New and little-known species of the genus *Ocypus* Leach in the fauna of the Caucasus (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Staphylininae)

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Ocypus latens sp. n. from the Western Transcaucasia and Lesser Caucasus, and O. saevus sp. n. from Western Georgia, two apterous species, are described and compared with related taxa having Caucasian and Northeastern Anatolian distribution ranges. O. hochhuthi Eppelsheim, 1878 and O. cerceticus Coiffait, 1964 are redescribed. For O. manceps Smetana, 1965 and O. trapezensis Coiffait, 1964, aedeagi and (for O. trapezensis) shape and microsculpture of forebody are illustrated. New data on distribution and bionomics are provided for the treated species.

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Introduction

The Caucasian species of Ocypus remain very poorly known. It was therefore not surprising that during my study of rather fragmentary material of this genus from the Caucasus two new species, O. latens sp. n. and O. saevus sp. n., were discovered. O. latens from the Western Transcaucasia and Lesser Caucasus is a representative of the O. similis species group of Coiffait (1974). Most of the members of this still little known species group have more or less restricted distribution in the mountains of the Western Palaearctic (Coiffait, 1974). Since this species group, as well as the related *Ocypus* species have not been revised yet, and the structure of the internal sac of aedeagus was not illustrated for any species of the O. similis group, it is not possible to establish the phylogenetic relationships of O. latens. O. saevus, endemic of Western Georgia, should be placed in the O. tenebricosus species group of Coiffait (1974). Based on the structure of the aedeagus, external morphology and biogeographical data, this new species is apparently closely related to O. ponticus Smet., O. trapezensis Coiff., O. frater Smet. and O. he*inzi* Smet. These related species replace each other (from the east to the west in respective order) in Northern and Northeastern Anatolia (Smetana, 1965a, 1965b, 1968). To avoid a possible confusion of the newly described taxa with similar species, redescriptions (or only new illustrations) are provided for *O. hochhuthi* Epp., *O. cerceticus* Coiff., *O. manceps* Smet. and *O. trapezensis*. For the species treated, data on distribution and, where available, on bionomics are summarized.

Material from the following institutions and private collections was examined (curators are given in parentheses): HNHM -Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest (O. Merkl); IZK – Institute of Zoology, Kiev (A.A. Petrenko); MNHNP - Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris (N. Berti); NHMW – Naturhistorisches Museum Wien (H. Schillhammer); ZIN – Zoological Institute, St.Petersburg; ZMMU - Zoological Museum of Moscow State University (N.B. Nikitsky); cGus - private collection of V.I. Gusarov, St.Petersburg; cKab - private collection of O.N. Kabakov, St.Petersburg; cSm - private collection of A. Smetana, Ottawa; cSol - private collection of the author.

The measurements in the descriptions are given in mm and abbreviated as follows: HL: length of head from the front margin of clypeus to neck; HW: maximum width of



Figs 1-4. Ocypus hochhuthi Epp.: 1, aedeagus in lateral left view; 2, same in lateral right view; 3, 4, median lobe of the aedeagus in ventral and lateral view. Scales: 1 mm.

head; PL: length of pronotum along median line; PW: maximum width of pronotum; EL: length of elytra from shoulder to elytral hind margin; EW: maximum width of elytra; FB: length of forebody from the front margin of clypeus to elytral hind margin; TL: total length from the apex of clypeus to the apex of abdomen.

Ocypus hochhuthi Eppelsheim, 1878 (Figs 1-4)

Ocypus hochhuthi Eppelsheim, 1878: 110; Smetana, 1965a: 40; Coiffait, 1974: 475.

Type material examined: o', [Georgia], Kaukas Leder, Michailowo am Suram. gebirg. / Ocypus Hochhuthi Eppelsh. Typ. / coll. Reitter / Monotypus Ocypus Hochhuthi Eppelsheim 1877 o' (HNHM).

Additional material examined. 1 o', Petrop./ Hochhuthi mihi, Rossia sept. Reitter/Hochhuthi Epp. Schneid. u. Led. Beitr. Col. Cauc. Brun. 1878. P.110./ Hochhuthi det. J. Müller (NHMW); Georgia: 1 o', Banis-Hevi, distr. Gori, 1. VIII. 1928, leg. Unkiev; 1 o', Banis-Hevi distr. Gori, 16. V. 1929, Ja. Kirschenblatt; 1 o', Tsikhis Dzhvari, 10. VII. 1909 (ZIN).

Description. Measurements and ratios (n = 5): HL: 1.7-1.9; HW: 2.0-2.2; PL: 2.2-2.5; PW: 2.0-2.3; EL: 1.8-1.9; EW: 1.9-2.4; FB: 5.9-6.2; TL: 12.3-14.5; HL/HW: 0.81-0.86; PL/PW: 1.09-1.14; EL/EW: 0.79-0.95; HW/PW: 0.95-1.00.

Body black or blackish brown; mandibles and antennae brown; legs brown to reddish brown; palpi and 1-3 apical segments of antennae reddish; head and pronotum glossy; elytra and abdomen less glossy due to dense pubescense.

Head with parallel temples and rounded but distinct hind angles, indistinctly wider than long (appears quadrate), with flat, moderately small eyes (temples about twice as long as longitudinal diameter of eye). Supraorbital setiferous pore closer to posterior margin of head than to posterior margin of eye. Punctation multiple: large punctures (of variable sizes) intermixed with small (of variable sizes) and minute punctures; discal area moderately densely punctate, with more or less distinct, impunctate median stripe; temples with denser punctation; interspaces smooth, without microsculpture on discal area, with superficial transverse waves on Pubescence temples. moderately long, brown. Antennomeres 3-10 gradually becoming wider towards the apex of antenna; 8-10 about as long as wide.

Pronotum somewhat longer than wide, as wide as head, parallel-sided or very slightly converging backwads; anterior angles distinct; posterior angles broadly rounded. Punctation similar to that of the head, sparser on discal area, denser on anterior corners; interspaces smooth, without microsculpture; impunctate median stripe rather wide, distinct along entire length of pronotum.

Scutellum densely punctate, with microsculpture of transverse waves.

Elytra somewhat shorter than long, very slightly diverging backwards, as wide as

pronotum. Surface densely granulated; with dense brownish pubescence.

Wings vestigial.

Abdomen parallel-sided, as wide as forebody; tergite 7 without apical seam of palisade fringe on the posterior margin. Punctation of tergites (especially of basal ones) dense, similar to granulation of elytra; interspaces with reticulate irregularities.

σ': Anterior tarsomeres 1-4 widened. Sternite 8 with moderately deep, angulate emargination. Aedeagus (Figs 1-4): median lobe rather short, slightly arcuately curved ventrad; ventro-apical area with deep, narrow emargination and projecting lobe of characteristic hook-like shape; paramere with short pedicellum gradually widened into broad apical portion. More or less sclerotized structures of internal sac consisting of large and oblong, paired piece, and a pair of smaller darker pieces.

9: Unknown.

Comparison. Based on the descriptions of the related Anatolian O. nubigena Smet. and O. torvus Smet. (Smetana, 1965a), O. hochhuthi Epp. is most similar to the former species. Based on the illustration of the aedeagus of O. nubigena (Smetana, 1965), O. hochhuthi differs from this species in the form of the apical portion of paramere and the shape of the apical portion of median lobe. From O. nero (Fald.), O. cerceticus Coiff. and O. latens sp. n. occurring in the Caucasus, O. hocchuthi may be readily distinguished by the multiple and less dense punctation of the forebody (which therefore looks more glossy) and by the structure of aedeagus.

Distribution. Central (Banis-Hevi, Tsikhis-Dzhvari, Mikhailovo [now Khashuri] in Georgia) and eastern (Helendorf [now Khanlar] in Azerbaijan) parts of the Lesser Caucasus (based on Smetana, 1965a and material here examined). Jablokov-Khnzorian (1975) and Boháč (1986) recorded O. hochhuthi Epp. from two localities in the Western Caucasus (Ritza and Krasnaya Polyana). However, the species was not collected in this region even after three years of personal collecting, including pitfall trapping. Hence, the two mentioned records were probably based on misidentifications. The specimen with the label "Petrop." identified by Reitter is either mislabelled (Petrop[olis] = St.Petersburg) or originating from one of the localities named Petropavlovskoe in Transcaucasia.

Bionomics. Unknown.

Remarks. In the original description of O. *hochhuthi*, Eppelsheim (1878) indicated, that the species was described from the single male collected by H. Leder near Mikhailovo. Apart from the true holotype kept in HNHM, there are two males labelled as "Type" in NHMW. One is mentioned above, the other is on loan at A. Smetana (Ottawa) and is labelled as follows: "Kaukas Leder Helendorf/ c. Eppelsh. Steind. d./ Hochhuthi Epp. det. Bernhauer/ Aedeagus von Dr. J. Müller-Trieste herauspräpariert" [the note about aedeagus is in Scheerpeltz handwriting; aedeagus is lost] (A. Smetana, personal communication). None of these two specimens could be considered as the type.

Ocypus cerceticus Coiffait, 1964 (Figs 5-12)

(Figs 5-12)

Ocypus cerceticus Coiffait, 1964: 93; 1974: 474; Solodovnikov, 1998a: 338.

Ocypus quadraticeps: Smetana, 1965a: 40.

Type material examined. Holotype: o', [Russia, Adygeia], N 1048. 23.6.63. Région de Maykop. Forêt de hêtre. Sous les pierres/ holotype/ Ocypus cerceticus Coiff. H. Coiffait det. 1964 (MNHNP). Paratype: 1 9, région de Maykop. Montagnes. Forêt de hêtre. Sous les pierres/ Ocypus cerceticus Coiff. H. Coiffait det. 1964/ Allotype (ZMMU).

Additional material examined. Russia, Krasnodar Territory: 1 of, 1 9, Anapa, 25.VI.1953, leg. K. Arnoldi (ZMMU); 38 °, 5 °, Mt. Semashkho (25-30 km NE of Tuapse), forest zone, 800 m, pitfall traps, 10.V-4.VI.1996, leg. A. Miroshnikov & A. Solodovnikov; 1 or, near vill. Ubinskaya, 28.V.1992, leg. V. & M. Savitsky; 1 of, 10 km SW of vill. Ubinskaya, oak forest, 23.VIII.1995, in litter, leg. A. Solodovnikov (cSol); 1 9, 1 of, river Ubin-Su, 17.IX.1949 and 18.IV.1950, leg. K. Arnoldi; 2 or, Azovskaya, 9.IV and 12.X.1950, leg. K. Arnoldi; 1 of, 1 9, Goryachiy Klyuch, 5.IV and 16.IV.1952, leg. K. Arnoldi; 1 of, upper reaches of river Afips, 26.IX.1949; ç, Erevanskaya, 25.IX.1953, leg. K. Arnoldi (ZMMU); 1 o, vill. Krepostnaya, 7-8.VII.1979, leg. A. Miroshnikov; 1 o, env. of vill. Guzeripl', 9. VI. 1992, leg. V. Savitsky (cSol); 1 or, same locality, 11.VI.1963 (ZMMU); 1 or, Krasnaya Polyana, 13. VII. 1907, leg. Kiritshenko (ZIN); 1 of, Krasnaya Polyana, 7.VI.1954, leg. Kurnakov (cKab); 1 or, 8-10 km NEE of Krasnaya Polyana, 500-800 m, forest, 7. VIII. 1994, leg. A. Solodovnikov; 1 or, river Mzymta, 1000-1400 m, 4.IX. 1995, leg. V. Savitsky; 2 o, W part of Aibgha range, S slopes, 400-1800 m, 23. VIII. 1995, leg. V. Savitsky (cSol); 1 or, river Tsitsa, 800 m, 4.VI.1987, leg. Kataev (ZIN); Kabardino-Balkaria: 1 or, 1 or, 1 or, Bladirkhva, 1900-2000 m, subalpine zone, pitfall traps V-VII.1992, leg. A. Zamotaylov & A. Miroshnikov (cSol); Georgia, Abkhazia: 1 or, env. of Gagry, 5.IV.1960, leg. Kabakov (cKab); 1 o', confluence of rivers Gega and Bzyb',



Figs 5-12. Ocypus cerceticus Coiff.: 5, aedeagus in lateral left view; 6, same in lateral right view; 7, 8, variability of the apical portion of the paramere; 9, median lobe of the aedeagus in ventral view; 10, same in lateral view; 11, internal sac of the aedeagus in lateral view; 12, same in ventral view. Scales: 1 mm.

5.V.1990, leg. V. Grebennikov (ZIN); Eastern Turkmenistan (apparently mislabelling, for details see "Distribution"): 1 or, Iolotan', 30.V.1952 (ZIN).

Comparative material examined. Ocypus manceps Smet.: 1 9, Anatolia bor. W. Heinz leg./ Abant Geb. 1100-1500 m, 8.VIII.1963/ Paratypus Ocypus manceps Smetana det. 1964 ; 1 of, Anatolia occ. Heinz leg./ Sultandere b. Eskisehir 18.IV.1976, 1000 m/ Ocypus manceps Smetana det. 1978 (cSm). *Description.* Measurements and ratios (range, arithmetic mean; n = 10): HL: 1.8-2.8 (2.2); HW: 2.4-3.7 (2.9); PL: 2.5-3.4 (2.9); PW: 2.5-3.4 (2.9); EL: 2.0-2.8 (2.4); EW: 2.5-3.5 (3.0); FB: 6.2-8.8 (7.4); TL: 13.0-20.0 (16.3); HL/HW: 0.72-0.79 (0.75); PL/PW: 0.93-1.07 (1.00); EL/EW: 0.71-0.85 (0.81); HW/PW: 0.96-1.10 (1.02).

Body black; mouthparts, antennae and legs blackish brown to brown; antennomere 11 yellowish brown; body moderately glossy due to punctation and pubescence.

Head transverse with distinct hind angles; temples parallel, slightly diverging or slightly converging backwards; eyes flat and moderately small: temples about 2.0 (in small specimens) to 2.5 times as long as longitudinal diameter of eye. Supraorbital setiferous pore 1.5-2 times closer to posterior margin of head than to posterior margin of eye. Punctation coarse and dense: absolutely smooth and glossy interspaces about 1-2 times as large as diameter of punctures; more or less distinct median longitudinal stripe impunctate. Pubescence moderately long, brown. Antennomeres: 3 slightly longer than 2; 3-10 gradually becoming wider and shorter towards the apex of antenna; 8-10 about as long as wide.

Pronotum on average as wide as long, indistinctly narrower than head, widest in the middle, very slightly converging forwards and backwards, about parallel-sided; anterior angles distinct; posterior angles broadly rounded. Punctation and interspaces similar to those on head; narrow impunctate median stripe distinct along entire length of pronotum.

Scutellum densely but superficially punctate.

Anterior tarsomeres 1-4 widened in both sexes.

Elytra about as wide as long, very slightly diverging backwards, as wide as pronotum. Surface densely punctate, with granulated interspaces; pubescence brownish and dense.

Wings vestigial.

Abdomen as wide as forebody, almost parallel-sided; tergite 7 without apical seam of palisade fringe on the posterior margin. Punctation of all tergites dense and superficial; interspaces with dense reticulate microsculpture.

of: Sternite 8 with deep, rounded emargination. Aedeagus (Figs 5-12): median lobe of moderate length, slightly curved ventrad, ventro-apical area with deep, narrow emargination and projecting lobe of characteristic hooklike shape; paramere with short pedicellum abruptly brodaned into apical portion. Sclerites of internal sac small and thin. Shape of internal sac as in Figs 11-12.

Comparison. Externally, O. cerceticus Coiff. is extremely similar to O. latens sp. n. (for comparison see O. latens below). In the aedeagus structure, O. cerceticus strongly resembles *O. manceps* Smet. (Figs 13-15), but may be distinguished by the relatively longer and thinner median lobe and by the considerably shorter paired structures of the internal sac. Externally, *O. cerceticus* may be readily separated from *O. manceps* by the dark, black to blackish brown appendages (in contrast to the red and reddish brown of the latter) and, due to somewhat denser punctation, by less glossy dorsal surface of the forebody.

O. cerceticus coexists in the forest habitats of the North-Western Caucasus with the externally very similar O. nero (Fald.) (O. similis (Fabr.)). When comparing O. cer*ceticus* to *O. similis*. Coiffait (1964) indicated the following set of characters: (1) in O. cer*ceticus*, antennomere 2 is much shorter than antennomere 3, whereas in O. nero both antennomeres are of equal or almost equal length; (2) in O. cerceticus, antennomeres 9 and 10 are obviously transverse, whereas in O. nero these segments are at most as long as wide; (3) in O. cerceticus, the lateral face of anterior tibia is without spines in the apical area, whereas in O. nero a few spines are present. My examination of numerous specimens of both species from the North-Western Caucasus revealed that in the characters (1) and (2) O. cerceticus and O. nero are identical, whereas character (3) is not quite constant: some specimens of O. cerceticus bear 1-2 spines, and in some specimens of O. nero the number of spines is reduced to 3-2. In addition, no characters to separate these species were found in the form and chaetotaxy of the female genital segment. Hence, for a positive identification of single doubtful females of both species in the North-Western Caucasus, data on bionomics (see below) may be useful.

Distribution. O. cerceticus Coiff. is widely distributed throughout the Western Caucasus (see also records in Khachikov, 1997): it is recorded from the westernmost and northernmost foothills (Anapa, Azovskaya) to the river Bzyb' in the south-east. Two specimens (male and female) are known from the north of the Central Caucasus (Kabardino-Balkaria) and one (male) from the Eastern Turkmenistan. Since O. cerceticus is an apterous and rather stenoecic species (see "Bionomics" below) apparently restricted to the forest habitats of the North-Western and Central Caucasus, the single specimen from Iolotan' [Eastern Turkmenistan, semidesert landscapes] certainly was mislabelled. Its label is dated 1952. At the



Figs 13-20. Ocypus manceps Smet.: 13, aedeagus in lateral left view; 14, same in lateral right view; 15, median lobe of the aedeagus in ventral view; 16, same in lateral view. Scales: 1 mm. Figs 17-20. Ocypus latens sp. n.: 17, aedeagus in lateral left view; 18, same in lateral right view; 19, median lobe of the aedeagus in ventral view; 20, same in lateral view. Scales: 1 mm.

same period (1949-1952) extensive coleopteran material, including specimens of *O. cerceticus* (see "Material" section), was collected in the North-Western Caucasus by K. Arnoldi. Judging from the same type of labels printed for Iolotan' and several localities in the North-Western Caucasus where K. Arnoldi was collecting, it seems practically certain, that the material from both regions had been mounted simultaneously by the same staff. This is additional evidence of mislabelling.

Bionomics. O. cerceticus Coiff. and O. nero (Fald.) are two of the most common staphylinids in the North-Western Caucasus. But, unlike to the wide habitat tolerance of the latter species, O. cerceticus is rather stenoecic and is restricted to the forest zone from the very foothills to the altitudes up to 1600 m. Being a characteristic forest inhabitant, O. cerceticus may be found in litter, under fallen trunks, under stones, etc. Collecting in 50 pitfall traps at Mt. Semashkho (NW Caucasus) on 10.V-4.VI.1996 gave the following results: in forest (900-950 m), 43 specimens of O. cerceticus and 15 of O. nero; in meadow (950-1000 m), 0 and 11, respectively.

The two known specimens of *O. cerceticus* from the north of the Central Caucasus (Kabardino-Balkaria) were collected in the subalpine zone (1900-2000 m) by pitfall trapping.

Remarks. The specimen from the North-Western Caucasus (Goryachiy Klyuch) used by Smetana (1965a) to illustrate the aedeagus of *O. quadraticeps* (Ménétries) in fact undoubtedly belongs to *O. cerceticus* Coiff. The status of *Staphylinus quadraticeps* Mén. described from a single specimen from Talysh (Ménétries, 1832) is uncertain. My attempt to find the type of *O. quadraticeps* in the ZIN collection failed.

Ocypus latens sp. n.

(Figs 17-20)

· Holotype. o', Western Georgia, valley of river Chkhalta near camping Atsgara, 21.V.1986, leg. A. Zamotaylov (cSol).

Paratypes. Western Georgia: 3 9, Adzhary near Chkhalta at the Kodori river, Sukhum, 21, 28 and 30.VII.1905, leg. Kalishevs[ki]; 1 9, Adzhary, Abkhaz., 3.VIII.1933, leg. Ya. Kirschenblatt (ZIN); 1 9, Abkhazia, Kodorsky range NE of Sakeni, 2500 m, 4.V.1989, leg. B. Kataev (cSol); 1 9, Abkhazia, Gal'sky Distr., Mt. Okhachkue, 1500 m, 4.V.1989, leg. I. Belousov; 2 °, Adzhameti, in soil together with pupae of Geometridae moths, 15.VII.1978, leg. M. Tvaradze (IZK); 1°, 19, Borzhom, 12.X.1903, K. Prave (ZIN).

Description. Measurements. (range, arithmetic mean; n = 8): HL: 1.9-2.5 (2.2); HW: 2.3-3.2 (2.7); PL: 2.4-2.9 (2.6); PW: 2.4-3.0 (2.6); EL: 2.1-2.6 (2.3); EW: 2.4-3.0 (2.7); FB: 6.2-8.8 (7.1); TL: 13.0-19.0 (15.7); HL/HW: 0.76-0.80 (0.79); PL/PW: 1.00-1.04

(1.01); EL/EW: 0.77-0.87 (0.84); HW/PW: 0.96-1.12 (1.04).

Externally very similar to *O. cerceticus* Coiff.

Body black to brownish black; mouthparts, antennae and legs brown; antennomere 11 yellowish brown; body moderately glossy due to punctation and pubescence.

Head as in *O. cerceticus*, but temples about 1.6-2 times as long as longitudinal diameter of eye.

Pronotum as in *O. cerceticus*, but on average more converging backwards.

Anterior tarsi of both sexes with widened tarsomeres 1-4.

Scutellum, elytra and abdomen as in *O. cerceticus*.

of: Sternite 8 with deep, rounded emargination. Aedeagus (Figs 17-20): median lobe long and narrow, straight along most of its length, curved ventrad only in the basal part; ventro-apical area with moderately deep emargination and projecting lobe of characteristic hook-like shape; paramere with pedicellumverygraduallyexpandingintothe moderately broadened apical portion. Sclerites of internal sac consisting of one entire, wellsclerotized, symmetrical, largepiece and two minute weakly sclerotized irregularities.

Etymology. The name (lat.: secret, concealed) refers to the great external similarity with related species.

Comparison. Because of external similarity and variability of sizes and proportions of both species, O. latens sp. n. may be distinguished from O. cerceticus Coiff. only by the structure of aedeagus: relatively thinner and less curved median lobe; narrower apical portion of paramere; different shape of the emargination and projecting lobe in the ventro-apical area of median lobe; different shape of sclerotized internal structures. O. latens is on the average paler (brownish black) than the black O. cerceticus; the legs of O. latens are distinctly paler than the rest of the body, whereas the legs (except tarsi) of O. cerceticus are as black as the body.

Distribution. Western Transcaucasia and central area of the Lesser Caucasus.

Bionomics. The specimen from the Kodorsky range was collected at an altitude of 2500 m (subalpine-alpine zone).

Remarks. No characters to separate *O. latens* sp. n. from the similar *O. cerceticus* Coiff. have been found in the form and chaetotaxy of female genital segment. Therefore





Figs 21-28. Ocypus saevus sp. n.: 21, forebody; 22, punctation of the forebody; 23, aedeagus in lateral left view; 24, same in ventral view; 25, same in lateral right view; 26, apical portion of the aedeagus in lateral left view; 27, same in ventral view; 28, same in lateral right view. Scales: 1 mm.

separation of the females of *O. latens* and *O. cerceticus* is difficult. Both males and females of *O. latens* possess not more than 2 spines on the lateral face of the anterior tibia

in its apical part. This character, however, may prevent a possible confusion of the females of *O. latens* with the females of *O. nero* (Fald.).



Figs 29-32. Ocypus trapezensis Coiff.: 29, forebody; 30, punctation of the forebody; 31, aedeagus; 32, apical portion of the aedeagus in lateral view. Scales: 1 mm.

Ocypus saevus sp. n.

(Figs 21-28)

Holotype. o', Western Georgia, Egrissky range, Mt. Khvira, 1000-1300 m, 30.V.1988, leg. B. Kataev (ZIN).

Paratypes. Western Georgia: 1 or, 1 9, same data as holotype (ZIN); 2 9, Kodorsky range SE of Sakeni, 2500 m, 4.V.1989, leg. B. Kataev (cKab); 1 or, 1 9, Mt. Khvira, upper flow of river Djarala, I.VI.1988, leg. I. Belousov (cGus); 2 9, same data but leg. B. Kataev (cKab); 1 or, 1 9, same locality, 2000 m, 2-3.VII.1991, leg. I. Belousov; 1 9, Mt. Okhachkue N of Tali, 2000 m, 2.VII.1991, leg. I. Belousov (cGus.); 1 9, same locality and collector, but 1500 m, 4.V.1989 (IZK); or, SE slopes of Akiba range between mounts Gvalaya and Okhachkue, 8.V.1991, leg. A. Solodovnikov (cSol).

Comparative material examined. O. trapezensis Coiff.: 1 of, Anatolia bor., Heinz leg./ Zigana pass bei Mackaca. 2200 m/ St. (Ocypus) trapezensis Coiff. Smetana det. 1978; O. ponticus Smet.: Anatolia bor. Heinz leg./ Pass südl. Ikizdere, 1500-2500 m/ Ocypus ponticus det. A. Smetana 1978; O. frater Smet.: 1 of, Abant-Geb. bei Bolu, As. min., leg. H. Korge 20.V.1964/ Paratypus Ocypus frater 1964 Smetana det.; O. heinzi Smet.: 1 of, Anatolia bor., Heinz leg./ Iglaz dağl., 1800-2200 m, 23.7.1963/ Paratypus Ocypus heinzi 1964 Smetana det.; 1 q, Iglazdağ Gebirge, As. m. sept., V.63 lg. Schweiger/ zone der Abies bornmulleriana Wälder, 1800-2000 m/ Ocypus heinzi Smet. Smetana det. 1978. *Description.* Measurements and ratios (range, arithmetic mean; n = 12): HL: 3.3-4.0 (3.7); HW: 4.4-5.9 (5.0); PL: 3.6-4.4 (4.0); PW: 3.7-4.5 (4.0); EL: 3.0-3.9 (3.4); EW: 4.0-5.0 (4.5); FB: 10.1-12.0 (11.2); TL: 20.0-27.5 (23.6); HL/HW: 0.68-0.75 (0.73); PL/PW: 0.97-1.05 (0.99); EL/EW: 0.71-0.81(0.76); HW/PW: 1.19-1.31 (1.24).

Body black, with faint dull glance; palpi, 3-4 apical antennomeres, tarsi (especially anterior) and anterior tibiae paler: brownish.

Head large and wide, with flat, moderately small eyes and broadly rounded hind angles; temples narrowed posteriad, about 3 times as long as longitudinal diameter of eye (Fig. 21). Hind supraorbital setiferous pore situated at equal distance from or closer to hind margin of head than to posterior margin of eye. One male specimen with additional large setiferous puncture equidistant between posterior margin of eye and supraorbital pore. Punctation of discal area moderately dense and coarse, on lateral sides and hind area denser, on the fronto-clypeal area sparser; more or less distinct narrow longitudinal median stripe impunctate. Interspaces with minute isodiametric microsculpture. Pubescence contiguous, brownish.

Antennomeres: 3 somewhat longer than 2, 4-10 gradually becoming shorter towards the apex of antenna, 9 and 10 as wide as long.

Pronotum in average as long as wide, indistinctly longer but much narrower than head, widest before the middle, sometimes seems more or less parallel-sided; anterior angles distinct; posterior angles rounded but distinct (Fig. 21). Punctation as on the discal area of head (Fig. 22), denser on frontal corners; impunctate longitudinal median stripe distinct from the middle to the posterior margin of pronotum. Microsculpture and pubescence as on the head.

Anterior tarsomeres 1-4 widened in both sexes.

Scutellum with very dense punctation; pubescence as on the elytra.

Elytra short, shorter and slightly wider than pronotum (Fig. 21), roughly granulated, with dense (denser than on the head and pronotum) pubescence. Each elytron with two dorsal and three lateral large setiferous pores.

Wings vestigial.

Abdomen widest in the area of segments 5-6; tergite 7 without apical seam of palisade fringe on posterior margin; punctation of tergites shallow, dense at basal segments, gradually becoming sparser towards the apex of abdomen; interspaces with mostly transverse irregularities; pubescence as on the elytra.

o^{*}: Posterior margin of sternite 8 with shallow, acute emargination. Aedeagus (Figs 23-28) very asymmetrical: median lobe of complicate construction in the apical portion (Figs 26-28); paramere curved latero-dorsally, with pointed apex, with 9-11 large apical setae in characteristic arrangement; internal sac with sclerotized structure (Figs 26-28).

Etymology. The name (lat.: fierce, ferocious) refers to the predacious mode of life and habitus of the beetle.

Comparison. In the habitus and in the aedeagus structure, O. saevus sp. n. is most similar to O. ponticus Smet. and O. trapezensis Coiff. (Figs 29-32), but may be readily distinguished from the mentioned species both externally and by the structure of aedeagus. Externally, O. saevus is separated by the considerably sparser and larger punctation of the forebody (compare Figs 22 and 30) and by the on the average larger body size. The aedeagus of the new species differs from that of O. trapezensis in the distinctly narrower and more curved dorso-laterally paramere, somewhat different shape of the

apical portion, and distinctly shorter arms of the scletotized structure in the internal sac. From the somewhat similar *O. forficularius* (Motsch.), widely distributed in the Caucasus and Northern Anatolia, *O. saevus* may be readily distinguished by the larger size, relatively larger head, less coarse punctation and less glossy surface of interspaces and the structure of the aedeagus (for the illustration of the aedeagus of *O. forficularius* see Smetana, 1965 (*O. korgei* Smetana), Coiffait, 1974 (*O. gracilicornis* Hochh.) and Solodovnikov, 1998b).

Distribution. Kodorsky and Egrissky ranges in the Western Georgia.

Bionomics. All specimens were collected under stones in the forest, subalpine and alpine zones at the altitudes between 1000 and 2500 m.

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