

- Taguchi, H. 1971. Mymaridae of Japan, I (Hymenoptera: Chalcidoidea). – Transactions of the Shikoku Entomological Society 11(2): 49-59.
- Triapitsyn, S. V. & Berezovskiy, V. V. 2001. Review of the Mymaridae (Hymenoptera, Chalcidoidea) of Primorskii krai: genus *Mymar* Curtis. – Far Eastern Entomologist 100: 1-20.
- Triapitsyn, S. V. & Huber, J. T. 2000. 51. [Fam. Mymaridae - mymarids]. In: [Key to the insects of Russian Far East.] Vol. IV. Pt 4. Vladivostok, Dal'nauka: 603-614. (In Russian).

SHORT COMMUNICATION

M. Ju. Mandelshtam. A NEW SPECIES OF BARK-BEETLES (COLEOPTERA: SCOLYTIDAE) FROM RUSSIAN FAR EAST. - Far Eastern entomologist. 2001. N 105: 11-12.

М. Ю. Мандельштам. Новый вид короедов (Coleoptera: Scolytidae) с Дальнего Востока // Дальневосточный энтомолог. 2001. N 105. С. 11-12.

A new species of bark-beetles is described from the north-eastern part of Russian Far East. Author is grateful to G.O. Krivolutzkaja for providing unique material and to A.S. Lelej for help in work in Vladivostok.

***Dryocoetes krivolutzkajae* Mandelshtam, sp. n.**

MATERIAL. Holotype: ♂, Russia: Verkhoturova Island in Bering Sea near the north-eastern coast of Kamchatka Peninsula, in roots of *Rhodiola rosea*, 18.IX 1955 (A. Smetanin). Paratypes - ♂ and ♀, the same labels as holotype. Holotype and one paratype (damaged, without head) are deposited in the Institute of Biology and Soil Sciences, Vladivostok, and another paratype (♀) - in Zoological Institute, St. Petersburg.

DESCRIPTION. Body reddish-brown, 3.9 mm in length, elongated, covered with rather long hairs. The structure of all body parts are typical for genus *Dryocoetes*. Head rather large, its greatest part is concealed under pronotum, the head visible surface shining. Front is convex and is covered with shallow and small punctures. In male hairs of the front are sparse, in female much more abundant. Eyes are slightly sinuated at the anterior margin.

Antennal funicle is 5-segmented, the club is obliquely truncate. The pronotum is clearly transverse, rather short, widest in the posterior half, 1.4 mm in length and nearly 1.5 mm in width. The pronotal surface is entirely covered with punctures, the punctures are closer at the anterior half of the pronotum thus making its surface rugose. The pronotum surface in general is as in *D. hectographus* Reitter, 1913. An obscure median line is seen on pronotum. The hairs on sides of the pronotum are long and curved. Elytra are long, not widened posteriorly, their sides parallel. Elytra are of equal width and 1.64 as long as the pronotum. The puncture striae on the elytral surface are well developed, the punctures are round and not deeply impressed. The punctures of striae on the elytral surface are larger than those of interstices. First strium is impressed and the first (sutural) interstice is slightly elevated through all the length of elytra. Elytral vestiture is hairlike, the hairs are moderately long. The hairs are longer at the elytral declivity and also on pronotum. The declivity is broadly flattened. First and second striae are impressed slightly on the declivity, the suture (first interstice) and the second interstice are slightly elevated. The interstices at the declivity with small granules and without visible punctures. The overall punctation of declivity is obscure, the puncture rows are not regular, the punctures are shallow and poorly developed. The surface of the declivity seems squamous. The protibia are armed by multiple denticles which are typical for *Dryocoetes*. The female is alike male and can be distinguished by more abundant hairlike vestiture of the front.

DIAGNOSIS. New species distinguished from other species of *Dryocoetes* by the transverse pronotum, by obscure punctation of the elytral declivity. The systematic position of new species is unclear. From second *Dryocoetes* species breeding in Kamchatka, *D. hectographus*, the new species is clearly separated by structure of the declivity and by the body proportions. In contrast to *D. hectographus*, the pronotum of *D. krivolutzkajae* is clearly transverse and the overall form of the body is much more elongated. The pronotum length to width ratio is 0.93 in the new species and approximately 1.1 in *D. hectographus*. The ratio of elytra length to length of pronotum is 1.64 in *D. krivolutzkajae* and approximately 1.4 in *D. hectographus*. In *D. krivolutzkajae* elytral sides are parallel, whereas in *D. hectographus* the elytra are slightly but clearly widened posteriorly.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is dedicated to Dr G.O. Krivolutzkaja – an outstanding researcher of the bark-beetle fauna of the Russian Far-East.

ECOLOGY. New species breeds in roots of herbaceous plant *Rhodiola rosea* (Crassulaceae) what is a new feature for genus *Dryocoetes*.

Author's address:

Bolshoy prospect, 76-53, St. Petersburg,
199026, Russia

© **Far Eastern entomologist (Far East. entomol.)**

Editor-in-Chief: S.Yu. Storozhenko

Editorial Board: A.S. Lelej, Yu.A. Tshistjakov, N.V. Kurzenko

Address: Institute of Biology and Soil Sciences, Far East Branch of Russian Academy of Sciences, 690022, Vladivostok-22, Russia.

FAX: (4232) 310 193

E-mail: entomol@online.marine.su