

A new European *Parna, reseri* n.sp. (Hymenoptera, Symphyta, Tenthredinidae)

by A. D. LISTON

Zusammenfassung: Eine *Parna*-Art (Tribe Fenusini) ist neu für die Wissenschaft und wird als *reseri* n.sp. beschrieben (Typenfundort: Salzburg, Österreich). Die Larven sind Blattminierer an *Tilia cordata*.

Summary: A new species of *Parna* (Tribe Fenusini) is described as new to science under the name *reseri* n.sp. (Type locality: Salzburg, Austria). The larvae are leaf-miners on *Tilia cordata*.

CHEVIN (1983) introduced a new name to the European list of sawflies: *Parna kamijoi* TOGASHI, 1980. Some other authors followed this treatment (leg. HUFLEJT, 1987) but a critical examination of the specimens collected by Dr.E.ALTENHOFER (ALTENHOFER, 1980) shows that they are neither *kamijoi* nor the better known European species, *tenella* (KLUG). The second European species is apparently undescribed: see below.

Parna reseri n.sp.

Etymology: Dr. Ladislaus RESER, Entomologist, Natur-Museum Luzern, Switzerland.

Female: Colour black except for brown labrum, mandibles, palpi, yellow tegulae, upper edge of pronotum, apical half of all femora, entire tibiae and tarsi, cerci. Wing membrane subhyaline, venation yellow brown with only costa rather infuscate.

- Antennae shorter than costa (as 0.7: 1.0). Relative lengths of antennal segments 12: 12: 27: 14: 17: 11: 10: 8: 14. Outline of head from above transverse (Fig. 1). Post-ocellar area channelled through (Fig. 1). Lateral furrow deep and prominent, with its axis orientated outwards towards the outer orbits (Fig. 1). Frontal field with a pronounced wall below (Fig. 2). Median fovea small and elongate, lateral fovea slightly larger and contained in a diamond shaped expansion of the upper frontal groove (Fig. 2). Whole head rather dull with surface sculpture. Clypeus sparsely but deeply punctured, front margin emarginate (Fig. 2). Malar space narrow (Fig. 2).

- Thorax smooth and shining, only lateral lobes of mesonotum with small patch of very feeble reticulate surface sculpture. Tarsal claw with long outer tooth (Fig. 3).

- All tergites of abdomen with reticulate surface sculpture. Sawsheath seen from side broad, with upper margin emarginate (Fig. 4). Lancet with 18 serrulae, shaped as Fig.5.

- Length: 4 mm.

Male: unknown.

Foodplant: larva mines leaves of *Tilia cordata*.

Holotype: 1 Female, "*Parna tenella*, *Tilia cordata*", "c. 1976 05 18, em. 1977 04 22, Salzburg, Austria", leg. Dr.E.ALTENHOFER, deposited National Museums of Scotland, Edinburgh.

Paratypes: 2 Females in author's collection, 2 Females in Zoological Museum, Humboldt University, Berlin. All with same data labels as holotype.

This is probably the taxon identified by CHEVIN (1983) and HUFLEJT (1987) as *P.kamijoi* TOGASHI, 1980. Previously, the author had also named the Austrian specimens *kamijoi*. ALTENHOFER (1980) referred them to *tenella*. The types of *reseri* sp.n. key to *kamijoi* in TOGASHI (1990), but amongst other differences apparent from a comparison with TOGASHI's description, *kamijoi* has a truncate apex of the clypeus, antenna nearly as long as costa and stigma of forewing, lateral postocellar furrow with axis nearly parallel to frontal furrow and the tarsal claws with a shorter tooth. The host of *kamijoi* is *Tilia maximowiziana* SHIRASAWA.

The holotype of *Tenthredo tenella* KLUG, 1816 (a male) was examined. The junior synonyms of *tenella* listed by DALLA TORRE (1894) with the addition of *Blennocampa tiliae* KALTENBACH, 1874 can be discounted as available names for *reseri* because in the original descriptions either:

- the leg colour is described as completely pale excepting only the coxae.
- a male is described (*reseri* is exclusively parthenogenetic: ALTENHOFER (1980) reared 350 females and no males).

Key to World *Parna* species:

1. Legs with only all coxae black..... 2
 - Legs with all coxae, trochanters and at least base of femora black..... 3
2. Tarsal claw with a small tooth (Fig. 6), front margin of clypeus slightly emarginate (as Fig. 2), sawsheath rather broad (Fig. 7), serrulae of lancet (Fig. 8). Hosts: *Tilia platyphyllos*, *cordata*, *x europaea*. Europe, Japan. Male, Female.....*tenella* (KLUG)
 - Tarsal claw with large tooth (Fig. 9), front margin of clypeus nearly truncate, sawsheath slender (Fig. 10), serrulae of lancet (Fig. 11). Japan. Female.....*babai* TOGASHI
3. Margin of clypeus truncate, antenna nearly as long as costa and stigma of forewing, 4th antennal segment more than two-thirds as long as 3rd, serrulae of lancet (Fig. 12). Host: *Tilia maximowiziana*. Japan. Female.....*kamijoi* TOGASHI
 - Margin of clypeus emarginate, antenna much shorter than length of costa, 4th segment about half as long as 3rd, serrulae of lancet (Fig. 5). Host: *Tilia cordata*. Europe. Female.....*reseri* sp.n.

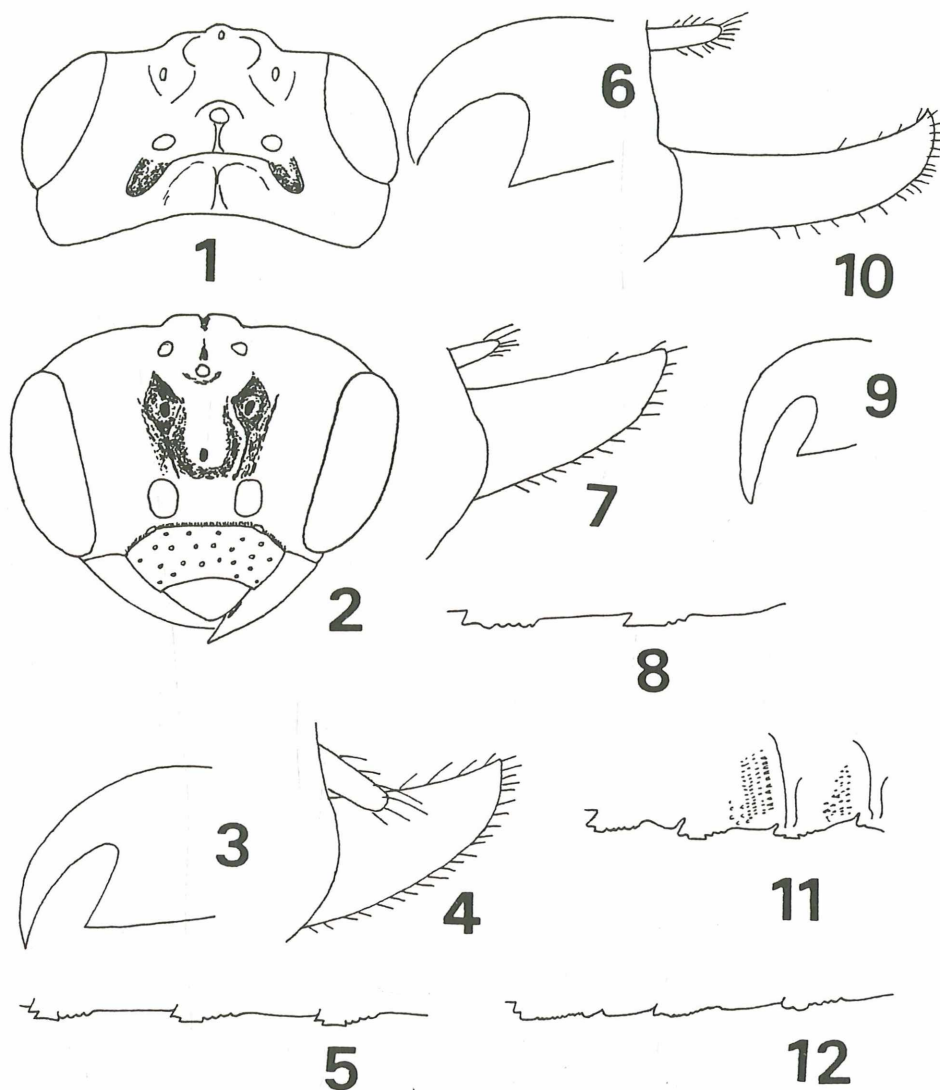
Figs 1-12.

1-5. *Parna reseri* n.sp. 1, head from above. 2, head from front. 3, tarsal claw. 4, sawsheath from side. 5, serrulae of lancet 7, 8 and 9 counted from base.

6-8. *P. tenella* (KL.). 6, tarsal claw. 7, sawsheath. 8, serrulae 7 and 8.

9-11. *P. babai* TOG. 9, tarsal claw. 10, sawsheath. 11, serrulae 7, 8 and 9 (all after TOGASHI).

12. *P. kamijoi* TOG. Serrulae 7, 8 and 9 from base (after TOGASHI).



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