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**A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *PROSEVANIA* KIEFFER, 1912
(HYMENOPTERA: EVANIOIDEA: EVANIIDAE) FROM INDIA**

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Summary. A new species *Prosevania austrina* Rameshkumar et Kazmi, **sp. n.** is described from Tamil Nadu state in southern India. The new species is similar to *P. eueurythrothorax* (Mani, 1943) and *P. parerythrothorax* (Muzaffer, 1943) but differs from both in the shape of head and the wing venation.

Key words: ensign wasp, taxonomy, new species, Indian subcontinent, Tamil Nadu.

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Резюме. Из штата Тамил Наду в Южной Индии описан новый для науки вид *Prosevania austrina* Rameshkumar et Kazmi, **sp. n.** Этот вид близок к *P. eueurythrothorax* (Mani, 1943) и *P. parerythrothorax* (Muzaffer, 1943), но отличается от обоих видов формой головы и жилкованием крыльев.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Prosevania* was erected by Kieffer (1912) with *Evania afra* Kieffer as its type species. Species of this genus have been reported as parasitoids of cockroach oothecae of the families Blattidae and Blattellidae (Thoms & Robinson, 1986, 1987; Lit, 1988). The genus is represented by 102 species from all over the world (Deans, 2005; Deans *et al.*, 2019). It has been revised by Deans (2005). The genus *Prosevania* is closely related to the genus *Vernevania* Huben et Deans, 2003 and can be separated from latter by the 2M, 3M, 3CU usually present as nebulous vein, 1M close and convergent with Sc+R (in *Vernevania*, 2M, 3M, 3CU missing or spectral, 1M clearly separated from Sc+R) (Deans & Huben, 2003; Kazmi *et al.*, 2020). A key to Indian species of *Prosevania* was given by Mani & Muzaffer (1943). The genus *Prosevania* now consists of 103 species of which 17 species including the species described in this paper are known from India.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The specimen was collected using a sweep net from paddy field, Tamil Nadu, India and killed in ethyl acetate and stored in 70% ethyl alcohol. Later, specimen was dried and mounted

on rectangular card using water soluble glue, identified and photographs were taken with Nikon SMZ25 stereozoom microscope. Micro photographs were obtained using a Nikon DS-Ri2 camera attached to the microscope and processed by the NIS-Elements BR Analysis v5.20.00. The following abbreviations used in the text: F – female; M – male; OOL – minimum distance between the posterior ocellus and eye margin; POL – minimum distance between the two posterior ocelli; OAL – minimum distance between the posterior ocellus and anterior ocellus. Holotype of new species is deposited in National Zoological Collection, Zoological Survey of India, Kolkata, India (NZCI).

TAXONOMY

Family Evaniidae

Prosevania austrina Rameshkumar et Kazmi, sp. n.

<http://zoobank.org/NomenclaturalActs/FE539933-55D6-49FE-8674-CE9CF37B75FB>

Figs 1–6

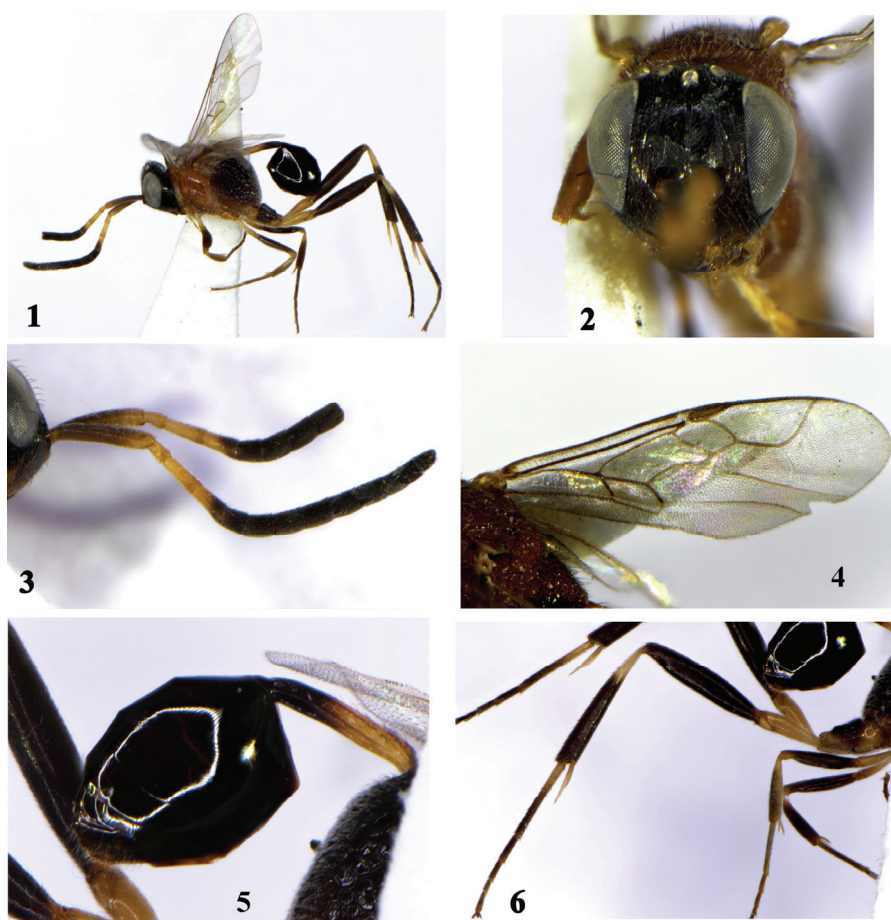
TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype – female, **India**: Tamil Nadu, Coimbatore, Paddy Breeding Station, 10°59'43.24" N, 76°54'59.22" E, 427 MSL, 12.VIII 2015, coll. J. Alfred Daniel (NZCI, Reg. No. NZSI 23494/H3).

DESCRIPTION. Female. Body length 4.2 mm.

Head. Black except clypeus, supra clypeus, basal of malar space, mandible, antennal sockets orange brown; ocelli silvery; antennal scape brownish except apex, pedicel, F1, basal 2/3 of F2 pale, rest antennal segments black; uniformly distributed silvery hairs on head; head almost as long as wide; frontovertex about 2.0× of head width, equal to scape length; mandible 4– dentate; a median line carina on face, both side strigate; POL 2.0× of OOL, 2.8× of OAL; malar length 1.5× of POL; genae strigate; antenna 12 segmented; scape 5.8× longer than broad; pedicel almost quadrate; F1 0.4× of scape length; F1, F2 distinctly longer; apex of clava slightly truncate on ventral side. Relative measurements (in mm): head width (height) – 1.17(1.0); frontovertex width – 0.6; POL – 0.20; OAL – 0.07; OOL – 0.11; eye length (width) – 0.76 (0.48); malar space length – 0.32; scape length (width) – 0.76 (0.13); pedicel length (width) – 0.14 (0.11); F1 – 0.32; F2 – 0.27; clava length – 0.28.

Mesosoma. Pronotum, mesoscutum, scutellum orange; tegula pale yellow and transparent propodeum black except base of propodeum orange; mesoscutum 0.7× longer than wide; scutellum 0.6× longer than wide, 1.6× shorter than mesoscutum; sparsely distributed black long erect setae on thorax except base of propodeum densely distributed; thorax shallow foveate; mesopleuron less foveate; paraspidual furrow prominent reaching up to posterior margin. Legs: Fore coxa, trochanter, tibia pale brown; femur, tarsi brown except apex of femur; mid coxa, trochanter pale; femur tibia, tarsi brown except apex of femur, basal of tibia pale brown; hind coxa, femur, tibia dark brown except ventral apex of coxa pale brown; trochanter, basal 1/2 of tibia pale; tarsi dark brown except basal 1/2 of metatarsus, tibial spur pale; hind tibia 1.1× longer than mesosoma height, as long as hind femur, 1.7× longer than 1st metatarsus; 1st metatarsus 0.48× of tarsal length. Relative measurements (in mm): mesosoma height – 1.40; mesoscutum length (width) – 0.56 (0.71); scutellum length (width) – 0.33 (0.51); dorsellum length – 0.42; hind femur length (width) – 1.67 (0.31); hind tibia length (width) – 1.63 (0.23); hind metatarsus length – 0.96; tarsal length (1-5) – 2.0; interior tibial spur length – 0.34; exterior tibial spur length – 0.55.

Wings. Hyaline; 7 cells; r-m vein spectral; 2M, 3M, 3CU present as nebulous vein; 1M close and convergent with Sc+R; 1st marginal cell 2.1× longer than wide; fore wing 2.6× longer than wide hind wing with 5 fernal hooks, M+ CU shorter than jugal lobe. Relative measurements (in mm): fore wing length (width) – 3.12 (1.20); hind wing length (width) – 1.72 (0.56).



Figs 1–6. *Prosevania austrina* Rameshkumar et Kazmi, sp. n., holotype, female: 1 – habitus, lateral view; 2 – head, frontal view; 3 – antenna; 4 – fore wing; 5 – metasoma with petiole, lateral view; 6 – hind leg.

Metasoma. Black; ovipositor concealed; petiole black except basal half pale brown and longitudinally striate; petiole $0.7\times$ longer than metasoma, $5.2\times$ longer than wide, $2.0\times$ length of dorsellum. Relative measurements (in mm): petiole length (width) – 0.84 (0.16); metasoma length (width) – 1.20 (1.0).

MALE. Unknown.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. After examining the holotypes and original descriptions of *Prosevania euerythrothorax* (Mani, 1943) and *P. parerythrothorax* (Muzaffer, 1943) we found that the new species differs from above mention species in the following characters: head as wide as long; OAL $1.5\times$ of OOL; mandible 4-dentate; antennal socket arises about $1/3$ of eyes length; scape $5.8\times$ as long as wide; a prominent median carina present on face; longitudinal striate on both side except median part; hind wing with 5 feneral hooks, M+CU

vein present and shorter than jugal lobe; petiole 2.0× length of dorsellum, 0.7× longer than metasoma, ovipositor concealed within metasoma. *P. euerythrothorax* is characterized by following characters: head 2.5× as wide as long; OAL as long as OOL; antennal socket arises about 1/2 of eyes length; median carina present on face but not prominent; longitudinal striate evenly on face; hind wing with 11 feneral hooks, M+CU vein absent; petiole 1.5× length of dorsellum; ovipositor exserted. *P. parerythrothorax* is characterized by following characters: head 2.8× as wide as long; OAL 0.5× of OOL; mandible 3-dentate; antennal socket arises about 1/4 of eyes length; scape 4.0× as long as wide; no median carina and lateral longitudinal striate on face; hind wing with 6 feneral hooks with M+CU vein; petiole half the length of metasoma).

HOSTS. Unknown.

DISTRIBUTION. India: Tamil Nadu.

ETYMOLOGY. The name of new species is originated from Latin adjective “*austrinus*” (southern) refers to type locality situated in southernmost part of India.

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