Oxytorinae from Karelia new to Russia with description of a new genus and two new species (Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae)

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Rossemia longithorax gen. et sp. n. (Karelia and Kuril Islands) and *Aniseres caudatus* sp. n. (Karelia) are described. 18 species new to the Russian fauna recorded in Karelia are listed. The male of *Eusterinx (Dallatorrea) circaea* Rossem is described from Kazakhstan and Finland.

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Introduction

The subfamily Oxytorinae Thomson, 1883, or Microleptinae Townes, 1958, still remains one of the least-studied even in Western Europe in spite of significant progress made by Rossem in a series of revisions of Palaearctic species (1980, 1982, 1987, 1990, 1991). Partly it can be explained by the unclear systematic position of this group, named a "waste-basket" by Townes (1971), and by the small size of these insects. In the course of entomological research conducted in Karelian forests some interesting material was obtained. It was collected with special modification of window traps (Kaila, 1993) for study of insects associated with shelf fungi and with Malaise traps as well as by sweep-netting. This material contains 18 species new to the Russian fauna, a new genus and 2 new species. All specimens, except for those otherwise noted, were collected by the author. "Kivach" Nature Reserve is referred to as Kivach.

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW TAXA

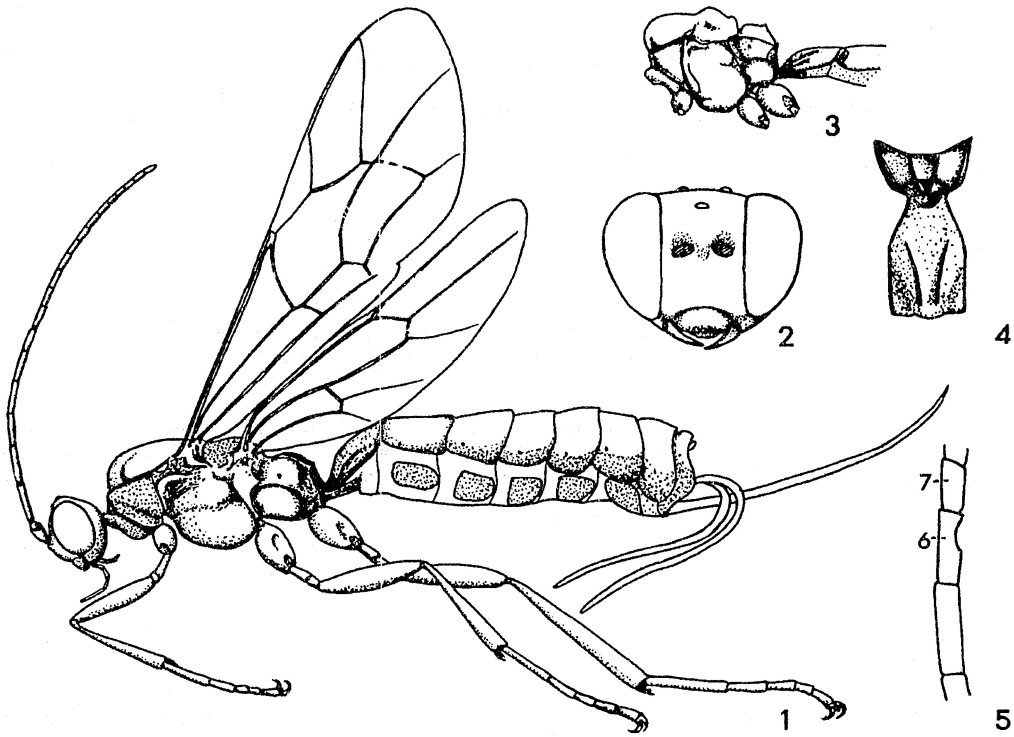
Rossemia gen. n.

Type species: *Rossemia longithorax* sp. n.

Description. Body length 5.6-7.7 mm. Head width 1.1-1.2 times its height. Occipital carina interrupted medially. Face convex, subpolished, covered by hairs, separated from clypeus by distinct groove. Clypeus 2.4 times as wide as long, coriaceous, convex. Malar space with wide, finely granulated stripe, its length 3.2-3.4 times less than face width. Mandibles slender, strongly twisted; mandibular teeth of equal length. Antennae consist of 18-19 flagellar segments; postannelus 5.6-5.8 times as long as wide, somewhat longer than second flagellar segment. Tyloids weakly developed as longitudinal carinae on basal two-fifths of flagellar segments 5-9.

Thorax 1.8-1.9 times as long as high. Mesoscutum punctured. Notauli well developed, not meeting. Prepectal carinae weak or almost obliterated. Sternauli absent. Mesopleuron subpolished, with fine longitudinal striation and wrinkles in the upper part. Propodeum convex, coriaceous, separated from metanotum by strong depression (Fig. 1); transverse carinae weakly developed, lateral longitudinal carinae absent. Hind tibia with apical fringe on inner side.

Fore wing 5.2-6 mm, without areolet. Second recurrent vein slightly postfurcal, with two bullae. First tergite of abdomen coriaceous, striated, with dorsal carinae in basal half, 0.53-0.56 times as wide as long, separated from sternite. Spiracles at 0.45 of 1st tergite length; glymma present. Second tergite basally striated. Ovipositor upcurved, without subapical notch, tapered apically,



Figs 1-5. 1-2, *Rossemia longithorax* gen. et sp. n.: **1**, general view; **2**, head, frontal view; **3-4**, *Aniseres caudatus* sp. n.: **3**, thorax and 1st abdominal segment lateral view; **4**, propodeum and 1st abdominal segment, dorsal view; **5**, *Eusterinx (Dallatorrea) circaea* van Rossem, male tyloids.

0.44-0.47 times as long as fore wing, 0.94-0.96 times as long as hind tibia.

Comparison. Following the key to the genera (Rossem, 1990), this genus runs to *Entypoma*, but differs considerably from its representatives in the convex clypeus, shape of head, elongated body, and long convex propodeum separated from metanotum by deep impression. Also the species discussed does not belong to another similar genus, *Allomacrus*, resembling it in wing areolation. From *A. arcticus* Holmgren it differs in the twisted mandibles, ovipositor tip without subapical notch and narrower convex clypeus.

In the key to the genera (Rossem, 1990), the new genus can be inserted as follows:

17. Clypeus 1.3-2.4 times as wide as long. Tip of mandible moderately twisted 17a
– Clypeus large, about 3.0 times as wide as long. Tip of mandible hardly twisted .... **Allomacrus**
17a. Clypeus convex near basal margin only, the rest almost flat. Body moderately stout .... **Entypoma**
– Clypeus convex in its whole length. Body elongate ..... **Rossemia** gen. n.

Etymology. The genus is named in honour of Dutch entomologist Dr Gerard van Rossem who contributed greatly to the study of Palaearctic Oxytorinae. Gender: feminine.

Rossemia longithorax sp. n.
(Figs 1-2)

Holotype. ♀, **Russia**, *Karelia*, Kivach, mixed forest, 28.VI-25.VII.1991, collected with window trap B9 without fungi (control).

Paratypes. 2 ♀, same locality as holotype, aspen forest, 5-6.VII.1989 and pine forest, 19-22.VII.1991, Malaise traps; Kuril Islands: 1 ♂, Kunashir Island, Golovnin volcano, 26.VII.1973 (D. Kasparyan leg.).

The types are kept at the Zoological Institute, St.Petersburg, except one paratype ♀ stored at the Forest Research Institute, Petrozavodsk, in the author's collection.

Description. Female. Body length 5.6-7.7 mm. Frons and temples polished. Ocelli almost in isosceles triangle, OOL : POL = 10 : 12. Lower mandibular tooth invisible, behind the upper one. Antenna consists of 18 flag-

ellar segments; postannelus 5.6 times as long as wide, 1.03 times as long as second flagellar segment. Metapleuron below pleural carinae smooth. Hind femur 4.9 times as long as wide. Hind basitarsus about half as long as hind tibia. Hind tibia with apical fringe on the inner side. Fore wing 5.9 mm. Intercubitus somewhat widened. Nervulus distally of basal vein. Nervellus inclivous, intercepted below, discoidella defined.

Body black, with light adpressed hairs. Antennae, tegulae, palpi and mandibles brown. Legs yellowish brown, base of hind coxae and hind tibia darkened. Wings light, veins brown.

Male. Very similar to female. Body length 6.5 mm, fore wing 6 mm. Postannelus 5.8 times as long as wide. Elongated linear tyloids small, weakly developed, situated in basal 0.4 of segments, present on 5-9 flagellar segments. Apical half of abdomen depressed laterally. Hind femur 4.1 times as long as wide. Parameres small. Antennae yellowish brown. Other characters as in female.

Aniseres caudatus sp. n.
(Figs 3-4)

Holotype. ♀, **Russia**, *Karelia*, Kivach, collected with trap C2 on shelf fungi (*Fomitopsis pinicola*); 26.VII-21.VIII.1991;

Paratypes. 3 ♀, 1 ♂, same locality, traps C6, 30.V-8.VI.1991; C1, C3, 26.VII-21.VIII.1991; 1 ♀, same locality, birch forest, Malaise trap, 24.VI-2.VII.1991.

The type material is stored at the Zoological Institute, St.Petersburg, except two paratypes ♀ kept at the Forest Research Institute, Petrozavodsk, in the author's collection.

Description. Female. Body length 4.8-5.2 mm. Antennae with 18 flagellar segments, postannellus 3.6-4.6 times as long as wide, 1.2-1.3 times as long as following segment. Mandible slender, tapered; teeth short, about the same length. Clypeus polished, with erect hairs; its foveae (anterior tentorial pits) moderately impressed. Face, frons and vertex polished. Occipital carina complete.

Notauli short and weak, with short vertical carina frontally. Prepectal carinae present. Sternauli short. Epomia present. Mesoscutum and mesopleuron polished. Propodeum short, with abrupted back part (Fig. 3), roughly sculptured as well as metapleurum and covered with erect hairs.

Hind femur 6.6-6.8 times as long as wide. Hind tibia 1.2-1.3 times as long as hind femur. Hind basitarsus 2.2-2.3 times shorter than hind tibia. Fore wing 4.7 mm long, without areolet; nervellus intercepted, but discoidella almost obliterated. First tergite without distinct longitudinal carinae, coriaceous, 1.7-2.1 times as long as wide (Fig. 4), not fused with sternite. Its spiracles at the middle of tergite; glymma present. Second tergite medially striated; thyridium wide. Other tergites polished.

Ovipositor sheath 3.7-3.8 times as long as hind tibia and 1.2-1.3 times as long as fore wing.

Body dark brown. Base of antennae, palpi, lower corner of pronotum, propleurum, tegulae yellowish brown. Clypeus and flagellum of antennae fuscous. Apical half of second tergite, third tergite and sometimes basal part of the fourth yellow. Legs, including coxae, yellow.

Male. Body length 4.8 mm, fore wing 4.1 mm. Postannelus 4.25 times as long as wide, 1.06 times longer than following segment, thus differing from male of *Aniseres pallipes* in which the postannelus is shorter than second flagellar segment. Tyloids absent. Face width 2.4 times malar space. Other characters as in females.

Ecology. As this species is associated with shelf fungi *Fomitopsis pinicola*, it may be assumed that it parasitizes larvae of insects inhabiting the fungus fruit bodies (perhaps Mycetophilidae).

Comparison. From other species of *Aniseres* the new one is easily distinguishable by its long ovipositor, short and coriaceous propodeum with abrupt back part (Fig. 3), lack of longitudinal striae on first abdominal segment and ratio of hind tibia and basitarsus length. Other characters agree with the description of *Aniseres pallipes* Foerster.

The Siberian species *A. paradoxus* van Rossem, 1991 is smaller, its head, thorax and gaster are entirely black, and ovipositor short (0.35 of fore wing length). From *A. lapponicus* Jussila, 1994 described from Finland the new species is distinguished by the following characters: propodeum short, roughly sculptured; first tergite shorter, coriaceous; ovipositor longer.

NEW RECORDS FOR RUSSIA

Aperileptus rossemi Jussila, 1994. Karelia: 1 ♀, Kivach, trap on shelf fungi (*Fomitopsis pinicola*), D9, 21.VIII-26.IX.1991; 1 ♀, west shore of Janisjärvi Lake, trap on shelf fungi (*Fomes fomentarius*), I2, 16.VIII-16.IX.1992. Leningrad Prov.: 1 ♀, Nizhnesvirsky Nature Reserve, Gumbaritsy, oldgrown mixed forest, 31.VII.1994. – The species was known pre-

viously from two specimens from Finland. Karelian specimens differ from the original description (Jussila, 1994) in having wider malar space (0.34 of face width as compared with 0.22 in Jussila), somewhat greater body size and longer ovipositor.

Aperileptus flavus Foerster, 1871. 18 ♀, Kivach, Malaise and light traps, IX-X.

Aperileptus infuscatus Foerster, 1871. 29 ♀, Kivach, Malaise, light and emergence traps, VI, IX-X.

Aperileptus plagiatus Foerster, 1871. 2 ♀, Kivach, Malaise trap, IX.1991.

Pantisarthrus dispar van Rossem, 1980. Karelia: 19 ♀, Kivach, Malaise and light traps, VII-X; 1 ♀, 1 ♂, Vodlozersky National Park, Kevasalma, 17.VII. 1992; 1 ♀, Kostomukshsky Nature Reserve, 24.VIII. 1995.

Pantisarthrus gracilis van Rossem, 1987. 2 ♂, Kivach, Malaise trap, 18-22.X.1991 and emergence trap, 13.V-3.VI.1992.

Hemiphanes townesi van Rossem, 1980. 1 ♂, Kivach, Malaise trap, 12-16.VII.1991.

Helictes fabularis van Rossem, 1987. 14 ♂, Kivach, Malaise traps, IX-X.1991. – Karelian specimens differ from Finnish ones in slightly longer postannelus (R. Jussila, pers. comm.)

Helictes conspicuus (Foerster, 1871). 2 ♂, Kivach, Malaise trap, 7.VI.1990, 9-14.VIII.1991.

Megastylus pectoralis (Foerster, 1871). Karelia: Kivach, Malaise and light traps, VII-IX; 1 ♂, Vodlozersky National Park, Kevasalma, 17.VII.1992. This common species has been found in many biotopes, but was more abundant in pine forests.

Symplecis breviuscula Roman, 1923. 1 ♀, Kivach, Malaise trap, 26-29.VII.1991.

Eusterinx (Eusterinx) subdola Foerster, 1871. 1 ♂, Kivach, Malaise trap, 4-8.VIII.1991.

Eusterinx (Dallatorrea) circaea van Rossem, 1982. **Karelia**: 4 ♀, Kivach, pine forest, Malaise trap, VII-VIII.1991. **Kazakhstan**: 1 ♂, Alma-Atinsky Nature Reserve, S Talgar, 2500-2800 m, 7.VII.1979 (D. Kasparyan leg.). **Finland** (Finnish Zoological Museum): 1 ♂, *Al.*, Saltvik, 29.VII-5.VIII.1946, W. Hellén leg.; 1 ♀, *Ab.*, Dragsfjärd, label 3546, W. Hellén leg.; 1 ♀, label X510b. The species is new to the Finnish and Kazakhstan fauna as well.

Description of male. Body length 6.8 mm. Almost completely agrees with the description of the female (Rossem, 1982, 1987). Eye margins less converging to clypeus and clypeus less protruding than in females. Antennae slender, not long, with tyloids on flagellar segment 6 as a weakly concave area in its apical half (Fig. 5). Notauli well developed, convergent, forming an area with longitudinal sriation on the disc of mesoscutum. Propodeum with strong apophyses. Fore wing 5.4 mm, with petiolate areolet. Nervellus almost vertical, not intercepted; discoidella absent.

Proclitus fulvicornis Foerster, 1871. Karelia, 9 ♀, Kivach, Malaise traps, IX-X; 1 ♀, western shore of Janisjarvi Lake, window trap H8 on shelf fungi (*Fomes fomentarius*), 16.VIII-16.IX.1992. – This species has previously been recorded in the former USSR from Armenia.

Proclitus zonatus (Gravenhorst, 1829). 2 ♀, Kivach, Malaise traps, 4-8.VIII and 27-30.IX.1991.

Proclitus subsulcatus Foerster, 1871. 2 ♂, Kivach, Malaise trap, 27-30.IX.1991 and emergence trap, 9-18.VI.1992. – This species has previously been recorded in the former USSR from Crimea (Ukraine).

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