



Description of a new species of *Odontofroggatia* (Chalcidoidea, Epichrysomallinae) associated with *Ficus microcarpa* (Moraceae) with a key to species of the genus

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Abstract

Odontofroggatia is a non-pollinating fig wasp genus associated with a narrow range of host species (*Ficus microcarpa* and *F. prasinicarpa*). A new species, *Odontofroggatia quinifuniculus* Feng & Huang **sp. nov.**, is described from specimens reared from *F. microcarpa* in Hainan province, China. A key for distinguishing species is presented. The holotype is deposited in Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences.

Key words: nonpollinating fig wasp, taxonomy, Hainan, China

Introduction

Odontofroggatia (Chalcidoidea: Epichrysomallinae), a genus of non-pollinating fig wasps, was originally established by Ishii (1934) based on *Odontofroggatia gajimaru* Ishii. The genus presently contains four described species: *O. gajimaru* and three species described by Wiebes (1980), *O. corneri*, *O. galili* and *O. ishii*. All of the species associated with one or both of *Ficus microcarpa* and *F. prasinicarpa* (Bouček 1988; Ishii 1934; Wiebes 1980). We reared four species of *Odontofroggatia* from *F. microcarpa* in Hainan province, China, including three of the described species, *O. corneri*, *O. galili* and *O. ishii*, and one undescribed species. Their congeneric and species status was supported by DNA-barcoding technology (COI gene sequence, unpublished data). The new species is described and illustrated in this article, and a key for distinguishing all five species of *Odontofroggatia* is provided.

The subfamily Epichrysomallinae was formally established by Hill (1967) who classified it in Torymidae. Wiebes later suggested that it should be classified in Pteromalidae (Bouček *et al.* 1981), but Bouček (1988) subsequently moved it to Agaonidae. Recent phylogenetic analyses do not support either of these placements (Gibson *et al.* 1999; Rasplus *et al.* 1998) and currently Epichrysomallinae is not classified in any family of Chalcidoidea. Consequently, further taxonomic studies are required to understand its taxonomic affiliations.

Material and methods

The acronyms BMNH are used for the British Museum (Natural History), London, England, and RMNH for Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, Netherlands.

We did not find *O. gajimaru* in China and did not borrow specimens from any foreign institute. All morphological information given for *O. gajimaru* is based on the detailed description by Ishii (1934).