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A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *APETHYMUS* BENSON, 1939 (HYMENOPTERA, TENTHREDINIDAE) FROM SIKHOTE-ALIN MOUNTAINS, RUSSIAN FAR EAST

Yu. N. Sundukov

Lazovsky State Nature Reserve, Lazo, Primorskii krai, 692980, Russia.
E-mail: lazovzap@mail.primorye.ru

A new species *Apethymus sidorenkoi* sp. n. is described from the South Sikhote-Alin Mountains (Russian Far East).

KEY WORDS: Hymenoptera, Tenthredinidae, *Apethymus*, new species, Russian Far East.

Ю. Н. Сундуков. Новый вид рода *Apethymus* Benson, 1939 (Hymenoptera, Tenthredinidae) из Сихотэ-Алиня, Дальний Восток России // Дальневосточный энтомолог. 2010. N 212. С. 1-6.

Из Южного Сихотэ-Алиня (Дальний Восток России) описан новый для науки вид *Apethymus sidorenkoi* sp. n.

Лазовский государственный заповедник, Лазо, Приморский край, 692980, Россия.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Apethymus* Benson, 1939 from the tribe Allantini (subfamily Allantinae) includes 21 Palearctic species. Five of them are distributed in Europe, 13 species in East Asia (seven in Japan, five in China, and one in Korea). Three species have

disjunctive range in Europe and East Asia (Koch, 1988; Viitasaari & Zinovjev, 1991; Togashi, 1994, 2005; Lee & Ryu, 1996; Wei & Zhu, 1999; Liao et al., 2007; Zhu & Wei, 2008). Adult of *Apethymus* has the following morphological characters: body slender; hind wings without middle cells; inner spur of fore tibia cleft apically; *cua* of fore wing is located in the middle of first discoidal cell; antenna longer than abdomen or hind tibia and tarsus combined; occipital carina only on temples. The natural history of *Apethymus* species is unusual: adults are flying in the late summer and autumn, overwintering in the egg stage.

Three species of *Apethymus* were known from Russia: *A. serotinus* (O.F. Müller, 1776) [= *Allantus braccatus* (Gmelin, 1790)] and *A. filiformis* (Klug, 1818) [= *Allantus abdominalis* (Serville, 1823)] from the European part of Russia (Zhelochovtsev, 1988; Zhelochovtsev & Zinovjev, 1996), and *A. parallelus* (Eversmann, 1847) from Southern Ural and valley of Kolyma river in the Magadanskaya oblast' (Viitasaari & Zinovjev, 1991; Zhelochovtsev & Zinovjev, 1996). I discovered fourth species in the Primorskii krai which is new for the science.

The holotype of new species is deposited in the Institute of Biology and Soil Science, Vladivostok, the paratypes – in the Lazovsky Reserve and Zoological Institute, St. Petersburg.

***Apethymus sidorenkoi* Sundukov, sp. n.**

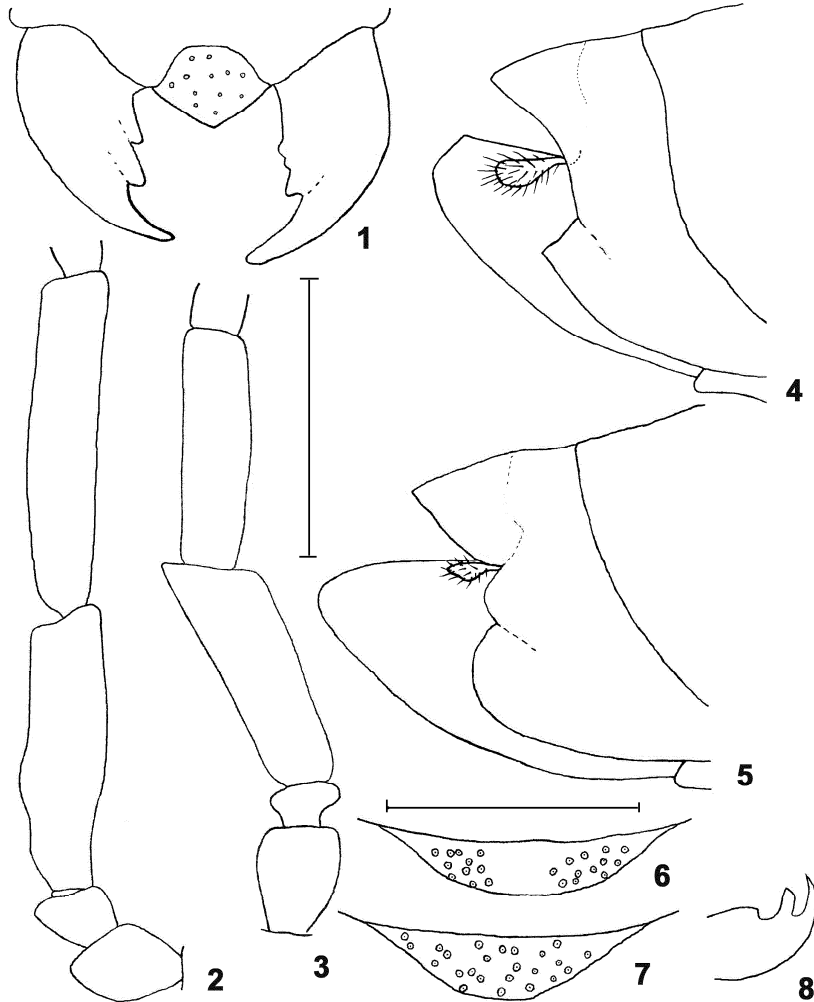
Figs 1, 2, 4, 6, 8

MATERIAL. Holotype – ♀, Primorskii krai, Lazovsky Reserve, Bystrushka River, 13-14.X 2009, Yu. Sundukov leg. Paratypes: 75 ♀, 1 ♂ with the same data as holotype; 1 ♀, Lazovsky Reserve, Korpad, 8-12.X 2009, Yu. Sundukov leg.; 3 ♀, Lazovsky Reserve, Sokolovka River, 22.X 2009, Yu. Sundukov leg.; 4 ♀, Lazovsky Reserve, watershed Sokolovka River – Pravyi Uglovoi River, 22.X 2009, Yu. Sundukov leg.

DESCRIPTION. FEMALE. Body length 7.5-11.0 mm. Head black, eye internal corners often shiny brown; antenna black, flagellomeres 5-7 yellowish white, flagellomere 4 apically pale brown; mandible black with cherry apex; labrum blackish-brown; labial palps dark grayish. Mandibles asymmetric: left with three, right with two teeth (fig. 1). Labrum triangular (fig. 1), sparsely pubescent-punctate. Clypeus with distinct median carina, roughly rugose, anteriorly deeply emarginated (fig. 1). Antennal groove impunctate, shiny. Antennae 9-segmented (two paratypes with 10 segments). Median carina and lateral areas of frons longitudinally-rugose, ocellar basin densely punctate, other frons finely, sparsely punctate. Postocellar area convex, almost square. Vertex, postgena, gena and malar space rather densely or sparsely punctate. Ratio postocellar distance : ocellocular distance 0.45-0.52x; postocellar distance : ocellociput distance 0.54-0.58x. Relation of flagellomeres 17 : 24 : 21 : 19 : 15 : 13 : 15.

Thorax black shiny, tegula, cenchri, hind angles and very narrow pronotal posterior band (often absent) white. Pronotum rugose. Mesonotum weakly sparsely punctate;

denser and larger on scutellum; mesopostnotum laterally with large dense punctures (fig. 6). Metanotum impunctate smooth polished. Thorax ventrally and coxae gently sparsely punctate shiny, mesepisternum antero-dorsally rugose with deep large punctures.



Figs 1-8. *Apethymus*. 1, 2, 4, 6, 8) *A. sidorenkoi*, sp. n., ♀, paratype; 3, 5, 7) *A. serotinus* (O.F. Müller), ♀, vicinities of Moscow, Snigiri. 1 – mandibles, labrum and clypeus, dorsal view; 2, 3 – male antenna basally, lateral view; 4, 5 – female abdomen apically, lateral view; 6, 7 – mesopostnotum, dorsal view; 8 – claw of hind leg, lateral view. Scale bar: 1-5 = 1 mm, 6-8 = 0.5 mm.

Abdomen black; tergum 2 laterally and posteriorly distinctly, terga 3-7 postero-laterally distinctly and laterally and posteriorly weakly, tergum 8 posteriorly white; cerci pale brown; hypopygium reddish-brown; sawsheath, basal sclerite and gastral sterna black. Metapostnotum and terga 1-2 smooth shiny; other terga weakly transversally microsculptured with small setae; tergum 9 (pigydium) with distinct isodiametric microsculpture; sawsheath smooth, pubescent-punctate along dorsal side, setae reddish; sawsheath shape as in fig. 4.

Fore legs: coxa and trochanters black, femurs red, tibia pale brown with ambiguous white spot basally, basitarsus pale brown, other tarsomeres and claw brown. Mid legs: coxa black, trochanters black, white apically, femur red, tibia pale brown, with white 1/3-1/4 basal part, basitarsus and claws brown, other tarsomeres dark brown. Hind legs: coxa black, trochanters white or with brown dorsal spot, femur red-cherry with narrow basal white ring and wide apical black ring; tibia with basal white half and apical black half, tarsus black, claws brown; relation of femur to tibia and tarsus 22 : 30 : 35; relation of tarsomeres 65 : 23 : 18 : 10 : 23; claws bifurcate (fig. 8). Wings hyaline, yellowish; costal, subcostal and anal veins yellowish-brown, stigma and costal vein apically of forewing blackish-brown, other veins dark; anal cell of hind wing petiolate.

MALE. Body length 9.0 mm. Head and antenna black, flagellomere 4 apically pale brown, flagellomeres 5-7 yellowish-white. Abdomen black, terga apically narrowly white. Mid legs: trochanter white, basally blackish. Median frontal carina weakly longitudinally-rugose; lateral frontal areas smooth shiny with distinct isodiametric sculpture; ocellar basin shiny almost without sculpture. Antennae long thin (fig. 2); relation of flagellomeres 19 : 24 : 22 : 20 : 17 : 15 : 15; flagellomeres length combined 6.6 mm; maximal width of flagellomere 1 0.25 mm. Other characters as in female.

DISTRIBUTION. Russia: Primorskii krai (South Sikhote-Alin Mountains).

ETYMOLOGY. The specific epithet is dedicated to Vasily S. Sidorenko, the well-known dipterologist, who pass away in the age of 45 because of cardiac disease.

REMARKS. A new species is closely related to European *Apethymus serotinus* (O.F. Müller, 1776). I studied two specimens of *A. serotinus* from Zhelochovtsev's collection (Zoological Museum of Moscow University): female – vicinities of Moscow, Snigiri, 20.IX 947, A. Zhelochovtsev leg. / *Allantus braccatus* Gmel. A. Zhelochovtsev det./ and male – vicinities of Moscow, Snigiri, 22.VIII 948, A. Zhelochovtsev leg. / *Allantus braccatus* Gmel. A. Zhelochovtsev det. The differences of these two related species are given in the key below.

1. Flagellomeres 5-7 yellow-white; flagellum 0.74 body length and 26.5x as long as maximal width of flagellomere 1; the latter 3.8x longer its maximal width (fig. 2). Labrum anteriorly triangular, finely sparsely punctate (fig. 1). Pronotum black with hind angles and posterior margin white. Tegula white. Mesopostnotum punctate laterally (fig. 6). Abdominal terga 1-2 with weak microsculpture, shiny.

- Sawsheat shorter than anal tergum. Cerca no less than 0.5 length of sawsheat (fig. 4). Fore tibia with small basal white spot. Mid tibia with white basal quarter. Hind trochanters white. Anal cell of hind wing petiolate
- ***A. sidorenkoi* sp. n.**
- Flagellomeres 4-6 or 4-5 yellow-white, flagellum 0.58 body length and 19.2x as long as maximal width of flagellomere 1; the latter 2.7x longer its maximal width (fig. 3). Labrum anteriorly rounded, with large dense punctures. Pronotum black. Tegula pale brown. Mesopostnotum punctate throughout (fig. 7). Abdominal terga 1-2 with distinct isodiametric microsculpture, matt. Sawsheat longer than anal tergum. Cerca 0.25 length of sawsheat (fig. 5). Fore tibia with wide white basal ring. Mid tibia with white basal half. Hind trochanters black. Anal cell of hind wing not petiolate ***A. serotinus* (O.F. Müller)**

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The author is sincerely grateful to S.M. Blank (Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Münchenberg, Germany) for the help with the references on *Apethymus*.

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SHORT COMMUNICATION

M. G. Krivosheina. THE SHORE FLIES OF THE GENUS *BRACHY-DEUTERA* LOEW, 1862 (DIPTERA, EPHYDRIDAE) OF THAILAND. – Far Eastern Entomologist. 2010. N 212: 7-11.

М. Г. Кривошеина. Мухи-береговушки рода *Brachydeutera* Loew, 1862 (Diptera, Ephydridae) Таиланда // Дальневосточный энтомолог. 2010. N 212. С. 7-11.

The genus *Brachydeutera* Loew, 1862 belongs to the tribe Dagini of subfamily Ephydrinae (Diptera, Ephydridae) [3]. It includes 16 species of shore flies distributed in the world but more typical for the southern regions: seven species are known as Afrotropical, six species – as Australasian/Oceanian, three species – as Oriental, and few species are recorded from Nearctic, Palaearctic and Neotropical Regions. A review of the genus *Brachydeutera* of Thailand is proposed below. The three species are recorded: *B. hardyi* Wirth, 1964, *B. longipes* Hendel, 1913 and *B. pleuralis* Malloch, 1928. The latter species is registered in Thailand for the first time. I express my sincere thanks to Dr. Andrey L. Ozerov and Dr. Nikita E. Vikhrev (Zoological Museum Moscow State University) for the material on Ephydridae collected in Thailand and discussed in this paper.

Genus *Brachydeutera* Loew, 1862

DIAGNOSIS. The genus *Brachydeutera* is one of the remarkable genera of Ephydridae: the combination of brown dorsal and silvery-white ventral coloration of the body, prominent facial carina, protruding clypeus, long rays of arista, short costal vein of wing extended to R_{4+5} only (Fig. 1) in addition to its habitats: adults are accomplished water-skaters on the surface of small quiet bodies of water – don't allow to have doubts as to its generic determination.

Small to large flies with body length 1.45-5.35 mm. Frons wider than long, laterocline *fr-or* 2-3, both *vie* and *vii* present, *oc* proclinate and divergent. Face generally bare, facial hairs weak. Medial carina is vertical, prominent, clypeus protudent, grey or brown. Arista with long 6-12 rays. Thorax is brown dorsally, silvery-white ventrally. Brown coloration on anepisterna is sharply delimited in some species from pale grey coloration of ventral pleural areas or brown coloration of scutum gradually becomes paler laterally, merging with pale grey pleural coloration. Anterior *npl* seta is absent or present. Wings hyaline or brownish, costal vein extended to R_{4+5} only, vein R_{2+3} short, as a result costal vein ratio is about 3 : 1. Scutellum from 1.3 to 2 times wider than long. Scutellar setulae weak and sparse or strong and numerous. Abdomen silvery or partly brown dorsally, silvery-white ventrally, flat in females and convex in males.

Natural history. All the species of *Brachydeutera* seem to have the same habits: imagoes are excellent water-skaters and abundant in relatively stable sites – small pools or shallow ponds where there is a considerable pollution and much organics (Fig. 2). We discovered the flies *Brachydeutera ibari* Ninomiya, 1929 in the wayside ditch filled with sewage and duck excrements, the larvae developed successfully in it [1]. In Thailand the flies were taken from the surface of open sewage water near hotel laundry. No larvae were discovered in it.

Key to Thailand species of the genus *Brachydeutera*

1. Brown coloration of upper anepisternum is sharply delimited from pale grey coloration of ventral part of anepisternum. Crossvein *m-cu* forms oblique angle with *CuA₁*
 ***B. hardyi* Wirth, 1964**
- Brown coloration of scutum gradually becomes paler laterally, merging with pale grey pleural coloration. Crossvein *m-cu* nearly perpendicular with *CuA₁* 2
2. Scutellar width 1.3 times of its length. Fused surstyli long, slender with apex rounded
 ***B. longipes* Hendel, 1913**
- Scutellar width 2.0 times of its length. Fused surstyli short, wide, apex bifid
 ***B. pleuralis* Malloch, 1928**



Fig. 1. *Brachydeutera pleuralis*, male, general view (Photo by A. Ozerov).

***Brachydeutera hardyi* Wirth, 1964**

Figs 0-00

MATERIAL. 2 ♂, 2 ♀, Thailand: Chong Buri, Jomtien (12.864786°N, 100.897867°E) 05.II 2009, N.Vikhrev leg.; 1 ♂, 8 ♀, Thailand: Khao Yai National Park (14.437506°N, 101.376536°E), 10.II 2009, 11.II.2009, N.Vikhrev leg.

NOTES. The species is easily distinguished by sharply divided brown-grey coloration on anepisternum and inclined crossvein *m-cu*. Male terminalia: apex of epandrium + fused surstyli broadly rounded (Fig. 3).

DISTRIBUTION. Australasian/Oceanian: Micronesia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands. Oriental: India, Malaysia (Mathis, Zatwarnicki, 1995), Thailand.

Thailand as an area of distribution of this species was given in the work by Mathis & Ghorpade [2], but later excluded for some reason in the World Catalogue [3]. So we can confirm now the distribution of this species in Thailand.



Fig. 2. Imagoes of *Brachydeutera* sp., feeding on water surface (Photo by N. Vikhrev).

***Brachydeutera longipes* Hendel, 1913**

MATERIAL. 2 ♂, 1 ♀, Thailand: Chong Buri, Jomtien (12.864786°N, 100.897867°E) 05.II 2009, A.L.Ozerov leg.; 4 ♂, 3 ♀, Thailand, Sa Kaeo, (13.770678°N, 102.069779°E, 09.II 2009, A.L.Ozerov leg.; 4 ♀, Thailand, Phuket (North part) 15, 20, 26. II 2009, N. Vikhrev leg.; 1 ♀, Thailand: Khao Yai National Park (14.437506°N, 101.376536°E), 10.II 2009, 11.II 2009, N.Vikhrev leg.

NOTES. The species can be surely determined by the absence of sharp border of brown-grey coloration on anepisternum, narrow scutellum and the structure of male terminalia: fused surstyli long and slender (Fig. 4).

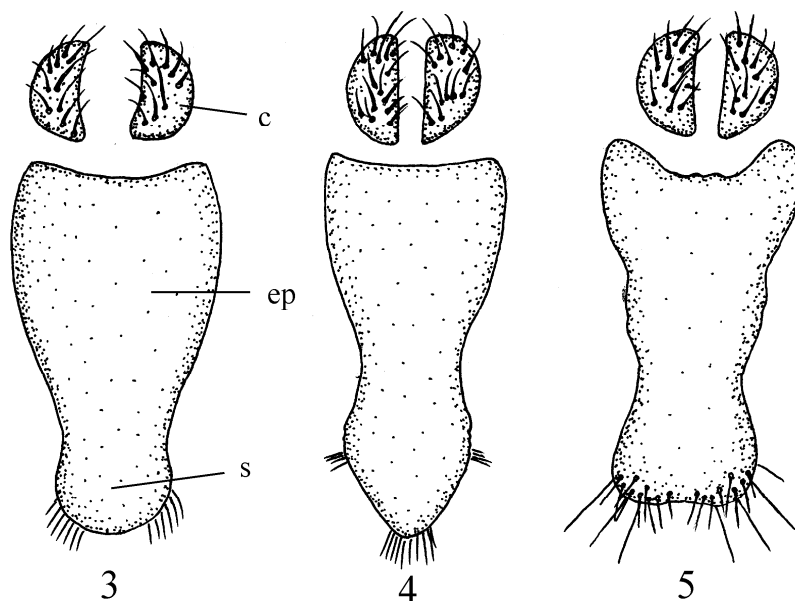
DISTRIBUTION. The most widely distributed species of the genus, known from Afro-tropical, Nearctic, Neotropical, Palaearctic and Oriental (including Thailand) Regions [3].

***Brachydeutera pleuralis* Malloch, 1928**

MATERIAL: 2 ♂, 3 ♀, Thailand: Chong Buri, Jomtien (12.864786°N, 100.897867°E) 05.II 2009, A.L.Ozerov and N. Vikhrev leg.; 1 ♀, Thailand: Khao Yai National Park (14.437506°N, 101.376536°E), 11.II 2009, N.Vikhrev leg.

NOTES. This species is characterized by grey coloration of anepisternum, wide scutellum and the structure of male terminalia: fused surstyli seem to be slightly bifid at apex (Fig. 5).

DISTRIBUTION. Afrotropical Region: Cape Verde, Madagascar, South Africa (Transvaal), Tanzania. Australasian/Oceanian Region: Australia (Northern territory, Queensland). Oriental Region: India, Malaysia, Vietnam [3]. Herein this species is registered for the first time from Thailand.



Figs 3-5. Details of the structure of male genitalia of *Brachydeutera* species: 3) *B. hardyi* Wirth; 4) *B. longipes* Hendel; 5) *B. pleuralis* Malloch. Abbreviations: *c* – cercus; *ep* – epandrium; *s* – fused surstyli.

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Author's address:

A.N. Severtsov Institute of Ecology and
Evolution, Russian Academy of Sciences,
33 Leninsky prospect, 119071 Moscow, Russia.
E-mail: dipteramarina@rambler.ru

SHORT COMMUNICATION

A. V. Gorochov. NEW DATA ON THE CHINESE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GENUS *DIESTRAMMENA* (ORTHOPTERA: RHAPHIDOPHORIDAE: AEMODOGRYLLINAE). – Far Eastern Entomologist. 2010. N 212: 12-15.

А. В. Горохов. Новые данные по китайским представителям рода *Diestrammena* (Orthoptera: Rhaphidophoridae: Aemodogryllinae) // Дальневосточный энтомолог. 2010. N 212. С. 12-15.

This paper is a continuation of the previous recently published paper about the superfamily Stenopelmatoidea from China [2]. A new subspecies and two new species from Chinese provinces Sichuan and Gansu are described below: *Diestrammena (Gymnaeta) sichuana altimontana* **subsp. n.**; *D. (G.) gansu* **sp. n.**; *D. (Tachycines) denticulata* **sp. n.** New specific name *D. (Gymnaeta) sichuana* **nom. n.** is proposed instead the homonymic name *D. (G.) proxima* Gorochov, 2010. Status of *D. (G.) acutilobata* Gorochov, 2010 is clarified.

The holotypes and all other studied materials are deposited in the Zoological Institute of Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg.

I thank Dr. Holger Braun (Museo de la Plata, Argentina) for informing me about homonymy of *D. proxima*. This study is supported by the Russian Foundation for Basic Research No 10-04-00682 and Presidium of the Russian Academy of Sciences (Program “Biosphere Origin and Evolution”).

SYSTEMATIC PART

***Diestrammena (Gymnaeta) sichuana* Gorochov, nom. n.**

Diestrammena (Gymnaeta) proxima Gorochov, 2010 [nomen praeoccupatum, non *Diestrammena (Gymnaeta) ferecaeca proxima* Gorochov, Rampini et Di Russo, 2006].

NOTES. The name of this species, having the well-developed eyes and described from Chinese province Sichuan [2], is a primary homonym of the subspecies name proposed for the very different (almost blind) troglobiont species from Guizhou Province [3]. Herein I propose a new species name for *Diestrammena (Gymnaeta) proxima* Gorochov, 2010.

ETYMOLOGY. New name originates from the Sichuan Province.

***Diestrammena (Gymnaeta) sichuana altimontana* Gorochov, subsp. n.**

Figs 1–3

MATERIAL. Holotype – ♂, China: Sichuan Prov., “W Shangmeng”, 3700-3800 m, upper forest zone, 23.VII 2002, coll. I. Belousov and I. Kabak. Paratype – ♀, same data as in holotype.

DESCRIPTION. Male. It very similar to that of *D. s. sichuana*, but distinguished by following characters: body slightly smaller; coloration somewhat different (head light brown with dark brown rostrum, genae, lateral areas behind eyes, large spot under each antennal cavity, and small spots on lateral parts of clypeus and on base of mandibles; all tergites dark brown with numerous very small and lighter spots; rest of body light brown with brown, but

not very distinct, spots on legs); fore tibiae with a pair of very small dorsoapical spines; all middle tibiae with two outer and one inner ventral spines as well as with one very small median ventroapical spine; genitalia with epiphallus having almost truncate apex and somewhat narrower lateral projections, with lateral sclerotized plates triangular (not arcuate), and with dorsolateral membranous lobes distinctly shorter (Figs 1, 2).

Female. General appearance as in male; genital structures similar to those of female of *D. s. sichuana*, but ovipositor with apical part less narrow and hardly curved upwards as well as with lower valves having somewhat shorter denticulate part of ventral edge (Fig. 3).

Length (in mm). Body: ♂ 11.5, ♀ 15.8; pronotum: ♂ 4.2, ♀ 5; fore femora: ♂ 6.7, ♀ 7; hind femora: ♂ 13, ♀ 14; hind tibiae: ♂ 13.5, ♀ 14.5; ovipositor 9.3.

COMPARISON. The new subspecies differs from *D. s. sichuana*, described also from Sichuan but somewhat less high locality (3230 m), in the characters listed above.

ETYMOLOGY. This name originates from *altimontanus* (Latin) – high-mountainous.

***Diestrammena (Gymnaeta) acutilobata* Gorochov, 2010**

Diestrammena (Gymnaeta) kabaki acutilobata: Eades et al., 2010.

NOTES. This taxon was firstly described as a separate species from Chinese province Hubei. However in the internet catalogue of Orthoptera [1], there is a record that this species was originally described as a subspecies of *D. kabaki* Gorochov, 2010. This record is a mistake. *D. acutilobata* is a good species strongly differs from *D. kabaki* by different male genitalia [2].

***Diestrammena (Gymnaeta) gansu* Gorochov, sp. n.**

Figs 4–8

MATERIAL. Holotype – ♂, China: Gansu Prov., “S Gansu, upper part of Yantanghe River”, 33°13'33" N, 104°45'51" E, 1450-2264 m, 25.VII 2004, coll. I. Kabak and I. Belousov. Paratype – ♀, same data as in holotype.

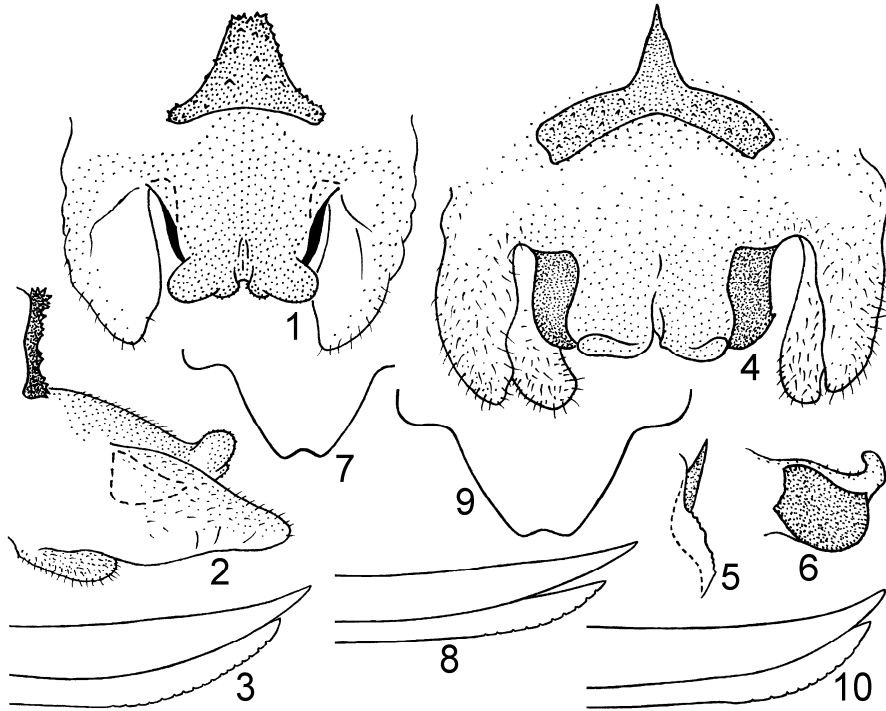
DESCRIPTION. Male. General appearance more or less similar to that of *D. sichuana* including shape of rostral tubercles (see Gorochov, 2010: *D. proxima*). Head brown with light brown vertex (behind rostrum and medial halves of eyes) and mouthparts excepting upper part of clypeus; pronotum light brown with a few brown spots along hind edge and several small and less distinct darkish spots on fore half of lateral lobes; other tergites also light brown, but with brown lateral areas and darkish small spots between these areas; rest of body light brown with weakly distinct slightly darker spots on legs (only apical parts of femora somewhat darker, brown). Fore tibiae with two pairs of ventral spines and four apical ones (a pair of long ventral spines, small one between them, and small inner dorsal spine); middle tibiae with similar spines, but with additional outer dorsal one; hind tibiae with 48-54 inner and 49-55 outer dorsal spines; apical spines of these tibiae normal for this genus (inner dorsal of them longest and extending to proximal part of apical basitarsal denticle). Genitalia as in Figs 4-6.

Female. General appearance as in male, but hind tibiae with 59-65 dorsal spines; genital plate similar to that of female of *D. sichuana altimontana*, but with more rounded lateral lobules (Fig. 7); ovipositor rather long (hind femur 1.25 times as long as ovipositor) and almost straight, with apical part as in Fig. 8.

Length (in mm). Body: ♂ 12, ♀ 13; pronotum: ♂ 4.6, ♀ 5.5; fore femora: ♂ 7.5, ♀ 7.4; hind femora: ♂ 15.3, ♀ 16; hind tibiae: ♂ 15.8, ♀ 16.7; ovipositor 13.

COMPARISON. The new species is similar to *D. kabaki*, *D. belousovi* Gor., and *D. improvisa* Gor. in the structure of male genitalia, but distinguished by the somewhat different coloration and shape of epiphallus. From all the other species of *Gymnaeta* Ad. described from Gansu for only females, the new species differs in the length of ovipositor (in *D. berezowskii* Ad. and *D. brevicauda* Karny, hind femur is 2-3 times as long as ovipositor, and in *D. longicauda* Karny, this ratio is about 1.05).

ETYMOLOGY. This name originates from the Gansu Province.



Figs 1-10. *Diestrammena*. 1-3) *D. sichuana altimontana* subsp. n.; 4-8) *D. gansu* sp. n.; 9, 10) *D. denticulata* sp. n. Male genitalia from above (1, 4) and from side (2); distal part of ovipositor from side (3, 8, 10); epiphallus from side (5); dorsomedial lobe of male genitalia from side (6); female genital plate from below (7, 9).

***Diestrammena (Tachycines) denticulata* Gorochov, sp. n.**

Figs 9, 10.

MATERIAL. Holotype – ♀, China: Sichuan Prov., “NE Danba, Guonyongcheng”, 30°56’46” N, 102°02’05” E, 2748 m, 8.VIII 2004, coll. I. Kabak and I. Belousov. Paratypes: 1 ♀, same data as in holotype; 2 ♀, Sichuan Prov., “NW Danba, S Piar”, 30°54’55”–31°01’20” N, 101°31’54”–32°34” E, 3220-3486 m, 11-18.VIII 2004, coll. I. Kabak and I. Belousov.

DESCRIPTION. Female (holotype). General appearance more or less similar to that of *D. sichuana* and *D. gansu* including shape of rostral tubercles – these tubercles distinctly shorter than in *D. asynamora* (Ad.) and with less acute (almost rounded) apex. Head almost uniformly light brown; pronotum light brown with a few large brown spots on lateral lobes; all other tergites brown with somewhat lighter lateral areas, but mesonotum with additional light median spot, the metanotum and two anterior abdominal tergites with additional lightish median line; legs light brown with several very weakly darkish spots on distal part of hind femora and on hind tibiae; rest of body (excepting reddish brown ovipositor) very light, yellowish. Fore and middle tibiae with two pairs of ventral spines and five apical spines (a pair of long ventral spines, one short median ventral spine, and a pair of short dorsal spines); hind femora with 10-11 inner and 6-10 outer ventral denticles; hind tibiae with 72-76 inner and 72-77 outer dorsal denticles; apical spines of these tibiae normal for this genus (inner dorsal of them longest and extending to base of apical basitarsal denticle). Genital plate similar to that of *D. gansu* (Fig. 9); ovipositor moderately long (hind femur about 1.35 times as long as ovipositor) and weakly arcuate, with apical part as in Fig. 10.

Variations. One of paratypes somewhat lighter (its thoracic tergites light brown with only rather small darkish spots); other paratypes slightly darker (thoracic tergites brown with light median line and with a few small light areas on lateral pronotal lobes).

Male unknown.

Length (in mm). Body 17-22; pronotum 5.5-6; fore femora 7.3-8.2; hind femora 16-17.5; hind tibiae 16.2-17.7; ovipositor 12-13.

COMPARISON. The new species differs from all other representatives of the subgenus *Tachycines* Ad. in the following combination of characters: coloration is almost not spotted, rostral tubercles short, female genital plate with the apical notch, and ovipositor moderately long and with the distinctly curved apex (Fig. 10).

ETYMOLOGY. This name originates from *denticulatus* (Latin) – denticulate.

1. Eades, D.C., Otte, D., Cigliano, M.M. & Braun, H. 2010. *Orthoptera Species File Online*. <http://osf2.orthoptera.org/HomePage.aspx>
2. Gorochov, A.V. 2010. New species of the families Anostomatidae and Rhabdophoridae (Orthoptera: Stenopelmatoidea) from China. *Far Eastern Entomologist*, 206: 1–16.
3. Gorochov, A.V., Rampini, M. & Di Russo, C. 2006. New species of the genus *Diestramena* (Orthoptera: Rhabdophoridae: Aemodogryllinae) from caves of China. *Russian Entomological Journal*, 15(4): 355–360.

Author's address:

Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences,
Universitetskaya nab. 1, St. Petersburg
199034 Russia. E-mail: orthopt@zin.ru

SHORT COMMUNICATION

P. G. Nemkov. NEW RECORD OF THE DIGGER WASPS (HYMENOPTERA: SPHECIDAE, CRABRONIDAE) FROM THE ASIAN PART OF RUSSIA. Part II. – *Far Eastern Entomologist*. 2010. N 212: 16.

П. Г. Немков. Новые находки роющих ос (Hymenoptera: Sphecidae, Crabronidae) из азиатской части России. Часть 2 // *Дальневосточный энтомолог*. 2010. N 212. С. 16.

In addition to the earlier published data [1, 2] the rare digger wasp *Crabro ingricus* is firstly recorded from the south part of the Russian Far East.

Family Crabronidae

Crabro ingricus (F. Morawitz, 1888)

MATERIAL. Russia: Primorskii krai, Lazovskii Nature Reserve, 7 km SW Glazkovka, Proselochnaya Bay, 15.VII 2006, 1 ♀ (P. Nemkov leg.).

DISTRIBUTION. France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Poland, Rumania, Finland, Russia (Karelia, Leningradskaya oblast, Kamchatka) [2].

NOTES. Herein this species is recorded from Primorskii krai for the first time.

1. Nemkov, P.G. 2008. New records of the digger wasps (Hymenoptera: Sphecidae, Crabronidae) from the Asiatic part of Russia. *Far Eastern Entomologist*, 187: 10–11.
2. Nemkov, P.G. 2009. *Annotated catalogue of digger wasps (Hymenoptera: Sphecidae, Crabronidae) of Asian part of Russia*. Dalnauka, Vladivostok. 194 p. (In Russian).

Author's address:

Institute of Biology and Soil Science,
Far Eastern Branch of Russian Academy of Sciences,
Vladivostok-22, 690022, Russia.
E-mail: nemkov@ibss.dvo.ru

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

E-mail: entomol@ibss.dvo.ru

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