

New species and records of *Parametrioctenus* Goetghebuer from China (Diptera, Chironomidae)

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Abstract

The Chinese species of *Parametrioctenus* Goetghebuer are reviewed. Two species, *P. fortis* **sp. n.** and *P. vittatus* **sp. n.** are described and illustrated as males, and *P. ornaticornis* (Kieffer), *P. scotti* (Freeman) and *P. brundini* Sinharay & Chaudhuri are recorded from China for the first time. A key to the males of the seven Chinese *Parametrioctenus* species is given.

Keywords

Chironomidae, *Parametrioctenus*, new species, new records, China

Introduction

The genus *Parametrioctenus* was described as a subgenus of *Metrioctenus* van der Wulp by Goetghebuer (1933), based on *M. stylatus* Kieffer, 1924. It was raised to genus by Brundin (1956). The genus presently include 34 species worldwide. Seven species are recorded from the Oriental Region, 19 from the Palearctic Region, 6 from the Nearctic Region, 1 from the Neotropical Region, 3 from the Afrotropical Region and 2 from the Australasian Region (Ashe and O'Connor 2012).

Wang (2000) listed two species of *Parametriocnemus* from China, *P. stylatus* and *P. lundbeckii*, based on males, while a record of *P. lundbeckii* was treated as dubious. Based on recently collected material from China, two new species are described and three additional species are recorded. A key to the males of the Chinese *Parametriocnemus* is presented.

Materials and methods

The morphological nomenclature follows Sæther (1980). The material examined was mounted on slides in Canada balsam, following the procedure outlined by Sæther (1969). Measurements are given as ranges.

The types and other material is housed in the College of Life Sciences, Nankai University, China (BDN).

Species descriptions

Parametriocnemus brundini Sinharay & Chaudhuri

http://species-id.net/wiki/Parametriocnemus_brundini

Parametriocnemus brundini Sinharay & Chaudhuri, 1979: 119.

Material examined. CHINA: Fujian Province, Daiyun Mountain, 25°41'0.38"N, 118°11'23"E, 1 male, 13.iv.2002, light trap, Z. Liu.

Remarks. The species can be separated from other members of the genus by having a brown body; absence of band on mesonotum; setae on abdominal terga in transverse rows; long anal point; and a triangular inferior volsella. According to Sinharay and Chaudhuri (1979), the color of the India specimen is brown. The Chinese specimen is lighter brown; other differences between specimens from China and India as in Table 1.

Distribution. In China the species is known from the Fujian Province in the Oriental region only.

Parametriocnemus fortis sp. n.

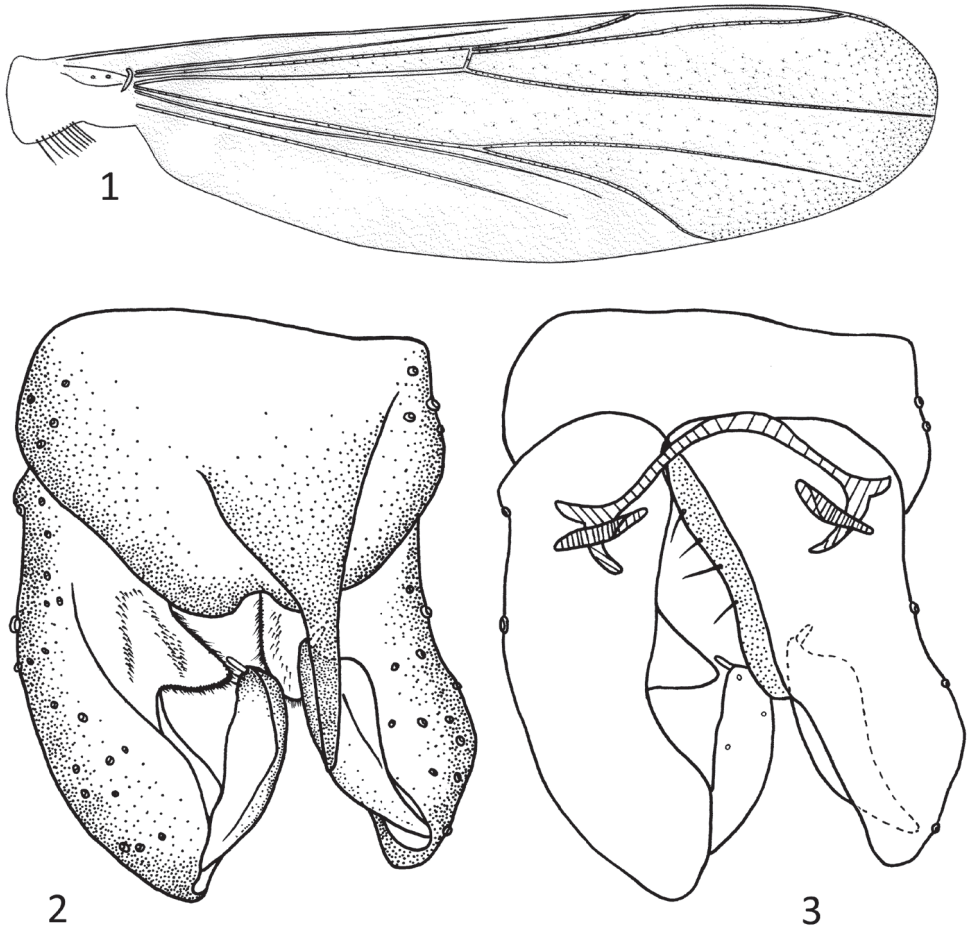
<http://zoobank.org/FA0E5DF9-3AD6-430E-BB7A-2BCF02A97084>

http://species-id.net/wiki/Parametriocnemus_fortis

Figs 1–3

Material examined. Holotype male (BDN No.007), CHINA: Tibet, Shergmla Mountain, Lulang, 29°56'36"N, 94°47'57"E, 29.ix.1997, light trap, T. Solhøy & J. Skartveit.

Diagnostic characters. The male differs from other members of the genus by having a long, strong anal point, twice as long as gonostylus, and a high HV.



Figures 1–3. *Parametricnemus fortis* sp. n., male. **1** wing **2** hypopygium(dorsal view) **3** hypopygium (ventral view).

Table 1. Difference between specimens from China and India of *Parametricnemus brundini* Sinharay & Chaudhuri, male.

<i>P. brundini</i> Sinharay & Chaudhuri	Chinese specimens(n=1)	India specimens (n=1)
AR	1.03	1.06
Color of thorax	yellowish	brown
Color of abdomen	yellowish	I–IV brown, rest dark brown
LR ₁	0.82	0.77
LR ₃	0.62	0.44

Etymology. From Latin, adjective, *fortis*– meaning strong, referring to the long and strong anal point.

Description. Male (n=1).

Total length 3.03 mm. Wing length 2.08 mm. Total length / wing length 1.46. Wing length / length of profemur 2.59.

Coloration. Head and wing light brown. Legs yellow. Thorax and abdomen blackish brown.

Head. AR 0.57. Temporal setae 13, including 8 inner verticals, 2 outer verticals and 3 postobitals. Clypeus with 11 setae. Tentorium 185 μm long, 38 μm wide. Palpomeres lost.

Wing (Fig. 1). Anal lobe reduced. VR 1.06. Costal extension 75 μm long, ending above to very slightly proximal to apex of M_{3+4} . Brachiolum with 1 seta, C extension with 5 non-marginal setae, Sc bare, R with 23 setae, R_1 with 16, R_{4+5} with 37, RM with 1, M with 2, M_{1+2} with 64, M_{3+4} with 39, Cu with 20, Cu_1 with 28, Pcu with 30, and An with 22 setae. Cell m proximal to RM with 9 setae, r_{4+5} with 162, m_{1+2} with 176, m_{3+4} with 125, an with 2, and cu with 23 setae. Squama with 8 setae.

Thorax. Anteprepronotum with 1 seta. Dorsocentrals 20, acrostichals 3, prealars 6. Scutellum with 7 setae.

Legs. Spur of fore tibia 43 μm long, spurs of mid tibia 20 μm and 18 μm long, of hind tibia 43 μm and 25 μm long. Width at apex of mid tibia 40 μm . Comb of 10 setae, shortest seta 30 μm long, longest seta 50 μm long. Lengths (in μm) and proportions of legs as in Table 2.

Hypopygium (Figs 2–3). Anal point strong, 143 μm long, 88 μm wide at base. Tergite IX including anal point with 5 setae. Laterosternite IX with 4 setae. Pallapodeme 43 μm long, transverse sternapodeme 60 μm long. Gonocoxite 163 μm long, inferior volsella triangular. Gonostylus 71 μm long, megaseta 14 μm long. HR 2.31, HV 4.30.

Remarks. The species is similar to *P. stylatus* (Kieffer) in the structure of the hypopygium, but can be distinguished by having much stronger anal point.

Distribution. The specimen was collected in Tibet in Palaearctic China.

Parametriocnemus lundbeckii (Johannsen)

http://species-id.net/wiki/Parametriocnemus_lundbeckii

Metriocnemus lundbeckii Johannsen, 1905: 302.

Parametriocnemus lundbeckii (Johannsen); Sublette (1967: 5379); Sæther (1969: 115).

Material examined. CHINA: Zhejiang Province, Tianmu Mountain, 30°18'44"N, 119°26'35"E, 7 males, 12.xi.1998, light trap, H. Zhou.

Remarks. The species differs from other members of the genus by having a triangular, broad inferior volsella with bluntly rounded corner. The species is very similar to *P. stylatus* (Kieffer), but differs in the shape of the inferior volsella, and the preapical projection of the gonostylus is much smaller and pointed than that in *P. lundbeckii* (Brundin 1956). According to Sæther (1969), the immature stages seem to be inseparable, and as *P. stylatus* is known to be very variable (see Thienemann 1937) it might be a synonym of *P. lundbeckii*.

Distribution. The species has been recorded from the Oriental, Neotropical and Nearctic Regions, and occurs in both of Oriental and Palaearctic China.

Table 2. Lengths (in μm) and proportions of legs segments of *Parametrioctenus fortis* sp. n., male (n = 1).

	fe	ti	ta ₁	ta ₂	ta ₃	ta ₄
p ₁	800	920	640	–	–	–
p ₂	820	810	420	185	137	93
p ₃	910	990	640	300	–	–
	ta ₅	LR	BV	SV	BR	
p ₁	–	0.70	–	–	–	
p ₂	80	0.52	4.16	–	3.22	
p ₃	–	0.65	–	–	–	

***Parametrioctenus ornaticornis* (Kieffer)**

http://species-id.net/wiki/Parametrioctenus_ornaticornis

Metrioctenus ornaticornis Kieffer, 1917: 225.

Parametrioctenus ornaticornis (Kieffer); Freeman (1961: 660); Hazra et al. (2002: 45).

Material examined. CHINA: Fujian Province, Daiyun Mountain, 25°41'0.38"N, 118°11'23"E, 2 males, 13.ix.2002, light trap, Z. Liu. Yunnan Province, Eryuan County, Meiyou River, 26°6'40"N, 99°57'3"E, 1 male, 24.v.1996, light trap, C. Zhou. Henan Province, Luanchuan County, Lonyuan National Forest Park, 33°46'41"N, 111°37'45"E, 1 male, 10.vii.1996, J. Li. Hunan Province, Yanling county, Taoyuan Hole, 26°25'21"N, 113°40'9"E, 1 male, 16.vii.2004, light trap, C. Yan.

Remarks. The species can be separated from other members of the genus by having a comparatively low AR (0.31–0.46), macrotrichiae forming streaks in the apical half of the wing, squama with 4–5 setae, and anal point with bare apex and 3–4 setae on each side. The species was described from Australia by Kieffer (1917) as a member of *Metrioctenus* van der Wulp, and was transferred to *Parametrioctenus* Goetghebuer by Freeman (1961). The specimens from China are in accordance with the original description, but have a lower LR and AR than specimens from India. The differences between specimens from China and India are listed in Table 3.

Distribution. The species has been recorded from Australia (Kieffer 1917) and India (Hazra et al. 2002). It occurs in both Oriental and Palearctic China.

***Parametrioctenus scotti* (Freeman)**

http://species-id.net/wiki/Parametrioctenus_scotti

Metrioctenus scotti Freeman, 1953: 129.

Parametrioctenus scotti (Freeman); Lehmann (1979: 42).

Material examined. Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, Liupan Mountain, 35°47'22"N, 106°17'36"E, 1 male, 9.viii.1987, light trap, X. Wang. Zhejiang Province, Taizhou City,

Table 3. Difference between specimens from China and India of *Parametriocnemus ornaticornis* (Kieffer), male.

<i>P. ornaticornis</i> (Kieffer)	Chinese specimens (n=5)	India specimens (n=4)
AR	0.31–0.46	0.41–0.46
TL	1.44–2.42	2.25–2.52
TL/WL	1.04–1.75	1.77–1.88
LR ₁	0.69–0.83	0.81–0.82
LR ₂	0.49–0.55	0.55–0.56
LR ₃	0.58–0.63	0.60–0.63
SV ₁	2.03–2.74	3.08–3.14
SV ₂	3.93–4.42	5.09–5.13
SV ₃	3.06–3.39	4.00–4.11
BR ₁	0.77–2.13	2.20–2.25
BR ₂	2.00–2.75	2.40–4.00
BR ₃	2.63–3.56	3.00–3.83

Xianju County, Shenxianju Mountain, 28°42'17"N, 120°36'38"E, 1 male, 14.iv.2011, sweep net, X. Lin.

Remarks. The species can be separated from other members of the genus by having a short anal point with bare, rounded apex; triangular inferior volsella, and clavate antenna with numerous curved bristles apically. The species is similar to *P. brundini* Sinharay et Chaudhuri in the structure of the hypoggium; it has a short anal point with bare apex, while that in *P. brundini* is longer. The species was redescribed and figured by Lehmann (1979, figs 124–125). However, no data for the legs was given; lengths (in μm) and proportions of the legs of the Chinese specimens are therefore given in Table 4.

Distribution. The species has been recorded from Ethiopia (Abyssinia), Kenya, Uganda and Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) in the Afrotropical Region (Lehmann 1979), and it occurs in both Oriental and Palaearctic China.

Parametriocnemus stylatus (Kieffer)

http://species-id.net/wiki/Parametriocnemus_stylatus

Figs 4–6

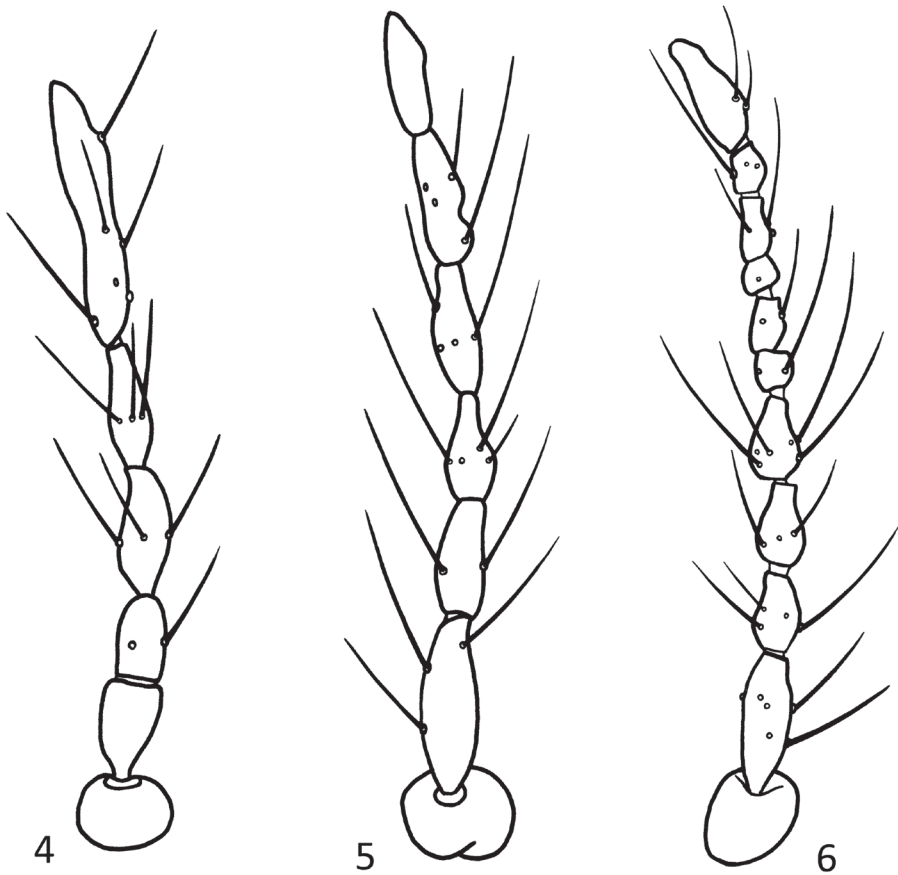
Metriocnemus stylatus Kieffer, 1924: 97.

Parametriocnemus stylatus (Kieffer); Wang (2000: 638).

Material examined. CHINA: Fujian Province, Wuyi Mountain, 27°43'46"N, 118°1'52"E, 1 male, 24.iv.2002, light trap, W. Bu. Fujian Province, Wuyi Mountain, 27°43'46"N, 118°1'52"E, 1 female, 30.viii.1993, light trap, X. Wang. Fujian Province, Shanghang Country, Buyun Mountain, Shiyankeng, 25°15'59"N, 116°51'50"E, 1 male, 6.v.1993, light trap, X. Wang. Beijing City, Huairong District, 40°19'15"N,

Table 4. Lengths (in μm) and proportions of legs segments of Chinese specimens of *Parametricnemus scotti* (Freeman), male (n=2).

	fe	ti	ta ₁	ta ₂	ta ₃	ta ₄
p ₁	610–680	690–700	500–560	215–300	194–218	138–141
p ₂	590–700	560–750	282–490	132–245	97–193	62–105
p ₃	660–720	720–740	430–480	194–248	150–178	88–105
	ta ₅	LR	BV	SV	BR	
p ₁	98–128	0.71–0.81	2.47–2.64	2.45–2.62	1.10–2.75	
p ₂	58–93	0.50–0.65	3.06–3.50	2.96–4.08	2.20–3.0	
p ₃	40–78	0.60–0.65	3.19–3.84	3.05–3.21	2.67–6.13	

**Figures 4–6.** *Parametricnemus stylatus* (Kieffer), intersex. **4** antenna, five segmented **5** antenna, six segmented; **6** antenna, ten segmented.

116°37'59"E, 2 males, 15.x.1994, light trap, X. Wang. Henan Province, Luanchuan County, Longyuwan National Forest Park, 33°46'41"N, 111°37'45"E, 1 male, 10.vii.1996, light trap, J. Li. Sichuan Province, Yaan City, Yajiang River, Sandaoqiao

Town, 29°53'48"N, 103°10'19"E, 1 male, 9.vi.1996, light trap, X. Wang. Sichuan Province, Yanan City, Yajiang County, 29°53'48"N, 103°10'19"E, 1 female, 14.vi.1996, light trap, X. Wang. Shannxi Province, Zhouzhi County, Banfangzi Town, 34°9'47"N, 108°13'19"E, 1 male, 7.viii.1994, light trap. X. Wang. Zhejiang Province, Tianmu Mountain, 30°18'44"N, 119°26'35"E, 2 males, 12. xi. 1998, light trap. X. Wang. Yunnan Province, Eryuan County, Niuji Town, Futian Village, Meigong Stream, 26°6'40"N, 99°57'3"E, 5 males, 24.v.1996, light trap, C. Zhou. Guizhou Province, Daozhen County, Dasha River, 26°38'19"N, 108°3'41"E, 3 larvae, 23.v.2004, leg. H. Tang.

Remarks. The male differs from other members of the genus by having AR 0.79–1.09, wing membrane with numerous setae, a rather slender gonostylus without projection, robust anal point, and gonocoxite with a broad, subrectangular inferior volsella.

According to Wang (2000), five females of this species were collected in the Yunnan Province. After re-examing the specimens, we found that all five specimens apparently are intersexes. One of these intersexes has a 10 segmented antenna, two have a 6 and two a 5 segmented antenna. They are morphologically similar to males, but differ from all species of *Parametricnemus* in structure of the male hypopygium and the female-like antenna, reduced number of setae on the antennal flagellum, and low antennal ratio (Figs 4–6). None of the males from the other localities appear to be intersexes.

Distribution. The species has been recorded from the Palaearctic and Nearctic Regions and occurs in both Oriental and Palaearctic China.

***Parametricnemus vittatus* sp. n.**

<http://zoobank.org/01BC3723-E3F3-4C4F-8711-DA3897875EBC>

http://species-id.net/wiki/Parametricnemus_vittatus

Figs 7–11

Type material. Holotype male (BDN No.11836), CHINA: Sichuan Province, Shimian County, Sala River, 29°13'40"N, 102°21'34"E, 16.vi.1996, sweep net, X. Wang.

Diagnostic characters. The male differs from other members of the genus by having a low AR, and tergites II–III with brown vita, tergites IV–V with three brown patches, and tergites VI–VII all brown. Ultimate flagellomere is expanded in the middle, tapering toward apex, with 4 long, curved sensilla chaetica subapically.

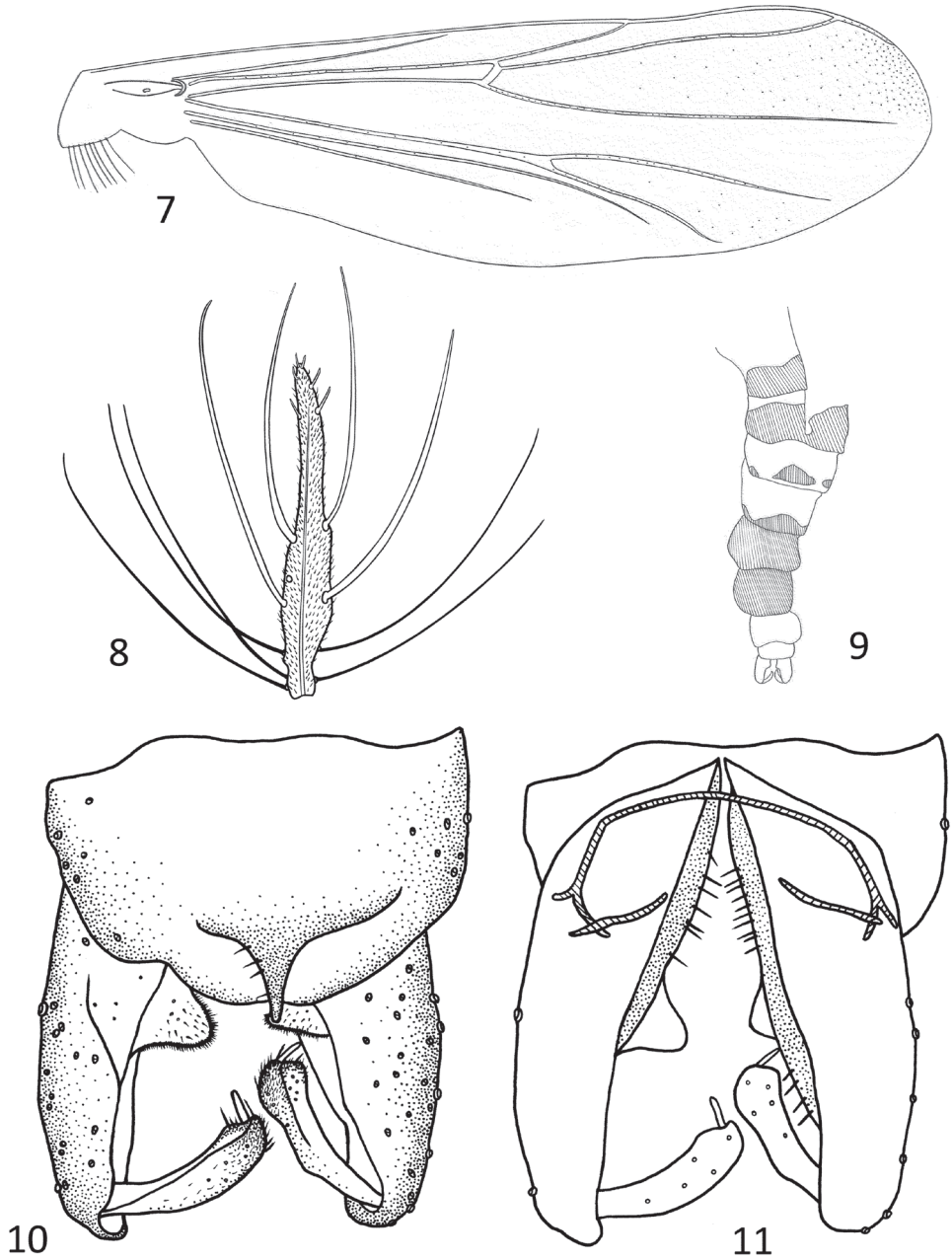
Etymology. From Latin, noun, *vitta*—meaning ribbon, referring to tergites II–VII having brown vita.

Description. Male (n=1).

Total length 2.55 mm. Wing length 1.43 mm. Total length / wing length 1.58. Wing length / length of profemur 2.30.

Coloration. Head, legs and antenna brown. Thorax light brown. Abdomen yellowish, tergites II–III with brown vita, 2/3 the width of the tergite, tergites IV–V with three brown patches on each tergite, and tergites VI–VII all brown (Fig. 7).

Head. AR 0.58. Ultimate flagellomere expand in the middle, tapering toward apex, with 4 long, curved sensilla chaetica subapically (Fig. 8). Temporal setae 9, including



Figures 7–11. *Parametricnemus vittaus* sp. n., male **7** abdomen **8** antenna **9** wing **10** hypopygium (dorsal view) **11** hypopygium (ventral view).

4 inner verticals, 4 outer verticals and 1 postobital. Clypeus with 13 setae. Tentorium 110 μm long, 10 μm wide. Length of palpomeres (in μm): 23, 30, 85, 105, 160. Length ratio of palpomere 5/3 1.88.

Table 5. Lengths (in μm) and proportions of legs segments of *Parametrioctenemus vittatus* sp. n., male (n=1).

	fe	ti	ta ₁	ta ₂	ta ₃	ta ₄
p ₁	620	670	540	264	194	132
p ₂	660	610	300	136	97	78
p ₃	690	750	410	180	154	90
	ta ₅	LR	BV	SV	BR	
p ₁	100	0.81	2.65	2.39	1.36	
p ₂	75	0.49	4.07	4.23	1.80	
p ₃	88	0.55	3.61	3.51	1.43	

Wing (Fig. 9). Anal lobe reduced. VR 1.22. Costal extension 120 μm long. Brachiolum with 1 seta, R with 20, R₁ with 9, R₄₊₅ with about 300, M without setae, M₃₊₄ with 17 setae. Most of the wing membrane densely covered with setae; cell r₄₊₅ with 141 setae, m₃₊₄ with 13 setae. Squama with 8 seta.

Thorax. Antepnotum with 1 setae. Dorsocentrals 10, acrostichals 13, prealars not visible. Scutellum with 8 setae.

Legs. Spur of fore tibia 33 μm long, spurs of mid tibiae 23 μm and 20 μm long, of hind tibia 50 μm and 18 μm long. Width at apex of fore tibia 35 μm , of mid tibia 40 μm , of hind tibia 50 μm . Comb of 10 setae, shortest seta 28 μm long, longest seta 60 μm long. Lengths (in μm) and proportions of legs as in Table 5.

Hypopygium (Figs 10–11). Tergite IX including anal point with 5 setae. Laterosternite IX with 6 setae. Anal point 38 μm long, 33 μm wide. Gonocoxite 208 μm long, inferior volsella triangular. Gonostylus 75 μm long, megaseta 13 μm long. HR 2.77, HV 3.4.

Remarks. The new species is similar to *P. stylatus* in the structure of the hypopygium, while the body color is close to *P. scotti*. However, both *P. stylatus* and *P. scotti* lack brown vita on tergites II–VII.

Distribution. The species was collected in Sichuan Province in Oriental China.

Key to adult males of *Parametrioctenemus* in China

- 1 Ultimate flagellomere with 3–4 long, curved sensilla chaetica subapically ... 2
- Ultimate flagellomere without long, curved sensilla chaetica subapically, sometimes with numerous short curved bristles 3
- 2 AR 0.31–0.46; ultimate flagellomere short, not expended in the middle; tergites II–VII without brown vita or patches; inferior volsella broadly rounded *P. ornaticornis* (Kieffer)
- AR 0.58; ultimate flagellomere long, expended in the middle, tapering towards apex; tergites II–VII with brown vita or patches; inferior volsella triangular *P. vittatus* sp. n.
- 3 Inferior volsella broadly rounded; entire wing membrane densely clothed with setae 4

- Inferior volsella triangular; basal half of wing membrane bare or at most with scattered setae in anal cell..... **5**
- 4 Gonostylus with broad, transparent, preapical crista dorsalis.....
..... ***P. lundbeckii* (Johannsen)**
- Gonostylus without transparent, preapical crista dorsalis . *P. stylatus* (Kieffer)
- 5 Anal point 80–143 μm long, extending well below posterior margin of tergite IX; squama with 8 setae; $\text{AR} \leq 0.6$ or ≥ 1.0 ; antenna without numerous curved bristles..... **6**
- Anal point short, 25–40 μm long, not extending below posterior margin of tergite IX; squama with 2–5 setae; $\text{AR} 0.77\text{--}0.88$; antenna with numerous curved bristles..... ***P. scotti* (Freeman)**
- 6 AR 0.57; anal point 143 μm long, without setae; setae on terga not arranged in rows; acrostichichals in single, irregular rows; HV 4.3 ***P. fortis* sp. n.**
- AR 1.03, anal point 80 μm long, with setae; setae on terga arranged in transverse rows; acrostichichals in two irregular rows; HV 3.12.....
..... ***P. brundini* Sinharay et Chaudhuri**

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