

*Boleslawia burakowskii* gen. nov. et sp. nov. from Poland  
(Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae: Cryptinae)

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ABSTRACT. The new genus, *Boleslawia* with one new species, *B. burakowskii* from Poland is described, its tip of the ovipositor distinctly sinuate. The specimens have been caught in the pine canopy.

Key words: Entomology, taxonomy, new genus, new species, Hymenoptera, Ichneumonidae, Cryptinae, Phygadeuontini, Poland.

***Boleslawia* gen. nov.**

[Figs.1-10]

DIAGNOSIS

Fore wing 2.4-2.6 mm long. Body smooth and polished; mat: face, sides of the thorax, propodeum, and basal part of the abdomen. Clypeus broad (its index = 0.3), distinctly separated from the face, in profile weakly convex, its apical margin not upturned; medio-apical part of the clypeus extended downwards, its apex without a median tooth, quite blunt; latero-apical part of the clypeus obliquely truncate, its margin sharp. Labium large. Apical truncation of scape weak. Epomia absent. Notaulus short. Postpectal carina incomplete. Pleural carina very weak. Areolet conspicuously elongate and opened. Second recurrent vein inclivous, with two bullae. Nervellus vertical. Discoidella absent. Propodeum short and convex, its carinae almost absent, only petiolar area has more distinct carinae; spiracle small and round. Spiracle of first segment a little before its mid-length. Ovipositor long, strongly upcurved, compressed; its tip strongly compressed and distinctly sinuate; nodus very weak (practically absent).

Type species: *Boleslawia burakowskii* sp. nov. There is a single known species, from Poland. It is described below.

## DISCUSSION

The genus *Boleslawia* gen. nov. belongs to the subtribe *Phygadeuontina*. *Boleslawia* differs from all the known genera in the shape of the ovipositor whose apical part is sinuate (Fig. 9). This genus is the most similar to the genus *Stibeutes* FOERSTER, 1850 (sensu TOWNES 1970: 100). HORSTMANN (in litt. 1991) suggested to describe this new species provisionally just in the above mentioned genus. However, *Boleslawia* distinctly differs from *Stibeutes* which has the following features:

- apical margin of the clypeus sharp and strongly upturned,
- areolet in the fore wing closed, with the second intercubitus,
- propodeum normal, completely areolated, its carinae distinct,
- ovipositor normal, with distinct nodus.

***Boleslawia burakowskii* sp. nov.**

## FEMALE DESCRIPTION

Body smooth and polished, with short, silvery hairs; face, cheek, thorax (except basal half of mesoscutum), propodeum, first segment of abdomen, and second tergite (except apical rand), granulate and mat; mesopleurum longitudinally and finely aciculate.

Head with temples roundly narrowed behind the eyes, ocellae moderately small, HO : OOL = 1 : 2.1 (Fig. 2). Face broad, its index = 0.3; clypeus broad, its index = 0.3, distinctly separated from the face, in profile weakly convex; its medio-apical part extended downwards, quite blunt; latero-apical part of the clypeus obliquely truncate with sharp border; mandible long, its lower tooth the same length as upper tooth (Fig. 1). Transverse eye diameter about as long as maximal width of tempora; oral and genal carinae of identical height; genal carina meets oral carina very far from the base of mandible (Fig. 3). Cheek short, 0.5 as long as basal width of mandible.

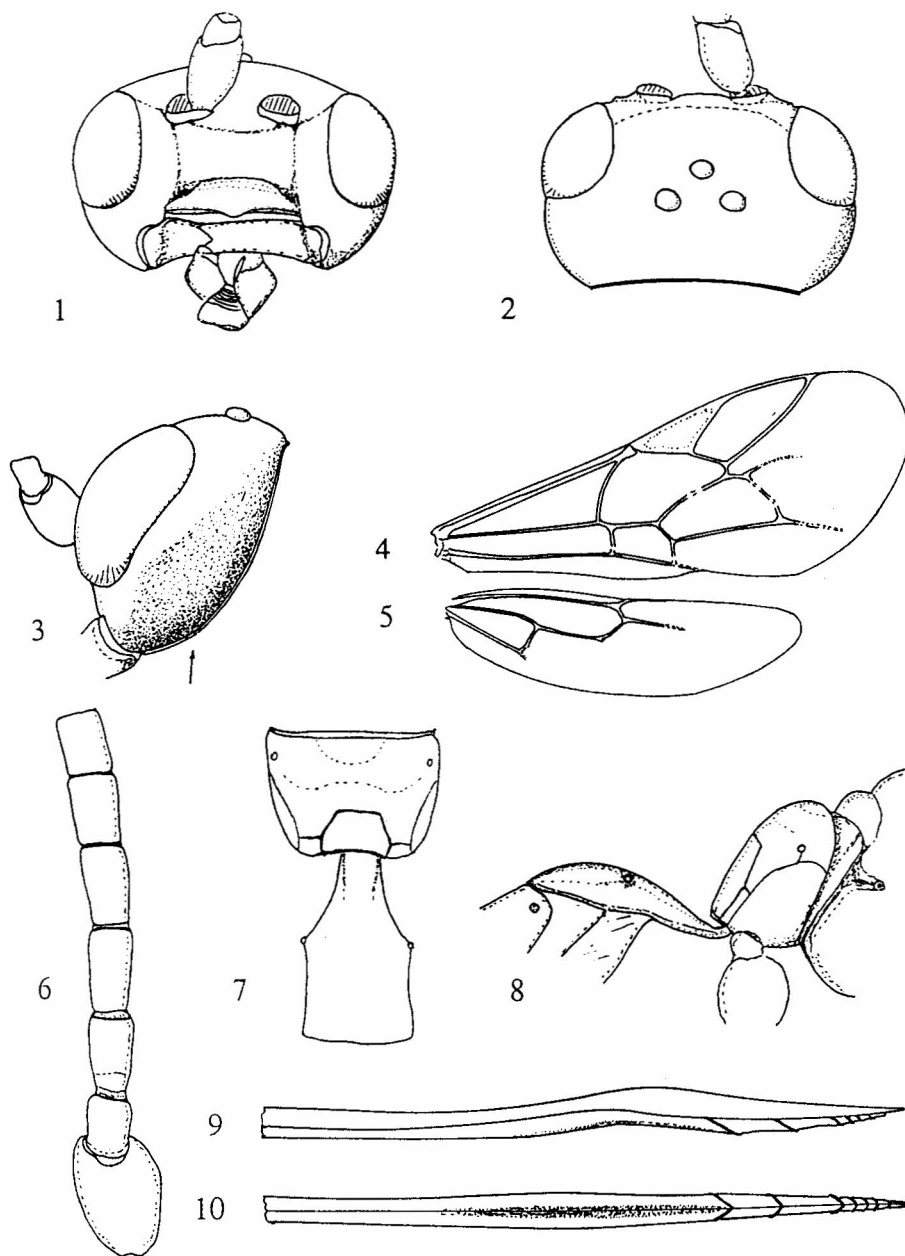
Antennae filiform, short, with 17-19 segments, middle segments square; segment (from one side) III, IV, and V index = ca 1.6, ca 1.8, and ca 1.7 (Fig. 6).

Thorax. Notaulus short, reaching 0.3 mesoscutum; epomia absent; collar of pronotum with transverse groove; mesoscutum moderately elongate, its index = ca 1.2; sternaulus weak, reaches 0.5 of mesopleurum length; postpectal carina strongly reduced, only short median part present; juxtacoxal carina absent; pleural carina more or less weak (Fig. 8).

Propodeum short and convex, its most of its carinae absent (or some of them very fine in paratype), only carinae of petiolar area and apical transverse carina more distinct, apophyses absent, spiracle small and round (Figs 7 and 8).

Legs. Hind femur short, its index = ca 3.6.

Wings (Figs 4 and 5). Radius in the middle of stigma; areolet opened and elongate, first intercubitus 0.5 as long as part of cubitus between first intercubitus



1-10. *Boleslawia burakowskii* sp. nov., female. 1-3 - head: 1 - anterior view, 2 - dorsal view, 3 - lateral view; 4 - fore wing; 5 - hind wing; 6 - basal antennal segments; 7-8 - propodeum and first segment of abdomen: 7 - dorsal view, 8 - lateral view; 9-10 - apical part of ovipositor: 9 - lateral view, 10 - ventral view

and second recurrent vein; cubitus short; nervulus distinctly distant from basal vein; cubitella short; nervellus vertical, intercepted weak and distinctly below the middle; discoidella absent.

Abdomen. First tergite rather weakly convex above, its spiracle a little before its mid-length, all carinae of first segment indistinct, very fine only at the base, practically absent; thyridium of tergite II small and round; segment I and II index = 1.8 and 0.8, postpetiolus index = 1, first plica reaches ca 0.6 of first segment (Figs 7 and 8).

Ovipositor sheath about 3.5 as long as hind tibia; ovipositor strongly upcurved, compressed, its tip strongly compressed, distinctly sinuate, and with weak teeth; its nodus practically absent (Figs 9 and 10).

Coloration black. Antennae without white band, its basal part from below brown; mandible, tegula, abdominal segments from II to apical part, brown-black; legs brown-yellow, its anterior side more pale, coxae brown-black; labium white.

Length of body: 3.4-4.0 mm, length of fore wing: 2.4-2.6 mm.

Male unknown.

Holotype (female): "S1078", "Poland, Bory Tucholskie, Łoboda (CE15) at Śliwice, 24-17.05.1986, leg. T. HUFLEJT, J. SAWONIEWCZ".

Paratype (female): "S1091", as above.

Holotype is preserved in the J. Sawoniewicz Collection at the Department of Forest Protection and Ecology, AU in Warszawa, and paratype is in the Museum and Institute of Zoology, PAS in Warszawa, Poland.

Biology. Adult form occurs in May in the layer of the pine canopy in pine forests - *Leucobryo-Pinetum* Mat. at the age of about 50 years (MATUSZKIEWICZ et al. 1993). The specimens have been caught in the plastic yellow cups (Moericke traps). Host unknown.

I dedicate this new genus and species to Dr Bolesław BURAKOWSKI, the hearty man and the Nestor of entomologists.

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