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***Picardiella* LICHTENSTEIN (Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae) from China**

Mao-Ling SHENG & Rui-Hong WANG

A b s t r a c t : One new species, *Picardiella cervina* SHENG, and one new Chinese record, *Picardiella melanoleuca* (GRAVENHORST), collected from Baotianman Natural Reserve, Neixiang County, Henan Province are reported. A key to species known in China is given.

K e y w o r d s : Hymenoptera, Ichneumonidae, *Picardiella*, new species, China.

***Picardiella* LICHTENSTEIN 1920**

Picardiella LICHTENSTEIN 1920. - Bull. Ent. Soc. France 1920: 76.

Type: *Cryptus melanoleucus* GRAVENHORST.

Picardiella LICHTENSTEIN belonging to the tribe Osprynchotini of subfamily Mesosteninae distributes mostly in Oriental Region, also some in Palearctic Region. Six species have been represented. Only one, *Picardiella rufa* (UCHIDA 1932), has been known in China. In present study one new species and one new Chinese record have been found. Specimens are deposited in the General Station of Forest Pest Management, the State Forestry Administration, Shenyang, P. R. China.

D i a g n o s i s : Front wing 5 to 11 mm long. Occipital carina complete. Apical carina of propodeum present and complete. Areolet about 0.3 as high as the length of second recurrent vein. Nervellus intercepted near its lower 0.3. First tergite with the spiracle near the apical 0.46. Ovipositor sheath about 1.0 as long as hind tibia. Tip of ovipositor strongly sinuate, its lower and upper valve with coarse teeth.

1. *Picardiella cervina* SHENG sp.nov. (Figs. 1-3)

Female body 12.5-13 mm long. Fore wing 9.5-10 mm long. Inner margins of eyes convergent ventrally. Face about 1.5 as wide as long, nearly glossy, with weak and fine punctures; center and both sides weakly convex, longitudinally concave subcentrally. Clypeal suture shallow. Clypeal fovea big. Clypeus transversely convex subapically, punctures unclear, apical margin thin and truncated. Labrum exposed, with dense hairs. Mandible very long, its upper tooth at least 2.5 as long as lower tooth, with pubescences. Malar space 0.64-0.65 as long as basal width of mandible. Temple glossy and evenly convergent backwardly, nearly without punctures. Vertex with unclear punctures. Postocellar line 0.63-0.73 as long as ocular-ocellar line. Frons evenly concave, punctures indistinct, with more or less distinct median longitudinal groove. Occipital carina com-

plete and strong. Margin of antennal fovea raised. Antenna filiform, a little shorter than body. Flagellum with 27-28 segments, first segment distinctly longer than the second; the second 1.1 as long as the third; the third 1.3 as long as the fourth. Pronotum smooth, without puncture, lateral centre with long oblique wrinkles. Epomia strong. Mesoscutum strongly convex, with dense pubescences. Notaulus deep, reaching to the centre of mesoscutum, ending in a shallow concave. Mesopleurum glossy, with very fine punctures, and oblique wrinkles at central part. Prepectal carina reaching to subtegular ridge. Sternaulus deep, sinuate, reaching to middle coxa. Postpectal carina broken in front of middle coxa, median section long and straight. Scutellum weakly convex, glossy and with indistinct punctures. Postscutellum smooth with two pits at its base, without puncture. Metapleurum with punctures on its upper part and weak wrinkles on its lower. Juxtacoxal carina strong in the front $\frac{3}{4}$. Submetapleural carina strong, with a strong depressed horn at front apex. Propodeum with two strong and complete transverse carina and distinct pleural carina (weak apically), rough between two transverse carina, with dense and indistinct fine punctures; glossy and with weak wrinkles behind apical transverse carina. Center of basal transverse carina convex forward. Median section of apical transverse carina (between the places of propodeal apophysis) straight. Spiracle oblique, its hind margin nearly touching with basal transverse carina, 3.0-3.3 as long as wide. Wing brownish hyaline. Areolet pentagonal, second intercubitus a little longer than first intercubitus, receiving second recurrent vein a little distad of its center. Nervellus based of basal vein, the distance between them 0.43-0.47 as long as the former. Second recurrent vein weakly reclivous, with a short bulla centrally. Postnervulus intercepted above the center. Nervellus intercepted about at lower 0.27. Hairs on submedian cell and submediellan cell more sparser than other part (basal half of submediellan cell nearly hairless). Legs slender, all tibiae, ventral side of middle tarsus and hind tarsus with dense spines. First segment of hind tarsus 0.92 as long as the total length from tarsus 2 to 5. Claw small, simple. Abdomen with fine granular surface and unclear punctures; first tergite slender, about 2.9 as long as its apical width, without longitudinal carina, with narrow flange at basal upper lateral margin and a shallow median longitudinal concave behind its middle; weakly arc upward at middle part; its postpetiole a little wider; basal end of sternite with two blunt tubercles; spiracle a little behind the middle. Second tergite a little longer than its apical width. The rest tergites distinctly transverse. Ovipositor sheath 1.28-1.37 as long as hind tibia. Tip of ovipositor curving upward, with coarse teeth.

Yellowish brown. Scape dark brown. Flagellum blackish brown, segment 5-11 white. Hind tarsus yellow to whitish. Dorsal profile of thorax, veins and abdomen brown to darkish brown. Ovipositor sheath brown black.

H o l o t y p e : female, Henan: Neixiang (Baotianman Natural Reserve), 1100 m, July 13, 1998. Mao-Ling Sheng, Su-Ping Sun. Paratype: 1 female, 600-700 m, July 15, 1998. data as holotype.

V a r i a t i o n : Frons with more or less distinct median longitudinal groove and a weak median longitudinal carina, or without groove only with a weak median longitudinal carina. Mesopleurum with oblique wrinkles at centre, or polished without wrinkle.

This species is similar to *P. rufa* (UCHIDA), and can be distinguished from the latter by the following characters: mesopleurum punctures indistinct, with dense wrinkles at the central part; propodeum and abdomen nearly without puncture; body yellowish brown.

2. *Picardiella melanoleuca* (GRAVENHORST 1829)

New record for China.

Specimen examined: 1 female, Henan: Neixiang (Baotianman Natural Reserve), 1300 - 1500 m, July 12, 1998. Mao-Ling Sheng.

Key to species known in China

1. Black..... 2
- Brown to reddish brown. Frons evenly concave, punctures indistinct, with more or less distinct median longitudinal groove. Mesopleurum glossy, with very fine punctures, and oblique wrinkles at central part. Propodeum rough between two transverse carinae, with dense and indistinct fine punctures; glossy and with weak wrinkles behind apical transverse carina. Abdominal tergites with fine granular surface and unclear punctures. Body 12.5-13 mm long *P. cervina* Sheng, sp.nov.
- 2 Face yellowish white. Frons with a median longitudinal carina. Mesopleurum with wrinkle-punctures. Propodeum with dense fine punctures. Abdominal tergites with fine punctures. Body 13 mm long *P. rufa* (UCHIDA)
- Face yellowish white with two big black flecks. Frons without carina. Mesopleurum mostly with dense fine wrinkles. Propodeum weakly rough, with unclear and irregular fine wrinkles. Abdominal tergites punctured unclearly. Body 9-10 mm long *P. melanoleuca* (GRAVENHORST)

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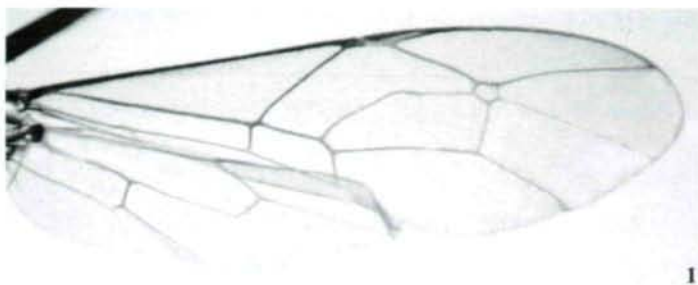
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Figs. 1-3: *Picardiella cervina* SHENG, sp.nov. 1 — wings; 2 — first abdominal tergite; 3 — apical part of ovipositor.

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