



## A review of the Diplazontinae of Mongolia (Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae)

SERAINA KLOPFSTEIN

Naturhistorisches Museum, Bernastrasse 15, CH-3005 Bern, Switzerland. E-mail: klopfstein@nmbe.ch

### Abstract

The Diplazontinae identified and described by Setsuya Momoi in the collection of Dr. Kaszab from Mongolia were examined at the Hungarian Natural History Museum in Budapest. Because of insufficient labelling, the type status of some specimens had to be clarified and four lectotypes were designated. *Syrphophilus stibarum* Momoi, 1973 is conspecific with *Syrphophilus dilleriator* Aubert, 1976, **syn. nov.**, and *Syrphoctonus lipothrix* (Momoi, 1973) is a junior synonym of *Syrphoctonus haemorrhoidalis* (Szépligeti, 1898), **syn. nov.** *Diplazon multicolor* (Gravenhorst, 1829) is removed from synonymy with *Diplazon annulatus* (Gravenhorst, 1829), **stat. rev.** A new species is described, *Sussaba mongolica* **sp. nov.**, and the male of *Syrphoctonus venustus* (Dasch, 1964) is re-described to account for the material from Mongolia. The ultrastructure of the tyloids of three species is illustrated by scanning electron micrographs to demonstrate their large variability in the subfamily. Seven species are recorded for the first time from Mongolia, four of which are recorded for the first time from the Eastern Palaearctic. These data on the Mongolian diplazontines provide further evidence for an unusually large proportion of species of this subfamily with a multiregional distribution.

**Key words:** faunistics, taxonomy, tyloid, release-and-spread structure, Eastern Palaearctic

### Introduction

The Diplazontinae are a medium-sized and very distinctive subfamily of Ichneumonidae, a fact which has made them rather well studied among ichneumonid subfamilies. Nevertheless, revisions were usually restricted to single countries (Beirne, 1941; Dasch, 1964a). Up to date, only the Nearctic and part of the Neotropical diplazontine faunas have been profoundly revised (Dasch, 1964a, 1964b). Taxa were often described as new without careful examination of the type material from other faunistic regions (Dasch, 1964a; Manukyan, 1995). This has led to an overestimation of the differences between the faunas from different regions. Nevertheless, a first comparison of species lists from the Palaearctic, Nearctic and Oriental regions revealed that at least 38% of the species occur in multiple regions (Manukyan, 1995). This number is certainly an underestimation because the fauna of the Eastern Palaearctic region has received only limited attention (Nakanishi, 1967, 1978, 1979, 1985, 1986; Uchida, 1957).

The Diplazontinae of Mongolia are known from only two faunistic-taxonomic studies. The first by Sédivy (1971) reported 11 species, all of which were also known from the European fauna. Between 1963 and 1968, Prof. Setsuya Momoi received the ichneumonids collected by Dr. Kaszab in Mongolia and identified the species of some subfamilies including the Diplazontinae (Momoi, 1973). He identified 24 species, including most of the species already reported by Sédivy and 6 species that he described as new. I re-examined this material to complement our knowledge about distributional patterns in diplazontines. The types of the species described as new by Momoi were identified and labelled in the collection of the Hungarian Natural History Museum (HNHM). Where necessary, lectotypes were designated. I provide a corrected list of all the species known from Mongolia, propose nomenclatorial changes and re-describe some of the poorly known species, including a new *Sussaba* species erroneously reported as *Sussaba elongata* (Provancher, 1874) by Momoi. I report 7 species as new for Mongolia and discuss the implications of these results for the faunistics of diplazontines in the Holarctic region.