

## DESCRIPTIONS OF TWO NEW SPECIES OF *ANTEON* (HYMENOPTERA: DRYINIDAE) FROM CHINA<sup>1</sup>

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**ABSTRACT:** Two new species of *Anteon* Jurine are described from P.R. China, Hunan Province, Mt. Mangshan: *A. mangshanense* sp. nov. and *A. hunanense* sp. nov. The types of both species are deposited in the Hymenopteran Collection of South China Agricultural University, Guangdong, Guangzhou, P.R. China.

**KEY WORDS:** Hymenoptera, Chrysidoidea, Dryinidae, new species, *Anteon mangshanense*, *Anteon hunanense*, Mt. Mangshan, Hunan, P.R. China

Dryinidae (Hymenoptera: Chrysidoidea) are parasitoids of leafhoppers, plant-hoppers and treehoppers (Hemiptera Auchenorrhyncha) (Guglielmino and Olmi, 1997, 2006, 2007). *Anteon* Jurine 1807 is a genus present in all zoogeographical regions. About 326 species have been described from all continents (Olmi 1999) and the genus was revised by Olmi (1984, 1991).

The species of *Anteon* inhabiting China have been studied in the last 20 years by Olmi (1991, 1992, 1996, 1998a, 1998b, 1998c, 2000, 2005), He and Xu (2002), Xu and He (1994, 1995, 1997a, 1997b, 1997c, 1997d, 1997e, 1998, 1999a, 1999b), Xu, He and Lou (1996), Xu, He and Olmi (1998, 2001), Xu, He and Rui (1996), Xu, Olmi, and He (2003, 2006a, 2006b, 2009, 2010) and Yang, et al. (1997).

*Anteon* species are parasitoids of leafhoppers belonging to Cicadellidae (Guglielmino and Olmi, 1997, 2006, 2007). As in almost all dryinids, females of *Anteon* have chelate protarsus. Chelae are used to capture and restrain the hosts during oviposition and host-feeding (He and Xu, 2002; Olmi, 1984; Waloff, 1974, 1975).

In 2011 we have examined additional specimens of *Anteon* from P.R. China and have found two new species described herein.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

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 millimetres. In the descriptions, POL is the distance between the inner edges of the two 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 compound eye; OPL is the distance from the posterior edge of a later-

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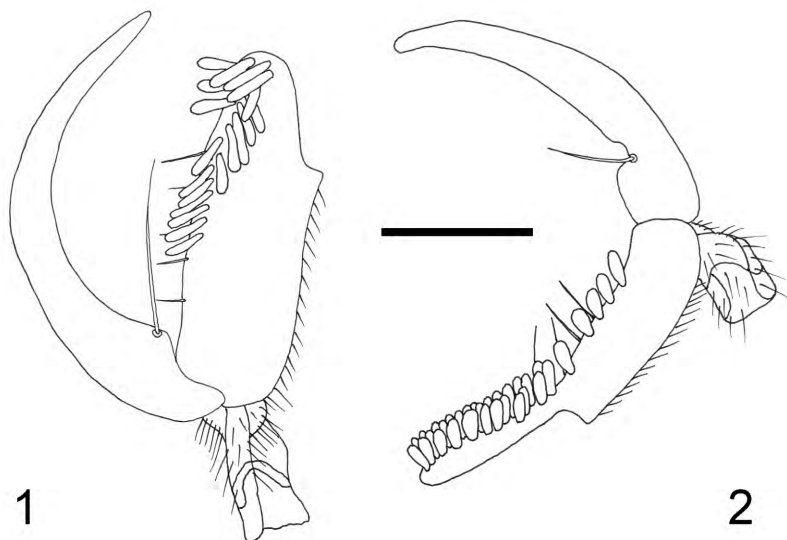
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al ocellus to the occipital carina; TL is the distance from the posterior edge of an eye to the occipital carina.

The types of all Oriental species of *Anteon* were previously examined.

All specimens studied in this paper are deposited in the Hymenopteran Collection of South China Agricultural University, Department of Entomology, Guangzhou, Guangdong, P.R. China (SCAU).

*Anteon mangshanense* Xu, Olmi, Guglielmino & Chen, NEW SPECIES  
(Fig. 1)



Figs. 1-2. Chelae of holotypes of *Anteon mangshanense* Xu, Olmi, Guglielmino & Chen, NEW SPECIES (1; scale bar: 0.17 mm) and *Anteon hunanense* Xu, Olmi, Guglielmino & Chen, NEW SPECIES (2; scale bar: 0.20 mm).

**Diagnosis:** Female with head completely reticulate rugose, with OPL much shorter than POL. Pronotum not raised into a transverse carina. Notauli incomplete, reaching approximately 0.3 length of scutum. Posterior surface of propodeum without longitudinal keels. Segment 1 of protarsus much longer than segment 4. Segment 5 of protarsus with basal part longer than distal part, laterally not forming a wide lamina. Enlarged claw about as long as segment 5 of protarsus. Male unknown.

**Description: Female.** Fully winged. Length 5.0 mm. Head black, except mandibles testaceous. Antenna testaceous, except segments 7–10 brown. Mesosoma black. Metasoma brown. Legs testaceous, except segments 4 and 5 of protarsus brown. Antenna clavate. Antennal segments in following proportions: 17:9:9:7:8:8:8:8:8:10. Head dull, completely reticulate rugose. Frontal line com-