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Revision of the Oriental species of *Apsilocera* Bouček (Hymenoptera, Pteromalidae), with description of twelve new species

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Abstract

The Oriental species of *Apsilocera* Bouček, 1956 (Hymenoptera: Pteromalidae) are revised and the limits of the genus are reevaluated. *Bulolosa* Bouček, 1990 and *Kratinka* Bouček, 1988 are treated as synonyms of *Apsilocera*, **syn. n.** *Bulolosa bidens* Bouček and *Kratinka brevis* Bouček are transferred to *Apsilocera* as *A. bidens* (Bouček) and *A. brevis* (Bouček) **comb. n.**, respectively. Twelve new species (all Mitroiu & van Achterberg) are described in *Apsilocera*: *A. acuticristata* **sp. n.**, *A. bicristata* **sp. n.**, *A. cornuta* **sp. n.**, *A. dentata* **sp. n.**, *A. dupla* **sp. n.**, *A. elongata* **sp. n.**, *A. fulvipennis* **sp. n.**, *A. longicornis* **sp. n.**, *A. maculata* **sp. n.**, *A. obtusicristata* **sp. n.**, *A. palliclava* **sp. n.**, and *A. tuberculata* **sp. n.** An illustrated key to the females and males of Oriental species is provided.

Key words: Chalcidoidea, *Bulolosa*, *Kratinka*, new species, new synonyms, new combinations, parasitoid, key, distribution, Indonesia, Malaysia, Vietnam

Introduction

Noyes (2012) listed five species in *Apsilocera* Bouček, 1956: *A. bramleyi* Graham, 1966 and *A. verticillata* Bouček, 1956 (Palearctic), *A. breviscapus* Bouček, 1993 (Nearctic), *A. australis* Bouček, 1988 (Australasian), and *A. brevivena* Xiao & Huang, 2001 (Oriental). The latter species, described from China, was the only species of *Apsilocera* known from the Oriental region prior to this study. All collected species on which this study is based proved to be new to science, indicating the poor knowledge of the Oriental species. Generic synonymy proposed herein also increases the number of species known from the Australasian region by two.

Biology is unknown for most *Apsilocera* species, the only record available indicating small Diptera as hosts. Graham (1969) reported *A. bramleyi* was reared from the gall-midge *Mycocecis ovalis* Edwards (Cecidomyiidae). This midge causes galls on living stromata of *Hypoxylon rubiginosum* (Pers. ex Fr.) (Ascomycetes), which is found all over the world on dead wood of broad leaved trees, e.g. *Betula* or *Corylus* (Betulaceae) (Evans 1970; Bouček 1977). This suggests that other species of *Apsilocera* also may be associated with fungi in forests.

Material and methods

The material used in this revision is part of the Hymenoptera collection of the Naturalis Biodiversity Center in Leiden (RMNH) and of the Institute of Ecology & Biological Resources in Hanoi (IEBR) assembled during several expeditions in Indonesia, Malaysia and Vietnam by the second author, often together with R. de Vries and local counterparts.

For the terminology used in this paper see Gibson (1997). The wing veins are abbreviated as follows: M = marginal vein; S = stigmal (or radial) vein; P = postmarginal vein. The scape is measured without the radicle. The pedicel is measured in lateral view. The funicular segments are abbreviated F1–F6. The mesosoma and metasoma are measured in lateral view, the latter including the ovipositor sheaths. The distance between the clypeal margin