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V. A. Kolyada. A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *BRACHYSERPHUS* HELLÉN, 1941 (HYMENOPTERA, PROCTOTRUPIDAE) FROM NEPAL. – Far Eastern Entomologist. 2016. N 323: 16-20.

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Summary. *Brachyserphus nepalensis* Kolyada, **sp. n.** from Nepal is described and illustrated. Holotype is deposited in the Canadian National Collection of Insects (Ottawa, Canada).

Key words: Hymenoptera, Proctotrupidae, *Brachyserphus*, parasitic wasps, taxonomy, new species, Nepal.

В. А. Коляда. Новый вид рода *Brachyserphus* Hellén, 1941 (Hymenoptera, Proctotrupidae) из Непала // Дальневосточный энтомолог. 2016. N 323. С. 16-20.

Резюме. Из Непала описан *Brachyserphus nepalensis* Kolyada, **sp. n.** Голотип нового вида хранится в Национальной коллекции насекомых (Оттава, Канада).

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Brachyserphus* Hellén, 1941 combine the small and medium size parasitoids with mainly black, smooth and shiny body. Biology of this genus is poorly studied. Larvae of beetles from the families of Erotylidae, Phalacridae and Melandryidae are mentioned as hosts of *Brachyserphus* species (Townes, 1981). However Williams *et al.* (1992) and Hoebeke & Wheeler (1990) recorded the larvae of the fungus beetles Mycetophagidae and Nitidulidae as hosts of *Brachyserphus*.

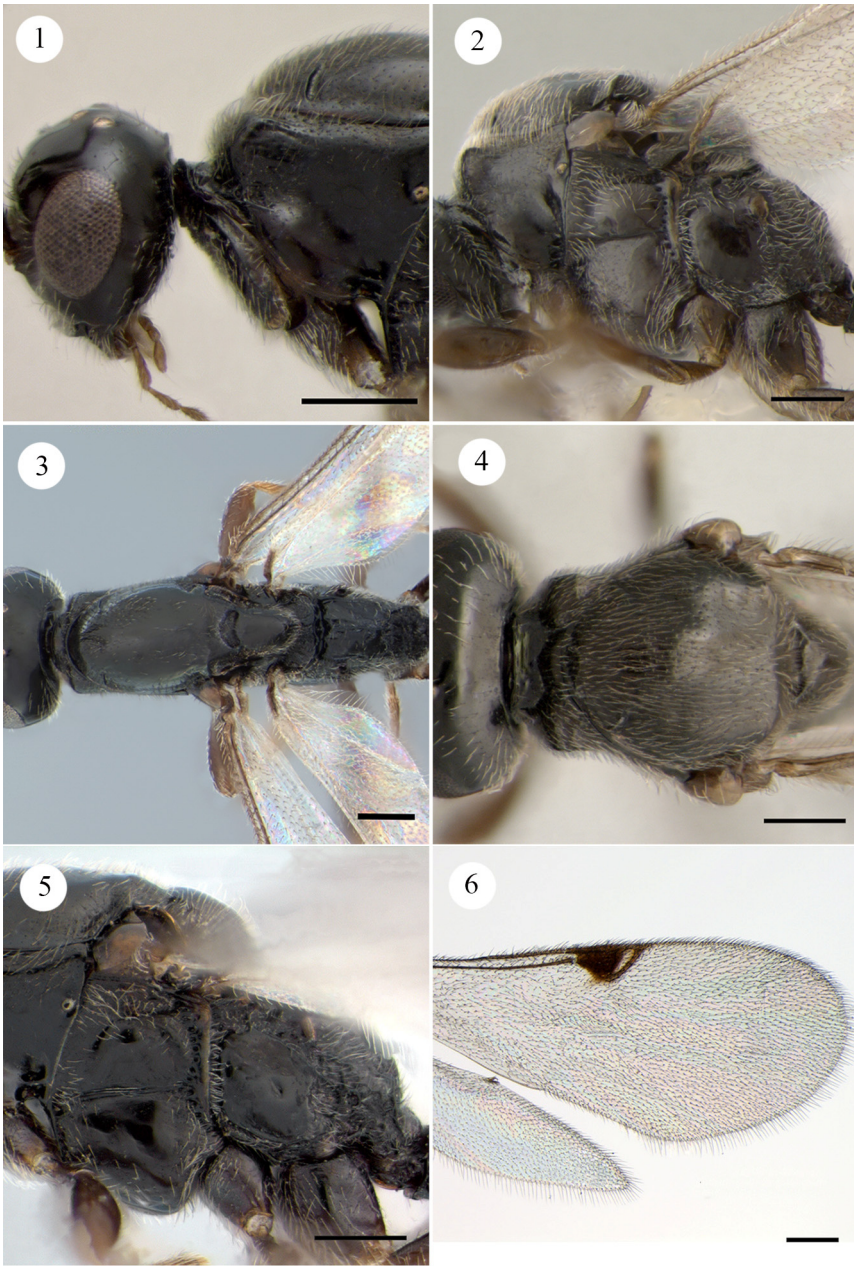
The genus consists of 30 valid species including a new species described below, which are distributed mainly in the Northern Hemisphere (Townes, 1981; Johnson, 1992; Kolyada, 1997, 1998; Choi *et al.*, 2012; Kolyada, 2012, 2016). The oriental fauna of the genus *Brachyserphus* was studied for last years and 13 species are known from China (He & Xu, 2011, 2015).

A new *Brachyserphus* species from Nepal is described in this paper. It complements the knowledge about *Brachysrphus* fauna of Oriental Region.

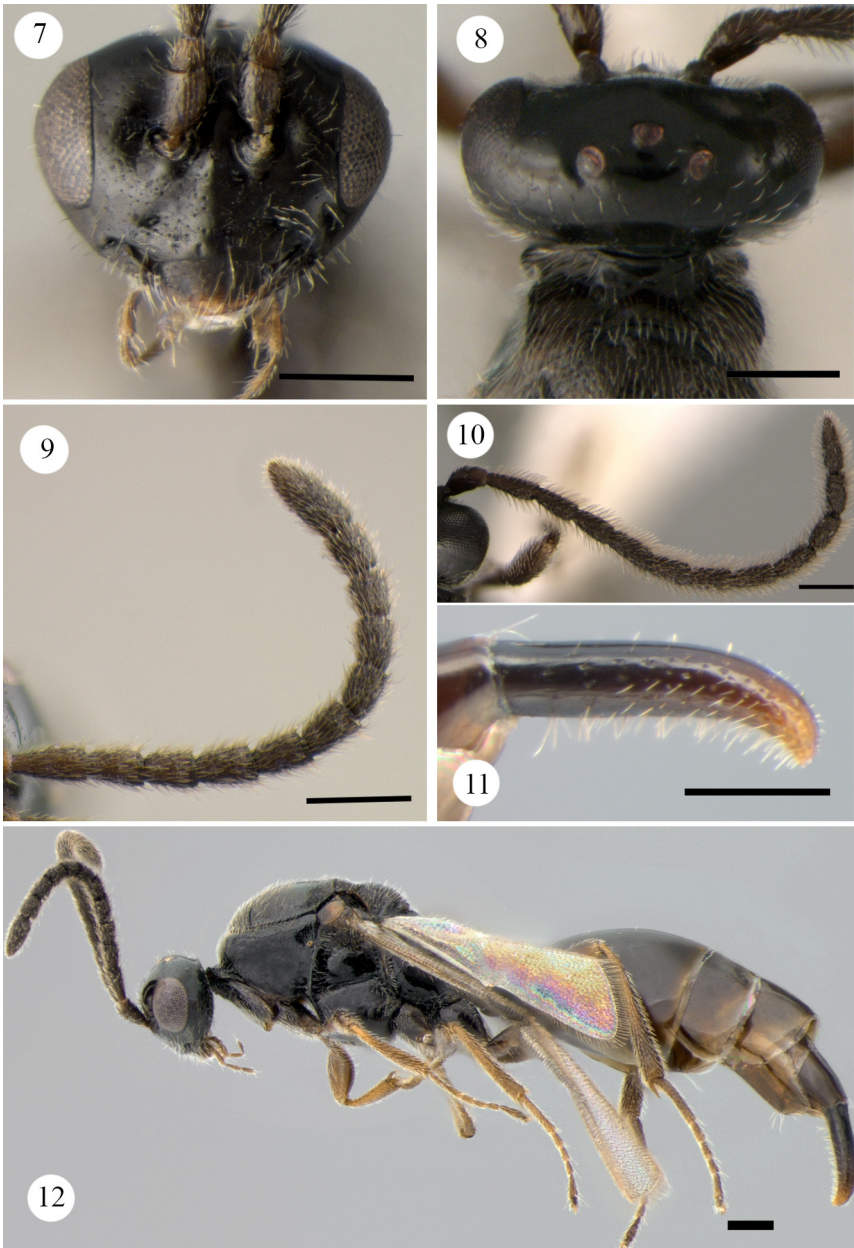
MATERIAL AND METHODS

The material examined is deposited in the Canadian National Collection of Insects, Ottawa, Canada (CNCI). All photographs were obtained with a stereomicroscope Leica M165 and camera Leica DFC450. The montage of the image layers was performed with Helicon Focus 5.1.

The morphological terms and characters used follow Townes (1981) and the Hymenoptera Anatomy Ontology (Yoder *et al.*, 2010). The length of ovipositor sheath is measured from base (that may be covered by the last tergite) to the top, and the width at the widest part. The following abbreviations are used in the text below: A1–A13 – antennal segments.



Figs 1–6. *Brachyserphus nepalensis* sp. n., female (1, 3, 5, 6) and male (2, 4): 1 – pronotum; 2 – mesosoma, lateral view; 3–4 – mesosoma, dorsal view; 5 – propodeum, lateral view; 6 – pterostigma. Scale bar: 0.2 mm.



Figs 7–12. *Brachyserphus nepalensis* sp. n., female: (7, 9, 11, 12) and male (8, 10): 7 – head, front view; 8 – head, dorsal view; 9–10 – antenna; 11 – ovipositor sheath; 12 – habitus, lateral view. Scale bar: 0.2 mm.

TAXONOMY

Genus *Brachyserphus* Hellén, 1941

Brachyserphus nepalensis Kolyada, sp. n.

Figs 1–12

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype – ♀, **Nepal**: Phulcoki, 2600 m, oak forest, 13.X 1983, coll. A. Smetana (CNCI). Paratypes: 2 ♂, with same label as holotype.

DESCRIPTION. FEMALE. Length of body 3.0 mm; length of forewing 2.6 mm. Antennae as long as 2.5 of head width; ratio of length to width of antennomeres: A3-2.2; A12-1.3; A13-2.3. Head as wide as 0.36 of its length. Mesonotum compressed, medially as wide as 0.7 of head width. Pronotum and pronotal tubercles smooth, without wrinkles. Pronotal tubercles and not pointed roundish. Epomia complete and dorsally connected by carina with pronotal shoulder. Forewing pterostigma not deep as wide as 0.65 of its length. Ventral part of pronotum without group of setae posteriorly of epomia. Metapleuron with developed metapleural epicoxal carina. Propodeum elongate, 1.3 times longer than wide. Propodeum just behind spiracle and on apical area of dorsum finely reticulate. Number of hairs on each of dorsal lateral areas of propodeum 15-20. Punctate area in anterior part of fifth tergite reaching 2/3 of its length and included row of hairs in posterior part of tergite. Ratio of ovipositor sheath to hind tibia length 0.66. Ovipositor sheath slightly curved, and narrowly pointed to the end, with hairs on its lower surface approximately 0.25 as long as sheath high; ratio of length to width of ovipositor sheath 5.1.

Color. Body black. Labrum, mandibles, tegula, apex ovipositor sheath and legs all being light brown.

MALE. Length of body 2.8 mm; length of forewing 2.3 mm. Male differs from female in body proportions: head more transverse, as wide as 0.46 of its length; mesonotum not compressed, as wide as head; propodeum subquadrate. Male pronotal tubercles slightly pointed; pterostigma as wide as 0.8 of its length.

Color. Body entirely black.

DIAGNOSIS. New species similar to *B. parvulus* (Nees, 1834) in many characters but differs from the latter and others known species of the genus *Brachyserphus* by extremely compressed mesosoma and rounded head of female.

DISTRIBUTION. Nepal.

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