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First record of rare dobsonfly species *Acanthacorydalis asiatica* (Wood-Mason, 1884) (Megaloptera: Corydalidae: Corydalinae) in Myanmar

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The species in the dobsonfly genus *Acanthacorydalis* van der Weele, 1907 (Megaloptera: Corydalidae: Corydalinae) are some of the largest freshwater insects in the World. It is a small genus occurring only in Asia and currently comprises eight species, seven of which are restricted to the Oriental Realm (Glorioso 1981; Liu *et al.* 2005; Yang & Liu 2010; Cao & Liu 2013). Six species are known from China (four considered endemic), two from India, and two species occur in Vietnam (Liu *et al.* 2005; Yang & Liu 2010; Letardi *et al.* 2012). Glorioso (1981) noted that the geographical range of the genus extended from northeastern India to Vietnam. No records of *Acanthacorydalis* are currently available from Myanmar.

Acanthacorydalis asiatica (Wood-Mason 1884) was described by three specimens from Naga Hills, a district of former British India. The species is rare and known recently from only five specimens from Yunnan Province in southwestern China (Yang & Liu 2010). Based on these specimens, Yang & Liu (2010) provided a detailed redescription of the male and a short characterization of the female. The second Indian species, *A. horrenda* (Navás 1931) was described from a single male specimen from the same type locality. However, *A. horrenda* may be a synonym of *A. asiatica*, having similar head and prothoracic color patterns, similar male genitalia, and a feebly developed basal tooth of the male mandible (Liu *et al.* 2005; Yang & Liu 2010).

In the present note, we describe a recent record of *A. asiatica* from Myanmar and give morphological description of these female specimens. Species identification was based on the original description (Wood-Mason 1884) and the recent redescription by Yang & Liu (2010). In addition, Dr. Xingyue Liu (China Agricultural University, Beijing) confirmed our identification of the species. We prepared the genitalia as described in Liu *et al.* (2005). Morphological details were photographed using a stereomicroscope (Leica M165C, Leica Microsystems, Germany). Images of the specimens were recorded with a digital camera (Canon EOS 450D, Canon Inc., Japan). All images were processed with Adobe Photoshop CS version 8.0.

Acanthacorydalis asiatica (Wood-Mason, 1884)

(Figs 1–7)

Corydalis asiatica Wood-Mason, 1884: 110. Type locality: “Naga Hills, N.E. frontier of India”.

Acanthacorydalis asiatica (Wood-Mason, 1884): Glorioso 1981: 282; Liu *et al.* 2005: 374; Yang & Liu 2010: 99.

Material examined. 3 females, Myanmar, Kachin State, Nam Ru River valley (Mali Hka River Basin), near Wasandum village, 860 m alt., 27°29'41.7" N, 97°11'23.5" E, 18th March 2014, mountain rainforest with bamboo patches in the river valley, at light, Bolotov, Gofarov, Spitsin & Vikhrev leg. The specimens are deposited in the Biological Museum of the Institute of Ecological Problems of the North, the Ural Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Arkhangelsk, Russia (INEP).

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