



## Discovery in China of *Dorypteryx* Aaron (Psocoptera: Trogiomorpha: Psyllipsocidae), with one new species

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The psocid genus *Dorypteryx* Aaron is a small group in the family Psyllipsocidae, comprising only three species until now. The first *Dorypteryx* species, *D. pallida*, was described from North America by Aaron (1883), and subsequently recorded in Europe by Dessart (1976). Smithers (1958) described *Dolopteryx domestica* from Zimbabwe as the only species in a new genus. However, this genus was later synonymized with *Dorypteryx* by Lienhard (1977), who re-defined *Dorypteryx* and redescribed the two known species. After that revision, a third species, *D. longipennis*, was described by Smithers (1991) from Australia on imported specimens. Despite the low species diversity of *Dorypteryx*, the geographical range of this genus is rather wide, from the West Palearctic, Afrotropical, Australian, Nearctic, and Neotropical realms. However, until now *Dorypteryx* had not been found in the Oriental realm. In the present paper, the genus *Dorypteryx* is recorded from a domestic habitat in Yunnan Province, China.

Based on the contribution by Li (2002), there are three genera and 14 species of Psyllipsocidae in China (*Pseudopsyllipsocus* Li, *Psyllipsocus* Selys-Longchamps, and *Psocathropos* Ribaga). This discovery of *Dorypteryx* represents the first record of this genus in China, and also in Asia and the Oriental realm. The types of the new species described below, all females, are preserved in alcohol and deposited in the Entomological Museum of China Agricultural University (CAU), Beijing. The terminology of the adult generally follows Smithers (1972).

### *Dorypteryx* Aaron

*Dorypteryx* Aaron 1883: 37. Type species: *Dorypteryx pallida* Aaron, by original designation.

*Dolopteryx* Smithers 1958: 113. Type species: *Dolopteryx domestica* Smithers, by original designation.

**Diagnosis.** Head elongated, obliquely produced anteroventrally. Epicranial suture and epicranial arms distinct. Compound eyes small, ocelli absent. Antenna long, sparsely setose, with 24–27 segments. Lacinia distally with four teeth; maxillary palpi with four slender segments, terminal segment widened at tip. Tarsal claw with distinct preapical tooth, pulvillus narrow. Forewing narrow, pointed toward tip, setose on margins and veins; venation rather simple, usually with 3–5 longitudinal veins. Hindwing reduced into a small flap. Male hypandrium broad, laterally more sclerotized than median portion. Male phallosome separated into a pair of parameres, which possess small slightly sclerotized posterior plates and long highly sclerotized anterior bars. Female subgenital plate broad, slightly produced posteriorly. Ovipositor reduced; gonapophyses broadly rounded to narrowly elongated, posterodistal margin with three spinous setae. Female epiproct subtriangular; paraproct broad, posteriorly with a spine, trichobothrial field indistinct.

**Distribution.** Based on the record of Lienhard & Smithers (2002), the genus is known from Europe, North America, Central America, Africa, and Australia, to which China is now added.

### Key to adults of *Dorypteryx*

1. Forewing with only three longitudinal veins ..... 2
- . Forewing with five longitudinal veins ..... 3
2. Forewing proximally with R and M fused for a short distance; R terminated at midlength of costal margin .....  
..... *pallida* Aaron