

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

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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.

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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.

Systematic part

Genus *Plectiscidea* Viereck, 1914

Plectiscidea Viereck, 1914: 118; Aubert, 1968: 40-41; Townes, 1971: 196-197; van Rossem, 1987: 62-86.
Plectiscus auct. before 1914, not according to its type species.

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.) bistrata* (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

- First tergite with coriaceous sculpture; its spiracles variable 10
- 10. 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]
..... *P. (P.) parvula* (Förster)
- Middle femur less slender, less than 7.3 times as long as its width 11
- 11. First abdominal segment 1.4-1.8 times as long as its apical width 12
- First abdominal segment 2.0-2.5 times as long as its apical width 13
- 12. 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 *P. (P.) obscura* spec. nov.
- 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
..... *P. (P.) spuria* spec. nov.
- 13. 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
..... *P. (P.) tenuicornis* (Förster)
- 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
..... *P. (P.) cinctula* (Förster)
- 14. Ovipositor 0.19-0.23 of length of front wing 15
- Ovipositor 0.25-0.30 of length of front wing 16
- 15. First abdominal segment 1.4-1.7 times as long as its apical width. Postanellus 6.0-6.5 times as long as its apical width. [Gaster fuscous] *P. (P.) obscura* spec. nov.
- First abdominal segment 2.0-2.6 times as long as its apical width. Postanellus 6.0 times as long as its apical width *P. (P.) amicalis* (Förster)
- 16. 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]
..... *P. (P.) melanocera* (Förster)
- First abdominal segment 2.4-2.7 times as long as its apical width 17
- 17. 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 *P. (P.) helvola* (Förster)
- Postanellus 5.6-6.0 times as long as its apical width. First abdominal segment 2.7 times as long as its apical width *P. (P.) vagator* (Förster)
- 18. Notaulus indicated by a groove on mesoscutal margin 19
- Notaulus not present or evanescent 29
- 19. First abdominal segment conspicuously long, 3.1-3.7 times its apical width 20
- First abdominal segment less than 3.0 times its apical width 21
- 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
..... *P. (P.) canaliculata* (Förster)
- 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
..... *P. (P.) prognathor* Aubert
- 21. Postanellus 5.0-6.3 times as long as its apical width 22

- Postanellus less than 5.0 times as long as its apical width 26
- 22. Ovipositor 0.55 of length of front wing. [Postanellus long, 6.0 times its apical width. Length of first abdominal segment 2.7 times its apical width. Front wing 4.8 mm long] *P. (P.) erythropyga* (Förster)
- Ovipositor 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* (Förster)
- 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* (Förster)
- 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 *P. (P.) conjuncta* (Förster)
- 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 *P. (P.) collaris* (Gravenhorst)
- 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.) nava* (Förster)
- 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 *P. (P.) substantiva* van Rossem
- 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.) crassicornis* (Förster)
- 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.) posticata* (Förster)
- 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 37
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] ...
P. (P.) connexa (Förster)
 - 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 34
- Spiracles of first abdominal segment situated between basal 0.34-0.37 of length of segment 36
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
P. (P.) blandita van Rossem
- 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 the 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)

- 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

Subgenus *Plectiscidea* Viereck, 1914: 118; van Rossem, 1987: 66.

Plectiscidea (P.) subteres (Thomson, 1888)

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

Plectiscidea subteres; Fitton, 1982: 77; van Rossem, 1987: 67.

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

Number	ovip/frw	psta l/w	abds l/w
holotype	0.27	4.2	1.4
19	0.25	4.4	1.7
20	0.23	4.3	1.5
33	0.26	3.7	1.8
37	0.29	4.0	1.6
42	0.26	4.0	1.6
43	0.26	4.0	1.6
44	0.24	4.8	1.6
45 ♂	—	4.3	1.5
46	0.24	6.0	1.6
49	0.27	4.0	1.8
52	0.24	4.0	1.8
57	0.25	3.6	1.6
60	0.25	4.4	1.6
79	0.22	4.6	1.6
85	0.22	4.4	1.5
86	0.22	4.3	1.7
88	0.24	4.0	1.7
95	0.24	4.4	1.6

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.

Material.— Holotype, ♀: U.S.S.R., Ust-Lenskij Reserve (near Tiksi), N. Jakutia, cordon Bela'a Skala, 15.viii.1989. Three female paratypes form the same locality with dates: 6.viii., 10.viii., and 15.viii.1989. Two paratypes form Ust-Lenskij but from Tas-Ary Island, 13.viii.1989. Three paratypes from Ust-Lenskij, Tit-Ary Island, all 12.viii.1989. One paratype form Ust-Lenskij, Bulkur river, 13.viii.1989. All specimens leg. A. Cybulsky (Institute of Zoology, Kiev). Two paratypes are kept in the Nationaal Natuurhistorisch Museum, Leiden, one from cordon Bela'a Skala, and one from Tit-Ary Island, respectively.

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

Locality	ovip/frw	psta l/w	abds l/w
holotype	0.22	6.0	1.6
6.viii.	0.22	4.3	1.7
10.viii.	0.21	5.0	1.6
15.viii.	0.22	6.0	1.6
Tas-Ary	0.23	6.0	1.7
Tas-Ary	0.20	4.4	1.7
Tit-Ary	0.22	4.0	1.3
Tit-Ary	0.19	6.5	1.4
Tit-Ary	0.20	5.5	1.4
Bulkur	0.21	5.6	1.7

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 spiracles 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.

Material.— Holotype, ♀: U.S.S.R., Ust-Lenskij Reserve (near Tiksi), N. Jakutia, Bulkur river, 13.viii.1989 and one paratype from the same locality and date. Four female paratypes from Ust-Lenskij Reserve, cordon Bela'a Skala, 7.vii., 31.vii., 6.viii., 10.viii.1989. One paratype from Ust-Lenskij Reserve, Tas-Ary Island, 13.viii.1989. All leg. A. Cybulsky (coll. Institute of Zoology, Kiev). One paratype Austria, Brandenberg, Mischwald, 20.VI.1984, 1200-1400 m, leg. E. Haeselbarth (coll. van Rossem). Note: from the Russian material two paratypes are in the Nationaal Natuurhistorisch Museum, Leiden, one from cordon Bela'a Skala and one from Tas-Ary Island, respectively.

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.

Locality	ovip/frw	psta l/w	abds l/w
holotype	0.28	5.3	1.7
Bulkur r.	0.28	5.0	1.4
7.vii.	0.25	5.5	1.9
31.vii.	0.26	5.0	1.7
6.viii.	0.25	5.5	1.7
10.viii.	0.25	5.5	1.8
Tas-Ary	0.23	5.0	1.6
Austria	0.28	4.4	1.8

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.

Plectiscidea melanocera; van Rossem, 1987: 73-74.

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 cor-don 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.

Number	ovip/frw	psta l/w	abds l/w
holotype	0.26	6.0	2.0
2	0.26	6.0	1.7
4	0.30	6.5	1.6
5 +	0.27	6.0	1.7
6	0.30	6.5	1.5
17 +	0.25	6.0	1.9
23	0.27	6.0	2.0
25	0.29	4.3	1.6
26 +	0.24	6.5	1.9
38	0.30	6.5	1.9
39	0.28	6.5	1.9
53	0.28	6.5	1.7
54	0.26	6.5	1.8

apical margin of second tergite and greater part of third tergite yellowish brown. Abdomen from fourth tergite strongly compressed. Ovipositor 0.28 times length of front wing.

I found one specimen from Austria (leg./coll. E. Haeselbarth) which agrees with the Russian material, except for the length/width ratio of the postanellus, which is 4.4).

Important characteristics are given in table 3.

Two Förster specimens, viz., the lectotype of *P. (P.) vagator* from Pontresina (Switzerland, Engadin) and a second specimen (not a type) from Aachen both show an aberrant ratio of the length/width of the first abdominal segment (2.7), not agreeing with the data given by van Rossem (1987: 75, table 13) and it therefore seems justified to retain *P. (P.) vagator* as a valid species. It appears that *P. (P.) helvola* (Förster) is distinguished by the long postanellus (see key to the females on page 26).

Plecticidea (P.) prognathor Aubert, 1968

Plecticidea prognathor Aubert, 1968: 40.
Plecticidea perfera van Rossem, 1988: 107. *Syn. nov.*

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 Förster, 1871: 92-93; Townes, 1971: 193; van Rossem, 1980: 108-109.

Aniseres paradoxus spec. nov.

Material.— Holotype, ♀ (Institute of Zoology, Kiev), "U.S.S.R., N. Jakutia (near Tiksi), Ust-Lenskij Reserve, Bulunkaan'-Uerge river, 23.vii.1989". A ♀ paratype with the same data. A female and male paratype, Ust-Lenskij Reserve, Bulkur river, both 13.viii.1989. A ♀ paratype, Ust-Lenskij Reserve, cordon Bela'a Skala, 16.viii.1989. All leg. A. Cybulsky (Institute of Zoology, Kiev). The ♀ paratype from Bulunkaan'-Uerge river is kept in the National Natuurhistorisch Museum, Leiden.

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 notaulus. There is a short carina on the inner side of the notaulus. 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.

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 Förster, 1871: 109-110; Townes, 1971: 193-194; van Rossem, 1980: 110-113; 1987: 61-62
(with key to species).

Pantisarthrus lubricus (Förster, 1871)

Aniseres lubricus Förster, 1871: 93; Roman, 1923: 72; van Rossem, 1980: 109; 1988: 107.
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

Eusterinx Förster, 1868: 172; van Rossem, 1982: 149-169; 1987: 88-98 (introduction of subgenera); 1988: 109-110; 1990: 317-319.

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 Palaearctic species of the genus *Eusterinx* sensu lato except
the subgenus *Eusterinx* Förster**

1. Eyes convergent towards clypeus 2
- Eyes not convergent towards clypeus 9
2. Apophyses of propodeum absent 3
- Apophyses of propodeum present 6
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
4. Malar space absent, eye margin almost touching clypeal margin
 *E. (Catonicrus) pusilla* (Zetterstedt)
- Malar space 0.27-0.36 of width of face 5
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
 *E. (? Holomeristus) similis* spec. nov.
- 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
 *E. (? Holomeristus) triculenta* spec. nov.
6. Eyes conspicuously hairy, converging towards clypeus. Apophyses somewhat developed. [Notauli meeting, with a weak carina from pronotal margin. Scutellum striated. Mesopleurum polished. Front wing with areolet not closed. Hind femur 6.3 times as long as wide. First to fourth tergite coriaceous. Ovipositor 0.28 of length of front wing] *E. (Catonicrus) disparilis* van Rossem
- Eyes without hairs or with inconspicuous setae. Strong apophyses present 7
7. First and second tergites with striation. Third tergite with weaker striation. [Strong apophyses present. Ovipositor 0.20 of length of front wing]
 *E. (Ischyracis) bispinosa* (Strobl)
- First to fourth tergites coriaceous 8
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 tergite coriaceous. Ovipositor 0.12 of length of front wing *E. (Dallatorrea) armata* Ashmead
- 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 tergite coriaceous. Ovipositor 0.10-0.14 of length of front wing *E. (Dallatorrea) circaea* van Rossem
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 striae. 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*¹) *similis* spec. nov.

Material.— Holotype, ♀ (Institute of Zoology, Kiev), "U.S.S.R., Jakutia, Ust-Lenskij Reserve, Bulkur river, 13.viii.1989, leg. A. Cybulsky".

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-

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.

Material.— Holotype, ♀ (Institute of Zoology, Kiev), "U.S.S.R., JAASSR; Kumachsurt; 17.vii.1988, leg. A. Cybulsky".

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.

Material.— U.S.S.R.: ♂ (Institute of Zoology, Kiev), "N. Jakutia, Ust-Lenskij Reserve, Kuchurt, 20.vii.1989, leg. A. Cybulsky".

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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