

## A new species of the genus *Phradis* Förster, 1869 from the USA (Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae: Tersilochinae)

### Новый вид рода *Phradis* Förster, 1869 из США (Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae: Tersilochinae)

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КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Ichneumonidae, Tersilochinae, *Phradis*, США, Америка, новый вид.

ABSTRACT: A new species, *Phradis kaspariyani* sp.n., from USA, California, is described. This is the first species of *Phradis* Förster, 1869 described from the Nearctic region.

РЕЗЮМЕ: Дано описание нового для науки вида *Phradis kaspariyani* sp.n. из Калифорнии, США. Это первый вид рода *Phradis* Förster, 1869, описанный из Неварктики.

#### Introduction

The genus *Phradis* Förster, 1869 contains 17 Palaearctic species [Yu et al., 1997]. Townes [1971] noted predominantly Holarctic distribution of this genus and mentioned some undescribed Nearctic species. Gauld [1984] has also recorded some undescribed species from Australia. European fauna of Tersilochinae, including *Phradis*, has been revised by Horstmann [1971, 1981]. The first Nearctic species, *P. kaspariyani* sp.n., is described below.

*Phradis* includes mostly small-sized species with body length usually not exceeding 2.0–4.0 mm. Only *P. minutus* Bridgman, a member of this genus has 11-segmented antennae, as opposed to more than 12 in all ichneumonids. Some species of the genus are known as endoparasitoids of *Meligethes* larvae (Coleoptera: Nitidulidae) [Horstmann, 1971, 1981].

Types of the new species are deposited in the collection of the Zoological Institute of Russian Academy of Sciences (St. Petersburg, Russia).

*Phradis kaspariyani* Khalaim, sp.n.

Figs. 1–5.

DESCRIPTION. Female. Body length about 3.8 mm. Head very slightly narrowed behind eyes in dorsal view (Fig. 1). Antennae with 17–18 segments (Fig. 2); middle segments about 1.3 times as long as wide. Mandible punctate basally; upper tooth of mandible longer than the lower.

Clypeus mat, sparsely and coarsely punctate in its basal part, smooth in the lower one. Malar space about 0.8 times as long as basal mandibular width. Face and frons distinctly granulate, granulation on face coarser; frons also with medium-sized dense punctures. Vertex and temples mat, very finely granulate with shallow and sparse punctures.

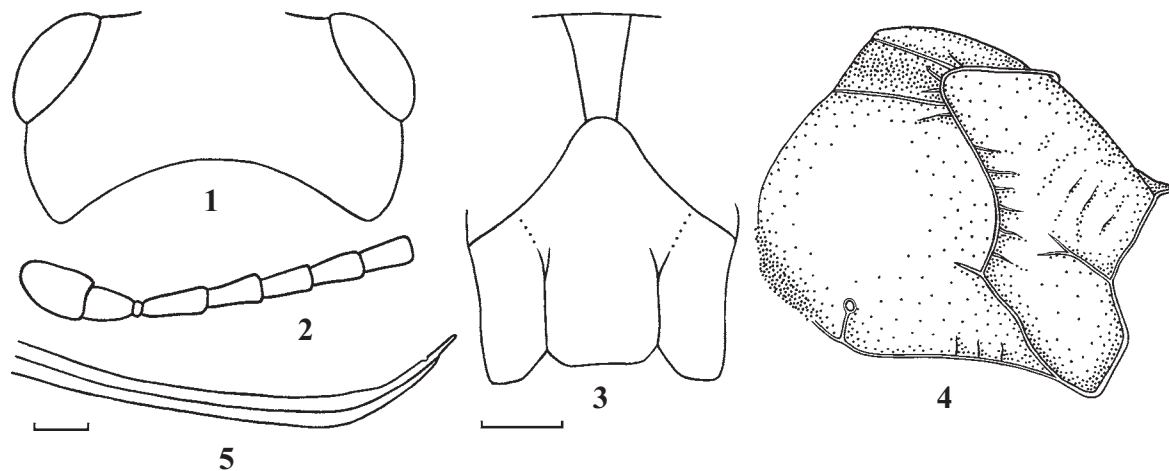
Mesosoma 1.3 mm long and 0.7 mm wide; mat and more or less distinctly granulate; mesonotum and mesopleuron partly punctate. Sternaulus weakly impressed, generally appears as an indistinct furrow. Propodeum usually with short wrinkles coming from carinae, its dorsolateral areas granulate to almost smooth. Propodeal spiracle round, separated from pleural carina by two or three diameters of the spiracle. Basal area weakly widened anteriorly, 1–1.6 times as long as its anterior width (Figs. 3, 4), usually slightly impressed and rugose; lateromedian longitudinal carinae sometimes indistinct. Apical area generally with transverse wrinkles, its longitudinal carinae complete or incomplete (Figs. 3, 4). Metacarp rather short, reaching about half distance to apex of fore wing. Vein 2m-cu interstitial.

First tergite 0.7 mm long, its posterior width 0.26 mm. Petiole distinctly longitudinally striate on its sides, dorsal sculpture much weaker. Postpetiole smooth dorsally. Second tergite 0.4 mm long. Thyridia variable from rather transverse to distinctly elongate (1.5 times as long as wide). Ovipositor sheath 0.68 mm, approximately as long as first tergite. Ovipositor rather thick and stout, strongly upcurved apically, with distinct dorsal subapical notch (Fig. 5).

Body black. Antennae yellowish brown basally, becoming darker towards the tips. Palpi, mandibles (except for teeth), lower part of clypeus, tegulae and bases of fore wings greyish yellow. Legs yellow red. Pterostigma brown. Coxae and fifth tarsal segments infusate (hind coxae sometimes black). Hind femora brownish. Metasomal segments, excluding the first one, dark brown to black.

Male. Similar to female, but antennae with 18–20 segments and malar space about 0.5 as long as basal mandibular width.

DIAGNOSIS. The new species strongly differs from all European species by having long temples which are also very slightly narrowed behind eyes (Fig. 1), and by the shape of the ovipositor (Fig. 5).



Figs. 1–5. *Pbradis kasparyani* sp.n., ♀: 1 — head, dorsal view; 2 — base of antenna, lateral view; 3 — basal and apical areas of propodeum, dorsal view; 4 — propodeum, laterodorsal view; 5 — ovipositor, lateral view. Left scale = 0.1 mm (1, 2, 5); right scale = 0.1 mm (3, 4).

Рис. 1–5. *Pbradis kasparyani* sp.n., ♀: 1 — голова, сверху; 2 — основание антенны, сбоку; 3 — базальное и апикальное поля проподоума, сверху; 4 — проподоум, сверху и сбоку; 5 — яйцеклад, сбоку. Масштаб: левая линейка — 0,1 мм (1, 2, 5); правая линейка — 0,1 мм (3, 4).

**MATERIAL.** Holotype: ♀, USA, California, San-Bernardino, 1600 m, Milk Creek, *Quercus*, 10.V.1988, Kasparyan. Paratypes: same label, 8 ♀♀, 6 ♂♂; USA, California, San-Bernardino, Waterman Canyon, 9.V.1988, Kasparyan, 1 ♀.

**REMARKS.** This species is named in honour of D.R. Kasparyan, a well-known expert on taxonomy of Ichneumonidae.

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