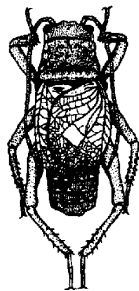


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CONTRIBUTION TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF BRACONID FAUNA OF THE SUBFAMILY ROGADINAE (HYMENOPTERA, BRACONIDAE) OF RUSSIAN FAR EAST AND EASTERN SIBERIA. PART 1

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A new data on Braconidae of the subfamily Rogadinae of the Russian Far East and Eastern Siberia is given. Six new species of the genera *Aleiodes* and *Rogas* are described and figured: *A. (Neorhogas) leleji* sp. n., *A. (N.) sirin* sp. n., *A. (A.) eous* sp. n., *A. (A.) krashennikov* sp. n., *A. (A.) sichotealinus* sp. n., *R. nigradorsum* sp. n. Rare species *A. (N.) angulinervis* He et Chen and *A. (N.) daisetsuzanus* (Watanabe) are re-described and figured. Five species of *Aleiodes*, 3 species of *Heterogamus* and 1 species of *Triraphis* for the Russian fauna and 11 species of *Aleiodes*, 2 species of *Heterogamus* and 1 species of *Triraphis* for the fauna of the Russian Far East are recorded for the first time. New synonymy is given: *Rhogas (Rhogas) microculatus* Watanabe, 1937 = *Rhogas caliginosus* Shestakov, 1940, syn. n.; *Rhogas (Rhogas) sapporensis* Watanabe, 1937 = *Rhogas ussuriensis* Telenga, 1941, syn. n. *Rogas oyeaymensis* Watanabe, 1937 is really *Rogas* species (former *Pelecystoma*).

KEY WORDS: Braconidae, Rogadinae, *Aleiodes*, *Heterogamus*, *Rogas*, *Triraphis*, systematics, new species, new records.

С.А.Белокобыльский. К познанию браконид подсемейства Rogadinae (Нуменоптера, Бракониде) Дальнего Востока и Восточной Сибири. Часть 1, 2 // Дальневосточный энтомолог. 1996. N 27-28. С. 1-36.

Описаны новые для науки 6 видов Rogadinae: *Aleiodes* (*Neorhogas*) *leleji* sp. n., *A. (N.) sirin* sp. n., *A. (A.) eous* sp. n., *A. (A.) krashennikov* sp. n., *A. (A.) sichotealinus* sp. n. и *Rogas nigradorsum* sp. n. Даны переописания малоизвестных видов: *A. (N.) angulinervis* He et Chen и *A. (N.) daisetsuzanus* (Watanabe). Впервые для фауны России указываются 5 видов рода *Aleiodes*, 3 вида *Heterogamus* и 1 вид *Triraphis*, а для Дальнего Востока - 11 видов *Aleiodes*, 2 вида *Heterogamus* и 1 вид *Triraphis*. Приводится новая синонимия: *Rhogas* (*Rhogas*) *microculatus* Watanabe, 1937 = *Rhogas caliginosus* Shestakov, 1940, syn. n.; *Rhogas* (*Rhogas*) *sapporensis* Watanabe, 1937 = *Rhogas ussuriensis* Telenga, 1941, syn. n. Подтверждается, что *Rogas oueaymensis* Watanabe, 1937 действительно относится к роду *Rogas* (= *Pelecystoma*).

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INTRODUCTION

The information on the Far Eastern fauna of the subfamily Rogadinae is not large and sporadically only (Shestakov, 1940; Telenga, 1941; Tobias, 1986b; Belokobylskij, 1988). Several species of Rogadinae (with DESCRIPTION of the new ones) was recorded from the neighbouring countries - Japan, Korea and China (Watanabe, 1937; Kusigemati, 1983; Achterberg, 1985; Papp, 1985b; 1989; He & Chen, 1990; Chen & He, 1992; Chen & al., 1992). A new data on the rogadine species of the Russian Far East and Eastern Siberia is publishing in this paper.

The morphological terms are defined by Tobias (1986a). The following abbreviations are used in the text for morphological terms: POL - postocellar line, OOL - ocular-ocellar line, Od - maximum diameter of lateral ocellus; for institutions: EIS - Entomological Institute Hokkaido University (Sapporo, Japan), IZANU - Institute of zoology, National Academy of Sciences (Kiev, Ukraine), SMS - Swedish Museum of Natural History (Stockholm, Sweden), ZIP - Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences (St.Petersburg, Russia); for collector: S.B. - S. Belokobylskij, E.B. - E. Budrys, A.K. - A. Kotenko, D.K. - D. Kasparyan, V.M. - V. Makarkin.

SUBFAMILY ROGADINAE

Aleiodes (Neorhogas) angulinervis He et Chen, 1990

(Figs 1-9)

He & Chen, 1990: 202.

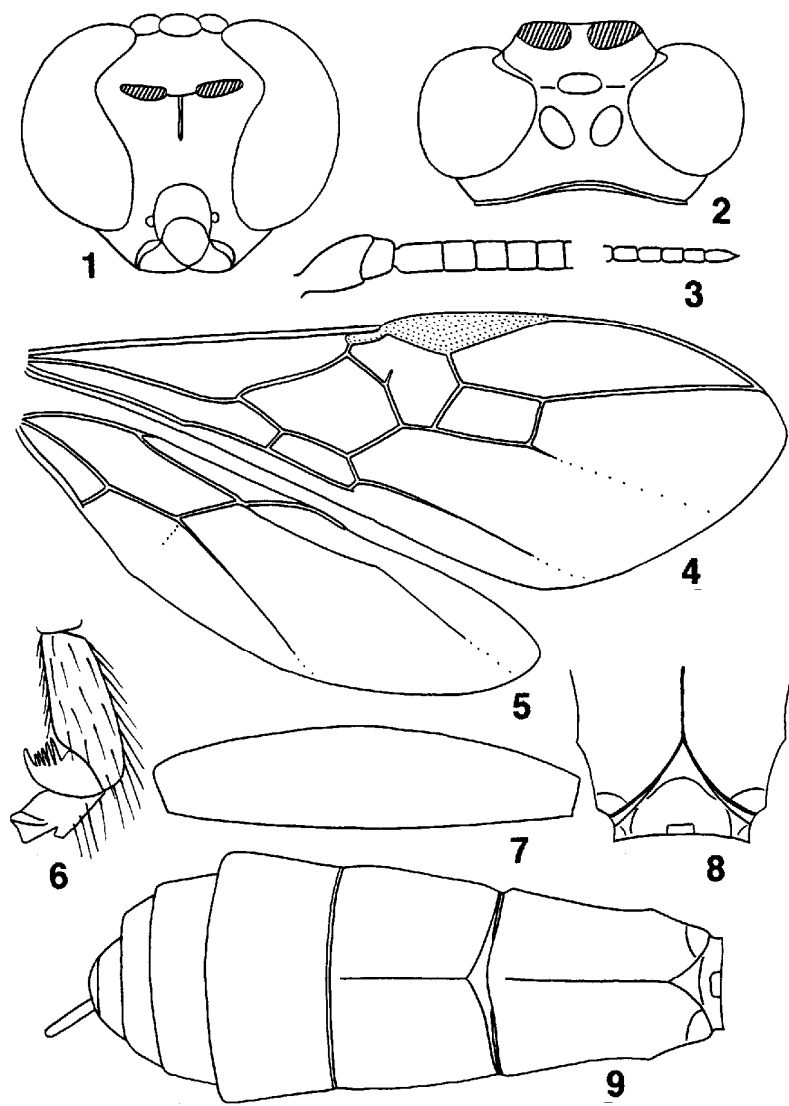
MATERIAL. Primorskii krai: 2 females, 20 km SE Ussuriysk, at light, 4.VIII 1991 (S.B.); 1 male, "Kedrovaya Pad'" Nature Reserve, 29.VIII 1976 (A. Berezantsev).

REDESCRIPTION. Female. Body length 9.3-10 mm; fore wing length 9.2-9.7 mm. Head width 1.8 times its medial length. Temple strongly and almost linearly narrowed behind eye. Transverse diameter of eye 4.3-4.5 times as long as temple. Occiput very weakly concave. Frons laterally with distinct curved keels along eyes. Ocelli large, in equilateral triangle. POL 0.25-0.27 times Od, 1.5-3 times OOL, Od 5.5-11 times OOL. Eye large, kidney-shape, glabrous, 1.6 times as high as broad. Cheek height 0.1 times height of eye, 0.4-0.5 times basal width of mandible. Face weakly convex, with fine vertical medial carina in upper half, its minimum width 0.5 times height of eye and 1.2-1.3 times height of face and clypeus combined. Clypeus flat. Clypeal suture distinct. Tentorial pits small. Clypeus rather short, convex in upper half, distinctly and oblique cut in lower half. Hypoclypeal depression small, round, its width 1.5 times distance from edge of depression to eye. Occipital carina weakly curved towards ocelli, not fused lower at short distance with hypostomal one.

Antennae weakly setiform, 67-70-segmented, slightly longer than body. 1st flagellar segment 1.5 times as long as its apical width, 1.4-1.5 times 2nd segment. Medial segments almost square, prolonged towards apex again. Penultimate segment 1.5-1.7 times as long as wide, 0.6-0.7 times as long as apical segment, which is with slender long apical spine.

Thorax. Length 1.8 times its height. Notauli shallow, complete, crenulate. Prescutellar depression deep, sparsely striate, with medial carina, 0.25-0.33 times as long as scutellum. Subalar depression shallow, wide and rugulose. Sternauli entirely lost. Metapleural lobe short, with lateral keel.

Wings. Length of fore wing 2.7 times its maximum width. Radial cell unshortened. Radial vein arising distinctly before middle of pterostigma. 1st radial abscissa 0.75-0.8 times as long as maximum width of pterostigma; 2nd abscissa 2.2 times 1st abscissa, 0.35 times almost straight 3rd abscissa, 1.5 times 1st radiomedial vein. 2nd radiomedial cell rather long, slightly narrowed apically, its length 1.8-2 times its maximum width, equal to or slightly longer than length of brachial cell. 1st abscissa of medial vein with distinct break and additional vein towards pterostigma. Recurrent vein twice 2nd abscissa of medial vein. Distance from nervulus to basal vein twice nervulus length, 0.77-0.85 times distance from nervulus to recurrent vein. Most part of submedial, anterior half of brachial and posterior half of medial cells glabrous and shine. In



Figs 1-9. *Aleiodes (Neorhogas) angulinervis* He et Chen. 1) head, frontal view; 2) head, dorsal view; 3) basal and apical segments of antenna; 4) fore wing; 5) hind wing; 6) 5th segment and claw of hind leg; 7) hind femur; 8) basal area of 1st abdominal tergite; 9) abdomen, dorsal view.

hind wing, 1st abscissa of mediocubital vein 1.3 times 2nd abscissa. Radial vein distinctly pigmented; radial cell almost parallel-sided in anterior half, regularly widened towards apex in posterior half. Recurrent vein present, but short and postfurcal.

Legs. Hind femur thickened, 4-4.3 times as long as wide. Inner spur of hind tibia 0.45 times hind basitarsus, as long as 2nd segment. 2nd segment of hind tarsus 0.43 times as long as basitarsus, slightly longer than 5th segment (without pretarsus). Tarsal claw pectinate.

Abdomen nearly as long as head and thorax combined. 1st tergite uniformly and linearly widened towards apex, with deep dorsople, with spiracles in basal third, its basal area regularly narrowed towards apex. Apical width of 1st tergite nearly twice its basal width; its length slightly longer than apical width. 2nd tergite with distinct subtriangular basal area. Medial length of 2nd tergite 0.83 times its basal width, 0.65-0.7 times its apical width, 1.2 times length of 3rd tergite. Basal area of 2nd tergite rather large, wide and smooth. Ovipositor sheath 1.5 times 2nd segment of hind tarsus.

Sculpture. Head striate, vertex and cheek rugose, frons smooth. Mesoscutum densely and very finely granulate with dense and fine punctulation; scutellum punctulate, with rugae laterally. Meso- and most part of metapleurae smooth and shine, metapleurae rugose posteriorly. Propodeum coarsely and irregularly reticulate-rugose, with distinct medial carina. 1st and 2nd abdominal tergites distinctly and densely striate, with distinct longitudinal medial carina. 3rd tergite striate in basal third, finely and sparsely punctulate in apical two thirds. Rest tergites finely and densely punctulate. All tergites densely setose entirely.

Colour. Head, prothorax, propodeum and abdomen black. Dorsum of mesothorax dark reddish brown with light spots, meso- and metapleurae light reddish brown. Antennae entirely almost black. Palpi yellow. Legs light brown, last tarsal segments dark brown. Hind tibia yellow in basal half, its apical half and hind tarsi entirely black. Wing faintly infuscate. Pterostigma and veins dark brown.

Male. Body length 9 mm; fore wing length 8 mm. 3rd abdominal tergite on greater part coarsely striate, with small transverse rugae between striae. Spurs of hind tibia obtuse. Otherwise similar to female.

DISCUSSION. This species is closely related to *A. (N.) praetor* (Reinh.) and differs by having the 1st abscissa of medial vein with break and additional vein, most part of submedial, anterior half of brachial and posterior half of medial cells glabrous and shine, nervulus arising almost from middle of posterior vein of brachial cell, 2nd tergite with distinct and wide basal area, face narrow. Also *A. (N.) angulinervis* He et Chen is related to *A. (N.) cruentus* (Nees) and differs by having the 1st abscissa of medial vein with break and additional vein, most part of submedial, anterior half of brachial and posterior half of medial cells glabrous and shine, ocelli large, temple shorter, radial cell of

hind wing widened from apical half, propodeum coarsely and irregularly reticulate-rugose.

DISTRIBUTION. Russia (first record): Primorskii krai. China (prov. Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Yunnan).

***Aleiodes (Neorhogas) cruentus* (Nees, 1834)**

Shenefelt, 1975: 1222 (*Rogas*); Tobias, 1976: 85 (*Rogas*); 1986b: 80 (*Rogas*); Papp, 1985a: 144; 1991: 83; Kotenko, 1992: 96.

MATERIAL. Primorskii krai: 1 female, 1 male, Barabash-Levada, at light, 26.VI & 1.VII 1978 (S.B.); 1 female, Ussuriysk Nature Reserve, at light, 12.VII 1979 (G. Krivolutskaya); 1 male, same locality, 14.VII 1979 (N. Moroz); 1 female, Khasan, Golubinyi Utes, oak forest, shrubs, 28.VIII 1988 (S.B.); 2 females, 1 male, Anisimovka, forest, 11.VII 1984 (S.B.); 1 male, 10 km SE Partizansk, meadow, 21. VII 1984 (S.B.); 1 female, Spassk-Dal'nii, forest, glades, 3-6.VII 1993 (S.B.); 1 female, 3 males, 20 km SE Spassk-Dal'nii, forest, cretaceous slope, 28.VI 1985 (S.B.). Jewish A.R.: 1 male, Amurzet, oak-forest, 18.VI 1985 (S.B.). Amurskaya oblast': 1 female, Tynda, Yuktila River, 25.VII 1975 (R. Soboleva). Magadanskaya oblast': 1 female, the Upper Kolyma River, SE Vetrennyi, steppe slopes, 20.VII 1987 (A. Zinovjev). Yakutia: 1 female, Yakutsk, Beloc Lake, 7.VII 1990 (D.K.).

DISTRIBUTION. Russia: Far East (first record), Yakutia (first record), south of Siberia, European part. Mongolia, Azerbaijan, Central and Western Europe.

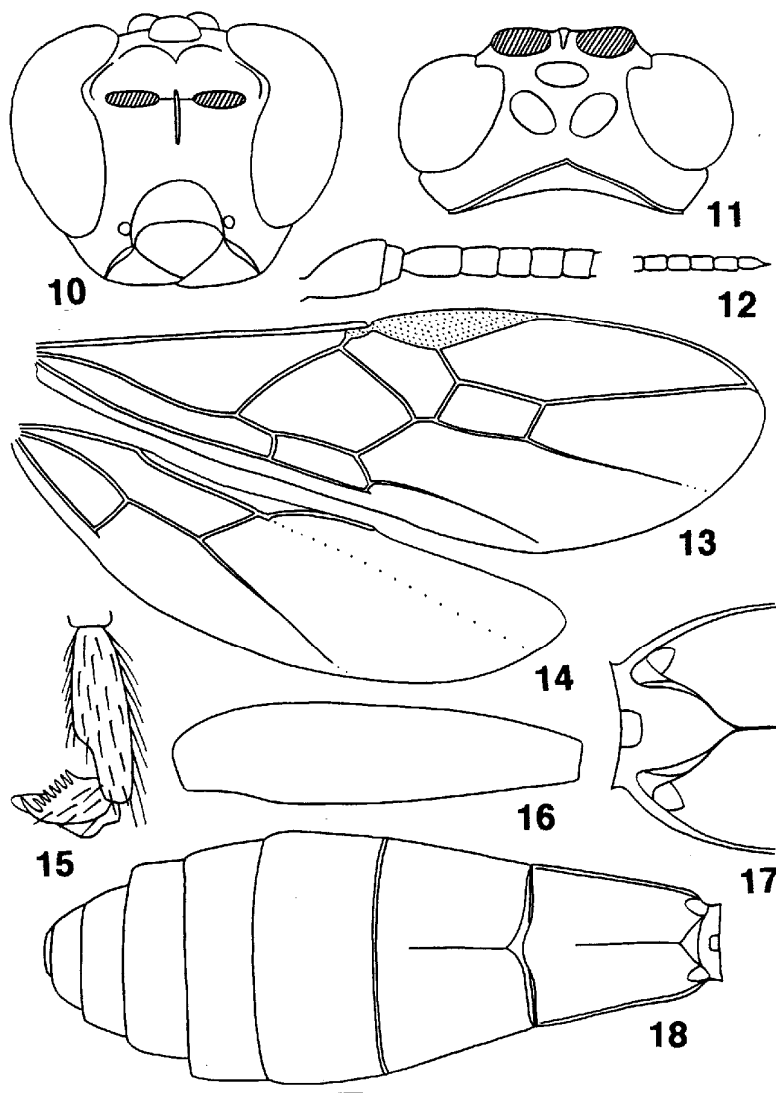
***Aleiodes (Neorhogas) daisetsuzanus* (Watanabe, 1937), comb. n.**

(Figs 10-18)

Watanabe, 1937: 54 [*Rhogas*; holotype: female, "Mt. Daisetsu, Matsumura, 4-10 VIII 1926, Uchida, Kono", "*Rhogas (Rhogas) daisetsuzanus* Watanabe, Type, o"; EIS; examined]; Shenefelt, 1975: 1223 (*Rogas*).

MATERIAL. Primorskii krai: 1 female, "Kedrovaya Pad'" Nature Reserve, cordon Sukhaya Rechka, 21.VII 1988 (E.B.); 1 female, 15 km SE Spassk-Dal'nii, Knorring, forest, glades, 22.VII 1991 (S.B.); 1 female, 15 km E Chernigovka, Gorny Khutor, forest, glades, 20.VII 1991 (S.B.); 1 male, Spassk-Dal'nii, forest, glades, 3-6.VII 1993 (S.B.).

REDESCRIPTION. Female. Body length 8.5-11.2 mm; fore wing length 8-10 mm. Head width 1.8-2 times its medial length. Temple strongly and almost linearly narrowed behind eye. Transverse diameter of eye 2.7-3 times as long as temple. Occiput weakly concave. Ocelli large, in equilateral triangle. POL 0.25-0.33 times Od, OOL 0.7-1 times POL, nearly 0.3 times Od. Eye large, kidney-shaped, almost glabrous, 1.8 times as high as broad. Cheek height nearly 0.1 times height of eye, nearly 0.5 times basal width of mandible. Face convex, with vertical medial carina in upper half, its minimum width 0.7 times height of eye and 1.2-1.3 times height of face and clypeus combined. Clypeus distinctly



Figs 10-18. *Aleiodes (Neorhogas) daisetsuzanus* (Watanabe). 10) head, frontal view; 11) head, dorsal view; 12) basal and apical segments of antenna; 13) fore wing; 14) hind wing; 15) 5th segment and claw of hind leg; 16) hind femur; 17) basal area of 1st abdominal tergite; 18) abdomen, dorsal view.

convex and short. Clypeal suture distinct. Tentorial pits small. Hypoclypeal depression large, weakly transverse, its width 2.2-2.8 times distance from edge of depression to eye. Occipital carina dorsally distinctly curved towards ocelli, not fused lower at short distance with hypostomal one.

Antennae weakly setiform, 66-69-segmented, longer than body. 1st flagellar segment 1.6-1.7 times as long as its apical width, 1.3-1.4 times 2nd segment. Medial segments almost square, longened towards apex again. Penultimate segment 1.4-1.6 times as long as wide, 0.7 times as long as apical segment, which is with slender long apical spine.

Thorax. Length 1.8-1.9 times its height. Notauli rather shallow, complete, crenulate. Prescutellar depression deep, sparsely striate, with medial carina, 0.25-0.33 times as long as scutellum. Subalar depression deep and finely rugulose. Sternauli entirely lost. Metapleural lobe short, with lateral keel.

Wings. Length of forewing 2.6-3 times its maximum width. Radial cell slightly shortened. Radial vein arising distinctly before middle of pterostigma. 1st radial abscissa nearly as long as maximum width of pterostigma; 2nd abscissa 2-2.3 times 1st abscissa, 0.4-0.5 times almost straight 3rd abscissa, 1.6-1.7 times 1st radiomedial vein. 2nd radiomedial cell long, almost rectangular, slightly narrowed apically, its length 1.6-1.8 times its maximum width, 0.7-0.8 times length of brachial cell. Recurrent vein 2.5-3 times 2nd abscissa of medial vein. Distance from nervulus to basal vein 1.4-1.7 times nervulus length, nearly 0.4 times distance from nervulus to recurrent vein. In hind wing, 1st abscissa of mediocubital vein 1.2-1.4 times 2nd abscissa. Radial vein distinctly pigmented, regularly widened towards apex. Recurrent vein lost.

Legs. Hind femur thickened, 3.6-4 times as long as wide. Inner spur of hind tibia 0.45 times hind basitarsus, as long as 2nd segment. 2nd segment of hind tarsus 0.4 times as long as basitarsus, nearly as long as 5th segment (without pretarsus). Tarsal claw pectinate.

Abdomen nearly as long as head and thorax combined. 1st tergite uniformly and linearly widened towards apex, with deep dorsope and spiracles in basal third, its basal area rather long and regularly narrowed towards apex. Apical width of 1st tergite 2.2-2.3 times its basal width; its length 1.1 times apical width. 2nd tergite with distinct and wide subtriangular basal area. Medial length of 2nd tergite 0.8 times its basal width, 0.6-0.7 times its apical width, 1.2-1.3 times length of 3rd tergite. Ovipositor sheath nearly equal to 2nd segment of hind tarsus or shorter than it.

Sculpture. Head finely granulo-punctulate with rugae, cheek and face coarsely striate, temple punctulate, frons smooth. Mesoscutum densely and very finely coriaceous, with sparsely punctulation. Scutellum punctulate. Meso- and metapleura (at greater part) smooth, metapleurac with punctulation also. Propodeum finely and irregularly rugulose-granulate, with distinct medial carina

in basal half. 1st-3rd abdominal tergites finely punctuate, rest tergites almost smooth; all tergites entirely densely setose.

Colour. Body reddish brown. Head and apex of abdomen and sometimes lower part of thorax distinctly darker or black. Antennae entirely almost black. Palpi yellow. Legs brownish yellow. Hind femur light reddish brown; hind tibia pale yellow in basal two thirds, its apical third dark brown; tarsi yellow. Wing faintly infusate. Pterostigma and veins black, parastigma with small yellow spot.

Female. Body length 9.4 mm; fore wing length 8 mm. Transverse diameter of eye 2.3 times length of temple. POL 0.6 times Od; OOL 0.25 times Od. Antenna 63-segmented. Medial length of 2nd abdominal tergite 0.9 times its basal width. Propodeum rather coarsely rugulose. 1st and 2nd tergites partly with fine striation. 4th-6th abdominal tergites without medial pits. Otherwise similar to female.

DISCUSSION. This species is related to *A. (N.) praetor* (Reinh.) and differs by having the hypoclypeal depression large (its width significantly larger than distance from depression to eye), sternauli absent, nervulus distinctly postfurcal, 1st abdominal tergite regularly and strongly widened towards apex, 2nd and 3rd tergites finely sculptured.

DISTRIBUTION. Russia (first record): Primorskii krai. Japan (Hokkaido).

***Aleiodes (Neorhogas) dissector* (Nees, 1834)**

Shenefelt, 1975: 1225 (*Rogas*); Tobias, 1976: 81 (*Rogas*); 1986b: 75 (*Rogas*); Papp, 1985a: 145; 1991: 74.

MATERIAL. Khabarovskii krai: 2 females, Khabarovsk, Khekhtsir, forest, 12-13.VI 1985 (S.B.). Primorskii krai: 1 female, Nikolaevka, Ilistaya River, oak-forest, 7.VI 1985 (S.B.); 1 female, Partizansk District, Sergeevka, valley forest, 4.VI 1993 (A. Taeger). Sakhalin: 1 female, Tymovskoe, mixed forest, 4.VII 1981 (S.B.).

DISTRIBUTION. Russia: south of the Far East (first record), Ural Mts, south of the European part. Japan, Mongolia, Central and Western Europe.

***Aleiodes (Neorhogas) krulikowskii* (Kokujev, 1898)**

Shenefelt, 1975: 1235 (*Rogas*); Tobias, 1976: 83 (*Rogas*); 1986b: 76 (*Rogas*); Papp, 1991: 84.

MATERIAL. Primorskii krai: 1 male, "Kedrovaya Pad'" Nature Reserve, at light, 12.VIII 1975 (Ryabukhin); 1 male, same locality, at light, 7.VIII 1988 (E.B.); 1 female, 10 km S Slavyanka, peninsula Klerk, oak forest, meadow, 1.IX 1995 (S.B.).

DISTRIBUTION. Russia: European part, Krasnoyarskii krai, Irkutskaya oblast' (first record), Primorskii krai (first record). Mongolia, Belarus, Ukraine.

***Aleiodes (Neorhogas) leleji* Belokobylskij, sp. n.**

(Figs 19-27)

Holotype: male, Russia: Chitinskaya oblast', Alexandrovskii Zavod, Gazimur River, 15.VII 1977 (A. Lelej) (ZIP).

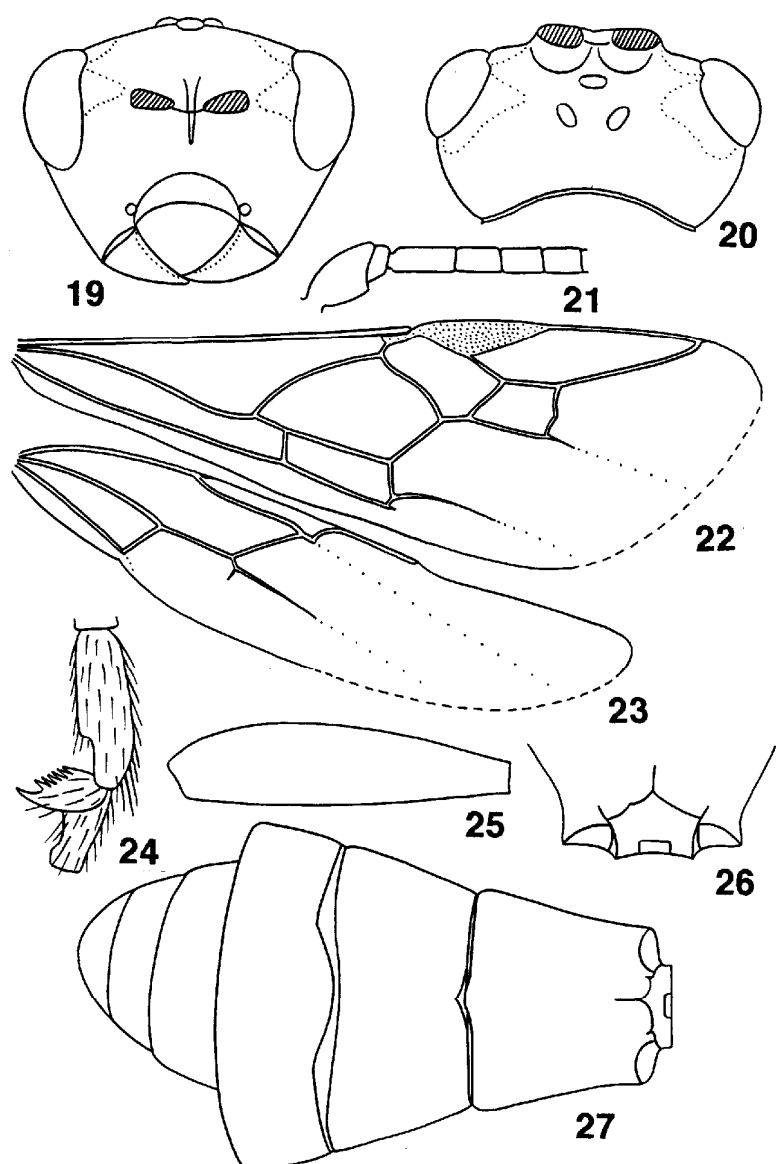
DESCRIPTION. Male. Body length 8.2 mm; fore wing length 5.5 mm. Head width 1.8 times its medial length. Temple roundly narrowed behind eye. Transverse diameter of eye nearly as long as temple. Occiput strongly concave. Ocelli small, in triangle with base 1.2 times its sides. POL nearly equal to Od, OOL 2.5 times POL, 2.5 times Od. Eye rather small, oval, glabrous, 1.4 times as high as broad. Cheek height 0.6 times height of eye, 1.1 times basal width of mandible. Face convex, with fine vertical medial carina in upper half, its minimum width 1.6 times height of eye and twice height of face and clypeus combined. Clypeus almost flat and short. Clypeal suture distinct. Tentorial pits small. Hypoclypeal depression large, transverse, its width 1.25 times distance from edge of depression to eye. Occipital carina not curved towards ocelli, not fused lower at short distance with hypostomal one.

Antennae filiform, remaining 49 segments. 1st flagellar segment 2.2 times as long as its apical width, 1.3 times 2nd segment. Medial segments nearly 1.25 times as long as wide.

Thorax. Length 1.6 times its height. Subpronope absent. Notauli rather shallow, complete, crenulate. Prescutellar depression deep, short, with 5 carinae, smooth between carinae, 0.25 times as long as scutellum. Subalar depression shallow and rugulose. Sternauli very shallow and densely punctulate. Metapleural lobe rather long, round apically, without lateral keel.

Wings. Length of fore wing 3 times its maximum width. Radial cell shortened. Metacarpus 1.1 times length of pterostigma, nearly twice distance from apex of radial cell to apex of wing. Radial vein arising slightly before middle of pterostigma. 1st radial abscissa 1.3 times as long as maximum width of pterostigma; 2nd abscissa 1.3 times 1st abscissa, 0.4 times almost straight 3rd abscissa, 1.2 times 1st radiomedial vein. 2nd radiomedial cell short, almost rectangular, slightly widened apically, its length 1.3 times its maximum width, 0.6 times length of brachial cell. Recurrent vein nearly twice 2nd abscissa of medial vein. Distance from nervulus to basal vein 1.25 times nervulus length, 0.3 times distance from nervulus to recurrent vein. In hind wing, 1st abscissa of mediocubital vein twice 2nd abscissa. 1st abscissa of costal vein 1.3 times 2nd abscissa. Radial vein very faintly pigmented, regularly widened towards apex. Recurrent vein distinct, but short and postfurcal.

Legs. Hind femur thickened, 4.2 times as long as wide. Inner spur of hind tibia 0.4 times hind basitarsus. Hind tarsus nearly as long as hind tibia; hind basitarsus 0.6 times combined length of 2nd-5th segments. 2nd tarsal segment 0.4 times as long as basitarsus, nearly as long as 5th segment (without pretarsus). Tarsal claw shortly pectinate.



Figs 19-27. *Aleiodes (Neorhogas) teleji* sp. n. 19) head, frontal view; 20) head, dorsal view; 21) basal segments of antenna; 22) fore wing; 23) hind wing; 24) 5th segment and claw of middle leg; 25) hind femur; 26) basal area of 1st abdominal tergite; 27) abdomen, dorsal view.

Abdomen 1.1 times head and thorax combined. 1st tergite strongly and sharply widened basally, then widened weakly and almost linearly, with deep dorsope and without spiracular tubercles, spiracles in basal third, its basal area short and sharply narrowed towards apex, with 3 apical angles. Apical width of 1st tergite 1.3 times its at level of dorsope, 2.5 times its basal width; its length 0.9 times apical width. 2nd suture distinct and twice curved medially. 2nd tergite without distinct basal area. Medial length of 2nd tergite 0.65 times its basal width, 0.45 times its apical width, 1.2 times length of 3rd tergite. Apical width of 3rd tergite 1.6 times basal width of 2nd tergite.

Sculpture. Vertex, temple and face reticulate-rugose, face partly striate. Frons rugulose upper, concentrically striate in lower two thirds. Mesoscutum densely and strongly punctulate, with fine granulation anteriorly. Scutellum densely punctulate. Mesopleura almost entirely densely punctulate. Metapleura rugulose. Propodeum entirely rugulose-reticulate, with short medial carina in basal quarter. Hind coxa finely punctulate. 1st and 2nd abdominal tergites rugose-reticulate, 1st tergite with medial carina. 3rd tergite very densely, distinctly and entirely punctulate.

Colour. Body black, head around eye (except inner lower side), 1st and 2nd entirely and 3rd basally and laterally tergites light red. Antennae entirely black. Palpi black. Legs dark reddish brown, almost black basally, fore femur, fore and middle tibiae and all tarsi light reddish brown. Wing faintly infusate. Pterostigma and veins dark brown.

Female unknown.

DISCUSSION. New species is related to *A. (N.) miniatus* (H.-Sch., 1838) and differs by having the 2nd and 3rd abdominal tergites distinctly short and strongly widened from base to apex, 2nd abdominal suture twice curved medially, recurrent vein of hind wing present, black coloration of head, thorax, apex of abdomen and hind legs.

ETYMOLOGY. New species is named for Dr. A.S. Lelej - well-known Russian hymenopterologist and collector of the holotype.

DISTRIBUTION. Russia: Chitinskaya oblast'.

(To be continued)

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