Two New Species in the Genus Loboscelidia (Hymenoptera: Chrysididae) from China

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TWO NEW SPECIES IN THE GENUS LOBOSCELIDIA
(HYMENOPTERA: CHRYSIDIDAE) FROM CHINA

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ABSTRACT
Two new species: Loboscelidia levigata sp. nov. and Loboscelidia striolata sp. nov. from China are described and illustrated. A key to the Chinese species is provided. Specimens are deposited in the Hymenoptera Collection of South China Agricultural University, Guangzhou (SCAU). In addition, L. sinensis and L. guangxiensis are redescribed from material collected with L. levigata and L. striolata.

Key Words: Chrysidoidae, Loboscelidiinae, Oriental, Taxonomy

RESUMEN
Se describen e ilustran dos nuevas especies, Loboscelidia levigata sp. nov. y Loboscelidia striolata sp. nov. de la China. Se provee una clave de las especies en China. Los especímenes son depositados en la Colección de Hymenoptera de la Universidad Agrícola del Sur de China, en Guangzhou (SCAU). Además, Loboscelidia sinensis y L. guangxiensis son descritas de nuevo de material recolectado con L. levigata y L. striolata.

Loboscelidiinae is a subfamily in Chrysidoidea occurring throughout the wet tropics of the Oriental and Australian regions, composed of 2 genera Loboscelidia Westwood and Rhadinoscelidia Kimsey, and including 35 species recognized all over the world (Kimsey & Bohart 1990; Terayama et al. 1998; Kojima & Ubaidillah 2003; Xu et al. 2006).

The genus Loboscelidia is characterized by having the head prolonged posteriorly into a cervical projection; tegula very large; fore wing without stigma and costal vein; metasoma with 4 or 5 visible segments.

Only 3 species, L. maai, L. sinensis, and L. guangxiensis are known from China (Lin 1964; Kimsey 1988; Xu et al. 2006). During our field survey of Hymenoptera from some mountains of southern China (Zhejiang, Fujian, Guangdong, Hainan, Guangxi), more than 200 specimens of Loboscelidiinae were collected by sweeping net, especially from Guangdong and Hainan. Loboscelidia sinensis was rediscovered from Zhejiang, Fujian, Guangdong and Hainan, while L. guangxiensis was found from Guangdong as well. Loboscelidia levigata sp. nov. and L. striolata sp. nov. are described in this paper as new to science.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Specimens were examined under the stereomicroscope Motica K400 and Leica MZ 12.5; all figures were made by Zeiss Imager A1 and ImagePro Plus software. All specimens are preserved in the Hymenoptera Collection of South China Agricultural University, Guangzhou (SCAU).

The terms for morphology and nomenclature of wing vein are that of Kimsey & Bohart (1990). The measurements reported are relative proportions, except for the length of body and wing.

Abbreviations used in the text are as follows: MOD = midocellus diameter, POL = minimum distance between post ocelli, OL = minimum distance between median and posterior ocelli, OOL = minimum distance between posterior ocellus and eye.

TAXONOMY

L. guangxiensis Xu, Weng et He, 2006 (Fig. 1)

L. guangxiensis Xu, Weng et He 2006: 208. Type male, Guangxi China, original designation.


Variation. Body length 2.30-3.30 mm; fore wing length 2.63-3.20 mm. Mesosoma blackish to dark brown.
Distribution. China (Guangdong, Guangxi).

Comments. This species resembles _L. bakeri_ Fouts, 1922, and _L. reducta_ Maa et Yoshimoto, 1961, by having the basal vein absent and notauli complete. It can be distinguished from _L. bakeri_ by having the median lobe of mesoscutum that is 1.3 times as long as its basal wide (twice as long as its basal wide in _L. bakeri_) and the axilla weakly concave but not dimpled (deeply dimpled in _L. bakeri_). The species differs from _L. reduta_ by having the first flagellomere being 1.8 times as long as wide (2.1 times as long as wide in _L. reduta_), and tegula as long as pronotum in profile (tegula distinctly shorter than pronotum _L. reduta_) and cervical projection in dorsal view nearly as long as wide (cervical projection distinctly longer than wide in _L. reduta_).

_Loboscelidia levigata_ sp. nov. (Fig. 2)

Holotype Male. Fully winged. Body length 3.20 mm, forewing length 2.80 mm Head, antenna, and mesosoma russet; metasoma dark brown; leg yellowish brown; fore wing brownish fuscous.

Head in dorsal view 0.72 times as wide as mesosomal width at tegulae and 1.72 times the interocular distance. Frontal projection truncate, with lower part weakly longer than upper part in profile, trapezoid; upper lateral corner with a carina extending backward along ocular margins to occiput. Lower face smooth, with few fine carinae near middle. Frons with weak reticulate wrinkles and fine punctures. MOD = 4, POL = 6, OL = 1, OOL = 8. Cervical projection smooth, moderately arched in profile, posteriorly widened and trapezoid in dorsal view. Antenna filiform, densely pubescent, 1.09 times as long as body length. Scape with transparent flange along entire length; pedicel 0.67 times as long as wide; first to tenth flagellomeres subequal, about 2.17 times as long as wide. Antenna segments in the following proportions: 24 : 4 : 12 : 12 : 13 : 13 : 14 : 13 : 13 : 13 : 13.

Pronotum with maximum width distinctly longer than maximum length (37:24), proximal anterior width 0.81 times as apical width. Posterior half of pronotum with shallow impressions obliquely raised from posterolateral corner towards midline. Mesoscutum smooth, median lobe with dense and fine punctures on basal 0.2; notauli complete, parallel; posterolateral projection lamellate. Scutellum with dense and oblique short striae on lateral sides, sparsely punctuate on apex. Tegulae large, with short hairs sparsely. Propodeal projection angular, 0.50 times as high as MOD.

Fore wing brownish fuscous, with hyaline streaks, densely pubescent. A1 vein much shorter than M+Cu vein. Basal cell subtriangular. R1, Rs and cu-a each 0.90, 2.66 and 0.44 times as long as stigmal vein length.

Legs covered with numerous macrochaetae. Fore femoral transparent flange long and broad, 0.6 times as femoral length; fore tibial flange 0.67 times tibial lengths; middle femoral flange 0.72 times femoral length; middle tibial flange narrower, 0.75 times tibial length; hind femoral flange 0.80 times femoral length; hind tibial flange 0.90 times tibial length.

Metasoma with 5 visible segments, shiny, smooth.

Female. Unknown.


Distribution. China (Fujian, Guangdong).

Etymology. The specific name derives from Latin ‘levigatus’ means ‘smooth’, referring to the smooth lower face.

Comments. The species is similar to _L. laotiana_ Kimsey, 1988 by having the fore wing venation and notauli complete. It can be separated from the latter by first flagellomere shorter than the second (first and second flagellomeres in equal length in _L. laotiana_), and Rs 2.6 times as long as stigmal vein (Rs 3.0 times as long as stigmatic vein in _L. laotiana_). The new species also can be distinguished from _L. asiiana_ Kimsey, 1988 by having the frontal projection in frontal view trapezoid (V-shaped in _L. asiiana_) and fore wing with Rs 2.66 times as long as stigmatic vein (Rs 1.4 times as long as stigmatic vein in _L. asiiana_). The new species is also close to _L. indica_ Kimsey, 1988, but can be distinguished from it by pronotum wider than long along the transverse and longitudinal midlines (as long as wide in _L. indica_), notauli complete (nearly complete in _L. indica_); and A1 vein distinct shorter than M+Cu vein (A1 vein longer than M+Cu vein in _L. indica_). This species can be separated from _L. pasohana_ Kimsey, 1988 by having the Rs of fore wing 2.6 times as long as stigmatic vein (3.5-4.0 times in _L. pasohana_). Differ from _L. scutellata_ Fouts, 1922 by having the frontal projection in frontal view trapezoid (triangular in _L. scutellata_), A1 vein shorter than M+Cu (of which in equal length in _L. scutellata_). It can be distinguished from _L. collaris_ Fouts, 1922 by having the mesoscutum subequal to scutellum (mesoscutum distinctly shorter than scutellum in _L. collaris_), and short A1 vein (A1 vein as long as M+Cu vein in _L. collaris_). It can be
Fig. 2. *Loboscelidia levigata* sp. nov. A-C. Head of paratype (A. frontal view; B. Dorsal view; C. Lateral view). D. Meosoma, dorsal view. E. Habitus, lateral view. F. Wings. G. Middle leg. H. Hind leg.
separated from *L. halimunensis* Kojima, 2003 by having fore wing with R1 distinct (R1 unconspicuous in *L. halimunensis*).

*Loboscelidia sinensis* Kimsey, 1988 (Fig. 3)

*Loboscelidia sinensis* Kimsey, 1988: 76. Type male, Hainan Island, China.


Variation. Body length 2.8-3.5 mm, fore wing length 2.4-2.7 mm. Scutellum moderately to strongly coarsely punctate and rugose; fore wing with Rs vein 2.5-3.7 times as long as stigmal vein.

Distribution. China (Zhejiang, Fujian, Guangdong, Hainan).

Comments. Most of the characters matched the original description by Kimsey (1988) except that Rs vein a little longer of which is 1.8 times as long as stigmal vein of Kimsey. In some larger specimens, scape with transparent flange very weakly present.

*Loboscelidia striolata* sp. nov. (Fig. 4)

Holotype Male. Fully winged, body length 3.08 mm, fore wing length 3.0 mm Head black, antenna and leg reddish brown; mesosoma and metasoma blackish brown, fore wing fuscous.

Head in dorsal view 0.89 times as wide as mesosomal width at tegulae, and 1.17 times the interocular distance. Frontal projection strongly prolonged and obliquely truncate in profile; subtriangular in frontal view; upper lateral corner with carina extending backward along ocular margins to posterior ocellus. Lower part of face with dense and strong transverse carinae, coarse. Frons densely and obliquely striate, with distinct longitudinal carina. Ocellus rounded. MOD = 3, POL = 5, OL = 3, OOL = 9. Cervical projection strongly arched in profile; nearly as long as wide in dorsal view, with fine and dense longitudinal striae. Antenna filiform, densely pubescent, 1.11 times as long as body. Scape without transparent flange; pedicel as long as wide; first to tenth flagellomeres subequal and about 2.50 times as long as wide; apical flagellomere tapering to apex. Antennal segments in the following relative proportions: 23 : 6 : 12 : 12 : 12 : 12 : 12 : 13 : 13 : 13 : 18.

Pronotum with maximum width distinctly greater than maximum length in dorsal view (35:22); and 2.1 times as long as wide along transverse and longitudinal midlines; proximal anterior width 0.71 times as posterior width; pronotum with dense acicular punctures. Mesoscutum finely and densely scratched, nearly as long as scutellum; notaulus complete, straight and parallel; posterolateral projection lamellate. Tegula large, with sparseshort hairs. Scutellum densely and finely scratched, and sparsely punctate. Propodeal projection angular, 1.33 times as high as MOD.

Fore wing maculate, densely pubescent, with hyaline streaks. A1 vein equal to M + Cu vein. Basal cell with apical angle rounded. R1, Rs and Cu-a each 0.28, 2.40 and 0.69 times as long as length of stigmal vein.

Legs covered with numerous macrochaetae. Fore femoral flange large and broad 0.5 times as femur, fore tibial flange very narrow; middle femoral flange short and round, about 0.2 times as femur, middle tibial flange narrow, 0.67 times as tibia; hind femoral flange narrow and short, 0.40 times as femoral length, hind tibial flange wide, extending entire tibial length.
Fig. 3. *Loboscelidia sinensis*. A-C. Head (A. frontal view; B. dorsal view; C. lateral view). D. Meosoma, dorsal view. E. Habitus, lateral view. F. Wings. G. Middle leg. H. Hind leg.
Fig. 4. *Loboscelidia striolata* sp. nov. A–C. Head of paratype (A. frontal view; B. dorsal view; C. lateral view). D Meosoma, dorsal view. E Habitus, lateral view. F. Wings. G. Middle leg. H. Hind leg.
Metasoma with 5 exposed segments, shiny, smooth.
Female. Unknown.

Distribution. China (Zhejiang, Guangdong).

Etymology. The specific name derives from the Latin adjective 'striolatus', means fine stria, referring to the character of cervical projection.

Comments. This species is similar to L. collaris Fouts, 1922, but different from the latter by having the mesoscutum as long as scutellum (mesoscutum distinctly shorter than scutellum in L. collaris) and tegula more or less longer than pronotum in profile (tegula much shorter than pronotum in L. collaris); and hind femoral flange narrow, about 0.4 times as femur (hind femoral flange wide, about 0.66 times as long as femur in L. collaris). It can be distinguished from L. scutellata Fouts, 1922 by having the scape without transparent flange (scape with transparent flange in L. scutellata) and median lobe of mesoscutum dense and fine acicular punctures (mesoscutum polished in L. scutellata).

The new species can be separated from L. indica Kimsey, 1988 and L. asiata Kimsey, 1988 by having the scape without transparent flange (both of the latter with distinct transparent flange on scape), pronotum wider than long along transverse and longitudinal midlines (of L. indica pronotum as long as wide, while in L. asiata with pronotum longer than wide). Differ from L. laotiana Kimsey, 1988 and L. pasoohana Kimsey, 1988 by having the fore wing with Rs 2.4 times as long as stigmal vein (Rs vein of L. laotiana and L. pasoohana each 3.0, 3.5-4.0 times as long as stigmal vein). This new species can be easily separated from L. sinensis Kimsey, 1988 by having the scutellum finely scratched (with scutellum coarsely scratched and punctate L. sinensis).

KEY TO THE CHINESE SPECIES OF LOBOSCELIDIA WESTWOOD

1. Antenna with first to tenth flagellomeres shorter than wide; eye with hairs ........................................ L. maa Li
— Antenna with first to tenth flagellomeres longer than wide; eye without hairs ........................................ 2
2. Scape without distinct transparent flange ........................................ L. maa Lin
— Scape with distinct transparent flange ........................................ L. striolate sp. nov.
3. Cervical projection densely and finely striate dorsally; pronotum with dense, longitudinal, acicular punctures; scutellum finely scratched ........................................ L. striolate sp. nov.
— Cervical projection dorsally smooth, not striate; pronotum sparsely punctate; scutellum coarsely punctate and rugose ........................................ L. sinensis Kimsey
4. Fore wing with basal vein distinct; hind tibial flange wider than tibial width ........................................ L. levigata sp. nov.
— Fore wing with basal vein absent; hind tibial flange narrower than tibial width ........................................ L. guangxiensis Xu, Weng et He

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