



## *Thienemannimyia* Fittkau (Diptera: Chironomidae) from China

MING CHENG & XINHUA WANG<sup>1</sup>

College of Life Science, Nankai University, 300071 Tianjin, China

<sup>1</sup>ECorresponding author. E-mail: xhwang@nankai.edu.cn

### Abstract

The genus *Thienemannimyia* Fittkau, 1957 is recorded from the Oriental region for the first time. *T. barberi* (Coquillett, 1902), *T. fusciceps* (Edwards, 1929) and *T. laeta* (Meigen, 1818) are reported in the region, and two new species, *T. dimorpha* sp. n. and *T. galbina* sp. n. are described and illustrated as males. *T. fusciceps* and *T. geijskesi* (Goetghebuer, 1934) are also recorded from Palaearctic China. The generic diagnosis is emended and a key to the males of *Thienemannimyia* is presented.

**Key words:** Chironomidae, Tanypodinae, *Thienemannimyia*, new species, key, China

### Introduction

The genus *Thienemannimyia* was erected by Fittkau in 1957. The adult males are similar to *Hayesomyia* Murray & Fittkau, 1985 and *Rheopelopia* Fittkau, 1962 in the form of the hypopygium, particularly the median volsella. *Thienemannimyia* can be distinguished from *Hayesomyia* by the absence of a small scutal tubercle. Adult males of *Thienemannimyia* do not have a brush of setae on third tarsomere of the mid leg. According to Murray & Fittkau (1989), the larvae of *Thienemannimyia* live in both lotic and lentic waters. The larvae are polyoxybiontic and rheophilic, and are sometimes found in the profundal zone of oligotrophic or montane lakes.

To date, fourteen species of this genus have been described, of which one is Holarctic (Edwards 1929; Roback 1971), nine are Palaearctic (Edwards 1929; Fittkau 1957, 1962; Murray 1976; Sasa 1996; Kobayahi 2007; Kobayashi & Endo 2008), two are Nearctic (Roback 1971) and two are Afrotropical (Dowling 1983, Freeman 1955).

According to Wang (2000), three species of the genus have previously been recorded from Palaearctic China, *T. fusciceps* (Edwards, 1929) recorded from Tianjin City as male, *T. geijskesi* (Goetghebuer, 1934) and *T. lentiginosa* (Fries, 1823) from Liaoning Province as larvae. In this paper, based on material from Oriental and Palaearctic China, two new species of the genus are described and four species are redescribed and figured. The generic diagnosis given by Murray and Fittkau (1989) is emended, and a key to all known males is presented.

### Materials and methods

The morphological nomenclature follows Sæther (1980). The material examined was mounted on slides in Canada balsam, following the procedure outlined by Sæther (1969). Measurements are given as ranges followed by the mean when three or more specimens were measured. All types and other material are deposited in the Department of Biology, Nankai University, China (BDN).