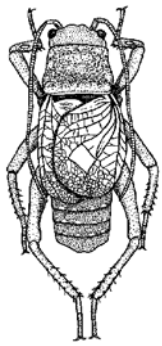

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REVIEW OF THE MYMARIDAE (HYMENOPTERA, CHALCIDOIDEA) OF PRIMORSKII KRAI: GENUS *ACMOPOLYNEMA* OGLOBLIN

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Three new species of *Acmopolynema* Ogloblin are described and illustrated from Primorskii krai, Russia: *A. michailovskayae* **sp. n.**, *A. pacificum* **sp. n.** and *A. ussuricum* **sp. n.** A key to the four known Palaearctic species is given.

KEY WORDS: Hymenoptera, Mymaridae, *Acmopolynema*, taxonomy.

В. В. Березовский, С. В. Тряпицын. Обзор семейства Mymaridae (Hymenoptera, Chalcidoidea) Приморского края: род *Acmopolynema* Ogloblin // Дальневосточный энтомолог. 2001. N 105. С. 1-11.

Описаны 3 новых вида из рода *Acmopolynema* из Приморского края: *A. michailovskayae* **sp. n.**, *A. pacificum* **sp. n.** и *A. ussuricum* **sp. n.** Дана определительная таблица 4 известных палеарктических видов.

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INTRODUCTION

In the first paper we provided a brief historical account of the studies on Mymaridae in the Russian Far East and described the methods best suited for collecting,

preserving, and mounting of mymarids (Triapitsyn & Berezovskiy, 2001). In this paper we review the genus *Acmopolynema*, which had not been known from Russia until Triapitsyn & Huber (2000) listed "one or two undescribed species" of *Acmopolynema* in the annotated key to the genera of Mymaridae of the Russian Far East. A more thorough examination of the available material has left no doubt that three previously undescribed species of this genus are present among the specimens from Gornotayozhnoye. Because our material comes from just one locality in Primorskii krai, it is quite possible that more species in this genus remain to be discovered provided sampling is conducted in a broader range of places and habitats. Biology and hosts of the Palaearctic species of *Acmopolynema* are unknown; extralimital species parasitize eggs of Cercopidae and Cicadellidae (Homoptera) and also of Gryllidae (Orthoptera) (Huber, 1986).

Terminology used in the key and the new species descriptions follows Gibson (1997). The choice of morphological features measured (in microns, as length or length/width, if necessary) is similar to that used in the descriptions of the species of *Mymar* Curtis, 1829 (Triapitsyn & Berezovskiy, 2001). Unless only one specimen is available, all measurements are given as the average, followed by the range in parentheses. Abbreviations used are: F = funicular (flagellar in males) segment; MT = Malaise trap; YPT = yellow pan trap.

The holotypes of the three new species are deposited in the collection of Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, Russia [ZIN]. Acronyms for the depositories of the paratypes are as follows: Canadian National Collection of Insects, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada [CNCI]; Entomology Research Museum, University of California, Riverside, California, USA [UCRC].

Genus *Acmopolynema* Ogloblin, 1946

Acmopolynema Ogloblin, 1946: 286. Type species: *Stichothrix bifasciatipennis* Girault, 1908 (Washington, D.C., USA), by original designation.

Granguriella Soyka, 1956: 17 (lapsus).

Grangeriella Soyka, 1956: 17. Type species: *Grangeriella indochinensis* Soyka, 1956 (Saigon, Vietnam), by original designation. Synonymized with *Acmopolynema* by Hayat & Anis (1999).

Neonarayanella Husain et Farooqi, 1996: 83. Type species: *Maidliella orientalis* Narayanan, Subba Rao et Kaur, 1960 (Delhi, India) = *Polynema orientalis* (Narayanan, Subba Rao et Kaur), by original designation. Synonymized with *Acmopolynema* by Hayat & Anis (1999).

COMMENTS. The original diagnosis of *Acmopolynema* (Ogloblin 1946) is unsatisfactory because it mainly mentions the characters that are common for the whole *Polynema* group of genera. The more comprehensive diagnoses of the genus were given by Schauff (1981; 1984) and Fidalgo (1989).

In the Palaearctic region, *Acmopolynema* species may be recognized using the key by Triapitsyn & Huber (2000); superficially, the three new species from the

Russian Far East may be confused with members of *Himopolynema* Taguchi, 1977 and also with some species of *Polynema* Haliday, 1833. In both of the latter genera, however, the petiole is attached to the gastral tergum whereas in *Acmopolynema*, the petiole is attached to the gastral sternum, like in *Stephanodes* Enock, 1909 (Huber & Fidalgo, 1997).

Although we do not agree with the recent synonymy by Hayat & Anis (1999) of *Neonarayanella* under *Acmopolynema*, for the purpose of this paper we do not attempt to change its current status, and possibly also that of *Grangeriella*, which will be discussed in the forthcoming revisions of the Old World *Acmopolynema* species and of the related genera.

Key to the Palaearctic species of *Acmopolynema*, females

1. Forewing disc with 2 large dark spots, one in the middle and the other at the apex, and an additional, inconspicuous dark spot behind marginal vein . . . . . .1. ***A. tachikawai***
– Forewing disc either with one small subapical dark spot (Fig. 7) or hyaline (Figs. 4, 10) 2
2. F5 and F6 contrastingly lighter than F2, F3, or clava 3
– F5 and F6 dark, concolorous with the remainder of flagellar segments except for F1 . . . . . 2. ***A. pacificum* sp. n.**
3. Longest marginal setae on forewing slightly shorter than maximum forewing width; forewing disc with a small, either well-developed or sometimes very inconspicuous, subapical dark spot (Fig. 7); ovipositor barely exserted beyond apex of gaster . . . . . 3. ***A. michailovskayae* sp. n.**
– Longest marginal setae on forewing about as long as maximum forewing width; forewing disc hyaline, without an apical dark spot (Fig. 10); ovipositor markedly exserted beyond apex of gaster . . . . . 4. ***A. ussuricum* sp. n.**

1. *Acmopolynema tachikawai* Taguchi, 1971

Acmopolynema tachikawai Taguchi, 1971: 54.

TYPE MATERIAL. Not examined, presumably is lost.

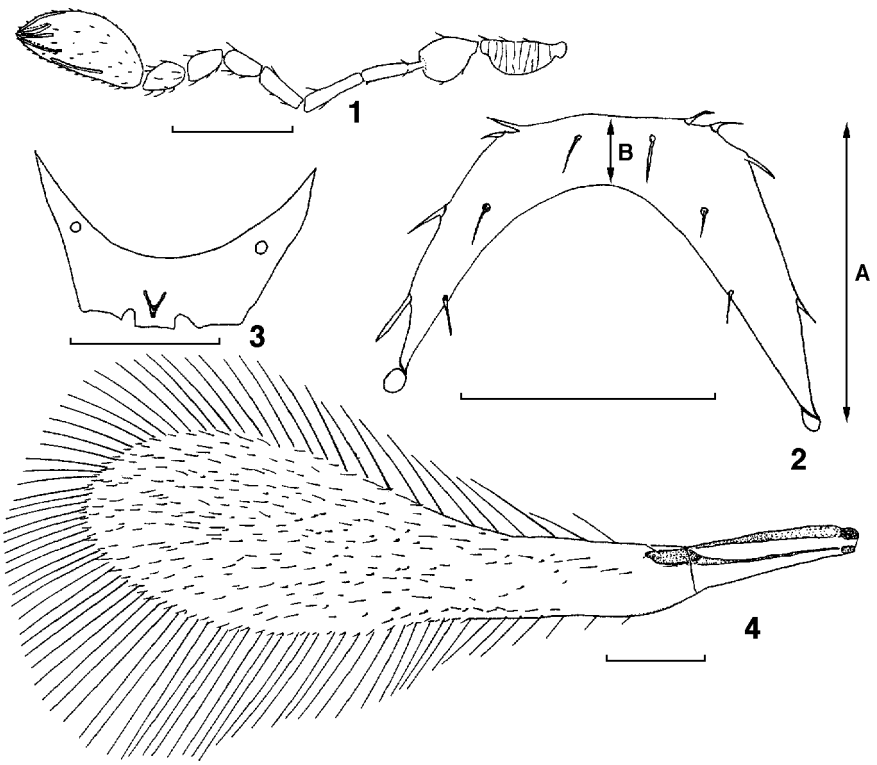
DISTRIBUTION. Known only from the type localities in Japan (Mt. Sanage and Tamomi, Toyota, both in Aichi Prefecture, Honshu Island).

COMMENTS. This distinctive species is known from two female specimens only, the holotype and the paratype (Taguchi, 1971).

2. *Acmopolynema pacificum* Berezovskiy et S. Triapitsyn, sp. n.

Figs 1-4

MATERIAL. Holotype - ♀ (on slide): Russia, Primorskii krai, Ussuriysk district, Gornotayozhnoye, VIII 1999 (M.V. Michailovskaya), YPT [ZIN]. Paratype (same locality and collector as the holotype): 27.VII-1.VIII 1999, 1 ♀ on point, MT [UCRC].



Figs. 1-4. *Acmopolynema pacificum* sp. n., ♀: 1) antenna; 2) collar of pronotum (distance A - total length, distance B - length at the midline); 3) propodeum; 4) forewing. Scale bars = 0.1 mm.

DESCRIPTION. FEMALE (holotype). Body and appendages brown except following parts light brown to pale: pedicel, apices of coxae, trochanters, trochantelli, apices of tibiae, base of mesotibia, basal 1/3 of metatibia, 3 basal segments of tarsi, and petiole; eyes dirty pink. F1 slightly lighter than following flagellomeres.

Head. Width 215, typical for genus in shape and chaetotaxy; face with 9 pairs of setae in 2 rows (6 + 3). Toruli at mid level of eyes, close to preorbital trabecula. Vertex rounded, with 3 pairs of short, but strong, ocellar setae and a short, blunt seta between supraorbital trabecula and eye margin; ocelli in a very obtuse triangle.

Antenna (Fig. 1) sparsely setose, much shorter than body. Radicle fused with scape which is short and with about 10 cross-ridges; pedicel slightly longer than F1; F2 longest of funicle segments, F3 slightly shorter than F1 but longer than following funicle segments; F5 and F6 progressively slightly longer than F4 which is shortest; all funicle segments without longitudinal sensilla; F4-F6 each wider than F1, F2, or F3; clava 2.2 x as long as wide, with 7 sensory ridges, 6 of them subapical.

Mesosoma. Pronotum with 2 pairs of setae on mediolongitudinally divided neck and 3 pairs of setae on undivided collar (Fig. 2) in addition to 4 pairs of lateral blunt setae; collar short medially, ratio of distance A to distance B (Fig. 2) 3.6:1; mesoscutum smooth, wider than long (length 118), with narrow notauli; axillae very small, each with one short seta; scutellum smooth, about as wide as long (length 94), slightly shorter than mesoscutum, scutellar placoid sensilla close to its posterior margin and at about equal distance from lateral margins as from each other; frenal line with a few indistinct foveae; dorsellum stripe-shaped; propodeum (Fig. 3) with short (not reaching half length of propodeum anteriorly) V-shaped carina.

Wings. Forewing (Fig. 4) hyaline, 3.9 x as long as wide; longest marginal seta 0.9 x length of greatest width of wing; hypochaeta reaching posterior margin; marginal+stigmal vein typical for genus as described and illustrated by Fidalgo (1989); most of discal setae of type "G" (Schauff, 1981), more or less uniformly covering apical half of forewing disc, and also mixed with a few of type "F" setae (Schauff, 1981) in basal half. Hindwing blade with 2 rows of microtrichia along margins.

Metasoma. Petiole smooth except for a few inconspicuous cross-ridges in the middle dorsally; about 2.5 x as long as wide and slightly longer than metacoxa. Gaster longer than mesosoma; ovipositor occupying about 0.9 length of gaster, barely exserted beyond its apex (ratio of total ovipositor length to length of its exserted part about 20:1); ratio of ovipositor length to length of mesotibia 1.7:1; outer plates of ovipositor each with one distal seta.

Measurements (n=1, holotype): Body: total length (taken from dry paratype on point): about 900; head (taken from dry paratype on point): 133; mesosoma: 328; petiole: 99; gaster: 380; ovipositor: 365. Antenna: radicle+scape: 78; pedicel: 54; F1: 49; F2: 56; F3: 45; F4: 34; F5: 35; F6: 38; clava: 118. Forewing: length/width: 755/191; longest fringe seta: 173. Hindwing: length/width: 646/16. Legs (given as coxa, femur, tibia, tarsus): fore (pro-): 79, 165, 164, 200; middle (meso-): 61, 146, 216, 230; hind (meta-): 82, 153, 242, 266.

MALE. Unknown.

DIAGNOSIS. This species, as well as *A. michailovskayae* sp. n. and *A. ussuricum* sp. n. described below, belongs to the group of species characterized by hyaline wings (at most having a subapical dark spot), short antennae, an undivided collar of the pronotum, and also by only slightly modified discal setae on the forewing: i.e., having only types "F", "G", and "H" modified setae illustrated by Schauff (1981). Besides the Russian Far East, this group occurs in North and South America. Both *A. pacificum* sp. n. and *A. ussuricum* sp. n. differ from the sole described species of this group in North America, *A. immaculatum* Schauff, 1981, in having the longest marginal cilia about as long as maximum forewing width. In *A. immaculatum*, the longest marginal cilia are less than 1/3 length of maximum width of the forewing. The following characters distinguish these two new taxa from the three closely related South American species of this group, known mostly

from Argentina (Fidalgo 1989), as follows: from *A. aberrans* Fidalgo, 1989, the presence of cross-ridges on the scape; from *A. hervali* Gomes, 1948, the shape and size of the V-shaped carina on the propodeum, and from *A. perterebrator* Fidalgo, 1989, the smooth, unsculptured coxae and a non-compressed gaster. *A. pacificum* sp. n. differs from the other two new species described in this paper by the characters given in the key and also by a half-moon shape of the clava and the position of sensory ridges on it.

DISTRIBUTION. Russia: Primorskii krai.

ETYMOLOGY. The specific name (ending: neuter) refers to the Pacific Rim.

3. *Acmopolynema michailovskayae* Berezovskiy et S. Triapitsyn, sp. n.
Figs 5-7

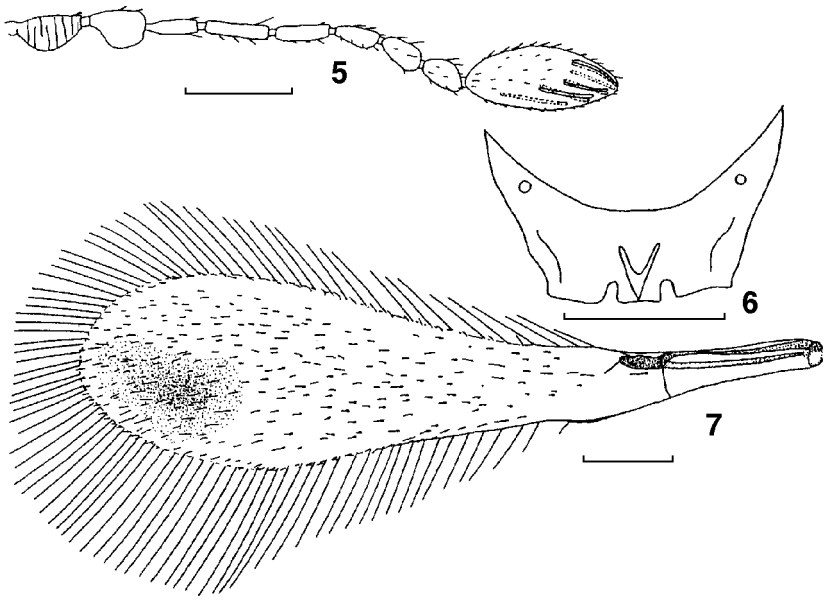
MATERIAL. Holotype - ♀ (on slide): Russia, Primorskii krai, Ussuriysk district, Gornotayozhnoye, 28.VIII.-5.IX 1999 (M.V. Michailovskaya), MT [ZIN]. Paratypes (all same locality and collector as the holotype): 12-17.VIII 1999, 1♀ on slide, MT [CNCI]; 17-18.VIII 1999, 1♀ on slide, YPT; VIII 2000, 1♀ on point, YPT [UCRC].

DESCRIPTION. FEMALE (holotype and paratypes, n=3). Head, clava, mesosoma, femora (except metatrochantellus), and middle of metatibia dark brown; F2, F3, wing venation, procoxa, protrochanter, middle of mesotibia, base and apex of metatibia, apical segments of tarsi, and gaster brown; scape, pedicel, F1 and F4-F6, meso- and metacoxae, meso- and metatrochanters, metatrochantellus, protibia, base and apex of mesotibia, 3 basal segments of tarsi, and petiole light brown. Eyes dirty pink.

Head. Width 224 (216-228), typical for genus in shape and chaetotaxy and similar to *A. pacificum* sp. n. described above.

Antenna (Fig. 5) sparsely setose, much shorter than body. Radicle fused with scape which is short and with 8-10 cross-ridges; pedicel almost as long as F1; F2 longest of funicle segments, F3 slightly longer than F1 and longer than following funicle segments that are subequal in length; all funicle segments without longitudinal sensilla; F5 and F6 each wider than preceding funicle segments; clava 2.5 x as long as wide, with 8 sensory ridges, 7 of them subapical.

Mesosoma. Pronotum with 2 pairs of setae on mediolongitudinally divided neck and 3 pairs of setae on undivided collar in addition to 2 pairs of lateral blunt setae; collar short medially, ratio of distance A to distance B (as in Fig. 2) 6.2:1; mesoscutum smooth, wider than long (length 113-120), with narrow notauli; axillae very small, each with one strong seta; scutellum smooth, about as wide as long (length 100-106), slightly shorter than mesoscutum, scutellar placoid sensilla very close to its posterior margin and closer to lateral margins than from each other; frenal line of foveae distinct; dorsellum stripe-shaped; propodeum (Fig. 6) with short V-shaped carina reaching about half length of propodeum anteriorly.



Figs. 5-7. *Acmopolynema michailovskayae* sp. n., ♀: 5) antenna; 6) propodeum; 7) forewing. Scale bars = 0.1 mm.

Wings. Forewing (Fig. 7) hyaline except for a small, sometimes inconspicuous subapical dark spot closer to posterior margin, 3.9 (3.7-3.9) x as long as wide; longest marginal seta about 0.9 x length of greatest width of wing; hypochaeta reaching posterior margin; marginal+stigmal vein typical for genus as described and illustrated by Fidalgo (1989); most of discal setae of type "G" (Schauff, 1981), more or less uniformly covering apical half of forewing disc, and also mixed with a few of type "F" setae (Schauff, 1981) in basal half. Hindwing blade with 2 rows of microtrichia along margins.

Metasoma. Petiole smooth except for a few inconspicuous cross-ridges in the middle dorsally; about 3.0 x as long as wide and longer than metacoxa. Gaster longer than mesosoma; ovipositor occupying about 0.95 length of gaster, barely exserted beyond its apex (ratio of total ovipositor length to length of its exserted part about 25:1); ratio of ovipositor length to length of mesotibia about 1.9:1; outer plates of ovipositor each with one distal seta.

Measurements (n=3, holotype and paratypes on slides): Body: total length (taken from dry paratype on point): 800; head (taken from dry paratype on point): 121; mesosoma: 316 (314-321); petiole: 117 (117-118); gaster: 440 (419-455); ovipositor: 424 (418-437). Antenna: radicle+scape: 79 (75-82); pedicel: 52 (52-52); F1: 53 (51--55); F2: 61 (59-63); F3: 54 (52-56); F4: 42 (39-44); F5: 42 (39-44); F6: 42 (39-44); clava: 144 (141-147). Forewing: length/width: 835 (814-855)/216 (215-219);

longest fringe seta: 189 (185-193). Hindwing: length/width: 708 (723-701)/21 (19-22). Legs (given as coxa, femur, tibia, tarsus): fore (pro-): 81 (75-82), 178 (173-183), 161 (160-164), 232 (230-235); middle (meso-): 70 (69-71), 157 (153-162), 218 (214-223), 273 (270-277); hind (meta-): 90 (89-91), 167 (163-170), 272 (258-282), 303 (294-310).

MALE. Unknown.

DIAGNOSIS. The unique combination of morphological features such as an undivided collar of the pronotum, presence of a subapical dark spot on the forewing disc, and absence of any highly modified types of discal setae, easily separates *A. michailovskayae* sp. n. from all other described species of *Acmopolynema*.

DISTRIBUTION. Russia: Primorskii krai.

ETYMOLOGY. The new species is named after the collector, Dr. Marina Michailovskaya.

4. *Acmopolynema ussuricum* Berezovskiy et S. Triapitsyn, sp. n.
Figs 8-10

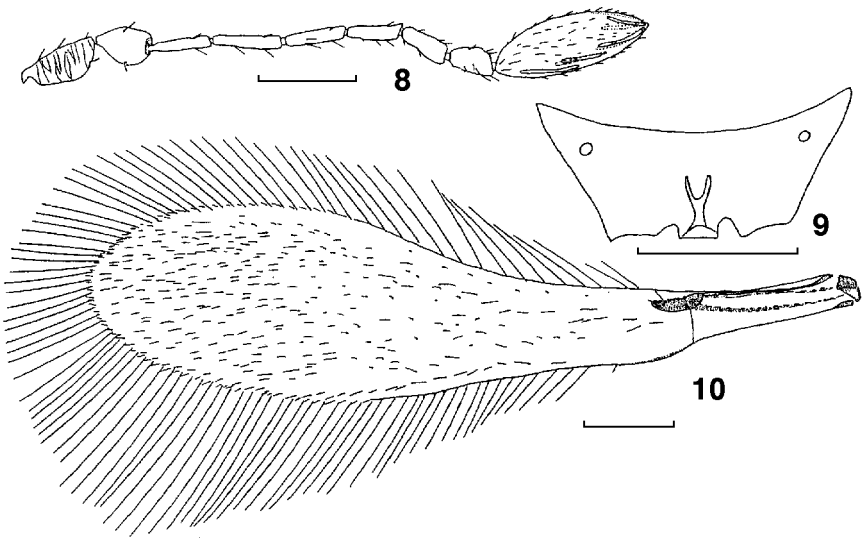
MATERIAL. Holotype - ♀ (on slide): Russia, Primorskii krai, Ussuriysk district, Gornotayozhnoye, 5-11.VIII 1999 (M.V. Michailovskaya), MT [ZIN]. Paratype (same locality and collector as the holotype): 12-17.VIII 1999, 1♀ on point, MT [UCRC].

DESCRIPTION. FEMALE (holotype). Body dark brown except petiole lighter (brown); coloration of appendages as follows: profemur, middle of mesofemur, distal half of metafemur (except apex) dark brown; scape, F2, F3, clava, coxae, protrochanter, basal half and apex of metafemur, base and apex of metatibia, and distal segments of tarsi brown; pedicel, F1, F4-F6, protibia, and 3 basal segments of tarsi light brown; meso- and metatrochanters pale; eyes dirty pink.

Head. Width 235, typical for genus in shape and chaetotaxy and similar to both species described above (see description of *A. pacificum* sp. n.).

Antenna (Fig. 8) sparsely setose, shorter than body. Radicle fused with scape which has 11-12 cross-ridges; pedicel slightly shorter than F1; F2 longest of funicle segments, F3 slightly longer than F1 and longer than following funicle segments; F5 and F6 subequal in length and each slightly shorter than F4 and wider than preceding funicle segments; clava 2.9 x as long as wide, with 8 sensory ridges, 5 of them subapical.

Mesosoma. Pronotum with 2 pairs of setae on mediolongitudinally divided neck and 3 pairs of setae on undivided collar in addition to 3 pairs of lateral blunt setae; collar short medially, ratio of distance A to distance B (as in Fig. 2) 3.5:1; mesoscutum smooth, wider than long (length 117), with narrow notauli; axillae larger than in *A. pacificum* sp. n., each with one blunt, but not very strong, seta; scutellum smooth, wider than long (length 110), slightly shorter than mesoscutum, scutellar placoid sensilla near its posterior margin but not as close as in *A. michailovskayae* sp. n., and closer to each other than to lateral margins of scutellum;



Figs. 8-10. *Acmopolynema ussuricum* sp. n., ♀: 8) antenna; 9) propodeum; 10) forewing. Scale bars = 0.1 mm.

frenal line with distinct foveae; dorsellum stripe-shaped; propodeum (Fig. 9) with short (reaching about half length of propodeum anteriorly), rather Y-shaped, than V-shaped, carina.

Wings. Forewing (Fig. 10) hyaline, 4.0 x as long as wide; longest marginal seta about same length as greatest width of wing; hypochaeta reaching posterior margin; marginal+stigmal vein typical for genus as described and illustrated by Fidalgo (1989); most of discal setae of type "G" (Schauff, 1981), more or less uniformly covering apical half of forewing disc, and also mixed with type "F" setae (Schauff, 1981) in basal half. Hindwing blade with 2 rows of microtrichia along margins.

Metasoma. Petiole smooth except base with inconspicuous longitudinal sculpturing dorsally; about 2.5 x as long as wide and slightly longer than metacoxa. Gaster longer than mesosoma; ovipositor occupying about 0.9 length of gaster, markedly exserted beyond its apex (ratio of total ovipositor length to length of its exserted part about 5:1); ratio of ovipositor length to length of mesotibia 2.6:1; outer plate of ovipositor apparently without distal setae.

Measurements (n=1, holotype): Body: total length (taken from dry paratype on point): 813; head (taken from dry paratype on point): 135; mesosoma: 336; petiole: 115; gaster: 546; ovipositor: 637. Antenna: radicle+scape: 83; pedicel: 56; F1: 58; F2: 71; F3: 66; F4: 56; F5: 52; F6: 52; clava: 162. Forewing: length/width: 901/219; longest fringe seta: 219. Hindwing: length/width: 783/24. Legs (given as coxa, femur, tibia, tarsus): fore (pro-): 85, 193, 188, 247; middle (meso-): 71, 160, 244, 306; hind (meta-): 113, 183, 301, 348.

MALE. Unknown.

DIAGNOSIS. The characteristic differences of this species from the closely related taxa are indicated in the diagnosis of *A. pacificum* sp. n. above, from which it is easily distinguished by having a longer ovipositor exserted from the apex of gaster by about 1/5 of its total length.

DISTRIBUTION. Russia: Primorskii krai.

ETYMOLOGY. The specific name (ending: neuter) refers both to the area where the type series was collected, i.e., Ussuriysk district of Primorskii krai, and the unique type of taiga that it features.

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Triapitsyn, S. V. & Huber, J. T. 2000. 51. [Fam. Mymaridae - mymarids]. In: [Key to the insects of Russian Far East.] Vol. IV. Pt 4. Vladivostok, Dal'nauka: 603-614. (In Russian).

SHORT COMMUNICATION

M. Ju. Mandelshtam. A NEW SPECIES OF BARK-BEETLES (COLEOPTERA: SCOLYTIDAE) FROM RUSSIAN FAR EAST. - Far Eastern entomologist. 2001. N 105: 11-12.

М. Ю. Мандельштам. Новый вид короедов (Coleoptera: Scolytidae) с Дальнего Востока // Дальневосточный энтомолог. 2001. N 105. С. 11-12.

A new species of bark-beetles is described from the north-eastern part of Russian Far East. Author is grateful to G.O. Krivolutzkaja for providing unique material and to A.S. Lelej for help in work in Vladivostok.

Dryocoetes krivolutzkajae **Mandelshtam, sp. n.**

MATERIAL. Holotype: ♂, Russia: Verkhoturova Island in Bering Sea near the north-eastern coast of Kamchatka Peninsula, in roots of *Rhodiola rosea*, 18.IX 1955 (A. Smetanin). Paratypes - ♂ and ♀, the same labels as holotype. Holotype and one paratype (damaged, without head) are deposited in the Institute of Biology and Soil Sciences, Vladivostok, and another paratype (♀) - in Zoological Institute, St. Petersburg.

DESCRIPTION**.** Body reddish-brown, 3.9 mm in length, elongated, covered with rather long hairs. The structure of all body parts are typical for genus *Dryocoetes*. Head rather large, its greatest part is concealed under pronotum, the head visible surface shining. Front is convex and is covered with shallow and small punctures. In male hairs of the front are sparse, in female much more abundant. Eyes are slightly sinuated at the anterior margin.