The subfamily Ctenopelmatinae (Hymenoptera, Ichneumonidae) is a large, poorly known subfamily of koinobiont endoparasitoids in the family Ichneumonidae. It includes 105 genera and over 1100 described species (Kasparyan 2000, 2003, 2004, Yu et al. 2005, Kasparyan 2006). The ctenopelmatine tribe Perilissini is distributed worldwide except Australia and Oceania with 23 genera and over 250 species. The most detailed works on Perilissini are those of Barron (1992, 1994, 1997), Hinz & Horstmann (1998) and Aubert (2000). In spite of all the earlier work, the tribe still requires revision.

The genus Lathrolestes Förster, 1869 (Hymenoptera, Ichneumonidae) is a large, mainly Holarctic genus with 61 described species (Yu et al. 2005). Of these, 32 species occur in the Nearctic region (Barron 1994), 26 species in the Palearctic region, predominantly Europe (Yu & Horstmann 1997), one species in the Afrotropical region, Congo (Benoit 1955), four species in the Neotropics, Costa Rica (Gauld et al. 1997), and two species in the Oriental region (Uchida 1932, 1940).

Adults of Lathrolestes range in body length from 3–20 mm, and vary widely in color. They can be recognized by the occipital carina not intercepting the hypostomal carina and can be distinguished from Priopoda Holmgren, 1856 by the first tergum that is not elongate: its length is less than twice as long as wide and by the hind margin of the subgenetal plate without notches (Townes, 1970). Their larvae feed as koinobont endoparasitoids on leafmining sawfly larvae of the tribe Fenusini (Hymenoptera, Tenthredinidae); these feed on foliage of deciduous trees or shrubs (Pschorn-Walcher & Altenhofer 1989). A few species are known to attack leafmining lepidopteran larvae of the family Eriocranidae, e.g. L. chypeatus (Zetterstedt 1838) and L. mmenonicae (Holmgren 1856) (Holmgren 1856; Rohwer 1914). These moths have a similar leafmining lifestyle and are associated with deciduous trees.

The two known Oriental species of Lathrolestes were described from Taiwan and from Jangxi, South China (Uchida 1932; 1940): L. kulingensis (Uchida, 1932) and L. nigrifacies (Uchida, 1932). Two additional species, L. langelandi sp. n. and L. foveafacialis sp. n., have been discovered in Taiwan and Japan, and are here described.

**Material and methods**

The material studied in this work was borrowed from the Texas A&M University, Texas, USA (TAMU), the American Entomological Institute, Gainesville, Florida, USA, (AEI) and the Canadian National Collection, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, (CNC). For one previously described species, L. kulingensis (Uchida, 1940), only a comparison with the original description could be made, since the type which is deposited in the Academia Sinica (Beijing, China), was unavailable. The type specimens of L. nigrifacies (Uchida 1932) were studied; these are deposited...
not impressed. Face roughly punctate or not punctate, not rugose medially ................................ 2
2. Lower part of mesopleuron reddish-yellow (Fig. 6). Face coriaceous, impunctate (Fig. 5). Propodeal carinae incomplete, only area petiolaris present (Fig. 4). Ovipositor straight, elongate, projecting far beyond metasoma (Fig. 1, 6) ................................ 2
   – Mesopleuron entirely black (Fig. 9). Face granulate, punctate (Fig. 8). Propodeal carinae complete or nearly so (Fig. 7). Ovipositor projecting not far beyond metasoma (Fig. 2) .................. 3
3. Metasomal terga black (Fig. 9). Face flat, not separated from clypeus (Fig. 8). Head narrowed behind the eyes (Fig. 3). Propodeal carinae slightly defined, area superomedia elongate (Fig. 7) ................................ 3
   – First and second terga reddish (Fig. 10). Head transverse, broad behind the eyes (Fig. 12). Propodeal carinae strongly raised, area superomedia square (Fig. 11) ..................
      .................................................. Lathrolestes nigrifacies

Lathrolestes langelandi sp. n.
Figs 1, 4-6

Type material. Holotype female, Taiwan, Meifeng, 2150 m., 3.v.1983, Henry Townes (AEI); Paratypes: 2 males: Taiwan, Nantou Hsien Tsuifeng, 23.v.1982, Robert Wharton, (TAMU)

Diagnosis
This species differs from the other known Oriental members of Lathrolestes by the incomplete propodeal carinae (only area petiolaris present) (Fig. 2) and the ovipositor projecting far beyond the metasoma (Figs 1, 4). It is similar to the European species L. verticalis (Brischke, 1871) in coloration, and both species have incomplete propodeal carinae and petiolar areolet.

Description
Female. Body length 5–6 mm. Antennal flagellum with 31 articles. Width to length ratio of scapus 0.6. Head narrowed behind the eyes. Maximal length of temple to transverse eye diameter ratio 0.72; minimal length of temple to transverse eye diameter ratio 0.44. Face as wide as longitudinal eye diameter; moderately convex, with bulge. Clypeus separated from face by shallow impression; apical margin of clypeus moderately obtuse (Fig. 5). Clypeal foveae small. Malar space as wide as 0.36 of basal mandible width. Lower mandible tooth as long as upper. The occipital carina not intercepting the hypostomal carina.

in the Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Eberswalde, Germany (DEI) (now Münchenberg). Terminology for sculpture follows Eady (1968). The key and descriptions are illustrated with drawings and photographs (Figs 1–12). Digital photographs were taken using an Olympus SZX16 stereomicroscope attached to an Olympus E520 digital camera, and combined using Helicon Focus *.

Depositories
AEI American Entomological Institute, Gainesville, Florida, USA
CNC Canadian National Collection, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada
TAMU Texas A&M University, Texas, USA.

Taxonomy

Key to Oriental species of Lathrolestes
1. Antennal flagellum with yellowish band. Occiput strongly impressed. Face densely punctate, medially rugose ........................................ 1
   – Antennal flagellum without band. Occiput

Figs 1–3. Lathrolestes, morphological details (1, 2: ovipositor; 3: head). – 1, L. langelandi; 2, L. foveafacialis; 3, Head of L. foveafacialis [Scale = 1mm].