

**New species of the genus *Neotrichoporoides* Girault, 1913
(Hymenoptera: Eulophidae, Tetrastichinae)
from Ul'yanovsk Province of Russia**

**Новый вид рода *Neotrichoporoides* Girault, 1913 (Hymenoptera:
Eulophidae, Tetrastichinae) из Ульяновской области**

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КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Hymenoptera, Eulophidae, Tetrastichinae, *Neotrichoporoides kozlovi*, Ульяновская область, новый вид.

ABSTRACT. A new species of Eulophidae, *Neotrichoporoides kozlovi* Kostjukov et Yegorenkova **sp.n.**, from Ul'yanovsk Province, (Middle Volga Region, Russia) is described.

РЕЗЮМЕ. Новый вид Eulophidae, *Neotrichoporoides kozlovi* Kostjukov et Yegorenkova **sp.n.**, описан из Ульяновской области (Среднее Поволжье, Россия).

Introduction

The subfamily Tetrastichinae Foerster, 1856 is the largest one in the family Eulophidae. The Tetrastichinae are represented throughout the world by 87 genera and about 1600 species [Noeys, 1998]. The genus *Neotrichoporoides* Girault, 1913 was considered as an Australian monotypic genus until 1986. Graham [1986] described two new species, *N. mediterraneus* and *N. disperses*, from Madeira and Spain.

V.V. Kostjukov, O.V. Kosheleva and E.V. Khomchenko [2004] discovered five species: *N. szelenyii* Erdős, 1951; *N. viridimaculatus* Fullaway, 1955; *N. disperses*; *N. mediterraneus*; *N. cavigena* Graham, 1987 in Stavropol Territory, Russia. V.V. Kostjukov [2004] described a new species *N. trjapitzini*, from Krasnodar Territory, Russia.

N. szelenyii is included in the checklist of Tetrastichinae of the Ul'yanovsk regional fauna [Yefremova & Yegorenkova, 2004]. While studying Tetrastichinae in Ul'yanovsk Region we discovered a female undoubtedly belonging to the genus *Neotrichoporoides* but differing from all known species of the genus. This

paper includes the description of a new species of the genus *Neotrichoporoides* from Middle Volga Region of Russia.

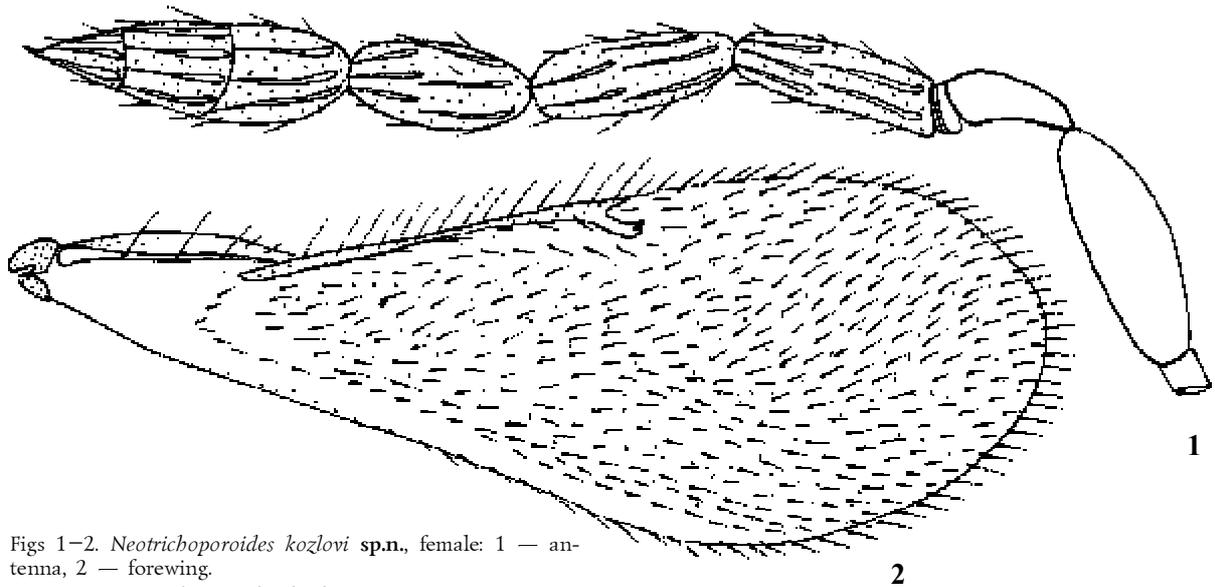
Morphological terminology follows Graham [1991]. The abbreviations used in the text are listed below: POL — postero-ocellar length, the shortest distance between lateral ocelli; OOL — oculo-ocellar length, the shortest distance between lateral ocellus and eye margin; F1–F4 — 1st–4th segments of antennal funicle; C1–C3 — 1st–3rd segments of clava; SM — submarginal vein, M — marginal vein, PM — postmarginal vein, ST — stigmal vein.

The following abbreviations are used for type collections: ZISP — Zoological Institution of Russian Academy of Sciences, St.-Petersburg, Russia.

Neotrichoporoides kozlovi
Kostjukov et Yegorenkova, **sp.n.**
Figs 1–2.

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype: ♀, **RUSSIA**, Ul'yanovsk Prov., vil. Vyazovka, Radishchevo dist., 60 km S Ul'yanovsk, 52°53'N, 48°26'E, 21.VII.2005, leg. Yegorenkova (ZISP).

DESCRIPTION. **Female:** body length 2.1 mm. Head 3.2 times as broad as long. POL 0.8 OOL. Eyes 1.1 times as long as broad. Malar space about 0.62 length of eye; fovea narrowly triangular and about 0.6 malar space. Toruli placed above at level of the lower margin of eyes. Scrobes depressed and connected in mid distance to median ocellus. Antenna (Fig. 1) with scape not reaching vertex; about 3.7 times as long as broad; pedicel plus flagellum 2.6 times breadth of mesoscutum; pedicel about 2.0 times as long as broad, 2.0 times as short as F1; F1 3.2 times as long as broad, 1.1 times as long as F2; F2 2.8 times as long as broad, 1.1 times as long as F3; F3 2.5 times as long as broad: four anelli. Clava 3 —



Figs 1–2. *Neotrichoporoides kozlovi* sp.n., female: 1 — antenna, 2 — forewing.

Рис. 1–2. *Neotrichoporoides kozlovi* sp.n., самка: 1 — антенна, 2 — переднее крыло.

segmented, 3.1 times as long as broad; 1.3 times as broad as F1, 1.25 times as broad as F2 and F3. C1 1.4 as long as broad; C2 1.1 as long as broad; C3 1.4 as long as broad.

Thorax 2.1 times as long as broad. Pronotum 0.94 times as long as mesoscutum, 1.8 times as broad as long. Mid lobe of mesoscutum 1.2 times as broad as long, without median line, with 2–4 pale long adnotaular setae on each side, arranged in 1 row. Scutellum 1.1 times as long as broad, 1.2 times as long as mesoscutum; submedian lines parallel and slightly nearer to sublateral lines than to each other, distance between submedian lines 3.6 times as short as scutellum, setae pale. Dorsellum 2.4 times as broad as long with hind edge very obtusely angulate. Propodeum medially 1.3 times as long as dorsellum; median carina fine; spiracles oval, callus with 2 dark long setae. Forewing (Fig. 2) 2.7 times as long as broad; costal cell about 1.2 times length of M, with 10–13

setae. SM with 3 dorsal setae; M 1.75 times as long as SM, 5.8 times as long as than ST, with 12 — 14 frontal setae; speculum closed, rather small. Hind wing pointed.

Gaster ovate, 1.03 times shorter than thorax plus head, 1.1 times as long as thorax, 1.9 times as long as broad, 1.2 times as broad as thorax. Last tergite 1.3 times as broad as long.

Body black with strong green to blue-green tint; antenna black. Tegulae yellowish. Legs yellowish, except brown coxae, proximal 3/4 of femora and fourth segments of tarsus.

Male: unknown.

HOST. Unknown.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is named in honour of M.B. Kozlov, Great Russian entomologist.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. The new species differs from *N. cavigena* in following morphological features (females only):

<i>N. kozlovi</i> Kostjukov et Yegorenkova, sp.n.	<i>N. cavigena</i> Graham
Head 1.7 times as broad as mesoscutum.	Head 1.1–1.2 times as broad as mesoscutum.
Eyes 1.1 times as long as broad.	Eyes 1.25–1.30 times as long as broad.
Fovea 0.6 malar space.	Fovea 0.5 malar space.
Pedicel plus flagellum 2.6 breadth of mesoscutum.	Pedicel plus flagellum 1.6–1.7 breadth of mesoscutum.
Thorax 2.1 times as long as broad.	Thorax 1.6–1.9 times as long as broad.
Pronotum 0.94 length of mesoscutum.	Pronotum 0.50–0.75 length of mesoscutum.
SMV with 3 dorsal setae.	SMV with 4 dorsal setae.

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