



Allopachria Zimmermann, 1924 from Jiangxi, China, with descriptions of two new species (Coleoptera: Dytiscidae)

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Abstract

Four species of the genus *Allopachria* Zimmermann, 1924 (Coleoptera: Dytiscidae) are currently known to occur in Jiangxi Province, China, two of which, *Allopachria wuzhifengensis* sp. nov. and *Allopachria grandis* sp. nov., are described as new to science. *Allopachria dudgeoni* Wewalka, 2000 is recorded from Jiangxi for the first time. Descriptions, diagnosis and illustrations of new species are given.

Key words: Hyphyrini, *Allopachria*, taxonomy, new species, China

Introduction

Allopachria Zimmermann, 1924 was originally described as a genus of Hyphyrini based on a single Sumatran species, *A. quadripustulata* Zimmermann, 1924. Two species were added by Nilsson & Wewalka (1994) who also synonymized the genus *Nipponhydrus* Guignot, 1954 with *Allopachria*. A good review of the genus was done by Wewalka (2000). In this paper twenty five new species were described, a key to the 32 species of *Allopachria* was given, and *Allopachria barong* Hendrich, Balke & Wewalka, 1995 was transferred to *Agnoshydrus* Biström, Nilsson & Wewalka, 1997. *Allopachria ullrichi* Balke & Hendrich, 1999 from Malaysia, described originally as *Allopachria*, was subsequently transferred to *Anginopachria* Wewalka, Balke & Hendrich, 2001 (Wewalka *et al.* 2001). Currently, 33 species are classified in the genus (Nilsson 2001), although *A. umbrosa* Zimmermann, 1927 is included with doubt (Wewalka 2000).

Allopachria is distributed predominantly in the Oriental region, although it reaches the border of the Palaearctic region in the Himalayas, southern China and Japan (cf. Nilsson 2003). So far, fifteen species have been recorded from China (Nilsson 1995, 2003).

In this paper we describe another two new species of *Allopachria* from the Jiangxi and Hunan Provinces, China.

Material and methods

Specimens were examined with an Olympus SZX16 stereomicroscope. Further details were studied under an Olympus BX51 compound microscope. Body length was measured from the front margin of the labrum to the elytral apex. Aedeagal illustrations were drawn with the aid of a drawing tube. Male genitalia were placed in concentrated lactic acid in an excavated slide for at least several hours before they were examined. Photos were made with an Olympus E-410 zoom digital camera (10 megapixels) mounted on an Olympus SZX16 dissecting scope. All specimens studied here were deposited in:

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

NMW Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien, Austria