



Two new species of *Oocyclus* Sharp from China with a revised key to the genus for mainland Southeast Asia (Coleoptera: Hydrophilidae)

ANDREW EDWARD Z. SHORT¹ & FENG-LONG JIA^{2,3}

¹Division of Entomology, Biodiversity Institute and Department of Ecology & Evolutionary Biology, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas, USA. E-mail: aezshort@ku.edu

²Institute of Entomology, Life Science School, Sun Yat-sen University, Guangdong, China. E-mail: fenglongjia@yahoo.com.cn

³Corresponding author

Abstract

Two new species of water scavenger beetles, *Oocyclus fikaceki* Short & Jia **sp. n.** and *O. dinghu* Short & Jia **sp. n.** are described from Guangdong, Fujian, and Jiangxi Provinces in southeastern China. A revised key to the species of the genus in Indochina and surrounding mainland regions is presented.

Key words: Aquatic beetles, hygropetric habitats, Oriental Region

Introduction

The genus *Oocyclus* is a commonly encountered group of water scavenger beetles in waterfall and other hygropetric habitats in the New World and Asian tropics. Although often relatively abundant in the regions where they occur, specimens are still relatively rare in collections (except those made by specialists focusing on this habitat). Hebauer & Wang (1995) reviewed the Old World members of the genus described at that time, and described a number of species, mostly from India and Sri Lanka. Additional Asian taxa were more recently described from Thailand (Short & Swanson, 2005), Laos (Minoshima, 2009), and northeastern India (Short, 2009).

No *Oocyclus* records have been confirmed from mainland China, although *O. bhunaticus* Satô and *O. sumatrensis* d'Orchymont are recorded from Taiwan and Hainan Island respectively (Hebauer & Wang, 1998). The two Chinese species described herein bring the total number of valid species in the genus to 50—one of only 11 genera (of 169) in the family to so far attain this level of diversity (Short & Fikáček, 2011).

Material and methods

Specimens were examined using an Olympus SZX16 binocular microscope. Genitalia were dissected out, cleared in cold 10% KOH, and stored in a microvial containing glycerin pinned beneath the specimen. Habitus photographs were taken with a Visionary Digital imaging system. Between 15 and 25 images were taken for each figure, and subsequently aligned and stacked using CombineZ software.

Specimens are deposited in the following institutions:

NMPC	National Museum, Prague, Czech Republic
NMW	Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna, Austria
SYSU	Institute of Entomology, Sun Yat-sen University, Guangdong, China
USNM	US National Museum of Natural History, Washington, DC, USA