



## A newly recorded Subgenus *Sudila* from China with description of two new species (Hymenoptera: Halictidae: *Lasioglossum*)

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### Abstract

The subgenus *Sudila* (Cameron, 1898) is reported from China for the first time. *Lasioglossum (Sudila) genotrigonum* Zhang et Zhu, **sp. nov.** and *L. (S.) semiruginosum* Zhang et Zhu, **sp. nov.** are described and illustrated.

**Key words:** Halictidae, *Lasioglossum*, *Sudila*, new species, China

### Introduction

*Sudila* was erected as a genus of the tribe halictine, including 3 species by Cameron (1898). The type species was designated as *S. bidentata* Cameron, 1898 by Sandhouse (1943). Sakagami *et al.* (1996) re-interpreted the *Sudila* as a subgenus of the genus *Lasioglossum* Curtis with 6 species from southern Asia: *Lasioglossum (Sudila) alphenum* (Cameron, 1897), *L. (S.) aulacophorum* (Strand, 1913), *L. (S.) bidentatum* (Cameron, 1898), *L. (S.) jacobsoni* (Friese, 1914), *L. (S.) kandiense* (Cockerell, 1913), *L. (S.) paralphenum* Sakagami, Ebmer & Tadauchi, 1996. Through on our taxonomic study of the Chinese *Lasioglossum*, we have found two new species belonging to the *Sudila* from the southern China. In this paper, we describe and illustrate two new species.

### Material and methods

The specimens examined in this study, are deposited in the Insect Collection of Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China.

The specimens were observed and figured with the aid of an Olympus stereomicroscope (SZ Series, Japan) with an ocular micrometer. Terminology mainly follows Eickwort (1969), Sakagami & Tadauchi (1995) and Sakagami *et al.* (1996). The abbreviations in the text are as follows: L, W= maximum length and width; D= minimum distance; BL= body L (from antennal base to metasomal tip; when the body is bent, fore body and metasoma were separately measured and summed up); WL= L of forewing including tegula; HW= head W; HL= head L, from top of vertex to lower margin of clypeus excluding clypeal teeth (not including teeth); UOD= upper interorbital W; MOD= maximum interorbital W; LOD= lower interorbital W; MCL= mesoscutellar dorsum L; MTL= metanotal dorsum L; PDL= propodeal dorsum L; OOD= ocellular D; IOD= interocellar D; OCD= ocellipital D; Od= ocellar D; EW: GW= eye W: gena W (seen laterally, keeping both antennal bases at the same plane); Fn= flagellomere n; IS= interspaces between punctures (IS 0.5= 1/2 of the diameter of punctures); Tn= metasomal tergum n.