Angelovia elipsocubitalis gen. et sp. n. from Bulgaria (Hymenoptera, Braconidae: Alysiinae)

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Abstract—Description of Angelovia elipsocubitalis gen. et sp. n. is given. With 3 figures.

The new genus is closely related to *Idiasta* Först. (group C, Fischer 1971) and *Euphae-mocarpa* (TOBIAS 1975), but it is clearly distinct from them in the venation of the fore wing.

Genus Angelovia gen. n.

Type-species: Angelovia elipsocubitalis sp. n.

The new genus Angelovia is characterized by the following features: Head behind eyes widened, occiput strongly concave. Mandible tridentate. Eye with hairs. Third antennal joint shorter than fourth. Notaulus indistinct. Mesonotum with longitudinal groove. Sternaulus deep. strongly crenulated. Wings comparatively narrow. Stigma large with elliptic form. Cu2 small, elliptic. Cu2 and D separated, B closed, n. rec. antefurcal, r1 emitting behind middle of stigma. First tergite narrowing basally. Suture between first and second tergite distinct, further ones indistinct. Head, mesonotum and abdomen behind first tergite smooth and shiny.

Angelovia elipsocubitalis sp. n., ♀ (Figs. 1–3)

Q Body 2.7 mm long. Head behind eyes 1.3 times as high widened, 1.4 times wider than mesonotum. Occiput concave. Temple smooth with long hairs curving forwards. Eye oval, its height almost equa, to width. Ocelli small, forming an equilateral triangle. POL shorter than OOL. Face 2.3 times wider than high, smooth and shining, covered with long white hairs. Gena slightly longer than base of mandible. Head smooth, shining, without any sculpture. Antenna 18-jointed, as long as body, apically gradually thicker. Fourth joint twice longer than third. Antennal joints distinctly separated. Mandible weakly widening apically, tridentate. Upper margin of middle tooth serrate.

Thorax 1.6 times longer than high. Mesonotum with clearly distinct longitudinal groove.

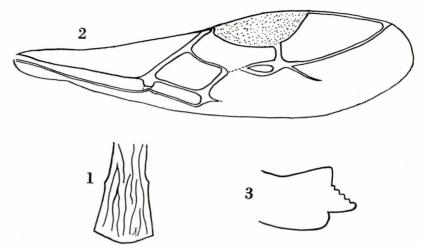
Thorax 1.6 times longer than high. Mesonotum with clearly distinct longitudinal groove. Notaulus indistinct. Mesonotum smooth, shining, covered with white hairs. Scutellum smooth and shining. Metanotum medially with little tooth. Sternaulus deep, strongly crenulated. Propodeum rugose with a median keel hardly reaching to middle of propodeum, covered with long hairs. Legs normal. All femora gradually thickening apically. Hind femur shorter than hind tibia, 5 times longer than its breadth. Inner spur of hind tibia 5 times shorter than length of basitarsus. Legs with evenly distributed hairs.

Fore wing narrow, 3.7 times longer than wide. Stigma wide, elliptic. r1 shorter than width of stigma, issuing from its hind half, -r3 straight and approaching tip of wing. Cu2 somewhat elliptic in form, n. rec. strongly antefurcal, n. par. starting from middle of B, cu1 arising from basal vein, d twice shorter than r3 and twice longer than n. rec., r3 and cu3 originating from a common point.

Abdomen somewhat longer than thorax. First tergite 1.6 times longer than wide, gradually narrowing basally. Maximum width twice greater than minimum one. First tergite longitudinally striated. Rest of abdomen smooth and shining with disperse hairs. Apex of abdomen weakly compressed laterally. Ovipositor sheath in lateral view as long as hind tibia. Ovipositor with long white hairs, weakly curving upwards.

Body black; legs, mandible, antenna dark brown, base of hind tibia pale.

Male and host unknown.



Figs. 1-3. Angelovia elipsocubitalis gen. et sp. n.: 1 = first tergite, 2 = right fore wing, 3 = mandible

Holot y pe Q: Rhodopi, h. Aida, 5. June 1976, leg. A. Zaykov. — Paratype Q: Rhodopi, Dolno lukovo, 29. April 1976, leg. A. Zaykov.

Holotype in author's collection. Paratype is deposited in the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest.

Remark — The new genus is dedicated to Prof. P. Angelov, University of Plovdiv, an outstanding specialist on Curculionidae (Coleoptera).

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