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***Spathius* Nees, 1818 (Hymenoptera: Braconidae, Doryctinae) from China with a key to species**

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Table of contents

Abstract	4
Introduction	5
Material and methods	5
Key to species of <i>Spathius</i> Nees from China	6
Review and descriptions of species	15
<i>Spathius aciculatus</i> sp. nov.	15
<i>Spathius albithorax</i> sp. nov.	17
<i>Spathius alternecoloratus</i> Chao, 1978	21
<i>Spathius amoenus</i> Belokobylskij, 1998	21
<i>Spathius angustalatus</i> sp. nov.	21
<i>Spathius apicalis</i> (Westwood, 1882)	22
<i>Spathius araeckeri</i> Nixon, 1943	25
<i>Spathius aspersus</i> Chao, 1978	25
<i>Spathius aspratilooides</i> sp. nov.	26
<i>Spathius basalis</i> sp. nov.	27
<i>Spathius beatoides</i> sp. nov.	29
<i>Spathius capillaris</i> Shi et Chen, 2004	32
<i>Spathius capys</i> Nixon, 1943	32
<i>Spathius cavus</i> Belokobylskij, 1998	32
<i>Spathius cephalus</i> sp. nov.	32
<i>Spathius chunliuae</i> Chao, 1957	35
<i>Spathius clavator</i> sp. nov.	35
<i>Spathius colophon</i> Nixon, 1943	37
<i>Spathius cyparissus</i> Nixon, 1943	37
<i>Spathius daweiensis</i> sp. nov.	38
<i>Spathius deplanatus</i> Chao, 1978	40
<i>Spathius depressithorax</i> Belokobylskij, 1998	40
<i>Spathius euryce</i> Nixon, 1943	40
<i>Spathius euthyradius</i> Chao, 1978	42
<i>Spathius evideus</i> Chao, 1957	42
<i>Spathius exarator</i> Chao, 1978	42
<i>Spathius fasciatus</i> Walker, 1874	43
<i>Spathius femoralis</i> (Westwood, 1882)	43
<i>Spathius ferrugineus</i> sp. nov.	43
<i>Spathius flavigorus</i> sp. nov.	47
<i>Spathius galinae</i> Belokobylskij et Strazanac, 2012	48
<i>Spathius generosus</i> Wilkinson, 1931	49
<i>Spathius gutianensis</i> sp. nov.	49
<i>Spathius habui</i> Belokobylskij et Maeto, 2009	51
<i>Spathius hainanensis</i> Chao, 1977	53
<i>Spathius hainanicola</i> sp. nov.	53
<i>Spathius helle</i> Nixon, 1943	54
<i>Spathius hephaestus</i> Nixon, 1943	54
<i>Spathius hikoensis</i> Belokobylskij, 1998	54
<i>Spathius ibarakius</i> Belokobylskij et Maeto, 2009	56
<i>Spathius ishigakius</i> Belokobylskij 2009	56
<i>Spathius japonicus</i> Watanabe, 1937	56
<i>Spathius konishii</i> Belokobylskij, 2009	58
<i>Spathius kunashiri</i> Belokobylskij, 1998	58
<i>Spathius leschii</i> Belokobylskij, 1998	60
<i>Spathius longicornis</i> Chao, 1978	60
<i>Spathius longipetiolus</i> Belokobylskij et Maeto, 2009	60
<i>Spathius longulator</i> sp. nov.	60
<i>Spathius macrurus</i> sp. nov.	62
<i>Spathius magnus</i> Chao, 1978	66
<i>Spathius medon</i> Nixon, 1943	66
<i>Spathius melpomene</i> Nixon, 1943	68
<i>Spathius mimeticus</i> (Enderlein, 1912)	68
<i>Spathius montivagans</i> Chao, 1977	68
<i>Spathius moscooides</i> sp. nov.	68
<i>Spathius nanpingensis</i> Chao, 1977	71
<i>Spathius nehebrus</i> sp. nov.	71

<i>Spathius neleiformis</i> sp. nov.	74
<i>Spathius nigripetiolus</i> Chao, 1978	76
<i>Spathius nixoni</i> Belokobylskij et Maeto, 2009	76
<i>Spathius ochus</i> Nixon, 1943	79
<i>Spathius omiensis</i> Chao, 1978	79
<i>Spathius oriens</i> Belokobylskij, 1998, stat. nov.	79
<i>Spathius paracritolaus</i> Belokobylskij, 1996	79
<i>Spathius parallelus</i> sp. nov.	79
<i>Spathius paramoenus</i> Belokobylskij et Maeto, 2009	83
<i>Spathius parimbecillus</i> sp. nov.	83
<i>Spathius parochus</i> Belokobylskij et Maeto, 2009	86
<i>Spathius phymatodis</i> Fischer, 1966	86
<i>Spathius piperis</i> Wilkinson, 1931	86
<i>Spathius planus</i> Belokobylskij, 1998	86
<i>Spathius proximoscus</i> sp. nov.	87
<i>Spathius pseudaphareus</i> sp. nov.	88
<i>Spathius pseudaspersus</i> Belokobylskij, 2009	91
<i>Spathius pseudido</i> sp. nov.	92
<i>Spathius pseudocritolaus</i> sp. nov.	93
<i>Spathius pumilio</i> Belokobylskij, 2009	97
<i>Spathius quasiasander</i> sp. nov.	97
<i>Spathius rectangulus</i> sp. nov.	99
<i>Spathius reticulatus</i> Chao et Chen, 1965	101
<i>Spathius rubidus</i> (Rossi, 1794)	101
<i>Spathius rugosivertex</i> sp. nov.	102
<i>Spathius sedulus</i> Chao, 1977	104
<i>Spathius sinicus</i> Chao, 1957	106
<i>Spathius spinosus</i> sp. nov.	106
<i>Spathius striolatiformis</i> sp. nov.	108
<i>Spathius subcyparissus</i> sp. nov.	111
<i>Spathius suberymanthus</i> sp. nov.	112
<i>Spathius subtilis</i> Chao, 1977	117
<i>Spathius taiwanicus</i> Belokobylskij, 1996	117
<i>Spathius tanae</i> sp. nov.	117
<i>Spathius testaceitarsis</i> (Cameron, 1908)	119
<i>Spathius verustus</i> Chao, 1977	119
<i>Spathius virgulatus</i> sp. nov.	121
<i>Spathius vladimiri</i> Belokobylskij, 1998	123
<i>Spathius wuae</i> sp. nov.	123
<i>Spathius wusheensis</i> Belokobylskij, 1996	126
<i>Spathius xui</i> sp. nov.	126
<i>Spathius yunnanensis</i> Chao, 1977	129
Acknowledgments	129
References	130

Abstract

One hundred and twenty-nine Chinese species of *Spathius* Nees, 1819 are recognized, of which thirty-five species are described as new to science: *S. aciculatus* sp. nov., *S. albithorax* sp. nov., *S. angustalatus* sp. nov., *S. aspratiloides* sp. nov., *S. basalis* sp. nov., *S. beatoides* sp. nov., *S. cephalus* sp. nov., *S. clavator* sp. nov., *S. daweiensis* sp. nov., *S. ferrugineus* sp. nov., *S. flavidcorpus* sp. nov., *S. gutianensis* sp. nov., *S. hainanicola* sp. nov., *S. longulator* sp. nov., *S. macrurus* sp. nov., *S. moscoides* sp. nov., *S. nehebrus* sp. nov., *S. neleiformis* sp. nov., *S. parallelus* sp. nov., *S. parimbecillus* sp. nov., *S. proximoscus* sp. nov., *S. pseudaphareus* sp. nov., *S. pseudido* sp. nov., *S. pseudocritolaus* sp. nov., *S. quasiasander* sp. nov., *S. rectangulus* sp. nov., *S. rugosivertex* sp. nov., *S. spinosus* sp. nov., *S. striolatiformis* sp. nov., *S. subcyparissus* sp. nov., *S. suberymanthus* sp. nov., *S. tanae* sp. nov., *S. virgulatus* sp. nov., *S. wuae* sp. nov., and *S. xui* sp. nov. Twenty-eight species are recorded from China for the first time: *S. amoenus* Belokobylskij, 1998; *S. capys* Nixon, 1943; *S. cavus* Belokobylskij, 1998; *S. cyparissus* Nixon, 1943; *S. depressithorax* Belokobylskij, 1998; *S. fasciatus* Walker, 1874; *S. femoralis* (Westwood, 1882); *S. galinae* Belokobylskij et Strazanac, 2012; *S. habui* Belokobylskij et Maeto, 2009; *S. hephaestus* Nixon, 1943; *S. hikoensis* Belokobylskij, 1998; *S. ibarakius* Belokobylskij et Maeto, 2009; *S. ishigakus* Belokobylskij 2009; *S. konishii* Belokobylskij, 2009; *S. kunashiri* Belokobylskij, 1998; *S. leschii* Belokobylskij, 1998; *S. longipetiolus* Belokobylskij et Maeto, 2009; *S. melpomene* Nixon, 1943; *S. nixoni* Belokobylskij et Maeto, 2009; *S.*

paramoenus Belokobylskij et Maeto, 2009; *S. parochus* Belokobylskij et Maeto, 2009; *S. piperis* Wilkinson, 1931; *S. planus* Belokobylskij, 1998; *S. pseudaspersus* Belokobylskij, 2009; *S. pumilio* Belokobylskij, 2009; *S. rubidus* (Rossi, 1794); *S. testaceitarsis* (Cameron, 1908), and *S. vladimiri* Belokobylskij, 1998. The following new synonyms are proposed: *S. crebristriatus* Chao, 1978 and *S. mundus* Chao, 1978 with *S. araeckeri* Nixon, 1943; *S. tanycoleosus* Shi et Chen, 2004 with *S. exarator* Chao, 1978; *S. fukienensis* Chao, 1957 with *S. japonicus* Watanabe, 1937; *S. changbaishanensis* Chen et Shi, 2004 with *S. oriens* Belokobylskij, 1998 (stat. nov.); *S. applanatus* Chen et Shi, 2004 with *S. phymatodis* Fischer, 1966; *S. bellus* Chao, 1957 and *S. agrili* Yang, 2005 with *S. sinicus* Chao, 1957; *S. lunganjiding* Chao, 1977 and *S. shennongensis* Chen et Shi, 2004 with *S. verustus* Chao, 1977. The records of *S. brevicaudis* Ratzeburg, *S. esakii* Watanabe, *S. ruficeps* (Smith) and *S. labdacus* Nixon in China are considered as invalid.

Key words: *Spathius*, Doryctinae, new species, new record, new synonym, key, China

Introduction

Spathius Nees, 1818 is the largest and almost cosmopolitan (except for South America) genus of the tribe Spathiini in the subfamily Doryctinae. At present, about 390 valid species of this genus have been described predominantly from the Oriental and Australasian regions (Shenefelt & Marsh 1976, Belokobylskij & Maeto 2009, Yu et al. 2012).

Members of *Spathius* are idiobiont ectoparasitoids mainly of the larvae of beetles. Some species in the genus is also reported to parasitize lepidopteran (Pyralidae, Sesiidae, Tineidae and Tortricidae) and hymenopteran (Xiphydriidae and Cynipidae) larvae (Belokobylskij & Maeto 2009, Yu et al. 2012).

Seventy-five species of *Spathius* were already recorded from China prior to this study (Chao 1957, 1977, 1978, Chao & Chen 1965, Belokobylskij 1996, Chen & Shi 2004, Yang et al. 2005). However, the following four species previously recorded from China are doubtful. Additional careful study of the description of *S. brevicaudis* Ratzeburg (its type is lost) showed that the record of this species from Taiwan (Belokobylskij, 1996) was mistaken and this material belongs to *S. generosus* Wilkinson. The descriptions and figures presented by Chen & Shi (2004) shows clearly that *S. esakii* Watanabe was erroneously recorded from China (see for comparison the redescription of *S. esakii* by Belokobylskij 2003). Material determined by Chen & Shi (2004) as *S. ruficeps* (Smith) is also undoubtedly misidentified, because these specimens have the temple smooth, the first subdiscal cell of the fore wing closed behind level of m-cu vein, CU1a vein of the fore wing postfurcal, transverse diameter of eye half length of temple, petiole 1.5 × longer than propodeum and ovipositor sheath as long as metasoma. The above listed characters are definitely different from those of *S. ruficeps*. To our surprise, material of *S. labdacus* Nixon observed by Chen & Shi (2004) was based exclusively on males, but the matching figures clearly show they are females having the ovipositor sheath. Additionally, in this species transverse diameter of eye 0.9 × length of temple, median length of second and third tergites combined 1.4 × as long as their maximum width and length of setae of hind tibia equal to maximum width of tibia. As a result, this clearly showed that these specimens did not belong to *S. labdacus*, the holotype of which was studied by the first author. We tried to examine the types of species described by Chao (kept in the collection of the IZCAS), but only types of 22 species have been found to date: *S. alternecoloratus*, *S. aspersus*, *S. colophon euros*, *S. crebristriatus*, *S. deplanatus*, *S. euthyradius*, *S. hainanensis*, *S. jilinensis*, *S. longicornis*, *S. lunganjiding*, *S. magnus*, *S. montivagans*, *S. mundus*, *S. nanpingensis*, *S. nigripetiolus*, *S. nungdaensis*, *S. omiensis*, *S. sedulus*, *S. subtilis*, *S. verustus*, *S. xanthocephalus* and *S. yunnanensis*. The types of other 11 species probably are lost.

In this study, 129 species of the genus *Spathius* Nees are described or recorded from China. A key to all Chinese species is provided except for doubtful species mentioned above. This paper is one of the series works for providing the illustrated key for identification of Doryctinae taxa of the Chinese fauna (Belokobylskij & Chen 2002, 2004a, 2004b, 2005, 2006; Belokobylskij et al. 2005, 2012, 2013a, 2013b, 2013c, Tang et al., 2010, 2011, 2012a, 2012b, 2013a, 2013b, 2014, Wang et al., 2009, 2010).

Material and methods

This study is mainly based on the specimens preserved in the Parasitic Hymenoptera Collection of the Institute of Insect Sciences, Zhejiang University (ZJUH) which contains about 0.6 million pinned specimens and about same number of alcohol specimens collected from all over the country.