



Studies of true bugs of Xinjiang, western China. I. Leptopodomorpha: shore bugs (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Saldidae)

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Abstract

The family Saldidae in Xinjiang (Western China) includes 19 species belonging to five genera from the subfamilies Chiloxanthinae (1 sp.) and Saldinae (18 spp.). A new species, *Halosalda minuta* Vinokurov, Luo & Lü, **sp. n.**, is described from the eastern part of the Tarim depression. The new species differs from congeners by the small body size, relatively large head, longer antennal segment 2, and structures of male genitalia. *S. sibiricola* Cobben, 1985 is recorded as new for China, and three species are new to the fauna of Xinjiang: *Saldula orthochila* (Fieber, 1859), *S. pallipes* (Fabricius, 1794), and *Salda littoralis* (Linnaeus, 1758). *Halosalda lateralis* (Fallén, 1807) is reported for Kyrgyzstan for the first time.

Key words: Heteroptera, Saldidae, Western China, Central Asia, new species

Introduction

The paper continues a series of publications dealing with the fauna of true bugs of Xinjiang Province (Konstantinov, Vinokurov 2011; Luo, Vinokurov 2011; Vinokurov, Cai, Luo 2010) and summarizes the available data on the family Saldidae (Leptopodomorpha).

The Saldidae, or shore bugs, is a small predator family with two subfamilies Chiloxanthinae Cobben, 1959 and Saldinae Amyot et Serville, 1843 distributed worldwide. The world fauna includes about 270 species from 24 genera, with 99 species belonging to 14 genera known from the Palearctic Region (Lindskog 1995; Henry 2009).

Jakovlev (1889) published the first paper dealing with Heteroptera of Northwestern China; it was based on the collection of N.M. Przhevalsky's second Tibetan expedition (1883–1885). Six out of 24 True Bug species collected from the south Xinjiang were described as new for science including *Macrosaldula roborowskii* Jakovlev, 1889 (Saldidae). Kiritshenko (1912) discovered two new species of shore bugs, namely *Chiloxanthus kozlovi* Kiritshenko, 1912 and *Calacanthia angulosa* Kiritshenko, 1912, collected from Xinjiang and Tibet during other Russian expeditions to Tibet.

The following 13 species were documented in Northwestern China during the last three decades: *Chiloxanthus kozlovi* Kir., *Calacanthia angulosa* Kir., *Halosalda lateralis* Fall., *Macrosaldula jakowleffi* Reut., *M. roborowskii* Jak., *Saldula arenicola arenicola* Scholtz, *S. fucicola* J. Sahbl., *S. melanoscela* Fieb., *S. opacula* Zett., *S. palustris* Dgl., *S. pilosella* Thoms., *S. saltatoria* L., *S. xanthochila* Fieb (Chen 1996; Chen, Zheng 1987; Chen, Lindskog 1994; Cobben 1985; Nonnaizab et al. 1999; Hua 2001).

Recent collecting in the Xinjiang province has revealed new additional and interesting material on Saldidae, including *Macrosaldula bogdashana* (Luo & Vinokurov 2011) distributed in the Bogda Shan Range (Central Xinjiang) and one *Halosalda* species from the vicinity of the Lop Nur lake, which is described here as new for science.