

**DESCRIPTION OF A NEW PTEROMALID GENUS WITH TWO SPECIES
FROM ALGERIA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA (HYM., CHALC.)**

by

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In the following I give descriptions of two new species of Pteromalidae belonging to a new genus of Miscogasterinae. One of the species was submitted to me for identification from the Identification Centre of the C.I.L.B. (Commission Internationale de Lutte biologique) in Geneva, Switzerland, and comes from Algeria, where it is said to have been reared from a *Bruchidius* species on *Medicago lappacea*. When comparing the Algerian species with my material I found another species belonging to the same genus, collected in Czechoslovakia.

Ksenoplata, genus novum**Description of the genus.**

Head broader than thorax, not thick, moderately transversely oval in anterior view; eyes rather prominent; scrobes shallow; antennae inserted in the middle of face. Anterior margin of clypeus (Fig. 3) with a median tooth, otherwise subtruncate, lateral and upper margins vaguely delimited. Right mandible with four teeth, the left one not seen. Temples hardly developed, immargined, as well as occiput. Ocelli small. Antenna 13-segmented, in female 11263, subfiliform, in male 11272, filiform. Pedicellus shorter than first funicle segment; segments of funicle not very short, their longitudinal sensillae not numerous, generally in one row on each segment; clava in female with perpendicular sutures, without lateral areas of micropilosity.

Thorax rather squat and flat, finely sculptured, almost bare. Pronotum short, rounded, without collar. Mesoscutum with deep notauli. Transcutal suture only slightly sinuate; axillar furrows nearly meeting notauli; scutellum with frenum delimited by a distinct cross-groove, the part before this quadrangular, as the axillulae are subparallel. Metascutellum at least as long as frenum, nearly smooth. Propodeum without rugae or carinae, nearly even, very short, only the median carina sometimes indicated; hind margin deeply incised in the middle, nuchal hem forming a low triangle; spiracles small, slightly elevated, postspiracular groove indistinct; lateral fimbriae sparse. Prepectus coarsely but weakly alutaceous, without carina, partly hidden under the thin margin of lateral panel of pronotum, which has no impressions. Forewing with stigmal vein not capitate and shorter than the marginal, which is a little shorter than the postmarginal vein. Costal cell with one row of sparse hairs on underside; cubital fold bare, basal cell with a few hairs at basal fold;

speculum developed. Basal cell of hindwing bare. Legs normal but more slender than in *Isoplata* Först., hind tibia with the outer spur half the length of the inner one.

Abdominal petiole very short, smooth, subconical. Gaster subtriquetrous (in female), flat dorsally; first tergite short, its hind margin straight.

Type-species: *Ksenoplata quadrata*, n. sp.

The genus is superficially similar to *Isoplata* Förster, from which *Ksenoplata* differs in several important characters: antennae are more slender, the clypeal margin is symmetrical (with asymmetrical teeth in *Isoplata*), inner corners of axillae are rectangular and therefore the sides of the scutellum do not converge forwards, the frenum is distinctly set off and at most only as long as the metanotum, the postspiracular sulci absent, lateral fimbriae of the propodeal callus poor, the cubital fold of the forewing is bare, the stigmal vein is not knobbed, the tarsi are longer, slenderer, the abdomen less flat, etc. *Ksenoplata* belongs to Miscogasterinae and seems to form a link between *Isoplata* Förster, 1856, and some species of *Telepsogos* Delucchi, 1955.

The material at my disposal proves to belong to two species, one coming from Czechoslovakia and from Bulgaria, the other reared in Algeria from a *Bruchidius* on *Medicago lappacea*.

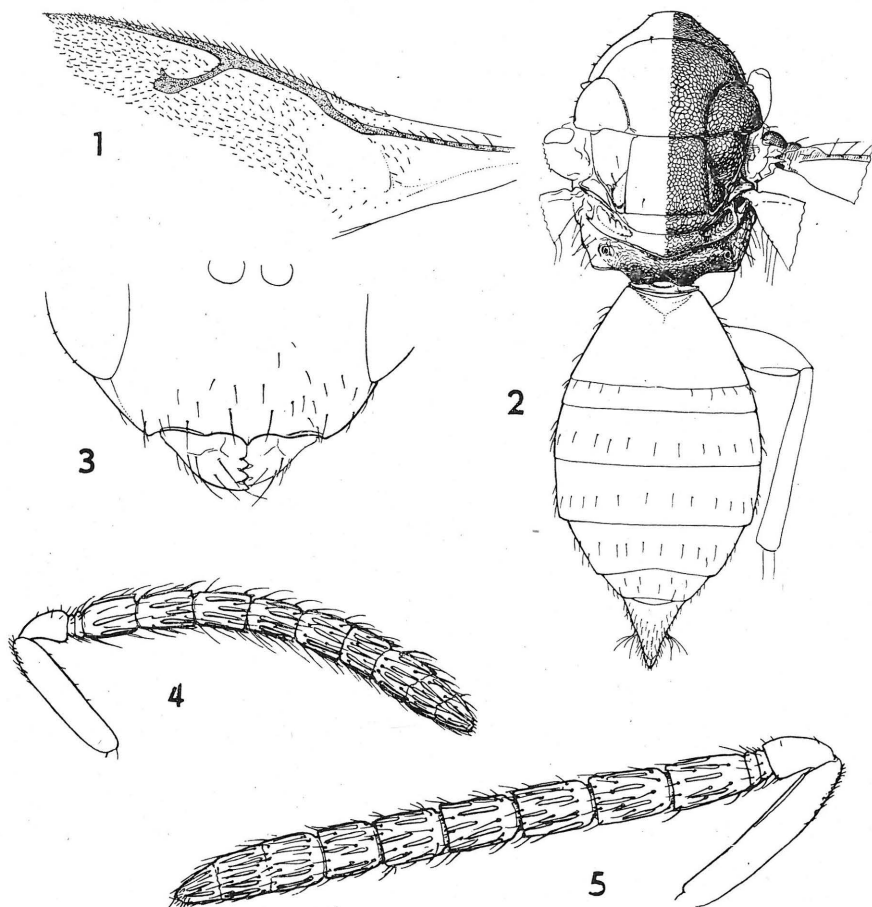
***Ksenoplata quadrata*, sp. nova (type-species)**

Female. — Body metallic green including scapes, coxae and femora; antennae black; knees, tibiae and tarsi testaceous, mid and hind tibiae infuscate in the middle, also tarsi infuscate, at least distally. Wings slightly brownish (not due to pubescence).

Length 1.8–2 mm. (holotype 2 mm.).

Head broader than mesoscutum as 26:23, in facial view transverse as 21.5:26, with relative eye height 13, width of face (orbitae parallel) 17, and length of antennal scapus 10. Scapus subcylindrical, barely as long as first three funicle segments combined, reaching slightly above the ocellus; pedicellus about 1.5 times as long as broad, as broad as first funicle segment; both ring segments strongly transverse; funicle segments (Fig. 4.) hardly decreasing in length and hardly increasing in width, the first about 1.3 times, the last scarcely as long as broad, all with sparse longitudinal sensillae generally situated in distal two thirds of each segment and covered with whitish hairs obliquely distant, the longest of them being nearly as long as width of segments; clava hardly broader than funicle, blunted at apex, as long as first two funicle segments together with the anelli.

Head, pronotum, mesoscutum and scutellum finely reticulate, meshes on scutellum generally twice as fine as those on disc of mesoscutum. Prothoracic spiracle distinctly protruding between pronotum and scapula. Propodeum without trace of median carina. Epimerum with its linear scrobe arch-like, ending perpendicularly against margin of metapleura. For venation and pubescence of forewing see Fig. 1. Postmarginal vein slightly longer than the marginal (17:14.5).



Figs. 1—4: *Ksenoplata quadrata*, sp. n., ♀: Fig. 1. Forewing, venation and distribution of pubescence in basal part. Fig. 2. Thorax and abdomen, with sculpture partly indicated. Fig. 3. Mouth region of head in facial view. Fig. 4. Antenna.

Fig. 5. *Ksenoplata medicaginis*, sp. n., ♀: Antenna.

Abdomen hardly, or as long as, head plus thorax, in dorsal view not quite twice as long as broad (45:25; see Fig. 2), very low in profile.

Male. — Except for the abdomen it differs from the female mainly by the antennae. Scapus moderately expanded ventrally in distal half, relatively short, about as long as pedicellus plus ring segments plus first funicle segment. Flagellum long and slender, covered with whitish erect bristles which are about twice as long as width of the segment in question and set in more or less regular whorls, in three whorls on the first funicle segment and in two on each following segment except for two apical segments where the bristles are denser, not in whorls; first funicle segment 2.5 times, the second twice, as long as broad; the seventh funicle segment, which is distinctly separated from the other two clava segments, about 1.6 times as long as broad. Length of the body 1.2 mm.

Host not known.

Distribution: Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria.

Holotype (female): Slovakia, Banská Štiavnica, 19. VII. 1959, Bouček leg.; paratypes: Bohemia, Radotín near Praha, 13. VIII. 1955, Dlabola leg., 9. IX. 1955, 1 ♀ and 1 ♂, allotype, Bouček leg.; Bulgaria: Vitosha planina, 12. VI. 1963, 1 ♀, Dlabola leg. — All specimens in the Dept. of Entomology, National Museum in Prague, the holotype under Cat. No. 25.603.

Ksenoplata medicaginis, sp. nova

Very similar to *K. quadrata* except for the following characters.

Female. — Tibiae and tarsi yellow, only claw segment infusate; also trochanters yellow. Length of body: 2.8 mm. Head in frontal view a little more transverse, 35:28. Antenna slenderer (Fig. 5), pedicellus in certain view almost twice as long as wide, all funicle segments oblong, the basal ones about 1.5 times as long as broad; their pubescence shorter, hardly half as long as width of segments, each segment with longitudinal sensillae rather irregularly scattered. Prothoracic spiracle not protruding. Propodeum with median carina indicated at base, in median line nearly as long as metascutellum plus frenalum. Forewing with postmarginal vein considerably longer than the marginal (23:17). Female gaster slightly longer than head plus thorax, rather high (a post-mortem phenomenon?), in dorsal view three times as long as broad, its first tergite covering a little more than one quarter of dorsal surface.

Male. — Unknown.

Host: *Bruchidius bimaculatus* Ol. on *Medicago lappacea*.

Distribution: Algeria.

Holotype (female): le Hamiz near Alger (Y. de Luca); deposited at the Identification Centre of the C.I.L.B. in Geneva-Villereuse, Switzerland.

V anglickém textu popisují nový rod čeledi Pteromalidae spolu se dvěma novými druhy. Rod *Ksenoplata* patří do podčeledi Miscogasterinae čeledi Pteromalidae a zdá se tvořit přechodný článek mezi rody *Isoplata* Förster, 1856 a *Telepsogos* Delucchi, 1955. Na první pohled se velice podobá prvnímu z nich, zvláště nápadně zploštělou hrudí, liší se však řadou důležitých znaků: klypeus je na spodním okraji opatřen souměrným středním zubem (u *Isoplata* stejně jako u mnohých dalších rodů skupiny jsou zde vyvinuty tři nestejně a nesouměrně čnějící zuby), tykadla jsou značně štíhlejší, strany štítku jsou rovnoběžné, takže část štítku před příčnou rýhou, oddělovací frenalum, je skoro pravidelně čtvercová (viz obr. 2), kubitální záhyb naznačující vymizelou žilku v předním křídle je lysý, stigmální žilka není knoflíkovitě rozšířená, zadeček je méně plochý, nohy štíhlejší, atd. Většinou těchto znaků se nový rod liší též od některých vzdáleně podobných druhů rodu *Telepsogos*, u nichž tělo není nikdy zploštělé.

Rod je popisován v rámci přípravy revize holarktických rodů čeledi Pteromalidae, na níž autor pracuje spolu s dr. Delucchim. Popis druhu pojmenovaného v této práci *Ksenoplata medicaginis* byl vyžádán určovacími střediskem C. I. L. B., které jej poslalo k určení. Tento druh byl vychován ze zrnokaza *Bruchidius bimaculatus* v Alžíru a je předmětem studia v rámci boje proti zmíněnému škůdci. Ke svému překvapení jsem ve svých materiálech zjistil ještě jeden nový druh rodu *Ksenoplata*, z ČSSR a z Bulharska. Nazval jsem jej *K. quadrata* (podle tvaru štítku) a stanovil typickým druhem rodu. Je velmi podobný alžírskému druhu, od kterého se liší řadou drobných znaků, nejvýznamnější však částečně ztmavělými holeněmi a kratším zadečkem u samičky. O jeho způsobu života zatím není nic známo.