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# On the rare species of cyclostome braconid wasps (Hymenoptera: Braconidae) from the Middle and Lower Volga territories of Russia

# О редких видах круглоротых браконид (Hymenoptera: Braconidae) из Среднего и Нижнего Поволжья России

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***Key words:*** Hymenoptera, Braconidae, cyclostome braconid wasps, European part of Russia, fauna, new status.
***Ключевые слова:*** Hymenoptera, Braconidae, круглоротые бракониды, европейская часть России, фауна, новый статус.

***Abstract.*** On the Middle and Lower Volga territories 43 species of 18 genera from subfamilies Rhyssalinae, Doryctinae, Exothecinae, Braconinae, Gnamptodontinae and Rogadinae are recorded for the first time. Sixteen of them are recorded for the Russian fauna for the first time and 3 species are new for the fauna of the European part of Russia. *Aleiodes sapporensis* (Watanabe, 1937), *Heterospilus fischeri* Belokobylskij, 1983 and *Spathius generosus* Wilkinson, 1931 are recorded in the Western Palaearctic for the first time. Descriptions, diagnoses and illustrations of five rare species are given: *Clinocentrus hungaricus* Szépligeti, 1906 (first discovery of female), *Bracon conjugellae* Bengtsson, 1924, *B. kozak* Telenga, 1936, *Bracon ovoides* Telenga, 1936 (re-established as valid taxon) and *B. pulcher* Bengtsson, 1924.

***Резюме.*** Впервые на территории Среднего и Нижнего Поволжья обнаружены 43 вида 18 родов круглоротых браконид из подсемейств Rhyssalinae, Doryctinae, Exothecinae, Braconinae, Gnamptodontinae и Rogadinae. Из них 16 видов впервые указываются для территории России, а 3 вида – для ее европейской части. *Aleiodes sapporensis* (Watanabe, 1937), *Heterospilus fischeri* Belokobylskij, 1983 и *Spathius generosus* Wilkinson, 1931 являются новыми для фауны Западной Палеарктики. Даются переописания, диагнозы и иллюстрации деталей строения редких видов: *Clinocentrus hungaricus* Szépligeti, 1906 (впервые описывается самка), *Bracon conjugellae* Bengtsson, 1924, *B. kozak* Telenga, 1936, *B. ovoides* Telenga, 1936 (восстанавливается из синонимов как валидный таксон) и *B. pulcher* Bengtsson, 1924.

## Introduction

Published data on the braconid fauna directly of the European part of Russia [Tobias et al., 1986a, 1986b] is reduced and fragmentary so far. Our special faunistic study of the true cyclostome braconid wasps from subfamilies Rhyssalinae, Doryctinae, Exothecinae, Braconinae, Gnamptodontinae and Rogadinae on the territory of the Middle and Lower Volga (Ulyanovsk, Samara, Saratov, Volgograd and Astrakhan Regions) gave a numerous findings of species from this group as new for European part of Russia, Europe or even for the Western Palaearctic. The first publication on this task belonged to study of the fauna of true cyclostome braconids of Astrakhan Region [Samartsev, Belokobylskij, 2013] and contains high novelties in the distribution in Russia of several rare or previously unknown for territory species.

This paper includes new information about rare taxa, whose members were collected mainly by author in Ulyanovsk, Samara, Saratov and Volgograd Regions. This territory arranged within the scope of forest-steppe and steppe biomes, and only the left-bank part of Volgograd Region (Elton Lake) is situated in semi-desert area.

The majority of mentioned in this paper species are logically discovery in the studied region on the basis of their previously known distribution. Records in Volga Region of some widespread species, e.i. *Aleiodes periscelis*, *Bracon conjugellae*, *B. crassungula*, *B. novus*, *B. pulcher*, *Cerophanes kerzhneri*, *Gnamptodon georginae*, *Neurocrassus rarus*, *Proacrisis rarus*, *Rhyssalus longicaudis*, reduce the large gaps between already explored parts of their areals. Some other species were found here far away from their previously known habitat, representing the first reports for the fauna of Europe (*Doryctes gyljak* Shestakov) or even for the Western Palaearctic (*Aleiodes sapporensis*, *Heterospilus fischeri* and *Spathius generosus*). A few records belong to rare or very rare species, usually represented only by the type material in collections (*Bracon longigenis*, *B. ovoides* and *Clinocentrus hungaricus*). Special examination of the type material of *Bracon kozak* and *B. ovoides* showed their validity and cleared their taxonomic positions. Examination of the type series of *B. conjugellae* and *B. pulcher* helped to identify conspecific specimens in regional material. Designation of the lectotypes and redescriptions of four *Bracon* Fabricius, 1804 species seems to be necessary and important by the reason of their similarity with some widespread and recently revised by Papp [2012] European species.

Most part of braconid specimens was collected by sweeping, part of material was obtained with yellow pan traps. Represented material deposits in Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences (ZISP) and in author's collection.

The following abbreviations are used in the text: Od – maximum diameter of lateral ocellus; POL – postocellar line; OOL – ocular-ocellar line; K.S. – Konstantin Samartsev; IRSNB – Institut Royal des Sciences Natureles de Belgique, Brussels, Belgium; NRMS – Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm, Sweden; ZMUL – Universitetets Lund, Zoologiska Museet, Lund, Sweden.

All new records are designated by asteriks (*) in according places.

**Subfamily Rhyssalinae**

*Dolopsidea tatianae* (Telenga, 1941)

**Material.** Samara Region, Volzhsky District, Upravlenchesky, aspen forest, 12.06.2012, 1♀ (K.S.).

**Distribution.** Russia: Yaroslavl and *Samara Regions. Hungary, Lithuania, Moldova.

*Proacrisis acutus* Tobias, 1983

**Material.** Ulyanovsk Region, Sursk District, 2 km SW Malyy Kuvay, mixed forest, 24.07.2011, 1♀ (K.S.); Samara Region, Volzhsky District, Upravlenchesky, aspen forest, 21.06.2012, 1♂, 7.08.2012, 1♂ (K.S.).

**Distribution.** Russia: Krasnodar Province, *Ulyanovsk and *Samara Regions. Netherlands, Germany.

*Proacrisis rarus* Tobias, 1983

**Material.** Samara Region, Upravlenchesky, aspen forest, 12.06.2012, 1♀, oak forest, 13.07.2012, 1♂ (K.S.).

**Distribution.** Russia: Krasnodar Province, *Samara Region. Netherlands, Norway, Finland.

*Rhyssalus longicaudis* (Tobias et Belokobylskij, 1981)

**Material.** Ulyanovsk Region, Radishchevo District, 3 km NW Vyazovka, oak-maple forest, yellow pan traps, 4–6.07.2011, 3♂, 6–7.07.2011, 3♂ (K.S.); Samara Region, Volzhsky District, Upravlenchesky, oak forest, 22.05.2012, 1♂, 31.05.2012, 1♂ (K.S.).

**Distribution.** Russia: Leningrad, *Ulyanovsk, *Samara and Sverdlovsk Regions, Primorskiy Province. Hungary, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Finland, Mongolia.

**Subfamily Doryctinae**

*Doryctes* (*Doryctes*) *gyljak* Shestakov, 1940

**Material.** Samara Region, Samara Bend, 3 km SW Shiryayevo, maple-birch forest, 17.07.2010, 1♀ (K.S.).

**Distribution.** Russia: Samara Region [Samartsev, 2009], Khabarovsk and Primorskiy Provinces, Sakhalin Region. Eastern Kazakhstan, Northeast China.

**Remark.** This interesting record of *D. gyljak* as a new for the fauna of Europe was already published but in little-known local journal [Samartsev, 2011].

*Heterospilus* (*Heterospilus*) *ater* Fischer, 1960

**Material.** Samara Region, Volzhsky District, Upravlenchesky, aspen forest, 13.07.2012, 1♀, oak forest, 27.07.2012, 1♀, 7.08.2012, 1♀ (K.S.); Saratov Region, Tatishchevo District, aspen forest near Vyazovka, 25.05.2011, 1♀ (K.S.).

**Distribution.** Russia: European part [Belokobylskij, Maeto, 2009], *Samara and *Saratov Regions, Primorskiy Province. United Kingdom, Germany, Austria, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Serbia, Moldova, Korea, Japan.

*Heterospilus* (*Eoheterospilus*) *fischeri* Belokobylskij, 1983

**Material.** Samara Region, Volzhsky District, Upravlenchesky, oak forest, 22.05.2012, 2♀, 13.07.2012, 1♀ (K.S.).

**Distribution.** Russia: *Samara Region, Primorskiy Province. Japan.

**Remark.** This species is recorded for the Western Palaearctic for the first time.

*Heterospilus* (*Eoheterospilus*) *rubrocinctus* (Ashmead, 1905)

**Material.** Samara Region: Bogatoe District, oak-lime forest near Burevestnik, 26.07.2010, 1♀ (K.S.); Alekseevka District, bottomland forest SE Alekseevka, 17.08.2012, 1♀ (K.S.).

**Distribution.** Russia: *Samara Region, the North Caucasus [Belokobylskij, Maeto, 2009], Primorskiy Province. Japan, Vietnam, Philippines.

*Heterospilus* (*Heterospilus*) *zaykovi* van Achterberg, 1992

**Material.** Samara Region, Samara Bend, 3 km SW Shiryayevo, oak-maple forest, 17.07.2010, 1♀ (K.S.).

**Distribution.** Russia: *Samara Region, Republic of Bashkortostan [Kostromina, 2010], Khabarovsk Province, Primorskiy and Kamchatka Provinces. Bulgaria, Korea.

*Neurocrassus rarus* Belokobylskij, 1982

**Material.** Samara Region, Samara Bend: W Bakhilova Polyana, maple-lime-birch forest, 16.07.2010, 1♀ (K.S.); 3 km SW Shiryayevo, maple-birch forest, 17.07.2010, 1♀ (K.S.).

**Distribution.** Russia: *Samara Region, Primorskiy Province. Ukraine, Abkhazia, Japan, Vietnam.

**Remark.** This species is recorded for the European part of Russia for the first time.

*Spathius* (*Spathius*) *generosus* Wilkinson, 1931

**Material.** Samara Region, Volzhsky District, Upravlenchesky, aspen forest, 21.06.2012, 1♀ (K.S.).

**Distribution.** Russia: *Samara, Amur and Sakhalin Regions, Khabarovsk and Primorskiy Provinces. India, Northeast China, Korea, Japan.

**Remark.** This species is recorded for the Western Palaearctic for the first time.

**Subfamily Exothecinae**

*Cerophanes kerzhneri* Tobias, 1971

**Material.** Samara Region, Bezenchuk, steppe cherry on wind forest strip border, 20.08.2012, 1♀ (K.S.).

**Distribution.** Russia: *Samara and Chelyabinsk Regions. Serbia, Bulgaria, Moldova, Armenia, Iran, Kazakhstan.

**Remark**. This species is recorded for the European part of Russia for the first time.

*Clinocentrus caucasicus* Tobias, 1976

**Material.** Samara Region, Krasny Yar District, near Staraya Binaradka, cutting in an oak forest, 16.07.2009, 1♀ (K.S.).

**Distribution.** Russia: Krasnodar Province, *Samara Region, Primorskiy Province, Sakhalin Region. Netherlands,

Hungary, Ukraine, Georgia, Azerbaijan, China (Taiwan), Japan.

### *Clinocentrus hungaricus* Szépligeti, 1906 (Figs 1–13)

*Clinocentrus hungaricus* Szépligeti, 1906: 607; Fahringer, 1932: 199; Telenga, 1941: 127; Shenefelt, 1975: 1190; Belokobylskij, 1995: 815; Yu et al., 2012.

**Material.** Saratov Region: Pugachyov District, southward of Preobrazhenka, oak forest, 20–21.05.2011, 7♀, 1♂ (K.S.); Saratov District, Burkin station, oak forest border, 22.05.2011, 1♀ (K.S.); Tatishchevo District, 1 km SE Vyazovka, oak forest, 23–25.05.2011, 3♀ (K.S.).

**Description.** Female. Body length 2.7–3.5 mm; fore wing length 3.1–3.7 mm.

Head. Width of head in dorsal view 1.7–1.75 times its median length. Head strongly and roundly narrowed behind eyes (dorsal view). Transverse diameter of eye (dorsal view) 1.9–1.95 (2.1 in smallest specimen) times longer than temple. OOL 1.65–1.85 times Od; POL 1.10–1.25 times Od; OOL 1.45–1.65 times POL. Eyes glabrous. Longitudinal diameter of eye 1.45–1.6 times as long as transverse diameter (lateral view), 2.7–2.9 times longer than malar space (front view), 1.05–1.1 times longer than width of face. Face width 1.45–1.65 times its height with clypeus, 2.2–2.5 times width of hypoclypeal depression. Hypoclypeal depression round, 1–1.2 times as wide as distance from depression to eye. Width of clypeus 2.6–2.95 (3.3 in smallest specimen) times its height. Distance between tentorial pits 1.45–1.65 times distance from pit to eye. Malar space 0.9–0.95 times as long as base of mandible. Occipital and hypostomal carinae joined below closely to base of mandible.

Antennae somewhat longer than body, 28–30-segmented. First flagellar segment 3–3.3 times longer than its apical width, 1.2–1.3 times longer than second segment. Fifteenth flagellar segment 1.65–1.75 times longer than wide; penultimate segment 1.4–1.6 times longer than wide.

Mesosoma 1.55–1.65 times longer than maximum height. Mesoscutum 1.2–1.3 times wider than median length (dorsal view). Notauli deep, crenulate, jointed just before posterior margin of mesoscutum. Prescutellar depression scrobiculate, about 0.3 times as long as scutellum. Sternaulus convergent posteriorly, finely crenulate-rugulose.

Wings. Fore wing 2.8–2.9 times longer than its maximum width. Pterostigma 2.65–3 times longer than broad; radial vein arised from its middle. Radial cell weakly shortened, its length 2.75–3 times maximal width. Metacarp 1.3–1.4 times longer than pterostigma, 6–8 times longer than distance from apex of radial cell to apex of wing. Second radial abscissa 1.2–1.6 times longer than first abscissa, 0.15–0.25 times as long as third abscissa, 0.65–0.85 times as long as first radiomedial vein. Second radiomedial cell short, 1.5–1.7 times longer than maximum width, 0.8–0.9 times as long as brachial cell. Recurrent vein 0.5–0.6 times as long as first abscissa of medial vein, 2.1–2.4 times longer than second abscissa of medial vein, 0.45–0.55 times as long as second abscissa of basal vein. Distance from nervulus to basal vein 0.5–0.9 times as long as nervulus length, 0.15–0.2 times as long as distance from nervulus to recurrent vein. In hind wing, first abscissa of mediocubital vein 1.55–1.7 times longer than second abscissa; recurrent vein hardly postfurcal.

Legs. Fore femur 6.4–6.7 times longer than wide. Hind femur 6.1–6.45 (rarely 5.75) times longer than wide. Hind tibia 1.3–1.4 times longer than hind femur, 1.1–1.2 times longer than hind tarsus, its inner spur 0.2–0.3 times as long as hind basitarsus. Second segment of hind tarsus 0.5–0.55 times as long as basitarsus. Fifth segment of hind tarsus (without pretarsus) 1.4–1.65 times longer than fourth segment, 0.7–0.8 times as long as second segment.

Metasoma. First tergite without protruding basal lobes, distinctly and almost linearly widened from base to apex. Apical width of first tergite 0.80–0.85 times its length, 1.85–1.95 times its minimum width. Second tergite 0.9–1 times as long as its basal width, 1.3–1.4 (rarely 1.55) times longer than third tergite. Second suture shallow. Ovipositor sheath 0.45–0.55 times as long as metasoma, 0.17–0.21 times as long as fore wing, 0.75–0.9 times as long as hind femur.

Sculpture. Head smooth. Mesosoma mainly smooth. Transverse pronotal sulcus scrobiculate, pronotum below groove finely granulate. Medial lobe of mesonotum posteriorly and subalar depression of mesopleuron rugose. Axillae and metascutum with coarse longitudinal rugae. Propodeum coarsely areolate-rugose, basally finely rugulose-punctate to almost smooth or finely coriaceous, posterolaterally smooth. Metapleuron entirely rugose. First tergite entirely rugose, with several sparse curved longitudinal striae. Second tergite medially or only basomedially areolate-rugose to rugulose, sublaterally widely striate, its sides almost smooth. Third tergite with wide semicircular striation in basal half and sometimes rugulose medially, almost smooth lateroposteriorly or (rarely) entirely.

Colour. Frons, vertex and upper half of temple black; face and spots on vertex near eyes testaceous or reddish yellow; lower part of head and palpi yellow or pale yellow. Scape and pedicel brown, flagellum blackish, border between pedicel and flagellum yellow. Mesosoma mainly black; prothorax testaceous or reddish yellow, tegulae pale yellow. Legs (including all coxae) yellow, tarsi brownish to brown, hind femur brownish yellow. First and most part of second metasomal tergites black, remaining metasoma testaceous. Wings almost hyaline; veins pale brown but pale yellow basally. Pterostigma brown.

Male. Body length 3.3–3.5 mm; fore wing length 3.5 mm. Transverse diameter of eye 1.6–1.7 times longer than temple (dorsal view). Head behind eyes more curved (dorsal view). POL 1.4–1.6 times Od. Longitudinal diameter of eye 2.5–2.6 times larger than malar space (front view). Antennae 31–33-segmented. Radial cell 2.65 times longer than its maximal width. Metacarp 1.2–1.25 times longer than pterostigma. Second radial abscissa 0.55–0.7 times as long as first radiomedial vein. Recurrent vein of hind wing interstitial. Apical width of first tergite 1.9–2.1 times its minimum width. Male holotype [Belokobylskij, 1995] differs only by pale colour of body: its head dorsally and lower part of mesothorax brownish. Otherwise similar to female.

**Distribution.** Russia: *Saratov Region. Hungary.

**Remarks.** This species was described in the beginning of 20th century from Hungary on the base of single male [Szépligeti, 1906] and never discovered later [Belokobylskij, 1995; Yu et al., 2012]. Male and female of *C. hungaricus* have not principal differences in diagnostic characters. Therefore the key given in the revision of the Palaearctic species of *Clinocentrus* [Belokobylskij, 1995] is available for determination of specimens of both sexes as well as for discrimination of this species from other species of the genus.

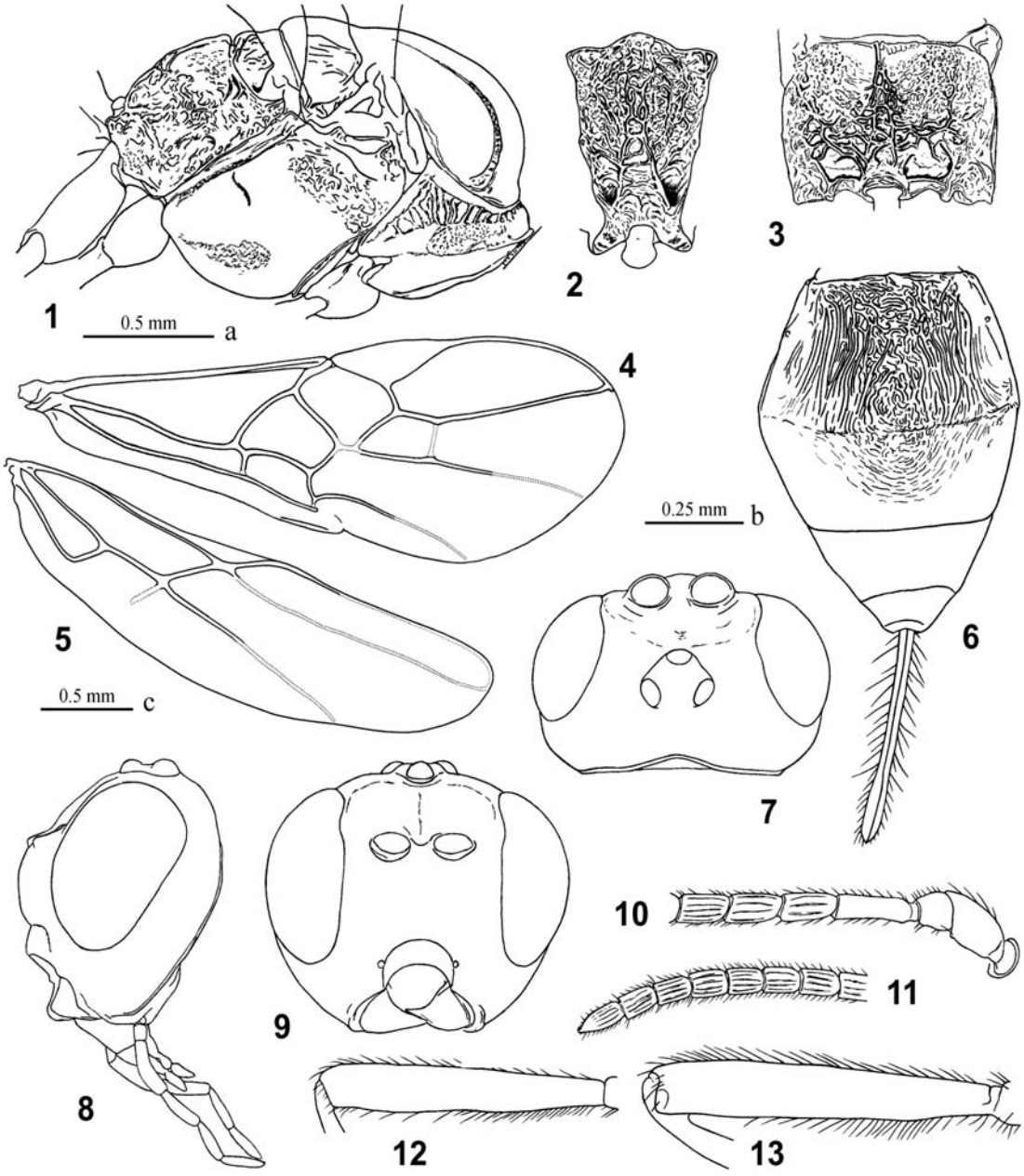
*Clinocentrus hungaricus* is recorded for the fauna of Russia for the first time.

### *Colastes* (*Fungivenator*) *aciculatus* Tobias, 1986

**Material.** Samara Region: Samara Bend, 5 km SW Shiryayevo, maple forest, 2.09.2010, 1♀ (K.S.); Volzhsky District, Upravlenchesky, aspen forest, 13.07.2012, 1♀, 27.07.2012, 1♀, 14.08.2012, 2♀ (K.S.).

**Distribution.** Russia: Krasnodar Province, *Samara Region. Czech Republic.

**Remark.** This species is very similar to *C.* (*F.*) *effectus* (Papp, 1972) mainly distributed in the Eastern Palaearctic. *Colastes aciculatus* differs from it by the fine sculpture of




Figs 1–13. *Clinocentrus hungaricus* Szépligeti, 1906, female.

1 – mesosoma, lateral view; 2 – first metasomal tergite; 3 – propodeum; 4 – fore wing; 5 – hind wing; 6 – metasoma, dorsal view; 7 – head, dorsal view; 8 – head, lateral view; 9 – head, front view; 10 – base of antenna; 11 – apex of antenna; 12 – fore femur, front view; 13 – hind femur, front view. Scale bar: a – for fig. 1; b – for figs 2, 3, 6–13; c – for figs 4, 5.

Рис. 1–13. *Clinocentrus hungaricus* Szépligeti, 1906, самка.

1 – мезосома сбоку; 2 – первый тергит метасомы; 3 – проподеум; 4 – переднее крыло; 5 – заднее крыло; 6 – метасома сверху; 7 – голова сверху; 8 – голова сбоку; 9 – голова спереди; 10 – базальные членики усика; 11 – апикальные членики усика; 12 – переднее бедро; 13 – заднее бедро. Масштабная линейка: a – к рис. 1; b – к рис. 2, 3, 6–13; c – к рис. 4, 5.

the face situated only in its lower part (the face widely and distinctly sculptured in *C. effectus*) and by only basally striate second metasomal tergite (entirely striate in *C. effectus*).

*Colastes* (*Fungivenator*) *fritzeni* van Achterberg et Shaw, 2008

**Material.** Samara Region, Volzhsky District, Upravlenchesky, oak forest, 7.08.2012, 1♀, 14.08.2012, 1♀ (K.S.).

**Distribution.** *Russia: Samara Region. Finland.

**Remarks.** This species is recorded for the fauna of Russia for the first time.

*Colastes fritzeni* is very similar to *C. bohayicus* Belokobylskij, 1996 (Primorskiy Province), which is also the member of the subgenus *Fungivenator* van Achterberg et Shaw, 2008. *Colastes fritzeni* differs from *C. bohayicus* by the following characters: the radial vein arised just before the middle of pterostigma (distinctly from proximal third of pterostigma in *C. bohayicus*) and the second tergite

widely and finely striate basally (completely sculptured in *C. bohayicus*). Additional member of the subgenus *Fungivenator* is *C. adjunctus* Belokobylskij, 1998, described from the Russian Far East.

*Lysitermus pallidus* Förster, 1862

**Material.** Ulyanovsk Region, Radishchevo District, 3 km NW Vyazovka, oak-lime-maple forest, yellow pan traps, 6–7.07.2011, 2♂ (K.S.); Samara Region, Volzhsky District, Upravlenchesky, oak forest, 13.07.2012, 2♂, 27.07.2012, 1♀, 7.08.2012, 1♂, 14.08.2012, 2♂ (K.S.); Saratov Region, Arkadak District, steppe near Malinovka, 3.06.2011, 1♂ (K.S.).

**Distribution.** Russia: Krasnodar Province, *Ulyanovsk, *Samara and *Saratov Regions. France, Germany, Czech Republic, Sweden, Moldova, Kazakhstan.

*Lysitermus suecicus* (Hedqvist, 1957)

**Material.** Samara Region, Syzran District, N Staraya Racheyka, pine forest, 12.07.2011, 1♀ (K.S.).

**Distribution.** *Russia: Samara Region. Italy (Sardinia), Sweden.

**Remark.** This species is recorded for the fauna of Russia for the first time.

**Subfamily Braconinae**

*Bracon* (*Bracon*) *albion* Papp, 1999

**Material.** Saratov Region, Arkadak District, Malinovka, oak forest, 3.06.2011, 1♀ (K.S.).

**Distribution.** *Russia: Saratov Region. United Kingdom, Denmark.

**Remarks.** *Bracon albion* was described in the subgenus *Glabrobracon* Fahringer, 1927, but according to diagnostic characters it belongs to the section *Orthobracon* Fahringer, 1927 sensu Tobias of the subgenus *Bracon*. Partial transfer of this section in the subgenus *Glabrobracon* suggested by Papp [2012: 3] is not quite justified. Species in this group are characterized by whole complex of common features (shortened segments of legs, not enlarged oral opening, not shortened radial cell of fore wing, elongated body, relatively short ovipositor and varying degree of sculpturing of propodeum and of metasomal tergites), and many species are notable for completely and coarsely sculptured metasomal tergites, the feature is not available for the subgenus *Glabrobracon*. In addition, the type species of the genus *Bracon*, *Ichneumon minutator* Fabricius, 1798, is a member of the section *Orthobracon*.

This species is recorded for the fauna of Russia for the first time.

*Bracon* (*Glabrobracon*) *angustiventris* Tobias, 1957

**Material.** Saratov Region, 2 km N Pugachyov, gorge with steppe vegetation, 19.05.2011, 2♀ (K.S.).

**Distribution.** *Russia: Saratov Region. Moldova, Turkey, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan.

**Remark.** This species is recorded for the fauna of Russia for the first time.

*Bracon* (*Lucobracon*) *brevitemporis* Tobias, 1959

**Material.** Saratov Region, Krasnoarmeysk District, 5 km W Melovoye, oak forest, 31.05.2011, 1♀ (K.S.).

**Distribution.** *Russia: Saratov Region. Turkey, Kazakhstan.

**Remark.** This species is recorded for the fauna of Russia for the first time.

*Bracon* (*Glabrobracon*) *conjugellae* Bengtsson, 1924 (Figs 14–25)

Bengtsson, 1924: 37; Fahringer, 1928: 450; Telenga, 1936: 155 (key), 221 (redescription); Shenefelt, 1978: 1564; Beyarslan, Fischer, 1990: 143 (in key); Papp, 1996: 158 (in key); Papp, 2012: 60 (in key); Yu et al., 2012.

**Type material.** Lectotype (designated here, was selected by Dr J. Papp): ♀, "E" (handwritten), "10/5 22" (handwritten), "Sweden: ex. cult. No locality. *Bracon conjugellae* n. sp. det. S. Bengtsson", "Lectotypus *Bracon conjugellae* Bengt. 1924, Papp 1970 ♀", "NHRS-JUST 000000034" (NRMS); specimen intact. Paralectotypes: 85♀, 41♂, first handwritten label: "A", "B", "b", "D", "E", "F" or "g"; second handwritten label: "10/5 22", "11/5 22", "12/5 22", "13/5 22", "15/5 22", "16/5 22", "17/5 22", "18/5 22", "19/5 22", "20/5 22", "22/5 22", "23/5 22", "24/5 22", "26/5 22", "30/5 22", "1/6 22", "2/6 22", "3/6 22", "6/6 22", "7/6 22", "8/6 22", "9/6 22", "10/6 22", "12/6 22", "13/6 22", "15/6 22", "16/6 22" or "21/6 22"; third label: "NHRS-JUST 000000001" – "NHRS-JUST 000000127"; fourth label: "Paralectotypus *Bracon conjugellae* Bengtsson, 1924, design. K. Samartsev, 2013" (NRMS); 5♀, 1♂, "Sweden: ex. cult. No locality. *Bracon conjugellae* n. sp. det. S. Bengtsson", "MZLU 2013 076" (printed) or "076" (handwritten), "Paralectotypus *Bracon conjugellae* Bengtsson, 1924, design. K. Samartsev, 2013" (ZMUL).

**Additional material.** Samara Region, Krasny Yar, dry meadow, 8.07.2009, 1♀ (K.S.).

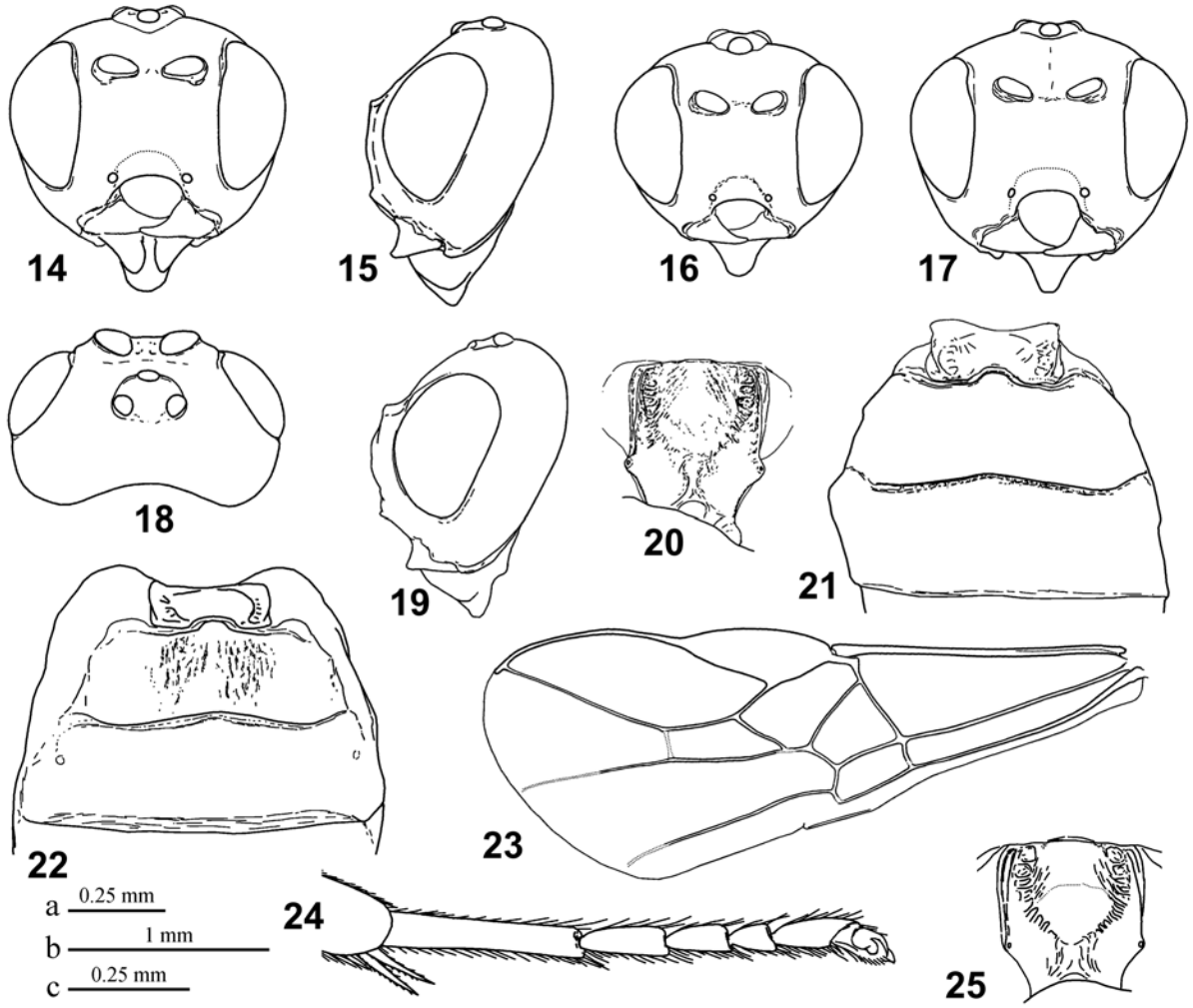
**Redescription.** Female. Body length 3.2–3.5 mm; fore wing length 3.25–3.85 mm.

Head. Width of head in dorsal view 1.7–1.8 times its median length. Head roundly narrowed behind eyes (dorsal view). Transverse diameter of eye (dorsal view) 1.35–1.5 times longer than temple. Occiput weakly and arcuately concave. OOL 2.45–2.55 times Od; POL 1.35–1.45 times Od; OOL 1.75–1.95 times POL. Maximum width of ocellar triangle 1.25–1.45 times larger than OOL. Eyes with short sparse setae. Longitudinal diameter of eye (lateral view) 1.7–1.75 (in small specimens) or 1.55–1.6 (in large specimens) times longer than its transverse diameter. Transverse diameter of eye (lateral view) 1.3–1.4 times longer than temple, hind margins of eye and of temple parallel or somewhat convergent downwards (then transverse diameter of eye 1.9–2 minimum length of temple). Face width 1.35–1.5 times its height with clypeus, twice larger than width of hypoclypeal depression. Hypoclypeal depression 1.3–1.4 times as wide as distance from depression to eye. Malar space 0.75–0.9 times as long as base of mandible; longitudinal diameter of eye 3.1–3.3 times longer than malar space (front view). Malar suture absent. Head below eyes (front view) roundly narrowed.

Antennae 26–27-segmented, somewhat shorter than body. First flagellar segment 2–2.2 times longer than its apical width, as long as or a little longer than second segment. Middle flagellar segments 1.6–1.8 times longer than wide. Penultimate segment 1.6–1.8 times longer than wide. Apical segment roundly narrowed, with small spine.

Mesosoma 1.35–1.45 times longer than maximum height. Transverse pronotal sulcus smooth, deep anteriorly and posteriorly. Mesoscutum 1.1–1.2 times wider than median length (dorsal view). Prescutellar depression crenulate, very short, less than 0.1 times as long as scutellum. Notauli strongly reduced on anterior half of mesoscutum, distinctly visible but not impressed on its posterior half.

Wings. Fore wing 1.05–1.15 times longer than body, 2.7–3.1 times longer than its maximum width. Pterostigma 2.65–3.1 times longer than broad; radial vein arised clearly before middle of pterostigma. Metacarp 1.3–1.45 times longer than pterostigma. Radial cell reaching apex of wing. First radial abscissa 0.75–0.9 times as long as maximum width of pterostigma. Second radial abscissa 1.75–2.1 times longer than first abscissa, 0.45–0.5 times as




Figs 14–25. *Bracon* (*Glabrobracon*) *conjugellae* Bengtsson, 1924, female (14, 15, 18, 22–25 – paralectotypes; 19–21 – lectotypes); *Bracon* (*G.*) *otiosus* Marshall, 1885, female (16 – holotype of *B.* (*G.*) *macrurus* Thomson, 1892); *B.* (*G.*) *nigriventris* Wesmael, 1838, female (17 – lectotype).

14, 16, 17 – head, frontal view; 15, 19 – head, lateral view; 18 – head, dorsal view; 20, 25 – first metasomal tergite; 21, 22 – second and third metasomal tergites, dorsal view; 23 – fore wing; 24 – hind tarsus, front view. Scale bar: a – for figs 14–22, 25; b – for fig. 23; c – for fig. 24.

Рис. 14–25. *Bracon* (*Glabrobracon*) *conjugellae* Bengtsson, 1924, самка (14, 15, 18, 22–25 – паралектотип; 19–21 – лектотип); *Bracon* (*G.*) *otiosus* Marshall, 1885, самка (16 – голотип *B.* (*G.*) *macrurus* Thomson, 1892); *B.* (*G.*) *nigriventris* Wesmael, 1838, самка (17 – лектотип).

14, 16, 17 – голова спереди; 15, 19 – голова сбоку; 18 – голова сверху; 20, 25 – первый тергит метасомы; 21, 22 – второй и третий тергиты метасомы сверху; 23 – переднее крыло; 24 – задняя лапка. Масштабная линейка: a – к рис. 14–22, 25; b – к рис. 23; c – к рис. 24.

long as third abscissa, 1.1–1.2 times longer than first radiomedial vein. Second radiomedial cell 2.35–3 times longer than maximum width, 1.5–1.65 times as long as brachial cell. Second abscissa of cubital vein (anterior margin of brachial cell) 2.8–3 times longer than nervulus. Hind abscissa of basal vein 0.8–0.9 times as long as first abscissa of medial vein, 2–2.2 times longer than recurrent vein, 2.7–2.9 times longer than nervulus.

Legs. Fore femur 3.8–4.1 times longer than wide. Fore tibia as long as fore femur, about 0.8 times as long as fore tarsus. Hind femur 3.3–3.7 times longer than wide. Hind tibia 1.3–1.4 times longer than hind femur, its inner spur 0.4–0.45 times as long as hind basitarsus. Hind tarsus as long as hind tibia. Fifth segment of hind tarsus (without pretarsus) 1.85–2 times longer than fourth segment, 0.9–1.1 times as long as second segment and 0.45–0.5 times as long as basitarsus. Claws curved, their basal lobe projecting, large and rounded.

Metasoma 1.35–1.47 times longer than mesosoma. First tergite often with somewhat projecting spiracles, behind spiracles parallel-sided; its median area 0.65–0.75 times as wide as apical width of tergite. Median length of first tergite (if measured from petiolar process) 0.95–1.05 times or (if measured from base of tergite) 1.1–1.2 times larger than its apical width. Apical width of first tergite 1.35–1.45 (rarely 1.1–1.3) times median length of second tergite. Second tergite 1.7–2.5 times as wide basally as its median length, 0.8–0.9 times as long as third tergite. Second suture deep, sinuate and weakly crenulate, but distinctly crenulate if second tergite sculptured. Ovipositor sheath approximately as long as hind tibia and tarsus combined or somewhat longer, 1–1.1 times as long as metasoma, 0.5–0.6 times as long as fore wing.

Sculpture. Most part of body smooth. Frons and face below toruli and along eyes granulate, malar space finely granulate. Median area of first metasomal tergite with roughly crenulate margin, with short latero-apical striae. Second tergite rarely with few and fine rugae.

Colour. Head, antennae, mesosoma, first metasomal tergite and hind (or sometimes also middle and fore) coxae and often trochanters mostly black and with indistinct reddish spots or (sometimes) entirely dark reddish brown. Rarely face below toruli and spots near eyes on vertex, as well as scape and pedicel rusty or reddish. Ground color of metasoma and legs pale yellow. Yellowish brown: oral parts (except for pale yellow three basal segments of maxillar palpi), middle coxae (in case if fore coxae are yellow),

apical segments of fore and middle tarsi, apices of hind tibiae and of hind tarsi dorsally, faint median spot on second metasomal tergite and sixth to eigth tergites. Dark-colored specimens with basal halves and dorsal sides of all femora, dorsal sides of fore tibiae, apical halves of middle tibiae and apical thirds of hind tibiae, all tarsi dorsally (but basitarsus and fifth segments entirely) and all tergites (except for their sides) yellowish brown. Wings subhyaline, pterostigma and veins brownish red or yellowish brown.

Male. Body length 1.85–2.8 mm (1.3 mm in smallest male); fore wing length 2–2.7 mm (1.55 mm in smallest male). Width of head (dorsal view) 1.6–1.75 times its median length. Malar space 0.75 times as long as base of mandible; longitudinal diameter of eye 3.5 times longer than malar space (front view). Antennae 21–29-segmented. Flagellar segments of the smallest male about 3.5 times longer than wide. Hind femur 3.6–4.1 times longer than wide. Median length of first tergite (if measured from petiolar process) 1.4–1.65 times or (if measured from base of tergite) 1.55–1.85 times larger than its apical width. Apical width of first tergite 0.8–0.9 median length of second tergite. Second tergite 1.6 times as wide basally as its medial length, as long as third tergite. Second metasomal suture often straight or weakly sinuate. Sometimes metasoma entirely brown dorsally except for two lateral spots on second and third tergites. Otherwise similar to female.

**Distribution.** *Russia: Saratov Region. Netherlands, Germany, Switzerland, Slovakia, Hungary, Sweden.

**Remark.** This species is recorded for the fauna of Russia for the first time.

**Diagnosis.** *Bracon conjugellae* is similar to *B. otiosus* Marshall, 1885 in the most characters. These species can be separated by the ratio of longitudinal diameter of eye to the malar space in front view (*B. conjugellae*: 3.1–3.3 times, fig. 14; *B. otiosus*: 3.6–3.85 times, fig. 16), by presence (*B. conjugellae*) or absence (*B. otiosus*) of sculpture on median area of the first metasomal tergite, and by level of pigmentation of the wing membrane (wing almost hyaline in *B. conjugellae*; wing weakly darkened in basal half and under the pterostigma in *B. otiosus*). The characters of *B. otiosus* based on examination of the holotype of *B. macrurus* Thomson, 1892 (ZMUL, synonym of *B. otiosus*) and the conspecific female from Volgograd Region.

Redescribed species is also related to *B. nigriventris* Wesmael, 1838. The differences between females of these species are given below.

1. Second metasomal suture distinctly sinuate (figs 21, 22). Median area of first metasomal tergite without two oblique latero-apical carinae (fig. 20, 25). Radial vein arised distinctly before middle of pterostigma (fig. 23). Pterostigma enlarged; metacarp 1.3–1.45 times longer than pterostigma. Width of face 1.35–1.5 times its height with clypeus (fig. 14). Longitudinal diameter of eye 3.1–3.3 times longer than malar space (front view). Claws with large and rounded basal lobes (fig. 24). At the case of development of dark coloration on metasoma, basal tergites with dark spots. Body length 2.8–3.5 mm ..... *B. conjugellae*

– Second metasomal suture almost straight, weakly bend medially [Papp, 2012: fig. 28, H]. Median area of first metasomal tergite with two rough and oblique latero-apical carinae. Radial vein usually arised from middle of pterostigma [Papp, 2012: fig. 28, F]. Pterostigma normal size; metacarp 1.55–1.7 times longer than pterostigma. Width of face 1.5–1.6 times its height with clypeus. Longitudinal diameter of eye 2.6–2.9 times longer than malar space (front view: fig. 17). Claws with rather small and pointed basal lobes [Papp, 2012: fig. 28, E]. At the case of development of pale coloration on metasoma, first and second metasomal tergites rusty and posterior tergites brown. Body length 3–3.4 mm ..... *B. nigriventris*

*Bracon* (*Lucobracon*) *crassungula* Thomson, 1892

**Material.** Saratov Region, Khvalynsk National Park, 2 km W Khvalynsk, oak-lime-mapple forest, 6.06.2011, 1♀ (K.S.).

**Distribution.** *Russia: Saratov Region. Switzerland, Italy, Austria, Sweden, Hungary, Turkey.

**Remark.** This species is recorded for Russia for the first time.

*Bracon* (*Glabrobracon*) *densipilosus* Tobias, 1957

**Material.** Saratov Region, Krasny Kut District, 5 km W Dyakovka, burned-out forest, 27.06.2012, 1♂ (K.S.).

**Distribution.** *Russia: Saratov Region. Turkey, Tajikistan.

**Remark.** This species is recorded for the fauna of Russia for the first time.

*Bracon* (*Glabrobracon*) *jaroshevskyi* Tobias, 1957

**Material.** Volgograd Region, 10 km N Mikhaylovka, Medveditsa River, forest, clearings, 29.06–1.07.2004, 2♀ (S.A. Belokobylskij), forest, 30.06.2004, 1♀ (A.I. Khalaim).

**Distribution.** *Russia: Volgograd Region. Moldova, Ukraine, Azerbaijan.

**Remark.** This species is recorded for the fauna of Russia for the first time.

*Bracon* (*Bracon*) *kozak* Telenga, 1936
(Figs 26–33)

*Bracon kozak* Telenga, 1936: 160 (in key), 240 (description); Tobias, 1976: 72; Shenefelt, 1978: 1637; Tobias et al, 1986a: 129 (designation of lectotype); Belokobylskij, Tobias, 2000: 138; Yu et al., 2012.

**Type material.** Lectotype: ♀ (both flagellums, right fore wing, sheaths and apex of ovipositor missing, only fore legs kept tarsal apices, lower part of head and face covered by glue), golden disk, "Ставр.[опольская] г.[уберния], Шарахалсун", "18.V.1926, В. Белизин" (Stavropol Province, Sharakhalsun, 18.05.1926, coll. V.I. Belizin), "*Bracon kozak* sp. nov., N. Telenga det.", "Lectotypus *Bracon kozak* Tel., design. Tobias, 1980" (ZISP).

**Additional material.** Russia: Volgograd Region, 10 km N Mikhaylovka, Medveditsa River, forest, clearings, 29.06–1.07.2004, 1♀, 30.06.2004, 3♀ (S.A. Belokobylskij). Kazakhstan: Karaganda Province: 20 km W Karkaraly, forbs in waterless bed, 13.06.1959, 1♀ (V.I. Tobias); Karkaraly Mountains, steppe slopes, 14.06.1959, 1♀ (V.I. Tobias); Kent, forb waterless bed in dry pine forest, 17.06.1959, 1♀ (V.I. Tobias); Kizilray Mountains: 19.06.1959, 1♀, 1♂ (V.I. Tobias); steppe and waterless beds, 20.06.1959, 1♀ (V.I. Tobias).

**Redescription.** Female. Body length 2.9–3.2 mm; fore wing length 2.9–3 mm.

**Head.** Width of head in dorsal view 1.6–1.75 times its median length. Head rounded behind eyes (dorsal view). Transverse diameter of eye (dorsal view) 1.6–1.85 (rarely 2.1) times longer than temple. Transverse diameter of eye (lateral view) 1.7–1.8 times longer than temple, hind margins of eye and of temple subparallel. Occiput arcuately concave. OOL 2.85–2.9 times Od; POL 1.2–1.25 times Od; OOL 2.3–2.55 times POL. Maximum width of ocellar triangle 0.9–1.05 times larger than OOL. Eyes with short sparse setae. Longitudinal diameter of eye (lateral view) 1.40–1.45 times as long as its transverse diameter. Face width 1.5–1.55 times its height with clypeus, twice larger than width of

hypoclypeal depression. Hypoclypeal depression 1.25–1.3 times wider than distance from depression to eye. Malar space almost as long as base of mandible; longitudinal diameter of eye 2.4–2.6 times larger than malar space (front view). Malar suture absent. Head below eyes (front view) roundly narrowed.

Antennae slender, filiform, 26–28-segmented, slightly shorter than body. First flagellar segment 2–2.25 times longer than its apical width, as long as second segment. Middle flagellar segments 1.55–1.65 times longer than wide. Penultimate segment 1.75–1.9 times longer than wide. Apical segment roundly narrowed, with small apical spinule.

Mesosoma 1.5–1.65 times longer than its maximum height. Transverse pronotal sulcus smooth, rarely with shallow rugulae, deep anteriorly and posteriorly. Mesoscutum 0.9–1 times wider than its median length (dorsal view). Prescutellar depression crenulate, 0.1 times as long as scutellum. Notauli shallow, developed on most part of mesoscutum.

Wings. Fore wing 0.8–0.9 times as long as body, 2.9–3 times longer than its maximum width. Pterostigma 2.9–3.2 times longer than broad; radial vein arised slightly behind its middle. Metacarp 1.35–1.6 times longer than pterostigma, 5–7 times longer than distance from apex of radial cell to apex of wing. First radial abscissa 0.75–0.9 times as long as maximum width of pterostigma. Second radial abscissa 2.1–2.7 times longer than first abscissa, 0.55–0.6 times as long as third abscissa, 1.05–1.35 times longer than first radiomedial vein. Second radiomedial cell 2.5–2.9 times longer than maximum width, 1.35–1.5 times as long as brachial cell. Second abscissa of cubital vein 2.9–3.1 times longer than nervulus. Hind abscissa of basal vein 0.65–0.8 times as long as first abscissa of medial vein, 1.7–1.9 times longer than recurrent vein, 2.25–2.45 times longer than nervulus.

Legs. Fore femur 2.75–3.25 times longer than wide. Fore tibia 1.1–1.25 times longer than fore femur, 0.85–0.95 times as long as fore tarsus. Hind femur 2.75–3.25 times longer than wide. Hind tibia 1.5–1.55 times longer than hind femur, its inner spur 0.45–0.65 times as long as hind basitarsus. Hind tarsus weakly shorter than hind tibia. Fifth segment of hind tarsus (without pretarsus) 2–2.35 times longer than fourth segment, 1.2–1.3 times longer than second segment, 0.65–0.7 times as long as basitarsus. Claws small and curved, 0.5–0.7 times as long as fifth tarsal segment, 1.15–1.2 times as long as fourth segment, its basal lobe protruding, uniformly and densely covered by setae.

Metasoma 1.2–1.4 times longer than mesosoma. First tergite widened behind spiracles; its median area 0.63–0.65 times as wide as apical width of tergite. Median length of first tergite (if measured from petiolar process) 0.77–0.9 times or (if measured from base of tergite) 0.9–1.05 times larger than its apical width. Apical width of first tergite 1.25–1.35 times larger than median length of second tergite. Second tergite 1.7–2.1 times as wide basally as its median length, 0.95–1.1 times as long as third tergite. Second suture deep, sinuate and crenulate. Ovipositor sheath 1.2–1.35 times longer than hind femur, as long as hind tarsus, 0.45–0.5 times as long as metasoma, 0.22–0.3 times as long as fore wing.

Sculpture. Head and mesosoma mainly smooth. Face, frons and malar space finely and evenly granulate. Propodeum above propodeal foramen with short rugae and with obsolete sculpture medially; sometimes more strongly sculptured, with obliquely rugosed median keel apically and basomedially with row of obsolete transverse impressions; granulose sculpture on sides of propodeum usually indistinct. First metasomal tergite divided on two parts by transverse arcuate ruga, its anterior part smooth and posterior part rugose. Second metasomal tergite mainly longitudinally rugose; following tergites in transverse linearly punctation, sixth tergite granulose. Metasomal sculpture of some specimens identical with such of *B. ovoides* (see below).

Colour. Body prevalent reddish yellow, legs yellow. Basal half of antennae rusty. Pale specimens with brown: apices of mandibles and antennae, all pretarsi, small spots on mesoscutum above tegulae, hind margins of meso- and metanotum and propodeum, first metasomal tergite. Dark specimen (type) with dark brown: antennae, lower part of mesosoma, propodeum, all pretarsi, first metasomal tergite entirely and second tergite medially; slender spots on sides of second to third and in middle of third to fourth tergites reddish brown. Wings hyaline, veins pale brown. Pterostigma yellowish brown with brown apex or entirely yellow.

Male. Body length 2.6 mm; fore wing length 2.2 mm. Transverse diameter of eye (lateral view) 1.5 times longer than temple. Malar space 0.8 times as long as base of mandible. Antennae 35-segmented. Middle flagellar segments 1.7–1.75 times longer than wide. Mesosoma 1.7 times longer than maximum height. Hind femur 3.5 times longer than wide. Median length of first tergite (if measured from petiolar process) almost equal to or (if measured from base of tergite) 1.1 times larger than its apical width. Apical width of first tergite as large as medial length of second tergite. Second tergite 1.45 times as wide basally as its median length. Sixth metasomal tergite smooth.

**Distribution.** Russia: Stavropol Province, *Volgograd Region. Moldova, Turkey, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan.

**Diagnsis** of this species is given together with *B. ovoides* (see below).

### *Bracon* (*Bracon*) *longigenis* Tobias, 1957

**Material.** Saratov Region, Krasnoarmeysk District, 4 km NW Melovoye, forb understory in oak forest, 29.05.2011, 1♀ (K.S.).

**Distribution.** Russia: Krasnodar Province, *Saratov Region. Ukraine.

### *Bracon* (*Bracon*) *murgabensis* Tobias, 1957

**Material.** Samara Region, Syzran District, E of Smolkino, meadow, 14.07.2011, 1♀ (K.S.); Saratov Region, Arkadak District, N Malinovka, bottomland oak forest, 2.06.2011, 2♀, 1♂ (K.S.); Volgograd Region, Pallasovka District, Elton, Samaroda River, halophyte vegetation, 15.07.2012, 1♀ (K.S.).

**Distribution.** *Russia: Saratov and Volgograd Regions. Moldova, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan.

**Remark.** This species is recorded for the fauna of Russia for the first time.

### *Bracon* (*Glabrobracon*) *novus* Szépligeti, 1901

**Material.** Samara Region: Krasny Yar District, near Staraya Binaradka, cutting in an oak forest, 16.07.2009, 1♀ (K.S.); Samara Bend, forb meadow near Bakhilova Polyana, 13.07.2010, 2♀ (K.S.); Volzhsky District: 5 km SE Shelekhmet, bottomland meadow, 28.07.2009, 1♀ (K.S.); Upravlenchesky, oak forest, 14.08.2012, 1♀ (K.S.); Volgograd Region, 10 km N Mikhaylovka, Medveditsa River, forest, 29.06.2004, 1♀ (A.I. Khalaim).

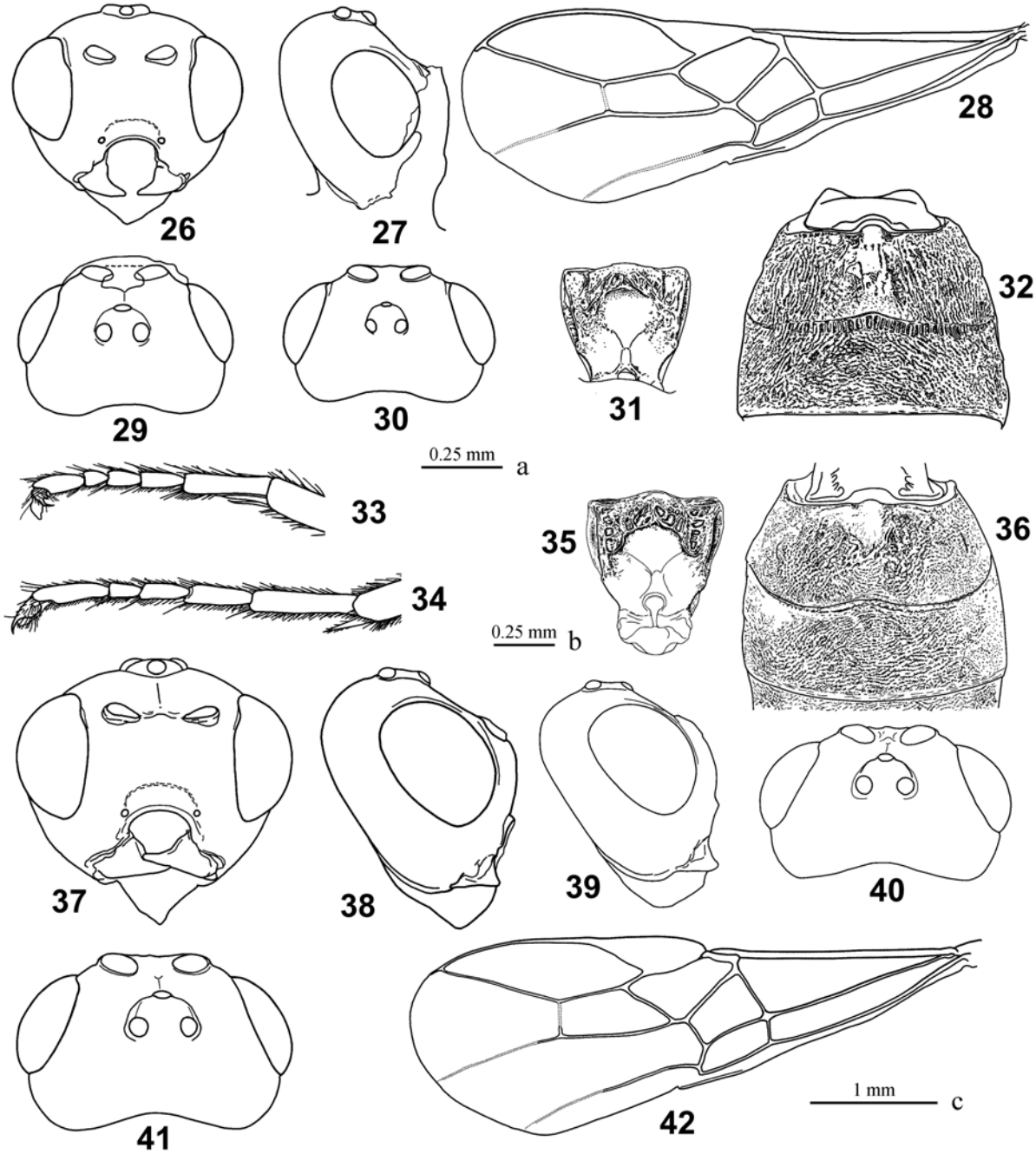
**Distribution.** *Russia: Samara and Volgograd Regions. Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Austria, Czech Republic, Slovenia, Poland, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania.

**Remark.** This species is recorded for the fauna of Russia for the first time.

### *Bracon* (*Bracon*) *ovoides* Telenga, 1936, **stat. resurr.**
(Figs 34–42)

*Bracon ovoides* Telenga, 1936: 160 (in key), 241 (description); Tobias, 1958: 103 (in key); 1959: 895; Shenefelt, 1978: 1643; Tobias et al., 1986a: 129 (as synonym of *B. kozak*); Belokobylskij, Tobias, 2000: 138 (as synonym of *B. kozak*); Yu et al., 2012.

*Bracon shestakovi* Telenga, 1936: 160 (in key), 241 (description); Tobias, 1958: 103 (in key, as synonym of *B. ovoides*,




Figs 26–42. *Bracon* (*Bracon*) *kozak* Telenga, 1936 (26, 28, 30, 33 – additional female; 27, 29, 31, 32 – lectotype) and *B.* (*B.*) *ovoides* Telenga, 1936 (34 – additional female; 35–38, 41 – lectotype of *B. shestakovi* Telenga, 1936; 39, 40, 42 – lectotype).

26, 37 – head, front view; 27, 38, 39 – head, lateral view; 28, 42 – fore wing; 29, 30, 40, 41 – head, dorsal view; 31, 35 – first metasomal tergite; 32, 36 – second and third metasomal tergites, dorsal view; 33, 34 – hind tarsus, front view. Scale bar: a – for figs 26, 27, 29–34, 37, 38, 41; b – for figs 28, 35–36, 39, 40; c – for fig. 42.

Рис. 26–42. *Bracon* (*Bracon*) *kozak* Telenga, 1936 (26, 28, 30, 33 – самка; 27, 29, 31, 32 – лектотип) и *B.* (*B.*) *ovoides* Telenga, 1936 (34 – самка; 35–38, 41 – лектотип *B. shestakovi* Telenga, 1936; 39, 40, 42 – лектотип).

26, 37 – голова спереди; 27, 38, 39 – голова сбоку; 28, 42 – переднее крыло; 29, 30, 40, 41 – голова сверху; 31, 35 – первый тергит метасомы; 32, 36 – второй и третий тергиты метасомы сверху; 33, 34 – задняя лапка. Масштаб: a – к рис. 26, 27, 29–34, 37, 38, 41; b – к рис. 28, 35–36, 39, 40; c – к рис. 42.

but without designation); 1959: 895 (as synonym of *B. ovoides*); Tobias et al., 1986a: 129 (as synonym of *B. kozak*); Belokobylskij, Tobias, 2000: 138 (as synonym of *B. kozak*); Yu et al., 2012.

**Type material.** *Bracon ovoides*: lectotype (designated here): ♀ (antennae mainly missing except for three basal segments of right antenna, right fore wing apex, right hind leg, left hind tarsus and metasoma missing), golden disk, "Хива, Ак Мечеть, 24.V.927, В. Гуссаковский" (Uzbekistan, Khiva, Ak Mechet, 24.05.1927, coll. V.V. Gussakovskij), sands, "*Bracon ovoides* sp. n., N. Telenga det.", "Syntypus", "Lectotypus *Bracon ovoides* Telenga, design. K. Samartsev, 2013" (ZISP).

*Bracon shestakovi*: lectotype (designated here): ♀ (apical half of right antenna, right fore wing and both hind legs missing, metasoma breaked out and glued on upper label), golden disk, "Байрам-Али, 14-VI-932, Сивибх'а Богуш" (Turkmenistan, Bayramaly, 14.06.1932, coll. Sivibkh'a Bogush),

"*Bracon shestakovi* sp. n., N. Telenga det.", "Syntypus", "Lectotypus *Bracon shestakovi* Telenga, design. K. Samartsev, 2013" (ZISP).

**Additional material.** Saratov Region, Krasny Kut District, Dyakovka, psammophyte meadow, 26.06.2012, 1♀ (K.S.).

**Redescription.** Female. Body length 3.1–4.5 mm; fore wing length 3.1–4.5 mm.

Head. Width of head in dorsal view 1.5–1.75 times its median length. Head roundly narrowed behind eyes (dorsal view). Transverse diameter of eye (dorsal view) 1.65–1.8 times longer than temple. Transverse diameter of eye (lateral view) 1.7–1.9 times longer than temple, temple becoming wider downwards. Occiput weakly and arcuately concave. OOL 3–3.25 times Od; POL 1.4–1.5 times Od; OOL 2.15–2.2 times POL. Maximum width of ocellar triangle 1.15–1.2 times wider than OOL. Eyes with sparse short setae. Longitudinal diameter of eye in lateral view 1.45–1.5 times as long as its transverse diameter. Face width 1.6–1.7 times its height with clypeus, twice larger than width of hypoclypeal depression. Hypoclypeal depression 1.3–1.35 times as wide as distance from depression to eye. Malar space as long as base of mandible; longitudinal diameter of eye 2.2–2.25 times longer than malar space (front view). Malar suture absent. Head below eyes (front view) roundly narrowed.

Antennae slender, filiform, 31–35-segmented, about as long as body. First flagellar segment 2.3–2.5 times (2 times in largest type specimen of *B. ovoides*) longer than its apical width, hardly longer than second segment. Middle flagellar segments 1.8–1.9 times longer than wide. Penultimate segment 1.75–1.9 times longer than wide. Apical segment tapered, almost rectilinear apically.

Mesosoma 1.55–1.6 times longer than maximum height. Transverse lateral pronotal sulcus smooth, deep anteriorly and posteriorly. Mesoscutum 0.95–1.1 times wider than median length (dorsal view). Prescutellar depression crenulate, 0.1 times as long as scutellum. Notauli deep in anterior half of mesoscutum, smooth posteriorly.

Wings. Fore wing as long as body, 2.9–3.1 times longer than its maximum width. Pterostigma 3.3–3.5 (2.75 in lectotype of *B. ovoides*) times longer than broad; radial vein arised just or distinctly behind its middle. Metacarp 1.45–1.5 times longer than pterostigma, 3.7–4.5 times longer than distance from apex of radial cell to apex of wing. First radial abscissa 0.45–0.65 times as long as maximum width of pterostigma. Second radial abscissa 3.1–4.2 times longer than first abscissa, 0.4–0.5 times as long as third abscissa, 1.1–1.2 times longer than first radiomedial vein. Second radiomedial cell 2.1–2.3 times longer than maximum width, 1.35–1.4 times as long as brachial cell. Second radiomedial vein sclerotized near medial vein and pigmented. Second abscissa of cubital vein (anterior margin of brachial cell) 2.3–2.6 times longer than nervulus. Hind abscissa of basal vein 0.75–0.85 times as long as first abscissa of medial vein, 1.75–1.85 times longer than recurrent vein, 1.9–2.1 times longer than nervulus.

Legs. Fore femur 3.4–3.8 times longer than wide. Fore tibia 1.2 times longer than fore femur, 0.75 times as long as fore tarsus. Hind femur 2.65–2.75 times longer than wide. Hind tibia 1.6–1.7 longer than hind femur; its inner spur 0.3–0.45 times as long as hind basitarsus. Hind tarsus a little longer than hind tibia. Fifth segment of hind tarsus (without pretarsus) 2.25 times longer than fourth segment, 1.1 times longer than second segment and 0.65 times as long as basitarsus. Claws large and slender, 0.55 times as long as fifth tarsal segment, 1.4 times as long as fourth segment, its basal lobe rounded and with long cilia-shaped setae.

Metasoma 1.2–1.25 times longer than mesosoma. First tergite widened behind spiracles; its median area 0.5–0.55 times as wide as apical width of tergite. Median length of first tergite (if measured from petiolar process) 0.75–0.8 times or (if measured from base of tergite) 0.9–0.95 times larger than its apical width. Apical width of first tergite 1.3–1.35 times larger than median length of second tergite. Second tergite 1.6–1.7 times as wide basally as its median length, as long as third tergite. Second suture deep, sinuate and finely crenulate. Ovipositor sheath 1.4–1.8 times as long as hind femur, a little shorter than hind tarsus, 0.45–0.65 times as long as metasoma and 0.29–0.33 times as long as fore wing.

Sculpture. Head and mesosoma mainly smooth. Face, frons and malar space finely and evenly granulate. Propodeum above propodeal foramen with short rugae and with obsolete sculpture medially. Lectotype of *B. ovoides* with short median keel and with wide smooth and shallow granulation in apical half of propodeum. First metasomal tergite divided on two parts by transverse arcuate ruga, its anterior part smooth and posterior part areolate-rugose. Second tergite rugulose-punctate and with large smooth rugae mediobasally, hind margins of third to sixth tergites smooth, the rest of metasoma granulose-punctate becoming finer towards apex.

Colour. Body mainly reddish yellow. Middle lobe of mesoscutum, metanotum and propodeum with or without brownish spots. Metasoma testaceous. Antennae, ocellar triangle and all pretarsi brownish black. Wings faintly darkened; veins brown or yellowish brown. Pterostigma brownish yellow, sometimes (lectotype of *B. shestakovi*) brown on hind margin.

Male. Unknown.

**Distribution.** *Russia: Saratov Region. Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan.

**Diagnosis.** *B. ovoides* has some distinct characters (i.e. shape of tarsal claws and length of first radial abscissa) surely separating it from closely related species. At the same time, two similar with *B. ovoides* species, *B. kozak* Telenga and *B. alutaceus* Szépligeti, 1901, have not enough differences between themselves, but final decision about status of these taxa can be approved after study of the type of *B. alutaceus*.

Differences between these three species are given below.

1. Meso- and metatarsal claws relatively large, 1.4 times longer than fourth tarsal segments, weakly arcuate, its basal lobe not projecting (fig. 34). Tarsi slender. First radial abscissa 0.45–0.65 times as long as maximum width of pterostigma (fig. 42). Second radial abscissa 3.1–4.2 times longer than first abscissa. Longitudinal diameter of eye 2.2–2.25 times longer than malar space (front view: fig. 37). Notauli in posterior half of mesoscutum absent. – Maximum width of ocellar triangle 1.15–1.2 times OOL (figs 40, 41). Radial vein arised behind the middle of pterostigma. Body length 3.1–4.5 mm ..... *B. ovoides*
– Meso- and metatatarsal claws relatively small, 1.1–1.2 times longer than fourth tarsal segments, distinctly curved, its basal lobe projecting (fig. 33). Tarsi thicker. First radial abscissa 0.75–0.9 times as long as maximum width of pterostigma (fig. 28). Second radial abscissa 2.1–2.8 times longer than first abscissa. Longitudinal diameter of eye 2.4–2.6 times longer than malar space (front view: fig. 26). Notauli shallow but visible on most part of mesoscutum ..... 2
2. Maximum width of ocellar triangle 0.9–1.05 times OOL (figs 29, 30). Radial vein arised slightly behind middle of pterostigma (fig. 28). Propodeum usually narrowly sculptured. Body length 2.9–3.2 mm ..... *B. kozak*
– Maximum width of ocellar triangle 1.25–1.3 (rarely 1.15) times OOL (as on fig. 40). Radial vein arised from middle of pterostigma or slightly proximally. Propodeum usually widely rugose [Papp, 2008: fig. 28]. Body length 2.5–5 mm ..... *B. alutaceus*

**Remark.** This species is recorded for the fauna of Russia

for the first time. Its record for the fauna of Kazakhstan [Tobias, 1969] was erroneous.

### *Bracon* (*Bracon*) *pulcher* Bengtsson, 1924 (Figs 43–49)

Bengtsson, 1924: 35; Fahringer, 1928: 334; Telenga, 1936: 162 (key), 250 (description); Shenefelt, 1978: 1646; Papp, 2012: 19, 133 (in key); Yu et al., 2012.

**Type material.** Lectotype (designated here): ♀ "Sweden: ex. cult. No locality. *Bracon pulcher* n. sp. det. S. Bengtsson", "MZLU 2013 077", "Lectotypus *Bracon pulcher* Bengtsson, 1924, design. K. Samartsev, 2013" (ZMUL). Paralectotypes: 1♀, 7♂, first label as in lectotype, "077" (handwritten), "Paralectotypus *Bracon pulcher* Bengtsson, 1924, design. K. Samartsev, 2013" (ZMUL).

**Additional material.** Belgium: "Coll. Wesmael", "2058", "*Braco discoideus* mihi det C. Wesmael", "Type", "R. Mus. Hist. Nat. Belg. I. G. 3.317", "Belgique, Bruxelles", "Paralectotypus *Braco discoideus* Wesm., 1838. sp. n. ♀ %", "*Bracon pulcher* Bengtsson, K. Samartsev det., 2013", 1♀. Russia: Ulyanovsk Region: Terenga District, NE Skugareevka, planting pine forest, 22.07.2011, 1♀ (K.S.); Sursk District, 2 km SW Malyy Kuvay, mixed forest, 24.07.2011, 1♀ (K.S.); Samara Region, Samara Bend: S Bakhilovo, birch-maple forest border, 14.07.2010, 3♀ (K.S.); 3 km SW Shiryayevo, oak-maple forest, 17.07.2010, 1♀ (K.S.); Volgograd Region, 10 km S Mikhaylovka, Medveditsa River, forest, 29–30.06.2004, 2♀ (A.I. Khalaim).

**Redescription of the type specimens.** Female. Body length 2.4–2.7 mm; fore wing length 2.7–3.1 mm.

Head. Width of head in dorsal view 1.75–1.9 times its median length. Head rounded behind eyes. Transverse diameter of eye in dorsal view 1.5–1.55 times and in lateral view 1.9–2.1 times longer than temple; hind margins of eye and of temple subparallel or slightly convergent each other ventrally. Occiput weakly and arcuately concave. OOL 1.8–1.9 times Od; POL 1.1–1.25 times Od; OOL 1.5–1.65 times POL. Maximum width of ocellar triangle 1.5–1.75 times wider than OOL. Eyes with sparse short setae. Longitudinal diameter of eye (lateral view) 1.4–1.5 times its transverse diameter. Face width 1.4–1.45 times its height with clypeus, 1.9–2 times larger than width of hypoclypeal depression. Hypoclypeal depression 1.5–1.6 times as wide as distance from depression to eye. Malar space 0.65–0.75 times as long as base of mandible; longitudinal diameter of eye 3.4–3.7 times longer than malar space (front view). Malar suture absent. Head below eyes (front view) roundly narrowed.

Antennae 24–26-segmented, almost as long as body. First flagellar segment 2.2–2.5 times longer than its apical width, hardly longer than second segment. Middle flagellar segments 1.7–2 times longer than wide. Penultimate segment twice longer than wide. Apical segment roundly pointed, with small spine.

Mesosoma 1.35 (deformed) – 1.5 times longer than its maximum height. Transverse pronotal sulcus deep and very finely crenulate. Mesoscutum 1.2–1.3 times wider than median length (dorsal view). Prescutellar depression crenulate, 0.1–0.15 times as long as scutellum. Notauli weak, not impressed.

Wings. Fore wing 1.1–1.15 times longer than body, 2.9–3.2 times longer than its maximum width. Pterostigma 2.5–2.65 times longer than broad; radial vein arised somewhat before its middle. Metacarp 1.4–1.5 times longer than pterostigma, radial cell reaching apex of wing. First radial abscissa 0.6–0.75 times as long as maximum width of pterostigma. Second radial abscissa 2.3–2.5 times longer than first abscissa, 0.40–0.45 times as long as third abscissa, 1.2–1.25 times longer than first radiomedial vein. Second radiomedial cell 2.55–2.7 times longer than maximum width, 1.6–1.65 times longer than brachial cell. Second abscissa of cubital vein (anterior margin of brachial cell) 2.3–2.8 times longer than nervulus. Hind abscissa of basal vein 0.75–0.8 times as long as first abscissa of medial vein, 1.8–2.1 times longer than recurrent vein and 2.55–2.7 times longer than nervulus.

Legs. Fore femur 3.3–3.9 times longer than wide. Fore tibia 1.1 times longer than fore femur, 0.8 times as long as fore tarsus. Hind femur 3.55–3.8 times longer than wide. Hind tibia 1.3–1.4 times longer than hind femur, its inner spur 0.35–0.4 times as long as hind basitarsus. Hind tarsus a little longer than hind tibia. Fifth segment of hind tarsus (without pretarsus) 1.85–1.95 times longer than fourth segment, 0.9–0.95 times as long as second segment and 0.5 times as long as basitarsus. Claw curved, with large protruding and truncated basal lobe.

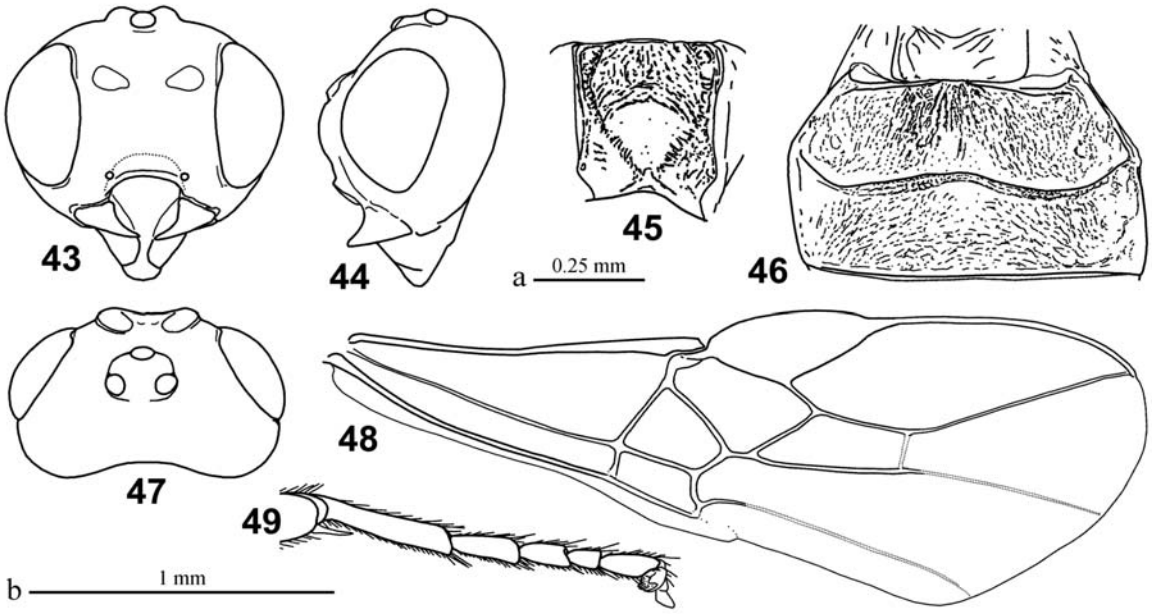
Metasoma 1.3–1.4 times longer than mesosoma. First tergite behind spiracles parallel-sided; its median convex area 0.7–0.8 times as wide as apical width of tergite, with roughly crenulate margins. Median length of first tergite (if measured from petiolar process) 0.95–1.1 times or (if measured from base of tergite) 1.1–1.2 times larger than its apical width. Apical width of first tergite 1.15–1.35 times larger than median length of second tergite. Second tergite 2.1–2.5 times as wide basally as its median length, 0.8–0.9 times as long as third tergite. Second suture deep, sinuate and crenulate. Ovipositor sheath 1.4–1.45 times as long as metasoma and 0.62–0.65 times as long as fore wing.

Sculpture. Body mainly smooth. Frons, face and malar space finely granulate. Median area of first metasomal tergite with oblique rugulose-punctate sculpture. Second tergite rugose, sculpture becoming finer laterally and apically. Third and fourth tergites weakly transverse rugulose-punctate. Metasomal sculpture usually smoothed and shiny.

Colour. Ground colour of head and mesosoma (reddish) brown. Antennae rusty brown. Lower part of head and spots on vertex near eyes reddish yellow; upper part of face brown. Upper part of pronotum, tegulae and mesoscutum (except for three large spots) reddish yellow, remaining mesosoma brown. Sometimes three spots on lobes of mesoscutum or mesoscutum entirely, scutellum and often spot on face rusty brown. Legs and palpi pale yellow. Hind coxa reddish, apices of hind tibia and hind basitarsus darkened. Metasoma yellowish red or rusty, its three basal tergites more darkened. Wings hyaline, pterostigma and veins reddish yellow.

Male. Body length 1.9–2.5 mm; fore wing length 2.1–2.7 mm. Width of head in dorsal view 1.7–1.8 times its median length. Transverse diameter of eye in dorsal view 1.7–1.85 times and in lateral view 2.4–2.5 times longer than minimum width of temple. OOL 1.6 times Od; POL as long as or somewhat longer than Od. Maximum width of ocellar triangle 1.8–1.95 times OOL. Longitudinal diameter of eye in lateral view 1.55–1.6 times as long as transverse diameter. Face width 1.2–1.3 times its height with clypeus. Hypoclypeal depression 1.8–2 times as wide as distance from depression to eye. Malar space 0.55–0.7 times as long as base of mandible; longitudinal diameter of eye (front view) 5–6 times longer than malar space. Antennae 24–27-segmented. Middle flagellar segments 1.7–2 times longer than wide. Mesosoma 1.4–1.5 times longer than maximum height. Hind femur 3.8–4.1 times longer than wide. Median length of first tergite (if measured from petiolar process) 1.25–1.3 times or (if measured from base of tergite) 1.4–1.5 times larger than its apical width. Apical width of first tergite 0.85–0.95 times larger than medial length of second tergite. Second tergite 1.4–1.7 times as wide basally as its medial length. Otherwise similar to female.

**Variability** (females from Volga area). Body length 1.8–2.2 mm; fore wing length 2.2–2.5 mm. Transverse diameter of eye 1.5–1.7 times longer than temple (dorsal view). Mesosoma 1.4–1.45 times longer than maximum height. Second radial abscissa 0.5–0.55 times as long as third abscissa. Ovipositor sheath just longer than metasoma and 0.45–0.5 times as long as fore wing. Head, antennae, mesosoma, praetarsi and first metasomal tergite black. Pale parts of body reddish yellow or rusty. Metasoma medially widely or almost entirely dark brown, lateral margins of second to seventh or just of second and third tergites rusty. Middle and hind coxae brown, basal halves of hind tibiae pale yellow, its apical halves and hind tarsi with large




Figs 43–49. *Bracon* (*Bracon*) *pulcher* Bengtsson, 1924, female (43, 44, 46, 47, 49 – lectotype; 45, 48 – paralectotype).

43 – head, front view; 44 – head, lateral view; 45 – first metasomal tergite; 46 – second and third metasomal tergites, dorsal view; 47 – head, dorsal view; 48 – fore wing; 49 – hind tarsus, front view. Scale bar: a – for figs 43–47, 49; b – for fig. 48.

Рис. 43–49. *Bracon* (*Bracon*) *pulcher* Bengtsson, 1924, самка (43, 44, 46, 47, 49 – лектотип; 45, 48 – паралектотип).

43 – голова спереди; 44 – голова сбоку; 45 – первый тергит метасомы; 46 – второй и третий терги метасомы сверху; 47 – голова сверху; 48 – переднее крыло; 49 – задняя лапка. Масштаб: a – к рис. 43–47, 49; b – к рис. 48.

brown spots. Wings faintly darkened, pterostigma and veins brown.

**Distribution.** *Russia: Ulyanovsk, Samara and Volgograd Regions. Denmark, Germany, Austria, Sweden, Poland, Hungary.

**Diagnosis.** *Bracon pulcher* is closely related to *B. immutator* Nees, 1834. The differences between females of these species are keyed below.

1. Longitudinal diameter of eye (front view) 3.4–3.7 times longer than malar space (fig. 43). Head in dorsal view roundly convex behind eyes (fig. 47). Face width 1.4–1.45 times its height with clypeus. Apical width of first metasomal tergite 1.15–1.35 times larger than median length of second tergite (fig. 45). Rugosity of median area of first tergite distinctly less rough than crenulation of its margin. Body length 1.8–2.7 mm..... *B. pulcher*

– Longitudinal diameter of eye (front view) 2.8–3.1 times longer than malar space [Papp, 2012: fig. 63, B]. Head in dorsal view distinctly roundly narrowed behind eyes [Papp, 2012: fig. 63, A, fig. 64, D, E]. Face width 1.5–1.55 times its height with clypeus. Apical width of first metasomal tergite 1.4–1.6 times larger than median length of second tergite [Papp, 2012: fig. 63, H]. Rugosity of median area of first tergite as rough as crenulation of its margin. Body length 2.6–3.5 mm ... ..... *B. immutator*

**Remark.** This species is recorded for the fauna of Russia for the first time.

Examination of the type material of *Bracon discoideus* Wesmael, 1838 showed that one its paralectotype belongs to the species *B. pulcher*.

*Bracon* (*Glabrobracon*) *rozneri* Papp, 1998

**Material.** Ulyanovsk Region, Inza District, W Julovo, meadow, 16.07.2011, 1♀ (K.S.); Samara Region, Samara Bend, Bakhilovo, forb meadow and forest border, 4.06.2009, 1♀ (I.V. Dyuzhaeva).

**Distribution.** *Russia: Ulyanovsk and Samara Regions. Hungary.

**Remark.** This species is recorded for the fauna of Russia for the first time.

*Bracon* (*Lucobracon*) *shestakoviellus* Tobias, 1957

**Material.** Samara Region, SE Alekseevka, bottomland maple forest, 6.06.2012, 4♀ (K.S.); Saratov Region, Arkadak District, N Malinovka, bottomland oak forest, 3.06.2011, 1♀ (K.S.).

**Distribution.** *Russia: Samara and Saratov Regions. Turkey, Kazakhstan.

**Remark.** This species is recorded for the fauna of Russia for the first time.

*Cyanopterus* (*Ipobracon*) *curvatus* (Telenga, 1936)

**Material.** Samara Region, Volzhsky District, Upravlenchesky, aspen forest, 7.08.2012, 2♀ (K.S.).

**Distribution.** Russia: *Samara, Orenburg and Irkutsk Regions, Primorskiy Province. Czech Republic.

*Iphiaulax tauricus* Shestakov, 1927

**Material.** Krasnodar Province, Taman Peninsula: 5 km W Taman, Cape Tuzla, dry meadow, 19.09.2007, 2♀ (S.A. Belokobylskij); 4 km SE Taman, Karabetova hill, dry meadow, 20.09.2007, 9♀, 5♂ (S.A. Belokobylskij); Samara Region, Bezenchuk wind forest strip border, on forbs, 2.06.2012, 2♂, 2.06.2012, 4♂, 10.06.2012, 1♀, 3♂, 24.06.2012, 4♂, 4.07.2012, 1♀, 2♂, 12.07.2012, 1♂ (K.S.); Volgograd Region: Pallasovka District, Elton Lake,

Khara River, steppe, shrubs, 15–17.06.2004, 1♂ (S.A. Belokobylskij); Ilovlya District: SW Baybaev, Don River floodplain meadow, 16.06.2012, 1♀ (K.S.); SE Baybaev, meadow, 15.06.2012, 1♀, 1♂ (K.S.).

**Distribution.** Russia: *Krasnodar Province, *Samara, *Volgograd and Orenburg [Kostromina, 2010] Regions. Italy (Sicily), Ukraine, Turkey, Israel, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan.

*Pseudovipio minutus* (Telenga, 1936)

**Material.** Samara Region: Volzhsky District, Podzhabniy Island, steppe meadow, 16.05.2010, 2♂ (K.S.); SE Alekseevka, bottomland meadow, 17.08.2012, 1♀ (K.S.); Saratov Region, Saratov District, Sinenkie, ravine in fescue steppe, 26.05.2011, 1♀ (K.S.); Volgograd Region: Volgograd Reservoir, 40 km S Kamyshin, 17.07.1993, 1♀ (M.G. Volkovitsh); Pallasovka District, Elton, Samaroda River, 15.07.2012, 1♀, 1♂ (D.M. Astakhov), 18.07.2012, 1♀ (K.S.).

**Distribution.** Russia: Stavropol Province, *Samara, *Volgograd and Astrakhan [Samartsev, Belokobylskij, 2013] Regions. Ukraine, Turkey, Kazakhstan.

*Vipio simulator* Kokujev, 1898

**Material.** Volgograd Region, Pallasovka District, Elton Lake, Khara River, steppe, shrubs, 15–17.06.2004, 1♀ (S.A. Belokobylskij).

**Distribution.** Russia: Stavropol Province, *Volgograd Region. Slovakia, Hungary, Turkey, Kazakhstan.

**Subfamily Gnamptodontinae**

*Gnamptodon breviradialis* Fischer, 1959

**Material.** Ulyanovsk Region: Sursk District, 2 km SW Malyy Kuvay, mixed forest, 25.07.2011, 2♀ (K.S.); Inza District, E Julovo, pine forest, 16.07.2011, 2♀ (K.S.); Saratov Region, Krasny Kut District, 5 km W Dyakovka, birch and aspen forest, 27.06.2012, 1♀, 1♂ (K.S.).

**Distribution.** Russia: Krasnodar Province, *Ulyanovsk and *Saratov Regions, Khabarovsk and Primorskiy Provinces. France, Italy, Slovakia, Hungary, Greece, Moldova.

*Gnamptodon georginae* van Achterberg, 1983

**Material.** Ulyanovsk Region, Inza District, E Julovo, pine forest, 16.07.2011, 1♀ (K.S.); Samara Region: Samara Bend, Bakhilova Polyana: birch forest, 13.07.2010, 1♀ (K.S.), maple-birch forest, 14.07.2010, 1♀, 1.09.2010, 1♀ (K.S.); maple-lime-birch forest, 16.07.2010, 1♀, 1♂, 1.09.2010, 1♀ (K.S.); 3 km SW Shiryayevo, oak-maple forest, 17.07.2010, 4♀ (K.S.); Volzhsky District, 5 km SE Shelekhmet, bottomland oak forest, 18.08.2011, 2♂ (K.S.); Upravlenchesky, oak forest, 12.06 and 27.07.2012, 2♀ (K.S.); aspen forest, 21.06.2012, 1♂, 27.07.2012, 1♀, 7.08.2012, 1♂, 14.08.2012, 3♀ (K.S.); Saratov Region: Arkadak District, N Malinovka, bottomland oak forest, 2.06.2011, 1♂ (K.S.); Krasny Kut District, Dyakovka, bottomland forest, 28.06.2012, 1♂ (K.S.).

**Distribution.** Russia: *Ulyanovsk, *Samara and *Saratov Regions, Primorskiy and Kamchatka Provinces, Magadan Region. Algeria, Switzerland, Italy, Germany, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, Ukraine, Moldova, Iran, Mongolia, Northeast China.

**Remark.** This species is recorded for the fauna of the European part of Russia for the first time.

**Subfamily Rogadinae**

*Aleiodes* (*Chelonorhogas*) *caucasicus* (Tobias, 1976)

**Material.** Saratov Region, Saratov District, Burkin railway station, lowland meadow, 22.05.2011, 1♂ (K.S.).

**Distribution.** Russia: Krasnodar Province, *Saratov Region. Serbia, Turkey.

*Aleiodes* (*Chelonorhogas*) *periscelis* (Reinhard, 1863)

**Material.** Samara Region, Kinel District, Domashka, yellow pan traps: Samara River bottomland, forest, 26–27.05.2011, 3♂, leaf forest, 26–27.05.2011, 1♂ (V.G. Chemyrova).

**Distribution.** Russia: Yaroslavl and *Samara Regions, Zabaykalsky and Primorskiy Provinces. United Kingdom, Germany, Austria, Slovenia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Ukraine, Korea.

*Aleiodes* (*Chelonorhogas*) *ruficeps* (Telenga, 1941)

**Material.** Saratov Region, Krasny Kut District, near Dyakovka: oak forest, 13.05.2011, 2♀, 4♂ (K.S.), mesophyte vegetation on sands, 14.05.2011, 1♂ (K.S.), meadows, oak and birch forest border, 16.05.2011, 1♀ (K.S.).

**Distribution.** Russia: *Saratov Region, Chechen Republic. Bulgaria, Ukraine.

Aleiodes (*Chelonorhogas*) *sapporensis* (Watanabe, 1937)

**Material.** Saratov Region, Khvalynsk National Park, 2 km W Khvalynsk, oak-lime-mapple forest, 6.06.2011, 1♀ (K.S.).

**Distribution.** Russia: *Saratov Region, Primorskiy Province, Sakhalin Region. Japan, Northeast China.

**Remark.** This species is recorded for the fauna of Western Palaearctic for the first time.

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