

**A NEW SPECIES OF NOTANISUS WALK. FROM GEORGIA, USSR  
(HYM., PTEROMALIDAE)**

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So far the genus *Notanisus* Walker, 1837, has been considered monospecific, the only known species being *Notanisus versicolor* Walker. The material of the genus is obviously very scarcely represented in collections as may be seen from the fact that all references until 1943 had been made on the base of one single female deposited in the British Museum (the type of *N. versicolor*) and of its description. On reexamining this specimen Dr. Kerrich, 1957, published several figures and a few notes to correct the inexact figure given by Schmiedeknecht, 1909 (pl. 4, fig. 10). Another good figure was published by Ceballos, 1943 (p. 202). In 1958 I described the male of this species and mentioned another female from Transcaucasia. This fresh material enabled me, too, to express the opinion that the genus was in close relation to *Pannoniella* Erdős (= *Pannonica* Erdős) within the tribe of the true Cleonymini.

However, after the figuring of the thorax of the type of *N. versicolor* by Kerrich, and, in particular, at the opportunity of examining another fresh female of the true *N. versicolor* collected by J. Barbier in Algeria, Oran, Canastel, 30. IV. 1959 (kindly submitted for identification by Mr. J. Granger, Paris) my previous record of this species from Transcaucasia proved to be based on misidentification. This specimen shows many good characters that enable us to recognize it as a new species which I am describing herein.

***Notanisus clavatus*, n. sp.**

Female. — Body metallic bright green with extended rufinism and metallic colour tending to get violet, brassy or blue-black in some places; head rufous, but frons, vertex, occiput and temples rather dark with greenish tinge; pronotum and scutellum testaceous, also pleurae more or less so; mesoscutum dark rufous with bright green lustre and a violet spot on disc; axillae, metonotum and propodeum vividly metallic blue-green, back half of propodeum more violet-black, but petiolar area rufous, non-metallic; abdominal petiole, posterior half of first and whole second gastral tergite rufous; remaining tergites dark metallic green, with a vivid lustre on fifth and sixth tergites; third and fourth

tergites nearly black with a dark violet tinge at hind corners. Antennae and legs more or less rufous, mid and hind tibiae dark fuscous with a slight metallic tinge, as well as mid femora, and a streak above on hind ones; tarsi whitish, their tips infusate. Forewing with two fuscous, broad cross-bands angularly approaching one another in the middle; otherwise hyaline.

Head rather stout in dorsal view (38:23), as broad as mesoscutum (38:38); temples tumid, not distinctly regressing just behind eyes. Vertex rather long, nearly as long as distance between posterior ocelli; POL:OOL = 8.5:5; occiput immargined, shallowly emarginate. Frons regularly vaulted, scrobes indistinct. Antennae inserted just above the lower ocular line, slender (fig. 2), but distinctly clavate; scape bent, relative length 14, flagellum including pedicellus then 48 (and width of head, 38); pedicellus nearly twice as long as broad, about as broad as the sixth funicle segment; ring segment subquadrate, as narrow as the following two basal funicle segments, which are nearly twice as long as broad each; funicle slightly increasing in width, (fifth segment the longest (5:3), the sixth only a little longer than broad, the seventh slightly transverse but when measured together with its finger-like processus nearly as long as clava minus apiculus; body of clava not distinctly segmented, 2.5 times as long as broad (10:5), apiculus slender and nearly as long as width of clava. Malar space in side view longer than half the eye height (longer diameter), 10:19. Sculpture of head as in *N. versicolor* but shallower.

For thorax and abdomen compare fig. 1. Pronotum dorsally as long as broad, fairly vaulted transversely in posterior half. Mesoscutum feebly convex along median line, parapsidal furrows narrow and shallow though distinct in anterior half. Scutellum slightly longer than broad, matt, its disc very finely and deeply reticulate and rather feebly convex. Propodeum more elongate than in *N. versicolor*, about as long as scutellum, its sides less strongly converging backwards, petiolar area crescentic; submedian areas distinctly reticulate, in particular between spiracles and along the double median crenulate groove. Pleurae and hind coxae weakly reticulated. Sculpture of thorax generally weaker than in the type-species, except propodeum which is more distinctly reticulate again in *N. clavatus*.

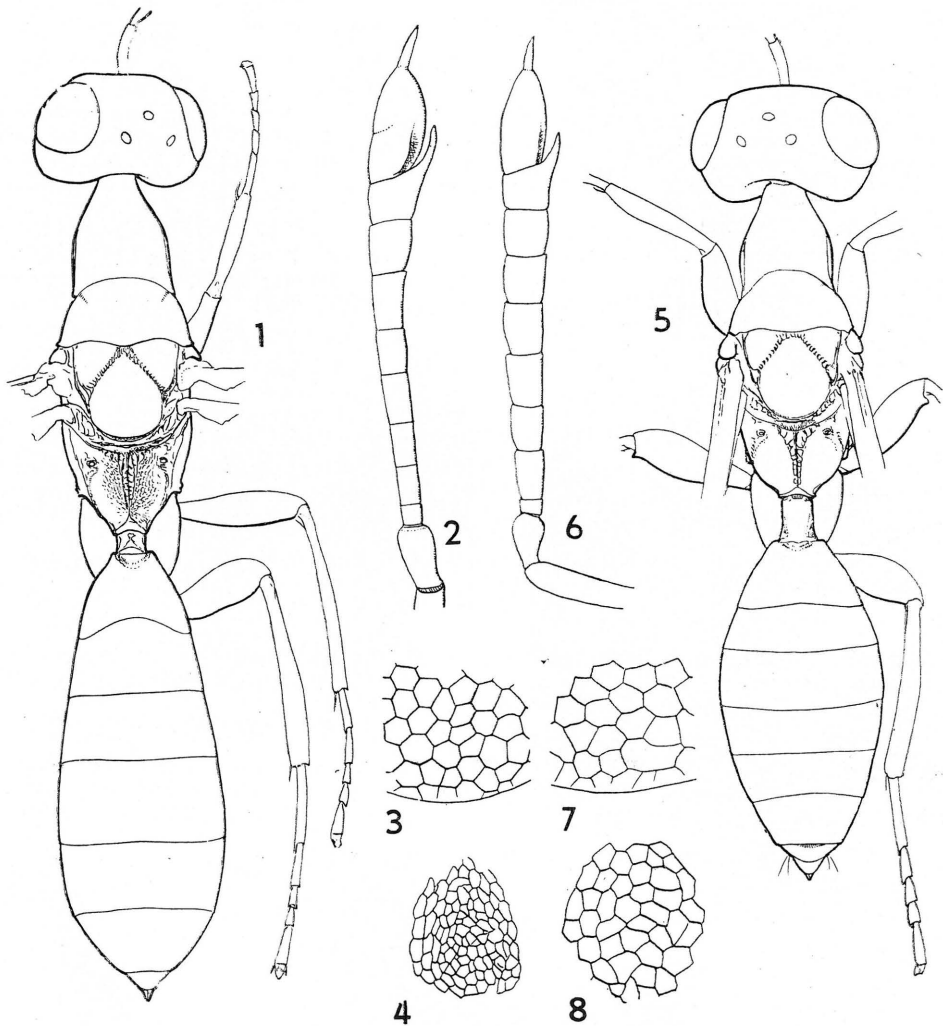
Forewing rather narrow (110:31), completely bare in basal third; infumate areas covered with brown hairs, hyaline parts between fasciae and at apex covered with whitish hairs; costal cell extremely narrow and bare both on upper and lower surfaces. Marginal vein nearly five times as long as the stigmal, the latter with a distinct uncus turned to end of postmarginal vein which is subequal in length to the stigmal (sm:m:st:pm = 44:29:6.5:7). Legs somewhat slenderer than in the type-species.

Abdominal petiole transverse, with a short median elevation. Gaster very shallowly and weakly reticulate, clavate in shape (hence the specific name), basal half flat medially, posterior part more convex; it is nearly three times as long as broad, its fourth and fifth tergites the

broadest; fifth tergite broadly emarginate apically, but the corresponding smooth area on base of the second tergite ending in a straight line. Length of body 2.8 mm.

Male unknown.

Bionomics unknown; swept from grassy vegetation.



Figs. 1—4, *Notanisus clavatus*, n. sp., female. — Figs. 5—8, *Notanisus versicolor* Walk., female. — Each pair of figures designed at same magnification. Figs. 1 and 5: body (wings not figured); figs. 2 and 6: antennal flagellum with apex of scape; figs. 3 and 7: posterior part of mesoscutum with network meshes indicated; figs. 4 and 8: reticulation meshes on disc of scutellum, at same scale as figs. 3 and 7.

Holotype (female): Transcaucasia, Georgia, at Lisie ozero (= Fox Lake) near Tbilisi, VI, 1957, J. Dlabola leg. (Cat. No. 2912 Natl. Mus. Prague).

It may be presumed that the colouring varies to a considerable extent as is known analogically in some other groups of parasitic chalcids.

The main differences between the Mediterranean *N. versicolor* and the Transcaucasian *N. clavatus* may be keyed out as follows.

- 1 (2) Abdominal petiole (female) about 1.5 times as long as broad, exceeding half the length of propodeum medially; disc of propodeum except the median crenulated double groove, smooth; scutellum fairly convex, its reticulation sharp and deep, bottom of individual dots shiny; hyaline band between fuscous fasciae on forewing equally wide throughout; postmarginal vein longer than the stigmal; antenna in profile less slender (fig. 6), ring segment transverse (male antenna with five long branches) . . . . . *Notaniscus versicolor*
- 2 (1) Abdominal petiole (female) transverse, about one-fourth the length of propodeum in median line; disc of propodeum distinctly reticulate; scutellum feebly convex and quite dull, its reticulation extremely crowded, much denser than on mesoscutum; width of hyaline band on forewing restricted in the middle; postmarginal vein about as long as the stigmal; antenna slenderer (fig. 2), ring segment quadrate (male unknown) . . . . . *Notaniscus clavatus*

The male of *N. versicolor* described by me in 1958 belongs clearly to this species, which is now known from France, Spain, Algeria, Italy, Yugoslavia (I have seen one male) and Czechoslovakia. The record of Italy is based on information from Mr. S. Novitzky, Vienna.

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