

**Descriptions of two new species of *Macroteleia* Westwood
(Hymenoptera: Scelionidae) from India****Abhilash Peter¹ and *Rajmohana K.²**¹*Zoology Department, Christ College (Autonomous), Irinjalakuda, Kerala- 680125, India.*²*Zoological Survey of India, M-Block, New Alipore, Kolkata-700053, India.*

(Email: mohana.skumar@gmail.com)

Abstract

This paper describes two new species of *Macroteleia* Westwood, viz., *M. kairalii* sp. n. and *M. shyama* sp. n. from India. A key to species of India, based on females is also provided.

Keywords: *Hymenoptera, Platygasteridae, new species, Scelioninae.*

Received: 1 January 2020; Revised: 30 August 2020; Online: 14 September 2020

Introduction

The genus *Macroteleia* (Platygasteroidea: Scelionidae) was erected by Westwood (1835) based on type species *Macroteleia cleonymoides* Westwood. As per the available host data, members of this genus are egg-parasitoids of long-horned grasshoppers (Orthoptera: Tettigoniidae) (Chen *et al.*, 2013). Ashmead (1893) reared them from *Orchelimum glaberrimum* (Burmeister, 1838) (Orthoptera: Tettigoniidae), while Morgan (1901), Brues (1907), Cole (1931), Priesner (1951), Muesebeck (1977) and Kononova and Kozlov (2008) too reared them from orthopteran eggs.

With an elongate and robust habitus, *Macroteleia* is close to *Habroteleia* Kieffer and *Triteleia* Kieffer, though the absence of post marginal vein easily separates *Habroteleia*. *Macroteleia* can be differentiated from *Triteleia* by their laterally compressed sixth tergite in females; the same is dorsoventrally flattened and triangular in *Triteleia* females. In *Macroteleia* males, the apical tergite is apically emarginate or with a terminal single spine, while postero-lateral corners of male apical tergite is bispinose in *Triteleia* (Masner, 1976; Chen *et al.*, 2013).

The genus is represented by 133 valid species globally (Hymenoptera Online, 2020), of which only 8 species are reported from India (Mani and Sharma, 1982; Rajmohana, 2006). In this paper two new species *M. kairalii* sp. n. and *M. shyama* sp. n. are described. A key to Indian species of

Macroteleia Westwood, based on females is also provided.

Materials and Methods

The present study is based on specimens collected through Malaise traps, Yellow pan traps, and Sweep net. Specimens were studied and imaged under Leica M 205A stereomicroscope, with Leica DFC 500 camera. Images were processed using extended focus montage LAS software. The holotypes and other material examined are deposited at Western Ghat Regional Centre, Zoological Survey of India, Kozhikode, Kerala (ZSI, WGRC). Terminology followed is based on Miko *et al.*, 2007.

Abbreviations

A1-A12- Antennal segments; HL- Head length; HW- Head width; EH- Eye height; IOS- Inter orbital space; L- Length; *m*- Marginal vein; MW- Mesosoma width; ML- Mesosoma length; OOL- Ocello-ocular length; OD- Ocellar diameter of median ocellus; *pm*- Post marginal vein; POL- Posterior ocellar length; LOL- Lateral ocellar length; *stg*- Stigmal vein; T1-T2- Tergites of metasoma; S2-S6- Sternites of metasoma; W- Width.

Results**Key to the species of genus *Macroteleia*****Westwood from India based on females**

1. Propodeum divided into two separate triangular lobes.....2