



***Trissolcus radjabii* n.sp. (Hymenoptera: Platygasteridae), an egg parasitoid of the shield bug, *Apodiphus amygdali* (Heteroptera: Pentatomidae) and the sunn pest, *Eurygaster integriceps* (Heteroptera: Scutelleridae)**

SHAHZAD IRANIPOUR<sup>1</sup> & NORMAN F. JOHNSON<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Plant Protection, College of Agriculture, University of Tabriz, Tabriz, Iran. E-mail: shiranipour@tabrizu.ac.ir;  
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:author:18724A0E-59D0-4109-BB04-B09D9E4A9BC0

<sup>2</sup>Department of Entomology, The Ohio State University, 1315 Kinnear Road, Columbus, OH 43212, U.S.A. E-mail:  
johnson.2@osu.edu; urn:lsid:zoobank.org:author:3508C4FF-F027-445F-8417-90AB4AB8FE0D

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:0114DE6E-C85F-4D97-8C7E-3B2B701D2FCD

Kozlov and Kononova (1983) classified 53 Palearctic species of the genus *Trissolcus* Ashmead into five groups. The presence of the hyperoccipital carina, convex frons, absence of notauli, and elongate postmarginal vein (longer than the stigmal vein) in the fore wing are characteristics delimiting the *gonopsidis*-group. These species differ from the *flavipes*-group only in the lack of notauli. Kozlov and Kononova placed three species in the *gonopsidis*-group: *T. mentha* Kozlov and Lê, *T. gonopsidis* (Watanabe), and *T. elasmuchae* (Watanabe). In a taxonomic study of the *Trissolcus* species of Korea and Japan, Ryu and Hirashima (1984) reported three other species with characteristics of the *gonopsidis*-group: *T. nigripedius* (Nakagawa), *T. itoi* Ryu and *T. yamagishi* Ryu. Most of these species are known only from Japan or Korea. *Trissolcus elasmuchae* has been observed in Ukraine and Russia as well as Japan, and *T. mentha* is known only from Uzbekistan. *Trissolcus antakyaensis* Doganlar was described recently as an egg parasitoid of the pentatomid *Rhaphigaster nebulosa* (Poda) from Turkey (Doganlar 2001). It, too, fits within this *gonopsidis*-group. The New World species of *Trissolcus* were divided into three groups (Johnson 1984, 1985a, 1985b); the *thyantae*, *basalis*, and *flavipes* groups of Johnson are roughly equivalent to the *simoni*, *semistriatus*, and *flavipes* groups of Kozlov and Kononova respectively. No species of *gonopsidis* and *oobius* groups of Kozlov and Kononova have been reported in New World fauna.

When looking for egg parasitoids of sunn pests in aestivational sites in cherry orchards in 1994–1996 using egg traps containing eggs of *Eurygaster integriceps* Puton (Heteroptera: Scutelleridae) or *Apodiphus amygdali* Germar (Heteroptera: Pentatomidae), specimens differing from known species were found by the senior author. These eggs were infested by a large species of *Trissolcus* somewhat different both morphologically and morphometrically from previous specimens reported as *T. mentha* Kozlov and Lê and *T. saakovi* Mayr (Iranipour *et al.* 1998).

## Materials and methods

This work is based upon specimens deposited in the following collections: Hayk Mirzayans Insect Museum, Tehran, Iran<sup>1</sup>; C.A. Triplehorn Insect Collection, Columbus, OH, U.S.A.<sup>2</sup> Morphological terminology follows Masner (1979, 1980), Johnson (1985a, 1985b), and Mikó *et al.* (2007). Addition terms: A1, A2, ... A11: antennomeres 1, 2, ... 11; claval formula: distribution of the large, multiporous basiconic sensilla on the underside of the apical antennomeres of the female, with the segment interval specified followed by the number of sensilla per segment (Bin 1981); T1, T2, ... T6: metasomal tergites 1, 2, ... 6. Images were produced using Cartograph extended-focus software. The individual images are archived at the image database at The Ohio State University ([purl.oclc.org/NET/hymenoptera/specimage](http://purl.oclc.org/NET/hymenoptera/specimage)) and with MorphBank ([www.morphbank.net](http://www.morphbank.net)). Life sciences identifiers (recognized by a string beginning urn:lsid) may be resolved at the URLs specified in the footnotes or at [lsid.twdg.org](http://lsid.twdg.org). The numbers prefixed with “OSUC” are unique identifiers for individual specimens. All details on the data associated with these specimens may be accessed at [purl.oclc.org/NET/hymenoptera/hol](http://purl.oclc.org/NET/hymenoptera/hol) by entering the specimen identifier in the form.

1. <http://biocol.org/urn:lsid:biocol.org:col:35086>
2. <http://biocol.org/urn:lsid:biocol.org:col:1014>