Teleas pedestris Nees, 1834 and *Hadronotellus pedester* Kieffer, 1917 conspecific

(Hymenoptera, Scelionidae)

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A comparison of J.O. Westwood's drawings of the lost type material of *Teleas pedestris* with the type of *Hadronotellus pedester* has convinced the author that these two species are conspecific. Both species were recently placed in the genus *Gryon* as *G. pedestre*, making *G. pedestre* (Kieffer, 1917) both a junior synonym and a junior homonym of *G. pedestre* (Nees, 1834). For *G. pedestre* (Kieffer,1917) *G. krygeri* nom. nov. is proposed, this name simultaneously being made a syn. nov. of *G. pedestre* (Nees, 1834).

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Specimens from Nees von Esenbeck's collection, which was earlier thought totally destroyed during World War II, were discovered in 1951 by M.W.R. de V. Graham in J.O. Westwood's collection at Oxford, cf. the account in Graham (1988). Among Westwood's manuscripts Graham also found a summary of the specimens present in the Nees collection in 1836, written by Westwood, as well as some drawings by Westwood of some of Nees' specimens which are now lost. Among these is a drawing of *Teleas pedestris* Nees, 1834, reproduced by Graham (1988). From Thomson's (1859) interpretation of this species and until the publication of Graham's above mentioned account in 1988, it was believed that Nees' species was a *Trimorus* (the species of which have always 3rd tergite longest), but Westwood's drawing clearly showed 2nd tergite as the longest, making it evident that *pedestris* Nees belongs to the genus *Gryon*.

In 1917 J.J. Kieffer described *Hadronotellus pedester* based on Danish specimens reared from *Aelia acuminata* L. by J.P. Krygger (Kieffer, 1917). Mineo (1979) transferred *pedester* Kieffer, 1917 to *Gryon* after examination of the type material (in Zoological Museum, University of Copenhagen). Thus, both Nees' and Kieffer's species are now placed in *Gryon*, cf. Johnson (1992), and both under the name *pedestre* (the species name is in neuter as *Gryon* is neuter, cf. current rules of ICZN).

When I recently compared a syntype of *G. pedestre* (Kieffer, 1917) with the photo of Westwood's drawing of *G. pedestre* (Nees, 1834) in Graham (1988) there was no doubt in my mind that the two specimens are conspecific; compare my drawing of Kieffer's type (Fig. 1) with Westwood's of Nees' specimen. Westwood's illustration of the antenna seems to have A3 slightly shorter than on *pedestris* (Kieffer, 1917), cf. Fig. 2, but this character is somewhat variable and depends of the angle from which the segment is seen and how the antenna bowes. There seems to be no differences of interspecific value between Westwood's drawing and Kieffer's syntype. 1st tergite and base of the 2nd is finely striated in *pedestre* (Kieffer, 1917), cf. Fig. 3, but these striae have just not been drawn by Westwood – other surface characters (e.g. ocelli) are missing as well on his drawing. Nees

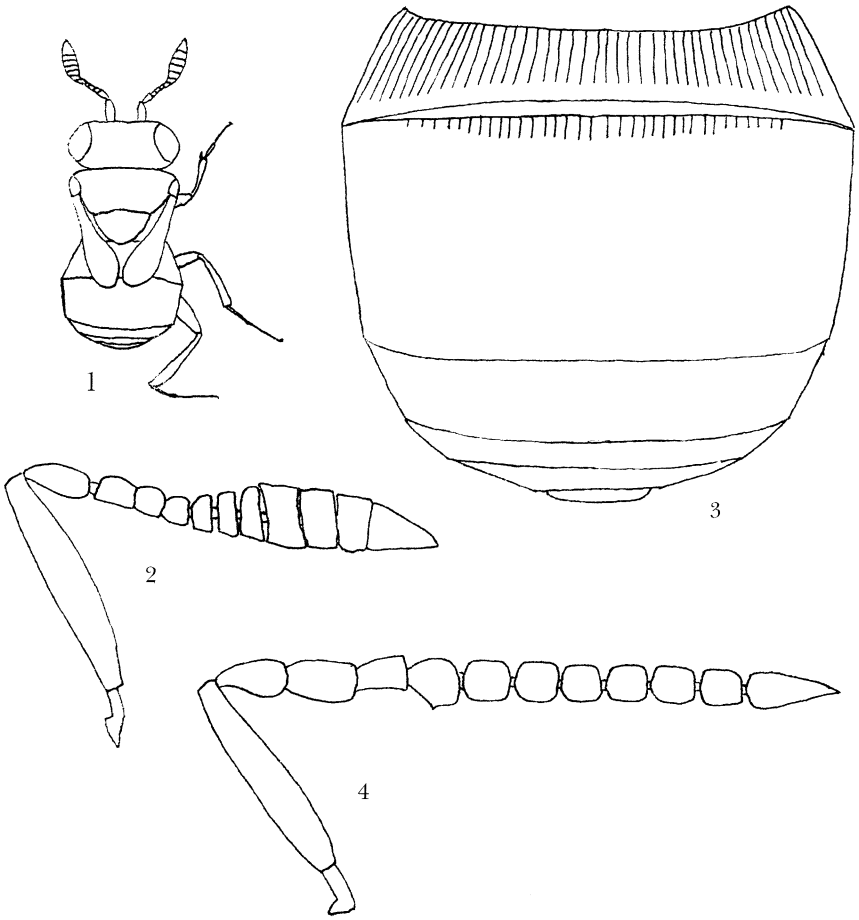

Fig. 1. Syntype of *Hadronotellus pedester* Kieffer, 1917 drawn in the same fashion as Westwood drew Nees' specimen.

Fig. 2. Female antenna of *Gryon pedestre* (Nees, 1834) (Norwegian specimen).

Fig. 3. Female metasoma, in dorsal view, of *Gryon pedestre* (Nees, 1834) (Norwegian specimen).

Fig. 4. Male antenna of *Gryon pedestre* (Nees, 1834) (Norwegian specimen).

(1834) clearly states about the abdomen of *pedestris* that it is "laeve, vix striolarum baseos vestigiis notatum".

If the discovery of Westwood's drawings shall have any consequences at all, I see no reason to treat *G. pedestre* (Nees, 1834) and *G. pedestre* (Kieffer, 1917) as different species. As the name of Kieffer's species is a junior homonym of *G. pedestre* (Nees, 1834), I have to give *pedestre* (Kieffer, 1917) a new name: *Gryon krygeri* nom. nov., this becoming a synonym of *G. pedestre* (Nees, 1834). I give a brief redescription of the species and discusses its affinities below.

Gryon pedestre (Nees, 1834) (Figs 1-4)

Material examined. Drawing by Westwood in Graham (1988) of a type ♀ from Germany, Sickershausen 6.-9.iv. (Nees, 1834); one Danish ♀ syntype of *G. krygeri* syn. nov.; 2 ♀, 2 ♂ from Norway, Bamble, Helleåsen,

13.vii.-27.viii.1995, pitfall-trap, L.O. Hansen & O. Hanssen leg; 1 ♂ from Norway, Rollag, Bråtåsen, vii.1994, Malaise-trap, L.O. Hansen & B.A. Sagvolden leg. First records from Norway.

Description of ♀. Body length 0.9-1.0 mm. Colour black; antennal toruli and extreme base of scape brown, rest of antennae dark brown, legs reddish yellow; coxae, all femora medially and last segment of tarsi blackish.

Head finely and almost evenly reticulate, slightly wider than thorax (1.1 times wider on Norwegian specimens and on Danish specimen, 1.3 times on Westwood's), from above 2.6 times (on Westwood's specimen), 2.7 times (on Danish specimen) or 3.0 times (on Norwegian specimens) as wide as long medially; hyperoccipital carina complete; posterior ocelli small, distant from inner orbits by two diameters; frontal depression rather deep, not margined along sides, with a sharp longitudinal keel medially. Head from front 1.2 times wider than high; eyes with very short and sparse pubescence; malar space 0.6 height of an eye. Antenna (Fig. 2) with pedicel as long as A3-A4 combined, A3-A5 each a little longer than the segment next to it; A4 as wide as long, A5 transverse, A6-A8 of equal length, each short and strongly transverse; A9 twice as wide as A3.

Mesosoma wider than high (19:16) and 0.8 times as long as wide. Mesoscutum somewhat shiny, evenly reticulate, reticulation with larger meshes than on head; whole disc finely and densely hairy, without notauli. Mesopleural carina complete. Scutellum sculptured and hairy as mesoscutum, slightly pointed but rounded posteriorly, in dorsal view concealing metanotum and midsection of propodeum.

Fore wing just reaching base of T2, 3.75 times longer than wide, a very faint stigmalis but no postmarginalis visible; marginal cilia absent. Hind wing reaching middle of T1.

Metasoma (Fig. 3) as long as head and mesosoma combined, – 0.95 times as long as wide on Norwegian specimens, 0.90 times on Danish specimen and on Westwood's -, a little wider than thorax (1.1 times on Norwegian specimens, 1.2 times on Danish specimen and on Westwood's). T1 5.7 times as wide as medially long, longitudinally striated except along posterior margin. T2 about twice as wide as long, with longitudinal striae to 0.1 length, rest of tergite reticulate. T3-T6 with finer, transverse reticulation; all tergites finely and rather densely hairy.

Description of ♂. Antenna (Fig. 4) with A3 as long as pedicel, A4 narrowed, A5 with a basal emargination ending in a fine tooth, A6 as wide as long; A6-A11 of equal length, but flagellum slightly thinner towards apex, A11 becoming slightly longer than wide. Fore wing as long as whole body, 2.6 times longer than wide, faintly brownish or clear and faintly darkened below stigmalis; venal formula 1:2:4; marginal cilia 0.15 width of wing. Rest of characters much as in female.

Affinities. Runs to *hungaricum* (Szabó, 1966) in Kozlov's (1978) key as well as in the key of Kozlov & Kononova (1990), but *hungaricum* is macropterous in the female sex, it has scape reddish-yellow and, most important, it has posterior ocelli distant from the inner orbit less than their longitudinal diameter. Among the Nearctic species treated by Masner (1983) *pedestre* seems close to *G. myrmecophilum* (Ashmead, 1893), but this species has head only twice as wide as long, thorax higher and scape even in the most northern (Canadian) specimens light brown.

Distribution. Germany, Denmark, Norway, Finland, Hungary, Bulgaria, cf. also the short description and records in Hellén (1971). Szabó's (1966) redescription of Kieffer's types is rather inaccurate, but it is noteworthy that most of Szabó's own records of *H. pedester* are from late autumn or spring (as Nees' specimens), showing that the species hibernates as an adult, and it is also noteworthy that many of the mentioned specimens were found in moss as were also Nees' specimens of *T. pedestris*, cf. Nees (1834). Furthermore, Szabó is truly correct when he states that this is "a very rare species".

The species shows only slight variability. If a neotype of *Teleas pedestris* Nees should once be designated, there will be no need to select a specimen which is not conspecific with *Hadronotellus pedester* Kieffer.

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Anmeldelse

Medvedev, G. S. (ed.): Keys to the Insects of the European Part of the USSR. Vol. 3, part 5. 1995. 507 pp. Science Publishers, Inc., USA.

Hermed er endnu et bind af de russiske »bestemmelsesnøgler til insekter i den europæiske del af USSR« blevet oversat til engelsk. Dette bind – hovedsagelig udarbejdet af V.I. Tobias – dækker snyltehvepse: underfamilierne Opiinae og Alysiinae i familien Braconidae, samt familien Aphidiidae, ialt 884 arter.

Opiinae snylter mest i larver af bladminerende fluer tilhørende familien Agromyzidae, det samme gør en del Alysiinae, mens resten af disse går på andre dipterer. Familien Aphidiidae snylter i bladlus. Alle er relativt dårligt kendte grupper af små (1-4 mm) og uanselige dyr, men de rigt illustrerede og detaljerede slægts- og artsnøgler i nærværende bind gør en bestemmelse af disse grupper lidt mindre vanskelig, også for ikke-specialister, skønt erfaring utvivlsomt er uundværlig til de store slægter, fx. er nøglen til arter af slægten *Opius* på 680 numre, den til *Chorebus* dog kun på sølle 492. Med rette kritiserer Tobias ud fra en fylogenetisk synsvinkel M. Fischers opdeling af *Opius* i talrige underslægter, men Tobias kunne nu godt have bibeholdt en vis opdeling af praktiske grunde.

Nærværende nøgle er mere fyldestgørende end andre i serien, fx. Vol. 3, part 2 (Proctotrupoidea), og den er som disse forsynet med bemærkninger om arternes udbredelse og biologi. Som i de andre bind i serien er indholdet ikke ført up to date ved oversættelsen, hvilket må accepteres som vilkårene ved et sådant projekt, men det er dog mærkeligt, at det oprindelige publikationsår – 1986 – ikke er angivet et eneste sted i oversættelsen. Ukyndige kunne forledes til at tro, at de 38 »sp. n.« i bogen blev beskrevet i 1995, samt at den indeholder viden indsamlet til dette år.

Det meste billedmateriale er kopieret fra europæiske arbejder, og også tidligere har man uden russisk-kundskaber haft adgang til nøgler over store dele af de behandlede grupper, fx. i M. Fischers bind om Opiinae i »Das Tierreich«. Der er imidlertid alligevel grund til at håbe, at den samlede, relativt nye og let tilgængelige fremstilling i nærværende bind vil friste flere, også i Danmark, til at gå i gang med disse forsømte insektgrupper.

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