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Revalidation of genus *Chrysellampus* Semenov, 1932, with description of two new species from China (Hymenoptera, Chrysididae)

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Abstract

The genus *Chrysellampus* Semenov, 1932 is revalidated. Chinese species are revised and keyed for the first time. Five species are recorded, two of them are new for science: *Chrysellampus obtusidentibus* Rosa, Wei & Xu, **sp. nov.** (Yunnan), and *C. proximocellis* Rosa, Wei & Xu, **sp. nov.** (Gansu and Yunnan). New synonymy for *Chrysellampus* Semenov, 1932 (=*Parellampus* Semenov, 1932, **syn. nov.)** and new combination for *C. praeteritorum* (Semenov, 1932), **comb. nov.** are proposed.

Key words: *Omalus*, *Philoctetes*, new combination, new synonym

Introduction

Kimsey & Bohart (1991) proposed a new systematic classification of genera closely related to *Omalus* Panzer, 1801. This classification is not universally accepted, and many authors prefer to fully or partially adopt the conservative systematic classification proposed by Linsenmaier (1959) (Kunz 1994; Mingo 1994; Linsenmaier 1997, 1999; Arens 2014; Martynova & Fateryga 2014; Rosa *et al*. 2015). Linsenmaier (1959, 1997, 1999) considered only one valid genus, *Omalus*, and five subgenera, *Chrysellampus* Semenov, 1932, *Elampus* Spinola, 1806, *Holophris* Mocsáry, 1890, *Omalus s. str.*, and *Philoctetes* Abeille de Perrin, 1879. This interpretation was recently followed by other authors (Kunz 1994 (part.); Mingo 1994 (part.); Arens 2014 (part.); Martynova & Fateryga 2014). We agree that the classification of genera within the tribe Elampini *sensu* Kimsey & Bohart (1991) is still far from being settled (Linsenmaier 1997; Carpenter 1999). Nevertheless, we have already adopted it for practical reasons (Rosa 2005, 2006; Rosa & Soon 2012; Rosa *et al*. 2014; Wei *et al*. 2014), waiting for a more modern definition of the genera confirmed by means of molecular systematic analysis. In the present study we follow Kimsey & Bohart's (1991) classification.

The genus *Chrysellampus* Semenov, 1932 was traditionally considered as a valid genus (Tsuneki 1948, 1950, 1953a, 1953b; Semenov 1967; Nikol'skaya 1978) or valid subgenus (Linsenmaier 1959, 1997; Martynova & Fateryga 2014). Kimsey & Bohart (1991: 251) synonymised *Chrysellampus* Semenov, 1932 with *Philoctetes* Abeille de Perrin, 1879 and later Linsenmaier (1997) revalidated it as subgenus. However, most of the authors who cited the species usually included in *Chrysellampus* followed Kimsey & Bohart (1991) without any generic analysis (Rosa 2005; Strumia & Yildirim 2009; Rosa & Soon 2012; Paukkunen *et al*. 2014).

During the study of type specimens deposited in different museums, we found that species traditionally included in *Chrysellampus* (excluding *Philoctetes truncatus* (Dahlbom, 1831)) cannot be identified to generic level of *Philoctetes* with the key to Elampini genera proposed by Kimsey & Bohart (1991). In fact, malar space is bisected by genal carina; scrobal sulcus and omaulus are not subequal in length. Moreover, the Asiatic species show fully punctuated mesoscutum, whereas only two Palaearctic species have punctuation clumped along notauli. These diagnostic characteristics clearly place these species of *Chrysellampus* outside the generic key by Kimsey & Bohart (1991). At the same time, additional diagnostic characteristics allow us to consider them as a distinct genus,

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