



New species of the genus *Amphinemura* (Plecoptera: Nemouridae) from Yunnan, China

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Abstract

Four new species, *Amphinemura auriculata* Du & Wang, **sp. nov.**, *A. dispositospina* Du & Wang, **sp. nov.**, *A. hamatmicroda* Du & Wang, **sp. nov.**, and *A. latifollicula* Du & Wang, **sp. nov.** from Yunnan province, China are described in this paper.

Key words: Plecoptera, Nemouridae, *Amphinemura*, new species, China

Introduction

The genus *Amphinemura* Ris belongs to the subfamily Amphinemurinae and is distributed in the Holarctic and Oriental regions (Baumann 1975). A total of 48 species from China have been described by Wu (1938, 1949, 1962, 1973), Zhu & Yang (2002, 2003), Li & Yang (2005, 2007), Li *et al.* (2005), Yang, Li & Sivec (2005), Yang, Li & Zhu (2005), and Wang *et al.* (2006). The authors describe four new *Amphinemura* species from Yunnan province, China, the types of all four species reside in the Insect Collection of Yangzhou University and are stored in 75% ethanol.

Amphinemura auriculata Du & Wang, **sp. nov.**

(Figs. 1–8)

Adult habitus. Head brown, antennae pale brown; head wider than pronotum, pronotum brown, paler than head with darker rugosities; wings hyaline, veins brown; legs pale brown.

Male. Forewing length 6.0–6.2 mm, hind wing length 4.9–5.1 mm. Tergum 9 slightly sclerotized, except posterior margin which is well sclerotized; several long, pale brown spines located on the raised posterior margin. Tergum 10 slightly sclerotized, a membranous area present near middle of anterior margin; several small spines located on each side of a flat slightly sclerotized plate under the epiproct. Hypoproct broad at base, tapering and forming a bluntly rounded apex, covering part of inner lobes of paraprocts; vesicle short, 1.5X long as width. Paraprocts divided into 3 lobes, inner lobe darkly sclerotized apically; median lobe slightly sclerotized, widest at base and narrowed at middle with an ear-shaped projection protruding from the expanded apex; long hairs on the lobe base and on the tip of its ear-shaped projection; outer lobe slender, base sclerotized, and the middle wide and flat, a line of short spines located along the margin of the sickle-shaped