

Revision of the tribes Quediini and Tanygnathinini. Part II. The Himalayan Region. Supplement 3 (Insecta: Coleoptera: Staphylinidae)

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Summary

Three new species are described and illustrated, based on specimens from Nepal: *Quedius (Microsaurus) lusciosus* sp. nov. (Jumla District), *Quedius (Microsaurus) hamulus* sp. nov. (Lamjung District) and *Quedius (Microsaurus) aethiops* sp. nov. (Lamjung District). The male of *Quedius (Distichalius) deceptor* Cameron, 1944 and of *Korgella calculosa* (Smetana, 1995) is described for the first time. The species of the *taruni* species-group (*Q. taruni* and *Q. schawalleri*) are transferred from the subgenus *Raphirus* to the subgenus *Microsaurus*. *Anchocerus monticola* Cameron, 1926 is recorded for the first time from Nepal. The genera of the former tribe Quediini of the Himalayan fauna are assigned to the recently established subtribes (see Introduction) and a new key to the genera of the subtribe Quediina of the Himalayan fauna is presented. The presence of representatives of the recently established genera *Anthosaurus* Smetana, 2015 and *Queskallion* Smetana, 2015 in the Himalaya is noted. Additional faunistic and bionomic data on numerous previously described species are presented.

Zusammenfassung

Drei neue Arten werden nach Exemplaren von Nepal beschrieben und abgebildet: *Quedius (Microsaurus) lusciosus* sp. nov. (Jumla District), *Quedius (Microsaurus) hamulus* sp. nov. (Lamjung District) und *Quedius (Microsaurus) aethiops* sp. nov. (Lamjung District). Die männlichen Geschlechtsmerkmale von *Quedius (Distichalius) deceptor* Cameron, 1944 und von *Korgella calculosa* (Smetana, 1995) werden beschrieben und abgebildet. Die Arten der *taruni*-Artengruppe (*Q. taruni* und *Q. schawalleri*) werden von der Untergattung *Raphirus* in die Untergattung *Microsaurus* transferiert. *Anchocerus monticola* Cameron, 1926 wird zum erstenmal von Nepal gemeldet. Die Gattungen des ehemaligen Tribus Quediini der himalayischen Fauna werden zu den neuzeitlich aufgestellten Subtriben (siehe

Introduction) zugeteilt und ein neuer Bestimmungsschlüssel für die Gattungen des Subtribus Quediina der himalayischen Fauna ist beigefügt.

Das Vorkommen von Repräsentanten der kürzlich aufgestellten Gattungen *Anthosaurus* Smetana, 2015 und *Queskallion* Smetana, 2015 im Himalaya wird aufgeführt. Nachträgliche faunistische und bionomische Daten für zahlreiche Arten werden gemeldet.

Key words: Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Quediina, taxonomy, new species, descriptions, geographical distribution, Himalaya, Palaearctic Region

1. Introduction

Since the publication of my revision of the at that time tribes Quediini and Atanygnathini of the Himalayan Region (SMETANA 1988) only a few subsequent papers were published. I published two supplements, the first one dealing with *Strouhalium* Scheerpeltz, 1962, a genus that was subsequently transferred to the subtribe Philonthina (SMETANA 2015c). The second supplement (SMETANA 1992) dealt with additional material collected mostly in Nepal by J. Martens and W. Schawaller. After that SOLODOVNIKOV & KLEEBERG (2004) published a paper containing, in addition to two new species, numerous new records for species distributed in Nepal Himalaya. The most recent contribution (SMETANA 2013) provided a description of a remarkable new species of the subgenus *Microsaurus* Dejean, 1833 of the genus *Quedius* Stephens, 1829 under the name *Q. laestrygon* Smetana, 2013.

To keep the consistency, I used in the title of this paper the names of the two tribes Quediini and Tanygnathinini that are obsolete today. Also, the genera of the Himalayan fauna belong now to several newly erected, resurrected or redefined subtribes of the former Quediini (SOLODOVNIKOV 2005, CHATZIMANOLIS et al. 2010, BRUNKE et al. 2015) but, again, to keep the consistency I assign the genera to the proper subtribes

in the introduction, but in the text I follow the system and sequence of the original contribution. The newly erected, resurrected or redefined subtribes are as follows:

Subtribe *Quediina* Kraatz, 1857. From the Himalayan fauna the genera *Quedius*, *Anthosaurus* Smetana, 2015, *Queskallion* Smetana, 2015 and *Korgella* Özdikmen, 2005 belong here.

Subtribe *Cyrtoquediina* Brunke and Solodovnikov, 2015 (in BRUNKE et al. 2015). From the Himalayan fauna the genus *Bolitogyrus* Chevrolat, 1842 belongs here.

Subtribe *Indoquediina* Brunke and Solodovnikov, 2015 (in BRUNKE et al. 2015). The genus *Indoquedius* is the sole member. The authors include in *Indoquedius*, as a new combination, the species *Philonthus dispersepunctatus* Scheerpeltz, 1965. However, this species does not

belong to *Indoquedius*, but is a member of the genus *Queskallion*, Smetana, 2015 (see SMETANA 2015b).

Subtribe *Acylophorina* Outerelo and Gamarra, 1985. From the Himalayan fauna the genera *Acylophorus*, *Anchocerus* Fauvel, 1905 and *Paratolmerus* Cameron, 1932 belong here.

Subtribe *Amblyopinina* Seevers, 1944. From the Himalayan fauna the genera *Heterothops* Stephens, 1829 and *Ctenandropus* Cameron, 1926 belong here.

Subtribe *Tanygnathina* Reitter, 1909. The genus *Atanygnathus* Jakobson, 1909 is the sole member of the subtribe.

The genera from all subtribes except for those in the subtribe *Quediina sensu stricto* may be identified using the key to the genera in the original revision (SMETANA 1988: 179–181). A new key to the genera of the latter subtribe follows.

Key to genera of the subtribe *Quediina sensu stricto* of the Himalayan Region*)

*) The figure numbers in the key refer to those in SMETANA 2015b: 401)

- 1. Mandibles each with longitudinal mandibular brush, in addition to mandibular prosthema (Fig. 41). First four visible abdominal tergites each with elevated middle keel bordered at each side by an impression (Fig. 43). Habitus Fig. 40 ***Anthosaurus* Smetana, 2015**
- Mandibles each with mandibular prosthema only (Fig. 42). First four abdominal tergites each without elevated middle keel (Fig. 47) 2
- 2. First three segments of antenna with only usual long setae and with surface among them smooth, shiny, therefore visually markedly contrasting with dull granulate surface of following segments bearing dense appressed pubescence (Fig. 56). Habitus Fig. 47. ***Quedius* Stephens, 1829**
- Second and third, or at least third, segment of antenna, in addition to usual long setae, with numerous short setae and with surface among setae slightly granulate, not quite shiny, therefore visually not obviously contrasting with dull granulate surface of following segments bearing dense appressed pubescence (Fig. 51) 3
- 3. Antenna very long with all segments distinctly longer than wide, only third antennal segment densely setose (Fig. 55). Habitus Fig. 57. ***Korgella* Özdikmen, 2005**
- Antenna moderately long, with segments 4-8 slightly longer than wide and with outer segments 9 and 10 about as long as wide, second and third antennal segment densely setose (Fig. 51). Habitus Fig. 50 ***Queskallion* Smetana, 2015**

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, Toshiba, Japan
ASHC Alexey V. Shavrin collection, Daugavpils, Latvia
NME Naturkundemuseum Erfurt, Germany

2. Results

Quedius (Microsaurus) apicicornis Eppelsheim

apicicornis EPPELSHEIM, 1895b: 391 (*Quedius*; subgenus *Microsaurus*; description); CAMERON, 1932: 286 (*Quedius*; subgenus *Microsaurus*; redescription); SMETANA, 1977: 246 (*Quedius*; subgenus *Microsaurus*; Bhutan records); SMETANA, 1988: 192 (*Quedius*; subgenus *Microsaurus*; redescription; synonymy; habitat); SMETANA, 1992: 2 (*Quedius*; subgenus *Microsaurus*; Nepal and Sikkim records)

New records. Nepal: Ganesh Himal, SE-slope, Pensang La, ca 3700 m, 17.VI.2000, Expedition Ghalé Santos Tamang, Ram, Santa & Santé Gurung, 1 spec. (NME); Manaslu Mts., S of Bara Pokhari, 2700 m, 8.IV. 2003, native collector, 3 spec. (ASC, NME); SE Manaslu Himal, Weichow Danda, 3000 m, 28°17'16" N 84°51'46"E, 2.VIII.2013, S. Tamang leg., 2 spec. Anapurna Mts., above Temang, 3000–3500 m, 28°30'44" N 83°18'37"E, 6.V.2007, J. Schmidt leg., 17 spec. (ASC, NME); Karnali, distr. Jumla, Gothichaur valley, 2750 m, 29°12' N 82°21'E, 16.X.2007, S. Tamang leg., 3 spec. (NME); Karnali, distr. Jumla, 28 km SSE Jumla, Tumta Kharka, 3200 m, 18.VI.2009, S. Tamang leg., 1 spec. (NME); Lalitpur distr., W slope of Mt. Phulchoki, ca 2.5 km SE of Godhawari, 2350 m, 27.578°/85.397°, 18.X.2010, F. Walther leg., 1 spec. (NME); W Dhaulagiri, Thankur, 3250 m, 28°36'32" N 83°01'26"E, 19.IX.2012, J. Schmidt leg., 6 spec. (ASC, NME); W Dhaulagiri, Kem Danda, 3100–3200 m, 28°38'37" N 82°58'34"E, 18.IX.2012, J. Schmidt leg., 1 spec. (NME); SW Dhaulagiri, NW Dhorpatan, 3100–3200 m, 28°30'47" N 83°01'59"E, 21.IX.2012, J. Schmidt leg., 1 spec (NME); Gandaki, Manang, Bhimtang to Yak Kharka, 3700 m, 28°37'49" N 84°28'23"E to 28°35'50" N 84°25'51"E, 3040 m, 24.V.2013, M. Hartmann leg., 1 spec. (NME); Kaski Seti Khola valley E, above Kabre, 2500 m, 28°22'10" N 83°59'47"E, Hagge & Schmidt leg., 1 spec. (NME); Lamjung Himal, S Sundar Dan-

da, 3370 m, 28°24'23" N 84°20'29"E, 20.IX.2013, J. Schmidt leg., 1 spec. (NME); Kaski, WI. Madi Khola Valley above Sikles, 3200 m, 28°22'48" N 84°03'54"E, 13.IX.2013, Hagge & Schmidt leg., 1 spec. (NME);

Comments. *Quedius apicicornis* is a fairly common species widely distributed in central and eastern Himalaya, from central Nepal eastward through West Bengal and Sikkim to Bhutan. It is a member of the *apicicornis*-species group (SMETANA 1996: 6,7; SMETANA 2001: 207) that has numerous species in mainland China.

Quedius (Microsaurus) davidkrali Hromádka

davidkrali HROMÁDKA, 2003: 133 (*Quedius*; subgenus *Microsaurus*; description)

New record. Nepal, Kanchenjunga Himal Mts., Ghunsa vill., 3375 m, 27°40' N 87°56'E, 6–10.VII. 2000, Jan Schneider leg., 5 spec. (ASC).

Comments. These are specimens that were collected at the type locality by Schneider at the same time as those of the original series.

Quedius (Microsaurus) beelsoni Cameron

beelsoni CAMERON, 1932: 285 (*Quedius*; subgenus *Microsaurus*; description); SMETANA, 1988: 196 (*Quedius*; subgenus *Microsaurus*; redescription; lectotype designation; synonymy; habitat); SMETANA, 1995: 31 (*Quedius*; subgenus *Microsaurus*; redescription; Taiwan records); SMETANA, 1996a: 2 (*Quedius*; subgenus *Microsaurus*; China records)

New record. Nepal, Karnali, Hurikot, 2800–3300 m, 9.V.1995, J. Weipert leg., 1 spec. (NME).

Comments. *Quedius beelsoni* is by far the most widely distributed *Quedius* species of the east-Palaearctic fauna. The distributional range extends from the Himalaya (from Uttaranchal eastward through Nepal to Darjeeling area and Sikkim) eastward to mainland China (Chongqing, Fujian, Guanxi, Guizhou, Hubei, Shaanxi, Shanghai, Sichuan, Yunnan, Zhejiang) all the way to Taiwan.

Quedius (Microsaurus) laestrygon Smetana

laestrygon SMETANA, 2013: 525 (*Quedius*; subgenus *Microsaurus*; description)

New record. Nepal, Dhaulagiri SE slope, N Dwari village, upper Rahugat Khola valley, 2500 m, 13.–15.V.2002, J. Schmidt leg., 1 spec. (NME).

Comments. This is the second record and second known specimen of this species. It was previously

known from Phulchoki in Kathmandu valley (SMETANA 2015: 525).

***Quedius (Microsaurus) stevensi* Cameron**

stevensi CAMERON, 1932: 288 (*Quedius*; subgenus *Microsaurus*; description); SMETANA, 1988: 212 (*Quedius*; subgenus *Microsaurus*; redescription; synonymy; habitat)

New records. Nepal, W Dhaulagiri, above Thankur, 3550 m, 28°36'04"N 83°01'48"E, 20.IX.2012, J. Schmidt leg., 16 spec. (ASC, NME); W Dhaulagiri, Thankur, 3250 m, 28°36'32"N 83°01'26"E, 19.IX.2012, J. Schmidt leg., 22 spec. (ASC, NME); W Dhaulagiri N slope, Jungla pass, 3400–3800 m, 28°51'37"N 82°58'02"E, 12.IX.2012, J. Schmidt leg., 20 spec. (ASC, NMW); W Dhaulagiri, env. Dhule, 3400–3500 m, 28°42'10"N 82°55'53"E, 18.IX.2012, J. Schmidt leg., 1 spec. (NME); W Dhaulagiri, Kem Danda, 3100–3200 m, 28°38'37"N 82°58'34"E, 18.IX.2012, J. Schmidt leg., 16 spec. (ASC, NME); SW Dhaulagiri. W Jaljala, 3300–3400 m, 28°30'44"N 83°13'15"E, 20.V.2012, Schmidt leg., 5 spec. (ASC, NME); SW Dhaulagiri Himal, env. Jaljala La, 3300–3500 m, 28°30'N 83°15'E, 12/13/21.V.2012, Schmidt leg., 14 spec. (ASC, NME); SW Dhaulagiri, NW Dhorpatan, 3100–3200 m, 28°30'47"N 83°01'59"E, 21.IX.2012, J. Schmidt leg., 25 spec. (ASC, NME); Dhaulagiri Mts., Hile Kharka, 3000–3100 m, 28°29'15"N 83°34'28"E, 9.V.2009, J. Schmidt leg., 3 spec. (NME); Dhaulagiri Mts., upper Marang Khola valley, 2500–2700 m, 28°29'50"N 83°27'37"E, 16.V.2009, J. Schmidt leg., 3 spec. (NME); Dhaulagiri Himal S-slope. N Banduk vill., 1900–2300 m, 28°27'22"N 83°35'13"E to 28°28'07"N 83°35'10"E, 6.V.2009, J. Schmidt leg., 1 spec. (NME); Dhaulagiri Mts. S-slope, above Pathlekharka, 2500–2700 m, 28°32'19"N 83°29'25"E, 12.V.2009, J. Schmidt leg., 4 spec. (ASC, NME); Mechi/Taplejung, 32 km NE Taplejung, Anda Phoci-Tortong, 3190 m, 27°32'11"N 87°55'09"E, 18.V.2003, rhododendron forest, A. Weigel leg., 4 spec. (ASC, NME); Karnali, Jumla, Gothichaur valley, 2850 m, 29°11'54"N 82°18'36"E, 28.V.2007, M. Hartmann leg., 2 spec. (NME); Karnali, Jumla, Maharigaon, 3250 m, 29°20'N 82°22'E, 8–9.VII.1999, A. Weigel leg., 1 spec. (NME); Karnali, Dolpo/Jumla, Pass Bavaria Lagna, 3200–3800 m, 29°10'N 82°28'E, 6.VI.1997, M. Hartmann leg., 1 spec. (NME); Karnali, Jumla, 6 km E Churta, 3200 m, 18.V.1995, M. Hartmann

leg., 1 spec (NME); Mahakali/Darchula, 10 km NE Ghusa, Chamliya Kh (former village Shinae), 2850 m, 29°53'35"N 80°56'30"E, 6.–10.VI.2005, pitfall traps, A. Weigel leg., 2 spec. (NME); Annapurna Mts., above Temang, 3000–3500 m, 28°30'44"N 83°18'37"E, 6.V.2007, J. Schmidt leg., 1 spec. (NME). Kaski, WI. Madi Khola Valley above Sikles, 3200 m, 28°22'48"N 84°03'54"E, 13.IX.2013, Hagge & Schmidt leg., 3 spec. (NME); Kaski, Lamjung Himal S, Bachhar Kharka to Kori, 3000 m, 28°23'52"N 84°08'48"E, 16.IX.2013, J. Schmidt leg., 1 spec. (NME). **India,** Uttarakhand, 10 km NE Govind Ghat [Gobindghat], Bhuinder Ganga river, 11.–12.VI.2011, A. Shavrin leg., 1 spec. (ASHC).

Comments. *Quedius stevensi* is the most commonly collected Himalayan *Quedius* species in Nepal. This is the first record of the species from India (Uttarakhand).

***Quedius (Microsaurus) ripicola* Cameron**

ripicola CAMERON, 1926: 368 (*Quedius*; subgenus *Sauridus*; description); CAMERON, 1932: 291 (*Quedius*; subgenus *Sauridus*; redescription; habitat); SCHEERPELTZ, 1976: 43 (*Quedius*; subgenus *Sauridus*; Nepal records); SMETANA, 1988: 215 (*Quedius*; subgenus *Microsaurus*; lectotype designation; synonymy; habitat); SMETANA, 1992: 2 (*Quedius*; subgenus *Microsaurus*; faunal record: Nepal)

New records. Nepal, Dhaulagiri Himal S-slope, N Banduk vill., 1900–2300 m, 28°27'22"N 83°35'10"E, 6.V.2009, J. Schmidt leg., 1 spec. (NME); S slope, Dhaulagiri Mts., N Banduk vill., 2400–2600 m, 28°28'35"N 83°35'05"E, 8.V.2009, J. Schmidt leg., 1 spec. (NME).

India, Uttarakhand, 4 km S Govind Ghat [Gobindghat], Joshimath-Badrinath pass, 30.569N 079.577E, 9.VI.2011, A. Shavrin, 1 spec. (ASHC).

***Quedius (Microsaurus) hamulus* sp. nov.** (Figs 1–7)

Type locality. Nepal: Lamjung, S-Sundar Danda, 28°22'58"N, 84°20'57"E, 3140 m.

Type material. Holotype (♂): „NEPAL Lamjung, S-Sundar Danda, 3140 m, 28°22'58"N, 84°20'57"E, 21.X.2013 leg. Hagge & Schmidt“. In Naturkundemuseum Erfurt, Germany.

Paratype: Nepal: Kaski, Lamjung Himal S, Bachhar Kharka to Kori, 3000 m, 28°23'52"N 84°08'48"E, leg. J. Schmidt, 1 ♂ (ASC).

In all external characters similar to *Q. milansaar* Smetana, 1988 but different by a few external characters and by the markedly different aedeogagus. Size markedly

smaller; elytra distinctly shorter, at suture markedly shorter (ratio 0.76), at sides somewhat shorter (ratio 0.88) than pronotum at midline; punctuation of elytra slightly coarser and somewhat irregularly spaced; wings reduced to non-functional stumps; punctuation of abdominal tergites similar, but markedly coarser and less dense, tergite 7 (fifth visible) without whitish seam of palisade fringe.

Male. First four segments of front tarsus markedly dilated, subbilobed, each densely covered by tenent setae ventrally, segment two wider than apex of tibia (ratio 1.20). Sternite 8 with two long setae on each side, with moderately wide and deep, obtuse medioapical emargination, triangular area before emargination flattened and impunctate (Fig. 1). Genital segment with tergite 10 markedly narrowed toward subacute apex, very sparingly setose, as in Fig. 2; sternite 9 with long and narrow basal portion, apical portion with somewhat asymmetrical obtuse apex, very sparingly setose (Fig. 3). Aedoeagus (Figs. 4–7) similar to that of *Q. milansaar*, but markedly smaller, with narrowed apical portion of median lobe much longer and forming a different hook in lateral view; paramere relatively longer, with attenuated apical portion much longer; four minute apical setae, two much longer setae at each lateral margin below apex, upper pair shorter than lower pair; no sensory peg setae on underside of paramere.

Female unknown.

Length 6.2–6.7 mm.

Geographical distribution. *Quedius hamulus* is at present known only from Lamjung area in central Nepal.

Bionomics. Nothing is known about the collecting circumstances of the specimens.

Recognition and comments. *Quedius hamulus* is the smallest species of the *ripicola*-species group (see SMETANA 2001: 212) and it is the only one with reduced wings and with abdominal tergite 7 lacking the whitish seam of palisade fringe.

The holotype is missing entire left antenna.

Etymology. The specific epithet is the Latin noun *hamulus*, -i, m (small hook) in apposition. It refers to the shape of the apex of median lobe of the aedoeagus seen in lateral view.

***Quedius (Microsaurus) franzi franzi* Smetana**

franzi SMETANA, 1988: 217 (*Quedius*; subgenus *Microsaurus*; description; synonymy; habitat)

New records. Nepal, Solu Khumbu, Taktor to Lamjura Pass, 3350–3450 m, 27°34'37"N 86°30'07"E, 28.V.2013, J. Schmidt leg., 7 spec. (ASC, NME); Solu Khumbu, Lamjura Danda, 3500–3800 m, 27°34'N 86°30'E, 28-29.V.2013, Hagge & Schmidt leg., 3 spec. (ASC, NME).

Comments. The specimens belong to the nominal subspecies distributed in central Nepal. The subspecies *Q. franzi najik* Smetana, 1992 occurs in eastern Nepal near Sikkim and in Sikkim.

***Quedius (Microsaurus) tanderi* Smetana**

tanderi SMETANA, 1988: 222 (*Quedius*; subgenus *Microsaurus*; description; habitat)

New record. Nepal, Solu Khumbu, Taktor to Lamjura Pass, 3350–3450 m, 27°34'37"N 86°30'07"E, 28.V.2013, J. Schmidt leg., 1 ♂ (NME).

Comments. This is the second record of this species. It was previously known from a ridge NE Barabhis (SMETANA 1988: 222). The specimen has fairly large, quite shallow depressions on each lateral portion of clypeus. These depressions seem to be commonly present in this species (see SMETANA 1988: 222).

***Quedius (Microsaurus) taruni* Smetana**

taruni SMETANA, 1988: 271 (*Quedius*; subgenus *Raphirus*; description; habitat)

New records. Nepal, Mechi/Taplejung, 9 km NNE Ghunsa, Kambachen, 4100 m, 27°87'58"N, 87°58'18"E, 11.V.2003, A. Weigel leg., 4 spec. (ASC, NME); Mechi/Taplejung, 17.5 km NE Ghunsa, Lhonak, 4770 m, 24°47'27"N 88°02'12"E, 12.V.2003, A. Weigel leg., 2 spec. (NME); Barun Valley, Mumbuk, 3600 m, 27°43'13"N 87°12'44"E, 18.V.2014, Schmidt leg., 1 ♂ (NME).

Comments. A separate *taruni* species-group was established for this species within the subgenus *Raphirus* (SMETANA 1988:271). However, based on the chaetotaxy of the head and my more recent studies on the Chinese *Quedius*, there is no doubt that the members of the *taruni* species-group belong to the subgenus *Microsaurus*. The formal transfer is therefore done here for the two species of the group: *Quedius taruni* and

Quedius schawalleri SMETANA, 1992. A third species of this group is being described below.

The new records confirm the preference of this species to subalpine and alpine habitats. Although the altitude range extends from 2800 m to 4770 m, most specimens were taken in habitats above 3450 m.

***Quedius (Microsaurus) aethiops* sp. nov.** (Figs 8–12)

Type locality. Nepal, Lamjung, S-Lamjung Himal, Furja, 28°26'07"N 84°16'48"E, 4150 m.

Type material. Holotype (♂): "NEPAL: Lamjung, S-Lamjung Himal. Furja 4150 m, 19.IX.2013 28°26'07"N 84°16'48"E, leg. Hagge & Schmidt. In Naturkundemuseum Erfurt, Germany.

In all characters quite similar to *Q. taruni*, but different by a few external characters and by the different aedeagus. Entirely black, except for slightly paler middle antennal segments and all tarsi. Head narrower, eyes smaller and less convex, tempora therefore somewhat longer (ratio length of tempus x length of eye seen from above 0.32, corresponding figure for *Q. taruni* is 0.28); microsculpture of head finer and less dense. Pronotum smaller and narrower, microsculpture finer and less dense. Microsculpture on scutellum less dense. Punctuation of abdominal tergites somewhat finer and denser.

Male. First four segments of front tarsus similar to those of *Q. taruni*, but distinctly less dilated, second segment about as wide as apex of tibia (wider than apex of tibia in *Q. taruni*). Sternite 8 with two long setae on each side, with medioapical emargination slightly narrower and less deep than that of *Q. taruni* (Fig. 8). Genital segment with tergite 10 smaller, slightly concavely narrowed toward narrowly arcuate apex (Fig. 9); sternite 9 relatively shorter and wider, with distinctly shorter basal portion (Fig. 10). Aedeagus (Figs. 11, 12) quite similar to that of *Q. taruni*, but shorter with paramere shorter; two minute apical setae, two considerably longer setae at each lateral margin below apex; sensory peg setae on underside of paramere less numerous and somewhat irregularly distributed (Fig. 12).

Female unknown.

Length 6.0 mm.

Geographical distribution. *Quedius aethiops* is at

present known only from the type locality in Lamjung Himal in central Nepal.

Bionomics. Nothing is known about the collecting circumstances of the holotype, except that it was collected at very high elevation over 4000 m, therefore apparently in the alpine formation.

Recognition and comments. *Quedius aethiops* is also similar to *Q. schawalleri*, but the latter differs, in addition to the differently shaped aedeagus, by the markedly longer elytra that are at suture distinctly (ratio 1.21) and at sides considerably (ratio 1.43) longer than pronotum at midline and by the smaller size: 4.5 mm (see SMETANA 1992: 9).

The holotype is missing left middle tarsus.

Etymology. The specific epithet is the Latin name *Aethiops*, *-opsis*, m. *Aethiopes* were the black inhabitants of southern Libya. The name (noun in apposition) refers to the black coloration of the species.

***Quedius (Microsaurus) lusciosus* sp. nov.** (Fig. 13)

Type locality. Nepal, Jumla district, Dhauli Lake, 15 km NE Talphi, 4400 m

Type material. Holotype ♀: „NEPAL oc. Distr. Jumla Talphi 15 km NE, Dhauli Lake 17.VI.1997 4400 m leg. A. Weigel HF SF“. In Naturkundemuseum Erfurt, Germany.

Body entirely reddish brown, mandibles reddish brown, becoming darker toward apices, maxillary and labial palpi and antennae testaceous, legs reddish brown, front tarsi somewhat paler. Head relatively narrow, as long as wide (but visually appearing longer than wide), distinctly narrowed toward neck, with posterior angles entirely absent; eyes conspicuously small and flat, tempora conspicuously longer than eyes from above (ratio 3.31); no additional setiferous punctures between anterior frontal punctures; both posterior frontal puncture and temporal puncture shifted considerably posteriad, both markedly closer to posterior margin of head than to posterior margin of eye; two basal punctures on each side in front of posterior margin of head, lateral puncture smaller than medial one; tempora with some fine setae; surface of head with fine microsculpture of transverse waves changing gradually into submeshed/meshed microsculpture toward posterior and lateral margins of head. Antenna short, third segment longer than second (ratio 1.33), segments 4 to 7 somewhat

longer than wide, becoming gradually shorter, outer segments 8–10 as long as wide to slightly transverse, last segment shorter than two preceding segments combined. Pronotum of characteristic shape, transversely convex, at widest point slightly wider than long (ratio 1.12), at base subtruncate, from base first vaguely dilated anteriorly to the widest point at about posterior third of pronotal length, and from there markedly narrowed anteriorly; lateral portions moderately explanate in posterior half; dorsal rows each with two punctures with first puncture near anterior pronotal margin missing, sublateral rows each with one fine puncture near anterior pronotal margin; microsculpture similar to that on head on pronotal disc, but gradually changing into finer, striate microsculpture on lateral portions of pronotum. Scutellum with two minute punctures on apical portion, surface with extremely fine microsculpture of transverse striae. Elytra short, at base markedly narrower than pronotum at widest point, at suture distinctly (ratio 0.76), at sides slightly (ratio 0.88) shorter than pronotum at midline; punctation fine and dense, transverse interspaces between punctures about as large as diameters of punctures; pubescence brownish. Abdomen with tergite 7 (fifth visible) without fine whitish apical seam of palisade fringe; tergite two (in front of first fully visible tergite) impunctate, punctation of following tergites somewhat finer than that of elytra, evenly covering each tergite but becoming in general somewhat sparser toward apex of abdomen, tergite eight only sparsely, finely punctate; pubescence testaceous; surface between punctures with exceedingly fine, rudimentary microsculpture.

Female. First four segments of front tarsus moderately dilated, each densely covered with tenent setae ventrally; second segment as wide as apex of tibia, segment four narrower than preceding segments.

Tergite 10 of genital segment as in Fig. 13. It is similar to that of *Q. przewalskii* Reitter, 1887 (see SMETANA 1999: 523, Figs. 6, 7) but it is less setose. Male unknown.

Length 11.5 mm.

Geographical distribution. *Quedius lusciosus* is at present known only from the type locality in Jumla district in western Nepal.

Bionomics. Nothing is known about the collecting circumstances of the holotype, except that it was taken at very high elevation of 4000 m, therefore apparently in the alpine zone.

Recognition and comments. *Quedius lusciosus* is a member of the *Przewalskii*-group (SMETANA 2001: 211) with several species known from Tibet and China. It is the first representative of the group in the Himalaya. It is most similar to *Q. equus* Smetana, 2014 and *Q. budha* Smetana, 2014, the two species that also have very small eyes, but it differs from them by the still smaller eyes (ratio of length of tempora to length of eyes 3.31 compares to that of *Q. equus* 1.81 and of *Q. budha* 2.81), by the dorsal rows on pronotum each with two punctures (dorsal rows absent in *Q. budha*, and each with three punctures in *Q. equus*) and by the glabrous abdominal tergite two (with scattered fine punctures in both *Q. budha* and *Q. equus*). *Quedius lusciosus* differs from *Q. lamjung* Solodovnikov & Kleeberg, 2004, described from one male from Nepal (Annapurna range), by the markedly smaller, flat eyes (eyes moderately large, protruding from lateral contours of head in *Q. lamjung*), by the chaetotaxy of the head (both posterior frontal puncture and temporal puncture situated closer to posterior margin of eye than to posterior margin of head in *Q. lamjung*), and by the chaetotaxy of the pronotum (each dorsal row with three punctures and each sublateral row with posterior puncture situated distinctly behind level of large lateral puncture in *Q. lamjung*).

Etymology. The specific epithet is the Latin adjective *lusciosus*, -a, -um (purblind, dim-sighted). It refers to the very small eyes of the species.

Quedius (Distichalius) deceptor Cameron

(Figs. 14–19)

deceptor CAMERON, 1944: 14 (*Quedius*; subgenus *Sauridius*; description); SMETANA, 1988: 231 (*Quedius*; subgenus *Distichalius*; redescription; habitat)

New record. Nepal, Gandaki D: Manang, Bhimthang, 3700 m, 28°37'49"N 84°28'23"E, 23.V. 2013, # 13, M. Hartmann leg., 1♂ (NME).

Comments. This is the first record of the species in Nepal. It was previously known from Uttarakhand and West Bengal (SMETANA 1988: 231).

The male of the species was not known, the description of the sexual characters therefore follows.

Male. First four segments of front tarsus markedly dilated, each densely covered with tenent setae ventrally, segment two slightly wider than apex of tibia, segment four markedly smaller than preceding segments. Sternite 8 with two long setae on each side, with rather wide and deep triangular medioapical emargination,

very small area before emargination flattened and smooth (Fig. 14). Genital segment with tergite 10 markedly narrowed toward arcuate apex, with four long setae at apex and with several shorter setae in front of them (Fig. 15); sternite 9 with narrow basal portion, apical portion with subtruncate apex, very sparsely setose (Fig. 16). Aedoeagus (Figs. 17–19) quite narrow and elongate; median lobe at about anterior two thirds narrowed into parallelsided apical portion with apical lobes; paramere very narrow and elongate, with acute apex exceeding apex of median lobe; four fine apical setae, lateral pair situated somewhat below apex, two longer setae at each lateral margin way below apex; underside with numerous sensory peg setae situated as in Fig. 19). Female. The female front tarsus (not previously described) is similar to that of male, but the first four segments are only moderately dilated, segment two is about as wide as apex of tibia and segment four is only slightly smaller than preceding segments.

***Quedius (Raphirus) daksumensis* Coiffait**

daksumensis COIFFAIT, 1982: 279 (*Quedius*; subgenus *Raphirus*; description); SMETANA, 1988: 247 (*Quedius*; subgenus *Raphirus*; redescription; habitat)

New records. Nepal, Mechi/Taplejung, 32 km NE Taplejung, Anda Pheci-Tortong, 3190 m, 27°32'11"N 87°55'09"E, 18.V.2003, rhododendron forest, A. Weigel, 6 spec. (ASC, NME); Dhaulagiri Mts. S-slope, Bagar Khola, 2250 m, 28°30'44"N 83°32'36"E, 10.V.2009, J. Schmidt leg., 1 spec. (NME); Karnali, distr. Jumla, 5 km E Churta, 3400 m, 5.V.1995, A. Weigel, 2 spec. (NME); Karnali, distr. Jumla, 10 km E Churta, 3500 m, 5–6.V.1999, M. Hartmann leg., 1 spec. (NME); Karnali, distr. Jumla, N Khari Lagna, Bachtal, Ufer, 3280 m, 29°22'14"N 82°09'17"E, 21.VI.1999, M. Hartmann leg., 1 spec. (NME); Karnali, distr. Jumla, Maharigaon, 3250 m, 29°20'N 82°22'E, 8–9.VII.1999, A. Weigel, 1 spec. (NME).

Comments. *Quedius daksumensis* is widely distributed in the Himalaya, from Kashmir in the west to Khandbari district in the east (SMETANA 1988: 248).

***Quedius (Raphirus) aureiventris* Bernhauer**

aureiventris BERNHAUER, 1915: 56 (*Quedius*; subgenus *Raphirus*; description); SMETANA, 1988: 250 (*Quedius*; subgenus *Raphirus*; redescription; synonymy; habitat)

New records. Nepal, Koshi, Sankhuwasabha, Furure, S, Teichufer, 2000 m, 27°29'45"N 87°15'11"E, 29.XI.2009, M. Hartmann leg., 1 spec. (NME); Kathmandu valley, 12 km NE Kathmandu, Shivapuri, 2000–2300 m, 27°47'58"N 85°23'13"E, 30.IV.2003, A. Weigel, 2 spec. (NME). India, Uttarakhand, Uttarkaski distr., 14 km NW New Tehi, 950 m, 30°28'373"N 78°20'684"E, 18.IV.2012, A.V. Shavrin leg., 1 spec. (ASHC).

Comments. One of the most widely distributed *Raphirus*-species in the Himalayan region.

***Quedius (Raphirus) muscicola* Cameron**

muscicola CAMERON, 1932: 295 (*Quedius*; subgenus *Raphirus*; description); SMETANA, 1988: 253 (*Quedius*; subgenus *Raphirus*; redescription, synonymy; habitat); SMETANA, 2012: 44 (*Quedius*; subgenus *Raphirus*; redescription, synonymy; habitat; geographical distribution)

New records. Nepal, Dhaulagiri Himal S slope, N Banduk vill., 1900–2300 m, 28°27'22"N 83°35'13"E to 28°28'07"N 83°35'10"E, 6.V.2009, J. Schmidt leg., 1 spec. (NME); Koshi, Sankhuwasabha, Furure, S, Teichufer, 27°29'45"N 87°15'11"E, 29.XI.1998, M. Hartmann, 1 spec. (NME).

Comments. One of the widely distributed *Raphirus*-species in the Himalayan region. It is also widely distributed in mainland China: Gansu, Guizhou, Hubei, Shaanxi, Sichuan, Yunnan (SMETANA 2015: 47).

***Quedius (Raphirus) kanyasa* Smetana**

kanyasa SMETANA, 1975: 338 (*Quedius*; subgenus *Raphirus*; description); SMETANA, 1988: 262 (*Quedius* (subgenus *Raphirus*); redescription; synonymy; habitat)

New records. Nepal, W Dhaulagiri, Thankur, 3200 m, 28°36'32"N 83°01'26"E, 19.IX.2012, J. Schmidt leg., 3 spec. (ASC, NME); W Dhaulagiri, above Thankur. 3550 m, 28°36'04"N 83°01'438"E, 20.IX.2012, J. Schmid leg., 1 spec. (NME); SW Dhaulagiri, W Jaljala, 3300–3400 m, 28°30'44"N 83°13'15"E, 20.V.2012, J. Schmidt leg., 1 spec. (NME); W Dhaulagiri Mts., S-slope, Phaqune La, 3600–3700 m, 28°33'17"N 83°01'24E, 16.V.2012, J. Schmidt leg., 1 spec. (NME); Karnali, Jumla district, 14 km E Jumla, Jharjwala, Bachtal. 2600 m, 23.V.1999, M. Hartmann leg., 1 spec.

(NME); Karnali, Jumla, Maharigaon, 3250 m, 29°20'N 82°22'E, 8–9.VII.1999, A. Weigel leg., 2 spec. (ASC, NME); Jumla, 20 km NE Jumla, Hochebene 5 km N Maharigaon, 3700 m, 29°21'23"N 82°23'41"E, 6.VII.1999, A. Weigel leg., 1 spec. (NME).

Comments. The species is still known only from western and central Nepal.

***Quedius (Raphirus) himalayicus* Bernhauer**

himalayicus BERNHAUER, 1915: 55 (*Quedius*; subgenus *Sauridus*; description); SMETANA, 1988: 285 (*Quedius*; subgenus *Raphirus*; redescription; habitat)

New record. India, Uttarakhand, 15 km SW New Tehri, 869 m, 30°15'874"N 078°21'587"E, 18.–20. IV.2012, A. Anichtchenko leg., 1 spec. (ASHC).

Comments. *Quedius himalayicus* is widely distributed throughout the Himalaya, from Uttarakhand eastward through Nepal to West Bengal and into Nagaland.

***Anthosaurus gardneri* Cameron**

gardneri CAMERON, 1932: 292 (*Quedius*; subgenus *Sauridus*; description); SMETANA, 1988: 295 (*Quedius*; subgenus *Raphirus*; redescription); SMETANA, 2015a: 179 (*Anthosaurus*; characters)

New record. Nepal, Karnali, Jumla, Maharigaon, 3250 m, 29°20'N 82°22'E, 8.–9.VII.1999, A. Weigel leg., 1 spec. (NME).

Comments. The species was treated in the original 1988 revision within the subgenus *Raphirus* as the sole member of the *gardneri*-species group; however, in the discussion under *Raphirus* the necessity of establishing a separate subgenus or even genus for it was put forward (SMETANA, 1988: 233). The genus *Anthosaurus* was eventually established for it and *Quedius (Raphirus) caelestis* Smetana, 1996b from mainland China was designated as the type species of the genus (SMETANA 2015a: 176). *Anthosaurus gardneri* occurs also in westernmost Yunnan, in mountains west of Salween river (SMETANA 2015a: 179).

***Queskallion seronatum* Smetana**

seronatum SMETANA, 2015b: 411 (*Queskallion*; description; habitat)

Comments. The species was described from a series of five specimens from Nepal (for the original series see SMETANA 2015b: 411).

***Korgella calculosa* Smetana** (Figs. 20–24)

calculosa SMETANA, 1995: 138 (*Strouhalium*; description; habitat); SCHÜLKE & SMETANA, 2015: 1109 (*Korgella*; catalogue)

New record. India, Uttarakhand, 5 km NW Ghangaria, «valley of flowers», 3417m, 30°43.356'N 079°85.309'E, A. Anichtchenko leg., 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (ASC, ASHC).

Comments. This is the second record of this species which was, until now, known only from the female holotype taken in north Kumaon area in the state Uttarakhand.

The male of the species was not known, the description of the sexual characters therefore follows.

Male. First four segments of front tarsus similar to those of female, but markedly more dilated, segment two about as wide as apex of tibia. Sternite 7 sinuate medioapically, small area before middle of sinuation flattened and impunctate. Sternite 8 with five or six long setae at each side, with wide, moderately deep obtusely triangular medioapical emargination, small and narrow area before emargination vaguely flattened and smooth (Fig. 20). Tergite 10 as in Fig. 21, with apex obtusely rounded and with two long setae at apex and with numerous shorter setae at and near apex, otherwise asetose; sternite 9 with small, narrow basal portion, apical portion sparingly setose, with apex slightly sinuate (Fig. 22). Aedeogagus (Figs. 23, 24) narrow, elongate; median lobe slightly asymmetrical in middle portion, anteriorly narrowed into apical portion with acute apex, with median dent on face adjacent to paramere; paramere large and wide, covering middle portion of median lobe, apical portion slightly asymmetrical, with sinuate apex by far not reaching apex of median lobe; four minute apical setae and two much longer setae at each lateral margin below apex; underside lacking sensory peg setae; internal sac without any larger sclerotized structures.

***Indoquedius baliyo* Smetana**

baliyo SMETANA, 1988: 304 (*Indoquedius*; description; habitat)

New record. Nepal, Dhaulagiri Himal, s-slope, N Banduk vill., 1900–2300 m, 28°27'22"N 83°35'13"E to 28°28'07"N 83°35'10"E, 6.V.2009, J. Schmidt leg., 1 spec. (NME).

India, Uttarakhand, Uttarkashi distr., left tributary of Bhagirathi river, 2300 m, 30°57.41.57"N 78°41.54.75"E, 13.15.IV.2012, A. Shavrin leg., 1 spec. (ASHC).

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

Indoquedius filicornis Eppelsheim

filicornis EPPELSHEIM, 1895a: 55 (*Quedius*; description; generic assignment query); SMETANA, 1988: 309 (*Indoquedius*; redescription; habitat)

New records. Nepal, Bagmati, Kathmandu valley, S Mt. Phulchoki, 2300–2700 m, 25.VI.1997, M. Hartmann leg., 1 spec. (NME). India, Uttarakhand, 5 km NE Govin Ghat [Gobinghat], road to Ghangaria, 9.–10.VI. 2011 m A. Shavrin leg., 3 spec. (ASC, ASHC).

Comments. It remained uncommented that EPPELSHEIM (1895: 55–56), while describing the species, actually correctly recognized that the species belongs to a genus different from *Quedius* („Ich stelle die neue Art nur mit Vorbehalt als *Quedius* auf, den sie scheint einer neuen Gattung anzugehören, ...“), but he did not pursue the idea because he only had one specimen at hand („da mir nur ein einziges Stück zur Untersuchung vorliegt, ...“).

Acylophorus siyo Smetana

siyo SMETANA, 1988: 344 (*Acylophorus*; description; habitat)

New record. Nepal, Dhaulagiri Himal S-slope, N Banduk vill., 1900–2300 m, 28°27'22"N 83°35'13"E to 28°28'07"N 83°35'10"E, 6.V.2009, J. Schmidt leg., 5 spec. (ASC, NME).

Comments. The species was previously known from eastern Nepal, east of Arun river (SMETANA, 1988: 345) and from Taplejung district in eastern Nepal (SMETANA 1992:10).

Acylophorus ruficollis Motschulsky

ruficollis Motschulsky, 1858: 657 (*Acylophorus*; description); SMETANA, 1988: 349 (*Acylophorus*; redescription; lectotype designation; synonymy)

New record. Nepal, P: Narayani D: Chitwan, Sauraha Rapti river nr. Hotel Riverside, 160 m, 27°34'29 N 84°29'55"E, 7.VII.2009, A. Weigel leg., 1 spec. (NME).

Comments. The locality is in the lowland portion of Nepal, outside the Himalayan range, nevertheless it is recorded here, since only one previous record of this species from Nepal from Kathmandu was available (SMETANA 1988:350).

Anchocerus monticola Cameron

monticola CAMERON, 1926: 371 (*Anchocerus*; description); CAMERON, 1932: 307 (*Anchocerus*; redescription); SMETANA, 1988: 363 (*Anchocerus*; redescription; lectotype designation)

New record. Nepal, Dhaulagiri Himal Dhara Khola Vall., 28°30'36"N 83°18'16"E, 1900 m, 21.–22.V. 2012, Schmidt leg., 3 spec. (ASC, NME).

Comments. This is the first record of this species from Nepal. It was previously known from Uttarakhand (SMETANA 1988: 363).

Atanygnathus sasuraa Smetana, 1988

sasuraa SMETANA, 1988: 372 (*Atanygnathus*; description; habitat)

New record. India, Uttarakhand, left side of Kosi river, 5 km N Ramnagar, 29.432 N 79.140 E, 7.–11. VI.2011, A. Shavrin leg., 5 spec. (ASC, NME).

Comments. This is the most widely distributed species of the genus in the Himalayan region.

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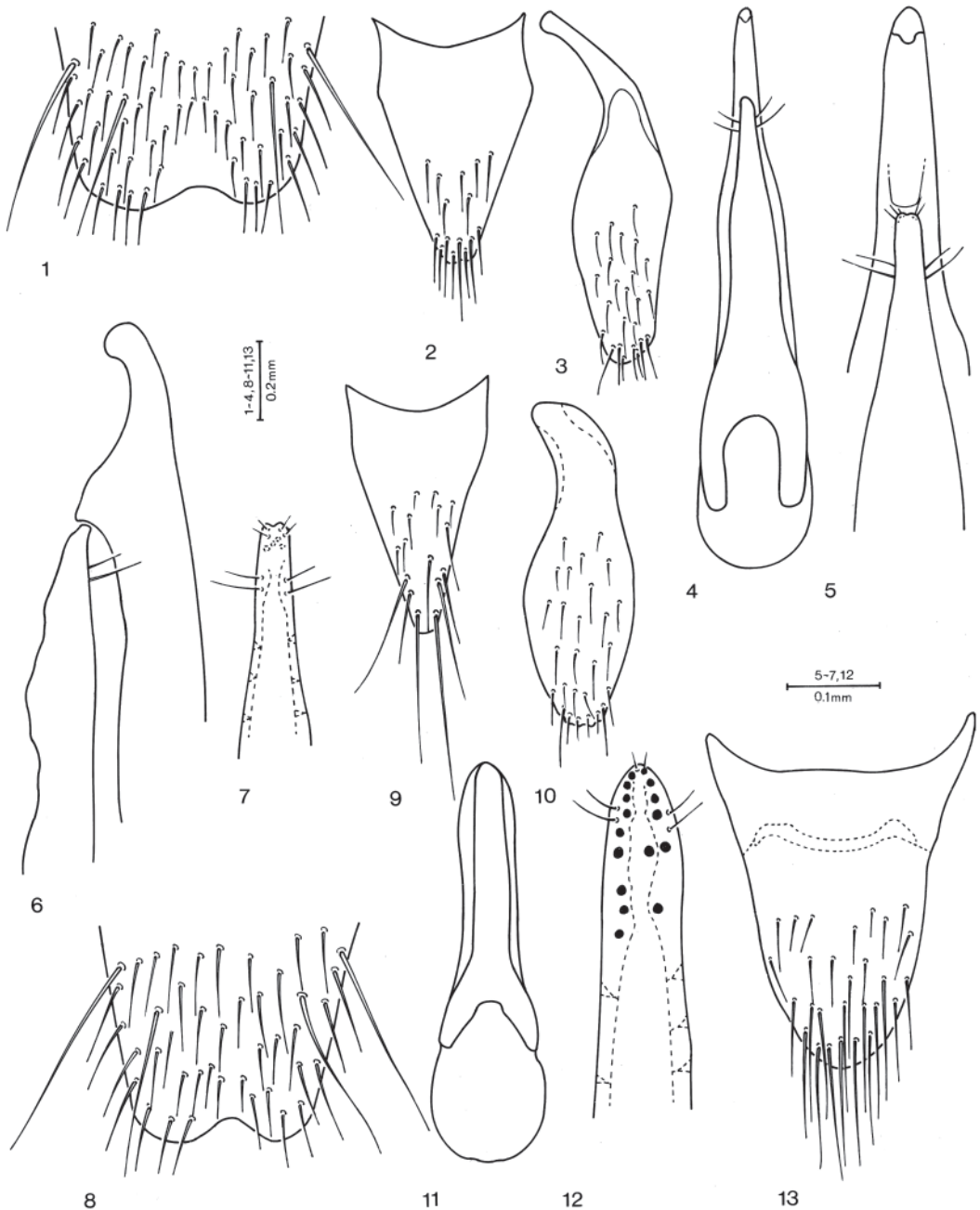
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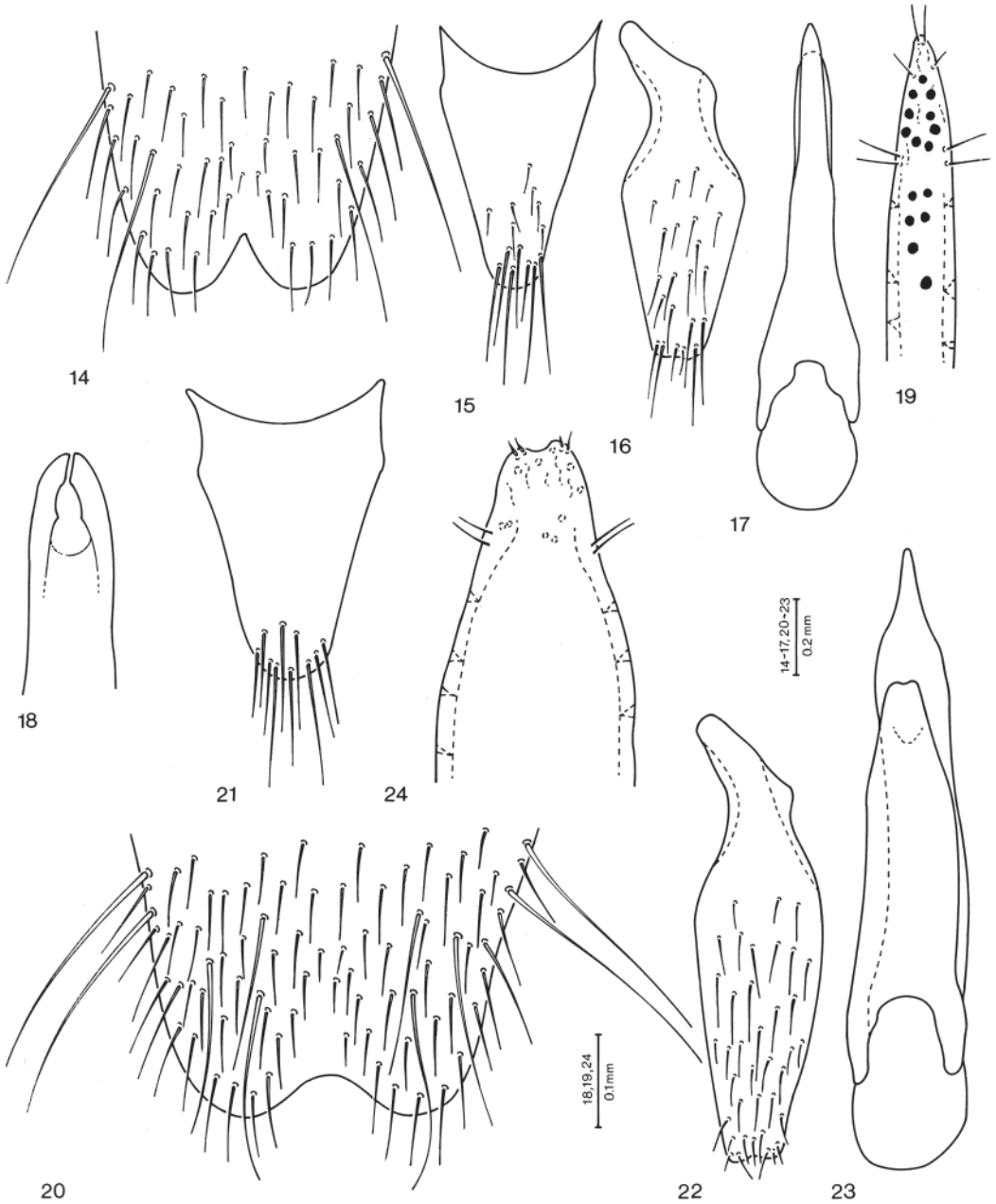
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Figs. 1-13. 1-7. *Q. hamulus* sp. nov.: 1, apical portion of male sternite 8; 2, tergite 10 of male genital segment; 3, sternite 9 of male genital segment; 4, aedeagus, ventral view; 5, apical portion of median lobe and paramere, ventral view; 6, apical portion of median lobe and paramere, lateral view; 7, apical portion of underside of paramere. 8-12. *Q. aethiops* sp. nov.: 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 underside of paramere with sensory peg setae. 13. *Q. lusciosus* sp. nov.: tergite 10 of female genital segment.



Figs. 14–24. 14–19. *Q. deceptor*: 14, apical portion of male sternite 8; 15, tergite 10 of male genital segment; 16, sternite 9 of male genital segment; 17, aedoeagus, ventral view; 18, apical portion of median lobe, ventral view; 19, apical portion of underside of paramere with sensory peg setae. 20–24: *Korgella calculosa*: 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; 24, apical portion of underside of paramere.

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