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Two new species of *Cercyon* LEACH, 1817 from China (Coleoptera: Hydrophilidae)

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ABSTRACT. Two new species of genus *Cercyon* are described from China: *C. kabaki* close to *Cercyon unipunctatus* group, and *C. alinae* with some characters of the subgenus *Conocercyon*.

Key words: entomology, taxonomy, new species, *Cercyon*, Hydrophilidae, China

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Cercyon* LEACH, 1817 comprises 256 species and is of worldwide distribution (HANSEN 1999; HEBAUER 2001, 2002a, 2002b, 2003.), 13 of them were recorded from China (JIA et al. 1995; Jia 1996, HEBAUER 2002b). Two Chinese species have recently become synonyms – *C.* (s. str.) *heilongjiangensis* WU & PU, 1995 = *C.* (s. str.) *marinus* THOMSON, 1853 and *C.* (s. str.) *rhombicus* JIA, 1995 = *C.* (s. str.) *inquinatus* WOLLASTON, 1854 (RYNDEVICH in press), and the present Chinese list comprises 11 species.

Two new species of *Cercyon* were found from materials collected in China during expeditions of Russian and Kazakhstan entomologists.

***Cercyon* (s. str.) *kabaki* n. sp.**

ETYMOLOGY

This species is named after I.I. KABAK, who collected the holotype.

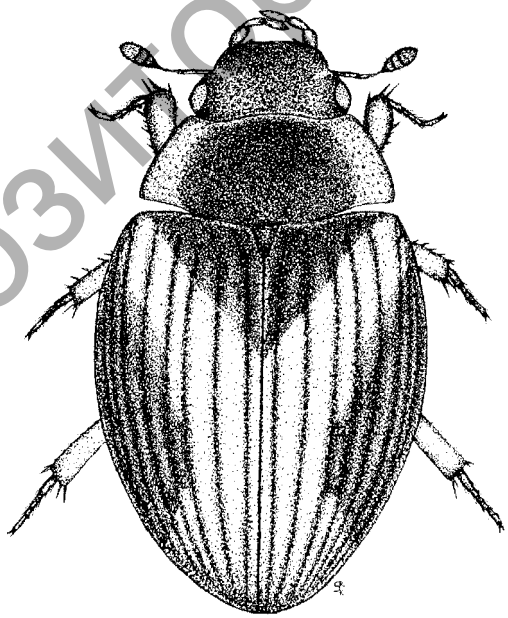
DIAGNOSIS

C kabaki is close to *C. unipunctatus*-group, but differs from the species of the group in characteristic elytral coloration and different structure of male genitalia.

DESCRIPTION

Length 2.1 mm. Body oval, dorsal side convex, weakly shiny, without microsculpture. Head black with the exception of small yellow spots in the front of eyes and yellow anterior margin of clypeus. Punctation of head fine and dense. Antennae and maxillary palpi yellow. Antennal club brownish. Lateral sides of pronotum weakly rounded. Pronotum black with narrow yellow anterior margin and broad yellow lateral margins. Punctation of pronotum as fine and dense as on head. Scutellum black. Elytra yellow with black and dark brown spots (Fig. 9). Elytral suture darker. Elytra with nine complete and one short punctate striae. Intervals of elytra with shallow and regular punctation, finer than punctation on head and pronotum. Elytral intervals mostly flat, only central part of intervals slightly convex. Ventral side black. Prosternum, mesosternal plate, and apex of abdominal segments brown. Elytral epipleura yellow. Legs brown, tarsi yellowish-brown. Mesosternal plate narrow (index length:width 5.4). Metasternum without femoral lines. Metasternum pentagon with very fine punctation. Male genitalia shown in Figs 6-8.

Ecology. Unknown.



1. *Cercyon alinae* n. sp. – habitus

MATERIAL EXAMINED

Holotype (male): China. CH. Sichuan, Qunlaishan, Mt. R., WSW of Lixian, W of Mt. „5892", 2700–3000 m, 10.7.2000, leg. Kabak, Belousov, Davidian (deposited in the collection of Zoological Institute of Russian Academy of Sciences, St.- Petersburg, Russia).

Cercyon (?*Conocercyon*) *alinae* n. sp.

ETYMOLOGY

This species is named after my wife Alina RYNDEVICH, who made great contribution to the examining of the material on Palearctic *Cercyon*.

DIAGNOSIS

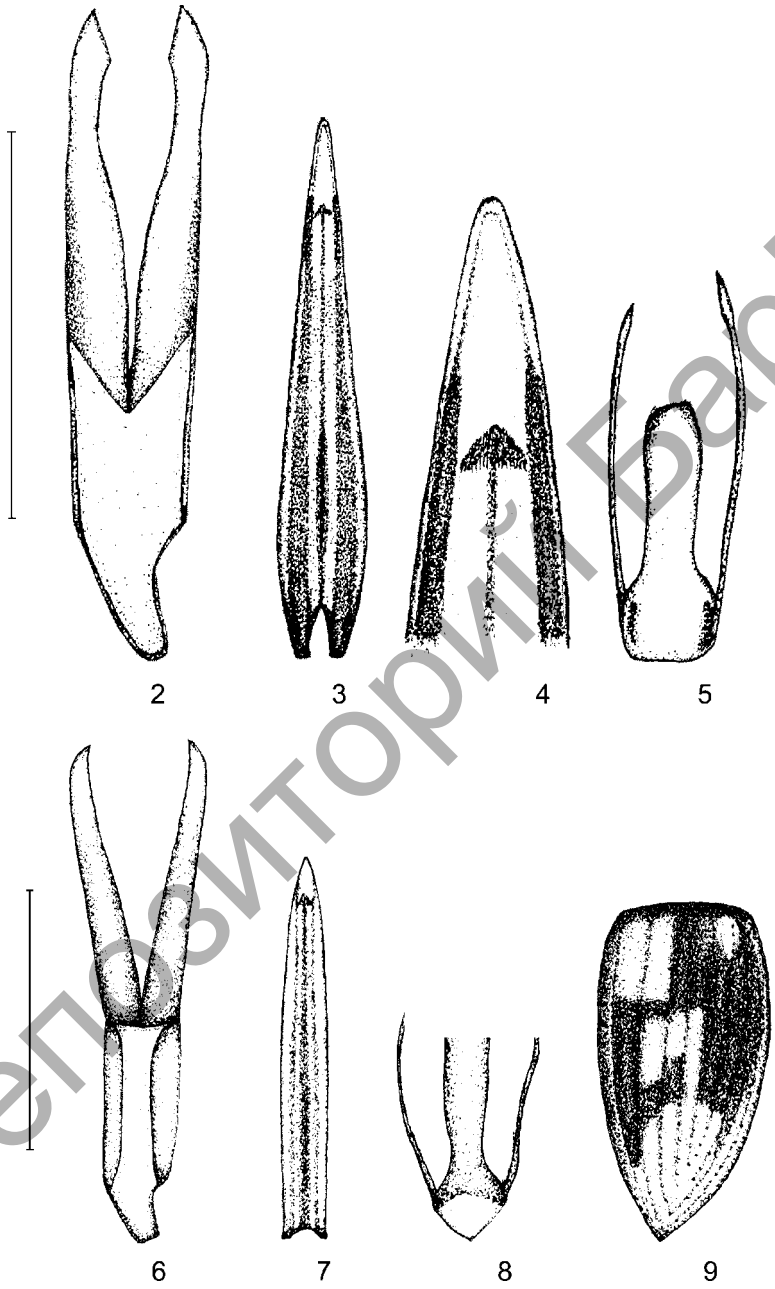
C. alinae posesses, like members of the subgenus *Conocercyon* HEBAUER, 2003, an apical notch on the prosternal process. Its metasternum forms a ridge along the posterior margin of the mesocoxal cavity, which diverges a little laterally from the cavity and bends backwards thus bordering a small anterolateral portion of metasternum. Members of the subgenus *Conocercyon* are known only from Arotropical region (HEBAUER 2003). They are unknown to me and I have included *C. alinus* only provisionally in the subgenus *Conocercyon*.

From Palaearctic species at first glance the most similar is *C. vagus* SHARP, 1884. *C. alina*e differs from *C. vagus* in distinct coloration and absence of femoral lines.

DESCRIPTION

Length 2.4 – 2.7 mm. Body broadly oval (Fig. 1). Dorsal side convex, weakly shiny, without microsculpture. Head black with the exception of small yellow spots in the front of eyes and yellow anterior margin of clypeus. Punctation of head fine and dense. Antennae and maxillary palpi yellow. Lateral margins of pronotum weakly rounded. Pronotum mostly yellow, central part of disc (from 1/3 to 1/2 of pronotum width) with a dark brown or black spot. Punctation of pronotum as fine and dense as on head. Scutellum black. Elytra yellow or brownish-yellow with black or dark brown basal, triangular sutural spot and semicircular spots on sides. Elytral suture darker. Elytra with nine complete and one short, deep punctate striae. Intervals of elytra with shallow and regular punctation, finer than punctation on head and pronotum. Basal part of elytral intervals almost flat, center and apical part strongly convex. Ventral side black. Elevated mid portion of mesosternum and apex of abdominal segments brown. Elytral epipleura yellow or brownish-yellow, oblique, fitted higher than the level of metasternum. Legs brownish-yellow, tarsi yellow. Mesosternal plate very small and narrow (length:width ratio 3.5-3.8). Metasternum without femoral lines. Metasternal pentagon with very fine punctation. Male genitalia shown in Figs 2 – 5.

Ecology**.** Unknown.



2-8 Male genitalia: 2, 3, 4, 5 – *C. alinae*; 6, 7, 8 – *C. kabaki*; 2, 6 – tegmen with parameres; 3, 7 – penis; 4 – apex of penis; 5, 8 – genital segment. 9. Elytron of *C. kabaki.* Scale for figs. 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 – 0.5 mm

MATERIAL EXAMINED

Holotype (male): China. CH. Sichuan, right bank of Njuzhine Riv., R. of Pusiun Village, 2200–2800 m, 15-16.6.2000, leg. Belousov, Kabak, Davidian. Paratypes: 2 specimens (females) same date as holotype; CH. Sichuan, right bank of Lanhegou Riv. NW of Mt. Ubaoshan, E of Jimi, 3000–3500 m, 28-29.6.2000, leg. Belousov, Kabak, Davidian (deposited in the collection of Zoological Institute of Russian Academy of Sciences, St.- Petersburg, Russia, and in author's collection).

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