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Review of the world species of *Spaniopus* Walker, 1833 (Hymenoptera: Pteromalidae), with description of a new species from the Russian Far East

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Abstract

The species of *Spaniopus* Walker, 1833 (Pteromalidae) are reviewed. A new species from the Russian Far East, *S. belokobylskiji* sp. nov., is described and illustrated. Redescriptions and illustrations of all available types of *Spaniopus* species are provided. A key for the identification of the twelve known species of *Spaniopus* is given. Five species, *Spaniopus fulvicornis* Bouček, *S. japonicus* Kamijo, *S. nigriceps* Kamijo, *S. sasacolae* Kamijo and *S. varicornis* Bouček are recorded from Russia for the first time.

Key words: Chalcidoidea, parasitoids, key, distribution

Introduction

The small genus *Spaniopus* Walker, 1833 (Pteromalidae), based on the type species *Spaniopus dissimilis* Walker, 1833, was described from Great Britain (type locality: “near London”). Foerster (1856) described a second species, *S. amoenus*, from Germany. Graham (1956) described *S. polyspilus* from Sweden and transferred the Swedish species *Polycelis monospila* Thomson, 1878 into *Spaniopus*. In his monograph on European Pteromalidae, Graham (1969) compiled a key to the four then known species of *Spaniopus*. In the revision of this genus, Bouček (1972) studied all known species, transferred the Hungarian species *Gyrinophagus peisonis* Erdős, 1957 into *Spaniopus*, described two new species, *S. fulvicornis* from Czech Republic and *S. varicornis* from Slovakia, and presented a new key for the identification of the seven species he recognized. After this revision, Huggert (1976) described *S. hedqvisti* from Sweden, and Kamijo (1981) described and keyed three new Japanese species, *S. japonicus*, *S. nigriceps* and *S. sasacolae*.

At present, *Spaniopus* consists of 12 species, including a new species from the Russian Far East that is described in this paper. Ten of the species are recorded only from the Palaearctic Region, and two species, *S. dissimilis* and *S. monospilus*, have a Holarctic distribution (Graham 1969; Bouček 1972; Huggert 1976; Kamijo 1981; Noyes 2015).

Species of *Spaniopus* with known biology are mostly parasitoids of gall-making Cecidomyiidae (Diptera) (Thompson 1958; Graham 1969; Peck 1963; Bouček 1972; Dzhankmen 1978; Herting 1978; Burks 1979; Kamijo 1981; Sunose 1984; Tschardtke *et al.* 1991; Tschardtke 1992; Noyes 2015) as well as gall-making Cynipidae wasps (Hymenoptera) (Peck 1963; Herting 1977; Jennings 2004; Askew *et al.* 2006; Lotfalizadeh 2007; Noyes 2015). However, two Japanese species, *S. japonicus* and *S. dissimilis*, were reared from lepidopterous pupae (Kamijo 1981; Askew 1970; Lee *et al.* 1995; Noyes 2015) and *S. dissimilis* and *S. monospilus* are recorded as secondary parasitoids of Hymenoptera parasitoid wasps (Peck 1963; Noyes 2015). Vidal (1997) reported *S. dissimilis* as reared also from the eggs of *Erigone atra* Blackwall, 1833 and *E. dentipalpis* (Wider, 1834) (Araneae: Liniphyidae), but these data should be verified very carefully.

This paper revises and keys the known species of *Spaniopus* based on examination of all available types, redescribes and illustrates the species, including the description of a new Eastern Palaearctic species, and provides new distribution records.