

Revision of the tribes Quediini and Tanygnathini. Part II. The Himalayan Region. Supplement 4 (Insecta: Coleoptera: Staphylinidae)

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Summary

Three new species are described and illustrated, based on specimens from Nepal: *Quedius (Microsaurus) nigrans* sp. nov. (Karnali District, Jumla), *Quedius (Microsaurus) nigrita* sp. nov. (Solu Khumbu) and *Quedius (Raphirus) angusticola* sp. nov. (Dhaulagiri, Lete La). Additional faunistic data on numerous previously described species are given.

Zusammenfassung

Drei neue Arten werden nach Exemplaren von Nepal beschrieben und abgebildet: *Quedius (Microsaurus) nigrans* sp. nov. (Karnali District, Jumla), *Quedius (Microsaurus) nigrita* sp. nov. (Solu Khumbu) and *Quedius (Raphirus) angusticola* sp. nov. (Dhaulagiri, Lete La). Faunistische Daten für zahlreiche Arten werden aufgelistet.

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

1. Introduction

The papers and taxonomic changes concerning the former tribes Quediini and Atanygnathini of the Himalayan Region that were published since my original revision (SMETANA 1988) were summarized in my third supplement (SMETANA 2015) and I refer the reader to that paper. As in my third Supplement, to keep the consistency, I again used in the title of this paper the names of the two tribes Quediini and Tanygnathini that are obsolete today and, again, to keep the consistency, in the text I follow the system and sequence of the original contribution.

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
 CNC Canadian National Collection of Insects, Arachnids and Nematodes, Ottawa, Canada
 NME Naturkundemuseum Erfurt, Germany

2. Results

Quedius (Microsaurus) apicicornis Eppelsheim, 1895

apicicornis Eppelsheim, 1895b: 391 (*Quedius*; subgenus *Microsaurus*; description); SMETANA, 2015: 241 (references; distribution; comments)

New records. Nepal: Annapurna Mts., above Temang, 2550 m, 28°31'32"N, 84°18'54"E, 0.5.V.2007, leg. J. Schmidt, 5 spec. (ASC, NME); same, 3000–3500 m, 28°30'44"N, 84°18'37"E, 06.V.2007, leg. J. Schmidt, 9 spec. (ASC, NME); Manaslu Mts., N slope, above Prok, 2950–3400 m, 28°30'N, 84°49'E, 27.V.2006, leg. J. Schmidt, 4 spec. (ASC, NME); Manaslu Mts., Bara Pokhari, 3000–3100 m, 28°18'21"N, 84°28'06"E, 3/4.V.2005, leg. J. Schmidt, 3 spec. (ASC, NME); Manaslu Mts., S Bara Pokhari, 2000–2100 m, 28°15'N, 84°25'E, 29.IV.2005, leg. J. Schmidt, 1 spec. (NME); Manaslu Mts., N Bara Pokhari, 3300–3500 m, 28°18'54"N, 84°29'07"E, 05./06.V.2005, leg. J. Schmidt, 4 spec. (NME); Manaslu Mts., Dudh Pokhari Lekh, upp. Phulanggiri Madi, 1200–2500 m, 19.–21.IV.2003, leg. J. Schmidt, 5 spec. (ASC, NME); Manaslu Mts., SW Meme Pokhari Lekh, 3200–3300 m, 11.V.2005 / Quellgebiet des Mittl. Nebenfl. Ngadi Kholā, 28°21'41"N, 84°30'42"E, leg. J. Schmidt, 3 spec. (NME); Manaslu Mts., E slope of Ngadi Kholā Valley, 2000–2300 m, 28°22'N, 84°29'E, 14.–16.V.2005, leg. J. Schmidt, 1 spec. (NME); same, 2800–3000 m, 28°21'36"N, 84°39'04"E, 13.V.2005, leg. J. Schmidt, 1 spec. (NME); Manaslu Mts., Dudh Pokhari Lekh, bel. Helam Pokhari, 22.IV.2003, leg. J. Schmidt, 3 spec. (NME); Manaslu Mts., below Helam Pokhari, 2000–2100 m, 22.IV.2003, leg. J. Schmidt 1 spec. (NME); Manaslu Mts, N-slope Shama, Budhi Gondaki valley, 3400 m, 30.V.2006, leg.

J. Schmidt, 1 spec. (NME); Manaslu Mts. NE-slope Bhudi Gandaki vall. Kal Tal 3600 m, 28.V.2008, leg. J. Schmidt, 4 spec. (ASC, NME); Dhaulagiri Mts., Hile Kharka, 3000–3100 m, 28°29'15"N, 83°34'28"E, 09.V.2009, leg. J. Schmidt, 1 spec. (NME); Solu Khumbu Surkie La, 2900–3000 m, 27°34'N, 86°49'E, 09.V.2013, leg. J. Schmidt, 2 spec (ASC, NME).

Comments. See observations in SMETANA (2015: 241).

***Quedius (Microsaurus) nigrans* sp. nov.** (Figs 1-5)

Type locality. Nepal: NEPAL, Prov. Karnali distr. Jumla, Mori La below, 3750 m, 29°09'N 82°29'E", in Naturkunde Museum Erfurt, Germany.

Type material. **Holotype** ♂ and **allotype** ♀: "NEPAL, Prov. Karnali distr. Jumla, Mori La below, 3750 m, 29°09'N 82°29'E, 15.X.2007 leg. S. Tamang", Naturkundemuseum Erfurt, Germany. Paratypes: same data as holotype, 53 spec. of both sexes (ASC, CNC, NME); NEPAL W Dhaulagiri Thankur, 3250 m, 28°36'32"N 83°01'26"E, 19.IX.2012 leg. J. Schmidt, 11 spec. of both sexes (ASC, NME); NEPAL W Dhaulagiri, env. Dhule, 3400–3500 m, 28°42'10"N 82°55'53"E 18.IX.2010, 2 males (NME); NEPAL SW Dhaulagiri NW Dhorpatan 31–3200 m 15/18.V.12 28°30'47"N, 83°01'59"E lg. Schmidt, 1 ♂ (NME); NEPAL, W Dhaulagiri Kem Danda 31–3200 m 28°38'37"N, 82°58'34"E, 18.IX.2012 leg. J. Schmidt, 4 spec. of both sexes (ASC, NME); NEPAL, W Dhaulagiri N-slope Jumla pass 3400–3800 m 28°51'37"N, 82°58'02"E 12.IX.12, lg. Schmidt, 1 female (NME).

In all characters, including chaetotaxy of head and pronotum, similar to *Q. apicicornis*, but different by a few external, and both male and female sexual characters. Body, including elytra, deep black; antennae black, becoming indistinctly paler toward apex, outer segments partially (base and apex) pale, or entirely black; legs black, all tarsi vaguely paler.

Male. First four segments of front tarsus markedly dilated, more so than those of *apicicornis*, each densely covered by tenent setae ventrally, segment two slightly wider than apex of tibia (ratio 1.18), segment 4 narrower than preceding segments. Sternite 8 with two long setae on each side, with wide, moderately deep, obtuse medioapical emargination, markedly wider than

that of *apicalis*, no flattened impunctate area in front of it (Fig. 1). Genital segment with tergite 10 markedly, evenly narrowed toward narrowly arcuate apex, wider and markedly more narrowed than that of *apicicornis*, setose as in Fig.2; sternite 9 with long, acutely ended basal portion, apical portion with arcuate medioapical emarginatin (not emarginated apically in *apicicornis*), sparingly setose, with several longer setae on apical portion (Fig.3). Aedeogagus quite similar to that of *apicicornis* (Fig. 6), but larger and with the apical portion of paramere extending farther beyond the apex of median lobe (Fig. 4).

Female. First four segments of front tarsus similar to those of male, but less dilated, segment two about as wide as apex of tibia (slightly narrower in *apicicornis*). Accessory sclerite at least slightly emarginated apically (Fig.5), solid in *apicicornis* (Fig 7).

Length 10.5–11.0 mm.

Geographical distribution. The species is at present known from several localities in Karnali Province.

Bionomics. Nothing is known about the collecting circumstances of the specimens, except that all of them were taken at relatively high elevations between 3200–3800 m.

Recognition and comments. *Quedius nigrans* is also similar to *Q. davidkráli*, but the latter differs by the entirely different aedeogagus.

The two specimens from the Mugu District, entirely black with black antennae, mentioned under *apicicornis* in SMETANA (1992: 2) likely belong to this new species.

Etymology. The specific epithet is present participle of the Latin verb *nigrare* (to be black). It refers to the deep black color of the species.

***Quedius (Microsaurus) davidkráli* Hromádka, 2003**
davidkráli Hromádka, 2003; 133 (*Quedius*; subgenus *Microsaurus*; description); SMETANA, 2015: 241 (*Quedius*; subgenus *Microsaurus* comment)

New record. Nepal: Barun Valley, Yangle Kharka, 3650–3700m, 27°45'35"N, 87°09'56"E, 18.V.2014, J. Schmidt, 3 spec. (ASC, NME).

Comment. This is the second record of this species, it was previously known only from the type locality in Kanchenjunga Himal Mts. (SMETANA 2015: 241). The species is a member of the *apicicornis*-species group with many species in mainland China (SMETANA 2017: 55).

Quedius (Microsaurus) nigrita sp. nov. (Figs 8–12)

Type locality. Nepal: Solu Khumbu Majang Khola, 3580 m, 27°38'30"N, 86°49'14"E.

Type material. Holotype ♂: "NEPAL Solu Khumbu Majang Khola, 3580 m, 27°38'30"N, 86° 49'14"E 13.V. 2013, leg. J. Schmidt / collection NATURKUNDE-MUSEUM ERFURT" (latter label on yellow paper). In Naturkundemuseum Erfurt, Germany.

Body entirely black, abdomen slightly iridescent; maxillary and labial palpi pale brownish, antennae piceous with first segment black, legs black with all tarsi, particularly the front ones, paler. Head of rounded quadrangular shape, wider than long (ratio 1.30), distinctly narrowed toward neck, with posterior angles entirely rounded; eyes moderately large and convex, tempora shorter than length of eyes seen from above (ratio 0.6); no additional setiferous punctures between anterior frontal punctures; posterior frontal puncture separated from posteriomedial margin of eye by distance about equal to diameter of puncture, two (right) and one (left) small additional punctures posteriomedial of it; temporal puncture situated distinctly closer to posterior margin of eye than to posterior margin of head; three fine basal punctures on each side; surface of head with extremely fine and dense microsculpture of mostly transverse waves. Antenna short, third segment longer than second (ratio 1.27), segments 4 and 5 slightly longer than wide, following segments becoming gradually shorter with segments 9 and 10 slightly wider than long, last segment about as long as two preceding segments combined. Pronotum somewhat wider than long (ratio 1.19), widest at about posterior third, narrowed anteriorly, with lateral margins continuously arcuate with broadly rounded base, transversely convex, lateral margin vaguely explanate posteriorly; dorsal rows each with three fine punctures; sublateral rows each with two punctures, posterior puncture situated at about level of large lateral puncture (left), or before it (right); microsculpture similar to that on head. Scutellum impunctate, with extremely fine microsculpture of transverse waves. Elytra short, at base markedly narrower than pronotum at widest point, at suture considerably (ratio 0.71), at sides moderately (ratio 0.85) shorter than pronotum at midline; punctation moderately coarse and dense, transverse interspaces between punctures about as large as diameters of punctures,

with fine granulose microsculpture; pubescence black. Abdomen with tergite 7 (fifth visible) without whitish apical seam of palisade fringe; tergite two (in front of first fully visible tergite) with a few scattered, very fine punctures; punctation of following tergites very fine and sparse, becoming in general somewhat sparser toward apex of abdomen; pubescence black; surface between punctures with exceedingly fine, rudimentary microsculpture.

Male. First four segments of front tarsus markedly dilated, sub-bilobed, each densely covered by tenent setae ventrally, segment two wider than apex of tibia, segment four narrower than preceding segments. Sternite 8 with three macrosetae on each side (some missing but the insertion points apparent); apical margin with wide, but shallow obtuse emargination, small triangular area before emargination slightly flattened and smooth (Fig. 8). Genital segment with tergite 10 rather narrow, evenly narrowed toward a somewhat differentiated arcuate apex, with several rather short apical setae and with some very fine setae in front of them, otherwise asetose (Fig. 9); sternite 9 with basal portion long, apical portion widely, shallowly emarginated apically, with two apical setae at each side of emargination, otherwise very finely and sparsely setose (Fig. 10). Aedoeagus (Figs 11,12) elongate, median lobe markedly enlarged at about apical fifth and from there narrowed into apical portion with narrowly arcuate apex; paramere very narrow and long, with obtuse apex not quite reaching apex of median lobe; four fine apical setae and two similar setae at each lateral margin below apex; underside of paramere without sensory peg setae.

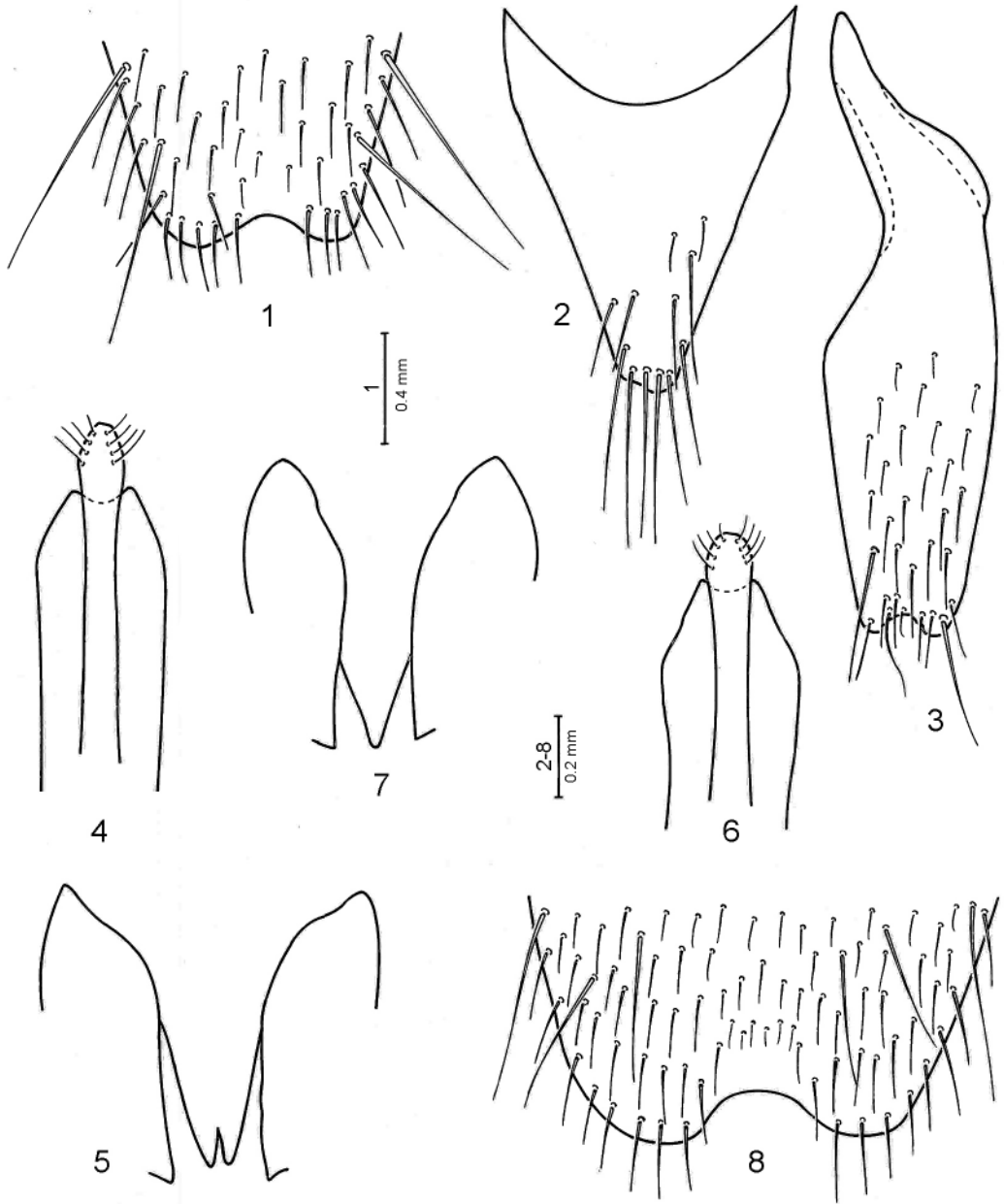
Female unknown.

Length 8.5 mm.

Geographical distribution. *Quedius nigrita* is at present known only from the type locality in Solu Khumbu area.

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

Recognition and comments. *Quedius nigrita* is similar to *Q. angnimai* Smetana, 1988, but it differs, in addition to the different aedoeagus, by the entirely black body and by the absence of the additional setiferous puncture anteriomediad of posterior frontal puncture. Both species are members of the *apicicornis*-species group with numerous species in mainland China (SMETANA, 2017: 55) and within this group they are similar and apparently closely related to the species with short



Figs 1–8. 1–5. *Quedius nigrans* sp. nov.: 1, apical portion of male sternite 8; 2, tergite 10 of male genital segment; 3, sternite 9 of male genital segment; 4, apical portion of median lobe and paramere of the aedeagus, parameral view; 5, female accessory sclerite. 6, 7. *Quedius apicicornis*: apical portion of median lobe and paramere of the aedeagus, parameral view; 7, female accessory sclerite. 8. *Quedius nigrita* sp. nov.: apical portion of male sternite 8.

elytra and with characteristically shaped aedeagus (*Q. kucerai* Smetana, 1996, *Q. koen* Smetana, 2004 and *Q. shuang* Smetana, 2004).

Etymology. The specific epithet is the Latin noun *nigrita* (of black color) in apposition. It refers to the black color of the species.

***Quedius (Microsaurus) beesoni* Cameron, 1932**

beesoni CAMERON, 1932: 285 (*Quedius*; subgenus *Microsaurus*; description); SMETANA, 2015: 241 (*Quedius*; subgenus *Microsaurus*; references; distribution; comments); SMETANA, 2017: 72 (*Quedius*; subgenus *Microsaurus*; references; synonymy; distribution)

New records. Nepal: Manaslu Mts., ES slope, W Gupchi Danda, 2500–2800 m, 28°08'59"N 84°46'06"E, 19/20.V.2006, J. Schmidt, 1 spec. (NME); Annapurna Mts., above Temang, 2500 m, 28°31'32" N, 84°18'54"E, 5.V.2007, 1 spec. leg. J. Schmidt (ASC, NME).

Comment. A widely distributed species (see SMETANA, 2015:241).

***Quedius (Microsaurus) ripicola* Cameron, 1926**

ripicola CAMERON, 1926: 368 (*Quedius*; subgenus *Sauridus*; description); SMETANA, 2015: 242 (*Quedius*; subgenus *Microsaurus*; distribution; references)

New record. Nepal: Prov. Gandaki, Manaslu Mts., Bara Pokhari Lekh, Chhardi Khola Valley, 11/12. IV.2003, 2000–23000 m, leg. Schmidt, 1 spec. (NME).

Comment. The species is widely distributed in the Himalaya.

***Quedius (Microsaurus) stevensi* Cameron, 1932**

stevensi CAMERON, 1932: 288 (*Quedius*; subgenus *Microsaurus*; description); SMETANA, 2015: 242 (references; distribution; comments)

New records. Nepal: Solu Khumbu, Surkie La, 2900–3000 m 27°34'N, 86°49'E, 09.V.2013, leg. J. Schmidt, 4 spec. (ASC, NME); E-Nepal, Taplejung, E slope Pathibara, 3000–34000 m, 27°26'20"N, 87°46'44"E, 14.–16.V.2016, leg. Schmidt, 7 spec. (ASC, NME); Therathum Distr. N Basantapur, 2650–27000 m, 27°10'21"N, 87°25'14"E, 28/29.V.2016, leg. J. Schmidt, 1 spec. (NME); Seti, Bajhang, Ghatganga Khola, NE Shima, 29°44'51"N, 81°23'04"E, to / nr. Sabdule Dobhan, 29°46'32"N, 81°25'26"E, 2300–2900 m, 20.VI.2009, # 23, leg. M. Hartmann, 1 spec. (NME); Gandaki, Manang, way from Bhintang to Kharka, 24.V.2013, leg. D. Mattern, 1 spec. (NME); Nepal, 27°58'N, 85°00'E, 11,000 ft., 24.May 1967, Can. Nepal Exped., 1 spec (CNC).

Comment. This is a very common, widely distributed species in Nepal

***Quedius (Microsuarus) franzi franzi* Smetana, 1988**

franzi Smetana, 1988: 217 (*Quedius*; subgenus *Microsaurus*; description); SMETANA, 2015: 243 (*Quedius*; subgenus *Microsuarus*; distribution; comments)

New records. Nepal: Solu Khumbu Surkie La, 2900–3000 m, 27°34'N, 86°49'E, 09.V.2013, leg. J. Schmidt, 3 spec. (ASC, NME); Solu Khumbu N Taksindo, 3500–3800 m env. 27°37'N, 86°37'E, 24.–26.V. 2013, leg. Schmidt, 1 spec. (NME); Solu Khumbu SE Lukla, 3000–3100 m 27°40'36"N, 86°44'46"E, 21.V.2014, leg. J. Schmidt, 1 spec. (NME).

Comment. The nominal subspecies of *franzi* seems to be characteristic for Solu Khumbu area.

***Quedius (Microsuarus) franzi najik* Smetana, 1992**

franzi najik Smetana, 1992: 4 (*Quedius*; subgenus *Microsaurus*; description); SCHÜLKE & SMETANA, 2015: 1060 (*Quedius*; subgenus *Microsuarus*; catalogue)

New record. Nepal: Taplejung, E-slope Pathibara, 3500–3750 m, 27°26'N, 87°46'E, 13.V.2016, J. Schmidt, 2 spec. (ASC, NME).

Comment. The *najik* subspecies is known from Nepal only from the Taplejung District.

***Quedius (Microsaurus) aethiops* Smetana, 2015**

aethiops Smetana, 2015: 244 (*Quedius*; subgenus *Microsaurus*; description)

New records. Nepal: Kaski S Lamjung Himal. Kori, 28°24'54"N, 84°10'16"E, 3850 m, 16.IX.2013, leg. Hagge & Schmidt, 1 ♂ (NME); Barun Valley N above Langmale Kharka 27°48'29"N 87°07'37"E ca. 4750 m, 22.V.2014, leg. J. Schmidt, 1 spec. (ASC).

Comment. The species was previously known only from the holotype taken at Lamjung Himal.

***Quedius (Distichalius) kashmirensis* Cameron, 1944**

kashmirensis CAMERON, 1944: 13 (*Quedius*; *Quedius* s.str.; description); SMETANA, 1988: 221 (*Quedius*; subgenus *Distichalius*; redescription, synonymy, distribution)

New record. Nepal: Prov. Seti, Distr. Bajura, 16 km SW Simikot N Chachour, Kuwadi Khola 3500 m, 29°60'41"N, 81°45'00"E, 06.07.2001, coniferous-oak wood, A. Kopetz leg., 1 spec. (NME).

Comment. The species is widely distributed in the Himalaya, only one record was previously known from Nepal (SMETANA 1988: 229).

***Quedius (Rahirus) daksumensis* Coiffait, 1982**

daksumensis Coiffait, 1982: 279 (*Quedius*; subgenus *Rahirus*; description); SMETANA, 2015: 246 (*Quedius*; subgenus *Rahirus*; distribution)

New records. Nepal: Prov. Karnali Distr., Dolpo/Jumla, Paß Bavaria Lagna, 3200–3800 m, 29°10'N, 82°28'5"E, 06.VI.1997, leg. M. Hartmann, 1 spec. (NME); Mahakali Prov., Darchula Distr., 10 km NE Ghusa, 2850 m, former village Shini, 29°53'35"N, 80°56'30"E, 10.VI.2005, riverside, leg. A. Weigel, 1 spec. (NME); Prov. Mechi, südlich von Tortong vor. Paß; Gesiebe, 16.IV.2003, 3100 m, leg. J. Weipert, 1 spec. (NME).

Comment. The species is widely distributed in the Himalaya (SMETANA 2015: 246).

***Quedius (Raphirus) aureiventris* Bernhauer, 1915**

aureiventris Bernhauer, 1915: 56 (*Quedius*; subgenus *Raphirus*; description); SMETANA, 2015: 246 (references; distribution)

New records. Nepal: Prov. Bagmati, Kathmandu, Shivapuri, 27.+ 28.IV.2003, 2000–2500 m, leg. J. Schmidt, 7 spec. (ASC, NME); Kathmandu, Shivapuri Lekh, upper Bagmati river valley, 18–1900 m, 24.V.2005, leg. J. Schmidt, 5 spec. (ASC, NME); Kathmandu, Shivapuri Lekh, slope W of Bagmati river, 2000–23000 m, 22.–23.V.2003, leg. J. Schmidt, 2 spec. (NME); Kathmandu, Godawari to Mt. Phulchoki, 25–2700 m, 27°34'18"N, 85°24'06"E, lg. Schmidt, 1 spec. (NME); Manaslu Mts., S of Bara Pokhari, 2000 m, 07.IV.2003, leg. J. Schmidt (NME); Manaslu Mts., Dudh Pokhari Lekh, below Helam Pokhari, 2000 m, 22.IV.2003, leg. J. Schmidt, 4 spec. (ASC, NME).

Comment. One of the most widely distributed *Raphirus* species in the Himalayan region (SMETANA 2015: 246).

***Quedius (Raphirus) muscicola* Cameron, 1932**

muscicola Cameron, 1932: 295 (*Quedius*; subgenus *Raphirus*; description); SMETANA, 2015: 246 (*Quedius*; subgenus *Raphirus*; distribution)

New records. Nepal: Manaslu Mts., 28°22'N 84°29'E, E slope of Ngali Khola Vall., 2000–2300 m, leg. Schmidt, 3 spec. (ASC, NME); Sankhuwasabha, N of Chuaki, 27.V.2016, 2600–2700 m, 27°12'52"N, 87°27'47"E, leg. J. Schmidt, 2 spec. (NME); Prov. Gandaki Manaslu Mts., Bara Pokhari Lekh, Chhardi Khola Valley, 11./12. IV.2003, 2000–2300 m, leg. Schmidt, 1 spec. (NME); Manaslu Mts., S Bara Pokhari ca. 28°15'N, 84°25'E, 2100 m, 29.IV.2005, leg. J. Schmidt, 2 spec. (NME); Manaslu Mts., S of Bara Pokhari, 2300 m, 08.IV.2003, leg. J. Schmidt, 1 spec. (NME); Mechi/Taplejung, 32 km NE Taplejung, Arda Pheci-Tortong, 3190 m, 27°32'11"N, 87°55'09"E, 18.V.2003, rhododendron forest, leg. A. Weigel, 1 spec. (NME).

Comment. A common, widely distributed species in the Himalaya region, in China (Gansu, Guizhou. Hubei, Shaanxi, Sichuan, Yunnan), Myanmar (SMETANA, 2017:145) and in northern Vietnam.

***Quedius (Raphirus) satoi* Smetana, 1988**

satoi Smetana, 1988: 260 (*Quedius*; subgenus *Raphirus*; description; distribution); SCHÜLKE & SMETANA, 2015: 1077 (*Quedius*; subgenus *Microsaurus*; catalogue)

New records. Nepal: Manaslu Mts. Dudh Pokhari Lekh below Helam Pokhari, 2000 m, 22.IV.2003, leg. J. Schmidt, 2 spec. (ASC, NME); Sankhuwasabha, N of Chauki, 2600–2700 m, 27°21'52"N, 87°27'47"E, 27.V.2017, leg. J. Schmidt, 1 spec. (NME); Taplejung, Gurja to Gupha, 2700–2850 m, 27°17'45"N, 87°32'05"E, 25.V.2016, leg. J. Schmidt, 1 spec. (NME).

Comment. The record from Manaslu Mts. is the westernmost record of the species in Nepal.

***Quedius (Raphirus) kanyasa* Smetana, 1975**

kanyasa Smetana, 1975: 338 (*Quedius*; subgenus *Raphirus*; description); SMETANA, 2015: 246 (*Quedius*; subgenus *Raphirus*; distribution)

New records. Nepal: Prov. Karnali distr. Jumla, Gothichaur 2 km W, 2850 m, 29°12'1"N 82°18'56"E, Wald, 08.VI.1997, leg. M. Hartmann, 1 spec. (NME); same, 13. VI. 1997, leg. M. Hartmann, 1 spec. (NME).

Comment. Additional specimens from Jumla.

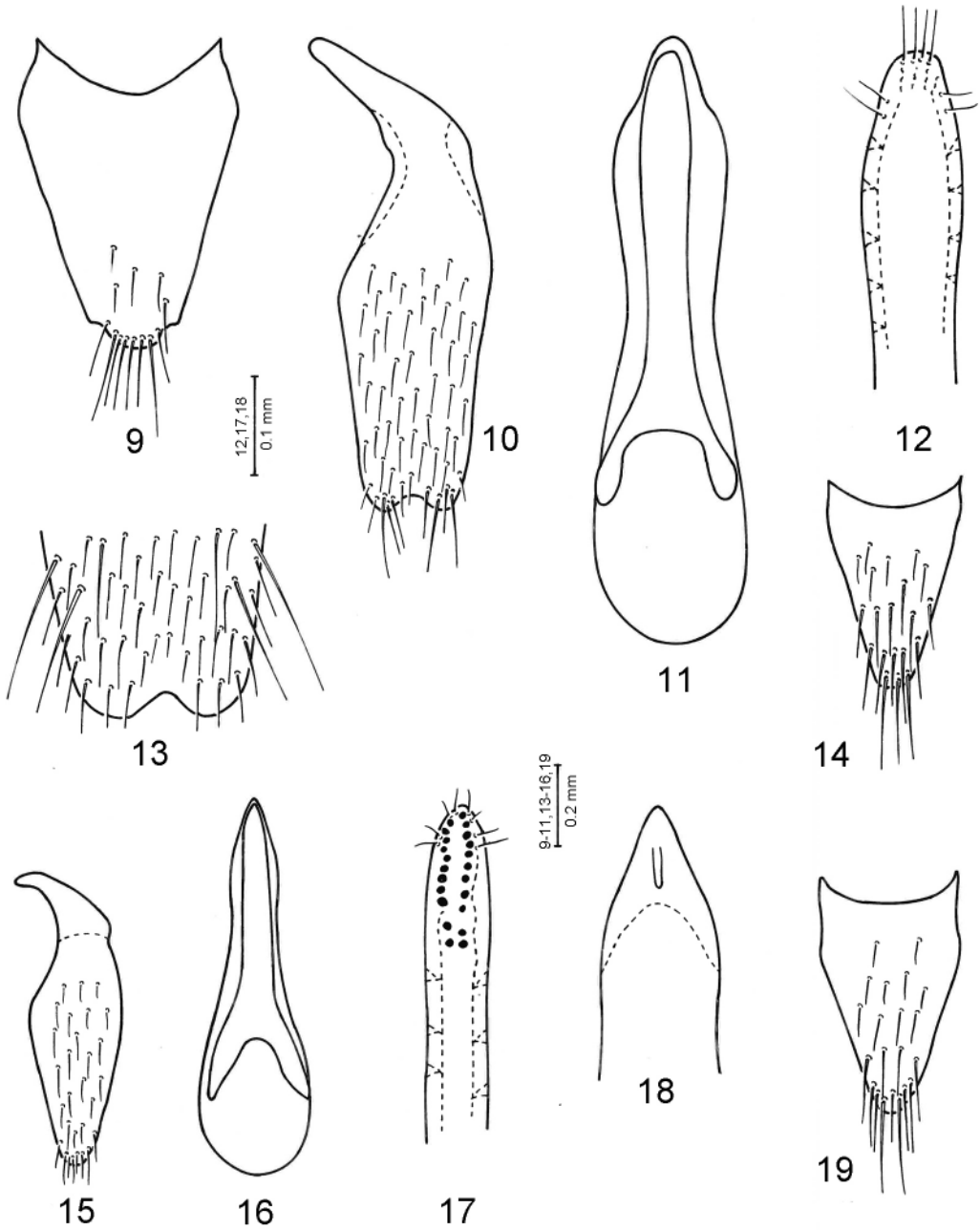
***Quedius (Raphirus) angusticola* sp. nov. (Figs 13–19)**

Type locality. Nepal: Dhaulagiri SE-slope, SW slope of Lete La, 4000–4300 m.

Type material. Holotype ♂ and allotype ♀: "NEPAL. Dhaulagiri SE-slope, SW slope of Lete La, 4000–4300 m NN, 12.V.2002, leg. J. Schmidt". Holotype in NME, allotype in ASC. Paratypes: same data as holotype, 4 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ (ASC, CNC, NME); NEPAL, Dhaulagiri SE slope, SW slope of Lete Pass, 15.V.2002, 3800–3900 m, NN, leg. J. Schmidt, 3 ♀♀ (NME).

In all characters quite similar to *Q. atchala*, but different by the larger size, darker appendages, the more densely punctate elytra, and by the differently shaped aedeagus.

Male. First four segments of front tarsus moderately dilated, sub-bilobed, each densely covered with tenent setae ventrally, segment two slightly narrower than apex of tibi; segment 4 narrower than preceding segments. Sternite 8 with three macrosetae at each side,



Figs 9–19. 9–12. *Quedius nigrita* sp. nov.: 9, tergite 10 of male genital segment; 10, sternite 9 of male genital segment; 11, aedeagus, parameral view; 12, apical portion of underside of paramere. 13–19. *Quedius angusticola* sp. nov.: 13, apical portion of male sternite 8; 14, tergite 10 of male genital segment; 15, sternite 9 of male genital segment; 16, aedeagus, parameral view; 17, apical portion of underside of paramere with sensory peg setae; 18, apical portion of median lobe, parameral view, paramere removed; 19, tergite 10 of female genital segment.

apical margin with moderately deep and wide, obtusely triangular medioapical emargination, small triangular area before emargination flattened and smooths (Fig. 13). Genital segment with tergite 10 markedly, evenly narrowed toward arcuate apex, with a few longer setae apically, otherwise sparsely setose (Fig. 14); sternite 9 with basal portion large, apical portion narrowly arcuate apically, setose as in Fig. 15. Aedeagus (Figs. 16–18) similar to that of *atchala*, but longer and narrower and with differently shaped apical portion; paramere markedly longer, about reaching apex of median lobe; sensory peg setae on underside arranged in similar way as in *atchala*, but more numerous (compare Figs 191, 194 in SMETANA, 1988: 421).

Female. First four segments of front tarsus similar to those of male, but only vaguely dilated, segment two distinctly narrower than apex of tibia. Genital segment with tergite 10 markedly narrowed toward narrowly arcuate apex, setose as in Fig. 19.

Length 5.0–5.2 mm

Geographical distribution. The species is known only from the type locality on southeastern slope of the Dhaulagiri massive.

Bionomics. Nothing is known about the collecting circumstances of the specimens, except that they were taken at high elevation, apparently in alpine habitat.

Etymology. The specific epithet is the Latin noun *angusticola*, -ae, f. (the one who lives in a pass), in apposition. It refers to the fact that the species is living in the Lete pass.

***Quedius (Raphirus) kuroi* Smetana, 1988**

kuroi Smetana, 1988: 288 (*Quedius*; subgenus *Raphirus*; description); SCHÜLKE & SMETANA, 2015: 1057 (*Quedius*; subgenus *Raphirus*; catalogue)

New records. Nepal: Prov. Gandaki. Manaslu Mts., Bara Pokhari Lekh, Chhardi Khola Valley, 11/12.IV.2002, 2000–2300 m, leg. Schmidt, 3 spec. (ASC, NME); Manaslu Mts., Ngadi Khola, 6 km NE Ngadi, 1350 m, 17.V.2005, leg. J. Schmidt, 3 spec. (ASC, NME).

Comment. The species was until now known in two specimens from the Induwa Khola Valley in Khandbari district.

***Quedius (Raphirus) assamensis* Cameron, 1932**

assamensis, CAMERON, 1932:293 (*Quedius*; subgenus *Raphirus*; description); SMETANA, 1988: 284 (*Quedius*; subgenus *Raphirus*; redescription; bionomics; distribution); SCHÜLKE & SMETANA, 2015: 1057 (*Quedius*; subgenus *Raphirus*; catalogue)

New record. Nepal: Annapurna R., Pokhara, Phewa Lake, 28°12'18"N, 83°57'73"E, 25.IV.2000, leg. A. Weigel, 1 spec. (NME).

Comment. This is the westernmost record of this species in Nepal.

***Indoquedius baliyo* Smetana, 1988**

baliyo Smetana, 1988: 304 (*Indoquedius*; description; habitat); SMETANA, 2015: 247 (*Indoquedius*; distribution); SCHÜLKE & SMETANA, 2015: 1055 (*Indoquedius*; catalogue); SMETANA, 2017: 28 (*Indoquedius*; references; synonymy; distribution)

New records. Nepal: Manaslu Mts., E slope of Ngadi Khola Valley, 2000–2300 m, 14.–16.V.2005, leg. J. Schmidt, 28°22'N, 84°29'E, 3 spec. (CNC, NME); Manaslu Mts., Dudh Pokhari Lekh bel. Helam Pokhari, 2000 m, 21.IV.2003, leg. J. Schmidt, 1 spec. (NME); Manaslu Mts., E slope of Ngali Khola Vall., 2000–2300 m, 28°22'N 84°29'E, 15.V.2005, leg. J. Schmidt, 1 spec. (NME); Annapurna mts., Maryangdi valley, Bagarchhap, 2100 m, 04.V.2007, leg. J. Schmidt, 1 spec. (NME); Kathmandu, Shivapuri Lekh, slope W of Bagmati river, 2000–2300, 22.–23.V. 2005, leg. J. Schmidt, 1 spec. (NME).

Comment. New records of this species widely distributed in Nepal, but seldom collected. The species is also known from India, Uttarakhand (SMETANA, 2015: 247) and Darjeeling District, and from mainland China: Sichuan, Yunnan and Xizang (SMETANA, 2017: 170).

***Indoquedius filicornis* Eppelsheim, 1895**

filicornis Eppelsheim, 1895: 55 (*Quedius*; description); SMETANA, 1988: 309 (*Indoquedius*; redescription; distribution); SMETANA, 2015: 248 (*Indoquedius*; comments).

New records. Nepal: Taplejung W above Gurja, 27°19'N, 87°33'E, 23.–24.V.2016, leg. J. Schmidt, 4 spec. (ASC, NME); P: Mahakali, D: Darchula, 1 km WSW Batar, Chamiliya Khola, 2000 m, 29°52'01"N, 80°53'55"E, 11.VI.2005, riverside, leg. A. Weigel, 1 spec. (NME).

Comment. The species is widely distributed in Nepal and is also known from India: Sikkim and Uttarakhand (SMETANA, 1988:309).

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