



## A new species of *Caenohomalopoda* (Hymenoptera: Encyrtidae) from India

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The genus *Caenohomalopoda* Tachikawa belongs to the tribe Habrolepidini, subtribe Habrolepidina, and contains eight species at present. *Caenohomalopoda* is present in the Oriental, Palaearctic, Australasian, Afrotropical and Nearctic regions. From India, three species, *C. longiclava* Basha & Hayat, *C. longistylata* Singh and *C. koreana* Tachikawa, Paik & Paik are known at present, along with one undetermined species; a key was provided by Hayat (2006) for the Indian species. Zhang & Huang (2006) provided a key to the species of the world and described *C. chinensis* Zhang & Huang from southwestern China. *Caenohomalopoda shikokuensis* (Tachikawa) is the most widely distributed species. According to Zhang & Huang (2006), hosts of *Caenohomalopoda* spp. are scale insects belonging to the Odonaspini (Hemiptera: Diaspididae) on bamboos or reeds.

The genus is characterized by the following features: a flattened body; female antenna with a flattened and expanded scape, four-segmented funicle and three-segmented clava; male antenna with a 2-segmented funicle and an entire clava; forewing with infuscate rays and bands; and the presence of a pair of flattened scale-like setae at vertexo-occipital margin and the apex of the scutellum. A key for the separation of related Habrolepidini genera was provided by Tachikawa (1979).

Here, *C. longiscapus* sp. nov. is described from Karnataka, India. The terminology and morphological interpretations used follow Noyes & Hayat (1984). The types of the new species are deposited in the reference collections of the Project Directorate of Biological Control (a Designated National Repository under the National Biological Authority), Bangalore, India.

### *Caenohomalopoda* Tachikawa

*Caenohomalopoda* Tachikawa 1979: 169. Type species: *Pseudhomalopoda shikokuensis* Tachikawa, by original designation.

### *Caenohomalopoda longiscapus* sp. nov. (Figs 1–10)

**Diagnosis.** In Zhang & Huang (2006), *C. longiscapus* sp. nov. would key out to the same couplet with *C. shikokuensis* (Tachikawa). The female of the new species appears to be similar to the females of *C. shikokuensis* and *C. longistylata*, but clearly differs from these species by the different dimensions of the antennal segments and infuscation pattern on the forewing. The antenna in females of the new species has the basal segment of clava distinctly longer than other two segments individually, and apical portion of clava paler than the rest of the antenna. All funicle segments are longer than wide. Scape elongate, 5.2x as long as wide; pedicel 2.1x as long as wide. Forewing with the vertical infuscate band towards postmarginal and stigmal veins much broader. The horizontal band separating two hyaline areas in the apical half of forewing much narrower than in *C. shikokuensis*. The hyaline spot in the apical portion of the forewing almost bean shaped.

In *C. shikokuensis* the antenna is dark brown, except F4 and apical half or so of clava yellowish. F1 slightly longer than wide, rarely quadrate, F2, F3 quadrate or slightly longer than wide. Forewing about 2.8x as long as wide; the vertical infuscate band, towards postmarginal and stigmal veins perpendicular to anterior margin of forewing, narrow, and the horizontal band separating two hyaline areas in the apical half of forewing much broader. Scape about 2.5x as long as wide.