



Notionotus attenuatus sp. n. from southern China with a key to the Old World species of the genus (Coleoptera: Hydrophilidae)

FENGLONG JIA^{1,3} & ANDREW EDWARD Z. SHORT²

¹Institute of Entomology, Life Science School, Sun Yat-sen University, Guangdong, China. E-mail: fenglongjia@yahoo.com.cn

²Division of Entomology, Biodiversity Institute & Department of Ecology & Evolutionary Biology, University of Kansas, 1501 Crestline Drive, Suite 140, Lawrence, KS 6604, USA. E-mail: aezshort@ku.edu.

³Corresponding author

The genus *Notionotus* Spangler, 1972 presently contains 16 species of small to very small water scavenger beetles in the Neotropical and Oriental Regions. The first two species were described from hygropetric habitats in Venezuela (Spangler 1972), with additional Neotropical species described from Mesoamerica (Perkins 1980). Known exclusively as a Neotropical genus for nearly thirty years, Hebauer (2001, 2003) subsequently recorded the genus in the Old World, describing six species from India and Southeast Asia. Most recently, Queney (2010) described species from northeastern South America.

During fieldwork in Guangdong Province, China, the senior author came across an undescribed species of *Notionotus*. In this paper, we describe this new species as the seventh Old World species of the genus and provide an updated key to species. Two other species, *N. fenestratus* Hebauer and *N. notaticollis* Hebauer, are previously known from China (Yunnan Province). Specimens are deposited in the Institute of Entomology, Sun Yat-sen University, Guangdong, China (SYSU) and the Snow Entomological Collection at the University of Kansas, USA (SEMC).

In addition to the type material of the new species, specimens identified by F. Hebauer representing all previously described Old World *Notionotus* species were examined except for the distinctive *N. suturalis* Hebauer. Among the specimens examined were paratypes of *N. ochraceus* Hebauer, *N. notaticollis* Hebauer, and *N. fenestratus* Hebauer which are housed in the SEMC.

Notionotus attenuatus Jia & Short, sp. n.

(Figs. 1D, 2)

Type material. Holotype (male): Dadongshan Mount, Nanling Mountain, Guangdong Province, China, 23. vi. 2009. Fenglong Jia leg. [labeled in Chinese] (SYSU). **Paratypes (12): CHINA: Guangdong Province:** same data as holotype (11 exs.: SYSU, SEMC); Dadongshan Mount, Lianzhou, 24.ix.2009, Fenglong Jia leg. (1 ex.: SYSU).

Diagnosis. Size 1.5–1.6 mm. Within Old World *Notionotus*, this species can be distinguished by the combination of 8-segmented antennae, lack of a sutural stria, smaller body size (less than 1.8 mm), the elytra without any pale-colored discal spots and with a darkened pronotal disc (Fig. 1D), and the presence of fine but distinguishable subseriate ground punctures on the elytra, and the aedeagus with the parameres narrowed to a very fine point at apex, and the median lobe in which the lateral margins are sinuate, and not parallel sided.

From the two other species known to occur in China, *N. attenuatus* can easily be separated from *N. fenestratus* by the very different dorsal coloration of the head, pronotum and elytra (as mentioned above: compare Figs. 1A and D), the lack of detectable ground punctation, and the parallel-sided median lobe of the aedeagus in *N. fenestratus*. From *N. notaticollis*, the new species is distinctly smaller, has finer elytral ground punctation, and gradually narrower tapering parameres.

Description. *Color.* Head with clypeus yellow to light brown on lateral thirds and with darkened central portion. Frons brown. Maxillary palps uniformly yellow. Pronotum yellow with central quarter to third darkened to brown. Elytra mostly dark brown, with lateral margins paler in color. *Head.* Clypeus with very fine microsculpture in the form of faint, short transverse lines. Frons with very faint ground punctation. Eyes small, separated by $5.5 \times$ the width of one eye, only very weakly constricted anteriorly. Antennae 8-segmented, including three-segmented pubescent club. Mentum broad, $1.8 \times$ as wide as long, almost parallel-sided, anteriorly depressed and bearing strong transverse sculpture, posteriorly smooth and shiny, without microsculpture or punctures. Gula narrowed posteriorly, without pubescence. *Thorax.*