



Megagraphydrus puzhelongi, sp. n., a new water scavenger beetle from China (Coleoptera: Hydrophilidae: Hydrophilinae)

FENGLONG JIA

Institute of Entomology, Life Science School, Sun Yat-sen University, West Xingang Road, Guangzhou, 510275, Guangdong, P.R. China. E-mail: lssjfl@mail.sysu.edu.cn

The Oriental genus *Megagraphydrus* Hansen, 1999 was originally established for five species described from China (Taiwan), Thailand, Sri Lanka, West Malaysia and Vietnam. Subsequently, Hebauer (2000) described an additional five species, including the first species from Mainland China (*Megagraphydrus anhuianus* Hebauer, 2000), and provided a key to all known species at that time. In 2009, Minoshima & Fujiwara described *M. luteilateralis* from Japan, bring the total number of described species to eleven. Up to now, two of these were known from Mainland China: *Megagraphydrus anhuianus* Hebauer and *Megagraphydrus attenuatus* Hansen.

In 2006 and 2007, twenty specimens of the genus *Megagraphydrus* were collected by the author in the Jiangxi Province in southeastern China. The specimens could not be assigned to any known species of the genus and are here described as a new species. Only the type series of twenty specimens was available for this study. Morphological terminology largely follows Hansen (1991) and Hebauer (2000). Photographs were taken using the Zeiss Axioskop 40 compound microscope and an Olympus SZX7 stereomicroscope and combined with AutoMontage software.

Genus *Megagraphydrus* Hansen, 1999

Megagraphydrus Hansen, 1999: 137 (type species: *Megagraphydrus siamensis* Hansen, 1999 by original designation); Hebauer, 2000: 14; Minoshima & Fujiwara, 2009: 55.

Diagnosis. The following character combinations can be used to separate *Megagraphydrus* from other genera of the subtribe Acidocerina: 1) apical maxillary palpomere slightly shorter to slightly longer than penultimate; 2) the second maxillary palpomere almost straight, weakly swollen towards apex; 3) elytra without sutural striae; 4) Elytra with distinct, irregular, longitudinal rows of punctures, the systematic punctures mixed with these rows. 5) mesoventrite with a well defined transverse ridge; 6) edge of elytron with a number of minute spines observed from the underside.

Megagraphydrus puzhelongi sp. n.

(Figs. 1–7)

Type material. Holotype: ♂, CHINA: Jiangxi Province, Shangrao, Sanqingshan mount, Upper Xinjiang river, 15.xiii.2006, leg. Fenglong Jia. **Paratypes (19):** 4 exs., same data as holotype; 15 exs., same data as holotype but 15–20.iv.2007. All type specimens are deposited in the collection of the Institute of Entomology, Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou, China.

Diagnosis. This species is easily distinguished from other members of the genus by the following combination of characters: coloration dark brown or blackish brown with elytra a little darker; preocular spots absent; maxillary palpi with apical palpomere slightly longer than penultimate one; antennae with 9 antennomeres; elytra with six irregular series of coarse punctures, inner-most series developed only, basally ground punctation extremely fine; meso- and metafemora pubescent in about basal 3/5; aedeagus with median lobe truncate apically and bilobed ventrally; parameres truncate apically (Fig. 7).

Description. Form and Color. Body oblong oval, length 2.6–3.0 mm, width 1.4–1.6 mm, moderately convex in lateral view. Head dark brown, without preocular spots. Pronotum dark brown, with vaguely defined, slightly paler