

## Correspondence



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## Allopachria yiae sp. n. from Chongqing, China (Coleoptera: Dytiscidae: Hydroporinae)

DONGJU BIAN1, CHENG GUO1 & LANZHU JI1,2

<sup>1</sup>State Key Laboratory of Forest and Soil Ecology, Institute of Applied Ecology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Shenyang, 110016 China. E-mail: biandongju@163.com

The genus *Allopachria* Zimmermann, 1924 (Hydroporinae: Hyphydrini) with a rich diversity of species occurs throughout southeastern Asia. Recently eight new species were reported from China, Laos and Indonesia by Wewalka (2010) and another four new species from China were added by Bian & Ji (2010, 2012). In the most recent version of the World Catalogue of Dytiscidae, Nilsson (2013) listed 45 species, 27 of which are known from southern parts of China (cf. Nilsson & Hájek 2013). The study of *Allopachria* specimens recently collected in the Chongqing Municipality revealed another new species, raising the number of *Allopachria* to 46. *Allopachria yiae* **sp. n.** is described, illustrated and compared with related species. It is the first species of the genus recorded from Chongqing.

For methods see Bian & Ji (2012); specimens were examined with an Olympus SZX16 stereomicroscope, and further details were studied using an Olympus BX51 compound microscope. The studied material consists of 29 specimens, deposited in the following collections:

CASS Institute of Applied Ecology, Shenyang, Chinese Academy of Sciences

CHF Collection Hans Fery, Berlin, Germany NMPC National Museum, Prague, Czech Republic

Allopachria yiae sp. n.

(Figs. 1-8)

Type locality: China, Chongqing Municipality, Wushan County, 31°14'N 109°47'E.

**Type material.** Holotype, male: labeled "CHINA: Chongqing, Wushan County, Dacang Town, Yingpan, 31°14'N 109°47'E, 1034 m, 2012.5.4, Leg. Yi & Guo", "HOLOTYPE, *Allopachria yiae* sp. n."[red printed label] (CASS). Paratypes: 6 males and 22 females, with same data as holotype. All specimens are provided with a red paratype label (CASS, CHF, NMPC).

**Description.** Body regularly oval, distinctly convex (Fig. 1). Length of body: holotype: 2.65 mm, paratypes: 2.65–2.85 mm, width of body: 1.8 mm; paratypes: 1.8–1.9 mm.

Head dark ferruginous, paler along clypeal margin and behind the eyes. Clypeal margin truncate; head irregularly and sparsely punctured, more distinct on vertex; head completely micro-reticulate. Antennae testaceous, moderately long and slender.

Pronotum black, paler along lateral margin; lateral margin distinctly bordered; punctures irregular in size and distribution, distinctly coarser on basal half; without micro-reticulation.

Elytron black, each with two rufo-testaceous spots; subbasal spot neither reaching suture nor lateral margin of elytra; oblique posteromedial spot near lateral margin; pre-apical spot lacking. Punctures coarse, almost regular in size and distribution, longitudinal rows of punctures distinct; surface highly smooth and shining; without microreticulation.

Ventral side including epipleura testaceous to dark ferruginous (Fig. 3). Punctures strong on metaventrite and metacoxal plates, smaller and sparser on epipleuron and abdomen; abdominal ventrites with fine microreticulation. Legs rufo-testaceous.

Male: median lobe of aedeagus trilobate, as in Figs. 5 and 6; lateral lobe (paramere) as in Fig. 7. Antennomeres five to nine slightly enlarged; first protarsomere significantly enlarged and its basal half with distinct indention on inner margin (Fig. 4); mesotarsomeres only slightly enlarged.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Corresponding author. E-mail: Ji.lanzhu@163.com