Revision of the *Quedius* fauna of Middle Asia (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Staphylininae)

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http://zoobank.org/B1A8523C-A463-4FC4-A0C3-072C2E78BA02

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Abstract


Key Words

Staphylininae
Staphylinini
*Quedius*
Middle Asia
taxonomy
synonymy
lectotype designation
key to species

Introduction

The rove beetle genus *Quedius* Stephens, 1829 is one of the largest in the family Staphylinidae. Even according to a recent phylogenetic study (Brunke et al. 2016) which restricted *Quedius* to a cluster of lineages confined mostly to the Holarctic region, it remains a very speciose taxon to deal with. The greatest diversity of *Quedius* in this restricted sense, ca. 700 species, is confined to the humid areas of the Palaearctic region (Herman 2001; Schülke and Smetana 2015). A satisfactory alpha-taxonomic knowledge of the mega-diverse Palaearctic fauna of *Quedius* is crucial for implementing a badly needed phylogenetic study and recategorization of this genus. Such taxonomic work is also important for an overall inventory and understanding of the Palaearctic entomofauna. Unfortunately, our knowledge of the Palaearctic *Quedius* is uneven and in some places very limited. For example, hardly anything has been done on *Quedius* of North Africa, Middle Asia, or Near and Middle East.

This paper aims to fill one of these knowledge gaps and focuses on *Quedius* of Middle Asia in the sense of Cowan (2007), i.e. the area covering five countries: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan (Fig. 1). These countries are indeed dominated by arid landscapes and their faunas have much in com-

Received 29 May 2018
Accepted 6 July 2018
Published 31 July 2018

Academic editor: James Liebherr
mon (Kryzhanovsky 1965). However, one must bear in mind the poor correspondence of this large territory to biogeography. Due to certain patterns of geography, landscape mosaic and biogeographic history, various areas of Middle Asia may show stronger faunal connections with other respective neighboring regions than to each other. Nevertheless, we limit our paper by the formal political borders of the listed countries for practical reasons. As the former republics of the Soviet Union, they often were (and often still are) studied together. As a result, legacy taxonomic and faunistic literature considers Middle Asia largely within these borders.

Where necessary, we have considered literature or material from areas outside Middle Asia. However, species known only from outside this region were not included in this paper. One rather specialized and distinct group of species related to *Quedius* (*Microsaurus*) *mutilatus*, which comprises endemic Middle Asian species with narrow montane distributions, has been revised in a separate publication (Salnitska and Solodovnikov 2018). However, species of the *Q. mutilatus* group are here included in the identification key to all species of *Quedius* currently known from Middle Asia. We hope that this taxonomic revision and the first specialized key of Middle Asian *Quedius* will stimulate further investigations of the genus in this and adjacent poorly known areas of the Palaearctic region.

### Material and methods

#### Depositories of material

Material for this paper is deposited in the public institutions and private collections abbreviated as follows:

<table>
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<th>Depository</th>
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<tr>
<td>FMNH</td>
<td>Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, USA</td>
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<td>HNHM</td>
<td>Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, Hungary</td>
<td>(G. Makranczy)</td>
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<td>MNHN</td>
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<td>NHMD</td>
<td>Natural History Museum of Denmark (former ZMUC, Zoological Museum of the University of Copenhagen)</td>
<td>(A. Solodovnikov, S. Selvantharan)</td>
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<td>NMW</td>
<td>Natural History Museum, Vienna, Austria</td>
<td>(H. Schillhammer)</td>
</tr>
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<td>ZIN</td>
<td>Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, Russia</td>
<td>(B.A. Korotyaev)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZMLU</td>
<td>Zoological Museum (part of the Biological Museum, Lund University), Sweden</td>
<td>(C. Fägerström)</td>
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<tr>
<td>ZMMU</td>
<td>Zoological Museum of Moscow University, Moscow, Russia</td>
<td>(N.B. Nikitsky)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 1. Middle Asia, our study region comprising five countries according to Cowan (2007).
The term “Middle Asia” is somewhat fuzzy in the geographical or historical literature. For example, sometimes Kazakhstan is considered as a part of Middle Asia, sometimes an expression “Middle Asia and Kazakhstan” is used. The term “Central Asia” is not clear. English-language publications sometimes use the expression “Central Asia and Kazakhstan” to refer to the territory of the former USSR, to areas of China and Mongolia and to areas that cross the former Soviet/Chinese border. To avoid this ambiguity we follow Cowan (2007) and use “Middle Asia” to refer to Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan collectively. The geographic area covered by these five countries is a subject of this paper (Fig.1). In
the west, Middle Asia is bordered by the Caspian Sea and the state border between Russia and Kazakhstan, nearly coinciding with the Volga River. In the north, Middle Asia is outlined by the long administrative border between Kazakhstan and Russia. In the east, Middle Asia borders with north-western China through the eastern administrative borders of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. In the south, it is outlined by the northern borders of Afghanistan and Iran. While large areas of Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan are covered by more or less flat, desert landscape, eastern and south-eastern Kazakhstan, as well as Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan are mainly montane countries with complex relief and a diverse landscape mosaic. In north-eastern Kazakhstan, the Altai mountain chain stretches into Middle Asia from Russia. In eastern Kazakhstan, as well as in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, the area is dominated by the vast mountain systems of Tien Shan and Pamir. Large lakes like the Aral Sea, Balkhash, Issyk-Kul, and rivers like Amu Darya or Syr Darya are significant elements in the geography of Middle Asia as well.

History of the study of *Quedius* of Middle Asia

Middle Asia is the region in the western Palearctic where published data about *Quedius* remained the most fragmentary and confusing, limited to a number of scattered and mostly outdated species descriptions. Eppelsheim (1888, 1892) was the first who studied *Quedius* material collected in Middle Asia by the early explorers such as Hausser, Staudinger, Akinin and described four new species: *Q. (M.) mutilatus* Eppelsheim, 1888, *Q. (Raphirus) coloaedus* Eppelsheim, 1888, *Q. (M.) capitalis* Eppelsheim, 1892 and *Q. (R.) novus* Eppelsheim, 1892. Later, based on the material from Semenov and Hauser, Luze (1904) and Bernhauer (1918), respectively, described five more new species from Middle Asia: *Q. (M.) solskyi* Luze, 1904, *Q. (M.) rufilabris* Luze, 1904, *Q. (M.) fusicornis* Luze, 1904, *Q. (R.) imitator* Luze, 1904, *Q. (M.) asiaticus* Bernhauer, 1918, *Q. (M.) bucharensis* Bernhauer, 1918 and *Q. (R.) hauseri* Bernhauer, 1918. These species descriptions varied in quality and, in accordance with the time, were based exclusively on external morphology. Some of these species have been re-examined in the monograph by Gridelli (1924), while the first drawings of the aedeagi for some of them appeared in Wüsthoff (1938).

The next notable contribution to the study of Middle Asian *Quedius* was made in the papers by Coiffait (1954, 1955, 1963, 1967, 1969, 1970, 1975, 1978) devoted to the Western Palearctic fauna. Henry Coiffait added aedeagus illustrations for many Middle Asian species and integrated them in his identifications keys for the Western Palearctic *Quedius*. He also described *Q. (R.) dzambulensis* Coiffait, 1967, *Q. (R.) ouzbekicus* Coiffait, 1969, *Q. (R.) tschinganensis* Coiffait, 1969, *Q. (R.) turkmenicus* Coiffait, 1969, and *Q. (M.) tadjikicus* Coiffait, 1975, all from Middle Asia. Unfortunately, Coiffait’s input was based on very limited material from Middle Asia and additionally suffered from inconsistent study of type material and omissions of the earlier literature. For example, three species described from Middle Asia by Luze (1904), *Q. (M.) fusicornis*, *Q. (M.) rufilabris* and *Q. (M.) solskyi*, were entirely overlooked in the influential monograph of Coiffait (1978) and have not been studied since their original description. The most unfortunate flaw of Coiffait’s taxonomy was an artificial and over-splitting approach to species. As a result, all species of *Quedius* from Middle Asia he described as new, except *Q. (M.) tadjikicus*, turned out to be synonyms here.

Finally, some bionomic and distributional data on Middle Asian *Quedius* were published by local authors stationed in that region (Kascheev, 1984–2002; Kadyrov et al., 2014a, b; Gabdullina, 2016). With the scattered, confusing and then poorly accessible taxonomic literature on *Quedius*, no surprise that their local faunistic papers were greatly infested by incorrect species identifications. Examination of the material collected by Kascheev (1984–2002), now deposited at ZIN, largely helped to reveal such misidentifications summed up in the Table 1 here.

Overall, due to a hitherto lacking targeted contemporary taxonomic investigation of the Middle Asian *Quedius*, identity of the majority of species described from, or recorded for, that region remained highly ambiguous. Most of the species described from Middle Asia needed broader comparisons and a revision of the type material. At the same time, a number of widespread species from Middle Asia were misidentified or overlooked. A large amount of *Quedius* material from Middle Asia remained undetermined and scattered in some institutional and private collections. The revision of *Q. (M.) mutilatus* species group by Salnitska and Solodovnikov (2018) was the only recent taxonomic work that touched upon Middle Asian *Quedius*.

Taxonomic part

Genus *Quedius* Stephens, 1829

Type species, *Quedius levicollis* (Brullé, 1832).

According to the latest phylogenetic hypotheses (Solodovnikov, 2006; Chatzimanolis et al., 2010; Brunke et al., 2016) the genus *Quedius* as it stands now in the taxonomic literature (e.g., summaries in Herman, 2001 or Schülke and Smetana, 2015) is a polyphyletic assemblage of species belonging to several different subtribes of Staphylini. Within the Palearctic or Middle Asia, all species of *Quedius* are members of the subtribe *Quedini* in the restricted sense of Brunke et al. (2016). Because of the polyphyly, *Quedius* in the current composition lacks synapomorphies and clear diagnosis. However, genus descriptions and diagnostic combination of characters that can define any Palearctic species as a member of the genus *Quedius* are available in Coiffait (1978), Smetana (1988), Assing and Schülke (2012) and other sources. The diagnosis of the genus *Quedius* and comparative notes we provide here are tuned for the fauna of Middle Asia.

Adults and larvae of *Quedius* seem to be predators hunting small invertebrates in various, sufficiently hu-
mid ground-based debris, mostly in forest leaf litter. In a largely arid region like Middle Asia, *Quedius* are mainly confined to humid open or forested habitats along creeks or rivers in the lowland or forests, meadows, snowfield margins and talus in the mountains. Some members of the subgenus *Microsaurus* are specialized inhabitants of mammal burrows. Overall, bionomics of the genus in Middle Asia remain largely unexplored.

**Diagnosis.** Medium to large size (body length 3.5–24.0 mm) rove beetles with glossy forebody, infraorbital ridges extended from neck to base of mandibles and pronotal hypomera strongly inflexed under pronotal disk (not visible in lateral view). First segment of antennae at most slightly longer than second and third segments together. Last segment of maxillary palps fusiform, not densely setose. Tarsal formula 5–5–5; anterior tarsi widened in both sexes, with pale adhesive setae ventrally, with pair of empodial setae. Males always with distinct apical emargination on abdominal sternite VIII. Aedeagus varies in shape, paramere mostly with sensory peg setae.

**Comparison.** Among other Staphylinini in Middle Asia *Quedius* can be sometimes confused with *Philonthus* (subtribe Philonthina), a genus with somewhat similar habitus and very abundant in the region. Species of *Philonthus*, however, do not have long infraorbital ridges, they lack empodial setae and mostly have a pronotal hypomeron well visible in lateral view. Also, *Philonthus* mostly possess multiple setiferous punctures in dorsal rows of pronotum (usually at most three in *Quedius*). Smaller species of *Quedius* may be confused with the genus *Heterothops* (subtribe Amblyopinina), but the latter have very thin acicular apical segments of maxillary palps, and a very different aedeagus without sensory peg setae and reduced median lobe giving the appearance of an absent paramere.

**Table 1.** Alphabetical list of *Quedius* species recorded for Middle Asia, with new synonyms. Boldfaced species are those confirmed by material in our study; species in regular font not given in square brackets are those known from literature only, presumably absent in Middle Asia; species in regular font given in square brackets are those previously recorded for the region in literature based on misidentifications and here excluded from the fauna.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Subgenus</th>
<th>Records from Middle Asia</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Page here</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Q. acuminatus</em></td>
<td>Raphirus</td>
<td>Toleutaev 2014, 44</td>
<td></td>
<td>128</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Q. auricus</em></td>
<td><em>Quedius</em> (s. str.)</td>
<td>Kascheev 1989, 36</td>
<td>Based on misidentification; here not confirmed by material</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Q. boopoides</em></td>
<td>Korne, 1923</td>
<td>Kascheev 2002, 181</td>
<td>Apparently misidentification of <em>Q. hauseri</em></td>
<td>150</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Q. brevis</em></td>
<td>Eppelsheim 1892, 332; Kascheev 2001, 102; 2014, 44</td>
<td></td>
<td>Apparently misidentification of <em>Q. hauseri</em></td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Q. bucharensis</em></td>
<td>Microsaurus</td>
<td>Gabdullina 2016, 61</td>
<td></td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Q. capitalis</em></td>
<td>Eppelsheim 1892, 329; Gridelli 1924, 40; Coiffait 1978, 232</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>132</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Q. cincticollis</em></td>
<td>Raphirus</td>
<td>Toleutaev 2014, 44 (cited as <em>Q. cincticollis</em> Kr.)</td>
<td>Misidentification, likely of <em>Q. hauseri</em></td>
<td>150</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Q. cohaeus</em></td>
<td>Eppelsheim, 1888</td>
<td>Eppelsheim 1888, 60; Gridelli 1925, 126; Coiffait 1978, 248; Toleutaev 2014, 44; <em>Q. turcmenicus</em>; Coiffait 1969, 49; <em>Q. fumatus</em>; Coiffait 1977, 139; Coiffait 1978, 232</td>
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<td><em>Q. curtipennis</em></td>
<td>Bernhauer, 1908</td>
<td>Bernhauer 1908, 335</td>
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<td><em>Q. equus</em></td>
<td>Microsaurus</td>
<td>Salina and Solodovnikov 2018, 10</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Q. fuliginosus</em></td>
<td><em>Quedius</em> (s. str.)</td>
<td>Kascheev 2002, 181</td>
<td>First record from Middle Asia</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Q. fulvicollis</em></td>
<td>Raphirus</td>
<td>Klimenko 1996, 121</td>
<td>Based on uncertain reference</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Q. fulvicollis</em></td>
<td>Stephens, 1833</td>
<td>Kascheev 2001, 102; Toleutaev 2014, 44; Gabdullina 2016, 61</td>
<td>Presumed misidentification</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Q. fulvicollis</em></td>
<td>Raphirus</td>
<td>Luze 1904, 101; Gridelli 1924, 40</td>
<td></td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species</td>
<td>Subgenus</td>
<td>Records from Middle Asia</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Q. humeralis</em> Stephens, 1832</td>
<td>Raphirus</td>
<td>L. 1892, 332; Gridelli 1922, 130, 134</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Q. imitator</em> Luze, 1904</td>
<td>Raphirus</td>
<td><em>Q. imitator</em>: Luze 1904, 102; Coiffait 1967, 406; 1978, 237; Boháč 1988, 556; Kadyrov</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Q. infuscatus</em> Ericson, 1840</td>
<td>Microsaurus</td>
<td>Kascheev 1984, 28; Smetana 1985, 46</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Q. limbatus</em> Heer, 1839</td>
<td>Raphirus</td>
<td>Eppelsheim 1892, 332; Gridelli 1922, 146; Horion 1965, 284; 32; Kascheev 2001, 102; 2002, 181</td>
<td>Presumed misidentification</td>
<td>139</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Q. limbatus</em> Heer, 1839</td>
<td>Raphirus</td>
<td>Toleutaev 2014, 44</td>
<td>Presumed misidentification of</td>
<td>140</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Q. persimilis</em> Malout &amp; Rey, 1876</td>
<td>Microsaurus</td>
<td>Kascheev 2001, 102; (cited as Q. joyi Fagel)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td></td>
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</table>
Key to species of *Quedius* of Middle Asia

1. Anterior margin of labrum entire so that labrum never bilobed or notched in the middle. Large species with body length 9.0–15.0 mm (fig. 187a in Assing and Schülke 2012).............................................................. 2 (Subgenus *Quedius* s. str.)
   - Anterior margin of labrum either with distinct notch in the middle, or with deep emargination so that labrum looks bilobed. Mostly smaller species with body length 5.0–12.0 mm (fig. 187b–d in Assing and Schülke 2012)............ 6
2. Scutellum without setiferous punctures, glabrous. Frons with additional setiferous punctures (that only occasionally maybe lost) between anterior frontal punctures .......................................................... 3
   - Scutellum with setiferous punctures, setose. Frons without additional setiferous punctures between anterior frontal punctures .................................................. 4
3. Aedeagus (in parameral view): apical portion of paramere lanceolate, wider than its sinuate middle part; rows of sensory peg setae on the parameral underside, in their basal half, extended more medially from parameral lateral margins (fig. 188c in Assing and Schülke 2012); lateral contours of median lobe not visible from under paramere (fig. 188a in Assing and Schülke 2012)..................... Q. fuliginosus (Habitus Fig. 2A).
   - Aedeagus (in parameral view): apical portion of paramere gradually narrowing apicad, medially not sinuate and not narrower than its more apical part; rows of sensory peg setae on the parameral underside, in their basal half, extended more laterally, closer to parameral lateral margins (fig. 188b in Assing and Schülke 2012); lateral contours of median lobe apically visible from under paramere (fig. 188d in Assing and Schülke 2012)............................ Q. curtipennis
4. Body dark brown, with paler (sometimes reddish) elytra (Habitus as in Fig. 2C). Aedeagus (in lateral view): apex of paramere protruding beyond median lobe in the form of a distinct hook (fig. 1 in Hachikov 2003) ...................... Q. vicinus
   - Body and elytra black, or at most dark brown. Aedeagus (in lateral view): apex of paramere straight, not pointing out from median lobe as a distinct hook .................. 5
5. Elytra shortened, distinctly shorter than pronotum. Obviously brachypterous species, without whitish apical seam on abdominal tergite VII. Smaller: body length 7.50–9.00 mm (Habitus Fig. 2B). Aedeagus as in figs 4–6 in Smetana 2002........... Q. sundukovi
   - Elytra normal, about as long as pronotum. Species with whitish apical seam on abdominal tergite VII. Larger: body length 8.6–12.5 mm. Habitus and aedeagus as in Fig. 5E–G ............................................................... Q. alticus
6. Eyes small or moderate in size, always distinctly shorter than temples (fig. 187d in Assing and Schülke 2012). Vertex (at least one side) with two basal punctures postero-medially from posterior frontal puncture (fig. 186b in Assing and Schülke 2012). Postero-lateral areas of pronotum somewhat explanate ......................... 7 (Subgenus *Microsaurus*)
   - Eyes large and convex, always longer than temples (fig. 187b, c in Assing and Schülke 2012). Vertex with one basal puncture postero-medially from posterior frontal puncture (fig. 186a in Assing and Schülke 2012). Postero-lateral areas of pronotum not explanate ................................................................. 18 (Subgenus *Raphirus*)
7. Elytra brownish, of about same or very similar coloration as the rest of the body. Eyes very small, 2.5–2.7 times as long as temples. Elytra shorter than pronotum. Distinctly brachypterous species without whitish apical seam on abdominal tergite VII (Fig. 2E)........................................................................................................... 8
   - Elytra reddish, always different in coloration from the rest of the body, which is black or at most dark brown. Eyes larger, ca. 0.5–1 times as long as temples. Elytra longer than, or as long as pronotum. Apical seam on abdominal tergite VII always distinct ......... 11

**Table 2.** Suggested georeferencing for ambiguous toponyms from old labels.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Label data verbatim</th>
<th>Locality</th>
<th>Long</th>
<th>Lat</th>
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<td>“ISKANDER-KUL ISKANDER-DARIA Glasunov 1892”</td>
<td>Iskanderkul Lake, Iskander Darya river, Ayni Distr.</td>
<td>[39°4.2']</td>
<td>[68°22.2']</td>
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<td>“Seravschan Kumar Glassunov 1892”</td>
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<td>[68°31.8']</td>
<td>[39°16.2']</td>
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<td>“JAGNOB KARSAU Glasunov 1892”</td>
<td>Yaghnob River valley, Sughd Distr.</td>
<td>[68°32.4']</td>
<td>[39°11.4']</td>
<td>Tajikistan</td>
</tr>
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<td>“JAGNOB CHISHARTOB Glasunov 1892”</td>
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<td>[68°32.4']</td>
<td>[39°11.4']</td>
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<td>[39°21’]</td>
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<td>“Seravschan Kucht. Artutsch. Glasunov 1892”</td>
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<td>[68°2.4’]</td>
<td>[39°21.6’]</td>
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<td>“Seravschan Fl. Magian Glassunov 1892”</td>
<td>Seravschan Mt. Ridge, Mogiyon, Panjakent Distr.</td>
<td>[67°39.6’]</td>
<td>[39°15’]</td>
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<tr>
<td>“SERAVSCHAN OBURDEN Glasunov 1892”</td>
<td>Obburden, Mastroch Distr.</td>
<td>[69°18']</td>
<td>[40°25.8']</td>
<td>Tajikistan</td>
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<td>“Mts. Karategchin Baldschuan 924 m. F. Hauser 1898”</td>
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<td>[38°18’]</td>
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<td>“Mt. Karategchin Sary-pul 1482 m. F. Hauser 1898”</td>
<td>Karategchin Mts, Saripul, Kharton Distr.</td>
<td>[70°7.8’]</td>
<td>[38°25.2’]</td>
<td>Tajikistan</td>
</tr>
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<td>“PROV. KULIAI, Ak-sou-Tal, F. Hauser 1898’ Gift from Nat. Mus. Praha. 2009”</td>
<td>Ak-Su, Kharton Distr.</td>
<td>[68°34.8’]</td>
<td>[38°7.2’]</td>
<td>Tajikistan</td>
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<td>“Gaudan, Transcaspian reg., 15.I.1898, E. Finnyanovich”</td>
<td>Gaudan, Ashgabat Distr.</td>
<td>[58°24’]</td>
<td>[37°39’]</td>
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<td>“Trkst. Mnt. Nurata UCHUN Glasunov 1892”</td>
<td>Nurata Mt., Nurata Distr.</td>
<td>[65°41.4’]</td>
<td>[40°32.4’]</td>
<td>Uzbekistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Fergana valley, tract Aral, Achimsk, L. Arnoldi”</td>
<td>Aral, Namangan Distr.</td>
<td>[71°55.2’]</td>
<td>[41°00’]</td>
<td>Uzbekistan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Aedeagus (fig. 4G–N in Salnitska & Solodovnikov 2018), in parameral view: paramere apically deeply incised, appearing bilobed .............................................................. Q. equus

– Aedeagus (in parameral view): paramere apically at most slightly incised ................................................................. Q. kongeicus

9 Aedeagus (fig. 4E, F Salnitska & Solodovnikov 2018), parameral view: apical portion of paramere ovoid (lanceolate), not rhomboid .............................................................. Q. solskyi

– Aedeagus, in parameral view: apical portion of paramere somewhat rhomboid (fig. 4B, D in Salnitska & Solodovnikov 2018) ................................................................. Q. kalabi

10 Aedeagus (fig. 4C, D in Salnitska & Solodovnikov 2018), in lateral view: apical portion of median lobe relatively narrower and acute) .............................................................. Q. mutatus

– Aedeagus (fig. 4A, B in Salnitska & Solodovnikov 2018), in lateral view: apical portion of median lobe relatively broader and blunt ........................................................................................................

11 Smaller species: body length around 6.0–9.3 mm. Aedeagus, underside of the paramere: peg setae arranged in rows with maximum 6–8 pegs in each row extending basad from pairs of lateral setae (Figs 7D, 8D) ............................................................. Q. capitalis

– Larger species: body length around 8.0–11.0 mm. Aedeagus, underside of the paramere: peg setae located at the apex of paramere only (Q. solskyi, Fig. 9C) or arranged in groups extending basad from the parameral apical margin, beyond the pairs of lateral setae (fig. 191j–k, t–v in Assing and Schülke 2012) ............................................................. Q. bucharensis

12 Aedeagus: underside of the paramere (Fig. 7D): with ca. 4–8 sensory peg setae in each of two rows curved along lateral sides of paramere .............................................................. Q. fusicornis

– Aedeagus: underside of paramere (Fig. 8D): with ca. 3 sensory peg setae in each of two linear rows .................. Q. fusicornis

13 Aedeagus, paramere (Fig. 9C) parallel-sided along most of its length, not lanceolate, with only 1–2 peg setae at apical margin on each side of the mid-apical incision ..........................................................

14 Aedeagus, paramere not parallel-sided, with more or less lanceolate or rhomboid apical portion (fig. 191j, l in Assing and Schülke 2012); peg setae on parameral underside more numerous and arranged in irregular rows or groups. 15

15 Pronotum with basalmost setiferous puncture of sublateral group (sometimes may be lost at one side) situated distinctly behind the level of large lateral puncture (fig. 186a in Assing and Schülke 2012) ..........................................................

– Pronotum with punctures of sublateral group always situated before or at most at the same level as large lateral puncture (fig. 186b in Assing and Schülke 2012) ..........................................................

16 Aedeagus, in parameral view: apical portion of the paramere lanceolate with bluntly pointed apical contour (fig. 191j, l in Assing and Schülke 2012) .............................................................. Q. ochriennis

– Aedeagus, in parameral view: apical portion of the paramere not lanceolate, with broad and shallow apical emargination (fig. 191t, v in Assing and Schülke 2012) .............................................................. Q. ochriennis

17 Pronotum with dorsal rows each with only two punctures. Aedeagus, underside of the paramere: peg setae arranged in four irregular groups: a pair of apical groups and a pair of subapical groups (fig. 11C in Coiffait, 1978); .... Q. kolzei (externally Q. rufilabris, an ambiguous species described from ‘Zeravshan’ also fits here; for details see the section on this species)

– Pronotum with dorsal rows each with three punctures. Aedeagus, underside of the paramere: peg setae arranged only in two subapical groups, the pair of apical groups absent (fig. 7K–M in Coiffait 1978) .............................................................. Q. tadjikicus

18 Scutellum with setiferous punctuation; eyes large and convex, occupying almost entire lateral side of head; rather small species. Body not longer than 6.0 mm. Aedeagus as in (Figs 19B–D, 21B, C) .....................................................

– Scutellum glabrous, without setiferous punctuation; eyes smaller and more flat; temples more distinct. Body length varies but includes larger species. Aedeagus different ..........................................................

19 Aedeagus: paramere almost parallel-sided, only slightly narrowing in the middle portion, rows of peg setae long and regular (Fig. 19C) Habitus and aedeagus as in Fig. 19A–D .............................................................. Q. hauseri

– Aedeagus: paramere not parallel-sided, strongly narrowing in the middle portion, rows of peg setae shorter and irregular (Fig. 23C). Habitus and aedeagus as in Fig. 23A–C .............................................................. Q. fulvicolis

20 Frons with two additional punctures between anterior frontal punctures. Rather small species, body not longer than 6.0 mm .............................................................. Q. scintilans

– Frons without punctures between anterior frontal punctures. Species varying in size ........................................ Q. pseudonigriceps

21 Elytra shortened, slightly shorter than, or at maximum, as long as pronotum. Brachypterous species without whitish apical seam on abdominal tergite VII (Fig. 3F). Aedeagus as in Fig. 11 .............................................................. Q. pseudonigriceps

– Elytra longer than, or at minimum, as long as pronotum. Species with whitish apical seam on abdominal tergite VII (Fig. 3C). Aedeagus different .................................
Subgenus Quedius Stephens, 1829

Quedius (s. str.) curtipennis Bernhauer, 1908

Quedius fuliginosus var. curtipennis Bernhauer, 1908, 335 (original description)

Quedius curtipennis: Herman 2001, 3134 (summary of literature); Assing and Schülke 2012, 457, 458 (diagnosis, distribution and bionomics, aedeagus illustration).


Comments on taxonomy, distribution and bionomics. Bernhauer (1908) described Q. curtipennis as a variety of Q. fuliginosus without clear information on the type material. In addition to the morphological diagnosis of a new variety Bernhauer (1908) mentioned that it is common on the Faroe Islands and also occurs in “Vorarlberg, Buchara and Böhmen (Wrana. Moldau)”. Interestingly, revision of the type material has never been published for this common widespread species since its original description. We have examined three male syntypes of Q. curtipennis kept at the FMNH, two from Faroe Islands and one from ‘Buchara’ in Uzbekistan, all listed above. Our examination of the syntypes confirms that they are conspecific and matching current interpretation of this species (e.g. in Assing and Schülke 2012). Quedius curtipennis is a common species widely distributed in the forests and humid microhabitats of the open landscapes of the Western Palaearctic (Herman 2001; Assing and Schülke 2012). Because of the strong morphological similarity, Q. curtipennis can be easily confused with Q. fuliginosus. As a result, current broad distributions for both species as recently summarized in Assing and Schülke (2012), especially outside Europe, need revision. A male syntype of Q. curtipennis from “Buchara” (Uzbekistan) collected more than a century ago (see below) and overlooked in the subsequent literature is the only specimen of this species known from Middle Asia. Since the original description Q. curtipennis has not been recorded from any of the countries of Middle Asia.

Quedius (s. str.) fuliginosus Gravenhorst, 1802

Fig. 2A

Quedius fuliginosus: Herman 2001, 3155 (summary of literature); Assing and Schülke 2012, 457, 458 (diagnosis, distribution and bionomics, aedeagus illustration).

Material examined. Kazakhstan: 1 ♂, Akshatau Mt., NW Ayaguz, Semipalat, forest leaf litter, 17.VII.1962.
Figure 2. Habitus of *Quedius* recorded in Middle Asia. A *Q. fuliginosus* (photo Lech Borowiec) B *Q. sundukovi* C *Q. vicinus* D *Q. koltzei* E *Q. mutilatus* F *Q. ochripennis*. Scale bars: 1 mm.
Figure 3. Habitus of *Quedius* recorded in Middle Asia. A *Q. puncticollis* (photo http://danbiller.dk) B *Q. hauseri* C *Q. imitator* D *Q. limbatus* (photo Lech Borowiec) E *Q. novus* F *Q. pseudonigriceps*. Scale bars: 1 mm.
L.V. Arnoldi leg. (ZIN); 2 ♂ Stepanyak, Zhukey Lake, 10.VII.2002, V.A. Kastecheev leg.; 1 ♂, Ivanovsky Mt. Ridge, 32 km S Leninogorsk, 1300 m a.s.l. 14.VIII.1986, I.I. Kabak leg. (ZIN); **Uzbekistan**: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Tashkent, was based on 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Tashkent, NHMus M. Bernhauer Collection/ Holotype teste D.J. pus Quedius s. str. altaicus H. Korge [printed]/ Chicago unicolor Kies. det. Central-Altai, lg. Quedius altaicus Fig 5, 6 Quedius from Middle Asia. examined here represents the first records of this species. Limited material from Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan the exact distribution of species. This material perfectly matches Korge’s original description of Quedius altaicus was based on two female specimens (a holotype and a paratype) from “Central-Altai” without precise record of the type locality (Korge, 1962). Such ambiguity was stressed by Korge who noted that the status of Q. altaicus, which externally appeared very similar to Q. unicolor and Q. subunicolor, should be confirmed by the examination of male genitalia. Toleutaev (2014) recorded Q. altaicus from Saur Mountains (Eastern Kazakhstan), but that record needs verification.

In spite of the ambiguous original description of Q. altaicus, new material from Altai including males examined here for the first time can be safely attributed to that species. This material perfectly matches Korge’s original description, and the information together with high quality photos of the holotype available from the Field Museum online beetle type database (FMNH, 2018). Besides, there are no other species in the Altai region that could be misidentified as Q. altaicus. Quedus sundukovi, the only other similar species distributed from the Russian Far East to the South-Western Altai is distinctly different (for details see below).

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The aedeagus of *Q. altaicus* (Fig. 5F, G) here examined for the first time is nearly identical with the aedeagus of the northern European *Q. subunicolor* (Fig. 5B, C). Both species slightly differ from each other in the shape of a large sclerite in the internal sac (labeled as H in Fig. 5B, F) and the degree of development of the subapical teeth of the median lobe (less pronounced in *Q. altaicus*, compare Fig. 5B, F). Comparison of the external morphology of the multiple specimens of *Q. altaicus* to each other and with the available specimens of *Q. subunicolor*, including its paratypes, demonstrates that the external characters provided by Korge (1962) as unique for *Q. altaicus* (microstructure of the head, proportions of the pronotum, chaetotaxy of the head and pronotum) do not hold. Given a subtle morphological difference between both species and poorly sampled areas of Russia, there remains a possibility that *Q. subunicolor* may be a polytypic species continuously distributed from the Northern Europe to Altai. Or, *Q. subunicolor* and *Q. altaicus* may be a hitherto unrecorded case of the boreo-montane distribution. Both species should be subject to further sampling in the area which seems as a distribution gap between them. Also, a DNA-based phylogeographic investigation would be interesting. Below we provide a redescription of *Q. altaicus*.

**Redescription.** Measurements and ratios (range, arithmetic mean; n = 8): HL: 1.4–1.5 (1.5); HW: 1.4–1.5 (1.5); PL: 1.7–1.8 (1.8); PW: 1.9–2.0 (2.0); EL: 1.7–1.8 (1.8); EW: 1.8–2.0 (1.9); FB: 5.0–5.2 (5.1); TL: 8.6–11.4 (10.0); HL/HW: 0.9–1.0 (1.00); PL/PW: 0.9–1.0 (1.0); EL/EW: 0.9–1.1 (1.0).

Body piceous black, only sometimes dark brownish; apical margin of abdominal segments vaguely paler; maxillary, labial palpi, and antennae dark-reddish; legs dark with paler brownish tarsi (Fig. 5E).

Head with broadly rounded, but distinct hind angles with microsculpture consisting of transverse waves; eyes as a long as or slightly longer than tempora; posterior frontal puncture situated closer to posterior margin of head than to posteromedial margin of eye; 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 at distance nearly equal to diameter of puncture.

Antennae moderately long, segment 3 somewhat longer than 2, segments 4–8 longer than wide, each gradually becoming shorter towards apex, segments 7–11 about as long as wide.

Pronotum wider than long PL/PW: 0.9–1.0 (1.0), widest at posterior third, narrowed anteriad; hind angles broadly rounded, but distinct; dorsal rows each with three punctures; sublateral rows each with two to three punctures; waves of microsculpture transverse, similar to that on head. Scutellum finely punctured in its posterior half, with transverse or slightly isodiametric microsculpture. Elytra parallel-sided, as long as pronotum, at base narrower than pronotum at widest point; shiny, punctation moderately dense and shallow; interspaces larger than diameter of punctures, pubescence yellowish-grey.

Abdomen with tergite VII (5th visible) with fine distinct whitish apical seam of palisade fringe; punctuation dense and fine gradually becoming sparser towards apex.
of abdomen, surface between punctures with very superficial transverse irregularities, pubescence as on elytra.

**Male:** aedeagus: median lobe with acute apex and small teeth on its parameral side near apex (Fig. 5B, F); paramere distinctly protruding over apex of median lobe, with two pairs of setae apically and two pairs of longer setae laterally below apex, its underside with numerous sensory peg setae forming two subapical longitudinal rows connected near apex (Fig. 5C, G). Internal sac (examined in situ) with two pairs of strongly sclerotized microstructures positioned laterally and one characteristically shaped medial sclerite (Fig. 5H) with rounded apex.

**Comparison.** Based on the structure of the aedeagus, especially the characteristic armature of the internal sac with the large middle sclerite ‘H’ (Fig. 5B, F; fig 189 in Assing and Schülke, 2012), *Q. altaicus* can be placed in the group with *Q. subunicolor, Q. balticus, Q. molochinus* and *Q. meridiocarpathicus*. *Quedius altaicus* differs from *Q. meridiocarpathicus* in the unicolorus black coloration of the body (brown reddish with paler elytra in *Q. meridiocarpathicus*) and in the shape of the medial sclerite of the internal sac that has rounded apex. Some authors stressed a strong similarity of *Q. subunicolor* (from which *Q. altaicus* is hardly distinct) with *Q. unicolor*, and the latter mainly Central European montane species was incorrectly cited as *Q. subunicolor* in a number of the faunistic papers (e.g., Ciceroni and Zanetti 1995; Geiser et al. 2003; Boháè et al. 2004, 2005; Wojas 2006). *Quedius subunicolor* (and *Q. altaicus*), however, can be easily distinguished from *Q. unicolor* by transversal (not isodimetric) microsculpture of the frons and the structure of the aedeagus, especially by the internal sac with the obvious medial sclerite. From similar species that occur in Middle Asia *Q. altaicus* can be easily distinguished by the following characters: from *Q. fuliginosus* by the punctured (setose) scutellum and absence of additional punctures between anterior frontal punctures; from *Q. sundukovi* by normally developed elytra (very short in distinctly brachypterous in *Q. sundukovi*), presence of fine whitish apical seam of palisade fringe on VII tergite (5th visible), and distinctly larger body.

**Distribution.** *Quedius altaicus* is known from “central” (Korge, 1962) and southwestern Altai. Records from the southwestern Altai stretching across the border between Russia and Kazakhstan, provided here, are the first exact distributional data for this subspecies. We were not able to examine the material on which Toleutaev (2014) recorded this species from Saur Mountains, the latter records remains ambiguous.

**Bionomics.** All clearly georeferenced specimens of *Q. altaicus* have been collected at the elevations between 1200 and 2000 m.

**Quedius (s. str.) sundukovi Smetana, 2003**

*Fig. 2B*

*Quedius sundukovi* Smetana, 2003, 189

**Material examined.** Kazakhstan: 1 ♂, SW Altai, East of Narymskij Mt. Ridge, upper course of Ozernaja River,

Comments on taxonomy, distribution and bionomies. Quedius sundukovi was known from the Russian Far East (Smetana, 2003) and from Irkutsk Province and Zabaikalsky Territory (Smetana and Shavrin 2018). From the newly examined material it has become clear that Q. sundukovi is distributed even wider: from the Russian Far East through southern Siberia to Altai Mountains in Northeastern Kazakhstan. In the material examined we here provide only new records for Middle Asia, because the detailed documentation of its entire distribution will be published elsewhere.

Detailed description and illustration of the species is available in Smetana (2003). Quedius sundukovi is one of the smallest species in the nominative subgenus Quedius s. str. and the smallest in this subgenus in the fauna of Middle Asia. Additionally, it stands out from all other Quedius s. str. species in Middle Asia as the only distinctly brachypterous species, with very short elytra and lacking whitish apical seam on abdominal tergite VII.

All hitherto known specimens of Q. sundukovi were collected by pitfall traps (Smetana 2003). Based on the newly examined material here, Q. sundukovi inhabits talus-associated debris. Also it is found in regular leaf litter and moss on the ground.

Quedius (s. str.) vicinus Ménétrys, 1832

Fig. 2C

Quedius vicinus Ménétrys, 1832, 144 (original description); Faldermann 1835, 129 (distribution records); Gusarov 1993, 73 (lectotype designation, = Q. libanicus Coiffait); Assing and Wunderle 2001, 37 (distribution records); Hachikov 2003, 46 (illustration of aedeagus); Gihahari 2009, 2012, 5; Assing and Feldmann 2012; Özgen et al. 2016, 621.


**Comments on taxonomy, distribution and bionomies.** The diagnostic characters including illustrations of the aedeagus and the most recent summary of the bionomic and distribution data of this widespread and rather common Western Palaearctic species can be found in Assing and Schülke (2012). From similar Middle Asian species *Q. capitalis* and *Q. fusicornis*, *Q. ochripennis* is distinguished by the larger body and shape of the aedeagus. From the larger *Q. solskyi* it can be safely distinguished by the characters of aedeagus.

*Quedius ochripennis* is widely distributed in Europe and in the Mediterranean region. It is also known from Simla Hills in Himalaya, India (Smetana, 1988) and from Middle Asia where, based on earlier records (Table 1) and material examined here, it occurs in southwestern Turkmenistan, entire territory of Tajikistan, and southern Uzbekistan.

*Quedius ochripennis* inhabits various ground based debris, often associated with decaying wood, also in nests of mammals, ants and wasps (Assing and Schülke 2012). Based on the material examined here, in Middle Asia *Q. ochripennis* prefers humid plant debris usually near water bodies, also it was found in caves and in tree foliage in an aphid nest. In the mountains it was recorded at elevations up to 2000 m.

*Quedius (Microsaurus) puncticollis* Thomson, 1867

Fig. 3A

Herman 2001, 3249 (summary of literature); Kascheev 2001, 102 (distribution records); Assing and Schülke 2012, 466, 467 (diagnosis, distribution and bionomies, aedeagus illustration).

**Material examined.** **Tajikistan:** 3 ♂, 1 ♀, Pamir-Alai, Hisaar Mts, Adshuk-Cleff near Warsob, Bachufer, 01–03. VII.1990, M. Schülke leg. (cSch).

**Comments on taxonomy, distribution and bionomies.** *Quedius puncticollis* is widely distributed in Northern, Central and Eastern Europe for which the latest summary of diagnostic characters, distribution and biology can be found in Assing and Schülke (2012). It is most similar to *Q. ochripennis* from which it can be easily distinguished by the apically not lanceolate paramere with a broad and shallow apical emargination.

*Quedius puncticollis* is commonly found in the burrows of small mammals, especially moles, also in bee and wasp nests (Assing and Schülke 2012). Based on literature data (Table 1) and material examined here, there are only few records of *Q. puncticollis* in Middle Asia: from southern Kazakhstan and southern Tajikistan.

*Quedius (Microsaurus) capitalis* Eppelsheim, 1892

Fig. 7

*Quedius capitalis* Eppelsheim 1892, 329 (original description); Gridelli 1924, 40 (characters); Coiffait 1978, 148 (characters and illustration of aedeagus); Kadyrov et al. 2014a, 31 and 2014b, 49 (distributional records).

**Material examined.** **Type material.** **Uzbekistan:** Synotypes: 1 ♂, “♂/ c.Epplsh. Steind. d. [printed]/ Qu. capit. Epp. Type Taschkent, Leder [handwritten]/ Typus”; 1 ♂, “♂/ capitalis Epp. Taschkent Leder [handwritten]/ Typus” (Fig. 7E, F) (NMW).

**Additional material.** **Uzbekistan:** 2 ♀, Tien Shan, Aktasch, near Taschkent, 2000 m a.s.l., 13.VII.1984, D.W. Wrase leg. (cSch); **Kazakhstan**: 3 ♂, Karatau Mts, Khantagi River, 570 m a.s.l., 43°33’32.4N, 68°40’52.7E, 25.VI.2011, V.A. Kastcheev leg. (ZIN); **Tajikistan**: 3 ♂, Mountains near Kuljab, 1500–2000 m a.s.l., 20.VI.1963, A.V. Bogachev leg. (ZMMU).

**Comments on taxonomy and type material.** In the original description, Eppelsheim (1892) mentioned morphological characters of both males and females and stated that the species was known to him from a few specimens from “Tashkent”. As we learn from the introduction in his paper, specimens were collected by Hans Leder. Both male specimens from NMW labeled as “types” of *Q. capitalis* originally come from Eppelsheim’s collection and their morphology and label information fit the original description; therefore they are syntypes.

We have examined aedeagi of both syntypes and confirm they are conspecific. Eppelsheim (1892) compared *Q. capitalis* with *Q. ragusai* Eppelsheim, 1889. Gridelli (1924), based on the examination of a syntype, provided additional morphological details for the species including verbal description of its aedeagus (but no illustration) and placed it near *Q. ochripennis*. Based on a syntype male, Coiffait (1978) again redescribed this species and
provided its first and hitherto the only available illustration of the aedeagus. Our examination of the syntypes of *Q. capitalis* confirms the correct identification of this species by both Gridelli (1924) and Coiffait (1978). In Schülke and Smetana (2015) *Q. capitalis* was erroneously placed in the subgenus *Raphirus*. Here we redescribe this poorly known species and provide further data on its distribution.

**Redescription.** Measurements and ratios (range, arithmetic mean; n = 10): HL: 0.8–1.3 (1.0); HW: 0.8–1.5 (1.1); PL: 0.9–1.6 (1.3); PW: 1.1–1.8 (1.4); EL: 1.2–2.0 (1.6); EW: 1.2–1.9 (1.5); FB: 2.9–4.7 (3.9); TL: 6.5–9.3 (7.8); HL/HW: 0.8–1.1 (1.0); PL/PW: 0.8–1.0 (0.9); EL/EW: 1.0–1.2 (1.1).

Body black to dark brown, hind margins of abdominal tergites slightly paler; elytra reddish; palpi and other appendages slightly lighter; body glossy (Fig. 7A, B).

Head approximately as wide as long or slightly longer; eyes small, not convex; temples as long as longitudinal diameter of eye; posterior frontal puncture closer to posterior margin of head than to anterior frontal puncture; temporal puncture closer to posterior margin of head than to posterior margin of eye; two vertical punctures behind posterior frontal puncture arranged as slightly oblique line between posterior margin of eye and dorsal part of neck; microsculpture of head with transverse distinct wavelines.

Antennae moderately long, antennal segments: 3rd longer than 2nd, 4th–10th gradually widening towards apex of antenna.

Pronotum slightly wider than long, widest at about middle to posterior third; hind angles rounded but distinct; dorsal and sublateral rows each with three punctures; microsculpture with transverse waves as on posterior part of head. Scutellum impunctate with microsculpture slightly coarser than on pronotum. Elytra parallel-sided, slightly longer than wide, longer than pronotum, their punctuation dense, interspaces shiny with distinct minute irregularities.

Abdomen: punctuation fine and dense; interspaces with minute irregularities; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe.

**Male:** protarsi with tarsomeres 1–4 dilated stronger than in females. Sternite VIII with weak triangular medio-apical emargination; tergite X triangular with setae; sternite IX elongate, gradually narrowed apically, with moderately wide and long basal portion and obliquely rounded apical margin with numerous setae. Aedeagus (Fig. 7C, D): median lobe parallel-sided with broad and obtuse apex and tooth located near apex (Fig. 7 C). Paramere rhomboid sharply narrowing apicad; its apex almost reaching apex of median lobe, with two pairs of apical setae and two pairs of lateral setae below apex;
paramere (underside) with ca. 4–8 sensory peg setae in each of two sinuate lateral rows that extend basad over pairs of lateral setae (Fig. 7D).

Comparison. _Quedius capitalis_ seems to be closely related to _Q. fusicornis_ and _Q. ochripennis_ from which it can be easily distinguished externally by smaller body size and proportions, and by the structure of paramere with two sinuate lateral rows of peg setae (ca. 4–8 in each row) extending basad over pairs of lateral setae.

Distribution. Based on the literature data (Table 1) and newly examined material, _Q. capitalis_ is known from several localities near Tashkent (Uzbekistan), Karatat Mountains (southwestern Kazakhstan) and Hazratisho Mountains (southern Tajikistan).

Bionomics. Unknown.

_Quedius (Microsaurus) fusicornis_ Luze, 1904

Fig. 8

_Quedius fusicornis_ Luze, 1904, 28 (original description); Gridelli 1924, 69 (characters, notes)


Comments on taxonomy and type material. In the original description, Luze (1904) provided no information on the type material, but he indicated 7.7–8.5 mm body size range for the species. This suggests that he must have had more than one specimen to base a description on. He also indicated “Seravshcan: Putschin-Pass, Boschara” as a locality that his material was from. Finally, we know from the introduction in Luze’s paper that the material he examined was collected by Glasunov. Therefore, a single male (NMW) and two females (ZIN) that we examined and that match the original description morphologically and in the label data, are syntypes. Luze (1904) compared _Quedius fusicornis_ with his _Q. solskyi_ and the widespread _Q. cruentus_ Ol. Gridelli (1924) apparently based his short notes about this species exclusively on Luze’s description, without seeing any material. Similarly to other species of _Quedius_ described by Luze (1904), _Q. fusicornis_ is missing in the monograph by Coiffait (1978) who apparently overlooked Luze’s publication. Here we provide a redescription and first illustrations of this poorly known species, including its aedeagus.

Redescription. Measurements and ratios (range, arithmetic mean; n = 6): HL: 1.0–1.2 (1.1); HW: 1.0–1.4 (1.1); PL: 1.1–1.5 (1.3); PW: 1.3–1.6 (1.4); EL: 1.5–1.7 (1.6); EW: 1.3–1.6 (1.5); FB: 3.7–4.4 (4.0); TL: 6.0–8.6 (7.3); HL/HW: 0.9–1.1 (1.0); PL/PW: 0.8–0.9 (0.9); EL/EW: 1.00–1.2 (1.1).

Body length: 6.0–8.6 (7.3); head, scutellum and abdomen blackish, pronotum and hind margins of abdominal tergites slightly paler; elytra light red or orange; palpi, antennae and legs brown; body glossy (Fig. 8A, B).

Head approximately as wide as long HL/HW: 0.9–1.1 (1.0); eyes small, not convex; temples slightly longer or as long as longitudinal diameter of eye; posterior frontal puncture closer to posterior margin of head than to anterior frontal puncture; temporal puncture closer to posterior margin of head than to posterior margin of eye; two vertical punctures behind posterior frontal puncture arranged as slightly oblique line between posterior margin of eye and dorsal part of neck; microsculpture of entire surface of head with transverse waves.

Antennae moderately long, antennal segments: 3rd longer than 2rd, 4th–10th gradually widening towards apex of antenna.

Pronotum slightly wider than long PL/PW: 0.8–0.9 (0.9), widest at about posterior third, gradually narrowing anterad; hind angles rounded but distinct; dorsal and sublateral rows each with three punctures; microsculpture with transverse waves similar to that on posterior part of head. Scutellum impunctate with microsculpture as on pronotum. Elytra parallel-sided, slightly longer than wide, as long as or slightly longer than pronotum and narrower than maximum width of pronotum; punctuation dense; setation gray; interspaces shiny, with distinct minute irregularities.

Abdomen: punctuation fine and moderately dense; interspaces with vaguely distinct minute irregularities; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe.

Male: protarsi with tarsomeres 1–4 dilated stronger than in females. Aedeagus (Fig. 8C–E): median lobe parallel-sided along most of its length with broad and obtuse apex and tooth located near apex (Fig. 8C). Paramere parallel-sided, narrowing only in rhomboid apical portion; its apex almost reaching apex of median lobe, with two pairs of apical setae and two pairs of lateral setae below apex, with 6 peg setae arranged in two regular longitudinal rows apically extending basad over pairs of lateral setae (Fig. 8D).

Comparison. _Quedius fusicornis_ is similar to _Q. capitalis_. For comparison, see the latter species above. From other similar species such as _Q. solskyi_ and _Q. croetus_. From other similar species such as _Q. ochripennis_, it can be easily distinguished by the structure of the apical part of the paramere with two medially situated short rows of peg setae (3 in each row) extending basad the pairs of lateral setae.

Distribution. We were not able to locate the type locality “Putchin Pass” situated somewhere along Zeravchan River that is extended from eastern Uzbekistan to western Tajikistan. Additional material was studied from eastern Uzbekistan (near Aman-Kutan) and north-west-
ern Kyrgyzstan (Kyrrgyz-Alatoo). Finally, one specimen was from ‘Tangi-Gharuh’, a toponym in Afghanistan that we could not locate.

**Bionomics.** Unknown.

**Quedius (Microsaurus) solskyi** Luze, 1904

*Quedius asiaticus* Bernhauer, 1918, *syn. n.*

*Quedius solskyi* Luze, 1904, 99 (original description); Gridelli 1924, 72 (characters, notes);
*Quedius asiaticus* Bernhauer, 1918, 92 (original description); Gridelli 1924, 57 (characters); Coiffait 1978, 183 (characters); Kascheev 2002, 181 (distribution records).

**Material examined. Type material:** *Quedius solskyi: Tajikistan:* Lectotype (here designated): ♂, “♂/ Trkst. Jag
nob Schach-Sara, Glasunov 1892 [printed]/ Type solskyi Luze [handwritten]/ ex. coll. Luze/ ex. coll. Scheerpetlz [printed]/ Typus Quedius solskyi Luze [pre-printed] “ (Fig. 9E) (NMW);

*Quedius asiaticus: Tajikistan or Uzbekistan:* Lectotype (here designated): ♂ “Ost. Buchara Rickmers. [handwritten]/ Mus. Bremen [handwritten]/ asiaticus Bernh. Typus [handwritten]/ Chicago NHMUs M. Bernhauer Collection [printed]”; paralectotype: 1 ♂ “abietum [illegible word] [handwritten]/ asiaticus Bernh. Cotypus. [handwritten]/ Chicago NHMUs M. Bernhauer Collection [printed]” (Fig. 10G, H) (FMHN),

**Additional material.** Tajikistan: 1 ♂, Ramid [Ramit], Kafirnigan River, 27.VII.1939, A. Romanov leg. (ZMMU).

**Comments on taxonomy, lectotype designation and new synonymy.** In the original description of *Q. solskyi*, Luze (1904) did not specify the number of specimens he studied, but provided characters for both sexes and the locality “Jagnob: Kol, Schach-Sara” [Tajikistan, Yaghnob river, Sughd Distr.]. Therefore, a male from NMW with the locality label “Trkst. Jagnob Schach-Sara” is considered a syntype. We could not locate other syntypes. Gridelli (1924), similarly to the case with *Q. fusicornis*, based his notes about *Q. solskyi* only on Luze’s description, without checking type material. And as with other species of *Quedius* described by Luze (1904), *Q. solskyi* is missing in the monograph of Coiffait (1978). Under the circumstances of uncertain identity of other syntypes, we designate the only available male syntype as a lectotype to unambiguously fix the identity of *Q. solskyi*.

Bernhauer (1918) described *Q. asiaticus* from “Ost. Buchara” and compared it with *Q. abietum* distributed in southern Europe. Bernhauer (1918) did not even mention Luze’s *Q. solskyi*, even though his description matches the latter species. Both examined syntypes of *Q. asiaticus* are clearly conspecific in morphology. In order to fix the identity of the species, we designate here one better.

preserved male syntype (Fig. 10A, B) with the locality label “Ost. Buchara” exactly matching the data from the original description and the identification label “asiaticus Bernh. Typus” handwritten by Bernhauer as a lectotype.

Our examination of the mentioned types of both Q. solskyi and Q. asiaticus undoubtedly reveal they are conspecific. Thus we place Q. asiaticus Bernhauer, 1918 in synonymy with Q. solskyi Luze, 1904 and provide a redescription with the first illustration of the aedeagus of this poorly known species.

Redescription. Measurements and ratios (arithmetic mean = 4): HL: 1.4–1.6 (1.5); HW: 1.7–1.9 (1.9); PL: 1.6–1.8 (1.7); PW: 1.9–2.1 (2.1); EL: 2.0–2.2 (2.1); EW: 1.9–2.1 (2.0); FB: 5.1–5.6 (5.3); TL: 8.1–9.7 (9.1); HL/ HW: 0.7–0.8 (0.8); PL/PW: 0.8–0.9 (0.9); EL/EW: 1.0–1.1 (1.1).

Body dark brown to brown; apical margin of abdominal tergites vaguely paler; elytra reddish; maxillary and labial palpi, as well as antennae dark-brownish; body glossy (Figs 9A, 10A–B).

Head wider than long HL/HW: 0.7–0.8 (0.8), eyes very small, not convex; tempora more than two times as long as longitudinal diameter of eye; posterior frontal puncture in the middle between anterior puncture and posterior margin of head; temporal puncture closer to posterior margin of head than to posterior margin of eye; two vertical punctures arranged in almost straight line between posterior frontal puncture and neck; microsculpture with transverse waves. Antennae long: antennal segments: 3rd longer than 2nd; 4th-10th slightly widening towards apex of antenna.

Pronotum slightly wider than long PL/PW: 0.8–0.9 (0.9), widest at its middle, slightly narrowing anteriorly; hind angles rounded, barely distinct; dorsal and sublateral rows each with three punctures; microsculpture with transverse waves similar to that on posterior part of head. Scutellum impunctate, with microsculpture as on pronotum. Elytra parallel-sided, as long as or longer than wide, narrower and longer than pronotum; punctuation dense, setation brownish, interspaces shiny and with distinct minute irregularities.

Abdomen: punctuation fine and moderately dense; interspaces with vaguely distinct minute irregularities; posterior margin of tergite VII with palelside fringe.

Male: head wider than long, larger than in females and with longer temples (Luze 1904). Aedeagus (Figs 9B–D, 10C, D, E, F): Median lobe (in parameral view) parallel-sided along most of its length with obtusely pointed apex, with tooth located near apex (Figs 9B, 10C, E). Paramere parallel-sided, its apex almost reaching apex of median lobe; with two pairs of apical setae and two pairs of lateral setae below apex; underside with pair of peg setae close to apical margin on each side of medial emargination (Figs 9C, 10D, F).

Comparison. Quedius solskyi is similar to Q. fusicornis and Q. ochripennis, but it can be externally distinguished from both by the larger body size, distinctly elongated elytra and smaller eyes with their diameter two times as short as tempora. In the structure of the aedeagus Q. solskyi is more similar to Q. fusicornis but differs from the latter by the paramere with incised apex and two pairs of sensory peg setae. The aedeagi of Q. solskyi and Q. ochripennis differ in many ways.

Distribution. Vaguely recorded type localities for Q. solskyi and Q. asiaticus are located somewhere in northern Tajikistan and in eastern Uzbekistan or western Tajikistan. The only additional and better georeferenced specimen examined here comes from western Tajikistan: Ramid, Kafirnigan River.

Bionomics. Unknown.

Quedius (Microsaurus) koltzei Eppelsheim, 1887
Fig. 2D

Quedius koltzei Eppelsheim, 1887, 420 (original description); Bernhauer and Schubert1916, 425 (catalog); Gridelli 1924, 24 (characters, new records); Scheerpeltz 1933, 1445 (catalog); Coiffait 1978, 164 (new records, characters, first illustration of the aedeagus); Smetana 1998, 115 (study of the holotype, redescription, comments); Smetana 2015b, (new records, characters).


Comments on taxonomy, type material and distribution. Quedius koltzei was described by Eppelsheim (1887) from “Chabarovka” [Khabarovsk, Far East, Russia] based on a single female specimen. Gridelli (1924) basically repeated the original description. Coiffait (1978) interpreted a few males as that species from Terskey-Alatau, a mountain range in Kazakhstan very far from the type locality of Q. koltzei. Based on that material, he redescribed Q. koltzei again and provided the illustration of the aedeagus for the first time. Smetana (1998) also described Q. koltzei, but based on the holotype. Later, Smetana (2015b) determined one male and one female from Heilongjiang province of China as Q. koltzei and illustrated their genital structures. Smetana’s comparison of the Chinese specimens with the type material and geographic proximity of Heilongjiang province to the type locality of Q. koltzei corroborate his identification. Our examination of the male specimens from Terskey-Alatau from Henry Coiffait’s collection that he identified as Q. koltzei revealed that they match as far as we can observe, with the illustrations of Q. koltzei from China in Smetana (2015b). But since Smetana (2015b) did not illustrate the lateral view of the aedeagus, only the re-examination of Chinese and, preferably, additional material may help to clarify the status of Middle Asian specimens from Terskey-Alatao. In the absence of neg-
ative evidence, we consider Q. koltzei as a potentially widespread Asian species. It is also possible that Q. ru-
filabris, whose identity currently remains ambiguous, is conspecific with Q. koltzei (for details see the former
species below).

Quedius koltzei differs from other similar Middle Asian Microsaurus as follows: from Q. fusicornis, Q. capitul-
as and Q. solskyi in peg setae on paramere arranged in ir-
regular lines or groups; from Q. ochriennis, Q. puncti-
collis and Q. tadjikiscus in median lobe (in lateral view)
narrowing into a blunt, but clear apex and peg setae on
paramere arranged in four irregular groups. From Q. bu-
charensis, a species whose identity remains ambiguous
(for details see that species below) Q. koltzei differs in
the chaetotaxy of head (posterior frontal puncture situ-
et closer to nuchal ridge than to posterior margin of eye)
and pronotum (two punctures in dorsal row and sublateral
group always situated before or at most at the same level
as large lateral puncture).

Based on the material examined here, we have addi-
tional records for Q. koltzei from Kazakhstan. Bionomics
remains unknown.

Quedius (Microsaurus) rufilabris Luze, 1904

Quedius rufilabris Luze, 1904, 100 (original description);
Gridelli 1924, 72 (characters, notes).

Comments on taxonomy. Luze (1904) described Qued-
us rufilabris from “Seravschan: Putschin Pass” [Mountain
Range or river Zeravshan in Tajikistan or Uzbekistan].
The description was based on a single female specimen.
Gridelli (1924) based his knowledge of this species on
Solsky’s original description only and placed Q. ru-
filabris near Q. solskyi. Similarly to Luze’s other species,
Coiffait (1978) overlooked this species in his monograph.
Unfortunately, we were unable to find the holotype of Q. ru-
filabris, but based on its original description all diag-
nostic characters, especially chaetotaxy of the head and
pronotum, match Q. koltzei. Since the presumed type
locality of Q. rufilabris is rather remote from the distribu-
tion of Q. koltzei, if the latter even occurs in Middle Asia
(see above), we treat the former species as different from
Q. koltzei, at least until more material from relevant geo-
graphic areas will be studied.

Quedius (Microsaurus) tadjikiscus Coiffait, 1975

Quedius tadjikiscus Coiffait, 1975, 32 (original de-
scription); 1978, 149 (notes).

Comments on taxonomy. We could not locate and ex-
namine the type material of Q. tadjikiscus described from
“Tadjikabad, Daran-Nazaran” in Tajikistan, and did not
come across any material that could be identified as that
species. The description and the illustrations of the ae-
deagus of Q. tadjikiscus available from Coiffait (1975,
1978) suggest that this may be a species very similar to
Q. koltzei. But Quedius tadjikiscus differs from Q. koltzei
in the presence of three punctures in the dorsal row of
pronotum and the absence of apical groups of peg setae
on the paramere.

Quedius (Microsaurus) bucharensis Bernhauer, 1918

Quedius bucharensis Bernhauer, 1918, 93 (original de-
scription); Gridelli 1924, 56 (characters, distribution);
Scheerpeltz 1933, 1435 (catalog); Coiffait 1978, 186
(external characters).

Type material examined. Syntypes: Tajikistan: 1 ♂,
“Mts. Karатегин Balfidschuan 924 m. F. Hauser 1898
[handwritten]/ bucharensis Bernh. Typus [handwritten]/
Chicago NHmus M. Bernhauer Collection [printed]”; 1
♀, “Buchara Handiger [handwritten]/ ochriennis Asia
centr. Handiger [handwritten]/ bucharensis Bernh. Cyp-
tus [handwritten]/ bucharensis Bernh. [handwritten]/
Chicago NHmus M. Bernhauer Collection [printed]”
(FMNH); Turkmenistan: 1 ♂, “♀/ Pers. Kopet-Dagh.
Siaret 1160 m 5.99. Coll. Hauser [printed]/ Quedius per-
sicus Brh. [handwritten]/ solskyi Luze [handwritten]/ ex.
coll. Moczarski [printed]/ ex. coll. Scheerpeltz [print-
Coll. Hauser [printed]/ solskyi ? [sic!] Luze [handwritten]/
ex. coll. Moczarski [printed]/ ex. coll. Scheerpeltz [print-
ed]” (NMW).

Comments on taxonomy. Quedius bucharensis was
described from an unspecified number of specimens of
both sexes coming from localities in Uzbekistan, Turk-
menistan and Tajikistan indicated as “Karateginbberge
(Baldschuan, 924 m, Hauser), Buchara (ohne nähere
Fundortangabe, Bang-Haas) und Persien (Kopet-Dagh,
Siaret, 1160 m, V. 1899, Hauser)” (Bernhauer 1918).

We have examined one male and one female from the
FMNH which are clearly syntypes of Q. bucharensis. Of
them, a male specimen was earlier dissected and its ae-
deagus must have been glued on the card point beside
the specimen, but was obviously lost. Since there were no
publications with the structure of Q. bucharensis aede-
gus, the identity of this species remains ambiguous. An
additional two females from NHMW with the same lo-
cality labels as in the original description but without Ber-
hauer’s handwritten type labels, seem conspecific with
both mentioned syntypes even though they are somewhat
smaller than the latter. Their earlier identifications as Q.
solskyi, evident from the labels, are wrong because of the
following characters: chaetotaxy of head with posterior
frontal puncture closer to posterior margin of eye than to
nuchal ridge, larger eyes, head longer than wide and as
long and as wide as elytra.

The material used by Bernhauer (1918) in the original
description of Q. bucharensis comes from localities rath-
er remote from each other. Given that and the body size
variation among the examined specimens from different localities, it is possible that they are not conspecific. On the other hand, significant intraspecific variability in body size and proportions is usual in some Microsaurus species. More extensive material including males is needed to clarify the case.

**Quedius (Microsaurus) mutilatus-group**

Fig. 2E

**Comments.** We have proposed the mutilatus-group for several Middle Asian species in Salnitska and Solodovnikov (2018), where we revised all available material. Thus only brief information for each of these species is provided with reference to the revision for details.

**Diagnosis.** The mutilatus-group is characterized by the following: brown to dark brown dorso-ventrally flattened body, notably small eyes, short elytra, absence of palisade fringe on abdominal tergite VII; aedeagus robust, with apical portion of median lobe slightly curved towards paramere with characteristic tooth near apex (in lateral view), with paramere widest shortly before apex (in parameral view) having four distinct groups of sensory peg setae on the underside: two apical and two lateral.

**Distribution and biology.** The mutilatus-group is restricted to the Tien-Shan Mountains where all species of the group are confined to high elevations, up to 3600 m. Based on the morphology and limited bionomic data, all species of the group are hypogean and are mostly found under stones or deep in leaf litter.

**Quedius (Microsaurus) mutilatus Eppelsheim, 1888**

figs 1–2, 4A–B in Salnitska and Solodovnikov 2018

**Diagnosis.** *Quedius mutilatus* is most similar to *Q. kungeicus* from which it can be distinguished by the rhomboid shape of the paramere with slight apical incision; by the less curved apical portion of the median lobe (lateral view) with more stronger ventral sub-apical tooth. From *Q. kalabi* and *Q. equus* it differs by the not so deeply incised apex of paramere and distinctly larger number of sensory peg setae in lateral groups on the paramere.

**Distribution.** *Quedius mutilatus* is restricted to the central part of Terskey-Alatoo Mountains south from Isyk-Kul lake in Kyrgyzstan.

**Quedius (Microsaurus) kalabi Smetana, 1995**

figs 1, 3, 4C–D in Salnitska and Solodovnikov 2018

**Diagnosis.** *Quedius kalabi* differs from all other species of the mutilatus-group by its narrower and somewhat curved apical portion of the median lobe of the aedeagus with relatively short blade of its subapical tooth (aedeagus in lateral view). In shape of the apical portion of the paramere and degree of its incision *Q. kalabi* displays a transition between *Q. mutilatus* having lesser incised paramere with more peg setae in lateral groups, and *Q. equus* having deeper incised paramere with lesser peg setae in lateral groups.

**Distribution.** *Quedius kalabi* replaces *Q. mutilatus* in the eastern part of Terskey-Alatoo Mountains in Kyrgyzstan.

**Quedius (Microsaurus) equus Smetana, 2014**

figs 1, 4G–N in Salnitska and Solodovnikov 2018

**Diagnosis.** *Quedius equus* distinctly differs from all other species of the mutilatus-group by the deep apical incision of the paramere and by low number (1–3) of sensory peg setae on its underside arranged in lateral longitudinal rows.

**Distribution.** *Quedius equus* is known from northeast Terskey-Alatoo Mountains in Kazakhstan and from Xinjiang province of China. Presumably it has a broader continuous distribution in this area.

**Quedius (Microsaurus) kungeicus Solodovnikov & Salnitska, 2018**

figs 1, 4E–F, 5 in Salnitska and Solodovnikov 2018

**Diagnosis.** Among all species of the group, *Quedius kungeicus* can be distinguished by the ovoid apical part of the paramere without a distinct apical incision (in parameral view) and by the distinctly curved apical portion of the median lobe (in lateral view) with longer tip and without distinct sub-apical tooth.

**Distribution.** *Quedius kungeicus* is known only from the holotype collected in the Kungey-Alatoo Mountains of Kazakhstan.

**Subgenus Raphirus Stephens, 1829**

**Quedius (Raphirus) limbatus Heer, 1839**

Fig. 3D

Herman 2001, 3187 (summary of literature); Kascheev 2001, 102; 2002, 181 (distribution records); Assing and Schülke 2012, 473, 474 (diagnosis, distribution and bionomics, aedeagus illustration).

**Material examined. Kazakhstan:** 2♂, 1♀, 7 Almaty area, Dzhungarskiy Alatau, 7 km E Lepsinsk, Chornaya River canyon, 1200–1400 m a.s.l., *Betula* sp., *Malus*, *Populus* etc. forest, 45°31′N, 80°43′E, 13–15.VI.2001, S.I. Golovatch leg. (cRyv); 3♂, 6 km SE Rudnichnyi, Koksu River canyon, 1300–1400 m a.s.l., 44°41′N, 78°58′E, *Betula* sp., *Populus*, *Picea* etc. forest, 09–10. VI.2001, S.I. Golovatch leg. (cRyv); 2♂, 3 km SSE Lepsinsk, Bulinka River canyon, 1100–1800 m a.s.l., 45°30′N, 80°38′E, 16–17.VI.2001, S.I. Golovatch leg.
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(©Ryv); 1 ♂, Zailiysky Alatau Mts, ca. 20 km Turgen, Turgen River canyon, near Batan, 1750 m a.s.l., Picea, Betula sp., Salix etc. forest, 25.V.2001, 43°14′′N, 77°46′′E, S.I. Golovatch leg. (©Ryv); 1 ♀, Urjar Distr., Tarbagatay River valley, ca. 1000 m a.s.l., highly disturbed Populus forest with Salix, Rosa, Lonicera, Crataegus, 47°17′′N, 81°34′′E, 24–25.VI.2001, S.I. Golovach leg. (©Ryv); 3 ♀, Makanchi Distr., Tarbagatay Mts, 4 km NE Petrovskoe (=Kyzylbuluk), Kyzylbuluk River valley, 1100–1200 m a.s.l., riverine, Populus, Malus, Salix forest, 22.VI.2001, 47°03′′N, 82°18′′E, S.I. Golovatch leg. (©Ryv).

Comments on taxonomy, distribution and bionomics. The latest summary of diagnostic characters, bionomics and distribution of Q. limbatus, a common Western Palearctic species can be found in Assing and Schülke (2012). Based on earlier records (Table 1) and newly examined material in Middle Asia it is known from southern Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan.

Among all Middle Asian species Q. limbatus is more similar to Q. cohaeus from which it can be easily distinguished by the structure of aedeagus with a sharper apex of the median lobe (in lateral view) and sensory peg setae of the paramere (underside) arranged in short regular rows, slightly diverging from each other basally.

Usually this species occurs in lowlands up to the subalpine zone, but is mostly confined to forests and humid ground-based debris, often near streams (Assing and Schülke 2012). In Middle Asia Q. limbatus was collected at elevations up to 1750 m near rivers in forested landscapes.

Quedius (Raphirus) pseudonigriceps Reitter, 1909

Fig. 3F, 11

Quedius kirklarensis Korge, 1971, syn. n.

Quedius pseudonigriceps: Herman 2001, 3247 (summary of literature); Assing and Schülke 2012, 473, 474 (diagnosis, distribution and bionomics, aedeagus illustration); Solodovnikov 2004, 223 (characters, synonymy, notes).

Quedius kirklarensis Korge, 1971, 52 (original description); Coiffait 1978, 257 (notes, distribution records).


Comments on taxonomy, distribution and bionomics. The latest summary about Quedius pseudonigriceps can be found in Solodovnikov (2004) and Assing and Schülke (2012). Quedius pseudonigriceps is widespread in Southern Europe and Western Asia. We here record it for the first time from Middle Asia: from southern Kazakhstan and northern Kyrgyzstan. It can be easily distinguished from all similar Middle Asian species by the shortened elytra and absence of fine whitish apical seam of palisade fringe on tergite VII.

In Middle Asia Q. pseudonigriceps is brachypterous (Fig. 3F) and characterized by the significant variability in the structure of aedeagus which nevertheless has no geographical pattern and leaves no doubt about species identity (Fig. 11). Solodovnikov (2004) noted that Que-
Que
cius kirklarensis from Turkey is almost identical with *Q. pseudonigriceps* from South Europe and Western Asia except for the absence of palisade fringe on abdominal tergite VII in the former. Therefore he suggested that *Q. kirklarensis* may be a brachypterous form of *Q. pseudonigriceps*. A new synonymy could not be established back then because of the limited material and also due to the similar species *Quedius cohaesus* and *Quedius turkmenicus* from Middle Asia. With more material available here for all relevant taxa we can undoubtedly place *Quedius kirklarensis* Korge, 1971 in synonymy to *Q. pseudonigriceps* Reitter, 1909. For details on *Quedius cohaesus* and *Quedius turkmenicus*, see below.

In Middle Asia *Q. pseudonigriceps* usually inhabits moist leaf litter in deciduous and mixed forests and wet ground debris near streams in the mountains at the altitudes up to 2800 m.


*Quedius afghanicus*: Holotype, ♂, “Khat Chaï 2600 m. 22.VIII.74 [handwritten]/ Paktui Afghan. [handwritten]/ Type [printed]/ Museum Paris Coll. H. Coiffait [printed]/ Q. (Sauridus) afghanicus H. Coiffait 1977 [pre-printed’’ (Fig. 13D) (MNHN).


**Comments on taxonomy and new synonymy.** Coiffait (1969, 1977) described *Q. turkmenicus* and *Q. afghanicus* from Turkmenistan and Afghanistan, respectively.
We were able to study the type material for *Q. afghanicus* only (Fig. 13), which turns out to be conspecific with *Q. cohaesus* and therefore is placed here into synonymy with the latter. Unfortunately, we were unable to examine the type material of *Q. turkmenicus* which, according to Coiffait (1969) is deposited in the collection of the Paul Sabatier University at Toulouse, France. Nevertheless, because it is obvious from the original descriptions and illustrations that *Q. turkmenicus* is conspecific with *Q. cohaesus*, the former is also placed into synonymy with the latter. These new synonymies are consistent with the earlier revealed synonymy of *Q. cohaesus* with *Q. meurguesae* Coiffait, 1977 from Iran (Solodovnikov 2004). Below we redescribe this insufficiently known widespread species and provide data on its distribution and bionomics.

**Redescription.**

Measurements and ratios (range, arithmetic mean; n = 3): HL: 0.7–0.9 (0.8); HW: 0.8–0.9 (0.9); PL: 0.9–1.2 (1.0); PW: 0.9–1.1 (1.0); EL: 1.2–1.5 (1.4); EW: 1.2–1.3 (1.3); FB: 2.9–3.6 (3.2); TL: 5.6–6.7 (6.2); HL/HW: 0.9–1.1 (1.0); PL/PW: 0.9–1.1 (1.0); EL/EW: 1.0–1.2 (1.1).

Body light to dark brownish; head black, pronotum dark brown to brown; elytra brownish with hind angles paler; abdomen dark brown with posterior margins distinctly lighter; hind legs yellowish, antennae, maxillary and labial palps darker, body glossy (Figs 12A; 13A).

Head slightly wider than long HL/HW: 0.9–1.1 (1.0), eyes large and convex; temples distinctly shorter than eyes (ratio 0.2–0.3 (0.3); with shallow, but dense transverse microsculpture; punctation: one puncture at anterior margin near antennal pit, anterior frontal puncture closer to posterior margin of eye than to posterior margin of head; vertical punctures (ca. 1–2) closer to neck than to posterior margin of eye.

Antennae long: antennal segments: 3rd longer than 2nd; 4th–10th distinctly widening towards apex of antennae.

Pronotum slightly wider than long or transverse PL/PW: 0.9–1.1 (1.0), widest at its posterior half, vaguely narrowing anteriad, wider and longer than head; hind angles rounded barely distinct; dorsal rows each with three

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**Figure 12.** *Quedius cohaesus*, types: **A** (lectotype, male), **B** (paralectotype, female), habitus. **C, D**, aedeagus of the lectotype: **C**, median lobe, lateral view; **D**, paramere, underside. **E, F**, labels. Scale bars: **A, B** = 1 mm; **C, D** = 0.3 mm.
Figure 13. Quedius afghanicus (new synonym of Q. cohaeus), holotype, male. A, habitus. B, aedeagus, lateral view; C, paramere, underside. D, labels. Scale bars: 0.5 mm.

punctures; sublateral rows each with two punctures; microsculpture with shallow hardly visible transverse waves.

Scutellum punctate with microsculpture distinctly denser as on pronotum.

Elytra parallel-sided, hardly narrowing anteriad, as long as wide or slightly longer than wide EL/EW: 1.0–1.2 (1.1); wider and slightly longer than pronotum; punctuation dense with interspaces wider than diameter of punctures, interspaces shiny, with distinct minute irregularities; setation brownish.

Abdomen: punctuation fine and dense; interspaces with minute irregularities; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe.

Male: protarsi with tarsomers 1–4 dilated stronger than in females. Aedeagus (Figs 12C, D; 13B, C): Median lobe parallel-sided with moderately acute apex, tooth situated close to its apex (Figs 12C, 13B). Paramere parallel-sided, slightly narrowing basad; its apex almost to tooth situated close to its apex (Figs 12C, 13B). Paramere
dian lobe parallel-sided with moderately acute apex, its apex almost to tooth situated close to its apex (Figs 12C, 13B). Paramere

dian lobe parallel-sided with moderately acute apex, its apex almost to tooth situated close to its apex (Figs 12C, 13B). Paramere

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dian lobe parallel-sided with moderately acute apex, its apex almost to tooth situated close to its apex (Figs 12C, 13B). Paramere

Comparison. Among other Raphirus that occurs in Middle Asia, Q. cohaeus is most similar to Q. pseudonigriceps from which it can be easily distinguished by the presence of an apical seam of palisade fringe VII and normally developed elytra, as well as by the characters of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Quedius cohaeus was described from “Turcmenia” which is not necessarily Turkmenistan in the modern sense, but certainly some locality in Middle Asia (Eppelsheim, 1888). Based on the literature (Table 1) and material examined here, Q. cohaeus is known from Iran (material not recorded here), Turkmenistan, Tajikistan and Afghanistan (most of the material not recorded here).

Bionomics. It is only known that Q. cohaeus can be found at rather high elevations, up to 2600 m (Coiffait, 1977).

Quedius (Raphirus) imitator Luze, 1904

Figs 3C, 15

Quedius tschinganensis Coiffait, 1969, syn. n. (Fig. 14)

Quedius imitator Luze, 1904, 102 (original description); Bernhauer 1905, 596 (notes); Bernhauer and Schubert 1916, 429 (list with synonyms); Gridelli 1924, 135 (characters, notes); Coiffait 1967, 406 (characters); Coiffait 1978, 237 (characters, distribution records); Boháč 1988, 556 (distribution records); Klimenko 1996, 121;

Quedius tschinganensis Coiffait, 1969, 50 (original description); Coiffait 1970, 143 (list); Coiffait 1978, 237 (characters); Kascheev 2001, 102 (distribution records);

Quedius tschinganensis var. gracilicornis Coiffait, 1977, 139 (original description);

Quedius tschinganensis var. debilicornis Coiffait, 1978, 237 (replacement name for gracilicornis).


Quedius tschinganensis gracilicornis: Tajikistan: ♂, “Karatak Buchara [printed]/ Type [printed]/ Q. (Sau-
ridus) tschinhganensis v. gracilicornis H. Coiffait det. [sic!] 1977 [pre-printed]" (MNHN).

**Additional material.** Tajikistan: 3 ♂, Zeravshan Mt. Ridge, Chap-Dara River valley, 2500 m a.s.l., 26.VI.1983, S.K. Alekseev leg. (cRyv); 1 ♂, Pamir-Alai, Zeravshan Mt Ridge, Zavron valley, 2100–3000 m a.s.l., 12–13.VII.1990, M. Schülke & D.W. Wrase leg (cSch); 1 ♂, Zeravshan Mt. Ridge, near Mazor, 14.VIII.1989, K.G. Michailov leg. (NHMD); Kazakhstan: 1 ♂, Makanchi District, Tarbagatay Mt 6 km NE Kirovka (=Karatumata), Sholakterek River valley, ca. 1200 m a.s.l., 47°10'N, 82°06'E, highly disturbed Populus forest with Salix, Rosa, Lonicera, Cra-taegus, etc., 23–24.VI.2001, S.I. Golovatch leg. (cRyv); 1 ♂, Dzhungarskiy Alatau, S Koktuma, Alakol Lake, 05.VI.1962, L.V. Arnoldi leg. (ZIN); 2 ♂, Almaty Area, Dzhungarskiy Alatau Mts, 6 km NE Rudnichny, Koksu River canyon, 1300–1400 m a.s.l., 44°41'N, 78°58'E, Betula sp., Populus, Picea etc. forest, 09–10.VI.2001, S.I. Golovatch leg. (cRyv); 2 ♂, Zalataysky Alatau, Krasnogorka [Sulutor], stream beach under tree, 75.13504E, 43.23457N, 28.VII.2010, V.A. Kastcheev leg. (ZIN); 8 ♂, 1 ♀, Karatau Mts, Khantagi River, Byzhi River, Rynagus stream, 757 m a.s.l., 43°57′08.7N, 70°42′56.6E, leaf litter along stream, 24–25.VII.2010, V.A. Kastcheev leg. (ZIN); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Karatau Mts, Byzhi River, Rynagus stream, 757 m a.s.l., 43°57′08.7N, 70°42′56.6E, leaf litter along stream, 24–25.VII.2010, V.A. Kastcheev leg. (ZIN); 3 ♂, Karatau Mts, 660 m a.s.l., 42°53′41.42N, 70°42′56.6E, leaf litter under Salix sp., 536 m a.s.l., 30–31.VI.2008, E.V. Ishkov leg. (ZIN); and 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Aksu-Dzhabagly, Djabagly River, tract Ulken-Kaindy, IV.1986, B.V. Iskakov leg. (ZIN); same locality and collector, but 1 ♂, leaf litter under Salix sp., 757 m a.s.l., 43°33′32.4N, 68°40′52.7E, 25–26.VI.2001, S.I. Golovatch leg. (cRyv); 1 ♂, Ketmen Mts, Ma-lyi Kyrigisai, 28.VII.1987, V.A. Kastcheev leg. (ZIN); 1 ♂, Aksu-Dzhabagly, Isbala River, 18.VII.1986, (ZIN); 1 ♂, Aksu-Djabagly, Djabagly River, tract Ulken-Kaindy, IV.1986, B.V. Iskakov leg. (ZIN); same locality and collector, but 1 ♂, Kshi-Kaindy River, 01.V.1986 (ZIN); Uzbekistan: 1 ♂, Kitab, 30.VII.1933, V.V.

**Figure 14.** *Quedius tschinganensis* (new synonym of *Q. imitator*), types. A–D, holotype; E–H, paratype. A, E, habitus. B, C, F, G, aedeagus: B, lateral view; C, dorsal view; F, median lobe, lateral view; G, paramare, underside. D, H, labels. Scale bars: A, E = 1 mm; B, C, F, G = 0.5 mm.
Figure 15. *Quedius imitator*, distribution, median lobe of the aedeagus laterally, and variability of the paramere (as an example specimens from one locality, indicated by black dot). Scale bars: 1 mm.


**Comments on the lectotype designation.** In the original description of *Q. imitator*, Luze (1904) did not specify the number of syntypes but provided geographical data that indicated multiple syntypes collected in the localities “Seravshan, Putchin-Pass, Darch, Obburden, Urmitan, Kumar; Jagnob, Varsaut; Iskander-Kul, Iskander-Darja” (approximate coordinates as we interpret these localities are given in the Table 2). Also, the syntype series must have included both sexes because male characters were specified separately in the description. In the ZIN collection we found 11 specimens from several localities along Zeravshan and Iskander Darya Rivers matching those in the original description (for details see ‘Material examined’ above). Based on that and additional information from the specimen labels, there is no doubt that they are syntypes. Earlier they were identified by Boháč (1988) as *Q. imitator* without recognizing them as syntypes. In order to fix the identity of the species, we designate here one male syntype with more precise locality “Seravshan Darch Glasunov 1892” (Darg, Sughd Distr.) as the lectotype. Bernhauer (1905) considered locality “Seravschan Darch Glasunov 1892” (Darg, Sughd Distr.) as the lectotype. Bernhauer (1905) considered *Q. imitator* as a “rough form” of *Q. obliteratus* (now synonym of *Q. humeralis* Stephens, 1832). Gridelli (1924) not seeing types or any other material of *Q. imitator* was not sure about the status of this species. Based on the non-type material, Coiffait (1967, 1978) illustrated its aedeagus for the first time that here is shown to be the correct species interpretation. Boháč (1988) provided new records for the species from Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan that are reliable because he examined syntypes.

**Comments on the new synonym.** Coiffait (1969) described *Quedius tschinganensis* (Fig. 14) from Uzbekistan and separated it from *Q. imitator* by darker body coloration, antennal segment 3 longer than 2, presence of ‘lateral’ puncture on pronotum, denser punctuation of the elytra and more elongated median lobe. Additionally Coiffait (1977) described *Q. tschinganensis gracilicornis*, a variety of *Q. tschinganensis* from Tajikistan based on some differences in coloration of the body and the proportions of antennae. Later (1977), he replaced the preoccupied name *gracilicornis* by the new name *debilicornis*. Both are unavailable names due to ICZN Article 15.2 as already noted in Herman (2001).

Our examination of the material from Middle Asia, including types, showed continuous variability in the external morphology and aedeagus that connects the states of *Q. imitator* and *Q. tschinganensis*. The shape of the paramere varies from the state with narrow and sharp apex with lesser number of sensory peg setae arranged in regular rows away from the apex, to the state with obtuse apex and with more sensory peg setae arranged denser and closer to the apex (Figs 14C, G; 15). Shape of the median lobe is more stable and varies only slightly in length and degree of sharpness of its apex (Figs 14B, F; 15). Mapping of this variability across the species distribution does not show any geographical patterns. Externally all specimens including females, also show no traits that would correspond to variants different in the shape of the paramere. Thus we place *Q. tschinganensis* Coiffait, 1969 in synonymy with *Q. imitator* Luze, 1904. Our study of the type specimen of *Q. tschinganensis debilicornis* also shows it to be conspecific with *Q. imitator*.

**Comments on taxonomy, distribution and bionomics.** *Quedius imitator* can be diagnosed by the following character combination: body dark brown with darker head and abdomen; elytra with slightly yellowish anterior angles; antennae usually pale; scutellum without setiferous punctuation; aedeagus with ventral tooth of median lobe located remotely from its apex, with median lobe and paramere very narrow, apex of paramere obtusely sharpened and sensory peg setae arranged in two regular rows convergent to each other. Among other *Raphirus* that occur in Middle Asia, *Q. imitator* is most similar to *Q. cohaesus* from which it can be easily distinguished by the mentioned diagnostic characters of the aedeagus.

Based on the examined material and literature (Table 1), *Q. imitator* is widely distributed in all countries of Middle Asia (Fig. 15). According to the label data of the examined material, *Q. imitator* inhabits ground based debris and leaf litter of mainly deciduous forests along rivers and streams at various elevations, up to 3000 m. Also it can be found in dung or under stones.

**Quedius (Raphirus) novus Eppelsheim, 1892**

**Quedius dzambulensis** Coiffait, 1967, syn. n. (Fig. 16)

**Quedius novus** Eppelsheim, 1892, 331 (original description); Gridelli 1925, 125; Wüsthoff 1938 (illustration of aedeagus); Coiffait 1963, 389 (characters); Coiffait 1970, 143 (distribution records); Coiffait 1978, 228 (notes); Boháč 1988, 556 (distribution records; notes); Smetana 1995a, 54 (distribution records); Klimenko 1996, 121 (distribution records); Kadyrov et al. 2014a, 31, 2014b, 49 (distribution records).

**Quedius dzambulensis** Coiffait, 1967, 403 (original description); Coiffait 1978, 229 (characters, distribution records); Boháč 1988, 556 (notes); Kascheev 2001, 102 (distribution records).

**Material examined.**

**Type material examined.** *Quedius novus* Uzbekistan: Lectotype (here designated), ♂, “novus Epp. Taschket Leder. [handwritten]/ c. Epplsh. Steind. [printed]/ Typus [printed]” (NMW); Paralectotyes, 2 ♀, same data as in lectotype; 2 ♂, 2 ♀, same data as in lectotype, but without “novus Epp. Taschket Leder.”; 1 ♂, same data as in lectotype,
Additional material examined. Uzbekistan: 2 ♂, 1 ♀, Chatkal Mt. Ridge, Ters River bank up-stream of Yangibazar, 27.IV.1986, I.A. Belousov leg. (cRyv); 1 ♂, Chatkal Nature Reserve, bank of small rill, wet ground, Poaceae spp., Equisetum sp., moss, 19.IX.1983, K.Yu. Eskov leg. (cRyv); 1 ♂, 60 km W Jizzakh, near Amsanay, by the stream, 15.V.1986, B.V. Iskakov leg. (ZIN); 1 ♂, 2 ♂, 60 km W Jizzakh, by the stream, Nurata Mt., 14.V.1986, B.V. Iskakov leg. (ZIN); 1 ♂, “Trkst., Mnt. Nurata, UCHUN Glasunov 1892” [Nurata Distr., Nurata] (ZIN); 3 ♂, 1 ♀, Aman Kutan River 12.VI.1932, V.V. Gussakovskiy leg. (ZIN); same locality and collector, but 1 ♂, 05.VII.1932 (ZIN); 4 ♂, 3 ♀, Agalyk, Samarkand, 22–23.X.1935, Y.D. Kirschenblat leg. (ZIN); 4 ♂, 2 ♀, Kugitangtau Mts, near Kampyrtepa, Kumyrtepa say, under stones near stream, 1400 m a.s.l., 10.V.1984, A.V. Tanasevitch leg. (cRyv); same locality and collector, leaf litter near stream, 1600–1700 m a.s.l., 17–19.V.1984 (cRyv).

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Figure 17. *Quedius novus*, distribution, median lobe of the aedeagus laterally, and variability of the paramere (as examples specimens from various localities numbered respectively on the map). Scale bars: 0.5 mm.


Comments on taxonomy and lectotype designation. In the original description of *Q. novus*, Eppelsheim (1892) stated that he had examined numerous specimens from Tashkent and one from Margelan [Margilan in Uzbekistan]. He also stated in the introduction of that study that he received material from ‘Turkestan’ from multiple collections of Hauser, Staudinger and Reitter. In particular, he mentioned that the material from Tashkent from Reitter’s collection was collected by Leder. In NMW altogether we found 11 conspecific specimens, all originally from Eppelsheim’s collection (with printed label “c.Epp. Steind.”), whose morphology and label data match with the original description. We consider all of them to be syntypes. Of them, 8 specimens (on 5 pins) were earlier supplied with the curatorial printed red labels “types”; only two specimens have what we consider Eppelsheim’s hand written labels “novus Epp. Taschkent Leder.” and one specimen having “novus Epp. Deutsch. ent. Zeit. 1892. P. 331” label in a different handwriting probably attached by somebody later, after the species description was published. Also in the ZIN collection we found two more specimens conspecific with the syntypes at NMW and with the label “Taschkent Leder. Reitter” indicating that they are likely to be syntypes as well. Examination of all syntypes confirms that previous authors correctly interpreted this species. In order to fix its identity, here we designate one male syntype from NMW as the lectotype. Due to the intraspecific variability (Figs 16, 17) and resulting new synonymy *Q. novus* = *Q. dzambulensis* (see below), we chose a syntype for lectotypification which has a more narrow longitudinal row of sensory peg setae on the paramere, best matching Coiffait’s (1967) illustration for *Q. novus*.

Comments on the new synonym. The aedeagus of *Q. novus* was first illustrated by Wüsthoff (1938) based on non-type material. Coiffait (1963, 1970, 1978) redescribed the species, also illustrated the aedeagus and provided more records for *Q. novus* from Uzbekistan. Our examination of syntypes proved both Wüsthoff’s and Coiffait’s interpretation of this species was correct. Also Coiffait (1967) described *Q. dzambulensis* from Dzambul (Kazakhstan) (Fig. 16), a species which seemed to be very similar to *Q. novus* even from the illustrations of the aedeagi for both species. Later, Boháč (1988) examined material from the ZIN collection and provided new records from Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan of *Q. dzambulensis* and only one record from Uzbekistan for *Q. novus*. He also stated that *Q. novus* is very closely related to *Q. dzambulensis* with which it can be easily confused. We checked all material from ZIN studied by Boháč (1988) and found that, without knowing it, the only specimens he identified as *Q. no-
**Quedius novus**

were the syntypes of that species. All other specimens he identified as *Q. dzambulensis*.

Our examination of a broader sample from Middle Asia, including types of both species, showed continuous variability in the structure of the aedeagus connecting the state of *Q. novus* with the state of *Q. dzambulensis*. Sensory peg setae on the paramere vary in arrangement, from denser (as in Coiffait’s illustration for *Q. novus*) to sparser (as in Coiffait’s illustration for *Q. dzambulensis*) within a longitudinal group (Fig. 17). The mentioned variability has no geographic pattern. Therefore, we consider *Q. dzambulensis* Coiffait, 1967 to be a junior synonym of *Q. novus* Epp.

**Diagnosis.** Body dark brown; elytra with lighter colored humeri and shallow micropunctation between punctures; antennae slightly paler; scutellum without setiferous punctation. (Figs 3E, 16A) Aedeagus (Figs 16B, C; 17): ventral tooth of median lobe located remotely from its apex; median lobe and paramere very broad (Figs 16B, 17); apex of paramere obtusely pointed and sensory peg setae arranged in long wide band in the middle of paramere (Figs 16C, 17). *Quedius novus* can be easily distinguished from the similar Middle Asian species *Quedius umbrinus* by the coloration and micropunctation of elytra and also by the mentioned above aedeagal characters.

**Distribution.** Based on the literature data (Table 1) that proved to be reliable for this species and the material examined here, *Q. novus* is widely distributed in Middle Asia and appears the most common in southern Kazakhstan, eastern Uzbekistan, western Kyrgyzstan and northeastern Tajikistan (Fig. 17).

**Bionomics.** *Quedius novus* prefers various wet ground based plant debris or moss usually near water bodies. It seems to occur both in forested and open habitats, up to 2700 m. Occasionally it was also found under stones and in dung.

*Quedius umbrinus* is most similar to *Q. novus* from which it can be distinguished by the structure of aedeagus: median lobe with distinct ventral tooth near its apex and apical portion slightly curved dorso-ventrally (in lateral view); paramere (underside) with sensory peg setae arranged in wide lateral rows merging at parameral anterior margin.

As a common and widespread species in Europe, *Q. umbrinus* was noted and illustrated in numerous papers. The latest summary can be found in Assing & Schülke (2012). Based on Kascheev (1989) and material examined here, *Q. umbrinus* occurs in the mountains of southern Kazakhstan where it can be found in leaf litter and dung at elevations up to 1845 m.

**Quedius (Raphirus) sp. aff *Q. coloratus* Fauvel, 1875**

(Fig. 18)

*Quedius coloratus*: Herman 2001, 3129 (summary of literature); Assing and Schülke 2012, 475, 477 (diagnosis, distribution and bionomics).

**Material examined.** Kazakhstan: 1 ♂, Almaty Area, Dzhungarskiy Alatau Mts, 3 km SSE Lepsinsk, Bulinka River canyon, 1100–1800 m a.s.l., 45°30’N, 80°38’E, Betula sp., Malus, Populus etc. forest, 16–17.VI.2001, S.I. Golovatch leg. (cRyv); 1 ♂, Almaty Area, Talgar District., Ak-Bulak, 43.1613N, 77.2214E, 10–15.V.2014, O. Nakladal leg. (cKoc); 1 ♂, Lle-Alatau NP Talgar env., horse and cow dung, 1690 m a.s.l., 43.27039N, 77.37137E, 12–15.V.2014, M. Kocián leg. (cKoc); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Lle-Alatau NP Talgar env., SW slope, leaf litter sifting, 1845 m a.s.l., 43.25851N, 77.38501E, 09.V.2014, M. Kocián leg. (cKoc).

**Comments on taxonomy, distribution and bionomics.** Among all Middle Asian *Raphirus, Q. umbrinus*
Material examined. Kyrgyzstan: 1 ♂, N Tien-Shan, Kyrgyz Alatoo Mts, S Tokmak, near Kegety Pass, left tributary of Tuyuk River, 3000 m a.s.l., 42°24′43″N, 75°00′52″E, 13.V.1986, I.A. Belousov leg. (cRyv).

*Comments on taxonomy, distribution and bionomics.* Externally and by the structure of the aedeagus, a single male specimen from Kyrgyzstan (Fig.18) examined here seems to be a new species from the coloratus-group, recently revised by Assing (2017). *Quedius coloratus* and allied species forming that group are regional Mediterranean endemics with allopatric distributions, altogether extending from Greece, through Turkey to Jordan. Our specimen differs from all known species of the coloratus-group in the structure of aedeagus (sharp apex of median lobe, subapical tooth located much further away from the apex, peg setae of the paramere less distinctly arranged in longitudinal rows and situated more medially (Fig. 18B, C).

This specimen from the high elevations of Kyrgyz Alatoo, far from the Mediterranean region, is a noteworthy finding for the coloratus-group. More material is needed for a clearer understanding of its identity and formal description.

*Quedius (Raphirus) hauseri* Bernhauer, 1918

Figs 19, 22

*Quedius peneceki* Bernhauer, 1918, syn. n. (Fig. 20)

*Quedius ouzbekiscus* Coiffait, 1969, syn. n. (Fig. 21)

*Quedius hauseri* Bernhauer, 1918, 94 (original description); Gridelli 1925, 154 (characters); Scheerpetz 1933, 1443 14 (= *Q. peneceki* Bern.); Wüsthoff 1938, 221 (illustration of aedeagus); Coiffait 1978, 264 (characters, distribution records); Tronquet 1981, 71 (distribution records); Klimenko 1996, 121 (distribution records).

*Quedius peneceki* Bernhauer, 1918, 95 (original description); Gridelli 1925, 154 (variety of *Q. hauseri*); Scheerpetz 1933, 1443 (variety of *Q. hauseri*); Coiffait 1978, 264 (variety of *Q. hauseri*, characters).

*Quedius ouzbekiscus* Coiffait, 1969, 52 (original description); Coiffait 1970, 143 (list); Coiffait 1978, 278 (characters, notes); Kasceev 2001, 102 (distribution records).

Type material examined. *Quedius hauseri*: Lectotype (here designated): Tajikistan: 1 ♂, “Mrs. Katrachelin Baldschuan 924 m. F. Hauser 1898. [printed/ hauseri Bernh. Typus [handwritten/ Chicago NHMus M. Bernhauer [printed/ Syntype teste D.J. Clarke 2014 GDI Imaging Project [printed/ Photographed Kelsey Keaton 2014 Emu Catalog [printed/ FMNHINS 2819454 Field Museum [printed/]” (Fig. 19E) (FMNH).


*Quedius ouzbekiscus*: Holotype: Uzbekistan:♂: “Uzbekistan 8-68 Mts Tschingan 1500 m. H.C. [printed/ Q. (Raphirus) ouzbekiscus Coiff. H. Coiffait det. 1968 [pre-printed/ Holotype [printed/” (Fig. 21D); paratypes, 3 ♂, 35 ♀: same data, but “paratype [printed/” (MNHN) (one of the male paratypes is *Q. fulvicollis*, see that species below).

Additional material examined. Kazakhstan: 1 ♂, Almaty Area, Dzhungarskiy Alatoo Mts, 6 km NE Rudinchnyi, Koksu River canyon, 1300–1400 m a.s.l., 44°41′N, 58°58′E, Betula sp., Populus, Picea etc. forest, 09–10.VI.2001, S.I. Golovatch leg (cRyv); 1 ♂, Karakol Mts, Byzhi River, Rynaguse stream, 757 m a.s.l., 43°57′08.7N, 68°12′04.2E, 24–25.VII.2010, V.A. Kastcheev leg. (ZIN); 1 ♂, Karatau Mts, NW Karatau, under bark in *Abies* forest, spruce logs, 04.VI.1988, V.A. Kastcheev leg. (ZIN); 5 ♂, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Karatau Mts, Khatangi River, 570 m a.s.l., 43°33′32.4N, 68°40′52.7E, 25.VI.2011, V.A. Kastcheev leg. (ZIN); 1 ♂, S Kazakhstan, near Merke, 10–15.VI.1988, B.V. Iskakov leg. (ZIN); 2 ♂, near Almaty, Zailiyskiy Alatoo Mts, 2500–2800 m a.s.l., 59°VIII–03.IX.1992, K.Yu. Eskov leg; 1 ♂, Almaty Area, Zailiyskiy Alatoo Mts, Medeo near Almaty, *Picea, Betula* etc. forest, 1500–1600 m a.s.l., 43°10′N, 77°04′E, 27.V.2001, S.I. Golovatch leg.; 2 ♂, 2 ♀, S of Alma-Ata, upper reaches of Bolshaya Almatinka River, 2300–2500 m a.s.l., *Picea schrenkiana* forest, 06.VI.1993, S.I. Golovatch leg. (cRyv); 2 ♂, Almaty Area, Talgar district, Ak-Bulak, 2700 m a.s.l., 43.1454N, 77.2404E, 10.V.2014, O. Nakladal leg. (eKoc); 1 ♂, Lle-Alatau, NP Talgar env., Ak-Bulak, resort horse and cow dung, 1750 m a.s.l., 12–15.V.2014, 77.37145N, 43.26897 E. M. Kocián leg. (eKoc); 4 ♂, 1 ♀, Zailiyskiy Alatoo, Sarybastau Valley, Chilik River, 12–15.VI.1988, V.A. Kastcheev leg. (ZIN); 5 ♂, 1 ♀, Ketmen Mts, Dolayty Valley, 15.VII.1988, V.A. Kastcheev leg. (ZIN); 2 ♂, same locality and collector, but 24.VIII.1987 (ZIN); 1 ♂, Kyrgyz Alatoo, 42°48′49.2E, 72°28′38.6N, 09.VII.2010, V.A. Kastcheev leg. (ZIN); 1 ♂, Aksu-Dzhabagly Nature Reserve, 27.VI.2004, A.V. Matalin leg. (ZIN); 1 ♂, Aksu-Dzhabagly Nature Reserve, Kish-Koyandy-Tau, meadow-steppe belt, 17.VII.1986, B.V. Iskakov leg.; 2 ♂, same locality and data, but in moss, 17.VII.1988, (ZIN); 1 ♂, 4 ♀, Ak-Su-Dzhabagly Nature Reserve, Taldy-Bulak River, 10–20.V.1979, B.V. Iskakov leg.; 1 ♂, 2 ♀, same locality and collector, but same locality and collector, but 10–20.V.1979; 3 ♂, same locality and collector, but 04.V.1986 (ZIN); 2 ♂, Aksu-Dzhabagly Nature Reserve, Dzhatanskiy River, 18.V.1985, V.A. Kastcheev leg. (ZIN); 1 ♂, NW slopes of Ugamsky Mt. Ridge, left tributary of Boldabrek River, 18.VI.2004, A.V. Matalin leg. (ZIN); 1
Figure 19. *Quedius hauseri*, lectotype, male. A, habitus. B–D, aedeagus: B, median lobe, lateral view; C, paramere, underside, D, median lobe, ventral view. E, labels. Scale bars: A = 1 mm; B–D = 0.2 mm.


Figure 20. *Quedius peneceki* (new synonym of *Q. hauseri*), syntype, female. A, habitus. B, labels. Scale bar: 1 mm.
collectors, but Bachufer, 01–03.VII.1990 (cSch); 2 ♀, “Gissaar: Karatag. (stgr.) E. Willberg” (ZIN); 5 ♂, 1 ♀, Dushanbe, Charango River, 03.VI.1934, V.V. Gussakovky leg. (ZIN); 1 ♂, Dushanbe, foothills, 16.V.1963, A.V. Bogachev leg. (ZMMU); 1 ♀, “Prov. Kuliab, Aksou-Tal, F.Hauser 1898/ Gift from Nat. Mus. Praha. 2009” (ZMMU); 1 ♂, Schugnan, Sardym, Gunt River, 16.VII.1897, A. Kaznakov leg. (ZIN); Uzbekistan or Tajikistan: 1 ♂, “Buchara./ Staudinger./ 825./ boops/ Quedius (Raphirus) acuminatus” (ZMMU); 1 ♂, “Putchin Pass Glasunov 1892” (ZIN).

Comments on taxonomy, lectotype designation and new synonymy. In the original description of Q. hauseri, Bernhauer (1918) did not specify the type material but he mentioned localities “Baldschuan [Baljuvon], 924 m, Sary-pul, 1482 m” [Tadjikistan: Karateghin Mts.] (Fig.19E) and “Ost-Buchara: Tschitschantan, Karatag und Repetek, vor.” [Tadjikistan: Vorukh jamoat, according to Frisch 2015] where his material came from. Also it is clear from the original description that he studied both sexes. All this suggests multiple syntypes. Bernhauer (1918) compared Q. hauseri with Q. boops and Q. acuminatus. Wüsthoff (1938) illustrated the structure of the aedeagus for Q. hauseri for the first time based on some material “aus Buchara” [from Buchara]. Next, the aedeagus for Q. hauseri was illustrated by Coiffait (1978), also based on some non-type material.

We were able to study a male specimen from the FMNH (for details see above) which is clearly a syntype and which we designate as the lectotype to fix the identity of that species. Our examination of the type specimen of Q. hauseri confirms the correct identification of this species by both Wüsthoff (1938) and Coiffait (1978).

In the same paper, Bernhauer (1918) described Quedius penekei as a brachypterous variation of Q. hauseri from ‘Tien-Shan, Przewalsk, Karakoltal’ [now Karakol, Issyk-Kul region, Kyrgyzstan], also not specifying either a number or sex of the material he studied. He only stated that Q. penekei was similar to Q. fulvicollis from which it could be distinguished by the elongate pronotum and more densely punctured abdomen. Gridelli (1924) and Coiffait (1978) also considered Q. penekei as a variation of Q. hauseri. Of them, Gridelli (1924) stated that he had studied the type material but without details on sex or number of specimens. In catalogs Q. penekei is given as a variation (Scheerpitz, 1933; Hermann, 2001) or synonym (Schülke & Smetana, 2015) of Q. hauseri. There was not a single illustration of Q. penekei ever published. We were able to study one female specimen from the FMNH which is clearly a syntype of Q. penekei. It is conspecific with Q. hauseri and does not look to be distinctly brachypterous. Based on that and the fact that there is only one species of this type in Middle Asia,

Figure 21. Quedius ouzbekicus (new synonym of Q. hauseri), holotype, male. A, habitus; B, median lobe, lateral view; C, paramere, underside; D, labels. Scale bars: A = 1 mm; B, C = 0.2 mm.
Diagnosis. Head and abdomen usually black, pronotum, elytra and appendages pale-brown to brown; scutellum punctate (Figs 19A, 20A, 21A). Aedeagus (in lateral view) (Figs 19B, 21B): ventral contour of median lobe apically and basally from subapical tooth form one line, so that the tooth is protruding and median lobe apically from that does not look like an axe blade. Among all Middle Asian Raphirus, only Q. hauseri and Q. fulvicollis (see below) have the punctate scutellum. Quedius hauseri differs from Q. fulvicollis by the shape of the paramere (Figs 19C, 21C, 23C, respectively).

Distribution. Quedius hauseri is common and widely distributed in Middle Asia where it occurs from south-

which is rather common and widespread (Fig. 22), we place Q. peneceki in synonymy with Q. hauseri.

Coiffait (1969) described Q. ouzbekiscus from Uzbekistan based on the male holotype (Fig. 21) and 40 paratypes (4 males and 36 females). He considered it similar to the species from the boops-group and stated that Q. ouzbekiscus can be distinguished from other members of the group by the structure of aedeagus and proportions of the body. Also he noticed that Q. ouzbekiscus is especially similar to Q. fulvicollis. Our examination of the type material of Q. ouzbekiscus reveals that this species is conspecific with Q. hauseri and therefore we place the former in synonymy with the latter.

Figure 22. Quedius hauseri, distribution and variability of the paramere (as an example specimens from one locality, indicated by black dot). Scale bar: 1 mm.
eastern Kazakhstan (southern border through Dzhungaskiy Alatau) to southern Tajikistan (Pamir Mountains, Sughnan) (Fig. 22). It was also recorded from Afghanistan (Schülke and Smetana, 2015).

**Bionomics.** Based on the material examined here *Q. hauseri* usually inhabits various humid ground-based plant debris or moss near water bodies. It occurs both in forested and open habitats. It also can be found under stones, bark and in dung, mostly at the medium to high elevations up to 3300 m.

**Quedius (Raphirus) fulvicollis** Stephens, 1833

Fig. 23

*Quedius fulvicollis*: Herman 2001, 3159 (summary of literature); Assing and Schülke 2012, 481, 482 (diagnosis, distribution and bionomics, aedeagus illustration); Klimenko 1960, 121 (distribution records)

**Material examined.** One of the male paratypes of *Q. ouzbekiscus* (new synonym of *Q. hauseri*, see above), for details see material examined for *Q. hauseri* and Fig. 23

**Comments on taxonomy, distribution and bionomics.** One of the male paratypes of *Q. ouzbekiscus* (new synonym of *Q. hauseri*) was in fact a different species that we tentatively identify as *Q. fulvicollis*. It can be easily distinguished from *Q. hauseri* by the shape of the paramere (compare Fig. 23C and Figs 19C, 21C, respectively). *Quedius fulvicollis* is considered a widely distributed Holarctic species, in Asia confined to Siberia and Russian Far East (Schülke and Smetana, 2015). The specimen from Chatkal Mountains in Uzbekistan examined here would be a distinct southernmost record for this species in the Palaearctic region and the first record for Middle Asia. In this respect it is noteworthy that it comes from ca. 1500 m of elevation. Also it is remarkable that this specimen from Middle Asia stands out from the variability range of *Q. fulvicollis* by the very narrow middle portion of the paramere and shorter and more irregular rows of peg setae. It well may be that our specimen represents a species new to science. Given the poorly studied variation of *Q. fulvicollis*, which itself maybe a complex of species and very limited material from Middle Asia, a decision on this matter is pending further study.

In general *Q. fulvicollis* prefers forest landscapes and usually can be found in wet ground-based debris, at banks of ponds, forest lakes and in swampy areas. Apart from the elevation, no bionomic data is available for the Middle Asian specimen. An earlier record of *Q. fulvicollis* from Tajikistan in Klimenko (1996) was based on uncertain material and needs verification.

**Quedius (Raphirus) scintillans** Gravenhorst, 1806

Fig. 4A

*Quedius scintillans*: Herman 2001, 3260 (summary of literature); Assing and Schülke 2012, 471, 473 (diagnosis, distribution and bionomics, aedeagus illustration)
of Denmark, a much smaller, geographically uniform and flat area, contains 41 species (http://danbiller.dk) as opposed to 28 species recorded from Middle Asia. It is not expected that the Middle Asian *Quedius* fauna will significantly grow with more explorations. But some increase of this number is likely, due to widespread species to be found there and new species for science to be discovered, especially from the mountain areas of Middle Asia. We hope that our work will encourage further field exploration of this diverse region by using collecting techniques targeting Staphylinidae, especially sifting.

**Acknowledgements**

We are very thankful to all curators and colleagues listed in the “Material and methods” section who provided the material under their care for this paper. Our special thanks are due to Alexander Ryvkin (Moscow, Russia) for his valuable help in decoding and editing the label data and also to Boris Korotyaev, Igor Belousov, Ilya Kabak and Sergey Sinev (Saint-Petersburg, Russia) for their further help in georeferencing some of the labels. We are grateful to Lech Borowiec (Wrocław, Poland), Aslak Kappel Hansen (Copenhagen, Denmark), Andre Nel (Paris, France) all colleagues who provided or helped us to obtain some illustrations. We sincerely thank Michael Schülke for providing some difficult-to-obtain references, and Volker Assing (Hannover, Germany) for his critical and important comments on the content of the manuscript. And we are very grateful to both reviewers Aleš Smetana and Adam Brunke (Ottawa, Canada) for their thoughtful comments and suggestions that significantly improved the quality of this paper. This study was conducted using equipment of the Center for Molecular and Cell Technologies and the Resource Center ‘Chromas’ of the Research Park at St. Petersburg State University. Support for this research partly was provided by the Saint-Petersburg State University foundation (Saint-Petersburg, Russia) under the program "Meropriyatie № 5".

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