

SHORT  
COMMUNICATIONS

**A Review of the Genus *Parthenocodrus* (Hymenoptera,  
Proctotrupidae) with Description of a New Species  
from the Russian Far East**

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**Abstract**—A new species, *Parthenocodrus puncticauda* sp. n. is described from the Russian Far East, together with unknown males of *P. elongatus*. A key to species of the genus *Parthenocodrus* is given.

Until recently, two species have been known in the genus *Parthenocodrus* Psch.-Walch.: *P. elongatus*, widespread in the entire Palaearctic and considered parthenogenetic, and *P. laevicollis*, described from a single male collected in Nepal (Townes and Townes, 1981; Johnson, 1992).

Below, previously unknown males of *P. elongatus* are described, together with *P. puncticauda* sp. n. from the Russian Far East. The present work is based on studying 24 parasitic wasp specimens from the collection of the Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences. In addition, a female of *P. elongatus* from Ireland, provided by Dr. D. Wahl (USA), and the holotype of *P. laevicollis*, sent by Dr. L. Masner (Canada), were also examined.

The following abbreviations are used in the paper: ZIN—the Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg; ZMMU—the Zoological Museum, Moscow State University.

GENUS *PARTHENOCODRUS*  
PSCHORN-WALCHER, 1958

**Diagnosis.** Medium-sized (fore-wing length 2.5–3.5 mm), black or dark brown. Head with strongly convex frons. Clypeus wide. Genae very short. Mandibles long, with small apical tooth on inner side. Eyes with hairs. Sides of pronotum smooth or rugose. Propodeum with shallow longitudinal groove on dorsal surface and small glabrous spots lateral to it. Long spur on hind tibia extending as far as 0.4 length of 1st segment of hind tarsus. Tarsal claw simple. Width of radial cell half the thickness of stigma. All wing veins pale. Propodeum short, no more than 0.6 times as long

as wide. Ovipositor sheaths arcuate and strongly pointed, covered with longitudinal striae or punctures.

*Key to Species of the Genus Parthenocodrus*

1. Tooth on inner side of mandible small, situated far from apex (figure, *a*). Sides of pronotum smooth, without rugae ..... *P. laevicollis* Townes  
—Tooth on inner side of mandible large, situated nearly at apex, with mandible thus looking bidentate (figure, *b*). Sides of pronotum rugose ..... 2
2. Sculpture of dorsal surface in posterior part of propodeum without transverse carinae, with fine and gentle reticulation. Ovipositor sheaths densely longitudinally striated (figure, *d*) .....  
..... *P. elongatus* Haliday  
—Sculpture of dorsal surface in posterior part of propodeum with transverse carinae and large reticulation. Ovipositor sheaths without dense longitudinal striation, with scattered punctures (figure, *c*) .....  
..... *P. puncticauda* sp. n.

*Parthenocodrus puncticauda* Kolyada, sp. n.  
(figure, *c*)

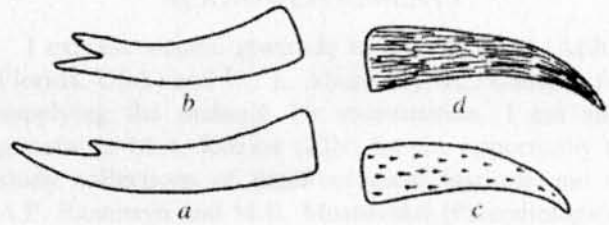
**Material.** Holotype ♀, Primorskii Territory, 20 km NNE of Partizansk, 10.VII.1996 (Belokobyl'skij) (ZIN); paratypes: 1 ♀, Jewish Autonomous Region, Pashkovo, 4.VII.1979 (Alekseev) (ZMMU); 2 ♀, 1 ♂, Khabarovsk Territory, Khekhtsir, 22–23.VII.1981 (Kasparyan); 1 ♀, Primorskii Territory, 128 km SSE of Dal'nerechensk, Pozhiga settl., 20–22.VII.1983 (Kasparyan); 1 ♂, Primorskii Territory, Barabash-Levada, 21.VII.1982 (Zinoviev); 1 ♂, Primorskii Ter-

ritory, 20 km SE of Ussuriisk, 18–21.VII.1996 (Belokobylskij) (ZIN).

**Description. Female.** Fore-wing length 2.5–3.2 mm. Head noticeably transverse, with strongly convex frons. Head height to length to width ratio 4 : 4 : 5.5. Eyes relatively small, eye length to width ratio 2.5 : 1.8. Genae short, with deep subocellar groove reaching as far as bases of mandibles. Mandibles long, with pointed apical tooth and subapical tooth on inner margin, the latter about half as long as apical tooth. Length to width ratio of antennal segments 7 : 5; 4 : 4; 12 : 4; 9 : 4; 9 : 4; 9 : 4.5; 9 : 4.5; 8 : 4.5; 8 : 4.5; 7 : 4.5; 7 : 5; 7 : 5; 12 : 5. Occipital carina running into base of mandibles. Thorax convex. Sides of pronotum nearly hairless, except for narrow stripe and group of hairs in upper part; in anterior part, sclerite with distinct vertical rugae. Epomia absent. Mesopleura frontally with vertical stripe of hairs and oblique striation, mesopleural suture not interrupted. Propodeum dorsally with two small glabrous spots and wide, shallow, sculptured longitudinal groove between them. Entire propodeum sculptured with large shallow reticulation forming noticeable horizontal carinae on sloping posterodorsal surface. Metapleura almost entirely rugose, except for small glabrous spot in upper part, separated from lower part by weak, nearly indistinct groove. Propodeum short, its length 0.6 times its height (in lateral view). Base of syntergite with median longitudinal groove, somewhat not reaching 1st pair of tiridiae, and also with 5–6 additional grooves on each side of this groove. Ovipositor sheaths sickle-shaped and strongly pointed, 0.65 times as long as hind tibia, covered with sparse large punctures. Palpi, scape, pedicel, tegula, and coxae mostly yellow or light brown. Stigma light brown. Rest of body from dark brown to black.

**Male.** Fore-wing length 2.5–3 mm. Differs from female in the following characters: eye height to width ratio 2.7 : 1.8; length to width ratio of antennal segments 11 : 9; 3 : 3; 14 : 5; 9 : 6; 10 : 6; 10 : 6; 10 : 5; 10 : 5; 8 : 5; 8 : 5; 8 : 5; 8 : 5; 14 : 4; 3rd–12th flagellar segments with tiloids in the form of swellings extending along almost entire segment length; glabrous spot on upper part of metapleura smaller; groove separating lower rugose part of metapleura deeper and more distinct.

**Distribution.** Russian Far East (Khabarovsk and Primorskii Territories).



Species of the genus *Parthenocodrus*: (a) *P. laevicollis*, holotype, right mandible; (b, d) *P. elongatus*, right mandible and ovipositor sheaths, respectively; (c) *P. puncticauda* sp. n., holotype, ovipositor sheaths.

**Etymology.** The species name originates from Latin words "punctum" (point) and "cauda" (tail).

***Parthenocodrus elongatus***  
(Haliday, 1839) (figure, b, d)

**Material.** 1 ♂, Khabarovsk Territory, 26–27.VII.1978 (Kasparyan); 1 ♀, Khabarovsk Territory, Grin River (tributary of Amur River) delta, 27.VII.1970 (Kasparyan); 5 ♀, Primorskii Territory, Pogranichiy District, Barabash-Levada, 2–4.IX.1978 (Kasparyan); 1 ♀, Primorskii Territory, Anisimovka, Krinichnaya Mt, 5.IX.1982 (Tobias); 1 ♂, Sakhalin, Ozerskii, 10–11.VII.1981 (Belokobylskij); 1 ♀, 1 ♂, Kuril Islands, Shikotan, environs of Malokuril'sk, 18.VIII.1971 (Tanasiichuk); 1 ♂, Kunashir Island, Duboboe, 20–22.VII.1973 (Kasparyan); 1 ♂, Kunashir Island, Golovnina Volcano, 25–27.VII.1981 (Belokobylskij); 1 ♂, Kunashir Island, Alekhinc, 11.VIII.1988 (Kotenko).

**Diagnosis. Female.** Closely related to *P. puncticauda* sp. n. Fore wing 2.5–3.1 mm long. Dense longitudinal striation on surface of ovipositor sheaths present, glabrous spot on upper part of metapleura absent; deep groove dividing upper and lower part of metapleura present.

**Male.** Similar to male of *P. puncticauda*. Fore wing is 2.7–3.2 mm long. Differs in the finer and thick, occasionally gentle sculpture of propodeum, absence of glabrous spot on the upper part of metapleura, and presence of the deep groove dividing upper and lower parts of metapleura.

**Biology.** Parasite of elaterid beetles (Elateridae): *Athous niger* L., *A. haemorrhoidalis* F., and *Agriotes obscurus* L. (Townes and Townes, 1981).

**Distribution.** Russian Far East, W Europe. Probably this species occurs over the entire Palaearctic, and distinction of the range is explained by the lack of material.

*Parthenocodrus laevicollis* Townes, 1981 (figure, a)

**Material.** 1 ♂. "Nepal. 12000–13000 ft., 28°00'N. 84°59'E, June 8, 1967—holotype, (Can. Nepal. Exped.)."

**Diagnosis. Male.** Fore wing 3.1 mm long. The male differs from males of other species in the structure of mandibles and glabrous sides of pronotum; most closely related to *P. elongatus*, differing from it, in addition to the listed characters, in the large glabrous spot on the upper part of metapleura.

Female and biology unknown.

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