



## A new species from southwestern China of *Clematoscenea* (Psocoptera: Psocidae), with a key to known species

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### Abstract

*Clematoscenea spinosus* **sp. n.** is described and illustrated as the second species of this genus from China, and an English redescription of *C. yunnanica* Li is provided. Updated keys are given to the known species, together with distributional data.

**Key words:** Psocoptera, Psocidae, *Clematoscenea*, distribution, new species, key, China

### Introduction

Enderlein (1907) erected *Clematoscenea* with *Psocus lemniscatus* Enderlein from Java as type species. The genus was distinguished from *Psocus* Pearman by having fore wing vein  $M_3$  parallel to  $Cu_{1a}$ , with cell  $M_3$  very narrow and elongate. *Clematoscenea* was placed in tribe Cerastipsocini as a subgenus of *Cerastipsocus* by Roesler (1944). Without male information, this assignment was presumably made on the basis of female antennal and genitalic characters. Roesler distinguished *Clematoscenea* from *Cerastipsocus* and *Sigmatoneura* (another subgenus of *Cerastipsocus*) by having a smaller angle of radial fork branches as well as a narrower cell  $M_3$ . New (1978) described a female specimen of *C. lemniscatus* from Malaysia (subsequently renamed *C. newi* Smithers & Thornton), and discussed the potentially generic status of *Clematoscenea*. He pointed out that *Clematoscenea* was very similar to *Psococerastis* and *Cerastipsocus* in female genitalic characters, but the narrow cell  $M_3$  distinguished it from those two genera. Smithers & Thornton (1981) described eight species of *Clematoscenea* from New Guinea regions and *Clematoscenea* has since then been considered as a distinct genus.

*Clematoscenea* can be recognized by the following characters: cell  $M_3$  in fore wing narrow, with  $M_3$  paralleled to  $Cu_{1a}$  or almost so;  $M$  and  $Cu_{1a}$  meeting at a point, connected by a crossvein, or fused for a short distance with apex of areola postica very narrow; male hypandrium simple and usually upturned posteriorly, bearing variously sized spicules or not; phallosome closed posteriorly; subgenital plate “*Cerastipsocus*-type”, with egg guide relatively short and pileous apically (Enderlein, 1907; Li, 2002; Smithers & Thornton, 1981).

*Clematoscenea* includes 15 species, distributed in Australasia and Oriental Regions, and most of these species have limited recorded distributions (see Table 1). Until now, only one species has been described from China, the other species being recorded from Indonesia (Enderlein, 1903, 1907; Endang & New, 2010; Endang & Thornton, 1992; Smithers & Thornton, 1981; Soehardjan, 1958; Thornton, 1984), Malaysia (Banks, 1934, 1938; New, 1978; Smithers & Thornton, 1981), Nepal (New, 1983, 1985), and Papua New Guinea (Enderlein, 1903; Smithers & Thornton, 1981, 1990).

Here *Clematoscenea spinosus* **sp. n.** is described from southwestern China as the second species recorded from China. Updated keys for males and females of all the known species are provided, and distributional data for the genus are revised.