



Two new species *Pararhabdepyris* Gorbатовskii (Hymenoptera, Bethyridae) from Australia and Thailand

CELSO O. AZEVEDO & DIEGO N. BARBOSA

Universidade Federal do Espírito Santo, Departamento de Biologia, Av. Marechal Campos 1468, Maruípe, 29.040-090 Vitória ES, Brazil. E-mail: bethyridae@gmail.com, barbosa.laelius@gmail.com

Abstract

Pararhabdepyris is recorded from Australian and Oriental regions for the first time. Two new species are described and illustrated. *Pararhabdepyris balios* **sp. nov.** from Australia is characterized by having scutellar groove wide and trabeculate and tergite II with a pair of half-moon shaped spot at anterior sublateral region. *Pararhabdepyris lophos* **sp. nov.** from Thailand is characterized by having clypeus with a wide median lobe and frons with frontal carina. *Pararhabdepyris* is now known from three species.

Key words: Epyrinae, Sclerodermini, new distribution, Oriental region, Australian region

Introduction

Gorbатовskii (1995) described *Pararhabdepyris* to accommodate the Russian species *P. paradoxus*, which has antenna with 12 segments, forewing fully developed with radial vein much longer than basal vein. Since its original description no more information was added, and no data on host records has been published.

The goal of this paper is to describe two new species to genus, recording specimens from Australia (Australian region) and Thailand (Oriental region) for the first time.

Material and methods

The material examined belongs to ANIC – Australian National Insects Collection, Australia (Nicole Fisher), and QSBG – Queen Sirikit Botanical Garden, Thailand (Wichai Srisuka). The Thai material was collected under the scope of “Thailand Inventory Group for Entomological Research” project (grant #DEB-0542864) coordinated by Michael Sharkey from University of Kentucky (U.S.A.).

Measurements and indices used in this study are as follows: body length was measured from the apex of clypeus to the posterior margin of the last metasomal segment, excluding male genitalia or female sting; LH, length of head, was measured in frontal view, from vertex crest to median apical margin of clypeus; WH, width of head, was measured in frontal view, its maximum width including eyes; WF, width of frons, was measured in frontal view, its minimum width, usually about bottom of eyes; HE, height of eye, was measured in lateral view, across its maximum height (length); OOL, ocello-ocular line, was measured in latero-dorsal view, the shortest distance from eye top to posterior ocellus; WOT, width of ocellar triangle, was measured in frontal view, maximum width, including ocelli; DAO, diameter of anterior ocellus, was measured in frontal view; distance of ocellar triangle to vertex, was measured in dorso-posterior view, distance from posterior ocellus to vertex crest; and VOL, vertex-ocular line, measured in dorsal view, distance from eye top to vertex crest.

The nomenclature of integument sculpture followed Harris (1979), and general terms followed Evans (1964) and Azevedo (1999).