

Quedius (Quedius) sundukovi (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Staphylinini, Quediina), an Interesting New Species from the Russian Far East

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Abstract *Quedius (Quedius) sundukovi* sp. nov. is described from specimens from Badshalskiy Khrebet mountains (Khabarovsk area) in the Russian Far East. It is the first native species of the subgenus *Quedius* s. str. known at present from the easternmost portion of the Palaearctic Region.

Introduction

An interesting new species of the genus *Quedius* STEPHENS, 1829 was discovered among the material of Quediina collected recently in the Russian Far East (Badshalskiy Khrebet mountains in the Khabarovsk area). The species belongs to the nominal subgenus and is at present the only native species of the subgenus with the distributional range restricted to the easternmost portion of the Palaearctic region. Due to the considerable reduction of the wings (see the description), it is likely that the distributional range of the species is limited, possibly to the area in which the specimens of the original series were collected.

Most species of the subgenus *Quedius* occur in the western portion of the Palaearctic region. Only *Q. molochinus* (GRAVENHORST, 1806) reaches western Siberia in the north and *Q. vicinus* MÉNÉTRIÉS, 1832 (= *Q. libanicus* COIFFAIT, 1954), occurring mainly in Middle East and in the Caucasus region, reaches northwestern China in the Tian-Shan mountains (KORGE, 1962, 154) in the east. *Quedius altaicus* KORGE, 1962, 152 from Central-Altai is still known only from the two female specimens of the original series. According to KORGE (*l.c.*), *Q. altaicus* is similar to the European species *Q. unicolor* KIESENWETTER, 1847 and *Q. subunicolor* KORGE, 1961. *Quedius viduus* SAWADA, 1965 from Japan (Mt. Jônen) is known only from the female holotype. Male are needed for proper assessment of these two species.

Quedius (Quedius) sundukovi sp. nov.

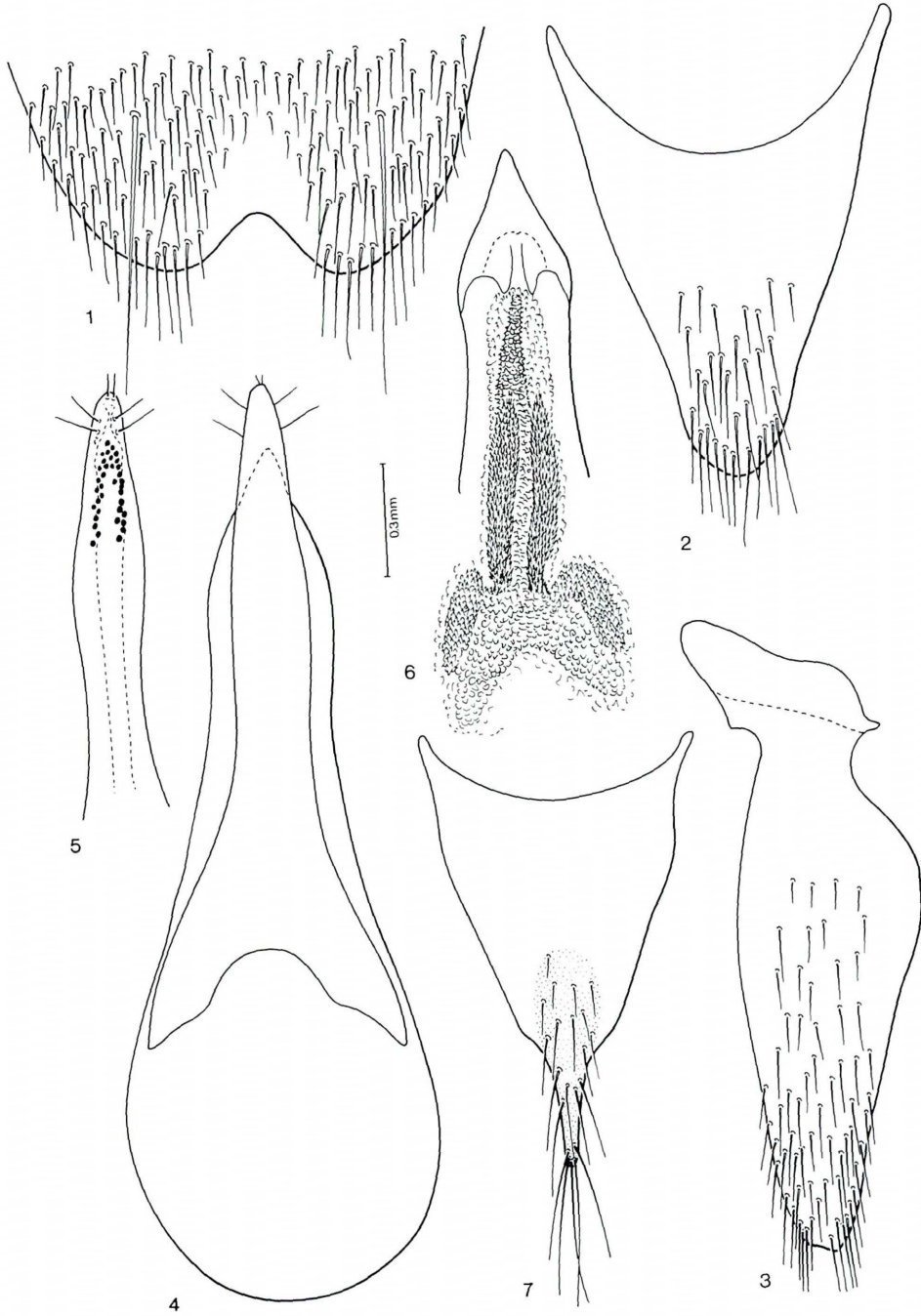
(Figs. 1–7)

Description. Piceous-black to black, apical margin of elytra narrowly paler, apical margins of abdominal tergites and apex of abdomen vaguely, inconspicuously

paler, abdomen slightly iridescent; maxillary and labial palpi dark brunneo-piceous to piceous; antennae piceous to piceous-black, becoming vaguely paler toward apex; legs piceous with variably paler tarsi, dorsal faces of front tibiae usually variably paler. Head of rounded quadrangular shape, slightly wider than long (ratio 1.15), lateral margins behind eyes evenly, gradually narrowed toward neck, head therefore entirely lacking even traces of posterior angles; eyes rather large, moderately convex, tempora markedly shorter than eyes seen from above (ratio 0.45); no additional setiferous punctures between anterior frontal punctures; posterior frontal puncture situated somewhat closer to posterior margin of head than to posteromedial margin of eye, one puncture present between it and posterior margin of head, two to four additional punctures present along medial margin of eye between anterior and posterior frontal punctures; temporal puncture situated close to posterior margin of eye, separated from it by distance about equal to diameter of puncture; tempora with some fine punctures; surface of head with fine, dense microsculpture of transverse waves, becoming gradually sub-meshed to meshed anteriorly and toward medial margins of eyes. Antenna rather short, only vaguely widened toward apex, segment 3 somewhat longer than segment 2 (ratio 1.25), segments 4–6 longer than wide, gradually becoming shorter, segments 7–10 about as long as wide, last segment about as long as two preceding segments combined. Pronotum about as long as wide, widest at about posterior third, markedly narrowed anteriorly, with lateral margins continuously arcuate with broadly rounded base, transversely convex, lateral portions not explanate; dorsal rows each with three punctures; sublateral rows each with one or two punctures, posterior puncture situated in front of level of large lateral puncture; one or two additional punctures present around large lateral puncture; surface of pronotum with microsculpture of transverse waves, similar to that on posterior portion of head. Scutellum with a few fine punctures and with fine, meshed microsculpture. Elytra short, at base narrower than pronotum at widest point, hardly widened posteriorly, at suture markedly (ratio 0.76), at sides vaguely (ratio 0.93) shorter than pronotum at midline; punctuation slightly asperate, fine, moderately dense, transverse interspaces between punctures mostly about as wide as diameters of punctures; pubescence piceous; surface between punctures without microsculpture. Wings reduced to nonfunctional stumps, each distinctly shorter than length of elytron. Abdomen with tergite 7 (fifth visible) without fine whitish apical seam of palisade fringe; punctuation of abdominal tergites finer and somewhat denser than that on elytra, almost evenly covering each tergite, in general becoming indistinctly sparser toward apex of abdomen; pubescence piceous; surface between punctures with exceedingly dense and fine microsculpture of transverse striae.

Male. First four segments of front tarsus markedly dilated, sub-bilobed, each

Figs. 1–7. *Quedius sundukovi*: 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 underside of paramere; 6, apical portion of median lobe of aedoeagus, with internal sac, ventral view, paramere removed; 7, tergite 10 of female genital segment.



densely covered with modified pale setae ventrally; segment 2 distinctly wider than apex of tibia (ratio 1.42); segment 4 narrower than preceding segments. Sternite 8 with moderately wide and deep, obtusely triangular medioapical emargination, small triangular area before emargination flattened and smooth (Fig. 1). Genital segment with tergite 10 narrowly triangular, evenly narrowed toward arcuate apex, with setae as in Fig. 2; sternite 9 in general elongate, with characteristic basal portion, apical portion elongate, with minutely notched apex; setae as in Fig. 3. Aedoeagus (Figs. 4–6) large and elongate; median lobe slightly attenuate in middle portion, with acute apical portion; apical portion on face adjacent to paramere with two rather short, subacute lobes (Fig. 6); paramere elongate, narrow, lancet-shaped with narrowly arcuate apex distinctly exceeding apex of median lobe; with two short setae at apex and with two distinctly longer setae at each lateral margin below apex; underside of paramere with numerous sensory peg setae forming two subapical, lateral longitudinal groups connected apically below apex (Fig. 5). Internal sac (in situ) with a pair of distal, very long medial sclerites, and with a pair of proximal, short lateral sclerites touching a large crescentic medial sclerite (Fig. 6).

Female. First four segments of front tarsus similar to those of male, but markedly less dilated; segment 2 about as wide as apex of tibia. Genital segment with tergite 10 pigmented medioapically, triangular, markedly narrowed into rather long, rodlike apical portion; with several long, strong setae at and near apex and with numerous markedly shorter setae on medioapical portion in front of them (Fig. 7).

Length: 7.5–9.00 mm.

Type material. Holotype (male): Russia, Far East: “Rußland: Sibiria or. (S 31) Chabarowskij Kr., Badshalskij Geb., 850 m Mündg. des Omot-Makit 12. VII. 1997, Sundukow”/Coll. M. Schülke Berlin Ankauf Sundukow 1998”. In the collection M. SCHÜLKE, Berlin.

Allotype (female): Russia, Far East: “Rußland: Sibiria or. (S 29) Chabarowskij Kr., Badshalskij Geb., 1250–1600 m Quelle des Omot — Makit 14.–18. VII. 1997 Sundukow”/Coll. M. Schülke Berlin Ankauf Sundukow 1998”. In the collection A. SMETANA, Ottawa.

Paratypes: Russia: Far East: same data as holotype, 1 ♀, in the collection M. SCHÜLKE, 1 ♂ in the collection A. SMETANA; same data as allotype, 1 ♂, in the collection A. SMETANA, 4 ♀, in the collection M. SCHÜLKE; same data as holotype, but 1,165 m, Omot-See, 13.–27. VII. 1997, leg. J. SUNDUKOV, 1 ♂, 4 ♀, in the collection M. SCHÜLKE and A. SMETANA.

Geographical distribution. *Quedius sundukovi* is at present known only from the Badshalskyi Khrebet mountains in Khabarovsk area.

Bionomics. All specimens of the original series were apparently taken from pit-fall traps, but nothing is known about the habitat requirements of this species.

Recognition and comments. *Quedius sundukovi* may easily be recognized, in addition to the geographical isolation (it is at present the only member of the subgenus *Quedius* with the distributional range restricted to the easternmost portion of the

Palearctic region, the Russian Far East), by several features. It is the smallest member of the subgenus and the only one lacking the whitish apical seam of palisade setae on the abdominal tergite 7 (fifth visible), due to the pronounced reduction of the wings (in all remaining members of the subgenus the wings are folded at least once under the elytra), and the punctation and pubescence of the abdominal tergites is markedly sparser than in the remaining species of the subgenus. The aedeagus is similar to that of *Q. molochinus*, but the apical portion of median lobe (face adjacent to the paramere) is markedly wider, with the two basal lobes more distinctly developed; the paramere is similar in shape, the sensory peg setae on underside are arranged in a similar way as those of *Q. molochinus*, but are markedly less numerous and less densely set.

The specimens of the original series were taken from pitfall traps (see above) and due to the apparently prolonged exposure to the trap fluids, some of them are in poor condition and many are lacking numerous appendages. However, both the holotype and allotype are relatively well preserved, but the holotype is missing the left middle leg.

Etymology. Patronymic, the species was named in honor of the collector, the Russian entomologist J. SUNDUKOV.

要 約

A. SMETANA : 極東ロシアから初めて発見されたツヤムネハネカクシ亜属の興味深い1新種, *Quedius (Quedius) sundukovi*. — 極東ロシア, ハバロフスク地域のBadshalskiy Khrebetからツヤムネハネカクシの1種を記載し, *Quedius (Quedius) sundukovi* SMETANAと命名した. 後翅の縮小したこの新種は, 旧北区の東端部から初めて記録されるツヤムネハネカクシ亜属の固有種である.

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