

# Study on the Palearctic *Pristiphora* species (Hymenoptera: Tenthredinidae)

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HARIS, A.: *Study on the Palearctic Pristiphora species (Hymenoptera: Tenthredinidae)*.

**Abstract:** The first key is completed for the Palearctic *Pristiphora* Latreille, 1810 species. *Pristiphora araratensis* sp. n. is described. *Pristiphora kamtchatica* Malaise, 1931, *Pristiphora mesatlantica* Lacourt, 1976 and *Pristiphora amelanchieris* (Takeuchi, 1922) are new synonyms of *Pristiphora insularis* Rohwer, 1910.

**Keywords:** *Hymenoptera*, *Tenthredinidae*, *Pristiphora*, Palearctic region

## Introduction

This paper is my sixth contribution to the knowledge of the Palearctic *Pristiphora* Latreille, 1810 species after my 2 papers on the Nematinae of the Carpathian basin (HARIS, 2001 a and b), 1 paper on the world Nematinae collection (Nematinae Orbis Terrarum) of the Hungarian National History Museum, Budapest (HARIS 2003), 1 paper on the Mongolian Nematinae species, housed also in Budapest (HARIS, 2002), 1 paper on the Spanish Nematinae species (HARIS, 2004), 1 paper on the Japanese Nematinae species from the Takeuchi collection (HARIS and ZSOLNAI 2006), and finally 1 paper on the Tenthredinidae species collected from Sakhalin and the Kurile Islands and donated by Dr. Ermolenko to the HNHM, Budapest (HARIS, 2006).

The distribution of the 230 known *Pristiphora* species are mainly restricted to the Palearctic region (155 species). 26 species are recorded from the Nearctic region and 19 additional species are Holarctic (Palearctic and Nearctic). Few species are also recorded from the Oriental (21 species), Neotropical (8 species) and from the Malaisean region (Borneo, intermediate area between the Oriental and Australian faunistic area, 1 species only). No native *Pristiphora* species are known from the Afrotropical and the Australian region.

## Method and material

For the identification and studying of the European *Pristiphora* species the following keys and papers are recommended: KONOW, 1904, ENSLIN, 1918, BERLAND, 1947, BENSON, 1958, MUCHE, 1974, HELLÉN, 1975, ZHELOCHOVTSEV, 1988; LINDQVIST 1949, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1960, 1963, 1964, 1967, 1968 and 1969, CHEVIN, 1974, HARIS 2001 a,b, 2004, LACOURT 1987, 1995, 1998, LISTON 1995, ROLLER 1999, SCHEDL 1981, VIKBERG 1978, VIKBERG and KANGAS 1980, WONG, 1975, POOL and GENTILI 1999, SAVELA 2005, TAEGER and BLANK 2004.

No identification key appeared for the East Palaearctic species at all. The East-Palaearctic *Pristiphora* fauna is known from the papers listed below.

Japan: ABE and TOGASHI, 1989, HARIS and ZSOLNAI, 2006, TAKEUCHI, 1921, 1922, 1933, 1952, TOGASHI, 1977, 1989, 19901, 1997; CHINA: NIE and WEI 1998, WEI and HAIYAN 1998, WEI 2002a, b, WEI, WEN AND DENG 1999a, b, WONG 1977; SIBERIA: ENSLIN, 1919, HARIS 2006, LINDQVIST, 1970, 1975, ZINOVJEV 1993, VASILENKO 1998; MONGOLIA: HARIS 2002, 2003, NORTH AFRICA: LACOURT, 1973, 1976, 1999, ZRINGIEBL 1957; KOREA: LEE and SHU 1994 and HARIS 2003.

This identification key is partly based on the extensive *Pristiphora* collection of the HNHM, Budapest. This collection rich in Mongolian, Korean, Scandinavian and Siberian species. The Kuril and Sakhalin collection is also significant, donated by Dr. Ermolenko to Budapest.

The author had great opportunity to study the Iberian and Scandinavian *Pristiphora* fauna during his stay in Madrid under the grant of BIODIBERIA in 2004 and in Stockholm under the grant of HIGHLAT. The Takeuchi collection from Japan and Korea and the Lacourt types from the French Alps and Morocco have also been studied and photoed. The Chinese *Pristiphora* material was not received however Dr. Meicai Wei has supported this work with his analysis of the Chinese *Pristiphora* species and with many colour photos published here.

In the keys of the females, we provided more details on the species (colour and sculpture). Since these features are - more or less- the same in males, we do not repeated them in the keys of males except where it was necessary.

### List of species

Valid names are written in bold, synonym names are in italics.

- Pristiphora abbreviata*** (Hartig, 1837)  
*Gymnoychus californicus* Marlatt, 1896
- Pristiphora abietina*** (Christ, 1791)  
*Tenthredo pini* Retzius, 1783  
*Nematus abietum* Hartig, 1834  
*Nematus truncatus* Hartig, 1837
- Pristiphora acutidens*** Lindqvist, 1977
- Pristiphora affinis*** (Lindqvist, 1952)
- Pristiphora albilabris*** (C. G. Thomson, 1863)  
*Nematus collaris* Stein, 1884
- Pristiphora albitibia*** (A. Costa, 1859)  
*Pristiphora puncticeps* (C. G. Thomson, 1863 )
- Pristiphora albobalteata*** Takeuchi, 1933
- Pristiphora albomarginata*** Lindqvist, 1974
- Pristiphora alpestris*** (Konow, 1903)
- Pristiphora amaura*** Lindqvist, 1955
- Pristiphora amphibola*** (Förster, 1854)  
*Nematus fraternus* Cameron, 1885  
*Nematus laetus* Cameron, 1883
- Pristiphora anderschi*** (Zaddach, 1876)  
*Pristiphora inocreata* Konow, 1902
- Pristiphora angulata*** Lindqvist, 1974
- Pristiphora anivskiensis*** Haris, 2006

- Pristiphora aphantoneura** (Förster, 1854)  
*Nematus vicinus* Lepeletier, 1823  
*Tenthredo fulvipes* Fallén, 1808
- Pristiphora appendiculata** (Hartig, 1837)  
*Diphadnus fuscicornis* Hartig, 1837  
*Nematus cathoraticus* Förster, 1854  
*Nematus vitreipennis* Kawall, 1864  
*Pristiphora fusca* Lepeletier, 1823  
*Pristiphora ghilianii* Costa, 1894  
*Pristiphora grossulariae* Walsh, 1866  
*Pristiphora hypobalius* Zaddach, 1883  
*Pristiphora pallipes* Serville, 1823  
*Pristiphora peletieri* André, 1880  
*Pristiphora pumilus* Zaddach, 1883  
*Pristiphora rufipes* Serville, 1823
- Pristiphora apricoti** Zinovjev, 1993
- Pristiphora armata** (C. G. Thomson, 1863)  
*Nematus craetegi* Brischke, 1883  
*Nematus crassicornis* Hartig, 1837  
*Nematus ensicornis* Jacobs, 1884  
*Nematus fletcheri* Cameron, 1884  
*Nematus melanostomus* Zaddach, 1883  
*Nematus nigricollis* Cameron, 1885
- Pristiphora astragali** Vikberg, 1978
- Pristiphora aterrima** Lindqvist, 1977
- Pristiphora atlantica** Malaise, 1939  
*Pristiphora pallidiventrtris* ssp. *atlantica* Lacourt, 1987
- Pristiphora atrata** Lindqvist, 1975
- Pristiphora atripes** (Lindqvist, 1952)
- Pristiphora basidentalia** Wei & Nie, 1998
- Pristiphora beaumonti** Zirngiebl, 1957
- Pristiphora beijingensis** Zhou & Zhang, 1993
- Pristiphora bensoni** Lindqvist, 1953
- Pristiphora bifida** (Hellén, 1947)
- Pristiphora biscalis** (Förster, 1854)  
*Nematus conspersus* Zaddach, 1882  
*Nematus lateralis* Brischke, 1885  
*Nematus lativentrtris* Cameron, 1875
- Pristiphora bogdoensis** Haris, 2002
- Pristiphora borea** (Konow, 1904)  
*Pristiphora astuta* Cameron, 1885
- Pristiphora breadalbanensis** (Cameron, 1882)  
*Lygaeonemtau arcticola* Enslin, 1916  
*Lygaeonematus tromsoensis* Kiaer, 1896  
*Lygaeonematus corpulentus* Konow, 1904
- Pristiphora brevis** (Hartig, 1837)  
*Nematus fumipennis* Thomson, 1871  
*Pristiphora fuscata* Benson, 1943  
*Pristiphora thalictri fuscata* (Benson, 1958)
- Pristiphora brunniapex** Lindqvist, 1960

- Pristiphora bufo** Brischke, 1883  
*Pristiphora crassicauda* (Lindqvist, 1964)  
*Pristiphora laricicola* Verzhutskii, 1966  
*Pristiphora pallidula* Konow, 1902
- Pristiphora caiwanzhii** Wei, 1998
- Pristiphora camtschatcalis** (Enslin, 1927)
- Pristiphora carinata** (Hartig, 1837)  
*Pachynematus alticola* Enslin, 1916
- Pristiphora carpathiensis** Haris, 2001
- Pristiphora carpentieri** Konow, 1902
- Pristiphora chonganica** Wei, 2003
- Pristiphora cincta** Newman, 1837  
*Nematus quercus* Hartig, 1837  
*Pristiphora coloradensis* Marlatt, 1896  
*Pristiphora hoodi* Marlatt, 1896  
*Pristiphora identidem* Norton, 1867  
*Pristiphora idiota* Norton, 1867  
*Pristiphora idiotiformis* Rohwer, 1910  
*Pristiphora cincta* ab. *maukeniensis* Hellén, 1943  
*Pristiphora nigriventris* Hellén, 1943  
*Pristiphora cincta* ab. *nigriventris* Hellén, 1943  
*Pristiphora seorsa* Konow, 1897  
*Tenthredo borealis* Zetterstedt, 1838
- Pristiphora coactula** (Ruthe, 1859)  
*Pristiphora dawsoni* Rohwer, 1908  
*Lygaeonematus pachyvalvis* Konow, 1904
- Pristiphora compressa** (Hartig, 1837)
- Pristiphora compressicornis** (Fabricius, 1804)  
*Nematus callicercus* Thomson, 1862  
*Nematus cebrionicornis* A. Costa, 1859  
*Nematus platycerus* Hartig, 1840  
*Nematus vallator* Vollenhoven, 1858
- Pristiphora concolor** (Lindqvist, 1952)
- Pristiphora condei** Lindqvist, 1955
- Pristiphora confusa** Lindqvist, 1955
- Pristiphora congener** (W. F. Kirby, 1882)  
*Pristiphora flavipes* (Zetterstedt, 1838)
- Pristiphora coniceps** Lindqvist, 1955  
*Pristiphora ruficornis* var. *integra* (Hellén, 1948)
- Pristiphora conjugata** (Dahlbom, 1835)  
*Nematus aurantiacus* Kaltenbach, 1874  
*Nematus gonymelas* Stephens, 1835  
*Pristiphora conjugatella* (Dahlbom, 1835)  
*Pristiphora discoidalis* (C. G. Thomson, 1888)  
*Pristiphora conjugata* var. *ulbrichti* Enslin, 1916
- Pristiphora cretica** Schedl, 1981
- Pristiphora decipiens** (Enslin, 1916)  
*Pristiphora compressa* var. *decipiens* (Enslin, 1916)  
*Pristiphora saxesenii* (Hartig, 1837)
- Pristiphora discolor** Lindqvist, 1975



- Pristiphora dissimilis** Lindqvist, 1971  
**Pristiphora dochmocera** (C. G. Thomson, 1871)  
**Pristiphora erichsoni** (Hartig, 1837)  
    *Nematus notabilis* Cresson, 1880  
**Pristiphora exigua** (Lindqvist, 1955)  
**Pristiphora ezomatsuvora** Togashi, 1977  
**Pristiphora fausta** (Hartig, 1837)  
**Pristiphora flavipicta** Lindqvist, 1975  
**Pristiphora flavomontana** Haris, 2002  
**Pristiphora flavopleura** Haris, 2002  
**Pristiphora formosana** Rohwer, 1916  
**Pristiphora forsiusi** Enslin, 1916  
    *Pristiphora conjugata* var. *forsiusi* Enslin, 1916  
**Pristiphora frigida** (Boheman, 1865)  
    *Pristiphora adelungi* Konow, 1902  
**Pristiphora fulviceps** Takeuchi, 1933  
**Pristiphora fulvobalteata** Takeuchi, 1933  
**Pristiphora funerula** (A. Costa, 1859)  
    *Lygaeonematus friesei* Konow, 1904  
**Pristiphora gaunitzi** Lindqvist, 1968  
**Pristiphora gayaensis** Togashi and Tano, 1987  
**Pristiphora geniculata** (Hartig, 1840)  
    *Nematus cheilon* Zaddach, 1883  
**Pristiphora gerula** (Konow, 1904)  
    *Pristiphora pseudosaxesenii* Lindqvist, 1968  
**Pristiphora glauca** Benson, 1954  
    *Pristiphora takagii* Wong, 1975  
    *Pachynematus laricivorus* Takagi, 1931  
**Pristiphora groenblomi** (Lindqvist, 1952)  
**Pristiphora hoverlaensis** Haris, 2001  
**Pristiphora hyperborea** Malaise, 1921  
**Pristiphora ifranensis** Lacourt, 1973  
**Pristiphora insularis** Rohwer, 1910  
    *Pristiphora kamtchatica* Malaise, 1931 **syn. nov.**  
    *Amauronematus amelanchieris* Takeuchi, 1922 **syn. nov.**  
    *Pristiphora luteiventris* Koch, 1989  
    *Pristiphora mesatlantica* Lacourt, 1976 **syn. nov.**  
    *Pristiphora paedida* (Konow, 1904)  
**Pristiphora issikii** Haris and Zsolnai, 2006  
**Pristiphora jakowlewi** (Jakovlev, 1891)  
**Pristiphora karvoneni** (Lindqvist, 1952)  
**Pristiphora kontuniemii** (Lindqvist, 1952)  
**Pristiphora kuznetzovororum** (Enslin, 1919)  
**Pristiphora lanifica** (Zaddach, 1883)  
**Pristiphora laricis** (Hartig, 1837)  
    *Nematus laricivorus* Brischke, 1884  
    *Nematus leucocnemis* Förster, 1854  
    *Nematus oblungus* Cameron, 1882  
    *Nematus ruficollis* Hartig, 1840  
    *Nematus rusticanus* Brischke, 1883  
    *Pachynematus ravidus* Konow, 1903

- Pristiphora lativentris** (C. G. Thomson, 1871)  
*Nematus alpicola* Konow, 1904  
*Pristiphora buccoda* Kincaid, 1900  
*Nematus extremus* Holmgren, 1883  
*Nematus scoticus* Cameron, 1811
- Pristiphora leucopodia** (Hartig, 1837)  
*Nematus placidus* Cameron, 1878  
*Pristiphora leucopodia* var. *flavipes* Lindqvist, 1942  
*Pachynematus sagulatus* Konow, 1903
- Pristiphora leucopa** Hellén, 1947  
*Pristiphora ruficornis* var. *leucopus* Hellén, 1947
- Pristiphora lili** Wei, 1998
- Pristiphora lineogenata** Wei, 2002
- Pristiphora listoni** Lacourt, 1998
- Pristiphora longicornis** (Malaise, 1931)
- Pristiphora longitangia** Wei, 1998
- Pristiphora luteipes** Lindqvist, 1955  
*Pristiphora pygmaea* Lindqvist, 1964
- Pristiphora maesta** (Zaddach, 1876)  
*Nematus brevicornis* C. G. Thomson, 1863  
*Pristiphora insularis* (Malaise, 1921)  
*Nematus parvicornis* Kirby, 1882
- Pristiphora malaisei** (Lindqvist, 1952)
- Pristiphora melanocarpa** (Hartig, 1840)  
*Nematus wüstenii* Stein, 1885  
*Pristiphora ortinga* Kincaid, 1900
- Pristiphora melanopygialia** Wei, 1999
- Pristiphora memoriakaszabi** Haris, 2002
- Pristiphora micromongolica** Haris, 2002
- Pristiphora micronematica** Malaise, 1931  
*Pristiphora leucostoma* (Lindqvist, 1952)
- Pristiphora mollis** (Hartig, 1837)  
*Nematus whitei* Cameron, 1878  
*Pachynematus kontkaneni* Lindqvist, 1960  
*Lygaeonematus mollis* ab. *rufonotata* Lindqvist, 1942
- Pristiphora mongoloexigua** Haris, 2002
- Pristiphora mongolofausta** Haris, 2003
- Pristiphora mongololaricis** Haris, 2003
- Pristiphora mongolonigrocauda** Haris, 2002
- Pristiphora monogynae** (Hartig, 1840)  
*Nematus catulus* Zaddach, 1883  
*Nematus crassispina* Cameron, 1885  
*Nematus filicornis* Thomson, 1862  
*Nematus hibernicus* Cameron, 1878  
*Nematus ludens* Costa, 1894  
*Nematus namus* Zaddach, 1883  
*Nematus pullus* Förster, 1854  
*Nematus serotinus* Zaddach, 1883
- Pristiphora murielae** Lacourt, 1995
- Pristiphora nankingensis** Wong, 1977

**Pristiphora nestor** (Zhelochovtsev, 1981)

**Pristiphora nievesi** Haris, 2004

**Pristiphora nigella** (Förster, 1854)

*Nematus acerosus* Hartig, 1840

*Nematus furvescens* Cameron, 1875 (?)

*Nematus obscurus* Zaddach, 1884 (?)

*Nematus obscurior* Dalla Torre, 1894

*Nematus occultus* Förster, 1854

*Nematus paralellus* Hartig, 1840

*Nematus xanthomus* Zaddach, 1884

*Pristiphora xanthoma* Pasteels, 1946

*Pristiphora xanthoma* Muche, 1974

*Tenthredo ambiguus* Fallén, 1808

**Pristiphora nigriceps** (Hartig, 1840)

*Nematus bistriatus* Thomson, 1871

**Pristiphora nigrocarpa** (Takagi, 1931)

**Pristiphora nigrocoreana** Haris and Zsolnai, 2006

**Pristiphora nigrogroenblomi** Haris, 2002

**Pristiphora nigromongolica** Haris, 2002

**Pristiphora nigropuncticeps** Haris, 2002

**Pristiphora nigrotarsalina** Wei, 2003

**Pristiphora nishijimai** Togashi, 1997

**Pristiphora nordmani** (Lindqvist, 1949)

**Pristiphora obliqualis** Wei, 2003

**Pristiphora oligalucina** Wei, 2002

**Pristiphora opaca** Lindqvist, 1955

**Pristiphora pallida** (Konow, 1904)

**Pristiphora pallidiventris** (Fallén, 1808)

*Nematus brevisculus* Evesmann, 1847

*Nematus caudalis* Eversmann, 1847

*Nematus cirrhostomus* Zaddach, 1882

*Nematus ephippiger* Hartig, 1840

*Nematus flavicomus* Tischbein, 1846

*Nematus gemellus* Förster, 1854

*Nematus graminis* Cameron, 1874

*Nematus marshalli* Cameron, 1875

*Nematus nigricans* Eversmann, 1847

*Pristiphora denudata* Konow, 1902

*Pristiphora flaviapex* Hellén, 1948

*Pristiphora myosotidis* Stephens, 1835

*Pristiphora nigrofemorata* Hellén, 1948

*Pristiphora ostiaria* MacGillivray, 1920

*Pristiphora pallicoxa* Rohwer, 1910

*Pristiphora pallidiventris* var. *conductus* Ruthe, 1859

*Pristiphora pallidiventris* var. *nigrofemoratus* Hellén, 1948

*Pristiphora pallidiventris* ab. *flaviapex* Hellén, 1948

*Pristiphora pallidiventris* var. *denudata* Konow, 1902

*Pristiphora pallidiventris* var. *haemorrhoidalis* Enslin, 1916

*Pristiphora pallidiventris* ssp. *megalpina* Lacourt, 1987

*Pristiphora pallidiventris* var. *stigmatica* Enslin, 1916

- Pristiphora xanthotrachela* Rohwer, 1913  
*Pristiphora zella* Rohwer, 1909
- Pristiphora parnasia** Konow, 1902
- Pristiphora parva** (Hartig, 1837)  
*Lygaeonematus ambiguus* var. *flavator* Enslin, 1916  
*Nematus germanicus* Dalla Torre, 1894  
*Nematus nigricornis* Zaddach, 1883
- Pristiphora piceae** (Zhelochovtsev, 1988)
- Pristiphora politivaginata** (Takeuchi, 1933)  
*Pristiphora harai* Togashi, 1989 (?)
- Pristiphora pseudocoactula** (Lindqvist, 1952)
- Pristiphora pseudodecipiens** Benes and Kristek, 1976  
*Pristiphora decipiens* Wong, 1916
- Pristiphora pseudogeniculata** Lindqvist, 1969
- Pristiphora pseudomelanocarpa** Haris, 2006
- Pristiphora punctifrons** (C. G. Thomson, 1871)  
*Nematus platyceros* Zaddach, 1883  
*Nematus pruni* Brischke, 1883  
*Pristiphora aspericeps* Lindqvist, 1960  
*Pristiphora punctifrons* ab. *maculipleura* Hellén, 1948  
*Pristiphora viridana* Konow, 1902
- Pristiphora pusilla** Malaise, 1921
- Pristiphora retusa** (C. G. Thomson, 1871)
- Pristiphora reuteri** (Lindqvist, 1960)
- Pristiphora ribisi** Togashi, 1990
- Pristiphora robusta** (Konow, 1895)
- Pristiphora ruficornis** (Olivier, 1811)  
*Pristiphora testaceicornis* Serville, 1823
- Pristiphora rufipes** Serville, 1823  
*Nematus alnivorus* Hartig, 1840  
*Nematus aquilegiae* Vollenhoven, 1866  
*Nematus selandrioides* Costa, 1859  
*Pristiphora fusca* Serville, 1823
- Pristiphora salicivora** (Takeuchi, 1922)
- Pristiphora sareptana** Kuznetzov-Ugamskij, 1924  
*Pristiphora moravica* Gregor, 1940
- Pristiphora sauteri** Rohwer, 1916
- Pristiphora saxesenii** (Hartig, 1837)  
*Pristiphora thalenhorsti* Wong, 1975
- Pristiphora shinoharai** Haris and Zsolnai 2006
- Pristiphora similis** Kuznetzov-Ugamskij, 1924
- Pristiphora simplicifrons** Malaise, 1931
- Pristiphora sinensis** Wong, 1977  
*Pristiphora huangi* Xiao, 1990
- Pristiphora sootryeni** Lindqvist, 1955
- Pristiphora staudingeri** (Ruthe, 1859)  
*Nematus agilis* Zaddach, 1883  
*Pristiphora asperulata* Benson, 1935  
*Pristiphora circularis* Kincaid, 1900
- Pristiphora subarctica** (Forsslund, 1936)  
*Pristiphora pseudosaxesenii* Lindqvist, 1968

- Pristiphora subbifida** (C. G. Thomson, 1871)  
**Pristiphora subopaca** Lindqvist, 1955  
**Pristiphora tenuicornis** (Lindqvist, 1955)  
**Pristiphora tenuiserra** (Lindqvist, 1958)  
**Pristiphora terramongolica** Haris, 2002  
**Pristiphora testacea** (Jurine, 1807)  
*Nematus betularius* Hartig, 1837  
*Nematus brevicornis* Cameron, 1880  
*Nematus erythrogaster* Thomson, 1871  
*Nematus melaneurus* Hartig, 1840  
*Nematus parvicornis* Cameron, 1885  
*Tenthredo betulae* Retzius, 1783  
**Pristiphora tetrica** (Zaddach, 1883)  
*Nematus tetricus* var. *velata* Zaddach, 1883  
**Pristiphora thalictri** (Kriechbaumer, 1884)  
*Pristiphora henschi* Konow, 1902  
**Pristiphora thalictricola** Lindqvist, 1974  
**Pristiphora thalictrivora** Lindqvist, 1962  
*Pristiphora rufiventris* Lindqvist, 1974  
**Pristiphora thomsoni** Lindqvist, 1953  
**Pristiphora trilobita** Haris, 2002  
**Pristiphora trochanterica** (Lindqvist, 1952)  
**Pristiphora truncatiserra** Lindqvist, 1975  
**Pristiphora tuberculatina** Wei, 2003  
**Pristiphora variipes** (Lindqvist, 1952)  
*Pristiphora sermola* Liston, 1993  
**Pristiphora werzhutskii** Lindqvist, 1970  
**Pristiphora wesmaeli** (Tischbein, 1853)  
*Nematus solea* Vollenhoven, 1870  
**Pristiphora zhejiangensis** Wei, 1995  
**Pristiphora zhongi** Wei, 2002

## Keys to the species

### Females

1. Sawsheath apically emarginated (Figs. 1-9 and 33) (see also Table G). (Subgenus *Pristiphora* Latreille, 1810) and *Oligonematus* Zhelochovtsev, 1988.....2.  
 - Sawsheath various but rarely emarginated apically (Figs. 10-49.) if apically emarginated then long elongated (Fig. 10, 39 and 40) .....7.
2. Sawsheath very deeply emarginated (Fig. 1).....**Table A**  
 - Apical emargination of the sawsheath normal (Figs. 2-9).....3.
3. Abdomen yellow or ochraceous or black with reddish or white middle band or only the abdominal sternites light coloured.....4.  
 - Abdomen black, at most only abdominal apex light coloured around the sawsheath.6.
4. Claws bifid or subbifid. Abdomen always yellow (the first tergite frequently black). Pcs. 203 and 220.....**Table B**  
 - Claws with small inner tooth. Abdomen variously coloured (sometimes in colour similar to those in table B). If the claw bifid or subbifid, abdomen at least dorsally black.....5.
5. Inner hind tibial spur short, about as long as or even little shorter than the apical

- width of hind tibia but always shorter than half of basitarsus. Hind femora entirely light coloured, except the two large East Palaearctic species: *P. sinensis* Wong and *P. apricoti* Zinovjev. Figs.: 181-182 and 187-188. .... **Table C**
- Inner hind tibial spur longer than apical width of hind tibia, equal to half of the basitarsus or even longer. Figs. 184-185, 198, 206-208, 210-213, 216 and 219..... **Table D**
6. Legs ochraceous or dark yellow. Wings frequently infuscate. (Hyaline winged species are also frequent). (3.0)4.0-5.5 mm, never reach the 6.0 mm. Fig. 183.... **Table E**
- Legs black and white, sometimes wholly black or wholly white. If yellow colouration occur, than it is never ochraceous, rather pale yellow. Some species may exceed even the 6.0 mm. 3.0-8.0 mm. Figs. 191, 205, 214 and 221..... **Table F**
7. Sawsheath elongated and apically emarginated, although the apical emargination sometimes not clearly visible in *P. laricis* (Hartig) (*Oligonematus* Zhelochovtsev, 1988 and *Lygaeonematus* Konow, 1890 in part). Figs. 10, 39 and 40..... **Table G**
- Sawsheath different, if even elongated, then never emarginated apically.....8.
8. Head and thorax (including mesonotum and mesopleuron) with dense, coriaceous sculpture, matt. (If antenna light reddish brown with only scape and pedicel black, see table **K**). Middle sized or larger species, mostly 5.0-7.0 mm (4.0-9.0 mm). Sawsheath never elongated, sometimes triangular, or rectangular as they figured in Figs. 11-17. Ground colour always black with straw or in other species, ochraceous colouration on pronotal margin or pronotal corners, labrum, tegula, trochanters, knees, more or less on tarsi, sometimes even on femora or even on the apical part of the abdomen as well. More or less plump species in shape. Subgenus *Lygaeotus* Liston, 1993)..... **Table H**
- Various sculptured species. At least part of the thorax (mesonotum and/or mesopleuron) more or less shiny. If dense coriaceous sculpture occur, than not occupy all parts of head and thorax or smaller species or differently coloured or with different sawsheath structure.....9.
9. Sawsheath laterally compressed (Figs. 41-46 and 51-55). Abdominal apex in dorsal view frequently compressed. Apex of sawsheath in lateral view more or less truncate. (Subgenus *Lygaeonematus* Konow, 1890). See also Fig. 200..... **Table I**
- Sawsheath various, but never compressed laterally, abdominal apex normal. Mostly small or middle sized species (with only few larger species) variously coloured and with various sawsheath structure (Figs.17-40 and 48-50, 56).....10.
10. Large species (8 mm or larger) with red girdled abdomen. Sawsheath in Fig. 36. [Abdomen red, but 1st segment, base of the 2nd (mostly) and 6-9th segments black. Thorax and head black. Tegula and frequently hind margin of pronotum brownish. Labrum frequently whitish. Ventral side of antenna brown. Legs brown, coxae, fore trochanters frequently, sometimes apex of middle femur, apices of tibiae and tarsi black. Wings hyaline, costa and stigma brown or blackish brown. Head behind the eyes parallel.] 8.5-9.5 mm..... **P. erchsonii** (Hartig)
- Northern and Central Europe, Eastern Siberia, South Siberian mountains, Trans Baikal, Russian Far East, Spain, China, Japan, Korea and North America (Canada and USA).
- Smaller or middle sized species. Abdomen without red girdle. Most of the species dominantly black or black with light sternites. Extremely light species may also frequently occur. (In this case, the total abdomen and/or thorax and/or head light coloured).....11.
11. Sawsheath oval in dorsal view with dorso-apical fovea (Figs. 48-49) (Subgenus *Sharliphora* Wong, 1969) Small species. 3.0-4.5 mm..... **Table J**
- Sawsheath different.....12.
12. Black bodied species. Abdomen dorsally and ventrally always black, at most only around the sawsheath may be light coloured. On thorax, the light colouration restricted (if occur) to the pronotal corners or pronotal margins and/or to the tegula. Legs with

variable light colour. Figs. 197, 202, 209 and 218.....**table K**  
 - More extensively light coloured species. Abdominal sternites light or the total body sometimes even the head light coloured. Figs. 192 and 196.....**table L**

### Males

1. Head and the whole thorax densely punctured matt. Larger species: (5.0) 6.0-7.0 mm. Apex of penis valve acute, with ventral bypass (Figs. 57-64) except *P. mollis* (Hartig) (Fig. 56). Body dominantly black. Pronotum, tegula and legs partly straw yellow or ochraceous.....**Table M**  
 - At least partly the thorax (mesopleuron or mesonotum) more or less shining. If the species is matt than smaller and/or penis valve structure and coloration different.....2.
2. Mesosternum always pale. Body variously coloured from dark till wholly pale. Penis valves in Figs. 132 and 151-161.....**Table N**  
 - Mesosternum dark (mostly black).....3.
3. At least abdominal sternites in the middle yellow or abdomen red banded.....**Table O**  
 - Abdominal tergites and sternites always dark (Sometimes apical sternite(s) of abdomen may be light coloured).....4.
4. Penis valve curved in the middle, its lobe chitinised and golden coloured with small spines along its margin (Figs.64-72) or penis valve with fine cilia on dorsal margin (Figs. 72-80).....**Table P**  
 - Penis valve different.....5.
5. Penis valve with hook (Figs. 107-130). Dominantly black species, tegula may be pale. Legs black and white, sometimes entirely dark (black and dark brown) or entirely white.....**Table Q**  
 - Penis valve without hook. Variously coloured species.....6.
6. Penis valve acute (Figs. 162 and 163). Thorax, head and legs more or less coloured with yellow. Small species 3.0-4.5 mm.(Subgenus *Sharliphora* Wong, 1969).....**Table R**  
 - Penis valve different. Head, thorax and abdominal tergites and sternites dominantly black. Pronotum, tegula may be light coloured.....**Table S**

### FEMALES

#### Table A

Subgenus *Pristiphora* Latreille, 1810. Sawsheath extremely deeply notched, has a pair of pliers shape, see Fig. 1.

1. Abdomen yellow with longitudinal black stripe. Head ochraceous (in male with large black spot on frontal area). Sawsheath in Fig. 1. Thorax black with ochraceous spots. Hind legs black. (Fig. 186) 6.0-8.0 mm.....***P. fausta*** (Hartig)

Hungary, Austria, Belgium, Slovakia, Switzerland, Germany, France, Netherlands, Portugal, Turkey and Asia Minor.

- Abdominal tergites black, sternites and sawsheath yellow. Head black but labrum, mandibles and clypeal margin yellow. Thorax black only pronotum and tegula yellow. Legs nearly entirely yellow, only the very base of hind coxa black and apex of hind tibia with light brown ring. Fig. 194. Small species: 4.1 mm. Males unknown.....***P. mongolofausta*** Haris

Known only from Mongolia.

**Table B**

Subgenus *Pristiphora* Latreille, 1810. Claws always bifid, subbifid, abdomen yellow above and beneath, black spots may occur on the tergites. Hind legs are at least partly light coloured. Stigma black or dark brown. (If the abdomen is black above, the legs are yellowish and the claws are always subbifid: check the *pallidiventris* Fallén group, table D, points: 11-14., Chinese species).

1. Head and thorax and hind legs always black. Abdomen variable but sternites always yellow. Sawsheath black, weakly notched. 4.5-5.0 mm. [Frontal area hardly outlined. Body shiny. Claws with long inner tooth. Wings slightly infuscate. Venation and stigma black.].....*P. tetrica* Zaddach

Belgium, Switzerland, Czech, Slovakia, Germany, Denmark, France.

- Hind legs partly light coloured. Abdomen dominantly yellow.....2.

2. Mesopleuron yellow or black with yellow spot.....3.

- Mouthparts, orbits and thorax entirely black (Fig. 220), sawsheath subtruncate (Fig. 4).

The smallest species of the group. Male unknown. 4.0-5.0 mm.....*P. nievesi* Haris

Known only from Spain.

3. Mesopleuron and orbits entirely or dominantly (upper half) yellow. [Head black. Ventral side of antennal flagellar segments, frequently the whole orbits, or a spot on the upper corner of the eyes yellow. Sometimes the head dominantly yellow with black frontal area. Antenna black with light ventral side. Thorax yellow. Mesonotum, middle part of metanotum, mesosternum and frequently the hind part of mesepisternum black. Fig. 203. Abdomen yellow. Last abdominal segment and the apex of the sawsheath frequently black. Legs yellow, apex of hind tibiae and hind tarsi black. Wings hyaline, stigma dark brown.] 4.5-7.0 mm.....*P. subbifida* (Thomson)

Hungary, Czech, Croatia, Slovakia, Cyprus, Switzerland, Denmark, Germany, France, Ukraine, and Russia: Donetsk Region.

- Mesopleuron partly black, orbits entirely black.....4.

4. Abdominal tergites 1-3 and 7-8 with black spots (these spots may absent from tergites 3 and 7). Labrum, clypeus and a triangular supraclypeal spot yellow. [Thorax black, pronotum (except medial part), tegula and partly the mesopleuron yellow.] 5.0 mm.....*P. carpentieri* (Konow)

Hungary, France, Asia Minor and Russia: Voronezh region.

- Abdomen yellow, only first tergite black. Head, including clypeus black. [Thorax black, pronotum (except middle part) and a wide mesopleural band yellow.]. 6.0 mm.

.....*P. parnasia* (Konow)

Greece including Crete.

**Table C**

Subgenus *Pristiphora* Latreille, 1810. Richly coloured with yellow or reddish. In one species (*P. sinensis* Wong), body mainly light brown. Claws with small inner tooth, never bifid. Inner hind tibial spur short, about as long as or even little longer than the apical width of hind tibia.

1. Abdomen in female entirely light coloured or ochraceous with insignificant black spot mainly on the first tergite.....2.

- Abdomen medially red, sometimes only ventrally light coloured. Most of the species has light coloured stigma (except *P. anderschi* Zaddach with black stigma).....4.

2. Mesopleuron black.....3.

- Thorax and legs ochraceous, only the mesosternum black (Fig. 187). 5.0-5.9 mm. Male unknown.....*P. flavomontana* Haris

Mongolia.



3. Abdomen and sawsheath yellow with deep apical emargination. Head black, clypeus, labrum, gena, face below antenna, lower inner orbits and antenna below yellow. Mesonotal lobes, mesoscutellum, mesosternum, mesopleuron black, pronotum and tegula yellow. Legs entirely yellow, only apex of hind tibia and hind tarsi dark infuscate. Saw with high denticles. 5.0-7.0 mm.....*P. testacea* (Jurine)

Hungary, Belgium, Switzerland, Czech, Slovakia, Croatia, Germany, England, France, Ireland, Netherlands, Romania, Ukraine, Central Russia, West Siberian Plain, Finland and China

- Abdomen reddish ochraceous, first tergite mostly black, insignificant dark infuscation also occurs on tergites 2-4. Mesosternum, mesopleuron, middle lobes of mesonotum black (Fig. 181). Lateral lobes ochraceous with longitudinal black bands, otherwise reddish ochraceous, mesoscutellum also ochraceous. Pronotum black with whitish margin, tegula whitish. Femora mostly black, tibiae whitish ochraceous. sawsheath like in Fig. 3. 9.5 mm.....*P. apricoti* Zinovjev

Korea.

4. Stigma dark: black or dark brownish black. Abdomen variously coloured. Antenna entirely black. Face entirely black.....5.

- Stigma light coloured. Antenna yellow or brown below, sometimes only the 5 apical segment light coloured. Lower part of face light coloured.....6.

5. Stigma and antenna entirely black. Head black with brownish labrum. Abdominal tergites 1 and 9 black. Sawsheath narrower than hind tibial apex and apically slightly emarginated. 5.0-6.0 mm. [Black. Labrum and frequently the anterior clypeal margin white. Narrow hind corners of pronotum and tegula yellow. Abdominal sternites entirely and the middle tergites more or less yellow. Legs yellow, bases of coxae, apices of hind tibiae and hind tarsi black. Wings hyaline, costa light coloured, stigma dark brown.]

.....*P. anderschi* Zaddach

Czech, Germany, Ukraine, and Russia: Strelitsa steppe and Crimea.

- Antenna black, stigma dark brownish-black. Head black with brownish frontal area. Frontal area pentagonal and sunken. Thorax black, only mesoscutellum and lateral lobes of mesonotum light brown, the later with longitudinal black strip. Abdominal tergites 1-3 black, the others light brown with wide black confluent middle spots. Fig. 182. Abdominal sternites light brown. Tibiae light brown, femora mostly black. Sawsheath in Fig. 3. 8.5 mm. ....*P. sinensis* Wong

Known from Korea and China.

6. Larger species, 5.0-6.0 mm.....7.

- Small species, 4.0-4.2 mm. Thorax black, prothorax and tegula yellow. Upper half of mesopleuron ochraceous (rarely brown). Abdomen (except the ochraceous last tergite) black above and ochraceous below. Fig. 188. Sawsheath very deeply emarginated (Fig.

7). Male unknown.....*P. flavopleura* Haris

Mongolia and Russia: Irkutsk obl.

7. Mesopleuron and abdominal tergites with black median line. Sawsheath normally emarginated. 5.0-6.0 mm.....*P. forsiusi* Enslin

Russia: Northwest, Pacific coasts, Kamtchatka and Finland.

- Mesopleuron yellow. Abdomen with wide median black strip (rarely entirely yellow). 6.0-7.5 mm. [Black. Mandibles, labrum frequently, more or less clypeus, sometimes middle of supraclypeal area light yellow. Pronotum, tegula, middle part of mesepisternum yellow-yellowish brown. Sometimes the whole mesopleuron black. Abdominal sternites yellow. Apex of sawsheath black. Abdominal tergites with black longitudinal band or rarely entirely yellow. Legs yellow. Apex of hind tarsus black.]

.....*P. conjugata* (Dahlbom)

All Europe, Russia throughout, Trans-Caucasus, Armenia, Iran, Tien Shan, Eastern Siberia, Japan and China

**Table D**

Subgenus *Pristiphora* Latreille, 1810. Abdominal sternites more or less yellow, ochraceous or red coloured. Abdominal tergites black or with red or white band or entirely yellow or yellow with black apex. Claw with small inner tooth or sometimes subbifid. If subbifid, abdominal tergites are black. Inner hind tibial spur equal or longer than hind basitarsus.

1. Body large, males: 6.0 mm, females: 7.0-7.5 mm. Head finely punctured. Length of 3rd antennal segment variable.....2.

- Body small, males: 4.0-4.5 mm, females: 5.0-6.5 mm. Head frequently densely punctured. Third antennal segment in females mostly shorter than larger ocular diameter (in *P. fulvobalteata* Takeuchi equal).....3.

2. Tergites 3-5 (except 2-2 rectangular spots on each tergites) reddish yellow, tergites 2 and 6 dominantly or wholly black, tergites 1 and 7-9 black. The whole ventral abdomen reddish yellow in females. Costa light coloured, stigma dark brown. White or dirty whitish: labrum, clypeus (sometimes medially black), triangular supraclypeal spot, lower orbits (sometimes wholly black), pronotal margin, mostly the tegula. Third antennal segment in female equal to the larger ocular diameter. Bases of hind coxae, fore and middle coxae entirely, apical half of hind femur (sometimes nearly all femora) and hind tarsi black. Male unknown. 7.0-7.5 mm.....***P. condei*** Lindqvist

Latvia, Finland, Northwest and Central Russia.

(*Pristiphora chalybeata* Benson, 1963 from Burma also runs here. Colour black with slightly bluish metallic sheen. Yellowish white: third abdominal segment (except for median dorsal patch), underside of 4th segment, mouthparts, trochanters, apex of front femur, front tibia, basal fifth of hind tibia, tarsus (except apical segment) of front and middle legs and outer side of hind tarsus. Wings hyaline, with stigma and venation black. 7.5 mm. Sawsheath only slightly emarginated in dorsal view. Compare with *P. albobalteata* Takeuchi in couplet 7).

- Abdomen only ventrally and mainly the legs pale brown. Hind femora and tibiae white but hind tibiae with black apex. Labrum and clypeus reddish brown. Otherwise black. Third antennal segment in female shorter than larger ocular diameter. 6.0-7.0 mm.

.....***P. gaunitzi*** Lindqvist  
Sweden.

3. Abdomen with red middle band. Pics. 185 and 219.....4.

- Abdomen without red band, black above or entirely yellow or yellow with black apex, or abdomen black with white middle band, sometimes only the last abdominal tergite light above, in this case, the light colour more extent on sternites and lateral part of tergites. Pics. 184, 198, 206-208, 210-213, 216 and 222.....5.

4. The middle band of abdomen without central black spots on tergites. Hind femora more or less black, but basal part always black. Melanic form rarely occurs. 5.5-6.5 mm. [Head and thorax black. Sometimes the labrum or the anterior margin of clypeus whitish. Hind corners (or sometimes hind margin) of pronotum and tegula yellow. Abdomen variously coloured. In light forms, abdominal segments 2-5, and lateral parts of 6th tergite red. Melanic form with entirely black abdomen rarely occur especially in the northern regions. Sometimes, the abdomen dominantly black, the red colour only indicated in the middle tergites of the abdomen. Wings hyaline, costa and stigma light brown.] Fig. 185.

.....***P. cincta*** Newman

Western, Middle and Eastern Europe, Scandinavia, Russia throughout (except south and southeast) including Siberia, Mongolia, Korea and North America.

- Similar to the previous species, however, the middle red band of abdomen with fused pair of central spots on each tergites. Abdominal sternites 1-5, tergites 1-5, partly the 6,

lateral spots on tergites 1-2 red. Fig. 219. Thorax, head and antenna black, only labrum white. Legs red, coxae, hind femora entirely and first and middle femora more or less black. Sawsheath slightly notched. 5.1-5.9 mm.....*P. fulvobalteata* Takeuchi

Known only from Japan (Honshu).

5. Abdomen yellow (in this case, apex of hind femora always yellow!), or yellow with black apex. First tergite entirely yellow or with black spot or entirely black.....6.

- Abdomen above always black, ventrally, sometimes even apically, whitish yellow, in one species (*P. albomarginata* Lindqvist) sternites pale brown (not whitish). Sometimes only the sternites with light spots. In light forms, the black pattern may restrict for the first abdominal tergites in *P. pallidiventrif* Fallén, in this case, the apex of hind femur also black. (See also *P. camtschaticalis* Enslin in the notes).....11.

6. Abdomen yellow. Only first tergite may darkened. Head, antenna and thorax black. Pronotum and tegula yellow. Legs dominantly yellow. Apex of hind femur never black! If it black or darkened see *P. pallidiventrif* Fallén (light colour form). Apical part of sawsheath black. Hind tarsi and apical ring of hind tibia infuscate.....7.

- First tergite and apex of abdomen black, otherwise yellow or abdominal tergites with very pale/white middle band on 2-4 segments.....8.

7. Clypeus and supraclypeal area black. Middle tarsus infuscate. First abdominal tergite (propodeum) basally brownish black or black. Fig. 184. 4.8 mm.....*P. beaumonti* Zirngiebl

Spain and North Africa: Algeria and Morocco.

- Clypeus and the supraclypeal triangular area yellow. Middle tarsus yellow. First abdominal tergite (propodeum) yellow. Fig. 198. 5.0 mm.

.....*P. atlantica* Malaise (syn. *P. pallidiventrif* ssp. *atlantica* Lacourt)

Spain, Portugal, Azores and Madeira.

8. Hind femur entirely yellow, first tergite and abdominal apex (2 or 3 apical segments) black.....9.

- Black, pale yellow: labrum, clypeus, broad angles of pronotum, tegula, abdominal segments 2-4. Legs black, apices of coxae, trochanters, four anterior tibiae and their tarsi, posterior tibia except their apex and basal part of posterior basitarsus pale yellow. Stigma and venation dark brown. 5.0 mm.....*P. albobalteata* Takeuchi

Known only from Japan (Honshu).

9. Hind basitarsus black; head with sparse hairwarts; tegula in male yellow. Fig. 212. 6.5 mm.....*P. nigrotarsalina* Wei

Known from China: Guangxi.

- Hind basitarsus yellow.....10.

10. Hind tarsus entirely yellow; tangium (basal untoothed part of saw) less than 4 times as long as wide, apical process oblique at an angle about 45 degree. Inner hind tibial spur long, about as long as half of the hind basitarsus. Stigma darker than costa. 6.0 mm. Fig. 211.....*P. melanopygalia* Wei

Known from China: Henan.

- Hind tarsomeres 2-5 black; tangium more than 4 times as long as broad, and apical process oblique at an angle about 35 degree. Inner hind tibial spur long, about as long as half of the hind basitarsus. Stigma only slightly darker than costa. 7.0 mm. Fig. 207.

.....*P. chonganica* Wei

Known from China: Fujian.

11. Sawsheath in Fig. 33. [Variously coloured. Legs extensively yellowish white. Hind tibial apex and hind tarsus darkened. Hind femur sometimes with brown longitudinal strips. Specimens with extensively brown hind femur frequently occur. Tegula, most of the pronotum, labrum, clypeus, last abdominal tergite whitish. Abdominal sternites variously coloured, sometimes only the apical sternite, sometimes most of the sternites light

coloured. Fig. 193, 194 and 122. Mesonotum finely punctured. Mesopleuron finely, densely punctured, subshiny. Wings hyaline, stigma and costa yellow. Sawsheath typical for the species as it figured in Figs. 33 and 55. However, in lateral view, the acute projection of the sawsheath sometimes hardly visible]. 4.0-5.5 mm.

...*P. insularis* Rohwer (syn. n. *P. kamtchatica* Malaise, syn. n. *P. mesatlantica* Lacourt)

Austria, Belgium, Switzerland, Czech, Slovakia, Germany, France, England, Scotland, Italy, Ireland, Russia: Magadan region, Kamtchatka, Karelia, Finland and Japan.

- Sawsheath different, like Fig. 2.....12.

12. Hind femur entirely yellow, head with distinct hairwarts On hind legs only tibial apex and tarsus black. Stigma and costa monochromatic. Ninth abdominal tergite in female completely light coloured. Claws without denticle. Length of antenna in female equal to head and thorax combined. 4.0-5.0 mm. [Black. Labrum, hind corner of pronotum and tegula more or less yellow. Partly the abdominal sternites, hypopygium and sawsheath yellowish. Apex of hind tibiae and tarsi brownish. Frontal area clearly margined. Wings hyaline. Costa and stigma yellow.].....*P. punctifrons* (Thomson)

Austria, Croatia, Slovakia, Switzerland, Germany, Denmark, Spain, England, France, Hungary, Italy, Romania, Scotland, Finland, Russia: including Crimea, Northern Caucasus, Eastern Siberia, Mongolia and Central Asia.

- At least apex of hind femur with black (or in one species, - *P. albomarginata* Lindqvist - the pale hind femur with black line); if the black spot small, then head without hairwarts.....13.

13. Pronotum light coloured. Hind femoral and tibial apices and entire tarsi black....14.

- Pronotum black or with narrow yellow margin, or only the corners light coloured. Inner tooth of claw only slightly shorter than apical. (If clypeus white and pronotum entirely or dominantly black see couplet 21).....15.

14. Claw with small inner tooth. Stigma darker than costa. 5.0-6.0 mm. [Ground colour black. Labrum, more or less the clypeus, more or less the orbits, rarely the lower face yellowish white. Pronotum, tegula, abdominal sternites always yellow-whitish. Mesopleuron and lateral parts of the metanotum nearly always yellowish-whitish. Abdominal tergites various, frequently black, sometimes nearly entirely yellow. Legs yellow, basal part of coxae, apices of hind tibiae and hind tarsi black. Wings hyaline, costa yellow, stigma brown.] (Dark, melanistic colour variation in Fig. 199).....*P. pallidiventris* (Fallen)

The commonest *Pristiphora* species. All Europe, Russia till Sakhalin, Turkey, Caucasus, Georgia, Armenia, Mongolia, China, Korea and Japan

- Superficially similar to *P. pallidiventris* Fallén, however frons without hairwarts, polished; claw with large inner tooth, bifid. 5.0 mm. The black ground colour more or less metallic. Abdomen with pale posterior margins on all tergites.....*P. sauteri* Rohwer

Known from Taiwan and Burma.

15. Hind tarsus black.....16.

- Hind tarsus yellow (in one species pale brown, *P. albomarginata* Lindqvist).....17.

16. Hind basitarsus and pronotum entirely black; hairwarts in head quite dense; vein cu-a in hind wing mostly straight; basal half of hind tibia white. Inner hind tibial spur long, about half as long as the hind basitarsus. Ventral part of abdomen pale. Stigma darker than costa. 6.0 mm. Fig. 206.....*P. caiwanzhii* Wei

Known from China: Henan.

- Basal half of hind basitarsus pale brown; hairwarts in head sparse; vein cu-a in hind wing entire oblique; basal 1/3 of hind tibia white; hind corner of pronotum yellow. 7.0 mm. Fig. 213.....*P. obliquialis* Wei

Known from China: Fujian.

17. Hind corner of pronotum yellow or whitish (*P. albomarginata* Lindqvist).....18.

- Pronotum entirely black Inner hind tibial spur long, about as long as half of the hind basitarsus. Ventral side of abdomen partly pale. Stigma darker than costa. 6.5-7.5 mm. Fig. 208.....*P. lii* Wei

Known from China: Henan.

18. Clypeus with white margin. Labrum, pronotal corners, tegula, trochanters, apex of abdomen, more or less hind margins of tergites whitish. Abdominal sternites, femora, tibiae and tarsi pale brown. Narrow upper orbits brownish, lower orbits pale brown. Costa and stigma pale brown. Stigma with darker margin. 5.0 mm.

.....*P. albomarginata* Lindqvist

Finnland: North Lappland.

- Differently coloured.....19.

19. Clypeus white.....20.

- Clypeus black.....21.

20. Annular sutures 4-17 each with entire annular spines band, upper end of the first suture with spines; cell 2Rs in forewing very small and smaller than 1R1, apex of costa black brown. Inner hind tibial spur long, about as long as half of the hind basitarsus. Ventral part of abdomen pale. 7.8 mm. Fig. 216.....*P. zhejiangensis* Wei

Known from China: Zhejiang, Hunan, Guizhou.

- The middle of the 1st to 12th annular sutures with annular spines, both ends of each suture naked. 5.8-7.6 mm.....*P. beijingensis* Zhou et Zhang

Known from China: Beijing.

21. Long setae in sides of sawsheath short and about as long as sawsheath in dorsal view; cercus normal and not distinctly tapering toward apex; apical 1/3 of hind tibia and apical 4th of hind femur black. Inner hind tibial spur long, about as long as half of the hind basitarsus. Ventral part of abdomen pale. Stigma darker than costa. 6.0 mm. Fig. 210.....*P. longitangia* Wei

Known from China: Zhejiang, Fujian.

- Long setae in sides of sawsheath about 2 times as long as sawsheath in dorsal view; cercus strongly tapering toward apex; apical 3/5 of hind tibia and apical 1/2 of hind femur black. ....*Pristiphora* sp. (undescribed Chinese species)

China:Hubei

**Table E**

Subgenus *Pristiphora* Latreille, 1810. Abdomen black. Legs ochraceous or yellow.

1. OCL twice ocellar diameter. Wings dark. In *P. araratensis* sp. n. OCL equal to ocellar diameter, however the wings of this species extremely dark infusate. Fig. 168.....2.  
 - OCL equal to ocellar diameter. Wings hyaline (in one species slightly brownish). Fig. 167.....11.

2. Femora regularly darkened (sometimes light coloured with dark apices.). Hind legs black. Basal part of tibia light coloured. Antenna black, longer than abdomen. Inner spur of hind tibia shorter than half of hind basitarsus. 4.5-5.5 mm. [Frontal area not marked clearly. Wings dark infusate. Venation and stigma black.]....*P. thalictri* (Kriechbaumer)

Hungary, Albania, Belgium, Croatia, Germany, France, Romania, Slovakia, Ukraine, Russia: till Eastern Siberia, Mongolia, Korea and Japan.

- Different species. Femora always ochraceous, sometimes basally dark.....3.

3. Hind femora basally dark or in one species - *P. thalicticola* Lindqvist - the yellowish brown hind femur with narrow black line.....4.

- Hind femur entirely ochraceous.....7.

4. Inner spur of hind tibiae  $2/3$  x as long as basitarsus. Male unknown. 5.0 mm. .  
 .....*P. thomsoni* Lindqvist  
 Northern part of Western Europe, Sweden.  
 - Inner spur of hind tibiae, shorter, about half as long as hind basitarsus (in *P. thalictrolicola* Lindqvist even shorter).....5.
5. Tegula black like the whole body. Wings extremely dark infusate. Legs vivid yellow, bases of femora black. Hind tarsi not paler than femora. Fig. 183. Male unknown.  
 .....*P. araratensis* Haris spec. nov.  
 Turkey, Ararat Mountains.  
 - Wings infusate although significantly paler. Differently coloured.....6.
6. Tegula yellowish brown (type!). (Dark according to Zhelochovtsev, 1988, does not agree with the type). Hind tarsi paler than femora. [Third antennal segment longer than largest ocular diameter].....*P. dochmocera* Thomson  
 Sweden, Western Siberia and the Amur district.  
 - Black, labrum, tegula and most of the legs yellowish brown. Trochanters white. Coxae black. The yellowish brown hind femur with narrow black line. Hind tarsus darkened. 5.5 mm.....*P. thalictrolicola* Lindqvist  
 Northern Finland.
7. Antenna short and thick. Third antennal segment as long as the shorter ocular diameter. Apices of hind tibia and tarsus light coloured. 4.0-5.0 mm [Tegula black. Apex of hind tibia and hind tarsus nearly completely reddish yellow].  
 .....*P. congener* (Kirby, 1882) (syn. *P. flavipes* Zetterstedt)  
 Norway, Sweden, West and Southeast Russia.  
 - Antenna thinner and longer. Third antennal segment longer than shorter ocular diameter...8.
8. Third antennal segment shorter than longer ocular diameter. Inner spur of hind tibia shorter than half-length of basitarsus. Labrum and tegula yellow. Apices of hind tibia and tarsus dark. 5.0-5.5 mm.....*P. thalictrolicola* Lindqvist  
 Finland and Korea.  
 Differently coloured.....9.
9. Frons, parietals and epicranium densely punctate. Apex of hind tibiae light. Hind tarsi brown. In female, inner spur of hind tibia half as long as basitarsus. [Black. Labrum and tegula yellowish. Legs reddish yellow, more or less the coxae, fore trochanters, base of fore femur, apices of hind tibiae and tarsi black. Wings infusate, costa and stigma brown.].  
 .....*P. rufipes* (Serville) (syn. *P. aquilegiae* Vollenhoven, syn. *similis* Kuznetsov-Ugamskij ?)  
 All Europe, Northwest and West Russia, West Siberian Plain, South Siberian mountains, Amur and Primorye regions, Tien Shan and Western Sayan mountains.  
 - Parietals and epicranium with indistinct punctuation, nearly glabrous. Legs yellow, except coxal bases. In female, inner spur of hind tibia shorter than half of basitarsus.....10.
10. Antenna longer than abdomen. Third antennal segment barely longer than larger ocular diameter. [Wings infusate, stigma dark brown and legs entirely reddish yellow except the bases of coxae].....*P. brevis* (Hartig)  
 Germany, Spain, England, Ireland, Sweden and Finland.  
 - In female, antenna about as long as abdomen. Third antennal segment barely shorter than larger ocular diameter. Serrulae in Fig. 4.0-5.0 mm.  
 .....*P. sareptana* Kuznetsov-Ugamskij  
 Czech, Ukraine, Slovakia, Russia: Central, East, Southwest, South, Balagan steppe, Finland and Kazakhstan steppe.
11. Mesopleuron, head and mesonotum finely and densely punctured, matte. Inner

hind tibial spur shorter than half length of the basitarsus. Hind tarsus light coloured (except last segment). [Black. Legs entirely reddish yellow, basal part of coxae and last tarsal segment of hind legs black. Wings slightly brownish. Costa and stigma pale brown.] 5.5 mm. Male unknown.....*P. luteipes* Lindqvist

Finland, Ireland (?), Sweden and Ukraine.

- Mesopleuron and mesonotum weakly punctate, shiny. Inner hind tibial spur about half as long as the basitarsus.....12.

12. Small species, 3.0 mm. Third antennal segment longer than largest diameter of the eyes. Head densely punctured. [Fore coxae mostly, hind coxa apically black. Trochanters, femora, tibiae and partly tarsi reddish yellow. Wings hyaline, costa and stigma pale brown.].....*P. pygmaeus* Lindqvist

Finland.

- Larger, 4.0-5.0 mm. Head faintly punctate. [Black. Labrum frequently, tegula rarely yellowish or sometimes brown. Legs reddish yellow, bases of fore femora black. Apices of hind tibia and hind tarsus brown. Frontal area not outlined. Wings hyaline, costa and stigma brownish white.] 4.0-5.0 mm. Male unknown.

.....*P. aphantoneura* (Förster) (syn. *P. fulvipes* Fallén; syn. *P. simplicifrons* Malaise ?)

All Europe, all Russia including Caucasus, Tien Shan, Siberia, Mongolia, Asia Minor, Korea and China.

#### Table F

Subgenus *Pristiphora* Latreille, 1810. Abdomen black, rarely only the apical part of abdomen white. Legs black and white rarely entirely black or entirely white. If yellow, than pale, whitish yellow, never ochraceous as in the table E. Wings hyaline.

1. Large species, 6.0-7.0 (8.0) mm. Frontal field mostly limited by ridges (except *P. oligolauca* Wei).....2.

- Not larger than 6.0 mm. Frontal field various, frequently not limited by ridges.....6.

2. Frontal field limited by ridges, tegula black or with white margin. Length of antenna various. Pronotum entirely black.....3.

- Frontal field not limited by ridges. 6.0 or 8.0 mm. Tegula pale brown or yellow. If tegula yellow, hind margin of pronotum also yellow. Antenna longer than abdomen. Legs dominantly black in *P. werzhutskii* Lindqvist dominantly pale brown.....5.

3. Tegula pale brown. Clypeus black.....4.

- Tegula, labrum, anterior margin of clypeus and posterior margin of pronotum yellow. Antenna black, 3-6 antennal segments reddish brown to dark brown below. Legs black, partly the coxae, all trochanters, basal part of middle femur, basal third of hind femur, fore and middle tibiae, tarsi and basal third of hind tibia yellow. Large species: 8.0 mm. Head with facial projection (bulged) as it figured in Fig. 164. Sawsheath in Fig. 9. Costa and subcosta of fore wing pale brown, venation and stigma dark. Male unknown.

.....*P. gayaensis* Togashi

Known from Korea (Mt. Gaya).

4. Pronotum black. Hind femur entirely black. Smaller. 6.5 mm. Costa, subcosta and stigma dark blackish-brown. Fig. 214.....*P. oligalauca* Wei

Known from Henan, China.

- Corners of pronotum, legs dominantly, abdominal apex around the sawsheath pale brown. Venation dark brown. Costa and basal half of the stigma whitish. Apical half of stigma darkened. Larger: 7.5 mm.....*P. werzhutskii* Lindqvist

Siberia: Irkutsk.

5. Tegula black. Abdominal tergite 9 may be white. Antenna longer than abdomen. Saw without apical bristles. 6.0-7.5 mm. [Black. Labrum, more or less the clypeus and

sometimes hind margin of pronotum and the last abdominal segment may whitish or brownish. Legs whitish or whitish brown. Coxae, more or less hind side of fore femora, most of hind femora, apices of hind tibiae and tarsi black. Frontal area definitely outlined. Mesopleuron shiny. Wings hyaline, costa light brown, stigma brown or dark brown. Face normal, Fig. 165].....*P. geniculata* (Hartig)

Hungary, Austria, Belgium, Switzerland, Czech, Germany, Denmark, England, France, Italy, Ireland, Netherlands, Romania, Sweden, Slovakia, Finland, Northwest and West Russia, Northern Caucasus, Tien Shan, Kamtchatka, China and North America.

- Tegula with white margin. Abdomen wholly black. Antenna as long as abdomen. Saw with apical bristles. 6.0-7.5 mm.....*P. pseudogeniculata* Lindqvist  
Russia: Kamtchatka and Finland.

6. Hind femur light coloured, whitish or ochraceous-whitish. Mesopleuron lustrous...7.

- Hind femora extensively black. Mesopleuron variable.....13.

7. Hind femora entirely white except its extreme bases and apices.....8.

- Basal third of hind femora white. 5.5 mm. Fig. 217.....*P. zhongi* Wei  
Known from China.

8. Claws nearly bifurcate, with large denticle. Stigma dark brown, costa pale brown. Head with scattered punctuation. Inner spur of hind tibia half as long as basitarsus. 5.5 mm

.....*P. leucopa* Hellen  
Central and Southwest Russia, Ukraine, Slovakia, Denmark and Finland.

Claws without or with denticle but never bifid.....9.

9. Claws without denticle.....10.

- Claw with denticle.....11.

10. Head with scattered punctures, shiny. Inner spur of hind tibia half as long as basitarsus. [Black. Labrum, tegula, underside of antenna, sometimes hind corners of pronotum, more or less the hypopygium light yellowish brown. Legs yellowish white. Apex of hind tibia and hind tarsus darkened.] 5.5 mm. Light colour variation from Japan in Fig. 221.....*P. appendiculata* Hartig (syn. *P. pallipes* Lepeletier)

One of the commonest *Pristiphora* species. All Europe, Russia up to Vologda and Karelia in the North, Russian Far East, Asia Minor, Mongolia, China, Japan and North America.

- Head densely punctate. Inner spur of hind tibia 1/3x as long as basitarsus. [Black. Corners of pronotum and tegulae dirty white. Femora, tarsi and tibiae yellowish. Hind tibia, except its apex whitish. Hind tarsus (except metatarsus) brown. Bases of femora with narrow line. Wings subhyaline. Venation brown. Middle part of costa brown, base and apex light coloured. Stigma pale yellow with lighter basal part and little darker apex.] 4.0 mm.....*P. aspericeps* Lindqvist  
Finland.

11. Sawsheath in Fig. 33. [Variously coloured. Legs extensively yellowish white. Hind tibial apex and hind tarsus darkened. Hind femur sometimes with brown longitudinal strips. Specimens with extensively brown hind femur frequently occur. Tegula, most of the pronotum, labrum, clypeus, last abdominal tergite whitish. Abdominal sternites variously coloured, sometimes only the apical sternit, sometimes most of the sternites light coloured. Fig. 193, 194 and 122. Mesonotum finely punctured. Mesopleuron finely, densely punctured, subshiny. Wings hyaline, stigma and costa yellow. Sawsheath typical for the species as it figured in Figs. 33 and 55. However, in lateral view, the acute projection of the sawsheath sometimes hardly visible]. 4.0-5.5 mm.

....*P. insularis* Rohwer (syn. n. *P. kamtchatica* Malaise, syn. n. *P. mesatlantica* Lacourt)

Hungary, Austria, Belgium, Switzerland, Czech, Slovakia, Germany, France, England, Scotland, Italy, Ireland, Russia: Magadan region, Kamtchatka, Karelia, Finland and Japan.

- Sawsheath different, like Fig. 2.....12.



12. Apex of hind tibia and hind tarsus black [Corners of pronotum, tegula yellowish. Inner spur of hind tibia half as long as basitarsus. Only tegula and labrum yellow. Stigma darker than costa.] 5.0 mm. Fig. 205.....*P. basidentalialia* Wei

Known only from China.

- Legs light coloured, only last segments of middle and hind tarsi darker. 5.5 mm. [Black, labrum, small spot on malar space, tegula yellowish. Propodeum frequently with lateral 2 or 4 small maculae.].....*P. ribisi* Togashi

Known only from Japan (Honshu).

13. Claws bifid.....14.

- Claws with pre-apical denticle or in one species simple.....16.

14. Hind legs black. Mesopleuron shiny. 4.5 mm.....*P. frigida* (Boheman)

Russia: Novaya Zemlya, Spitzbergen and Sweden.

- Hind tibia extensively white.....15.

15. Mesopleuron shiny. Hind trochanter white. 4.0-5.0 mm. *P. salicivora* in Fig. 201. See also notes.....*P. bifida* Hellen and *P. salicivora* Takeuchi

*P. bifida* Hellén: Hungary, Czech, France, Scotland, Finland and Georgia. *P. salicivora* is known from Japan and Sakhalin.

- Mesopleuron matt. 4.5 mm.....*P. amaura* Lindqvist  
Northern Finland.

16. Trochanters white (in one species light yellowish brown).....17.

- Trochanters black.....25.

17. Antenna ochraceous or light coloured at least below or sometimes even above...18.

- Antenna black.....21.

18. Antenna ochraceous.....19.

- Antenna light coloured below.....20.

19. Saw with rows of bristles from the 6th-8th denticle. 4.0-4.5 mm. Serrulae in Fig. 175. [Black. Labrum mostly light coloured. Tegula and sometimes pronotal corners light coloured. Antenna reddish brown, dorsally black. Legs whitish, basal half of fore and middle femora, bases of coxae, more or less black. Hind femora entirely black. Apex of hind tibia black. Frontal area not marked. Wings hyaline, stigma brown with lighter lower margin.].....*P. ruficornis* (Olivier)

All Europe, Russia including Crimea, Caucasus, Siberia, the Trans Baikal and Mongolia.

- Saw with rows of bristles from the 4th denticle (Fig. 176). 4.0-5.5 mm. [Black. Labrum mostly light coloured. Tegula and hind margin of pronotum light coloured. Antenna reddish brown, dorsally black. Legs whitish, basal half of fore and middle femora, bases of coxae more or less black. Hind femur entirely black. Apex of hind tibia black. Frontal area not marked. Wings hyaline, stigma yellowish brown.]

.....*P. armata* (Thomson) (syn. *P. crassicornis* Hartig)

Middle, Western and Eastern Europe, Scandinavia, Asia Minor and Russia: including the Northern Caucasus, South Siberian mountains, Kamtchatka and Sakhalin.

20. Head and thorax densely punctuate, matt. 5.0 mm.....*P. opaca* Lindqvist  
Belgium and Finland.

- Punctuation rather sparse. 5.0 mm. Saw in Fig. 179.....*P. confusa* Lindqvist  
Hungary, Belgium, Switzerland, Germany, France, England, Scotland, Slovakia, Netherlands, Ukraine, Slovakia, Russia: Karelia, Sweden and Finland.

21. Stigma and costa extremely light whitish pale brown, transparent, subhyaline. Tegula yellowish white. 5.0 mm.....*P. subopaca* Lindqvist

Germany, England, Scotland, Norway, Sweden and Finland.

- Stigma brown-light brown, costa light brown. Never transparent subhyaline.....22.

22. Claws simple. First cubital crossvein missing. 3.7 mm. [Body black, including

mouthparts and antenna. Trochanters, tibiae, tarsi, knees, apical third of fore femur and cenchri dirty white. Hind tarsus infusate. Hind tibia with brown apical ring. Tegula brownish white. Wing slightly infusate. Stigma and venation light brown. Head densely punctured with shiny interspaces. Mesoscutellum and mesopleuron smooth and shiny.].....*P. nigrocoreana* Haris and Zsolnai

Known from Korea.

- Claws with denticle. First cubital crossvein present.....23.

23. Face bulged (facial projection) as in Fig. 166. Frontal field not marked. 4.0-4.5 mm

.....*P. coniceps* Lindqvist

Austria, Belgium, Czech, Slovakia, Germany, France, England, Scotland, Northwest and West Russia, Baikal Region, Sweden and Finland.

- Face not bulged, normal as in Fig. 165. Frontal field various. (If pronotum extensively light coloured, and sawsheath like in Fig. 33. see couplet 11. (*P. insularis* Rohwer).....24.

24. Tegula dark brown or sometimes even whitish. Femora mostly black except their white apices. Saw in Fig. 177, serrulae in Fig. 178. [Tibiae white but hind tibia with black apical ring, fore and middle tarsi white, hind tarsus brownish. Distance of hind ocelli from the hind margin of head about as long as the diameter of a hind ocellus. Wings hyaline, stigma yellowish brown. Mesonotum finely and densely punctured. Mesepisternum shiny with minute punctures.].....*P. melanocarpa* (Hartig)

All Europe, Russia till the Far East, Siberia, the Northern Caucasus, Kola Peninsula, Korea and China.

- Tegula yellowish brown. Legs dominantly yellowish light brown. Hind side of anterior femora hardly blackish. Middle femur more or less, the hind femur entirely black. Hind tarsus black. Hind tibia dirty whitish, apically black. Male unknown. 5.5 mm.

.....*P. acutidens* Lindqvist

Siberia: Irkutsk.

25. Abdomen pale brown around the sawsheath. Wings yellow. Head and mesopleuron densely punctured, weakly shiny. 5.5 mm.....*P. brunniapex* Lindqvist

Known only from Finland.

- Abdomen black. Wings hyaline, subhyaline, greyish but not yellow (except *P. sootryneni*, with yellowish wings).....26.

26. Mesopleuron, mesonotum matt or weakly shiny, densely punctured.....27.

- Mesopleuron and mesonotum shiny, weakly punctured. ....29.

27. Larger species. 4.0-5.0 mm.....28.

- Smaller species, 3.0-4.0 mm. Wings hyaline. Head weakly punctured.

.....*P. pusilla* Malaise

Russia, Sweden and Finland.

28. Mesopleuron and mesonotum densely punctured, matt. Punctures on the mesopleuron rough. Wings subhyaline. 4.0-5.0 mm. See also notes. [Black. Labrum sometimes brown. Knee, tibiae, more or less fore tarsus light coloured. Apices of hind tibiae black. Mesonotum finely and densely punctured. Mesopleuron densely punctured matt. Venation and stigma dark brown.]

.....*P. staudingeri* (Ruthe), *P. hyperborea* Malaise and *P. astragali* Vikberg

*P. staudingeri*: Hungary, Austria, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Belgium, Switzerland, Czech, Germany, Denmark, France, Ireland, Romania, Slovakia, Northwest, Northern-central Russia, Siberia, Trans-Baikal, Russian Far East, Sweden, Finland, Mongolia and Canada. *P. hyperborea*: Sweden, Finland and Scotland (?).

*P. astragali*: Finland.

- Mesopleuron matt, but finely and densely punctured. Mesonotum finely and densely punctured somehow shiny. Wings yellowish. 5.0 mm.....*P. sootryeni* Lindqvist  
Belgium, Norway, Russia and Finland.

29. Larger, 5.0-6.0 mm. Wings infusate. Black. [Labrum rarely brown. Knees, tibiae

- and more or less fore tarsus light coloured. Hind tibial apex and trochanters black. Mesopleuron shiny.].....*P. albitibia* (Costa) (syn. *P. puncticeps* Thomson)  
 Hungary, Austria, Czech, Slovakia, Sweden, Germany, Spain, Ukraine, Russia: from West, Northwest, till the Northwest Caucasus, Central Yakutia and Siberia, Mongolia, Finland and Japan.  
 - Size variable but wings never infusate.....30.  
 30. Larger species.....31.  
 - Smaller, 3.5-4.0 mm. [Black. Hypopygium tibiae and tarsi light brown. Hind tibia and tarsus frequently darkened. Mesonotum punctured but shiny. Mesopleuron shiny. Costa and stigma yellowish brown.].....*P. bensoni* Lindqvist  
 Austria, Switzerland, France.  
 31. Extensively black species. Head, thorax, abdomen, coxae, trochanters and femora entirely black. Fore and middle tibiae and tarsi entirely yellowish white, the hind tibia yellowish white with black apex. Venation and stigma very dark, nearly black 5.5 mm. Male unknown.....*P. aterrima* Lindqvist  
 - Similarly coloured, although apices of femora light. Costa and stigma also light coloured.....32.  
 32. Sawsheath (in lateral view) with large supporting base (Figs. 6 and 50). Black. Labrum reddish brown. Antenna black. Legs light yellow but coxae, trochanters, hind femora and basal half of middle and fore femora black. 5.0-5.3 mm. Male unknown. *Only similar although not related to this group*.....*P. mongolonigrocauda* Haris  
 Known only from Mongolia.  
 - Sawsheath without large supporting base.....33.  
 33. Sawsheath deeply emarginated. Stigma and venation yellow. 5.3 mm. Fig. 191. See also notes..... *P. listoni* Lacourt  
 France: Alps.  
 - Sawsheath nearly straight, subemarginate. Stigma and costa light brown, venation brown. 5.0-6.0 mm. See also notes.....*P. murielae* Lacourt  
 France: Pyrenaeus Mts.

### Table G

Subgenus *Oligonematus* Zhelochovtsev 1988 (*P. laricis* and *P. funerula*) and *Lygaeonematus* Konow, 1890 (*P. leucopodia* and *P. piceae*). Taxonomically distant species with elongated and apically emarginated sawsheath.

1. Sawsheath as figured in Fig. 10. At least tegula white. Abdominal apex white.....2.  
 - Sawsheath as figured in Figs. 39 and 40. Thorax and abdomen black.....3.
2. Legs extensively white only bases of coxae and most of the femora and apices of tarsi black. Labrum, hind margin of pronotum, tegula, last abdominal segment at least partly white. Stigma and costa very light yellowish brown. 4.0-6.5 mm.....*P. laricis* (Hartig)  
 All Europe, Baltic region, Central Ural, Siberia, Amur and Primorye regions, Russian Far East, Mongolia, Korea and China.  
 - Similar to *P. laricis* but hind tibiae, hind tarsi and pronotum black. Legs more extensively darker. Stigma brown with light brown margin. 7.0-7.5 mm.....*P. funerula* (Costa)  
 Austria, Switzerland, Czech, France, England, Scotland and Ireland.
3. Sawsheath shorter than first segment of hind tarsus (Fig. 39). Antenna reaches the middle of the stigma. Third antennal segment shorter than larger ocular diameter as 25:30. Legs white: coxae, hind femur, tarsi and tibial apices brown. [Labrum brownish, clypeus more or less brownish. Antenna dark brown or black. Hind pronotal margin and tegula yellowish white. Last abdominal tergite and hypopygium more or less brownish.] 6.0-7.0 mm.....*P. leucopodia* (Hartig)

Switzerland, Czech, Croatia, Bulgaria, Germany, Denmark, Luxembourg, Poland, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Sweden and Finland.

- Sawsheath longer than first segment of hind tarsus (Fig. 40). Antenna nearly reaches the apex of the stigma. Third antennal segment subequal with the larger ocular diameter as 28. 30. Legs white, apex of hind tibia, hind tarsus and the 3 apical segment of the fore and middle tarsi dark. 6.5 mm.....*P. piceae* Zhelochovtsev  
Russia.

### Table H

Surface sculpture on head and thorax (mesonotum and mesopleuron as well) very dense and fine, matt. Middle sized or larger species, mostly 5.0-7.0 mm (4.0-9.0 mm). Sawsheath sometimes triangular, sometimes rectangular as they figured in Figs. 11-17. Ground colour always black with straw or in other species, ochraceous colouration on pronotal margin or pronotal corners, labrum, tegula, trochanters, knees, more or less on tarsi, sometimes even on femora or even on the apical part of the abdomen as well. More or less plump species in shape.

1. Infrafrontal ridge M-shaped. Frontal field carinated. Sawsheath tapering towards the apex (Fig. 17). Frons shiny, tuberculate. 6.0-7.5 mm. [Black. Labrum, hind margin of pronotum, tegula yellow. Legs straw coloured: coxae, sometimes even trochanters, femora except apices, apex of hind tibia and partly tarsal segments black. Head behind eyes strongly narrowed. Frontal area clearly marked.].....*P. mollis* (Hartig)

Middle, Central and Eastern Europe, Scandinavia, Ukraine, Russia up to the coast of the Pacific Ocean, Mongolia, Korea and North America.

- Head without M-shaped infrafrontal ridge. Frons matte, densely punctured.....2.  
2. Pronotum, tegula and partly legs straw yellow. Stigma and costa light coloured... 3.  
- Pronotum, tegula and legs ochraceous. Stigma variously coloured, light or dark....9.  
3. Prescutum moved from the scutellum as it figured in Fig. 169. Sawsheath wider than base of hind tibia. Length of sawsheath (measured along the ventral margin) longer than hind femur as 6 : 5. Sawsheath in Fig. 14. Females brachypterous. 5.0-7.0 mm. [Ground colour black. Labrum, hind margin of pronotum, tegula straw yellow. Knees, tibiae, fore tarsus yellowish. Apex of hind tibia and hind tarsus brownish. Wings hyaline, costa and stigma straw yellow.].....*P. breadalbanensis* (Cameron)

Austria, Switzerland, France, England, Scotland, Ireland, Norway, Finland and North Russia including Chukchi in Siberia.

- Apex of prescutum closer to the scutellum as it figured in Fig. 170.....4.  
4. Sawsheath parallel sided. (Figs. 12 and 11).....5.  
- Sawsheath apically narrowed (Figs. 13-16).....7.  
5. Sawsheath more than 2 times as wide as cerci. Third antennal segment in female shorter than larger ocular diameter. Legs mostly yellow. Epicranium not limited anteriorly.....6.  
- Sawsheath twice as wide as cerci. Sawsheath in Fig. 12. Third antennal segment as long as the larger ocular diameter. Antenna about as long as the length of costa and half of the stigma. Body dark coloured. Epicranium limited anteriorly by groove. 4.0-6.0 mm. [Ground colour black, sometimes labrum or hind margin of pronotum or tegula may be light coloured. Last abdominal segment more or less yellowish. Apices of femora, tibiae and tarsi pale. Apex of hind tibia and tarsus brownish. Wings hyaline, costa and stigma yellowish or pale brown.].....*P. lativentris* (Thomson)

Austria, Switzerland, France, Sweden, Scotland, Finland, North Russia: Northern Siberia, mountains of South Siberia, Mongolia and North America.

6. Abdominal sternites yellow or in dark exemplars only the apical sternites.

Mesoscutellum punctured. Black. Labrum, pronotal corners, tegula and frequently the last abdominal sternites light coloured. Colouration of the legs various, frequently yellowish, however hind tibial apex and hind tarsus always black. Sawsheath in Fig. 11. 6.0-7.0 mm.....*P. coactula* (Ruthe)

Switzerland, Germany, Sweden, Scotland and Finland, North Russia: Northern Siberia, mountains of South Siberia and North America.

- Mesoscutellum nearly unpunctured. Labrum nearly entirely black. 6.0-6.5 mm. [Black. Straw coloured: pronotal corners, tegula, most of the legs, apex of the abdomen and more or less the apical sternites.].....*P. pseudocoactula* (Lindqvist)

Switzerland, England, France, Scotland and Finland.

7. Sawsheath acute in dorsal view (Fig. 15). Antenna about as long as the costa and half of the stigma. 6.0-7.0 mm. [Ground colour black. Labrum, fore margin of clypeus, hind corners of pronotum, tegula, more or less the apical abdominal segment straw yellow. Legs yellowish brown, basal parts of coxae, apex of hind tibia, tarsi black. Femora variously coloured. Head behind the eyes widened. Mesoscutellum mostly smooth. Wings hyaline, stigma light coloured.].....*P. carinata* (Hartig)

Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Czech, Croatia, Germany, Denmark, England, Scotland, Sweden, Finland, North Russia up to the coasts of the Pacific Ocean, the mountains of Central Russia, South Siberian mountains, Central Yakutia and Kamtchatka.

- Sawsheath apically rounded. Femora mostly black. Tibiae and tarsal bases straw yellow.....8.

8. Inner hind tibial spur reaches the middle of the basitarsus (1st tarsal segment). Hind femora black, trochanters white. Antenna as long as costa and half of the stigma. 4.5-5.0 mm. Sawsheath like in Fig. 14. [Black. Labrum, anterior margin of clypeus, wide pronotal corners, tegula, trochanters, anterior knee, tibiae and tarsi whitish or brownish straw. Last abdominal tergite and abdominal segments around the sawsheath brownish. Head densely punctured matt. Mesonotum finely and densely punctured, somehow shiny. Mesopleuron with larger punctures, matt. Wings slightly infumate, costa and stigma pale brown.].....*P. trochanterica* (Lindqvist)

Russia: Kola Peninsula, lower reaches of Ob, Taimyr and Finland.

- Inner hind tibial spur significantly shorter. Trochanters and hind femora partly or entirely black. Antenna shorter. Sawsheath in Fig. 13. 4.5-6.0 mm. [Ground colour black. Labrum, frequently fore margin of clypeus whitish. Hind margin of pronotum, more or less the hypopygium and sometimes tegula straw yellow. Legs straw yellow, coxae, trochanters, femora, apex of hind tibia and hind tarsus black. Head behind the eyes parallel. Wings hyaline, costa and stigma light yellow].....*P. borea* (Konow)

Austria, Belgium, Switzerland, Czech, Slovakia, Germany, France, Sweden, Scotland, Finland, Russia: Kola Peninsula, Kanin, Central Yakutia and North America.

*Pristiphora kuznetzovorom* (Enslin) may run here. Differences: Labrum, clypeus and the whole thorax entirely black. Larger: 6.0-7.0 mm. Known from the polar parts of the Ural Mountains.

9. Costa light yellow, stigma dark brown. Sawsheath in Fig. 16. 6.0-9.0 mm. [Black. Labrum, clypeus, hind pronotal corners and tegula straw yellow. Basal part of sawsheath light brown. Legs yellowish brown, hind tibia and tarsus blackish.]

.....*P. albilabris* (Thomson)

Belgium, Czech, Germany, England, Scotland, Lithuania, Russia, Sweden, Finland and Armenia.

Costa and stigma light yellow. Sawsheath like in Fig. 14. Otherwise similar to *P. albilabris* Thomson. 6.0-7.0 mm.....*P. groenblomi* (Lindqvist)

Switzerland, Austria, Scotland, Finland and Russia: Kola Peninsula, Baltic Region, Mongolia, Bashkiria and Korea.

**Table I**

Subgenus *Lygaeonematus* Konow, 1890. Sawsheath in lateral view with large supporting base (See Fig. 50, marked with arrow, see also Figs. 51-55.). Sawsheath laterally compressed (Figs. 41-46 and 51-55). Abdominal apex in dorsal view frequently compressed. Apex of sawsheath in lateral view more or less truncate. See also Fig. 200

1. Large species, 8.5-11.0 mm. Body black. Tibiae (especially fore tibia) more or less light coloured. [Wings hyaline, stigma brownish, costa somehow lighter. Mesonotum and mesepisternum densely punctured.].....*P. robusta* (Konow)

Czech, Slovakia, Russia and Finland.

- Smaller, 4.0-8.0 mm. Ventrally largely light coloured.....2.

2. Sawsheath dorsally tapering towards the apex or bulbous at base with tapering apex. [Hind tarsus and tibial apices black.] Figs. 41, 43, 44, 51, 53 and 54.....3.

- Sawsheath dorsally parallel sided. Figs. 42, 45, 46 and 52.....8.

3. Sawsheath not bulbous. Posterior margin of sawsheath longer than ventral. Ventral angle with distinct apex. Epipygium of 9th abdominal tergite lustrous with sparse punctures. Figs. 41 and 44.....6.

- Sawsheath bulbous at base and longer, so that, in lateral view, the apical truncation is clearly less than the length of lower margin. Ventral angle of sawsheath apically rounded. Figs. 43, 51, 53 and 54.....4.

4. Smaller: 5.0-6.0 mm. Ovipositor 2/3 times as long as hind tibia.. In the fore wing, the intercostal cross-vein stands closer to the basal vein than its own length. Sawsheath in Fig 54.....*P. subarctica* Forslund

Switzerland, Czech, England, Central Russia, Slovakia, Sweden and Finland.

- Larger 6.0-7.5 mm. Ovipositor and hind tibia subequal: 0.9-1.1 : 1.0. In the fore wing, the intercostal cross-vein stands further from the basal vein than its own length...5.

5. Ovipositor (sawsheath + basal plate) shorter than front tibia as 0.9 : 1.0. Distance between cenchri more than one and a half times the breadth of one cenchri. 6.0-7.5 mm. Sawsheath in Figs 43 and 53. [Ground colour yellow. Frontal-ocellar spot, more or less the occipital area, mesonotum and abdominal tergites black. Mesosternum more or less black. Mesonotum with black spot. Antenna darkened above as like the apex of hind tibia and hind tarsus. In dark colour variation only the labrum, hind corner of pronotum, tegula, last abdominal tergite and legs light coloured. Wings hyaline, stigma and costa pale yellow.].....*P. wesmaeli* (Tischbeim)

Austria, Belarus, Switzerland, Czech, Germany, France, England, Scotland, Ireland, Netherlands, Slovakia, Poland, Sweden, Finland, Japan and China: Heilongjiang.

- Similar to *P. wesmaeli* (Tischbeim). Ovipositor longer than fore tibia as 1.0 : 1.1. Distance between cenchri less than one and a half times the breadth of one cenchri.

.....*P. glauca* Benson

Austria, Switzerland, Germany, England, Russia, Sweden, Wales, Mongolia and Korea.

6. Cerci long, even longer than sawsheath. Mesopleuron black. 7.0 mm. Sawsheath in Fig. 44. [Head yellow to dirty reddish yellow with the following parts black: frons, lateral sides of supraclypeal area, lower half of malar space, ocellar basin, postocellar area and posterior half of hind orbits. Antenna reddish brown with black dorsal surface. Thorax black, with following parts yellow: latero-posterior part of pronotum, tegula and parapteron. Prepectus reddish brown. Mesosternum with 2 reddish brown maculae. Wings hyaline, costa, subcosta and stigma reddish brown, venation dark brown or black. Legs pale reddish yellow, outer sides of fore and hind coxae, middle coxae dorsally, apical portion of hind tibiae and hind tarsi black.] Male unknown.....*P. nishijimai* Togashi

Known from Japan (Hokkaido).

- Cerci very short. Colour different. Mesopleuron and mesosternum light coloured (although mesepimeron might black).....7.
7. Thorax ventrally entirely yellow. 5.0-7.5 mm. Sawsheath in Figs. 41 and 51. [Ground colour yellowish brown. Frontal-ocellar area more or less, mesonotum, metanotum, abdominal tergites more or less, mesepimeron yellow and antenna black above. Apex of hind tibia and hind tarsus more or less black. Bases of coxae, apical spot on hind femur frequently black. Wings hyaline, costa and stigma yellow. Stigma more or less darkened.].....*P. saxesenii* (Hartig)  
Hungary, Belgium, Bulgaria, Switzerland, Czech, Kosovo, Bulgaria, Germany, Denmark, France, England, Scotland, Slovakia, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Ukraine, Finland, Northwest, West, Central Russia and Western Siberia.
- Mesepimeron black (but mesosternum yellow). Very similar to *P. saxesenii* Hartig 5.0-7.0 mm.....*P. gerula* (Konow)  
Austria, Belgium, Czech, Slovakia, Germany, Denmark, Luxembourg, Slovakia and Finland.
8. Smaller: 5.0-6.0 mm.....9.
- Larger species: 6.0-7.0 mm.....11.
9. Hind femora yellow. Apex of sawsheath in lateral view rounded. Sawsheath in Figs. 42 and 52. Ovipositor as long as 4 basal segments of hind tarsus.....*P. abietina* (Christ)  
All Europe (no record from Iberia and Italy).
- Hind femora dark brown. Apex of sawsheath in lateral view sharply truncate like Figs. 45 and 46.....10.
10. Costa black. Hind basitarsus as long as 2 following tarsal segments. Sawsheath in Fig. 46.....*P. ezomatsuvora* Togashi  
Known from Japan (Hokkaido).
- Costa pale brown. Hind basitarsus nearly as long as the next 3 tarsal segments. Fig. 200. Sawsheath in Fig. 45.....*P. politivaginatius* Takeuchi (syn. *Pristiphora harai* Togashi ?)  
Known only from Japan (Hokkaido)
11. Mesopleuron mostly black. 6.0-7.0 mm. [Ground colour yellowish brown. Head more or less black, mostly only the frontal and ocellar area black, rarely the entire head black. Mesonotum and more or less the mesepisternum black. Apex of hind tibia and hind tarsus black. Costa and stigma yellowish, lower margin of stigma darkened.].....*P. compressa* (Hartig)  
Europe, Northwest, Central and East Russia, South Siberian mountains, Tuva, Mongolia and China
- Lower part of mesopleuron mostly yellow. Two similar species:
- a. Hypopygium deeply emarginated (Fig. 172).....*P. decipiens* Enslin  
Belgium, Switzerland, Czech, Germany, Denmark, France, England, Scotland, Slovakia, Luxembourg, Romania, Central Russia, Sweden, Finland and Tien Shan.
- b. Hypopygium slightly emarginated (Fig. 173).....*P. pseudodecipiens* Benes and Kristek  
Czech, Switzerland, Germany, Denmark, England, Scotland and Finland.

### Table J

Sawsheath oval in dorsal view with dorso-apical fovea (Figs. 48-49) (Subgenus *Sharliphora* Wong, 1969) Small species. 3.0-4.5 mm.

1. Sawsheath shorter than hind tibia (ratio 0.93-0.97) in dorsal view blunt. Tegula black or brown. Sawsheath in Fig. 48.....*P. nigella* (Förster)

Austria, Belgium, Switzerland, Czech, Slovakia, Germany, France, England, Scotland, Ireland, Norway, Netherlands, Western and Central Russia, West Siberian Plain, Ukraine, Finland and Asia Minor.

- Sawsheath as long as or even longer than hind tibia (ratio 1.00-1.11), in dorsal view fairly elongate. Tegula variously coloured. Sawsheath as in Fig. 49.....2.

2. Pale species. Pronotum wholly or mostly and tegula wholly yellow. At least, apical halves of all femora pale. Sawsheath/hind tibia ratio: 1.00-1.03.....*P. parva* (Hartig)

Czech, Germany, Slovakia, Denmark and Finland.

- Very dark species. Pronotum black, sometimes with narrow brownish edging. Tegula and hind tibia black. Sawsheath/hind tibia ratio: 1.11. Sawsheath in Fig. 49.

.....*P. amphibola* (Förster)

Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Czech, Germany, Denmark, Slovakia, France, England, Scotland, Poland, Ukraine, Northwest Russia, West Siberian Plain and Finland.

### Table K

Small (3.0-4.5 mm) and middle sized (4.5-7.5 mm) species. Abdomen black, light colour may occur only around the sawsheath. Sawheath various but never emarginate apically. Members of different subgenera.

1. Pronotum or at least its hind margin or corners and tegula light coloured.....2.
  - Pronotum entirely black, tegula may be light coloured.....16.
2. Antenna light reddish brown, scape and pedicel black. Labrum, clypeus, corners of pronotum and legs yellow. Tegula, coxae and femora reddish yellow or reddish brown. Bases of coxae, apex of hind tibia and hind tarsus black. Wings hyaline, venation blackish brown. Costa whitish, stigma dark brown with light brown margin. Head behind the eyes strongly narrowed, densely punctured, matt. Mesonotum densely punctured but clearly shiny. Mesopleuron densely punctured, matt. 7.5 mm.
  - a. Fig. 218.....*P. longicornis* (Malaise)  
Known only from Petropavlovsk, Siberia.
  - b. Similar to *P. longicornis* (Malaise), however the hind tibia darker, only its base whitish. 7.5 mm. Conspecific with *P. longicornis* Malaise (?).*P. nestor* (Zhelochovtsev)  
Russia: Maladanski obl.
    - Antenna different, dominantly black.....3.
3. Sawsheath diamond shaped (Fig. 37). Pronotal angles, tegula, more or less abdominal apex light coloured, brown. Veins and stigma light brown. Head densely punctate, mesopleuron smooth and shiny. 5.5-7.0 mm.....*P. angulata* Lindqvist  
Russia, Finland and Mongolia.
  - Sawsheath normal, cerci strikingly long/short.....4.
  - Cerci normal.....6.
4. Cerci longer than sawsheath.....5.
  - Cerci shorter than sawsheath. Sawsheath 2x as long as cerci. Legs dark. Abdominal apex light. Mesopleuron shiny. Sawsheath in Fig. 22. 4.0-5.0mm.  
.....*P. nordmani* (Lindqvist)  
Finland.
5. Abdominal apex or sternites ochraceous. The light colour of the body ochraceous. Legs entirely light coloured. Mesopleuron smooth and shiny. Head densely punctate. Abdominal apex ochraceous otherwise black. Labrum, clypeal and pronotal margin, tegula and legs light coloured. 4.5 mm. Sawsheath in Fig. 23.....*P. malaisei* (Lindqvist)  
Finland and Sweden.
  - Abdomen entirely black. Mesopleuron densely but moderately roughly punctured, hardly shiny. The light colour of the body white. Legs white but femora more or less brown infuscated. Labrum, anterior clypeal margin, upper wide corners of pronotum, tegula, cerci and more or less the legs white. Head densely punctate. Stigma light, somehow transparent. Fig. 197. Sawsheath in Fig. 30. 5.2 - 5.5 mm.... *P. nigrocarpa* Takagi  
Korea.



6. Mesopleuron densely punctate, matt or hardly shining.....7.  
 - Mesopleuron smooth and shiny (in one species only in the upper 2/3) or only sporadically punctured.....9.

7. Labrum and clypeus dark.....8.  
 - Labrum and clypeal margin light coloured. Trochanters also whitish. 6.5 mm.

.....*P. karvoneni* (Lindqvist)  
 Finland.

8. Fore femora brown. Middle femora dominantly black. Head and mesopleuron densely punctate. 4.5-5.0 mm. Sawsheath in Fig. 28. [Black. Dirty whitish or pale brown: apex of labrum, outer margin of pronotum, tegula partly, trochanters, tibiae, tarsi and abdomen around the sawsheath. Apex of hind tibia and tarsi more or less darkened. Head densely punctured nearly matt. Mesonotum and mesopleuron densely punctured.]

.....*P. concolor* (Lindqvist)  
 Sweden and Finland.

- Fore and middle femora brown. Head and mesopleuron densely punctate. Sawsheath like in Fig. 21. 4.0-5.0 mm. [Black. Outer pronotal margin, tegula partly, abdomen around the sawsheath, apices of coxae, trochanters, anterior and middle femora (except basal black line), tibiae and tarsi pale brown. Head and thorax finely and densely punctured, matt. Wings hyaline, costa and stigma pale brown.].....*P. affinis* (Lindqvist)

Lower area of the River Yenisei and Finland.

9. Legs light coloured.....10.

- Legs dark.....14.

10. Larger species, 6.5 mm. Legs (entirely), pronotum and tegula yellow. Fig. 209. Abdomen black. Inner tooth of claw longer than outer. Malar space linear. Male unknown.....*P. lineogenata* Wei

Known from Guizhou, China.

- Smaller species. Malar space not linear. Differently coloured. 4.0-5.5 mm.....11.

11. Orbits (inner orbits interrupted near its centre), labrum, clypeus, malar space, frons, posterior corner of pronotum and tegula yellow or reddish-brown. Legs reddish brown except most of the coxae, ventral margin of front and middle femora, most of hind femur, apices of front and middle tibiae, apical half of hind tibia. Wings light brown, stigma and venation reddish brown. Sawsheath roughly truncate in dorsal view and about as broad as the apex of hind tibia. 5.0 mm. Male unknown...*P. nankingensis* Wong

Known from China: Jiangsu (Nanking).

- Orbits, malar space and frons black. Mouthparts, pronotum, tegula, legs and abdominal apex light coloured.....12.

12. Hind femur black.....13.

- Hind femur dominantly light coloured. Abdomen light around the sawsheath. Pronotal corners, tegula and most of the legs pale brown. Basal part of hind femur with black line below. Labrum dark brown. Sawsheath nearly rectangular and about 4x wider than the short cerci. 5.5 mm.....*P. truncatiserra* Lindqvist

Siberia: Irkutsk, Buryatskaya ASSR.

13. Smaller, 4.0-4.5 mm. Sawsheath like in Fig. 21. [Black. Whitish-dirty whitish: labrum, anterior margin of clypeus, last abdominal tergite, apices of coxae, trochanters, tibiae, pronotal corners, tegula, abdomen around the sawsheath, mostly the fore femur and apex of middle femur. Mesonotum finely and densely punctured. Mesopleuron shiny.].....*P. kontuniemi* Lindqvist

Finland.

- Larger, 4.5-5.5 mm. [Black. Whitish-brown: labrum, last abdominal tergite, apices of coxae, trochanters, tibiae, fore and middle tarsi, pronotal corners, tegula, abdomen

- around the sawsheath. Mesonotum finely and densely punctured. Mesopleuron shiny.].  
 ..... *P. micronematica* Malaise  
 Northwest Russia, Eastern Siberia, Kamtchatka, Sweden and Finland.
14. Large species. 6.8 mm. Fig. 202. Sawsheath in Fig. 20. [Body entirely black including antenna and most of mouthparts, only very edge of pronotum and tegula yellow and labrum brown. All coxa, femur, fore and middle trochanter and hind tarsus black. Hind trochanter, apex of hind coxa, tibiae except the black apical ring of middle tibia and black apical third of hind tibia yellowish. Fore and middle tarsi brown. Censer brownish white. Wing hyaline, stigma blackish brown, venation dark brown.]. Male unknown..... *P. shinoharai* Haris and Zsolnai  
 Known from Japan.  
 - Small species: 3.0-4.5 mm.....15.
15. Clypeus at anterior margin straight. Head densely punctate. 3.0 mm.  
 ..... *P. exigua* (Lindqvist)  
 Finland.  
 - Clypeus at anterior margin notched. 3.5-4.5 mm. Sc. close to M. [Black. Sometimes labrum more or less yellowish. Tegula and mostly the hind corners of pronotum yellowish. Trochanters more or less, knees, for tibiae and tarsi yellowish. Hind tibia dominantly brownish like hind tarsus. Frontal area indicated, but not clearly marked. Mesonotum finely and densely punctured. Mesepisternum shiny with minute sporadic punctures. Wings hyaline, stigma dark brown or black. Claw simple or with minute subapical tooth.].  
 ..... *P. abbreviata* (Hartig)  
 Hungary, Belarussia, Switzerland, Cyprus, Czech, Germany, Denmark, Spain, England, France, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Poland, Northwest, West, Central and South Russia, Amur and Primorye regions, Ukraine, Finland and Asia Minor. Introduced into North America.
16. Clypeus, labrum, tegula and partly legs light coloured. 3.0-3.5 mm. [Head densely and roughly punctured, matt. Frontal area not marked. Mesopleuron shiny with minute punctures. Wings hyaline, stigma brown.].  
 ..... *P. monogynae* Hartig  
 Hungary, Belgium, Switzerland, Czech, Croatia, Germany, Spain, France, England, Scotland, Ireland, Luxembourg, Romania, Northwest Russia, Caucasus, Finland and the former Yugoslavia.  
 - Clypeus always black.....17.
17. Legs mostly yellowish or whitish. Hind femur mostly black. (Sometimes tarsi or coxae black). 5.5-7.0 mm.....18.  
 - Legs darker. Smaller species: 4.0-5.0 mm. (If larger, see also *P. shinoharai* Haris and Zsolnai in couplet 12).....20.
18. Claws specially built as figured in Fig. 174. Sawsheath in Fig. 47. Legs nearly entirely white, only hind tibial apex and hind tarsus brown. Mesonotum moderately densely punctured shiny, mesopleuron nearly smooth and shiny. 5.0-6.5 mm.  
 ..... *P. compressicornis* (Fabricius)  
 Hungary, Belgium, Switzerland, Czech, Slovakia, Germany, Denmark, Spain, France, England, Scotland, Italy, Latvia, Netherlands, Romania, Finland, Georgia, Russia throughout up to Sakhalin: (except the northern parts), Asia Minor, Iran, Japan and North America.  
 - Claw normal. Different species.....19.
19. Legs yellowish, coxae and hind femur black. Mesonotum and mesopleuron matt. 5.5-7.0 mm..... *P. reuteri* (Lindqvist)  
 Kola Peninsula, Karelia, Polar Urals, Eastern Siberia, Kamtchatka, Finland and Canada.  
 - Tegula and most of the legs pale yellow. Trochanters white. Hind femur mainly and tarsi black. Mesonotum matt but mesopleuron shiny. 6.0 mm. Male unknown.  
 ..... *P. atrata* Lindqvist  
 Siberia: Irkutsk.

20. Sawsheath normal. The darkest species. Only anterior knee, tibia and middle tibia yellowish brown. Head and thorax densely punctured. Sawsheath like in Fig. 21. 4.5-5.0 mm.

.....*P. atripes* (Lindqvist)  
 Norway and Finland.

(*Pristiphora borneensis* Forsius, 1933 may also run here. Malar space linear. Head, thorax, antenna and abdomen metallic black. Coxae black with yellow apices, trochanters and fore legs yellowish. Hind femur black with yellowish knees. Hind tibia yellow with infuscate apices. Hind tarsi dominantly black. First and second segments of middle tarsi yellowish, the others infuscate. Wings hyaline. Head and thorax practically impunctate. POL:OOL = 1:1. Antenna slender and longer than head and thorax combined. Clypeus subtruncate. Claws subbifid. Sawsheath short and indistinctly excised. 6.0 mm. Known from Borneo and India.)

-Sawsheath long elongated. Figs. 18 and 24.....21.

21. Number of cubital cells: 3. Sawsheath subparallel and blunt in dorsal view, Fig. 18. Black. Labrum, knees, tibiae and tarsi brown. Mesonotum shiny. Mesopleuron finely and densely punctured. 4.0 mm.....*P. tenuiserra* (Lindqvist)

Germany, Slovakia, Sweden and Finland.

- Number of cubital cells: 4. Sawsheath narrowed and acute in dorsal view, Fig. 24. Body black including mouthparts and antenna. Light brownish: tibiae, tarsi, trochanter and narrow apices of all femora. Labrum dark brown. Mesonotum densely, minutely, and shallowly punctured, moderately shiny. Mesopleuron moderately deeply and densely punctured, moderately shiny. 4.0 mm.....*P. issikii* Haris and Zsolnai

Known only from Japan.

**Table L**

More intensively light coloured. Abdominal sternites light or at least abdominal apex laterally and ventrally with yellow spots (*P. retusa* Thomson). If sternites and abdominal apex black, mesopleuron light coloured (*P. flavipicta* Lindqvist). Head mostly, mesonotum and mesosternum in most of the species black. However, few species are extensively light coloured including their mesosternum. In one oriental species the thorax dominantly black but abdomen reddish yellow.

1. Abdominal sternites light or at least abdominal apex laterally and ventrally with yellow spots (*P. retusa* Thomson) rarely the abdomen mainly fulvous (reddish yellow). Mesosternum black. If sternites and abdominal apex black, mesopleuron light coloured (*P. flavipicta* Lindqvist). Head mostly, mesonotum and mesosternum always black.....2.

- Extensively light coloured species including the mesosternum. Abdominal tergites yellow or yellow with black spots or dorsally black. In one oriental species the thorax dominantly black but abdomen reddish yellow.....14.

2. Cerci extremely long. Far overprojecting beyond the apex of the sawsheath.....3.

- Cerci normal.....4.

3. Sawsheath in Fig. 26. Body black. Ochraceous: labrum, bases of mandibles, lower margin of clypeus, prothorax, tegula, entire legs, last abdominal tergite, cerci and abdominal sternites. Fig. 196. Wings hyaline, venation brown, costa, subcosta and stigma yellow. 5.2 mm.....*P. mongololaricis* Haris

Mongolia.

(If head dominantly yellow see also *P. bufo* Konow in couplet 15.)

- Sawsheath in Fig. 25. Black, labrum, hind orbits reddish brown (sometimes black). Hind corners of pronotum, tegula yellowish brown. Knees, tibiae and tarsi yellow. Apices of tibiae and hind tarsi dark. Abdominal sternites yellowish (sometimes only in the middle). Wings hyaline, venation and stigma dark brown. 5.0 mm....*P. cretica* Schedl

Known only from Crete.

4. Mesopleuron light.....5.  
 - Mesopleuron dark.....7.
5. Sternites black. Labrum and legs pale yellowish brown. Pronotal corners, tegula and mesopleuron brownish yellow. 4.5 mm. Sawsheath unknown. Known from a destroyed female specimen from Siberia. 4.5 mm.....***P. flavipicta*** Lindqvist  
 Siberia: Buryatskaya ASSR.  
 - Sternites more or less light coloured.....6.
6. Mesopleuron and also labrum, clypeus, pronotum, tegula and abdominal sternites yellow. Claws almost bifurcate. Sawsheath like in Fig. 19. 4.5-5.0 mm.  
 .....***P. lanifica*** (Zaddach)  
 Northwest Russia and Central and Northern parts of Western Europe, Transylvania.  
 - Black, light (light brown): labrum, lower margin of clypeus, corners of pronotum, tegula, last tergites, abdominal sternites, mesopleuron and legs. Wings hyaline, venation brown, costa and stigma pale brown. Head finely and densely punctured, slightly shiny. Mesonotum anteriorly finely and densely punctured, nearly matt. Posterior part more shiny. Sawsheath in Fig. 19. Claw bifurcate. 4.5-5.0 mm.....***P. variipes*** (Lindqvist)  
 Finland and Northwest Russia.
7. Small species, 3.0-4.5 mm. Sawsheath longer than cerci, or if not longer, antenna long and narrow, nearly as long as body (abdomen + half of the thorax).....8.  
 - Larger species, 4.5-7.0 mm. Antenna normal, sawsheath not projecting long beyond cerci.....9.
8. Sawsheath longer than cerci and about twice as wide as a cercus. Labrum, hind corners of pronotum, tegula and more or less abdominal apex yellow. Legs dominantly yellow. Antenna about as long or little longer than abdomen. 3.0-4.0 mm. [Apex of hind tibia and tarsus brown. Frontal area not clearly marked. Head with dense and fine punctures. Mesonotum finely punctured. Mesopleuron smooth and shiny. Claws with minute inner tooth. Wings hyaline, stigma yellow.].....***P. retusa*** (Thomson)  
 Belgium, Switzerland, Germany, France, Northwest and Central Russia, Ukraine, Sweden, Scotland and Finland.  
 - Yellowish brown or light brown: middle antennal segments below, a small triangular spot below the antenna, anterior margin of clypeus, labrum, hind corners of pronotum, tegula, apical and lateral parts of abdominal segments, most of the femora, tibiae and tarsi. Wings hyaline, venation brown, costa and stigma light brown. Antenna long, about as long as abdomen and half of the thorax together. Sawsheath in Fig. 32. 4.8 mm.  
 .....***P. tenuicornis*** (Lindqvist)  
 Russia, Sweden, Finland and Korea.
9. Hind femora entirely light coloured.....10.  
 - Hind femora more or less darkened.....12.
10. Sawsheath in Fig. 27. Abdomen only ventrally light coloured. Labrum and anterior margin of clypeus whitish. Mostly an upper orbital-spot, frequently the lower orbits or a spot between antenna yellowish. Pronotum, tegula, more or less the sternites and mostly tergite 9 more or less yellow. Legs yellow, only bases of coxae black. Wings hyaline. Costa and stigma yellowish. 4.5-6.0 mm. Mesopleuron finely punctured, shiny.  
 .....***P. alpestris*** (Konow)  
 Belgium, Hungary, Switzerland, Slovakia, Germany, England, Karelia and Finland.  
 - Sawsheath and colour different.....11.
11. Sawsheath straight above and acute apically. Abdominal tergites, sternites and legs fulvous except the apex of middle tibia and the apical joints of middle tarsi. Tegula may be yellow. Otherwise entirely black. Wings infuscate. 5.0 mm.....***P. formosana*** Rohwer  
 Known from Taiwan.

- Sawsheath blunt nearly as wide as long with short hairs. Clypeus, tegula and legs whitish. Apex of hind tibia and hind tarsus darkened. Outer edge of pronotum brownish. Sternites in part and hypopygium light coloured. 4.5 mm.....*P. discolor* Lindqvist

Siberia: Irkutsk.

12. Head black. Only labrum, anterior margin of clypeus, rarely the entire clypeus light coloured only in head.....13.

- Head fulvous, a hexagonal spot on frons including postocellar area, eyes and occiput black. [Antenna black above and ferruginous beneath. Thorax black, corners of pronotum broadly and tegula fulvous. Abdominal tergites and sawsheath black. Sternites entirely light yellow. Legs yellow or white, black: most of four posterior coxae, posterior femur, apex of hind tibia, hind tarsus, four anterior tarsi above. Middle femur and apex of middle tibia more or less infuscate. Wings hyaline, venation and stigma dark brown. Middle part of frons strongly punctate, head otherwise smooth. Thorax smooth and shiny. Sawsheath straight above, apically subtruncate.] 5.0 mm. Male unknown.....*P. fulviceps* Takeuchi, 1933

Japan: Honshu.

13. Sawsheath twice as wide as a cercus. 4.5-5.5 mm. Labrum, anterior margin of clypeus, corners of pronotum, tegula, and sternites yellow. Legs mostly yellow, bases of coxae, femora more or less black. Apices of hind tibiae and hind tarsi brown. [Frontal area not outlined. Mesopleuron smooth and shiny. Wings hyaline. Costa light brown, stigma brown or dark brown.].....*P. biscalis* (Förster)

Switzerland, Czech, Croatia, Germany, Denmark, England, France, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Slovakia, Romania, Wales, Southern belt of Central Russia, Caucasus and Kopet-dag.

- Sawsheath 4 times as wide as cercus. Sawsheath in Fig. 29. 5.5-7.0 mm. Labrum, rarely the clypeus, pronotum, tegula, apical segment and lateral spots of abdomen frequently, all sternites, sometimes the middle tergites yellow. Legs mostly black, mostly only coxae, trochanters and tibiae (except apices) light coloured.....*P. maesta* (Zaddach)

Hungary, Belarus, Austria, Switzerland, Czech, Germany, England, France, Latvia, Romania, Slovakia, Ukraine, Sweden, Finland, Northwest and Central Russia, Trans-Baikal region and Kamtchatka.

14. Sawsheath triangular (Fig. 31). Cerci extremely elongated. Body ochraceous including antenna and legs (Fig. 192). Tergites 1-5 more or less covered with brown shadow. 5.6 mm.....*P. memoriakaszabi* Haris

-Sawsheath truncate or tapering towards the apex. Cerci normal, in one species elongated and overprojecting the sawsheath.....15.

15. Head black. Labrum and clypeus yellowish or brownish. Thorax and abdomen yellowish brown. Black: mesosternum, more or less the first tergite and 2 longitudinal line on the mesonotum. Sawsheath in Fig. 38. 5.5 mm.....*P. nigriceps* (Hartig)

Belgium, Switzerland, Czech, Germany, Denmark, Italy, Netherlands, Russia, Slovakia, Sweden and Finland.

- Differently coloured. Head yellow with black frontal area (black area from the frons till the hind margin of the head), rarely entirely yellow.....16.

16. Sawsheath 2x as broad as cerci, tapering towards the apex. Sawsheath in Fig. 35. Mesonotum finely and densely punctate. Stigma and costa yellow. Three longitudinal line on mesonotum, mesoscutellum and metanotum black. Abdomen dorsally yellow with arrow like black spots. 6.0-6.5 mm. Male unknown. [Antenna black, ventrally brownish. Frontal area clearly outlined. Head with black spot above. Mesopleuron smooth and shiny. Mesonotum finely and densely punctured. Wings yellowish hyaline, costa and stigma yellow.].....*P. pallida* (Konow)

Switzerland, Czech, Germany, Denmark, Slovakia, Russia and Finland.

- Sawsheath 3-4x as broad as cerci, not tapering towards the apex Fig. 34. Mesonotum with scattered punctuation, brilliantly lustrous. Various coloured: Body yellow, head

and thorax usually with black spots, rarely entirely yellow or thorax above and abdomen dorsally black except the light prothorax and tegula. Wings hyaline, venation and stigma yellow. 4.5-5.5 mm.....*P. bufo* (Brischke)

Austria, Switzerland, Czech, Germany, France, Russia, Siberia, Russian Far East, Finland and Mongolia.

(*Pristiphora rufocincta* Benson, 1963 may also run here. Head and thorax black with the following parts yellowish white: labrum, tegula and most of the legs. Abdomen reddish yellow (except the black middle of tergite 7 and the apical segments beyond. Wings hyaline, stigma and venation piceous. Sawsheath short and wide, apically acute. Thorax shining. Claws with short inner tooth. 5.0 mm. Resembles to *P. cincta* Newman, however its sawsheath structure completely different not acute, but emarginated behind. Known form Burma: Kambaiti.)

## MALES

### Table M

1. Infracfrontal ridge M-shaped. Frontal field carinated. Frons shiny, tuberculate. 6.0-7.5 mm. Penis valve in Fig. 56.....*P. mollis* (Hartig)
  - Frontal field without M-shaped infracfrontal ridge. Frons matte, densely punctured...2.
2. Pronotum, tegula and partly legs straw yellow. Stigma and costa light coloured.....3.
  - Pronotum, tegula and legs ochraceous. Stigma variously coloured, light or dark.....9.
3. Prescutum moved from the scutellum as it figured in Fig. 169. Penis valve in Fig. 57. 5.0-7.0 mm.....*P. breadalbanensis* (Cameron)
  - Apex of prescutum closer to the scutellum as it figured in Fig. 170.....4.
- Penis valve in Fig. 59. 4.0-6.0 mm.....*P. lativentris* (Thomson)
- Penis valve in Fig. 58. 5.0-7.0 mm.....*P. coactula* (Ruthe)
- Penis valve in Fig. 60. 4.5-5.5 mm.....*P. carinata* (Hartig)
- Penis valve in Fig. 61. 4.5-5.0 mm.....*P. trochanterica* (Lindqvist)
- Penis valve in Fig. 62. 4.5-6.0 mm.....*P. borea* (Konow)
9. Costa light yellow, stigma dark brown. Penis valve in Fig. 63. 6.0-9.0 mm.
  - .....*P. albilabris* (Thomson)
  - Costa and stigma light yellow. Penis valve in Fig. 64. 6.0-7.0 mm.
    - .....*P. groenblomi* (Lindqvist)

### Table N

2. Large species, 8.5-11.0 mm. Male light yellow including the antenna. Frontal spot, thorax and abdomen dorsally black. [Wings hyaline, stigma brownish, costa somehow lighter. Mesonotum and mesepisternum densely punctured.].....*P. robusta* (Konow)
  - Smaller, 4.0-8.0 mm. Antennal apices of male dark (except *P. memoriakaszabi* Haris)....3.
3. Hind tarsus and tibial apices black.....7.
  - Hind tarsus and tibial apices brown or in *P. memoriakaszabi* Haris ochraceous.....4.
4. Smaller: 5.0-6.0 mm.....5.
  - Larger 6.0-7.5 mm. Mesopleuron light coloured.....6.
5. Mesopleuron mostly black in male. Penis valve in Fig. 161.
  - .....*P. subarctica* (Forsslund)
  - Body entirely ochraceous. Penis valve in Fig. 132.....*P. memoriakaszabi* Haris
6. Penis valve in Fig. 159.....*P. wesmaeli* (Tischbeim)
  - Penis valve in Fig. 160.....*P. glauca* Benson
7. Thorax ventrally entirely yellow. 5.0-7.5 mm. Penis valve in Fig. 151. [Ground colour yellowish brown. Frontal-ocellar area more or less, mesonotum, metanotum,

- abdominal tergites more or less, and antenna black.].....*P. saxesenii* (Hartig)  
 - Mesepimeron black. Similar to *P. saxesenii* (Hartig). 5.0-7.0 mm. Penis valve in Fig. 152.  
 .....*P. gerula* (Konow)  
 8. Smaller, 4.0-6.0 mm.....9.  
 - Larger species, 5.0-6.0 mm. Penis valve different.....11.  
 9. Hind femora yellow. Distance between the posterior ocelli and hind margin of head less than twice of the diameter of the front ocellus. Penis valve in Fig. 153.  
 .....*P. abietina* (Christ)  
 - Hind femora dark brown.....10.  
 10. Costa black. Hind basitarsus as long as 2 following tarsal segments. Penis valve in Fig. 156.....*P. ezomatsuvora* Togashi  
 - Costa pale brown. Hind basitarsus nearly as long as the next 3 tarsal segments. Penis valve in Fig. 157.....*P. politivaginatus* Takeuchi (syn. *Pristiphora harai* Togashi ?)  
 11. Penis valve at dorsal margin nearly straight (Fig. 158). Mesopleuron mostly black. 6.0-7.0 mm. [Ground colour yellowish brown. Mesonotum and more or less the mesepisternum black.].....*P. compressa* (Hartig)  
 - Penis valve at dorsal margin emarginated (Figs. 154 and 155). Lower part of mesopleuron mostly yellow. Two very similar species.....12.  
 12. Penis valve in Fig. 154.....*P. decipiens* Enslin  
 - Penis valve in Fig. 155.....*P. pseudodecipiens* Benes and Kristek

### Table O

1. Hind legs entirely black, claws bifurcate. Head ochraceous with large frontal spot. Thorax with ochraceous spots. Abdomen with black dorsal longitudinal band. Penis valve in Fig. 87. 6.0-8.0 mm.....*P. fausta* (Hartig)  
 - Hind legs at least partly light coloured. Claws various, mostly with preapical denticle. Colour various.....2.  
 2. Abdomen only ventrally yellow.....11.  
 - Abdomen ventrally yellow, dorsally more or less yellow.....3.  
 3. Mesopleuron at least with yellow fleck or dominantly (nearly entirely yellow)....4.  
 - Mesopleuron black.....7.  
 4. Claws bifid (subbifid). Penis valve in Fig. 88. 5.0-7.0 mm...*P. subbifida* (Thomson)  
 - Claws with small inner tooth.....5.  
 5. Penis valve with large apical spine (Fig. 146). Colour: see Figs. 189 and 190. Head above and mesonotum shiny with fine and dense punctures. Mesopleuron smooth and shiny. First abdominal tergite smooth and shiny, the other tergites with superficial undefined surface sculpture, shiny. Inner hind tibial spur : hind basitarsus: 7 : 20. Claws subbifid. Inner tooth close to the apical and hardly shorter. 5.8 mm. Female unknown.....*P. ifranensis* Lacourt  
 Morocco, high altitudes (1500 m).  
 - Penis valve different.....6  
 6. Penis valve in Fig. 93. 6.0-7.5 mm. [Yellow. Black: frons, vertex, temples, thorax above (except the yellow pronotum and tegula), spots on the mesosternum, middle spots on the three last abdominal tergites. Antenna yellow, dorsally brown.]  
 .....*P. conjugata* (Dahlbom)  
 - Penis valve in Fig. 96.....*P. atlantica* Malaise  
 7. Abdomen with red median band.....8.  
 - Abdomen without red median band.....9.  
 8. Penis valve in Fig. 95. Smaller, 4.0-4.5 mm.....*P. cincta* Newman  
*P. fulbobalteata* Takeuchi also runs here. Penis valve unknown. Very similar to *P. cincta*, however the middle red band of abdomen with fused pair of central spots on each tergites similarly to the female.

- Penis valve in Fig. 148. Large species: 7.0-10.0 mm.....*P. erichsonii* (Hartig)  
 9. Abdomen yellow, tergites 1-3 and base of subgenital plate black. 5.0-6.0 mm. Penis valve in Fig. 90.....*P. anderschi* (Zaddach)  
 - Abdomen different. Yellow with longitudinal middle band which sometimes covers most of the tergites.....10.  
 10. Abdomen yellow with wide median longitudinal band, covering most of the yellow tergites. Penis valve in Fig. 93. 6.0-7.5 mm.....*P. conjugata* (Dahlbom)  
 - Middle band of the abdomen narrow and brown. 2 lateral band in addition to the middle band. Penis valve in Fig. 125.....*P. beaumonti* Zirngiebl  
 11. Mesopleuron black.....13.  
 - Mesopleuron with yellow spot. Hind femora entirely light coloured.....12.  
 12. 5.0-6.0 mm. Penis valve in Fig. 92.....*P. forsiusi* Enslin  
 - 6.5-7.0 mm. Penis valve in Fig. 136. [Head ochraceous, black: frontal area, postocellar area and 1-1 spot projecting from the frontal area and reach the eyes. Antenna black with brownish ochraceous ventral side. Thorax black but tegula, pronotum, propleuron mostly and middle part of mesopleuron ochraceous. Wings hyaline.] Fig. 204.....*P. bogdoensis* Haris  
 Known from Mongolia.  
 13. Three smaller species, 5.0-6.0 mm.  
 a. Penis valve in Fig. 94. 5.0-6.0 mm.....*P. pallidiventris* (Fallén)  
 b. Penis valve in Fig. 144. 5.0-6.0 mm.....*P. sauteri* Rohwer  
 c. Penis valve asymmetric, see in Fig. 140 (left and right lobes). 5.0 mm  
 .....*P. cretica* Schedl  
 - Three larger species, 6.0-7.3 mm:  
 a. Penis valve in Fig. 91. 6.0-7.0 mm.....*P. gaunitzi* Lindqvist  
 b. Penis valve in Fig. 147. 7.0 mm. [Inner hind tibial spur long, about as long as half of the hind basitarsus. Ventral part of abdomen pale] Fig. 215.....*P. tuberculatina* Wei  
 Female unknown. Known from China: Fujian.  
 c. Penis valve in Fig. 143. 6.9-7.3 mm. [Head black, with small pale-brown spot below eyes, lateral margin of clypeus also pale brown. Labrum mostly brown. Thorax black, hind corner of pronotum pale reddish, lateral spots of mesonotum with brownish spots (if exist). Scutellum with large reddish spot or entirely black. Abdomen black above and yellowish brown beneath frequently entirely black with light apical margins on the sternites.] See also notes.....*P. sinensis* Wong and *P. apricoti* Zinovjev

### Table P

1. Penis valve with fine cilia on dorsal margin. Figs. 73-80. [Abdomen black, if ventrally light coloured, then mesopleuron also light coloured.].....2.  
 - Penis valve curved in the middle, golden coloured with small spines along its margin. Figs. 64, 67, 69 and 70-72.....9.  
 2. Penis valve in Fig. 72. Colour variable with more or less extensive white pattern. Claw with large denticle, nearly bifurcate. 4.5-5.0 mm.....*P. lanifica* (Zaddach)  
 Penis valve different. Claw simple in males (or with small denticle).....3.  
 3. Penis valve in Fig. 73. Colour variable with more or less extensive white pattern. 4.5-5.0 mm.....*P. variipes* (Lindqvist)  
 - Penis valve different. Darker species, mesopleuron and abdominal sternites always dark. Mouthparts, pronotal margins, tegula and legs usually light coloured.....4.  
 4. Penis valve in Fig. 74. Antenna longer than abdomen. 4.0 mm.  
 .....*P. malaisei* (Lindqvist)  
 - Penis valve different. Antenna as long as abdomen.....5.



5. Penis valve in Fig. 75. Head and thorax densely and finely punctured. 4.0-5.0 mm.  
.....*P. affinis* (Lindqvist)
- Penis valve different. Surface sculpture various.....6.
6. Legs dark. Penis valve in Fig. 76. 4.0-5.0 mm. [Subgenital plate light coloured.  
Mesopleuron shiny.].....*P. nordmani* (Lindqvist)
- Legs variously coloured. Penis valve different.....7.
7. Mesopleuron matt, densely punctured.....8.
- Mesopleuron shiny. Penis valve in Fig. 79. 4.5-5.5 mm.....*P. micronematica* Malaise
8. 4.0-5.0 mm. Penis valve in Fig. 77.....*P. reuteri* (Lindqvist)
- 4.5-5.0 mm. Penis valve in Fig. 78.....*P. atripes* (Lindqvist)
9. Head and mesopleuron densely punctured, matt. Antenna as long as abdomen. Penis  
valve in Fig. 64. 4.5-5.0 mm.....*P. concolor* (Lindqvist)
- Mesopleuron shiny or with sporadic punctures. Antennal length various.....10.
10. Labrum and clypeus dark. Antenna as long as abdomen and half of the thorax.  
Penis valve in Fig. 67. 5.5-6.5 mm.....*P. pseudocoactula* (Lindqvist)
- Labrum and clypeus light coloured.....11.
11. Penis valve in Fig. 69. 5.0 mm. Antenna as long as abdomen and half of the tho-  
rax. [Subgenital plate light coloured.]. Female unknown.....*P. dissimilis* Lindqvist  
Southern Finland.
- Penis valve different. Antenna as long as abdomen.....12.
12. Abdomen ventrally light coloured. Antenna as long as abdomen. Penis valve in  
Fig. 70. 6.0-7.0 mm.....*P. alpestris* (Konow)
- Abdomen dark, only subgenital plate light coloured. Penis valve different.....13.
13. Larger, 5.0-6.5 mm. Penis valve in Fig. 71. Epicranium twice as long as the diam-  
eter of front ocellus.....*P. karvoneni* (Lindqvist)
- Smaller, 4.0-4.5 mm. Penis valve in Fig. 72. Epicranium hardly longer than the diam-  
eter of front ocellus.....*P. kontuniemi* (Lindqvist)

### Table Q

1. Very small species, 3.0-3.5 mm. Body black, Clypeus, labrum, tegula and partly legs  
light coloured. Penis valve in Fig. 80.....*P. monogyne* (Hartig)
- Mostly larger species. Clypeus, and tegulae black, labrum and legs variously  
coloured. Penis valve different.....2.
2. Abdominal tergite 8 with long projection (Fig. 171). Penis valve with short hook  
(Fig. 110). 4.0-4.5 mm.....*P. armata* (Thomson) (syn. *P. crassicornis* Hartig)
- Abdominal tergite 8 without long projection. Penis valve different.....3.
3. Steam of penis valve with projection (Figs. 126 and 127).....20.
- Steam of penis valve without projection (Figs. 107-124 and 128-130).....4.
4. Hook of penis valve long, neither widened nor narrowed, acute (Figs. 108, 109 and  
121). Trochanters, tibiae, tarsi and partly femora white.....5.
- Hook of penis valve different. Variously coloured.....7.
5. Antenna black. Penis valve in Fig. 121. Sculpture and colour like in female, how-  
ever tegula always black.....*P. subopaca* Lindqvist.
- Antenna at least ventrally light brown.....6.
6. Antenna black, basally light brown. Penis valve in Fig. 108. 4.0 mm.  
.....*P. melanocarpa* (Hartig)
- Antenna red. Penis valve in Fig. 109. 4.5 mm.....*P. ruficornis* (Olivier)
7. Face bulged. Penis valve very narrow as in Fig. 115. 4.5 mm...*P. coniceps* Lindqvist
- Face not bulged. Penis valve different.....8.

8. Hook of penis valve relatively narrow, acutely narrowed as in Figs. 111, 112, 116-120, 123 and 128-130.....9.
- Hook of penis valve broad as in Figs. 113, 114, 122 and 124.....17.
9. Legs entirely white. Penis valve as in Fig. 111, 4.0 mm.....*P. leucopa* Hellen
- Legs partly (sometimes entirely in *P. murielae* Lacourt ) darkened. Penis valve different.....10.
10. Claws without denticle.....11.
- Claws with denticle. Penis valve different.....12.
11. Three different species.
- a. Penis valve as in Fig. 112. 4.0-5.0 mm.  
.....*P. appendiculata* Hartig (syn. *P. pallipes* Lepeletier)
- b. Penis valve in Fig. 128. 4.9 mm. Female unknown. [Tibiae, fore and middle tarsi ochraceous. Wings hyaline, stigma and costa light brown. Mesonotum densely and shallowly punctured shiny. Mesopleuron smooth and shiny].....*P. nigropuncticeps* Haris  
Known only from Mongolia.
- c. Penis valve in Fig. 130. 4.5 mm. Female unknown [Body black, including mouthparts. Antennae dorsally black, ventrally rufous. Coxae black, trochanters reddish white. Femora black with reddish yellow apices. Tibiae reddish yellow. Wings brownish infuscate. Stigma and venation brown. Frontal area flat, without pentagonal area. Head densely, roughly punctured, hardly shining. Mesopleuron with irregular coriaceous surface sculpture. Moderately shining. Mesonotum moderately dense coriaceous sculpture, shiny].....*P. anivskiensis* Haris  
Known from Sakhalin.
12. Claws bifid.....13.
- Claws with preapical denticle. Penis valve different.....14.
13. Three different species
- a. Penis valve as in Fig. 119. 4.0 mm.....*P. bifida* Hellen
- b. Penis valve as in Fig. 117. 4.0 mm.....*P. frigida* (Boheman)
- c. Penis valve as in Fig. 129. 4.7 mm. Female unknown. [Body black. Scape and pedicell black, antennal flagellum red, dorsally brown. Coxae black with white apices, trochanters white, femora black with narrow white bases and apices, except the fore femora, which dominantly white, only the basal half black. Tibiae white, hind tibiae with black apical ring. Fore and middle tarsi white, hind tarsi black. Wings hyaline. Stigma and venation brown. Head densely, moderately deeply and uniformly punctured, hardly shiny. Frontal pentagonal area not defined. Mesonotal lobes with moderately dense, shallow, superficial punctures. Moderately shining. Inner tooth of claws about as long as the apical].....*P. pseudomelanocarpa* Haris  
Known form Kunasir Isl. (Kuril Islands.).
14. Head and thorax densely punctate. Mesopleuron matte, roughly punctate. Penis valve in Fig. 123. 4.0-4.5 mm.....*P. staudingeri* (Ruthe)  
Sculpture and penis valve different.....15.
15. Head and thorax more sporadically punctate. Mesopleuron matt, punctate and striate. Antenna basally brown. Penis valve in Fig. 116. 4.0 mm. ....*P. sootryeni* Lindqvist
- Penis valve different.....16.
16. Penis valve as in Fig. 118. Mesopleuron matt, punctate and striate. Body 4.0 mm In colour and sculpture like the female.....*P. amauro* Lindqvist
- Penis valve as in Fig. 120. Head and thorax weakly punctate, lustrous. Trochanter usually black. 5.0-6.0 mm.....*P. albitibia* (Costa) (syn. *P. puncticeps* Thomson)
17. Penis valve in Fig. 113. 4.5 mm. Head densely punctate weekly shiny. Mesopleuron shiny, weekly punctured. Trochanters usually white...*P. confusa* Lindqvist

- Penis valve different.....18.
- 18. Penis valve in Fig. 114. Mesopleuron matt, punctured and striate. 3.0-3.5 mm.  
.....*P. pusilla* Malaise
- Penis valve different. Mesopleuron shiny. Trochanters usually black.....19.
- 19. Penis valve in Fig. 122. 4.0 mm. Head and mesonotum weakly punctured, shiny.  
Colour and sculpture like in female.....*P. bensoni* Lindqvist
- Head densely but finely punctured, shiny, mesonotum moderately densely, shallowly  
punctured, shiny. Entirely black species but tibiae dark brown with black apical rings.  
5.0-5.5 mm. Penis valve in Fig. 124.....*P. murielae* Lacourt
- 20. Black. Ochraceous: underside of antenna, tibiae (except the black apical third of  
hind tibia), tarsi. Penis valve in Fig. 127. 6.0 mm. Female unknown.  
.....*P. nigromongolica* Haris
- Mongolia and Russia: Baikal.
- Body and antenna entirely black. Tibiae white, hind tibia with black apical ring, Tarsi  
white but hind tarsus darkened, brown. Penis valve in Fig. 126. 4.5 mm.  
.....*P. listoni* Lacourt

**Table R**

- 1. Penis valve contracted and beaked at apex. (Fig. 162). Colour variable. At least hind  
corners of pronotum and tegula yellow. Sometimes extensively light coloured, in this  
case spots on head, mesonotum, abdominal tergites, mesopleural band and mesepister-  
num always black.....*P. nigella* (Förster)
- Penis valve evenly tapering towards the apex (Fig. 163).....2.
- 2. Pronotum and tegula yellow, hind femur more or less yellow in apical half. Last  
sternite more or less yellowish.....*P. parva* (Hartig)
- Pronotum and tegula black to dark brown. Hind femur black. Last sternite dark  
brown.....*P. amphibola* (Förster)

**Table S**

- 1. Legs ochraceous or yellow. Hind femora sometimes basally dark. Penis valve as in  
Figs. 99, 100, 101, 102, 104, 133 and 145.....2.
- Legs more or less darkened or black and white or nearly entirely white in two species  
(*P. werzhutskii* Lindqvist and *P. truncatiserra* Lindqvist), dominantly pale brown but  
never entirely or mostly ochraceous. Penis valve different.....8.
- 2. Mostly the pronotum and tegula yellowish. Three different species.
- a. Penis valve in Fig. 133. 3.7-4.5 mm. [Black. Legs light brown but coxae black, hind  
tarsi dark brown and femora with black ventral suffusion. Antenna black, ventrally dark  
brown. Wings hyaline, costa and stigma light brown. Mesopleuron smooth and shiny.]  
.....*P. mongoloexigua* Haris
- Female unknown. Known from Mongolia.
- b. Penis valve in Fig. 145. Similar to the female.....*P. insularis* Rohwer  
(The inadequately known male of *Pristiphora longicornis* (Malaise) also runs here,  
however, this species has antenna light reddish brown only scape and pedicel black.  
Mesopleuron densely punctured matt. Male similar to the female, see in table K, couplet 2).
- Pronotum and tegula black. Penis valve different.....3.
- 3. Penis valve in Fig. 99. 4.5-5.0 mm.....*P. dochmocera* (Thomson)
- Penis valve different.....4.

4. Dorsal margin of penis valve concave (Fig. 100). 5.0-5.5 mm.  
 .....*P. thalictrivora* Lindqvist  
 - Dorsal margin of penis valve bulged as in Fig. 101, 102 and 104.....5.
5. Frons, parietals and epicranium densely punctate.....7.  
 - Parietals and epicranium with indistinct punctuation, almost glabrous. Legs entirely yellow except at coxal bases.....6.
6. Penis valve in Fig. 102. 4.0-5.0 mm.....*P. bervis* (Hartig)  
 - Penis valve in Fig. 104. 4.0-5.0 mm.....*P. sareptana* Kuznetsov-Ugamskij
7. Apex of hind tibia not darkened. Hind tarsi brown. Penis valve in Fig. 101.  
 .....*P. rufipes* Serville (syn. *P. aquilegiae* Vollenhoven)  
 - Apex of hind tibia darkened. Penis valve in Fig. 97. 4.0-5.0 mm.  
 .....*P. punctifrons* (Thomson)
8. Larger species, 6.0-7.5 mm. Abdomen always black. Penis valve in Figs. 105-106 and 180 (compare also with *P. angulata* Lindqvist couplet 20).....9.  
 - Smaller species. Abdomen various, frequently black, but sometimes coloured with pale spots.....11.
9. Tegula and legs mostly pale brown. 7.0 mm. Penis valve in Fig. 180.  
 .....*P. werzhutskii* Lindqvist  
 - Legs black and white, tegula mostly black sometimes white.....10.
10. Penis valve broad (Fig. 105) [Hind femur mainly black but at least at apical portion. Antenna also black. Frontal area depressed in the middle with distinct margin.]  
 .....*P. geniculata* (Hartig)  
 - Penis valve narrow (Fig. 106). Otherwise similar to *P. geniculata* Hartig  
 .....*P. pseudogeniculata* Lindqvist  
 (see also *P. sinensis* Wong, dark colour form, in table O)
11. Pronotum and abdomen black.....12.  
 - Pronotal angles or hind pronotal margin and tegula yellow or white (in one species only the tegula yellow). Abdomen black, or laterally and ventrally with yellow spots. Penis valve different.....13.
12. Three species known, differentiated by their penis valve.  
 a. Penis valve in Fig. 98. 4.5-5.5 mm.....*P. thalictri* Kriechbaumer  
 b. Penis valve in Fig. 131. 4.6 mm. Female unknown. [Black. Legs light brown but coxae black, hind tarsus brown and femora with black ventral suffusion. Antenna ventrally dark brown. Last abdominal sternite dark yellow. Wings hyaline. Costa and stigma light brown. Mesonotum moderately deeply and densely punctured shiny. Mesopleuron smooth and shiny.].....*P. micromongolica* Haris  
 Known from Mongolia.
- c. Penis valve in Fig. 137. 4.9 mm. [Black. Tibiae, tarsi, knees and apices of femora yellow. Hind tibial apex and hind tarsus yellowish brown. Wings subinfumate, stigma and costa light brown. Mesonotum shiny, fore lobes sporadically punctured. Mesopleuron smooth and shiny.] Female unknown.....*P. terramongolica* Haris  
 Mongolia.
13. Abdomen black, only subgenital plate may light coloured.....14.  
 - Abdomen laterally and ventrally with yellow spots. Smaller and larger species 3.0-7.0 mm.....18.
14. Small species 3.0-4.5.....15.  
 - Larger, (4.0)5.5-7.5 mm.....20.
15. Penis valve with three lobes (Fig. 135). 3.6 mm. Female unknown. [Black. Brownish white: hind pronotal edge, tegula, labrum, anterior margin of clypeus, palpi, mouthparts, legs and hypopygium. Venation, stigma and costa light brown. Mesonotum

- densely and finely punctured, moderately shiny. Meopleuron densely and finely punctured, clearly shiny.].....*P. trilobita* Haris
- Mongolia.
- Penis valve without three lobes.....16.
15. Anterior margin of clypeus straight.....17.
- Penis valve in Fig. 82. Anterior margin of clypeus emarginated. 3.5-4.5 mm.  
.....*P. abbreviata* (Hartig)
17. Penis valve in Fig. 81. 3.0 mm. Female unknown.....*P. exigua* (Lindqvist)
- Penis valve in Fig. 134. 3.9 mm. Female unknown. [Black. Tegula, fore clypeal margin, fore and middle coxae, trochanters, fore and middle femora dominantly, mostly the tibiae, fore and middle tarsi and last abdominal sternite yellowish ochraceous. Mesonotum densely and finely punctured, moderately shiny. Mesopleuron densely punctured, shiny. Claws without inner tooth.].....*P. nigrogroenblomi* Haris
- Mongolia.
18. Penis valve in Fig. 83. 3.0-4.0 mm.....*P. retusa* (Thomson)
- Larger species, penis valve different.....19.
19. Penis valve in Fig. 84. 4.5-5.0 mm.....*P. biscalis* (Förster)
- Penis valve in Fig. 85. 5.5-7.0 mm.....*P. maesta* (Zaddach)
20. Six species differentiated by their penis valve as follows:
- a. Penis valve in Fig. 66.....*P. angulata* Lindqvist
- b. Penis valve in Fig. 142. Female unknown. [Labrum, narrow hind pronotal margin and tegula white.] 5.8 mm.....*P. hoverlaensis* Haris
- Known from Subcarpathia and Romania.
- c. Penis valve in Fig. 103. [Pronotal corners, tegula and mostly the legs pale brown. Most of the coxae black and the bases, especially underside, of femora with black lines.] 5.0 mm.....*P. truncatiserra* Lindqvist
- d. Penis valve in Fig. 138. Pronotum dominantly black, its corners whitish and the lateral margin of the pronotum. Apices of hind tibiae and apical segments of tarsi black. 4.0-6.5 mm. See also notes.....*P. laricis* (Hartig)
- e. Penis valve in Fig. 139. Hind tibiae and tarsi black. 7.0-7.5 mm.  
.....*P. funerula* (A. Costa)
- f. Penis valve in Fig. 68. Colour similar to that of *P. laricis* (Hartig). Pronotum dominantly white or its wide hind and lateral margins white. 5.2-5.5 mm. See also notes  
.....*P. nigrocarpa* (Takagi)

*Description of the new species and notes on other species*

*Pristiphora araratensis* sp. n.

Female. Black, including antennae, mouthparts and palpi. All coxae and trochanters, basal fifth of hind femur, basal third of middle and fore femora black. Apical three segments of tarsi darkened. Other parts of legs: the remaining parts of femora, entire tibiae, first and second segments of tarsi ochraceous. Venation black. Costa, subcosta and stigma dark brown. Wings dark infusate (darkest in the genus *Pristiphora*). Head moderately densely and moderately deeply punctured, shiny. Frontal area not marked. Distance of the hind ocellus from the hind margin of the head about as long as the diameter of an ocellus. Mesonotum, mesoscutellum, mesoscutellar appendage and mesopleuron strongly shiny, hardly, sporadically, superficially and shallowly punctured. Ratios of the antennal segments: 9 : 5 : 30 : 30 : 30 : 26 : 27 : 23 : 25. Longest diameter of the eye : length of third antennal segment: 1 : 1. Maximal width of hind tibia : length of inner hind tib-

ial spur : length of hind basitarsus: 10 : 15 : 32. Claws with small inner tooth. Sawsheath emarginated in dorsal view similar to those keyed in table E. Length: 6.0 mm.

*Holotype*: female, Turkey, Kars, Mts. Ararat, 04. 06. 1989, leg. Podlussányi. The holotype is deposited in the Hymenoptera collection of the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest.

Differential diagnosis: See table E.

***Pristiphora fulvobalteata*** Takeuchi, 1933 and ***Pristiphora cincta*** Newman, 1837

Type checked: *Pristiphora fulvobalteata* Takeuchi, 1933: holotype, female: 01. 08. 1932, Mt. Hakuba, leg.: Takeuchi, paratype, male: topotypic.

*P. fulvobalteata* Takeuchi is similar to *Pristiphora cincta* Newman, 1837, however, the middle red band of abdomen with fused pair of central spots on each tergites. Further investigation, mainly genitalia dissection is necessary to decide, whether *P. fulvobalteata* Takeuchi is only a colour variation of *P. cincta* Newman or distinct species.

***Pristiphora laricis*** (Hartig, 1837) and ***Pristiphora nigrocarpa*** (Takagi, 1933)

The females of this two species are well differentiated (compare Figs. 10, 30 and 197). However, the separation of the males is not solved satisfactorily. Both of them are recorded from Korea.

***Pristiphora sinensis*** Wong, 1977 and ***Pristiphora apricoti*** Zinovjev, 1993

The male genitalia of the 2 species is identical (see the figure in Wong, 1977 and Zinovjev 1993). The sawsheaths of the 2 species are also the same. The ground colour of *P. sinensis* Wong is brown and that of *P. apricoti* Zinovjev is reddish. Probably these 2 species are only colour variations. Further investigations and evidences are necessary.

***Pristiphora insularis*** Rohwer, 1910, ***Pristiphora kamtchatica*** Malaise, 1931, ***Pristiphora mesatlantica*** Lacourt, 1976 and ***Pristiphora amelanchieris*** (Takeuchi, 1922)

Types checked: *Amauronematus amelanchieris* Takeuchi, 1922: Lectotype: female: 01. 05. 1921, Gifu. Leg.: Takeuchi. *Pristiphora amelanchieris* (originally placed in the genus *Amauronematus* Konow, 1890) (Tak).

*Pristiphora mesatlantica* Lacourt, 1976: paratype, female, 28. 04. 1972, Val d'Ifrane, leg.: J. Lacourt.

*Pristiphora insularis* Rohwer, 1910: holotype, female. Japan. (Checked by D. R. Smith).

*Pristiphora insularis* Rohwer (Fig. 222) completely agrees with *P. kamtchatica* Malaise. Therefore *P. kamtchatica* Malaise is a junior synonym of *P. insularis* Rohwer. *Amauronematus amelanchieris* Takeuchi also fully agrees with *P. insularis* Rohwer. In the figure of Lacourt, 1976, the sawsheath of *P. mesatlantica* is somehow shortened. Checking the type of Lacourt (Figs 193 and 194) in different angles, the typical sawsheath structure clearly visible as it figured in Fig. 33.

According to the information received from Dr. Smith, H. R. Wong has already synonymised *P. insularis* Rohwer with *P. paedida* (Konow). Unfortunately he never published his results.

Although the similarity between the type of *P. mesatlantica* Lacourt and the other species listed above is evident, Lacourt did not refer any species of them in his paper. The differential diagnosis is missing from his original description.

***Pristiphora politivaginata*** (Takeuchi, 1933) and ***Pristiphora harai*** Togashi, 1989

Type checked: *Lygæonematus politivaginatus* Takeuchi, 1933. Holotype, female: Tomakomai. 14. 06. 1933. Coll.: Kinoshita and Uchida. "Allotype", male: topotypic.

Although I have not seen the type of *P. harai* Togashi, however, the description and the figures perfectly match to the type of *P. politivaginata* (Takeuchi), Fig. 200. Further investigation and evidences are necessary. Togashi did not mention *P. politivaginata* in his differential diagnosis.

***Pristiphora bifida*** (Hellén, 1947) and ***Pristiphora salicivora*** (Takeuchi, 1922)

Type checked: *Lygaeonematus salicivorus* Takeuchi, 1922: Lectotype (Takeuchi only wrote in his original label: Type), female: 20. 09. 1920, Katayama, leg.: Takeuchi.

I could not differentiate these 2 species by external morphology. Genitalia dissection is necessary. All the same, the geographical separation is very helpful to identify the 2 species (if they are really 2 species).

***Pristiphora staudingeri*** (Ruthe, 1859), ***Pristiphora hyperborea*** Malaise, 1921 and ***Pristiphora astragali*** Vikberg, 1978

Three closely related species. Differential diagnosis is given after Vikberg, 1978:

1. Pterostigma darker than the swollen apical part of costa. Coriaceous microsculpture on lower half of mesepisternum weaker, so that the surface looks more or less shiny.

.....***P. astragali*** Vikberg

- Stigma and apical part of costa rather pale. Lower half of mesepisternum dull.....2.

2. Microsculpture on the lower upper half of mesepisternum and on the mesoscutum and mesoscutellum strong. Saw with lateral setae (bristles) on sutures (segments) 3-15. Tangium (stem of the saw) somehow with blunt basal corner.....***P. hyperborea*** Malaise

- The microsculpture on the above mentioned parts not so strong (however definitely not shiny). Saw with lateral setae (bristles) on sutures (segments) 4-12. Tangium with acute basal corner.....***P. staudingeri*** (Ruthe)

***Pristiphora chromata*** Rohwer, 1910

The type (deposited in the USNM) checked by Dr. Smith for my request. According to his opinion: "*Pristiphora chromata* Rohwer is not a *Pristiphora* at all, it is a *Nematus*. It has an emarginated clypeus, long inner tooth on the tarsal claws (but not as long as the outer tooth), costa not swollen near stigma, and a rather slender sheath (no scopa at apex).".

***Pristiphora pusilla*** Malaise, 1921 and ***Pristiphora amauro*** Lindqvist, 1955

According to Savelle 2005, *P. amauro* Lindqvist is a junior synonym of *P. pusilla*. In the key of Zhelochovtsev, 1988 the two species has completely different penis valve, compare Figs. 114 and 118.

***Pristiphora dochmocera*** (C. G. Thomson, 1871) and ***Pristiphora araratensis*** sp. n.

Haris (2003) reported *P. dochmocera* (Thomson) from Turkey, Ararat Mts. However, it was a misidentification. This specimen is the holotype of *P. araratensis* sp. n.

***Pristiphora listoni*** Lacourt, 1998

Types checked: Holotype: male: St. Vézan, (05) 2400 m, 13. vii. 85, J. Lacourt, *Pristiphora listoni* male, J. Lacourt det, and Paratype, female: St. Vézan, (05) 2400 m, 13. vii. 85, J. Lacourt, *Pristiphora listoni* female, J. Lacourt det. Valid species.

**Male.** Body entirely black including tegula, mouthparts (except apex of mandible) and antenna. Legs: femora black, apices of fore and middle femora light brown, tibiae and tarsi light brown but apical third of hind tibia and hind tarsus dark blackish brown, infuscate. Cenchri greyish white. Wings hyaline, stigma, costa transparent light brown.

Venation brown. Ratios of the antennal segments: 3 : 3 : 16 : 16 : 14 : 13 : 13 : 13 : 14. Last abdominal tergite without projection. Inner tooth of claws hardly visible (if present). Hind ocelli very close to the hind margin of the head (distance of a hind ocellus from the hind margin of the head about  $3/4x$  as long as the diameter of a hind ocellus). Head densely and roughly punctured, hardly shiny. Temples narrow. Mesonotal lobes densely and finely punctured, shiny. Mesopleuron unpunctured, with shallow superficial surface sculpture, shiny. Inner hind tibial spur relatively short. Length of inner hind tibial spur: length of basitarsus = 5 : 16. Clypeus truncate. Malar space long, about one and half time as long as the diameter of the front ocellus.

*Female.* Body entirely black including mouthparts (except apex of mandible) and antenna. Tegula whitish. Legs: femora black, apices of fore and middle femora yellowish white, tibiae and tarsi yellowish white but apical fifth of hind tibia and hind tarsus (hind basitarsus dorsally brownish yellow) dark blackish brown infuscate. Cenchri greyish white. Wings hyaline, stigma, costa transparent light brown. Venation brown. Ratios of the antennal segments: 4 : 2 : 17 : 14 : 13 : 12 : 12 : 12 : 13. Inner tooth of claws missing. Hind ocelli very close to the hind margin of the head (distance of a hind ocellus from the hind margin of the head about  $3/4x$  as long as the diameter of a hind ocellus). Head densely and roughly punctured, hardly shiny. Temples narrow. Mesonotal lobes densely and finely punctured, shiny. Mesopleuron unpunctured with shallow superficial surface sculpture, shiny. Abdominal tergites (including propodeum) with fine surface sculpture. Inner hind tibial spur relatively short. Length of inner hind tibial spur: length of basitarsus = 1 : 3. Clypeus truncate. Malar space long, about 1 and half time as long as the diameter of the front ocellus.

***Pristiphora murielae* Lacourt, 1995**

Types checked: Paratype: male: Port d'Envalira (AND.), 2500 m, 18. vii. 1993, J. Lacourt, *Pristiphora murielae*, male, J. Lacourt det, and Paratype, female: topotypic. Valid species.

*Female.* Body black, including tegula, mouthparts (except apex of mandible) and antenna. Legs: Femora black, apices of femora, tibiae and tarsi straw coloured. Apices of hind and middle tibiae, furthermore hind and middle tarsi brown infuscate. Cenchri brownish white. Ratios of the antennal segments: 4 : 3 : 17 : 15 : 16 : 13 : 13 : 11 : 13. Head densely, uniformly, moderately deeply, moderately roughly punctured, moderately shiny. Head contracted behind the eyes. Distance between the hind ocelli from the hind margin of the head about as long as the diameter of a hind ocellus. Clypeus truncate. Gena long, about one and half times longer than the diameter of the front ocellus. Frontal area flat and raised. Mesonotal lobes minutely, densely and shallowly punctured, moderately shiny. Mesopleuron shiny with shallow, superficial undefined surface sculpture. First abdominal tergite smooth and shiny, the others with hatched surface sculpture. Length of inner hind tibial spur : length of hind basitarsus= 1 : 2.

*Male.* Body black, including tegula, mouthparts (except apex of mandible) and antenna. Legs: Femora black, apices of femora, fore tibia and tarsus brown. Apices of hind and middle tibiae, hind and middle tarsi blackish brown infuscate. Cenchri brownish white. Ratios of the antennal segments: 3 : 2 : 20 : 20 : 20 : 18 : 17 : 16 : 18. Head densely, uniformly, moderately deeply, moderately roughly punctured, moderately shiny. Head contracted behind the eyes. Distance the hind ocelli and the hind margin of the head about as long as the diameter of a hind ocellus. Clypeus truncate. Gena long, about two times longer than diameter of the front ocellus. Frontal area flat and raised. Mesonotal lobes minutely, densely and shallowly punctured, moderately shiny. Mesopleuron shiny with shallow, superficial undefined surface sculpture. First abdominal tergite smooth and shiny, the others with hatched surface sculpture. Inner hind tibial spur : hind basitarsus: 7 : 15.



*Pristiphora camtschaticalis* (Enslin, 1927)

Colour black. Yellow: labrum, base of mandible, corners of pronotum, tegula. Abdominal sternites and 9th tergite light brown. Legs yellow, bases of coxae black. Femora dorsally dark brown. Wings hyaline, venation brown, costa and stigma dirty yellow but sawsheath black. Head clearly punctured all over. Frontal pentagonal area missing. Vertex narrow, 3x as wide as long. Antennal segments 3, 4 and 5 subequal. Middle lobe of mesonotum finely and densely punctured, hardly shiny. Lateral lobe sporadically punctured, shiny. Mesopleuron hardly punctured, shiny. Sawsheath as wide as the apex of hind tibia, deeply emarginated apically. 4.5 mm.

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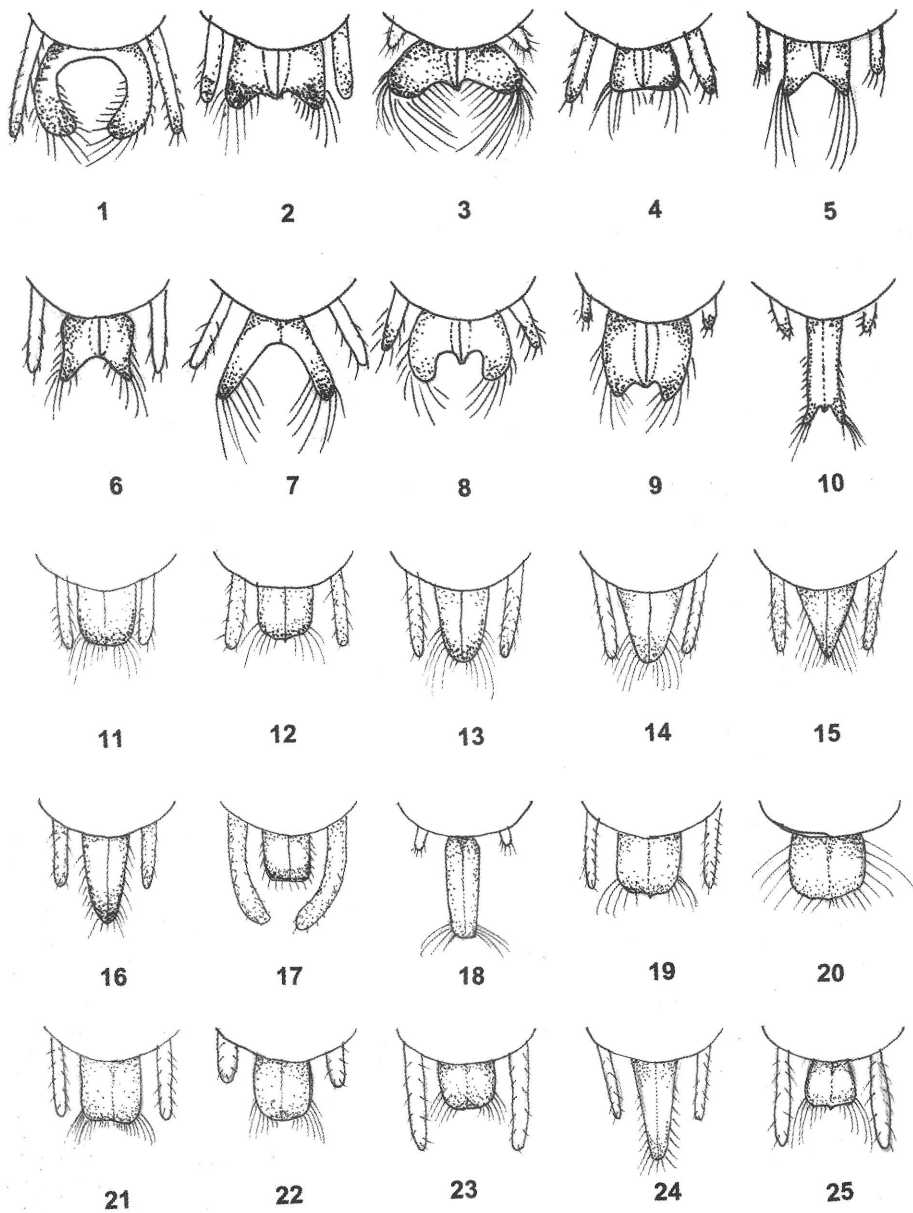
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### List of figures:

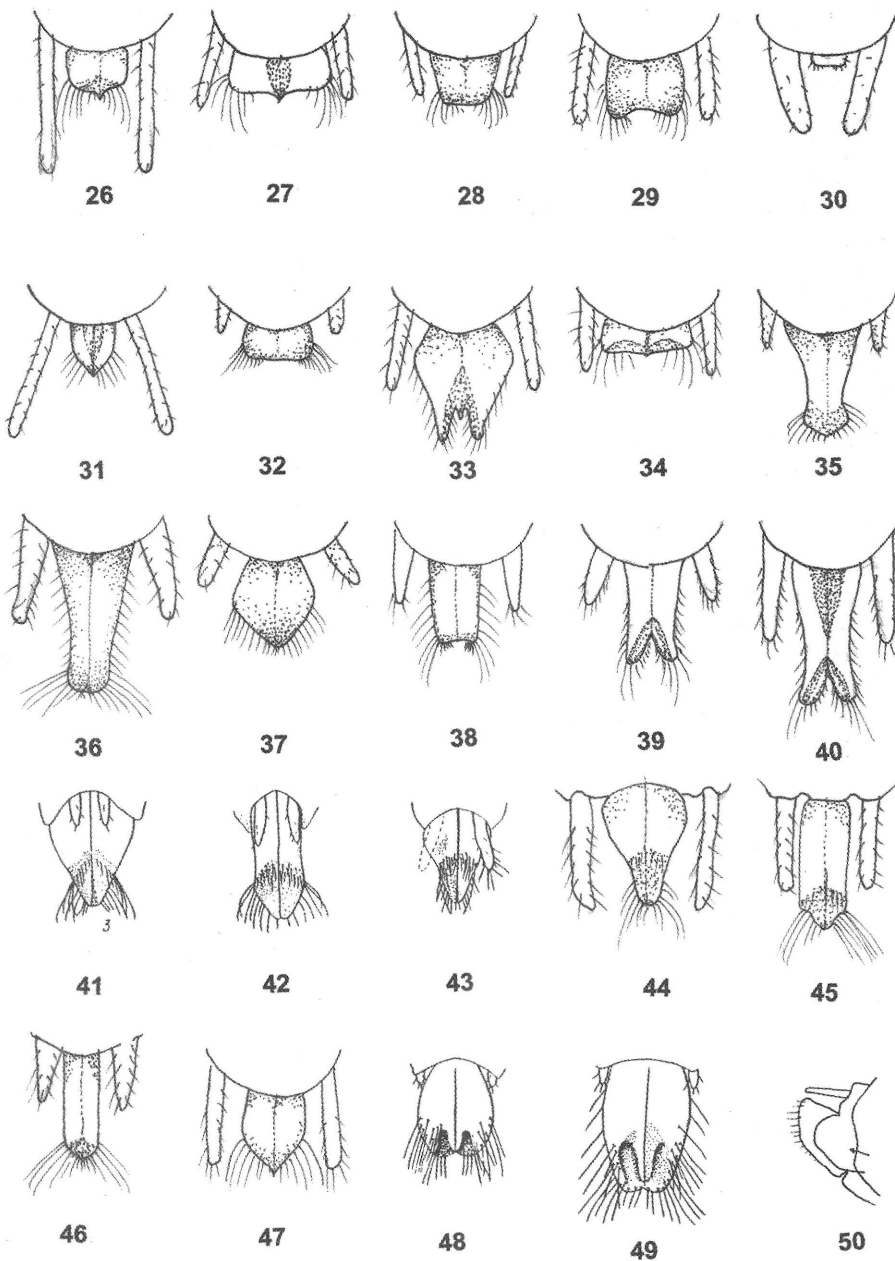
#### Figs. 1-25.

- Fig. 1 Sawsheath of *Pristiphora fausta* (Hartig) in dorsal view (original)  
Fig. 2 Sawsheath of *Pristiphora staudingeri* (Ruthe) in dorsal view (original)  
Fig. 3 Sawsheath of *Pristiphora sinensis* Wong in dorsal view (original)  
Fig. 4 Sawsheath of *Pristiphora nievesi* Haris in dorsal view (original)  
Fig. 5 Sawsheath of *Pristiphora falvomontana* Haris in dorsal view (original)  
Fig. 6 Sawsheath of *Pristiphora mongolonigrocauda* Haris in dorsal view (original)  
Fig. 7 Sawsheath of *Pristiphora flavopleura* Haris in dorsal view (original)  
Fig. 8 Sawsheath of *Pristiphora ribisi* Togashi in dorsal view (after Togashi, 1990)  
Fig. 9 Sawsheath of *Pristiphora gayanensis* Togashi in dorsal view (after Togashi and Tano, 1987)  
Fig. 10 Sawsheath of *Pristiphora laricis* (Hartig) in dorsal view (original)  
Fig. 11 Sawsheath of *Pristiphora coactula* (Ruthe) in dorsal view (original)  
Fig. 12 Sawsheath of *Pristiphora lativentris* (Thomson) in dorsal view (original)  
Fig. 13 Sawsheath of *Pristiphora borea* (Konow) in dorsal view (original)  
Fig. 14 Sawsheath of *Pristiphora breadalbanensis* (Cameron) in dorsal view (original)  
Fig. 15 Sawsheath of *Pristiphora carinata* (Hartig) in dorsal view (original)  
Fig. 16 Sawsheath of *Pristiphora albilabris* (Thomson) in dorsal view (original)  
Fig. 17 Sawsheath of *Pristiphora mollis* (Hartig) in dorsal view (original)  
Fig. 18 Sawsheath of *Pristiphora tenuiserra* (Lindqvist) in dorsal view (after Lindqvist, 1958)  
Fig. 19 Sawsheath of *Pristiphora variipes* (Lindqvist) in dorsal view (after Lindqvist, 1952)  
Fig. 20 Sawsheath of *Pristiphora shinoharai* Haris and Zsolnai in dorsal view (original)  
Fig. 21 Sawsheath of *Pristiphora micronematica* Malaise in dorsal view (original)  
Fig. 22 Sawsheath of *Pristiphora nordmani* (Lindqvist) in dorsal view (after Lindqvist, 1949)  
Fig. 23 Sawsheath of *Pristiphora malaisei* in dorsal view (original)  
Fig. 24 Sawsheath of *Pristiphora issikii* Haris and Zsolnai in dorsal view (original)  
Fig. 25 Sawsheath of *Pristiphora cretica* Schedl in dorsal view (original)



**Figs. 26-50.**

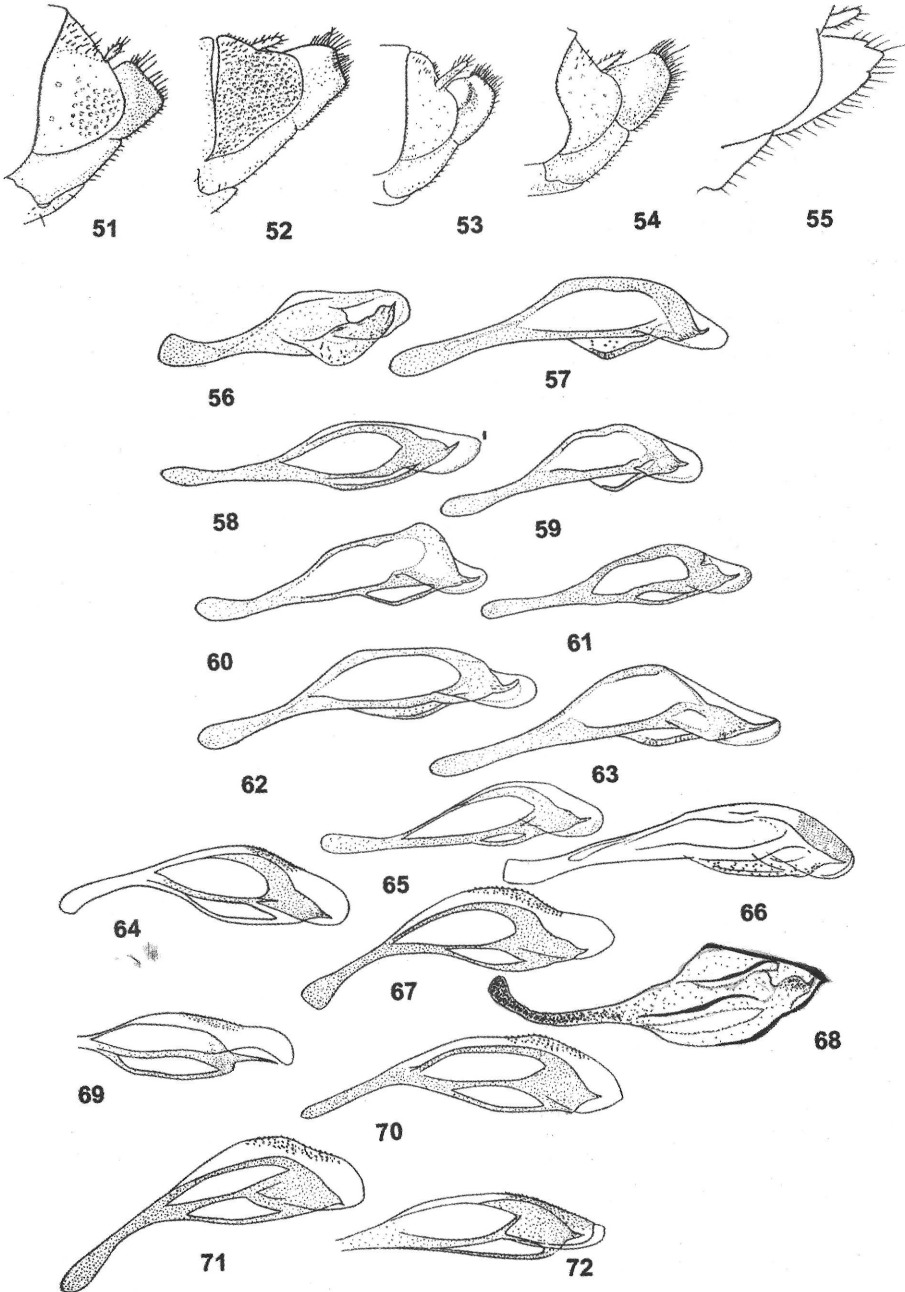
- Fig. 26 Sawsheath of *Pristiphora mongololaricis* Haris in dorsal view (original)  
Fig. 27 Sawsheath of *Pristiphora alpestris* in dorsal view (original)  
Fig. 28 Sawsheath of *Pristiphora concolor* (Lindqvist) in dorsal view (after Lindqvist, 1952)  
Fig. 29 Sawsheath of *Pristiphora maesta* (Zaddach) in dorsal view (original)  
Fig. 30 Sawsheath of *Pristiphora nigrocarpa* (Takagi) in dorsal view (original)  
Fig. 31 Sawsheath of *Pristiphora memoriakaszabi* Haris in dorsal view (original)  
Fig. 32 Sawsheath of *Pristiphora tenuicornis* (Lindqvist) in dorsal view (after Lindqvist, 1955)  
Fig. 33 Sawsheath of *Pristiphora insularis* Rohwer in dorsal view (original)  
Fig. 34 Sawsheath of *Pristiphora bufo* Brischke in dorsal view (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)  
Fig. 35 Sawsheath of *Pristiphora pallida* (Konow) in dorsal view (original)  
Fig. 36 Sawsheath of *Pristiphora erichsonii* (Hartig) in dorsal view (original)  
Fig. 37 Sawsheath of *Pristiphora angulata* Lindqvist in dorsal view (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)  
Fig. 38 Sawsheath of *Pristiphora nigriceps* (Hartig) in dorsal view (original)  
Fig. 39 Sawsheath of *Pristiphora leucopodia* (Hartig) in dorsal view (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)  
Fig. 40 Sawsheath of *Pristiphora piceae* Zhelochovtsev in dorsal view (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)  
Fig. 41 Sawsheath of *Pristiphora saxesenii* (Hartig) in dorsal view (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)  
Fig. 42 Sawsheath of *Pristiphora abietina* (Christ) in dorsal view (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)  
Fig. 43 Sawsheath of *Pristiphora wesmaeli* (Tischbein) in dorsal view (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)  
Fig. 44 Sawsheath of *Pristiphora nishijimai* Togashi in dorsal view (after Togashi, 1997)  
Fig. 45 Sawsheath of *Pristiphora politivaginatus* (Takeuchi) in dorsal view (original)  
Fig. 46 Sawsheath of *Pristiphora ezomatsuvora* Togashi in dorsal view (after Togashi, 1977)  
Fig. 47 Sawsheath of *Pristiphora compressicornis* (Fabricius) in dorsal view (original)  
Fig. 48 Sawsheath of *Pristiphora nigella* (Förster) in dorsal view (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)  
Fig. 49 Sawsheath of *Pristiphora amphibola* (Förster) in dorsal view (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)  
Fig. 50 Sawsheath of *Pristiphora mongolonigrocauda* Haris in lateral view (original)



**Figs. 51-72.**

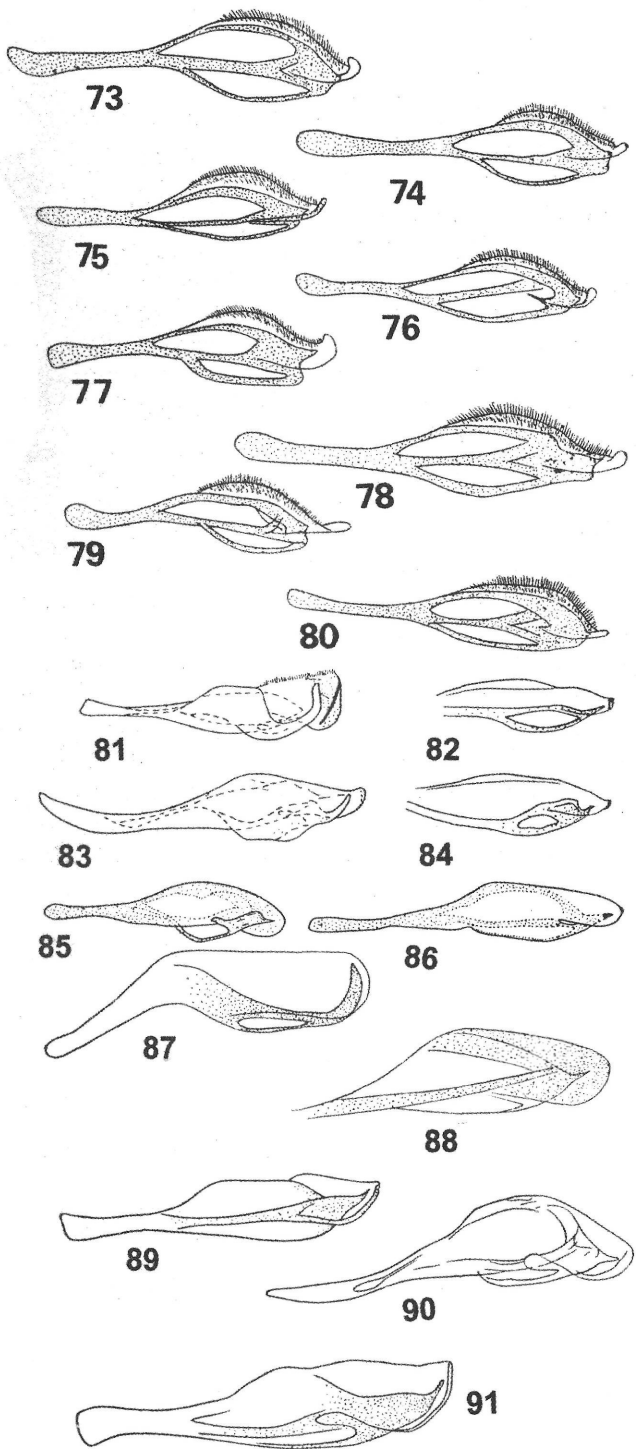
- Fig. 51 Sawsheath of *Pristiphora saxesenii* (Hartig) in lateral view (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)
- Fig. 52 Sawsheath of *Pristiphora abietina* (Christ) in lateral view (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)
- Fig. 53 Sawsheath of *Pristiphora wesmaeli* (Tischbein) in lateral view (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)
- Fig. 54 Sawsheath of *Pristiphora subarctica* (Forsslund) in lateral view (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)
- Fig. 55 Sawsheath of *Pristiphora insularis* Rohwer in lateral view (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)
- Fig. 56 Penis valve of *Pristiphora mollis* (Hartig) (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)
- Fig. 57 Penis valve of *Pristiphora breadalbanensis* (Cameron) (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)
- Fig. 58 Penis valve of *Pristiphora coactula* (Ruthe) (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)
- Fig. 59 Penis valve of *Pristiphora lativentris* (Thomson) (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)
- Fig. 60 Penis valve of *Pristiphora carinata* (Hartig) (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)
- Fig. 61 Penis valve of *Pristiphora trochanterica* (Lindqvist) (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)
- Fig. 62 Penis valve of *Pristiphora borea* (Konow) (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)
- Fig. 63 Penis valve of *Pristiphora albilabris* (Thomson) (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)
- Fig. 64 Penis valve of *Pristiphora concolor* (Lindqvist) (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)
- Fig. 65 Penis valve of *Pristiphora groenblomi* (Lindqvist) (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)
- Fig. 66 Penis valve of *Pristiphora angulata* Lindqvist (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)
- Fig. 67 Penis valve of *Pristiphora pseudocoactula* (Lindqvist) (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)
- Fig. 68 Penis valve of *Pristiphora nigrocarpa* (Takagi) (original)
- Fig. 69 Penis valve of *Pristiphora dissimilis* Lindqvist (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)
- Fig. 70 Penis valve of *Pristiphora alpestris* (Konow) (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)
- Fig. 71 Penis valve of *Pristiphora karvoneni* (Lindqvist) (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)
- Fig. 72 Penis valve of *Pristiphora kontuniemi* (Lindqvist) (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)





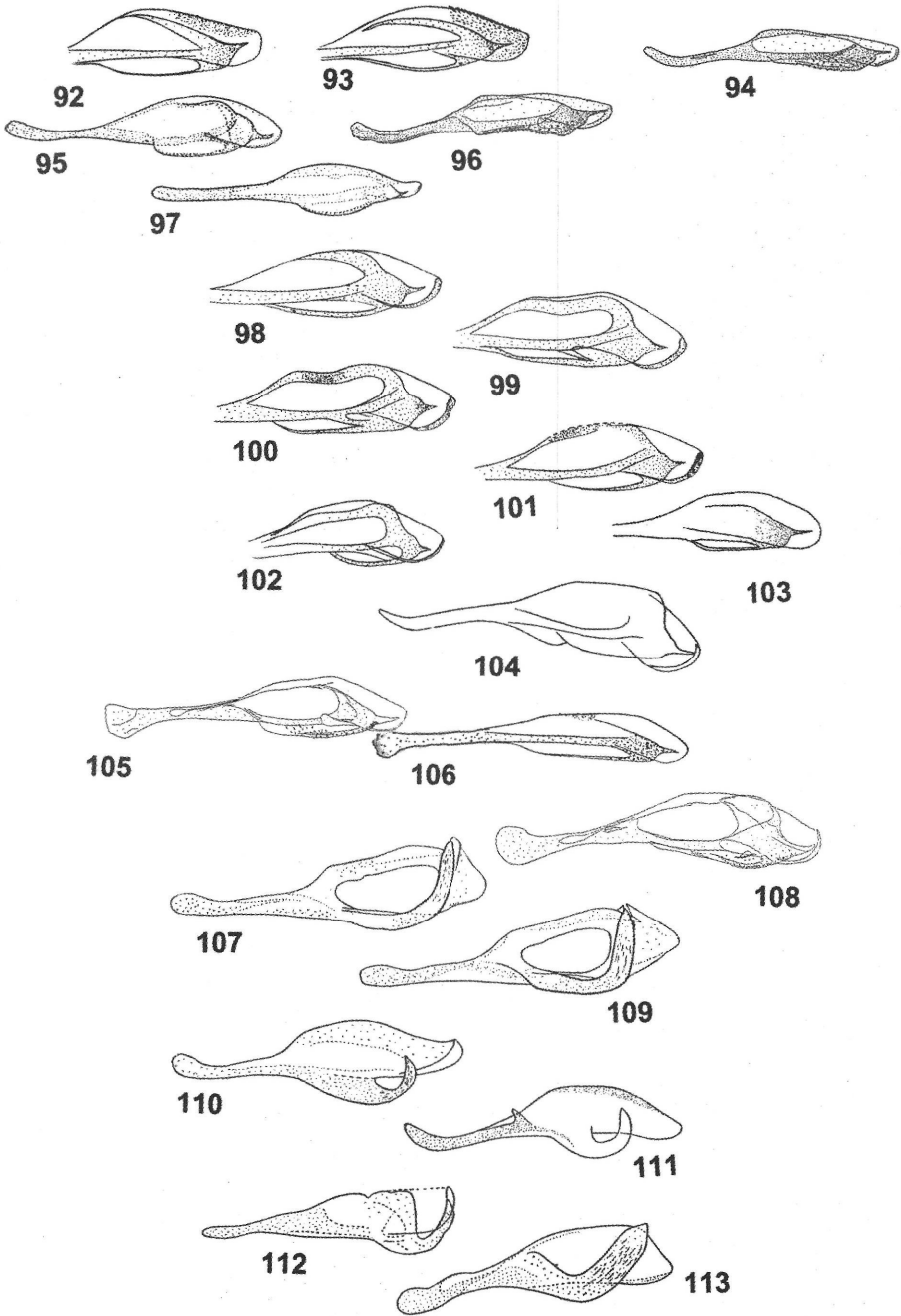
**Figs. 72-91.**

- Fig. 72 Penis valve of *Pristiphora lanifica* (Zaddach) (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)  
Fig. 73 Penis valve of *Pristiphora variipes* (Lindqvist) (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)  
Fig. 74 Penis valve of *Pristiphora malaisei* (Lindqvist) (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)  
Fig. 75 Penis valve of *Pristiphora affinis* (Lindqvist) (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)  
Fig. 76 Penis valve of *Pristiphora nordmani* (Lindqvist) (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)  
Fig. 77 Penis valve of *Pristiphora reuteri* (Lindqvist) (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)  
Fig. 78 Penis valve of *Pristiphora atripes* (Lindqvist) (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)  
Fig. 79 Penis valve of *Pristiphora micronemtica* Malaise (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)  
Fig. 80 Penis valve of *Pristiphora monogynae* (Hartig) (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)  
Fig. 81 Penis valve of *Pristiphora exigua* (Lindqvist) (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)  
Fig. 82 Penis valve of *Pristiphora abbreviata* (Hartig) (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)  
Fig. 83 Penis valve of *Pristiphora retusa* (Thomson) (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)  
Fig. 84 Penis valve of *Pristiphora biscalis* (Förster) (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)  
Fig. 85 Penis valve of *Pristiphora maesta* (Zaddach) (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)  
Fig. 87 Penis valve of *Pristiphora fausta* (Hartig) (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)  
Fig. 88 Penis valve of *Pristiphora subbifida* (Thomson) (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)  
Fig. 89 Penis valve of *Pristiphora testacea* (Jurine) (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)  
Fig. 90 Penis valve of *Pristiphora anderschi* (Zaddach) (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)  
Fig. 91 Penis valve of *Pristiphora gaunitzi* Lindqvist (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)



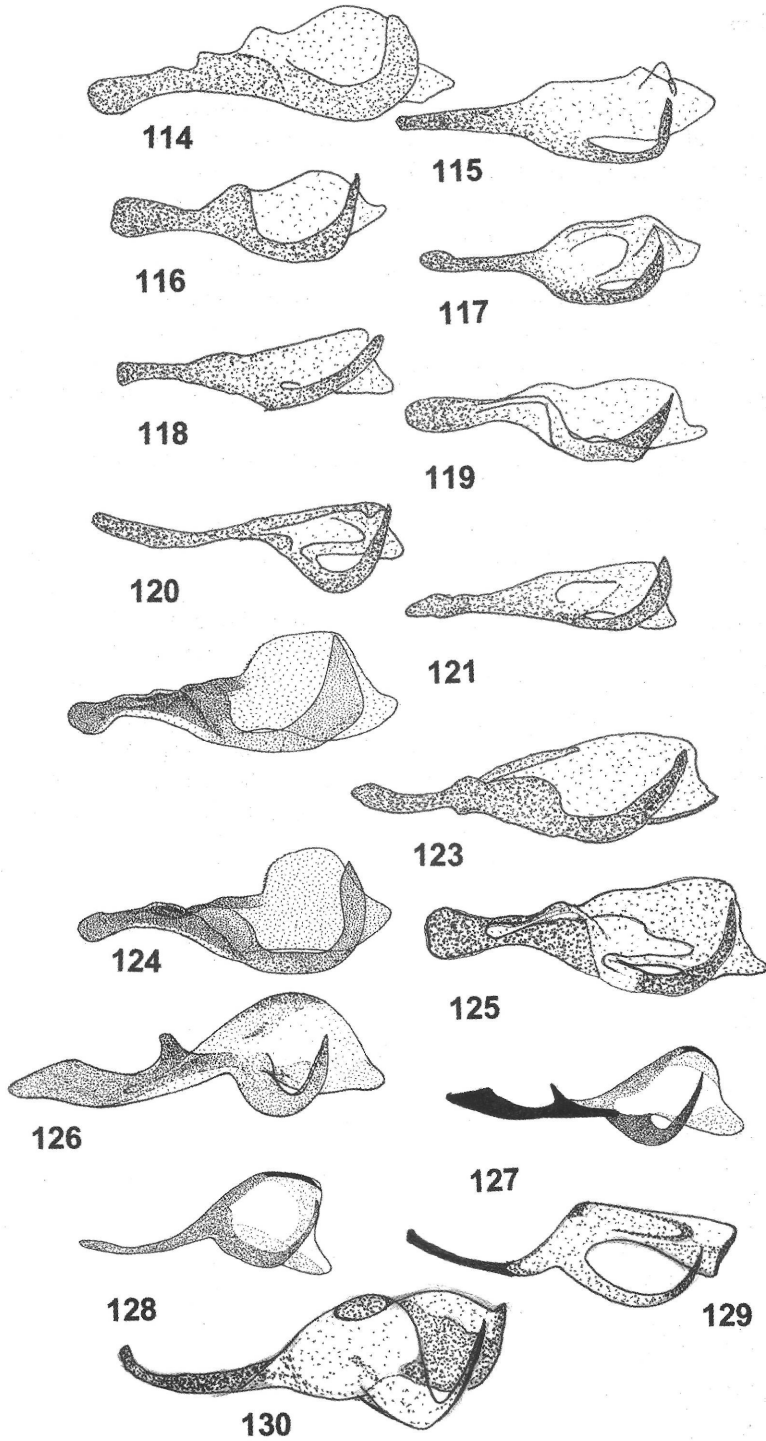
**Figs. 92-113.**

- Fig. 92 Penis valve of *Pristiphora forsiusi* Enslin (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)  
Fig. 93 Penis valve of *Pristiphora conjugata* (Dahlbom) (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)  
Fig. 94 Penis valve of *Pristiphora pallidiventrifera* (Fallén) (after Lacourt, 1987)  
Fig. 95 Penis valve of *Pristiphora cincta* Newman (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)  
Fig. 96 Penis valve of *Pristiphora atlantica* Malaise (after Lacourt, 1987)  
Fig. 97 Penis valve of *Pristiphora punctifrons* (Thomson) (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)  
Fig. 98 Penis valve of *Pristiphora thalictri* (Kriechbaumer) (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)  
Fig. 99 Penis valve of *Pristiphora dochmocera* (Thomson) (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)  
Fig. 100 Penis valve of *Pristiphora thalictivora* Lindqvist (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)  
Fig. 101 Penis valve of *Pristiphora rufipes* Serville (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)  
Fig. 102 Penis valve of *Pristiphora brevis* (Hartig) (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)  
Fig. 103 Penis valve of *Pristiphora truncatiserra* Lindqvist (after Lindqvist, 1975)  
Fig. 104 Penis valve of *Pristiphora sareptana* Kuznetsov-Ugamskij (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)  
Fig. 105 Penis valve of *Pristiphora geniculata* (Hartig) (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)  
Fig. 106 Penis valve of *Pristiphora pseudogeniculata* Lindqvist (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)  
Fig. 107 Penis valve of *Pristiphora condei* Lindqvist (after Vikberg and Kangas, 1980)  
Fig. 108 Penis valve of *Pristiphora melanocarpa* (Hartig) (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)  
Fig. 109 Penis valve of *Pristiphora ruficornis* (Olivier) (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)  
Fig. 110 Penis valve of *Pristiphora armata* (Thomson) (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)  
Fig. 111 Penis valve of *Pristiphora leucopa* Hellén (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)  
Fig. 112 Penis valve of *Pristiphora appendiculata* (Hartig) (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)  
Fig. 113 Penis valve of *Pristiphora confusa* Lindqvist (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)



**Figs. 114-130.**

- Fig. 114 Penis valve of *Pristiphora pusilla* Malaise (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)  
Fig. 115 Penis valve of *Pristiphora coniceps* Lindqvist (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)  
Fig. 116 Penis valve of *Pristiphora sootyreni* Lindqvist (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)  
Fig. 117 Penis valve of *Pristiphora frigida* (Boheman) (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)  
Fig. 118 Penis valve of *Pristiphora amaaura* Lindqvist (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)  
Fig. 119 Penis valve of *Pristiphora bifida* (Hellén) (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)  
Fig. 120 Penis valve of *Pristiphora albitibia* (Costa) (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)  
Fig. 121 Penis valve of *Pristiphora subopaca* Lindqvist (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)  
Fig. 122 Penis valve of *Pristiphora bensoni* Lindqvist (after Lacourt, 1995)  
Fig. 123 Penis valve of *Pristiphora staudingeri* (Ruthe) (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)  
Fig. 124 Penis valve of *Pristiphora murielae* Lacourt (after Lacourt, 1995)  
Fig. 125 Penis valve of *Pristiphora beaumonti* Zirngiebl (after Lacourt, 1976)  
Fig. 126 Penis valve of *Pristiphora listoni* Lacourt (after Lacourt, 1998)  
Fig. 127 Penis valve of *Pristiphora nigromongolica* Haris (original)  
Fig. 128 Penis valve of *Pristiphora nigropuncticeps* Haris (original)  
Fig. 129 Penis valve of *Pristiphora pseudomelanocarpa* Haris (original)  
Fig. 130 Penis valve of *Pristiphora anivskiensis* Haris (original)



**Figs. 131-150.**

- Fig. 131 Penis valve of *Pristiphora micromongolica* Haris (original)  
Fig. 132 Penis valve of *Pristiphora memoriakaszabi* Haris (original)  
Fig. 133 Penis valve of *Pristiphora mongoloexigua* Haris (original)  
Fig. 134 Penis valve of *Pristiphora nigrogoenblomi* Haris (original)  
Fig. 135 Penis valve of *Pristiphora trilobita* Haris (original)  
Fig. 136 Penis valve of *Pristiphora bogdoensis* Haris (original)  
Fig. 137 Penis valve of *Pristiphora terramongolica* Haris (original)  
Fig. 138 Penis valve of *Pristiphora laricis* (Hartig) (after Chevin, 1974)  
Fig. 139 Penis valve of *Pristiphora funerula* (Costa) (after Chevin, 1974)  
Fig. 140 Penis valve of *Pristiphora cretica* Schedl, left and right lobes (after Schedl, 1981)  
Fig. 141 Penis valve of *Pristiphora compressicornis* (Fabricius) (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)  
Fig. 142 Penis valve of *Pristiphora hoverlaensis* Haris (original)  
Fig. 143 Penis valve of *Pristiphora sinensis* Wong and apricoti Zinovjev (after Wong, 1977)  
Fig. 144 Penis valve of *Pristiphora sauteri* Rohwer (after Wong, 1977)  
Fig. 145 Penis valve of *Pristiphora insularis* Rohwer (after Koch, 1989)  
Fig. 146 Penis valve of *Pristiphora ifranensis* Lacourt (after Lacourt, 1973)  
Fig. 147 Penis valve of *Pristiphora tuberculatina* Wei (after Wei, 2003)  
Fig. 148 Penis valve of *Pristiphora erichsonii* (Hartig) (after Wong, 1975)  
Fig. 149 Penis valve of *Pristiphora bufo* Brischke (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)  
Fig. 150 Penis valve of *Pristiphora leucopodia* (Hartig) (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)





131



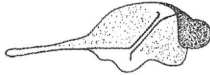
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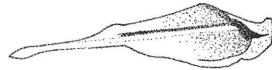
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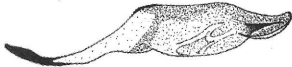
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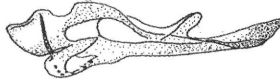
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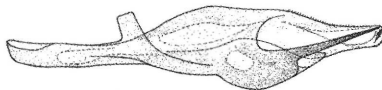
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**Figs. 151-168.**

- Fig. 151 Penis valve of *Pristiphora saxsesenii* (Hartig) (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)  
Fig. 152 Penis valve of *Pristiphora gerula* (Konow) (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)  
Fig. 153 Penis valve of *Pristiphora abietina* (Christ) (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)  
Fig. 154 Penis valve of *Pristiphora decipiens* (Enslin) (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)  
Fig. 155 Penis valve of *Pristiphora pseudodecipiens* Benes and Kristek (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)  
Fig. 156 Penis valve of *Pristiphora ezomatsuvora* Togashi (after Togashi, 1977)  
Fig. 157 Penis valve of *Pristiphora politivaginatus* Takeuchi (after Togashi, 1989)  
Fig. 158 Penis valve of *Pristiphora compressa* (Hartig) (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)  
Fig. 159 Penis valve of *Pristiphora wesmaeli* (Tischbein) (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)  
Fig. 160 Penis valve of *Pristiphora glauca* Benson (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)  
Fig. 161 Penis valve of *Pristiphora subarctica* (Forsslund) (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)  
Fig. 162 Penis valve of *Pristiphora nigella* (Förster) (after Wong, 1969)  
Fig. 163 Penis valve of *Pristiphora amphibola* (Förster) (after Wong, 1969)  
Fig. 164 Head of *Pristiphora gayanensis* Togashi and Tano in lateral view (after Togashi and Tano, 1987)  
Fig. 165 Head of *Pristiphora geniculata* (Hartig) in lateral view (after Togashi and Tano, 1987)  
Fig. 166 Head of *Pristiphora coniceps* Lindqvist in lateral view (original)  
Fig. 167 Head of *Pristiphora aphantoneura* (Förster) in dorsal view (after Benson, 1958)  
Fig. 168 Head of *Pristiphora rufipes* (Serville) in dorsal view (after Benson, 1958)



**Figs. 169-180.**

Fig. 169 Thorax of *Pristiphora breadalbanensis* (Cameron) in dorsal view (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)

Fig. 170 Thorax of *Pristiphora coactula* (Ruthe) in dorsal view (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)

Fig. 171 Last abdominal tergite of the male *Pristiphora armata* (Thomson) (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)

Fig. 172 Hypopygium of *Pristiphora decipiens* (Enslin) (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)

Fig. 173 Hypopygium of *Pristiphora pseudodecipiens* Benes and Kristek (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)

Fig. 174 Claw of *Pristiphora compressicornis* (Fabricius) (original)

Fig. 175 Serrulae of *Pristiphora ruficornis* (Olivier) (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)

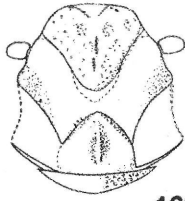
Fig. 176 Saw of *Pristiphora armata* (Thomson) (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)

Fig. 177 Saw of *Pristiphora melanocarpa* (Hartig) (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)

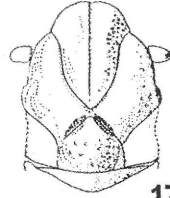
Fig. 178 Serrulae of *Pristiphora melanocarpa* (Hartig) (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)

Fig. 179 Saw of *Pristiphora confusa* Lindqvist (after Zhelochovtsev, 1988)

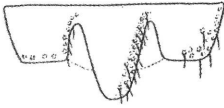
Fig. 180 Penis valve of *Pristiphora werzhutskii* Lindqvist (after Lindqvist, 1970)



169



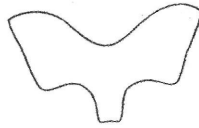
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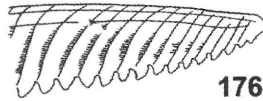
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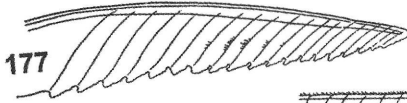
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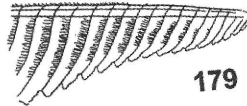
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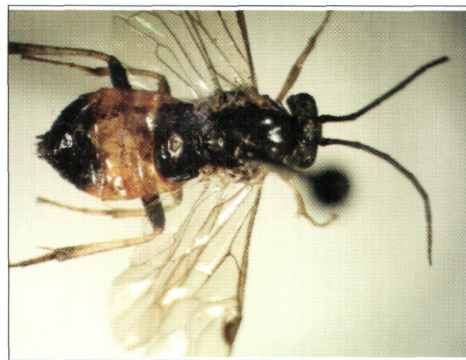


180

**Figs. 181-188.**

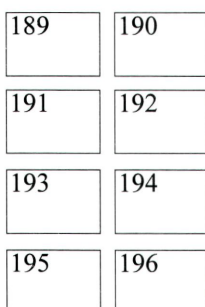
- Fig. 181 *Pristiphora apricoti* Zinovjev (original)  
Fig. 182 *Pristiphora sinensis* Wong (original)  
Fig. 183 *Pristiphora araratensis* sp. n. holotype (original)  
Fig. 184 *Pristiphora beaumonti* Zirngiebl (original)  
Fig. 185 *Pristiphora cincta* Newman (original)  
Fig. 186 *Pristiphora fausta* (Hartig) (original)  
Fig. 187 *Pristiphora flavomontana* Haris paratype (original)  
Fig. 188 *Pristiphora flavopleura* Haris paratype (original)

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183	184
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187	188

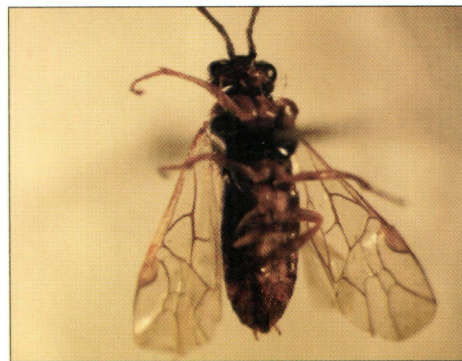
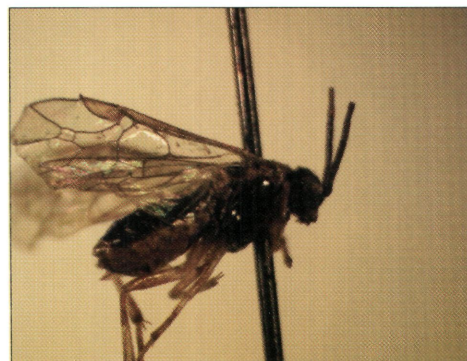
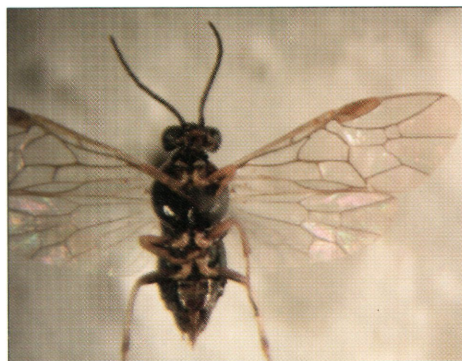
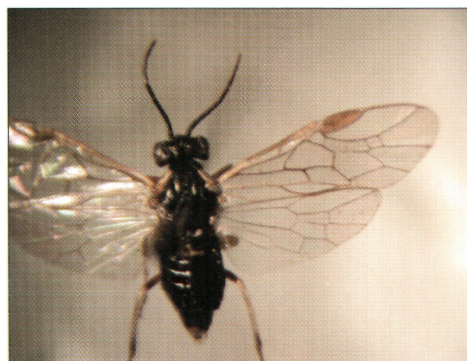
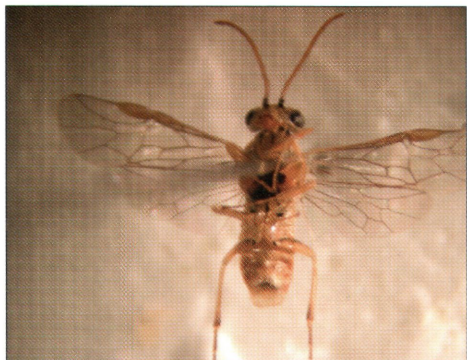


**Figs. 189-196.**

- Fig. 189 *Pristiphora ifranensis* Lacourt paratype in ventral view (original)  
Fig. 190 *Pristiphora ifranensis* Lacourt paratype in dorsal view (original)  
Fig. 191 *Pristiphora listoni* Lacourt holotype (original)  
Fig. 192 *Pristiphora memoriakaszabi* Haris paratype (original)  
Fig. 193 *Pristiphora mesatlantica* Lacourt holotype (original)  
Fig. 194 *Pristiphora mesatlantica* Lacourt holotype in ventral view (original)  
Fig. 195 *Pristiphora mongolofausta* Haris holotype (original)  
Fig. 196 *Pristiphora mongololaricis* Haris holotype (original)







**Figs. 197-204.**

Fig. 197 *Pristiphora nigrocarpa* (Takagi) (original)

Fig. 198 *Pristiphora pallidiventris* ssp. *atlantica* Lacourt, holotype (original)

Fig. 199 *Pristiphora pallidiventris* ssp. *megalpina* Lacourt holotype (original)

Fig. 200 *Pristiphora politivaginatus* Takeuchi holotype (original)

Fig. 201 *Pristiphora salicivora* Takeuchi holotype (original)

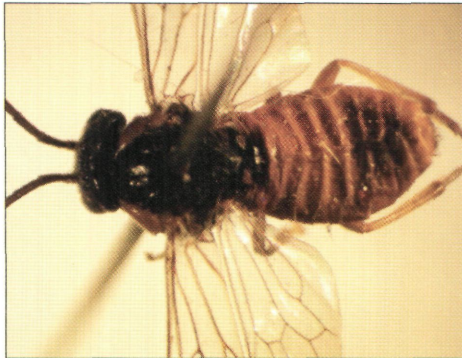
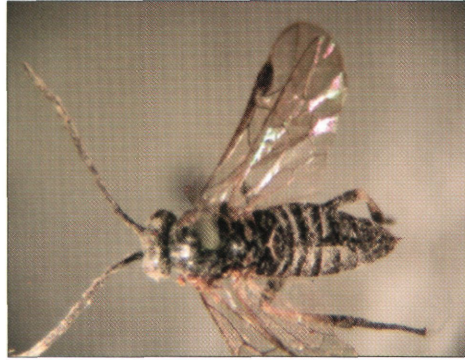
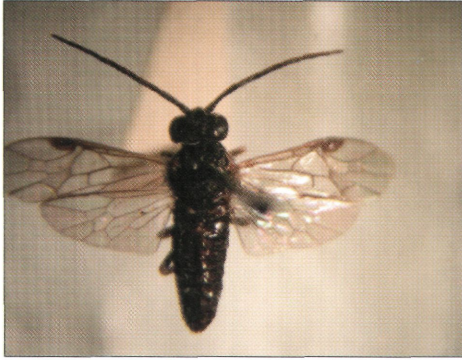
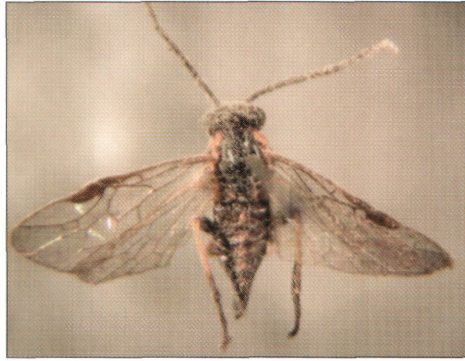
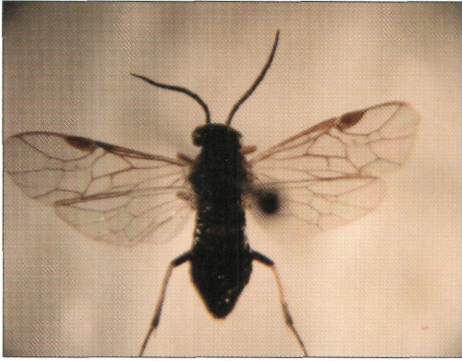
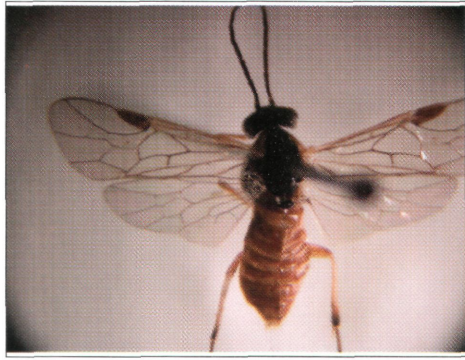
Fig. 202 *Pristiphora shinoharai* Haris and Zsolnai holotype (original)

Fig. 203 *Pristiphora subbifida* (Thomson) (original)

Fig. 204 *Pristiphora bogdoensis* Haris paratype (original)

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**Figs. 205-212.**

Fig. 205 *Pristiphora basidentalia* Wei holotype (photo: Wei)

Fig. 206 *Pristiphora caiwanzhii* Wei holotype (photo: Wei)

Fig. 207 *Pristiphora chonganica* Wei holotype (photo: Wei)

Fig. 208 *Pristiphora lii* Wei holotype (photo: Wei)

Fig. 209 *Pristiphora lineogenata* Wei holotype (photo: Wei)

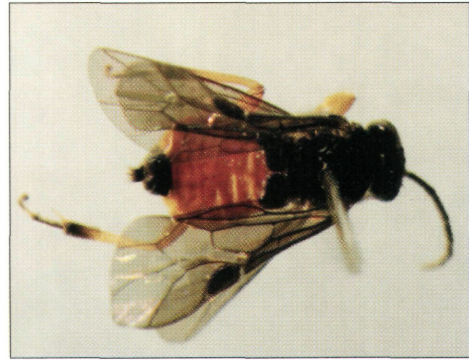
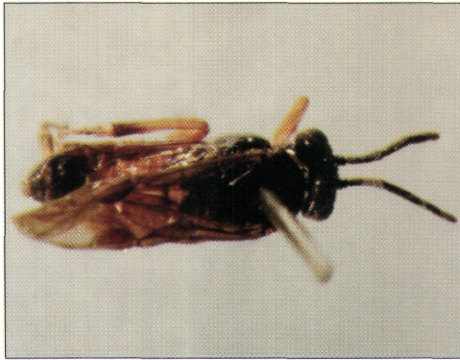
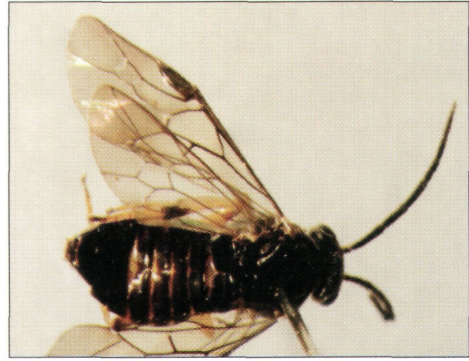
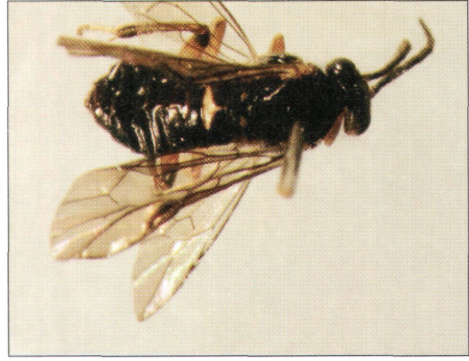
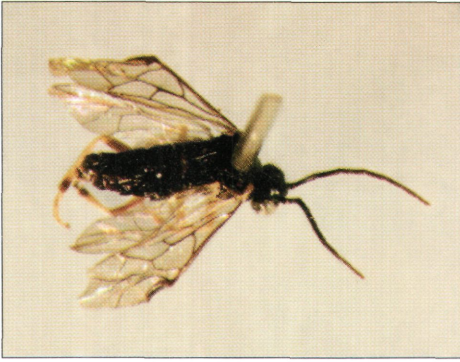
Fig. 210 *Pristiphora longitangia* Wei holotype (photo: Wei)

Fig. 211 *Pristiphora melanopygialia* Wei holotype (photo: Wei)

Fig. 212 *Pristiphora nigrotarsalina* Wei holotype (photo: Wei)

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209	210
211	212





**Figs. 213-220.**

Fig. 213 *Pristiphora obliqualis* Wei holotype (photo: Wei)

Fig. 214 *Pristiphora oligalucina* Wei holotype (photo: Wei)

Fig. 215 *Pristiphora tuberculatina* Wei holotype (photo: Wei)

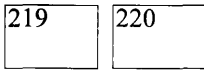
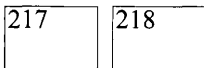
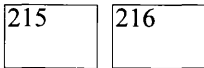
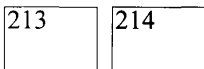
Fig. 216 *Pristiphora zhejiangensis* Wei holotype (photo: Wei)

Fig. 217 *Pristiphora zhongi* Wei holotype (photo: Wei)

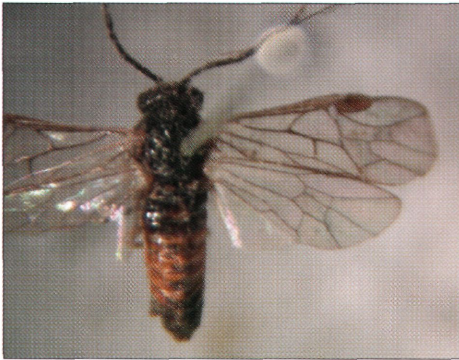
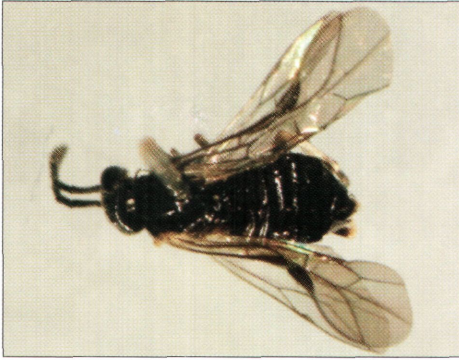
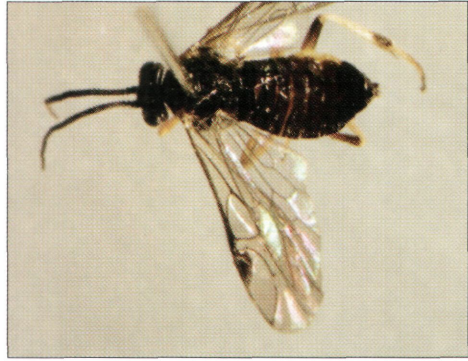
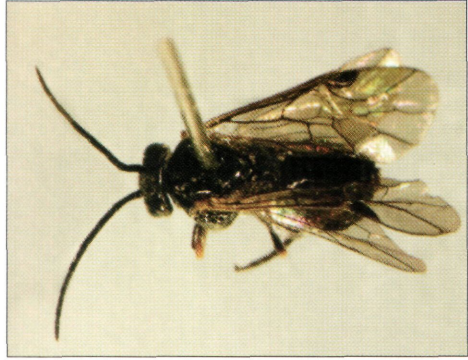
Fig. 218 *Pristiphora longicornis* (Malaise) (holotype) (photo: Gustafsson)

Fig. 219 *Pristiphora fulvobalteata* Takeuchi paratype (original)

Fig. 220 *Pristiphora nievesi* Haris holotype (original)







**Figs. 221-222.**

Fig. 221 *Pristiphora appendiculata* (Hartig) (original)

Fig. 222 *Pristiphora insularis* Rohwer holotype (photo: Smith)

