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A taxonomic contribution to the genus *Pseudovelia* Hoberlandt, 1951 (Hemiptera: Veliidae) from China, with descriptions of ten new species

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Abstract

Thirteen species of the genus *Pseudovelia* Hoberlandt are now known from China. Of these, *P.longitarsa* Andersen, 1983 is the only member of the genus previously recorded from China. *P. pusilla* Hecher, 1997 and *P. tibialis tibialis* Esaki & Miyamoto, 1955 are previously described species newly recorded from China. In addition, 10 new species are described as follows: *P. anthracina* **sp. n.**, *P. contorta* **sp. n.**, *P. extensa* **sp. n.**, *P. fulva* **sp. n.**, *P. globosa* **sp. n.**, *P. hsiaoi* **sp. n.**, *P. longiseta* **sp. n.**, *P. piliformis* **sp. n.**, *P. taiwanensis* **sp. n.**, *P. vittiformis* **sp. n.** Photographs of the male dorsal habitus, male forelegs, male middle legs, male hind legs, male hind tarsal details and male genitalic structures are provided, accompanied by line drawings of male genitalic structures and a distribution map for all Chinese *Pseudovelia* species. A key to the males of all 13 Chinese *Pseudovelia* species is also provided to assist in future identification.

Key words: Heteroptera, Veliidae, Pseudovelia, new species, new records, China

Introduction

The genus Pseudovelia was erected as subgenus of Microvelia by Hoberlandt in 1951. Esaki & Miyamoto (1955) subsequently raised *Pseudovelia* to generic rank. Hoberlandt (1951) designated *Microvelia major* Poisson as the type species of *Pseudovelia*, unfortunately, *M. major* belongs to the genus *Xiphoveloidea* Hoberlandt, which was indicated firstly by Poisson (1952). Drake & Hussey (1955) and Polhemus & Reisen (1976) also found this nomenclatural problem but did not propose the solution act. Andersen (1983) designated Pseudovelia tibialis Esaki & Miyamoto, 1955 as the type-species of the genus in preference to the non-conforming Xiphoveloidea major (Poisson, 1926). This act was followed by the subsequent authors who studied this genus (Aukema & Rieger 1995; Nieser 1995; Hecher 1997, 2005, 2006; Sehnal 1999; Gupta & Khandelwal 2003; Chen et al. 2005; Hecher & Zettel 2006; Hecher & Bongo 2006). In this paper, we also follow this solution put forward by Andersen (1983). The genus Pseudovelia contains two subgenera. The subgenus Pseudovelia Hoberlandt, 1951 is widely distributed in the Oriental and Ethiopian regions, extending eastward to China, Korea, and Japan (Andersen 1983). The subgenus Trichovelia Hoberlandt, 1951 comprises 8 species occurring in West and Central Africa (Linnavuori 1977; Andersen 1983). Our studies indicate that all Chinese species belong to the subgenus *Pseudovelia*. Prior to this study, 44 species and 1 subspecies have been considered valid in the Palaearctic and Oriental regions (Lundblad 1933; Andersen 1983; Aukema & Rieger 1995; Nieser 1995; Sehnal 1999; Gupta & Khandelwal 2003; Hecher 1997, 2005, 2006; Hecher & Zettel 2006; Hecher & Bongo 2006), but only one species was recorded from China. Based on the material collected recently during several excursions, however, southern China harbors a rich and largely undescribed assemblage of *Pseudovelia* species. The aim of the present paper is to review the species of the Pseudovelia occurring in China, and to provide descriptions of the new species present. In this paper, two previously described species, P. pusilla Hecher, 1997 and P. tibialis tibialis Esaki & Miyamoto, 1955 are newly recorded from China, and ten new species are described: P. anthracina sp. n., P. contorta sp. n., P. extensa sp. n., P. fulva sp. n., P. globosa sp. n., P. hsiaoi sp. n., P. longiseta sp. n., P. piliformis sp. n., P. taiwanensis sp. n. and P.

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