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A new tribe, a new genus and a new species of the Ichneumoninae Stenopneusticae from Europe and Siberia (Hymenoptera, Ichneumonidae)

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Abstract

A new tribe of ichneumon flies of the Ichneumoninae Stenopneusticae Clypeodromini **tribus nov.** from East Europe and Siberia is described. The tribe contains a single genus, *Clypeodromus* **gen. nov.**, and species, *Cl. thyridialis* sp. **nov.**, and occupies an intermediate position between tribe Platylabini and Listrodromini. The paper is illustrated by 7 text-figures.

Zusammenfassung

Ichneumoninae Stenopneusticae Clypeodromini **tribus nov.** aus Osteuropa und Sibirien wird beschrieben. Der neue Tribus enthält eine Gattung, *Clypeodromus* **gen. nov.**, sowie eine Art, *Cl. thyridialis* sp. **nov.**, und steht verwandtschaftlich zwischen den Triben Platylabini und Listrodromini. Die Arbeit ist mit 7 Abbildungen versehen.

Abdomen: Of females amblypygous, longish-oval. Petiole not flattened dorsally, median dorsal carinae reach the base of the tergite and pass above dorsolateral carinae; median field of postpetiole is not clearly defined. Gastrocoely impressed; thyridia transverse, considerably wider than their interspace. Hypopygium of males short and blunt.

Discussion

The new tribe occupies the intermediate position between Platylabini BERTOUMIEU, 1904 and Listrodromini (FOERSTER, 1868) being clearly close to the last. Such signs as transverse furrow of pronotum interrupted by keel, scutellum considerably raised above postscutellum, shortened propodeum, postpetiole without clearly defined median field, amblypygous abdomen and its distinctive coloration peculiar to the range of genus of both tribes.

Very wide, clearly defined thyridia, area dentipara, turning into a small denticle, lunulae on tergites 2-3 of abdomen can be found at Platylabini tribe's species and are absent at Listrodromini's.

On the other hand, such signs as a form of mandibles with two subequal teeth, lying nearly in one and the same plane, median dorsal petiolus' carinae, passing over the dorsolateral carinae, the pectinated claws of females' all tarsus, are not met in the Platylabini tribe and make this species closer to the Listrodromini.

In conclusion, the peculiar form of the transverse clypeus accurately set up from the face with the leaf-like expanded and elevated over the malar space edges is not discovered in both tribes. That is why it seems to be possible to single out the original tribe, proceeding from the peculiarity of the described species and genus.

Genus *Clypeodromus* gen. nov.

Type species: *Clypeodromus thyridialis* sp. nov.

Distribution: East Europe, South Ural, and East Siberia.

Morphological characters

Flagellum: As described for the tribe.

Head: Occiput cavity abrupt just after the ocelli, occipital carina absolute absent dorsally, polished, shiny, with a very convex median field of the face (fig.2). Mandibles and clypeus as described for the tribe.

Thorax: Pronotum and scutellum as described for the tribe. Notauli deep, developed in the front third. Propodeum with the complete set of the keels, with the exception of slightly developed keels, limiting basal area; basal area with protuberance, at times poor developed; area superomedia hexagonal, at times narrowed backwards and rounded in front, costulae before middle; carinae of the

area dentipara at the apex and apical transverse carina of a second pleural area form short flat tooth-like projection being far from the hind coxae; spiracles roundish, scarcely elongate; second pleural area with strong carinae.

Legs: As described for the tribe.

Wings: Areolet wide in front. Nervulus inclival, strongly curved backwards. Nervellus of the hind wing vertical; discoidella absent (fig.7).

Abdomen: Petiole not flattened dorsally, among median dorsal and dorsolateral carinae smooth, without sculpture. Median field of postpetiole not clearly defined and not carinated, without dense punctations and longitudinal striations. Gastrocoeli deeply impressed; thyridia broad and long, transverse, breadth of thyridia three times wider than the interval between them, located at the base of tergite. 2nd tergite up to its apex and 3rd up to the middle with sharp keels (fig.5). Abdomen polished, shiny, without microsculpture. Steraites with longitudinal fold; 2-3 membranous in the larger part. Hypopygium long, sharp.

Clypeodromus thyridialis sp, nov. Female (fig.7)

Basic color of head black; white or yellow: marks on vertex, frontal orbits, sometimes outer orbits in part, marks on sides of clypeus, mandibles except darkened teeth. Flagellum black with white annulus on segments 7-11. Thorax black; white: subalarum, two big spots on the apex of scutellum, sometimes mark on hind lower angle of mesopleura and metapleura. Abdomen black; white: apico-lateral marks on tergites 1-3, apical membranous stripe on tergites 3-5, apical margin on tergite 5, most parts of tergite 6, tergite 7 entirely. Unsclerotized parts of sternites brightly white. Anterior and middle coxae predominantly white, hind coxae black with white spot dorsally. Trochantères of anterior and middle legs entirely white; trochantères of the hind legs with white mark. Femora, tibiae and tarsi of the anterior and middle legs entirely light rufous; femora and tibiae of hind legs ferruginous with darkened apices; hind tarsi darkened.

Flagellum: Semibristle-shaped, with 29 segments; segment 1 2,7 times as long as wide (at the apex), segment the 12 square from the side, last but one segment almost square.

Head: Temples narrowed behind eyes (seen from above), in profile (downwards) strongly widened. Distance between lateral ocelli and eyes about 1,6 diameter of an ocellus. Temple short, about 2 times shorter than the cross diameter of eye. Face about 2,4 times wider than height. Clypeus strongly convex at the base with thin, slightly elevated anterior border; transverse, almost four times as wide as long; very shining with very sparse traces of punctures on the sides. Malar space as long as width of the base of mandible; cheek at the base of mandible with deep hollow. Occiput deeply concave, at the top after the ocelli with little fovea (fig.2). Occipital carina join with the carina oralis far from the base of mandible; carinal junction

considerably broadened. Head very shining, sparse punctures or their traces present only on the face. Upper tooth of mandible 1,5 times longer than lower.

Thorax: Pronotum with strong epomia, its dorsal parts beyond epomia considerably convex. Mesoscutum strongly convex, shiny, with slight wrinkling only in the anterior third. The furrow before scutellum very deep. Mesopleura very polished, without microsculpture, wrinkly-punctured, with the exception of speculum and strongly deepened area below it. Sternauli in a form of a brief crenulate furrow. Propodeum abbreviated, horizontal part shorter, its declivous part about of 1,8 times; length of spiracle approximately 1,5 times longer than width; area superomedia almost as long as width between costulae. Propodeum shiny, without microsculpture.

Legs: All claws pectinate with three teeth (fig.4). Hind coxae ventrally densely and finely punctured with strong hole-shape press at the place of scopa. Hind tibiae pressed at the apex.

Wings: Stigma dark. Basal vein of front wings strongly curved; the inner, lower angle of discocubital cell obtuse (fig.7).

Abdomen: Gstroceli and thyridia as described for the genus. Interspace between thyridia with 5 longitudinal keels, extending to apex of tergite. Tergit 2 wrinkly in the most part, laterally in the apical third with big punctures, tergite 3 wrinkled to the middle. Tergites 4-7 smooth, shining with very sparse punctures. Sternites 2-3 sclerotized in the less part. Hypopygium membranous at the margin, not covered the apex of the ovipositor sheath.

Male

Flagellum bristle-shaped, 28 segments; tyloides linear on segments 9-15 (fig.6); entirely black, without white annulus.

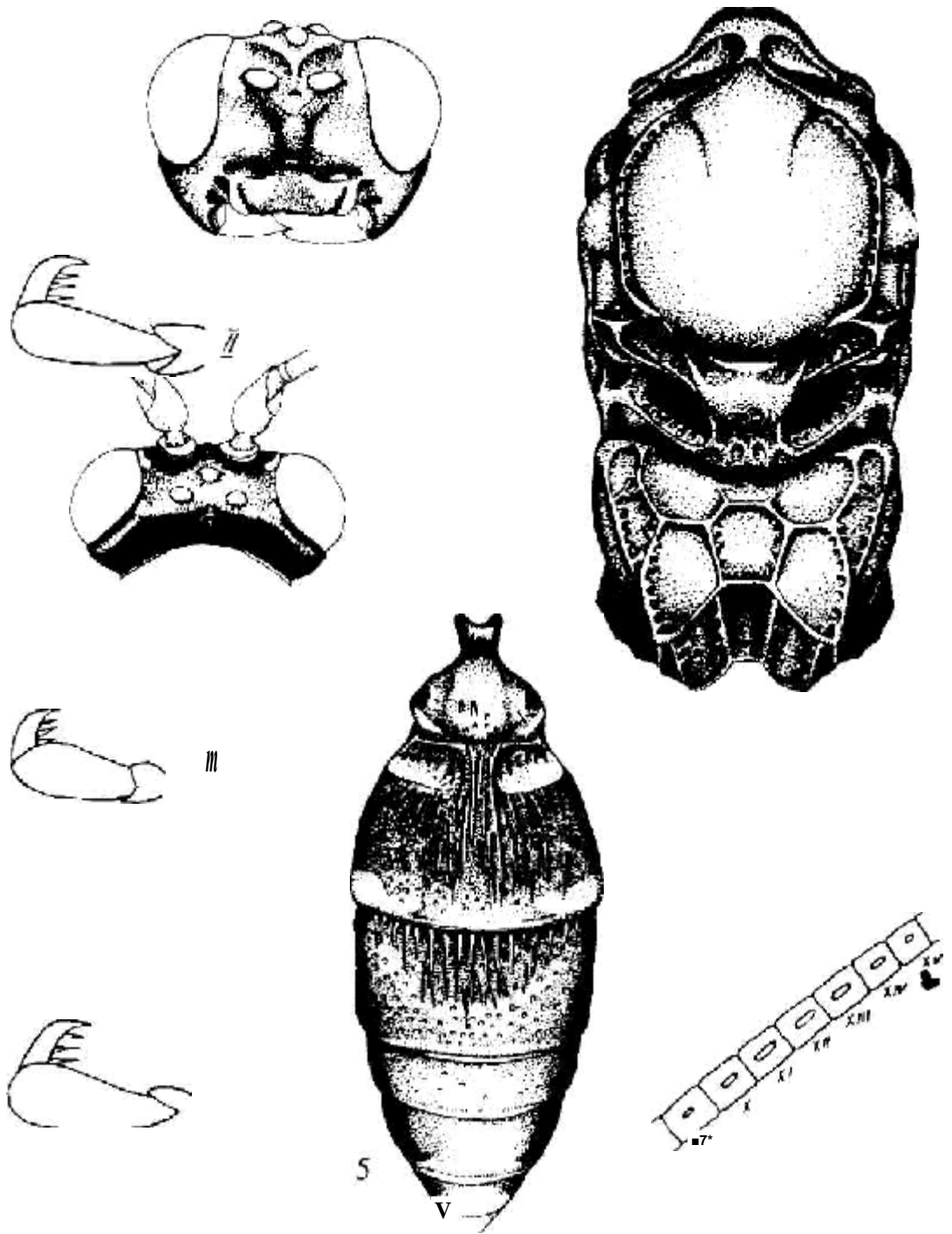
Appearance coincides with the female. Clypeus more convex. Claws not pectinated. Hole-shape press situated in the middle of the ventral surface of hind coxae. White color more distributed: frontal orbits continue on the face, median field of face, clypeus in the middle, with exception of the apex, pronotal ridge, small mark on metapleurum and mark on paramera.

Length: Body 6,6 - 6,7 mm, forewing 4,5 - 4,8 mm.

Material examined

Holotype female: Byelorussia, Beresina national reserve, Postrejje, Malaise trap, 15.VIII.-04.IX.1990. A TERESHKIN leg.

Paratypes: 2 females, Beresina national reserve, Postrejje, Malaise trap, 26.VII.-15.VIII.1990, A. TERESHKIN leg.; male, in the same place, 13.-26.VII. 1990, A. TERESHKIN leg.; female, Byelorussia, Vitebsk, Rossony, r. Drissa, 11.VIII. 1984, A. TERESHKIN leg.; male, Kurgan, Keshovo, 15.VII.1951, E. NARCHUK leg.; female, Irkutsk, V. JAKOVLEV, coll. KOKUJEV.



Figs. 1-6 *Clypeodromus thyridialis* sp. nov.: 1) female, head in front view; 2) female, head in dorsal view; 3) female, thorax in dorsal view; 4) female, claws of the tarsi; 5) female, abdomen in dorsal view; 6) male, tyloides.

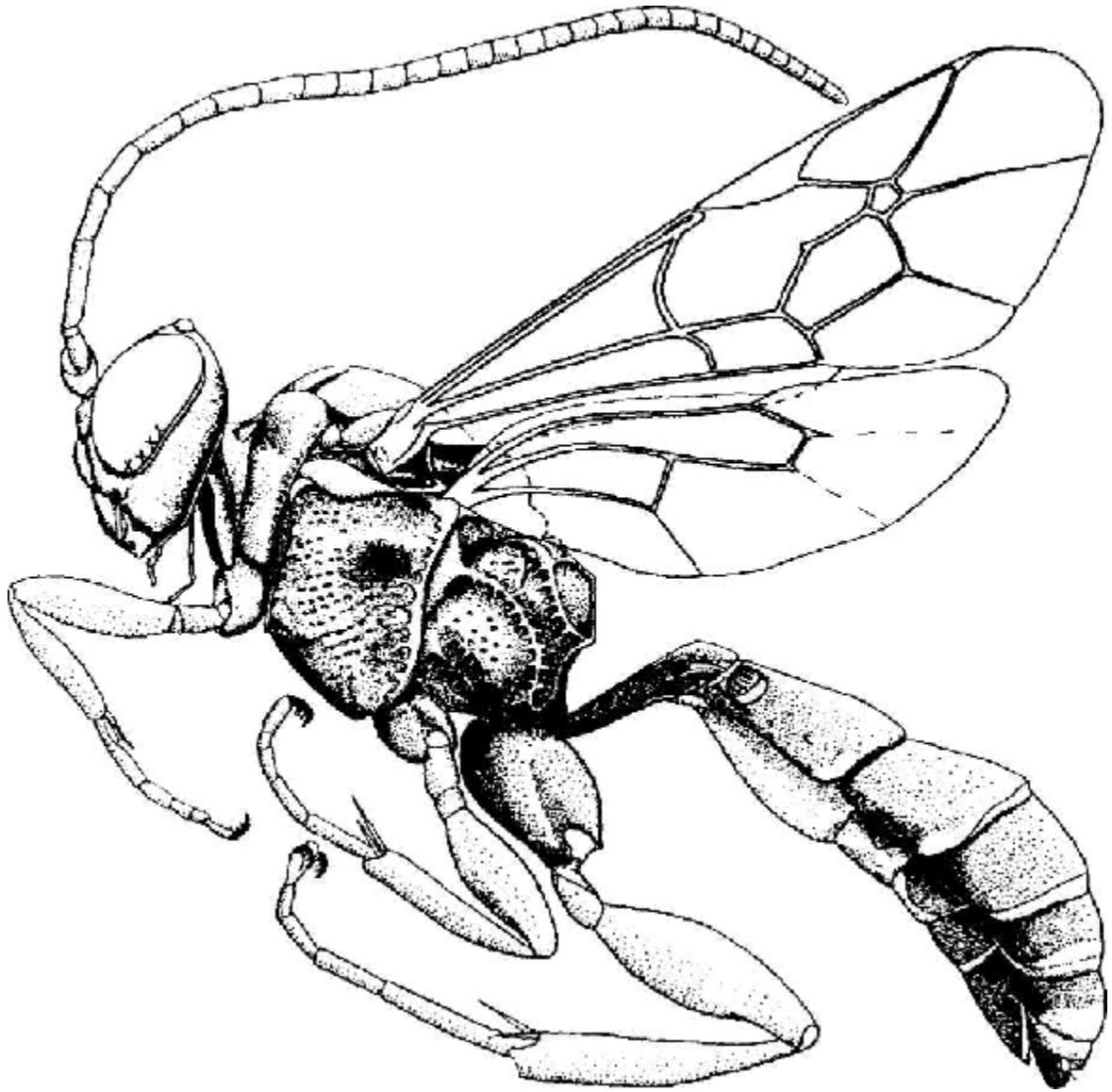


Fig. 7 *Ciypeodromus thyridialis* sp. nov. female.

The holotype is deposited in the collection of the Zoological Institute of Sankt Petersburg. The paratypes (2 females) are deposited in the Zoologische Staatssammlung Munchen. The last two exemplares from the St. Petersburg Zoological Institute collection are in the collection of Moscow University Zoological Museum temporary.

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