Entomofauna

ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR ENTOMOLOGIE

Band 15, Heft 11: 117-124 ISSN 0250-4413 Ansfelden, 8. März 1994

A new genus and species of the Ichneumoninae Stenopneusticae from the Far East

(Hymenoptera, Ichneumonidae)

A. TERESHKIN

Abstract

A new genus of ichneumon flies of the Ichneumoninae Stenopneusticae *Dilleria* **gen. nov.** from Far East is described. Genus contains single species - *Dilleria erichi* **sp. nov.**. and has vague tribal belonging.

Introduction

Taxonomic peculiarities of the Ichneumoninae subfamily are connected with a great number of close and hardly distinguishable species. Great difficulties arise when connected with the extraction of the supraspecific taxones - genera and tribes. According to G. HEINRICH it is possible to see more frequent presence of the intermediate signs in the Ichneumoninae subfamily than in the majority of other groups, which is connected with the character of its evolution (HEINRICH 1967). Picking out of genus on the basis of the discovered species only proves this statement. More over the combination of the species' signs, described below makes it difficult to expose its tribe's belonging in accordance with the present exiting system of Ichneumoninae Stenopneusticae division into tribes.

Genus *Dilleria* gen. nov.

Type species: *Dilleria erichi* sp. nov.
Distribution: Far East, Amur region.

Morphological characters

Flagellum: Semibristle-shaped, broadened beyond middle and flattened ventrally; length of flagellum equal front wing from the base to the apex.

Head: Occiput cavity, abrupt just after the ocelli (seen from above); temples short, sharply narrowed behind eyes (fig. 3). Clypeus impressed in comparison with surface of face, transverse; clypeal foveae deep; occipital carina join with the carina oralis on the base of mandible. Mandibles long and narrow, upper tooth broad, rounded, lower small and sharp, far from the apex of mandible and slightly out of plane of upper (to the inside margin) (fig.4). Head polished, shiny, without microsculpture.

Thorax: Transverse furrow of pronotum not interrupted by keel. Mesonotum convex; scutellum highly elevated and carinated by sharp keels up to apex, horizontal part convex. Propodeum abbreviated, horizontal part 2 times shorter than declivous; basal area without protuberance; area superomedia transverse, practically half-moon-shaped, costulae before middle; spiracles slightly longish-oval. Thorax polished shiny, without microsculpture.

Legs: Claws of all tarsi not pectinate.

Wings: Areolet quadrangular, pointed in front.

Abdomen: Longish-oval. Petiole flattened at the base, 1.6 times wider than height, laterally carinated by smoothed keels with poor developed ribs between them; median dorsal carinae join with dorsolateral carinae near border of petiole and postpetiole. Thyridia broad equal or wider than the interval between them. Sheath of the ovipisitor protrude beyond apex of abdomen. Abdomen oxypygous.

Discussion

The singled out by us genus does not display any evident similarity with any palearctic or oriental genera. More over his tribe's belonging proceeding from modern system offered by G. HEINRICH (1967-68, 1977) is not enough evident. Structure of mandibles (partly), high elevated and laterally carinated scutellum, shortened propodeum and especially first tergite of abdomen with petiole flatenned at the base and confluent median dorsal and dorsolateral carinae near border of petiole and postpetiole indicate the likeness with Platylabini. At the same time such fundamental for Platylabini signs as strongly convex clypeus and amblypygous abdomen are absent.

For this stage, upon the receipt of supplementary information we consider it to be possible to refer this genus and species to the Ichneumonini's tribe (subtribe Cratichneumonina)

Dilleria erichi sp. nov. ♀ (fig. 1)

Basic color black; white or yellow: marks at the top of scape, annulus on segments 7-11 of flagellum, inner and outer orbits, lateral fields of face, sides of clypeus, mandibles with the exception of the apex; front margin of the pronotum broadly, marks on the angles of pronotum, tegulae, marks on mesopleura, scutellum and postscutellum, big spots on the apex of propodeum, marks on gastrocoeli, narrow stripe on apical margin of the tergite 2, lateral spots at the base of tergite 3, most part of tergite 5, tergites 6,7 practically entirely from above, most part of the coxae and trochanteres 1 of anterior and middle legs, dorsal spot on the coxae and trochanteres 1 of hind legs. Anterior and middle legs ferruginous, the bases of the hind tibiae and segments 1,2 of the hind tarsi dark-red.

Flagellum: With 27-28 segments, broadened beyond middle, from segment 12 fattened ventrally up to apex; segment 1 from the side 4 times longer than the width at the apex, segment 12 square from the side, last but one transverse, equal by width cross diameter of the front ocellus; most wide from the ventral side segment - 16, 1.8 times wider than the length.

Head: Rounded in front (fig. 2), 1.2 times wider than the height; inner margins disperse downwards; borders of antennal fossae slightly elevated, interantenal protuberance developed; median field of face slightly elevated above lateral fields; clypeus transverse, 2.6 times wider than height; malar space brief. Occipital carina developed at all distance.

Thorax: Pronotum smooth, shiny without punctures and microsculpture; epomiae developed. Mesonotum dense punctured, with microsculpture between punctures, slightly shining; notauli deep, developed in the front third. Sternauli deep, reach up to the middle of mesopleura, area around of sternauli wrinkly-punctured; area of speculum spacious, shiny, without traces of punctures. Basal area without protuberance; area superomedia 2 times wider than the length, roundly narrowed in front, costulae before middle (fig. 5); carinae of the area dentipara at the apex and apical transverse carina of the second pleural area form short tooth-like projection; spiracles 1.6 times longer than the width; lateral part of the propodeum roughly punctured, shining between punctures; area dentipara with big sparse punctures, others areas of the horizontal part and area posteromedia without punctures, strongly shining.

Legs: Hind femora thickened, 2.7 times longer than the maximum width from the side; hind tibiae with sharp characteristic impression at the base; hind coxae dense punctured ventrally (the interspaces less than diameter of an puncture).

Wings: Stigma broad, dark; areolet quadrangular; ramulus lack. Nervellus of the hind wing interrupted at the hind third, discoidella pigmented.

Abdomen: Longish-oval, already tergite 2 transverse. Postpetiole sharply transverse, median field slightly expressed, broad, 3.3 times wider than the width of lateral field at the spiracles; median field of postpetiole sinuously-wrinkled with sparse big punctures. Gastrocoeli long; thyridia oblique, broad, 1.1-1.8 times wider than the interval between them, at the interval with impression; median part of tergite wrinkly-punctured, other part with the exception of apex with very dense punctuations (fig. 6); tergite 2 with big strongly distinguishing lunulae. Tergite 3 with dense punctuations; tergite 4 with sparse shallow punctures. Sternites 2-4 unsclerotized in the most part; sternite 5 and hypopygium with membranous stripe at the apex; hypopygium with straight hind margin.

Length: Body 6.5-7.0 mm, forewing 5.4-5.5 mm.

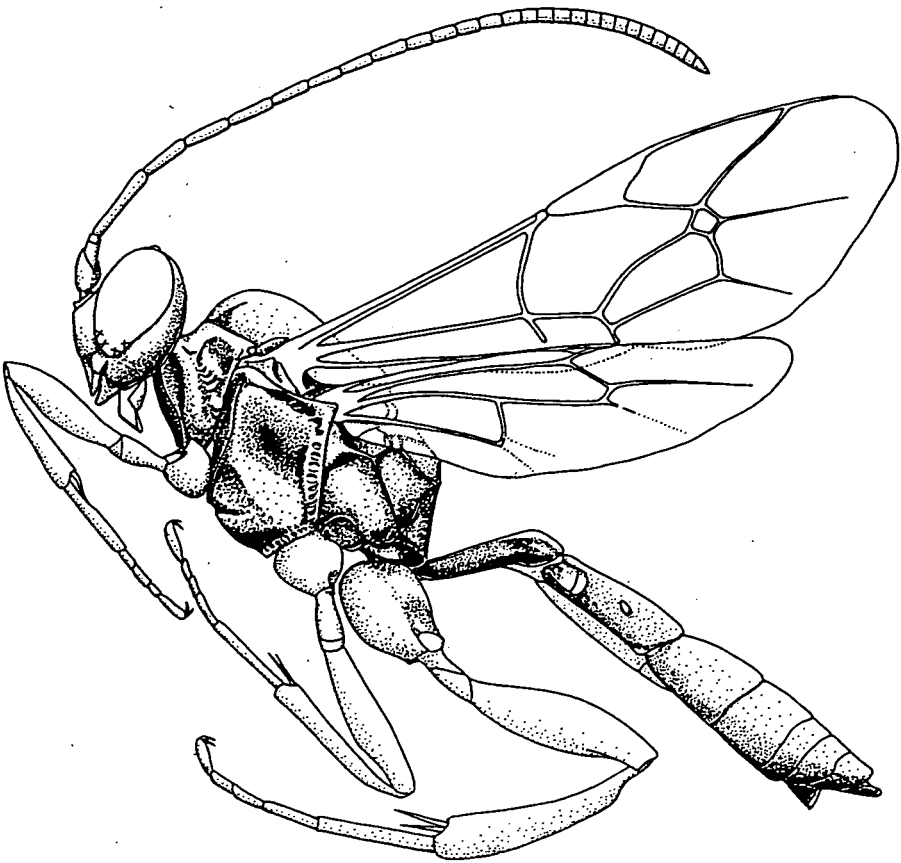
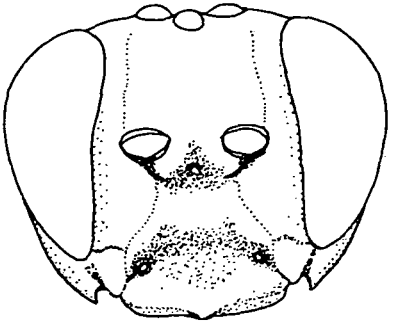
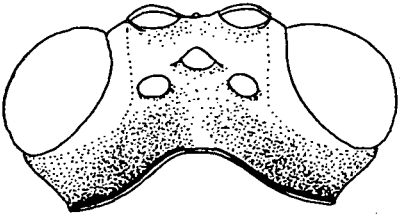


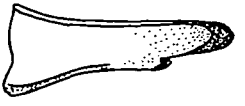
Fig. 1: Dilleria erichi sp. nov., ♀



2

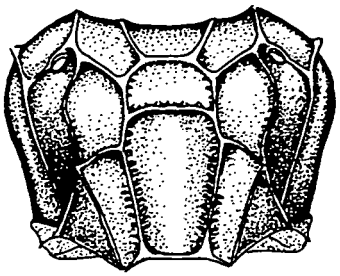


3

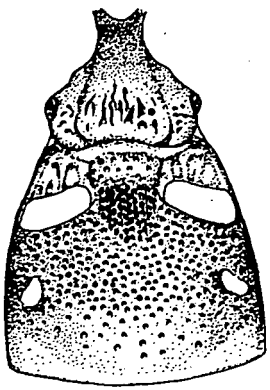


4

Fig. 2-4: Dilleria erichi sp. nov., ♀: 2: head in front view; 3: head in dorsal view; 4: mandible



5



6

Fig. 5-6: Dilleria erichi sp. nov., ♀: 5: propodeum; 6: segments 1-2 of abdomen.

Remarks

Holotype and paratype reveal practically complete coincidence of the signs. However, female of the holotype has an interval between thyridia 1.8 times less, whereas the paratype is only 1.1 times less than the breadth of a thyridia. In spit of such considerable differences we do not find the possibility to single out different subspecies even, on the base of materials which we have at our disposal.

Names of genus and species are given in honour of Dr. Erich Diller.

Material examined

Holotype female: Russia, Primorskij Kraj, Ussurijsk, 13.08.1992. A.TERESHKIN leg.

Paratype female: Russia, Birobidjan, Londoko, river Bira, 03.08.91. D.KASPARYAN leg.

The holotype is deposited in the Zoologische Staatssammlung München. The paratype is deposited in the collection of the Zoological Institute of Sankt-Petersburg.

Acknowledgements

The author is grateful to the International Scientific Fund of Soros and Russian Academy of Natural Sciences for the support of this work.

Literature

HEINRICH, G.H. - 1967-1968. Synopsis and Reclassification of the Ichneumoninae Stenopneusticae of Africa south of the Sahara. - Monograph. Farmington State College Press, 1-5: 1-1258.

HEINRICH, G.H. - 1977. Ichneumoninae of Florida and Neighboring States. - Arthropods of Florida and Neghboring Land Areas 9: 1-150.

Author's address:
A.M.TERESHKIN
Institute of Zoology
Scoriny 27
220600 Minsk 72
Byelorussia

Druck, Eigentümer, Herausgeber, Verleger und für den Inhalt verantwortlich: Maximilian Schwarz, Konsulent für Wissenschaft der O.Ö. Landesregierung, Eibenweg 6, A - 4052 Ansfelden.
Redaktion: Erich Diller, Münchhausenstraße 21, D-81247 München 60.
Michael Hiermeier, Allacher Str. 273 d, D-80999 München.
Max Kühbandner, Marsstraße 8, D-85609 Aschheim.
Wolfgang Schacht, Scherrerstraße 8, D-82296 Schöngeising.
Erika Schamhop, Werner-Friedmann-Bogen 10, D-80993 München 40
Thomas Witt, Tengstraße 33, D-80796 München 40.
Postadresse: Entomofauna, Münchhausenstraße 21, D-81247 München 60.