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Three new braconid species from Central Switzerland (Hymenoptera, Braconidae)

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Three new braconid species are described from Gersau-Oberholz (Central Switzerland): *Aleiodes (Aleiodes) hergeri* sp. n., *Bracon (Glabrobracon) reseri* sp. n. and *Rasivalva desueta* sp. n. With 25 original figures.

INTRODUCTION

The entomofaunistic research in Central Switzerland, conducted by DR. L. REZBANYAI-RESER (Natur-Museum Luzern), resulted in the collection of, among other insects, a few hundred braconid wasps. This material was transmitted to me for elaboration. Among the braconids I found specimens which proved to represent three new species to science. Subsequently I give their descriptions as well as their taxonomic/systematic distinction from the related species. The type-series of the new species are deposited in the museums of Budapest and Luzern, the exact division of the type specimens between the two museums are detailed in the description of each species.

It seems reasonable to remark that the faunistic results obtained by the elaboration of the braconid material are published separately (PAPP, in print).

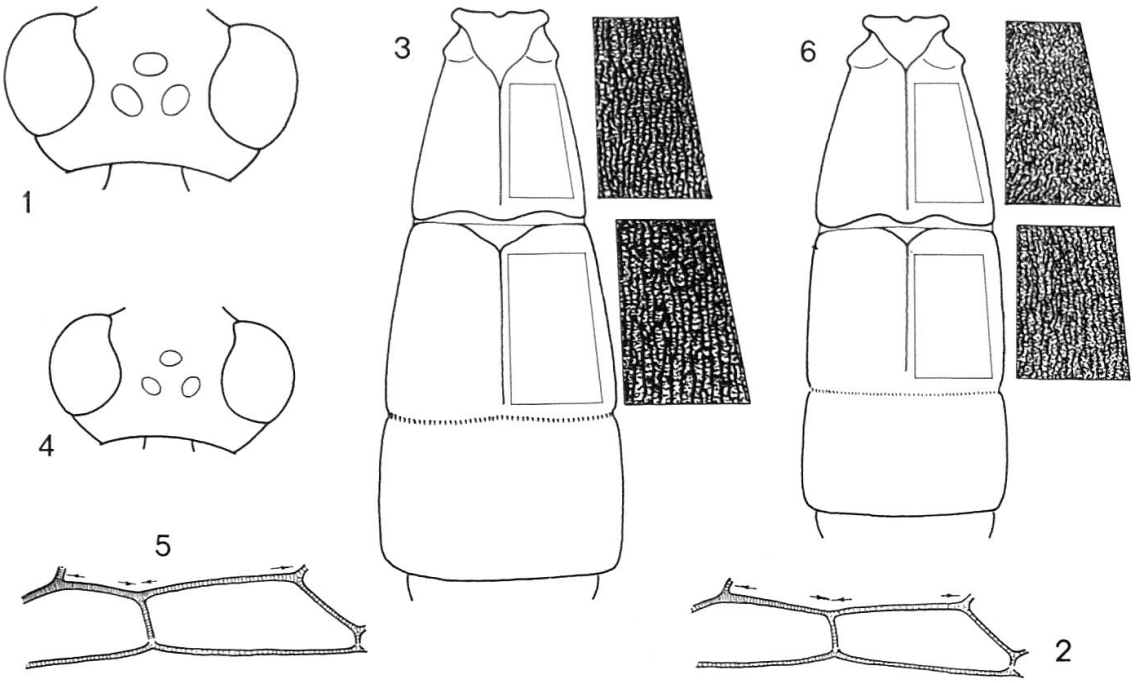
TAXONOMIC RESULTS

Aleiodes (Aleiodes) hergeri sp. n. ♀♂ (Figs. 1–3)

Description

Description of the holotype ♀ – Body 6.5 mm long. Head in dorsal view (Fig. 1) transverse, 1.85 times as broad as long, eye four times as long as temple, i. e. temple very short and strongly constricted, occiput weakly excavated. Eye in lateral view 1.3 times as high as wide and 5.4 times as wide as temple, latter evenly broad. Ocelli large and elliptic, distance between two ocelli half as long as greatest diameter of an ocellus, OOL also half as long as ocellar diameter (Fig. 1). Face 1.1 times as high medially as wide above clypeus. Tentorial pits twice as far from each other as shortest distance between pit and rim of eye. Malar space as long as base of mandible. Head rugulose; vertex, occiput and temple rugose. – Antenna about one-quarter longer than body, with 51 joints. Flagellum attenuating distally, both its first and penultimate joint clearly twice as long as broad.

Mesosoma in lateral view 1.9 times as long as high. Mesonotum just longer than broad between tegulae. Prescutellar furrow wide and finely crenulated.



Figs. 1–3. *Aleiodes hergeri* sp. n.: 1 = head in dorsal view 2 = d1 + d2 (see arrows) and brachial cell, 3 = tergites 1–3 with indication of sculpture of tergites 1–2. – Fig. 4. *A. vittiger* WESMAEL: head in dorsal view. – Figs. 5–6. *A. pallidator* (THUNBERG): 5 = d1 + d2 (see arrows) and brachial cell, 6 = tergites 1–3 with indication of sculpture of tergites 1–2.

Mesosoma rugo-rugulose, precoxal suture wide and rugose. Hind femur four times as long as broad. Hind tibia 1.62 times as long as hind femur and as long as hind tarsus; hind basitarsus just longer than hind tarsal joints 2–3 together.

Fore wing one-sixth shorter than body. Pterostigma (Fig. 7) 3.53 times as long as wide, issuing radial vein from its middle; r1 as long as width of pterostigma, r2 1.47 times as long as r1 and 1.25 times as long as cuqu1; r3 three times as long as r2 and reaching tip of wing (Fig. 7). Nervulus joining discoidal vein near to its middle (i. e. hardly proximally from its middle), d2 1.19 times as long as d1 (Fig. 2, see arrows). First section of n. mediella 1.76 times as long as second section, n. basella as long as second section of mediella (Fig. 8, see arrows).

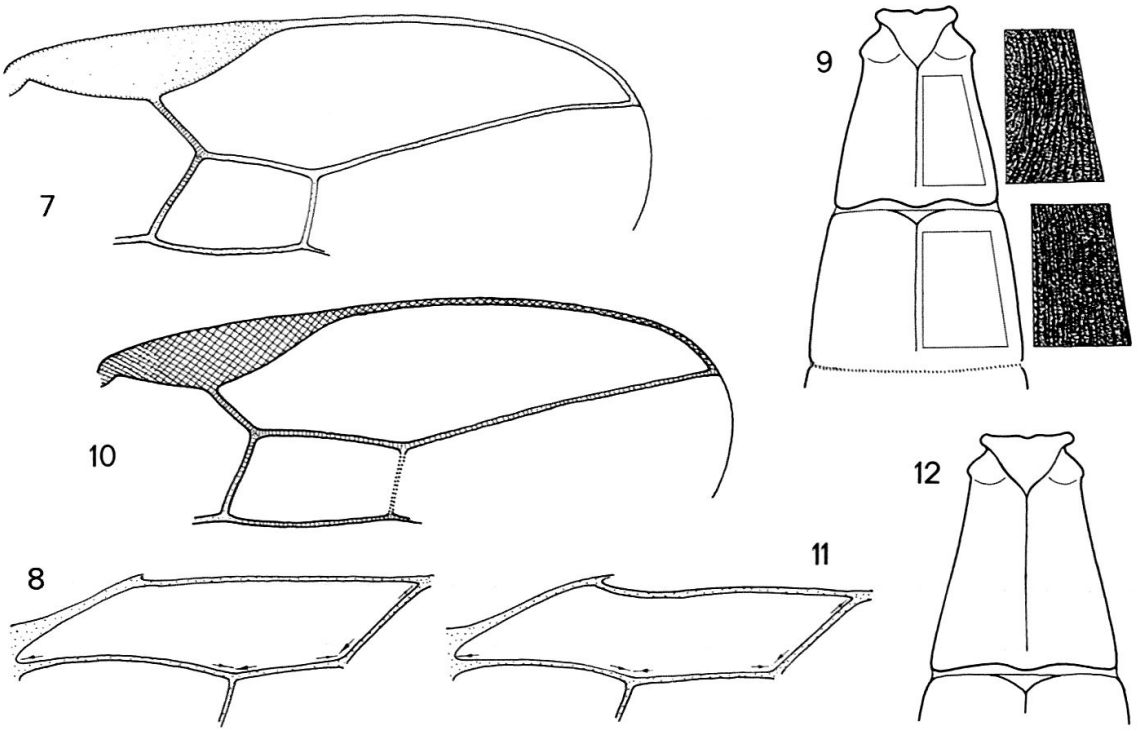
Metasoma as long as head and mesosoma together. First tergite (Fig. 3) 1.22 times as long as broad at hind, its hind width 1.66 times greater than its fore width (at spiracles); second tergite 1.2 times as wide at hind as long medially and 1.25 times as wide at hind as at base; both tergites almost evenly broadening posteriorly (Fig. 3). Third tergite one-fifth shorter than second tergite, suture between tergites 2–3 crenulated. Tergites 1–3 rugose with longitudinal (but not parallel) striate elements (Fig. 3); further tergites uneven to almost smooth. Ovipositor sheath short, in lateral view as long as hind tarsal joint 3.

Ground colour of body ochreous. Ocellar field blackish. Palpi pale yellow. Antenna yellow, distally darkening. Propodeum above lunule brownish, tergites 1–2 basally with a pair of brownish spots each. Ovipositor sheath blackish. Legs yellow. Wings subhyaline; pterostigma opaque yellow, its distal half faintly brownish; alar veins brownish yellow, n. bas., d1, r1 and cuqu1 rather brownish.

Description of the four female paratypes – Similar to holotype. Body 6–6.5 mm long. Antenna with 49–51 joints (49: 1♀, 50: 1♀, 51: 1 ♀, flagellum of 1 ♀ damaged). Eye in lateral view 1.27–1.47 times as high as wide. Hind tibia either as long as (2 ♀♀) or slightly shorter than (2 ♀♀) hind tarsus. First tergite (1.1–)1.2 times as long as broad at hind, its hind width 1.65–1.8 times greater than fore width (at spiracles); second tergite 1.2–1.3 times as wide at hind as long medially and 1.25–1.3 times as wide as at base. Ground colour of body ochreous; only ocellar field blackish (3 ♀♀) or with brownish pattern on mesonotum beside tegula, medially on propodeum and laterally on tergites 1–2 as well as basally on tergite 1 (1 ♀). – 1 ♀ with reduced cuqu1 (a teratologic form).

Description of the seven male paratypes – Similar to females. Body 6–6.2 mm long. Head in dorsal view 1.8–1.9 times as broad as long. Antenna with 47–48 joints (47: 2 ♂♂, 48: 3 ♂♂, flagellum of 2 ♂♂ damaged). Eye in lateral view 1.28–1.33 times as high as wide. Hind tarsus slightly longer than hind tibia. First tergite 1.15–1.25 times as long as broad at hind, its hind width 1.6–2.2 times greater than fore width (at spiracles); second tergite (1–)1.1–1.22 times as wide at hind as long medially and (1–)1.1–1.22 as wide at hind as at base. Ground colour of body ochreous with little (1 ♂) or much (2 ♂♂) brownish pattern on propodeum and tergites 1–3.

Etymology – The new species is dedicated to Dr. PETER HERGER (Director of the Natur-Museum Luzern), who promotes continuously the entomological research of Central Switzerland.



Figs. 7–8. *Aleiodes hergeri* sp. n.: 7 = distal part of right fore wing, 8 = n. mediellus and n. basella of hind wing. – Fig. 9. *A. vittiger* WESMAEL: tergites 1–2 with indication of sculpture. – Figs. 10–11. *A. pallidator* (THUNBERG): 10 = distal part of right fore wing, 11 = n. mediellus and n. basella of hind wing. – Fig. 12. *A. procerus* WESMAEL: first tergite.

Type-material – Holotype ♀ + 11 paratypes (4 ♀♀ + 7 ♂♂): Gersau-Oberholz (Schwyz, Switzerland), persönlicher Lichtfang, 3. September 1980: holotype ♀ + 1 ♀ paratype, 30 August 1979: 1 ♀ paratype, 6 August 1980: 2 ♂ paratypes, 11 September 1980: 1 ♀ paratype, 6 July 1981: 1 ♂ paratype, 15 July 1981: 2 ♂ paratypes, 28 July 1981: 2 ♂ paratypes, 19 August 1981: 1 ♀ paratype, all leg. Dr. L. REZBANYAI-RESER.

Holotype ♀ and 2 ♀ + ♂ paratypes are deposited in the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, Hym. Typ. Nos 7233 (holotype) and 7234–7239 (paratypes); 2 ♀ + 3 ♂ paratypes in the Natur-Museum Luzern. – (Paratypes in Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest: 1 ♂: 6 August 1980, 1 ♀: 3 September 1980, 1 ♂: 6 July 1981, 2 ♂♂: 28 July 1981, 1 ♀: 19 August 1981. – Paratypes in the Natur-Museum Luzern: 1 ♀: 30 August 1979, 1 ♂: 6 August 1980, 1 ♀: 11 September 1980, 2 ♂♂: 15 July 1981.)

Remarks

The new species, *Aleiodes (Aleiodes) hergeri* sp. n., is related to *A. (A.) pallidator* (THUNBERG, 1822) and stands near to the species *A. (A.) procerus* WESMAEL, 1838 as well as to *A. (A.) vittiger* WESMAEL, 1838. The common features of the three species are as follows: (1) in dorsal view temple strongly constricted, (2) radial cell of hind wing not widening distally, (3) ocelli large, OOL (almost) half as long as greatest diameter of a hind ocellus (*A. hergeri, A. procerus*) or more or less shorter than respective diameter (*A. vittiger*). Their specific separation may give some kind of difficulties owing to the minute specific differences and it is disclosed in a tabular form as follows:

A. hergeri sp. n.	*A. pallidator* (THUNB.)
1. Nervulus joining discoidal vein less proximally from its middle, i. e. d2 only 1.1–1.25 times as long as d1 (Fig. 2).	1. Nervulus joining discoidal vein clearly proximally from its middle, i. e. d2 twice as long as d1 (Fig. 5).
2. Cu2 relatively short; r1 as long as width of pterostigma, r2 about 1.5 times as long as r1 and r3 distinctly three times as long as r2 (Fig. 7).	2. Cu2 relatively long, r1 shorter than width of pterostigma, r2 2.2–2.7 times as long as r1 and r3 about twice as long as r2 (Fig. 10).
3. First section of n. mediella twice to nearly twice as long as its second section, n. basella as long as second section of n. mediella (Fig. 8, see arrows).	3. First section of n. mediella 1.2–1.4 (–1.5) times as long as second section, n. basella always shorter than second section of n. med. (Fig. 11, see arrows).
4. First tergite slightly longer, 1.2 times as long as broad at hind; second tergite virtually slightly more transverse, 1.2–1.25 times wider behind than basally; sides of both tergites slightly more diverging; sculpture of tergites 1–3 with strong striate elements (Fig. 3).	4. First tergite less long, 1.1 times as long as broad at hind; second tergite virtually slightly less transverse, 1.1 times wider behind than basally; sides of first tergite relatively more and those of second tergite relatively less diverging; sculpture of tergites 1–3 with indistinct (tergite 1) and fine striate elements (tergites 2–3) (Fig. 6).
5. Ground colour of body ochreous.	5. Ground colour of body reddish yellow.

A. hergeri sp. n.	*A. procerus* WESMAEL
1. Inner spur of hind tibia short, one-fourth as long as hind basitarsus.	1. Inner spur of hind tibia long, one-third as long as hind basitarsus.

2. First tergite less long, 1.2 times as long as broad at hind; sculpture of tergites 1–3 with strong striate elements (Fig. 3).
3. Cu2 short, r2 about 1.5 times as long as r1 and slightly longer than cuqu1 (Fig. 7).
4. Body 6–6.5 mm long.

A. hergeri sp. n.

1. Ocelli large, OOL half as long as greatest diameter of a hind ocellus (Fig. 1).
2. Cu2 short, r2 about 1.5 times as long as r1 and slightly longer than cuqu1 (Fig. 7).
3. Striate elements of tergites 1–3 strong and not parallel; form and measurments of tergites 1–2 see before (Fig. 3).
4. Ground colour of body ochreous.

2. First tergite long, 1.3(–1.4) times as long as broad at hind (Fig. 12); sculpture of tergites 1–3 without striate elements.
3. Cu2 long, r2 twice to three times as long as r1 and 1.4–1.5 times as long as cuqu1.
4. Body 9–10 mm long.

A. vittiger WESMAEL

1. Ocelli less large, OOL somewhat shorter (or exceptionally nearly as long as) greatest diameter of a hind ocellus (Fig. 4).
2. Cu2 long, r2 three times as long as r1 and 1.8–1.9 times as long as cuqu1.
3. Striate elements of tergites 1–3 fine and rather parallel; form and measurements of tergites 1–2 similar to that of *A. pallidator* (Fig. 9).
4. Ground colour of body brown to blackish brown with more or less brownish yellow to yellow pattern (rarely ground colour reddish yellow with dark pattern).

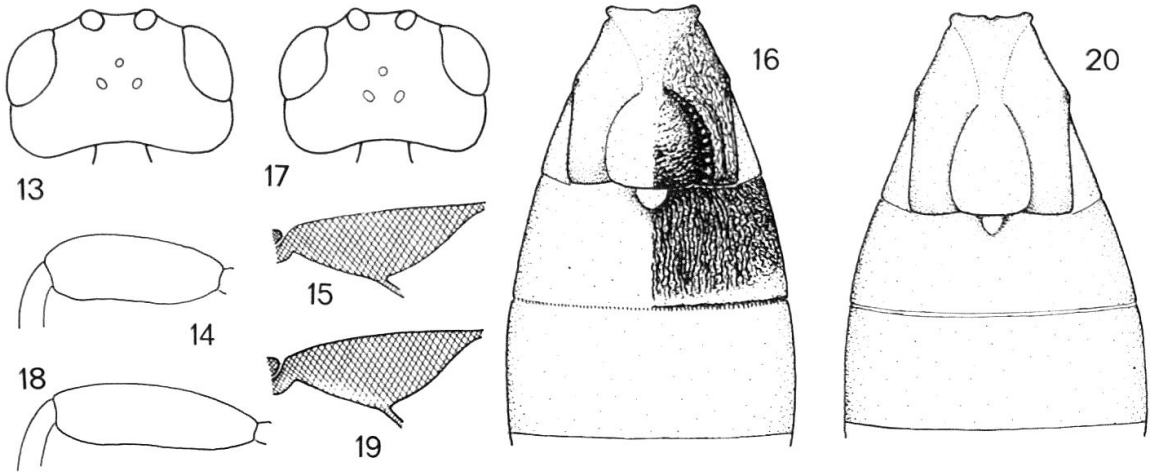
Bracon (Glabrobracon) reseri sp. n. ♀♂ (Figs. 13–16)

Description

Description of the holotype ♀ – Body 3.4 mm long. Head in dorsal view (Fig. 13) moderately transverse, 1.74 times as broad as long, eye about one-third longer than temple, latter rounded, occiput somewhat excavated. Eye in lateral view 1.52 times as high as wide and 1.53 times as wide as temple, latter evenly broad behind eye. Ocelli (Fig. 13) small and forming an equilateral triangle; fore ocellus round, hind pair of ocelli elliptic; distance between two ocelli slightly longer than greatest diameter of hind ocellus. Face 1.85 times as wide as high. Circular mouth depression usual in size, its horizontal diameter as long as malar space. Head polished, face laterally and close below toruli chagreened, cheek densely chagreened to rugulose. – Antenna somewhat shorter than body, with 29 joints. First flagellar joint 1.8 times as long as broad, further joints slightly thickening and shortening so that 12–13 to 19–20 joints cubic, last nine joints slightly attenuating so that penultimate joint 1.4 times as long as broad.

Mesosoma in lateral view 1.7 times as long as high. Notaulix feebly indicated. Prescutellar furrow narrow and shallow, crenulated. Mesosoma polished. Propodeum with a hardly distinct medio-longitudinal carina and along it with short rugae-rugulae. – Legs somewhat strong, hind femur 2.6 times (Fig. 14), middle femur 3.3 times and fore femur three times as long as broad. Hind tibia and tarsus equal in length, inner spur of hind tibia shorter than half basitarsus.

Fore wing as long as body. Pterostigma (Fig. 15) 2.9 times as long as wide, issuing radial vein from its middle; r1 somewhat shorter than width of ptero-



Figs. 13–16. *Bracon (Glabrobracon) reseri* sp. n.: 13 = head in dorsal view, 14 = hind femur, 15 = pterostigma, 16 = tergites 1–3 with indication of sculpture of tergites 1–2. – Figs. 17–19. *Bracon (Glabrobracon) larvicida* WESMAEL: 17 = head in dorsal view, 18 = hind femur, 19 = pterostigma. – Fig. 20. *Bracon (Glabrobracon) tenellus* WESMAEL: tergites 1–3.

stigma, r2 twice as long as r1 and slightly longer than cuqu1, r3 1.72 times as long as r2 and reaching tip of wing.

Metasoma somewhat longer than mesosoma but shorter than head + mesosoma together. First tergite (Fig. 16) as long as wide at hind, from base to spiracles broadening, behind spiracles subparallel sided. Second tergite transverse, 2.3 times as wide at hind as long medially. Third tergite just longer than second tergite; suture between tergites 2–3 straight and finely crenulated. Scutum of first tergite rugose, second tergite longitudinally strio-rugose and shiny, further tergites polished (Fig. 16). Ovipositor sheath in lateral view as long as hind tibia.

Body black. Palpi blackish brown. Mandible and circular mouth depression rusty. Antenna black. Second tergite laterally and antero-lateral corner of third tergite rusty. Legs black, distal two-thirds of fore femur, apex of femora 2–3, all tibiae and tarsi yellowish brown, tibiae apically and tarsi entirely blackish fumous. Spurs of hind tibia rusty. Wings subhyaline.

Descriptions of the paratypes (6 ♀♀ + 9 ♂♂) – Similar to holotype. Body 3.2–3.5 mm long. Head in dorsal view 1.8 times (♀♀) and (1.65–)1.7–1.8 times (♂♂) as broad as long. Antenna 27–29 (♀♀) jointed (27: 1 ♀, 28: 2 ♀♀, 29: 2 ♀♀) and 29–35 (♂♂) jointed (29: 2 ♂♂, 32: 1 ♂, 33: 2 ♂♂, 34: 1 ♂, 35: 2 ♂♂). Mesosoma in lateral view 1.6–1.7 times as long as high (♀♂). Carina and rugae-rugulae of propodeum distinct to almost indistinct. Pterostigma 2.75–3.2 times as long as wide. Scutum of first tergite rugose, rugulose to uneven. Second tergite 2.3–2.4 times as wide as long. Rusty colour of lateral part of tergites 2–3 variable in extent to (almost) black. Light pattern of legs variable mainly in males. 1 ♂ (30 August 1979, non paratype) with rugulose third tergite, otherwise this tergite always polished.

Etymology – The new species is dedicated to my colleague and friend, Dr. LADISLAUS REZBANYAI-RESER (Natur-Museum Luzern), the well-known lepidopterist and ardent organizer of the entomological investigation of Central Switzerland.

Type-material – Holotype ♀ and 7 paratypes (4 ♀♀ + 3 ♂♂): Gersau-Oberholz (Kanton Schwyz, Switzerland) 550 m, persönlicher Lichtfang, 7 May 1981. – 1 ♂ paratype: same locality, 9 June 1980. – 2 ♀♀ + 4 ♂♂: same locality, 3 May 1982, persönlicher Tagfang. – 1 ♂ paratype: same locality, 18 May 1982, persönlicher Lichtfang. All leg. Dr. L. REZBANYAI-RESER.

Holotype ♀ and 4 ♀ + 6 ♂ paratypes are deposited in the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, Hym. Typ. Nos 7240 (holotype) and 7241–7248 (paratypes); 3 ♀ + 4 ♂ paratypes are deposited in the Natur-Museum Luzern. (Paratypes in the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest: 1 ♂ paratype: 9 June 1980, 2 ♀♀ + 1 ♂: 7 May 1981, 1 ♀ + 3 ♂♂: 3 May 1982. – Paratypes in Natur-Museum Luzern: 2 ♀♀ + 2 ♂♂: 7 May 1981, 1 ♀ + 1 ♂: 3 May 1982, 1 ♂: 18 May 1982.)

Remarks

The new species, *Bracon (Glabrobracon) reseri* sp. n., is related to *B. (G.) larvicida* WESMAEL, 1838, their specific distinction is accomplished in a tabular form:

B. reseri sp. n.	*B. larvicida* WESMAEL
1. Head in dorsal view more transverse, 1.8 times (♀♀) and (1.65–)1.7–1.8 times (♂♂) as broad as long (Fig. 13).	1. Head in dorsal view less transverse (or subcubic), 1.5–1.7 times (♀♀) as broad as long (Fig. 17).
2. Antenna 27–29 (♀♀) and (29–)32–35 ♂♂ jointed.	2. Antenna 20–25 jointed (♀♀).
3. In lateral view ovipositor sheath as long as hind tibia.	3. In lateral view ovipositor sheath as long as to nearly as long as hind tibia + tarsus.
4. Legs somewhat stronger, hind femur 2.6–3 times as long as broad (Fig. 14).	4. Legs less strong, hind femur (3–)3.2–3.6 times as long as broad (Fig. 18).
5. Body black; second tergite laterally, third tergite at its antero-lateral corner rusty; legs black, fore femur and tibiae yellowish brown.	5. Head and metasoma dark rusty, mesosoma blackish, pronotum yellowish brown; second tergite yellowish brown; legs also yellowish brown, coxae 2–3 variably yellowish brown to blackish.

Bracon (Glabrobracon) reseri sp. n. is allied to *B. (G.) terebella* WESMAEL, 1838 and *B. (G.) romani* FAHRINGER, 1927, however, they are clearly separable by the following features:

B. reseri sp. n.	*B. terebella* WESMAEL
1. Ovipositor sheath in lateral view as long as hind tibia.	1. Ovipositor sheath in lateral view always shorter than hind tibia, usually as long as two-thirds of hind tibia.
2. First tergite as long as wide at hind; second tergite less transverse, 2.3–2.4 times as wide as long; tergites 1–2 rugose, suture between tergites 2–3 finely crenulated (Fig. 16).	2. First tergite slightly longer than wide; second tergite more transverse, clearly three times as wide as long; tergites 1–2 smooth and at most exceptionally sculptured, suture between tergites 2–3 not crenulated (Fig. 20).
3. Legs relatively strong, hind femur 2.6–3 times as long as broad (Fig. 14).	3. Legs not strong, hind femur 3–3.6 times as long as broad (cf. Fig. 18).
4. Pterostigma somewhat less wide i. e. three times as long as broad (Fig. 15).	4. Pterostigma wide, 2.5 times as long as wide (Fig. 19).

5. Ground colour of metasoma black.

6. Wings subhyaline.

B. reseri sp. n.

1. Second tergite shorter than third tergite, first tergite postero- and second tergite antero-medially rugulose (Fig. 16).
2. Ovipositor sheath in lateral view as long as hind tibia.
3. Hind femur thick, 2.6–3 times as long as broad at its middle (Fig. 14).
4. Tegula black.

5. Ground colour of metasoma brown to dark brown.
6. Wings brownish fumous.

B. romani FAHRINGER

1. Second tergite somewhat longer than third tergite, both tergites rugose (Fig. 7 in PAPP 1971: 284).

2. Ovipositor sheath in lateral view almost twice as long as hind tibia.
3. Hind femur thin, five times as long as broad at its distal third.
4. Tegula yellow.

Rasivalva desueta sp. n. ♀♂ (Figs 21–23)

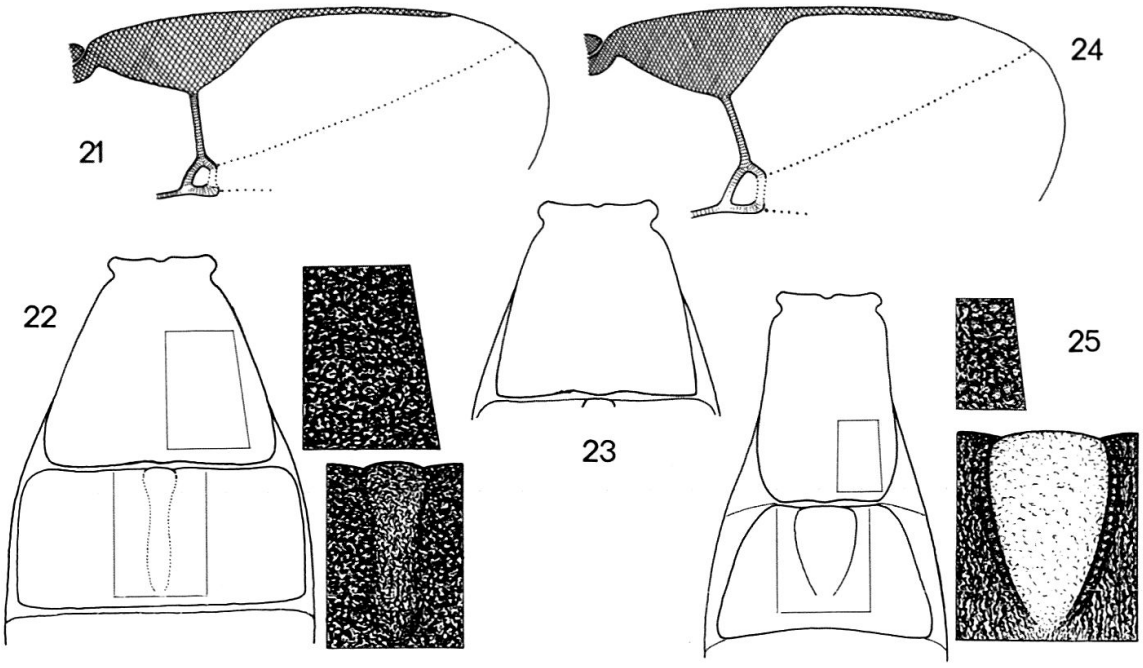
Description

Description of the holotype ♀ – Body 3.8 mm long. Head in dorsal view transverse, 1.85 times as broad as long, eye 1.66 times as long as temple, latter rounded, occiput excavated. Eye in lateral view 1.66 times as high as wide, one-third wider than temple. Ocelli round and large, forming a virtually low triangle, distance between fore and a hind ocelli shorter than diameter of an ocellus, POL nearly twice as long as diameter of an occellus and just longer than OOL. Face subquadrate, slightly wider than high, inner margin of eye parallel. Malar space as long as basal width of mandible. Tentorial pits nearer to margin of eye than to each other. Head rugulose and dull, face rugose, temple along eye almost smooth and shiny. – Antenna somewhat longer than body. First flagellar joint three times as long as broad, further joints gradually shortening and slightly attenuating so that penultimate joint 1.7 times as long as broad.

Mesosoma in lateral view 1.5 times as long as high. Mesonotum between tegulae somewhat broader than width of head. Prescutellar furrow deep, with eight crenulae. Phragma hardly distinct. Mesonotum, scutellum entirely and mesopleuron anteriorly rugose, i. e. dense punctation confluent giving an impression of rugosity, dull. Notaulix indicated by crowded sculpture. Pronotum uneven to rugulose, subshiny. Mesopleuron posteriorly polished. Propodeum scabrose with a medio-longitudinal keel. – Hind femur 3.6 times as long as broad. Hind tarsus somewhat longer than hind tibia. Spurs of hind tibia unequal in length, inner spur as long as half basitarsus. Hind basitarsus as long as tarsal joints 2–3 and half of fourth joint.

Fore wing as long as body. Pterostigma (Fig. 21) 2.46 times as long as wide, issuing radial vein from its middle, metacarp as long as pterostigma and 2.7 times as long as distance between its distal end and tip of radial cell; r1 long and perpendicular to fore margin of pterostigma, only one-fourth shorter than width of pterostigma, Cu2 very small, cuqu1 shorter than Cu2; d2 three times as long as d1. Nervellus almost straight, i. e. faintly arched.

Metasoma slightly shorter than mesosoma. First tergite (Fig. 22) clearly broadening posteriorly, somewhat wider behind than long medially, its hind breadth almost twice as great as its basal breadth; tergite basally moderately exca-



Figs. 21–23. *Rasivalva desueta* sp. n.: 21 = distal part of right fore wing, 22 = tergites 1–2 (♀) with indication of sculpture, 23 = first tergite of male. – Figs. 24–25. *R. rugosa* (MUESEBECK): 24 = distal part of right fore wing, 25 = tergites 1–2 with indication of sculpture.

vate but without a medio-longitudinal furrow. Second tergite transverse, distinctly twice wider at hind than long medially, medially with a weakly delimited field (Fig. 22). Third tergite somewhat shorter than second tergite. Tergites 1–2 roughly rugose (Fig. 22), third tergite rugo-rugulose, further tergites polished. Hypopygium in lateral view of usual size, not surpassing last tergite, ovipositor sheath very short.

Body black. Palpi light brownish yellow. Antenna black. Tegula and legs brownish yellow. Distal part of hind tibia and entire hind tarsus blackish. Wings hyaline. Pterostigma brown; metacarp, r1 and veins of Cu2 brownish, other veins light pigmented.

Description of male paratype (1 ♂) – Similar to holotype. Body 3.8 mm long. Antenna one-sixth longer than body, proximally somewhat thicker and distally more attenuating than that of female. First flagellar joint 2.4 times and penultimate joint 2.8 times as long as broad. Pterostigma 2.6 times as long as wide. Punctation of mesosoma less confluent. First tergite (Fig. 23) somewhat less broadening posteriorly, just wider behind than long medially. Second tergite more transverse, 2.3 times as wide behind as long medially. Third tergite uneven to almost smooth, subshiny. Tegula brown. Legs blackish with brownish yellow pattern on distal part of femora 1–2, tibia 1 and base of tibia 2.

Etymology – Desueta: unusual, it refers to the deviating form of first tergite.

Type-material – Holotype ♀: Gersau-Oberholz (Kanton Schwyz, Switzerland), 550 m, 28 June 1979, persönlicher Lichtfang, leg. L. REZBANYAI-RESER – 1 ♂ paratype: same locality and collecting method, 24 July 1980, leg. L. RZEBANYAI-RESER.

Holotype ♀ and 1 ♂ paratype are deposited in the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, Hym. Typ. Nos 7249 (holotype) and 7250 (paratype).

Remarks

The new species, *Rasivalva desueta* sp. n., is related to *R. rugosa* (MUESEBECK, 1922), they are to be separated from each other by the following specific features:

R. desueta sp. n.	*R. rugosa* (MUESEBECK)
1. Pterostigma less wide, 2.4–2.6 times as long as wide, issuing radial vein from its middle (Fig. 21).	1. Pterostigma wide, twice as long as wide, issuing radial vein distally from its middle (Fig. 24).
2. First tergite distinctly broadening antero-posteriorly, second tergite transverse, 2.2–2.3 times as wide behind as long medially, its median field less clearly delimited (Fig. 22).	2. First tergite subparallel sided; second tergite less transverse, 1.7–2 times as wide as long medially, its median field almost smooth to smooth and clearly delimited (Fig. 25).

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ZUSAMMENFASSUNG

Drei neue Brackwespen-Arten aus der Zentralschweiz (Hymenoptera: Braconidae). Der Verfasser beschreibt drei für die Wissenschaft neue Brackwespen-Arten aus einer reichen Licht- und Tagfangausbeute in Gersau-Oberholz, Kanton Schwyz: *Aleiodes (Aleiodes) hergeri* sp. n., *Bracon (Glabrobracon) reseri* sp. n. und *Rasivalva desueta* sp. n. Die neuen Arten werden mit ähnlichen, bekannten Brackwespen-Arten verglichen, und zwar: *A. (A.) hergeri* sp. n. mit *A. (A.) pallidator* (THUNBERG, 1822), *A. (A.) procerus* WESMAEL, 1838 und *A. (A.) vittiger* WESMAEL, 1838; *B. (G.) reseri* sp. n. mit *B. (G.) larvicida* WESMAEL, 1838; *R. desueta* sp. n. mit *R. rugosa* (MUESEBECK, 1922). Die Typen (Holotypus und Paratypen) befinden sich zum Teil in der Sammlung des Naturhistorischen Museums in Budapest, zum Teil im Natur-Museum Luzern.

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