

**Two species of the genus *Quedius* Stephens, 1829,
subgenus *Microsaurus* Dejean, 1833,
new to the fauna of Vietnam (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Staphylinini, Quediina)**

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Abstract. The paper is dealing with *Quedius (Microsaurus) masasatoi* Smetana, 2007 and *Quedius (Microsaurus) klapperichi* Smetana, 1996 recently discovered in Vietnam. Both species are recorded from Vietnam for the first time. *Quedius klapperichi* is compared to *Q. simulans* Sharp, 1874, a species distributed in Japan and doubtfully recorded from mainland China and South Korea. Both species were taken from the flowers of *Castanopsis* trees.

INTRODUCTION

Numerous specimens of the genus *Quedius* Stephens, 1829, collected recently in Vietnam by Eduard Jendek, were made available to me by the collector. The specimens were taken, together with representatives of many other beetle families, by netting the flowers of *Castanopsis* trees while hunting primarily for the members of the buprestid genus *Agrilus* Curtis, 1825 dwelling in tree canopies. Most specimens belonged to *Quedius (Microsaurus) masasatoi* Smetana, 2007 described based on specimens from Laos, and two to *Quedius (Microsaurus) klapperichi* Smetana, 1996, described from specimens originating in mainland China. Both species are recorded from Vietnam for the first time. Only two species of *Quedius*: *Q. (Microsaurus) zeuxis* Smetana, 1997 and *Q. (Raphirus) xeno* Smetana, 1997 were previously known from Vietnam. While *Q. masasatoi* is a conspicuous species, easily recognisable by its coloration alone, *Q. klapperichi* is in all external characters quite similar to *Q. simulans* Sharp, 1874, known from Japan and doubtfully reported from mainland China and South Korea.

As it was mentioned above, the specimens come from the canopies of flowering *Castanopsis* trees, i. e. from a habitat that is quite unusual for the members of the genus *Quedius*. Judging from the large number of specimens of *Q. masasatoi* taken, this must be the preferred habitat. The case is less convincing for *Q. klapperichi*, since only two specimens were taken, but the species may simply be rarer, or may prefer different flowering trees/plants.

RESULTS

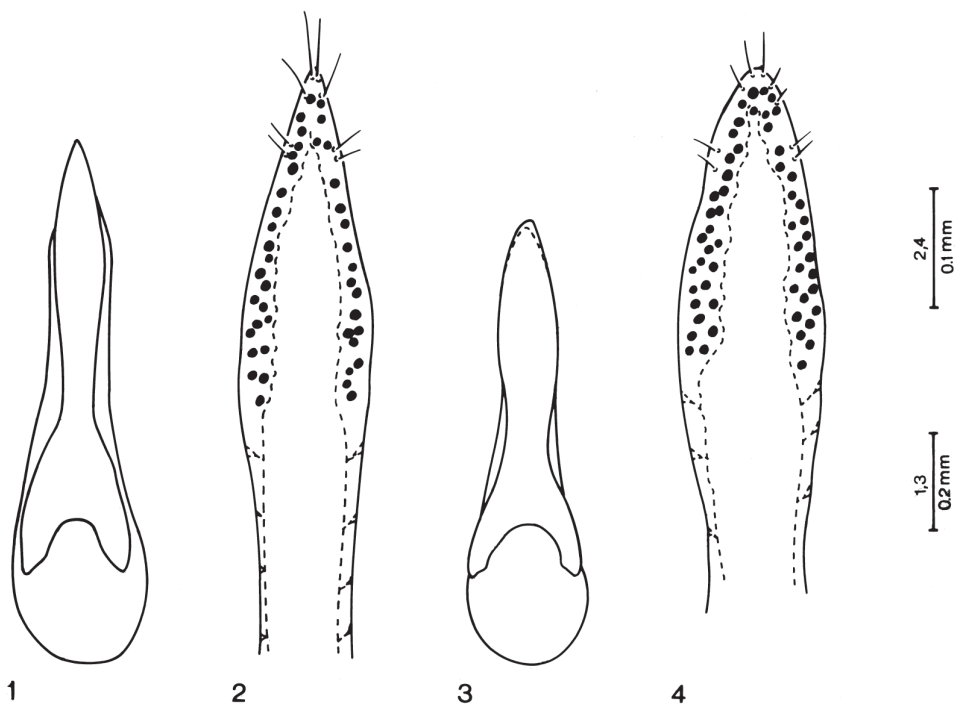
Quedius (Microsaurus) klapperichi Smetana, 1996

(Figs 1-2)

klapperichi Smetana, 1996: 123 (*Quedius*; subgenus *Microsaurus*; description) ; Smetana, 1999: 220 (*Quedius*; subgenus *Microsaurus*; faunal record: Hebei); Herman, 2001: 3178 (*Quedius*; subgenus *Microsaurus*; catalogue); Smetana, 2001 : 195 (*Quedius*; subgenus *Microsaurus*; characters in key); Smetana, 2012: 91 (*Quedius*; subgenus *Microsaurus*; faunal record: Hubei).

Material studied. Vietnam: "N Vietnam Tam-Dao NP, Tam Dao env. 8-18.v.2012, 900-1200 m, N21°27'38" E105°38'28", E. Jendek leg", 1♂, 1♀, author's collection.

Descriptive notes. Full description with illustrations is in Smetana, 1996: 123-126; 124, Figs 19-25. When I was describing *Q. klapperichi* I was not aware of the fact that the species is very similar to the Japanese species *Q. simulans*. Both species are quite similar in all their external characters, but they can be distinguished in male sex by the differently shaped aedoeagi. The aedoeagus of *Q. klapperichi* is longer than that of *Q. simulans*, the paramere is longer and narrower, fusiform, not entirely covering the apical portion of median lobe;



Figs. 1-4. *Quedius klapperichi*: 1- aedoeagus, ventral view; 2- underside of apical portion of paramere with sensory peg setae. *Quedius simulans*: 3- aedoeagus, ventral view; 4- underside of apical portion of paramere with sensory peg setae.

the sensory peg setae on the underside of paramere are situated similarly in both species, however, those of *Q. simulans* are more numerous (see Figs 1-4 for details).

Geographical distribution. China: Fujian, Hebei, Hubei; Northern Vietnam (Vinh Phu Province).

Comments on *Quedius simulans* Sharp, 1874

(Figs 3-4)

Quedius simulans was described from specimens from “Japan” (Sharp, 1874: 25). It is widely distributed in Japan (Shibata, 1984: 125) and is often found in caves (e.g., Watanabe, 1996: 14).

The species was first reported from mainland China without any details by Wu (1937: 352) and later from the province of Jilin and from North Korea by Li (1993: 41), and from South Korea and China by Cho (1996: 112). None of these reports is supported by actual specimens, and considering the close similarity of *Q. simulans* and *Q. klapperichi*, the presence of *Q. simulans* in mainland China cannot be confirmed at present.

***Quedius (Microsaurus) masasatoi* Smetana, 2007**

(Figs 5-6)

masasatoi Smetana, 2007: 70 (*Quedius*; subgenus *Microsaurus*; description).

Material studied. Vietnam: “N Vietnam Tam-Dao NP, Tam Dao env., 8-18.v.2012, 900-1200 m, N21°27'38” E105°38'28”, E. Jendek leg”, 11 ♂♂, 10 ♀♀, author’s collection.

Descriptive notes. Full description with illustrations is in Smetana, 2007: 70-74; 71, Fig. 6; 73, Figs 7-12. Additions to the description: the three punctures of each dorsal row on pronotum are characteristically located, with the second and third puncture quite close together and separated from the first puncture by long gap; the medioapical sinuation of the male abdominal tergite (see Fig. 6 in Smetana, 2007: 71) varies considerably from almost nonexistent to a distinct subangulate medioapical emargination; the body size varies considerably, from 6.8 mm to 9.00 mm, with most of the smaller specimens being females, displaying more slender body with narrower head (Figs 5, 6).

Geographical distribution. Northern Laos (Ph'ng Sali province), northern Vietnam (Vinh Phu Province).

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Figs. 5-7. *Quedius masasatoi*: 5- large male (actual size 9.0 mm); 6- small female (actual size 7.2 mm). 7- blooming *Castanopsis* tree in Tam Dao National Park.



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