Notes on the Subgenus *Polypedilum (Uresipedilum)* Oyewo & Sæther (Diptera: Chironomidae) in Zhejiang Province, China

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Abstract.- Polypedilum (Uresipedilum) bingoparadoxum Kawai, Inoue & Imabayashi, 1998 is recorded for the first time in China. This species is redescribed and illustrated as its male imago. The other four species in the subgenus Uresipedilum, P. (U.) convictum (Walker), P. (U.) cultellatum Goetghebuer, P. (U.) lateralum Zhang & Wang, and P. (U.) surugense Niitsuma are newly recorded in Zhejiang Province, China. A key to male species of the subgenus Uresipedilum in Zhejiang Province is presented.

Key words: Polypedilum (Uresipedilum); Diptera, Chironomidae.

INTRODUCTION

 $P_{olypedilum}$ Kieffer, 1912 is one of the most diverse genera in Chironomidae. To date, about 440 species are recorded in the world (Sæther et al., 2010) including more than 60 species in China (Tang et al., 2014). According to Sæther et al. (2010), this genus currently includes eight subgenera: Polypedilum 1912, str. Kieffer, Pentapedilum Kieffer, 1913, Kribionympha Kieffer, 1921, Tripedilum Kieffer, 1921, Tripodura Townes, 1945, Uresipedilum Oyewo & Sæther, 1998, Cerobregma Sæther & Sundal, 1999, and Probolum Andersen & Sæther, 2010. The subgenus Uresipedilum was initially created for Polypedilum convictum group sensu Niitsuma (1992) (Sasa and Kikuchi, 1995). P. (U.) convictum (Walker, 1856) was subsequently designated as the type species by Oyewo and Sæther (1998). The main systematic works on the subgenus of Uresipedilum include: records of the *convictum* species group from Japan (Niitsuma, 1992); revision of species for the Afrotropical and Nearctic region (Ovewo and Sæther, 1998; Maschwitz and Cook, 2000); integrative reviews of 14 species from China (Zhang and Wang, 2004); and keys to the males, pupae and larvae worldwide (Sæther and Oyewo, 2008). Recently, the species P. (U.) bullum Zhang and

Wang, 2004 was transferred to the new subgenus *Probolum* of *Polypedilum* (Sæther *et al.*, 2010).

Before the present study, only one species (*i.e.*, *P.* (*U.*) *minimum* Lin, Qi, Zhang and Wang, 2013) was recorded in Zhejiang Province, China. Based on additional material collected recently, another species of the subgenus *Uresipedilum* is being reported in Zhejiang Province. *P.* (*U.*) *bingoparadoxum* Kawai, Inoue & Imabayashi, 1998 is recorded for the first time in China. A key to the males of the subgenus *Uresipedilum* in Zhejiang Province is also provided.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The morphological nomenclature and the abbreviations of parts measured have been adopted from Sæther (1980). All specimens were stored in 75% ethanol until laboratory processing. For detailed examination, all specimens were dissected, cleared of musculature, mounted on microscope slides following the procedure outlined by Sæther (1969), and studied using a Nikon 80i microscope. Specimens are deposited in the College of Life Science, Nankai University, China and College of Life Science, Taizhou University, China.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

KEY TO THE MALES OF *POLYPEDILUM* (*URESIPEDILUM*) IN ZHEJIANG PROVINCE, CHINA

Anal point very broad	2
Anal point slender	3

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2	AR<0.3P. (U.) minimum Lin, Qi, Zhang & Wang, 2013
-	AR>1.0P. (U.) surugense Niitsuma, 1992
3	Superior volsella with 2-5 apical setae
	P. (U.) cultellatum Goetghbuer, 1931
-	Superior volsella with 1 apical seta4
4	Fore tibial scale rounded
	P. (U.) convictum (Walker, 1856)
-	Fore tibial scale pointed5
5	Anal point parallel-sided
	P. (U.) lateralum Zhang & Wang, 2004
-	Anal point tapering

P. (U.) bingoparadoxum Kawai, Inoue & Imabayashi, 1998

Polypedilum (Uresipedilum) bingoparadoxum Kawai, Inoue & Imabayashi, 1998 (Fig. 1)

Diagnostic characters

P. (*U.*) *bingoparadoxum* is characterized by the following combination: anal point robust, nearly parallel-sided and abruptly tapered to near pointed apex; superior volsella robust, abruptly narrowed apically to hook-shaped form, with two basal setae and one lateral seta, covered with microtrichia.

Material examined

Zhejiang Province: 4 ぷぷ, Quzhou City, Kaihua County, 17–IV–2011, light trap, Lin Xiao– long.

Male imago (n = 4)

Total length 3.13–3.38 mm. Wing length 1.88–1.98 mm. Total length/wing length 1.67–1.71. Wing length/ length of profemur 2.26–2.37.

Coloration

Head yellow, antenna brown. Thorax light yellow, postnotum, preepisternum, median anepisternum II, posterior anepisternum II, epimeron II and scutum with brown spots. Abdomen and legs yellow. Hypopygium brown. Wing transparent without spots.

Head

AR 1.33–1.53. Ultimate flagellomere 600– 690 μ m long. Frontal tubercles absent. Temporal setae 11–13 including 3 inner verticals; 6–9 outer verticals and 1–3 postorbitals. Clypeus with 18–19 setae. Tentorium 140–160 μ m long, 30–33 μ m wide. Stipes 140–155 μ m long, 5 μ m wide. Palpomere lengths (in μ m): 30–40; 43–45; 90–100; 115–125; 180–200. L: 5th/3rd 1.95–2.11. Thorax (Fig. 1A)

Acrostichals 9–11, dorsocentrals 14–15, prealars 6–7. Scutellum with 12–16 setae.

Wing (Fig. 1B)

VR 1.32–1.36. Brachiolum with 1 seta, R with 23–26 setae, R_1 with 18–19 setae, R_{4+5} with 30 setae. Squama with 12–17 setae.

Legs

Terminal scale of fore tibia sharply pionted (Fig. 1C). Spur of mid tibia 40–53 μ m long including 23–25 μ m long comb; unspurred comb 13–15 μ m long (Fig. 1D). Spur of hind tibia 50–58 μ m long including 13–15 μ m long comb; unspurred comb 10–13 μ m long (Fig. 1E). Width at apex of fore tibia 50–55 μ m, of mid tibia 50–55 μ m, of hind tibia 60–63 μ m wide. Mid ta₁ without sensilla chaetica. Lengths (in μ m) and proportions of legs in Table I.

Table I. Lengths and proportions of legs of Polypedilum (Uresipedilum) bingoparadoxum Kawai, Inoue & Imabayashi, 1998.

	P_1	\mathbf{P}_2	P ₃
fe	790-860	900-1000	920-1030
ti	550-560	750-830	820-950
ta ₁	950-1030	440-480	630-710
ta ₂	680-750	265-295	360-410
ta3	430-520	205-230	325-350
ta4	375-400	130-140	190-220
ta5	155-170	60-70	80-100
LR	1.73-1.84	0.58-0.59	0.74-0.77
BV	1.33-1.48	3.14-3.18	2.48-2.59
SV	1.38-1.41	3.18-3.75	2.76-2.81
BR	2.81-3.45	4.38-4.75	4.07-5.25

Hypopygium (Fig. 1F)

Tergite IX with 4–6 strong median setae. Laterosternite IX with 2–3 setae. Anal point robust, nearly parallel-sided and abruptly tapered to near pointed apex, 60–80 μ m long, 5 μ m wide in apex, 9–13 wide in base. Phallapodeme 78–100 μ m long. Transverse sternapodeme 20–30 μ m long. Gonocoxite 160–170 μ m long. Superior volsella (Fig. 1G) 68–70 μ m long, 30 μ m wide, abruptly narrowed apically to hook-shaped form, with two basal setae and one lateral seta, covered with microtrichia. Inferior volsella (Fig. 1H) 95–105 μ m long, with 12

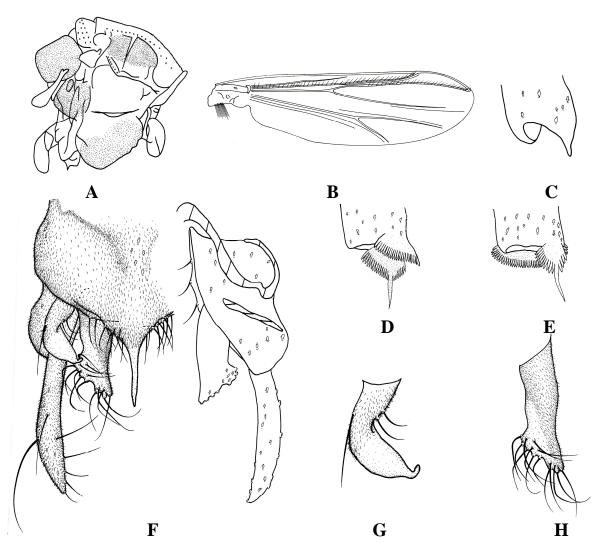


Fig. 1. *Polypedilum (Uresipedilum) bingoparadoxum* Kawai, Inoue & Imabayashi, 1998, male. A, thorax; B, wing; C, fore tibial apex; D, mid tibial apex; E, hind tibial apex; F, hypopygium; G, superior volsella; H, inferior volsella.

-15 long setae. Gonostylus 120–140 µm long, with 4–5 long setae. HR 1.14–1.42. HV 2.27–2.60.

Distribution

Oriental China (Zhejiang Province), Japan.

Remarks

The Chinese specimens are mainly accorded with original descriptions by Kawai *et al.* (1998), but all legs of the specimens are yellow, while the coloration of legs of Japanese specimens is as follows: bases of femurs and tibiae brown, front tarsomeres II–V, mid and hind tarsomeres VI and V slightly brown, other parts of legs yellow. The species resembles *Polypedilum* (*U.*) *nuzesecundum* Sasa, 1996 and *Polypedilum* (*U.*) *pedatum* Townes, 1945 in the shape of superior volsella, but differs from them by having a long and robust anal point. Female and immature stages unknown.

Polypedilum (Uresipedilum) convictum (Walker, 1856)

Diagnostic characters

Differs from other species of the subgenus in having superior volsella projected posteriorly.

Material examined

Zhejiang Province: 2 ろう, Yueqing City, Furong Town, 9–VIII–2010, light trap, Lin Xiao– long; 5 ろう, Taizhou City, Dongshan Park, 9–V– 2014, sweep net, Zhang Zhe–yi.

Distribution

China (Zhejiang, Fujian, Guangdong, Guizhou, Hainan, Henan, Hubei, Shaanxi, Yunnan Province), Palaearctic region.

Polypedilum (Uresipedilum) cultellatum Goetghbuer, 1931

Diagnostic characters

Differs from other species of the subgenus in the presence of 2–5 apical setae on the superior volsella and the short, narrow and tapering anal point.

Material examined

Zhejiang Province: 10 33, Yueqing City, Furong Town, 9–VIII–2010, light trap, Lin Xiao– long; 5 33, Linhai City, Sanjiang Wetland, 9–VII– 2013, sweep net, Bai Yi.

Distribution

China (Zhejiang, Fujian, Guangdong, Guizhou, Hainan, Hebei, Sichuan, Taiwan Province, Tianjin City, Xizang Autonomous region), Holarctic region.

Polypedilum (Uresipedilum) lateralum Zhang & Wang, 2004

Diagnostic characters

P. (U.) *lateralum* is easily distinguished from the other species in the subgenus by the anal point with several lateral setae, which is unique in the subgenus. The coloration pattern and the bulging inner margin of the superior volsella are also distinct.

Material examined

Zhejiang Province: 8 ♂♂, Hangzhou City, Li'an County, Tianmu Mountain, 29–VII–2011, light trap, Lin Xiao–long.

Distribution

China (Zhejiang, Hubei, Shaanxi, Sichuan, Yunnan Province).

Polypedilum (Uresipedilum) minimum Lin, Qi, Zhang & Wang, 2013

Diagnostic characters

Differs from other members of the subgenus by the following combination of characters: low AR (0.27); frontal tubercles present; fore tibial scale rounded; anal point broad; superior volsella strongly projected posteriorly, pointed at apex, without microtrichium; high HV (4.90).

Material examined

Zhejiang: 1 ♂, Jinhua City, Pan'an County, 18–VII–2012, Sweep net, Lin Xiao–long.

Distribution

Oriental China (Zhejiang).

Polypedilum (Uresipedilum) surugense Niitsuma, 1992

Diagnostic characters

Differs from other members of the subgenus in having a broad anal point and a slender, pointed apicomedial projection on superior volsella.

Material examined

Zhejiang: 3 ♂♂, Quzhou City, Kaihua County, 17–IV–2011, light trap, Lin Xiao–long.

Distribution

Oriental China (Zhejiang, Fujian, Guizhou, Hainan, Yunnan Province), Japan.

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