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THREE NEW GENERA OF THE BRACONIDAE (HYMENOPTERA) FROM EAST ASIA

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Three new genera of Braconidae from East Asia are described: *Rhacontsira* **gen. n.** (type species – *Ontsira heterospiloides* Belokobylskij) from Russian Far East and Vietnam; *Neorthostigma* **gen. n.** (type species – *N. eoum* **sp. n.**) from Russian Far East and Japan; *Exosyntretus* **gen. n.** (type species – *Syntretus nevelskoi* Belokobylskij). The new species are described from Vietnam: *Rhacontsira sculpturator* **sp. n.** and *Rh. nana* **sp. n.** The new combinations are proposed: *Exosyntretus elabsus* (Papp), **comb. n.**, *E. nevelskoi* (Belokobylskij), **comb. n.**, *Rhacontsira heterospiloides* (Belokobylskij), **comb. n.**

KEY WORDS: East Asia, Braconidae, systematics, new genera, new species.

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Описывается три новых рода браконид из Восточной Азии: *Rhacontsira* **gen. n.** (типовой вид – *Ontsira heterospiloides* Belokobylskij) с Дальнего Востока России и из Вьетнама; *Neorthostigma* **gen. n.** (типовой вид – *N. eoum* **sp. n.**) с Дальнего Востока России и из Японии; *Exosyntretus* **gen. n.** (типовой вид – *Syntretus nevelskoi* Belokobylskij). Из Вьетнама описываются: *Rhacontsira*

sculpturator sp. n. and *Rh. nana* sp. n. Предложены новые комбинации: *Exosyntretus elabsus* (Papp), **comb. n.**, *E. nevelskoi* (Belokobylskij), **comb. n.**, *Rhacontsira heterospiloides* (Belokobylskij), **comb. n.**

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INTRODUCTION

In the course of preparing a key to the Far Eastern Braconidae, the new genera from the Russian Far East, Korea, Japan and Vietnam were discovered and established. The *Rhacontsira* gen. n. from subfamily Doryctinae (with 3 species from Primorskii krai of Russia and Vietnam) is intermediate between *Ontsira* Cameron, 1900 and *Rhaconotus* Ruthe, 1854. This new genus provides additional support to the opinion about synonymy of the tribes Rhaconotini Fahringer, 1928 and Doryctini Förster, 1862 (Belokobylskij, 1992). Our knowledge of the East Palaearctic Alysiinae is very poor, and *Neorthostigma* gen. n. described below indicate the existence of an interesting alysiine fauna of this region. *Neorthostigma* gen. n. (Primorskii krai and Sakhalin Island of Russia, Japan) is close to *Orthostigma* Ratzeburg, 1844, but differs in the several peculiar morphological characters. *Exosyntretus* gen. n. (south of the Russian Far East, Korea) belongs to the tribe Syntretini (Euphorinae), parasites of adult Hymenoptera. The new genus differs markedly from *Syntretus* Förster, 1862 in the not fused ventrally first abdominal tergite (plesiomorphic condition) and loss of the second abscissa of costal vein in hind wing (apomorphic condition).

All type material are deposited in the Zoological Institute (St. Petersburg) [ZISP]. The terms of the wing venation used here follow Tobias (1986). Next abbreviations are used in the text for morphological terms: POL - postocellar line, OOL - ocular-ocellar line, Od - maximum diameter of lateral ocellus.

SUBFAMILY DORYCTINAE

Tribe Doryctini

***Rhacontsira* Belokobylskij, gen. n.**

Type species - *Ontsira heterospiloides* Belokobylskij, 1988.

DIAGNOSIS. The new genus is closely related to *Ontsira* Cameron and differs in having the short submedial cell of hind wing, short first flagellar segment of antenna, third abdominal tergite with striate transverse depression, femora with rather distinct anterodorsal tubercle. *Rhacontsira* gen. n. is also related to *Rhaconotus* Ruthe and differs in having the antefurcal position of recurrent vein, not interstitial position of parallel vein, first flagellar segment shorter than or almost equal to second segment, abdomen behind third tergite smooth.

DESCRIPTION. Head transverse (Figs 2, 10, 18). Ocelli in triangle with base 1.3 times its sides or (rarely) in equilateral triangle. Frons not concave. Eyes glabrous. Occipital carina complete, below fused with hypostomal carina. Malar suture present, but (very) shallow, rarely absent. Clypeal suture distinct. Clypeus with distinct flange along lower margin. Hypoclypeal depression rather small, oval or round (Figs 1, 9, 17). Postgenal bridge very narrow. Palpi rather long; maxillary palpi 6-segmented, labial palpi 4-segmented. Scapus (Figs 3, 11, 19) rather thick and short, without apical lobe; length of scapus 1.3-1.5 times its maximum width. Pedicel large, 1.3-1.8 times as long as scapus. Flagellum slender; 1st flagellar segment shorter than 2nd segment or equal to it.

Neck of prothorax short. Pronotal keel distinct, not connected with anterior margin of mesoscutum. Propleural lobe distinct. Mesonotum highly and almost vertically raised above prothorax (Fig. 8). Median lobe of mesoscutum without anterolateral corners. Notauli sculptured, complete, deep on whole mesoscutum or in anterior half only. Prescutellar depression rather long and sculptured or smooth. Scuto-scutellar suture distinct. Scutellum weakly convex, without lateral carinae. Postscutellum with short and pointed median tooth. Subalar depression shallow. Mesopleural pit distinct. Sternauli shallow, long, almost straight, and crenulate. Prepectal carina distinct and complete. Propodeum with marginate basolateral areas and usually with areola; lateral tubercles and propodeal bridge absent. Propodeal spiracles small and round.

Pterostigma of fore wing (Figs 5, 12, 23) rather wide; radial vein arises from middle of pterostigma. Radial cell not shortened. Both radiomedial veins present. Recurrent vein antefurcal, rarely almost interstitial. Nervulus postfurcal. Discoidal cell petiolate. Parallel vein not interstitial, arising from anterior third of apical side of brachial cell. Brachial cell closed and narrow. Transverse anal veins absent. Longitudinal anal vein with short abscissa behind brachial vein. Hind wing (Figs 6, 13, 24) with nervellus. Submedial cell small. First abscissa of mediocubital vein 0.5-0.7 times second abscissa. Recurrent vein present, but finely sclerotised. Medial cell narrow or wide, 0.4 times as long as hind wing. Radial vein arises from basal vein near costal one. Radial cell almost parallel-sided, without additional transverse vein. First abscissa of costal vein 0.5 times 2nd abscissa.

Legs. Fore and middle tibiae with numerous small dispersed spines. Hind coxa rather small, with basoventral tooth. All femora with small dorsal protuberances. Hind femur 3-4 times as long as wide. Basitarsus of hind tarsus 0.6-0.85 times as long as second-fifth segments combined.

First abdominal tergite not petiolate, rather wide (Figs 7, 16, 21). Acrosternite almost 0.25 times as long as first tergite, its apical margin placed distinctly before spiracles. Dorsople of first tergite distinct; small and narrow basolateral or basolateroventral lobes present. Spiracular tubercles indistinct, spiracles placed in basal third of tergite; basal semicircular carina present or lost medially. Second suture distinct and straight. Second tergite with almost straight transverse furrow in basal third (Figs 7, 16, 21). Second-sixth tergites with separate laterotergites. Sometimes fourth or fifth segment largened. Ovipositor longer than abdomen.

SPECIES INCLUDED. Three species from East and South East Asia.

***Rhacontsira heterospiloides* (Belokobylskij, 1988), comb. n.**

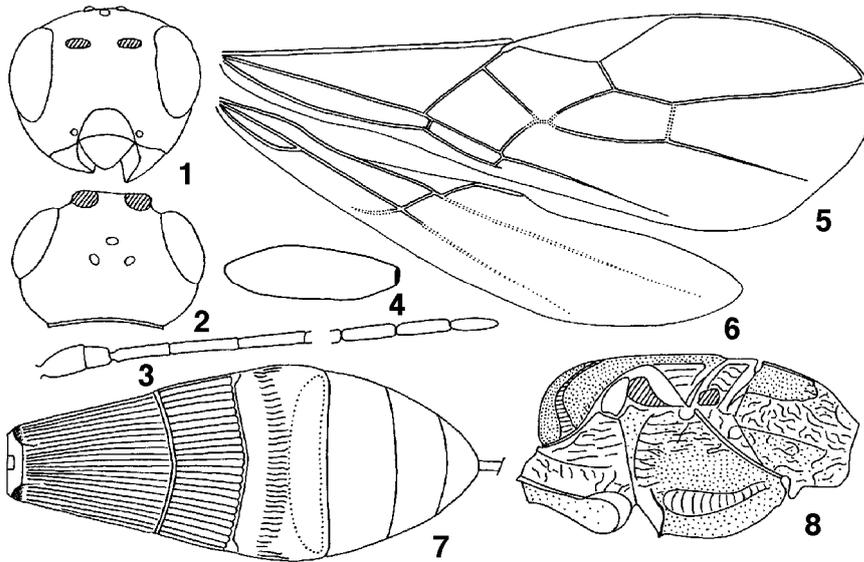
Figs 1-8

Belokobylskij, 1988: 627 [*Ontsira*; holotype: ♀, Primorskii krai, 15 km NW Partizansk, Brovnichi, forest near Tigrovaya River, 18.VII 1984 (S. Belokobylskij); [ZISP]; examined]; 1994: 18.

MATERIAL. 1 ♀, holotype of *Rh. heterospiloides*.

REDESCRIPTION. Female. Body length 2.1 mm; fore wing length 2.0 mm. Head. Width 1.5 times its median length. Temple behind eyes roundly narrowed, transverse eye diameter 1.6 times as long as temple (dorsal view). POL 1.2 times Od, 0.5 times OOL; Od 0.4 times OOL. Eye 1.3 times as high as broad. Cheek height 0.3 times height of eye, 0.8 times basal width of mandible. Face width 0.9 times eye height and 1.2 times face height and clypeus combined. Width of hypoclypeal depression 1.1 times distance from depression to eye. Tentorial pits distinct, placed lower than lower margin of eye. Head roundly narrowed below eyes.

Antennae filiform, 18-segmented. First flagellar segment 4.3 times as long as its apical width, 0.8 times as long as second segment. Penultimate segment 4 times as long as wide, as long as apical segment, which is without apical spine.



Figs 1-8. *Rhacontsira heterospiloides* (Belokobylskij). 1) head, frontal view; 2) head, dorsal view; 3) basal and apical segments of antenna; 4) hind femur; 5) fore wing; 6) hind wing; 7) abdomen; 8) thorax, lateral view.

Thorax. Length 1.85 times its height. Prescutellar depression almost 0.5 times as long as scutellum. Subalar depression striate, with granulation between striae. Propodeum convex and roundly narrowed toward apex.

Wing. Length of fore wing 3 times its maximum width. Pterostigma 4.5 times as long as wide, 0.9 times as long as metacarpus. Second radial abscissa twice first abscissa, 0.3 times the straight third abscissa, 0.85 times first radiomedial vein. Second radiomedial cell rather short, its length 2.8 times maximum width, 1.5 times length of brachial cell. Recurrent vein antefurcal. Parallel vein arising behind middle of distal margin of brachial cell. Hind wing 5.5 times as long as wide.

Legs. Hind tarsus 0.8 times as long as hind tibia. Second tarsal segment 0.3 times as long as first segment, almost as long as fifth segment (without pretarsus). Basitarsus of hind tarsus 0.6 times as long as second-fifth segments combined.

Abdomen. Length of first tergite 1.15 times its apical width. Length of second tergite 0.5 times its basal width, 0.85 times length of third tergite. Ovipositor sheath 1.3 times as long as abdomen, twice as long as thorax, 0.8 times as long as fore wing.

Sculpture and pubescence. Vertex finely and transversely striate; face rather finely curvedly striate; temple and cheek smooth. Mesonotum densely granulate, mesoscutum with short rugae anteriorly and wide striate area medioposteriorly. Mesopleura strongly granulate in upper third, finely granulate on rest part, almost smooth in lower quarter. Propodeum finely and densely reticulate in basolateral areas, densely rugulose on rest part. Hind coxa granulate dorsally. Hind femur striate in dorsal half. First and second abdominal tergites entirely and third tergite along of transverse furrow regularly striate. Rest tergites smooth. Legs with short, semi-erect, and rather dense hairs, length of hairs on dorsal side of hind tibia significantly less than maximum width of hind tibia.

Colour. Body black, third abdominal tergite in posterior half light reddish brown. Antenna dark reddish brown, 4 basal segments light reddish or yellowish brown. Palpi yellow. Legs light reddish brown. Wings hyaline. Pterostigma brown, pale in basal quarter and apically.

Male unknown.

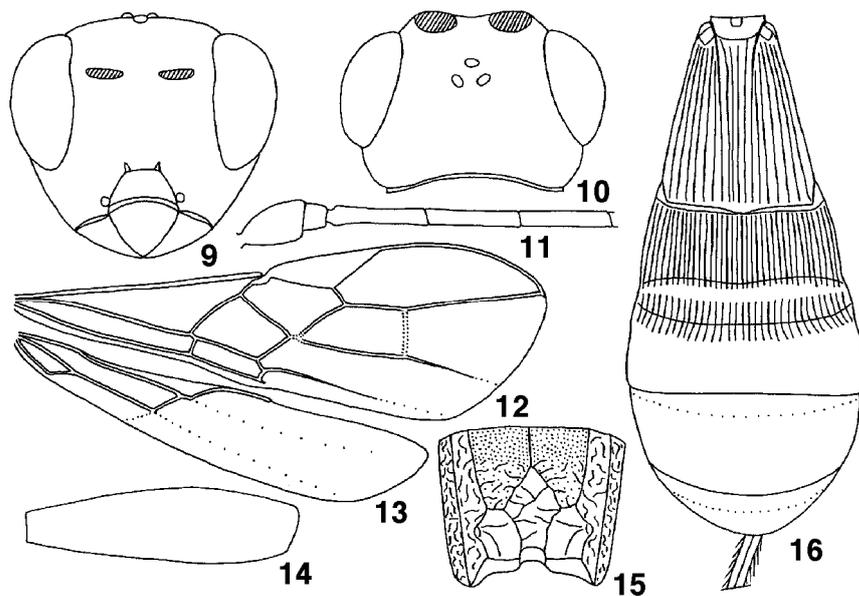
DISTRIBUTION. Russia (Primorskii krai).

***Rhacontsira sculpturator* Belokobylskij, sp. n.**

Figs 9-16

MATERIAL. Holotype: ♀, Vietnam, prov. Ha Son Binh, Mai Chou, forest, 3.XI 1990 (S. Belokobylskij) [ZISP].

DESCRIPTION. Female. Body length 2.6 mm; fore wing length 2.6 mm. Head. Width 1.7 times its median length. Temple behind eyes strongly and weakly roundly narrowed, transverse diameter of eye 2.4 times as long as temple (dorsal view). POL equal to Od, 0.3 times OOL; Od 0.3 times OOL. Eye 1.3 times as high as broad. Cheek height 0.35 times height of eye, 0.9 times basal width of mandible. Face width nearly equal to eye height and 1.1 times



Figs 9-16. *Rhacontsira sculpturator* sp. n. 9) head, frontal view; 10) head, dorsal view; 11) basal segments of antenna; 12) fore wing; 13) hind wing; 14) hind femur; 15) propodeum; 16) abdomen.

height of face and clypeus combined. Width of hypoclypeal depression almost equal to distance from depression to eye. Tentorial pits distinct, placed distinctly lower than lower margin of eyes. Head strongly narrowed below eyes.

Antennae filiform, remaining 23 segments. First flagellar segment 4.7 times as long as its apical width, as long as second segment. Subapical segments 4-4.5 times as long as width.

Thorax. Length 1.8 times its height. Prescutellar depression 0.4 times as long as scutellum. Subalar depression striate, with granulation laterally. Propodeum convex and roundly narrowed toward apex.

Wing. Length of fore wing 3 times its maximum width. Pterostigma 3.5 times as long as wide, 0.7 times as long as metacarpus. Second radial abscissa 2.5 times first abscissa, 0.4 times the straight third abscissa, almost equal to first radiomedial vein. Second radiomedial cell rather long, its length 2.6 times maximum width, 1.6 times length of brachial cell. Brachial cell rather narrow. Recurrent vein antefurcal. Parallel vein arising almost from middle of distal margin of brachial cell. Hind wing 5 times as long as wide.

Legs. Hind tarsus 0.9 times as long as hind tibia. Second tarsal segment 0.3 times as long as first segment, 0.9 times as long as fifth segment (without pretarsus). Basitarsus of hind tarsus 0.85 times as long as second-fifth segments combined.

Abdomen. Length of first tergite 1.2 times its apical width. Length of second tergite 0.45 times its basal width, 0.7 times length of third tergite.

Ovipositor sheath 1.2 times as long as abdomen, 1.7 times as long as thorax, 0.7 times as long as fore wing.

Sculpture and pubescence. Vertex entirely coarsely and irregularly striate, with granulation between striae; frons and face densely granulate-rugulose; temple finely granulate. Mesoscutum granulate-rugulose medially, densely granulate laterally; scutellum densely granulate. Mesopleura granulate, almost smooth medially. Propodeum coarsely rugulose, basolateral areas granulate-rugulose; areola large and finely marginate. Hind coxa circularly striate, with granulation basally; hind femur densely striate. First and second abdominal tergites entirely and third tergite in basal third densely striate. Rest tergites smooth. Legs with short, semi-erect, pale, and dense hairs, length of hairs on dorsal side of hind tibia significantly less than maximum width of hind tibia.

Colour. Body black, with reddish tint. Head light reddish brown, darker dorsally. Antenna dark brown, 6 basal flagellar segments lighter, scapus and pedicel light brown. Palpi yellow. Legs yellowish brown. Wings infusate. Pterostigma almost entirely dark brown.

Male unknown.

DISTRIBUTION. Vietnam (Ha Son Binh).

***Rhacontsira nana* Belokobylskij, sp. n.**

Figs 17-24

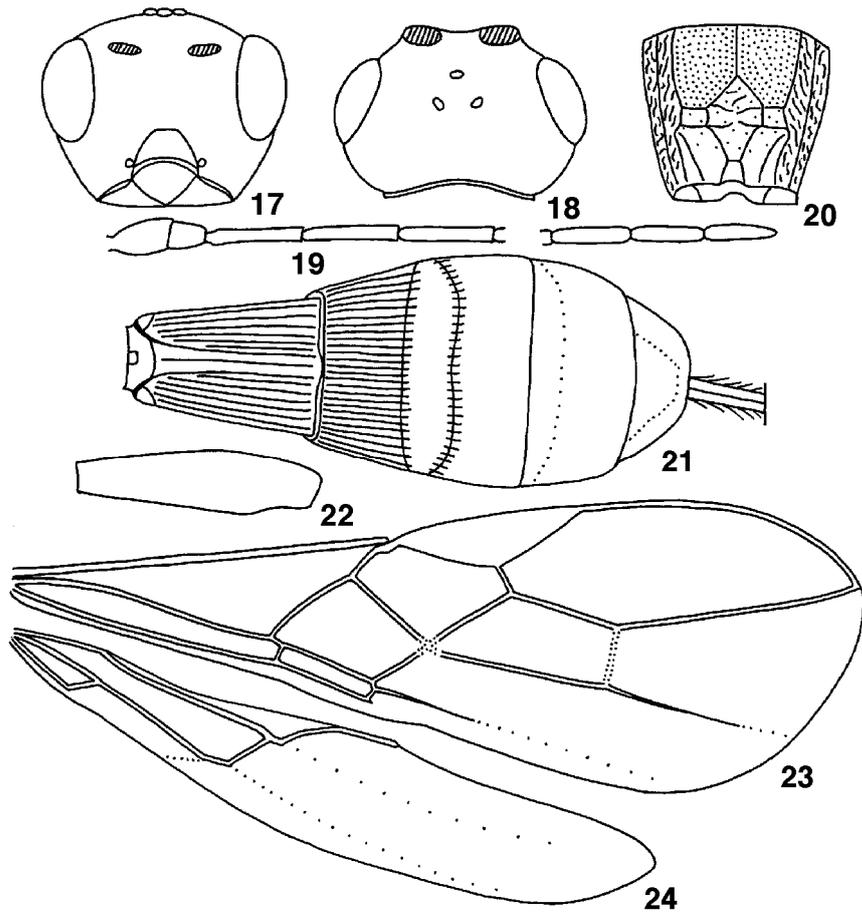
MATERIAL. Holotype: ♀, Vietnam, prov. Vinh Phu, Tam Dao, 1000 m, forest, 12.XI 1990 (E. Sugonyaev) [ZISP].

DESCRIPTION. Female. Body length 1.7 mm; fore wing length 1.7 mm. Head. Width 1.6 times its median length. Temple behind eyes strongly and weakly roundly narrowed, transverse diameter of eye 2.2 times as long as temple (dorsal view). POL almost 1.5 times Od, 0.4 times OOL; Od 0.3 times OOL. Eye 1.3 times as high as broad. Cheek height 0.35 times height of eye, 0.8 times basal width of mandible. Face width almost equal to eye height and 1.3 times height of face and clypeus combined. Width of hypoclypeal depression 0.9 times distance from depression to eye. Tentorial pits distinct, placed slightly lower than lower margin of eyes. Head strongly and roundly narrowed below eyes.

Antennae filiform, very slender, 19-segmented. First flagellar segment 5 times as long as its apical width, as long as second segment. Penultimate segment 4 times as long as width, as long as apical segment, which is obtuse apically.

Thorax. Length 1.8 times its height. Prescutellar depression 0.7 times as long as scutellum. Subalar depression striate, with granulation laterally. Propodeum weakly convex and roundly narrowed toward apex.

Wing. Length of fore wing 2.8 times its maximum width. Pterostigma 4 times as long as wide, 0.8 times as long as metacarpus. Second radial abscissa 3.3 times first abscissa, 0.45 times the straight third abscissa, 1.1 times first radiomedial vein. Second radiomedial cell rather long, its length almost 3 times maximum width, 1.8 times length of brachial cell. Recurrent vein interstitial. Brachial cell narrow. Parallel vein arising slightly above middle of distal margin of brachial cell. Hind wing almost 5 times as long as wide.



Figs 17-24. *Rhacontsira nana* sp. n. 17) head, frontal view; 18) head, dorsal view; 19) basal and apical segments of antenna; 20) propodeum; 21) abdomen; 22) hind femur; 23) fore wing; 24) hind wing.

Legs. Hind tarsus 0.9 times as long as hind tibia. Second tarsal segment 0.3 times as long as first segment, almost as long as fifth segment (without pretarsus). Basitarsus of hind tarsus 0.8 times as long as second-fifth segments combined.

Abdomen. Length of first tergite 1.5 times its apical width. Length of second tergite 0.5 times its basal width, 0.75 times length of third tergite. Ovipositor sheath 1.1 times as long as abdomen, 1.3 times as long as thorax, 0.5 times as long as fore wing.

Sculpture and pubescence. Head smooth, vertex medially finely striate; face reticulate-granulose. Mesoscutum granulate-rugulose medially, only granulate laterally; scutellum granulate. Mesopleura granulate in upper third, rest part

very finely reticulate or smooth. Propodeum coarsely rugulose, partly with granulation; basolateral areas granulate; areola narrow and finely marginate. Hind coxa granulate-rugulose; hind femur striate. First and second abdominal tergites entirely and third tergite in narrow transverse furrow striate. Rest tergites smooth. Legs with short, semi-erect, pale, and dense hairs, length of hairs on dorsal side of hind tibia significantly less than maximum width of hind tibia.

Colour. Body dark reddish brown. Head light reddish brown, darker dorsally. Antenna dark brown, 2 basal segments yellowish brown. Palpi pale yellow. Legs yellowish brown. Wings faintly infusate. Pterostigma brown, lighter basally and apically.

Male unknown.

DISTRIBUTION. Vietnam (Vinh Phu).

Key to the species of the genus *Rhacontsira* Belokobylskij, gen.n.

- 1(2). Temple longer, transverse diameter of eye 1.6 times as long as temple (Fig. 2). First flagellar segment 0.8 times as long as second one (Fig. 3). Areola absent. Basitarsus of hind tarsus 0.6 times as long as second-fifth segments combined. Vertex finely and transversely striate entirely. 2.1 mm. Russia (Primorskii krai) ***Rh. heterospiloides* (Belokobylskij), comb.n.**
- 2(1). Temple shorter, transverse diameter of eye 2.2-2.4 times as long as temple (Figs 10, 18). First flagellar segment as long as second one (Figs 11, 19). Areola present (Figs 15, 20). Basitarsus of hind tarsus 0.8-0.85 times as long as second-fifth segments combined. Vertex with different sculpture.
- 3(4). Ocelli in triangle with base 1.3 times its sides (Fig. 10). Prescutellar depression sculptured. Recurrent vein of fore wing antefurcal (Fig. 12). Hind femur 3.3 times as long as its width. Length of first abdominal tergite 1.2 times its apical width (Fig. 16). Ovipositor sheath longer, 1.7 times as long as thorax, 0.7 times as long as fore wing. Vertex entirely coarsely and irregularly striate. 2.6 mm. Vietnam ***Rh. sculpturator* sp. n.**
- 4(3). Ocelli in equilateral triangle (Fig. 18). Prescutellar depression smooth. Recurrent vein of fore wing interstitial (Fig. 23). Hind femur 4 times as long as its width. Length of first abdominal tergite 1.5 times its apical width (Fig. 21). Ovipositor sheath shorter, 1.3 times as long as thorax, 0.5 times as long as fore wing. Vertex finely striate only medially, rest part smooth. 1.7 mm. Vietnam ***Rh. nana* sp. n.**

SUBFAMILY ALYSIINAE

Neorthostigma Belokobylskij, gen. n.

Type species - *Neorthostigma eoum* Belokobylskij, sp. n.

DIAGNOSIS. The new genus is closely related to *Orthostigma* Ratzeburg (Achterberg, 1988; Fischer, 1995) and differs in having very wide tentorial pits

almost touching margin of eye, absence of the groove between antennal socket and eye; face and mesoscutum entirely covered with short hairs, another shape of mandible, absence of mesoscutal pit, abdomen not compressed.

DESCRIPTION. Head transverse (Fig. 26). Ocelli in equilateral triangle. Eye glabrous. Face strongly convex and entirely shortly setose. Groove between antennal socket and eye absent. Tentorial pits very wide, oval, almost touching with eye (Fig. 25). Clypeal suture distinct. Clypeus lower with distinct flange and almost straight medially. Mandible rather narrow, with 3 teeth and distinct complete transverse curved keel submedially (Figs 27, 28). Upper tooth very small; median tooth rather narrow and short; lower tooth wide and with small angle ventrodistally, with several long outstanding curved hairs. Antennal segments more or less thickened (Fig. 29), all flagellar segments with distinct sensilles. First flagellar segment 1.4-1.7 times as long as second segment.

Thorax short, its length 1.3-1.4 times maximum height. Mesoscutum entirely shortly and densely setose. Mesoscutal medioposterior pit lost. Notauli distinct and crenulate in vertical surface of mesoscutum only. Sternauli distinct, oblique, straight, crenulate. Propodeum with finely marginate areola.

Pterostigma very narrow, fused with metacarp (Fig. 30). Radial vein arising from near base of pterostigma. Radial cell not shortened. Discoidal cell shortly petiolate. Nervulus strongly postfurcal. Parallel vein unsclerotised almost entirely, arising before middle of distal margin of brachial cell. In hind wing (Fig. 31) submedial cell long; first abscissa of mediocubital vein 2.5-3 times as long as second abscissa. Recurrent vein absent.

Legs rather thickened. Spurs of hind tibia short and glabrous. Claw short, slender and weakly curved.

First abdominal tergite (Fig. 32) distinctly convex in posterior third (lateral view). Second and following tergites smooth. Second suture lost or very fine. Ovipositor rather long, its sheath with sparse long hairs.

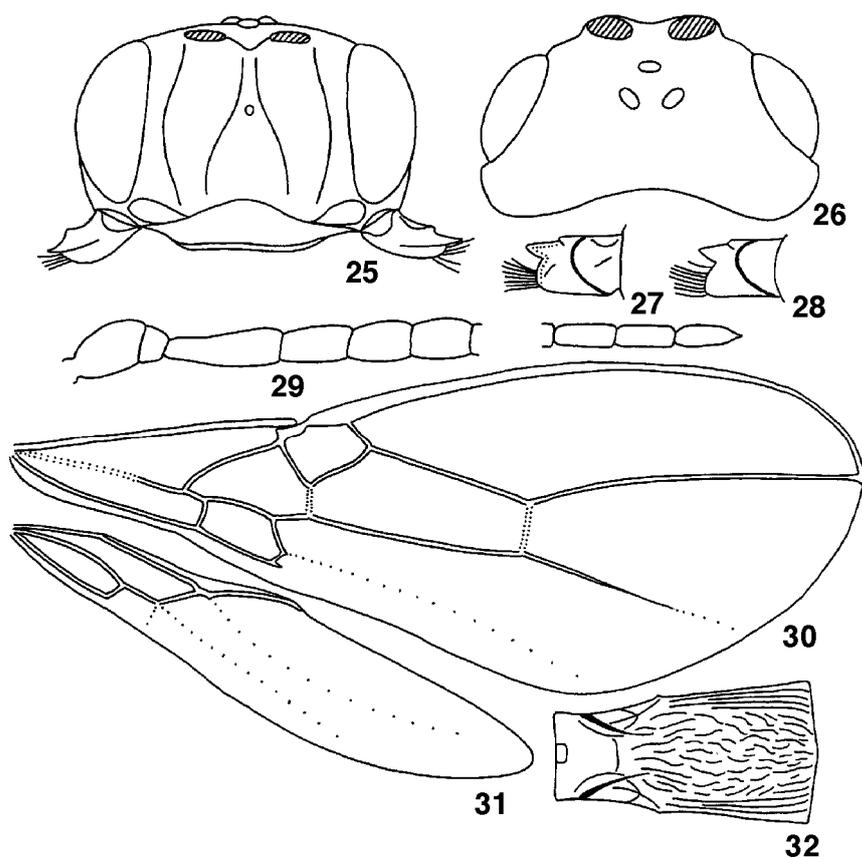
SPECIES INCLUDED. Type species only.

***Neorthostigma eoum* Belokobylskij, sp. n.**

Figs 25-32

MATERIAL. Holotype: ♀, Primorskii krai, Anisimovka, forest, 16.VIII 1979 (S. Belokobylskij) [ZISP]. Paratypes. 2 ♀, Primorskii krai, Spassk-Dal'niy, forest, glades, 16, 22-23. VIII 1995 (S. Belokobylskij); 1 ♀, Sakhalin, 10 km W Aniva, mixed forest, 15.VIII 1981 (S. Belokobylskij); 1 ♂, Japan, Fukuoka, Nogochi, Fukuoka-shi, 28.VIII 1992 (V. Makarkin).

DESCRIPTION. Female. Body length 2.0-2.7 mm; fore wing length 2.6-3.3 mm. Head. Width of head 1.8-2 times its median length, 1.2-1.3 times width of mesoscutum. Head behind eye shortly convex anteriorly and then weakly roundly or almost linearly distinctly narrowed. Transverse diameter of eye 1.5-1.7 times as long as temple. POL 0.77 times Od, 0.33-0.36 times OOL. Face width 1.2-1.3 times its height, 1.2 times width of clypeus. Mandible almost parallel-sided or weakly narrowed towards apex, its length 1.3-1.5 times apical width.



Figs 25-32. *Neorthostigma eoum* gen. et sp. n. 25) head, frontal view; 26) head, dorsal view; 27) mandible, anterofrontal view; 28) mandible, frontal view; 29) basal and apical segments of antenna; 30) fore wing; 31) hind wing; 32) first tergite of abdomen.

Antennae 25-27-segmented, 1.3-1.4 times as long as body. First flagellar segment 2.3-2.6 times as long as its maximum apical width. Median segments 2-2.3 times as long as wide. Penultimate segment 2-2.3 times as long as wide, 0.5-0.6 times as long as first segment.

Thorax. Scutellum more or less convex (lateral view). Prescutellar depression long, with 3 distinct carinae, smooth or finely sculptured, its length 0.3-0.33 times length of scutellum. Metanotum with distinct median carina. Subalar depression rather deep, wide, entirely smooth or finely sculptured anteriorly. Metapleural lobe narrow and long.

Fore wing. Second radial abscissa 0.4-0.5 times as long as third abscissa, 2.4-2.6 times as long as first radiomedial vein. Second radiomedial cell large, narrowed distally, 2.8-3 times as long as wide. Nervulus postfurcal, distance

from nervulus to basal vein 0.7-1 times nervulus length. Recurrent vein 1.3-1.6 times as long as second abscissa of medial vein.

Legs. Hind femur 3.7-4.1 times as long as its maximum width.

Abdomen. First tergite regularly widened toward apex, with fine spiracular tubercle before middle of tergite. Apical width of first tergite almost 1.8 times its minimum width; length 1.6-1.7 times apical width. Ovipositor sheath 1.3-1.6 times first tergite, 0.7-0.8 times hind tibia, 0.2-0.25 times fore wing.

Sculpture. Head smooth, face finely and densely punctulate. Mesothorax and metapleura smooth. Propodeum almost entirely densely rugulose (sometimes sculpture very fine), smooth basolaterally. Legs smooth. First abdominal tergite densely rugulose.

Colour. Body black or dark reddish brown, rarely - reddish brown. Antenna black, lighter basally, two basal segments light brown. Legs entirely light brown, but hind tibia finely infuscate apically. Wings very finely infuscate.

Male. Similar to female. Body length 2.3 mm; fore wing length 2.0 mm.

DISTRIBUTION. Russia (Primorskii krai, Sakhalin), Japan (Kyushu).

SUBFAMILY EUPHORINAE

Exosyntretus Belokobylskij, gen. n.

Type species - *Syntretus nevelskoi* Belokobylskij, 1996.

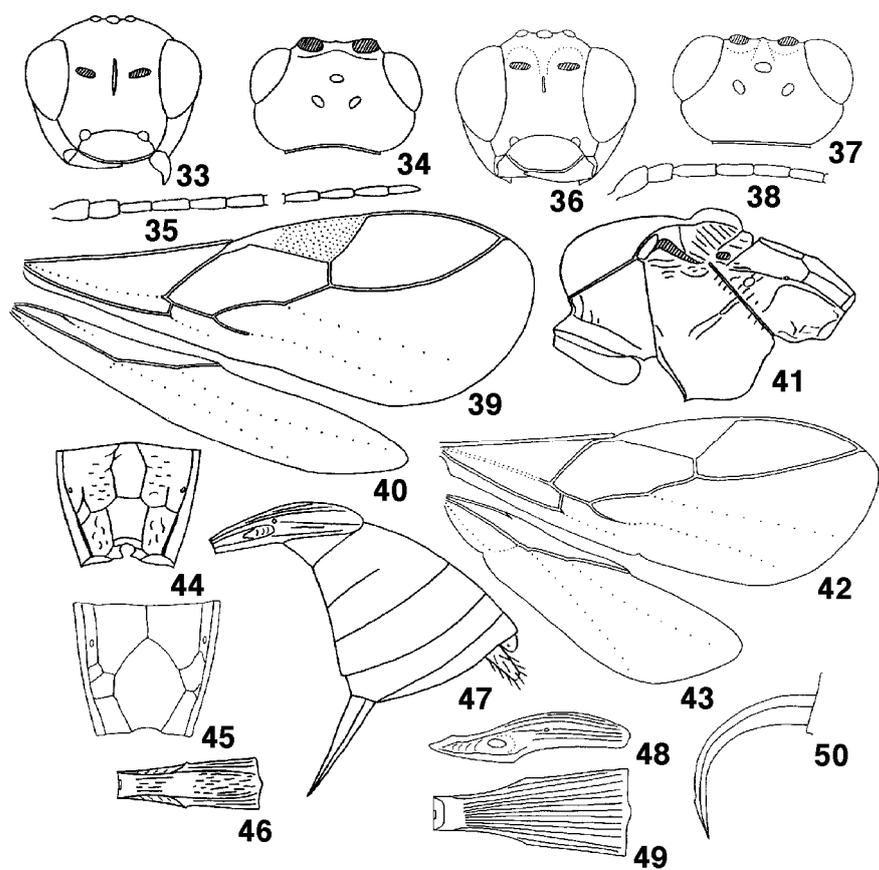
DIAGNOSIS. The new genus is related to *Syntretus* Förster (Shaw, 1985) and differs in having not fused ventrally sides of first abdominal tergite, absence of second abscissa of costal vein in hind wing (medial cell widely open), first tergite strongly and almost entirely striate and with distinct dorsal carinae.

DESCRIPTION. Head transverse (Figs 34, 37). Eye glabrous. Ocellar triangle with base 1.1-1.3 times its sides. Occipital carina complete dorsally. Face and clypeus smooth, with sparse and long hairs. Malar suture distinct. Clypeal suture complete (Figs 33, 36). Palpi rather short. Antenna slender and filiform (Figs 35, 38).

Thorax. Pronope absent. Notauli lost. Mesoscutum smooth and glabrous. Prescutellar depression deep, smooth, with 2-3 carinae. Subalar depression shallow, wide and smooth. Sternauli almost lost. Metapleural lobe indistinct (Fig. 41). Propodeum smooth or finely sculptured, with distinct marginate areas, without longitudinal median depression.

Wings entirely setose. Radial vein arising behind middle of pterostigma (Figs 39, 42). Radial cell shortened. Mediocubital, medial and second abscissa of anal vein unsclerotized. In hind wing (Figs 40, 43) second abscissa of costal vein absent; medial cell widely open anterodistally. Nervellus and transverse anal vein absent.

Legs. Fore and middle tarsi long and slender, hind tarsus shorter and thicker. Tarsal claws cleft. Inner spur of hind tibia almost 0.3 times as long as hind basitarsus.



Figs 33-50. *Exosyntretus nevelskoi* (Belokobylskij) (33-35, 39-41, 44, 46, 47) and *E. elabsus* (Papp) (36-38, 42, 43, 45, 48-50). 33, 36) head, frontal view; 34, 37) head, dorsal view; 35) basal and apical segments of antenna; 38) basal segments of antenna; 39, 42) fore wing; 40, 43) hind wing; 41) thorax; 44, 45) propodeum; 46, 49) first abdominal tergite, dorsal view; 47) abdomen, lateral view; 48) first abdominal tergite, lateral view; 50) ovipositor.

Abdomen. First abdominal tergite long, its ventral sides not fused, with large laterope and almost complete dorsal carinae, sculptured entirely or at great part (Figs 46-49). Second suture present. Ovipositor rather short, straight or weakly and regularly curved (Figs 47, 50).

DISTRIBUTION. Russia (south of the Far East), Korea.

REMARKS. The new genus includes two species. Type species *E. nevelskoi* (Belokobylskij, 1996), comb. n. (Figs 33-35, 39-41, 44, 46, 47) was described recently from Khabarovskii and Primorskii krai (Belokobylskij, 1996). Second species *E. elabsus* (Papp, 1992), comb. n. (Figs 36-38, 42, 43, 45, 48-50) which

was described in the genus *Falcosyntretus* Tobias, 1965 from Korea (Papp, 1992) and was recorded from Primorskii krai (Belokobylskij, 1996). The differences between these species are given in the key below.

Key to the species of the genus *Exosyntretus* Belokobylskij, gen.n.

- 1(2). First flagellar segment 0.9 times as long as second segment (Fig. 35). Antennae 15-16-segmented. Propodeum with obtuse anteriorly hexagonal areola and 2 longitudinal carinae before it (Fig. 44). Pterostigma brown, yellow basally and apically (Fig. 39). Claws small. Ovipositor straight and without subapical tooth dorsally (Fig. 47). 1.6-1.8. Russia (Primorskii and Khabarovskii krai) ***E. nevelskoi* (Belokobylskij), comb.n.**
- 2(1). First flagellar segment equal to or slightly longer than second segment (Fig. 38). Antennae 18-segmented. Propodeum with pointed anteriorly pentagonal areola and 1 longitudinal carina before it (Fig. 45). Pterostigma yellow (Fig. 42). Claws large. Ovipositor more or less curved and with subapical tooth dorsally (Fig. 50). 2.3-3.0. Russia (Primorskii krai), Korea ***E. elabsus* (Papp), comb.n.**

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