

REVISION OF CHINESE SPECIES OF *HEMIPTARSENUS* WESTWOOD (HYMENOPTERA: EULOPHIDAE) *

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Abstract This paper deals with Chinese species of *Hemiptarsenus* Westwood, 1833. Totally five species are found in China. Among them, *H. unguicellus* (Zetterstedt), *H. ornatus* (Nees) and *H. varicornis* (Girault) were previously recorded, *H. zilahisebessi* Erdős is newly recorded in China and *H. strigiscuta* sp. n. is described as new. A tentative key to known species is given, and other three external species, *H. fulvicollis* Westwood, *H. walesellae* Nowicky and *H. waterhousii* Westwood, are included in the key for comparison. The type specimen is deposited in the Zoological Museum, Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences.

Key words Hymenoptera, Eulophidae, *Hemiptarsenus*, new species, new record

Hemiptarsenus Westwood, 1833, a moderate sized genus in Eulophinae, was erected for *Hemiptarsenus fulvicollis* Westwood, 1833. Now, it includes more than 23 species worldwide.

Bouček (1959) has studied Central European *Hemiptarsenus*, and given a key to six species. Shafee and Rizvi (1988) have also studied Indian species of this genus, and gave a key of five species. In China, *H. unguicellus* (Zetterstedt) and *H. ornatus* (Nees) have been recorded and redescribed by Sheng (1989) from Jiangxi as parasitoids of *Phytomyza horticola* Goureaux; *H. varicornis* (Girault) has been recorded previously by Lee (1990) and Lin and Wang (1992) from Taiwan as parasitoid of *Liriomyza bryoniae* and *L. trifolii*. Recent examination of Chinese collection has revealed other two species occurring in mainland of China. *H. zilahisebessi* Erdős is newly recorded and *H. strigiscuta* is new to science.

***Hemiptarsenus* Westwood, 1833**

Hemiptarsenus Westwood, 1833: 122-123. Type species *Hemiptarsenus fulvicollis* Westwood; designated by Westwood, 1839.

Eriglyptoideus Girault, 1913: 154. Type species *Eriglyptoideus varicornis* Girault; by original designation. Synonymized with *Hemiptarsenus* by Bouček (1988: 626).

Hemiptarsenoideus Girault, 1916: 220. Type species *Hemiptarsenoideus semialbiclava* Girault; designated by Gahan and Fagan (1923). Synonymized with *Hemiptarsenus* by Girault (1917: 8).

Neodimmockia Dodd, 1917: 361-362. Type species *Neodimmockia agromyzae* Dodd. Synonymized with *Hemiptarsenus* by Girault (1924: 4).

Notanisomorpha Ashmead, 1904: 356. Type species *Notanisomorpha collaris* Ashmead. Synonymized with *Hemiptarsenus* by Schauf and LaSalle (1993: 494).

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Generic Diagnosis. Antennae inserted high on face, and scape far extending beyond vertex; funicle 4-segmented in female, and with 3 branches in male; notauli incomplete; axillae not angulately advanced; scutellum without sublateral grooves; median carina or plicae on propodeum nearly always indistinct or absent except for *H. unguicellus*; petiole distinct though not much long; propleuron meeting at median line posteriorly to cover prosternum.

This genus is closely related to *Sympiesis* Förster, but its antennae inserted high on face, scape nearly always extends far beyond vertex, costal cell very narrow, 10—15 times as long as broad.

Biology. Mainly larval/nymphal parasitoids. Hosts include various species in Agromyzidae (such as *Agromyza*, *Butomyza*, *Cerodontha*, *Chromatomyia*, *Liriomyza*, *Ophiomyia*, *Phytoliriomyza*, *Phytomyza*, *Pseudonapomyza*); Chloropidae (*Meromyza*); [Diptera]; Coccidae (*Eriopeltis*) [Homoptera]; Bucculatricidae (*Bucculatrix*); Cosmopterigidae (*Stagmatophora*); Elachistidae (*Elachista*); Ephydriidae (*Hydrellia*); Gracillariidae (*Phyllonorycter*); Lyonetiidae (*Leucoptera*); Momphidae (*Mompha*); Nepticulidae (such as *Ectoedemia*, *Paraformoria*, *Stigmella*, *Trifurcula*); Noctuidae (*Gortyna*); Pyralidae (*Ostrinia*); Yponomeutidae (*Prays*) [Lepidoptera]; Curculionidae (such as *Blastophagus*, *Ceutorhynchus*, *Hypurus*, *Rhamphus*) [Coleoptera]; Tenthredinidae (*Heterarthrus*) [Hymenoptera].

Distribution. China: Beijing, Hebei, Inner Mongolia, Jilin, Jiangsu, Fujian, Henan, Hubei, Hunan, Taiwan, Hainan, Sichuan, Yunnan, Tibet, Gansu, Ningxia, Xinjiang; Afrotropical, Australian/Pacific, Nearctic, Oriental, and Palearctic regions.

Key to species

1. Propodeum (Fig. 4, 13) elevated medially; plicae and median carina at least partly distinct 2
Propodeum (Fig. 1, 9) sloping laterally; plicae or median carina absent 3
2. Propodeum (Fig. 13) less than half length of scutellum; thorax yellow with pronotum, mid lobe of mesoscutum, dorsellum, and median area between plicae and median carina dark; clava (Fig. 15) dark basally, yellow or white apically; scutellum strongly strigose *H. strigiscuta* sp. n.
Propodeum (Fig. 4) about as long as scutellum; thorax completely green; clava (Fig. 5) completely dark; scutellum reticulate *H. unguicellus* (Zetterstedt)
3. Flagellum completely dark (Fig. 12) ; scutellum not strigose; mesoscutum (Fig. 9) with transverse, yellow patch; supraclypeal area and clypeus orange yellow *H. zilahisebessi* Erdős
Flagellum with clava more or less white; scutellum strigose; mesoscutum completely metallic green; head completely dark 4
4. Head and thorax mainly yellow; petiole nearly twice as long as broad, cylindrical, and smooth; forewing with two fuscous bands around parastigma and stigma *H. waiellesellae* Nowicky
Head metallic, mid lobe of mesoscutum always metallic; petiole short 5
5. Gaster densely hairy all over and distinctly with engraved reticulation; head finely granulate; mid lobe of mesoscutum longitudinally strigose; petiole at least as long as broad; forewing with a broad fuscous fascia at marginal vein *H. waterhousii* Westwood
Gaster sparsely hairy, T2-T5 with one hair line only, surface nearly smooth; head weakly sculptured; mid lobe of mesoscutum reticulate; petiole sub-conical, shorter 6
6. Scutellum (Fig. 1) completely orange yellow or yellow *H. ornatus* (Nees)
Thorax completely metallic green 7

7. Forewing with disc slightly clouded *H. fulvicollis* Westwood
 Forewing (Fig.8) hyaline *H. varicornis* (Girault)

***Hemiptarsenus ornatus* (Nees)** (Figs 1 – 3)

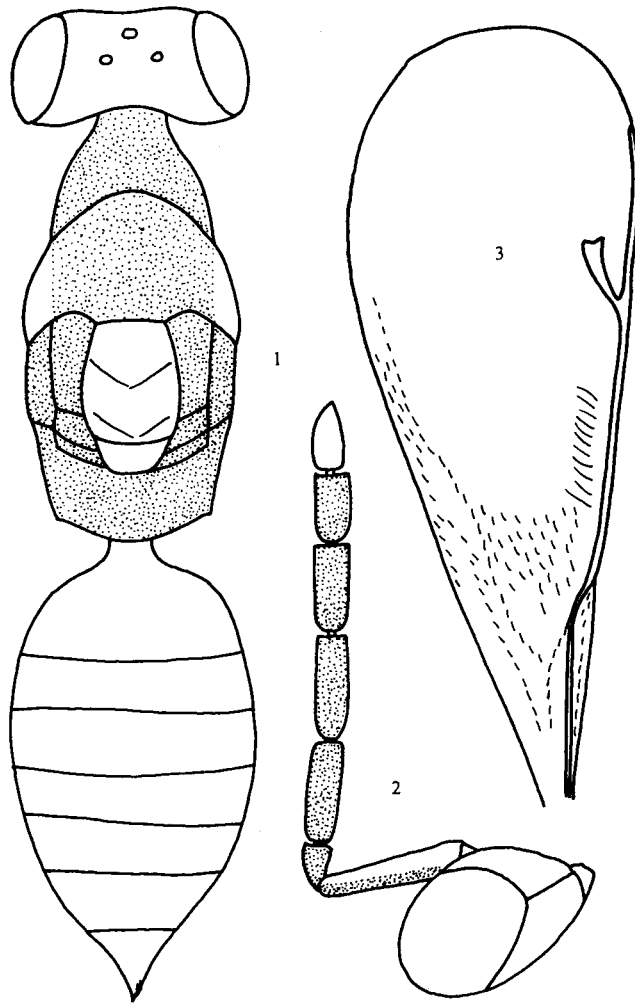
Encyrtus ornatus Nees, 1834: 219. Transferred to *Hemiptarsenus* by Graham (1993: 229).

Eulophus droption Walker, 1839: 150. Transferred to *Hemiptarsenus* by Graham (1959: 185).

Entedon lepidus Goureau, 1851: 141. Transferred to *Hemiptarsenus* by Graham (1993: 229).

Entedon gratus Goureau, 1851: 143. Transferred to *Hemiptarsenus* by Graham (1993: 229).

Eulophus opicornis Förster, 1861: 37. [nec *Eulophus opicornis* Förster, 1841] Synonymized with *Hemiptarsenus ornatus* by Bouček and Askew (1968: 50).



Figs. 1 – 3 *Hemiptarsenus ornatus* (Nees) ♀.

1. Dorsal view of body; 2. lateral view of head with antenna; 3. forewing.

Specific Diagnosis. Clava completely yellow (Fig.2); propodeum sloping laterally, at most half length of scutellum; scutellum strigose, completely orange yellow or yellow

(Fig.1); head and mid lobe of mesoscutum completely metallic green; gaster sparsely hairy, T2-T5 with one hair line only, surface nearly smooth; head weakly sculptured; mid lobe of mesoscutum reticulate; petiole sub-conical.

Material Examined. 1 ♀, Beijing, Xiangshan, Apr. 12, 1997 (ZHU Chao-dong); 1 ♀, S. Taiwan, Pingtung County, Shantimen; Jan. 16-20, 1984 (CHOU K. -C. & PAN C. -C.).

Biology. Parasitoid of various species of Agromyzidae (such as *Chromatomyia*, *Liriomyza*, *Phytoliriomyza*, *Phytomyza*); Curculionidae (such as *Hypurus*, *Rhamphus*); Gracillariidae (*Phyllonorycter*); Nepticulidae (*Stigmella*); Tenthredinidae (*Heterarthrus*).

Distribution. China: Beijing, Jiangxi, Taiwan; Palearctic region. Sheng (1989) reported this species from Jiangxi, ex. *Phytomyza horticola*. Newly recorded from Beijing and Taiwan.

Hemiptarsenus unguicellus (Zetterstedt) (Figs 4—6)

Entedon unguicellus Zetterstedt, 1838: 427. Transferred to *Hemiptarsenus* by Thomson (1878: 210).

Eulophus nycteus Walker, 1839: 128. Transferred to *Hemiptarsenus* by Bouček & Askew (1968: 50).

Eulophus gonippus Walker, 1839: 132. Transferred to *Hemiptarsenus* by Bouček & Askew (1968: 51).

Eulophus ianthea Walker 1839: 135. Transferred to *Hemiptarsenus* by Bouček & Askew (1968: 50).

Eulophus myodes Walker, 1839: 136. Transferred to *Hemiptarsenus* by Bouček & Askew (1968: 50).

Eulophus nonus Walker, 1839: 142. Transferred to *Hemiptarsenus* by Bouček & Askew (1968: 50).

Eulophus hegemon Walker, 1839: 149. Transferred to *Hemiptarsenus* by Bouček & Askew (1968: 51).

Eulophus laogonus Walker, 1839: 151. Transferred to *Hemiptarsenus* by Bouček & Askew (1968: 50).

Eulophus villius Walker, 1839: 154. Transferred to *Hemiptarsenus* by Bouček & Askew (1968: 51).

Eulophus piscus Walker 1839: 155. Transferred to *Hemiptarsenus* by Bouček & Askew (1968: 51).

Eulophus drusilla Walker, 1839: 156. Transferred to *Hemiptarsenus* by Bouček & Askew (1968: 51).

Eulophus alce Walker, 1840: 234. Transferred to *Hemiptarsenus* by Bouček & Askew (1968: 51).

? *Elachertus pellucens* Förster, 1841: 39. Questioned as probable syn. of *Hemiptarsenus unguicellus* (Zetterstedt) by Bouček (1958: 140).

Eulophus alpicornis Förster, 1841: 43. Transferred to *Hemiptarsenus* by Bouček & Askew (1968: 51).

? *Eulophus antilope* Förster, 1841: 43. Questioned as probable syn. of *Hemiptarsenus unguicellus* (Zetterstedt) by Bouček (1958: 140).

? *Eulophus harmocerus* Förster, 1841: 44. Questioned as probable syn. of *Hemiptarsenus unguicellus* (Zetterstedt) by Bouček (1958: 140).

Eulophus opicornis Förster, 1841: 44. Transferred to *Hemiptarsenus* by Bouček (1959: 140).

? *Eulophus sexradiatus* Förster, 1841: 44. Questioned as probable syn. of *Hemiptarsenus unguicellus* (Zetterstedt) by Bouček (1958: 140).

Eulophus cinctipes Stephens, 1846: 9. Transferred to *Hemiptarsenus* by Bouček & Askew (1968: 51).

Eulophus divisus Walker, 1872: 125. Transferred to *Hemiptarsenus* by Bouček & Askew (1968: 51).

Hemiptarsenus laeviscutellum Mercet, 1947: 466. Questioned as probable syn. of *Hemiptarsenus unguicellus* (Zetterstedt) by Bouček (1958: 140).

Hemiptarsenus palustris Erdős, 1954: 334. Synonymized by Bouček (1958: 140).

Specific Diagnosis. Propodeum (Fig.4) elevated medially, about as long as scutellum; plicae and median carina distinct.

This species varies much. Bouček (1959) discussed its variability in detail.

Material Examined. 42 ♂♂, 60 ♀♀. 1 ♂, 3 ♀, Beijing, Changlingxiao, May 5, 1984 (HUANG Da-wei); 1 ♂, Beijing, Jietan Temple, May 19, 1984 (HUANG Da-wei); 1 ♀, Beijing, Mentougou, Aug. 30, 1979 (HUANG Qing-feng); 7 ♂, Beijing,

Old Summer Palace, May 21, 1997 (ZHU Chao-dong); 2 ♂, 1 ♀, Beijing, Sanbao, Jun. 7, 1995 (XIAO Hui); 3 ♂, Beijing, Tiantan Park, Apr. 10, 1997 (ZHU Chao-dong); 5 ♂, 1 ♀, Beijing, Xiangshan, Institute of Botany, Apr. 12, 1997 (ZHU Chao-dong); 1 ♀, Beijing, Yingtaogou, Sep. 13, 1984 (HUANG Da-wei); 1 ♀, Beijing, Zhongguancun, Institute of Zoology, Apr. 20, 1997 (ZHU Chao-dong); 1 ♂, Beijing, Zhongguancun, Institute of Zoology, Apr. 25, 1997 (ZHU Chao-dong); 1 ♂, Hebei, Chengde, Sep. 23, 1964 (LIAO Ding-xi); 2 ♀, Hebei, Laiyuan County, Jan. 13, 1985, 1400-1600 M (MI Hua-fu); 1 ♀, Hebei, Weichang County, Aug. 11, 1985 (MI Hua-fu); 1 ♀, Hebei, Weichang County, Aug. 13, 1985, 1320 M (MI Hua-fu); 1 ♀, Hebei, Weichang County, Sep. 8, 1985 (MI Hua-fu); 1 ♀, Hebei, Xinlong County, Jul. 27, 1985, 1600-1800 M (MI Hua-fu); 1 ♀, Hebei, Zhangbei County, Jul. 1, 1985, 1900 M (MI Hua-fu); 1 ♀, Liaoning, Shenyang City, Jul. 29, 1990 (LIN Nai-quan); 1 ♀, Jilin, Changbaishan, Aug. 3, 1996, 1150 M (HUANG Da-Wei); 1 ♂, Jiangsu, Nanjing, Linggu Temple, Sep. 10, 1997 (ZHU Chao-dong); 1 ♀, Fujian, Tongmu, Jun. 19, 1980 (XU Jian-fei); 1 ♀, Fujian, Yiliping, Jun. 20, 1982 (HUANG Ju-chang); 1 ♂, Fujian, Huanggangshan, Jun., 1982 (XU Jian-fei); 1 ♂, Fujian, Dazulan, Jun. 1980 (LIN Nai-quan); 1 ♂, Fujian, Oct. 20, 1979 (HUANG Ju-yi); 7 ♀, Henan, Songxian, Baiyunshan, Jul. 18, 1996 (XIAO Hui); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Henan, Luchuan County, Longyuwan, Jul. 10, 1996 (XIAO Hui); 1 ♂, Henan, Songxian, Baiyunshan, Jul. 16, 1996 (XIAO Hui); 1 ♀, Hubei, Shengnongjia, Aug. 18-25, 1995 (LI Qin-tian); 2 ♂, 3 ♀, Hubei, Badong County, Aug. 11, 1989, 1500 M (HUANG Da-wei); 1 ♂, 2 ♀, Hubei, Badong County, Aug. 12, 1989, 1500 M (HUANG Da-wei); 1 ♀, Hubei, Xu' en Shi, Aug. 5, 1989, 1000 M (HUANG Da-wei); 2 ♀, Hubei, Hefeng, Jul. 30, 1989, 1200 M (HUANG Da-wei); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Hunan, Yongshun County, Aug. 4, 1988, 550 M (YANG Long-long); 2 ♂, 1 ♀, Hunan, Yongshun County, Aug. 5, 1988, 650 M (YANG Long-long); 1 ♀, Hunan, Yongshun County, Aug. 5, 1988, 65 M (YANG Long-long); 4 ♀, C. Taiwan, Nantou County, Meifeng, Oct. 5-9, 1980, 2150 M (CHEN C. -C. & CHIEN C. -C.); 1 ♀, C. Taiwan, Chiayi County, Alishan, Aug. 5-9, 1981 (CHOU L. -Y. & LIN S. -C.); 1 ♂, 2 ♀, C. Taiwan, Nantou County, Tungpu, Nov. 18-23, 1981, 1200 M (LIN T. & TANG W. -S.); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, C. Taiwan, Nantou County, Tungpu, Oct. 5-8, 1981, 1200 M (LIN T. & TANG W. -S.); 3 ♂, C. Taiwan, Hualien County, Tayuling, Jun 9-16, 1980, 2560 M (LIN K. -S. & CHEN B. -H.); 1 ♂, C. Taiwan, Nantou County, Wushe, May 6-11, 1981, 1150 M (LIN K. -S. & LIN S. -C.); 1 ♀, Hainan, Lingshui City, Diaoluoshan, Apr. 18, 1984 (LI Chang-fang); 1 ♀, Hainan, Jianfeng Mountains, Mar. 31, 1984 (LI Chang-fang); 1 ♂, Sichuan, Pengshui County, Jul. 11, 1989, 850 M (HUANG Da-wei); 1 ♀, Yunnan, Lijiang, Ludian, Jul. 18, 1984, 2300 M (LI Chang-fang); 1 ♀, Yunnan, Lijiang, Ludian, Aug. 10, 1984, 2300 M (LI Chang-fang); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Yunnan, Lijiang, Ludian, Aug. 11, 1984, 2300 M (LI Chang-fang); 1 ♀, Yunnan, Lanping, Jinding, Aug. 24, 1984, 2300 M (LI Chang-fang); 1 ♀, Yunnan, Lijiang, Yuhu, Jul. 22, 1984, 2750 M (LI Chang-fang); 1 ♀, Yunnan, Kunming City, May 27, 1974 (LIAO Ding-xi); 1 ♂, Yunnan, Lijiang, Yu-

longshan, Aug. 13, 1984, 4100 M (WANG Shu-yong); 1 ♀, Tibet, Lang County, Jun. 6-16, 1961 (CHEN Tai-lu); 1 ♀, Gansu, Wuwei County, Institute of Agricultural Sciences, Sep. 16, 1973, 1450 M (LIAO Ding-xi); 1 ♀, Ningxia, Yingchuan Shi, Yongding, Jun. 22, 1982 (XU Wen-zhong).

Biology. Parasitoid of various species of Agromyzidae (such as *Agromyza*, *Cerodontha*, *Phytomyza*) [Diptera]; Coccidae (*Eriopeltis*) [Homoptera]; Curculionidae (such as *Blastophagus*, *Ceutorhynchus*) [Coleoptera]; Elachistidae (*Elaschista*); Ephydriidae (*Hydrellia*); Noctuidae (*Gortyna*); Pyralidae (*Ostrinia*); and Yponomeutidae (*Prays*) [Lepidoptera].

Distribution. China: Beijing, Hebei, Liaoning, Jilin, Jiangsu, Fujian, Henan, Hubei, Hunan, Taiwan, Hainan, Sichuan, Yunnan, Tibet, Gansu, Ningxia; Palearctic region.

***Hemiptarsenus varicornis* (Girault) (Figs 7—8)**

Eriglyptoideus varicornis Girault, 1913: 154. Transferred to *Hemiptarsenus* by Bouček (1988: 627).

Hemiptarsenoideus secundus Girault, 1916: 221. Transferred to *Hemiptarsenus* by Bouček (1988: 627).

Hemiptarsenoideus semialbiclava Girault, 1916: 220. Transferred to *Hemiptarsenus* by Bouček (1988: 627).

Neodimmockia agromyzae Dodd, 1917: 361. Transferred to *Hemiptarsenus* by Bouček (1988: 627).

Hemiptarsenus antennaelis Masi, 1917: 208. Synonymized by Bouček (1988: 627).

Hemiptarsenus ophiomyzae Risbec, 1957: 247. Synonymized by Bouček (1988: 627).

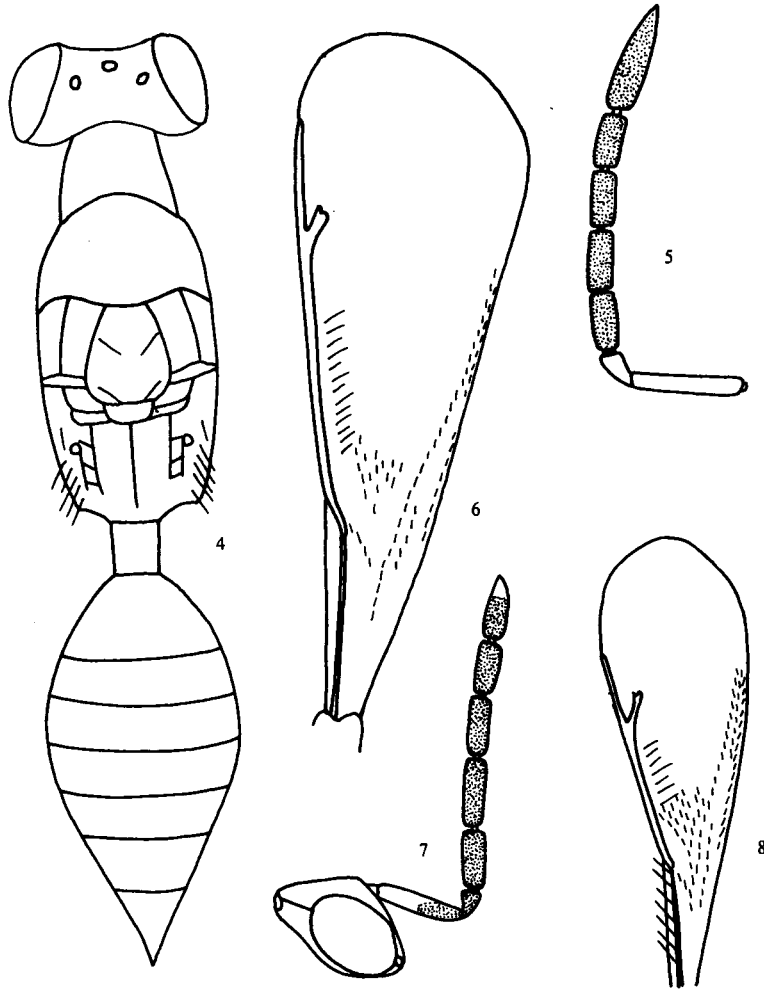
Specific Diagnosis. Clava (Fig.7) dark basally, yellow apically; propodeum sloping laterally, at most half length of scutellum; scutellum strigose, metallic green; head and mid lobe of mesoscutum completely metallic green; gaster sparsely hairy, T2-T5 with one hair line only, surface nearly smooth; head weakly sculptured; mid lobe of mesoscutum reticulate; petiole sub-conical.

It is very close to *H. fulvicollis* Westwood and keyed out as *H. fulvicollis* in key of Bouček (1955). But it could be distinguished from latter by having forewing hyaline.

Material Examined. 6 ♂, 12 ♀. 1 ♂, C. Taiwan, Nantou County, Lushan, May 27-31, 1980, 1000 M (LIN K. -S. & CHOU L. -Y.); 1 ♂, C. Taiwan, Nantou County, Tungpu, Jun. 18-23, 1981, 1200 M (LIN T. & TANG W. -S.); 4 ♂, 1 ♀, C. Taiwan, Nantou County, Wushe, Aug. 4, 1981, 1150 M (LIN T. & TANG W. -S.); 1 ♀, C. Taiwan, Nantou County, Meifeng, Oct. 5-9, 1980, 2150 M (CHEN & CHIEN C. -C.); 1 ♀, C. Taiwan, Nantou County, Meifeng, Aug. 26, 1980, 2150 M (LIN K. -S. & WANG C. -H.); 1 ♀, S. Taiwan, Pingtung County, Chialushui, Mar. 21, 1980 (LIN K. -S.); 1 ♀, C. Taiwan, Nantou County, Meifeng, May 7-9, 1981, 2150 M (LIN K. -S. & LIN S. -C.); 1 ♀, C. Taiwan, Nantou County, Lienhuachi, May 23-26, 1980, 650 M (LIN K. -S. & CHEN S. -H.); 1 ♀, Taichung County, Kukuan, Oct. 14-17, 1980, 730 M (LIN K. -S. & WANG C. -H.); 1 ♀, C. Taiwan, Nantou County, Apr. 28-May 2, 1981, 1200 M (LIN T. & LEE C. -J.); 2 ♀, C. Taiwan, Nantou County, Lushan, May 27-31, 1980, 1000 M (LIN K. -S. & CHOU L. -Y.); 2 ♀, Hainan, Ledong County, Jianfeng Mountains, Mar. 30, 1984 (LI Chang-fang).

Biology. Parasitoid of various species of Agromyzidae (such as *Agromyza*, *Liriomyza*, *Ophiomyia*); Drosophilidae (*Drosophila*) [Diptera].

Distribution. China: Taiwan, Hainan; Afrotropical, Australian/Pacific, Oriental,



Figs. 4—6 *Hemiptarsenus unguicellus* ♀: 4. Dorsal view of body; 5. antenna; 6. forewing
Figs. 7—8 *Hemiptarsenus varicornis* ♀: 7. Lateral view of head with antennae; 8. forewing.

and Palearctic regions.

***Hemiptarsenus zilahisebessi* Erdős (Figs 9—12)**

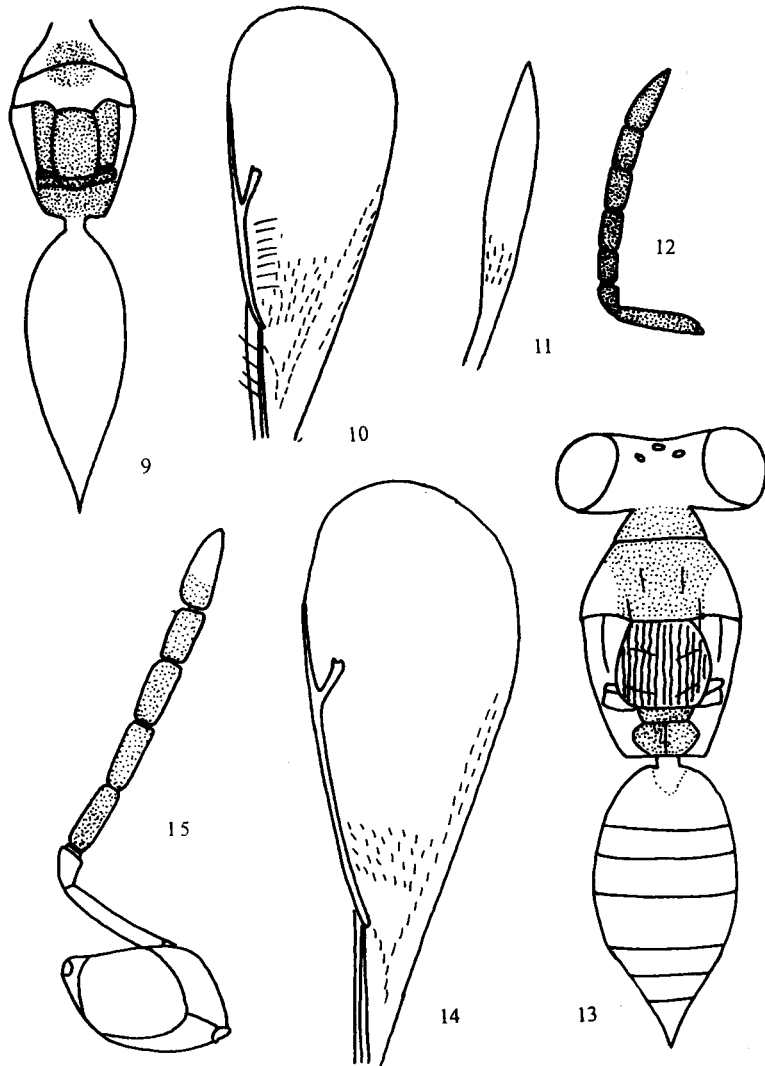
Hemiptarsenus zilahisebessi Erdős, 1951: 190.

Specific Diagnosis. Propodeum sloping laterally, at most half length of scutellum; plicae or median carina absent; flagellum completely dark (Fig.12); scutellum not strigose; mesoscutum (Fig.9) with transverse, yellow patch.

It is something like several species in *Cirrospilus* Westwood. But those species always have complete, distinct notauli and 2-segmented funicles.

Material Examined. 2 ♀. 1 ♀, Inner Mongolia, Hohhot City, Aug. 9, 1944 (LIAO Ding-xi); 1 ♀, Xinjiang Uygur, Yining, Aug. 5, 1957, 540-630 M (WANG Qing).

Biology. Parasitoid of several species of Agromyzidae (*Liriomyza*) [Diptera]; Curculionidae (*Hypurus*) [Coleoptera]; Nepticulidae (*Ectoedemia*) [Lepidoptera].



Figs. 9—12 *Hemiptarsenus zilahisebessi* ♀:

9. Dorsal view of body; 10. forewing; 11. hind wing; 12. antennae.

Figs. 13—15 *Hemiptarsenus strigiscuta* ♀:

13. Dorsal view of body; 14. forewing; 15. lateral view of head with antennae.

Distribution. China: Inner Mongolia, Xinjiang; Palearctic region. Newly recorded from China.

Hemiptarsenus strigiscuta sp. nov. (Figs 13—15)

Specific Diagnosis. Clava (Fig.15) dark basally, yellow or white in more than apical half; propodeum sloping laterally, at most half length of scutellum; scutellum (Fig.13) strigose, completely orange yellow or yellow; head and mid lobe of mesoscutum completely metallic green; gaster sparsely hairy, T2-T5 with one hair line only, surface nearly smooth; head weakly sculptured; mid lobe of mesoscutum reticulate; petiole sub-conical. It is very close to *H. ornatus*. But it could be distinguished from latter by having quite different color pattern on thorax and clava dark basally, yellow or white in more than apical half. Also, it has distinct median carina and plicae. But its propodeum not so coarsely reticulate as *H. unguicellus* and scutellum strongly strigose.

Female. Body length 1.32 mm, forewing length 1.42 mm.

Body brown with pleuron, scutellum, lateral lobes of mesoscutum, axillae, lateral parts of dorsellum and propodeum yellow. Head brown with metallic shine. Eyes white. Ocelli yellow. Antennae dark brown, except scape, pedicel, and apex of clava yellow or white. Mandibles yellow. Setae brown except those on callus yellow. Venation yellow. Legs yellow. Gaster T1 yellow mostly, with the margins and rest segments brown.

Head wider than high. Vertex with isodiametric, engraved reticulation. Eyes bare. Toruli placed above lower eyes margin. For only one specimen in our collection, most relative measurement has to be added. Scape cylindrical. Flagellum usually about same breadth. Clava shorter than F1, longer than remaining ones. Relative measurements: scape 27, pedicel 8, F1 16, F2 17, F3 15, F4 14, clava 17.

Mid lobe of mesoscutum with 2 pairs of setae, without scattered setae, with elongate, raised reticulation. Axillae with anterior margin in line with transscutal sutures, smooth. Scutellum longer than mesoscutum, without sublateral grooves, strigose, with 2 pairs of setae. Dorsellum smooth, with posterior margin rectangular. Propodeum shorter than scutellum, medially distinctly longer than dorsellum, smooth. Callus with setae 6. Median carina present, linear posteriorly. Plicae present.

Forewing (Fig.14) hyaline. Submarginal vein with 7 setae on dorsal surface. Admarginal setae 5. Cubital vein straight at base. Basal cell bare below submarginal vein. Speculum with only a few hairs, closed on lower side. Hind wing acute apically. Relative measurements: submarginal vein 38, costal cell 48, parastigma 11, marginal vein 45, postmarginal vein 20, stigmal vein 11.

Gaster oblong-ovate, longer than thorax, as broad as thorax. Apex of gaster acute. Longer setae more than twice length of remaining. Tip of ovipositor sheath visible.

Male. Unknown.

Material Examined. Holotype ♀, Hunan, Yongshun County, Jul. 4, 1988, 550 M (YANG Long-long).

Distribution. China: Hunan.

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中国长柄姬小蜂属 (*Hemiptarsenus* Westwood) 分类

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本文记述中国长柄姬小蜂属 (*Hemiptarsenus* Westwood) 5 种, 其中包括 1 新种: 黄盾姬小蜂 *Hemiptarsenus strigiscuta* Zhu, LaSalle and Huang, 并附种检索表。检视标本中采自大陆的部分, 包括模式标本均存放在中国科学院动物研究所标本馆, 采自台湾的标本大部分存放在台湾农业研究所。

黄棒长柄姬小蜂 *Hemiptarsenus ornatus* (Nees, 1834): 棒节完全黄色; 并胸腹节长度不超过小盾片的一半; 小盾片遍布纵长沟纹, 完全呈橘黄色; 头部和中胸盾片呈金属绿色; 柄后腹近光滑; 头部有微弱的刻纹; 中胸盾片有网纹; 腹柄近锥形。分布: 北京, 江西, 台湾; 古北区。

中突长柄姬小蜂 *Hemiptarsenus unguicellus* (Zetterstedt): 并胸腹节中部明显比两侧高, 约和小盾片等长, 上面的中脊和侧脊明显。本种变化较大。分布: 北京, 河北, 辽宁, 吉林, 江苏, 福建, 河南, 湖北, 湖南, 台湾, 海南, 四川, 云南, 西藏, 甘肃, 宁夏; 新北区和古北区。

亮翅长柄姬小蜂 *Hemiptarsenus varicornis* Girault: 棒节基部暗色, 端部淡色; 并胸腹节长度不超过小盾片的一半; 小盾片遍布纵长沟纹, 完全呈橘黄色; 头部和中胸盾片呈金属绿色; 柄后腹近光滑; 头部有微弱的刻纹; 中胸盾片有网纹; 腹柄近锥形。本种和 *H. fulvicollis* Westwood 相近, 但后者前翅透明。分布: 台湾, 海南; 非洲热带地区, 澳洲/太平洋地区, 东洋区和古北区。

黄斑长柄姬小蜂 *Hemiptarsenus zilahisebessi* Erdős: 并胸腹节短于小盾片的一半, 无中脊; 触角鞭节完全暗色; 小盾片上有细微的网纹; 中胸上有黄色斑块。本种的体色和瑟姬小蜂 *Cirrospilus* Westwood 中的部分种类相近, 但后者属中的种都有完整的盾纵沟, 触角索节两节。分布: 内蒙古, 新疆; 古北区。

黄盾长柄姬小蜂 *Hemiptarsenus strigiscuta* sp. nov.: 正模: 湖南, 永顺, 4/VII/1988, 550 M (杨龙)。触角棒节基部暗色, 端部一半以上黄色或者略显白色; 并胸腹节长度不超过小盾片的一半; 小盾片遍布纵长沟纹, 完全呈橘黄色; 头部和中胸盾片呈金属绿色; 柄后腹近光滑; 头部有微弱的刻纹; 中胸盾片有网纹; 腹柄近锥形。本种与 *H. ornatus* (Nees) 相似, 但由下列性状可以区分: 1) 触角棒节的颜色; 2) 并胸腹节上的中脊和侧脊明显。它与 *H. unguicellus* (Zetterstedt) 不同在于并胸腹节上没有粗糙的网纹, 小盾片上有纵长沟纹。

关键词 膜翅目 姬小蜂科 长柄姬小蜂属 新种 新纪录

DESCRIPTION OF *LASIOHELEA NEPALA* SP. NOV. (DIPTERA: CERATOPOGONIDAE)

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Abstract The new species, *Lasiohelea nepala* sp. nov. is described from Aml edhgany, Nepal.

Key words Diptera, Ceratopogonidae, *Lasiohelea*, new species

Over 100 species of *Lasiohelea* Kieffer, 1921 have been described in the world (Boorman 1987, Borkent and Wirth 1997). This paper a new species of *Lasiohelea*, the first record from Nepal (Boorman 1987) is described.

***Lasiohelea nepaia* sp. nov.** (Figs. 1-2)

Female Head: Compound eyes without interfacetal hairs. Clypeus with 16 bristles which are at position as figured (Fig. 1 cly). Distal 5 antennal segments elongate; ultimate segment with terminal stylet: segments 3-15 in proportion of 14:9:8:8:8:8:9:10:24:30:32:30:44; AR 2.34. Palpal segments in proportion of 5:15:18:11:12; third segment inflated, oval in shape, with a large well defined pit on inner middle portion of the segment. Mandible with about 22 teeth. Cibarial armature with 12 fine and fibril-like teeth arranged in a row.

Thorax: Wing length 1.90 mm, width 0.42 mm. Scutellum with 8 stout bristles in a row. TR 2.4 in fore leg, 2.2 in mid leg and 2.3 in hind leg. Hind tibial with a spine, 7 metatibial distal bristles and 12 metatibial comb teeth. All claw and empodium also developed.

Spermatheca weakly sclerotized, oval.

Male similar to female, wing length 0.95 mm, macrotrichia sparsely distributed. TR 2.5 in fore leg, 2.1 in mid leg and 1.8 in hind leg. Aedeagus forming a pair of broad plate as shown in figure (Fig. 2 aed).

Distribution: Nepal.

Specimens examined: female 2 (holotype and paratype), male (paratype) 1 from Aml edhgany, Nepal on Nov. 19, 1956.

Discussion: The female of this species closely resembles *Lasiohelea tenuidentis* Yu and Wirth known from Malaysia, in the structure of cibarial armature. But in the allied species maxillary palp without sensory pore, and spermatheca brown and round are highly different.

Types are deposited in Medical Entomology Collection Gallery (20 Dongdajie, Fengtai, Beijing 100871, China).