

The genus *Nipponosega* KURZENKO *et* LELEJ, 1994 firstly recorded from China, with a new species description (Hymenoptera, Chrysididae, Amiseginae)

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Abstract

The third species of the brachypterous cuckoo wasp genus *Nipponosega* Kurzenko *et* Lelej, 1994, *N. kurzenkoi* sp. nov. is described from China. It is the first record of the genus *Nipponosega* from China. A key to the species of this genus is also presented.

Key words: Hymenoptera, Chrysididae, Amiseginae, *Nipponosega*, new species, China

The genus *Nipponosega* (Hymenoptera, Chrysididae, Amiseginae) was established by KURZENKO and LELEJ in 1994 on the basis a single species, *N. yamanei* KURZENKO *et* LELEJ from Japan. NAGASE (1995) described the second species of this genus, *N. kantoensis* Nagase also from Japan. This genus contains medium-sized species with the following combination of characteristics: head moderately long; malar space without vertical sulcus; female flagellum short, fusiform and flattened below; pronotum long, with narrow posteromedial groove; mesoscutum without parapsidal furrows; mesopleuron with distinct omalus and without scrobal sulvus; metanotum with triangular slightly elevated enclosure; female brachypterous with wings that are shorter than the length of metanotum; tarsal claw weakly dentate; hind coxa with dorsoventral carina.

According to the above generic diagnosis, the genus *Nipponosega* is firstly recorded from China and a new species of *Nipponosega* is described from Zhejiang in this paper. A key to the World species of *Nipponosega* Kurzenko *et* Lelej, 1994 is proposed as follows:

1. Mesopleuron fully testaceous *N. kurzenkoi* sp. nov.
– Mesopleuron fully black or dark brown 2
2. The maximum interocular distance is 1.7 times or more than the minimum interocular distance; the distance between anterior and posterior ocelli is 1.25-1.50 times as long as POD *N. yamanei*
– The maximum interocular distance is 1.5 times or less than the minimum interocular distance; the distance between anterior and posterior ocelli is 0.67-0.80 times as long as POD *N. kantoensis*

Nipponosega kurzenkoi sp. nov. (Figs. 1-2)

Holotype: Female; body length 3.0 mm.

Head black, with mandibles yellowish-brown; antenna black, with scape, pedicel and first flagellar segment yellow (except

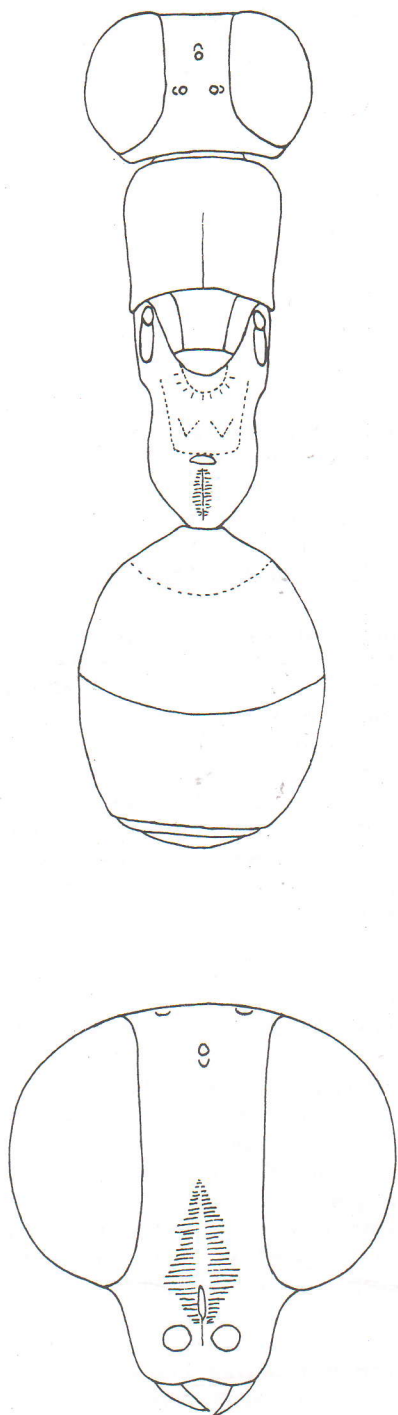
for its tip brown); pronotum and propleura testaceous; scutum and scutellum black; mesopleuron testaceous, with anterior margin dark-brown; tegulae and wing pads testaceous; metanotum, metapleuron and propodeum testaceous; legs yellow; abdomen dark-brown.

The body with sparse erect setae, except the antennae with shorter suberect hairs.

Head shining, with sparse punctures, with width as long as height; antennal segments in following proportions: 19.0 : 4.0 : 10.0 : 4.5 : 4.5 : 5.0 : 4.0 : 3.0 : 3.0 : 3.0 : 3.0 : 4.0; eyes large, interocular distance at anterior ocellus level 0.35 times of head width; the maximum interocular distance is 1.2 times than the minimum interocular distance; inner margin of eyes slightly diverging below; ocelli placed in small depressions, so that ocelli are hardly raised from surrounding surface, and small pits are left in front of anterior ocellus and dorso-lateral sides of posterior ocelli; the distance between posterior ocelli twice as long as distance between posterior ocellus and eye, and 0.70 times as long as distance between anterior and posterior ocelli; the distance between anterior and posterior ocelli is 1.9 times as long as POD; clypeus short, weakly emarginated; mandible simple, with single tooth; occipital carina well developed and reaching the level of lower border of eye.

Pronotum shining, with sparser and smaller punctures than those on head; pronotal width 0.8 times of head width; pronotal length 0.8 times of its width; pronotum convex from side to side; carina of collar continuing along lateral margin of pronotum, and ending in an angled lamella at postero-lateral part of pronotum; posterior margin of pronotum centrally slightly depressed, forming a small pit, with distinct medial pronotal furrow originating from the pit extending up to three-fifths of pronotal length.

Mesoscutum shining, with same sparse and small punctures as on pronotum, with anterior third sloping forward, postero-lateral corners angled; notauli conspicuous and complete; scutellum shining, with same sparse and small punctures as on mesoscutum; mesopleuron shining, with same sparse and small punctures as on mesoscutum. Metanotum shining, and covering much of dorsal surface of propodeum; enclosure of scutellum with same sparse and small punctures as those on scutum, a pair of posteriorly directed triangular denticles posterior to enclosure; anterior third of metapleuron-lateral-propodeum-complex shining and glabrous, posterior two-thirds with irregular oblique carinae; dorso-lateral corners of propodeum forming blunt angles; dorsal and posterior surfaces of propodeum separated by an irregular transverse carina; lateral surface of propodeum separated from dorsal and posterior surfaces by weak



Figs. 1-2 — *Nipponosega kurzenkoi* sp. nov. (holotype): 1. Dorsal view; 2. Head, frontal view.

but distinct carinae; posterior surface of propodeum with a medial longitudinal carina, from which transverse carinae run for about one-third of posterior surface width; this carinated area is polished, but in the area outside of carinated part, the posterior surface of propodeum is roughened with tendency of oblique striations.

Abdomen shining, smooth and without puncture.

Male: Unknown.

Host: Unknown.

Distribution: China (Zhejiang).

Holotype ♀: Mt. Jiulongshan (28.21°N, 118.52°E), Suichang, Zhejiang Province, Aug.18, 1994, coll. CAI Ping, No.944347.

Remarks: This species can be differentiated from the other two species mainly in: (1) mesopleuron fully testaceous; (2) the maximum interocular distance is 1.2 times the minimum interocular distance; (3) the distance between anterior and posterior ocelli is 1.90 times as long as POD.

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