

A New Hawaiian *Opius* from a Leaf-mining Pest of Beans (Hymenoptera: Braconidae)

C. F. W. MUESEBECK

UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM

(Submitted for publication December, 1962)

Recently, a long series of specimens which had been reared from *Liriomyza minutiseta* Frick as a leaf miner in lima and pole beans, was sent to me for identification. The parasite is a species of the braconid genus *Opius* which I have been unable to identify as any described form, and it is, accordingly, described here as new.

Opius dissitus, Muesebeck, new species.

Though this species superficially resembles *Opius lantanae* Bridwell, a parasite of the lantana seed agromyzid, *Ophiomyia lantanae* (Froggatt), it is not closely related to that form and is easily distinguished by the absence of an opening between the clypeus and the mandibles; by the shape of the mandible, which has a deep notch on the ventral margin; by the lack of a foveolate furrow on the mesopleuron, and by the much shorter ovipositor sheath. The most similar Nearctic species is *O. ehrhorni* Gahan, but that form is at once separated by its unusually short radial cell, broader, nonreceding temples, relatively broader clypeus, and larger size.

Female: Length about 1.3 mm. Head strongly transverse, smooth and polished; face about 1.5 times as broad as long; clypeus about twice as broad as long down the middle, its anterior margin straight with the mandibles fitting closely against it; malar space about half as long as basal width of mandible; mandible with a deep notch on its ventral margin; temples much narrower than eyes, gradually receding; ocellocular line more than three times as long as diameter of an ocellus; antennae 19- to 22-segmented, slender, the first flagellar segment nearly three times as long as broad, the following segments gradually shorter.

Thorax smooth and polished; notauli absent; mesoscutum without a median dimplelike or slitlike impression posteriorly; mesopleuron with a very shallow, poorly defined, and nonfoveolate impression; propodeum smooth and polished, with only a little weak sculpture apically. First abscissa of radius not, or barely half as long as width of stigma; the second abscissa nearly twice as long as the first intercubitus and half as long as third abscissa of radius; radial cell large, nearly attaining extreme apex of wing; recurrent vein entering second cubital cell at extreme base; last

abscissa of cubitus weak, gradually vanishing and not attaining wing margin; nervulus slightly postfurcal. Legs very slender.

Abdomen short, not longer than thorax and narrower; first tergite finely rugulose; remainder of abdomen smooth and shining; ovipositor sheath extending about the length of the first tergite beyond apex of abdomen.

Head and thorax black; mandibles, and clypeus anteriorly, brown; antennal scape yellow below, darker above, remainder of antenna brownish black; legs, including coxae, yellow with the hind tibiae apically and the hind tarsi a little dusky; wings hyaline, veins and stigma brownish; abdomen black, with the first and the connate second and third tergites usually more or less yellowish brown.

Male: Essentially like the female.

Type locality: Waimanalo, Oahu.

Described from many specimens reared in July 1962, by Drs. Dale H. Habeck and Minoru Tamashiro of the Hawaiian Agricultural Experiment Station, from larvae of *Liriomyza minutiseta* Frick mining the leaves of lima and pole beans. The holotype is in the collection of the Experiment Station of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association; paratypes are in Bernice P. Bishop Museum, University of Hawaii, and U. S. National Museum.