

A new species of the genus *Diaparsis* Förster from Australia (Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae: Tersilochinae)

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Diaparsis proterva sp. n. is described from Australia.

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Diaparsis Förster is a moderately large cosmopolitan genus with the most non-Palaeartic species undescribed (personal data). Gauld (1984) mentioned nine undescribed species in Australia. The first Australian species, *Diaparsis proterva* sp. n., is described below.

Holotype of the new species is at the moment deposited in the collection of Zoological Institute RAS, St. Petersburg, Russia.

Diaparsis (Diaparsis) proterva sp. n. (Figs 1-5)

Holotype. ♀, Australia, New South Wales, E Monga, 35°35' S, 149°55' E, 26.XI.1979, coll. Zaitzev.

Diagnosis. The new species differs from all known species by the complex of long ovipositor, slender flagellum with 18 segments (Fig. 1), distinct sternaulus, postfurcal 2-*mcu* vein, and long thyridia.

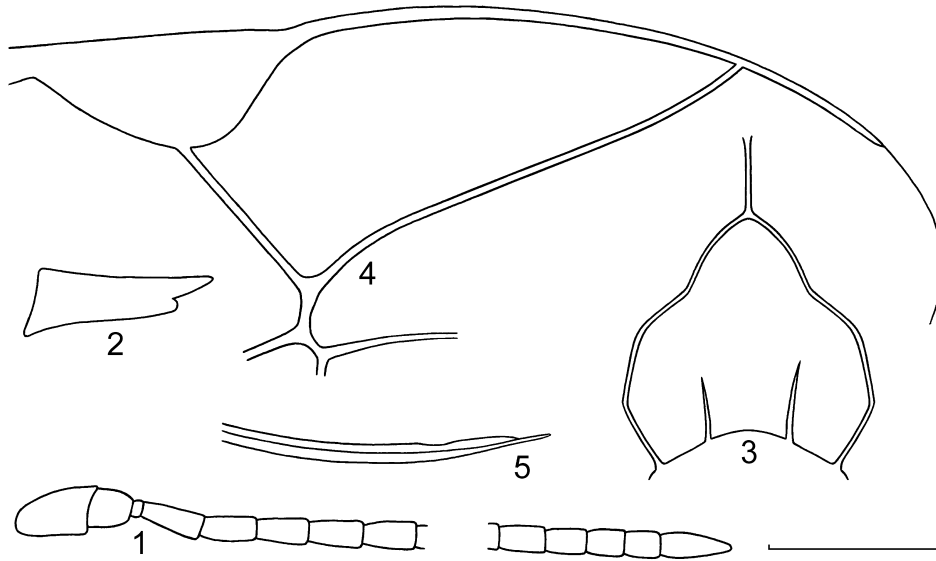
Description. Female. Body length 5.5 mm. Head narrowed behind eyes in dorsal view, temple 0.62 times as long as eye width. Flagellum of antenna slender, filiform, with 18 segments; basal and middle flagellomeres about twice as long as wide, subapical flagellomeres almost 1.5 times as long as wide (Fig. 1). Mandible evenly tapered towards apex, punctate basally, upper tooth much longer than lower tooth (probably lower tooth is worn) (Fig. 2). Malar space 1.1 times as long as basal width of mandible. Occipital carina not raised in its lower part. Clypeus, in profile, almost flat (hardly convex in upper part), mostly smooth, sparsely punctate in its upper part. Face and frons granulate, finely and rather densely punctate (punctures on frons mostly indistinct). Temple with sparse fine punctures, almost smooth, matt.

Mesosoma length 1.86 mm, width 0.93 mm. Mesoscutum and mesopleuron finely granulate, finely and more or less sparsely punctate. Notaulus as a short carina, somewhat shorter than tegula. Prepectal carina reaching anterior margin of mesopleuron near its middle. Sternaulus rather wide, oblique, distinctly impressed, about half as long as mesopleuron, transversely wrinkled. Mesopleuron and mesosternum densely punctate, smooth and shining between punctures. Propodeum without basal keel, nor furrow, with some weak longitudinal wrinkles in this area. Propodeum with carinae distinct, but not strong nor raised. Basal keel 0.38 times as long as apical area. Spiracle separate from pleural carina by 4 diameters of spiracle. Dorsolateral area finely granulate and finely punctate. Apical area evenly granulate, impunctate, almost flat, with longitudinal carinae far not reaching transverse carina (Fig. 3).

Fore wing length 4.1 mm. First section of radial vein almost straight, 1.52 times as long as pterostigma wide; second section distinctly curved proximally (Fig. 4). Metacarp not reaching apex of fore wing. Abscissa of radial vein adjoining to 2-*rsm* thickened (Fig. 4). 2-*mcu* vein postfurcal, unpigmented in its anterior half.

Legs slender. Hind femur length 1.15 mm, tibia 1.43 mm. Hind femur more slender basally, 5.7 times as long as broad. Tarsal claws rather long, not pectinate.

First tergite length 1.3 mm, posterior width 0.32 mm; tergite slender, roundish in transverse section in the middle, entirely smooth, without glymma. Thyridia about 2.5 times as long as wide. Second tergite 0.6 mm long, almost 1.6 times as long as anteriorly broad. Ovipositor long, upcurved, with weak dorsal subapical depression, without teeth (Fig. 5); sheath about 2.8 mm long, 2.2 times as long as first tergite.



Figs 1-5. *Diaparsis proterva* sp. n., female (holotype). **1**, base and apex of antenna, lateral view; **2**, mandible; **3**, areolation of propodeum, dorso-posterior view; **4**, venation of fore wing; **5**, apex of ovipositor, lateral view.

Body black. Palpi and flagellum of antenna strongly darkened. Mandible (except for reddish teeth), lower half of clypeus, scape and pedicel of antenna, tegula and legs (hind coxa blackish) yellow-brown. Pterostigma brown. Metasoma behind first segment mostly yellowish brown, widely blackish dorsally.

Male unknown.

Etymology. This species is named from the Latin *protervus* (impertinent, audacious).

Acknowledgements

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References

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