



<http://dx.doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.4040.4.7>

<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:86626097-27CF-4659-9178-1355E77DA129>

Microdytes huangyongensis sp. n. and new records of *Allopachria* Zimmermann, 1924 from Zhejiang Province, China (Coleoptera: Dytiscidae)

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An excursion to Zhejiang, China was made in August 2014, and two species of *Microdytes* J. Balfour-Browne, 1946 (*M. uenoi* Satô, 1972 and *M. huangyongensis* sp. n.) and two species of *Allopachria* Zimmermann, 1924 (*A. miaowangi* Wewalka, 2010, and *A. schoenmanni* Wewalka, 2000) were collected. Only one species of *Microdytes* (*M. uenoi* Satô, 1972) was recorded from Zhejiang before. The genus *Allopachria* is reported from Zhejiang for the first time. The genus *Microdytes* occurs throughout southern and south-eastern Asia. Since the revision of *Microdytes* by Wewalka (1997), sixteen new species and one new synonymy have been reported (Wewalka 1998; Wewalka & Wang 1998; Wewalka *et al.* 2007; Bian & Ji 2009; Miller & Wewalka 2010; Wewalka 2011). Including the new species the genus *Microdytes* comprises 46 species.

Specimens were examined with a Leica M205c stereomicroscope. Further details were studied under an Olympus BX51 compound microscope. The photograph of the holotype (Fig 1) was made with a KEYENCE VHX-2000 C digital microscope. All specimens studied were deposited in the Institute of Applied Ecology, Shenyang, Chinese Academy of Sciences (IAECAS).

Microdytes huangyongensis sp. n.

Type locality: China: Zhejiang Province, Lishui City, Longquan County, Huangyong Village, 28°5'N 118°54'E.

Type material. Holotype, male: labelled “China: Zhejiang, Lishui City, Longquan County, Huangyong Village, 28°5'N 118°54'E, 460 m, 2014. 08. 18, leg. Bian & Tong”, “Holotype, *Allopachria huangyongensis* sp. n.” [red printed label]; paratypes: 3 males, 7 females, same data as holotype except for a red printed paratype label.

Diagnosis. The species is similar to *M. bistroemi* Wewalka, 1997 in body size, habitus and entirely microreticulated head, but can be distinguished by elytral markings and male genitalia. The species is also similar to *M. pederzanii* Wewalka, 2011 in habitus, markings on elytra and entirely microreticulated head, but can be distinguished by its smaller size and male genitalia.

Description. Holotype: habitus (Fig. 1), body regularly oval, distinctly convex; body length 1.6 mm, width 1.1 mm.

Head: yellowish-brown; anterior margin of clypeus somewhat truncate; finely and very sparsely punctate, a row of coarser punctures along eyes; surface entirely and distinctly microreticulated. Antennae flavo-testaceous.

Pronotum: brown to dark brown, lateral margins finely bordered; double-sized punctures densely and irregularly distributed; larger and denser punctures along posterior margin; with some longitudinal wrinkles along posterior margin; surface without microreticulation.

Elytra: yellowish-brown to dark brown, with flavo-testaceous spots: a transverse basal spot, a post-median transverse lateral spot, an elongated oval median spot near suture, and a transverse spot near apex; punctures fairly fine and irregularly distributed; surface highly polished and shining, without microreticulation.

Ventral surface: ventral side of head yellowish-brown, rest of ventral side brown to black; punctures on metaventre and metacoxae fine and very sparse, irregularly distributed; ventrites smooth and shining, almost without punctures; surface without microreticulation. Front- and middle-legs yellowish brown, hind-legs testaceous.

Aedeagus: median lobe as in Figs 3–4, parameres as in Figs 5–6.

Variability. In some specimens, the elongated oval median spot near suture is missing. Males: body length 1.6–1.65 mm, width 1.1 mm. Females: body length 1.5–1.55 mm, width 1.05–1.1 mm. Females a little smaller than males, without secondary sexual characters.