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Microchelonus bidentulus sp. nov. from Slovakia (Hymenoptera, Braconidae)

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Abstract

Microchelonus bidentulus sp. nov. is described from West Slovakia. It is compared with the taxonomically nearest species *Microchelonus flagellaris* TOBIAS, 1989 from the Russian Far East and the European species *Microchelonus temporalis* TOBIAS, 1986. Morphological details are figured.

Zusammenfassung

Microchelonus bidentulus sp. nov. wird aus der Westslowakei beschrieben. Die Art wird mit den taxonomisch nächststehenden Formen *Microchelonus flagellaris* TOBIAS, 1989 aus dem Fernen Osten und *Microchelonus temporalis* TOBIAS, 1986 aus Europa verglichen. Die morphologischen Einzelheiten werden abgebildet.

Microchelonus bidentulus sp. nov.

The species differs from majority of species of the genus *Microchelonus* in the presence of two teeth in the middle of outer margin of clypeus - similar to the genus *Ascogaster*. It is closely related to *Microchelonus flagellaris* TOBIAS, 1989 from Russian Far East, because of its small 2nd radiomedial cell very narrowed anteriorly, the structure of antennae, deep notauli and colouration. It differs from this species by teeth on clypeus, short temple, mesosoma and metasoma, and small lateral teeth of propodeum.

The closest European species is *Microchelonus temporalis* TOBIAS, 1986. The new species differs from it in the small 2nd radiomedial cell very narrowed anteriorly, deep notauli, convex temple, the presence of yellow spots at base of metasoma, and larger body size.

Female. Body length 3,5 - 4,85 mm (holotype 4,85 mm, paratypes 3,5 - 4 mm). Head behind eyes roundly narrowed, 1,2 times width of mesonotum, its width 1,6 times length, twice medial length. Tempora dorsally 1,2 times longer and laterally 2 times longer than

eye. The base of ocellar triangle slightly longer than ocular-ocellar line (13:12, 12:10). Distance between ocelli 2 - 2,5 times ocellus diameter (fig. 2). Longitudinal diameter of eye 1,8 - 1,9 times the transversal one, 1,8 times height of cheek. Face in upper part with longitudinal medial carina, its width 1,8 times height, 1,4 times longitudinal diameter of eye. Inter-tentorial line slightly longer than line between tentorial pit and eye. Clypeus in the middle of outer margin with two teeth which are in small specimens fine (fig. 1). Antennae slightly shorter than body, robust behind middle, very slender apically. Length of first and second segment of flagellum 4 and 3,5 times their width, respectively; other segments up to 7th or 8th gradually shorter, 7-9th or 8-10th segments 2 times longer than their width; length of the two subapical segments 3 times their width. Apical segment of antenna sometimes flattened. Mesosoma with very convex mesonotum anteriorly, with deep notauli, its length 1,3 times height. Mesonotum lateroposteriorly with processes which are larger than lateral teeth of propodeum. Propodeum with distinct transverse carina and small flattened and rounded lateral teeth.

Radial cell of wing 3 times 2nd radiomedial cell, its anterior margin equal to length of pterostigma; 3rd abscissa of radial vein S-shaped, 2,5 times longer than 1st radio-medial vein; 2nd abscissa of radial vein short, approximately 2 times shorter than 1st one (fig. 3). Distance from nervulus to basal vein 0,6 - 0,8 nervulus length. Length of hind femur 3 times width. Inner spur of hind tibia slightly shorter than 0,5 length of 1st segment of hind tarsus; 5th segment of hind tarsus longer than 3rd, but shorter than the 2nd. Carapace of metasoma more narrowed anteriorly than posteriorly, apically incurved in 0,1 of its length, in basal third with two convergent posterior carinae, its length 1,8 - 2 times width (fig. 4), 3,5 times maximum height (in apical part - fig. 5). Ovipositor hidden.

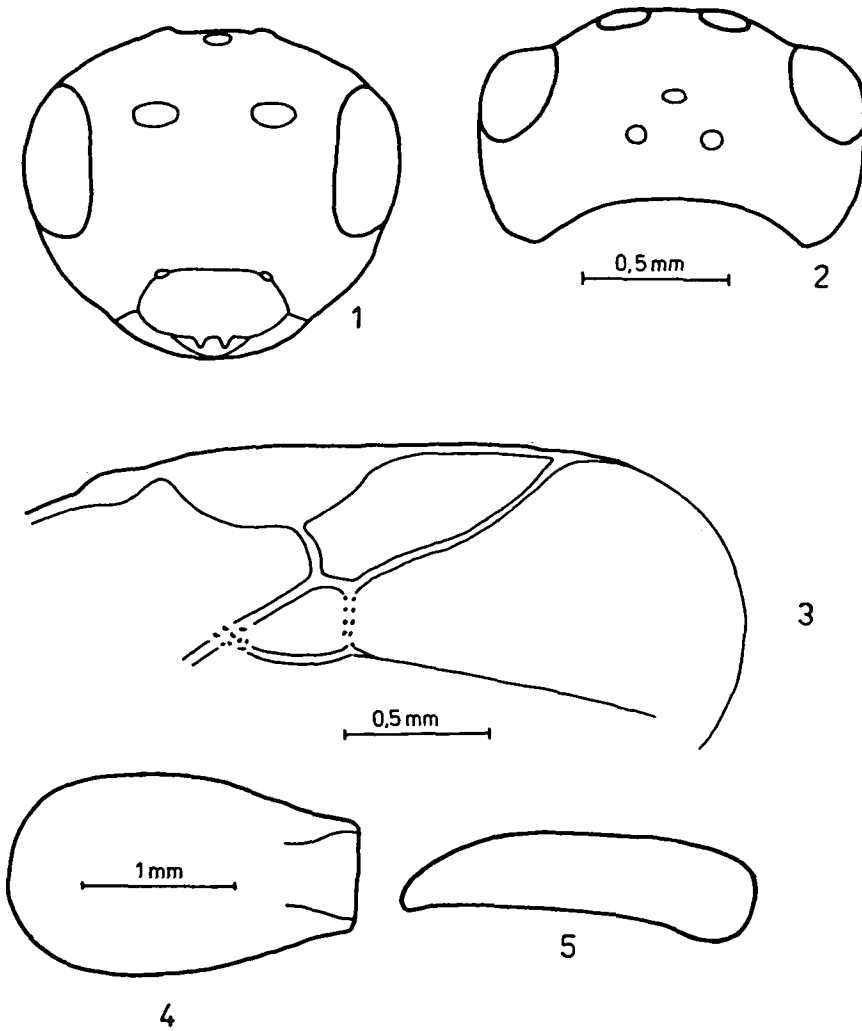
Head finely and densely rugose-punctulate, dull. Vertex behind ocelli and temple slightly transversally striate. Face with thick numerous twisting folds, inclined from its upper lateral corners like a fan. Clypeus finely punctulate, shiny. Mesosoma predominantly roughly rugose. Mesonotum with medial longitudinal carina, areolate-rugose posteriorly and along back part of notauli, upper part of propodeum areolate-rugose. Scutellum rugose-punctulate, slightly shining. Sternauli roughly crenulate, more fine in small specimens. Carapace of metasoma in basal part with few twisting and anastomosed longitudinal folds which gradually disappear behind its middle. Sometimes these folds reach only the middle of metasoma. Apex of metasoma unclearly areolate-rugose.

Body black. Apex of fore and middle femora, fore and middle tibiae, tarsi and trochanters of middle and hind legs yellowish-brown. Palpi and hind tarsi dirty brown. Hind tibiae in apical half dark brown, in basal part brown, before middle slightly yellowish. Fore and middle tibiae and tarsi sometimes brown. Trochanters of all legs sometimes brownish-yellow. Metasoma with two yellow spots baso-laterally. Wings infusate. Pterostigma and veins of wing brown, in its basal half yellowish.

Holotype: ♀, Slovakia occ., Biele Karpaty Mountains, Chocholnianska dolina Valley - Gregorova, July 9, 1992, J. LUKAS lgt.

Paratypes: The same data, 2 ♀♀ July 9, 1992; 3 ♀♀, July 20, 1992; 1 ♀, August 1, 1992; 3 ♀♀, July 15, 1993; J. LUKAS lgt. - 1 ♀, July 3, 1934, Nizky Jeseník Mountains, GREGOR lgt.

Holotype and part of paratypes are deposited in Zoological Institute of Comenius University in Bratislava, part of paratypes in Zoological Institute of Russian Academy of Sciences in Saint Petersburg, paratype from Nizky Jeseník Mountains in the Moravian Museum, Brno.



Figs 1-5 *Microchelonus bidentulus* sp. nov. ♀ holotype: 1) head, frontal aspect; 2) head, dorsal aspect; 3) detail of radial and second radiomedial cells of fore wing; 4) carapace of abdomen, dorsal aspect; 5) carapace of abdomen, lateral aspect.

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