

## A new subgenus of the genus *Microchelonus* Szépligeti and a new species of the genus *Chelonus* Panzer (Hymenoptera: Braconidae) from Central Asia

### Новый подрод рода *Microchelonus* Szépligeti и новый вид рода *Chelonus* Panzer (Hymenoptera: Braconidae) из Центральной Азии

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КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Hymenoptera, Braconidae, Cheloninae, *Microchelonus*, *Chelonus*, новый подрод, новый вид, Центральная Азия.

ABSTRACT. A new monotypic subgenus, *Rasnichelonus* **subgen.n.** (type species *Microchelonus elongatus* Papp) of the genus *Microchelonus* Szépligeti from the south of Eastern Siberia and Mongolia, and a new species, *Chelonus rasnitsynus* **sp.n.** from Afghanistan, are described and illustrated.

РЕЗЮМЕ. Описываются как новые для науки монотипический подрод *Rasnichelonus* **subgen.n.** (с типовым видом *Microchelonus elongatus* Пэпп) в роде *Microchelonus* Szépligeti с юга Восточной Сибири и Монголии и вид *Chelonus rasnitsynus* **sp.n.** из Афганистана.

#### Introduction

This paper is dedicated to the eminent Russian hymenopterist, Professor Alexandr P. Rasnitsyn and includes descriptions of two braconid taxa from the subfamily Cheloninae, i.e. a new subgenus, *Rasnichelonus* **subgen.n.** of the genus *Microchelonus* Szépligeti, 1908 from the south of Eastern Siberia and Mongolia and a new species of the genus *Chelonus* Panzer, 1806 from Afghanistan.

For the terminology of the morphological features, sculpture and wing venation nomenclature see Belokobyl'skij and Tobias [1998]. Type material of the new species is deposited in the Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences (St. Petersburg, Russia).

#### Taxonomic part

Genus *Microchelonus* Szépligeti, 1908

*Microchelonus elongatus* Papp, 1971 (also cited as *M. rasnitsyni* Tobias, 1989) has been described from

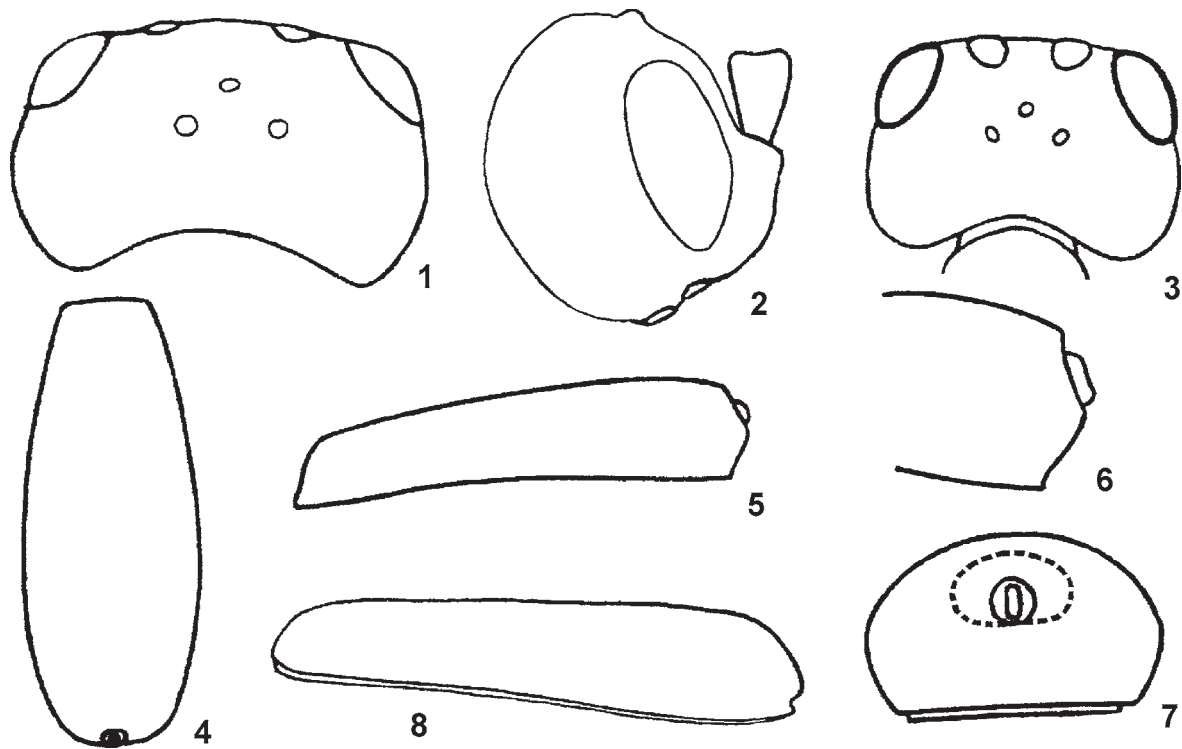
Mongolia and Zabaikalskiy Territory of Russia and was later included into the subgenus *Stylochelonus* Héllen, 1958 [Tobias, 2000, 2010]. The members of *Stylochelonus* are characterized by the following features: female antennae with more than 16 segments, abdominal apical aperture (AAA) of the male not deep, usually oval and with vertical carina, body elongate, female metasoma usually with apical tooth, head tends to expand behind eyes in above view. However, *M. elongatus* has only two diagnostic characters of *Stylochelonus*, viz., elongate body and head expanding behind the eyes. At the same time, this species has a number of apomorphic characters, like female antennae with 16 segments (as in the members of the subgenus *Microchelonus* s.str.) as well as small and round AAA with median slanting appendage. Position of male AAA above longitudinal axis of metasoma represents another valuable autapomorphy of *M. elongatus*. Three latter characters suggest that *M. elongatus* should be placed into a separate monotypic subgenus, *Rasnichelonus* **subgen.n.**

Subgenus *Rasnichelonus* **subgen.n.**

Type species *Microchelonus elongatus* Papp, 1971.

ETYMOLOGY. This name is a combination of the Prof. A.P. Rasnitsyn's surname and a chelonine generic name, *Chelonus* Panzer. Gender is masculine.

DIAGNOSIS. Body elongate; mesosoma twice longer its height; metasoma 2.3–2.5 times longer its width (Figs 5, 8). Head behind eyes widened in dorsal view (Figs 1, 3). Female antenna 16-segmented, as long as head and mesosoma combined. Female carapace apically not incurved below (Fig. 8), without apical tooth and long basal carinae. Male AAA of carapace (Figs 6,



Figs 1–8. *Microchelonus* (*Rasnichelonus* **subgen.n.**) *elongatus* Papp (1–3, 8 — female; 4–7 — male). 1, 3 — head, dorsal view; 2 — head, lateral view; 4 — metasoma, dorsal view; 5, 8 — metasoma, lateral view; 6 — apex of metasoma, lateral view; 7 — apex of metasoma, posterior view.

Рис. 1–8. *Microchelonus* (*Rasnichelonus* **subgen.n.**) *elongatus* Papp (1–3, 8 — самка; 4–7 — самец). 1, 3 — голова, вид сверху; 2 — голова, вид сбоку; 4 — метасома, вид сверху; 5, 8 — метасома, вид сбоку; 6 — вершина метасомы, вид сбоку; 7 — вершина метасомы, вид сзади.

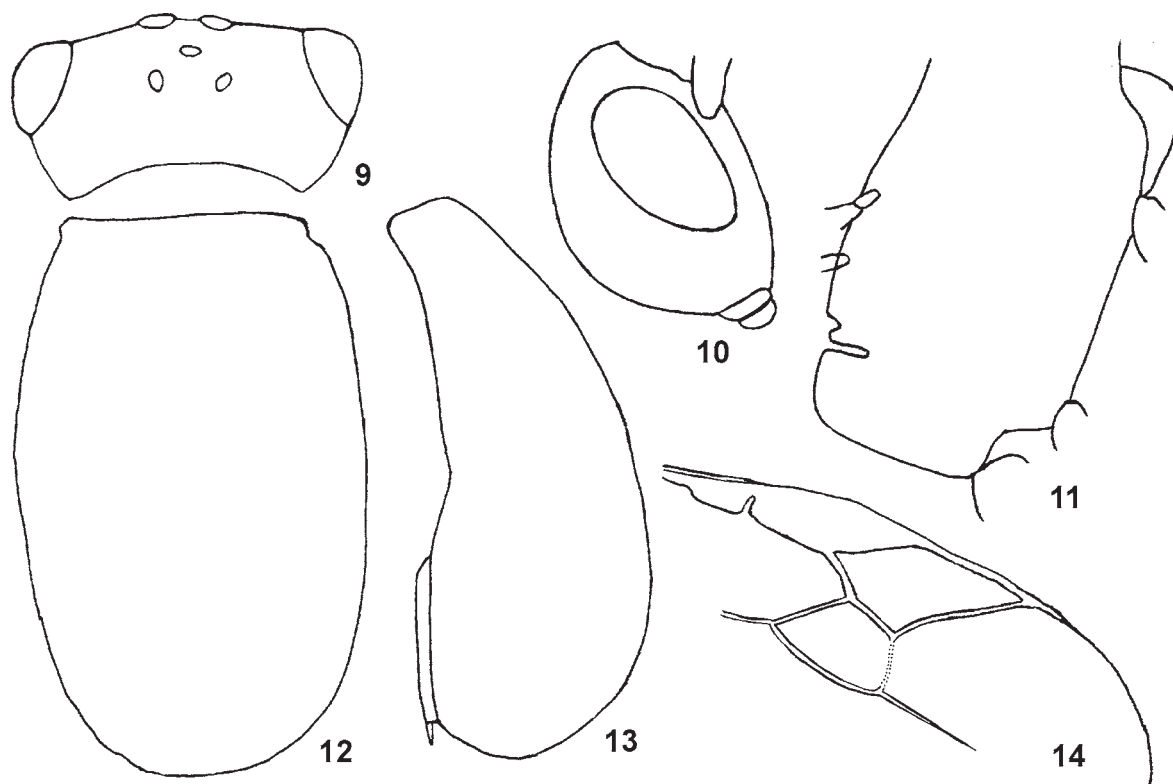
7) situated above longitudinal axis of metasoma, small, circular, with median slanting appendage.

CONTENT. The only species of this subgenus, *M. elongatus* Papp (= *M. rasnitsyni* Tobias), is known [Papp, 1971; Tobias, 1989, 2010].

#### KEY TO SUBGENERA OF *MICROCHELONUS* SZÉPLIGETI

1. Female antennae more than 16-segmented ..... 2
- Female antennae 16-segmented ..... 4
2. Head behind eyes strongly widened, upper part of temple with coarse and concentric creases. Body strongly elongate, mesosoma 2.5 times longer than high, metasoma 3.0 times longer than wide. – Antennae with about 30 segments. Male AAA deep and elongate, fusiform. (Monotypic; South China) .....  
..... *Scabrochelonus* He, Chen et Achterberg
- Head behind eyes not or weakly widened, upper part of temple without coarse and concentric creases. Body not strongly elongated, mesosoma not more than twice longer than high, metasoma not more than 2.5 times longer than wide ..... 3
3. Mesosoma robust, not more than 1.5 times longer than high. Female metasoma without apical tooth. Male metasoma with deep AAA and without vertical carinae. Female antennae usually about 30-segmented. (7 species; Palearctic) ..... *Parachelonus* Tobias

- Mesosoma elongate, usually 1.5–2.0 times longer than high. Female metasoma usually with apical tooth. Male metasoma with shallow AAA and with vertical carina. Female antennae with 18–25 segments. (10 species; Palearctic) ..... *Stylochelonus* Hellen
- 4. Frons with deep excavation and with lateral carinae. Metasoma with a pair of long basal carinae. (Monotypic; Russian Far East) ..... *Carinichelonus* Tobias
- Frons without or with shallow excavation, without lateral carinae. Metasoma without a pair of long basal carinae ..... 5
- 5. Body elongate, mesosoma twice longer than high, metasoma 2.3–2.5 times longer than wide (Figs 5, 8). Head behind eyes distinctly widened in dorsal view (Figs 1, 3). Male AAA (Figs 6, 7) shallow, situated above longitudinal axis of metasoma, small, circular, with middle slanting appendage. [Monotypic; Russia (south of Eastern Siberia), Mongolia] ..... *Rasnichelonus* **subgen.n.**
- Body less elongate, mesosoma less than twice longer than high, metasoma usually not more than 2.0 times longer than wide. Head behind eyes usually roundly narrowed in dorsal view. Male AAA deep, situated medially or ventrally to longitudinal axis of metasoma, often of medium size or large, transverse, with more or less slender appendage; male metasoma rarely without AAA. (More than 400 species; Palearctic) .....  
..... *Microchelonus* Szépligeti



Figs 9–14. *Chelonus rasnitsynus* sp.n., female. 9 — head, dorsal view; 10 — head, lateral view; 11 — mesosoma, lateral view; 12 — metasoma, dorsal view; 13 — metasoma, lateral view; 14 — part of fore wing.

Рис. 9–14. *Chelonus rasnitsynus* sp.n., самка. 9 — голова, вид сверху; 10 — голова, вид сбоку; 11 — мезосома, вид сбоку; 12 — метасома, вид сверху; 13 — метасома, вид сбоку; 14 — часть переднего крыла.

#### Genus *Chelonus* Panzer, 1806

Body of the members of this genus is usually more or less roughly sculptured, mainly black, but carapace often with pale basal spots. Female antennae always more than 16-segmented. Male metasoma always without AAA. More than 120 *Chelonus* species are known in the Palaearctic fauna.

#### *Chelonus rasnitsynus* sp.n.

Figs 9–14.

**DESCRIPTION.** Female. Body length 4.0–5.5 mm. Head oval in front view, 1.3 times as wide as high, roundly narrowed behind eyes in dorsal view, 1.8 times as wide as long and 1.1 times as wide as mesonotum. Transverse diameter of eye 0.7 times length of temple in dorsal view. Width of ocellar triangle shorter than OOL; POL twice as long as ocellar diameter. Longitudinal diameter of eye 1.5 times its transverse diameter, 1.5 times length of malar space. Face 2.5 times as wide as high. Labio-maxillary complex weakly protruding. Maxillary palpus as long as height of face and clypeus combined. Antenna becomes more slender towards apex, with 24 segments, somewhat longer than head and mesosoma combined; third antennal segment 2.5

times longer, fifth segment 1.5 times longer and eleventh segment 1.3 times longer their respective width; 5–6 subapical segments as long as wide; 22nd and 23rd antennal segments somewhat longer their width; apical segment oval, 1.5 times longer than wide. Mesosoma 1.8 times longer than high. Propodeum with fine transverse carina, without lateral tubercles. Pterostigma of forewing as long as metacarp. Third abscissa of radial vein of forewing 3.0 times longer than second abscissa; second abscissa of radial vein as long as first abscissa, 1.5 times longer than first radiomedial vein. Hind femur 3.2 times longer than wide. Hind tibia 1.1 times longer than hind tarsus. Inner spur of hind tibia almost half as long as hind basitarsus. Apical segment of hind tarsus as long as its third segment. Carapace of metasoma oval, incurved apically and below along 0.05 its length, 1.4 times longer than wide, 2.5 times longer than high. Ovipositor short.

**Sculpture.** Head behind eye and face with coarse and short transverse wrinkles; large part of temple smooth and shining. Mesonotum with coarse and irregular wrinkles, mesopleuron regularly areolate, with wrinkles. Carapace finely areolate, with sparse longitudinal wrinkles on basal half of metasoma.

**Colour.** Body reddish brown, upper part of head, antennae, and sometimes frons black, temples usually

reddish brown or reddish yellow. Fore and middle coxae and all trochanters black; all femora dark brown, with yellowish brown apices; fore and middle tibiae yellowish brown, hind tibia dark brown, brownish yellow in apical part; all tarsi dark brown. Wings faintly infuscate; pterostigma black.

Male. Body length 5.5 mm. Width of ocellar triangle equal to OOL; POL 4.0 times ocellar diameter. Longitudinal diameter of eye 1.8 times malar space. Antennae setiform, with 27 segments, as long as head, mesosoma and half of metasoma combined. Metasoma 1.65 times longer its width, twice longer its height, with fine areolate sculpture and longitudinal wrinkles on its whole surface. Body black, metasoma dark brown; legs darker, all femora black. Otherwise similar to female.

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype: ♀, Afghanistan, 10 km W Baghlan, semi-savanna, 16.VI.1966 (E.S. Sugonjaev). Paratypes: 2 ♀♀, 1 ♂, with same labels as holotype.

DIAGNOSIS. *Chelonus rasnitsynus* **sp.n.** is closely related to *Ch. oculator* Fabricius, 1775 that is widely distributed in Europe, North Africa, the Caucasus, Kazakhstan, Middle Asia, Iran, and Afghanistan [Tobias, 1976, 1986; Yu et al., 2005], but differs from it in having longer and more or less regularly areolate mesosoma (irregularly and coarsely wrinkled in *Ch. oculator*), distinct dorsal chink between mesothorax and propodeum, smooth lower part of temples, reddish brown female body with darkened legs (female body usually black, with yellow legs and basal abdominal spots in *Ch. oculator*).

DISTRIBUTION. Afghanistan.

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