



Lathrolestes (Hymenoptera, Ichneumonidae) from Central Asia, with a key to the species of the *tripunctor* species-group

ALEXEY RESHCHIKOV

The Insect Growth, Development and Behaviour Regulators Laboratory, Institute of Plant Protection, The Russian Academy of Agricultural Sciences, 3 Podbelsky shosse, Pushkin, St. Petersburg, Russia, 189620. E-mail: reshikov@gmail.com

Abstract

Six new species of *Lathrolestes* (Hymenoptera, Ichneumonidae) are described from Central Asia: *L. obliquus* **sp. nov.** from Tadjikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan; *L. aitmatovi* **sp. nov.** from Kyrgyzstan; *L. kozlovi* **sp. nov.** from Inner Mongolia, China; *L. hovdensis* **sp. nov.** from Mongolia; *L. grahami* **sp. nov.** from Sichuan, China; and *L. ruficaudus* **sp. nov.** from Tadjikistan. The *tripunctor* species-group is established and an illustrated key to species of this species-group is provided.

Key words: Hymenoptera, Ichneumonidae, Ctenopelmatinae, Perilissini, *Lathrolestes*, species-group, new species, Central Asia

Introduction

The genus *Lathrolestes* Förster, 1869 (Hymenoptera, Ichneumonidae) is a large genus of the tribe Perilissini in the subfamily Ctenopelmatinae, with 75 described species (Yu *et al.* 2005; Reshchikov *et al.* 2010; Reshchikov 2010; 2011a; 2011b). There are 35 species in the Nearctic region (Barron 1994, Reshchikov *et al.* 2010), 28 species in the Palearctic region, predominantly Europe (Yu *et al.* 2005; Reshchikov 2011a), one species in the Afrotropical region (Democratic Republic of Congo) (Benoit 1955), four species in the Neotropics (Costa Rica) (Gauld *et al.* 1997), and seven species in the Oriental region (Uchida 1932, 1940; Reshchikov 2010; Reshchikov 2011b). Two species, *L. nigrifacies* (Uchida, 1932) and *L. langelandi* Reshchikov, 2010 were described from Taiwan; *L. foveafacialis* Reshchikov, 2010 is known from Taiwan and Japan (Shikoku), *L. kulingensis* (Uchida, 1940) is known from South China (Jangxi), and three species from Nepal: *L. roerichi* Reshchikov, 2011, *L. lidae* Reshchikov, 2011 and *L. peis-seli* Reshchikov, 2011.

Diagnoses of the genus *Lathrolestes* do not provide an adequate separation of this genus from the genera *Priopoda* Holmgren, 1856 and *Perilissus* Förster, 1855 (Reshchikov *et al.* 2010). Various authors at various times have treated some of these species as belonging to *Perilissus* and some as belonging to *Lathrolestes*. Thus, *erythrocephalus*, *buccinator* and *tripunctor* are mentioned as belonging in *Perilissus*, following Horstmann (2001). These species are included here in the genus *Lathrolestes* as their occipital carina doesn't intercept the hypostomal carina before the base of mandible, the single character state that diagnoses *Lathrolestes* (Reshchikov *et al.*, 2010).

Five new species *L. obliquus* **sp. nov.**, *L. aitmatovi* **sp. nov.**, *L. kozlovi* **sp. nov.**, *L. hovdensis* **sp. nov.**, and *L. grahami* **sp. nov.**, are characterized by elongate claws that presumably are an adaptation of these species to arid environments (Figs 50, 53), and coarsely punctate face and mesopleuron (Figs 1, 3, 7, 9, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20). They are grouped together with the Palearctic species *L. buccinator* (Holmgren, 1857), *L. erythrocephalus* (Gravenhorst, 1829), *L. orbitalis* (Gravenhorst, 1829), and *L. tripunctor* (Thunberg, 1824) and placed here in the genus *Lathrolestes*, in the *tripunctor* species-group. This species-group is easily diagnosed by the swollen head, not narrowed behind the eyes, with the elongate, parallel temples, elongate claws, pectinate with hair-like teeth (Figs 30, 34, 41, 50), and coarsely punctate face and mesopleuron (Figs 1, 3, 7, 9, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 26, 31, 35, 38). Sixth new species from Central Asia *L. ruficaudus* **sp. nov.** does not belong to the *tripunctor* species-group as well as *L. moravi-*