



***Xenoschesis* Förster (Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae) parasitizing webspinning and leafrolling sawflies with descriptions of four new species and a key to Chinese species**

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Abstract

Seven species of *Xenoschesis* Förster, 1869, are reported from China. Four species, *X. (Polycinetis) inareolata* Sheng & Sun, **sp. n.** from Liaoning Province, *X. (Polycinetis) truncata* Sheng & Sun, **sp. n.** from Liaoning, Jilin and Henan Provinces, *X. (Xenoschesis) tianzhuensis* Sheng & Sun, **sp. n.** and *X. (Xenoschesis) weii* Sheng & Sun, **sp. n.** collected in Anhui Province are new to science. One, *X. (Xenoschesis) fulvipes* (Gravenhorst) was reared from *Acantholyda parki* Shinohara & Byun and *A. posticalis* Matsumura, is new record for China. *Xenoschesis (Xenoschesis) crassicornis* Uchida was reared from *A. erythrocephala* (L.) and *A. parki* Shinohara & Byun. A key to species of *Xenoschesis* Förster known in China is provided.

Key words: Ctenopelmatinae, *Polycinetis*, taxonomy, host record

Introduction

Xenoschesis Förster, 1869, belonging to the tribe Ctenopelmatini of the subfamily Ctenopelmatinae (Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae), comprises 14 species, separated into two subgenera, *Xenoschesis* Förster, 1869 and *Polycinetis* Förster, 1869, of which seven are from the Palaearctic Region (Sheng *et al.* 2009, Yu *et al.* 2012), seven are from the Nearctic Region (Yu *et al.* 2012). Hitherto, no *Xenoschesis* has been recorded from the Oriental Region. The diagnostic characters of the genus was elucidated by Townes (1969) and expanded upon by Sheng and Sun (2009). Two species of *Xenoschesis* known from the southern border of the Eastern Palearctic part of China (Chen & Sheng 2007, Sheng & Sun 2009). Here we report seven species of *Xenoschesis* from China, including four new species and one new record, one from the Oriental part of China.

Material and methods

Insects for this study were collected using the following techniques:

Rearing parasitoids. The “pupation chamber” with mature larvae of webspinning and leafrolling sawflies were collected under the naturally heavily infested trees and reared in the laboratory at room temperature, and misted with distilled water one to two times per week in order to prevent desiccation. The emerged insects were collected daily.

Direct collection. Parasitoid adults were collected using sweep nets mainly in the National Natural Reserve in Anhui, Henan, Heilongjiang, Jilin, Liaoning Provinces and Beijing (CHINA).

Examined material. The specimens of *Xenoschesis* Förster deposited in the Department of Life Sciences, the Natural History Museum, London, UK (NHM), and in the Zoologische Staatssammlung München, Germany (ZSM), were examined.