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**Turun Eläin- ja Kasvitieteellinen Seura ry
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**Ichneumonological (Hym.) reports from Finland
VI, with *Picrostigeus svecofennicus*, new species**

Reijo Jussila

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Ichneumonological (Hym.) reports from Finland VI, with *Picrostigeus svecofennicus*, new species

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Lyhennelmä. Tähän saakka tuntematon kätköpistiäislaji *Picrostigeus svecofennicus* n. sp. kuvataan. Lisäksi ilmoitetaan kymmenen Suomen faunalle uutta lajia: *Pseudorhyssa nigricornis* (Ratzeburg), *Xorides indicatorius* (Latreille), *Phobocampe tempestiva* (Holmgren), *Barycnemis alpina* (Strobl), *B. agilis* (Holmgren), *B. gravipes* (Gravenhorst), *Stenomacrus deletus* Thomson, *Plectiscus exilis* (Holmgren), *Picrostigeus debilis* (Gravenhorst) ja *Enizemum nigricorne* (Thomson). *Bioblapsis polita* (Snellen van Vollenhoven) on Nyky-Suomelle uusi laji. Lisäksi laji *Phobocampe punctata* Šedivý ilmoitetaan Ruotsille uudeksi. Kaikki kuuluvat kätköpistiäisheimoon Ichneumonidae.

Abstract. The parasitoid wasp *Picrostigeus svecofennicus* n. sp. is described. *Pseudorhyssa nigricornis* (Ratzeburg), *Xorides indicatorius* (Latreille), *Phobocampe tempestiva* (Holmgren), *Barycnemis alpina* (Strobl), *B. agilis* (Holmgren), *B. gravipes* (Gravenhorst), *Stenomacrus deletus* Thomson, *Plectiscus exilis* (Holmgren), *Picrostigeus debilis* (Gravenhorst) and *Enizemum nigricorne* (Thomson) are reported new to the Finnish fauna. *Bioblapsis polita* (Snellen van Vollenhoven) is new to the current Finland. *Phobocampe punctata* Šedivý is new to the Swedish fauna.

The earlier Ichneumonological reports from Finland have been published 1967, 1968, 1975, 1986 and 1989 in *Annales Entomologici Fennici* and *Notulae Entomologicae*. The terminology used in this report follows those of Richards (1956) and Fitton & al. (1988).

Poemeniinae

Pseudorhyssa nigricornis (Ratzeburg, 1852)

- Rhyssa nigricornis* Ratzeburg, 1852: 113, ♀
- Rhyssa approximata* (Fabricius) var. *maculicoxis* Kriechbaumer 1889: 318, ♀
- Pseudorhyssa sternata* Merrill 1915: 150, ♀
- Rhyssa praealpina* Györfi 1946: 33, ♀
- Pseudorhyssa maculicoxis* (Kriechbaumer) Kasparyan 1981: 91, ♂♀
- Pseudorhyssa nigricornis* (Ratzeburg, 1852) Horstmann 1999

One female has been found in Ka: Kotka, Kuutsalo 670:49 1-14.VII.2003, L. Luukkonen leg.

The species, new to Finland, is Holarctic: the distribution area consists of Sweden, Central Europe, Russia, China, Japan and North America (Yu & al. 2005 and references therein). It is a cleptoparasitoid of Rhyssinae that parasitizes wood-boring sawflies, ovipositing through the same oviposition tunnel used by its host (Townes 1969).

Xoridinae

Xorides indicatorius (Latreille, 1806)

Ichneumon indicatorius Latreille 1806: 14, ♀
Xylonomus ferrugatus Gravenhorst, 1829: 840, ♂;
 Holmgren 1860b: 70, ♀
Xorides indicatorius (Latreille) Kasparian 1981: 172,
 ♂♀

One female has been found in Ta: Sahalahti 682:63 18.VII.2003 from a burnout forest, P. Valtonen leg. This species, new to Finland, has earlier been found in Central and South Europe and Russia (Yu & al. 2005 and references therein). The observation of Aubert (1969) from Finland is not correct. All *Xorides* species are likely to be idiobiont ectoparasitoids ovipositing on larvae of woodborers (e.g. cerambycid beetles) (Townes 1969).

Campopleginae

Phobocampe punctata Šedivý, 2004

Phobocampe punctata Šedivý 2004: 228, ♂♀

In Finland *Phobocampe punctata* has been found only in Ks: Salla 752:60-61 1987 [plenty of ♂♂ and ♀♀ reared e.l. *Epirrita autumnata* (Borkh.) (Lep.: Geometridae), K. Ruohomäki leg.]. One ♂ and one ♀ have been found in Sweden, Sappiaasi and Vittangi 1987 (e.l. *E. autumnata*, Ruohomäki leg.). This species is new to Sweden. In addition, it has been found in Finland and Poland (Šedivý 2004).

Phobocampe tempestiva (Holmgren, 1860)

Limneria tempestiva Holmgren 1860a: 94, ♂♀.
Phobocampe tempestivus (Holmgren) Šedivý 2004:
 229, ♂♀

This species, new to Finland, is the most common of the Finnish *Phobocampe* species. It has been found in Al: Maarianhamina 668:10 (1 ♀ 25.VII.1975, R. Jussila leg.), Ab: Sauvo, Karuna 669:25 (4 ♂♂ and 3 ♀♀ 9-17.VII.1981 and 10-29.VII.1998, Jussila leg.) and Vahto 673-4:24 (1 ♂ and 2 ♀♀ e.l. *Epirrita autumnata*, Ruohomäki leg.), Ka: Virolahti 671:53 (3 ♀♀ 20.VI-12.VII.1975, Jussila leg.), Tb: Saarijärvi, Pyhä-

Häkki 697:42 (1 ♀ 2.VII.1981, Jussila leg.), and Li: Utsjoki, Kevo 774:50 (1 ♀ 2.VII.1956, Jussila leg.) and Skallavaara 774:50 (1 ♀ e.l. *E. autumnata* 1987, Ruohomäki leg.). Its distribution area includes Europe and North America (Canada) (Šedivý 2004).

The *Phobocampe* species so far recorded from Finland are

alticollis (Thomson, 1887)
bicingulata (Gravenhorst, 1829)
confusa (Thomson, 1887)
crassiuscula (Gravenhorst, 1829)
flavicincta (Thomson, 1887)
luctuosa Schmiedeknecht, 1909
punctata Šedivý, 2004
tempestiva (Holmgren, 1860)
unicincta (Gravenhorst, 1829)
variabilis Šedivý, 2004
 = *neglecta* auct. misdet. nec. *Limneria neglecta*
 Holmgren, 1860 (Šedivý 2004).

For a key and descriptions of the species, see Šedivý 2004.

Tersilochinae

Barycnemis agilis (Holmgren, 1860)

Porizon agilis Holmgren 1860a: 134, ♀
Barycnemis agilis (Holmgren) Horstmann 1981: 71,
 ♂♀

This species, new to Finland, has been found in Al: Eckerö 670:08 (1 ♀ 2.VII.1984, R. Jussila leg.), Ab: Turku, Paattinen 672:24 (1 ♂ 26.VI-6.VII.1998, Jussila leg.) and Raisio 671:23 (1 ♀ 10.VII.1992, Jussila leg.), Ka: Imatra, Immola 679:60 (2 ♂♂ 1-13.IX.2000, T. Klemetti & L. Luukkonen leg.), St: Rauma 679:20 (1 ♀ 30.VI.1986, Jussila leg.), Ta: Karstula 697:38 (1 ♀ 30.VI.1973, Jussila leg.), Kn: Kuhmo 710:65 (1 ♀ 7.VII.1980, Jussila leg.), and Li: Utsjoki, Kevo 774:50 (1 ♀ 24-30.VII.1980, S. Koponen & E.-T. Linnaluoto leg.). It has earlier been found in North and Central Europe, Ukraine, Bulgaria, Northern Russia, Kyrgisistan and Mongolia (Horstmann 1981, Yu & al. 2005 and references therein).

Barycnemis alpina (Strobl, 1904)

Porizon anurus Thomson, 1889 forma *alpina* Strobl
1904: 97, ♂

Barycnemis alpina (Strobl) Horstmann 1981: 57, ♂♀

One ♀ has been found in Kn: Kuhmo, Ulvinsalo 709:66 9.VII.1980 (R. Jussila leg.) and one ♂ in Li: Utsjoki 769:48 25.VIII-4.IX.1981 (S. Koponen & E.-T. Linnaluoto leg.). This species, new to Finland, has earlier been found in Northern Sweden and Norway, the Alps, Bulgaria and Turkey (Horstmann 1981, Yu & al. 2005 and references therein).

Barycnemis gravipes (Gravenhorst, 1829)

Porizon hostilis Gravenhorst 1829: 753, ♂; praecoc.

Porizon gravipes Gravenhorst 1829: 757, ♀

Barycnemis gravipes (Gravenhorst) Horstmann 1981,
♂♀

This species has been found in Al: Finstöm, Husö 760:16 (1 ♂ 11.IX.1978, R. Jussila leg.), Ab: Turku (1 ♀ 26.VIII.1958, Jussila leg.), Turku, Paattinen 672:24 (6 ♂♂ 2.VIII.1983, 2.X.1984 and 28.VII-23.IX.1998, Jussila leg.) and Rymättylä 669:22 (1 ♂ 15.VI.1985, E. Euranto leg.), N: Inkoo, Ingarskila 666:33 (1 ♂ 6-8.VII.1976, P. Vaselius leg.) and Helsinki (1 ♂ 1966, I. Jalas leg.), Oa: Vaasa (1 ♂ 22.VIII.1957, Jussila leg.), and Li: Utsjoki, Kevo (774:49 1 ♀ 18-28.VIII.1982 and 774:50 1 ♂ 11-18.IX.1980, S. Koponen & E.-T. Linnaluoto leg.). It is new to Finland. *Barycnemis gravipes* has earlier been found in Northern, Western and Central Europe Russia, Kazakhstan and North America (Horstmann 1981, Yu & al. 2005 and references therein).

Barycnemis species are endoparasitoids ovipositing mostly in larvae or nymphs of Curculionidae (Col.). For descriptions of the species, see Horstmann (1981).

Orthocentrinae*Stenomacrus deletus* (Thomson, 1897)

Orthocentrus (*Stenomacrus*) *deletus* Thomson 1897:
2442, ♀

Stenomacrus deletus (Thomson) Morley 1911: 69,
♂♀

This species, new to Finland, has been found in Ab: Sauvo, Karuna 669:25 (1 ♂ and 1 ♀ 1-27.VI.1999 and 1 ♀ 23.IX.-20.X.2000, R. Jussila leg.) and Turku, Ruissalo 671:23 (1 ♀ 3.VIII.1994, Jussila leg.), N: Vantaa 668:39 (1 ♀ 18.VI.1978, M. Koponen leg.), and Oa: Ilmajoki 697:27 (1 ♀ 27.VIII.1989, V.-M. Mukkala leg.). It has earlier been collected from Sweden, Lithuania, Western and Central Europe, as well as Bulgaria and Israel (Yu & al. 2005 and references therein).

S. deletus has a cubic head, closed areolet in the front wing and thick antennae. For more details, see Aubert (1981).

Plectiscus exilis (Holmgren, 1856)

Orthocentrus exilis Holmgren 1856: 340, ♂♀

Plectiscus exilis (Holmgren) Townes, Momoi &
Townes 1965: 403

This species, new to Finland, has been found in InL: Utsjoki, Kevo 774:50 (1 ♀ 12.VII.1959, R. Jussila leg.). It has earlier been collected from Sweden, Central and South Europe and Russia (Townes et al. 1969, Aubert 1981).

It has often been combined with *P. ridibundus* (Gravenhorst, 1829) (Yu & al. 2005 and references therein), but e.g. the antennae of *P. exilis* are much thicker (length-to-breadth ratio of 1st flagellomere is about 1:2.5 and that of 10th about 1:1, and those of *P. ridibundus* about 1:4.0 and 1:1.2). For further details, see Aubert (1981).

Picrostigeus debilis (Gravenhorst, 1829)*Orthocentrus debilis* Gravenhorst 1929: 365, ♂*Picrostigeus debilis* (Gravenhorst) Horstmann 1994: 112, ♂♀

Picrostigeus debilis is not rare in South and Central Finland although it has not until now been recorded as a new species to Finland. It has been found in Al: Finström, Husö 670:10 (1 ♂ 22.VIII.1978, R. Jussila leg.) and Brändö, Skorren 672:24 (1 ♀ 9.VIII.1993, Jussila leg.), Ab: Sauvo, Karuna 669:25 (2 ♂♂ 28.VI-17.VII.1999 and 10-27.VII.2000, Jussila leg.) and Nousiainen, Tepastus 673:24 (1 ♂ and 2 ♀♀ 1-15.IX.2002, Jussila leg.), N: Tvärminne 664:28 (1 ♀ 21.IX.1975, V. J. Karvonen leg.) and Nurmijärvi 671:38 (1 ♀ 12.VIII.1995, M. Koponen leg.), Oa: Ilmajoki, Kivistönmäki 697:27 (1 ♀ 18.VI-2.VIII.2001, V-M. Mukkala leg.), Sb: Savonranta 690:60 (7 ♂♂ and 3 ♀♀ 18.VI-2.X.1996, P. Martikainen leg.), and Ob: Rural Commune of Rovaniemi 734:45 (1 ♂ 24.VI-25.VII and 1 ♀ 25.VII-27.VIII.1996, Martikainen leg.)

This species has earlier been found in Sweden, Western and Central Europe and Bulgaria (Horstmann 1994, Yu & al. 2005 and references therein). The hosts of *Picrostigeus* are Mycetophilidae (Dipt.); there are only a few rearing records.

Among the Finnish species, *Picrostigeus debilis* resembles nearest *P. recticauda* (Thomson, 1897) and *setiger* (Brischke, 1871) but its temple is distinctly more narrowing behind the compound eyes. For more details, see Horstmann (1994).

Picrostigeus svecofennicus n. sp.

One ♀ (the holotype) has been found in Finland, Li: Utsjoki, Kevo from a grove below Kotkapahta 774:50 (20.VII.1959, R. Jussila leg.) and one paratype ♂ in Le: Enontekiö, Saana, from a *Betula* grove (8.VII.1962, B. Federley leg.). Two paratypes (♀♀) have been found in Sweden, Vb: Vindeln 27.VII.1973 and PL: Laisvall 18.VII.1972 (L. Huggert leg.). All specimens are deposited in coll. Jussila.

Holotype female: Length about 2.5 mm. Head polished, striate on face and clypeus; temple distinctly narrowed behind compound eye (Fig. 1). Antenna with 22 flagellomeres; length-to-thickness ratios of 1st flagellomere about 2.6, 2nd 2.4, 3rd 2.3 and 4th about 2.1, the following flagellomeres nearly cubic, ratio of penultimate flagellomere however about 1.2 (Fig. 2). Front wing with vein *3rs-m* distinct, vein *2rs-m* as long as the upper abscissa of *2m-cu* and *2m-cu* with one bulla (Fig. 3); hind wing with vein *cu-a* nearly opposite. Mesoscutum polished, notaulus lacking; mesopleuron and propodeum polished and smooth, the latter with distinct carinae except for costula. Length of hind femur about 3.3 its width. Metasomal tergum 1 wholly chagrined with distinct dorsolateral carinae that extend almost to apex, other terga shining. Ovipositor about 1.2 the length of metatibia.

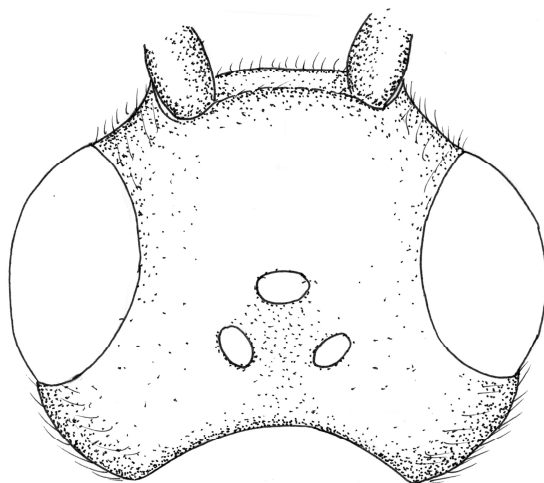


Fig. 1. *Picrostigeus svecofennicus* n. sp. (holotype female), head, in dorsal view.

A brownish specimen but yellowish colour on its dorsal ridge of face, apical ridge of clypeus, mandible except for blackish teeth, scape, tegula and metasomal sterna. Legs yellowish to brownish yellow.

Paratype females resemble greatly the holotype, but the flagellomeres are somewhat thinner, and the face and the antenna are somewhat lighter.

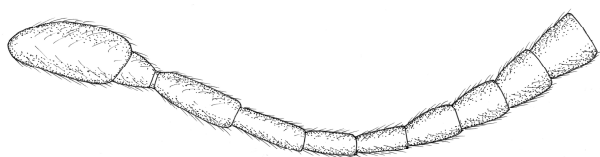


Fig. 2. *Picrostigeus svecofennicus* n. sp. (holotype female), base of flagellum.

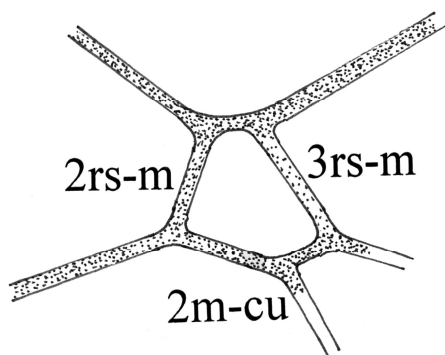


Fig. 3. *Picrostigeus svecofennicus* n. sp. (holotype female), areolet of front wing.

Diagnosis: *Picrostigeus svecofennicus* sp. n. resembles greatly *P. brevicauda* Horstmann, 1994, but in that species the vein 3rs-m is lacking and 2rs-m is shorter than the upper abscissa of 2m-cu (Fig. 4). Moreover, the caudal part of the metasomal tergum 1 of *brevicauda* is not chagrined and the ovipositor is longer (the length index of it is 0.7-0.9). It resembles also *P. recticauda* but the flagellomeres and the ovipositor are shorter. The female of *P. svecofennicus* is keyed out as *P. brevicauda* in couplet 4 of Horstmann's key.

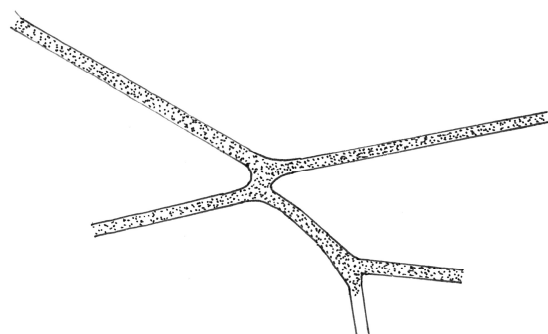


Fig. 4. Areolet of *Picrostigeus brevicauda* Horstmann (according to Horstmann 1994).

Paratype male: Length about 2.4 mm. Head, thorax, wings and metasomal terga resemble those of the holotype. Length-to-thickness ratio of the 3rd flagellomere is about 2.3 and that of the 4th about 2.2. The colouring is somewhat darker than in the females but the antenna is more yellowish. The paramere resembles that of *P. recticauda*, see Fig. 11 in Horstmann 1994. For a key and descriptions of the male species, see Horstmann 1994: 113. The male of *P. svecofennicus* is keyed out as *P. recticauda* in couplet 4 of Horstmann's key. The male of *P. brevicauda* is unknown.

Etymology: The term *svecofennicus* refers to the currently known distribution of this species (Sweden and Finland).

The *Picrostigeus* species currently known to occur in Finland are

antennalis Roman, 1909
debilis (Gravenhorst, 1829)
obscurus Horstmann, 1994
recticauda (Thomson, 1897)
setiger (Brischke, 1871)
svecofennicus n. sp.

For a key and descriptions of the species, see Horstmann 1994: 112 – 113.

Diplazontinae

Bioblapsis polita (Snellen van Vollenhoven, 1878)

Bassus flavipes Holmgren 1856: 356, ♂; primary homonym
Trichomastix polita Snellen van Vollenhoven 1878: 161
Bassus tibialis Bridgman 1883: 170, ♀
Trichomastix flavipes Thomson, 1890: 1473, ♂♀
Bioblapsis polita (Snellen van Vollenhoven) (Yu & al. 2005 and references therein).

This species, new to current Finland, has been found in Al: Eckerö 670:08 (2 ♂♂ 1-2.VII.1984) and Sund 669:12 (1 ♂ 1.VII.1984, R. Jussila leg.), Ab: Korppoo 669:19 (1 ♂ 20.VII.1978 (Jussila leg.), Nauvo, Seili 669:22 (1 ♀ 18.VII.1978, Jussila leg.), Turku, Paattinen 627:24 (1 ♀ 13.VIII.1987, Jussila leg.) and Lieto, Harviainen 671:24 (1 ♂ 14.VIII.1996, Jussila leg.), St: Vammala, Karkku 682:28 (2 ♀♀ 13.VII.1982, Jussila leg.), Huittinen 679:26 (1 ♀ 26.VI.1995, Jussila leg.) and Rural Commune of

Rauma 679:20 (1 ♂ and 4 ♀♀ 2-3.VII.1983, Jussila leg.), Oa: Nurmo, Veneskoski (1 ♀ 7.VII.1984, V-M. Mukkala leg.) and Björköby 704:21 (1 ♀ 2.VIII.1981, Jussila leg.) and Ta:Orivesi 684:36 (1 ♀ 13.VII.1982, Jussila leg.).

B. polita is the only species of *Bioblapsis* in Finland. It has earlier been found in Russia, Ka: Vyborg (formerly Finland) (Hellén 1956), Sweden, Western and Central Europe and Japan (Yu & al. 2005 and references therein). This genus resembles the genus *Sussaba* but differs from that by the position of the spiracle on metasomal segment 2: in *Bioblapsis* it is situated on the tergite, above the crease separating the epipleurum from the tergite, while in *Sussaba* it is situated on the epipleurum.

Enizemum nigricorne (Thomson, 1890)

Homotropus nigricornis Thomson 1890: 1506, ♂

Homocidus rubiginosus Schmiedeknecht 1926: 3442, ♂

Diplazon nigricornis (Thomson) Beirne 1941: 697, ♂♀

Enizemum nigricorne (Thomson) (Yu & al. 2005 and references therein).

This species, new to Finland, has been found in Al: Finström, Husö 670:10 (1 ♂ 8.VIII.1978, R. Jussila leg.), Ab: Houskari, Hyypeis 669:18 (1 ♀ 1-14.VII.1989, H. Bruun leg.) and Korppoo, Lökhölm 669:19 (1 ♀ 10.IX.1993, Jussila leg.) and Gyltö 667:19 (1 ♂ and 1 ♀ 22.VIII.1997, Jussila leg.), N: Helsinki (1 ♀ 29.VI.1948, V. J. Karvonen leg.) and Kirkkonummi, Mäkiluoto 664:35 26.VII-9.VIII.1998, P. Sundell & K. Lundsten leg.), Ka: Kotka, Halla 670:49 (1 ♀ 1-14.X.1999, L. Luukkonen & T. Klemetti leg.) and Virolahti 672:53 (1 ♀ 2.VIII.1975, Jussila leg.), and Ta: Lempäälä, Mäyhäniemi 680:32 (1 ♀ 1965, O. Sotavalta leg.). It has earlier been found in Sweden, Latvia, Western and Central Europe (Yu & al. 2005 and references therein).

Enizemum nigricorne resembles *E. ornatum* (Gravenhorst, 1829) but the dorsolateral carinae of metasomal tergite 1 are converging throughout their length, the tergite 2 is strongly sculptured, and the face of the male is black and that of the female black with a central yellow spot. In *E.*

ornatum the dorsolateral carinae are more parallel, tergite 2 coarsely striated basally and the face of the male is yellow and that of the female wholly black.

All Diplazontinae species are internal parasitoids of Syrphidae (Diptera).

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