

FOLIA ENTOMOLOGICA HUNGARICA
ROVARTANI KÖZLEMÉNYEK
(SERIES NOVA)

XXVII. 1.

1974

p. 135-137

Dedicated to Dr. G. Szelenyi
on his 70th birthday

A New Nearctic Species of *Telenomus*
(Hymenoptera: Proctotrupeoidea, Scelinidae)

By

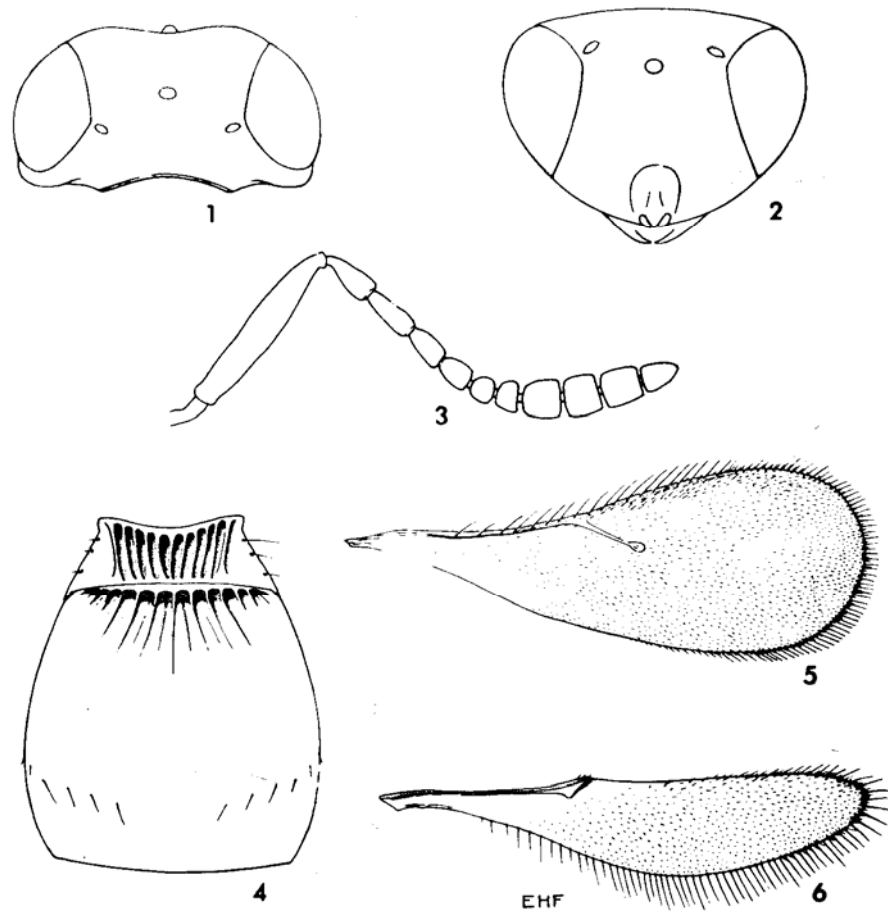
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(Received August 10, 1973)

Abstract: A new species, *Telenomus szelenyii* sp. nov. collected from *Stilpnotia salicis* (L.) is described.

The satin moth, *Stilpnotia salicis* (L.), a European species which is a pest on willow and poplar, was first discovered in North America in 1920, and almost simultaneously on both sides of the continent - in Massachusetts, U.S.A., and in British Columbia, Canada. In 1922 it was found in the state of Washington. Although it appears to have spread only moderately it is firmly established in the two widely separated areas mentioned. In 1938 specimens of a species of the genus *Telenomus* were reared from eggs of the satin moth at South Bellingham, Washington. The species could not be identified as a described form at that time, and the series has remained unnamed in the collection of the U.S. National Museum of Natural History. Recently I had occasion to study it again, and after checking it against both European and American Species of *Telenomus* I concluded that it must be undescribed. Since a name should be available for it the species is described here. I am happy to name it after my long-time friend, Dr. GUSZTÁV SZELÉNYI, in whose honor the present number of this journal is being issued.

Telenomus szelenyii sp. nov.

This species rather closely resembles *T. californicus* ASHMEAD, but it is readily distinguished by its paler legs (only the coxae are black), by the more coarsely sculptured and differently shaped postscutellum and by the more extensively sculptured basal abdominal tergites.



Telenomus szelenyii, sp. nov. Fig. 1, head, dorsal view; 2, head, front view; 3, antenna; 4, gaster; 5, fore wing; 6, hind wing. Drawn by Elsie Froeschner, U.S. National Museum of Natural History.

Female. -- Length about 1.2 mm. Head very strongly transverse, wider than the thorax (in ratio of 85:65). Temple narrowly but conspicuously bulging behind the groove that borders the posterior eye margin; occiput flat, completely and sharply margined; eyes subangulate at a point slightly above level of anterior ocellus, very weakly and very sparsely hairy; malar space more than half as long as eye height; frons at its narrowest fully as wide as eye height; no trace of a transverse ridge or angulation on vertex; frons largely smooth and polished, with only a little weak shagreening laterally below and narrowly along inner eye margins. Antennae (see Fig. 3). Mesoscutum very strongly convex, closely but shallowly punctate on a shagreened surface; disc of scutellum smooth and polished; postscutellum broadly triangular and coarsely rugose reticulate. Wings (see Figs. 5 and 6). Abdomen short and very broad, usually the apical segments retracted and then the gaster is fully three-fourths as broad as long and is truncate at the posterior end, as in Fig. 4, although in some specimens more or less of the apical segments can be seen; first tergite strongly and completely striate except narrowly at the sides; second striate basally, the striae longest medially, occasionally extending nearly to the middle of the tergite; second tergite strongly declivous at the posterior end. Black; legs, except the coxae which are black, rather uniformly yellowish.

Described from 21 female specimens, holotype and paratypes, all labeled "ex Stilpnobia salicis, South Bellingham, Wash., April 1, 1938, R. L. FURNISS Collector.

MUESEBECK, C. F. W.: Új Telenomus faj (Telenomus szelenyii sp. nov.)
Észak-Amerikából (Hymenoptera)

A szerző a Stilpnobia salicis (L.) nevű lepke tojásaiból gyűjtött új Telenomus fajt ír le és Dr. SZELÉNYI GUSZTÁV-ról nevezi el.

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