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**Ichneumon flies of the tribe Joppocryptini of Palaearctic.
Description of new genus *Londokia* nov.gen. and two new species
L. kasparyani nov.sp. and *L. leleji* nov.sp.
(Hymenoptera, Ichneumonidae, Ichneumoninae)**

Alexander M. TERESHKIN

A b s t r a c t: Detailed descriptions of 4 species and 2 genera of the tribe Joppocryptini, not numerous in Palaearctic region are presented in the article. New taxa, genus *Londokia* nov. gen. with two species *L. kasparyani* nov.sp. and *L. leleji* nov.sp. from Russian Far East are described. Standard color plates of illustrations for *Pseudoplatylabus violentus* (GRAV.) and *Londokia kasparyani* nov.gen. et species, illustrating all characters both palaearctic genera are presented.

K e y w o r d s: Ichneumonidae, Ichneumoninae, Joppocryptini, *Pseudoplatylabus*, *Londokia kasparyani* nov.gen. et species, *L. leleji* nov.sp., taxonomy, description, image.

Introduction

Representatives of the tribe Joppocryptini are distributed predominantly in tropical regions. A detailed description of the features of the tribe is represented by HEINRICH (1962, 1967, 1977) and TERESHKIN (2009).

It is differed from Ichneumonini tribe first of all by peculiarities of head morphology. A specific combination of clypeus and mandibles morphology is characteristically.

Clypeus is nearly almost always with thinned, leaf-shaped, or broadly bent, or projected medially (less often almost straight) apex, usually slightly convex basally and more or less distinctly impressed to apex. Mandibles are sickle-shaped, curved, with long, sharply pointed apical tooth, but also with short subapical tooth, bent inside and situating almost in the same (horizontal) plane with apical one.

A typical feature of tribe's representatives is dull surface, first of all of mesonotum, and also separate areas of head capsule and sometimes of areas of second tergite of abdomen. Surface of mesonotum is from dull to dull with granulated sculpture in interspaces between punctures.

Scutellum is elevated above postscutellum and bordered laterally up to apex by sharp, sometimes broadened carinae. Propodeum is of broken type with a convex horizontal part and a complete set of carinae (sometimes to complete lack of carination in some

tropical species). Areae dentiparae at apices is with tendency to development of apophyses. Claws of females tarsi are not pectinated. Areolet of front wing is pentagonal with narrow, sometimes with very narrow base, to quadrangular. Abdomen of females is narrow, elongated, oxyptygous with projecting sheath of ovipositor and with long, slightly impressed gastrocoeli and distinct thyridia that as a rule are equal or wider than the interval between them.

Sexual dimorphism is not as strongly expressed as in most genera of the tribe Ichneumonini. For males the distinctly nodose, sometimes almost from base, flagellum with transversal bristle-ridges on its ventral side, with short row of slight tyloides or without tyloides is characteristic.

Until now, for Holarctic region, two species of the tribe were known. These are *Pseudoplatylabus violentus* (GRAVENHORST) and *P. uniguttatus* (GRAVENHORST) (HEINRICH 1962, RASNITSYN 1981). A number of finds from the Russian Far East indicates the presence of at least another one or two palaeartic genera of the tribe. Unfortunately, all found samples are represented by males. At the same time, more or less slightly expressed sexual dimorphism of the tribe's representatives, nodose segments of flagellum with transversal ridges and the presence of the main features of the tribe allow to attribute these taxa to the tribe Joppocryptini.

Clypeus in revealed samples keeps tendencies peculiar to representatives of the tribe, but not so expressed as, for example in *Pseudoplatylabus* SMITS van BURGST or in *Eccoptosage* KRIECHBAUMER. Mandibles in the genus *Londokia* nov.gen. are from strongly bent in middle almost at a right angle to the uniformly curved, resembling the mandible of *Eccoptosage* KRIECHBAUMER. In addition, all described species have areas of surface with a matte, granulated sculpture. First of all, this applies to the surface of mesonotum, with dense puncturation by distinct punctures and matte, sometimes granulated surface between them.

The terminology used for description of the morphology of the ichneumon flies, given in detail previously (TERESHKIN 2009). All images are fulfilled using the original techniques developed by the author (TERESHKIN 2013).

Tribe Joppocryptini (VIERECK)

Joppocryptinae: VIERECK 1918 - Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. **31**: 73.

Type genus: *Joppocryptus* VIERECK

Acanthojoppini: HEINRICH 1934 - Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin **20**: 65, 67, 138.

Acanthojoppini: HEINRICH 1962 - Canad. Ent. Suppl. **27**: 680-681.

Acanthojoppini: HEINRICH 1967 - Ichn. Stenop. of Africa **2**: 433-434.

Type genus: *Eccoptosage* KRIECHBAUMER (= *Acanthojoppa* CAMERON).

Joppocryptini: HEINRICH 1977 - Ichn. Florida and Neighb. States **9**: 268-269.

Joppocryptini: TERESHKIN 2009 - Linzer. Biol. Beitr. **41** (2): 1326, 1362-1365, 1559.

D i s t r i b u t i o n : Oriental, Ethiopian, Neotropic Regions (most number of genera) and Holarctic (2 genera – *Pseudoplatylabus* SMITS van BURGST with 2 species and *Londokia* nov.gen. with 2 species).

Palearctic genera of the tribe Joppocryptini

- 1(2) Clypeus slightly separated from face but strongly impressed from base to apex, apical margin of clypeus straight or rounded; malar space long; abdomen red (to predominantly black at males) with black apex and with white spot on tergite 7. Face of males black, flagellum with white annulus or semiannulus. Body length – 7,0-9,5 mm
..... *Pseudoplatylabus* SMITH van BURGST 1920
- 2(1) Clypeus slightly separated from face but weaker impressed from base to apex, with straight front margin; malar space very short. Flagellum of males without white annulus or semiannulus, white (yellow) pattern on the body more abundant: face of males entirely, spots on apices of propodeum, or apices of all tergites or tergites 6-7 with white or yellow pattern. Legs with abundant yellow pattern. Body length – 7,5-8,7 mm.....*Londokia* nov.gen.

Genus *Pseudoplatylabus* SMITS van BURGST

Pseudoplatylabus SMITS VAN BURGST 1920 - Ent. Ber. 5: 282.

Type-species: (*Pseudoplatylabus caudatus* SMITS van BURGST) = *Ichneumon violentus* GRAVENHORST.

Pseudoplatylabus HEINRICH 1962 - Canad. Ent. Suppl. 27: 685.

D i s t r i b u t i o n : Genus includes two species. *Pseudoplatylabus uniguttatus* (GRAV.) is distributed only in European part of West Palearctic. *P. violentus* (GRAV.) is widespread along the full territory of Holarctic – in Nearctic (HEINRICH 1962), usual in West Palearctic (YU et al. 2012) and it is found by us on the territory of Russian Far East (Primorye).

M o r p h o l o g y :

F l a g e l l u m : Of females slender, bristle-shaped, practically not thickened behind middle. Flagellum of males sharply ribbed practically from base with transverse, bristle-topped carinae.

H e a d : Head contour from front narrowed downwards and from above behind eyes backwards; malar space equal or longer than mandible base width; mandibles narrow, sickle-shaped, smoothly and evenly curved, upper tooth long, lower one only just developed, but distinct, moved inside and situated with the same plane with upper one, not visible from front; clypeus broad, convex at base and more over impressed to apex, with raised roundly oblique lateral margins, only just separated from face by very slight broad impression, with straight or rounded front margin; malar space longer than the mandible base width; ocellar triangle only just elevated. Surface of face roughly sculptured, on temples dull in a varying degree between sculptural formations.

T h o r a x : Mesonotum convex, only just longer than breadth; notauli only just marked in the base; surface very densely punctured by irregular punctures, dull; sternauli distinct up to middle of mesopleurae; scutellum high elevated above postscutellum, bordered laterally up to apex by sharp carinae; propodeum from lateral of broken type with convex horizontal part, without apophysyses and full set of carinae; area superomedia longer than width, hexagonal, costulae near its middle.

L e g s : Long, slender; hind coxae of females without scopa, claws smooth.

W i n g s : Areolet pentagonal, symmetrical, with narrow base.

A b d o m e n : Of females narrow, fusiform, with strongly projecting search of ovipositor. First tergite from lateral slightly curved, almost straight, postpetiolus with elevated,

smooth middle field. Gastrocoeli distinctly impressed, short and slightly oblique; thyridia distinct, considerably wider than interval between them. Sternites with fold, to entirely theirs unsclerotization.

C o l o r a t i o n : Head and thorax entirely black or with small number of white pattern, abdomen with red middle, black apex and big white spots on apical tergites, at males to predominantly black. Legs mainly red.

S i z e : Body length – 7,0-9,5 mm

B i o l o g y a n d e c o l o g y :

Hosts: *Papilio (Nymphalis) paphia* L. = *Argynnis paphia* (L.) according to GYÖRFI J. 1958 (YU et al. 2012).

Species of *Pseudoplatylabus* in the Forest Zone of Eastern Europe

S p e c i e s c o m p o s i t i o n a n d a b u n d a n c e : Based on results of 20-years collectings by standard methods in the maximal possible number of different ecosystems of Forest Zone it is established that *Pseudoplatylabus* by an abundance in the nature takes 18 place from genera of Ichneumoninae Stenopneusticae (45 samples/species in collections). The integrated indicator of abundance in the nature (quantity of the collected individuals / quantity of revealed species of a genus) among genera of Ichneumoninae Stenopneusticae constitutes 1,7%.

B i o t o p i c a l d i s t r i b u t i o n : *Pseudoplatylabus violentus* (GRAV.) prefers open ecosystems (68,8%), in a less degree – forests (31,2%). Among opened ecosystems in a maximal number ichneumon flies are presented on personal plots (31,2%), considerably lesser in the meadow ecosystems. Among forest ecosystems the greatest quantity of *P. violentus* was registered in more or less dry Pinetum pleuroziosum. In other types of pine forests, alder forests and oak forests it is found singularly. *Pseudoplatylabus uniguttatus* (GRAV.) was found singularly in pine forests (Pinetum pleuroziosum), alder forests (Alnetum urticosum) and personal plots. Representatives of the genus are fully absent in spruce forests.

S e a s o n a l a c t i v i t y a n d h i b e r n a t i o n : In conditions of Byelorrussia, activity as females and males begins in the first half of May and finishing in October. Females and males appear simultaneously. Therefore, hibernation on imaginal stage is unlikely. Maximal activity of flying is fixed in July, second peak of activity, more weak, is observed in August.

Palaearctic species of the genus *Pseudoplatylabus* SMITH van BURGST 1920

- 1(2) Clypeus with straight front margin; speculum roughly wrikly-punctured; head and thorax without white pattern, tergites 1-3 of females abdomen and tergite 4 to middle red, tergites 5-7 black, tergites 6-7 with big white spots. Tergite 1 of males abdomen with black base to entirely black, tergites 2-(3) red, tergites 4-5 entirely black, less often base of tergite 4 red; only tergite 7 in a most part and paramerae white *Pseudoplatylabus violentus* (GRAV.)
- 2(1) Clypeus with roundish front margin; speculum shining with sparse punctures; frontal orbits, collar of pronotum, hind angles of pronotum, spot on subalarum, base of front wing and spot on scutellum from above white. Tergites 1-5 of females abdomen red, 6-7th darkened, tergite 6 with broad white stripe at apex, tergite 7 entirely white. Abdomen of males black, tergite 7 white *Pseudoplatylabus uniguttatus* (GRAV.)

***Pseudoplatylabus violentus* (GRAVENHORST) (Plate 1)**

Ichnemon violentus: GRAVENHORST 1829 - Ichn. Eur. **1**: 613, ♂.

Hoplismenus infaustus: WESMAEL 1844 - Nouv. Mem. Acad. Sci. Brux. **18**: 110, ♀, ♂.

Pseudoplatylabus caudatus: SMITS van BURGST 1931 - Konowia **10**: 30.

Pseudoplatylabus violentus: HEINRICH 1936 - Polskie Pismo Entomol. **13** (1934): 25.

Pseudoplatylabus violentus: HEINRICH 1962 - Canad. Ent. Suppl. **27**: 685-686, ♀, ♂.

Pseudoplatylabus violentus: RASNITSYN 1981 - Opr. Faun. SSSR **3** (3): 562, ♀, ♂.

Material examined: Byelorussia: Beresina Nat. Res.: Domzhericy, 54°46'N-28°16'E, meadow dry, Malaise trap, 29.06.1989, 1♂, A. Tereshkin leg.; Postrezh'e, 54°38'54.74"N-28°20'44.34"E, Pinetum pleuroziosum, Malaise trap: 02.06.1989, 1♀; 29.06.1989, 5♂♂; 15.07.1989, 1♂; 15.05.1990, 2♀♀; 13.07.1990, 4♂; 15.06.1990, 1♀, 1♂; 54°38'45.90"N-28°21'39.16"E, 29.06.1990, 1♂; 54°38'N-28°21'E, 26.09.1991, 1♀, A. Tereshkin leg.; Postrezh'e, 54°38'N-28°21'E, Pinetum sphagnosum, 25.05.1993, 1♀, A. Tereshkin leg.; Krajcy, 54°39'N-28°16'E, Piceetum, net, 03.09.1983, A. Tereshkin leg. Minsk, Krupki, Osecheno, 54°36'N-29°17'E, meadow wet, Malaise trap, 02.09.1989, 1♀, A. Tereshkin leg.; Brest, Baranovichi, Molchad', 53°18'N-25°45'E, personal plot, Malaise trap, 07.06.1988, 1♀, A. Tereshkin leg.; Soligorsk, Dubei, personal plot, Malaise trap, 27.07.1989, 1♀, A. Tereshkin leg.; Pripiat Nat. Res., pos. Khvoensk: 52° 2'11.56"N-27°56'43.14"E, meadow, Malaise trap: 09.06.1987, 1♀, 07.07.1987, 2♂; 52°02'N-27°57'E, Alnetum urticosum, net, 16.05.1987, A. Tereshkin leg.; Khojniki, Polesskij zap., ur. Dron'ki: 51°44'N-29°52'E, Alnetum urticosum, Malaise trap: 30.05.1989, 1♀, A. Tereshkin leg.; personal plot, Malaise trap: 04.08.1992, 1♀; 25.05.1993, 3♀♀; 25.06.1993, 1♀, 2♂♂; 03.08.1993, 6♀♀, 4♂♂; 24.08.1993, 1♀, 6♂; 24.08.1993, 1♀; 07.10.1993, 2♂♂; 29.06.1994, 1♀, 4♂♂; 03.08.1995, 2♀♀; 22.09.1995, 3♀♀, 1♂; 24.07.1996, 1♀, 1♂; 20.06.1997, 6♀; 20.07.1998, 4♂♂; Piceetum pleuroziosum: 09.07.1992, 1♂; 08.09.1992, 1♀; ur. Krasnosel'e: 51°33'N-29°53'E, personal plot, Malaise trap: 09.07.1992, 1♀; 25.06.1993, 5♂♂; ur. Orevichi: 51°35'N-29°50'E, 05.10.1994, Querceetum flood plain, 1♀, 1♂, A. Tereshkin leg. Russia: SW Caucasus, Krasnaja Poljana, Mzymta riv. val., 43°40'N-40°12'E, personal plot, Malaise trap, 30.07.1987, 2♂♂, A. Tereshkin leg.; Primorskij Kraj: Kamenushka at Ussurijsk, 27.07.1992, 1♀; Kajmanovka: 27.07.1992, 1♂; 31.07.1992, 1♂; 01.08.1992, 1♀, A. Tereshkin leg.

F e m a l e

Fl a g e l l u m: Slender, bristle-shaped, only just widened, with 32-33 segments, first segment moderately long, 3,3 times longer than width at apex, rust-colored with more darkened apex and white semiannulus on segments (8)9-12, flattened ventrally but not widened behind middle (only segment 20 square from lateral). Flagellum equal by length to front wing and 1,6 times shorter than body length.

H e a d: Head contour from front strongly narrowed downwards, transversal, 1,2 times wider than height; eyes large, temples from front visible only to 1/8 of lower part of an eye, genae long, from front 3,3 times shorter than height of an eye; head from above transversal, 2,2 times wider than length in middle. Vertex from lateral behind hind ocelli smoothly, almost straightly slanting down to occipital carina; temples long, 1,4 times longer than longitudinal diameter of an eye in the middle, from above roundly narrowed behind eyes, from side parallel to hind margin of an eye; occipital carina from above deeply but roundly impressed but not reach level of eyes and hind ocelli, sharp all round, meeting with hypostomal carina not reach of mandible base; hypostomal carina visible from lateral; length of abscissula 3,5 lesser than mandible base width; sulcus genalis broadly impressed; mandibles narrow, sickle-shaped, smoothly and evenly curved, upper tooth long, lower only just developed, but distinct, sharp, strongly moved inside in comparison with upper tooth, not visible from front; clypeus broad, convex at base and strongly impressed and flattened to apex, with slightly emarginate almost straight front margin

and with raised and roundly oblique lateral margins, only just separated from face by broad impression, with slight longitudinal wrinkles along front margin; clypeal foveae deep, rounded, impression around them slightly expressed; labrum short, rounded, equal by breadth to front margin of clypeus; middle field of face only just elevated above lateral fields and not separated by distinct impressions, broad, 1,5 times broadly than lateral fields in middle; antennal cavities not great, very deep, laterally reach borders of eyes, but far not reach level of front ocellus, with slight lateral tubercles and expressed tooth between antennal fossae; front margins of antennal fossae slightly elevated above face surface; ocelli of normal size, diameter of lateral ocellus 1,8 times less than distance from ocellus to an eye; ocellar triangle distinctly elevated. Upper part of clypeus punctured by big connivent smoothed punctures, apical third smooth; surface of face roughly wrinkly-punctured to cellular in upper third; antennal cavities with transversal wrinkling in upper half to entirely smooth; frons roughly wrinkly-punctured by irregular punctures; vertex and temples smoothly wrinkly-punctured; surface of head without microsculpture or with only just visible microsculpture, more over shining.

T h o r a x : Collar of pronotum long with straight front margin, transverse furrow of pronotum broad, shallow, interrupted by low broad keel; pronotal base gradually uniformly curved almost with right apical angle; epomiaae strong, pronotal ridge not thickened; pronotum surface wrinkled in central part and densely punctured by punctures with expressed angles (reticulate-wrinkled) in upper one. Mesonotum moderately convex, only just longer than breadth; notauli only just marked in front third (middle field slightly elevated); surface very densely punctured by connivent punctures, dull as at all representatives of the tribe, interspaces between punctures not granulated; prepectus behind front coxae wrinkly-punctured, slightly shining; prepectal carina apically not reach margin of pronotum, from below curved in area of sternauli; subalarum thin, high, sharp; surface of speculum roughly wrinkly-punctured as other part of mesopleurae; mesopleural fovea small, slightly impressed, longitudinal; lower part of mesopleurae (mesosternum) not separated angularly with gradual bend; sternauli in a form of distinct impressions up to middle; mesopleurae including speculum (with exception of small shining stripe above mesopleural fovea) densely wrinkly-punctured; surface of mesopleurae matt; scutellum high elevated above postscutellum, bordered laterally up to apex by high carinae, horizontal part of scutellum convex, densely punctured by big punctures, matt, dull, vertical surface and postscutellum with sharp longitudinal wrinkles. Hind margin of metanotum with triangle projections opposite lateral longitudinal carinae. Propodeum from lateral of broken type, but with convex horizontal part, its horizontal part 1,4 times shorter than area posteromedia in middle; all carinae of propodeum sharp; basal area short, convex; area superomedia elongated, hexagonal, narrowed from costulae more strongly forward and slightly backwards, carina limited area superomedia in front roundly convex anteriorly, costulae before middle of area superomedia; areae dentiparae at apices with short denticles, carina closing area dentipara at apex broadened; spiracles long, 3 times longer than width. Horizontal and vertical surface of propodeum densely wrinkly-punctured by big irregular punctures (to almost cellular on 2nd lateral field), with slight shine; metapleurae very roughly wrinkly-punctured, dull.

L e g s : Very long and slender; hind coxae of female without traces of scopa with dense puncturation; claws smooth with strongly curved apex.

W i n g s : Areolet pentagonal, symmetrical (wide of base varies considerably); stigma narrow, pale brown; radius slightly sinuous in a most part, curved at apex; nervulus

interstitial, ramulus from distinct to only just marked; veins of both of wings light, apical veins strongly unsclerotized, apical veins of hind wings in a form of trace; membrane of wings hyaline. Length of front wing 1,5 times shorter than body length.

A b d o m e n : From above narrow, fusiform, with strongly projecting sheath of ovipositor, sharply oxygyous; tergite 2 from above 1,1 times shorter than width at apex; sheath of ovipositor from above far protrude behind apex of abdomen, more than length of tergites 6-7. First tergite from lateral with gradual bend of petiolus to postpetiolus; petiolus carinated only ventrally, lateral surface of petiolus sculpturated by fine transversal ribs, shining; petiolus narrow, from above gradually broadened to postpetiolus; middle field of postpetiolus distinctly elevated, not carinated, wider than lateral fields; middle field of postpetiolus usually smooth (at some species from Russian Far East to superficially irregularly-wrinkled), lateral fields with big smoothed punctures, surface of postpetiolus shining. Gastrocoeli deeply impressed, short and slightly oblique; thyridia distinct, 1,8 times wider than interval between them; lunulae distinct, of middle size, situated behind middle of 2nd tergite; surface of tergites 2-4 densely punctured by small superficial punctures, shining, other tergites smooth, shining. Sternites 2-4 completely unsclerotized, 5th in a most part. Hypopygium with fold.

C o l o r a t i o n : Head and thorax entirely black; tergites 1-3 and 4 up to middle red, tergites 5-7 black, 6-7 with big white spots; Legs predominately red; front and middle coxae predominately black to red, hind one predominately red, darkened in different degree, less often black; trochanteres 1 of front and middle legs black, hind femora and tibiae at apex and tarsi darkened; front tibiae yellow in front.

S i z e : Body length – 8,5-9,5; front wing – 5,2-6,0; flagellum – 5,2-6,2 mm.

V a r i a b i l i t y : Tergite 4 sometimes entirely red, more often red up to middle. Coxae of all the legs more often red in a varying degree, less often entirely black.

M a l e

F l a g e l l u m : Slender, bristle-shaped, 31-32 segments, reddish-brown ventrally with traces of white annulus on segments 13-14(15) dorsally; flagellum sharply ribbed with transverse, bristle-topped carinae from 2nd segment; tyloides (Plate. 1,8) roundish, indistinct, on segments (9)10-13(14) to entirely their absence at some specimens.

H e a d : As at female.

T h o r a x : Similar by morphology with female. Sexual dimorphism is revealed in more rough sculpture of horizontal part of scutellum to roughly-wrinkled at some samples and considerably variation of hexagonal shape of area superomedia, from narrowed in front from costulae to broadened.

L e g s : More stout than at females, segments 3-4 of tarsi with white pattern dorsally.

W i n g s : Unlike females apical veins both of wings sclerotized normally.

A b d o m e n : First tergite with black base to black entirely, tergites 2-3, sometimes only tergite 2 (samples from Russian Far East) red, tergites 4-5 entirely black, less often base of tergite 4 red; only tergite 7 in a most part and paramerae white.

***Pseudoplatylabus uniguttatus* (GRAVENHORST)**

Hoplismenus uniguttatus GRAVENHORST 1829 - Ichn. Eur. 2: 423, ♀.

Pseudoplatylabus uniguttatus HEINRICH 1936 - Polskie Pismo Entomol. 13 (1934): 25.

Pseudoplatylabus violentus: RASNITSYN 1981 - Opr. Faun. SSSR 3 (3): 562-563, ♀ ♂.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d : Byelorussia, Khojniki, Poleskij zap.: ur. Dron'ki: 51°44'N-29°52'E, Alnetum urticosum, Malaise trap: 06.07.1989, 1♀; 03.08.1989, 1♀; Piceetum pleuroziosum, Malaise trap, 26.10.1990, 1♀; ur. Orevichi, 51°35'N-29°50'E, personal plot, Malaise trap, 04.08.1992, 2♂ ♂, A. Tereshkin leg.

F e m a l e

F l a g e l l u m : Slender, bristle-shaped, only just widened, with 36 segments, first segment moderately long, 3,9 times longer than width at apex, rust-colored with more darkened apex and with white semiannulus on segments 8-12, flattened ventrally but not widened behind middle (all segments longer than width). Flagellum long, 1,2 times longer than front wing and only 1,1 times shorter than body length.

H e a d : Head contour from front strongly narrowed downwards, transversal, 1,2 times wider than height; eyes large, temples from front visible only in 1/8 of lower part of an eye; genae long, from front 3,6 times shorter than height of an eye; head from above enough thick, transversal, 1,7 times wider than length in middle. Vertex from lateral behind hind ocelli roundly slanting down to occipital carina; temples long, 1,3 times longer than longitudinal diameter of an eye in the middle, from above roundly narrowed behind eyes, from side broadened downwards; occipital carina from above deeply almost angularly impressed but not reach level of eyes and hind ocelli, sharp all round, meeting with hypostomal carina not reach of mandible base; hypostomal carina not visible from lateral, length of abscissula 2,8 lesser than mandible base width; sulcus genalis broadly impressed; mandibles narrow, sickle-shaped, upper tooth long, lower one only just developed, but distinct, sharp, strongly moved inside in comparison with upper tooth, not visible from front; clypeus broad, convex at base and strongly impressed and flattened at apex, with strong impression along round front margin and with raised roundly oblique lateral margins, separated from face by slight broad impression; clypeal foveae big, deep, elongated; labrum not protrude from clypeus; middle field of face only just elevated above lateral fields and not separated by distinct impressions, broad, 1,3 times broadly then lateral fields in middle; antennal cavities not great, very deep, laterally reach borders of eyes, but far not reach level of front ocellus, lateral tubercles slightly expressed, tooth between antennal fossae only just marked; front margins of antennal fossae slightly elevated above face surface; ocelli of normal size, diameter of lateral ocellus 1,2 times less than distance from ocellus to an eye; ocellar triangle only just elevated. Upper part of clypeus punctured by big connivent smoothed punctures more rare to apex; surface of face roughly wrinkly-punctured; antennal cavities with distinct transversal wrinkling; frons roughly wrinkly-punctured by irregular punctures; vertex and temples smoothly wrinkly-punctured; surface of face, frons, vertex and upper part of temples with granulated sculpture, dully-shining.

T h o r a x : Collar of pronotum long with straight front margin, transverse furrow of pronotum broad, shallow, interrupted by low broad keel; pronotal base gradually uniformly curved with sharp apical angle; epomiaae strong, pronotal ridge not thickened; surface of pronotum densely punctured by big elongated punctures in central part and densely wrinkly-punctured by more small punctures in upper one. Mesonotum moderately convex, only just longer than breadth; notauli only just marked in front third (middle field slightly elevated); surface very densely punctured, granulated between punctures; prepectus behind front coxae superficially wrikly-punctured, slightly shining; prepectal carina apically not reach hind margin of pronotum, ventrally thin and high;

subalarum blunted, some thickened and not so tall as at *P. violentus*; speculum shining with sparse punctures; mesopleural fovea small, deep, round with broad impression around; lower part of mesopleurae (mesosternum) not separated angularly with gradual bend; sternauli in a form of distinct impressions up to middle of mesopleurae; surface of mesopleurae densely punctured to wrinkly-punctured in upper and lower parts, shining; scutellum high elevated above postscutellum, bordered laterally up to apex by high carinae, horizontal part of scutellum convex with rare smoothed punctures, with slight shine, vertical surface and postscutellum with sharp longitudinal wrinkles. Hind margin of metanotum with triangle projections opposite lateral longitudinal carinae. Propodeum from lateral of broken type, but with convex horizontal part, its horizontal part 1,4 times shorter than area posteromedia in middle; all carinae of propodeum distinct but weak; basal area short, convex, deep; area superomedia hexagonal, broad, narrowed from costulae more strongly forward and slightly backwards, with equal length to breadth between costulae, costulae in middle of area superomedia; areae dentiparae at apices without denticles only with only just visible broadening of carina closing area dentipara on the apex; spiracles elongated, 2 times longer than breadth. Horizontal and vertical surfaces of propodeum densely punctured to wrinkly-punctured, with slight shine; metapleurae densely punctured, shining.

L e g s : Very long and slender; hind coxae of female without traces of scopa with dense fine puncturation; claws smooth, small with strongly curved apex almost at a right angle.

W i n g s : Areolet pentagonal, symmetrical with very narrow base; radius slightly sinuous, almost right, slightly curved only at apex; stigma narrow, pale brown; nervulus slightly postfurcal; ramulus distinct; veins of both of wings dark, apical veins of front wing distinct, apical veins of hind wings weak; membrane of wings hyaline. Length of front wing 1,5 times shorter than body length.

A b d o m e n : Of female from above narrow, fusiform, with strongly projecting sheath of ovipositor, sharply oxypygous; second tergite from above 1,1 times shorter than width at apex; sheath of ovipositor from above far protrude behind apex of abdomen, more than length of tergites 6-7. First tergite from lateral with gradual bend of petiolus to postpetiolus, almost stright; petiolus bordered by carinae only ventrally, lateral surface of petiolus not sculpturated, shining; petiolus narrow, from above gradually broadened to postpetiolus; middle field of postpetiolus distinctly elevated, not bordered, considerably wider than lateral fields, smooth, sometime with impression, lateral fields with big smoothed punctures, surface of postpetiolus shining. Gastrocoeli deeply impressed, short and slightly oblique; thyridia distinct, 2,5 times wider than interval between them; lunulae distinct, of middle size, situated behind middle of 2nd tergite; surface of tergites 2-4 densely punctured by small superficial punctures, shining, puncturation of tergite 5 very weak, tergites 6-7 only just shagreened. All sternites with fold, considerably unsclerotized. Hypopygium with fold.

C o l o r a t i o n : Head and thorax black; white: frontal orbits, collar and hind angles of pronotum, spot on subalarum, base of front wing and scutellum from above; 1-5th tergites of abdomen red, 6-7th darkened, tergite 6 with wide white stripe at apex, tergite 7 entirely white; Legs predominately red, coxae and trochanteres black, trochanteres 1 of front legs with white apex.

S i z e : Body length – 7,5-8,2; front wing – 5,2-6,5; flagellum – 6,0-7,5 mm.

The differential diagnosis of females of the genus *Pseudoplatylabus*

<i>Pseudoplatylabus violentus</i> (GRAV.)	<i>Pseudoplatylabus uniguttatus</i> (GRAV.)
F l a g e l l u m	
32-33-segments.	36-segments.
H e a d	
Occipital carina from above deeply but roundly impressed.	Occipital carina from above deeply almost angularly impressed.
Clypeus with slightly emarginated, almost straight front margin (Plate 1,3).	Clypeus with round front margin (рис. 1).
Head entirely black.	Head black with white frontal orbits.
T h o r a x	
Interspaces between punctures on mesonotum without granulated sculpture.	Interspaces between punctures on mesonotum with granulated sculpture (fig. 2).
Subalarum thin, high, sharp.	Subalarum blunted, some thickened and not so high.
Speculum roughly wrikly-punctured as and other part of mesopleurae.	Speculum shining with sparse punctures.
Surface of mesopleurae matt.	Surface of mesopleurae shining.
Horizontal part of scutellum densely punctured by big punctures, matt.	Horizontal part of scutellum with rare smoothed punctures, with slight shine.
Carinae of propodeum sharp.	Carinae of propodeum distinct but weak.
Thorax without white pattern.	Collar and hind angles of pronotum, spot on subalarum, base of front wing and scutellum from above white.
W i n g s	
Veins of both of wings light, apical veins of hind wings in a form of trace.	Veins of both of wings dark, apical veins distinct.
A b d o m e n	
Tergite 1-3 and 4 th up to middle red, tergites 5-7 black, 6-7 th with big white spots.	Tergites 1-5 of abdomen red, 6-7 th darkened, tergite 6 with broad white stripe at apex, tergite 7 entirely white.

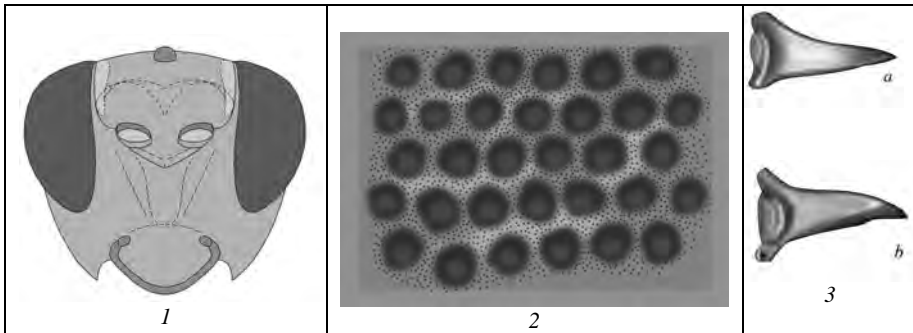


Fig. 1-3: Peculiarities of morphology of Joppocryptini: (1-2) *Pseudoplatylabus uniguttatus* (GRAV.): (1) contour of a head in front. (2) sculpture of mesonotum surface; (3a,b) *Londokia leleji* sp.n. mandible: (a) in front, (b) fronto-ventral view.

***Londokia* nov.gen.**

D i s c u s s i o n :

Sexual dimorphism in the tribe Joppocryptini is not so radically expressed as for example in the tribe Ichneumonini (Ichneumonina). Therefore, we found it quite justified to perform the description of new taxa using for description only the male samples.

Genus has the basic signs, that indicate its affiliation with the tribe Joppocryptini. And thus, it is the second genus of the tribe in the Holarctic region.

First of all, it is the typical sickle-shaped mandibles with developed sharp upper tooth and reduced, moved inside lower one. Clypeus is somewhat different in form both from *Eccoptosage* KRIECHBAUMER and from Holarctic *Pseudoplatylabus* SMITS van BURGST. However, the shape of clypeus corresponds to the main features of the tribe. It is slightly separated from the face, but slightly impressed to the apex, but nevertheless impressed, although it is not flattened toward the apex to the same extent as in most members of the tribe. Middle field of face is slightly elevated and indistinctly differentiated as well.

Flagellum of males of the genus being described, as well as of males of *Pseudoplatylabus* is nodose with transverse, bristle-topped carinae. Surface of mesonotum is dull as it is characteristic for representatives of the tribe, with characteristic granulated structure between punctures. Granulated sculpture is developed to a varying degree and on other parts of the body. Surface of a head between punctures is granulated, but not dull as on mesonotum, shining. Scutellum, like in all representatives of Joppocryptini is highly elevated and bordered by carinae laterally. Propodeum is with complete set of carinae, of broken type, although considerably slanted backwards. Further evidence in favor of tribal affiliation of the genus is the morphology of the first and second tergites of abdomen. The shape of the first tergite is similar to shape of representatives of *Pseudoplatylabus* SMITS van BURGST and *Eccoptosage* KRIECHBAUMER. First tergite is practically not sculptured laterally and not bordered by carinae and almost straight from lateral. Middle field of postpetiolus is convex, smooth, not bordered. Second tergite is with developed gastrocoeli and distinct almost not oblique thyridia, that are considerably wider than interval between them.

Distribution: Russian Far East.

Morphology:

Males

Flagellum: Bristle-shaped, ribbed up to apex, not widened behind middle.

Head: Head contour from front narrowed downwards and from above behind eyes backwards, vertex from ocelli sharply slanted down to occipital carina; malar space very short; mandibles sickle-shaped, curved in middle, with sharp upper tooth and reduced lower one, moved inside and situated with the same plane with upper tooth; clypeus convex at base and slightly impressed to apex (but not flattened sharply as at *Pseudoplatylabus* with strong impression along front margin and elevated lateral margins), with emarginate front margin, very slightly separated from slightly differentiated middle field of face, bordered along front margin; antennal cavities small, not separated dorsally by distinct border. Face with granulated surface sculptures between punctures, shining, surface of temples polished.

Thorax: Mesonotum moderately convex; notauli narrow, distinct almost up to middle of mesonotum; surface of mesonotum with granulated sculpture between punctures, dull; sternaui weak or absent; scutellum high elevated above postscutellum, bordered laterally up to apex by sharp carinae, with convex horizontal part and with granulated sculpture between punctures, its surface from dull to smooth, shining. Propodeum from lateral of broken type with convex horizontal part, without apophyses but with broadened carinae at their place and full set of carinae; area basalis with knoll.

Legs: Slender.

Wings: Areolet from pentagonal with very narrow base to quadrangular; ramulus from very short to completely its absence.

Abdomen: First tergite from lateral with gradual bend from petiolus to postpetiolus, middle field of postpetiolus smooth, not bordered. Gastrocoeli deeply impressed, almost not oblique; thyridia sharp, wider than interval between them; lunulae distinct; tergite 2 with smoothed granulated sculpture between punctures.

Coloration: Body with abundant white (yellow) pattern. Face entirely white, spots on the apex of propodeum, or apices of all tergites or tergites 6-7 with white or yellow pattern. Legs with abundant yellow pattern.

Size: Body length – 7,5-8,7.

Palaearctic species of the genus *Londokia* nov. gen.

- 1(2) Mandibles from above sharply curved in middle and bordered by lower (inner) margin; tergites 2-5 of males abdomen with white pattern on apex, tergites 6-7 without white pattern..... *Londokia kasparyani* nov.sp.
- 2(1) Mandibles from above smoothly curved and not bordered by lower (inner) margin; tergites 2-5 of males abdomen without white pattern, only tergite 6 with narrow stripe at apex and tergite 7 entirely white..... *Londokia leleji* nov.sp.

***Londokia kasparyani* nov.sp. (Plate 2)**

Holotype. ♂, Russian Far East, Evrejskaja AO, zh-d. st. Londoko, Querceetum and flood plain, 03.08.1981, Kasparyan leg. The holotype is deposited in the collection of Zoological Institute RAS, St. Petersburg.

Male

Flagellum : Bristle-shaped, 30-segments, ribbed from segment 4, not widened behind middle; distinct tyloides absent, only big indistinct oval darkenings on their place. Flagellum 1,1 times shorter than front wing and 1,4 times shorter than body length.

Head : Head contour from front roundly narrowed downwards, transversal, 1,2 times wider than height; eyes large, temples from front visible in 1/5 of lower part of an eye; genae short, malar space 10,4 times shorter than height of an eye; head from above rather stout, 2 times wider than length in middle. Vertex from lateral behind hind ocelli smoothly, but sharply slanting down to occipital carina; temples rather narrow, 1,1 times shorter than longitudinal diameter of an eye in the middle, from above sharply roundly narrowed behind eyes, from side parallel to hind margin of an eye; occipital carina from above slightly roundly impressed far not reach level of eyes and hind ocelli, sharp all round, meeting with hypostomal carina practically reach of mandible base; hypostomal carina on short distance before meeting with occipital one curves and situated adjoining to occipital carina; hypostomal carina not visible from lateral; malar space short, 3 times shorter by length than mandible base width; mandibles sickle-shaped, strongly curved and bordered by lower (inner) margin, upper tooth long and sharp, lower one only just marked, but distinct, strongly moved inside in comparison with upper tooth, not visible from front; clypeus two times broader than height, convex at base and impressed from middle to apex, only just visible separated from face by very weak broad impression, clypeus with distinctly emarginate front margin, lateral margins oblique with rounded angles, bordered by front margin; clypeal foveae sharp, slit-like with broad impression around them; labrum narrow, triangle, equal by breadth to central part of front margin of clypeus; middle field of face very slightly elevated above lateral fields and only just marked, approximately equal by breadth to lateral fields in middle; antennal cavities not great, not sharp, almost merged in middle, laterally reach borders of eyes without distinct upper border, with weak lateral tubercles, tubercle between antennal fossae only just marked; antennal fossae small, front margins of antennal fossae quite high elevated above lateral fields; ocelli of normal size, diameter of lateral ocellus 1,1 times less than distance from ocellus to an eye; ocellar triangle only just elevated. Upper part of clypeus punctured by big connivent smoothed punctures more sparse to apex, apical third smooth, front and lateral margins bordered; surface of face punctured by big smoothed connivent punctures; frons under front ocellus with weak smoothed wrinkling and puncturation; vertex and temples with sparse smoothed irregular punctures; surface of head between sculptural formations characteristically smoothly-granulated, shining.

Thorax : Collar of pronotum long with straight front margin, transverse furrow of pronotum narrow, shallow, not interrupted by keel; pronotal base almost straight with sharp apical angle; epomiaae strong, pronotal ridge slightly thickened; surface of pronotum in upper half densely punctured by small smoothed punctures and smoothly wrinkly-punctured in lower one. Mesonotum moderately convex, 1,1 times longer than breadth; notauli narrow, distinct almost to middle of mesonotum; surface of mesonotum very densely punctured by connivent punctures, dull, interspaces between punctures with granulated sculpture; prepectus with smoothed wrinkling, shining; prepectal carina apically far not reach margin of pronotum; subalarum thickened; speculum smooth, not punctured; mesopleural fovea not expressed, but area around it broadly impressed; lower part of mesopleurae (mesosternum) not separated angularly, with gradual bend; sternauli

absent; mesopleurae densely smoothly wrinkly-punctured by irregular punctures; surface of mesopleurae polished in upper 2/3 and with granulated sculpture between punctures in lower part; scutellum high elevated above postscutellum, bordered laterally by carinae up to apex, horizontal part of scutellum convex, densely punctured by round punctures, matt, with granulated sculpture between punctures; vertical surface of scutellum and postscutellum sculpturated similarly. Hind margin of metanotum with triangle projections opposite lateral longitudinal carinae. Propodeum from lateral of broken type, but more over slanted backwards with convex horizontal part, its horizontal part 1,7 times shorter than area posteromedia in middle; all carinae of propodeum sharp; basal area short, convex with weak knoll; area superomedia hexagonal, with equal length and breadth, narrowed and rounded from costulae anteriorly; costulae in middle of area superomedia; areae dentiparae at apices without denticles; carina closing area dentipara and area spiraculifera at apex broadened almost leaf-like; spiracles long, 2,7 times longer than width. Surface of area superomedia polished, area dentipara with big angular connivent punctures, area spiraculifera wrinkled; metapleurae with big irregular punctures with polished intervals between them; surface of propodeum without microsculpture, polished; propodeum, with exception of area superomedia, with long light pubescence.

L e g s : Very long and slender, hind femur and tibiae slightly thickened; hind coxae with dense smoothed puncturation; claws curved in upper third.

W i n g s : Areolet pentagonal, symmetrical with quite narrow base; stigma narrow, dark; radius slightly sinuous, almost straight; nervulus interstitial, ramulus expressed, short; veins of both of wings light, normally sclerotized, including apical ones; membrane of wings hyaline. Length of front wing 1,3 times shorter than body length.

A b d o m e n : From above rather narrow, fusiform, with distinct constriction between tergites 2-3; second tergite from above 1,1 times shorter than width at apex. First tergite from lateral with gradual bend of petiolus to postpetiolus, almost stright; petiolus not bordered by carinae, only with indistinct trace of dorsolateral carina, lateral surface of petiolus sculpturated weakly expressed smoothed transversal ribs, shining; petiolus narrow, from above gradually broadened to postpetiolus; middle field of postpetiolus distinctly elevated, not bordered, wider than lateral fields, smooth; lateral fields with some big smoothed punctures laterally, surface of postpetiolus shining. Gastrocoeli deeply impressed and almost not oblique; thyridia sharp, 1,1 times wider than interval between them; lunulae distinct, oval, sharply different by color, situated behind middle of second tergite; surface of tergite 2 densely punctured by small punctures, longitudinally wrikly-punctured between gastrocoeli and up to middle, other tergites densely punctured by superficial punctures which are decreasing in diameter towards the apex; interspaces between punctured with smoothed granulated sculpture, but abdomen shining. Sternites 2-5 almost completely unsclerotized with fold. Hypopygium with oblong roundeg apex.

C o l o r a t i o n : Black with abundant white (yellow) pattern: scapus in front, face entirely, frontal and vertical orbits, temples in lower part broadly, mandibles except apex and palpa, margin of pronotal base broadly, collar and upper margin of pronotum, propleurae, tegulae, subalarum, lower half of mesopleurae and base of front wing, scutellum except middle and postscutellum, metanotum partially, spots on apex of propodeum, base and apex of first tergite, base, lateral margins and apex of tergites 2-3, tergites 4-5 with stripe on apex. Front and middle legs predominantly white, coxae of hind legs ventrally and trochanters 1 white; femora tibiae and tarsi predominantly reddish-brown; apices of hind femora and tibiae darkened.

S i z e : Body length – 8,5; front wing – 6,5; flagellum – 6,0 mm.

Londokia leleji nov.sp.

H o l o t y p e . ♂, Russian Far East, Ussurijsk, Kondratenovka, 03.08.1992, Tereshkin A. leg.

P a r a t y p e . ♂, Russian Far East, Ussurijsk, 13.08.1992, Tereshkin A. leg. The holotype and paratype are deposited in the collection of Zoological Institute RAS, St. Petersburg.

M a l e

F l a g e l l u m : Bristle-shaped, 29-32-segments, ribbed from segments 3-4, not widened behind middle, with white semiannulus on (11)12-14(15,16) segments; tyloides distinct, short-oval on segments 8-15 or 11-17. Flagellum 1,1 times shorter than front wing and 1,6 times shorter than body length.

H e a d : Head contour from front roundly and rather strongly narrowed downwards, transversal, 1,3 times wider than height; eyes large, temples from front visible in 1/5 of lower part of an eye; genae short, malar space 7,7 times shorter than height of an eye; head from above rather stout, 1,9 times wider than length in middle. Vertex behind hind ocelli in middle slightly impressed to occipital carina; temples from lateral rather long, 1,2 times longer than longitudinal diameter of an eye in the middle, from above convex and slightly narrowed behind eyes, from side slightly narrowed downward from middle; occipital carina from above rather strongly and roundly impressed but not reach level of eyes and hind ocelli, sharp all round, meeting with hypostomal carina on mandible base; hypostomal carina not visible from lateral; malar space short, 2,6 times shorter by length than mandible base width; mandibles sickle-shaped, smoothly curved and not bordered by lower margin, upper tooth long and sharp, lower one only just marked, but distinct, strongly moved inside in comparison with upper tooth, not visible from front; clypeus 2,2 times broader than height, convex at base and impressed from middle to apex, only just visible separated from face by very weak broad impression, with distinctly emarginate front margin, lateral margins oblique with rounded angles; clypeal foveae sharp, rounded with broad impression around them; labrum narrow, rounded, equal by breadth to central emarginated part of front margin of clypeus; middle field of face distinctly elevated above lateral fields, approximately 1,5 times wider than lateral fields in middle; antennal cavities not great, deep, laterally reach borders of eyes but far not reach level of front ocellus, lateral tubercles not expressed, tubercle between antennal fossae weak, but distinct; antennal fossae small, front margins of antennal fossae quite high elevated above lateral fields; ocelli of normal size, diameter of lateral ocellus 1,3 times less than distance from ocellus to an eye; ocellar triangle only just elevated. Clypeus punctured at the base by big connivent smoothed punctures more sparse to apex, front and lateral margins bordered; surface of face punctured by big smoothed convenient punctures; frons punctured by convenient punctures; vertex and temples with superficial irregular punctures; surface of head between sculptural formations characteristically granulated except polished antennal cavities, shining; granulated sculpture more distinctly expressed in upper part of face and in area of frons, on temples very slight, smoothed, but distinct.

T h o r a x : Collar of pronotum long with straight front margin, transverse furrow of pronotum narrow, shallow, not interrupted by keel; pronotal base sinuous with sharp apical angle; epomiae sharp, pronotal ridge slightly thickened; surface of pronotum in upper half densely punctured by small rather sharp punctures, in lower one by only just visible rare smoothed punctures, practically not sculptured. Mesonotum quite strongly

convex, 1,1 times longer than width; notauli narrow, distinct in front third of mesonotum; surface of mesonotum very densely punctured by connivent punctures, dull, interspaces between punctures with granulated sculpture; prepectus with smoothed punctures, shining; prepectal carina apically far not reach margin of pronotum; subalarum slightly thickened, high; speculum smooth; mesopleural fovea not expressed, but area around it sharply impressed; lower part of mesopleurae (mesosternum) not separated angularly with gradual bend; sternauli slightly impressed up to middle of mesopleurae; mesopleurae densely punctured to wrinkly-punctured in upper third; surface of mesopleurae between sculptural formations polished in upper half and with granulated sculpture between punctures in lower one; scutellum high elevated above postscutellum, bordered by carinatae laterally up to apex, horizontal part of scutellum convex, with sparse smoothed punctures with smoothed granulates sculpture between them, shining; vertical surface of scutellum and postscutellum sculptured similarly. Hind margin of metanotum with triangle projections opposite lateral longitudinal carinae. Propodeum from lateral of broken type with convex horizontal part, its horizontal part 1,5 times shorter than area posteromedia in middle; all carinae of propodeum sharp; basal area fairly long, convex with distinct knoll; area superomedia hexagonal, with equal length and breadth, rounded from costulae anteriorly; costulae in middle of area superomedia; areae dentiparae at apices without denticles but carinae closing area dentipara and area spiraculifera at apex distinctly broadened; spiracles elongated, 2 times longer than breadth; area superoexterna and area dentipara with big punctures, area spiraculifera wrinkly-punctured; metapleurae with big irregular punctures. Surface of propodeum from polished to polished with indistinct granulated sculpture at area of area superomedia (paratype).

L e g s : Slender; claws small, slightly thickened at base, curved in upper third almost at right angle.

W i n g s : Areolet quadrangular, external vein of apex shorter than internal one; stigma narrow, dark; radius very slightly sinuous, almost straight; nervulus interstitial, ramulus from very short (paratype) to almost entirely its absent; veins of both of wings dark, normally sclerotized, including apical ones; membrane of wings hyaline. Length of front wing 1,5 times shorter than body length.

A b d o m e n : From above rather narrow, almost parallelsided at a most part; second tergite transverse, from above 1,2 times shorter than width at apex. First tergite from lateral with gradual bend of petiolus to postpetiolus, almost stright; petiolus with only more over developed ventrolateral carinae, lateral surface of petiolus smoothed, shining; petiolus narrow, from above gradually widened to quite broad postpetiolus; middle field of postpetiolus distinctly elevated, not bordered, wider than lateral fields, smooth; lateral fields with some smoothed punctures; surface of postpetiolus shining, polished. Gastrocoeli deeply impressed, not oblique, rather short; thyridia sharp, reach border of tergite, 2 times wider than interval between them; lunulae distinct, situated behind middle of second tergite; surface of tergites 2-3 densely punctured by sharp connivent punctures, slackening backwards and laterally, other tergites densely punctured by indistinct superficial punctures which are decreasing in diameter towards the apex; granulated sculpture on second tergite only just visible on separate areas, smoothed, surface of abdomen shining. Sternites 2-5 strongly unsclerotized, with fold. Hypopygium with oblong roundeg apex.

C o l o r a t i o n : Body black; white (yellow): spots on scapus, face entirely with small

darkening on middle field, maxillary palpa, margin of pronotal base narrowly, collar and hind angles of pronotum, spots on tegulae, subalarum and base of front wing, vertical surface of scutellum and postscutellum, spots on apex of propodeum, narrow stripe on apex of tergite 6, tergite 7 entirely. Legs predominantly black, coxae and trochanters of front and middle legs and trochanters 1 of hind legs white, apices of femora, tibiae and tarsi of front and middle legs white.

S i z e : Body length – 7,5-8,7; front wing – 4,9-6,0; flagellum – 4,5-5,5 mm.

The differential diagnosis of males of the genus *Londokia* nov.gen.

<i>Londokia kaspanyani</i> nov.sp.	<i>Londokia leleji</i> nov.sp.
F l a g e l l u m	
Tyloides absent.	Tyloides distinct, short-oval.
H e a d	
Temples from lateral rather narrow, in middle only just shorter than longitudinal diameter of an eye.	Temples from lateral rather broad, in middle longer than longitudinal diameter of an eye.
Mandibles sickle-shaped, from above sharply curved in middle and bordered by lower margin (Plate 2 , 6,7).	Mandibles sickle-shaped, from above smoothly curved and not bordered by lower margin (fig. 3).
Clypeal foveae slit-like.	Clypeal foveae rounded.
T h o r a x	
Prepectus with smoothed wrinkling.	Prepectus with smoothed punctures.
Horizontal surface of scutellum densely punctured by round punctures, with granulated sculpture between punctures, matt.	Horizontal surface of scutellum with sparse smoothed punctures with smoothed granulated sculpture between punctures, shining.
W i n g s	
Areolet pentagonal.	Areolet quadrangular.
A b d o m e n	
Thyridia only just visible wider than interval between them.	Thyridia reach border of tergite, 2 times wider than interval between them.
Base and apex of first tergite, base, lateral margins and apex of tergites 2-3, stripe on apex of tergites 4-5 white (yellow).	Only tergite 6 with narrow stripe at apex and tergite 7 entirely white (yellow).

Conclusion

Tribe Joppocryptini is represented in Palaearctic region by two genera and four species. Genus *Pseudoplatylabus* is represented by two species. One of which – *P. violentus* (GRAV.) has transpalaearctic (and broadly, Holarctic) distribution, and *P. uniguttatus* (GRAV.) is distributed only in the West Palaearctic. The new to science genus *Londokia*

nov.gen. is represented also by two species – *L. kasparyani* nov.sp. and *L. leleji* nov.sp. that are distributed only in East Palaearctic. The species are named after famous hymenopterologists D.R. Kasparyan (Zoological Institute RAS, St. Petersburg) and A.S. Lelej (Institute of Biology and Soil Science, Far Eastern Branch of RAS, Vladivostok).

Zusammenfassung

Vorliegende Arbeit gibt eine detaillierte Beschreibung von vier Arten und zwei Gattungen der in der Paläarktis nicht häufigen Tribus Joppocryptini. Für die Wissenschaft als neu vorgestellt wurden die Gattung *Londokia* nov.gen. sowie die beiden Arten *Londokia kasparyani* nov.sp. und *Londokia leleji* nov.sp. Zudem wurden die Arten *Pseudoplatylabus violentus* (GRAV.) sowie *Londokia kasparyani* nov.gen. et nov.sp. grafisch detailliert illustriert.

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Author's address: Alexander M. TERESHKIN
Mendeleeva 5-14
220037 Minsk
Byelorussia
E-mail: a-m-tereshkin@mail.ru

Legends to color plates

- (1) imago; (2) head from above; (3) head from front; (4) propodeum; (5) segments 1-2 of abdomen; (6) mandible in front; (7) mandible from above; (8) segments 10-14 of males flagellum.



Plate 1: *Pseudoplatylabus violentus* (GRAVENHORST, 1829), ♀, ♂ (8).

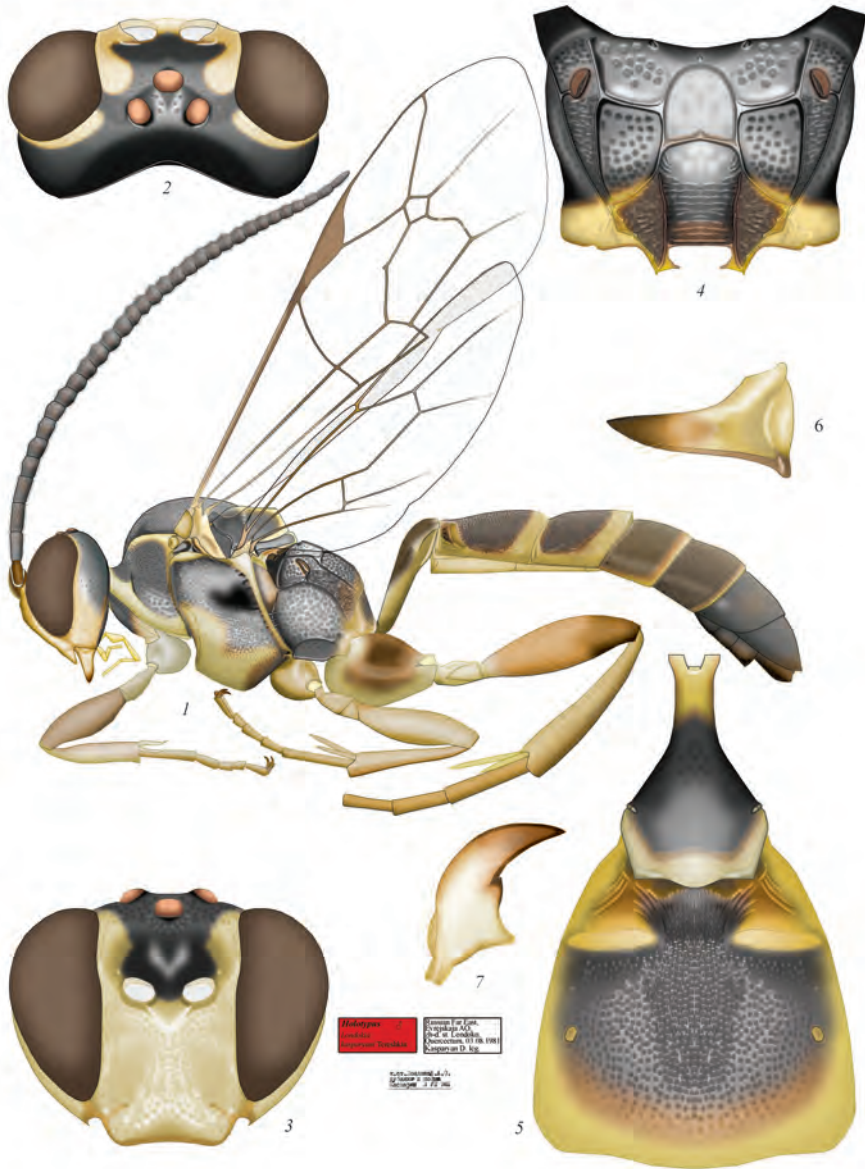


Plate 2: *Londokia kasparyani* nov.sp., ♂.

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