



A new species of the genus *Macrosaldula* Leston et Southwood, 1964 (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Saldidae) from Northwestern China

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Abstract

Macrosaldula bogdashana Luo et Vinokurov **sp. n.** is described from Bogda Shan Range, Northwestern China. The new species is most similar in size and vestiture to *M. oblonga oblonga* (Stål, 1858) but differs in the color pattern of forewings (Fig. 1–3) and male genitalia structure (Figs. 11–14). *M. bogdashana* is also similar to *M. tadhika* (Kiritshenko, 1912) in the same vestiture, but can be distinguished from the latter by the shorter body (see Table), shape of pale spots on corium (Figs. 6–9), and the male genitalia structure (Figs. 15–18).

Key words: Heteroptera, Saldidae, China, Xinjiang

Introduction

About 50 species of Saldidae are currently known from Central Asia, Mongolia, and Northwestern China (Jakovlev, 1889; Hoberlandt 1971; Chen & Lindskog 1994; Lindskog 1995; Cobben 1985; Vinokurov 2004a,b, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2010); of these 12 species, including eight endemics, are from the genus *Macrosaldula* Leston et Southwood. Many endemics of the region, especially restricted to Tibet Himalayas, were also described in the genera *Chiloxanthus* Reuter and *Calacanthia* Reuter (Kiritshenko 1912; Lindberg 1935; Drake 1954; Chen & Zheng 1987; Vinokurov 2008). Thus, the extensive mountain territories of internal Asia could be treated as arena of speciation in the family Saldidae.

So far, only two species of the genus *Macrosaldula*, viz. *M. jakowleffi* (Reuter, 1891) and *M. roborowskii* (Jakovlev, 1889,) have been recorded from Xinjiang province of China (Jakovlev, 1889; Chen & Lindskog 1994). A new mountainous *Macrosaldula* species belonging to the “*scotica*” group is described, and a key to species of this genus known from Xinjiang is proposed in the present paper. Names of *Macrosaldula* spp. expected to be found in Xinjiang are given in square brackets. All measurements are given in millimeters. Holotype (male) and two paratypes (male and female) are retained in the China Agricultural University, Beijing, China (CAU); one paratype is kept in the Zoological institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, Russia.

***Macrosaldula bogdashana* Luo et Vinokurov, sp. n.**

Figures 1–3, 10–14.

Differential diagnosis. Recognized by long, dense, erected setae on dorsum, poorly developed pale spots on hemelytra (Figs. 1–3), paramere with thick processus hamatus, prominent processus senualis, and outer side with long and rough setae (Fig. 11). *M. bogdashana* is in the “*scotica*” group and is most similar in vestiture to *M. oblonga* (Stål, 1858) and *M. tadhika* (Kiritshenko, 1912). The new species is similar to *M. oblonga* in body length and it is