

Mesopolobus from Kazakhstan: a new species and new synonymy (Hymenoptera: Pteromalidae)

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Mesopolobus leucophleps sp. n. is described from Kazakhstan. It was reared from galls of *Halodiplosis panderiae* Fedotova (Cecidomyiidae) on *Pandera turkestanica* Iljin. The following new synonymy is established: *Mesopolobus diffinis* (Walker, 1834) = *M. auditor* Dzhanokmen, 1975, syn. n.; *Pteromalus (Habrocytus) microps* (Graham, 1969) = *Mesopolobus gallarius* Dzhanokmen, 1979, syn. n.

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Mesopolobus leucophleps sp. n. (Figs 1-3)

Holotype. ♀, **Kazakhstan**, *Almaty Prov.*, lower Ili R., 75 km N of Bakanas, reared from galls of *Halodiplosis panderiae* Fedotova (Cecidomyiidae) on *Pandera turkestanica* Iljin, 14.VII.1988, K.A. Dzhanokmen (Institute of Zoology, Almaty, Kazakhstan).

Paratypes (all at the Institute of Zoology, Almaty, Kazakhstan). **Kazakhstan**: *Almaty Prov.*: 10 ♀, 5 ♂, with labels as in the holotype; 2 ♀, 40 km NW of Ushtobe, the Karatal R. flood lands, meadows, 19.VI.2005, K.A. Dzhanokmen; *Zhambyl Prov.*: 1 ♂, near Karatau town, 4.VI.2000, K.A. Dzhanokmen.

Description. *Female* (holotype). Head and thorax black with a slight bronze reflection; antennal scape and pedicel yellowish testaceous, rest of antennae testaceous. Mesosoma brownish. Coxae brownish testaceous; femora usually more or less infuscate except their apices, which are testaceous; tibiae testaceous; tarsi whitish. Venation whitish.

Head in dorsal view 2.4 times as broad as long; POL about 2.2 OOL. Clypeus reticulate, its anterior margin shallowly emarginate. Lower edge of antennal toruli at or slightly below the level of the ventral edge of eyes; antennal formula 11353; scape not quite reaching the level of median ocellus; pedicel in profile about 2.4 times as long as broad; flagellum slender; funicle proximally slender, slightly thickening distad, so as to be slightly clavate; first annellus strongly transverse, second and third almost quadrate or slightly transverse, all funicular segments usually longer than broad (Fig. 1). Left mandible with three teeth, right mandible with four.

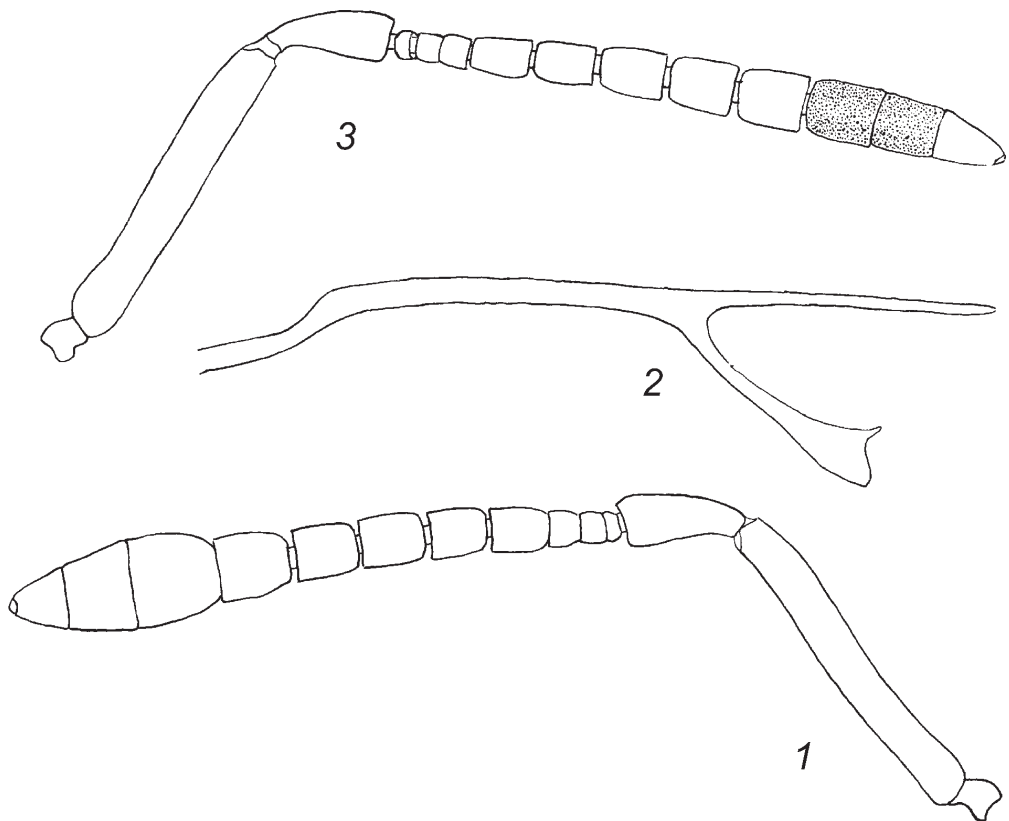
Pronotal collar finely margined throughout. Mesoscutum moderately shiny, finely reticulate. Scutellum moderately convex, slightly shorter than mesoscutum. Propodeum medially only

about one third as long as scutellum, its median area about 2.5 times as broad as long; panels of propodeum shiny and nearly smooth; median carina distinct; nucha very short; plicae distinct throughout. Fore wing with basal cell and basal vein usually bare; speculum open below, on upper surface of wing extending as a bare strip below the marginal vein to the stigmal vein; disc of wing beyond speculum rather densely pilose; marginal vein about 1.7 times as long as stigmal vein, postmarginal vein about 1.5 times as long as stigmal vein (Fig. 2); apical margin of wing ciliate; fringe of apical margin rather short. Upper mesepimeron smooth and shiny.

Metasoma ovate, acute apically, 1.6 times as long as broad, 1.4 times as long as head and thorax combined; basal tergite occupying about one fourth of total length, its hind margin entire; hypopygium extending half way along mesosoma or slightly more. Body length 2 mm.

Male. Resembles the female except for its antennae, metasoma and coloration of head and legs. Antennal flagellum slenderer, only hardly thickening distad, virtually cylindrical; antennal clava with first and second segments blackish, the rest of antennae testaceous (Fig. 3). Metasoma oblong-ovate, its proximal half entirely yellow. Anterior surface of head black-green with metallic tinge, sometimes more or less suffused with bronze; coxae brownish; trochanters, femora, tibiae and tarsi testaceous.

Comparison. This species is similar to *M. deserti* Dzhanokmen in many respects, but differs from it particularly in the postmarginal vein longer than the stigmal vein and lesser angle between the postmarginal and stigmal veins. The male of the new species differs from that of *M. deserti* in the entirely yellow proximal half of metasoma.



Figs 1-3. *Mesopolobus leucophleps* sp. n. **1**, antenna, female; **2**, venation of fore wing, female; **3**, antenna, male.

Mesopolobus diffinis (Walker, 1834)

Ewelus diffinis Walker, 1834: 358.

Mesopolobus auditor Dzhankmen, 1975: 627-629, **syn. n.**

The type of *M. auditor* (Zoological Institute, St.Petersburg) is examined. The most significant feature given in the original description of *M. auditor* is the coloration of the male flagellum: entirely yellow in *M. auditor* and tending to have the clava black with the rest of the flagellum yellow or testaceous in *M. diffinis*. Now, I find that small details used to distinguish these nominal species fall within the range of variability of *M. diffinis*.

Pteromalus (Habrocytus) microps (Graham, 1969)

Habrocytus microps Graham, 1969: 556-558.

Mesopolobus gallarius Dzhankmen, 1979: 150-152, **syn. n.**

I examined the types of both, *M. gallarius* (Zoological Institute, St.Petersburg) and *H. microps* (Natural History Museum, London).

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