STENUS (NESTUS) PLUVIUS SP. N., WITH NOTES ON SOME RELATED SPECIES (COLEOPTERA: STAPHYLINIDAE: STENINAE)

Alexandr B. Ryvkin


Stenus (Nestus) pluvius sp. n. is described from the Russian Far East. An annotated list of both Palaearctic and Nearctic species of the polyphyletic cautus group of the subgenus Nestus Rey, 1884, with taxonomic notes and new distributional data on them and S. (N.) rigidus Casey, 1884 sp. propria (=S. (N.) ageus Casey, 1884) is provided. S. (N.) ryvkinii Puthz, 2001 is placed in the synonymy of S. (N.) immodicus Ryvkin, 2000; S. (N.) brumalis Casey, 1884 (=pauperculus Casey, 1884) is revalidated as a species propria. S. (N.) submarginatus Stephens, 1833 nomen oblitum is a synonym of S. (N.) europaeus Puthz, 1966 nomen protectum, not of S. (N.) cautus Erichson, 1839.

Key words: fauna, taxonomy, Palaearctic, Nearctic.

INTRODUCTION

The problem of delimitation of species groups in the subgenus Nestus Rey, 1884 is not a subject of the present paper inasmuch as it would require a thorough special study of the evolutionary trends in morphology and ecology of all the known species within the subgenus. Unfortunately, such an analysis has not also been provided by Puthz in his interesting works which concern, in addition to everything else, the matter of species group definition (e.g. Puthz 2008, 2013a–b, etc). Anyhow, for the time being, I suppose many of the formerly defined Stenus (Nestus) species groups may prove to be polyphyletic, including the cautus group sensu lato (sensu Puthz 1966, 1971b, with additions of Puthz 1971c and Ryvkin 1995, 2000, 2011). One can believe that all the American species of the named complex belong to a separate group (or groups), relations of which with Palaearctic representatives seem obscure and not well grounded. Nevertheless, I treat the species of this mixed complex as members of the cautus group until a reasonable system of species groups is constructed for the subgenus.

In the Systematic results below, I give an annotated list of some species of the cautus and atratulus groups from both the Palaearctic and the Nearctic, with taxonomic notes as well as new distributional data. Moreover, a new
species similar to *Stenus (Nestus) rigidus* Casey, 1884 (*atratus* group), *S. (N.) pluvius* sp. n., has been also described from the Russian Far East. In the text, the labels of type specimens of the new species as well as of unique and historic specimens are cited in single quotes completely (the type and historic labels with vertical strokes to separate different lines of a label); square brackets are used to complete label data; if necessary, the labels are supplied with remarks in angled brackets; in all cases, when the material identified before by other authors is used, the full text of their determinative labels is given in square brackets. Catalogue references besides those for original descriptions are given under the species name titles either for the sources treating essential aspects of taxonomy and distribution, which are discussed here in Remarks sections, or for the papers published after 2001; for other references see Herman (2001). The catalogues and regional checklists where sources of individual records have been concealed are not cited below, except the cases when those references are provided for taxonomic purposes.

The measured proportions of body parts of *S. (N.) pluvius* sp. n. are given in points of an eyepiece linear micrometer in a binocular microscope at 56x magnification.

**ABBREVIATIONS**

HT: holotype;
PT, PTT: paratype, paratypes;

AR: Collection of A.B.Ryvkin, Moscow, Russia;
AYuS: Collection of A.Yu.Solodovnikov, Copenhagen, Denmark;
DUBC: Daugavpils University, Beetle Collection, Latvia (A.V. Shavrin);
FMNH: Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, USA (M.Thayer, A.Newton);
IRSN: Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Bruxelles (Y. Gérard);
MHNG: Museum d’histoire naturelle, Geneve (G. Cuccodoro);
OB: Collection of O. Betz, Tübingen, Germany;
ONK: Collection of O.N.Kabakov (in ZIN: see below), S.-Petersburg;
OSU: Ohio State University, Museum of Biological Diversity, Columbus, USA (P.W. Kovarik);
SDEI: Senckenberg Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Müncheberg, Germany (L. Zerche);
UAM: University of Alaska, Museum of the North, Fairbanks, USA (D.S. Sikes);
VIM: Collection of V.I.Motschulsky (in ZMMU: see below);
ZIN: Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, St.-Petersburg, Russia (†G.S. Medvedev);
ZMMU: Zoological Museum of Moscow University, Russia (A.A. Gusakov).

**SYSTEMATIC RESULTS**

I. A new species description

*Stenus (Nestus) pluvius* sp. n.
(Figs. 1–3, 7)

Stenus (Nestus) pluvius sp. n., with notes on some related species (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Steninae)


The paratypes listed above are also provided with both ‘PARATYPUS’ printed red label and my standard determinative label (‘Stenus | pluvius sp. n. | A.B. Ryvkin det., 2004’) for each lot.

**Description.** Pitchy black, moderately fatty shining, moderately densely punctured, with not long but fairly dense yellowish-silvery pubescence. Antennae brown, with basal segment brownish-black, segments of club dark brown; palpi brown with 1st segment and the very base of the 2nd yellow; legs brown to reddish-brown, knees slightly infuscate; labrum pitchy-black to pitchy-brown, moderately pubescent with yellowish-silvery hairs.

Length: 2.7–2.9 mm (the last value with extended abdomen).

Head by nearly 1/4th broader than pronotum (41:33, all measurements are from the holotype), a scarcely broader than elytra between humeri (41:40) and somewhat narrower than in their broadest part (41:45). Front with two shallow but evident longitudinal impressions; medial elevation broad and prominent, posteriorly more than twice as broad as lateral portions (13:5). Punctuation moderately coarse and dense, irregular, partly confluent but not rugose; the greatest punctures are nearly as large as the broadest section of 3rd antennal segment; median elevation of the front with longitudinal strip impunctate distinctly broader than average diameter of punctures. Length proportions of antennal segments 2–9 as 5:6:5:4.5:4:4:3:3; segments 9–10 good as broad as long each; segment 11 twice as long as broad. Antennae scarcely reaching posterior quarter of pronotum.

Pronotum moderately convex, a bit longer than broad (34:33), broadest near middle, narrowed feebly convexly towards anterior margin and concavely towards posterior one, without distinct furrows and impressions. Punctuation of the disk somewhat greater and more regular than that of the head, partly nonrugosely confluent.

Elytra good as broad as long (45:45), somewhat dilated posteriorly behind evident humeri (40:45), much longer than pronotum (45:34), at suture distinctly longer than the latter (38:34); sutural impression very feeble, humeral impressions short and vague. Punctuation fairly dense and regular, slightly nonrugosely confluent only at sutural and humeral impressions, punctures evidently larger than that of pronotum, about as large as the cross-section of the 2nd antennal segment; interstices between punctures smaller than ½ average diameter of punctures.

Wings well developed.

Legs of moderate length; metatibia by more than 2/5 longer than metatarsus (36:25); segment 1 of metatarsi good as long as segment 5 (7:7).

Abdomen subcylindrical, distinctly narrowed posteriorly; with paratergites moderately developed at segments 3 to 4 and gradually narrowed to segment 7; anterior tergites with four short but developed longitudinal keels at their basal parts. Posterior margin of tergite 7 with fine light fringe. Punctuation of anterior visible tergites somewhat smaller and distinctly shallower than that of head, most dense at lateral parts, medially more distant.

Very fine and dense mesh-like ground sculpture well developed throughout but less evident on head and interstices between punctures along midline of anterior visible abdominal tergites.

Male. Meso- and metatibiae without any teeth; abdominal sternites 7–8 with neither
emarginations nor impressions; posterior margin of 8th abdominal sternite broad convexly rounded; 9th abdominal sternite as in Fig.3; aedeagus as in Fig. 1–2.

Female. Abdominal sternite 8 with broad convexly rounded posterior margin. Spermatheca as in Fig.7.

**Etymology.** The name of the species is the Latin adjective “pluvius” (rainy).

**Diagnosis.** The species is externally very similar to *S. rigidus* Casey, 1884 and can be distinguished from all the known *Stenus* species by plain differences in the shape of the aedeagus and spermatheca (compare Figs.7–8) as well as by the absence of emarginations and impressions at both 7th and 8th male abdominal sternites. It differs from all the Far Eastern species of the *cautus* group by more developed ground sculpture of the forebody; from *S. rigidus* by the body somewhat more slender, and by the colour of legs on average lighter.

**Remarks.** As being closely related to *S. rigidus* Casey, 1884, the new species must be included in the *atratulus* group which was mentioned formerly in some publications (e.g. Puthz 1971b) but was not properly diagnosed. This complex is now being inserted either in the *argus* group (Ryvkin 1990) or in the *crassus* group (Puthz 2013a); though I suppose it to be a well defined independent group.

**II. Notes on taxonomy and distribution**

*Stenus* (*Nestus*) *rigidus* Casey, 1884 sp. propria

*rigidus* Casey, 1884: 119

*rigidus*; Casey, 1892: 711

*ageus* Casey, 1884: 116

*ageus*; Herman, 2001: 2047

*ageus*; Smetana, 2004: 553

*ageus*; Shavrin & Puthz, 2007: 109

*ageus*; Puthz, 2012: 292, 296

*ageus*; Puthz, 2013a: 862

*dissociatus* Eppelsheim, 1893: 54

*parvulus* L.Benick, 1914: 150

*gerhardtii* L.Benick, 1915a: 233


Fig. 7–8. — Spermatheca of *Stenus* (*Nestus*) spp. 7. *S.* (N.) *pluvius* sp.n. (PT). 8. *S.* (N.) *ageus* Casey, 1884 (Khabarovsk Territory). Scale = 0.1 mm.
male (AR): South of the Yamal Peninsula, Priuralskiy District, near Shchuchye trading station. 11.08.1980. E.M.Veselova leg.—

KHANTY-MANSI AUTONOMOUS REGION: 1 male, 1 female (AR): near Shapsha, 61.085°N 69.458°E, 42 m a.s.l. 01–04.08.2010. K. Tomkovich leg.—1 male (AR): Surgutskiy District, Surgutskiy Nature Refuge, Ob’ River basin, right side of Materikovy Pasha Channel, lake shore: Carex spp., Comarum palustre, Lamiaceae gen. sp., Climacium sp., Plagiomnium sp. etc. 10.08.2000. A.B.Ryvkin leg.—

Tyumen Area: 1 male (AR): Uvatskiy District, 11 km S of Gornoslinkino, clayish right side of Irtysh River (narrow fold at rill mouth) up-stream of Tobolsk Field Research Station of Severtsov Institute, leaf litter under Salix sp. with small true mosses, Marchantia sp., Equisetum sp., Carex sp., Calamagrostis sp. etc. 04.06.2004. A.B.Ryvkin leg.—1 male (AR): same locality and collector, plant debris and leaf litter at margin of inundated flood-plain of Varpak River: Carex sp., Poaceae, Mentha sp., ? Trollius sp. etc. on gentle slope, aspen trees on steep slope, depression in the ground with aspen leaf drift. 07.06.2004.—


Tchita argus

Amur Area: 
1 female

Irkutsk Area:
18.06.1925. Bianki leg. [;] Yakutian

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with *Sphagnum squarrosum*, *Sph.* spp., etc.

08.10.2008. A.B.Ryvkin leg.—1 male (AR):
same locality, collector & biotope. 14.10.2008.—
1 female (AR): Selemdzhinskiy District,
Selemdzha River basin, 5 km up-stream of
Ekimchan, up-stream of Unerikan River mouth,
500 m, mosses and litter on spacious swamp
near lakeside: *Vaccinium uliginosum*, *Ledum palustre*,
*Chamaedaphne calyculata*, *Betula divaricata*,
dergrowth of *Betula* sp. and *Larix gmelinii*, *Carex* spp., Poaceae gen. spp.,
*Comarum palustre*, *Salix* spp., *Sphagnum* spp.,
*Polytrichum* spp., etc. 31.08.2005. A.B.Ryvkin
leg.—2 males, 3 females (AR): Selemdzhinskiy
District, Norskiy Nature Reserve, Burunda
River bank 3 km up-stream of mouth, 215 m
a.s.l., mosses and plant debris among sedges etc.
and on shingle bed. 03.08.2006. E.M.Veselova
& A.B.Ryvkin leg.—**KHABAROVSK TERRITORY:**
1 female (AR): Okhotskiy District, Khetana
River (confluent of Amka River, Ulya River
basin), 7 km up-stream of river mouth.
12.07.1985. V.Zherikhin, A.Rasnitsyn, D.
Shcherbakov leg.—3 males, 2 females (AR):
Verkhnebureinskiy District, 4th km of
Chegdonyn–Urgal road, mosses and plant
debris on swampy sides of wayside lake with
taxsocks of *Carex* spp. and Poaceae gen. sp.,
Scirpus sp., *Comarum palustre*, *Ledum palustre*,
*Chamaedaphne calyculata*, *Vaccinium uliginosum*, *V. vitis-idaea*, *Betula divaricata*,
*Larix gmelinii*, *Sphagnum* spp., *Aulacomnium* sp.,
*Polytrichum* sp. 05.10.2006. A.B.Ryvkin
leg.—1 male (OB): Verkhnebureinskiy District,
Bureinskiy Nature Reserve, right side of Levaya
Bureya River up-stream of Malyi Sigda-Makit
River mouth, 640 m a.s.l., plant debris among
*Carex* spp. with Poaceae gen. spp. and *Alnus* sp.
on swampy bank of old channel. 07.07.2011.
A.B.Ryvkin leg.—2 females (AR): Verkhnebureinskiy District,
Dublikianskiy Nature Refuge, right side of Dublikan River
valley, 1 km N of cordon, leaf litter and plant
debris on small open dried flood-plain swamp
with tussocks of *Carex* spp., *Filipendula palmata*, *Spiraea* spp., *Sorbaria sorbifolia*,
*Matteuccia struthiopteris*, etc. 31.08.2008.
A.B.Ryvkin leg.—**MAGADAN AREA:** 1 female
(AR): Upper reaches of Kolyma River, 78-11, 3
km W of Sibit-Tyhellakh. 23.06.1978. E.G.Matis
leg.—1 male (AR): Atargan, 10 km E of Ola.
13.06.1979. E.G.Matis leg.—1 female (AR):
Ten’kinskiy District, near Sibit-Tyhellakh,
pitfall trap. 04–14.06.1983. D.I.Berman leg.—

**KAMCHATKA TERRITORY:** 1 female (ZIN):
Ust’-Kamchatskaya Koshka. 07.04.1908. A.
Derzhavin leg. [*‘argus* Gr. L.Benick det.’]—1
female (ZIN): same locality and collector.
11.06.1909. [*‘argus* Gr. L.Benick det.; ‘154’]—
1 female (AR): Kozyrevsk. 22.06.1975.
B.A.Korotyayev leg.

**Remarks.** Both *S. rigidus* and *S. ageus* were
described in Casey’s Revision (1884) from
the USA (Cambridge, Massachusetts). In the
Coleopterological notices IV (1892), acting as
First Reviser, Casey himself put *S. ageus* in the
synonymy of *S. rigidus*. But after Bernhauer
& Schubert (1911), based on erroneous earlier
concept (Hamilton 1889 etc), had mistakenly
synonymized both names with *S. argus*
Gravenhorst, 1806, the confusion was fixed in
the taxonomy of the species. And even when
L.Benick (1925), and then Puthz (1971a, 1973),
restored the species, these authors regarded
*S. ageus* as a valid name. Though the senior
synonym has not been used as a valid name after
1899 (Article 23.9.1 of ICZN), I can not find ‘at
least 25 works, published by at least 10 authors
in the immediately preceding 50 years’ where
‘the junior synonym or homonym has been used
for a particular taxon, as its presumed valid
name’ (Article 23.9.2 of ICZN); I have found
only five such references after 2000, that, with
thirteen references listed by Herman (2001),
amounts only eighteen works. Therefore, under
Articles 24.2.1 and 24.2.2 of ICZN, the valid
name for the species is *Stenus rigidus* Casey,
1884.

*Stenus rigidus* is extremely variable species in
both external characters and the shape of the
aedeagus, but it seems impossible at present
time to divide it into separate taxa. It is widely
distributed in North America and Northern
Asia (see the New material section above); its
distribution in Northern and Central Europe
requires a further careful study.
**Stenus (Nestus) brumalis** Casey, 1884, sp. propria

*brumalis* Casey, 1884: 131
*brumalis*; Casey, 1892: 711

*pauperculus* Casey, 1884: 124
*pauperculus*; Herman, 2001b: 2328


**Remarks.** Originally described from the USA: ‘Detroit, Michigan, 2; Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1. <the digits mean number of specimens in the original type series>’; the holotype of *S. pauperculus* was captured from uncertain locality, probably in Michigan. Then it was also recorded (under the name of *S. pauperculus*) for Massachusetts and Wisconsin (Puthz 1971b), as well as for three provinces of Canada (Puthz 1975, Campbell & Davies 1991). Acting as First Reviser, Casey (1892) himself synonymized *S. pauperculus* with *S. brumalis*. But Bernhauer & Schubert (1911) cited *S. brumalis* erroneously as a junior synonym of *S. pauperculus*, and this misapprehension was kept by all the subsequent authors. Thus, under Articles 24.2.1 and 24.2.2 of ICZN, the valid name for the species under consideration is *Stenus brumalis* Casey, 1884.

New for Indiana.

**Stenus (Nestus) cautus** Erichson, 1839

cautus Erichson,1839: 553
cautus; Herman, 2001a: 33
cautus; Herman, 2001b: 2115
cautus; Telnov, 2004: 46
cautus; Semenov, 2004: 12
cautus; Shavrin, 2007: 141
cautus; Shavrin & Puthz, 2007: 115
cautus; Assing, 2010: 79
cautus; Puthz, 2010: 60
cautus; Kashcheev & Puthz, 2011: 441
cautus; Puthz, 2012: 303, 304

**New material examined.** **GERMANY:** 2 males, 2 females (ZIN): ‘Germ. bor. 4132’ ['Stenus submarginatus Steph.'].—1.—


Stenus (Nestus) pluvius sp. n., with notes on some related species (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Steninae)


Remarks. The range of the species was summarized by me formerly (Ryvkin 1990). Its easternmost limit appears to reach Southern Transbaikalia, however I do not know any records in Siberia besides those located in the very South. Though I had doubted the East Siberian records of the species in my previous papers (Ryvkin 1990, 2000), both new material above and literature data (Shavrin & Puthz 2007) confirm those records.

Until recently, S. submarginatus Stephens, 1833 was treated as a synonym of S. cautus and regarded as a nomen oblitum. But since it is ascertained (Allen, 1978, Puthz, 2010) that S. cautus has not been represented in Britain where S. submarginatus was described from, the respective taxonomic changes are necessary (see below).

Stenus (Nestus) europaeus Puthz, 1966 nomen protectum

europaeus Puthz,1966: 113
europaeus; Monsyavitchus, 1986: 38
neuropaeus; Ádám & Hegyessy, 2001: 123
neuropaeus; Herman, 2001b: 2170
neuropaeus; Bordoni, 2004: 121
neuropaeus; Semenov, 2004: 12
neuropaeus; Smetana, 2004: 556
neuropaeus; Gontarenko, 2011: 23
neuropaeus; Bukhkalo & al., 2012: 349
neuropaeus; Puthz, 2012: 304

submarginatus Stephens, 1833: 295 nomen oblitum
submarginatus; Stephens, 1839: 414
submarginatus; Waterhouse, 1855: 149
submarginatus; Waterhouse, 1858: 28
submarginatus; Rye, 1864: 63

Stachys sp. etc. 18.09.2003.—1 female (AR): Uvatskiy District, 10 km S of Gornoslinkino, near Tobolsk Field Research Station of Severtsov Institute, in litter under Salix sp. with Poaceae, Carex sp., Filipendula ulmaria, Lamiaceae gen. sp. etc. 26.09.2003. A.B.Ryvkin leg.—1 male (AR): same locality and collector, among Carex spp. and Poaceae gen. sp. at border of flood-plain of Varpak River. 26.09.2003.—4 males (AR): same locality and collector, plant debris and leaf litter at margin of inundated flood-plain of Varpak River: Carex sp., Poaceae, Lythrum sp., Salix sp. on gentle slope, aspen trees on steep slope, depression in the ground with aspen leaf drift. 07.06.2004.—5 males, 3 females (AR): same locality and collector, willow leaf litter at margin of inundated flood-plain of Varpak River. 05.06.2004.

Remarks. There have been countless misinterpretations, misidentifications and a great deal of mere confusion in taxonomic history of the names of Stenus cautus, S. vafellus, and S. submarginatus, that we can see from the literature (Puthz 1966, Allen 1978, Herman 2001a, etc) and from the respective New material examined sections above. After Puthz synonymized real S. vafellus with real S. cautus and named S. europaeus for the species which had been mistakenly treated as cautus by L.Benick (1915b, 1917) and a part of the subsequent continental authors, the name S. submarginatus, having been treated as a synonym of S. vafellus (in spite of violating the Principle of priority), was groundlessly ignored for a long time until Herman (2001a, 2001b) formally synonymized it as a nomen oblitum with S. cautus. But the last decision seems unsatisfactory for the following reasons. Stenus submarginatus was originally described from England (London, Bristol, New Forest); but it has been shown that Stenus cautus is not represented in Great Britain (Allen 1978, Puthz 2010). It is quite evident that the British authors, when having synonymized S. submarginatus with S. vafellus (or rather S. vafellus with S. submarginatus), have meant under the latter name the species which is known at present as S. europaeus Puthz, the only species belonging to this complex and really distributed in Britain, not true S. vafellus which is a synonym of S. cautus. Thus, S. europaeus Puthz, 1966 is a junior synonym of S. submarginatus Stephens, 1833. The name S. submarginatus Stephens has not been used as a valid name after 1899 (Article 23.9.1 of ICZN). The name S. europaeus Puthz ‘has been used for a particular taxon, as its presumed valid name, in at least 25 works, published by at least 10 authors in the immediately preceding 50 years and encompassing a span of not less than 10 years’ (Article 23.9.2 of ICZN). I have found 27 such works by 20 authors: 10 references above and 17 references in Herman (2001b): p.2170. Therefore Stenus submarginatus Stephens, 1833 is a nomen oblitum and Stenus europaeus Puthz, 1966 is a nomen protectum.

This Euro-Siberian species is known to me eastwards up to the Middle Siberia: the Yenisey River basin (Ryvkin 2000).

Stenus (Nestus) immodicus Ryvkin, 2000

(Fig. 6)

immodicus Ryvkin, 2000: 348

ryvkini Puthz, 2001: 58, syn. nov.

Material examined. RUSSIA: Khabarovsk

Remarks. The original description of Stenus immodicus is based on the only male holotype which has been collected SW of Khabarovsk. The species is closely related to the cautus group members which have subcylindrical abdomen and fairly narrow paratergites 4 to 7 (S. lohsei Puthz, 1965, S. incautus Ryvkin, 2000, S. semiputatus Ryvkin, 1995). Puthz (2001), when describing S. ryvkini from the only female, placed it in the crassus group and ignored presence of small but developed paratergites in this species. A comparison of both holotypes shows that those are conspecific in the external characters; the female characters of topotypical specimens of S. immodicus are quite identical to those of the holotype of S. ryvkini; therefore S. ryvkini is to be placed in the synonymy of S. immodicus. Basing on the cited material, we can suppose that S. immodicus is widely distributed in both the Khabarovsk Territory and the Maritime Province.

Since the holotype of S. immodicus had the aedeagus with evaginated endophallus, the new topotypical material enables me to provide a new illustration for this structure (Fig. 6).

Stenus (Nestus) incautus Ryvkin, 2000
(Fig. 4)

incautus Ryvkin, 2000: 349
melanarius [pars]; Goreslavets & al., 2002: 348 (misidentification)


Remarks. Until recently, the species has been known only from its Siberian type locality. But through the kindness of my colleagues Konstantin Grebennikov and Igor Goreslavets I have got an opportunity to study the material which confirms the presence of S. incautus in European Russia. Since Puthz (2010) recorded recently from Kiev, Ukraine a male of Central-European S. lohsei Puthz, 1965 closely related to S. incautus, both species are likely strict vicariants. S. incautus can be easily distinguished from S. lohsei by the body more flattened, by the puncturation smaller and more regular, and by the apical part of median lobe of the aedeagus evidently broader, with the constriction less sharp (see Figs. 4–5).

Stenus (Nestus) lohsei Puthz, 1965
(Fig. 5)

lohsei Puthz, 1965: 37
lohsei; Puthz, 2010: 61

New material examined. ITALY: 1 male (AR): Isonzo. Sagrado. 1.2.88. Springer. [‘coll. Puthz’; ‘Stenus lohsei Puthz det. V.Puthz 2002’].

Remarks. The specimen has been kindly donated me by Dr. Puthz, that enables me to compare the species directly with S. incautus (see above).

Stenus (Nestus) mendosus Puthz, 1971
mendosus Puthz,1971c: 20


**Remarks.** The species with phylogenetic relations not evident. Originally described from Connecticut, USA; known also from Quebec, Canada (Campbell & Davies 1991). New to Massachusetts.

*Stenus (Nestus) pudicus* Casey, 1884

*pudicus* Casey, 1884: 117

*minor* Casey, 1884: 118

*juvencus* Casey, 1884: 123

*enodis* Casey, 1884: 126

*sibyllinus* L.Benick, 1921: 117


Remarks. The species has been recorded for Canada (Ontario) and USA (Illinois, Michigan, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Kentucky, District of Columbia, Tennessee, Virginia, Colorado, California, Georgia, Indiana) (Puthz 1971b). New to Vermont, Ohio, Wisconsin, Arkansas.

Stenus (Nestus) pusillimus Puthz, 1971

pusillimus Puthz,1971b: 250


Remarks. Has been formerly known from USA: Michigan and Massachusetts (Puthz 1971b); Canada: Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswik, Nova Scotia (Campbell & Davies 1991). The new data above widen the range to include Wisconsin.

Stenus (Nestus) setiger Puthz, 1971

setiger Puthz,1971b: 245


Remarks. Has been recorded from New Jersey and District of Columbia. New to Virginia, Maryland, Mississippi, Florida.

Stenus (Nestus) tuberculatus Casey, 1884
tuberculatus Casey,1884: 129
tuberculatus; Puthz,1971b: 245


Remarks. Until now has been known from Florida (USA) only. New to Mississippi.

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