

A new species of the genus *Diospilus* Haliday from Belarus (Hymenoptera, Braconidae: Helconinae)

Yu.S. Lobodenko

Lobodenko, Yu.S. 1999. A new species of the genus *Diospilus* Haliday from Belarus (Hymenoptera, Braconidae: Helconinae). *Zoosystematica Rossica*, **8**(1): 153-154.

Diospilus tereshkini sp. n. from Bialowieska Puszcza (Belarus) is described and illustrated.

Yu.S. Lobodenko, Institute of Zoology, National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, Akademicheskaya vul. 27, Minsk 220072, Belarus.

According to the recent review of the genus *Diospilus* Haliday, 1833 (Belokobylskij & Lobodenko, 1997), there are 18 species of this genus in the fauna of Europe, nine of them in the fauna of Belarus. In the course of study of Helconinae in Belarus a new species was found. The terms of wing venation are used as defined by Tobias (1986). The following abbreviations are used in the text: POL, postocellar line; OOL, ocular-ocellar line; IZM, Institute of Zoology, National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, Minsk; ZISP, Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg.

Diospilus tereshkini sp. n. (Figs 1-5)

Holotype. ♀, Belarus, Brest Prov., Kamenets Distr., Bialowieska Puszcza, Kamenyuki, Alnetum urticosum, Malaise trap, 12.VI-11.VII.1990 (A. Tereshkin) (ZISP).

Paratypes. 2 ♀, the same locality, Piceetum oxalidosum, Malaise trap, 12.VI-11.VII, 11.VII-13.VIII. 1990 (A. Tereshkin) (IZM, ZISP).

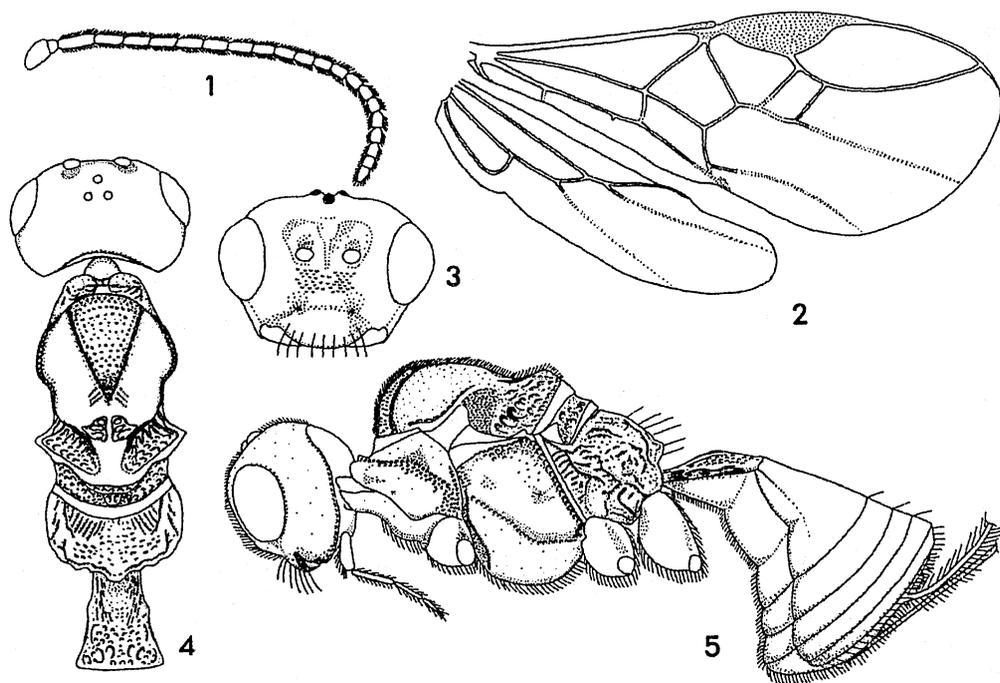
Description. Female. Length of body 3.0 mm, of fore wing 3.4 mm.

Head. Antenna 23-segmented, densely setose. Length of 3rd segment 1.2 times 4th segment; length of 3rd, 4th and penultimate segments 3.0, 2.5 and 1.0 times their width, respectively (Fig. 1). Length of maxillary palp: height of head = 38 : 35. Frons with weak, but distinct depressions behind antennal sockets. OOL : diameter of ocellus : POL = 14 : 4 : 5. Eye in dorsal view 1.5 times as long as temple (Fig. 4). Face convex; twice as high as wide, in middle part with punc-

tures. Clypeus smooth, distinctly separated from face by deep epistomal suture, with moderately long hairs on almost straight ventral margin. Anterior tentorial pits deep; inter-tentorial distance 1.1 times tentorial distance; length of malar space equal to basal width of mandible. Occipital carina forming small flange below basal part of mandible.

Thorax. Length of thorax 1.4 times its height (Fig. 5). Pronotum smooth, only partly rugose-punctate; pronope small, but distinct. Middle lobe of mesoscutum punctate, densely setose; notauli crenulate. Mesonotum with weakly rugulose patch before scutellar sulcus (Fig. 4). Prepectal carina distinct. Anterior and dorsal part of mesopleuron punctate; sternauli narrow, crenulate, protruding in whole length of mesopleuron, curving in central part (Fig. 4). Pleural sulcus crenulate. Prescutellar depression with median longitudinal carina. Scutellum smooth, weakly convex, with carina in antero-lateral part. Propodeum convex, rugulose with punctate surface between carinae.

Wings. Length of pterostigma 3 times its width (Fig. 2). Second radiomedial cell slightly but distinctly narrowed anteriorly, 1.6 times as long as its maximum width. Radial vein arising behind middle of pterostigma. First : second : third abscissa of radial vein = 3 : 8 : 41; third abscissa distinctly curved. Brachial vein somewhat indistinct in distal part, protruding to dark patch. Nervulus interstitial. First transverse anal vein reaching posterior side of wing, some-



Figs 1-5. *Diospilus tereshkini* sp. n. 1, antenna; 2, wings; 3, head, frontal view; 4, head, thorax and first tergite of abdomen, dorsal view; 5, head, thorax and abdomen, lateral view.

times weakly distinct. Second abscissa of mediocubital vein of hind wing 0.6 times first abscissa, almost twice as long as nervellus and twice as long as basal vein.

Legs. Length of femur, tibia and basitarsus of hind leg 5.2, 8.2 and 4.6 times their width, respectively. 3rd tarsal segment of hind leg equal to telotarsus. Tarsal claws with small lobe basally.

Abdomen. 1st tergite 1.1 times as long as its width at apex, widened apically, convex, moderately concave basally, its surface rugose-punctate, with some striae at basal part; laterope deep, crenulate. Spiracular tubercles of 1st tergite weak but distinct, placed before middle. 2nd tergite smooth. Suture between 2nd and 3rd tergites almost indistinct. Ovipositor sheath as long as body or slightly longer.

Colour. Body dark reddish brown. Scape, pedicel, clypeus, palpi, prothorax (sometimes except dorsal part), tegulae and legs yellowish; basal part of antenna, most of veins, 2nd and 3rd tergites and membranous ventral parts of abdomen brown.

Comparison. This new species is closely related to *D. melanoscelus* Nees, but differs in the long ovipositor (which is as long as body), fewer antennal segments and their subsquare shape in apical part of antenna, and less robust body. *D. tereshkini* sp. n. is also related to *D. ephippium* Nees, but differs in the dark mesonotum, yellow and more transverse clypeus, less robust body, and small size.

Etymology. This species is named after the collector, specialist in Ichneumonidae Dr. A. Tereshkin (Institute of Zoology, Minsk).

References

- Belokobylskij, S.A. & Lobodenko, Yu.S.** 1997. Brief review of Palearctic species of the genus *Diospilus* (Hymenoptera, Braconidae) with description of four new species. *Zool. Zhurn.*, 76(8): 915-924. (In Russian).
- Tobias, V.I.** 1986. Order Hymenoptera. Family Braconidae. Introduction. In: Medvedev, G.S. (ed.). *Opredelitel' nasekomykh evropeyskoy chasti SSSR* [Keys to the insects of the European part of the USSR], 3(4): 7-15. Leningrad. (In Russian).

Received 6 May 1998