

***Mesoleptus tobiasi* sp. n., a new species from Lithuania  
(Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae)**

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**Новый вид ихневмонид *Mesoleptus tobiasi* sp. n. из Литвы  
(Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae)**

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**Abstract.** A new species of ichneumonids from subfamily Cryptinae, *Mesoleptus tobiasi* sp. n., from Lithuania is described and illustrated. The new species differs from all other known species of *Mesoleptus* in the very long and narrow first-third metasomal tergites and the smooth polished median area of the propodeum lacking border carinae on basal part.

**Key words.** Hymenoptera, Ichneumonidae, Cryptinae, *Mesoleptus*, new species, Lithuania.

**Резюме.** Из Литвы описывается новый вид ихневмонид из подсем. Cryptinae — *Mesoleptus tobiasi* sp. n. Он отличается от других видов *Mesoleptus* очень длинными и узкими 1–3-м тергитами метасомы и гладким блестящим и без базолатеральных валиков срединным полем проподеума.

**Ключевые слова.** Hymenoptera, Ichneumonidae, Cryptinae, *Mesoleptus*, новый вид, Литва.

**Introduction**

*Mesoleptus* Gravenhorst is one of three genera of the subtribe Stilpnina occurring in the Palaearctic region (Townes, 1969). Among Stilpnina, *Mesoleptus* is a single genus with very long and straight (from base to a little behind spiracle) first metasomal segment. The second tergite has a lateral crease separating the epipleurum. The European species of the poorly reviewed *Mesoleptus* have not been studied in detail (Bauer, 1961; Townes, 1969; Jonaitis, 1981; Bordera, Selfa, 1993).

The female of the new species (described below) was collected recently in Lithuania. Holotype is deposited in the collection of the Institute of Ecology, Vilnius University. Terminology of the body morphology follows that of Townes (1969). The thickness of the flagellar and metasomal segments was measured in dorsal view.

***Mesoleptus tobiasi* Jonaitis, sp. n.** (Figs 1, 2).

**Diagnosis.** *M. tobiasi* sp. n. may be the intermediate species among genera *Mesoleptus* and *Atractodes* and can be distinguished by the structure of lateral crease separating epipleurum of second metasomal tergite. The differences of the new species from all known in *Mesoleptus* are shown in the following key:

- 1(2). First-third metasomal segments very long and slender, almost the same lengths; length of second tergite about 4.0 times its width. Median area of propodeum smooth, polished and lacking bordered carinae on basal part ..... *Mesoleptus tobiassi* sp. n.
- 2(1). First-third metasomal segments in general not narrowed, broader and shorter, or different lengths; length of second tergite not more than twice its width. Median area of propodeum usually entirely bordered by carinae ..... other species of *Mesoleptus*

*Description.* Female. Body slender, its length 9.5 mm. Fore wing length about 4.0 mm. Head polished, shallowly punctate, very obscurely on vertex, weakly rounded behind eyes; temple the broadest in upper part, convex on its lower one-third; genal carina weakly bent posteroventrally and joining oral carina near base of mandible; occiput excavated, occipital carina distinctly rounded in middle part; malar space almost equal to width of mandible; clypeus moderately large, rather evenly convex, median part of its apical margin somewhat swollen and a little raised, polished and punctured, its width about 3.0 times length; mandible punctured, its upper tooth slightly longer than lower tooth. Antennal flagellum with 23 segments, length-to-thickness ratios: second segment 3.0 times, third — 2.5, tenth — about 1.8 and penultimate — 1.1.

Mesoscutum polished, with shallow punctures; notaulus short, distinct only in front of mesoscutum; scutellum convex, polished, not punctured, without lateral carinae; mesopleurum polished, shallowly punctured apically and on lower part; apex of prepectal carina almost at middle of pronotum; sternaulus distinct, reaching hind edge of mesopleurum, weakly sinuate; postpectal carina incomplete, interrupted in front of each middle coxa, median part of carina straight; juxtacoxal carina moderately developed, juxtacoxal area polished; areola joined with petiolar and basal areas to form a long area with almost parallel sides, not strongly bounded by carinae and lacking carinae on basal part; median area extending from base to apex of propodeum, smooth and polished; lateral areas of propodeum polished and almost not punctured at base, sharply coarsely punctured at apical part.

Wings. Areolet open; second recurrent vein with two narrowly separated bullae; second recurrent vein more suddenly sloping outward in anterodistal part; nervulus slightly postfurcal; mediella fully developed, its subapical 0.6 moderately arched; nervellus vertical, intercepted below middle at 1/4.

Legs shorter than metasoma; hind tibia nearly as long as hind femur; tarsal claw slender, longer than arolium.

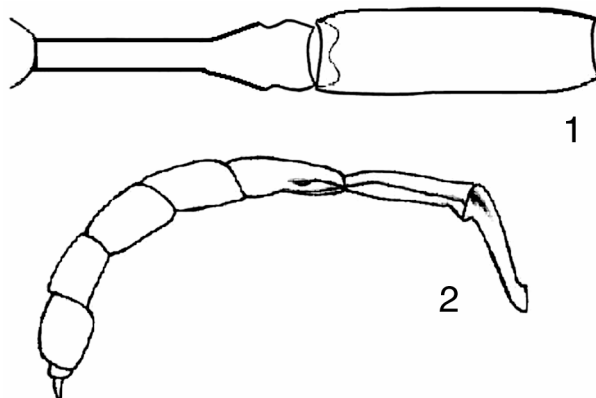
Metasoma slender and elongate, apically truncate and rounded (lateral view), compressed from apex of third tergite to apex of metasoma (dorsal view); first metasomal segment very long, straight from base to subapex, postpetiole about 1.2 times as long as broad; second tergite very slender and elongate, about 4.0 times as long as wide (Figs 1, 2), with a lateral crease separating epipleurum, crease reaching apex of tergite; third tergite with lateral crease separating epipleurum and crease not reaching apex of tergite; first-third tergites almost the same length; tergites polished in general with no striation and punctation, hypopygium with shallow punctures.

Colour. Black; mandible except for teeth and base brownish orange, palpi brownish yellow, pterostigma except for basal and apical corners brownish; orange to brownish orange: postpetiole, second and third tergite, legs except for black coxae, first trochanter, apices of hind femur and tibia, and all hind tarsi; second tergite with obscured and sinuously restricted basal part.

Male unknown.

*Material.* Holotype: ♀, Lithuania, southern part of Vilnius district, Karmazinai, 54° 49' 8.4" N, 24° 55' 51.9" E, on the outskirts of deciduous forest, 26 VII 2003 (Jonaitis).

*Etymology.* This species is named in honour of well-known hymenopterist Prof. Vladimir Ivanovich Tobias.



**Figs 1, 2.** *Mesoleptus tobiassi* sp. n. (♀, holotype).  
1 — first and second metasomal tergites, dorsal view;  
2 — metasoma, lateral view.

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