

New tersilochines from Australia and New Zealand (Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae, Tersilochinae)

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Australochus clypeator gen. et sp. n. from Australia and *Zealochus supergranulatus* gen. et sp. n. from New Zealand are described.

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The Australian fauna of the subfamily Tersilochinae is poorly studied. In the single review of Australian tersilochines (Gauld, 1984), 9 genera with 26 species (20 of them undescribed) were recorded: *Areyonga* Gauld (endemic), *Horstmannolochus* Gauld (endemic), *Petilocheilus* Gauld (endemic), *Sathropterus* Fürster, *Stethantyx* Townes, *Allophrys* Fürster, *Diaparsis* Fürster, *Phradis* Fürster and *Probles* Fürster. A new Australian genus *Australochus* gen. n. with the type species *A. clypeator* sp. n. is described in this paper. The new genus is placed in the genera-group "Diaparsis", but some doubts remain about its placement in this genera-group because it possesses the first metasomal segment with glymma joined by a furrow to the ventral part of postpetiole. Such a structure of the first metasomal segment is characteristic of the genera-group "Tersilochus".

The New Zealand fauna of Tersilochinae is unstudied (Yu & Horstmann, 1997). *Zealochus supergranulatus* gen. et sp. n. is the first record of Tersilochinae from New Zealand. The new genus belongs to the genera-group "Tersilochus".

The types of the new species are deposited in the collection of Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences (St.Petersburg, Russia).

Australochus gen. n.

Type species: *Australochus clypeator* sp. n.

Diagnosis. The new genus resembles *Diaparsis*, but differs in the first metasomal segment with the glymma joined by a furrow to the ventral part of postpetiole, clypeus rather broad and flat (Fig. 3), propodeum with basal furrow deep and broad, and apical area medially longitudinally impressed.

Etymology. The name of this genus is composed of the words "australis" (Latin for south) and the second part of the generic name *Tersilochus*.

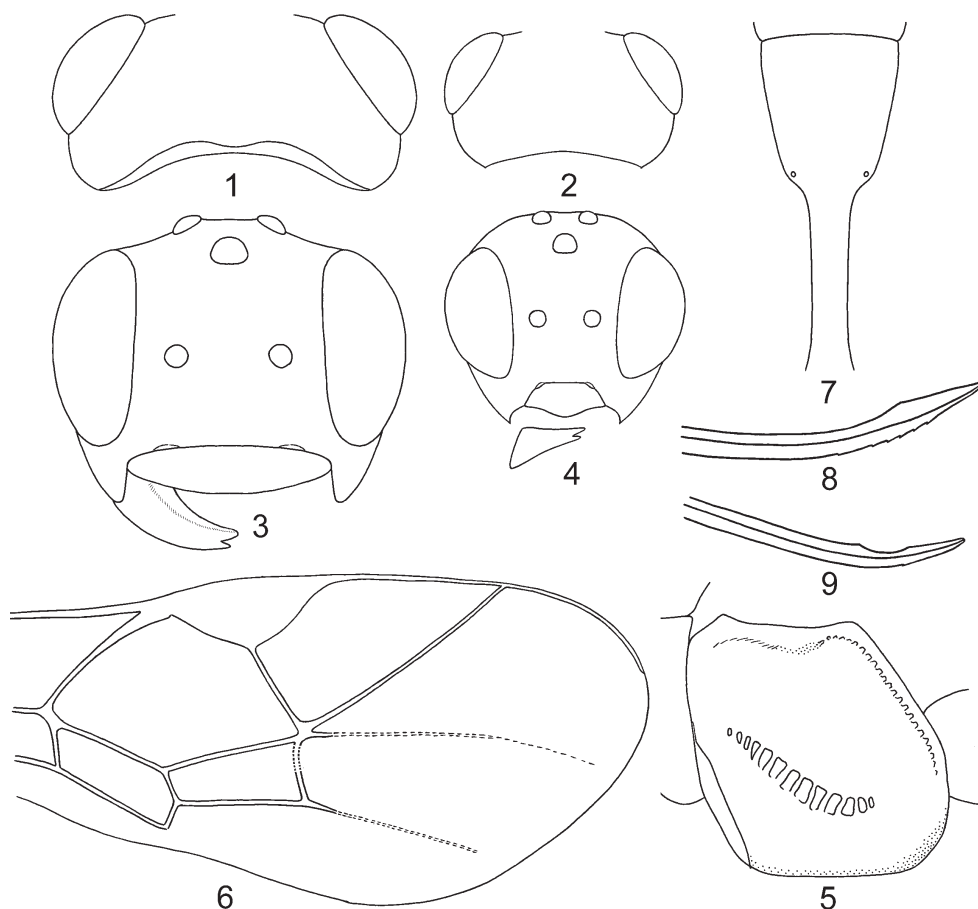
Australochus clypeator sp. n.

(Figs 1, 3, 5, 7, 8)

Holotype. ♀, **Australia**, Canberra ACT, Black Mountain, 1-10.VII.1990 (Kirejtshuk).

Description. Female. Body length about 5.2 mm. Head 1.35 mm wide, strongly roundly narrowed behind eyes in dorsal view (Fig. 1), entirely smooth. Temple half as long as eye width (Fig. 1). Antenna with 30 segments, very feebly tapering towards apex; all flagellar segments slightly elongate. Hypostomal carina absent. Mandible distinctly tapered and mostly punctate; upper tooth blunt, longer and broader than lower tooth. Malar space about half of basal mandibular width. Clypeus and face separated by shallow furrow, relatively flat, situated almost in one plane. Clypeus very broad, almost 4 times as wide as high (Fig. 3), sparsely punctate on its upper margin. Anterior tentorial pits shallow. Face and frons distinctly punctate; punctures on face smaller and denser. Vertex finely punctate. Temple impunctate. Occipital carina mediodorsally bent backward (Fig. 1).

Mesosoma length 1.9 mm, width 1.1 mm. Mesonotum smooth, finely and uniformly punctate. Mesopleuron mostly densely punctate (area above sternaulus impunctate), smooth between punctures. Sternaulus broad, crenulate, rather oblique, extending about 2/3 of mesopleuron length (Fig. 5). Dorsolateral area of propodeum punctate, very finely granulate anteriorly and granulate to rugulose posteriorly. Basal area of propodeum in form of deep furrow, about 0.3 times as



Figs 1-9. Tersilochinae, females. **1, 3, 5, 7, 8,** *Australochus clypeator* gen. et sp. n.: **1,** head, dorsal view; **3,** head, frontal view; **5,** mesopleuron, lateral view; **7,** first tergite, dorsal view; **8,** ovipositor, lateral view; **2, 4, 6, 9,** *Zealochus supergranulatus* gen. et sp. n.: **2,** head, dorsal view; **4,** head, frontal view; **6,** apical part of fore wing; **9,** ovipositor, lateral view.

long as apical area. Apical area medially longitudinally impressed, rounded anteriorly, rugulose-granulate with indistinct punctures; its longitudinal carinae reaching transverse carina. Distance between propodeal spiracle and pleural carina about half of spiracle diameter.

Fore wing length 3.8 mm. *2-mcu* vein postfurcal, unpigmented in its anterior third. Metacarp not reaching apex of fore wing. Width of pterostigma a little less than length of first part of radial vein.

Tarsal claws simple.

First tergite length 1.35 mm, posterior width 0.5 mm. Petiole thin and linear (Fig. 7), striate laterally and mainly smooth dorsally. Postpetiole roundly tapered, distinctly broader than peti-

ole (Fig. 7), entirely smooth. Glymma situated beyond middle of first tergite, joined by furrow to ventral part of postpetiole. Second tergite length 0.46 mm. Thyridia small, slightly elongate. Ovipositor weakly upcurved (stronger so apically), with small ventral subapical teeth (Fig. 8); its sheath 2.25 mm, about 1.7 times as long as first tergite.

Body black. Palpi, mandible (except for teeth), clypeus, lower part of temple (near mandible), tegula and legs yellow. Head with reddish light marks on upper orbits. Antenna yellowish brown basally, gradually darkening towards apex. Pterostigma dark brown. Metasoma (except petiole of first segment) fulvous.

Male unknown.

Zealochus gen. n.

Type species: *Zealochus supergranulatus* sp. n.

Diagnosis. The new genus may be distinguished from the genera *Tersilochus* and *Probles* by the uniformly granulate propodeum with single transverse carina (basal part of propodeum dorsally equal in length to apical area). *Zealochus* is characterized also by the uniformly granulate and impunctate head and mesosoma, weak sternaulus, interstitial or slightly antefurcal vein 2-*mcu*, glymma joined by a furrow to the ventral part of postpetiole, and thyridia slightly elongate.

Etymology. The name of this genus is composed of a part of the type locality name (New Zealand) and the second part of the generic name *Tersilochus*.

Zealochus supergranulatus sp. n.
(Figs 2, 4, 6, 9)

Holotype. ♀, New Zealand, East coast, Karamea Bluff Buller, broad-leaved forest with *Rodocarpus* and tree-ferns, 13.II.1992 (Kovalev).

Paratypes. 1 ♀, 2 ♂, same data as in holotype.

Description. Female. Body length about 4.35 mm. Head 0.9 mm wide, roundly narrowed behind eyes in dorsal view (Fig. 2), entirely granulate and impunctate. Temple shorter than eye width (Fig. 2). Antenna with 17-18 segments, more or less clavate; first flagellar segment 3.5 times, second segment 2.5 times, medial segments about twice, and subapical segment 1.5 times as long as wide. Hypostomal carina absent. Mandible very strongly tapered, punctate in its basal half; upper tooth longer than lower tooth; lower tooth turned under upper tooth so that mandible seeming triangular in frontal view. Malar space slightly shorter than basal mandibular width. Clypeus rather small (Fig. 4), smooth, with some fine punctures on its upper part. Anterior tentorial pits deep.

Mesosoma 1.6 mm long and 0.75 mm wide, entirely granulate and impunctate. Sternaulus weak, narrow, short (no longer than half of mesopleuron), slightly upcurved anteriorly, situated in the middle of mesopleuron, sometimes indistinct. Propodeum without bordered basal area;

its dorsolateral areas entirely fused, dorsally about as long as apical area. Apical area semicircular, wider than long; its longitudinal carinae short, not reaching transverse carina. Distance between propodeal spiracle and pleural carina 1.5–2.0 times spiracle diameter.

Fore wing length 3.45 mm. 2-*mcu* vein interstitial to antefurcal (Fig. 6), unpigmented in its anterior half. Metacarp reaching apex of fore wing. Width of pterostigma a little less than length of first part of radial vein.

Tarsal claw simple.

First tergite length 0.95 mm, posterior width 0.3 mm. Petiole striate laterally and mostly matt dorsally (except for shining base). Postpetiole almost entirely finely granulate (except for posterior margin). Glymma situated about in the middle of first tergite, joined by furrow to ventral part of postpetiole. Second tergite length 0.45 mm. Thyridia elongate. Ovipositor weakly upcurved, with wide and shallow dorsal subapical depression (Fig. 9); its sheath 2.9 mm, about 3 times as long as first tergite.

Body predominantly rufous (head dorsally, mesonotum anteriorly, metapleuron ventrally, and propodeum entirely or anteriorly darkened). Palpi, mandible (except for teeth), clypeus, scape and pedicel of antenna, tegula and legs yellow (hind coxa darkened). Flagellum of antenna strongly darkened. Pterostigma brown. Metasoma from rufous to dark brown.

Male. Antenna with 21 segments, filiform; flagellar segments longer than in female. Malar space distinctly shorter than basal mandibular width. Thyridia very shallow (sometimes indistinct), strongly elongate. Body darker than in female.

References

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