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A new species of the genus *Chlorocytus* Graham, 1956 (Hymenoptera: Pteromalidae) from the Russian Far East

Новый вид рода *Chlorocytus* Graham, 1956 (Hymenoptera: Pteromalidae) с Дальнего Востока России

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Ключевые слова: Chalcidoidea, Восточная Палеарктика, паразитоиды, таксономия.

Abstract. A new species of the genus *Chlorocytus* Graham, 1956 (Hymenoptera: Pteromalidae), *Ch. leleji* **sp.n.**, is described from the Russian Far East. A detailed morphological description, illustrations, and a comparative diagnosis of this species are given.

Резюме. Новый вид рода *Chlorocytus* Graham, 1956 (Hymenoptera, Pteromalidae) — *Ch. leleji* **sp.n.** — описывается с Дальнего Востока России. Приведены детальное морфологическое описание, иллюстрации и сравнительный диагноз этого вида.

Introduction

Until recently, 37 species were known in the genus *Chlorocytus* Graham, 1956, among them 28 ones are from the Palaearctic, 5 from the Nearctic, 3 from the Oriental, and 1 from the Neotropical Regions [Noyes, 2016]. Seven species of this genus were recorded in the Russian Far East: *Chlorocytus breviscapus* Graham, 1965, *Ch. comatus* Xiao et Huang, 2000, *Ch. harmolitae* Bouček, 1957, *Ch. koreanus* Kamijo, 1983, *Ch. phalaridis* Graham, 1965, *Ch. polichna* (Walker, 1848), and *Ch. tenellus* (Walker, 1874) [Walker, 1874; Tselikh, 2011, 2013].

In the course of examination of additional material from the Russian Far East, two specimens were found and identified as belonging to a new species, which is described and illustrated below.

Materials and methods

The type material of the new species is deposited in the collection of the Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, St Petersburg, Russia (ZISP). Morphological terminology follows that conventional for the pteromalids [Graham, 1969; Gibson, 1997]. The following abbreviations were also used in the text: POL, the minimum distance between posterior ocelli; OOL, the minimum distance between posterior ocellus and eye margin.

Taxonomy

Chlorocytus leleji Tselikh, **sp.n.**

Figs 1–5, 7.

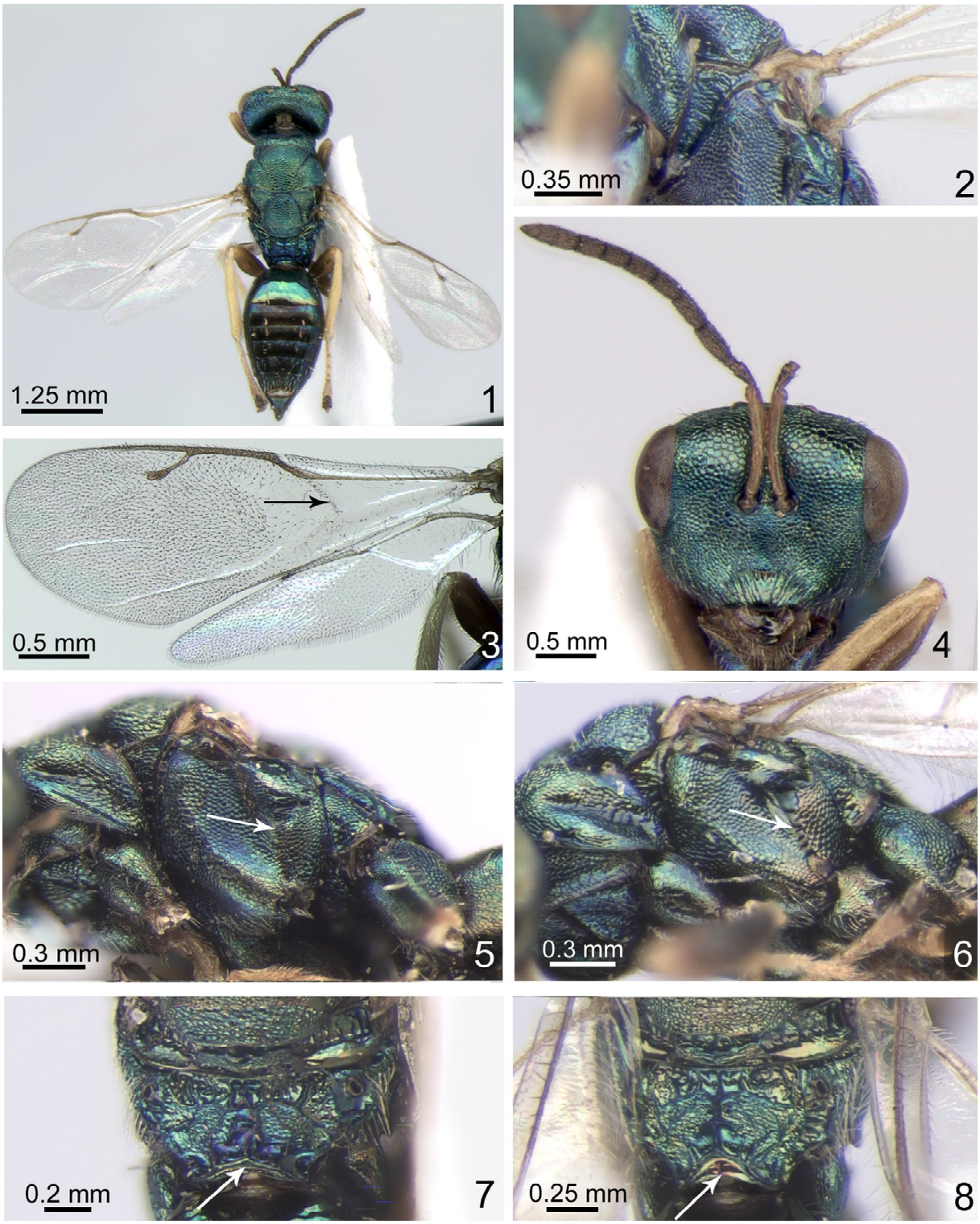
Material examined. Holotype (ZISP), ♀, **Russia, *Primorskiy Territory:*** Ussuriysk Nature Reserve, 30.VII.1975, N.A. Storozheva leg. Paratype: 1♀, **Russia**, ***Sakhalin Province:*** Kuril Islands, Kunashir Island, 28.VII.1973, D.R. Kasparyan leg. (ZISP).

Description. *Female*. Body length 4.8–5.1 mm; fore wing length 3.6–3.9 mm.

Colour. Head, mesosoma and coxae dark metallic blue-green with diffuse coppery and violet lustre; antenna with scape yellowish-brown, pedicel and flagellum brown; femora and last tarsal segment of all legs brown, tibiae and rest of tarsi yellow; fore wing hyaline, submarginal vein yellowish-brown, parastigma, marginal, stigmal and postmarginal veins brown; first metasomal tergite metallic green with a diffuse coppery lustre, other tergites brown with metallic blue-green and violet lustre, ovipositor sheath dark-brown.

Sculpture. Head, mesoscutum and scutellum finely reticulate; clypeus radially striate; upper mesepimeron finely alutaceous; border between upper mesepimeron and lower epimeron mainly shallow and without strong reticulations (Fig. 5, indicated by an arrow); propodeum with coarse irregular wrinkles amongst reticulation; first metasomal tergite smooth, hind margins of others tergites weakly alutaceous.

Head in dorsal view 2.1–2.3 times as broad as long and 1.15–1.20 times as broad as mesoscutum; in frontal view 1.30–1.45 times broader than high. POL as long as OOL. Eye 1.4 times as high as long and 1.4–1.5 times as high as malar space. Distance between antennal toruli and lower margin of clypeus 1.2–1.4 times distance between antennal toruli and median ocellus. Lower margin of clypeus truncate or sometimes with small median tubercle. Mandible formula 3 : 4. Antenna with scape 0.9–1.0 times as long as eye height and 1.4 times as long as eye length, extending to vertex; pedicel



Figs 1–8. *Chlorocytus leleji* **sp.n.**, female, holotype (1–5, 7) and *Habromalina liparobia* Dzhanokmen, 1977, female, paratype (6, 8): 1 — habitus, dorsal view; 2 — prepectus and tegula; 3 — fore and hind wings; 4 — head and antenna, frontal view; 5, 6 — mesosoma, lateral view; 7, 8 — propodeum.

Рис. 1–8. *Chlorocytus leleji* **sp.n.**, самка, голотип (1–5, 7) и *Habromalina liparobia* Dzhanokmen, 1977, самка, паратип (6, 8): 1 — тело сверху; 2 — препектус и тегула; 3 — переднее и заднее крылья; 4 — голова и антенна спереди; 5, 6 — мезосома сбоку; 7, 8 — проподеум.

1.7–1.8 times as long as broad and 0.6–0.7 times as long as first funicular segment; combined length of pedicel and flagellum 1.1–1.2 times breadth of head; anelli equal in length; flagellum almost filiform; all funicular segments longer than broad and with three rows of dense sensilla; clava in profile symmetrical, 2.9–3.1 times as long as broad, with patch of micropilosity small, about 0.2 times as long as clava. Antennal scrobe moderately deep.

Mesosoma 1.7–1.8 times as long as broad. Pronotal collar 0.1 times as long as mesoscutum, its frontal margin distinctly marginated medially. Prepectus large, its upper margin at least as long as tegula. Scutellum about as long as broad, with distinct frenal line. Propodeum medially 0.5–0.6 times as long as scutellum; without distinct median carina and costula; nucha as narrow strip (Fig. 7, indicated by an arrow), occupying 0.08–0.10 times length of propodeum. Fore wing 2.6–2.7 times as long as maximum width; basal cell and speculum with several scattered hairs, basal vein with a single complete row of hairs, speculum below open; marginal vein 1.1 times as long as postmarginal vein and 1.7–1.9 times as long as stigmal vein, postmarginal vein 1.5–1.7 times as long as stigmal vein.

Mid tibial spur slightly more than half maximum length of first tarsal segment.

Metasoma 1.9–2.0 times as long as broad and 1.0–1.1 times as long as mesosoma. Ovipositor sheath projecting slightly beyond apex of metasoma.

Male. Unknown.

Biology. Unknown.

Etymology. This new species is named in honour of the well-known Russian hymenopterist, Professor Arkadiy Stepanovich Lelej.

Comparative diagnosis. Chlorocytus leleji sp.n. is similar to *Ch. polichna* by the basal vein of fore wing with a single complete row of hairs (Fig. 3, see arrow), scape reaching well above the median ocellus, clava symmetrical (Fig. 4), and propodeum with irregular stronger wrinkles amongst the reticulation (Fig. 7). The new species differs from *Ch. polichna* in having a stouter funiculus (Fig. 4) (very slender in *Ch. polichna* [see Graham, 1969: P. 615, Fig. 503]), marginal vein 1.7–1.9 times as long as stigmal vein (2.3–2.4 times in *Ch. polichna* [Graham, Claridge, 1969: P. 291]), truncate and sometimes with small median tubercle on the lower margin of the clypeus (shallowly emarginate in *Ch. polichna* [Graham, Claridge, 1969: P. 291]).

Also, *Ch. leleji* sp.n. is very similar to *Habromalina liparobia* Dzhanokmen, 1977 (the genus *Habromalina* Dzhanokmen, 1977 is perhaps a synonym of *Chlorocytus*), but distinctly differs from the latter in having the mandible formula 3 : 4 (Fig. 4) (3 : 3 in *H. liparobia* [Dzhanokmen, 1977: P. 496, 497, Fig. 5]), upper mesepimeron finely alutaceous, border between upper mesepimeron and lower epimeron mainly shallow and without strong reticulations (Fig. 5, see arrow) [upper mesepimeron weakly alutaceous, border between upper mesepimeron and lower epimeron mainly deeper and with strong reticulations (Fig. 6, see arrow)], nucha as a narrow strip (Fig. 7, see arrow) [nucha subtriangular in *H. liparobia* (Fig. 8, see arrow)].

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