

SHORT COMMUNICATION

Yu. S. Lobodenko. TWO NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *METEORUS* HALIDAY, 1835 (HYMENOPTERA, BRACONIDAE: EUPHORINAE) FROM RUSSIAN FAR EAST AND BELARUS. - Far Eastern entomologist. 2000. N 91: 6-9.

Ю. С. Лободенко. Два новых вида из рода *Meteorus* Haliday, 1835 (Hymenoptera, Braconidae: Euphorinae) с Дальнего Востока России и Белоруссии // Дальневосточный энтомолог. 2000. N 91. С. 6-9.

In spite of recent reviews of the genus *Meteorus* Haliday, 1835 [1, 2, 3] two new species from Russian Far East and Belarus have been discovered. I wish to express my sincerely thanks to Dr. S. Belokobylskij (Zoological Institute, St. Petersburg) and Dr. A. Tereshkin (Institute of Zoology, Minsk) for the loan of specimens.

The used morphological terms follow V.I. Tobias [4]. Next abbreviations are used in the text: *Od* – diameter of hind ocellus; *OOL* – ocular-ocellar line; *POL* – postocellar line; *IZM* – Institute of Zoology, National Academy of Sciences of Belarus (Minsk, Belarus); *ZISP* – Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences (St. Petersburg, Russia); *MT* – Malaise trap.

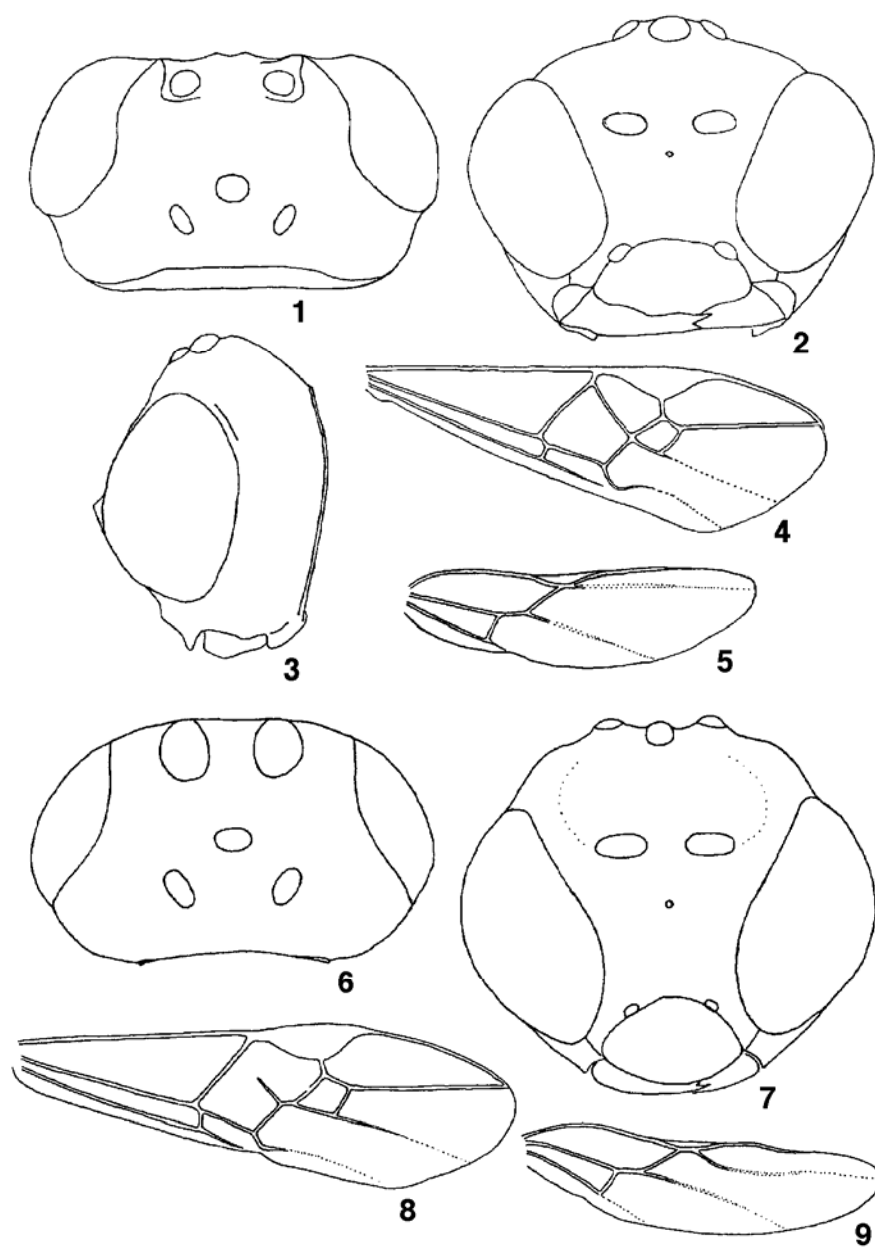
***Meteorus nadezhdae* Lobodenko, sp. n.**

Figs 1-5

MATERIAL. Holotype: ♀, Kamchatka, Kozyrevsk, birch forest, 12.VII 1985 (S. Belokobylskij) [ZISP]. Paratypes. 1 ♀, Primorskii krai, 30 km E Spassk, forest, glades, 26.VI 1985 (S. Belokobylskij) [ZISP]. 1 ♀, Kamchatka, Kozyrevsk, mixed forest, 24.VII 1985 (S. Belokobylskij) [ZISP]. Belarus: 1 ♀, Berezinskii biosphere reserve, Postreje, border of pine forest with *Sphagnum* [bog], MT, 1-30.VI 1994 (A. Tereshkin) [ZISP]; 1 ♀, the same place, MT, 27.IV-3.VI 1995 (Yu. Lobodenko) [IZM]; 3 ♀, Khojniky, Chernobyl zone, oak forest, MT, 23.V-29.VI 1994 (A. Tereshkin) [ZISP].

DESCRIPTION. FEMALE. Body length 3.5-4.3 mm, fore wing length 3.0-3.6 mm. Head. Antenna with 23-25 segments, densely setose, the length of distal segments 10-12 about equal to its width (in far-eastern specimens the length somewhat larger than width), other segments longer than width. Antenna filiform, slightly thickened from segment 3 to apical part. Head strongly constricted behind eyes, generally not rounded; eye length about 2.5 times temple length (dorsal view). Ocelli small, *Od* : *POL* = 1 : 2. Eyes convergent below, 1.3-1.4 times as high as broad. Frons without median tubercle. Malar space very short. Minimum width of face 1.6-1.7 times its median height, all face with punctures and moderately long light hairs. Tentorial pits distinct, medium size, distance between pits 5 times distance from pit to eye; diameter of pit somewhat smaller distance from pit to eye. Clypeus smooth, weakly convex, rarely punctured, its lower margin hardly and widely protruding in lobe; clypeal width about 2 times its height, 1.2 times minimum width of face. Mandible not twisted, its apical width 0.5 times basal width.

Thorax length 1.6 times its height. Middle part of mesoscutum delicately punctures, densely setose with small hairs. Notauli distinct, crenulate; mesonotum with a weakly rugulose patch before scutellar sulcus. Prescutellar depression with medial carina, punctate,



Figs 1-9. *Meteorus nadezhdae* sp. n. (1-5) and *M. alborossicus* sp. n. (6-9): 1, 7) head, dorsal view; 2, 6) head, frontal view; 3) head, lateral view; 4, 8) fore wing; 5, 9) hind wing.

0.6 times as long as scutellum. Scutellum convex, with carinae in anterior-lateral part, delicately rarely punctate. Sternauli moderately wide, crenulate, protuding in the whole length of mesopleuron. Propodeum convex, rugulose, with central longitudinal carina in proximal part.

Wings. Fore wing: radial cell weakly shortened. Metacarpus 1.5 times as long as pterostigma. Radial vein arising somewhat after middle of pterostigma. Second radiomedial cell distinctly narrowed anterad. First abscissa : second abscissa of radial vein = 5 : 6, third abscissa straight. Recurrent vein interstitial. Nervulus postfurcal, distance from it to basal vein weakly shorter than nervulus length. Hind wing: second abscissa of mediocubital vein 1.2 times nervellus and 0.8 times basal vein. Legs. Hind femur 4-4.5 times as long as wide. Tarsal claws without lobe or tooth.

Abdomen. First tergite 1.8-1.9 times as long as its apical width, rugose-punctate medially and longitudinally striated laterally; vental borders not joined. Spiracle tubercles of first tergite weak but distinct, located after middle. Second and the other tergites smooth. Ovipositor sheath 1.6-1.9 times as long as first tergite.

Colour. Thorax and first tergite dark; head, rest of abdomen and all tarsi reddish (brown reddish); pterostigma, except basal quarter, brown; antenna and hind femur red yellowish; clypeus, palpi, rest part of legs, most of vein and basal part of pterostigma yellow.

MALE unknown.

DISCUSSION. This new species is closely related to *M. profligator* (Haliday, 1835), but differs by more convergent eyes, by narrow face, by short and robust antenna.

DISTRIBUTION. Russia (Kamchatka, Primorskii krai), Belarus.

ETYMOLOGY. The specific name dedicates to my wife.

***Meteorus alborossicus* Lobodenko, sp. n.**

Figs 6-9

MATERIAL. Holotype: ♀, Belarus, Berezinskii biosphere reserve, Postrejie, border of pine forest with *Sphagnum* [bog], MT, 1.VII-1.VIII 1996 (Yu. Lobodenko) [ZISP]. Paratypes. Belarus, Khojnyky, Chernobyl zone, Dronky, MT: 1 ♀, 22.V-19.VI 1990; 1 ♀, 25.VI-9.VII 1992; 1 ♀, 25.VI-3.VIII 1993; 2 ♀, 29.VI-5.X 1994 (A. Tereshkin); 1 ♀, 24.VII-11.IX 1996 (Yu. Lobodenko) [all are in ZISP]; Belarus: 2 ♀, Bialowieska Puszcza, pine forest with *Sphagnum*, MT, 12.VI-11.VIII 1990 (A. Tereshkin) [ZISP]; 1 ♀, Berezinskii biosphere reserve, Postrejie, pine forest after fire, MT, 25.VIII-14.X 1994 (A. Tereshkin) [ZISP]; 1 ♀, Osechino near Minsk, wet meadow, 4.VI-4.VII.1995 (Yu. Lobodenko) [IZM].

DESCRIPTION. FEMALE. Body length 3.1-4.3 mm, fore wing length 2.9-3.5 mm. Head. Antenna filiform with 26-28 segments, densely setose, length of distal segments 10-12 about equal to its width, other segments longer than width. Head rounded behind eyes; eye length about 3 times temple length (dorsal view). Ocelli medial, $Od : POL : OOL = 3 : 5 : 5$. Eyes convergent below, 1.3-1.4 times as high as broad. Frons without median tubercle, weakly concave. Malar space 2 times basal mandible width. Minimum width of face equal to its median height. Tentorial pits small but distinct, distance between pits about 4 times distance from pit to eye. Clypeal suture distinct. Clypeus strongly convex, rarely punctured, with long hair. Clypeal lower margin rounded; clypeal width about 1.2 times its height, 0.8 times minimum face width. Mandible twisted.

Thorax length 1.6 times its height. Notauli distinct, crenulate; joined anterad scutellar sulcus. Prescutellar depression deep, with longitudinal medial carina, 0.8 times as long as scutellum. Scutellum convex, with carinae in anterior-lateral part. Sternauli wide, crenulate,

protruding in the whole length of mesopleuron. Propodeum convex, rugulose, without any distinct carinae.

Wings. Fore wing: metacarpus 1.4 times as long as pterostigma. Radial vein arising somewhat after middle of pterostigma. Proximal part of medial vein lack. Second radiomedial cell strongly narrowed anterad. First abscissa : second abscissa of radial vein = 3 : 5, third abscissa straight. Recurrent vein antefurcal. Nervulus postfurcal, distance from it to basal vein equal to nervulus length. Hind wing: second abscissa of mediocubital vein 1.2 times nervellus and 0.7 times basal vein. Legs. Hind femur 6-7 times as long as wide. Tarsal claws without lobe or tooth.

Abdomen. First tergite 2.1-2.2 times as long as its apical width, longitudinally striated; vental borders not joined. First tergite with deep dorsope in basal third. Spiracle tubercles of first tergite almost indistinct, located before middle. Second and the other tergites smooth. Ovipositor sheath 2.5-3.0 times as long as first tergite.

Colour various. Usually body, except light yellowish face, clypeus, mandible, palpi, legs without tarsi and second tergite of abdomen dark; rarely reddish or yellowish. Veins of wings brown, pterostigma yellow, with dark central patch.

MALE unknown.

DISCUSSION. This new species is closely related to *M. tabidus* Wesmael, 1835 and *M. affinis* Wesmael, 1835, but easily differs by absence of proximal part of medial vein and by small size.

DISTRIBUTION. Belarus.

ETYMOLOGY. The name refers to Belarus, type locality of the species.

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2. Tobias, V.I. 1986. Subfamily Euphorinae. – In: Medvedev, G. S. (ed.) *Opredelitel' nasekomykh evropeyskoy chasti SSSR. Pereponchatokrylye* [Keys to the insects of the European part of USSR. Hymenoptera], Leningrad. 3(4): 181-250. Leningrad. (In Russian).

3. Belokobylskij, S.A. (1994)1995. A new genus and ten new species of subfamily Euphorinae (Hymenoptera, Braconidae) from Russian Far East. – *Zoosystematica Rossica* 3(2): 293-312.

4. Tobias, V.I. 1986. Family Braconidae. Introduction. – In: Medvedev, G. S. (ed.) *Opredelitel' nasekomykh evropeyskoy chasti SSSR. Pereponchatokrylye* [Keys to the insects of the European part of USSR. Hymenoptera], Leningrad. 3(4): 7-16. Leningrad. (In Russian).

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