Ichneumonidae (Hymenoptera) new to Finland. II.

Reijo Jussila

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Nine ichneumonids new to Finland are reported: *Phobocampe neglecta* (Holmgren), *Agrypon canaliculatum* (Ratzeburg), *A. rugifer* (Thomson), *Mesochorus albipes* Thomson, *M. globulator* (Thunberg), *M. lapponicus* Thomson, *M. novus* Kiss, *M. temporalis* Thomson and *M. velox* Thomson. *Phobocampe neglecta* is reported for the first time from Norway. The Finnish records of *Cidaphus brischkei* (Szépligeti) refer to *C. alarius* (Gravenhorst). *C. brischkei* has not been found in Finland.

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Campopleginae

Phobocampe neglecta (Holmgren, 1860)

Limneria neglecta Holmgren 1860:77, ♂♀.
Phobocampa neglecta (Holmgren): Thomson 1887:1122, ♂♀.
Phobocampe neglecta (Holmgren): Schmiedeknecht 1909:1696, ♂♀.

Dr Kai Ruohomäki has reared this species from *Epirrita autumnata* (Borkhausen) (Lep., Geometridae) larvae in Finland, *Kem*: Savukoski, Värriö 752:60 1987, Sweden, *TL*: Sappiaasi 1987 and Vittangi 1987, and Norway, *F*: Luftjokkdalen 1986. The species has previously been found only in Sweden and hence it is new to the Finnish and Norwegian fauna.

Phobocampe neglecta is distinguished from the other Finnish *Phobocampe* species *bicingulata* (Gravenhorst, 1829) e.g. by its more blackish antennal scapes, coxae and gaster. For more exact description, see Schmiedeknecht 1909.

Mesochorinae

Cidaphus alarius (Gravenhorst, 1829)

Mesochorus alarius Gravenhorst 1829:999, ♂.
Cidaphus alarius (Gravenhorst): Brauns 1889:78, ♂♀.

Wolter Hellén in 1941 reported *Ophthalmochorus* (= now *Cidaphus*) *brischkei* (Szépligeti, 1911) as a new species for Finland, coming from *Ta*: Valkeakoski, Sääksmäki (Notulae Entomol. 21:145). The designation was based on a mistake. The species must be *Cidaphus alarius*.

Cidaphus alarius is widespread in Europe and Asia from Finland to Romania and from the Netherlands to Sakhalin and Japan. *C. brischkei* has been found only in Latvia and Russia (Townes et al. 1965). In Finland *C. alarius* has been found in the southern and central regions of the country (*Ab*: Houtskari and Turku, *Ka*: Virolahti and *Ta*: Lempäälä). An exact designation of *alarius* can be found in Constantineanu & Mustaţa 1983.

Mesochorus albipes Thomson, 1885

Mesochorus albipes Thomson 1885:341, ♂; Constantineanu & Mustaţa 1969: ♀ and 1982: 67: ♂♀.

Mesochorus anomalus Holmgren, 1860 has been reported in Finland as a parasitoid of *Diadegma armillata* (Gravenhorst, 1829) (Hym., Ichneumonidae) which has been reared from *Yponomeuta evonymellus* Linnaeus (Lep., Yponomeutidae) (Pyörnilä & Pyörnilä 1979). The determination of *M. anomalus* was erroneous (R. Jussila det.) and the species must be *M. albipes*. The latter species is new to the fauna of Finland and has also been found in *Ob*: Oulu and Kemi. It has previously been found in Sweden, Hungary and Romania (Constantineanu & Mustaţa 1982).

Mesochorus albipes is recognizable among other things by its thickly whitish yellow legs (only the hind tibiae apically dark). It is distinguishable from *M. anomalus* also by its thicker ovipositor and interstitial nervulus of the fore wing. For more details, see Constantineanu & Mustaţa 1982.

Mesochorus globulator (Thunberg, 1822)

Mesochorus globulator Thunberg 1822:125, ♀.
Mesochorus crassimanus Holmgren 1860:125, ♀; Thomson 1885:340, ♂♀.

The species, new to the fauna of Finland, is rather common in South and Central Finland: *Al*: Finström and Maarianhamina, *Ab*: Houtskari, Lieto, Lohja and Turku, *N*: Nurmijärvi and Siuntio, *Ka*: Virolahti (most of the specimens), *St*: Pori, *Ta*: Lempäälä, *Tb*: Karstula and Keuruu. All specimens have been obtained using light traps.

Mesochorus globulator is characterized by its legs: the first tarsal segment is broadened and the claws strongly pectinate (Fig. 1).

Mesochorus lapponicus Thomson, 1885

Mesochorus lapponicus Thomson 1885:336, ♂♀.

One female and one male have been found in *Ab*: Houtskari, Hyppeis 669:18 21–25.IX.1989 and 1–14.VIII.1990 (H. Bruun leg.), 1♂ and 1♀ in Parainen 669:23 10.VIII.–2.X.1983 (R. Jussila leg.), 2♀♀ in Turku, Paattinen 627:24 21–23.9.1989 (R. Jussila leg.), 1♀ in Kustavi 672:19 28.VII.1989 (R. Jussila leg.) and 1♀ in Tenhola, Kuivasto 666:28 27.XI.1975 (R.Jussila leg.), and 1♂ in *St*: Pori, Reposaari 684:20 1.IX.1969 (V. Lauro leg.). All of the specimens have been obtained using a mercury vapour or mixed light lamp. The species is new to the Finnish fauna. It has been found in North and Central Europe (southernmost range in Romania) (Constantineanu & Mustaţa 1982).

Mesochorus lapponicus greatly resembles *M. fulvus* Thomson, 1885 and *suecicus* Dalla Torre, 1901, but the pterostigma of its fore wing is dark; the tarsal claws are nearly without dents (Fig. 2). It can also be mistaken for the yellow bodied *M. dimidiatus* Holmgren, 1860 specimens whose pterostima is also dark, but its face, clypeus, mandibles and tegulae have more or less whitish colour and ovipositor sheaths more or less orange (in *dimidiatus* blackish).

Mesochorus novus Kiss, 1924

Mesochorus novus Kiss 1924:111, ♀.

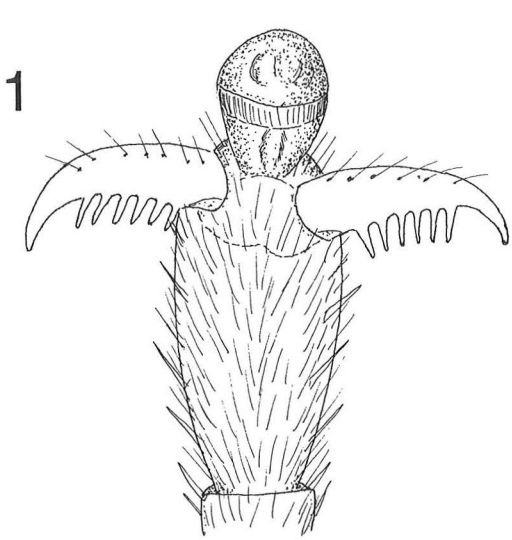
One female has been found in *Ab*: Kustavi, Isokari 674:17 9.VIII.1986 (mixed lamp, R. Jussila leg.) and one female in *Li*: Utsjoki, Kevo 774:50 22.VIII.1981 (mixed lamp, S. Koponen and E. T. Linnaluoto leg.). This species has previously been found only in Hungary and Romania (Constantineanu & Mustaţa 1982).

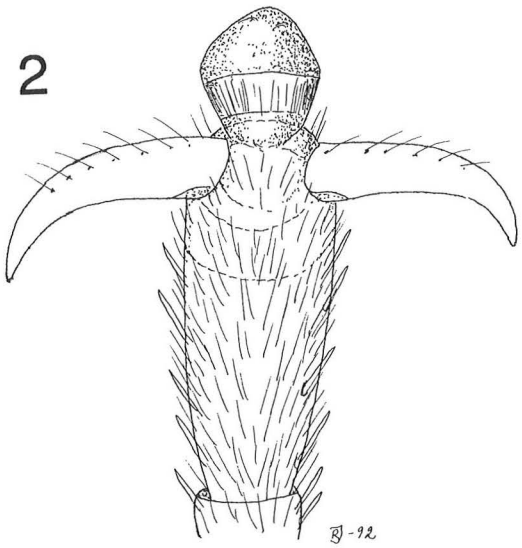
M. novus closely resembles *M. orbitalis* but its gaster is wholly light except for two first segments. For more exact description, see Constantineanu et al. 1982.

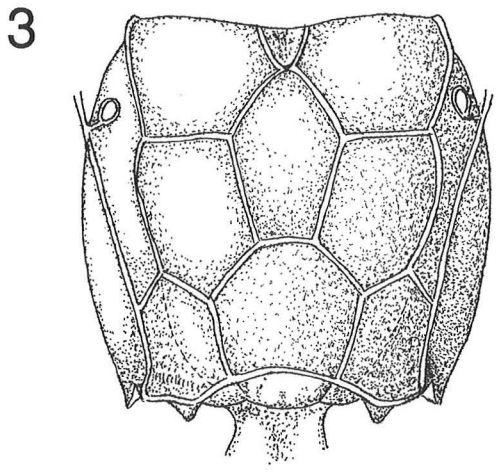
Mesochorus temporalis Thomson, 1885

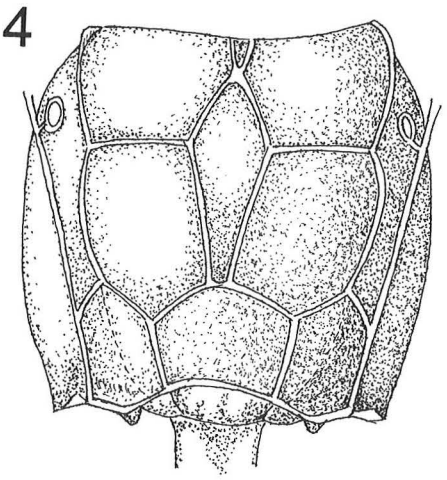
Mesochorus temporalis Thomson 1885:336, ♂♀.

This species, new to the fauna of Finland, is not rare. It has been found over the whole country: *Al* (Föglö, Geta and Lemland), *Ab* (Houtskari and Turku), *N* (Helsinki, Inkoo, the rural commune of Porvoo and Siuntio), *Ka* (Virolahti), *St* (Pori), *Ta* (Iitti and Lempäälä), *Sa* (Joutseno and Ruokolahti), *Oa* (Ilmajoki, Lapväärtti and Sulva), *Tb* (Karstula), *Kb* (Joensuu, Lieksa and Pyhäselkä), *Om* (Alajärvi and Vimpeli), *Ok* (Puo-









Figs. 1–2. Claws of hind leg in ventral view. 1. *Mesochorus globulator* (Thunberg) (♀ from *Ab*: Kustavi); 2: *M. lapponicus* Thomson (♀ from *Ab*: Houtskari).

Figs. 3–4. Propodeum in dorsal view. 3: *Mesochorus orbitalis* Holmgren (♀ from *St*: Huittinen); 4: *M. temporalis* Thomson (♀ from *N*: Porvoo).

lanka), *Ob* (Kemi, Oulujoki and Tervola) and *Li* (Utsjoki). It has previously been found in Poland, Russia, the British Isles and Romania (Constantineanu & Mustaţa 1982).

In its morphology and colouring, this species greatly resembles *M. orbitalis* Holmgren, 1858, but the areola of its propodeum is much longer and narrower (Figs. 3 and 4). For more details, see Constantineanu & Mustaţa 1982. *M. orbitalis* is distinctly rarer than *temporalis* and has been found in the southern and central parts of the country (from *Ab* to *Ok*).

Mesochorus velox Holmgren, 1860

Mesochorus velox Holmgren, 1860:127, ♂♀.

Mesochorus velox has been found in South and Central Finland as a new species for the country: *Ab*: Houtskari and Turku, *N*: Helsinki, *Ka*: Virolahti, *St*: Pori, and *Ta*: Lempäälä. It is widespread over the whole of Europe (Constantineanu & Mustaţa 1982).

This species mostly resembles *M. pictilis* Holmgren, 1860 (the Finnish species) in colour. The best distinguishing feature is the nervulus vein of the fore wing which is interstitial in *velox* and postfurcal in *pictilis*. For more details, see Constantineanu & Mustaţa 1982.

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