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A. Senatos

**A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS NOTANISUS,
(HYMENOPTERA, PTEROMALIDAE) FROM TADJIKISTAN**

Новый вид рода *Notanisuus* (Hymenoptera, Pteromalidae) из Таджикистана. Сенатос А. В. – *Notanisuus grandis* sp. n. описывается из Гиссарского хребта (Таджикистан). Типовой материал хранится в Институте зоологии НАН Украины (Киев). От известных видов рода отличается крупными размерами тела, коротким промежуточным сегментом и очень маленьким, почти незаметным, стебельком брюшка.

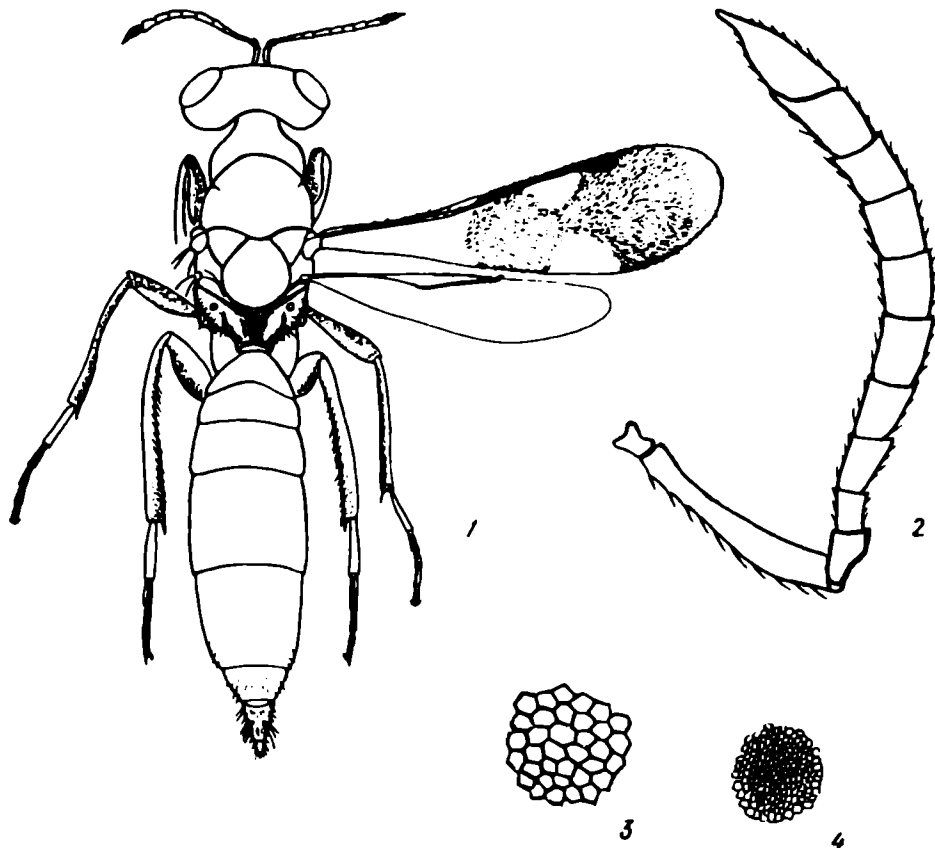
Ключевые слова: перепончатокрылые, Pteromalidae, *Notanisuus* sp.n., Таджикистан.

Новий вид роду *Notanisuus* (Hymenoptera, Pteromalidae) з Таджикистану. Сенатос Г. В. – *Notanisuus grandis* sp. n. описується з Гіссарського хребта (Таджикистан). Типовий матеріал зберігається в Інституті зоології НАН України (Київ). Від відомих видів роду відрізняється крупними розмірами тіла, коротким проміжним сегментом та дуже маленьким, майже непомітним, стебельцем черевця.

Ключові слова: перетинчастокрилі, Pteromalidae, *Notanisuus* sp. n., Таджикистан.

Type material of the new species is deposited in the Hymenoptera collection of the Schmalhausen Institute of Zoology, Kiev. The description is based upon material collected by Dr. M. D. Zerova in Tadjikistan. Reared curculionid beetle hosts determined by Dr. M. E. Ter-Minasyan (Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, S.-Petersburg) .

Notanisuus grandis S e n a t o s, sp. n. (fig.)



Notanisuus grandis sp. n., ♀: 1 – total view; 2 – antenna; 3 – mesoscutum reticulation; 4 – scutellum disc reticulation meshes (same scale as 3).

Notanisuus grandis sp. n., ♀: 1 – общий вид; 2 – усик; 3 – скульптура среднеспинки; 4 – скульптура диска щитика (в том же масштабе, что и 3).

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Material. Holotype ♀, Tadjikistan, Ghissar mountain range, Kondara gorge, 24.03.1981 (Zerova). Paratypes: 2 ♀, with same label data as holotype.

Female (fig., 1). Body metallic bright green with strong bronze or copper tinge in some places; head bronze-green, rather dark; pronotum with bright green lustre; mesoscutum and scutellum with bright metallic colour tending to get copper on disc; metanotum and propodeum vividly metallic blue-green, back half of propodeum more violet-black, petiolar area dark; posterior half of 1st and whole 2nd gastral tergite testaceous; remaining tergites black, with a vivid lustre, 3rd and 4th tergites with slight dark blue tinge at anterior corners. Scape and four fore funicle segments of the antenna dark-rufous, nearly brown; 5th, 6th and 7th funicle segments rufous; pedicellus, ring segment and clava dark fuscous, almost black. Coxae dark-rufous, except of hind coxae which are bright-green with bronze lustre at the exterior part. Femora, tibiae and fore tarsi dark-rufous, mid and hind tibiae more dark, brown, with slight metallic lustre. 1st segments of mid and hind tarsi white, remainder dark-brown. Forewing with two fuscous, broad cross bands in the middle; otherwise hyaline.

Head rather broad in dorsal view (50:20), broader than mesoscutum (50:38); temples tumid; POL:OOL = 8:5. Occiput immarginate, emarginate. Antennae inserted just below the lower ocular line, slender (fig., 2), feebly clavate; scape bent, relative length 20, flagellum including pedicellus then 51; pedicellus nearly twice as long as broad, about as broad as 2nd funicle segment; ring segment twice as long as broad, narrower than other funicle segments, which are longer than broad each; funicle slightly increasing in width, (1st segment the longest (7:2.5), 6th just a little longer than broad, the shortest; the 7th longer than broad and when measured together with its finger-like process nearly as long as clava); body of clava not distinctly segmented, 2.5 times as long as broad (9:4), apiculus slender. Sculpture of head emarginate, rather deep.

Thorax and abdomen as shown in fig., 1. Pronotum dorsally broader than long (16:28), vaulted transversely in posterior half. Mesoscutum feebly convex along median line, parapsidal furrows narrow and shallow, not distinct. Scutellum round, rather strongly convex, its disc more shallowly reticulate than the mesoscutum disc (fig., 3, 4). Propodeum relatively short, shorter than scutellum (13:20); its submedian areas distinctly reticulate along the double median crenulate groove, and with two round, almost smooth parts around spiracles. Abdominal petiole very small, practically invisible, to make this specimen distinct from other species of the genus. Sculpture of thorax generally fair, distinctly reticulate, rather deep.

Forewing rather narrow (130:40), completely bare in basal third; infumate areas covered with brown long hairs, hyaline parts between fasciae and at apex covered with whitish hairs; costal cell extremely narrow, with range of very small hairs in distal part. Marginal vein three times as long as the stigmal, the latter with a not distinct uncus turned to end of postmarginal vein which somewhat longer to the stigmal (sm:m:st:pm = 50:34:11:16).

Gaster rather distinctly reticulate, (except 1st and 2nd tergites and smooth stripes in hind parts 3rd, 4th and 5th abdominal tergites), extended; it is 3.5 times as long as broad, 4th tergite the longest; 1st tergite broadly emarginate apically.

Body length from 3 to 6 mm.

Male unknown.

Bionomics. Connected with grassy vegetation. Reared from stems of *Inula grandis* Schrenk settled with the larvae of *Lixus strangulatus* Faust. (Coleoptera, Curculionidae) and from stems of *Handelia trichophylla* (Schrenk) Heimerl (Asteraceae), from unknown host.

Remarks. From known species of the genus most notably differs by certainly large body size (hence the specific name), as well as by some peculiarities of colour, antennal structure, short propodeum and very small abdominal petiole.

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Institute of Zoology
National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine
(252601 Kiev)

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