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Bees of the *Colletes flavidornis*-group from China with description of one new species (Hymenoptera: Apoidea: Colletidae)

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Abstract

Two species of the *Colletes flavidornis*-group from China are treated in this paper. *C. vestitus* sp. n. from Xinjiang is illustrated and described, and *C. popovi* Noskiewicz, 1936 is illustrated and redescribed. Both sexes of the two species are in addition characterized by DNA barcodes. The type specimens of the new species are deposited in the Insect Collection of Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China.

Key words: Apiformes, taxonomy, DNA barcode, fauna

Introduction

The *Colletes flavidornis*-group comprises nine described species (Table 1) from the Palaearctic Region (Kuhlmann & Proshchalykin 2013a, b). Species of this group are mainly distributed in Central Asia (Kuhlmann 2005, 2006; Kuhlmann & Proshchalykin 2013a), only *C. emaceatus* Noskiewicz, 1936, *C. gusi* Kuhlmann, 2009, *C. plumuloides* Kuhlmann & Proshchalykin, 2013 and *C. popovi* Noskiewicz, 1936 occur outside this area (Kuhlmann & Dorn 2002; Kuhlmann 2009; Kuhlmann & Proshchalykin 2013b) with *C. popovi* being the only species of this group previously recorded from China (Noskiewicz 1936). In the species of *C. flavidornis*-group, the disc of the mesonotum is smooth or sparsely and finely punctate, intervals much wider than the diameter of punctuation. Antennal flagella are ventrally brownish red to yellowish brown. The clypeus is elongate, as long as wide or longer, and apically sparsely punctate. Malar area of females is slightly and of males distinctly elongate, being much longer than half of the width of the base of mandible (Noskiewicz 1936). Based on recently collected specimens and from a review of published information, we here record two species of the *C. flavidornis*-group from China with *C. vestitus* sp. n. described as new. To facilitate their identification, both *C. vestitus* sp. n. and *C. popovi* are illustrated, described. As there are few morphological features to group males and females of the same species in this species group, we sequenced both sexes for DNA barcoding to confirm their species identities.

Material and methods

All specimens examined are deposited in the Insect Collection of Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences (IZCAS), Beijing, China. The specimens were examined with a NIKON SMZ 1500 stereomicroscope. Attributes were recorded with a NIKON D7000 digital camera and stacked with Helicon Focus software. The terminology used in the redescription follows Michener (2007) for general morphology. Absolute measurements, in millimeters (mm), are used for length of body. For all other structures, relative measurements are used. Some abbreviations used in the redescription follows Niu *et al.* (2013) as follows: BL (body length): measured from the base of the antennal socket to the apex of the metasoma; HL (head length): measured from the apicomedian margin

Etymology. The specific epithet is Latin *vestitus*, meaning the metasomal terga densely covered with plumose hairs.

DNA Barcoding. We sequenced 10 specimens of this species, with 8 males and two females. All sequences were grouped in the same highly supported branch to confirm the species identity of both sexes (Fig 5).

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