

***Tobiasnusa atomus* gen. et sp. n. from Mongolia
(Hymenoptera: Braconidae, Alysiinae, Dacnusiini)**

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***Tobiasnusa atomus* gen. et sp. n. из Монголии
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Abstract. *Tobiasnusa atomus* gen. et sp. n. from Mongolia is described based of the female holotype and a male paratype. The two specimens were collected by Dr. Z. Kaszab during his fifth zoological expedition in June 1967 to Mongolia (Transaltai Gobi). Besides the descriptions the nearest generic (*Dacnusa*) and species (*Dacnusa lugens* Haliday) allies of the new taxa are compared.

Key words. Hymenoptera, Braconidae, Alysiinae, *Tobiasnusa*, new genus, new species, Mongolia.

Резюме. Дано описание нового рода и вида дакнuzин *Tobiasnusa atomus* gen. et sp. n. из Монголии. Типовой материал был собран доктором Касабом (Dr. Z. Kaszab) во время его пятой зоологической экспедиции в июне 1967 в Монголию (Алтайское Гоби). Показаны отличия нового рода от близкого к нему *Dacnusa* Haliday и нового вида от *Dacnusa lugens* Haliday.

Ключевые слова. Hymenoptera, Braconidae, Alysiinae, *Tobiasnusa*, новый род, новый вид, Монголия.

Introduction

Among the dacnusine braconid material collected by Dr. Z. Kaszab (1915–1986) during his fifth zoological expedition to Transaltai Gobi in Mongolia in 1967 (Kaszab, 1968a, 1968b) I found a pair of specimens, i.e. one female and one male, that attracted my notice by their very small corporal size. The two specimens, as a result of painstaking examination, proved to represent both a new genus and a new species for science. The descriptions of the new taxa are presented here.

The following abbreviations are used for morphology: OOL — the shortest distance between posterior ocellus and eye; POL — the shortest distance between posterior ocelli; for forewing venation (after Achterberg, 1993): *m-cu* — recurrent vein; *r* — first section of the radial vein; *CUIb* — second section of the apical abscissa of subdiscoidal vein; *1-R1* — first section of the metacarpal vein, *3-SR* and *SR1* — second and third sections of the radial (= marginal) vein. This paper was prepared on the base of material of the Zoological Explorations by Dr. Z. Kaszab in Mongolia, No. 511.

***Tobiasnusa* Papp, gen. n.**

Type species: *Tobiasnusa atomus* Papp, sp. n.

Diagnosis. The new genus is differentiated by a few features from its nearest genus *Dacnusa* Haliday, 1833.

Dacnusa: Pterostigma wedge-shaped or parallel-sided, vein *r* distinct, 3-*SR* + *SRI* longer and never curved (Figs 1, 2). Antennal sockets clearly above middle of eyes; antenna usually with at least 19 antennomeres. Body at least 1.5 mm, usually over 2.0 mm.

***Tobiasnusa* gen. n.:** Pterostigma wide and three-sided, vein *r* very short or indistinct, 3-*SR* + *SRI* very short and curved (Fig. 3). Antennal sockets slightly below middle of eyes; antenna with 13–14 antennomeres. Body 1.0 mm.

Etymology. The new braconid genus is dedicated to Dr. V.I. Tobias, the world renowned hymenopterist and specialist of Braconidae, celebrating his 75th birthday. In the new generic name the suffix “nusa” indicates that the new genus *Tobiasnusa* is nearest to the genus *Dacnusa* Haliday. Gender masculine.

***Tobiasnusa atomus* Papp, sp. n. (Figs 3–9).**

Diagnosis. Disregarding the generic differences the new species is nearest to *Dacnusa* (*Dacnusa*) *lugens* Haliday based on the shared characteristics of dark coloured body and legs and strongly broadening first tergite. The two species may be distinguished using the following key:

- 1(2). Marginal cell of forewing long; pterostigma parallel- or subparallel-sided (Fig. 10); *m-cu* antefurcal. In dorsal view temple almost equal to eye length; temple usually not swollen (Fig. 11). Antenna with (16–)17–19 antennomeres. Body length ♀♂ 1.5–1.7 mm.....*Dacnusa* (*Dacnusa*) *lugens* Haliday
- 2(1). Marginal cell of forewing very short; pterostigma three-sided (Fig. 3); *m-cu* interstitial. In dorsal view temple 1.5 times as long as eye length and somewhat swollen beyond eye (Fig. 4). Antenna with 13–14 antennomeres. Body length ♀♂ 1.0 mm.....*Tobiasnusa atomus* gen. et sp. n.

Description. Female. Body length 1.0 mm. Antenna as long as head and mesosoma combined and with 13 antennomeres. First flagellomere 3.2 times as long as broad apically and a bit longer than second flagellomere, penultimate flagellomere 1.7 times as long as wide, flagellum slightly thickened distally. Head in dorsal view (Fig. 4) less transverse, somewhat swollen posterior to eyes, 1.7 times as broad between temples as long; temple 1.5 times as long as eye length. Ocelli small, far from each other, arrangement on vertex unusual: fore ocellus on the imaginary line between and touching posterior margin of eyes; OOL just less than twice as long as POL. Eye in lateral view 2.4 times as high as wide; temple 1.6 times as wide as eye and ventrally distinctly narrowed (Fig. 5). Antennal sockets situated below middle of eyes, hence face narrow, i.e., face width 2.5 times its height, inner margin of eyes parallel; area of antennal sockets somewhat concave hence in lateral view invisible (Fig. 5). Mandible 1.8 times longer than broad between teeth 1 and 3, third (or ventral) tooth somewhat retracted (Fig. 6). Head polished.

Mesosoma in lateral view 1.2 times as long as high, polished. Notaulix absent; fovea of mesoscutum relatively great, shallow and round (natural formation). Precoxal suture absent.

Hind femur 3.0 times as long as broad medially (Fig. 7). Hind tibia and tarsus equal in length.

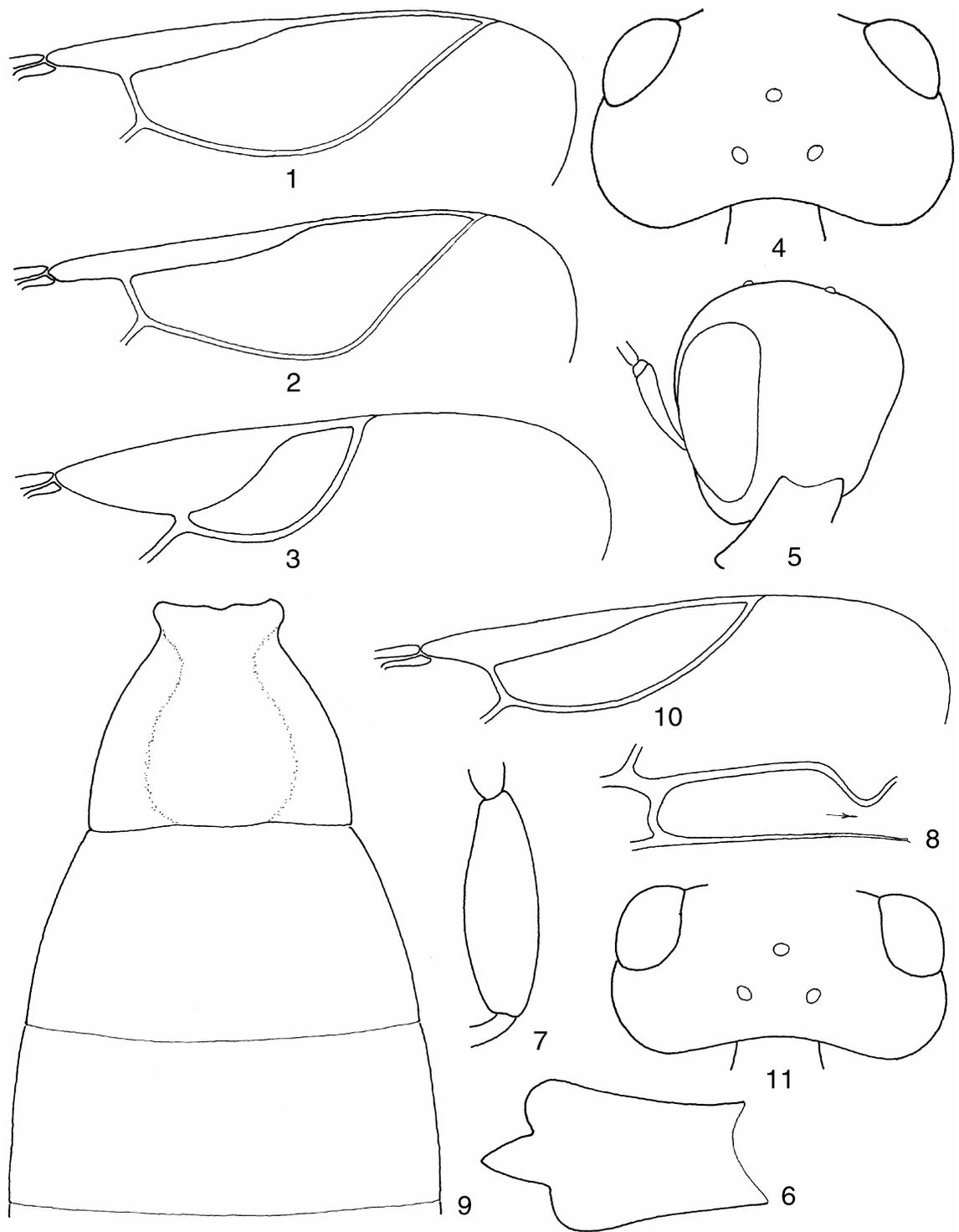
Forewing slightly longer than body. Pterostigma (Fig. 3) wide and three-sided, 2.1 times as long as wide and *r* issuing from its middle; *r* very short or indistinct; 3-*SR* + *SRI* very short and distinctly curved; 1-*RI* 0.3 times as long as pterostigma. Vein *m-cu* interstitial. *CUIb* of first subdiscal cell missing (Fig. 8, see arrow).

First tergite polished (Fig. 9), slightly wider posteriorly than long, strongly broadened posteriorly, pair of spiracles situated beyond middle of tergite. Suture between second and third tergites distinct; second tergite slightly longer than third tergite. Hypopygium retracted to posterior third of metasoma; ovipositor sheath as long as hind tarsomeres 1–2 combined.

Antenna, body and legs dark brown. Forefemur distally slightly paler. Wings hyaline, pterostigma light brown, veins gradually depigmented distally and posteriorly.

Male. Similar to female. Body length 1.0 mm. Antenna somewhat longer than head and mesosoma combined and with 14 antennomeres. First flagellomere 5.0 times and penultimate flagellomere 2.6 times as long as wide; flagellum distally slightly thickened.

Material. Holotype: ♀, Mongolia, Mittelgobi aimak, Chooth bulag zwischen Chuld und Somon Delgerchangaj, 38 km ONO von Delgerchangaj, 1480 m, taken with soil-trap, 10 June 1967, leg. Z. Kaszab (loc. no. 782), “Hym. Typ.



Figs 1–11. *Dacnusa temula* Haliday ♀ (1), *D. ocyroe* Nixon ♀ (2), *Tobiasnusa atomus* gen. et sp. n. ♀♂ (3–9) and *D. lugens* Haliday ♀♂ (10, 11). 1–3, 10 — distal part of right fore wing; 4, 11 — head in dorsal view; 5 — head in lateral view; 6 — mandible; 7 — hind femur; 8 — first subdiscal cell; 9 — first-third terga.

No. 10658". Paratype. 1 ♂ with the label as holotype, "Hym. Typ. No. 10659". Holotype and paratype are deposited in the Department of Zoology, Hungarian Natural History Museum (Budapest).

The holotype is in fairly good condition: specimen glued on a pointed card by the right side of the mesosoma, right flagellum damaged (with six antennomeres). The paratype is also in fairly good condition: specimen glued on a pointed card by the right side of meso- and metasoma, wings slightly creased, right middle leg invisible owing to the mounting, mesoscutum dented.

Distribution. Mongolia.

Host. Unknown.

Etymology. The species name "atomus" refers to the very short length of the body.

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