

A new species of the genus *Schizoprymnus* Förster from Turkey (Hymenoptera: Braconidae, Brachistinae)

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The composition of the subfamily Brachistinae is discussed. A new species, *Schizoprymnus erzurumus* sp. n. from Turkey, is described and illustrated.

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Introduction

The genus *Schizoprymnus* Förster is one of the specialized genera of the subfamily Brachistinae. In the Palaearctic, six genera of this subfamily were recorded till now: *Eubazus* Nees (with subgenera *Eubazus* Nees, *Calyptus* Haliday, *Allodor-us* Förster, *Aliolus* Say and *Brachistes* Wesmael), *Polydegmon* Förster, *Foersteria* Marshall, *Che-lostes* Achterberg, *Triaspis* Haliday and *Schizo-prymnus* Förster (Achterberg, 1990; Belokobylskij, 1998). The genera *Canalicephalus* Gibson and *Urosigalphus* Ashmead, which were placed long time in Brachistinae (Gibson, 1977; Chou & Hsu, 1996; Belokobylskij, 1998), were transferred to the tribe Urosigalphini of the subfamily Acampsohelconinae Tobias (Achterberg, 2002).

Schizoprymnus and *Triaspis* have immovably fused three anterior metasomal tergites forming carapace, the main diagnostic character of the tribe Triaspidini. This carapace ventrally is more or less strongly incurved in many species of *Schizoprymnus*, but widely open in *Triaspis* and some species of *Schizoprymnus*. The main diagnostic difference between these genera is the presence (*Triaspis*) or absence (*Schizoprymnus*) of both metasomal sutures on carapace. However, almost entire first suture and rarely lateral parts of the second suture are developed in some species of *Schizoprymnus* from East Palaearctic and Oriental Regions (Papp, 1984, 1991, 1993; Belokobylskij, 1994, 1998), including the species described in this paper. As a result, the generic position of some species is quite problematic.

Species of the genus *Schizoprymnus* are egg-larval endoparasites of beetles from the families Apionidae and Curculionidae.

About 60 species of *Schizoprymnus* are known in the Palaearctic fauna, but the status of some species [e.g., *S. fumatus* (H.-Sch.), *S. longiseta* (H.-Sch.), *S. rufiscapus* Telenga] is not clear. About 40 species of this genus have been recorded from the Asian part of Palaearctic, and only *S. tantalus* Papp (Tobias, 1986) was known from Turkey. Below, a new species of *Schizoprymnus*, similar to *S. pallidipennis* (Nees) and *S. dauricus* Telenga, is described from this country.

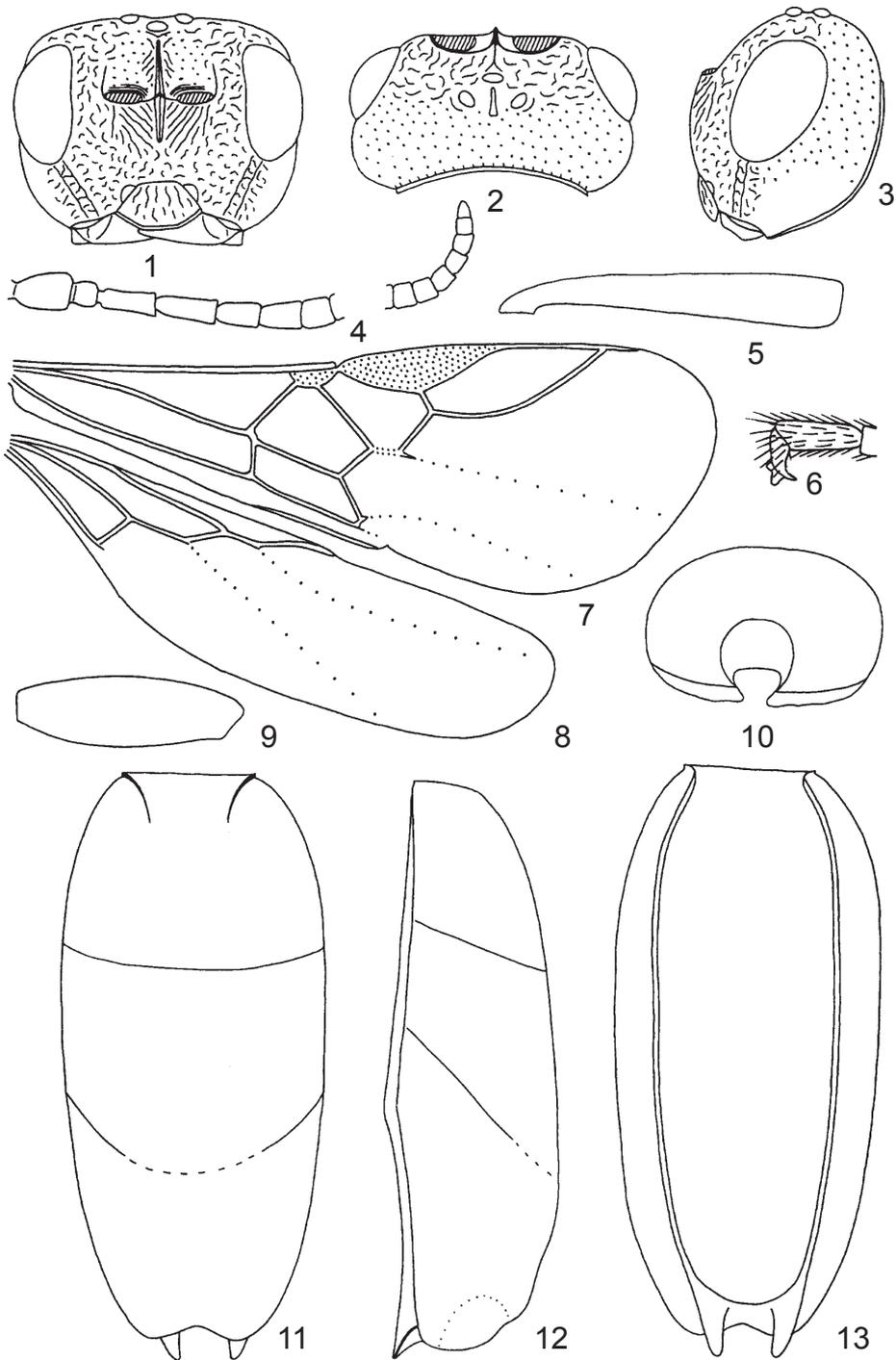
The terms of wing venation are used as defined by Belokobylskij & Tobias (1998). The following abbreviations are used: POL, postocellar line; OOL, ocular-ocellar line; Od, maximum diameter of lateral ocellus; ZISP, Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences (St.Petersburg, Russia).

Schizoprymnus erzurumus sp. n.

(Figs 1-13)

Holotype. ♀, **Turkey**, "TR, Erzurum, Palandöken, 22.VII.2000, leg. H. Özbek" (ZISP).

Description. Female. Body length 4.6 mm; fore wing length 3.0 mm. Head width 1.8 times its median length, 1.3 times width of mesoscutum. Head behind eye weakly convex anteriorly, distinctly roundly narrowed posteriorly. Length of temple almost equal to transverse diameter of eye (1.15 times, if measured on straight line). Head at level of eyes slightly wider than at level of temple. Frons weakly concave, without lateral protuberances, with not high and not branching api-



Figs 1-13. *Schizoprymnus erzurum* sp. n. (female, holotype). 1, head, frontal view; 2, head, dorsal view; 3, head, lateral view; 4, basal and apical segments of antenna; 5, hind tibia; 6, fifth segment and claw of hind tarsus; 7, fore wing; 8, hind wing; 9, hind femur; 10, metasoma, posterior view; 11, metasoma, dorsal view; 12, metasoma, lateral view; 13, metasoma, ventral view.

cally median keel. Ocelli medium-sized, in triangle with base 1.3 times its sides; between hind ocelli, distinct median depression. POL twice Od, 0.6 times OOL. Eye distinctly shortly setose, 1.5 times as high as broad. Malar space height 0.6 times height of eye, about 1.3 times basal width of mandible. Face width 1.5 times height of eye and 2.3 times height of face. Malar suture present, but shallow. Clypeus convex, almost straight below, without median tubercle; its width 1.8 times median height, about half width of face. Tentorial pits deep, not large. Head distinctly and roundly narrowed below eyes.

Antennae thick, weakly setiform, short, very densely and shortly setose, 23-segmented, somewhat longer than head and mesosoma combined. Scapus 1.4 times as long as maximum width, 2.2 times as long as pedicel. First flagellar segment 2.5 times as long as its apical width, 0.9 times as long as second segment. Segments in apical third of antenna subsquare. Penultimate segment almost square, 0.3 times as long as first segment, 0.9 times as long as obtuse apical segment.

Mesosoma 1.5 times as long as high. Notauli rather shallow, complete, crenulate. Prescutellar depression deep, rather long, densely crenulated, with not high median carina, 0.25 times as long as scutellum. Scutellum strongly roundly convex, with distinct lateral carinae, with shallow transverse furrow in posterior fourth. Metanotum with rather high, flat, rounded process. Upper subalar depression very deep, rather narrow; lower subalar depression shallow, rather narrow, rugose-reticulate. Mesopleural pit deep, short, elongate. Sternauli shallow, oblique, S-shaped, rugose, running along entire length of lower part of mesopleura. Propodeum with short, wide, obtuse lateral tubercles submedially.

Wings. Fore wing 2.7 times as long as its maximum width. Radial cell strongly shortened and rather narrow; maximum length of cell almost 3.0 times its maximum width, 1.2 times length of pterostigma. First abscissa of metacarpus (inside radial cell) 0.8 times as long as pterostigma, 2.8 times as long as second abscissa of metacarpus, almost equal to distance from apex of radial cell to apex of wing. Radial vein arising slightly behind middle of pterostigma. Second radial abscissa weakly evenly curved in basal half, almost straight in apical half, 7.2 times as long as first radial abscissa. First radiomedial vein 2.5 times first radial abscissa, 1.4 times recurrent vein; recurrent vein 1.6 times second abscissa of medial vein. Discoidal cell 1.6 times as long as wide. Nervulus slightly postfurcal. Hind wing almost 4.0 times as long as wide. First abscissa of medio-cubital vein half as long as second abscissa, 1.2 times as long as nervellus, 1.6 times as long as basal vein.

Legs. Hind femur 3.3 times as long as wide. Hind tarsus 0.9 times as long as hind tibia. Hind basitarsus 0.7 times as long as second-fifth segments combined. Second tarsal segment 0.45 times as long as basitarsus, 1.3 times as long as fifth segment (without pretarsus). Claws short, thickened, without basal lobe, weakly curved.

Metasoma. Carapace rather weakly convex, weakly and more or less regularly narrowed from basal fourth to apex; with very shallow and complete first suture, second suture rather distinct laterally only; apically with deep, semicircular emargination, bordered ventrolaterally by long, wide, rounded apically, weakly convergent processes. Carapace weakly incurved laterally and posteriorly; ventral cavity slightly shorter than carapace, margined with distinct flange, which is widened toward apex of carapace. Carapace 2.2 times as long as its maximum width, 3.3 times as long as maximum height, 1.2 times as long as mesosoma. Ovipositor rather long; its sheath (including part covered by carapace) 0.65 times as long as carapace, 0.8 times as long as mesosoma, 0.45 times as long as fore wing.

Sculpture. Vertex sparsely punctulate, but laterally, opposite to ocellar triangle, densely rugose-punctulate, with fine granulation. Frons distinctly densely rugose-reticulate, partly smooth near anterior ocellus, with fine concentric striae near antennal sockets. Face densely rugose-punctulate and partly granulate; sculpture finer in two narrow submedian vertical stripes. Clypeus densely and deeply punctulate. Temple sparsely punctulate. Median lobe of mesoscutum distinctly and densely punctulate, lateral lobes finely and sparsely punctulate. Scutellum smooth for most part, densely rugose posteriorly. Mesopleura densely, almost entirely and rather coarsely punctulate-rugose, almost smooth below. Sternauli coarsely rugose-crenulate. Propodeum almost entirely coarsely rugose-striate, basally almost smooth on narrow area, with median carina in basal third. Carapace entirely reticulate-rugose with fine granulation, without distinct striation.

Colour. Body black. Scapus reddish brown, two following segments of antenna light reddish brown, rest antennal segments dark reddish brown to black. Palpi and tegulae black. All coxae, trochanters and trochantelli black to dark reddish brown; femora and tibiae light reddish brown; middle and hind femora darkened basally; all tarsi reddish brown, paler basally and darkened apically. Ovipositor sheath black. Fore wings infusate. Pterostigma dark brown.

Discussion. This new species is similar to *S. pallidipennis* (Nees) but differs in the carapace long and narrow, almost not incurved below, apically with two long processes, the temple not wider than eyes, and the clypeus without ventral

median tubercle. *S. erzurumus* sp. n. is similar also to *S. dauricus* Telenga, but differs in the carapace, which is narrower and rather regularly narrowed posteriorly, almost not incurved below, and with two long apical processes.

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