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Seven new Spanish species of the genus *Synaldis* (Hymenoptera, Braconidae, Alysiniinae) with mesoscutal pit

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Abstract

Descriptions of seven new species of the alysiine genus *Synaldis* having mesoscutal pit from Spain are given: *Synaldis berbegalae* sp. nov., *S. falcoi* sp. nov., *S. gilaberti* sp. nov., *S. jujisae* sp. nov., *S. lozanoae* sp. nov., *S. martinezae* sp. nov., and *S. navarroae* sp. nov.

Key words: Parasitoids, Braconidae, Alysiniinae, *Synaldis*, new species, Spain

Introduction

Status of the Alysiniinae genus *Synaldis* Foerster, 1862 was stable a long time until van Achterberg (1988) in his revision of the *Aspilota* group synonymized this genus with re-established *Dinotrema* Foerster, 1862. Former species of *Synaldis* were distributed by him among genera *Aspilota* Foerster, 1862 and *Dinotrema* due to using of the new diagnosis features (mainly size of the paraclypeal areas). However, synonymization of *Synaldis* was not support by experts working with alysiine species (Fischer 1993a, 1993b; Papp 2000; Belokobylskij 2002). It is necessary to underline that complete reduction of the first radiomedial vein (r1) is appreciable evolutionary event which was also attended with disappearing of the break (corner) between first and second radial abscissae and this part of veins is only gently curved. Such state of the wing venation is important qualitative transformation and can reliable support the generic status of *Synaldis* (Belokobylskij 2002).

The size of the paraclypeal areas using for separation of some Alysini genera (*Dinotrema* and *Aspilota*, *Synaldis* and *Adelphenaldis* Fischer 2003) vary and sometimes is not easy confidently understand generic belonging of some species from these groups (Belokobylskij 2002). However, basically this metrical feature is more or less solid and effectively used for separating of upper listed genera.

The members of the genera *Synaldis* and *Adelphenaldis* were often reared from the agaric mushrooms and recorded as parasitoids of the larvae and pupariums of the dipterous families Phoridae (mainly) and Drosophilidae (possibly) (Yu *et al.* 2012)

In this paper, we suggest the descriptions of seven new Spanish species of the genus *Synaldis* from the morphological group characterizing well developed mesoscutal pit, namely, *S. berbegalae* sp. nov., *S. falcoi* sp. nov., *S. gilaberti* sp. nov., *S. jujisae* sp. nov., *S. lozanoae* sp. nov., *S. martinezae* sp. nov., and *S. navarroae* sp. nov..

long as its apical width. Ovipositor 1.15 times as long as first tergite, shorter than metasoma, 1.7 times as long as hind femur.

Colour. Body and legs brown to dark brown. Wings hyaline. Pterostigma brown.

Body length 2.2 mm; fore wing length 2.4 mm.

Male. Body length 1.65 mm; fore wing length 2.1 mm. Antenna more than 18-segmented (apical segments missing). First flagellar segment 2.65 times and second segment 2.15 times as long as their maximum width. Hind femur 4.6 times as long as its maximum width.

Diagnosis. According to the key by Fischer (2003), new species is similar to *S. tenerifense* Fischer, 2003 and *S. laquintensis* Fischer, 2003. *S. navarroae* sp. nov. differs from *S. tenerifense* in having the mandible 0.9 times as long as wide (1.4 times in *S. tenerifense*), and the first flagellar segment 2.1 times as long as its width (2.5 times in *S. tenerifense*). New species differs from *S. laquintensis* in having the mandible 0.9 times as long as wide (1.5 times in *S. laquintensis*), and the first flagellar segment 2.1 times as long as its width (3.0 times in *S. laquintensis*).

According to the key by Belokobylskij (2004a), new species also resembles *S. bokhaica* Belokobylskij, 2004, but differs in having the mandible 0.9 times as long as wide (1.7 times in *S. bokhaica*), and the first flagellar segment 2.1 times as long as its width (4.2 times in *S. bokhaica*).

The differences between *S. navarroae* and *S. falcoi* and between *S. navarroae* and *S. martinezae* are showed after descriptions of the latter species.

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