

***Phytodietus (Phytodietus) antennator* KASPARYAN, 1993 (Hymenoptera,  
Ichneumonidae) a new species to the European fauna**

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**ABSTRACT.** *Phytodietus (Phytodietus) antennator* KASPARYAN, 1993 (Hymenoptera, Ichneumonidae) is reported from Europe for the first time on the basis of material collected in Poland. A description of the collected species is given, along with photograph.

**KEY WORDS:** Ichneumonidae, Tryphoninae, *Phytodietus*, new record, Europe, Poland.

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Ichneumonidae is the biggest family of Hymenoptera, but it is among poorest known insects, taking into consideration biology and distribution of species. Genus *Phytodietus* GRAVENHORST, 1829 belongs to the subfamily Tryphoninae and is recognized by four subgenera. So far from Palearctic 29 species (KOLAROV 2003, YU & HORSTMANN 1997) and from Europe 18 species (KOLAROV 2003, ZWAKHALS 2005) were indicated. They belong to the three subgenera: *Neuchorus* UCHIDA, *Phytodietus* GRAVENHORST, *Weisia* SCHMIEDEKNECHT.

Herein, we present the first European localities of *Phytodietus (Phytodietus) antennator* KASPARYAN, 1993.

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**Distribution**

So far this species has been recorded only from south-eastern Siberia (Republic Burjatija, Tschitinskaia area) and Far East (Amurskaj Area, Chabarowskij Kraj, Primorskii Kraj) (KASPARYAN & TOLKANITZ 1999).

### Diagnosis

It differs from other species of subgenus *Phytodietus* by having flagellum with large number of flagellomeres (38-43). By this mark it is close to the species of subgenus *Neuchorus*, but distinct by having first tergite tapered from spiracle to the base, dorsolateral edge of first tergite angled and by absence yellow marks on the side of frons (KASPARYAN & TOLKANITZ 1999).

### Remarks

Morphological characteristics of two individuals (females) collected in Poland precisely match the description given by KASPARYAN (1993).

### Description

Female. Fore wing 8 and 8.5 mm long; face mat, finely weakly punctate, at sides smooth; flagellum with 40 and 43 flagellomeres; clypeus relatively convex, weakly separated from face by the groove, the apical margin truncate, shiny; malar space 0.46 times the basal wide of mandible; flagellum 1.1 times as long as fore wing; epicnemial carina of mesopleuron present and distinct; propodeum smooth, in the middle with longitudinal groove and on the side with transverse striations; fore tibia with many setae (more than 20); third segment of hind tarsal about 1.2 times as long as its fifth segment; hind femur 5.5 times as long as wide; first tergite of abdomen about 1.5 and 1.6 times as long as wide at apex; second tergite 0.8 times as long as wide.

Ground colour black. Next, only important colour characteristics for diagnosis are given. Yellow: mandible without teeth; tegula; subtegular ridge; the mark on vertex, on the anterolateral mesoscutum and on the hinter mesoscutum; margins of scutellum and postscutellum; fore and middle coxa; all trochanters except first trochanter of hind leg. Hind coxa light red; inner surface of hind tibia at the base 0.75 dark white and propodeum black (Fig. 1).



**Fig. 1.** *Phytodietus (Phytodietus) antennator* KASPARYAN, 1993 – side view showing colour pattern of female.

#### **Material examined**

The one female was collected in the Mazovian Lowland (Warsaw, Białołęka) (EC09), by Moericke's trap in a crown of *Carpinus betulus*, 24-29 VII 1976. The other female was collected on the boundary of Mazovian Lowland and Małopolska Upland (Jeżów ad Koruszki) (DC24), by sweeping in the area of dry meadow with bushes, 11 VIII 1996 (Fig. 2). Both individuals were collected by J. SAWONIEWICZ.

The materials are deposited in the author's collection.

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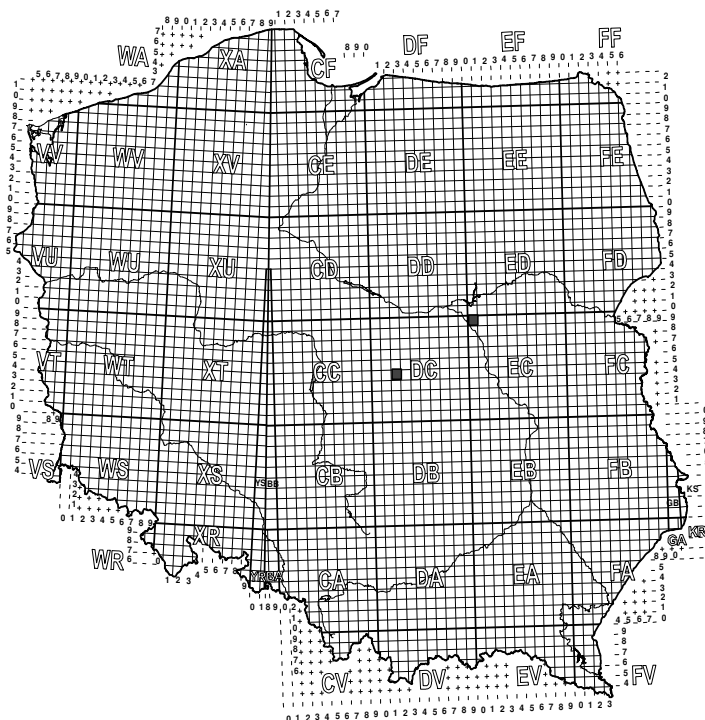


Fig. 2. The localities of *Phytodietus (Phytodietus) antennator* KASPARYAN, 1993 in Poland.

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