



## Revision of the Oriental species of the genus *Neodryinus* Perkins 1905 (Hymenoptera: Dryinidae: Gonatopodinae), with description of a new species from China

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### Abstract

Seventeen Oriental species of the genus *Neodryinus* Perkins 1905 (Hymenoptera: Dryinidae:) are revised and a key to the species is given. *N. grandis* Xu, Olmi et He, **sp. nov.** from China (Guangdong) is described and illustrated. The status of *N. malayanus* (Olm) is resurrected.

**Key words:** Hymenoptera, Dryinidae, Gonatopodinae, *Neodryinus grandis*, Oriental, new species, key

### Introduction

Dryinidae are parasitoids of Hemiptera Auchenorrhyncha (Guglielmino & Olmi 1997, 2006, 2007). The genus *Neodryinus* Perkins 1905 is distributed in all zoogeographical regions (Olm 1984, 1999) and numbers forty-four species, among which sixteen were described from the Oriental region (Enderlein 1907; Fouts 1922; Olmi 1984, 1991, 1995, 1998, 2008; Richards 1953; Roepke 1916; Xu & He 1996, 1997; Xu *et al.* 2003). Ponomarenko (1981) recorded the Australian *Neodryinus nelsoni* Perkins 1905 in Sri Lanka. Olmi (1984) examined the specimen seen by Ponomarenko (deposited in USNM) and concluded that it was not a *nelsoni*, but a different species not recognizable, because its head was missing. The species of *Neodryinus* are known as parasites of Flatidae, Nogodinidae and Ricaniidae (Guglielmino & Olmi 1997, 2006).

In 2007, a new species of *Neodryinus* was collected in P.R. China, Guangdong Province, Nanling National Nature Reserve. This discovery gave the opportunity not only to describe the new species, but also to revise the entire group of Oriental species of *Neodryinus*.

### Material and methods

The descriptions follow the terminology used by He & Xu (2002) and Olmi (1984, 1994, 1999). The measurements reported are relative, except for the total length (head to abdominal tip, without the antennae), which is expressed in millimetres. In the descriptions POL is the distance between the inner edges of the lateral ocelli; OL is the distance between the inner edges of a lateral ocellus and the median ocellus; OOL is the distance from the outer edge of a lateral ocellus to the compound eye; OPL is the distance from the posterior edge of a lateral ocellus to the occipital carina; TL is the distance from the posterior edge of an eye to the occipital carina.

The treatments of the Oriental species of *Neodryinus* are updated by adding new localities and morphological variations to the descriptions reported by the authors quoted in the introduction of the present paper. In the figures of male genitalia the right half was removed. In the text ! means that the specimen was examined personally by the authors. The material studied in this paper is deposited in the following collections: