



Ocypus (Matidus) primoriensis Smetana, a new species from the Russian Far East (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Staphylinini)

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In a paper dealing with the Chinese species of the subgenera *Ocypus* Leach, 1819 s. str. and *Matidus* Motschulsky, 1860, the senior author (Smetana 2007) commented that, in addition to *Ocypus coreanus* (J. Müller, 1925), an additional, undescribed species occurs in the Russian Far East. Recently, the junior author collected a long series of specimens of this undescribed species in the southernmost part of the Sikhote-Alin mountain range. This material provides the basis for the present paper, in which the new species is described, illustrated and compared to *O. coreanus*.

The symbols used in the text, when referring to the depositions of specimens, are as follows:

ASC	Collection of Aleš Smetana, Ottawa, Canada
MSC	Collection of Michael Schülke, Berlin, Germany
NMP	Collection of the Department of Entomology, National Museum, Praha, Czech Republic (Jiří Hájek)
BPI	Collection of the Laboratory of Entomology, Institute of Biology and Pedology, Vladivostok, Russia (Arkady Lelej)

Ocypus (Matidus) primoriensis Smetana, spec. nov.

(Figs. 1–3, 7–9)

Type material. Holotype (male) and **allotype** (female): **RUSSIA:** Primorskiy Krai: "RUSSIA, Primorskiy Krai 5 km S of Anisimovka vil., N 43°07' E 132°48', 21–30.vi.2007, 500–1000 m, V. Grebennikov". The holotype in BPI, the allotype in ASC.

Paratypes: **RUSSIA:** Primorskiy Krai: 7♂♂, 15♀♀, same data as holotype (ASC, MSC, BPI); ♂, ♀, "Partizansk Tigrovoj, 19–21.viii.1992 Lgt. Snížek" (ASC, NMP).

Additional material: **RUSSIA:** Primorskiy Krai: ♂, "USSR, RSFSR Primorskiy Krai Nachodka, Južnomorskoe 31.7.1991, leg. P. Kabátek" (ASC). The specimen is in bad condition; it was not labeled as a paratype.

Description. Entirely black, moderately dull; maxillary and labial palpi piceous-black, last segments of both more or less paler apically; antennae black, with outer segments 8–11 becoming gradually somewhat paler toward apex; legs black with front tarsi indistinctly paler; pubescence of dorsal side of body uniformly black. Head of rounded quadrangular shape, with rounded posterior angles, wider than long (ratio 1.20), eyes very small, flat, tempora considerably longer than eyes from above (ratio 2.40); dorsal surface of head finely and densely punctate and pubescent, interspaces between punctures on disc slightly larger than diameters of punctures, punctuation gradually becoming slightly denser and coarser toward posterior and lateral margins; indistinct trace of impunctate midline present on posterior half; interspaces between punctures with fine and dense meshed microsculpture. Dorsal side of neck with punctuation similar to that on head but finer and denser. Antenna long, segment 3 longer than segment 2 (ratio 1.23), segments 4 to 7 markedly longer than wide, becoming gradually shorter, segments 8 and 9 slightly longer than wide, segment 10 as long as wide, last segment short, considerably shorter than two preceding segments combined.

Pronotum about as wide as long, subparallel-sided, relatively flat, narrow marginal groove disappearing downwards slightly in front of middle of pronotal length, spot of disappearing simple, not marked by any indentation; impunctate

midline rudimentary, more distinct on posterior half of pronotum; punctation on disc indistinctly finer than that on disc of head, pubescence and microsculpture on interspaces between punctures similar to that on head. Pronotal hypomeron without microsetae. Scutellum finely and densely punctate and setose on entire surface, surface with very fine, rudimentary submeshed microsculpture. Elytra moderately long, flat, dilated posteriorly, each obliquely truncate toward suture, elytra at suture moderately shorter than pronotum at midline (ratio 0.87), at sides about as long as pronotum at midline; punctation very fine and dense, difficult to observe among dense granulate microsculpture. Wings each reduced to small, nonfunctional stump. Abdomen with fifth visible tergite lacking pale apical seam of palisade setae; tergite 2 (in front of first visible tergite) finely and densely punctate and pubescent on apical half; all visible tergites evenly, densely and very finely punctate, punctation gradually becoming vaguely sparser toward apex of abdomen; interspaces with very fine, dense submeshed microsculpture.



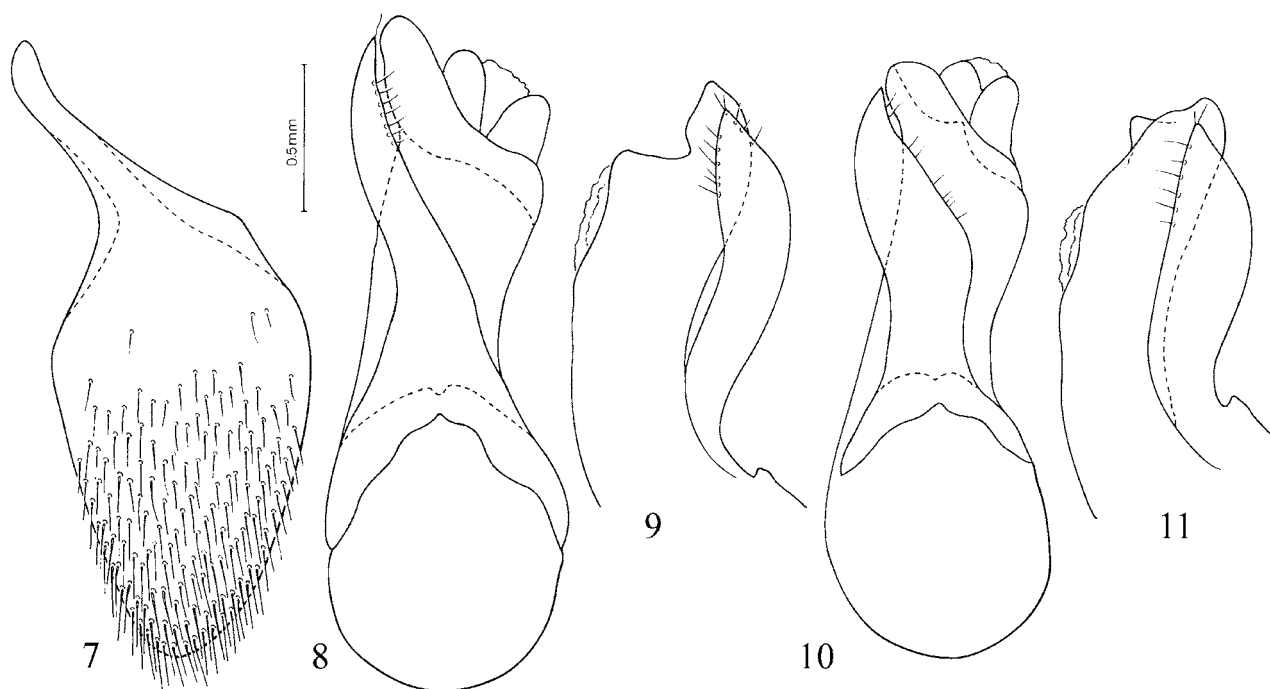
FIGURES 1–6. Details of *Ocybus primoriensis* Smetana, **sp. n.** (1–3) and *O. coreanus* (J. Müller) (4–6). 1, 4, general habitus; 2, 5, head and pronotum; 3, 6, pronotum; Scale bar 5mm (1, 4), or 2 mm (2, 3, 5, 6).

Male. Sternite 8 with rather narrow and shallow, obtusely triangular medioapical emargination. Sternite 9 of genital segment with narrow, long basal portion, apical portion densely, finely setose except for asetose basal third (Fig. 7). Tergite 10 rather wide, evenly narrowed toward narrowly arcuate apex, not appreciably different from that of *O. coreanus*.

Aedoeagus (Figs. 8, 9) similar to that of *O. coreanus*, but distinctly larger and different in several details of configuration of apical portion of median lobe, as well as that of paramere, which is markedly longer and narrower (see Figs. 8, 9 and Figs. 10, 11). As in *O. coreanus*, paramere lacks sensory peg setae and apical setae are minute, situated as in Figs. 8, 9.

Female. Tergite 10 of genital segment not appreciably different from that of *O. coreanus*.

Body length 18.0–22.0 mm.



FIGURES 7–11. Details of *Ocypus primoriensis* Smetana, **sp. n.** (7–9) and *O. coreanus* (J. Müller) (10–11). 7, sternite 9 of male genital segment; 8, 10, aedoeagus, ventral view; 9, 11, apex of aedoeagus, lateral view.

Bionomics. The majority of specimens collected in 2007 were taken from unbaited and dung-baited pitfall traps set in predominantly deciduous and partly disturbed forest, while some specimens were either sifted from the forest leaf litter or encountered actively walking on the forest floor during the day. The following staphylinid species were collected with *O. primoriensis* in the same habitat: *Ocypus (Pseudocybus) inexpectatus* Eppelsheim, 1887, *Ontholestes gracilis* (Sharp, 1874), *Philonthus emdeni* Bernhauer, 1931, *P. cyanipennis* (Fabricius, 1793), and *P. oberti* Eppelsheim, 1889. In addition, several specimens of *Galloisiana kurentzovi* Pravdin & Storozhenko, 1977 (Grylloblattodea: Grylloblattidae) were taken from the same pitfall traps.

Geographical distribution. *Ocypus primoriensis* is known at present from localities in, or close to, the southern part of the Sikhote-Alin mountain range.

Recognition and comments. *Ocypus primoriensis* is in all character states similar to *O. coreanus* (for redescription of the species see Smetana 2007). It may be easily separated from it, in addition to the differences in the shape of the aedoeagus (shown in Figs. 8–11), as follows: eyes smaller (ratio length of tempora/length of eyes = 2.40, comparable ratio in *O. coreanus* = 2.00); punctuation of dorsal side of head distinctly finer, more superficial and less dense (Figs. 2, 5); antenna somewhat longer (the difference in the length of the antennal segments most noticeable in segments 4 to 7); pronotum appearing narrower (although it is, just like in *O. coreanus*, about as long as wide when measured), more flat, subparallel-sided, lateral margins each simple at the spot of narrow marginal groove disappearing downwards, not marked by any indentation (Figs. 3, 6); surface of pronotum with punctuation finer, more superficial and less dense (Figs. 2, 5) punctuation and granulate microsculpture of elytra finer and denser, elytra therefore appearing duller; tergite 2 (in front of first visible tergite) impunctate on basal half; punctuation of abdominal tergites finer, microsculpture on interspaces between punctures coarser and denser, abdomen therefore appearing duller.

Etymology. The specific epithet is the latinized adjective derived from the Russian geographical term "Primorie", the area in which the species occurs.

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