

Laurent p. 106
Mackay p. 105

A REVISION OF WESTERN PALAEARCTIC OXYTORINE GENERA. PART VI. (HYMENOPTERA, ICHNEUMONIDAE)

b.

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INTRODUCTION

A taxonomic guide and a key to the genera of the Oxytorinae was given by Townes (1971). A generic key to the Palaearctic Oxytorinae was published by Van Rossem (1982). Almost all the type-species of the genera are specified by Townes (1971). This part of the revision of western European Oxytorinae includes a survey of the genus *Hemiphaner* Forster together with the record of three new species, viz., *H. hortense*, *H. inusitatum* and *H. monranum*.

The genus *Apoclima* Forster is re-introduced with the description of one new species, *A. haeselbarthi*.

One new species of *Pantisarthrus* Forster is described, *P. gracilis*.

The Forster (1871) and Thomson (1888) type material of the genus *Plectiscidea* Viereck was studied. Two new subgenera, *Plectiscidea* and *Fugatrix*, are introduced and five new species, *P. indomita*, *P. foersteri*, *P. substantiva*, *P. blanda* and *P. ventosa* are proposed. *Plectiscidea nemorensis* is a nomen novum for *Ephalmator subsimilis* Van Rossem. The *Plectiscidea* species described from males by Förster l.c. are regarded as species inquirendae, for at present it is impossible to find the matching females.

The name *Gnathochorisir* Forster, 1869, takes priority over *Laepserus* Forster, 1869. *Gnathochorisir crassulus* (Thomson), that was presumed (Van Rossem, 1980) to be a colour form of *Gnathochorisir dentifer* (Thomson), is now considered to be a separate species.

A new approach to the genus *Eusterinx* Forster is presented with the recognition of six new subgenera.

Of the genus *Helictes* Haliday a revision of the type material, males only, is published, including two newly described species, *H. incongruens* and *H. fabularis*. At present the recognition of the females is not possible.

The name of the genus *Phosphorus* Van Ros-

sem, 1980, is preoccupied. It is proposed to replace it by *Phosphoriana* nomen novum.

A new species is introduced in the genus *Proelator* Van Rossem: *P. invictus*.

Of the genera *Oxytorus*, *Cylloceria* and *Megastylus* type material has become available, which allowed me to make some remarks.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

All observations were made with a Zeiss binocular compound microscope. The length of the front wing was measured with the ocular micrometer at 10 X enlargement. The length of the ovipositor was taken from the apex of the gaster.

For the terms used, see Townes (1969: 36-48).

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Riezlern, 1150 m (coll. Bauer, Zool. Staatsmünchen). Italy: St. Peter, Ahrntal, Südtirol, 1350–1600 m; Martellal, Südtirol, 2100 m; Tremalzo, Judikar Voralpen, 1730–1900 m; Karthaus Südtirol, 1200 m; Merano, 700 m; Feldthurns (Bolzano) 1200 m; Patschins, Südtirol, 850 m; Tirol, Südtirol, 2250 m; Malcesine (VR) 500–1300 m, Bosco ceduo; Campi, Riva s. Garda, 240–1200 m (22 specimens) (all coll. Haeselbarth); Bolzano, 800 m; Sarntal (Bolzano) 1250 m (coll. Zwakhals). Netherlands: Ede (Prov. Gelderl.) (coll. Zwakhals and coll. van Rossem); Heilo and Bergen (Prov. Nd Hol.); Asperen and Arkel Prov. Zd Hol.) (14 specimens); Halsteren (Prov. Nd Brab.) (coll. Zwakhals). Norge: Opland, Lom-Lia (4 specimens) (coll. van Rossem). Sweden: Dalarna, Boda Kyrkby, Silverberg; Fjätervalen Idre; Transtrand, Hemfjäll Stangen (coll. van Rossem); Höör (Skåne) (coll. Zwakhals). Switzerland: Wallis, Fiesch, 1200 m (coll. Zwakhals).

Localities of type material are not repeated. Collecting dates between May and November.

Distribution. — The species is widely spread in the western Palaearctic Region.

Helictes incongruens species nova

The holotype of *Helictes incongruens* species nova has the following labels: "Judikar Voralpen, C. Tombea 1800 m, 18.vi.1958" (leg. & coll. Haeselbarth). "*Helictes* sp." det. Townes, 1964, and the holotype label of the present author.

Characteristics of the holotype of *Helictes incongruens*: Male. Front wing 3.6 mm long. Palpi whitish. Clypeus convex, polished, fuscous, front margin light brown, width 0.59 of width face. Lower part of face polished, towards antennal sockets somewhat rough, with suberect hairs. Frons, vertex an occiput polished. Vertex and occiput with widely placed hairs. Tyloids on flagellar segments 6–7–8–9. Pronotum polished, epomia present. Mesoscutum almost polished. Lateral carina of scutellum only present beyond the corner and not meeting at apex. Mesopleurum polished, prepectal carina not reaching the margin. Legs long and slender. Tegulae white. Propodeum polished, only pleural carina present. All tergites polished.

Material examined. — Italy: ♂, Brescia, Judikar Voralpen, C. Tombea, 1800 m, 18.vi.1958, holotype. Paratypes: ♂, Judikar Voralpen, C. Tombea, 1800 m, 18.vi.1958. Austria: ♂, Steiermark, Schladming, 1250 m, 11.vi.1972, Heidelberg. Germany: ♂, Reither Alm, 1600 m, Heidelberg. Preceding specimens leg. and coll. E. Haeselbarth, München. Sweden: ♂, Lapland in., 8.viii., Bhn (= Boheman) (specimen in type series of *Megastylus borealis* Holmgren; Riksmuseum Stockholm).

Distribution. — The species gives the impression of being a boreal and alpine element.

The name "iicoiigrucns" is the Latin for "disagreeing".

Helictes fabularis species nova

In the type series of *Megastylus borealis* Holmgren there is a male which differs conspicuously from the other syntypes by having a single tyloid. I consider this specimen to represent an undescribed species.

The holotype of *Helictes fabularis* has the following labels: "Lp (= Lapland) in., Bhn" (= Boheman) (Riksmuseum, Stockholm).

Characteristics of the holotype of *Helictes fabularis*: Male. Front wing 4.7 mm long. Palpi and mandible yellow. Clypeus convex, polished, front margin protruding. Face wide, polished to slightly coriaceous, with widely placed setae. Malar space wide, 0.45 of width of face. Frons and gena slightly coriaceous. Gena and occiput with long, subadpressed hairs. Occipital carina closed. The single tyloid on the sixth flagellar segment. Postannellus long. Scape large, broadly ovate. Pronotum polished, with strong epomia and a rather characteristic downward slope of the hind margin dorsally. Mesoscutum with indistinct microsculpture and vaguely outlined notauli (damaged by pin). Propodeum polished, with erect setae. Only the pleural carina present. Mesopleurum polished, prepectal carina not reaching the margin. Legs, including the coxae yellowish. Hind coxa relatively slender. Hind femur and tibia exceptionally slender. Nervellus indistinctly intercepted, discoidella absent. First gastral segment slender, polished and with the spiracles at 0.5 of the length. The first sternite ending in the apical half. The other tergites fuscous, polished, with short suberect hairs.

Material examined. — The holotype only (Sweden, Lapland). In a collection of the Museo de Ciencias Naturales (Santa Cruz de Tenerife) (Dr G. Ortega) I found specimens from Gran Canaria, Gomera and Palma (Islas Canarias).

The name "fabularis" is the Latin for "mythical".

Phosphoriana nomen novum

Phosphorus Voet, 1769: 84.

Phosphorus Thoinson, 1857: 27 (= *Voetia* Strand, 1943).

Phosphorus Van Rossem, 1980: 129–131

The name *Phosphorus*, which I re-introduced in 1980, is preoccupied. I propose to use *Phosphoriana* as the replacement name, gender feminine. The type-species of *Phosphoriana* is *Entypoma rugosissimum* Strobl, 1903, the type-species of *Phosphorus* Van Rossem by monotypy.

Phosphoriana rugosissima (Strobl)

Entypoma rugosissimum Strobl, 1903: 114.

Phosphorus rugosissimus; Van Rossem, 1980: 129–131.

Hitherto the male of this species was unknown. I found two males in the collection of Haeselbarth. A description follows here.

Characteristics of the male: Length front wing 4.6 mm. Palpi white. Mandible yellow, lower tooth slightly shorter. Clypeus with apical half flattened and yellow, about 1.7 times as wide as long. Face below the antennae protuberant, with a conspicuous groove between the antennal sockets. Below each antennal socket a triangulate ivory spot, the base proximal to the socket. Malar space as wide as apex of postannellus. OOL:POL = 1:1. Frons, vertex and gena polished. Face with some vague and shallow punctures. Gena narrow, about 0.35 of width cyc. Antenna long and slender, postannellus 7.0 times as long as the apical width. No tyloids present. The pronotum striking, having two elevations, ivory in colour, with a sharp groove between, directly behind the postocciput. The mesoscutum strongly inclined upwards from the pronotum, the median lobe conspicuously separated from the lateral lobes by wide but shallow notauli. Towards the centre of the mesoscutum the median lobe with a V-shaped depression. The propodeum with some transverse, irregular sculpture. Pleural, lateral longitudinal and median longitudinal carinae present. Mesopleurum polished prepectal carina strong. All coxae and most of the front and middle legs whitish yellow. Hind femur and tibia more yellow. All femora rather stout. Hind tibia long and slender. First tergite long and slender, 3.5 times as long as the apical width, with longitudinal sculpture, which is continued on tergites two and three. All tergites with a broad apical ivory band.

Material examined. — Germany: 2 ♂, Bayern, Neuburg Donau, Finkenstein, 6.vii.1982, leg. and coll. Haeselbarth.

Characteristics of the female: Length front wing 5.0 mm. Postannellus slender, 7.0–9.0 times as long as wide. The pronotum with the same characteristics as in the male. Mesoscutum steeply rising, polished, with conspicuous notauli. Propodeum with pleural, lateral longitudinal and apical transverse carina. Prepectal carina strong. Colour of the legs the same as in the male. Hind femur robust, 4.3 times as long as wide. Front wing with areolet. Nervellus intercepted below the middle, discoidella present. First tergite long and slender, about 3.0 times as long as wide apically, with rough sculpture, spiracles at 0.76 of length. Apical margins of all tergites ivory-yellow. Ovipositor 0.25 of length front wing.

Distribution. — A rare species. The holotype of Strobl is from Johnsbachgraben (Austria). There are three specimens from Germany in the collection of E. Haeselbarth (München).

Genus *Procliator* Van Rossem

Procliator Van Rossem, 1982: 152–154.

Dr. H. Townes brought to my notice an undescribed species in the type series of *P. proprius* Van Rossem. A description follows here.

Key to the *Procliator* females
(The males of *P. inexcitus* and *P. captivus* are unknown)

1. Length of ovipositor 0.14–0.17 of length of front wing *Procliator inexcitus* spec. nov.
- Length of ovipositor 0.23–0.30 of length of front wing 2
2. Lower tooth of mandible very small, giving the impression of a single-toothed mandible. Last tarsal joint of hind leg robust, claws strong. Alaska *Procliator captivus* Van Rossem
- Lower tooth of mandible shorter than upper tooth, but visible. Last tarsal joint of hind leg not particularly robust. Europe *Procliator proprius* Van Rossem

¹⁾ OOL = ocular-ocellar line.

POL = distance between lateral ocelli

Proeliator invictus species nova

Characteristics of the holotype of *P. invictus*. **Female.** Front wing 34 mm long. Lower tooth of mandible about half the length of upper tooth. Clypeus elliptical, upper margin convex. For the rest clypeus impressed. Entire head polished. Pedicel large. Antenna yellowish brown. Pronotum polished, with epomia. Mesoscutum polished, with adpressed rather close hairs. Notauli weak, only indicated on the margin. Propodeum with rather close erect hairs. Apical transverse, median longitudinal, and pleural carinae present. Mesopleurum polished, prepectal carina to the margin. Front wing with areolet. Discoidella absent. Front and middle legs, including coxae yellow. Hind legs more brownish, hind femur with conspicuous long hairs. First tergite coriaceous, 2.0 times as long as apical width. Dorsolateral and median dorsal carina strong. Median dorsal carina to apical margin. Following tergites polished. The fourth tergite and following with transverse rows of widely placed suberect setae. Ovipositor 0.14 of length front wing. Sheath with widely placed long hairs.

Ovipositor of paratype is 0.17 of length of front wing.
Male unknown.

Material examined. — Sweden. ♀, holotype, Mes-saure, 7.ix.1972, leg. Karl Muller; ♀, paratype, Mes-saure, 12.ix.1971, leg. Karl Muller (hoth coll. Townes, Gainesville (Florida)).

The name "invictus" is the Latin for "indisputable, irrefutable".

Proeliator proprius Van Rossem

Proeliator proprius Van Rossem, 1982: 152—153.

Characteristics of the female: Front wing 3.5 mm. The lower tooth of mandible visible, shorter than upper tooth. Head polished, square. Occipital carina closed. Scapus subcylindrical, pedicel large. Pronotum polished, epomia present. Mesoscutum convex, polished, with widely placed subadpressed hairs. Notauli weak. Propodeum with a strong apical transverse carina and pleural carina. Other carinae weak to obsolete. Propodeum with long, erect hairs. Front wing with areolet. Nervellus vertical, discoidella absent. Front and middle coxae whitish, hind coxae brown. Legs yellow, with rather long hairs, especially the hind tibia, the hind femur and the tarsi. The first tergite rather variable in

shape. 1.8—2.5 times as long as the apical width. Median dorsal carina in most specimens short. The first tergite coriaceous. Second tergite in part coriaceous. Following tergites polished. Ovipositor 0.23—0.30 of length of front wing. Sheath with widely placed hairs.

Characteristics of the male: Tyloids of flagellar segments 6—8.

Distribution. — Germany: Spessart. Sweden: Mes-saure (Lapland).

Proeliator captiosus Van Rossem

Proeliator captiosus Van Rossem, 1982: 153—154.

Characteristics of the female: Front wing 3.3 mm. Lower tooth of mandible very small, giving the impression of a single toothed mandible. Occipital carina closed. Pedicel large. Postanellus 4.0 times as long as wide. Epomia present. Front wing with areolet. Nervellus somewhat inclined. Nervellus somewhat reclined. Last tarsal joint of hind leg robust. Claws strong. First tergite coriaceous, median dorsal carinae not present. Following tergites brown, polished. Ovipositor 0.26 of length front wing. Sheath with widely placed long hairs.

Male unknown.

Distribution. — U.S.A.: Mt McKinley, Alaska (coll. Towler)

Genus *Megastylus* Schiodte

Megastylus Schiodte, 1838: 139.

Megastylus; Townes, 1971: 205.

Megastylus; Van Rossem, 1974: 273—285.

Megastylus; Van Rossem, 1983b: 121—132.

Type-species: *Megastylus cruentator* Schiodte, 1838.

Megastylus cruentator Schiodte

Megastylus cruentator Schiodte, 1838: 139.

Megastylus cruentator; Van Rossem, 1974: 276—278.

Megastylus cruentator; Van Rossem, 1983b: 123 & 126.

Cryptus (*Helictes*) *cruentatus* Haliday, 1838: 115.

Megastylus cruentator; Fitton, 1976: 333.

Characteristics of the lectotype of *Cryptus cruentatus* Haliday. Labels: a label "named by Claude Morley *Helictes cruentatus* Hal. Type (unlabelled) vi.1913; a circular label with red margin Type CM; lectotype label of Fitton, 1975. Nat. Mus. Ireland, Dublin). Female. The

specimen represents *Megastylus cruentator* Schiodte.

Megastylus orbitator Schiodte

Megastylus orbitator Schiodte, 1839: 139 (type lost).

Megastylus orbitator; Van Rossem, 1983b: 127—129 (neotype)

Misoleptus maderensis Wollaston, 1859: 21 (*Misoleptus* is a lapsus for *Mesoleptus*)

?*Megastylus maderensis*; Fitton, 1976: 356.

Characteristics of the holotype. Labels: *Madecira* Wollaston (printed); a blue label: *Misoleptus maderensis* W.; B. M. Type Hym. 36. 1999; holotype label Fitton 1974. Male. Front wing 24 mm long. The specimen is quite small and stuck to the mounting slip in such a way that ventral examination is impossible. Nevertheless I hold it to be close to *M. orbitator*.

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on Canada = *M. orbitator* synonymized Van Rossem