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A New Genus of the Family Pteromalidae (Hymenoptera, Chalcidoidea) from the Russian Far East

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Abstract—A new genus *Tachingousa* **gen. n.** with the type species *Tachingousa trjapitzini* **sp. n.** is described from the Russian Far East. The new genus is similar to *Lyubana* Bouček, 1991, from which it may be distinguished by a large antennal clava, equal in length to the last 4 funicular segments and with a large micropilosity area, propodeum with convex nucha without distal (arcuate) costula connected with plicae.

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During my study of Pteromalidae in the Russian Far East several specimens from Primorskii Territory were found belonging to a new genus of the subfamily Pteromalinae.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Morphological terminology follows Gibson (1997) and Dzhanokmen (1978).

The following abbreviations are used: POL, posterior ocellar line, the minimum distance between the posterior ocelli; OOL, ocell-ocular line, the minimum distance between the posterior ocellus and compound eye; F1–F5, funicular segments (antennal segments between anelli and clava).

Observations were made using MC-2 ZOOM. Illustrations were prepared using the following combinations of stereomicroscope Olympus SZX 10 and digital camera EOS 70D. The acquired images were then processed with Helicon Focus.

Holotype and paratype are deposited in the collection of the Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, St Petersburg, Russia (ZIN).

TAXONOMIC PART

TACHINGOUSA Tselikh, gen. n.
(Figs. 1–7)

Type species *Tachingousa trjapitzini* sp. n.

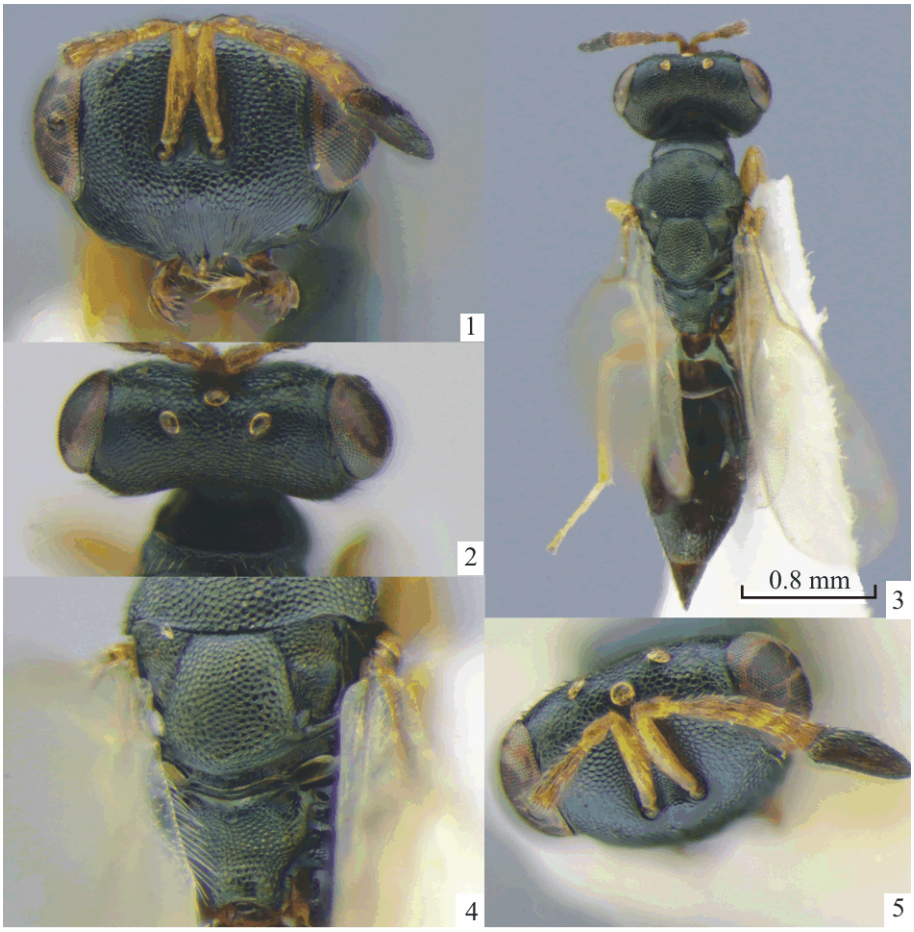
Description. Head view broader than mesoscutum. Antennal formula 11353. Antennal clava large, dark brown, equal in length to the last 4 funicular segments (Figs. 1, 5). Micropilosity area broad and occupies the lower part of all claval segments (Fig. 1). Antennal toruli situated above level of lower edges of eyes. Mandibular formula 3 : 4 (Fig. 1). Occiput of head with carina. Lower margin of clypeus with two strong, symmetric teeth (Fig. 1). Pronotum with sharp carina (Figs. 3, 6), notauli incomplete. Propodeum with strongly convex nucha and without median carina and arcuate costula connected with plicae (Fig. 4). Petiole transverse. Metasoma equal combined length of mesosoma and head. Marginal vein of fore wing longer than postmarginal vein, basal cell with hairs apically, speculum closed (Fig. 7). Hind tibia with one spur.

Comparative diagnosis. The new genus is very similar to the genus *Lyubana* widespread in the Eastern Palaearctic (Xiao, Huang, 1997; Tselikh, 2016) and in the Oriental Area (Sureshan, 2007) in the following characters: lower margin of clypeus with two symmetric teeth, antennal formula 11353 and pronotum with sharp carina. *Tachingousa* gen. n. clearly differs from *Lyubana* in a large antennal clava, equal combined length of last 4 funicular segments and with large micropilosity area, and propodeum with strongly convex nucha without distal (arcuate) costula connected with plicae.

The new genus is similar to the *Trichomalopsis* Crawford, 1913 in the structure of propodeum and occiput of head with carina, but differs from it by a large antennal clava and bidentate lower margin of clypeus.

Etymology. The name of the genus is a feminine noun, formed from the name of the picturesque Tachingouza Bay in the Lazovskii Reserve in Primorskii Territory.

Distribution. South of the Far East of Russia.



Figs. 1–5. *Tachingousa trjapitzini* gen. et sp. n.: (1), head, front view; (2) head, dorsal view; (3) body, dorsal view; (4) scutellum and propodeum, dorsal view; (5) antenna. Scale 0.8 mm.

Tachingousa trjapitzini Tselikh, sp. n.
(Figs. 1–7)

Description. Female. Body length 3.1–3.2 mm, fore wing length 2.2–2.3 mm.

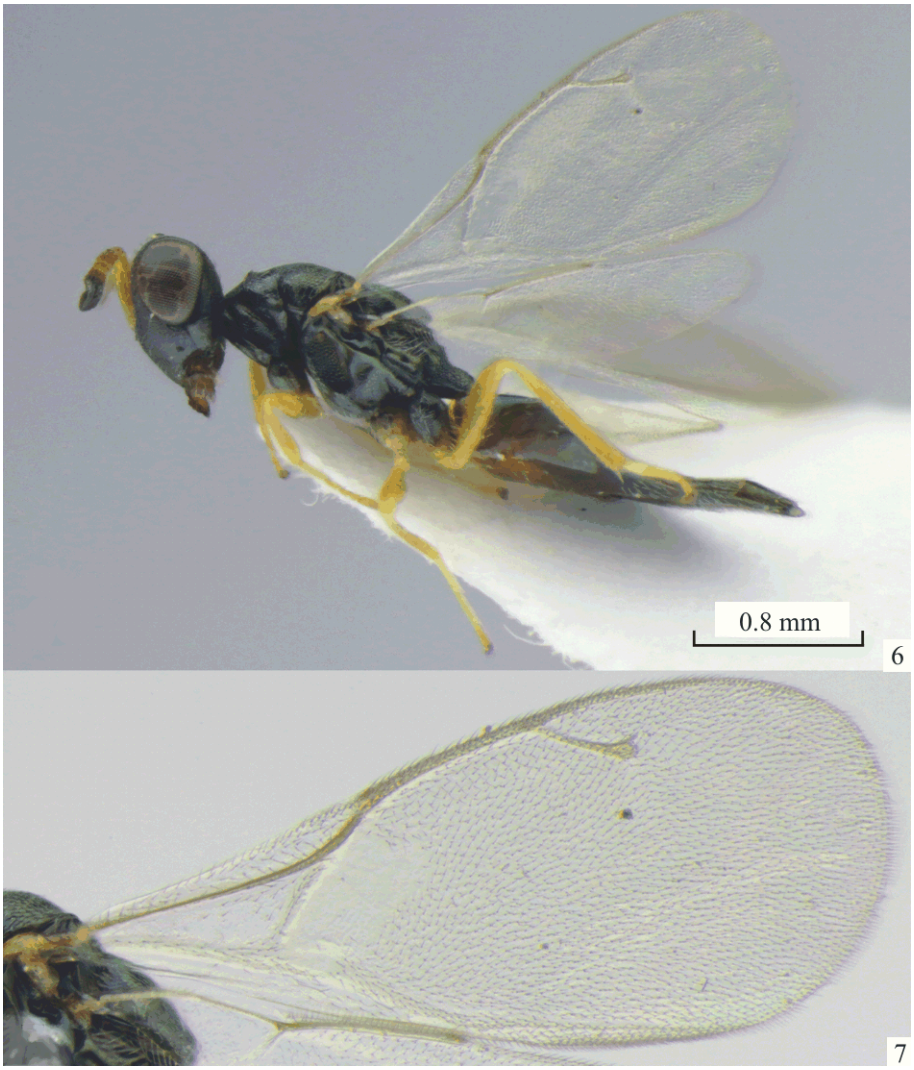
Head in dorsal view 2.4–2.5 times as broad as length and 1.4 times as broad as mesoscutum, in frontal view 1.3–1.4 times broader than high. POL 1.1–1.2 times as long as OOL. Eye height 1.3 times eye length and 1.9 times as long as malar space. Occiput of head with carina. Lower margin of clypeus with two strong, symmetric teeth. Right mandible with 4 teeth, left with 3. Antennal scrobe not deep, without carina between them. Distance between antennal toruli and lower margin of clypeus as long as distance between antennal toruli and median ocellus.

Antenna clavate, with 3 anelli and 5 funicular segments. Scape reaching level of median ocellus, its length 4.6–4.8 times its maximum breadth and 0.82 times eye height. Pedicel 2.0 times as long as broad. Combined length of pedicel and flagellum 0.9 times breadth of head (in dorsal view).

Third anellus larger than previous ones, F1 and F2 longer than broad, F3 quadrate, F4 and F5 transverse. Clava 3-segmented, 2.6–2.7 times as long as broad and equal combined length of last 4 funicular segments; all claval segments with large micropilosity area (Fig. 1). F3–F5 and all claval segments with oblique suture (Fig. 5).

Mesosoma. Mesosoma 1.8 times as long as maximal broad. Pronotal collar distinct; its apex sharp, with carina. Notauli weak, reaching only middle of mesoscutum. Scutellum weak convex in lateral view; frenal line indistinct. Propodeum 0.7–0.8 times as long as scutellum. Propodeum without transverse and median carina. Nucha of propodeum convex, 0.5 times as long as propodeum (Fig. 4).

Wing (Fig. 7). Fore wing 2.3–2.4 times as long as broad. Costal cell pilose; basal cell with hairs apically;



Figs. 6, 7. *Tachingousa trjapitzini* gen. et sp. n., body, lateral view (6) and fore wing (7). Scale 0.8 mm.

basal vein pilose along entire length. Speculum closed. Marginal vein 1.1–1.2 times as long as postmarginal vein and 1.9–2.0 times as long as stigmal (radial) vein.

Legs. Hind coxa bare. Hind tibia with 1 spur.

Metasoma 2.3 times as long as broad, and almost equal to combined length mesosoma and head. Petiole transverse.

Sculpture of head, mesosoma, lateral areas and nucha of propodeum reticulate. Clypeus and malar space rugose. Metasoma finely alutaceous, shining.

Coloration. Head black, with blue metallic reflections; mesosoma dark metallic green with diffuse coppery luster. Antenna without clava yellowish brown, clava dark brown. Fore and hind coxae dark green with coppery luster, mid coxa apically brown with green metallic luster, basally yellow; trochanter, femora, tibiae and tarsi yellow. Wings hyaline, without dark spots. Metasoma dark brown with green and coppery luster, ovipositor sheath black.

Male unknown.

Etymology. The species is named after the prominent Russian entomologist V.A. Trjapitzin, who made an invaluable contribution into the study of Chalcidoidea.

Material. Holotype, ♀: **Russia**, Primorskii Territory, Vladivostok, Sedanka, forest edge, 09.VIII.2003 (S. A. Belokobylskij). Paratype: ♀, as holotype.

Biology. Unknown.

Distribution. South of Russian Far East.

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