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Phaeogenes haszprunari, a new Phaeogenini species from the Russian Primorje region (Insecta, Hymenoptera, Ichneumonidae, Ichneumoninae)

Erich DILLER, Kees ZWAKHALS & Alexandr M. TERESHKIN

A b s t r a c t **:** *Phaeogenes haszprunari* DILLER nov.sp. (Hymenoptera, Ichneumoninae, Phaeogenini) is described from the Russian Primorje region.

The new taxon, *Phaeogenes haszprunari* DILLER, is clearly separated from the related species, *Phaeogenes melanogonos* (GMELIN, 1790), by morphological and colour characters, especially by the different size and shape of the teeth on the hind coxae, the wide and flat genal carinae and the area petiolaris delimited by strong lateral carinae.

Phaeogenes melanogonos acroniger CONSTANTINEANU & TATAN 1973, is a syn. nov. of *Phaeogenes melanogonos* (GMELIN, 1790).

K e y w o r d s : Insecta, Hymenoptera, Ichneumonidae, Ichneumoninae, Russia, new species.

Methods

Institutional acronyms:

ZSM.....Zoologische Staatssammlung München, Germany
BZL .....Biologiezentrum des Oberösterreichischen Landesmuseums Linz, Austria

The illustrations are the results of focus stacking photography with a Leica Z16 Apo zoom lens connected to a Nikon 1V1 camera at the ZSM. Stacking of the individual photographs was done with Combine Z software (see http://www.hadleyweb.pwp.blueyonder.co.uk). Additional photo editing was done with GIMP (see http://www.gimp.org).

Taxonomic section

Phaeogenes haszprunari DILLER nov.sp.

E t y m o l o g y : The species is named in honour of Director General Prof. Dr. Gerhard HASZPRUNAR (ZSM) on the occasion of his sixtieth birthday and for his engagement to the research station Panguana in Peru.

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H o l o t y p e ♀: Russia, Primorskij Kraj, Kajmanovka at Ussurijsk, 27.07.92, leg A. Tereshkin (in ZSM). P a r a t y p e s (9♀♀): 2♀♀, Russia, Primorskij Kraj, Kajmanovka at Ussurijsk, 27.07.92, leg A. Tereshkin (in ZSM); 1♀, Russia, Primorskij Kraj, Kamenushka at Ussurijsk, 06.08.92, leg A. Tereshkin (in ZSM); 3♀♀, Russia, Primorskij Kraj, Kamenushka at Ussurijsk, 9.VIII.92, leg A. Tereshkin (in ZSM); 1♀, Russia, Primorskij Kraj, Kondraenovka at Ussurijsk, 3.8.92, leg A. Tereshkin (in ZSM); 1♀, Russia, Primorskij Kraj, Kamenushka at Ussurijsk, 4.VIII.92, leg A. Tereshkin (in BZL); 1♀, Russia, Primorskij Kraj, Kamenushka at Ussurijsk, 9.VIII.92, leg A. Tereshkin (in BZL).

D e s c r i p t i o n o f f e m a l e (Figs 1-4): Body length 5.4-6.8 mm.

Head Supra-antennal fovea clearly concave and polished with fine transverse striae. Frons polished and strongly punctured. Face short, transversely rugulose, with some scattered punctures, rather shining. Supraclypeal area twice as wide as long, clearly separated from clypeus by a deep groove, slightly convex with few punctures. Clypeus polished, convex, scarcely punctate, the apical rim with fine dense punctures. Mandible broad, lower tooth distinctly shorter than upper tooth. Malar space 0,7x width of mandible base, with a shallow coriaceous depression between eye and mandible. Occiput broad, shining, strongly punctured. Temple broad, shining, scarcely punctate. Hypostomal carina about twice as high as the occipital carina. Meeting point at a distance of about 0.6x mandible width below the mandible base where the hypostomal carina is about in line with the mandible base. Gena flat at meeting point, not excavate (Fig. 3).

Flagellum (Fig. 1): With 20-23 segments. Flagellar segments 1-5 longer than broad, segments 1-3 about twice as long as broad.

Thorax (Fig. 1): Pronotal collar short. Mesoscutum strongly punctate and polished. Front of median lobe of mesoscutum more densely punctate. Notaulus not impressed. Scutellum without lateral carinae, strongly punctured, polished between the punctures. Postscutellum very small, densely punctate. Pronotum strongly punctured, polished between the punctures, ventral part with fine transverse striae. Mesopleuron and mesosternum smoothly shining, strongly punctured. Speculum not pronounced. Sternauli very short, barely recognizable. Prepectus short, coriaceous. Prepectal carina reaching front of mesopleuron.

Propodeum (Figs 1, 2): Strongly punctate and shining. Area basalis more or less confluent with area superomedia. Area superomedia about 2.5 x as long as wide, with fine, irregular transverse striae (Fig. 2). Costulae in basal part of area superomedia. Area petiolaris slightly broader than area superomedia, shining, with irregular striae, separated from areae posteroexternae by distinct lateral carinae (Fig. 2). Areae superoexternae with some shallow punctures. Areae dentiparae strongly rugulose, punctured, apical part more rugose. Areae posteroexternae strongly rugulose. Areae spiraculiferae not separated from areae pleurales, both areae rugose. Spiracle small and round. Areae metapleurales densely punctate and polished. Areae coxales rugose, not separated from areae metapleurales.

Wings: Areolet pentagonal, ends of cubitus and subdiscoideus weak. Nervellus weakly postfurcal. End of discoidella very weak.

Legs: Weakly shining, weakly punctate. Coxae, trochanters and trochantelli weakly shining. Coxae weakly punctate Hind coxae with transverse striae ventrally, and with a short tooth at apex (Fig. 4). Tibiae and tarsi rather dull.

Metasoma (Figs 1, 2): Smoothly shining. Postpetiole relatively narrow, polished, with-

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out sculpture. Thyridia weak, rather flat, not very pronounced, removed from base of gasteral tergite 2. Space between thyridia about as wide as one thyridium. Tergite 2 slightly longer than wide, weakly shining, with some widely separated, shallow punctures. Tergites 3-7 transverse. Tergite 3 sparsely punctate centrally, weakly polished. Tergites 4-7 polished, virtually impunctate. Ovipositor well removed from the apex.

Colour (Figs 1, 4): Black. Mandibles reddish. Palpi yellowish brown. Flagellum tricoloured, scapus and pedicellus red, segments 1-5 red, segments 6(7)-10 white, end of flagellum fuscous. Tegulae reddish or brownish, bases of wings yellowish. Legs yellowish red. Tooth on hind coxa reddish. Apices of hind femora and tibiae more or less fuscous. Base of hind tibia sometimes fuscous. Petiolus and tergites 2-3 red, sometimes tergite 4 partially or completely red. Tergites 4 (5)-7 black.

Male: unknown

Differential diagnosis

Phaeogenes haszprunari DILLER nov.sp. is separated from *Phaogenes melanogonos* (GMELIN, 1790), ♀ by the following combination of characters:

Phaeogenes haszprunari DILLER	*Phaogenes melanogonos* (GMELIN, 1790)
Gena at junction of hypostomal and genal carinae not excavate (Fig. 3)	Gena at junction of hypostomal and genal carinae excavate (Fig. 7)
Junction nearly directly below base of mandible (Fig. 3)	Junction medial of base of mandible by about 0.3x width of mandible base (Fig. 7)
Area superomedia very long and slender (Figs 1, 2)	Area superomedia wider and shorter (Figs 5, 6).
The narrow area petiolaris, separated from the areae posteroexternae by strong lateral carinae (Fig. 2)	Area petiolaris is fused with the areae posteroexternae, rarely with very weak, short carinulae indicated (Fig. 6)
Hind coxae ventrally with a short and pointed tooth (Fig. 4)	Hind coxae ventrally with a strong and rounded blackish tooth (Fig. 8)
Postpetiolus relatively narrow (Figs 1, 2)	Postpetiolus broad (Figs 5, 6)
Thyridia flat, not very pronounced (Figs 1, 2)	Thyridia deep, clearly pronounced (Figs 5, 6)

Nomenclatural correction

Based on the original description *Phaeogenes melanogonos acroniger* CONSTANTINEANU & TATAN (1973), is considered as a syn. nov. of *Phaeogenes melanogonos* (GMELIN, 1790), as there is no evidence of discrete variation that would justify the separation of subspecies.

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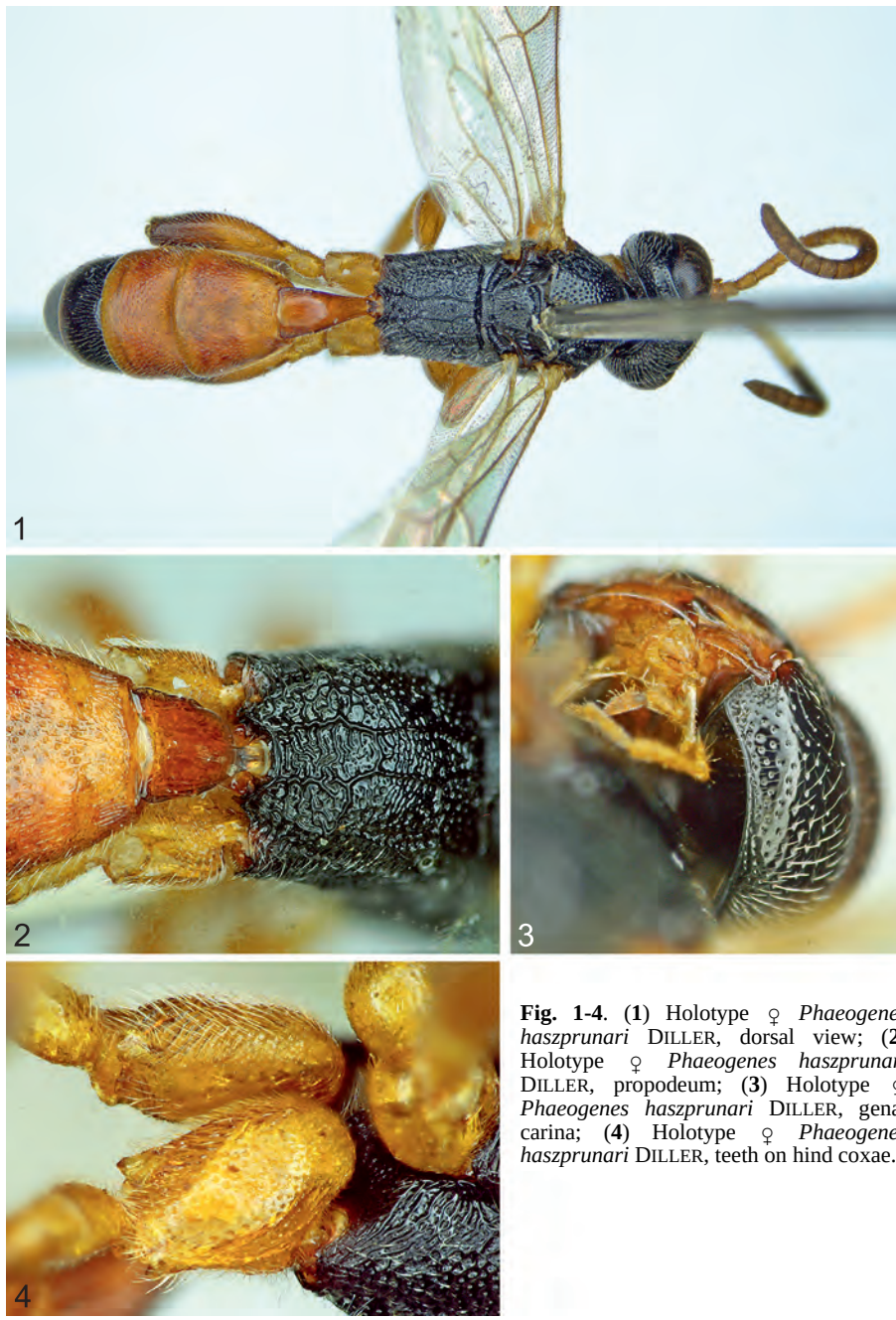

Fig. 1-4. (**1**) Holotype ♀ *Phaeogenes haszprunari* DILLER, dorsal view; (**2**) Holotype ♀ *Phaeogenes haszprunari* DILLER, propodeum; (**3**) Holotype ♀ *Phaeogenes haszprunari* DILLER, genal carina; (**4**) Holotype ♀ *Phaeogenes haszprunari* DILLER, teeth on hind coxae.

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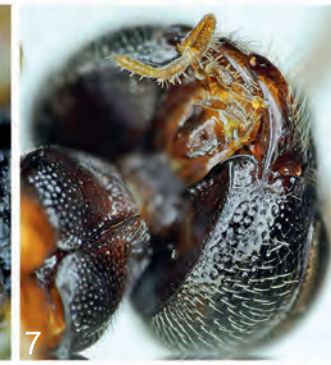

Fig. 5-8. (**5**) ♀ *Phaeogenes melanogonos* (GMELIN), dorsal view; (**6**) ♀ *Phaeogenes melanogonos* (GMELIN), propodeum; (**7**) ♀ *Phaeogenes melanogonos* (GMELIN), genal carina; (**8**) ♀ *Phaeogenes melanogonos* (GMELIN), teeth on hind coxae.

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Zusammenfassung

Phaeogenes haszprunari DILLER nov.sp. (Hymenoptera, Ichneumoninae, Phaeogenini) wird aus der russischen Primorje region beschrieben. Das neue Taxon *Phaeogenes haszprunari* DILLER unterscheidet sich von *Phaeogenes melanogonos* (GMELIN, 1790) durch morphologische und farbliche Merkmale, besonders durch die Größe und Form der Zähne auf den Hintercoxae, die nicht nach vorne unter die Mandibeln gezogenen breiten Genalcarinae sowie durch die Area petiolaris, die seitlich durch Lateralcarinae zu den Areae posteroexternae begrenzt ist. *Phaeogenes melanogonos acroniger* CONSTANTINEANU & TATAN, 1973 ist ein **syn. nov.** von *Phaeogenes melanogonos* (GMELIN, 1790).

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Authors' addresses:

Erich DILLER
Zoologische Staatssammlung München
Münchhausenstraße 21,
D-80217 München, Germany
E-mail: Erich.Diller@zsm.mwn.de

Kees ZWAKHALS
Dr. Dreeslaan 204,
NL-4241 CM Arkel, The Netherlands
E-mail: keeszwakhals@yahoo.com

Alexandr M. TERESHKIN
Institute of Zoology
Akademicheskaya 27,
220072, Minsk, Byelorussia
E-mail: a-m-tereshkin@mail.ru

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