

First record of the genus *Centistina* Enderlein, 1912 from the Palearctic Region (Hymenoptera: Braconidae, Euphorinae)

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Dinocampus nipponicus Belokobylskij, 2000 is transferred to *Centistina* Enderlein, 1912, thus the latter genus is recorded from the Palearctic Region for the first time. The name *Eodinocampus* Belokobylskij, 2000 (established as a subgenus of *Dinocampus* Förster) is placed in synonymy with *Centistina*.

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The genus *Centistina* Enderlein, 1912 with 5 species was recorded only from the Afrotropical and Neotropical regions (Achterberg & Shaw, 2000). A new species of the genus *Dinocampus* Forst., *D. nipponicus*, has been described by me (Belokobylskij, 2000a) from a single male collected in Japan (Honshu). Shortly thereafter (Belokobylskij, 2000b), a new subgenus *Eodinocampus* was described in the genus *Dinocampus* for this species on the basis of several morphological characters (occipital carina not fused below with hypostomal one; scape long; first tergite longitudinally striate; spurs of hind tibiae obtuse, etc.). The recently published paper about Costa Rican *Centistina* (Achterberg & Shaw, 2000) with a key to all known species of this genus and detailed figures allowed me to find out that *D. (E.) nipponicus* Blkb. actually belongs to the genus *Centistina*: *C. nipponica* (Blkb.), **comb. n.** *Eodinocampus* Belokobylskij, 2000 (**syn. n.**) is a junior synonym of *Centistina* Enderlein, 1912. The latter genus is, accordingly, recorded from the Palearctic Region for the first time. *Centistina* and *Dinocampus* can be segregated with the following key.

1. Occipital carina not fused with hypostomal one and independently following to lower part of head. Scape long; its length 3.5 times maximum width, almost twice distance from antennal sockets to anterior ocellus. Median lobe of mesoscutum almost entirely glabrous. First tergite narrow, weakly widened

apically, more or less longitudinally striate. Metacarpus distinctly longer than distance from apex of radial cell to apex of wing . . . *Centistina* Enderlein
– Occipital carina fused with hypostomal one before base of mandible. Scape short; its length 2.2-2.6 times maximum width, 1.2-1.5 times distance from antennal sockets to anterior ocellus. Median lobe of mesoscutum entirely densely setose. First tergite wide, distinctly widened apically, coarsely rugulose-reticulate. Metacarpus distinctly shorter than distance from apex of radial cell to apex of wing
..... *Dinocampus* Förster

C. nipponica (Blkb.) is similar to Ethiopian species, but differs in the long malar space and other proportions of first radiomedial, second abscissa of medial, and first abscissa of radial veins.

References

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