

***Aperileptus rossemi* sp. n., *Aniseres lapponicus* sp. n., and additions to descriptions of other Oxytorinae species (Hymenoptera, Ichneumonidae)**

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Jussila, R. 1994: *Aperileptus rossemi* sp. n., *Aniseres lapponicus* sp. n., and additions to descriptions of other Oxytorinae species (Hymenoptera, Ichneumonidae). — Entomol. Fennica 5:115–118.

Aperileptus rossemi sp.n., *Aniseres lapponicus* sp.n., the female of *Aniseres pallipes* Förster and the males of *Plectiscidea subteres* (Thomson) and *Symplecis invisitata* van Rossem are described.

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Received 9.VI.1993, accepted 4 November 1993

***Aperileptus rossemi* sp. n.**

Material: Two specimens (holotype ♀ and allotype ♂, coll. R. Jussila, Paattinen) have been found in Finland, *N*: Siuntio 668:35 7.VIII.1975 (mixed lamp, R. Jussila leg.).

Holotype female: Length about 5.0 mm; length of fore wing about 6.0 mm. Head smooth and shining, face with some punctures; vertex strongly rounded behind compound eyes; malar space narrow: its length about 0.22 of face width; occipital carina angular in middle part; clypeus convex, polished; upper tooth of mandible longer than lower tooth; compound eye glabrous; flagellum with 21 segments, length-to-thickness ratios: 1st segment about 6.5, 2nd 5.3, 7th 3.3 and penultimate about 1.2. Pronotum polished, epomia obsolete; mesoscutum polished, notauli absent; scutellum polished, with no margin; mesopleurum polished; propodeum smooth and shining, sides somewhat wrinkled, carinae lacking. Fore wing with areolet; nervellus of hind femur vertical. Length of hind femur about 6.1 × width. First gastral tergite almost as long as apically wide, polished, median dorsal carinae absent, spiracle about 0.4 of length; ovipositor long: 0.88 of fore wing length. — Black; brownish yellow to yellowish on antennal base, clypeus

(except for brownish base), cheek, mandible (except for brown teeth), palpi, edges of pronotum and tegulae. Gaster black; orange on tergites and sternites 1–4 except for base of 1st tergite and apex of 4th tergite. Legs yellowish, fuscous on hind tarsi.

Allotype male: Length about 5.0 mm; length of fore wing about 5.6 mm. Head smooth and shining; vertex strongly rounded behind compound eyes; malar space about 0.36 of face width; occipital carina somewhat angular in middle part; clypeus convex, polished; upper tooth of mandible longer and wider than lower tooth; compound eye glabrous; flagellum with 20 segments, length-to-thickness ratios: 1st segment about 6.7, 2nd 5.7, 7th 5.5 and penultimate about 1.7. Pronotum polished, epomia obsolete; mesoscutum polished, notauli absent; scutellum polished, with no margin; mesoscutum polished; propodeum smooth and shining, sides somewhat wrinkled, carinae lacking. Fore wing with areolet; nervellus of hind wing vertical. Length of hind femur about 5.2 × width. First gastral tergite about 1.1 × longer than apical width, polished, median dorsal carinae absent, spiracle about 0.3 of length. — Black; orange to yellowish on antennal base, face, cheeks, clypeus, mandible (except for brown

teeth), palpi, pronotum, ventral part of mesoscutum and tegulae. Gaster black; yellowish orange on tergites and sternites 1–4 except for base of 1st tergite and apex of 4th tergite. Legs yellowish; fuscous on hind tarsi and apex of hind tibia.

Aperileptus rossemi is easily recognizable by its great size, narrow malar space and very long ovipositor. In the other western Palaearctic *Aperileptus* species the characteristics are in the following borders: length 2.8–4.2 mm, front wing 3.2–4.7 mm, malar space 0.30–0.46 of the face width and ovipositor 0.21–0.55 of the front wing length (van Rossem 1985). I give the name *rossemi* in honour of Dr Gerd van Rossem who died on December 26th, 1990 aged 71. He was the foremost authority on the Ichneumonid subfamily Oxytorinae. For the description and measurement methods, see Jussila 1979.

***Plectiscidea subteres* (Thomson, 1888)**

Plectiscus subteres Thomson, 1888:1300, ♀.

Plectiscidea subteres (Thomson) (van Rossem 1987:67).

Material: Four ♀♀ and four ♂♂ have been found in *A. l.*: Jomala 669:11 April 1988 (ex "Microlepidoptera" larvae, H. Bruun leg.) (Jussila 1994). Because Dr van Rossem did not live long enough to give a description of the male I will do so now.

Male: Length about 3.7 mm; length of fore wing about 3.6 mm. Head smooth and shining; vertex strongly rounded behind compound eyes; malar space 0.22–0.27 of face width; occipital carina rounded in middle part; clypeus polished, outer margin truncate, medially protruding with erect hairs; upper tooth of mandible longer than lower tooth; compound eye glabrous, flagellum with 19 segments, length-to-thickness ratios: 1st and 2nd segments about 3.6, 7th 2.2 and penultimate about 1.4. Pronotum polished, epomia strong; mesoscutum polished, notauli present but obliterated posteriorly; scutellum with carinae partly present; mesopleurum polished, preceptal carina partly present; mesopleurum polished, preceptal carina present but well away from fore margin; propodeum somewhat coriaceous with rather strong carinae. Fore wing with areolet; nervellus of hind wing antefurcal. Length of hind femur about 6.0 × width. First gastral tergite about

1.5 × longer than apical width, coriaceous, median dorsal carinae about 0.4 of its length; spiracle about 0.4 × length of this tergite; following tergites polished except for ± coriaceous base of 2nd tergite. — Black; yellowish on antennal base, mandible, and 2nd and 3rd tergites (except for ± blackish margins). Legs yellowish.

***Aniseres pallipes* Förster, 1871**

Aniseres pallipes Förster, 1871:92, ♀; van Rossem 1980:108, ♂♀.

Material: One female has been found in *Ab*: Kaarina 17.VI.1989 670:23 (P. Turunen leg.), 3 ♀♀ in Turku, Ruissalo 671:23 5–30.IX. 1988 (V.-M. Mukkala leg.) and 1 ♀ in *Ta*: Hattula 678:35 30.VIII.1977 (R. Jussila leg.) (more details in Jussila 1994).

Because the female description given by Dr van Rossem (1980) is very short and incomplete I will give it in more detail.

Female: Length 4.2–5.0 mm, length of fore wing 4.0–4.2 mm. Head smooth and shining, face with thin hair, vertex strongly rounded behind compound eyes; occipital carina closed and rounded in the middle part; clypeus polished, about 2.0 × as wide as long; mandible not twisted, teeth short of about the same length; compound eye glabrous; flagellum with 19–20 segments, length-to-thickness ratios: 1st segment 5.0–5.4, 2nd 4.9–5.4, 7th 2.7–3.0 and penultimate 1.0–1.1. Pronotum polished, epomia present; mesoscutum convex, polished with a short carina on inner side of the notaulus; scutellum smooth and polished, carina only at basal corner; mesopleurum polished, preceptal carina strong; propodeum polished, basal transverse carina lacking, apical transverse carina present. Fore wing without areolet, nervellus of hind wing opposite. Length of hind femur 6.4–7.2 × breadth. First gastral segment 1.6–1.75 × longer than apical width; first tergite with longitudinal striae, dorsal lateral carinae indistinct (Fig. 1); the other tergites polished, thyridium of 2nd tergite wide; ovipositor sheath 0.4–0.5 × length of fore wing. — Black; yellowish to brownish yellow on antennae, mandible, palpi, ventral parts of pronotum and apical edges of tergites and sternites from 2nd to apex. Legs yellowish.

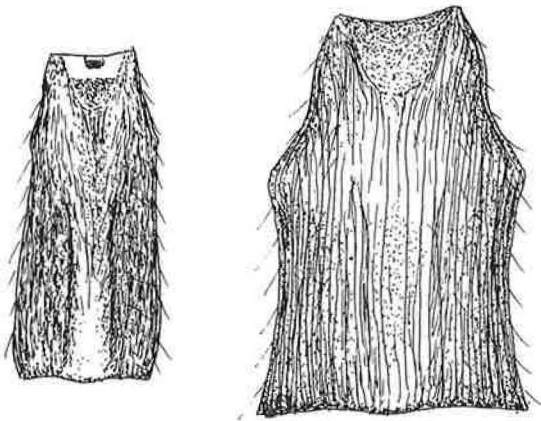


Fig. 1. 1st gastral tergite of the female, in dorsal view. — Left: *Aniseres pallipes*., right: *A. lapponicus* sp. n.

Aniseres lapponicus sp. n.

Material: One female (the holotype) has been found in Sweden, *PL*: Låisvall 18.VI.1972 (Malaise trap, L. Huggert leg.) (coll. R. Jussila, Paattinen) and one female (a paratype) in Finland, *Li*: Utsjoki, Kevo 774:50 10–16.VIII.1987 (mixed lamp, S. Koponen & E. T. Linnaluoto leg.) (coll. R. Jussila, Paattinen).

Holotype female: Length about 4.0 mm, length of fore wing about 4.0 mm. Head smooth and shining, face with thin hair; vertex strongly rounded behind compound eyes; occipital carina closed and rounded in the middle part; clypeus polished, about 2.0 × as wide as long; mandible not twisted, teeth short of about the same length; compound eye glabrous; flagellum with 19 segments, length-to-thickness ratios: 1st segment about 5.0, 2nd 4.6, 7th 3.1 and penultimate about 1.1. Pronotum polished, epomia present; mesoscutum polished with a short carina on inner side of the notaulus; scutellum smooth and polished, preceptal carina distinct; propodeum polished, basal transverse carina present. Fore wing without areolet; nervellus of hind wing opposite. Length of hind femur about 6.5 × breadth. First gastral segment about 2.1 × longer than apical width; first tergite ± polished without distinct longitudinal striae, dorsolateral carinae distinct (Fig. 1); the other tergites polished, thyridium of 2nd tergite wide; ovipositor sheath 0.4 × length of fore wing. — Dark brown; yellowish on antennae, ventral and dorsal parts of pronotum, thyridiae, and apical edges of tergites and sternites from 2nd to apex. Legs yellowish.

The paratype female resembles the holotype but its flagellae are more fuscous and somewhat thicker (ratios: 1st segment about 4.8, 2nd 4.5 and 7th 3.0, the apical segments are lacking) and its first gastral segment is a little narrower (ratio about 2.2).

Aniseres lapponicus is distinguished from the only other western Palaearctic *Aniseres* species whose female is known, *A. pallipes* Förster, 1871 (see the preceding species) by the following characters: flagellae somewhat thicker, preceptal carina more distinct, first gastral tergite distinctly longer, polished, without distinct longitudinal striae but distinct dorsolateral carinae. The colouring is also distinctly lighter. In Russia, Siberia, another species *A. paradoxus* van Rossem, 1991 (van Rossem 1991) has been found but it is somewhat smaller (fore wing 3.5 mm) and its head, thorax and gaster are almost entirely black. The first gastral segment is 1.7 × as long as its apical width and the ovipositor 0.35 × the length of the fore wing.

Symplecis invisitata van Rossem, 1980

Symplecis invisitata van Rossem, 1980:126, ♀.

Material: 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ has been found in *Al*: Maarianhamina 668:10 11–18.VIII.1975 and 1 ♂ Finström, Husö 670:10 5.VIII.1975, 1 ♀ *Ab*: Uusikaupunki, Pyhämaa 676:19 30.VII.1988, 1 ♂ *Sr*: Huittinen, Isosuo 679:26 27.VII.1991, *Oa*: Pirttikylä 696:22 7.VIII.1965 and 1 ♀ *Ok*: Kuhmo, Elimyssalo 712:66 10.VII.1980 (all specimens R. Jussila leg.), and one ♀ in Sweden, *Ång*: Ångerån 30.VI.1976 (K. Müller leg.). For more precise information, see Jussila 1994). The male is hitherto unknown.

Male: Length 3.5–4.0 mm; length of fore wing 4.2–4.5 mm. Head smooth and shining; vertex strongly rounded behind compound eyes; eyes glabrous, strongly converging; malar space very narrow; occipital carina rounded in middle part; clypeus compressed, polished and about 1.5 × as wide as long; upper tooth of mandible a little longer than lower tooth; flagellum with 20 segments, length-to-thickness ratios: 1st segment 4.1–4.3, 2nd 3.7–3.9, 7th 3.0–3.2 and penultimate about 1.4. Pronotum polished, epomia present, mesoscutum coriaceous, notauli short but well developed anteriorly; scutellum polished; mesopleurum smooth and polished, preceptal carina reaching to about the middle of the pronotal margin; propodeum somewhat coriaceous,

with all carinae present and with rather long, widely placed hairs. Fore wing without areolet; nervellus of hind wing antefurcal, intercepted low but discoidella absent. Length of hind femur $4.7\text{--}5.0 \times$ width. First gastral tergite about $1.7\text{--}1.8 \times$ longer than apical width, coriaceous, median dorsal carinae almost obsolete; second tergite also coriaceous but the following tergites polished. — Black to dark brown; yellowish on face, mandibles (except for brown teeth), palpi, ventral side of antennal scapes, hind corner of pronotum (which can also be yellowish brown), tegulae and hind corner of mesopleurum. Legs light brownish; yellowish on fore and middle coxae; fuscous on apex of hind femora and hind tarsi. Gaster black; yellowish on middle sternites; brownish yellow to yellowish brown on tergite 2 (and the apical margin of tergite 3 in one specimen).

Acknowledgements. It is my pleasure to thank Dr K. van Achterberg, National Museum of Natural History (Leiden), for the loan of the type material from G. van Rossem's collection.

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