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Faunistic notes on the Mesochorinae (Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae) of Russian Fennoscandia, with description of a new *Mesochorus* species from Karelia

Фаунистические заметки о Mesochorinae (Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae) российской Фенноскандии с описанием нового вида *Mesochorus* из Карелии

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KEY WORDS: Mesochorinae, ichneumon wasps, fauna, NW Russia, new species.
КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Mesochorinae, наездники-ихневмониды, фауна, СЗ Россия, новый вид.

ABSTRACT. A list of 40 species of Mesochorinae (Hymenoptera, Ichneumonidae) resulting from study of the material collected in the Karelia and Murmansk Areas as well as in some adjacent territories, is given. Among those, 15 species, namely, *Astiphromma aggressor* (Fabricius, 1804), *A. nigrocoxatum* (Strobl, 1904), *A. tenuicorne* (Thomson, 1886), *A. uliginosum* Schwenke, 1999, *Mesochorus abraxator* Schwenke, 1999, *M. boreomontanus* Schwenke, 1999, *M. cacuminis* Schwenke, 1999, *M. cinctus* Schwenke, 1999, *M. eichhorni* Schwenke, 1999, *M. hortensis* Schwenke, 1999, *M. lacassus* Schwenke, 1999, *M. lapponicus* Thomson, 1885, *M. scandinavicus* Schwenke, 1999, *M. skaneus* Schwenke, 1999, *M. tenuiscapus* Thomson, 1886, are reported for the territory of Russia for the first time. *Mesochorus horstmanni* Schwenke, 1999 is new for the fauna of Finland. *Mesochorus tetricoides* Riedel **sp.n.** from Kivach Nature reserve is also described and illustrated; species status of *Mesochorus acutus* Schwenke, 1999 **stat.rev.** is resurrected.

РЕЗЮМЕ. Составлен список 40 видов Mesochorinae (Hymenoptera, Ichneumonidae), полученный в результате обработки материалов из Карелии и Мурманской области, а также некоторых прилежащих территорий. Из них 15 видов, а именно, *Astiphromma aggressor* (Fabricius, 1804), *A. nigrocoxatum* (Strobl, 1904), *A. tenuicorne* (Thomson, 1886), *A. uliginosum* Schwenke, 1999, *Mesochorus abraxator* Schwenke, 1999, *M. boreomontanus* Schwenke, 1999, *M. cacuminis* Schwenke, 1999, *M. cinctus* Schwenke, 1999, *M. eichhorni* Schwenke, 1999, *M. hortensis* Schwenke, 1999, *M. lacassus* Schwenke, 1999, *M. lapponicus* Thomson, 1885, *M. scandinavicus* Schwenke, 1999, *M. skaneus* Schwenke, 1999, *M. tenuiscapus* Thomson, 1886, впервые приводятся для российской территории. *Mesochorus horstmanni* Schwenke, 1999 является новым видом для фауны Финляндии. Из заповедника «Кивач» также описан *Mesochorus tetricoides* Riedel **sp.n.**; восстановлен видовой статус *Mesochorus acutus* Schwenke, 1999 **stat.rev.**

Introduction

The Republic of Karelia, as well as the Murmansk Area and Karelian Isthmus, belong to Eastern Fennoscandia and are situated in the North Western Russia. These territories are the least studied in terms of their insect fauna in Fennoscandia in general. Specifically, a thorough research of this kind is conducted in this territory only since the 1980s. This is also true for one of the largest insect families, i.e. ichneumon wasps. For example, more than 2600 species of this group are known for Finland [Söderman et al., 2010], a country with a similar territory and natural conditions. On the contrary, the Russian part of Fennoscandia is still insufficiently studied.

Members of the ichneumonid subfamily Mesochorinae were difficult to identify for a long time, and they were poorly studied until recently due to absence of adequate taxonomic treatment and reliable identification keys. European species of the genus *Astiphromma* Förster, 1869 have been recently revised [Riedel, 2015]. The present paper is the second one dealing with the subfamily Mesochorinae of Northwestern Russia. The first paper, with 33 listed species, has been recently published [Riedel, Humala, 2016], and a short review of this group can be found in this paper as well. The new faunistic reports deal mainly with *Mesochorus* Gravenhorst, 1829 species.

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Material and methods

All materials used in the present study were collected by the second author in different localities of Karelia, the Murmansk Area and some adjacent territories by sweep netting and use of various traps (Malaise, yellow pan and light ones). The materials studied are stored in collections of both authors. The type of the new species is deposited in the Zoologische Staatssammlung München (ZSM, Munich, Germany). The division of Fennoscandia into biogeographic provinces and corresponding abbreviations follow the proposals by Heikinheimo and Raatikainen [1971], with minor changes regarding the Russian territory introduced by Kravchenko and Kuznetsov [2001]. Latin names and general distributions of different species are given according to the latest version of World Ichneumonoidea Catalogue [Yu et al. 2016].

Species list

Genus *Astiphromma* Förster, 1869

Astiphromma aggressor (Fabricius, 1804)

MATERIAL. Karelia, *Kon*: Malaya Gomsel'ga, 1 km E, 62.066°N 33.98°E, cutting area, 1♀ 6.VI.2013, leg. A. Humala.

DISTRIBUTION. Western Palaearctic region, new for Russia.

Astiphromma anale (Holmgren, 1860)

MATERIAL. Karelia, *Kpor*: Ladozero, 63.580°N 35.884°E, spruce forest, yellow pan trap, 1♀ 26–29.VI.2010, leg. A. Humala; Karelia, *Kk*: Gridino 2 km SW, spruce forest, 65.9081°N 34.6304°E, Malaise trap, 2♀♀ 4.VII.–9.VIII.2007, leg. A. Humala; Murmansk Area, *Lps*: Pasvik Nature reserve, Kalkupya mt., 69.2870°N 29.3554°E, Malaise trap 7.VI.–4.VII.2007, 2♂♂, 4–30.VII.2007, 3♂♂ leg. A. Humala; Murmansk Area, *Lps*: Pasvik Nature reserve, Varlam i., 69.1376°N 29.2616°E, Malaise trap, 5♀♀ 8♂♂ 6.VI.–10.VII.2007, 1♂ 10.VII.–3.VIII.2007, leg. A. Humala; Murmansk Area, *Lps*: Pasvik Nature reserve, Menikkayoki, 69.3737°N 29.8824°E, Malaise trap, 1♂ 5.VI.–6.VII.2007, leg. A. Humala.

DISTRIBUTION. Known from Russia, including Karelia and Murmansk Area [Riedel, Humala, 2016].

Astiphromma flavoventrale Riedel, 2015

MATERIAL. Murmansk Area, *Lps*: Pasvik Nature reserve, Menikkayoki, 69.3737°N 29.8824°E, Malaise trap, 6♂♂ 5.VI.–6.VII.2007, 1♀♀ 6.VII.–14.VIII.2007, leg. A. Humala.

DISTRIBUTION. Known from Russia (Murmansk Area) [Riedel, Humala, 2016].

Astiphromma nigrocoxatum (Strobl, 1904)

MATERIAL. Karelia, *Kon*: Kivach Nature reserve, 62.2646°N 33.9798°E, aspen forest, Malaise trap, 1 ♀ 27–29.VI.1989, leg. A. Humala; Karelia, *Kon*: Kizhi skerries, Malyi Lelikovskyi i., 61.98° N, 35.16° E, meadows, 1.VII.2017, leg. A. Humala.

DISTRIBUTION. Western Palaearctic region, new for Russia.

Astiphromma splenium (Curtis, 1833)

MATERIAL. Karelia, *Kl*: Ristolahti surr., 9 km NE Sikopohja, 61.72°N 30.15°E, 1 ♀ 7.VII.2005, leg. A. Humala; Karelia, *Kon*: Kivach Nature reserve, 62.2646°N 33.9798°E, aspen forest, Malaise trap, 1 ♀ 24.VIII.–25.IX.1989, leg. A. Humala; Karelia, *Kon*: Belaya Gora, 62.583°N 33.948°E, pine forest, 1 ♂ 16.VII.2002, leg. A. Humala; Karelia, *Kp*: Prirechnyi 5 km W, Cherga r., 61.792°N 37.510°E, mixed forest, 1 ♂ 25.VI.2009, leg. A. Humala.

DISTRIBUTION. Known from Russia including Karelia [Riedel, Humala, 2016].

Astiphromma striatum (Brischke, 1880)

= *A. mandibulare* Thomson, 1886

MATERIAL. Karelia, *Kl*: Kilpola i., 61.20°N 29.98°E, mire, 1♀ 16.VI.2011, leg. A. Humala; Karelia, *Kl*: 3 km E Lahdenpohja, 61.53°N 30.26°E, 1♀ 15.VI.2015, leg. A. Humala; Karelia, *Kol*: Petrozavodsk-Lososinnoe, 61.7199°E 34.2186°E, cutting area, plot 8, yellow pan trap, 1♀ 28–31.V.2013, leg. A. Humala.

DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic region, known from Russia [Roman, 1931, Riedel, 2015] including Karelia [Riedel, Humala, 2016].

Astiphromma tenuicorne (Thomson, 1886)

MATERIAL. Karelia, *Kon*: Kivach Nature reserve, 62.2646°N 33.9798°E, aspen forest, Malaise trap, 1♀ 13–14.VII.1989, 1♀ 27.VII.–3.VIII.1989, leg. A. Humala; Murmansk Area, *Lps*: Pasvik Nature reserve, Menikkayoki, 69.3737°N 29.8824°E, Malaise trap, 1♀ 5.VI.–6.VII.2007, leg. A. Humala.

DISTRIBUTION. Western Palaearctic region, new for Russia.

Astiphromma uliginosum Schwenke, 1999

MATERIAL. Murmansk Area, *Lps*: Pasvik Nature reserve, Varlam i., 69.1376°N 29.2616°E, Malaise trap, 1♀ 6.VI.–10.VII.2007, leg. A. Humala.

DISTRIBUTION. Western Palaearctic region, new for Russia.

Astiphromma varipes (Holmgren, 1860)

MATERIAL. Karelia, *Kon*: Kivach Nature reserve, 62.2517°N 34.0070°E, pine forest, Malaise trap, 1♀ 5–9.VII.1990, leg. A. Humala.

DISTRIBUTION. Western Palaearctic region, known for Russia (Hellén, 1942), new for Karelia.

Genus *Mesochorus* Gravenhorst, 1829

Mesochorus abraxator Schwenke, 1999

MATERIAL. Murmansk Area, *Lps*: Pasvik Nature Reserve, Kalkupya mt., 69.2870°N 29.3554°E, Malaise trap, 1♀ 30.VII.–11.X.2007, leg. A. Humala.

DISTRIBUTION. Known from Czech Republic, new for Russia.

Mesochorus acutus Schwenke, 1999 **stat.rev**.

MATERIAL. Karelia, *Kpor*: Ladozero, 63.580°N 35.884°E, spruce forest, 1♀ 28.VI.2010, leg. A. Humala.

DISTRIBUTION. Known from Central Europe, reported for Karelia [Riedel, Humala, 2016] as *M. suomiensis*.

REMARK. This species was synonymized with *M. suomiensis* Schwenke, 1999 by Jussila [2011]. We have compared the types of both species and therefore suggest that these taxa are different.

Mesochorus atriventris Cresson, 1872

MATERIAL. Karelia, *Kon*: Kivach Nature reserve, 62.265°N 33.985°E, light trap, 2♀♀ 15–18.X.1990, leg. A. Humala; Murmansk Area, *Lim*: Laplandskiy Nature reserve, 67.6513°N 32.5985°E, spruce forest, Malaise trap, 1♀ 28.V.–20.IX.2014, leg. A. Humala; Murmansk Area, *Lps*: Pasvik Nature reserve, Varlam i., pine forest, 69.1376°N 29.2616°E, Malaise trap, 1♀ 10.VII.–3.VIII.2007, leg. A. Humala.

DISTRIBUTION. Known from Karelia [Riedel, Humala, 2016], new for Murmansk Area.

Mesochorus boreomontanus Schwenke, 1999

MATERIAL. Karelia, *Kon*: Malaya Gomsel'ga, 2 km E, 62.05839°N 33.9938°E, cutting area, 1♀ 5.VI.2013, leg. A. Humala.

DISTRIBUTION. Known from Northern and Central Europe, new for Russia.

Mesochorus cacuminis Schwenke, 1999

MATERIAL. Karelia, *Kon*: 1 km S Konchezero, 62.1078°N 33.9941°E, cutting area, yellow pan trap, 1♀ 4–6.VI.2013, leg. A. Humala.

DISTRIBUTION. Known from Central Europe, new for Russia.

Mesochorus cinctus Schwenke, 1999

MATERIAL. Karelia, *Kon*: Sampo mt., 62.038°N 34.097°E, pine forest, 1♀ 15.VII.2002, leg. A. Humala.

DISTRIBUTION. Known from Italy, new for Russia.

Mesochorus curvulus Thomson, 1886

MATERIAL. Karelia, *Kl*: 5 km N Impilahti, 61.7889°N 30.8654°E, meadow, 1♀ 16.VIII.2008, leg. A. Humala.

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic and Neotropic regions, known from Russia [Meyer, 1929], new for Karelia.

Mesochorus declinans Habermehl, 1922

MATERIAL. Murmansk Area, *Lim*: Laplandskiy Nature reserve, 67.6513°N 32.5985°E, spruce forest, Malaise trap, 1♀ 28.V.–20.IX.2014, leg. A. Humala.

DISTRIBUTION. Known from Russia including Murmansk Area [Riedel, Humala, 2016].

Mesochorus diluvius Schwenke, 1999

MATERIAL. Karelia, *Kton*: Bostilovo 7 km S, 62.15°N 36.78°E, mixed forest, 1♀ 10.VIII.2003, leg. A. Humala; Karelia, *Kk*: 2 km SW of Gridino, 65.9081°N 34.6304°E, spruce forest, Malaise trap, 1♀ 4.VII.–9.VIII.2007, leg. A. Humala.

DISTRIBUTION. Western Palaearctic region, known from Karelia [Riedel, Humala, 2016].

Mesochorus eichhorni Schwenke, 1999

MATERIAL. Karelia, *Kpoc*: Voloma river, Nesterov mt., 63.72°N 32.50°E, spruce forest, 1♂ 23.VI.2000, leg. A. Humala.

DISTRIBUTION. Known from Germany, new for Russia.

Mesochorus errabundus Hartig, 1838

MATERIAL. Karelia, *Kon*: Kivach Nature reserve, 62.28°N 34.00°E, boggy pine forest, 5♀♀ 4.VII.2001, leg. A. Humala.

DISTRIBUTION. Known from Karelia [Riedel, Humala, 2016].

Mesochorus frondosus Schwenke, 1999

MATERIAL. Murmansk Area, *Lps*: Pasvik Nature reserve, Varlam i., 69.1376°N 29.2616°E, Malaise trap, 1♀ 10.VII.–3.VIII.2007, leg. A. Humala.

DISTRIBUTION. Known from Germany and Russian Karelia [Riedel, Humala, 2016], new for Murmansk Area.

Mesochorus fulgurator Horstmann, 2006

MATERIAL. Karelia, *Kon*: Kivach Nature reserve, 62.265°N 33.985°E, light trap, 1♀ 20–21.VIII.1990, leg. A. Humala.

DISTRIBUTION. Northern and Central Europe, known from Karelia [Riedel, Humala, 2016].

Mesochorus horstmanni Schwenke, 1999

MATERIAL. Finland, *Kb*: Ilomantsi, Pirhu, 62.97°N 31.40°E, 1♂ 12.VII.1993, leg. A. Humala.

DISTRIBUTION. Known from Germany, new for Finland.

Mesochorus hortensis Schwenke, 1999

MATERIAL. Murmansk Area, *Lim*: Laplandskiy Nature reserve, El′yavr lake, 67.6592°N 32.6417°E, Malaise trap, 3♀♀ 26.VIII.–22.IX.2014, leg. A. Humala.

DISTRIBUTION. Central Europe, new for Russia.

Mesochorus lacassus Schwenke, 1999

MATERIAL: Murmansk Area, *Lim*: Laplandskiy Nature reserve, 67.6513°N 32.5985°E, spruce forest, Malaise trap, 1♀ 28.V.–20.IX.2014, leg. A. Humala.

DISTRIBUTION: Known from Italy, new for Russia.

Mesochorus lapponicus Thomson, 1885

MATERIAL. Karelia, *Kpor*: Myagostrov i., 64.32°N 35.93°E, seashore, 1♀ 14.VIII.2002, leg. A. Humala.

DISTRIBUTION. Northern and Central Europe, new for Russia.

Mesochorus laricis Hartig, 1838

MATERIAL. Karelia, *Kpoc*: Zhiloy i., 64.94°N 35.23°E, supralittoral zone, 1♀ 22.VII.2001, leg. A. Humala; Karelia, *Kpor*: Myagostrov i., 64.32°N 35.93°E, seashore, 1♂ 14.VIII.2002, leg. A. Humala.

DISTRIBUTION. Western Palaearctic region, known from Karelia [Riedel, Humala, 2016].

Mesochorus perticatus Schwenke, 1999

MATERIAL. Karelia, *Kton*: Bostilovo, 62.1509°N 36.7816°E, mixed forest, 1♀ 10.VIII.2003, leg. A. Humala; Karelia, *Kpoc*: Zhiloy i., 64.94°N 35.23°E, supralittoral zone, 1♀ 22.VII.2001, leg. A. Humala; Murmansk Area, *Lps*: Pasvik Nature reserve, Glukhaya Plotina, 69.3653°N 29.7484°E, yellow pan trap, 1♀ 2–4.VIII.2011, leg. A. Humala.

DISTRIBUTION. Known from Karelia [Riedel, Humala, 2016], new for Murmansk Area.

Mesochorus pictilis Holmgren, 1860

MATERIAL. Karelia, *Kpor*: Ladozero, 63.580°N 35.884°E, spruce forest, 1♂ 28.VI.2010, leg. A. Humala; Murmansk Area, *Lim*: Laplandskiy Nature reserve, 67.6513°N 32.5985°E, spruce forest, Malaise trap, 1♀ 28.V.–20.IX.2014, leg. A. Humala.

DISTRIBUTION. Known from Russia [Meyer, 1935, Riedel, Humala, 2016], new for Murmansk Area.

Mesochorus politus Gravenhorst, 1829

MATERIAL. Karelia, *Kpor*: Myagostrov i., 64.32°N 35.93°E, seashore, 1♂ 14.VIII.2002, leg. A. Humala; Karelia, *Kpor*: Perkhludy, Yuzhnyi i., 64.32°N 36.48°E, seashore, 1♂ 16.VIII.2002, leg. A. Humala.

DISTRIBUTION. Palearctic and Oriental regions, known from Russia [Meyer, 1935, Hellén, 1937, Suh et al., 1997] including Karelia [Riedel, Humala, 2016].

Mesochorus punctipleuris Thomson, 1886

MATERIAL. Murmansk Area, *Lps*: Pasvik Nature reserve, Varlam i., 69.1376°N 29.2616°E, Malaise trap, 2♀♀ 10.VII.–3.VIII.2007, leg. A. Humala.

DISTRIBUTION. Widespread in the Holarctic region, known from Russia.

Mesochorus scandinavicus Schwenke, 1999

MATERIAL. Karelia, *Kon*: Sampo mt., 62.038°N 34.097°E, pine forest, 1♂ 15.VII.2002, leg. A. Humala.

DISTRIBUTION. Known from Sweden, new for Russia.

Mesochorus semirufus Holmgren, 1860

MATERIAL. Murmansk Area, *Lps*: Pasvik Nature Reserve, Kalkupya mt., 69.2879°N 29.3554°E, Malaise trap, 1♀ 30.VII.–11.X.2007, leg. A. Humala.

DISTRIBUTION. Widespread in the Palaearctic and Oriental region, known from Karelia [Riedel, Humala, 2016].

Mesochorus skaneus Schwenke, 1999

MATERIAL. Karelia, *Kpor*: Ladozero, 63.580°N 35.884°E, spruce forest, 1♀ 28.VI.2010, leg. A. Humala; Finland, *Kb*: Syväjärvi, 63.03°N

31.35°E, Malaise trap, 1♀ 31.VIII.–4.IX.1990, leg. Tietäväinen.

DISTRIBUTION. Known from Finland and Sweden, new for Russia.

Mesochorus tenuiscapus Thomson, 1886

MATERIAL. Karelia, *Kpoc*: Voloma river, Nesterov mt., 63.72°N 32.50°E, spruce forest, 1♂ 23.VI.2000, leg. A. Humala.

DISTRIBUTION. Europe, new for Russia.

Mesochorus testaceus Gravenhorst, 1829

MATERIAL. Karelia, *Kol*: Gizhino, 61.00°N 33.80°E, birch forest, Malaise trap, 1♀ 4–6.VII.2008, leg. A. Humala; Karelia, *Kon*: Turastamozevo surr., 62.5603°N 34.7163°E, pine forest, Malaise trap, 1♂ 21.VII.–22.VIII.2012, leg. A. Humala.

DISTRIBUTION. Widespread in the Palaearctic region, known from Russia [Becker, 1857, Szépligeti, 1914] including Karelia [Riedel, Humala, 2016].

Mesochorus tachypus Holmgren, 1860

MATERIAL. Karelia, *Kpoc*: Zhiloy i., 64.94°N 35.23°E, supralittoral zone, 2♀♀ 22.VII.2001, leg. A. Humala.

DISTRIBUTION. Western Palaearctic region, known from Karelia [Riedel, Humala, 2016].

REMARK. This species has been called *"M. tetricus* Holmgren, 1860" in the revision by Schwenke [1999: 77], but Vikberg and Vårdal [2017] have clarified and corrected the synonymy of some *Mesochorus* taxa described by Holmgren, including this species.

Mesochorus tetricoides **sp.n.**
Figs 1–2.

MATERIAL. Holotypus: (♀) RUSSIA, Karelia, *Kon*: Kivach Nature reserve, 62.265°N 33.985°E, light trap, A. Humala, 5–8.X.1990 (ZSM).

DESCRIPTION. Female: Body length 3.3 mm. Flagella with 29 segments; first flagellomere length 6.8x width and 0.7x eye length; second flagellomere length 4.3x width; preapical flagellomeres c.2x longer than wide. Temples moderately and roundly narrowed behind eyes, length 0.8x eye width. Distance of lateral ocelli to eyes c.1.1x ocellar diameter. Face wide, width 1.1x length of clypeus+face and 0.95x eye length, sides slightly convergent, with fine punctures, shining. Ventral half of facial orbits and malar spaces widely striate. Frons and occiput almost smooth. Malar space length c.0.8x width of mandibular base. Mandibles with two equal teeth.

Mesoscutum with very superficial punctures, smoothened frontally and finely granulate caudally. Mesopleura with very fine and scattered hair-punctures. Area superomedia c.2x longer than wide, costulae frontal to its middle; area petiolaris about as long as wide, finely rugulose. Hind femora length 4.6x height; hind claws with short basal teeth. Areolet sessile, second recurrent veins proximal to their middle; nervuli slightly postfurcal (by 0.5–1x their diameter).

First tergite length 2.4x width, postpetiolus smooth; second tergite length 1.0x width; thyridia transverse-oval. Ovipositor sheaths thick, stab-shaped, completely pilose, length 6.7x width and 1.3x length of hind metatarsi.

Color: Black. Palps, mandibles, malar spaces, ventral half of facial orbits and clypeus apically yellowish; vertical orbits opposite to lateral ocelli with indistinct reddish spots. Flagella blackish, basal three flagellomeres pale brownish ventrally. Tegulae yellowish, mesosoma otherwise blackish. Metasoma blackish; tergites 2–7 with very narrow pale hind margins. Legs brownish-red; all coxae brownish; hind tibiae yellowish, basally and in apical 0.1 diffusely brownish; hind tarsi brown. Pterostigma ochre-yellow.

Male unknown.

Figs 1–2. *Mesochorus tetricoides* **sp.n.**: 1 — general habitus; 2 — ovipositor sheaths, lateral view.

Рис. 1–2. *Mesochorus tetricoides* **sp.n.**: 1 — общий вид; 2 — ножны яйцеклада, вид сбоку.

TAXONOMIC REMARKS. This new taxon belongs to the *angustatus* group of *Mesochorus* and is closely related to *M. tachypus* Holmgren, 1860 (*tetricus* Holmgren, 1860 sensu Schwenke, 1999). It differs by its smaller size, completely blackish mesosoma, paler pterostigma and narrow apical obfuscation of hind tibiae. It can be differentiated from the newly described *M. skanensis* Vikberg, 2017 by its color pattern (mainly blackish color of mesosoma and metasoma) and straight ovipositor sheaths. It can be differentiated from species of the *nigripes* group, especially *M. punctipleuris*, by the scattered puncture of mesopleura, longer and stouter ovipositor sheaths, and almost completely blackish metasoma.

Mesochorus vittator (Zetterstedt, 1838)

MATERIAL. Karelia, *Kton*: 6 km E Muromskoe lake, 61.487°N 36.540°E, spruce forest, 1♂ 14.VI.2003, leg. A. Humala; Karelia, *Kp*: Chumbozero, 61.8412°N 37.7534°E, mixed forest, Malaise trap, 1♀ 20–25.VI.2009, leg. A. Humala; Murmansk Area, *Lps*: Pasvik Nature reserve, Varlam i., 69.1376°N 29.2616°E, Malaise trap, 2♂♂ 10.VII.–3.VIII.2007, leg. A. Humala.

DISTRIBUTION. Widespread in the Holarctic and Neotropical regions, known from Russia [Meyer, 1929, 1935, Uchida, 1933, 1935] including Murmansk Area [Woldstedt, 1873] and Karelia [Riedel, Humala, 2016].

Mesochorus vitticollis Holmgren, 1860

MATERIAL. Karelia, *Kol*: Gizhino, 61.00°N 33.80°E, birch forest, Malaise trap, 1♀ 4–6.VII.2008, leg. A. Humala.

DISTRIBUTION. Widespread in the Western Palaearctic region, known from Russia [Meyer, 1935] including Karelia [Krogerus, 1938, Riedel, Humala, 2016].

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