Entomofauna

ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR ENTOMOLOGIE

Band 22, Heft 5: 49-52 ISSN 0250-4413 Ansfelden, 30. April 2001

A new species of Ichneumoninae Stenopneusticae from the Altay region
(Hymenoptera, Ichneumonidae)

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Abstract

A new species of ichneumon flies, *Aoplus hohlovae* **sp. nov.** (Hymenoptera, Ichneumonidae), from Altay region is described. The species has a vague generic belonging.

Zusammenfassung

Eine neue Ichneumonidae-Art, *Aoplus hohlovae* **sp. nov.**, wird aus der Altay-Region beschrieben. Die Gattungszugehörigkeit der Art ist unsicher.

Introduction

The species described in the article was found in the northern Altay region of Siberia. It is referred to the genus *Aoplus* TISCHBEIN, 1874 on the base of absence of striation on postpetiole (HEINRICH 1962, 1977). At the same time, the species possesses signs of two genera, *Aoplus* and *Stenichneumon* THOMSON, 1893. The shape of tergite 1 is more similar to that of *Stenichneumon* species. G. HEINRICH (1962) regards that a tendency for a more or less pronounced elevation of the base of median field of postpetiole, evident in several species of the genus *Stenichneumon*, and he synonymizes on this base species of the oriental genus *Myermo* CAMERON, 1901. The species described in the article practically has a gibbosity on the elbow of the first abdominal segment, which is absent in *Aoplus* species. Also the very deep gastrocoeli and sharply expressed thyridia are more similar to the species of *Stenichneumon*, for example *S. culpator* (SCHRANK, 1802). In

addition, tergite 1 and 2 are very deeply separated from each other. Morphology of the head, its shape, sculpture of the surface, morphology of clypeus, genae etc. is practically coinci-dental with *S. culpator*. Thus, generic belonging of the described species is doubtful.

Aoplus hohlovae sp. nov.

Holotype ♀ (fig.1): Flagellum three-coloured with white annulus on segments (8)9-12, reddish to annulus. Head entirely black. Thorax black; scutellum entirely and collare of pronotum white, metanotum and propodeum dark red to black (paratype). Legs black; tibiae dark reddish, apex of anterior femora and anterior tibiae in front with white stripe. Abdomen black; segments (1)2-3 red, 4-7 black, tergite 4 red at base.

Flagellum: Bristle-shaped, with 39 segments, from segment 13 flattened up to apex; most broadened segments 1,3 times wider than length, segment 1 from side 1,9 times longer than its width at apex; last but one segment 1,3 times longer than wide.

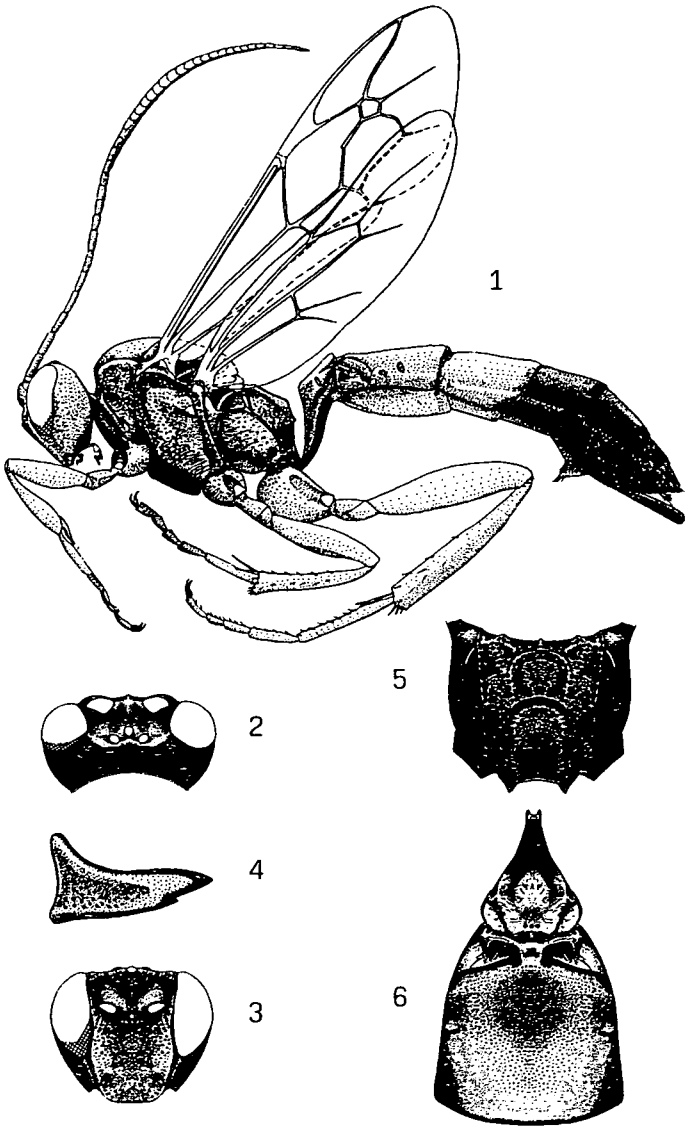
Head: Temples roundish narrowed behind eyes (seen from above) (fig.2), 1,3 times wider than the cross diameter of an eye in the middle, widened downwards (seen from side). Head strongly narrowed downwards (seen from front) (fig.3). Frons roughly wrinkly-punctured with developed microsculpture; antennal cavities very deep; inter-antennal tubercle strongly developed. Face dense punctured (to wrinkled), diameter of punctures less than intervals between them, shining between punctures, without micro-sculpture; middle field of face slightly convex; clypeus scarcely separated from face, with straight front border, flat; lateral borders of clypeus thickened; clypeus shining with sparse big punctures. Cheeks flat, malar space 1,1 times longer than width of base of mandible. Occipital carina joins with the carina oralis far from base of mandible. Lower tooth of mandible considerably shorter than upper one, moved to inner side of mandible (fig.4).

Thorax: Transverse furrow of pronotum very deep and wide; epomiae strong. Meso-scutum very dense punctured to wrinkled, with developed microsculpture, mat, lateral fields very slightly shining; notauli only marked at base, practically absent; scutellum pro-minent, smoothly sloping down to postscutellum, smooth, shining, without lateral carinae; postscutellum longitudinally wrinkled. Mesopleurae densely wrinkly punctured; sternauli absent; subalarum high elevated, thin and sharp; mesopleural fovea very deep. Propodeum abbreviated, horizontal part 1,5 times shorter than area posteromedia; areolation of pro-podeum distinct; costulae practically absent; basal area with strong protuberance, lateral keels indistinct; area dentipara without apophysis; coxal area bordered by carina; Area superomedia square, rounded in front and slightly narrowed backwards; lateral carinae of area posteromedia poorly developed.

Wings: Areolet pentagonal; Stigma light; nervulus slightly postfurcal. Nervellus of hind wing strongly reclival, interrupted at the hind third, discoidella developed.

Legs slender. Hind coxae very dense punctured, with traces of scopa. Hind femora dense superficially punctured on external side.

Abdomen slender, sharply pointed. Middle field of postpetiole smooth, shiny with hardly visible wrinkles; tergite 1 with sharp bend from petiole to postpetiole (63°), practi-cally with a gibbosity on the elbow; dorsal carinae of petiole smoothed; lateral surface of petiole with slight rims. Tergite 2 slightly elongated, practically square; gastrocoeli very deep; thyridia distinct, 3 times wider than the interval between them, oblique to longitudi-



Figs 1-6 *Aoplus hohlovae* **sp. nov.** ♀ - 1: habitus, 2: head from above, 3: head front view, 4: mandible, 5: propodeum, 6: abdominal segment 1-2.

nal axis of body at the angle of 74°; interval between thyridia from smooth (paratype) to wrinkled. Tergite 2 medially from the base to the middle wrinkly punctured, the rest parts of tergite densely superficially punctured, slightly shining. Tergite 3 to the middle wrinkly punctured. Tergite 2 and 3 sharply separated. Apical part of the ovipositor slightly protruding beyond apex of abdomen.

Length: Body 13,5 - 14,5 mm, forewing 9 mm.

Remarks: Holotype and paratype reveal practically complete coincidence of the signs. However, holotype ♀ has a wrinkled interval between thyridia, whereas the paratype has a smooth one. Holotype has dark red propodeum, the paratype a black one.

The species is named after Mrs Valentina HOHLOVA (= KHOHLOVA), sponsor of entomological investi-gations in Byelorussia.

Material examined: Holotype ♀, Russia, Altay region, lake Teletskoye, Kyrsai, river Chulyshman, 7.8.1989. A. TERESHKIN leg. Paratype ♀: Russia, Altay region, Gorno-Altaysk, 26.7.1989. A. TERESHKIN leg.

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

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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 (ZSM), Münchhausenstrasse 21, D-81247 München, Tel.(089)8107-159
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