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To the study of Afrotropical species of the genus *Aneuclis* Förster, 1869 (Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae: Tersilochinae)

К изучению афротропических видов рода *Aneuclis* Förster, 1869 (Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae: Tersilochinae)

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Aneuclis rhodesiana **sp. nov.** is described from Zimbabwe, Cameroon and South Africa from the material of the Natural History Museum, London. New faunistic records of six species of the genus *Aneuclis* are given for Afrotropical region.

Aneuclis rhodesiana **sp. nov.** описан из Зимбабве, Камеруна и Южной Африки по материалу из Музея естественной истории в Лондоне. Новые фаунистические указания шести видов рода *Aneuclis* даны для Южной Африки.

Key words: Afrotropics, taxonomy, new records, Hymenoptera, Ichneumonidae, Tersilochinae, *Aneuclis* , new species

Ключевые слова: Афротропика, систематика, новые находки, перепончатокрылые, Hymenoptera, Ichneumonidae, Tersilochinae, *Aneuclis*, новый вид

INTRODUCTION

Aneuclis Förster, 1869 is a medium-sized genus of Tersilochinae comprising about seventeen Palaearctic (Yu et al., 2005) and six Afrotropical species (Khalaim, 2009). Undescribed species are also mentioned from the Nearctic and Oriental regions (Townes, 1971). West Palaearctic fauna of *Aneuclis* has been revised by Horstmann (1971, 1980). A review of Palaearctic fauna of *Aneuclis* with description of ten new species (predominantly from Asia) has been published by Khalaim (2004). Afrotropical fauna of this genus has been described from materials of Iziko South African Museum in Cape Town in my previous paper on Afrotropical Tersilochinae (Khalaim, 2009), in which six new species are described and a key to species is provided. As a result of this work, one species, *Aneuclis rhodesiana* **sp. nov.**, is described from Zimbabwe (old name Rhodesia), Cameroon and South Africa, and new faunistic records of other six Afrotropical species are given. Males of *A. laminosa* and *A. lasciva* are recorded for the first time.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

New material of genus *Aneuclis* from the collection of the Natural History Museum in London is studied. Some specimens were also obtained from Viktor Kolyada (Moscow, Russia) and Dr. M. Mostovski (Natal Museum, Pietermaritzburg, South Africa). Types of the new species are deposited in the Naturual History Museum (London, United Kingdom; BMNH) and Zoological Institute RAS (St. Petersburg, Russia; ZIN [also as ZISP elsewhere in literature]).

TAXONOMY

Order **HYMENOPTERA**

Family **ICHNEUMONIDAE**

Subfamily **TERSILOCHINAE**

Aneuclis Förster, 1869

Aneuclis laminosa Khalaim, 2009

Material. **South Africa**, Port St. John, Pondoland; 1–14 May1923; 2 females (BMNH). Same data as above, Western Cape, Mossel Bay; May 1921; 1 male (BMNH). Same data as above; Oct. 1921; 1 female (BMNH). Same data as above, Kwazulu-Natal, Louwsberg, Gwala, 27˚34´S, 31˚17.9´E, 1090 m, yellow pan traps; 2–3 June 2005; coll. M. Mostovski; 1 male (ZIN). **First record of male.**

Aneuclis lanternaria Khalaim, 2009

Material. **South Africa**, Port St. John, Pondoland; May1924; 1 female (BMNH).

Aneuclis larga Khalaim, 2009

Material. **South Africa**, Port St. John, Pondoland; 5–30 Apr. 1923; 1 female (BMNH). Same Same data as above; May 1924; 6 females (BMNH). Same data as above, Kwazulu-Natal, Ramsgate, Butterfly Sanctuary, 30˚53.3´S, 30˚20.4´E, Malaise trap; 3–30 Oct. 2004; coll. M. Mostovski; 2 females (ZIN). Same data as above, but 27 Febr. – 19 March 2005; 1 female (ZIN). Same data as above, Kwazulu-Natal, Royal Natal Nature Reserve, Mahai Camp, 28˚41.27´S, 28˚56.66´E, 1450 m, yellow pan traps; 24 Nov. – 6 Dec. 2005; coll. M. Mostovski; 1 female (ZIN). Same data as above, but 28˚41.4´S, 28˚56.3´E; 20–22 Sept. 2006; 1 female (ZIN).

Aneuclis lasciva Khalaim, 2009

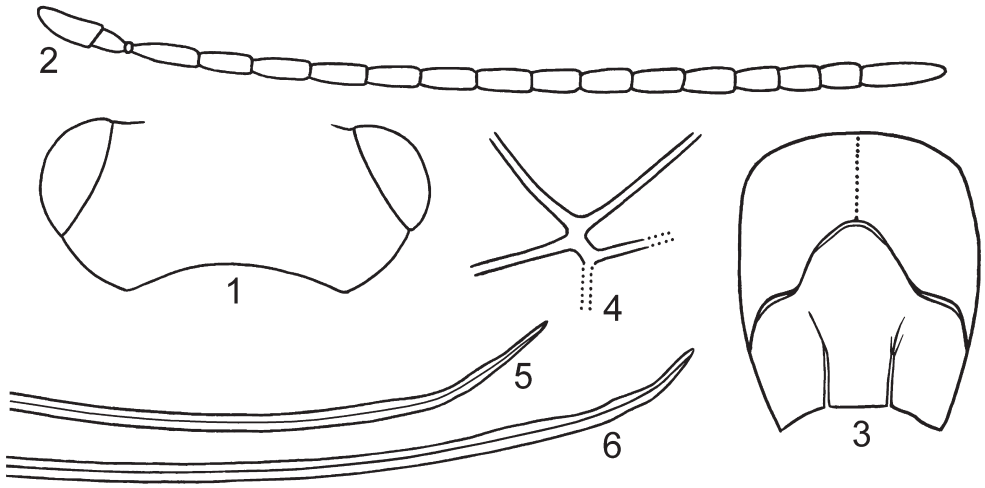
Material. **South Africa**, Kwazulu-Natal, Louwsberg, Gwala, 27˚34´S, 31˚17.9´E, 1090 m, yellow pan traps; 2–3 June 2005; coll. M. Mostovski; 1 male (ZIN). Same data as above, Kwazulu-Natal, Cathedral Peak Nature Reserve, Rainbow Gorge, 28˚57.6´S, 29˚13.61´E, 1480 m, Malaise trap; 25 Nov. – 12 Dec. 2005; coll. M. Mostovski; 1 female (ZIN). **First record of male.**

Aneuclis lugubris Khalaim, 2009

Material. "S.W. Afr. [**South West Africa**], 1930-113", "Dec. 1929"; 1 female (BMNH).

Aneuclis rhodesiana **sp. nov.**
(Figs 1–6)

Holotype. Female; **Zimbabwe**, Salisbury, Chishawasha; Febr. 1981; coll. A.Watsham (BMNH).



Figs 1–6. *Aneuclis rhodesiana* **sp. nov.**, female (1–5, holotype; 6, paratype). **1**, head, dorsal view; **2**, antenna, lateral view; **3**, propodeum, dorsoposterior view; **4**, fragment of venation of fore wing; **5, 6**, apex of ovipositor.

Paratypes. **Zimbabwe**; 18 females, 4 males (14 females, 3 males – BMNH; 3 females, 1 male – ZIN). Same data as in holotype; 5 females, 5 males (5 females, 4 males – BMNH; 1 male – ZIN). Same data as above, but March 1981; 6 females, 1 male (5 females, 1 male – BMNH; 1 female – ZIN). Same data as above, but Dec. 1980; 2 females (BMNH). Rhodesia [**Zimbabwe**], Salisbury, Chishawasha; Febr. – March. 1978; coll. A.Watsham; 8 females, 4 males (BMNH). Same data as above, but March 1978; 2 females (BMNH). Same data as above, but May 1978; 1 female, 4 males (BMNH). Same data as above, but Nov. 1978; 2 females, 10 males (BMNH). Same data as above, but Jan. 1979; 16 females, 8 males (BMNH). Same data as above, but Febr. 1979. **Cameroon**, Nkoemvon; 19–30 Nov. 1979; coll. Ms. D. Jackson; 3 females (2 females – BMNH; 1 female – ZIN). **South Africa**, Western Cape, Mossel Bay; June – July 1930; coll. R.E. Turner; 1 female (BMNH).

Diagnosis. *Aneuclis rhodesiana* **sp. nov.** is readily distinguished from other Afrotropical species of this genus as it has an ovipositor with apex strongly upcurved (Fig. 5, 6), a densely granulate propodeum with transverse carina strong, raised medially, and an apical area broadly rounded anteriorly (Fig. 3). In the key to Afrotropical species of *Aneuclis* (Khalaim, 2009), *A. rhodesiana* runs to the couplet 6, but doesn't correspond completely neither *A. vannoorti* nor *A. laminosa* at this couplet, having an ovipositor sheath of intermediate length between these two species. Like *A. laminosa* it has a basal keel of propodeum long and apical area rounded anteriorly, but unlike this species it has a propodeum more densely granulate with transverse carina stronger, and sternaulus deep and crenulate. Unlike *A. vannoorti* the new species has the propodeum with basal keel long and apical area rounded anteriorly. It also differs from *A. laminosa* and *A. vannoorti* by the flagellum more slender basally (Fig. 2) and fore wing with vein *2rs-m* very short (Fig. 4).

Description. *Female* (holotype). Body length 3.3 mm.

Head strongly and rather straightly narrowed behind eyes in dorsal view (Fig. 1); temple, in dorsal view, 0.6 times as long as eye width (Fig. 1). Antenna filiform; flagellum with fifteen segments, very slender; flagellomeres 2–4 about 2.3, subapical flagellomeres 1.3 times as long as broad (Fig. 2). Upper tooth of mandible longer than lower tooth. Malar space subequal to basal width of mandible. Head almost entirely granulate, impunctate. Clypeus smooth in its lower part, finely granulate and with few punctures in its upper part.

Mesosoma entirely densely granulate, without smooth areas, impunctate. Notaulus substituted by a short sharp carina. Sternaulus in anterior part of mesopleuron, short, oblique, moderately deep, with distinct transverse wrinkles. Propodeum with basal keel usually indistinct, 0.45–0.60 times as long as apical area; spiracle separated from pleural carina by about 2.0 diameters of spiracle; transverse carina rather strong, more or less raised medially; apical area broadly rounded anteriorly (Fig. 3), its longitudinal carinae strong posteriorly, usually not reaching transverse carina.

Fore wing length 2.0 mm. First section of radial vein longer than width of pterostigma. Metacarp not reaching apex of fore wing. Second recurrent vein postfurcal. Vein *2rs-m* very short (Fig. 4). Hind tibia length 0.6 mm.

First tergite 0.66 mm long, slender, smooth, with small distinct glymma. Second tergite 0.34 mm long, 1.66 times as long as anteriorly broad. Thyridia about 2.5 times as long as broad. Ovipositor weakly upcurved almost whole its length, with stronger upcurved apex, and with shallow dorsal subapical depression (Figs 5, 6); sheath 1.4 mm, about 2.1 times as long as first tergite.

Head black. Antenna with scape and pedicel yellowish brown, flagellum blackish. Clypeus yellowish brown in lower part and blackish in upper part. Palpi, mandibles (except reddish teeth), tegula and legs yellow-brown. Mesosoma black with brownish hue. Pterostigma and first tergite brown. Metasoma behind first tergite yellow to brown.

Male. Similar to female, but malar space shorter and basal flagellomeres less slender.

Remarks. One female from Zimbabwe (Febr. – March 1978) has an abnormal propodeum with apical area pointed.

Etymology. From Rhodesia, old name of Zimbabwe.

Aneuclis vannoorti Khalaim, 2009

Material. "S.W. Afr. [**South West Africa**], 1930-113", "Dec. 1929"; 1 female (BMNH). "W. Aden Prot., Jebel Jinaf, ca. 7700 ft, 4.X.1937", "top of steep, valley facing w."; 1 female, 1 male (BMNH). "W. Aden Prot., Jebel Jinaf, ca. 7000 ft, 6-9.X.1937"; 1 female (BMNH). **Zimbabwe**, Salisbury, Chishawasha; May 1978; coll. A.Watsham; 1 female (BMNH). Same data as above, but Aug. 1978; 1 female (BMNH).

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