Ichneumonidae (Hymenoptera) new to Finland. III.

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Twenty ichneumonids new to Finland are reported: *Megastylus pectoralis* (Förster), *Aperileptus microspilus* Förster, *A. rossemi* Jussila, *A. viduatus* Förster, *Plectiscidea nava* (Förster), *P. substantiva* van Rossem, *P. subteres* (Thomson), *Entypoma robustator* Aubert, *Aniseres pallipes* Förster, *A. lapponicus* Jussila, *Helictes fabularis* van Rossem, *Helictes incongruens* van Rossem, *Symplecis breviuscula* Roman, *S. invisitata* van Rossem, *Orthocentrus ambiguus* Holmgren, *O. hirsutor* Aubert, *O. patulus* Holmgren, *O. thomsoni* Roman, *Stenomacrus laticollis* (Holmgren) and *S. minutissimus* (Zetterstedt). *Aperileptus microspilus*, *A. viduatus*, *Aniseres lapponicus* and *Stenomacrus laticollis* are also new to Sweden.

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Oxytorinae

Megastylus pectoralis (Förster, 1871)

Dicolus pectoralis Förster, 1871:97, ♂♀.
Dicolus subtiliventris Förster, 1871:97, ♀. van Rossem 1983:130.
Megastylus pectoralis (Förster). van Rossem 1974:282.

Although *Megastylus pectoralis* is new to Finland it is here the most abundant species of the genus. It has been found in the following biogeographical provinces and communes: *A*: Finström 670:10, *Ab*: Houtskari 669:18, Turku 671:23, Kaarina 670:24 and Tenhola 666:28, *N*: Helsinki 667:39, *Ka*: Virolahti 671:53 and *Li*: Utsjoki 774:50. The species has also been found at least in the Netherlands and Germany (van Rossem 1974).

Megastylus pectoralis is easily recognisable by among other things a conspicuous transverse impression on its propodeum, and a distinct swelling on the 0.7 proximal part of its hind tibia which thus causes a distinct constriction in the 0.3 distal part. For more details, see van Rossem 1974 and 1983.

Aperileptus microspilus Förster, 1871

Aperileptus microspilus Förster, 1871:77, ♀.
Aperileptus spoliator Förster, 1871:78, ♀. van Rossem 1985:148.

This species, new to Finland, is not rare. It (altogether 4 ♀♀) has been found in *Ab*: Turku, Ruissalo 671:23 11.IX.1988 (R.Jussila leg.), *Ka*: Virolahti 671:33 (mixed lamp, R.Jussila leg.), *St*: Ikaalinen 13.VIII.1964 (R.Jussila leg.) and *Li*: Utsjoki, Kevo 774:50, a fresh *Betula-Cornus* wood of *regio subalpina* 4.VII.1959 (R.Jussila leg.). One female has also been found in Sweden, *Ång*: Ängerån 15–20.X.1978 (Malaise trap, K.Müller leg.) as new to the Swedish fauna, too. It has previously been found in the Netherlands and Germany (van Rossem 1985).

This species is characterised by its 3.4–4.7 mm long forewing, rather short malar space (0.30–0.38 of the face width) and exceptionally long ovipositor (0.50–0.55 of the forewing length) (van Rossem 1985). The ratios of the Finnish specimens are as follows: in the female from Ruissalo 0.33 and 0.54, from Virolahti 0.34 and

0.51, from Ikaalinen 0.30 and 0.53, from Kevo 0.31 and 0.53 and from Ängerån 0.32 and 0.54.

Aperileptus rossemi Jussila, 1994

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

The hitherto unknown species is described in Jussila 1994 (p. 115 of this issue).

Aperileptus viduatus Förster, 1871

Aperileptus viduatus Förster, 1871:28, ♀.

The species, new to Finland, has been found in *Ta*: Lempäälä, Mäyhäniemi 680:32 1961 (one female with a mixed lamp, O.Sotavalta leg.). One female has also been found in Sweden, *PL*: Laisvall 18.VII.1972 (Malaise trap, L.Huggert leg.). The species is new to the Swedish fauna, too. One male specimen which may belong to this species has been found in *Ka*: Virolahti 671:53 21.VII.1977 (mixed lamp, R.Jussila leg.). However, we cannot determine the males of the genus *Aperileptus* exactly owing to insufficient availiability of the female and male material described by Förster (1871) from the same locality and date (van Rossem 1985). This species has previously been found only in Germany (van Rossem 1985).

Aperileptus viduatus female is characterised by its 3.4–4.7 mm long forewing, rather long malar space (0.35–0.43 of the face width) and exceptionally long ovipositor (0.49–0.53 of the forewing length) (van Rossem 1985). In the Finnish female the ratios are 0.42 and 0.54, in the Swedish female 0.42 and 0.51.

Plectiscidea nava (Förster, 1871)

Proclitus navus Förster, 1871, ♀.
Plectiscidea nava (Förster). van Rossem 1987.

One ♀ (and ?one ♂) have been found in *A*: Lemland 665:75 10.VIII.1978 (Hg lamp, R.Jussila leg.) and four ♀♀ in *Li*: Utsjoki, Kevo 776:49–50 1.VI.1956 (R.Jussila leg.) and 23.VII.–20.VIII.1980 (mixed lamp, S.Koponen and E.T.Linnaluoto leg.). One ♂ perhaps belonging to this species has been found in *Ta*: Forssa 1.VII.1966 (T.Brander leg.). In connection with Förster's males, see *Aperileptus viduatus*. The species is new to the Finnish fauna. The seeming contradiction of the distribution in Finland is caused by the meagre material available. *P. nava* has previously been found in Germany, Austria, Switzerland and Russia (van Rossem 1987 and 1988). According to van Rossem (1987), besides the type specimen from Aachen the species is situated at high alpine altitudes.

Characteristics of this species are the rather long ovipositor (about 0.38 of the length of the forewing), indicated notulae by a groove on the mesoscutal margin, rather long postanellus (about 4.3 × as long as apically wide), and the first tergite whose length is about 2.3 × as much as the apical width. For more datails, see van Rossem 1987. The ratios of the Finnish females are: Lemland 0.42, 4.61 and 2.43, Kevo 0.36–0.38, 4.2–4.5 and 2.24–2.43.

Plectiscidea sustantiva van Rossem, 1987

Plectiscidea substantiva van Rossem, 1987:79, ♀.

One female has been found in *St*: Pori, Reposaari 684:20 20.VIII.1970 (mixed lamp, V.Lauro leg.). This species, new to Finland, has previously been found from the Netherlands, Germany, Austria and Georgia (van Rossem 1987 and 1988).

The genus *Plectiscidea* is very difficult and I was eventually able to determine the Finnish specimen only by comparing it with Dr van Rossem's type specimen. The typical features of the species are its size (forewing 4.2–5.2 mm long), rather short malar space (0.29–0.35 of width of face) and rather long ovipositor (0.43–0.48 of the length of the forewing) (van Rossem 1987). The ratios of the Finnish specimen are 5.1, 0.36 and 0.44.

Plectiscidea subteres (Thomson, 1888)

Plectiscus subteres Thomson, 1888:1300, ♀.
Plectiscidea subteres (Thomson). van Rossem 1987:67.

Four ♀♀ and four ♂♂ have been found in *A*: Jomala 669:11 April 1988 (ex "Microlepidoptera" larvae, H.Bruun leg.). This species, new to Finland, has previously been found in Germany (?) and Russian Siberia (van Rossem 1987 and 1991).

P. subteres is easily recognisable by its broad 1st segment whose length is 1.3–1.8 as long as the apical width. Length of the ovipositor is 0.22–0.27 of the length of the forewing and the postanellus 3.7–6.0 (4.2–4.8) as long as the apical width (van Rossem 1987 and 1991). The ratios of the Finnish specimens are 1.22–1.55, 0.28–0.30 and 4.4–4.5. The description of the male is in Jussila 1994 (p. 116 of this issue).

Entypoma robustator Aubert, 1968

Entypoma robustator Aubert 1968a:38, ♂♀.

Altogether 8 ♂♂ and 4 ♀♀ have been found, all in the biogeographical province *Ab*: 1 ♀ in Houtskari, Hyppeis 669:18 IX.1988 (mixed lamp, H.Bruun leg.), 2 ♀♀ in Nauvo, Seili 669:22 16.IX.1988 (luxuriant vegetation, R.Jussila leg.), 1 ♂ in Sauvo village 20.VIII.1962 (*Syringa vulgaris* bush, R.Jussila leg.), and 7 ♂♂ and 1 ♀ in Sauvo, Karuna 669:25 23.VIII.1964 and 19.VIII.1967 (shore grove, R.Jussila leg.). The species is new to the Finnish fauna. It has previously been found in Germany, Italy, Bulgaria, Montenegro, the Caucasus and the U.S.A.: Alaska (van Rossem 1980 and 1988, Kolarov and Glavendekic 1992).

E. robustator is easily distinguishable from the other Finnish *Entypoma* species by the areolet of the forewing, by its basally light antennae whose tyloids of the flagellar segment 3–6 in the male are normal, and broader postanellus in both sexes (3.1–3.3 × as long as apically broad). In *robustum* Förster, 1871 the antennae are wholly fuscous, tyloids oblique and postannella 3.7–4.6 × as long as apically broad (van Rossem 1988).

Aniseres pallipes Förster, 1871

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

One female has been found in *Ab*: Kaarina 17.VI.1989 670:23 (celluloid plate, P.Turunen leg.), 3 ♀♀ in Turku, Ruissalo 671:23 5–30.IX. 1988 (celluloid plate, V.-M.Mukkala leg.) and 1 ♀ in *Ta*: Hattula 678:35 30.VIII.1977 (Hg lamp, R.Jussila leg.). This species, new to Finland, has previously been found in Germany, Russia and the U.S.A. (van Rossem 1980). The description of the female is in Jussila 1994 (p. 116 of this issue).

Aniseres lapponicus Jussila, 1994

One female has been found in Finland, *Li*: Utsjoki, Kevo 774:50 10–16.VIII.1987 (mixed lamp, S.Koponen & E.T.Linnaluoto leg.) and one female in Sweden, *PL*: Laisvall 18.VI.1972 (Malaise trap, L.Huggert leg.). This hitherto unknown species is described in Jussila 1994 (p. 117 of this issue).

Helictes fabularis van Rossem, 1987

Helictes fabularis van Rossem, 1987:102, ♂.

Two ♂ specimens of this species, new to the Finnish fauna, have been found in *Ab*: Sauvo, Karuna 669:25 23.VIII.1964 (shore grove, R.Jussila leg.) and *Ka*: Virolahti 671:53 1.VIII.1975 (Hg lamp, R.Jussila leg.). *H. fabularis* has previously been found only in Swedish Lapland and Canary Islands (van Rossem 1987).

The male is easily recognisable by its flagellae, whose only tyloid is on segment six. The female is unknown.

Helictes incongruens van Rossem, 1987

Helictes incongruens van Rossem, 1987:192, ♂.

13 ♂♂ has been found in *Le*: Enontekiö, Keski-Urtaspahti 769:25 24.VII.1986 (from *Angelica archangelica* inflorescences, T.Lammes leg.). The species is new to the Finnish fauna. It has previously been found in Sweden, Germany, Austria and Italy, and gives the impression of being a boreal and alpine element (van Rossem 1987).

The male is recognisable by its flagellae, which have tyloids on the flagellar segments 6-7-8-9, and wholly polished tergites (van Rossem 1987). The species is also distincly more fuscous than the other *Helictes* species.

Symplecis invisitata van Rossem, 1980

Symplecis invisitata van Rossem, 1980:126, ♀.

This species, new to the Finnish Fauna, has previously been found only in Swedish Lapland.

But it is not rare here: 1♂ and 1 ♀ has been found in *Al*: Maarianhamina 668:10 11–18.VIII.1975 (Hg lamp) and 1 ♂ Finström, Husö 670:10 5.VIII.1975 (Hg lamp), 1 ♀ *Ab*: Uusikaupunki, Pyhämaa 676:19 30.VII.1988 (luxuriant wayside vegetation), 1 ♂ *St*: Huittinen, Isosuo 679:26 27.VII.1991 (bog vegetation), *Oa*: Pirttikylä 696:22 7.VIII.1965 (bog vegetation), and 1 ♀ *Ok*: Kuhmo, Elimyssalo 712:66 10.VII.1980 (marsh vegetation). All specimens are R.Jussila leg. In my collection there is also one ♀ specimen from Sweden, *Ång*: Ängerån 30.VI.1976 (Malaise trap, K.Müller leg.).

Symplecis invisitata female is characterized by the following features: forewing without areolet, ovipositor 0.14–0.16 × length of forewing, and eyes glabrous (van Rossem 1980 and 1988). The male is hitherto unknown and has been described in Jussila 1994 (p. 117 of this issue).

Symplecis breviuscula Roman, 1923

Symplecis breviuscula Roman, 1923:74, ♀.
Symplecis infavorabilis van Rossem, 1980:126, ♀. van Rossem 1988:108.

One ♀ has been found in *Sa*: Joutseno 678:57 6.VII.1975 (grove, R.Jussila leg.). The species is new to the Finnish fauna. It has previously been found in England and the Netherlands (van Rossem 1980 and 1988).

Symplecis breviuscula resembles the preceding species above all by the absence of the areolet of the forewing, but its ovipositor is short and does not reach beyond the apex of the gaster. In *invisitata* the ovipositor reches well beyond the apex and its length is 0.14–0.16 × the length of the forewing (van Rossem 1988).

Orthocentrinae

Orthocentrus ambiguus Holmgren, 1856

Orthocentrus ambiguus Holmgren, 1856:328, ♀.

One female of this species has been found in *Li*: Utsjoki 14.VII.1977 (S.Koponen leg.). It is new to Finland and has previously been recorded in Swedish Lapland (Holmgren 1865) and Bulgaria (Kolarov 1986).

The Finnish specimen exactly resembles Holmgren's description but the 1st flagellar segment (without the pedicel) is shorter, only about 2 × longer than the breadth. For more exact description, see Schmiedeknecht 1925.

Orthocentrus hirsutor Aubert, 1968

Orthocentrus hirsutor Aubert, 1968b:102, ♂♀.

One female has been found in *St*: Pori, Reposaari 684:20 (Hg lamp, V.Lauro leg.). This species, new to the Finnish fauna, has previously been found in France (Corsica), Switzerland (Aubert 1968b) and Bulgaria (Kolarov 1986).

O. hirsutor is easily recognisable by its hirsute compound eyes and yellow spots on the temple.

Orthocentrus patulus Holmgren, 1856

Orthocentrus patulus Holmgren, 1856:328, ♀; Kasparyan 1981:498, 499, ♂♀.

Two males have been found in *Al*: Maarianhamina 668:10 14–21.IX.1975 and one male in *Al*: Finström, Husö 670:10 (mixed lamp, R. Jussila leg.). This species, new to the Finnnish fauna, has previously been found in western Europe (Kasparyan 1981).

Among the Finnish *Orthocentrus* species males *O. patulus* male mostly resembles *O. petiolaris* Thomson, 1897 but the face is coarsely granular and with transverse lines (in *patulus* it is smooth, very thinly granular), and the gaster is very slim (the 1st tergite is more than 2 × longer than wide, and also the 2nd and 3rd tergites are prolonged).

Orthocentrus thomsoni Roman, 1936

Orthocentrus thomsoni Roman, 1936: 27, ♀.

One ♀ has been found in *Ab*: Turku, Ruissalo 671:23 24.V.1962 (grove, R.Jussila leg.) and 1 ♀ from *Ab*: Tenhola, Kuivasto 666:25 8.VII.1977 (mixed lamp, R.Jussila leg.). The species is new to the Finnish fauna. Its distribution area up to now comprised western Europe (Kasparyan 1981).

Among the Finnish *Orthocentrus* species *O. thomsoni* mostly resembles *O. frontator* (Zetterstedt, 1838) and *O. marginatus* Holmgren, 1856 but the face is more smooth and the first gastral tergite has distinct dorsal carinae (Aubert 1976).

Stenomacrus laticollis (Holmgren, 1883)

Orthocentrus laticollis Holmgren, 1883:148, ♀.
Stenomacrus laticollis (Holmgren). Roman 1924:22, ♀. Aubert 1981:150, ♂♀.

3 ♂♂ and 8 ♀♀ has been found in *Li*: Utsjoki 776:49 23.VII.–25.VIII.1980 and 1 ♀ in Utsjoki 776:51 17–27.VIII.1981 (mixed lamp, S.Koponen and E.T.Linnaluoto leg.). 2 ♂♂ and 3 ♀♀ has been found in Sweden, *Vb*: Kronlund, Hällnäs 28.VIII.–3.X.1976 (Malaise trap, A.Nilsson leg.) and 2 ♀♀ *PL*: Laisvall 18.–21.VII.1972 (Malaise trap, L.Huggert leg.). The species is new to the Finnish and the Swedish fauna. It has previously been found in Bulgaria (Kolarov 1986), Switzerland and Russia, Siberia (Aubert 1981).

Stenomacrus laticollis is easily recognisable: the head is cubic, the compound eyes hirsute, the antennal segments cubic or sometimes transverse, and the forewing has an areolet and the radius reaching 1/3 anteriorly to the narrow stigma (more details in Aubert 1981).

Stenomacrus minutissimus (Zetterstedt, 1838)

Bassus minutissimus Zetterstedt, 1838:379, ♀.
Stenomacrus minutissimus (Zetterstedt). Horstmann 1868:314; Aubert 1981:150, ♂♀.

One ♀ has been found in *Le*: Kilpisjärvi 5–10.IX.1960 (M. and P.Palmgren leg.). The distribution of this species is northern and western Europe and Bulgaria (Kolarov 1986).

The female of this species is recognisable by the following characteristics: postanellus about 2.5 × longer than wide, metathorax smooth and without areola, forewing without areolet, and gaster apically depressed.

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