

A REVISION OF *HOMOPORUS* (HYMENOPTERA: PTEROMALIDAE) OF CHINA

Hui Xiao, Yan-Zhou Zhang and Da-Wei Huang

Institute of Zoology, The Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, 100080, China
 (All correspondence to Da-Wei Huang)

Andrew Polaszek

Dept of Entomology, The Natural History Museum, London SW7 5BD, U.K.
 and Dept of Biological Sciences, Imperial College of Science, Technology & Medicine, Ascot, SL5 7PY, U.K.

ABSTRACT. – The pteromalid genus *Homoporus*, is studied from China for the first time. One new species, *Homoporus sinensis* Xiao, Huang & Polaszek, new species, and 8 newly recorded species are treated. One new host of *Homoporus* Thomson, *Loudonta dispar* (Kiriakoff) (Lepidoptera: Notodontidae) was record. A key is given to separate all 9 species from China.

INTRODUCTION

The pteromalid genus *Homoporus* shares the following character: female clava distinctly acuminate apically or bearing a narrow spicula, with the genera *Callitula*, *Norbanus*, *Merisus*, *Lysirina*, *Cyclogastrella* and *Rhaphitelus* (Bouček & Rasplus, 1991; Bouček & Heydon, 1997). *Rhaphitelus* is rather distinct from the others, having the female antennal formula 1128 or 1127 (funicle and clava divided indistinctly). *Cyclogastrella* has the character only in shrunken specimens. *Homoporus* can be distinguished from the remaining genera using the following key:

1. Propodeum elongate, with a reticulate and subglobose nucha, without median carina and costula; petiole present *Callitula* Spinola
- Propodeum not elongate, nucha distinct or not; gaster sessile 2
2. Prepectus very small, dorsally shorter than tegula 3
- Prepectus large, triangular, dorsally longer than tegula 4
3. Clypeus with 2 distinct teeth; propodeum with median carina, nucha globose; hind tibia with 1 apical spur; antenna with 3 anelli. Male: flagellum without distinct setae *Lysirina* Heydon
- Clypeal margin shallowly emarginate or truncate; propodeum without median carina, nucha indistinct; hind tibia with 2 apical spurs; antenna with 2 anelli. Male: flagellum with whorls of long erect setae *Norbanus* Walker
4. Gaster convex and subcylindrical; antenna with each funicular segment bearing 2 or more rows of linear sensilla *Merisus* Walker
- Gaster more or less collapsing dorsally, ovate-acuminate; antenna with each funicular segment bearing 1 sparse row of linear sensilla (rarely with 2 rows) *Homoporus* Thomson

Sixty species of *Homoporus* are known, distributed in the Afrotropical, Australasian, Nearctic, Neotropics, Oriental and Palaearctic regions (Dzhanokmen, 1999; Sureshan & Narendran, 2000, 2001; Noyes, 2002). Szelényi (1956), Delucchi (1957) and Graham (1969) provided keys to European species. Bouček (1988) recorded two species in Australia and New Zealand and mentioned that there are at least two species in South and East Asia. Dzhanokmen (1999) studied this genus from Kazakhstan and recorded 7 species (4 new species) from the Palaearctic region. However, there are few studies of the genus in the Oriental region. Thompson (1958) only recorded its presence in China, Japan, India and Sri Lanka. An unidentified species has been recorded from Pakistan (Farooqi & Subba Rao, 1986). *Homoporus* is systematically studied from China for the first time in this paper. The new species in this paper is described and named by Hui Xiao, Da-Wei Huang and Andrew Polaszek.

Terminology generally follows that of Graham (1969). The abbreviations used are as follows: OOL = ocellar-ocular distance, POL = posterior ocellar distance, F1 - F6 = antennal funicular segments, T1 - T7 = gastral tergites. Body length is measured in millimeters. Thorax means three thoracic segments (prothorax, mesothorax and metathorax). The other measurements are given as ratios. All the examined specimens are deposited in Institute of Zoology, the Chinese Academy of Sciences (IZCAS). Type specimens are deposited in the Zoological Museum, Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences (IZCAS); Natural History Museum, London (NHM); and Zoological Reference Collection of the Raffles Museum of Biodiversity Research, National University of Singapore (ZRC).

TAXONOMY

Genus *Homoporus* Thomson, 1878

Homoporus Thomson, 1878: 64; Type-species: *Pteromalus fulviventris* Walker, designation by Ashmead (1904: 324); Szelényi, 1956: 167-180, key to species of Europe; Delucchi, 1957: 400-421, key to species of Europe; Graham, 1969: 444-458, key to species of Europe; Dzhanokmen, 1999: 181-190, key to species of Kazakhstan.

Phaenacra Förster, 1878: 51; Type-species: *Phaenacra nubigera* Förster, by monotypy. Synonymised with *Homoporus* by Delucchi, 1957: 400.

Parapteromalus Ashmead, 1904: 320, 384; Type-species: *Parapteromalus isosomatis* Ashmead, by monotypy. Synonymized with *Homoporus* by Graham, 1969:444.

Merisoporus Masi, 1924: 226; Type-species: *Pteromalus luniger* Nees, 1834, by original designation. Synonymised with *Homoporus* by Delucchi, 1957:400.

Pseudomerisus Erdős & Novicky, in Erdős, 1953: 236; Type-species: *Pseudomerisus stipae* Erdős & Novicky, by original designation. Synonymised with *Homoporus* by Delucchi, 1957:400.

Type species. – *Pteromalus fulviventris* Walker, designation by Ashmead (1904: 324).

Diagnosis. – Body metallic dark green; antennal insertions on the centre of face; antenna 12-segmented, apex of clava sharply acuminate or with a narrow spicula, females with the antennal formula 11263 (or 11353 in *H. puchripes*). Clypeal margin truncate, slightly produced or with 2 teeth (*H. japonicus*); thoracic dorsum slightly convex; pronotum distinctly narrower than mesoscutum, notauli incomplete; propodeum with plica complete, median carina absent, nucha indistinct; stigma normal, shorter than postmarginal vein; hind tibia with 1 spur. Antennae in males without whorls of setae.

Ecological notes. – Most species are associated with hosts in grass stems or thin twigs of some shrubs, e.g. *Rosa* spp. They attack the larvae of Diptera and Hymenoptera, and some of their primary parasites (Bouček, 1988).

Distribution. – The genus occurs worldwide, but has been rarely recorded from the Oriental region. It is reported here from the south and north of China.

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF *HOMOPORUS* FROM CHINA

1. Body stout; ovipositor beyond the apex of the metasoma (ovipositor stylets exerted occasionally). Female 2
- Body relatively slim, aedeagus beyond the apex of the metasoma. Male 10
2. Antennae with 3 anelli (Fig. 8); each funicular segment transverse; mandibles 4-toothed; thorax relatively long, about 1.3-1.4 x breadth *H. puchripes* Erdős
- Antennae with 2 anelli; each funicular segment elongate or quadrate; mandibles either 4-toothed or left 3-toothed and right 4-toothed; thorax short, at most 1.2 x breadth 3
3. Both anelli transverse (Figs. 1, 3, 11, 7) 5
- First anellus longer than wide, second broadly transverse (Figs. 5, 10) 4

4. Clypeal margin sharply 2-toothed (Fig. 4), distinctly excised in middle; funicular segments 3-6 quadrate (Fig.5); POL 1.6 x OOL; marginal vein 1.6 x stigmal vein; fore wing with brown infuscation *H. japonicus* Ashmead
- Clypeal margin broadly truncate (Fig. 9), without sharp tooth; each funicular segment longer than broad (Fig.10); POL 1-1.11 x OOL; marginal vein 2.3 x stigmal vein; fore wing without infuscation *H. sinensis*, new species
5. Gaster yellow, sometimes a brown area appearing on both sides of base of gaster *H. fulviventris* (Walker)
- Gaster brown or dark green 6
6. Marginal vein shorter than postmarginal vein (0.92 x), about 1.5 x as long as stigmal vein; mandibles 3-toothed *H. apharetus* (Walker)
- Marginal vein at least as long as postmarginal vein; mandibles 4-toothed or left 3-toothed and right 4-toothed 7
7. Pronotal collar not margined 8
- Pronotal collar margined medially 9
8. Left mandible 3-toothed, right 4-toothed; malar space half or slightly more than half as long as eye height (Fig. 6); gaster 2 x as long as broad *H. luniger* (Nees)
- Both mandibles 4-toothed; malar space 1/3 or slightly more than 1/3 as long as eye height; gaster 1.4 x as long as broad *H. destructor* (Say)
9. Clava bearing a narrow spicula; left mandible 3-toothed and right 4-toothed; marginal vein 1.7-1.9x as long as broad; thorax dark green; gaster 1.6-2.0 x as long as broad *H. arestor* (Walker)
- Clave distinctly acuminate apically, without a narrow spicula; both mandibles 4 toothed; marginal vein 2 or more than 2x as long as broad; thorax green; gaster 2 x as long as broad *H. subniger* (Walker)
10. Clypeal margin sharply 2-toothed *H. japonicus* Ashmead
- Clypeal margin truncate, without sharp tooth 11
11. Antenna with 3 anelli *H. puchripes* Erdős
- Antenna with 2 anelli 12
12. Antenna yellow, first anellus slightly longer than broad and the second slightly transverse (as in female), each funicular segment slightly longer than broad; propodeum with plica complete; gaster about 2 x as long as broad *H. sinensis*, new species
- Antennae brown, both anelli transverse; propodeum without plica; others different 13
13. Pronotum as broad as mesoscutum 14
- Pronotum distinctly narrower than mesoscutum 15
14. Sixth funicular segment 1.5 x as long as broad; marginal vein 1.2 x stigmal vein, marginal vein slightly thickened *H. apharetus* (Walker)
- Sixth funicular segment at most 1.1 x as long as broad; marginal vein 1.6-1.7 x stigmal vein, marginal vein not thickened *H. luniger* (Nees)
15. Pronotal collar not margined *H. destructor* (Say)
- Pronotal collar distinctly margined 16
16. The sixth funicular segment at least 1.8x as long as broad (Fig.2); gaster 4 x as long as broad *H. arestor* (Walker)
- The sixth funicular segment at most 1.5 x as long as broad; gaster 1.8-3.0 as long as broad 17
17. Antennae with scape yellow; sixth funicular segment as long as broad; scape slightly expanded above the middle; gaster brown dorsally, yellow ventrally *H. fulviventris* (Walker)
- Antennae with scape brown; sixth funicular segment 1.2-1.5x as long as broad; scape not expanded above middle; gaster dark brown or metallic dark green *H. subniger* (Walker)

***Homoporus apharetus* (Walker, 1839)**
(Figs. 1)

Pteromalus apharetus Walker, 1839: 228; Lectotype male, designated by Graham in 1968, NHM No.1741 [Examined].
Homoporus flaviscapus Thomson, 1878: 69. Synonymised by Bouček (1965: 35).
Homoporus apharetus (Walker) - Graham, 1969: 449.

Material examined. – Lectotype - male, NHM, notes: stood under this name in old NHM coll. C. Waterhouse, *Pteromalus apharetus* Walker, det. Graham in 1968.

Paralectotype – 1 ex., NHM, England, no other data on label, stood under this name in old NHM coll. C. Waterhouse, *Pteromalus apharetus* Walker.

Other – female, IZCAS: CHINA: Beijing, Xiangshang, 16 Jul.1992, coll. Lin Nai-Quan.

Host(s). – *Tetramesa linearis* (Hymenoptera: Eurytomidae) (Dzhanokmen, 1978).

Distribution. – CHINA (Beijing); widely distributed in the Palaearctic.

***Homoporus arestor* (Walker, 1848)**
(Fig. 2)

Pteromalus arestor Walker, 1848: 124, 179; Lectotype female, designated by Graham in 1968, NHM No.2750 [Examined].
Homoporus chlorogaster Thomson, 1878: 66. Synonymised by Bouček, 1965: 35.
Homoporus arestor (Walker) - Bouček, 1965: 35; Graham, 1969: 452.

Material examined. – Lectotype - female, notes: stood under this name in old NHM coll. C. Waterhouse, *Pteromalus arestor* Walker.

Others – 2 females, NHM, FRANCE, Var, St. Tropez, 16 Jun.1980, coll. Bouček, Det. Bouček, 1980; 1 male, IZCAS: CHINA: Beijing, Yingtaogou, 24 May.1983, coll. Huang Da-Wei.

Host(s). – Unknown.

Distribution. – CHINA (Beijing); Palaearctic.

***Homoporus destructor* (Say, 1817)**

Ceraphron destructor Say, 1817: 45; Type presumed destroyed (Graham, 1933: 94).
Merisus intermedius Lindeman, 1887: 179-183, 192. Synonymised by Gahan, 1933: 147.
Merisus destructor (Say) - Gahan, 1933: 89-95.
Homoporus destructor (Say) - Delucchi, 1957: 418-419; Graham, 1969: 450-451.

Material examined. – 3 females, 3 males, NHM, England: Cambridge, 21 Jul.1930, reared from wheat stubble, Det. Ferrière; 1 female, IZCAS: CHINA: Shandong, Fuhai, 1 Jun.1958, coll. Mao Jin-Long.

Host(s). – Gahan (1933) stated that this species is the most important

parasite of the hessian fly, *Mayetiola destructor* Say (Diptera: Cecidomyiidae). It is a solitary, primary ectoparasite. It also occasionally acts as a secondary parasite via *Platygaster hiemalis* Forbes or *P. zosine* Walker. Thompson (1958), Graham (1969) and Dzhanokmen (1978) recorded it attacking *Mayetiola avenae* Marsh., *Oscinella frit* (L.) and *Elachiptera cornuta* (Fln.) (Diptera: Chloropidae).

Distribution. – CHINA (Shandong); Nearctic, Palaearctic.

***Homoporus fulviventris* (Walker, 1835)**
(Fig. 3)

Pteromalus fulviventris Walker, 1835: 190; Lectotype female, designated by Graham in 1968, NHM No. 2753 [examined].
Pteromalus bicolor Förster, 1841: 24. Synonymised by Deluchi, 1957: 416.
Homoporus fulviventris (Walker) - Thomson, 1878: 64-65; Delucchi, 1957: 407, 415; Graham, 1969: 454-455.

Material examined. – Lectotype - female, NHM, notes: stood under this name in old NHM coll. C. Waterhouse, *Pteromalus fulviventris* Walker.

Others – 1 female, NHM, ITALY: Cariale, nr Albenga, 3 Sep.1972, coll. Z. Bouček, Det. Bouček 1980; 1 female, IZCAS: CHINA: Beijing, 17 May.1957, coll. Mao Jin-Long; 1 female, IZCAS: CHINA: Beijing: Tanzhesi, 8 May.1981, coll. Liao Ding-Xi; 1 female, IZCAS: CHINA: Shandong, Jinan, 5 May.1962, coll. Liao Ding-Xi; 1 female, IZCAS: CHINA: Shandong, Fushan, 28 May.1982, coll. Liao Ding-Xi; 2 females, IZCAS: CHINA: Shandong, Yashan, 17 Jun.1964, coll. Wang Zi-Qing; 3 females, IZCAS: CHINA: Nei Mongol, Hailar, 3 Aug.1981, coll. Liao Ding-Xi; 1 female, IZCAS: CHINA: Xinjiang, Barkol T., 20 Jun.1979, coll. Wang Shu-Fang.

Host(s). – *Eupelmus cicadae* Giraud (Hymenoptera: Eupelmidae), *Tetramesa maderae* (Walker), *Tetramesa rossica* (Rimsky-Korsakov) (Thompson, 1958), *Tetramesa aciculata* (Schlechtendal), *Tetramesa hyalipennis* (Walker) (Herting, 1977) (Hymenoptera: Eurytomidae).

Distribution. – CHINA (Beijing, Shandong, Nei Mongol, Xingjiang); widely distributed in Europe.

***Homoporus japonicus* Ashmead, 1904**
(Figs. 4, 5)

Homoporus japonicus Ashmead, 1904: 157; Holotype female, Japan, USNM No. 7185 [Not examined].

Material examined. – 1 female, 1 male, NHM, JAPAN: Kyoto, Honshu, Jun.1969, ex *Aiolomorphus rhopaloides* Walker, coll. Takahashi, Det. K. Kamijo, 1972; 8 females, 1 male, IZCAS: CHINA: Hunan, Taojiang, 20 May.1976, ex *Aiolomorphus rhopaloides* Walker, coll. Tong Xin-Wang; 4 females, 5 males, IZCAS: CHINA: Hubei, Wuchang, 17 Nov.1983, ex gall on bamboo, coll. Zhan Zhong-Cai; 4 females, IZCAS: CHINA: Fujian, Changtign, 1 Jun.1977, ex. bamboo, coll. Li You-Gong; 2 females, 2 males, IZCAS: CHINA: Fujian, Fuzhou, 16 Sep.1975, ex. bamboo, coll. Li You-Gong; 1 female, IZCAS: CHINA: Sichuan, Jul.1983, coll. Sheng Jing-Kun; 1 female, IZCAS: CHINA: Sichuan, Emi Mt. 1800-1900m, 19 Aug.1957, coll. Wang Zong-Yuan; 1 female,

IZCAS: CHINA: Shandong, Yashan, 9 Jun.1964, coll. Wang Zi-Qing; 1 female, IZCAS: CHINA: Yunnan, Kunming, 6.Apr.1974, coll. Liao Ding-Xi; 1 female, IZCAS: Guangxi, Xingan, 2140m, 1 Jul.1985, coll. Li Chang-Fang.

Host(s). – *Aiolomorphus rhopaloides* Walker (Eurytomidae), galls on bamboo (*Bambusa* sp., Poaceae).

Distribution. – CHINA (Hunan, Hubei, Shandong, Sichuan, Yunnan, Guangxi, Fujian); Japan.

Homoporus luniger (Nees, 1834)

(Figs. 6, 7)

Pteromalus luniger Nees, 1834: 119; Lectotype female, designated by Graham in 1968, England, NHM No. 1744 [Examined].

Pteromalus tricolor Walker, 1835: 190. Synonymised by Graham (1969: 450).

Pteromalus zonaras Walker, 1839: 227. Synonymised by Graham (1969: 450).

Homoporus luniger (Nees) - Thomson, 1878: 67; Graham, 1969: 450.

Material examined. – Lectotype - female, NHM, England, notes: stood under this name in old NHM coll. C. Waterhouse, *Pteromalus tricolor* Walker, det. Graham in 1968

Others – 1 female, NHM, WALES: Cenarth, 22 Jul.1977, coll. J.S. Noyes & Z. Bouček, 1977-308, Det. Bouček 1980; 2 males, NHM, stood under this name in old NHM coll. C. Waterhouse, *Pteromalus zonaras* (Walker) (= *tricolor*); 1 male, NHM, WALES: Pembs, Cenarth, 22 Jun.1977 coll. Noyes & Bouček, Det. Bouček, 1980; 1 female, IZCAS: CHINA: Hubei, Huanggangshan, 19 Sep.1982, coll. Liao Ding-Xi; 1 female, IZCAS: CHINA: Guangxi, Xingan, 1100M, 8 Jul.1985, coll. Li Chang-Fang; 1 female, IZCAS: CHINA: Fujian, Chongan, 900m, 5 Jul.1960, coll. Zu Yong.

Host(s). – Females mainly parasitise *Tetramesa* spp. (*Tetramesa calamagrostidis* (Hed.)(Graham, 1969), *T. eremita* (Port.), *T. maderae* (Walker), *T. rossica* (Rimsky-Korsakov) (Thompson, 1958), *T. agrostidis* (Howard) and *T. brevicornis* (Walker) (Hymenoptera: Eurytomidae) (Dzhanokmen, 1978). *Mayetiola* sp (Diptera: Cecidomyiidae) may be a host of the species (Delucchi, 1957).

Distribution. – CHINA (Hubei, Guangxi, Fujian); widely distributed in the Palearctic.

Homoporus pulchripes Erdős, 1953

(Fig. 8)

Homoporus pulchripes Erdős, 1953: 245; Holotype female, Hungary, in coll. Erdős [Not examined]; Delucchi, 1957: 405, 408; Graham, 1969: 447, 456.

Material examined. – 1 female, NHM, ITALY: Sarre (Aosta), 13 Sep.1969, coll. Z. Bouček, Det. Z. Bouček; 1 female, IZCAS: CHINA: XingJiang, Shawan, 19 Jul.1957, coll. Wang Qing; 1 female, 1 male, IZCAS: Nei Mongol, Hailar, 14 Aug.1981, coll. Liao Ding-Xi; 1 male, IZCAS: CHINA: Nei Mongol, Manzhouli, 6 Aug.1984, coll. Liao Ding-Xi; 1 female, IZCAS: CHINA: Nei Mongol, Hohhot, 8 Aug.1984, coll. Liao Ding-Xi; 3 females, 1 male, IZCAS: CHINA: Hebei, Weichang, 7 Aug.1985, coll. Mi Hua-Fu;

1 female, IZCAS: CHINA: Ningxia, Yinchuan, 25 Aug.1984, coll. Liao Ding-Xi.

Host(s). – *Tetramesa aciculata* Schlecht (Hymenoptera: Eurytomidae) (Erdős, 1961).

Distribution. – CHINA (Xinjiang, Nei Mongol, Hebei, Ningxia); widely distributed in the Palearctic region (Europe and Asia).

Homoporus sinensis, new species

(Figs. 9-11)

Material examined. – Holotype - female, IZCAS: CHINA: Hunan, Taojiang (28.5°N, 112.1°E), 7 Jul.1973, ex *Loudonta dispar* (Kiriakoff) (Lepidoptera: Notodontidae) coll. Tong Xin-Wang.

Paratypes - 25 females, 18 males, same data as holotype (2 females, 2 males NHM; 1 female, 1 male ZRC); 1 female, IZCAS: CHINA: Hunan: Hengshan, 7 Sep.1980, coll. Tong Xin-Wang; 1 female, IZCAS: CHINA: Hunan: Nanyue Mt., 8 Sep.1980, coll. Tong Xin-Wang.

Description. – Female. 2.48-3.5mm. Head and thorax dark green, gaster brown, slightly yellow centrally; antennae yellow; legs yellow except hind coxa brown.

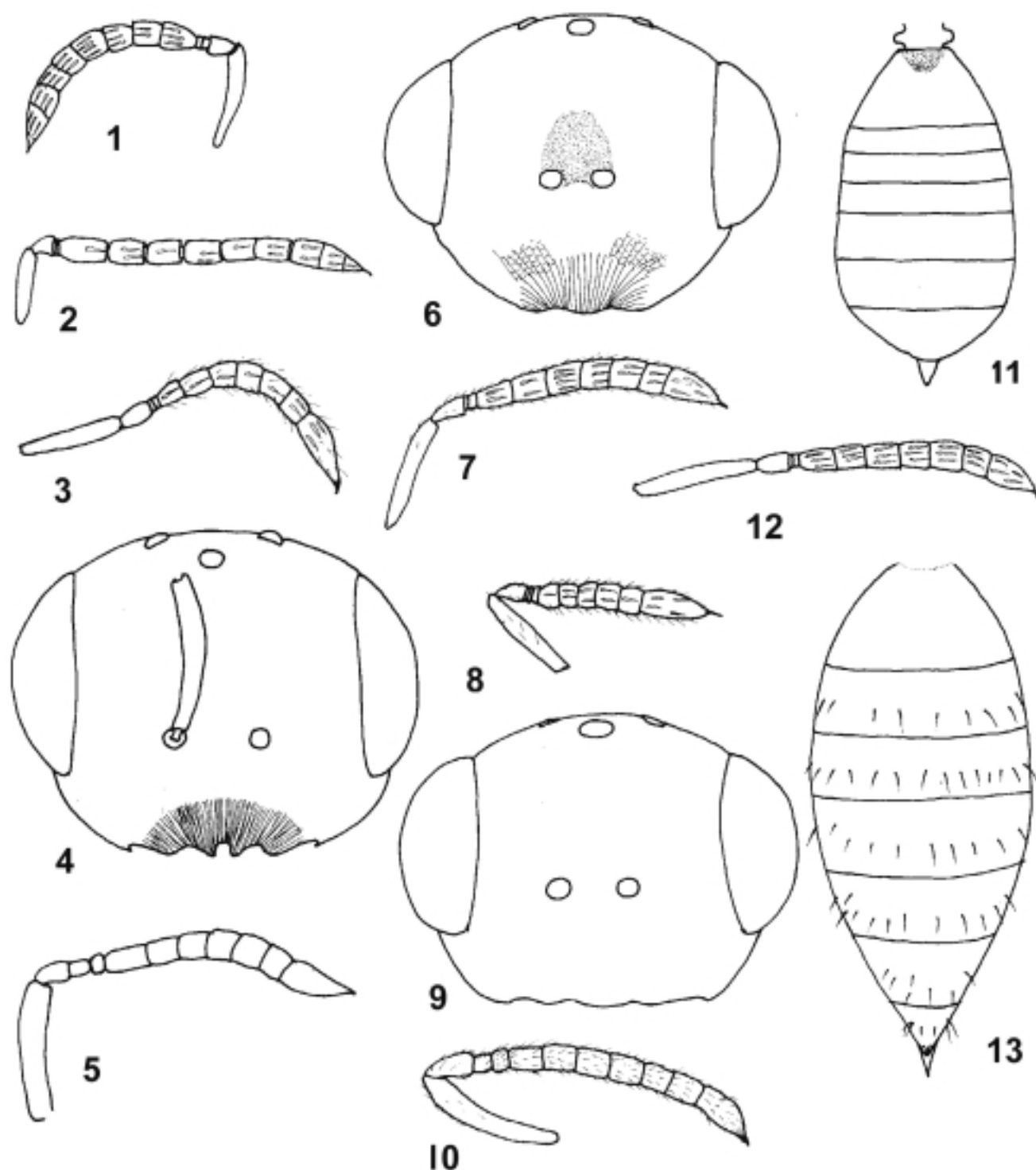
Head in front view (Fig. 9) with face reticulate and pilose; punctures in upper face larger than those on lower face; clypeus vertically striate, lower margin broadly truncate; mandible 3-toothed. Antennal insertions in the centre of face, scape reaching lower margin of median ocellus. Antenna (Fig.10) with 2 anelli, first anellus longer than broad, second anellus subquadrate; each funicular segment longer than its breadth; apex of clava pointed; flagellum and pedicel combined slightly shorter than head width (0.88-0.92x width of head). Relative measurements: head width 66, height 50, dorsal length 29, POL:OOL 13:12, front width between eyes 41, eye height 31, malar space 13, distance from antennal toruli to median ocellus 24, distance from antennal toruli to clypeal margin 17.

Thoracic dorsum convex, with coarse reticulation; pronotum narrower than mesoscutum; notauli incomplete; frenal line only distinct on both sides of scutellum; propodeum finely reticulate, median carina absent, plica complete, propodeal nucha inconspicuous. Fore wing setose outside speculum; basal vein and basal cell setose, basal cell closed posteriorly. Gaster 1.33-1.79 x as long as broad. Relative measurements: pronotum width 46, collar length 4, mesoscutum 29: 52, scutellum 27: 30, marginal vein 38, postmarginal vein 34, stigmal vein 16.

Male: 2-2.4mm. Fore wing with brown setae; antenna and leg yellow; petiole with a distinct protuberance on both sides (Fig.11). Antenna with flagellum plus pedicel combined 0.84-0.95 x the width of head. Gaster 1.35-1.6 x as long as broad.

Etymology. – The species name refers to China.

Remarks. – *Homoporus sinensis* is close to *H. japonicus* Ashmead, both of them with the antenna having the first



Figs. 1-13. 1, *Homoporus aphaeretus* (Walker), female: antenna. 2, *Homoporus arestor* (Walker), male: antenna. 3, *Homoporus fulviventris* (Walker), female: antenna. 4-5, *Homoporus japonicus* Ashmead, female: 4, face in front view; 5, antenna. 6-7, *Homoporus luniger* (Nees), female: 6, face in front view; 7, antenna. 8, *Homoporus pulchripes* Erdös, female: antenna. 9-11, *Homoporus sinensis*, new species 9-10 female: 9, face in front view; 10, antenna; 11 male, gaster. 12-13, *Homoporus subniger* (Walker), female: 12, antenna; 13, gaster.

anellus longer than broad, second anellus subquadrate. *H. sinensis* differs from *H. japonicus* as follows: clypeal margin truncate, without sharp teeth; each funicular segment longer than broad; marginal vein about 2.1 x as long as stigmal vein; fore wing without brown infuscation. But *H. japonicus* with 2 sharp teeth on clypeal margin, 1st – 2nd funicular segments longer than broad respectively, 3rd – 6th funicular segments quadrate, fore wing with brown infuscation, marginal vein 1.6 x as long as stigmal vein,.

Host(s). – *Loudonta dispar* (Kiriakoff) (Lepidoptera: Notodontidae).

Distribution. – CHINA (Hunan).

***Homoporus subniger* (Walker, 1835)**
(Figs. 12, 13)

Pteromalus subniger Walker, 1835: 96; Lectotype females, designated by Graham in 1968, NHM No. 2751 [Examined]. *Pteromalus chalcomelas* Walker, 1836: 476. Synonymised by Graham, 1969: 451.

Homoporus (*Phaenacrinodes*) *kurdjumovi* Szélnyi, 1956: 179-180. *Homoporus danuvianus* Delucchi, 1957: 418. Synonymised by Graham, 1969: 451.

Homoporus subniger (Walker) - Graham, 1969: 451-452; Bouček, 1970: 65.

Material examined. – Lectotype - females, NHM, notes: stood under this name in old NHM coll. C. Waterhouse *Pteromalus subniger* Walker.

Others – 1 female, NHM, WALES: Cenarth, 22 Jun.1977, coll. J.S. Noyes & Z. Bouček, 1977-308, Det. Bouček 1980; 1 male, NHM, ENGLAND: Dungeness, Kent, 19.Sep.1971, coll. Bouček, Det. Bouček, 1980; 1 female, IZCAS: Yunnan, Jingdong, 3 May.1985, coll. Liao Ding-Xi.

Host(s). – Graham (1969) recorded *H. subniger* from stems of *Centaurea scabiosa* L.(Asteraceae) (host probably Cynipidae: *Phanacis centaureae* Förster); Dzhanokmen (1978) recorded the hosts as *Phanacis centaureae* Förster, *P. papaveris* (Kieffer) (Diptera: Cecidomyiidae). Other host records include *Apion* sp (Coleoptera: Curculionidae) (Hopkins, 1984), *Anacamptoides* sp. (Lepidoptera: Glyptopterigidae) (Abdullah, Dawah & Jervis, 1989), and Cynipidae in the stems of *Papaver*, *Centaurea* and *Verbascum* (Graham, 1969).

Distribution. – CHINA (Yunnan); widely distributed in the Palaearctic.

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