



## A taxonomic study of the Dryininae (Hymenoptera: Dryinidae) of Japan, with description of a new species of *Pseudodryinus*

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### Abstract

The Japanese Dryinidae were studied and 11 species recognized. The following 10 species were recorded for the first time from Japan: *Thaumatodryinus alienus* Olmi, *Dryinus bellicus* Olmi, *D. chenaе* Xu, Olmi & He, *D. browni* Ashmead, *D. expolitus* Xu, Olmi & He, *D. indicus* (Kieffer), *D. krombeini* Ponomarenko, *D. pyrillae* (Kieffer), *D. pyrillivorus* Olmi, and *D. sinicus* Olmi. *Pseudodryinus shihoae*, **new species**, is described from Honshu. *Thaumatodryinus alienus* and *D. indicus* were reared for the first time from *Geisha distinctissima* (Walker).

**Key words:** parasitoids; host records; new species

### Introduction

Dryininae (Hymenoptera) are parasitoids and often prey on planthoppers (Hemiptera: Fulgoromorpha). They are one of the largest subfamilies of Dryinidae, and include 298 extant species (Olmi, personal communication) belonging to five genera (Olmi & Bechly, 2001). This subfamily is distributed worldwide, but is more species-rich in tropic and subtropic regions. There are currently 51 extant species in three genera recorded from the Oriental Region (Olmi, 1984, 1986, 1987, 1990, 1992, 1993, 1997; He & Xu, 2002). In contrast, only three extant species of *Dryinus* have been recorded from the Eastern Palaearctic Region: *D. browni* Ashmead, *D. latus* Olmi and *D. koreanus* (Moczar) (Olmi, 1984, 1997; He & Xu, 2002). The former two species, however, are also known as Oriental species, because both were originally described from the Philippines and recorded from many Oriental areas. At present, the third species has been collected only from the Eastern Palaearctic Region.

Although there were no previous records of Dryininae in Japan, one species was newly described by Olmi (2009). One of the reasons why this subfamily has been unrecognized for a long time is the poor sampling from subtropic islands, especially the Ryukyus. Only two species have been recorded, *G. tambiniaе* Esaki & Hashimoto from Amami-ō-shima (Esaki & Hashimoto, 1935) and *H. apicalis* recorded from Iriomote-jima (Sugiura *et al.*, 2004), although many dryinid wasps should be found at these locations.

In recent years, the author has examined a number of specimens belonging to Dryininae collected in Japan, and most were collected from the Ryukyus. After careful examination, the specimens were recognized as the following three genera: *Thaumatodryinus* R. Perkins, *Dryinus* Latreille and *Pseudodryinus* Olmi.

### Material and methods

The material used in this study is from the following institutions: ELKU, Entomological Laboratory, Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan; ELMU, Entomological Laboratory, Faculty of Agriculture, Meijo University,