

ISTITUTO DI ENTOMOLOGIA AGRARIA DELL'UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI
ED
OSSERVATORIO REGIONALE PER LE MALATTIE DELLE PIANTE
PALERMO

G. MINEO - J. B. SZABÒ

**DESCRIPTION OF TWO NEW PALEARCTIC
SPECIES OF GRYPON HALIDAY**

(Hymenoptera: Scelionidae)

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Abstract - Two new palearctic Scelionid, (*Grypon boselli* and *Grypon iranicus*) are described. The first species obtained in Sicily, has been reared from eggs of different Corvid bugs (*Coreus pumilio* (Gyll.), *Coreus* sp., *Coreus marginatus* (Gyll.)) collected in Hungary and Bulgaria. The second species has been reared from eggs of *Acrustomena* collected in Israel.

Estratto dal
Boll. Ist. Ent. agr.
Oss. Fitopat. Palermo

10: 113 - 120

Telenomus (?) sp., *Boswell*, 1932, *Bull. Lab. Zool. Gen. Agr. Portier* 26: 143.
Grypon sp., *Vauckera & Murga*, 1974, *Bull. Ist. Ent. Agr. Oss. Fitopat. Palermo* 8: 132.

Female - Black. Base of wings reddish brown. Coxae black. Greater part of fore femora brownish red. Femora of middle and hind legs reddish yellow, last four tarsal joints brownish, otherwise reddish yellow covered with silvery white hairs.

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DESCRIPTION OF TWO NEW PALEARCTIC
SPECIES OF *GRYON* HALIDAY

(Hymenoptera: Scelionidae)

Abstract - Two new palearctic Scelionids (*Gryon bosellii* and *Gryon terraesanctae*) are described. The first species obtained in Sicily, has been reared from eggs of different Coreid bugs (*Gonocerus acuteangulatus* (GOEZE), *Centrocoris* sp., *Coreus marginatus* L.) and has been collected in Hungary and Bulgaria also. The second species has been reared from eggs of *Acrosternum millierei* (M. R.) collected in Israel.

Gryon bosellii sp. n.

Telenomus (?) sp., BOSELLI, 1932, Boll. Lab. Zool. Gen. Agr. Portici 26:143.

Gryon sp., VIGGIANI & MINEO, 1974, Boll. Ist. Ent. Agr. Oss. Fitopat. Palermo 8:152.

Female - Black. Base of scape reddish brown. Coxae black. Greater part of fore femora brownish red. Femora of middle and hind legs reddish yellow, last four tarsal joints brownish, otherwise reddish yellow covered with silvery white hairs.

Head transverse, from above about 2.5 times as wide as long (28:11.5), in frontal view almost as wide as high (25:23), in lateral aspect about 1.5 times as high as long. Vertex rounded and with some irregular transverse striae and with a incomplete slightly indicated occipital carina on both sides, otherwise with deep punctures. Frons with a weak depression, with 12 transverse striae and with a longitudinal carina, arising from sixth transverse stria running to antennal sockets, otherwise with deep punctures. Cheeks punctured with a deep furrow running from eye margins to base of the tridentate mandibles. Temples punctured. Eyes strongly haired. Lateral ocellus far by its double diameter from eye margin. Scape about 5 times as long as wide (15:2.5), weakly curved and weakly excavated towards tip. Pedicel about 2.5 times as long as wide (3:1.2), pear-shaped. First flagellar joint much longer than following one, gradually thickened towards tip, about 2 times as long as wide (2.2:1.2). Second flagellar joint, about as long as wide (1.8:1.9). Third joint subcylindrical, wider than long (1.8:1.3). Fourth cup-shaped, about 1.5 times as wide as long. Club compact, six jointed. First club joint transverse, a little less than 1.5 times as wide as long (2.2:1.2). 2nd transverse, wider than long (3:2); 3rd-4th joints similar to 2nd one, transverse. 5th joint thinner than 4th, transverse. Last joint longer than 5th one (2.9:2.1), gradually thinned towards tip. Pronotum deeply excavated, hardly visible from above medially, punctured. Mesoscutum in front punctured, otherwise with longitudinal, small, irregular fine rugulae, so as on the scutellum, without parapsidal furrows. Metascutum very small. Propodeum deeply excavated in the middle, punctured. Pleurae striated. Forewing densely haired with short erected brownish yellow hairs. Subcostal vein with about 10 long erected hairs. Marginal vein short, about 2 times as long as wide (2.2:1.2). Stigmal vein 2 times as long as the marginal vein. Postmarginal vein a little longer than stigmal one (10.1:10). Marginal ciliae very short about 1/3 as long as stigmal vein; hind margin of basal part of hind wing with long marginal ciliae. First abdominal tergite about 5 times as wide as long (37:6.8), with longitudinal striae, except on both sides, where is finely and densely punctured; hind margin smooth and shining. 2nd tergite the largest (37:11), at the base with coarse striae

running only in the middle of the tergite for about $\frac{1}{4}$ of its length, otherwise densely and finely punctured; hind margin smooth and shining. 3rd tergite about 4.5 times as wide as long (35.2:5.8), at the base with fine irregular striae medially, otherwise punctured; hind margin smooth and shining. Subsequent tergites small, punctured without smooth and shining hind margin. All sternites deeply punctured. Body covered with silvery hairs all over. Length: 1 mm.

Male - Black, except hind surface of femora; tibiae and first tarsal joint yellowish; tibiae and basitarsi covered with brownish hairs. Scape about 5 times as long as wide. Pedicel about 1.5 times as long as wide. 1st and 2nd flagellar joints a little longer than wide; the following ones, except subquadrate 3rd joint, transverse; last joint 1.5 times longer than preceding one, gradually narrowing towards tip. Postmarginal vein a little longer than stigmal one. Otherwise as in female. Length: 1 mm.

Gryon bosellii is closely related to *Gryon muscaeformis* (NEES). According to the authors it can be clearly distinguished by the postmarginal vein which is about as long as the stigmal one in the former, whereas in the latter is much longer. In the male of both species the same vein is always comparatively longer than in the female of its own species.

Variations - When the hosts are *C. marginatus* or *Centrocoris* sp. the middle femora are partially or entirely brownish red; in some specimens all femora are reddish.

When the host is *G. acuteangulatus* the specimens have all femora reddish and are bigger (about mm 1.5 in length).

Material examined: Holotype (1 ♀); holotype n. 2, preserved in the collection of the Institute of Agricultural Entomology, University of Palermo, Italy and labelled: Baucina (countryside « traversa »): Sicily-1/VIII/77-from eggs of *C. marginatus* L., laid on leaf surface of *Inula viscosa*; leg. G. MINEO. Male (*allotype*) in the same collection with same data as holotype. 2/♀♀ from eggs of *C. marginatus* laid on leaf surface of *Euphorbia rigida* (18/VII/76) - Piano Zucchi (Madonie) - Sicily; 4/♀♀ (same host), the eggs laid on leaf surface of *Inula viscosa* (26/VII/76) - Piano Battaglia (Madonie) - Sicily; 2/♀♀, 4/♂♂ (same host), the eggs laid on the same host-plant (22/VIII/76) - Baucina (countryside « traversa ») - Sicily; 3/♀♀ - same hosts and locality -

(1/VIII/77); 3/♂♀ - same hosts and locality - (22/VIII/77); 2/♀♀ from eggs of *Centrocoris* sp. laid on flowers of *Ballota nigra* (25/VI/76) - Sciacca (countryside « vicario ») - Sicily; 6/♀♀, 1/♂ same host, the eggs laid on leaf surface of *Cardacea* (23/VII/77) - Ventimiglia (countryside « navurra ») - Sicily; 7/♀♀, 1/♂ same host, the eggs laid on *I. viscosa* (1/VIII/77) - Baucina (« traversa »); 32/♀♀, 43/♂♂ from eggs of *G. acuteangulatus* laid on fruits and leaf surface of *Corylus avellana* (collected during may-september 1971) - Polizzi Generosa - Sicily; 1/♀ sweeping on leaves of *Quercus* sp. (25/IX/76) - San Martino delle Scale (Palermo), leg. MIRABELLO; 1/♀ from soil (suction machine sample) - Polizzi G.sa, leg. CORSINO; 2/♀♀ sweeping on grass, 13/V/77 - Baucina (Palermo); 1/♂ - Velencei-h (m 300 a.s.l.) - Nadap (14/XI/1956), leg. Dr KASZAB; 1/♀, Budapest - 1922, leg. BIRO; 5/♀♀, Velencei-h (m 300 a.s.l.) - Nadap (14/XI/51), leg. Dr KASZAB; 1/♀, Bulgaria, Mts. Rila (m 1800 a.s.l.), Fodor, 1927.

Paratypes are preserved in the following collections: Institute of Agricultural Entomology, University of Palermo: 11/♂♀; Hungarian Nat. Museum Nat. Hist. Budapest 5/♂♂ 6/♀♀; Institute of Agricultural Entomology-University of Naples - Portici - 2/♂♀.

Gryon terraesanctae sp. n.

Female - (Fig. 1) - Head and thorax black. Coxae brownish. Abdomen, except petiole (1st abdominal tergite) and last three brownish red segments, lemon yellow. Fore femora in greater part brownish, otherwise legs lemon yellow, excluding

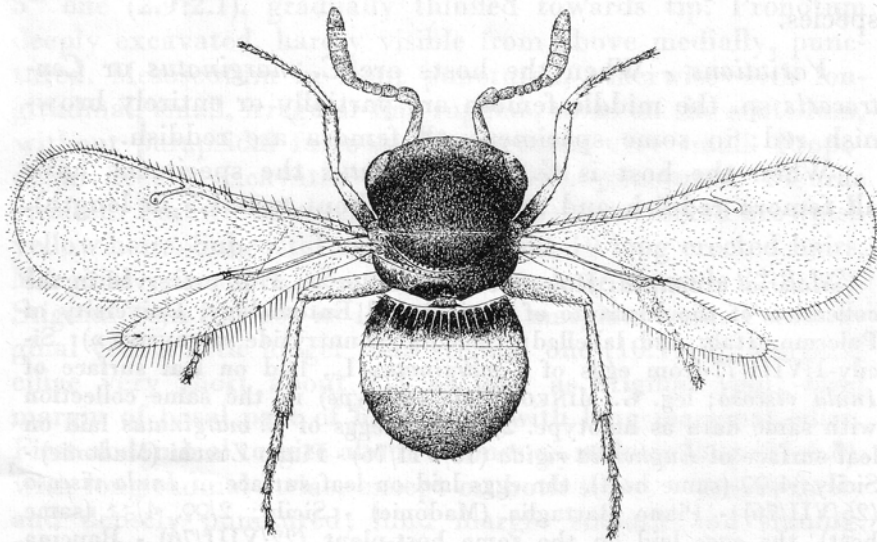


Fig. I - *Gryon terraesanctae* sp. n. Female. (del G. VIGGIANI).

all brownish tarsal joints of middle and hind legs. Scape brownish yellow. Club of antennae dark brown. Mandibles yellowish.

Head transverse, more than 2 times as wide as long (20:9), about 2 times as high as long; in frontal view about 1.5 times as wide as high with extremely and weakly excavated frontal depression, without well developed transverse striae and longitudinal carina, all over densely punctured. Vertex weakly margined. Occipital carina incomplete. Base of tridentate mandibles connected by a very weakly developed furrow with eye margins. Eyes densely hairy. Lateral ocelli by its double diameter apart from eye margins. Scape about nine times as long as wide, bending, at apex weakly excavated. Pedicel about 2 times as long as wide, pear-shaped. 1st flagellar joint subcylindrical, about 2.5 times as long as wide. 2nd joint a little longer than wide. 3rd-4th flagellar joints similar in shape and size, but slightly wider than long. Club six jointed, longer than pedicel and flagellar joints 1st-4th combined. 1st club joint cup-shaped, wider than long. 2nd club joint wider than long. 3rd joint cup-shaped, about 2 times as wide as long. 4th joint the greatest and widest, subcylindrical. 5th joint similar to 4th in shape and size. Last joint much thinner than 5th one, a little longer than wide. Praescutum in the middle not visible from above, finely and densely punctured. Mesoscutum in greater part finely punctured, hind portion with fine longitudinal striae. Metascutum in the middle excavated. Propodeum and fore pleurae finely punctured. Middle and hind pleurae with longitudinal striae. Fore wing hyaline, covered with brownish yellow short hairs. Subcostal vein with long erected bristles. Marginal vein as long as stigmal one. Postmarginal vein about 2 times as long as stigmal (11.7:4.8) or marginal one (Fig. II, 1). Fore wings with short marginal fringe, except hind margin with long marginal ciliae and with a faintly developed basal vein. Hind wings hyaline, hind part with long marginal fringe, with subcostal and with a short marginal vein (Fig. II, 2). First abdominal tergite about 4 times as wide as long (18:3.9), striated, excluding a small punctured part on both sides. 2nd tergite about 3 times as wide as long (19.2:6), at the base with very short striae, otherwise punctured. 3rd tergite equal in width and length to 1st one, punctured, with

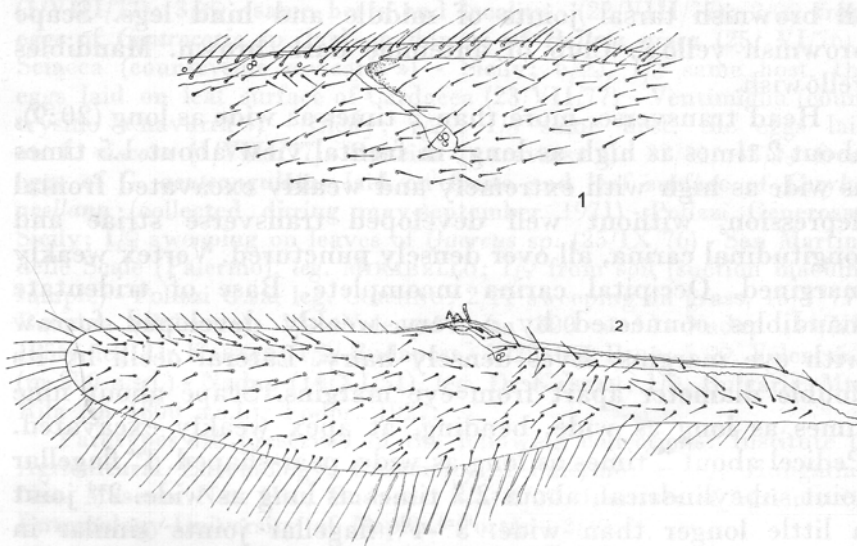


Fig. II - *Gryon terraesanctae* sp. n. Female. 1. Detail of fore wing. - 2. Hind wing.

very fine microscopical punctures. First and second tergites behind with a smooth and shining transversal streak. Following tergites finely and microscopically punctured, without smooth part proximally. All sternites punctured, frontier between 2nd-3rd sternites not sharp, therefore almost invisible.

The new species is closely related to *G. antestiae* (DODD).

Material examined - 1♀ (*holotype*) - Tel Aviv; 1/II/1957; from eggs of *Acrosternum*(=*Nezara*)*millierei* (M.R.); leg. I. KLUGER; 1♀ (*paratype*), same data as holotype. The holotype will be preserved in the Hungarian Nat. Mus. Nat. Hist. Budapest; while the paratype in the collection of Tel-Aviv University, Israel.

Acknowledgements

The Authors thank Dr G. Szelenyi and Prof. G. Viggiani for their useful criticism and for reviewing the manuscript.

RIASSUNTO

DESCRIZIONE DI DUE NUOVE SPECIE PALEARTICHE
DEL GENERE *GRYON* HALIDAY

(Hymenoptera: *Scelionidae*)

In questo lavoro gli Autori descrivono due nuovi Scelionidi palear-
tici del genere *Gryon* HAL.: *Gryon bosellii*, dalla Sicilia e *Gryon terraes-*
sanctae, da Israele.

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RESUMÉ

DESCRIPTION DE DEUX NOUVELLES ESPÈCES
PALEARCTIQUES DU GENRE *GRYON* HALIDAY

(Hymenoptera: *Scelionidae*)

Dans cette note les Auteurs écrivent deux nouvelles Scelionides
palearctiques du genre *Gryon* HAL.: *Gryon bosellii*, par la Sicile et
Gryon terraesantae, par Israël.

FINITO DI STAMPARE IN PALERMO
NELLE OFFICINE GRAFICHE I.R.E.S.
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