THREE NEW GENERA OF THE BRACONIDAE (HYMENOPTERA) FROM EAST ASIA

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Three new genera of Braconidae from East Asia are described: Rhacontsira gen. n. (type species – Ontsira heterospiloides Belokobylskij) from Russian Far East and Vietnam; Neorthostigma gen. n. (type species – N. eoum sp. n.) from Russian Far East and Japan; Exosyntretus gen. n. (type species – Syntretus nevelskoi Belokobylskij). The new species are described from Vietnam: Rhacontsira sculpturator sp. n. and Rh. nana sp. n. The new combinations are proposed: Exosyntretus elabsus (Papp), comb. n., E. nevelskoi (Belokobylskij), comb. n., Rhacontsira heterospiloides (Belokobylskij), comb. n.

KEY WORDS: East Asia, Braconidae, systematics, new genera, new species.


Описываются три новых рода браконид из Восточной Азии: Rhacontsira gen. n. (типовой вид – Ontsira heterospiloides Belokobylskij) с Дальнего Востока России и из Вьетнама; Neorthostigma gen. n. (типовой вид – N. eoum sp. n.) с Дальнего Востока России и из Японии; Exosyntretus gen. n. (типовой вид – Syntretus nevelskoi Belokobylskij). Из Вьетнама описываются: Rhacontsira
sculpturator sp. n. and Rh. nana sp. n. Предложены новые комбинации: Exosyntretus elabsus (Papp), comb. n., E. nevelskoii (Belokobyyskij), comb. n., Rhacontsira heterospiloides (Belokobyyskij), comb. n.

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INTRODUCTION

In the course of preparing a key to the Far Eastern Braconidae, the new genera from the Russian Far East, Korea, Japan and Vietnam were discovered and established. The Rhacontsira gen. n. from subfamily Doryctinae (with 3 species from Primorski krai of Russia and Vietnam) is intermediate between Ontsira Cameron, 1900 and Rhaconotus Ruthe, 1854. This new genus provides additional support to the opinion about synonymy of the tribes Rhaconotini Fahringer, 1928 and Doryctini Förster, 1862 (Belokobyyskij, 1992). Our knowledge of the East Palaearctic Alysiinae is very poor, and Neorthostigma gen. n. described below indicate the existence of an interesting alysiine fauna of this region. Neorthostigma gen. n. (Primorski krai and Sakhalin Island of Russia, Japan) is close to Orthostigma Ratzeburg, 1844, but differs in the several peculiar morphological characters. Exosyntretus gen. n. (south of the Russian Far East, Korea) belongs to the tribe Syntretini (Euphorinae), parasites of adult Hymenoptera. The new genus differs markedly from Syntretus Förster, 1862 in the not fused ventrally first abdominal tergite (plesiomorphic condition) and loss of the second abscissa of costal vein in hind wing (apomorph condition).

All type material are deposited in the Zoological Institute (St. Petersburg) [ZISP]. The terms of the wing venation used here follow Tobias (1986). Next abbreviations are used in the text for morphological terms: POL - postocellar line, OOL - ocular-ocellar line, Od - maximum diameter of lateral ocellus.

SUBFAMILY DORYCTINAE

Tribe Doryctini

Rhacontsira Belokobyyskij, gen. n.

Type species - Ontsira heterospiloides Belokobyyskij, 1988.

DIAGNOSIS. The new genus is closely related to Ontsira Cameron and differs in having the short submedial cell of hind wing, short first flagellar segment of antenna, third abdominal tergite with striate transverse depression, femora with rather distinct anterodorsal tubercle. Rhacontsira gen. n. is also related to Rhaconotus Ruthe and differs in having the antefurcal position of recurrent vein, not interstitial position of parallel vein, first flagellar segment shorter than or almost equal to second segment, abdomen behind third tergite smooth.
DESCRIPTION. Head transverse (Figs 2, 10, 18). Ocelli in triangle with base 1.3 times its sides or (rarely) in equilateral triangle. Frons not concave. Eyes glabrous. Occipital carina complete, below fused with hypostomal carina. Malar suture present, but (very) shallow, rarely absent. Clypeal suture distinct. Clypeus with distinct flange along lower margin. Hypoclypeal depression rather small, oval or round (Figs 1, 9, 17). Postgenal bridge very narrow. Palpi rather long; maxillary palpi 6-segmented, labial palpi 4-segmented. Scapus (Figs 3, 11, 19) rather thick and short, without apical lobe; length of scapus 1.3-1.5 times its maximum width. Pedicel large, 1.3-1.8 times as long as scapus. Flagellum slender; 1st flagellar segment shorter than 2nd segment or equal to it.

Neck of prothorax short. Pronotal keel distinct, not connected with anterior margin of mesoscutum. Proupleural lobe distinct. Mesonotum highly and almost vertically raised above prothorax (Fig. 8). Median lobe of mesoscutum without anterolateral corners. Notauli sculptured, complete, deep on whole mesoscutum or in anterior half only. Prescutellar depression rather long and sculptured or smooth. Scuto-scuteicular suture distinct. Scutellum weakly convex, without lateral carinae. Postscutellum with short and pointed median tooth. Subalar depression shallow. Mesopleural pit distinct. Sternal shallow, long, almost straight, and crenulate. Prepectal carina distinct and complete. Propodeum with marginae basolateral areas and usually with areola; lateral tubercles and propodeal bridge absent. Propodeal spiracles small and round.

Pterostigma of fore wing (Figs 5, 12, 23) rather wide; radial vein arises from middle of pterostigma. Radial cell not shortened. Both radiomedial veins present. Recurrent vein antefurcal, rarely almost interstitial. Nervulus postfurcal. Discoidal cell petiolate. Parallel vein not interstitial, arising from anterior third of apical side of brachial cell. Brachial cell closed and narrow. Transverse anal veins absent. Longitudinal anal vein with short abscissa behind brachial vein. Hind wing (Figs 6, 13, 24) with nervellus. Submedial cell small. First abscissa of mediocubital vein 0.5-0.7 times second abscissa. Recurrent vein present, but finely sclerotised. Medial cell narrow or wide, 0.4 times as long as hind wing. Radial vein arises from basal vein near costal one. Radial cell almost parallel-sided, without additional transverse vein. First abscissa of costal vein 0.5 times 2nd abscissa.

Legs. Fore and middle tibiae with numerous small dispersed spines. Hind coxa rather small, with basoventral tooth. All femora with small dorsal protuberances. Hind femur 3-4 times as long as wide. Basitarsus of hind tarsus 0.6-0.85 times as long as second-fifth segments combined.

First abdominal tergite not petiolate, rather wide (Figs 7, 16, 21). Acrosternite almost 0.25 times as long as first tergite, its apical margin placed distinctly before spiracles. Dorsope of first tergite distinct; small and narrow basolateral or basolateraloventral lobes present. Spiracular tubercles indistinct, spiracles placed in basal third of tergite; basal semicircular carina present or lost medially. Second suture distinct and straight. Second tergite with almost straight transverse furrow in basal third (Figs 7, 16, 21). Second-sixth tergites with separate laterotergites. Sometimes fourth or fifth segment enlarged. Ovipositor longer than abdomen.

SPECIES INCLUDED. Three species from East and South East Asia.
Rhacotira heterospiloides (Belokobylskij, 1988), comb. n.

Figs 1-8


MATERIAL. 1 ♀, holotype of Rh. heterospiloides.

REDESCRIPTION. Female. Body length 2.1 mm; fore wing length 2.0 mm. Head. Width 1.5 times its median length. Temple behind eyes roundly narrowed, transverse eye diameter 1.6 times as long as temple (dorsal view). POL 1.2 times Od, 0.5 times OOL; Od 0.4 times OOL. Eye 1.3 times as high as broad. Cheek height 0.3 times height of eye, 0.8 times basal width of mandible. Face width 0.9 times eye height and 1.2 times face height and clypeus combined. Width of hypoclypeal depression 1.1 times distance from depression to eye. Tentorial pits distinct, placed lower than lower margin of eye. Head roundly narrowed below eyes.

Antennae filiform, 18-segmented. First flagellar segment 4.3 times as long as its apical width, 0.8 times as long as second segment. Penultimate segment 4 times as long as wide, as long as apical segment, which is without apical spine.

Figs 1-8. Rhacotira heterospiloides (Belokobylskij). 1) head, frontal view; 2) head, dorsal view; 3) basal and apical segments of antenna; 4) hind femur; 5) fore wing; 6) hind wing; 7) abdomen; 8) thorax, lateral view.
Thorax. Length 1.85 times its height. Prescutellar depression almost 0.5 times as long as scutellum. Subalar depression striate, with granulation between striae. Propodeum convex and rounded toward apex.

Wing. Length of fore wing 3 times its maximum width. Pterostigma 4.5 times as long as wide; 0.9 times as long as metacarpus. Second radial abscissa twice first abscissa, 0.3 times the straight third abscissa, 0.85 times first radiomedial vein. Second radiomedial cell rather short, its length 2.8 times maximum width, 1.5 times length of brachial cell. Recurrent vein antefurcal. Parallel vein arising behind middle of distal margin of brachial cell. Hind wing 5.5 times as long as wide.

Legs. Hind tarsus 0.8 times as long as hind tibia. Second tarsal segment 0.3 times as long as first segment, almost as long as fifth segment (without pretarsus). Basitarsus of hind tarsus 0.6 times as long as second-fifth segments combined.

Abdomen. Length of first tergite 1.15 times its apical width. Length of second tergite 0.5 times its basal width, 0.85 times length of third tergite. Ovipositor sheath 1.3 times as long as abdomen, twice as long as thorax, 0.8 times as long as fore wing.

Sculpture and pubescence. Vertex finely and transversely striate; face rather finely curvedly striate; temple and cheek smooth. Mesonotum densely granulate, mesoscutum with short rugae anteriorly and wide striate area medioposteriorly. Mesopleura strongly granulate in upper third, finely granulate on rest part, almost smooth in lower quarter. Propodeum finely and densely reticulate in basolateral areas, densely rugulose on rest part. Hind coxa granulate dorsally. Hind femur striate in dorsal half. First and second abdominal tergites entirely and third tergite along of transverse furrow regularly striate. Rest tergites smooth. Legs with short, semi-erect, and rather dense hairs, length of hairs on dorsal side of hind tibia significantly less than maximum width of hind tibia.


Male unknown.

DISTRIBUTION. Russia (Primorskii krai).

*Rhacontsira sculpturator* Belokobylskij, sp. n.

Figs 9-16

MATERIAL. Holotype: ♀, Vietnam, prov. Ha Son Binh, Mai Chou, forest, 3.XI 1990 (S. Belokobylskij) [ZISP].

DESCRIPTION. Female. Body length 2.6 mm; fore wing length 2.6 mm. Head. Width 1.7 times its median length. Temple behind eyes strongly and weakly roundly narrowed, transverse diameter of eye 2.4 times as long as temple (dorsal view). POL equal to Od, 0.3 times OOL; Od 0.3 times OOL. Eye 1.3 times as high as broad. Cheek height 0.35 times height of eye, 0.9 times basal width of mandible. Face width nearly equal to eye height and 1.1 times...
Figs 9-16. *Rhacontsira sculpturator* sp. n. 9) head, frontal view; 10) head, dorsal view; 11) basal segments of antenna; 12) fore wing; 13) hind wing; 14) hind femur; 15) propodeum; 16) abdomen.

Height of face and clypeus combined. Width of hypoclypeal depression almost equal to distance from depression to eye. Tentorial pits distinct, placed distinctly lower than lower margin of eyes. Head strongly narrowed below eyes.

Antennae filiform, remaining 23 segments. First flagellar segment 4.7 times as long as its apical width, as long as second segment. Subapical segments 4.4-4.5 times as long as width.

Thorax. Length 1.8 times its height. Prescutellar depression 0.4 times as long as scutellum. Subalar depression striate, with granulation laterally. Propodeum convex and roundedly narrowed toward apex.

Wing. Length of fore wing 3 times its maximum width. Pterostigma 3.5 times as long as wide, 0.7 times as long as metacarpus. Second radial abscissa 2.5 times first abscissa, 0.4 times the straight third abscissa, almost equal to first radiomedial vein. Second radiomedial cell rather long, its length 2.6 times maximum width, 1.6 times length of brachial cell. Brachial cell rather narrow. Recurrent vein antefurcal. Parallel vein arising almost from middle of distal margin of brachial cell. Hind wing 5 times as long as wide.

Legs. Hind tarsus 0.9 times as long as hind tibia. Second tarsal segment 0.3 times as long as first segment, 0.9 times as long as fifth segment (without pretarsus). Basitarsus of hind tarsus 0.85 times as long as second-fifth segments combined.

Abdomen. Length of first tergite 1.2 times its apical width. Length of second tergite 0.45 times its basal width, 0.7 times length of third tergite.
Ovipositor sheath 1.2 times as long as abdomen, 1.7 times as long as thorax, 0.7 times as long as fore wing.

Sculpture and pubescence. Vertex entirely coarsely and irregularly striate, with granulation between striae; frons and face densely granulate-rugulose; temple finely granulate. Mesoscutum granulate-rugulose medially, densely granulate laterally; scutellum densely granulate. Mesopleura granulate, almost smooth medially. Propodeum coarsely rugulose, basolateral areas granulate-rugulose; areola large and finely marginate. Hind coxa circularly striate, with granulation basally; hind femur densely striate. First and second abdominal tergites entirely and third tergite in basal third densely striate. Rest tergites smooth. Legs with short, semi-erect, pale, and dense hairs, length of hairs on dorsal side of hind tibia significantly less than maximum width of hind tibia.


Male unknown.

DISTRIBUTION. Vietnam (Ha Son Binh).

*Rhacontsira nana* Belokobylskij, sp. n.

Figs 17-24

MATERIAL. Holotype: ♀, Vietnam, prov. Vinh Phu, Tam Dao, 1000 m, forest, 12.XI 1990 (E. Sugonyaev) [ZISP].

DESCRIPTION. Female. Body length 1.7 mm; fore wing length 1.7 mm. Head. Width 1.6 times its median length. Temple behind eyes strongly and weakly roundly narrowed, transverse diameter of eye 2.2 times as long as temple (dorsal view). POL almost 1.5 times Od, 0.4 times OOL; Od 0.3 times OOL. Eye 1.3 times as high as broad. Cheek height 0.35 times height of eye, 0.8 times basal width of mandible. Face width almost equal to eye height and 1.3 times height of face and clypeus combined. Width of hypopygal depression 0.9 times distance from depression to eye. Tentorial pits distinct, placed slightly lower than lower margin of eyes. Head strongly and roundly narrowed below eyes.

Antennae filiform, very slender, 19-segmented. First flagellar segment 5 times as long as its apical width, as long as second segment. Penultimate segment 4 times as long as width, as long as apical segment, which is obtuse apically.

Thorax. Length 1.8 times its height. Prescutellar depression 0.7 times as long as scutellum. Subalar depression striate, with granulation laterally. Propodeum weakly convex and roundly narrowed toward apex.

Wing. Length of fore wing 2.8 times its maximum width. Pterostigma 4 times as long as wide, 0.8 times as long as metacarpus. Second radial abscissa 3.3 times first abscissa, 0.45 times the straight third abscissa, 1.1 times first radiomedial vein. Second radiomedial cell rather long, its length almost 3 times maximum width, 1.8 times length of brachial cell. Recurrent vein interstitial. Brachial cell narrow. Parallel vein arising slightly above middle of distal margin of brachial cell. Hind wing almost 5 times as long as wide.
Legs. Hind tarsus 0.9 times as long as hind tibia. Second tarsal segment 0.3 times as long as first segment, almost as long as fifth segment (without pretarsus). Basitarsus of hind tarsus 0.8 times as long as second-fifth segments combined.

Abdomen. Length of first tergite 1.5 times its apical width. Length of second tergite 0.5 times its basal width, 0.75 times length of third tergite. Ovipositor sheath 1.1 times as long as abdomen, 1.3 times as long as thorax, 0.5 times as long as fore wing.

Sculpture and pubescence. Head smooth, vertex medially finely striate; face reticulate-granulose. Mesoscutum granulate-rugulose medially, only granulate laterally; scutellum granulate. Mesopleura granulate in upper third, rest part
very finely reticulate or smooth. Propodeum coarsely rugulose, partly with
granulation; basolateral areas granulate; areola narrow and finely marginate. Hind
coxa granulate-rugulose; hind femur striate. First and second abdominal tergites
entirely and third tergite in narrow transverse furrow striate. Rest tergites smooth.
Legs with short, semi-erect, pale, and dense hairs, length of hairs on dorsal side of
hind tibia significantly less than maximum width of hind tibia.

Antenna dark brown, 2 basal segments yellowish brown. Palpi pale yellow. Legs
yellowish brown. Wings faintly infuscate. Pterostigma brown, lighter basally and
apically.

Male unknown.

DISTRIBUTION. Vietnam (Vinh Phu).

Key to the species of the genus Rhaconta Belokobylskij, gen.n.

1(2). Temple longer, transverse diameter of eye 1.6 times as long as temple (Fig. 2).
First flagellar segment 0.8 times as long as second one (Fig. 3). Areola absent.
Basitarsus of hind tarsus 0.6 times as long as second-fifth segments combined.
Vertex finely and transversely striate entirely. 2.1 mm. Russia (Primorski krai)
.......
Rh. heterospiloides (Belokobylskij), comb.n.

2(1). Temple shorter, transverse diameter of eye 2.2-2.4 times as long as temple
(Figs 10, 18). First flagellar segment as long as second one (Figs 11, 19).
Areola present (Figs 15, 20). Basitarsus of hind tarsus 0.8-0.85 times as long
as second-fifth segments combined. Vertex with different sculpture.
3(4). Ocelli in triangle with base 1.3 times its sides (Fig. 10). Prescutellar depression
sculptured. Recurrent vein of fore wing antefurcal (Fig. 12). Hind femur 3.3
times as long as its width. Length of first abdominal tergite 1.2 times its apical
width (Fig. 16). Ovipositor sheath longer, 1.7 times as long as thorax, 0.7
times as long as fore wing. Vertex entirely coarsely and irregularly striate. 2.6
mm. Vietnam ..............

Rh. sculpturator sp. n.

4(3). Ocelli in equilateral triangle (Fig. 18). Prescutellar depression smooth.
Recurrent vein of fore wing interstitial (Fig. 23). Hind femur 4 times as long
as its width. Length of first abdominal tergite 1.5 times its apical width (Fig.
21). Ovipositor sheath shorter, 1.3 times as long as thorax, 0.5 times as long as
fore wing. Vertex finely striate only medially, rest part smooth. 1.7 mm.
Vietnam ......................

Rh. nana sp. n.

SUBFAMILY ALYSIINAE

Neorthostigma Belokobylskij, gen. n.

Type species - Neorthostigma eoum Belokobylskij, sp. n.

DIAGNOSIS. The new genus is closely related to Orthostigma Ratzeburg
(Achterberg, 1988; Fischer, 1995) and differs in having very wide tentorial pits
almost touching margin of eye, absence of the groove between antennal socket and eye; face and mesoscutum entirely covered with short hairs, another shape of mandible, absence of mesoscutal pit, abdomen not compressed.

DESCRIPTION. Head transverse (Fig. 26). Ocelli in equilateral triangle. Eye glabrous. Face strongly convex and entirely shortly setose. Groove between antennal socket and eye absent. Tentorial pits very wide, oval, almost touching with eye (Fig. 25). Clypeal suture distinct. Clypeus lower with distinct flange and almost straight medially. Mandible rather narrow, with 3 teeth and distinct complete transverse curved keel submedially (Figs 27, 28). Upper tooth very small; median tooth rather narrow and short; lower tooth wide and with small angle ventrodistally, with several long outstanding curved hairs. Antennal segments more or less thickened (Fig. 29), all flagellar segments with distinct sensilles. First flagellar segment 1.4-1.7 times as long as second segment.

Thorax short, its length 1.3-1.4 times maximum height. Mesoscutum entirely shortly and densely setose. Mesoscutal medioposterior pit lost. Notauli distinct and crenulate in vertical surface of mesoscutum only. Sternauli distinct, oblique, straight, crenulate. Propodeum with finely marginate areola.

Pterostigma very narrow, fused with metacarp (Fig. 30). Radial vein arising from near base of pterostigma. Radial cell not shortened. Discoidal cell shortly petiolate. Nervulus strongly postfurcal. Parallel vein unsclerotised almost entirely, arising before middle of distal margin of brachial cell. In hind wing (Fig. 31) submedial cell long; first abscissa of mediocubital vein 2.5-3 times as long as second abscissa. Recurrent vein absent.


First abdominal tergite (Fig. 32) distinctly convex in posterior third (lateral view). Second and following tergites smooth. Second suture lost or very fine. Ovipositor rather long, its sheath with sparse long hairs.

SPECIES INCLUDED. Type species only.

Neorthostigma eoum Belokobylskij, sp. n.
Figs 25-32

MATERIAL. Holotype: ♀, Primorski krai, Anisimovka, forest, 16.VIII 1979 (S. Belokobylskij) [ZISP]. Paratypes. 2 ♀, Primorski krai, Spassk-Dal'niy, forest, glades, 16, 22-23. VIII 1995 (S. Belokobylskij); 1 ♀, Sakhalin, 10 km W Aniva, mixed forest, 15.VIII 1981 (S. Belokobylskij); 1 ♂, Japan, Fukuoka, Nogochi, Fukuoka-shi, 28.VIII 1992 (V. Makarkin).

DESCRIPTION. Female. Body length 2.0-2.7 mm; fore wing length 2.6-3.3 mm. Head. Width of head 1.8-2 times its median length, 1.2-1.3 times width of mesoscutum. Head behind eye shortly convex anteriorly and then weakly roundly or almost linearly distinctly narrowed. Transverse diameter of eye 1.5-1.7 times as long as temple. POL 0.77 times Od, 0.33-0.36 times OOL. Face width 1.2-1.3 times its height, 1.2 times width of clypeus. Mandible almost parallel-sided or weakly narrowed towards apex, its length 1.3-1.5 times apical width.
Figs 25-32. *Neorthostigma eoum* gen. et sp. n. 25) head, frontal view; 26) head, dorsal view; 27) mandible, anterofrontal view; 28) mandible, frontal view; 29) basal and apical segments of antenna; 30) fore wing; 31) hind wing; 32) first tergite of abdomen.

Antennae 25-27-segmented, 1.3-1.4 times as long as body. First flagellar segment 2.3-2.6 times as long as its maximum apical width. Median segments 2-2.3 times as long as wide. Penultimate segment 2-2.3 times as long as wide, 0.5-0.6 times as long as first segment.

Thorax. Scutellum more or less convex (lateral view). Prescutellar depression long, with 3 distinct carinae, smooth or finely sculptured, its length 0.3-0.33 times length of scutellum. Metanotum with distinct median carina. Subalar depression rather deep, wide, entirely smooth or finely sculptured anteriorly. Metapleural lobe narrow and long.

Fore wing. Second radial abscissa 0.4-0.5 times as long as third abscissa, 2.4-2.6 times as long as first radiomedial vein. Second radiomedial cell large, narrowed distally, 2.8-3 times as long as wide. Nervulus postfurcal, distance
from nervulus to basal vein 0.7-1 times nervulus length. Recurrent vein 1.3-1.6 times as long as second abscissa of medial vein.

Legs. Hind femur 3.7-4.1 times as long as its maximum width.

Abdomen. First tergite regularly widened toward apex, with fine spiracular tubercle before middle of tergite. Apical width of first tergite almost 1.8 times its minimum width; length 1.6-1.7 times apical width. Ovipositor sheath 1.3-1.6 times first tergite, 0.7-0.8 times hind tibia, 0.2-0.25 times fore wing.

Sculpture. Head smooth, face finely and densely punctulate. Mesothorax and metapleura smooth. Propodeum almost entirely densely rugulose (sometimes sculpture very fine), smooth basolaterally. Legs smooth. First abdominal tergite densely rugulose.

Colour. Body black or dark reddish brown, rarely - reddish brown. Antenna black, lighter basally, two basal segments light brown. Legs entirely light brown, but hind tibia finely infuscate apically. Wings very finely infuscate.

Male. Similar to female. Body length 2.3 mm; fore wing length 2.0 mm.

DISTRIBUTION. Russia (Primorskii krai, Sakhalin), Japan (Kyushu).

SUBFAMILY EUPHORINAE

Exosyntretus Belokobylskij, gen. n.

Type species - Syntretus nevelskoii Belokobylskij, 1996.

DIAGNOSIS. The new genus is related to Syntretus Förster (Shaw, 1985) and differs in having not fused ventrally sides of first abdominal tergite, absence of second abscissa of costal vein in hind wing (medial cell widely open), first tergite strongly and almost entirely striate and with distinct dorsal carinae.

DESCRIPTION. Head transverse (Figs 34, 37). Eye glabrous. Ocellar triangle with base 1.1-1.3 times its sides. Occipital carina complete dorsally. Face and clypeus smooth, with sparse and long hairs. Malar suture distinct. Clypeal suture complete (Figs 33, 36). Palpi rather short. Antenna slender and filiform (Figs 35, 38).

Thorax. Pronope absent. Notauli lost. Mesoscutum smooth and glabrous. Prescutellar depression deep, smooth, with 2-3 carinae. Subalar depression shallow, wide and smooth. Sternal carinae almost indistinct. Metapleural lobe indistinct (Fig. 41). Propodeum smooth or finely sculptured, with distinct marginate areas, without longitudinal median depression.

Wings entirely setose. Radial vein arising behind middle of pterostigma (Figs 39, 42). Radial cell shortened. Mediocubital, medial and second abscissa of anal vein unsclerotized. In hind wing (Figs 40, 43) second abscissa of costal vein absent; medial cell widely open anterodistally. Nervellus and transverse anal vein absent.

Legs. Fore and middle tarsi long and slender, hind tarsus shorter and thicker. Tarsal claws cleft. Inner spur of hind tibia almost 0.3 times as long as hind basitarsus.

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Figs 33-50. *Exosyntretus nevelskoii* (Belokobylskij) (33-35, 39-41, 44, 46, 47) and *E. elabsus* (Papp) (36-38, 42, 43, 45, 48-50). 33, 36) head, frontal view; 34, 37) head, dorsal view; 35) basal and apical segments of antenna; 38) basal segments of antenna; 39, 42) fore wing; 40, 43) hind wing; 41) thorax; 44, 45) propodeum; 46, 49) first abdominal tergite, dorsal view; 47) abdomen, lateral view; 48) first abdominal tergite, lateral view; 50) ovipositor.

Abdomen. First abdominal tergite long, its ventral sides not fused, with large laterope and almost complete dorsal carinae, sculptured entirely or at great part (Figs 46-49). Second suture present. Ovipositor rather short, straight or weakly and regularly curved (Figs 47, 50).

**DISTRIBUTION.** Russia (south of the Far East), Korea.

**REMARKS.** The new genus includes two species. Type species *E. nevelskoii* (Belokobylskij, 1996), comb. n. (Figs 33-35, 39-41, 44, 46, 47) was described recently from Khabarovskii and Primorskii krai (Belokobylskij, 1996). Second species *E. elabsus* (Papp, 1992), comb. n. (Figs 36-38, 42, 43, 45, 48-50) which
was described in the genus *Falcosyntretus* Tobias, 1965 from Korea (Papp, 1992) and was recorded from Primorskii krai (Belokobylskij, 1996). The differences between these species are given in the key below.

**Key to the species of the genus *Exosyntretus* Belokobylskij, gen.n.**

1(2). First flagellar segment 0.9 times as long as second segment (Fig. 35). Antennae 15-16-segmented. Propodeum with obtuse anteriorly hexagonal areola and 2 longitudinal carinae before it (Fig. 44). Pterostigma brown, yellow basally and apically (Fig. 39). Claws small. Ovipositor straight and without subapical tooth dorsally (Fig. 47). 1.6-1.8. Russia (Primorskii and Khabarovskii krai)

.............. *E. nevelskoi* (Belokobylskij), comb.n.

2(1). First flagellar segment equal to or slightly longer than second segment (Fig. 38). Antennae 18-segmented. Propodeum with pointed anteriorly pentagonal areola and 1 longitudinal carina before it (Fig. 45). Pterostigma yellow (Fig. 42). Claws large. Ovipositor more or less curved and with subapical tooth dorsally (Fig. 50). 2.3-3.0. Russia (Primorskii krai), Korea

.............. *E. elabsus* (Papp), comb.n.

**REFERENCES**


INSTRUCTIONS FOR AUTHORS

Far Eastern Entomologist is a journal publishing original papers on entomology, including taxonomy, systematic, morphology phylogeny, as well biology, ecology and biogeography. Reviews, comprehensive or revisionary studies of the insects thought other East Asia are especially welcome and will be given first priority for publication. Faunistic papers based on materials from the Russian Far East may be submitted also. Submission of a manuscript to Far Eastern Entomologist implies that the report is original, unpublished and is not being considered for publication elsewhere.

Manuscripts must be type-written, double-spaced on one side of the standard-sized (A4, 21x31 cm.) white paper and submitted in one (text and figures) copy in a fully corrected form accompanied by a copy on diskette (using DD, double sided computer diskettes - IBM compatible MS-DOS 5.25 inch or IBM and Macintosh 3.5 inch diskettes). The paper should be formatted as an ASCII or TEXT. Papers in languages other than English are not accepted. Articles should be concise and the number of tables and figures limited to what is strictly necessary. Manuscripts should not exceed 16 pages (including figures and tables); additional printed pages are at the expense of the author(s).

Manuscripts should be prepared in accordance with the style and format of recent issues. (Current issues of Far Eastern Entomologist should be checked for style and format). An abstract should be followed by Key Words (2-7) and include no more than 100 words totally. Cite the author and year of publication of genera and species on first mention. The names of genera and species should be underlined. New description must confirm with the current edition of the Code of Zoological Nomenclature. If a new taxon is described, the institution or museum where the type material is deposited must be indicate. The description of new taxa on types deposited in personal collection will not be accepted.

References in the text, as follows: "Bey-Bienko (1932) states..." or "Bey-Bienko (1932: 25) states..." when the author wishes to refer to a specific page, or "(Bey-Bienko, 1932)" as the author of a statement. Joint authors must be connected by "&" in both the text and the references. When there are more then two authors use "et al." (Bey-Bienko et al. 1932) in the text. If journal name are not spelled out completely they should follow a consistent and accepted format.

Illustration should be numbered in a single series throughout in Arabic numerals. Tables and legends must be typed on separate sheets and should be self-explanatory.

The following transliterations of Russian alphabet should be used:

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<th>Latin</th>
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