

A new species of the genus *Gnamptodon* from Italy (Hymenoptera: Braconidae)

C. VAN ACHTERBERG

ACHTERBERG, C. VAN, 1988. A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *GNAMPTODON* FROM ITALY (HYMENOPTERA: BRACONIDAE). – *ENT. BER., AMST.* 48 (10): 159–161.

Abstract: A new species of the genus *Gnamptodon* Haliday (Braconidae: Gnamptodontinae) is described from Italy. It is closely related to *G. georginae* Van Achterberg, 1983 and *G. decoris* (Foerster, 1862), but differs from these in having comparatively short antennae and a smaller number of antennal segments.

Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Postbus 9517, 2300 RA Leiden.

Introduction

The Palearctic species of the genus *Gnamptodon* (Braconidae: Gnamptodontinae) were revised by Van Achterberg (1983) under the name of *Gnaptodon* Haliday. This name has to be changed to *Gnamptodon* Haliday according to Opinion 1424 (1987) of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature. Among material sent for identification by Dr. E. Haeselbarth (München), a rather long series of a new species of *Gnamptodon* was discovered and this is described and illustrated below. As far as it is known the larvae of all *Gnamptodon* species are obligatory parasites of larvae of Nepticulidae (Lepidoptera).

Gnamptodon molestus spec. nov.
(figs. 1-10)

Types

Holotype, ♀ in Haeselbarth Collection, München: "I. VC [= N.W. Italy, Vercelli], Lama del Sesia", "6.8.1986, leg. Delfa Beffa", "Malaise Falle". Paratypes: 4 ♀ + 6 ♂, (Haeselbarth Collection and Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden); topotypic, 2 ♀ + 5 ♂, 23.v.-4.vi.1986; 1 ♀, 4.ix.1986; 1 ♀ + 1 ♂, 6.viii.1986.

Description

Holotype, ♀, length of body 1.6 mm, of fore wing 1.3 mm.

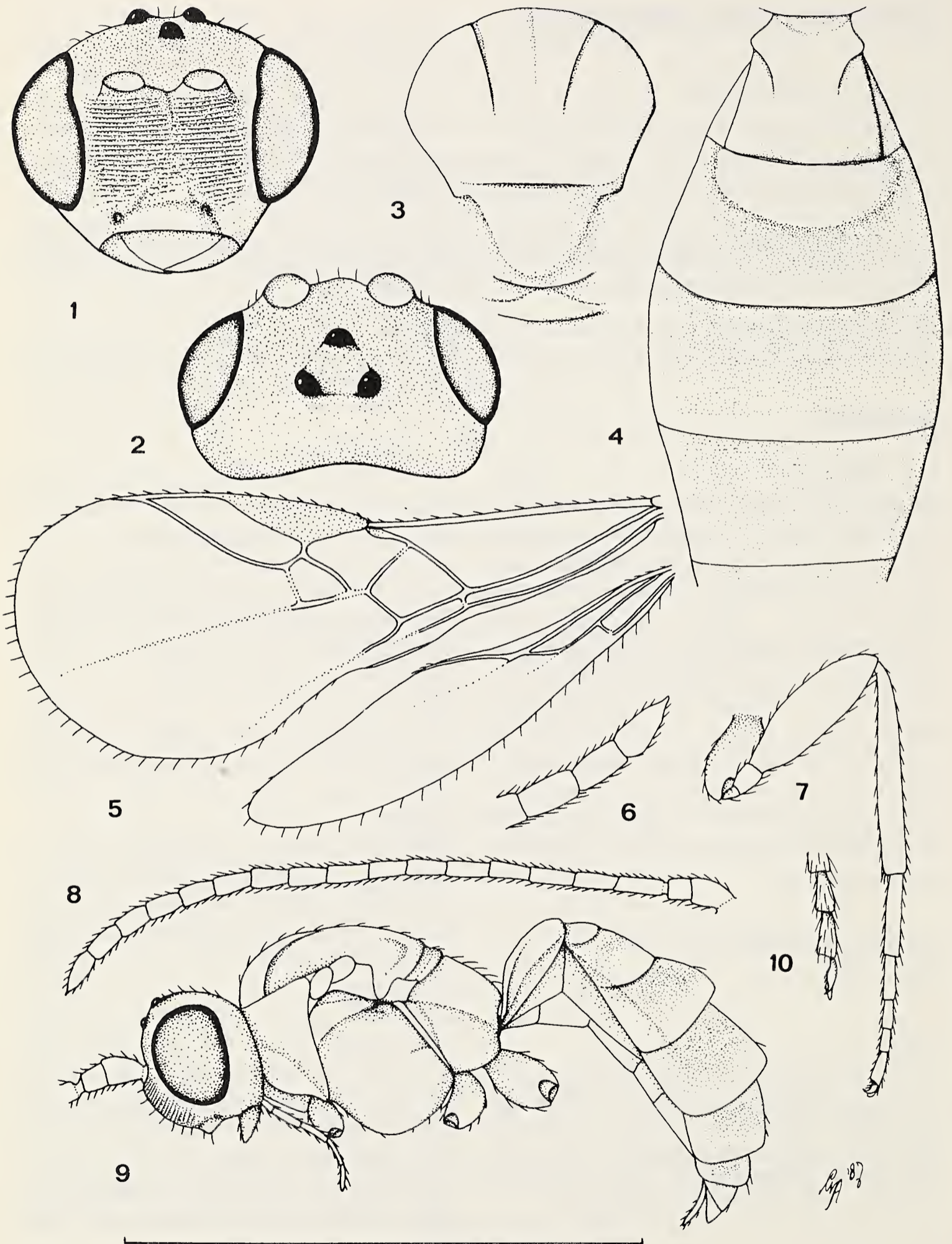
Head: Antenna about as long as fore wing (figs. 5, 8), antennal segments 18, length of third segment 1.2 times fourth segment, length of third, fourth and penultimate segments 3.4, 2.7 and 1.8 times their width, respectively (figs. 6, 8); length of maxillary palp 0.8 times height of head; length of eye in dorsal view 2.2 times temple (fig. 2); POL: diameter of posterior ocellus: OOL = 8 : 5 : 11; frons flat and distinctly granulate; vertex largely superficially granulate (fig. 2); face densely aciculate (fig. 1); length of malar space equal to basal width of mandible.

Mesosoma: Length of mesosoma 1.2 times its height (fig. 9); medio-longitudinal groove of mesoscutum obsolescent (fig. 3); scutellar sulcus narrow and rather shallow (fig. 3); episternal scrobe obsolescent; propodeum with long whitish setae.

Wings: Fore wing: r : 3-SR : SR1 = 5 : 8 : 61; 1-CU1 : 2-CU1 = 1 : 13; 2-SR : 3-SR : r-m = 22 : 8 : 15; length of pterostigma 1.8 times vein 1-R1 (fig. 5); distance between wing apex and apex of marginal cell 1.7 times vein 1-R1; vein SR1 slightly sinuate (fig. 5).

Legs: Length of femur, tibia and basitarsus of hind leg 3.0, 8.8 and 5 times their width, respectively.

Metasoma: Length of first tergite 0.9 times its apical width, its surface smooth, and dorsal carinae distinct in basal half of tergite (fig. 4);



Gnampodon molestus spec. nov., ♀, holotype. 1, head, frontal aspect; 2, head, dorsal aspect; 3, thorax, dorsal aspect; 4, first-fourth metasomal tergites, dorsal aspect; 5, wings; 6, apex of antenna; 7, hind leg; 8, antenna; 9, habitus, lateral aspect 10, hind claw. (Scale-line 1-4, 6: 0.7 mm, 5, 7-9: 1.0 mm)

basal elevation of second tergite distinctly narrowed laterally, medio-posteriorly distinctly curved (fig. 4), and its medial length equal to remainder of tergite; apical half of second, and most of third to sixth tergites coriaceous (figs. 4, 9); second suture rather deep, smooth and evenly curved (fig. 4); metasoma behind first tergite comparatively slender (fig. 4); third tergite without antero-lateral grooves; medial length of third tergite 0.9 times medial length of second tergite (fig. 4); length of ovipositor sheath 0.06 times fore wing.

Colour: Black(ish); tegulae (largely), pterostigma, antenna (except scapus partly, and third and fourth segments) dark brown; palpi, scapus (except apico-dorsally), third and fourth antennal segments and legs (except hind tarsus) brownish-yellow; telotarsi and hind tarsus infuscated.

Variation: Antennal segments of ♀ 18 (4), of ♂ 19 (4) or 20 (2); length of antenna of ♀ equal to fore wing, of ♂ 1.1, exceptionally 1.2 times fore wing; distance between wing apex and apex of marginal cell 1.1-1.8 times length of vein 1-R1; length of pterostigma 1.3-1.8 times vein 1-R1; length of ovipositor sheath 0.06-0.11 times fore wing; metasoma dark brown or black; base of antenna of ♀ usually largely yellowish, sometimes rather dark brown.

Note

Males are sometimes difficult to identify because of the variation in colour. Males with antenna 1.2 times as long as fore wing, second tergite more or less yellowish and metasoma completely smooth are provisionally identified as *G. georginae* Van Achterberg. These males

have face at least laterally granulate and apex of hind tibia yellowish.

The new species can be inserted in the key by Van Achterberg (1983) as follows:

- 11a. Length of antenna of ♀ subequal to length of fore wing (figs. 5, 8), of ♂ about 1.1 times fore wing; antennal segments of ♀ 18 (of ♂: 19-20); third and following tergites more or less coriaceous (fig. 9); metasoma completely dark brown or black *molestus* spec. nov.
- Length of antenna of ♀ 1.1 (♀) – 1.2 (♂) times fore wing; antennal segments of ♀ 19-22 (of ♂: (19-)20-23); third and following tergites largely smooth; second and third tergites of metasoma yellowish, dark brown or black 11b (= *decoris* (Foerster) and *georginae* Van Achterberg, see couplet 11 in Van Achterberg, 1983: 29).

Acknowledgements

I wish to thank Dr. E. Haeselbarth (München) for providing the specimens and Dr. M. R. Shaw (Edinburg) for his remarks on the first draft.

References

- ACHTERBERG, C. VAN, 1983. Revisionary notes on the subfamily Gnaptodontinae, with description of eleven new species (Hymenoptera, Braconidae). – *Tijdschr. Ent.* 126: 25-57 figs. 1-31.
- OPINION 1424, 1987. *Gnamptodon* Haliday, 1833 (Insecta, Hymenoptera): *Bracon pumilio* Nees, 1834 designated as type species. – *Bull. zool. Nom.* 44: 55-56.

Accepted 15.xii.1987