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### *Allopachria longyanensis* sp. n. from China (Coleoptera: Dytiscidae)

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Since the revision of the genus *Allopachria* Zimmermann, 1924 (Wewalka 2000), a total of 13 new species have been added to this genus (Wewalka 2010; Bian & Ji 2010, 2012; Bian *et al.* 2013). Together with *Allopachria longyanensis* sp. nov., the genus now includes 47 known species.

The new species was detected among museum material, collected in 1997 in the Fujian Province, China. Specimens were examined under an Olympus SZX16 stereomicroscope, and further details were studied using an Olympus BX51 compound microscope. The studied material is deposited in the Institute of Applied Ecology, Shenyang, Chinese Academy of Sciences.

#### *Allopachria longyanensis* sp. n.

**Type locality.** China, Fujian Province, 30 km W Longyan City, 2 km S Dachi Village, 750 m.

**Type material.** Holotype, male: labeled “CHINA: Fujian, Longyan City, 2 km S Dachi Village, 750 m, 28. I. 1997, leg. Schönmann, Ji & Wang (CWBS 262)”, “Holotype, *Allopachria longyanensis* sp. n.” [red printed label]. Paratype: 1 female, same data as holotype.

**Description.** Habitus: oblong-oval, distinctly convex (Fig. 1). Body length 2.25 mm, width 1.5 mm.

**Head:** reddish-brown, paler on clypeus, clypeal margin somewhat truncate medially, finely and sparsely punctate; anterior 1/3 microreticulate. Antennae yellowish testaceous, simple, not modified.

**Pronotum:** brown, lateral margins with fine beading; punctures irregular in size and distribution, in basal half larger and coarser, without microreticulation.

**Elytron:** dark brownish with two big yellowish-testaceous spots, one basal and one subapical, not reaching suture and lateral margin; punctures fine and sparse, almost regular in size, longitudinal rows of punctures rather indistinct; surface strongly shining, without microreticulation.

**Ventral surface:** epipleura and rest of surface reddish-brown; punctures on metaventrite, metacoxae, and abdomen fine and very sparse; without microreticulation. Legs reddish brown.

**Male:** median lobe of aedeagus in ventral view (Fig. 3) relatively broad and with sides almost parallel over entire length; apex with small protuberance; median lobe in lateral view as in Fig. 2; left paramere as in Fig. 4. Pro- and mesotarsomeres slightly enlarged.

**Female:** habitus, size and color as in male; pro- and mesotarsomeres not modified.

**Comparison with other species.** The following remarks relate only to males of *Allopachria*, because single females are almost impossible to identify sufficiently reliably. The new species belongs to a group of medium-sized species with more or less oval, apically not attenuated body shape and two distinct spots on each elytron. Because the male holotype of *A. longyanensis* sp. n. has unmodified antennomeres and protibiae, and not considerably enlarged pro- and mesotarsomeres, only five other species need to be treated in this comparison. These are *A. biana* Wewalka, 2010, *A. grandis* Bian & Ji, 2010, *A. liselotteae* Wewalka, 2000, *A. schoenmanni* Wewalka, 2000, and *A. weinbergeri* Wewalka, 2000. The relatively broad and parallel-sided median lobe of *A. longyanensis* sp. n. (ventral view, see Fig. 3) readily distinguishes the new species from all five species mentioned above. The parameres are also totally different in the other species, except in *A. biana*, but in addition to the differences in the median lobe, *A. biana* has somewhat pronounced shoulders, a feature also present in *A. weinbergeri*. Some differences in the body shape and size as well as in the

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