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(Hymenoptera: Dryinidae)**

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Abstract. *Anteon diaoluoshanense* sp. nov. is described from a male collected on Mt. Diaoluoshan, Hainan Province, China. The new species is similar to *Anteon henanense* Xu, He & Olmi 2001. Keys to the Oriental species of *Anteon* are modified to include the new species.

Key Words. Taxonomy, Oriental dryinids, key, Hainan, Mt. Diaoluoshan.

INTRODUCTION

Dryinidae (Hymenoptera: Chrysidoidea) are parasitoids of Hemiptera Auchenorrhyncha (Guglielmino & Olmi 1997, 2006, 2007). Chinese Dryinidae have been studied mainly by He & Xu (2002) and Xu et al. (2001, 2006a, b, c, 2007, 2008, 2009a, b, c, 2010a, b, 2011a, b, c).

Hainan Island is one of the most ecologically interesting provinces of China. It is in fact the most southern area of that country, hosting a dryinid community completely different from that of the most northern provinces. In spite of this interest, from the point of view of dryinid fauna, Hainan is under-studied. In fact, the most recent checklist of Hainan dryinids numbers only 55 of the 193 dryinid species listed in China by He & Xu (2002) (Xu et al. 2011c).

In recent years, the research group of one of the authors (Professor Zaifu Xu) intensified the collection of dryinids in Hainan. This effort resulted in the discovery of one new species described herein.

The description of the new species is based on the study of one only specimen. The authors are aware that descriptions of new taxa should normally be based on more individuals. However, Dryinidae are so rare that it is not common to find more than one specimen of each species. In addition, on the basis of the experience and knowledge of two of the authors (Professors M. Olmi and Z. Xu), the new species is sufficiently characterized to justify its description.

METHODS AND MATERIALS

The descriptions follow the terminology used by He and Xu (2002) and Olmi (1984, 1994, 1999). The measurements reported are relative, except for the total length (head to abdominal tip, without the antennae), which is expressed in millimeters. In the descriptions POL is the distance between the inner edges of the lateral ocelli; OL is the distance between the inner edges of a lateral ocellus and the median ocellus; OOL is the distance from the outer edge of a lateral ocellus to the