A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *PARASCLERODERMA* KIEFFER, 1904 FROM CHINA (HYMENOPTERA: BETHYLIDAE)

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Abstract A new species of the genus *Parascleroderma* Kieffer is described and the key to the Chinese species of *Parascleroderma* is proposed in this paper. The type specimen is deposited in Zhejiang University.

Key words Hymenoptera, Bethylidae, Pristocerinae, *Parascleroderma*, new species, China.

Parascleroderma Kieffer, 1904

Parascleroderma Kieffer, 1904. *Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova*, Ser. 3, **1**:376; Argaman, 1988. *Boll. Soc. ent. ital.*, *Genova*, **120**(2):144. Type species: *Parascleroderma fulviceps* Kieffer, 1904, monotypic.

Ceratepyris Kieffer, 1905. *André: Spec. Hym. Eur. Alg.*, **9**:246,285-286. Type species: *Ceratepyris fuscipennis* Kieffer, monotypic (Syn. by Argaman, 1988).

The bethylid wasp genus *Parascleroderma* Kieffer, 1905, belongs to the subfamily Pristocerinae. All the *Parascleroderma* species show strong sexual dimorphism: males are fully winged and have ocelli, whereas females are completely apterous and lack ocelli (Argaman, 1988; Terayama, 1998). They are among the most strongly flattened forms of Bethylidae, especially the females, suggesting that these wasps may inhabit crevices in wood, live under bark orin narrow galleries of wood-boring beetles. All available host records of *Parascleroderma* species are coleopterous larvae, including Bostrichidae and Cleridae (Evans, 1964, 1978; Argaman, 1988).

This genus is a small and rarely collected genus in the Bethylidae. It is represented by 26 species worldwide: 15 from the Palaearctic, 2 from the Ethiopian, 4 from the Nearctic, 1 from the Neotropical and 4 from the Oriental Regions (Argaman, 1988; Gordh & Móczár, 1990; Terayama, 1996, 1998). Three species of *Parascleroderma* are known from Taiwan (Terayama, 1998).

In this paper, we describe one new species from Shaanxi Province. A key to the Chinese species of the genus *Parascleroderma* Kieffer is proposed.

Key to the Chinese species of *Parascleroderma* Kieffer

1. Female, body yellowish brown 2
   Male, head and mesosoma black, metasoma blackish brown 3
2. Head weakly microreticulate, with slightly convex sides; mesonotum microreticulate ..... ***P. okajimai* Terayama**
   Head smooth, with parallel sides; mesonotum smooth ..... ***P. renaiensis* Terayama**
3. Anterior margin of clypeus broadly convex; propodeal disc microreticulate ..... ***P. atayal* Terayama**
   Anterior margin of clypeus concave; propodeal disc smooth ..... ***P. maae* sp.nov.**

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The following abbreviations are used for the measurements and formula in this paper: HL = head length; HW = head width; WF = width of frons; LA = length of alitrunk; LPD = length of propodeal disc; WPD = width of propodeal disc; FWL = fore wing length; TL = total length; EL = eye length; POL = posterior ocellar line; AOL = antero-posterior ocellar line; OOL = ocello-ocular line; WOT = width of ocellar triangle.

***Parascleroderma maae* sp. nov.** (Fig. 1)

Male: fully winged; HL = 0.94 mm; HW = 0.77 mm; WF = 0.49 mm; LA = 0.71 mm; LPD = 0.61 mm; WPD = 0.56 mm; FWL = 3.17 mm; TL = 4.51 mm.

Head and mesosoma black; metasoma blackish brown; mandibles black, with teeth reddish black; antennae blackish brown; coxae, trochanters and femora blackish brown; tibiae brown; tarsi yellowish brown.

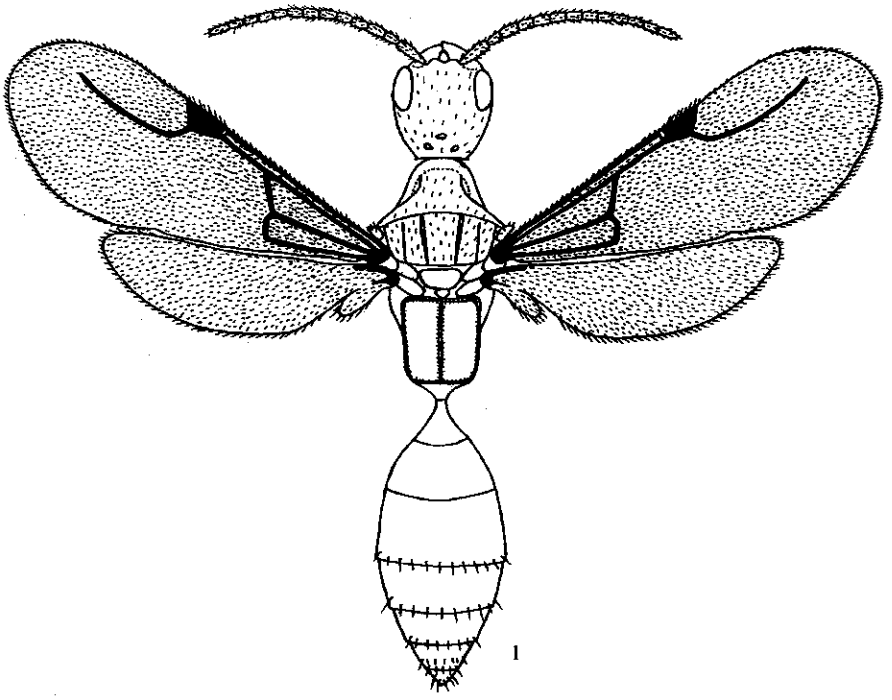

Fig. 1　*Parascleroderma maae* sp. nov., dorsal view

Head longer than wide, with convex sides and straight posterior margin in frontal view; sides of head converging from eye tops to vertex crest; frons and vertex microreticulate with shallow punctures very sparsely; maxillary palpi with 6 segments; labial palpi with 3 segments; mandibles each with 5 teeth; apical tooth acute and largest; median lobe of clypeus small, with anterior margin concave; antennae each 1.70 mm in length; antennal segments in following proportion: 11.5:5.0:5.0:5.0:5.0:5.0:5.0:4.5:4.5:4.5:4.5:4.5:5.5; scape 2.7 times as long as wide; pedicel 2.0 times as long as wide; 3th to 9th segments each 2.0 times as long as wide; 10th segment 2.2 times as long as wide; 11th to 12th segments each 2.5 times as long as wide; 13th segment 3.0 times as long as wide; eyes 0.37 mm in length, without hair; WF 1.32 times as long as EL; ocellar triangle flat; POL:AOL = 5.5:2.5; OOL 1.5 times as long as WOT.

Pronotum microreticulate, with shallow punctures very sparsely, without carina or other structural modification; mesonotum microreticulate with very sparse shallow punctures; notauli

narrow and gradually converging to the base; propodeal disc 1.09 times as long as wide, widest at posterior 1/3 in dorsal view; lateral and transverse carinae present; propodeal disc smooth, shiny, with a media carina; declivity smooth, shiny.

Fore wings with pterostigma relatively large; basal vein arising at apical 1/3 of subcosta; radial vein long, moderately curved, without discoidal cell.

Metasoma with 1st to 3rd gastral tergites smooth and shiny, 4th to 6th gastral tergites subopaque and very weakly striate.

Female. Unknown.

Remarks. This species is similar to *Parascleroderma atayal* Terayama from Taiwan in appearance. However, it is easily distinguished from the latter by the concave anterior margin of clypeus, and smooth propodeal disc.

Material examined. Holotype ♂, 10 June 1998, Tiantai Shan (1 800 m), Qinling (33.53° N, 107.38°E), Shaanxi Province, by MA Yun and DU Yu-Zhou, No.984176.

Biology. Unknown.

Distribution. China (Shaanxi).

Etymology. This species is named after collector Miss MA Yun.

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中国扁肿腿蜂属一新种记述
(膜翅目:肿腿蜂科)

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摘　要

记述了采自我国陕西省秦岭扁肿腿蜂属 *Parascleroderma* Kieffer, 1904 1 新种:马氏扁肿腿蜂 *P. maae* sp. nov.,并编制了中国扁肿腿蜂属分种检索表。

在目前已知的中国扁肿腿蜂属的 4 种中,新种与分布于台湾的阿塔扁肿腿蜂 *Parascleroderma atayal* Terayama, 1998 在外形上相似。但是新种的唇基前缘凹陷和并胸腹节背表面光滑等特征易于与后者区别。

正模♂,陕西秦岭天台山(1 800 m),1998-06-10,马云和杜予州采,编号 984176。模式标本保存于浙江大学寄生蜂标本室。

关键词　膜翅目,肿腿蜂科,扁肿腿蜂属,新种,中国.

中图分类号　Q969.551.5

河南省伏牛山嘎姬蜂族二新种记述
(膜翅目:姬蜂科)

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摘要 记述了在河南省伏牛山区(宝天曼和老界岭自然保护区)考察时发现的嘎姬蜂族 Gabuniini 2新种:白纹斗姬蜂 *Torbda albivittatus* sp. nov. 和悦离沟姬蜂 *Apocryptus gratus* sp. nov.。标本保存在国家林业局森林病虫害防治总站。

关键词 膜翅目,姬蜂科,斗姬蜂属,离沟姬蜂属,新种.
中图分类号 Q969.544.8

1 斗姬蜂属 *Torbda* Cameron, 1902

斗姬蜂属 *Torbda* Cameron 隶属裂跗姬蜂亚科 Mesosteninae 嘎姬蜂族 Gabuniini。分布于东洋区和东古北区的东南部(Gupta *et al.*, 1983; Gupta, 1987; Townes, 1970; Townes *et al.*, 1965)。世界已知14种,其中中国3种:膝斗姬蜂 *T. geniculata* Cameron, 1902,分布于四川、广东、贵州(国外分布于印度、老挝);沙斗姬蜂 *T. sauteri* Uchida, 1932 分布于江西、广西、海南和台湾;线斗姬蜂 *T. striata* Uchida, 1956 分布于台湾。

白纹斗姬蜂,新种 *Torbda albivittatus* sp.nov. (图1~3)

♀ 体长14 mm。前翅长11.8 mm。脸宽约为长的1.22倍,中央隆起,具稠密的粗刻点,上缘在触角窝下方各具一小脊状突。唇基亚端部隆起成缘状,中央突出成齿状;端缘薄,平截。上唇半圆形外露,端缘具一排毛。上颚下端齿明显长于上端齿。颊区具革质细粒状表面,颚眼距约为上颚基部宽的0.62倍。上颊光滑,几乎无刻点(具几个细且不明显的刻点),中央稍纵向隆起。头顶具明显的细刻点。侧单眼间距约为单复眼间距的0.6倍。额光滑,两侧具不均匀的细刻点,上方中央具不规则的皱纹。后头脊完整。触角丝状,约等于体长;鞭节25节,第1节约等于第2节长,约为自身直径的8.9倍,第2节约为第3节长的1.2倍。前胸背板侧面中部光滑,前缘和后上角具刻点,沿后缘具横皱纹。前沟缘脊明显。中胸盾片具稠密的粗刻点,前方较隆起。盾纵沟深,伸达中胸盾片中部。小盾片光滑,具刻点。后小盾片光滑无刻点,基部具2个深凹。中胸侧板具稠密的刻条;镜面区较大;中胸侧板凹由一浅横沟与中胸侧缝相连。后胸侧板具粗刻点;无基间脊。翅带褐色透明,小脉位于基脉内侧,二者之间的距离约为小脉长的0.61倍。小翅室五边形,稍向前方收敛,第2回脉相接于中央稍后方。径脉第3段波状弯曲。亚中室几乎无毛。后小脉稍在中央上方曲折,下段强烈外斜。后亚中室毛较稀少。前足腿节细长、弯曲,胫节强度膨大(基部较细)。足的跗节腹面具稠密的短棘刺,第4节背面具深缺刻。爪简单。并胸腹节基横脊强壮,端横脊较弱;基部具稠密的粗刻点,中部粗糙,中央

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