2014, [CH 14-04], M. Schlüke, 1 spec. (MSC); same, but 25° 08'40"N 102° 53'48"E, 2290 m, 11.VIII.2014, [CH 14-05], M. Schlüke, 3 spec. (ASC, MSC); same, but V. Assing, 7 spec.
Specimens were taken in mixed forests with alder, oak and pine by sifting forest floor litter, mushrooms and dead wood. Note that all collecting sites are well below 3000 m. The species is at present known from Shaanxi, Sichuan and Yunnan. 

**Indoquedius jendeki** SMETANA, 2014

**New record.** VIETNAM: Lao Cai prov., Phuc Tho, 22° 10'15"N 106° 02'20"E, 1900 m, 20.VIII.2014, V. Assing, 1 spec. (ASC, NMW).

**Comment.** This is the first record of this species from Vietnam. It was previously known only from Laos.

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**Zusammenfassung**


**References**


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Figs 1-6: *Indoquedius frater* sp. nov. (1) apical portion of male sternite 8; (2) tergite 10 of male genital segment; (3) sternite 9 of male genital segment; (4) aedoeagus, ventral view; (5) apical portion of ventral side of paramere with sensory peg setae; (6) tergite 10 of female genital segment.
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