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Three new species of the genus *Pseudovelia* Hoberlandt, 1950 (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Veliidae) from China

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Abstract

Three species of the genus *Pseudovelia* Hoberlandt, 1950 from China are described as new: *Pseudovelia recava* sp. nov. from Guizhou, *P. sichuanensis* sp. nov. from Sichuan and *P. spiculata* sp. nov. from Taiwan. Photographs of the male dorsal habitus, male forelegs, male middle legs, male hind legs, details of the fore tibia and hind tarsus, and genitalic structures are provided, accompanied by line drawings of male genitalic structures, habitat photos and a geographic distribution map.

Key words: Heteroptera, Veliidae, *Pseudovelia*, new species, China

Introduction

The genus *Pseudovelia* Hoberlandt, 1950 is widely distributed in the Palaearctic and Oriental regions, extending westward to Ethiopian region (Lundblad 1933; Andersen 1983; Aukema & Rieger 1995; Nieser 1995; Sehnal 1999; Gupta & Khandelwal 2003; Chen *et al.* 2005; Hecher 1997, 2005, 2006; Hecher & Zettel 2006; Hecher & Bongo 2006; Ye *et al.* 2013). Representatives of this genus often inhabit quiet places at the edge of mountain streams (Figs. 37, 38, 39). The latest revision of the Chinese fauna referred to 13 species (Ye *et al.* 2013), however, this genus should be much more diverse across the broad regions of China, especially in the mountain ranges. Studies on recently collected material from the Institute of Entomology of the Nankai University yielded three additional new species: *Pseudovelia recava* sp. nov. from Guizhou, *P. sichuanensis* sp. nov. from Sichuan and *P. spiculata* sp. nov. from Taiwan. With these additions, 16 species of *Pseudovelia* are now recorded from China.

Material and methods

All specimens examined in this study are deposited in the Institute of Entomology, College of Life Sciences, Nankai University, Tianjin, China (NKUM). Genitalic dissections followed the methods and techniques given by Chen *et al.* (2005). All measurements are given in millimeters (mm). The majority of the photographic illustrations were acquired using a Nikon SMZ1000 stereomicroscope equipped with a computer-controlled SPOT RT digital camera and related software, except photographs of the male genitalic structures which were made using an OLYMPUS BX53 microscope equipped with a computer-controlled Canon OLYMPUS DP72 digital camera and Cell sens Standard software.