

Ichneumonidae new to Finland (Hymenoptera). I.

Reijo Jussila

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Records are presented of 20 ichneumonids new to Finland: *Adelognathus stelfoxi* Fitton, Gauld & Gupta, *Campodorus hamulus* (Gravenhorst), *C. hyperboreus* (Holmgren), *C. rubidus* (Thomson) comb. n., *C. suspicax* (Holmgren), *Mesoleius immarginatus* Thomson, *M. sinuatus* Thomson, *Saotis dorsatus* (Thomson), *S. nigriventris* (Thomson), *Syndipnus atricornis* (Thomson), *Campoplex ferinus* (Holmgren) comb. n., *Bathyplectes stenostigma* (Thomson), *Callidora albovincta* (Holmgren, 1960), *C. analis* (Gravenhorst), *Delopia baueri* (Hinz) comb. n., *D. carpathica* (Szépligeti) comb. n., *Hyposoter tricolor* (Ratzeburg), *Olesicampe curtigena* (Thomson), *Diaparsis carinifer* (Thomson) and *Probles tenuicornis* Horstmann. *Delopia carpathica* is reported for the first time from Sweden. Finnish records of *Echthronomas ochrostoma* (Holmgren) refer to *E. tricineta* (Gravenhorst). *E. ochrostoma* has not been found in Finland.

Reijo Jussila, Krouvintie 92, SF-21330 Paattinen, Finland

Adelognathinae

Adelognathus stelfoxi Fitton, Gauld & Shaw, 1982

Adelognathus stelfoxi Fitton, Gauld & Shaw 1982:282, ♀.

One female has been found in EH: Forssa 19.VI.1969 (M. Nylund leg.). The species is new to the fauna of Finland. It has earlier been found only in Ireland (Fitton et al. 1982).

Adelognathus stelfoxi is characterized by its 12-segmented flagellum (the 4th segment 2.8–3.0 times as long as broad), finely punctate and densely hirsute mesoscutum, proximally black and distally yellow hind coxa, and fore wings from which the second intercubitus vein is lacking.

Ctenopelmatinae

Campodorus hamulus (Gravenhorst, 1829)

Tryphon hamulus Gravenhorst 1829a:322, ♀.

Mesoleius hamulus (Gravenhorst): Holmgren 1855:172, ♀, 1876:24, ♂♀.

Campodorus hamulus (Gravenhorst): Fitton 1978:28.

One female has been found in V: Turku, Ruissalo 671:23 27.VI.1978 in a *Quercus* wood (R. Jussila leg.), 1♂ U: Helsinki 13.VI.1965 (O. Peltonen leg.) and 1♂ St: Pori, Reposaaari 684:12 21.VII.1969 (Hg lamp, V. Lauro leg.). The species is new to Finland. It has earlier been found in North and Central Europe (Schmiedeknecht 1924, Teunissen 1948 and Šedivý 1989), including the British Isles (Fitton 1978).

The male has abundant yellow colour on the thorax; the legs are light-coloured; the gaster is also light, but the 1st and the base of the 2nd tergite are black (the apical tergites sometimes have a black spot). The female is recognized by the orange gaster (only the first tergite is black) and blackish hind legs.

Campodorus hyperboreus (Holmgren, 1855)

Mesoleius hyperboreus Holmgren 1855:148, ♀.

Campodorus hyperboreus (Holmgren): Aubert 1976: 272, ♀.

One male and one female have been found in EnL: Enontekiö, Middle Urtaspahta 769:26 24.VII.1986 on flower clusters of *Angelica archangelica* subsp. *archangelica* (T. Lammes leg.). This species is new to the Finnish fauna. It has earlier been found in Swedish Lapland (Roman 1909).

The female has long thin antennae and strongly shagreened, mat mesopleura (the speculum is shiny). The face and the thorax are wholly black; the gaster is dorsally black except for a reddish central blotch. For more details, see Schmiedeknecht 1925.

The hitherto unknown male is described in Jussila 1991 (p. 43 of this issue).

Campodorus rubidus (Thomson, 1883) comb. n.

Mesoleius rubidus Thomson 1883:935, ♀.

One ♀ has been found in InL: Utsjoki, Kevo 774:50 11–18.IX.1980 (light trap, S. Koponen and E. T. Linnaluoto leg.) and 1♀ in EnL: Enontekiö, Kouttuskaidi 769:27 25.VII.1986 on a patch of snow (T. Lammes leg.). The species, new to the fauna of Finland, has earlier been found in Norway (Thomson 1855).

This species is easily recognized by its colour: The body is dark reddish, mouth and clypeus yellow, humeral bars and tegulae whitish, and propodeum and mesosternum blackish; the legs are reddish, too, except for the black trochantera; the gaster is strongly reddish. The male is unknown.

Campodorus suspicax (Holmgren, 1876)

Mesoleius suspicax Holmgren 1876:8, ♀; Roman 1909: 330, ♂.

Campodorus suspicax (Holmgren): Aubert 1976:277.

One female has been found in EnL: Enontekiö, Kouttuskaidi 769:27 25.VI.1986 on a patch of snow (T. Lammes leg.). This species is new to Finland and has earlier been found only in Swedish Lapland (Holmgren 1876).

Campodorus suspicax has a wholly mat mesopleurum. The thorax, tegulae and gaster (except for the yellow apical margin of its last tergites, and plica) are wholly black. The stigma of the front wings and the legs (except for their black coxae and trochantera) are reddish.

Mesoleius immarginatus Thomson, 1894

Mesoleius immarginatus Thomson 1894:2034, ♀.

This species, new to the fauna of Finland, is not particularly rare. It has been found in the southern and central parts of the country, altogether 10 females from A: Lemland 667:11 8.VII.1984, V: Sauvo, Karuna 669:25 9.VII.1964, 2.VIII.1977 and 30.VII.1978, Turku, Paattinen 672:24 16.VI.1983 and 28.VII.1985 and Naantali 671:22 2.VII.1967, EP: Vaasa 700:22 5.VII.1988, PH: Rautalampi 694:48 18.VII.1983, and Kn: Kuhmo 710:65 10.VII.1980 (R. Jussila leg.). Outside Finland, it has been found in Sweden at least (Schmiedeknecht 1929). The male is unknown.

Mesoleius immarginatus can be recognized by the following features: median longitudinal carina of propodeum distinct; front wing without areolet; face, thorax and gaster black, tergites 2–3 reddish; coxae black to reddish, femora reddish, hind tibiae yellowish orange except for dark base and apex.

Mesoleius sinuatus Thomson, 1894

Mesoleius sinuatus Thomson 1894, ♂♀.

One ♂ has been found in V: Turku, Paattinen 624:24 12.VI.1984, 1♂ in EK: Virolahti 671:54 31.VII.1975 (Hg lamp) and 1♀ in PS: Sonkajärvi 707:51 11.VII.1970 (R. Jussila leg.). This species, which is new to Finland, has earlier been found in Northern Europe at least (Schmiedeknecht 1924).

The Finnish specimens have a whitish yellow face and humeral bars; the scutellum has a yellow blotch; the hind coxae are basally black and apically yellow, the hind femora reddish; gastral tergites 2–4 are more or less yellowish red.

Saotis dorsatus (Thomson, 1888)

Mesoleius dorsatus Thomson 1888:1264, ♀.

Saotis dorsatus Thomson 1894:2019, ♀.

Saotis dorsatus (Thomson): Schmiedeknecht 1914:2819, ♀.

One female has been found in A: Maarianhamina 668:10 13.VII.1975 (Hg lamp, R. Jussila leg.). This species, new to Finland, has earlier been found in Sweden (Schmiedeknecht 1914). The male is unknown.

Characters distinguishing *S. dorsatus* from the following species are its whitish front and reddish middle and hind coxae (the last-named basally blackish), light-coloured gastral sternites and more or less reddish middle tergites. The 2nd tergite is quadratic and the hind tibiae are yellowish with a dark apex.

Saotis nigriventris (Thomson, 1894)

Saotis nigriventris Thomson 1894:2019, ♀.

Saotis nigriventris (Thomson): Schmiedeknecht 1914:2816, ♀.

One female has been found in PS: Nilsä 701:55, 16.VI.1988 (R. Jussila leg.). The species, which has earlier been found in Northern Germany (Thomson 1894), is new to the Finnish fauna. It is characterized by its wholly black body. The legs are reddish except for their more or less black coxae. In the type specimen the apex of the gaster is light-coloured, but in the specimen from Nilsä it is entirely black.

Syndipnus atricornis (Thomson, 1883)

Euryproctus atricornis Thomson 1883:928, ♂♀.

Syndipnus atricornis (Thomson): Schmiedeknecht 1913:2777, ♂♀.

One ♀ has been found in EH: Urjala 2.V.1964 (I. Petäjikkö leg.) and one ♀ in EH:

Humppila 17.VI.1964 (T. Brander leg.); one ♀ has also been found in InL: Utsjoki, Kevo 774:50 9–25.VI.1980 (light trap, S. Koponen and E. T. Linnaluoto leg.). The species is new to the fauna of Finland. It has earlier been found in Sweden (Thomson 1883).

Syndipnus atricornis is a rather large (length 7–8 mm) and robust species. The first gastral segment is wide (length : apical breadth = about 1.45 : 1) and has a long dorsomedial furrow.

Campopleginae

Campoplex ferinus (Holmgren, 1860) comb. n.

Limneria ferina Holmgren 1860:68, ♂♀.

Omorga ferina (Holmgren): Thomson 1887:1133, ♂♀.

One female has been reared from a larva which perhaps belongs to the genus *Homoeosoma* (Lep., Pyralidae) (U: Helsinki 28.VI.1957, O. Peltonen leg.). The species is new to Finland. It has earlier been found in North and Central Europe (Schmiedeknecht 1909).

Campoplex ferinus belongs to the species group whose representatives have a fairly straight genal carina joining the oral carina. This species is rather large (length about 7 mm) and robust. The gaster is medially reddish and the legs are also reddish except for yellowish coxae and trochantera.

Echthronomas tricincta (Gravenhorst, 1829)

Campoplex tricinctus Gravenhorst 1829b:530, ♀.

Anilasta ochrostoma (Gravenhorst): Horstmann 1975:24, ♂♀.

Echthronomas tricincta (Gravenhorst): Horstmann 1987:59, ♂♀.

In Finland this species has earlier been recorded under the name *ochrostoma* (Holmgren). The specimens of *Anilasta ochrostoma* sensu Thomson, 1887, and *Echthronomas ochrostoma* sensu Schmiedeknecht, 1908, however, belong to *E. tricincta* (Horstmann 1987).

E. tricincta (Gravenhorst) has been found in Southern and Central Finland. (e.g. V, EH, ES, St, EP and PS), Poland and France. *E. ochrostoma* (Holmgren) has been found in Norway, Germany and France (Horstmann 1987).

Bathyplectes stenostigma (Thomson, 1887)

Canidia stenostigma Thomson 1887:114, ♂.

Bathyplectes stenostigma (Thomson): Horstmann 1974: 70, ♂♀.

This species, new to Finland, is distributed in the southern and central parts of the country: 12♂♂ have been found in V: Sauvo, Karuna 669:25 in July 1963–1981, 2♂♂ in V: Turku, Paattinen 672:24 [23.V.1984 and 11.III.(!)1987] (R. Jussila leg.), 1♀ in EH: Forssa 15.VII.1964 (M. Käpylä leg.) and 1♀ in EP: Ilmajoki 667:27 29.III.1986(!) (V.-M. Mukkala leg.). It has previously been found in Northern and Central Europe, the USSR and the USA (Horstmann 1974).

B. stenostigma is distinguished by the following features: clypeus basally rough and very finely punctate on its apical margin with a fairly wide, flat, irregularly and coarsely punctured transverse swelling; hind tibiae light, inner surface sometimes subbasally and apically somewhat dark. For more details, see Horstmann 1974.

Callidora albovineta (Holmgren, 1860)

Limneria albovineta Holmgren 1860:56, ♀.

Callidora albovineta (Holmgren): Thomson 1887:1136, ♂♀.

Callidora annellata Thomson 1887:1136, ♂♀.

1♀ U: Helsinki, Santahamina 667:39 8.VIII.1975, 1♀ U: Elimäki, Mustila 673:46 14.VIII.1975, and 3♀♀ EK: Virolahti 671:46 14.VIII.1975 (all specimens with a Hg lamp, R. Jussila leg.). The species is new to the Finnish fauna. It has earlier been found in Northern and Central Europe (Schmiedeknecht 1909, Aubert 1963 and Šedivý 1989).

The female is distinguished by the presence of a white band on the antenna, but this character does not occur in the male. For more details, see Townes 1969.

Callidora analis (Gravenhorst, 1829)

Callidora analis Gravenhorst 1829b:583, ♀.

Neocallidora analis (Gravenhorst): Ozols 1966:47, ♂♀.

Callidora analis (Gravenhorst): Townes 1969:165.

One female has been found in EH: Forssa 26.VI.1970 (I. Rämö leg.). This species, which is new to Finland, has earlier been found in Central and Eastern Europe (e.g. in Latvia) (Ozols 1966).

Callidora analis resembles *C. albovineta*. One of the differences between them is that its genal carina joins the oral carina at the base of the mandible (in *albovineta* it joins the oral carina near the base). The antennae of both sexes are wholly black. For more details, see Ozols 1966.

Delopia baueri (Hinz, 1973) comb. n.

Dusona baueri Hinz 1973:29, ♂♀.

One female has been found in EH: Somero 24.V.1970 (E. Saaristo leg.). The species is new to the fauna of Finland. It has earlier been recorded from Germany (Hinz 1973).

This small species (length about 6.0 mm) is characterized by the following features: abdomen and legs wholly reddish (except for black coxae), areolet of front wing pentagonal and propodeum very weakly compressed.

Delopia baueri seems to fly very early in summer, this being the reason why it has so rarely been caught. In Germany it has been found on *Prunus padus*, which is often already infested by plant lice (Hom., Aphidiidae) early in the spring. A chokecherry with plant lice in spring is a good place to find flying Ichneumonidae (Hinz 1973).

Delopia carpathica (Szépligeti, 1916) comb. n.

Casinarina carpathica Szépligeti 1916:270, ♂♀.

Dusona carpathica (Szépligeti): Hinz 1975:65.

One female has been found in V: Uusikaupunki, Kammela of Pyhämaa 676:19 1.VIII.1987 on luxuriant grass vegetation (R. Jussila leg.). One male has been found in Sweden, PL: Klippen 1.VII.1975 (L. Huggert leg.). The species is new to the Finnish and Swedish fauna.

This species does not seem to be particularly rare. It has often been recorded under the name *zonella* (Förster, 1868), which is a synonym of *D. angustifrons* (Förster, 1868) (Hinz 1975).

For the diagnostic features, see Hinz 1975.

Hyposoter tricolor (Ratzeburg, 1844) comb. n.

Campoplex tricolor Ratzeburg 1844:94, ♂.

Limneria tricolor (Ratzeburg): Brischke 1880:166, ♂♀.

Anilasta tricolor (Ratzeburg): Thomson 1887:1173, ♂♀.

One ♂ has been found in A: Jomala, Jomalby 669:11 3.VII.1984, two ♀♀ in V: Uusikaupunki, Kammela of Pyhämaa 676:19 29.VII.1988 (mixed light) and one ♀ in EP: Vaasa, Vanha Vaasa 700:23 4.VIII.1981 in a *Rubus idaeus* bush (all specimens R. Jussila leg.). This species, new to Finland, has earlier been found in Northern and Central Europe (Schmiedeknecht 1909, Ozols 1941 and Constantineanu 1967).

Campoplex tricolor is recognized by its black hind legs (only the middle part of the tibiae and the proximal part of the tarsi are yellowish) and the rather weak carinae of the propodeum.

Olesicampe curtigena (Thomson, 1887)

Holocremna curtigena Thomson 1887:1179. ♂♀.

Holocremnus curtigena (Thomson): Schmiedeknecht 1909:1836, ♂♀.

Olesicampe curtigena (Thomson): Fitton 1982:41.

One male has been found in V: Sauvo, Karuna 669:25 18.VI.1979 (R. Jussila leg.). The species is new to the Finnish fauna, having earlier been found in Southern Sweden (Thomson 1887) and France (Aubert 1960).

O. curtigena has a dark stigma on the front wing, blackish hind tarsi and hind metatarsi with a white base. The femora and tibiae are orange red and the hind tibiae blackish. The base of the ventral fold of the gaster is dark. For more exact description, see Schmiedeknecht 1909.

Tersilochinae

Diaparsis carinifer (Thomson, 1889)

Tersilochus carinifer Thomson 1889:1392, ♂♀.

Tersilochus carinatus Bridgman 1889:430, ♀.

Tersilochus vernalis Szépligeti 1899:228, ♀.

Diaparsis (Diaparsis) carinifer (Thomson): Horstmann 1971: 103, ♂♀.

One male has been found in St: Pori, Reposaaari 23.IX.1968 (Hg lamp, V. Lauro leg.). This species is new to Finland. It has been found widely in Europe (Horstmann 1971 and 1981).

Diaparsis carinifer is distinguished from the other species of the subgenus *Diaparsis* by its mat temples and mesopleura.

Probles tenuicornis Horstmann, 1980

Probles (Euporizon) tenuicornis Horstmann 1980:38, ♂♀.

Two specimens of this species (1♂ and 1♀) has been found in EnL: Enontekiö, Middle Urtaspahta 769:26 24.VII.1986 on flower clusters of *Angelica archangelica* subsp. *archangelica* (T. Lammes leg.). The species, new to the fauna of Finland, has earlier been recorded from Switzerland (Horstmann 1980).

The flagella of *Probles tenuicornis* are very thin, the thorax is coarsely punctate and the dorsolateral areas of the propodeum are grained and rugose-punctate. For more accurate description, see Horstmann 1980. The Finnish specimens resemble exactly the description of the type specimens, but they have only 22–23 flagellar segments (according to Horstmann 29–30).

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