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## ON THE BRACONID WASPS OF THE SUBFAMILY ALYSIINAE (HYMENOPTERA, BRACONIDAE) FROM KURIL ISLANDS

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Ten new species of Alysinae from North and Central Kuril Islands are described: *Alloea veles* sp. n., *Anisocyrta shelichovi* sp. n., *Pentapleura aino* sp. n., *Dacnusa (Dacnusa) leleji* sp. n., *D. (Pachysema) paramushirica* sp. n., *D. (P.) kurilensis* sp. n., *D. (P.) arkadii* sp. n., *D. (P.) fumicoxa* sp. n., *Exotela urupica* sp. n., *Chorebus (Phaenolexis) nomioides* sp. n. The species *Alysia umbrata* Stelfox, *Phaenocarpa angustiptera* Papp, *Exotela sonchina* Griffiths, *Chorebus (Stiphocera) deione* (Nixon), *Ch. (Etriptes) asperrimus* Griffiths, *Ch. (E.) rhanis* (Nixon), *Ch. (E.) subasper* Griffiths, and *Ch. (E.) talaris* Haliday are recorded for the first time for the Russian fauna; *Alysia incongrua* (Nees), *Aphaereta tenuicornis* Nixon, *Pentapleura pumilio* (Nees), *Ph. fidelis* Fischer, *Ph. ruficeps* (Nees), *Synaldis concolor* (Nees), and *Ch. (S.) venustus* (Tobias) are recorded for the first time for the fauna of the Russian Far East.

KEY WORDS: Kuril Islands, Russian Far East, Braconidae, Alysinae, systematics, new species, new records.

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Описано 10 новых для науки видов браконид подсем. Alysiinae с Северных и Центральных островов Курильской гряды: *Alloea veles* sp. n., *Anisocyrta shelichovi* sp. n., *Pentapleura aino* sp. n., *Dacnusa (Dacnusa) leleji* sp. n., *D. (Pachysema) paramushirica* sp. n., *D. (P.) kurilensis* sp. n., *D. (P.) arkadii* sp. n., *D. (P.) fumicoxa* sp. n., *Exotela urupica* sp. n., *Chorebus (Phaenolexis) nomioides* sp. n. Впервые для фауны России указаны: *Alysia umbrata* Stelfox, *Phaenocarpa angustiptera* Papp, *Exotela sonchina* Griffiths, *Chorebus (Stiphocera) deione* (Nixon), *Ch. (Etriptes) asperrimus* Griffiths, *Ch. (E.) rhanis* (Nixon), *Ch. (E.) subasper* Griffiths и *Ch. (E.) talaris* Haliday. Новыми для фауны Дальнего Востока России являются: *Alysia incongrua* (Nees), *Aphaereta tenuicornis* Nixon, *Pentapleura pumilio* (Nees), *Ph. fidelis* Fischer, *Ph. ruficeps* (Nees), *Synaldis concolor* (Nees) и *Ch. (S.) venustus* (Tobias).

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## INTRODUCTION

The knowledge of the braconid fauna of the Kuril Islands is very incomplete. Northern and Central Kuril Is. were studied most poorly because of the complicated access to these islands. Therefore the material on parasitic Hymenoptera collected by Dr. A.S. Lelej (Institute of Biology and Pedology, Vladivostok) during the International Kuril Island Project (IKIP) in 1996 mostly in the North and Central Kuril Is. (Paramushir, Onkotan, Shiashkotan, Ekarma, Matua, Kharimkotan, Raikoke, Chirinkotan, Urup, Iturup and Kunashir) is very important. It is the first extensive collection of Braconidae from a group of the Kuril Islands.

The subfamily Alysiinae is a large group of the family Braconidae; they are larval parasites of Diptera. Data on the species and genera of this subfamily is extremely poor for Russian Far East (as for East Asia). This paper is the first data on Alysiinae from the Kuril Is.: 10 genera and 25 species, including 10 new species, are reported. The genus *Aspilota* Förster (only 6 collected specimens) is not dealt here, because of the obscure systematics of this genus in East Palearctic. The first co-author has written the text on the tribe Alysiini, the second co-author - on the tribe Dacnusiini.

Holotypes and part of paratypes are deposited in the Zoological Institute (St. Petersburg), other paratypes - in the Institute of Biology and Pedology (Vladivostok). The terms of the wing venation used here are defined by Tobias (1986a). The following abbreviations are used in the text: POL - postocellar line, OOL - ocular-ocellar line, Od - maximum diameter of lateral ocellus, A.L. - A.S. Lelej, E - eastward, N - northward, S - southward.

## SUBFAMILY ALYSIINAE

### Tribe Alysiini

#### *Alysia incongrua* (Nees, 1834)

MATERIAL. 1 ♀, Kharimkotan, 8.VIII 1996 (A.L.); 1 ♀ 1 ♂, Onkotan, Terrasny Cape, 9.VIII 1996 (A.L.); 3 ♀, Shiashkotan, 11.VIII 1996 (A.L.); 3 ♀ 1 ♂, Matua,

15.VIII 1996 (A.L.); 1 ♀, Iturup, 5 km N Reydovo, 18.VIII 1996 (A.L.).

DISTRIBUTION. Russia: European part, Urals, Far East (Kuril Is.) (first record); Austria, Denmark, England, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Latvia, Poland, Sweden, Yugoslavia (Shenefelt, 1974; Tobias, 1986b; Wharton, 1986).

REMARKS. The ovipositor of the Kuril specimens is shorter than in usual form of *A. incongrua*.

#### ***Alysia soror* Marshall, 1894**

MATERIAL. 2 ♀, Matua, 14.VIII 1996 (A.L.); 2 ♂, Ekarma, 10.VIII 1996 (A.L.); 1 ♀, Kharimkotan, 8.VIII 1996 (A.L.); 1 ♂, Raikoke, 13.VIII 1996 (A.L.).

DISTRIBUTION. Russia: north of European part, Far East [Kuril (first record) and Komandor Is.]; England, Ireland (Shenefelt, 1974; Tobias, 1986b; Wharton, 1986).

#### ***Alysia umbrata* Stelfox, 1941**

MATERIAL. 1 ♀, Onekotan, Resvy Stream, 7.VIII 1996 (A.L.); 1 ♀, Kharimkotan, 8.VIII 1996 (A.L.).

DISTRIBUTION. Russia (first record): Chukotka, Kamchatka, Sakhalin, Kuril Is.; Ireland, Germany, Netherlands; Canada, USA (Wharton, 1988).

REMARKS. The specimens of *A. umbrata* from north-eastern Palaearctic have more dark colouration, including dark brown hind coxae and brown pterostigma.

#### ***Alloea veles* Belokobylskij, sp. n.**

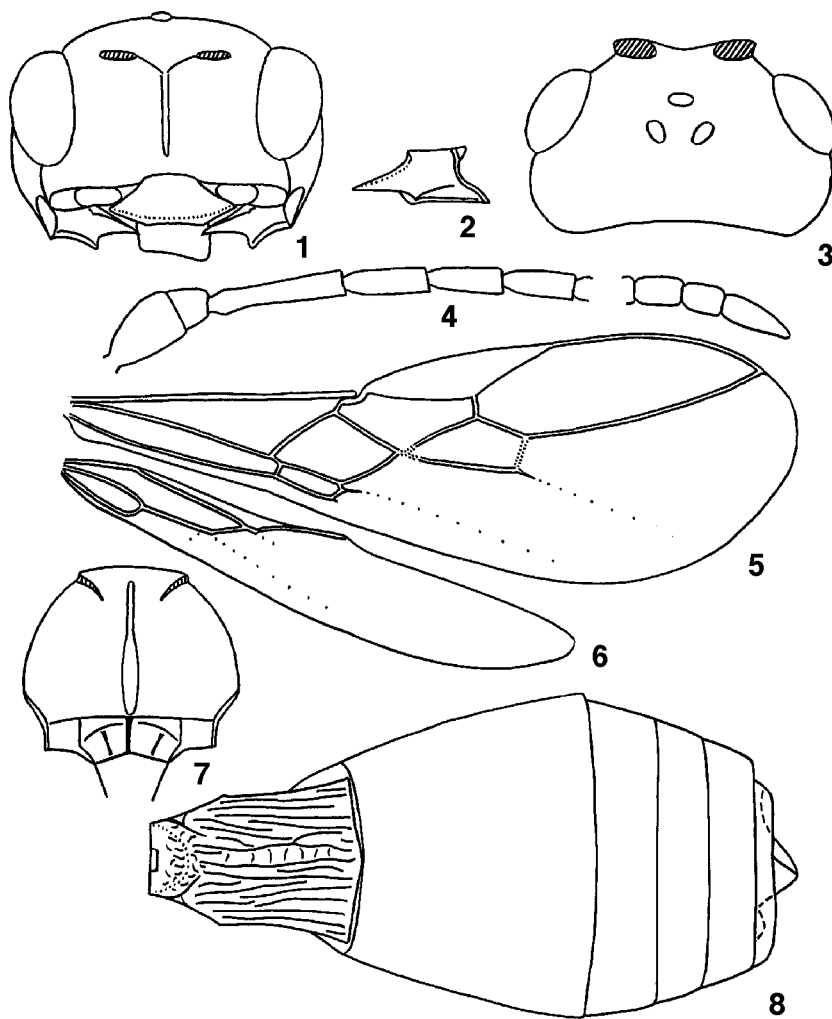
(Figs 1-8)

MATERIAL. Holotype: ♀, Onekotan, Nemo Bay, 4.VIII 1996 (A.L.). Paratypes. 1 ♀, with the same label as holotype; 1 ♀, Ekarma, 10.VIII 1996 (A.L.).

DESCRIPTION. FEMALE. Body length 1.9-2 mm; fore wing length 1.9-2 mm. Head width 1.7-1.8 times its median length, 1.5 times its maximum length, 1.4 times width of mesoscutum. Temple convex anteriorly, roundly narrowed posteriorly. Head at level of eyes nearly as wide as at level of temple. Temple 1.1-1.2 times as long as transverse eye diameter. Ocelli small, POL 1-1.2 times Od, 0.33 times OOL. Eyes glabrous, 1.5 times as high as long. Malar space rather short, 0.2-0.23 times as height as maximum eye diameter. Face convex, its width 1.6 times median height, 1.3-1.5 times maximum eye diameter. Tentorial pits large. Maximum width of clypeus 2-2.3 times its median height. Head very weakly and convexly narrowed below eyes. Mandibles 1.7-2 times as long as its maximum width, 0.4 times as long as head.

Antenna filiform, weakly thickened apically, 22-23-segmented, 1.1 times as long as body. 1st flagellar segment 4.8-5 times as long as apical width, 1.5-1.7 times as long as 2nd segment. Middle segments not obviously expanded. Penultimate segment 1.3-1.5 times as long as wide, 0.33 times as long as 1st flagellar segment, 0.7-0.8 times as long as apical segment.

Thorax 1.5-1.6 times as long as high. Pronotum with small pronope. Notauli present in anterior (vertical) part of mesoscutum only. Median longitudinal furrow of mesoscutum rather deep and long, distinctly longer than half of mesoscutum.



Figs 1-8. *Alloea veles* sp. n. 1) head, frontal view; 2) left mandible; 3) head, dorsal view; 4) basal and apical segments of antenna; 5) fore wing; 6) hind wing; 7) mesoscutum; 8) abdomen, dorsal view.

Prescutellar depression deep and with high median carina; length of depression 0.4-0.5 times its width, nearly 0.5 times length of convex scutellum. Metanotum with tall pointed flange. Sternauli deep, but shallow in posterior third, almost straight, crenulate, almost reaching middle coxa. Prescutellar depression deep, rather narrow, crenulate.

Wings. Fore wing 3 times as long as wide. Pterostigma broad, elliptical, distinctly separated apically from metacarp. Length of pterostigma 4-4.5 times its

maximum width, 0.8-0.9 times length of metacarp. Radial cell narrow and shortened, its length 3.2-3.8 times maximum width. Metacarp 5-6 times distance between apex of radial cell and apex of wing. 2nd abscissa of radial vein 2.2-2.8 times 1st abscissa, 0.2 times weakly and regularly curved 3rd abscissa, 0.7-0.8 times 1st radiomedial vein. 2nd radiomedial cell 2.2 times as long as wide. Recurrent vein antefurcal. Distance from basal vein to nervulus 1-1.7 times nervulus length. Brachial cell small and narrow. Parallel vein arising from anterior third of distal vein of brachial cell, very shortly sclerotized. In hind wing, 1st abscissa of mediocubital vein nearly equal to its 2nd abscissa.

Legs. Hind femur 4.5-5 times as long as wide. Hind tarsus 0.9 times hind tibia.

Abdomen equal to or slightly shorter than head and thorax combined. 1st tergite widened, with distinct spiracular tubercles slightly before middle of tergite. Apical width of 1st tergite 1.8-2.3 times its minimum width; length 1.3-1.5 times its apical width. Ovipositor sheath very short.

Sculpture and pubescence. Head, mesoscutum and mesopleura smooth. Scutellum smooth, but sculptured posteriorly. Propodeum entirely and densely reticulate-rugulose. Hind coxa and femur smooth. 1st abdominal tergite striate laterally, rugulose medially. Head very sparsely setose, face with dense pubescence. Mesoscutum (very) sparsely setose only along notauli lines. Hind tibia dorsally with rather dense and long, semi-erect hairs.

Colour. Body black. Mandible dark brown or black. Antennae black, 3 basal segments reddish brown or light reddish brown. Palpi light brown. Tegulae black. Legs light brown. Wings light. Pterostigma brown.

MALE unknown.

DISCUSSION. New species is closed to *A. bonessi* Fischer, 1966 and differs by having the temple longer and convex behind eyes, head weakly and convexly narrowed below eyes, antennal segments thickened in apical third, median furrow of mesoscutum long. *A. veles* sp. n. is related also with *A. lonchopterae* Fischer, 1966 and differs by having the parallel vein not interstitial, nervulus strongly postfurcal, antennae less thickened, radial cell narrow, notauli present only anteriorly, median mesopleural furrow smooth, only 3 basal antennal segments light, hind tibia and coxa smooth.

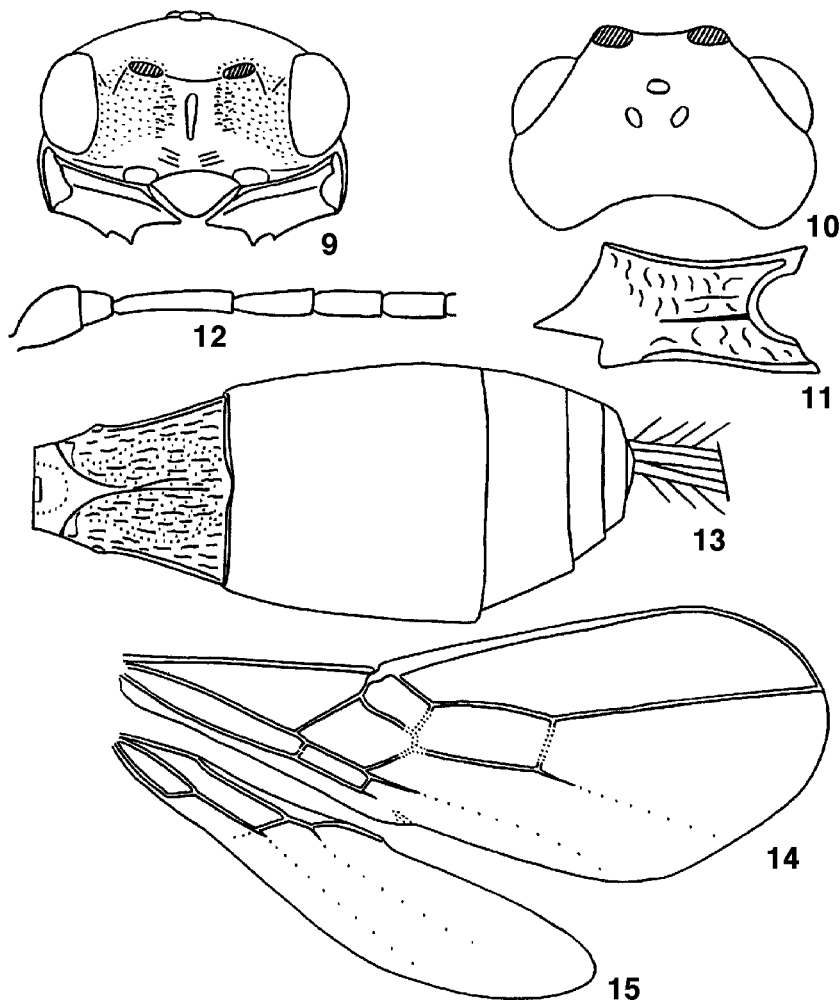
DISTRIBUTION. Russia: Kuril Is. (Onekotan, Ekarma).

#### ***Anisocyrtia shelichovi* Belokobylskij, sp. n.**

(Figs 9-15)

MATERIAL. Holotype: ♀, Kharimkotan, 8.VIII 1996 (A.L.). Paratypes. 1♀, Shiashkotan, 12.VIII 1996 (A.L.); 1♂, Onekotan, Resvy Stream, 7.VIII 1996 (A.L.).

DESCRIPTION. FEMALE. Body length 2.5-3.1 mm; fore wing length 3-3.7 mm. Head width 1.9-2.1 times its median length, 1.5-1.7 times its maximum length, 1.3-1.5 times width of mesoscutum. Temple distinctly convex anteriorly, roundly narrowed posteriorly. Head at level of eyes less than or nearly as wide as at level of temple. Temple 1.1-1.2 times as long as transverse eye diameter. Ocelli rather small, POL 1-1.25 times Od, 0.3 times OOL. Eyes almost glabrous, 1.3-1.4 times as high as long. Malar space very short. Face convex, with distinct transverse



Figs 9-15. *Anisocyrtia shelichovi* sp. n. 9) head, frontal view; 10) head, dorsal view; 11) left mandible; 12) 6 basal segments of antenna; 13) abdomen, dorsal view; 14) fore wing; 15) hind wing.

median carina; width of face twice its median height, 1.5-1.6 times maximum eye diameter. Clypeus strongly convex. Length of mandibles 1.6-1.8 times its maximum width, 0.4-0.5 times width of head. Lower tooth long and round apically.

Antenna filiform, rather slender, 28-segmented, 1.15 times as long as body. 1st flagellar segment 5-6 times as long as apical width, 1.4-1.7 times as long as 2nd segment. Penultimate segment 2.3 times as long as wide, 0.4 times as long as 1st flagellar segment, 0.9 times as long as apical segment, which is pointed apically and without spine.

Thorax 1.4 times as long as high. Notauli deep and crenulate in anterior half of mesoscutum, lost posteriorly. Median pit of mesoscutum long, wide and smooth. Prescutellar depression deep, short, with short median carina, 0.25-0.3 times as long as scutellum. Scutellum weakly convex, with longitudinal narrow median depression in anterior third or half. Metanotum with very short median flange. Sternauli wide and very shallow.

Wings. Fore wing 2.7-3 times as long as wide. Pterostigma very narrow. Radial cell not shortened. Radial vein arising from base of pterostigma. 2nd abscissa of radial vein forming distinct angle with 1st abscissa and nearly 3.5 times as long as 1st one, 4.2-4.6 times 1st radiomedial vein. 3rd radial abscissa 2.2 times 2nd abscissa. 1st radiomedial vein 0.6-0.7 times 2nd one, 2-2.7 times 2nd abscissa of medial vein. Distance from basal vein to nervulus 0.7-1.3 times nervulus length. Parallel vein arising from anterior quarter of distal vein of brachial cell. In hind wing, 1st abscissa of mediocubital vein 1.3-1.5 times its 2nd abscissa.

Legs. Hind femur 5.3-5.8 times as long as wide. Hind tarsus nearly as long as hind tibia. Hind basitarsus 0.5-0.55 times as long as segments 2-5 combined. 2nd segment 0.55-0.6 times basitarsus, 1.3-1.5 times 5th segment (without pretarsus).

Abdomen 0.8-0.9 times as long as head and thorax combined. 1st tergite with strong dorsal carinae almost united nearly its middle, with small spiracular tubercles slightly before middle. Apical width of 1st tergite 1.8-2 times its minimum width; length 1.1 times its apical width. Ovipositor sheath 0.8-1 times as long as abdomen, 0.9-1.2 times as long as thorax or hind tibia, 0.35-0.4 times as long as fore wing.

Sculpture and pubescence. Head smooth, frons in anterior third and whole face finely and densely granulate with sparse short rugae; in paratype face granulate in upper half only, almost smooth in lower half. Sides of pronotum strongly rugose-striate in lower half (in paratype - less strongly), finely and sparsely rugulose or almost smooth in upper half. Mesonotum and mesopleura smooth. Propodeum with high and strong complete longitudinal median keel, entirely granulate-rugulose (in paratype - partly almost smooth). Legs smooth. 1st abdominal tergite rugulose-striate, rugae fine laterally. Mesoscutum glabrous. Hind tibia densely and semi-erectly setose.

Colour. Body black. Mandible dark reddish brown. Antennae black, 2 basal segments dark reddish brown. Palpi yellowish brown or reddish brown. Legs reddish brown with black spots, hind coxa almost black. Wings faintly infusate. Pterostigma dark brown.

MALE. Body length 3.5 mm; fore wing length 3.5 mm. Antenna 34-segmented. Mesoscutal median pit shorter. Propodeum with not high median keel. Pterostigma wider and strongly sclerotized, black. Veins darker. Wing distinctly infusate. Hinf coxa reddish brown, black basally only. Otherwise similar to female.

DISCUSSION. New species is closed to *A. microchora* Achterberg, 1986 (Sweden) and differs by having the 2nd radial abscissa longer and with distinct angle with 1st abscissa, parallel vein arising from anterior quarter of distal vein of brachial cell, 1st flagellar segment short, eyes less, sides of pronotum coarsely sculptured, 1st abdominal tergite entirely sculptured, and ovipositor short. *A. shelichovi* sp. n. is related also with Nearctic *A. curticubita* Wharton, 1980 (Canada) and differs by

having the 2nd radial abscissa longer, 1st radiomedial vein shorter, radial vein arising from base of pterostigma, temple longer, metanotum without flange, sides of pronotum coarsely sculptured, and ovipositor short.

DISTRIBUTION. Russia: Kuril Is. (Kharimkotan, Shiashkotan, Onekotan).

ETYMOLOGY. New species is named after G.I. Shelikhov - famous Russian traveller and explorer of the Russian Far East.

***Aphaereta tenuicornis* Nixon, 1939**

MATERIAL. 1 ♀, Paramushir, Vasiliev Peninsula, 3.VIII 1996 (A.L.); 2 ♀, Raikoke, 13.VIII 1996 (A.L.); 1 ♀, Matua, 15.VIII 1996 (A.L.).

DISTRIBUTION. Russia: European part, Far East (Kamchatka, Primorsky kray, Sakhalin, Kuril Is.) (first record); Austria, England, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland (Shenefelt, 1974; Tobias, 1986b).

***Pentapleura pumilio* (Nees, 1814)**

MATERIAL. 2 ♀, Chirinkotan, 10.VIII 1996 (A.L.); 1 ♀ 1 ♂, Raikoke, 13.VIII 1996 (A.L.).

DISTRIBUTION. Russia: European part, Urals (first record), Altai (first record), Far East (Primorsky kray, Kuril Is.) (first record); Lithuania, Belarus, Ukraine, Korea, West Europe. (Shenefelt, 1974; Tobias, 1986b; Papp, 1994).

REMARKS. In the specimens from North Kuril Islands head is strongly widened behind eyes (Fig. 18). As these specimens have not more characters for separating them in a new taxon I attribute them to *P. pumilio*, but as a new form - *P. pumilio* f. *temporalis* (f. n.).

***Pentapleura aino* Belokobylskij, sp. n.**

(Figs 16, 17, 19-24)

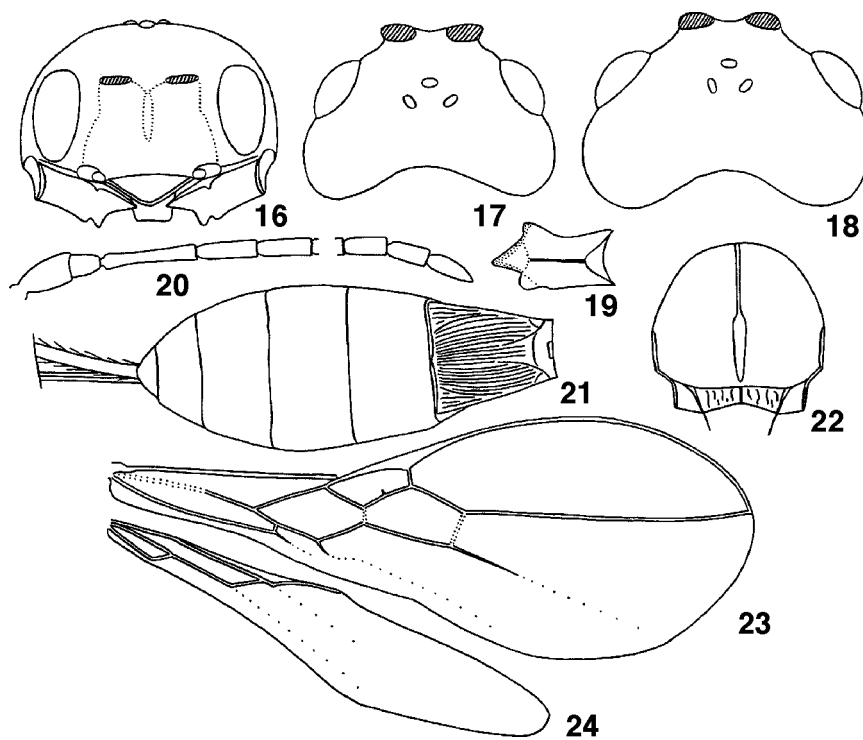
MATERIAL. Holotype: ♀, Matua, 15.VIII 1996 (A.L.).

DESCRIPTION. FEMALE. Body length 2.1 mm; fore wing length 2.4 mm. Head width 1.8 times its median length, 1.5 times its maximum length, 1.4 times width of mesoscutum. Temple strongly convex. Width of head at level of eyes large than width at level of temple. Temple 1.2 times as long as transverse eye diameter. Ocelli small, in triangle with base 1.4 times its sides; POL 1.6 times Od, 0.33 times OOL. Eyes with sparse and long hairs, 1.4 times as high as long. Malar space very short. Face strongly convex, its width 1.5 times its median height, 1.5 times maximum eye diameter. Maximum width of clypeus almost twice its median height. Mandible widened apically, its length 1.7 times its maximum width, 0.6 times head width. Dorsal tooth rather small and round apically; median tooth long and pointed; ventral tooth short, wide and pointed apically; 4th tooth very small.

Antenna filiform, rather slender, 20-segmented, 1.1 times as long as body. 1st flagellar segment 4.5 times as long as apical width, 1.4 times as long as 2nd segment. Penultimate segment 2.5 times as long as wide, 0.5 times as long as 1st flagellar segment, 0.9 times as long as apical segment.

Thorax 1.4 times as long as high. Mesoscutum with long and smooth median depression, which is deep in posterior third only. Prescutellar depression deep and





Figs 16-24. *Pentapleura aino* sp. n. (16, 17, 19-24) and *P. pumilio* f. *temporalis*, f. n. (18). 16) head, frontal view; 17, 18) head, dorsal view; 19) left mandible; 20) basal and apical segments of antenna; 21) abdomen, dorsal view; 22) mesoscutum; 23) fore wing; 24) hind wing.

long, with median carina, its length 0.3 times width, 0.35 times length of scutellum. Scutellum weakly convex. Metanotum with very short and obtuse median flange. Sternauli very shallow and fine.

Wings. Fore wing 2.6 times as long as wide. Pterostigma very narrow, almost fused with metacarp. 2nd abscissa of radial vein 3.5 times 1st abscissa, 0.2 times the straight 3rd abscissa, 1.4 times 1st radiomedial vein. 1st radiomedial vein with additional median short vein into 1st radiomedial cell. 1st radiomedial vein 1.4 times 2nd one. 2nd radiomedial cell twice as long as wide. Recurrent vein strongly postfurcal. Distance from basal vein to nervulus 2.5 times nervulus length. Brachial cell widely open; 2nd abscissa of transverse anal vein mostly unsclerotized. Hind wing 5.2 times as long as wide. 1st abscissa of mediocubital vein nearly equal to 2nd abscissa.

Legs. Hind femur almost 5 times as long as wide. Hind tarsus nearly 1.1 times as long as hind tibia. Hind basitarsus 0.75 times as long as segments 2-5 combined. 2nd segment 0.4 times basitarsus, 1.25 times 5th segment (without pretarsus). Claws slender and long.

Abdomen 1.1 times as long as thorax. Apical width of 1st tergite 1.8 times its minimum width; length 1.1 times its apical width. Ovipositor regularly curved up; its sheath with long and very slender apical process, as long as hind tibia, 1.3 times as long as thorax, 0.45 times as long as fore wing.

Sculpture and pubescence. Head smooth, face almost entirely and frons in anterior quarter finely and densely granulate, face granulation in lower third very fine. Pronotal sides densely granulate, almost smooth in upper part. Mesothorax smooth. Propodeum with high and complete longitudinal median keel, almost smooth in anterior half, granulate-rugulose in posterior half. Hind femur and tibia sparsely rugulose. Dorsal carinae of 1st abdominal tergite distinct, complete and not fused posteriorly; tergite entirely and densely striate. Vertex with very sparse and almost erect long hairs. Mesoscutum with rather short and dense hairs in antero-median half and with rather sparse and long hairs in narrow parallel stripes in posterior half. Legs densely setose, hairs on dorsal side of hind tibia semi-erect, 0.6-0.7 times as long as maximum width of tibia.

Colour. Body black. Mandible light reddish brown. Antennae black, 2 basal segments dark reddish brown. Palpi light brown. Legs dark reddish brown. Wings very faintly infusate. Pterostigma brown.

MALE unknown.

DISCUSSION. New species is closed to West Palaearctic *P. angustula* (Haliday, 1838) and differs by having the complete median furrow on mesoscutum, head behind eyes strongly widened, mandible widened apically, and nervulus strongly postfurcal.

DISTRIBUTION. Russia: Kuril Is. (Matua).

#### ***Phaenocarpa angustiptera* Papp, 1968**

MATERIAL. 1 ♀, Kunashir, Yuzhno-Kurilsk, 25.VIII 1996 (A.L.).

DISTRIBUTION. Russia (new record): Magadanskaya oblast, Kuril Is. (Kunashir); Lituania, Slovakia, Korea (Shenefelt, 1974; Tobias, 1986b; Papp, 1994).

#### ***Phaenocarpa fidelis* Fischer, 1970**

MATERIAL. 1 ♀, Iturup, 5 km N Reydovo, 18.VIII 1996 (A.L.).

DISTRIBUTION. Russia: European part, Far East (Kuril Is.) (new record); Austria, Kazakhstan, Moldova (Shenefelt, 1974; Tobias, 1986b).

#### ***Phaenocarpa ruficeps* (Nees, 1814)**

MATERIAL. 1 ♂, Paramushir, Severo-Kurilsk, 1.VIII 1996 (A.L.); 1 ♂, Onekotan, Terrasny Cape, 9.VIII 1996 (A.L.); 1 ♀, 2 ♂, Ekarma, 10.VIII 1996 (A.L.); 1 ♀, Shiashkotan, 11.VIII 1996 (A.L.); 1 ♀, Iturup, 5 km N Reydovo, 18.VIII 1996 (A.L.).

DISTRIBUTION. Russia: European part, Ural Mts, Yakutia, East Siberia, Far East (Primorskii krai, Sakhalin, Kuril Is. - new record). Kazakhstan, West Europe, North America (Shenefelt, 1974; Tobias, 1986b).

REMARKS. Mesoscutum of male has a very long and deep median depression.

***Synaldis concolor* (Nees, 1814)**

MATERIAL. 1 ♀, Onekotan, Nemo Bay, 4.VIII 1996 (A.L.); 1 ♀, Kharimkotan, 8.VIII 1996 (A.L.); 1 ♂, Urup, Kama River, 21.VIII 1996 (A.L.).

DISTRIBUTION. Russia: European part, Urals, Far East (Kuril Is.) (first record); West Europe, Lithuania, Korea (Shenefelt, 1974; Papp, 1994).

**Tribe Dacusini**

***Dacnusa (Dacnusa) leleji* Tobias, sp. n.**

MATERIAL. Holotype: ♀, Matua, 15.VIII 1996 (A.L.). Paratypes. 1 ♂, Matua, 15.VIII 1996 (A.L.); 1 ♂, Chirinkotan, 10.VIII 1996 (A.L.); 1 ♀, Onekotan, Resvy Stream, 7.VIII 1996 (A.L.).

DESCRIPTION. FEMALE. Body length 2.7 mm. Head twice as broad as long. Temple as long as transverse eye diameter. Palpi as long as head width. Mandible with 3rd tooth not indented, equal to 1st tooth. Antennal segments 26-27, middle segments 2-2.5 times as long as wide. Thorax rather elongate, 1.3 times as long as high. Notauli developed only anteriorly. Sternauli absent. Wing (fig. 25) with radial cell rather short; 1st abscissa of radial vein with not closely approximated to base of pterostigma. Pterostigma parallel-sided, 2.5 times as long as metacarp. 1st abdominal tergite subtriangular. Ovipositor projecting beyond the apical tergite by length of petiole.

Mesonotum with pubescence over all its surface. Metapleura, propodeum and petiole very densely clothed with pubescence, its surface with distinct granulate sculpture. Tergite 2 with rather dense basal pubescence.

Body black. Palpi yellow. Clypeus black. Mandible yellowish brown. Antennae brownish. Pterostigma light brown. Legs yellow with 5th tarsal segment infuscated.

MALE. Body length 2.4-2.6 mm. Pterostigma darkened. (Antennae brokened).

DISCUSSION. *D. leleji* sp. n. is similar to *D. pubescens* (Curtis, 1826), and differs by short radial cell and metacarp (metacarp twice as long as pterostigma in *D. pubescens*).

DISTRIBUTION. Russia: Kuril Is. (Matua, Chirinkotan, Onekotan).

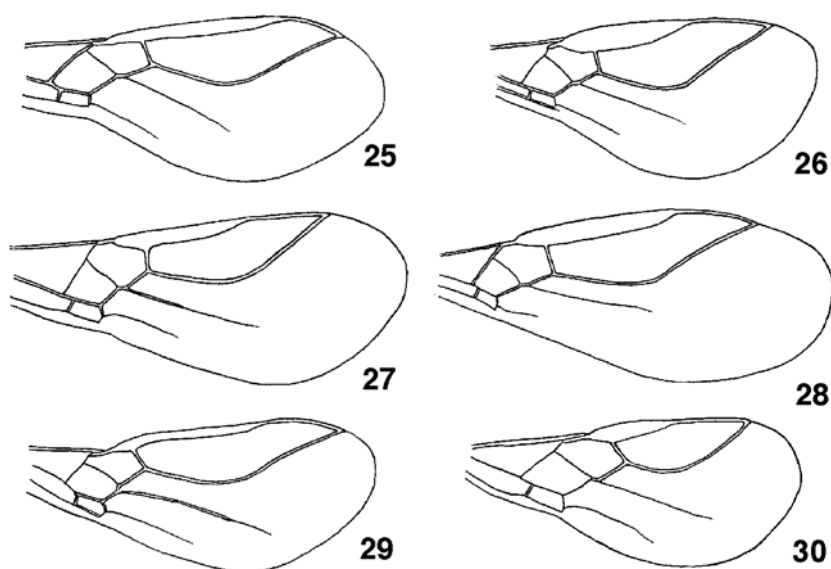
ETYMOLOGY. This species is dedicated to Dr. A.Lelej, who collected the type material.

***Dacnusa (Pachysema) paramushirica* Tobias, sp. n.**

MATERIAL. Holotype: ♂, Paramushir, Severo-Kurilsk, 1.VIII 1996 (A.L.).

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Body length 2.2 mm. Head twice as broad as long, somewhat broadened behind eyes. Temple as long as transverse eye diameter. Mandibles widened towards its apex, with 1st tooth expanded. Antennal segments about 30 (apex broken, there are 27 segments), 1st flagellar segment a little longer than 2nd, middle segments 1.5 times as long as wide. Thorax 1.3 times as long as high. Notauli developed only anteriorly. Mesoscutum with elongate median depression posteriorly. Sternauli narrow, smooth. Wing (fig. 26) with rather short radial cell. Radial vein sinuate. 1st abdominal tergite 1.5 times as long as apical wide.

Face shining, only weakly sculptured, with its central line bare, but otherwise with pubescence directed downwards at its sides. Mesonotum roughened ante-



Figs 25-30. Fore wing. 25) *Dacnusa leleji* sp. n., 26) *D. paramushirica* sp. n., 27) *D. kurilensis* sp. n., 28) *D. arkadii* sp. n., 29) *Exotela urupica* sp. n., 30) *Chorebus nomioides* sp. n.

riorly, but nevertheless shining, with white pubescence over its central surface. Metapleura rugulose, shining, with pubescence only on its lower part. Propodeum rugulose and with dense granulate sculpture, dull; propodeal pubescence sparse. Sculpture and pubescence of 1st abdominal tergite is similar to propodeum. 2nd tergite bare except some basal hairs.

Body black. Palpi yellow. Mandible reddish yellow. Antennae black, scapus brownish. Legs brownish yellow, all tarsi and hind coxae basally infuscate. Pterostigma dark brown.

FEMALE unknown.

DISCUSSION. *D. paramushirica* sp. n. is similar to *D. centaureae* Griffiths, 1966, and differs by long pterostigma, expanded mandible and temple, sparse propodeal pubescence and infumate tarsi of all legs.

DISTRIBUTION. Russia: Kuril Is. (Paramushir).

ETYMOLOGY. The name originates from Paramushir Island, the type locality of this species.

***Dacnusa (Pachysema) kurilensis* Tobias, sp. n.**

MATERIAL. Holotype: ♀, Onekotan, Resvy Stream, 7.VIII 1996 (A.L.). Paratypes. 11 ♀ with the same label as holotype; 2 ♀, Onekotan, Terrasny Cape, 9.VIII 1996 (A.L.); 11 ♀ 7♂, Ekarma, 10.VIII 1996 (A.L.); 2 ♀ 9♂, Raikoke, 13.VIII 1996 (A.L.); 12 ♀ 7♂, Matua, 15.VIII 1996 (A.L.); 1 ♀, Kunashir, 10 km S Yuzhno-Kurilsk, 20.VII 1981 (S. Belokobylskij).

DESCRIPTION. FEMALE. Body length 1.8-2.7 mm. Head twice as broad as long. Temple as long as transverse eye diameter. Mandibles with 1st and 2nd equally developed teeth, 3rd tooth larger. Antennal segments 23-27 (usually 25-26), 1st flagellar segment 1.5 times as long as 2nd, median segments twice as long as wide, penultimate segment almost square. Thorax 1.1-1.2 times as long as high. Notauli developed only anteriorly. Mesoscutum with long median depression. Sternauli broad, crenulate, with granulation, which is short and does not extend to hind margin of mesopleura. Wing (fig. 27) with rather short radial cell. Pterostigma 1.7-2.5 times as long as metacarp. 1st abdominal tergite 1.5 times as long as apically wide. Ovipositor short.

Mesoscutum with pubescence along middle part of its surface, its lateral parts smooth, without pubescence. Lower part of mesopleura with granulation, lower part of metapleura and propodeum entirely rugulose. Propodeum with large central areola. Metapleura with evenly distributed pubescence. 1st abdominal tergite rugulose, sometimes longitudinally striate, its pubescence sparse and inconspicuous. 2nd tergite glabrous.

Body black. Palpi dirty yellow. Four basal antennal segments partly yellow, 1st flagellar segment yellow, infuscated apically. Legs yellow, but apical part of all tarsi, apex of hind tibia and base of hind coxa infuscated. Pterostigma pale brown.

MALE. Body length 1.6-2.8 mm. Antennal segments 23-27; penultimate segment 1.3-1.5 times as long as wide. Pterostigma brown.

DISCUSSION. *D. kurilensis* sp. n. is similar to *D. laeta* (Nixon, 1954), and differs by median mesoscutal depression long, radial vein without sinuation, number of antennal segments (22-24 in *D. laeta*).

DISTRIBUTION. Russia: Kuril Is. (Onekotan, Ekarma, Raikoke, Matua).

ETYMOLOGY. The name originates from Kuril Islands.

#### ***Dacnusa (Pachysema) arkadii* Tobias, sp. n.**

MATERIAL. Holotype: ♀, Ekarma, 10.VIII 1996 (A.L.). Paratypes. 24 ♀ 5 ♂ with the same label as holotype; 4 ♀, Onekotan, Terrasny Cape, 9.VIII 1996 (A.L.); 1 ♀ 3 ♂, Raikoke, 13.VIII 1996 (A.L.); 9 ♀ 2 ♂, Matua, 15.VIII 1996 (A.L.).

DESCRIPTION. FEMALE. Body length 1.6-2 mm. Antennal segments 25-28; 1st flagellar segment 1.3-1.5 times as long as 2nd, penultimate segment 1.8-2 times as long as wide. Sternauli slender, with fine granulation. Radial cell larger than in *D. kurilensis* sp. n. Radial vein sinuate. Pterostigma 1.5-2 times as long as metacarp (fig. 28). 1st abdominal tergite twice as long as apically wide, with indistinct median keel.

Lower part of mesepisternum without granulate sculpture.

Antennae black, sometimes brownish basally. Palpi yellow. Legs brownish yellow, hind tibia (sometimes only apically) and tarsi infuscated.

Other characters are similar to the ones of *D. kurilensis* sp. n.

MALE. Body length 1.7-2.2 mm. Antennal segments 26-28. Pterostigma 1.3-1.5 times as long as metacarp.

DISCUSSION. *D. arkadii* sp. n. is similar to *D. kurilensis* sp. n., from which it differs mainly by more elongate 1st abdominal tergite, black and longer antennae, narrow and finely sculptured sternauli, and sinuate radial vein.

DISTRIBUTION. Russia: Kuril Is. (Onekotan, Ekarma, Raikoke, Matua).

ETYMOLOGY. This species is dedicated to my colleague Arkadij Lelej.

***Dacnusa (Pachysema) fumicoxa* Tobias, sp. n.**

MATERIAL. Holotype: ♀, Raikoke, 13.VIII 1996 (A.L.). Paratype. 1 ♂, Ekarma, 10.VIII 1996 (A.L.).

DESCRIPTION. FEMALE. Body length 1.4 mm. Antennal segments 22; 1st flagellar segment 1.5 times as long as 2nd, penultimate segment 1.5 times as long as wide. Sternauli shallow and rugulose. Pterostigma twice as long as metacarp. Radial vein sinuate.

Antennae black, 1st flagellar segment brownish. Legs yellow, hind coxa, tibia and tarsus infuscate.

Other characters correspond to *D. kurilensis* sp. n.

MALE. Body length 1.8 mm. Antennal segments 24; penultimate segment 1.5 times as long as wide.

DISCUSSION. *D. fumicoxa* sp. n. is similar to *D. kurilensis* sp. n., and differs by black antennae, sculpture of sternauli, number of antennal segments.

DISTRIBUTION. Russia: Kuril Is. (Ekarma, Raikoke).

ETYMOLOGY. Derived from the Latin *fumeus*, meaning "smoky" and *coxa*, meaning "pelvis".

***Exotela urupica* Tobias, sp. n.**

MATERIAL. Holotype: ♀, Urup, Ukromnaya Bay, 20.VIII 1996 (A.L.).

DESCRIPTION. FEMALE. Body length 2.3 mm. Head twice as broad as long. Temple as long as transverse eye diameter. Palpi as long as head width. Mandible parallel-sided, 1.5 times as long as wide. Antennal segments 27; 1st flagellar segment 1.5 times as long as 2nd, middle segments 1.2-1.3 times as long as wide. Thorax short, 1.2 times as long as high. Notauli absent. Postscutellum without tooth. Sternauli broad, finely crenulate. Radial cell of wing long, narrow, 4 times as long as wide. Pterostigma slender, parallel-sided, 1.3 times as long as metacarp. Radial vein sinuate. Recurrent vein distinctly postfurcal (fig. 29). 1st abdominal tergite 1.5 times as long as wide, with median spiracular tubercles. Ovipositor short.

Mesonotum with pubescence over all its surface, finely punctulate. Lower part of mesopleura and hind coxa ventrally with fine granulation. Propodeum with large central areola. 1st abdominal tergite longitudinally striate, with fine pubescence. Lower part of metapleura rather densely pubescence. 2nd tergite with a few fine hairs distributed over its surface.

Body black. Palpi dirty yellow. Clypeus, labrum and antennae black, scapus brownish. Middle of mandible yellow. Fore and middle legs brownish yellow, with coxae and tarsi more or less infuscated. Hind legs brownish, with coxae, tarsi and apical part of tibiae infuscated.

MALE unknown.

DISCUSSION. *E. urupica* sp. n. is similar to *E. obscura* Griffiths, 1966, and differs by long 1st flagellar segment, very slender pterostigma, narrow radial cell of fore wing, black clypeus and labrum.

DISTRIBUTION. Russia: Kuril Is. (Urup),

ETYMOLOGY. The name originates from the Urup Island, the type locality of this species.

***Exotela sonchina* Griffiths, 1966**

MATERIAL. 10♂, Matua, 15.VIII 1996 (A.L.); 2♀, Iturup, 5 km N Reydovo, 18.VIII 1996 (A.L.).

DISTRIBUTION. Russia (first record): Kuril Is.; West Europa (Shenefelt, 1974; Tobias, 1986b).

***Chorebus (Phaenolexis) nomioides* Tobias, sp.n.**

MATERIAL. Holotype: ♀, Primorskiy kray, 20 km E Ussuriysk, forest, 20.V 1989 (S. Belokobylskij). Paratypes. 2♀, with the same label as holotype; 1♀, 30 km SE Ussuriysk, Ussuriyskiy Nature Reserve, forest, 10-11.VI 1993; 1♀, in the same place, forest and glades, 12-13.VI 1993; 1♀, Khabarovskiy kray, Khekhhtzir, forest, 13.VI 1985 (S. Belokobylskij); 1♀, Evreyskaya oblast', 12 km W Birobidzhan, Kirga, 16.VI 1983 (D. Kasparyan); 1♂, Kuril Islands, Raikoke, 13.VIII 1996 (A.L.).

DESCRIPTION. FEMALE. Body length 2.1-2.5 mm. Head 1.7 times as broad as long, a little broadened behind eyes. Temple as long as transverse eye diameter. Mandible small, not expanded, with small 3rd and 4th teeth. Antennal segments 28-33; 1st flagellar segment 3-3.5 times as long as wide, middle segments 1.5, and penultimate 1.3-1.5 times as long as wide. Thorax twice as long as high. Mesoscutum with long median depression. Notauli with only their lateral extension distinct, at most extending longitudinally as feeble smooth impressions. Sternauli narrow, finely rugose-costate. Radial cell of wing rather short, metacarp somewhat shorter than pterostigma, about as long as distance from radial cell to apex of wing. Radial vein not sinuate. Recurrent vein distinctly antefurcal (fig. 30). 1st abdominal tergite 2.5 times as long as wide, more or less parallel-sided. Ovipositor sheath about as long as hind basitarsus.

Back of head evenly clothed with adpressed pubescence, without tufts above base of mandibles. Mesoscutum punctate anteriorly, with pubescence anteriorly and broadly along middle part. Side of pronotum with same pubescence. Propodeum and metapleura with dense white pubescence. Hind coxa with tuft of hairs. 1st abdominal tergite with dense pubescence or band of pubescence on either side, but widely glabrous and shining medially.

Body black. Palpi and labrum yellow. Antennae dark, but 8-10 basal segments yellowish. Middle of mandible reddish yellow. Legs brownish yellow, hind coxa and apical half of hind femora, all tarsi or only its apical part, sometimes middle or fore coxa infuscate. Pterostigma pale brown.

MALE. Body length 2.9 mm. Antennal segments 35. 1st abdominal tergite twice as long as wide apically. Basal part of antennae brownish yellow.

DISCUSSION. *C. nomioides* sp. n. is similar to *C. brevicornis* (Thomson, 1895), and differs by long segments of antennae, not sinuate radial vein, long ovipositor and uneven darkened hind femora. From other similar species *C. nomia* (Nixon, 1937) new species differs by long 1st abdominal tergite, short ovipositor, and entirely dark abdomen.

DISTRIBUTION. Russia: Evreyskaya oblast', Khabarovskiy kray, Primorskiy kray, Kuril Is. (Raikoke).

ETYMOLOGY. The name originates from similar *C. nomia* (Nixon).

***Chorebus (Stiphocera) deione* (Nixon, 1944)**

MATERIAL. 1 ♀, Shiashkotan, 11.VIII 1996 (A.L.).

DISTRIBUTION. Russia (first record): Kuril Is. (Shiashkotan); England, Sweden, Austria, Rumania, Germany, Yugoslavia, Spain (Shenefelt, 1974).

***Chorebus (Stiphocera) venustus* (Tobias, 1962)**

MATERIAL. 1 ♀, Shiashkotan, 11.VIII 1996 (A.L.).

DISTRIBUTION. Russia: North-West of European part, Far East (Kuril Is.) (first record); Azerbaijan, Germany, Poland (Shenefelt, 1974; Tobias, 1986b).

***Chorebus (Etriptes) asperrimus* Griffiths, 1968**

MATERIAL. 1 ♀, Shiashkotan, 11.VIII 1996 (A.L.).

DISTRIBUTION. Russia (first record): Kuril Is. (Shiashkotan); Poland.

***Chorebus (Etriptes) rhanis* (Nixon, 1943)**

MATERIAL. 1 ♀, Shiashkotan, 11.VIII 1996 (A.L.); 1 ♂, Raikoke, 13.VIII 1996 (A.L.); 1 ♂, Matua, 14.VIII 1996 (A.L.); 1 ♀ 1 ♂, Matua, 15.VIII 1996 (A.L.).

DISTRIBUTION. Russia (first record): Kuril Is. (Shiashkotan); England.

***Chorebus (Etriptes) subasper* Griffiths, 1968**

MATERIAL. 1 ♂, Raikoke, 13.VIII 1996 (A.L.).

DISTRIBUTION. Russia (first record): Kuril Is. (Raikoke); Poland.

***Chorebus (Etriptes) talaris* Haliday, 1839**

MATERIAL. 1 ♀, Shiashkotan, 11.VIII 1996 (A.L.); 1 ♂, Paramushir, 4 km SE Severo-Kurilsk, 1.VIII 1996 (A.L.); 1 ♂, Ekarma, 10. VIII 1996 (A.L.); 1 ♂, Urup, Ukromnaya Bay, 20.VIII 1996 (A.L.).

DISTRIBUTION. Russia (first record): Kuril Is. (Shiashkotan, Paramushir, Ekarma, Urup); Ireland, England, Germany, Sweden, Poland, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia (Shenefelt, 1974).

REMARKS. There are known only last 4 species in subgenus *Etriptes* Nixon, 1943 (Griffiths, 1968: group *C. talaris*). All these species are new to the fauna of Russia.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

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