New Oxytorinae from Siberia, with revised keys to *Plectiscidea* Viereck and *Eusterinx* Förster s.l. (Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae)

G. van Rossem


Key words: Ichneumonidae; Oxytorinae; Palaearctic; Siberia; keys; *Plectiscidea*; *Pantisarthrus*; *Aniseres*; *Eusterinx*.

A revised key to the females of the Palaearctic species of the genus *Plectiscidea* Viereck, 1914 (Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae; Oxytorinae) is given. Two new species from Siberia are described: *Plectiscidea (Plectiscidea) obscura* and *P. (P.) spuria*. Of *P. (P.) subteres* (Thomson, 1888) and *P. (P.) melanocera* (Förster, 1871) a new survey of characters is given. The holotype of *Aniseres lubricus* Förster, 1871 was re-examined and it is ascertained that it represents a species of *Pantisarthrus* Förster, 1871. One new species of the genus *Aniseres* Förster, 1871, is described, *A. paradoxus* spec. nov., and two new species of the genus *Eusterinx* Förster: *E. (? Holomeristus) similis* and *E. (? Holomeristus) truculenta*. A revised key to the females of the Palaearctic species of the genus *Eusterinx* Förster sensu lato is given.


Introduction

A considerable number of Oxytorinae (Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae), collected by Mr A. Cybulsky in North Jakutia, Ust-Lenskij Reserve (near Tiksi), along the mouth of the river Lena (Siberia, U.S.S.R.) was sent to me for identification by Dr Nikolaj B. Narolsky of the Institute of Zoology at Kiev (Ukraine, U.S.S.R.).

Of the 14 species of the genus *Plectiscidea* Viereck, 1914 found, two species are new and are described in this paper: *Plectiscidea (P.) obscura* and *P. (P.) spuria*. Of the genus *Aniseres* Förster, 1871 one new species was found, viz., *A. paradoxus* spec. nov. In this connection the holotype of *Aniseres lubricus* Förster, 1871 was re-examined. It is evident that this male specimen belongs to the genus *Pantisarthrus* Förster, 1871. In addition, *Eusterinx (? Holomeristus) similis* spec. nov. and *E. (? Holomeristus) truculenta* spec. nov., both from Siberia, are described.

The following abbreviations are used in the tables: ovip/frw = ratio of ovipositor length to length of front wing; psta 1/w = ratio of length of postanellus to its apical width; abds 1/w = ratio of length of first abdominal segment to its apical width.

The numbers mounted on the material refer to the localities of the specimens: 19-52, 79 and 88 Cordon Bela’ a Skala; 60, 85 and 95 Tit-Ary Island; 86 Tas-Ary Island.

For the morphological terms used, see Townes, 1969; consequently the first metasomal segment is named (incorrectly) “first abdominal segment”.

† Mr van Rossem suddenly died December 26th, 1990 aged 71. His collection is housed in the Nationaal Natuurhistorisch Museum, Leiden.
Genus Plectiscidea Viereck, 1914


Revised key to the females of the Palaearctic species of the genus Plectiscidea

1. Length of ovipositor 0.72-0.85 of length of front wing. [Petiolar area of propodeum 1.5-2.0 times as long as combined areola and basal area. Postanellus 3.6-4.5 times as long as its apical width. First abdominal segment 1.8-2.5 times as long as its apical width. First tergite coriaceous. Front wing 2.3-3.6 mm long.] Subgenus Fugatrix van Rossem .......................................................... P. (F.) communis (Förster)
   - Length of ovipositor less than 0.70 of length of front wing. Subgenus Plectiscidea Viereck .......................................................... 2
2. Ovipositor relatively short, 0.09-0.30 of length of front wing ........................ 3
   - Ovipositor longer than 0.30 of length of front wing ................................... 18
3. Ovipositor 0.09 of length of front wing. [Postanellus long, 6.0 times its apical width and with a conspicuous character, viz., a medial notch, thus giving the impression of two short inflated segments. Antenna, legs, propodeum and gaster with long hairs. Abdominal segment 2.3 times as long as its apical width. First tergite coriaceous] ......................................................... P. (P.) nemorensis van Rossem
   - Ovipositor more than 0.10 of length of front wing ......................................... 4
4. Ovipositor 0.14-0.18 of length of front wing. [Postanellus 4.0-4.8 times as long as its apical width. First abdominal segment 1.4-1.8 times as long as its apical width] ......................................................... P. (P.) bistriata (Thomson)
   - Ovipositor longer than 0.18 of length of front wing ........................................ 5
5. Postanellus 4.0-4.8 times as long as its apical width ........................................ 6
   - Postanellus 5.0-6.5 times as long as its apical width ...................................... 8
6. Length of first abdominal segment 1.4-1.8 times as long as its apical width. [Ovipositor 0.22-0.27 of length of front wing. Postanellus 4.0-4.8 times as long as its apical width] ......................................................... P. (P.) subteres (Thomson)
   - Length of first abdominal segment 2.0-2.4 times as long as its apical width .......... 7
7. Ovipositor 0.20-0.22 of length of front wing. Postanellus 4.0-4.6 (4.8) times as long as its apical width. Length of first abdominal segment 2.0-2.3 times as long as its apical width ......................................................... P. (P.) indomita van Rossem
   - Ovipositor 0.25-0.27 of length of front wing. Postanellus 4.3-4.6 times as long as its apical width. Length of first abdominal segment 2.2-2.4 times as long as its apical width ......................................................... P. (P.) moerens (Förster)
8. Postanellus 5.0-5.6 times as long as its apical width .......................................... 9
   - Postanellus 6.0-6.5 times as long as its apical width ...................................... 14
9. First tergite with longitudinal striation and some not very conspicuous coriaceous sculpture between; the spiracles rather protruding. [First abdominal segment 2.1 times its apical width. Postanellus 5.0 times as long as its apical width. Malar space 0.41 of width of face. Ovipositor 0.21 of the length of front wing] ....... ......................................................... P. (P.) tener Förster
1. First tergite with coriaceous sculpture; its spiracles variable .................................................. 10
2. Middle femur notably slender, 7.3 times as long as its width. [Ovipositor 0.21 of length of front wing. Postanellus 5.5 times as long as its apical width. First abdominal segment 2.0 times as long as its apical width] .......................................................... \textit{P. (P.) parula} (Fürster)
3. Middle femur less slender, less than 7.3 times as long as its width ........................................ 11
4. First abdominal segment 1.4-1.8 times as long as its apical width ........................................ 12
5. First abdominal segment 2.0-2.5 times as long as its apical width ........................................ 13
6. Ovipositor 0.19-0.22 of length of front wing. Postanellus 5.0-5.6 times as long as its apical width. First abdominal segment 1.4-1.7 times as long as its apical width. Second and third tergites fuscous ......................... \textit{P. (P.) obscura} spec. nov.
7. Ovipositor 0.23-0.28 of length of front wing. Postanellus 5.0-5.5 times as long as its apical width. First abdominal segment 1.4-1.9 times as long as its apical width. Apical margin of second tergite and third tergite medially yellowish brown .......... .......................... \textit{P. (P.) spuria} spec. nov.
8. Ovipositor 0.24-0.27 of length of front wing. Postanellus 5.2-5.6 times as long as its apical width. First abdominal segment 2.0-2.3 times as long as its apical width .......................................................... \textit{P. (P.) tenuicornis} (Fürster)
9. Ovipositor 0.28-0.30 of length of front wing. Postanellus 5.0-5.6 times as long as its apical width. First abdominal segment 2.2-2.5 times as long as its apical width .......................................................... \textit{P. (P.) cinctula} (Fürster)
10. Ovipositor 0.19-0.23 of length of front wing .......................................................... 15
11. Ovipositor 0.25-0.30 of length of front wing .......................................................... 16
12. First abdominal segment 1.4-1.7 times as long as its apical width. [Gaster fuscous] .... \textit{P. (P.) obscura} spec. nov.
13. First abdominal segment 2.0-2.6 times as long as its apical width. Postanellus 6.0 times as long as its apical width .......................................................... \textit{P. (P.) amicalis} (Fürster)
14. First abdominal segment 1.6-2.0 times as long as its apical width. [Ovipositor 0.25-0.30 of length of front wing. Postanellus 6.0-6.5 times as long as its apical width] .......................................................... \textit{P. (P.) melanocera} (Fürster)
15. First abdominal segment 2.4-2.7 times as long as its apical width ........................................ 17
16. Postanellus 6.5-7.0 times as long as its apical width. First abdominal segment 2.4-2.5 times as long as its apical width .......................................................... \textit{P. (P.) helvola} (Fürster)
17. Postanellus 5.6-6.0 times as long as its apical width. First abdominal segment 2.7 times as long as its apical width .......................................................... \textit{P. (P.) vagator} (Fürster)
18. Notaulus indicated by a groove on mesocutal margin .................................................. 19
19. Notaulus not present or evanescent .......................................................... 29
20. Malar space 0.3 of width of face. Postanellus 5.2 times as long as its apical width. First abdominal segment 3.1-3.5 times as long as its apical width .......................................................... \textit{P. (P.) canaliculata} (Fürster)
21. Malar space 0.5 of width of face. Postanellus 6.6 times as long as its apical width. First abdominal segment 3.7 times as long as its apical width .......................................................... \textit{P. (P.) prognathor} Aubert
22. Postanellus 5.0-6.3 times as long as its apical width ..................................................
22. Ovipositor 0.55 of length of front wing. Length of first abdominal segment 2.7 times its apical width. Front wing 4.8 mm long. .................................................. P. (P.) erythropyga ( Förster)

- Postanellus shorter, 0.35-0.52 of length of front wing ........................................... 23

23. First abdominal segment short, 2.0 times its apical width. Ovipositor 0.44 of length of front wing. Postanellus 5.0 times as long as its apical width. Front wing 3.7 mm long. .................................................. P. (P.) monticola (Fürster)

- Length of first abdominal segment 2.3-2.9 times its apical width ................................ 24

24. Postanellus 6.0 times as long as its apical width. Ovipositor 0.40 of length of front wing. First abdominal segment 2.3 times as long as its apical width. Front wing 4.5 mm long. .................................................. P. (P.) agitator (Fürster)

- Postanellus 5.0-6.3 times as long as its apical width. Ovipositor 0.35-0.52 of length of front wing .......................................................... 25

25. Length of first abdominal segment 0.14-0.16 of length of front wing. Ovipositor 0.36-0.38 of length of front wing. Postanellus 5.2-5.3 times as long as its apical width. First abdominal segment 2.2-2.4 times as long as its apical width .............................................. 25

- Length of first abdominal segment 0.17-0.19 of length of front wing. Ovipositor 0.35-0.52 of length of front wing. Postanellus 5.0-6.3 times as long as its apical width. First abdominal segment 2.3-2.9 times as long as its apical width .............................................. 25

26. Postanellus 3.7 times as long as its apical width. Ovipositor 0.44 of length of front wing. First abdominal segment 2.4 times as long as its apical width. Front wing 4.7 mm long. .................................................. P. (P.) foersteri van Rossem

- Postanellus 4.2-4.6 times as long as its apical width .................................................. 27

27. Ovipositor 0.38 of length of front wing. Postanellus 4.3 times as long as its apical width. First abdominal segment 2.3 times as long as its apical width. Front wing 3.7 mm. .................................................. P. (P.) navia (Fürster)

- Ovipositor 0.41-0.48 of length of front wing. Postanellus 4.0-4.6 times as long as its apical width .......................................................... 28

28. Malar space 0.29-0.35 of width of face. Ovipositor 0.43-0.48 of length of front wing. Postanellus 4.0-4.5 times as long as its apical width. First abdominal segment 2.4-2.7 times as long as its apical width. Front wing 4.2-5.2 mm long. .............................................. 28

- Malar space wide, 0.41-0.42 of width of face. Ovipositor 0.41-0.43 of length of front wing. Postanellus 4.2-4.6 times as long as its apical width. First abdominal segment 2.3-2.6 times as long as its apical width. Front wing 3.7-4.5 mm long. .............................................. P. (P.) substantiva van Rossem

29. Postanellus extremely long, 7.0 times its apical width. Ovipositor 0.33-0.35 of length of front wing. First abdominal segment 2.7 times as long as its apical width. .................................................. P. (P.) crassicornis (Fürster)

- Postanellus shorter, less than 5.8 times its apical width ............................................ 30

30. Ovipositor 0.40-0.47 of length of front wing. Postanellus 5.0-5.7 times as long as its apical width. Length of first abdominal segment 1.8-2.8 times its apical width .............................................. 31

- Ovipositor shorter, 0.33-0.38 of length of front wing. Postanellus 4.3-5.4 times as
long as its apical width. Length of first abdominal segment 1.6-2.6 times its apical width. 31. Ovipositor 0.40 of length of front wing. [Postanellus 5.3 times as long as its apical width. Malar space 0.40 of width of face. Length of first abdominal segment 2.7 times its apical width, the spiracles situated at basal 0.37 of length of segment] ...

- Ovipositor more than 0.40 of length of front wing 32

32. Length of first abdominal segment 1.8 times its apical width, its spiracles situated at basal 0.32 of length of segment. [Postanellus 5.7 times as long as its apical width. Ovipositor 0.42 of length of front wing] ....... P. (P.) mesoxantha ( Förster)

- Length of first abdominal segment more than 1.8 times its apical width, its spiracles variable 33

33. Spiracles of first abdominal segment situated between basal 0.40-0.50 of length of segment ...

- Spiracles of first abdominal segment situated between basal 0.34-0.37 of length of segment 34

34. Spiracles of first abdominal segment situated in middle of segment (0.50). [Length of first abdominal segment 2.0 times its apical width. Postanellus 5.0 times as long as its apical width. Malar space 0.37 of width of face] ...................... P. (P.) mendica ( Förster)

- Spiracles of first abdominal segment situated at basal 0.40-0.43 of length of segment 35

35. Spiracles of the first abdominal segment situated at basal 0.40 of length of segment. Length of first abdominal segment 2.3 times its apical width. Postanellus 5.5 times as long as its apical width. Malar space 0.38 of width of face ................. P. (P.) fraterna ( Förster)

- Spiracles of first abdominal segment situated at basal 0.43 of length of segment. Length of first abdominal segment 2.1 times its apical width. Postanellus 5.0 times as long as its apical width. Malar space 0.35 of width of face .................. P. (P.) deterior ( Förster)

36. Malar space 0.42 of width of face. First abdominal segment 2.5 times as long as its apical width, its spiracles situated at basal 0.34 of length of segment.

- Malar space 0.33-0.35 of width of face. First abdominal segment 2.1-2.3 times as long as its apical width, its spiracles situated at basal 0.34-0.37 of length of segment. [Postanellus 5.0-6.6 times as long as its apical width. Ovipositor 0.42-0.47 of length of the front wing. Front wing 3.5-4.5 mm long] ........................................ P. (P.) terebrator ( Förster)

37. Postanellus 4.3-4.6 times as long as its apical width. [Ovipositor 0.32-0.37 of length of front wing. Length of first abdominal segment 1.6-1.8 times its apical width] .......................................... P. (P.) ventosa van Rossem

- Postanellus 5.0-5.4 times as long as its apical width 38

38. Postanellus 5.4 times as long as its apical width. Ovipositor 0.36 of length of front wing. Malar space 0.31 of width of face. [Scutellar carina slightly beyond the scutellar corner and turning inwards, but not meeting. Length of first abdominal segment 2.2 times its apical width]. Front wing comparatively long, 5.2 mm .......

- P. (P.) subangulata ( Förster)
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- Postanellus 5.0-5.2 times as long as its apical width. Malar space 0.31-0.38 of width of face. Front wing 3.5-4.3 mm long .................................................. 39

39. Postanellus 5.0 times as long as its apical width. Malar space 0.37 of width of face. Ovipositor 0.36 of length of front wing. Scutellar carina slightly beyond scutellar corner. Spiracles of first abdominal segment situated at basal 0.43 of length of segment. First abdominal segment 2.5 times as long as its apical width. Front wing 4.0 mm long ......................... P. (P.) eurystigma (Thomson)

- Postanellus 5.0 times as long as its apical width. Malar space 0.33 of width of face. Ovipositor 0.37-0.38 of length of front wing. Scutellar carina slightly beyond corner and curving inwards, not meeting. The spiracles of first abdominal segment situated at basal 0.32-0.34 of length of segment. First abdominal segment 2.0-2.6 times as long as the apical width. Front wing 3.6-4.3 mm long ...................... P. (P.) humeralis (Förster)

Subgenus Plectiscidea Viereck, 1914


Plectiscidea (P.) subteres (Thomson, 1888)

Plectiscus subteres Thomson, 1888: 1300. Type examined in 1962.


Table 1. Plectiscidea (P.) subteres (Thomson); for the abbreviations used, see introduction.

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<th>abds l/w</th>
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Remarks.— There is a series of 18 specimens from N. Jakutia, Ust-Lenskij Reserve (near Tiksi), cordon Bela’a Skala, Tit-Ary Island and Tas-Ary Island, collected between 31.vii. and 15.viii.1989, leg. A. Cybulsky (coll. Institute of Zoology, Kiev) all identical with the holotype of Thomson. Of this species I had only seen the holotype, which was probably collected in Germany (van Rossem, 1987).

A survey of data of these specimens is given in table 1.

Specimen number 42 was sent to the Zoologiska Institutionen at Lund (Sweden) for the service to forward the holotype. The numbers 43, 49 and 85 are deposited in the collection of the Nationaal Natuurhistorisch Museum (Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie), Leiden.
**Plectiscidea (P.) obscura** spec. nov.


Table 2. *Plectiscidea (P.) obscura* spec. nov.; for the abbreviations used, see introduction.

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Description.— Holotype, ♂: Front wing 3.7 mm long. An entirely fuscous specimen, except for brownish parts of legs beyond coxae. Malar space wide, 0.61 of width face. Head and thorax for the greater part polished. There is only some vague coriaceous sculpture on propodeum. Postanellus 6.0 times as long as its apical width. Scutellum with closed carina. Petiolar area of propodeum with medial carina. First abdominal segment 1.6 times as long as its apical width. First tergite coriaceous, with spines at basal 0.4 of its length. Other tergites almost polished. The abdomen compressed beyond second segment. Ovipositor 0.22 times length of front wing.

Note.— There are three specimens which show an aberrant ratio of the postanellus. These would come in item 5 of the key, but the length of the ovipositor excludes *P. subteres*.

Male unknown.

Etymology.— “Obscurus” is Latin for “dark, obscure, concealed”.

**Plectiscidea (P.) spuria** spec. nov.


Description.— Holotype, ♂: Front wing 4.3 mm long. Palpi and mandible yellow. Clypeus convex, polished, with erect setae, front part yellowish-brown, inner part black. Face and other parts of head black and polished. Postanellus 5.3 times as long as its apical width. Pronotum polished, epomia weak. Mesoscutum polished, strongly convex, notaulus obsolete. Propodeum with little developed carinae and laterally conspicuous grey setae. Mesopleurum polished. Thorax entirely fuscous. Legs, including coxa, yellow. First abdominal segment 1.7 times as long as its apical width, tergite coriaceous, with no trace of median dorsal carinae. All other tergites polished,
Table 3. *Plectiscidea (P.) spuria* spec. nov.; for the abbreviations used, see introduction.

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<td>0.28</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Male unknown.

Etymology.—“Spurius” is the Latin for “not genuine”.

*Plectiscidea (P.) melanocera* ( Förster, 1871) versus *P. (P.) vagator* ( Förster, 1871)

*Plectiscus melanocerus* Förster, 1871: 87.
*Plectiscus vagator* Förster, 1871: 87.
*Plectiscidea vagator*; van Rossem, 1987: 73.

Remarks.—An important series of *P. (P.) melanocera* from N. Jakutia was found. The length/width ratio of the first abdominal segment lies between 1.5-2.0, in fact below that of specimens in table 14 (van Rossem, 1987: 75). A survey of data of the Russian specimens is given in table 4. The specimens (+) no 5, 17 and 26 all from corridor Bela’a Skala are deposited in the Nationaal Natuurhistorisch Museum, Leiden.

In connection with the series of *P. (P.) melanocera* from Siberia, the type specimens of *P. (P.) melanocera* and *P. (P.) vagator* were re-examined. The ratio’s of the measurements of the holotype of *P. (P.) melanocera* are given in table 4.

Table 4. *Plectiscidea (P.) melanocera* ( Förster); for the abbreviations used, see introduction.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>ovip/frw</th>
<th>psta 1/w</th>
<th>abds 1/w</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>holotype</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 +</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 +</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>0.29</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 +</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>6.5</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Plecticidea (P.) prognathor Aubert, 1968

The species described by Aubert from Corsica is synonymous with *P. (P.) perfera*. I have not seen the holotype, but Aubert's indication of the shape of the clypeus, "prolongé en une sorte de groin", is a convincing argument.

Genus *Aniseres* Förster, 1871


*Aniseres paradoxus* spec. nov.


Remarks.— Holotype, ♀: Front wing 3.5 mm long. Head entirely black. Mandible brown, not twisted, teeth short of about the same length. Clypeus polished, fuscous, 2.0 times as wide as long. Anterior tentorial pits (clypeal fovea) conspicuously impressed. Face polished, with widely placed hairs. Frons and vertex polished. OOL:POL = 5:6. Postocciput sharply declining; hind ocelli on margin; occipital carina closed. Antenna black, stout. Ratio postanellus:second flagellar segment = 8:6. Thorax entirely black. Pronotum polished; epomia present. Mesoscutum strongly convex, polished, with some hairs along the short notaualus. There is a short carina on the inner side of the notaualus. Scutellum polished; carina only at basal corner. Propodeum polished, basal transverse carina lacking, apical transverse carina present. Other carinae obliterate. Mesopleurum polished. Prepectal carina almost obliterate. Sternaulus absent. Portion of cubitus between intercubitus and recurrent vein 0.5 times as long as recurrent vein. The first abdominal segment 1.7 times as long as its apical width. The apex of the first sternite and the spiracles at basal 0.31 of length of tergite. Median dorsal and dorsolateral carinae strong, both running over the entire length of the tergite. Thyridium wide. All tergites polished. Gaster wholly fuscous. Ovipositor sheath 1.17 times as long as hind tibia and 0.31 times length of front wing. The paratype specimen from the same locality agrees with the holotype. The second gastral tergite has a conspicuous brown apical margin. The ovipositor sheath is 1.23 times as long as hind tibia and 0.35 times length of front wing.

The paratype specimen from the same locality agrees with the holotype. The second gastron tergite has a conspicuous brown apical margin. The ovipositor sheath is 1.23 times as long as hind tibia and 0.35 times length of front wing.

Of the paratype from cordon Bela’a Skala, the first abdominal segment is 1.3 times as long as its apical width. The ovipositor sheath is 1.0 times as long as hind tibia and 0.29 times length of front wing. The second tergite has a brown apical margin and shows a conspicuous thyridium.

Paratype, ♂: Front wing 4.1 mm long. Impressed tentorial pits agreeing with
female holotype. Antenna stout, tyloids absent. Ratio postanellus:second flagellar segment = 11:8, thus not agreeing with the male of *Aniseres pallipes* in which the postanellus is shorter than the following segment. Portion of cubitus between intercubitus and recurrent vein 0.42 times as long as recurrent vein, for which reason this specimen does not fully comply with item 14b of my revised key to the genera of Oxytorinae (van Rossem, 1990). The portion of cubitus between intercubitus and recurrent vein in item 14b should be altered in 0.4-0.7 times as long as recurrent vein. Regarding other characters, the male closely agrees with the female.

Etymology.— "Paradoxus" is the Latin for "against expectation, strange".

Genus *Pantisarthrus* Förster, 1871


*Pantisarthrus lubricus* (Förster, 1871)


*Pantisarthrus inaequalis* Förster, 1871: 110.

Material.— Holotype, ♀ (Coll. Förster; Zoologische Staatssammlung, München). Germany, Aachen.

Remarks.— Re-examination of the holotype of *Aniseres lubricus* Förster leads me to the conclusion that this specimen belongs the genus *Pantisarthrus* Förster. It does not show the main character of the genus *Aniseres*, viz., the short vertical carina on the front part of the notaulus, although rather difficult to see as the mesoscutum is damaged by the pin. As a matter of fact the notaulus is absent. In *Pantisarthrus* the notaulus is either absent or obsolete, while this character is present in *Aniseres*.

The type specimen of *Aniseres lubricus* agrees with *Pantisarthrus inaequalis* Förster. Section gh of radiella is equal to section dg. The length/width ratio of the first abdominal segment is 2.2.

It may be important to note that Förster did not see males of the genus *Pantisarthrus*. I prefer (as first revisor) the name *Pantisarthrus lubricus* (Förster, 1871) for this taxon.

Genus *Eusterinx* Förster, 1871


Notes (concerning the following key).— For a key to the males of this genus, see van Rossem, 1987: 89-90, and for a key to the females of the subgenus *Eusterinx*, see van Rossem, 1990: 318. The females of *E. tartarea* and *E. minima* are unknown.
Key to females of the Palaeartic species of the genus *Eusterinx* sensu lato except the subgenus *Eusterinx* Förster

1. Eyes convergent towards clypeus
   - Eyes not convergent towards clypeus

2. Apophyses of propodeum absent
   - Apophyses of propodeum present

3. Second and third tergites with different sculpture of proximal and distal half, and these areas separated by a groove. [Ovipositor 0.15 of length of front wing] E. (Divinatrix) inaequalis van Rossem
   - Second and third tergites without a groove and similarly sculptured

4. Malar space absent, eye margin almost touching clypeal margin
   - Malar space 0.27-0.36 of width of face

5. Malar space 0.27 of width of face. Only front part of notaulus developed. Second intercubitus indistinct, areolet small. Ovipositor 0.21 of length of front wing
   - Malar space 0.36 of width of face. Notauli developed, meeting in hind part of mesoscutum. Areolet absent. Ovipositor 0.18 of length of front wing
   - Malar space 0.36 of width of face. Notauli meeting, in hind part of mesoscutum. Areolet absent. Ovipositor 0.18 of length of front wing

   - Eyes without hairs or with inconspicuous setae. Strong apophyses present

7. First and second tergites with striation. Third tergite with weaker striation. [Strong apophyses present. Ovipositor 0.20 of length of front wing]
   - First and second tergites coriaceous

8. Eyes exceptionally large and convex, inner margins strongly converging towards clypeus, leaving a very narrow face. Notauli strong, meeting, restricting the median lobe. Apical region of the median lobe with strong longitudinal sculpture. Propodeum with all carinae and robust, flattened apophyses. Mesopleurum polished, with some longitudinal sculpture medially. Legs long and slender, including coxae orange in colour. Hind coxae for the greater part with rough sculpture. First abdominal segment very slender, with long petiole. Postpetiole apically with some striation. First to fourth tergites coriaceous. Ovipositor 0.12 of length of front wing
   - Eyes not excessively large and convex, converging to clypeus. Mesoscutum without special characters. Propodeum with all carinae and robust, flattened apophyses. Mesopleurum polished, with some longitudinal sculpture medially. Legs slender, brownish. Hind coxa with rough sculpture. First abdominal segment slender, with long petiole. First to fourth tergites coriaceous. Ovipositor 0.10-0.14 of length of front wing

9. Front wing without areolet. [Eyes without hairs. Head square, vertex deep. Tip of mandible twisted and with a sharp upper and lower tooth. Second tergite slight-
ly striated or with some rough longitudinal sculpture or second tergite coriaceous or polished. Some specimens have conspicuous thyridia. Length of front wing 1.7-3.0 mm] Subgenus *Eusterinx*

Note.— For a key, see van Rossem, 1990: 318.

- Front wing with areolet .................................................. 10

10. Malar space very narrow, 0.18 of width of face. [Postanellus slender 4.5 times as long as the apical width. Notauli not meeting on mesoscutum. Propodeum without apophyses. Second tergite proximally with some longitudinal striation, apical half polished. Ovipositor 0.14-0.19 of length of front wing] ................................................................. *E. (Holomeristus) aquilonigena* van Rossem

- Malar space wide, 0.25-0.40 of width of face .............................................. 11

11. Malar space 0.23-0.25 of width of face. Postanellus 3.0-5.0 times as long as the apical width. Notauli meeting on center of mesoscutum. Propodeum without apophyses. Second tergite coriaceous and with longitudinal striation. Ovipositor distinctly upcurved, about 0.20-0.26 of length of front wing ................................................................. *E. (Holomeristus) tenuicincta* (Förster)

- Malar space wide, 0.40 of width of face. Postanellus 3.3 times as long as the apical width. Apical transverse carina of propodeum somewhat lamelliform and with weak apophyses. Second tergite coriaceous. Ovipositor somewhat upcurved, 0.23-0.25 of length of front wing ................................................................. *E. (Holomeristus) refractaria* van Rossem

Subgenus *Holomeristus* Förster, 1868

*Holomeristus* Förster, 1868: 171.
Subgenus *Holomeristus*; van Rossem, 1987: 96-98.

*Eusterinx* (? *Holomeristus*) similis spec. nov.


Description.— Female. Front wing 3.4 mm long. Mandible and clypeus brownish, other parts of head fuscous. Mandible with a single tooth. Malar space 0.27 of width of face. Eye convex, with minute setae. Inner eye margins convergent towards clypeus. Flagellum rather short, about as long as head, thorax and first abdominal segment. Epomia obsolete. Only front part of notaulus developed and with a short carina on inner side, hind-most part not present. This character excludes this specimen to represent the female of *Eusterinx minima*, though it agrees in several aspects with the male of that species. Scutellum finely rugose. In the front wing the second intercubitus is indistinct, areolet conspicuously small. Propodeum with carinae present, lateral parts wrinkled, no apophyses present. Prepectus present. Legs yellowish brown, hind coxae coriaceous and black in colour. First tergite coriaceous, rather con-

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1 I have placed *E. similis* and the following *E. truculenta* in the subgenus *Holomeristus*, but a definite decision can only be established with the male.
vex, the spiracles at basal 0.4 of the length. Second and third tergites coriaceous. Front part of fourth tergite also coriaceous. Gaster fuscous. Ovipositor 0.21 times length of front wing.

Male unknown.

Etymology.— "Similis" is Latin for "resembling".

**Eusterinx (? Holomeristus) truculenta spec. nov.**


Description.— Female. Front wing 3.8 mm long. Head fuscous. Clypeus brownish, somewhat convex. Inner eye margins convergent towards clypeus. Eye with sparse minute setae. Malar space 0.36 of width of face. Epomia little developed. Notauli present, meeting in hind part of mesoscutum. Scutellum somewhat rugose in apical part. In the front wing areolet absent. Propodeum coriaceous, all carinae present, also costula. Apophyses absent. Prepectus almost obsolete. Legs brownish, slender, also the femora. Hind coxa fuscous, coriaceous. First tergite coriaceous, the spiracles at basal 0.45 of the length. The median dorsal carinae elevated on postpetiole. Second, third and fourth tergites coriaceous. Gaster fuscous, apical margins of second and third tergite brown. Ovipositor 0.18 times length of front wing.

Male unknown.

Etymology.— “Truculentus” is Latin for “grim, truculent”.

**Eusterinx (Holomeristus) minima (Strobl, 1903)**

*Holomeristus minimus* Strobl, 1903: 119.

*Eusterinx (Holomeristus) minima*; van Rossem, 1987: 97.


Remarks.— So far, this species was exclusively known by its holotype. In the Siberian material I found one male which matches the characters given in my key (1987), but the number of the tyloids on flagellar segments is six to nine. Length of malar space about 0.3 of width of face. Eyes with small setae. Notauli strong, meeting medially. Hind femur 5.7 times as long as medially wide.

Female unknown.

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The author is indebted to Nikolaj B. Narolsky of the Institute of Zoology at Kiev (Ukraine, U.S.S.R.) for allowing me to study the most interesting series of Oxytorinae collected in North Jakutia by A. Cybulsky. I am grateful to the following persons who have arranged the loan of types or material in their care: R. Danielsson (Museum of Zoology and Entomology, Lund); E. Diller (Zoologische Staatsammlung, München) and M.G. Fitton (The Natural History Museum, London).
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